

Basic Departmental Data

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Departmental Statistics Section
Information Quality and Research Directorate
Information Management Branch

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

January 1996



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INTRODUCTION

First Nations and Northerners, in partnership with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND), are assuming greater control over their lands, their social and economic direction, and the laws that govern them. In the continuing effort to develop a new relationship for First Nations and Northerners with Canada, a comprehensive and accurate portrait of their circumstances is produced by DIAND on an annual basis.

Reflecting DIAND's mandate, *Basic Departmental Data (BDD)* is a reference report on the demographic, social and economic conditions of Registered Indians, as well as Canadians living north of 60°. Subjects covered in this publication include population, education, health and social conditions, housing, self-government, economic conditions and labour force activity.

The 1995 edition of *BDD* includes projections for Registered Indians in the chapters entitled *Population* and *Health Conditions*. This information is intended to provide readers with empirical insight concerning the demographic pressures characterizing both the contemporary and future Registered Indian population.

DIAND is responsible for the well-being of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. This support is provided via direct program expenditures or by transfer payments to the territorial governments. Data in the chapter entitled *The North* pertain to the total population (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) unless otherwise indicated. Statistics for this report are derived primarily from departmental administrative data sources and from operational files at both Health Canada and Statistics Canada.

This report is essentially descriptive, and builds on data presented in earlier issues of *BDD*. The first edition was published in 1988. For each subject area, the report presents statistical information in textual, graphic and tabular formats on a two-page spread. On the page opposite each table are highlights pertaining to tabular and graphical information. Notes and sources are indicated at the bottom of each table. Numbers may differ slightly from previous releases due to the availability of more current program data or departmental revisions. "Revised" will be indicated at the top of all pages containing revisions.

Throughout this report, "Indian" means a Registered or Status Indian. A person with status within the meaning of the *Indian Act*, whose name appears on the Indian Register and which is maintained by DIAND, is a Registered Indian.

In June 1985, amendments to the *Indian Act* were passed by Parliament. These changes, known as Bill C-31 amendments, restore Indian status and membership rights to individuals and their children who had been enfranchised because of certain clauses contained in the *Indian Act*. The

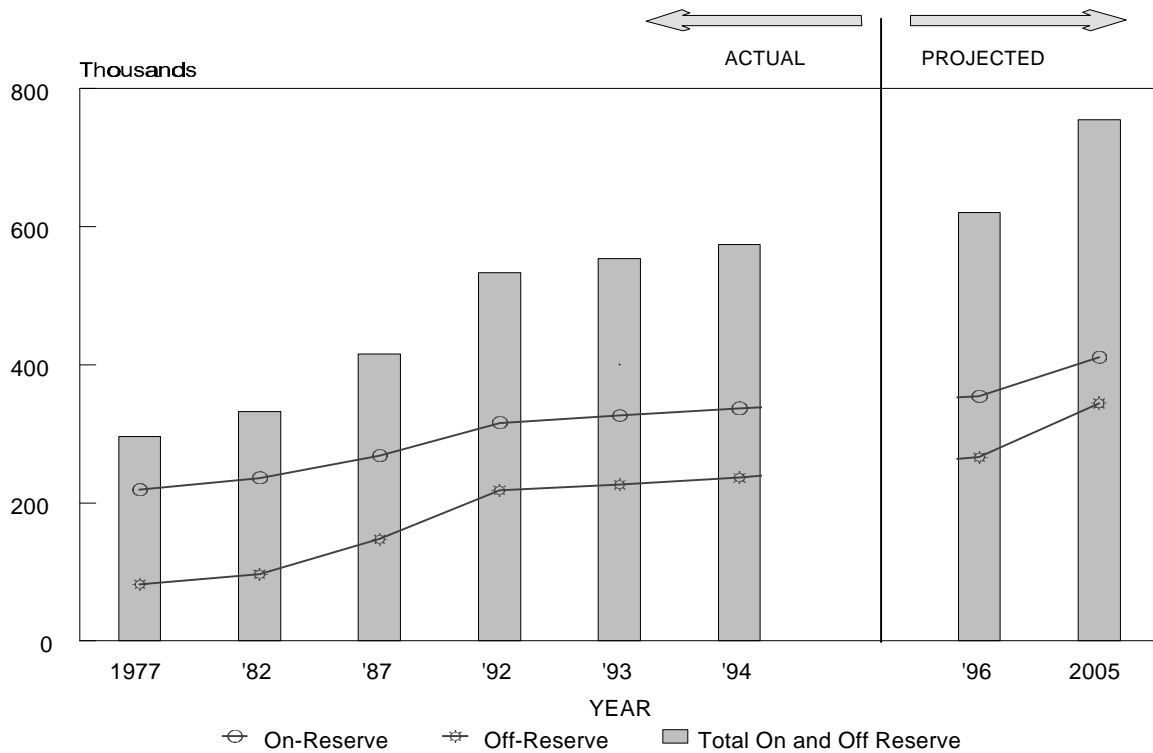
Population chapter reflects the significant population growth that has occurred in the Registered Indian population since the Bill C-31 reinstatement process commenced in 1985.

To establish context, the reader is reminded that in 1994, Registered Indians comprised 1.9 percent of the total Canadian population. In general, Registered Indians are affiliated with one of the 607 bands located across Canada.

POPULATION

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POPULATION GROWTH

Figure 1 Registered Indian Population Growth On and Off Reserve

Highlights

Nearly eight out of ten Registered Indians lived on reserve in 1977. This proportion had dropped to less than six out of ten in 1994 and is expected to decline to just over five out of ten in 2005.

The high growth rates for the off-reserve Registered Indian population between 1986 and 1989 are largely attributed to the reinstatement of status to many Indians through Bill C-31. The off-reserve population is expected to continue to grow at a faster rate than the on-reserve population. In fact, between 1996 and 2005, the off-reserve population growth rate is forecast to be almost 1.7 times higher than the rate experienced by the on-reserve population.

Table 1 Registered Indian Population and Average Annual Growth Rates (AAGR) On/Off Reserve, Canada 1977 - 2005 (Revised)

Year	<u>On Reserve</u> ¹			<u>Off Reserve</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	No.	%	AAGR ²	No.	%	AAGR	No.	%	AAGR
1977	214,216	72.4		81,682	27.6		295,898	100	
			1.92			3.40			2.34
1982	235,640	70.9		96,538	29.1		332,178	100	
			2.64			8.84			4.60
1987 ³	268,474	64.6		147,424	35.4		415,898	100	
			1.97			15.39			6.73
1988	273,766	61.7		170,118	38.3		443,884	100	
			2.16			9.73			5.06
1989	279,671	60.0		186,666	40.0		466,337	100	
			4.84			5.52			5.11
1990	293,204	59.8		196,974	40.2		490,178	100	
			3.94			5.11			4.41
1991	304,759	59.5		207,032	40.5		511,791	100	
			3.58			5.20			4.23
1992	315,663	59.2		217,798	40.8		533,461	100	
			3.42			4.17			3.72
1993	326,444	59.0		226,872	41.0		553,316	100	
			3.12 ⁴			4.47 ⁴			3.68 ⁴
1994	336,643	58.7		237,014	41.3		573,657	100	
			5.14			12.32			8.11
1996	353,957	57.1		266,213	42.9		620,170	100	
			7.73			13.74			10.35
2005	410,812	54.4		344,388	45.6		755,200	100	

Notes

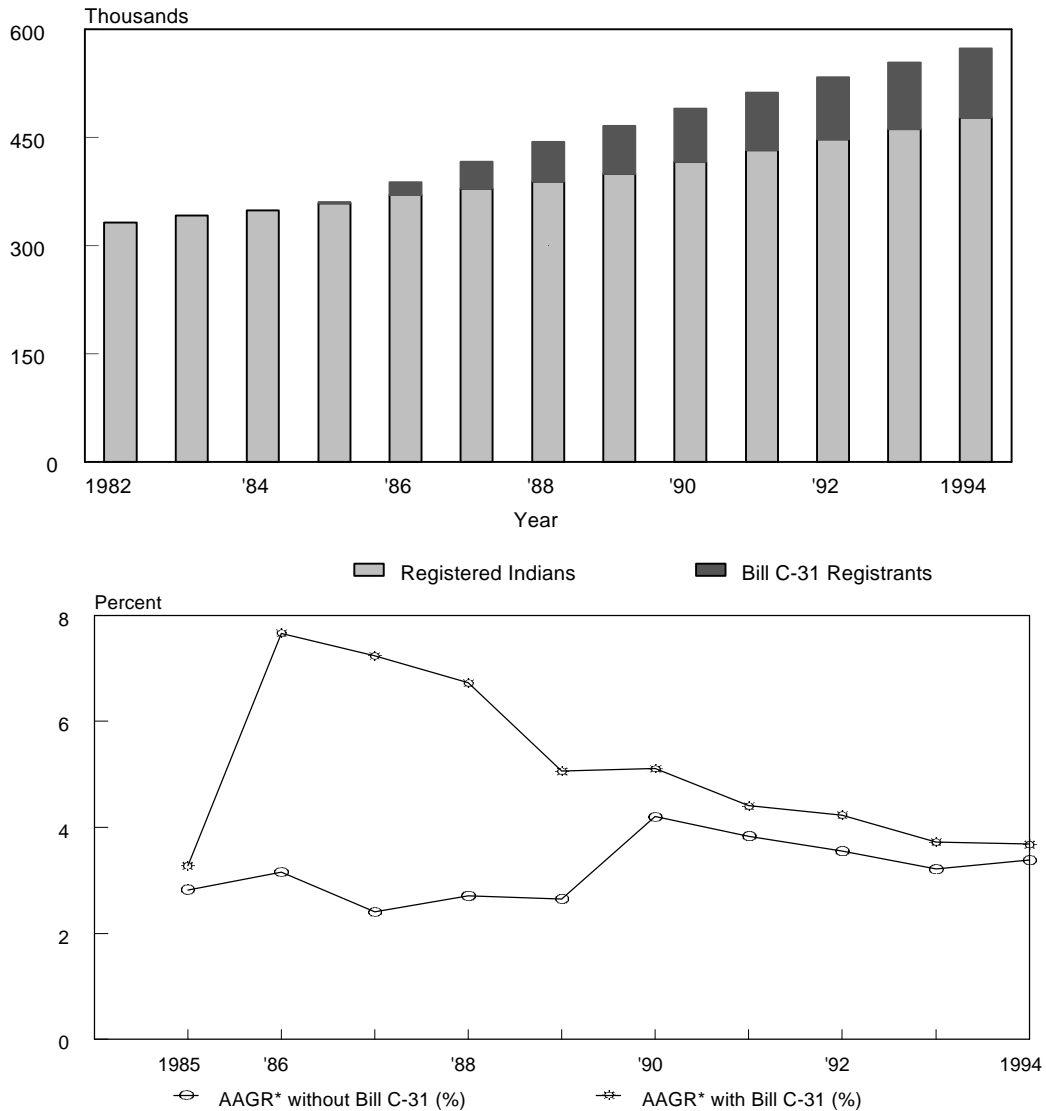
1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. See Glossary.
3. In 1985, the *Indian Act* was amended to allow, through Bill C-31, the restoration of Indian status to those who had been enfranchised as a result of clauses in the *Indian Act*.
4. Growth rates calculated between 1994 and 2005 are based on population projections adjusted for late reporting of births and deaths (see Chap. 1, *Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1991-2015*, p. 3-12,).

Sources

1977-1994: Indian Register, DIAND.

1996-2005: *Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1991-2015*, DIAND, 1993.

POPULATION BILL C-31

Figure 2 Registered Indian Population Growth Showing Bill C-31 Registrants
**High****light**

In 1985, at the beginning of the reinstatement process under Bill C-31, approximately 1,600 registrants were added to the Indian Register. In 1994, Bill C-31 registrants represented more than 16 percent of the total Registered Indian population.

* AAGR = Average Annual Growth Rate

Table 2 Registered Indians and Indians Registered Under Bill C-31 Average Annual Growth Rates, Canada 1982 - 1994

<u>Year</u>	<u>Registered Indians</u>			<u>Average Annual Growth Rate</u>		
	<u>Excluding Bill C-31</u>	<u>Annual Bill C-31 Additions</u>	<u>Cumulative Bill C-31 Additions</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Excluding Bill C-31</u>	<u>Including Bill C-31</u>
1982	332,178	0	0	332,178	2.95	0.00
1985	358,636	1,605	1,605	360,241	3.16	7.66
1986	369,972	16,252	17,857	387,829	2.40	7.24
1987	378,842	19,199	37,056	415,898	2.71	6.73
1988	389,110	17,718	54,774	443,884	2.65	5.06
1989	399,433	12,130	66,904	466,337	4.20	5.11
1990	416,195	7,079	73,983	490,178	3.83	4.41
1991	432,152	5,656	79,639	511,791	3.55	4.23
1992	447,514	6,308	85,947	533,461	3.21	3.72
1993	461,877	5,492	91,439	553,316	3.38	3.68
1994	477,509	4,709	96,148	573,657		

Notes

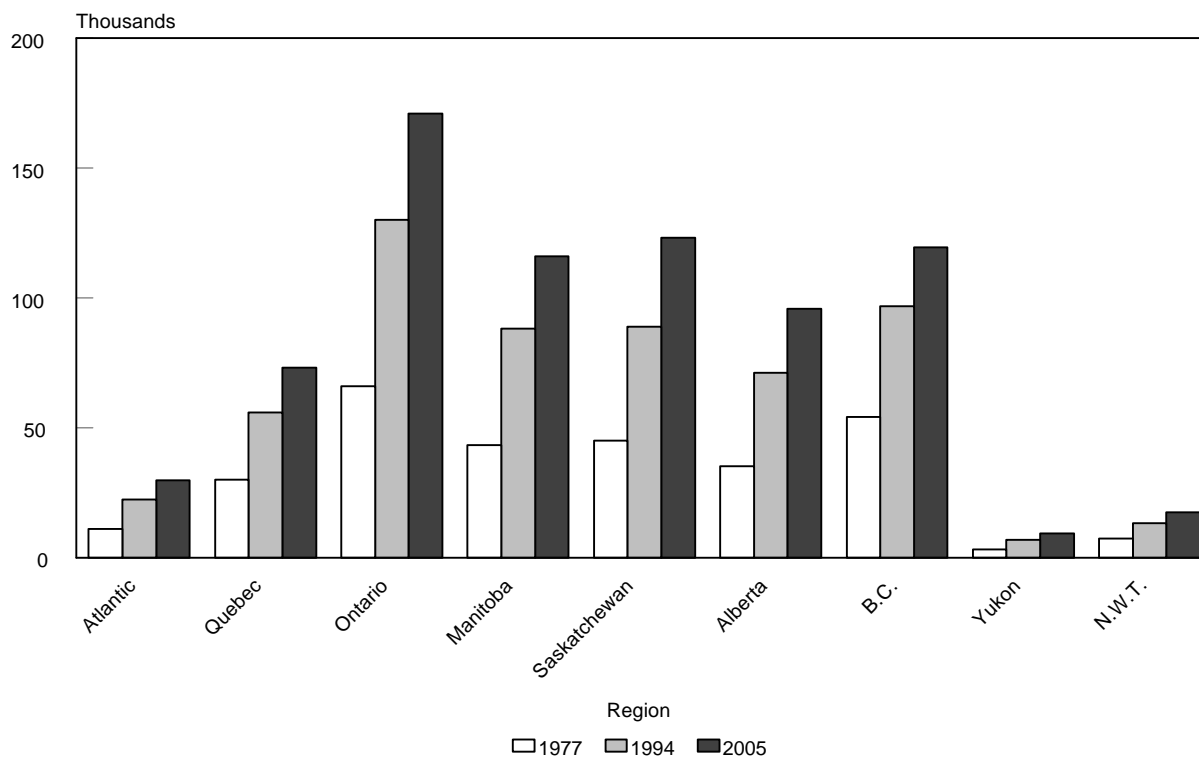
1. See Glossary.
2. In 1985, the *Indian Act* was amended to allow, through Bill C-31, the restoration of Indian status to those who had been enfranchised as a result of certain clauses contained in the *Indian Act*.

Sources

- 1982-1994: Indian Register, DIAND.
1985-1994: Membership and Entitlement Directorate, DIAND.

POPULATION BY REGION

Figure 3 Registered Indian Population by Region



Highlights

The total Registered Indian population more than doubled in all regions between 1977 and 1994. The regions south of 60° with the largest proportional gains are Alberta and Manitoba.

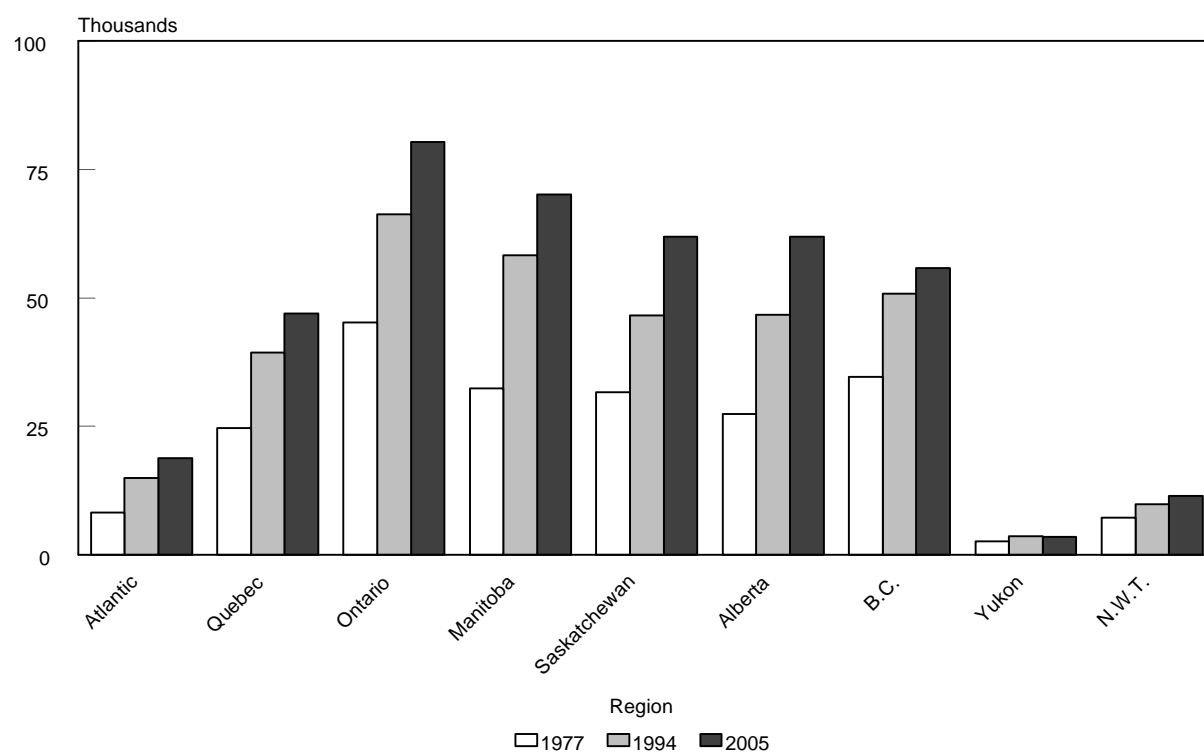
In 1994, nearly a quarter of the total Registered Indian population (23%) was located in Ontario, the largest proportion of all regions. Slightly more than one percent of the Indian population was located in Yukon.

Table 3 Registered Indian Population by Region, 1977 - 2005

Region	<u>1977</u>		<u>1987</u>		<u>1992</u>		<u>1993</u>		<u>1994</u>		PROJECTED → →			
	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	<u>1996</u>		<u>2005</u>	
											No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹
Atlantic	11,093	3.7	16,792	4.0	20,684	3.9	21,524	3.9	22,380	3.9	24,617	4.0	29,936	4.0
Quebec	30,175	10.2	41,227	9.9	52,562	9.9	54,273	9.8	55,848	9.7	60,913	9.8	73,108	9.7

ON-RESERVE POPULATION BY REGION

Figure 4 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region



Highlights

By region, the number of Registered Indians living on reserve in 1994 ranged from a low of 3,676 in the Yukon to a high of 66,221 in Ontario.

The largest proportional gains in regions south of 60° between 1977 and 1994 were in the Atlantic, Manitoba and Alberta regions, where the on-reserve population increased by 82, 80 and 70 percent respectively. South of 60°, Quebec had the highest proportion of its Indian population living on reserve in 1994 (70.6%).

Saskatchewan is expected to have the largest percentage increase (33%) in its on-reserve population among all regions between 1994 and 2005. Conversely, Yukon can expect a decrease of 4.5 percent and British Columbia could expect an increase of 9.7 percent.

Table 4 On-Reserve¹ Registered Indian Population by Region, 1977 - 2005

Region	<u>1977</u>		<u>1987</u>		<u>1992</u>		<u>1993</u>		<u>1994</u>		PROJECTED → → <u>1996</u>		<u>2005</u>	
	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²
Atlantic	8,185	73.8	11,517	68.6	14,039	67.9	14,476	67.3	14,917	66.7	16,083	65.3	18,864	63.0
Quebec	24,727	81.9	31,816	77.2	37,215	70.8	38,303	70.6	39,398	70.5	41,426	68.0	46,941	64.2
Ontario	45,211	68.4	56,588	60.0	63,422	52.0	64,787	51.5	66,221	50.9	72,367	50.5	80,311	47.0
Manitoba	32,428	74.8	42,674	70.1	53,239	65.9	55,617	66.2	58,366	66.2	59,187	63.6	70,131	60.5
Saskatchewan	31,589	70.2	36,732	57.3	43,429	53.2	45,052	52.7	46,598	52.4	50,136	51.8	61,978	50.4
Alberta	27,472	78.1	35,974	69.1	43,254	65.5	44,981	65.5	46,737	65.6	50,148	65.5	61,866	64.5
B.C.	34,684	63.9	41,610	57.9	48,409	53.3	50,090	53.3	50,825	52.5	51,138	49.7	55,753	46.6
Yukon	2,651	82.4	2,973	59.0	3,120	47.1	3,374	49.6	3,676	52.9	3,232	40.8	3,512	37.4
N.W.T.	7,269	96.4	8,590	89.4	9,536	77.3	9,764	75.7	9,905	75.0	10,241	71.8	11,456	65.7
Canada	214,216	72.4	268,474	64.6	315,663	59.2	326,444	59.0	336,643	58.7	353,958	57.1	410,812	54.4

Notes

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. All percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 3; figures may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

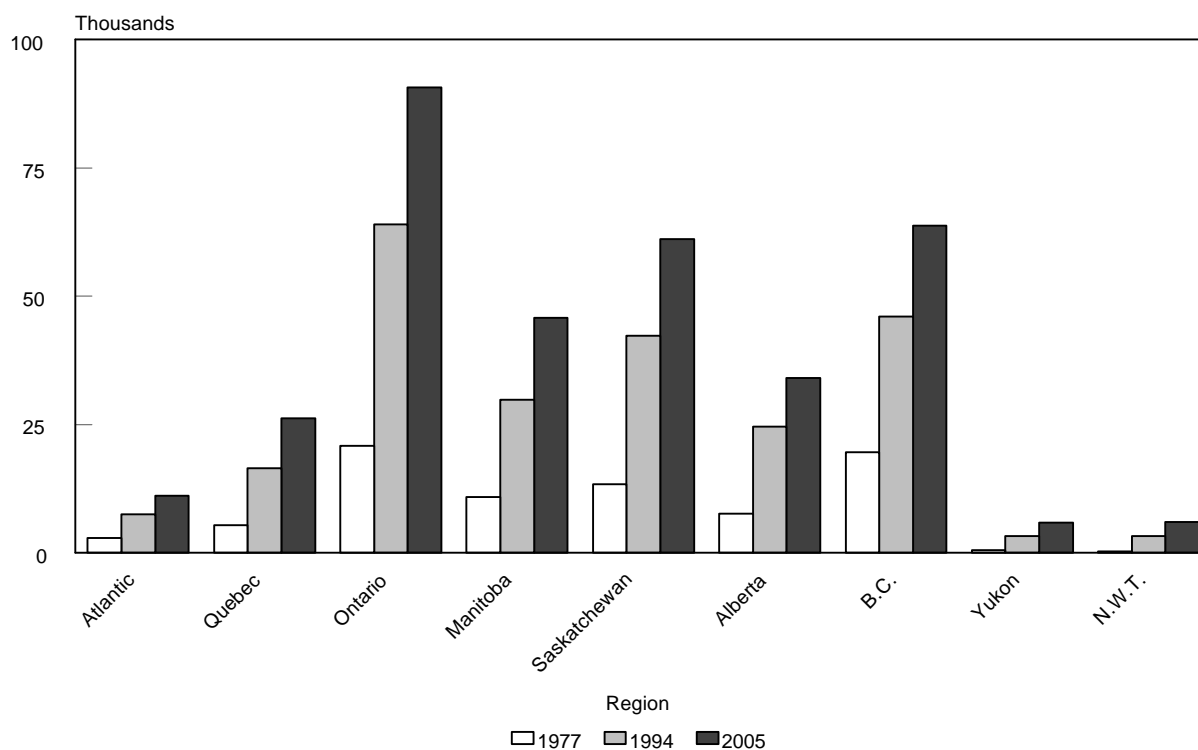
Sources

1977-1994: Indian Register, DIAND.

1996-2005: *Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1991-2015*, DIAND, 1993.

OFF-RESERVE POPULATION BY REGION

Figure 5 Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region



Highlights

The off-reserve population increased substantially between 1977 and 1994 from 81,682 to 237,014. Growth was particularly high between 1985 and 1992 with the implementation of Bill C-31. The proportion of off-reserve Indians has increased from nearly 28 percent in 1977 to 41 percent in 1994.

The number of Registered Indians who live off reserve has increased in all regions. The largest off-reserve regional gains south of 60° between 1977 and 1994 were in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Conversely, the off-reserve populations of Quebec and the Atlantic regions exhibited the lowest rates of increase over the same period. From 1994 to the turn of the century, the Quebec, Atlantic and Manitoba regions are expected to have the largest increases in the off-reserve population south of 60°.

