



Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada

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et du Nord Canada

Basic Departmental Data

- 1990 -

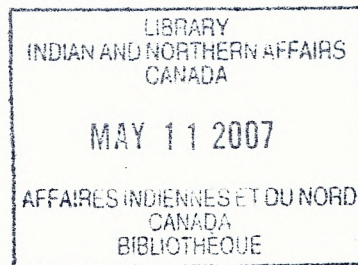


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Canada

Basic Departmental Data

- 1990 -



Quantitative Analysis and Socio-demographic Research
Finance and Professional Services
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

December 1990

Published under the authority of the
Hon. Tom Siddon, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Ottawa, 1990.

QS-3500-000-EE-A1

Catalogue No.: R-12-7/1990E
ISBN 0-662-18525-0

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Cette publication est également disponible en français sous le titre:

Données ministérielles de base - 1990.

Preface

Quantitative Analysis and Socio-demographic Research (QASR) was given the responsibility in 1989 to update the Basic Departmental Data report on an annual basis. Annual updates would not be possible without the cooperation of the various programs in DIAND.

The officers responsible for this edition of Basic Departmental Data - 1990 are Gilles Y. Larocque (Project Manager), R. Pierre Gauvin (Project Leader) assisted by Jeffrey Munroe and Kimberly Thompson.

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Introduction

At the beginning of a decade characterized by a commitment to progress towards the resolution of outstanding obligations to Canada's First Nations and Northern populations within a new relationship based on self-reliance, it is essential that those involved in this process have available a comprehensive and accurate picture of the progress already achieved by these populations.

Basic Departmental Data is an annual report designed to be a key data reference document on the demographic, social and economic conditions of registered Indians in Canada using departmental administrative databases.

This report provides historical and current statistics on the evolution of the conditions of registered Indians living on reserve over the past 30 years as well as Northerners.

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) is responsible for the well-being of both aboriginal and non-aboriginal populations in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon either in the form of direct program expenditures or transfer payments to the territorial governments. Data in the chapter on the North pertain to the total population unless otherwise indicated.

Data for this report are derived primarily from departmental administrative data sources as well as sources from departments with an interest in Indian conditions (e.g. Health and Welfare Canada). Subjects covered include: population, education, health, housing and social conditions, self-government and labour force participation.

Basic Departmental Data - 1990 includes projections in the Population and Health Conditions chapters. It was felt that users would benefit by having historical and projected trends to gain better insights on the evolution of the registered Indian population.

The analysis found in this report is essentially descriptive in nature. This report updates the earlier releases of Basic Departmental Data in 1988 and 1989. On each subject, the report presents the statistics in textual, graphic and tabular formats on a two-page spread. On the page opposite each table, highlights pertaining to the table are provided as well as a graphic representation of the information. Appropriate notes and sources are indicated at the bottom of each table. Numbers may differ slightly from the previous releases due to rounding or program / department revisions. These revisions are identified by an "r".

Throughout this report "Indian" means registered or status Indian, that is, persons with status within the meaning of the Indian Act and whose names appear on a register maintained by DIAND.

In June 1985, amendments to the Indian Act were passed by Parliament. These amendments (Bill C-31) restored Indian status and membership rights to individuals and their children who lost them because of discriminatory clauses contained in the previous Indian Act. The reinstatement process is expected to be largely completed by the end of 1990.

In 1989, registered Indians comprised 1.8 percent of the total Canadian population. They were generally affiliated to one of the 596 bands in the country and three-fifths of the population resided on 2,284 reserves and Crown lands.

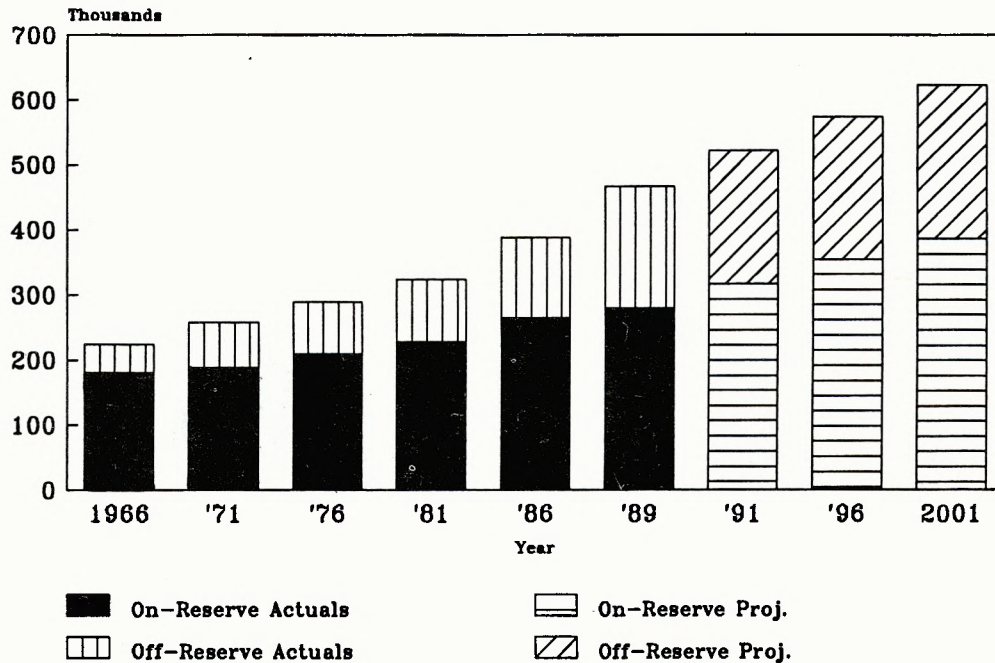
Population

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Population / Growth

Chart 1

Registered Indian Population Growth On and Off Reserve



Highlights

The registered Indian population increased from 224,164 in 1966 to 466,337 in 1989, a twofold increase.

With the reinstatement of Indians through Bill C-31, this population is expected to reach approximately 623,000 at the turn of the century, a 34 percent increase from 1989.

Eight out of ten registered Indians lived on reserve in 1966, but this proportion dropped to 60 percent in 1989 and is expected to increase slightly by 2001.

The off-reserve population growth rate, which was quite significant between 1986 and 1989, is largely attributed to the reinstatement of Indians under Bill C-31.

Table 1

Registered Indian Population and Average Annual Growth Rates (AAGR) On / Off Reserve

Canada, 1966 - 2001

Year	<u>On Reserve (1)</u>			<u>Off Reserve</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	No.	%	AAGR(2)	No.	%	AAGR	No.	%	AAGR
1966	180,418	80.5	0.88	43,746 (3)	19.5	9.58	224,164	100	2.82
1971	188,513	73.2	2.15	69,106 (4)	26.8	2.79	257,619	100	2.32
1976	209,637	72.6	1.65	79,301	27.4	3.96	288,938	100	2.30
1981	227,492	70.3	3.04	96,290	29.7	5.13	323,782	100	3.68
1986 (5)	264,187	68.1	1.62	123,642	31.9	19.23	387,829	100	7.24
1987	268,474	64.6	1.97	147,424	35.4	15.39	415,898	100	6.73
1988	273,766	61.7	2.16	170,118	38.3	9.73	443,884	100	5.06
1989 (6)	279,671	60.0	6.34 r	186,666	40.0	4.84 r	466,337	100	5.75
1991	316,273	60.7	2.30	205,188	39.3	1.30	521,461	100	1.91
1996	354,379	61.8	1.70	218,890	38.2	1.64	573,269	100	1.67
2001	385,514	61.9		237,387	38.1		622,901	100	

Notes:

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
 2. See Glossary for definition of term.
 3. In 1966, the off-reserve total includes 274 individuals whose type of residence was not stated.
 4. In 1971, the off-reserve total includes six individuals whose type of residence was not stated.
 5. In 1985, the Indian Act was amended to allow, through Bill C-31, the restoration of Indian status to those who had lost it due to discriminatory clauses in the Indian Act. The reinstatement process is expected to be largely completed in 1990/91.
 6. The high annual growth rate between 1989 and 1991 is due in part to the upward adjustments of the Indian Register for the purposes of the projections and to the Department's estimate of 86,000 Bill C-31 registrants in 1990/91 plus the growth due to natural increase.
- r. Datum revised.

Sources:

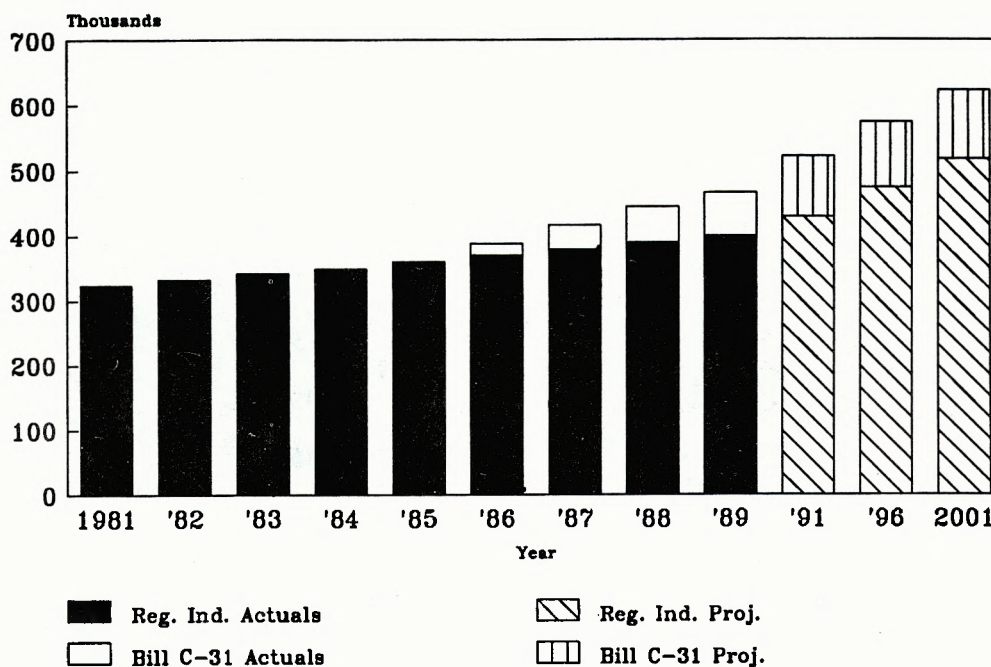
1966-1989: Indian Register, DIAND.

1991-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1986-2011, DIAND, 1990.

Population / Bill C-31

Chart 2

Registered Indian Population Growth Showing Bill C-31



Highlights

In 1985 at the beginning of the reinstatement process under Bill C-31, approximately 1,600 C-31 registrants were added to the Indian Register.

In 1989 Bill C-31 registrants represented approximately 15 percent of the total registered Indian population.

By 1991, when the reinstatement process is expected to be largely completed, roughly 92,000 Bill C-31 registrants and their offsprings could be added to the Indian Register, representing approximately 18 percent of the total registered Indian population for that year.

Table 2

**Registered Indians and Indians Registered Under Bill C-31,
Average Annual Growth Rates**

Canada, 1981 - 2001

Year	<u>Registered Indians</u>		Total	<u>Average Annual Growth (1)</u>	
	Excluding Bill C-31 (1)	Bill C-31 Population		Excluding Bill C-31	Including Bill C-31
1981	323,782	0	323,782		
1982	332,178	0	332,178	2.59	0.00
1983	341,968	0	341,968	2.95	0.00
1984	348,809	0	348,809	2.00	0.00
1985 (2)	358,636	1,605	360,241	2.82	3.28
1986	369,972	17,857	387,829	3.16	7.66
1987	378,842	37,056	415,898	2.40	7.24
1988	389,110	54,774	443,884	2.71	6.73
1989 (3)	399,433	66,904	466,337	2.65	5.06
1991	429,178	92,282	521,461	3.66 ^r	5.75 ^r
1996	473,559	99,710	573,269	1.99	1.91
2001	517,226	105,675	622,901	1.78	1.67

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
 2. In 1985, the Indian Act was amended to allow, through Bill C-31, the restoration of Indian status to those who had lost it due to discriminatory clauses in the Indian Act. The reinstatement process is expected to be largely completed in 1990/91.
 3. The high annual growth rate between 1989 and 1991 is due in part to the upward adjustments of the Indian Register for the purposes of the projections and to the Department's estimate of 86,000 Bill C-31 registrants in 1990/91 plus the growth due to natural increase.
 4. Totals may not add up due to rounding.
- r. Datum revised.

Sources:

1981-1989: Indian Register, DIAND.

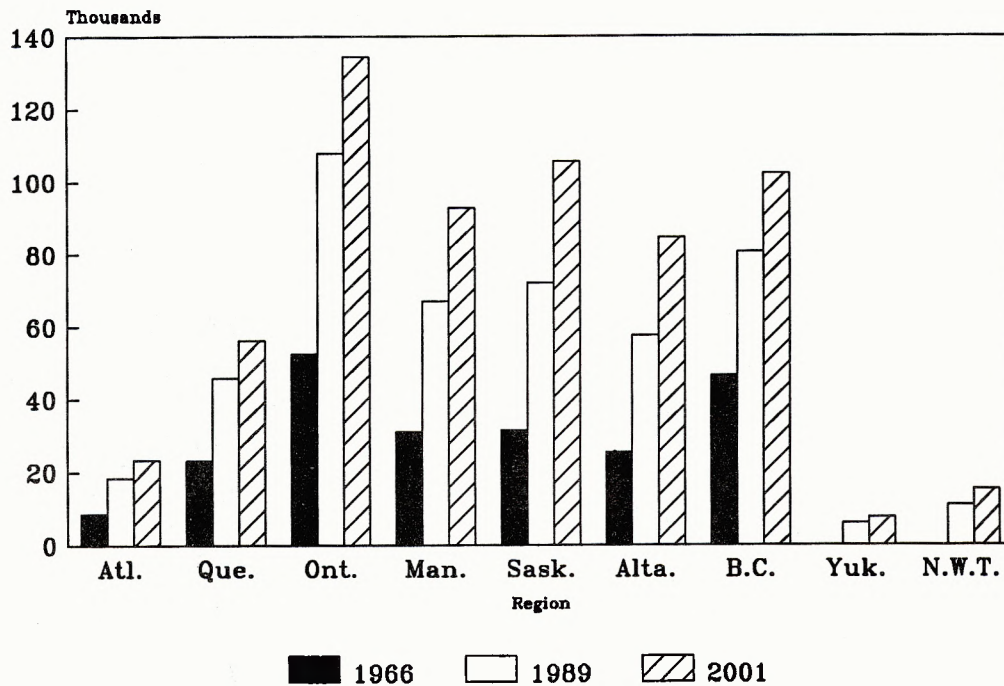
1985-1989: Membership and Entitlement Directorate, DIAND.

1991-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1986-2011, DIAND, 1990.

Population / Regions

Chart 3

Registered Indian Population by Region



Highlights

While the total registered Indian population doubled between 1966 and 1989, the biggest regional gains south of 60° were in Saskatchewan and Alberta. This trend is expected to continue until 2001.

In 1989, nearly a quarter of the total Indian population (23%) was located in Ontario, the largest proportion of all regions while slightly over one percent of the Indian population was in the Yukon.

Table 3

Registered Indian Population by Region**1966 - 2001**

Region	<u>1966</u>		<u>1976</u>		<u>1986</u>		<u>1988</u>		<u>1989</u>		<u>1996</u>		<u>2001</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	8,494	3.8	10,891	3.8	15,636	4.0	17,711	4.0	18,433	4.0	21,835	3.8	23,398	3.8
Quebec	23,186	10.3	29,580	10.2	38,962	10.0	44,111	9.9	45,742	9.8	53,280	9.3	56,125	9.0
Ontario	52,408	23.4	64,690	22.4	86,544	22.3	101,612	22.9	107,862	23.1	126,755	22.1	134,372	21.6
Manitoba	31,000	13.8	42,311	14.6	57,488	14.8	64,315	14.5	67,092	14.4	84,684	14.8	93,020	14.9
Saskatchewan	31,362	14.0	43,404	15.0	60,545	15.6	68,246	15.4	72,111	15.5	93,250	16.3	105,830	17.0
Alberta	25,432	11.3	34,130	11.8	48,706	12.6	55,290	12.5	57,590	12.3	75,954	13.2	84,684	13.6
B.C.	46,543	20.8	53,342	18.5	66,604	17.2	77,153	17.4	80,742	17.3	96,472	16.8	102,552	16.5
Yukon	5,739	2.6	3,181	1.1	4,249	1.1	5,510	1.2	5,973	1.3	7,133	1.2	7,602	1.2
N.W.T.			7,409	2.6	9,095	2.3	9,936	2.2	10,792	2.3	13,906	2.4	15,318	2.5
Canada			224,164	100	288,938	100	387,829	100	443,884	100	466,337	100	573,269	100

Sources:

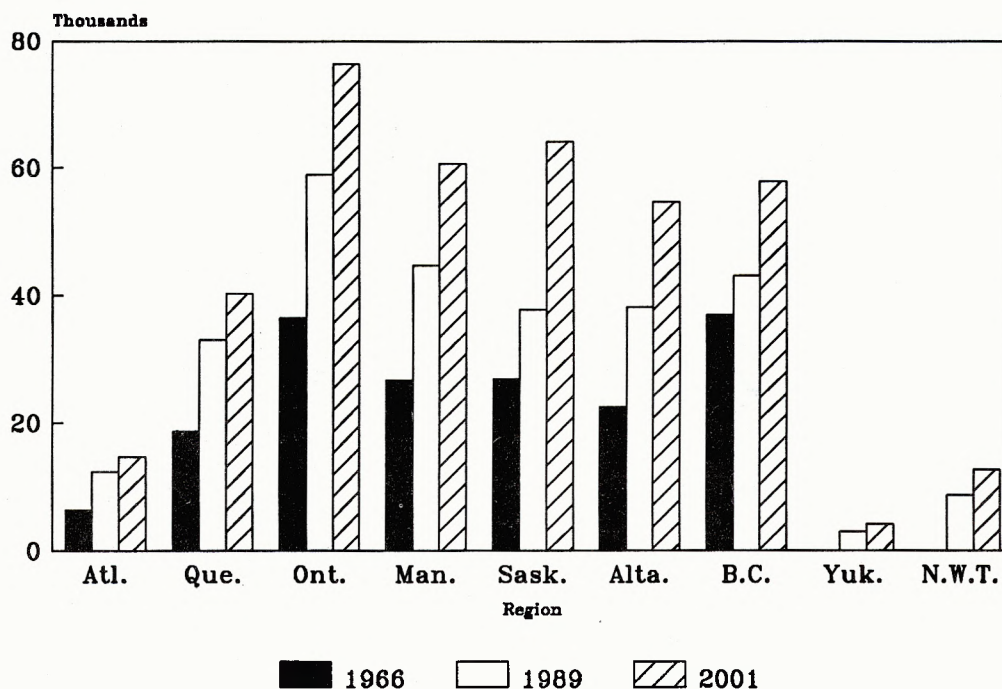
1966-1989: Indian Register, DIAND.

1996-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1986-2011, DIAND, 1990.

Population On Reserve / Regions

Chart 4

Registered Indian Population On Reserve by Region



Highlights

The regional on-reserve proportions (including Crown lands and settlements) in 1989 ranged from a low of 49 percent in the Yukon to a high of 81 percent in the Northwest Territories.

The biggest regional gains south of 60° were in the Atlantic and Quebec regions where the on-reserve population increased by 92 and 76 percent respectively between 1966 and 1989.

South of 60°, Quebec had the highest proportion of its Indian population living on reserve in 1989 (72%) and is expected to be the same in 2001.

Between 1989 and 2001, the Prairie region is expected to have the largest percentage increase in the on-reserve population among all regions (Saskatchewan 70%, Alberta 43% and Manitoba 36%).

