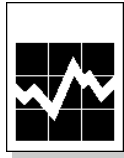


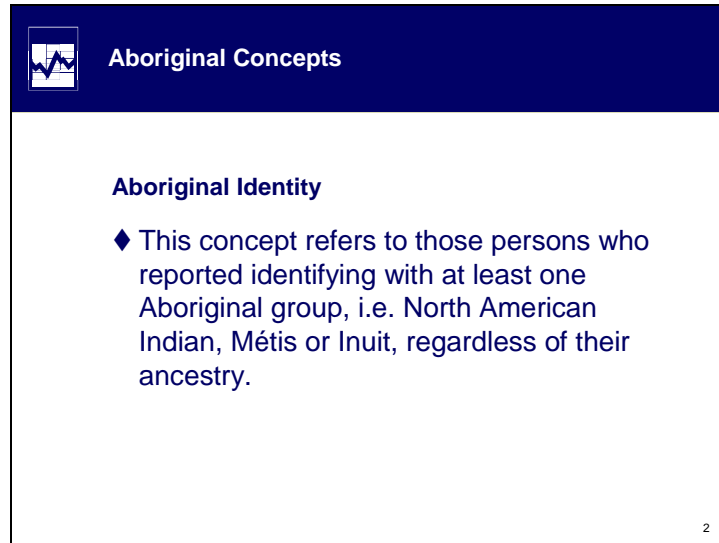
Slide 1



**A profile of Canada's North
American Indian population without
legal Indian status**

**Statistics Canada
November 2004**

Slide 2



The slide features a dark blue header with a white icon of a line graph and the text "Aboriginal Concepts". The main content area is white with a black border. It contains the section title "Aboriginal Identity" followed by a bullet point. A small number "2" is in the bottom right corner.

Aboriginal Concepts

Aboriginal Identity

- ◆ This concept refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, regardless of their ancestry.

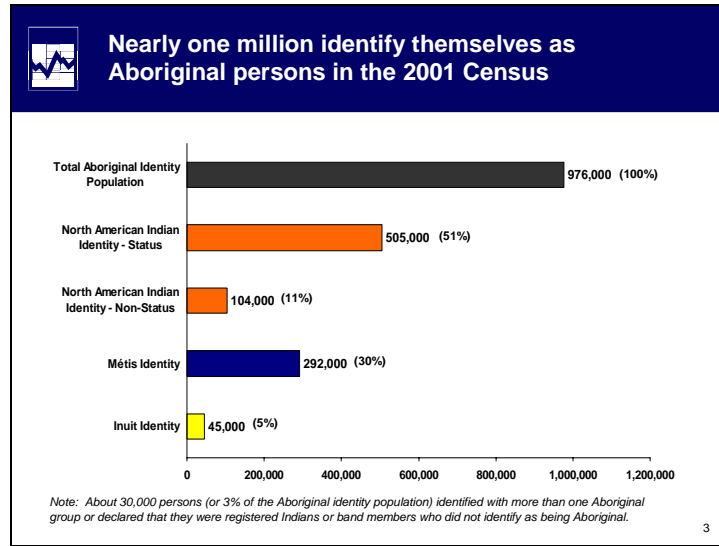
2

Various definitions of the Aboriginal population exist. The one used in this profile is the identity concept that is based on a direct census question which asks each person if they are an Aboriginal person.

Focusing on the Aboriginal identity population allows for historical comparability with the concept used in the 1981 Census, so we can measure change over time, and it covers all three Aboriginal groups mentioned in the Constitution. Many government programs tend to target all Aboriginal groups.

This profile focuses on those persons who on their 2001 census form said they were North American Indian in terms of their Aboriginal identity and also said they were not registered Indian according to the *Indian Act of Canada*, hereafter referred to as **North American Indians without legal Indian status**. – see Appendix A & B Glossary of Terms.

Slide 3



In 2001, people who self-identified as Aboriginal accounted for just under 1 million, or 3.3% of the nation's total population, compared with 2.8% five years earlier.

Nearly 6 in 10 persons who identified as being Aboriginal also declared that they were registered Indians – see Appendix A.

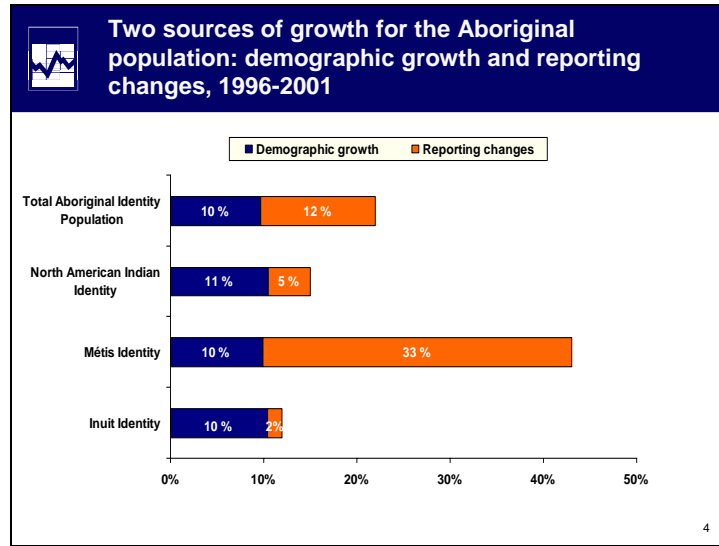
The majority of Aboriginal people, **608,850** or 62%, were North American Indian, of which **505,000** were registered Indians (or status) and **104,000** were without legal Indian status.

292,310 were Métis, who represented about 30% of the total Aboriginal population.

5%, or 45,070, were Inuit.

For further explanation of terminology see Appendices A and B.

Slide 4



Overall the Aboriginal identity population grew about 22% over the five year period, 1996 to 2001.

