

# **The Aboriginal Population of British Columbia: A Comparative Analysis of 1996 Census Data on Demographic and Housing Characteristics**

By Noha Sedky and David Baxter, July 2000

## **I. Introduction**

### **a. Overview**

The demographic and housing characteristics of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations in British Columbia are unique in Canada. By way of introduction, consider but two examples. First, while the province has only a 13% share of the country's population, it is home 73% of the Canada's non-Aboriginal population that lives on First Nations' reserves. Second, while 16.7% of the country's Aboriginal population reside in B.C., it is home to 18.3% of the Aboriginal population that lives on reserves and only 16.3% that live off of reserves. In total, the province is home to almost a quarter of the total population living on First Nations' reserves in Canada.

This study presents a comparative examination of selected demographic and housing characteristics of the 183,515 people of Aboriginal ethnic origin and the 3,494,370 people who were not of Aboriginal ethnic origin who lived in the province of British Columbia in 1996. Using data from the 1996 Census of Canada, the report considers two major settlement patterns: on/off-reserve and urban/rural. The urban and rural distinction is of particular importance: urban and rural populations and housing occupancy differ within as well as between populations and hence it is important to control, as much as possible, for the urban/rural variable in the comparative analysis of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations. The demographic analysis presented here focuses on population age profiles: the housing analysis focuses on tenure, structure type and age and sex specific maintainer rates.

The report is organized into five major sections. The first section, following this introduction, presents a review of the definitions used in the 1996 Census data in the classification of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations. Section Two presents comparative data for these populations by the major settlement patterns of rural on reserve, rural off reserve, urban on reserve and urban off reserve. Section Three considers the comparative age profiles of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations. Section Four considers the housing occupancy patterns for these populations by tenure (owner-occupied or rental) and structure type (ground-oriented or apartment). Section Five considers their household formation patterns, examining household maintainer rates for the adult population and occupancy patterns for the under 15 population.

There has been limited comparative analysis of demographic and housing characteristics of sub-populations in the province to date. This study, therefore, serves as both an introduction to these topics and as a foundation for future research. It provides baseline information about the similarities and differences in demographic and housing occupancy of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations. It is by no means definitive or applicable to any specific housing situation. Rather, it introduces to the discussion of housing information and analysis that will further our understanding of how we live together in British Columbia.

### **b. Definitions**

This study uses information from a custom tabulation from the 1996 Canada Census prepared by Statistics Canada for The Urban Futures Institute. Using the 1996 Census, the most recent comprehensive data source on the relationship between population and housing in Canada, means that the nature and

definitions of the data are determined by Statistics Canada in its data collection and tabulation. The relevant definitions in this regard include:

Aboriginal person: The term used by Statistics Canada to identify the First Nations people, the descendants from the original inhabitants of Canada, including North American Indian, Métis, and Inuit.

Aboriginal ethnic origin: Ethnic origin is the term used to refer to the ethnic groups to which a person's ancestors belong. An ancestry-based question is asked of all census respondents, and has been used on a number of census interviews in the past, including the 1996 Census. The major focus of this report is on the data for people who responded that they were of Aboriginal ethnic origin, as this is the definition most in keeping with prior census data and is most similar to the data on ethnic origin collected for other ancestry groups. With respect to the following alternative definitions, note that a person may be of Aboriginal ethnic origin without identifying with the Aboriginal population and/or without being a Registered Indian.

Aboriginal identity: The 1996 Census was the first census to ask respondents whether they identified themselves as part of the Aboriginal population, and, if they did, with a particular Aboriginal group. While a person may be neither of Aboriginal ethnic origin nor a Registered Indian, their fundamental identity may be as a member of the Aboriginal population. Data on this definition were not included in the custom tabulation and are not considered here.

Registered Indian: As used by Statistics Canada, Registered Indians are persons who reported in the Census Questionnaire that they were registered under the Indian Act of Canada: a person may be a Registered Indian without being of Aboriginal ethnic origin or seeing themselves as having an Aboriginal identity. In contrast to the ancestry and identity criteria of the preceding definitions, this is a legal definition; as such, while one's ancestry and identity will generally remain the same over time, one's legal status may change. This is currently occurring within the Registered Indian population. June 1985 amendments to the Indian Act (Bill C-31) repealed certain sections of the Indian Act, thereby permitting persons who had previously lost, or were unable to claim, their status as Registered Indians to register for this status. As a result, the Registered Indian population has increased rapidly over the past decade. Because of the legal aspect of this definition, this dimension of the population is also considered in this report. Additionally, note that the 1996 Census counts of Registered Indians differ from those maintained by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) because of a) the incomplete enumeration discussed below, and b) the methodological and conceptual differences between the two sources. Also note, as with all Census data, there is no verification by Statistics Canada that the response given on the census form is valid.

Incomplete enumeration: The 1996 Census totals do not include 77 Indian reserves and settlements that were incompletely enumerated, 19 of which were in British Columbia. Depending on the geographic area, counts may be affected by this under coverage. While missing data may be significant for smaller areas, its impact is expected to be minimal for national and provincial-level statistics.

The use of these definitions creates four distinct populations for consideration in this report:

- The non-Aboriginal ethnic origin not Registered Indian population – 94.83% of the total;
- The non-Aboriginal ethnic origin Registered Indian population – 0.18% of the total;
- The Aboriginal ethnic origin not Registered Indian population – 2.63% of the total; and
- The Aboriginal ethnic origin Registered Indian population – 2.36% of the total.

While these four groupings are the focus of the report, in the next section the analysis is introduced using the larger populations that correspond directly to the Statistics Canada definitions presented above. Note that throughout the remainder of this report, the term Aboriginal population will refer to the population of Aboriginal ethnic origin according to Statistics Canada's definition.

## II An Introductory Comparison of Populations in British Columbia

### a. Population on Reserves

In 1996, British Columbia's population of 3,677,890 was 13% of Canada's total population of 28,390,685 (Table 2-1). Of the province's total population, 1.7% (62,045) lived on reserves, almost twice the national average of 0.9%, giving the province a 23.9% share of the country's on reserve population, compared to its 12.9% share of the off reserve population. [The Statistics Canada definition of an Indian reserve is "a tract of federally owned land that has been set apart for the use and benefit of an Indian Band and which is governed by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada"<sup>1</sup>].

**Table 2-1: Aboriginal Population by Place of Residence, British Columbia and Canada, 1996**

POPULATION	BC	%	Canada	%	BC%/Canada
<b>Total</b>	3,677,885		28,390,685		13.0%
<b>On reserve</b>	62,045	1.7%	259,095	0.9%	23.9%
<b>Off reserve</b>	3,615,845	98.3%	28,131,585	99.1%	12.9%
<b>Aboriginal Ethnic Origin</b>	183,515	5.0%	1,096,240	3.9%	16.7%
<b>On reserve</b>	42,420	23.1%	231,325	21.1%	18.3%
<b>Off reserve</b>	141,100	76.9%	864,910	78.9%	16.3%
<b>Registered Indians</b>	93,410	2.5%	485,465	1.7%	19.2%
<b>On reserve</b>	41,305	44.2%	227,285	46.8%	18.2%
<b>Off reserve</b>	52,105	55.8%	260,755	53.7%	20.0%
<b>Non-Aboriginal</b>	3,494,370	95.0%	27,294,445	96.1%	12.8%
<b>On reserve</b>	19,630	0.6%	27,775	0.1%	70.7%
<b>Off reserve</b>	3,474,745	99.4%	27,266,670	99.9%	12.7%

British Columbia was home to 183,515 of the country's 1,096,240 people of Aboriginal ethnic origin, giving it a disproportionate 16.7% share of the national total. Aboriginal people account for 5.0% of the province's population, compared to their 3.9% share of the national population. Most of the Aboriginal population does not live on reserves: 76.9% of the province's, and 78.9% of the country's, Aboriginal population live off of reserves. Only 42,420 (23.1%) of the province's 183,515 Aboriginal people lived on reserves, accounting for 18.3% of Canada's Aboriginal population of 231,325 who lived on reserves. The Aboriginal population who lived on reserves made up 68.4% of the total of 62,045 people who lived on reserves in the province in 1996.

Of the 485,465 Registered Indians living in Canada, 93,410 people (19.2%) live in British Columbia, a disproportionate share compared to the province's 13% share of the total population. The Registered Indian population makes up 2.5% of the province's population. There is a relatively even on reserve to off reserve balance to this population, with 44.2% (41,305) living on reserves and 55.8% (52,105) living off of reserves, similar to the 46.8% to 53.7% ratio that prevails at the national level.

The province's non-Aboriginal population of 3,494,370 persons accounted for 95.0% of the province's population, a smaller share than the national average of 96.1%. The 0.6% of the non-Aboriginal population that lives on reserves, while a small percentage, is much greater than the 0.1% that this group accounts for at the national level. The 19,630 persons in BC who are not of Aboriginal ethnic origin and who live on reserves account for 31.6% of the on-reserve population in the province, compared to the national share of only 10.7%. Of the total 27,775 person non-Aboriginal population living on reserves in Canada, 19,630 (70.7%) live in British Columbia. This is a result of the large number of market real estate developments on urban reserves in British Columbia.

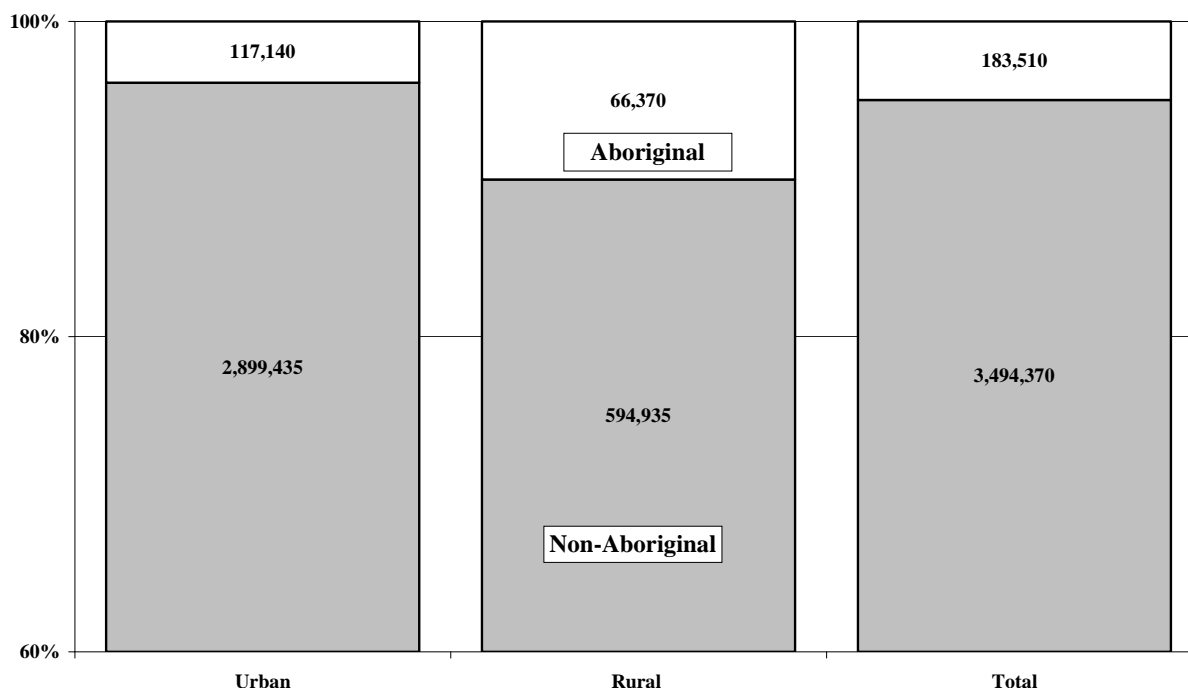
### b. The Geography of the Aboriginal Population

The Aboriginal population is much more likely to live in a rural area than the non-Aboriginal: 36% of the Aboriginal population of the province lived in rural areas in 1996, compared to only 17% of the non-

Aboriginal population (Table 2-1 and Figure 2-1). The 66,370 people of Aboriginal ethnic origin living in rural areas account for 10% of the province’s total rural population of 661,305, compared to the Aboriginal population’s 3.9% share of the province’s urban population. [Statistics Canada defines “urban areas to be places which have minimum population concentrations of 1,000 and a population density of at least 400 per square kilometer. All territory outside urban areas is considered rural.”]

However, as with the non-Aboriginal population, the province’s Aboriginal population is overwhelmingly urban. Of the total 183,510 people of Aboriginal ethnic origin in the province, 117,140 (63.8%) live in urban areas, almost twice the 66,370 (36.2%) who live in rural areas. This follows the pattern seen with the non-Aboriginal population, which is even more urbanized, with 2,899,435 (83%) living in urban areas, and only 594,935 (17%) living in rural areas.

**Figure 2-1: Urban and Rural Populations, British Columbia, 1996**

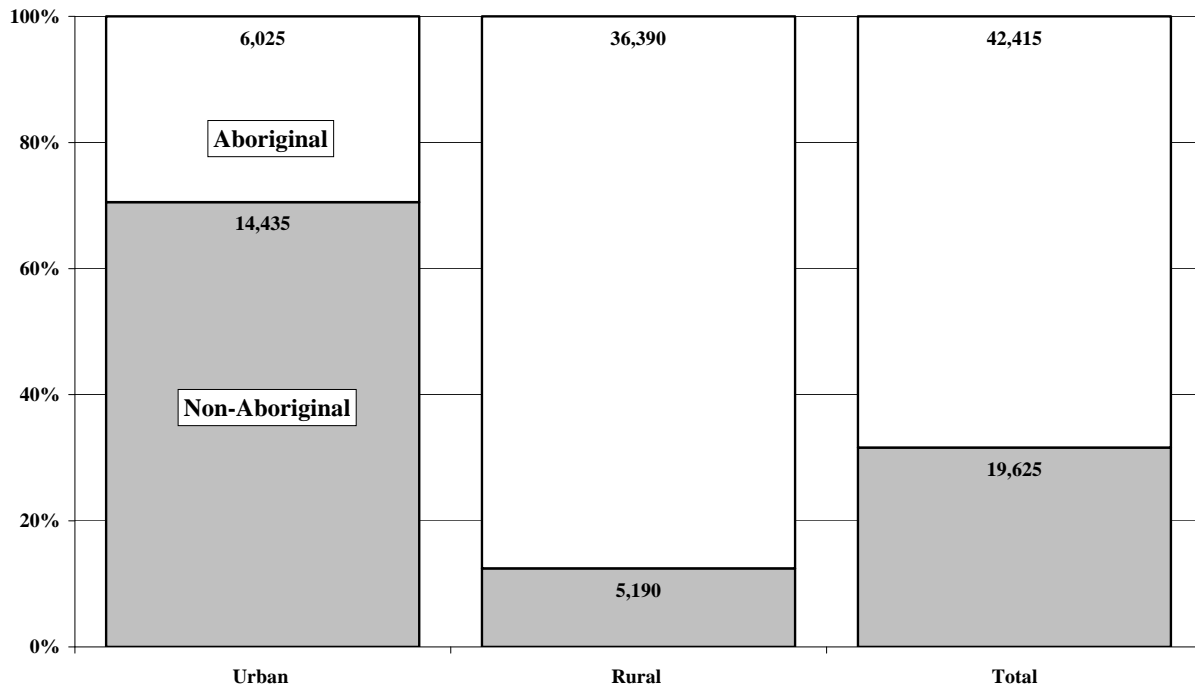


**Table 2-2: Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations by Place of Residence, British Columbia, 1996**

	On Reserve			Off Reserve			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Aboriginal</b>	6,025	36,390	42,415	111,115	29,980	141,095	117,140	66,370	183,510
<b>Non-Aboriginal</b>	14,435	5,190	19,625	2,885,000	589,745	3,474,745	2,899,435	594,935	3,494,370
<b>Total</b>	20,460	41,580	62,040	2,996,115	619,725	3,615,840	3,016,575	661,305	3,677,880
<b>Aboriginal</b>	14.2%	85.8%	100%	78.8%	21.2%	100%	63.8%	36.2%	100%
<b>Non-Aboriginal</b>	73.6%	26.4%	100%	83.0%	17.0%	100%	83.0%	17.0%	100%
<b>Total</b>	33.0%	67.0%	100%	82.9%	17.1%	100%	82.0%	18.0%	100%

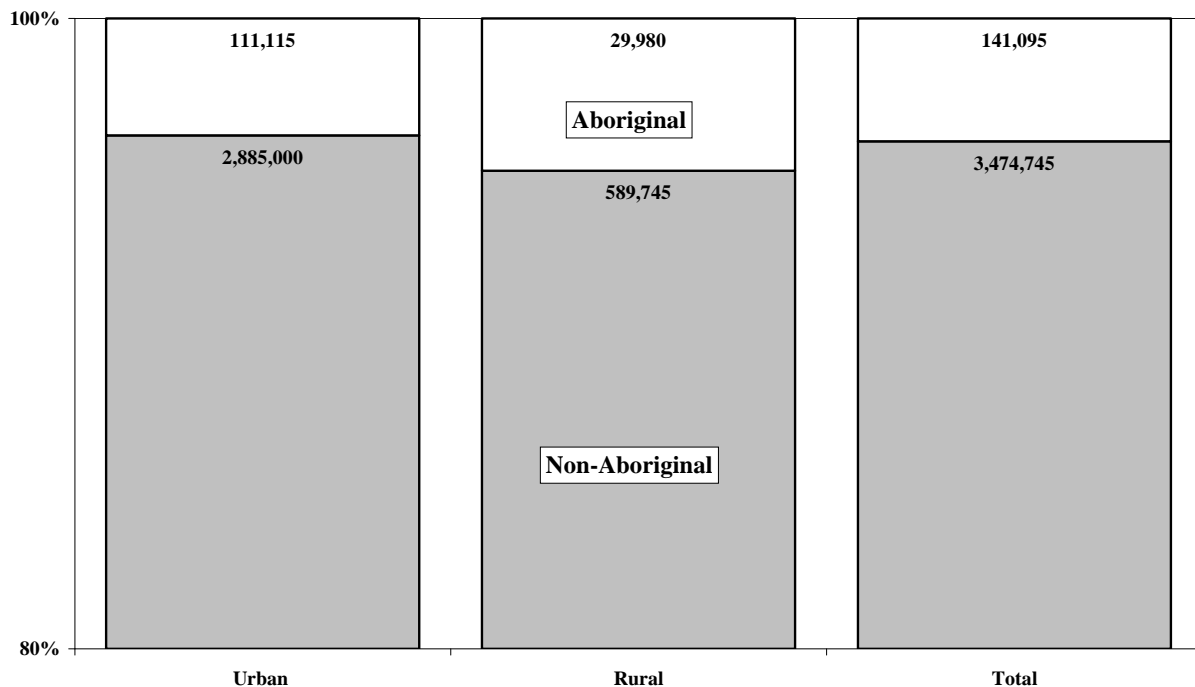
The rural/urban differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations are greatest in the populations living on reserves (Figure 2-2). Of the 42,415 people of Aboriginal ethnic origin living on reserves, 36,390 (85.8%) live in rural areas, with only 6,025 (14.2%) living on reserves in urban areas. This compares to only 5,190 (26.4%) of the 19,625 people not of Aboriginal ethnic origin who live on reserves living in rural areas, and 14,435 (73.6%) living in urban areas. Note that the non-Aboriginal population living on reserves in urban areas is over twice the size of the Aboriginal population living on urban reserves (14,435 to 6,025).

**Figure 2-2: Aboriginal Urban and Rural Populations on Reserve, British Columbia, 1996**



The differences were not nearly as great for the population not living on reserves (Figure 2-3). Of the 141,095 people of Aboriginal ethnic origin living off reserves, 111,115 (79%) live in urban areas, with only 29,980 (21%) living in rural areas. This is relatively close to the 83% (2,885,000) of the 3,474,745 person non-Aboriginal population that lived off reserves in urban areas, compared to the 17% (589,745) who lived off reserves in rural areas of the province.

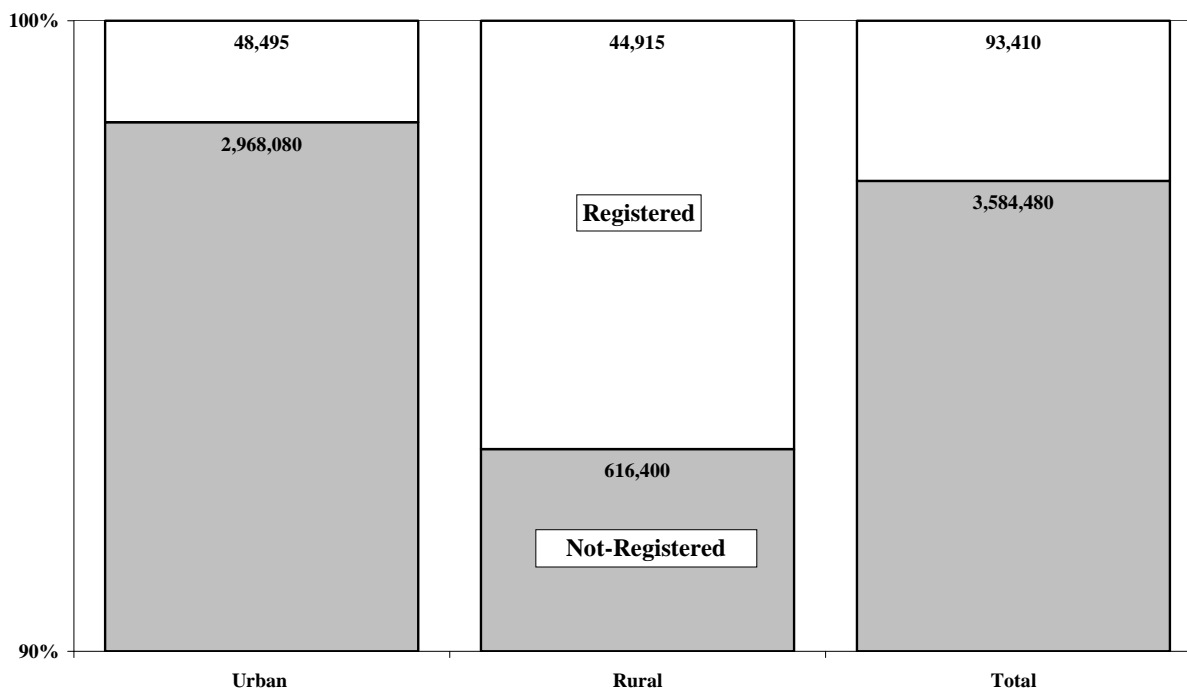
**Figure 2-3: Aboriginal Urban and Rural Populations Off Reserve, British Columbia, 1996**



**c. Place of Residence for the Registered Indian Population**

The second census definition considered here is that of the population indicating Registered Indian Status. The Registered Indian population of the province is almost evenly divided between rural and urban areas, with 48.1% (44,915) of the 93,410 people recording this status in the 1996 Census living in rural areas and 51.9% living in urban areas. This is dramatically different from the 17.2% rural and 82.8% urban distribution of the population who did not indicate Registered Indian Status (Table 2-3, Figure 2-4). The 44,915 people with Registered Indian status living in rural areas account for 6.8% of the province’s total rural population of 661,315 persons, compared to their 1.6% share of the province’s urban population.

