

**AN OVERVIEW OF REGISTERED INDIAN
CONDITIONS - METHODOLOGY REPORT
(CANADA AND SELECTED PROVINCES)**

by

MONICA BOYD

and

MARK ROSENBERG

Under the direction of N.H. LITHWICK

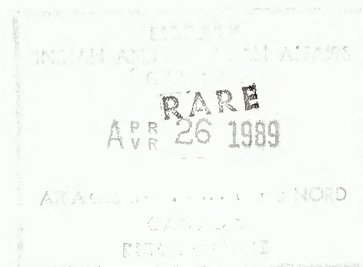
LITHWICK ROTHMAN SCHIFF ASSOCIATES LTD.

for

INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

1987

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

FOREWORD

As registered Indians reassume control of their political, social and economic affairs, it is essential that those involved in this process have available a comprehensive and accurate picture of Indian conditions. The **Overview Series on Registered Indian Conditions**, of which this research report is a part, was initiated and sponsored by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). This series provides analyses of key demographic, social and economic conditions of registered Indians in the early 1980s. It draws comparisons between the situation of on- and off-reserve Indians and the general population at that time.

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

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

Following are the titles of the 14 research reports in the series:

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

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

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

Mike Sims
Director General
Policy, Economic Development



PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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AN OVERVIEW OF REGISTERED INDIAN CONDITIONS:

METHODOLOGY REPORT

Introduction

This methodology report provides a detailed discussion of the types and quality of data bases used in the Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) 1987 national overview series on registered Indian conditions in Canada, descriptions of methodological issues and how they were resolved, and complete listings of data and variables produced for the national overview series, some of which may not appear in the overview series reports. With minor exceptions, the report is organized according to the source of data. In Part I, the adjustment of data from the INAC Indian Register is discussed along with procedures used to obtain population projections. Part II discusses the 1981 Census data on registered Indians and reviews the development of customized variables using 1981 Census data. Parts III through VI review criminal justice data from Correctional Service Canada, data on social services, health data from Health and Welfare Canada and education data from the 1981 Census and from INAC's Nominal Roll and Continuing Education Information System. The report concludes with comparisons between the data sources with respect to the definitions of the reference population, calendar/fiscal years of coverage and the geographical classifications employed. In addition, Appendix 1 provides a glossary of the terms appearing in the overview series.

I. Population Counts and Projections

As part of a separate project, Statistics Canada's Demography Division prepared annual population counts for the years 1971 through 1981, which were adjusted for the late reporting of births and deaths. Using 1981 as the base year, population projections of the registered Indian population were also developed for the years 1982 to 1996 (see Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1984).

Details concerning the adjustment procedures are available in several reports (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1984; Ram and Romaniuc, 1985; Rowe and Norris, 1985), and the following represents only a brief summary of the procedures used at Statistics Canada to produce the population counts and projections. As discussed elsewhere (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1984:9), the Indian Register, which was established for administrative purposes, is similar to a continuous registration system which records demographic events such as births, deaths and marriages in the registered Indian population. The data are subject to lengthy reporting delays; in particular, delays of up to 11 years exist in reporting births, and three to five years in the reporting of deaths. In order to obtain as realistic a base population as possible for the projections and to establish reasonably accurate fertility and mortality assumptions on which to develop projections, the Register counts for any given year must be adjusted to accommodate this late reporting. Adjustments are of two types: 1) reallocation of a late reported event (for example, birth or death) to the year of its occurrence, or 2) estimation of the number of unreported events which have probably occurred, and their allocation according to their presumed year of occurrence (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1984:10-11).

These adjustments were made to the Indian Register data between 1971 and 1981 for single years by age and sex, for Canada and eight INAC- defined regions (Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Territories). In general, INAC regions coincide with provinces, but several exceptions should be noted. The Ontario region administers some 1,500 Indians living in the Quebec portion of the St. Regis reserve near Cornwall, and the Yukon Region (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1985:1), also administers about 800 registered Indians from the Atlin and Liard River bands located in northern British Columbia. The Atlantic region consists of the registered Indian population of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Counts for on- and off-reserve, administrative districts, and bands were then generated from the regional projected population by applying ratios indicating the relative distributions of the population by on-off reserve location, by administrative district and by bands.

The base population used in developing these projections was the adjusted registered Indian population by single years of age, by sex and by region as of December 31, 1981.

At the regional level, the projections were based on the component method, which involved the separate analysis and projection of each source of population change (fertility, mortality and migration) based on an analysis of past trends. Data on births and deaths between 1971 and 1981 were obtained from the Indian Register and adjusted for late reporting. Data on the inter-regional migration of the registered Indian population were derived from response to the 1981 Census question:- where did you live five years ago?- generally asked of one in five registered Indian households (see Norris, 1985). Projections at the national level then were obtained by aggregating the regional figures. At the sub-regional level, projections were produced for on/off-reserve, for administrative districts and for bands by the ratio method. This method applies a ratio to an independently-derived projected regional population (see Indian and Northern Affairs, 1984:16). It was assumed that the on-/off-reserve ratio obtained from the three-year average between 1980 and 1982 would remain unchanged over the projection period 1982-1996. It also was assumed that the 1982 proportion of each administrative district and band to the regional population would remain constant at both the district and band levels over the projection period (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1984: 45,52). On the basis of these various component and ratio methodologies, projections of the registered Indian population were developed for the years 1982 to 1996.

Overall, the population projections (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1985) produced not only adjusted population counts for the years 1971 to 1981 and projections for 1982 to 1996, but also adjusted INAC counts for births and deaths by age and sex for the 1971-1981 period and estimates of inter-regional migration for the five-year period 1976 to 1981. These data on counts, projections, births, deaths and migration are the basic demographic data reported in the overview series, except where otherwise noted. They also are used in the analysis of other data sets, again as noted. For example, population counts in the national overview series were used in the denominator to calculate death rates for those tables describing the health conditions of the registered Indian population.

II. The 1981 Census Data on Registered Indians

The 1981 Census of Canada is a major source of demographic, social and economic information about the registered Indian population. Section (a) reviews several issues which are associated with the ethnic origin question on the 1981 Census. Some of these issues motivated the development of customized variables by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada based on the 1981 Census of Population and Housing. Section (b) reviews the modifications undertaken in the development of the customized variables. Section (c) presents a number of additional refinements which are part of the special tabulations generated for the overview series from the customized data.

a) The Ethnic Origin Question and the 1981 Census

Census data on Native peoples, including registered Indians, are based on the ethnic origin question appearing on form 2B of the 1981 Census of Population and Housing. This form generally was given to 20 per cent of all households, excluding, for example, inmates of federal or provincial institutions. Responses also were obtained from some 250,000 persons (including Native peoples and non-Native peoples) in the remote regions of Canada (Boxhill, 1985: viii). Data gained through the ethnic origin question represent an important source of information on registered Indian conditions when cross-tabulated with the demographic, social and economic data also collected in the long form. However, the population identified as registered Indians by the 1981 Census will not be identical to the population identified as registered Indians by the INAC Register or by previous censuses. There are six reasons for this, four associated with the collection of data and two associated with the ethnic origin question.

1. Data Collection: Enumeration Date

The 1981 Census of Population and Housing was taken on June 3, 1981, and the data represent mid-year population counts. The adjusted Indian Register counts discussed in Part II are for December 31 of each year, and they represent total annual counts. Changes in size or composition in the registered Indian population alone between June and December would produce different counts from the 1981 Census and the INAC Indian Register.

2. Data Collection: Population Coverage

In enumerating the population in the 1981 Census, Statistics Canada excluded those individuals in institutions such as penitentiaries, custodial houses, old age homes, nursing homes etc. Comparisons between 1981 Census data and INAC Indian Register data are affected by this practice since the Indian Register includes persons in these institutions if they are defined as registered Indians under the terms and conditions of the Indian Act, 1951.

3. Data Collection: Non-response to the Census Questions

Census data on registered Indians can be obtained only when persons respond to the ethnic origin question. Boxhill (1985) finds that for Canada, 2.3 per cent of the non-inmate population who received the long form did not provide a response to the ethnic origin question. However, as identified by the Census, the level of non-response to the ethnic origin question on Indian reserves identified by the Census was higher than the levels for the off-reserve population (Table 1). This is particularly true in Quebec where the rate of non-response on reserves was nearly 20 per cent. These higher levels of non-response for the on-reserve population were caused primarily by the refusal of some bands to be enumerated. The reserves which had very high levels of non-response were: Kahnawake (Quebec), Webiqui (Ontario), Wunnumin (Ontario), Kingfisher (Ontario), Pegan (Alberta) and Cowichan (British Columbia). The Statistics Canada solution for these six reserves was to impute population counts based on band lists from the INAC Indian Register.

4. Data Collection: On-Off Reserve Definitions

Differences in the 1981 Census enumeration of registered Indians and the INAC Indian Register on-/off-reserve proportions also arise from different practices associated with enumerating the on-off reserve population. The census data are based on the de facto enumeration of persons on the day of the census taking. Individuals temporarily off-reserve are counted wherever they may be, but not as on-reserve. In the INAC Indian Register, a band member is counted as off-reserve if he or she has been away from the reserve for 12 consecutive months. However, the INAC off-reserve counts do not show the destination of the off-reserve registered Indian population.

