

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

by

JEREMY HULL

Under the direction of N.H. LITHWICK
LITHWICK ROTHMAN SCHIFF ASSOCIATES LTD.

for
INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

E78
.M25
H85
c.2

1987

E78
.m25
H85
C.2

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

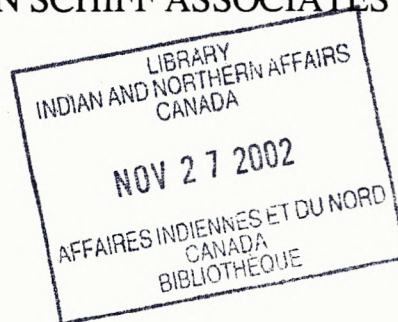
by

JEREMY HULL





Under the direction of N.H. LITHWICK

LITHWICK ROTHMAN SCHIFF ASSOCIATES LTD.



for
INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

1987



The opinions in this report are those of the author 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 research report is a part, was initiated and sponsored by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). This series provides analyses of key demographic, social and economic conditions of registered Indians in the early 1980s. It draws comparisons between the situation of on- and off-reserve Indians and the general population at that time.

The reports in this series are intended to provide the reader with as complete a picture as possible of the past situation of registered Indians. While the series makes some use of information from the mid-1970s to early 1980s drawn from various federal administrative data bases, it is based primarily on 1981 Census data. By providing extensive baseline data, the series establishes a reference point against which future comparisons with data on Indian conditions collected by subsequent Censuses may be made.

The data in this series of reports should be used with care. Many of them may not reflect current conditions. There is some more recent evidence of significant improvements in Indian conditions. Most noteworthy, the number of post-secondary students sponsored by INAC has grown significantly over the years. In 1981-82, the department provided financial assistance to the equivalent of 4,445 full-time students (based on a 32-week academic year). In 1985-86, the number increased to 9,906 of which an estimated 423 received funding from INAC after registration under Bill C-31. There is also good evidence of expanding Indian entrepreneurship and business enterprise both on- and off-reserve which is increasing the Indian private sector contribution to Indian income and employment. As well, in recent years, Indians have exercised greater control over their economic development through the establishment of a growing number of Indian-controlled economic and financial institutions operating locally, regionally and nationally.

Following are the titles of the 14 research reports 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

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.

I 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.



Mike Sims
Director General
Policy, Economic Development

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.

Harvey Lithwick, Marvin Schiff and Eric Vernon edited all of the reports. Pierre Gauvin of INAC coordinated the crucial task of reviewing the data. Alex Lithwick and Paul Ting prepared the graphics.

Eric Vernon supervised the revision of all reports for Lithwick, Rothman, Schiff.

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 Ovila 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 overview provides information concerning the living conditions of the registered Indian population of Manitoba. Following a brief introductory and background chapter, statistics are presented based on the 1981 Census, and the administrative records of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) and other federal government departments. The text examines the situation of on- and off-reserve registered Indians and compares this with the situation of a "reference population". This generally consists of the total Manitoba population less registered Indians, although in certain cases the total provincial population is used. The major findings of the study are listed below.

2. Demography

- The registered Indian population of Manitoba grew rapidly from 37,600 in 1971 to its 1986 level of 56,000, and is expected to reach 63,300 by 1991. In 1986 registered Indians constituted just over five per cent of Manitoba's total population; the projected proportion for 1991 is 5.6 per cent.
- Of the 59 Indian bands in the province, 40 had a total population of less than 1,000, of which 25 had a population of less than 500 band members.
- The large majority of the registered Indian population lived on-reserve or on-Crown land, 73 per cent in 1986.
- Based on INAC classification, Manitoba had the highest proportion of its band population living in remote or special access areas, of all regions. Conversely, the proportion of Manitoba's band population living in areas classified by INAC as urban was the lowest of any region.
- The Indian population age structure continued to be much younger than that of the general Manitoba population, with 44 per cent of Indians below the age of 15 in 1981, versus 23 per cent of the total population.

- Between 1971 and 1981, Indian fertility rates fell dramatically, although the rates remained much higher than those of the provincial population for specific age groups.
- Indian death rates, standardized according to the age-sex structure of the provincial population, were much higher than total population's crude death rates, by one and one-half times in 1981.
- Despite gains of around 25 per cent between 1971 and 1981, the Indian average age at death trailed the provincial rate by 25 years for males and 29 years for females.
- The Indian population, especially off-reserve, was generally more mobile than non-Indians but less likely to migrate from one census subdivision to another.

3. Families and Households

- Fourteen percentage points more non-Indian than Indian census families were husband-wife families. Proportionally, more than twice as many Indian than non-Indian census families were of the lone-parent female variety.
- The average size of Indian census families was generally larger than non-Indian census families throughout Canada and especially in Manitoba, with average sizes of 4.7 family members on-reserve and 3.8 off-reserve, versus 3.2 in the Manitoba reference population.
- Indian census families averaged double the number of children of non-Indian census families.
- Thirty-five per cent of off-reserve registered Indian census family members lived in lone-parent families, a high proportion in comparison with the on-reserve and non-Indian populations.
- Indian economic families had proportionally one-half the spouses of non-Indian economic families and a markedly higher proportion of never-married children, especially those under 15 years old.

- Indians aged 25 to 64 were more likely to be single, living common-law, or else separated, widowed or divorced, than the reference population. Proportionally more Indian men than women identified themselves as single.

4. Language

- English was identified as the mother tongue by 48 per cent of Manitoba's registered Indians while a further 48 per cent indicated an Aboriginal tongue.
- Overall, home use of Amerindian languages or Inuktitut lagged considerably behind English, particularly off-reserve. Only eight per cent of the off-reserve Indian population spoke an Aboriginal language in the home, versus 54 per cent of the population on-reserve.
- Only 10 per cent of Manitoba's Indians were unable to speak one of Canada's official languages. Almost all (98 per cent) off-reserve residents could speak English as could most on-reserve residents (85 per cent).

5. Health

- Death by injury or poisoning was much more common among registered Indians than among all provincial residents, especially for drowning, exposure and fire.
- Suicides among those Indians under 30 were four times as common as among the total population in the province.
- The rate of Indian infant mortality fell in Manitoba from 30 per 1,000 live births in 1976 to 13 in 1982. This was still higher than the 1982 total provincial rate of nine per 1,000 live births.
- Rates of tuberculosis were about six times as high among the Indian population as among the total provincial population between 1976 and 1982.

6. Education

- Indian school attendance in Manitoba was significantly lower than non-Indian attendance. For example, 47 per cent of Indians aged 15 to 19 were in school in 1981 versus 67 per cent of non-Indians in this age bracket.
- One-half of the Manitoba registered Indian population 15 years of age and older had less than nine years of formal education and were, therefore, considered "functionally illiterate". Non-Indians were almost three times as likely as Indians to have completed high school or higher, 46 versus 17 per cent, respectively.
- In terms of university attainment and graduation, non-Indian percentages were several times higher than Indian percentages. Off-reserve Indians had double the percentages of their on-reserve counterparts and female percentages were higher generally than those of males.
- Indians showed marked levels of young students aged four to 15 who were age-grade decelerated, or behind the school year appropriate to their age. In 1982, for example, 68 per cent of Indian boys aged 14 and 15 were at least one year behind as were 58 per cent of Indian girls so aged.
- The proportion of on-reserve Indian students enrolled in band-operated schools increased from 14 per cent in 1978-79 to 37 per cent in 1982-83.
- About two-thirds of continuing education students fell into the 25 to 34 age group. About three-quarters of all Indians entrants in continuing education were on-reserve residents.

7. Employment and Income

- The registered Indian population aged 15 to 64 will account for 16 per cent of the growth of those in the province eligible to enter the labour force during the 1981 to 1991 period. There will be approximately 7,900 new potential job seekers living on Manitoba reserves at the end of the decade and 3,100 living off-reserve.

- The Indian unemployment rate (albeit understated) stood at 20 per cent in 1981, four times the non-Indian rate. Indian labour force participation was very low, especially on-reserve, where it averaged 34 per cent in 1981.
- Indian employment rates were about one-half the non-Indian rates. Off-reserve Indian rates were higher than on-reserve rates by about the same proportion. Male Indian rates were consistently much higher than female rates; for example among those aged 25 to 44 the male rate was 70 per cent higher.
- Proportionally more Indians than non-Indians in the experienced labour force were involved in primary sector occupations, and vice-versa for secondary ones. Most of both populations in the experienced labour force were in the tertiary sector, 67 and 74 per cent, respectively. More women by far were involved in tertiary occupations than men in both populations.
- The average 1980 individual income for Indians aged at least 15 was \$5,100 for women and \$6,900 for men, compared with \$7,700 and \$15,500 for non-Indian women and men, respectively.
- Around two-thirds of all Indians aged 15 and up had either no income or income under \$5,000 in 1980 as opposed to about two-fifths of non-Indians.
- Proportionally, employment income was the major income source for nearly two-thirds more non-Indians than Indians. On the other hand, Indians were twice as likely to rely on government transfer payments as their major source of income.
- Manitoba's average 1980 Indian economic family income was higher only than that of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan among all the provinces and territories. The off-reserve level in Manitoba ranked last in the country.
- Sixty-three per cent of Indian economic families had incomes below \$15,000 and 44 per cent had family incomes below \$10,000.
- Higher levels of educational attainment narrowed the gap in participation and employment rates between Indians and non-Indians, particularly for off-reserve Indians.

- Higher levels of schooling provided more income benefits to off-reserve Indians than those on-reserve. For example, in 1980 off-reserve Indians with high school completion or more were twice as likely as those with less schooling to receive incomes of \$10,000 or more.
- In 1980, Indians received income of at least \$10,000 in only one occupational category. By contrast, non-Indians received less than \$10,000 average 1980 income in only one occupational category.

8. Housing

- Indian dwellings in Manitoba were more crowded than non-Indian ones. Off-reserve dwellings averaged 0.8 persons per room compared with 1.2 persons in on-reserve dwellings and 0.5 in the reference population.
- Three times as many Indian than non-Indian dwellings were in need of major repair, 21 versus seven per cent. The on-reserve total was 28 per cent versus 12 per cent off-reserve.
- The fact that proportionally more Indian than non-Indian dwellings required major repairs was all the more significant in light of the relatively newer age of most on-reserve dwellings. For example, 91 per cent of on-reserve housing stock was 20 years old or less, compared with 44 per cent of off-reserve dwellings and one-half those in the reference population.
- Again, in spite of this newness, only 40 per cent of on-reserve dwellings in Manitoba had central heating, in comparison with 88 per cent of off-reserve and 94 per cent of non-Indian dwellings.
- Less than one-half of Manitoba's on-reserve housing had bathrooms, versus 94 and 98 per cent, respectively, for off-reserve and non-Indian dwellings.
- Non-Indian and on-reserve Indian private households tended to occupy their dwellings for longer periods than off-reserve Indian ones.

- Due to unique tenure and payment arrangements on-reserve, comparisons are difficult. Proportionally more non-Indian households owned their homes than off-reserve Indians by a large margin. Two percentage points fewer off-reserve Indian than non-Indian households paid 25 per cent or more of their household income on major payments.

9. Social Services

- Between 1971 and 1981, the number of registered Indian children placed in adoption in Manitoba rose by about 300 per cent. About 90 per cent of the 127 Indian children adopted in 1981 were adopted by non-Indian families.
- There were 852 Indian children in care in 1982/83, or about five per cent of the registered Indian population under the age of 17 residing on-reserve or on-Crown land.
- In 1980-81 it was estimated that 85 per cent of the Indian population residing on-reserve or on-Crown land in Manitoba were receiving social assistance.
- Of all the regions in Canada, Manitoba's number of adults in residential care on-reserve and on-Crown land was highest.

10. Justice

- North American Indian inmates as a component of the total federal inmate population declined from 26 to 22 per cent from 1974 to 1983.
- North American Indian inmates tended to be younger than non-Indian inmates, although the overall patterns of previous incarcerations were similar for both populations.
- North American Indians were more frequently incarcerated for crimes against persons by a ratio of almost two-to-one. By contrast, reference population inmates were more frequently serving time for crimes against property, robbery and narcotics offences.

- More than one-half of both populations' inmates were serving sentences of less than five years. On the other hand, young Indian inmates were more likely to serve life sentences.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
FOREWORD	iii
PREFACE	v
HIGHLIGHTS	vii
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Report Overview	1
1.2 Manitoba: the Geographic and Economic Context	2
1.3 Historical Background	3
1.4 Recent Studies of Socio-economic Conditions	6
1.5 Data Sources and Technical Notes	11
2. DEMOGRAPHY	15
2.1 Population Distribution, On- and Off-reserve	15
2.2 Indian Band Population and Location	18
2.3 Growth and Shares of the Indian Population	21
2.4 Births, Deaths and Average Age at Death	30
2.5 Mobility	37
2.6 Ethnic Composition of the Native Population	42
2.7 Conclusion	43
3. FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS	45
3.1 Census Families	46
3.2 Households	48
3.3 Registered Indians in Census Families	48
3.4 Registered Indians in Economic Families	50
3.5 Marital Status	52
4. LANGUAGE	55
5. HEALTH	63
5.1 Mortality Rates	63
5.2 Violent Deaths	63
5.3 Infant Mortality	68
5.4 Tuberculosis	70

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
6. EDUCATION	73
6.1 Attendance	74
6.2 Educational Attainment	76
6.3 University Attainment	81
6.4 Primary and Secondary School Enrolments	81
6.5 Continuing Education	87
7. EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME	93
7.1 Working-Age Population Growth	94
7.2 Labour Force Activity	96
7.3 Occupation	100
7.4 Individual Income	105
7.5 Family Incomes	111
7.6 Labour Force Activity and Schooling	112
7.7 Income and Schooling	117
7.8 Income and Occupation	119
7.9 Conclusion	122
8. HOUSING	123
8.1 Housing Conditions	123
8.2 Length of Occupancy, Tenure and Housing Costs	128
9. SOCIAL SERVICES	135
10. JUSTICE	141
APPENDIX: GLOSSARY	151
REFERENCES	163

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	16
2.2	Census Data on Population Distribution by Rural-Urban Location, Manitoba, 1981	22
2.3	Age-Sex Profiles, Manitoba, 1971, 1981, 1991	28
2.4	Rates of Reported Births Outside Marriage by Age of Mother, Manitoba, 1981	34
4.1	Proportion of Registered Indians Whose Mother Tongue is an Amerindian or Inuktitut Language by Age, Manitoba, 1981	60
5.1	Suicide Rates, Manitoba, 1976-1982	69
5.2	Tuberculosis Rates, Manitoba, 1976-1982	71
6.1	Highest Level of Schooling, Age 15 and Over, Manitoba, 1981	77
6.2	School Leavers as a Percentage of Enrolment, by Age and School, Manitoba INAC Region, 1982-83	88
6.3	Entrants by Intended Education Program, Manitoba, 1979-1983	91
7.1	Labour Force Activity, Manitoba, 1981	97
7.2	Income Distribution, Manitoba, 1980	108

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>FIGURE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
8.1	Indicators of Housing Conditions, Manitoba, 1981	129
10.1	Percentage Distribution of Major Offences of Inmate Population, Manitoba, 1974-1983	147

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
2.1	Registered Indians On- and Off-Reserve and as a Proportion of the Provincial Population, Manitoba, 1971-1991	17
2.2	Number and Percentage of Bands and Band Population and Distribution by Population Size Group, Manitoba INAC Region, 1982	19
2.3	Growth and Shares of Registered Indian Population Residing On- and Off-Reserves, Manitoba, 1971-1991	23
2.4	Components of Natural Increase, Registered Indians, Manitoba, 1972-1991	24
2.5	Age Distribution by Sex, Manitoba, 1971, 1981, 1991	26
2.6	Dependency Ratios, Manitoba, 1971, 1981, 1991	29
2.7	Distribution of Census Population by Age and Sex, Manitoba, 1981	31
2.8	Number of Live Births, Age-Specific Birth Rates and Total Fertility Rates, Registered Indians, Manitoba, 1971, 1976 and 1981	32
2.9	Crude and Standardized Death Rates of the Registered Indian Population and Crude Death Rates of the Total Provincial Population, Manitoba, 1971, 1976 and 1981	35
2.10	Crude Death Rates by Age and Sex, Manitoba, 1981	36
2.11	Average Age at Death, Manitoba, 1971, 1976 and 1981	38

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
2.12a	Mobility Status by Age and Sex, Manitoba, 1981	39
2.12b	Mobility Status by Age and Sex, Manitoba, 1981	40
3.1	Census Family Type by Average Number of Children, Manitoba, 1981	47
3.2	Census Family Status, Manitoba, 1981	49
3.3	Economic Family Status, Manitoba, 1981	51
3.4	Marital Status by Age and Sex, Manitoba, 1981	54
4.1a	Population Showing Relationship of Home Language to Mother Tongue by Age, Manitoba, 1981	57
4.1b	Population Showing Relationship of Home Language to Mother Tongue by Age, Manitoba, 1981	58
4.2	Population Showing Relationship of Official Language to Mother Tongue, Manitoba, 1981	61
5.1	Mortality Rates by Cause, Manitoba, 1980 and 1982	64
5.2	Deaths From Injury and Poisoning by Cause, Manitoba, 1980 and 1982	65
5.3	Suicide Rates by Age, Manitoba, 1982	67
6.1	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing School Attendance by Age and Sex, Manitoba, 1980-81	75

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
6.2	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Highest Level of Schooling, Manitoba, 1981	78
6.3	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Highest Level of Schooling by Age and Sex, Manitoba, 1981	79
6.4	University Attainment by Sex, Age 15 and Over, Manitoba, 1981	82
6.5	Registered Indian Student Population Showing Grade by Age and Sex, Manitoba INAC Region, 1978-79 and 1982-83	83
6.6	Registered Indian Student Population Showing School Type by Grade, Manitoba INAC Region, 1978-79 and 1982-83	85
6.7	Registered Indian Cumulative Entrants in Continuing Education On- and Off-Reserve by Age and Sex, Manitoba INAC Region, 1979-1983	89
7.1	Growth of Working Age Population, Manitoba, 1971-1991	95
7.2	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Labour Force Activity by Age and Sex, Manitoba, 1981	98
7.3	Experienced Labour Force, Occupation by Sex, Manitoba, 1981	101
7.4	Experienced Labour Force, Work Activity by Occupation, Manitoba, 1981	104
7.5	Population 15 Years of Age and Over with Income Showing Average Individual Income by Sex, Manitoba, 1980	106

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
7.6	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Total Individual Income Groups by Age and Sex, Manitoba, 1980	109
7.7	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Major Source of Income, Manitoba, 1980	110
7.8	Economic Families Showing Average Size of Families by Income Group, Manitoba, 1980	113
7.9	Economic Families Showing Income Group by Family Size, Manitoba, 1980	114
7.10	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Not Attending School Showing Labour Force Activity by Highest Level of Schooling, Manitoba, 1981	115
7.11	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Not Attending School Showing Individual Income Groups by Highest Level of Schooling, Manitoba, 1980	118
7.12	Average Income of Experienced Labour Force with Income, by Sex and Occupation, Manitoba, 1980	120
8.1	Total Occupied Private Dwellings by Condition of Dwelling, Manitoba, 1981	124
8.2	Total Occupied Private Dwellings by Period of Construction, Manitoba, 1981	126
8.3	Total Occupied Private Dwellings by Main Type of Heating Equipment, Manitoba, 1981	127

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
8.4	Indicators of Housing Conditions, Manitoba, 1981	130
8.5	Private Households by Length of Occupancy, Manitoba, 1981	131
9.1	Registered Indian Children Adopted by Registered Indians and by Others, Manitoba, 1971-1981	136
9.2	Registered Indians in Care On-Reserves and On-Crown Lands, Manitoba, 1976/77 - 1982/83	138
10.1	Inmate Population as of 31 December, Manitoba, 1974-1983	143
10.2	Inmate Population by Age and Sex, Manitoba, 1974-1983	144
10.3	Number of Previous Commitments of Inmates by Age, Manitoba, 1974-1983	145
10.4	Major Offences of Inmate Population by Age, 1974-1983	148
10.5	Length of Sentence of Inmate Population by Age, Manitoba, 1974-1983	149

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Report Overview

The Aboriginal peoples of Manitoba have an ancient history which predates the modern state of Canada and is interwoven with the development of western Canada in general, and of Manitoba in particular. However, the Native population of Manitoba--the Indian, Métis and Inuit peoples--face economic and social hardships. The purpose of the present study is to assess and document these current conditions in order to assist in the efforts of many to improve registered Indian conditions.

Historically, Native peoples have often been set apart from other Canadians in the conditions that affect them, in social and psychological terms. Furthermore, the Aboriginal peoples of Canada are themselves not a homogeneous ethnic group. This study, for example, only concerns "registered Indians" as opposed to other Native groups, the Métis, non-status Indians and the Inuit, since registered Indians are the focus of INAC's responsibility. In Manitoba, most registered Indians are the descendants of those who participated in the original treaty-signing process, or who later "adhered" to the treaties.

There have been substantial improvements over the two decades since the publication of the Hawthorn Report showing unacceptable Indian living conditions. Periodic studies such as this one will serve as benchmarks for assessing the progress which has been made, and help point to areas where further efforts are most urgently needed.

It should be noted that, while the present study will document conditions, and the data presented here can become important for social and economic analyses, these statistics will not do much to explain the underlying causes. Various types of historical, statistical and social analysis are required to gain this understanding. Such analysis has been the focus of other studies and is not within the scope of the overview series. It is hoped that the present work can contribute to these interpretive efforts by providing at least a reliable reference point.

The data presented here may also serve other uses. Perhaps the most important of these will be assisting government agencies and others to base their programming efforts on an accurate knowledge of the population being served or "targetted". Indeed, data on the characteristics of the Indian population of Manitoba may assist planners in identifying specific "target groups". Such information is particularly important for human rights agencies, for affirmative action or other special training and employment programs, and for those attempting to establish or improve a variety of social services to the registered Indian population. It is also of increasing value to the Indian bands and other organizations which are engaged in economic or community development activities and require accurate socio-economic data on which to base their plans.

1.2 Manitoba: the Geographic and Economic Context

The province of Manitoba is considered one of the three prairie provinces, but relatively little of the land area is actually prairie or agricultural land. More so than in Saskatchewan or Alberta, the Precambrian Shield dominates the province. However, most of Manitoba's population lives in the southern prairie region, and over one-half the present-day population lives in the city of Winnipeg. Historically, this city was the cross-roads for several key trading routes, including northern fur trade routes, the east-west route from the Great Lakes system to the western prairies, and the route along the Red River to cities in the United States.

Apart from in Winnipeg, the majority of the population is spread out in the agricultural area in the southern part of the province. The north, which makes up the remainder of the province, includes little agricultural land and has a sparse population. The economic base of the northern region is the extraction or harvesting of renewable and mineral resources. While the Native population of Manitoba is a small minority of the total provincial population (roughly seven per cent)¹, the proportion of Natives among the population of northern Manitoba is close to 50 per cent. Moreover, the Native and non-Native populations of northern Manitoba are characteristically divided between the

larger cities (primarily non-Native) and the smaller settlements, reserves and outlying areas (primarily Native). The Native communities in the north of the province are characterized by a lack of employment opportunities, low cash income, continuing dependence on the resources of the land for jobs and subsistence, and undeveloped community and regional infrastructure. Of the Native population in the northern INAC district of the province, 71 per cent are registered Indians.²

1.3 Historical Background

The history of the Native peoples of Manitoba, and their relationships with the European society which came to dominate the area, is crucial to understanding the present-day circumstances of Manitoba Indians. Unfortunately, we can only deal with this historical background in a cursory manner in the present study. Nonetheless, it may be helpful at least to outline some of the major themes of this history.

Various historians have emphasized the extent to which the coming of the European fur trade to North America caused a reorganization of Indian social and economic life. In the early stages of the fur trade, the relationship between Indian trappers and Europeans was balanced in the sense that neither party to the trade had an advantage. So long as there was competition among fur traders for the Indians' trade, the trappers could maintain some independence. The competition that had characterized the fur trade, however, ended with the merger of the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821. After this, the traders could exercise much more control over the Indian trappers, using the Indians' need for European manufactured goods, and the credit system which tied trappers to a particular trader in order to obtain these goods and sell their furs.

European diseases had a devastating impact on the Indian population. Smallpox epidemics affected the Cree population twice in the eighteenth century, and again early in the nineteenth century, and it has been estimated that the Cree population declined by 75 per cent in the mid-nineteenth century. The explorer Samuel Hearne estimated that the smallpox epidemic of 1781 caused the death of 90 per cent of the Chipewyans (Patterson,

1972).

Another factor in the European impact on Indian society was the missionary activity which occurred somewhat later than the initial fur trade. The missionaries were often advocates for what they perceived to be the needs of Indians, particularly in the realm of education, but some historians have condemned their efforts as paternalistic and divisive.

The Métis population played a prominent role in Manitoba's history, but in view of the focus of this study, Métis history will be mentioned only briefly. The origin of Métis national consciousness is usually traced to the "Seven Oaks Massacre" led by the Métis leader Cuthbert Grant in 1816. One of the major issues for the Métis after the merger of the North West and Hudson's Bay companies in 1821 was access to trade. Métis resistance to external control of the Red River area ended in a defeat for the Métis with the Manitoba Act of 1870, which, while it promised some cultural and land rights, allowed an influx of "Canadians" and other settlers into the west who soon gained political and economic control of the region.

At about the same time, the new government of Canada was negotiating treaties with some of the Indians who lived on the prairies. While the new treaties appeared to be an economic necessity to the Cree, Ojibway and Assiniboine leaders who negotiated them, and a way of ensuring at least the survival of their people into the future, the terms of the treaties continue to be a matter of interpretation and dispute. The treaty documents were written in English and their main function from the point of view of the government of Canada was to give legal clearance to the agricultural development of the west, and to ensure Canadian sovereignty over the region. The Indian interpretations of the treaties, as understood through translation, were and continue to be somewhat different from the official version. In any case, many of the documented provisions of the treaties were not fully carried out, such as the provision of reserve lands set aside for the use of Indians according to given ratios, and the establishment of schools on every reserve as requested.

The treaties were more of an issue in the south, where settlement was taking place, than in the north, where an economy based on hunting, trapping and fishing could

continue largely uninterrupted. The post-treaty period was a difficult one for the Indians of the prairies who could no longer depend on the buffalo for survival. Although the missionaries and government promoted the concept of converting the basis of the Indian economy to agriculture, they failed to provide the initial assistance to realize this objective. In cases where sufficient assistance in the form of instruction, seed and implements was provided, and where the land was adequate, successful Indian farming communities developed.

Indian populations in Canada declined during the post-treaty period and reached a low point in the 1930 s. During the early years of the 1900 s an educational system based on the United States model was adopted, which forced many Indian children into boarding schools and "industrial schools" to "civilize" them. Many of these schools were run on a minimal budget and were plagued by disease.

The period after World War II is seen as one of improving conditions for Indians in terms of health, education and civil rights. These changes, particularly the improvements in health care accessibility and education, had a profound impact on Indian communities. The Indian population began to grow dramatically, the formerly nomadic and dispersed population of Canada's north took up residence in settlements, and the Indian labour force increasingly tried to become a part of the wage economy.

In the 1960 s and 1970 s Indian organizations in Manitoba, as elsewhere, were increasingly active, both in terms of services they provided to their constituencies and in terms of political activity. Responding to the Trudeau government's 1969 policy paper on Indian affairs, Manitoba leaders joined those of other provinces in promoting an alternative direction to either assimilation into Canada's mainstream, or continuing isolation under the control of the Department of Indian Affairs. A movement for self-determination and devolvement of political powers has shaped much of the activity since the 1970s, and this movement has resulted in increasing activities on-reserve, including the development of locally operated schools and services, local government powers and responsibilities, economic and community development activities and the formation of regional organizations and tribal councils.

Off-reserve migration has also been an important factor since the 1950s. In 1959 the first Indian-Metis Friendship Centre was formed in Winnipeg in recognition of the urban migration of former rural and reserve residents. Since that time urban migration has continued, to the point that in excess of 20,000 Native people now reside in Winnipeg. However, the rate of migration has been slowing since the 1970s, in spite of a growing reserve population.