**Figure 2-4: Registered and Not Registered Populations, British Columbia, 1996**



**Table 2-3: Registered and Not Registered Populations by Place of Residence, British Columbia, 1996**

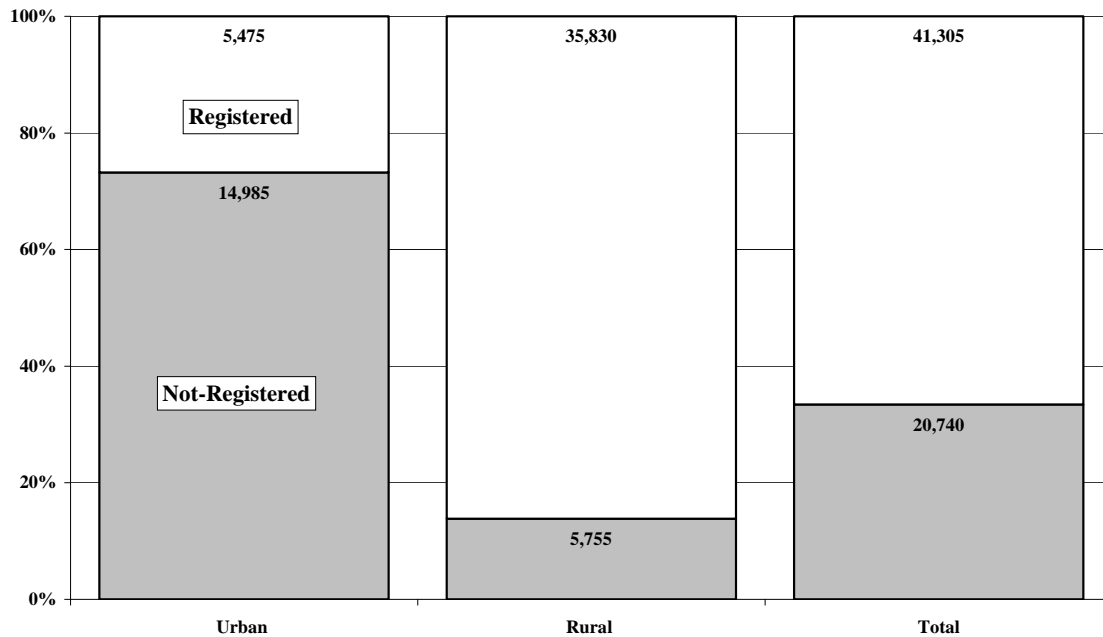
	On Reserve			Off Reserve			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Registered Indians	5,475	35,830	41,305	43,020	9,085	52,105	48,495	44,915	93,410
Not-Registered Indian	14,985	5,755	20,740	2,953,095	610,645	3,563,740	2,968,080	616,400	3,584,480
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,460</b>	<b>41,585</b>	<b>62,045</b>	<b>2,996,115</b>	<b>619,730</b>	<b>3,615,845</b>	<b>3,016,575</b>	<b>661,315</b>	<b>3,677,890</b>
Registered Indians	13.3%	86.7%	100%	82.6%	17.4%	100%	51.9%	48.1%	100%
Not-Registered Indian	72.3%	27.7%	100%	82.9%	17.1%	100%	82.8%	17.2%	100%

The largest differences in urban and rural places of residence between those recording Registered Indian and the rest of the population are found in those living on reserves (Figure 2-5). Of the 41,305 people with Registered Indian status living on reserves, 35,830 (86.7%) live in rural areas, with only 5,475 (13.3%) living on reserves in urban areas. This compares to only 5,755 (27.7%) of the 20,740 people not recording Registered Indian Status who live on reserves in rural areas and 14,985 (72.3%) living on reserves in urban areas. Note that the non-status population living on reserves in urban areas is almost three times the size of the corresponding Registered Indian population (14,985 to 5,475).

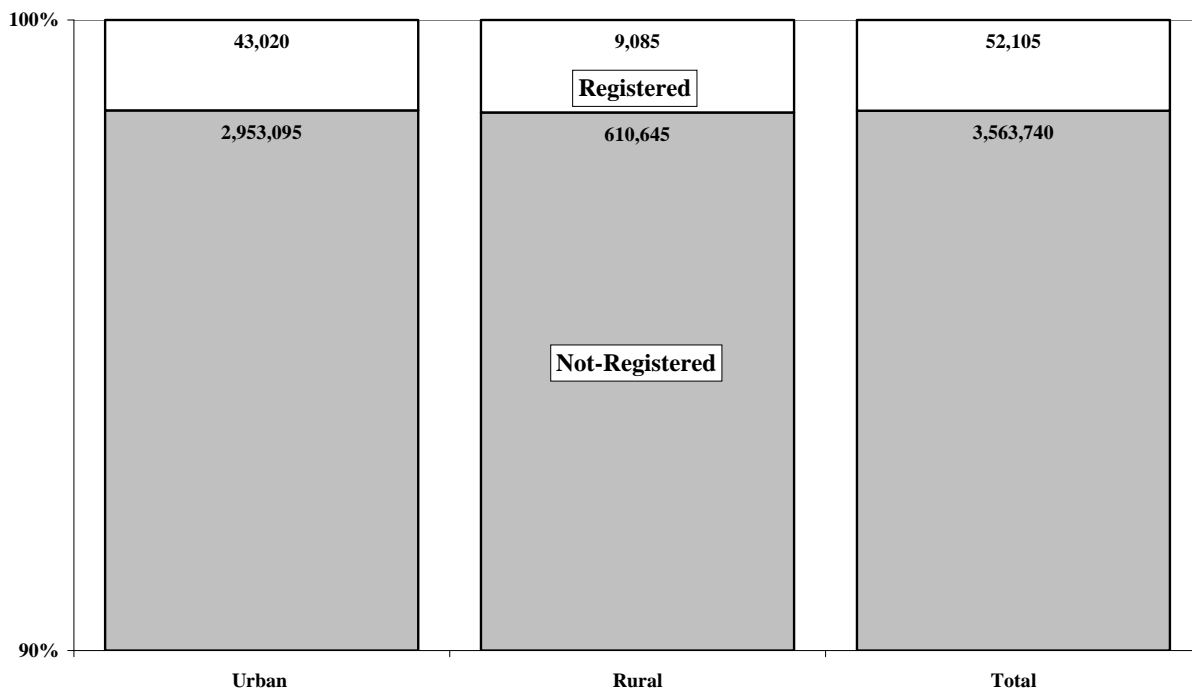
The rural /urban differences between these two populations are not nearly as significant in the groups living off reserve (Figure 2-6). Of the 52,105 Registered Indians living off of reserves, 43,020 (82.6%) live in urban areas, with only 9,085 (17.4%) living in rural areas. This is virtually identical to the 82.9% (2,953,095) of the off reserve not registered population in urban areas and the 17.1% (610,645) who lived

off reserve in rural areas of the province. Nonetheless, it remains evident that both populations are significantly more urban than the Registered Indian population living on reserves.

**Figure 2-5: Registered and Not Registered Populations On Reserve, British Columbia, 1996**



**Figure 2-6: Registered and Not Registered Populations Off Reserve, British Columbia, 1996**



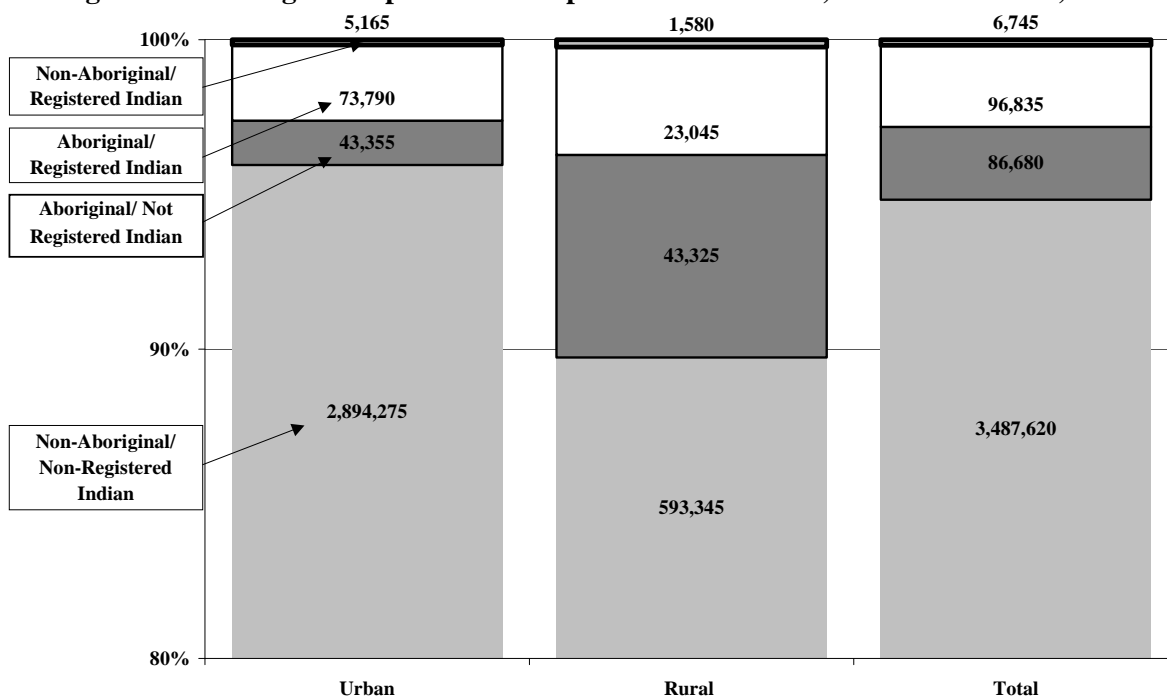
**d. The Geography of the Four Sub-Populations**

As noted earlier, there are four non-overlapping groups created by the Statistics Canada definitions: Aboriginal Registered Indian, Aboriginal non-Registered Indian, non-Aboriginal Registered Indian, and non-Aboriginal non-Registered Indian. The largest sub-group is the non-Aboriginal non-Registered

Indian population, accounting for 94.8% (3,487,645) of the province’s population. The next largest sub-group is the Aboriginal non-Registered Indian population, which makes up 2.6% (96,835) of the population, followed closely by the Aboriginal Registered Indian population with a 2.5% (86,680) share. The smallest sub-group is the 0.2% (6,745 persons) non-Aboriginal Registered Indian population. Note that there are more people of Aboriginal ethnic origin who are not registered than who are registered (96,835 to 86,680).

The non-Aboriginal non-Registered Indian population is the most urban of the four sub-groups, with 83% residing in urban areas and 17% living in rural areas (Table 4, Figure 2-7). The Aboriginal Registered Indian population is the most rural of the four, being equally divided between urban (43,355) and rural (43,325) places of residence. The other two sub-populations have essentially identical shares with 76% in urban areas and 24% in rural areas.

**Figure 2-7: Aboriginal Population Groups Urban and Rural, British Columbia, 1996**



The only sub-group with a significant proportion of its members living on reserves is the Aboriginal Registered Indian population, with 47% (40,765) of its 86,685 population living on reserve and 53% living off of reserves (Figure 2-7, Table 2-4). Only 1.7% of the Aboriginal non-Registered Indian, 8.1% of the non-Aboriginal Registered Indian, and 0.5% of the non-Aboriginal non-Registered Indian population live on reserves.

**Table 2-4: Aboriginal Population Groups by Place of Residence, British Columbia, 1996**

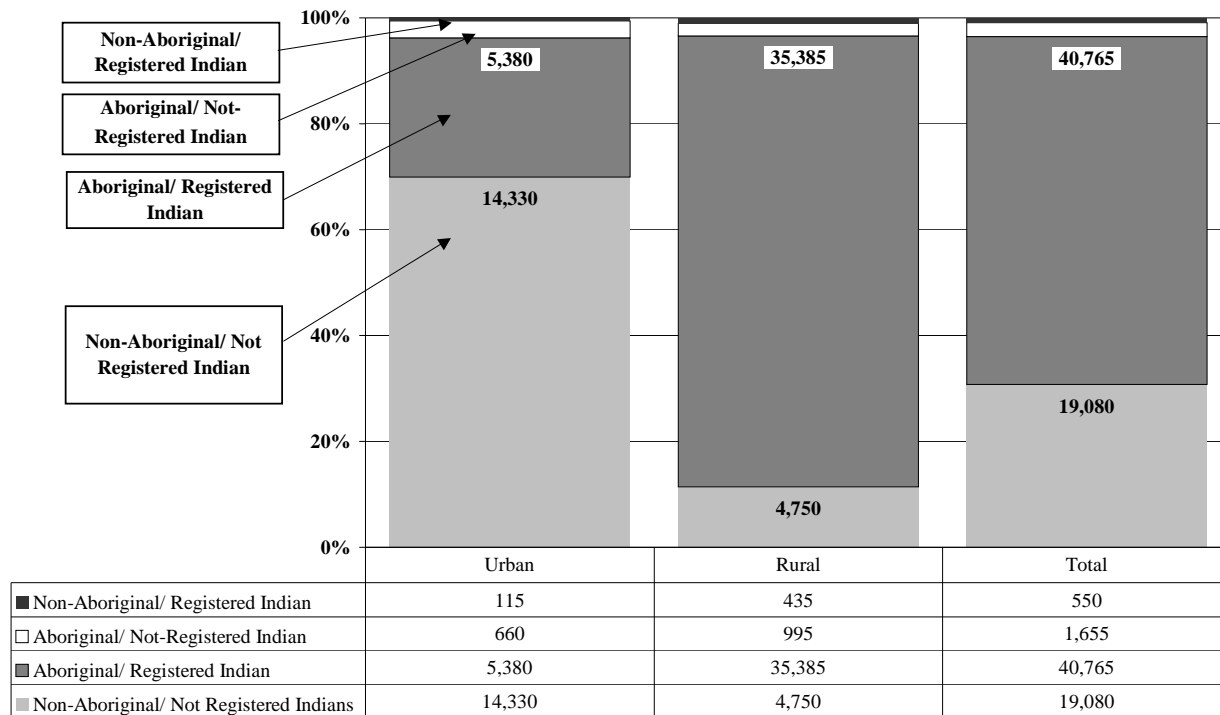
	On Reserve			Off Reserve			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Aboriginal/ Registered Indian	5,380	35,385	40,765	37,975	7,940	45,915	43,355	43,325	86,680
Aboriginal/ Not-Registered Indian	660	995	1,655	73,130	22,050	95,180	73,790	23,045	96,835
Non-Aboriginal/ Registered Indian	115	435	550	5,050	1,145	6,195	5,165	1,580	6,745
Non-Aboriginal/ Not Registered Indians	14,330	4,750	19,080	2,879,945	588,595	3,468,540	2,894,275	593,345	3,487,620
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,485</b>	<b>41,565</b>	<b>62,050</b>	<b>2,996,100</b>	<b>619,730</b>	<b>3,615,830</b>	<b>3,016,585</b>	<b>661,295</b>	<b>3,677,880</b>
Aboriginal/ Registered Indian	13.2%	86.8%	100%	82.7%	17.3%	100%	50.0%	50.0%	100%
Aboriginal/ Not-Registered Indian	39.9%	60.1%	100%	76.8%	23.2%	100%	76.2%	23.8%	100%
Non-Aboriginal/ Registered Indian	20.9%	79.1%	100%	81.5%	18.5%	100%	76.6%	23.4%	100%
Non-Aboriginal/ Not Registered Indians	75.1%	24.9%	100%	83.0%	17.0%	100%	83.0%	17.0%	100%

The 40,765 person Aboriginal Registered Indian population comprises two thirds (65.7%) of the 62,045 population living on reserves in the province, with another 30.7% accounted for by the 19,080 person



non-Aboriginal non-Registered Indian population. The 14,330 person non-Aboriginal non-Registered population living on urban reserves accounts for 70% of urban reserve residents, with the 5,380 person Aboriginal Registered Indian population accounting for a further 26.3%. The opposite distribution is found for residents of rural reserves, where 35,385 Aboriginal Registered Indians account for 85.1%, and 4,750 non-Aboriginal non-Registered Indians account for 11.4%, of the 41,585 residents.

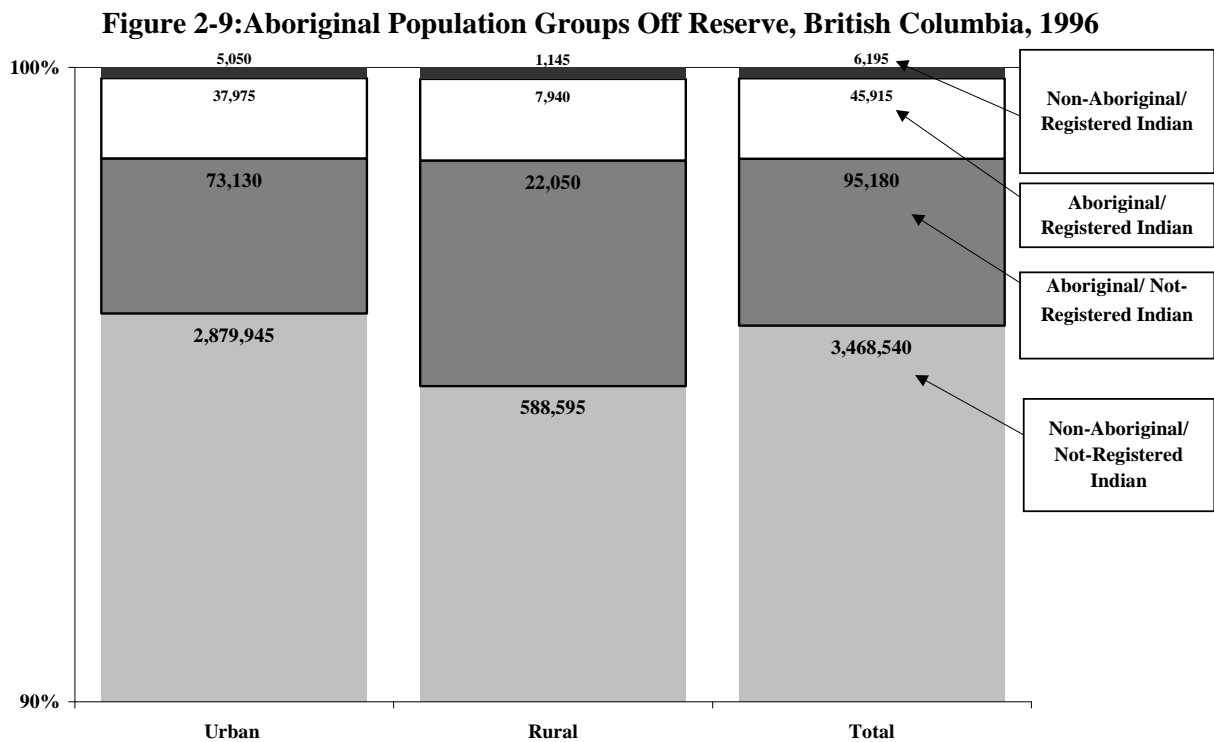
**Figure 2-8: Aboriginal Population Groups On Reserve, British Columbia, 1996**



While the overwhelming majority of BC’s population not living on reserves is comprised of the 3,468,540 person non-Aboriginal non-Registered population (96% of the total), the distribution differs considerably between urban and rural areas (Figure 2-9). The total rural population not living on reserves of 619,730 people is comprised of 588,595 (95%) non-Aboriginal non-Registered Indians, 7,940 (1.3%) Aboriginal Registered Indians, 22,050 (3.6%) Aboriginal non-Registered Indians, and 1,145 (0.2%) non-Aboriginal Registered Indians (Figure 2-8). The 2,996,100 people living in urban areas and not living on reserves is comprised of 2,879,945 (96.1%) non-Aboriginal non-Registered Indians, 73,130 (2.4%) Aboriginal non-Registered Indians, 37,980 (1.3%) Aboriginal Registered Indians, and 5,050 (0.2%) non-Aboriginal Registered Indians (Figure 2-9).

The Aboriginal population with registered Indian status living on rural reserves is much larger than that living on urban reserves: of the 40,765 people in this population living on reserves, 86.8% (35,385) live on reserves in rural areas, compared to only 13.2% (5,380) living on reserves in urban areas. The non-Aboriginal non-Registered Indian population living on reserves is, in contrast, predominantly urban: 75.1% (14,330 people) of this population lives on reserves in urban areas, compared to 24.9% (4,750) who live on reservations in rural areas.

There is a much greater similarity in the residence of the population not living on reserves, with approximately 83% of the Aboriginal Registered Indian (37,975 of 45,915), non-Aboriginal Registered Indian (5,050 of 6,195), and non-Aboriginal non-Registered Indian (2,879,945 of 3,468,540) populations living in urban areas and 17% living in rural areas. The distribution for the Aboriginal non-Registered Indian population not living on reserves is slightly more rural, with 76.8% (73,130) living in urban areas, and 23.2% (22,050) living in rural areas.



### III – Comparative Age Profiles

#### a. Introduction

In this section, the age profile of the sub-groups of the province’s population are presented and compared, both in aggregate and as characterized by urban and rural, and for on and off reserve, places of residence. Consideration of age structure is an important aspect of population analysis, as many socio-economic patterns are strongly correlated with age. For example, housing requirements and housing demand demonstrate strong age specific patterns; stage in the life cycle is a major determinant of both the form and tenure of accommodation that people seek, and are able to obtain, in housing markets.

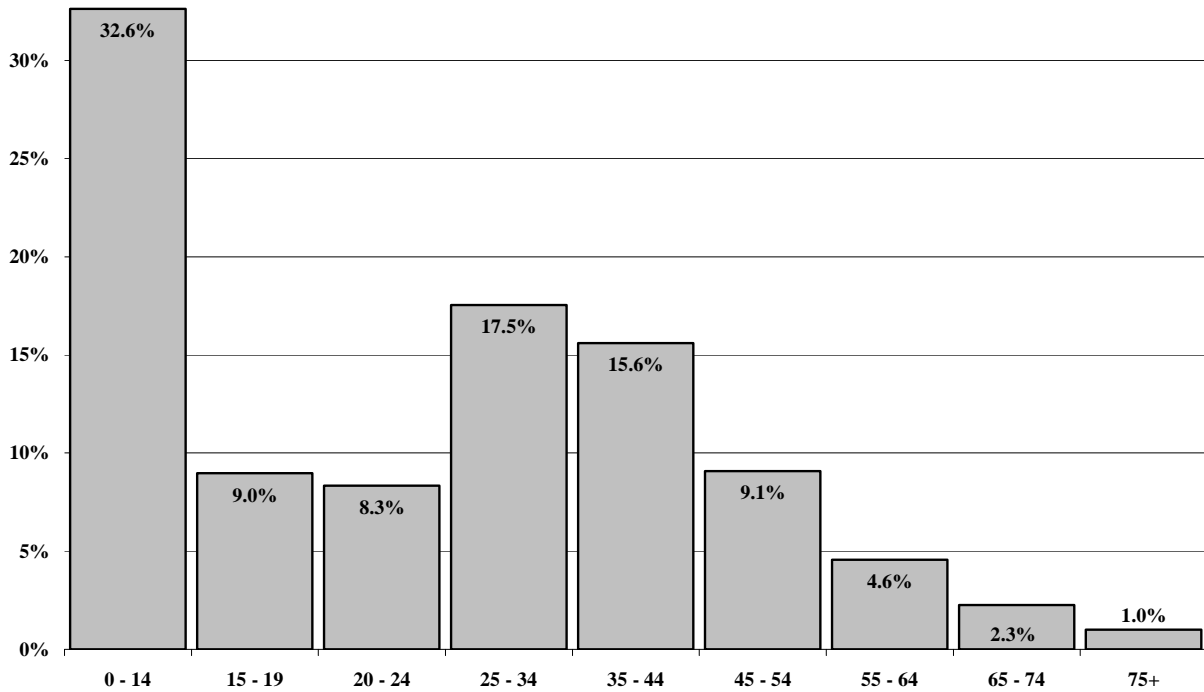
Half of the province’s Aboriginal population in 1996 was under the age of 25 (91,660 out of 183,518 people), with almost a third (32.6%) under the age of 15 (Figure 3-1). The 1996 age profile shows a distinct post World War II baby boom bulge, with 42.2% (77,500) of its population between the ages of 25 and 54. The smallest share was in the 55 and over age groups, which in total accounted for 7.9% (14,355) of the Aboriginal population, with only 3.3%, (5,985 people) aged 65 years and older.