5. The Census Ethnic Origin Question: Ancestry and Multiple Responses

As shown in Chart I, question 26 on ethnic origins had four categories for Native persons. Write-in responses also were accepted and were eventually coded to an appropriate Native peoples' answer box (Boxhill, 1985). The wording of question 26 and the accompanying instructions caused some confusion among non-Native respondents. As well, different reporting mechanisms for Census and Registry data led to different counts.

Boxhill (1985) describes a number of issues arising from the wording of the 1981 ethnic question and the accompanying instructions. The 1981 ethnic origin question removed the specification of paternal ancestry which had existed in the 1971 and earlier censuses. It also was the first to accept multiple ethnic origins, which represented 1.5 per cent of total Native responses. Where a single Native response was provided in combination with one or more non-Native categories (for example, status or registered Indian and French), these were treated as a valid Native response. But in 7,115 cases where two Native responses were provided (for example, status or registered Indian and Métis) edit procedures were used to obtain a single response category (see Boxhill, 1985:xi). Following these edit procedures, a respondent who provided a status or registered Indian response and one of the other Native peoples categories (see Chart I) would retain the registered Indian designation if: (a) living on-reserve; or (b) provided in combination with an American Indian write-in such as the tribe or band name; or (c) if neither (a) nor (b), randomly designated as such from one of the two possible answer boxes checked by the respondent.

Chart I. 1981 Census Question on Ethnic Origins, Form 2B.**Q26**

To which ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestors belong on first coming to this continent?

(See guide for further information.)

- 25 _ French
- 26 _ English
- 27 _ Irish
- 28 _ Scottish
- 29 _ German
- 30 _ Italian
- 31 _ Ukrainian
- 32 _ Dutch (Netherlands)
- 33 _ Polish
- 34 _ Jewish
- 35 _ Chinese
- 36 _ Other (specify)_____

Native Peoples

- 37 _ Inuit
- 38 _ Status or registered Indian
- 39 _ Non-status Indian
- 40 _ Métis

The removal of paternal ancestry as the basis of response and the multiple response provisions as well as a different Native ethnicity question means that 1981 Census data on registered Indians are not strictly comparable to those of earlier censuses. For example, growth in numbers between 1971 and 1981 as enumerated by the census reflects changes in question wording and accompanying instructions as well as real growth in the size of the population. For this reason alone, adjusted INAC Register data, discussed in Part I, are used to indicate temporal trends in the overview series.

6. The Census Ethnic Origin Question: Ethnic Origin and Self-Identification

A second important feature of question 26 is that responses are generated on the basis of self-identification by the respondent with one or more of the ethnic origin categories. In situations where respondents were unclear or confused over the precise meaning of status or registered Indian, or other Native peoples categories, ambiguous or incorrect responses may have been provided to the ethnic origin question (Boxhill, 1985:xii). Boxhill (1985) reviews a number of anomalous situations which occur when the Native peoples group, including status or registered Indian, is cross-tabulated with place of birth, religion and mother tongue variables. He finds that 810 persons identifying themselves as status Indian according to question 26 reported a place of birth outside Canada and the United States, combined with a traditionally Eastern Non-Christian religion and a mother tongue which is neither English nor French nor an Aboriginal language (Boxhill, 1985: Table 9).

Boxhill's findings highlight the anomalies which occur when edit procedures do not exist to check, reconcile or remove these inconsistencies between ethnic origins and other cultural variables. But his findings also emphasize that the inconsistencies arise in part from the self-enumeration by a respondent into an ethnic category which is inappropriate. As a consequence of this self-enumeration, the number of status or registered Indians as enumerated in the 1981 Census will not correspond to adjusted INAC Register counts. Unlike the census, INAC defines a registered Indian according to the terms and conditions of the Indian Act, 1951, rather than by ethnicity. Because INAC's records consist of all persons legally entitled to be registered as status Indians, a female who was married to a registered Indian but responds to the census question 26 as being of German ethnic origin would be included in the INAC Register but would not be included in the 1981 Census category of status or registered Indian. Conversely, some individuals who were not

legally registered Indians under the terms of the Indian Act, 1951, may have enumerated themselves as status Indians for the 1981 Census.

(b) Developing Customized Variables using 1981 Census data

Section (a) provides reasons why the 1981 Census data and the INAC Indian Register data will not correspond with respect to counts of the registered Indian population. Because the 1981 Census was to be used in the overview series as a major source of information on demographic, social and economic conditions of registered Indians, customized variables based on the 1981 Census were developed in 1984 by INAC. The rationale and methodologies employed are discussed in detail in a report prepared by S. Klein and W. Wright, 1985. This section presents an abridged summary of the rationale underlying the creation of these customized variables, and briefly discusses the three customized variables developed which enabled INAC to identify its registered Indian population.

An examination of the Census Native ethnicity data pinpointed three major problems. First, as noted in Section (a:5), some respondents to the 1981 Census may have been confused as to the meaning of "status Indian". Klein and Wright, 1985, found that approximately 7,000 individuals reported themselves as being of status Indian ethnic origin, but because of their places of birth, mother tongue or religion were not considered part of INAC's registered Indian population.

A second problem arose from the fact that INAC defines a registered Indian according to the terms and conditions of the Indian Act, 1951, rather than by ethnic origin, which is the basis of the census counts. Thus, INAC's records contain all persons legally entitled to be registered as status Indians. Included in this legal definition of registered Indian are women defined as non-Native according to ethnic origins criteria. Statistic Canada's census data revealed that 7,555 non-Native women, married to status Indian males and therefore entitled to be registered under INAC's mandate, stated their own ethnic origin rather than their legal status on the 1981 Census Form 2B.

Other reporting practices were noted in the 1981 Census. Some individuals, who were not legally status Indians according to the Indian Act, 1951, reported themselves as

status or registered Indian for the 1981 Census. For example, status Indian women who were married to males not entitled to be registered and who, therefore, according to Section 12(1)(b) of the Indian Act, 1951, lose their status, reported themselves in the 1981 Census as status Indians. In addition, according to the 1981 Indian Register there were no status Indians in the province of Newfoundland while the census reported 1,010. This discrepancy no doubt reflected claims by the Mic Macs of Newfoundland, of their right to be registered as status Indians. These claims were recognized by the government of Canada as of June 1984 (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1985).

A third major problem had to do with the differences between INAC and Census on- and off-reserve counts. INAC's on-reserve population includes individuals living on-reserve and on-Crown lands and settlements. However, some Crown lands and settlements were not identified as such by Statistics Canada. As a result, census on-reserve data did not include that portion of the registered Indian population residing on-Crown lands and settlements.

In response to these problems, three new variables were defined by INAC and were mounted by Statistics Canada on the 1981 Census 2B Retrieval Data Base. The term "customized data set" is used to identify these three new variables.

Algorithms for defining these variables are described in detail in the report prepared by Klein and Wright, 1985. In general, they are designed to permit identification of individuals according to INAC's criterion of the registered Indian population and to adjust for the geographical classification in the census data base of certain Indian Crown lands and settlements.

The new residence variable is called NEWRES and it has three values, defined in Chart II. Understanding how this variable was created requires a review of census subdivisions as geographical units. For purposes of the census, Canada is divided into 5,710 Census Subdivisions (CSDs) by Statistics Canada. Indian reserves and some Indian settlements and Crown lands were treated as separate CSDs and assigned unique CSD numbers by Statistics Canada. However, not all INAC's settlements and Crown lands were identified and thus assigned a unique code. As part of the process of developing the

customized data set, officials at INAC identified those Crown lands and settlements of registered Indians not uniquely identified as CSD's, and specified into which census subdivision these settlements could fall. The exact procedures are outlined in Klein and Wright, 1985: 15-16 and Appendix 2. Once these CSDs were specified, the new residence variable could be created.

Two population variables were also defined. The first population variable is called STATUSPP and it assigns values to those individuals who had identified themselves as having an ethnic origin of status or registered Indian in response to question 26 of the 1981 Census. The values appear in the second panel of Chart II.

Chart II. Definitions of the Values in the Variables NEWRES,
STATUSPP, and REGIND.

Variable and Values	Definitions
NEWRES VARIABLE	
ONRES	Individuals whose 1981 place of residence is a census subdivision identified as being an Indian reserve by INAC.
ONSETT	Individuals whose 1981 place of residence was a census subdivision identified as being an Indian settlement or Crown land by INAC.
OFF	Individuals whose 1981 place of residence was a census subdivision identified as being neither ONRES nor ONSETT by INAC.

STATUSPP VARIABLE

STATUS Those individuals who reported themselves as having an ethnic origin of status Indian and who were born in Canada or the United States and who are not excluded under specified combinations of place of birth in the U.S and place of residence off-reserve or place of birth outside the U.S. and Canada, and whose religion is Hindu, Sikh or Islam and who have an Indo-Asian mother tongue (see Other).

STATUS-

NFLD Those individuals who reported themselves as having an ethnic origin of status Indian and whose place of birth was Newfoundland and place of residence in 1981 was Newfoundland.

STATUS-
USA

Those individuals born in the United States who reported themselves as having an ethnic origin of status Indian and whose 1981 place of residence was off-reserve.

OTHER

The remainder of the Canadian population (all other ethnic origins) plus those individuals who reported themselves as having an ethnic origin of status Indian and who were born outside Canada and the United States, whose religion was Hindu, Sikh or Islam and whose mother tongue was Bengali, Cingalese, Hindi, Malayalam, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu or Indo-Pakistani, n.e.s.; n.o.s.