In the 1970s, Manitoba Indians were represented politically by the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood. With the demise of that organization, two major organizations have since developed representing the major regions of the province. The First Nations Confederacy is an umbrella organization for southern Manitoba Indian bands, while Manitoba Keewatin Okimakinak represents northern bands. A third reserve-based organization, the Brotherhood of Indian Nations, has recently formed in the interlake area of the province. In addition a series of seven sub-regional tribal councils has been formed and these have developed into major service and developmental organizations for regional groups of bands. These tribal councils are:

- Island Lake Tribal Council (Northeast)
- Keewatin Tribal Council (North Central)
- Swampy Cree Tribal Council (Northwest)
- West Region Tribal Council (West)
- Interlake Tribal Council (Interlake)
- Dakota-Ojibway Tribal Council (South)
- Southeast Resource Development Council (East side of Lake Winnipeg)

1.4 Recent Studies of Socio-economic Conditions

A number of studies of the social and economic conditions of the Indian population have been done in recent years, including the Overview of Demographic, Social and Economic Conditions of Manitoba's Registered Indian Population, prepared by Andrew Siggner and Chantal Locatelli in 1980.

More recently, in 1982, a comprehensive review of changes in the socio-economic conditions of Manitoba's registered Indian population during the 1970s was carried out by Harvey Stevens. Since this is the period immediately preceding that considered in the present study, it may be useful to summarize a few of his major findings.

Between 1971 and 1981 the Indian population of Manitoba grew by 31 per cent, from 36,850 to 48,423. During the same period the province's total population grew by only 3.9 per cent. As a result, the Indian population was approaching five per cent of the total provincial population in 1981. Now, however, the rate of increase among the Indian population is decreasing, because of declining birth rates, and the aging of its population.

The off-reserve population had been growing more quickly, in both proportional and absolute terms, than the on-reserve Indian population. In 1966, the off-reserve population made up only 14 per cent of the total, while in 1980, 27 per cent of Manitoba Indians lived off-reserve. A disproportionate number of off-reserve residents came from the southern areas of the province and from the under 30-year-old age group. More than half of the off-reserve population lived in Winnipeg. The rate of off-reserve migration, however, had been slowing since the early 1970s, while the reserve Indian population had been growing, particularly in the north. This growing population is expected to create an increased demand for services and development on-reserve.

Stevens also examined educational trends over the decade, and found an increasing trend towards locally-controlled schools. However, he also found that drop out rates, both for grade school and post-secondary programs, remained quite high, apart from such special post-secondary programs as ACCESS (a provincial support program for Native university and community college students) and BUNTEP (Brandon University Native Teacher Education Program). During the 1970s there was a trend away from on-the-job, apprenticeship and on-reserve skill training courses to basic literacy, community college and university training, which meant that more long-term and expensive types of training were being provided. Funding for upgrading and occupational training declined from \$5.2 to \$4.2 million per year over the 1976 to 1981 period.

Stevens identified the major dilemma in the area of educational programming as being the link between the community, the educational system and the economy or job market. The difficulty of educating students in communities without a market economy was coupled with the problem of trying to educate students outside their communities (that is, off-reserve) where they had no social support system.

Stevens also looked at economic development trends over the decade and found that at least \$65 million had been spent for job creation on-reserve. However, he found that this amount was spent largely on short-term job creation, rather than on longer-term developments. He suggested that the prevailing economic development approach of the 1970s, which he termed the "limited market opportunities approach", was constrained by the resource base and the location of most reserves. In its stead, he suggested that a combination of systematic and intensive development of regional economies on the one hand, and support for off-reserve migration and employment on the other, was needed to begin to address the major unemployment problems of the Indian population.

Another important source of information concerning Indian socio-economic conditions is the work carried out by Stewart Clatworthy at the Institute of Urban Studies in Winnipeg. In 1979 and 1980, Clatworthy established a large-scale sample survey of the Native population of Winnipeg, and has since prepared a series of reports on the demography, education, labour force participation, housing conditions, migration characteristics and other aspects of this population.

Clatworthy estimated the Native population of Winnipeg in 1980 to be approximately 20,000, of whom about 7,000 were status Indians and 13,000 were Métis or non-status Indians. The annual migration rate for status Indians was estimated at 450 net migrants per year, most being under the age of 25. The largest groups of Indian migrants to Winnipeg had come from the southern area of the province (35 per cent) and the forest fringe (28 per cent) with the remainder coming from northern areas or from outside the province. Economic factors were most commonly cited as the reason for migrating to the city, while among women, social reasons, such as family ties and disenchantment with life in reserve communities, were also important.

Clatworthy also found severe socio-economic disparities between Native and non-Native Winnipeg residents, particularly for status Indians. The average unemployment rate among Indians in Winnipeg was over 40 per cent and labour force participation rates were much lower than for the general population, especially among Indian women. Most Indian workers were in occupations which provided low pay and little security, and as a result of this income levels were found to be very low. Indian per capita incomes were less than half the average for the city as a whole, and these low incomes were reflected in serious problems of access to housing of an acceptable quality.

Clatworthy analyzed the data in order to determine whether educational attainment, length of residence in the city or other factors might help to improve Native economic conditions. With respect to education, he found that higher levels of educational attainment led to a greater likelihood of being employed and to better jobs. However, those who had lived in Winnipeg for a number of years were no more likely to be employed or have a better-paying job than those who had recently migrated from rural communities, all other factors being equal.

Other related research was also carried out by Evelyn Peters (1984), who examined patterns of co-residence and sharing of resources among Native families. Her findings tended to show that urban Native residence and employment patterns are very much dependent on existing structures such as the job market, family make-up and welfare policies. The value of this research is that it describes the rational basis for decisions about the family economy being made by Native families, often with low incomes. The concerns of Native women towards the job market were also explored in Hull (1983). The major conclusion of this work was that many Native women who have not been able to enter the work force are, nevertheless, very desirous of doing so. They see their major obstacle as being access to education and training, although family responsibilities and the need for day care services are also important.

While social researchers have looked at reserve conditions for many years, much of the work done in the past has not been well-documented or consistent in its definitions. Stevens, for example, listed a number of studies which have estimated employment and

unemployment on-reserve, but found it difficult to compare them precisely. A more recent study, done in connection with northern hydroelectric development, was the Northern Flood Committee's Human Resources Survey (Hull, 1984). This survey documented high unemployment rates and severely limited access to employment in these communities, but found a high level of desire to participate in the labour force, particularly on the part of the growing population under 30 years of age. Barriers to employment, particularly the lack of skill development and lack of participation in post-secondary education, were also identified. However, it was found that educational attainment was improving dramatically for younger population groups.

The Northern Flood Area Survey also found a substantial amount of migration in northern communities, documented high levels of poverty and overcrowded housing conditions, and described the reserve family structure. A much higher proportion of two-parent families was identified on-reserve as compared with Clatworthy's Winnipeg findings, and a high proportion of extended family arrangements was also found.

Other research has also been done for various tribal councils in Manitoba specifically in connection with identifying training needs. The Dakota-Ojibway tribal council, for example, undertook a survey of educational and occupational backgrounds and goals of the reserve population in this southern region of the province. The Southeast Resource Development Council also undertook a similar survey, finding again that low educational levels, low employment rates and low skill levels predominated among the on-reserve labour force population.

During the 1983-84 period, the Manitoba All-Chiefs' Budget Committee undertook a study of the issues and choices in education for Manitoba's Indians. This study found that two per cent of Indian students who started grade 1 completed grade 12, that one-third of Indian children of school age were not in school, and that there was a high level of age-grade deceleration among Indian students, no matter what type of school they attended (federal, provincial or band-controlled). This report was also critical of the lack of vocational education, the lack of appropriate curriculum materials for Indian students and the lack of appropriate Native studies training for teachers.

Previous studies in Manitoba, such as those by Verna Kirkness (1978) and Sheila Lenton (1979), also pointed to high drop-out rates and high age-grade deceleration among Indian students in both federal and provincial schools. Moreover, Kirkness identified the link between these two factors: while only eight per cent of Grade 12 students who were not decelerated in 1978 dropped out of school, 32 per cent of those who were one or more years behind dropped out. Grades 7 to 12 drop-out rates were variously estimated at from 16 per cent to 43 per cent.

1.5 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, particularly in Manitoba, but that this undercount was much reduced from previous years. Moreover, the general characteristics described by the census data concerning the Native population appear to be reliable (Hull, 1985).

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. In Manitoba, for example, only about 50 per cent of the students who receive assistance were included in the data base.

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.

Notes for Chapter 1

1. Tom Brecher, Pierre Gauvin, Sheila Klein and Gilles Larocque, 1981 Census Highlights on Registered Indians: Annotated Tables, INAC, April 1985, Table 3.2, p.7.
2. INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

2. DEMOGRAPHY

The demographic characteristics of a population group include the most basic information about that population, such as its size, its age and sex structure, and its family composition. In the introductory chapter it was noted that population growth and decline played a major role in Indian history at several points. The rise in population following improved health care after World War II, for example, was an important development which ever since has affected migration patterns, economic development, the demand for educational and social services and other aspects of society. By looking in detail at the current Indian demographic circumstances, it is possible to identify population trends which will shape social issues in the future.

This chapter examines these demographic characteristics in detail. In addition to age and sex characteristics, the tables presented below describe population projections; characteristics of the basic political unit of Indian society, the band population; fertility and mortality rates and migration patterns. Wherever possible, comparisons are made with the "reference population", which in this chapter consists either of the total provincial population (Register data) or the total Manitoba population minus registered Indians (Census data).

2.1 Population Distribution, On- and Off-Reserve

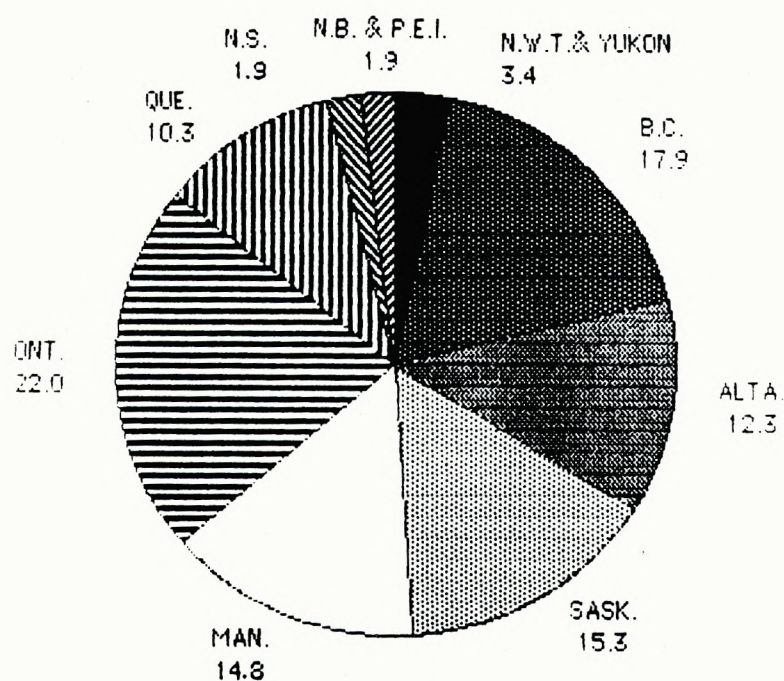
In 1986, there are an estimated 56,000 registered Indians in Manitoba, representing just over five per cent of the provincial population. In 1982, the year following the Census, Manitoba's registered Indians made up 15 per cent of the total in Canada (Figure 2.1).

Manitoba's Indian population has grown more rapidly than the total Manitoba population, as can be seen in Table 2.1. In 1971, Indians made up less than four per cent of the Manitoba population; by 1991, this proportion is expected to be 5.6 per cent. Moreover, between 1971 and 1986 the proportion of registered Indians living off-reserve increased from 22 per cent to 27 per cent. However, as Stevens (1982) found, the

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 2.1

**Registered Indians On- and Off-Reserve
and as a
Proportion of the Provincial Population
Manitoba, 1971-1991**

	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991
Registered Indians					
<u>On-Reserve</u>					
Number	29,457	32,630	35,992	40,775	45,996
Per cent	78.4	75.0	72.5	72.8	72.6
<u>Off-Reserve</u>					
Number	8,105	10,855	13,629	15,264	17,331
Per cent	21.6	25.0	27.5	27.2	27.4
<u>Total</u>					
Number	37,562	43,485	49,621	56,039	63,327
Per cent	100	100	100	100	100
Provincial population (000)	998	1,022	1,026	1,090	1,124
Registered Indians as a % of provincial population	3.80	4.25	4.84	5.14	5.63

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

Provincial 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.

off-reserve migration rate slowed down over the 1970 s. In fact, the proportion of those living off-reserve fell slightly after 1981 and is not projected to increase significantly to 1991.

Nevertheless, the Indian population will continue to grow, both on- and off-reserve and is projected to be almost 28 per cent higher by 1991 than it was in 1981. Therefore, governments at all levels will need to provide increasingly greater levels of service to the Indian population in such areas as social services, education and training, housing, health, and so on, over the coming years. The emphasis of these services will have to adapt, moreover, to the aging of the Indian population (as will be seen below).

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.

2.2 Indian Band Population and Location

As Table 2.2 shows, as of the end of 1982 there were 59 Indian bands in Manitoba living on 102 reserves (See also Canada Overview, Table 2.4). (Reserves and bands are not synonymous: bands are the political unit for the purpose of local government elections and services; reserves are lands set aside for the use of Indian bands. Some bands have several reserves, and there are also bands with no reserve lands.)

The other important point to note is that reserve sizes were small, and widely spread out across the Manitoba INAC region. In general, this was true for other INAC regions, and distinguished them from the reservation system in the United States. However, those reserves located further westwards across the prairie provinces were larger, with the

TABLE 2.2

Number and Percentage of Bands
and
Band Population and Distribution by Population Size Group
Manitoba INAC Region, 1982

Size Group	Number Of Bands	Percentage Of Bands	Population	Percentage of Population
1 - 249	7	11.9	805	1.6
250 - 499	18	30.5	6,869	13.8
500 - 999	15	25.4	10,607	21.2
1,000 - 2,999	19	32.2	31,675	63.4
3,000 - 4,999	-	-	-	-
5,000 +	-	-	-	-
Total	59	100.0	49,956	100.0

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

average reserve size in Alberta being more than three times the Manitoba average (Canada Overview, Table 2.4).

Most Indian bands in Manitoba were also small in population, as shown in Table 2.2. Less than one-third of Manitoba Indian bands had a population of 1,000 or more. Over 40 per cent of the bands had populations of less than 500. It should be kept in mind as well that these population figures referred to total band populations (both on- and off-reserve), and therefore the size of reserve communities was actually smaller than these figures would suggest. This, of course, has implications for the ability of local governments to provide local services, and for the cost to centralized agencies (whether government or other) of providing services to these scattered communities. In terms of local economic development, the small population base makes it difficult for local businesses to become established. This characteristic of the band populations may help to explain the emergence of the tribal council system in Manitoba as a way of providing regional development services for groups of bands. Nevertheless, 63 per cent of the Indian population belonged to bands with populations of 1,000 or more.

INAC has developed a way of categorizing bands according to their degree of isolation, for the purpose of estimating and allocating budgets for housing and other services. Urban bands, for example, are those adjacent to, or within 50 kilometres of, an urban centre. Those bands classified as "remote" and "special access" are those that are relatively isolated from the rest of the province. Special access bands cannot be reached by all-weather road.

Manitoba had the second largest proportion of bands which were classified as remote or special access (39 per cent) of any region in Canada (Canada Overview, Table 2.6). In terms of band population, Manitoba had 47 per cent who were members of these remote and special access bands, a higher proportion than that of any other region (Canada Overview, Table 2.7). This was a result of a large part of Manitoba being covered by the northern boreal forest and the Pre-cambrian Shield, and the relative lack of transportation development in this region. The northeast quadrant of Manitoba, in particular, had a number of reserves which, apart from air service and winter roads, had no transportation

access. (In fact, the high degree of isolation of this region has led to special provisions for the area in the current Canada/Manitoba Northern Development Agreement.) Conversely, Manitoba had the third lowest number of urban bands among INAC regions, and the lowest proportion of urban band population in the country.

If we consider the Census definition of urban, which is based on population size (1,000 plus) and density (400 per square kilometre), a similar picture emerges as can be seen in Figure 2.2. On-reserve registered Indians were entirely located in rural areas. The off-reserve population, however, was more highly urbanized than the reference population and were found particularly in the largest centres.

2.3 Growth and Shares of the Indian Population

The growth of the Indian population in Manitoba is shown in greater detail in Table 2.3. As noted in Table 2.1, the proportion living off-reserve fell slightly between 1981 and 1986 and is projected to rise only marginally to 1991. The average annual growth rate for the total Indian population has also been falling since 1976, although for the 1981 to 1986 period it was twice that of the total provincial population and is expected to be several times that of the total population of Manitoba by 1991, as a result of an increase in the number of those old enough to start families.

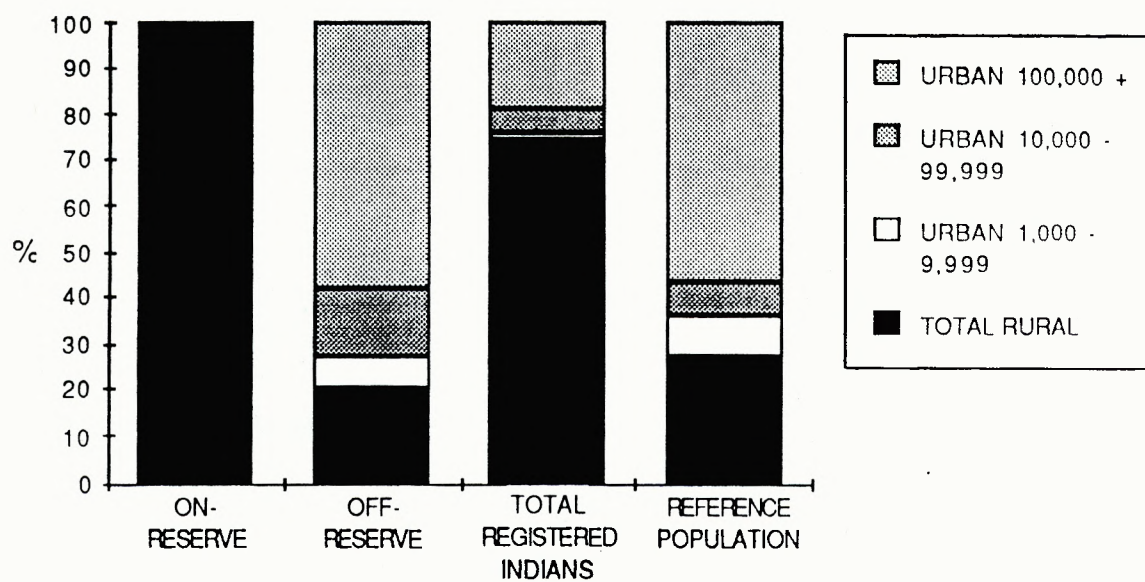
The growth rate of the off-reserve population was higher than that of the on-reserve population between 1971 and 1981, but then fell below the on-reserve growth rate after 1981. For the 1986 to 1991 period, the off-reserve population growth rate is expected to be slightly greater than the on-reserve growth rate.

There are several factors contributing to population growth, as shown in Table 2.4. The major factors are the birth and death rates which factored together produce a "natural increase rate". This rate declined from over 29 people per 1,000 population between 1972 and 1976, to a rate of 26 per 1,000 during the 1977 to 1981 period. This resulted from the sharper decrease in the crude birth rate than the crude death rate during this period.

FIGURE 2.2

Census Data on Population Distribution by Rural-Urban Location

Manitoba, 1981



Note: Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada

TABLE 2.3

**Growth and Shares of Registered Indian Population
Residing On- and Off-Reserve
Manitoba, 1971-1991**

Year	<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>		<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>		<u>Total Registered Indians</u>		<u>Total Provincial 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	78.4	-	21.6	-	100	-	-
1976	75.0	2.05	25.0	5.84	100	2.93	0.66
1981	72.5	1.96	27.5	4.55	100	2.64	0.09
1986	72.8	2.50	27.2	2.27	100	2.43	1.21
1991	72.6	2.41	27.4	2.54	100	2.45	0.61

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.

Provincial 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.
1986-91: Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada and Provinces, 1976-2001, Cat. No. 91-520, Feb. 1979, Projection 4.

TABLE 2.4
Components of Natural Increase
Registered Indians, Manitoba, 1972-1991
 (Rate per 1,000)¹

Period	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Increase Rate
1972 - 76	36.1	6.6	29.5
1977 - 81	32.2	6.1	26.1
1982 - 86	31.3	6.5	24.8
1987 - 91	30.6	5.9	24.7

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.

Over the next 10 years the natural increase rate is expected to continue to fall to a five-year rate of 25 per 1,000, and then stabilize at about this level.

Table 2.5 shows the changing age distributions of both sexes, living on- and off-reserve, over the 1971 to 1991 period. Comparative figures are provided for the provincial population in Manitoba. The Indian population had a much younger age structure than the provincial population and will continue to do so over the twenty-year period. However, as the Indian population ages, some shifts will occur in the comparative distributions of the two population groups. For example, while 51 per cent of the Indian population was under 15 years of age in 1971, only 38 per cent is expected to be in this age group in 1991. Meanwhile, the total provincial population under 15 had fallen from 29 per cent to 23 per cent by 1981, and is expected to fall further to 22 per cent by 1991. Thus, by 1991, the proportion of children under 15 will narrow somewhat between the Indian and provincial populations. This changing Indian age structure will have implications for departmental planning and policy.

By 1991, another bulge in the Indian population is expected to occur in the 25 to 44 year-old age group, while the high proportion of Indian 15 to 24 year olds in comparison with the provincial population (22 per cent as opposed to 14 per cent) will persist. These figures indicate that the Indian population of working age (15 to 64) will be growing much more rapidly than the total provincial working age population throughout this period.

There are also differences in the on- and off-reserve sex and age structures. Since 1971, Indian women have been more likely to live off-reserve than Indian men. While there were the same number of each sex living off-reserve in 1971, there were more young women (15 to 24) living off-reserve than young men in the comparable age group. At the same time, there were more male children living off-reserve than female children.

The proportion of Indian women among the off-reserve population had become even larger in 1981, when there were about 3,000 Indian men between 15 and 44 living off-reserve, compared with some 3,400 Indian women of the same age group. By 1991, the gap is expected to grow, with about 4,200 Indian men and 5,000 Indian women of this

TABLE 2.5
Age Distribution by Sex
Manitoba, 1971, 1981, 1991

		Registered Indians On-Reserve			Registered Indians Off-Reserve			Total Registered Indians			Provincial Population		
	(Col. %)	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
Male													
	0-14	50	43	38	52	45	40	50	44	38	30	24	23
	15-24	18	23	22	16	23	22	18	23	22	19	19	15
	25-44	18	21	26	23	22	28	19	21	27	23	27	34
	45-64	10	9	10	7	7	8	9	9	10	19	19	18
	65+	4	4	4	2	2	2	4	4	3	9	11	11
	Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	No. (000)	15.3	18.8	23.9	4.1	6.7	8.3	19.4	25.5	32.2	494.6	506.5	553.7
Female													
	0-14	52	44	38	50	42	35	52	44	37	28	22	21
	15-24	19	24	23	19	23	21	19	24	22	18	18	14
	25-44	17	19	26	23	26	34	18	21	28	23	27	32
	45-64	9	9	9	6	7	8	8	8	9	20	20	18
	65+	4	4	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	10	13	15
	Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	No. (000)	14.1	17.2	22.1	4.1	7.0	9.0	18.2	24.2	31.2	493.6	519.7	569.9
Both Sexes													
	0-14	51	43	38	51	44	38	51	44	38	29	23	22
	15-24	19	23	22	18	23	22	18	23	22	18	19	14
	25-44	17	20	26	23	24	32	19	21	28	23	27	33
	45-64	9	9	10	7	7	8	9	8	9	20	19	18
	65+	4	4	4	2	2	2	4	3	3	10	12	13
	Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	No. (000)	29.5	36.0	46.0	8.1	13.6	17.3	37.6	49.6	63.3	988.2	1,026.2	1,123.6

Note: 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.

Provincial 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.

age group living off-reserve. There have also been slightly more boys than girls under the age of 15 living off-reserve since 1971, and this pattern is expected to continue through 1991.

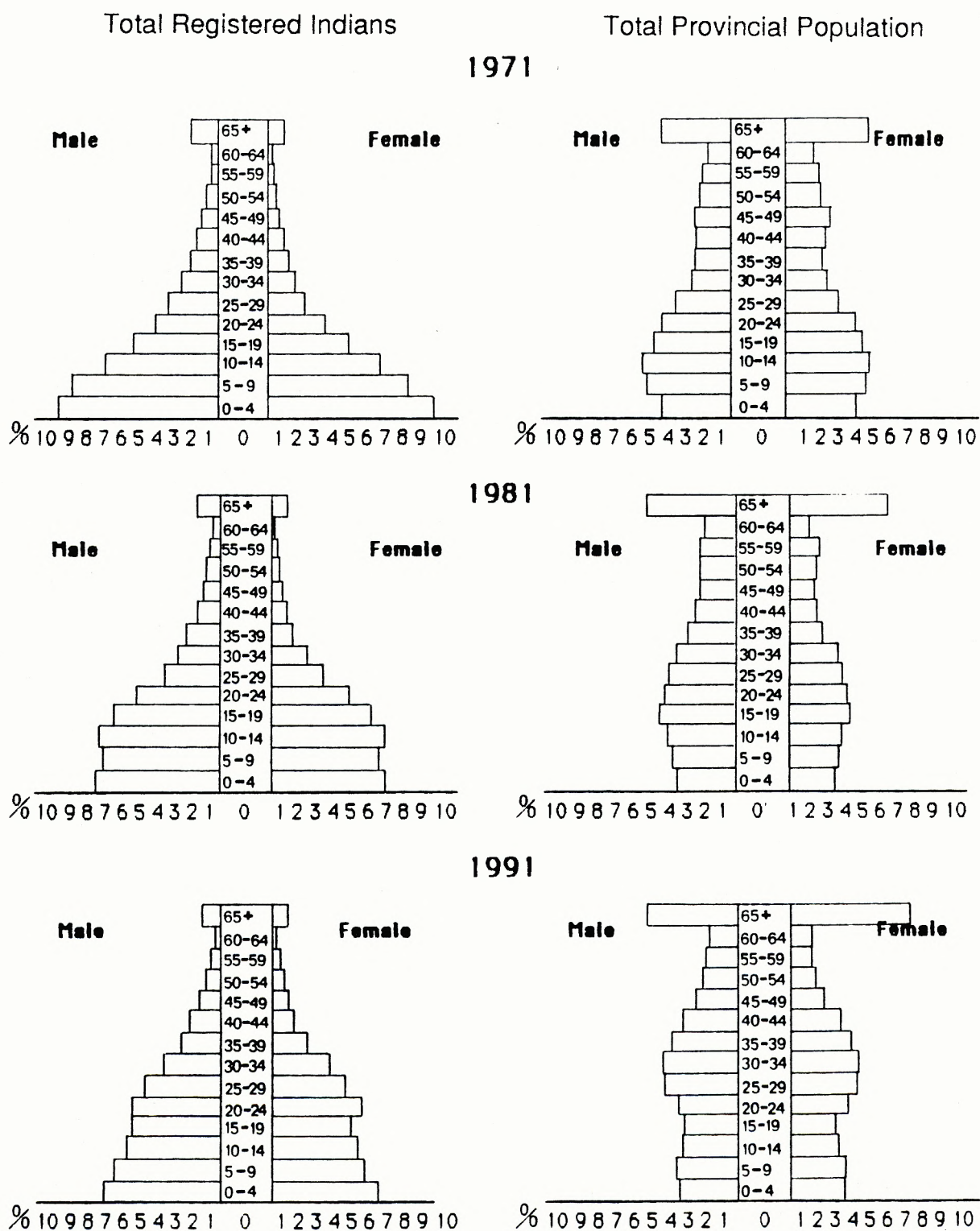
The opposite pattern can be seen for the on-reserve population. For example, there were about 5,500 Indian men between 15 and 44 years of age living on-reserve in 1971, compared with 5,100 Indian women. By 1981, there were 8,300 males in this age range, versus 7,400 females and by 1991 these figures are expected to be 11,500 and 10,800 respectively. In absolute numbers, there have been more Indian boys living on-reserve than Indian girls and this will continue through the twenty-year period.