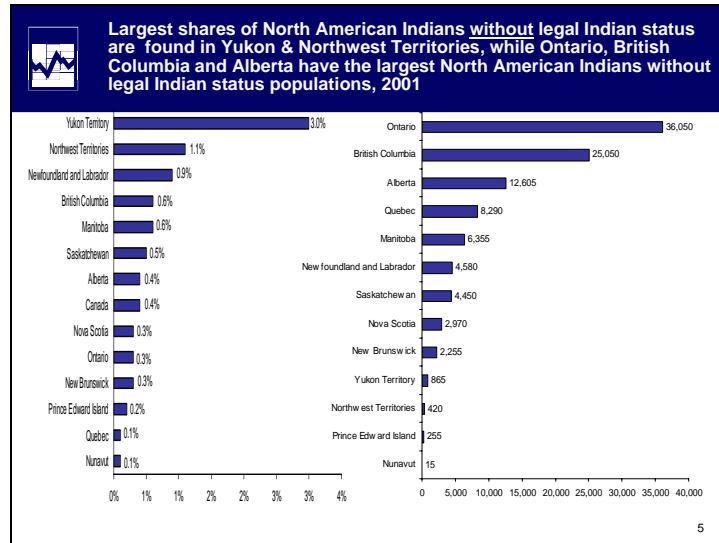
10% of the growth is due to natural demographic growth (i.e., the difference of births & deaths). The other 12% is due to reporting changes in the Census.

In the case of the North American Indian population, there was a 16% increase over five years, the second largest population gain among the three Aboriginal groups. The demographic factor is estimated to account for about 11 percentage points. The remainder is due to changes in reporting of their Aboriginal identity from one census to the next. Note that the growth relates to the total North American Indian population and includes those with and without legal Indian status.

However, the five-year growth for the North American Indian population without legal Indian status was nearly 20% (not shown above).

Non-demographic factors that have likely contributed to the increase in the population identifying as North American Indian include: increased awareness of Aboriginal issues which could have resulted from numerous events, such as the Oka crisis, the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, and recent court decisions on the rights of First Nations people, as well as better census enumeration of First Nations. Furthermore, long term impacts on the size of the North American Indian population without legal Indian status will result from the amendments to the *Indian Act of Canada* in 1985, known as *Bill C-31*.

Slide 5



The fewer than 1,000 North American Indians without legal Indian status in the Yukon represented 3% of the territory's total population, the highest concentration in the country.

However, the largest North American Indian population without legal Indian status, 36,050 lived in Ontario where they accounted for only three-tenths of a percent of the province's population.

Other provinces with large North American Indian populations without legal Indian status are British Columbia, Alberta, Quebec and Manitoba.

Slide 6

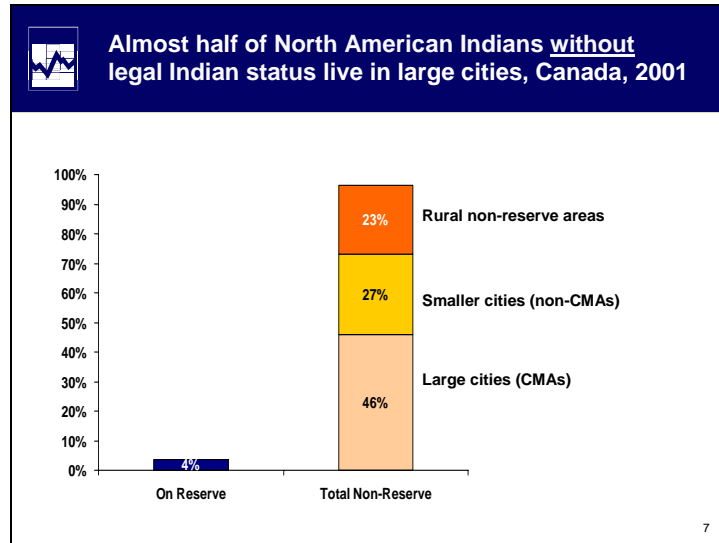


Vancouver has the largest North American Indian population without legal Indian status at **7,775** representing less than half one percent of the total metropolitan area's population in 2001.

Toronto has the second largest North American Indian population without legal Indian status at **6,550** representing one-tenth of one percent of the total metropolitan area's population in 2001.

In all other cities there are fewer than 4,000 North American Indians without legal Indian status, in each case representing less than 1% of the city's total population.

Slide 7



In 2001, almost three-quarters (73%) of North American Indians without legal Indian status lived in cities:

46% live in large cities;

27% in smaller cities and;

23% in rural non-reserve areas (latter includes those in the territories).

Only 4% lived on reserves

According to 2001 Census:

North American Indians with legal Indian status: Cities = 38%

Métis: Cities = 68%

Inuit: Cities = 27% ; Rural non-reserve = 69% (mostly in Labrador, Northern Quebec, Nunavut & NWT)

All Canadians living in Cities = 80%

* **NOTE:** Census data have been adjusted for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves in 2001

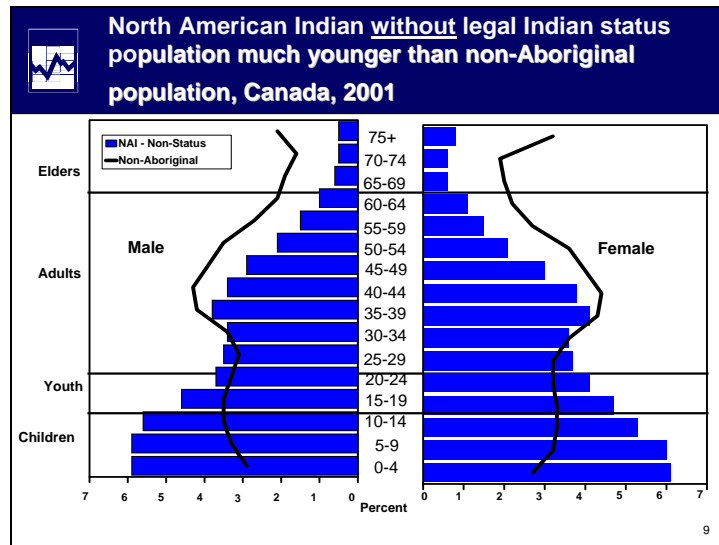
Slide 8



North American Indians without legal Indian status are very mobile

- ◆ North American Indian without legal Indian status off reserve (25%) are almost twice as likely to move in a given year as non-Aboriginal people (14%).
- ◆ This population “churn” makes service delivery a challenge.
- ◆ In large cities over a quarter (27%) of the North American Indian population without legal Indian status move each year:
 - Movers within same city – North American Indian population without legal Indian status 18% versus non-Aboriginal 9%
 - Movers from outside the city -- North American Indian population without legal Indian status 9% versus non-Aboriginal 6%
- ◆ North American Indians without legal Indian status living in rural (non-reserve) areas are the least likely to move.