Table 5 Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1977 - 2005

Region	1977		1987		1992		1993		1994		1996		2005	
	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹
Atlantic	2,908	26.2	5,275	31.4	6,645	32.1	7,048	32.7	7,463	33.3	8,534	34.7	11,072	37.0
Quebec	5,448	18.1	9,411	22.8	15,347	29.2	15,970	29.4	16,450	29.5	19,487	32.0	26,167	35.8
Ontario	20,846	31.6	37,687	40.0	58,445	48.0	60,956	48.5	63,928	49.1	70,871	49.5	90,604	53.0
Manitoba	10,921	25.2	18,244	29.9	27,606	34.1	28,403	33.8	29,795	33.8	33,893	36.4	45,831	39.5
Saskatchewan	13,397	29.8	27,386	42.7	38,271	46.8	40,361	47.3	42,259	47.6	46,573	48.2	61,081	49.6
Alberta	7,690	21.9	16,079	30.9	22,811	34.5	23,658	34.5	24,560	34.4	26,436	34.5	34,012	35.5
B.C.	19,634	36.1	30,256	42.1	42,360	46.7	43,916	46.7	45,983	47.5	51,691	50.3	63,773	53.4
Yukon	566	17.6	2,064	41.0	3,508	52.9	3,433	50.4	3,272	47.1	4,699	59.2	5,875	62.6
N.W.T.	272	3.6	1,022	10.6	2,805	22.7	3,127	24.3	3,304	25.0	4,028	28.2	5,973	34.3
CANADA	81,682	27.6	147,424	35.4	217,798	40.8	226,872	41.0	237,014	41.3	266,212	42.9	344,388	45.6

Note

1. All percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 3.

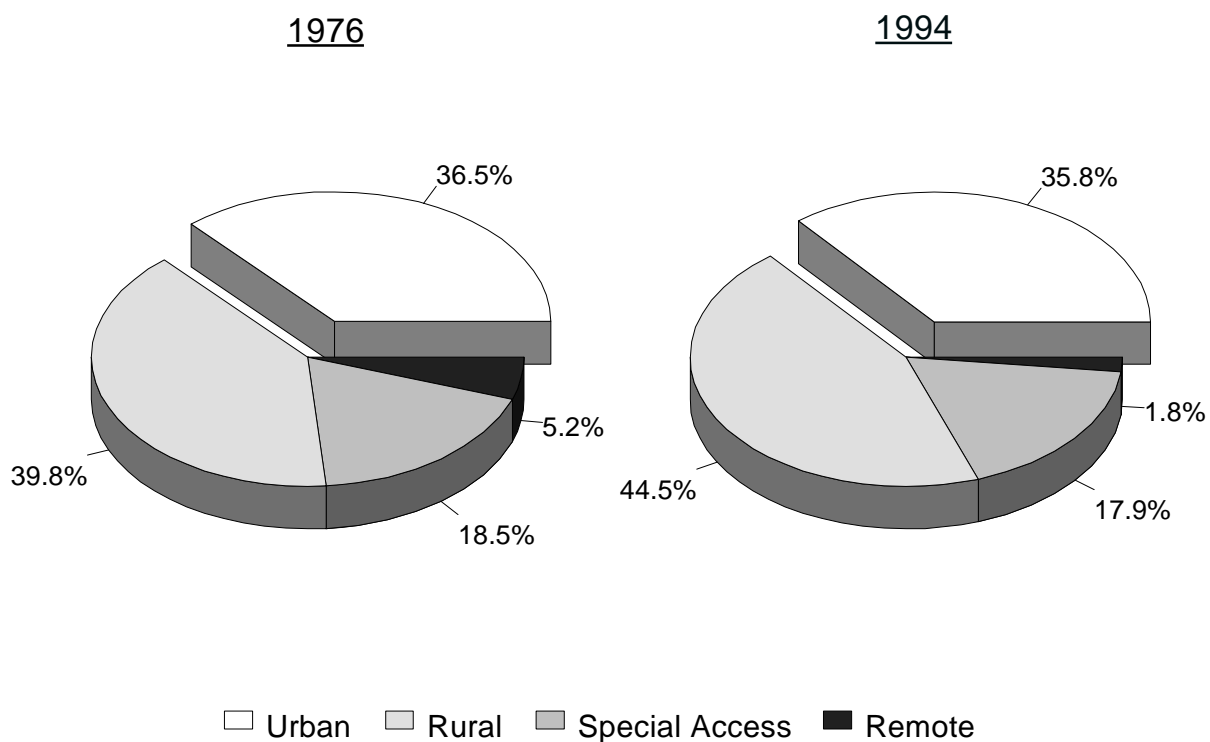
Sources

1977-1994: Indian Register, DIAND.

1996-2005: *Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1991-2015*, DIAND, 1993.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHIC ZONES

Figure 6 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by DIAND Geographic Zone



Highlights

The proportion of on-reserve Indians living in urban, rural, remote or special access areas remained relatively constant between 1976 and 1994.

In 1994, more than one third of on-reserve Indians (36%) lived in DIAND defined urban zones while almost one-fifth (18%) of Indians lived in special access zones. Special access zones have no year-round road access to a service centre.

Table 6 On-Reserve¹ Registered Indian Population by DIAND Geographic Zone, Canada 1976 - 1994 (Revised)

Geographic Zone ²		1976	1981	1986	1991	1992 ³	1993 ³	1994 ³
Urban	No.	76,485	86,816	98,474	112,848	116,535	120,358	116,862
	%	36.5	38.2	37.3	37.0	37.0	38.0	35.8
Rural	No.	83,392	86,574	102,289	118,135	127,730	126,515	145,124
	%	39.8	38.1	38.7	38.8	40.6	40.0	44.5
Remote	No.	10,947	13,167	14,224	16,966	14,380	14,715	5,798
	%	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.6	4.6	4.7	1.8
Special Access	No.	38,813	40,935	49,200	56,802	56,061	54,790	58,484
	%	18.5	18.0	18.6	18.6	17.8	17.3	17.9
Total	No.	209,637	227,492	264,187	304,751	314,706	316,378 ⁴	326,268 ⁴
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. On reserves includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. See Glossary.
3. Excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement.
4. Excludes eight individuals living on reserve or on Crown lands in the General Lists with unspecified geographic zones.

Sources

1976-1994: Indian Register, DIAND.

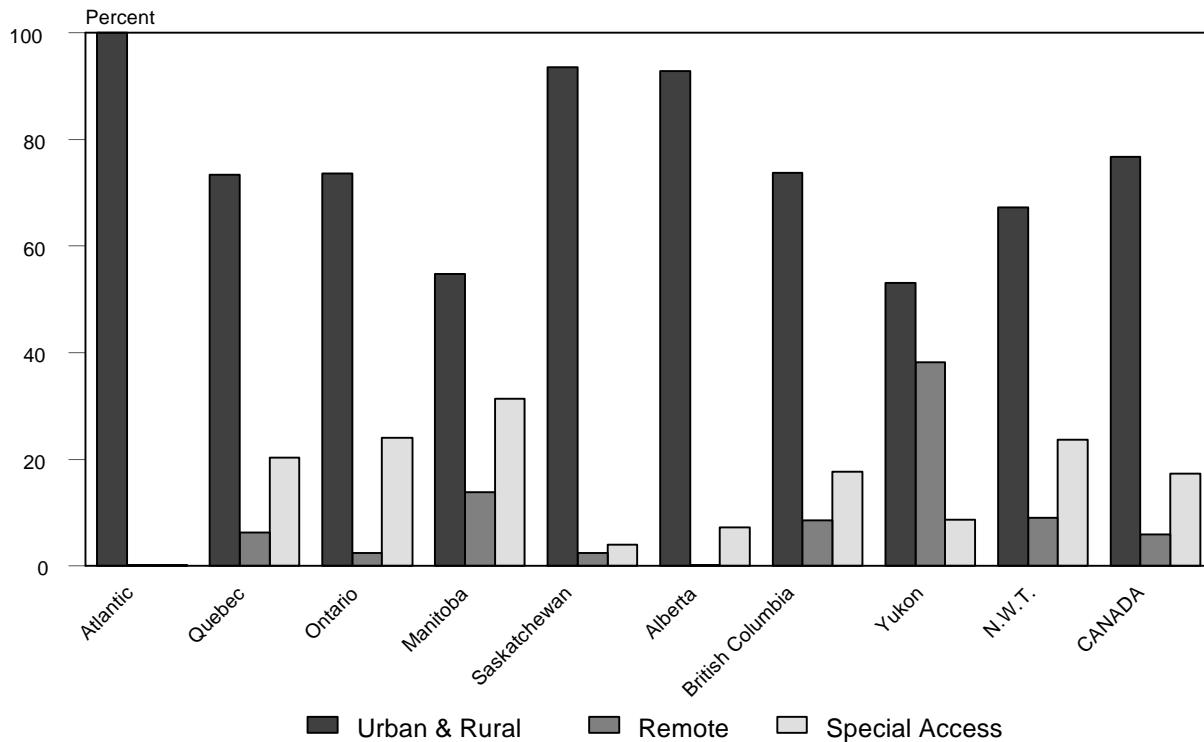
1976-1991: *Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone, 1987*, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

1992-1993: *Band Classification Manual*, July 1993, Capital Housing Directorate, DIAND.

1994: *Band Classification Manual*, March 1995, Information Quality and Research Directorate, DIAND.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHIC ZONES BY REGION, 1976

Figure 7-A On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region and DIAND Geographic Zone, 1976



Highlights

The regional proportions of on-reserve Indians living in DIAND-defined geographic zones have remained almost constant between 1976 and 1994 (Tables 7-A and 7-B). In 1976, fewer than one-fifth (17%) of on-reserve Indians lived in remote and special access areas.

In 1976, all Indians living on reserve in the Atlantic Region were located in urban and rural areas; this level fell to just over half for the equivalent population in Yukon and Manitoba.

Special access areas have no year-round road access to a service centre. In 1976, Manitoba reported the highest proportion of on-reserve Indians living in special access areas at slightly over 31 percent.

Table 7-A On-Reserve¹ Registered Indian Population by Region and DIAND Geographic Zone, 1976

<u>Region</u>	<u>Geographic Zone²</u>							
	<u>Urban & Rural</u>		<u>Remote</u>		<u>Special Access</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Atlantic	7,021	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	7,021	100
Quebec	15,105	73.4	1,296	6.3	4,177	20.3	20,578	100
Ontario	27,937	73.6	911	2.4	9,110	24.0	37,958	100
Manitoba	15,828	54.8	3,986	13.8	9,070	31.4	28,884	100
Saskatchewan	26,440	93.6	678	2.4	1,130	4.0	28,248	100
Alberta	23,142	92.8	0	0.0	1,796	7.2	24,938	100
British Columbia	23,860	73.7	2,784	8.6	5,730	17.7	32,374	100
Yukon	1,247	53.1	897	38.2	204	8.7	2,348	100
Northwest Territories	4,148	67.3	556	9.0	1,460	23.7	6,164	100
CANADA	144,728	76.8	11,108	5.9	32,677	17.3	188,513	100

Notes

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. See Glossary.

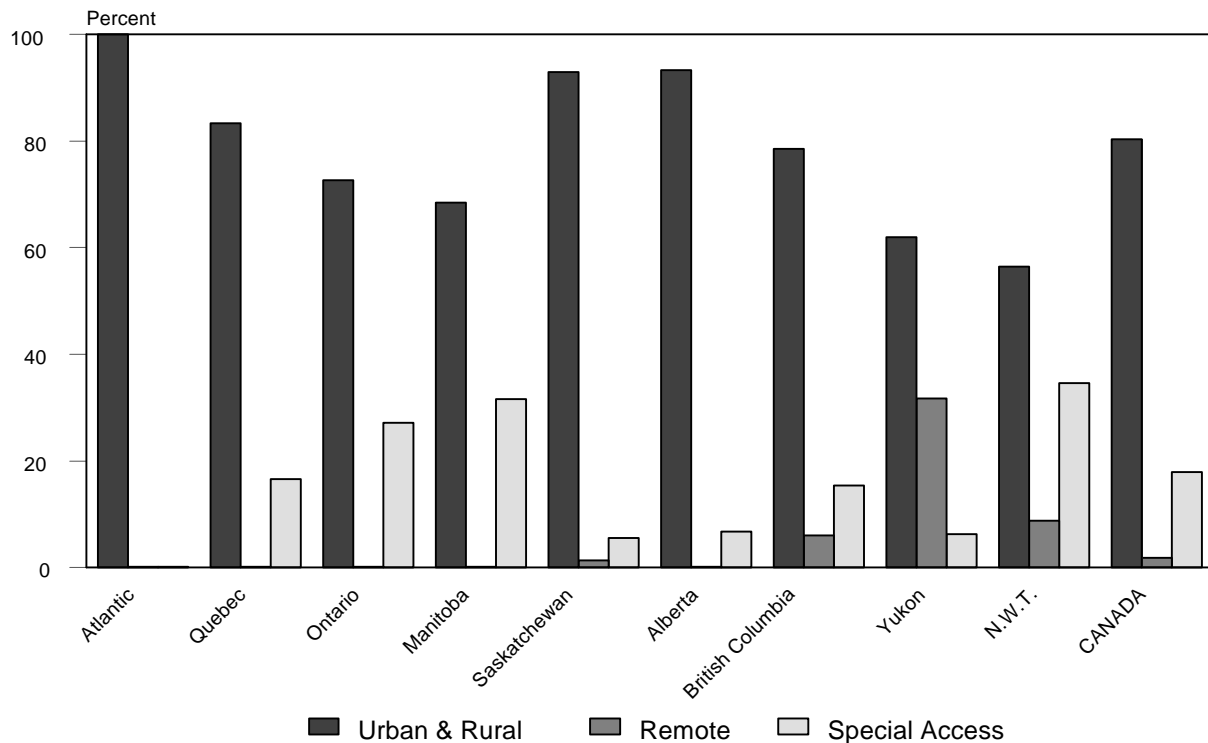
Sources

1976: Indian Register, DIAND.

1987: *Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone, 1987*, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHIC ZONES BY REGION, 1994

Figure 7-B On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region and DIAND Geographic Zone, 1994



Highlights

The regional distribution of the on-reserve Indian population by DIAND geographic zones has remained relatively constant between 1976 and 1994 (Tables 7-A and 7-B).

More than four-fifths (80%) of on-reserve Indians lived in urban and rural areas in 1994.

Urban or rural residency characterized virtually all Indians living in the Atlantic (100%); more than 90% of Indians residing in Alberta and Saskatchewan were located in urban and rural areas in 1994.

Table 7-B On-Reserve¹ Registered Indian population by Region and DIAND Geographic Zone, 1994²

<u>Region</u>	<u>Geographic Zone³</u>							
	<u>Urban & Rural</u>		<u>Remote</u>		<u>Special Access</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Atlantic	14,917	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14,917	100
Quebec	24,207	83.4	0	0.0	4,822	16.6	29,029	100
Ontario	48,162	72.7	34	0.1	18,019	27.2	66,215	100
Manitoba	39,911	68.4	0	0.0	18,455	31.6	58,366	100
Saskatchewan	43,358	93.0	669	1.4	2,571	5.5	46,598	100
Alberta	43,620	93.3	0	0.0	3,117	6.7	46,737	100
British Columbia	39,933	78.6	3,057	6.0	7,835	15.4	50,825	100
Yukon	2,278	62.0	1,165	31.7	233	6.3	3,676	100
Northwest Territories	5,600	56.5	873	8.8	3,432	34.6	9,905	100
CANADA	261,986	80.3	5,798	1.8	58,484	17.9	326,268 ⁴	100

Notes

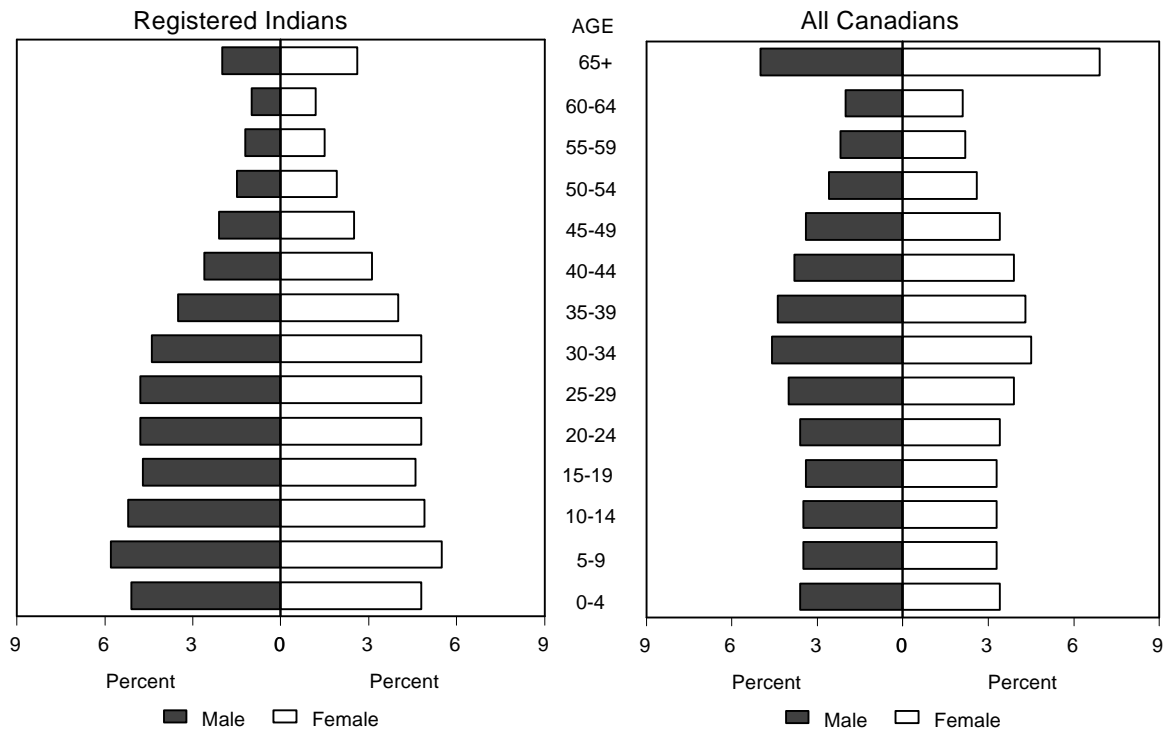
1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. Excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement.
3. See Glossary.
4. Excludes eight individuals living on reserve or on Crown lands from the General Lists with unspecified geographic zones distributed as follows: Ontario 6 and Quebec 2.

Sources

1994: Indian Register, DIAND.

1994: *Band Classification Manual*, March 1995, IQRD, DIAND.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX

Figure 8 Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 1994


Highlights

In 1994, more than 50 percent of the Registered Indian population was less than 25 years of age. For Canada as a whole, 34 percent of the population fell into the under 25 age cohort. Less than 5 percent of the Registered Indian population occurs in the cohort aged 65 or more, compared to almost 12 percent for the total Canadian population.

Women aged 65 or more represented 5.1 percent of the Registered Indian female population in 1994. By contrast, females aged 65 or more accounted for almost 14 percent of the nation's female population. In 1994, 4.1 percent of the male Registered Indian population was aged 65 and over. Among Canadian men, the proportion of the male population aged 65 and over stood at ten percent.

Table 8 Age and Sex Distribution 1994, Registered Indians and All Canadians

Age	<u>Registered Indians</u> ¹				<u>All Canadians</u> ²			
	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	No.	%³	No.	%³	No.	%³	No.	%³
0-4	29,260	5.1	27,580	4.8	1,036,700	3.6	984,800	3.4
5-9	33,199	5.8	31,545	5.5	1,014,600	3.5	969,400	3.3
10-14	29,674	5.2	28,379	4.9	1,020,200	3.5	972,600	3.3
15-19	27,312	4.7	26,491	4.6	1,002,000	3.4	953,100	3.3
20-24	27,819	4.8	27,528	4.8	1,039,200	3.6	1,006,700	3.4
25-29	27,540	4.8	27,771	4.8	1,154,200	4.0	1,128,200	3.9
30-34	25,592	4.4	27,454	4.8	1,345,600	4.6	1,313,900	4.5
35-39	20,380	3.5	23,013	4.0	1,271,800	4.4	1,262,900	4.3
40-44	15,221	2.6	17,815	3.1	1,123,000	3.8	1,124,400	3.9
45-49	11,993	2.1	14,244	2.5	998,100	3.4	985,900	3.4
50-54	8,870	1.5	10,800	1.9	763,100	2.6	759,300	2.6
55-59	6,810	1.2	8,606	1.5	628,200	2.2	635,100	2.2
60-64	5,658	1.0	6,728	1.2	594,400	2.0	617,100	2.1
65+	11,414	2.0	14,959	2.6	1,462,600	5.0	2,016,200	6.9
Total	280,742	48.8	292,913	51.1	14,453,700	49.5	14,729,600	50.5

Notes

1. The Indian Register Population is as of December 31, 1994.
2. The "All Canadian" population includes the Registered Indian population. Figures are Preliminary Postcensal Estimates as of July 1, 1994.
3. Percentages are based on the total Registered Indian population of 573,655 and the total Canadian population of 29,183,300.

Sources

Indian Register, DIAND.

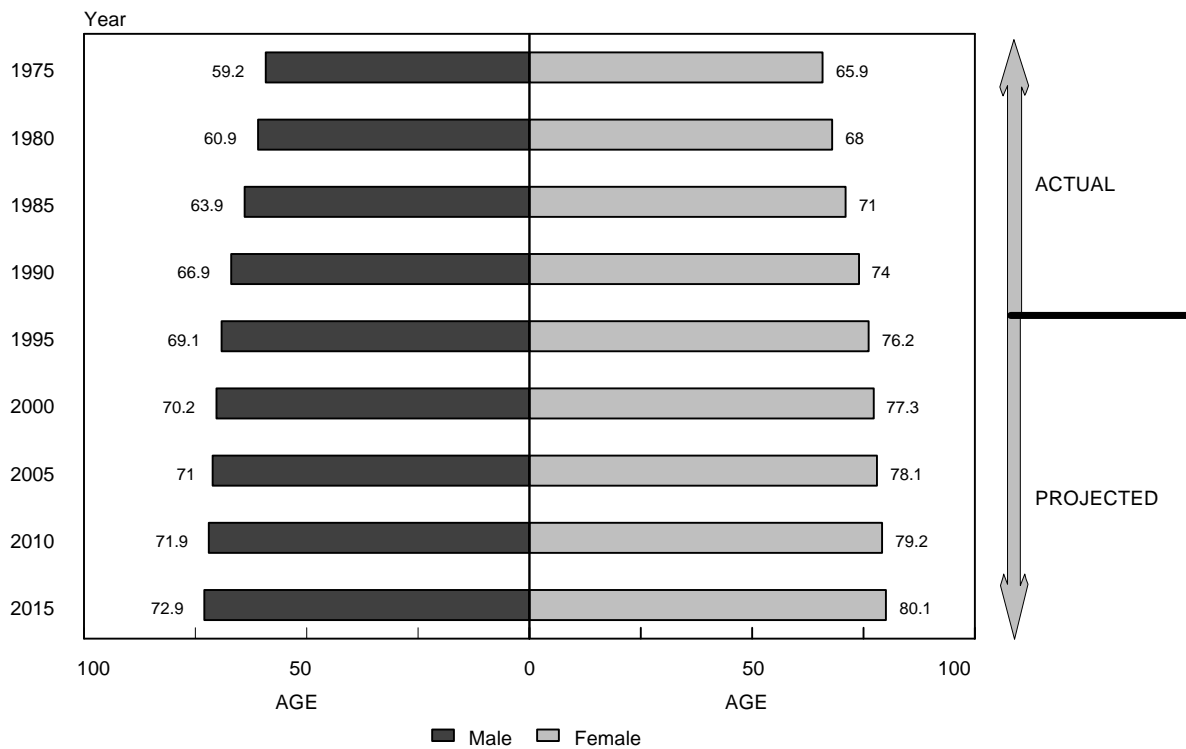
Statistics Canada, *Annual Demographic Statistics 1994*, Catalogue 91-213 Annual.

HEALTH CONDITIONS

Life Expectancy	24
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LIFE EXPECTANCY

Figure 9 Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Registered Indian Population



Highlights

Life expectancy for Registered Indians at birth continues to approach parity with the general Canadian population, with the gap between the genders forecast to narrow to less than six years by 1996. This compares to a gap that exceeded 10 years in 1975.

Between 1975 and 2015, the life expectancy of Registered Indians at birth is expected to increase by approximately 14 years for both sexes.

The age gap between the sexes in 1975 was 6.7 years in favour of females and could climb to 7.2 years by 2015. Between 1975 and 2015, life expectancy for males is expected to increase from 59.2 to 72.9 years and for females from 65.9 to 80.1 years.

Table 9 Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1975 - 2015

<u>Life Expectancy at Birth¹</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1975	59.2	65.9
1980	60.9	68.0
1985	63.9	71.0
1990	66.9	74.0
1995	69.1	76.2
2000	70.2	77.3
2005	71.0	78.1
2010	71.9	79.2
2015	72.9	80.1

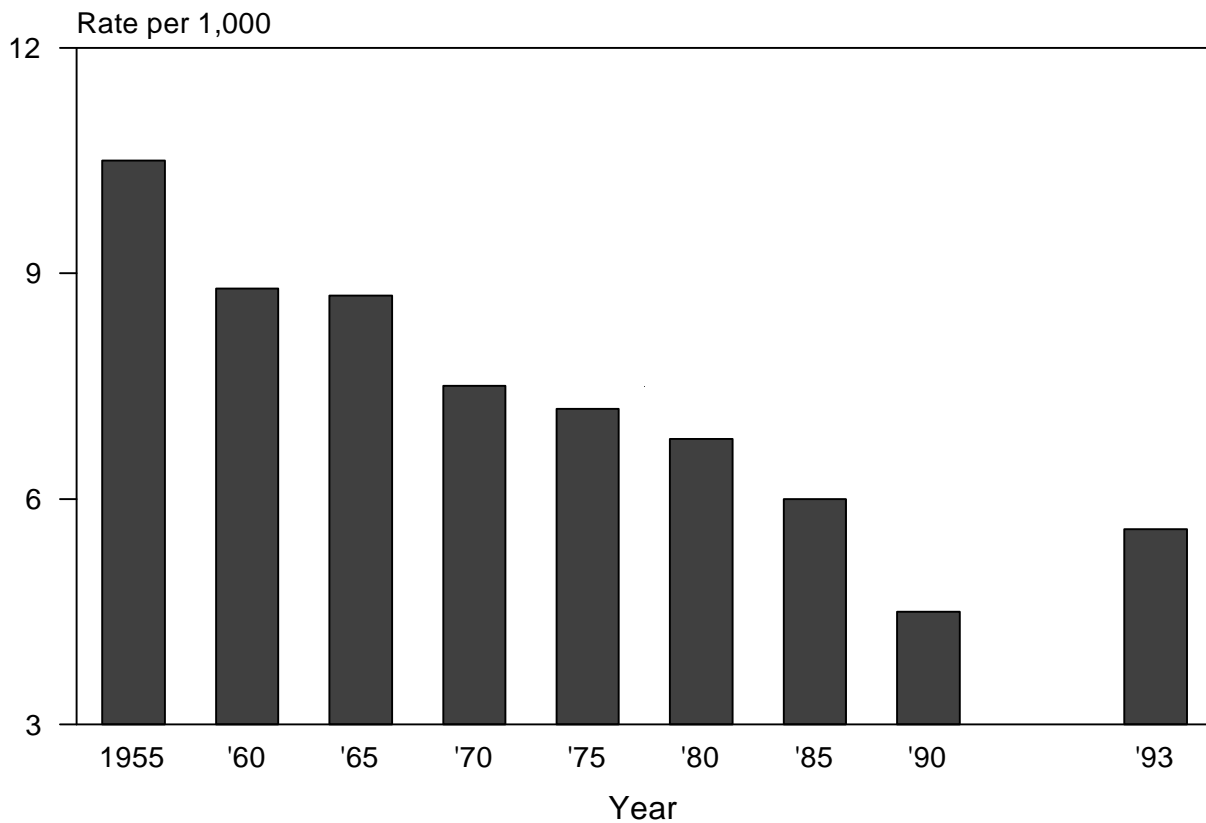
Note

1. See Glossary.
2. See DIAND publication *Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1991-2015*, Catalogue No. R32-98/1993E for detailed scenarios.

Source:

Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1991-2015 , DIAND, 1993.

MORTALITY RATES

Figure 10 Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population**Highlight**

Between 1955 and 1990, the mortality rate among Registered Indians decreased from 10.2 to 4.5 per thousand. In recent years, (1991-1993) the data suggest a slight increase in the rate, but this is attributable to improved and expanded data collection methods rather than to any other factor that might influence mortality rates.

