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Affairs Canada

Affaires indiennes
et du Nord Canada



Comparison of Socio-economic Conditions, 1996 and 2001

*Registered Indians, Registered Indians living on reserve
and the total population of Canada*



Canada

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»» The differences in socio-economic conditions between Registered Indians in total, Registered Indians living on reserve and the total Canadian population are apparent. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) supports First Nations in developing healthy, sustainable communities and in achieving their economic and social aspirations. It provides funding for province-like services (such as education, income assistance and social development services) to persons ordinarily resident on reserve, with the goal of ensuring access to services comparable to those available to other Canadian residents. Based primarily on data from the 1996 and 2001 Censuses, this pamphlet provides a snapshot of the socio-economic conditions for these three population groups.



- » In 2001, half of the total Registered Indian population was under the age of 24, while half of the total population of Canada was under the age of 37. For Registered Indians living on reserve, the median age was even younger at 22. **(See table 1.2.)**
- » The demographic structure of the Registered Indian population is relatively youthful and is growing more rapidly than the Canadian population as a whole. In 2001, the average number of children per family for the Registered Indian population living on reserve was approximately twice that of the entire Canadian population. **(See table 3.1.)**
- » The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for the Registered Indian on-reserve population was 7.2 in 2001 as compared to 5.2 for the total Canadian population. **(See table 4.1.)**
- » In 2001, the high school completion rate for Registered Indians was 48.6% as compared to 68.7% for the total Canadian population. **(See table 2.2.)**
- » In 2001, 39.9% of Registered Indians 15 years of age and over reported post-secondary education (with or without degree/certificate/diploma) as compared to 54.6% for the total Canadian population 15 years of age and over. **(See table 2.4.)**
- » Among Registered Indians 15 years of age and over who were in the labour force, the unemployment rate stood at 23.3% in 2001 as compared to 7.4% for the total Canadian population 15 years of age and over. **(See table 5.1.)**
- » Between 1995 and 2000, the average individual income among Registered Indians rose from \$15,558 to \$16,935 as compared to an increase from \$27,445 to \$29,769 for the Canadian population as a whole (all values are in constant 2000 dollars). **(See table 6.1.)**
- » In 2001, 97.7% of on-reserve dwellings had water supply services and 94.9% had sewage disposal facilities. **(See table 7.1.)**

SECTION 1: POPULATION

The Registered Indian population refers to those persons who are registered as Indian under the *Indian Act*. According to the Census, just less than 50% of Registered Indians live on reserve, which refers to land in Canada set aside by the federal government for the common use and benefit of Indian bands.

- » On May 15, 2001 (Census Day), the population that self-identified as Registered Indian totalled 558,175; this represented 1.9% of the Canadian population. Of the total Registered Indian population, 274,220 (49.1%) were living on reserve in 2001.
- » The average annual growth for Registered Indians was 2.7% between 1996 and 2001 as compared to less than 1 percent for the total Canadian population.
- » In 2001, half of the Registered Indian population was under the age of 24, while half of the total population of Canada was under the age of 37. For Registered Indians living on reserve, the median age was even younger at 22.

Table 1.1	1996								
	Registered Indians			Registered Indians On Reserve			Total Population of Canada		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population ^{1a,b}	235,215	252,825	488,040	122,430	115,675	238,110	14,046,880	14,481,245	28,528,125
Average Annual Growth Over Previous Five Years (%) ^{1c}	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	1.0	1.2	1.1
Median Age (Years) ^{1d}	21	24	22	21	21	21	34	35	35
Inter-provincial migration rate (%) - 5 Years Ago ^{1e}	4.3	4.8	4.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	6.8	6.7	6.8
Intra-provincial migration rate (%) - 5 Years Ago ^{1f}	15.8	17.5	16.7	9.9	11.2	10.5	13.5	13.5	13.5

Table 1.2	2001								
	Registered Indians			Registered Indians On Reserve			Total Population of Canada		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population ^{1a,b}	268,430	289,745	558,175	139,185	135,030	274,220	14,564,275	15,074,755	29,639,035
Average Annual Growth Over Previous Five Years (%) ^{1c}	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
Median Age (Years) ^{1d}	22	25	24	21	22	22	37	38	37
Inter-provincial migration rate (%) - 5 Years Ago ^{1e}	3.9	4.0	4.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	6.8	6.6	6.7
Intra-provincial migration rate (%) - 5 Years Ago ^{1f}	14.6	15.8	15.2	8.6	9.7	9.1	12.8	12.9	12.9