Slide 9

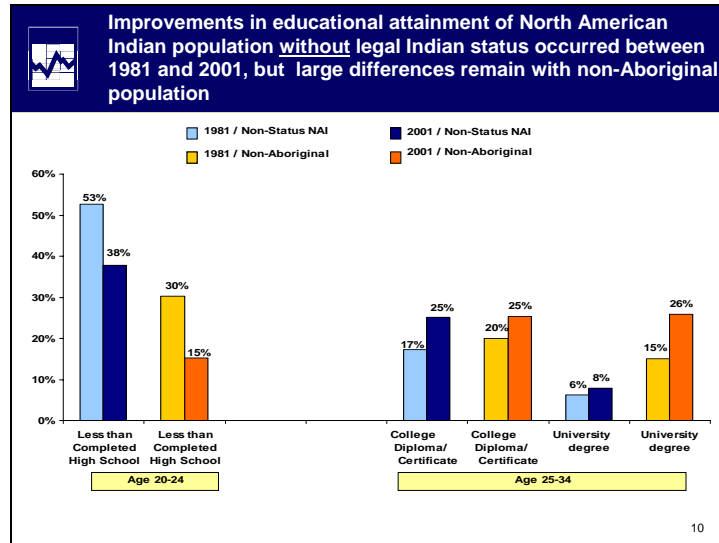


The North American Indian population without legal Indian status in 2001 was much younger than the non-Aboriginal population, a result of their higher birth rates and improving life expectancy.

Children under 15 years of age represented over a third (35%) of the North American Indian population without legal Indian status, while non-Aboriginal children represented one-fifth of their population.

The number of North American Indian without legal Indian status seniors is growing but still remains relatively small. Seniors represent 4% of this population, compared to 13% of the non-Aboriginal population.

Slide 10

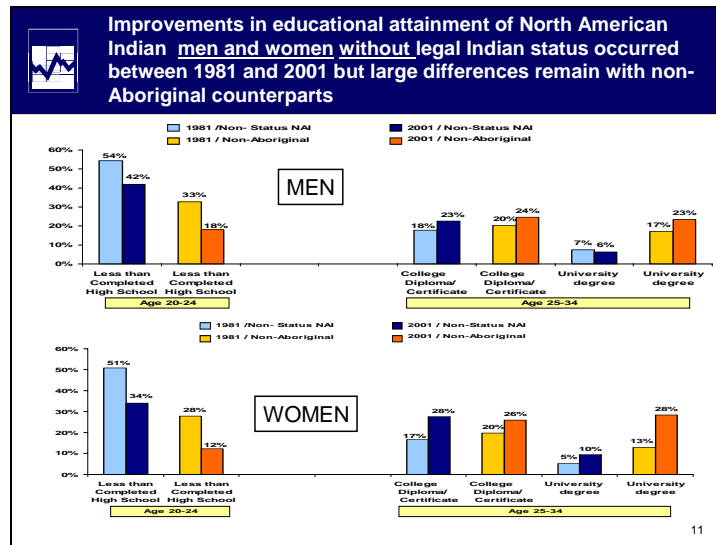


This graph shows the changes, between 1981 and 2001, in educational attainment of the North American Indian without legal Indian status and the non-Aboriginal population in selected age groups.

Among North American Indians without legal Indian status aged 20-24, the proportion who had less than completed high school dropped considerably between 1981 and 2001 from 53% to 38%. However, the gap widened overtime with their non-Aboriginal counterparts.

At the other end of the education spectrum, young North American Indian adults without legal Indian status have made gains in their post-secondary schooling levels, where both college and university proportions increased over 20 years.

However, on the university side, the gap widened considerably with their non-Aboriginal counterparts aged 25-34 years, while on the college side the gap disappeared by 2001.



Among males who are North American Indian without legal Indian status aged 20-24, the proportion who had less than completed high school dropped considerably between 1981 and 2001 from 54% to 42%; females who are North American Indian without legal Indian status the proportion dropped by a third, from 51% to 34%.

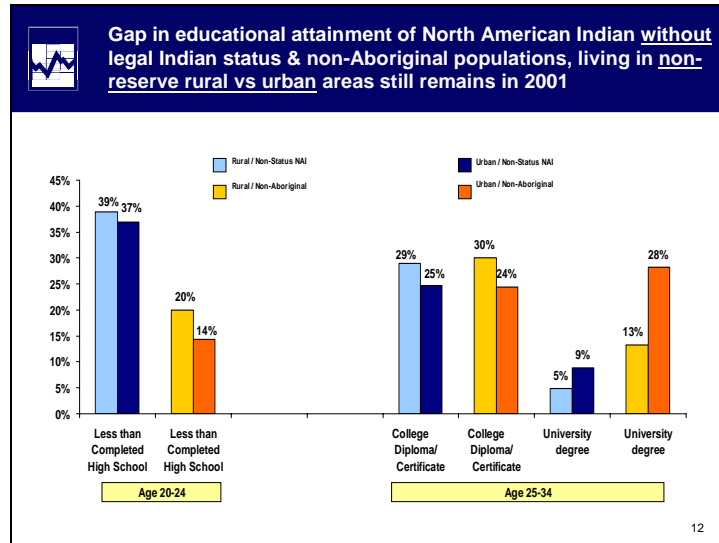
However, the gap widened with their non-Aboriginal counterparts. For men, the gap was 1.6 times higher in 1981 (54% vs 33%) and now is 2.3 times higher (42% vs. 18%). For women, the gap was nearly twice as high in 1981 (51% vs 28%) and now is nearly three times higher (34% vs 12%).

At the other end of the education spectrum, adult North American Indian men and women without legal Indian status have made gains in their post-secondary schooling levels, where proportions with a college diploma increased over 20 years, especially in the case of North American Indian women without legal Indian status (17% vs 28%).

