

BIBLIOTHÈQUE
MIN. DES
AFFAIRES INDIANES
&
DU NORD

LIBRARY
DEPT. OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS
&
NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1A 0H4

AN OVERVIEW OF REGISTERED INDIAN CONDITIONS IN ONTARIO

by

KATHERINE GRAHAM

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

for
INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

E78.05
G72
c.2

1986

BIBLIOTHÈQUE
DU DÉPT. DES
AFFAIRES INDIENNES
&
DU NORD
LIBRARY
DEPT. OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS
&
NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1A 0H4

AN OVERVIEW OF REGISTERED INDIAN CONDITIONS IN ONTARIO

by

KATHERINE GRAHAM

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

for
INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

1986

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 Ovil Gobeil at INAC and Roy Addie and Ellen Bobet at Health and Welfare Canada, for assistance in supplying and interpreting complex data sets. Additional computing services were provided by Bernard Stepien. Sheila Klein at INAC offered special assistance with both the customized census data and with the adjusted register data and projections. In addition, Jacques Denault and Jean McNiven helped with the preparation of this manuscript.

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

HIGHLIGHTS

1. Introduction

- This document considers the conditions of registered Indians in Ontario using data from the 1981 Census, the Indian Register and from other relevant sources in the Government of Canada. It examines the situation of on- and off-reserve registered Indians and compares this with the situation of a "reference population". This generally consists of the total Ontario population less registered Indians, although in certain cases the total provincial population is used. Unless otherwise indicated, the information presented in this report covers the entire province. The regional and cultural distinctions which exist in the Ontario Indian population are muted. These distinctions should not be forgotten by the reader. Also, to facilitate reading, we have often used the word "Indian" to denote registered Indians.

2. Demographics

- As of 1986, there are 81,988 registered Indians in Ontario. In 1982, the year following the Census, registered Indians in Ontario comprised 22 per cent of the total registered Indian population of Canada, the largest share of any province or territory. Approximately two-thirds of registered Indians in Ontario live on-reserve.

- Registered Indians grew steadily but modestly as a percentage of the total provincial population and are expected to continue to do so. It is projected that they will constitute 0.94 per cent of the provincial population by 1991.

- Registered Indians accounted for 70 per cent of the total population of Native peoples in the province in 1981.

- The 185 Indian reserves in Ontario had one of the larger average sizes among Indian reserves across the country.

- One-third of Ontario bands were classified by INAC as urban; the remaining bands were classified as rural, remote or as requiring special access.
- The registered Indian population in Ontario, especially off-reserve, grew consistently faster than the total provincial population and is expected to continue to do so.
- Registered Indians in Ontario were predominantly younger than the provincial population and are projected to remain so, although both populations are aging. In 1981, 35 per cent of registered Indians were aged zero to 14 compared with 22 per cent of the reference population. The zero to 14 age group was particularly prominent on-reserve, making up 38 per cent of the total in 1981. There was a higher representation of those in the prime wage earning years of 25-44 off-reserve than on-reserve.
- Fertility rates among registered Indian women in Ontario were decreasing but were still much greater than among the provincial population.
- There has been a significant increase in the rate of reported births outside marriage among Indian women; the 1981 rate was particularly high among those living off-reserve.
- Overall, registered Indians in Ontario had lower crude death rates than the total provincial population in 1981, no doubt due to their generally younger age distribution. When standardized according to the age-sex structure of the provincial population, Indian death rates in 1981 were higher than those for the population of Ontario as a whole.
- Although the average age at death among Indians increased for both sexes, it was still lower than that of the total provincial population.
- Registered Indians in Ontario showed virtually the same mobility patterns as the rest of the province's population.

3. Families and Households

- Indian households in Ontario were larger on average than those in the reference population. This was particularly true for Indian households on-reserve, where the

average household had 4.1 persons compared with an average of 3.3 persons in the off-reserve population and 2.8 in the reference population.

- Indian census families tended to be larger than those in the reference population, particularly on-reserve.
- Indian census families also had more children on average than those in the reference population, again with the sharpest contrast being between the families on-reserve (average of 2.4 children) and the reference population (average of 1.3 children).
- Indian census families are also more likely to be lone-parent families, predominantly headed by females.
- Proportionally more than twice as many registered Indians in Ontario living in census families in 1981 were in lone-parent census families compared with the reference population, 20 versus nine per cent.
- Registered Indians were aligned differently within economic families than were reference population members of economic families. They had a relatively lower proportion of spouses, a higher proportion of never-married children under 15 and a higher proportion of relatives other than children.
- Young Indians in Ontario aged 15 to 24, especially females, were more likely to be married or living common-law than those in the same age group in the reference population. In contrast, Indians 25 years of age and over were more likely to be separated, widowed or divorced than the reference population in comparable age groups.

4. Language

- English was the predominant language among Ontario Indians, especially those off-reserve, as both mother tongue and the home language. Approximately three-quarters of Indians reported English as their mother tongue and about four-fifths indicated it was their home language.

- Traditional languages were more frequently used at home by the older populations, but English even predominated among the 65 years and over group.

5. Health

- Mortality rates for registered Indians in Ontario generally declined between 1980 and 1982. The most prominent cause of death for both Indians and the total provincial population in 1982 was diseases of the circulatory system, although the Indian mortality rate for this cause was much lower.
- There was a high rate of violent deaths due to injury and poisoning among Ontario's registered Indians in 1982, especially the 36 per 100,000 due to motor vehicle accidents and the 27 per 100,000 resulting from fires. Indian rates surpassed the rates of the total provincial population for every category except falls.
- Indians in Ontario had higher suicide rates than the provincial population, particularly among the zero to 19 age group where it was six times higher in 1982.
- Incidence of tuberculosis fell dramatically among the registered Indian population in Ontario from close to 1.30 per 1,000 in 1976 to about 0.30 per 1,000 in 1982, but remained nearly four times as high as among the provincial population in 1982.

6. Education

- Registered Indians attending school were more likely to be in grades inconsistent with the average grade attainment for their age than students in the general population.
- Indians aged 15 to 19 were less likely to attend school than their reference population counterparts.
- Registered Indians 15 years of age and over in Ontario, particularly those on-reserve, had lower levels of educational attainment than the reference population particularly in

terms of high school completion or more. Nearly one-third of Indians had achieved less than Grade 9 while only one-third had completed high school or higher. Indians in Ontario seem to have stayed in school longer in increasing numbers.

- The most popular ages for Indians to be entrants into continuing education programs were 25 to 34 years, the age range in which 46 per cent of Indian entrants in continuing education were found. About two-thirds of all these entrants were on-reserve Indians and more were female than male by a ratio of about three to two.

- The percentage of Indians that had achieved some university or had graduated was only about one-third that of non-Indians. The proportion of on-reserve Indians in these educational categories was only two-fifths that of Indians off-reserve.

7. Employment and Income

- In general, registered Indians 15 years of age and over in Ontario, especially those on-reserve, had lower labour force participation rates, higher unemployment rates and lower employment rates than the reference population. Only about two-fifths of Indians were employed, for example, as compared with about three-fifths of the reference population. Among the prime working age groups, 15 to 64, those in the Indian population aged 15 to 24 consistently fared the worst in the labour force.

- As with the reference population, the labour force participation rates of registered Indians in Ontario increased with education. Regardless of their level of schooling, however, unemployment rates for registered Indians were higher and employment rates lower than the reference population's.

- Off-reserve registered Indians in the experienced labour force in Ontario were more likely to work part-time than on-reserve Indians or the reference population.

- In all occupational sectors, registered Indians had substantially lower average incomes. In primary and secondary occupations, the gap was approximately \$3,000, while in the tertiary sector, it was \$6,000.

- The gap in income between males and females for all occupations combined was smaller among the registered Indian population than in the reference population.
- The average 1980 individual income of Indians 15 years of age and over with income was nearly three-fifths that of the reference population's, \$7,800 versus \$13,300.
- Indians living off-reserve were more likely to have higher average individual incomes (\$8,900) than those on-reserve (\$6,800).
- Approximately one-quarter of Indians had no income in 1980, nearly double the proportion of the reference population.
- There was a greater reliance among Indians, especially those on-reserve, on government transfer income. Twenty-two per cent of Indians had government transfer payments as their major source of income, almost twice the 12 per cent for the reference population.
- The 1980 average economic family income in the Ontario registered Indian population was 60 per cent of that of economic families in the reference population (\$17,100 versus \$28,800). On-reserve levels were much lower, at \$14,100.

8. Housing

- Indians in Ontario experienced significantly worse housing conditions than the reference population. For example, 16 per cent of Indian dwellings were crowded, eight times the reference percentage. Indian households on-reserve, particularly, experienced worse conditions despite the fact that they tended to occupy housing that was newer than that of Indian households off-reserve or those of the reference population.
- Although unique tenure patterns on-reserve make direct comparisons difficult, Indian households off-reserve were more likely to be renting their dwellings than those on-reserve or those of the reference population. This may have contributed to the fact that off-reserve Indian households tended to have occupied dwellings for shorter periods of time than the other two groups.

- As either owners or renters, registered Indian households off-reserve in Ontario were more likely to spend 25 per cent or more of their gross income on housing than either Indian households on-reserve or those of the reference population, although the on-reserve data have inherent distortions. The proportions of owners who paid 25 per cent or more were 31, 15, and 23, respectively. For renters, the proportions were 48, 34, and 39, respectively.

9. Social Services

- Of all INAC regions, Ontario had the lowest percentage of registered Indians on-reserve or on-Crown land receiving social assistance.
- A disturbing trend was the growing proportion of registered Indian children placed in adoption who were adopted by non-Indian parents, increasing from about 57 per cent in 1975 to just over 72 per cent in 1981.
- Ontario had the lowest percentage of registered Indian children living on-reserve or on-Crown land who were in care, for all INAC regions for every year from 1976-77 to 1982-83.

10. Justice

- North American Indians comprised just under five per cent of the total federal inmate population of Ontario over the 1974 to 1983 period.
- In 1982 and 1983, the North American Indian and reference inmate populations of Ontario rose significantly.
- Over the 1974 to 1983 period, North American Indian inmates were younger, had a greater likelihood of previous incarcerations, and were more likely to have committed crimes against persons than inmates from the reference population. There were only slight differences between the two populations with respect to length of sentences.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
FOREWORD	iii
PREFACE	v
HIGHLIGHTS	vii
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Report Overview	1
1.2 Historical Background	1
1.3 Data Sources and Technical Notes	3
2. DEMOGRAPHY	7
2.1 Population	7
2.2 Nature of Bands and Reserves	10
2.3 Population Growth and Age/Sex Distribution	14
2.4 Fertility, Birth Rates and Death Rates	24
2.5 Mobility	32
2.6 Conclusion	36
3. FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS	39
3.1 Households	40
3.2 Census Families	40
3.3 Registered Indians in Census Families	43
3.4 Registered Indians in Economic Families	45
3.5 Marital Status	47
3.6 Conclusion	49
4. LANGUAGE	51
5. HEALTH	57
5.1 Mortality Rates	57
5.2 Violent Deaths	59
5.3 Tuberculosis Rates	64
5.4 Infant Mortality Rates	64
5.5 Conclusion	66

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
6. EDUCATION	67
6.1 School Enrolment/Attendance	67
6.2 Attainment	77
6.3 Conclusion	83
7. EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME	85
7.1 Labour Force Activity	85
7.2 Occupation	93
7.3 Individual Income	100
7.4 Family Income	109
7.5 Conclusion	113
8. HOUSING	115
8.1 Housing Conditions	115
8.2 Length of Occupancy, Tenure and Expenditure of Household Income	120
8.3 Conclusion	123
9. SOCIAL SERVICES	125
10. JUSTICE	129
APPENDIX I: GLOSSARY	139

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	9
2.2	Census Data on Population Distribution by Rural-Urban Location, Ontario, 1981	13
2.3	Age-Sex Profiles, Ontario, 1971,1981, 1991	19
2.4	Rates of Reported Births Outside Marriage by Age of Mother, Ontario, 1981	27
5.1	Suicide Rates, Ontario, 1976-1982	62
5.2	Tuberculosis Rates, Ontario, 1976-1982	65
6.1	School Leavers as a Percentage of Enrolment, by Age and School Type, Ontario INAC Region, 1982-83	72
6.2	Entrants by Intended Education Program, Ontario, 1979-1983	76
6.3	Highest Level of Schooling, Age 15 and Over, Ontario, 1981	79
7.1	Labour Force Activity, Ontario, 1981	87
7.2	Income Distribution, Ontario, 1980	103
8.1	Indicators of Housing Conditions, Ontario, 1981	116
10.1	Percentage Distribution of Major Offences of Inmate Population, Ontario, 1974-1983	134

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, Ontario, 1971-1991	8
2.2	Number and Percentage of Bands and Band Population and Distribution by Population Size Group, Ontario INAC Region, 1982	11
2.3	Growth and Shares of Registered Indian Population Residing On- and Off-Reserve, Ontario, 1971-1991	15
2.4	Components of Natural Increase, Registered Indians, Ontario, 1972-1991	16
2.5	Age Distribution by Sex, Ontario, 1971, 1981, 1991	18
2.6	Distribution of Census Population by Age and Sex, Ontario, 1981	21
2.7	Dependency Ratios, Ontario, 1971, 1981, 1991	23
2.8	Number of Live Births, Age-Specific Birth Rates and Total Fertility Rates, Registered Indians, Ontario, 1971, 1976 and 1981	25
2.9	Crude and Standardized Death Rates of the Registered Indian Population and Crude Death Rates of the Total Provincial Population, Ontario, 1971, 1976 and 1981	29
2.10	Crude Death Rates by Age and Sex, Ontario, 1981	30
2.11	Average Age at Death, Ontario, 1971, 1976, and 1981	31

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
2.12a	Mobility Status by Age and Sex, Ontario, 1981	34
2.12b	Mobility Status by Age and Sex, Ontario, 1981	35
3.1	Census Family Type by Average Number of Children, Ontario, 1981	42
3.2	Census Family Status, Ontario, 1981	44
3.3	Economic Family Status, Ontario, 1981	46
3.4	Marital Status by Age and Sex, Ontario, 1981	48
4.1a	Population Showing Relationship of Home Language to Mother Tongue, by Age, Ontario, 1981	52
4.1b	Population Showing Relationship of Home Language to Mother Tongue, by Age, Ontario, 1981	53
4.2	Population Showing Relationship of Official Language to Mother Tongue, Ontario, 1981	55
5.1	Mortality Rates by Cause, Ontario, 1980 and 1982	58
5.2	Deaths From Injury and Poisoning by Cause, Ontario, 1980 and 1982	60
5.3	Suicide Rates by Age, Ontario, 1982	63
6.1	Registered Indian Student Population Showing Grade by Age and Sex, Ontario INAC Region, 1978-79 and 1982-83	68

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
6.2	Registered Indian Student Population Showing School Type by Grade, Ontario INAC Region, 1978-79 and 1982-83	70
6.3	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing School Attendance by Age and Sex, Ontario, 1980-81	73
6.4	Registered Indian Cumulative Entrants in Continuing Education, On- and Off- Reserve by Age and Sex, Ontario INAC Region, 1979-83	75
6.5	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Highest Level of Schooling by Age and Sex, Ontario, 1981	78
6.6	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Highest Level of Schooling, Ontario, 1981	81
6.7	University Attainment by Sex, Age 15 and Over, Ontario, 1981	82
7.1	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Labour Force Activity by Age and Sex, Ontario, 1981	88
7.2	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Not Attending School Showing Labour Force Activity by Highest Level of Schooling, Ontario, 1981	92
7.3	Experienced Labour Force, Occupation by Sex, Ontario, 1981	94
7.4	Experienced Labour Force, Work Activity by Occupation, Ontario, 1981	97
7.5	Average Income of Experienced Labour Force With Income by Sex and Occupation, Ontario, 1980	99

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
7.6	Population 15 Years of Age and Over with Income Showing Average Individual Income by Sex, Ontario, 1980	102
7.7	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Total Individual Income Groups by Age and Sex, Ontario, 1980	104
7.8	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Major Source of Income, Ontario, 1980	106
7.9	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Not Attending School Showing Individual Income Groups by Highest Level of Schooling, Ontario, 1980	108
7.10	Economic Families Showing Average Size of Economic Families by Income Group, Ontario, 1980	111
7.11	Economic Families Showing Income Group by Family Size, Ontario, 1980	112
8.1	Indicators of Housing Conditions, Ontario, 1981	117
8.2	Total Occupied Private Dwellings by Period of Construction, Ontario, 1981	119
8.3	Private Households by Length of Occupancy, Ontario, 1981	121
9.1	Registered Indian Children Adopted by Registered Indians and by Others, Ontario, 1971-1981	126
10.1	Inmate Population as of 31 December, Ontario, 1974-1983	130
10.2	Inmate Population by Age and Sex, Ontario, 1974-1983	131

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
10.3	Number of Previous Commitments of Inmates by Age, Ontario, 1974-1983	133
10.4	Major Offences of Inmate Population by Age, Ontario, 1974-1983	136
10.5	Length of Sentence of Inmate Population by Age, Ontario, 1974-1983	137

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Report Overview

This report provides a profile of registered Indians in Ontario and the conditions in which they live. It does not deal with the extent to which the patterns which emerge for registered Indians in Ontario might be replicated among the non-status Indian, Métis or Inuit populations in the province. Exclusion of these other Native peoples from consideration is not meant to imply that their situation is any better or worse than that of registered Indians in Ontario. Rather, the focus is on registered Indians because of the particular jurisdictional interests and responsibilities of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) in relation to this population.

In many respects, this document presents a panoramic snapshot of the registered Indian population in Ontario. The significant amount of new data made available as a result of the 1981 Census means that the data and analysis are richer than was previously possible. On the other hand, the lack of a complete historical perspective on the registered Indian population is evident. In addition, the analysis is generally province-wide. This inevitably blurs the many distinctions within the Indian population in Ontario in terms of their tradition, culture, language and the extent to which they live in close contact with urban centres and the wage economy. These distinctions are real and important, both to Indians and to others who come in contact with them. It is hoped that the general trends presented here, while valuable in themselves, will prompt more specific exploration, by Indians and others, of the ways of different segments of the Indian population and the specific reasons behind the conditions of their lives and society.

1.2 Historical Background

The 82,000 Indians in Ontario in 1986 come from diverse cultures and historical backgrounds. Indeed, the diversity of the status Indian population in Ontario distinguishes this region from many others in the country.

Registered Indians in Ontario are members of two major cultural/linguistic groups, Algonkian and Iroquoian. Within each major group there are many different linguistic dialects and traditions.

The Algonkian group traditionally inhabited the central and eastern woodlands of Ontario. Although they share the same basic culture and economic base, a greater pattern of political unity and institutionalized leadership emerged among Algonkian bands in the southern part of the province than among the smaller and more isolated bands in the North. Traditionally, the Algonkian economy has been based on a migratory search for game, fish and wild fruits. Accordingly, the Algonkian people have had highly-developed systems of transportation. Algonkian dialects found in Ontario include: Ojibway, Cree, Potawatomi, Algonkin, Delaware, and Ottawa.

The Iroquoian group was primarily based in southeastern Ontario. In contrast with the Algonkians, they had a traditional economy based on agriculture. This contributed to the establishment of Iroquoian settlements that were more permanent than those set up by the Algonkians and to more highly-developed political systems and institutions. As students of Canadian history will recall, the traditional differences between Algonkian and Iroquoian Indians in Ontario led at times to conflicts between the tribes. In the early days of the province's history, in fact, there were a number of pitched battles between the two. Iroquoian dialects include: Mohawk, Oneida, Ondondaga, Cayuga, Seneca and Tuscarora.¹

In more contemporary times, variations in the traditions and ways of life of Ontario Indians persist. These modern differences may stem as much from the geographic proximity of bands and reserves to urban centres as from variations in tribal tradition.

Southern reserves in Ontario tend to be closer to urban areas than those located in the North. In fact, a number of northern reserves are basically inaccessible. The result is that the political, social and economic characteristics of northern or more remote reserves may be less influenced by our non-Native culture and economy. On the other hand, the facilities found on more remote reserves may be less sophisticated than those found on reserves in the South.

The importance of these variations should not be minimized, either for Indians who continue to live on-reserve or for those who live off-reserve. While patterns of movement on- and off-reserve are discussed later in this overview, one should at least begin to consider whether the existence of sophisticated facilities on-reserve and the promise of a productive, modern lifestyle there will induce people to stay or, on the other hand, does the absence of these make movement off-reserve more attractive and easier?

Turning from the movement of individuals on- and off-reserve in Ontario, there are important current issues to consider concerning the geographic location of entire bands and the availability of lands for bands.

At present, the Government of Canada has not validated any comprehensive or major specific Native land claims in Ontario. There are some Native claims covering limited territory but the situation is not like that of Saskatchewan or Manitoba, where a large portion of the province is currently subject to treaty land entitlement claims. Nonetheless, there are important land-related issues involving Ontario Indians. These concern several hundred specific land claims that are being researched on behalf of Indian bands, including a number now under negotiation and the desire of some bands to relocate from their current place of residence to other lands. In some cases, bands want to relocate on old reserve lands, which are now unoccupied, or on-Crown land.

As can be seen from this brief summary, the historical tradition of registered Indians in Ontario is both varied and complex, as are the contemporary issues facing the population. Despite the overview nature of this document, differences in the nature of the Ontario Indian population should not be minimized.

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 for Chapter 1

1. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Linguistic and Cultural Affiliations of Canadian Indian Bands, Ottawa, 1980.

2. DEMOGRAPHY

Basic information on the total population of registered Indians in Ontario---its distribution within the province and patterns in the population's birth and death rates, fertility rates and mobility---begins to provide a picture of the characteristics of Ontario's registered Indian population. Comparisons have been drawn between the Indian population and a reference population made up in this chapter either of the total Ontario population (Register data) or the total provincial population minus registered Indians (Census data).

2.1 Population

Table 2.1 shows that in 1986, there are 81,988 registered Indians in Ontario, 67 per cent of whom live on-reserve. The proportion on-reserve is up slightly from 1981 but is projected to match the 1981 level by 1991. Registered Indians as a percentage of the total provincial population stands at 0.90 in 1986, up slightly from the 1981 percentage and lower by the same differential from the 1991 projection of just under one per cent.

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

In 1982, there were 75,386 registered Indians in Ontario (Canada Overview, Table 2.2). As Figure 2.1 shows, this comprised 22 per cent of the total registered Indian population in Canada, the largest share of any province or territory.

TABLE 2.1

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

	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991
Registered Indians					
<u>On-Reserve</u>					
Number	38,182	46,407	49,543	55,055	60,088
Per cent	65.5	68.7	66.8	67.2	66.8
<u>Off-Reserve</u>					
Number	20,120	21,114	24,583	26,933	29,898
Per cent	34.5	31.3	33.2	32.8	33.2
<u>Total</u>					
Number	58,302	67,521	74,126	81,988	89,986
Per cent	100	100	100	100	100
Provincial population (000)	7,703	8,265	8,625	9,145	9,550
Registered Indians as a % of provincial population	0.76	0.82	0.86	0.90	0.94

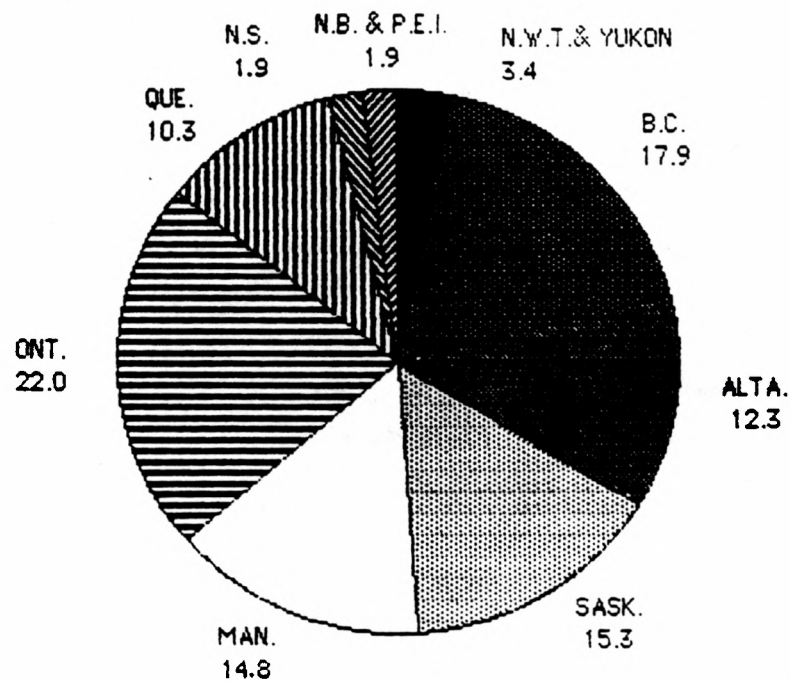
Sources: Registered Indians: 1971-81: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.
1986-91: Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

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.

