

Child Welfare: The proportion of Indian children in care has risen steadily to more than five times the national rate.

Education: Only 20 per cent of Indian children stay in school to the end of the secondary level; the comparable national rate is 75 per cent.

Housing: Nearly 19 per cent of on-reserve homes have two or more families living in them; these conditions affect 40 per cent of all status Indian families.

Facilities: In 1977, fewer than 40 per cent of Indian houses had running water, sewage disposal or indoor plumbing facilities; the national level of properly serviced houses is over 90 per cent.

Income: The average income of Indian people is one-half to two-thirds of the national average.

Unemployment: The unemployment rate among Indian people is about 35 per cent of the working age population; in some areas it is as high as 90 per cent.

Prisoners: Native people are over-represented in proportion to their population in federal and provincial penitentiaries. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the North, Native people represent more than 40 per cent of the prison population. The proportion of Indian juveniles who are considered delinquent is three times the national rate.

Death Rate: Despite improvements over the past 10 years, the death rate among Indian people is two to four times the rate for non-Indians.

Causes of Death: Accidents, poisoning and violence account for over 33 per cent of deaths among Indian people, as compared with 9 per cent for the Canadian population as a whole. Indian people die from fire at a rate that is seven times that for the rest of the Canadian population.

Violent Death: The overall rate of violent deaths among Indian people is more than three times the national average.

Suicide: Indian deaths due to suicide are almost three times the national rate; suicide is especially prevalent among Indians aged 15 to 24.

Infant Mortality: The infant mortality rate (up to the age of four weeks) among Indian children is 60 per cent higher than the national rate.

Life Expectancy: If an Indian child survives its first year of life, it can expect to live 10 years less than a non-Indian Canadian. The life expectancy of Indian women, for example, is 66.2 years, while non-Indian women can expect to live 76.3 years.

Hospital Admissions: Indians use hospitals about 2 to 2.5 times more than the national population.