For those with a university degree, North American Indian men without legal Indian status have lost ground over the 20 year period (7% vs 6%), while their female counterparts made considerable gains, by doubling their proportion from 5% to 10%.

On the university side the gap did not close with their male and female non-Aboriginal counterparts aged 25-34 years, while on the college side North American Indian women without legal Indian status have overtaken their non-Aboriginal counterparts (28% vs 26%) by 2001.

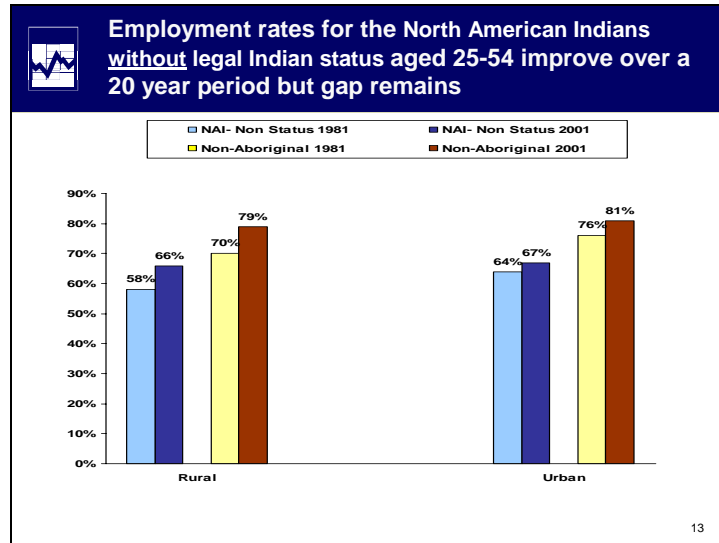
Slide 12



Among North American Indians without legal Indian status aged 20-24, there was almost no difference among those in rural compared to those in urban areas (39% vs 37% respectively). However, irrespective of the area of residence there are large gaps with their non-Aboriginal counterparts.

Among North American Indian without legal Indian status adults (age 25-34) with college level diplomas, the 2001 percentage is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas (29% vs 25%).

The proportions of North American Indians without legal Indian status who have a university degree were almost twice as high for those in urban areas (9%) than those living in rural areas (5%). However, they are still 3 fold lower than for their non-Aboriginal counterparts.

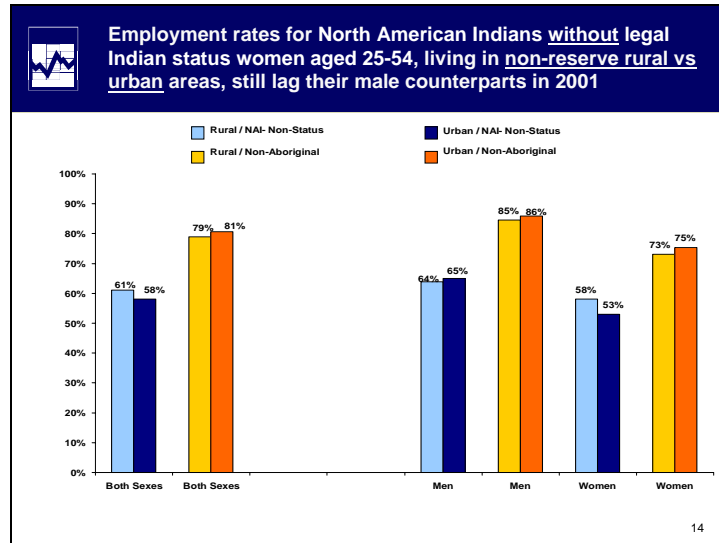


In both rural and urban areas, the 25-54 North American Indian population without legal Indian status saw an improvement in their employment levels over the 1981-2001 period, although they still lagged behind their non-Aboriginal counterparts in 2001.

Over the 20 years, greater improvements in the employment rates occurred among North American Indian adults without legal Indian status living in rural areas compared to those in urban areas.

The employment gap between North American Indian adults without legal Indian status and non-Aboriginal persons in urban areas did not change by much over the 20 year period.

Slide 14

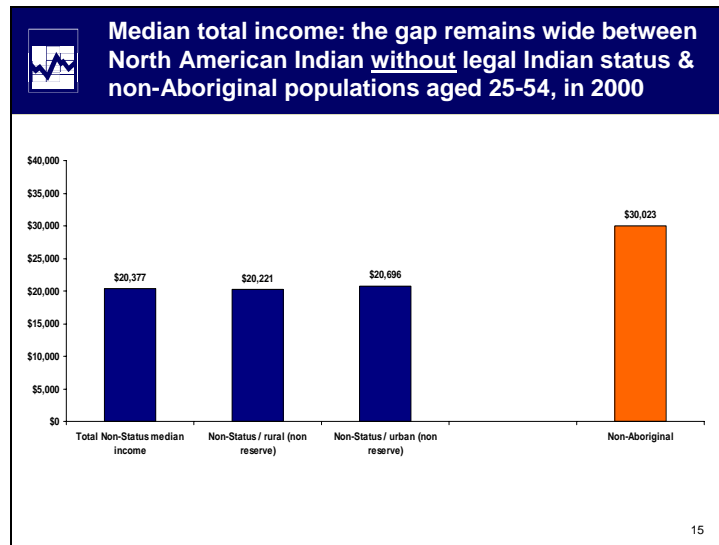


In 2001, the total North American Indian population without legal Indian status aged 25-54 had lower employment rates than non-Aboriginal people in this age group.

North American Indian men without legal Indian status had better employment rates than their female counterparts, regardless of where they lived.

Both North American Indian men & women without legal Indian status lagged behind on employment rates when compared to their non-Aboriginal counterparts in each location.

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In 2000, the median income of North American Indian individuals without legal Indian status remained below that of the total non-Aboriginal population by nearly \$10,000 per year.

There was almost no difference in median income across locations (rural vs. urban).