Table 4

Registered Indian Population On Reserve by Region

1966 - 2001

Region	<u>1966</u>		<u>1976</u>		<u>1986</u>		<u>1988</u>		<u>1989</u>		<u>1996</u>		<u>2001</u>	
	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)
Atlantic	6,444	75.9	8,066	74.1	11,132	71.2	11,989	67.7	12,398	67.3	13,905	63.7	14,775	63.1
Quebec	18,720	80.7	24,198	81.8	31,043	79.7	32,765	74.3	33,029	72.2	38,238	71.8	40,223	71.7
Ontario	36,508	69.7	44,227	68.4	55,289	63.9	57,058	56.2	58,934	54.6	72,229	57.0	76,339	56.8
Manitoba	26,752	86.3	31,723	75.0	41,211	71.7	43,864	68.2	44,646	66.5	55,115	65.1	60,648	65.2
Saskatchewan	26,920	85.8	30,746	70.8	38,744	64.0	36,775	53.9	37,795	52.4	56,442	60.5	64,162	60.6
Alberta	22,573	88.8	26,841	78.6	35,030	71.9	36,863	66.7	38,144	66.2	48,656	64.1	54,630	64.5
B.C.	37,019	79.5	34,073	63.9	40,876	61.4	42,785	55.5	43,054	53.3	54,327	56.3	57,805	56.4
Yukon	5,482	95.5	2,620	82.4	2,463	58.0	3,042	55.2	2,948	49.4	3,905	54.7	4,182	55.0
N.W.T.			7,143	96.4	8,399	92.3	8,625	86.8	8,723	80.8	11,562	83.1	12,750	83.2
Canada	180,418	80.5	209,637	72.6	264,187	68.1	273,766	61.7	279,671	60.0	354,379	61.8	385,514	61.9

Notes:

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. Percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 3.

Sources:

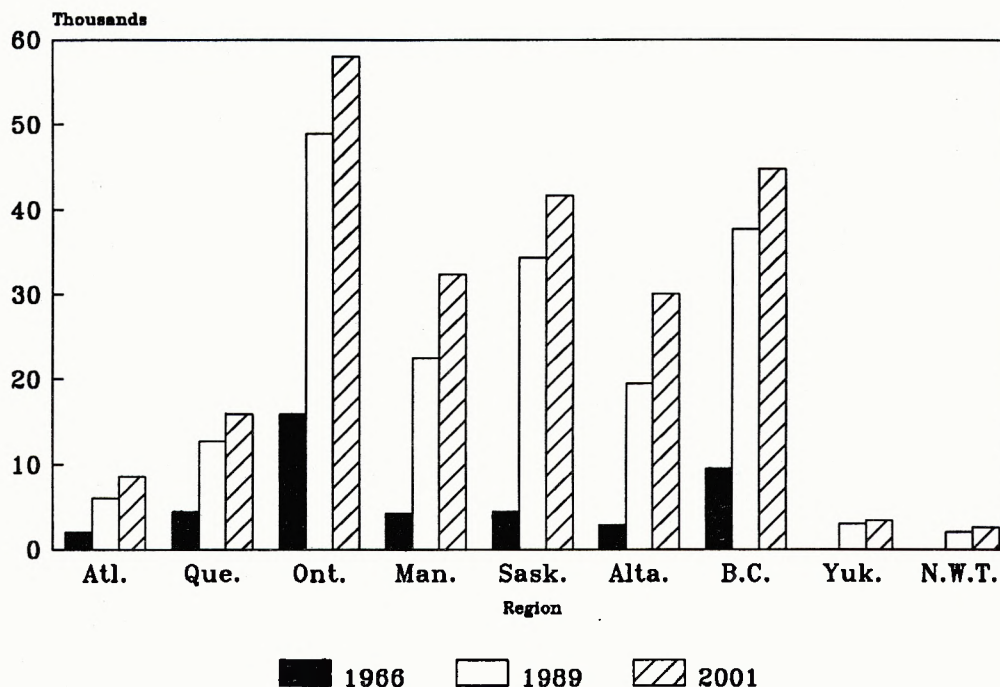
1966-1989: Indian Register, DIAND.

1996-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1986-2011, DIAND, 1990.

Population Off Reserve / Regions

Chart 5

Registered Indian Population Off Reserve by Region



Highlights

The off-reserve population increased substantially between 1966 and 1989, largely due to the implementation of Bill C-31 in 1985. The population increased from 43,746 in 1966 to 186,666 in 1989.

The proportion of off-reserve Indians increased accordingly from nearly 20 percent in 1966 to 40 percent in 1989, as most Bill C-31 registrants reside off reserve.

All regions have seen their respective share of off-reserve Indians increase. The largest off-reserve regional gains south of 60° between 1966 and 1989 were in Saskatchewan and Alberta with almost eightfold and sevenfold increases respectively. The Quebec region had the lowest increase.

From 1989 to the turn of the century, Alberta and Manitoba are expected to have the largest increases in the off-reserve population south of 60°.

Table 5

Registered Indian Population Off Reserve by Region

1966 - 2001

Region	<u>1966 (1)</u>		<u>1976</u>		<u>1986</u>		<u>1988</u>		<u>1989</u>		<u>1996</u>		<u>2001</u>	
	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)
Atlantic	2,050	24.1	2,825	25.9	4,504	28.8	5,722	32.3	6,035	32.7	7,930	36.3	8,623	36.9
Quebec	4,466	19.3	5,382	18.2	7,919	20.3	11,346	25.7	12,713	27.8	15,041	28.2	15,902	28.3
Ontario	15,900	30.3	20,463	31.6	31,255	36.1	44,554	43.8	48,928	45.4	54,526	43.0	58,032	43.2
Manitoba	4,248	13.7	10,588	25.0	16,277	28.3	20,451	31.8	22,446	33.5	29,570	34.9	32,372	34.8
Saskatchewan	4,442	14.2	12,658	29.2	21,801	36.0	31,471	46.1	34,316	47.6	36,809	39.5	41,669	39.4
Alberta	2,859	11.2	7,289	21.4	13,676	28.1	18,427	33.3	19,446	33.8	27,298	35.9	30,054	35.5
B.C.	9,524	20.5	19,269	36.1	25,728	38.6	34,368	44.5	37,688	46.7	42,145	43.7	44,747	43.6
Yukon	257	4.5	561	17.6	1,786	42.0	2,468	44.8	3,025	50.6	3,228	45.3	3,420	45.0
N.W.T.			266	3.6	696	7.7	1,311	13.2	2,069	19.2	2,343	16.8	2,568	16.8
Canada	43,746	19.5	79,301	27.4	123,642	31.9	170,118	38.3	186,666	40.0	218,890	38.2	237,387	38.1

Notes:

1. In 1966, numbers include 274 individuals with unstated places of residence distributed as follows: Atlantic 5, Quebec 24, Ontario 51, Manitoba 12, Saskatchewan 33, Alberta 69, B.C. 56, Yukon and N.W.T. 24.
2. Percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 3.

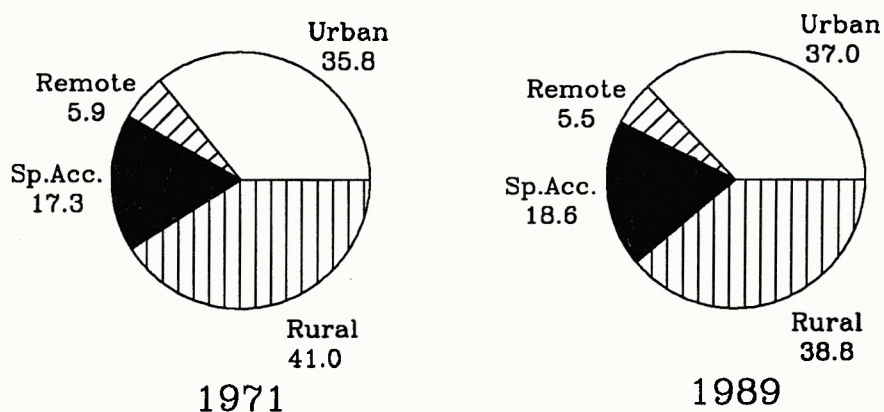
Sources:

1966-1989: Indian Register, DIAND.
 1996-2001: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1986-2011, DIAND, 1990.

Population / Geographical Zones

Chart 6

Registered Indian Population On Reserve by DIAND Geographical Zone



Highlights

The proportion of on-reserve Indians living in urban, rural, remote or special access areas has remained relatively constant between 1971 and 1989.

In 1989, slightly more than a third of on-reserve Indians (37%) were located in DIAND defined urban zones while almost one-fifth (19%) of Indians were in special access zones where no year-round road access to the nearest service centre is available.

Table 6

Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve by DIAND Geographical Zone

Canada, 1971 - 1989

Geographical Zone (1)	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>
Urban					
Number	67,414	76,485	86,816	98,474	103,562
Percent	35.8	36.5	38.2	37.3	37.0
Rural					
Number	77,314	83,392	86,574	102,289	108,511
Percent	41.0	39.8	38.1	38.7	38.8
Remote					
Number	11,108	10,947	13,167	14,224	15,494
Percent	5.9	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.5
Special Access					
Number	32,677	38,813	40,935	49,200	52,096
Percent	17.3	18.5	18.0	18.6	18.6
Total					
Number	188,513	209,637	227,492	264,187	279,663 (2)
Percent	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. Excludes eight individuals living on reserve or Crown lands from the General Lists with unspecified geographical zones.
3. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

Sources:

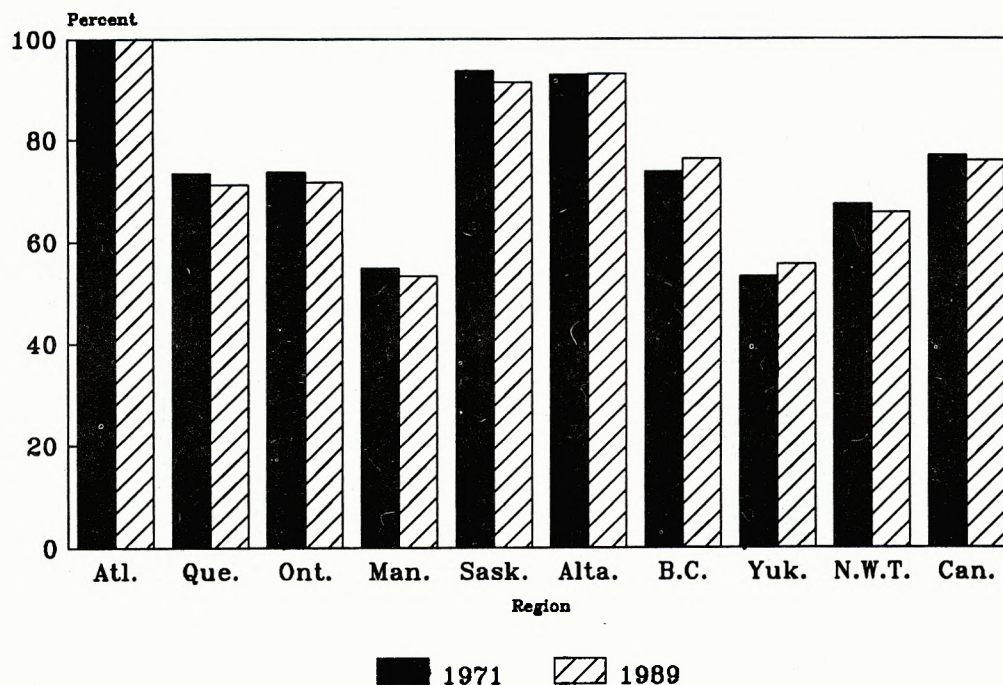
1971-1989: Indian Register, DIAND.

Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone, 1987, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

Population / Geographical Zones / Regions

Chart 7-A

Registered Indian Population On Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone Urban & Rural



Highlights

The regional proportions of on-reserve Indians living in DIAND-defined geographical zones have remained almost constant between 1971 and 1989 (Tables 7-A and 7-B).

Over one-fifth of on-reserve Indians lived in remote and special access areas in 1971.

All Indians living on-reserve in the Atlantic region were located in urban and rural areas while only half of Yukon's Indians were in these areas.

Manitoba had the highest proportion of its on-reserve Indian population (31%) living in special access areas where no year-round road access to the nearest service centre is available.

Table 7-A

Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone

1971

Zone (1) Region	Urban & Rural		Remote		Special Access		Total (2)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	7,021	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	7,021	100
Quebec	15,105	73.4	1,296	6.3	4,177	20.3	20,578	100
Ontario	27,937	73.6	911	2.4	9,110	24.0	37,958	100
Manitoba	15,828	54.8	3,986	13.8	9,070	31.4	28,884	100
Saskatchewan	26,440	93.6	678	2.4	1,130	4.0	28,248	100
Alberta	23,142	92.8	0	0.0	1,796	7.2	24,938	100
B.C.	23,860	73.7	2,784	8.6	5,730	17.7	32,374	100
Yukon	1,247	53.1	897	38.2	204	8.7	2,348	100
N.W.T.	4,148	67.3	556	9.0	1,460	23.7	6,164	100
Canada	144,728	76.8	11,108	5.9	32,677	17.3	188,513	100

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. Includes six individuals whose place of residence was unstated, distributed as follows: Ontario 1, Manitoba 1, Saskatchewan 2 and Alberta 2.
3. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

Sources:

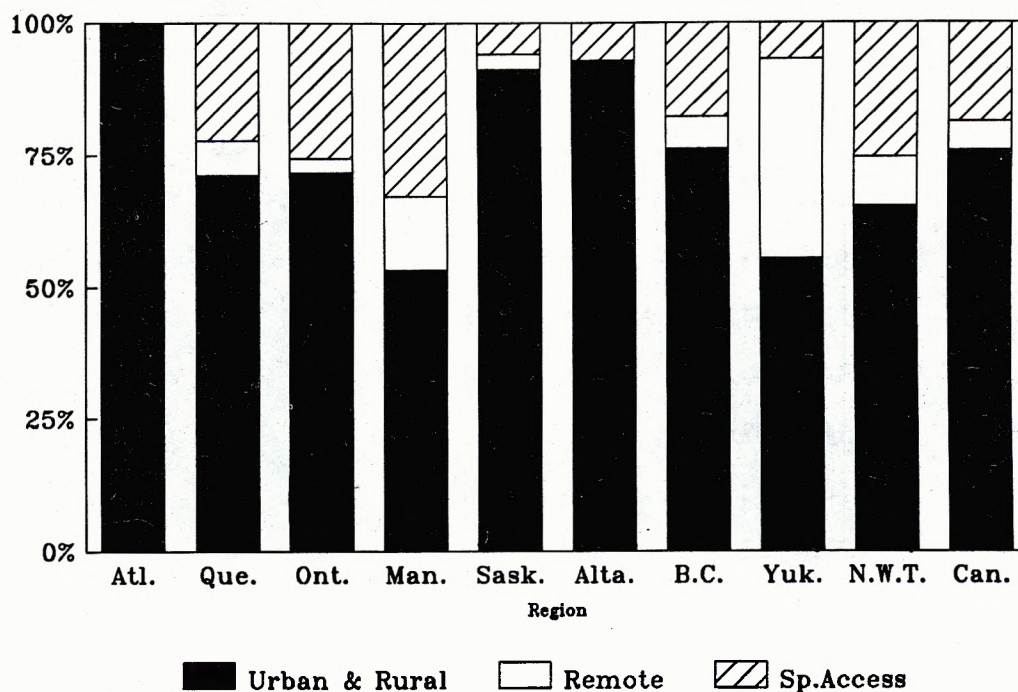
Indian Register, DIAND, 1971.

Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone, 1987, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

Population / Geographical Zones / Regions

Chart 7-B

Registered Indian Population On Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone, 1989



Highlights

The regional distribution of the on-reserve Indian population by DIAND geographical zones has remained relatively constant between 1971 and 1989 (Tables 7-A and 7-B).

As in 1971, three-quarters of on-reserve Indians lived in urban and rural areas in 1989.

At least nine out of ten Indians in the Atlantic, Alberta and Saskatchewan regions were located in urban and rural areas in 1989.

Table 7-B

Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone

1989

Zone (1)	<u>Urban & Rural</u>		<u>Remote</u>		<u>Special Access</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Region								
Atlantic	12,398	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	12,398	100
Quebec	23,516	71.2	2,169	6.6	7,343	22.2	33,028	100
Ontario	42,232	71.7	1,535	2.6	15,160	25.7	58,927	100
Manitoba	23,806	53.3	6,210	13.9	14,630	32.8	44,646	100
Saskatchewan	34,522	91.3	1,043	2.8	2,230	5.9	37,795	100
Alberta	35,437	92.9	0	0.0	2,707	7.1	38,144	100
B.C.	32,807	76.2	2,629	6.1	7,618	17.7	43,054	100
Yukon	1,637	55.5	1,109	37.6	202	6.9	2,948	100
N.W.T.	5,718	65.6	799	9.2	2,206	25.3	8,723	100
Canada (2)	212,073	75.8	15,494	5.5	52,096	18.6	279,663	100

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. Excludes eight individuals living on reserve or Crown lands from the General Lists with unstated geographical zones.
3. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

Sources:

Indian Register, DIAND, 1989.

Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone, 1987, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

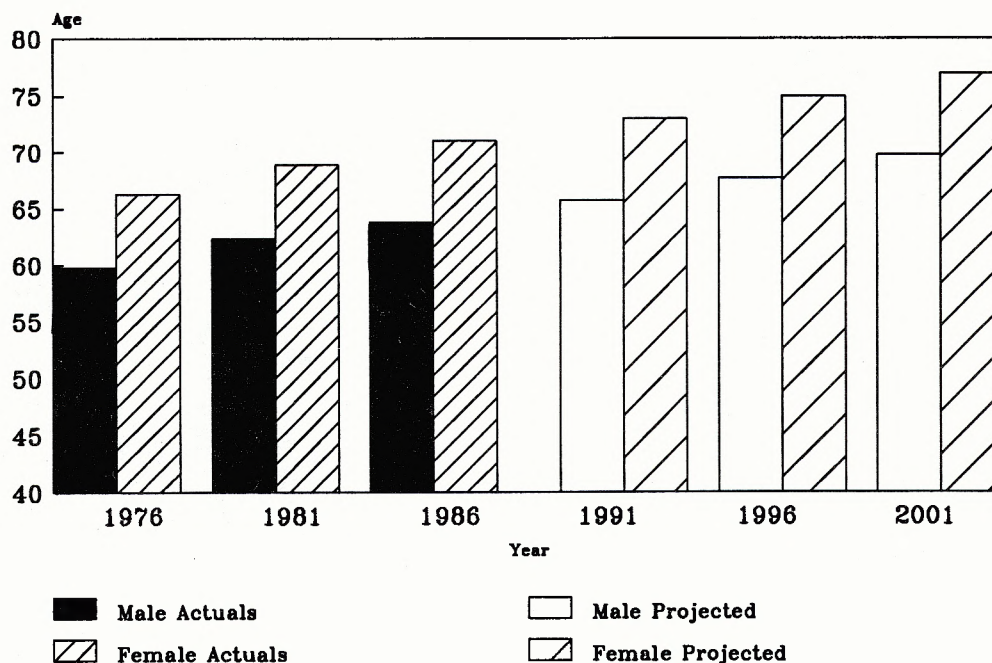
Health Conditions

◆	Life Expectancy	22
		—
◆	Mortality Rates	24
		—
◆	Infant Mortality Rates	26
		—
◆	Mortality Rates by Cause	28
		—
◆	Tuberculosis	30
		—

Life Expectancy

Chart 8

Registered Indian Population, Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex



Highlights

Life expectancy at birth for registered Indians is increasing and will continue to increase.

Between 1976 and 2001, the life expectancy at birth of Indians is expected to increase by approximately 10 years for both sexes.

The gap between sexes will continue to increase until 2001. The gap in 1976 was 6.5 years in favour of females and could climb to 7.2 years by 2001.

Life expectancy for males increased from 59.8 in 1976 to an expected 69.8 years in 2001 while that for females should increase from 66.3 to 77.0 years.

