

**AN OVERVIEW OF REGISTERED INDIAN
CONDITIONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE
EDWARD ISLAND**

by

HUGH LAUTARD

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

for
INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

E78
.N46
L38
c.1

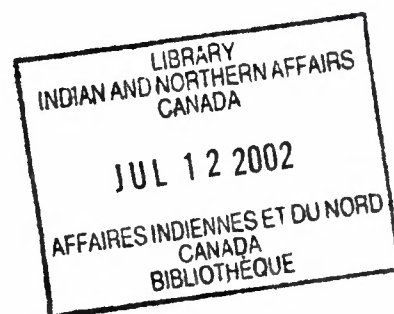
1987

E78-N46
L38
C.1

**AN OVERVIEW OF REGISTERED INDIAN
CONDITIONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE
EDWARD ISLAND**

by


HUGH LAUTARD



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.

The author wishes to thank all those who made this publication possible. First, I am indebted to Harvey Lithwick, who entrusted me with the task of writing the report. I would also like to thank Robin Fullerton-White for typing the text. I

am grateful, as well, to Jim Burns of the New Brunswick Department of Justice and to the Indian and Inuit Affairs staff in the Atlantic Regional Office, in Amherst, Nova Scotia, and in the New Brunswick District Office, in Fredericton, for responding to my inquiries. Finally, I would like to thank Paul Morrissy of St. Thomas University and my colleagues at the University of New Brunswick who made helpful comments and suggestions: Colin Goff, Peter McGahan and Nancy Nason-Clark, of the Department of Sociology, and Bill Hamilton and Robert Leavitt, of the Micmac-Maliseet Institute. For the report's shortcomings, however, I alone am responsible.

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

HIGHLIGHTS

1. Introduction

- This report examines the demographic characteristics and socio-economic conditions of registered Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island using data from the 1981 Census, the Indian Register and from other relevant sources in the Government of Canada. Unless otherwise indicated, the information presented in this report refers to both provinces combined. This document considers 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 populations of both provinces less registered Indians, although in certain cases the total provincial populations are used. Also, to facilitate reading, we have often used the word "Indian" to denote registered Indians.

2. Demography

- In 1986, there are projected to be 7,300 registered Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. By 1991, there are expected to be just over 8,000 Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island combined.

- In 1982, registered Indians in these two provinces comprised two per cent of Canada's registered Indian population.

- Registered Indians made up 0.80 per cent of the provincial populations of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in 1986, up from the 0.69 per cent in 1971 but slightly below the 0.83 per cent projected for 1991.

- In 1986, 24 per cent of the registered Indians of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island lived off-reserve. The off-reserve proportion is projected to rise slightly by 1991.

- Among the Atlantic provinces, New Brunswick had the highest proportion (nearly four-fifths) of its Indian population residing on its reserves, which provided roughly nine acres of land per member of the on-reserve population, compared with the national average

of 27 acres. Prince Edward Island had the lowest proportion (about three-fifths) of its Indian population on-reserve, and the lowest land/person ratio among the provinces (about four and one-half acres per person).

- Without additional reserve land, the land/person ratio in both provinces combined will be reduced to seven and one-half acres by 1991.

- The Atlantic Region had a higher fraction of its Indian bands (over three-fifths) in urban zones than any other region in the country, and was the only region with none of its bands in either remote or special-access zones.

- Two-fifths of the on-reserve band population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island was located in urban zones.

- The fraction of the Indian population characterized by the 1981 Census as urban (one-quarter), was about one-half that of the non-Indian population.

- Compared with the number of Indians born in New Brunswick, the number residing there in 1981 was 15 per cent less, a larger net change than in any other province or territory. Prince Edward Island experienced the second-lowest net loss (eight per cent).

- Between 1976 and 1981, interregional migration resulted in net losses to the Indian population of the Atlantic Region.

- Between 1976 and 1981, Indians were generally more mobile geographically than non-Indians, but Indian movement was more likely to be confined to changing residences within the same community. Off-reserve Indians were more mobile than on-reserve Indians, and were more likely to have moved across municipal, provincial or international boundaries.

- Although the fertility of Indian women declined over the 1970s, that of women in the total provincial populations declined faster, leaving Indian fertility nearly double that of the total provincial populations. Fertility was higher on-reserve than off-reserve.

- In New Brunswick average age at death was lower for registered Indians of both sexes than for the provincial population, and lower for men than women in both populations.
- In New Brunswick, standardized death rates show a decline in the Indian death rate from 1971 to 1981 but also indicate higher rates for Indians than the provincial population.
- The registered Indian population was generally younger although aging. In 1981, 70 per cent of registered Indians were under the age of 30 compared with 53 per cent of the total provincial population.
- The age dependency ratio (of persons under 20 years of age plus those 65 and over to those 20 to 64 years old) was higher among Indians than in the provincial populations and higher on-reserve than off-reserve, indicating relatively greater burdens of support falling on 20 to 64 year-old Indians, especially on-reserve, than on those of this age-group in the provincial population.
- The tendency for off-reserve residence to be more prevalent among women than men increased between 1971 and 1981 and is expected to be even more pronounced by 1991, when there may be only four men for every five women living off-reserve.

3. Families and Households

- Proportionally more Indians than non-Indians were single, separated, widowed, divorced or living common-law.
- A greater proportion of non-Indians than registered Indians were members of census families. Twice as many Indians as non-Indians were members of lone-parent census families. In particular, the portion of female lone-parent Indian census families was higher on-reserve in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island than in any other province or territory.
- The average size of Indian families was larger (3.9 persons) than that of non-Indians

(3.4), and larger on-reserve (4.0) than off-reserve (3.6). On-reserve families, however, were smaller than in any other province or territory except the Yukon, and private households on-reserve were smaller than in any other province or territory except Quebec and the Yukon.

- The average number of children was higher overall in Indian than non-Indian census families. Only among male lone-parent census families was the reverse true.

4. Language

- Sixty-three per cent of registered Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island identified English as their mother tongue, 20 per cent an Aboriginal language, two per cent French, and 14 per cent some other.

- Use of English as a home language increased at the expense of the aboriginal and miscellaneous "other" languages. Still, the use of Malecite or Micmac (the current Aboriginal languages) at home was reported by roughly one Indian in four. Micmac is probably more secure than Malecite, because the former language is also used in Nova Scotia.

- All registered Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island indicated conversational ability in at least one of Canada's official languages: 96 per cent in English only and four per cent in both.

5. Health

- Indians in the Atlantic Region (excluding Newfoundland) generally had lower levels of mortality for specific causes of death than the total regional population. Congenital anomalies and injury and poisoning were two exceptions.

- Among specific injury and poisoning causes of death for 1982, Indians had almost twice the rate for overdoses, more than three times the rate of firearm-related deaths and a

slightly higher rate for falls. Indian rates were below the regional rate in all other specific causes, most notably the nearly three times higher regional rate for motor-vehicle deaths.

- Indians were more than three times as likely to commit suicide than members of the total regional population.
- Indians were more vulnerable to tuberculosis and had slightly higher rates of infant mortality than the total regional population.

6. Education

- Generally, educational attainment was lower among Indians than non-Indians and lower on-reserve than off-reserve, and lower among women than among men. Among 15 to 24 year olds, however, females had higher levels of schooling than males.
- Nearly as great a proportion of Indians as non-Indians had at least entered university, but the proportion of Indians with a university certificate, diploma or degree was one-third that for non-Indians. In contrast with non-Indians, among whom men were more likely to have completed a university program, the large majority of Indians with a university certificate, diploma or degree were women.
- Generally, a greater proportion of Indians were attending school than members of the reference population, especially full-time, although this was not the case for Indians aged 15 to 24. Nevertheless, the proportion of 15 to 24 year-old Indians attending school full-time (38 per cent), was higher than that for Indians in any other province or territory except Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.
- By 1982-83, one-fifth of Indian students on the Nominal Roll were attending band-operated schools (compared with less than one per cent in 1978-79), although virtually all high school students on the Nominal Roll were still enrolled in provincial schools (because of the lack of alternatives at this level).
- Almost three-fifths of Indian entrants in programs of continuing education between

1979 and 1983 were women, but overall the number of entrants in all such programs had declined by 1983.

7. Employment and Income

- Indians, particularly on-reserve women, were less likely to be participating in the labour force or to be employed than non-Indians. Rates were higher for men than for women. Indian unemployment rates were higher than those of non-Indians.
- Differences in education do not fully account for differences in rates of employment between Indians and non-Indians. For example, proportionally fewer off-reserve Indians with nine to 13 years' schooling were employed than non-Indians with Grades 1 to 8.
- The proportion of Indians with a recent work history (47 per cent) was not only lower than that of non-Indians, but also lower than that of Indians in any other province or territory. Indians, particularly women, showed higher percentages not having worked at all in 1980.
- More members of both the reference and Indian experienced labour forces were in tertiary occupations. Among registered Indian women, for example, ninety per cent of the experienced labour force were in tertiary occupations, primarily in clerical positions.
- Slightly over one-quarter of Indians were without income of any kind in 1980, compared with nearly one-fifth of non-Indians.
- About two Indians in five reported employment as their major source of income in 1980, compared with nearly three-fifths of non-Indians.
- Among those reporting income for 1980, the proportion of Indians whose major source of income was government transfer payments (47 per cent) was not only nearly double that among non-Indians, but also greater than that of Indians in any other province or territory.

- Average 1980 individual income of Indians (\$6,300) was tied with that for Nova Scotia and Newfoundland as the second-lowest in the country, only \$200 higher than in Manitoba, where average Indian income was lowest.
- Generally, income was lower among Indians than non-Indians, lower on-reserve than off-reserve, and lower among females than males in each population.
- Moreover, the incomes of Indians with Grade 9 to 13 education were lower than those of non-Indians with only Grades 1 to 8, and the income distribution of Indians with Grades 1 to 8 compared unfavourably with that of non-Indians with no schooling or only Kindergarten.
- Indian economic family incomes in 1980 were lower on average than in any other province or territory, and data on family size suggest that the portion of Indian economic families with incomes below the poverty level was about double that among non-Indians.

8. Housing

- Proportionally more Indian than non-Indian, and more on-reserve than off-reserve households owned their own homes, although special on-reserve arrangements make direct comparisons difficult. Slightly more Indian households paid 30 per cent or more of their total 1980 income in major payments; considerably fewer Indian tenants reported paying 25 per cent or more of their 1980 household income in gross rent.
- More than three-quarters of on-reserve housing was constructed between 1961 and 1981, as compared with nearly three-fifths of off-reserve and one-half of non-Indian homes.
- Proportionally more Indian than non-Indian dwellings were crowded, and in need of major repairs. A slightly higher proportion of non-Indian homes were without central heating or bathrooms.

9. Social Services

- Compared with those elsewhere in the country, registered Indian children adopted in New Brunswick were more likely to be adopted by Indians than by non-Indians, especially towards the end of the 1971-1981 period.
- The percentage of Indian children in care in the Atlantic Region (excluding Newfoundland) fell by one-half from eight to four per cent from 1976-77 to 1982-83.
- The number of on-reserve or on-Crown land adults in residential care in the Atlantic Region declined slightly from 1980-81 to 1982-83, from 32 to 30.

10. Justice

- North American Indians generally made up three to six per cent of the total inmate population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island between 1974 and 1983.
- During a typical year between 1974 and 1983, North American Indian men were over four times as likely to be in federal custody than non-Indian men, while North American Indian women were 25 times as likely to be in federal custody than non-Indian women.
- North American Indians in federal custody between 1974 and 1983 were more likely than non-Indians to have been incarcerated previously.
- North American Indian inmates were more likely than non-Indian inmates to have been incarcerated for crimes against persons and property while proportionally more than twice as many non-Indian inmates were in jail for robbery.
- North American Indian inmates tended to be serving shorter sentences. Nearly one-half were committed for less than three years compared with just over one-third of the reference inmate population. Twelve per cent of non-Indian inmates were serving life sentences; no Indian inmates were.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
FOREWORD	iii
PREFACE	v
HIGHLIGHTS	ix
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Historical Background	1
1.2 Report Overview	2
1.3 Data Sources and Technical Notes	3
2. DEMOGRAPHY	9
2.1 Population Size and Distribution	9
2.2 Band Size	12
2.3 Rural-Urban Distributions	12
2.4 Land/Person Ratio	14
2.5 Population Growth	16
2.6 Geographic Mobility	18
2.7 Fertility	24
2.8 Mortality	29
2.9 Population Composition: Sex and Age Structure	35
2.10 Conclusion	41
3. FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS	43
3.1 Marital Status	43
3.2 Families and Individuals in Families	45
3.3 Private Households	49
3.4 Conclusion	51
4. LANGUAGE	53
4.1 Ancestral Language Retention and Shift	53
4.2 Current Language Retention and Shift	57
5. HEALTH	61
5.1 Causes of Death	61
5.2 Suicide	64
5.3 Tuberculosis	66

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
5.4 Infant Death Rates	66
5.5 Conclusion	66
6. EDUCATION	69
6.1 Educational Attainment	69
6.2 School Attendance	76
6.3 The Registered Indian Student Population	78
6.4 Continuing Education	84
6.5 Conclusion	87
7. EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME	89
7.1 Labour Force Activity	89
7.2 Occupations	94
7.3 Income	99
7.4 Economic Families	107
7.5 Conclusion	112
8. HOUSING	115
8.1 Occupancy, Home Ownership and Proportion of 1980 Household Income Spent on Major Payments and Gross Rent	115
8.2 Housing Conditions	118
9. SOCIAL SERVICES	125
10. JUSTICE	131
APPENDIX I: GLOSSARY	143
BIBLIOGRAPHY	155

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	11
2.2	Census Data on Population Distribution by Rural-Urban Location, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 1981	15
2.3	Rates of Reported Births Outside Marriage by Age of Mother, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 1981	28
2.4	Age-Sex Profiles, Atlantic Region, 1971, 1981, 1991	37
5.1	Suicide Rates, Atlantic Region, 1976-1982	65
5.2	Tuberculosis Rates, Atlantic Region, 1976-1982	67
6.1	Highest Level of Schooling, Age 15 and Over, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 1981	71
6.2	School Leavers as a Percentage of Enrolment by Age and School Type, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 1982-83	83
6.3	Entrants by Intended Education Program, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 1979-1983	86
7.1	Labour Force Activity, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 1981	90

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>FIGURE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
7.2	Income Distribution, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 1980	103
8.1	Indicators of Housing Conditions, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 1981	121
10.1	Percentage Distribution of Major Offences of Inmate Population, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 1974-1983	138

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, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1971-1991	10
2.2	Number and Percentage of Bands and Band Population and Distribution by Population Size Group, Atlantic INAC Region, 1982	13
2.3	Growth and Shares of Registered Indian Population Residing On- and Off-Reserve, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 1971-1991	17
2.4	Components of Natural Increase, Registered Indians, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1972-1991	19
2.5a	Mobility Status by Age and Sex, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981	22
2.5b	Mobility Status by Age and Sex, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981	23
2.6	Number of Live Births, Age-Specific Birth Rates and Total Fertility Rates, Registered Indians, New Brunswick, 1971, 1976 and 1981	26
2.7	Average Age at Death, New Brunswick, 1971, 1976 and 1981	30
2.8a	Crude and Standardized Death Rates of the Registered Indian Population and Crude Death Rates of the Total Provincial Population, New Brunswick, 1971, 1976 and 1981	32
2.8b	Crude and Standardized Death Rates of the Registered Indian Population and Crude Death Rates of the Total Provincial Population, Prince Edward Island, 1971, 1976 and 1981	33

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
2.9	Crude Death Rates by Age & Sex, New Brunswick , 1981	34
2.10	Age Distribution by Sex, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1971, 1981, 1991	36
2.11	Distribution of Census Population by Age and Sex, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981	39
2.12	Dependency Ratios, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1971, 1981, 1991	40
3.1	Marital Status by Age and Sex, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981	44
3.2	Census Family Status, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981	46
3.3	Average Number of Children by Census Family Type, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981	48
3.4	Economic Family Status, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981	50
4.1a	Population Showing Relationship of Home Language to Mother Tongue by Age, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981	54
4.1b	Population Showing Relationship of Home Language to Mother Tongue by Age, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981	55
4.2	Population Showing Relationship of Official Language to Mother Tongue, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981	59
5.1	Mortality Rates by Cause, Atlantic Region, 1980 and 1982	62
5.2	Deaths From Injury and Poisoning by Cause, Atlantic Region, 1980 and 1982	63

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
6.1	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Highest Level of Schooling, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981	70
6.2	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Highest Level of Schooling by Age and Sex, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981	73
6.3	University Attainment by Sex, Age 15 and Over, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981	75
6.4	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing School Attendance by Age and Sex, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1980-81	77
6.5	Registered Indian Student Population Showing Grade by Age and Sex, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1978-79 and 1982-83	79
6.6	Registered Indian Student Population Showing School Type by Grade, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1978-79 and 1982-83	81
6.7	Registered Indian Cumulative Entrants in Continuing Education On- and Off-Reserve by Age and Sex, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1979-83	85
7.1	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Labour Force Activity by Age and Sex, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981	92
7.2	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Not Attending School Showing Labour Force Activity by Highest Level of Schooling, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981	93
7.3	Experienced Labour Force, Occupation by Sex, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981	95

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
7.4	Experienced Labour Force, Work Activity by Occupation, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981	97
7.5	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Major Source of Income, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1980	100
7.6	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Total Individual Income Groups by Age and Sex, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1980	102
7.7	Population 15 Years and Over Not Attending School Showing Individual Income Groups by Highest Level of Schooling, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1980	105
7.8	Population 15 Years of Age and Over With Income Showing Average Individual Income by Sex, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1980	106
7.9	Average Income of Experienced Labour Force with Income, by Sex and Occupation, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1980	108
7.10	Economic Families Showing Average Size of Families by Income Group, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1980	110
7.11	Economic Families Showing Income Group by Family Size, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1980	111
8.1	Private Households by Length of Occupancy, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981	116
8.2	Total Occupied Private Dwellings by Period of Construction, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981	119

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
8.3	Indicators of Housing Conditions, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981	122
9.1	Registered Indian Children Adopted by Registered Indians and by Others, New Brunswick, 1971-1981	126
10.1	Inmate Population as of 31 December, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1974-1983	132
10.2	Inmate Population by Age and Sex, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1974-1983	133
10.3	Number of Previous Commitments of Inmates by Age, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1974-1983	135
10.4	Major Offences of Inmate Population by Age, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1974-1983	137
10.5	Length of Sentence of Inmate Population by Age, New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1974-1983	140

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Historical Background

This report examines the demographic characteristics and socio-economic conditions of the registered Indians of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Both provinces are situated in the area traditionally occupied by the migratory tribes of the eastern woodlands.¹ Linguistically, the Indians under consideration, like those elsewhere in the Atlantic Region, belong to the Algonkian group, which Diamond Jenness described as the "most musical of all the Indian languages . . . owing to its richness in vowel sounds and its avoidance of the harsher consonants . . . (and) fondness for whispered syllables . . ."²

In terms of ancestral languages associated with registered Indians, the Atlantic Region is linguistically the most uniform in Canada. Six of New Brunswick's fifteen Indian bands are associated historically with the Malecite tongue, while the ancestral language of the other nine bands, along with both bands in Prince Edward Island, all those in Nova Scotia, and the Indians of Conne River, Newfoundland is Micmac. The latter language is also represented by three bands on Quebec's Gaspé Peninsula.³ Similarly, the Viger band, in Quebec, was established for descendants of several Malecite families which had migrated from Tobique, New Brunswick, to Isle Verte and Cacouna townships, in Quebec, in the early nineteenth century. Finally, Malecite is virtually identical with the Passamaquoddy dialect, now represented on two reservations just across the international boundary in Maine.⁴

Maintenance of the culture and languages of the Micmac and Malecite Indians is a major goal of many local programs supported by the Micmac-Maliseet Institute, of the Faculty of Education, University of New Brunswick.⁵ As well, courses in Micmac and Malecite are given by St. Thomas University which offers an interdisciplinary major in Native studies. The Native Communications Society, located in Sydney, Nova Scotia, publishes the Micmac News, which is distributed monthly throughout the Atlantic Region, while the Union Of New Brunswick Indians, which represents the fifteen bands in New Brunswick plus the two in Prince Edward Island, publishes a newspaper, Agenutemagen.

In New Brunswick, the reserves set aside for Malecite bands are along the Saint John River Valley, while the Micmac are situated on or near the province's North Shore. The Malecite's name for themselves might be rendered as "people of the beautiful river,"⁶ while "Micmac" means "allies."⁷ At the time of contact with the French, the Micmac and Malecite disputed territory in what is now the province of New Brunswick.⁸ By the mid-eighteenth century, however, the two groups were allied with the Passamaquoddy, Penobscot and Abenaki Indians, as well as other groups aligned with the French, in the Wabanaki Confederacy, which had its Grand Council at Caughnawaga, Quebec.

As with most Aboriginal peoples, European contact was followed by sharp declines in the numbers of Micmac¹⁰ and Malecite,¹¹ which may have been between four and five thousand and in excess of one thousand, respectively, prior to contact. The Micmac population as a whole probably reached its lowest post-contact level, of about 2,500, in the mid-nineteenth century. The Malecite may have been reduced to no more than a few hundred in the early eighteenth century. By 1976, the registered Indian population of New Brunswick stood at just over 5,000, but death rates as well as birth rates still exceeded those of the non-Indian population.¹²

1.2 Report Overview

The next chapter of the report examines demographic developments in the Indian population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island during the 1970s and early 1980s and includes some projections through to 1991. In Chapter 2, as in the report generally, the focus is usually on the registered Indian population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island combined. Some data are presented and discussed for each province separately, others for New Brunswick only. When provincial data are unavailable, the focus shifts to the Atlantic Region as a whole: Nova Scotia combined with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Chapter 3 discusses family and household organization and individual Indians in these units. Chapter 4 analyzes language retention, which has been fostered by the

development of Micmac and Malecite (second-language) curricula by the University of New Brunswick's Micmac-Maliseet Institute and by the teaching of Micmac and Malecite at Saint Thomas University. Chapter 5 deals with the health of Indians of the Atlantic Region as a whole, while Chapter 6 examines educational attainment, school attendance and enrolment. Chapter 7 deals with labour force activity and income, while Chapter 8 treats housing. Chapter 9 focuses on social services at the provincial and regional levels, while Chapter 10 examines justice.

1.3 Data Sources and Technical Notes

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

1981 Census of Canada

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

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

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

Population Projections

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

The Indian Register

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

The Nominal Roll

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

Continuing Education Information System (CEIS)

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

Health and Welfare Canada

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

Other Data Sources

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

Symbols

We have used a dash (-) in our tables to represent a zero value, a number rounded to zero or a small absolute value that was suppressed by Statistics Canada and for which a percentage could not be calculated. The symbol n/a signifies not available.

Usage of Term "Indian"

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

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

Note on spelling

"Malecite" is used in the text of the report. However, "Maliseet" is quoted from sources using this alternate spelling.

Notes for Chapter 1

1. Diamond Jenness, The Indians of Canada, Seventh edition (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1977), p. 12.
2. Ibid., p. 26.
3. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Linguistic and Cultural Affiliations of Canadian Indian Bands (Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1980), pp. 13-17.

4. Vincent O. Erickson, "Maliseet-Passamaquoddy," Pp. 123-136 in Handbook of North American Indians (William C. Sturtevant, General Editor), Vol. 15: Northeast, edited by Bruce G. Trigger (Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1978), pp. 123-125.
5. W.D. Hamilton and R.D. Owston, Micmac-Maliseet Institute: Annual and Summative Report, 1983-1984 (Fredericton: Faculty of Education, University of New Brunswick. 1984).
6. Erickson, p. 135.
7. Philip K. Bock, "Micmac," Pp. 109-122, in Handbook of North American Indians (William C. Sturtevant, General Editor), Vol. 15, Northeast, edited by Bruce G. Trigger (Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1978), p. 121.
8. Ibid., p. 109.
9. Erickson, p. 132.
10. Bock, p. 117; L.F.S. Upton, Micmacs and Colonists: Indian-White Relations in the Maritimes, 1713-1867. (Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1979), p. xiv.
11. Erickson, p. 126.
12. A.J. Siggner, D. Perley, and D. Young, An Overview of Demographic, Social and Economic Conditions Among New Brunswick's Registered Indian Population (Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1982), pp. 6,8,10.

2. DEMOGRAPHY

In this chapter we examine the size, distribution and growth of the registered Indian population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, using data derived from the Indian Register, as well as the 1981 Census. We also consider geographic mobility, fertility and mortality, as well as the age and sex composition resulting from these processes. Comparisons have been drawn between the Indian population and a reference population made up in this chapter either of the total New Brunswick/Prince Edward Island provincial populations (Register data) or the total provincial population minus registered Indians (Census data).

2.1 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows that in 1986 it is projected that there are 7,300 registered Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. This figure is projected to rise to just over 8,000 by 1991. The 1986 level represents 0.80 per cent of the provincial population, up from 0.69 per cent of 1971. The 1991 projected figure will constitute 0.83 per cent of the provincial population.

Table 2.1 also shows that 75 per cent of the registered Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island lived on-reserve, down slightly from the 1981 level. 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, which will obviously affect the number of registered Indians, but also the on-/off-reserve location and age-sex distributions of Canada's registered Indian population.