Native peoples in Canada are considered to include registered Indians, non-status Indians, Métis and Inuit. Registered Indians in Ontario accounted for 70 per cent of the total population of Native peoples in the province in 1981. This is a slightly higher percentage than for Canada as a whole. Registered Indians accounted for 64 per cent of the total population of Native peoples in Canada in 1981. (Canada Overview, Table 2.1).

2.2 Nature of Bands and Reserves

With approximately two-thirds of registered Indians in Ontario living on-reserve, it is important to know some of the characteristics of these reserves, such as their size and location. This information can be derived from INAC data on reserves and the location of Indian bands. It is perhaps even more important to know such basic characteristics of Indian bands in the Ontario region. It might be argued, for example, that larger bands would have more resources with which to achieve a greater degree of self-reliance in the provision of services to their people. Similarly, it is important to determine if the proximity of a band or group of bands to an urban centre or centres results in any discernible pattern of band members living on- or off-reserve.

With 1,728,049 acres of reserve land, as Table 2.4 of the Canada Overview shows, Ontario had 26 per cent of the total land in Canada devoted to Indian reserves. The region's 185 reserves, which constituted eight per cent of the total reserves in the country, had an average of 9,341 acres each.

The majority of Indian bands in Ontario were small. Table 2.2 shows that 66 per cent of bands had fewer than 500 members as of 1982, with 47 bands, or 41 per cent of the total, having fewer than 250 members. The majority of the Ontario registered Indian population, however, was concentrated in medium-sized and large bands. The 23 bands in the 500-999 population range accounted for 22 per cent of the total registered Indian population in the province, while the 13 bands in the 1,000-2,999 population range accounted for another 31 per cent of the population. The single band with a population of over 5,000, the Six Nations of the Grand River Band, alone accounted for 15 per cent of the total registered Indian population in Ontario, although in the following discussion on

TABLE 2.2

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

Size Group	Number Of Bands	Percentage Of Bands	Population	Percentage of Population
1 - 249	47	40.9	6,364	8.7
250 - 499	29	25.2	10,090	13.7
500 - 999	23	20.0	16,402	22.3
1,000 - 2,999	13	11.3	22,489	30.6
3,000 - 4,999	2	1.7	7,327	10.0
5,000 +	1	0.9	10,807	14.7
Total	115	100.0	73,479	100.0

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

proximity of bands to urban centres it is treated as 13 bands (see Canada Overview, Table 2.6).

As of 1982, the distribution of Indian bands in Ontario among INAC categories of urban, rural, remote and special access settings was consistent with the national pattern. However, the distribution of the Ontario Indian band population living on-reserve and on-Crown land among these four settings did not follow the national pattern.

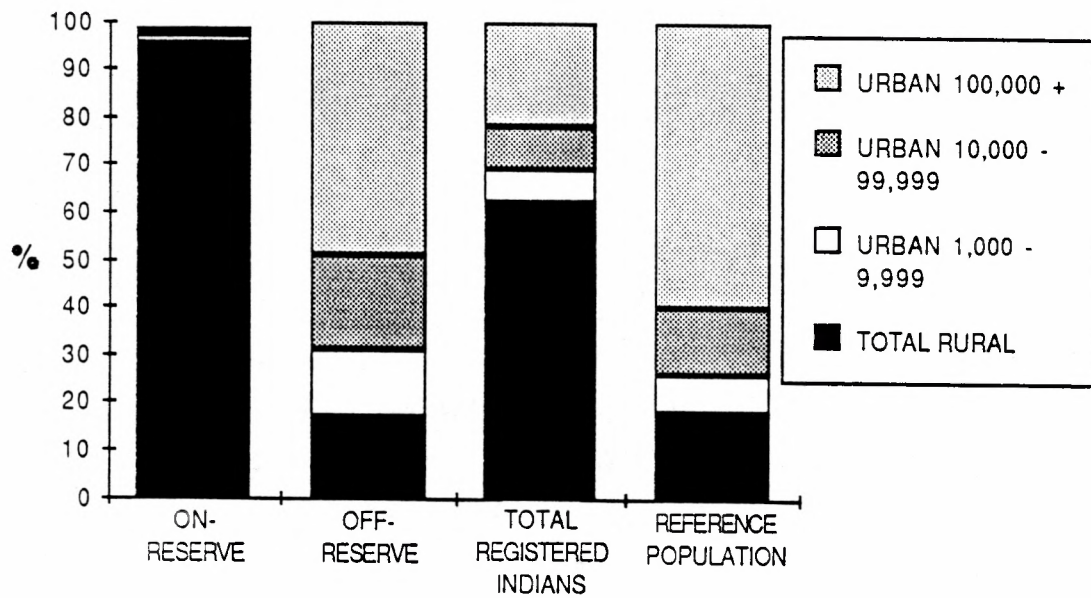
By 1982, slightly over one-third (36 per cent) of Ontario Indian bands were classified as urban, being situated within 50 kilometres of the nearest regional centre and accessible by road year round. This is consistent with the national pattern. In population terms, however, 48 per cent of the registered Indian population in Ontario living on-reserve or on-Crown land in 1982 were classified as living in urban settings. This contrasts with an urban classification for 38 per cent of the total Indian band population in Canada living on-reserve or on-Crown land. Another 44 per cent of Ontario bands were classified as being rural, situated between 50-350 kilometres from the nearest regional centre by year round road access. However, these rural reserves contained only 24 per cent of the band population living on-reserve or on-Crown land, compared with a proportion of 38 per cent of the similar band population in Canada as a whole. Of the remainder of Ontario bands, four per cent were classified as remote and 17 per cent as requiring special access because of the absence of year round access roads. A higher proportion of the Ontario band population living on-reserve or on-Crown land (28 per cent) lived in such remote or special-access settings compared with the national registered Indian population living on-reserve or on-Crown land (24 per cent). (See Tables 2.6 and 2.7 of the Canada Overview).

Census data presented in Figure 2.2 indicate that 62 per cent of registered Indians lived in rural areas, about three and one-half times the proportion for the reference population. It should be noted, however, that the Census definition of rural and urban is based on size and density rather than proximity and access which are INAC's criteria. The high rural concentration of registered Indians was due primarily to the largely rural location of on-reserve Indians. The off-reserve population had location patterns similar to the reference population, although they were slightly less concentrated in the largest urban areas. Forty-nine per cent of the registered Indian population living off-reserve lived in

FIGURE 2.2

Census Data on Population Distribution by Rural-Urban Location

Ontario, 1981



Note: Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada

large urban centres of 100,000 and over, which compared with 61 per cent of the reference population.

Among the larger urban areas in Ontario, the greatest number of off-reserve registered Indians were in Toronto with 6,645 followed by 2,550 in Hamilton, 2,095 in Ottawa-Hull, 1,680 in London and 1,550 in Thunder Bay (Canada Overview, Table 2.22).

2.3 Population Growth and Age/Sex Distribution

The employment and income capabilities and the requirements of any population for different types of public and private goods and services are, to some extent, a function of its overall size, growth rate and age/sex distribution. This is as true for the registered Indian population in Ontario as it is for other specific segments of the provincial population and the population as a whole.

While the overall growth rate of the registered Indian population is projected to decline slightly (only by .01) between 1981 and 1991, it is apparent from Table 2.3 that the total registered Indian population in Ontario has consistently grown faster than the total provincial population and is expected to continue to do so. For example, from 1976 to 1981, the total registered Indian population grew at a rate of 1.9 per cent compared with the total provincial population which grew at a rate of 0.8 per cent.

Table 2.4 shows the components of natural increase for the registered Indian population in Ontario from 1972 to a projection for 1991. Overall, the natural increase rate fell from 20 per 1,000 in the period 1972-76 to 18 in the 1982-86 period and is projected to fall further to 17 by 1991. This is mainly because the crude birth rate fell by two per 1,000 between 1972 and 1986 while the crude death rate rose by 0.3 per thousand. The crude birth rate is projected to fall another two per thousand between 1987 and 1991 while the crude death rate will fall only by less than one per thousand.

As explained in Chapter 1, there are two sources of data concerning the age distribution of the registered Indian population by sex, the Indian Register, and the 1981

TABLE 2.3

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

Year	Registered Indians <u>On-Reserve</u>		Registered Indians <u>Off-Reserve</u>		Total <u>Registered Indians</u>		Total Provincial <u>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	65.5	-	34.5	-	100	-	-
1976	68.7	3.90	31.3	0.96	100	2.94	1.41
1981	66.8	1.31	33.2	3.04	100	1.87	0.85
1986	67.2	2.11	32.8	1.83	100	2.02	1.17
1991	66.8	1.75	33.2	2.09	100	1.86	0.87

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

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

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

TABLE 2.4

**Components of Natural Increase
Registered Indians, Ontario, 1972-1991**

(Rate per 1,000)¹

Period	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Increase Rate
1972 - 76	28.1	7.8	20.3
1977 - 81	26.7	6.3	20.4
1982 - 86	26.1	8.1	18.0
1987 - 91	24.0	7.3	16.7

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

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

Census. Regardless of which source is used, the same basic patterns emerge.

Table 2.5 and Figure 2.3 provide historical information and projections concerning the age distribution by sex of the registered Indian population in Ontario based on adjusted Register data. They indicate that registered Indians in Ontario are predominantly younger than the total provincial population, and are projected to remain so. In 1971, 42 per cent of registered Indians in Ontario were in the zero to 14 age range, compared with 29 per cent of the provincial population. This 13 percentage point differential persisted in 1981, with 35 per cent of the registered Indian population in the zero to 14 range that year compared with 22 per cent of the provincial population. It is projected that 33 per cent of the registered Indian population will be in the zero to 14 age group in 1991 compared with 21 per cent of the provincial population.

In contrast, the total provincial population is more heavily represented in the older age groups. This trend is also expected to continue. The percentage of the registered Indian population aged 65 or over was constant at six per cent in 1971 and 1981, whereas the percentage of the provincial population in this age group rose from eight per cent in 1971 to 10 per cent in 1981. The percentage of the provincial population in this category is projected to increase to 11 per cent in 1991 while the percentage of the registered Indian population in this age group is expected to decline to five per cent. Nevertheless, it is clear from Figure 2.3 that the registered Indian population is gradually aging, as the population of those aged zero to 24 shrinks and that of those 25 to 44 grows.

The most notable contrast in the age distribution between the sexes is that the higher distribution of females compared with males in the 65 or over age group in the provincial population is not duplicated in the registered Indian population. For example, in 1981, 12 per cent of females in the total provincial population was in the 65 or over age group compared with nine per cent of the male population. In comparison, six per cent of the female registered Indian population in Ontario was in this age group compared with five per cent of the male registered Indian population. This distribution is projected to remain constant for the registered Indian population while the difference in the distribution of females in the oldest age group is expected to increase among the provincial population. In 1991, it is projected, nine per cent of the male provincial population will be 65 or more

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

		Registered Indians On-Reserve			Registered Indians Off-Reserve			Total Registered Indians			Provincial Population		
	(Col. %)	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
Male													
	0-14	45	38	36	35	31	29	41	36	34	29	23	22
	15-24	20	22	20	18	22	18	19	22	19	18	19	15
	25-44	19	23	28	29	29	34	22	25	30	26	30	34
	45-64	11	11	12	13	13	14	12	11	12	19	20	20
	65+	6	5	4	5	6	5	5	5	5	7	9	9
	Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	No. (000)	19.7	25.4	30.8	10.0	11.7	14.1	29.7	37.1	44.9	3,840.9	4,246.3	4,707.9
Female													
	0-14	46	39	36	34	27	24	42	35	32	28	21	20
	15-24	20	23	19	19	21	17	20	23	19	18	18	14
	25-44	18	23	28	27	32	38	21	26	32	25	29	33
	45-64	11	10	11	14	13	14	12	11	12	19	20	20
	65+	6	5	5	6	7	7	6	6	6	10	12	14
	Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	No. (000)	18.5	24.1	29.2	10.1	12.9	15.8	28.6	37.0	45.1	3,862.2	4,378.3	4,842.3
Both Sexes													
	0-14	46	38	36	34	29	26	42	35	33	29	22	21
	15-24	20	23	20	19	21	18	19	22	19	18	19	14
	25-44	18	23	28	28	30	36	22	25	31	26	29	33
	45-64	11	11	12	14	13	14	12	11	12	19	20	20
	65+	6	5	5	5	7	6	6	6	5	8	10	11
	Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	No. (000)	38.2	49.5	60.1	20.1	24.6	29.9	58.3	74.1	90.0	7,703.1	8,625.1	9,550.3

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.

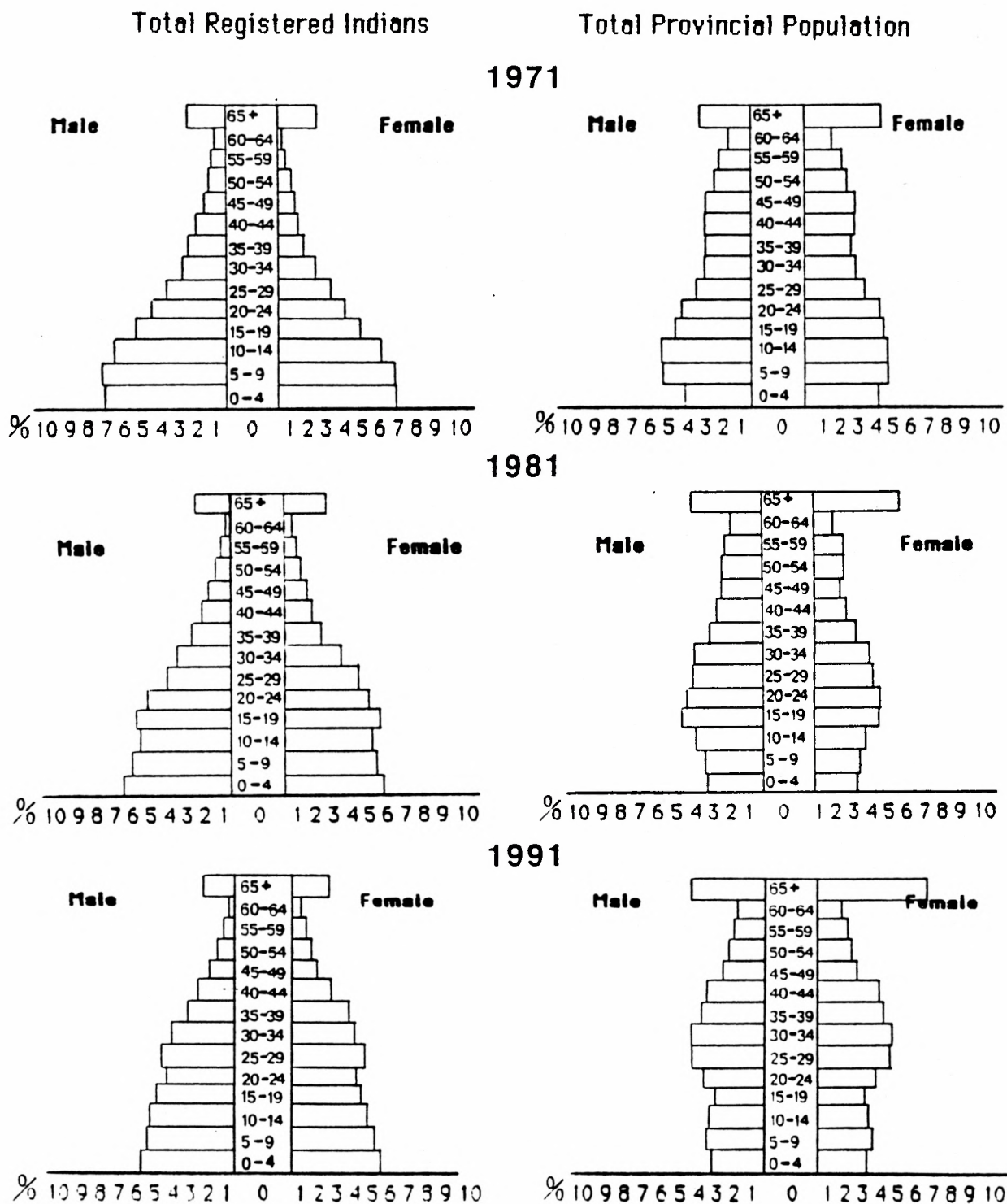
Provincial Population:

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 2.3
Age-Sex Profiles¹, Ontario, 1971, 1981, 1991



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

Source: See Table 2.5

compared with 14 per cent of the female provincial population.

Comparing the on-reserve and the off-reserve registered Indian populations, it is evident that a much higher percentage of the Indian population on-reserve is in the zero to 14 age group than is the case in the Indian population off-reserve. For example, in 1981, 38 per cent of the population living on-reserve was zero to 14 years old. This compares with 29 per cent of the registered Indian population living off-reserve. The pattern of reserves being characterized by a young population is expected to continue.

Another significant difference between the registered Indian population living on- and off-reserve is in the representation of people in the prime earning years, 25 to 44. As of 1981, 30 per cent of the registered Indian population living off-reserve in Ontario was in the 25 to 44 age group compared with 23 per cent of the on-reserve population. This difference is projected to persist. It is important to note that the off-reserve population was almost identical to that of the provincial population.

The Census age-sex distribution is presented in Table 2.6. From these data it is also evident that the registered Indian population was considerably younger than the reference population, in this case the total provincial population minus registered Indians. Almost two-thirds, 61 per cent, of Ontario's registered Indians were between the ages of zero and 24, versus 41 per cent of the reference population. Of particular note was the 17 percentage-point differential in the zero to 14 age bracket. At the other end of the age spectrum, 30 per cent of the reference population was aged 45 and up, including 10 per cent 65 years and older. The corresponding Indian proportions were 14 and four, respectively. The percentages by sex in both populations were extremely close; a difference of more than one percentage point occurred in only four cases: Indians zero to 14 and 25 to 44 and the youngest and the eldest reference group age brackets.

Among Indians the off-reserve population was somewhat younger than their on-reserve counterparts. One percentage point more off-reserve Indians were found in the zero to 14 age bracket and six percentage points fewer were 45 years of age and over. Off-reserve males in the youngest age category were more prominent by 12 percentage points than off-reserve females in this category; indeed, close to one-half of the male

TABLE 2.6
Distribution of Census Population by Age and Sex
Ontario, 1981

(Row %)	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	
						%	No.
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>							
Male	37.7	22.6	22.2	12.5	5.0	100.0	21,385
Female	38.8	22.3	22.4	11.6	4.9	100.0	21,260
Both Sexes	38.3	22.5	22.3	12.1	5.0	100.0	42,645
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>							
Male	46.2	22.9	22.1	6.6	2.2	100.0	14,920
Female	34.2	22.7	31.0	9.7	2.4	100.0	19,580
Both Sexes	39.4	22.8	27.1	8.4	2.3	100.0	34,505
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>							
Male	41.2	22.8	22.1	10.1	3.9	100.0	36,305
Female	36.6	22.5	26.5	10.7	3.7	100.0	40,840
Both Sexes	38.8	22.6	24.5	10.4	3.8	100.0	77,145
<u>Reference Population¹</u>							
Male	22.8	19.0	29.7	20.3	8.2	100.0	(000) 4,174
Female	21.1	18.2	29.4	20.5	10.7	100.0	4,283
Both Sexes	21.9	18.6	29.6	20.4	9.5	100.0	8,457

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.

population off-reserve was under 15 years of age. The bulk of the difference was made up by the nine percentage points advantage for Indian women off-reserve in the 25 to 44 age bracket. There were virtually no sex differentials among Indians on-reserve.

Dependency ratios are a measure of the relationship of the size of the population in non-wage earning years (the young, zero to 14, and the old, 65 and over) to the population in the wage earning years (15 to 64). The term "dependency" implies that those in the non-wage earning groups require some support, either directly or indirectly, from those in the wage earning age bracket.

Although, as seen in Table 2.7, the dependency ratio for the registered Indian population in Ontario declined dramatically from 1971 to 1981, it still remained higher than that for the total provincial population. In 1971, registered Indians in Ontario had a dependency ratio of .89 compared with the total population which had a ratio of .59, a difference of .30. By 1981, the dependency ratio for registered Indians had declined to .69 compared with a decline for the total population to .47. Thus, not only did the dependency ratio for the registered Indian population decline, but also the gap between the Indian population and the total population narrowed. The most marked decline in the dependency ratios among the Indian population between 1971 and 1981 occurred among the population living on-reserve.

In 1971, the on-reserve population had a dependency ratio of 1.05 compared with .66 for the off-reserve Indian population and .59 for the total provincial population. By 1981, the dependency ratio for the population living on-reserve had dropped to .77. This compared with a 1981 ratio of .55 for the registered Indian population living off-reserve and .47 for the total population. The gap in dependency ratios between the registered Indian population and the total population is projected to continue to close. By 1991, the dependency ratio for the Indian population living off-reserve is expected to be identical to that of the total population and the gap between the on-reserve population and the total population ratio will remain similar to that in 1981. In other words, the high dependency ratio, and the economic burden it entails, is expected to diminish significantly for registered Indians.

TABLE 2.7
Dependency Ratios ¹
Ontario, 1971, 1981, 1991

	1971	1981	1991
Registered Indians On-Reserve	1.05	.77	.69
Registered Indians Off-Reserve	.66	.55	.48
Total Registered Indians	.89	.69	.61
Provincial Population	.59	.47	.48

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

Sources: Registered Indians:

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

Provincial Population:

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

2.4 Fertility, Birth Rates and Death Rates

As Table 2.8 indicates, registered Indian women in Ontario showed significantly higher fertility rates compared with the total provincial population of women in their child-bearing years. The percentage difference between the Indian population and the total population did, however, decline from 1971 to 1981.

In 1971, registered Indian women had a total fertility rate per 1,000 population of 4,110, a rate 85 per cent higher than that of the total population. By 1976, the registered Indian population had a fertility rate that was 80 per cent higher than the total population. By 1981, the difference had narrowed further. Registered Indian women had a rate of 2,860 births per 1,000 and females in the total population a rate of 1,630 births per 1,000, a difference of 75 per cent.

Among registered Indian women in Ontario of child bearing age, the fertility rate dropped by 30 per cent from 1971 to 1981. The most significant decline occurred in the 1971-76 period when the fertility rate among registered Indian women dropped by 23 per cent. Over the same decade, the fertility rate among women of child bearing age in the total provincial population declined by 27 per cent, again with the largest percentage decrease occurring between 1971 and 1976.

A decline in birth rates was recorded in all age groups in the registered Indian population from 1971 to 1981. In actual terms, the most dramatic drop in birth rate occurred among registered Indian women in the 30 to 34 age group. From 1971 to 1976, the birth rate among women in this group dropped from 140 per 1,000 women to 90 per 1,000. This decline continued from 1976 to 1981 to a level of 80 births per 1,000 registered Indian women aged 30 to 34. Between 1971 and 1981, other significant declines in birth rate occurred among registered Indian women: in the 20 to 24 age group, a decline of 50 births per 1,000 women; in both the 25 to 29 and 35 to 39 age groups, a decline of 40 births per 1,000 women. It is interesting to note the relatively modest decline in the birth rate among registered Indian women in the 15 to 19 age group. The birth rate for women in this category fell by only 10 births per 1,000 women between 1971 and 1981. This decline occurred between 1971 and 1976 and the birth rate among 15 to 19

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

	1971	1976	1981
<u>Total Births:</u>	1,710	1,743	1,962
<u>Age-Specific Birth Rates:²</u> (per 1,000 women)			
Age			
15-19	130	120	120
20-24	240	200	190
25-29	170	150	130
30-34	140	90	80
35-39	90	60	50
40-44	30	20	20
45-49	20	-	-
<u>Total Fertility Rate:</u> (per 1,000 women)			
Registered Indians	4,110	3,180	2,860
Provincial Population	2,220	1,770	1,630

- Notes:**
1. Total Fertility Rate is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49. It is derived by multiplying the age specific birth rate by 5 and summing for all ages.
 2. Age-Specific Birth Rate is the number of births per 1,000 women in the relevant age group. Rounded to the nearest 10.

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

Provincial Population:

1971, 1976: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Births, 1975-76, Vol. 1, Cat. No. 84-204, Nov. 1978, Table 6.
 1981: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths, 1981, Vol. 1, Cat. No. 84-204, Feb. 1983, Table 5.

year olds remained static at 120 per 1,000 women from 1976 to 1981. In 1971, Indian women in the 15 to 19 age group had the fourth highest birth rate among all age groups. As of 1981, they had the third highest birth rate.

According to census data, when looking at ever-married women alone to try to achieve greater comparability, we note that as of 1981 there were 3,580 live births per 1,000 ever-married registered Indian women in Ontario compared with 2,317 live births per 1,000 ever-married women in the Ontario reference population (Canada Overview, Table 2.12). The difference between Indian women and the reference population is most significant when the population of Indian women living on-reserve in Ontario is considered. As of 1981, there were 4,446 live births per 1,000 ever-married Indian women living on-reserve in Ontario. This is almost twice the number of live births among the reference population. In contrast, the figure for registered Indian women living off-reserve was much closer to that for the reference population, 2,741 live births per 1,000 for the registered Indian population living off-reserve compared with 2,317 for the reference population.