NON-APP

Those individuals who were identified as inmates, that is, as residents in an institution for which no ethnic origin data were collected.

REGIND

VARIABLE (Derived from STATUS value in variable STATUSPP)

STATUS- Individuals identified by INAC as being part of their population.
CURRENT

STATUS- POTENTIAL	Individuals identified by INAC as having the potential of becoming part of their population if Section 12(1)(b) of the Indian Act, 1951, is repealed.
STATUS- POSSIBLE	Individuals identified by INAC as possibly being part of their population.
OTHER	Individuals identified by INAC as not being part of their population.
NON-APP	Those individuals identified as inmates, that is, as residents in an institution for which no ethnic origin data were collected.

Source: INAC (1985), Tables 1, 2, 4 and 5

In general, the values of the variable STATUSPP allow the identification of individuals INAC did not consider as part of their population. From the population counts obtained from the value STATUS in the variable STATUSPP, a second population variable was created called REGIND. Values for this second population variable appear in the third panel of Chart II. The variable REGIND was created for two reasons: first, to define generally a registered Indian population on legal rather than on ethnic grounds and therefore include any census family member who reported their ethnic origin other than registered Indian; secondly, to remove any census family members born in Canada but attached to individuals who were placed in the exclusion value OTHER in the STATUSPP variable (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1985:18-19). The full range of the algorithms used to create REGIND is reported in the Klein and Wright report (1985:18-24 and Appendix 1).

The customized data set comprising the variables NEWRES and REGIND are the data sources for the 1981 Census data appearing in the overview series. This resolves the problems noted earlier with respect to the identification of reserve and Crown lands and settlements and the definition of registered Indian status by self-identification according to ethnic rather than legal criteria. In the overview series, any on-off reserve tabulations are derived from the NEWRES variable, in which ONRES and ONSETT have been combined

to represent the on-reserve population and OFF represents the off-reserve population (see Chart II, Panel 1). Also, in the overview series, the registered Indian population in the Census is defined by combining the STATUS-CURRENT, STATUS- POTENTIAL and STATUS-POSSIBLE categories of the variable REGIND. The use of the customized data set and the reliance on the NEWRES and REGIND variables in the overview series mean that some of the major sources of differences between the INAC Indian Register and the 1981 Census have been removed. However, actual counts still will differ for the census and the INAC Indian Register because of issues concerning the enumeration dates, population coverage and the non-response to the census ethnic origin question and to the 2B form in general (see Section II (a: (1) to (3))).

(c) Generating Special Tabulations

Once the customized data set was developed, Statistics Canada produced special tabulations from specified variables based on the customized data set. These special cross-tabulations and their associated variables are hereafter referred to as "special tabulations," and a listing of them appears in Appendices 2 and 3 of this report. It should be noted that special tabulations were produced not only for the registered Indian population defined by combining the STATUS-CURRENT, STATUS POTENTIAL and STATUS-POSSIBLE values of the REGIND variable (Appendix 2) but also for the STATUS- NFLD value of the STATUSPP variable (Appendix 3).

The special tabulations based on the customized data set are subject to Statistics Canada practices of suppression and random rounding rules. The data obtained from these special tabulations were based on a form 2B sample, answered by one household in five, and then weighted to provide estimates of the entire population.

Suppression rules were applied to the data of the special tabulations. This means that no value will appear in a cell where the count is less than 25. Although no value will appear in a cell where the suppression rule has been invoked, the value which would have appeared in the cell is included in the appropriate higher aggregate sub-totals and totals for the specified table. In addition, data are randomly rounded to end in either zero or five. As a result, cells will not necessarily sum exactly to the figures found for the sub-totals and totals.

The specific variables which were used to produce the special tabulations for the most part conform to Statistics Canada 1981 Census variables. A listing of the variables and their categories appears in Appendix 4. Most do not require additional comment. However, four sets of variables pertaining to geographical areas, family status, housing and labour force are discussed below in order to highlight variable definitions which are not routinely found in Statistics Canada data sets and to provide additional information. The educational data from the special tabulations are discussed as part of the more general coverage of educational data in Part VI.

1. Geographical Variables

Four geographical variables are associated with the special tabulations: region; on-reserve/off-reserve; rural-urban; and Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations.

(a) Region

The basic regional units used in the special tabulations are organized in the following manner:

- Canada (Total)
 - Atlantic
 - Nova Scotia and Newfoundland
 - New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island
 - Quebec
 - Ontario
 - Manitoba
 - Saskatchewan
 - Alberta
 - British Columbia
 - Northern Canada
 - Yukon Territory
 - Northwest Territories

It should be noted that for INAC Indian Register counts and for the projections, the geographic area was INAC regions where the St. Regis band, which straddles the Ontario/Quebec border, is administered by the Ontario Region. The Atlin and Liard River bands, which are located in northern British Columbia, are administered by the Yukon Region (see Part II). For the special tabulations, however, the data were provincial not INAC Regional. Thus, for example, those members of the St. Regis band who were living in Ontario were treated as part of the province of Ontario while those members residing in Quebec became part of Quebec province.

(b) On-Reserve/Off-Reserve

In the special tabulations, on-reserve and off-reserve registered Indians are part of the variable "User Defined Ethnic Groups (5)", listed in Appendix 4. Its categories are:

Total

Registered Indian Population

Registered Indian population residing on-reserve

Registered Indian population residing off-reserve

All other groups

The "registered Indian population residing on-reserve" is the combined ONRES and ONSETT values and "registered Indian population residing off-reserve" is the OFF values of the NEWRES variable (see Chart II).

(c) Rural/Urban

A third geographical classification in the special tabulations distinguishes between those registered Indians living in rural areas and those living in urban areas according to census definitions. The "Rural-Urban Residence (7)" variable (see Appendix 4) performs this function using the following categories:

Total Population

Total Rural

Urban

Total Urban

1,000 - 9,999

10,000 - 99,999

100,000 and over

Appendix 1 gives the 1981 Census definitions of urban and rural.

(d) Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) refer to the main labour market of an urbanized core (or continuously built-up area) with a population of 100,000 or more, and containing whole census subdivisions. A census agglomeration (CA) is a similarly-defined urban area with a population between 10,000 and 99,999. In the 1981 Census, 24 places qualified as CMAs and 88 qualified as CAs. From this combined list special tabulations were produced for the following major urban areas:

Victoria*	Prince Rupert	Thunder Bay
Port Alberni*	Regina	London
Vancouver	Saskatoon	Hamilton
Edmonton	Winnipeg	Toronto
Calgary	Sault Ste. Marie*	Ottawa-Hull
Prince Albert	Sudbury*	Montreal

Of these, 14 were chosen because of the significant number of registered Indians reportedly residing in them which made the cities large enough for reliable analysis. (Those with an asterisk were excluded.)

In summary, the special tabulations produced for INAC present an opportunity to examine the registered Indian population at various levels of geographical analyses. The

geographical areas chosen allow the overview series to highlight on-reserve and off-reserve, rural and urban differences among the registered Indian population and the conditions of registered Indians in major urban areas.

2. Family Status Variables

The three family status variables appearing in the special tabulations are: Census Family Type, Census Family Status and Economic Family Status. They were developed to highlight the differences in family structure between registered Indians and the rest of the Canadian population. In developing these variables, the following definitions were used:

1. A registered Indian census family refers to a census family where one spouse or both spouses are registered Indians.
2. A registered Indian economic family refers to an economic family which has a registered Indian census family present or in which a spouse or the reference person and spouse are registered Indians.
3. A registered Indian household refers to one in which a registered Indian census family exists or where 50 per cent or more of the individuals in the household are defined as being registered Indians.

To understand the three family status variables which were then derived, one needs to comprehend the census definition of a census family. The census family concept requires that family members must have a husband/wife or parent/never-married child relationship (Statistics Canada, 1981, p.63). In the parent/never-married child relationship, the never-married child is defined as living with the parent(s) regardless of age. Thus, a census family could include a lone parent aged 27 with a six year old child or a husband and wife who are 69 and 65 and who have two never-married sons aged 30 and 33 living with them. By contrast, the economic family concept requires that family members living in the same dwelling be related by blood, marriage or adoption (Statistics Canada, 1981:63).

The "Census Family Type" variable in the overview series closely resembles the "Census Family Type" variable in the 1981 Census. Its categories are:

Census Family Type (4)

Total

Husband-wife

Lone parent - male

Lone parent - female

It highlights the number of lone-parent (especially female) families among the registered Indian population.

