

Percentage of Registered Indian and General Populations With Income Whose Major Source of Income is from Employment or Government Transfer Payments, Canada, Provinces/Territories, 1985

Province/ Territory	Major Source of Income ²									
	Employment ³					Government Transfer Payments ⁴				
	Registered Indian Population			General Population ⁵	Population Near Reserves ⁶	Registered Indian Population			General Population ⁵	Population Near Reserves ⁶
	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total			On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total		
Nova Scotia and Newfoundland	42.1	63.6	47.4	65.5		57.0	35.8	51.4	28.0	
New Brunswick and P.E.I.	41.5	56.3	45.1	63.3		57.9	41.7	54.3	29.7	
Quebec	42.1	56.8	45.2	67.1		53.9	37.1	50.4	24.2	
Ontario	58.2	65.9	61.8	74.3		39.9	30.4	35.5	15.3	
Manitoba	40.8	51.4	44.4	71.2		57.9	44.5	53.3	18.6	
Saskatchewan	39.5	43.0	40.8	70.4		58.1	54.1	56.6	18.5	
Alberta	46.2	56.4	50.1	77.6		40.4	38.8	39.7	14.1	
British Columbia	53.5	51.1	52.5	68.2		44.4	46.2	45.2	20.1	
Yukon	64.9	69.3	67.3	85.4		33.1	29.6	30.9	10.4	
NWT	68.4	76.7	71.3	87.4		30.7	23.0	27.9	10.8	
Canada	47.9	55.8	50.9	71.0		48.5	40.8	45.6	19.4	

1. Caution: the reader should refer to the Methodology Section. [not included here]

2. That income component which constitutes the largest proportion of the total income of an income unit. Investment income and other income are excluded from this table given their small size.

3. Includes wages, salaries and self-employment

4. Refers to income from all cash transfer payments from all levels of government e.g. Family Allowance, Unemployment Insurance and cash welfare payments.

5. Refers to the total population (15+) of the specified geographical area less registered Indians.

6. Refers to the total population (15+) of comparison communities near reserves within the specified geographical area.

Source: INAC customized data based on 1986 Census of Canada.

Prepared by Quantitative Analysis and Socio-demographic Research, Finance and Professional Services, INAC, 1988.