Table 8

Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Registered Indian Population
Canada, 1976 - 2001

<u>Life Expectancy at Birth (1)</u>		
Year	Male	Female
1976	59.8	66.3
1981	62.4	68.9
1986	63.8	71.0
1991	65.7	73.0
1996	67.7	75.0
2001	69.8	77.0

Note:

1. See Glossary for definition of term.

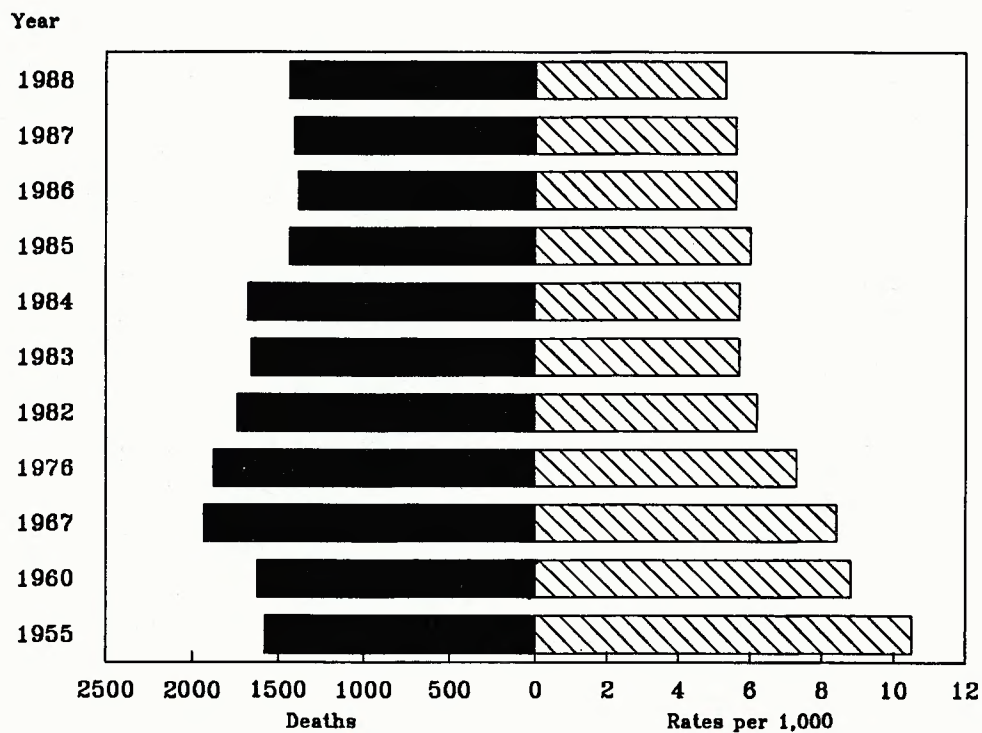
Source:

Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1986-2011, DIAND, 1990.

Mortality Rates

Chart 9

Registered Indian Population Deaths and Mortality Rates



Highlight

While the number of deaths between 1955 and 1988 was relatively constant, averaging approximately 1,600 deaths per year over the period, the registered Indian mortality rates have decreased significantly from 10.5 to 5.3 deaths per 1,000 population in 1988.

Table 9

Deaths and Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population**Canada, 1955 - 1988**

Year	<u>Number of Deaths</u>	<u>Mortality Rates (1)</u> (per 1,000)
1955	1,578	10.5 (2)
1960	1,623	8.8
1967	1,932	8.4
1976	1,875	7.3
1982	1,740 ^r	6.2 ^r
1983	1,658 ^r	5.7
1984	1,675	5.7
1985	1,432	6.0
1986	1,380 ^r	5.6 ^r
1987	1,405	5.6 (3)
1988	1,435	5.3 (3)

Notes:

1. Mortality rates have been calculated using Health and Welfare Canada data. The population numbers do not correspond exactly to the Indian Register population numbers.
2. Since the mortality rate for 1955 was not available from Health and Welfare Canada, this figure was estimated using the number of registered Indians in 1955 derived from "Indian Conditions: A Survey".
3. Rates for 1987 and 1988 no longer include N.W.T. Indians because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.
4. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada. See Glossary for definition of term.
- r. Datum revised.

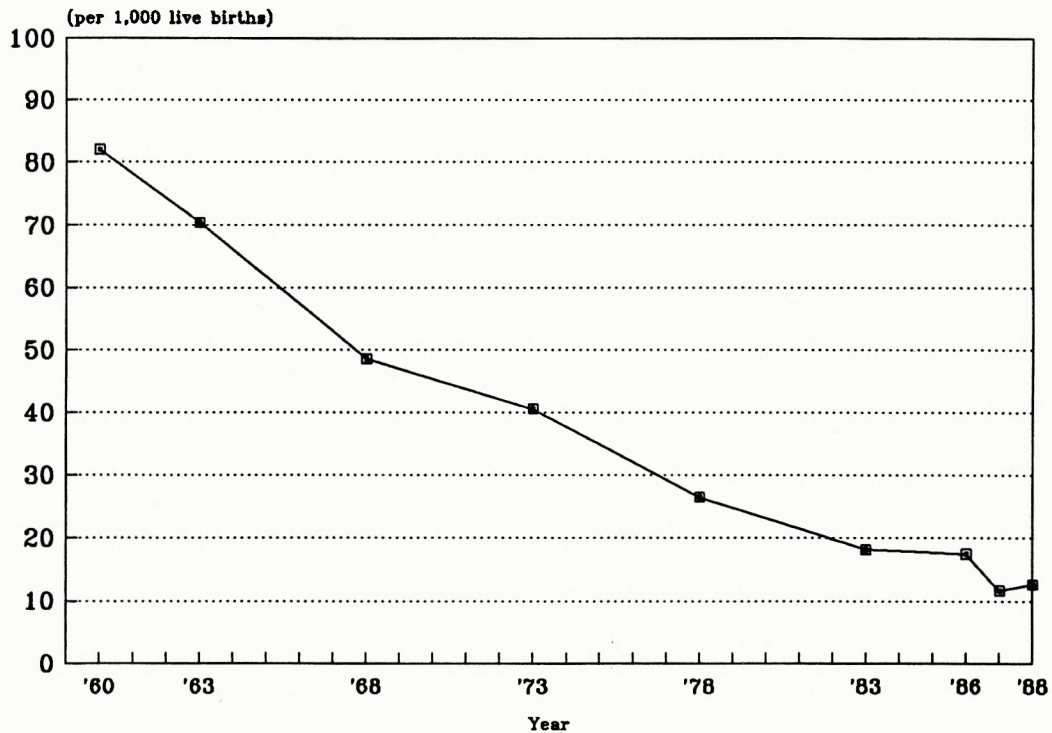
Sources:1955-1967: Annual Reports, Health and Welfare Canada.1976: Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, 1986.

1982-1988: Demographics and Statistics Division, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

Infant Mortality Rates

Chart 10

Registered Indian Population, Infant Mortality Rates



Highlights

One factor in the increased life expectancy of registered Indians is the declining infant mortality rate.

Over the past 28 years, infant mortality rates for Indians have dropped dramatically from 82.0 in 1960 to 11.7 per 1,000 live births in 1987. In 1988 however, the infant mortality rate increased to 12.7 per 1,000 live births.

Table 10

Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1960 - 1988

Year	<u>Number of Infant Deaths (1)</u>	<u>Number of Live Births</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000)</u>
1960	617	7,522	82.0
1963	568	8,071	70.4
1968	n/a	n/a	48.6
1973	273	6,717	40.6
1978	192	7,239	26.5
1983	146	8,029	18.2
1986	119 ^r	6,817 ^r	17.5 ^r
1987	87	7,465	11.7 (2)
1988	100	7,872	12.7 (2)

Notes:

1. Infants are children of one year of age and under.
 2. Rates for 1987 and 1988 no longer include N.W.T. Indians because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.
 3. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada. See Glossary for definition of term.
- r. Datum revised.

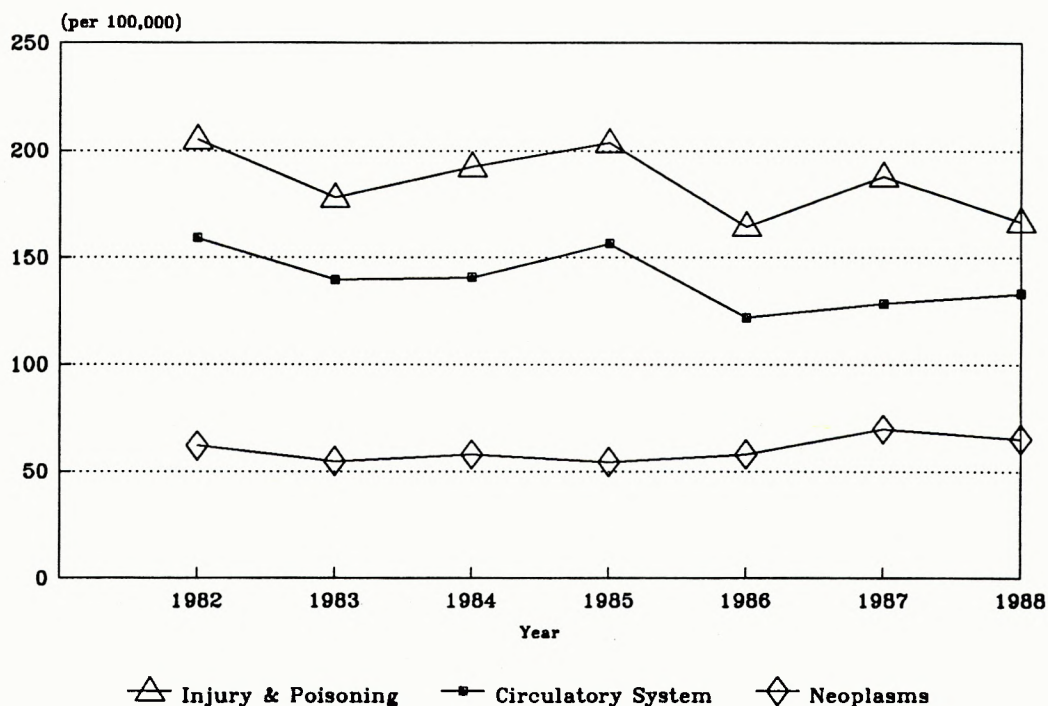
Sources:

- 1960-1973: Annual Reports, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.
 1978-1983: Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, 1986.
 1986-1988: Demographics and Statistics Division, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

Mortality Rates by Cause

Chart 11

Registered Indian Population, Mortality Rates by Major Cause



Highlights

Between 1982 and 1988, Injury and Poisoning has been the major cause of death among registered Indians with an average of 186 deaths per 100,000 over the period. The second major cause of death has been Circulatory System disorders followed by Neoplasms with an average of 140 and 60 deaths per 100,000 respectively over the period.

Deaths associated with Digestive System disorders have decreased by at least 50 percent in six years, from 34.4 in 1982 to 16.4 deaths per 100,000 in 1988.

While the overall mortality rate declined over the 1982-1988 period, certain causes of death have increased. Among these are deaths associated with the Nervous System and Sense Organs which increased from 4.6 in 1982 to 10 deaths per 100,000 in 1988, a twofold increase.

Table 11

Mortality Rates by Cause, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1982 - 1988 (Revised)

Classification of Diseases		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 (1)	1988 (1)
		Rates per 100,000						
I.	Infectious & Parasitic	9.2	6.5	11.9	8.9	13.8	9.6	6.0
II.	Neoplasms	62.0	54.8	57.9	54.4	58.0	69.8	65.1
III.	Endocrine, Metabolic & Immunity Disorders	15.2	10.3	7.5	16.4	12.6	20.0	12.7
IV.	Blood and Blood-forming Organs	0.4	2.1	1.4	0.8	2.4	1.2	3.0
V.	Mental Disorders	9.2	8.9	4.4	5.5	6.1	4.0	7.1
VI.	Nervous System & Sense Organs	4.6	4.4	6.5	6.7	5.7	9.2	10.0
VII.	Circulatory System	159.2	139.7	140.7	156.4	122.0	128.5	133.2
VIII.	Respiratory System	44.3	51.3	47.3	46.4	40.5	43.5	44.7
IX.	Digestive System	34.4	28.1	22.1	24.5	23.5	18.4	16.4
X.	Genito-Urinary System	9.9	9.6	9.2	7.6	6.5	8.8	8.9
XI.	Complic. of Pregnancy, Childbirth, etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.1
XII.	Skin & Subcutaneous Tissues	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
XIII.	Musculoskeletal System	1.4	0.7	3.1	2.1	0.8	1.6	1.5
XIV.	Congenital Anomalies	7.4	14.7	10.6	9.3	12.6	9.6	7.4
XV.	Conditions from Perinatal Period	17.7	11.0	11.2	14.8	12.6	9.2	10.0
XVI.	Symptoms, Signs & Ill-defined Conditions	25.2	24.3	20.1	25.7	33.6	25.5	27.2
XVII.	Injury and Poisoning	205.3	178.0	192.4	203.6	164.6	187.9	166.7
	Others	10.3	22.6	22.8	19.8	42.6	12.8	12.7
	TOTAL	616.9	567.5	570.2	603.8	557.8	559.8	534.1

Notes:

1. Rates for 1987 and 1988 no longer include N.W.T. Indians because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.
2. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada. See Glossary for definition of term.

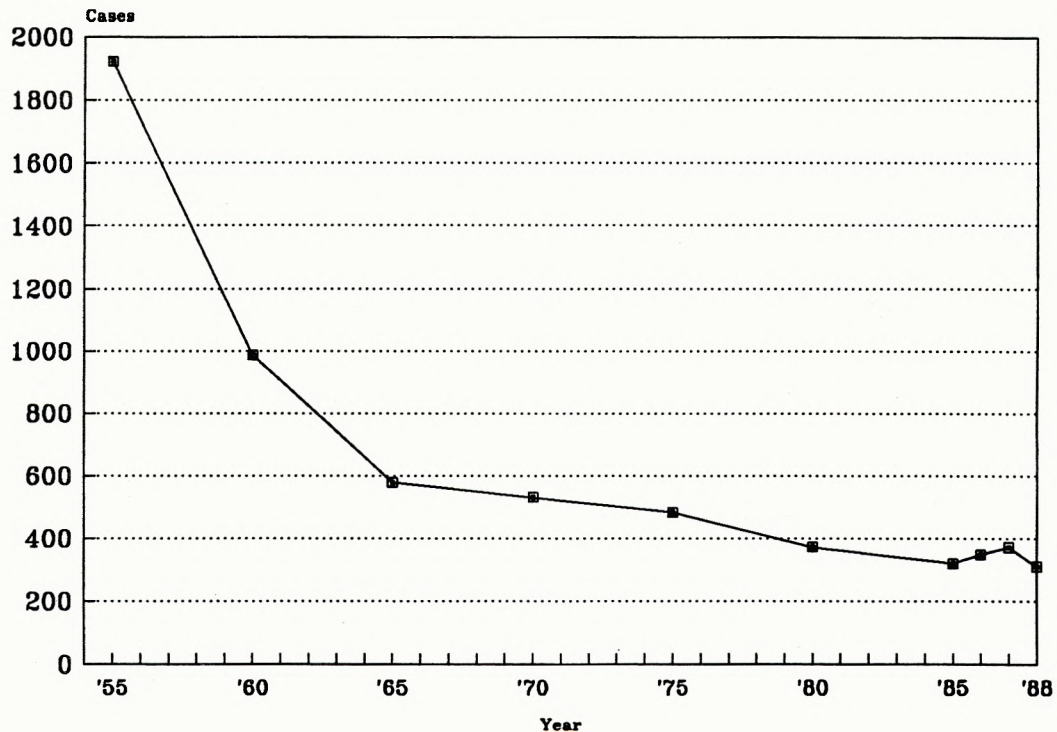
Source:

Demographics and Statistics Division, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

Tuberculosis

Chart 12

Registered Indian Population, Tuberculosis Cases



Highlights

Although the number of tuberculosis cases decreased over the last 33 years from 1,922 in 1955 to 311 in 1988, little improvement has been made since 1980, averaging approximately 345 cases per year between 1980 and 1988.

Between 1985 and 1987, the number of new and reactivated cases of tuberculosis had risen approximately eight percent a year. However from 1987 to 1988, the number of cases dropped by 16 percent to reach 311.

Table 12

Tuberculosis Cases, Registered Indian Population**Canada, 1955 - 1988**

Year	<u>Cases (1)</u>
1955	1,922
1960	987
1965	579
1970	531
1975	484
1980	373
1985	320
1986	350
1987	372
1988	311

Note:

1. Includes new and reactivated cases.

Sources:1955-1970: Tuberculosis Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Cat. No. 83-206.1975-1986: Tuberculosis Statistics, Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 82-212.

1987-1988: Health Division, Statistics Canada.

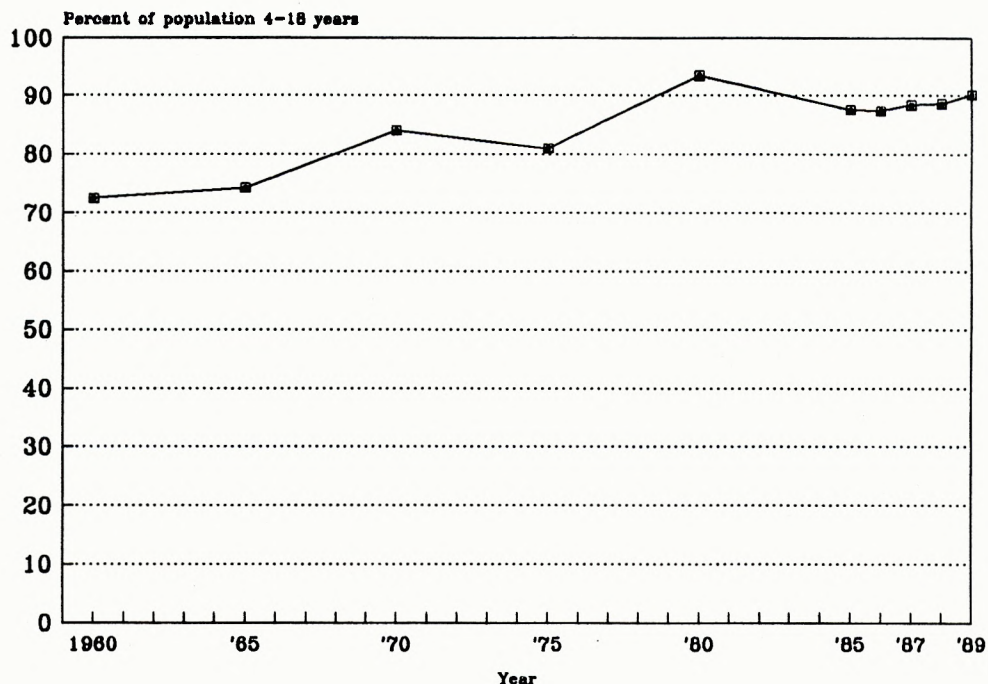
Education

◆	Enrolment	34
		<hr/>
◆	Consecutive Years of Schooling	36
		<hr/>
◆	Post-secondary Enrolment	38
		<hr/>
◆	Band-operated Schools	40
		<hr/>
◆	Enrolment by School Type	42
		<hr/>

Enrolment

Chart 13

Enrolment in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools On Reserve



Highlights

The number of on-reserve children enrolled in elementary and secondary schools has been increasing in the last three decades. It doubled between 1960/61 and 1989/90, reaching almost 88,200 students in 1989/90.

Enrolment is increasing not only due to the increase in the school-age population, but also due to increases in the enrolment rate.

The percentage of school-aged children living on reserve enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools has increased from 72 percent in 1960/61 to 90 percent in 1989/90.

Table 13

Enrolment in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools On Reserve

Canada, 1960/61 - 1989/90

Year	<u>Enrolment (1)</u>	<u>Population 4-18 Years</u>	<u>Enrolment Rate</u>
1960/61 (2)	41,671	57,550	72.4%
1965/66 (2)	54,670	73,632	74.2%
1970/71	68,449	81,531	84.0%
1975/76	71,817	88,660	81.0%
1980/81	82,801	88,581	93.5%
1985/86	80,623	92,080	87.6%
1986/87	82,271	94,169	87.4%
1987/88	84,271	95,336	88.4%
1988/89	85,582	96,606	88.6%
1989/90	88,158	97,751	90.2%

Notes:

1. Total enrolment include registered, non-registered Indians and Inuit in Grades K4 to 13.
2. A breakdown of on/off-reserve Indian population was not available in 1960/61 and 1965/66. Based on 1975 Indian Register data, off reserve was estimated to be 26 percent of the total population. Data were also not available for the 4-18 population for 1960/61 and was estimated to be 42 percent of the total Indian population.
3. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

Sources:

Enrolment:

1960-1975: Nominal Roll, Statistics Division, DIAND.