Another variable in the overview series is the "Census Family Status" variable that closely resembles the "Census Family Status" variable as defined by Statistics Canada. Its categories are:

Census Family Status (14)

Total persons in private households

Non-family persons

Persons living with relatives (other than spouse or
never-married children)

Persons living with non-relatives only

Persons living alone

Persons in census families

Husband or husband/wife census families

Wife or husband/wife census families

Lone parents in census families

Male lone parent

Female lone parent

Never-married children

Children under 18 years

Children 18 years of age and over

Similarly, the "Economic Family Status" variable in the overview series is a variable that closely resembles the "Economic Family Status" variable defined by Statistics Canada. It provides an indication of the persons in those households among the registered Indian population which can be considered "extended". Its categories are:

Economic Family Status (19)

Total persons in private households

Unattached individuals

Persons in economic families

Husband/wife economic families

Reference person in husband/wife economic families

Spouse in husband/wife economic families

Children in husband/wife economic families

Children under 15 years

Children 15 years of age and over

Married children of reference person 15 years
and over

Other children 15 years and over

Other relatives of reference person 15 years and
over

Non-husband/wife families

Male reference person

Female reference person

Children in non-husband/wife families

Children under 15 years

Children 15 years of age and over
Other relatives of reference person 15 years and over

3. Housing Variables

The housing data presented in the national overview series are from the special tabulations produced for INAC. The cross-tabulations requested and the variables used can be found in Appendix 2 through Appendix 4. The questions in the census which pertain to private dwellings are well defined and correspond to internationally recognized measures of housing construction and housing quality. In particular, the "number of persons per room" variable is a generally accepted measure of crowding. The "number of dwellings without bathrooms" variable is used as a measure of the adequacy of basic housing facilities such as running/potable water. All the other variables are self-explanatory and straightforward with the following two exceptions:

The variable labelled "condition of dwelling" has three sub-sections: 1) in need of regular maintenance only, 2) in need of minor repairs, and 3) in need of major repairs. The classification of dwellings into these categories is determined largely by the perceptions of the respondents although some guidelines are provided to census enumerators.

Secondly, the variable for tenure takes on the values "owned" and "rented". However, for dwellings on reserves, there is some ambiguity with respect to this variable. In particular, some of the dwellings are owned collectively by the band and occupied by Indian families, and it is not clear whether these are regarded by individual respondents as being owned or rented.

4. Labour Force Variables

The variables used in the analysis of employment and experienced labour force characteristics of the registered Indian population for the most part are standard variables as defined in the 1981 Census dictionary. Again, a list of special tabulations produced to analyze employment and labour force data is found in Appendices 2 and 3; a list of the variables and their categories is found in Appendix 4.

Although the definitions of the variables are straightforward, their application to the analysis of registered Indian conditions can create difficulties. The following statement appears in Statistics Canada's "Canada's Native People" (June 1984):

Statistics Canada's definition 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 marketplace. 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.

The reader should also keep in mind that while population data refer to 1981, data on income are for 1980.

These comments are particularly relevant for the analysis of labour force participation rates and unemployment rates which appear in the overview series. Relative to other groups, the labour force participation rate may be lower for registered Indians either because their economic activities do not satisfy the definitional requirements of the census economic concepts or because the shortage of jobs places them in the position of being unable to offer their services and to participate in the labour force (see the definition for "Not in the Labour Force" in Appendix 1). The unemployment rate for the registered Indian population underrepresents the real level of unemployment for similar reasons. The unemployed category includes those persons

who, during the week prior to enumeration, (a) were without work, but had actively looked for work in the previous 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 jobs; or (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less. Persons not meeting these criteria would not be counted among the unemployed. As noted above, the unavailability of jobs and/or the isolation of many areas in which the registered Indian population resides would discourage job search, and would reduce the likelihood of meeting conditions (b) and (c) of the unemployment definition.

The likely underestimation of the unemployment rate for registered Indians affects the labour force participation rate for the registered Indian population, since the labour force population includes both the employed and the unemployed (see "The Labour Force", Appendix 1). Given the difficulties with these labour force concepts as they apply to registered Indians, another measure, called the "employment rate", is used in the overview series. This variable is defined as the ratio of the employed population to the total population, and it indicates the percentage of the registered Indian population which is currently employed.

Another variable found in the overview series is called the "inexperienced proportion." This variable is defined as the proportion of the unemployed who were 15 years of age and over and who had never worked or who had worked only prior to January 1, 1980. It indicates the work history composition of the unemployed although it too may be affected by the difficulties noted earlier with respect to the census definitions of unemployment.

III. Criminal Justice Data

The criminal justice data found in the overview series were accessed from a specially commissioned computer tape provided by Correctional Service Canada. Undercounting is suspected at the national level. Appendix 5 (i) provides the data requested and the categories used. The data requested were: age at commencement of sentencing; major offence; aggregate length of sentence; number of previous

commitments; and place of residence by year for the period 1974-1983. The data are for federal inmates in federal and provincial institutions. If the sentence is for less than two years, the inmate generally is placed in a provincial institution. If the sentence is for two or more years, the inmate is placed in a federal penitentiary. Generally, only if placement in a federal penitentiary is not possible will an inmate with a sentence of two or more years be sent to a provincial penitentiary.

It should be noted that the "place of residence" variable is defined as province of residence. It is not necessarily the sentence location of the inmate. It should be noted that the total number of inmates for Canada will not equal the sum of the provincial totals because for some inmates, province of residence was not indicated by an inmate upon admission to a federal penitentiary and was, therefore, put in a "not stated" field.

It is important for users of the criminal justice data to understand how the Indian population is defined. The data base at Correctional Service Canada has five categories for Native peoples: 1) North American Indian (status); 2) North American Indian (non-status); 3) North American Indian, unspecified; 4) Métis; and 5) Inuit. However, the data in the overview series are for the grouped North American Indian categories (categories 1, 2, and 3) because of very small numbers found in the first North American Indian status category. Larger numbers existed for the North American Indian, unspecified category. It should be noted that the placement of inmates into these categories is determined by self-identification on the part of the inmate. Thus, the inmates who have identified themselves as North American Indian, unspecified, may include registered Indian members of bands as well as non-status Indians. However, this still represents an advance on earlier reports where data were provided only for "Natives" as a group, confusing trends concerning the Indian population with trends concerning the Métis and Inuit populations. The reference population for the criminal justice data is the inmate population excluding the grouped North American Indian category.

IV. Social Services Data

Social Services data on the registered Indian population are available from 1971-1972 to 1982-1983 on an annual basis. Appendix 4 (ii) provides a list of tables generated for the national overview series. Four issues are stressed in the overview series:

- 1) The proportion of the registered Indian population receiving social services.
- 2) Children in care.
- 3) Adults in care.
- 4) Children adopted.

INAC supplies these data to Statistics Canada where they appear in the publication entitled Social Security National Programs and Other Programs 1982 (Statistics Canada, 1983). Unpublished data also were provided by the Social Development Directorate, INAC.

The data in general refer to registered Indians with de jure residence on reserves and crown lands, excluding Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories. The geographical regions are those used by INAC and they consist of the Atlantic region (excluding Newfoundland), Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon. With respect to the adoptions of Indian children, the data are for all registered Indians regardless of whether they are resident on- or off-reserve (Statistics Canada, 1983: 70). Also, in general the annual data are for the time period April to March, although some variations do exist for selected tables (see Statistics Canada, 1983: 94-97).

V. Health Data

The health data used in the national overview series come from two sources. Crude birth and death rate data are provided from the population projections (INAC, 1984) already discussed in Part I. Data derived from the INAC Indian Register are a preferred source of crude birth and death rates because the birth and death data from Health and

Welfare Canada are not always complete for every province and data collection procedures are not consistent among provinces (Ram and Romaniuc, 1985). The remainder of the data, discussed below, came from the annual reports of the Medical Services Branch of Health and Welfare Canada.

The Medical Services Branch provided counts by cause of death, suicide, infant mortality and tuberculosis among the registered Indian population. All of the counts for the registered Indian population and the corresponding reference populations were converted by the central coordinating team to rates per 100,000 population except for the infant mortality counts which were converted to rates per 1,000 live births. Data for the Indian population served by Health and Welfare Canada were used as the denominator for calculating these rates. Historical data on suicide rates and Tuberculosis rates were obtained from Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators, June 1985 (draft).

The Medical Services Branch data have to be used with a certain amount of caution because of problems associated with the data collection system. One problem concerns counts where registered Indians use medical resources off-reserve; there may be an undercount of their use if provinces are not diligent in reporting cases of off-reserve use of provincial services. In Ontario and Quebec the counts are primarily for Indians on-reserve. Another problem concerns potential overcounting in cases where non-status Indians who use either provincial and/or federal services may be counted in the data as registered Indians.

In addition, a problem arises from the "roll up" procedure used by the Medical Services Branch to collect its data on the registered Indian population. Data are collected at a "local" or regional level and are aggregated (or "rolled up") with other "local" or regional level data sets as they move up the organizational hierarchy of the Medical Services Branch. (The term "local" refers to a variety of size of places.) As a result, data for analyzing on- and off-reserve differences and those at geographical units below the regional level are not available for the national overview series.

Another problem concerns comparisons made over time, documented in 1983 notes prepared by Ellen Bobet, Health Data Analyst, Policy, Planning and Liaison, Medical Services Branch. Two types of difficulties affect the time series data. First, changes in classification systems occur. For example, until and including 1977, data were based on the International Classification of Disease, 8th revision. Afterwards they were based on the International Classification of Disease, 9th revision. This might create some minor changes in categories XV (perinatal conditions) and XVI (symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions) when comparing over time. Similarly, information on infant deaths grouped by causes was available before 1978, but the subsequent groupings of causes are not the same. Thus, 1978 was used as the base year in the overview series.

Another difficulty with the time series data results from changing definitions of the population. Inuit were included in the data on suicides prior to 1976 and in the figures for causes of death (International Classification of Disease) before 1977. No reliable method exists for separating the two sub sets. As a result of these problems, the earliest date for data analysis in the overview series is 1976 for some of the rates and may be as late as 1978 for others.