Table 10 Deaths and Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population, Canada
1955 - 1993 (Revised)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>	<u>Mortality Rate¹</u> (per 1,000)
1955	1,578	10.2 ²
1967	1,932	8.4
1970	n/a	7.5
1975	1,814	7.2
1976	1,875	7.3
1980	1,851	6.8
1981	1,778	6.4
1982	1,740	6.2
1983	1,658	5.7
1984	1,675	5.7
1985	1,432	6.0
1986	1,380	5.6
1987 ³	1,405	5.6
1988	1,435	5.3
1989	1,338	4.8
1990	1,383	4.5
1991 ⁴	2,154	5.4
1992	2,331	5.6
1993	2,431	5.6

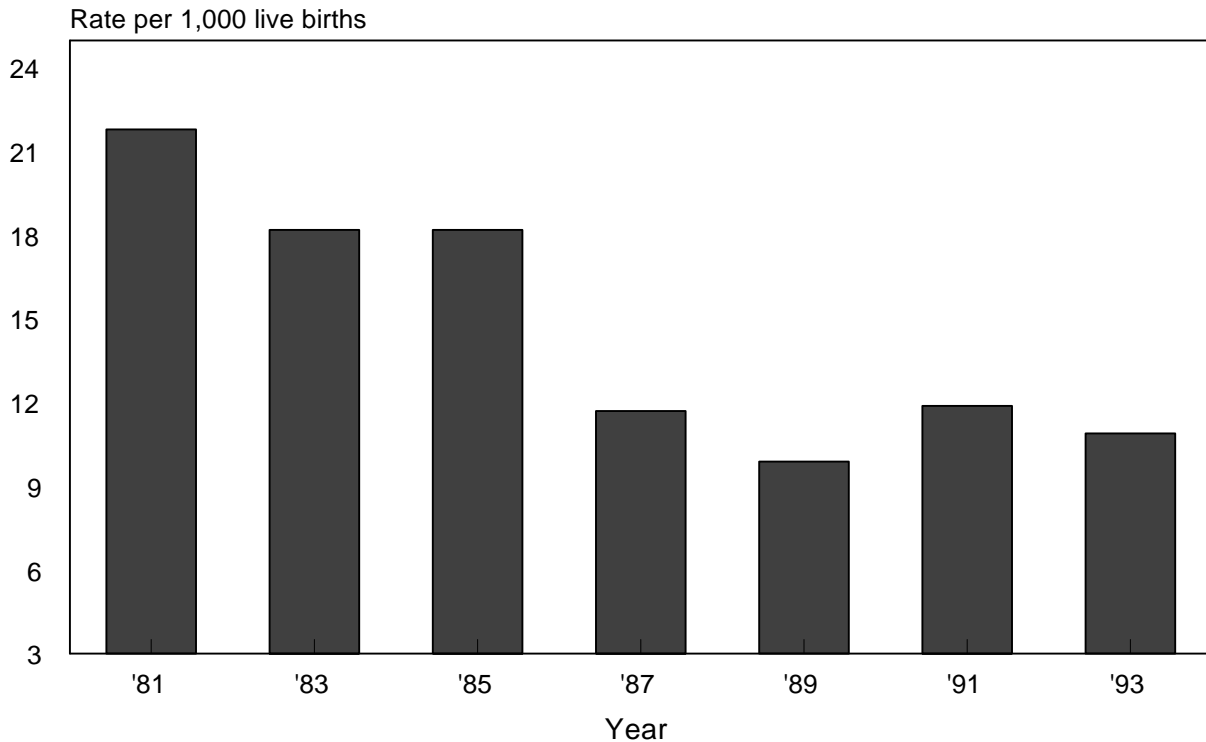
Notes

1. Mortality rates have been calculated from Health Canada data. The numbers do not correspond exactly to the Indian Register population. See Glossary for "population served".
2. The mortality rate was estimated using the total Registered Indian population figure in 1955, derived from *Indian Conditions: A Survey*, DIAND, 1980.
3. Counts and rates since 1987 no longer include N.W.T. Indians because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.
4. British Columbia data not included in counts and rates for 1985-1990, but were included beginning in 1991.

Source

Medical Services Branch, Health Canada.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Figure 11 Infant Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population**Highlights**

A factor contributing to the increase in the life expectancy of Registered Indians is the declining infant mortality rate.

Between 1981 and 1993, infant mortality rates for Registered Indians dropped from 21.8 to 10.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Compared to 1989, the rates increased slightly by 1991, due in part to improvements in data collection processes that were introduced in 1991 and to increases in the number of infant deaths reported for Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Table 11 Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1981 - 1993 (Revised)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Infant Deaths¹</u>	<u>Number of Live Births</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)²</u>
1981	166	7,632	21.8
1982	138	8,090	17.1
1983	146	8,029	18.2
1984	146	7,726	18.9
1985	131	7,188	18.2
1986	119	6,817	17.5
1987 ³	87	7,465	11.7
1988	100	7,872	12.7
1989	80	8,067	9.9
1990	88	8,656	10.2
1991 ⁴	139	11,712	11.9
1992	152	12,107	12.6
1993	132	12,123	10.9

Notes

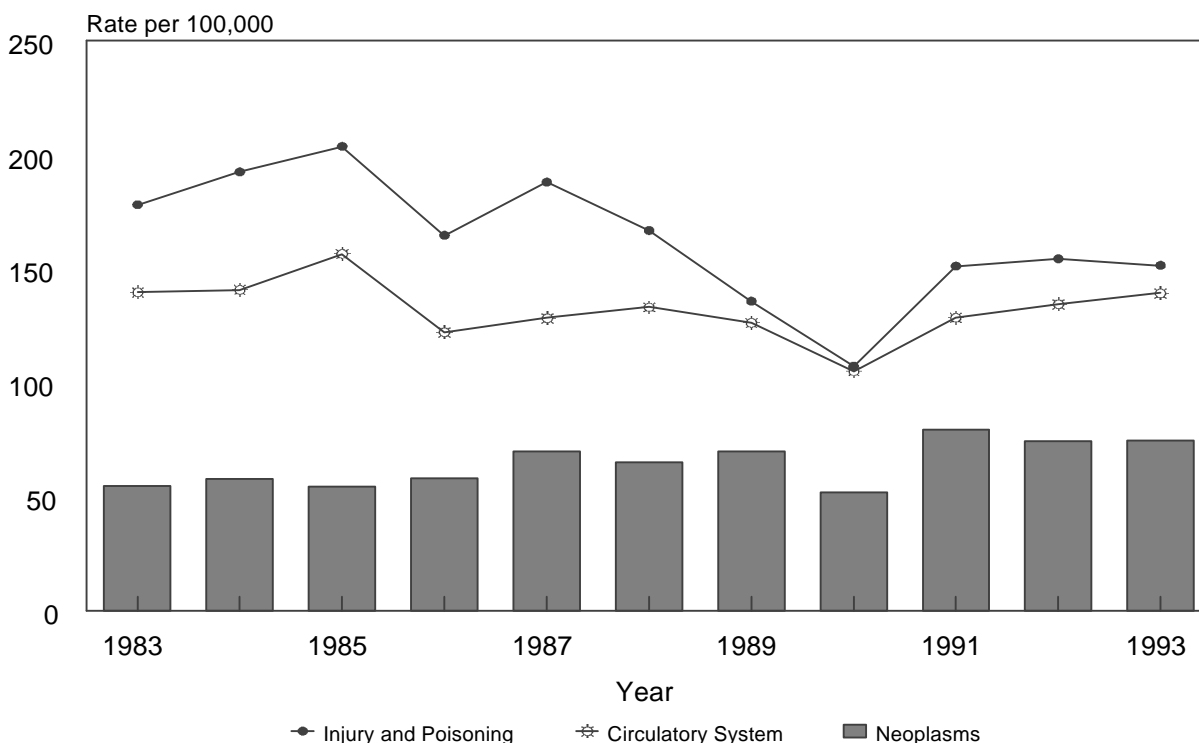
1. Population one year of age and under.
2. Mortality rates correspond to the population served by Health Canada. See Glossary for "Population Served".
3. Counts and rates since 1987 no longer include N.W.T. Indians because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.
4. British Columbia data were not included in the counts and rates for 1985 to 1990, but were included beginning in 1991.

Source

Medical Services Branch, Health Canada.

MORTALITY RATES BY CAUSE

Figure 12 Mortality Rates by Major Cause, Registered Indian Population



Highlights

Between 1983 and 1993, injury and poisoning were the leading causes of death among Registered Indians. Death rates from injury and poisoning fell to 151 per 100,000 in 1993, virtually unchanged from a rate of 154 per 100,000 in 1992.

As in 1993, the most frequent causes of death within the injury and poisoning category included motor vehicle accidents, suicide, and drowning (detail not shown in Table 12). The second and third major causes of death in 1993 were diseases of the circulatory system and neoplasms (cancers), with rates of 139 and 75 deaths per 100,000 people, respectively.

While year over year mortality rates recorded by Health Canada for the Registered Indian population fell in 1993, they increased in both 1991 and 1992. This trend likely reflects improvements in the collection of mortality data rather than real increases in mortality.

Table 12 Mortality Rates by Cause, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1983 - 1993 (Revised)

Classification of Diseases	Rates per 100,000										
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 ¹	1988	1989	1990	1991 ²	1992	1993
I. Infectious & Parasitic	6.5	11.9	8.9	16.2	9.6	6.0	4.3	2.6	8.8	10.8	10.4
II. Neoplasms	54.8	57.9	54.4	58.4	69.8	65.1	70.0	60.5	79.4	74.5	74.6
III. Endocrine, Metabolic & Immunity Disorders	10.3	7.5	16.4	12.6	20.0	12.7	16.4	11.7	17.6	17.3	19.2
IV. Blood and Blood-forming Organs	2.1	1.4	0.8	2.4	1.2	3.0	1.1	0.7	3.0	2.4	1.2
V. Mental Disorders	8.9	4.4	5.5	6.1	4.0	7.1	4.6	4.6	8.8	8.2	14.3
VI. Nervous System & Sense Organs	4.4	6.5	6.7	5.7	9.2	10.0	6.1	5.2	6.6	8.6	10.9
VII. Circulatory System	139.7	140.7	156.4	122.4	128.5	133.2	126.4	121.9	128.7	134.4	139.4
VIII. Respiratory System	51.3	47.3	46.4	39.4	43.5	44.7	41.4	36.1	40.3	44.3	45.5
IX. Digestive System	28.1	22.1	24.5	23.5	18.4	16.4	20.3	19.2	26.2	30.4	25.4
X. Genito-Urinary System	9.6	9.2	7.6	6.5	8.8	8.9	7.5	12.4	10.1	9.1	13.4
XI. Complic. of Pregnancy, Childbirth, etc.	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2
XII. Skin & Subcutaneous Tissues	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.2
XIII. Musculoskeletal System	0.7	3.1	2.1	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.4	1.0	3.0	3.4	1.6
XIV. Congenital Anomalies	14.7	10.6	9.3	12.6	9.6	7.4	7.5	11.7	8.8	7.0	8.6
XV. Conditions from Perinatal Period	11.0	11.2	14.8	12.6	9.2	10.0	9.3	5.9	8.6	10.3	6.2
XVI. Symptoms, Signs & Ill-defined Conditions	24.3	20.1	25.7	33.2	25.5	27.2	18.6	19.8	30.0	30.9	24.5
XVII. Injury and Poisoning	178.0	192.4	203.6	164.6	187.9	166.7	135.7	125.8	151.1	154.3	151.4
Others	22.6	22.8	19.8	42.6	12.8	12.7	7.9	9.4	10.6	12.0	14.8
TOTAL³	567.7	570.1	603.7	559.5	560.0	534.1	478.2	449.8	542.6	558.6	561.8

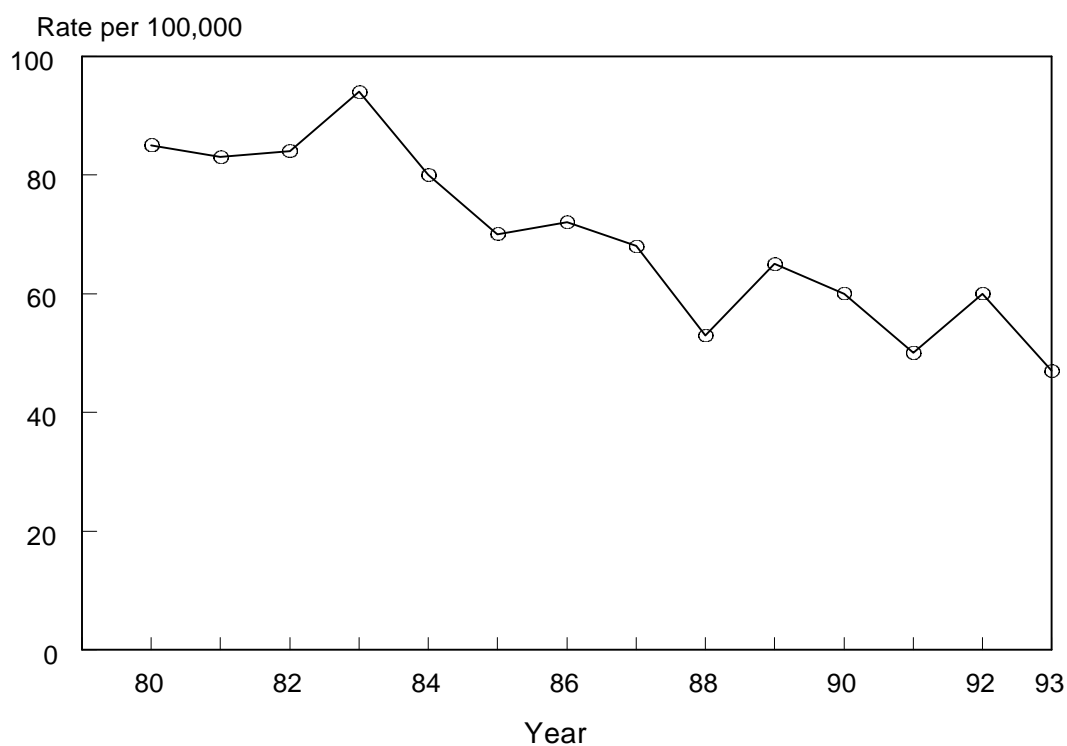
Notes

1. Rates since 1987 no longer include N.W.T. Indians because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.
2. B.C. data were not included in the counts and rates for 1985 to 1990, but are included beginning in 1991.
3. See glossary for population serviced.

Source

First Nation and Inuit Health Programs, Medical Services Branch, Health Canada.

TUBERCULOSIS

Figure 13 Tuberculosis Cases, Registered Indian Population**Highlight**

The incidence of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population has steadily decreased between 1980 and 1993. In 1993, the incidence of this disease reached a low of 47 per 100,000, down sharply from the 60 per 100,000 rate reported in 1992.

Table 13 Tuberculosis Cases, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1980 - 1993

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cases¹</u>	<u>Registered Indian Population</u>	<u>Rate Per 100,000</u>
1980	270	316,737	85
1981	268	323,782	83
1982	280	332,178	84
1983	323	341,968	94
1984	278	348,809	80
1985	253	360,241	70
1986	281	387,829	72
1987	283	415,898	68
1988	236	443,884	53
1989	303	466,337	65
1990	292	490,178	60
1991	258	511,791	50
1992	320	533,461	60
1993	261	553,316	47

Note

1. Includes new and reactivated cases.

Source

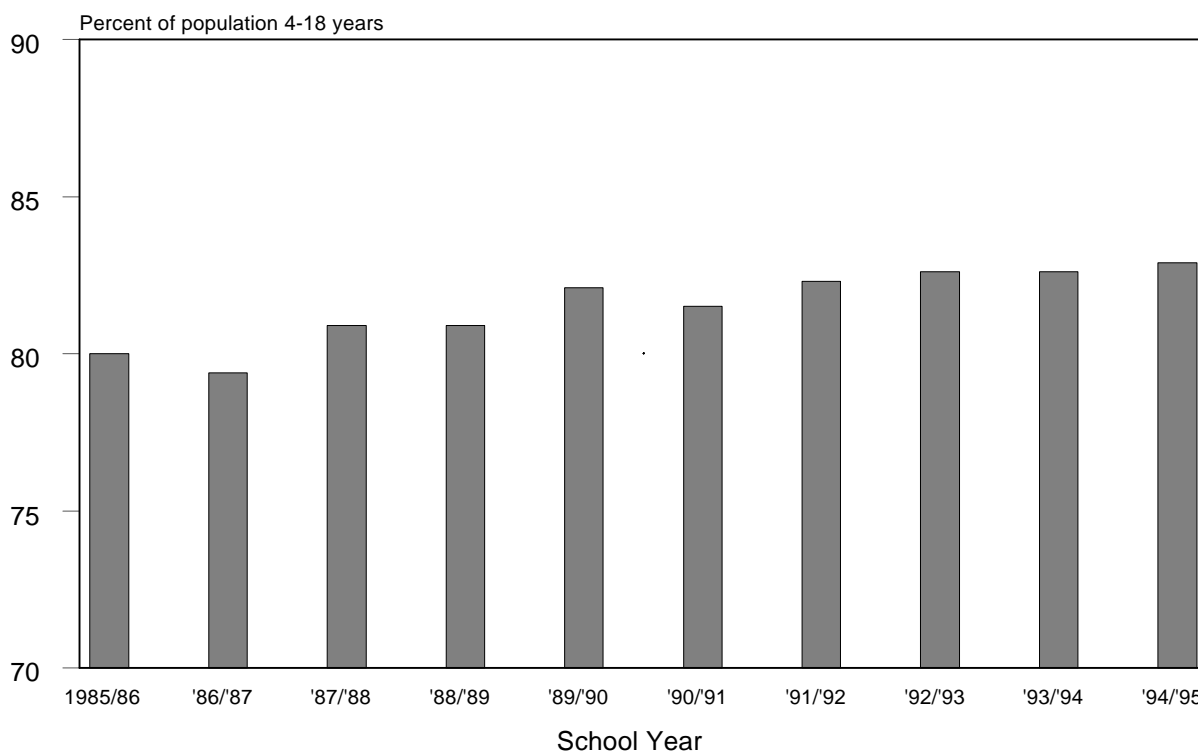
Statistics Canada, *Tuberculosis Statistics*, Cat. No. 82-220.
Indian Register, DIAND.

EDUCATION

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 ENROLMENT

Figure 14 Enrolment of On-Reserve Population in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools



Highlights

The number of on-reserve children enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools increased between 1985/86 and 1994/95, from 80,623 to 107,091.

The percentage of school-aged children on reserve enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools increased marginally, from 80 percent in 1985/86 to 83 percent in 1994/95.

Table 14 Enrolment of On Reserve¹ Population in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools, Canada 1985/86 - 1994/95 (Revised)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Enrolment</u> ²	<u>Registered Indian Enrolment 4-18 Years</u>	<u>Registered Indian Population 4-18 Years</u> ³	<u>Enrolment Rate</u> ⁴
1985/86	80,623	70,832	88,503	80.0
1986/87	82,271	72,023	90,721	79.4
1987/88	84,271	74,154	91,631	80.9
1988/89	85,582	75,217	92,927	80.9
1989/90	88,158	77,382	94,196	82.1
1990/91	92,018	79,299	97,256	81.5
1991/92	96,594	82,678	100,481	82.3
1992/93	100,890	85,691	103,771	82.6
1993/94	103,644	88,708	107,346	82.6
1994/95	107,091 ⁵	92,047	111,082	82.9

Notes

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. Total enrolment includes Registered Indians, non-Registered Indians and Inuit in Grades Kindergarten 4 to 13 (where applicable).
3. Excludes N.W.T. and Yukon as kindergarten, elementary and secondary education is funded by the territorial governments and not by DIAND.
4. As opposed to previous years the enrolment rate is calculated by dividing the Registered Indian Enrolment 4 to 18 years by the Registered Indian Population 4 to 18 Years.
5. Excludes an estimated 435 students from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, which has negotiated a separate agreement with DIAND.

Sources**Enrolment:**

1985: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.

1986-1988: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, National, DIAND.

1989-1990: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.

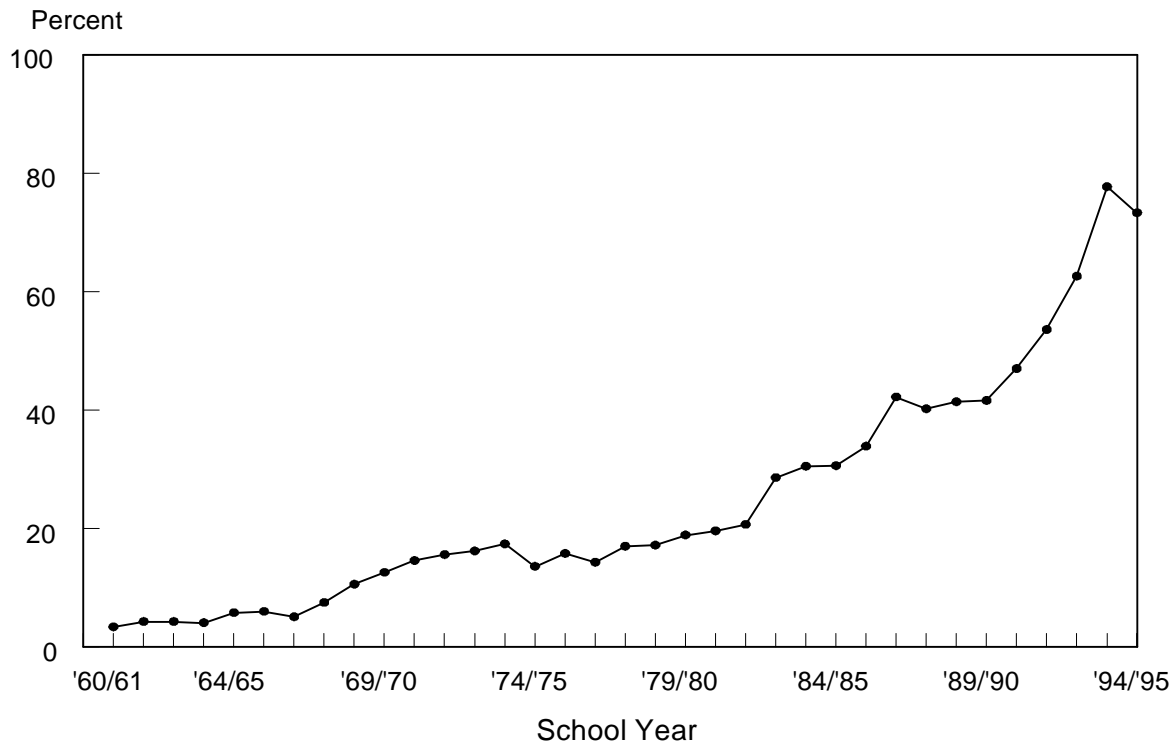
1991-1994: Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

Population:

1985-1994 Indian Register, DIAND.

CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF SCHOOLING

Figure 15 On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII for Consecutive Years of Schooling



Highlight

Indian children are remaining in school longer. The proportion of Indian children who remain in school until grade XII increased from about three percent in 1960/61 to a 1994/95 rate of 73 percent, over a four percentage point drop from the previous year.

Table 15 On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII for Consecutive Years of Schooling, Canada 1960/61 - 1994/95

<u>School Year</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>School Year</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1960/61	3.4	1980/81	19.6
1961/62	4.3	1981/82	20.7
1962/63	4.3	1982/83	28.6
1963/64	4.1	1983/84	30.5
1964/65	5.8	1984/85	30.6
1965/66	6.0	1985/86	33.9
1966/67	5.1	1986/87	42.2
1967/68	7.5	1987/88	40.2
1968/69	10.6	1988/89	41.4
1969/70	12.6	1989/90	41.6
1970/71	14.6	1990/91	47.0
1971/72	15.6	1991/92	53.6
1972/73	16.2	1992/93	62.6
1973/74	17.4	1993/94	77.7
1974/75	13.6	1994/95	73.3 ¹
1975/76	15.8		
1976/77	14.3		
1977/78	17.0		
1978/79	17.2		
1979/80	18.9		

Note

1. The percentage for 1994/95 is obtained by dividing the number of students in grade XII in 1994/95 by the number of students in grade I in 1983/84.

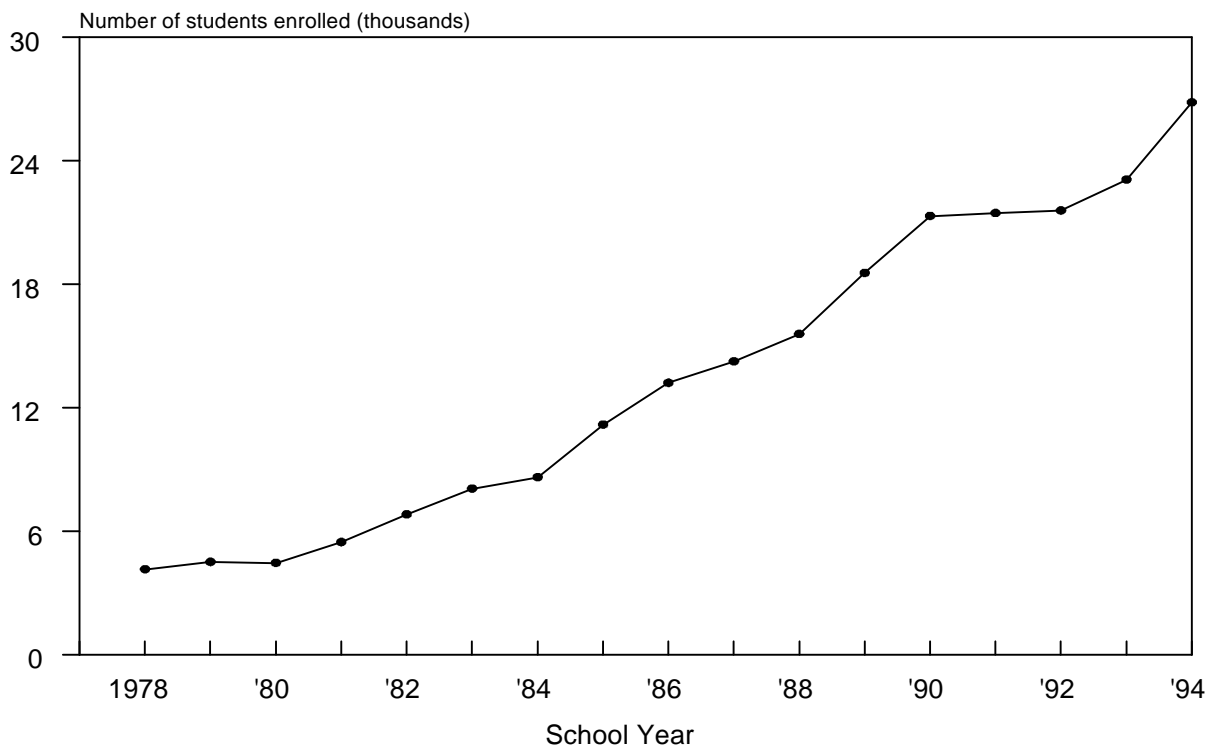
Sources

1960/61-1977/78: Statistics Division, Program Services Branch, DIAND. 1978/79-1990/91: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.

1991/92-1994/95: Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

POST-SECONDARY ENROLMENT

Figure 16 Enrolment in Post-secondary Institutions, Registered Indian Population



Highlight

The number of Registered Indians enrolled in post-secondary institutions more than doubled between 1985/86 and 1993/94, rising from 11,170 to 23,068. In 1994/95, enrolment increased by an additional 3,751 from the previous year, to an estimated 26,819 persons.