When this age profile is compared to that of the province’s non-Aboriginal population, it is apparent that the Aboriginal population is distinctly younger than the non-Aboriginal population (Figures 3-2 and 3-3). The median age of 25 in the Aboriginal population is ten years younger than the 35 years of age median in the non-Aboriginal population. Children (the 0 to 14 age group) account for only 19.3% of the non-Aboriginal population, 13.3% less than the 32.6% share they have in the Aboriginal population; the under 25 age group makes up only a third (32.1%) of the non-Aboriginal population, compared to its 50% share of the Aboriginal population.

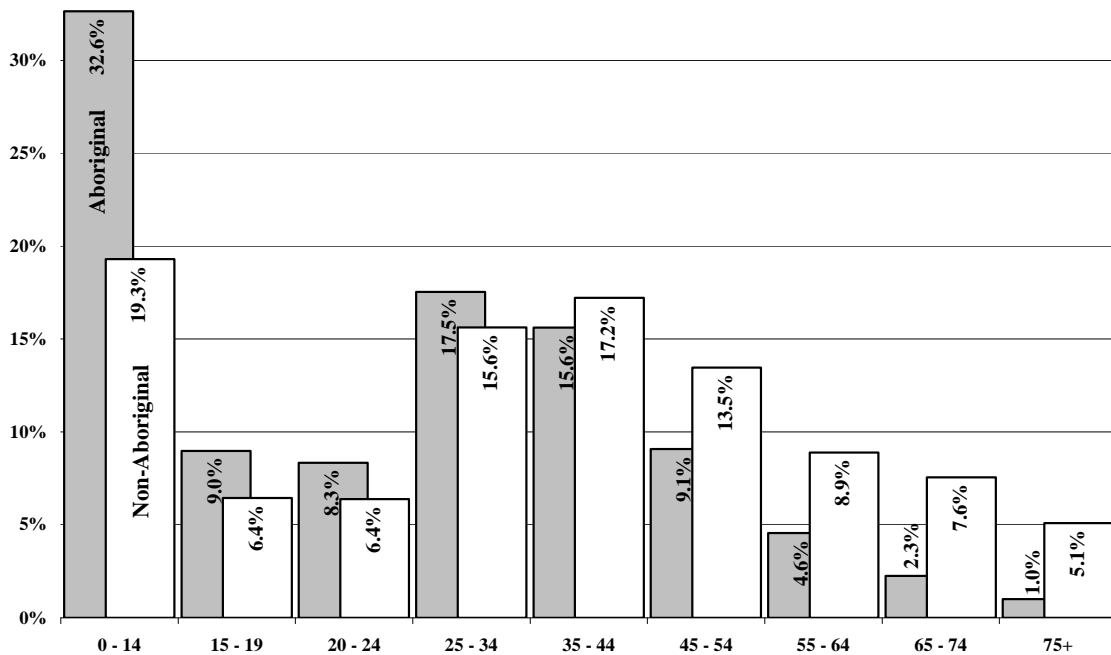
Both populations reflect the baby boom of the 1950s and 1960s with more than 40% of their population between 25-54. The 25 to 34 age group accounts for a slightly larger share of the Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal population (17.5% to 15.6%). Every age group 35 years of age and older accounts for a

greater share of the non-Aboriginal population than of the Aboriginal population, with the differences generally increasing with age. Thus, while there is a 1.6% difference between the 35 to 44 age group's 17.2% share of the non-Aboriginal population and its 15.6% share of the Aboriginal population, there is a 5.3% difference between the 65 to 74 age group's 7.6% share of the non-Aboriginal population and 2.3% share of the Aboriginal population.

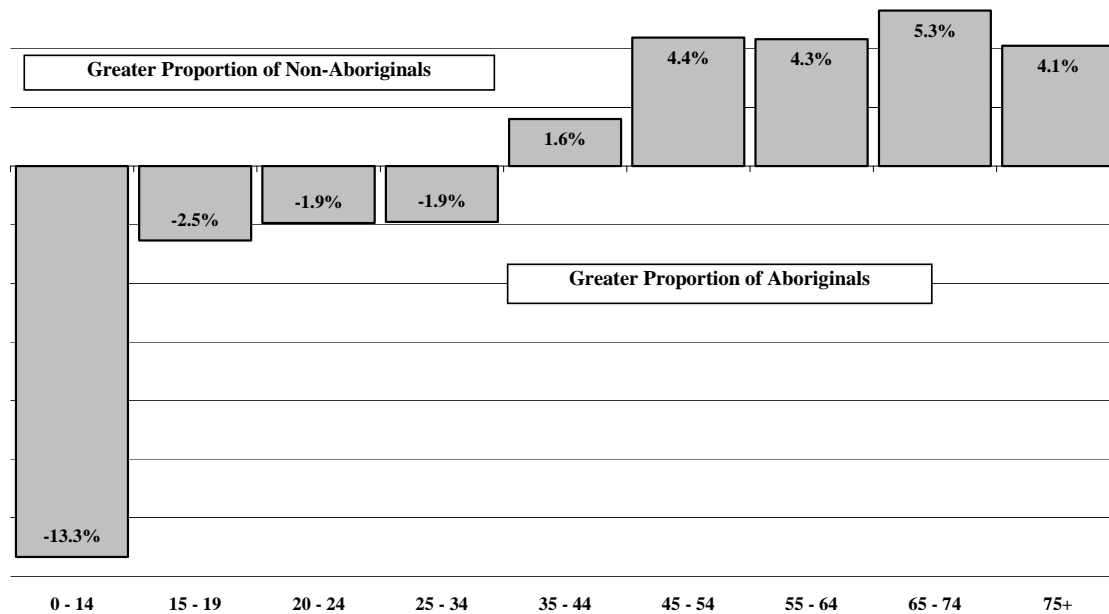
**Figure 3-1: Aboriginal Population by Age Group, British Columbia, 1996**



**Figure 3-2: Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations by Age Group, British Columbia, 1996**



**Figure 3-3: Aboriginal/ Non Aboriginal Population Difference by Age Group, British Columbia, 1996**



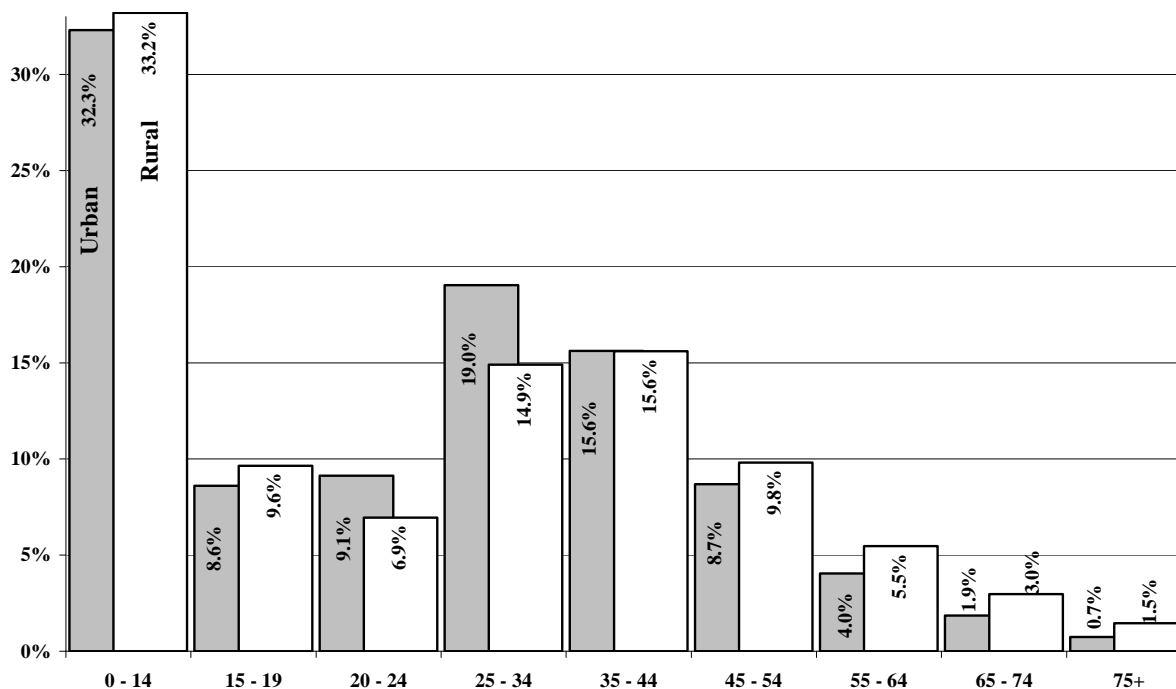
When comparing population characteristics, it is important to note that today’s profiles represent the cumulative history of the populations. Thus, for example, the number of people aged 75 today is the result of the number of births of seventy-five years ago and the age specific mortality and net migration rates that prevailed since then. The Census data do not provide evidence as to the causes of the differences in the profiles of the two populations. Some possible explanations are suggested in a report on vital statistics for the Registered Indian population in Canada prepared by the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development<sup>2</sup>. The report notes that a high proportion of Registered Indians live in remote and rural areas at great distance from doctors and major health care services, to some extent contributing to the fact that both birth and death rates for the Registered Indian population are higher than for the non-Registered Indian population. It also indicates that both birth and death rates are declining faster for the Registered Indian population than they are for the non-Registered Indian population, and hence that the rates for the two populations are converging. To the extent that this pattern applies to the Aboriginal population in British Columbia, the trends in vital rates are consistent with a population that has a high proportion of young people and a small proportion of older people: research on the demographic variables affecting the Aboriginal population will be required before any conclusions may be drawn in this regard.

**b. Age Profiles by Urban and Rural Place of Residence**

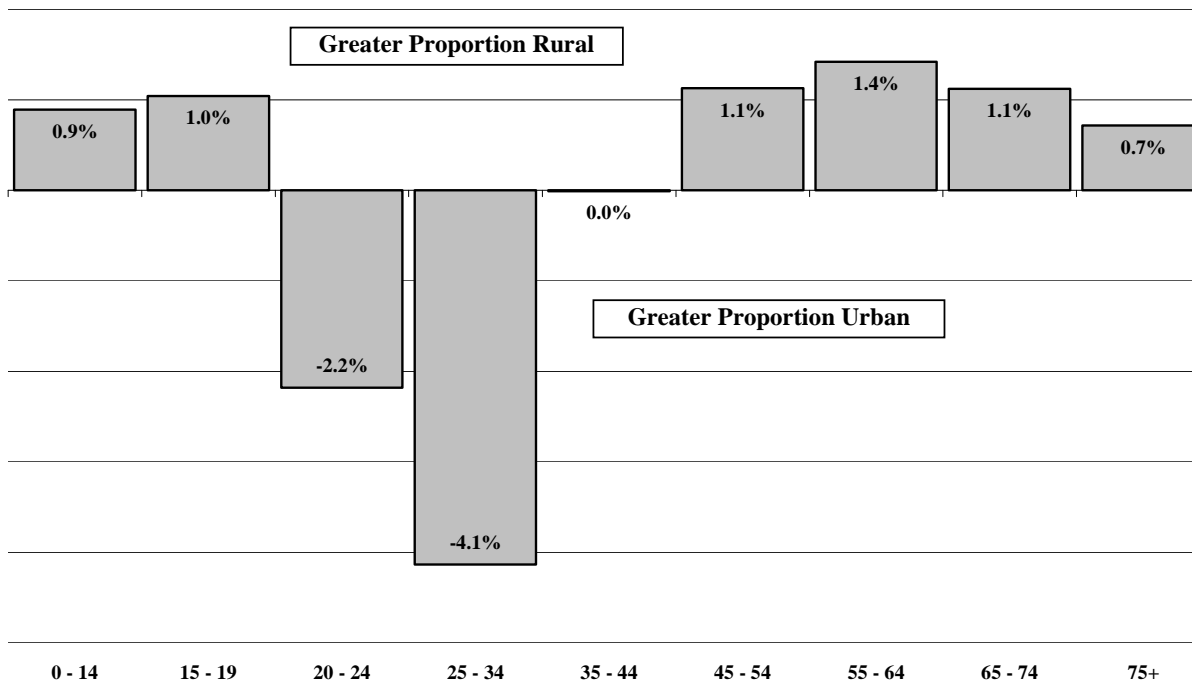
There is only a slight difference between the age profiles of the urban and rural Aboriginal populations of British Columbia, with the urban population having a slightly greater proportion of young adults (20 to 34) and a slightly lower proportion of children and people aged 45 years and older (Figures 3-4 and 3-5).

People between the ages of 20 to 24 account for 9.1% of the urban Aboriginal population, 2.2% more than their 6.9% share of the rural Aboriginal population. Similarly, 16.4% of the urban Aboriginal population is in the 25 to 34 age group, 4.1% more than the 14.9% share that this age group accounts for in the rural Aboriginal population. The 35 to 44 age group accounts for an identical 15.6% of both populations. All other age groups have a smaller share of the urban population than they have of the rural population. For example, the 55 to 64 age group accounts for only 4.0% of the urban Aboriginal population, 1.4% less than the age group’s 5.5% share of the rural population, while the under 15 population accounts for 33.2% of the rural population and only 32.3% of the urban population.

**Figure 3-4: Aboriginal Population Urban/Rural, British Columbia, 1996**



**Figure 3-5 Urban/Rural Difference in Aboriginal Population, British Columbia, 1996**



An alternative perspective on the more than proportionate share of young adults in the urban Aboriginal population is obtained by comparing the distribution of the Aboriginal population by place of residence. As a base for comparison, recall from the previous section that 63.8% of the Aboriginal population of British Columbia live in urban areas. 69.9% of the 20 to 24 age group and 69.3% of the 25 to 34 age group live in urban areas, 6.1% and 5.7% more respectively than the proportionate share of 63.8%. All

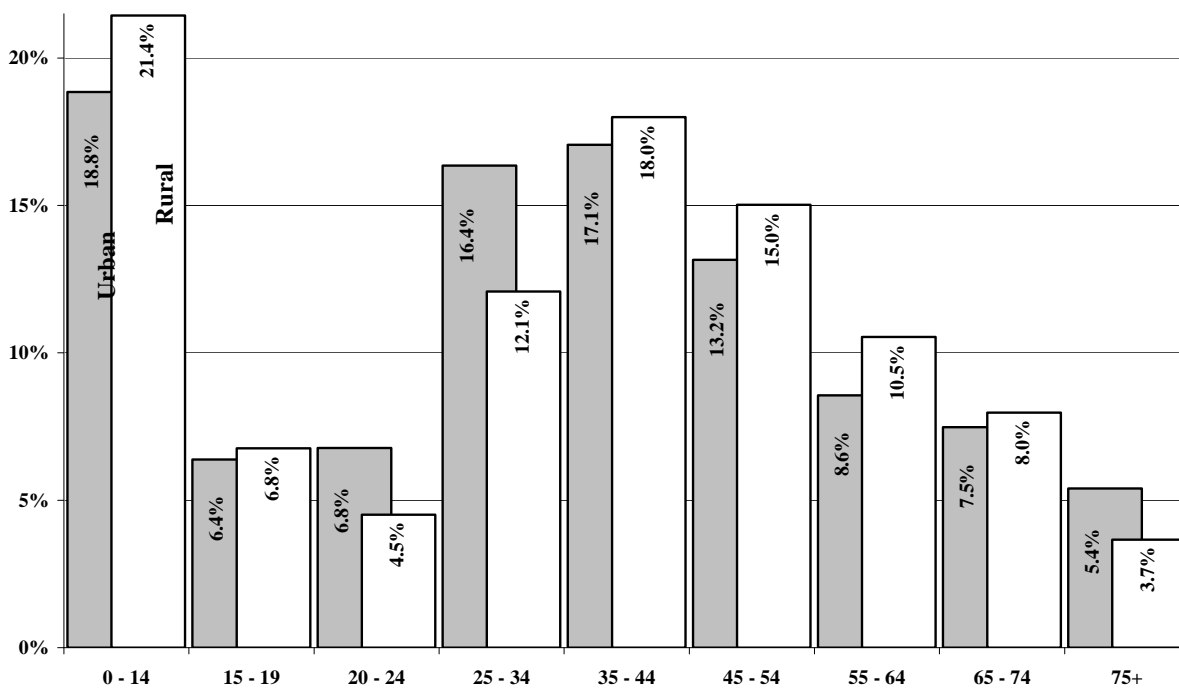
other age groups have less than proportionate representation in the urban areas, with the greatest differences being in the older age groups. Only 47.3% of the 75 plus age group in the Aboriginal population live in urban areas, 16.5% less than the proportionate share.

The non-Aboriginal population demonstrates a similar pattern in the comparative age profiles of its urban and rural population (Figures 3-6 and 3-7). In the non-Aboriginal population, there is a disproportionate representation of the 20 to 34 age group, and a less than proportionate representation of the under 20 and 45 and older age groups, in urban areas. The 20 to 24 age group accounts for 6.8% of the urban non-Aboriginal population, 2.3% more than its 4.5% share of the rural non-Aboriginal population. Similarly, the 25 to 34 age group's 16.4% share of the urban non-Aboriginal population is 4.1% greater than its 12.1% share of the non-Aboriginal rural population. 21.4% of the rural non-Aboriginal population is 14 years old or younger, 2.6% more than the age group's 18.8% share of urban residents.

Ages 35 to 74 account for greater share of the rural non-Aboriginal population than they do of the urban non-Aboriginal population, with the differences ranging from 0.5% (65 to 74) to 2% (55 to 64). In a reversal of the life cycle pattern, the 75 plus age group accounts for a more than proportionate share of the urban population than of the rural population, with the age group having a 5.4% share of the urban population, 1.7% more than its 3.7% share of the rural population.

Both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations demonstrate a similar pattern of more than proportionate shares for the young adult population in urban areas. These areas, with their greater opportunities for education and labour force participation, lower birth rates, and more single person housing, are strong attractions for people in the labour force entry stage of the life cycle. The greater incidence of family households, the more restricted post secondary educational and workforce opportunities, and the higher birth rates of rural areas lead to the under 20 and over 35 age groups more than proportionate share of the rural population.

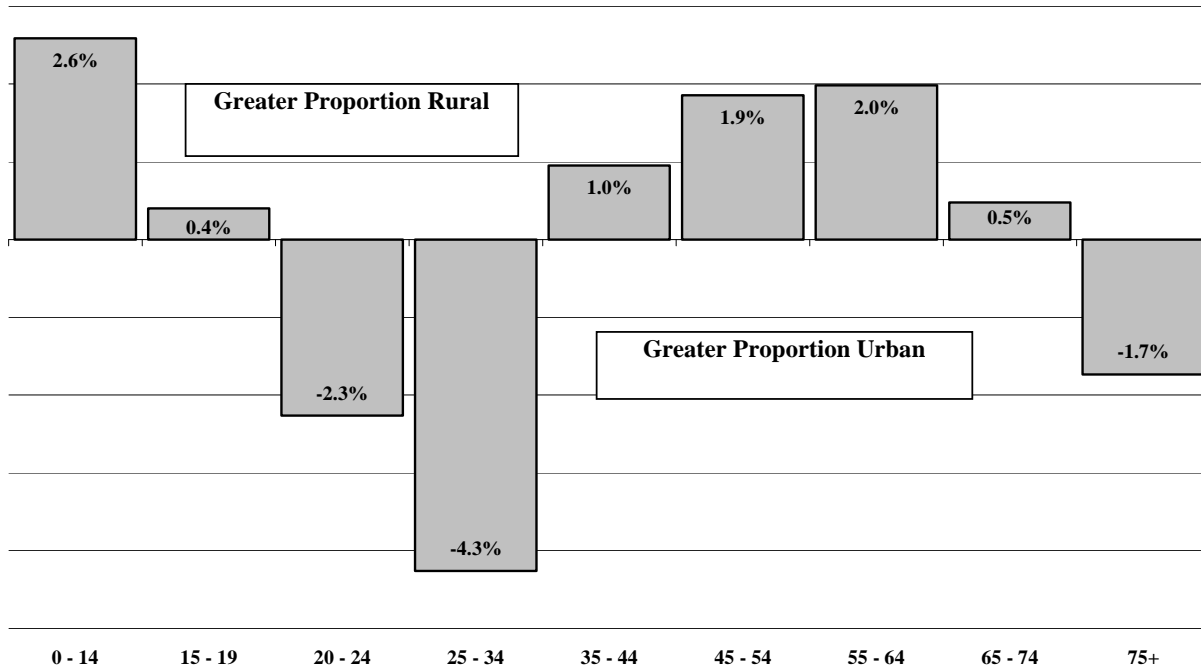
**Figure 3-6: Non-Aboriginal Urban/Rural Age Group, British Columbia, 1996**



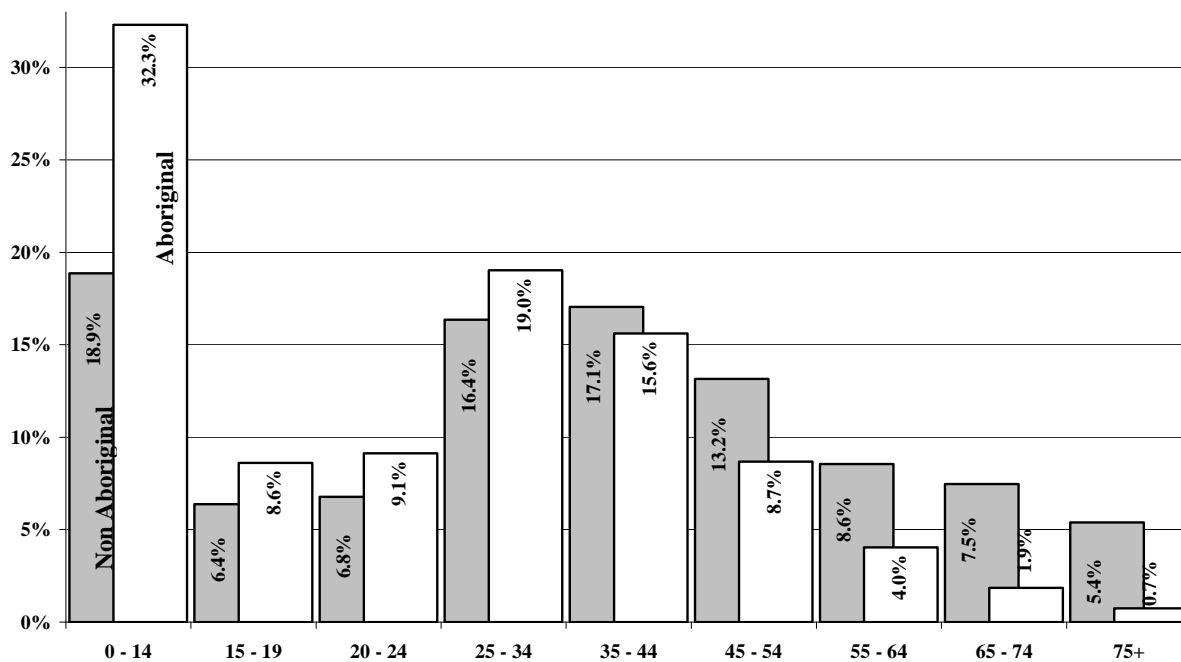
Having documented that urban and rural residence exerts similar influence on the age profile of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, it is important to also note that it does not fully explain the differences. In both urban and rural contexts, the Aboriginal population is younger than the non-

Aboriginal population (Figures 3-8 and 3-9). In both urban and rural areas, the Aboriginal population has a greater share of its population in the under 35 age groups, and smaller share in the 35 and older age groups, than is found in the non-Aboriginal population.