A final set of problems concerns the Medical Services Branch data. As reported in notes by Bobet, in some cases the totals provided for each International Classification of Disease category by region do not correspond to the totals obtained when deaths are tabulated by age group. In cases of discrepancy, the "ICD by age" totals seem more likely to be correct, since they were taken from the final versions of the Branch annual reviews. The "ICD by region" totals were taken from the regional annual reports, some of which may have been revised prior to inclusion in the annual review. In some cases, the totals may also include "age unknown" and "sex unknown" deaths.

VI. Education Data

The objective of the education section in the national overview series is to provide some evidence of the relationship between educational attainment and subsequent employment, income and other factors. To fulfill these goals, data were obtained through the use of three data sets: 1) the 1981 Census special cross-tabulations; 2) the

Nominal Roll; and 3) the Continuing Education Information System (CEIS). The latter two are INAC administrative data sets. These three data sets complement and supplement each other. In the 1981 Census, education data (school attendance and educational attainment) are collected only for individuals 15 years of age and over. However, the Nominal Roll data have no age restrictions; therefore, in the overview series, Nominal Roll information on registered Indians was used to extend the analysis to include younger individuals. The CEIS data focus on post-secondary education.

The census variables used in the special cross-tabulations were highest level of schooling and school attendance. To distinguish between those 15 years of age and older who were still in school from those who were not in school, two sets of categories were created for each variable (see Appendix 4). In general terms, this allows one to distinguish four categories of educational attainment: i) those who have no schooling, ii) those with a primary school education, iii) those with a secondary school education and iv) those with some type of post-secondary education.

The Nominal Roll was used to identify registered Indians who are residents on-reserve and Crown lands and who are enrolled in federal and band-operated schools as well as those in provincial schools whose tuition is paid for by INAC. The Nominal Roll includes a small number of non-registered Indian students as well as a small number of off-reserve Indian students, between 1971 and 1982. The data from the Nominal Roll which are used in the national overview series concern enrolment distributions showing grade by age and sex (for 4 to 15 year olds) and school type by grade (for total enrolment) as well as school leavers as a percentage of enrolment by age and school type (for 4 to 15 year olds). It should be noted that school leavers need not have left school but rather may have changed their place of residence. The data are collected annually on October 15.

The INAC Education Directorate suggests that the Nominal Roll data are a reasonably accurate source of data for only the past five years (1978-79 to 1982-83). Information requirements have changed over time but they have remained relatively constant during this five-year period. It also should be noted that the Nominal Roll data are for INAC regions, excluding the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

Until 1984, the Continuing Education Information System (CEIS) provided additional information about those registered Indians seeking post-secondary academic or occupational skill development. It was instituted in 1979-1980 to provide a national computerized management system for all Native post-secondary students receiving funding from the Post-Secondary Educational Assistance Program (PSEAP) or from the Occupational Skills Training (OST) program. It collected information on personal characteristics, funding allocation, present educational goals, type of program, anticipated graduation date, student weeks used and current status and/or reason for program completion/withdrawal (DPA Group, 1985:35).

This data set is characterized by a number of problems, more completely described in a report written by the DPA Group (1985) for the Evaluation Branch, Corporate Policy, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Prior to April 1982, no user manuals for the system existed, and programming difficulties were present. As a result, the CEIS data-base for the early years is incomplete and somewhat inaccurate. With the exception of British Columbia and Manitoba, where a high refusal rate exists with respect to filling out the forms, the data appear reasonably complete for 1983. Quebec has most of its students listed, but because it does not use the 1228 form the data are incomplete. In addition to these problems of data completeness, problems exist with respect to the accuracy of the data. The DPA Group report (1985:36) finds that information on the number of students, their demographic characteristics, units used and funding is available for the total PSEAP program but that progress report information monitoring student progress, graduation and withdrawal rates is missing for about one-third of the students in the program. Finally, coverage is not exhaustive. Because the data-base is for a federal post-secondary assistance program, information is collected only when students are in federally funded schools. If a student is in a provincially funded program, that information is not part of the data-base.

It should be noted that the CEIS was replaced in 1985 by the Post Secondary Education Management Information System (PSEMIS) which provides aggregate information on post-secondary student enrolment, student progress and costs.

VII. Similarities and Differences: A Summary

The national overview series analyzes data from a variety of agencies: INAC, Statistics Canada, Health and Welfare Canada and Correctional Service Canada. Given the differing sources, a review of the similarities and differences among types of data in the overview series is presented below. This review summarizes the similarities and differences with respect to three areas: 1) the definitions of the registered Indian population and the reference or baseline population; 2) the definition of the year (calendar, fiscal or otherwise) or date of data collection; and 3) the definition of the regions associated with each data-base. Since this represents a summary, minor exceptions may occur from time to time in one or more of the overview series. But such departures will be evident from table footnotes.

(a) Definitions of the Registered Indian Population and the Reference Population

Chart III indicates some differences among data-bases with respect to definitions concerning the registered Indian population and the reference population. The most noticeable contrast is between the definitions found for criminal justice data and the 1981 Census data and those employed in other data sources. Because of self-enumeration practices, question wording (1981 Census) and/or aggregation practices (Criminal Justice), the former do not correspond as closely to INAC's definition of a registered Indian as do census data based on the special tabulations, on social service data, health data and, of course, INAC's Indian Register data on education from INAC's Nominal Roll and CEIS.

Differences also exist among data sources in defining the reference population. Some data sources such as the Social Service data and the Nominal Roll and CEIS data are uniquely targeted at the registered Indian population and do not have a corresponding reference population. Analyses using INAC Indian Register data (adjusted and unadjusted) tend to employ the total population as the reference population while other data sources define the reference population as the non-registered Indian population (total population minus the designated "registered Indian" group).

(b) Time Frame

Data sources also vary with respect to the dates of the data collection. These appear in Chart III under the category of reference period.

(c) Geographical Region

Chart III presents the classification by region which characterizes each data-base. The differences which exist are largely attributed to the inclusion or exclusion of Newfoundland, the treatment of the Yukon or Northwest Territories and the administration of selected bands in Quebec and Ontario and in northern British Columbia and the Yukon.

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Chart III

Sources of Data used in the Overview Series showing Population Definition, Reference Period, and Region.

Part I: INAC Adjusted Data* and Projections.

Registered Indians: Individuals entitled to be registered according to the terms and conditions of the Indian Act, 1951.

Reference Population: Total Population

Reference Period: Dec. 31, Annual Data

Regions: Canada Total, Atlantic, Quebec**, Ontario**, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia***, Northern Canada***.
Also available by province.

Notes: * Adjusted for late reporting of births and deaths

** Ontario Region includes registered Indians living in the Quebec portion of the St. Regis reserve.

*** Northern Canada Region includes registered Indians from the Atlin and Liard River bands located in British Columbia.

Part II and Part VI: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census (Including (a) Form 2B Retrieval Data Base; (b) Customized Variables; and (c) Special Tabulations for the Overview Series).

Registered Indians: (a) Self-Identification Question 26 on 1981 Census Form 2B.

(b) See Chart II variables STATUSPP and REGIND.

(c) See Chart II, REGIND categories of Status Current, Status Potential, Status Possible

Chart III, Cont'd

Reference Population: Total Population less Registered Indians.

Reference Period: June 3, 1981

Regions: (a) & (b) Canada, all provinces & territories
 (c) Nova Scotia & Newfoundland combined into one category, "Nova Scotia".
 New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island combined into one category.

Part III Criminal Justice Data

Registered Indians: (North American Indians) Self-identification using any of the three categories: North American Indian Status; non-Status; or unspecified.

Reference Population: Total population less the three grouped North American Indian categories

Reference Period: June 30, Annual data.

Regions: Canada Total, "Nova Scotia" (including Newfoundland), "New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island," and remaining provinces and territories.

Part IV Medical Services Branch Data

Registered Indians: Individuals entitled to be registered according to the terms and conditions of the Indian Act, 1951. Coverage is of "population served," which is essentially the on-reserve population except for Ontario & Quebec, where only a portion of the on-reserve population is covered.

Reference Population: Total Population

Reference Period: Dec. 31, Annual data

Chart III, Cont'd

Regions: Canada, Atlantic (all 4 provinces) and remaining provinces and territories

Part VI INAC Education Data (Including (a) Nominal Roll & (b) CEIS data).

Registered Indians: Individuals entitled to be registered according to the terms and conditions of the Indian Act, 1951

Reference Population: Not applicable

Reference Period: (a) Oct. 15, Annual data
(b) Annual data

Regions: Total Canada, "Nova Scotia", "New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island", and remaining provinces.

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.

APPENDIX 2

Special Tabulations Produced from INAC Customized Variables, 1981 Census

A. Univariate Distributions

Distributions were run for Canada Regions (13), Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations (14), and INAC Districts. All tables were produced five times for each of the following:

1. Total population
 2. Registered Indian Population (a)
 3. Registered Indian Population - on-reserve (b)
 4. Registered Indian Population - off-reserve (c)
 5. All other Ethnic Groups
- (a) total of #3 + #4.
- (b) Individuals designated by INAC as registered Indians and who are living on reserves or on Crown land and settlements which were identified by INAC. See Chart II in text and INAC (1985).
- (c) Individuals designated by INAC as registered Indians and who are not residing on reserves or on-Crown lands and settlements.