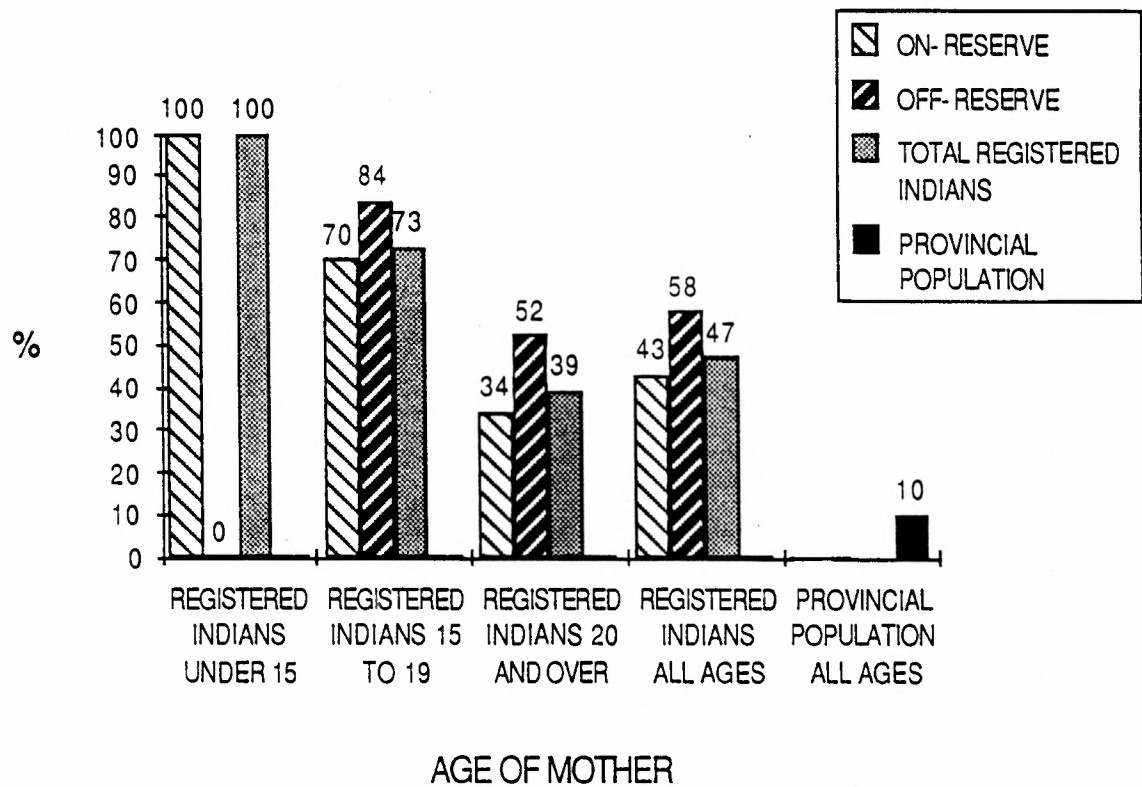
Registered Indian ever-married women in Ontario, living both on- and off-reserve, had a lower number of live births per 1,000 than the Canadian average for Indian women living on- and off-reserve. The same is true when the number of live births per 1,000 ever-married women in the Ontario reference population is compared with the national figure.

INAC data in Figure 2.3 of the Canada Overview indicate that rates of reported births outside marriage rose significantly among registered Indians in all provinces from 1971 to 1981. The rate in Ontario was among the lowest in Canada, however. When compared with the rate for the total provincial population of all ages, as shown in Figure 2.4, the corresponding rate for registered Indians was more than four times as high in 1981. The higher reported Indian rate was partly due to the discriminatory section of the Indian Act which was removed in June, 1985. Particularly high were the rates for young Indian women, fully 100 per cent among Indians under 15 and 73 per cent in the 15 to 19 age range. There was a sharp decline, almost 50 per cent, in the rate for Indian mothers 20 years old and over. With the exception of the youngest age category for Indian

FIGURE 2.4

Rates of Reported Births Outside Marriage by Age of Mother

Ontario, 1981



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

mothers, rates were markedly higher off-reserve than on-reserve, although the small number of cases distort the off-reserve data.

Table 2.9 presents crude death rates for the Indian and total provincial populations, as well as standardized rates for Indians. It shows that crude death rates among registered Indians in Ontario declined from 1971 to where the rate for registered Indians of both sexes was lower than that for the total population of Ontario in 1981. 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.

Table 2.10 further shows that, in comparison with the corresponding death rates in the total provincial population, death rates among both sexes in the Indian population were identical among those under the age of 15, higher for all groups between the ages of 15 and 64 and slightly lower for those aged 65 to 90. The greatest differentials occurred among males. In the 15 to 24 age group there were three male deaths per 1,000 registered Indians compared with one male per 1,000 in the total population; in the 25 to 44 age group, four per 1,000 in the Indian population compared with one per 1,000 in the total population, and among males in the 45 to 64 age group, 13 deaths per 1,000 in the Indian population compared with 10 per 1,000 in the total population.

According to Table 2.11 the average age at death for both registered Indians in Ontario and the total provincial population increased from 1971 to 1981, although once again the younger age structure was a key factor in the lower registered Indian average. This pattern held for both males and females. Over the decade, Indian males and females showed the greatest increases in their average age at death, an increase of 8.3 years for Indian females and 4.2 years among Indian males. In both cases, the greatest gain was made in the 1971-76 period. By comparison, the average age at death among

TABLE 2.9

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

(Rate per 1,000)

	<u>Registered Indians</u>						<u>Total Provincial Population</u>		
	<u>Crude Death Rate</u>			<u>Standardized Death Rate</u>			<u>Crude Death Rate</u>		
	1971	1976	1981	1971	1976	1981	1971	1976	1981
Male	10	9	7	13	12	10	8	8	8
Female	7	5	4	10	8	7	6	6	6
Both Sexes	9	7	5	12	10	8	7	7	7

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

Sources:

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

TABLE 2.10
Crude Death Rates¹ by Age & Sex
Ontario, 1981

(Rate per 1,000)

Age	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<u>Registered Indians</u>			
0-14	2	1	1
15-24	3	1	2
25-44	4	2	3
45-64	13	7	10
65-90	54	34	43
<u>Provincial Population²</u>			
0-14	1	1	1
15-24	1	-	1
25-44	1	1	1
45-64	10	6	8
65-90	57	37	45

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

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

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

TABLE 2.11

**Average Age at Death
Ontario, 1971, 1976 and 1981**

	<u>1971</u>		<u>1976</u>		<u>1981</u>	
	Registered Indians	Provincial Population	Registered Indians	Provincial Population	Registered Indians	Provincial Population
Male	47.0	63.9	51.1	65.1	51.2	66.4
Female	49.0	69.3	54.4	71.5	57.3	72.1

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.

females in the total population increased by 2.8 years from 1971 to 1981 and among males, 2.5 years.

Notwithstanding this relative increase in the age at death among registered Indians in Ontario, there was still quite a significant difference between the Indian population and the total population in terms of average actual age at death. The average actual age at death among registered Indian males in Ontario in 1971 was 47.0 years compared with 63.9 years among the total male population, a difference of 16.9 years. Among males, the gap between the Indian population and the total population narrowed to 14.0 years by 1976 but widened again to 15.2 years in 1981. In 1981, registered Indian males had an average age at death of 51.2 years compared with an average age among the total male population of 66.4 years. The average age at death among female registered Indians in Ontario in 1971 was 49.0 years, 20.3 years below the average age for the total female population. The gap between the female Indian population and the total female population narrowed to 17.1 years in 1976 and continued to narrow to 14.8 years in 1981. In 1981, female registered Indians in Ontario had an average age at death of 57.3 years and the total female population in the province had an average age at death of 72.1 years.

2.5 Mobility

The movement of any population may reflect economic and/or social circumstances, such as the availability of employment or suitable housing. Accordingly, it is relevant to examine the mobility patterns of the Canadian population and other particular characteristics of movers, such as their age and sex. This is as true in demographic analysis of the registered Indian population as it is for the rest of the population.

From 1976 to 1981, the registered Indian population in Ontario experienced a net out-migration due to the fact that more registered Indians left the province than moved into it. This situation mirrors the general net out-migration of population experienced by the province during the same time period. An examination of the national picture suggests that Alberta, and British Columbia, were the main destinations for Ontario migrants, both Indian and others. (Canada Overview, Table 2.21).

The similarity in mobility patterns of registered Indians of Ontario and those of the rest of the population is sustained when one looks in Table 2.12 at the mobility patterns of registered Indians in Ontario from 1976 to 1981 and compares them with patterns found among the rest of the provincial population. Forty-eight per cent of the registered Indian population in Ontario were movers (i.e., changed dwellings) between 1976 and 1981 compared with 47 per cent of the reference population. Of those who moved, registered Indians showed a slightly lower tendency to migrate, that is, move to a different Census Subdivision (CSD) than the reference population. Nineteen per cent of the registered Indian population aged five and over migrated from one CSD to another between 1976 and 1981 compared with 22 per cent of the reference population.

The general similarity in mobility patterns between the registered Indian population and the reference population breaks down, however, when one looks separately at the on-reserve and off-reserve populations. In general, Indians living on-reserve were much less likely to be movers than the reference population. Only 34 per cent of the on-reserve population moved compared with 47 per cent of the reference population. However, the registered Indian population in Ontario living off-reserve was much more likely to have moved than either of the other two groups; 66 per cent of the off-reserve population moved between 1976 and 1981.

Among the Indian population living off-reserve, migration was much more predominant than among registered Indians living on-reserve or the reference population. Thirty-one per cent of the off-reserve Indian population migrated between 1976 and 1981, compared with only 10 per cent of the on-reserve population and 22 per cent of the reference population.

Among the Indian population living off-reserve, the heaviest representation of movers among both males and females, was in the 15 to 24 and 25 to 44 age groups. In the case of both sexes, the percentage of the Indian population in these age groups who moved was significantly higher than for the reference population. Sixty-five per cent of registered Indian males between 15 and 24 living off-reserve moved between 1976 and 1981 compared with 46 per cent of males in the same age group in the reference population. In

TABLE 2.12a
Mobility Status by Age and Sex
Ontario, 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	32	41	22	20	33	35	43	40	20	22	36	34
Migrants	9	9	11	7	6	9	9	14	14	5	6	11	10
From Outside Canada	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	1
From Different Province	2	2	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	1
From Same Province	7	6	8	6	6	7	7	12	12	4	4	9	8
Non-Migrants	25	23	30	15	13	24	26	29	26	15	16	25	24
Non-Movers	66	68	59	78	80	67	65	57	60	80	79	65	66
Total % No. (000)	100 5.4	100 4.8	100 4.7	100 2.7	100 1.1	100 18.8	100 5.5	100 4.7	100 4.8	100 2.5	100 1.0	100 18.6	100 37.3
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>													
Movers	65	65	76	44	47	66	63	74	72	44	53	66	66
Migrants	30	32	36	17	18	31	29	38	34	19	16	31	31
From Outside Canada	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
From Different Province	3	2	4	-	-	3	3	3	4	3	-	3	3
From Same Province	26	29	29	15	14	26	24	34	29	16	9	27	27
Non-Migrants	34	33	40	27	30	35	34	36	38	25	36	35	35
Non-Movers	35	35	24	56	52	34	37	26	28	56	48	33	34
Total % No. (000)	100 4.7	100 3.4	100 3.3	100 1.0	100 0.3	100 12.7	100 4.5	100 4.4	100 6.1	100 1.9	100 0.5	100 17.4	100 30.1

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

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

TABLE 2.12b.
Mobility Status by Age and Sex
Ontario, 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	45	55	28	27	45	48	58	58	30	31	50	48
Migrants	19	18	21	10	9	18	18	26	25	11	9	21	19
From Outside Canada	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
From Different Province	3	2	3	-	-	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
From Same Province	16	15	17	8	8	15	15	22	21	9	6	18	16
Non-Migrants	29	27	34	18	17	28	30	33	33	19	22	30	29
Non-Movers	52	55	45	72	74	54	53	42	42	70	69	49	52
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	10.1	8.2	8.0	3.7	1.4	31.5	10.1	9.2	10.8	4.4	1.5	35.9	67.4
Reference Population²													
Movers	49	46	64	29	24	47	49	55	61	29	27	46	47
Migrants	23	22	30	13	11	22	23	26	29	12	11	22	22
From Outside Canada	3	3	4	2	2	3	3	4	4	2	2	3	3
From Different Province	3	3	4	2	1	3	3	4	4	2	2	3	3
From Same Province	16	15	22	9	8	16	16	19	20	9	8	15	15
Non-Migrants	27	24	34	16	13	24	27	28	32	16	16	25	25
Non-Movers	51	54	36	71	76	53	51	45	39	71	73	53	53
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	651.6	792.1	1,238.7	847.0	341.6	3,871.0	617.9	780.6	1,259.3	877.0	459.8	3,994.5	7,865.5

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

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

the 25 to 44 age group, 76 per cent of Indian males living off-reserve moved compared with 64 per cent of the reference population in the same age group. Among females, 74 per cent of female registered Indians in the 15 to 24 age group moved compared with 55 per cent of females in the same age group in the reference population. In the 25 to 44 age group, 72 per cent of the Indian females living off-reserve moved compared with 61 per cent of females in the same age group in the reference population.

2.6 Conclusion

A number of important patterns emerge from these basic data concerning the demographic characteristics of registered Indians in Ontario.

The registered Indian population as a whole is increasing as a percentage of the total provincial population. This means that Ontario Indians will play a slightly greater role in the economic and social/political/cultural life of the province. They will also become increasingly important consumers of goods and services offered by the public and private sectors.

The relative youth of the registered Indian population today, both on- and off-reserve, compared with the total provincial population, means that there is potentially a greater demand by the Indian population for education now and, since the Indian population is gradually aging, for participation in the labour force tomorrow. As will be seen in the chapter devoted to employment and income, the current situation of youth unemployment among registered Indians in Ontario is particularly acute. Demographic trends suggest that this might become an ever greater problem in the future.

Finally, the information presented in this chapter begins to paint a picture of an Indian population in the province which is not entirely homogeneous. Perhaps the most important distinction which emerges is between the Indian population living on-reserve and that living off-reserve. On the basis of the information presented so far, the Indian population living off-reserve is concentrated more in the prime income earning years and is more transient than the on-reserve population. The off-reserve Indian population is also

more similar to the reference population in such characteristics as its age distribution and fertility characteristics. Subsequent chapters of this overview provide a further indication of the extent to which the characteristics of off-reserve residents in Ontario more closely parallel those of the reference population, than the characteristics of Ontario Indians living on-reserve.

3. FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

The rate of household (signifying "private household" herein) and family formation and the characteristics of families and households in any population have important implications for that population's potential economic capacity. They also have a bearing on the characteristics of various goods, such as housing, and on the education, health and other services the population will require.

Before examining the household and family characteristics of registered Indians in Ontario, some important definitions should be noted. These definitions were used in the 1981 Census from which the data on the family and household characteristics of the registered Indian population and the reference population were obtained.

Statistics Canada employs the term "census family" to identify families that have a husband/wife or parent/never-married child (regardless of age) relationship. Basically, census families can consist of two-parent families, lone-parent (either male or female) families, or husband-wife families where there are no children. For the purpose of this study, a "registered Indian census family" refers to a census family where one spouse or both spouses are registered Indians. (c.f. Glossary).

The term "economic family" is employed by Statistics Canada in the 1981 Census for extended families which operate as an economic unit. The economic family concept requires that family members who live together be related by blood, marriage or adoption. In this study, a "registered Indian economic family" refers to an economic family where the reference person (the person responding to the 1981 Census) or their spouse or both the reference person and spouse are registered Indians. (c.f. Glossary).

The term "household" is the most all-inclusive of the Statistics Canada definitions in this area. A household may consist of non-related individuals and include one or more census or economic families. At the most general level, it is a group of people who live together. In this study, the term "registered Indian household" refers to any household

where there is a registered Indian census family or where 50 per cent or more of the household members are registered Indians (c.f. Glossary).

3.1 Households

According to Table 3.5 of the Canada Overview, registered Indian households in Ontario had a significantly higher average number of persons than households in the reference population. When the total population in registered Indian private households was considered, there were 3.7 persons per private household, which was 0.9 more people per household than in private households in the reference population. The difference in household size was the greatest between registered Indian households on-reserve and households in the reference population. The average registered Indian household on-reserve in Ontario had 4.1 persons per household or 1.3 more persons than the average household in the reference population. The average number of persons in registered Indian households off-reserve was 3.3 persons, 0.5 more than the reference population.

In spite of these differences, the gap in the average size of registered Indian households compared with the reference population in Ontario was less than the gap nationally. For Canada as a whole, the average number of persons per registered Indian household of 4.1 exceeded the average number in the reference population by 1.2 persons. Across Canada there were, on average, 4.7 persons per household among Indian households on-reserve, which was 1.2 and 1.8 more than among off-reserve and reference population households, respectively.

3.2 Census Families

Indian census families in Ontario also tended to be larger than those among the reference population. The average size was 3.8 persons. The difference was particularly

pronounced among Indian census families on-reserve. (See Canada Overview, Table 3.1).

The average registered Indian census family living on-reserve in Ontario had 4.2 persons compared with an average census family size of 3.2 persons in the reference population. The average census family size of off-reserve census families was somewhat closer to that of the reference population but, with 3.5 persons, was still greater.

The average Indian census family size in Ontario was slightly smaller than the average for Indian census families across Canada as a whole. Among the reference population, the average census family sizes for Canada and Ontario were identical.

It is interesting to note that registered Indian households in Ontario were only slightly smaller on average than Indian census families. The average private household size among registered Indian households was 0.1 persons smaller than the average size of Indian census families. In contrast, the average private household size in the reference population was 0.4 persons smaller than the average census family size. (Canada Overview, Tables 3.1 and 3.5). This may be important in the sense that projections for housing market demand are increasingly being based on rates of household formation and characteristics rather than family formation and characteristics. Attempts to anticipate registered Indian demands for housing should take into account this difference in relationship between family and household size.

Table 3.1 indicates that among the registered Indian population in Ontario, all types of census families had higher average numbers of children compared with census families in the reference population. The difference was most pronounced when the on-reserve and the reference populations were compared. As of 1981, on average, there were 1.1 more children per Indian census family on-reserve than per census family in the reference population. These differentials were basically the same for all types of census family: husband-wife, lone-parent (male) or lone-parent (female).

TABLE 3.1

**Census Family Type by Average Number of Children
Ontario, 1981**

Census Family Type	Average Number of Children			
	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popu]a- tion ¹
Husband-Wife Family	2.4	1.6	2.0	1.3
Lone Parent - Male	2.6	1.9	2.4	1.7
Lone Parent - Female	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.7
Total	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.3

Note: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.

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

There was a lower percentage of husband-wife census families among the registered Indian population in Ontario than among the reference population. Seventy-seven per cent of Indian census families were husband-wife families in 1981 compared with 89 per cent of census families in the reference population. (See INAC's 1981 Census Highlights on Registered Indians, p.19). The most startling difference, however, was in the percentage of Indian census families on- and off-reserve headed by female lone parents compared with the reference population; 18 per cent of Indian census families on-reserve and 21 per cent of those off-reserve were headed by female lone parents in 1981. This contrasts with nine per cent of census families in the reference population who were in this category. In both the Indian and reference populations, a little over four out of every five lone-parent families were headed by females.

3.3 Registered Indians in Census Families

According to Table 3.2, registered Indians in Ontario living in census families were more likely to be in lone-parent families than were members of the reference population census families. Twenty per cent of registered Indians living in census families in Ontario were in lone-parent families compared with nine per cent of the reference population living in census family situations. Among the off-reserve Indian population, a slightly higher percentage of those living in census families were in lone-parent situations than those living in census families on-reserve, 22 per cent compared with 19 per cent.

To an even greater extent than in the reference population, registered Indian lone parents in census families in Ontario were predominantly females. Never-married children in lone-parent census families made up 14 per cent of Indians in census families in Ontario in 1981. The vast majority of these children, 79 per cent, were under the age of 18. In contrast, six per cent of reference population members of census families were never-married children in lone-parent census families. Two-thirds of them were under 18.

TABLE 3.2
Census Family Status
Ontario, 1981

Census Family Status	(Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion ¹
Persons in Husband-Wife Census Families		81	78	80	91
Spouses in Husband-Wife Census Families		36	34	35	55
Never-Married Children		45	43	44	36
Under 18		38	38	38	27
18+		7	5	6	8
Persons in Lone-Parent Census Families		19	22	20	9
Male Lone Parents		1	-	1	1
Female Lone Parents		4	7	5	3
Never-Married Children		13	15	14	6
Under 18		9	13	11	4
18+		4	2	3	2
Total Persons in Census Families %		100	100	100	100
	No. (000)	36.0	30.1	66.1	7,282.8

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.

3.4 Registered Indians in Economic Families

Registered Indians living in private households in Ontario were arranged in economic families differently than members of the reference population. Table 3.3 shows that there was a lower representation of spouses among registered Indians in economic families than among the reference population in economic families. Thirty-two per cent of the registered Indians in economic families in Ontario in 1981 were spouses compared with 53 per cent of the reference population in economic families. By comparison, a higher percentage of the adult (aged 15 and over) registered Indians in economic families lived in non-husband-wife economic families than was the case in the reference population, six per cent of the total Indian population compared with four per cent of the reference population. A higher percentage of the registered Indian population in Ontario in economic families consisted of never-married children under 15 in economic families than was the case among the reference population. Thirty-eight per cent of the registered Indian population in economic families in Ontario consisted of never-married children under 15 compared with 24 per cent of the reference population, another indicator of the relative youth of the registered Indian population and its high ratio of dependents to wage earners.

Finally, the Indian population had a higher proportion of relatives other than children living in economic families, an indication of the stronger tendency among Indians towards extended families. Seven per cent of the registered Indian population in economic families were "other relatives" compared with four per cent of the reference population. Extended family living arrangements were even more prevalent on-reserve: nine per cent of Indians on-reserve in economic families were other relatives versus three per cent of their off-reserve counterparts. Furthermore, one per cent of on-reserve registered Indians in economic families were married children 15 years of age and older, compared with virtually zero per cent of both off-reserve Indians and the reference population.

TABLE 3.3
Economic Family Status
Ontario, 1981

Economic Family ¹ Status	(Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popu]a- tion ²
Spouses in Economic Families		32	33	32	53
Ref. Persons in Non H/W Fams. ³		6	7	6	4
Male Reference Person		2	1	1	1
Female Reference Person		4	7	5	3
Never-Married Children Under 15		35	41	38	24
Never-Married Children 15+		17	15	16	16
Married Children 15+		1	-	-	-
Other Relatives of Ref. Person 15+		4	2	4	3
Other Relatives of Ref. Under 15		5	1	3	1
Total Persons in Economic Families	%	100	100	100	100
	No. (000)	39.4	31.3	70.7	7,536.1

Notes: 1. See Glossary for definition of term.
2. Total Population less Registered Indians.
3. Non Husband-Wife Economic Families.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

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

3.5 Marital Status

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

According to Table 3.4, registered Indians overall were more likely to be single or living common-law than the reference population. Registered Indians aged 15 to 24, however, were more likely to be married or living common-law than the comparable age group in the reference population. As of 1981, 18 per cent of registered Indians in Ontario between the ages of 15 and 24 were married and a further five per cent were living common-law compared with 15 and four per cent, respectively, of the reference population in the same age group.

Registered Indians in later years were more likely to be separated, widowed or divorced than similar age groups in the reference population. For example, 11 per cent of registered Indians between the ages of 25 and 44 were separated, widowed or divorced as of 1981 compared with eight per cent of the reference population in this age group. Twenty-one per cent of Indians in the 45 to 64 age group were in this same category compared with 13 per cent of the reference population aged 45 to 64.

Indian females aged 15 to 24 were proportionally more likely to be married or living common-law than Indian males of the same age group, 23 and six per cent versus 13 and four per cent. The situation appears to have been basically the same among those young registered Indians living on- and off-reserve. Young Indian females were more likely to be married or living common-law than females of the same age group in the reference population, among whom 20 per cent were married and five per cent were living common-law.