NOTES:

- 1a Unlike the previous edition of this pamphlet, all populations have been taken from the Census, which is collected on May 15th of the Census year. According to the Census of Canada, "Registered Indian" refers to those persons who self-identified on the questionnaire as being registered under the *Indian Act*. Total Canadian population counts include the Registered Indian population.
- 1b Undercoverage in the 2001 Census was considerably higher among Aboriginal people than among other segments of the population because enumeration was not permitted, or was interrupted, on 30 Indian reserves and settlements. In 2001, an estimated 35,000 people were living on these reserves and settlements. Most of these people were Registered Indians. Data are not available for incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements.
- 1c "Average annual growth over previous five years" refers to growth from 1991 to 1996 for the 1996 count and from 1996 to 2001 for the 2001 count.
- 1d The "median" refers to the middle number in a series of data.
- 1e "Inter-provincial migration rate" refers to the percentage of the total population aged five years and older who indicated that they lived in a different province/territory or outside Canada five years ago.
- 1f "Intra-provincial migration rate" refers to the percentage of the total population aged five years and older who indicated that they lived in a different city, town, village, township, municipality or Indian reserve, but within the same province/territory, five years ago.

SECTION 2: EDUCATION (POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER)

The following tables present data from the Census of Canada as collected on May 15th of the Census year. These data differ from education program data collected by INAC in terms of concepts, method of collection and measures of outcome. For this reason, the following data are not directly comparable to INAC education program data.

ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY

- » Between 1996 and 2001, the percentage of Registered Indians with less than grade nine education decreased from 21.9% to 17.5%. For Registered Indians living on reserve, it decreased from 29.6% to 24.2%.
- » The high school completion rate for Registered Indians 15 years and over increased from 44.0% to 48.6% between 1996 and 2001 as compared to an increase from 65.2% to 68.7% for the total Canadian population.
- » In 2001, the high school completion rate was 51.0% for Registered Indian women and 45.7% for Registered Indian men. For the total Canadian population, the high school completion rates for men and women were approximately equal in 2001 at 68.5% and 68.9%, respectively.

Table 2.1	1996								
	Registered Indians			Registered Indians On Reserve			Total Population of Canada		
Highest Level of Schooling ^{2a}	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population 15 Years and Over	144,970	167,430	312,405	75,970	72,185	148,150	11,022,455	11,606,470	22,628,925
Less than Grade Nine (%)	22.7	21.1	21.9	30.3	28.8	29.6	11.7	12.4	12.1
Grade 9-13 (%)	43.1	40.2	41.6	40.1	38.6	39.4	36.0	38.0	37.0
With Secondary School Graduation Certificate (%)	7.5	7.3	7.4	5.4	5.8	5.6	13.0	15.6	14.3
High School Completion Rate (%) ^{2b}	41.6	46.0	44.0	35.0	38.4	36.6	65.2	65.2	65.2

Table 2.2	2001								
	Registered Indians			Registered Indians On Reserve			Total Population of Canada		
Highest Level of Schooling ^{2a}	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population 15 Years and Over	170,140	195,485	365,625	87,460	86,195	173,655	11,626,785	12,274,570	23,901,360
Less than Grade Nine (%)	18.4	16.7	17.5	25.1	23.3	24.2	9.5	10.2	9.8
Grade 9-13 (%)	44.5	40.9	42.6	42.7	40.1	41.4	35.1	36.0	35.5
With Secondary School Graduation Certificate (%)	8.6	8.7	8.6	6.7	6.9	6.8	13.1	15.1	14.1
High School Completion Rate (%) ^{2b}	45.7	51.0	48.6	38.8	43.5	41.1	68.5	68.9	68.7

NOTES:

- 2a "Highest level of schooling" refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or to the highest level of university or other non-university education completed for the population 15 years of age and over.
- 2b "High school completion rate" is derived and includes those who reported "secondary school graduation certificate" or "post-secondary education (with or without a degree/certificate/diploma)" as their highest level of schooling expressed as a percentage of "total population 15 years and over." Please note that this rate assumes that those that have post-secondary education also possess a high school graduation certificate. Therefore, these numbers may be inflated due to this assumption.