The following tables were produced:

Population 15 years of age and over showing Labour Force Activity (10).

Female Population 15 years of age and over showing Labour Force Activity (10).

Male Population 15 years of age and over showing Labour Force Activity (10).

Population 15 years of age and over who have Individual (Total) Income showing Average Individual (Total) Income.

Female Population 15 years of age and over who have Individual (Total) Income showing Average Individual (Total) Income.

Male Population 15 years of age and over who have Individual (Total) Income showing Average Individual (Total) Income.

Population 15 years of age and over showing Highest Level of Schooling (8).

Female Population 15 years of age and over showing Highest Level of Schooling (8).

Male Population 15 years of age and over showing Highest Level of Schooling (8).

Population 15 years of age and over showing School Attendance (5).

Female Population 15 years of age and over showing School Attendance (5).

Male Population 15 years of age and over showing School Attendance (5).

Population 15 years of age and over showing Major Source of Income (6).

Female Population 15 years of age and over showing Major Source of Income (6).

Male Population 15 years of age and over showing Major Source of Income (6).

Population showing Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Female Population showing Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Male Population showing Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Population showing Age Groups (18).

Female Population showing Age Groups (18).

Male Population showing Age Groups (18).

Economic Families showing Average Economic Family Income.

Private Households showing Average Number of Persons per Room.

Census Families showing Average Size of Family.

Private Households showing Average Number of Persons per Household.

Census Families showing Census Family Type (4).

B. Cross-Tabulations

Cross-tabulations were produced for each of the following areas: Canada Region (13), Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations (14) and INAC Districts. All cross-tabulations were produced twice, once using (user defined) Ethnic Groups (5) and once using (user defined) Ethnic Groups (7).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Highest Level of Schooling (13) by Sex (3) by Age Groups (12).

Population 15 years of age and over who are not attending school showing User Defined

Ethnic Groups () by Highest Level of Schooling (13) by Sex (3) by Age Groups (12).

Population 15 years of age and over who are attending school showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by School Attendance (3) by Highest Level of Schooling (13) by Sex (3) by Age Groups (12).

Population 15 years of age and over who are not attending school showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Highest Level of Schooling (13) by Sex (3) by Age Groups (5) by Labour Force Activity (10).

Population 15 years of age and over who are not attending school showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Highest Level of Schooling (13) by Sex (3) by Industry Groups (16).

Population 15 years of age and over who are not attending school showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Highest Level of Schooling (13) by Sex (3) by Occupation Groups based on 1980 Standard Occupation Classification Codes (18).

Population 15 years of age and over who are not attending school showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Highest Level of Schooling (13) by Sex (3) by Total Individual Income Groups (7) by Age Groups (5).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by School Attendance (5) by Sex (3) by Age Groups (12).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by School Attendance (5) by Sex (3) by Age Groups (12) by Mother Tongue (5).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Labour Force Activity (10) by Sex (3) by Age Groups (12).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Labour

Force Activity (5) by Sex (3) by Age Groups (12).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Industry Groups (16) by Sex (3) by Age Groups (12).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Age Groups (12) by Occupation Groups based on 1980 Standard Occupation Classification Codes (18).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Age Groups (12) by Total Individual Income Groups (16).

Population 15 years of age and over with Income showing Average Total Individual Income for User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Age Groups (12).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Major Source of Income (6) by Sex (3) by Age Groups (12).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Labour Force Activity (10) by Sex (3) by Industry Groups (16).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Labour Force Activity (10) by Sex (3) by Occupation Groups based on 1980 Standard Occupation Classification Codes (18).

Population 15 years of age and over with Income showing Average Total Individual Income for User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Industry Groups (16).

Population 15 years of age and over with Income showing Average Total Individual Income for User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Occupation Groups based on 1980 Standard Occupation Classification Codes (18).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Age Groups (5) by Industry Groups (16) by Number of Weeks Worked (7).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Age Groups (5) by Industry Groups (16) by Work Activity (5).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Age Groups (5) by Occupation Groups based on 1980 Standard Occupation Classification Codes (18) by Number of Weeks Worked (7).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Age Groups (5) by Occupation Groups based on 1980 Standard Occupation Classification Codes (18) by Work Activity (5).

Population showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Age Groups (18).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Age Groups (12) by Marital Status (8).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Age Groups (12) by Marital Status (6).

Population Showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Mother Tongue (5) by Home Language (5) by Age Groups (15).

Population Showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Mother Tongue (5) by Official Language (5) by Age Groups (15).

Population 5 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Age Groups (13) by Mobility Status (8).

Private Households showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Household () by Tenure

(3).

Private Households showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Household () by Number of Persons per Room (7).

Private Households showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Household () by Number of Persons per Household (12).

Private Households showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Household () by Number of Bathrooms per Household (4).

Private Households showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Household () by Period of Construction (6).

Private Households showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Household () by Condition of Dwelling (4).

Private Households showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Household () by Main Type of Heating Equipment (4).

Private Households showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Household () by Structural Type (5).

Private Households showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Household () by Length of Occupancy (6).

Private Households in Tenant-Occupied Non-Farm Dwellings showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Household () by Gross Rent as a Percentage of 1980 Household Income (4).

Private Households in Tenant-Occupied Non-Farm Dwellings showing Average Gross Rent by User Defined Ethnic Designation of Household ().

Private Households in Owner-Occupied Non-Farm Dwellings showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Household () by Owner's Major Payments as a Percentage of 1980 Household Income (4).

Private Households in Owner-Occupied Non-Farm Dwellings showing Average Owner's Major Payments by User Defined Designation of Household ().

Population in Private Households showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Census Family Status (14).

Population in Private Households showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Economic Family Status (19).

Economic Families showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Economic Family () by Size of Family (10).

Census Families showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Census Family () by Size of Family (10).

Population in Private Households showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Relationship to Person 1 (12).

Ever-married women aged 15 years and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Number of Live Births (10).

Census Families showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Census Family () by Census Family Type (4) - giving Counts and Average Number of Children per Family.

Economic Families showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Economic Family () by Economic Family Income (10) by Size of Family (10).

C. The following cross-tabulations were produced for Canada Region (13). All cross-tabulations were produced twice, once using (User Defined) Ethnic Groups (5) and once using (User Defined) Ethnic Groups (7).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Highest Level of Schooling (7) by Age Groups (5) by Sex (3) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Population 15 years of age and over who are not attending school showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Highest Level of Schooling (7) by Age Groups (5) by Sex (3) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Population 15 years of age and over who are attending school showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Highest Level of Schooling (7) by Age Groups (5) by Sex (3) by School Attendance (3) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by School Attendance (5) by Sex (3) by Age Groups (5) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Labour Force Activity (10) by Sex (3) by Age Groups (5) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Labour Force Activity (5) by Sex (3) by Age Groups (5) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Industry Divisions (16) by Sex (3) by Age Groups (5) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Occupation Groups based on 1980 Standard Occupation Classification Codes (18) by Sex

(3) by Age Groups (5) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Population 15 years of age and over with Individual (Total) Income showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Age Groups (5) by Rural-Urban Residence (7) - giving Counts and showing Average Individual (Total) Income.

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Major Source of Income (5) by Sex (3) by Age Groups (5) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Population showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Age Groups (18) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Marital Status (8) by Age Groups (12) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Population 15 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Marital Status (6) by Age Groups (12) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Population 5 years of age and over showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Mobility Status (8) by Age Groups (13) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Private Households showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Household () by Tenure (3) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Private Households showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Household () by Number of Persons per Room (7) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Private Households showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Household () by Number of Persons per Household (12) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Private Households showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Household () by Length of Occupancy (6) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Private Households in Owner-Occupied Non-Farm Dwellings showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Household () by Owner's Major Payment as a Percentage of 1980 Household Income (4) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Private Households in Tenant-Occupied Non-Farm Dwellings showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Household () by Gross Rent as a Percentage of 1980 Household Income (4) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Population in Private Households showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Census Family Status (14) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Population in Private Households showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Economic Family Status (19) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Census Families showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Family () by Census Family Type (4) by Rural-Urban Residence (7) - giving Counts and Average Number of Children per Family.

Economic Families in Private Households showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Family () by Size of Economic Family (10) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Census Families in Private Households showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Family () by Size of Census Family (10) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Population showing User Defined Ethnic Groups () by Sex (3) by Relationship to Reference Person (12) by Rural-Urban Residence (7).

Economic Families showing User Defined Ethnic Designation of Economic Family () by Economic Family Income (10) by Size of Family (10) by Rural- Urban Residence (7).

APPENDIX 3

Special Tabulations Produced from the INAC Customized Variables, 1981 Census, for Status - Newfoundland^(a)

Population who are identified by Indian Affairs as being Status - Newfoundland showing Age Groups (15) by Sex (3).

Population 15 years of age and over who are identified by Indian Affairs as being Status - Newfoundland showing Marital Status (8) by Age Groups (5) by Sex (3).

Population who are identified by Indian Affairs as being Status - Newfoundland showing Mother Tongue (5) by Age Groups (5) by Sex (3).

Population who are identified by Indian Affairs as being Status - Newfoundland showing Home Language (5) by Age Groups (5) by Sex (3).

Population 5 years of age and over who are identified by Indian Affairs as being Status - Newfoundland showing Mobility Status (8) by Age Groups (13) by Sex (3).