The changing age-sex profiles of the registered Indian and total provincial populations are displayed graphically in Figure 2.3.

As the registered Indian population ages, the number of working-age adults is increasing, both in absolute and proportional terms. Since those who are under 15 years of age and those over 65 must usually be supported by working-age adults (15 to 64), the change in the Indian population's age structure reduces the burden on each individual adult. This can be expressed in terms of a ratio, called the "dependency ratio", which is shown in Table 2.6. Here, the number of children and older people in the population is divided by the number of working-age adults. A ratio greater than one indicates that there are fewer potential workers available to support the population.

As can be seen, the Indian dependency ratios fell both on- and off-reserve since 1971, and are expected to continue to fall through 1991. The overall ratio, for example, fell by 25 per cent from 1.19 in 1971 to .89 in 1981 and is projected to fall a further 21 per cent in 1991. The ratio for off-reserve residents was lower than for on-reserve residents because of the larger proportion of on-reserve residents who were 65 years old and over. It will also be seen that the Indian dependency ratios are expected to approach more closely those of the provincial population by 1991.

FIGURE 2.3
Age-Sex Profiles¹, Manitoba, 1971, 1981, 1991



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

Source: See Table 2.5

TABLE 2.6

Dependency Ratios ¹
Manitoba, 1971, 1981, 1991

	1971	1981	1991
Registered Indians On-Reserve	1.22	.91	.72
Registered Indians Off-Reserve	1.11	.85	.65
Total Registered Indians	1.19	.89	.70
Provincial Population	.63	.54	.53

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.

Provincial 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.

The above data are based on the adjusted Indian Register and on the population projections prepared by Statistics Canada. The 1981 Census also provides comparable information for the Indian population. Table 2.7 provides a summary of the on- and off-reserve Indian population distribution in Manitoba, by age and sex groups, based on the census data. This table confirms the patterns identified above, the major one being that the registered Indian population was much younger. Twice the proportion of the Indian population was aged between zero and 14 years as the reference population, 45 versus 22 per cent. Table 2.7 also shows that in the 25 years and over age groups, there were proportionally more men than women on-reserve, while the opposite was true off-reserve.

2.4 Births, Deaths and Average Age at Death

Table 2.8 provides a picture of the trends in birth rates over the 1971 to 1981 period among the Indian population of Manitoba. The birth rates are given as the number of live births per 1,000 women in their child-bearing years in each five-year age group. It can be seen that the birth rates during this period dropped rapidly for all age groups, but that this trend was more pronounced for the older age groups. For younger women, aged 15 to 24, birth rates fell by about 24 per cent between 1971 and 1981. For women in the 25 to 29 year-old age group the birth rate fell by 50 per cent, and even more dramatic reductions in birth rates can be seen for older age groups.

This resulted in an overall fertility rate of 3,530 live births per 1,000 Indian women between the ages of 15 and 49 in 1981; this was one-half the 1971 rate. Nonetheless, the Indian fertility rate in 1981 was still about twice as high as the total provincial rate, which had also been falling. In spite of the reduction in the fertility rate, the total number of live births among the Indian population was about the same in 1981 as it was in 1971, and was actually higher than in 1976. The reason for this was the changing population structure over the decade, as large numbers of young women reached child-bearing age.

A comparison of the fertility rates in different provinces for on- and off-reserve Indians and for the non-Indian populations according to census data indicates that in all

TABLE 2.7
Distribution of Census Population by Age and Sex
Manitoba, 1981

(Row %)	Age					Total	
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	%	No.
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>							
Male	43.8	22.6	19.7	9.5	4.4	100.0	14,980
Female	44.7	23.0	19.3	9.0	4.1	100.0	14,305
Both Sexes	44.2	22.7	19.5	9.3	4.2	100.0	29,285
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>							
Male	52.3	21.9	18.8	6.0	1.1	100.0	6,105
Female	41.7	21.4	26.7	8.8	1.4	100.0	7,910
Both Sexes	46.3	21.6	23.3	7.6	1.3	100.0	14,015
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>							
Male	46.2	22.3	19.5	8.5	3.4	100.0	21,090
Female	43.6	22.4	21.9	8.9	3.1	100.0	22,220
Both Sexes	44.9	22.4	20.7	8.7	3.3	100.0	43,305
<u>Reference Population</u>							
Male	23.3	18.8	27.9	19.5	10.4	100.0	480,180
Female	21.7	18.2	27.3	20.2	12.6	100.0	490,215
Both Sexes	22.5	18.5	27.6	19.9	11.5	100.0	970,400

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

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

TABLE 2.8
Number of Live Births, Age-Specific Birth Rates
and
Total Fertility Rates¹
Registered Indians, Manitoba, 1971, 1976, and 1981

	1971	1976	1981
Total Births:	1,571	1,396	1,523
Age-Specific Birth Rates:² (per 1,000 women)			
Age			
15-19	170	160	130
20-24	340	270	260
25-29	300	200	150
30-34	270	120	90
35-39	180	60	50
40-44	90	40	20
45-49	60	10	-
Total Fertility Rate: (per 1,000 women)			
Registered Indians	7,010	4,310	3,530
Provincial Population	2,540	2,020	1,860

- 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 5 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.

Provincial 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.

provinces and territories the number of live births per 1,000 women who had ever been married was higher among Indians than non-Indians (Canada Overview, Table 2.12). The proportional difference between Indians and the reference population was greatest in the Yukon and the western provinces, particularly in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The fertility rate of Indian women in Manitoba was nearly twice that of non-Indian women, and was especially high for reserve residents.

Rates for births outside marriage were also much higher among the Indian population than among the general provincial population, as is shown in Figure 2.4. There is some indication that, prior to the recent changes to the Indian Act, (that is, the removal of discriminatory sections), women living off-reserve with non-Indian men chose to remain single so as to retain Indian status for their children. Still, there is no evidence that this alone would account for the wide differential in percentage of births outside marriage between registered Indians and the total Manitoba population; there are undoubtedly other factors involved.

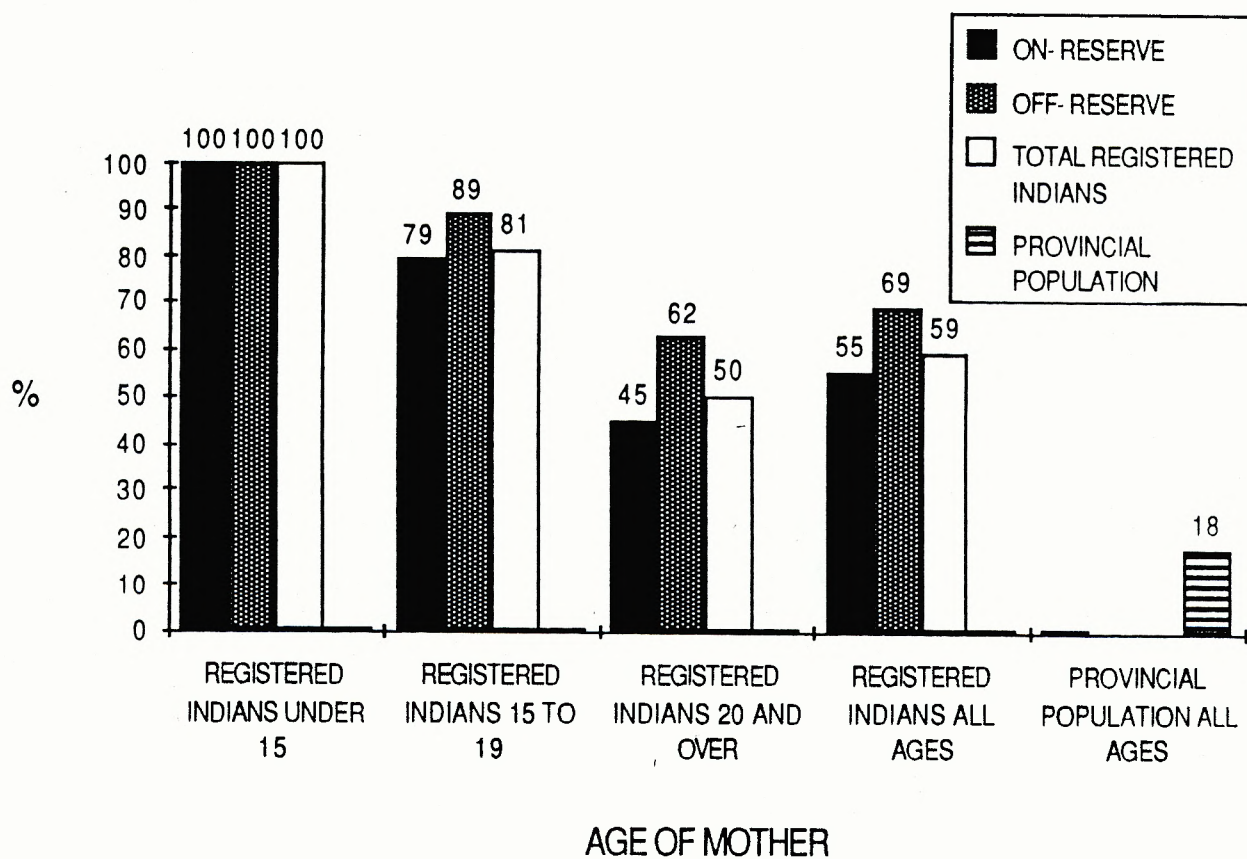
Table 2.9 presents crude death rates for the registered Indian and total provincial populations, as well as standardized rates for the Indians. The crude death rates show that, while the provincial rates remained constant from 1971 to 1981, the Indian rates fell by three deaths per 1,000 for each sex and for all Indians combined. The Indian crude death rates were lower than the total provincial rates, but because the Indian population was much younger their crude death rates are to be compared with caution. The standardized death rates, which adjust the registered Indian crude death rates using the age-sex structure of the total provincial population, more clearly indicate the strong differences that still exist to the disadvantage of the Indian population. The Indian standardized death rate for both sexes in 1981, for example, was more than twice the corresponding Indian crude rate and one-third higher than the total Manitoba rate.

Furthermore, Table 2.10 shows the number of deaths per 1,000 people for various age groups in both the Indian and provincial populations of Manitoba. Indian death rates were higher for both sexes and all individual age groups, but particularly for those under 45 years of age. The death rate of Indian men and women taken separately between 25 and

FIGURE 2.4

Rates of Reported Births Outside Marriage by Age of Mother

Manitoba, 1981



Sources: Unadjusted Indian Register data, Reserves and Trusts, INAC. For provincial population, Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths, 1981, Cat. No. 84-204, 1981, Table 7, p. 11.

TABLE 2.9

**Crude¹ and Standardized² Death Rates of the Registered Indian Population and Crude Death Rates of the Total Provincial Population
Manitoba, 1971, 1976 and 1981**

(Rate per 1,000)

	<u>Registered Indians</u>						<u>Total Provincial Population</u>		
	<u>Crude Death Rate</u>			<u>Standardized Death Rate</u>			<u>Crude Death Rate</u>		
	1971	1976	1981	1971	1976	1981	1971	1976	1981
Male	10	8	7	15	13	13	9	9	10
Female	7	5	4	13	9	11	7	7	7
Both Sexes	8	7	5	14	11	12	8	8	8

- 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 provincial population.

Sources:

Registered Indians:	Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.
1971:	1971 Census of Canada, <u>Population Age Groups</u> , Cat.No.92-715, April 1973, Table 7.
1976, 1981:	1981 Census of Canada, <u>Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status</u> , Cat. No. 92-901, Sept. 1982, Table 1.
Total Provincial Population:	Statistics Canada, <u>Vital Statistics, Deaths, 1977</u> , Vol. III, Cat. No. 84-206, March 1980, Table 4. Statistics Canada, <u>Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths, 1981</u> , Vol. I, Cat. No. 84-204, Feb. 1983, Table 19.

TABLE 2.10

Crude Death Rates¹ by Age & Sex
Manitoba, 1981

(Rate per 1,000)

Age	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<u>Registered Indians</u>			
0-14	2	2	2
15-24	4	1	3
25-44	7	3	5
45-64	12	11	11
65-90	58	38	48
<u>Provincial Population</u> ²			
0-14	1	1	1
15-24	2	1	1
25-44	2	1	1
45-64	11	6	8
65-90	57	36	45

- Notes:**
1. Crude death rates are the total number of deaths for a group divided by the 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 Provincial 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.

44 years of age was three times that of all Manitobans in this age range.

Table 2.11 provides a comparison of the average age at death among the Indian population and the total population in Manitoba. Notwithstanding their inferior living conditions, these statistics for the Indian population were alarming, because of its younger age structure. Still, the table shows that there was substantial increase in the registered Indian life span between 1971 and 1981.

The average age at death for male Indians increased by 29 per cent from 1971 to 1981 and for Indian females by 24 per cent. Still, Indian average age at death trailed the total provincial average by 25 years for males and by 28 years for females. Interestingly, while the female average age was four years above the male average in the total provincial population, in the Indian population it was less than one year higher. These figures reflect a substantial improvement in health care and other social conditions among the Indian population, although there is clearly still a long way to go.

2.5 Mobility

One factor affecting population growth within a province is the net migration into or out of a given province or region. Table 2.21 of the Canada Overview shows that for the period 1976 to 1981, Manitoba's Indian population experienced a net out-migration of 735 people. This was the highest out-migration rate (17 people per 1,000) in Canada when calculated as a proportion of the Indian population. Alberta, British Columbia and the Territories experienced a net in-migration, and, no doubt, the strength of the economy in Alberta at this time helped to draw the Indian labour force to that province from Manitoba.

Table 2.12 shows the mobility status of the Indian population by age groups and sex for both on- and off-reserve residents based on census data. Comparative information is also provided for the reference population. In this table, "movers" are all those who lived in a different dwelling five years before the census was taken (that is, in June, 1976). The movers are subdivided into migrants and non-migrants. Non-migrants are movers who

TABLE 2.11

Average Age at Death
Manitoba, 1971, 1976 and 1981

	<u>1971</u>		<u>1976</u>		<u>1981</u>	
	Registered Indians ²	Provincial Population	Registered Indians ²	Provincial Population	Registered Indians ²	Provincial Population
Male	33.3	65.5	41.4	65.5	42.9	67.6
Female	35.0	69.8	39.9	71.0	43.5	72.0

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

 Provincial 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.

TABLE 2.12a
Mobility Status by Age and Sex
Manitoba, 1981

Mobility Status ¹ (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
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>													
Movers	34	41	46	30	23	38	38	48	43	29	28	40	39
Migrants	6	7	11	5	-	7	7	12	11	5	4	9	8
From Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Different Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
From Same Province	6	7	10	5	-	7	6	11	10	5	5	8	7
Non-Migrants	28	34	35	25	23	31	31	35	32	25	23	31	31
Non-Movers	66	59	54	70	77	62	62	53	57	71	72	60	61
Total % No. (000)	100 4.4	100 3.4	100 3.0	100 1.4	100 0.7	100 12.8	100 4.3	100 3.3	100 2.8	100 1.3	100 0.6	100 12.2	100 25.0
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>													
Movers	71	67	79	62	50	71	73	80	81	59	32	75	73
Migrants	32	31	34	23	-	31	34	37	41	19	-	35	34
From Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Different Province	7	6	7	-	-	6	7	6	9	-	-	7	7
From Same Province	25	25	28	21	-	25	27	30	32	16	-	28	27
Non-Migrants	39	36	45	38	-	39	39	43	40	40	27	40	40
Non-Movers	29	33	21	38	50	29	27	20	19	41	68	25	27
Total % No. (000)	100 2.0	100 1.3	100 1.1	100 0.4	100 0.1	100 5.0	100 2.2	100 1.7	100 2.1	100 0.7	100 0.1	100 6.9	100 11.8

Notes: 1. Terms are defined in the glossary.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

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

TABLE 2.12b
Mobility Status by Age and Sex
Manitoba, 1981

40

Mobility Status ¹ (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
Total Registered Indians													
Movers	46	49	55	36	26	47	50	58	59	40	29	53	50
Migrants	14	14	18	9	-	14	16	21	24	10	5	18	16
From Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Different Province	3	2	2	-	-	2	3	3	4	-	-	3	3
From Same Province	12	12	15	8	-	12	14	18	19	9	4	15	14
Non-Migrants	32	35	38	28	23	33	33	38	35	30	24	34	34
Non-Movers	54	51	45	64	74	53	50	42	41	60	71	47	50
Total % No. (000)	100 6.4	100 4.7	100 4.1	100 1.8	100 0.7	100 17.8	100 6.6	100 5.0	100 4.9	100 2.0	100 0.7	100 19.1	100 36.8
Reference Population²													
Movers	47	49	63	26	22	45	47	59	60	26	24	45	45
Migrants	19	22	24	9	7	18	20	26	23	9	7	18	18
From Outside Canada	3	4	4	1	1	3	3	3	4	2	1	3	3
From Different Province	7	7	9	3	1	6	7	7	8	3	2	6	6
From Same Province	10	11	11	5	5	9	10	15	11	5	4	9	9
Non-Migrants	28	27	39	17	15	27	28	33	37	16	17	27	27
Non-Movers	53	51	37	74	78	55	53	41	40	74	76	55	55
Total % No. (000)	100 75.9	100 90.4	100 133.9	100 93.7	100 49.8	100 443.7	100 72.0	100 89.1	100 133.6	100 99.2	100 61.8	100 455.7	100 899.4

Notes: 1. Terms are defined in the 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.

lived within the same census subdivision in which they resided five years earlier, while the migrants lived in a different census subdivision five years earlier. The migrants are further divided into those who in 1976 lived within the same province, in a different province, or outside Canada.

The registered Indian population of Manitoba five years and older was more likely to have moved than the non-Indian population, 50 versus 45 per cent, but was less likely to have migrated from outside their census subdivisions, 16 versus 18 per cent. Among Indian migrants, the great majority migrated from within the province, while migration from out of province was much lower, and migration from outside the country was negligible.

The percentages of male movers of both populations, five to 24 years old were virtually identical; larger gaps appeared in subsequent age brackets including eight percentage points more male reference movers aged 25 to 44 and 10 percentage points more Indian movers aged 45 to 65. The male non-Indian migrant proportions were at least five percentage points higher than those of their age-specific Indian counterparts except in the 45 to 64 age bracket in which proportions were identical. For all ages combined the difference was four percentage points.

Among female movers totals were generally very close except for the 45 to 64 age category in which Indians had a higher proportion by 14 percentage points. Proportions of movers who were migrants were generally close between Indian and non-Indian women (particularly among 25 to 64 year-olds), and the totals for all ages were, in fact, identical.

The first two sections of Table 2.12a provide a comparison of on- and off-reserve migration and mover rates. Mobility was very high among the off-reserve population in comparison with the on-reserve population, both for migrants and for non-migrants, for both sexes and for all age categories except migrants aged 65 and up. Almost three-quarters of the off-reserve Indian population had moved during the five-year period, and almost one-half of these movers had migrated from outside the census subdivision. The great majority of these migrants had migrated from within Manitoba.

The age groups with the highest moving and migration rates were those up to 44 years of age, especially the 25 to 44 age group. This was true for each sex, although mobility was generally higher among women than among men. The migration patterns off-reserve, but within the same province, reflected the substantial rural to urban migration of the Indian population identified by Clatworthy (1981) and Stevens (1983). These figures show that the late 1970s constituted a period of rapid adjustment for the Indian population of Manitoba, although, as shown above, this has more lately been slowing down and even reversing itself to some degree.

2.6 Ethnic Composition of the Native Population

Across Canada, according to Table 2.1 of the Canada Overview, the Native population comprised 2.1 per cent of the total population in 1981. However, the Native proportion varied considerably from province to province. While the eastern provinces had a Native proportion of about one per cent, the proportion in the western provinces was much higher. Slightly more than three per cent of the population in Alberta and British Columbia, was Native, while more than six per cent of Saskatchewan's and Manitoba's populations were Native. The Yukon and Northwest Territories had even larger Native proportions, 18 and 58 per cent respectively.

The majority (64 per cent) of the Native population across Canada were registered Indians, while the Métis, non-status, and Inuit populations represented 18, 13 and five per cent respectively. It is generally felt that Métis and non-status population figures are much more fluid than those of registered Indians, since they are not based on a legal definition nor maintained through government agencies. Sawchuck (1978), for instance, emphasized the social, as opposed to biological, definition of Métis identity. Since ethnic status was self-declared on the census, these figures represented those who considered themselves to have a Native ethnic identity, rather than all those with Native ancestry.

The proportion of the Native population identified as Métis was higher in the three prairie provinces than elsewhere, comprising 28 per cent of the Native population in

Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and 35 per cent in Alberta. In Manitoba, the registered Indian population of about 43,300 was 64 per cent of the province's Native population in 1981, with 28 per cent Métis, seven per cent non-status Indian and 0.3 per cent Inuit. In total, the Native population was about 67,100, or seven per cent of Manitoba's total population, according to the Census.

2.7 Conclusion

The patterns emerging from these demographic data point to policy areas which will require careful consideration. The relative youthfulness of the registered Indian population will likely intensify the demand for education in the immediate future. Since the Indian population is gradually aging, however, there will be increased strain on the labour force market and social services in the long-term. These topics are explored in succeeding chapters.

The basic data in this chapter on Indian fertility and mortality are also significantly affected by the Indian population's standard of living. In this context, analysis of Indian health and housing conditions is also discussed below.

3. FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

Much of the information provided in this overview is based on data collected for individuals, but families are an important social and economic unit, and family characteristics are an important part of any socio-economic overview. For the Indian population of North America, it has sometimes been suggested that the concept of "family" and the categorizations of families which are commonly used by social scientists may be inadequate or inappropriate. Still, research into the characteristics and conditions of Indian households in Winnipeg by Clatworthy (1981) and Peters (1984) suggests that these categories can be useful, particularly if modified somewhat to take into account the various extended family arrangements which occur with greater frequency among the Indian population than among the non-Indian population.

Some initial documentation of family types on-reserve has also been done by WMC Research Associates (1983) and Hull (1984) using a modification of the household typology used by Clatworthy. This typology combines the traditional categories of one-parent, two-parent and non-family households with the concept of the extended family, and the developmental stage of the family as reflected by the children's ages. The present study is largely confined to the categories provided by Statistics Canada. Readers should be aware, however, that the more complex typology described above is being employed in the Indian housing conditions overview, currently under preparation by Stewart Clatworthy.

This chapter examines several characteristics of Indian private households and families in Manitoba. Size and characteristics of Indian households and families are described. Characteristics of "census families" as well as "economic families" are explored (c.f. Glossary).

3.1 Census Families

According to the 1981 Census Highlights (Brecher et. al., p.19), three-quarters of Manitoba's registered Indian census families were husband-wife families, five per cent lone-parent male families and 20 per cent lone-parent female families. Corresponding proportions among Manitoba's non-Indian census families were 89, two and nine per cent, respectively. Eighty-two per cent of on-reserve Indian census families were of the husband-wife type compared with only 64 per cent of the corresponding off-reserve population. Conversely, the proportion of off-reserve Indian census families headed by a female lone parent was 21 percentage points higher than the corresponding on-reserve proportion.

The average census family size among Indians in Canada was 25 per cent higher than for non-Indians. Indian families were largest in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories, each averaging 4.4 family members. Families living on-reserve were larger than those living off-reserve, with average sizes of 4.7 and 3.8 family members respectively in Manitoba. This compared with the non-Indian average family size of 3.2 in Manitoba. (Canada Overview, Table 3.1).

Part of the difference in average census family size on- and off-reserve was due to the greater frequency of lone-parent families living off-reserve. Table 3.1 provides a comparison of the average number of children per family, by various family types. The characteristics of Indian families living on-reserve and those living off-reserve were surprisingly different. While the two-parent, or husband-wife, families living on-reserve were the largest, off-reserve husband-wife families had the smallest number of children on average. While lone-parent families headed by women were larger on-reserve than those headed by men, they were smaller off-reserve. Thus the order of average size of the three family types for off-reserve families was the exact reverse of that of on-reserve families.

Non-Indian census families had fewer children than Indian families---in fact they averaged one-half the number of children found in Indian census families. The differences

TABLE 3.1
Census Family Type by Average Number of Children
Manitoba, 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	3.0	2.0	2.7	1.3
Lone Parent - Male	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.6
Lone Parent - Female	2.8	2.4	2.6	1.7
Total	2.9	2.2	2.6	1.3

Note: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.

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

were not as great for lone-parent families which, among non-Indians, tended to have slightly more children, while among Indians tended to have slightly fewer children than two-parent families.

3.2 Households

Unlike census families, "households" (denoted herein as "private", c.f. Glossary) may consist of non-related individuals and may include one or more census or economic families living in the same dwelling. While non-Indian average census family size was larger than average household size, the reverse was true for Indian households (Canada Overview, Table 3.5). The gap between Indian and non-Indian household size was greater than between Indian and non-Indian family size.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan Indian households had the second largest average size among the provinces and territories, at 4.8 people per household (The Northwest Territories had 4.9 people per household). Household size on Manitoba reserves was considerably larger than off-reserve (5.6 as compared with 3.8). While there was no difference between average household size and average family size for off-reserve Indian households, there was a considerable difference for on-reserve Indian households. Again, this indicates that many more non-family members were living with Indian families in on-reserve households than in off-reserve households. These figures suggest that on-reserve residents in Manitoba lived in the most crowded housing conditions in Canada, although it would be necessary to look at the actual characteristics of the housing (average number of persons per room) to confirm this conclusion. (See Chapter 8.)

3.3 Registered Indians in Census Families

As shown in Table 3.2, the majority of the Indian population living in census families were part of two-parent (husband-wife) families. The figures in this table, however, refer to individuals rather than numbers of families, and do not include those who did not live in

TABLE 3.2
Census Family Status
Manitoba, 1981

Census Family Status	(Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ¹
Persons in Husband-Wife Census Families		86	65	79	91
Spouses in Husband-Wife Census Families		34	26	31	56
Never-Married Children		52	39	48	35
Under 18		45	35	42	28
18+		8	4	7	7
Persons in Lone-Parent Census Families		14	35	21	9
Male Lone Parents		1	1	1	1
Female Lone Parents		3	9	5	3
Never-Married Children		10	25	15	6
Under 18		7	22	12	4
18+		3	2	3	2
Total Persons in Census Families %		100	100	100	100
No. (000)		24.9	11.9	36.8	814.6

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.

families at all. Among the Indian census family population, 79 per cent lived in husband-wife families and 21 per cent lived in lone-parent families. In contrast, only nine per cent of non-Indian family members lived in lone-parent families. Among the off-reserve Indian census family population, the proportion of people living in lone-parent families was even higher, 35 per cent compared with 14 per cent of those living on-reserve.

Part of the Indian/non-Indian difference in proportions of those living in lone-parent families was due to the higher number of children in Indian lone-parent families, as opposed to non-Indian lone-parent families. For example, there were equal proportions of female lone-parents among the on-reserve Indian family population and among the reference population (three per cent). However, 10 per cent of on-reserve family members were never-married children (regardless of age) living in lone-parent families, compared with six per cent of reference population family members. Again, while female lone-parents were three times as common among off-reserve Indian family members as among the reference population, children living in off-reserve lone-parent families were four times as common. For husband-wife families this meant that, while parents formed a larger proportion of the family population among the reference population than among the Indian population, the proportion of never-married children in Indian husband-wife families was greater.

3.4 Registered Indians in Economic Families

Table 3.3 refers to "economic families" rather than census families. Economic families are those people living together and related by blood, marriage or adoption. According to INAC customized data based on the 1981 Census of Canada, almost the entire Indian population (95 per cent) belonged to economic families, as compared with the 86 per cent of the population which was part of census families.