Young Indian males were also more likely to be married or living common-law than those in the same age bracket in the reference population. Thirteen per cent of the male

TABLE 3.4
Marital Status by Age and Sex
Ontario, 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	82	22	15	8	41	69	17	7	3	33	75	20	11	6	37
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	1	6	16	37	9	1	9	24	60	13	1	8	19	49	11
Common-Law	4	6	2	-	4	6	6	3	-	5	5	6	3	1	5
Married	14	65	68	53	46	24	68	67	34	49	19	66	67	44	48
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	4.8	4.7	2.6	1.1	13.2	4.7	4.7	2.5	1.0	12.9	9.5	9.4	5.1	2.1	26.1
Registered Indians Off-Reserve															
Single	84	21	14	14	46	67	12	4	-	30	74	15	7	8	36
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	-	8	15	42	7	3	17	29	59	16	2	14	25	52	12
Common-Law	5	14	6	-	9	7	8	5	-	7	6	10	5	-	8
Married	11	57	64	42	38	22	62	62	33	47	17	60	63	37	44
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	3.3	3.2	0.9	0.3	7.8	4.3	6.0	1.9	0.5	12.7	7.6	9.2	2.8	0.8	20.5
Total Registered Indians															
Single	82	22	14	9	43	68	14	5	4	31	75	18	9	6	37
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	-	7	16	38	8	2	14	26	60	14	1	11	21	49	11
Common-Law	4	10	3	2	6	6	7	4	2	6	5	8	4	2	6
Married	13	62	67	51	43	23	65	65	34	48	18	63	66	42	46
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	8.1	7.9	3.6	1.4	20.9	9.1	10.8	4.3	1.5	25.6	17.1	18.7	7.9	2.9	46.6
Reference Population¹															
Single	86	16	6	6	29	74	11	5	7	23	80	13	5	7	26
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	1	6	8	17	6	2	10	18	52	16	1	8	13	37	11
Common-Law	3	5	2	1	3	5	4	1	-	3	4	4	2	-	3
Married	10	73	85	77	61	20	75	76	40	58	15	74	80	56	59
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	776.2	1,225.1	837.9	337.7	3,176.9	772.6	1,253.3	872.1	454.4	3,352.4	1,548.9	2,478.3	1,710.0	792.1	6,529.3

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

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

Indian population in the youngest age group was married and four per cent living common-law, compared with 10 and three per cent, respectively, in the reference population.

Among males 45 to 64, the proportion of singles in the registered Indian population was more than twice that of the reference population. Among females, the proportions were identical (five per cent).

3.6 Conclusion

This information about family and household characteristics suggests a number of implications concerning the housing and social support needs of the registered Indian population in Ontario compared with the reference population. For example, the greater average number of children in registered Indian census families corresponds with lower average Indian incomes, a fact with consequences bearing in a number of areas .

The larger average household and family size among the registered Indian population points to a need for larger dwellings than among the reference population. If the size of households among registered Indians continues to be larger than the average among the reference population, there will be continuing pressure among the Indian population to seek larger housing. If newer housing is all that is available, Indians will be required either to pay higher prices for larger homes or to live in conditions that are more crowded than those experienced by the reference population. This lack of similarity between the housing needs of the registered Indian population and the reference population may cause particular difficulties for Indians living off-reserve, who have to compete in urban housing markets.

A second area of concern is the relatively high percentage of lone-parent families among the registered Indian population, both on- and off-reserve. These families, particularly those headed by females among the Indian population, are more likely to require extensive social service support both for the parents and for the children.

4. LANGUAGE

Information on the language capabilities of registered Indians and on their use of particular languages is important for a number of reasons. First, there is concern among Native peoples themselves and others that traditional languages are falling into disuse. This has prompted a conscious effort by certain Native groups and other organizations to promote the teaching of traditional languages and their use. Contrasting with this concern, but equally important, is the question of the extent to which registered Indians have capabilities in one or both of Canada's official languages. Linguistic capability in English or French can be considered an important aid for any individual seeking or obtaining employment in Canada. Similarly, it is important for those seeking formal education, especially at the secondary level and beyond. In the case of registered Indians, the ability to speak one or both of Canada's official languages can be considered an important life skill for those moving off-reserve. (For definitions, such as home language, mother tongue and official language, see Glossary).

Table 4.1 shows that a large majority of registered Indians in Ontario spoke English most often at home. When all age groups are considered together, 82 per cent spoke English as the home language. Another 16 per cent spoke an Amerindian language or Inuktitut at home.

English played a substantially less significant role as home language for those living on-reserve. There it was spoken as the home language by 70 per cent of the population; another 27 per cent spoke an Amerindian language or Inuktitut. Seventy-seven per cent of those living on-reserve who considered an Amerindian language or Inuktitut to be their mother tongue also spoke it as their home language. Among children under 15 years of age, 85 per cent used such an Aboriginal tongue as their home language. The remainder of this group tended to speak English at home.

TABLE 4.1a
Population Showing Relationship of Home Language to Mother Tongue, by Age
Ontario, 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	96	82	22	64	70	99	50	74	81	96	97	51	28	70	82
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	2	-	48	-	-	1
Amerindian & Inuktitut	3	-	77	3	27	-	-	24	-	2	2	-	71	2	16
Other	1	-	1	33	3	-	-	-	18	1	-	-	1	28	2
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	26.3	0.1	13.7	2.6	42.6	30.5	0.9	1.9	1.2	34.5	56.8	0.9	15.6	3.8	77.1
Age 0-14															
English	97	-	15	79	74	99	36	80	82	98	98	40	19	81	85
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	1	-	58	-	-	1
Amerindian & Inuktitut	3	-	85	-	25	-	-	21	-	1	1	-	81	-	14
Other	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	11.5	-	4.4	0.3	16.3	13.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	13.6	24.5	0.2	4.7	0.4	29.9
Age 15-24															
English	97	-	23	70	74	99	42	70	77	95	98	45	28	73	84
French	-	-	-	-	-	1	58	-	-	2	-	55	-	-	1
Amerindian & Inuktitut	3	-	77	-	25	-	-	30	-	1	2	-	72	-	14
Other	-	-	-	24	1	-	-	-	23	1	-	-	-	25	1
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	6.4	-	2.9	0.3	9.6	7.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	7.9	13.5	0.2	3.2	0.5	17.4

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

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

TABLE 4.1b
Population Showing Relationship of Home Language to Mother Tongue, by Age
Ontario, 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	95	-	28	69	70	99	57	79	82	95	97	61	38	75	82
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	2	-	39	-	-	1
Amerindian & Inuktitut	4	-	71	-	27	1	-	20	-	2	2	-	61	-	14
Other	1	-	1	29	3	-	-	-	17	1	1	-	1	24	2
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	5.7	-	3.2	0.6	9.5	7.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	9.4	13.4	0.4	4.0	1.1	18.9
Age 45-64															
English	93	-	27	61	60	98	55	71	83	91	95	55	34	67	71
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	2	-	41	-	-	1
Amerindian & Inuktitut	4	-	70	4	32	1	-	25	-	4	3	-	63	3	22
Other	3	-	2	35	9	-	-	-	16	2	2	-	2	31	6
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	2.1	-	2.1	0.9	5.1	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.9	4.2	0.1	2.5	1.3	8.0
Age 65+															
English	89	-	18	46	45	100	-	50	77	90	93	-	22	52	57
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	8	-	77	-	42	-	-	45	-	6	4	-	75	-	32
Other	-	-	5	53	13	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	4	46	10
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.7	-	1.1	0.4	2.1	0.6	-	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.5	2.9

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

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

Among those living off-reserve, 96 per cent spoke English at home. The stronger influence of English among the off-reserve population is further indicated by the fact that 74 per cent of the off-reserve registered Indian population in Ontario who considered their mother tongue to be an Amerindian language or Inuktitut spoke English as their home language. Among those 65 and over, the split between English and an Amerindian tongue or Inuktitut as the home language was almost even.

As might be expected, the highest use of an Aboriginal language at home among the registered Indian population in Ontario was among the older population. Thirty-two per cent of those in the 65-plus age group indicated in 1981 that they spoke an Amerindian language or Inuktitut at home; another 10 per cent said they spoke some language other than English, French, or an Amerindian language or Inuktitut. English still predominated as a home language, however, with 57 per cent of those 65 years of age and over listing that as their home language. Among Ontario registered Indians aged 45 to 64, 22 per cent used an Amerindian language or Inuktitut as their home language.

The most prominent evidence of the use of languages other than English or French among younger Indians occurred among those living on-reserve. Approximately one-quarter of those under 44 years of age living on-reserve said they used some language other than English or French as a home language. This figure rose to 41 per cent for those in the 45 to 64 age group and to 55 per cent for those 65 or over living on-reserve. For Indians living off-reserve, the use of English at home was almost universal, with 90 per cent or more of those in every age group using English as a home language.

As indicated by Table 4.2, the predominance of English as a language among registered Indians in Ontario is further emphasized when one considers that approximately three-quarters of registered Indians in Ontario named English as their mother tongue. The next highest group, 20 per cent, considered their mother tongue to be an Amerindian language or Inuktitut. A very small number of Ontario Indians considered their mother tongue to be French.

TABLE 4.2

Population Showing Relationship of Official Language to Mother Tongue
Ontario, 1981

Official Language	(Col. %)	Mother Tongue				Total
		English	French	Amerindian and Inuktitut	Other Languages	
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>						
English Only		99	-	76	97	91
French Only		-		-	-	-
Both English and French		1	64	-	1	1
Neither English nor French		-	-	24	2	8
Total %		100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)		26.3	0.1	13.7	2.6	42.6
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>						
English Only		95	13	95	91	92
French Only		-	12	-	-	-
Both English and French		5	75	3	8	7
Neither English nor French		-	-	2	-	-
Total %		100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)		30.5	0.9	1.9	1.2	34.5
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>						
English Only		97	14	78	95	92
French Only		-	11	-	-	-
Both English and French		3	75	1	3	4
Neither English nor French		-	-	21	2	4
Total %		100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)		56.8	0.9	15.6	3.8	77.1

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

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

Of those living on-reserve whose mother tongue was English, 99 per cent spoke only English as their official language. Of those on-reserve who listed other languages as their mother tongue, 97 per cent listed English as their official language, one per cent had a capability in both official languages and two per cent spoke neither official language.

By far the larger proportion of registered Indians living off-reserve in Ontario could function in one or both of Canada's official languages. The predominant official language for 92 per cent of those living off-reserve was English, with seven per cent able to speak both English and French.

According to these data then, registered Indians in Ontario, by virtue of their capability in at least the English language, have a solid linguistic base for participation in the provincial labour force and for undertaking educational and other pursuits along with the general population. Future chapters will suggest the extent to which this really occurs. On the other hand, those who think that traditional Indian languages are on the wane, appear to have ample basis for their concern.

5. HEALTH

Basic information on death rates among registered Indians in Ontario and their average age at death was reviewed in Chapter 2. In summary, those data indicated that, although registered Indians in Ontario had a rising average age at death and declining crude death rates, they still lagged significantly behind the levels of the total provincial population, which constitutes the reference population in this chapter.

Health and Welfare Canada maintains information on specific diseases and causes of death among the registered Indian population served. (See Glossary). Information on the provincial population is maintained by Statistics Canada. This chapter examines the specific causes of death among the registered Indian population in Ontario and the total Ontario population, including rates of suicide and the incidence of one important disease, tuberculosis. It also briefly considers infant mortality rates.

5.1 Mortality Rates

Table 5.1 shows mortality rates among the registered Indian population in Ontario for 1980 and 1982. The mortality rate was 820 per 100,000 population in 1980 and 708 in 1982. Health and Welfare Canada data show that registered Indians in Ontario had a slightly lower mortality rate than the total provincial population. As of 1982, the total provincial population had a mortality rate of 731 per 100,000 population compared with a rate among registered Indians of 708. It should be noted that differences in mortality rates between registered Indians and the total provincial population are influenced by their distinct age compositions, primarily the younger age of the Indians.

In 1980, the most prominent cause of mortality among registered Indians was death by injury and poisoning. Between 1980 and 1982, mortality among registered Indians due to injury and poisoning declined, falling behind causes related to the circulatory system as the most prominent cause of death.

TABLE 5.1
Mortality Rates by Cause
Ontario, 1980 and 1982

(Rate per 100,000)

Causes of Death	<u>Registered Indians¹</u>		<u>Provincial Population</u>
	1980	1982	1982
I Infectious and Parasitic	6.9	11.1	3.8
II Neoplasms	69.3	71.2	178.6
III Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders	23.1	28.9	16.3
IV Blood and blood-forming organs	-	-	2.5
V Mental disorders	-	-	7.9
VI Nervous system and sense organs	13.9	4.5	10.7
VII Circulatory system	256.4	262.6	352.8
VIII Respiratory system	57.7	66.8	47.7
IX Digestive system	13.9	17.8	28.5
X Genito-urinary system	6.9	13.4	8.8
XI Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	2.3	n/a	n/a
XII Skin and subcutaneous tissue	-	-	0.7
XIII Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	4.6	-	2.5
XIV Congenital anomalies	11.5	6.7	5.4
XV Certain conditions originating in the prenatal period	11.5	13.4	5.6
XVI Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	50.8	26.7	9.7
XVII Injury and poisoning	281.8	173.6	49.4
All Causes	820.0	707.6	730.8

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

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

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

Aside from the generally higher mortality rate among the total provincial population, there were some noteworthy differences in the causes of death. For example, the Indian population exhibited a much lower rate of death due to neoplasms (growths or tumors) and causes related to the circulatory system than the total provincial population. In contrast, the rate of death among Indians due to injury and poisoning was much higher than for the reference population.

5.2 Violent Deaths

Because of the prevalence of injury and poisoning as a cause of death among registered Indians in Ontario, more specific data on the causes of death from these sources are important.

Aside from the "other" category, as Table 5.2 demonstrates, the most prominent cause of death from injury and poisoning among the registered Indian population in Ontario in 1980 was motor vehicle accidents, which occurred at a rate of 76 per 100,000 population. This was higher than among the total registered Indian population in Canada, which had a rate of death due to motor vehicle accidents of 68 (Canada Overview, Table 5.2). The other prominent causes of death due to injury and poisoning among the registered Indian population in Ontario in 1980 were drowning and firearms. The rate was 37 in both instances.

The differences between 1980 and 1982 may include statistical aberrations. Still, it is interesting to note that the major specific cause of death among Indians due to injury and poisoning remained motor vehicle accidents, albeit at a rate which declined by over half in Ontario, from 76 in 1980 to 36 in 1982, and by one-third in Canada as a whole, from 68 in 1980 to 44 in 1982. Among registered Indians in Ontario, other prominent causes of death by injury and poisoning in 1982 were drowning (at a rate of 20, down from 37 in 1980), fire (at a rate of 27, up from 16 in 1980) and overdoses (at a rate of 20, up from 12 in 1980). The rate for firearms fell sharply, from 37 to 16.

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

Cause	Registered <u>Indians</u> ¹		Provincial <u>Population</u>
	1980	1982	1982
Motor Vehicle	76.2	35.6	14.0
Drowning	37.0	20.0	1.6
Exposure	13.9	13.4	0.5
Fire	16.2	26.7	1.9
Falls	13.9	2.2	8.2
Firearms	37.0	15.6	4.5
Overdoses	11.5	20.0	6.0
Other	76.2	40.1	14.2

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

Sources: Indian Population:

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

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

Provincial Population:

Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Mortality, 1982, Vol. III Cat. No. 84-206, Annual. March, 1984.

Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Causes of Death, 1982, Vol. IV, Cat. No. 84-203, Annual, Jan. 1984.

Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces, June 1, 1982 and 1983, Cat. No. 91-210, Nov. 1984.

In 1982 the total Ontario population had lower rates of death than the Indian population in all categories of injury and poisoning except falls where the total provincial rate was nearly four times the Indian rate. This was consistent generally with the pattern for all of Canada. In Ontario, the most noticeable contrasts in 1982 were in the higher rates among the Indian population for deaths due to drowning (a rate for Indians of 20 per 100,000 compared with two for the reference population), fire (27 compared with two) and exposure (13 compared with one-half).

Suicide

Another cause of violent death was suicide. Figure 5.1 shows that for the period 1976-1982, registered Indians in Ontario consistently showed higher suicide rates than the provincial population. This was in keeping with the total situation for Indians in all of Canada as shown in Figure 5.1 of the Canada Overview.

In the period 1977 to 1980, the suicide rate among Indians in Ontario was particularly high compared with that of the provincial population, achieving its highest point and difference in 1977. (This was also the year of the highest suicide rate among the provincial population.) In 1977, the suicide rate among registered Indians in Ontario was 59 compared with a rate of 14 among the provincial population, a difference of 45 deaths per 100,000 population. This difference slowly declined over time to where the suicide rate among Ontario Indians in 1982 was 31 compared with a rate for the provincial population of 13, a difference of 18 per 100,000 population.

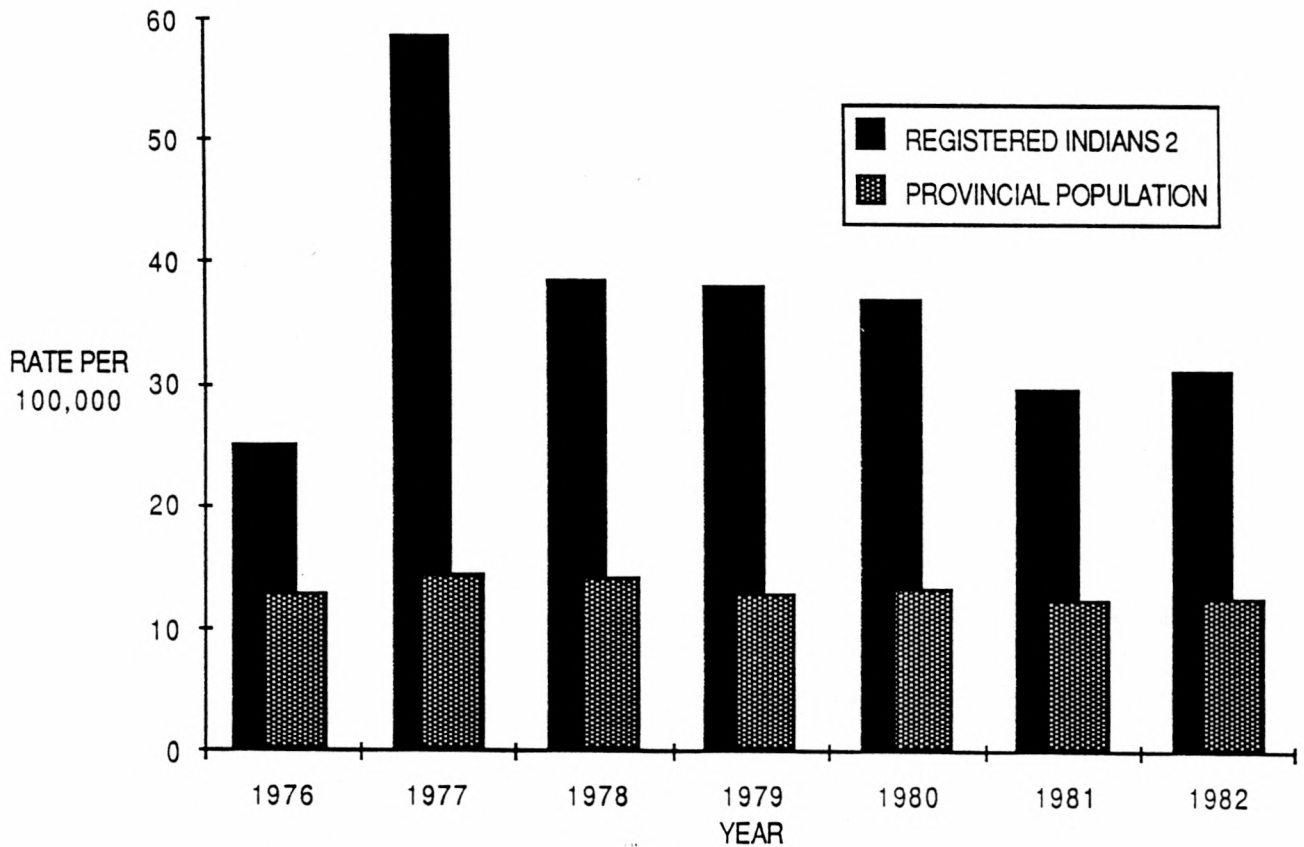
Another concern when considering suicide is particular patterns of suicide among different age groups in the population. Table 5.3 indicates that the highest rate of suicide among registered Indians in Ontario was in the 20 to 29 age group. In 1982, Indians in this group had a suicide rate of 44 per 100,000.

When the registered Indian population in Ontario is compared with the provincial population, some important contrasts emerge. Among the youngest age group, aged zero

FIGURE 5.1

Suicide Rates¹

Ontario, 1976-1982



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

Sources: Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June 1985 (draft), Table B-152, p. 284.

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

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

Age	Registered Indians ¹	Provincial Population
0 - 19	19.0	3.2
20 - 29	43.7	15.5
30 - 44	27.7	15.1
45 - 64	29.1	20.6
65+	-	16.0

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

Sources:

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

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

to 19, Indians had a significantly higher suicide rate, 19 compared with three. Similarly, the rate of suicide among 20 to 29 year olds was much higher in the Indian population, 44 compared with 16. The suicide rates among Indians and the total provincial population aged 30 to 44 were 28 compared with 15. Among the older population, aged 45 to 64, the Indian population showed a suicide rate closer to that of the provincial population, 29 compared with 21 per 100,000. In the 65 years and over category the provincial rate was 16 versus apparently zero for the Indian population.

5.3 Tuberculosis Rates

Although the trend in incidence of tuberculosis among registered Indians in Ontario has been downward, tuberculosis rates were still significantly higher among the Indian population than among the provincial population, according to Figure 5.2. This pattern was consistent with the trend for Canada as a whole. (Canada Overview, Figure 5.2).

From 1976 to 1982, the rate of tuberculosis among the registered Indian population in Ontario declined from 1.27 to 0.31 per 1,000. Over the same period, the tuberculosis rate in the provincial population declined from 0.12 to 0.08. Thus, the rate of decline in the incidence of tuberculosis was faster among the Indian population and more dramatic than among the provincial population. But the difference in incidence of tuberculosis among the Indian and provincial populations in Ontario was still very noticeable.

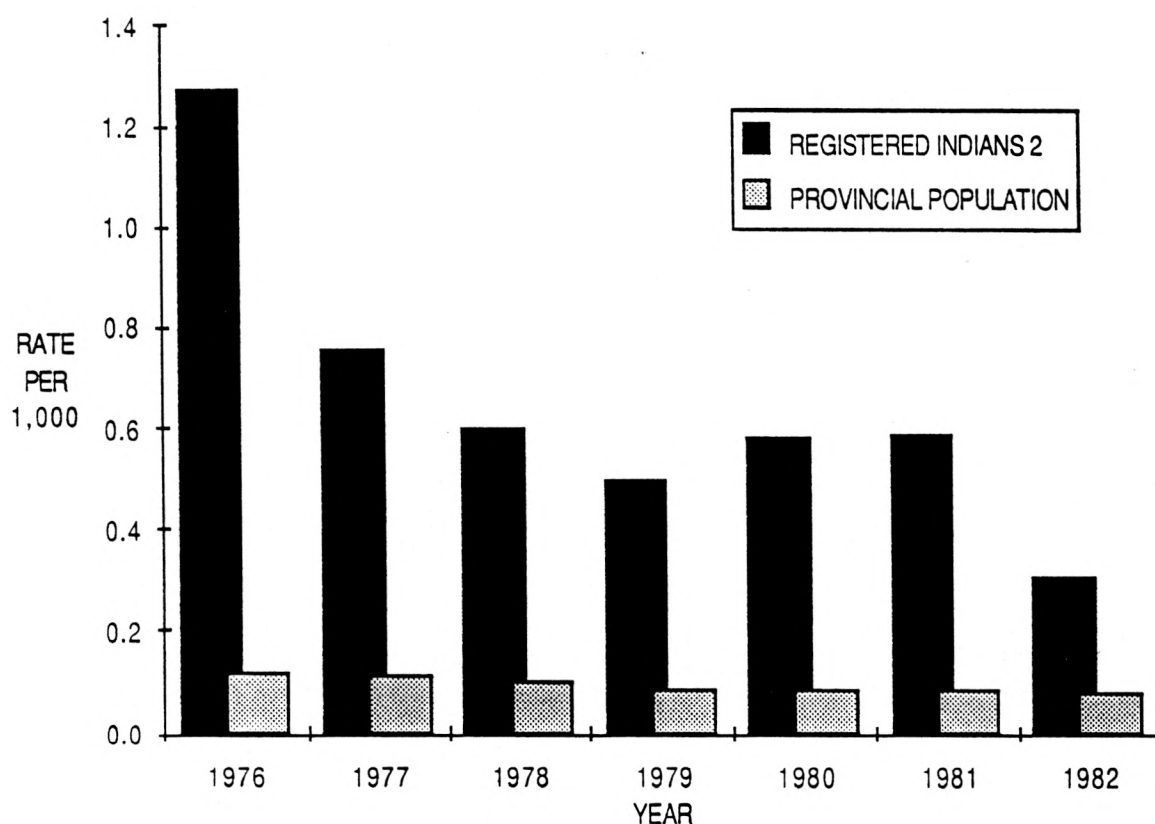
5.4 Infant Mortality Rates

Infant death rates are a good general indicator of the state of a population's health. Table 5.4 of the Canada Overview shows that the total provincial rate per 1,000 live births fell by one-third, from 12 in 1976 to eight in 1982. In the same period the Indian rate fell as well, almost by one-half from 26 to 14. Thus, despite such a dramatic fall the Indian rate in 1982 was still more than 70 per cent higher than the total provincial rate. The

FIGURE 5.2

Tuberculosis Rates¹

Ontario, 1976-1982

**Notes:**

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

Sources:

Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June 1985 (draft), Table C-5, p.305.
 For Provincial Population: Statistics Canada, Tuberculosis Statistics, Cat. No. 82-212, Annual.