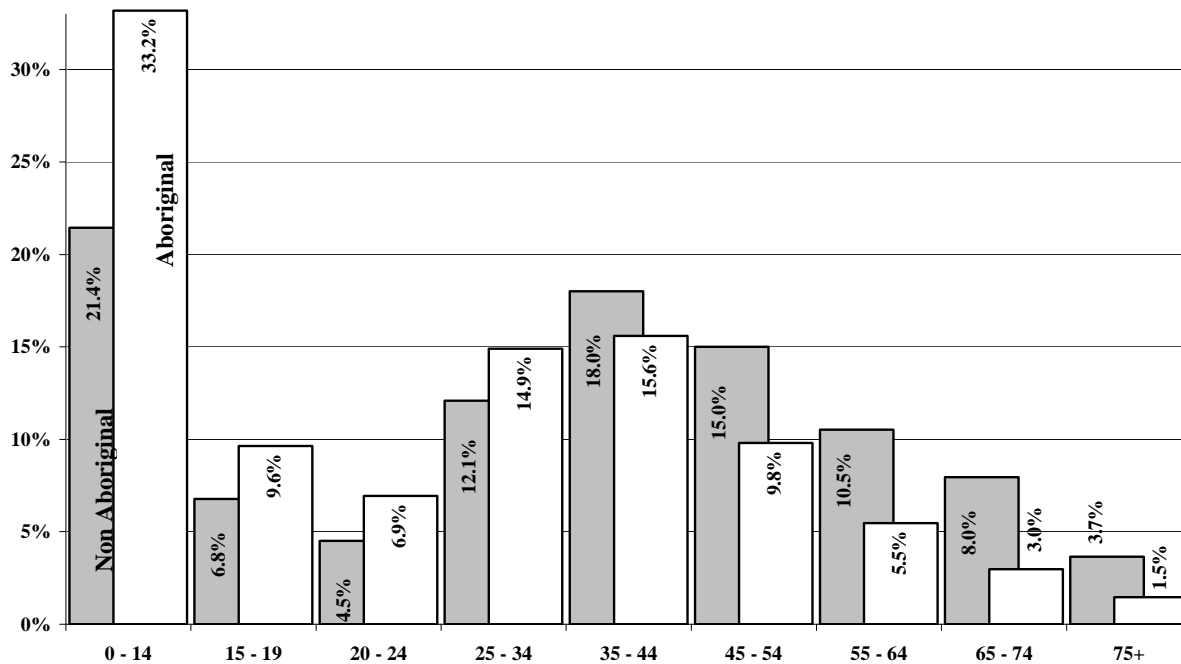
**Figure 3-7: Non-Aboriginal Population Urban/ Rural Difference, British Columbia, 1996**



**Figure 3-8: Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Urban Populations by Age Group, British Columbia, 1996**



**Figure 3-9: Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Rural Populations by Age Group, British Columbia, 1996**



**c. The Age Profile of the Aboriginal Population by On and Off Reserve Residence**

As was noted in the preceding section, although the majority of the Aboriginal population as a whole lives off reserves (76.9%) and in urban areas (63.8%), the majority of the Aboriginal population that lives on reserves is in rural areas: 6,020 (14.2%) of the 42,410 Aboriginal population living on reserves were in urban areas, with the other 85.8% living on rural reserves. The majority (78.7%, 111,115 people) of the Aboriginal population not living on reserves, in contrast, resided in urban areas.

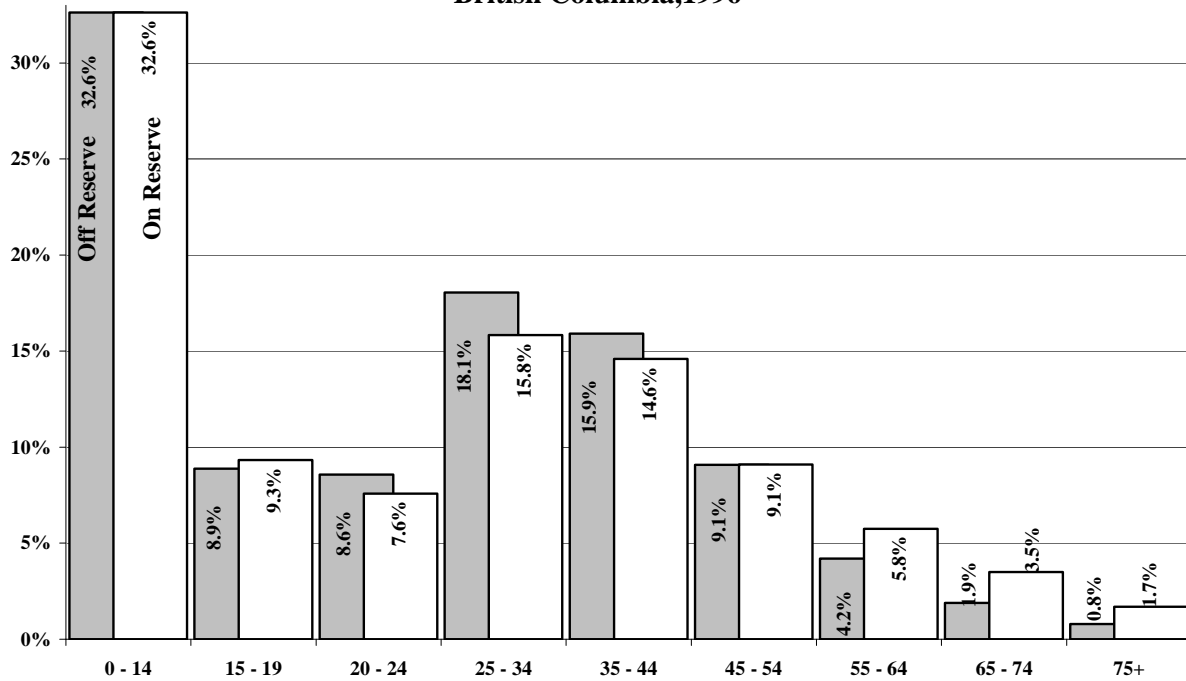
There is little difference between age profiles of the Aboriginal populations living on and off reserves. In both cases, 32.6% are under the age of 15 (Figures 3-8 and 3-9). Between the ages of 20 and 44, there is a slightly greater percentage of the population in the 20 to 44 age groups in the Aboriginal population living off of reserves than on, with a balancing greater percentage in the 55 and older age groups in the on reserve population.

There is virtually no difference between the age profiles of the urban and rural Aboriginal populations living on reserves (Figure 3-10). There is a slightly higher percentage of the rural population in the under 25 age groups than there are in the urban population, but these differences are not significant: 49.8% of the rural Aboriginal population living on reserves is under the age of 25, compared to 48.1% of the urban Aboriginal population living on reserves.

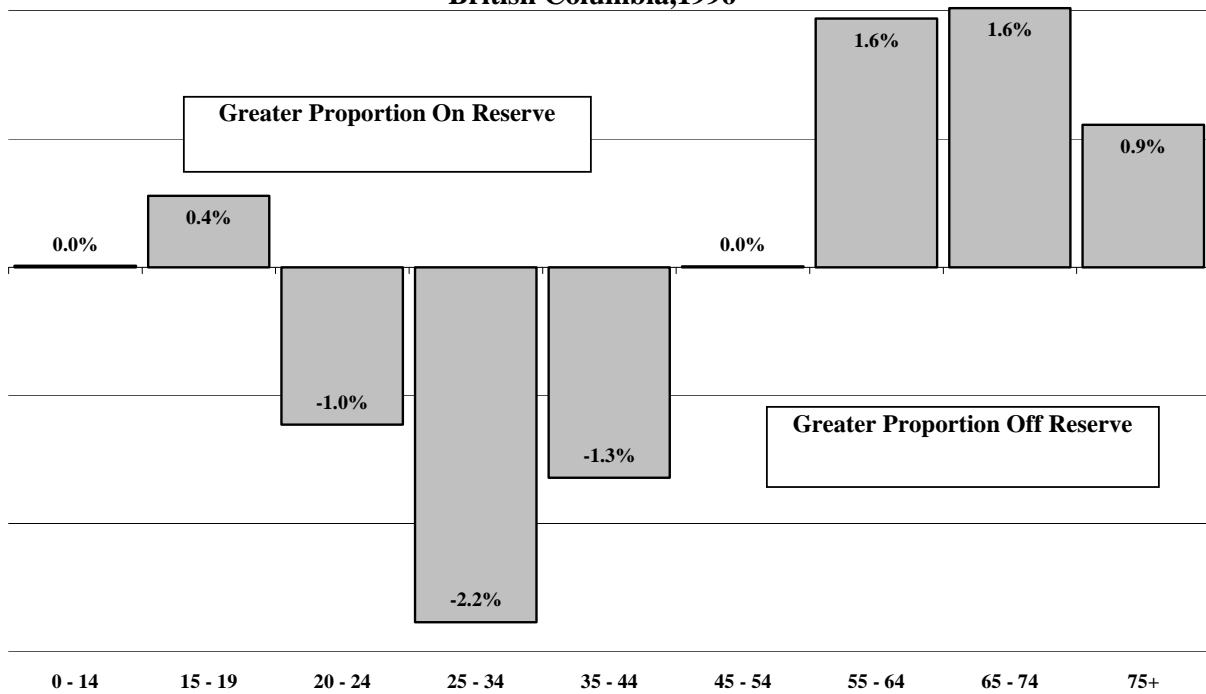
There is a significant difference between the age profile for the Aboriginal population living off of reserves in urban areas and that for the same population in rural areas (Figure 3-11). The urban population is much more concentrated in the young adult age groups, with 9.2% of the urban Aboriginal population living off reserves in the 20 to 24 age group, compared to 6.1% for the equivalent rural population, and 19.2% in the urban population's 25 to 34 age group, compared to 13.9% for the rural population. The under 20 age group has a greater share of the rural Aboriginal population living off of reserves than it does of the corresponding urban population (43.7% to 40.9%), as does the 35 and older population (36.4% to 30.5%).



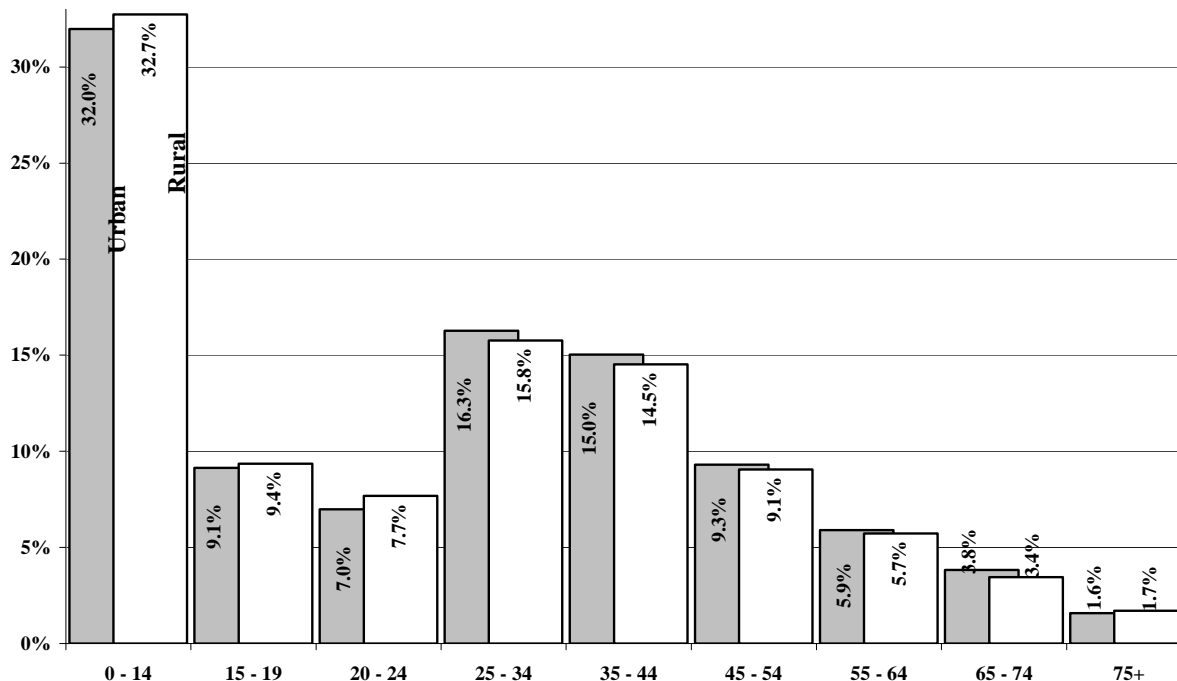
**Figure 3-8 Aboriginal Population On and Off Reserve, British Columbia, 1996**



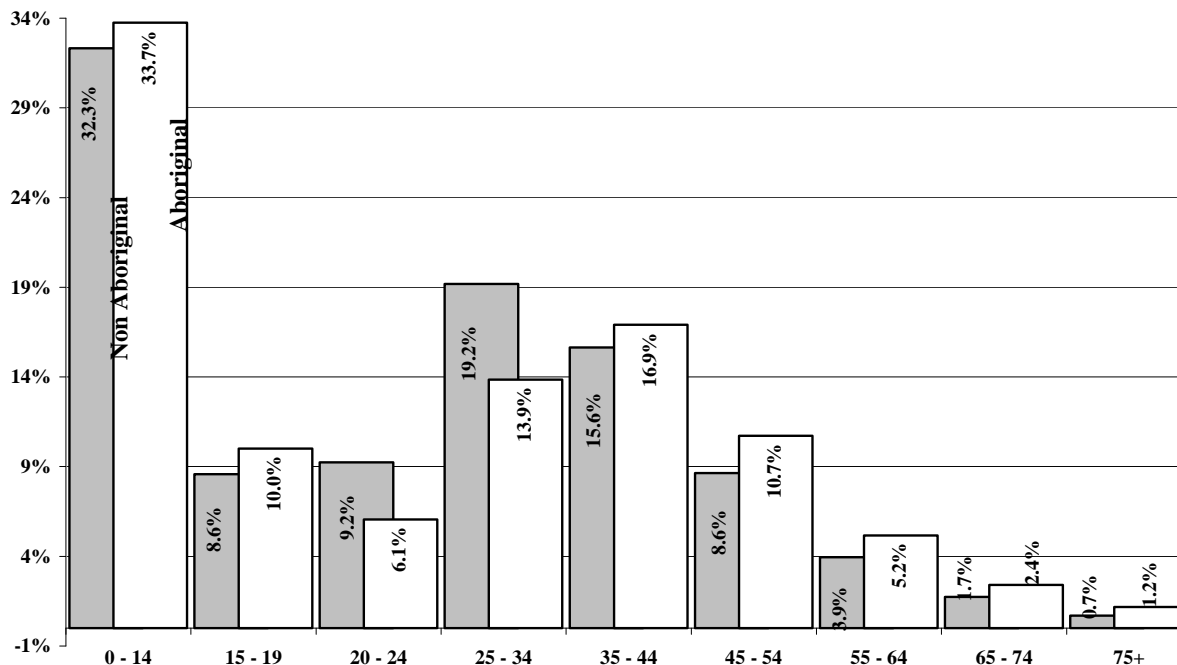
**Figure 3-9: Aboriginal Population Difference On/Off Reserve, British Columbia, 1996**



**Figure 3-10: Aboriginal Population On Reserve, British Columbia, 1996**



**Figure 3-11: Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Urban Population by Age Group, British Columbia, 1996**

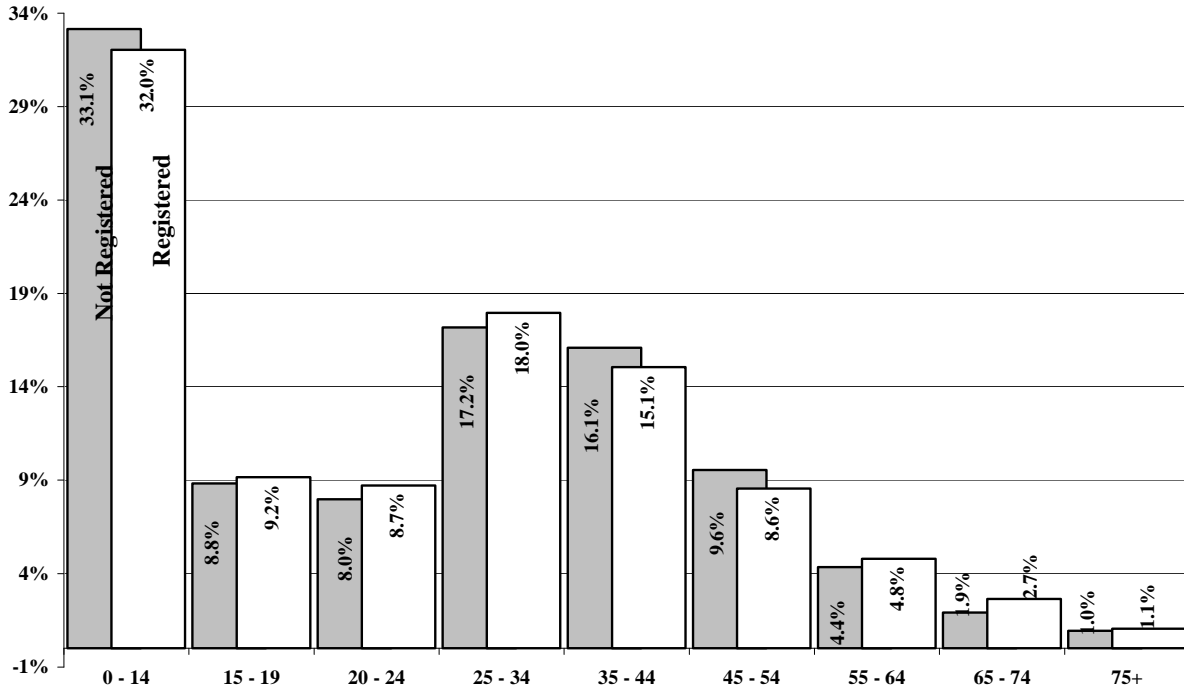


**d. Age Profiles of The Aboriginal Population by Registration Status**

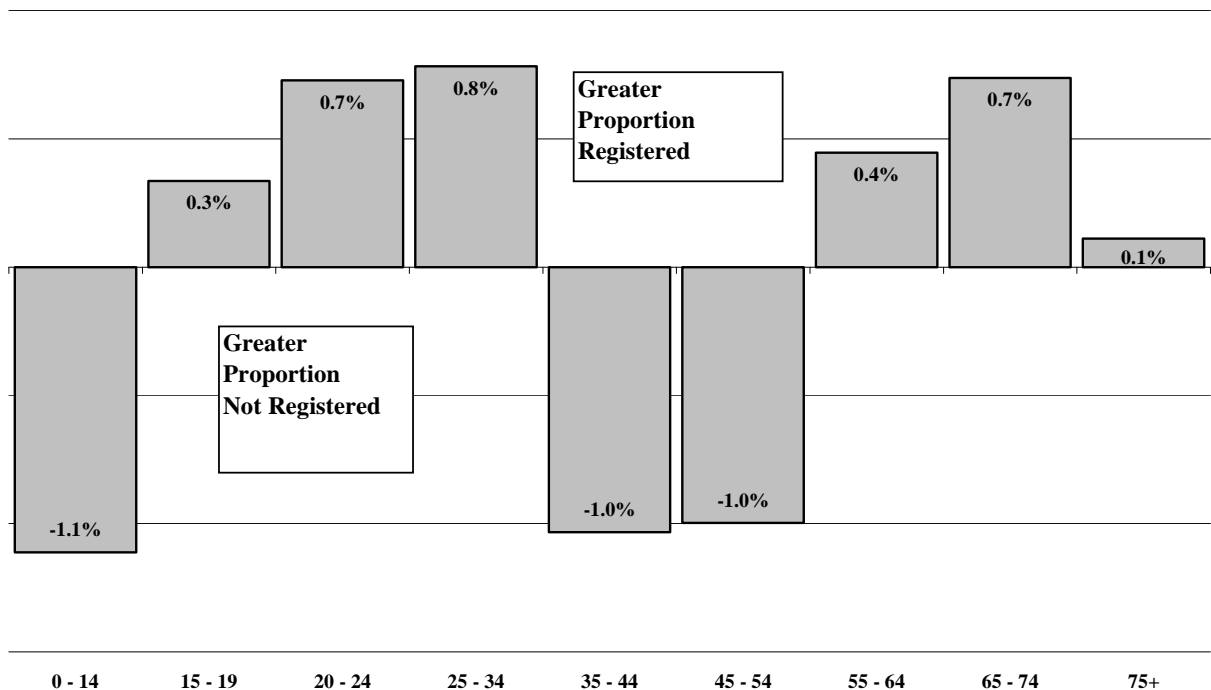
The province's 183,515 person Aboriginal population is almost evenly divided into the 86,680 persons of Aboriginal ethnic origin who are Registered under the Indian Act and the 96,835 who are not registered. These two sub-populations have remarkably similar age profiles, with no more than 1.1% difference

between age group shares (Figures 3-12 and 3-13). The non-Registered Aboriginal population has a slightly larger proportion in the 0 to 14 age group (33.1% to 32.0%), a slightly smaller proportion in the young adult 15 to 34 age groups (34.0% to 35.9%), a slightly greater proportion in the 35 to 54 age groups (25.7% to 23.7%), and a slightly smaller proportion in the 55 plus age groups (6.3% to 8.6%).