Figure 2.1 shows that the registered Indians of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island comprised two per cent of the registered Indian population of Canada, in 1982. With the exception of Nova Scotia, which also accounted for two per cent of the registered

TABLE 2.1

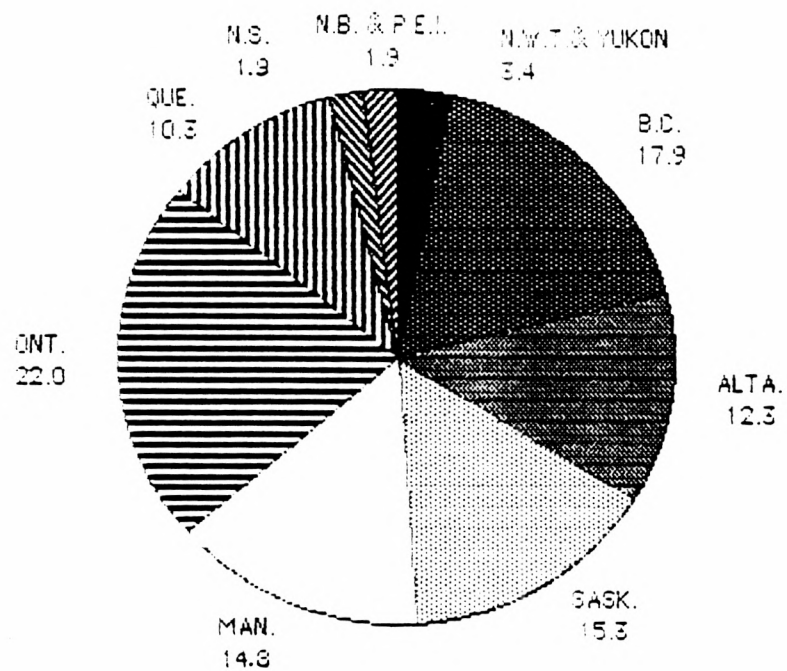
**Registered Indians On- and Off-Reserve
and as a
Proportion of the Provincial Population
New Brunswick & P.E.I., 1971-1991**

	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991
Registered Indians					
<u>On-Reserve</u>					
Number	3,810	4,448	5,110	5,508	6,030
Per cent	73.5	75.3	76.3	75.5	75.0
<u>Off-Reserve</u>					
Number	1,371	1,458	1,591	1,783	2,012
Per cent	26.5	24.7	23.7	24.5	25.0
<u>Total</u>					
Number	5,181	5,906	6,701	7,291	8,042
Per cent	100	100	100	100	100
Provincial population (000)	747	795	818	909	965
Registered Indians as a % of provincial population	0.69	0.74	0.82	0.80	0.83

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.

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.

Indian population of Canada, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island together had a lower registered Indian population than any other province covered by the Indian Register in 1982.

Data from the 1981 Census Highlights (p.5) also show that registered Indians comprised about four-fifths of all Native people in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, a higher proportion than in any other province or territory.

2.2 Band Size

As of 1982, the registered Indians in the Atlantic Region belonged to 29 bands, the size of which varied considerably (Table 2.2). Ten, or just over one-third, of the bands in the Region had less than 250 members each. This size-group accounted for about 10 per cent of all registered Indians in the Atlantic Region. The memberships of 13, or 45 per cent, of the Region's bands fell into the 250 to 499 size-range, which accounted for just under two-fifths of the Region's Indian population. Of the remaining six bands, three had memberships of 500 or more but less than 1,000 persons, and three of at least 1,000 but under 3,000. The latter two size-groups accounted, respectively, for 17 and 35 per cent of the registered Indian population in the Atlantic Region.

2.3 Rural-Urban Distributions

Table 2.6 of the Canada Overview shows that as of 1982, eleven, or 38 per cent, of the 29 Indian bands in the Atlantic Region were classified by INAC as being rural (that is, between 50 and 350 kilometres from the nearest regional centre by year-round road access). Since none of the Region's bands were located either in remote zones or in zones requiring special access, all the remaining 18 bands were situated in urban zones (that is, within 50 kilometres from the nearest regional centre by year-round road access), giving the Atlantic Region a higher proportion of urban bands (62 per cent) than any other region in the country. Within the Atlantic Region, 11 of the 17 bands in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were situated in urban zones, compared with seven of the 12 bands

TABLE 2.2

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

Size Group	Number Of Bands	Percentage Of Bands	Population	Percentage of Population
1 - 249	10	34.5	1,197	9.6
250 - 499	13	44.8	4,736	38.1
500 - 999	3	10.3	2,108	16.9
1,000 - 2,999	3	10.3	4,397	35.4
3,000 - 4,999	-	-	-	-
5,000 +	-	-	-	-
Total	29	100.0	12,438	100.0

Note: Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

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

in Nova Scotia. With respect to the geographic distribution of the on-reserve band population, (Canada Overview, Table 2.7), the Atlantic Region, with 40 per cent urban, was very similar to the national average of 38 per cent urban. Within the Atlantic Region, the urban population of the on-reserve band population was about the same in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island as in Nova Scotia (40 and 39 per cent, respectively).

Again, the distributions just discussed are based on Register data for the band population residing on-reserve or on-Crown land. Rural-urban distributions for all registered Indians (that is, both on- and off-reserve) have been derived from 1981 Census data. There is an important difference between the Register and census data which should be borne in mind. As noted in the previous paragraph, the Register definitions of urban and rural zones are based on distance from the nearest regional centre, whereas the Census distinguishes urban from rural areas on the basis of minimum population concentration (1,000) and density (400 persons per square kilometre). (See the 1981 Census Dictionary, p. 54). Using the latter definition, Table 2.8 of the Canada Overview reports slightly less than one-quarter (23 per cent) of all registered Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island residing in urban areas. About 70 per cent of the registered Indian population residing in census-defined urban areas in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were living in places with populations between 10,000 and 99,999, while the remaining urban Indians were in the smallest urban communities---that is those with less than 10,000 persons. Figure 2.2 shows these data in graphic form.

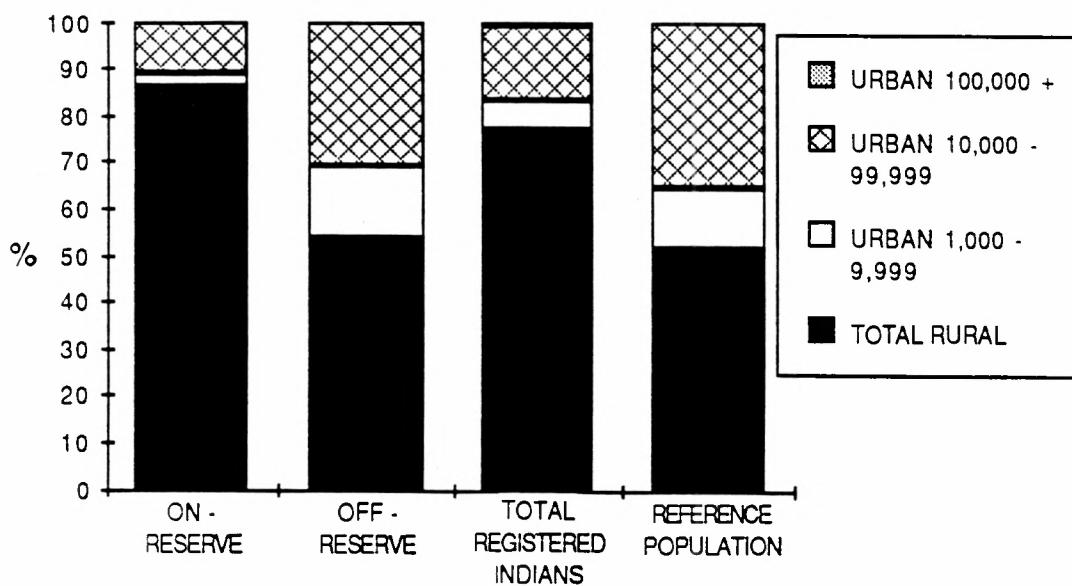
2.4 Land/Person Ratio

As of 1982, 25 of the 67 reserves in the Atlantic Region had been set aside for the use and benefit of the 15 Indian bands in New Brunswick. With a combined acreage of just under 44,000 acres, and an average of 1,755 acres per reserve, New Brunswick's reserves provided roughly nine acres per member of the on-reserve population. Four reserves had been set aside for the two Indian bands in Prince Edward Island, with a combined acreage of 1,664 acres, for an average of 416 acres per reserve, and about four and one-half acres per member of the on-reserve population. The land/person ratio in New Brunswick

FIGURE 2.2

Census Data on Population Distribution by Rural-Urban Location

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 1981



Note: Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians.

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

is approximately one-third of that for the country as a whole (about 27 acres per person), while the ratio in Prince Edward Island was less than one-fifth the national figure.¹ For New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island combined, the amount of reserve land per member of the on-reserve population was just under nine acres, and, without additional reserve land, will be reduced to seven and one-half acres by 1991, given the population growth examined in the next section.

2.5 Population Growth

Table 2.3 shows the rates at which the registered Indian population, both on- and off-reserve, and the total provincial population grew over the 1970s and are expected to grow to 1991. Between 1971 and 1976 the registered Indian population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island grew at a rate more than double that of the combined total provincial populations (2.62 and 1.28 per cent, respectively). Between 1976 and 1981 the registered Indian population expanded at over four times the rate of the combined total provincial populations, although the rates for both the Indian and total populations were below the respective 1971 to 1976 growth rates. Between 1981 and 1986 the rate of growth of the registered Indian population (1.69 per cent) is expected to drop below that of the combined total population (2.09 per cent), which is projected to exceed that recorded for 1971 to 1976 by 63 per cent. Between 1986 and 1991 the rate of growth in the Indian population is expected once again to increase to a level (1.96 per cent) higher than that of the total provincial population, which is projected to decline to 1.19 per cent.

Table 2.3 also shows a slight fluctuation in the recorded percentages of registered Indian residence in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island (generally around 75 per cent on-reserve). This resulted from higher rates of growth in the on-reserve, compared with the off-reserve, population between 1971 and 1981, followed by a projected reversal in this differential between 1981 and 1991. Compared with the rate of growth in the total provincial population, those for both the on- and off-reserve populations were higher in all periods under consideration, except between 1971 and 1976, when the off-reserve rate was slightly lower than the total provincial rate, and between 1981 and 1986, when the on-reserve rate was less than the total provincial rate.

TABLE 2.3

**Growth and Shares of Registered Indian Population
Residing On- and Off-Reserve
New Brunswick & P.E.I., 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	73.5	-	26.5	-	100	-	-
1976	75.3	3.10	24.7	1.23	100	2.62	1.28
1981	76.3	2.77	23.7	1.75	100	2.53	0.58
1986	75.5	1.50	24.5	2.28	100	1.69	2.09
1991	75.0	1.81	25.0	2.42	100	1.96	1.19

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 shows the components of natural increase in the registered Indian population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island between 1972 and 1981. As well, estimates for the entire Atlantic Region are given for 1982 to 1991. These figures show that between 1972 and 1981 the rate of natural increase for the registered Indian population rose by 19 per cent. The estimates for the Atlantic Region as a whole show a return to the 1976 rate in 1986 followed by a 10 per cent decline through 1987-1991. In comparative historical perspective, the crude birth rates shown for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in Table 2.4 are about as high as those for the total Canadian population around the turn of the century.²

Compared with natural increase, migration has a relatively small effect on the registered Indian population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Thus, we shall consider only briefly the geographic mobility of Indians before examining the fertility, mortality and resulting age and sex structure of the provinces' Indian population.

2.6 Geographic Mobility

Two kinds of data are available on the geographic mobility of the registered Indian population of New Brunswick and of Prince Edward Island. First, there is information on province of birth and province of residence, as reported by registered Indians enumerated in the 1981 Census. Second, there are data on the movement of registered Indians and the non-Indian population into and within the provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Additionally, a third kind of data is available for the Atlantic Region as a whole on the interregional migration of registered Indians and members of the total population.

Approximately four-fifths (79 per cent) of the registered Indians reporting New Brunswick as their place of birth were living in the province at the time of the 1981 Census. This proportion was smaller for Prince Edward Island (73 per cent). Quebec was the province of residence for the greater number of registered Indians born in New Brunswick but residing elsewhere in 1981, while Ontario was the most frequently reported place of birth for those living in New Brunswick but born outside the province. For Prince Edward Island, Ontario was the most important province in both respects. The

TABLE 2.4

**Components of Natural Increase
Registered Indians, New Brunswick & P.E.I., 1972-1991**

(Rate per 1,000)¹

Period	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Increase Rate
1972 - 76	30.3	10.1	20.2
1977 - 81	30.3	6.3	24.0
1982 - 86 ²	27.5	7.3	20.2
1987 - 91	24.9	6.7	18.2

- Notes:**
1. Average for the five-year period.
 2. Data for 1982 - 1991 are for Atlantic Region as more detailed geographic projections were not available.

Sources: 1972 - 81: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.
1982 - 91: Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

number of registered Indians residing in New Brunswick at the time of the 1981 Census was about 15 per cent less than the number born in the province, marking a larger net change in the registered Indian population than experienced by any other province, whether as a gain or a loss. Prince Edward Island had the second-largest relative net drop (eight per cent) in its registered Indian population.³ Place of birth data, however, tell us nothing about when people moved, nor anything about short-distance mobility.

Other 1981 Census data, from Table 2.21 of the Canada Overview, on the interregional migration between 1976 and 1981, show that over this period the Atlantic Region (excluding Newfoundland) lost more registered Indians and more members of the total population because of out-migration than it gained through in-migration, as did all other provinces except Alberta and British Columbia. In provinces experiencing negative net migration average economic family income was below national levels both for registered Indians, except in Quebec, and for the rest of the population, except in Ontario (c.f. Table 7.7, Canada Overview). Thus, the direction of interregional migration of both registered Indians and the rest of the population was generally west, toward areas of relatively high income, with exceptions involving registered Indians in Quebec and the total population in Ontario.

Comparing the numbers of registered Indians and of members of the total population moving into and out of the Atlantic Region (Table 2.21 of the Canada Overview), with the respective total population counts reported in the 1981 Census (Table 2.1 of the Canada Overview), it is evident that registered Indian in-migrants and out-migrants formed less than four per cent and less than five per cent, respectively, of all registered Indians in the Region, while the corresponding figures for the total population are over four per cent and over five per cent, respectively. In all regions experiencing a net loss of population through interregional migration, there was proportionally less impact on the registered Indian population than on the total population; the proportional net out-migration in the Atlantic Region represented 0.8 and 1.3 per cent, respectively. Even if they were available for the individual or pairs of Atlantic provinces, however, these data would tell us nothing about movement within each province or within reserves and municipalities.

Table 2.5a permits us to examine movement into and within New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island between 1976 and 1981. During this period over two-fifths (44 per cent) of the registered Indian population five years of age and over had moved, compared with less than two-fifths (38 per cent) of non-Indians. The tendency for registered Indians to be more mobile than the rest of the population held for both sexes and for all age-ranges except 25 to 44 years, and females 65 and over. Among Indian men and among non-Indians of both sexes, those between the age of 25 and 44 were the most likely to have moved. Registered Indian women were about as mobile between 15 to 24 years of age as they were between 25 to 44 years. Indian women tended generally to be about as mobile as Indian men, somewhat more so in the 15 to 24 and 45 to 64 age ranges, but less so from five to 14, between 25 and 44 and over 65 years of age.

Although registered Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were generally more mobile than the rest of the population, a greater proportion of Indian than non-Indian movers were "non-migrants," whose movement was confined to changing residences within the same Census subdivision (for example, the same municipality, reserve or group of reserves). Such short-distance movement accounted for somewhat under two-thirds of all Indian movement, compared with somewhat over one-half of non-Indian mobility. For registered Indian women and for non-Indians of both sexes, longer-range movement, undertaken by "migrants", was most likely between the ages of 25 and 44 years, while Indian men were most likely to have crossed administrative boundaries between the ages of 15 and 24 years.

Table 2.5b allows us to examine reported Indian mobility by on-/off-reserve residence. A greater proportion of registered Indians residing off-reserve had moved between 1976 and 1981 than Indians residing on-reserve, for whom the respective rates were 66 and 35 per cent. This on-/off-reserve differential held for both sexes and for all age-ranges except for males in the two oldest age ranges. The absence of data for Indians 65 years of age and over residing off-reserve reflects the tendency for Indians over 64 years of age to have been residing on-reserve. The proportion of non-migrant (short-distance) movers among registered Indians residing off-reserve, however, was lower than among those residing on-reserve (26 and 29 per cent, respectively). In other words, movement within a band's reserve(s), on the part of registered Indians residing

TABLE 2.5a
Mobility Status by Age and Sex
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 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
Total Registered Indians													
Movers	48	41	50	25	28	43	45	49	48	27	-	44	44
Migrants	16	18	10	-	-	14	15	16	20	12	-	16	15
From Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
From Different Province	8	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	9	-	-	5	5
From Same Province	5	11	6	-	-	8	10	11	10	-	-	9	9
Non-Migrants	32	22	39	19	-	29	30	33	29	12	-	28	28
Non-Movers	52	58	50	75	72	57	55	50	51	73	86	56	56
Total % No. (000)	100 0.8	100 0.5	100 0.5	100 0.2	100 0.1	100 2.2	100 0.6	100 0.6	100 0.8	100 0.3	100 0.1	100 2.3	100 4.5
Reference Population²													
Movers	40	37	53	22	17	38	41	48	51	21	20	39	38
Migrants	18	17	24	10	7	17	18	22	24	10	8	18	17
From Outside Canada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
From Different Province	7	6	10	4	2	7	7	7	10	4	2	7	7
From Same Province	9	9	13	5	5	9	9	14	13	5	5	10	9
Non-Migrants	22	20	29	12	10	21	23	26	27	12	12	21	21
Non-Movers	60	63	47	78	83	62	59	52	49	79	80	61	62
Total % No. (000)	100 71.6	100 79.9	100 112.0	100 69.1	100 35.8	100 368.3	100 68.0	100 78.3	100 111.4	100 72.4	100 43.8	100 373.9	100 742.2

Notes: 1. Terms are defined in the Glossary.
2. Total Population less Registered Indians.
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 2.5b
Mobility Status by Age and Sex
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 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	36	45	20	24	36	30	44	38	18	-	34	35
Migrants	-	9	8	-	-	5	-	8	7	-	-	5	5
Non-Migrants	31	29	38	20	-	30	29	37	30	-	-	29	29
Non-Movers	66	64	54	80	71	64	70	55	62	92	83	65	65
Total % No.	100 505	100 400	100 435	100 200	100 105	100 1,640	100 415	100 430	100 495	100 195	100 60	100 1,595	100 3,235
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>													
Movers	72	54	68	-	-	64	73	64	70	58	-	68	66
Migrants	41	50	-	-	-	39	41	48	41	-	-	41	40
Non-Migrants	33	-	42	-	-	25	34	20	28	-	-	27	26
Non-Movers	26	46	32	-	-	36	27	32	31	42	-	33	34
Total % No.	100 270	100 140	100 95	- 40	- -	100 560	100 205	100 125	100 270	100 60	- -	100 670	100 1,235

Notes: 1. Terms are defined in the Glossary.
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.

on-reserve, was more prevalent than off-reserve Indian movement within the same municipality. It was movement off-reserve and the crossing of municipal boundaries, as well as interprovincial and international migration, therefore, that accounted for the on-/off-reserve differential in mobility. Since 1976, registered Indian men and women residing off-reserve in 1981 were nearly eight times and nearly seven times as likely, respectively, as their counterparts residing on-reserve to have moved across administrative boundaries (that is, be considered migrants), although the extent of this differential varied somewhat by age.

Again, however, as a determinant of the growth of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Indian population over the period under consideration, migration was much less important than either fertility or mortality, the respective topics of the next two sections.

2.7 Fertility

In this section we examine the fertility of registered Indian women in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Data from the 1981 Census on the number of live births per thousand ever-married women 15 years of age and over, (Table 2.12 Canada Overview) show that New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island had the second highest non-Indian fertility (so measured) in the country (behind the Northwest Territories), followed closely in this respect by Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Indian fertility rate, though higher than the non-Indian rate, was below the national Indian average. The Indian/ non-Indian fertility differential (21 per cent) was second-lowest among the provinces (after Nova Scotia and Newfoundland), compared with 60 per cent at the national level, and 105 per cent at the extreme, in the Yukon.

The same data also permit an examination of on-/off-reserve fertility differentials in 1981. Consistent with the on-/off-reserve differential in population growth, the fertility of Indian women residing on-reserve in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island was higher than that of those residing off-reserve. Off-reserve fertility in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, moreover, was exceeded only by Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the two territories, while on-reserve fertility in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island was

the lowest in the country, exceeding the off-reserve rate by less than 20 per cent---the lowest on-/off-reserve fertility differential among the provinces. Finally, in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, as in all other provinces except Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Quebec, the fertility of off-reserve Indian women was higher than that of non-Indian women, although this differential was lowest in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. In Quebec, the fertility of off-reserve Indian women was only slightly (three per cent) less than that of non-Indian women, while in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland---because of the relatively high non-Indian fertility of the latter province---the fertility of off-reserve Indian women was substantially (15 per cent) less than that of non-Indian women.

Such data, however, tell us nothing about the fertility of Indian women of different ages, nor do they indicate any trend in the fertility of the Indian population. Table 2.6 presents the number of live births occurring in the registered Indian population of New Brunswick, as well as age-specific birth rates for Indian women in the province and total fertility rates for both registered Indians and the total provincial population, for the years 1971, 1976 and 1981. (The low numbers for Prince Edward Island make it difficult to establish trends with confidence). The number of total births increased between 1971 and 1981. On an age-specific basis, the birth-rate rose among Indian women 15 to 19 and 35 to 39 years old, while it declined between 1971 and 1981 for women 20 to 24, 25 to 29 and 30 to 34 years old. 1981 data are lacking for Indian women in the highest age category, 45 to 49 years old. In 1971 and 1976 the highest birth rates were for Indian women 20 to 24 years of age; in 1981 the highest rate was for the 15 to 19 year age group.

The total fertility rates shown in Table 2.6 may be interpreted as the number of children which would have been born to 1,000 women, assuming that (a) at each age they had children at the indicated rates, and (b) all women survived to age 49. The total fertility rates for registered Indian women in New Brunswick indicate that their fertility declined over the 1970s, particularly during the first half of the decade, when the decline was nearly 20 per cent. It dropped another 10 per cent between 1976 and 1981, for a total decline of 27 per cent over the whole decade. Still, the relative decline in the total fertility rate between 1971 and 1981 for the total population of New Brunswick was greater (36 per cent). Thus, the Indian/non-Indian fertility differential in New Brunswick increased sharply over the 1970s: the total fertility rate of registered Indians was 64 per cent higher

TABLE 2.6
Number of Live Births, Age-Specific Birth Rates
and
Total Fertility Rates¹
Registered Indians, New Brunswick², 1971, 1976, and 1981

	1971	1976	1981
<u>Total Births:</u>	162	165	199
<u>Age-Specific Birth Rates:</u>³ (per 1,000 women)			
Age			
15-19	200	130	230
20-24	270	230	200
25-29	210	180	130
30-34	60	-	10
35-39	60	70	70
40-44	40	90	-
45-49	40	-	-
<u>Total Fertility Rate:</u> (per 1,000 women)			
Registered Indians	4,370	3,520	3,180
Provincial Population	2,670	2,070	1,710

- 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. Prince Edward Island data are not available.
 3. 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.

than that of the total provincial population in 1971 and 86 per cent higher in 1981. In Chapter 3 we shall see the relatively higher Indian fertility reflected in larger family size among Indians compared with non-Indians.

Figure 2.3 shows that in 1981 proportionally over three times as many births to Indian women as compared with women in the provincial population (about 53 and 16 per cent, respectively) were outside marriage. The disparity in the observed levels of reported births outside marriage is partially explained by the discriminatory section of the Indian Act which was revoked in June, 1985.

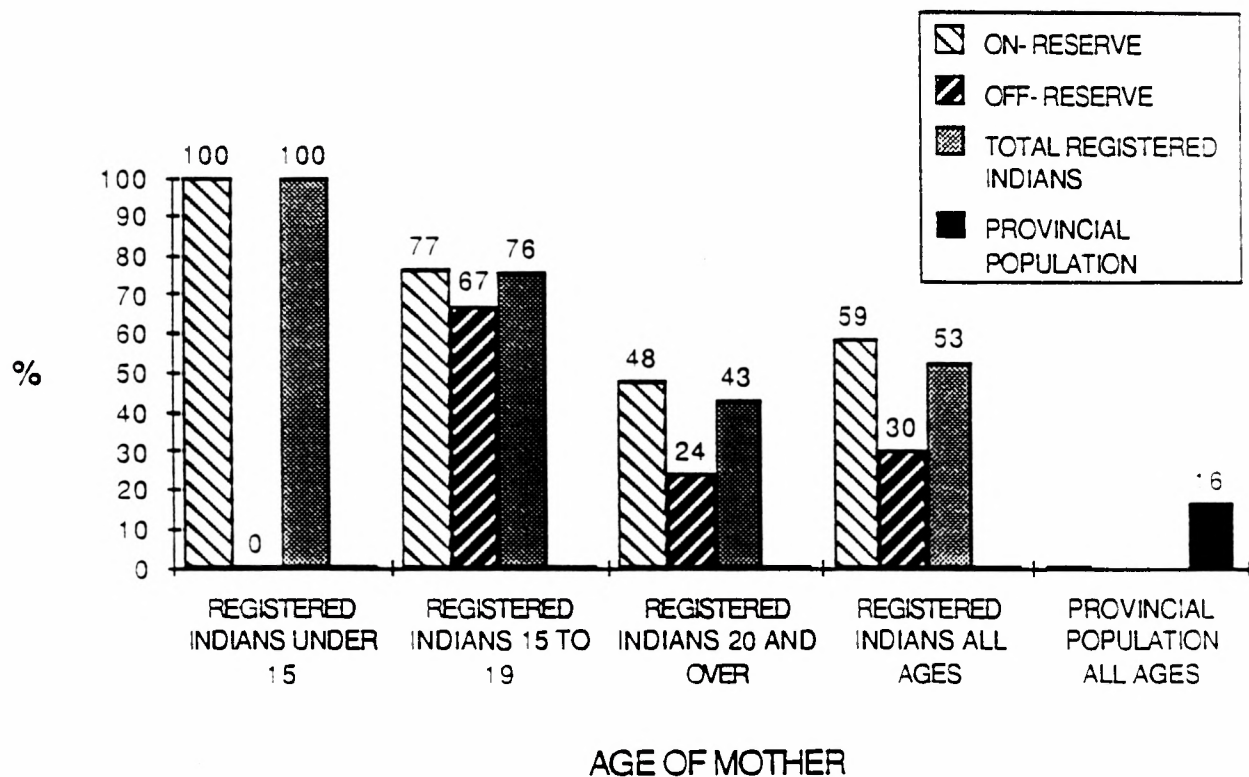
Births outside marriage among New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Indians were nearly twice as high on-reserve as off-reserve (59 per cent and 30 per cent, respectively), a relative differential which held for on- and off-reserve women 20 years of age and over, among whom the rates of birth outside marriage were nearly 50 per cent and nearly 25 per cent, respectively. Among 15 to 19 year-old Indian women, rates of birth outside marriage were very high both on- and off-reserve (77 and 67 per cent, respectively). While no births to off-reserve Indian girls under 15 years of age were recorded in New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island in 1981, there were three such births on-reserve, all of which were to unmarried girls. The relatively higher incidence of births outside marriage among Indians implies proportionally more lone parents---most of whom are women---among Indians than non-Indians, as will be seen in Chapter 3.