Table 3.3 shows the proportions of spouses, children and other relatives living in economic families. For those families which were not husband-wife families, the

TABLE 3.3
Economic Family Status
Manitoba, 1981

Economic Family¹ Status	(Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population²
Spouses in Economic Families		28	24	27	53
Ref. Persons in Non H/W Fams. ³		3	10	5	4
Male Reference Person		1	1	1	1
Female Reference Person		2	9	4	3
Never-Married Children Under 15		36	46	39	25
Never-Married Children 15+		16	14	15	14
Married Children 15+		1	-	1	-
Other Relatives of Ref. Person 15+		6	4	5	2
Other Relatives of Ref. Under 15		9	3	7	1
Total Persons in Economic Families	%	100	100	100	100
	No. (000)	28.1	12.7	40.8	844.1

Notes: 1. See Glossary for definition of term.
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.

proportion of male and female "reference persons" is shown. Reference persons are those identified as "person number one" on the census form, for the purpose of identifying relationships within each household. Normally, the reference person is a parent or spouse in a census family, but particularly in non-family households, the reference person may be any adult.

Indian residents of Manitoba were about half as likely as non-Indians to be spouses in economic families, 27 to 53 per cent. The Indian population included higher proportions of never-married children than the reference population, particularly those under 15, for whom the proportions were 39 and 25 per cent, respectively. There were also a large number of "other relatives" of the reference person among Indian economic families, as compared with non-Indian economic families (12 per cent compared with three per cent). This seems to corroborate the notion that Indian economic families tend more to be extended than non-Indian ones.

There were also differences between the distributions of Indians in on- and off-reserve economic families. The off-reserve economic family population had a markedly higher proportion of female reference persons (nine versus two per cent) and also a higher proportion of never-married children under 15, (46 as against 36 per cent). The on-reserve population was more likely to live in husband-wife families, and had a higher proportion of "other relatives" (15 per cent as compared with seven per cent). These findings corroborate previous research showing higher proportions of Indian extended families on-reserve than in urban areas (See for example, Hull, 1984; Clatworthy, 1981). In part this may result in crowded housing conditions. (See Chapter 8.)

3.5 Marital Status

Census data concerning marital status should be considered separately from data on various types of families and households because they encompass different matters such as the incidences of living common-law, separation, divorce and widowhood.

Table 3.4 provides a comparison of the marital status of adults 15 or older, by sex and residence. Compared with the reference population, Indian men and women within the 25 to 64 year-old age groups were more likely to be single, living common-law and separated, divorced or widowed. Reference population males had higher proportions married in every age category; this was only true of reference females aged 25 to 44 and 45 to 64.

Indian men were more likely to be single than Indian women, while Indian women were more likely to be separated, divorced or widowed or living common-law than Indian men. These figures raise the possibility that men were referring to themselves as "single" where women in similar circumstances were referring to themselves as married, separated or divorced (otherwise, to whom were the women married or from whom were they divorced?). This is all the more puzzling since in the 65 years and over age category 70 per cent of Indian males identified themselves as married, 24 per cent as separated, widowed or divorced and six per cent single while female Indian proportions in the same category were 43, 52 and zero per cent, respectively.

Indian men living off-reserve were more likely to be single than those living on-reserve, 53 versus 43 per cent. They were also twice as likely to be living common-law, 12 versus six per cent. Among Indian women this was also true, although Indian women living off-reserve were twice as likely to be separated, divorced or widowed as those living on-reserve while male residence proportions in this category were identical. This pattern was most dramatic for women who were 25 to 44 years old, where seven per cent of on-reserve women were separated/divorced/widowed, in comparison with 23 per cent of off-reserve women in this age category, a more than three-fold differential.

TABLE 3.4
Marital Status by Age and Sex
Manitoba, 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				
Registered Indians On-Reserve															
Single	81	22	12	4	43	66	13	6	-	33	73	18	9	3	38
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	1	7	13	25	7	1	7	15	49	9	1	7	13	36	8
Common-Law	4	9	6	-	6	6	10	5	-	7	5	10	5	-	6
Married	14	62	69	71	45	27	69	75	47	51	21	66	72	60	48
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	3.3	2.9	1.4	0.6	8.3	3.3	2.7	1.3	0.6	7.8	6.6	5.7	2.7	1.2	16.1
Registered Indians Off-Reserve															
Single	92	20	17	-	53	74	19	8	-	37	82	20	11	-	43
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	-	13	15	-	7	3	23	30	68	18	2	19	25	51	14
Common-Law	5	19	15	-	12	10	15	9	-	12	8	16	12	-	12
Married	2	48	52	62	28	13	43	53	27	33	8	45	52	37	31
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(No. (000))	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.1	2.8	1.7	2.1	0.7	0.1	4.5	3.0	3.1	1.0	1.8	7.4
Total Registered Indians															
Single	84	21	13	6	45	68	16	6	-	35	76	18	10	4	40
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	1	8	13	24	7	2	14	20	52	12	1	11	17	38	10
Common-Law	4	12	8	-	7	8	12	7	-	9	6	12	7	2	8
Married	11	58	66	70	41	22	58	67	43	44	17	58	66	57	43
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	4.6	4.0	1.8	0.7	11.1	4.9	4.8	2.0	0.7	12.4	9.5	8.8	3.7	1.4	23.5
Reference Population¹															
Single	84	17	8	8	30	72	11	5	7	23	78	14	7	8	26
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	1	6	7	16	6	2	9	18	51	16	1	7	13	35	11
Common-Law	4	5	2	1	3	5	4	1	-	3	4	4	1	1	3
Married	12	73	83	75	61	21	76	76	41	58	17	75	79	56	59
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	92.2	135.4	93.9	49.7	371.1	92.2	136.8	100.1	61.6	390.5	184.4	272.1	193.9	111.2	761.7

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.

4. LANGUAGE

An important aspect of the social circumstances of registered Indians in Canada is the degree to which Aboriginal languages are spoken, and how the use of these languages affects the interaction of Indians with the rest of Canadian society. Language is, first of all, the primary transmitter of a people's culture from one generation to the next. Therefore, we may view language usage or retention by a minority ethnic group as an indication of its degree of acculturation into the mainstream culture. In addition, the differences in degree of use of the minority language between generations show the speed with which the culture is undergoing change.

On the other hand, retention of the minority language is also seen as a potential source of difficulty for minority ethnic groups. In the case of Canadian Indians, the problems encountered by children speaking an Amerindian language who are entering school systems which operate solely or primarily in English or French have often been identified. In earlier years Indian students in residential schools were often forced to speak the official language rather than their own mother tongue even outside the classroom. This approach is now seen as not only harmful to traditional cultures, but ineffective as a means of teaching the official language as well. Current educational research suggests that students learn both their home language and the second language better if these are taught in a well-planned bilingual program.

Difficulties with the official language, and the lack of accommodation in mainstream society to linguistic differences, are also thought to affect participation in a variety of other social institutions and activities. Most jobs, of course, require fluency in the dominant language. Access to a variety of social services and information may be reduced by a lack of facility in English (in Manitoba). Moreover, communication and understanding may be adversely affected in such crucial situations as job interviews.

Indian leaders and educators have been re-emphasizing the teaching of Amerindian languages in recent years. In doing so, they are taking the position that a strong connection with their cultural past is vital to Indian children, and that a strong cultural

identity will assist the children in being successful both in Indian society and in mainstream Canadian society.

This chapter briefly examines these issues based on 1981 Census data. Table 4.1 provides a breakdown of mother tongue by home language and age group. "Mother tongue" refers to the first language which an individual learned as a child and is still understood, while "home language" refers to the language predominantly spoken by that person in the home. (c.f. Glossary.)

Overall, Manitoba's registered Indians were virtually equally divided between English and Amerindian languages as their mother tongue, 48 per cent in each case. Most of the remainder identified some "other" language as their mother tongue.

As would be expected there was a sharp contrast in the degree of home use of Amerindian languages (which include herein Inuktitut) between those living on-reserve and those living off-reserve. Only eight per cent of off-reserve residents spoke such languages in the home, compared with 54 per cent of on-reserve residents. In total, nearly two-fifths (39 per cent) of all Indians spoke an Amerindian language at home. However, there was a marked difference between younger and older age groups, particularly among the off-reserve population. While only four per cent and five per cent of off-reserve children and young adults spoke an Amerindian language in the home, older adults, especially those 65 and over, spoke these languages more frequently (27 per cent). This suggests that, while off-reserve Indian children were becoming acculturated, they still frequently heard Amerindian languages spoken in the home.

It is perhaps surprising that almost half the on-reserve population did not speak Amerindian languages at home. Again, there was a difference among age groups, with 50 per cent of children speaking Amerindian languages, as compared with 66 per cent of those who were 45 to 64 years old, and 78 per cent of those 65 and over. Although it is clear that Amerindian language usage has been diminishing over the years, there was not a great deal of difference in the level of usage between children and those up to 44 years old. It seems that the trend towards reduced use of Amerindian languages among the on-reserve

TABLE 4.1a
Population Showing Relationship of Home Language to Mother Tongue by Age
Manitoba, 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	93	-	16	39	43	98	82	69	94	92	95	79	23	53	59
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	7	-	84	5	54	2	-	31	-	8	4	-	77	5	39
Other	-	-	-	55	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	2
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	10.1	-	18.0	1.2	29.3	10.8	0.1	2.8	0.4	14.0	20.9	0.1	20.7	1.6	43.3
Age 0-14															
English	95	-	12	41	47	99	-	49	91	96	97	-	14	49	63
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	5	-	88	5	50	1	-	51	-	4	3	-	86	5	35
Other	-	-	-	53	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	2
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
No. (000)	5.4	-	7.0	0.6	13.0	5.9	-	0.4	0.1	6.5	11.3	-	7.5	0.7	19.4
Age 15-24															
English	92	-	15	46	45	98	-	74	94	94	95	-	21	57	61
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	8	-	85	-	52	2	-	26	-	5	5	-	79	-	38
Other	-	-	-	52	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	1
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
No. (000)	2.5	-	3.9	0.3	6.7	2.5	-	0.5	0.1	3.0	5.0	-	4.3	0.4	9.7

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
Manitoba, 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
Age 25-44															
English	89	-	23	38	42	94	71	76	95	87	92	71	36	54	59
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	10	-	77	-	55	5	-	24	-	12	8	-	64	-	40
Other	-	-	-	54	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	2
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	1.6	-	3.9	0.3	5.7	1.9	0.1	1.3	0.1	3.3	3.5	0.1	5.1	0.4	9.0
Age 45-64															
English	91	-	18	-	32	94	-	66	95	81	92	-	27	58	46
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	9	-	82	-	66	-	-	32	-	18	7	-	72	-	52
Other	-	-	-	63	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	2
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.5	-	2.1	0.1	2.7	0.5	-	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.0	-	2.6	0.2	3.8
Age 65+															
English	83	-	13	-	20	100	-	46	-	69	92	-	16	-	25
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	-	-	87	-	78	-	-	38	-	27	-	-	83	-	71
Other	-	-	-	86	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	1
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	100	-	100	100	-	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.1	-	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	-	1.2	0.1	1.4

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.

population has been slowed down considerably from the rate 10 or 20 years ago.

Another way of looking at this table is to examine differences in the proportion of people of different age groups whose mother tongue is an Amerindian language. This will give a more accurate picture of language use. Off-reserve there was, again, a dramatic pattern of decreased exposure to Amerindian languages among the young. A similar, but less dramatic pattern existed for on-reserve residents, as shown in Figure 4.1, derived from Table 4.1.

By examining the interaction between home language and mother tongue, it is possible to gain an understanding of the extent to which those who were initially taught an Amerindian language had ceased to use that language. For example, Table 4.1 shows that 86 per cent of those aged zero to 14 whose mother tongue was an Amerindian language or Inuktitut continued to speak that language in the home. What this examination shows is that it was the age group from 25 to 44 that was most likely to have stopped using their Aboriginal mother tongue. Only 64 per cent of this group continued to use such languages in the home.

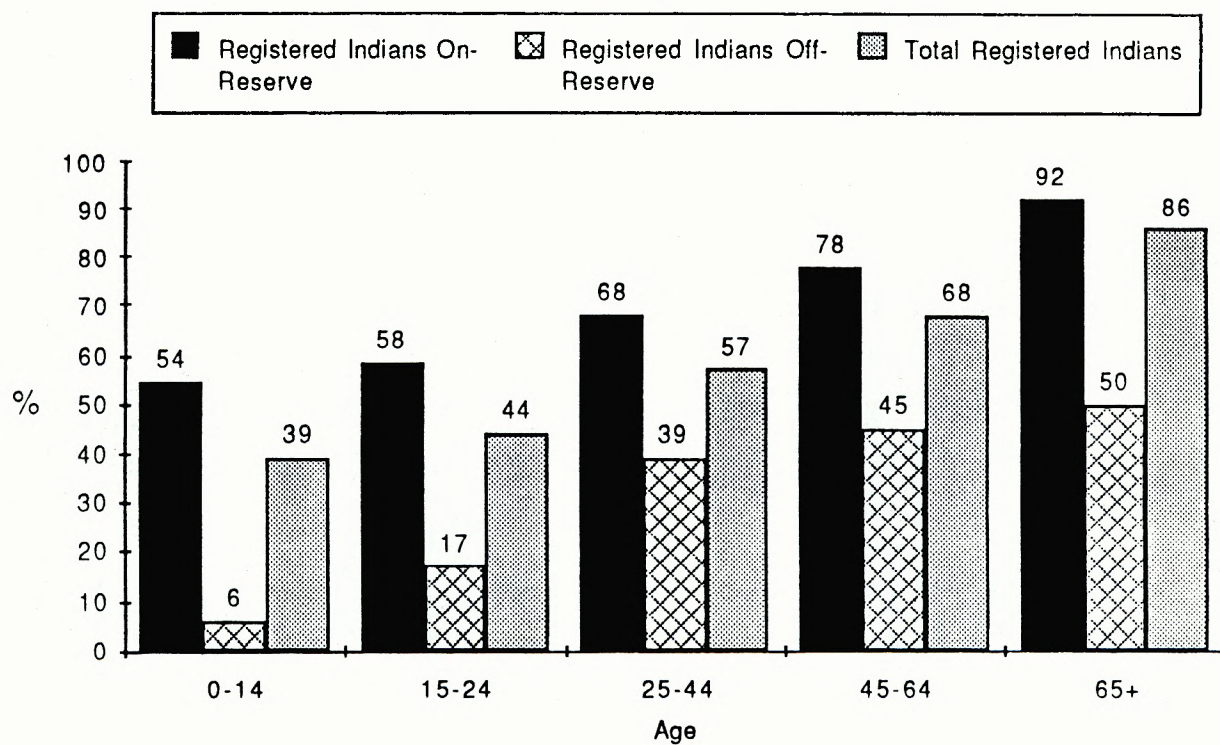
Once again, there was a sharp difference between the on- and off-reserve populations. While 84 per cent of all on-reserve residents retained their Amerindian mother tongue in the home, only 31 per cent of off-reserve residents did so. Only about one quarter of those off-reserve residents between each of the age groups 15 to 24 and 25 to 44 who were initially taught an Aboriginal language as children continued to speak it as adults.

Table 4.2 provides information on the ability of Manitoba's Indian population to speak Canada's two official languages (c.f. Glossary.) The vast majority of the Indian population reported that they could speak at least one of the official languages. Fully 85 per cent of those living on-reserve and 98 per cent of those living off-reserve could speak English only. However, among those whose mother tongue was an Amerindian language or Inuktitut, these proportions were 78 per cent and 95 per cent respectively. Very few among Manitoba's Indian population could speak French only or were bilingual. Ten per

FIGURE 4.1

**Proportion of Registered Indians Whose Mother Tongue is an
Amerindian Language or Inuktitut, by Age**

Manitoba, 1981



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

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

61

Official Language	(Col. %)	Mother Tongue				Total
		English	French	Amerindian and Inuktitut	Other Languages	
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>						
English Only		99	-	78	76	85
French Only		-	-	-	-	-
Both English and French		-	-	-	-	-
Neither English nor French		1	-	22	24	14
Total %		100	-	100	100	100
No. (000)		10.1	-	17.9	1.2	29.3
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>						
English Only		99	41	95	99	98
French Only		-	-	-	-	-
Both English and French		1	59	2	-	1
Neither English nor French		-	-	2	-	-
Total %		100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)		10.8	0.1	2.8	0.4	14.0
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>						
English Only		99	37	81	82	89
French Only		-	-	-	-	-
Both English and French		-	58	1	-	1
Neither English nor French		-	-	19	18	10
Total %		100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)		20.9	0.1	20.7	1.6	43.3

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

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

cent of Manitoba's registered Indians were unable to speak either official language.

5. HEALTH

There are a number of factors affecting Indian health conditions in Manitoba, among them the diet, housing situations, occupations and general socio-economic conditions of the Indian population, the effects of which were apparent in the data on death rates and average age at death in Chapter 2.

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 provincial population is maintained by Statistics Canada. In this chapter the reference population is the total provincial population.

5.1 Mortality Rates

Table 5.1 gives an overview of the 1980 and 1982 Indian and 1982 total provincial mortality rates by cause of death. It should be noted that the differences in rates between registered Indians and the total provincial population are influenced by their distinct age compositions, particularly the younger age of the Indian population. An examination of this table will show that in both years more than one-half of the deaths among Indians occurred either as a result of injury or poisoning, or because of problems with the circulatory system. Regarding the former cause of death, the Indian rate was over twice the provincial rate while for the latter cause the provincial rate was over two and one-half times the Indian rate in 1982. As well, the rate for neoplasms (cancerous growths), which ranked second in mortality for the provincial population, was over five times the rate for Indians, for whom this was third highest cause of death in 1982.

5.2 Violent Deaths

Table 5.2 breaks down "deaths from injury and poisoning" per 100,000 by cause for Indians and the provincial population in Manitoba. In 1982, Indian deaths from

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

Cause of Death	<u>Registered Indians</u> ¹		<u>Provincial</u> <u>Population</u>
	1980	1982	1982
I Infectious and Parasitic	15.0	2.0	3.7
II Neoplasms	40.8	38.5	197.4
III Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders	12.9	20.3	18.9
IV Blood and blood-forming organs	2.1	-	2.9
V Mental disorders	6.4	6.1	7.3
VI Nervous system and sense organs	8.6	2.0	10.9
VII Circulatory system	116.1	135.9	376.7
VIII Respiratory system	47.3	26.4	63.9
IX Digestive system	17.2	20.3	34.1
X Genito-urinary system	17.2	14.2	12.7
XI Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	2.1	-	-
XII Skin and subcutaneous tissue	-	2.0	.8
XIII Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	-	-	2.4
XIV Congenital anomalies	10.7	12.2	6.2
XV Certain conditions originating in the prenatal period	25.8	12.2	6.1
XVI Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	23.6	32.4	14.6
XVII Injury and poisoning	137.6	142.0	62.0
All Causes	483.7	492.8	820.7

Note: 1. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada (see Glossary).

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).

Provincial Population: 1982: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Causes of Death, 1982, Vol. IV, Cat. No. 84-203 Annual, January, 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.

TABLE 5.2

65

Deaths From Injury and Poisoning by Cause
Manitoba, 1980 and 1982

(Rate per 100,000)

Cause	Registered <u>Indians</u> ¹		Provincial <u>Population</u>
	1980	1982	1982
Motor Vehicle	34.4	14.2	15.9
Drowning	23.6	24.3	3.6
Exposure	12.9	8.1	1.6
Fire	4.3	6.1	3.0
Falls	2.1	4.1	7.2
Firearms	2.1	2.0	7.4
Overdoses	2.1	-	5.5
Other	55.9	83.1	17.7

Note: 1. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada (see Glossary).

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).

Provincial 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.

drowning, exposure, fire, and the miscellaneous "other" causes were more frequent than for the provincial population. The 1982 Indian rates for death by drowning and exposure were over six and one-half and over five times, respectively, the total provincial rates. On the other hand, the provincial rate for deaths by overdose was 5.5 per 100,000 compared with zero for Indians in 1982.

This situation can be compared with the Canadian data on this subject, presented in Table 5.2 of the Canada Overview. Manitoba's 1982 mortality rates in this area were generally lower than the Canadian Indian average for most causes, with the exception of drowning and "other" causes of death.

Table 5.2 also presents Indian data for 1980 and there were some significant changes between that date and 1982. Deaths by overdose, for example, declined from two per 100,000 to zero. The major decline was in motor vehicle deaths for which the rate fell from 34 in 1980 to 14 two years later. The 1980 rate for deaths by fire was over two-thirds the 1982 rate while the later rate for falls doubled the earlier rate, four versus two per 100,000.

Suicides

One area of particular concern is the frequency of deaths by suicide among the Indian population. Information on Indian suicide is given in Table 5.3 which shows the rates for each age group. For all age groups, except 65 years of age and over, Indian suicide rates were higher than those of the provincial population. Indians aged zero to 19 and 20 to 29, for example, showed a rate of suicide almost four times higher. The rates for both populations aged 30 to 44 were virtually identical; the rate for 45 to 64 year-olds was two and one-half times higher among Indians. Indeed, the suicide rate for Manitoba Indians aged 45 to 64 was three times the national Indian average (Canada Overview, Table 5.3).

Of special interest is the fact that among those 65 years of age and older the provincial rate was 21 per 100,000, the second highest provincial age-specific rate, while the corresponding Indian rate was zero, by far its lowest. This may partly be a reflection of the younger age structure of the Indian population.

TABLE 5.3
Suicide Rates by Age
Manitoba, 1982
 (Rate per 100,000)

Age	Registered Indians ¹	Provincial Population
0 - 19	11.0	3.3
20 - 29	85.4	21.8
30 - 44	14.1	13.6
45 - 64	45.7	17.7
65+	-	20.9

Note: 1. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada (c.f. Glossary).

Sources:

Indian Population: Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Branch, unpublished Statistics.

Provincial Population: Statistics Canada, Health Division, Vital Statistics and Disease Registries, unpublished Statistics, 1982.

Figure 5.1 provides an historical overview of suicide rates in Manitoba for Indians and the provincial population. A comparison of trends between Manitoba Indian and non-Indian suicide rates shows that the two have fluctuated in the same directions, even though the Indian rates have been much higher. The peaks in suicides occurred in 1977 and 1981 for the Indian population and in 1977 and 1978 for the total provincial population. The lowest suicide rates for both populations occurred in 1980. Generally, the Indian suicide rates were higher and fluctuated more dramatically. In 1980, for example, the Indian suicide rate was 64 per cent higher than the provincial rate in Manitoba. One year later, the Indian rate was 243 per cent higher than the provincial rate.

Data in Figure 5.1 of the Canada Overview indicate that for most years, Manitoba Indian suicide rates were lower than the Indian suicide rates for Canada as a whole. Manitoba's provincial suicide rates were higher than the overall Canadian rates from 1976 through 1979, but they fell below the overall Canadian rates once again from 1980 through 1982.

5.3 Infant Mortality

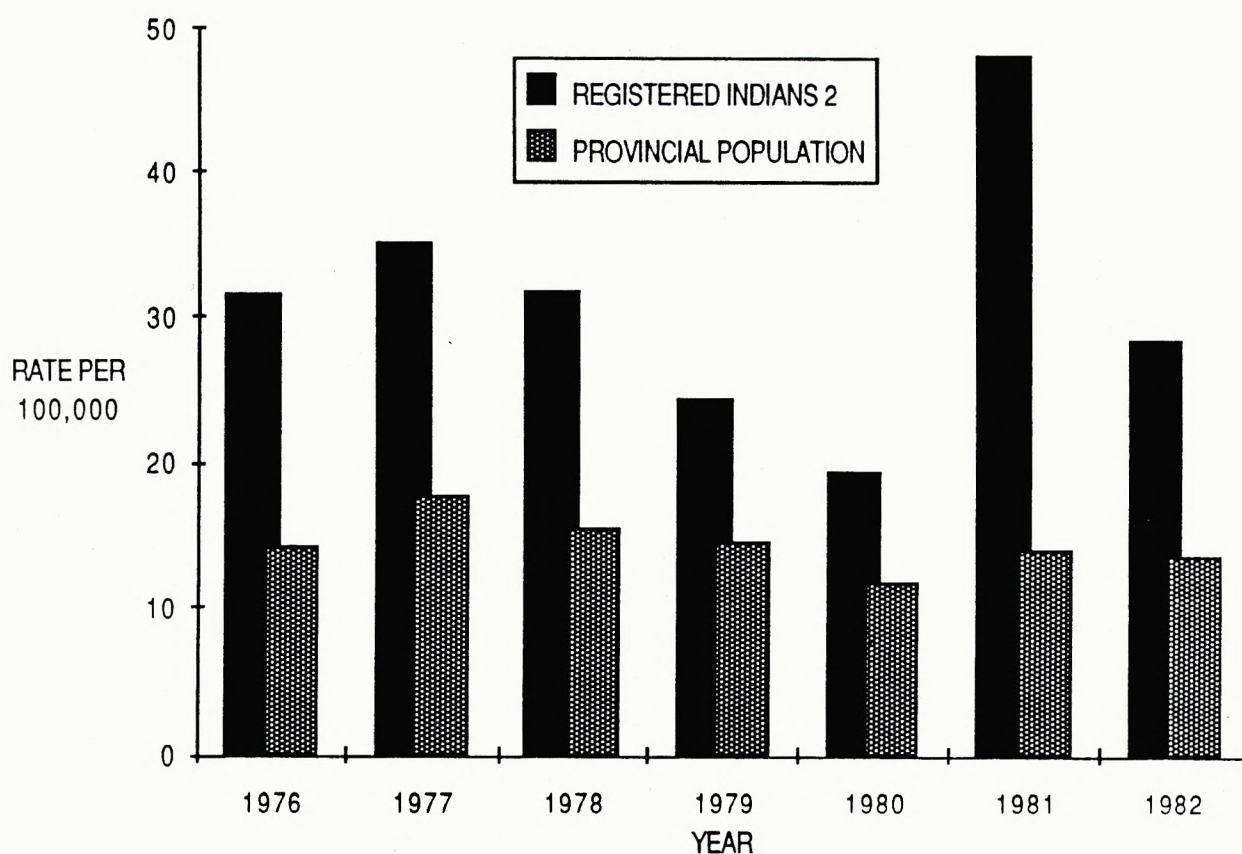
Another major health concern is the infant mortality rate among the Indian population. Although infant mortality rates among the Indian population of Canada fell over the 1976 through 1982 period, they remained almost twice as high as the total Canadian infant mortality rate in Canada in 1982 (Canada Overview, Figure 5.3).

In Manitoba, the provincial infant death rate fell from 16 per 1,000 live births in 1976 to nine in 1982. In the same period, the Indian rate fell from 30 to 13. Thus, although the Indian rate declined by over one-half it remained higher than the provincial rate in 1982 (Canada Overview, Table 5.4). In 1982, only the Atlantic provinces showed a lower Indian infant death rate than Manitoba.

FIGURE 5.1

Suicide Rates¹

Manitoba, 1976-1982



- Notes:**
1. Number of suicides per 100,000 population.
 2. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada (c.f. Glossary).