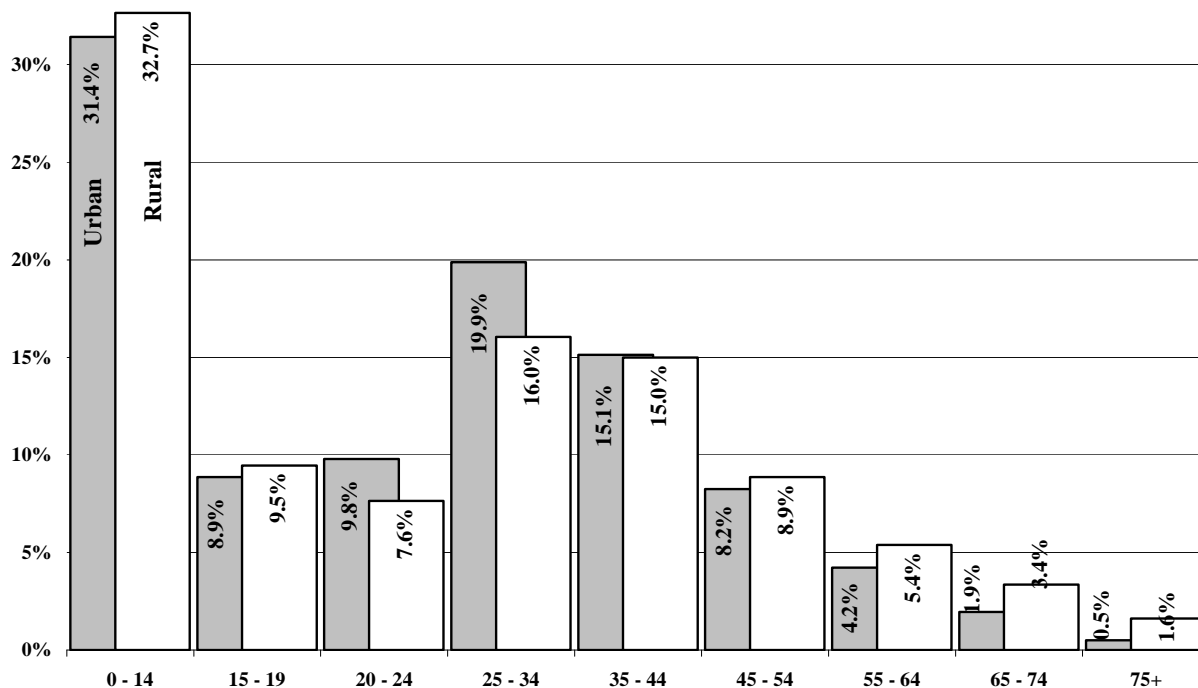
**Figure 3-12: Aboriginal Population Registered and Not Registered, British Columbia,1996**



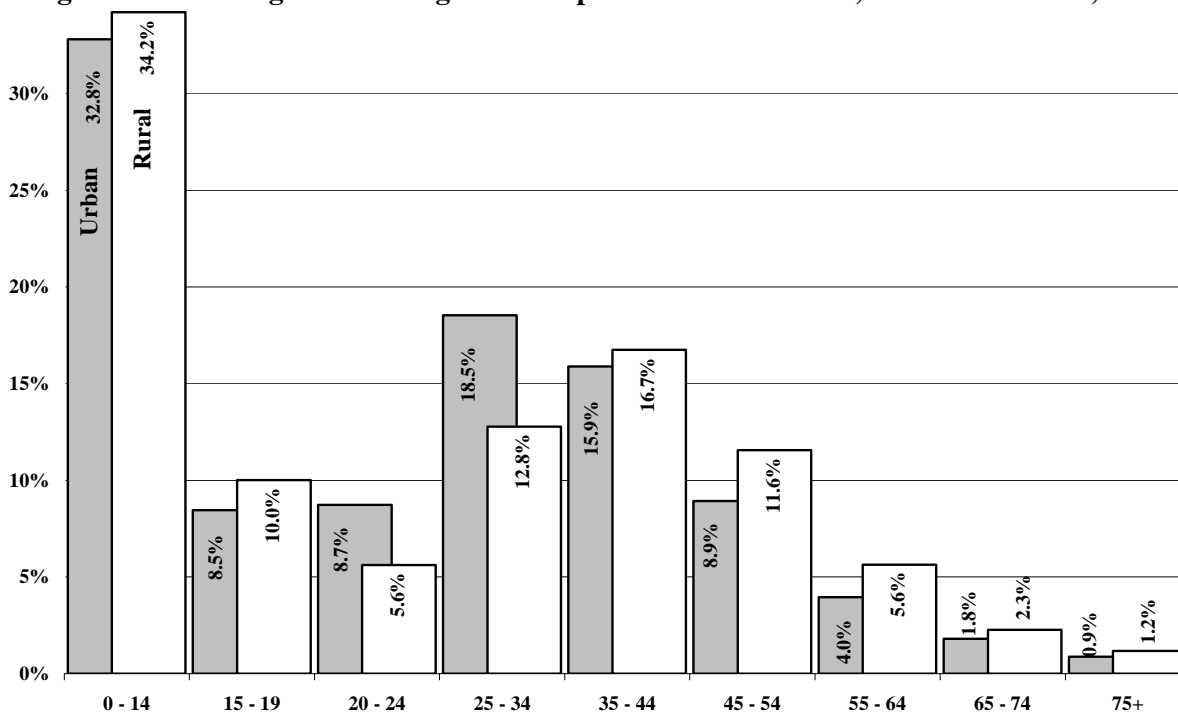
**Figure 3-13: Registered and Not Registered Difference in Aboriginal Population, British Columbia,1996**



**Figure 3-14: Aboriginal/ Registered Population Urban/Rural British Columbia,1996**



**Figure 3-15: Aboriginal/ Not Registered Population Urban/Rural, British Columbia,1996**



The Aboriginal population with Registered Indian Status living in urban areas has a disproportionate share in the young adult population (Figure 3-14) as does the Aboriginal population that is not registered under the Indian Act (Figure 3-15), a profile that is shared with the non-Aboriginal population as well. The Registered Aboriginal population in urban areas has a greater percentage of its population in the 20 to

24 (2.2% more), 25 to 34 (3.9% more), and 35 to 44 (0.1% more) age groups, and a smaller percentage in the under 20 and 45 and older age groups, than is found in the corresponding rural population.

The urban rural difference in the non-Registered Aboriginal population is even more marked, with the rural population having a greater share in every age group under 20 and 35 and older, than the equivalent urban population. In contrast, 27.2% of the urban non-Registered Aboriginal population is in the 20 to 34 age group, compared to only 18.4% of the corresponding population living in rural areas.

The similarities in and differences between the age profiles of the different sub-groups within the province's population will be expressed in the housing that will be required to accommodate these populations. In terms of similarities, the common theme of a concentration of young adults in urban areas, regardless of ancestry or registration status, means that rental housing, housing affordability, and housing for singles will be common issues for all groups. In terms of differences, the relatively younger Aboriginal population will mean a greater focus on family housing now, and a much greater concern with starter housing for new families in the future for this population. The focus in the non-Aboriginal population for the future will be more on empty nesters, seniors housing, and housing turnover.

## IV – Housing and British Columbia's Aboriginal Population

### a. Introduction

In this section, the housing occupancy patterns of British Columbia's Aboriginal population is examined, again considering the differences between sub-groups within the province's population residing in urban and rural settings both on and off reserves. The dimensions of housing occupancy considered here are tenure and structure types: before considering the patterns revealed by the 1996 Census, it is important to state the definitions of tenure and structure used by Statistics Canada.

For purposes of housing categorization, Statistics Canada considers a household to be a group of people living together in dwelling, a distinct and physically separate space that contains the living quarters (the space in which people most regularly eat, sleep and use a bathroom) shared by the members of the household. Dwellings and households fall into two categories, private and collective. In a private dwelling, the living quarters are shared only by related persons or persons who are specifically chosen to be part of the household: Statistics Canada defines a private dwelling as a separate set of living quarters with a private entrance either from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway inside the building. The entrance to the dwelling must be one that can be used without passing through the living quarters of someone else." Most people live in private dwellings, the houses, duplexes, suites, apartments, and mobile homes that make up communities.

In collective dwellings, one's living quarters are, to a lesser or greater extent, "passed through by others" as they are shared with individuals who one may not have specifically chosen to share with, although one may have chosen to share with a type of person: examples of collective dwellings are rooming houses, nursing homes, work camps, and prisons and jails.

For purposes of analysis, the diversity of housing types that exist in communities has been reduced here to three categories: single-detached, other ground-oriented and apartment. The single-detached home is the most typical dwelling in British Columbia. This type of housing refers to a single dwelling not attached to any other dwelling or structure. It has open space, such as a yard, on all sides and has no dwellings either above or below: it has a front door opening onto a lawn, a rear door opening onto a yard, side yards separating it from other dwellings and only one group of people (one household) living in it.

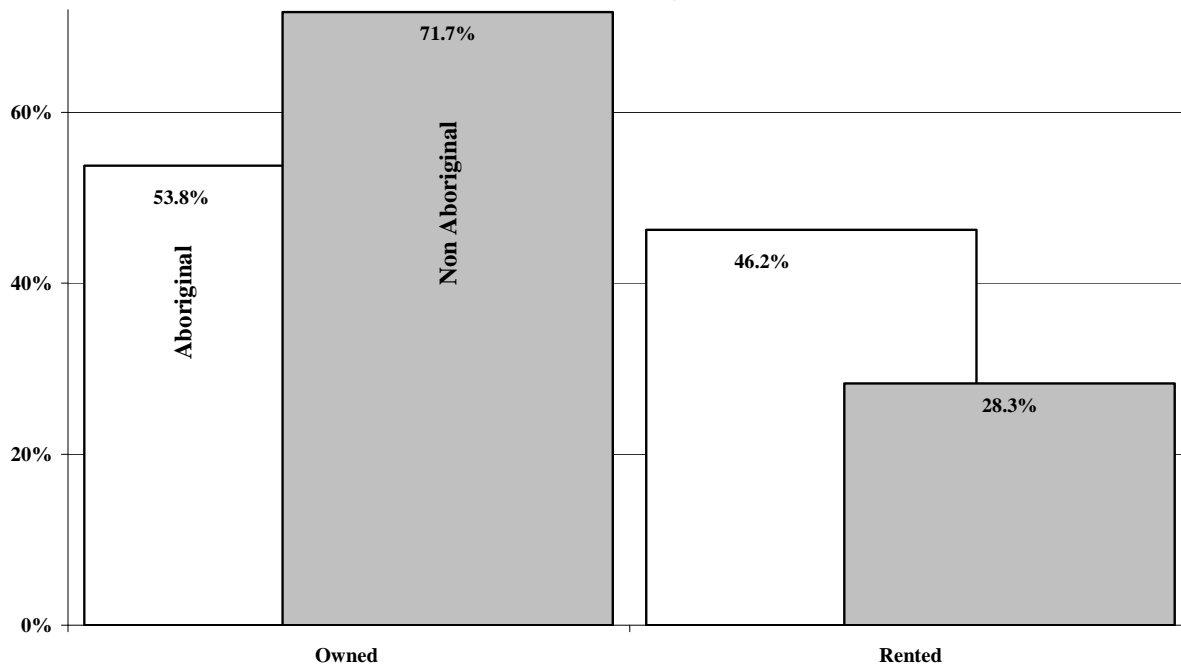
Attached ground-oriented dwelling types are similar to the single-detached house in their direct access to yards, but there are not side yards separating these dwelling units from each other. This type of unit includes attached ground-oriented, row houses, movable dwellings and other single attached or side-by-side duplex (semi-detached), where dwelling units are on the ground with doors and windows that open

onto yards on three sides, but where the fourth side is attached to another unit. Apartments are dwellings attached to other dwellings not only on the sides but also from above and/or below. They do not have private entrances directly onto yards or streets, but rather have entrances from common hallways. Tenure refers to whether the household owns or rents the dwelling. Statistics Canada uses three categories to describe tenure: owner-occupied, rental, and band housing. Owner occupied means that the one or more of the people who own title to the property are members of the household that occupy the dwelling. Rental housing is leased by the occupants from the owner. Band housing is on an Indian Reserve where the occupying household is neither a tenant (in the sense of paying rent to a landlord) nor an owner-occupier (in the sense of holding title to land), but rather has occupancy of the housing by virtue of being a member of the First Nations Band on whose reservation the dwelling is situated. In this report, band housing is incorporated in the owner occupancy category.

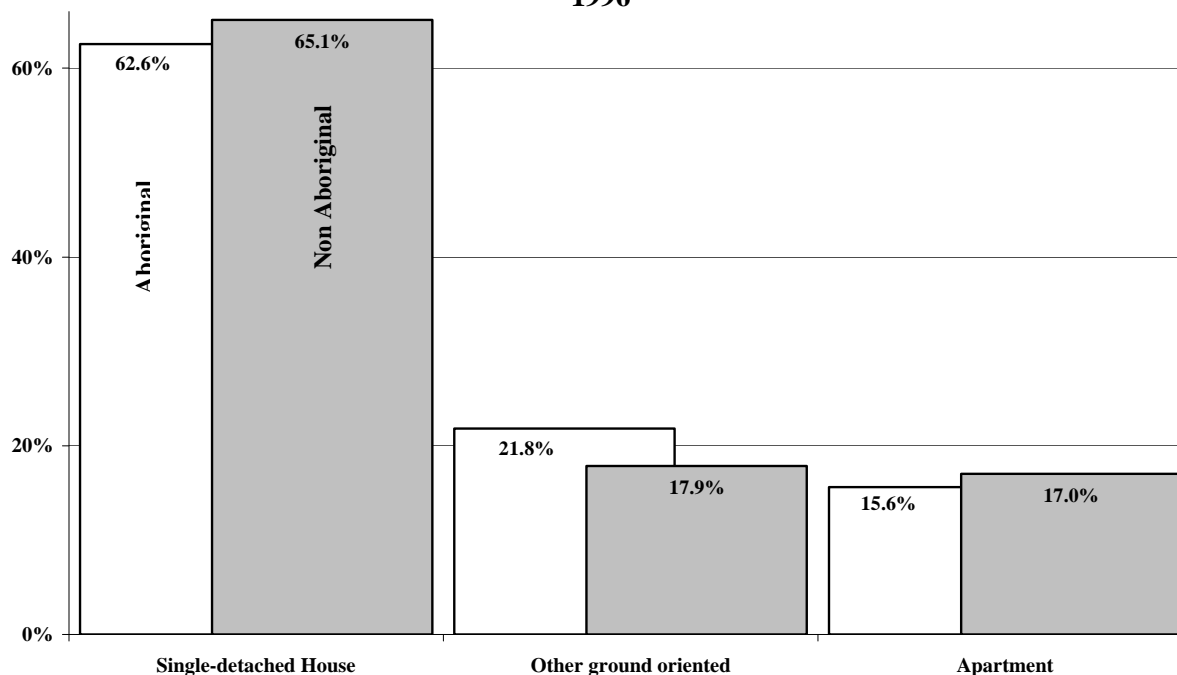
The Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations in the province are typically owner occupiers and occupiers of single detached housing. In 1996, 84,535 (53.8%) of the 183,515 person Aboriginal population in the province were owner-occupiers (including those in band housing), compared to the 71.7% of the non-Aboriginal population who lived in owner-occupied housing (Figure 4-1). 46.2% of the Aboriginal population lived in rental accommodation, compared to 28.3% of the non-Aboriginal population.

There is a much greater similarity in the two groups housing occupancy by structure type (Figure 4-2). Almost two thirds of both populations lived in single detached dwellings, with 62.6% (114,815 people) of Aboriginal population, and 65.1% of the non-Aboriginal population, living in this form of housing. There was a slightly higher percentage of the Aboriginal population in attached ground oriented housing than of the non-Aboriginal population (21.8% to 17.9%), and a slightly lower percentage in apartment accommodation (15.6% to 17.05).

**Figure 4-1: Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population by Tenure Type, British Columbia, 1996**



**Figure 4-2: Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations by Structure Type, British Columbia, 1996**



**b. Urban/Rural Housing**

Of the 117,140 Aboriginal people living in urban areas, a majority are renters (69,280). This proportion of 59.1% is much greater than that of the non-Aboriginal population of 30.9%. The balance then reflects a smaller proportion of 40.9% of Aboriginal people living in owner-occupied housing (47,860) and larger 69.1% of the non-Aboriginal population owning the house they live in.

**Table 4-1: Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations by Tenure, British Columbia, 1996**

	On Reserve			Off Reserve			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Aboriginal Ethnic Origin</b>									
<b>Tenure</b>									
Owned	5,100	29,315	34,415	42,760	21,480	64,240	47,860	50,795	98,655
Rented	920	7,075	7,995	68,360	8,500	76,860	69,280	15,575	84,855
Total	6,020	36,390	42,410	111,120	29,980	141,100	117,140	66,370	183,510
<b>%</b>									
Owned	84.7%	80.6%	81.1%	38.5%	71.6%	45.5%	40.9%	76.5%	53.8%
Rented	15.3%	19.4%	18.9%	61.5%	28.4%	54.5%	59.1%	23.5%	46.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Non-Aboriginal</b>									
<b>Tenure</b>									
Owned	11,435	4,190	15,625	1,991,855	498,825	2,490,680	2,003,290	503,015	2,506,305
Rented	3,000	1,005	4,005	68,360	8,500	76,860	71,360	9,505	80,865
Total	14,435	5,195	19,630	2,060,215	507,325	2,567,540	2,074,650	512,520	2,587,170
<b>%</b>									
Owned	79.2%	80.7%	79.6%	96.7%	98.3%	97.0%	96.6%	98.1%	96.9%
Rented	20.8%	19.3%	20.4%	3.3%	1.7%	3.0%	3.4%	1.9%	3.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

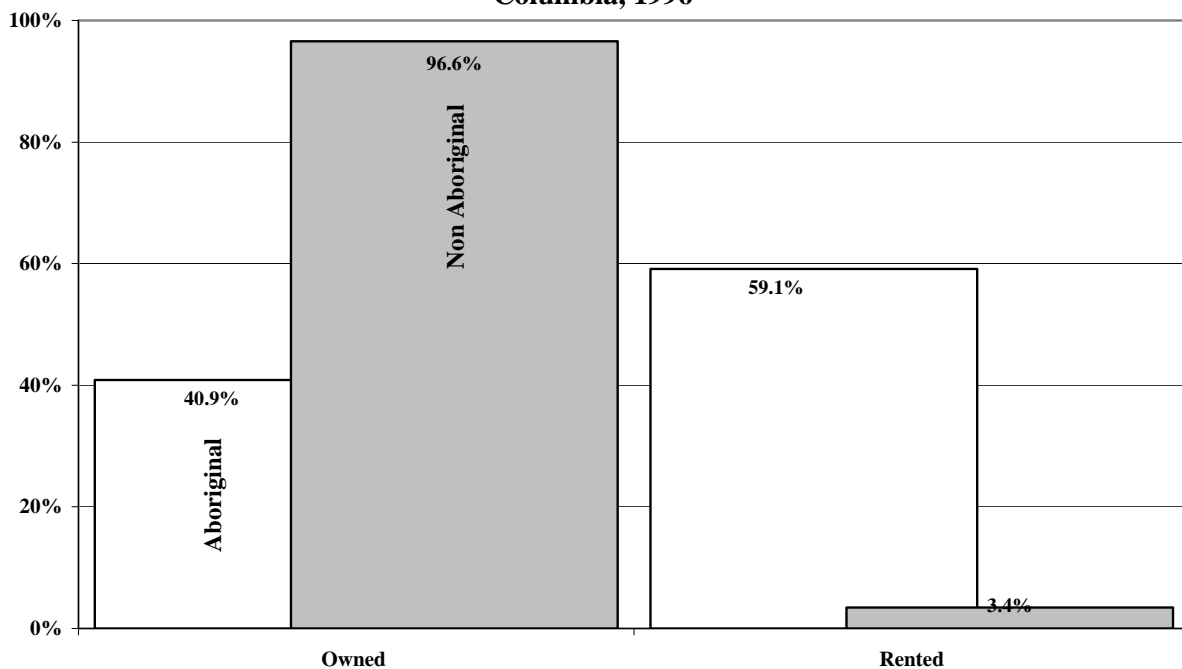
The urban Aboriginal population is housed quite differently from the Aboriginal population as a whole. In 1996, 56,425 Aboriginal people lived in single-detached housing (60.5%) compared to 1,755,050 Non-

Aboriginal people who did (48.2%). 32,745 Aboriginal people lived in other ground-oriented housing. This total of 19.2% is much less than the 28% of the non-Aboriginal population living in this dwelling type. The apartment dwellers also reflect this urban difference with 20.3% of the Aboriginal people (27,970) and 23.9% of the non-Aboriginal people living in apartments.

The rural population of British Columbia of 661,315 also reflects significant differences amongst the two population groups being compared. While both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations largely live in owner-occupied single-detached houses, the proportion of non-Aboriginals who do is much greater. 50,795 of a total 66,370 Aboriginal rural population lives in houses owned by a member of the household. But this majority 76.5% Aboriginal people is much less than the 84.5% of Non-Aboriginal people (502,525) living in owner-occupied housing.

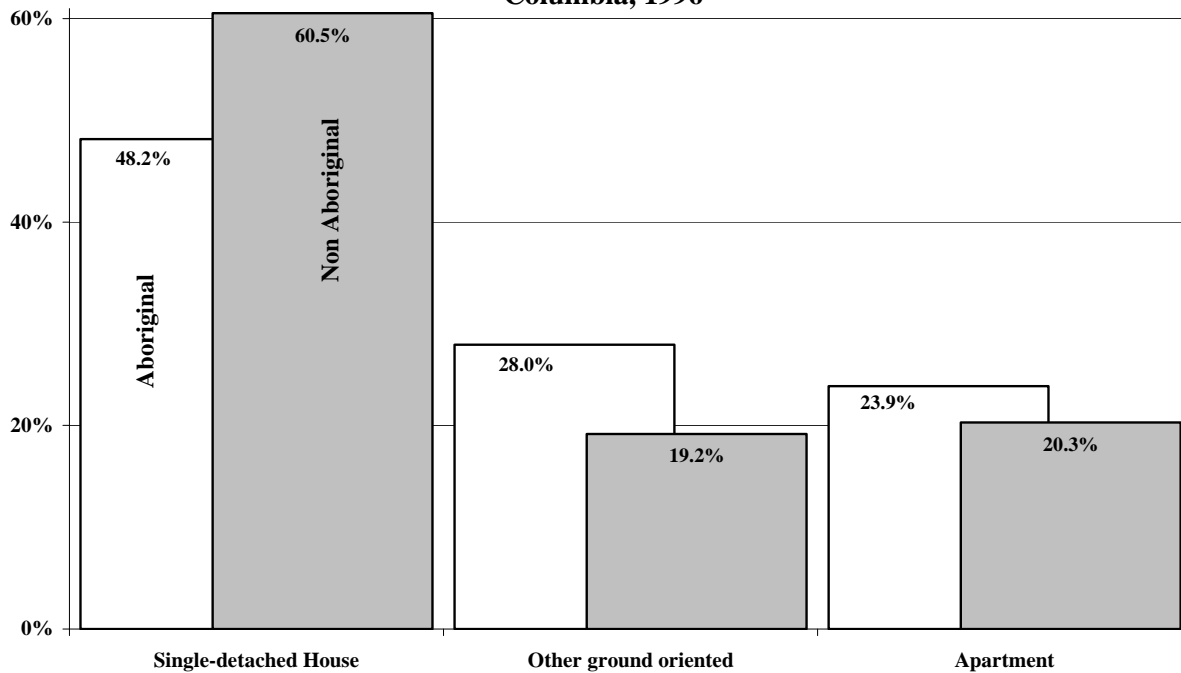
As for structure type, the two populations are similarly housed. 58,390 or 88% of Aboriginal people live in single-detached housing and 520,085 or 87.4% of Non-Aboriginal people. About 11% of both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations live in other ground-oriented housing and only 1% in apartments.

**Figure 4-3: Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Urban Populations by Tenure Type, British Columbia, 1996**





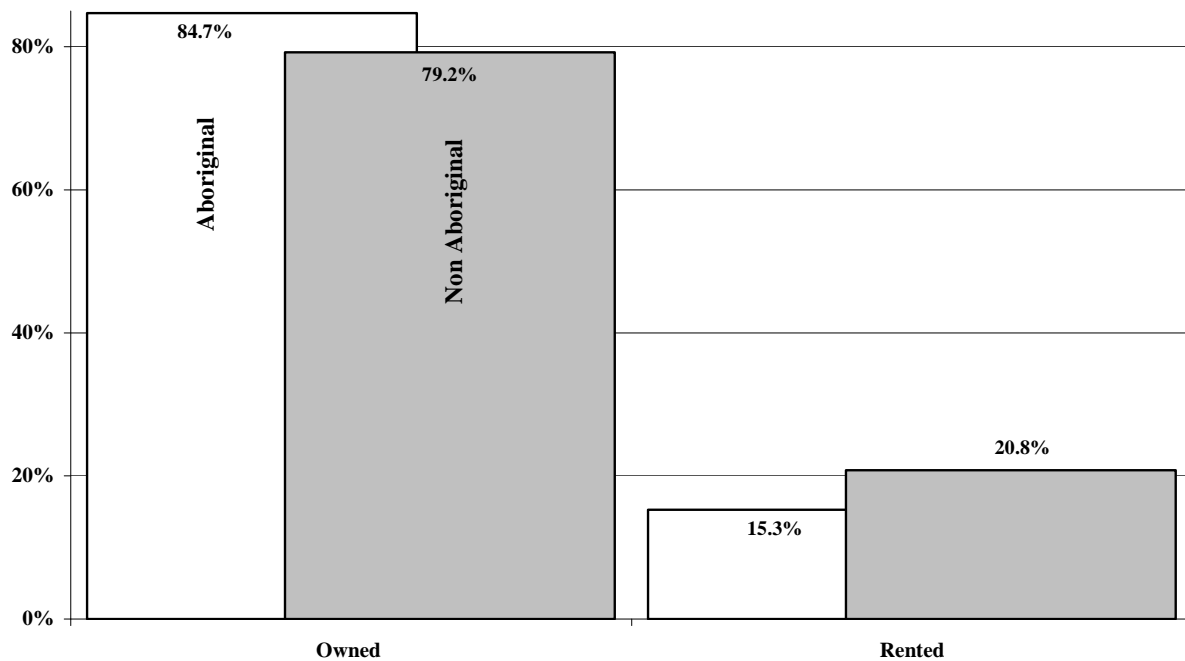
**Figure 4-4: Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Urban Populations by Structure Type, British Columbia, 1996**



**c. On Reserve / Off Reserve Populations**

The on reserve population in British Columbia has a total of 19,630 non-Aboriginal residents. This number represents 0.5% of the non-Aboriginal Population but it forms 31.6% of the on reserve population in the province. On the other hand, 23.1% of the Aboriginal population makes up the difference with 68.4% of the population living on reserves. This phenomenon is explained by the fact that Statistics Canada defines a long-term land lease as ownership. A long-term land lease in this context means that one becomes an owner if they lease the property for longer than one year. This practice of leasing reserve lands to non-Aboriginals on a long-term basis is common in British Columbia.