1980-1985: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.

1986-1989: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, National, DIAND.

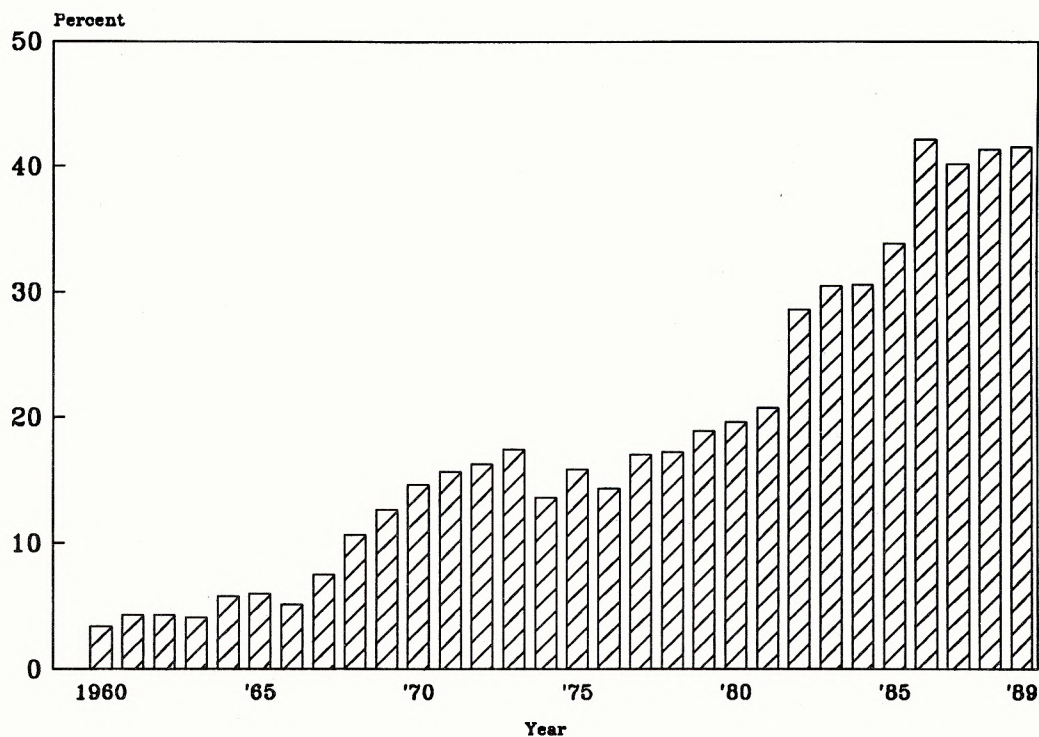
Population:

Indian Register, DIAND.

Consecutive Years of Schooling

Chart 14

On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII or XIII for Consecutive Years of Schooling



Highlights

Indian children are increasingly successful in their schooling.

The percentage of Indian children who are in grade XII or XIII after consecutive years of schooling has increased from 3.4 percent in 1960/61 to 41.6 percent in 1989/90.

Table 14

On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII or XIII for Consecutive Years of Schooling

Canada, 1960/61 - 1989/90

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1960/61	3.4	1975/76	15.8
1961/62	4.3	1976/77	14.3
1962/63	4.3	1977/78	17.0
1963/64	4.1	1978/79	17.2
1964/65	5.8	1979/80	18.9
1965/66	6.0	1980/81	19.6
1966/67	5.1	1981/82	20.7
1967/68	7.5	1982/83	28.6
1968/69	10.6	1983/84	30.5
1969/70	12.6	1984/85	30.6
1970/71	14.6	1985/86	33.9
1971/72	15.6	1986/87	42.2
1972/73	16.2	1987/88	40.2
1973/74	17.4	1988/89	41.4 ^r
1974/75	13.6	1989/90	41.6 (1)

Note:

1. Preliminary. The percentage for 1989/90 was obtained by dividing the number of students in grade XII and XIII in 1989/90 by the number of students in Grade 1 in 1978/79. These percentages are underestimated since Quebec students graduate in Grade 11.
- r. Datum revised.

Sources:

1960/61-1977/78:

Statistics Division, Program Services Branch, DIAND.

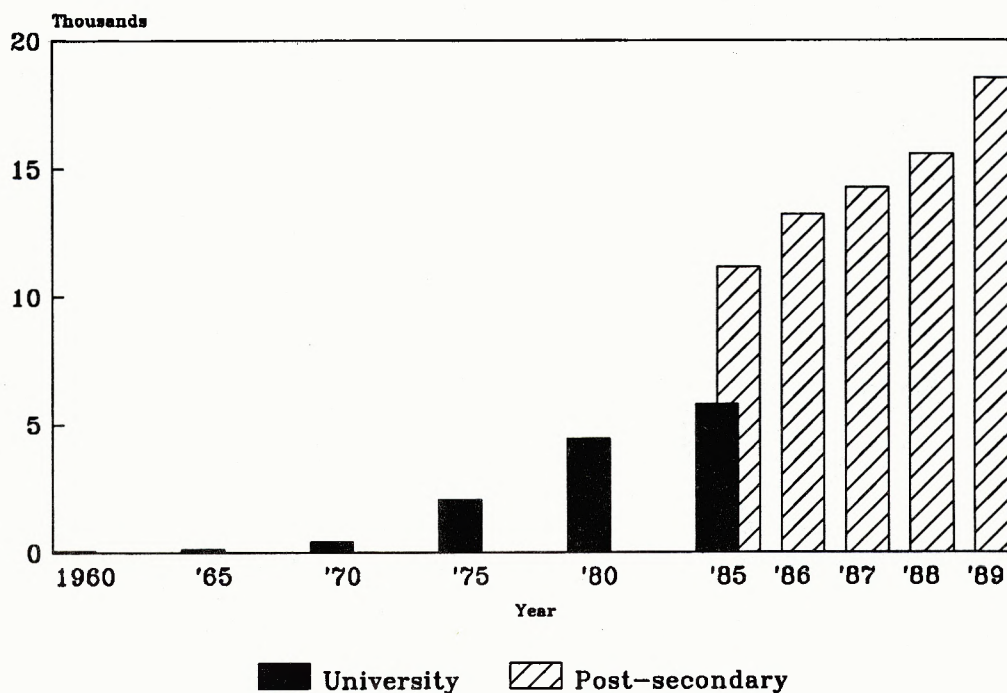
1978/79-1989/90:

Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.

Post-secondary Enrolment

Chart 15

Registered Indian Population, Enrolment in University and Post-secondary Institutions



Highlights

The number of registered Indians enrolled in University increased from 60 in 1960/61 to 5,800 in 1985/86.

The number of Indians enrolled in post-secondary institutions increased 66 percent between 1985/86 and 1989/90, from 11,170 to 18,535.

Table 15

Enrolment in University and Post-secondary Institutions Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1960/61 - 1989/90

Year	<u>University Enrolment</u>	<u>Post-secondary Enrolment (1)</u>
1960/61	60	n/a
1965/66	131	n/a
1970/71	432	n/a
1975/76	2,071	n/a
1980/81	4,455	n/a
1985/86	5,800	11,170
1986/87	n/a	13,196
1987/88	n/a	14,242
1988/89	n/a	15,572 ^r (2)
1989/90	n/a	18,535 (2)

Notes:

1. Includes Bill C-31 population. Total number enrolled in post-secondary institutions also includes the number enrolled at university.
 2. Numbers include students in the University and College Entrants Program (UCEP).
- r. Datum revised.

Sources:

University Enrolment:

- 1960: Facts and Figures, Departmental Statistics, DIAND, 1971.
 1965-1975: Full-time University Enrolment of Registered Indians, Research Branch, DIAND.
 1980-1985: Education Branch, DIAND.

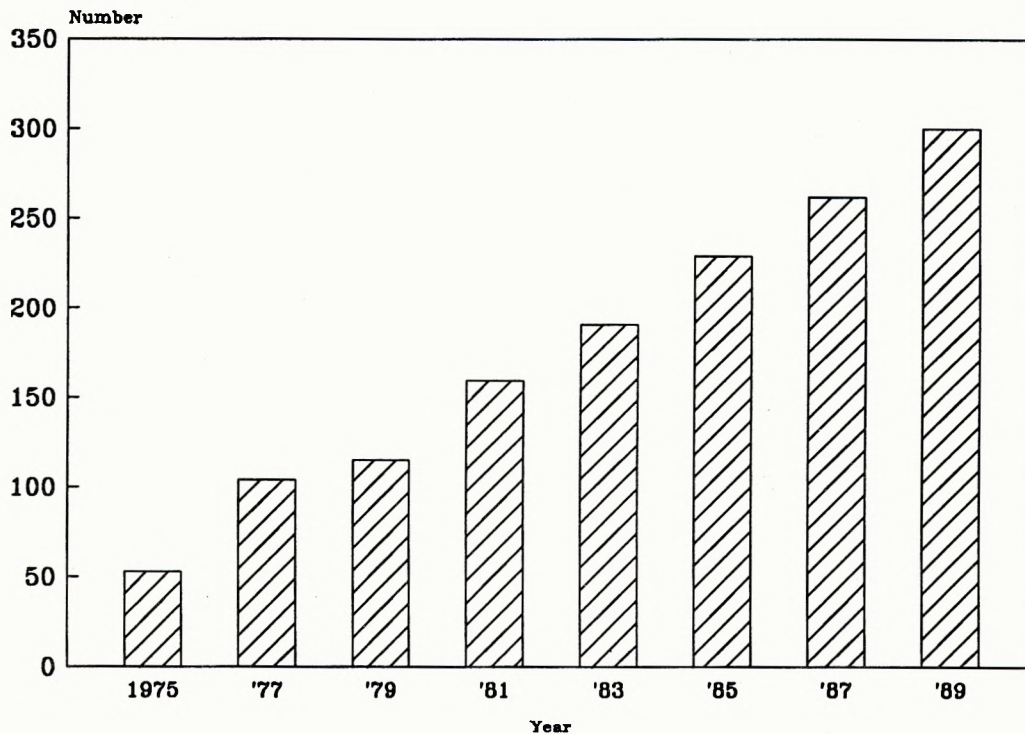
Post-secondary:

- 1985-1987: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, DIAND.
 1988-1989: Education Branch, DIAND.

Band-operated Schools

Chart 16

Band-operated Schools



Highlights

Indian bands and Tribal Councils are assuming more control in the education of Indian children on reserve.

The number of band-operated schools increased from 53 in 1975/76 to 300 in 1989/90, a fivefold increase.

Table 16

Band-operated Schools**Canada, 1975/76 - 1989/90**

Year	Band-operated Schools (1)
1975/76	53
1976/77	64
1977/78	104
1978/79	107
1979/80	115
1980/81	133
1981/82	159
1982/83	181
1983/84	191
1984/85	203
1985/86	229
1986/87	243
1987/88	262
1988/89	280
1989/90	300

Note:

1. Band-operated schools are defined as schools operated directly by an Indian band.

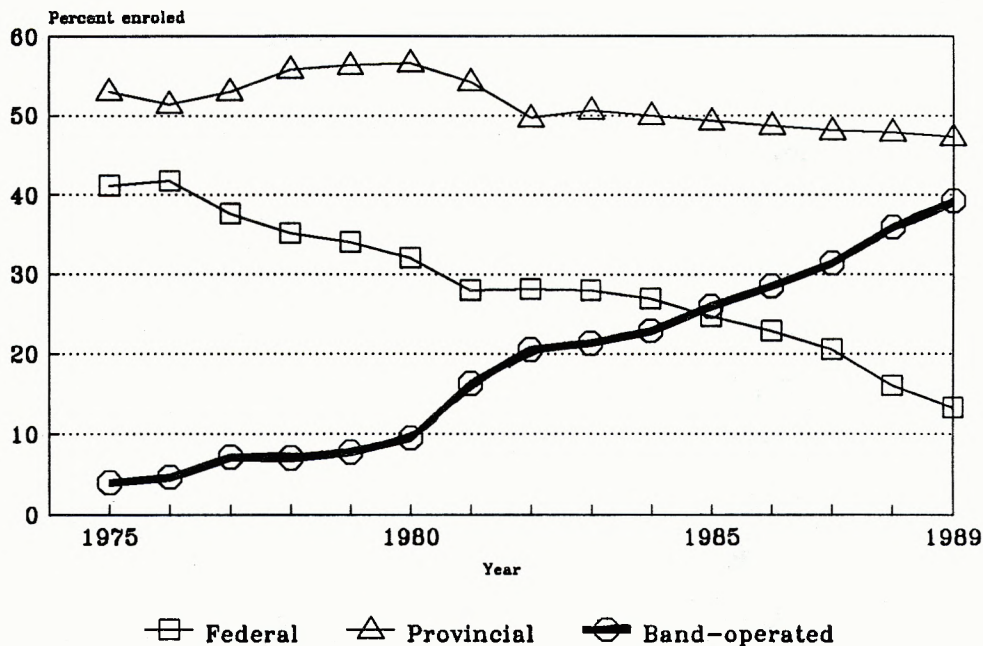
Sources:

- 1975-1978: Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services), DIAND.
 1979-1985: Nominal Roll, Education Directorate, DIAND.
 1986-1989: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, DIAND.

Enrolment by School Type

Chart 17

Registered Indian Population, Enrolment by School Type



Highlights

The government's commitment to increased Indian control of Indian education is reflected in the enrolment trends. The proportion of children enrolled in band-operated schools is increasing while the proportion enrolled in federal or provincial schools is declining.

The proportion of children enrolled in band-operated schools increased ninefold from approximately four percent in 1975/76 to nearly 40 percent in 1989/90.

The proportion enrolled in federal schools in 1989/90 dropped to 13 percent from 41 percent in 1975/76.

The proportion of students enrolled in provincial schools dropped between 1975/76 and 1989/90, from 53 to 47 percent.

Table 17

Enrolment by School Type, On-Reserve Population**Canada, 1975/76 - 1989/90**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Provincial</u>	<u>Band-operated</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Total</u>
1975/76	29,581	38,079	2,842	1,315	71,817
1976/77	30,012	36,884	3,340	1,481	71,717
1977/78	29,412	41,358	5,639	1,679	78,088
1978/79	28,605	45,438	5,796	1,520	81,359
1979/80	27,742	45,742	6,311	1,442	81,237
1980/81	26,578	46,852	7,879	1,492	82,801
1981/82	22,525	43,652	13,133	1,156	80,466
1982/83	21,825	38,511	15,912	1,164	77,412
1983/84	21,893	39,474	16,715	n/a	78,082
1984/85	21,669	40,080	18,372	n/a	80,121
1985/86	19,943	39,712	20,968	n/a	80,623
1986/87	18,811	40,053	23,407	n/a	82,271
1987/88	17,322	40,520	26,429	n/a	84,271
1988/89	13,783	40,954	30,845	n/a	85,582
1989/90	11,764	41,720	34,674	n/a	88,158

Sources:

1975-1978: Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services), DIAND.

1979-1989: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.

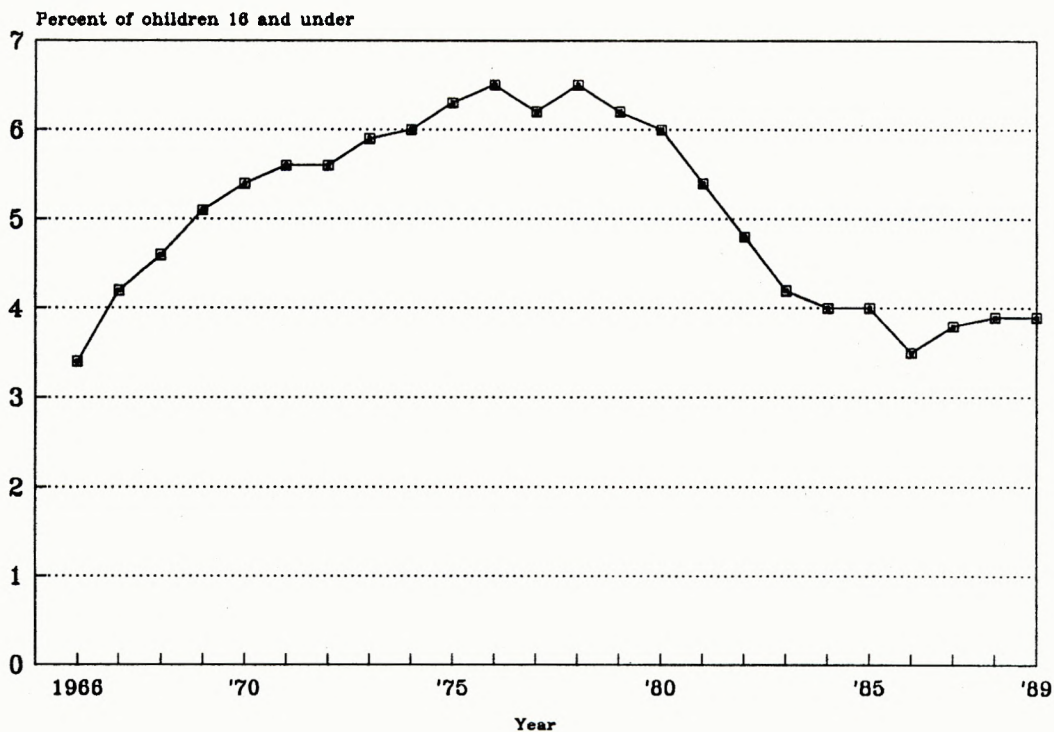
Social Conditions

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◆	Social Assistance Expenditures	56
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Children in Care

Chart 18

Registered Indian Population On Reserve, Children in Care



Highlights

The ratio of registered Indian children in care to Indian children aged 16 and under peaked at about 6.5 percent in the mid-seventies and has since gradually declined to 3.5 percent in 1986/87.

Since 1987/88, the ratio increased slightly to stabilize at 3.9 percent in 1989/90.

In 1989/90, the number of children in care stood at 4,178 children.

Table 18

On-Reserve Children in Care, Registered Indian Population**Canada, 1966/67 - 1989/90**

Fiscal Year	Children in Care (1)	Children Aged 16 and under		Fiscal Year	Children in Care (1)	Children Aged 16 and under	
			Percent				Percent
1966/67	3,201	93,101	3.4%	1978/79	6,177	94,866	6.5%
1967/68	3,946	93,484	4.2%	1979/80	5,820	94,414	6.2%
1968/69	4,310	94,616	4.6%	1980/81	5,716	94,916	6.0%
1969/70	4,861	94,698	5.1%	1981/82	5,144	94,608	5.4%
1970/71	5,156	95,048	5.4%	1982/83	4,577	96,105	4.8%
1971/72	5,336	94,777	5.6%	1983/84	4,105	98,379	4.2%
1972/73	5,336	94,906	5.6%	1984/85	3,887	97,586	4.0%
1973/74	5,582	94,634	5.9%	1985/86	4,000	99,213	4.0%
1974/75	5,817	96,960	6.0%	1986/87	3,603	101,841	3.5%
1975/76	6,078	96,493	6.3%	1987/88	3,836	101,537	3.8%
1976/77	6,247	96,417	6.5%	1988/89	3,989	102,529	3.9%
1977/78	6,017	96,780	6.2%	1989/90	4,178	105,992	3.9%

Notes:

1. The total number of children in care calculated by Social Development Branch is obtained by dividing the total number of case-days by 365. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services (eg. homemakers). See Glossary for definition of Children in Care. Excludes Indians residing in the N.W.T. and Newfoundland.