Ontario Indian rate stood third lowest in the country behind the Atlantic Region and Manitoba.

5.5 Conclusion

In summary, despite these improvements, there are grounds for concern about the relatively high incidence of violent deaths among the Indian population and about the high rate of tuberculosis among Indians relative to the provincial population. In addition, the high rate of suicide among the young Indian population is of particular concern.

6. EDUCATION

Education is generally considered to be an important prerequisite to employment and to improving one's socio-economic status. In addition, formal education can impart certain skills that enable people to function in the general society. Because of the value that Canadian society places on educational attainment, it is appropriate to consider the educational accomplishments of registered Indians. This will set the stage for a subsequent discussion of employment and income. Development of a profile of the participation of registered Indians in the education system is also important because of the commitment of INAC, Indian bands and provincial and territorial governments to Indian education.

There are two basic factors to take into account when considering data on education: school enrolment/attendance and educational attainment. It should be noted that enrolment data are from the Nominal Roll and the Continuing Education Information System (CEIS) of INAC (cf. Glossary), and attendance and attainment data from the 1981 Census of Canada. For limitations of the education data, the reader should consult the Methodology Report.

6.1 School Enrolment/Attendance

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

Among on-reserve registered Indians in Ontario of primary and secondary school age (up to and including 15), Table 6.1 shows there was a decline in school enrolment from the period 1978-79 to 1982-83. According to INAC figures, the enrolment of registered Indian children in primary and secondary school declined by approximately four per cent from a level of 12,381 in 1978-79 to 11,911 in 1982-83. This was consistent with the general trend of declining enrolment in Ontario schools. A contributing factor was the

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

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	20	-	-	11	22	-	-	13
Special Students ²	1	4	5	3	2	5	4	3
1-4	70	7	-	40	66	6	1	39
5-8	9	86	37	35	9	87	39	35
9-13	-	3	58	10	-	2	57	10
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	3,468	1,789	1,050	6,307	3,456	1,624	979	6,059
Female								
Kindergarten	19	-	-	11	22	-	-	12
Special Students ²	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	1
1-4	68	5	-	39	65	4	-	38
5-8	12	90	28	36	13	90	32	37
9-13	-	3	68	12	-	4	66	12
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	3,421	1,626	1,027	6,074	3,307	1,589	956	5,852
Both Sexes								
Kindergarten	20	-	-	11	22	-	-	12
Special Students ²	1	3	4	2	2	3	3	2
1-4	69	6	-	40	65	5	-	38
5-8	11	88	33	36	11	89	35	36
9-13	-	3	63	11	-	3	61	11
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	6,889	3,415	2,077	12,381	6,763	3,213	1,935	11,911

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.

changing age structure which was due largely to declining fertility.

For both time periods, the majority of Indian students were enrolled in the lower grades. In 1978-79, 51 per cent of Indian school children were enrolled in Kindergarten or grades 1 to 4. In 1982-83, the comparable figure was 50 per cent.

The distribution of the registered Indian student population in grades roughly appropriate to their age declines as the age groups get older. For example, in 1978-79, 89 per cent of Indian school children in Ontario aged 4 to 10 were in Kindergarten or grades 1 to 4, basically appropriate for children in this age group. Among children aged 11 to 13, 88 per cent were in grades 5 to 8, while another six per cent were in grades 1 to 4. Among the oldest age group, the 14 to 15 year olds, 63 per cent had achieved some high school, while 37 per cent were still at primary levels. This basic pattern appears to have persisted during the 1982-83 period when both sexes are considered together. When the two sexes are compared, Indian females show an age/grade distribution that is slightly more in line with the allocation of age groups to grades among the general population.

Unlike Table 6.1, Table 6.2 covers the entire Nominal Roll student population in order to focus on the overall enrolment pattern. Registered Indians in Ontario may attend schools subject to a variety of funding arrangements, including band-operated, federal, private and provincial schools (c.f. Glossary). For the periods 1978-79 and 1982-83, according to Table 6.2, band-operated and federal schools were predominantly used for education in the primary grades. For example, 89 per cent of all students in band-operated schools in 1982-83 ranged from Kindergarten to Grade 8. The figure for federal schools was 98 per cent. Provincial tuition schools were mostly for students receiving secondary education. Sixty-three per cent of registered Indians enrolled in provincial tuition schools in 1978-79 were in Grades 9 to 13. This declined very slightly to 62 per cent in 1982-83. Provincial joint tuition schools had a distribution of students among primary and secondary grades that corresponded quite closely to the distribution among all schools. It is important to note that, as a consequence of federal policy to devolve more authority to the band level, enrolment in band-operated schools increased between the 1978-79 and 1982-83 school years by more than three times, primarily at the expense of private and federal schools.

TABLE 6.2

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

	<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	31	15	6	5	3	10
Special Students ²	-	1	1	4	3	2
Grades 1-4	36	47	29	30	14	35
Grades 5-8	15	36	33	37	16	32
Grades 9-13	18	1	31	24	63	22
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	176	7,288	331	2,994	3,358	14,147
	1982-83					
Kindergarten	22	15	-	7	5	11
Special Students ²	-	1	3	3	4	2
Grades 1-4	35	45	18	27	14	33
Grades 5-8	32	37	26	35	16	31
Grades 9-13	10	2	54	28	62	23
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	775	6,852	192	2,731	3,523	14,073

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 .

Figure 6.1 provides data from the Nominal Roll on school leavers aged four to 15. Since these data include departures from school for all reasons, including change in location, they cannot be used as a measure of drop-outs. Nevertheless, they do show that provincial schools had the highest rate of leaving among those four to 10 years old, band-operated and provincial schools for 11 to 13 year olds, and federal schools for 14 to 15 year-old students.

According to Census data, among the older population, aged 15 and over, there were some important differences in school attendance patterns between the registered Indian population in Ontario and the reference population. These are shown in Table 6.3.

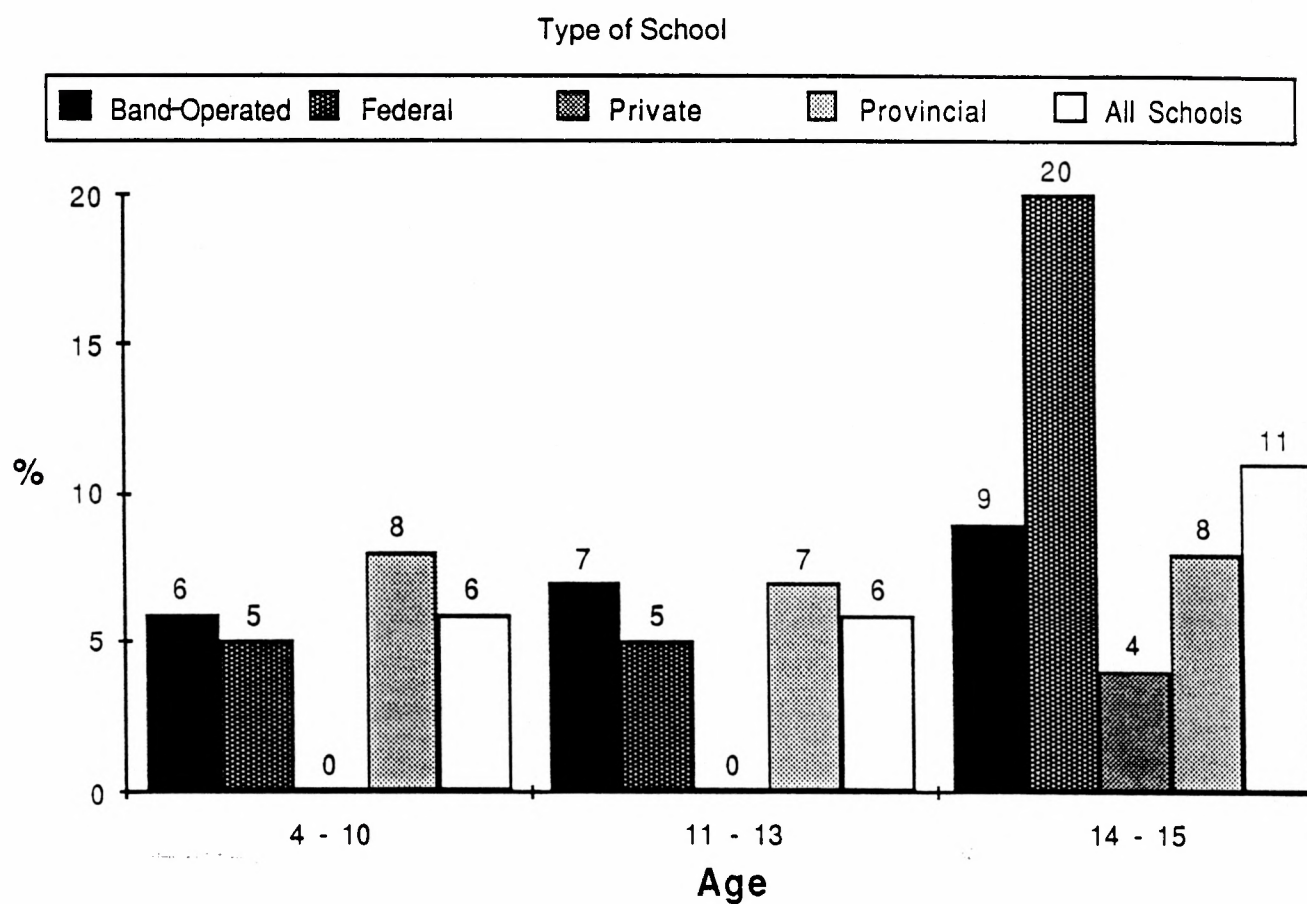
In the 15 to 19 age group, 58 per cent of registered Indians were attending school in the 1980-81 school year compared with 73 per cent in the reference population. The difference was approximately the same for each sex. Indians in the 15 to 19 age group living off-reserve had a greater tendency to be in school than those living on-reserve. Sixty-eight per cent of Indian males in this age group living off-reserve were attending school compared with 53 per cent of those living on-reserve. Among Indian females 15 to 19 years of age, 67 per cent of those living off-reserve were in school compared with 48 per cent of those living on-reserve.

The ages of 20 to 24 are prime years for post-secondary training. The proportion of Ontario registered Indians in this age group who were attending school in 1981 was approximately half that of the reference population, 17 per cent of Indians compared with 32 per cent of the reference population. The difference was roughly comparable for both sexes. In the 20 to 24 age group there was also a greater tendency for those living off-reserve to be in school. This may be the result of the decision of some registered Indians to leave reserves in order to attend university. Twenty-five per cent of Indian males between 20 and 24 living off-reserve were attending school compared with 13 per cent of those living on-reserve. Among females, 19 per cent of those living off-reserve were in school compared with 14 per cent of those living on-reserve. Among registered Indians attending school in this age group, there was a greater tendency towards full-time rather than part-time attendance. This was also true for the reference population. For all

FIGURE 6.1

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

Ontario INAC Region, 1982 - 83



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

Source: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, INAC.

TABLE 6.3

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

Ontario, 1980-81¹

(Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Ref. Popula- tion ²	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Ref. Popula- tion ²	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Ref. Popula- tion ²	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Ref. Popula- tion ²
School Attendance	Age 15 - 19				Age 20 - 24				Age 25 +				All Ages (15 +)			
Male																
Not Attending School	47	32	41	27	87	74	82	65	97	93	95	92	85	75	81	81
Total Attending School	53	68	59	73	13	25	18	35	3	7	4	8	15	25	19	19
Attending Full-time	51	66	57	70	11	14	12	25	2	3	2	2	14	20	16	13
Attending Part-time	1	2	2	3	2	12	6	10	1	4	2	6	1	5	3	6
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	2.8	2.0	4.8	406.2	2.0	1.5	3.5	386.8	8.5	4.6	13.1	2,430.0	13.3	8.0	21.4	3,223.0
Female																
Not Attending School	52	33	43	27	86	80	83	70	95	91	93	92	84	79	81	82
Total Attending School	48	67	57	73	14	19	17	30	5	9	7	8	16	22	19	18
Attending Full-time	46	65	55	70	11	13	12	20	3	3	3	1	13	16	15	11
Attending Part-time	2	3	2	3	3	7	5	10	3	6	4	7	2	6	4	7
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	2.7	2.3	5.0	388.8	2.0	2.1	4.2	392.4	8.3	8.4	16.7	2,598.3	13.0	12.9	25.9	3,379.5
Both Sexes																
Not Attending School	49	33	42	27	87	78	83	68	96	92	94	92	85	77	81	81
Total Attending School	50	67	58	73	13	22	17	32	4	9	6	8	15	23	19	19
Attending Full-time	49	65	56	70	11	13	12	22	2	3	3	2	14	18	15	12
Attending Part-time	2	2	2	3	2	9	5	9	2	5	3	6	2	5	3	6
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	5.5	4.3	9.8	795.0	4.0	3.6	7.6	779.2	16.8	13.0	29.8	5,028.3	26.3	20.9	47.2	6,602.5

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

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

age groups combined, registered Indians had a higher proportion attending school full-time than did the reference population. This was particularly the case for registered Indians off-reserve. Due to the age structure of the populations, however, proportionally more non-Indians than Indians in the 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 year age groups attended school full-time.

Consistent with traditional age patterns (that is, fewer older people in school), school attendance by the registered Indian population in Ontario 25 years of age and over showed a decline roughly similar to that found in the reference population. As of 1981, six per cent of the registered Indian population and eight per cent of the reference population were in school. The most notable difference in this age group was the relatively greater involvement in part-time schooling among the reference population. Three-quarters of the reference population 25 years of age and over attending school did so part-time compared with one-half of the registered Indian population.

Table 6.4, based on CEIS data, shows that among registered Indian entrants in continuing education in Ontario between 1979 and 1983, the largest representation was by those in the 25 to 34 age group. This was true for both sexes and among Indians living on- and off-reserve. For example, when both sexes are considered together, data show that 46 per cent of entrants in continuing education were between the ages of 25 and 34. Consistently, the group with the second highest representation in the population enrolled in continuing education were those aged 18 to 24, comprising 39 per cent of enrolment.

Sixty per cent of registered Indian entrants in continuing education in Ontario between 1979 and 1983 were females. Seventy per cent of continuing education entrants came from among the population living on-reserve.

Figure 6.2 indicates the trend among registered Indian entrants by intended education program. It shows that entrants in community colleges and in bachelor degree programs doubled between 1979 and 1983. Entrants at the master's and doctoral levels remained a very small number.

TABLE 6.4

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

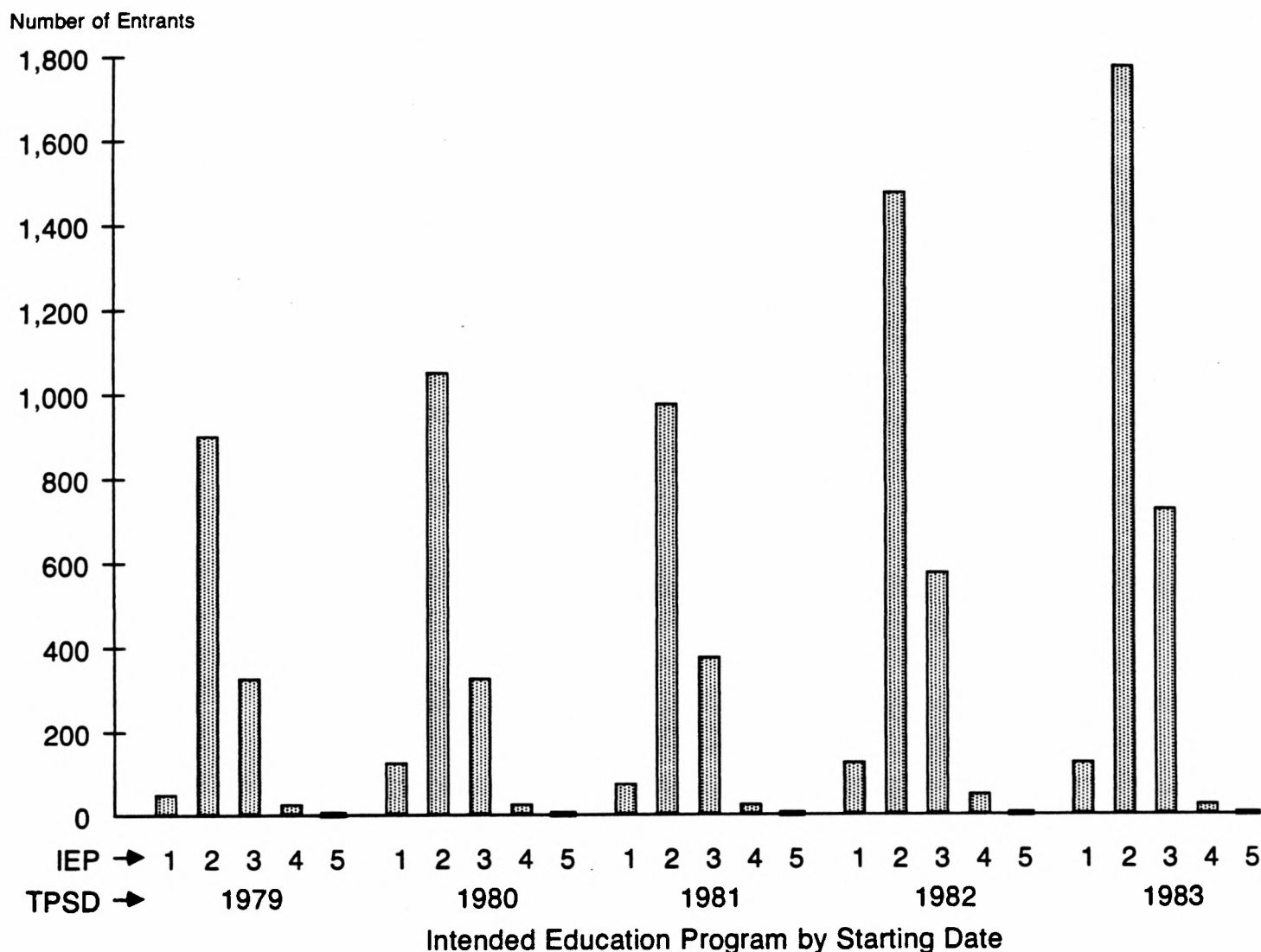
Age and Sex (Col. %)			Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off- Reserve	Total Registered Indians
<u>Male</u>					
18-24			41	32	39
25-34			47	50	48
35-44			12	18	13
All Ages 18-44 %			100	100	100
No.			2,695	1,167	3,862
<u>Female</u>					
18-24			41	35	39
25-34			42	49	44
35-44			16	15	16
All Ages 18-44 %			100	100	100
No.			4,154	1,741	5,895
<u>Both Sexes</u>					
18-24			41	34	39
25-34			44	50	46
35-44			14	16	15
All Ages 18-44 %			100	100	100
No.			6,849	2,908	9,757

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 6.2

Entrants by Intended Education Program Ontario, 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 = Masters.

5 = Ph.D.

TPSD = Training Period Starting Date.

Source: CEIS, Education Branch, INAC.

6.2 Attainment

Census data on Table 6.5 and in Figure 6.3 concerning the highest level of schooling together cover both the population 15 years of age and over who were in school during the 1980-81 school year, and those who had left at census time. Data concerning certain members of the population, especially those aged 15 to 24, must be assessed in the light of the fact that a significant percentage of people in this age group are still involved in the education process.

When all ages are taken together, registered Indians in Ontario appear to have had lower levels of schooling than the reference population. For example, as of the 1981 Census, 53 per cent of the reference population had at least a high school certificate or diploma compared with 30 per cent of the Indian population. However, one bright note is that registered Indians seem to have been staying in school longer in increasing numbers. For example, 59 per cent of those in the 15 to 24 age group achieved some high school compared with 26 per cent of the 25 to 64 age group and only 10 per cent of the 65-plus age group. Indians had high school completion or higher achievement in the 15 to 24 age group at a somewhat lower rate than those in the 25 to 64 group but this likely reflected the age structure of the younger generation and the fact that they were still in school.

There was little difference between the sexes in terms of educational attainment among the registered Indian population in Ontario. It was a different matter when reference population levels were compared with those of registered Indians, by sex. Among males 15 to 24, proportionally twice as many members of the reference population had achieved high school completion or higher than Indians, 47 per cent versus 23 per cent, again in part because the younger age structure of the Indian population meant that fewer Indians had completed their education. However, in contrast, among males aged 25 to 64 only 69 per cent more non-Indians than Indians had achieved high school completion or better. In the 65 years and over category, though, the non-Indian advantage was almost four-fold, 32 per cent as opposed to nine per cent, for those with high school completion or more. Furthermore, only five per cent of reference males aged 65 and up had no schooling or had achieved only Kindergarten, compared with fully 34 per cent of

TABLE 6.5
Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Highest Level of Schooling by Age and Sex
Ontario, 1981

Highest Level of Schooling (Col. %)	Male				Female				Both Sexes			
	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+
Total Registered Indians												
No Schooling or Kindergarten ¹	1	8	34	7	-	7	32	6	1	7	33	6
Grades 1-8	17	31	46	27	14	31	51	26	16	31	48	26
Grades 9-13	59	25	11	37	58	26	9	37	59	26	10	37
High School Plus ²	23	36	9	29	27	36	8	31	25	36	8	30
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	8.3	11.7	1.4	21.4	9.2	15.2	1.5	25.9	17.4	26.9	2.9	47.2
Reference Population³												
No Schooling or Kindergarten ¹	-	1	5	1	-	1	5	2	-	1	5	1
Grades 1-8	3	16	41	15	3	16	41	16	3	16	41	16
Grades 9-13	50	22	22	29	45	27	25	31	47	24	24	30
High School Plus ²	47	61	32	55	52	56	29	51	49	58	30	53
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	793.0	2,088.3	341.6	3,223.0	781.2	2,138.5	459.8	3,379.5	1,574.2	4,226.9	801.4	6,602.5

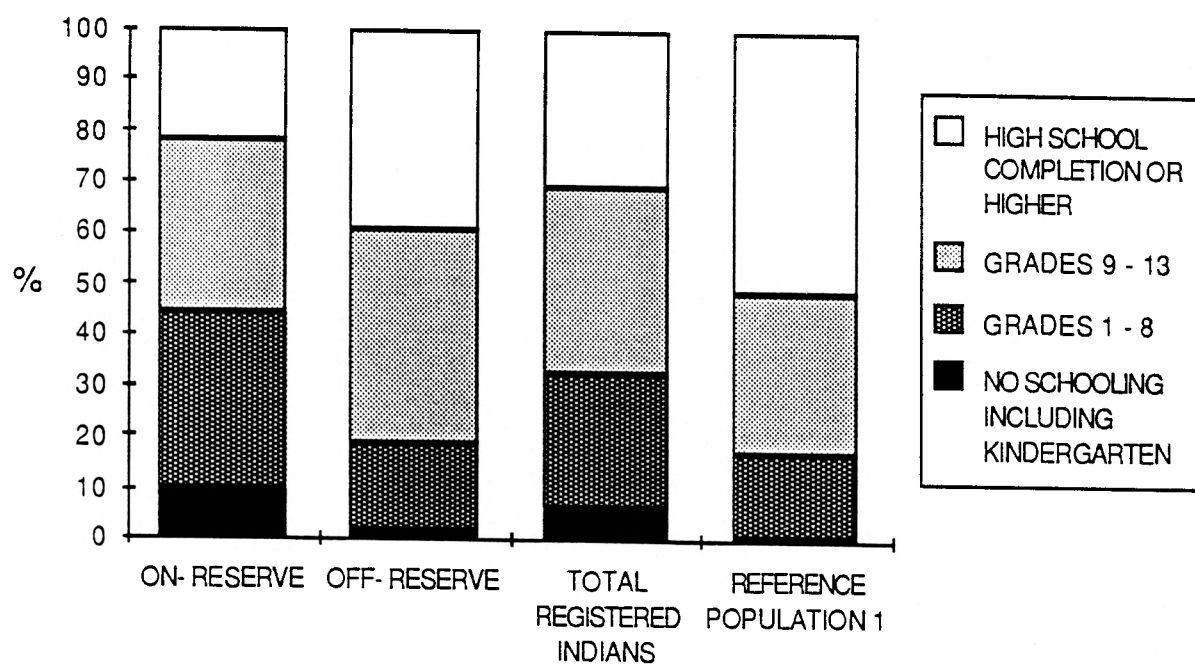
Notes: 1. Persons with no schooling or having completed only Kindergarten.
2. High school completion or higher.
3. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

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

FIGURE 6.3

Highest Level of Schooling, Age 15 and Over

Ontario, 1981



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

Source: INAC Customized Data Based On 1981 Census of Canada

registered Indians.

The pattern for females was virtually the same, although the reference/Indian absolute gaps between the percentages were slightly closer for those 25 years of age and over.