**Figure 4-5: Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Urban On Reserve Populations by Tenure Type, British Columbia, 1996**

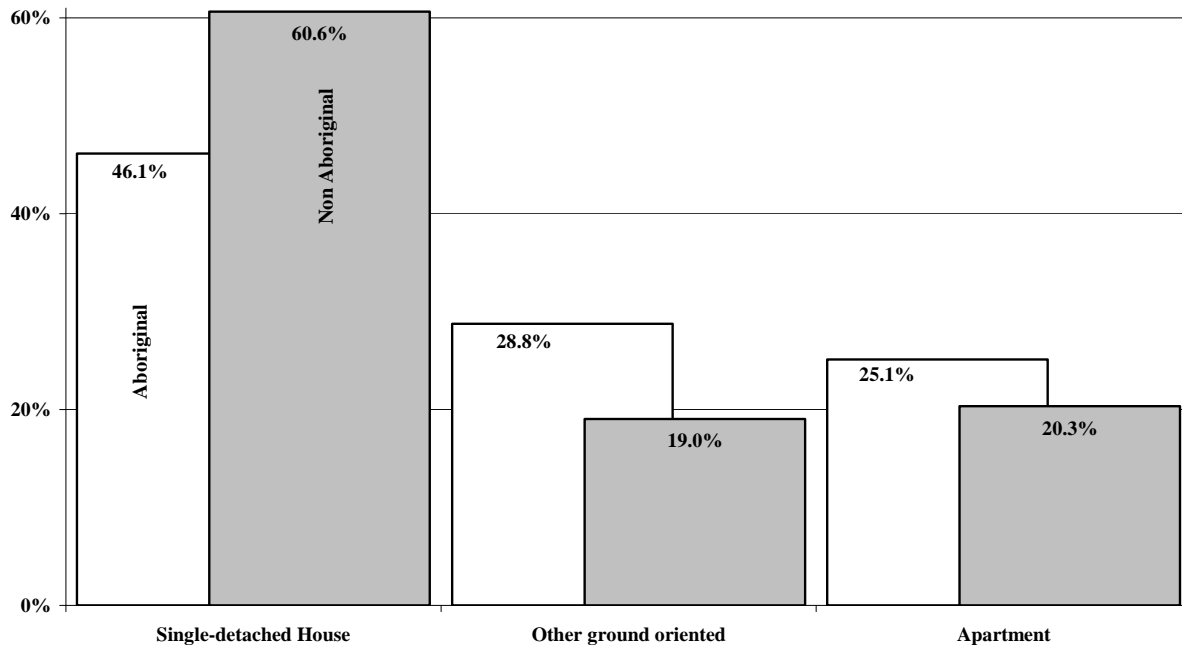


Therefore, most of the 19,630 non-Aboriginal on reserve population herein defined as owners are actually living in homes with a long-term land lease. That is 79.6% (15,625) of the non-Aboriginal group living on reserves are owners and given the potential gains in the urban real estate market, it is not surprising that a majority of this group, 14,435 or 73.5%, are found living in urban areas. Of the 42,410 Aboriginal people living on reserve, 34,415 (81.1%) lived in owner-occupied housing and 4,005 people (18.9%) were renters.

As for the structure type, there is a much greater proportion of Aboriginal people living in single-detached housing on reserve than non-Aboriginal people irrespective of whether they are rural or urban. An overwhelming 92.2% of the Aboriginal population lived in single-detached housing (39,095) as opposed to only 48% of the Non-Aboriginal population (9,415). The other ground-oriented dwelling types house 7.2% of the Aboriginal population (3,050) and 42% of the non-Aboriginal population (8,250). The apartments, however, house the smallest proportion of both populations with 0.6% of the Aboriginal population (65) and 10% of the non-Aboriginal population (1,965).

The urban on-reserve populations illustrates a shift in this distribution towards a greater proportion living in other ground-oriented and apartment dwelling types. 13.1% of Aboriginal people lived in other ground-oriented and 1.1% in apartments. 46% of the Non-Aboriginal population lived in other ground-oriented housing and 13.3% in apartments. In rural reserves, the Aboriginal population lives almost exclusively in single-detached housing (93.2%) with only 6.2% of the population in other ground-oriented and 0.6% in apartments. The 5,195 Non-Aboriginal population living on reserve has a greater proportion with 30.9% living in ground-oriented housing and 0.8% in apartments.

**Figure 4-6: Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Urban On Reserve Populations by Structure Type, British Columbia, 1996**

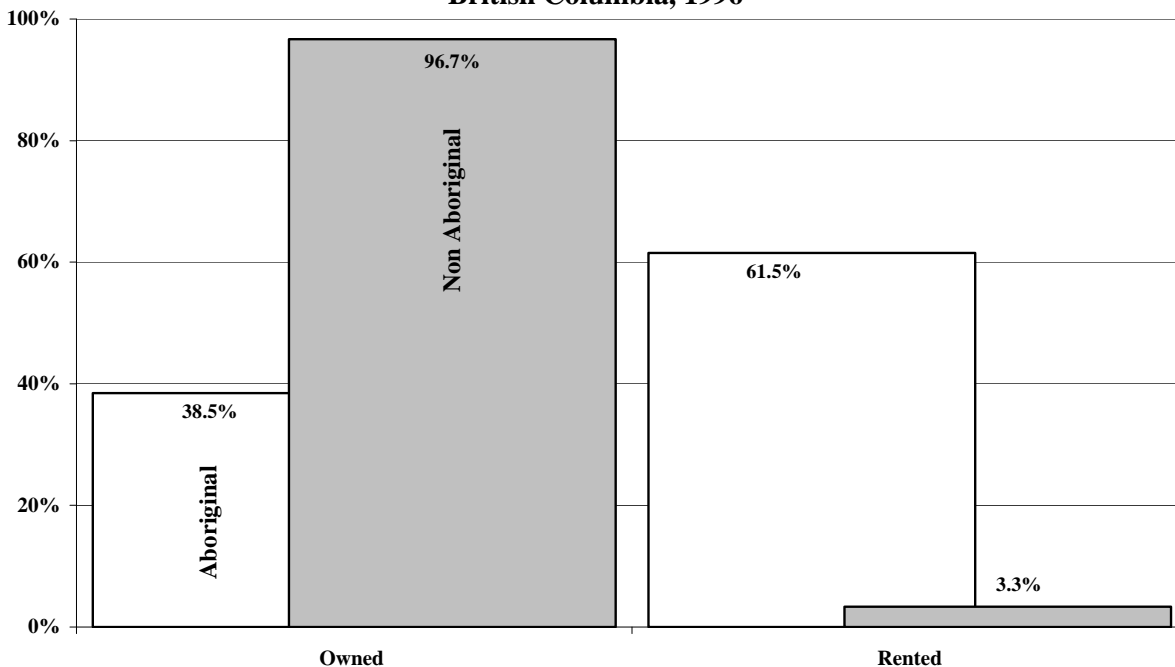


The off reserve population displays similar trends but proportionately different housing tenure and distribution by structure type.

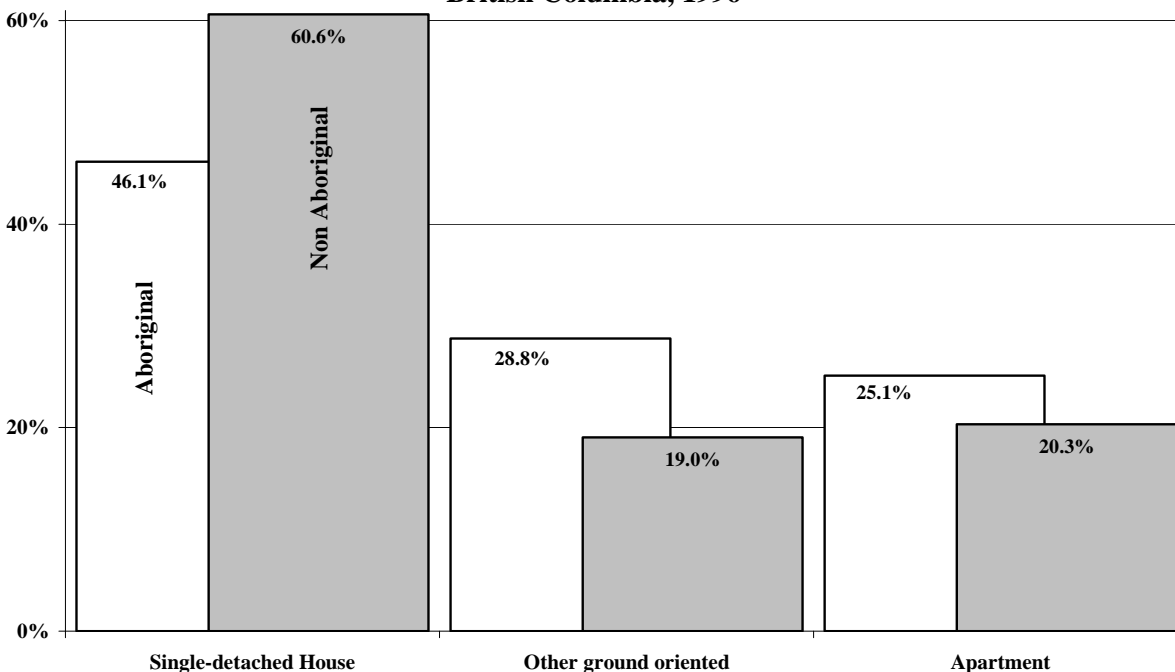
In terms of tenure, there are many more Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal renters living off reserve in urban areas. 61.5% of the Aboriginal population are tenants and only 38.5% are owners. In comparison, there are many more Non-Aboriginal owners with 31% of the population renting and 69% living in owner-occupied housing. In rural areas off reserve, only 28.4% are renting and 71.6% of the Aboriginal population lives in owner-occupied housing. This shows a 33.1% proportional increase in Aboriginal renters in urban as opposed to rural areas. The Non-Aboriginal population is quite comparable where 84.6% are owners and 15.4% are renters, once again showing a vast proportional difference with a 53.6% decrease in renters in rural areas.

Of the 141,100 people living off reserve in British Columbia, 75,720 or 46.1% were living in single-detached housing, 28.8% lived in other ground-oriented and 25.1% in apartments. 60.6% of the Non-Aboriginal population lived in single-detached, 19% in other ground-oriented, and 20.3% in apartments. That means that the Non-Aboriginal population has 14.5% more of its population living in single-detached housing than the Aboriginal population and subsequently the Aboriginal population has 9.8% more dwellers in ground-oriented housing and 4.9% more living in apartments. In rural areas, an 81.6% majority lived in single-detached, 16.8% in other ground-oriented and 1.6% in apartments. The Non-Aboriginal population is similarly housed with 87.6% in single-detached, 11.3% in other ground-oriented and 1.1% living in apartments.

**Figure 4-7: Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Urban Off Reserve Populations by Tenure Type, British Columbia, 1996**



**Figure 4-8: Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Urban Off Reserve Populations by Structure Type, British Columbia, 1996**

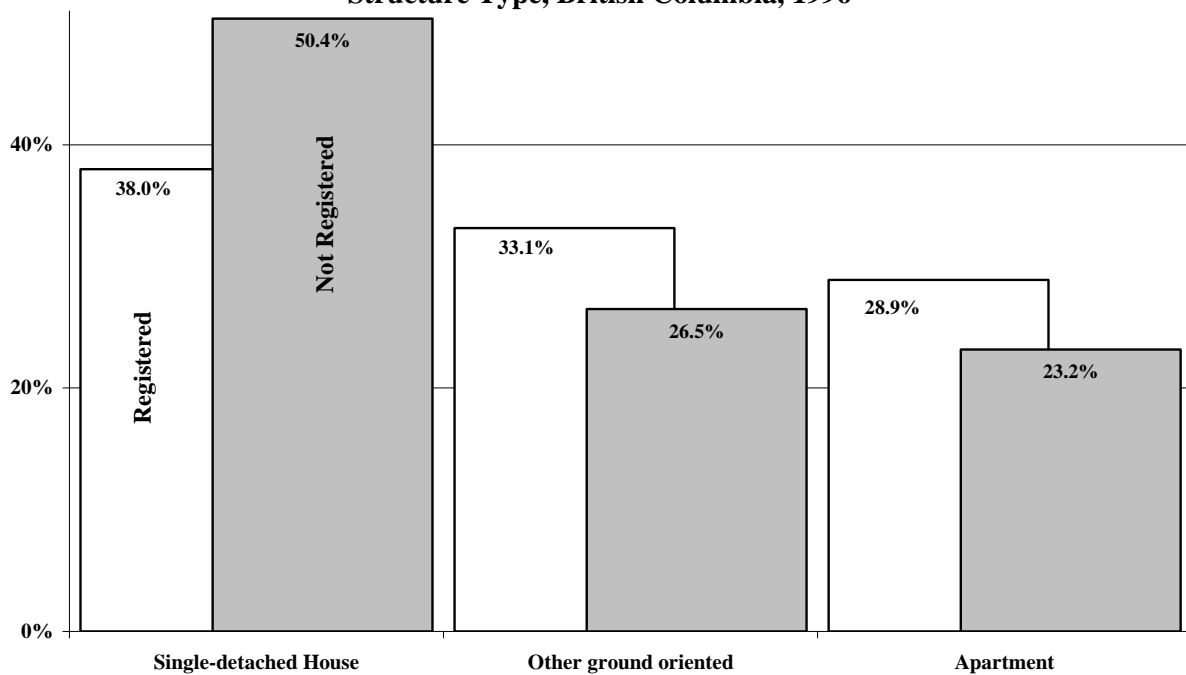


**d. Aboriginal registered/ Not registered**

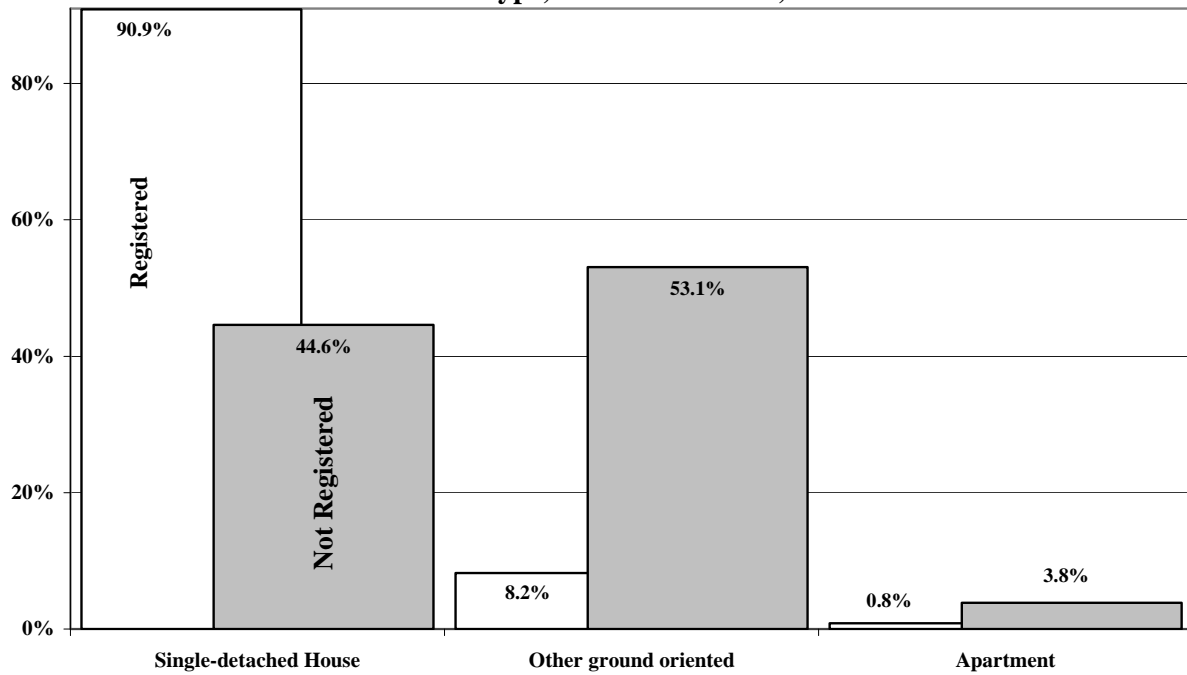
There are several differences between the Aboriginal registered and not registered population groups. The urban off reserve populations are much better distributed across housing types with a greater propensity for apartment and other ground-oriented dwelling types. Between the registered and not

registered, however, there is a greater propensity for living in single-detached housing amongst the not registered population. 38% of the registered population compared to 50.4% of the not registered population lived in single-detached housing. In contrast, only 26.5% of the not registered population and 33.1% of the registered population live in other ground-oriented housing. Similarly, the 23.2% of the not registered population and 28.9% of the registered population were living in apartments.

**Figure 4-9: Aboriginal Registered and Not Registered Urban Off Reserve Populations by Structure Type, British Columbia, 1996**



**Figure 4-10: Aboriginal Registered and Not Registered Urban On Reserve Populations by Structure Type, British Columbia, 1996**



As for the urban on reserve population, the registered population is dramatically different from those not registered with 90.9% and 44.6% respectively living in single-detached housing. 8.2% of the registered group are in other ground-oriented compared to 53.1% of the not registered population. The apartments house the smallest proportion amongst both populations with 0.8% of the registered and 3.8% of the not registered population.

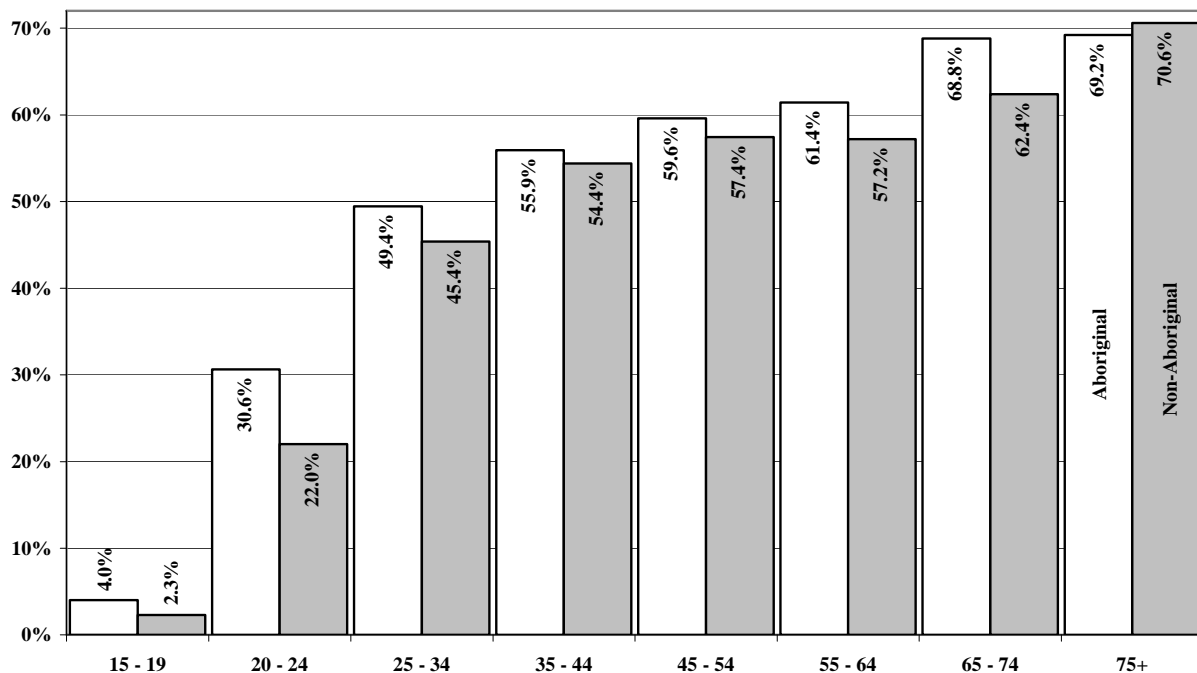
## V – Household Maintainer Rates

The census questionnaire asks each household to indicate the age and other attributes of the person they consider to be primarily responsible for the financial support of the household. This person is referred to as the primary household maintainer. The percentage of people in each age group who are household maintainers is referred to as the household maintainer rate. The tenure and structure type of housing accommodation that a household occupies are strongly correlated with the age of the primary household maintainer. For example, households with younger maintainers are more likely to be in apartment and rental accommodation than those with older maintainers: as a result, two populations with what are in reality very similar housing occupancy patterns may appear to be quite different if their age compositions are different. Given the young age profile of the province's Aboriginal population, it is necessary to compare age specific maintainer rates for the province's sub-population, rather than simply the percentages in rental or single detached, to fully appreciate the housing occupancy differences between the sub-populations.

### a. Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Age Specific Household Maintainer Rates

The percentage of people in each age group who are household maintainers follows the same profile for both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations of British Columbia (Figure 5-1), with rates increasing substantially from insignificant levels in the 15 to 19 age group, to over half of the people in the 35 to 44 age group, and then slowly increasing to seventy percent of the people in the 75 plus age group. This general pattern is found for both populations in urban and rural areas and on and off reserve: it describes the housing life cycle that people pass through as they go from being children in their parents' to increasingly being maintainers of their own home as they age into retirement.