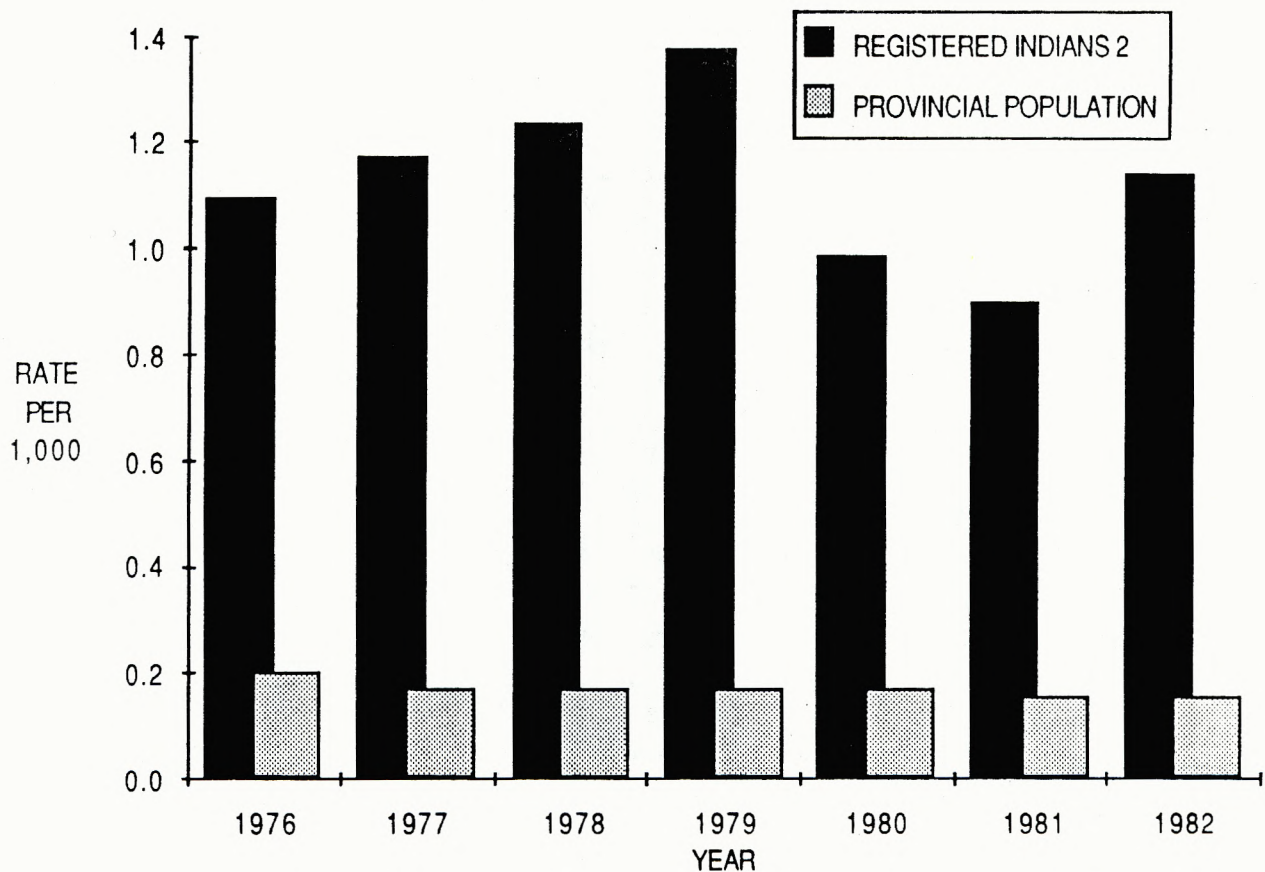
Sources: Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June 1985, (draft), Table B-153, p. 285.

For Provincial Population, Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Causes of Death, Vol. IV, Cat. No. 84-203, Annual.

5.4 Tuberculosis

A final area of concern, which is described in Figure 5.2, is the frequency of tuberculosis among Manitoba's Indian population. Tuberculosis is known as a disease of poverty, and therefore is an indicator of the economic circumstances of a population group. The gaps between Indian and provincial rates of tuberculosis were enormous. In 1979, the peak year for Indians, the Indian rate was just under 1.4 per 1,000 compared with just under 0.2 for the provincial population. Tuberculosis rates fell fairly steadily for the provincial population from 1976 to 1982, whereas for the Indian population, there was a steady increase from 1976 through 1979, followed by a sharp decline in 1980, a more modest decline in 1981, and an increase in 1982, from about 0.9 to just under 1.2 per 1,000. The rates for Manitoba's Indians were below those for all Indians in Canada from 1976 to 1978 but have been almost the same or higher ever since, including 1982 when the Manitoba Indian rate was just under 1.2 and the national Indian average at about 0.9 per 1,000.

FIGURE 5.2
Tuberculosis Rates¹
Manitoba, 1976-1982



- Notes:**
1. Tuberculosis rates are for new and reactivated cases.
 2. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada (c.f. Glossary).

Sources: Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June 1985, (draft), Table C-6, p.305.
 For Provincial Population: Statistics Canada, Tuberculosis Statistics, Cat. No. 82-212, Annual.

6. EDUCATION

Education is a key aspect of our society, one which is closely associated with economic well-being and socio-economic status. This section of the overview examines three aspects of Indian education in Manitoba: enrolments in primary and secondary schools, enrolments at the post-secondary level and educational attendance and attainment among the population 15 years and older. Enrolment data are from the Nominal Roll and the Continuing Education Information System (CEIS) of INAC (c.f. Glossary), while attendance and attainment data are from the 1981 Census of Canada. For limitations of the education data, especially from CEIS, the reader should consult the Methodology Report and the forthcoming Education Overview.

The importance of the educational variable in socio-economic research is such that it is often used in cross-tabulations of other variables as a control. For instance in Chapter 7 of this study, labour force activity and income are examined in relation to educational attainment. Those with higher educational attainment are expected to have higher incomes and improved labour force participation characteristics. Therefore, when dealing with educational attainment, we are looking at something which comes close to identifying status and opportunity in our society.

The interpretation of educational attainment should be approached with some caution for this reason. Often, it is treated as though it is a variable independent of other influences. However, as educators know, the educational success of an individual is influenced by a wide range of factors apart from the student's ability. The way in which teaching is done, the social circumstances of the student's family, the frequency with which the family moves, the language of instruction, the degree of parental participation in the school and the type of curriculum and facilities available are just some of the variables which have been identified in the research literature as having an impact on a student's success.

These factors tend to work against the Indian child attending school in Canada. In terms of socio-economic background, Indian children find themselves at a disadvantage in the school system. They are more likely than others to have health and nutritional problems, more likely to speak a different language or to lack exposure to a wide range of English usage, more likely to be poor and suffer the effects of poverty, and less able to find resources at home to cope with the demands of the schooling process. These and other aspects of the educational needs of Indian students have caused individual teachers, schools and whole school systems to seek new ways of approaching the education of Indian students, both children and adults, over the past 15 years. One major outgrowth of these efforts has been the birth of the locally-controlled or "band-operated" school. Related to this trend has been an emphasis on community-based approaches to education.

6.1 Attendance

Table 6.1 presents a comparison of rates of school attendance for different age groups of the population aged 15 or more. For those below the age of 25, Indian school attendance rates were well below those of non-Indians. This applies for both men and women. For example, while 47 per cent of the Indian population aged 15 to 19 were attending school at the time of the census, 67 per cent of the non-Indian population of the same age were attending school. For those aged 20 to 24, these figures were 11 per cent and 24 per cent for Indians and non-Indians respectively. It was only for those 25 and older that attendance rates were similar for the two groups, at about five per cent of the population.

Relatively few Indian students attended school on a part-time basis, compared with non-Indian students. While there was no difference in part-time attendance for those under 20, among Indians aged 20 to 24, only two per cent attended school part-time compared with nine per cent of the non-Indian population of this age who attended school part-time. The absolute difference was less for those 25 and over, two per cent versus five per cent. There were more part-time than full-time students among the non-Indian population in this age group, while the reverse was true for the Indian population.

TABLE 6.1
Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing School Attendance by Age and Sex
Manitoba, 1980-81¹

School Attendance (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Ref. Popula- tion ²	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Ref. Popula- tion ²	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Ref. Popula- tion ²	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Ref. Popula- tion ²
	Age 15 - 19				Age 20 - 24				Age 25 +				All Ages (15 +)			
Male																
Not Attending School	59	43	54	34	91	81	89	74	97	91	95	94	87	75	84	84
Total Attending School	41	57	46	66	9	18	11	26	3	9	5	6	13	25	16	16
Attending Full-time	40	55	44	64	7	16	9	18	2	7	3	1	12	23	15	11
Attending Part-time	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	8	1	3	1	5	1	2	2	5
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	2.0	0.9	2.9	45.5	1.4	0.4	1.8	45.0	5.0	1.6	6.6	277.7	8.4	2.9	11.3	368.2
Female																
Not Attending School	59	41	53	33	93	82	89	78	96	90	94	94	86	80	84	85
Total Attending School	42	58	47	67	7	18	11	23	4	9	6	6	14	20	16	15
Attending Full-time	40	53	44	64	5	13	9	14	2	5	3	1	12	16	13	10
Attending Part-time	2	5	3	3	-	4	2	9	2	4	3	5	2	4	3	5
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	1.9	0.9	2.8	44.4	1.3	0.9	2.2	44.7	4.7	2.9	7.6	294.8	7.9	4.6	12.5	383.9
Both Sexes																
Not Attending School	59	42	53	33	92	82	89	76	96	91	95	94	87	78	84	85
Total Attending School	41	58	47	67	8	18	11	24	4	9	5	6	13	22	16	15
Attending Full-time	40	54	44	64	6	14	9	16	2	6	3	1	12	19	14	11
Attending Part-time	2	4	3	3	2	3	2	9	1	4	2	5	1	4	2	5
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	3.9	1.8	5.7	89.9	2.7	1.3	4.0	89.7	9.7	4.5	14.2	572.5	16.3	7.5	23.9	752.1

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.

School attendance rates were higher among the off-reserve Indian population for all age groups combined than among the on-reserve population, almost twice as high at 22 versus 13 per cent. Very few on-reserve residents 20 years of age or over continued to attend adult education programs on-reserves. Off-reserve Indian attendance rates in full-time programs were higher overall than the rates for non-Indians. However, off-reserve part-time attendance rates were generally lower than those of the non-Indian population, particularly for the 20 to 24 age group. The on-reserve full-time/part-time ratio was 12 per cent to one per cent while the off-reserve ratio was 19 per cent to four per cent.

6.2 Educational Attainment

Figure 6.1 and Table 6.2 provide a breakdown of educational attainment among the adult population, and provide a comparison between on- and off-reserve attainment levels. One way of comparing the attainment of different groups is to look at the number who are "functionally illiterate", often defined in Canada as those having less than a Grade 9 education. Those off-reserve were more than twice as likely to have completed high school, while their functional illiteracy rate was relatively low at 34 per cent compared with 58 per cent on-reserve. Again, this may be related to both labour market demand and to other factors such as greater access to educational programs in urban areas.

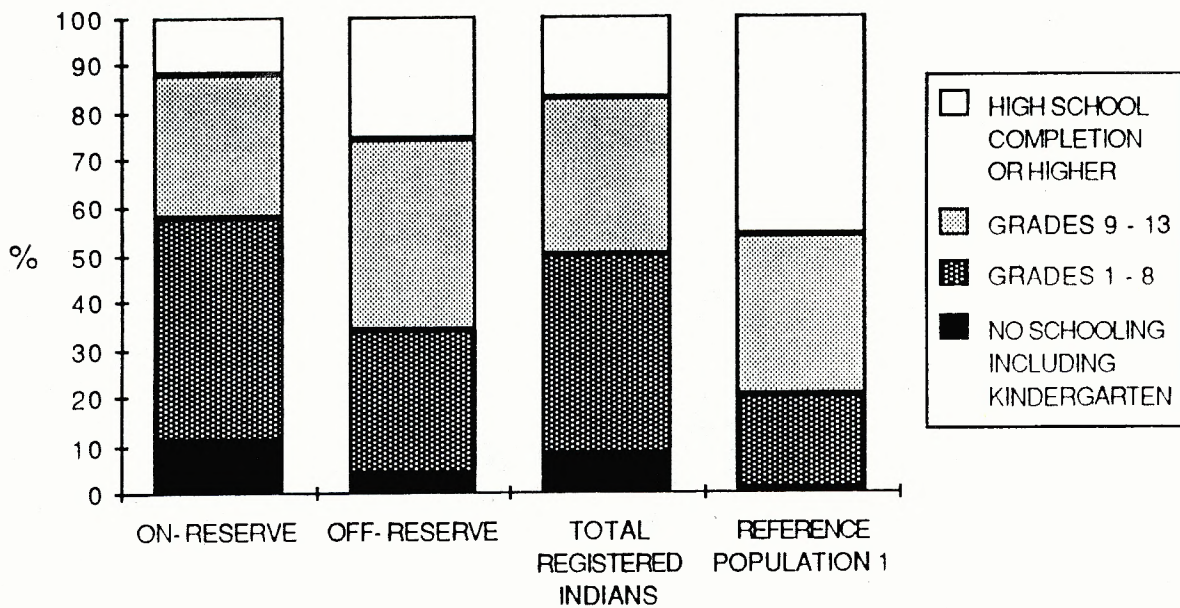
Table 6.3 provides a comparison of educational attainment among different age groups for men and women 15 years of age and over. Non-Indian (reference population) data are also provided as a basis for comparison. In these cases, the category "High School plus" refers to those who have obtained at least a diploma or high school leaving certificate, while those with "Grades 9 to 13" do not have such a certificate.

It will be seen that there was a large gap in educational attainment between the Indian and non-Indian populations. Overall, only 17 per cent of the Indian population had obtained a high school certificate or more, compared with 46 per cent of the non-Indian population. In comparing the different age groups, it is found that the younger age groups generally had higher educational attainment. Fully 93 per cent of the Indian population 65 and over had less than Grade 9 education (that is were functionally illiterate), while 57 per

FIGURE 6.1

Highest Level of Schooling, Age 15 and Over

Manitoba, 1981



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

Source: INAC Customized Data Based On 1981 Census of Canada

TABLE 6.2

Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Highest Level of Schooling
Manitoba, 1981

Highest Level of Schooling (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion ¹
No Schooling or Kindergarten ²	11	4	8	1
Grades 1 - 8	47	30	42	19
Grades 9 - 13	30	40	33	33
High School Plus ³	12	26	17	46
Total %	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	16.3	7.5	23.9	752.1

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

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

TABLE 6.3
Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Highest Level of Schooling by Age and Sex
Manitoba, 1981

Highest Level of Schooling (Col. 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+
	Male				Female				Both Sexes			
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>												
No Schooling or Kindergarten ¹	1	9	50	9	1	9	52	8	1	9	51	8
Grades 1-8	36	48	42	42	31	48	42	41	33	48	42	42
Grades 9-13	53	20	6	33	55	22	5	34	54	21	5	33
High School Plus ²	10	23	-	16	13	21	-	17	12	22	-	17
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	4.7	5.9	0.7	11.3	5.0	6.9	0.7	12.5	9.7	12.8	1.4	23.9
<u>Reference Population³</u>												
No Schooling or Kindergarten ¹	-	1	5	1	-	1	7	2	-	1	6	1
Grades 1-8	7	19	50	20	5	17	44	19	6	18	47	19
Grades 9-13	53	27	22	33	48	31	26	34	51	29	24	33
High School Plus ²	40	54	22	46	46	51	24	45	43	52	23	46
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	90.5	227.9	49.8	368.2	89.1	233.0	61.8	383.9	179.6	460.9	111.6	752.1

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.

cent of those in the 25 to 64 age group fell into this category, and a relatively low 34 per cent of those in the 15 to 24 age group had less than Grade 9.

The relatively higher educational attainment of the younger age group among the Indian population was not very impressive when compared with the non-Indian population. Only about six per cent of non-Indians under 25 had achieved less than Grade 9, compared with 34 per cent of the Indian population. In other words, Indian adults under the age of 25 were more than five times as likely to be functionally illiterate as others in Manitoba. Indian adults 25 to 64 years old were three times as likely to be functionally illiterate. Therefore, in terms of the comparative position of Indians in the general population, educational attainment had not improved for the younger generation, and the gap even appeared to be growing.

There was little difference between Indian men and women in educational attainment. Women were slightly more likely to have completed high school or higher than men, although this varied for different age groups. Among those between the ages of 15 and 24, 13 per cent of women had achieved at least a high school certificate, as compared with 10 per cent of men. Among those from 25 to 64 years old, 23 per cent of Indian men had a high school certificate or more, compared with 21 per cent of Indian women. A similar pattern may be observed among the non-Indian population as well (although the proportions completing high school were more than twice as high as among the Indian population). It may be that young women completed their schooling more quickly than men, but that men were more successful at completing their education at a later date. It is also possible that because of changing social trends and increasing labour market opportunities for women, educational achievement has become more important to younger women than it had been to the previous generation.

6.3 University Attainment

Table 6.4 focuses on the question of university educational attainment. Here we see that non-Indians aged 15 and over were twice as likely as Indians to have completed "some university" (nine versus four per cent), and were more than six times as likely to have received a university diploma, certificate or degree. Among the off-reserve Indian population, both the proportion who had completed some university, and those who had obtained a degree, were twice as high as among the on-reserve population. This reflects, at least in part, the lack of sophisticated job opportunities on-reserves, or the more attractive opportunities for Indian university graduates in urban areas.

This table also shows a difference in attainment rates between men and women. For almost all categories, Indian women had higher rates of attainment. This was particularly true in the area of university completion, where twice as many Indian women had received university degrees or certificates as Indian men. It appears that nearly the same number of men were attending university as women, but they were much less likely to complete their courses of study. Interestingly, although the male and female reference percentages for some university were identical, more men than women, nine versus six per cent, had completed their programs.

6.4 Primary and Secondary School Enrolments

While Nominal Roll data have no age restrictions, Table 6.5 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 earlier, which were collected only for the population 15 years of age and over.

Table 6.5 provides a cross-tabulation of age groups and grade levels for both sexes and each of the two school years, 1978-79 and 1982-83. Over the five-year period, the proportion of students aged four to 10 fell from 60 per cent to 58 per cent, and the proportion of 14 and 15 year olds increased from 14 per cent to 15 per cent. This again

TABLE 6.4
University Attainment by Sex, Age 15 and Over
Manitoba, 1981

Per Cent Completing	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>			
Some University	3.0	3.2	3.1
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	0.6	1.3	0.9
Total	3.6	4.5	4.0
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>			
Some University	7.4	6.9	7.1
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	1.4	2.1	1.8
Total	8.7	9.0	8.9
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>			
Some University	4.1	4.6	4.4
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	0.8	1.6	1.2
Total	4.9	6.1	5.6
<u>Reference Population¹</u>			
Some University	8.7	8.7	8.7
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	9.2	6.1	7.6
Total	17.9	14.8	16.3

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 6.5
Registered Indian Student Population¹
Showing Grade by Age and Sex
Manitoba INAC Region, 1978-79 and 1982-83

83

Grade/Sex (Col. %)	<u>1978-79</u>				<u>Age</u>				<u>1982-83</u>			All Ages 4-15
	<u>4-10</u>	<u>11-13</u>	<u>14-15</u>		<u>4-10</u>	<u>11-13</u>	<u>14-15</u>		<u>4-10</u>	<u>11-13</u>	<u>14-15</u>	
Male												
Kindergarten	23	-	-	14	26	-	-	15				
Special Students ²	1	2	4	2	1	2	2	1				
1-4	70	20	3	47	65	15	2	42				
5-8	6	76	63	33	8	83	66	37				
9-13	-	1	30	5	-	1	30	5				
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
No.	3,764	1,661	894	6,319	3,576	1,588	949	6,113				
Female												
Kindergarten	22	-	-	13	25	-	-	15				
Special Students ²	1	2	3	1	-	1	1	1				
1-4	70	13	1	45	65	8	1	40				
5-8	8	84	54	34	10	89	57	38				
9-13	-	2	41	6	-	2	41	7				
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
No.	3,704	1,613	853	6,170	3,425	1,542	884	5,851				
Both Sexes												
Kindergarten	22	-	-	13	26	-	-	15				
Special Students ²	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	1				
1-4	70	17	2	46	65	12	2	41				
5-8	7	80	59	33	9	86	61	37				
9-13	-	1	36	5	-	1	36	6				
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
No.	7,468	3,274	1,747	12,489	7,001	3,130	1,833	11,964				

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 include a number of unallocated. 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.

might reflect an aging student population.

What is most significant about this table is the proportion of students who can be identified as being age-grade decelerated, that is, they are older than the expected age for a given grade level. Among the 14 and 15 year olds, for example, all those who had not yet reached Grade 9 were at least one year behind their expected grade. (Ages given are the student's age on December 31 of the year in question, either 1978 or 1982). Therefore, in 1978, among the boys aged 14 to 15, 66 per cent were at least one grade behind their expected grades. Among girls in the same year, the comparable age-grade deceleration rate was 55 per cent. In 1982 these figures were 68 and 58 per cent respectively. The importance of these statistics is that those students who were behind their expected grade levels were much more likely to drop out of school before completion than were other students, and the most likely time for students to drop out was when they are in the 14 to 17 year old range. In some circumstances, though, a high age-grade deceleration rate can be associated with special efforts on the part of schools to retain older students who might otherwise drop out.

Unlike Table 6.5, Table 6.6 covers the entire Nominal Roll student population in order to focus on the overall enrolment pattern. Table 6.6 provides a breakdown of the enrolment of students being supported by Federal Government funding, for the 1978-79 and 1982-83 school years, by school type. These figures include a number of off-reserve Indian students, but the vast majority are students attending school on-reserves, attending off-reserve Indian residential schools, or attending provincial schools near reserve communities. Since 1982, however, Federal Government funding policies and record-keeping have changed to exclude Indian students residing off-reserve. Therefore, part of the difference in enrolments between 1978 and 1982 is due to this change in policy.

Both on-reserve "band-operated" and "federal" schools are funded entirely by federal money, at least for their core programs. For the other students shown here, the federal government paid a negotiated rate of tuition per pupil. In addition, in some schools, INAC contributed to the construction costs to ensure that space would be available for Indian students. These are referred to as "provincial joint schools" (c.f. Glossary).

TABLE 6.6

Registered Indian Student Population¹
Showing School Type by Grade
Manitoba INAC Region, 1978-79 and 1982-83

85

	<u>Band- Operated</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Private Tuition</u>	<u>Provinc'l Joint</u>	<u>Provinc'l Tuition</u>	<u>All Schools</u>
Grade (Col. %)	1978-79					
Kindergarten	19	14	-	13	5	13
Special Students ²	-	-	-	3	6	2
Grades 1-4	34	46	100	46	32	42
Grades 5-8	31	32	-	31	31	31
Grades 9-13	16	8	-	7	26	12
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	1,872	6,453	4	3,049	2,464	13,843
1982-83						
Kindergarten	16	16	-	11	5	14
Special Students ²	2	-	-	1	4	1
Grades 1-4	35	39	-	37	16	35
Grades 5-8	33	35	-	37	24	34
Grades 9-13	14	10	-	14	51	16
All Grades %	100	100	-	100	100	100
No.	5,129	4,898	-	2,865	1,115	14,007

Notes: 1. On-reserve student population funded by INAC and enrolled in elementary and secondary schools as of Oct. 15.
2. See Glossary.
Totals include a number of unallocated. 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.

In 1978-79, the largest group of students consisted of those enrolled in federal schools (6,453) with almost as many enrolled in the two types of provincial schools (5,513). Band-operated schools had a much smaller enrolment (1,872) and there were only four students in private schools. However, when the different grade levels are examined, it is apparent that the different types of schools had "specialized" to some degree, with federal schools mainly serving the elementary grades and provincial tuition schools providing a large portion of the secondary-level education. The two types of provincial schools together accounted for over half the high school enrolment in the province even though their overall share of enrolments was 40 per cent in 1978-79.

By 1982-83, there had been a dramatic shift in enrolment patterns, with the largest single group of students being those enrolled in band-controlled schools, (an almost three-fold increase), slightly fewer students in federal schools and the remainder in provincial schools. Although the total enrolment was about the same as it had been in 1978, the proportion of students in grades 1 to 4 had fallen from 42 per cent to 35 per cent of the total, while the proportions enrolled in the middle and upper grades had increased over the five-year period. This shift was partly the result of the aging of the Indian student population over this period, and there was an actual loss in the number of students enrolled in grades 1 to 4.

It is noteworthy that of the four types of schools, band-operated schools had the most even distribution of students. It is difficult to translate these aggregate figures into characteristics of individual schools, but it is clear that the reserve-based band-operated schools attempted to provide a broader range of grade levels than the federal schools had done in the past. While band-operated schools had often been established through the transfer of responsibility for an existing federal school to band authority, this shift of responsibility had also been accompanied by expanded enrolments. Enrolments at federal and band-operated schools combined grew from approximately 8,300 in 1978 to 10,000 in 1982, while total provincial enrolments fell from almost 5,500 to 4,000 during the same period. Moreover, band-operated schools had begun to offer special education programs, which federal schools had not previously done.

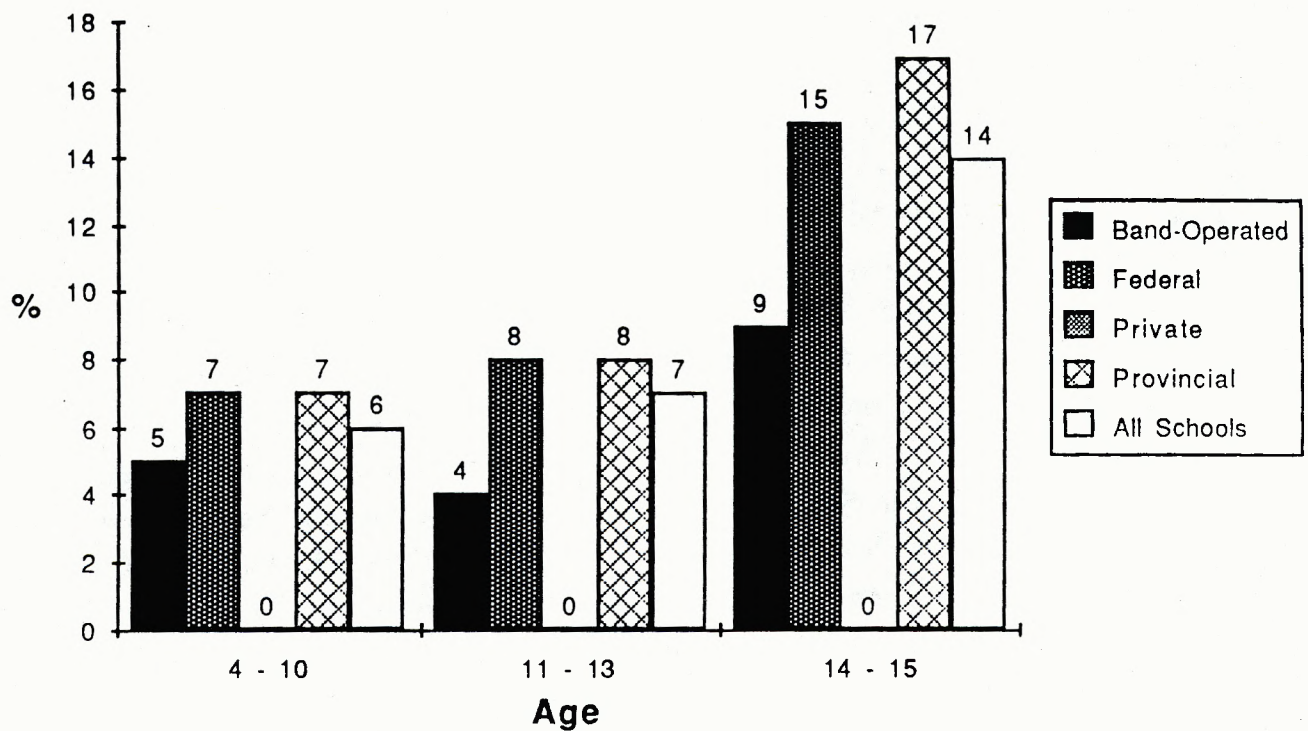
Unfortunately, there are no very precise drop-out data available. The Nominal Roll does contain information on school leavers, and these data are portrayed in Figure 6.2 for students aged four to 15. The very high rate of leaving among older students and particularly in federal and provincial schools is clearly evident. But because there are many reasons in addition to dropping out for students to leave school, such as moving to different schools, these data should be used with caution.

6.5 Continuing Education

The final part of this chapter of the study deals with data concerning INAC's Post-Secondary Education Assistance Program. For the purpose of monitoring this program, INAC maintains a data base called the Continuing Education Information System (CEIS). The CEIS also contains information on a relatively smaller number of INAC-sponsored occupational skills students, which is included in these data. It is important to note that in certain regions, including Manitoba, data have not been maintained on all individual students, so the data base is incomplete. The major reason for the lack of data in Manitoba has been the devolution of responsibility for counselling and adult education to Indian organizations and tribal councils in the region. While these organizations provide collective reports, no system has been put in place to maintain individual student records. The data presented here should therefore be treated as sample data with unknown biases, rather than as a complete data base or a scientifically constructed sample. However, it is felt that this information, representing roughly half the post-secondary students supported by INAC, will provide some indication of the make-up of the continuing education population and some of their demographic characteristics.