Sources:**Children in Care:**

1966/67-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1978, Cat. No. 86-511.
 1981/82-1989/90: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

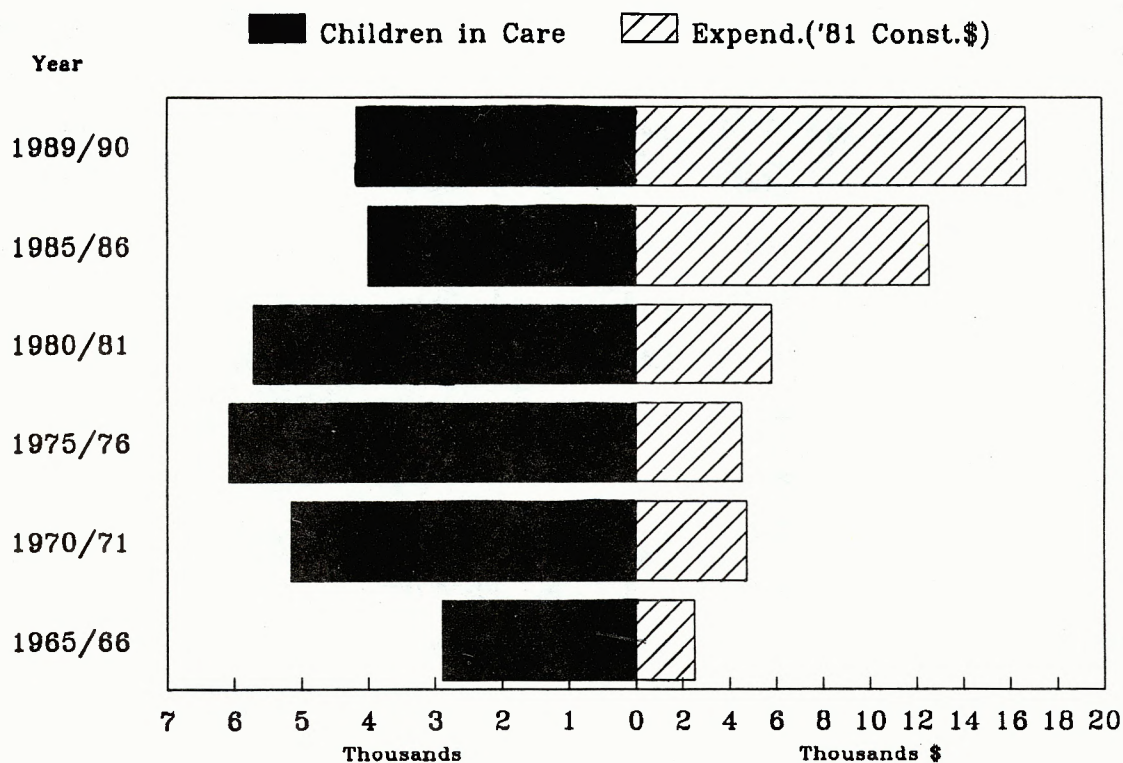
Children aged 16 and under:

Indian Register, DIAND.

Per Child Expenditures

Chart 19

Registered Indian Population, Children in Care and Per Child Expenditures



Highlight

While the number of children in care fluctuated since 1980/81, the total expenditures expressed in 1981 constant dollars have been increasing.

Per child expenditures in constant 1981 dollars have increased gradually from approximately \$2,500 in 1965/66 to under \$17,000 per child in 1989/90, an almost sevenfold increase.

Table 19

**Total and Per Child Expenditures,
Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve**

Canada, 1965/66 - 1989/90

Fiscal Year	Children in Care (1)	Total Expenditures (Current \$)	Per Child Expenditures (Current \$)	Total Expenditures (81 Constant \$)	Per Child Expenditures (81 Constant \$)
1965/66	2,889	2,464,000	853	7,247,059	2,509
1970/71	5,156	10,042,000	1,948	24,492,683	4,750
1975/76	6,078	16,076,000	2,645	27,480,342	4,521
1980/81	5,716	29,485,700	5,158	33,167,267	5,803
1981/82	5,144	34,740,700	6,754	34,740,700	6,754
1982/83	4,577	37,578,200	8,210	33,915,343	7,410
1983/84	4,105	43,673,900	10,639	37,264,420	9,078
1984/85	3,887	50,734,100	13,052	41,483,320	10,672
1985/86	4,000	63,868,400	15,967	50,211,006	12,553
1986/87	3,603	71,979,700	19,978	54,365,332	15,089
1987/88	3,836	80,455,800	20,974	58,216,932	15,176
1988/89	3,989	96,457,800	24,181	67,077,747	16,816
1989/90	4,178	105,628,400	25,282	69,952,583	16,743

Notes:

1. The number of children in care calculated by the Social Development Branch is obtained by dividing the number of case-days by 365. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services (eg. homemakers). As a result, per child expenditures are over-estimated. See Glossary for definition of Children in Care. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.
 2. The expenditures in constant dollars have been estimated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1981 from Statistics Canada.
- r. Datum revised.

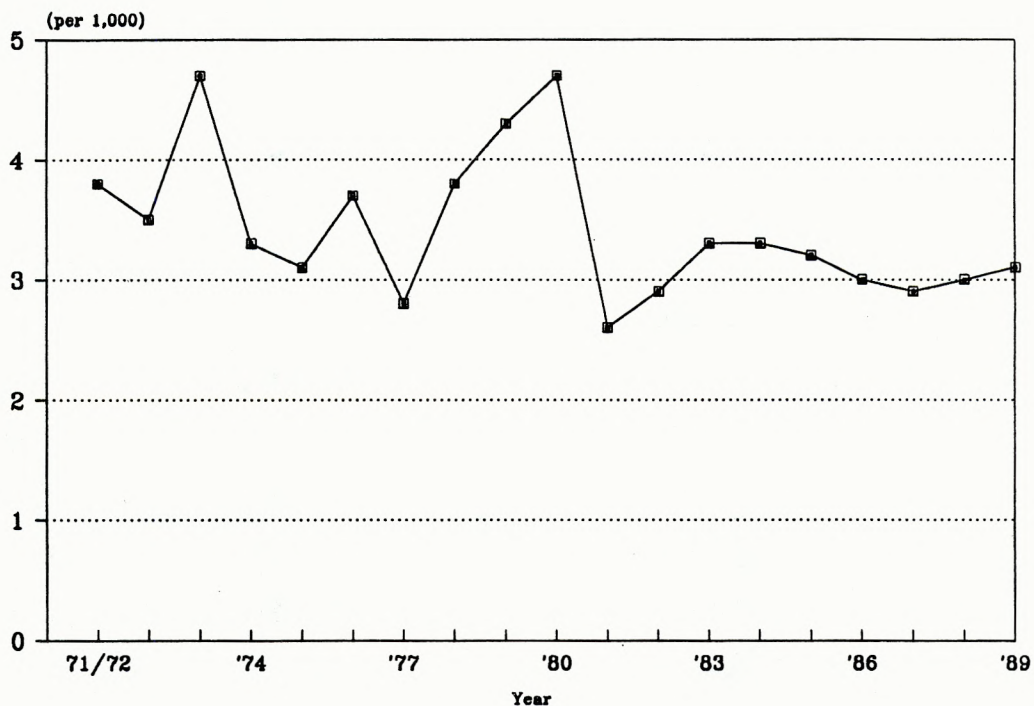
Sources:

1965/66-1970/71: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1978, Cat. No. 86-201
 1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.
 1981/82-1989/90: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

Adults in Residential Care

Chart 20

Registered Indian Population, Adults in Care



Highlight

Over the last two decades, the average proportion of Indian adults in residential care dropped slightly. From 3.7 per 1,000 in the seventies, this ratio decreased to 3.2 per 1,000 Indian adults on average in the eighties.

Table 20

**Adults in Residential Care,
Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve**

Canada, 1971/72 - 1989/90 (Revised)

Fiscal Year	Adults in Care (1)	Adult Population (2)	Ratio (per 1,000)
1971/72	335	87,585	3.8
1972/73	319	90,093	3.5
1973/74	434	92,489	4.7
1974/75	325	98,441	3.3
1975/76	318	102,282	3.1
1976/77	389	106,100	3.7
1977/78	313	110,193	2.8
1978/79	432	112,664	3.8
1979/80	500	116,505	4.3
1980/81	567	121,263	4.7
1981/82	329	125,388	2.6
1982/83	386	131,880	2.9
1983/84	447	137,315	3.3
1984/85	479	143,205	3.3
1985/86	479	148,441	3.2
1986/87	459	153,947	3.0
1987/88	456	157,997	2.9
1988/89	494	162,229	3.0
1989/90	515	167,611	3.1

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of term. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland. Indian adults in care were resident on a reserve, Crown land or settlement prior to the provision of care. Adult care cases do not include in-home care.
 2. Population 17 years of age and over.
- r. Datum revised.

Sources:

Adults in Care:

- 1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.
- 1981/82-1989/90: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

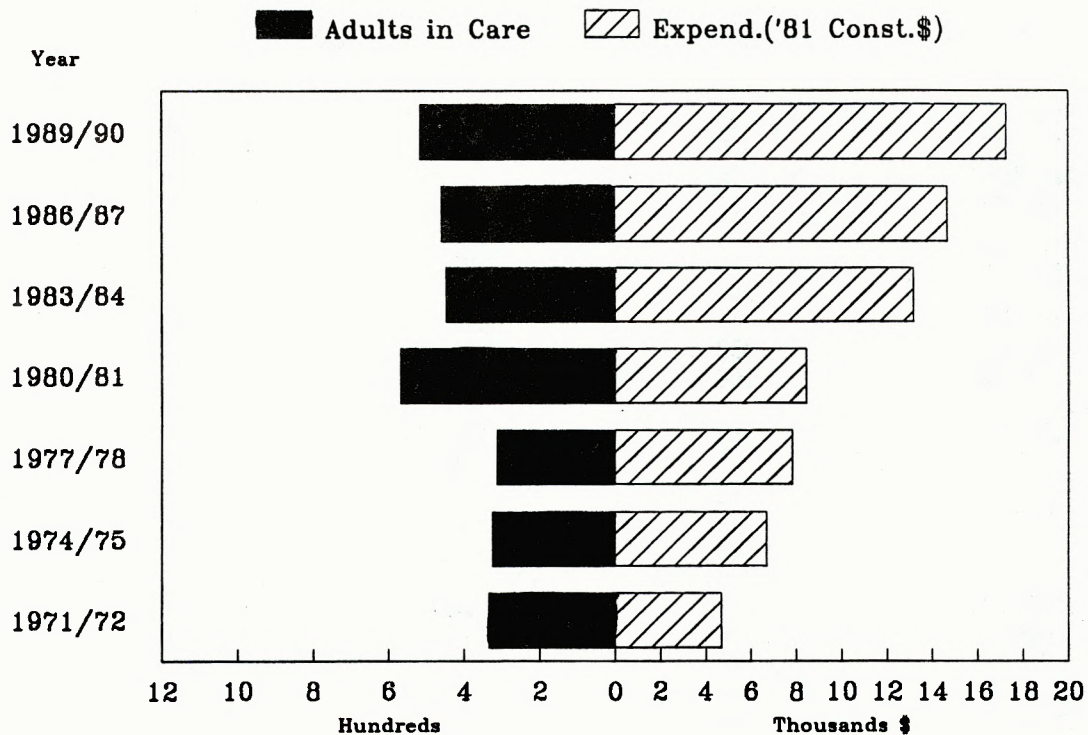
Adult Population:

Indian Register, DIAND.

Per Adult Expenditures

Chart 21

Registered Indian Population, Adults in Care and Per Adult Expenditures



Highlights

In 1989/90, a total of 515 Indian adults were in residential care, a four percent increase from the previous year.

Slightly over \$26,000 was required to cover the cost of care for one Indian adult in a residential home or institution in 1989/90.

Expressed in 1981 constant dollars, the average cost per adult increased over three and one-half times between 1971/72 and 1989/90, from \$4,690 to \$17,277.

Table 21

**Total and Per Adult Expenditures,
Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve in Residential Care**

Canada, 1971/72 - 1989/90 (Revised)

Fiscal Year	Adults in Care (1)	Total Expenditures (Current \$)	Per Adult Expenditures (Current \$)	Total Expenditures (81 Constant \$)	Per Adult Expenditures (81 Constant \$)
1971/72	335	663,000	1,979	1,571,090	4,690
1972/73	319	693,000	2,172	1,567,873	4,915
1973/74	434	759,000	1,749	1,594,538	3,674
1974/75	325	1,149,000	3,535	2,176,136	6,696
1975/76	318	1,330,000	4,182	2,273,504	7,149
1976/77	389	1,636,000	4,206	2,600,954	6,686
1977/78	313	1,662,000	5,310	2,447,717	7,820
1978/79	432	2,936,000	6,796	3,972,936	9,197
1979/80	500	3,224,000	6,448	3,995,043	7,990
1980/81	567	4,257,000	7,508	4,788,526	8,445
1981/82	329	3,972,800	12,075	3,972,800	12,075
1982/83	386	5,636,900	14,603	5,087,455	13,180
1983/84	447	6,900,700	15,438	5,887,969	13,172
1984/85	479	7,675,600	16,024	6,276,043	13,102
1985/86	479	8,245,600	17,214	6,482,390	13,533
1986/87	459	8,916,300	19,425	6,734,366	14,672
1987/88	456	9,761,500	21,407	7,063,314	15,490
1988/89	494	11,653,200	23,589	8,103,755	16,404
1989/90	515	13,435,400	26,088	8,897,616	17,277

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of term. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland. Indian adults in care were resident on a reserve, Crown land or settlement prior to the provision of care. Adult cases do not include in-home care. As a result, per adult expenditures are over-estimated.
2. The expenditures in constant dollars have been calculated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1981 from Statistics Canada.

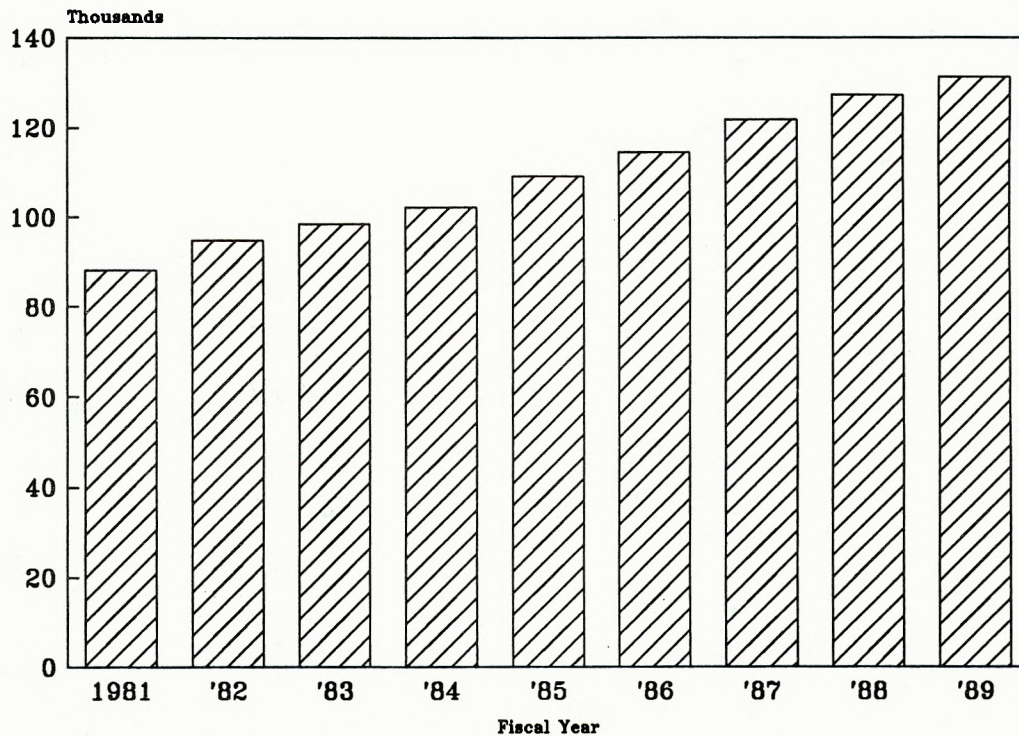
Sources:

1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.
1981/82-1989/90: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

Social Assistance Recipients and Dependants

Chart 22

Registered Indian Population, Average Number of Social Assistance Dependants



Highlights

The average annual number of social assistance dependants among registered Indians has increased 49 percent in the last eight years from slightly over 88,000 dependants in 1981/82 to over 131,000 in 1989/90.

The ratio between social assistance recipients and dependants for Indians remained relatively constant between 1981 and 1989, fluctuating between 2.2 and 2.3.

Table 22

**Average Annual Number of Social Assistance Recipients
and Dependants per Month, Registered Indian Population**

Canada, 1981/82 - 1989/90

Fiscal Year	<u>Average Annual Number of Recipients per Month (1)</u>	<u>Average Annual Number of Dependants per Month (2)</u>
1981/82	39,146	88,079
1982/83	42,101	94,726
1983/84	43,750	98,438
1984/85	45,408	102,168
1985/86	48,494	109,112
1986/87	50,879	114,478
1987/88	54,170	121,882
1988/89	56,573	127,290
1989/90	59,680	131,297

Notes:

1. The number of single recipients has been estimated by Social Development Branch to be 50 percent of the average annual number of recipients per month. See Glossary for definition of Recipients. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.
2. The average annual number of dependants living in a family has been calculated by multiplying the annual average number of recipients living in a family by the average size which has been estimated to be 3.5. The total average number of dependants is the sum of the annual average number of single recipients and the average number of dependants living in a family. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.

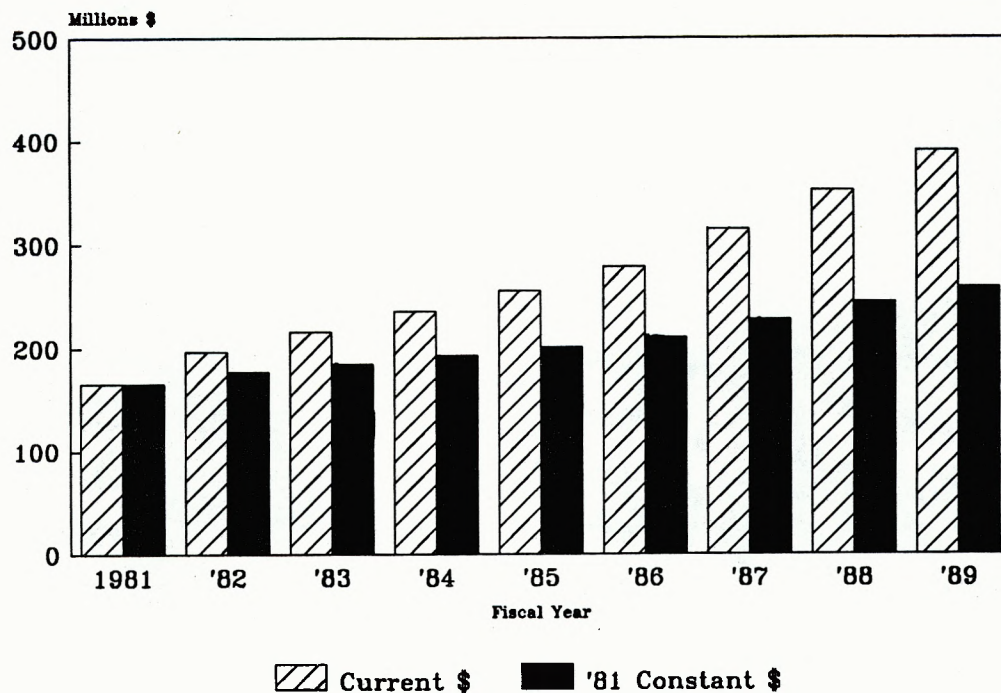
Source:

Social Development Branch, DIAND.

Social Assistance Expenditures

Chart 23

Registered Indian Population, Social Assistance Expenditures



Highlights

Total social assistance expenditures, expressed in 1981 constant dollars, doubled between 1973/74 and 1989/90.

Expenditures per recipient have been relatively constant from 1981/82 to 1989/90 averaging just over \$4,200 per year over the period.