Population 15 years of age and over showing Major Source of Income (6) by Sex (3).

Population 15 years of age and over who are identified by Indian Affairs as being Status - Newfoundland showing Highest Level of Schooling (7) by Sex (3).

Population 15 years of age and over who are identified by Indian Affairs as being Status - Newfoundland showing Highest Level of Schooling (7) by Age Groups (5).

Population 15 years of age and over who are identified by Indian Affairs as being Status - Newfoundland showing Highest Level of Schooling (7) by Labour Force Activity (10).

Population 15 years of age and over who are identified by Indian Affairs as being Status - Newfoundland showing School Attendance (5) by Age Groups (5) by Sex (3).

Population 15 years of age and over who are identified by Indian Affairs as being Status - Newfoundland showing Labour Force Activity (10) by Age Groups (5) by Sex (3).

Population 15 years of age and over who have Individual (Total) Income and who are identified by Indian Affairs as being Status - Newfoundland showing Average Individual (Total) Income by Age Groups (5) by Sex (3).

Population in Private Households who are identified by Indian Affairs as being Status - Newfoundland showing Census Family Status (14).

Census Families in Private Households who are identified by Indian Affairs as being a Status - Newfoundland Census Family(b) showing Size of Census Family (10).

Private Households who are identified by Indian Affairs as being a Status - Newfoundland Household(c) showing Tenure (3).

Private Households who are identified by Indian Affairs as being a Status - Newfoundland Household showing Number of Persons per Household (12).

Private Households who are identified by Indian Affairs as being a Status - Newfoundland Household showing Number of Persons per Room (7).

Definitions:

- (a) Individuals are identified as being Status - Newfoundland if their ethnic origin is Status and their place of birth is Newfoundland and their 1981 place of residence is Newfoundland. See Chart II in text and INAC (1985).
- (b) A Status - Newfoundland census family refers to a census family where one spouse or both spouses are identified as being Status -Newfoundland.
- (c) A Status - Newfoundland Indian household refers to any household where there is a Status - Newfoundland census family or where 50 per cent or more of the household are designated as Status - Newfoundland.

APPENDIX 4

List of variable categories used in the Special Tabulations of Appendixes 2 and 3.

Contents:

- A. Age Variables
- B. Education Variables
- C. Ethnic Variables
- D. Geographical Mobility Variables
- E. Household and Dwelling Variables
- F. Income Variables
- G. Labour Force and Related Variables
- H. Language Variables
- I. Marital Status, Live Births and Family Variables
- J. Region Variables

A. Age Variables**Age Groups (12)**

Total Population 15 years and over

15-24 years

15-19 years

20-24 years

25-44 years

25-34 years

35-44 years

45-64 years

45-54 years

55-64 years

65 years and over

25-64 years

Sex (3)

Male

Female

Age Groups (18)

Total

0-4 years

5-9 years

10-14 years

15-19 years

20-24 years

25-29 years

Age Groups (15)

Total

0-14 years

0-4 years

5-14 years

15-24 years

15-19 years

20-24 years

25-44 years

25-34 years

35-44 years

45-64 years

45-54 years

55-64 years

65 years and over

25-64 years

Total Age Groups (5)Total population 15 years and
over

15-24 years

25-44 years

45-64 years

65 years and over

Age Groups (13)

Total 5 years and over

5-14 years

Age Groups (18) cont'd

30-34 years
 35-39 years
 40-44 years
 45-49 years
 50-54 years
 55-59 years
 60-64 years
 65-69 years
 70-74 years
 75-79 years
 80 years and over

Age Groups (13) cont'd

15-24 years
 15-19 years
 20-24 years
 25-44 years
 25-34 years
 35-44 years
 45-64 years
 45-54 years
 55-64 years
 65 years and over
 25-64 years

B. Education Variables**School Attendance (5)**

Total population 15 years and over
 Not attending school
 Total attending school
 Attending school full-time
 Attending school part-time

School Attendance (3)

Total school attendance
 Attending school full-time
 Attending school part-time

Highest Level of Schooling (7)

Population 15 years and over
 No schooling or kindergarten
 Grades 1 - 8

**Highest Level of
Schooling (13)**

Total
 No schooling or kindergarten
 Grades 1 - 8
 Grades 1 - 4
 Grades 5 - 8

Highest Level of Schooling (7) cont'd

Grades 9 - 13
 High school diploma, certificate or other
 non-university or trades diploma or certificate
 Some university
 University certificate, diploma or
 degree

Highest Level of Schooling (13) cont'd

Grades 9 -13
 Grades 9 -10
 Grades 11 -13
 High school plus high school
 certificate or diploma

 Other non-university or
 trades certificate or
 diploma
 Some university
 University certificate,
 diploma or degree

C. Ethnic Variables**User Defined Ethnic Groups (5)****Total**

Registered Indian Population¹
 Registered Indian residing on-reserve²
 Registered Indian residing off-reserve
 All Other Ethnic Groups

¹ Individuals designated by Indian Affairs as having a registered Indian status including those defined on the census data as being either of current status or potential status or possible status. See Chart II of text and INAC (1985).

² As defined by Indian Affairs. On-reserve includes both reserve and Crown lands or settlements. See Chart II of text and INAC (1985).

User Defined Ethnic Groups (7)

Total

Registered Indian Population¹

Non-Natives³

Other Natives²

Métis

Non-Status Indians⁴

Inuit

- ¹ As addressed in no. 1 under User Defined Ethnic Groups (5).
- ² Individuals who have a Native ethnic origin other than status and who are born in Canada and whose religion is not Sikh, Islam or Hindu and whose mother tongue is not an Indo-Pakistani language. See Chart II of text and INAC (1985).
- ³ Individuals who are non-Native either (1) by ethnic origin or (2) by exclusion from no. 1 or no. 2.
- ⁴ Individuals also to be included in this value are:
 - (a) Individuals designated as being Status - Newfoundland
and
 - (b) Individuals designated as being Status - U.S.A.

**User Defined Ethnic Designation
of Household (5)**

Total private households
 Registered Indian households (total)
 Registered Indian households -
 on-reserve
 Registered Indian households -
 off-reserve
 Total less registered Indian households

**User Defined Ethnic
Designation of Household
(7)**

Total private households
 Registered Indian Households
 Non-Native households
 Other Native households
 Métis households
 Non-Status Indians households
 Inuit households

Definitions:

In order to create the variables and values which designate the ethnic identity of a family or household, individuals who comprise these entities must first be identified.

Step One: Explanation needed to define individuals is outlined in the preceding descriptions of the ethnic variables.

Step Two: The following are the definitions needed to define a registered Indian census family, a registered Indian economic family and a registered Indian household. The other ethnic designations (i.e., Métis household) will follow the same format using individuals identified in Step One.

1. A registered Indian census family refers to a census family where one spouse or both spouses are registered Indians.
2. A registered Indian economic family refers to an economic family where the reference person or their spouse or both the reference person and spouse are registered Indians.

3. A 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.

D. Geographical Mobility

Mobility Status (8)

Population 5 years of age and over

Non-movers

Movers

Non-Migrants

Migrants

From same province

From different province

From outside Canada

E. Household and Dwelling Variables

Relationship to Person 1 (12)

Number of Persons
per Household (12)

Total

Person 1

Spouse

Son or daughter

Son-in-law or daughter-in-law

Grandchild

Father or mother

Brother or sister

Father-in-law or mother-in-law

Brother-in-law or sister-in-law

Total private household

One person household

Two person household

Three person household

Four person household

Five person household

Six person household

Seven person household

Eight person household

Relationship to Person 1 (12) cont'd**Number of Persons per
Household (12) cont'd**

Other relatives

Nine person household

Non-relatives

Ten or more persons household

Average number of persons
per household**Condition of Dwelling (4)****Structural Type (5)**

Total occupied private dwellings

Needs regular maintenance only

Needs minor repairs

Needs major repairs

Total occupied private
dwellings

Single detached

Apartment - 5 or more
stories

Other multiple dwellings

Movable dwelling

Length of Occupancy (6)

Total private households

Length of occupancy - less than 1 year

Length of occupancy - 1 to 2 years

Length of occupancy - 3 to 5 years

Length of occupancy - 6 to 10 years

Length of occupancy - more than 10 years

**Gross Rent as a Percentage of
1980 Household Income (4)**

Total renters

Less than 25 per cent

25 per cent

More than 25 per cent

Tenure (3)

Total occupied private dwellings

Owned

Rented

**Main Type of Heating
Equipment (4)**

Total occupied private
dwellings

Central heating system

Heating stove, cooking
stove, space heater

Other

**Owner's Major
Payments as a
Percentage of 1980
Household Income
(4)**

Total owners

Less than 25 per cent

25 per cent

More than 25 per cent

Number of Persons per Room (7)

Total private households

Number of persons per room 0.5 or less

Number of persons per room 0.6 - 1.0

Number of persons per room 1.1 - 1.5

Number of persons per room 1.6 - 2.0

Number of persons per room 2.1 or more

Average number of persons per room

**Number of Bathrooms
per Household (4)**

Total

No bathroom in dwelling

One bathroom

Two or more bathrooms

Period of Construction (6)

Total occupied private dwellings

1920 or before

1921 - 1945

1946 - 196

1961 - 1970

1971 - 1981*

* First 5 months of 1981 only.