Table 16 Enrolment in Post-secondary Institutions, Registered Indian Population, 1977/78 - 1994/95

<u>School Year</u>	<u>Post-secondary Enrolment¹</u>
1977/78	3,599
1978/79	4,148
1979/80	4,502
1980/81	4,455
1981/82	5,467
1982/83	6,810
1983/84	8,062
1984/85	8,617
1985/86	11,170
1986/87	13,196
1987/88	14,242
1988/89	15,572 ²
1989/90	18,535
1990/91	21,300
1991/92	21,442
1992/93	21,566
1993/94	23,068
1994/95	26,819 ³

Notes

1. Total number of Registered Indians funded by DIAND and enrolled in post-secondary institutions.
2. Since 1988/89, numbers include students in the University and College Entry Program (UCEP).
3. The enrolment is an estimate that includes reported and non-reported counts.

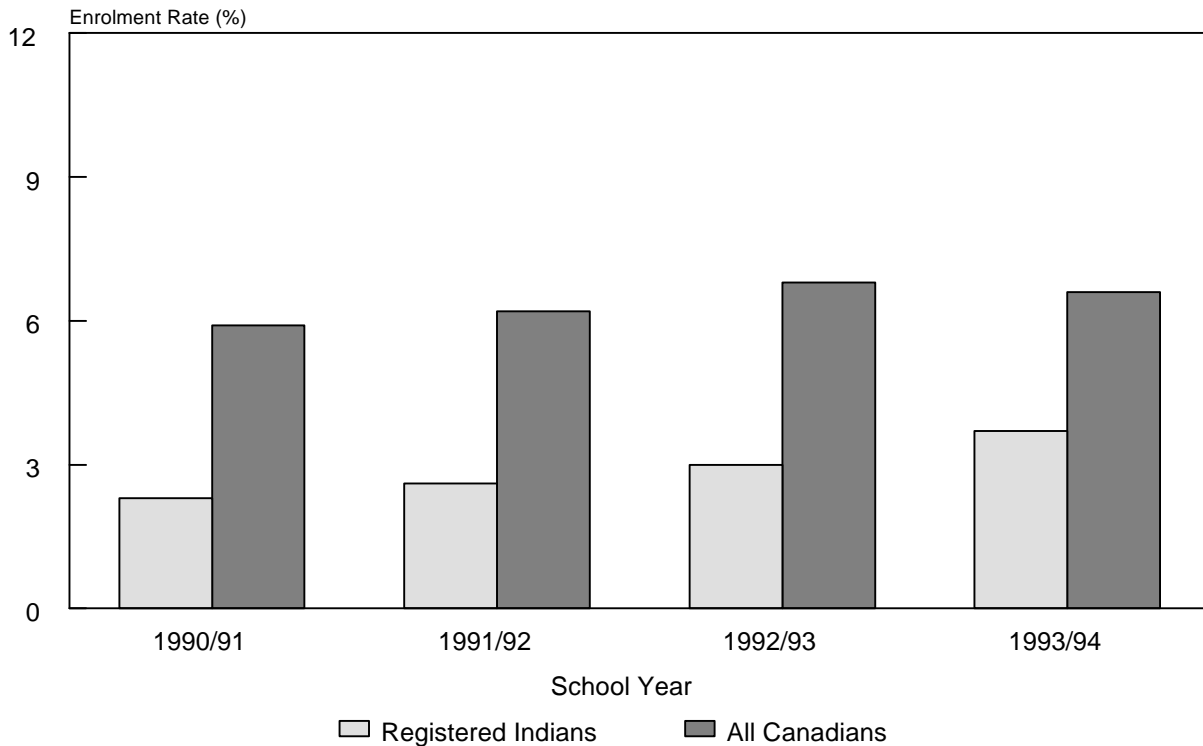
Sources:

1977-1990: Education Branch, DIAND.

1991-1994: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT RATE / A COMPARISON

Figure 17 Full-time University Enrolment Rates, Registered Indians Compared to All Canadians



Highlight

The university enrolment rate for the Registered Indian population aged 17-34 increased from 2.3 percent in 1990/91 to 3.7 percent in 1993/94. Over the same period, the university enrolment rate for Canadians aged 17-34 increased from 5.9 to 6.6 percent. While university participation rates among Registered Indians remained below the Canadian level, absolute differences between the two groups are narrowing consistently over time.

Table 17 Full-Time University Enrolment Rates¹, Registered Indians Compared to All Canadians, 1990/91 - 1993/94 (Revised)

	<u>1990/91</u>	<u>1991/92</u>	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>
<u>Registered Indians</u>				
Population enrolled 17-34 ²	4,129	4,717*	5,607*	7,151*
Population aged 17-34	179,304	184,254	188,790	192,631
Enrolment Rate	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.7
<u>All Canadians</u> ³				
Population enrolled 17-34 ²	499,044	517,899	566,681	545,497
Population aged 17-34	8,483,000	8,390,600	8,329,100	8,229,200
Enrolment Rate	5.9	6.2	6.8	6.6

* Estimates were used to calculate the enrolled Registered Indian population due to inconsistent reporting.

Notes

- Enrolment figures contained in this edition of *Basic Departmental Data* reflect a methodological change to the collection and reporting of post-secondary enrolment figures by Statistics Canada. Due to changes in data collection and dissemination procedures, post-secondary figures for the Canadian population are based entirely upon enrolment levels at universities only. Colleges and other non-university, post-secondary enrolment figures for all Canadians are not available for inclusion in *Basic Departmental Data*. As such, enrolment figures reported for the Registered Indian population are for university attendance only. Consequently, post-secondary enrolment rates for the Registered Indian population, which previously included college and other post-secondary non-degree programs, are generally less than half the rates that were indicated under the old methodology. The impact of this change is less profound for the 'All Canadian' population, as attendance at non-university institutions accounts for a lower proportion of the total 'All Canadian' post-secondary population.
- The age group 17-34 was selected because most students enrolled in universities fall within this age group. However, Indian students tend to be older than other Canadians when they enroll in universities. While nearly 80 percent of Registered Indian students are between the ages of 17 and 34, about 95 percent of all Canadian students fall in this age group.
- Population figures for all Canadians for the years 1989/90 and 1990/91 are Revised Intercensal Estimates. The years 1991/92 and 1992/93 are updated post-censal estimates, while 1993/94 is a preliminary post-censal estimate.

Sources

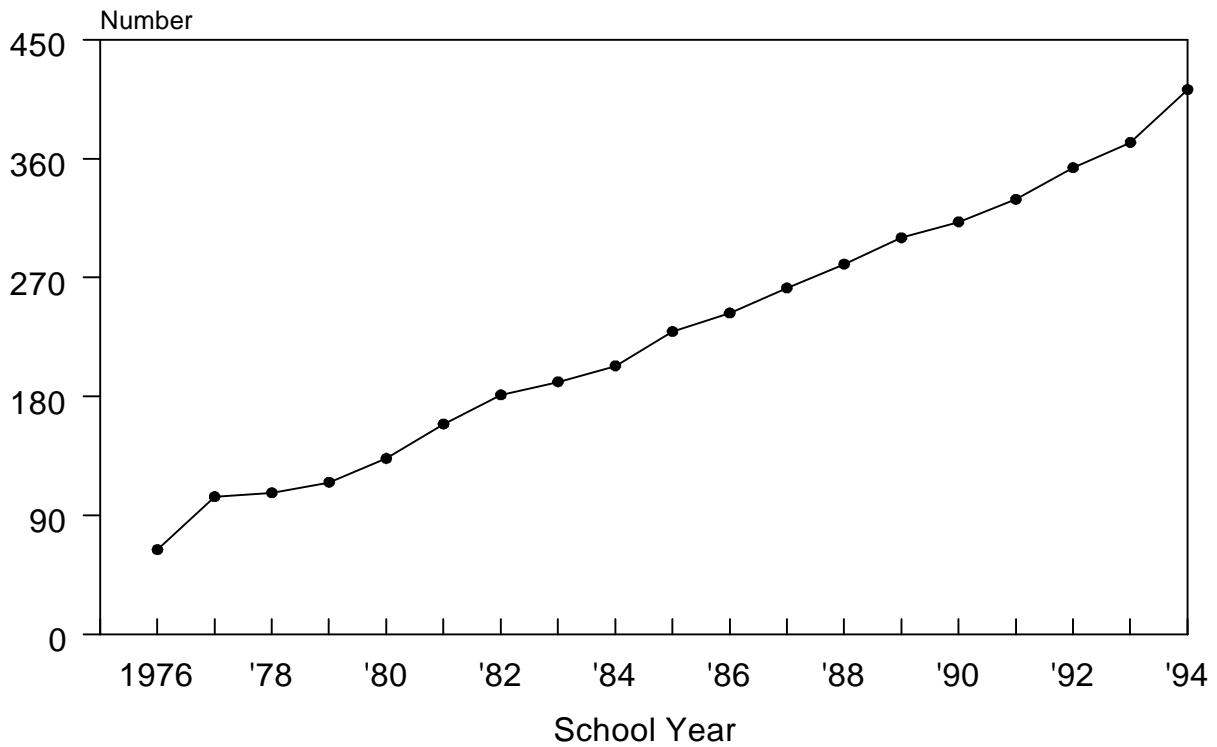
Post-secondary database, Information Management Branch, and Indian Register, DIAND.

1990-1991: *Revised Intercensal Population and Family Estimates*, Cat. No. 91-537, Statistics Canada.

1992/93 and 1993/94: *Annual Demographic Statistics*, Cat. No. 91-213 Annual, Statistics Canada, various years.

Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada.

BAND-OPERATED SCHOOLS

Figure 18 Band-Operated Schools**Highlights**

Indian bands are assuming more control in the education of Indian children on reserve.

The number of band-operated schools increased from 64 in 1976/77 to 412 in 1994/95.

Table 18 Band-Operated Schools, Canada 1976/77 - 1994/95

<u>School Year</u>	<u>Band-Operated Schools¹</u>
1976/77	64
1977/78	104
1978/79	107
1979/80	115
1980/81	133
1981/82	159
1982/83	181
1983/84	191
1984/85	203
1985/86	229
1986/87	243
1987/88	262
1988/89	280
1989/90	300
1990/91	312
1991/92	329
1992/93	353
1993/94	372
1994/95	412

Note

1. A band-operated school is defined as a school operated directly by an Indian band.

Sources

1976-1978: Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services), DIAND.

1979-1985: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.

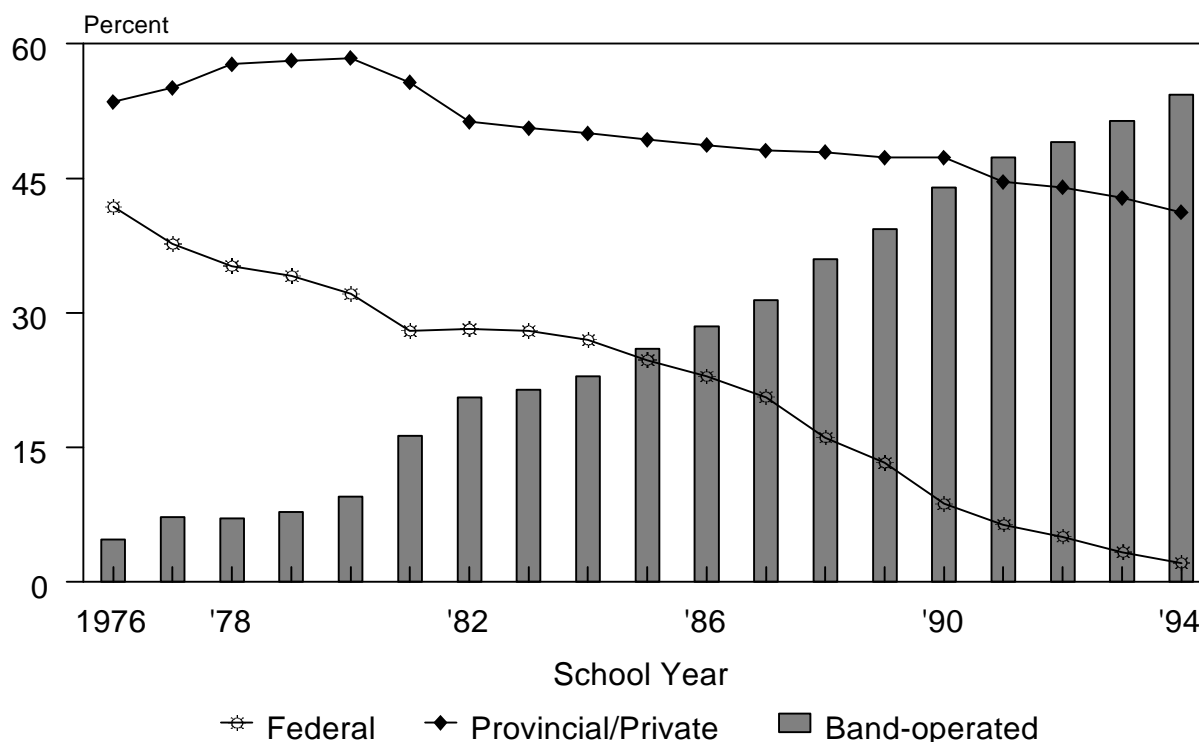
1986-1988: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, DIAND.

1989-1990: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.

1991-1994: Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

ENROLMENT BY SCHOOL TYPE

Figure 19 Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Enrolment by School Type, On-Reserve Population, Canada 1976/77 - 1994/95



Highlights

The government's commitment to increased First Nation control of on-reserve education is reflected in enrolment trends. The proportion of children enrolled in band-operated elementary and secondary schools is increasing while the proportion enrolled in schools operated by federal or other authorities is declining.

The proportion of children enrolled in band-operated schools increased from 5 percent in 1976/77 to 54 percent in 1994/95. The proportion of children enrolled in federal schools dropped to two percent in 1994/95 from 42 percent in 1976/77.

Finally, the proportion of students enrolled in provincial/private schools dropped from 53 percent in 1976/77 to 44 percent in 1994/95.

Table 19 Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Enrolment by School Type, On-Reserve Population, Canada 1976/77 - 1994/95

<u>School Year</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Provincial</u>	<u>Band-operated</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Total</u>
1976/77	30,012	36,884	3,340	1,481	71,717
1977/78	29,412	41,358	5,639	1,679	78,088
1978/79	28,605	45,438	5,796	1,520	81,359
1979/80	27,742	45,742	6,311	1,442	81,237
1980/81	26,578	46,852	7,879	1,492	82,801
1981/82	22,525	43,652	13,133	1,156	80,466
1982/83	21,825	38,511	15,912	1,164	77,412
1983/84	21,893	39,474	16,715	...	78,082
1984/85	21,669	40,080	18,372	...	80,121
1985/86	19,943	39,712	20,968	...	80,623
1986/87	18,811	40,053	23,407	...	82,271
1987/88	17,322	40,520	26,429	...	84,271
1988/89	13,783	40,954	30,845	...	85,582
1989/90	11,764	41,720	34,674	...	88,158
1990/91	8,052	43,453	40,513	...	92,018
1991/92	6,180	43,092	45,665	1,657	96,594
1992/93	5,096	44,418	49,426	1,950	100,890
1993/94	3,453	44,331	53,312	2,548	103,644
1994/95	2,219	44,118	58,139	2,615	107,091 ¹

Notes

- ... Between 1983/84 and 1990/91, private school data were not coded separately and were collapsed into provincial school figures.
1. Excludes an estimated 435 students from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, which has negotiated a separate agreement with DIAND.

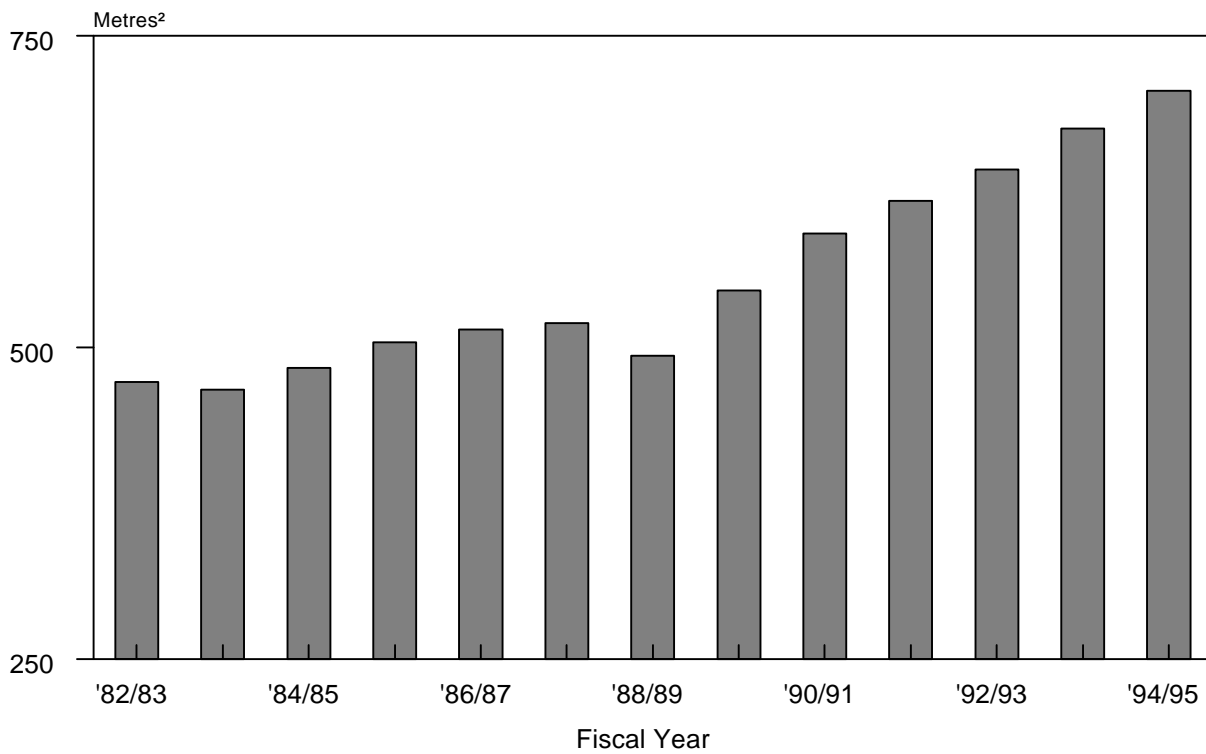
Sources

1976/77-1978/79: Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services), DIAND.

1979/80-1990/91: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.

1991/92-1994/95: Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

EDUCATIONAL SPACE

Figure 20 Educational Space On Reserve**Highlight**

In 1994/95, the space allocated for schools has increased to 705,729 square metres resulting from the construction of new school facilities.

Table 20 Educational Space On Reserve, Canada 1982/83 - 1994/95

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Square Metres</u>
1982/83	472,221
1983/84	465,959
1984/85	483,276
1985/86	503,920
1986/87	514,579
1987/88	519,443
1988/89	493,510
1989/90	545,898
1990/91	591,363
1991/92	617,789
1992/93	642,568
1993/94	675,689
1994/95	705,729

Note

1. Includes teacherages (teacher residences) and student residences.

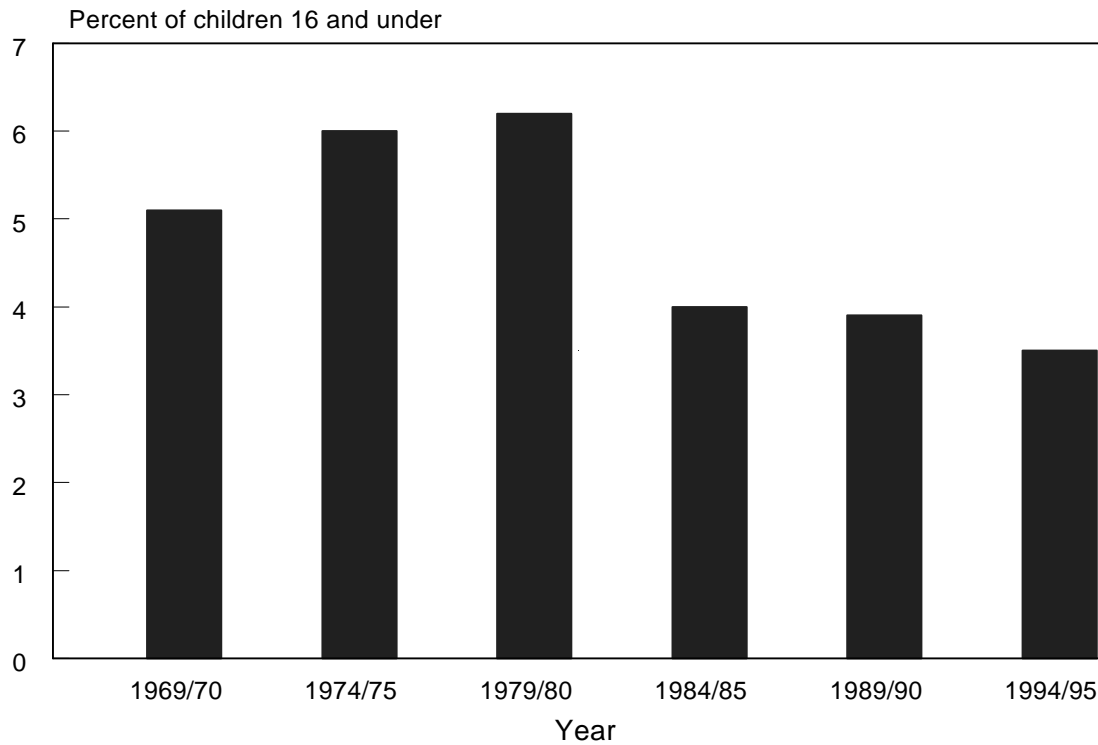
Source

Capital Assets Management System, DIAND.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

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CHILDREN IN CARE

Figure 21 Children in Care, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population, Canada**Highlights**

The ratio of Registered Indian children in care to Indian children aged 16 and under peaked at about 6.5 percent in the mid-seventies and has gradually declined to 3.9 percent in 1994/95.

Between 1986/87 and 1994/95, the ratio of Registered Indian children in care to Indian children aged 16 and under has fluctuated between 3.5 percent and 4 percent.

Table 21 Children in Care, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population, Canada 1969/70 - 1994/95 (Revised)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Children in Care</u> ^{1,2}	<u>Children Aged 16 and under</u>	Percent	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Children in Care</u> ^{1,2}	<u>Children Aged 16 and under</u>	Percent
1969/70	4,861	94,698	5.1	1982/83	4,577	96,105	4.8
1970/71	5,156	95,048	5.4	1983/84	4,105	98,379	4.2
1971/72	5,336	94,777	5.6	1984/85	3,887	97,586	4.0
1972/73	5,336	94,906	5.6	1985/86	4,000	99,213	4.0
1973/74	5,582	94,634	5.9	1986/87	3,603	101,841	3.5
1974/75	5,817	96,960	6.0	1987/88	3,836	101,537	3.8
1975/76	6,078	96,493	6.3	1988/89	3,989	102,529	3.9
1976/77	6,247	96,417	6.5	1989/90	4,178	105,992	3.9
1977/78	6,017	96,780	6.2	1990/91	4,352	109,165	4.0
1978/79	6,177	94,866	6.5	1991/92	4,586	114,683	4.0
1979/80	5,820	94,414	6.2	1992/93	4,533	115,683	3.9
1980/81	5,716	94,916	6.0	1993/94	4,939	124,060	4.0
1981/82	5,144	94,608	5.4	1994/95	5,124	128,609	3.9

Notes

1. See Glossary. The total number of children in care is obtained by dividing the total number of case-days by 365. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services (eg., homemakers). Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Newfoundland as they are funded by the territorial/provincial government. Registered Indian children in care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
2. The total number of children in care includes estimated figures from the Ontario Region.

Sources

Children in Care:

1967/68-1980/81: Statistics Canada, *Social Security, National Programs*, 1978, Cat. No. 86-511.

1981/82-1990/91: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

1991/92: Finance Branch, DIAND.

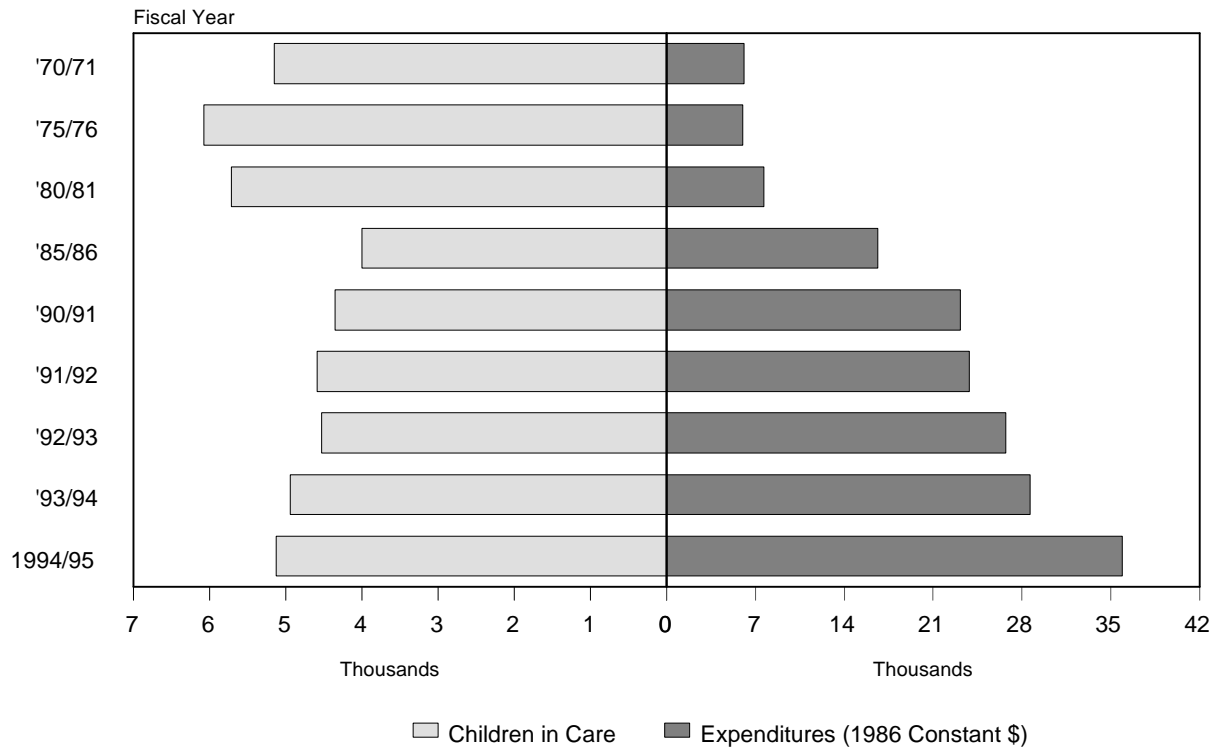
1992/93-1994/95: Information Management Branch, DIAND

Children aged 16 and under:

Indian Register, DIAND.