Using 1981 Census data, it is possible, as Table 6.6 shows, to compare the educational attainment of registered Indians 15 years of age and over, on the basis of on- and off-reserve location in Ontario. In general, the off-reserve population was more highly educated than the population living on-reserve. As of 1981, 41 per cent of the registered Indian population aged 15 and over living off-reserve had completed at least high school compared with 22 per cent of the on-reserve population. Another 41 per cent of the off-reserve population had completed some high school compared with 34 per cent of the on-reserve population. At the other end of the spectrum, 10 per cent of the total population on-reserve aged 15 or more had no schooling or Kindergarten only compared with two per cent of the off-reserve population.

Table 6.7 indicates that registered Indians in Ontario were less likely to have had university education than members of the reference population. As of 1981, six per cent of the registered Indian population had received at least some university education compared with 17 per cent of the reference population. Only 1.6 per cent of registered Indians had university certificates, diplomas or degrees compared with nine per cent of the reference population.

The percentage of registered Indians with at least some university education was higher among Indians living off-reserve than among those on-reserve. Employment opportunities might have attracted those with university backgrounds to live off-reserve. Nine per cent of registered Indians living off-reserve had at least some university education compared with 3.6 per cent of those living on-reserve.

A higher percentage of Indian males living off-reserve had university backgrounds than did females; 9.7 per cent of males reached this level compared with 8.5 per cent of females. This pattern resembled the participation of reference population males and

TABLE 6.6
Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Highest Level of Schooling
Ontario, 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	10	2	6	1
Grades 1 - 8	34	16	26	16
Grades 9 - 13	34	41	37	30
High School Plus ³	22	41	30	53
Total %	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	26.3	20.9	47.2	6,602.5

Notes:

1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
2. Persons with no schooling or having completed only Kindergarten.
3. High School completion or higher.

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

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

TABLE 6.7
University Attainment by Sex, Age 15 and Over
Ontario, 1981

Per Cent Completing	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>			
Some University	2.3	3.5	2.9
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	0.8	0.7	0.7
Total	3.0	4.2	3.6
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>			
Some University	6.7	5.9	6.2
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	3.0	2.6	2.7
Total	9.7	8.5	9.0
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>			
Some University	4.0	4.7	4.4
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total	5.6	6.3	6.0
<u>Reference Population¹</u>			
Some University	8.5	7.4	7.9
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	11.2	7.0	9.0
Total	19.7	14.4	17.0

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

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

females in university education although the differential between males and females in the reference population was greater. In the reference population, 19.7 per cent of males had university backgrounds compared with 14.4 per cent of females. In contrast, a higher percentage of females living on-reserve had obtained at least some university education compared with males living on-reserve, 4.2 per cent compared with 3.0 per cent for males. This difference may have been related to the frequency with which female Indians sought employment on reserves in fields, such as teaching, that involved post-secondary training. Some registered Indian women who had acquired Indian status through marriage may also have had university backgrounds.

6.3 Conclusion

The general impression that emerges from this information on education is that young registered Indians in Ontario may be staying in school longer than their parents. However, in general, Indians in the province have a lower level of educational attainment than the reference population, although the population of Indians living off-reserve in Ontario tends to be more highly educated than the on-reserve population.

These patterns of school attendance and educational attainment likely have implications for the employment and income patterns of Ontario Indians, which is the next subject for discussion.

7. EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

Information on the employment and income patterns of any population is important to consider when reviewing its socio-economic status. Comparative data between a specific group, such as registered Indians, and other groups are important to measure their relative prosperity. They also provide an indication that members of certain population groups may require special income support or employment services.

This chapter considers the labour force activity and occupation patterns of registered Indians in Ontario and compares these with patterns found among the rest of the population. Individual and family incomes are also considered. Definitions of key terms are presented in the Glossary, and further material is provided in the Methodology Report.

7.1 Labour Force Activity

There is considerable debate over the use of employment and unemployment statistics with reference to Canada's Indian population. For example, the following statement appears in Statistics Canada's Canada's Native People (June 1984):

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

Registered Indians in Ontario had consistently lower rates of participation in the labour force than the reference population, according to the 1981 Census. At the same time, Indians who were in the labour force exhibited a consistently higher unemployment rate compared with the reference population, as Figure 7.1 shows. Because participation and unemployment rates are not fully satisfactory measures for Indians residing on-reserves, we have presented a third measure that is more appropriate, called the employment rate. This measures the proportion of the population 15 years and over who are employed. It avoids some of the distortions caused by the understatement of participation rates and unemployment rates that arise because of restricted labour force involvement especially for registered Indians on-reserve. This measure indicates that there was a consistently lower percentage of the total registered Indian population employed compared with the employment rate in the reference population.

Labour force activity by age and sex is presented in Table 7.1. For both sexes taken together, the participation rate of registered Indians in the labour force was 16 percentage points lower than that for the reference population. Indian males participated at a rate 18 percentage points below that of their counterparts in the reference population and Indian females at a rate 14 percentage points lower than theirs.

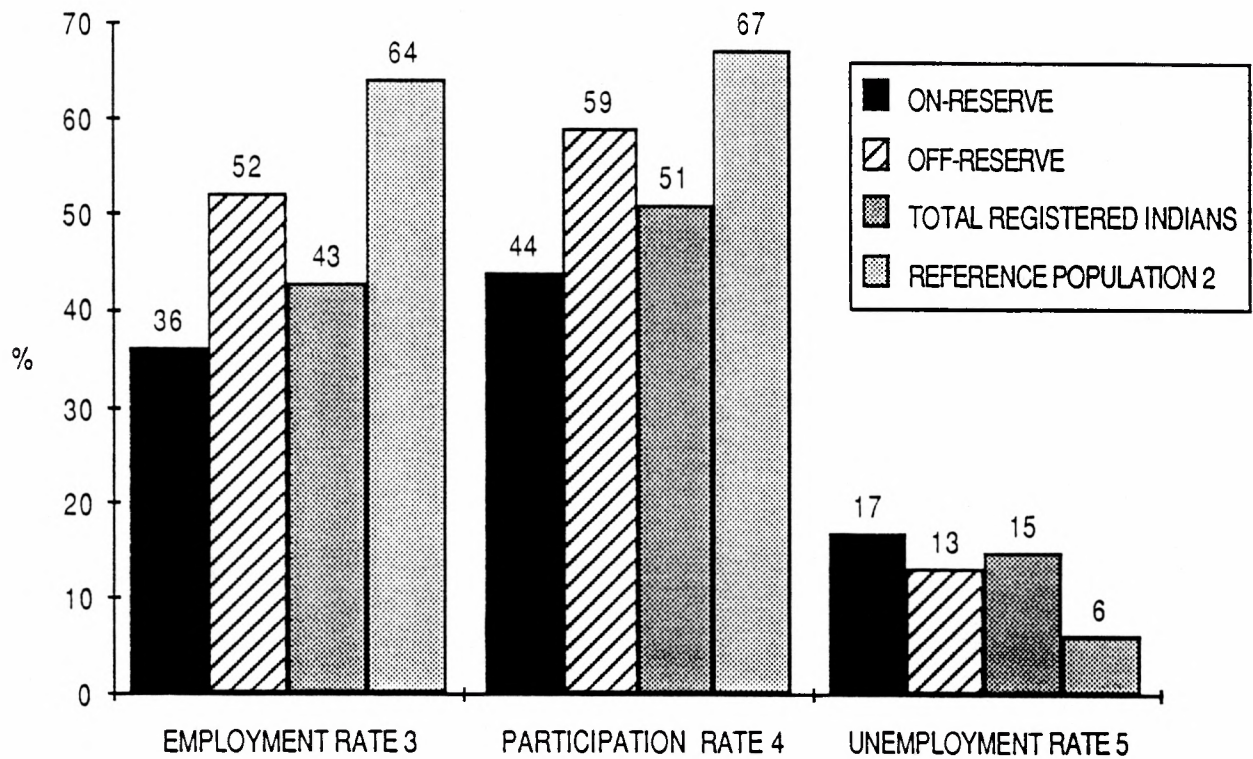
The sharpest distinctions were between the Indian population living on-reserve and the reference population. Indians living on-reserve had a labour force participation rate of 44 per cent compared with a participation rate of 67 per cent among the reference population, a difference of 23 percentage points. Indians living off-reserve had a 15 percentage point higher labour force participation rate than those living on-reserve, a rate that more closely approximated that of the reference population. The labour force participation rate of 59 per cent for registered Indians in Ontario living off-reserve was only eight percentage points below that for the reference population, according to the 1981 Census.

The unemployment rate among registered Indians was nine percentage points higher than that among the reference population. Indians living on-reserve had an unemployment rate 11 percentage points higher than the reference population, although as indicated

FIGURE 7.1

Labour Force¹ Activity

Ontario, 1981



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

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

TABLE 7.1
Population 15 Years of Age and Over
Showing Labour Force Activity by Age and Sex
Ontario, 1981
 (Percentages)

Labour Force Activity ¹ /Sex										
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All Ages 15+
<u>Participation Rate²</u>	Registered Indians On-Reserve					Registered Indians Off-Reserve				
Male	41	77	58	12	55	60	91	79	11	73
Female	29	44	26	2	32	48	58	45	10	51
Both Sexes	35	61	43	7	44	53	69	57	10	59
<u>Unemployment Rate³</u>										
Male	21	16	13	7	17	18	8	6	11	11
Female	25	15	13	20	18	24	11	6	11	15
Both Sexes	23	15	13	9	17	21	10	6	11	13
<u>Employment Rate⁴</u>										
Male	32	65	50	11	46	49	84	74	10	65
Female	22	38	22	2	26	37	51	42	9	43
Both Sexes	27	51	37	7	36	42	63	53	9	52
<u>Participation Rate</u>	Total Registered Indians					Reference Population⁵				
Male	49	83	64	12	62	71	97	88	19	80
Female	38	52	34	5	41	65	70	51	6	55
Both Sexes	43	65	48	8	51	68	83	70	12	67
<u>Unemployment Rate</u>										
Male	20	12	11	8	14	10	3	3	3	5
Female	25	12	9	14	16	11	6	5	4	7
Both Sexes	22	12	10	10	15	10	4	4	3	6
<u>Employment Rate</u>										
Male	39	73	57	11	53	64	94	86	18	76
Female	29	45	31	4	35	58	66	49	6	52
Both Sexes	34	57	43	7	43	61	80	67	11	64

- 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.

above, this figure tends to be misleading. The differential between the 13 per cent unemployment rate of Indians living off-reserve and the reference population unemployment rate of six per cent was substantially less at seven percentage points. Nevertheless, the relative rate of unemployment of Indians off-reserve was more than twice that of the reference population.

Because of the understatement of participation and unemployment rates, employment rates are perhaps a more accurate reflection of the Indians' disadvantaged position. Not surprisingly, for each population and each sex, the age category with the highest percentage of employment was 25 to 44 years and the lowest, 65 years and up. Only 43 per cent of the registered Indian population were employed compared with 64 per cent of the reference population. The differential was highest among males with only 53 per cent of the total male registered Indian population being employed compared with 76 per cent of the male reference population, a difference of 23 percentage points. Overall, the reference employment advantage was most marked in the 15 to 24 years age bracket, 61 versus 34 per cent. Fully 80 per cent of the reference population aged 25 to 44 was employed while only 57 per cent of Indians in this age bracket were. The differential in the 45 to 64 age category was virtually identical at 24 percentage points. Both populations had low percentages of their members aged 65 and over employed, 11 versus seven per cent for the reference and Indian populations, respectively.

In terms of the percentage of the total population employed, there was a 28 percentage point difference between the employment rate of on-reserve registered Indians in Ontario and the reference population. When both sexes are considered together, the reference population is seen to have had an employment rate of 64 per cent compared with 36 per cent for Indians living on-reserve. The difference was sharpest among males; 76 per cent of males in the reference population were employed compared with 46 per cent of Indian males living on-reserve.

Indians living off-reserve also had a lower employment rate than the reference population but the difference was not so stark. The percentage of Indians living off-reserve who were employed was 52 per cent, 12 percentage points less than the 64

per cent employment rate among the reference population, but 16 percentage points higher than the rate found among the on-reserve Indian population. In the crucial age bracket 25 to 44 the reference rate was 17 and 29 percentage points higher, respectively, than the off- and on-reserve Indian rates.

Employment rates for Indian males and females in different age groups living on- and off-reserve differed sharply, with those living off-reserve generally faring much better than their on-reserve counterparts. The difference was sharpest among those 45 to 64 in both sexes. Among Indian males in this age group, the off-reserve employment rate was 74 per cent compared with a rate of 50 per cent among those on-reserve. Among Indian females aged 45 to 64 living off-reserve the employment rate was 42 per cent, compared with a rate of 22 per cent for their counterparts living on-reserve. The employment rate among Indian males aged 15 to 24 living off-reserve was 49 per cent compared with a rate of 32 per cent for males in the same age group living on-reserve. Among Indian females aged 15 to 24 the off-reserve employment rate was 37 per cent compared with a rate of 22 per cent for their female counterparts on-reserve.

Among Indians in the prime working age groups, 15 to 64, those in the youngest age bracket, 15 to 24, consistently showed the lowest participation rate, the highest unemployment rate and the lowest employment rate. In addition, the differences between Indians in this age group and those in the same age group in the reference population were often the starkest. For example, the labour force participation rate for Indians in Ontario aged 15 to 24 was 43 per cent compared with a rate of 68 per cent among those in the same age group in the reference population. This was a difference of 25 percentage points. Unemployment among the reference population was highest in the 15 to 24 age group with a rate of 10 per cent but this paled in comparison with an unemployment rate of 22 per cent among Indians aged 15 to 24. Not surprisingly, the employment rate for those in the 15 to 24 age group was the lowest of those in the prime employment years. But the employment rate of 61 per cent among those aged 15 to 24 in the reference population compared very favourably with the 34 per cent employment rate among Indians 15 to 24.

Table 7.2 indicates that, as was the case with the reference population, the rate of registered Indian participation in the labour force at least 15 years old and not attending school increased with level of education. In fact, the participation rate for registered Indians with high school completion or greater education was the same as that for the reference population, 78 per cent. Among those with a lower level of schooling, however, the participation rate by Indians was consistently lower than the rate for those with comparable education in the reference population.

Regardless of the highest level of schooling achieved, the unemployment rate for Indians was higher than for the reference population. Among those Indians with some elementary or secondary education, there was a close similarity between the unemployment rates of Indians living off-reserve and those on-reserve.

There was a more marked difference, however, among those with education at or above the high school completion level. The unemployment rate for registered Indians with at least high school completion was 11 per cent compared with four per cent among the reference population with the same level of educational attainment. However, for those living on-reserve with at least high school completion, the unemployment rate was 15 per cent compared with a rate of eight per cent for those living off-reserve.

Employment rates both among Ontario Indians and in the reference population increased with education. However the rates of employment among registered Indians were generally much lower than those found in the reference population with the exception of the rate for Indians living off-reserve with at least high school completion. Their employment rate of 72 per cent was only three percentage points lower than the rate of 75 per cent found among the reference population with the same educational attainment.

Obtaining employment experience, especially for the less educated, appears to have been difficult. Thirty-two per cent of Indians who had some primary education but were unemployed also lacked experience (See Glossary, Labour Force, for definition), compared with 17 per cent of those in the same educational group in the reference population.

TABLE 7.2
Population 15 Years of Age and Over Not Attending School
Showing Labour Force Activity by Highest Level of Schooling
Ontario, 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	16	34	52	77	46
Unemployment Rate ⁵	10	18	20	15	18
Employment Rate ⁶	14	28	42	65	38
Inexperienced Proportion ⁷	-	27	26	15	23
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>					
Participation Rate ⁴	29	44	59	79	63
Unemployment Rate ⁵	-	17	20	8	13
Employment Rate ⁶	29	36	47	72	55
Inexperienced Proportion ⁷	-	47	28	-	25
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>					
Participation Rate ⁴	17	37	55	78	53
Unemployment Rate ⁵	8	18	20	11	16
Employment Rate ⁶	16	30	44	69	45
Inexperienced Proportion ⁷	-	32	27	11	23
<u>Reference Population ⁸</u>					
Participation Rate ⁴	36	47	65	78	68
Unemployment Rate ⁵	6	6	7	4	5
Employment Rate ⁶	33	45	61	75	65
Inexperienced Proportion ⁷	23	17	18	14	16

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

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

Among unemployed Indians with some high school education, the inexperienced portion was 27 per cent. This was nine percentage points larger than the proportion of the reference population unemployed with comparable education who were inexperienced.

Interestingly, in percentage terms, apparently none of the unemployed off-reserve Indians who had achieved high school completion or better lacked experience. This presumably would give such individuals an advantage in seeking new employment. By contrast, the inexperienced proportion of the on-reserve labour force with high school completion or more education was virtually the same as the reference proportion with comparable education, about one-seventh.

In the context of this discussion the reader should recall that standard notions of unemployment are not entirely applicable to registered Indians who often pursue a traditional lifestyle or live in communities which are isolated or have limited employment opportunities. Many Indians, particularly among those on-reserve, may be listed as unemployed because they work seasonally or because they consume or use, rather than market, the products of their labour.

7.2 Occupation

Information available from the 1981 Census on occupation data for the experienced labour force relate to occupation types and the nature of work activity of registered Indians and the reference population in Ontario in 1980 and to average income by occupation for these groups. Definitions are provided in the Glossary.

Table 7.3 shows the various populations in the experienced labour force broken down by occupation and sex. In the primary occupations sector, for example, Indians overall had twice the proportion of the reference population, eight versus four per cent. The vast majority of reference primary workers were in miscellaneous primary occupations while the Indian primary workers were split with about half in forestry and logging jobs and half in "other" primary occupations. In both populations males were represented by a

TABLE 7.3
Experienced Labour Force, Occupation by Sex
Ontario, 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	16	5	12	6	2	4	12	3	8	5	2	4
Fishing and Trapping	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry and Logging	10	3	7	2	-	1	6	1	4	-	-	-
Other Primary	6	2	4	4	2	3	5	2	4	5	2	4
Secondary	16	7	13	27	10	18	21	9	16	22	8	16
Processing	6	4	5	7	3	5	7	3	5	5	2	4
Machinery, Product Fabricating, Assembly and Repairs	9	4	7	20	8	14	14	6	10	17	6	12
Tertiary	59	85	68	59	84	72	59	84	70	66	86	74
Managerial ²	14	27	19	17	23	20	15	24	19	25	24	25
Clerical	3	23	10	6	29	18	4	27	14	8	37	20
Sales	2	4	3	6	8	7	4	7	5	9	10	9
Service	9	26	15	12	22	17	11	24	16	10	14	12
Construction	24	1	16	12	-	6	18	1	11	9	-	6
Transportation, Equipment Operating	6	3	5	6	1	4	6	2	4	6	1	4
All Other Occupations	10	4	7	9	3	6	9	4	7	7	3	5
Total Experienced Labour Force (All Occupations) % No. (000)	100 7.1	100 3.9	100 11.0	100 5.7	100 6.2	100 12.0	100 12.8	100 10.1	100 23.0	100 2,556.5	100 1,840.5	100 4,397.1

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.

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

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

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

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

higher proportion than females, five versus two per cent in the reference population and 12 versus three per cent among all Indians. Proportionally three times as many on-reserve Indians in the experienced labour force were in the primary sector than their off-reserve counterparts, 12 as opposed to four per cent. The absolute gap in the percentages was wider among males, 16 versus six per cent. Only one per cent of on-reserve Indians in the primary experienced labour force reported that they were in fishing and trapping.

Percentages of the two overall populations in the experienced labour force involved in the secondary occupational sector were identical at 16 per cent. In both populations, the male proportion exceeded that of females by about two and one-half to one. The majority of secondary sector workers in each population were involved in machinery, product fabricating, assembly and repairs. Proportionally more off-reserve than on-reserve Indians were in secondary occupations, particularly males where there was an 11 percentage-point differential.

In the tertiary sector percentages among the two overall populations in the experienced labour force were very close, 74 per cent in the reference population compared with 70 per cent of Indians. Respective female percentages were 86 and 84 while the corresponding male percentages were 66 and 59. Among both sexes in the reference population the most prominent tertiary sector occupations were managerial and clerical. These categories were reversed among females, for whom clerical jobs were clearly most prominent, while among males the various other specific tertiary categories all trailed managerial more or less evenly. By contrast, service occupations were a strong second to managerial among all Indians. For Indian women, clerical, managerial and service occupations were bunched at the top while for Indian men construction jobs were pre-eminent followed closely by managerial. Of note, among the reference population, males had a one percentage-point advantage over women in managerial positions and trailed in all others save construction and transportation, equipment operating, where relatively few women worked. Among Indians, women held a nine percentage-point advantage over men in managerial occupations. Female percentages were also higher in all other tertiary occupational categories again with the exception of construction, where the male percentage was 18 versus one per cent of women, and transportation, equipment

operating.

Off-reserve tertiary workers were found primarily in managerial and clerical positions, while managerial and construction jobs were pre-eminent for members of the on-reserve tertiary sector. Females in both locations had higher percentages of their tertiary workers in managerial occupations than males. On-reserve males were most prominent in construction jobs by two-to-one over their off-reserve counterparts.

As Table 7.4 shows, the majority of registered Indians and the reference population in the experienced labour force, within each of the three major types of occupations, had worked in 1980. However, in each sector the percentage of the experienced labour force which did not work was consistently higher for Indians than for the reference population.

The percentage of both Indian and non-Indian females in the experienced labour force not working in 1980 was higher than the corresponding percentage of males. For registered Indians both on- and off-reserve, eight per cent of females did not work compared with four per cent of males. In the reference population, four per cent of females did not work compared with two per cent of males. An important distinction was between male and female registered Indians living on-reserve who had primary occupations. Fourteen per cent of female Indians in this category did not work in 1980 compared with six per cent of male Indians.

The most prevalent form of work activity for both groups was full-time, more so in the reference population than in the registered Indian population. For example, 89 per cent of males in the reference population worked full-time when all three occupational sectors were considered together compared with 84 per cent of registered Indians. Among females the difference was two percentage points. A much lower percentage of each group's experienced female labour force, 66 per cent of the female labour force in the registered Indian population compared with 68 per cent in the reference population, worked full-time. For all groups, the highest percentage of full-time employment was in the secondary sector. The lowest percentage of full-time employment for registered Indians on-reserve was in the primary and tertiary sectors, and for off-reserve, the

TABLE 7.4
Experienced Labour Force, Work Activity by Occupation
Ontario, 1981

Work Activity/Sex (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve				Registered Indians Off-Reserve				Total Registered Indians				Reference Population ¹			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All Occ. ²	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All Occ. ²	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All Occ. ²	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All Occ. ²
Male																
Did not work in 1980	6	2	4	4	-	3	3	4	6	3	4	4	5	2	2	2
Worked in 1980 - mostly full-time ³	80	91	86	85	75	94	83	85	79	94	84	84	80	94	88	89
Worked in 1980 - mostly part-time	14	7	10	10	19	4	14	12	15	5	12	11	15	4	10	9
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	1.2	1.1	4.2	7.1	0.3	1.5	3.4	5.7	1.5	2.6	7.5	12.8	138.3	558.6	1,684.1	2,556.5
Female																
Did not work in 1980	14	-	7	8	-	6	8	8	15	7	8	8	8	4	4	4
Worked in 1980 - mostly full-time ³	68	70	67	67	52	81	63	65	60	78	65	66	57	85	66	68
Worked in 1980 - mostly part-time	19	21	25	25	32	13	29	27	25	16	27	26	35	10	29	27
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.2	0.3	3.3	3.9	0.2	0.6	5.2	6.2	0.3	0.9	8.5	10.1	40.6	155.2	1,587.7	1,840.5
Both Sexes																
Did not work in 1980	7	4	6	6	9	4	6	6	7	4	6	6	5	3	3	3
Worked in 1980 - mostly full-time ³	78	86	78	79	68	90	71	74	76	88	74	77	75	92	77	80
Worked in 1980 - mostly part-time	15	10	17	16	23	6	23	20	17	8	20	18	19	6	19	17
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	1.3	1.4	7.5	11.0	0.5	2.2	8.6	12.0	1.8	3.6	16.0	23.0	179.0	714.0	3,272.1	4,397.0

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

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

primary sector, as was the case for the reference population.

Part-time work was most prevalent among registered Indians living off-reserve. In 1980, 20 per cent of off-reserve Indians in the experienced labour force of Ontario worked part-time. This compared with 16 per cent of on-reserve Indians in the experienced labour force and 17 per cent of the reference population. The lowest distribution of part-time employment for all groups was in the secondary sector.

In general, part-time work in Canada is characterized by lack of stability of employment. Also, part-time workers often do not receive the fringe benefits of those working full-time. These data suggest that registered Indians living off-reserve are marginally more likely than any of the other groups to find themselves in this situation. Our subsequent examination of income data will indicate the extent to which Indians living off-reserve occupy low paying jobs in the tertiary sector.

In all occupational sectors, as Table 7.5 shows, registered Indians in the experienced labour force in Ontario had significantly lower average individual incomes than the reference population. This was true for both males and females.