Table 23

Social Assistance Expenditures, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1973/74 - 1989/90

Fiscal Year	Number of Recipients (1)	Total Expenditures (Current \$)	Per Recipient (Current \$)	Total Expenditures (2) (81 Constant \$)	Per Recipient (81 Constant \$)
1973/74	n/a	53,319,000	n/a	112,014,706	n/a
1974/75	n/a	64,105,000	n/a	121,410,985	n/a
1975/76	n/a	73,023,000	n/a	124,825,641	n/a
1976/77	n/a	78,660,000	n/a	125,055,644	n/a
1977/78	n/a	85,753,000	n/a	126,293,078	n/a
1978/79	n/a	105,983,000	n/a	143,414,073	n/a
1979/80	n/a	122,004,400	n/a	151,182,652	n/a
1980/81	n/a	141,985,300	n/a	159,713,498	n/a
1981/82	39,146	165,030,100	4,216	165,030,100	4,216
1982/83	42,101	196,241,700	4,661	177,113,448	4,207
1983/84	43,750	216,157,600	4,941	184,434,812	4,216
1984/85	45,408	235,433,500	5,185	192,504,906	4,239
1985/86	48,494	255,288,200	5,264	200,698,270	4,139
1986/87	50,879	278,070,900	5,465	210,023,338	4,128
1987/88	54,170	314,446,000	5,805	227,529,667	4,200
1988/89	56,573	351,706,500	6,217	244,580,320 ^r	4,323 ^r
1989/90	59,680	390,017,600	6,535	258,289,801	4,328

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of term. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.
 2. The expenditures in constant dollars have been calculated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1981 from Statistics Canada.
- r. Datum revised.

Source:

Social Development Branch, DIAND.

Housing Conditions

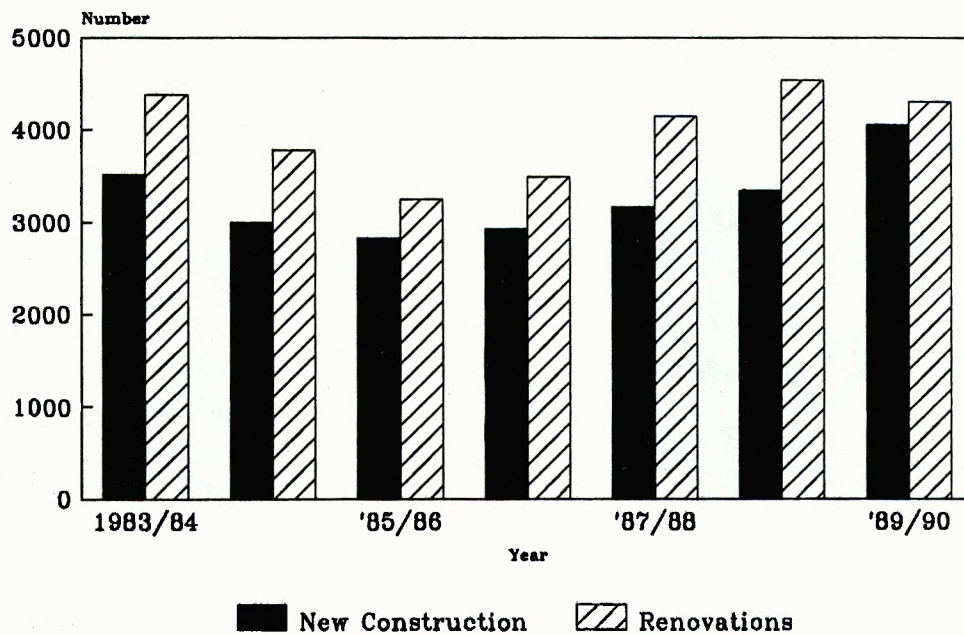
- ◆ Dwellings 60

- ◆ Dwellings / Infrastructure 62

Dwellings

Chart 24

New and Renovated Dwelling Units On Reserve



Highlights

Between 1983/84 and 1989/90, an average of 3,263 new dwelling units per year were built on reserve. In 1989/90 slightly over 4,000 new units were constructed.

Approximately 4,000 dwelling units on average per year were renovated between 1983/84 and 1989/90.

Table 24

Total Number of New and Renovated Dwelling Units On Reserve
Canada, 1983/84 - 1989/90

Year	Dwellings (1)	
	<u>Number of New Dwelling Units (2)</u>	<u>Number of Renovated Dwelling Units</u>
1983/84	3,517	4,380
1984/85	2,999	3,780
1985/86	2,831	3,250
1986/87	2,929	3,490
1987/88	3,166	4,141
1988/89	3,345	4,538
1989/90	4,053	4,301

Notes:

1. Excludes dwellings in the N.W.T. and Inuit communities of Northern Quebec as well as dwellings of bands under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement since 1984 and the Sechelt Band since 1986. See Glossary for definition of term.
2. Includes regular DIAND subsidy and Bill C-31 DIAND subsidy.

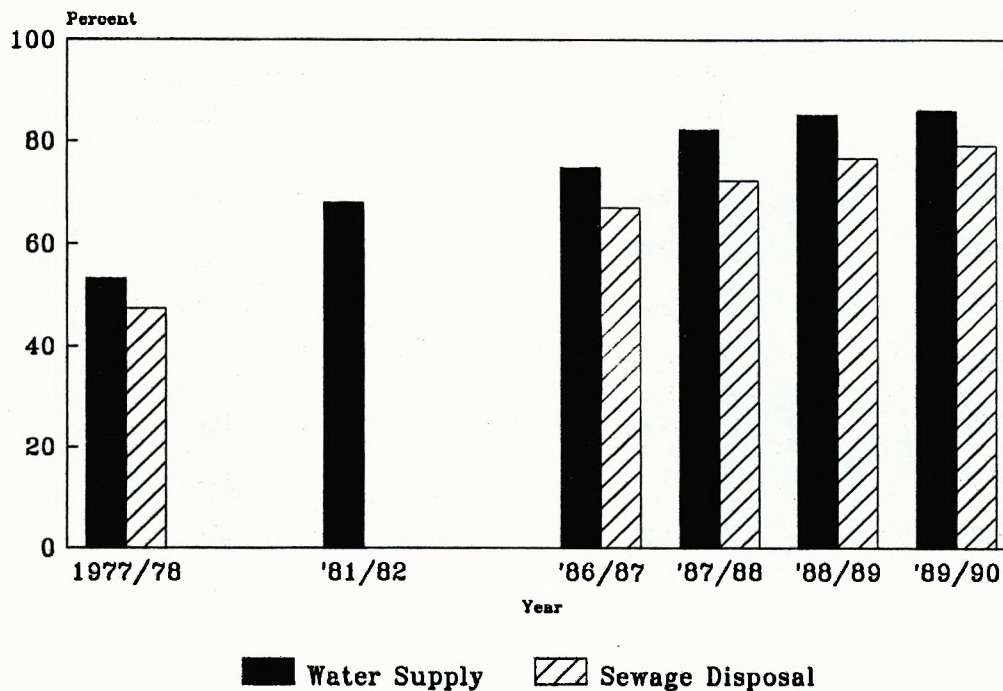
Source:

Housing Directorate, DIAND.

Dwellings / Infrastructure

Chart 25

On-Reserve Dwellings with Adequate Water Supply and Sewage Disposal



Highlights

In 1989/90, 86 percent of dwellings on reserve had adequate water supply compared to slightly over half in 1977/78.

The proportion of dwellings with adequate sewage disposal also increased considerably from 47 percent in 1977/78 to 79 percent in 1989/90.

Table 25

Dwellings with Adequate Water Supply and Sewage Disposal On Reserve

Canada, 1977/78 - 1989/90

Year	Infrastructure (1)			
	Adequate Water Supply		Adequate Sewage Disposal	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1977/78	19,723	53.3	17,539	47.4
1981/82	30,087	68.0	n/a	n/a
1986/87	40,026	74.8	35,874	67.0
1987/88	49,951	82.3	43,793	72.2
1988/89	50,094	85.2	45,020	76.6
1989/90 (2)	52,081	86.1	47,839	79.1

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. The 1989/90 infrastructure data are estimates based on 60,509 units surveyed as of March 31, 1990.

Source:

CMDB, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

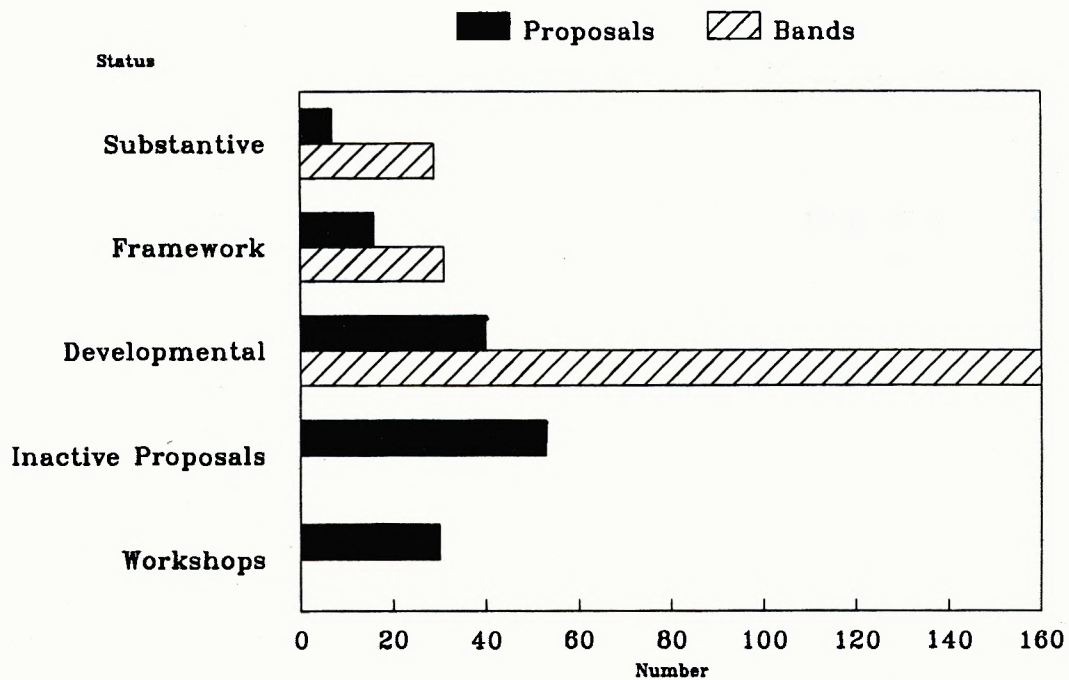
Self-government

◆	Self-government Negotiations	66
		<hr/>
◆	Alternative Funding Arrangements	68
		<hr/>
◆	Devolution	70
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Self-government Negotiations

Chart 26

Self-government Negotiations



Highlights

As of June 1990, a total of 146 proposals were submitted by Indian bands to achieve self-government.

As of June 1990, the Sechelt band and the James Bay Cree were the only bands to reach self-government but seven proposals involving 29 bands were in the final stages prior to legislation in Parliament.

Fifty six proposals are presently at other stages of negotiations involving a total of 191 bands.

Table 26

Self-government Negotiations**Canada, June 1990**

Status (1)	<u>Number of Proposals</u>	<u>Number of Bands</u>
Substantive Negotiations	7	29
Framework Negotiations	16	31
Developmental	40	160
Inactive Proposals	53	n/a
Workshops	30	n/a
Total Proposals Received to Date	146	

Note:

1. See Glossary for definition of terms under Self-government Negotiations.

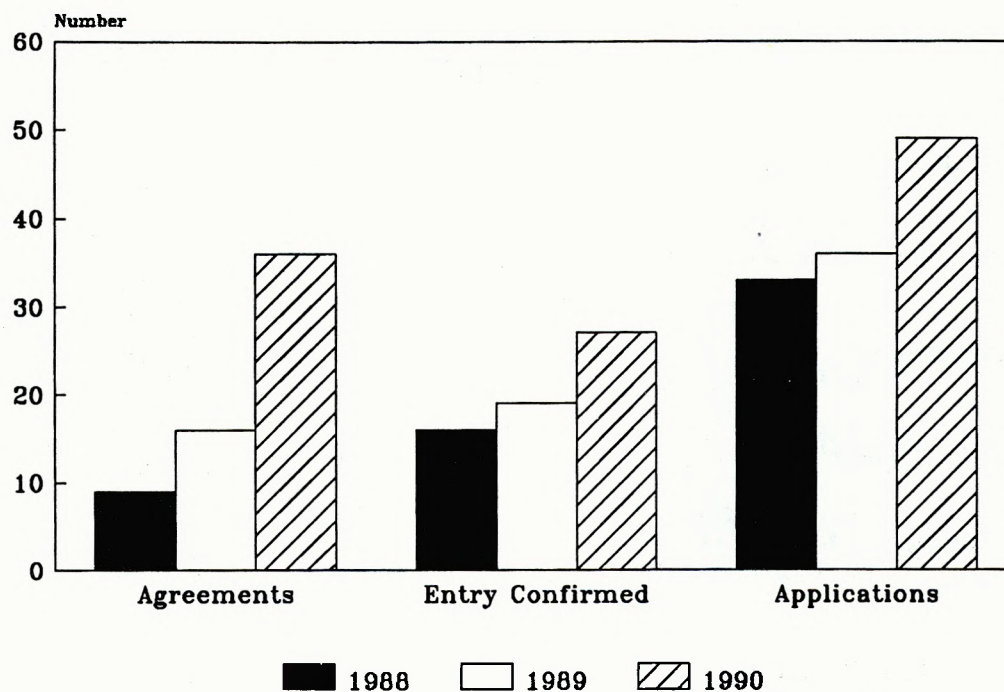
Source:

Self-government Negotiations Branch Status Report, April/May/June 1990, Self-government Sector, DIAND.

Alternative Funding Arrangements

Chart 27

Alternative Funding Arrangements - Agreements by Stage of Development



Highlights

Indian bands are increasingly involved in the development of alternative funding arrangements (AFA) as a stepping stone towards self-determination.

There has been a fourfold increase in the number of signed agreements between Indian leaders and DIAND representatives. In 1988, only nine AFA agreements were signed compared to 36 in 1990 (involving 79 bands). One of the agreements was with a Tribal Council involving 14 bands.

A total of 76 proposals involving 140 bands in 1990 were at various stages of development.

Table 27

Alternative Funding Arrangements**Canada, 1988 - 1990**

Status (1)	<u>Number of Proposals</u>			<u>Bands Involved</u>		
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
Signed Agreements	9	16	36	21	38	79
Entry Confirmed	16	19	27	29	27	45
Applications	33	36	49	54	45	95

Note:

1. See Glossary for definition of terms under Alternative Funding Arrangements.

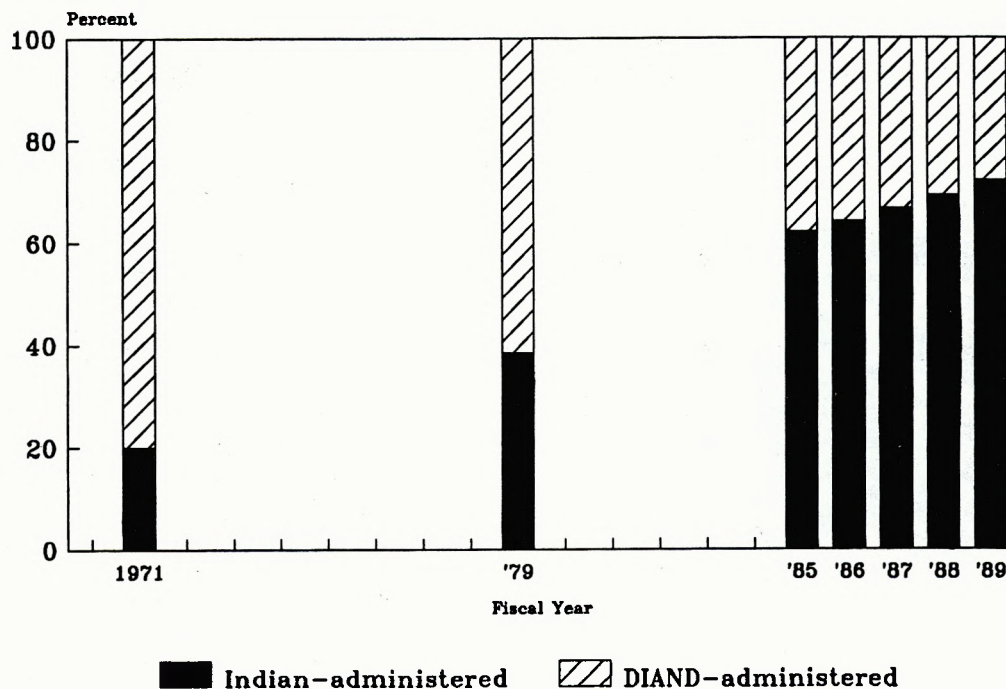
Source:

Alternative Funding Arrangements Status Report, DIAND.

Devolution

Chart 28

Indian-administered Expenditures as a Percent of Indian & Inuit Program Expenditures



Highlights

Indian control of program expenditures has steadily increased over the past 18 years.

In 1989/90 registered Indians, through their Band Councils, administered 72 percent of DIAND's Indian and Inuit total program expenditures.

Since 1971/72, the number of authorized person-years in the Indian & Inuit Program decreased steadily from 6,556 to 2,917 in 1989/90, a 56 percent decrease.

Table 28

Devolution of Indian and Inuit Program Expenditures and Person-years

Canada, 1971/72 - 1989/90

Year	Indian & Inuit Program Expenditures (1) (Current \$)	Indian-administered Expenditures (Current \$)	Percent	Indian & Inuit Program (Auth. P.Y.'s)
1971/72	265,361,360	53,072,272	20.0	6,556
1979/80	718,895,900	276,955,600	38.5	5,569
1985/86	1,539,059,600	955,654,500	62.1	4,400
1986/87	1,705,026,500	1,092,086,500	64.1	4,108
1987/88	1,814,887,800	1,208,758,100	66.6	3,855
1988/89	2,007,251,800	1,386,290,500	69.1	3,260
1989/90	2,240,040,700	1,613,325,500	72.0	2,917

Notes:

1. Indian and Inuit Program expenditure figures may slightly differ from those shown in the Public Accounts of Canada.
2. See Glossary for definition of Devolution.

Sources:

Indian Conditions: A Survey, DIAND, 1980.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Part III, Expenditure Plan.

Indian and Inuit Program, Program Service Delivery Status Report, Finance Branch, DIAND.

Band Service Profiles, Finance Branch, DIAND.

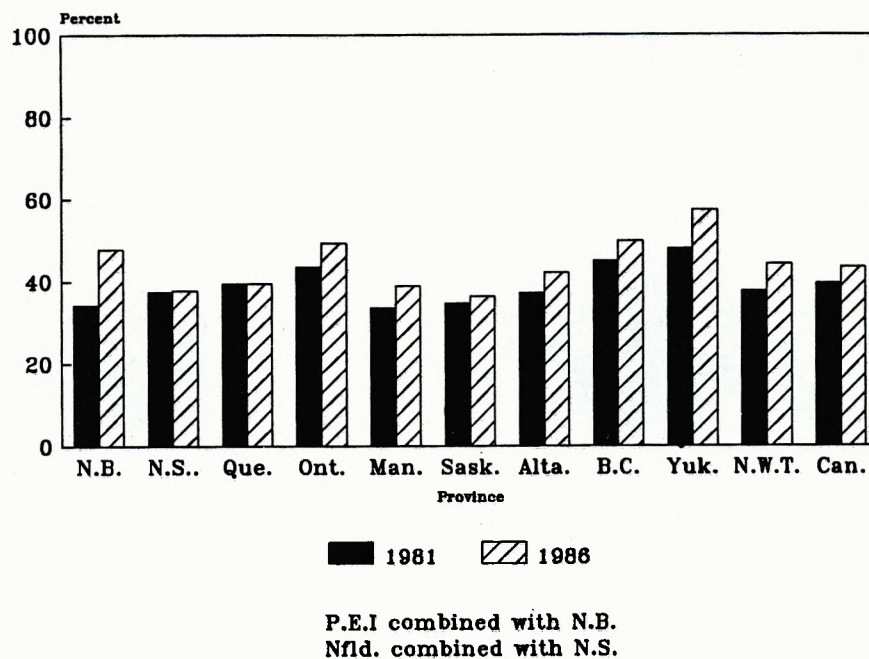
Labour Force

♦	Labour Force Participation	74
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♦	Labour Force Participation / Indian Males	76
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♦	Labour Force Participation / Indian Females	78
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Labour Force Participation

Chart 29

Registered Indian Population On Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force



Highlights

In 1986, 43 percent of Indians aged 15 years and over living on reserve were in the labour force.