PER CHILD EXPENDITURES

Figure 22 Children in Care and Per Child Expenditures, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population



Highlights

The number of children in care has fluctuated between 1980/81 and 1994/95, while total expenditures have steadily increased.¹

Per child expenditures increased from \$6,100 in 1970/71 to \$35,800 in 1994/95.¹

Note

1. All expenditure figures expressed in 1986 constant dollars.

Table 22 Total and Per Child Expenditures On Reserve¹, Registered Indian Population in Residential Care, Canada 1970/71 - 1994/95 (Revised)

Fiscal Year	Children in Care ^{2,4}	Total Expenditures (Current \$)	Per Child Expenditures (Current \$)	Total Expenditures (86 Constant \$) ³	Per Child Expenditures (86 Constant \$) ³
1970/71	5,156	10,042,000	1,948	31,479,624	6,105
1975/76	6,078	16,076,000	2,645	36,371,041	5,984
1980/81	5,716	29,485,700	5,158	43,877,530	7,676
1981/82	5,144	34,740,700	6,754	46,014,172	8,945
1982/83	4,577	37,578,200	8,210	44,896,296	9,809
1983/84	4,105	43,673,900	10,639	49,349,040	12,022
1984/85	3,887	50,734,100	13,052	54,907,035	14,126
1985/86	4,000	63,868,400	15,967	66,529,583	16,632
1986/87	3,603	71,979,700	19,978	71,979,700	19,978
1987/88	3,836	80,455,800	20,974	77,064,943	20,090
1988/89	3,989	97,169,700	24,359	89,971,944	22,554
1989/90	4,178	102,797,600	24,605	90,173,333	21,582
1990/91	4,352	120,285,800	27,639	100,657,573	23,129
1991/92	4,586	137,943,200	30,079	109,305,230	23,835
1992/93	4,533	155,184,200	34,234	121,143,000	26,725
1993/94	4,939	184,832,939	37,423	141,417,770	28,633
1994/95	5,124	209,245,132	46,905	160,059,740	35,880

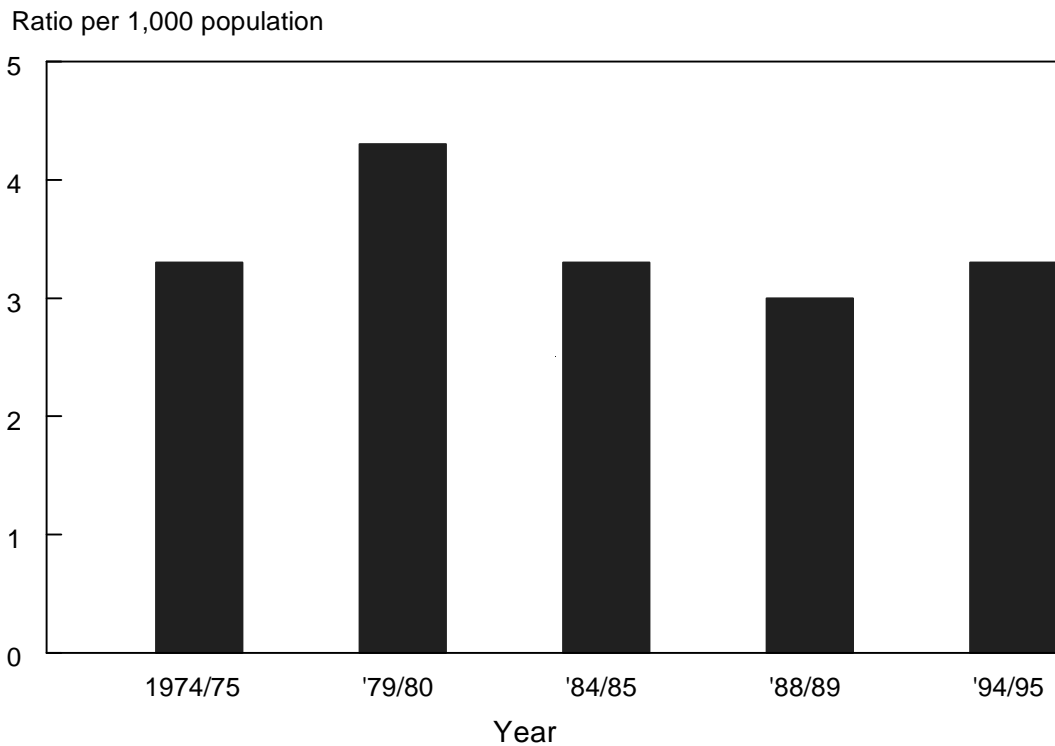
Notes

1. See Glossary. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. The number of children in care is obtained by dividing the number of case-days by 365. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services (eg., homemakers). As a result, per child expenditures are over-estimated. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Newfoundland because they are funded by the territorial/provincial government.
3. Constant dollars expenditures were developed using the 1986 Consumer Price Index, Statistics Canada.
4. The total number of children in care includes estimated figures from the Ontario Region.

Sources

- 1970/71: Statistics Canada, *Social Security, National Programs*, 1978, Cat. No. 86-201.
 1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, *Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs*, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.
 1981/82-1990/91: Social Development Branch, DIAND.
 1991/92: Finance Branch, DIAND.
 1992/93-1994/95: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

ADULTS IN CARE

Figure 23 Adults in Care, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population, Canada**Highlight**

Over two decades, the average number of Registered Indian adults in residential or institutional care dropped slightly from 3.7 per 1,000 in the seventies to 3.2 per 1,000 in the eighties. In 1994/95 the rate was 3.3 per 1,000 Registered Indian adults.

Table 23 Adults in Care, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population, Canada
1974/75 - 1994/95 (Revised)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Adults in Care</u> ¹	<u>Adult Population</u> ²	<u>Ratio</u>
1974/75	325	98,441	3.3
1975/76	318	102,282	3.1
1976/77	389	106,100	3.7
1977/78	313	110,193	2.8
1978/79	432	112,664	3.8
1979/80	500	116,505	4.3
1980/81	567	121,263	4.7
1981/82	329	125,388	2.6
1982/83	386	131,880	2.9
1983/84	447	137,315	3.3
1984/85	479	143,205	3.3
1985/86	479	148,441	3.2
1986/87	459	153,947	3.0
1987/88	456	157,997	2.9
1988/89	494	162,229	3.0
1989/90	515	167,611	3.1
1990/91	558	174,441	3.2
1991/92	525	180,177	2.9
1992/93	547	186,074	2.9
1993/94	591	191,946	3.1
1994/95	645	197,456	3.3

Notes

1. See Glossary. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Newfoundland as they are funded by the territorial/provincial government. Registered Indian adults in care were resident on a reserve, Crown land or settlement prior to the provision of care. Adult care cases do not include in-home care.
2. On-reserve population 17 years of age and over.

Sources

Adults in Care:

1974-1981: Statistics Canada, *Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs*, 1982, Cat. 86-511.

1981/82-1990/91: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

1990/91-1991/92: Finance Branch

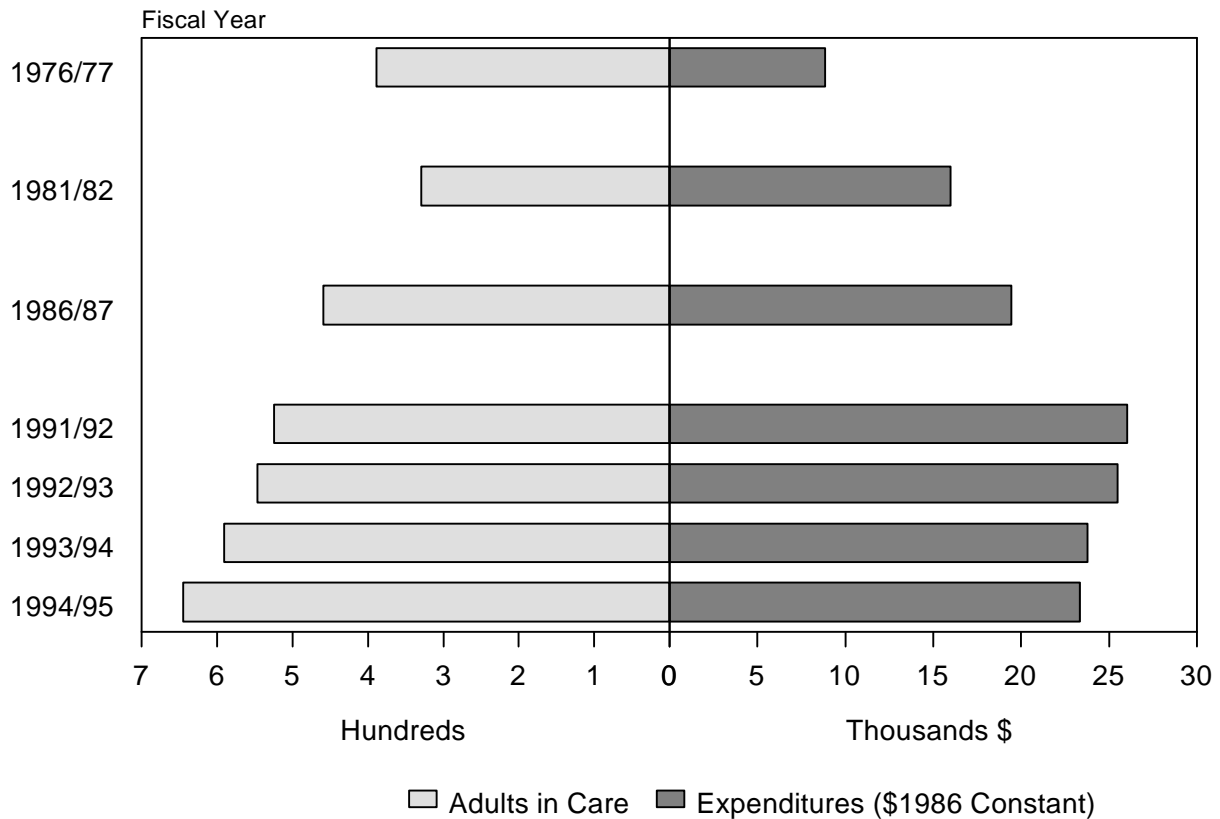
1992/93-1994/95: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

Adult Population:

Indian Register, DIAND.

PER ADULT EXPENDITURES

Figure 24 Adults in Care and Per Adult Expenditures, Registered Indian Population, Canada



Highlights

In 1994/95 a total of 645 Registered Indian adults were in residential or institutional care.

On average, \$30,519 (current dollars) was required to cover the cost of care for each Registered Indian adult in residential or institutional care in 1994/95.

Expressed in 1986 constant dollars, the average cost per adult increased more than three and one-half times between 1976/76 and 1994/95, rising from \$8,854 to \$23,351.

Table 24 Total and Per Adult Expenditures On-Reserve Registered Indian Population in Care, Canada 1976/77 - 1994/95

Fiscal Year	Adults in Care ¹	Total Expenditures (Current \$)	Per Adult Expenditures (Current \$)	Total Expenditures (86 Constant \$) ²	Per Adult Expenditures (Constant \$) ²
1976/77	389	1,636,000	4,206	3,444,211	8,854
1977/78	313	1,662,000	5,310	3,239,766	10,351
1978/79	432	2,936,000	6,796	5,252,236	12,158
1979/80	500	3,224,000	6,448	5,285,246	10,570
1980/81	567	4,257,000	7,508	6,334,821	11,173
1981/82	329	3,972,800	12,075	5,261,987	15,994
1982/83	386	5,636,900	14,603	6,734,648	17,447
1983/84	447	6,900,700	15,438	7,797,401	17,444
1984/85	479	7,675,600	16,024	8,306,926	17,342
1985/86	479	8,245,600	17,214	8,589,167	17,931
1986/87	459	8,916,300	19,425	8,916,300	19,425
1987/88	456	9,761,500	21,407	9,386,057	20,583
1988/89	494	11,653,200	23,589	10,790,000	21,841
1989/90	515	13,435,400	26,088	11,785,439	22,884
1990/91	561	15,853,900	28,260	13,266,862	23,648
1991/92	525	17,253,400	32,864	13,671,474	26,041
1992/93	547	17,865,800	32,661	13,946,760	25,497
1993/94	591	18,331,722	31,018	14,058,069	23,787
1994/95	645	19,684,924	30,519	15,061,151	23,351

Notes

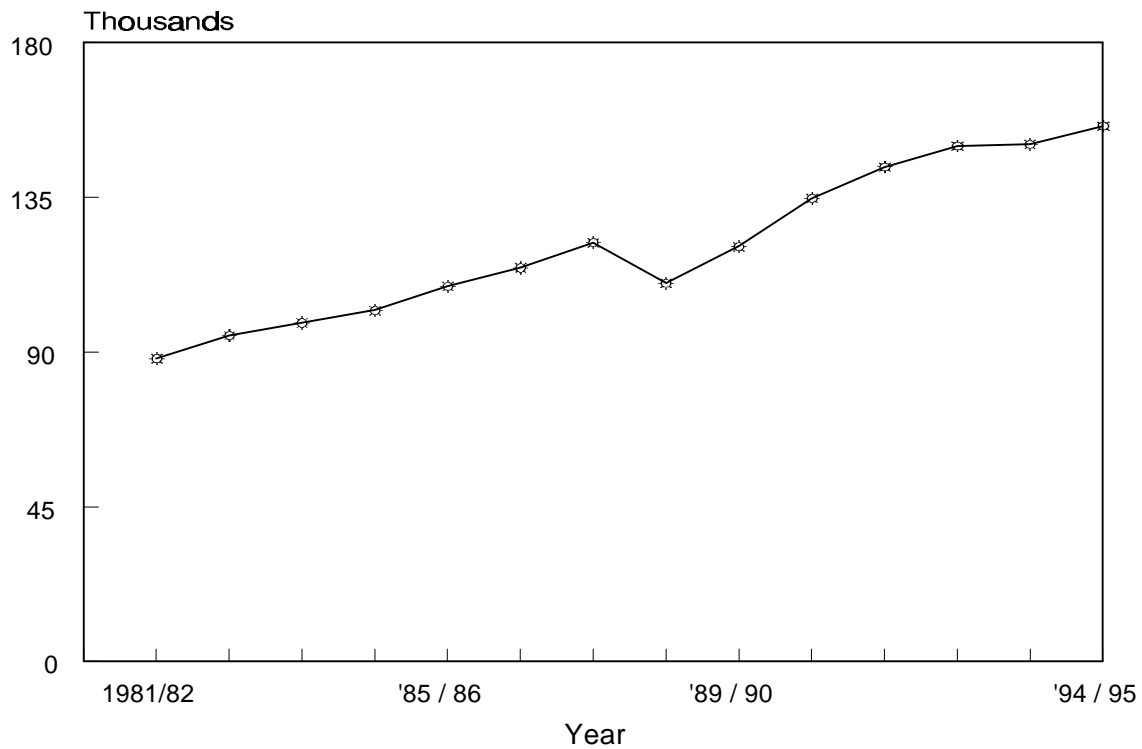
1. See Glossary. Excludes residents in N.W.T. and Newfoundland as they are funded by the territorial/provincial government. Registered Indian adults in care were resident on a reserve, Crown land or settlement prior to the provision of care. Adult cases do not include in-home care. As a result, per adult expenditures are over-estimated.
2. The expenditures in constant dollars were calculated using the Consumer Price Index for 1986, as provided by Statistics Canada.

Sources

1976/77-1980/81: Statistics Canada, *Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs*, 1982, Cat. 86-511.
 1981/82-1990/91: Social Development Branch, DIAND.
 1991/92: Finance Branch, DIAND.
 1992/93-1994/95: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS AND DEPENDENTS

Figure 25 Average Monthly Number of Social Assistance Dependents, Registered Indian Population



Highlight

The average monthly number of social assistance dependants among Registered Indians increased by 52 percent between 1984/85 and 1994/95. In numeric terms, slightly more than 102,000 dependants were reported in 1984/85, increasing to almost 156,000 by 1994/95. In fact, with the exception of the 1987/88 data year, the average number of social assistance dependants has always increased when compared to the previous year.

Table 25 Average Number of Social Assistance Recipients and Dependants per Month, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1981/82 - 1994/95 (Revised)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Average Number of Recipients¹ per Month</u>	<u>Average Number of Dependants² per Month</u>
1981/82 ³	39,146	88,079
1982/83	42,101	94,726
1983/84	43,750	98,438
1984/85	45,408	102,168
1985/86	48,494	109,112
1986/87	50,879	114,478
1987/88	54,170	121,882
1988/89 ⁴	46,892	110,056
1989/90	57,328	133,423
1990/91	65,180	150,611
1991/92 ⁵	67,139	151,501
1992/93 ⁶	66,550	149,914
1993/94	67,977	150,425
1994/95	70,819	155,690

Notes

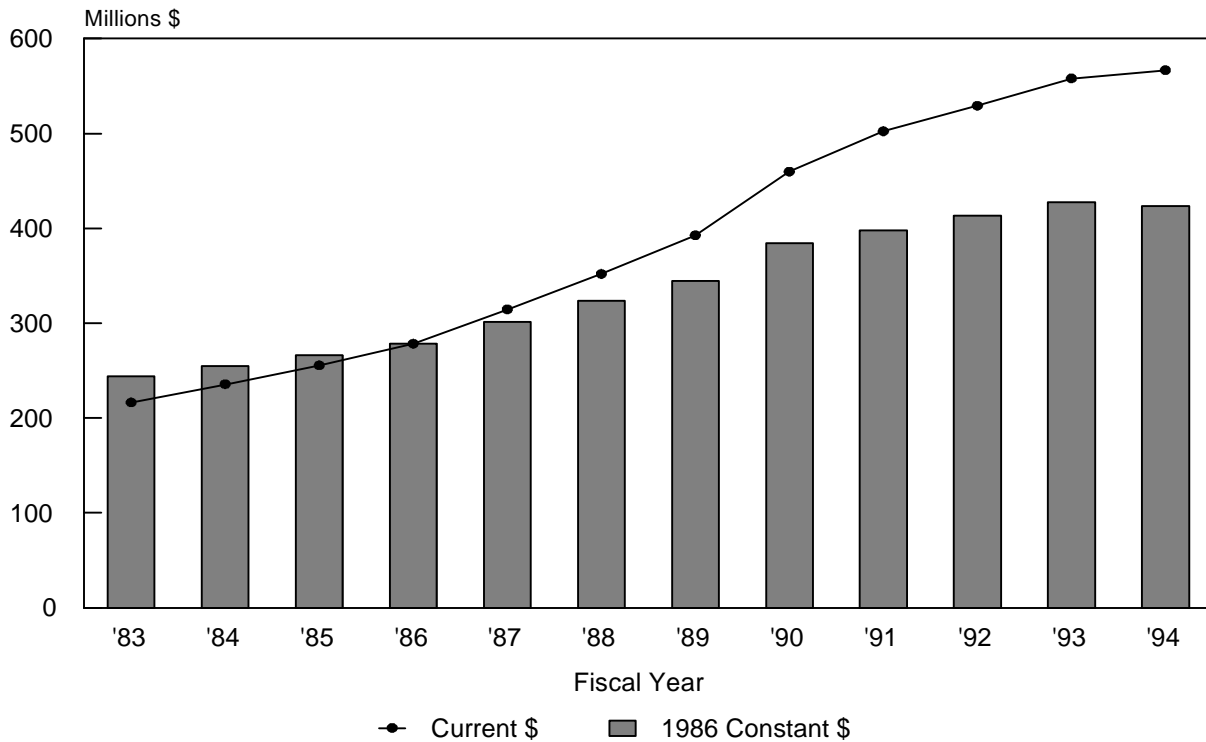
1. See Glossary. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Nfld. as they are funded by the terr./prov. government.
2. The number of single recipients has been calculated by Information Quality and Research to be 50 percent of the average number of recipients per month.
3. From 1981/82 to 1987/88, the average annual number of dependants living in a family has been calculated by multiplying the annual average number of recipients living in a family by average size, which has been estimated to be 3.5. The total average number of dependants is the sum of the annual average single recipients and the average number of dependants living in a family.
4. Starting in 1988/89, all information appears as submitted from regions. As such, this year's data differs from previous years.
5. In 1991/92, unlike previous years, social assistance for Registered Indians living off reserve in Alberta was covered by the provincial government and is therefore not reflected in these numbers.
6. In 1992/93, unlike previous years, social assistance for Registered Indians living off reserve in Manitoba was covered by the provincial government and is therefore not reflected in these numbers.

Sources

1981/82-1990/91: Social Development Branch, DIAND.
 1991/92: Finance Branch, DIAND.
 1992/93-1994/95: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES

Figure 26 Social Assistance Expenditures, Registered Indian Population, Canada



Highlights

Total social assistance expenditures, in current dollars, more than doubled between 1983/84 and 1994/95.

In current dollars (i.e. not adjusted for inflation), expenditures per recipient rose from \$4,941 in 1983/84 to \$8,043 in 1994/95. In real terms, expenditures per recipient outpaced inflation over the period, rising from \$5,583 in 1983/84 to \$5,979 in 1994/95¹.

1. 1986 constant dollars.

Table 26 Social Assistance Expenditures¹, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1983/84 - 1994/95 (Revised)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number of Recipients</u>	<u>Total Expenditures (Current \$)</u>	<u>Per Recipient (Current \$)</u>	<u>Total Expenditures (86 Constant \$)²</u>	<u>Per Recipient (86 Constant \$)²</u>
1983/84	43,750	216,157,600	4,941	244,245,876	5,583
1984/85	45,408	235,433,500	5,185	254,798,160	5,611
1985/86	48,494	255,288,200	5,264	265,925,208	5,484
1986/87	50,879	278,070,900	5,465	278,070,900	5,465
1987/88	54,170	314,446,000	5,805	301,193,487	5,560
1988/89 ³	46,892	351,706,500	7,500	323,854,972	6,906
1989/90	57,328	392,498,900	6,847	344,297,281	6,006
1990/91	65,180	459,634,000	7,052	384,630,962	5,901
1991/92 ⁴	67,139	502,166,300	7,480	397,913,074	5,927
1992/93	66,550	529,055,600	7,950	413,002,000	6,206
1993/94	67,977	557,650,700	8,207	427,845,859	6,294
1994/95	70,819	569,609,100	8,043	423,428,114	5,979

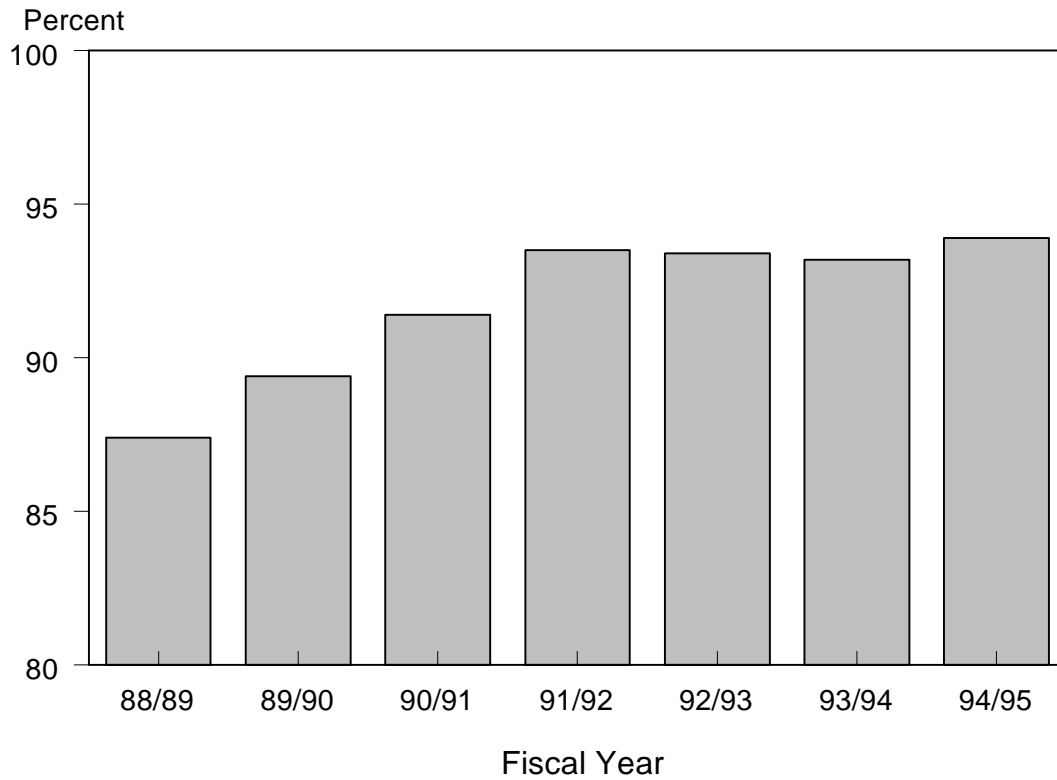
Notes

1. See Glossary. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Newfoundland as they are funded by the territorial/provincial government.
2. The expenditures in constant dollars have been calculated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1986 from Statistics Canada.
3. Starting in 1988/89, all information appears as submitted from regions. As such, this year's data differs from previous years.
4. In 1991/92, unlike previous years, social assistance for Registered Indians living off reserve in Alberta was covered by the provincial government and is therefore not reflected in these numbers.

Sources

1983/84-1990/91: Social Development Branch, DIAND.
 1991/92: Finance Branch, DIAND.
 1992/93 - 1994/95: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Figure 27 Bands Administering the Local Social Assistance Program**Highlight**

In 1994/95 Social Assistance was administered by 539 out of 574 eligible bands (93.9%), with funding provided through a number of contribution arrangements.

Table 27 Bands Administering the Local Social Assistance Program¹,
Canada 1988/89 - 1994/95 (Revised)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number of Bands²</u>	<u>Bands Administering the SA Program³</u>	<u>Percentage of Administering Bands</u>
1988/1989	565	494	87.4
1989/1990	566	506	89.4
1990/1991	569	520	91.4
1991/1992	570	533	93.5
1992/1993	574	536	93.4
1993/1994	575	536	93.2
1994/1995 ⁴	574	539	93.9

Notes

1. See Glossary.
2. Number of Bands is defined as the total number of bands in the region for which DIAND is responsible for funding Social Assistance. Therefore, the number of bands shown above does not reflect the number of bands from the Indian Register on p. 105.
3. Number of Administering Bands is the total number of bands administering the Social Assistance Program, either directly or indirectly, through other bands, tribal councils, or under joint administration.
4. Data may be different from previous reports as regions may have adjusted data in the 1994/95 submission.

Sources

1988/89-1990/91: Social Development Branch, DIAND.
1991/92: Finance Branch, DIAND.
1992/93-1993/94: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

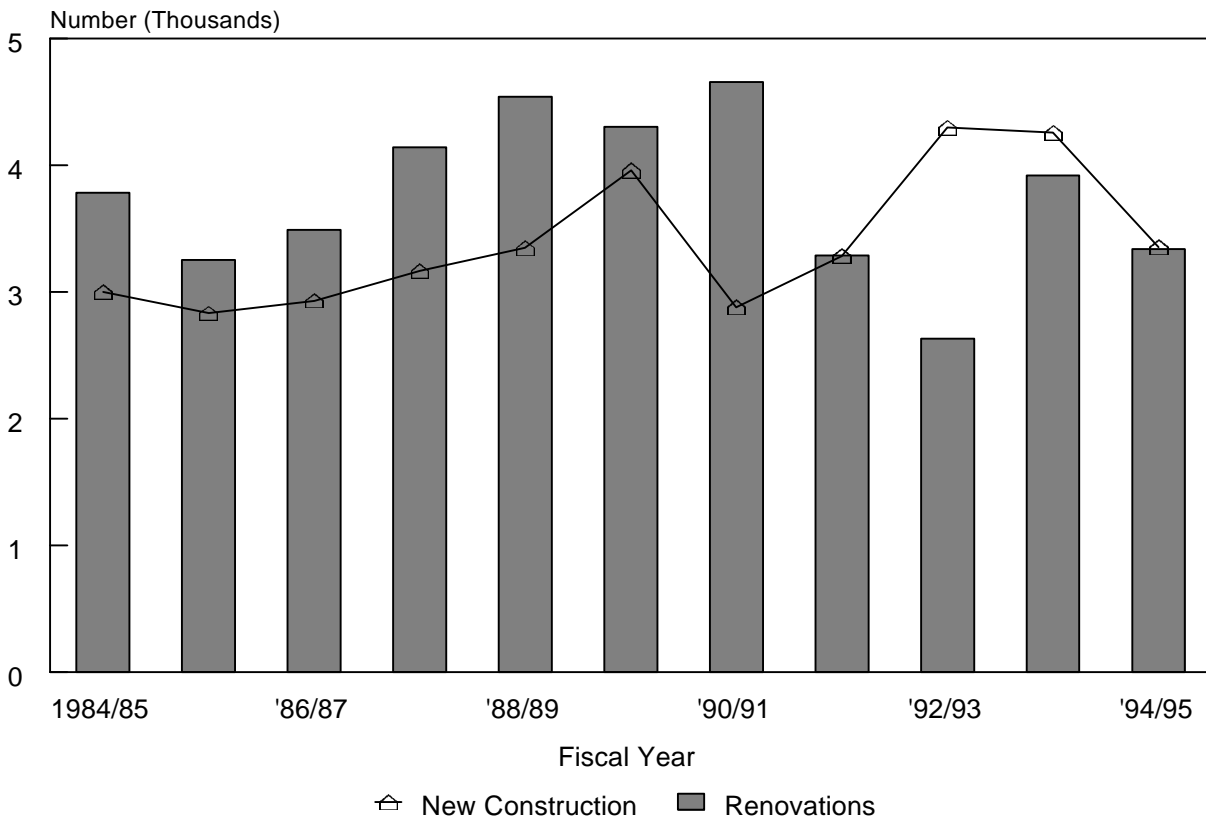
HOUSING CONDITIONS

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DWELLINGS

Figure 28

New and Renovated Dwelling Units On Reserve

**Highlights**

Between 1984/85 and 1994/95, an average of 3,390 new dwelling units per year were built on reserves. In 1994/95, 3,354 new dwelling units were constructed on reserve for First Nations.