Table 6.7 provides a breakdown by age and sex of the cumulative Indian entrants in continuing education over the years 1979 to 1983. The majority of post-secondary students (63 per cent) fell into the 25 to 34 age group; the proportion of entrants aged 18 to 24 was five percentage points lower than that for those 35 years old or more. Off-reserve entrants tended to be older, with relatively fewer students in the 25 to 34 age group, and a larger proportion of students in the 35 to 44 age group.

FIGURE 6.2

School Leavers¹ as a Percentage of Enrolment, by Age and School Type**Manitoba INAC Region, 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 6.7

89

Registered Indian Cumulative Entrants in Continuing Education
On- and Off-Reserve by Age and Sex
Manitoba INAC Region, 1979-83¹

Age and Sex (Col. %)			Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off- Reserve	Total Registered Indians
<u>Male</u>					
18-24			14	13	14
25-34			64	57	62
35-44			22	29	24
All Ages	18-44	%	100	100	100
		No.	319	89	408
<u>Female</u>					
18-24			16	19	17
25-34			69	52	64
35-44			15	29	19
All Ages	18-44	%	100	100	100
		No.	384	160	544
<u>Both Sexes</u>					
18-24			15	17	16
25-34			66	54	63
35-44			18	29	21
All Ages	18-44	%	100	100	100
		No.	703	249	952

Notes: 1. Includes all years. Years refer to Training Period Starting Date. CEIS data are incomplete. For further information see the Education Overview and the Methodology Report. 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.

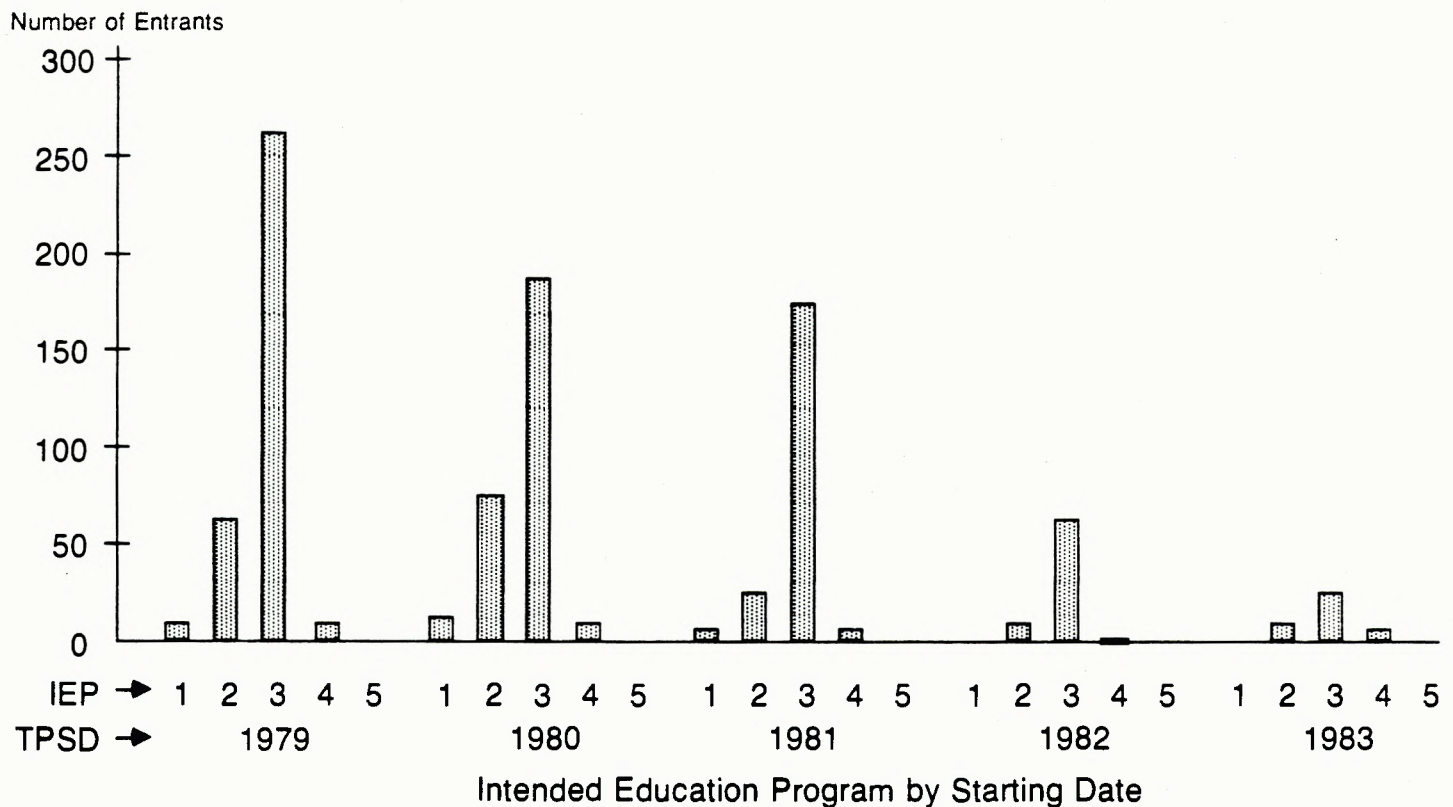
Usual place of residence (when not attending school) is also shown, as either on-reserve or off-reserve. About 74 per cent of the total are on-reserve residents, closely reflecting the distribution of the provincial Indian population. (See section 2.1.) On-reserve males and females were both more prominent in the 25 to 34 age category than their off-reserve counterparts while the reverse was true for the 35 to 44 bracket, although the female differentials were wider.

Differentials between the sexes were not particularly severe when viewed on an age-specific basis. The sharpest gap was five percentage points in favour of males aged 35 to 44. In terms of absolute numbers, though, 25 per cent more women were represented.

Figure 6.3 presents CEIS information on entrants by intended education program from 1979 to 1983. It indicates a predominant interest in academic programs, particularly at the Bachelor's level. The significant decline in all enrolments should be noted, for this contrasts sharply with the general increase noted for all of Canada (Canada Overview, Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.3

Entrants by Intended Education Program
Manitoba, 1979-1983



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.

7. EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

The degree of participation of the registered Indian population in the labour force is seen as one of the most important factors in determining the quality of Indian living conditions. While it is true that employment, as defined here, concerns only work done for wages or income, it is the access to income which plays a large part in such other aspects of life as the quality of housing, health conditions, educational access for both adults and children and the likelihood of being incarcerated. Moreover, participation in the labour force is an important element in society as a whole. The social contacts, working condition, and other aspects of the job have a profound effect on life outside the job as well. Similarly, the lack of access to or lack of participation in the labour market has a dramatic effect on the individual's living conditions and outlook.

Some of the work done by Canadians generally is not done for pay, but rather for the direct value (or "use value") of the work to individuals, their families or their communities. Housework, home repairs, making clothing, furniture or other items at home, babysitting for friends or relatives might all fit into this category. Barter or exchange of goods and services are also common. In general, these types of economic activities, which are outside the commercial marketplace, are much more significant for Indians than for other Canadians. Hunting, fishing, trapping and making clothing for one's own use or for one's family and community are also important activities, particularly in the north.

Several studies have shown that this type of activity contributes significantly to the quality of life in the north and that if a cash value were placed on these economic activities it could exceed actual cash income. (See for example, Aski Puko/The Land Alone, Ballantyne and others.) Moreover, there are traditional values associated with this lifestyle which many people find compelling.

Nonetheless it remains true that the Indian population is very much dependent on the wage economy, and that access to jobs and income is crucial to the quality of life for many. Moreover, as the Indian population continues to grow, both on- and off-reserve, the traditional economic activities will provide for fewer and fewer of the population's

needs. The present chapter will explore the characteristics of Indian labour force participation and income in Manitoba, both on-reserve and off-reserve, and compare them with the characteristics of the reference population (non-Indians except for Table 7.1) where appropriate.

7.1 Working-Age Population Growth

As has been discussed in Chapter 2, the Indian population of Manitoba is growing much more rapidly than the provincial population. The Indian "baby boom" generation is currently reaching the stage of entry into the labour force. As a result, over the next decade the Indian working-age population growth will be especially rapid, particularly in comparison with the growth of the provincial labour force.

For the purpose of estimating the magnitude of this trend, the data provided in Table 7.1 provide estimates of growth in the "potential labour force", that is, growth in the number of people in the 15 to 64 year-old age group, for both the registered Indian and total populations of Manitoba.

The figures in Table 7.1 show that while the Indian off-reserve working-age population in Manitoba will continue to increase, there will be substantial on-reserve growth in this group as well. This on-reserve growth will severely tax the capacity of the minimal on-reserve labour markets to accommodate new workers and may, in fact, contribute to the movement of some Indians off the reserves. This scenario would suggest that training and long-term job creation must be important priorities for reserve planners.

The registered Indian component will become an increasingly large element of the total working-age population in Manitoba. During the 1971 to 1981 period, 15 per cent of provincial growth in the "potential labour force" was provided by the Indian population. During the 1981 to 1991 period the proportion is projected to be higher, about 16 per cent.

Growth of Working-Age Population¹
Manitoba, 1971-1991

Year	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Total Provincial Population
1971	13,271	3,849	17,120	605,900
1981	18,892	7,382	26,274	666,140
1991	26,763	10,501	37,264	733,500
Growth				
1971-81	5,621	3,533	9,154	60,240
1981-91	7,871	3,119	10,990	67,360

Note: 1. Aged 15 to 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 Provincial Population:

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

1981: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census, 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.

7.2 Labour Force Activity

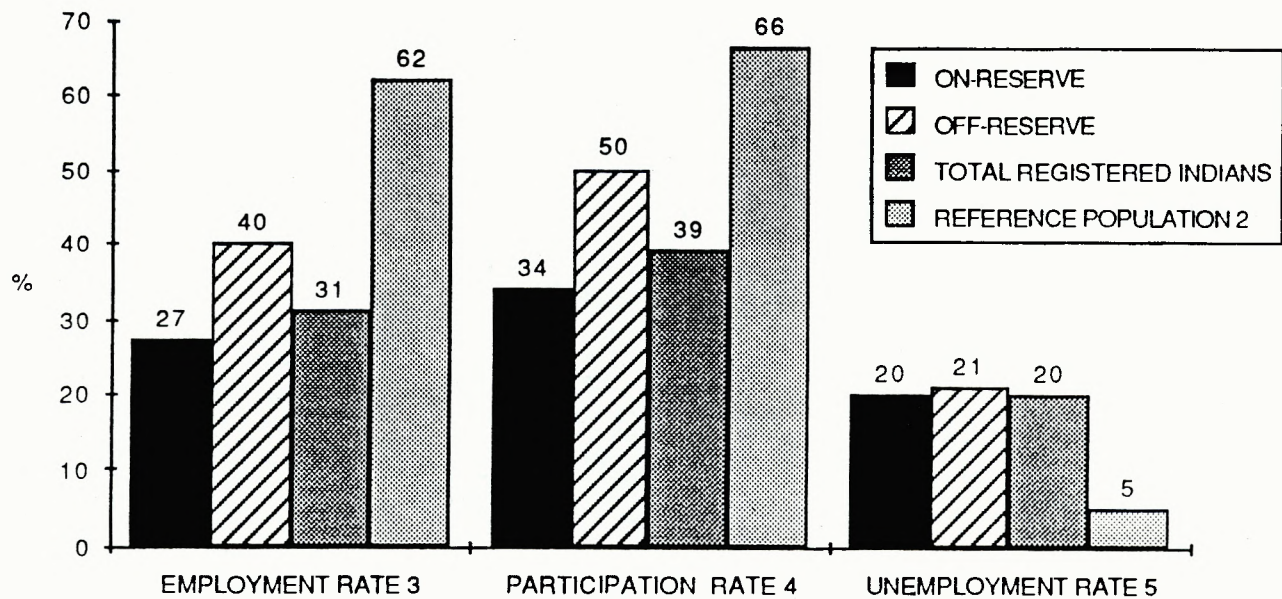
Census data in Figure 7.1 and Table 7.2 provide a comparison of the labour force activity of the on- and off-reserve Indian populations in Manitoba, showing age and sex differences as well.

Before identifying the major conclusions to be drawn from those data, the terminology needs to be defined. Three measures of labour force activity are used: **labour force participation rate**, **unemployment rate** and **employment rate**. A person is considered to be participating in the labour force if he or she is either employed, or unemployed and actively seeking a job. To be included within the active job-seekers group, the individual must be without work and must have made an effort to contact employers about work within the previous four weeks from Census day, June 3, 1981.

The labour force participation rate is the number of people who are participating in the labour market (using the above definition of participation) divided by the total population aged 15 years or older. Following the same concept of participation, the unemployment rate is defined as those who do not have a job but who are actively seeking work, divided by the total number of labour force participants. The employment rate, on the other hand, does not make reference to this concept of participation. Instead, it is defined as the number who actually have a job, divided by the total population aged 15 years or older.

The use of these definitions, especially for unemployment, has often been criticized, particularly with reference to those living on-reserves. On the one hand, the labour market of a small isolated reserve may be extremely limited, such that it would hardly be necessary for a worker to be engaged in a "job search" as defined by Statistics Canada. On the other hand, for those who make their living by trapping, hunting and fishing, the seasonal nature of the work means that there are periods of enforced idleness. While in a sense such workers have a "job", they would not be considered to be working currently or participating in the labour force between periods of activity. This is especially so, since what they produce may be consumed rather than sold, so that they are not considered participating in the labour force. These limitations and definitions should be kept in mind as the material is presented below.

FIGURE 7.1
Labour Force¹ Activity
Manitoba, 1981



- Notes:**
1. Population 15 years of age 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 7.2
Population 15 Years of Age and Over
Showing Labour Force Activity by Age and Sex
Manitoba, 1981
(Percentages)

Labour Force Activity ¹ /Sex	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All Ages 15+
<u>Participation Rate²</u>	Registered Indians On-Reserve					Registered Indians Off-Reserve				
Male	33	61	49	7	44	51	85	63	15	65
Female	20	32	20	2	23	38	47	37	6	41
Both Sexes	27	47	35	5	34	44	60	46	9	50
<u>Unemployment Rate³</u>										
Male	34	18	16	20	23	28	17	19	-	21
Female	21	11	4	20	14	28	17	14	70	20
Both Sexes	29	16	13	20	20	28	17	16	28	21
<u>Employment Rate⁴</u>										
Male	22	50	41	6	34	37	71	51	15	52
Female	16	29	19	1	20	27	39	31	2	33
Both Sexes	19	40	31	4	27	32	50	38	7	40
<u>Participation Rate²</u>	Total Registered Indians					Reference Population ⁵				
Male	38	68	52	8	49	74	97	88	20	79
Female	26	39	26	2	29	66	68	51	6	53
Both Sexes	32	52	38	5	39	70	82	69	12	66
<u>Unemployment Rate³</u>										
Male	32	18	17	17	22	8	3	3	2	4
Female	24	14	9	40	17	8	5	4	4	6
Both Sexes	29	16	14	22	20	8	4	3	3	5
<u>Employment Rate⁴</u>										
Male	26	56	43	7	38	68	94	85	19	75
Female	20	33	23	1	24	60	64	49	6	50
Both Sexes	23	43	33	4	31	64	79	67	12	62

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

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

Figure 7.1 and Table 7.2 show that, compared with the reference population, Manitoba Indians had very low labour force participation rates. While about two-thirds (66 per cent) of non-Indians were participating in the labour force, only two-fifths (39 per cent) of Indians were participants. The off-reserve population had a participation rate which was about one and one-half times the on-reserve Indian participation rate (50 per cent versus 34 per cent). Women's participation rates were much lower than men's among all groups; among on-reserve residents, for example, only 23 per cent of women were considered to be labour force participants, compared with 44 per cent of males.

Different age groups also had markedly different participation rates. Among all groups, the 25 to 44 age groups had the highest participation rates. The participation rate of off-reserve Indian men in this age group reached 85 per cent. The younger age groups (15 to 24), especially the younger men, were not as likely to participate in the job market as either of the older age groups (25 to 44 and 45 to 64). Participation among those over 65 dropped off dramatically.

A dramatic difference between the Indian population and the reference population can be seen in unemployment rates. Indian men's unemployment rates averaged more than five times those of non-Indian men, while Indian women's unemployment rates were on average almost three times those of non-Indian women in the province. Indian men who lived off-reserve tended to have lower unemployment rates than the men living on-reserve, while the opposite was true of Indian women.

Unemployment rates were lower for those aged 25 and over than for younger workers, and were lower for Indian women than for Indian men save those aged 65 and up of whom 40 per cent of women and 17 per cent of men were unemployed. The reference population also showed fewer unemployed among the 25 to 44 year olds than those aged 15 to 24 but female reference unemployment either matched or surpassed male levels. This seems to suggest, together with the extremely low participation rates of Indian women, that unemployed Indian women were more likely than men to quit actively looking for work. As will be seen below, Indian men were more likely to work in seasonal occupations, such as construction, than were women, and it may therefore have made greater sense for them to continue an active job search during periods of unemployment. Indian

women, however, particularly those living on-reserve, were confined to a narrow range of jobs, which tended to be steady, year-round jobs. The actual number of jobs of this type available on-reserve was small, as other research has shown (Hull, 1984b), and it may not make much sense to be engaged in an active search for these jobs.

Employment rates were the clearest overall indicator of Indian labour force activity levels. This is mainly because they avoid some of the distortions caused by the understatement of participation and unemployment rates that arise because of restricted registered Indian labour force involvement, especially on-reserve. Indian employment rates were about half of non-Indian employment rates for both men and women. Indians living off-reserve had employment rates which were almost 50 per cent higher than those living on-reserve. From Clatworthy's Winnipeg research (c.f. References), we know that the primary reason given for Indians moving to Winnipeg is to find work. Therefore, it is not surprising that off-reserve employment rates were higher than those on-reserve.

A comparison of the employment rates of Indian men and Indian women for different age groups reveals that the greatest difference between the two groups existed among the age groups 25 and older, with relatively smaller differences between men and women under 25. While younger Indian men were 30 per cent more likely than younger Indian women to be employed, men who were 25 to 44 years old were 70 per cent more likely to be employed than women of the same ages. The usual explanation for this pattern, which was seen among non-Indians as well, is that the combination of child care and family responsibilities traditionally assigned to women, together with their restricted job opportunities in comparison with those available to men, results in fewer women in the labour force.

7.3 Occupation

Table 7.3 presents occupation data for the experienced labour force, by sex (c.f. Glossary for definition of occupational categories). It shows, for example, that for both sexes, five percentage points more Indians than non-Indians in the experienced labour force were in primary sector occupations, 14 versus nine per cent. Male Indians,

TABLE 7.3
Experienced Labour Force, Occupation by Sex
Manitoba, 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	28	2	20	11	2	6	22	2	14	13	4	9
Fishing and Trapping	12	-	8	2	-	1	9	-	5	-	-	-
Forestry and Logging	6	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-
Other Primary	10	-	7	8	1	5	9	1	6	13	4	9
Secondary	8	5	7	17	13	15	11	9	10	17	6	13
Processing	4	1	3	6	4	5	5	3	4	4	1	3
Machinery, Product Fabricating, Assembly and Repairs	4	4	4	11	9	10	6	7	6	14	5	10
Tertiary	55	91	67	55	81	68	55	86	67	64	88	74
Managerial ²	15	34	21	17	23	20	15	28	20	23	26	24
Clerical	3	21	9	6	17	11	4	19	10	7	34	18
Sales	1	5	3	3	7	5	2	6	4	8	9	9
Service	10	28	16	10	32	21	10	30	18	9	17	13
Construction	20	-	14	13	2	8	18	1	11	10	-	6
Transportation, Equipment Operating	5	2	4	6	-	3	6	1	4	7	1	4
All Other Occupations	10	1	7	17	4	10	12	3	8	6	2	4
Total Experienced Labour Force (All Occupations) % No. (000)	100 3.4	100 1.7	100 5.1	100 1.8	100 1.8	100 3.6	100 5.2	100 3.5	100 8.7	100 287.9	100 201.7	100 489.6

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
2. Includes Technical, Social, Religious, Teaching and Medical Occupations.
See Glossary for explanation of Occupation categories and Experienced Labour Force (Labour Force).
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.

however, showed 22 per cent of their experienced labour force in this sector, compared with 13 per cent of their reference counterparts, while reference women showed a higher proportion than Indian women, four versus two per cent. It is also worth noting that while female totals, which were tiny, were virtually identical both on- and off-reserve, males on-reserve showed much higher proportions in primary occupations. The on-reserve male proportion was more than two-fold at 28 versus 11 per cent. All non-Indians in the primary sector were in miscellaneous primary occupations as were most off-reserve Indians. On-reserve workers in the experienced labour force in the primary sector were split: just under one-half were in fishing and trapping while a slight majority were in "other" primary occupations and forestry and logging.

Overall, more non-Indians than Indians in their respective experienced labour forces were in secondary occupations, 13 versus 10 per cent. In both populations the male proportions were higher, although the reference sex differential was considerably wider. Furthermore, over twice the proportion of off-reserve Indians in the experienced labour force was in the secondary sector as their on-reserve counterparts. In almost all cases, more secondary workers of each sex and population were in machinery, product fabricating, assembly and repairs than in processing, most noticeably reference males.

The largest proportion of each population in the experienced labour force was in the tertiary category of occupations, 67 and 74 per cent, respectively, for all registered Indians and the reference population. In both cases, the proportion of women was considerably higher than men, 37 per cent higher in the reference population and 56 per cent among all Indians. On- and off-reserve overall totals were identical for males but 10 percentage points higher for on-reserve females, more than making up the eight percentage-point differential in favour of off-reserve female secondary workers.

Among the reference population, female tertiary proportions were highest in clerical and managerial occupations, while for males managerial was highest (although three percentage points lower than the female proportion) with proportions in the other occupational categories all more or less equally distributed. Service and managerial occupations for women and construction and managerial for men were pre-eminent among the Indian experienced tertiary workers. The female managerial proportion was nearly

double the male.

The sex differential in the managerial category narrowed off-reserve. The female service proportion was higher followed by managerial occupations, while the latter occupations were most prominent for off-reserve males, followed closely by construction. On-reserve, the proportion of women in managerial positions more than doubled the male proportion. Service and clerical occupations also had large on-reserve female proportions while construction work was pre-eminent among their male counterparts.

Another factor which helps to describe the level of employment is termed here "work activity". In Table 7.4 the experienced members of the labour force are described in terms of whether they worked at all during 1980, and if so, whether they worked mostly full-time or mostly part-time. (Part-time is considered less than 30 hours per week.) The table also shows comparisons among the three major occupational sectors, primary, secondary and tertiary.

The table shows, as might be expected, that there were differences between Indian and non-Indian experienced workers. A larger proportion of the Indian work force did not work at all during 1980, for most of the occupational sectors and for both sexes. Non-Indian men were more likely to be employed full-time than Indian men, while Indian men were more likely than non-Indian to be employed part-time. Among non-Indian women, the relatively large proportion of part-time workers resulted in a proportion of full-time workers that was almost equal to that of Indian women. Indian women, on the other hand, were less likely to work part-time and were more than twice as likely not to have had a job at all.

In comparing the on-reserve and off-reserve Indian labour force, it is surprising to find that Indian men living off-reserve were less likely to have worked full-time, 79 versus 81 per cent, and that they were one percentage point more likely not to have worked at all, since urban labour markets are so much larger and more diversified than those in reserve communities. Among Indian women, those living off-reserve were six percentage points

TABLE 7.4
Experienced Labour Force, Work Activity by Occupation
Manitoba, 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	10	-	5	7	-	11	8	8	9	9	6	7	6	2	2	2
Worked in 1980 - mostly full-time ³	75	84	85	81	75	87	78	79	75	85	83	80	81	93	88	88
Worked in 1980 - mostly part-time	16	-	10	12	20	-	15	13	16	6	12	13	13	5	10	10
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	1.0	0.3	1.9	3.4	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.9	5.2	37.8	49.8	183.3	287.9
Female																
Did not work in 1980	-	-	11	12	-	19	11	12	-	16	11	12	12	5	4	5
Worked in 1980 - mostly full-time ³	-	88	70	70	-	66	63	63	62	72	66	67	53	82	64	65
Worked in 1980 - mostly part-time	-	-	19	18	-	15	26	24	-	11	23	21	35	13	32	30
Total %	-	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	-	0.1	1.5	1.7	-	0.2	1.5	1.8	0.1	0.3	3.0	3.5	7.8	12.9	176.9	201.7
Both Sexes																
Did not work in 1980	10	7	8	9	-	14	9	10	9	12	9	9	7	2	3	3
Worked in 1980 - mostly full-time ³	74	84	78	77	72	77	69	71	74	80	74	75	76	91	76	79
Worked in 1980 - mostly part-time	16	7	14	14	22	8	22	19	17	8	17	16	17	6	21	18
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	1.0	0.3	3.4	5.1	0.2	0.5	2.5	3.6	1.2	0.9	5.9	8.7	45.6	62.7	360.2	489.6

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
 2. Includes all occupations including those not classified under primary, secondary or tertiary.
 3. 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 definition of Experienced Labour Force (Labour Force).

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

more likely to be part-time workers, and seven percentage points less likely to work full-time, than those living on- reserve.

The pattern of work activity across the three employment sectors seemed to be consistent for all groups (men, women, on/off-reserve, and non-Indians). In general, those in the primary and tertiary sectors appeared to have experienced the greatest employment difficulties, with nine per cent of all Indian workers not able to obtain a job in 1980. Part-time work was more than twice as common in these sectors than in the secondary sector.

Lastly, Indian women made up a very small proportion of the experienced Indian labour force in the primary sector (about eight per cent). However, they represented one-third of secondary sector workers, and formed a slight majority of Indian tertiary workers. Moreover, Indian women made up half of the experienced Indian labour force living off-reserve, compared with one-third on-reserve.

7.4 Individual Income

Census data on 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 by hunting, trapping or fishing. This also does not register as "income". Still, Table 7.5 shows that average 1980 individual incomes among Indians were just over half those of other Manitobans. The figures reported in this table show the averages for the total adult population with income, unlike Table 7.12, which shows average income figures for the experienced labour force. Again, the gap in incomes was much greater between Indian and non-Indian men than between Indian and non-Indian women. While Indian men had an average income less than half that of non-Indian men, Indian women's incomes averaged two-thirds of non-Indian women's incomes. However, the level of income of non-Indian women was almost one-half that of non-Indian men.

TABLE 7.5
Population 15 Years of Age and Over with Income
Showing Average Individual Income by Sex

Manitoba, 1980

(\$)

	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Registered Indians On-Reserve	6,257	4,871	5,718
Registered Indians Off-Reserve	8,817	5,485	6,837
Total Registered Indians	6,883	5,133	6,085
Reference Population ¹	15,532	7,686	11,820

Note: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.

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

Figure 7.2 and Table 7.6 provide comparisons of the distribution of income among registered Indians and the reference population. There are important differences in Indian income distribution by age groups, both on- and off-reserve. More than two-thirds of Indians 15 years of age and over had no income or incomes below \$5,000 in 1980. More specifically, older and younger adults (those under 25 years of age or 65 and older) had lower incomes than those in the 25 to 64 age group. Older adults, those aged 65 and over, did not experience a complete absence of income, but a high proportion (63 per cent) received less than \$5,000. Presumably, many of these people were dependent mainly on government pensions. Those between 25 and 64 were most likely to have incomes of \$10,000 and over.