Among the provinces in 1981 and 1986, British Columbia and Ontario had the highest participation rates of any other provinces.

Almost three-fifths of Yukon's Indian population aged 15 years and over living on reserve were in the labour force in 1986.

Table 29

**Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force,
Registered Indians Living On Reserve by Province**

1981 and 1986

Province	1981	1986 (1)
	<u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %	<u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	34.2	47.7
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	37.4	37.7
Quebec	39.4	39.4
Ontario	43.5	49.3
Manitoba	33.5	38.9
Saskatchewan	34.6	36.4
Alberta	37.2	42.2
B.C.	44.9	49.8
Yukon	47.9	57.4
N.W.T.	37.6	44.2
Canada	39.4	43.3

Notes:

1. In 1986, 136 reserves did not participate in the enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981 and 1986 are not directly comparable.
2. Refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration, were employed or unemployed.

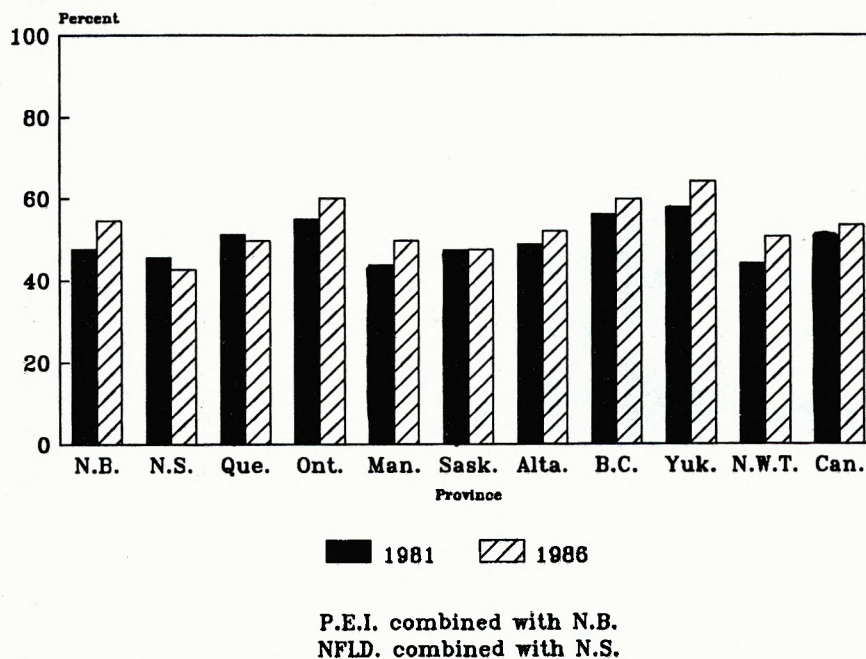
Source:

INAC Customized Data based on 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada.

Labour Force Participation / Indian Males

Chart 30

Registered Indian Males On Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force



Highlights

Slightly more than half the Indian male population aged 15 years and over was in the labour force in 1986.

At least three-fifths of Indians in the Yukon, Ontario and British Columbia were in the labour force in 1986 while just over two-fifths (43%) were in the labour force in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Table 30

**Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force,
Registered Indian Males Living On Reserve by Province**

1981 and 1986

Province	1981	1986 (1)
	<u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %	<u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	47.6	54.6
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	45.6	42.6
Quebec	51.1	49.7
Ontario	54.9	60.1
Manitoba	43.7	49.5
Saskatchewan	47.3	47.4
Alberta	48.7	51.9
B.C.	56.0	59.7
Yukon	57.7	64.1
N.W.T.	44.0	50.5
Canada	50.6	53.3

Notes:

1. In 1986, 136 reserves did not participate in the enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981 and 1986 are not directly comparable.
2. Refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration, were employed or unemployed.

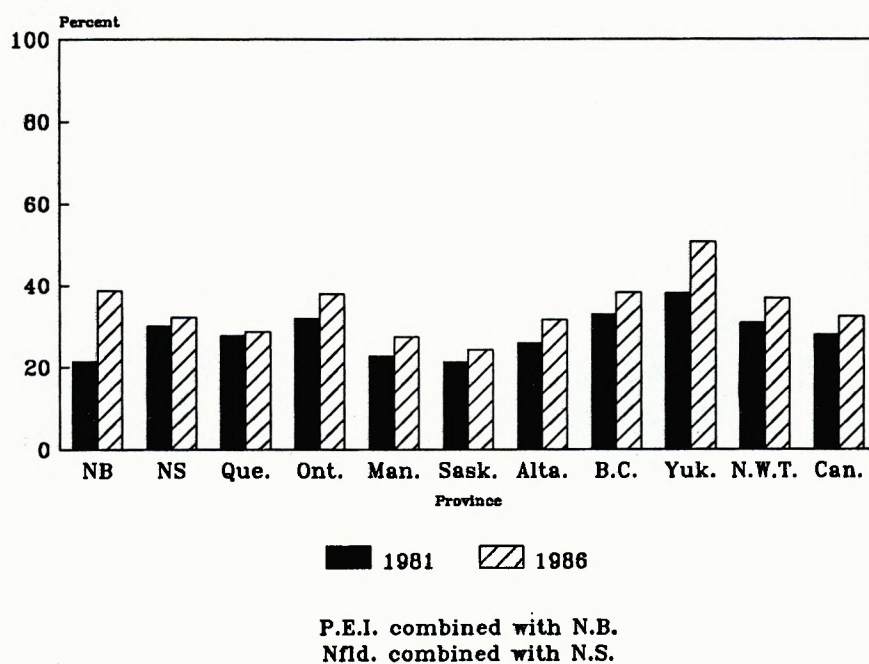
Source:

INAC Customized Data based on 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada.

Labour Force Participation / Indian Females

Chart 31

Registered Indian Females On Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force



Highlights

Only a third of all registered Indian females 15 years of age and over were in the labour force in 1986.

The highest proportion of Indian females in the labour force in 1986 was in the Yukon (51%) while the lowest proportion was in Saskatchewan (24%).

Table 31

**Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force,
Registered Indian Females Living On Reserve by Province**

1981 and 1986

Province	1981	1986 (1)
	<u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %	<u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	21.3	38.7
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	29.9	32.1
Quebec	27.6	28.5
Ontario	31.9	37.9
Manitoba	22.6	27.4
Saskatchewan	21.2	24.1
Alberta	25.8	31.6
B.C.	32.7	38.2
Yukon	38.1	50.6
N.W.T.	30.8	36.8
Canada	27.8	32.3

Notes:

1. In 1986, 136 reserves did not participate in the enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981 and 1986 are not directly comparable.
2. Refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration, were employed or unemployed.

Source:

INAC Customized Data based on 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada.

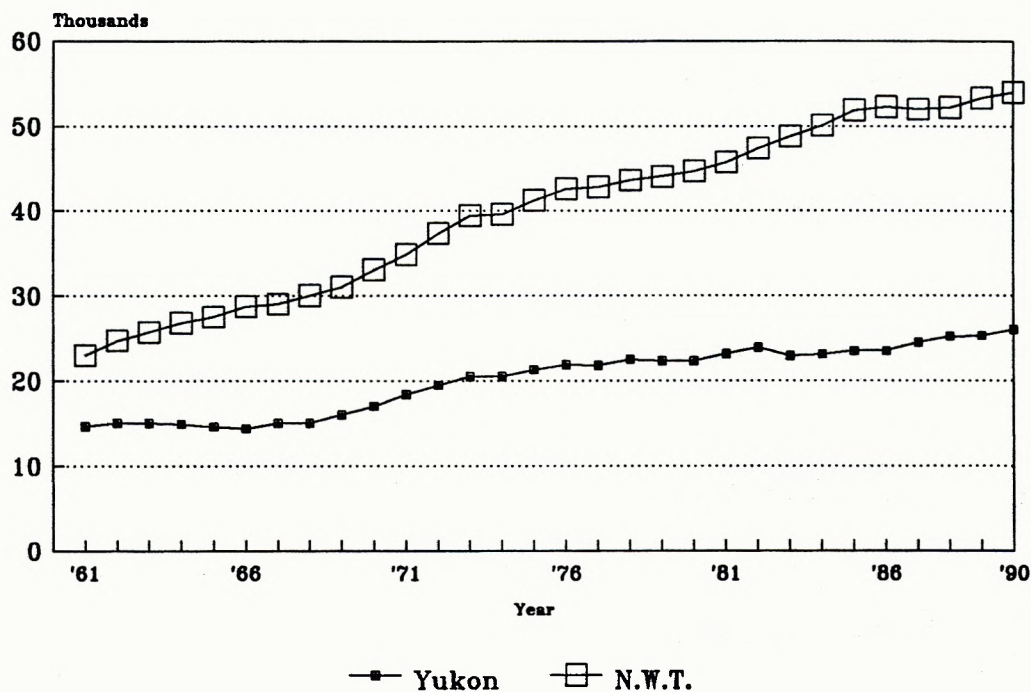
The North

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North / Population Growth

Chart 32

Population Growth in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories



Highlight

Between 1961 and 1990, the Yukon population increased by almost 78 percent while the Northwest Territories population more than doubled, from about 23,000 in 1961 to 54,000 in 1990.

Table 32

Total Population Growth in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories
1961 - 1990

Total Population (1)					
Year	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T</u>	Year	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>
1961	14,628	22,998	1976	21,836	42,609
1962	15,000	24,700	1977	21,800	42,800
1963	15,000	25,700	1978	22,500	43,600
1964	14,900	26,800	1979	22,300	44,000
1965	14,600	27,500	1980	22,300	44,700
1966	14,382	28,738	1981	23,153	45,741
1967	15,000	29,000	1982	23,900	47,400
1968	15,000	30,000	1983	22,900	48,800
1969	16,000	31,000	1984	23,100	50,100
1970	17,000	33,000	1985	23,500	51,900
1971	18,385	34,805	1986	23,504	52,238
1972	19,500	37,300	1987	24,500	52,000
1973	20,500	39,400	1988	25,200	52,200
1974	20,500	39,600	1989	25,300	53,300
1975	21,300	41,200	1990	26,000	54,000

Note:

1. Population figures are for June 1. Census population figures are presented for the years 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986, including institutional population. Population figures for 1962-1985 are Final Intercensal Estimates. 1987 and 1988 figures are Final, 1989 are Revised, and 1990 are Preliminary Postcensal Estimates.

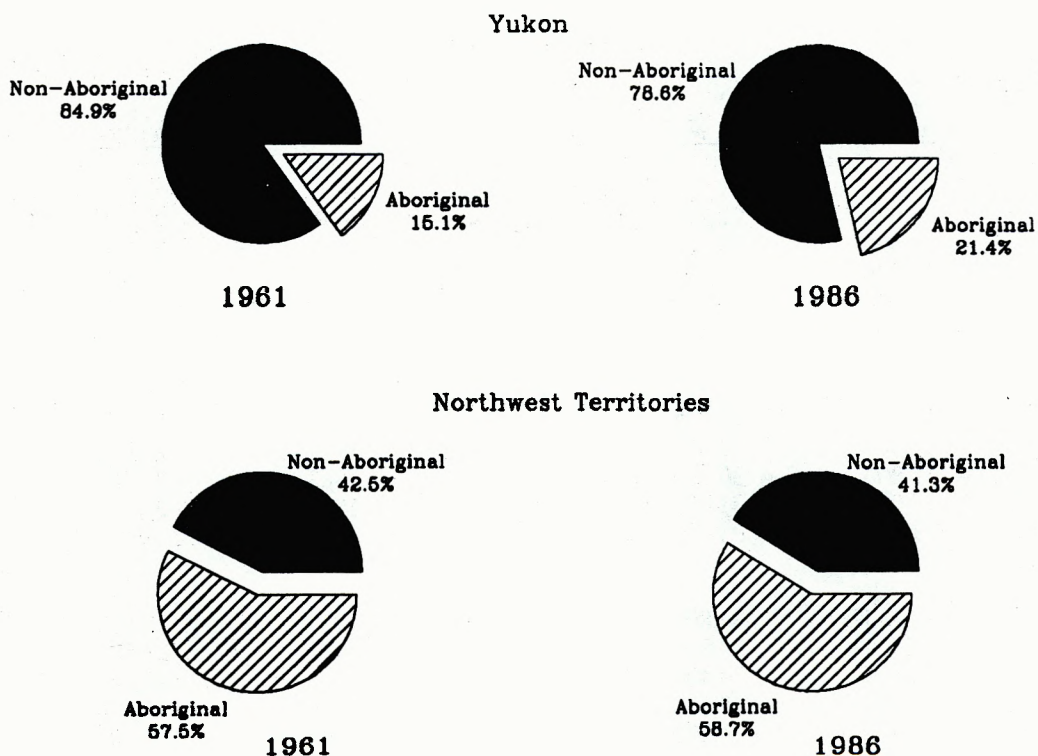
Sources:

Statistics Canada, Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces, Cat. No. 91-201.
 Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

North / Aboriginal Composition

Chart 33

Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations, Yukon and the Northwest Territories



Highlights

As a percentage of the total territorial population, the aboriginal population of the Yukon increased from 15.1 percent in 1961 to 21.4 percent in 1986.

In the N.W.T., the proportion of aboriginals over the same period also increased but marginally from 57.5 to 58.7 percent.

Table 33

Total Population by Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Ethnic Origin, Yukon and Northwest Territories

1961 - 1986

	1961 (1)		1971 (1)		1981 (2)		1986 (3)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
YUKON								
Tot. Aboriginal	2,207	15.1	2,590	14.1	4,045	17.5	4,995	21.4
Inuit	40	0.3	10	0.1	95	0.4	55	0.2
Indian	2,167	14.8	2,580	14.0	3,760	16.3	4,710	20.2
Métis	-	-	-	-	190	0.8	165	0.7
Multiple								
Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	0.3
Non-Aboriginal	12,421	84.9	15,795	85.9	19,030	82.5	18,365	78.6
Total								
Population	14,628	100	18,385	100	23,075	100	23,360	100
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES								
Tot. Aboriginal	13,233	57.5	18,580	53.4	26,430	58.0	30,530	58.7
Inuit	7,977	34.7	11,400	32.8	15,910	34.9	18,135	34.9
Indian	5,256	22.9	7,180	20.6	7,930	17.4	8,435	16.2
Métis	-	-	-	-	2,590	5.7	2,970	5.7
Multiple								
Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1.9
Non-Aboriginal	9,765	42.5	16,225	46.6	19,110	42.0	21,490	41.3
Total								
Population	22,998	100	34,805	100	45,540	100	52,020	100

Notes:

1. For 1961 and 1971, two aboriginal origins were identified. Some Métis may have been represented as Indians but most are included in the non-aboriginal group.
2. For 1981, status and non-status Indians have been grouped as Indians; Métis appear in their own separate group; Persons reporting both aboriginal and non-aboriginal origins were accounted for under one aboriginal origin; no multiple aboriginal group existed.
3. For 1986, Inuit, North American Indians and Métis figures are a combination of the single response figure and those who identified one aboriginal ethnic origin and a non-aboriginal origin as a multiple response. Multiple aboriginal persons are those indicating more than one aboriginal origin.
4. The ethnic origin data for 1961 and 1971 include inmates in institutions while the data for 1981 and 1986 do not.

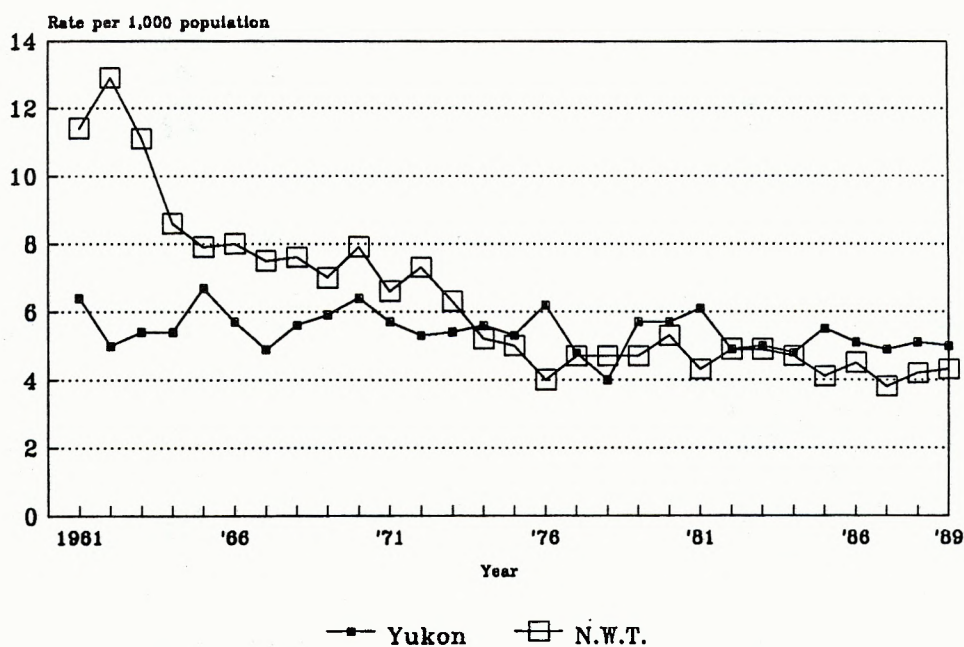
Source:

Statistics Canada, Censuses of Canada.

North / Mortality

Chart 34

Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories



Highlights

Since 1961, mortality rates in the Yukon have generally fluctuated between 5 and 6 per 1,000.

The mortality rate in the Northwest Territories has declined more dramatically from 11.4 per 1,000 in 1961 to about 4 per 1,000 throughout the 1980's.

Table 34

Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories**1961 - 1989****Mortality Rates Per 1,000 (1)**

Year	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>	Year	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>
1961	6.4	11.4	1976	6.2	4.0
1962	5.0	12.9	1977	4.8	4.7
1963	5.4	11.1	1978	4.0	4.7
1964	5.4	8.6	1979	5.7	4.7
1965	6.7	7.9	1980	5.7	5.3
1966	5.7	8.0	1981	6.1	4.3
1967	4.9	7.5	1982	4.9	4.9
1968	5.6	7.6	1983	5.0	4.9
1969	5.9	7.0	1984	4.8	4.7
1970	6.4	7.9	1985	5.5	4.1
1971	5.7	6.6	1986	5.1	4.5
1972	5.3	7.3	1987	4.9	3.8
1973	5.4	6.3	1988	5.1	4.2
1974	5.6	5.2	1989	5.0	4.3
1975	5.3	5.0			

Note:

1. Rates are based on Statistics Canada's June 1 population estimates for non-census years. Figures for 1962-1985 are Final Intercensal Estimates. Figures for 1987 and 1988 are Final while 1989 are Revised Postcensal Estimates. For census years 1961, 1966, 1971, 1981 and 1986 rates were based on census population.