On average, 3,757 dwelling units were renovated every year between 1984/85 and 1994/95. In 1994/95, a total of 3,338 dwellings were refurbished on reserve.

Table 28 Total Number of New and Renovated Dwelling¹ Units On Reserve, Canada 1984/85 - 1994/95

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number of New Dwelling Units²</u>	<u>Number of Renovated Dwelling Units</u>
1984/85	2,999	3,780
1985/86	2,831	3,250
1986/87	2,929	3,490
1987/88	3,166	4,141
1988/89	3,345	4,538
1989/90	3,958	4,301
1990/91	2,879 ³	4,655
1991/92	3,281	3,288
1992/93	4,295	2,630
1993/94	4,254	3,916
1994/95	3,354	3,338

Notes

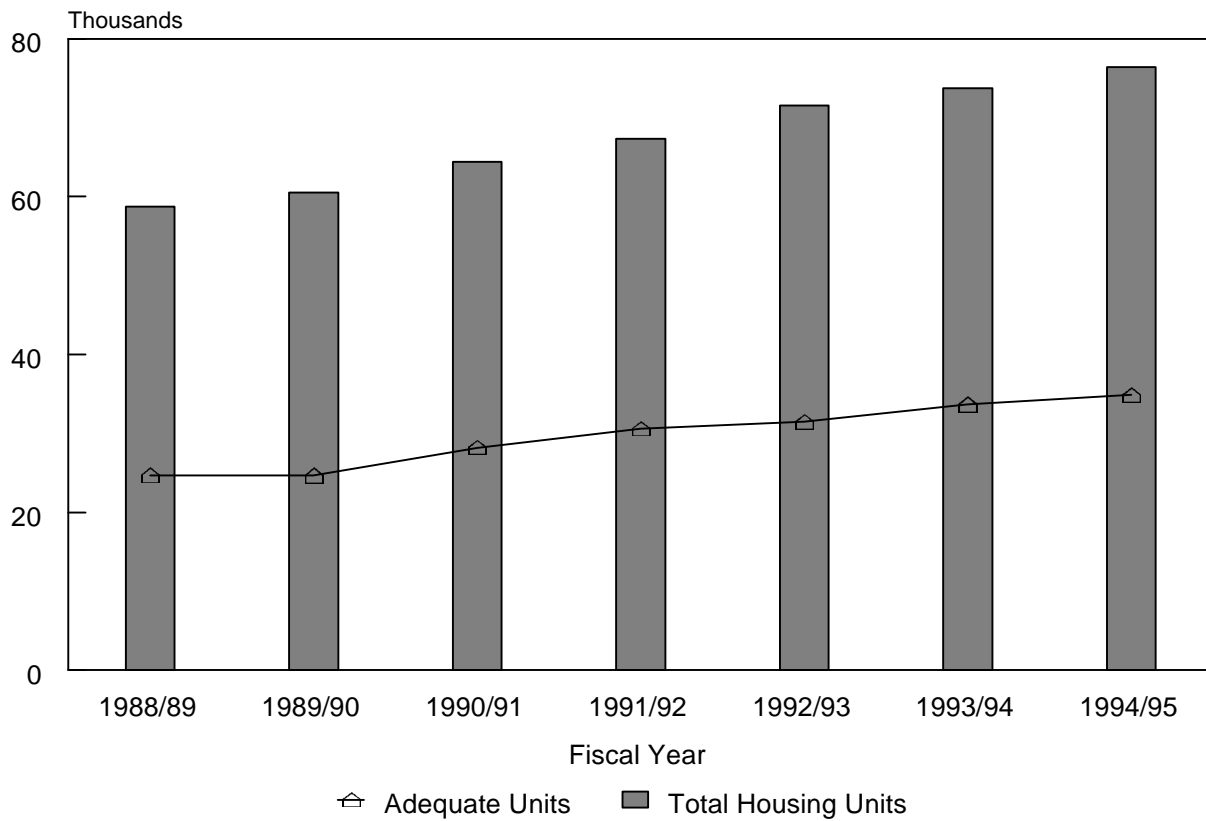
1. See Glossary. Excludes dwellings in the N.W.T. and Inuit communities of Northern Quebec, as well as dwellings of bands under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement since 1984, and the Sechelt Band since 1986.
2. Includes dwelling construction funded through regular DIAND subsidy and Bill C-31 DIAND subsidy.
3. There was a change in the reporting method beginning in 1990/91. Instead of including both "starts" (but not completed) and "completions," as was done in previous years, only those units for which final inspection reports were received during the fiscal year were counted.

Sources

1984-1990: Housing Directorate, DIAND.

1991-1994: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

 DWELLINGS / INFRASTRUCTURE

Figure 29 Adequate Housing On Reserve

Highlights

In 1994/95, almost 46 percent of dwellings on reserve did not require renovations or replacement.

Adequate housing is defined as the number of housing units that do not require any minor or major renovations or replacement.

Table 29 Adequate Housing on Reserve, Canada 1988/89 - 1994/95 (Revised)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Housing Units</u>	<u>Adequate Units (count)</u>	<u>Adequate Units (percent)</u>
1988/89 ¹	58,756	24,702	42.0
1989/90	60,509	24,659	40.8
1990/91	64,402	28,209	43.8
1991/92 ²	67,282	30,633	45.5
1992/93	71,531	31,460	44.0
1993/94	73,709	33,665	45.7
1994/95	76,385	34,875	45.7

Notes

1. B.C. data excludes increases in infrastructure assets since 1987 for First Nations participating in Alternative Funding Arrangements.
2. 1990/91 data was used for British Columbia in 1991/92.
3. Adequate is defined as the number of housing units that do not require any minor or major renovations or replacement. This number is determined using the following formula:

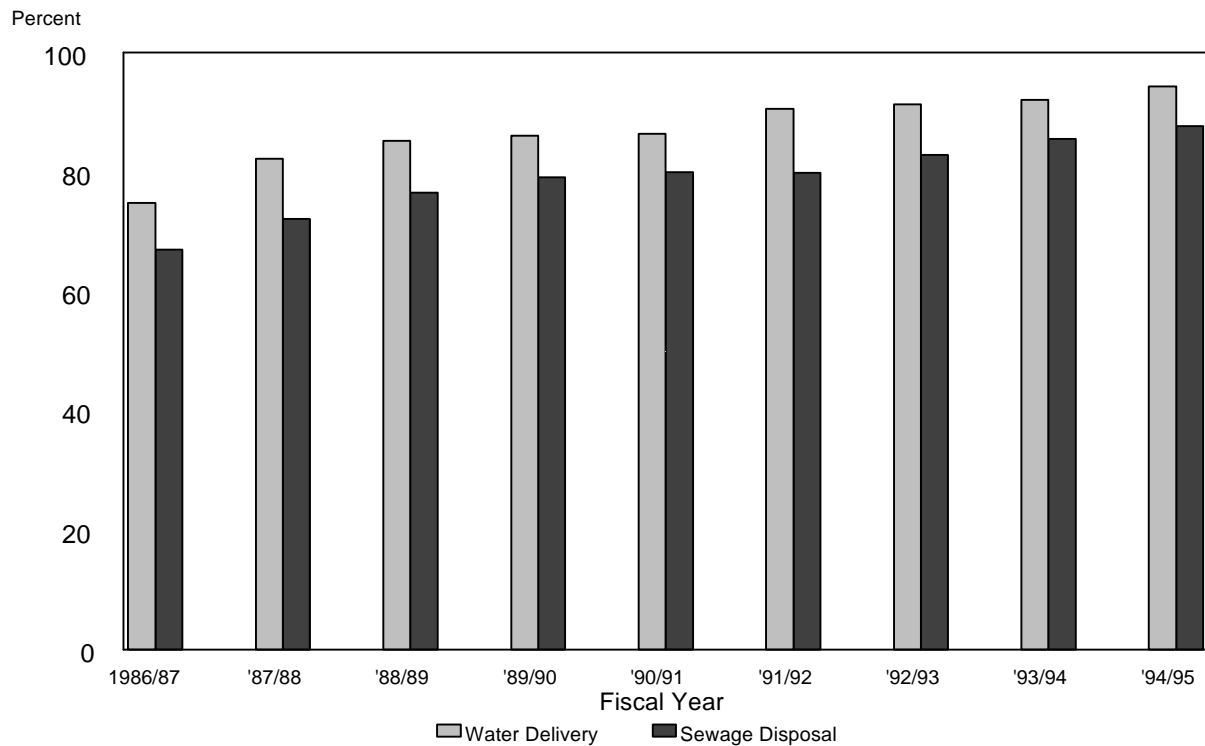
$$\text{ADEQUATE HOUSING UNITS} = \text{Total Units} - (\text{Replacement} + \text{Major Renovation} + \text{Minor Renovation}).$$

Source

Capital Assets Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

 DWELLINGS / INFRASTRUCTURE / WATER AND SEWAGE

Figure 30 On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal Systems, Canada



Highlights

In 1994/95, about 94 percent of dwellings on reserve had water delivery systems, compared with slightly less than three-quarters of dwellings in 1986/87.

The proportion of dwellings with sewage disposal systems increased from 67 percent in 1986/87 to almost 88 percent in 1994/95.

Table 30 On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery and Sewage Disposal Systems, Canada
1977/78 - 1994/95

Fiscal Year	Infrastructure ¹			
	Water Delivery System		Sewage Disposal System	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1977/78	19,723	53.3	17,539	47.4
1981/82	30,087	68.0	n/a	n/a
1986/87	40,026	74.8	35,874	67.0
1987/88	49,951	82.3	43,793	72.2
1988/89	50,094	85.2	45,020	76.6
1989/90	52,081	86.1	47,839	79.1
1990/91	55,645	86.4	51,505	80.0
1991/92	61,546	90.6	54,278	79.9
1992/93	65,397	91.4	59,315	82.9
1993/94	67,826	92.1	63,069	85.6
1994/95	72,092	94.4	66,978	87.7

Note

1. See Glossary for definitions of "Water Delivery System" and "Sewage Disposal System".

Sources

1977/78-1990/91: CMDDB, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

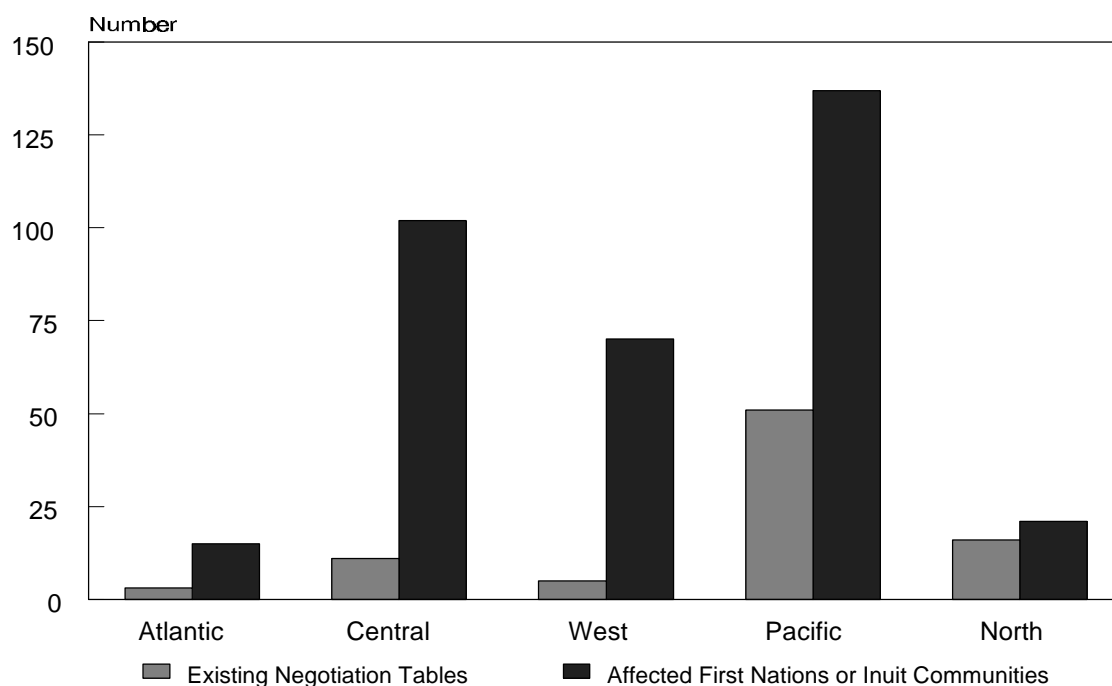
1991/92-1992/93: Capital Assets Management System, Management Information and Analysis Branch, DIAND

1994/95: Capital Assets Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

SELF-GOVERNMENT

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SELF-GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATIONS

Figure 31 Self-Government Negotiations**KEY TO REGIONS:**

Atlantic	Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick
Central	Quebec, Ontario
West	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta
Pacific	British Columbia
North	Northwest Territories and Yukon

Highlight

As of July 1994, self-government legislation had been enacted on behalf of the Sechelt Band of British Columbia and the Cree-Naskapi of Quebec. Self-government legislation has also been enacted on behalf of the Vuntut Gwitchin, the Nacho Nyak Dun, the Champagne and Aishihik, and the Teslin Tlingit, in conjunction with the Council for Yukon Indians (CYI) Comprehensive Claims. In addition, eight other communities (or groups of communities) had completed draft "agreements-in-principle." It is expected that those groups will complete their negotiations under the federal policy on the implementation of the inherent right to self-government. As well, self-government negotiations are proceeding with a large number of communities in conjunction with their comprehensive land claims negotiations. A number of sectoral self-government negotiations are also in progress dealing with specific jurisdictions.

Table 31 Existing Self-Government Negotiations¹, Canada and Provinces, 1995**EXISTING SELF GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATIONS ACROSS CANADA**

Region	Existing Negotiation Tables^{2,3}	Affected First Nations / Inuit Communities
ATLANTIC	3	15
QUEBEC	5	26
ONTARIO	6	76
ALBERTA	2	2
SASKATCHEWAN	1	9
MANITOBA	2	61
BRITISH COLUMBIA	51	137
YUKON	10	10
N.W.T.	6	11
CANADA TOTAL	86	347

Notes

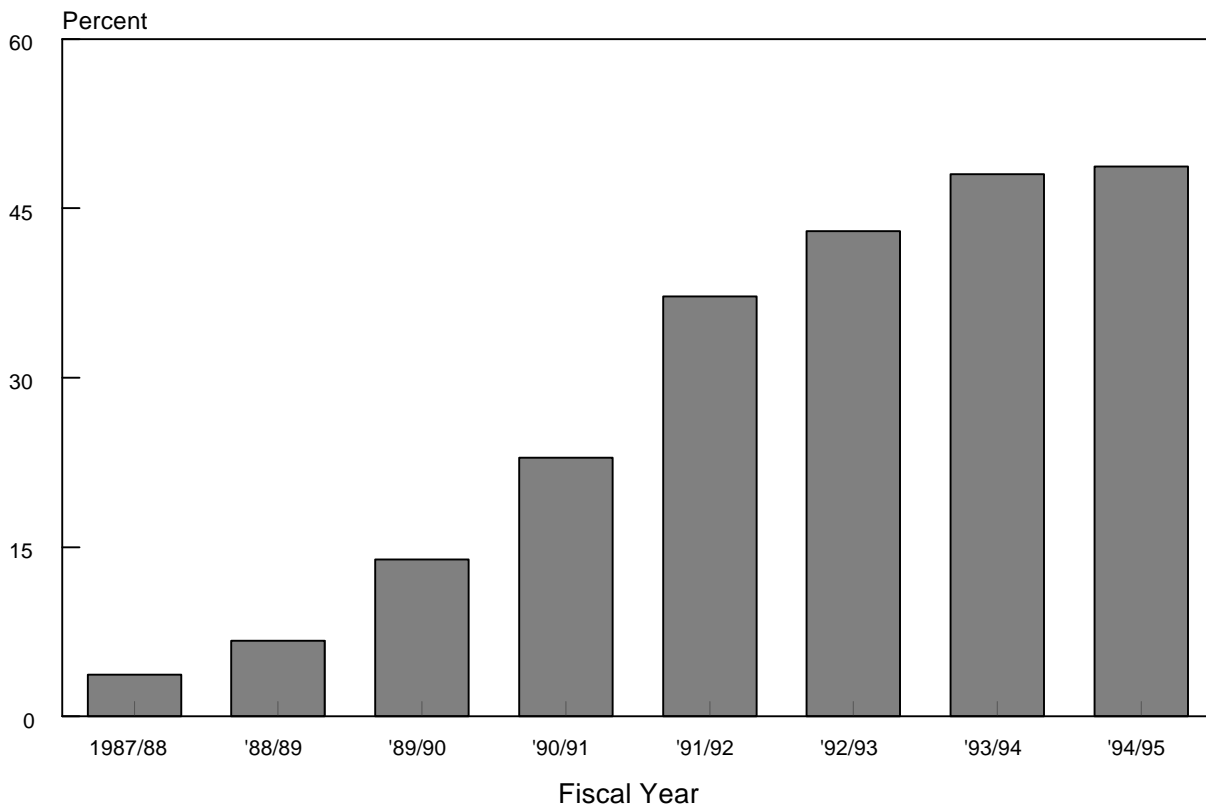
1. See Glossary for definition of "Self-Government Negotiations".
2. A "Negotiation Table" is synonymous with a formal negotiation process.
3. This includes negotiation tables at which a Framework Agreement, or similar progress has been achieved, through a variety of processes.

Source

Inherent Rights Directorate, DIAND.

 ALTERNATIVE FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS / PARTICIPATION RATES

Figure 32 Alternative Funding Arrangements, Participation Rates



Highlights

Alternative funding arrangements (AFAs) became available to First Nations in June 1986 and the first agreement was signed in May 1987. Since then, the proportion of First Nations securing authority to manage program funding through AFAs has continued to increase.

As of March 31, 1995 a total of 165 agreements had been signed. One hundred and thirty-five of these agreements were signed with individual bands and 30 with tribal councils and other First Nation organizations.

Table 32 Alternative Funding Arrangements¹, Canada 1987/88 - 1994/95

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>AFA Participation Rates²</u>		
	<u>Signed Agreements (cumulative)</u>	<u>Bands Involved³</u>	<u>Band Participation Rate</u>
1987/88	9	21	3.7%
1988/89	25	38	6.7%
1989/90	58	79	13.9%
1990/91	89	131	22.9%
1991/92	122	213	37.2%
1992/93	139	244	43.0%
1993/94	160	280	48.0%
1994/95	165	282	48.7%

Notes

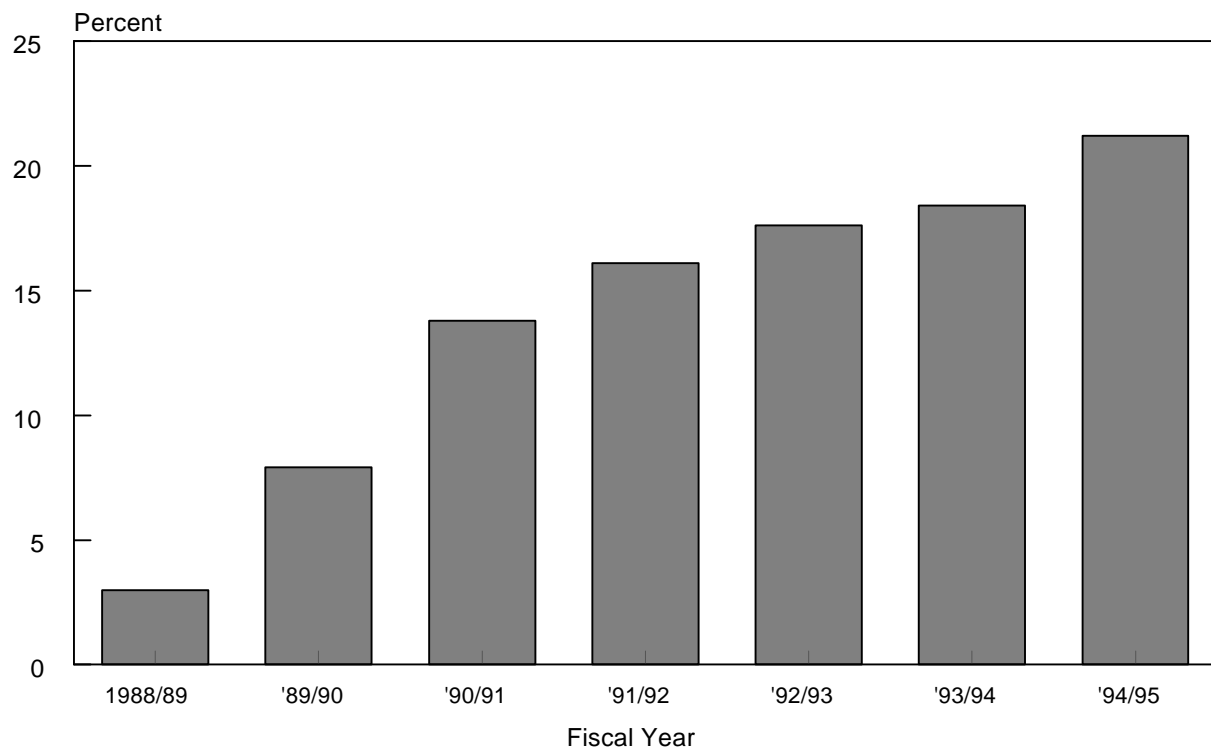
1. See Glossary.
2. Excluded are bands operating under self-government legislation and within the Northwest Territories. In the latter case, services are delivered primarily by the territorial government.
3. Includes those bands receiving advisory services through Tribal Councils and other First Nation organizations.

Source

1987/88-1994/95: *Alternative Funding Arrangements Status Report*, March 1993, DIAND.

ALTERNATIVE FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS / PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

Figure 33 Alternative Funding Arrangements as a Percentage of Program Expenditures



Highlights

The percentage of program expenditures portrays the authority and accountability held by the First Nations with respect to funding provided through Alternative Funding Arrangements. These funding arrangements encompass such areas as elementary/secondary and post-secondary education, housing, Indian government support, economic development and specified others.

As a proportion of total program expenditures, Alternative Funding Arrangements have increased from 3.0 percent in 1988/89 to 21.2 percent in 1994/95.

Table 33 Alternative Funding Arrangements as a Percentage of Program Expenditures, Canada 1988/89 - 1994/95

Program Expenditures			
<u>Fiscal</u> <u>Year</u>	AFA Expenditures (Current \$)	Indian & Inuit Affairs Program Expenditures ¹ (Current \$)	<u>Percent</u>
1988/89	60,860,115	2,033,938,000	3.0
1989/90	180,938,175	2,277,466,000	7.9
1990/91	349,293,591	2,532,694,000	13.8
1991/92	451,264,694	2,809,837,000	16.1
1992/93	531,740,877	3,029,845,000	17.6
1993/94	622,326,632	3,384,316,000	18.4
1994/95	756,676,736	3,570,923,000	21.2

Note

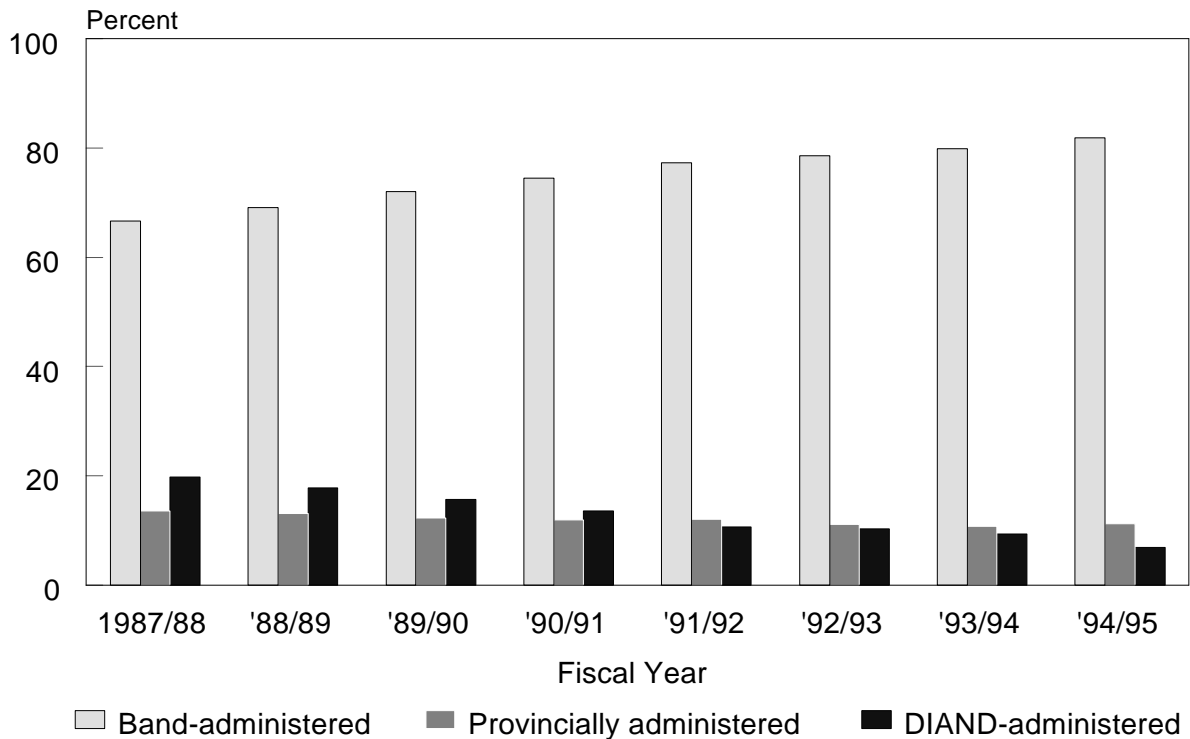
1. Indian and Inuit Affairs Program expenditures include budgetary figures and are consistent with those shown in the *Public Accounts of Canada*.

Sources

Departmental Resource Management System, DIAND.
 Transfer Payments Management System, DIAND.
 Public Accounts, DIAND.