Data on births outside marriage for Canada and the provinces and territories (Figure 2.3, Canada Overview) show that in the country as a whole rates among the Indian population rose steadily between 1971 and 1981, from just over 40 per cent in 1971, to 50 per cent in 1976, then to 60 per cent in 1981. Indian rates for births outside marriage for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island tended to be lower than those for Indians in the country as a whole, having shown scarcely any increase between 1971 (30 per cent) and 1976 (about 33 per cent), but rising more rapidly (by nearly 50 per cent) between 1976 and 1981, to about 49 per cent. In the next section, we turn to the major negative factor in population change, mortality.

FIGURE 2.3

Rates of Reported Births Outside Marriage by Age of Mother

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 1981



Sources: Unadjusted Indian Register data, Reserves and Trusts. INAC. For provincial population, Statistics Canada. Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths, 1981. Cat. No. 34-204, 1981, Table 7, p. 11.

2.8 Mortality

In this section we examine the mortality of registered Indians and the total population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, using Register data and vital statistics, respectively. Although unavailable at either the provincial or regional level, data on the life expectancy of total registered Indians in Table 2.16 of the Canada Overview show that as of 1981 male Indian babies in Canada had a life expectancy of 62.4 years at birth, up about two and one-half years from 1976. Female Indian babies had a life expectancy of 68.9 years, also up about two and one-half years from 1976. Thus, among registered Indians in Canada in both 1976 and 1981 there was a female advantage in life expectancy at birth of about six and one-half years. By comparison, life expectancy for all babies in Canada was 71.9 years for males and 79.0 years for females as of 1981, up from 70.2 and 77.5 years, respectively, in 1976. Thus, the difference between the life expectancy at birth for the total population and for registered Indians declined slightly over the five-year period under consideration, from 10.4 to 9.5 years for males and from 11.2 to 10.1 years for females. Although this differential declined in relative terms as well, as of 1981 babies of either sex in the provincial population could expect to live about 15 per cent longer than the average registered Indian baby. The improvement in life expectancy among registered Indians between 1976 and 1981 declined with age, to less than a year for registered Indian females 20 years of age and to just under five months and just over seven months, respectively, for male and female Indians 75 years old. The female advantage in life expectancy among registered Indians did increase slightly to about two and one-half years by age 75.

Although the life-expectancy data just reviewed are confined to the national level, average age at death is available for New Brunswick, as of 1971, 1976 and 1981. As noted in Table 2.7, the figures for registered Indians are not necessarily reliable for analyzing trends because of the small number of cases. Nevertheless, consistent with the natural life-expectancy data these data would indicate that average age at death was lower for registered Indians of both sexes than for the total population and lower for males than females in both populations.

TABLE 2.7

Average Age at Death
New Brunswick¹, 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	53.3	63.0	54.6	63.6	47.0	65.6
Female	55.3	69.7	61.1	70.7	56.4	71.6

- Notes:**
1. Prince Edward Island data are not available.
 2. Data for registered Indians are based on a small number of cases and are not suitable for analyzing trends with statistical confidence.

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 2.8a and 2.8b present crude death rates for the Indian and total provincial populations, as well as standardized rates for Indians. Table 2.8a shows that crude death rates among registered Indians in New Brunswick declined from 1971 to where the rates in 1981 for Indian males and females were slightly below and one-half of, respectively, the corresponding total population rates. It should be noted, however, that because the Indian population was younger than the total provincial population, these crude death rates are underestimates. The standardized rates, which adjust the registered Indian crude death rates using the age-sex structure of the total provincial population, confirm the decline in the Indian death rate from 1971 to 1981, in contrast with the consistent provincial rates over the period. The standardized rates also more clearly indicate the strong differences between the two populations, always to the disadvantage of Indians.

According to Table 2.8b, the situation on Prince Edward Island was generally similar, although the small number of cases involved are not sufficient for analyzing trends with statistical confidence. The data show, for example, that in 1971 the male Indian standardized death rate was below the corresponding total provincial death rate while the female Indian rate was about four and one-half times that of the total provincial population. Conversely, in 1981 the female Indian death rate was slightly below that of the corresponding total provincial rate while the male Indian death rate was just under three times higher than that of all males in the province.

Finally, the 1981 death rates by age and sex for both registered Indians and the total and provincial population of New Brunswick are presented in Table 2.9. Again, due to the small number of cases, interpretation of these figures as representing trends must be done with caution. Consistent with the national sex differential in life expectancy, the death rates were higher for males than females in both populations, with the exceptions of 45 to 64 year-old Indians and members of the total provincial population under 15 years of age. With the exception of women 15 to 44 years old, Indians of both sexes, taken separately, died at greater rates in 1981 than did the total provincial population. The mortality level of 45 to 64 year-old Indian women was more than triple that of the total population, while Indian men 25 to 44 years old and 15 to 24 years old, respectively, were dying at more than double and more than quadruple the corresponding rates in the total population.

TABLE 2.8a

**Crude¹ and Standardized² Death Rates of the Registered Indian
Population and Crude Death Rates of the Total Provincial Population
New Brunswick, 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	12	10	8	16	18	11	9	9	9
Female	6	4	3	10	15	9	6	6	6
Both Sexes	9	7	6	14	17	10	8	8	7

- Notes:**
1. Crude death rates are the total number of deaths for a group divided by the total population of that group.
 2. Standardized death rates adjust the registered Indian crude death rates using the age-sex structure of the total 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 2.8b

**Crude¹ and Standardized² Death Rates of the Registered Indian
Population and Crude Death Rates of the Total Provincial Population
Prince Edward Island, 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	11	14	5	6	13	26	10	11	9
Female	6	12	4	37	9	6	8	8	7
Both Sexes	9	13	4	23	11	21	9	9	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 2.9

**Crude Death Rates¹ by Age & Sex
New Brunswick², 1981**

(Rate per 1,000)

Age	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<u>Registered Indians</u>			
0-14	-	-	-
15-24	9	1	5
25-44	5	1	3
45-64	19	19	19
65-90	69	41	55
<u>Provincial Population</u> ³			
0-14	1	1	1
15-24	2	1	1
25-44	2	1	1
45-64	12	6	9
65-90	57	35	45

- Notes:**
1. Crude death rates are the total number of deaths for a group divided by the population of that group.
 2. Data for Prince Edward Island are not available.
 3. 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.

2.9 Population Composition: Sex and Age Structure

In this section we examine the sex and age structure of the registered Indian population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island resulting from the fertility and mortality levels we have just considered. With respect to sex composition, Table 2.10 indicates roughly balanced ratios of males to females among registered Indians and the total population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island as of 1971 and 1991, but shows a low ratio of male to female Indians (94 to 100) for 1981. As we saw earlier in this chapter, off-reserve residence has tended to be more prevalent among females than males. This sex differential is reflected in a sex ratio in the off-reserve population which was low for 1971 (94 males to every 100 females), very low in 1981 (82 to 100) and is expected to be even lower still by 1991 (80 to 100).

Relatively high levels of fertility and mortality, such as those examined in the previous sections, typically result in a comparatively "young" population. This is evident in Table 2.10, which indicates that as of 1981, 70 per cent of the registered Indian population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island was under 30 years of age, in contrast with 53 per cent of the total provincial population. Although both populations had "aged" slightly between 1971 and 1981, and are expected to continue doing so through 1991, the relative difference between the two populations in this respect became even more pronounced over the 1970s and is expected to remain so over the 1980s. Consistent with the mortality differentials noted in the previous section, the proportion of the Indian population 65 years of age and over was about one-third that of the total population in 1971 and 1981 and is expected to be less than half that of the total population in 1991.

These differences and trends in the age structure of the registered Indian and total population are reflected in Figure 2.4, which presents age-sex profiles for the Atlantic Region (excluding Newfoundland) as of 1971, 1981 and 1991. Consistent with the declining growth rates of the registered Indian population noted earlier, the base of the age-sex profile for registered Indians became slightly less expansive between 1971 and 1991, while that for the total regional population became increasingly constrictive over the 1970s and is expected to become almost stationary by 1991, as the post-war "baby-boom" generation ages into the middle age-groups.

TABLE 2.10
Age Distribution by Sex
New Brunswick & P.E.I., 1971, 1981, 1991

(Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve			Registered Indians Off-Reserve			Total Registered Indians			Provincial Population (000)		
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
Male												
0-19	60	51	47	38	43	37	55	49	45	44	36	31
20-29	14	20	20	22	18	18	16	20	20	15	18	17
30-44	13	15	19	25	20	25	16	16	20	15	19	26
45-64	10	10	11	13	15	15	10	11	12	18	17	17
65+	4	3	3	3	5	5	3	4	4	8	9	8
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	1,982	2,532	3,098	665	717	892	2,647	3,249	3,990	375.6	406.9	479.8
Female												
0-19	64	57	49	34	33	29	55	51	44	42	34	30
20-29	13	20	21	24	20	18	16	20	20	15	18	16
30-44	11	12	16	26	28	34	15	16	21	15	19	25
45-64	9	9	11	12	14	15	10	10	12	18	18	17
65+	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	10	12	12
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	1,828	2,578	2,932	706	874	1,120	2,534	3,452	4,052	370.5	412.0	485.1
Both Sexes												
0-19	62	54	48	36	38	33	55	50	44	43	35	31
20-29	14	20	20	23	19	18	16	20	20	15	18	17
30-44	12	14	17	25	25	30	15	16	20	15	19	26
45-64	9	10	11	13	14	15	10	11	12	18	17	17
65+	3	3	3	3	4	5	3	3	4	9	10	10
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	3,810	5,110	6,030	1,371	1,591	2,012	5,181	6,701	8,042	746.1	818.9	964.9

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:

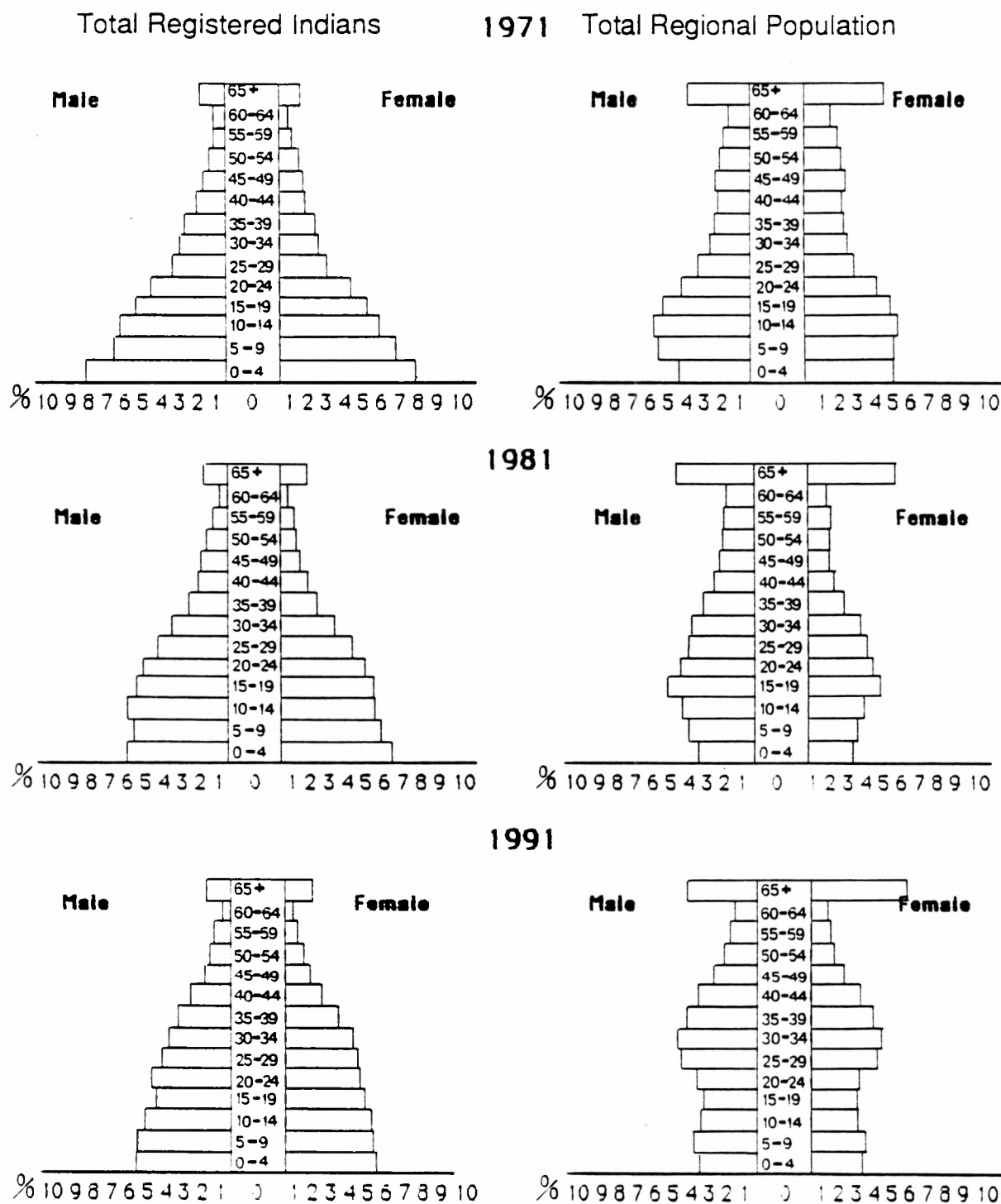
1971: Statistics Canada, Revised Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age & Sex, for Canada and the Provinces, 1971-76, Cat. No. 91-519, July 1979.

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.

FIGURE 2.4
Age-Sex Profiles¹, Atlantic Region², 1971, 1981, 1991

37



Note:

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

Source: See Table 2.10

Table 2.11 shows the age and sex distribution of New Brunswick's and Prince Edward Island's registered Indian population according to data from the 1981 Census of Canada. These data further reflect the younger structure of the registered Indian population. They show that 40 per cent of registered Indians were under the age of 15, compared with 25 per cent of non-Indians. At the other end of the age spectrum, twice as many members of the reference population than registered Indians were 45 and older and two- and one-half times as many were 65 and up. Especially pronounced was the differential for females in the oldest age category, three per cent of Indian women versus 11 per cent of non-Indian women.

Indians off-reserve were more prominent than their on-reserve counterparts in the zero to 14 age bracket, but mainly because of the differential among males, 54 and 40 per cent, respectively. Males on-reserve had higher proportions of their populations in every other age bracket, most prominently among 25 to 44 year olds (23 versus 15 per cent) and among those 65 and up, five per cent versus zero for off-reserve males. The widest female differentials were in the 15 to 24 age bracket, 24 per cent of on-reserve women compared with 17 per cent of off-reserve females, and the 25 to 44 age category in which 37 per cent of females off-reserve were found versus 27 per cent of on-reserve women.

The ratio of persons in the youngest age-group (in this case, zero to 19 years, as in Tables 2.10 and 2.12) as well as those 65 years of age and over to persons in the intervening age-groups (20 through 64 years) provides a summary measure of the age composition of a population. This "dependency" ratio also suggests the extent of the burden of supporting infants, pre-schoolers, young persons in school and persons in what have been considered the retirement years on those of intermediate age (who, of course, typically have to support themselves, too).

Table 2.12 contains the age dependency ratios for registered Indians, both on- and off-reserve, as well as for the total population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island as of 1971, 1981 and 1991. Given the age distributions we have examined, we would expect the ratio to be higher among registered Indians than the total population, and higher for the on-reserve than the off-reserve population. These expectations find consistent support in Table 2.12. The ratios do, however, decline over the period under consideration, as does the relative difference between the Indian and total populations.

TABLE 2.11
Distribution of Census Population by Age and Sex
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981

(Row %)	Age					Total	
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	%	No.
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>							
Male	39.6	21.3	23.1	10.6	5.3	100.0	1,880
Female	35.6	23.6	27.1	10.7	3.3	100.0	1,825
Both Sexes	37.5	22.5	25.0	10.7	4.3	100.0	3,705
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>							
Male	54.3	20.9	14.7	6.2	-	100.0	645
Female	36.7	17.0	37.4	8.2	-	100.0	735
Both Sexes	44.6	19.2	26.4	6.9	2.2	100.0	1,380
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>							
Male	43.2	21.4	20.8	9.5	5.0	100.0	2,525
Female	35.7	21.7	29.9	10.2	2.7	100.0	2,560
Both Sexes	39.5	21.5	25.5	9.8	3.7	100.0	5,085
<u>Reference Population¹</u>							
Male	25.8	20.0	28.0	17.3	8.9	100.0	400,810
Female	24.3	19.4	27.6	17.9	10.8	100.0	404,705
Both Sexes	25.1	19.7	27.8	17.6	9.9	100.0	805,510

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 2.12
Dependency Ratios ¹
New Brunswick & P.E.I., 1971, 1981, 1991

	1971	1981	1991
Registered Indians On-Reserve	1.88	1.31	1.06
Registered Indians Off-Reserve	.63	.69	.59
Total Registered Indians	1.40	1.13	.92
Provincial Population	1.08	.84	.69

Note: 1. Calculated as Population $\frac{(0 - 19) + (65+)}{(20 - 64)}$

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.

Nevertheless, the registered Indian ratio will still be 33 per cent higher in 1991. Similarly, the higher age dependency ratios for the on-reserve population will decline to 1991, when the on-reserve figure is expected to be 80 per cent higher than that of the off-reserve population in 1991.

The ratios in Table 2.12, therefore, suggest relatively greater burdens of support falling on 20 to 64 year-old Indians, especially those on-reserve, than on their counterparts in the total population. The ratio under consideration, however, remains a measure of age dependency rather than economic dependency.⁴ More direct examinations of economic dependency will be undertaken in Chapters 3 and 7, using, respectively, data on family size and on income.

2.10 Conclusion

In sum, compared with the total provincial population, we have found the registered Indian population of New Brunswick characterized by comparatively high recorded and projected fertility. If current reserve holdings are not enlarged and if the on-/off-reserve residence ratio remains constant as expected, the land/person ratio, already one of the lowest in the country, will continue to decline. The relatively high levels of fertility responsible for the comparatively rapid expansion of the registered Indian population may be expected to be reflected in the data on family size, examined in the next chapter. Unfortunately, the registered Indian population of New Brunswick is also characterized by comparatively high levels of mortality, a subject to which we return in Chapter 5, where we consider causes of death.

Notes for Chapter 2

1. These figures are based on sources for Table 2.1 and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Number and Acreage of Indian Reserves by Band, Revised and Corrected Edition (Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1983), pp.1 and 37.

2. Warren E. Kalbach and Wayne W. McVey, The Demographic Bases of Canadian Society, Second Edition (Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1979), P.96.
3. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Status Indians, showing place of birth by place of residence for Canada and provinces, 1981," Unpublished table prepared by Socio-demographic Research Section, Research Branch, Corporate Policy Group, November 17, 1983, Ottawa.
4. Henry S. Shryock, Jacob S. Siegel and Associates, The Methods and Materials of Demography, Condensed Edition, by Edward G. Stockwell (New York: Academic Press, 1976), p. 134.

3. FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

At this point in our consideration of the registered Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, we move from the examination of their individual geographic and demographic characteristics to their organization in the social units of families and households. Three aspects of 1981 Census data are analyzed. First, marital status is considered. Second, data on registered Indians in families are examined, including "economic families" and "census families." The latter consist either of spouses with or without children who have never been married, or of lone-parents with never-married children. Economic families consist of groups of two or more persons living in the same dwelling and related either by marriage, blood or by adoption, or living common-law. Finally, we consider "private households," each consisting of an individual or group of individuals occupying a private dwelling. (For definitions, see Glossary).

3.1 Marital Status

Census data concerning marital status should be considered separately from information on families and households since they encompass such things as incidence of living common-law, separation, divorce and widowhood.

Table 3.1 shows the 1981 marital status distribution of registered Indians, both on- and off-reserve, and for the rest of the population, 15 years of age and over, in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Proportionally more Indians (35 per cent) than non-Indians (28 per cent) were single. Conversely, proportionally fewer Indians (44 per cent) than non-Indians (59 per cent) were married. Three times as many Indians were living common-law, six per cent as opposed to two per cent.

Indian women were somewhat more likely than non-Indian women to be separated, widowed or divorced (18 and 15 per cent, respectively), while the probability for Indian men was twice that for non-Indian men (12 and 6 per cent, respectively). Indian women

TABLE 3.1

Marital Status by Age and Sex
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 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	85	12	-	-	37	74	15	-	-	35	79	14	6	-	36
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	-	9	30	47	13	-	16	37	42	17	-	13	34	45	15
Common-Law	-	7	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	6	-	-	5
Married	11	72	58	42	44	16	64	53	42	44	14	67	53	42	44
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	2.3
Registered Indians Off-Reserve															
Single	92	-	-	-	54	60	-	-	-	18	78	7	-	-	32
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	18	-	-	14
Common-Law	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	8	-	10	-	-	8
Married	-	61	-	-	32	24	69	64	-	54	12	66	53	-	46
Total %	100	100	-	-	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	100
No. (000)	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	-	0.7
Total Registered Indians															
Single	86	13	10	-	41	71	11	-	-	30	78	12	8	-	35
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	-	10	27	38	12	-	18	37	54	18	3	14	33	42	15
Common-Law	-	8	-	-	6	6	6	-	-	6	6	7	6	-	6
Married	10	68	54	42	42	17	66	53	46	47	13	67	53	45	44
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.6	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.2	3.0
Reference Population¹															
Single	85	15	9	9	31	72	10	6	8	25	79	13	7	9	28
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	1	5	8	17	6	2	9	18	50	15	1	7	13	35	10
Common-Law	2	4	1	0.3	2	4	3	1	-	2	3	4	1	-	2
Married	12	76	82	74	60	22	78	76	42	58	17	77	79	56	59
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	77.7	110.6	68.3	35.3	291.9	77.4	110.8	71.6	42.9	302.7	155.1	221.4	139.9	78.2	594.6

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
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.

off-reserve were slightly more likely to be separated, widowed or divorced than those on-reserve (20 and 17 per cent, respectively), whereas all the Indian men in this category were apparently on-reserve.

Perhaps the most significant difference evident in Table 3.1 is the much larger proportion of female than male Indians residing off-reserve who were married. The proportions were 54 and 32 per cent, respectively, and---given the sex ratios observed in the previous chapter---the numerical differences would have been extremely large (probably more than two women for every man), indicating that many Indian women residing off-reserve were married to non-Indians, a tendency which is evident in the family data examined in the next section.

3.2 Families and Individuals in Families

Most married persons are members of census, or nuclear, families as husbands or wives. Although some families are childless, most unmarried young people are members of families, as sons or daughters in husband-wife families, or, less frequently, as the children of lone parents. Table 3.2 shows the 1981 census family status of all Indians, both on- and off-reserve, as well as non-Indians, in census families in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The majority of Indians in census families (77 per cent) were members of husband-wife families, as opposed to lone-parent families. Still, more than twice the proportion (nearly one-quarter) of the Indian population than of non-Indians (one-tenth) were members of lone-parent families. The percentage difference on- and off-reserve regarding persons in lone-parent families was minimal (23 and 22 per cent, respectively). Other 1981 Census data cited in the 1981 Census Highlights on Registered Indians (page 19) show that there were proportionally more on-reserve female-lone parent families (24.5 per cent) in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island than in any other province or territory. The relatively higher ratios of never-married children to spouses in husband-wife families and particularly to lone parents indicates among Indians compared with non-Indians greater burdens on Indian parents, consistent with the age-dependency data examined in the previous chapter.

TABLE 3.2

Census Family Status

New Brunswick and P.E.I., 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	77	78	77	90
Spouses in Husband-Wife Census Families	36	33	35	51
Never-Married Children	41	46	43	39
Under 18	36	40	37	30
18+	5	7	6	9
Persons in Lone-Parent Census Families	23	22	23	10
Male Lone Parents	1	-	1	1
Female Lone Parents	6	6	6	3
Never-Married Children	16	14	15	6
Under 18	13	13	13	4
18+	3	-	3	2
Total Persons in Census Families %	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	3.1	1.2	4.4	706.6

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.

Data on the average number of children in 1981 in census families in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island (Table 3.3), are generally consistent with the family status data just examined. The bottom row of Table 3.3 shows that there was an average of just over one and one-half children per non-Indian census family versus just over two for registered Indians. The off-reserve Indian figure was only slightly larger (1.8) than the reference population level, but there were on average over two (2.3) children in on-reserve families. As a result, there were on average nearly 40 per cent more children per Indian census family than per non-Indian family. This pattern was virtually identical for husband-wife families. Female lone-parent families in all populations had more children on average than did the corresponding husband-wife families. The highest average number of children per census family, 2.7, was for female lone-parent Indian families residing off-reserve. It should be borne in mind, however, that the figure for off-reserve female lone-parent families is likely based on fewer than 100 families. Furthermore, the number of male lone-parent Indian families was too low for the on-/off-reserve distinction to be made or for the all-Indian figure to be reliable.

Returning to census families of all types combined (the bottom row of Table 3.3), we may note that while the average number of children per non-Indian census family (1.6) was somewhat higher than the equivalent national average (1.4), the on-reserve average (2.3) was lower than that for on-reserve Indian families in the country as a whole (2.6); the off-reserve and total Indian figures were the same as the respective national averages (1.8 and 2.2, respectively) (See 1981 Census Highlights, page 16).

Elsewhere, the 1981 Census Highlights (p. 17) presents data on the average number of persons (that is, parents as well as never-married children) in census families in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island which display the general pattern observed in Table 3.3: registered Indian families were on average 15 per cent larger (3.9 persons) than non-Indian families (3.4) and on-reserve families were largest of all (4.0) and 11 per cent larger than off-reserve families (3.6). These data bore the same relation to the national data as did the data in Table 3.3, except that the average total size of all Indian census families (3.9) was minimally smaller than that for the country as a whole (4.0). Finally, the average of 4.0 persons per on-reserve census family in New Brunswick and Prince

TABLE 3.3
Average Number of Children by Census Family Type
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981

Census Family Type	Average Number of Children			
	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion ¹
Husband-Wife Family	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.5
Lone Parent - Male	1.3	N/A	1.2	1.8
Lone Parent - Female	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.8
Total	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.6

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
N/A: Not available due to data suppression.