Among the Aboriginal groups, in the year 2000, North American Indian individuals without legal Indian status had the second highest median income (\$20,377), compared to:

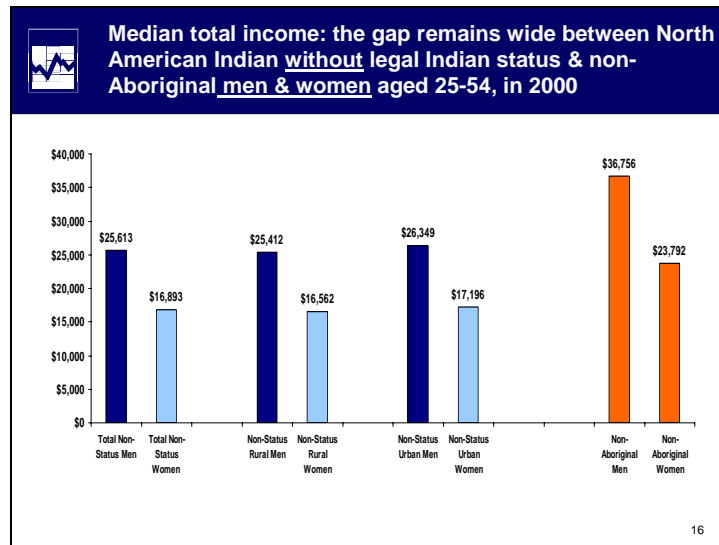
Métis (\$22,167),

Inuit (\$18,118)

Registered (status) Indians in non-reserve areas (\$17,260)

Registered (status) Indians on reserves (\$13,973).

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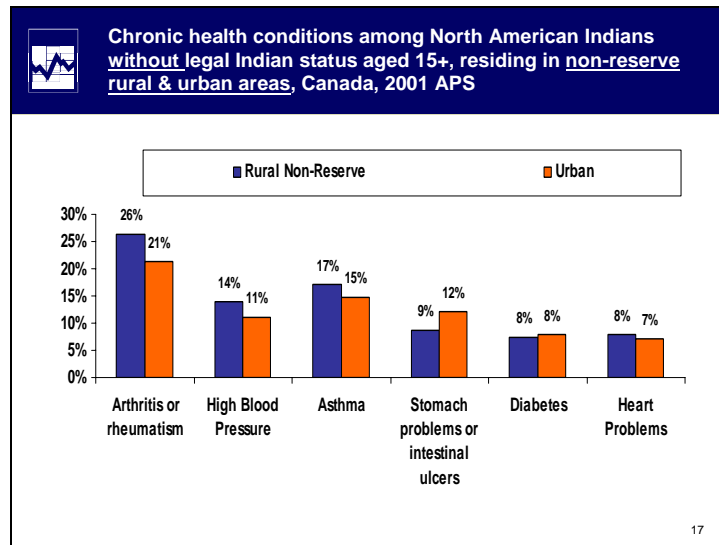
In 2000, the median income of North American Indian men & women without legal Indian status is substantially below that of their non-Aboriginal counterparts.

North American Indian women without legal Indian status women lag their male counterparts by about \$9,000 per year.

The gap across locations (rural vs. urban) is not very wide for North American Indian men or women without legal Indian status.

The gender gap on income is wider for North American Indians without legal Indian status living in rural areas than it is in urban areas.

Slide 17



North American Indians without legal Indian status show very high rates of arthritis and rheumatism with one in four adults reporting this disease in rural non-reserve areas and 1 in 5 in urban areas. The rate is only 1 in 10 in the general population.

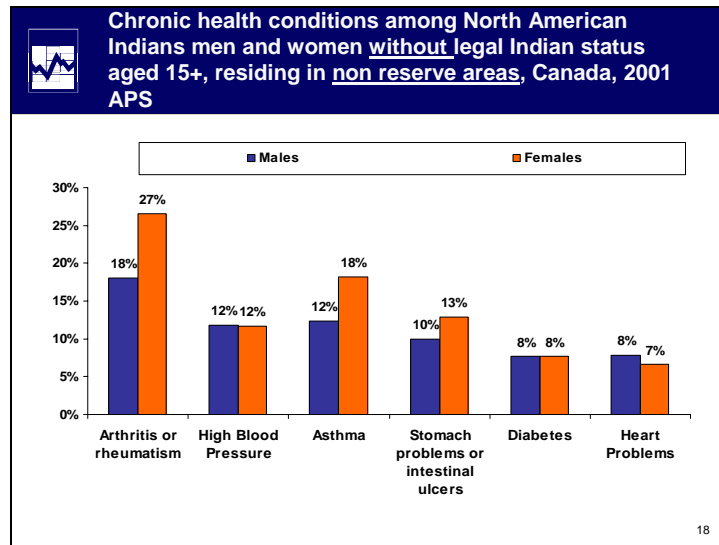
Asthma is the next highest reported disease for North American Indians without legal Indian status with slightly higher shares in rural than in urban areas (17% vs 15%), compared to 9% in the general population.

High blood pressure is the next most reported disease and is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (14% vs 11%).

Diabetes was reported for 8% of North American Indians without legal Indian status, with no differences by area of residence.

About one in 12 North American Indians without legal Indian status reported heart problems.

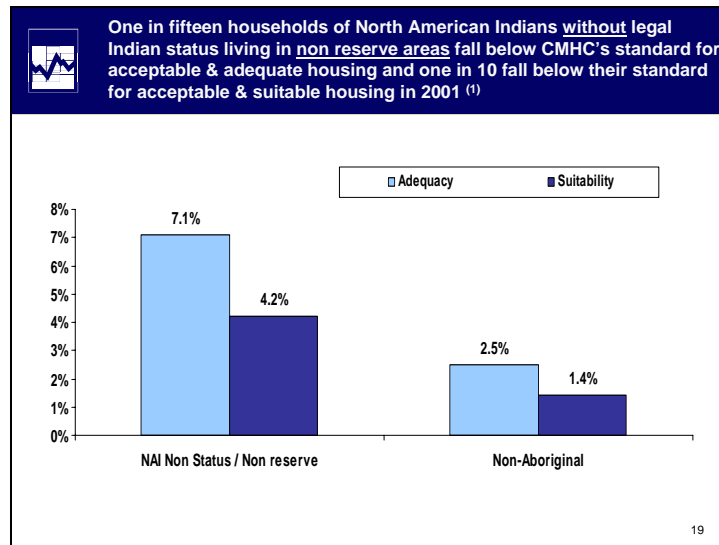
Slide 18



Quite a different picture emerges for the North American Indian men and women without legal Indian status aged 15+, residing in non reserve areas.