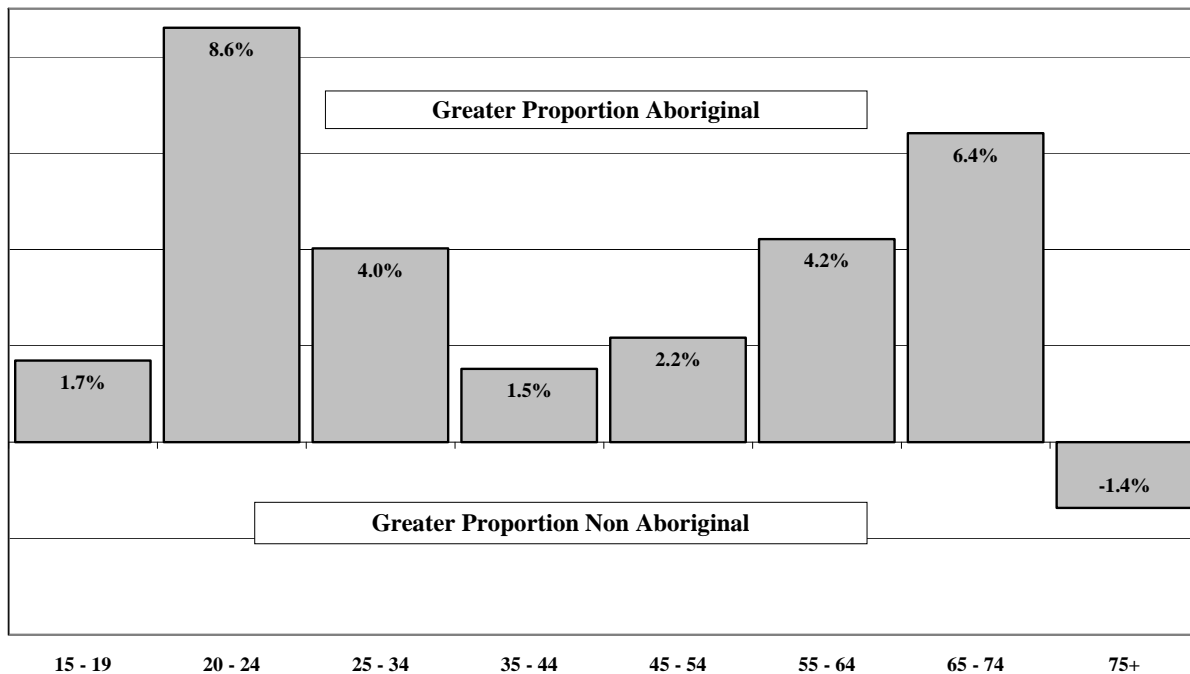
**Figure 5-1 : Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Household Maintainer Rates, British Columbia, 1996**



Within this very significant similarity is a noteworthy difference: in every age group except 75 plus, household maintainer rates for the Aboriginal population are higher than those for the corresponding age group in the non-Aboriginal population (Figure 5-1 and 5-2). People in the Aboriginal population establish households earlier in the life cycle, and are more likely to be household maintainer at every stage of the life cycle except in the oldest age group. The greatest difference is found in the 20 to 24 age

group, where 30.6% of the people in the Aboriginal population are household maintainers compared to only 22.0% in the non-Aboriginal population. The difference declines to only 1.5% in the 35 to 44 age group (55.9% compared to 54.4%) before increasing again to a 6.4% difference (68.8% compared to 62.4%) in the 65 to 74 age group. In the 75 plus age group, 70.6% of the non-Aboriginal, and 69.2% of the Aboriginal population, are household maintainers, indicating the high level of one person households found in this oldest age group.

**Figure 5-2: Aboriginal/ Non-Aboriginal Difference in Household Maintainer Rates, British Columbia, 1996**



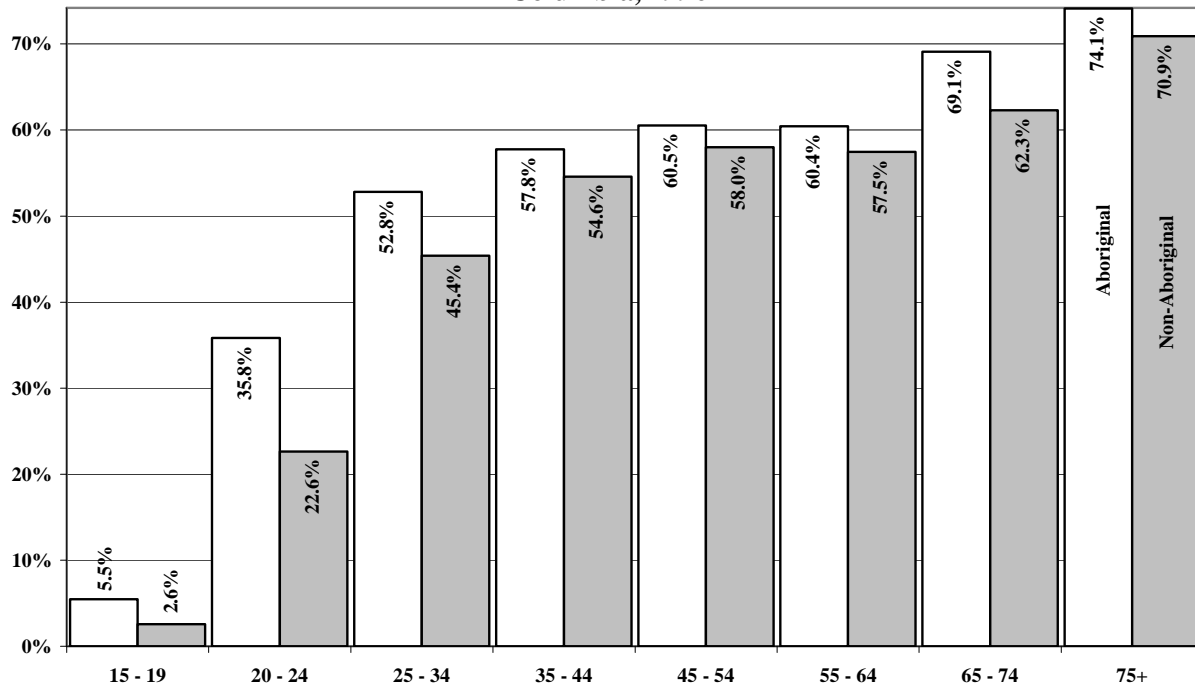
**b. Urban Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Age Specific Household Maintainer Rates**

In urban areas, the age specific household maintainer rates for the Aboriginal population are consistently higher than those for the non-Aboriginal population, even in the oldest age group (Figure 5-3 and 5-4). In the 20 to 24 age group, 35.8% of the Aboriginal population living in urban areas are maintainers of household, 13.2% more than the 22.6% of the non-Aboriginal population living in urban areas. The urban populations demonstrate the overall pattern of shrinking difference between rates with increasing age, with the smallest difference, a still substantial 2.5% difference, occurring in the 45 to 54 age groups, where 60.5% of the Aboriginal population, and 58.0% of the non-Aboriginal population, are household maintainers. The difference in rates then increases, reaching a 6.8% gap between the 69.1% of the 65 to 74 year olds in the Aboriginal population who are household maintainers and the 62.3% in the non-Aboriginal population.

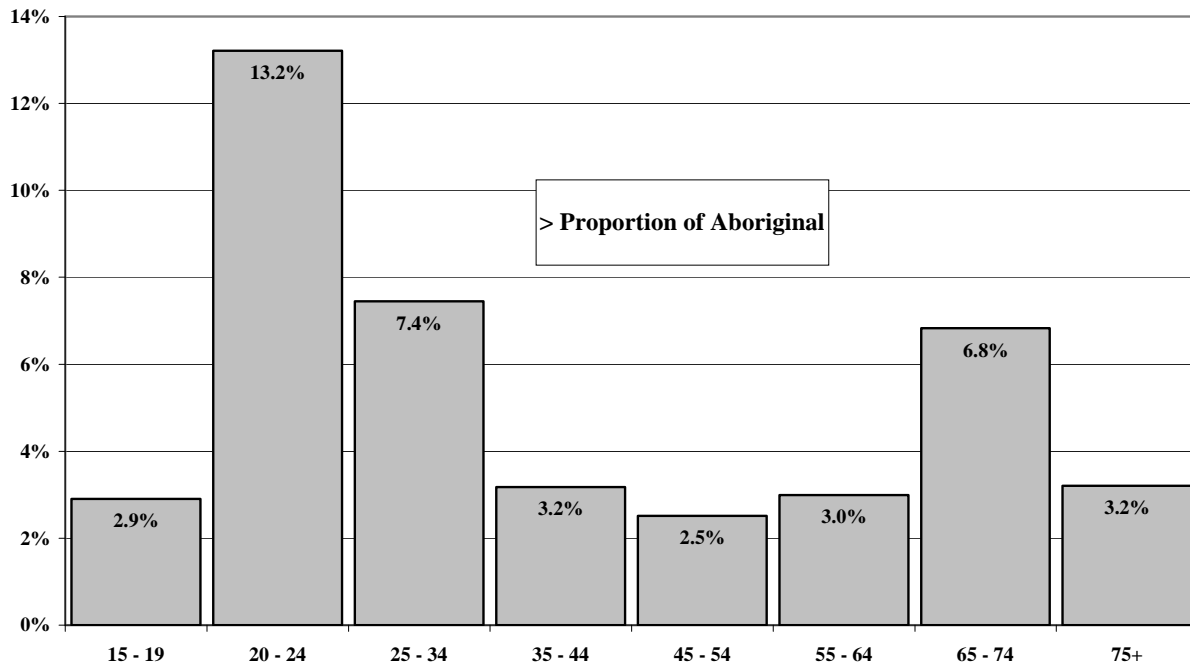
Rural here



**Figure 5-3: Urban Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Household Maintainer Rates, British Columbia, 1996**

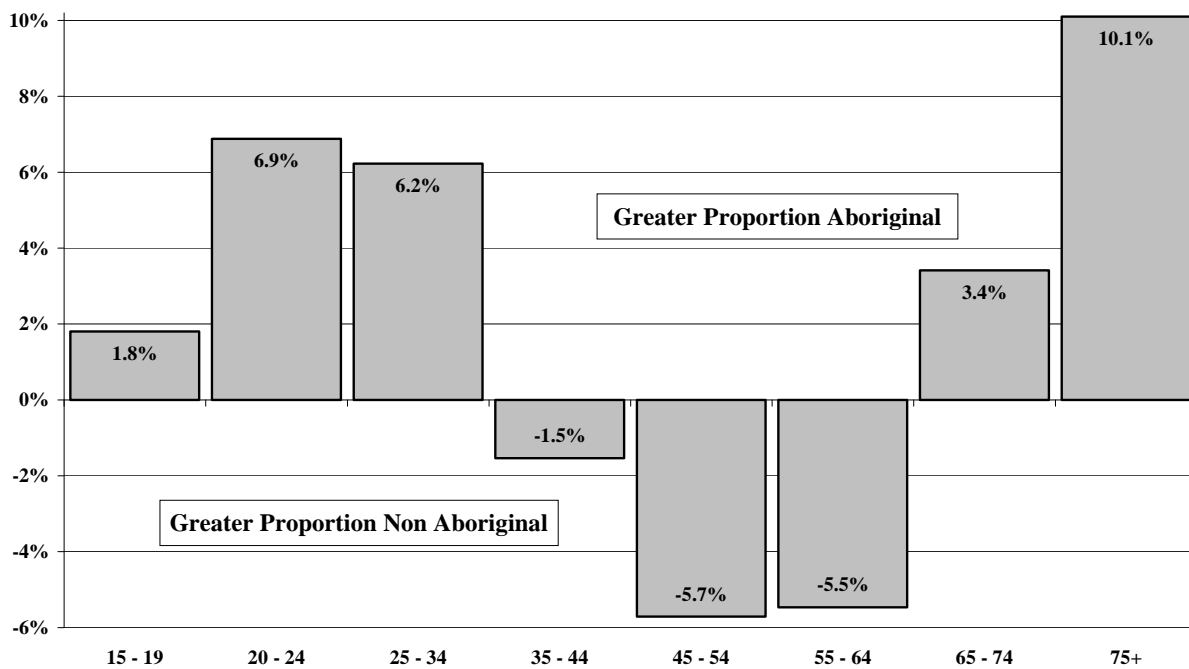


**Figure 5-4: Urban Aboriginal/ Non-Aboriginal Difference in Household Maintainers, British Columbia, 1996**

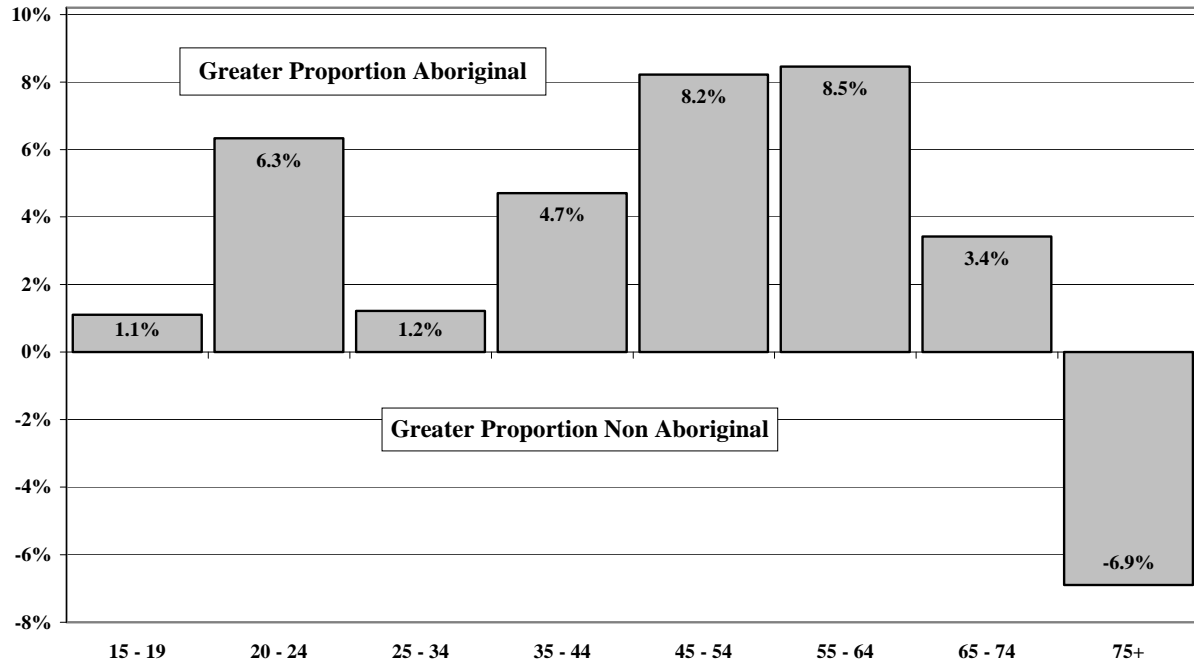


The ground-oriented and apartment maintainer rates alters these total rates. Higher maintainer rates for Aboriginal people are now found amongst the apartment dwellers. In fact, other than the 75+ age group, the apartment dwellers have consistently higher maintainer rates. These are exceptionally high for the 20 to 24 age group which has a 6.3% higher rate, the 35 to 44 age group is 4.7% higher, the 45-64 age groups are approximately 8% higher, and the 65-74 group is 3.4% higher. The ground-oriented rates for Aboriginal people are only higher in the younger age groups with 6.9% and 6.2% in the 20 to 24 and 25-34 age groups respectively. This balance shifts with the baby boom generation where the non-Aboriginal population has higher maintainer rates for ground-oriented dwellers. It is higher for the 35-44 age group by 1.5%, 5.7% for the 45-54 age group and 5.5% for the 55-64 age group. As shown in Figure 5-5, this trough peaks up again with an increase in the Aboriginal maintainers aged 65 to 74 (3.4%) and increases by 10.1% in the 75+ age group.

**Figure 5-5: Aboriginal/ Non-Aboriginal Difference in Ground Oriented Household Maintainer Rates, British Columbia, 1996**



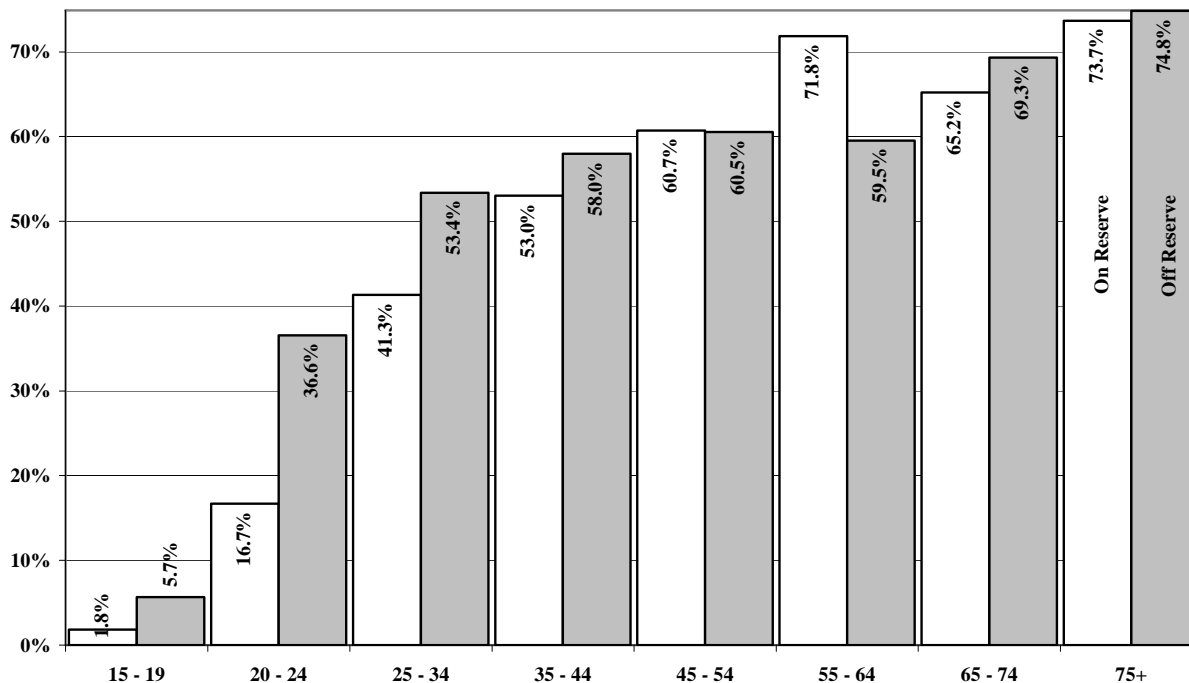
**Figure 5-6: Aboriginal/ Non-Aboriginal Difference in Apartment Household Maintainer Rates, British Columbia, 1996**



**c. Aboriginal On and Off Reserve Age Specific Household Maintainer Rates**

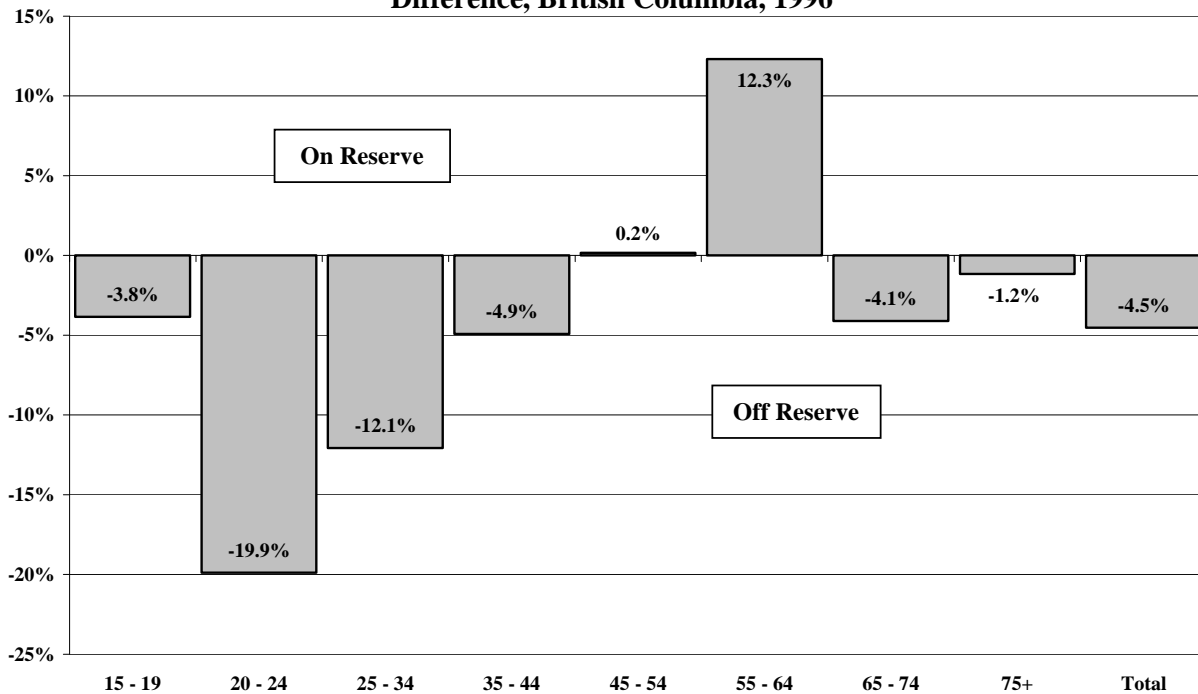
Both the on reserve and off reserve household maintainer rates increase progressively over the life cycle. The 55-64 age group living on reserve peaks uniquely to a rate of 71.8%. ???

**Figure 5-7 : Aboriginal On and Off Reserve Household Maintainer Rates, British Columbia, 1996**



For the on reserve population, there are a total of 20 primary household maintainers living in apartments. Given that this population does not have the same housing options of the off reserve population, it is unsuitable to compare the two ground-oriented populations on and off reserve. Instead, the total population difference in maintainer rates are more aptly compared as shown in Figure 5-8. The off reserve population generally has higher maintainer rates in both the younger and older age groups. In the 20 to 24 and 25 to 34 age groups, the off reserve rates are 19.9% and 12.1% higher for the off reserve population. This suggests that Aboriginal people living off reserve begin household formation at a much younger age than the on reserve population. In contrast, the 55 to 64 age group shows a 12.3% jump in maintainer rates for the on reserve population. Then, once again, the 65-74 and 75+ age groups show a greater proportion in the off reserve population with 4.1% and 1.2% respectively.

**Figure 5-8: Aboriginal On and Off Reserve Household Maintainer Rates, Population Difference, British Columbia, 1996**



Between populations living in ground-oriented housing, the difference is 6.3% indicating a larger percentage of Aboriginal people forming households at a young age. For the 25 to 34 age group, this difference is less dramatic for the two total populations but it is significant for the ground-oriented and apartment populations. The Aboriginal maintainer rate is 35.8% for ground-oriented dwellers and 13.6% for apartment dwellers. Compared to the non-Aboriginal groups in this age category shows an interesting difference. The ground-oriented maintainer rate for the non-Aboriginal group is 29.6% which is still 6.2% less than the Aboriginal rate but for the apartment maintainer rate it is 15.8% which is greater than that of the Aboriginal dwellers. The difference plateaus somewhat in the middle age groups, 35 to 64, where the household maintainer rates average between 43% and 48% of ground-oriented dwellers and 10.1% and 12.6% for apartment dwellers. The non-Aboriginal maintainer rates reflect the baby boom bulge and increase significantly in these age groups. Thus, the Aboriginal rates here are only slightly higher. In the older age groups, the maintainer rates for ground-oriented and apartment residences are completely different. For ground-oriented rates, the Aboriginal population has 10.4% greater propensity of household maintainers but this shifts with apartments where the non-Aboriginal population has 3.9% greater proportion of household maintainers. This is even more dramatic at the 65 to 74 age group where the Aboriginal rates are 15.4% higher for ground-oriented dwellers and 16.8% lower for the apartment dwellers. In the 75+ age group, the Aboriginal population has much fewer maintainer rates with 1.4% smaller proportion of maintainer rates for the Aboriginal population.