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

Edward Island was lower than that in any other province or territory except the Yukon (3.8).

Table 3.4 shows the 1981 economic family status of persons in such families in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Proportionally fewer Indians (32 per cent) than non-Indians (48 per cent), were spouses in economic families, although there was almost no on-/off-reserve difference in this respect. Among economic families, too, more Indians than non-Indians lived in non-husband/wife families, again with minimal on-/off-reserve difference. As well, there were proportionally more children under 15 off-reserve than on-reserve, 46 versus 36 per cent. The total registered Indian level of 39 per cent was rather higher than the reference population's 26 per cent. This documents the relatively greater burden on those responsible for Indian economic families, an issue addressed further in Chapter 7.

Finally, the greater tendency on-reserve towards Indians living in extended families can be seen in Table 3.4. Although apparently no married children 15 years old and over were members of economic families, nine per cent of on-reserve Indians in economic families were "other relatives" versus virtually zero per cent among off-reserve Indians.

3.3 Private Households

Table 3.5 of the Canada Overview, dealing with the average number of persons per private household, indicates that the average of registered Indian households in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 3.8 persons, was larger than non-Indian households (3.2 persons on average). As in the data on census families, on-reserve private households had a larger average size (4.0) than off-reserve Indian households (3.5). The former figure, however, was lower than that for any other province or territory except Quebec and the Yukon.

TABLE 3.4
Economic Family Status
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981

Economic Family¹ Status (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population²
Spouses in Economic Families	32	31	32	48
Ref. Persons in Non H/W Fams. ³	7	7	7	4
Male Reference Person	2	-	1	1
Female Reference Person	5	6	5	3
Never-Married Children Under 15	36	46	39	26
Never-Married Children 15+	14	14	14	17
Married Children 15+	-	-	-	-
Other Relatives of Ref. Person 15+	5	-	4	3
Other Relatives of Ref. Under 15	4	-	3	1
Total Persons in Economic Families %	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	3.4	1.3	4.7	737.0

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.

3.4 Conclusion

Consistent with the fertility data considered in the previous chapter, registered Indian families and households in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, both on- and off-reserve, were larger than non-Indian families and households. The largest families and households were found among the on-reserve population, which also contained proportionally slightly more lone-parents than any other population examined. Given the declining land/person ratio on New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island reserves, the difficulties inherent in providing for comparatively large numbers of children and other relatives must have been exacerbated and may be reflected in the data on health and education (and, hence, employment and income), as well as in housing conditions, social services and crime, all to be examined in subsequent chapters. In the next chapter, however, we consider language retention and loss among the registered Indian population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

4. LANGUAGE

In this chapter we shall examine language maintenance, or retention, and language shift, or loss, among the Indian population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, using three kinds of 1981 Census data. These include information on mother tongue or the language reported as first used in childhood and still understood; home language, or the language the individual speaks (most often) at home; and conversational ability in English and French. For the purposes of this study, Amerindian languages are considered to include Inuktitut and the miscellaneous "others" (See Glossary for definitions).

The Aboriginal ("Amerindian") languages current among Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are Micmac and Malecite, both of which belong to the Algonkian linguistic group, or family. The 1981 Census counted about 100,000 persons in Canada reporting an Algonkian language as their mother tongue (which was Cree for nearly two-thirds), and nearly 80,000 who reported speaking an Algonkian language at home. Among Aboriginal languages, Inuktitut was second-most frequently reported as a mother tongue and home language (about 19,000 and 17,000, respectively). In third place among Aboriginal languages with regard to current retention (home language as a percentage of mother tongue)¹ as well as sheer numbers, were the Athapaskan languages, reported as mother tongues by less than 12,000 persons, over 8,000 of whom reported using an Athapaskan language at home. As well, the geographic area occupied by Algonkian-speaking peoples is greater than that occupied by any other Aboriginal group in Canada, extending from the shores of the Atlantic into northeastern British Columbia, and from the Niagara peninsula to the 60th parallel. The demographic and territorial foundations of the Algonkian languages are thus by some margin larger than those of any other Aboriginal linguistic group in Canada and indicate rather good long-term maintenance prospects.²

4.1 Ancestral Language Retention and Shift

Table 4.1 presents data on mother tongue and home language, by age, while Table 4.2 shows conversational ability in English and French by mother tongue, for on- and

TABLE 4.1a
Population Showing Relationship of Home Language to Mother Tongue, by Age
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 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	83	-	48	46	67	100	-	62	95	94	89	-	49	52	74
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	4	-	80	-	-	2
Amerindian & Inuktitut	13	-	52	10	23	-	-	38	-	2	9	-	51	9	17
Other	4	-	-	45	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	40	7
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	2.1	-	1.0	0.6	3.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	3.2	0.1	1.0	0.7	5.1
Age 0-14															
English	86	-	83	69	84	100	-	-	-	97	91	-	79	74	88
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	12	-	17	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	20	-	10
Other	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	100	100	100
No. (000)	1.0	-	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.6	-	-	-	0.6	1.5	-	0.3	0.1	2.0
Age 15-24															
English	83	-	21	26	59	98	-	-	-	92	88	-	19	38	68
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	13	-	81	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	81	-	22
Other	-	-	-	65	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	9
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.5	-	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	-	-	-	0.3	0.7	-	0.2	0.1	1.0

Notes: 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
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 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	82	-	45	47	66	100	-	-	90	88	99	-	48	59	72
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	8	-	78	-	-	3
Amerindian & Inuktitut	13	-	53	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	52	-	17
Other	-	-	-	39	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	8
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.5	-	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.3
Age 45-64															
English	67	-	36	45	44	100	-	-	-	100	79	-	38	50	54
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	42	-	61	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	59	-	29
Other	-	-	-	48	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	14
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.5
Age 65+															
English	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	100	64	-	-	-	34
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	-	-	64	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	32
Other	-	-	-	77	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	34
Total %	-	-	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	100
No. (000)	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1

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.

off-reserve Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Comparing the mother-tongue totals (given in thousands), in the bottom row of each panel of Table 4.1, with their sums (also in thousands), at the bottom of the total column (lower right-hand corner) of each panel, gives an indication of the extent of what has been called "ancestral language shift."³ This process involves assimilation to a language other than that corresponding to the ethnic origin in question. For the population under consideration this would be (status, or registered) Indian, for whom the Micmac and Malecite languages would be the corresponding Aboriginal languages. For example, the figures for all Indians of all ages, suggest that over three-fifths (3.2/5.1) of the Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island had English, rather than an Aboriginal language as a mother tongue, indicating a substantial ancestral language shift, or assimilation, to English. Although other 1981 Census data indicate that 34 per cent of the total population of New Brunswick had French as a mother tongue, and 31 per cent used it as a home language (the percentages for Prince Edward Island are five and three, respectively),⁴ only about two per cent of the Indians of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island reported French as a mother tongue. The slight shift to French seems to have involved no more than 100 Indians, all using French as a home language and residing off-reserve. Table 4.2 indicates that virtually all of these Francophone Indians were officially bilingual, as were two per cent of the Indians who reported English as a mother tongue, most of whom also lived off-reserve.

On the other hand, nearly 20 per cent (roughly one thousand) of the Indians included in Table 4.1 did report an Amerindian mother tongue, which almost invariably would have been Micmac or Malecite, providing a basis for the maintenance of their respective ancestral cultures. Less than a thousand Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island reported a mother tongue "other" than English, French or a specified Amerindian language, probably responding simply "Indian." There can be little confusion about this term, since immigrants from the Indian subcontinent---identified on the basis of birthplace, religion and mother tongue---were excluded from these data,⁵ so it is likely that in Tables 4.1 and 4.2 "other" mother tongues and home languages are, in fact, the Amerindian languages in question (that is, Micmac and Malecite). The latter assumption seems warranted, too, because most of those included in the "other" mother-tongue category of

Table 4.1 (nine per cent of whom specified an Amerindian home language), and virtually all of those in the "other" home-language category, resided on a reserve. Thus, one-third of the Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, as of 1981, had either Micmac or Malecite as a mother tongue.

The extent of the ancestral language shift to English off-reserve (about 86 per cent) was greater than that on-reserve (about 57 per cent). Conversely, on-reserve Indians were about three times as likely to have retained their ancestral language (about 40 per cent) than off-reserve Indians (10 to 15 per cent). There were too few Indians in most of the age groups, even on-reserve, to permit a reliable analysis of ancestral language maintenance and shift by age. It would appear, however, that among on-reserve Indians, ancestral language maintenance increased with age, being virtually total among those over 64 years old, virtually all of whom lived on reserve. Among off-reserve Indians, on the other hand, ancestral language loss appears to have been complete for those in all age groups.

4.2 Current Language Retention and Shift

The ability merely to understand a language learned in childhood, of course, indicates nothing about current language use, which is reflected in data on home language. In conjunction with information on mother tongue, home language data indicate the extent of current language shift, that is adoption of another language within the respondent's lifetime.⁶ Table 4.1 indicates that about one-half (49 per cent) of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island's Indians with an Amerindian mother tongue reported English as their home language. The proportion was very slightly lower on-reserve (48 per cent) but over 60 per cent off-reserve. There was no current language shift from an Amerindian mother tongue to French. Among those reporting English as a mother tongue, about one person in ten (virtually all on-reserve, where the overall proportion reporting home use of an Amerindian language may have been about 17 per cent) had a shift "back" to speaking an Amerindian language at home. Again, low numbers preclude reliable analysis by age, even on-reserve, where there appears to have been considerable variation in the degree of retention of an Amerindian mother tongue as a home language. Such current language

maintenance appears to have been least (about 17 per cent) for those under 15 years old, very high (about 75 per cent) for those between 15 and 24 years of age, substantial for those between 25 and 44 years old (about 45 per cent) and those between 45 and 64 years (about 57 per cent), and about 70 per cent for those over 64 years of age.

Table 4.2 indicates that all Indians in New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island were reported as having conversational ability in either official language, English or French. Although the combined ancestral and current language shift was virtually complete among the off-reserve population (94 per cent of whom used English at home according to Table 4.1), the majority of Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island lived on-reserve, where probably one-third or better of the residents spoke an Amerindian language at home. For all Indians in the provinces under consideration, the fraction using one of the Aboriginal languages at home was probably close to one-quarter, or over one thousand, providing a potential foundation for the maintenance of the Amerindian languages as current languages.

Still, Robert Leavitt, a Native language specialist at the University of New Brunswick's Micmac-Maliseet Institute, cautions:

All but the most optimistic Indian observers expect the disappearance of Maliseet within the next century; the fate of Micmac remains unclear. Yet the native language is still its speakers' vital link to family and community, one that it is neither desirable nor necessary to break.⁷

TABLE 4.2

Population Showing Relationship of Official Language to Mother Tongue
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981

		Mother Tongue				
Official Language	(Col. %)	English	French	Amerindian and Inuktitut	Other Languages	Total
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>						
English Only		99	-	99	99	98
French Only		-	-	-	-	-
Both English and French		1	86	-	-	2
Neither English nor French		-	-	-	-	-
Total %		100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)		2.1	0.1	1.0	0.6	3.7
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>						
English Only		96	-	100	90	91
French Only		-	-	-	-	-
Both English and French		5	100	-	-	9
Neither English nor French		-	-	-	-	-
Total %		100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)		1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>						
English Only		97	-	99	98	96
French Only		-	-	-	-	-
Both English and French		2	95	-	-	4
Neither English nor French		-	-	-	-	-
Total %		100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)		3.2	0.1	1.0	0.7	5.1

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.

NOTES - CHAPTER 4

1. John deVries and Frank G. Vallee, Language Use in Canada (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1980), p. 102. Cat. No. 99-762E.
2. Gordon Priest, Aboriginal Languages in Canada (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1983). Cat. No. 99-956E.
3. deVries and Vallee, p. 101.
4. Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada. Volume 1 - National Series. Population: Mother Tongue, Official language and Home Language (Ottawa: Supply and Services, 1983), Table 3. Cat. No. 92-910.
5. Sheila Klein and Wendy Wright, The Development of Customized Status Indian Variables Using 1981 Census Data (Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1985), pp. 11-13.
6. deVries and Vallee, p. 102.
7. Robert M. Leavitt, "Confronting Language Ambivalence and Language Death: The Roles of the University in Native Communities," paper presented at the Canadian Indian/Native Studies Association Annual Conference (Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario, November 1985), Abstract.

5. HEALTH

In Chapter 2 we observed that the registered Indian population of New Brunswick had a lower average age at death and generally higher death rates than the total provincial population. In this chapter we examine causes of death and the incidences of suicide and tuberculosis, using data obtained from the Medical Services Branch of Health and Welfare Canada. 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. Because separate provincial data are unavailable for the Atlantic Region, and the Indian data exclude Newfoundland, the analysis of death and disease including Indian/total population comparisons will focus on Nova Scotia combined with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

5.1 Causes of Death

Table 5.1 shows deaths per 100,000 population, by cause, for registered Indians and for the total population in the Atlantic Region, as of 1982. As well, 1980 figures are given for Indians. The death rates in Table 5.1 show mortality to have been generally lower among Indians than among the total population. Partly this is because of the distinct age compositions of the two populations, particularly the relative youth of the Indian population, noted in the previous chapter, and reflected, for example, in the lower rate of Indian deaths resulting from cancer (neoplasms) and heart disease (circulatory system), which together accounted for just over 70 per cent of the mortality in the total population. As well, the total provincial rate for respiratory system-related deaths was nearly seven times the Indian rate. Conversely, the rate of Indian deaths due to congenital anomalies, which affect the very young, was more than twice the reference population rate.

Table 5.2 indicates that the greater incidence of deaths among Indians compared with the total provincial population in 1982 due to injury and poisoning held for specific causes

TABLE 5.1
Mortality Rates by Cause
Atlantic Region¹, 1980 and 1982
(Rate per 100,000)

Cause of Death	<u>Registered Indians²</u>		<u>Provincial Population</u>
	1980	1982	1982
I Infectious and Parasitic	-	-	4.5
II Neoplasms	68.3	130.4	188.0
III Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders	17.1	-	21.6
IV Blood and blood-forming organs	-	-	2.6
V Mental disorders	8.5	-	6.8
VI Nervous system and sense organs	-	-	9.9
VII Circulatory system	204.8	195.6	366.3
VIII Respiratory system	25.6	8.1	55.0
IX Digestive system	51.2	24.4	28.7
X Genito-urinary system	8.5	-	13.7
XI Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	-	-	-
XII Skin and subcutaneous tissue	-	-	1.0
XIII Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	-	-	2.5
XIV Congenital anomalies	-	16.3	7.4
XV Certain conditions originating in the prenatal period	-	-	5.0
XVI Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	17.1	8.1	7.3
XVII Injury and poisoning	221.9	65.2	63.6
All Causes	648.6	448.12	784.0

Notes: 1. Includes Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.
2. 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

Deaths From Injury and Poisoning by Cause
Atlantic Region¹, 1980 and 1982

(Rate per 100,000)

Cause	<u>Registered Indians²</u>		<u>Provincial Population</u>
	1980	1982	1982
Motor Vehicle	85.3	8.1	23.2
Drowning	34.1	-	2.8
Exposure	17.1	-	1.0
Fire	17.1	-	4.3
Falls	17.1	8.1	7.5
Firearms	8.5	24.4	7.5
Overdoses	17.1	8.1	4.5
Other	25.6	16.3	11.0

Notes: 1. Includes Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

2. 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.

of such deaths, including firearms, falls, overdoses and the miscellaneous "other" category. On the other hand, the 1982 figures show a lower incidence of Indian deaths compared with deaths in the total population involving motor vehicles, drowning, exposure and fire. From 1980 to 1982 rates of death from injury and poisoning appear to have fallen dramatically among Indians for almost every specific cause. The single exception is the nearly two-fold increase in firearm-related deaths. The low numbers of cases involving Indians in the Atlantic Region make it risky to interpret reported values as indicative of actual trends.

At the national level, according to Table 5.2 of the Canada Overview, injury-specific mortality rates for 1982 were without exception higher for Indians than for the total population.

5.2 Suicide

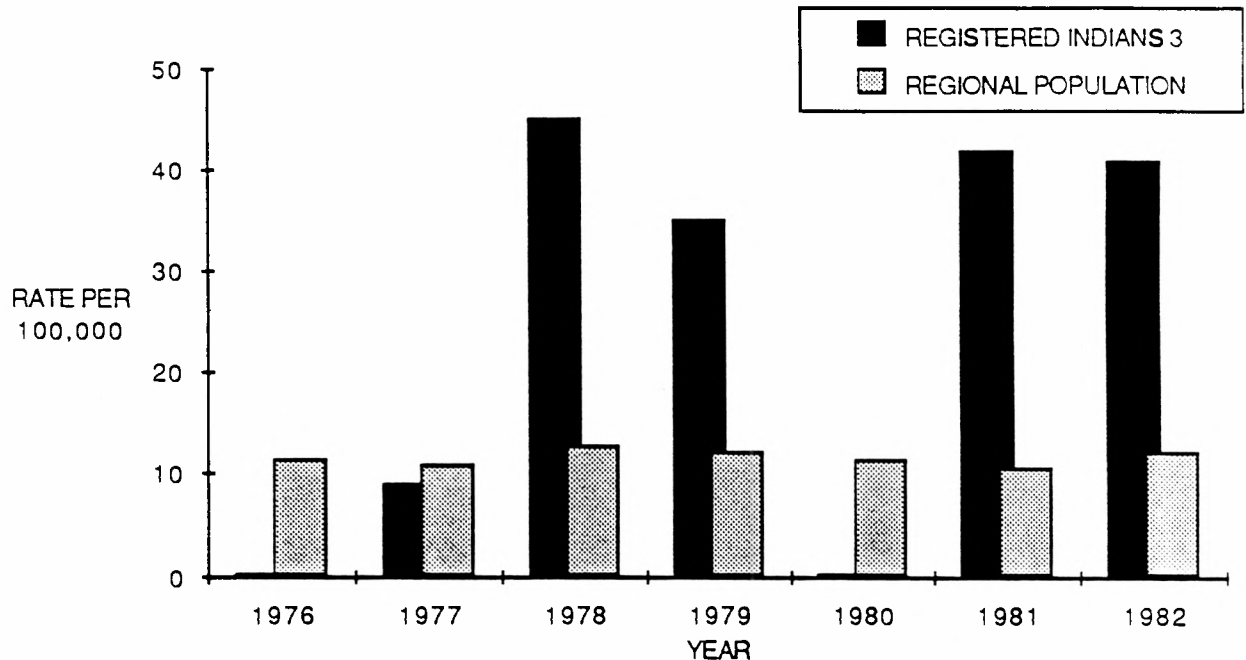
Data on suicide rates in Figure 5.1 show that in 1982 Indians were more than three times as likely to take their own lives as the total population in the Atlantic Region: the rates were 40.7 and 12.2 per 100,000, respectively. In Canada as a whole, according to Figure 5.1 of the Canada Overview, the incidence of suicide among Indians exceeded that among the total population by about the same ratio.

Although age-specific suicide rates for Indians in the Atlantic Region are based on numbers insufficiently large to make sound comparisons, data for the country as a whole (Table 5.3 of the Canada Overview) indicate that Indians under 40 years of age were much more likely to take their own lives than were older Indians. This was especially true for 15 to 34 year olds in which Indian rates were three to seven times the total national population's rates. Suicide among the total population was somewhat more common between the ages of 40 and 64 years. As well, there was much more variation by age in the incidence of suicide among Indians than among the total population, and the respective age-specific rates for the two populations were quite unrelated. Any attempt to deal with the problem of suicide among Indians in Canada, therefore, should take into account the

FIGURE 5.1

Suicide Rates¹

Atlantic Region², 1976-1982



Notes:

1. Number of suicides per 100,000 population.
2. Includes Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
3. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada (c.f. Glossary). The absolute numbers for registered Indians range from 0 to 5 suicides and hence the rates are extremely volatile.

Sources:

Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June 1985 draft, Table B-150, p.282.
 For Regional Population, Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Causes of Death, Vol. IV, Cat. No. 84-203, Annual.

obvious regional and age differences, both within the Indian population and between it and the total population.

5.3 Tuberculosis

Although tuberculosis is no longer the threat to health in Canada it once was, Figure 5.2 indicates that the incidence of new and reactivated cases in the Atlantic Region in 1982 was about eight times higher among Indians (0.49 per 1,000) than the total population (0.06). Still, the incidence of cases among both populations was quite erratic, again reflecting the problem stemming from the low numbers involved. Part of the explanation for the comparatively high Indian tuberculosis rates may be found in housing conditions, to be discussed in Chapter 8.

5.4 Infant Death Rates

Infant death rates are an indicator of a population's overall health care. Although small numbers distort the values, Table 5.4 of the Canada Overview shows that registered Indian infant death rates fell sharply in the Atlantic Region from 24 per 1,000 in 1976 to 11 in 1982. The rate declined for the total population in the Region as well, but only from 14 per 1,000 to nine. Thus the registered Indian rate, having fallen by over one-half, was still higher than the rate for the total regional population.

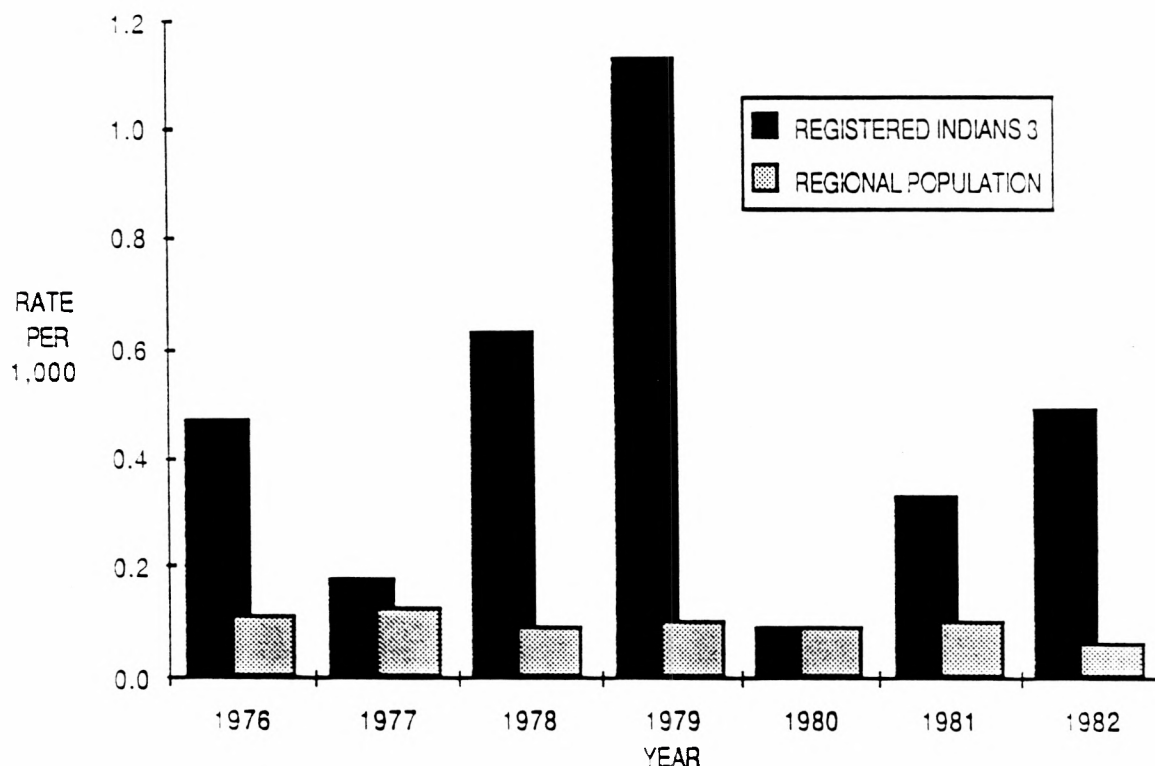
5.5 Conclusion

Although the data on death and disease examined in this chapter were unavailable for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the data for the Atlantic Region indicate that the circumstances of the Indians of the Region have been such as to render them more vulnerable than the total population to certain causes of death, particularly injury and poisoning. As well, Indians are more likely to take their own lives and to contract

FIGURE 5.2

Tuberculosis Rates¹

Atlantic Region², 1976-1982



Notes:

1. Tuberculosis rates are for new and reactivated cases.
2. Includes Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.
3. 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-3, p.304. For Regional Population: Statistics Canada, Tuberculosis Statistics, Cat. No. 82-212. Annual.

tuberculosis, a disease that has all but disappeared as a mortality factor among the total provincial population. Poor health limits educational attainment and employability, which are examined in the course of the next two chapters.

6. EDUCATION

In this chapter we compare the educational attainment and school attendance of the registered Indian and non-Indian populations of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, using 1981 Census data. As well we examine the Indian student population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, using various Nominal Roll data maintained by INAC on grade, school type and school leavers. Finally, we examine the enrolment of registered Indians in programs of continuing education, using data from INAC's Continuing Education Information System (CEIS). For limitations of the education data, the reader should consult the Methodology Report. For definitions see the Glossary.

6.1 Educational Attainment

Table 6.1 shows the 1981 educational attainment of individuals aged 15 and over in the registered Indian population, both on- and off-reserve, and the non-Indian population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Proportionally fewer Indians (30 per cent) than non-Indians (44 per cent) had completed high school or some post-secondary education, while double the proportion of Indians (four per cent) compared with non-Indians (two per cent) had either no schooling or only Kindergarten. Overall, the level of educational attainment was lower on-reserve than off-reserve. For example, 43 per cent of off-reserve Indians had completed high school or some post-secondary education compared with 26 per cent of Indians on-reserve. These distributions are portrayed graphically in Figure 6.1. Other data from the 1981 Census Highlights (page 25) show that on-reserve Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island had the second-lowest rate of functional illiteracy (percentage of population 15 years and over not attending school full-time with less than Grade 9) in the country (41 per cent). The lowest level of functional illiteracy among on-reserve Indians in Canada was in Nova Scotia (39 per cent). Nova Scotia, together with Newfoundland, had the lowest rate of functional illiteracy for all registered Indians, although the figure (34 per cent) exceeded even the highest non-Indian level in the country (33 per cent, in the Northwest Territories).