The average 1980 income for the primary-sector experienced labour force in the reference population was \$11,300 compared with an average income of \$8,200 for registered Indians, a difference of \$3,100 or 38 per cent. In the secondary-sector experienced labour force, individuals in the reference population received an average of \$15,400 compared with an average of \$12,400 for registered Indians, a difference of \$3,000 or 24 per cent. The largest gap, however, was evident in tertiary occupations. In 1980, members of the reference population in the tertiary-sector occupations received an average of \$15,800 compared with an average annual income among Indians working in this sector of \$9,800, a difference of \$6,000 or 61 per cent.

In both the registered Indian population and the reference population in Ontario, the average annual income for males was higher than for females in all occupational groups in 1980. However, the differences were not as great among registered Indians as

TABLE 7.5
Average Income of Experienced Labour Force With Income by Sex and Occupation
Ontario, 1980
(\$)

Occupation	Registered Indians On-Reserve			Registered Indians Off-Reserve			Total Registered Indians			Reference Population ¹		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Total Experienced Labour Force (All Occupations)	10,529	6,434	9,101	13,612	8,218	10,837	11,903	7,530	10,002	19,175	10,192	15,457
Total Primary Occupations	9,211	2,843	8,371	9,286	3,348	7,656	9,228	3,057	8,185	12,737	5,697	11,274
Fishing and Trapping	11,100	-	10,805	-	-	-	11,134	-	10,857	14,725	7,561	13,938
Forestry and Logging	9,469	3,027	8,675	13,722	-	12,800	10,111	3,135	9,281	16,297	4,789	15,129
Total Secondary Occupations	12,640	7,605	11,681	14,643	8,504	12,893	13,813	8,239	12,427	17,086	9,239	15,407
Total Tertiary Occupations	10,494	6,691	8,834	14,027	8,400	10,630	12,066	7,737	9,791	20,798	10,438	15,817
Managerial ²	11,938	9,160	10,523	18,434	12,380	14,882	15,133	10,994	12,854	28,423	14,653	22,774
Clerical	9,407	6,334	6,895	13,555	8,615	9,364	11,971	7,860	8,526	14,807	10,025	11,116
Sales	9,260	5,139	7,296	11,815	6,522	8,638	10,963	6,200	8,267	18,619	7,888	13,944
Service	8,735	4,505	6,240	10,640	4,474	6,565	9,683	4,487	6,417	13,238	5,983	9,494
Construction	10,331	9,643	10,311	11,943	-	11,822	10,786	9,266	10,740	16,871	11,488	16,769
All Other Occupations	9,539	2,790	8,394	10,352	5,898	8,984	9,872	4,658	8,662	15,221	8,788	13,664

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

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

male-female income differences in the reference population. For example, when the total experienced labour force is considered, registered Indian males had an average 1980 income of \$11,900 compared with \$7,500 for Indian females, a difference of 59 per cent. In the reference population, males had an average 1980 income of \$19,200 compared with an average income for females of \$10,200, a difference of 88 per cent. The narrower absolute and relative gap between the average incomes of the sexes in the registered Indian population may reflect the extent to which both sexes tended to occupy jobs at the lower end of the occupational ladder.

Comparisons of registered Indians in the experienced labour force living on- and off-reserve show that Indians living on-reserve had a higher average income if they worked in the primary sector (\$8,400 for the on-reserve population compared with \$7,700 for the off-reserve population) but fell behind those living off-reserve if they worked in the secondary or tertiary sectors. Average off-reserve Indian incomes exceeded average on-reserve incomes to the greatest extent in the tertiary sector where Indians living off-reserve had an average 1980 income of \$10,600 compared with an average on-reserve income of \$8,800, a difference of \$1,800, or 20 per cent.

Within specific sub-categories of occupation, average income differences between registered Indians and the reference population in the experienced labour force varied. In the case of primary occupations, registered Indians in Ontario in the fishing and trapping sub-group had average incomes somewhat closer to their co-workers in the reference population than did those in the forestry and logging group.

In the tertiary occupations, the gap in average income between Indians and the reference population was sharpest among those working in the managerial sub-group. The difference was least in the clerical and service sub-groups.

7.3 Individual Income

A further measure of the discrepancy in income between registered Indians and the reference population is indicated by average individual income data for those 15 years of

age and over with income, shown in Table 7.6.

When both sexes are considered together, the average 1980 income for registered Indians in Ontario is seen to have been \$7,800 compared with an average of \$13,300 among the reference population. The average reference population income, then, was \$5,500 or 71 per cent greater than that of registered Indians. With an average income of \$8,900, the off-reserve Indian population fared better than Indians on-reserve who had an average income of \$6,800. Consistent with data reviewed earlier, males in the Indian and reference populations had higher average incomes than females. The greatest discrepancy was between males and females in the reference population where males received an average of \$8,900 or 102 per cent more than females. The smallest difference was in the on-reserve population where males received \$3,500 or 73 per cent more than females.

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

Figure 7.2 indicates that, in general, registered Indians in Ontario had lower levels of individual income than the reference population. This was true for both sexes as can be seen in Table 7.7. For example, in 1980, 22 per cent of registered Indians had incomes of \$10,000 or more compared with 45 per cent of the reference population. Among Indian males, 33 per cent had incomes of \$10,000 or more compared with 64 per cent of males in the reference population. Among the female population, 12 per cent of Indians were in this highest income group compared with 28 per cent in the reference population. The largest single income group among registered Indians, 58 per cent, consisted of those who received no income or less than \$5,000. The largest single income group among the reference population, 45 per cent, consisted of those who received \$10,000 or more.

Among different age groups, the closest similarity in income distribution between the registered Indian population and the reference population occurred among 15 to 24 year

TABLE 7.6

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

Ontario, 1980

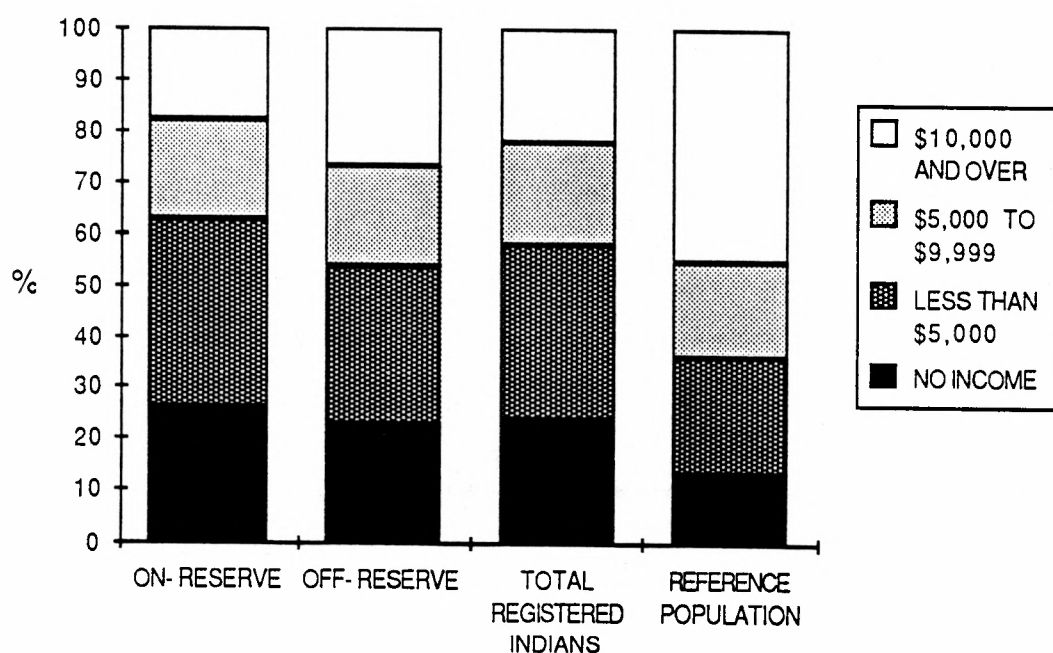
(\$)

	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Registered Indians On-Reserve	8,255	4,830	6,802
Registered Indians Off-Reserve	12,044	6,563	8,900
Total Registered Indians	9,697	5,746	7,753
Reference Population ¹	17,564	8,653	13,349

Note: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.

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

FIGURE 7.2
Income Distribution
Ontario, 1980



Note: Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians.

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

TABLE 7.7
Population 15 Years of Age and Over
Showing Total Individual Income Groups by Age and Sex
Ontario, 1980

Income Groups/Sex (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve				Registered Indians Off-Reserve				Total Registered Indians				Reference Population ¹			
	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+
Male																
Without Income	35	5	-	16	30	2	-	14	33	4	-	15	21	1	1	6
With Income	65	95	100	84	70	98	100	86	67	96	100	85	79	99	99	94
Less than \$5,000	42	30	30	34	37	15	20	24	40	24	27	30	39	8	15	16
\$ 5,000 - \$9,999	12	25	64	23	17	17	65	19	14	22	63	22	16	9	43	14
\$10,000 +	11	40	6	27	16	66	16	42	13	49	9	33	24	82	41	64
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	4.8	7.4	1.1	13.2	3.4	4.3	0.3	8.0	8.3	11.7	1.4	21.4	793.0	2,088.3	341.6	3,222.9
Female																
Without Income	47	35	-	36	37	25	-	28	42	29	-	32	26	21	2	20
With Income	53	65	100	64	63	75	100	72	58	71	100	68	74	79	98	80
Less than \$5,000	43	36	42	39	43	30	34	35	43	33	40	37	43	25	32	30
\$ 5,000 - \$9,999	7	18	54	17	14	21	58	20	10	20	55	18	17	18	47	22
\$10,000 +	3	12	3	8	6	24	7	17	5	18	4	12	13	36	18	28
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	4.7	7.2	1.0	13.0	4.4	8.0	0.5	12.9	9.2	15.2	1.5	25.9	781.2	2,138.5	459.8	3,379.5
Both Sexes																
Without Income	41	20	-	26	34	17	-	23	38	18	-	24	23	11	2	13
With Income	59	80	100	74	66	83	100	77	62	82	100	76	77	89	98	87
Less than \$5,000	42	33	36	37	40	25	28	31	42	29	34	34	41	16	25	23
\$ 5,000 - \$9,999	9	21	59	20	15	20	60	20	12	21	59	20	17	14	45	18
\$10,000 +	7	26	5	18	10	38	11	27	9	32	7	22	19	59	28	45
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	9.6	14.6	2.1	26.3	7.9	12.3	0.8	20.9	17.4	26.9	2.9	47.2	1,574.2	4,226.9	801.4	6,602.5

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

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

olds. In both cases, the single largest group, just over 40 per cent, had incomes under \$5,000. However, the percentage of Indians in this age group with no income exceeded that in the reference population by 15 percentage points; 38 per cent of Indians 15 to 24 had no income compared with 23 per cent of the reference population in this age range. Those in the reference population were correspondingly more prominently represented in the higher income brackets.

Registered Indians living off-reserve were more likely to have higher incomes than those living on-reserve. This was true for both sexes and every age group. Twenty-seven per cent of registered Indians living off-reserve had incomes of \$10,000 or more in 1980, compared with 18 per cent of those living on-reserve. Distinctions between on- and off-reserve income patterns were strongest among males. For example, 66 per cent of Indian males between the ages of 25 and 64 living off-reserve received \$10,000 or more in 1980 compared with only 40 per cent of males in the same age group living on-reserve. However, Indians living off-reserve still did not fare as well as their counterparts in the reference population. Illustrative of this is the fact that 82 per cent of males aged 25 to 64 in the reference population received \$10,000 or more in 1980.

With the exception of those aged 65 and up, male Indians on-reserve had much lower percentages without income than their female counterparts. This was most telling in the prime wage-earning age category of 25 to 64 in which only five per cent of males on-reserve had no income versus fully 35 per cent of women. In this same critical age bracket only 12 per cent of females on-reserve earned \$10,000 and up in Ontario in 1980 versus 40 per cent of men, a more than twofold difference. The situation was generally the same among men and women living off-reserve. For example, 25 per cent of female Indians off-reserve aged 25 to 64 had no income and 24 per cent received \$10,000 or more compared with two and 66 per cent, respectively, of males in the same age bracket.

The percentage of registered Indians in Ontario with no income in 1980 was nearly twice that of the reference population, as Table 7.8 shows. Twenty-four per cent of registered Indians had no income compared with 13 per cent of the reference population.

TABLE 7.8
Population 15 Years of Age and Over
Showing Major Source of Income
Ontario, 1980

Major Source of Income ¹	(Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion ²
Without Income		26	23	24	13
With Income		74	77	76	87
Employment Income ³		46	58	52	66
Government Transfer Income ⁴		26	17	22	12
Miscellaneous Income		1	2	2	9
Total		100	100	100	100

- Notes:**
1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
 2. Total Population less Registered Indians.
 3. Income received as wages and salaries, net income from non-farm self-employment, and/or net farm income.
 4. Income received from all cash transfer payments from all levels of government. Included are family allowances, old age security pensions and guaranteed income supplements from the Canada Pension Plan, 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.

Among those with income, registered Indians showed a higher reliance than the reference population on government transfer payments which include family allowances, old age security pension and guaranteed income supplement and benefits from the Canada Pension Plan, unemployment insurance and income from other government sources. (c.f. Table 7.8, footnote number four). Twenty-two per cent of Indians received government transfer income as their major income source compared with 12 per cent of the reference population.

The highest reliance on government transfer income occurred among Indians living on-reserve, of whom 26 per cent received such funds as their major income source. The percentage of registered Indians with employment income as the major source was higher among those living off-reserve. Fifty-eight per cent of those off-reserve had employment income as the major source compared with 46 per cent of the on-reserve population. The result was less reliance among the off-reserve population on government transfers; the off-reserve population, however, still relied more on these transfers than did the reference population, which showed 66 per cent with employment income.

As suggested in Chapter 6, it is widely thought that educational attainment favours the achievement of higher income. Table 7.9 shows that according to the 1981 Census, this relationship seemed to hold for the reference population in Ontario. For example, the highest percentage of income recipients in the reference population who received \$20,000 or more was among those who had attained high school or better. Indeed the percentage of those at this income level increased with increasing levels of education.

A similar relationship exists between educational attainment and income among the registered Indian population. Indeed, the relative gain from education appears to be greater. To some extent this is overshadowed by the significantly lower proportions of registered Indians in the highest income brackets regardless of level of education. The highest percentage of the Indian population in each educational category had no income or income under \$5,000. For example, even among those registered Indians who had at least completed high school, 35 per cent had no income or incomes under \$5,000 in 1980. Only 23 per cent of the reference population with this level of education were at

TABLE 7.9

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

Ontario, 1980

108

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	20	28	27	10	23	21	23	25	10	19
With Income	80	72	73	90	77	79	77	75	90	81
Under \$ 5,000	40	37	36	30	35	27	34	33	21	28
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	33	22	19	22	22	32	25	21	22	23
\$10,000 - \$19,999	6	11	14	28	15	10	12	16	29	20
\$20,000 and Over	1	3	4	10	5	6	7	6	17	10
Total % No. (000)	100 2.6	100 8.5	100 6.6	100 4.5	100 22.3	100 0.4	100 3.2	100 6.0	100 6.5	100 16.1
	Total Registered Indians					Reference Population ³				
Without Income	20	26	26	10	21	18	13	15	7	11
With Income	80	74	74	90	79	82	87	85	93	89
Under \$ 5,000	38	36	34	25	32	28	24	23	16	20
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	33	23	20	22	22	30	28	20	16	20
\$10,000 - \$19,999	7	11	15	29	17	17	23	27	31	28
\$20,000 and Over	2	4	5	14	7	6	11	15	30	22
Total % No. (000)	100 3.1	100 11.7	100 12.6	100 11.0	100 38.4	100 96.4	100 1,024.7	100 1,511.6	100 2,743.5	100 5,376.1

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

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

this income level.

The contrast in the relationship between educational attainment and income was sharpest between registered Indians living on-reserve and the reference population. For example, 10 per cent of the on-reserve Indian population with high school completion or more received \$20,000 or more in 1980, compared with 30 per cent of the same group in the reference population and 17 per cent in the off-reserve Indian population.

At the other end of the educational achievement scale, those with no schooling or Kindergarten only, the reference population again fared better in terms of income. For example, six per cent of the reference population with the lowest level of educational attainment received \$20,000 or more compared with two per cent of the comparable group in the Indian population. Among the Indian population, 58 per cent of those with no schooling or Kindergarten only had either no income or incomes under \$5,000 compared with 46 per cent of those in the reference population.

7.4 Family Income

Family, as distinct from individual, income can be an important indicator of ability to purchase goods and services, as the family is the key spending unit. As indicated in Chapter 3, the concept of the economic family is used in 1981 Census data to account for the existence of extended families of related individuals living together who may pool income for the purchase of goods and services.

As of 1980, the average economic family income among registered Indians in Ontario was 60 per cent of that of economic families in the reference population (Canada Overview, Table 7.7). Registered Indian economic families had an average income of \$17,100 compared with an average of \$28,800 among economic families in the reference population. The difference was greatest between Indian economic families living on-reserve and those in the reference population. The average income of Indian economic families on-reserve was \$14,100, 49 per cent of those in the reference population. The

average income of Indian economic families off-reserve was \$19,900, 69 per cent of those in the reference population.

Tables 7.10 and 7.11 suggest a generally positive relationship between increasing economic family size and increasing economic family income. The most significant relationship of this kind was recorded among registered Indian economic families, particularly those on-reserve. This may indicate that economic families among the Indian population were more likely to have more income recipients than economic families in the reference population, among whom there tended to be a less dramatic correlation of size and increased family income.

The average size of Indian economic families with income on-reserve in Ontario with 1980 family incomes of less than \$5,000 was 4.0 persons. In families without income, the size was 2.5 persons. Family size among Indians on-reserve grew progressively to reach an average of 5.3 persons for families with incomes of \$30,000 or more. Among Indian economic families living off-reserve, there was a similar, although less dramatic, correlation of increase in size and increased income. Indian economic families with income living off-reserve with incomes of less than \$5,000 had an average size of 3.2 persons. This rose progressively to an average size of 3.8 persons for Indian economic families living off-reserve with 1980 incomes of \$20,000 or more. Among the reference population, the smallest average economic family size, 2.7 persons, was found among economic families receiving between \$5,000-\$9,999. That average size increased continuously with income to 3.6 persons per economic family in the reference population receiving \$30,000 or more.

The most significant contrast between the economic family incomes of the registered Indian population and the reference population shown in Table 7.11 lies in the generally greater representation of all sizes of economic family in the reference population in the higher income brackets. For example, the percentage of economic families in the reference population with an economic family income of \$30,000 and over ranges from 28 per cent for two person families to 57 per cent for economic families with seven or more people. Among the registered Indian population, the percentage of economic families in the

TABLE 7.10

**Economic Families Showing Average Size
of Economic Families by Income Group
Ontario, 1980**

Income Groups	Average Size of Economic Families ¹			
	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion ²
Economic Families Without Income	2.5	-	2.4	2.8
Economic Families With Income	4.6	3.6	4.0	3.3
Less Than \$5,000	4.0	3.2	3.7	3.1
\$5,000 - \$9,999	4.1	3.3	3.8	2.7
\$10,000 - \$14,999	4.7	3.4	4.2	2.8
\$15,000 - \$19,999	4.8	3.5	4.2	3.1
\$20,000 - \$29,999	5.1	3.8	4.2	3.3
\$30,000 and Over	5.3	3.8	4.2	3.6
Total Economic Families	4.6	3.6	4.0	3.3

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

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

TABLE 7.11
Economic Families¹ Showing Income Group by Family Size
Ontario, 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	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Families With Income										
Under \$5,000	24	17	13	11	16	17	11	6	10	12
\$5,000 - \$9,999	34	27	24	18	26	19	17	12	7	17
\$10,000 - \$14,999	17	20	21	22	20	14	11	10	-	12
\$15,000 - \$19,999	11	13	13	17	13	13	14	13	10	13
\$20,000 - \$29,999	8	14	18	19	15	21	25	32	24	25
\$30,000 and Over	4	8	11	13	9	15	22	26	15	20
Total Economic Families										
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	1.5	3.3	2.3	1.5	8.7	2.8	4.5	1.9	0.4	9.5
	Total Registered Indians					Reference Population ²				
Economic Families Without Income	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Families With Income										
Under \$5,000	20	13	11	11	14	4	4	3	3	4
\$5,000 - \$9,999	25	21	18	18	21	12	5	4	3	7
\$10,000 - \$14,999	15	15	16	19	16	16	7	6	6	10
\$15,000 - \$19,999	12	13	13	16	13	14	11	9	8	12
\$20,000 - \$29,999	16	20	24	20	20	25	30	27	22	28
\$30,000 and Over	11	16	17	15	15	28	43	51	57	39
Total Economic Families										
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	4.3	7.9	4.2	1.8	18.2	833.9	1,049.2	352.4	39.6	2,275.1

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

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

\$30,000-plus income group in 1980 was 11 per cent for two person families and 15 per cent for Indian economic families with seven or more people, although the 17 per cent level of five- and six-person families was the highest. Comparing the income brackets of Indian economic families living on- and off-reserve, one sees that off-reserve economic families tended to be more highly represented in the higher income brackets. They still, however, did not approach the representation of economic families of different sizes in the reference population.

7.5 Conclusion

This rather extended review of the employment and income characteristics of registered Indians in Ontario demonstrates that the province's Indian population did not fare well in comparison with the reference population in terms of its rates of labour force participation and employment. This may be due to lack of opportunities for employment in areas where Indians reside or to difficulties which Indians experience when competing for jobs. In any event, the lack of employment among the province's Indian population is a matter of concern, particularly when one considers the very low employment rates among registered Indians aged 15 to 24.

Considering the Indian population which is in the experienced labour force and which worked in 1980, there was a tendency for Indians, especially those off-reserve, to be engaged in part-time employment in the more lowly-paid occupations of the tertiary sector. There are, of course, certain aspects of instability in the part-time labour market that make it precarious and thereby affect the employment and income prospects for participants in it.

Regardless of whether Indians in Ontario obtain full or part-time employment, it is evident that they have lower incomes compared with the reference population. One outstanding contrast between the registered Indian and reference populations in the experienced labour force in Ontario is the relatively low average income of Indians working in all occupational sectors. Within the Indian population, the better income position of Indians living on-reserve who worked in the primary sector may reflect the

greater availability of more-or-less continuous employment in occupations related to forestry, mining, agriculture and fishing in areas near reserves and on certain reserves. Employment in the primary sector may not be so available to Indians living off-reserve. Conversely, the relatively better fate of Indians living off-reserve who work in secondary and tertiary occupations may reflect the greater availability of jobs in these areas for those living off-reserve, as well as the higher educational attainment among off-reserve Indians.

Despite a rather high correlation between educational attainment and higher income among the registered Indian population, the low absolute returns relative to the reference population may lessen the attraction of pursuing education.

8. HOUSING

It was suggested in Chapter 3 that household formation among the registered Indian population in Ontario was somewhat different from that in the reference population, in the sense that registered Indian private households had a higher number of people on average than households in the reference population. This can affect the housing conditions of the households of the Indian population in Ontario, particularly with respect to crowding. Related issues are comparative length of occupancy, ownership patterns and expenditure of household income for housing among the registered Indian and reference populations. Because the census definitions of household and dwelling are quite specific, the reader might usefully refer to the Glossary.

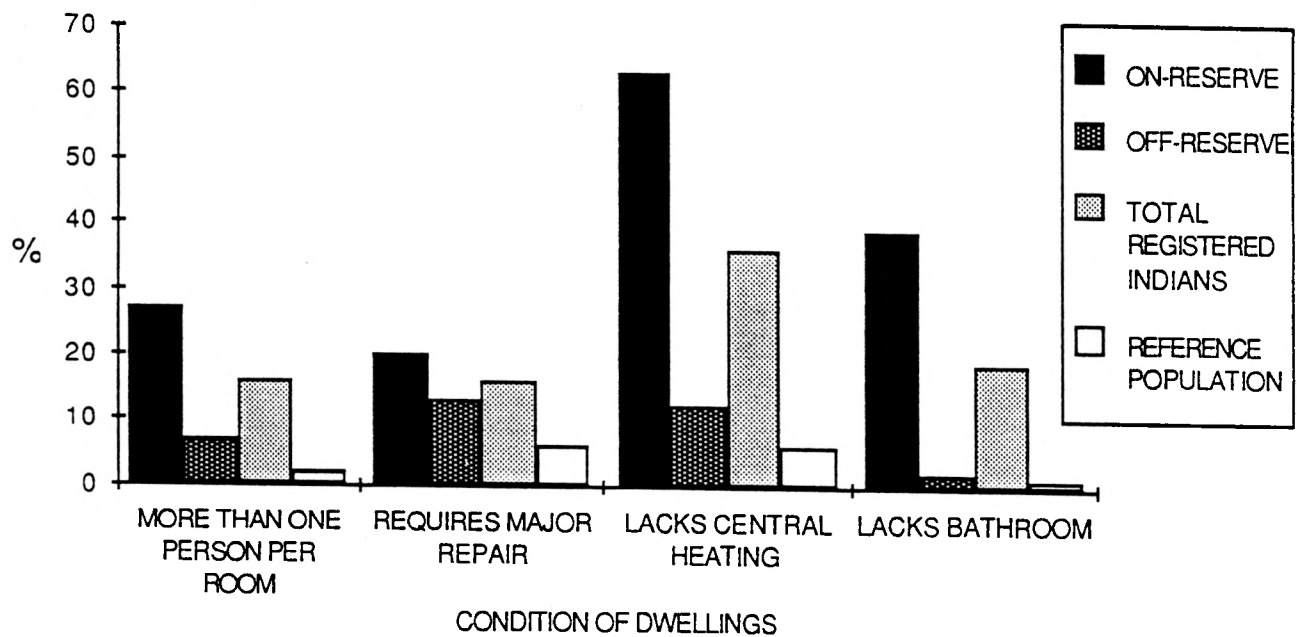
It should be noted at this point that the number of occupied private dwellings equals the number of private households and that the housing conditions for each population refer to its households (see Glossary). As well, a registered Indian occupied private dwelling is a private dwelling occupied by a registered Indian household. (see section 3.1 on households).