Ethnic Designation of Household: See Section C, Ethnic Variables

F. Income Variables**Major Source of Income (6)**

Total

Without income

With income

Employment income

Government transfer income

Miscellaneous income

Total Income Groups (7)

Total

Without income

With income

Less than \$5,000*

\$5,000 - \$9,999

\$10,000 - \$19,999

\$20,000 and over

* Includes Loss

Total Income Groups (16)**Total****Without income****With income****Less than \$4,999*****Less than \$1,999*****\$2,000 to \$2,999****\$3,000 to \$3,999****\$4,000 to \$4,999****\$5,000 to \$5,999****\$6,000 to \$6,999****\$7,000 to \$7,999****\$8,000 to \$8,999****\$9,000 to \$9,999****\$10,000 and over****\$10,000 to \$14,999****\$15,000 to \$19,999****\$20,000 and over***** Includes Loss**

G. Labour Force and Related Variables

Labour Force Activity (5)

Total not in labour force

 Last worked in 1981

 Last worked in 1980

 Last worked before 1980

 Never worked in lifetime

Labour Force Activity (10)

Total population 15 years and over

Total labour force

 Employed

 Unemployed

 Experienced

 Inexperienced

Not in labour force

Participation rate (1)

Unemployment rate (2)

Employment rate (3)

(1) Participation rate = Total labour force as a percentage of total population 15 years of age and over.

(2) Unemployment rate = Unemployed as percentage of total labour force.

(3) Employment rate = Employed as percentage of total population 15 years of age and over.

Work Activity (5)

Population 15 years and over

Did not work in 1980

Worked in 1980

Worked in 1980 - mostly full-time

Worked in 1980 - mostly part-time

Number of Weeks Worked (7)

Total worked in 1980

1 - 13 weeks

14 - 26 weeks

27 - 39 weeks

40 - 52 weeks

40 - 48 weeks

49 - 52 weeks

Occupation Groups (18)

Total labour force

Occupations not applicable

All occupations

Primary occupations

Fishing and trapping

Forestry and logging

Other primary occupations

Secondary occupations

Occupation Groups (18) Cont'd

- 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

Industry Groups (16)

- Total labour force
 - Industry not applicable
 - All industries
 - Primary Industry
 - Agriculture
 - Forestry
 - Fishing and trapping
 - Mines (including milling) quarries, oil wells
 - Manufacturing Industries
 - Tertiary industry
 - Construction industry
 - Transportation, communication and other utilities
 - Trade
 - Finance, insurance and real estate
 - Community, business and personal service industries
 - Public administration and defence

H. Language Variables**Mother Tongue (5)****Total**

English

French

Amerindian languages and Inuktitut

Other languages

Home Language (5)**Total**

English

French

Amerindian

languages and

Inuktitut

Other languages

Official Languages (5)**Total**

English only

French only

Both English and French

Neither English nor French

I. Marital Status, Live Births and Family Variables

Marital Status (8)

Total population 15 years and over

Single

Married

Separated

Widowed

Divorced

Married and separated

Widowed and divorced

Marital Status (6)

Total population 15
years and over

Single

Separated, widowed,
divorced

Married

Common law

Other

Number of Live Births (10)

Total number of women

Total number of live births per 1,000 women

Zero

1

2

3

4

5

6+

Size of Family (10)

Total families

Number of 2 person
families

Number of 3 person
families

Number of 4 person
families

Number of 5 person
families

Number of 6 person
families

Number of 7 person
families

Number of 8 person

families
Number of 9+
person families
Average size (persons per
family)

Census Family Status (14)

Total persons in private households

Non-family persons

Persons living with relatives (other than spouse or never - married children)

Persons living with non-relatives only

Persons living alone

Persons in census families

Husband of husband/wife census families

Wife of husband/wife census families

Lone parent in census families

Male lone parent

Female lone parent

Never-married children

Children under age 18

Children aged 18 and over

Census Family Type (4)	Economic Family Income (10)
Total	Total
Husband-wife	Without income
Lone parent - male	With income
Lone parent - female	Under \$5,000*
	\$5,000 to \$9,999
	\$10,000 to \$14,999
	\$15,000 to \$19,999
	\$20,000 to \$29,000
	\$30,000+
	Average income
	* Includes Loss

Economic Family Status (19)

Total persons in private households
Unattached individuals
Persons in economic families
Husband/wife economic families
Reference person in husband/wife economic families
Spouse in husband/wife economic families
Children in husband/wife economic families
Children under 15 years
Children 15 years and over
Married children of reference person 15 years and over
Other children 15 years and over
Other relatives of reference person 15 years and over
Non-husband/wife families
Male reference person

Female reference person

Children in non-husband/wife families

Children under 15 years

Children 15 years of age and over

Other relatives of reference person 15 years and over

J. Region Variables

Canada Region (13)

Canada (total)

Atlantic (subtotal)

Nova Scotia and Newfoundland

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island

Quebec

Ontario

Manitoba

Saskatchewan

Alberta

British Columbia

Northern Canada (subtotal)

Yukon

Northwest Territories

Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations (14)

Calgary

Hamilton

Montreal

Prince Albert

Regina

Thunder Bay

Vancouver

Edmonton

London

Ottawa-Hull

Prince Rupert

Saskatoon

Toronto

Winnipeg

Rural/Urban Residence (7)

Total population

Rural

Urban

Total Urban

1,000 - 9,999

10,000 - 99,999

100,000 and over

APPENDIX 5**Non-Census Data****A. Criminal Justice Data**

**Source: Correctional Service Canada 1974 through 1983 as of
December 31 for each year**

North American Indians and non-Indian inmates of federal prisons by:

1. Age at conviction (date of sentence minus date of birth) by sex

Age groupings:	Under 16
	16 - 19
	20 - 24
	25 - 29
	30 - 39
	40 - 49
	50 - 64
	65 and over

2. Major Offence

Groupings:	Crimes against persons
	Robbery
	Property crimes
	Narcotics, etc.
	Others

3. Aggregate length of sentence

Groupings:	Less than 2 years
	2 and less than 3 years
	3 and less than 4 years
	4 and less than 5 years
	5 and less than 10 years
	10 and less than 20 years
	Over 20 years

4. Number of previous commitments (this is an indicator of recidivism)

Groupings:	0
	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6 - 10
	Over 10

5. Place of residence (for North American Indians only)

B. Social Assistance Data

Federal assistance by average number of recipients, number of beneficiaries and percentage of Indian population receiving assistance

Number of adults in residential care

Children in care and in residential schools for social reasons by age

Registered Indian children adopted by registered Indians and others

C. Health Data

Source: Annual reports of the Medical Services Branch of Health and Welfare Canada, and Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June, 1985 (draft).

Mortality rates by cause and sex (1982)

National

Provincial

Mortality Rates by cause and age (1982)

National rates only

Deaths from injury (XVII) by cause (1982)

National

Provincial

Suicide rate by sex and age (1982)

National

Provincial

Age breakdown:	0 - 14
	15 - 19
	20 - 24
	25 - 44
	45 - 64
	65 and over

Suicide rate total 1976-1982

National

Provincial

Infant death rates by cause (1982)

National only

Tuberculosis rates 1976-1982

National

Provincial

D. Education Data

(1) Source: Nominal Roll - INAC

1. Enrolment by area (3) by school type (3)
2. Enrolment by area (3) by sex (2) by age (16) by grade (14)
3. Retention by area (3) by sex (2) by school type (3)
4. School leavers by area (3) by school type (3) by age (14)

Enrolment: Numbers in school from kindergarten to Grade 13

School leavers: School leavers as percentage of enrolment

Retention: Rates of completion of Grade 12 of cohorts entering Grade 1

School Type (3)

1. Federal
2. Provincial
3. Band-operated

Age (16)

1. Total school age population 4 - 24
2. 4 - 5
3. 5 - 6

4. 6 - 7
5. 7 - 8
6. 8 - 9
7. 9 - 10
8. 10 - 11
9. 11 - 12
10. 12 - 13
11. 13 - 14
12. 14 - 15
13. 15 - 16
14. 16 - 17
15. 17 - 18
16. 18 - 24

Grade (14)

1. Kindergarten
2. Grade 1
3. Grade 2
4. Grade 3
5. Grade 4
6. Grade 5
7. Grade 6
8. Grade 7
9. Grade 8
10. Grade 9
11. Grade 10
12. Grade 11
13. Grade 12
14. Grade 13

Sex (2)

1. Male
2. Female

Geographical Area (3)

1. Canada
2. Provinces
3. Administrative district

(2) Source: Continuing Education Information System (CEIS) - INAC

1. Enrolment by location (4) by age (3) by sex (2)
2. Enrolment by location (4) by usual residence (2) by educational assistance category (2)
3. Enrolment by location (4) by age (3) by previous education (5) by usual residence (2)

CEIS enrolment: Total number enrolled in CEIS programs

Location (4)

1. Canada
2. Province
3. Originating district
4. Receiving district

Age (3)

1. 18 - 24
2. 25 - 34
3. 35 - 44

Sex (2)

1. Male
2. Female

Usual Residence (2)

1. On-reserve and Crown lands
2. Off-reserve

Previous Education (5)

1. Primary
2. Secondary
3. CEGEP or technical institute
4. University
5. Other

Educational Assistance Category (2)

1. Post-secondary
2. Occupational skill development