TABLE 6.1
Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing
Highest Level of Schooling
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981

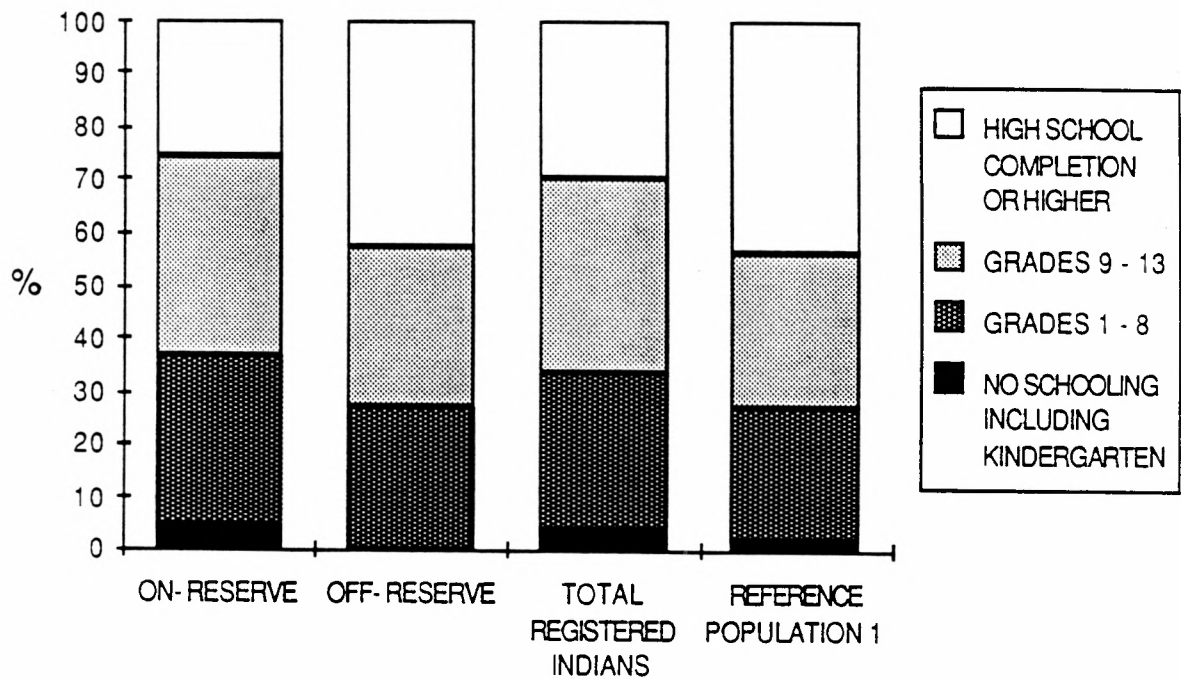
Highest Level of Schooling (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion ¹
No Schooling or Kindergarten ²	5	-	4	2
Grades 1 - 8	32	27	30	25
Grades 9 - 13	38	31	36	29
High School Plus ³	26	43	30	44
Total %	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	2.3	0.8	3.1	603.7

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.

FIGURE 6.1

Highest Level of Schooling, Age 15 and Over
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 1981



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

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

Table 6.2 shows the 1981 educational attainment of the Indian and non-Indian populations of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, by age and sex. The greatest Indian/non-Indian differential was among those 65 years of age and older. Twenty-nine per cent of the Indians had either no schooling or only Kindergarten, compared with only six per cent of the non-Indians. Virtually the remainder of Indians over 64 years of age had attained Grade 8 at the most, compared with about one-half (51 per cent) of non-Indians in this age category. One-fifth of the non-Indians 65 and over, furthermore, had between nine and 13 years schooling, while nearly one-quarter had a complete high school education or better.

With respect to educational attainment, the 25 to 64 year-old age group is perhaps the most appropriate for comparisons, because virtually all the persons in this age group would no longer be attending school and most, therefore, would have attained their ultimate level of formal schooling. Relative to 25 to 64 year-old non-Indians, Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island had a lower overall level of education. Proportionally more Indians than non-Indians had either no schooling or only Kindergarten, although both figures were low, and the difference was minimal (three and two per cent, respectively). There was a greater difference, however, between the proportions of the Indians and non-Indians with between one and eight years of schooling (34 and 26 per cent, respectively). Conversely, among 25 to 64 year olds only 37 per cent of registered Indians had a high school education or better, compared with 49 per cent of the reference population.

Indians also appear to have had a markedly lower level of educational attainment than non-Indians among those 15 to 24 years old in 1981. The relative youth of the Indian population, however, means that proportionally more of them would have been under 18 years of age and, therefore, not as likely to have completed high school or undertaken post-secondary education. Nevertheless, since double the proportion of Indians compared with non-Indians (22 versus 11 per cent) had between Grade 1 and 8, and nearly double the proportion (42 per cent) of non-Indians compared with Indians (22 per cent) had high school or better education, it is likely that the 15 to 24 year-old Indians had a lower overall level of schooling than their non-Indian counterparts. Data by single years of age, including the population under 15 years of age, however, would be required for a definite

TABLE 6.2

Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Highest Level of Schooling by Age and Sex
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981

Highest Level of Schooling (Col. 3)	Male				Female				Both Sexes			
	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+
Total Registered Indians												
No Schooling or Kindergarten ¹	-	3	25	4	-	3	36	3	-	3	29	4
Grades 1-8	28	33	54	33	16	35	-	29	22	34	47	30
Grades 9-13	50	22	-	31	63	30	-	41	57	26	-	36
High School Plus ²	21	42	-	33	21	32	-	28	22	37	-	30
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.5	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.1	1.6	1.1	1.8	0.2	3.1
Reference Population³												
No Schooling or Kindergarten ¹	1	2	9	2	1	1	5	2	1	2	6	2
Grades 1-8	14	28	56	28	7	24	47	23	11	26	51	25
Grades 9-13	47	20	16	27	47	27	23	31	47	24	20	29
High School Plus ²	39	50	19	43	45	48	26	44	42	49	23	44
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	80.1	181.5	35.8	297.3	78.4	184.1	43.8	306.4	158.5	365.6	79.6	603.7

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 or to data suppression due to small numbers.

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

comparison of Indian and non-Indian educational attainment.

Among Indians 25 to 64 years old men generally had a higher overall level of schooling than women. The percentages having at least completed high school, for example, were 42 and 32. Among 15 to 24 year olds the proportion of Indians having achieved high school or more was the same for males and females (21 per cent), while proportionally more Indian women than men had between nine and 13 years of schooling (63 and 50 per cent, respectively). The Indian/non-Indian education differential appears to have been greater among women than men in all age groups.

Of particular interest with respect to educational attainment are persons having attended or completed university programs. Such persons are included with, but indistinguishable from, those with only a complete high school education in Table 6.2. Table 6.3 presents the percentages of registered Indians, both on- and off-reserve, and of the non-Indian population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 15 years of age and over, who had either some university education or a university certificate, diploma or degree, as of 1981. Among non-Indians some university education was reported by eight per cent of the population, compared with six per cent of registered Indians. Just over nine per cent of off-reserve Indians reported some university education, compared with five per cent of on-reserve Indians. Only among the latter was the figure for males higher than that for females (5.3 and 5.1 per cent, respectively). The proportion of non-Indians reporting a university certificate, diploma or degree (6.1 per cent) was about three times that of registered Indians (2.1 per cent), virtually all of whom resided off-reserve. Evidently, almost as great a proportion of Indians as non-Indians had some university in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, but a relatively smaller proportion of the Indians had completed their programs. A 1978 study of Indian students at Saint Thomas University, in Fredericton, New Brunswick, analyzed the ratio of university graduates to drop-outs among Indians interviewed. It indicated that lack of integration into the university community, as well as cultural differences and discrimination, were factors in the relatively low completion rate of Indian university students.¹ Table 6.3 also shows that, unlike non-Indians among whom males were more likely than females to have had a university certificate, diploma or degree, the large majority of Indians having completed a university program were women.

TABLE 6.3

University Attainment by Sex, Age 15 and Over

75

New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981

Per Cent Completing	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>			
Some University	5.3	5.1	5.2
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	-	-	-
Total	5.3	5.1	5.2
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>			
Some University	-	10.6	9.2
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	-	6.4	5.9
Total	-	17.0	15.1
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>			
Some University	5.6	6.7	6.2
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	-	2.4	2.1
Total	5.6	9.1	8.3
<u>Reference Population¹</u>			
Some University	7.1	8.3	7.7
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	7.2	5.0	6.1
Total	14.3	13.2	13.8

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.

6.2 School Attendance

Table 6.4 shows the 1981 percentages of Indians, both on- and off-reserve, and of non-Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island attending school full-time and part-time, by age and sex. Indian men of all ages combined (15 years and over) were less likely to be attending school full-time (16 per cent) than Indian women (17 per cent). This sex differential held for on-reserve Indians but was reversed off-reserve. The level of full-time attendance was lower (12 per cent) for the reference population, among whom there was no sex differential in this regard. However, when the relatively older age of the reference population is taken into account, the level of full-time attendance among 15 to 24 year olds is higher among non-Indian men (43 per cent) than Indian men (36 per cent) and nearly the same among non-Indian women (42 per cent) and Indian women (40 per cent). The level of part-time attendance among all ages combined was the same for non-Indians of either sex, three per cent. This was also the rate for Indian men while two per cent of Indian women attended school part-time.

The figures for persons 25 years of age and over indicate, as noted in the previous section, that virtually all of those in this age group were no longer attending school, although Indians were twice as likely to be attending school than non-Indians (eight and four per cent, respectively), perhaps in part because of age differences within this age-group. Among both Indian women and men on-reserve, part-time attendance was reported less frequently, if at all, than full-time attendance, while the opposite occurred among both male and female non-Indians. Here, as elsewhere in Table 6.4, however, the reliability of on-/off-reserve comparisons by sex is in doubt because of the low numbers involved.

Among 20 to 24 year olds, 13 per cent of Indians were in school full-time, but apparently none part-time, compared with 15 and five per cent, respectively, for non-Indians. Slightly more non-Indian men than non-Indian women were attending school, both full- and part-time. In this age group the numbers of Indians do not permit on-/off-reserve comparisons. Among 15 to 19 year olds, the ratio of those attending school to those not attending school was about three to two among female Indians, and more closely balanced among male Indians, among whom eight percentage points more

TABLE 6.4

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

New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1980-81¹

School Attendance	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Reference Popula- tion ²	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Reference Popula- tion ²	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Reference Popula- tion ²	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Reference Popula- tion ²
(Col. %)	Age 15 - 19				Age 20 - 24				Age 25 +				All Ages (15 +)			
Male																
Not Attending School	52	25	46	34	84	75	84	78	93	88	93	96	85	67	81	85
Total Attending School	45	70	54	66	16	-	16	22	5	-	7	4	15	34	20	15
Attending Full-time	45	70	52	65	-	-	14	17	3	-	3	1	14	28	16	12
Attending Part-time	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	3	3	2	-	3	3
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	220	100	315	43.0	185	40	220	37.1	740	130	885	217.2	1,135	290	1,430	297.3
Female																
Not Attending School	41	38	40	31	85	73	83	82	91	91	92	96	79	83	80	86
Total Attending School	61	62	62	69	-	-	17	18	8	7	8	4	21	18	20	14
Attending Full-time	61	54	58	68	-	-	15	14	7	-	6	1	19	13	17	12
Attending Part-time	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	3
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	255	65	325	41.0	170	55	230	37.4	745	335	1,090	228.0	1,180	465	1,645	306.4
Both Sexes																
Not Attending School	46	33	43	32	86	75	83	80	93	92	92	96	82	76	80	85
Total Attending School	55	67	58	68	15	-	18	20	7	9	8	4	18	24	20	15
Attending Full-time	53	64	56	66	11	-	13	15	5	-	5	1	16	19	17	12
Attending Part-time	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	2	6	3	3	2	5	3	3
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	475	165	640	84.0	355	100	450	74.5	1,480	495	1,980	445.2	2,315	760	3,075	603.7

Notes: 1. School Year Sept. 1980 to June 3, 1981.

2. Total Population less Registered Indians. Numbers in thousands.

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.

attended school than did not. The situation was quite different off-reserve, where the ratio was almost three to one for male Indians attending school, and around two to one among male and among female non-Indians. Other data from the 1981 Census Highlights (p.27) show that the percentage of registered Indians aged 15 to 24 years in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island attending school full-time (38 per cent) was higher than in any other province or territory except Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The percentage of off-reserve Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island who attended school full-time was, in fact, the highest in the country.

So far in our examination of education among the registered Indian population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the data have been confined to the population 15 years of age and older. As noted in the previous section, however, data on persons under 15 years of age would be useful, too. The availability of such data makes possible the consideration of enrolment in Kindergarten and at the elementary and secondary levels in the next section.

6.3 The Registered Indian Student Population

In this section we examine the registered Indian student population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, using data from the Nominal Roll on grade, school type, and school-leaving. 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 presents distributions of registered Indian students by age as well as by grade and sex, as of 1978-79 and 1982-83. Although the age groups do not correspond precisely to the grade categories, these data provide some indication of relative progress through the grades. Although most four to 10 year-old students not in Kindergarten were in Grades 1 through 4, proportionally more females than males in 1978-79 were enrolled above the fourth grade. Conversely, in both school years, marginally smaller percentages

TABLE 6.5
Registered Indian Student Population¹
Showing Grade by Age and Sex
New Brunswick & P.E.I., 1978-79 and 1982-83

79

Grade/Sex (Col. %)	<u>1978-79</u>			<u>Age</u>		<u>1982-83</u>		
	<u>4-10</u>	<u>11-13</u>	<u>14-15</u>	<u>All Ages 4-15</u>	<u>4-10</u>	<u>11-13</u>	<u>14-15</u>	<u>All Ages 4-15</u>
Male								
Kindergarten	21	-	-	12	25	-	-	14
Special Students ²	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
1-4	69	4	-	41	61	5	-	35
5-8	10	94	53	39	13	93	50	41
9-13	-	2	47	8	-	2	49	10
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	439	197	129	765	387	181	138	706
Female								
Kindergarten	25	-	-	14	22	-	-	12
Special Students ²	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
1-4	60	2	-	35	66	1	-	38
5-8	15	96	51	42	12	97	36	38
9-13	-	3	49	9	-	2	62	12
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	407	186	122	715	372	166	118	656
Both Sexes								
Kindergarten	23	-	-	13	24	-	-	13
Special Students ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
1-4	65	3	-	38	64	3	-	36
5-8	12	95	52	40	13	95	44	39
9-13	-	2	48	9	-	2	55	11
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	846	383	251	1,480	759	347	256	1,362

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.

of males than females 11 to 13 years old had progressed beyond the fourth grade and were therefore at educational levels inappropriate for their age. Similarly, and again in both school years but particularly in 1982-83, larger proportions of female than male students 14 and 15 years old had progressed beyond the eighth grade. This pattern suggests that female Indian students adapt to formal schooling more readily than their male counterparts and ultimately reach higher levels of education, as we have seen with respect to the achievement of university certificates, diplomas and degrees.

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 shows the percentage distribution of the students on the Nominal Roll in these provinces, by grade for the 1978-79 and 1982-83 school years, for several types of school. In addition to federal and band-operated schools, the types of school included "private tuition," "provincial joint," and "provincial tuition" (c.f. Glossary).

Over two-thirds (68 per cent) of the 1,736 students on the Nominal Roll as of 1978-79 were enrolled in Grades 1 through 8, inclusive. Kindergarten accounted for 12 per cent, while the remaining 19 per cent were in Grades 9 through 13. The relatively low proportion of Indian students enrolled in Grades 9 through 13 may be partly the result of some of the students in these grades having moved off-reserve and, simply because of this change in residence, being excluded from the Nominal Roll. Over 90 per cent of the Kindergarten pupils and over one-half the students in Grades 1 to 8 were enrolled in federal schools, which accounted for one-half (51 per cent) the 1978-79 student population. Provincial joint schools accounted for nine per cent of the Indian students in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, as of 1978-79, while provincial tuition schools accounted for virtually all of the remainder (39 per cent). Together, these two types of (provincial) schools accounted for about 44 per cent of students in Grades 1 to 8 and virtually all of the students in Grades 9 to 13. Three-quarters of the students in federal schools were enrolled in Grades 1 to 8, as were about three-fifths of those in both types of provincial schools combined. Private tuition arrangements had been arranged for seven students, five of them in Kindergarten, while band-operated schooling was being given to the other six Kindergarten pupils.

TABLE 6.6

Registered Indian Student Population¹
Showing School Type by Grade
New Brunswick & P.E.I., 1978-79 and 1982-83

81

	<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	100	22	71	-	-	12
Special Students ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grades 1-4	-	42	29	39	18	32
Grades 5-8	-	34	-	44	39	36
Grades 9-13	-	2	-	16	43	19
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	6	887	7	153	683	1,736
	1982-83					
Kindergarten	22	21	87	-	1	12
Special Students ²	-	-	-	-	1	-
Grades 1-4	46	41	-	37	14	30
Grades 5-8	32	38	7	46	31	34
Grades 9-13	1	-	7	18	53	23
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	343	476	15	145	649	1,628

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 cross tabulations 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.

Table 6.6 further indicates that by 1982-83 band-operated schools accounted for just over one-fifth of the 1,628 students on the Nominal Roll in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. This resulted from INAC's efforts to devolve more educational authority to the bands. As a result, federal schools served less than one-third of the provinces' registered Indian students, down from 51 per cent in 1978-79. In both band-operated and federal schools, nearly 80 per cent of the students were in Grades 1 to 8, while over one-fifth were in Kindergarten. The proportions of students in provincial joint and provincial tuition schools remained at just under nine and 40 per cent, respectively, while private tuition arrangements had been made for the remaining 15 students, 13 of whom were in Kindergarten. Provincial joint and provincial tuition schools still accounted for virtually all high school students, the number of which had increased by 13 per cent. The number of students in all grades had declined by seven per cent, perhaps because of exclusion of off-reserve students.

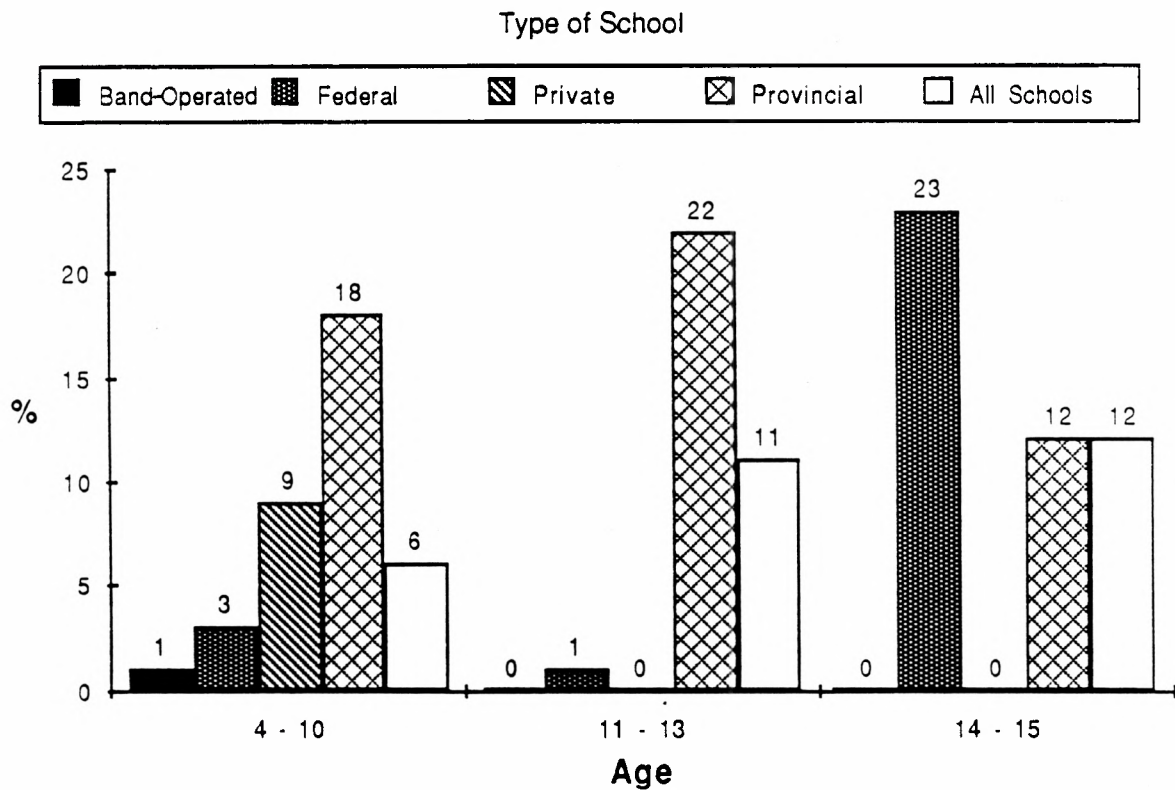
Although unavailable by sex, the 1982-83 percentages of "school leavers," by age and type of school, for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island students aged four to 15 are portrayed graphically in Figure 6.2. Here, a school leaver is defined as a student who was on the Nominal Roll the previous year (that is, 1981-82) but who was not attending the same school in 1982-83. The reasons for not being in the same school can include graduation, transferring out, dying, and moving off-reserve (and, therefore, being excluded from the Nominal Roll), as well as withdrawing. Figure 6.2 indicates that one per cent of students four to 10 years old left band-operated schools, while none between 11 and 15 years of age withdrew. About three per cent of four to 10 year olds and one per cent of 11 to 13 year olds left federal schools in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, while the proportion for 14 and 15 year olds was 23 per cent, the highest in Figure 6.2. About nine per cent of Indian students four to 10 years old left private schools, in which there may have been no 11 to 15 year olds on the Nominal Roll. The percentages of four to 10 year olds and of 11 to 13 year olds leaving provincial schools were 18 and 22, respectively, higher than in any of the other three types of school under consideration. The proportion of 14 and 15 year olds leaving provincial schools was 12 per cent, barely one-half that for federal schools. It is unlikely that all of the "withdrawals" included, but not distinguished, in Figure 6.2 left school altogether. Some may continue their education later. In the next section we examine continuing education among 18 to 44 year-old

FIGURE 6.2

83

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

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 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.

Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

6.4 Continuing Education

Depending on their previous educational attainment, one or another program of continuing education may be an option for adults. Table 6.7 presents data on the cumulative entrants among on- and off-reserve Indians in programs of continuing education, by age and sex, in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, for the years 1979 through 1983, combined. Entrants in continuing education were most likely found in the age group 25 to 34 years, which accounted for over one-half (57 per cent) of the 1,804 registered Indian entrants in such programs over the period under consideration. Off-reserve, the remainder were more or less evenly divided between 18 to 24 year olds on the one hand, and 35 to 44 year olds on the other. On-reserve, those in the younger age-group outnumbered those in the oldest, particularly among males, for whom the ratio was just over two to one. There was no on-/off-reserve difference with regard to the sex ratio, however, as about three-fifths of the Indian entrants in continuing education programs, regardless of residence, were women.

The number of registered Indian entrants in continuing education in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island is portrayed graphically, by program and year, in Figure 6.3. About 10 Indians commenced upgrading programs or enrolled in technical institutes in 1979. This figure rose to approximately 15 in 1980, then returned to about 10 over 1981 and 1982, before dropping to perhaps two in 1983. Approximately 30 Indians began a community college program in 1979, as did about 75 in 1980. This number, however, dropped to about 30 in 1981, although it levelled off at 60 over 1982 and 1983. Bachelor's programs accounted for about 210 New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Indian entrants engaged in continuing education in 1979, 270 in 1980, 335 in 1981, 320 in 1982 and 290 in 1983. Only a small number of Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island---peaking at about 10 in 1982---entered master's programs, while there appears to have been but one entering doctoral student in each of 1981 and 1982. Registered Indian entrants in each type of continuing education program, then, peaked somewhere over the 1980-82 period examined. This decline in participation in continuing

TABLE 6.7

**Registered Indian Cumulative Entrants in Continuing Education
On- and Off-Reserve by Age and Sex
New Brunswick & P.E.I., 1979-83¹**

85

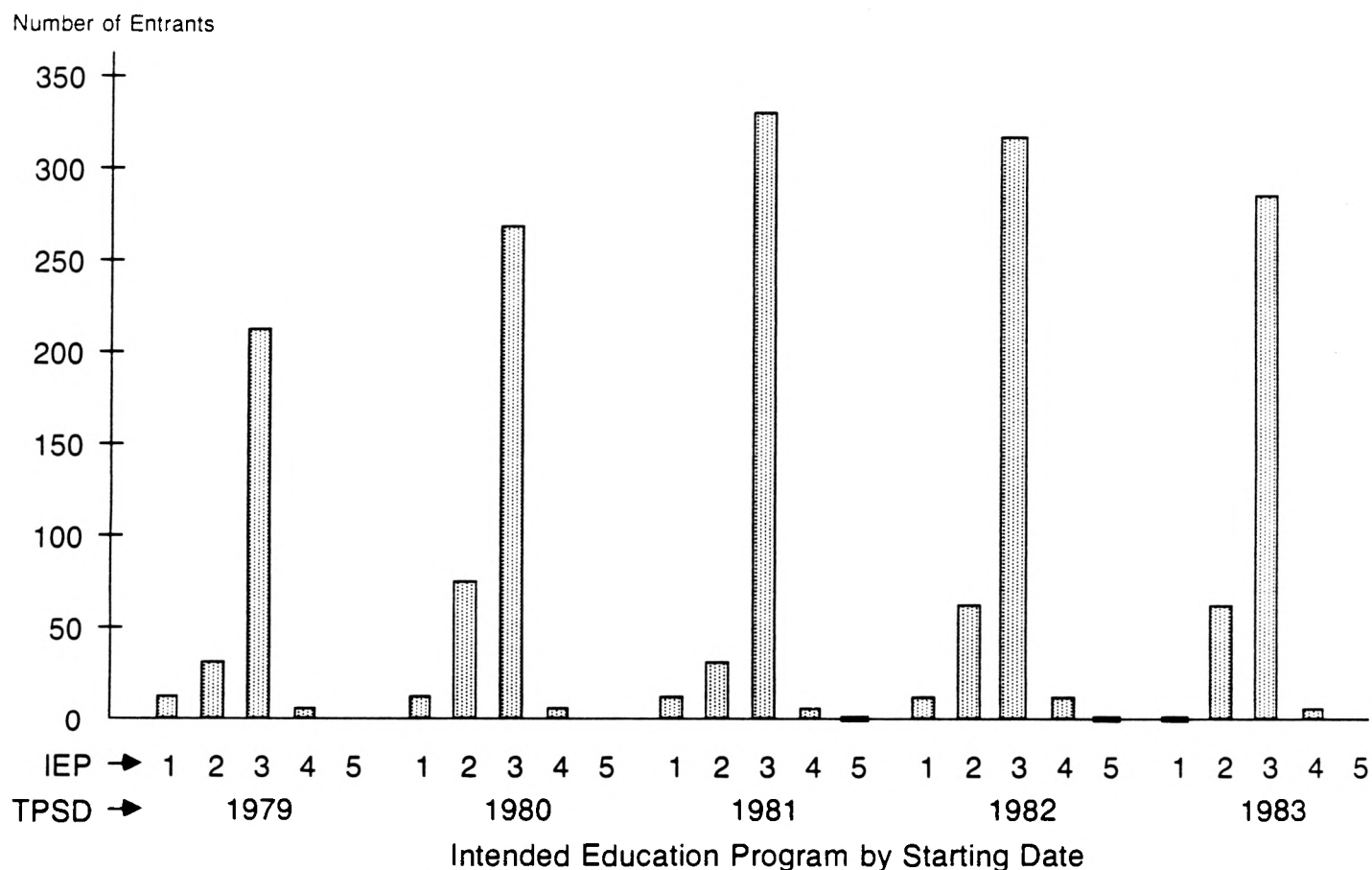
Age and Sex (Col. %)				Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off- Reserve	Total Registered Indians
<u>Male</u>						
18-24				30	25	29
25-34				56	53	55
35-44				14	22	16
All Ages 18-44 %				100	100	100
				No. 543	188	731
<u>Female</u>						
18-24				24	23	24
25-34				59	55	58
35-44				17	22	18
All Ages 18-44 %				100	100	100
				No. 804	269	1,073
<u>Both Sexes</u>						
18-24				27	24	26
25-34				58	54	57
35-44				15	22	17
All Ages 18-44 %				100	100	100
				No. 1,347	457	1,804

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.