8.1 Housing Conditions

The housing conditions of registered Indians in Ontario, as Figure 8.1 and Table 8.1 indicate, were significantly worse than those of the reference population. This was particularly true in the case of Indians living on-reserve. Sixteen per cent of registered Indian occupied private dwellings in Ontario were crowded (more than one person per room), according to the 1981 Census. This contrasts with two per cent of reference population dwellings. The most severe conditions were found on-reserve where 27 per cent of the housing was crowded.

In a related vein, there were 0.8 persons per room among Ontario's registered Indian dwellings, 0.6 off-reserve and 0.9 on-reserve. This compared unfavourably with the non-Indian figure of 0.5 persons per room. These Indian figures were slightly below the

FIGURE 8.1
Indicators of Housing Conditions
Ontario, 1981



Note: Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada

TABLE 8.1
Indicators of Housing Conditions
Ontario, 1981

Percentage of Occupied Private Dwellings of:				
Housing Conditions	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ¹
Crowded ²	27	7	16	2
In Need of Major Repairs	20	13	16	6
Lack Central Heating System	63	12	36	6
Lack Bathroom	39	2	19	1
Total Number of Occupied Private Dwellings	10,360	11,475	21,835	2,948.0 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.

average for all of Canada; the off-reserve level, in fact, was the lowest of any province or territory (Canada Overview, Table 8.1).

Sixteen per cent of Indian private dwellings were in need of major repairs compared with six per cent of those of the reference population. The contrast was most stark between on-reserve Indian dwellings and those of the reference population, with 20 per cent of the Indian dwellings on-reserve requiring major repairs. However, Indians living off-reserve still fared worse than the reference population; 13 per cent of their private dwellings required major repairs, more than twice the percentage of those occupied by the reference population.

The sharpest contrast between the housing conditions of registered Indians and the reference population related to the presence of central heating and bathroom facilities in private dwellings. Thirty-six per cent of Indian private dwellings in Ontario lacked central heating compared with six per cent of dwellings of the reference population. The majority of Indian dwellings on-reserve, 63 per cent, lacked central heating. But even off-reserve, twice as high a percentage of Indian dwellings lacked central heating facilities, compared with those of the reference population.

The presence of a bathroom in a dwelling can be used as a general indicator of the availability of running water. Nineteen per cent of Indian dwellings in Ontario lacked bathrooms compared with only one per cent of those of the reference population. Again, the contrast was sharpest between the on-reserve population and the reference population. Thirty-nine per cent of Indian dwellings on-reserve lacked bathrooms.

Despite the inferior housing conditions of Indians in Ontario compared with the reference population, Indian housing tended to be relatively newer, as Table 8.2 indicates. As of 1981, 60 per cent of the Indian dwellings in Ontario were less than 20 years old. Approximately three-quarters of Indian dwellings on-reserve fell into this category compared with 51 per cent of those of the reference population.

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

Period of Construction	(Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population¹
Before 1921		5	13	9	13
1921 - 45		6	17	12	13
1946 - 60		15	23	19	23
1961 - 70		22	20	21	22
1971 - 81		52	27	39	29
Total Occupied Private Dwellings		100	100	100	100

Note: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.

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

The contrast is underscored by the fact that 52 per cent of Indian dwellings on-reserve were built between 1971 and 1981 compared with 29 per cent of those of the reference population. The distribution of the housing of the off-reserve population over the different periods of construction roughly approximated the reference population's.

8.2 Length of Occupancy, Tenure and Expenditure of Household Income

Table 8.3 shows that registered Indian private households in Ontario tended to occupy their dwellings for shorter periods of time than households of the reference population. However, the picture could be deceiving unless one compares the reference population pattern of occupancy with those of on- and off-reserve Indians separately. In fact, the pattern of occupancy for households on-reserve was similar to that found among the reference population. There was, however, a sharp difference between Indians living off-reserve and the other groups. The majority of off-reserve households, 53 per cent, had occupied their current housing for two years or less in 1981 compared with 29 per cent of on-reserve households and 33 per cent of the households of the reference population. Thirty per cent of the Indian households off-reserve had occupied their current housing for less than one year, compared with 14 per cent of on-reserve households and 16 per cent of the households of the reference population. It may be in part that the scarcity of housing on-reserve contributes to residential stability.

The predominance of relatively short dwelling occupancy among Indian households off-reserve might have reflected the general pattern of movement of Ontario Indians on- and off-reserve and the difficulty experienced by Indians living off-reserve in finding affordable and suitably large housing. This mobility among the off-reserve population might have been reinforced by the fact that Indian households off-reserve in Ontario tended to be renting their dwellings. As of 1981, only 39 per cent of Indian households off-reserve lived in housing which they owned (Canada Overview, Table 8.8).

A possible indicator of economic capacity and household stability is home ownership. Ownership data for registered Indians is somewhat distorted because tenure patterns are

TABLE 8.3
Private Households by Length of Occupancy
Ontario, 1981

Length of Occupancy	(Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ¹
Less than 1 year		14	30	22	16
1 - 2 years		15	23	19	17
3 - 5 years		23	22	23	20
6 - 10 years		20	13	16	16
Over 10 years		28	13	20	30
Total Households %		100	100	100	100
	No. (000)	10.4	11.5	21.8	2,948.0

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

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

unique on-reserve; various tenure arrangements exist on-reserve most of which do not fit exactly with the usual conceptions of rent or ownership. For instance, on-reserve Indians may live in housing owned communally by the band. Individuals living in band-owned housing may consider themselves as renters or they may, as part of the band, consider themselves as actually owning the home.

With the above caveat in mind, it should be noted that at the time of the 1981 Census, the vast majority of Indian households on-reserve in Ontario, 85 per cent, considered themselves to be occupying dwellings they owned. This is a higher level of ownership than the 63 per cent found among households of the reference population. (Canada Overview, Table 8.8)

In all of these characteristics, the Ontario Indian households approximated the pattern among registered Indian households for all of Canada (Canada Overview, Chapter 8).

Keeping in mind the distortions of on-reserve data, registered Indian households in Ontario on-reserve which said they owned their dwellings spent proportionately less of their 1980 incomes on owners' major payments (c.f. Glossary) than households of the reference population; Indian households off-reserve spent more. It is generally agreed that major shelter payments begin to become a burden when they consume 25 per cent or more of household gross income. Fifteen per cent of on-reserve Indian households owning their dwellings spent 25 per cent or more of their 1980 income on major payments. This contrasts with 31 per cent for off-reserve Indian households and 23 per cent for households of the reference population. Once again, the Ontario pattern approximated the pattern for Canada as a whole. (Canada Overview, Table 8.9).

As with major payments by home owners, gross rent (c.f. Glossary) becomes significant when it consumes 25 per cent or more of household income. Like owners, registered Indian households in Ontario which said they rented accommodation on-reserve were less likely than those of the reference population to spend 25 per cent or more of their incomes on gross rent while Indian households off-reserve were more likely to do so.

As of 1981, 34 per cent of Indian households in Ontario renting on-reserve spent 25 per cent or more of their 1980 incomes on gross rent. (Canada Overview, Table 8.10) This compared with 39 per cent of households of the reference population which did so. Forty-eight per cent of Indian households renting off-reserve spent 25 per cent or more of their 1980 incomes on gross rent. Thirty-seven per cent of Indian households in this category spent 30 per cent or more of their household incomes on gross rent, compared with 29 per cent of renters both on-reserve and in the reference population.

The significant burden of rent for registered Indian tenant households off-reserve may have induced an on-going search for more affordable housing. This search may have contributed to the comparatively short duration of occupancy among off-reserve households compared with Indian households on-reserve and those of the reference population in Ontario. (see Table 8.3).

A higher percentage of Indian households renting on-reserve in Ontario paid 25 per cent or more of their income in gross rent in 1980 compared with Indian households renting on-reserve across Canada as a whole. The figure for Ontario was 34 per cent compared with 22 per cent for Canada. Forty-eight per cent of Indian renters living off-reserve in Ontario paid this significant amount of household income in gross rent compared with 52 per cent for all off-reserve Indian renters in Canada. The reference population of renters in Ontario basically reflected the national pattern. (Canada Overview, Table 8.10).

8.3 Conclusion

In short, the housing conditions of registered Indians in Ontario are significantly worse than those experienced by the reference population. While the poor physical condition of housing may be most acute for Indian households on-reserve, the acquisition of appropriate and affordable housing seems to be a major problem for many Indian households off-reserve. This is indicated by the relatively large percentage of Indian household owners and renters off-reserve paying 25 per cent or more of their income on

housing. It is also indicated by the relatively short length of dwelling occupancy by Indian households off-reserve compared with Indian households on-reserve and with those of the reference population.

9. SOCIAL SERVICES

Some of the most important public issues for registered Indians and for the general population in Ontario and elsewhere in Canada have concerned the provision of social services to the Indian population, particularly to Indian children. Through INAC and Statistics Canada, data are available on the receipt of social assistance by registered Indians living on-reserve or on-Crown land, the adoption of Indian children, the placement in care of Indian children on-reserve or on-Crown land and the commitment to residential care of Indian adults on-reserve or on-Crown land.

In the decade prior to 1981, Ontario had consistently low percentages of registered Indians living on-reserve or on-Crown lands who were receiving social assistance.¹ This is evident in a comparison of the percentages of social assistance recipients for two periods, 1972-73 to 1973-74 and 1979-80 and 1980-81, when Ontario had the lowest total of all INAC regions. (Canada Overview, Table 9.1).

The adoption of registered Indian children by non-Indians has been an important issue for the registered Indian population in Ontario and elsewhere in Canada in recent years. In the 1971-73 period, over 80 per cent of registered Indian children aged zero to 16 placed in adoption were adopted by persons other than registered Indians, as Table 9.1 shows. This high proportion of non-Indian adoptions declined somewhat in the mid-1970s. For example, from 1975 to 1977 about 57 per cent of registered Indian children placed in adoption were adopted by non-Indians. However, the pattern of adoption by non-Indians began to increase from 1978 to 1981 when over 72 per cent of registered Indian children placed in adoption were adopted by those other than registered Indians.

The actual number of registered Indian children placed in adoption in Ontario tended to increase in more recent years. For the period 1971-1981, the years with the highest number of adoptions were 1978 and 1979, with 99 and 94 adoptions of registered Indian children respectively. Adoptions declined somewhat to 77 in 1981 but this was still

Table 9.1

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

Year	<u>Total</u> Number	<u>Adopted By</u>	
		Registered Indians %	Others %
1971	74	16.2	83.8
1972	60	15.0	85.0
1973	16	13.8	86.2
1974	59	25.4	74.6
1975	67	43.3	56.7
1976	67	43.3	56.7
1977	83	42.2	57.8
1978	99	31.3	68.7
1979	94	29.8	70.2
1980	86	26.7	73.3
1981	77	27.3	72.7

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

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

higher than the number per year for the first five years of the 1971-1981 period.

Among all INAC regions, Ontario had the lowest percentage of children in care from among registered Indians living on-reserve or on-Crown lands for every year from 1976-77 to 1982-83.² In 1976-77, 3.4 per cent of registered Indian children in the zero to 16 age range were in care among registered Indians living on-reserve or on-Crown lands. The percentage in care had a high point of 3.5 per cent in 1979-80 and declined to a low of 2.8 per cent in 1982-83.

Data are also available on the number of registered Indian adults age 16 and over on-reserve or on-Crown land who were in residential care.³ For the period 1980-81 to 1982-83, there were between 73 and 74 Indian adults in residential care in Ontario. For the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, Ontario was second only to Manitoba in the number of adult Indians in care. In 1982-83, the number of Indians in care in Ontario was surpassed in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. It should be noted that the number of adults in residential care among Indians on-reserve or on-Crown land may be low partly because of a lack of facilities and partly because of the long-standing tradition of family care for the elderly.

Notes for Chapter 9

1. 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).

2. 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 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).
3. Social Development Directorate, INAC, March 1985. Coverage includes registered Indian adults who were resident on a reserve or on-Crown land prior to the provision of care and who required the equivalent of Canada Assistance Plan Type I and Type II care. (c.f. Canada Overview, Table 9.2).

10. JUSTICE

This final chapter considers data on the involvement of Indians with the criminal justice system. 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. The reference population, furthermore, is the total inmate population less North American Indians.

The data refer to federal inmates, although some of these are in provincial institutions. If the sentence is for less than two years, the inmate is placed in a provincial institution. For two or more years, the inmate is normally placed in a federal penitentiary, although if such placement is not possible, the inmate could be sent to a provincial penitentiary. The data are for inmates for whom Ontario was the last known place of residence prior to admission.

According to Table 10.1, North American Indians comprised just under five per cent of the total inmate population in Ontario over the period 1974-1983. Table 10.1 does not seem to indicate a strong similarity between trends in incarceration of North American Indians and the reference population in Ontario. The closest relationship seems to have occurred in recent years, 1982 and 1983, when the inmate population from both groups rose significantly. In 1982, the Indian inmate population rose 12 per cent from the 1981 level compared with a corresponding rise of nine per cent in inmates from the reference population. In 1983, the North American Indian inmate population of Ontario rose to 21 per cent over the 1982 level compared with a corresponding rise of 26 per cent in the reference inmate population.

According to Table 10.2, North American Indian inmates in Ontario tended to be younger at age of commencement of sentencing than those from the reference population. From 1974 to 1983, 50 per cent of them were between 16 and 24 years of age compared

TABLE 10.1
Inmate Population as of 31 December
Ontario¹, 1974 - 1983

Year	North American Indians ²	Reference Population ³
1974	102	2,226
1975	109	2,105
1976	117	2,217
1977	106	2,079
1978	98	2,094
1979	101	2,082
1980	96	2,134
1981	93	2,165
1982	104	2,353
1983	126	2,957

- Notes:**
1. Province of residence. Inmates whose residence is outside the province or unstated are excluded.
 2. Includes registered and non-status Indians as well as those whose status is undefined.
 3. Total Inmate Population less North American Indians (Note 2).

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

TABLE 10.2
Inmate Population by Age & Sex
Ontario¹, 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	12	29	12	10	8	10
20 - 24	38	32	38	30	26	30
25 - 29	25	7	24	23	26	23
30 - 39	17	32	18	24	25	24
40 - 49	6	-	6	10	10	10
50 - 64	1	-	1	4	5	4
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.

with 40 per cent of inmates from the reference population.

The most striking contrast between the North American Indian inmate population and the reference population was the relatively high representation of female Indians compared with reference population females in the youngest age group. Twenty-nine per cent of female North American Indian inmates were in the 16 to 19 age range compared with only eight per cent of female inmates from the reference population during the period 1974-1983.

Another significant contrast, this time between the North American Indian male inmate population and the reference male population, was in the lower representation of Indians among older inmates. Twenty-four per cent of North American Indian male inmates were 30 or over compared with 38 per cent of male inmates in the reference population.

In general, as seen in Table 10.3, North American Indian inmates in Ontario showed a pattern of previous commitments similar to that of inmates from the reference population. Sixty-five per cent of North American Indian inmates had no previous commitments compared with 64 per cent of inmates from the reference population. The starkest contrast was between inmates in the youngest age group, 16 to 19 years. Twenty-one per cent of North American Indian inmates in this age group had at least one previous commitment compared with only eight per cent of inmates in this age group from the reference population. Among the older age groups, 77 per cent of North American Indian inmates in the 50 to 64 range had one or two previous commitments, none of them having served more than two previous terms. This contrasted with inmates in the same age group from the reference population, among whom 39 per cent had at least one previous commitment, with six per cent having served three or more previous terms.

In general, as Figure 10.1 shows, North American Indian inmates in Ontario were more likely than reference population inmates to have been incarcerated for crimes against persons as the most serious crime for the current term. Fifty-one per cent of all North American Indian inmates in Ontario between 1974 and 1983 had been convicted of crimes

TABLE 10.3
Number of Previous Commitments of Inmates by Age
Ontario¹, 1974 - 1983²

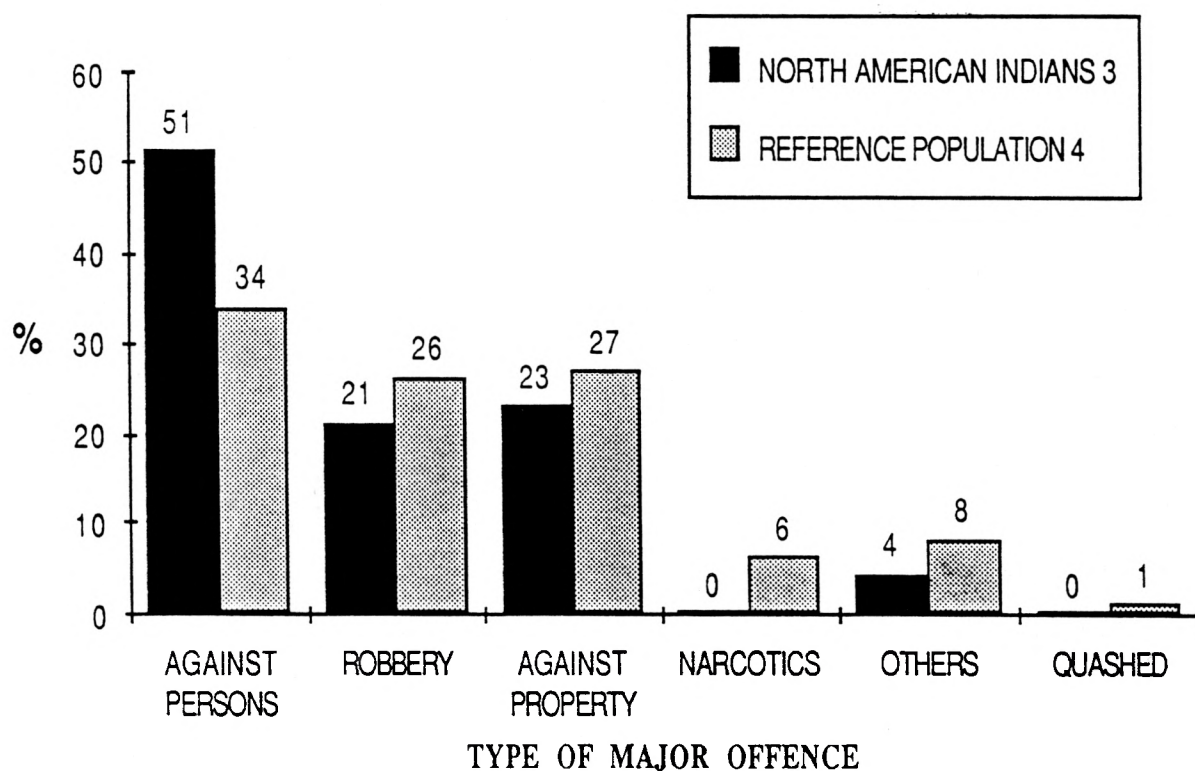
Number of Previous Commitments (Col. %)	Age ³							All Ages
	<u>16-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-39</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>50-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
North American Indians ⁴								
0 Terms	79	77	56	48	60	23	100	65
1 Term	17	14	13	30	16	54	-	18
2 Terms	4	8	18	9	13	23	-	10
3 - 5 Terms	-	1	9	4	5	-	-	4
6 - 9 Terms	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	2
10 or More Terms	-	-	2	1	5	-	-	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Reference Population ⁵								
0 Terms	92	76	57	51	52	59	35	64
1 Term	7	17	25	26	25	20	35	21
2 Terms	1	5	11	13	13	13	23	9
3 - 5 Terms	-	2	5	6	5	4	8	4
6 - 9 Terms	-	-	1	3	2	1	-	1
10 or More Terms	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- Notes:**
1. Province of residence. Inmates whose residence is outside the province or unstated are excluded.
 2. Aggregated for all years.
 3. 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.

FIGURE 10.1

Percentage Distribution of Major Offences of Inmate Population

Ontario¹, 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.

against persons compared with 34 per cent of inmates from the reference population. The higher representation of Indian inmates serving time for crimes against persons was consistent for all age groups except those aged 50 or over, as is demonstrated in Table 10.4. The highest differential appeared in the 40 to 49 age group in which 63 per cent of North American Indian inmates had been convicted of crimes against persons compared with 35 per cent of inmates in the same age group from the reference population. Among all age groups combined, North American Indian inmates showed a lower tendency than inmates from the reference population to have committed robbery or crimes against property; this was especially apparent in the 40 to 49 year old age category. (The reverse was true regarding robbery for the 50 to 64 and 65 and over age groups but these represented a very small proportion of both inmate populations.) Over the time period for which data are available, virtually no North American Indian inmates were serving terms for narcotics convictions compared with six per cent of inmates from the reference population.

According to Table 10.5, North American Indian inmates in Ontario were serving terms of generally the same aggregate length as inmates from the reference population. Ninety-three per cent of North American Indian inmates incarcerated between 1974 and 1983 were serving terms of two years or more compared with 94 per cent of inmates from the reference population. The same proportion of Indian inmates and inmates from the reference population, 12 per cent, were serving life sentences.

An analysis of sentences and age groups shows that North American Indian inmates in the younger and middle age groups tended to be serving shorter terms than inmates from the reference population. This was somewhat surprising, given the relatively high rate of conviction among the Indian inmate population for crimes against persons. For all age groups below 50, a higher proportion of Indian inmates were serving sentences of under five years than inmates from the reference population.

The most apparent implications of these data on North American Indians in the criminal justice system are for officials who maintain the system. The characteristics of North American Indian convicted offenders, such as their more frequent record of previous

TABLE 10.4
Major Offences of Inmate Population by Age
Ontario¹, 1974 - 1983²

Type of Major Offence ³	Age ⁴							All Ages
	(Col. %)	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	65+
North American Indians⁵								
Crime Against Persons	49	48	53	56	63	15	-	51
Robbery	23	27	21	13	2	54	100	21
Crime Against Property	22	23	23	24	24	8	-	23
Narcotics	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Others	6	1	4	6	10	15	-	4
Quashed	-	-	-	2	2	8	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Reference Population⁶								
Crime Against Persons	33	30	34	37	35	33	37	34
Robbery	35	32	26	19	16	13	8	26
Crime Against Property	26	27	25	26	32	34	38	27
Narcotics	1	5	8	8	5	6	6	6
Others	4	5	7	10	12	12	12	8
Quashed	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

TABLE 10.5
Length of Sentence of Inmate Population by Age
Ontario¹, 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>	
North American Indians ⁵								
Less than 2 years	5	5	12	6	10	-	-	7
2 and less than 3 years	33	21	21	25	24	23	100	23
3 and less than 4 years	16	22	14	14	11	-	-	17
4 and less than 5 years	11	8	8	13	6	15	-	9
5 and less than 10 years	12	23	25	18	10	-	-	20
10 and less than 20 years	15	5	6	8	30	-	-	8
20 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate	-	2	2	-	-	54	-	2
Lifers	8	13	14	14	8	-	-	12
Quashed	-	-	-	2	2	8	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Reference Population ⁶								
Less than 2 years	2	7	7	6	5	5	4	6
2 and less than 3 years	21	20	17	15	14	16	23	17
3 and less than 4 years	20	17	14	15	12	16	13	16
4 and less than 5 years	12	10	10	10	10	10	29	10
5 and less than 10 years	21	23	26	28	26	31	6	25
10 and less than 20 years	9	10	11	11	11	10	2	11
20 years and over	1	2	2	1	3	1	-	2
Indeterminate	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	1
Lifers	13	11	11	12	15	9	17	12
Quashed	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

conviction and the greater frequency with which they are incarcerated for crimes against persons, probably mean that North American Indian inmates are found more in medium or maximum security institutions than in minimum security institutions. This will have an influence on their experience while incarcerated and on the types of vocational training and other rehabilitation support available to them.

In a broader context, the types of crimes and the patterns of criminal behaviour exhibited by North American Indians who have been convicted should be considered in light of the generally adverse conditions in which they live.

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.