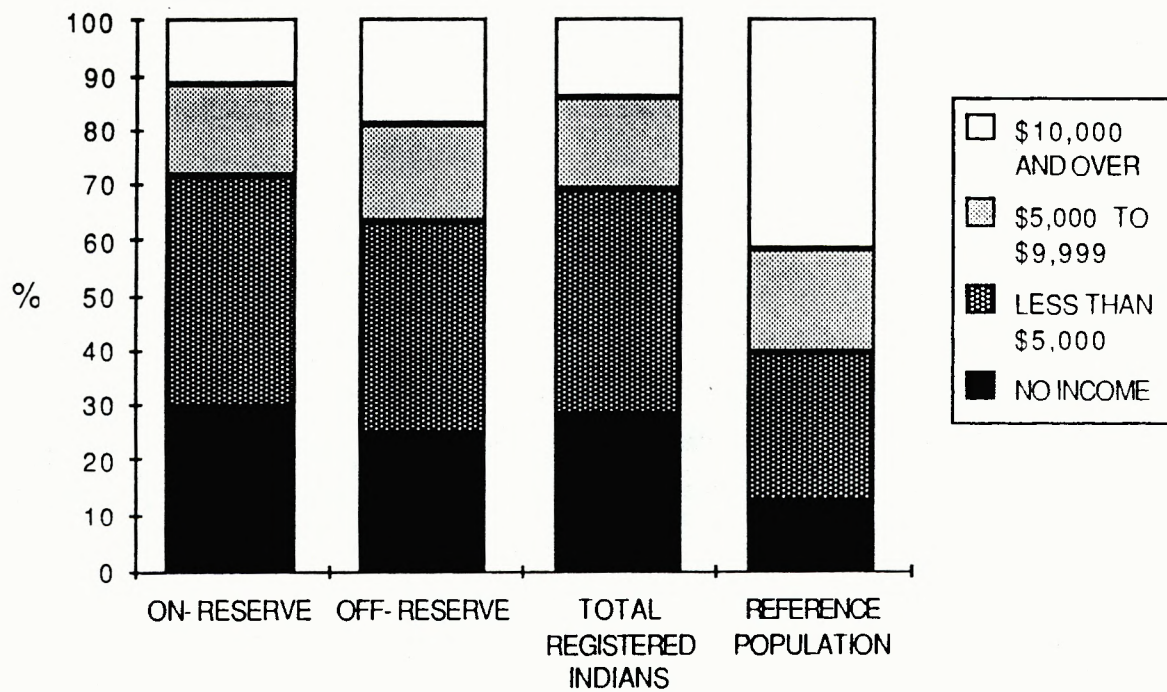
These income distributions were much lower than those of the non-Indian population. Only 39 per cent of the reference population had no incomes or incomes of less than \$5,000, while 41 per cent had incomes of \$10,000 plus. The pattern of income distributions across age groups for non-Indians was similar to that of the Indian population, but within specific age categories there were generally higher proportions of non-Indians in the two higher income groups.

Again, Indian women had lower incomes than Indian men. Indian men were twice as likely as Indian women to have received incomes of \$10,000 and up; Indian women were twice as likely as Indian men to have had no income. These differences can be seen within each age group.

On-reserve incomes were also more likely to be lower than off-reserve incomes, although the differences were not as great as between the sexes. It is interesting to note that for those with income, men's incomes were more likely to be either \$10,000 and above if they lived off-reserve, while their incomes were most likely to be under \$10,000 if they lived on-reserve. In terms of income, Indian men between 25 and 64 living off-reserve were in the most favourable position, with 45 per cent earning \$10,000 or more.

Table 7.7 provides a comparison of major sources of 1980 income for on- and off-reserve Indians and for the reference population. Major differences existed between

FIGURE 7.2
Income Distribution
Manitoba, 1980



Note: Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians.

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

TABLE 7.6
Population 15 Years of Age and Over
Showing Total Individual Income Groups by Age and Sex
Manitoba, 1980

Income Groups/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	35	4	-	17	43	5	-	22	37	4	-	18	19	2	1	6
With Income	65	96	99	83	57	95	100	78	63	95	100	82	81	98	99	94
Less than \$5,000	51	38	59	45	35	29	43	32	47	36	57	42	36	10	27	19
\$ 5,000 - \$9,999	9	30	37	22	13	20	50	17	10	27	39	21	18	11	38	16
\$10,000 +	4	28	-	17	10	45	-	28	6	32	4	20	27	77	35	59
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	3.4	4.4	0.7	8.4	1.3	1.5	0.1	2.9	4.7	5.9	0.7	11.3	90.5	227.9	49.8	368.2
Female																
Without Income	52	43	-	43	39	22	-	28	47	34	-	38	24	21	2	19
With Income	48	57	99	57	61	78	100	72	53	66	99	62	76	79	98	81
Less than \$5,000	41	31	72	38	44	40	52	42	42	34	68	39	42	29	52	36
\$ 5,000 - \$9,999	5	14	27	11	13	20	39	18	8	17	29	14	20	20	32	22
\$10,000 +	2	12	-	7	4	18	-	13	3	15	-	9	14	30	14	24
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	3.3	4.0	0.6	7.9	1.7	2.8	0.1	4.6	5.0	6.8	0.7	12.5	89.1	233.0	61.8	383.9
Both Sexes																
Without Income	43	23	-	30	41	16	-	25	43	20	-	28	22	12	1	12
With Income	57	77	99	70	59	84	100	75	57	80	100	72	78	88	99	88
Less than \$5,000	46	34	65	42	40	36	50	38	45	35	63	40	39	19	41	27
\$ 5,000 - \$9,999	7	22	32	17	12	20	42	18	9	22	34	17	19	15	35	19
\$10,000 +	3	20	2	12	6	28	-	19	4	23	3	14	20	54	23	41
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	6.7	8.4	1.2	16.3	3.0	4.3	0.2	7.5	9.7	12.8	1.4	23.9	179.6	460.9	111.6	752.0

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 7.7
Population 15 Years of Age and
Over Showing Major Source of Income
Manitoba, 1980

Major Source of Income ¹	(Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion ²
Without Income		30	25	28	12
With Income		70	75	72	88
Employment Income ³		36	48	40	65
Government Transfer Income ⁴		34	24	31	14
Miscellaneous Income		1	2	1	9
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.

the Indian and non-Indian populations. Non-Indians were nearly two-thirds more likely to have had employment income and nine times as likely to have had miscellaneous income (largely investment income) as their major source of income. Indians were more than twice as likely to be without income or to be dependent on government transfers than the reference population. These 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.

Similar but less dramatic differences existed between the on- and off-reserve Indian populations. One-third of the population at least 15 years old on-reserve, and one-quarter of this population off-reserve, depended on government transfer payments as their major source of income.

7.5 Family Incomes

In many ways, family incomes are a better reflection of the economic circumstances of a population group than individual incomes. In combination with information on family size, family income gives a true picture of relative affluence or poverty. Statistics Canada's low income cut-off levels, for example, are based on family size and family income.

Statistics Canada defines an economic family differently from a census family. The economic family includes all those people who are living in the same dwelling and are related by blood or through marriage or adoption.

Manitoba's Indian population had an average 1980 economic family income of \$13,800 which was much lower than that of non-Indians, as well as being low in comparison with the Indian populations of other provinces and territories. (see Canada Overview, Table 7.7). Only New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan had lower average economic family income in 1980. The average economic family income of Manitoba's off-reserve Indian families, \$14,800, was the lowest of any province or territory in the country.

Another method of evaluation is to compare the relationship between Indian and non-Indian economic family incomes in various provinces, although provincial costs of living, wage rates and economic opportunities may vary. An examination of these data again shows that Manitoba Indian families ranked lower than average in comparison with Indian families in other provinces and territories. The Indian to non-Indian proportion of economic family income was second-lowest in Manitoba (55 per cent), and highest in Quebec (75 per cent).

Furthermore, Indian economic family incomes had to stretch further than those of non-Indians. As Table 7.8 shows, Indian families were, on average, nearly one-half larger in size than non-Indian families in Manitoba. Therefore, those Indian families receiving between \$5,000 and \$9,999, for example, had to spread their money among an average of almost two extra people per family. Table 7.9 provides a breakdown of the distribution of income by family size. Here, the combined effects of low family incomes and large family size among the Indian population can be seen. For example, a family income of less than \$15,000 is considered to be below the low income cut-off for families of five or more. While 18 per cent of non-Indian families of five or six members had incomes of less than \$15,000, 64 per cent of Manitoba's Indian families of this size had incomes below \$15,000.

7.6 Labour Force Activity and Schooling

Table 7.10 shows that educational attainment had a strong effect on labour force activity, with all its recognized inherent bias, as would be expected. Those Indians with high school completion or further education were more than twice as likely to be participating in the labour force as were those with less than nine years of schooling. This difference was most pronounced for on-reserve residents, but was also quite clear for those living off-reserve.

Those living off-reserve had higher participation rates than on-reserve residents regardless of education. These differences in participation were greatest for those with less

TABLE 7.8

Economic Families Showing Average Size of Families by Income Group
Manitoba, 1980

Income Group	Average Size of Economic Families ¹			
	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ²
Without Income	-	-	2.4	2.8
With Income	5.5	4.1	4.9	3.3
Less Than \$5,000	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.2
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	4.8	4.0	4.5	2.7
\$10,000 - \$14,999	5.8	4.1	5.3	2.9
\$15,000 - \$19,999	6.3	4.3	5.6	3.2
\$20,000 - \$29,999	6.4	4.4	5.3	3.3
\$30,000+	6.0	4.7	5.3	3.6
Total Economic Families	5.5	4.1	4.9	3.3

Notes: 1. See Glossary for definition of term.
2. Total Population less Registered Indians.

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

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

Income Group (Col. %)	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
Registered Indians On-Reserve						Registered Indians Off-Reserve				
Economic Families Without Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Families With Income										
Under \$ 5,000	25	23	14	11	17	36	20	16	-	21
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	40	33	31	17	28	21	23	22	15	22
\$10,000 - \$14,999	16	20	23	28	23	14	14	19	-	15
\$15,000 - \$19,999	8	10	14	19	14	10	13	9	-	12
\$20,000 - \$29,999	-	9	10	18	12	12	19	20	16	18
\$30,000 and Over	6	2	8	7	7	6	10	13	13	11
Total Economic Families %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	5.0	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.3	3.4
Total Registered Indians						Reference Population ²				
Economic Families Without Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Families With Income										
Under \$5,000	31	22	15	10	18	4	4	4	5	4
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	28	29	28	18	26	17	6	6	7	11
\$10,000 - \$14,999	15	17	21	24	19	18	10	8	10	13
\$15,000 - \$19,999	9	11	12	19	13	15	13	12	14	14
\$20,000 - \$29,999	9	14	14	19	14	24	31	30	23	28
\$30,000 and Over	6	7	10	10	8	21	35	41	41	30
Total Economic Families %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	1.2	2.9	2.3	2.0	8.3	102.2	112.6	38.6	4.8	258.1

Notes: 1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

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

TABLE 7.10

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

Manitoba, 1981

(Percentages)

	Highest Level of Schooling				
Labour Force Activity ¹	No School or Kindergarten ²	Grades 1 - 8	Grades 9 - 13	High School Plus ³	Total
<u>Total Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>					
Participation Rate ⁴	11	30	41	74	35
Unemployment Rate ⁵	20	22	24	13	20
Employment Rate ⁶	9	24	31	65	28
Inexperienced Proportion ⁷	-	34	41	17	33
<u>Total Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>					
Participation Rate ⁴	22	45	55	77	55
Unemployment Rate ⁵	31	26	22	13	20
Employment Rate ⁶	15	33	43	67	44
Inexperienced Proportion ⁷	-	22	26	18	24
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>					
Participation Rate ⁴	12	34	46	76	41
Unemployment Rate ⁵	22	23	23	13	20
Employment Rate ⁶	10	26	36	66	33
Inexperienced Proportion ⁷	-	30	34	17	30
<u>Reference Population⁸</u>					
Participation Rate ⁴	22	46	66	78	66
Unemployment Rate ⁵	9	5	6	4	5
Employment Rate ⁶	21	44	62	75	63
Inexperienced Proportion ⁷	14	14	12	11	12

- Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition 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 of age and over.
 5. Unemployed as a percentage of Labour Force.
 6. Employed as a percentage of Population 15 Years of age 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.

education, but were smaller for those who had completed high school or higher. It is also interesting to note that Indians with high school completion or better had similar participation rates to those of the reference population with the same educational attainment. However, at lower educational levels, there was a large gap between Indian and non-Indian participation rates. Off-reserve Indian participation rates were generally similar to non-Indian participation rates although they were considerably lower for those with between nine and 13 years of schooling.

Unlike the participation rates, unemployment rates were quite similar for on-reserve and off-reserve Indian residents with the exception of those with no schooling or kindergarten only. Unemployment was high in both locations, with educational attainment having had a greater impact on unemployment rates than location of residence, always bearing in mind the "hidden" unemployed living on-reserve. Even so, those registered Indians completing high school or higher had an unemployment rate of 13 per cent, more than three times as high as the comparable non-Indian unemployment rate. Even those non-Indians with relatively little schooling had much lower unemployment rates than Indians who had completed high school. This suggests that while educational attainment was important, there were other severe problems in the functioning of the labour market which prevented Indian job seekers from gaining a job.

Registered Indian participation and unemployment rates were reflected in the employment rate statistics. There were clearly three tiers in employment levels: Indian reserve residents had the lowest rates, averaging 28 per cent; off-reserve Indian residents had higher employment rates, averaging 44 per cent and the non-Indian population averaged an employment rate of 63 per cent. Again, there was a strong relationship between schooling and employment, and for the small minority of Indians who had completed high school or higher, employment levels began to approach those of non-Indians.

Another way of looking at labour force activity is in terms of the proportion of potential workers who had never had a job. This proportion among Indians was more than twice as high as for the non-Indian population, amounting to one-quarter of off-reserve Indian adults and one-third of those living on-reserve. Older Indian workers were much

more likely to have less than grade 9 education than were younger workers, as has been seen in Chapter 6.

Still, one might assume, given the high overall proportions of inexperienced workers among Indians, that involvement in the labour market was not just a problem of youth, but one that affected all age and educational groups. Still, it may be that the large number of young Indian workers who are now entering or trying to enter the labour market, many with limited educational backgrounds, are clearly experiencing major difficulties. As the labour force growth statistics presented in Section 7.1 show, this will be an increasingly pressing issue in the coming years.

7.7 Income and Schooling

Individual income levels were much lower among Indians than among the general population, reflecting the low employment levels shown above, as well as the low pay in many of the occupations in which Indians were employed, as will be shown in section 7.8. Table 7.11 provides a comparison of on- and off-reserve 1980 individual income levels in relation to schooling, for the population aged 15 and up not attending school. Reference population income levels are also shown.

The most striking aspect revealed in this table is the large number of Indians aged at least 15 years with little or no cash income. Almost 70 per cent of those living on-reserve and almost 60 per cent of those living off-reserve had incomes of less than \$5,000 or no income at all. This compares with only 35 per cent of non-Indians. These differences in individual income do not fully show the differences between Indians and others. As we have seen in Chapter 2, Indian dependency ratios were higher than those of non-Indians, which meant that fewer wage earners had to support the total Indian population. Therefore, the individual incomes seen here had to support more people for the Indian population than for the reference population.

Higher levels of schooling are generally associated with higher levels of income in Canada. In Table 7.11 it can be seen that this relationship generally held up, but was not

Individual Income Groups by Highest Level of Schooling

Manitoba, 1980

118

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	21	30	28	9	26	23	24	23	10	20
With Income	79	70	72	91	74	77	76	77	90	80
Under \$ 5,000	49	42	45	34	43	51	44	39	30	39
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	23	18	16	21	18	19	19	18	21	20
\$10,000 - \$19,999	7	9	10	28	11	-	12	15	26	16
\$20,000 and over	-	2	1	7	2	-	1	4	13	5
Total % No. (000)	100 1.7	100 7.2	100 3.7	100 1.5	100 14.2	100 0.3	100 2.1	100 2.0	100 1.4	100 5.9
	Total Registered Indians					Reference Population ³				
Without Income	21	29	27	9	24	12	13	14	7	10
With Income	79	71	74	91	76	88	87	86	93	90
Under \$ 5,000	49	42	43	33	42	52	34	26	18	25
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	23	18	17	21	19	24	25	21	18	20
\$10,000 - \$19,999	7	10	12	27	13	9	21	27	32	28
\$20,000 and over	-	2	2	10	3	3	8	12	25	17
Total % No. (000)	100 2.0	100 9.3	100 5.8	100 2.9	100 20.0	100 11.0	100 143.1	100 202.6	100 279.8	100 636.4

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.

as direct among the Indian population as among the reference population. Among Indians living on-reserve, those with nine to 13 years of schooling appear to have had little advantage over those with no schooling, in terms of personal income. Off-reserve, however, the benefits of increased schooling were clearer, and for all income groups, high school graduation was an important watershed in earning power. In 1980, those who had reached this level were more than twice as likely as those with less schooling to have incomes in excess of \$10,000.

Although the relationship between schooling and income was generally similar for Indians and non-Indians, the income levels of non-Indians remained much higher, on average, even for those with similar levels of schooling. For instance, 19 per cent of Indians living off-reserve with Grades 9 to 13 education had incomes of \$10,000 and over, compared with 39 per cent of non-Indians in the same category. Other such comparisons show that non-Indians consistently had higher incomes, even though the educational levels were the same.

7.8 Income and Occupation

Table 7.12 provides a breakdown of average individual annual incomes by sex and occupation, as well as by on/off-reserve residency and ethnicity. The table shows that wide gaps existed between the Indian population and others and between men and women for all occupational categories (c.f. Glossary). The income gap between Indians and non-Indians was much greater for Indian men, who received only 53 per cent of what non-Indian men received, than for Indian women, who received 79 per cent of the average income of non-Indian women. This pattern of income gaps remained the same for most occupational groups.

There was also a large income gap between men and women, although this gap was larger for non-Indians (where women earned only 54 per cent of the income men received) than for Indians (among whom women had incomes which were 80 per cent of men's incomes). There was also a small difference in income between on- and off-reserve Indian residents, although this gap was relatively small.

TABLE 7.12
Average Income of Experienced Labour Force with Income, by Sex and Occupation
Manitoba, 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)	8,581	7,534	8,245	10,217	7,155	8,705	9,139	7,338	8,433	17,126	9,238	13,922
Total Primary Occupations	6,589	3,770	6,507	10,367	4,194	9,474	7,245	4,000	7,079	12,246	5,480	11,429
Fishing and Trapping	7,319	-	7,289	6,683	-	6,683	7,260	-	7,234	10,960	8,849	10,862
Forestry and Logging	7,380	-	7,242	-	-	-	7,608	-	7,305	13,580	4,748	13,070
Total Secondary Occupations	9,476	6,465	8,747	8,009	5,828	7,079	8,693	6,002	7,743	15,270	8,264	13,859
Total Tertiary Occupations	9,622	7,691	8,774	11,616	7,480	9,161	10,297	7,588	8,934	18,909	9,449	14,303
Managerial ²	12,436	9,832	11,072	15,734	10,587	12,715	13,641	10,154	11,727	24,978	12,706	19,572
Clerical	7,313	6,497	6,689	7,560	8,737	8,409	7,439	7,515	7,496	14,351	9,294	10,439
Sales	6,576	5,652	5,969	9,723	5,546	6,771	8,308	5,588	6,441	17,460	7,164	13,012
Service	8,971	5,703	7,127	9,485	4,750	5,863	9,136	5,185	6,536	13,173	5,997	9,127
Construction	8,142	-	8,202	10,480	6,433	9,919	8,721	7,711	8,671	15,683	9,124	15,560
All Other Occupations	7,613	-	7,498	7,820	5,929	7,520	7,713	5,950	7,509	13,642	7,798	12,499

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
2. Includes Technical, Social, Religious, Teaching and Medical Occupations.
See Glossary for explanations of Occupations and Experienced Labour Force.

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

Incomes varied considerably according to occupational groups. Table 7.12 lists those occupational groups which were of greatest importance to the Indian labour force. It should be noted that the totals also include categories other than those listed. For instance, the "Total Primary Occupations" include agricultural workers and miners in addition to the fishing, trapping, forestry and logging occupations which have been listed as separate categories. "Secondary Occupations" refer to manufacturing and processing occupations.

The Indian workers with the lowest incomes were those in the primary occupations, and those in the tertiary sector sales and service occupations. All occupational groups except for the managerial group had average incomes below \$10,000 in 1980. In contrast, the only non-Indian occupational group with average income of less than \$10,000 was service occupations. Off-reserve Indian men fared somewhat better than the rest of the Indian population with an average annual income of \$10,200; those in managerial occupations averaged more than \$15,000.

As noted above, Indian men's incomes averaged 53 per cent of the incomes of non-Indian men. However, in some occupational groups this gap was not as wide, particularly in fishing and trapping and in service occupations where Indian men received about 70 per cent of the income of non-Indian men. Of course, this was more a reflection of the relatively low incomes non-Indian men received in these jobs, than of higher Indian incomes. Similarly, Indian women's incomes were closest to those of non-Indian women in the low-paid service occupations, where Indian women's average income was 86 per cent of non-Indian women's average income.

This pattern of income stemmed from several factors. As has been shown above, Indian workers had lower employment rates than non-Indians. While 63 out of 100 non-Indians were working at a given time, only 33 out of 100 Indians had jobs (See Table 7.10.) In addition, the jobs in which Indians were employed tended to be lower-income jobs. For men, these were often the primary occupations as well as clerical positions among tertiary occupations; for women, the sales, service and clerical areas.

As we have seen, Indian educational attainment tended to be lower than that of non-Indians. This meant that within any occupational category, Indian workers were less

likely to have the more highly skilled and highly paid jobs. Lastly, the youthful Indian age structure also tended to affect incomes. Younger workers, who generally had less experience, less seniority and fewer job skills were likely to be paid less than others.

In addition to these factors, there were also difficulties with the way the labour market itself functioned. The extreme occupational crowding of women and minorities into certain jobs has been identified as a factor which goes beyond a rational distribution of workers according to their skills and experiences. Labour markets have been found to be "segmented" into sub-markets (Edwards, Reich and Gordon, 1983). Those jobs which are more desirable, secure and which pay more, are often the same jobs which are filled largely from within the company, and which are dominated by white male workers. Careful analysis of the hiring and job search practices of Canadian employers and workers is required to identify all the barriers which the labour market erects in the way of the equal participation of women and Indian workers, among other groups.

7.9 Conclusion

This treatment of the employment and income characteristics of registered Indians in Manitoba demonstrates that the province's Indian population was disadvantaged relative to the reference population in terms of its rates of labour force participation and employment. This may be attributable to lack of opportunities for employment in areas where Indians reside or to difficulties which Indians experience when competing for jobs. Regardless, the lack of employment among Manitoba's Indians poses a matter of concern, especially in considering the dismally low employment rates among registered Indians aged 15 to 24.

Furthermore, the lower average annual incomes of Indians in Manitoba can only intensify their lower standard of living relative to non-Indians in the province. This is reflected in a number of areas, including housing, the focus of the next chapter.

8. HOUSING

In this chapter the physical characteristics of Indian housing are examined, including the number of persons per room, the condition of the dwelling, the age of the dwelling, type of heating and numbers of dwellings with bathrooms. It also considers length of occupancy, tenure and housing costs. As previously noted, a special thematic study of Indian housing conditions across Canada is currently being prepared by Stewart Clatworthy. This will provide additional details and analysis of housing characteristics in Manitoba.

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 (c.f. Glossary). As well, a registered Indian occupied private dwelling is a private dwelling occupied by a registered Indian household (c.f. section 3.2 on households).

8.1 Housing Conditions

Indian dwellings in the three prairie provinces were the most crowded in Canada, averaging one person per room. This compared with the reference population dwellings in these provinces which averaged 0.5 persons per room. Reserve housing was particularly crowded, averaging 1.2 persons per room in Manitoba, compared with off-reserve housing which had 0.8 persons per room. These figures suggest that a large proportion of Indian households were living in overcrowded housing, although more data would be required to estimate the actual degree of overcrowding (Canada Overview, Table 8.1).

Table 8.1 focuses on the reported condition of housing in Manitoba. Three categories of housing condition are used, which indicate (roughly) good, fair or poor condition. The third category, "Needs Major Repair", is of most concern since this clearly indicates inferior housing conditions. Only seven per cent of the private dwellings occupied by non-Indian households fell into this category, but 21 per cent of Indian dwellings needed major repair in 1981. On-reserve housing conditions were even worse, with 28 per cent of

TABLE 8.1

Total Occupied Private Dwellings by Condition of Dwelling

Manitoba, 1981

Condition of Dwelling	(Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ¹
Needs Regular Maintenance Only		32	64	46	75
Needs Minor Repair		39	25	33	18
Needs Major Repair		28	12	21	7
Total Occupied					
Private Dwellings %		100	100	100	100
No.		5,330	3,935	9,265	348.7 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.

dwellings needing major repairs, over twice the off-reserve proportion (12 per cent). As well, nearly two-thirds of off-reserve dwellings needed only regular maintenance versus almost one-third on-reserve (and three-quarters of the reference population's dwellings) while 39 per cent of on-reserve dwellings required minor repair versus only 25 per cent off-reserve (18 per cent in the reference population).

Table 8.2 presents data concerning the age of housing. On-reserve housing was quite different from off-reserve housing in this respect. While 25 per cent of off-reserve housing was 10 years old or less at the time of the Census, 60 per cent of on-reserve housing had been built within this period, and another 31 per cent had been built during the 1960s. Thus, 91 per cent of on-reserve housing was 20 years old or less, compared with 44 per cent of off-reserve Indian housing and 50 per cent of non-Indian housing. In spite of this, as is shown in Table 8.1, housing conditions on-reserve were much worse than elsewhere, suggesting that the quality of construction and maintenance of housing was lower on-reserve than off-reserve.

Table 8.3 identifies the main type of heating equipment in use in Indian housing in Manitoba. Again, there was a sharp contrast between on- and off-reserve housing. Despite the newness of on-reserve housing stock only 40 per cent of on-reserve dwellings in Manitoba had central heating, as compared with 88 per cent of off-reserve dwellings and 94 per cent of non-Indian dwellings. Heating or cooking stoves and space heaters were the most common forms of heating on-reserve, with "other" types of heating used in another 15 per cent of on-reserve housing units.

Another indicator of housing quality is the percentage of dwellings with bathrooms. Among other things, it is a useful proxy for the availability of running water. Manitoba, along with Saskatchewan, were the provinces with the lowest proportion of off-reserve dwellings with bathrooms, at 94 per cent, although both the Yukon and Northwest Territories had lower percentages. By contrast, nearly one-third of Indian dwellings on-reserve across Canada did not have bathrooms in 1981, 56 per cent in Manitoba. Only Saskatchewan, with 62 per cent, had a higher proportion without bathrooms. The total Manitoba Indian population's level of 66 per cent with bathroom was well below the Indian national average of 82 per cent. (See Canada Overview, Table 8.5).

TABLE 8.2
Total Occupied Private Dwellings by Period of Construction
Manitoba, 1981

Period of Construction (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ¹
Before 1921	-	11	5	10
1921 - 45	1	23	11	15
1946 - 60	7	22	13	24
1961 - 70	31	19	26	21
1971 - 81	60	25	45	29
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 8.3

Total Occupied Private Dwellings By Main Type of Heating Equipment
Manitoba, 1981

Heating Equipment	(Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ¹
Central Heating		40	88	61	94
Heating Stove, Cooking Stove or Space Heater		45	4	27	3
Other		15	8	12	3
Total Occupied Private Dwellings					
	%	100	100	100	100
	No. (000)	5.3	3.9	9.3	348.7

Note: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.