While Arthritis and rheumatism show a much higher prevalence among North American Indians women without legal Indian status (27%) than men (18%), there is no difference between women and men for high blood pressure, diabetes, and heart problems.

Asthma among North American Indian women without legal Indian status living in non reserve areas is not only higher (18%) than for their male counterparts (12%), both these percentages are at least double for those living on reserves.



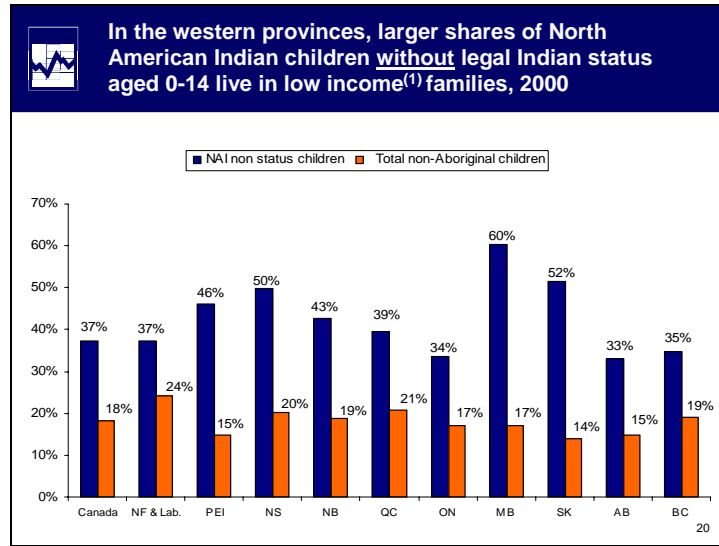
Among non-reserve households of North American Indians without legal Indian status, 7% are living in housing below the adequacy standard (measured by houses in need of major repair) and are unable to afford acceptable housing. This is nearly three times higher than for non-Aboriginal housing, in 2001.

They are also three times as likely to be below the suitability standard and are unable to afford acceptable housing, as compared to non-Aboriginal households. These households are considered crowded (as measured by the National Occupancy Standard – see Appendix B glossary).

(1) Adequacy - Adequate dwellings are those reported by their residents as not requiring any major repairs. Thus, housing that falls below this standard means they do require major repairs. Also, see Glossary in Appendix B.

Suitability - Suitable dwellings are not crowded, meaning that they have enough bedrooms for the size and make-up of resident households, according to National Occupancy Standard (NOS) requirements. Thus, housing that does not meet the NOS would mean they are crowded – see Glossary of terms in Appendix B.

Acceptable housing - is housing that is both adequate in condition and suitable in size, which can be afforded by the household for less than 30% of before-tax household income - see Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation, “Research Highlight: 2001 Census Housing Series Issue 6: Aboriginal Households”, Socio-Economic Series # 04-036

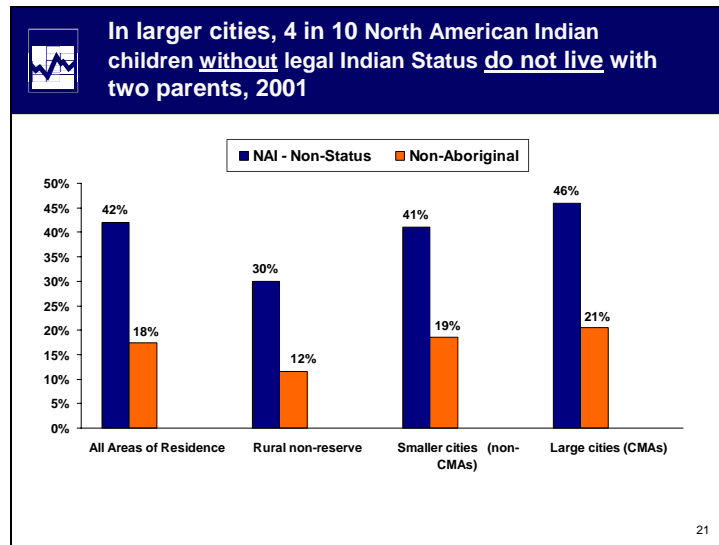


The shares of North American Indian children without legal Indian status living in low income families are much higher compared to those of non-Aboriginal children.

Regionally, among North American Indian children without legal Indian status under age 15, the percentage living in low income families was much higher in Manitoba & Saskatchewan in 2000, where more than half of North American Indian children without legal Indian status were in low income situations.

(1) These figures are for the non-reserve population only, as the low income cut-off (LICO) index is not available for reserves.

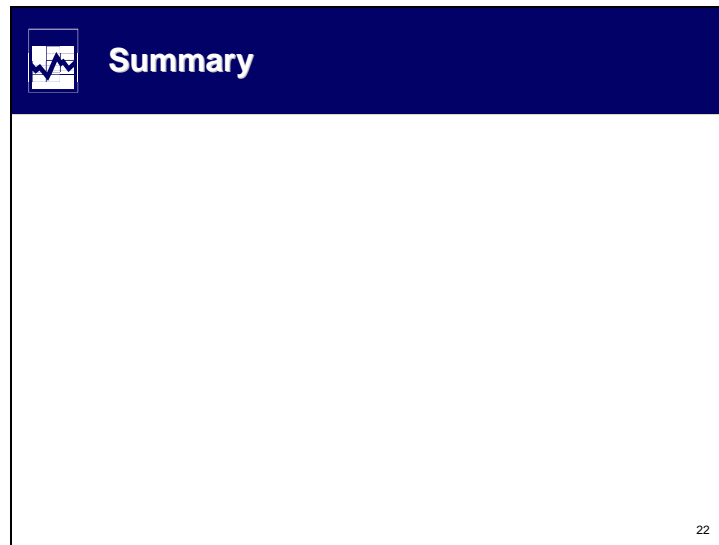
Slide 21



This chart shows the percent of children not living with both parents, that is living with one parent, other relatives or non-relatives.