 DEVOLUTION

Figure 34 Profile of Expenditures, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program



Highlights

First Nation control of program expenditures has steadily increased over the past seven years.

In 1994/95, Registered Indians and Inuit administered almost 82 percent of DIAND's Indian and Inuit Affairs Program expenditures through band councils, tribal councils or other First Nation organizations.

The number of authorized full-time equivalents in the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program has decreased steadily from 3,855 in 1987/88 to 2,275 in 1994/95, a 41 percent decrease.

Table 34 Devolution¹ of Indian and Inuit Affairs (IIAP) Program Expenditures and Full-Time Equivalents, Canada 1987/88 - 1994/95 (Revised)

Fiscal Year	Band-administered		Province-administered		Department-administered		IIAP ² Expenditures (Current \$)	Indian & Inuit Affairs Program (Auth. FTEs) ³
	(Current \$)	Percent	(Current \$)	Percent	(Current \$)	Percent		
1987/88	1,208,758,300	66.6	247,677,900	13.6	358,451,600	19.8	1,814,887,800	3,855
1988/89	1,386,290,600	69.1	263,057,400	13.1	357,904,100	17.8	2,007,252,100	3,260
1989/90	1,613,325,400	72.0	275,507,700	12.3	351,207,500	15.7	2,240,040,600	2,917
1990/91	1,867,056,400	74.5	297,205,500	11.9	340,190,900	13.6	2,504,452,800	2,913
1991/92	2,146,588,300	77.3	335,577,300	12.1	293,937,800	10.6	2,776,103,400	2,682
1992/93	2,359,800,000	78.6	334,608,000	11.1	309,484,100	10.3	3,003,892,100	2,682
1993/94	2,673,150,811	79.9	360,028,800	10.8	311,810,000	9.3	3,344,989,611	2,567
1994/95	2,868,833,766	81.9	393,573,384	11.2	240,621,423	6.9	3,503,028,573	2,275

Notes

1. See Glossary.
2. Indian and Inuit Affairs Program expenditures figures may differ slightly from those shown in the *Public Accounts of Canada*.
3. Deployed across Canada.

Source

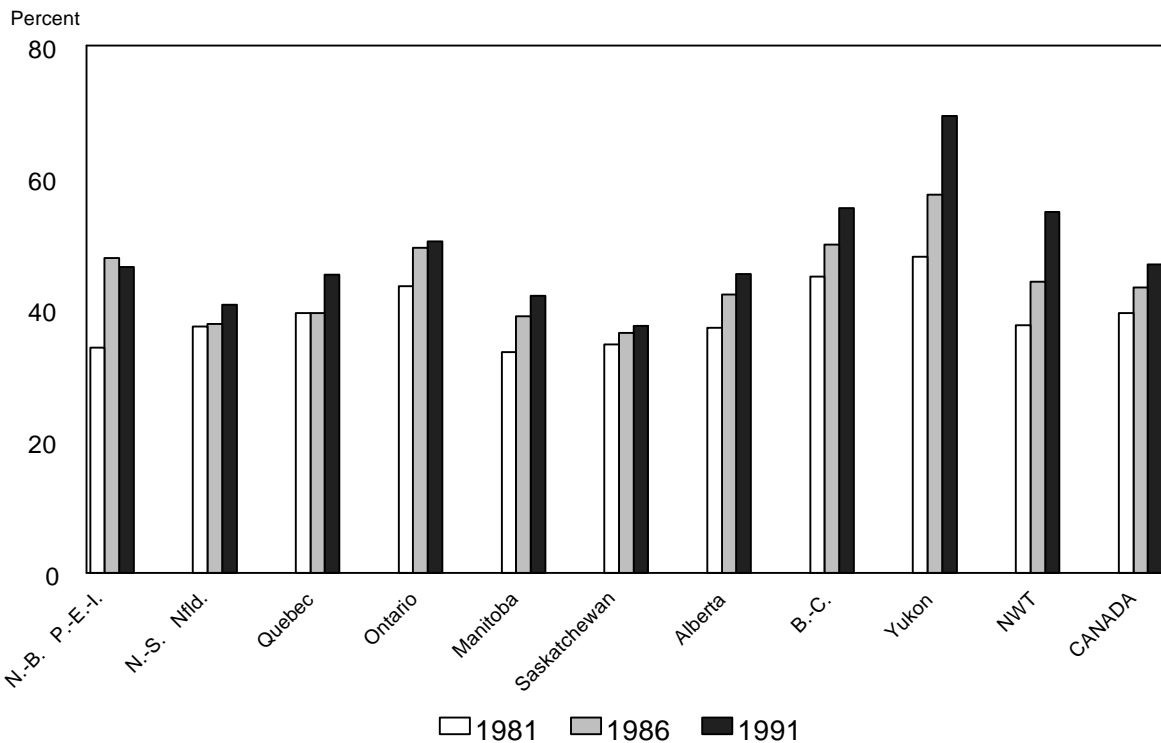
Band Service Profiles, Finance Branch, DIAND.

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

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Labour Force Participation / Indian Females	88
Labour Force Participation / Indian Males	90
Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs)	92

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Figure 35 Registered Indian Population On Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force



Highlights

In 1991, 47 percent of Registered Indians aged 15 years and over, living on reserve, participated in the labour force.

Among the provinces, British Columbia and Ontario had the highest participation rates (55.3 and 50.3 percent, respectively), while Saskatchewan reported the lowest participation level (37.5 percent).

More than three fifths of Yukon's Registered Indian population aged 15 years and over, living on reserve, were in the labour force in 1991.

Table 35 Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force, Registered Indians On Reserve by Province/Territory, 1981 - 1991

<u>Province</u>	1981	1986 ¹	1991 ¹
	<u>In the Labour Force²</u> %	<u>In the Labour Force²</u> %	<u>In the Labour Force²</u> %
New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island	34.2	47.7	46.4
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	37.4	37.7	40.7
Quebec	39.4	39.4	45.2
Ontario	43.5	49.3	50.3
Manitoba	33.5	38.9	42.0
Saskatchewan	34.6	36.4	37.5
Alberta	37.2	42.2	45.3
British Columbia	44.9	49.8	55.3
Yukon	47.9	57.4	69.3
Northwest Territories	37.6	44.2	54.7
CANADA	39.4	43.3	46.8

Notes

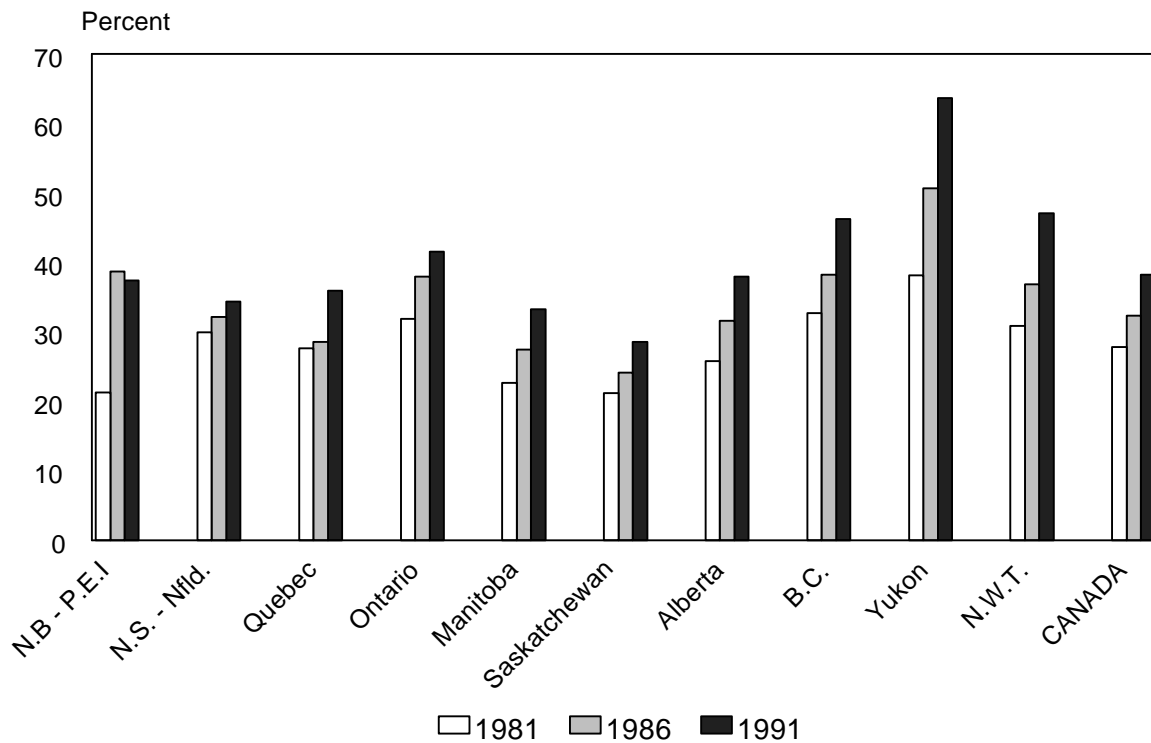
1. In 1986 and 1991, 136 and 78 reserves did not participate in the census enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981, 1986 and 1991 may not be directly comparable.
2. The calculated percentage, commonly referred to as the participation rate, refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration, were either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work.

Source

INAC Customized Data, based on 1981, 1986 and 1991 Census of Population.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION / INDIAN FEMALES

Figure 36 Registered Indian Females On Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force



Highlights

More than a third of all Registered Indian females 15 years of age and over were in the labour force in 1991.

The highest proportion of Registered Indian females in the labour force in 1991 was in the Yukon (64%) while the lowest proportion was in Saskatchewan (29%).

Table 36 Percent of Female Registered Indian Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force Living On Reserve by Province/Territory, 1981 - 1991

<u>Province</u>	1981	1986 ¹	1991 ¹
	<u>In the Labour Force²</u> %	<u>In the Labour Force²</u> %	<u>In the Labour Force²</u> %
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	21.3	38.7	37.4
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	29.9	32.1	34.3
Quebec	27.6	28.5	35.9
Ontario	31.9	37.9	41.5
Manitoba	22.6	27.4	33.2
Saskatchewan	21.2	24.1	28.5
Alberta	25.8	31.6	37.9
British Columbia	32.7	38.2	46.2
Yukon	38.1	50.6	63.6
N.W.T.	30.8	36.8	47.0
CANADA	27.8	32.3	38.2

Notes

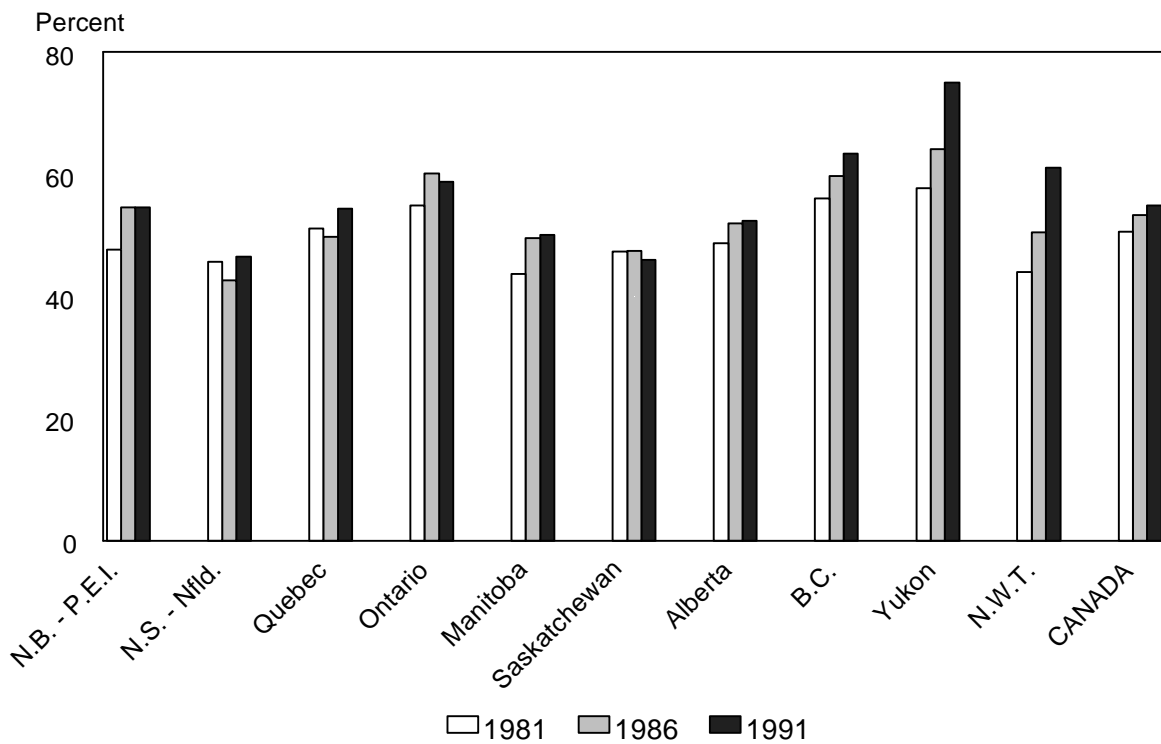
1. In 1986 and 1991, 136 and 78 reserves, respectively, did not participate in the census enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981, 1986 and 1991 may not be directly comparable.
2. The calculated percentage, commonly referred to as the participation rate, refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration, were either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work.

Source

INAC Customized Data, based on 1981, 1986 and 1991 Census of Population.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION / INDIAN MALES

Figure 37 Registered Indian Males On Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force



Highlights

Slightly more than half the Registered Indian male population aged 15 years and over was in the labour force in 1991.

More than three fifths of Registered Indian males in the Yukon (75%), Northwest Territories (61%) and British Columbia (63%) were in the labour force in 1991, while just over two-fifths were in the labour force in Saskatchewan (46%).

Table 37 Percent of Male Registered Indian Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force Living On Reserve by Province/Territory, 1981 - 1991

<u>Province</u>	1981	1986 ¹	1991 ¹
	<u>In the Labour Force²</u> %	<u>In the Labour Force²</u> %	<u>In the Labour Force²</u> %
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	47.6	54.6	54.6
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	45.6	42.6	46.5
Quebec	51.1	49.7	54.4
Ontario	54.9	60.1	58.7
Manitoba	43.7	49.5	50.0
Saskatchewan	47.3	47.4	46.0
Alberta	48.7	51.9	52.4
British Columbia	56.0	59.7	63.4
Yukon	57.7	64.1	75.0
N.W.T.	44.0	50.5	61.1
CANADA	50.6	53.3	54.9

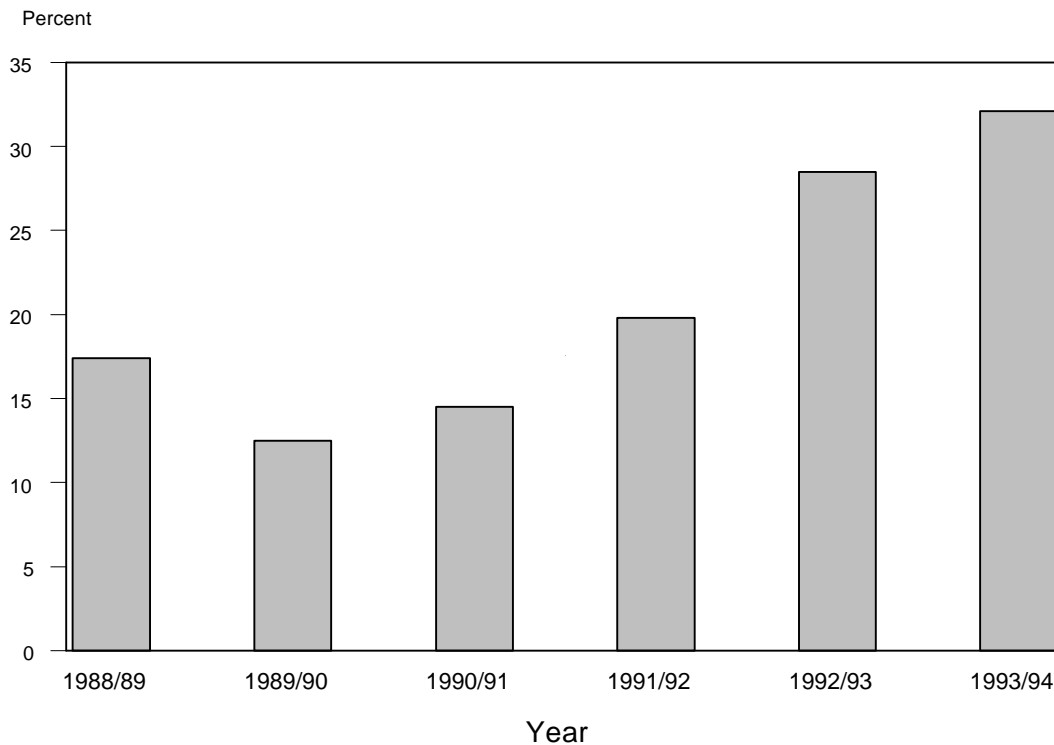
Notes

1. In 1986 and 1991, 136 and 78 reserves, respectively, did not participate in the census enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981, 1986 and 1991 may not be directly comparable.
2. The calculated percentage, commonly referred to as the participation rate, refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration, were either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work.

Source

INAC Customized Data, based on 1981, 1986 and 1991 Census of Population.

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS (CEDOs)

Figure 38 Percentage of CEDOs providing a Full Range of Services**Highlights**

Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs) are managed by, and accountable to, First Nations communities. They assume responsibility for the delivery of programs and services previously provided by the department. DIAND regional offices work in partnership with CEDOs to establish First Nation control over local program priorities, expenditures, design, delivery and advisory services.

In 1988/89 17 percent of CEDOs had the capacity to provide a full range of services. In 1993/94, 32 percent of CEDOs had this ability.

Table 38 Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs), Canada
1988/89 - 1993/94

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total CEDOs¹ All Types (cumulative)</u>	<u>Number of CEDOs providing Full Service²</u>	<u>Percent Full Service</u>
1988/89	258	45	17.4
1989/90	343	43	12.5
1990/91	351	51	14.5
1991/92	369	73	19.8
1992/93	379	108	28.5
1993/94	386	124	32.1

Note

1. **Data on the capacity of CEDOs to provide a full range of services are no longer available in the revised Economic Development reporting forms.**
2. A CEDO providing full service to a community is defined as a self-reliant, stable organization, staffed by qualified personnel, and delivering a full range of programs and services that consistently meet community economic development goals and objectives.

Source

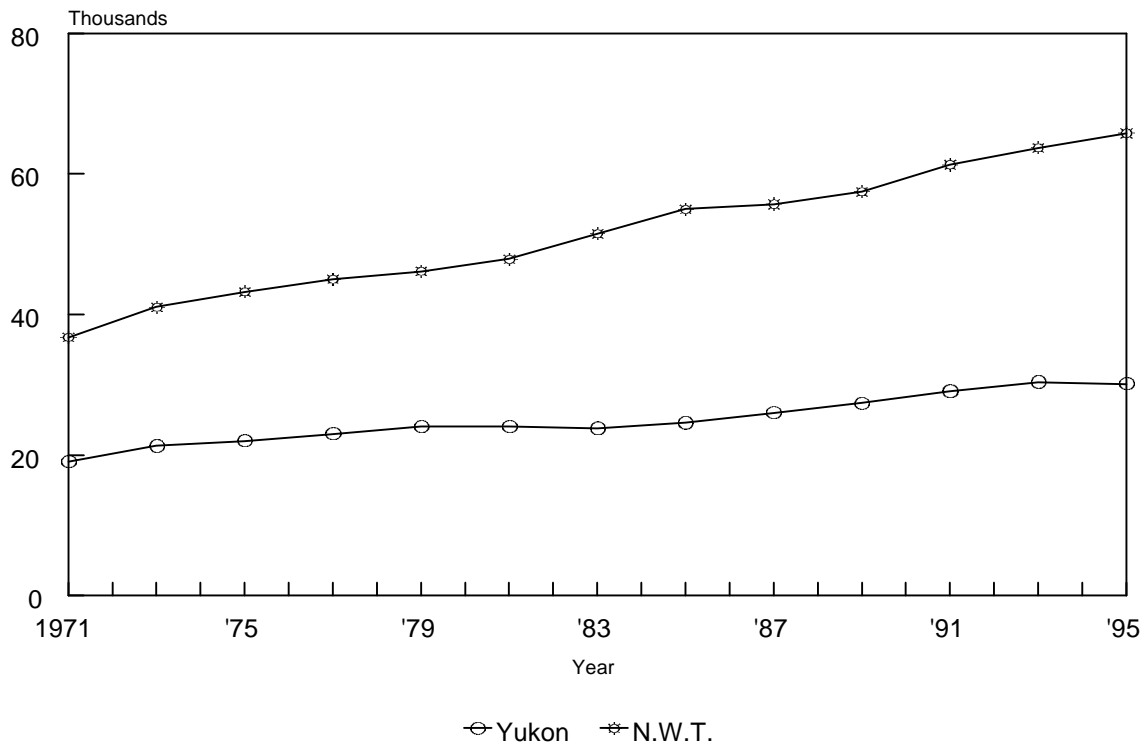
Information Management Branch, DIAND.

THE NORTH

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NORTH / POPULATION GROWTH

Figure 39 Population Growth, Yukon and the Northwest Territories



Highlights

Between 1971 and 1995, the Yukon population increased by 58 percent from 19,100 to 30,100; in the Northwest Territories, the population increased by 75 percent from 36,700 to 65,800.

Between 1991 and 1995, Yukon's population increased by three percent, while that of the Northwest Territories increased by almost five percent. Most of the variation between the territorial growth rates can be attributed to differing migration patterns, shifting economies and a higher birth rate in the Northwest Territories.

Table 39 Total Population Growth in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, 1971 - 1995 (Revised)

TOTAL POPULATION ¹					
<u>Year</u>	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>
1971	19,100	36,700	1984	24,100	53,100
1972	20,300	39,100	1985	24,600	55,000
1973	21,300	41,100	1986	24,800	55,400
1974	21,200	41,400	1987	26,000	55,700
1975	22,000	43,200	1988	26,900	56,300
1976	22,600	44,600	1989	27,400	57,500
1977	23,000	45,000	1990	28,000	59,400
1978	23,900	45,600	1991	29,100	61,300
1979	24,100	46,100	1992	30,300	62,600
1980	24,500	46,700	1993	30,400	63,700
1981	24,100	47,900	1994	29,600	64,700
1982	24,700	50,000	1995	30,100	65,800
1983	23,800	51,500			

Note

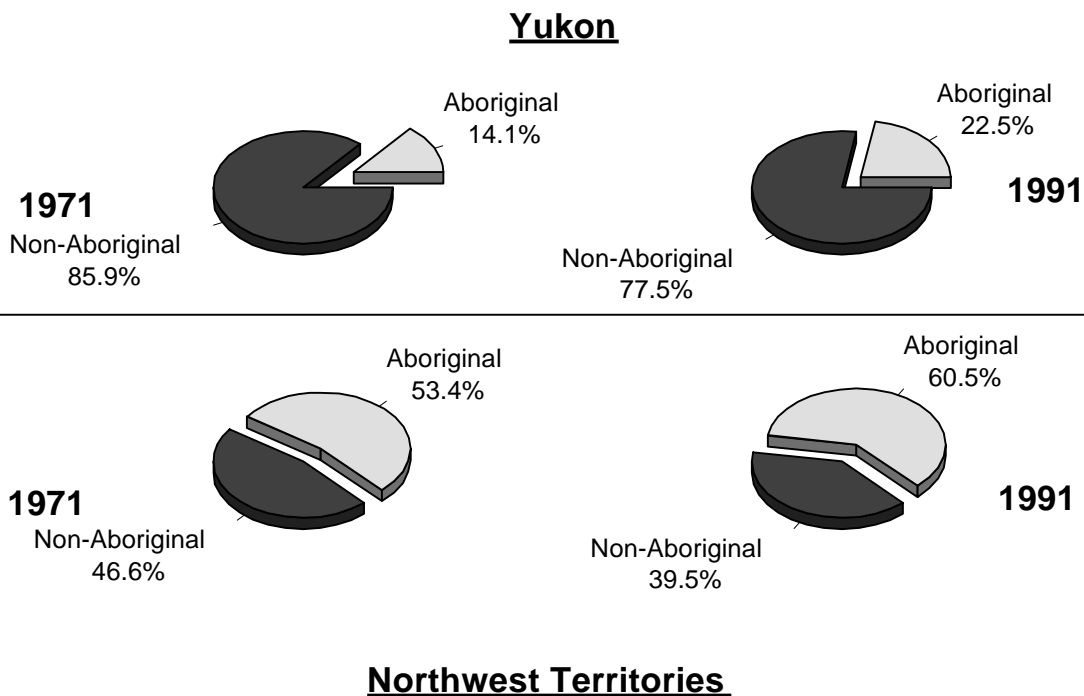
1. Population estimates are based on a July 1 reference period. Population figures for 1971 to 1990 are Revised Intercensal Estimates; 1991 and 1992 are Final Postcensal Estimates; 1993 is an Updated Postcensal Estimate and 1994 is a Preliminary Postcensal Estimate. Population figures for 1991 to 1995 were revised July 1, 1994.

Source

Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

NORTH / ABORIGINAL COMPOSITION

Figure 40 Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations Resident in Yukon and the Northwest Territories



Highlights

As a percentage of the total population, the Aboriginal population of Yukon increased from 14 percent in 1971 to 23 percent in 1991.

The proportion of Aboriginal peoples in the Northwest Territories over the same period also increased substantially, rising from 53 to 61 percent.