Figure 6.3

Entrants by Intended Education Program
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 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.

education among the registered Indians of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, of course, will in no way enhance, and may adversely affect, their employability or earning capacity in subsequent years.

6.5 Conclusion

The data examined in this chapter indicate a generally lower level of educational attainment among Indians, especially on-reserve, compared with non-Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. This difference was greatest for those 65 years of age and over and those 15 to 24 years of age. Male Indians had a generally higher level of schooling than female Indians, but this sex differential was reversed among those 15 to 24 years old and with respect to the completion of university programs. If the relatively older age of the reference population is taken into account, among persons 25 years of age and over, Indians were about as likely to be attending school as non-Indians. However, between the crucial ages of 15 and 24 years, Indians were less likely to be attending school than non-Indians. By 1982-83, one-fifth of Indian students on the Nominal Roll in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were attending band-operated schools, although virtually all high school students on the Nominal Roll were still enrolled in provincial schools. The latter schools had the highest percentage of school-leavers among four to thirteen year olds than any other type of school, while federal schools had the highest percentage of school-leavers among 14 and 15 year olds. Almost three-fifths of Indian entrants in programs of continuing education were women, but overall the number of entrants in all such programs had declined by 1983. A major purpose of most continuing education, and of much other education, of course, is to prepare people for gainful employment, a subject to which we turn in the next chapter.

Notes for Chapter 6

1. David Perley, Factors Influencing the Dropout of Indian Students from Saint Thomas University. M.A. Thesis, University of New Brunswick, 1980.

7. EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

In this chapter we examine the labour force activity and income of registered Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, using 1981 Census data. We shall consider labour force participation and levels of employment and unemployment, occupations and part-time work, sources and distribution of income, as well as average levels of individual and family income. (See Glossary for definitions of terms). Throughout, we shall compare the Indian and non-Indian populations and make distinctions based on on- and off-reserve residence within the Indian population. Most of the data to be examined are presented by sex. Some also permit a consideration of age while others are presented by level of education.

7.1 Labour Force Activity

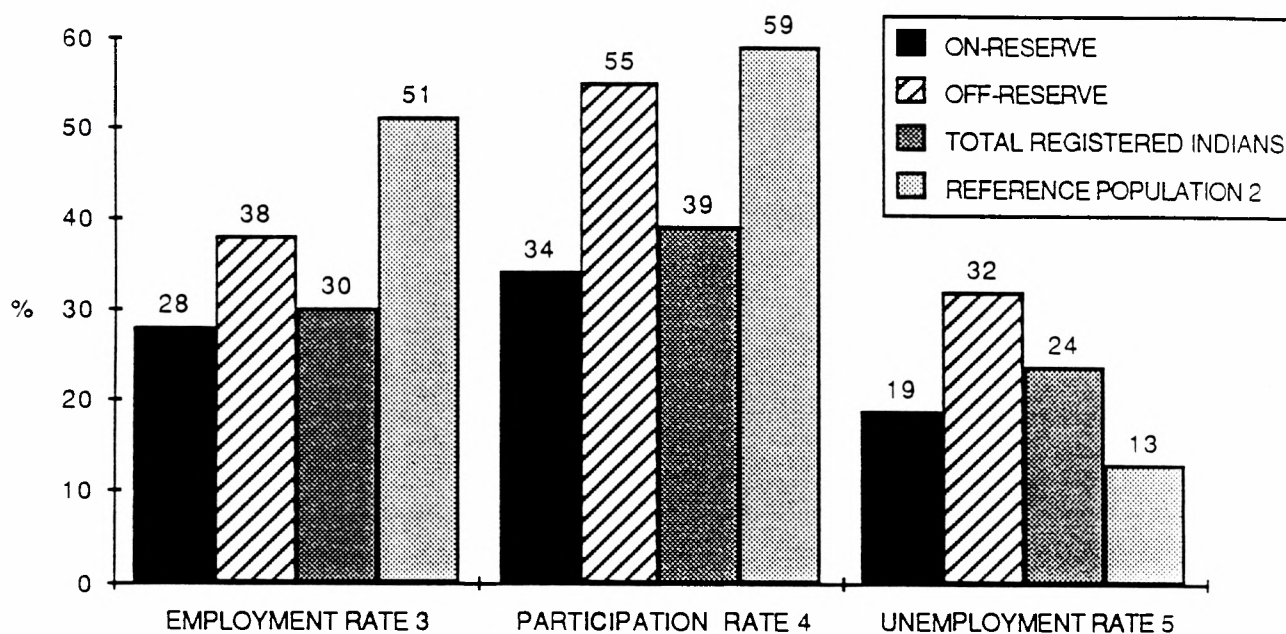
It has been argued elsewhere that the concepts and measurement of labour force participation and unemployment are most applicable to well-developed, industrial labour markets and, therefore, may not be entirely relevant to Indians pursuing a traditional way of life, producing for their own consumption rather than for sale in the market, and living in communities so isolated as to discourage, if not prevent, conventional job-seeking.¹ As we saw in Chapter 2, however, the Atlantic Region is unique, in that it is the only region in which none of the Indian bands are in remote locations or require special access (c.f. Canada Overview, Table 2.6). In these circumstances, the consideration of labour force participation and unemployment rates may be nearly as appropriate for the Indian as for the non-Indian population. In any event, we shall consider labour force participation and unemployment, as well as employment, albeit with the emphasis on the latter variable.

The 1981 levels of labour force participation, unemployment and employment for both on- and off-reserve Indians as well as the non-Indian population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are portrayed graphically in Figure 7.1 (c.f. Glossary). The percentage of the population 15 years of age and over in the labour force was lower among Indians than non-Indians and lower on-reserve than off-reserve. Conversely, the unemployment rate was greater among Indians than non-Indians but lower on-reserve than

FIGURE 7.1

Labour Force¹ Activity

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 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.

off-reserve. Finally, the employment rate (percentage of the population 15 years and over who are employed) was lower among Indians than non-Indians and lower on-reserve than off-reserve.

Table 7.1 presents participation, unemployment and employment rates, by age and sex. Participation was consistently higher among males than females but peaked for each sex and for all populations under consideration between the ages of 25 and 44 years. Unemployment rates were generally higher for women than men. Among non-Indians, the totals for 15 to 24 year olds and those 65 years of age or more, were identical. Exceptions among the Indians were the 25 to 44 year-old group among total Indians and off-reserve Indians in all age groups. Conversely, employment rates were higher among men than women and peaked for each sex and in all populations between the ages of 25 and 44 years. The relative Indian/non-Indian employment differential observed in Figure 7.1 was even more pronounced among women of all ages, 15 and over (21 and 39 per cent, respectively), than men (41 and 64 per cent, respectively). When place of residence is considered, it is seen that less than half the proportion of on-reserve women (15 per cent) as compared with off-reserve Indian women (36 per cent) were employed. Among all Indian men 15 years old and up employment rates were identical on- and off-reserve, but in the prime wage-earning years, 25 to 44, the on-reserve male rate was higher by six percentage points.

Labour force activity, of course, is generally related to education, and it is possible that the aforementioned Indian/non-Indian and on-/off-reserve differences in participation, unemployment and employment would be altered if schooling were held constant. Table 7.2 presents participation, unemployment and employment rates, by level of schooling, for the population aged 15 or older, not attending school. When education is controlled both Indian and non-Indian and on-/off-reserve participation differentials were more pronounced for those with nine to 13 years of schooling but without a high school diploma, and less pronounced for those with high school completion or more. When level of schooling is held constant, the Indian/non-Indian unemployment difference was more pronounced among those whose education attainment exceeded Grade 8, but less so for those with Grades 1 through 8. With education controlled the on-/off-reserve unemployment differential was greater for those with less than high school completion, but

TABLE 7.1
Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Labour Force Activity by Age and Sex
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 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+
Participation Rate²	Registered Indians On-Reserve					Registered Indians Off-Reserve				
Male	33	67	59	-		50	100	98	47	72
Female	14	30	21	-		32	53	40	-	45
Both Sexes	23	48	40	-		1	65	63	31	55
Unemployment Rate³										
Male	21	11	11	-	14		46	47	-	43
Female	56	17	53	-	32		18	-	-	20
Both Sexes	32	13	21	-	19	41	29	29	-	32
Employment Rate⁴										
Male	26	60	52	-	41	29	54	51	47	41
Female	6	25	10	-	15	19	44	40	-	36
Both Sexes	16	41	31	-	28	24	46	44	31	38
Participation Rate²	Total Registered Indians					Reference Population⁵				
Male	38	73	65	8	53	64	93	79	14	73
Female	18	39	25	-	28	54	59	40	5	46
Both Sexes	28	53	45	5	39	59	76	59	9	59
Unemployment Rate³										
Male	29	20	20	-	22	20	10	8	5	12
Female	49	17	33	-	26	20	12	10	5	14
Both Sexes	35	19	24	-	24	20	11	9	5	13
Employment Rate⁴										
Male	27	59	52	8	41	51	84	73	14	64
Female	9	32	17	-	21	43	52	36	5	39
Both Sexes	18	43	34	5	30	47	68	54	9	51

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

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

TABLE 7.2

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

93

New Brunswick and P.E.I., 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>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>					
Participation Rate ⁴	-	28	26	74	37
Unemployment Rate ⁵	-	21	22	18	20
Employment Rate ⁶	-	22	20	61	30
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>					
Participation Rate ⁴	-	37	59	78	60
Unemployment Rate ⁵	-	43	46	19	31
Employment Rate ⁶	-	21	32	63	42
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>					
Participation Rate ⁴	-	30	32	76	43
Unemployment Rate ⁵	-	26	31	18	23
Employment Rate ⁶	-	22	22	62	33
<u>Reference Population⁷</u>					
Participation Rate ⁴	24	44	59	76	61
Unemployment Rate ⁵	24	18	16	9	13
Employment Rate ⁶	18	36	49	69	53

- Notes:
1. See Glossary for definitions of terms.
 2. Persons with no schooling or having completed only Kindergarten.
 3. High school completion or higher.
 4. Labour Force as a percentage of Population 15 years and over.
 5. Unemployed as a percentage of Labour Force.
 6. Employed as a percentage of Population 15 years and over.
 7. Total Population less Registered Indians.

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

minimal for those with a high school education or more. When schooling is controlled the Indian/non-Indian employment differential was much more pronounced for those with Grades 9 through 13 but without a high school diploma, less so for those with less than Grade 9, and smaller yet for those with at least high school completed. Finally, the on-/off-reserve employment differential was somewhat greater for those with between nine and 13 years of schooling, but negligible for those with less or more than that level of education.

The employment rates for the four given levels of education show that Indian rates were lower than those of the reference population in every case. The employment rate for off-reserve Indians with high school completion or better was 63 per cent versus 61 per cent for Indians on-reserve and 69 per cent for the reference population. Elsewhere, the table shows that only 20 per cent of on-reserve Indians with from Grades 9 to 13 schooling were employed, while fully 18 per cent of non-Indians with no schooling or only Kindergarten were. Similarly, whereas only 32 per cent of off-reserve Indians with nine to 13 years' schooling were employed, 36 per cent of non-Indians with only Grades 1 to 8 had employment. Such disparities document formidable barriers to Indian employment, against which education has not prevailed. Moreover, the effect of schooling on labour force activity may involve an economic-cultural trade-off, as suggested in the report of an analysis of 1971 Census data, the results of which indicated that while education increased the probability of labour force participation, it decreased the likelihood of current Indian language retention (c.f. Chapter 4).²

7.2 Occupations

The data in this section all pertain to the experienced labour force (c.f. Glossary). Table 7.3 shows the experienced labour force according to occupation by sex. Percentages of the Indian and non-Indian experienced labour force in the three major occupational groupings were fairly close. Slightly more registered Indians were in primary occupations while more members of the reference population were in secondary and tertiary occupations by six and five percentage points respectively. Within the primary sector, little predilection was shown for specific occupations, although very small numbers of registered Indians were involved in fishing and trapping. Very few males off-reserve or

TABLE 7.3
Experienced Labour Force, Occupation by Sex
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 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	17	-	12	-	-	6	14	-	10	12	3	9
Fishing and Trapping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2
Forestry and Logging	5	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	3	4	1	2
Other Primary	11	-	7	-	-	-	9	-	7	6	2	4
Secondary	10	-	8	15	-	9	12	-	8	17	9	14
Processing	6	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	4	6	7	7
Machinery, Product Fabricating, Assembly and Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	11	2	7
Tertiary	50	93	62	64	90	75	54	90	67	63	87	72
Managerial ²	14	19	16	-	39	26	13	29	19	19	24	21
Clerical	-	42	12	-	29	19	-	35	14	6	33	16
Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	8
Service	13	26	17	-	17	16	13	23	17	10	20	14
Construction	19	-	14	23	-	11	20	-	13	14	-	8
Transportation, Equipment Operating	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	5
All Other Occupations	23	-	18	15	-	9	21	-	14	7	2	5
Total Experienced Labour Force (All Occupations) % No. (000)	100 0.5	100 0.2	100 0.8	100 0.2	100 0.2	100 0.4	100 0.7	100 0.4	100 1.2	100 212.3	100 135.5	100 347.7

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
2. Includes Technical, Social, Religious, Teaching and Medical Occupations.
Totals may not add up due to rounding or to data suppression due to small numbers.
See Glossary for explanation of experienced labour force and occupation categories.

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

females living on- or off-reserve were found in primary jobs. Few, if any, females were represented in secondary occupations.

Among the reference population 72 per cent were in tertiary positions, including 87 per cent of women. Clerical positions were pre-eminent for reference female tertiary workers as opposed to managerial jobs for their male counterparts. Among registered Indians, 90 per cent of women in the experienced labour force were in the tertiary sector, with clerical occupations also the most prominent. Only 54 per cent of Indian men were in tertiary positions, with construction jobs holding the highest percentage.

Indians off-reserve overall were more likely than Indians on-reserve to be in tertiary occupations with a 15 percentage-point male differential. In fact, more on-reserve women worked in the tertiary sector than their off-reserve counterparts. One further noteworthy item is the fact that a substantial margin off-reserve women tertiary workers were primarily in the managerial field.

In addition to employment, it is also useful to examine the relative level of (paid) work activity in the experienced labour force of a population, as well as to distinguish the kinds of work done and whether work was done on a full- or part-time basis. Table 7.4 permits comparison of these aspects of the 1980 work activity of the experienced labour forces of both on- and off-reserve Indians and of non-Indians, by sex, in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Although some of the numbers involved are perhaps too small to result in consistently reliable percentages, Indians were more likely than non-Indians not to have worked at all in 1980. Whereas only four per cent of non-Indians reported not having worked in 1980, the proportion for Indians was six per cent. Indian women on-reserve were particularly at a disadvantage, as 18 per cent were without work in 1980 compared with five per cent of women in the reference population.

As well, data from the 1981 Census Highlights (pp. 30-31) show that the proportion of Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island who had worked either in 1980 or in the first five months of 1981 (47 per cent) was not only over 25 per cent lower than that for non-Indians in these provinces (65 per cent) but also lower than that for any other province or territory.

TABLE 7.4
Experienced Labour Force¹, Work Activity by Occupation
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981

Work Activity/Sex (Col. %)	Occupation ²															
	Registered Indians On-Reserve				Registered Indians Off-Reserve				Total Registered Indians				Reference Population ³			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All Occ. ⁴	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All Occ. ⁴	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All Occ. ⁴	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All Occ. ⁴
Male																
Did not work in 1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	2
Worked in 1980 - mostly full-time ⁵	72	100	85	86	-	100	84	87	67	100	85	86	80	89	88	87
Worked in 1980 - mostly part-time	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	11	15	9	10	11
Total %	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	90	50	270	535	-	30	125	195	105	85	395	735	26,190	37,025	134,600	212,250
Female																
Did not work in 1980	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	9	6	5	5
Worked in 1980 - mostly full-time ⁵	-	-	65	66	-	-	81	78	-	-	72	71	56	69	68	68
Worked in 1980 - mostly part-time	-	-	18	16	-	-	14	17	-	-	16	17	35	26	27	27
Total %	-	-	100	100	-	-	100	100	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	-	-	200	220	-	-	180	205	-	-	380	420	3,640	12,215	117,245	135,480
Both Sexes																
Did not work in 1980	-	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	5	3	3	4
Worked in 1980 - mostly full-time ⁵	68	100	77	81	-	100	82	81	67	100	79	81	77	84	79	79
Worked in 1980 - mostly part-time	-	-	13	12	-	-	15	14	25	-	14	13	18	13	18	17
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	95	60	470	750	30	35	305	400	120	95	770	1,155	29,830	49,240	251,845	347,730

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

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

Indian men in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were apparently slightly less likely than non-Indian men to have worked mostly full-time (86 compared with 87 per cent, respectively) or---at least on-reserve---part-time, while there was minimal on-/off-reserve difference among Indian men with respect to full-time work (the off-reserve part-time figure is unavailable). Compared with non-Indian women, 68 per cent of whom worked full-time in 1980, Indian women were less likely to have worked full-time on-reserve (66 per cent) and more likely off-reserve (78 per cent). The proportions of Indian women reporting part-time work were virtually the same on- and off-reserve, although both were lower than the non-Indian women level of 27 per cent.

The issue of full- versus part-time work should not be confused with the matter of seasonal work. A person who worked full-time for, say, three months would be included in the full-time category. Indeed, a survey of registered Indians in the adjacent province of Nova Scotia indicated that 23 per cent of off-reserve Indians and 37 per cent of on-reserve Indians had only seasonal or other "irregular" work in 1975.³ The latter year, moreover, was "considered to be a relatively good year for [Indian] employment in Nova Scotia."⁴

As well, there was probably occupational variation in the differences, both between Indians and non-Indians and between on- and off-reserve Indians with respect to regularity to work. There were, however, no available data for this study on the latter issue. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that such gross occupational categories mask many other important differences, which would emerge if numbers permitted the use of detailed occupations (for example, nurses versus physicians and surgeons in medicine, and elementary and Kindergarten teachers versus university professors in teaching, both of which fields are themselves hidden in the tertiary category.)

Differences in the level of employment and in the kinds of work done, as well as in whether it is done on a full- or part-time basis and in its regularity may be expected to influence not only how much income, if any, a person receives, but also what share of such income as is received is derived from employment. Accordingly, the focus of the remainder of this chapter is on sources, distributions and relative levels of income.

7.3 Income

In this section we shall compare the major source and the distribution of income, as well as the 1980 average level of individual and family income, among both on- and off-reserve Indians and non-Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Table 7.5 indicates the proportion of Indians, both on- and off-reserve, and non-Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island who reported having no income of any kind in 1980, as well as the major source of income, for those with income, in that year. Over one-quarter (29 per cent) of all registered Indians were without income in 1980, compared with less than one-fifth (18 per cent) of non-Indians. Among Indians, the proportion without income was lower off-reserve (24 per cent) than on-reserve (31 per cent). Less than two Indians in five (36 per cent) reported employment as their major source of income in 1980, compared with nearly three-fifths (56 per cent) of non-Indians.

Consistent with the labour force data examined in the previous section, employment was the major source of income for more than half the off-reserve Indians (51 per cent) but less than one-third of the on-reserve Indians (32 per cent). Five per cent of non-Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island reported miscellaneous income (for example, from investments and retirement pensions) for 1980, compared with only one per cent of the Indians. Thirty-seven per cent of on-reserve Indians and 22 per cent of off-reserve Indians, compared with 20 per cent of the non-Indian population, relied primarily on government transfer payments. These include family allowances, old age security pension and guaranteed income supplement and welfare payments as well as benefits from the Canada Pension Plan, unemployment insurance and income from other government sources.

According to the 1981 Census Highlights, the proportion of Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island reporting income whose major source of income was government transfer payments was nearly double the corresponding non-Indian proportion, 47 versus 25 per cent. Furthermore, the Indian proportion in these provinces was higher than the Indian rates of any other province or territory.

TABLE 7.5
 Population 15 Years of Age and Over
 Showing Major Source of Income
 New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1980

Major Source of Income ¹	(Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion ²
Without Income		31	24	29	18
With Income		69	77	71	82
Employment Income ³		32	51	36	56
Government Transfer Income ⁴		37	22	33	20
Miscellaneous Income		-	-	1	5
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, unemployment insurance and welfare payments, together with income from other government sources.
 Totals may not add up due to rounding.

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

Table 7.6 shows not only the proportion of each population under consideration who reported no income for 1980, but also the percentages who reported having received less than five, between five and less than ten, and ten thousand dollars and more in 1980. As well, Table 7.6 presents these data by sex and age. The percentages of both sexes and all ages combined (upper right-hand corner of the bottom panels in the table) reporting no 1980 income have been examined already in Table 7.5. The proportion of each population reporting less than \$5,000 shows the now familiar pattern: proportionally more Indians (37 per cent) than non-Indians (28 per cent), and more on-reserve than off-reserve Indians (39 and 32 per cent, respectively). As well, the proportion of Indians reporting between five and less than 10 thousand dollars income for 1980 (17 per cent) was less than that of non-Indians (21 per cent) and the figure for on-reserve Indians was lower than that for off-reserve Indians (16 and 20 per cent, respectively). Conversely, the proportion of Indians reporting \$10,000 and over, (17 per cent), was barely half that of non-Indians (33 per cent), and the figure for on-reserve Indians was barely half that for off-reserve Indians (14 and 26 per cent, respectively). These distributions are portrayed graphically in Figure 7.2.

Overall income levels, like employment, appear to have been highest for those 25 to 64 years of age, although the number of registered Indians 65 years of age and over are too small for reliable comparison. Against the backdrop of such age-specific profiles, the Indian/non-Indian and on-/off-reserve differentials traced above held for both sexes and all age-groups for which comparisons can be made, with the exception of the percentage of Indian men aged 15 to 24 without income on- and off-reserve (40 and 43 per cent, respectively). One difference that is particularly pronounced, however, is that between on- and off-reserve Indian males 25 to 64 years old. Only 39 per cent of the former reported 1980 income of \$10,000 or more, compared with 59 per cent of the latter. None of the off-reserve Indians in this age group, moreover, reported having received no income at all in 1980, compared with six per cent of their on-reserve counterparts.

Overall income was higher among males than females among both Indians and non-Indians and both on- and off-reserve. This income inequality between the sexes was particularly pronounced among 25 to 64 year olds in all populations under consideration. The one exception to the overall pattern of income inequality again involved the distribution

TABLE 7.6
Population 15 Years of Age and Over
Showing Total Individual Income Groups by Age and Sex
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 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	40	6	-	17	43	-	-	22	42	5	-	18	27	1	-	8
With Income	60	94	95	82	57	100	-	79	59	95	100	82	73	99	100	92
Less than \$5,000	46	31	48	38	39	-	-	26	44	29	42	35	36	11	37	21
\$ 5,000 - \$9,999	9	24	52	22	-	22	-	19	7	24	58	21	19	17	40	20
\$10,000 and Over	-	39	-	23	-	59	-	36	7	42	-	26	18	70	23	51
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.1	1.4	80.1	181.5	35.8	297.3
Female																
Without Income	47	45	-	44	40	21	-	24	46	38	-	38	35	30	1	27
With Income	52	55	92	56	60	78	-	74	55	62	93	61	65	70	99	73
Less than \$5,000	47	33	58	40	36	34	-	34	44	34	50	38	41	28	59	36
\$ 5,000 - \$9,999	-	10	-	10	-	21	-	21	8	14	36	13	17	21	29	21
\$10,000 and Over	-	11	-	6	-	24	-	19	-	15	-	10	7	22	10	17
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.3	-	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.1	1.7	78.4	184.1	43.8	306.4
Both Sexes																
Without Income	44	26	-	31	40	15	-	24	43	24	-	29	31	16	1	18
With Income	57	73	100	69	58	84	86	76	57	76	97	71	69	84	99	82
Less than \$5,000	47	33	50	39	36	29	-	32	44	32	47	37	38	19	49	28
\$ 5,000 - \$9,999	6	17	47	16	9	21	71	20	8	18	53	17	18	19	34	21
\$10,000 and Over	-	24	-	14	13	34	-	26	5	27	-	17	12	46	16	33
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.8	1.3	0.2	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	1.1	1.8	0.2	3.1	158.5	365.6	79.6	603.7

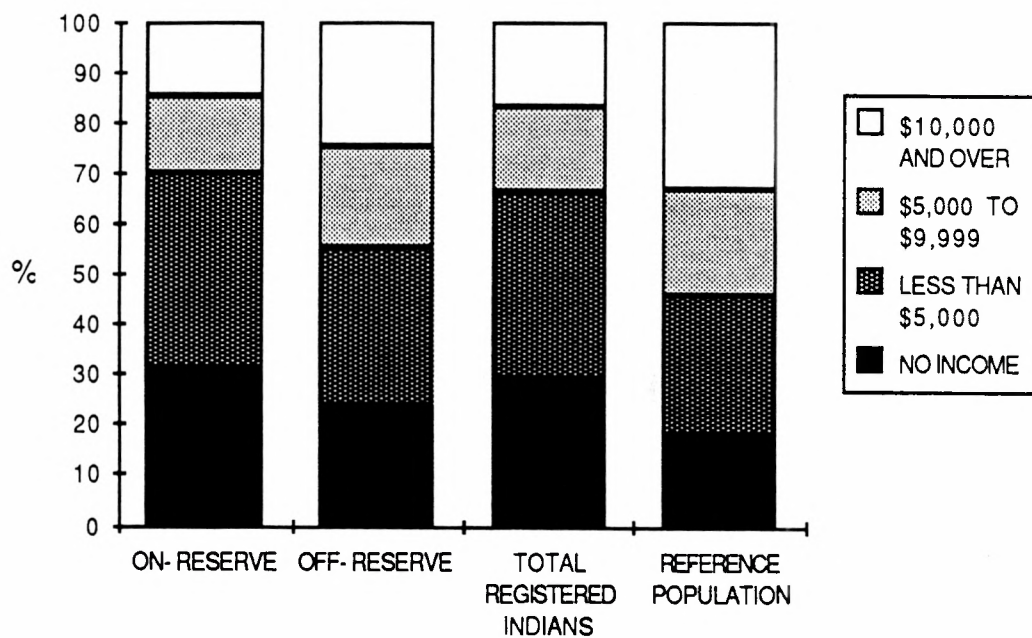
Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding or to data suppression due to small numbers.