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

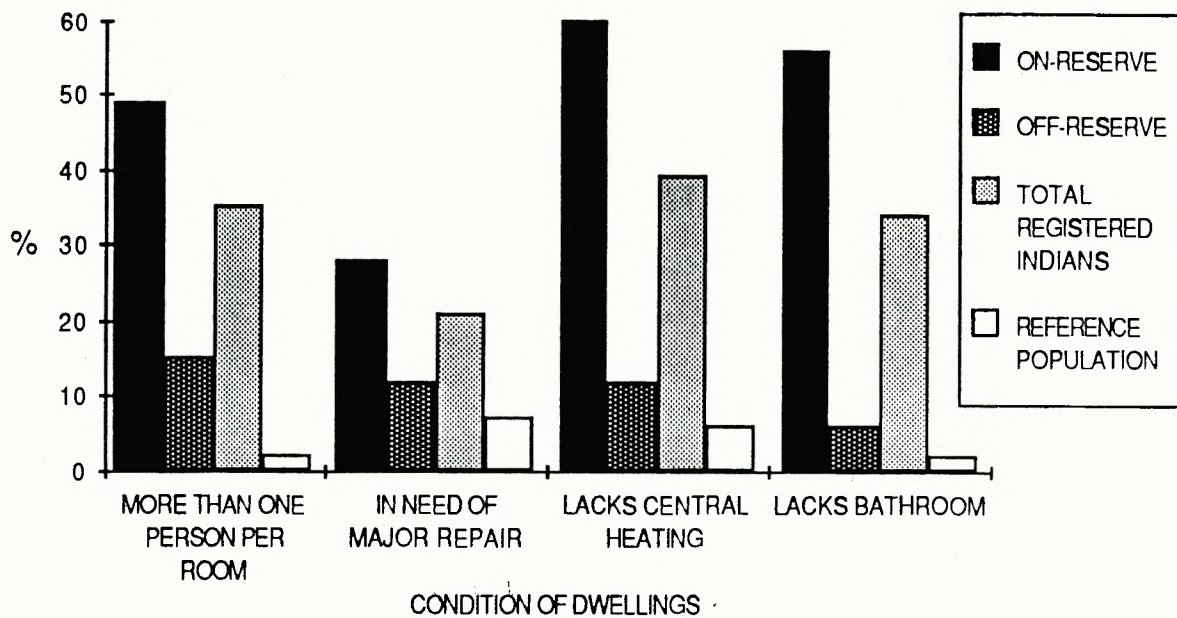
Figure 8.1 and Table 8.4 summarize the information presented previously. Housing conditions are an important element of the well-being of the population, particularly since they have a direct impact on health and mortality. The alarming health and mortality statistics presented elsewhere in this study can be attributed in large part to the conditions described above.

8.2 Length of Occupancy, Tenure and Housing Costs

Table 8.5 provides a comparison of length of occupancy for on- and off-reserve residents and the reference population. The proportions and numbers shown refer to private households rather than to individuals. Non-Indian households were less mobile than Indian households in Manitoba, with 48 per cent having lived at their present (1981) address for six years or more, as compared with 33 per cent of Indian households. However, among Indian households, there was a striking difference in length of occupancy between on-reserve and off-reserve households. In fact, the pattern of length of residency among the on-reserve households was similar to that of the non-Indian households, with 68 per cent of both of these groups having lived in their dwellings for three years or more. In contrast, only 35 per cent of off-reserve Indian households had lived in their current dwellings for three years or longer. Certainly, this was in part due to the fact that many Indian households had only recently moved from the reserve, although it must also reflect the high mobility rates of Indian households after this initial move. Clatworthy (1983) documented the frequency and reasons for movement of Indian households in Winnipeg, and showed that a variety of circumstances relating largely to low income force Indian families to move frequently within the city. It may also be that the scarcity of housing on-reserve contributed to residential stability.

"Tenure" is defined as the proportion of families owning their homes. In considering tenure 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 (and, therefore, relate to payments as well). 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

FIGURE 8.1
Indicators of Housing Conditions
Manitoba, 1981



Note: Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada

TABLE 8.4
Indicators of Housing Conditions
Manitoba, 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	49	15	35	2
In Need of Major Repairs	28	12	21	7
Lack Central Heating System	60	12	39	6
Lack Bathroom	56	6	34	2
Total Number of Occupied Private Dwellings	5,330	3,940	9,265	348.7 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 8.5
Private Households by Length of Occupancy
Manitoba, 1981

Length of Occupancy (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ¹
Less than 1 year	14	45	27	17
1 - 2 years	17	21	19	15
3 - 5 years	23	17	21	20
6 - 10 years	22	11	17	16
Over 10 years	23	7	16	32
Total Households %	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	5.3	3.9	9.3	348.7

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 band, consider themselves as actually owning the home. Data for on-reserve households include those houses which were provided to the family by the band without charge. Therefore, since this applied to a large proportion of reserve households, on- and off-reserve tenure figures are not directly comparable.

Among the off-reserve Indian households in Canada, 38 per cent owned their own homes, as compared with 62 per cent of the reference population households (Canada Overview, Table 8.8). Home ownership among off-reserve Indian households was only 23 per cent in Manitoba, the second-lowest rate of ownership of any province or territory, and only slightly more than one-third of the ownership rate among non-Indians in Manitoba. This low ownership rate, of course, primarily reflects low household incomes.

It is also useful to examine the major payments made by home owners in order to assess whether they were experiencing affordability problems, keeping in mind the distortions of the on-reserve data.

Those paying 25 per cent or more of household gross income on payments such as mortgage, taxes and utilities, are often considered to be experiencing "shelter poverty". In Manitoba a relatively low proportion of the Indian population experienced shelter poverty --- in fact the 13 per cent incidence of shelter poverty was, along with Quebec, the lowest in Canada, and was lower than that of the non-Indian population in Manitoba (Canada Overview, Table 8.9). The incidence of shelter poverty among off-reserve Indian households (18 per cent) was higher than for on-reserve Indian households, but was still strikingly low in comparison with other provinces and territories, and marginally lower compared to the reference population. When this information is considered in conjunction with data on tenure it suggests that only the higher income Indian households bought houses in Manitoba.

With respect to renters, we find that, across Canada, Indian renters were more likely to experience shelter poverty than home owners. Since Indians living off-reserve were much more likely than the reference population to be renters, Indian renters living off-reserve experienced much higher rates of shelter poverty (54 per cent) than the reference population (43 per cent). Even if a narrower definition of shelter poverty is used, that is, those households having to spend 30 per cent or more of their income on

gross rental payments, a large proportion (44 per cent) of off-reserve Indian households still fell into this category compared with 31 per cent of reference population renters (Canada Overview, Table 8.10).

9. SOCIAL SERVICES

The provision of social services to the Indian population of Manitoba largely involved dealing with the results of lack of employment and economic development in reserve communities and the lack of income among the Indian population. As the statistics presented previously have shown, the Indian population faced severe inequities in these areas within the province. The information from Statistics Canada which follows documents trends in some of the ill-effects which have resulted in part from these inequities.

Table 9.1 shows the trends in adoptions of Indian children over the period from 1971 through 1981 in Manitoba. During this period the Indian population aged zero to 14 years grew by 14 per cent. (See Table 2.5.) During the same period the number of adoptions of registered Indian children grew by almost 300 per cent, from 32 in 1971 to 127 in 1981.

The number of adoptions is of concern since it reflects the problems facing Indian parents in caring for their own children. Moreover, the process of adoption severs the bond between parent and child; in many cases it also uproots the children from the communities into which they were born. Many in the Indian community believe the process neither represents the best interests of the child nor offers alternatives to removing the child from the home and community.

Apart from mitigating the need for adoptions by dealing with the problems of unemployment and poverty, there has been a call for increased adoption of Indian children by Indian families. As Table 9.1 shows, some progress seems to have been made in this regard, particularly in the early 1970s. Since then, however, the proportion of Indian children being adopted by Indian families has remained fairly steady, in the range of 10 to 18 per cent of adoptions per year. For Canada as a whole, the proportion of adoptions by Indian families has been considerably higher than the levels found in Manitoba (Canada Overview, Table 9.4).

TABLE 9.1

Registered Indian Children¹
Adopted by Registered Indians and by Others
Manitoba, 1971 - 1981

Year	Total Number	Adopted By	
		Registered Indians %	Others %
1971	32	9.4	90.6
1972	60	5.0	95.0
1973	80	18.8	81.2
1974	97	21.6	78.4
1975	93	11.8	88.2
1976	118	14.4	85.6
1977	123	14.6	85.4
1978	88	15.9	84.1
1979	114	16.7	83.3
1980	130	17.7	82.3
1981	127	10.2	89.8

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

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

It should be noted that the period since 1981 has been one of intense activity in the field of Indian adoptions in Manitoba. A number of registered Indian organizations, other native organizations and the provincial government have been attempting to find new ways of providing child care and adoption services to the Native population, with many tribal councils having taken over the operation of child and family services programs.

Table 9.2 provides an overview of the number of Indian children in care in Manitoba between 1976 and 1983. These were children who, for various reasons, were removed from their homes for their own well-being or protection.¹ The number of children in care was many times the number of adoptions shown in Table 9.1. The trend in this area in Manitoba appeared to be fairly steady, with the number in care continuing at about 850 to 980 per year over the seven years. By contrast, in Canada as a whole there has been a clear downward trend over the period, as the number of children in care fell from 6,247 to 4,577. The comparison with Saskatchewan, an INAC region with a similar Indian population and similar socio-economic circumstances, is noteworthy in that the number of children in care there had fallen steadily (Canada Overview, Table 9.3).

Because the criteria for measurement changed, Table 9.1 of the Canada Overview provides two sets of estimates of the proportion of the Indian population across Canada receiving social assistance.² Although these figures are estimates only, and although the 1972-74 estimates cannot be compared with the 1979-1981 estimates, they do provide some indication of the level of welfare dependency among the population. First, the level of dependency on- reserve across Canada was extremely high, averaging over 50 per cent according to both sets of estimates. Some regions were higher than others, and Manitoba was consistently among those with the highest levels of welfare dependency, at close to 80 per cent of the population.

In comparative terms, there were some changes between the earlier and later periods. For example, during the 1972-74 period British Columbia had one of the lowest welfare dependency rates, but by 1979-1981 its welfare dependency rate was among the highest in Canada. In general, the figures seem to suggest that the more industrialized economic areas, and those with booming economies, had lower Indian welfare dependency rates. Nonetheless, even in the most advantageous region --- Ontario --- 30 per cent of the Indian

TABLE 9.2

Registered Indian Children in Care On-Reserves and On-Crown Lands¹

Manitoba, 1976/77-1982/83

Year ²	Number of Children in Care ³	Total Number of Children Aged 0-16 yrs	Children in Care as a Percentage of Children Aged 0-16 yrs
1976/77	882	16,319	5.4
1977/78	867	16,399	5.3
1978/79	983	16,385	6.0
1979/80	779	16,464	4.7
1980/81	928	16,787	5.5
1981/82	951	16,810	5.7
1982/83	852	16,977	5.0

- Notes:**
1. Including persons who have not acquired off-reserve residency for purposes of assistance as a charge to the provincial government.
 2. For children in care as of March 31; for population aged zero to 16, as of December 31 of the year preceding the slash-mark.
 3. Twelve month average.

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).

population was dependent on social assistance payments for their livelihood in 1980-81.

The last area of social services to be considered concerns the number of Indian adults (that is, aged 17 and up) in residential care on-reserve and on-Crown land. Table 9.2 of the Canada Overview gives figures on this question for regions across Canada, for the years from 1980-81 through 1982-83. Manitoba had the highest numbers of adults in residential care of all the INAC regions in Canada throughout the period, ranging from 88 to 119.

Notes for Chapter 9

1. Data calculated from: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Catalogue No. 86-511, January 1983, p. 83 (for 1976-77 to 1980-81); Social Development Directorate, INAC, March 1985 and "Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence" for Canada and the Regions, 31/12/81 and 31/12/82, Reserves and Trusts, INAC (for 1981-82 and 1982-83). Data on Northwest Territories are not included (c.f. Canada Overview, Table 9.3).
2. Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Catalogue 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 (c.f. Canada Overview, Table 9.1).

3. 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 (c.f. Canada Overview, Table 9.2).

10. JUSTICE

Indian participation in the justice system, that is, as inmates of various prisons, has long been a source of concern in Canada, particularly in western Canada. The literature concerning criminology indicates that high rates of incarceration are found among groups with lower socio-economic status in various industrialized countries. These high incarceration rates reflect the higher incidence of those from low-income, low-status backgrounds being apprehended and sentenced, but not necessarily a higher actual incidence of criminal activity. As Sutherland and Cressey (1974;226) write:

. . . the official criminal statistics, being biased as to class by exclusion of white collar crimes and by differences in arresting practices exaggerate the extent to which crimes are concentrated in the lower class; excessive criminality of the lower class, except in the official crime records, is still questionable.

In one study, for example, it was found that income, and the accused's ability to hire a lawyer, had a great deal to do with how the accused moved through the courts, and their ability to successfully defend themselves (Warner and Penner, 1978). In recent years, provinces such as Saskatchewan and Manitoba have introduced "fine option" programs in recognition of the inability of many who have been convicted of minor offences to pay their fines. Therefore, when dealing with the statistics concerning the justice system, we should approach their interpretation with a good deal of caution.

The data presented for this chapter come from Correctional Service Canada and are for inmates who indicated Manitoba as their last known place of residence prior to admission. It should be noted that 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, although the terms "Indian" and "non-Indian" have been used for greater ease of reading. As a result, Indian totals in the justice data should not be attributed to registered Indians only. The majority of the "North American Indian" population reported here were undoubtedly registered Indians, since registered Indians outnumber non-status and status-undefined Indians in Manitoba by a wide margin. In any case, the socio-economic characteristics of non-status and status undefined Indians are very similar to those of registered Indians.

Finally, the reference population in this chapter is the total inmate population minus North American Indians.

The data in this chapter are for federal inmates, that is, those serving sentences of two years or more, although if there is no room for them in a federal penitentiary they may be serving their time in a provincial institution. Over the period from 1974 through 1983 the numbers of North American Indians incarcerated in Manitoba did not change greatly, as is shown in Table 10.1. Although Indian incarcerations dropped by about 14 per cent between 1974 and 1978, they had increased again to about the 1974 level by 1983. By way of comparison, the reference population showed a fairly, though not entirely consistently, steady upward trend over the 10-year period, with the number of 1983 incarcerations being 23 per cent higher than the number in 1974. The result is that North American Indians as a proportion of total inmates declined from 26 per cent to 22 per cent over this period.

Table 10.2 provides a breakdown of inmates in Manitoba on admission over the period 1974-1983. The age upon admission as of December 31 and sex of the inmates are shown, and North American Indian inmates are compared with the remainder of the inmate population. The overall pattern of age distribution for North American Indians was quite similar to that of the reference population, although there was a higher proportion of Indian inmates in the younger age groups. Such a difference might be expected because of the younger age structure of the Indian population during this period.

The comparison between male Indian and non-Indian inmates revealed the pattern described above --- a more youthful age distribution among Indian inmates as opposed to non-Indian inmates. Among the female population, this pattern was reversed. The number of female inmates, however, is very small for both groups, and therefore the proportions shown cannot be relied upon with confidence.

Table 10.3 shows the number of previous commitments by age group over the same 10-year period. The overall pattern was quite similar for both North American Indians and others. There were markedly higher percentages of reference inmates with no previous commitments in the 25 to 29, 30 to 39 and 50 to 64 age groups. On the other hand, North

TABLE 10.1
Inmate Population as of 31 December
Manitoba¹, 1974 - 1983

Year	North American Indians ²	Reference Population ³
1974	123	351
1975	125	357
1976	122	383
1977	113	387
1978	106	341
1979	114	343
1980	117	367
1981	112	411
1982	124	415
1983	119	430

- Notes:**
1. Province of residence. Inmates whose residence is outside the province or unstated are excluded.
 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.

TABLE 10.2
Inmate Population by Age & Sex
Manitoba¹, 1974 - 1983²

Age³ (Col. %)	<u>North American Indians⁴</u>			<u>Reference Population⁵</u>		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
16 - 19	20	3	19	13	11	13
20 - 24	34	17	34	33	22	32
25 - 29	23	33	23	22	50	22
30 - 39	18	40	18	22	6	21
40 - 49	4	7	4	7	8	7
50 - 64	1	-	1	3	3	3
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Ages	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:

1. Province of residence. Inmates whose residence is outside the province or unstated are excluded.
2. Aggregated for all years.
3. Age upon admission as of 31 December.
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 Age

145

Manitoba¹, 1974 - 1983²

Number of Previous Commitments (Col. %)	Age ³							All Ages
	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	65+	

North American Indians⁴

0 Terms	96	68	39	33	52	33	-	60
1 Term	3	21	30	31	15	42	-	21
2 Terms	1	6	17	13	4	25	-	9
3 - 5 Terms	-	4	6	11	19	-	-	6
6 - 9 Terms	-	1	5	5	-	-	-	2
10 or More Terms	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100

Reference Population⁵

0 Terms	90	66	50	45	54	52	50	60
1 Term	7	22	23	28	25	31	-	22
2 Terms	3	7	14	15	7	8	50	10
3 - 5 Terms	-	3	7	5	7	4	-	4
6 - 9 Terms	-	1	3	3	3	1	-	2
10 or More Terms	-	1	1	2	1	2	-	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- Notes:
1. Province of residence. Inmates whose residence is outside the province or unstated are excluded.
 2. Aggregated for all years.
 3. Age and previous commitments upon admission as of 31 December.
 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.

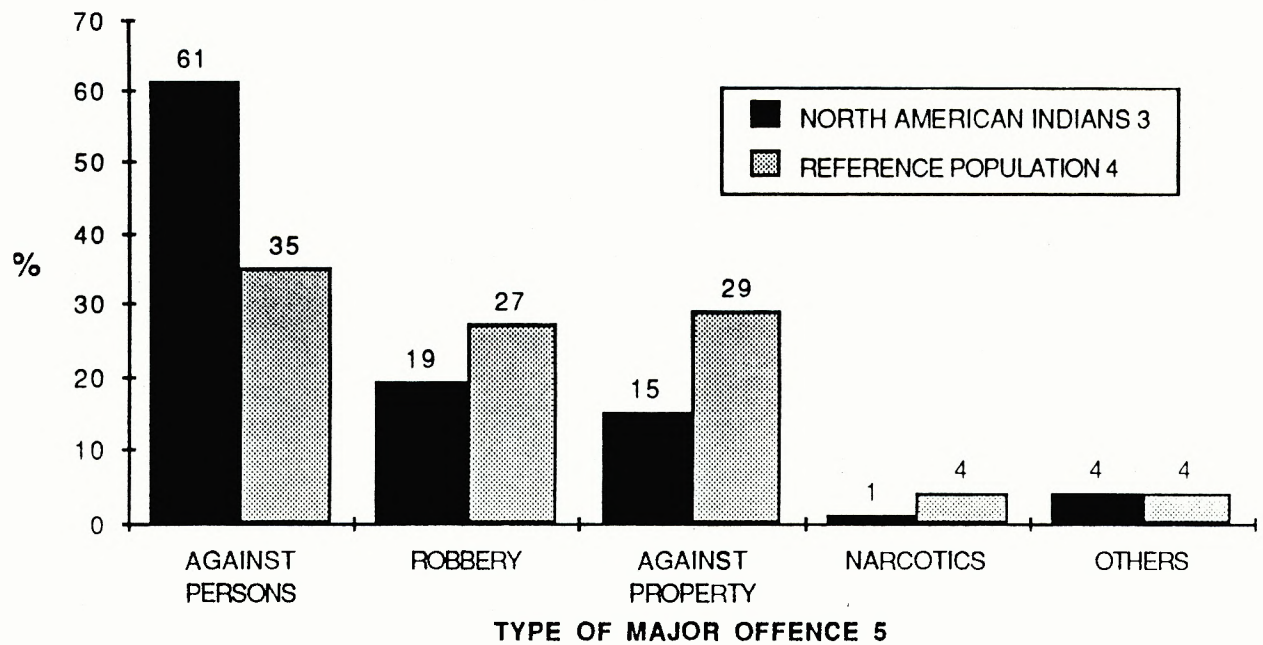
American Indian inmates in the 25 to 39 and 50 to 64 age brackets were much more likely to have been incarcerated at least once before, in comparison with the reference population.

Figure 10.1 and Table 10.4 identify the major crime categories for which prisoners had been incarcerated, (their most serious crime for the current term), again covering the aggregated 1974 to 1983 period, and showing different age groups. The most striking aspect of this table was the greater frequency of crimes against persons found among North American Indians. These crimes made up the majority of Indian crimes (61 per cent) as compared with about one-third of non-Indian crimes (35 per cent). The differential in this rate was most severe in the 20 to 24 and 40 to 49 age ranges. These crimes of violence are often seen as a reflection of impoverished economic conditions. On the other hand, reference inmate offences against property were almost double the Indian incidence, 29 versus 15 per cent, and the percentages of narcotics offences were four versus one, respectively, for the reference and North American Indian inmate populations.

Table 10.5 shows the length of sentence of different age groups over the 10 year period. Slightly more than one-half (56 per cent) of both North American Indians and the reference population had sentences of less than five years. The major departure from this pattern among the North American Indians were the youngest age group (16 to 19), where only 43 per cent of inmates received sentences of less than five years, and those 50 to 64 among whom 25 per cent received sentences of less than five years. Correspondingly reference population percentages were 58 and 34 per cent.

As to longer sentences, younger Indians aged 16 to 24 had a higher proportion of inmates serving between 10 and less than 20 years, reference inmate percentages were higher in the 25 to 39 age brackets, the two groups were level among 40 to 49 year-old inmates while Indian inmates aged 50 to 64 were over three times as likely to be serving such sentences, 33 versus 10 per cent. While Indian inmates aged 16 to 29 were serving life sentences in higher proportions, reference inmates between 30 and 64 years of age had higher percentages, especially the 50 to 64 years range in which 28 per cent of reference inmates were lifers versus apparently none of the Indian inmate population.

FIGURE 10.1
Percentage Distribution of Major Offences of Inmate Population
Manitoba¹, 1974 - 1983²



- Notes:**
1. Province of Residence. Inmates whose residence is outside the province or unstated are excluded.
 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

Manitoba¹, 1974 - 1983²

Type of Major Offence ³	Age ⁴							All Ages
(Col. %)	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	65+	
North American Indians⁵								
Crime Against Persons	68	62	51	60	77	67	-	61
Robbery	15	22	17	21	12	25	-	19
Crime Against Property	14	13	23	14	12	8	-	15
Narcotics	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1
Others	4	4	5	3	-	-	-	4
Quashed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100
Reference Population⁶								
Crime Against Persons	41	28	34	40	37	58	-	35
Robbery	31	33	27	20	19	14	-	27
Crime Against Property	23	32	29	29	38	15	-	29
Narcotics	-	4	7	5	1	5	-	4
Others	4	3	3	5	3	8	100	4
Quashed	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- Notes:**
1. Province of residence. Inmates whose residence is outside the province or unstated are excluded.
 2. Aggregated for all years.
 3. Most serious crime for current term.
 4. Age upon admission as of 31 December.
 5. Includes registered and non-status Indians as well as those whose status is undefined.
 6. Total Inmate Population less North American Indians (Note 5).
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

TABLE 10.5

Length of Sentence of Inmate Population by Age

Manitoba¹, 1974 - 1983²

Length of Sentence ³	Age ⁴							All Ages
(Col. %)	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	65+	
North American Indians ⁵								
Less than 2 years	2	12	14	17	8	-	-	11
2 and less than 3 years	27	24	29	14	35	25	-	24
3 and less than 4 years	7	21	14	18	13	-	-	15
4 and less than 5 years	7	5	8	6	4	-	-	6
5 and less than 10 years	15	16	15	30	31	42	-	19
10 and less than 20 years	22	12	13	8	10	33	-	13
20 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lifers	20	10	8	7	-	-	-	10
Quashed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100
Reference Population ⁶								
Less than 2 years	3	7	8	7	7	4	-	7
2 and less than 3 years	22	26	19	18	23	14	-	22
3 and less than 4 years	22	17	15	16	14	6	50	17
4 and less than 5 years	11	10	11	9	7	10	-	10
5 and less than 10 years	12	22	20	25	17	12	-	20
10 and less than 20 years	15	10	18	9	10	10	-	12
20 years and over	1	1	2	1	6	2	-	2
Indeterminate	-	1	-	-	6	15	50	1
Lifers	14	6	5	14	9	28	-	98
Quashed	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- Notes:**
1. Province of residence. Inmates whose residence is outside the province or unstated are excluded.
 2. Aggregated for all years.
 3. Aggregate sentence length for an inmate's offences.
 4. Age upon admission as of 31 December.
 5. Includes registered and non-status Indians as well as those whose status is undefined.
 6. Total Inmate Population less North American Indians (Note 5).
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

APPENDIX
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-1970s. 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.

REFERENCES

- All Chiefs' Budget Committee. Our Tomorrows...Today: Different Paths to Quality Indian Education in Manitoba. Winnipeg: Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs, 1984.
- Bennett, B. "Study of Passes for Indians to Leave Their Reserves," Ottawa, Treaties and Historical Research Centre, October, 1974.
- Brecher, Tom, Pierre Gauvin, Sheila Klein and Gilles Larocque. 1981 Census Highlights on Registered Indians: Annotated Tables. Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1985.
- Canada. Indian Conditions: A Survey. Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1980.
- Canada. Evolution of the Indian Tribal Council Concept in Manitoba: Purpose and Progress. Winnipeg: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Manitoba Region, 1983.
- Canada. Indian Reserve Community Profiles 1983. Winnipeg: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Manitoba Region, 1983.
- Clatworthy, Stewart J. The Effects of Education on Native Behaviour in the Urban Labour Market. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg, 1981.
- Clatworthy, Stewart J. Issues Concerning the Role of Native Women in the Winnipeg Labour Market. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg, 1981.

Clatworthy, Stewart J. Patterns of Native Employment in the Winnipeg Labour Market. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg, 1981.

Clatworthy, Stewart J. The Effects of Length of Urban Residency on Native Labour Market Behaviour. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg, 1983.

Clatworthy, Stewart J. Native Housing Conditions in Winnipeg. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg, 1983.

Cox, Bruce (ed.). Cultural Ecology: Readings on the Canadian Indians and Eskimos. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1973.

Cronon, William. Changes in the Land: Indians, Colonists and the Ecology of New England. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1983.

Elias, P. D. Hinterland and Metropolis in Northern Manitoba. Winnipeg: Museum of Man and Nature, 1975.

Hawthorn, H.B. A Survey of the Contemporary Indians of Canada. Ottawa: Queens Printer, 1967.

Hull, Jeremy. Natives in a Class Society. Saskatoon: One Sky Press, 1982.

Hull, Jeremy. Human Resources for Northern Flood Development: A Survey of Eight Manitoba Communities. Winnipeg: Northern Flood Committee, 1984.

Hull, Jeremy. Native Women and Work: Summary Report of a Winnipeg Survey. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg, 1984.

Hull, Jeremy. "Census Coverage of the Native Population of Manitoba and Saskatchewan," Canadian Journal of Native Studies, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1985.

- Innis, H.A. The Fur Trade in Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1930.
- Kirkness, Verna. Education of Indians in Federal and Provincial Schools in Manitoba. Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1978.
- Lenton, Sheila D. The Education of Indian Children: Long Plain, Dakota Plains, Dakota Tipi Bands, Manitoba 1965-1979. Winnipeg: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1979.
- Lithwick, Harvey, Marvin Schiff and Eric Vernon. An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions In Canada. Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1986.
- Mandelbaum, David G. The Plains Cree. New York: The Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, V. XXVII, Pt. II, 1940. (Reprinted by the Great Plains Research Centre, University of Regina, 1980.)
- Patterson, E. Palmer. The Indian in Canada: A History Since 1500. Don Mills: Collier Macmillan, 1972.
- Peters, Evelyn. Native Households in Winnipeg: Strategies of Co-Residence and Financial Support. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg, 1984.
- Sawchuk, Joe. The Métis of Manitoba: Reformulation of an Ethnic Identity. Toronto: Peter Martin Associates, 1978.
- Sealey, D.B. "Ethnicity and the Concept of Métisness," in Lussier, Antoine S. and Sealey, D. Bruce, eds., The Métis: the Other Natives. Winnipeg: Manitoba Métis Federation Press, 1980.

Siggner, Andrew J. An Overview of Demographic, Social and Economic Conditions Among Canada's Registered Indian Population. Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1979.

Social and Economic Impact Study of the Churchill-Nelson Rivers Hydro Development. Winnipeg: Lake Winnipeg, Churchill and Nelson Rivers Study Board, 1974.

Stanley, George F.G. The Birth of Western Canada. A History of the Riel Rebellions. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1960.

Stevens, Harvey. A Review of Changes in the Living Conditions of the Registered Indian Population of Manitoba During the 1970's. Winnipeg: Social Planning Council of Winnipeg, 1982.

Sutherland, Edwin H. and Donald R Cressey. Criminology. Toronto: J.B. Lippencott, 1974.

Tyler, Kenneth. "A Brief History of the Thunderchild Band, 1876-1920," Regina, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, c. 1976.

Warner, A. and K.E. Penner. "Research on the Halifax Criminal Courts: A Technical and Conceptual Report", Dalhousie University, Department of Psychology, 1978.

WMC Research Associates. Human Resources Development Strategy. Winnipeg: Southeast Resource Development Council, 1983.