EDUCATION (POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER)

POST-SECONDARY

- » In 2001, 39.9% of Registered Indians 15 years of age and over reported post-secondary education (with or without degree/certificate/diploma) as compared to 54.6% for the total Canadian population 15 years of age and over.
- » The percentage of the Registered Indian population 15 years of age and over with a university degree was 3.9% in 2001 as compared to 15.4% for the total Canadian population 15 years of age and over.
- » In 2001, 18.9% of Registered Indians 15 years of age and over reported having a trades certificate or diploma or other non-university certificate as compared to 22.4% of the total Canadian population 15 years of age and over.

Table 2.3	1996								
	Registered Indians			Registered Indians On Reserve			Total Population of Canada		
Highest Level of Schooling ^{2a}	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population 15 Years and Over	144,970	167,430	312,405	75,970	72,185	148,150	11,022,455	11,606,470	22,628,925
Trades and Other Non-University (%)	25.5	26.3	25.9	24.0	23.1	23.5	28.6	27.3	27.9
With Trades Certificate or Diploma or Other Non-University Certificate (%)	17.4	16.9	17.1	16.6	15.4	16.0	22.5	20.5	21.4
University (%)	8.6	12.4	10.7	5.6	9.5	7.5	23.7	22.3	23.0
With University Degree (%)	2.2	3.7	3.0	1.1	2.5	1.8	14.3	12.3	13.3
Post-Secondary Education (%)	34.1	38.7	36.6	29.5	32.6	31.0	52.3	49.6	50.9
Complete-With Degree/Certificate/ Diploma(%)	19.6	20.6	20.1	17.7	17.9	17.8	36.8	32.7	34.7

Table 2.4	2001								
	Registered Indians			Registered Indians On Reserve			Total Population of Canada		
Highest Level of Schooling ^{2a}	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population 15 Years and Over	170,140	195,485	365,625	87,460	86,195	173,655	11,626,785	12,274,570	23,901,360
Trades and Other Non-University (%)	27.4	27.5	27.4	25.7	24.9	25.3	29.5	28.2	28.8
With Trades Certificate or Diploma or Other Non-University Certificate (%)	19.5	18.3	18.9	18.7	16.8	17.8	23.3	21.5	22.4
University (%)	9.8	14.8	12.5	6.5	11.7	9.0	26.0	25.7	25.8
With University Degree (%)	2.7	4.9	3.9	1.4	3.2	2.3	16.0	14.9	15.4
Post-Secondary Education (%)	37.1	42.3	39.9	32.1	36.6	34.3	55.4	53.9	54.6
Complete-With Degree/Certificate/Diploma(%)	22.2	23.2	22.7	20.0	20.1	20.1	39.4	36.3	37.8

NOTES:

2a "Highest level of schooling" refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or to the highest level of university or other non-university education completed for the population 15 years of age and over.

EDUCATION (POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER)

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

- » In 2001, 21.4% of the Registered Indian population (15 years of age and over) was attending school as compared to 16.3% for the total Canadian population (15 years of age and over).
- » Of the Registered Indians 15 years of age and over attending school in 2001, 78.3% were attending school full time – 7.0 percentage points more than for the total Canadian population 15 years of age and over.

Table 2.5	1996								
	Registered Indians			Registered Indians On Reserve			Total Population of Canada		
School Attendance	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population 15 Years and Over	144,970	167,430	312,405	75,970	72,185	148,150	11,022,455	11,606,470	22,628,925
% Attending School	20.5	24.2	22.5	17.1	20.8	18.9	17.1	17.9	17.5
% Attending Part Time	16.4	21.9	19.5	14.4	19.1	17.0	26.4	32.2	29.4
% Attending Full Time	83.6	78.1	80.5	85.6	80.8	83.0	73.6	67.8	70.5
% Not Attending School	79.4	75.8	77.5	82.9	79.2	81.1	82.9	82.1	82.5
% Not Attending School Full Time ^{2a}	82.8	81.1	81.9	85.4	83.2	84.3	87.4	87.8	87.6

Table 2.6	2001								
	Registered Indians			Registered Indians On Reserve			Total Population of Canada		
School Attendance	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population 15 Years and Over	170,140	195,485	365,625	87,460	86,195	173,655	11,626,785	12,274,570	23,901,360
% Attending School	19.4	23.2	21.4	17.1	21.4	19.3	15.8	16.7	16.3
% Attending Part Time	18.4	24.1	21.7	16.7	21.4	19.3	26.3	30.9	28.7
% Attending Full Time	81.7	75.9	78.3	83.3	78.6	80.7	73.7	69.1	71.3
% Not Attending School	80.6	76.8	78.6	82.8	78.6	80.7	84.2	83.3	83.7
% Not Attending School Full Time ^{2a}	84.2	82.4	83.2	85.7	83.2	84.4	88.3	88.4	88.4

NOTES:

2a "Not attending school full time" includes those 15 years of age and over who reported attending school part time or not attending school.