## **VI – Implications**

## Appendix 1: Tables 1 - 10

**Table 1: Aboriginal Population by Place of Residence, British Columbia and Canada, 1996**

POPULATION	BC	%	Canada	%	BC%/Canada
<b>Total</b>	3,677,885		28,390,685		13.0%
<b>On reserve</b>	62,045	1.7%	259,095	0.9%	23.9%
<b>Off reserve</b>	3,615,845	98.3%	28,131,585	99.1%	12.9%
<b>Aboriginal Ethnic Origin/Ancestry</b>	183,515	5.0%	1,096,240	3.9%	16.7%
<b>On reserve</b>	42,420	23.1%	231,325	21.1%	18.3%
<b>Off reserve</b>	141,100	76.9%	864,910	78.9%	16.3%
<b>Registered Indians</b>	93,410	2.5%	485,465	1.7%	19.2%
<b>On reserve</b>	41,305	44.2%	227,285	46.8%	18.2%
<b>Off reserve</b>	52,105	55.8%	260,755	53.7%	20.0%
<b>Non-Aboriginal</b>	3,494,370	95.0%	27,294,445	96.1%	12.8%
<b>On reserve</b>	19,630	0.6%	27,775	0.1%	70.7%
<b>Off reserve</b>	3,474,745	99.4%	27,266,670	99.9%	12.7%

**Table 2: Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population by Place of Residence, British Columbia, 1996**

	On Reserve			Off Reserve			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Aboriginal</b>	6,025	36,390	42,415	111,115	29,980	141,095	117,140	66,370	183,510
<b>Non-Aboriginal</b>	14,435	5,190	19,625	2,885,000	589,745	3,474,745	2,899,435	594,935	3,494,370
<b>Total</b>	20,460	41,580	62,040	2,996,115	619,725	3,615,840	3,016,575	661,305	3,677,880
<b>Aboriginal</b>	14.2%	85.8%	100%	78.8%	21.2%	100%	63.8%	36.2%	100%
<b>Non-Aboriginal</b>	73.6%	26.4%	100%	83.0%	17.0%	100%	83.0%	17.0%	100%
<b>Total</b>	33.0%	67.0%	100%	82.9%	17.1%	100%	82.0%	18.0%	100%

**Table 3: Registered and Non-Registered Population by Place of Residence, British Columbia, 1996**

	On Reserve			Off Reserve			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Registered Indians</b>	5,475	35,830	41,305	43,020	9,085	52,105	48,495	44,915	93,410
<b>Not-Registered Indians</b>	14,985	5,755	20,740	2,953,095	610,645	3,563,740	2,968,080	616,400	3,584,480
<b>Total</b>	20,460	41,585	62,045	2,996,115	619,730	3,615,845	3,016,575	661,315	3,677,890
<b>Registered Indians</b>	13.3%	86.7%	100%	82.6%	17.4%	100%	51.9%	48.1%	100%
<b>Not-Registered Indians</b>	72.3%	27.7%	100%	82.9%	17.1%	100%	82.8%	17.2%	100%

**Table 4: Aboriginal Population Groups by Place of Residence, British Columbia, 1996**

	On Reserve			Off Reserve			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Aboriginal/ Registered Indian</b>	5,380	35,385	40,765	37,975	7,940	45,915	43,355	43,325	86,680
<b>Aboriginal/ Not-Registered Indian</b>	660	995	1,655	73,130	22,050	95,180	73,790	23,045	96,835
<b>Non-Aboriginal/ Registered Indian</b>	115	435	550	5,050	1,145	6,195	5,165	1,580	6,745
<b>Non-Aboriginal/ Not-Registered Indians</b>	14,330	4,750	19,080	2,879,945	588,595	3,468,540	2,894,275	593,345	3,487,620
<b>Total</b>	20,485	41,565	62,050	2,996,100	619,730	3,615,830	3,016,585	661,295	3,677,880
<b>Aboriginal/ Registered Indian</b>	13.2%	86.8%	100%	82.7%	17.3%	100%	50.0%	50.0%	100%
<b>Aboriginal/ Not-Registered Indian</b>	39.9%	60.1%	100%	76.8%	23.2%	100%	76.2%	23.8%	100%
<b>Non-Aboriginal/ Registered Indian</b>	20.9%	79.1%	100%	81.5%	18.5%	100%	76.6%	23.4%	100%
<b>Non-Aboriginal/ Not-Registered Indians</b>	75.1%	24.9%	100%	83.0%	17.0%	100%	83.0%	17.0%	100%

Table 5: Age Profile, British Columbia, 1996

	On Reserve			Off Reserve			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Aboriginal/ Registered Indian</b>									
0 - 14	1,685	11,550	13,235	11,935	2,600	14,535	13,620	14,150	27,770
15 - 19	520	3,320	3,840	3,325	775	4,100	3,845	4,095	7,940
20 - 24	380	2,725	3,105	3,865	585	4,450	4,245	3,310	7,555
25 - 34	890	5,595	6,485	7,725	1,355	9,080	8,615	6,950	15,565
35 - 44	830	5,150	5,980	5,730	1,345	7,075	6,560	6,495	13,055
45 - 54	490	3,205	3,695	3,085	635	3,720	3,575	3,840	7,415
55 - 64	315	2,010	2,325	1,515	320	1,835	1,830	2,330	4,160
65 - 74	205	1,220	1,425	640	235	875	845	1,455	2,300
75+	65	610	675	155	90	245	220	700	920
Total	5,380	35,385	40,765	37,975	7,940	45,915	43,355	43,325	86,680
<b>Aboriginal/ Not-Registered Indian</b>									
0 - 14	240	365	605	23,975	7,520	31,495	24,215	7,885	32,100
15 - 19	35	80	115	6,205	2,225	8,430	6,240	2,305	8,545
20 - 24	40	65	105	6,400	1,230	7,630	6,440	1,295	7,735
25 - 34	95	145	240	13,590	2,800	16,390	13,685	2,945	16,630
35 - 44	80	135	215	11,645	3,725	15,370	11,725	3,860	15,585
45 - 54	70	85	155	6,515	2,580	9,095	6,585	2,665	9,250
55 - 64	45	75	120	2,870	1,225	4,095	2,915	1,300	4,215
65 - 74	30	35	65	1,305	485	1,790	1,335	520	1,855
75+	25	10	35	625	260	885	650	270	920
Total	660	995	1,655	73,130	22,050	95,180	73,790	23,045	96,835
<b>Non-Aboriginal/ Registered Indian</b>									
0 - 14	30	90	120	1535	290	1,825	1,565	380	1,945
15 - 19	10	30	40	430	180	610	440	210	650
20 - 24	0	35	35	375	70	445	375	105	480
25 - 34	20	60	80	940	180	1,120	960	240	1,200
35 - 44	20	110	130	860	200	1,060	880	310	1,190
45 - 54	15	65	80	510	125	635	525	190	715
55 - 64	10	35	45	265	80	345	275	115	390
65 - 74	10	10	20	90	10	100	100	20	120
75+	0	0	0	45	10	55	45	10	55
Total	115	435	550	5,050	1,145	6,195	5,165	1,580	6,745
<b>Non-Aboriginal/ Not-Registered Indians</b>									
0 - 14	1,820	575	2,395	543,480	126,650	670,130	545,300	127,225	672,525
15 - 19	545	135	680	184,020	40,005	224,025	184,565	40,140	224,705
20 - 24	685	220	905	195,365	26,525	221,890	196,050	26,745	222,795
25 - 34	1,905	715	2,620	471,365	71,000	542,365	473,270	71,715	544,985
35 - 44	1,850	680	2,530	491,765	106,135	597,900	493,615	106,815	600,430
45 - 54	1,695	560	2,255	379,100	88,535	467,635	380,795	89,095	469,890
55 - 64	1,895	765	2,660	245,800	61,785	307,585	247,695	62,550	310,245
65 - 74	2,370	840	3,210	214,235	46,455	260,690	216,605	47,295	263,900
75+	1,565	260	1,825	154,815	21,505	176,320	156,380	21,765	178,145
Total	14,330	4,750	19,080	2,879,945	588,595	3,468,540	2,894,275	593,345	3,487,620
<b>Aboriginal Ethnic Origin</b>									
0 - 14	1,925	11,915	13,840	35,915	10,120	46,035	37,840	22,035	59,875
15 - 19	550	3,405	3,955	9,530	3,000	12,530	10,080	6,405	16,485
20 - 24	420	2,795	3,215	10,270	1,815	12,085	10,690	4,610	15,300
25 - 34	980	5,735	6,715	21,315	4,155	25,470	22,295	9,890	32,185
35 - 44	905	5,285	6,190	17,380	5,070	22,450	18,285	10,355	28,640
45 - 54	560	3,295	3,855	9,605	3,215	12,820	10,165	6,510	16,675
55 - 64	355	2,085	2,440	4,385	1,545	5,930	4,740	3,630	8,370
65 - 74	230	1,255	1,485	1,940	720	2,660	2,170	1,975	4,145
75+	95	620	715	775	350	1,125	870	970	1,840
Total	6,020	36,390	42,410	111,115	29,990	141,105	117,135	66,380	183,515





Table 7: Age Profile, British Columbia, 1996

	On Reserve			Off Reserve			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Aboriginal/ Registered Indian</b>									
0 - 14	12.7%	87.3%	100%	82.1%	17.9%	100%	49.0%	51.0%	100%
15 - 19	13.5%	86.5%	100%	81.1%	18.9%	100%	48.4%	51.6%	100%
20 - 24	12.2%	87.8%	100%	86.9%	13.1%	100%	56.2%	43.8%	100%
25 - 34	13.7%	86.3%	100%	85.1%	14.9%	100%	55.3%	44.7%	100%
35 - 44	13.9%	86.1%	100%	81.0%	19.0%	100%	50.2%	49.8%	100%
45 - 54	13.3%	86.7%	100%	82.9%	17.1%	100%	48.2%	51.8%	100%
55 - 64	13.5%	86.5%	100%	82.6%	17.4%	100%	44.0%	56.0%	100%
65 - 74	14.4%	85.6%	100%	73.1%	26.9%	100%	36.7%	63.3%	100%
75+	9.6%	90.4%	100%	63.3%	36.7%	100%	23.9%	76.1%	100%
Total	13.2%	86.8%	100%	82.7%	17.3%	100%	50.0%	50.0%	100%
<b>Aboriginal/ Not-Registered Indian</b>									
0 - 14	39.7%	60.3%	100.0%	76.1%	23.9%	100.0%	75.4%	24.6%	100.0%
15 - 19	30.4%	69.6%	100.0%	73.6%	26.4%	100.0%	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
20 - 24	38.1%	61.9%	100%	83.9%	16.1%	100%	83.3%	16.7%	100%
25 - 34	39.6%	60.4%	100%	82.9%	17.1%	100%	82.3%	17.7%	100%
35 - 44	37.2%	62.8%	100%	75.8%	24.2%	100%	75.2%	24.8%	100%
45 - 54	45.2%	54.8%	100%	71.6%	28.4%	100%	71.2%	28.8%	100%
55 - 64	37.5%	62.5%	100%	70.1%	29.9%	100%	69.2%	30.8%	100%
65 - 74	46.2%	53.8%	100%	72.9%	27.1%	100%	72.0%	28.0%	100%
75+	71.4%	28.6%	100%	70.6%	29.4%	100%	70.7%	29.3%	100%
Total	39.9%	60.1%	100%	76.8%	23.2%	100%	76.2%	23.8%	100%
<b>Non-Aboriginal/ Registered Indian</b>									
0 - 14	25.0%	75.0%	100%	84.1%	15.9%	100%	80.5%	19.5%	100%
15 - 19	25.0%	75.0%	100%	70.5%	29.5%	100%	67.7%	32.3%	100%
20 - 24	-	100%	100%	84.3%	15.7%	100%	78.1%	21.9%	100%
25 - 34	25.0%	75.0%	100%	83.9%	16.1%	100%	80.0%	20.0%	100%
35 - 44	15.4%	84.6%	100%	81.1%	18.9%	100%	73.9%	26.1%	100%
45 - 54	18.8%	81.3%	100%	80.3%	19.7%	100%	73.4%	26.6%	100%
55 - 64	22.2%	77.8%	100%	76.8%	23.2%	100%	70.5%	29.5%	100%
65 - 74	50.0%	50.0%	100%	90.0%	10.0%	100%	83.3%	16.7%	100%
75+	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	81.8%	18.2%	100%	81.8%	18.2%	100%
Total	20.9%	79.1%	100%	81.5%	18.5%	100%	76.6%	23.4%	100%
<b>Non-Aboriginal/ Not-Registered Indians</b>									
0 - 14	76.0%	24.0%	100%	81.1%	18.9%	100%	81.1%	18.9%	100%
15 - 19	80.1%	19.9%	100%	82.1%	17.9%	100%	82.1%	17.9%	100%
20 - 24	75.7%	24.3%	100%	88.0%	12.0%	100%	88.0%	12.0%	100%
25 - 34	72.7%	27.3%	100%	86.9%	13.1%	100%	86.8%	13.2%	100%
35 - 44	73.1%	26.9%	100%	82.2%	17.8%	100%	82.2%	17.8%	100%
45 - 54	75.2%	24.8%	100%	81.1%	18.9%	100%	81.0%	19.0%	100%
55 - 64	71.2%	28.8%	100%	79.9%	20.1%	100%	79.8%	20.2%	100%
65 - 74	73.8%	26.2%	100%	82.2%	17.8%	100%	82.1%	17.9%	100%
75+	85.8%	14.2%	100%	87.8%	12.2%	100%	87.8%	12.2%	100%
Total	75.1%	24.9%	100%	83.0%	17.0%	100%	83.0%	17.0%	100%
<b>Aboriginal Ethnic Origin</b>									
0 - 14	13.9%	86.1%	100%	78.0%	22.0%	100%	63.2%	36.8%	100%
15 - 19	13.9%	86.1%	100%	76.1%	23.9%	100%	61.1%	38.9%	100%
20 - 24	13.1%	86.9%	100%	85.0%	15.0%	100%	69.9%	30.1%	100%
25 - 34	14.6%	85.4%	100%	83.7%	16.3%	100%	69.3%	30.7%	100%
35 - 44	14.6%	85.4%	100%	77.4%	22.6%	100%	63.8%	36.2%	100%
45 - 54	14.5%	85.5%	100%	74.9%	25.1%	100%	61.0%	39.0%	100%
55 - 64	14.5%	85.5%	100%	73.9%	26.1%	100%	56.6%	43.4%	100%
65 - 74	15.5%	84.5%	100%	72.9%	27.1%	100%	52.4%	47.6%	100%
75+	13.3%	86.7%	100%	68.9%	31.1%	100%	47.3%	52.7%	100%
Total	14.2%	85.8%	100%	78.7%	21.3%	100%	63.8%	36.2%	100%

Table 8: Housing Tenure and Structure Type, British Columbia, 1996

	On Reserve			Off Reserve			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Aboriginal/ Registered Indian</b>									
<b>Tenure</b>									
Owned	2,635	17,265	19,900	10,130	5,190	15,320	12,765	22,455	35,220
Rented	760	6,810	7,570	27,655	2,495	30,150	28,415	9,305	37,720
Band Housing	1,975	11,315	13,290	190	250	440	2,165	11,565	13,730
<b>Structural Type</b>									
Single-detached House	4,880	33,050	37,930	14,425	6,215	20,640	19,305	39,265	58,570
Other ground oriented	440	2,140	2,580	12,585	1,575	14,160	13,025	3,715	16,740
Apartment	45	205	250	10,970	145	11,115	11,015	350	11,365
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,370</b>	<b>35,390</b>	<b>40,760</b>	<b>37,975</b>	<b>7,935</b>	<b>45,910</b>	<b>43,345</b>	<b>43,325</b>	<b>86,670</b>
<b>Aboriginal/ Not-Registered Indian</b>									
<b>Tenure</b>									
Owned	440	415	855	32,430	16,030	48,460	32,870	16,445	49,315
Rented	160	270	430	40,705	6,000	46,705	40,865	6,270	47,135
Band Housing	50	315	365	0	10	10	50	325	375
<b>Structural Type</b>									
Single-detached House	290	875	1,165	36,825	18,250	55,075	37,115	19,125	56,240
Other ground oriented	345	120	465	19,370	3,475	22,845	19,715	3,595	23,310
Apartment	25	0	25	16,940	320	17,260	16,965	320	17,285
<b>Total</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>73,135</b>	<b>22,040</b>	<b>95,175</b>	<b>73,785</b>	<b>23,040</b>	<b>96,825</b>
<b>Non-Aboriginal/ Registered Indian</b>									
<b>Tenure</b>									
Owned	55	240	295	1,670	890	2,560	1,725	1,130	2,855
Rented	15	105	120	3,360	250	3,610	3,375	355	3,730
Band Housing	25	90	115	10	0	10	35	90	125
<b>Structural Type</b>									
Single-detached House	80	420	500	2,230	925	3,155	2,310	1,345	3,655
Other ground oriented	20	20	40	1,460	165	1,625	1,480	185	1,665
Apartment	0	0	0	1,345	55	1,400	1,345	55	1,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>5,040</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>6,180</b>	<b>5,135</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>6,710</b>
<b>Non-Aboriginal/ Not Registered Indian</b>									
<b>Tenure</b>									
Owned	11,255	3,470	14,725	1,990,170	497,910	2,488,080	2,001,425	501,380	2,502,805
Rented	2,985	895	3,880	889,775	90,675	980,450	892,760	91,570	984,330
Band Housing	90	390	480	10	15	25	100	405	505
<b>Structural Type</b>									
Single-detached House	5,780	3,135	8,915	1,746,955	515,605	2,262,560	1,752,735	518,740	2,271,475
Other ground oriented	6,625	1,585	8,210	547,780	66,400	614,180	554,405	67,985	622,390
Apartment	1,925	40	1,965	585,220	6,595	591,815	587,145	6,635	593,780
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,330</b>	<b>4,755</b>	<b>19,085</b>	<b>2,879,955</b>	<b>588,600</b>	<b>3,468,555</b>	<b>2,894,285</b>	<b>593,355</b>	<b>3,487,645</b>
<b>Aboriginal Ethnic Origin</b>									
<b>Tenure</b>									
Owned	3,075	17,680	20,755	42,565	21,215	63,780	45,640	38,895	84,535
Rented	920	7,075	7,995	68,360	8,500	76,860	69,280	15,575	84,855
Band Housing	2,025	11,635	13,660	195	265	460	2,220	11,900	14,120
<b>Structural Type</b>									
Single-detached House	5,170	33,925	39,095	51,255	24,465	75,720	56,425	58,390	114,815
Other ground oriented	790	2,260	3,050	31,955	5,050	37,005	32,745	7,310	40,055
Apartment	65	210	275	27,905	465	28,370	27,970	675	28,645
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,020</b>	<b>36,390</b>	<b>42,410</b>	<b>111,120</b>	<b>29,980</b>	<b>141,100</b>	<b>117,140</b>	<b>66,370</b>	<b>183,510</b>
<b>Non-Aboriginal</b>									
<b>Tenure</b>									
Owned	11,315	3,715	15,030	1,991,840	498,810	2,490,650	2,003,155	502,525	2,505,680
Rented	3,000	1,005	4,005	893,140	90,925	984,065	896,140	91,930	988,070
Band Housing	120	475	595	15	15	30	135	490	625
<b>Structural Type</b>									
Single-detached House	5,865	3,550	9,415	1,749,185	516,535	2,265,720	1,755,050	520,085	2,275,135
Other ground oriented	6,645	1,605	8,250	549,245	66,570	615,815	555,890	68,175	624,065
Apartment	1,925	40	1,965	586,570	6,640	593,210	588,495	6,680	595,175
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,435</b>	<b>5,195</b>	<b>19,630</b>	<b>2,884,995</b>	<b>589,750</b>	<b>3,474,745</b>	<b>2,899,430</b>	<b>594,945</b>	<b>3,494,375</b>



Table 10: Housing Tenure and Structure Type, British Columbia, 1996

	On Reserve			Off Reserve			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Aboriginal/ Registered Indian</b>									
<b>Tenure</b>									
Owned	13.2%	86.8%	100%	66.1%	33.9%	100%	36.2%	63.8%	100%
Rented	10.0%	90.0%	100%	91.7%	8.3%	100%	75.3%	24.7%	100%
Band Housing	14.9%	85.1%	100%	43.2%	56.8%	100%	15.8%	84.2%	100%
<b>Structural Type</b>									
Single-detached House	12.9%	87.1%	100%	69.9%	30.1%	100%	33.0%	67.0%	100%
Other ground oriented	17.1%	82.9%	100%	88.9%	11.1%	100%	77.8%	22.2%	100%
Apartment	18.0%	82.0%	100%	98.7%	1.3%	100%	96.9%	3.1%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>86.8%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>82.7%</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Aboriginal/ Not-Registered Indian</b>									
<b>Tenure</b>									
Owned	51.5%	48.5%	100%	66.9%	33.1%	100%	66.7%	33.3%	100%
Rented	37.2%	62.8%	100%	87.2%	12.8%	100%	86.7%	13.3%	100%
Band Housing	13.7%	86.3%	100%	-	100.0%	100%	13.3%	86.7%	100%
<b>Structural Type</b>									
Single-detached House	24.9%	75.1%	100%	66.9%	33.1%	100%	66.0%	34.0%	100%
Other ground oriented	74.2%	25.8%	100%	84.8%	15.2%	100%	84.6%	15.4%	100%
Apartment	100.0%	-	100%	98.1%	1.9%	100%	98.1%	1.9%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>60.6%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>76.8%</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>76.2%</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Non-Aboriginal/ Registered Indian</b>									
<b>Tenure</b>									
Owned	18.6%	81.4%	100%	65.2%	34.8%	100%	60.4%	39.6%	100%
Rented	12.5%	87.5%	100%	93.1%	6.9%	100%	90.5%	9.5%	100%
Band Housing	21.7%	78.3%	100%	100.0%	0.0%	100%	28.0%	72.0%	100%
<b>Structural Type</b>									
Single-detached House	16.0%	84.0%	100%	70.7%	29.3%	100%	63.2%	36.8%	100%
Other ground oriented	50.0%	50.0%	100%	89.8%	10.2%	100%	88.9%	11.1%	100%
Apartment	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	96.1%	3.9%	100%	96.1%	3.9%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>82.1%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>81.6%</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>76.5%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Non-Aboriginal/ Not Registered Indian</b>									
<b>Tenure</b>									
Owned	76.4%	23.6%	100%	80.0%	20.0%	100%	80.0%	20.0%	100%
Rented	76.9%	23.1%	100%	90.8%	9.2%	100%	90.7%	9.3%	100%
Band Housing	18.8%	81.3%	100%	40.0%	60.0%	100%	19.8%	80.2%	100%
<b>Structural Type</b>									
Single-detached House	64.8%	35.2%	100%	77.2%	22.8%	100%	77.2%	22.8%	100%
Other ground oriented	80.7%	19.3%	100%	89.2%	10.8%	100%	89.1%	10.9%	100%
Apartment	98.0%	2.0%	100%	98.9%	1.1%	100%	98.9%	1.1%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.1%</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>83.0%</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>83.0%</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Aboriginal Ethnic Origin</b>									
<b>Tenure</b>									
Owned	14.8%	85.2%	100%	66.7%	33.3%	100%	54.0%	46.0%	100%
Rented	11.5%	88.5%	100%	88.9%	11.1%	100%	81.6%	18.4%	100%
Band Housing	14.8%	85.2%	100%	42.4%	57.6%	100%	15.7%	84.3%	100%
<b>Structural Type</b>									
Single-detached House	13.2%	86.8%	100%	67.7%	32.3%	100%	49.1%	50.9%	100%
Other ground oriented	25.9%	74.1%	100%	86.4%	13.6%	100%	81.8%	18.2%	100%
Apartment	23.6%	76.4%	100%	98.4%	1.6%	100%	97.6%	2.4%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>85.8%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>78.8%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>63.8%</b>	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Non-Aboriginal</b>									
<b>Tenure</b>									
Owned	75.3%	24.7%	100%	80.0%	20.0%	100%	79.9%	20.1%	100%
Rented	74.9%	25.1%	100%	90.8%	9.2%	100%	90.7%	9.3%	100%
Band Housing	20.2%	79.8%	100%	50.0%	50.0%	100%	21.6%	78.4%	100%
<b>Structural Type</b>									
Single-detached House	62.3%	37.7%	100%	77.2%	22.8%	100%	77.1%	22.9%	100%
Other ground oriented	80.5%	19.5%	100%	89.2%	10.8%	100%	89.1%	10.9%	100%
Apartment	98.0%	2.0%	100%	98.9%	1.1%	100%	98.9%	1.1%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.5%</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>83.0%</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>83.0%</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>1</sup> For the custom tabulation used in this report, census subdivisions designated as Indian Reserves, Indian Government Districts, Indian Settlements, Terres Reservees and Village Cri were included in the definition of Indian Reserves.

<sup>2</sup> Nault, F., Chen, J. George, M.V., Norris, M.J., February 1993. *Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1991-2015*. Statistics Canada: Population Projections Section Demography Division.