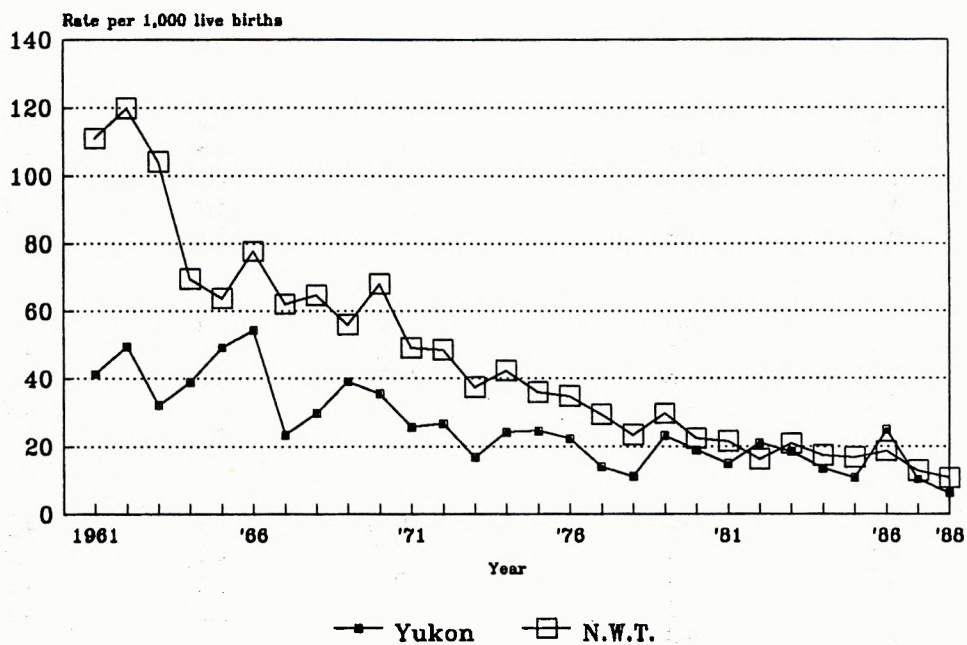
Sources:

- 1961-1985: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Mortality: Selected List of Causes, Cat. No. 84-206
 1986-1989: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics Division, Ottawa.

North / Infant Mortality

Chart 35

Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories



Highlight

Infant mortality rates in the two territories declined significantly over the last 27 years. However, the Northwest Territories experienced the steepest decline from 111 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1961 to a rate of 10.7 in 1988.

Table 35

Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories

1961 - 1988

Infant Mortality Rates (1) (per 1,000 live births)					
Year	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>	Year	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>
1961	41.2	111.0	1976	22.3	34.7
1962	49.4	119.9	1977	13.9	29.4
1963	32.1	104.2	1978	11.2	23.3
1964	38.9	69.5	1979	23.2	29.6
1965	49.1	63.8	1980	18.9	22.3
1966	54.2	77.7	1981	14.9	21.5
1967	23.4	62.0	1982	21.0	16.2
1968	29.7	64.7	1983	18.5	20.8
1969	39.0	55.9	1984	13.5	17.3
1970	35.5	68.1	1985	10.8	16.7
1971	25.7	49.0	1986	24.8	18.6
1972	26.6	48.4	1987	10.4 ^r	12.8 ^r
1973	16.7	37.4	1988	6.3	10.7
1974	24.2	42.2			
1975	24.5	35.9			

Notes:

1. Infant mortality refers to deaths of infants under one year of age.
- r. Datum revised.

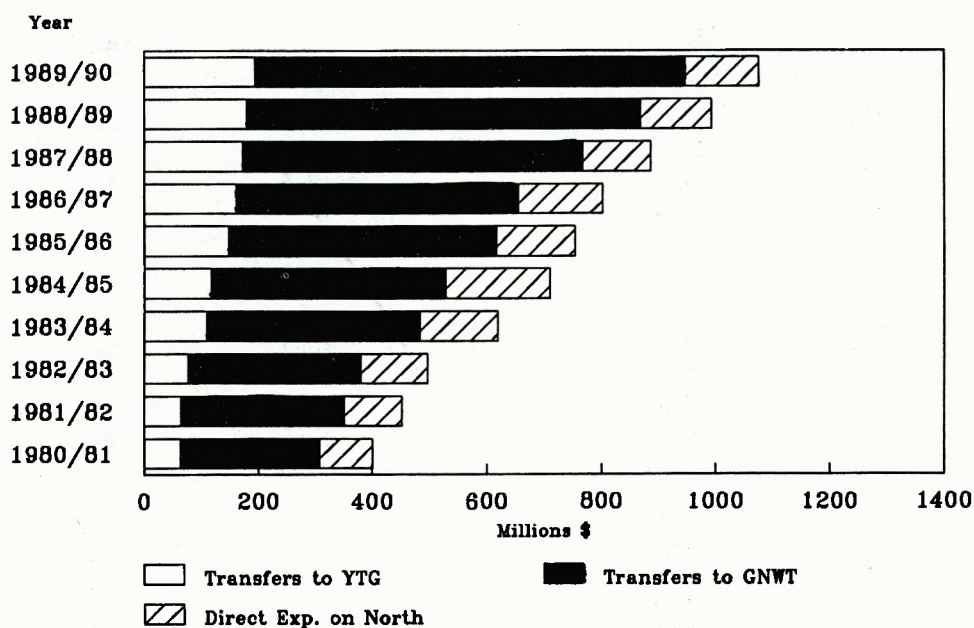
Sources:

1961-1985: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Mortality: Summary List of Causes, Cat. No. 84-206.
 1986-1988: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics Division, Ottawa.

North / DIAND Expenditures

Chart 36

DIAND Expenditures on the North



Highlights

DIAND expenditures on the North have steadily increased since 1980/81.

Transfer payments to the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) and to the Yukon Territorial Government (YTG) increased 208 and 204 percent respectively between 1980/81 and 1989/90.

Table 36

DIAND Expenditures on the North**1980/81-1989/90 (Revised)**

Type	Year	<u>1980/81</u>	<u>1981/82</u>	<u>1982/83</u>	<u>1983/84</u>	<u>1984/85</u>	<u>1985/86</u>	<u>1986/87</u>	<u>1987/88</u>	<u>1988/89 (3)</u>	<u>1989/90 (4)</u>
		Thousands of dollars									
Transfers to YTG		63,648	65,032	76,203	108,805	116,953	146,937	160,513	172,450	178,759	193,586
Transfers to GNWT		244,235	287,018	304,985	374,927	412,384	471,125	495,199	595,406	690,319	753,429
Direct Expenditure (1)											
Yukon		22,707	25,457	34,234	38,642	36,814	40,132	46,197	45,368	48,072	53,671
N.W.T.		34,730	34,106	37,593	42,094	42,254	46,062	50,253	25,892	24,516	25,364
North Generally		36,231	41,443	44,962	55,797	101,459	49,448	50,195	48,121	51,909	50,520
Total Direct Expenditure		93,668	101,006	116,789	136,533	180,527	135,642	146,645	119,381	124,497	129,555
Total Expenditure (Current dollars)		401,551	453,056	497,977	620,265	709,864	753,704	802,357	887,237	993,575	1,076,570
Total Expenditure (Constant 81 dollars) (2)		445,507	457,359	458,121	543,615	601,113	622,382	645,830	689,375	723,487	764,609

Notes:

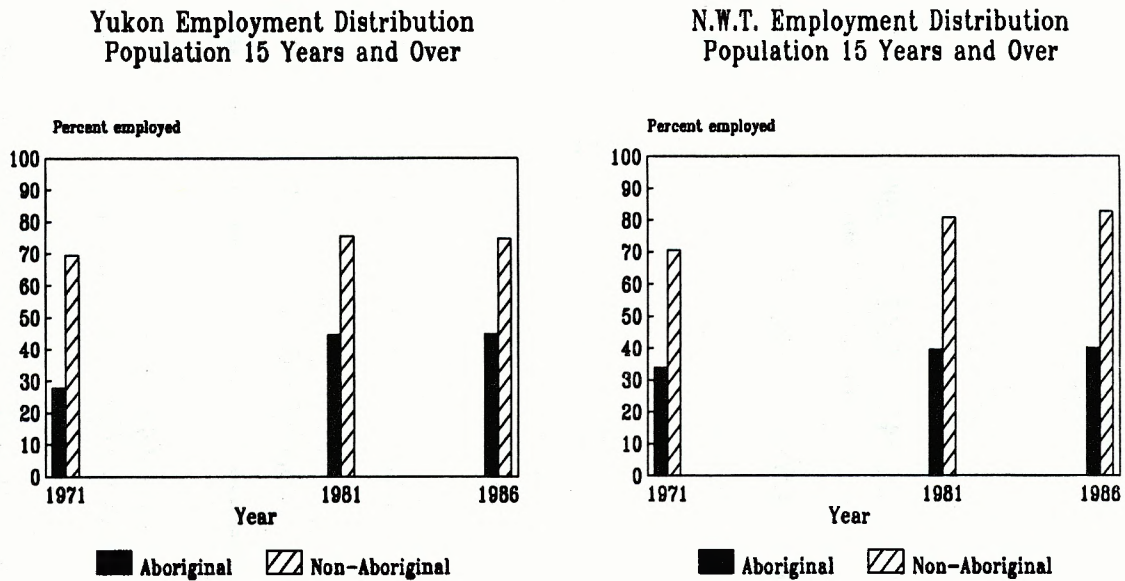
1. Direct expenditures on the North have been broken down by the location of the principal benefit.
2. Constant dollar series obtained by deflating total DIAND expenditures by the gross domestic product implicit price index (Statistics Canada).
3. 1988/89 figures are forecasts.
4. 1989/90 figures are planned expenditures.
5. The Annual Northern Expenditure Plan was revised in 1989. Some of the figures which appear may therefore differ from previous editions of ANEP.

Sources:

Annual Northern Expenditure Plan, (ANEP), DIAND, Ottawa.
 Statistics Canada, Canadian Economic Observer, Cat. No. 11-010.

North / Employment

Chart 37 **Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Employment Distribution,
Yukon and the Northwest Territories**



Highlight

Since 1971, the percentage of aboriginals aged 15 and over who are employed has increased in both territories, most notably in the Yukon. However, the aboriginal employment population ratios in the N.W.T. and Yukon remain substantially lower than those for non-aboriginals.

Table 37

Employment Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon and Northwest Territories

1971 - 1986

	1971		1981		1986	
	<u>Aborig.</u>	<u>Non-Aborig.</u>	<u>Aborig.</u>	<u>Non-Aborig.</u>	<u>Aborig.</u>	<u>Non-Aborig.</u>
YUKON						
Population 15+	1,530	10,495	2,615	14,370	3,395	14,095
Employed	425	7,280	1,165	10,820	1,520	10,495
Percent Employed	27.8	69.4	44.6	75.3	44.8	74.5
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES						
Population 15+	9,450	10,420	15,380	14,285	18,675	16,255
Employed	3,200	7,360	6,090	11,520	7,505	13,445
Percent Employed	33.9	70.6	39.6	80.6	40.2	82.7

Note:

1. In 1971 only two aboriginal origins were identified, Indian and Inuit. Those with Métis origin therefore may have been included as Indian or as some other non-aboriginal origin. There are no separate counts for Métis available. In 1981 and 1986, Métis "ethnic origin" was recognized as a separate aboriginal origin.

Sources:

1971: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

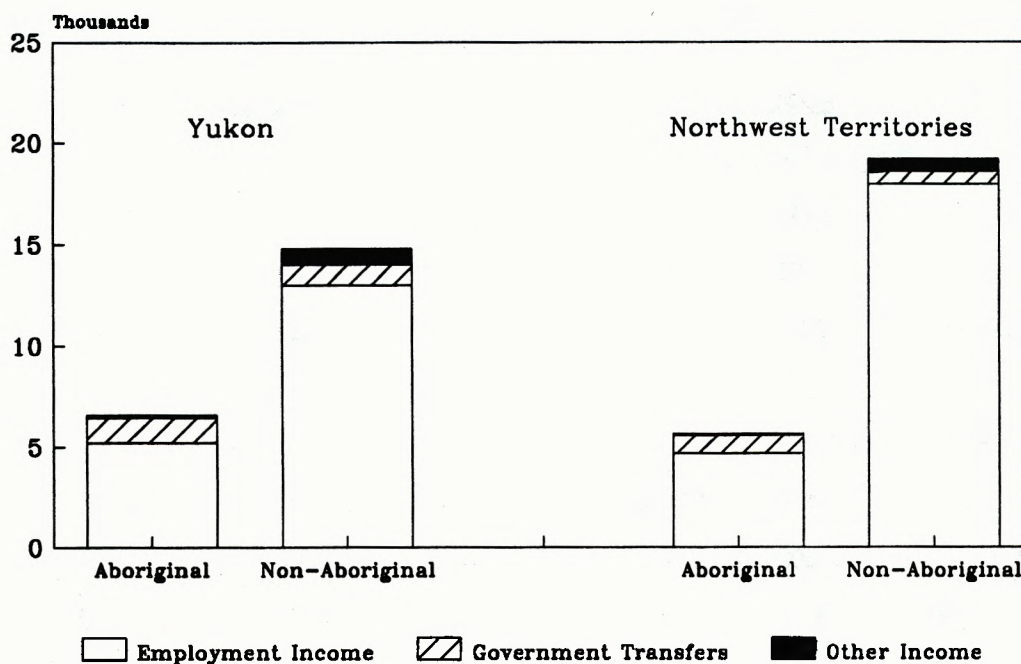
1981: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Native Peoples Summary Tape.

1986: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Special Tabulations for DIAND.

North / Per Capita Income

Chart 38

Per Capita Income by Source, Yukon and the Northwest Territories, 1985



Highlights

The gap between aboriginal and non-aboriginal total income per capita is greater in the Northwest Territories than in the Yukon. In 1985, per capita income for aboriginals in the Northwest Territories was approximately 30 percent that of non-aboriginals while this percentage was 45 percent in the Yukon.

The difference in aboriginal income per capita between the two territories is largely due to the higher levels of both employment and government transfer income per capita in the Yukon.

Per Capita Income by Source for Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon and Northwest Territories

1980 - 1985

Income Source	YUKON				NORTHWEST TERRITORIES			
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	Aggregate Income	Per Capita Income	Aggregate Income	Per Capita Income	Aggregate Income	Per Capita Income	Aggregate Income	Per Capita Income
	(\$ 000s)	(\$)	(\$ 000s)	(\$)	(\$ 000s)	(\$)	(\$ 000s)	(\$)
Total Income								
1980	18,906	4,674	220,194	11,571	91,273	3,453	233,040	12,195
1985	32,992	6,605	271,714	14,795	172,841	5,661	412,660	19,202
Employment Income								
Wages & Salaries								
1980	15,553	3,845	187,750	9,866	72,512	2,744	213,839	11,190
1985	24,483	4,901	223,603	12,175	137,973	4,519	370,637	17,247
Self-employment								
1980	679	168	14,517	763	4,895	185	5,755	301
1985	1,590	318	14,558	793	5,085	167	15,078	702
Government Transfers								
1980	2,364	584	8,309	437	12,918	489	5,275	276
1985	6,260	1,253	18,759	1,021	27,714	908	13,552	631
Other Income								
Investment Income								
1980	221	55	7,286	383	313	12	6,368	333
1985	281	56	9,025	491	627	21	8,989	418
Other Income								
1980	89	22	2,332	123	635	24	1,803	94
1985	378	76	5,769	314	1,441	47	4,403	205

Note:

1. Data are for the 1980 and 1985 calendar years, as reported in the 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada. Per capita figures are based on the population figures shown in Table 33.

Source:

Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada. Special tabulations for the Strategic Analysis Division, DIAND, April, 1989.

Glossary

Adequate Water Supply:

Refers to pressurized potable water (i.e. piped, well, trucked, other) in a housing unit.

Adequate Sewage:

Includes lift stations, septic systems, forcemains, sewage collection mains, manholes, service connections, treatment plants, lagoons and outfall sewers and appurtenances, but exclude plumbing and fixtures.

Adults in Care:

DIAND provides funding for care in Type I and II institutions which may be located on reserve or operated by the province. Individuals must be assessed according to provincial standards to determine the level of care required. Residents of institutions are elderly and disabled persons in need of supervision and assistance.

Type I:

"is that required by a person who is ambulant and/or independently mobile, who has decreased physical and/or mental faculties, who requires primarily supervision and/or assistance with activities of daily living and provision for meeting psycho-social needs through social and recreational services. The period of time during which care is required is indeterminate and related to the individual condition";

Type II:

"is that required by a person with a relatively stabilized (physical or mental) chronic disease or functional disability, who, having reached the apparent limit of his recovery, is not likely to change in the near future, who has relatively little need for the diagnostic and therapeutic services of a hospital but who requires availability of personal care on a continuing 24-hour basis, with medical and professional nursing supervision and provision for meeting psycho-social needs. The period of time during which care is required is unpredictable but usually consists of a matter of months or years". From Adult Long Term Institutional Care, Report of the Sub-Committee on Special Services in Hospitals, 1984.

Alternative Funding Arrangements (AFA):

AFA agreements were established by DIAND with Indian bands to allow new and more flexible financial and administrative arrangements in which the primary accountability of the band council is to the band members. The following steps are required to reach an agreement:

Agreements:

The draft agreement is signed by DIAND and Indian representatives:

Entry confirmed:

The applicant has been confirmed eligible for AFA and the draft agreement is being developed:

Applications:

Formal application has been made for AFA and the entry assessment is proceeding.

Average Annual Growth Rate:

The following formula was used to calculate the average annual growth rates:

$$AAGR = (X_1 / X_0)^{1/n} - 1$$

where: X_1 = data for the most recent year in period
 X_0 = data for the earliest year in period
 n = length of period (years).

Bill C-31:

"Passed by Parliament in June 1985, Bill C-31 contained important amendments to the Indian Act. It had three principal goals:

to eliminate discrimination based on gender and marital status in the Indian Act;

to restore Indian status to victims of past discrimination; and

to enable Indian bands to assume control over their membership.

As a result of Bill C-31, the Indian Act now essentially treats men and women equally when determining status, and prevents anyone from gaining or losing status through marriage." From Lands, Revenues and Trust Review, Phase II Report.

Children in Care:

Is defined as the number of children who had to be placed away from parental care in order to protect them from neglect and/or abuse or prevent neglect and/or abuse.

Devolution:

Refers to the transfer of services and programs to Indian Bands, Tribal Councils and other Indian authorities.

Dwellings:

Defined as living accommodations (with at least one separate bedroom) irrespective of occupancy, level of completeness or need for renovation or replacement.

Geographical Zones:

Urban: Is a zone where a band is located within 50 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

Rural: Is a zone where a band is located between 50 km and 350 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

Remote: Is a zone where a band is located over 350 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

Special Access: Is a zone where a band has no year-round road access to the nearest service centre and as a result, experiences a higher cost of transportation.

Service Centre: Is a community where the following services are available:
 a)-supplies, material and equipment (ie. construction, office)
 b)-a pool of skilled or semi-skilled labour
 c)-at least one financial institution, and
 d)-Provincial and Federal services.

Indian Register:

"The Indian Register is a list of all registered Indians (as defined in the Indian Act) which is kept by DIAND. 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." From Lithwick, Schiff, Vernon, An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Canada, INAC, 1986.

Life Expectancy:

"Is an estimation of the average number of years of life remaining to each member of a group of persons. It is calculated on the basis of observed age-specific mortality rates at any particular moment in time, assuming that the risks of dying remain constant from the moment of estimation until the death of all members of the group." From Wilkins, Russell, Health Status in Canada, 1926-1976, Institute for Research on Public Policy, May 1980.

Population Served:

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. Crude rates are calculated using population served as reported by the regions. MSB data are subject to variations in coverage. Some regions obtain statistics for both on and off-reserve Indians (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon) whereas other regions obtain figures for most on-reserve Indians only (Atlantic, Quebec and Ontario). The coverage excludes Indians in British Columbia and, since 1987 those living in the Northwest Territories because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Recipients:

Are defined as those individuals who receive social assistance payments whereas **Dependants** are all individuals who benefit from the payments.

Self-government Negotiations:

Process in which government authority is transferred to Indian and Inuit people. The following steps are required:

Substantive negotiations:

Negotiations leading directly to new arrangements which will be effected through legislation.

Framework negotiations:

Terms of reference for negotiations: a community's itemization of the authorities desired beyond the Indian Act, the proposed modifications to its governing structures and the new legislative arrangements sought to enable these changes. Workplan and budget for substantive negotiations and the ratification process for any agreements.

Developmental:

Research and community consultation.

Workshops:

Meetings held by a community or communities to explore and discuss self-government issues and exchange information and experiences among communities.