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

FIGURE 7.2

Income Distribution

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 1980



Note: Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians.

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

for 15 to 24 year-old off-reserve Indian men, whose overall income was slightly lower than that of their female counterparts.

Income, like labour force activity, is influenced in part by education, and it is possible that the Indian/non-Indian and on-/off-reserve differentials just examined would diminish if levels of schooling were held constant, as done in Table 7.7. It becomes clear, however, that neither the income differential between Indians and non-Indians nor that between on- and off-reserve Indians undergoes substantial decline when education is controlled. Indeed, the income distribution of all Indians having attained Grade 9 to 13 education compared unfavourably with that of non-Indians with only Grades 1 to 8. The equivalent relation is found between on- and off-reserve Indians with the advantage for the latter. Similarly, the income distribution of all Indians with Grades 1 to 8 compared unfavourably with that for non-Indians with no schooling or only Kindergarten. It is evident, therefore, that education alone cannot be relied upon to eliminate economic differentials between on- and off-reserve Indians or between Indians and non-Indians.

Another way to examine relative income is to compare average income levels. Table 7.8 shows average 1980 individual income by sex for both on- and off-reserve Indians and for non-Indians of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Consistent with the income distribution examined above, 1980 income was lower among Indians than non-Indians, although the difference was greater for males than females. The average income among Indian men (\$7,200) was 55 per cent that reported by non-Indian men (\$13,200), while that of Indian women (\$5,100) was 76 per cent that of non-Indian women (\$6,700). The average incomes of on-reserve men (\$6,800) and women (\$4,500) were 77 and 71 per cent, respectively, of the average reported incomes of off-reserve men (\$8,800) and women (\$6,300). Thus, the sex-differential in average income is less among Indians than non-Indians, and less among off-reserve Indians than on-reserve Indians. Whereas the income reported by non-Indian women in 1980 was barely one-half (51 per cent) that of non-Indian men, that reported by Indian women was nearly three-quarters (71 per cent) that of Indian men. Similarly, while the average income reported by females on-reserve was barely two-thirds (66 per cent) that of males on-reserve, the average income of off-reserve women was nearly three-quarters (72 per cent) that of off-reserve men. Finally, put in comparative national perspective, data from the 1981 Census

TABLE 7.7
Population 15 Years of Age and Over Not Attending School
Showing Individual Income Groups by Highest Level of Schooling
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1980

Income Groups (Col. %)	No School or Kg. ¹	Grades 1 - 8	Grades 9 - 13	High School Plus ²	Total	No School or Kg. ¹	Grades 1 - 8	Grades 9 - 13	High School Plus ²	Total
	Registered Indians On-Reserve					Registered Indians Off-Reserve				
Without Income	-	32	43	11	28	-	29	25	-	20
With Income	91	68	57	91	71	-	71	75	88	81
Under \$ 5,000	64	39	40	26	38	-	34	28	20	27
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	27	24	9	17	18	-	23	28	24	24
\$10,000 - \$19,999	-	5	7	42	15	-	20	-	38	26
\$20,000 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total % No. (000)	100 0.1	100 0.7	100 0.6	100 0.5	100 1.9	-	100 0.2	100 0.2	100 0.3	100 0.6
	Total Registered Indians					Reference Population ³				
Without Income	-	30	39	10	26	13	15	20	10	14
With Income	91	70	61	90	74	87	85	80	90	86
Under \$ 5,000	64	37	39	24	35	51	34	28	19	26
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	27	24	13	19	19	25	27	23	20	23
\$10,000 - \$19,999	-	8	8	42	18	10	19	22	32	25
\$20,000 and over	-	-	-	6	2	2	5	7	20	12
Total % No. (000)	100 0.1	100 0.9	100 0.8	100 0.7	100 2.5	100 12.1	100 147.8	100 133.6	100 220.3	100 513.8

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 or to data suppression due to small numbers.

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

TABLE 7.8
Population 15 Years of Age and Over With Income
Showing Average Individual Income by Sex
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1980
(\$)

	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Registered Indians On-Reserve	6,819	4,515	5,869
Registered Indians Off-Reserve	8,792	6,318	7,304
Total Registered Indians	7,210	5,141	6,252
Reference Population ¹	13,211	6,721	10,285

Note: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.

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

Highlights (p.35) show that the average income reported by all Indians of both sexes in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island (\$6,300) was tied with that for Nova Scotia and Newfoundland as the second lowest in the country and only \$200 higher than in Manitoba, where average Indian income was the lowest in the country.

Income, of course, varies with occupation, and it is possible that the Indian/non-Indian, on-/off-reserve and sex differentials in average income just examined would have been uniform across all occupational categories among the experienced labour force. Table 7.9 contains average 1980 incomes by occupation as well as sex, for on- and off-reserve Indians and for non-Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Although the Indian data are incomplete and figures based on them are probably not entirely reliable because of low numbers (particularly in the on- and off-reserve labour forces), we can see---among the occupations for which it can be determined (excluding "other" occupations and subtotals)---that the (relative) Indian/non-Indian income discrepancy among males was greatest in the service occupations and lowest in the primary categories of forestry and logging. It is only for some of the tertiary occupations that (relative) income differentials can be calculated between Indian and non-Indian women, and the greatest such difference was in service occupations, the smallest in managerial occupations. The sex differential in income among Indians is calculable only for managerial and service occupations, and the female disadvantage was greater in the latter than the former. The on-/off-reserve difference among men can be determined only for secondary occupations (for example, manufacturing and repairing) and for the tertiary sub-category construction, and it was greater in the former than the latter. The usual on-/off-reserve differential was reversed among women in managerial occupations, with higher average incomes on-, rather than off-reserve. The only other occupations for which the on-/off-reserve difference among women can be calculated are clerical and service occupations, and the on-reserve disadvantage was greater in the latter than the former.

7.4 Economic Families

Some of the demands on income, whatever its source or level, arise directly or indirectly in the context of the family, which is an economic as well as social unit. Indeed,

TABLE 7.9
Average Income of Experienced Labour Force with Income, by Sex and Occupation
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 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)	9,035	6,933	8,462	9,778	8,262	9,019	9,235	7,593	8,657	15,040	8,235	12,431
Total Primary Occupations	4,802	-	4,802	-	-	3,385	4,634	-	4,458	10,732	4,550	10,045
Fishing and Trapping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,335	5,418	11,828
Forestry and Logging	8,466	-	8,466	-	-	-	8,466	-	7,298	10,099	4,473	9,519
Total Secondary Occupations	6,871	-	6,075	13,306	-	13,313	9,195	-	8,726	14,057	6,195	12,157
Total Tertiary Occupations	9,621	7,415	8,715	9,461	8,605	8,962	9,570	7,992	8,813	16,465	8,570	12,839
Managerial ²	13,972	12,415	13,424	-	10,660	10,319	12,921	11,266	12,005	22,554	12,090	17,891
Clerical	-	7,390	7,390	-	8,303	7,984	-	7,748	7,665	13,867	8,416	9,621
Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,368	6,196	10,921
Service	6,866	3,894	5,541	-	5,942	6,369	6,910	4,734	5,820	13,046	5,398	8,854
Construction	8,133	-	7,784	11,098	-	11,098	9,015	-	8,738	13,411	7,991	13,338
All Other Occupations	11,794	-	11,231	10,068	-	10,068	11,451	-	11,009	11,968	7,262	11,313

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.

one of the principal government transfer payments, the family allowance, is by definition both received and spent---ideally as well as theoretically---on the basis of family rather than individual considerations. Accordingly, in the examination of relative income it is important to compare families as well as individuals in this regard.

Table 7.10 shows the average size of economic families, by 1980 economic-family income groups, for both on- and off-reserve Indians and for the non-Indian population of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. As we saw in Chapter 3, economic families were generally larger among Indians than among non-Indians (4.2 and 3.5 persons, respectively) and larger on-reserve than off-reserve (4.3 and 3.8 persons, respectively). These differences, moreover, held at all income levels, except between on- and off-reserve Indians reporting between five and under 10 thousand dollars income in 1980, for whom average family size was the same (4.0 persons). Generally, family size increased with higher levels of income. Exceptions to the latter relationship included the decline in family size between the lower two income-groups for on-reserve, all Indian and non-Indian families; between the second- and third-lowest income groups for off-reserve families, and between the top two income groups for on-reserve and all Indian families. At the lower income levels, however, family size was not sufficiently below that for all income groups for the available income to provide what anyone would regard as necessities. Moreover, \$5,000 is barely one-third of the 1980 poverty line established by the Senate Committee on Poverty for families of three persons (\$13,230) and less than one-third of the level set for four-person families (\$15,440). Most of the families with less than \$15,000 income in 1980 (67 per cent of all Indian families, but only 35 per cent of non-Indian families; c.f. Table 7.11) would likely have been in "straitened circumstances", indeed.⁵

Table 7.11 presents the distribution of on- and off-reserve and non-Indian economic families, by size, according to the six income groups used in Table 7.10. Consistent with the individual income data examined earlier in this section, economic family income was lower overall for Indians than non-Indians and lower on-reserve than off-reserve. Less than one-fifth (18 per cent) of all Indian families reported 1980 incomes of \$20,000 or

TABLE 7.10
Economic Families Showing Average Size of Families by Income Group
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1980

Income Group	Average Size of Economic Families ¹			
	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ²
Economic Families Without Income	-	-	-	2.3
Economic Families With Income	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.5
Less Than \$5,000	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.1
\$5,000 - \$9,999	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0
\$10,000 - \$14,999	4.4	3.0	4.1	3.3
\$15,000 - \$19,999	4.7	4.0	4.4	3.5
\$20,000 - \$29,999	5.7	4.1	4.7	3.7
\$30,000 and over	5.2	4.2	4.6	4.0
Total Economic Families	4.3	3.8	4.2	3.5

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

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

TABLE 7.11
Economic Families¹ Showing Income Group by Family Size
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 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	-	9	20	-	17	-	-	-	-	6
\$5,000 - \$9,999	38	19	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24
\$10,000 - \$14,999	-	40	39	-	34	35	19	-	-	19
\$15,000 - \$19,999	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	18
\$20,000 - \$29,999	-	-	-	-	6	-	19	-	-	24
\$30,000 and Over	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	9
Total Economic Families %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100
No. (000)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.4
	Total Registered Indians					Reference Population ²				
Economic Families Without Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Families With Income										
Under \$5,000	-	14	13	-	14	6	4	3	3	4
\$5,000 - \$9,999	33	23	13	30	24	25	11	9	8	15
\$10,000 - \$14,999	23	33	31	-	29	20	15	13	11	16
\$15,000 - \$19,999	16	6	19	-	14	15	18	16	13	16
\$20,000 - \$29,999	-	10	11	-	12	20	29	30	28	26
\$30,000 and Over	-	-	-	-	6	13	22	31	37	22
Total Economic Families %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.2	65.7	95.3	39.1	7.9	208.0

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

more, compared with nearly half of all non-Indian families (48 per cent). Similarly, nearly four times the percentage of off-reserve as on-reserve families (33 and nine per cent, respectively) reported such income for 1980. Conversely, nearly two-fifths (38 per cent) of Indian families received less than \$10,000 in 1980, compared with less than one-fifth (19 per cent) of non-Indian families, while over two-fifths (41 per cent) of on-reserve families, compared with less than one-third (30 per cent) of off-reserve families were below that income level. Table 7.7 of the Canada Overview shows that the average on-reserve 1980 economic family income in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island (\$11,400) was less than that in any other province or territory, as were the levels of all Indians in these provinces and their reference population.

Because of low numbers the Indian data by economic family size are incomplete. Nevertheless, comparisons of five- and six-person families among all Indians with their counterparts in the non-Indian population suggest that the Indian/non-Indian differential was slightly more pronounced for families of this size than for families of all sizes combined.

7.5 Conclusion

In this chapter we have found that Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island tended to be disadvantaged relative to non-Indians with respect to employment and income. On-reserve Indians were similarly disadvantaged relative to off-reserve Indians, and females were generally disadvantaged relative to males in each population. These differentials, moreover, cannot be explained away with reference to education or occupation. Furthermore, the Indian/non-Indian and on-/off-reserve differentials held for families as well as for individuals, and imply relatively high degrees of poverty, which are likely to be reflected in housing conditions, the subject of the next chapter.

Notes for Chapter 7

1. Statistics Canada, Canada's Native People, 1981 Census Content Series (Ottawa: Supply and Services, June 1984), p. [14], Cat. No. 99-937.

2. Patricia Robinson, "Language Retention among Canadian Indians," American Sociological Review 50 (1985), p. 527.
3. Fred Wien, Socio-economic Characteristics of the Micmac in Nova Scotia (Halifax: Institute of Public Affairs, 1983), p.66.
4. Ibid., p.5.
5. David A. Croll, "Poverty in Canada: Senate Report on Poverty, Poverty Line Update - 1983." (Ottawa: Senate Committee on Poverty, 1984).

8. HOUSING

In this chapter we examine housing conditions among the registered Indians of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, using 1981 Census data. We shall consider length and cost of occupancy, home ownership, the age and repair of dwellings, crowding, heating equipment and bathroom facilities. Throughout, we shall compare the Indian and non-Indian populations, distinguishing between on- and off-reserve residency. It should be noted that the number of occupied private dwellings equals the number of private households (cf. Glossary) and that the housing conditions for each population refer to its households. As well, a registered Indian occupied private dwelling is a private dwelling occupied by a registered Indian household (see Section 3.3 on households.)

8.1 Occupancy, Home Ownership and Proportion of 1980 Household Income Spent on Major Payments and Gross Rent

Table 8.1 shows the 1981 percentage distribution of registered Indian households, both on- and off-reserve, and of all other households, in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, by period of continuous occupancy of the same dwelling. Except for one or two years' occupancy, which accounted for the same proportion (14 per cent) of Indian as non-Indian households, larger proportions of Indian than non-Indian households reported occupancy of each of the other periods up to ten years. Nearly two-fifths (37 per cent) of non-Indian, compared with less than one-quarter (23 per cent) of Indian, households reported occupancy over 10 years. The comparatively longer periods of occupancy among non-Indian as compared with Indian households probably reflects in part the relative youth of the Indian population, noted in Chapter 2.

On-reserve Indians tended to report longer occupancy periods than off-reserve Indians, with three years being the critical period. Around double the proportion of off-reserve compared with on-reserve households reported occupancy for less than one year (27 and 12 per cent, respectively) and from one to two years (21 and 11 per cent, respectively). Conversely, larger proportions of on-reserve compared with off-reserve households reported periods of occupancy of three to five years (28 and 22 per cent,

TABLE 8.1
Private Households by Length of Occupancy
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981

Length of Occupancy (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ¹
Less than 1 year	12	27	17	14
1 - 2 years	11	21	14	14
3 - 5 years	28	22	27	19
6 - 10 years	19	16	18	17
Over 10 years	29	13	23	37
Total Households %	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	900	450	1,350	251,230

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.

respectively), six to 10 years (19 and 16 per cent, respectively) and, particularly, over 10 years (29 and 13 per cent respectively). The relatively shorter periods of occupancy among off-reserve as compared with on-reserve households undoubtedly results in part from the higher proportion of young adults in the off-reserve population and its greater mobility relative to the on-reserve population, observed in Chapter 2. As well, the scarcity of housing on-reserve contributed to residential stability.

Other 1981 Census data are available on the tenure of dwellings (that is, whether they are owned or rented). In New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the proportion of dwellings owned was higher for Indian than non-Indian households: 81 to 74 per cent, respectively. As well, there was a higher proportion of non-Indian compared with off-reserve Indian households reporting ownership undoubtedly reflecting the higher non-Indian incomes, noted in the previous chapter. (See Canada Overview, Table 8.8).

There was an even greater on-/off-reserve difference in the extent of home ownership, the percentages being 86 and 71 per cent, respectively. The latter proportion was higher than in any other province and the former was exceeded only by that for Nova Scotia and Newfoundland (92 per cent). It is difficult to interpret the on-reserve data in light of the unique patterns of tenure on-reserve most of which do not fit exactly with the usual conceptions of rent or ownership. For instance, on-reserve Indians may live in housing communally owned by the band. Individuals living in them may consider themselves as renters or they may, as part of the band, consider themselves as actually owning the home.

According to Table 8.9 of the Canada Overview, seven per cent of all Indian homeowners in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island paid between 25 and 29 per cent of their household's total 1980 income in major payments, (c.f. Glossary), the same as non-Indian home owners (25 per cent representing the level at which major payments become an economic burden). The proportions of Indian and non-Indian dwellings for which major payments represented 30 per cent or more of total 1980 household income were 17 and 14 per cent, respectively. The remainder of the population (75 and 79 per cent, respectively) would have paid less than 25 per cent of household income for major

payments. This difference is consistent with the higher non-Indian family incomes observed in the previous chapter, and implies less disposable income for Indian than non-Indian households. The proportions of on- and off-reserve households paying 25 per cent or more of total 1980 income for major payments were 14 and 48 per cent, respectively, reflecting the relatively higher cost of off-reserve housing, as well as subsidies for on-reserve housing.

With respect to gross rent as a proportion of total 1980 household income, Table 8.10 of the Canada Overview actually shows that 31 per cent of all Indian tenants reported paying 25 per cent or more, compared with 43 per cent for non-Indian tenants. The relatively higher costs of off-reserve accommodation are again clear from the fact that 41 per cent of renters off-reserve paid 25 per cent or more of their 1980 household income on rent as opposed to only 24 per cent of on-reserve renters.

8.2 Housing Conditions

Table 8.2 shows the period of construction of Indian dwellings, both on- and off-reserve, and of non-Indian dwellings, in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, as of 1981. Proportionally over three times as many non-Indian (19 per cent) as Indian dwellings (six per cent; 11 per cent off-reserve, and a negligible per cent on-reserve), were constructed before 1921. Nine per cent of all Indian dwellings versus 14 per cent of non-Indian dwellings, was constructed between 1921 and the end of the Second World War, while the proportion constructed during the fifteen-year period following the War (that is, between 1946 and 1960) was 15 per cent for Indians and 18 per cent for non-Indians. The proportions of on-reserve dwellings constructed between 1921 and 1945 and between 1946 and 1960 were six and 14 per cent, respectively, compared with 15 and 17 per cent, respectively, for off-reserve housing.

This left over three-quarters (77 per cent) of on-reserve housing and nearly three-fifths (57 per cent) of off-reserve dwellings, compared with one-half (50 per cent) of non-Indian dwellings, constructed during the period 1961 to 1981, with the great majority

TABLE 8.2
Total Occupied Private Dwellings by Period of Construction
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 1981

Period of Construction	(Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ¹
Before 1921		-	11	6	19
1921 - 45		6	15	9	14
1946 - 60		14	17	15	18
1961 - 70		22	11	19	16
1971 - 81		55	46	52	34
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.

in the latter decade for each population under consideration. We cannot infer relative condition of housing from these data, however, because quality is not associated with time of construction, and subsequent level of maintenance is unknown.

Still, Figure 8.1 and Figure 8.3, which summarize more direct indicators of housing conditions in 1981 among reserve Indians, both on- and off-reserve, and non-Indians, in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island show, for example, the perceived need for major repairs to plumbing, wiring or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings. Ten per cent of non-Indian households reported their dwellings in need of such repairs, compared with 19 per cent of on-reserve Indian households and 16 per cent of off-reserve households despite the relative newness of Indian housing. The latter figure, according to the 1981 Census Highlights (p.41), is exceeded only by that for the Yukon (19 per cent).

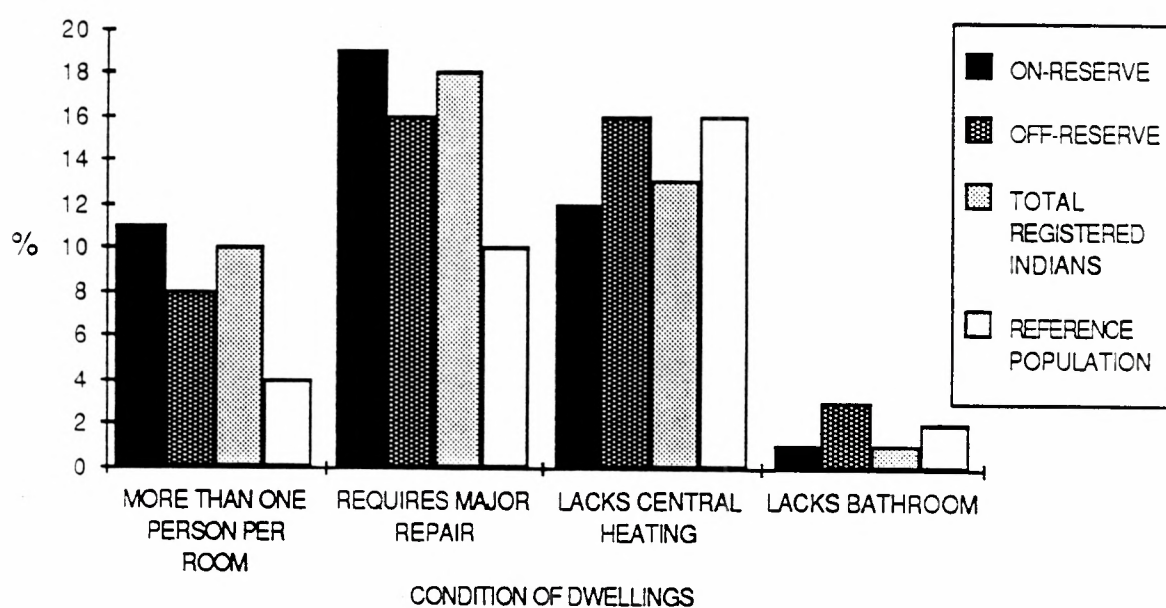
Another crucial feature of housing is crowding, which has implications for health and privacy, including levels of personal stress and tension among family members. As well, crowding has detrimental effects on study conditions for children in school and for adults in post-secondary or continuing education programs and, therefore, can impede educational attainment and thus, indirectly, employment. Crowding, defined here as having more than one person per room, characterized more than double the proportion of Indian dwellings (10 per cent) than non-Indian dwellings (four per cent). The figure for the off-reserve Indian population (eight per cent) was double that for the non-Indian population. Although the proportion of on-reserve dwellings reported as crowded in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island (11 per cent) was lower than in any other province or territory, (in fact, one-third of the national total for Indians), the figure was nearly three times that of the total non-Indian population. (See 1981 Census Highlights, p.39).

A third indicator of housing conditions is whether dwellings lack central heating (that is, either a furnace or installed electric heating equipment). This is the one indicator for which neither on- nor off-reserve Indian dwellings appear to have compared unfavorably with non-Indian dwellings. Only 12 and 16 per cent, respectively, of on- and off-reserve Indian dwellings in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island lacked central heating in 1981, compared with 16 per cent of reference population dwellings. The on-reserve and non-Indian figures were lower than those of any of the other provinces or territories except

FIGURE 8.1

Indicators of Housing Conditions

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 1981



Note: Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada

TABLE 8.3
Indicators of Housing Conditions
New Brunswick and P.E.I., 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	11	8	10	4
In Need of Major Repairs	19	16	18	10
Lack Central Heating System	12	16	13	16
Lack Bathroom	1	3	1	2
Total Number of Occupied Private Dwellings	900	445	1,350	251.2 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.

Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. (See 1981 Census Highlights, p.43). It must be borne in mind, however, that these data indicate nothing about the condition of the heating equipment itself, nor anything about insulation or storm windows and doors.

Finally, Table 8.3 compares the proportion of dwellings without a bathroom among non-Indian and on- and off-reserve Indian households. A bathroom is a crucial component of home comfort and personal hygiene as well as an indicator of available running water. Two per cent of non-Indian dwellings were without a bathroom, compared with one per cent of on-reserve dwellings and three per cent of off-reserve dwellings. Data from the 1981 Census Highlights (p. 45) show that both the on- and off-reserve figures compared favourably with corresponding figures for the country as a whole (32.2 and 3.3 per cent, respectively), while the proportion of non-Indian dwellings without a bathroom in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island (two per cent) was slightly higher than the national figure (1.2 per cent).

With respect to crowding, repair and---except on-reserve---bathroom facilities, then, Indian dwellings, especially those on-reserve, tended to be in worse condition than all other dwellings in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Relatively large families, vulnerable with respect to health, disadvantaged with regard to education, employment and income, and faced with inadequate housing, might well be expected to need various social services, the focus of the next chapter.