SECTION 3: FAMILIES

- » In 2001, 69.3% of all Registered Indian Census families were couple families as compared with 84.3% for the Canadian population as a whole.
- » According to the 2001 Census, the prevalence of Registered Indian female lone-parent families (25.0%) was about twice the percentage reported for female lone-parent families in the Canadian population (12.7%).
- » Compared to the Canadian population, male lone-parent families were three times as common (8.7% as compared to 2.9%) among Registered Indians living on reserve in 2001.
- » In 2001, the average number of children per family for the Registered Indian population living on reserve was approximately twice that of the entire Canadian population.

Table 3.1	1996			2001		
	Registered Indians	Registered Indians On Reserve	Total Population of Canada	Registered Indians	Registered Indians On Reserve	Total Population of Canada
Number of Census Families	137,500	53,665	7,837,865	172,460	70,190	8,371,020
Number of Couple Families ^{3a}	100,925	40,500	6,700,360	119,570	45,920	7,059,830
Number of Male Lone-Parent Families	4,950	2,870	192,275	9,730	6,105	245,825
Percentage Male Lone-Parent Families ^{3b}	3.6	5.3	2.5	5.6	8.7	2.9
Number of Female Lone-Parent Families	31,625	10,295	945,230	43,155	18,165	1,065,365
Percentage Female Lone-Parent Families ^{3c}	23.0	19.2	12.1	25.0	25.9	12.7
Average Number of Children Per Family	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.1

NOTES:

- 3a "Number of couple families" includes common-law families. For 2001, it also includes same-sex couples, which represent only 0.5% of all couples in Canada. Therefore, the inclusion of same-sex couples in 2001 is not expected to have a significant impact on the differences between 1996 and 2001.
- 3b "Percentage male lone-parent families" refers to the number of male lone-parent families expressed as a percentage of the number of Census families.
- 3c "Percentage female lone-parent families" refers to the number of female lone-parent families expressed as a percentage of the number of Census families.

- » Life expectancy for Registered Indian men was 70.4 years in 2001 as compared to 77.0 years for the total Canadian male population. For Registered Indian women life expectancy was 75.5 years in 2001 as compared to 82.1 years for Canadian women in general.
- » The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for the Registered Indian on-reserve population was 7.2 in 2001 as compared to 5.2 for the total Canadian population.
- » The Crude Tuberculosis Incidence Rate for Registered Indians decreased from 43.2 to 34.4 between 1996 and 2001. It still remains significantly higher than for the total Canadian population (5.5 in 2001).

Table 4.1	1996			2001		
	Registered Indians	Registered Indians On Reserve	Total Population of Canada	Registered Indians	Registered Indians On Reserve	Total Population of Canada
Life Expectancy -- Males (Years)	68.2	-	75.5	70.4	69.2	77.0
Life Expectancy -- Females (Years)	75.9	-	81.2	75.5	74.3	82.1
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000) ^{4a}	24.4	-	12.4	21.7	25.3	10.8
Crude Mortality Rate (per 1,000) ^{4a}	5.0	-	7.2	5.3	5.5	7.1
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000) ^{4b}	-	-	5.6	-	7.2	5.2
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) ^{4c}	2.9	-	1.6	2.9	3.2	1.5
Crude Tuberculosis Incidence Rates (per 100,000) ^{4d,e}	43.2	-	6.3	34.4	-	5.5

NOTES:

- 4a Crude Birth and Death rates have been adjusted for late and under-reported births and deaths, but do not account for the age and sex structure of the population. 2001 rates for the total Canadian population are preliminary numbers.
- 4b The Infant Mortality Rates (IMRs) include all births under 500 grams. Deaths are per 1,000 live births.
- 4c The Total Fertility Rates (TFRs) for the total population of Canada are based on 1996 and 2000 data. All TFRs have been adjusted for late reporting of births. TFR is the expected total number of children that a woman will have. The TFR assumes that women will survive at least until the end of the childbearing age groups, and that they will bear children according to the prevailing age-specific rates as they progress through their childbearing years.
- 4d These figures include new active and relapsed cases.
- 4e Due to the unavailability of data, this edition includes "Crude Tuberculosis Incidence Rates," which are not directly comparable with the "Age Standardized Tuberculosis Incidence Rates" presented in the previous edition of this pamphlet.