The proportion of North American Indian children without legal Indian status living with a lone parent or with other relatives or non-relatives is more than twice as high as non-Aboriginal children, in all areas of residence, in 2001.

In rural areas, **3 in 10** North American Indian children without legal Indian status lived with a lone parent or, other relatives or non-relatives; **41%** lived in such arrangements in small cities, while in the larger cities, **46%** of North American Indian children without legal Indian status lived with lone parents or other relatives or non-relatives.



The demography of Aboriginal peoples in Canada is **complex** and basic demographic growth factors do not always apply. The North American Indian population without legal Indian status grew by nearly 20% between 1996 and 2001.

The North American Indian population without legal Indian status is quite young.

Almost half of the North American Indian population without legal Indian status live in metropolitan areas

North American Indian population without legal Indian status is very mobile: lots of “churn”, particularly in the cities.

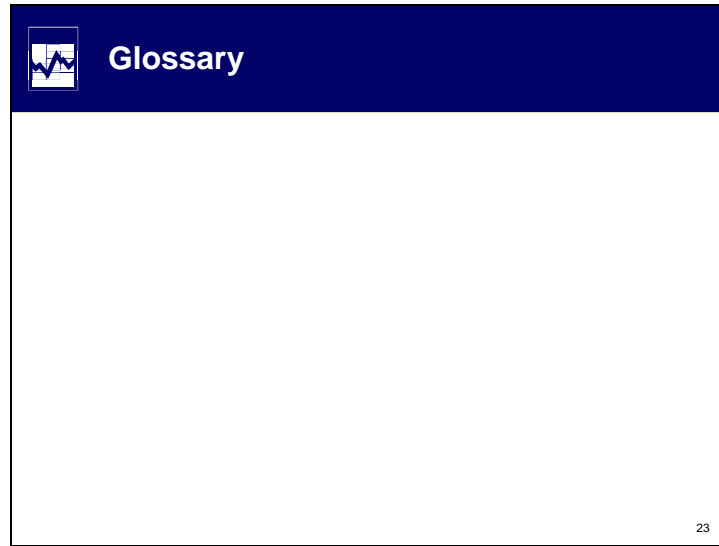
Advances in education for the young North American Indian population without legal Indian status have occurred BUT the gap with the non-Aboriginal population has widened.

Employment rates for the North American Indian population without legal Indian status improved – the gap remained virtually unchanged between the North American Indian without legal Indian status and non-Aboriginal populations

In 2000, the median income of North American Indian individuals without legal Indian status Aboriginal remained below that of the total non-Aboriginal population.

More than twice as many North American Indian children without legal Indian status children do not live with two parents.

A significant proportion of non-reserve households of North American Indians without legal Indian status have poor housing adequacy and suitability in terms of repairs and crowding compared to non-Aboriginal households.



**APPENDIX A:
METHODOLOGICAL NOTES**

2001 Census counts

Aboriginal Ancestry --- 1,319,980 ¹

Aboriginal Identity --- 976,305

Registered Indians --- 558,000 ²

Not everyone who reports that they have an Aboriginal ancestor necessarily identifies themselves as an Aboriginal person.

To be a legally registered Indian does not necessarily require one to declare or to be a North American Indian. Metis, Inuit, and non-Aboriginal people can have legal Indian status.

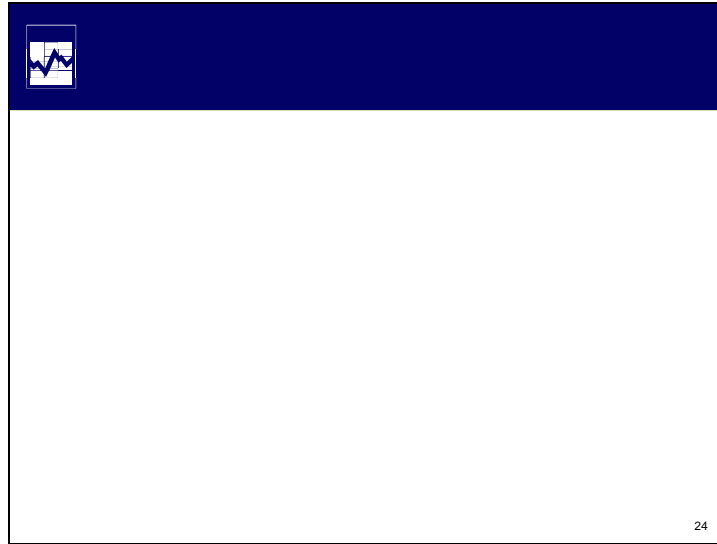
2001 INAC Indian Register count– 690,000

Indian & Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) maintains their own count of Registered Indians on the Indian Register. There are differences between the Indian Register and Census. They can be attributed to differences in definitions and collection procedures. The census count is low for registered Indians due to: a) 30 non-participating reserves (with an estimated 31,500 population); b) the population in collective dwellings (e.g. prisons) are not identified specifically as Aboriginal;

and c) a general undercount in enumerated areas. The INAC register is a population register which uses events like births and deaths reported throughout the year to obtain a population count. The register includes status Indians living out of the country (which the Census does not), and the reporting of vital events such as registering births and removing deaths may be slow, or not reported at all.

Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements in the 2001 Census

On some Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the 2001 Census, enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before it was completed. These geographic areas (a total of 30) are called "incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements". Data for 2001 are not available for these areas, and therefore have not been included in the charts in this document, unless otherwise specified. The estimated size of the population on these 30 reserves is about 31,000. (See - <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/Meta/appendix03.cfm>)



APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Aboriginal Concepts:

Aboriginal Identity - Refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation. In 1991 and previous censuses, Aboriginal persons were determined using the ethnic origin question (ancestry). The 1996 Census included a question on the individual's own perception of his/her Aboriginal identity. The 2001 Census question is the same as the one used in 1996. In 1981, the ethnic origin question was used, but the wording and format of this question allows the Aboriginal categories to be treated as an identity concept.