9. SOCIAL SERVICES

In this chapter we examine social services provided to registered Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and in the Atlantic Region (excluding Newfoundland), using data on adoptions, children and adults in care, and social assistance beneficiaries, for selected years and periods in the 1970s and early 1980s. The reader should be aware that it is not part of the mandate of this report to examine the financial aspects of providing social services to the registered Indian population of the Region.

Table 9.1 shows the number of Indian children adopted in New Brunswick between 1971 and 1981, inclusive, and whether the adopting parents were registered Indians. No Indian children were adopted in New Brunswick in 1971 or 1973, but there was one such adoption in 1972 and between one and four such adoptions per year from 1974 to 1981. In each of these years, the number of Indian children adopted in New Brunswick as a proportion of all Indian children adopted in Canada was always less than the registered Indian population of New Brunswick as a proportion of all Indians in Canada (1.9 per cent; c.f. Figure 2.1; see also Table 9.4 of the Canada Overview).

Between 1972 and 1975, inclusive, all adoptions of Indian children in New Brunswick were by non-Indians, as were the four which occurred in 1981, one of the two in 1976 and one of the three in 1980. Between 1977 and 1979, inclusive, all of the Indian children adopted in New Brunswick joined Indian families. Nationally, by way of contrast, a majority (averaging 77 per cent each year) of the Indian children adopted each year between 1971 and 1981 were adopted by non-Indians (c.f. Canada Overview, Table 9.4). Other data from Statistics Canada show that for eight of the 11 years between 1971 and 1981, inclusive, there were no Indian children placed in adoption in Prince Edward Island. In 1978 all 11 Indian children placed in adoption were adopted by non-Indians; in 1979 Indians adopted all four of the Indian children placed in adoption and in 1981, three of four (c.f. Table 9.1, Source).

With regard to children under 17 years of age in care among Indians on-reserve or on-Crown land, Table 9.3 of the Canada Overview shows that except for 1981-82 the

TABLE 9.1

**Registered Indian Children¹
Adopted by Registered Indians and by Others
New Brunswick, 1971 - 1981**

Year	<u>Total</u> Number	<u>Adopted By</u>	
		Registered Indians %	Others %
1971	-	-	-
1972	1	-	100.0
1973	-	-	-
1974	2	-	100.0
1975	1	-	100.0
1976	2	50.0	50.0
1977	2	100.0	-
1978	2	100.0	-
1979	4	100.0	-
1980	3	66.7	33.3
1981	4	-	100.0

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. 85.

number of such children in care in the Atlantic Region underwent unbroken absolute and relative declines from 1976-77 to 1982-83, inclusive.¹ In 1976-77, 313 Indian children under 17 years old were in care in the Atlantic Region, representing 8.5 per cent of all Indian children under 17 years in the Region. The corresponding proportion at the national level was 6.5 per cent. By 1982-83, the Regional number had dropped to 162, representing four per cent of all Indian children in the Region. The equivalent proportion for the country as a whole in the same year was five per cent.

The same table also shows that in 1976-77 the number of Indian children in care in the Atlantic Region as a proportion of Indian children in care in the country as a whole was five per cent. This exceeded the number of all Indian children in the Atlantic Region as a proportion of all Indian children in Canada which stood at just under four per cent. By 1982-83, Indian children in care in the Atlantic Region accounted for 3.5 per cent of all on-reserve/on-Crown land such children in Canada, while all Indian children in the Atlantic Region represented four per cent of all on-reserve/on-Crown land Indian children in Canada.

Data on the number of adults (aged 16 and over) in residential care among Indians on-reserve or on-Crown land (Canada Overview, Table 9.2) show that the figures were 32 for both 1980-81 and 1981-82 and 30 for 1982-83, compared with 334, 361 and 386, respectively, for the country as a whole.² Between 1980 and 1983, then, the incidence of adult care in the Atlantic Region was proportionally greater than in the country as a whole. It should be noted that numbers for Indian adults in residential care on-reserve or on-Crown land may be lower partly because of a lack of facilities and partly because of the long-standing tradition of family care for the elderly on-reserve.

Finally, social assistance data from 1972-73 and 1973-74 indicate that 84 and 85 per cent, respectively of the on-reserve and on-Crown land population of the Atlantic Region were in receipt of social assistance other than old age security, unemployment insurance benefits, training allowances and payments under education and child welfare programs.³ The proportion of the on-reserve population of the Atlantic Region receiving social assistance was about 50 per cent higher than in the country as a whole and higher than in any other region. Moreover, the Atlantic Region was the only jurisdiction in which the

proportion of the on-reserve population receiving social assistance exceeded 80 per cent. Data for 1979-1980 and 1980-81 are unavailable. (See Table 9.1, Canada Overview).

In sum, proportionally fewer Indian children were adopted in New Brunswick between 1971 and 1981 than in the country as a whole, and a majority of such adoptions in the province were by Indians, the opposite of what occurred at the national level. Although unavailable separately for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the number of Indian children in care in the Atlantic Region declined between 1976-77 and 1982-83, both absolutely and relative to all Indian children in the Atlantic Region as well as to the total number of Indian children in care in the country as a whole. In contrast, the number of adult Indians in residential care in the Atlantic Region between 1980-81 and 1982-83 was proportionally greater than that in the country as a whole. Finally, the percentage of the on-reserve and on-Crown land Indian population of the Atlantic Region receiving social assistance during 1972-73 and 1973-74 exceeded that in any other jurisdiction for which such data were available. In the next section, we turn to the crimes and incarceration of Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

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. 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).

3. 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).

10. JUSTICE

In this chapter we examine Indians in federal custody in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island between 1974 and 1983, inclusive. We shall consider the sex of prisoners and trends in incarcerations, as well as previous commitments, major offences and length of sentence. As well, we shall consider major offence and length of sentence for persons in provincial custody in New Brunswick during 1983, using information based on unpublished data provided by the Correctional Service Branch of the New Brunswick Department of Justice.

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. As a result, Indian totals in the justice data should not be attributed to registered Indians only. For greater reading ease, the terms Indian and non-Indian have been used in reference to these populations. The reference population, furthermore, is the total inmate population less North American Indians, and Indians and non-Indians in federal custody serving less than two years are in provincial institutions.

Table 10.1 shows the number of Indians and non-Indians incarcerated in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in each year of the period under consideration, allowing us to compare such trends as may have occurred. (Data are for inmates who have indicated New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island as their last place of residence prior to admission). The number of non-Indian inmates declined between 1974 and 1975, 1976 and 1977, and 1982 and 1983; in all other years they increased. In contrast, the number of Indians in federal custody fluctuated greatly over the decade and, if anything, suggest a downward trend. In any event, the number of non-Indian inmates underwent a net relative increase of 47 per cent, compared with a 35 per cent net decrease for Indians. The proportion of the total inmate population made up by North American Indians declined from six to three per cent between 1974 and 1983.

The data in Table 10.2, like those in all other tables in this chapter except Table 10.1, are aggregated for all years between 1974 and 1983, inclusive, showing at least the age of

TABLE 10.1
Inmate Population as of 31 December
New Brunswick & P.E.I.¹, 1974 - 1983

Year	North American Indians ²	Reference Population ³
1974	17	262
1975	13	250
1976	11	274
1977	15	271
1978	13	288
1979	14	299
1980	12	319
1981	12	355
1982	11	385
1983	11	384

- 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

133

Inmate Population by Age & Sex
New Brunswick & P.E.I.¹, 1974 - 1983²

Age³ (Col. %)	<u>North American Indians⁴</u>			<u>Reference Population⁵</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both Sexes</u>
16 - 19	32	-	30	22	38	23
20 - 24	39	14	37	33	41	33
25 - 29	19	57	21	20	7	20
30 - 39	7	29	8	14	14	14
40 - 49	4	-	4	6	-	6
50 - 64	-	-	-	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.

Indians and non-Indians in federal custody in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, between 1974 and 1983. For the period 1974 to 1983, Indian men were over four times as likely as non-Indian men to be in federal custody during a given year. For the same period, Indian women were twenty-five times as likely to have been in federal custody in a given year as non-Indian women.¹

Virtually all persons in federal custody were male, but there were proportionally more females among the Indians (about five per cent) than among non-Indians (about one per cent). Fourteen per cent of the seven Indian women were in their early twenties, while over one-half (57 per cent) were between 25 and 29 years old, and the remaining two were in their thirties. In contrast, although the numbers are too small for reliable comparison, 79 per cent of non-Indian women were under twenty-five years of age. A large majority of both the Indian and non-Indian men were less than 30 years of age, although the proportion was larger for Indians males (90 per cent) than non-Indian males (75 per cent), consistent with the relative youth of the general Indian population. Similarly, the oldest Indian men in federal custody were in their forties, while some of the non-Indian men were in their fifties and early sixties.

Table 10.3 shows the number of previous commitments of Indians and non-Indians in federal custody in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island between 1974 and 1983, by age. Overall, Indians had a higher rate of recidivism than non-Indians. Less than one-half (47 per cent) of Indians of all ages had had no previous commitments, whereas three-fifths of non-Indians had never been incarcerated before. Similarly, proportionally more Indians than non-Indians were serving either a second term (29 per cent, compared with 20 per cent, respectively) or a third term (16 per cent, compared with 12 per cent, respectively). Moreover, twice the proportion of Indians than non-Indians had three to five previous commitments (eight per cent and four per cent, respectively). On the other hand, proportionally three times as many non-Indians as Indians had had six to nine previous commitments (three and one per cent, respectively), and one per cent of the non-Indians had served 10 or more previous terms, compared with none of the Indians.

Although recidivism was, of course, lowest in the younger age groups for Indians and non-Indians alike, only among 25 to 29 year olds was recidivism lower among Indians than non-Indians, over three-fifths (63 per cent) of the former, compared with less than

TABLE 10.5

Length of Sentence of Inmate Population by Age

New Brunswick & P.E.I.¹, 1974 - 1983²

Length of Sentence ³	Age ⁴							All Ages
(Col. %)	<u>16-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-39</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>50-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
North American Indians ⁵								
Less than 2 years	-	8	7	-	-	-	-	5
2 and less than 3 years	46	38	30	60	40	-	-	40
3 and less than 4 years	15	6	-	20	-	-	-	9
4 and less than 5 years	5	6	15	10	60	-	-	10
5 and less than 10 years	21	13	37	10	-	-	-	19
10 and less than 20 years	13	29	11	-	-	-	-	17
20 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lifers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quashed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	100
Reference Population ⁶								
Less than 2 years	7	9	7	8	7	4	13	8
2 and less than 3 years	37	29	22	25	19	10	13	28
3 and less than 4 years	16	19	17	14	13	8	-	16
4 and less than 5 years	5	9	15	7	6	12	13	9
5 and less than 10 years	17	18	16	27	24	18	-	19
10 and less than 20 years	5	3	9	7	20	4	-	6
20 years and over	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
Indeterminate	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Lifers	14	9	10	11	11	45	63	12
Quashed	-	-	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.

and one-third of both Indian and non-Indian incarcerations, while robbery and narcotics offences accounted respectively for one per cent and four per cent of both Indian and non-Indian incarcerations. Other federal offences and most provincial offences were also responsible for similar proportions of Indian and non-Indian incarcerations. The provincial data suggest only that Indians were more likely than non-Indians to be in provincial custody because of motor vehicle offences, the percentages being eight and four, respectively.

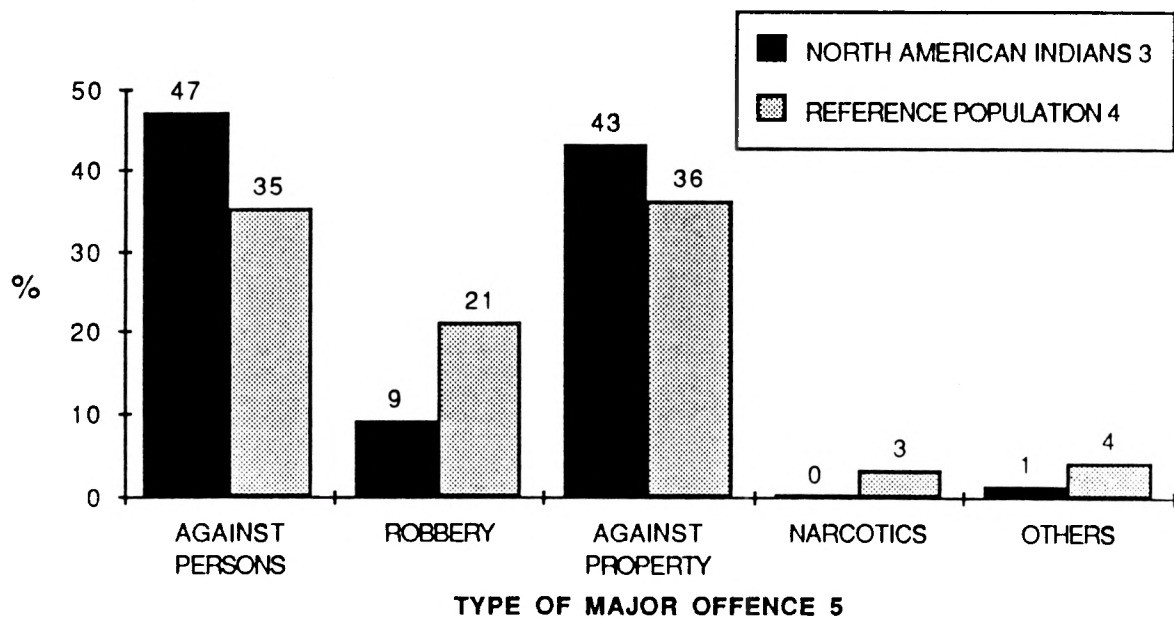
Table 10.5 shows aggregate length of sentence, by age, for Indians and non-Indians in federal custody in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, between 1974 and 1983, inclusive. Five per cent of Indians, compared with eight per cent of non-Indians, were serving sentences of less than two years, while 40 per cent of Indian inmates were serving sentences of between two and less than three years, compared with 28 per cent of non-Indians. Thus, nearly one-half (45 per cent) of all Indians were serving sentences of less than three years, compared with just over one-third (36 per cent) of non-Indians. Although a smaller proportion of Indians (nine per cent) than non-Indians (16 per cent) were serving three- to less than four -year sentences, nearly equal proportions of Indians and non-Indians were serving four- to less than five-year sentences (10 and nine per cent, respectively), and equal proportions (19 per cent) were serving five- to less than ten-year sentences. All the remaining Indians (17 per cent) were serving 10- to less than 20-year sentences. Only six per cent of the non-Indians were serving such sentences, leaving one per cent of the non-Indians serving sentences of 20 years or more, and 12 per cent serving life sentences.

Similarly, the 1983 data on provincial incarcerations, virtually all of which were for periods of less than two years, indicate that Indians tended to be serving shorter sentences than non-Indians. For example, two-fifths of Indians, compared with one-third of non-Indians, were serving less than fifteen days.

Overall, then, Indians in provincial as well as federal custody were serving shorter sentences than non-Indians, in part perhaps because of Indian/non-Indian differences in the ability or inclination to pay fines in lieu of short jail sentences.

FIGURE 10.1

Percentage Distribution of Major Offences of Inmate Population

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island¹, 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

137

Major Offences of Inmate Population by Age
New Brunswick & P.E.I.¹, 1974 - 1983²

Type of Major Offence ³	Age ⁴							All Ages
(Col. %)	<u>16-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-39</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>50-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
North American Indians⁵								
Crime Against Persons	25	56	59	30	100	-	-	47
Robbery	10	10	-	20	-	-	-	9
Crime Against Property	64	33	37	50	-	-	-	43
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1
Quashed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	100
Reference Population⁶								
Crime Against Persons	30	30	34	38	55	69	88	35
Robbery	19	25	21	23	13	11	-	21
Crime Against Property	44	37	36	32	22	13	13	36
Narcotics	2	3	4	2	7	-	-	3
Others	4	4	4	4	3	7	-	4
Quashed	-	-	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.

half of the latter (46 per cent) having had no previous commitments. Among Indians, the highest rate of recidivism was shown by those in their thirties, only 10 per cent of whom had had no previous commitments, while 40 per cent had served three to five previous terms.

Table 10.4 shows the distribution of Indians and non-Indians in federal custody in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island between 1974 and 1983, by age and type of major offence, for the most serious crime for the inmate's current term. Crimes against persons and property, respectively, were responsible for the largest (47 per cent) and second largest (43 per cent) proportions of Indian incarcerations, compared with 35 and 36 per cent of non-Indian incarcerations. Nine per cent of Indian incarcerations resulted from robbery, less than one-half the proportion for non-Indians (21 per cent). The remaining one per cent of Indian inmates were incarcerated for other (nonspecified) offences, compared with four per cent of non-Indians in the miscellaneous category. The remaining three per cent of reference population inmates committed narcotics offences or had pending charges quashed. These data are portrayed graphically in Figure 10.1.

Offences against persons were virtually the only major type of crime committed by Indians in their forties and by nearly three-fifths of those in both their early and late twenties, but only one-quarter of those in their late teens and 30 per cent of those in their thirties. The two latter age-groups, moreover, were the only ones in which property offences were responsible for the largest single share of Indian incarcerations (64 and 50 per cent, respectively). Robbery accounted for over twice the proportion (20 per cent) of Indians in their thirties being in custody as Indians of all ages (nine per cent). There was less variation by age in the relative frequency of crimes against persons and property for the incarceration of non-Indians, among whom the relative frequency of crimes against persons generally increased with age, while that of property offences generally decreased with age. The relative frequency of narcotics offences and robbery fluctuated with age, while that of other (nonspecified) offences was more or less stable.

Although unavailable by age, data on persons in provincial custody in New Brunswick in 1983 show little Indian/non-Indian difference with respect to major offence. Crimes against persons and property accounted respectively for approximately one-quarter

TABLE 10.3

Number of Previous Commitments of Inmates by Age

135

New Brunswick & P.E.I.¹, 1974 - 1983²

Number of Previous Commitments (Col. %)	Age ³							All Ages
	<u>16-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-39</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>50-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
North American Indians ⁴								
0 Terms	67	33	63	10	-	-	-	47
1 Term	33	29	30	30	-	-	-	29
2 Terms	-	25	4	20	100	-	-	16
3 - 5 Terms	-	13	-	40	-	-	-	8
6 - 9 Terms	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1
10 or More Terms	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Reference Population ⁵								
0 Terms	85	60	46	47	49	43	88	60
1 Term	12	22	25	18	25	19	13	20
2 Terms	2	11	14	22	15	31	-	12
3 - 5 Terms	-	3	6	7	5	2	-	4
6 - 9 Terms	-	3	6	3	3	4	-	3
10 or More Terms	1	-	1	2	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.

Notwithstanding the inevitable tendency for length of sentence to increase with age, the Indian/non-Indian differential in sentence length held for those in all age groups for which comparisons can be made. The differences in the proportions of Indians and non-Indians serving less than three years as opposed to three years or more was most pronounced among those in their thirties (60 and 33 per cent, respectively) and forties (40 and 26 per cent, respectively). It would be useful, however, to compare the relative number of Indians and non-Indians paroled prior to being released under mandatory supervision (that is, having served two-thirds of their sentences).² However, no such data were available for this study.

In sum, between 1974 and 1983, Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were more likely to be in federal custody than non-Indians, although there were fewer Indians incarcerated at the end than at the beginning of the decade, compared with an overall upward trend in non-Indian incarcerations. Indians were found to have a higher level of recidivism than non-Indians, and tended to be serving shorter sentences. Crimes against persons and property were responsible for the largest proportions of both Indian and non-Indian incarceration, although Indians were more likely to have committed both types of crimes. Non-Indians were more frequently incarcerated for robbery.

Notes for Chapter 10

1. Prior to calculating the probabilities of Indian and non-Indian men and women being in federal custody, the number of non-registered Indians in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island was added to the male and female registered Indian counts in Table 2.10 for 1981, using the registered Indian sex ratio for that year, and the sums subtracted from the corresponding total population counts in the same table. The number of non-status Indians was taken from advance information on Native Peoples, released by Statistics Canada on February 1, 1983, Table 2, p. 7, and in which the data are apparently the same as those used in Statistics Canada's Canada's Native People, 1981 Census Content Series (Ottawa: Supply and Services, 1984), Cat. No. 99-937.
2. John W. Ekstedt, and Curt T. Griffiths, Corrections in Canada: Policy and Practice (Toronto: Butterworths, 1984), p. 270.

APPENDIX I**GLOSSARY**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

both spouses are **Registered Indians**", as defined by INAC. See the Methodology Report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE: See **Labour Force, Total.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Canada have produced a census variable that helped to meet INAC's data requirements and upon which our census data are based. Chart II of the Methodology Report provides the algorithms used in this customized data set and in the special tabulations from the 1981 Census. Other definitions are used in this report under the headings for specific data sets.

INDIAN REGISTER: See Register.

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

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

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

MARITAL STATUS: (StatsCan)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Primary Occupations

Fishing and Trapping

Forestry and Logging

Other Primary Occupations

Secondary Occupations

Processing Occupations

Machinery, Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing

Tertiary Occupations

Managerial, Technological, Social, Religious, Teaching, Medicine, Health
and Artistic Occupations

Clerical and Related Occupations

Sales Occupations

Service Occupations

Construction Trades Occupations

Transportation Equipment Operating

Other Occupations

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

OFF-RESERVE: See **Reserve**.

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

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

ON-RESERVE: See **Reserve**.

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

POPULATION PROJECTIONS: The demographic projections for registered Indians are derived from J. Perreault, L. Paquette, & M.V. George, Population Projections of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE: (StatsCan) "Refers to either full-time or part-time (day or evening) attendance at a school, college or university at any time between September 1980 and June 3, 1981. Attendance is considered to be full-time if the person was taking 75 per

cent or more of the normal course load in the grade or year in which the person is registered. Short-term courses of six weeks or less taken during the day are considered to be part-time attendance. If the person attended both full-time and part-time during the reference period, then only full-time is to be recorded. Attendance at courses that were taken for leisure or recreation is not included." Data are reported for the population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

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

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

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

FEDERAL = a school on-reserve operated by INAC.

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

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

SCHOOLING, HIGHEST LEVEL OF (StatsCan) "Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university completed. University education is considered to be above other non-university. Also, the attainment of a degree, certificate or diploma is considered to be a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification. Although this variable is described as 'highest level of schooling', implying a hierarchy

of educational attainment, there are in fact a number of instances which are not quite hierarchical." Data are reported for the population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

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

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

STATUS INDIAN: See **Registered Indian**.

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

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bock, Philip K. "Micmac." Pp. 109-122 in Handbook of North American Indians (William C. Sturtevant, General Editor), Vol. 15: Northeast, edited by Bruce G. Trigger. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1978.
- Boyd, Monica, and Mark Rosenberg. An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions--Methodology Report (Canada and Selected Provinces). Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1985.
- Brecher, Tom, Pierre Gauvin, Sheila Klein and Gilles Larocque. 1981 Census Highlights on Registered Indians: Annotated Tables. Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1985.
- Croll, David A. "Poverty in Canada: Senate Report on Poverty, Poverty Line Update - 1983." Ottawa: Senate Committee on Poverty, 1984.
- de Vries, John, and Frank G. Vallee. Language Use in Canada. Census Analytical Study. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1980 (Catalogue 99-762E).
- Ekstedt, John W., and Carl T. Griffiths. Corrections in Canada: Policy and Practice. Toronto: Butterworths, 1984.
- Employment and Immigration Canada, Task Force on Manpower Services to Native People. The Development of an Employment Policy for Indian, Inuit and Métis People. Ottawa: Employment and Immigration Canada, 1979 (Catalogue MP43-81/1979).
- Erickson, Vincent O. "Maliseet-Passamaquoddy." Pp. 123-136 in Handbook of North American Indians. (William C. Sturtevant, General Editor), Vol. 15: Northeast, edited by Bruce G. Trigger. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1978.

Hamilton, W.D., and R.D. Owston. Micmac-Maliseet Institute: Annual and Summative Report, 1983-1984. Fredericton: Faculty of Education, University of New Brunswick, 1984.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Linguistic and Cultural Affiliations of Canadian Indian Bands. Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1980 (Catalogue QS-0584-000-BB-A5).

. Number and Acreage of Indian Reserves and Settlements by Band, Revised and Corrected Edition. Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1983.

Jenness, Diamond. The Indians of Canada, Seventh edition. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1977.

Kalbach, Warren E., and Wayne W. McVey. The Demographic Bases of Canadian Society, Second Edition. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1979.

Klein, Sheila, and Wendy Wright. The Development of Customized Status Indian Variables Using 1981 Census Data. Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1985.

Leavitt, Robert M. "Confronting Language Ambivalence and Language Death: The Roles of the University in Native Communities." Paper presented at the Annual Conference of The Canadian Indian/Native Studies Association, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario, November 1985.

Perley, David. Factors Influencing the Dropout of Indian Students from Saint Thomas University. M.A. Thesis, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, 1980.

Priest, Gordon. Aboriginal Languages in Canada. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1983 (Catalogue 99-956E).

- Pryor, Edward T. Profile of Native Women: 1981 Census of Canada. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1984 (Catalogue 99-953E).
- Robinson, Patricia. "Language Retention Among Canadian Indians: A Simultaneous Equations Model With Dichotomous Endogenous Variables." American Sociological Review 50/4 (1985).
- Shryock, Henry S., Jacob S. Siegel and Associates. The Methods and Materials of Demography, Condensed Edition by Edward G. Stockwell. Series on Studies in Population, edited by Halliman H. Winsborough. New York: Academic Press, 1976.
- Siggner, A.J., D. Perley and D. Young. An Overview of Demographic, Social and Economic Conditions Among New Brunswick's Registered Indian Population. Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1982.
- Statistics Canada. 1981 Census Dictionary. Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, 1982 (Catalogue 99-901).
- _____. 1981 Census of Canada (Volume 1 - National Series) Population: Age, Sex and Marital Status. Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, 1982 (Catalogue 92-901).
- _____. 1981 Census of Canada (Volume 1 - National Series) Population: Mother Tongue, Official Language and Home Language. Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, 1983 (Catalogue 92-910).
- _____. Canada's Native People. 1981 Census Content Series. Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, June 1984 (Catalogue 99-937).
- Upton, L.F.S. Micmacs and Colonists: Indian-White Relations in the Maritimes, 1713-1867. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1979.

Wein, Fred. Socio-economic Characteristics of the Micmac in Nova Scotia. Halifax:
Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, 1983.