SECTION 5: LABOUR FORCE (POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER)

While national economic trends and fluctuations affect everyone, factors such as relative isolation place a greater restriction on economic opportunities for those living on reserve.

- » According to the 2001 Census, the unemployment rate stood at 27.7% for Registered Indians 15 years and over living on reserve and 23.3% for Registered Indians 15 years and over in total. For the total Canadian population 15 years and over, the unemployment rate was much lower at 7.4%.
- » Among Registered Indians living on reserve who participated in the labour force, 32.7% of males and 21.7% of females were unemployed in 2001. For the total Canadian population, 7.6% of males and 7.2% of females were unemployed in 2001.
- » The employment rate reflects the degree to which a labour pool is effectively utilized. In 2001, the employment rate for Registered Indians living on reserve was 37.4% as compared to 61.5% for the total Canadian population.

Table 5.1	1996			2001		
	Registered Indians	Registered Indians On Reserve	Total Population of Canada	Registered Indians	Registered Indians On Reserve	Total Population of Canada
Labour Force Activity ^{5a}						
Total Population 15 Years and Over	312,405	148,150	22,628,925	365,625	173,655	23,901,360
Total Labour Force ^{5b}	169,390	76,305	14,812,700	205,670	89,895	15,872,070
Employed	123,345	54,365	13,318,740	157,785	64,995	14,695,135
Unemployed	46,045	21,935	1,493,960	47,880	24,905	1,176,940
Not in the Labour Force	143,015	71,855	7,816,220	159,960	83,755	8,029,285
Participation Rate (%) ^{5c}	54.2	51.5	65.5	56.3	51.8	66.4
Males	61.5	57.7	72.7	61.7	56.0	72.7
Females	47.9	45.0	58.6	51.5	47.4	60.5
Unemployment Rate (%) ^{5d}	27.2	28.7	10.1	23.3	27.7	7.4
Males	30.7	33.7	10.2	26.5	32.7	7.6
Females	23.3	22.1	10.0	19.9	21.7	7.2
Employment Rate (%) ^{5e}	39.5	36.7	58.9	43.2	37.4	61.5

NOTES:

- 5a "Labour force activity" refers to the labour market activity of the total population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who were classified as either employed, unemployed or as not in the labour force during the week prior to Census Day.
- 5b "Total labour force" refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who were employed or unemployed and actively looking for work during the week prior to Census Day.
- 5c "Participation rate" refers to the total labour force in the week prior to Census Day expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.
- 5d "Unemployment rate" refers to persons 15 years of age and over who were unemployed in the week prior to Census Day expressed as a percentage of the total labour force.
- 5e "Employment rate" refers to persons 15 years of age and over who were employed in the week prior to Census Day expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.

SECTION 6: INCOME (POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER)

Income data collected from the 1996 and 2001 Censuses refer to money received during the previous calendar year (1995 and 2000 respectively).

- » Between 1995 and 2000, the average individual income among Registered Indians rose from \$15,558 to \$16,935 as compared to an increase from \$27,445 to \$29,769 for the Canadian population as a whole (all values are in constant 2000 dollars).
- » For Registered Indians living on reserve, average employment income increased from \$15,452 in 1995 to \$16,850 in 2000. For the total Canadian population average employment income increased from \$28,837 in 1995 to \$31,757 in 2000 (all values are in constant 2000 dollars).
- » In 2000, women's employment earnings as a percentage of men's for Registered Indians living on reserve was 89.6% as compared to 63.6% for the total population of Canada.
- » 40.5% of Registered Indians indicated government transfer payments were their major source of income in 2000. Among all Canadians, this figure was 23.1%.