Aboriginal Ancestry/Origin which refers to those persons who reported at least one Aboriginal ancestor who was North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, based on the ethnic origin question

Registered (or Status) Indian - Refers to those persons who reported they were registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who are registered under the *Indian Act* and can prove descent from a Band that signed a treaty. In 1996 and in 2001, one direct

question was developed to collect data on legal Indian status. The wording of the 1996 question differed slightly from the one in previous years. Prior to 1996, the term "treaty" was excluded from the question. It was added to the registered Indian question in 1996 at the request of individuals from the Western provinces, where the term is more widely used.

Geographic Terms:

Census Metropolitan Area - A CMA is an area consisting of one or more adjacent municipalities situated around a major urban core. To form a CMA, the urban core must have a population of at least 100,000.

Urban Area - An urban area has a minimum population concentration of 1,000 persons and a population density of at least 400 persons per square kilometre, based on the current census population count.

Rural Area - All territory outside urban areas is classified as rural. Taken together, urban and rural areas cover all of Canada.

Indian reserve – The on-reserve population is a derived census variable that is captured according to criteria established by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). The on-reserve population includes all people living in any of seven community types legally affiliated with First Nations or Indian Bands (i.e., Indian Reserve, Indian Settlement, Indian Government District, Terres réservées, Nisga'a Village, Nisga'a Land and Teslin Land), as well as selected communities of various other types that are located in northern Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.



APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY OF TERMS cont'd...

Other Terms:

Aboriginal household - Any single-family household where at least one spouse, common-law partner or lone parent is considered part of the Aboriginal identity population, or at least 50% of the household members are considered to be part of the Aboriginal identity population; any multiple-family household where at least one of the families in the household is an Aboriginal household (as defined above); and any non-family household where at least 50% of the household members are considered to be part of the Aboriginal identity population.

Condition of Dwelling - Refers to whether, in the judgement of the respondent, the dwelling requires any repairs (excluding desirable remodelling or additions). **Responses include:** No, only regular maintenance is needed; Yes, minor repairs are needed; Yes, major repairs are needed where:

Regular maintenance refers to painting, furnace cleaning, etc.

Minor repairs refer to the repair of missing or loose floor tiles, bricks or shingles, defective steps, railing or siding, etc.

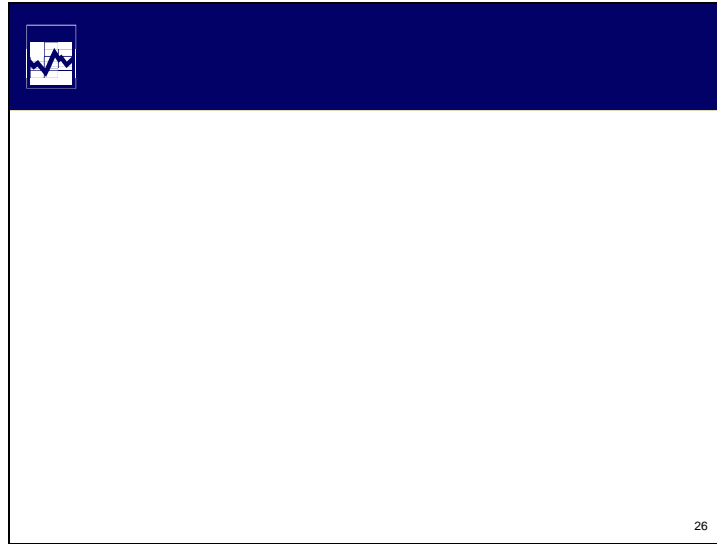
Major repairs refer to the repair of defective plumbing or electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.

Employment Rate - Refers to the number of persons employed in the week prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001), expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.

Highest Level of Schooling - Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary (high) school attended, or to the highest year of university or college education completed. University education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than college education. Also, the attainment of a degree, certificate or diploma is considered to be at a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification.

Incidence of Low Income - The incidence of low income is defined as the proportion or percentage of economic families or unattached individuals in a given classification below the low income cut-offs. For the 2001 Census, these incidence rates are calculated from unrounded estimates of economic families and unattached individuals 15 years of age and over. The incidence of low income can also be derived for census families, non-family persons and the population in private households.

Low Income Cut-Off - Measures of low income known as low income cut-offs (LICOs) were first introduced in Canada in 1968 based on 1961 Census income data and 1959 family expenditure patterns. At that time, expenditure patterns indicated that Canadian families spent about 50% of their total income on food, shelter and clothing. It was arbitrarily estimated that families spending 70% or more of their income (20 percentage points more than the average) on these basic necessities would be "straitened" circumstances. With this assumption, low income cut-off points were set for five different sizes of families. Subsequent to these initial cut-offs, revised low income cut-offs were established based on later national family expenditure survey data. As of 1992, these data indicated that Canadian families spent, on average, 34.7% of their total income on basic necessities. Since then, data from the expenditure survey have indicated that this proportion has remained fairly stable. By adding the original difference of 20 percentage points to the basic level of expenditure on necessities, new low income cut-offs were set at income levels differentiated by family size and degree of urbanization. Since 1992, these cut-offs have been updated yearly by changes in the consumer price index.



APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY OF TERMS cont'd...

Median Income of Individuals – The dollar amount that marks the midpoint of a distribution of individuals, with income, ranked by size of income. The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e. the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median.

Mobility Status – Place of Residence 1 Year Ago - Information indicating whether the person lived in the same residence on Census Day (May 15, 2001), as he or she did one year before (May 15, 2000). This means that we have "movers" and "non-movers". There are different types of "movers": people who moved within the same city or town (non-migrants), people who moved to a different city or town (internal migrants), and people who came from another country to live in Canada (external migrants).

National Occupancy Standard - According to the National Occupancy Standard (see *Core Housing Need in Canada*, CMHC, 1991, p. 4) enough bedrooms means one bedroom for each cohabitating adult couple; unattached household member 18 years of age and over; same-sex pair of children under age 18; and additional boy or girl in the family, unless there are two opposite sex siblings under 5 years of age, in which case they are expected to share a bedroom. A household of one individual can occupy a bachelor unit (i.e. a unit with no bedroom).