Table 6.1	1995			2000		
	Registered Indians	Registered Indians On Reserve	Total Population of Canada	Registered Indians	Registered Indians On Reserve	Total Population of Canada
Median Household Income (Constant \$2000) ^{6a,b,c}	\$26,763	\$25,346	\$43,798	\$30,495	\$26,572	\$46,752
Average Individual Income (Constant \$2000) ^{6a,d}	\$15,558	\$13,503	\$27,445	\$16,935	\$14,444	\$29,769
Male	\$17,496	\$14,711	\$33,894	\$18,724	\$14,907	\$36,865
Female	\$13,819	\$12,201	\$20,922	\$15,365	\$13,968	\$22,885
Average Employment Income (Constant \$2000) ^{6a,e}	\$17,764	\$15,452	\$28,837	\$19,623	\$16,850	\$31,757
Male	\$19,441	\$16,163	\$34,766	\$21,983	\$17,696	\$38,347
Female	\$15,914	\$14,496	\$21,961	\$17,205	\$15,854	\$24,390
Women's Employment Earnings as a % of Men's	81.9	89.7	63.2	78.3	89.6	63.6
Persons who Indicated Government Transfer Payments were their Major Source of Income (%)	41.8	44.9	23.6	40.5	45.2	23.1

NOTES:

- 6a "Constant dollars" refers to the procedure of adjusting dollars for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI). To convert the 1995 incomes into 2000 dollars, the 1995 values were revised upwards by the change in the CPI between 1995 and 2000.
- 6b The "median" refers to the middle number in a series of data.
- 6c "Household income" refers to the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household.
- 6d "Average individual income" refers to the weighted mean total income of individuals 15 years of age and over who reported income.
- 6e "Employment income" refers to the total income received by persons 15 years of age and over as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice and/or net farm self-employment income.

SECTION 7: HOUSING

On-reserve living conditions continued to improve during the period between 1996 and 2001. Of note in 2001 is that 97.7% of dwellings had water supply services and 94.9% of dwellings had sewage disposal facilities.

- » In 2001, the percentage of dwellings having more than one person per room for the Registered Indian population living on reserve was 13.8% as compared to less than 2% for the total Canadian population.
- » In 2001, the percentage of dwellings in need of major repair for the Registered Indian population was 23.5% as compared to 8.2% for the total Canadian population. For the Registered Indian population living on reserve, this percentage was even higher at 36.3%.
- » According to the 2001 Census, more than half of the on-reserve housing (53.8%) was built in the last 15 years as compared to one quarter for the total Canadian population (24.1%).

Table 7.1	1996			2001		
	Registered Indians	Registered Indians On Reserve	Total Population of Canada	Registered Indians	Registered Indians On Reserve	Total Population of Canada
DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS (CENSUS)						
Dwellings Built Over a 15 Year Period (%) ^{7a,b}	37.8	63.5	27.8	31.6	53.8	24.1
% of Dwellings in Need of Major Repair ^{7c}	22.4	34.5	8.3	23.5	36.3	8.2
% of Dwellings Having More Than 1 Person Per Room ^{7d}	9.9	18.6	1.7	7.4	13.8	1.4
Average Number of Persons Per Room	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4
CANADA HOUSING STATISTICS (CMHC)						
Number of New Housing Starts ^{7e}	-	2,487	124,713	-	1,872	162,733
New Housing Starts (Per 100 dwellings) ^{7f}	-	4.0	1.2	-	2.4	1.4
CAPITAL ASSET MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (DIAND)						
% of Dwellings with Water Supply Services ^{7e,g}	-	96.1	100	-	97.7	100
% of Dwellings with Sewage Disposal Facilities ^{7e,g}	-	91.5	100	-	94.9	100

NOTES:

- 7a The dwelling information shown here represents 15-year groupings as follows: 1981-1996 and 1986-2001.
- 7b The 15-year period 1981-1996 only includes the first 5 months of 1996, and the 15-year period 1986-2001 only includes the first 5 months of 2001.
- 7c Major repairs refer to the repair of defective plumbing or electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.
- 7d Percentages shown here are calculated based on the total number of occupied private dwellings as reported in the 1996 and 2001 Censuses.
- 7e The figure stated here is for the on-reserve Aboriginal population. The years represented are 1996-97 and 2001-02.
- 7f New housing starts for 2001 were calculated as a percentage of total dwellings.
- 7g Canadian comparable figures are so close to 100% that, in 1981, Statistics Canada discontinued collecting information on water and sewer services. Therefore, it is implied that the Canadian percentage is 100.

GENERAL DATA NOTES:

1. Please note that the Total Population of Canada shown here includes the Registered Indian Population.
2. Census figures may not add up to 100 due to random rounding.
3. In instances where a “-” appears in the table, data are either not available or not applicable.

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