Table 40 Total Population by Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Ethnic Origin, Yukon and Northwest Territories 1971 - 1991

	1971 ^{1,4}		1981 ^{2,4}		1986 ^{3,4}		1991 ^{3,4}	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>YUKON</u>								
Aboriginal	2,590	14.1	4,045	17.5	4,995	21.4	6,225	22.5
Inuit	10	0.1	95	0.4	55	0.2	135	0.5
Indian	2,580	14.0	3,760	16.3	4,710	20.2	5,665	20.5
Métis	-	-	190	0.8	165	0.7	380	1.4
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	65	0.3	45	0.2
Non-Aboriginal	15,798	85.9	19,030	82.5	18,365	78.6	21,430	77.5
Total Population	18,388	100.0	23,075	100.0	23,360	100.0	27,655	100.0
<u>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES</u>								
Aboriginal	18,580	53.4	26,430	58.0	30,530	58.7	34,765	60.5
Inuit	11,400	32.8	15,910	34.9	18,135	34.9	20,825	36.3
Indian	7,180	20.6	7,930	17.4	8,435	16.2	9,915	17.3
Métis	-	-	2,590	5.7	2,970	5.7	3,310	5.8
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	1,000	1.9	715	1.2
Non-Aboriginal	16,225	46.6	19,110	42.0	21,490	41.3	22,665	39.5
Total Population	34,805	100.0	45,540	100.0	52,020	100.0	57,430	100.0

Notes

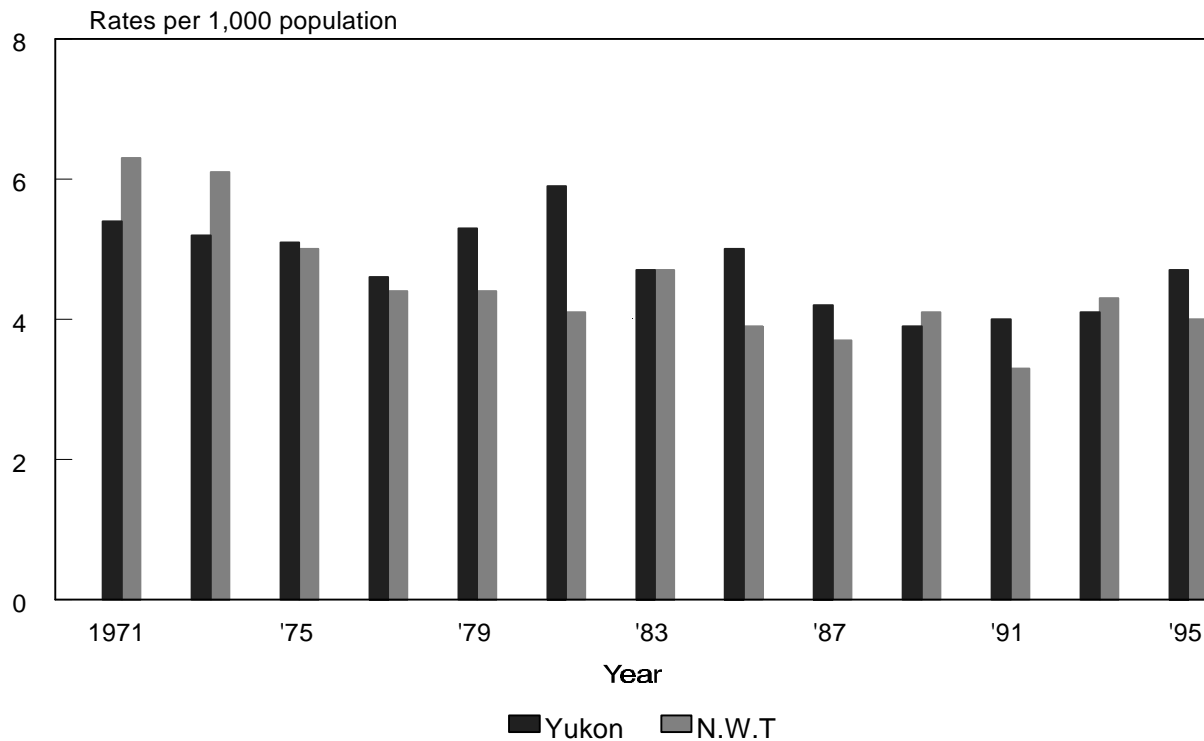
1. For 1971, two Aboriginal origins were identified. Some Métis may have been represented as Indians but most were included in the non-Aboriginal group.
2. For 1981, Registered and non-Registered Indians were grouped as Indians; Métis appear in their own group. Persons reporting both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origins were accounted for under one Aboriginal origin; no multiple Aboriginal origins were reported.
3. For 1986 and 1991, Inuit, North American Indians and Métis figures were a combination of the single response figure and those who identified with one Aboriginal ethnic origin and a non-Aboriginal origin, as a multiple response. Multiple Aboriginal persons are those indicating more than one Aboriginal origin.
4. The ethnic origin data for 1971 includes inmates in institutions; these data were not available for 1981, 1986 and 1991.

Source

Statistics Canada, Census of Population.

NORTH / MORTALITY

Figure 41 Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories



Highlights

Mortality rates in the Yukon have declined slowly, averaging about six per thousand population in the 1960s, five per thousand population in the 1970s and 1980s, and ranging between 3.6 and 4.7 per thousand between 1990 and 1995.

The mortality rate in the Northwest Territories declined from an average of ten per thousand population in the early 1960s to about four per thousand population since 1985.

Table 41 Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories 1971 - 1995 (Revised)

MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION¹

<u>Year</u>	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>
1971	5.4	6.3	1984	4.5	4.5
1972	5.1	7.0	1985	5.0	3.9
1973	5.2	6.1	1986	4.4	4.3
1974	5.4	5.0	1987	4.2	3.7
1975	5.1	5.0	1988	5.0	3.7
1976	5.4	4.8	1989	3.9	4.1
1977	4.6	4.4	1990	3.6	4.0
1978	3.7	4.5	1991	4.0	3.3
1979	5.3	4.4	1992	4.0	4.2
1980	5.2	5.1	1993	4.1	4.3
1981	5.9	4.1	1994	3.6	3.4
1982	4.8	4.6	1995	4.7	4.0
1983	4.7	4.7			

Note

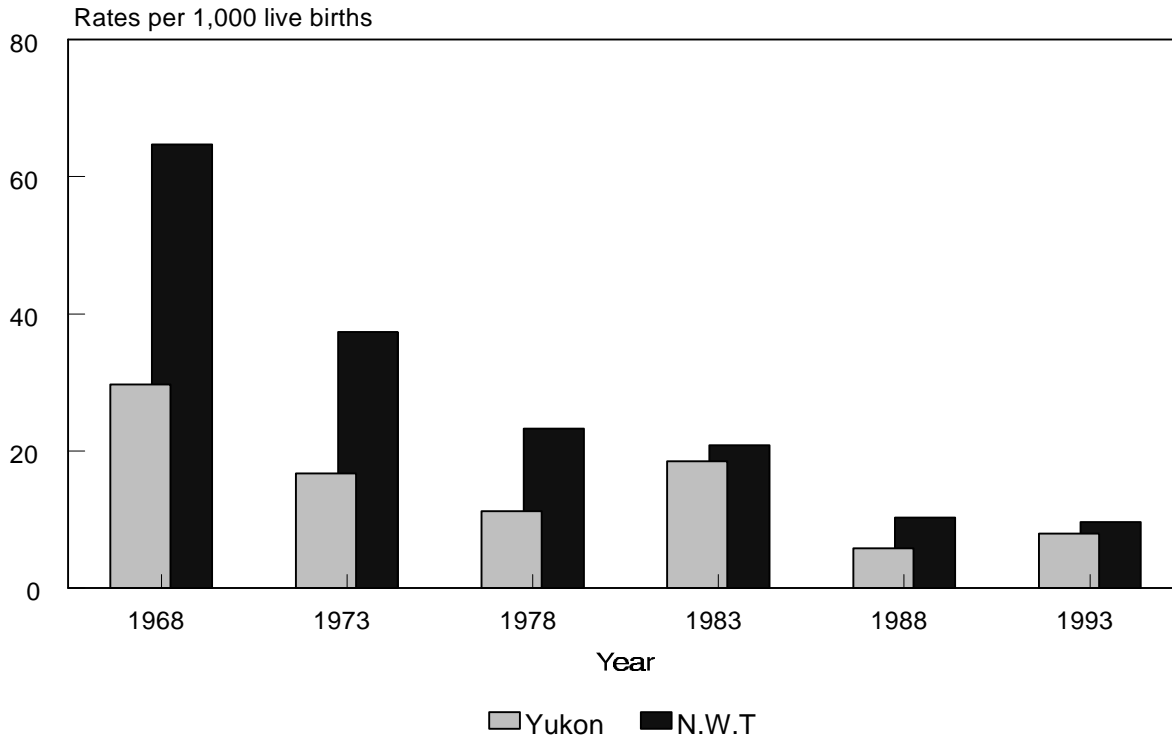
1. Rates are based on Statistics Canada's July 1 population estimates. Population figures for 1971 to 1990 are Revised Intercensal Estimates. Population figures for 1991 and 1992 are Final Postcensal Estimates; 1994 is an Updated Postcensal Estimate and 1995 is a Preliminary Postcensal Estimate.

Source

Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

NORTH / INFANT MORTALITY

Figure 42 Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories



Highlights

Infant mortality rates in the two territories declined over the 25 year period to 1993. The Northwest Territories experienced the sharpest decline, from 64.7 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1968 to a rate of 29.7 in 1993. Nevertheless, the Northwest Territories continues to have a higher infant mortality rate than the Yukon in most years. Over the period 1968 to 1993, the infant mortality rate in Yukon fell from 29.7 to 7.9.

Because of the small populations involved, random fluctuations in rates from year to year are to be expected. As such, presentation of data using five year intervals limits some of the natural fluctuation associated with plotting year-over-year mortality rates. This approach permits the simple identification of deeper trends occurring within the infant mortality data series.

Table 42 Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories 1961 - 1993 (Revised)

INFANT MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS POPULATION¹

<u>Year</u>	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>
1961	41.2	119.9	1978	11.2	23.3
1962	49.4	104.2	1979	23.2	29.6
1963	32.1	69.5	1980	18.9	22.3
1964	38.9	63.8	1981	14.9	21.5
1965	49.1	77.7	1982	21.0	16.2
1966	54.2	62.0	1983	18.5	20.8
1967	23.4	64.7	1984	13.5	17.3
1968	29.7	55.9	1985	10.8	16.7
1969	39.0	55.9	1986	24.8	18.6
1970	35.5	68.1	1987	10.5	12.5
1971	25.7	49.0	1988	5.8	10.3
1972	26.6	48.4	1989	4.2	16.2
1973	16.7	37.4	1990	7.2	12.0
1974	24.2	42.2	1991	10.6	12.2
1975	24.5	35.9	1992	3.8	16.7
1976	22.3	34.7	1993	7.9	9.6
1977	13.9	29.4			

Note

1. Infant mortality refers to deaths of infants under one year of age.

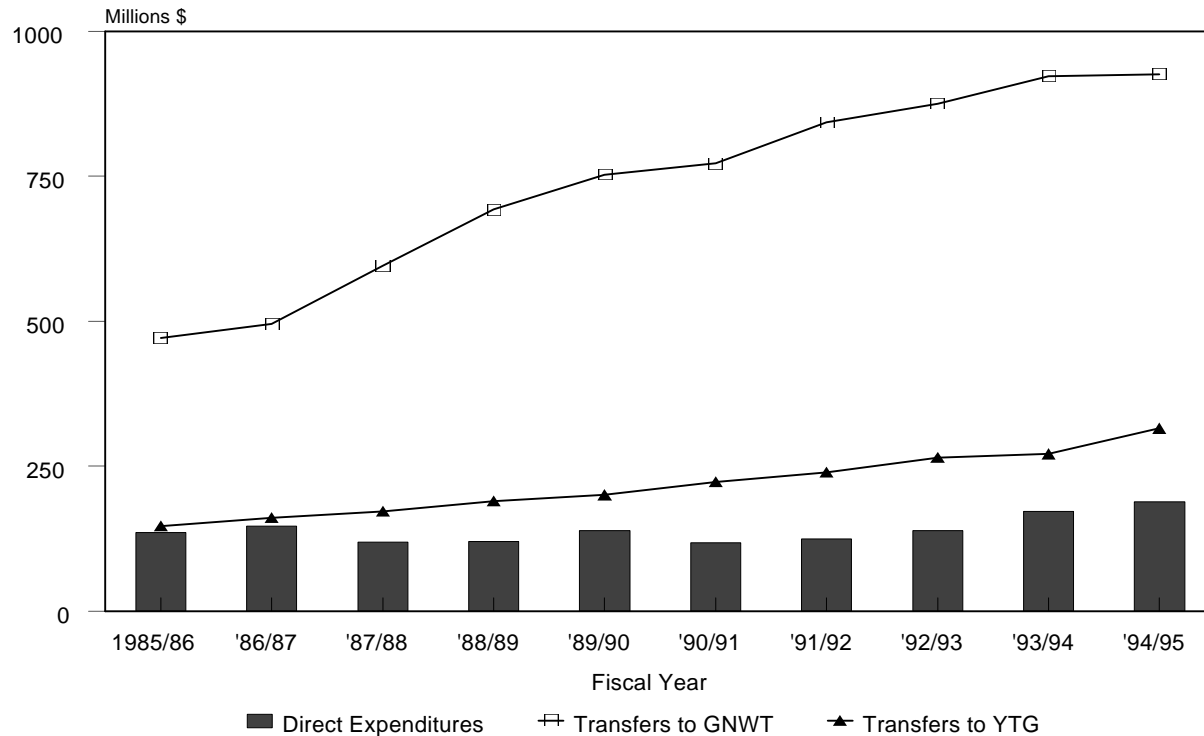
Sources

1961-1985: Statistics Canada, *Vital Statistics, Mortality: Summary List of Causes*, Cat. No. 84-206.

1986-1993: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics Division.

NORTH / DIAND EXPENDITURES

Figure 43 DIAND Expenditures on the North (Current Dollars)



Highlights

Total DIAND expenditures on the North have continued to rise in every year reported. The \$1.43 billion total expenditure for 1994/95 is almost 80% larger than that of 1986/87.

Transfers to the territorial governments, in particular the *Formula Funding Grants*, have traditionally been the main reason for the expenditure increases. These grants provide the basic federal funding to operate the territorial governments.

Notably, when DIAND and other federal departments devolve responsibilities to the territorial governments, the costs to provide the service are included in this federal grant and reported as DIAND expenditures.

Table 43 DIAND Expenditures on the North 1985/86 - 1994/95 (Revised)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Thousands of dollars</u>									
	<u>1985/86</u>	<u>1986/87</u>	<u>1987/88</u>	<u>1988/89</u>	<u>1989/90</u>	<u>1990/91</u>	<u>1991/92</u>	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u> <u>forecast</u>	<u>1994/1995</u> <u>planned</u>
Transfers to YTG	146,937	160,513	172,410	189,465	200,141	222,403	239,501	265,018	270,813	314,995
Transfers to GNWT	471,125	495,199	595,406	692,441	752,824	772,038	842,789	874,943	922,966	926,379
Direct Expenditures	135,642	146,645	119,381	119,455	138,696	117,384	124,221	138,679	172,276	188,276
Total Expenditure (Current dollars)	753,704	802,357	887,197	1,001,361	1,091,661	1,111,825	1,206,511	1,278,640	1,366,055	1,429,650
Total Expenditure (Constant 1986 dollars) ¹	767,129	796,187	837,373	903,755	941,290	930,397	987,527	1,033,036	1,093,500	1,135,770
Direct Expenditures by Area Benefitted										
Yukon	40,132	46,197	45,368	44,983	61,013	58,374	64,887	65,332	76,795	82,003
N.W.T.	46,062	50,253	25,892	26,102	26,274	28,520	29,997	41,180	45,381	46,596
North Generally	49,448	50,195	48,121	48,370	51,409	30,490	29,337	32,167	50,100	59,677
TOTAL	135,642	146,645	119,381	119,455	138,696	117,384	124,221	138,679	172,276	188,276

Note:

1. Constant dollar series is obtained by deflating total DIAND expenditures by Statistics Canada's implicit price index for gross domestic product at market prices, 1986=100. The deflator for each fiscal year was calculated by taking the mean of the indices in the four quarters of April 1 to March 31.

Source:

Annual Northern Expenditure Plan (ANEP), DIAND, Ottawa. The ANEP was updated to 1994/95. Some of the figures may differ from previous editions.

In recent years, the following major programs were devolved and consolidated in these transfers to the territories:

- ✘ Inter-territorial roads from DIAND in 1990
- ✘ B and C Airports from Transport Canada in 1991
- ✘ Alaska Highway from Public Works in 1992
- ✘ Whitehorse Hospital from Health Canada in 1993

In 1993 and 1994, the following DIAND programs have also been transferred:

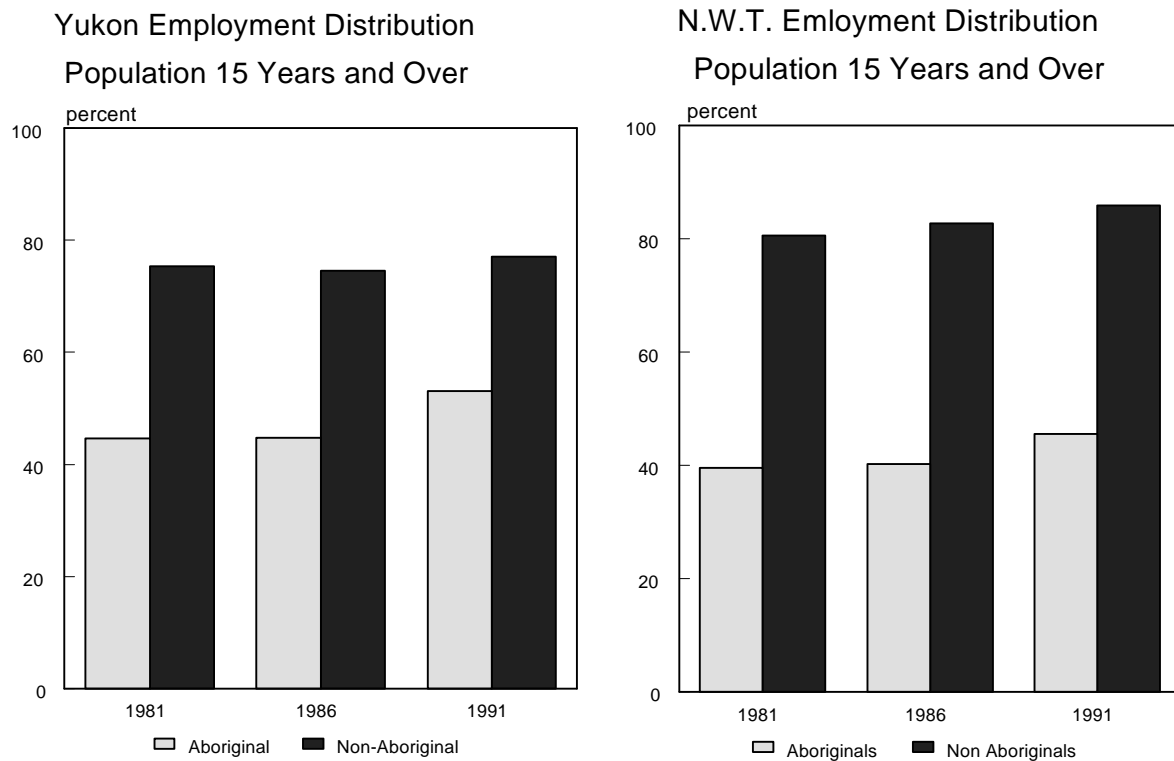
- ✘ Land Titles to both territories and to Yukon the Northern Accord
- ✘ Hospital and medical payments to Indians
- ✘ Low income housing for Indians

DIAND's direct expenditures in the North, after a period of decreases, began to increase again in 1991/92. Until 1992/93 this increase was attributed to the implementation of programs on behalf of the Arctic Environmental Strategy and the payments to Canada Post for air shipments of food to isolated communities in the North. Five key agreements concluded between 1992 and 1994 represent the principal factors influencing DIAND's direct expenditure increases in the North. These are:

- ✘ Gwitch'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement in 1992/93
- ✘ Nunavut Land Claim Agreement in 1993
- ✘ Costs associated with the creation of the new territory of Nunavut
- ✘ Four Yukon First Nation Final Agreements in 1993
- ✘ Sahtu Dene Métis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement in 1994
- ✘ Increases in statutory grants scheduled in the *Inuvialuit Claims Settlement Act*

NORTH / EMPLOYMENT

Figure 44 Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Employment Distribution, Yukon and the Northwest Territories



Highlight

Since 1981, the percentage of employed Aboriginals aged 15 and over has increased in both territories. However, the Aboriginal employment population ratios in the Northwest Territories and Yukon remain substantially lower than those for non-Aboriginals.

Table 44 Employment Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon and the Northwest Territories - 1981 - 1991

	1981		1986		1991	
	<u>Aboriginal</u>	<u>Non-Aboriginal</u>	<u>Aboriginal</u>	<u>Non-Aboriginal</u>	<u>Aboriginal</u>	<u>Non-Aboriginal</u>
<u>YUKON</u>						
Population 15+	2,615	14,370	3,395	14,095	4,330	16,525
Employed	1,165	10,820	1,520	10,495	2,300	12,740
Percent Employed	44.6	75.3	44.8	74.5	53.1	77.1
<u>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES</u>						
Population 15+	15,380	14,285	18,675	16,255	21,390	17,165
Employed	6,090	11,520	7,505	13,445	9,740	14,740
Percent Employed	39.6	80.6	40.2	82.7	45.5	85.9

Sources

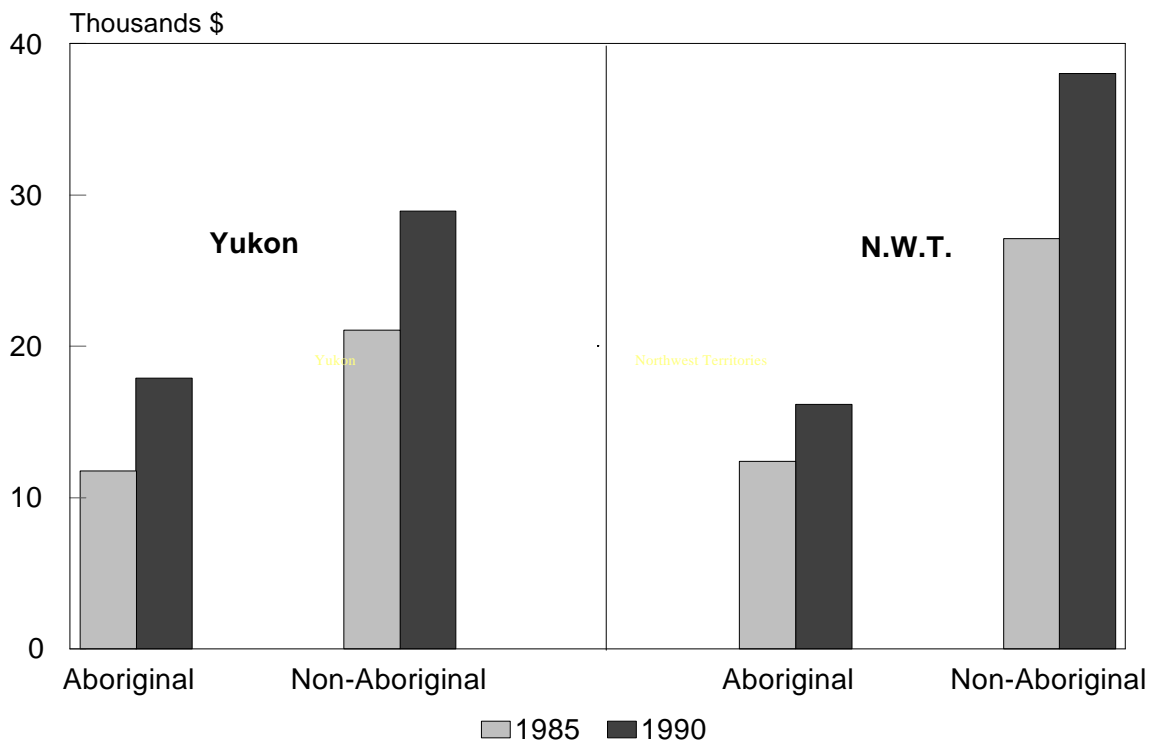
1981: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, Native Peoples Summary Tape.

1986: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, Special Tabulations for the Strategic Analysis Division, DIAND.

1991: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, Special Tabulations, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

NORTH / AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL INCOME

Figure 45 Average Individual Income, Yukon and the Northwest Territories



Highlights

The gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal total average income is greater in the Northwest Territories than in the Yukon. In 1990, the average income for non-Aboriginals in the Northwest Territories was 2.4 times that of Aboriginals, versus 1.6 in the Yukon. Between 1985 and 1990, the gap narrowed in the Yukon and widened in the Northwest Territories.

In general, differences in total average income between Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals can be attributed to higher levels of government transfer income for Aboriginals, coupled with higher levels of employment income for non-Aboriginals.

Table 45 Income by Source for Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon and the Northwest Territories - 1985 and 1990

Income Source	Yukon		Northwest Territories	
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal ²	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal ²
Total Income %				
1990	100	100	100	100
1985	100	100	100	100
Employment Income %				
1990	81.0	87.7	81.2	94.4
1985	79.0	87.6	83.0	93.4
Government Transfers %				
1990	16.2	6.6	17.2	2.9
1985	19.0	6.9	16.0	3.2
Other Income %				
1990	2.9	5.7	1.6	2.8
1985	2.0	5.5	1.0	3.2
Average Individual Income				
1990	\$17,872	\$28,925	\$16,151	\$38,028
1985	\$11,760	\$21,080	\$12,376	\$27,123
Population with income				
1990	3,800	15,995	18,515	16,521
1985	2,805	12,890	13,965	15,215

Notes

1. Data are for the 1985 and 1990 calendar years, as reported in the 1986 and 1991 Census of Population.
2. The non-Aboriginal figures were calculated by subtracting the aggregate income for the Aboriginal population from that of the total population. The aggregate income is calculated by multiplying the number with income by the average individual income. In general, the northern Aboriginal labour force population differs in qualitative terms from the non-Aboriginal labour force population, in that the latter group is more frequently engaged in professional careers. This tendency is reflected in both the components of income characterizing the two groups, and by measures of average individual income.

Sources

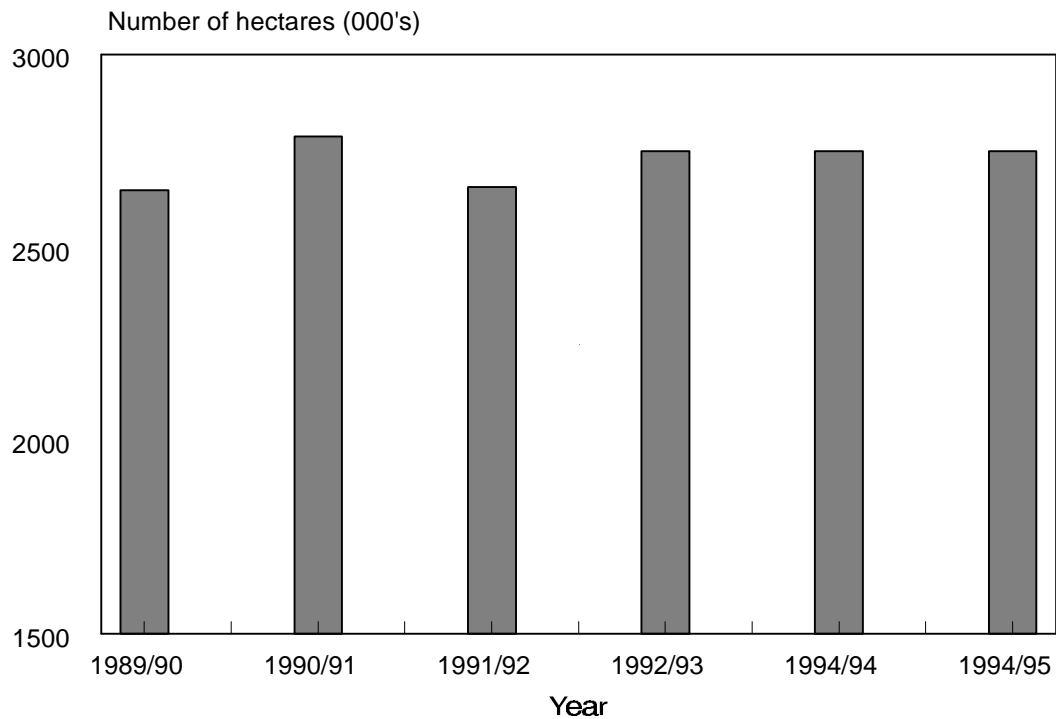
Statistics Canada, *Profile of Canada's Aboriginal Population*, Cat. No. 94-325.

Statistics Canada, Employment Equity Program, *Profile of Visible Minorities and Aboriginal People*.

ADDITIONAL TOPICS

Lands	114
Specific Claims	116
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LANDS

Figure 46 Lands Administered by DIAND**Highlight**

DIAND administered land transactions for 2,370 reserves in fiscal year 1994/95, totalling 2,750,957 hectares across Canada. There are more than 250,000 legal business interests in the land under the department's administration, generating an annual revenue in excess of \$30 million. The volume and complexity of land transactions are increasing as economic development is promoted by First Nations, corporations and individuals.

Table 46 Lands Administered by DIAND - Canada, 1989/90 - 1994/95

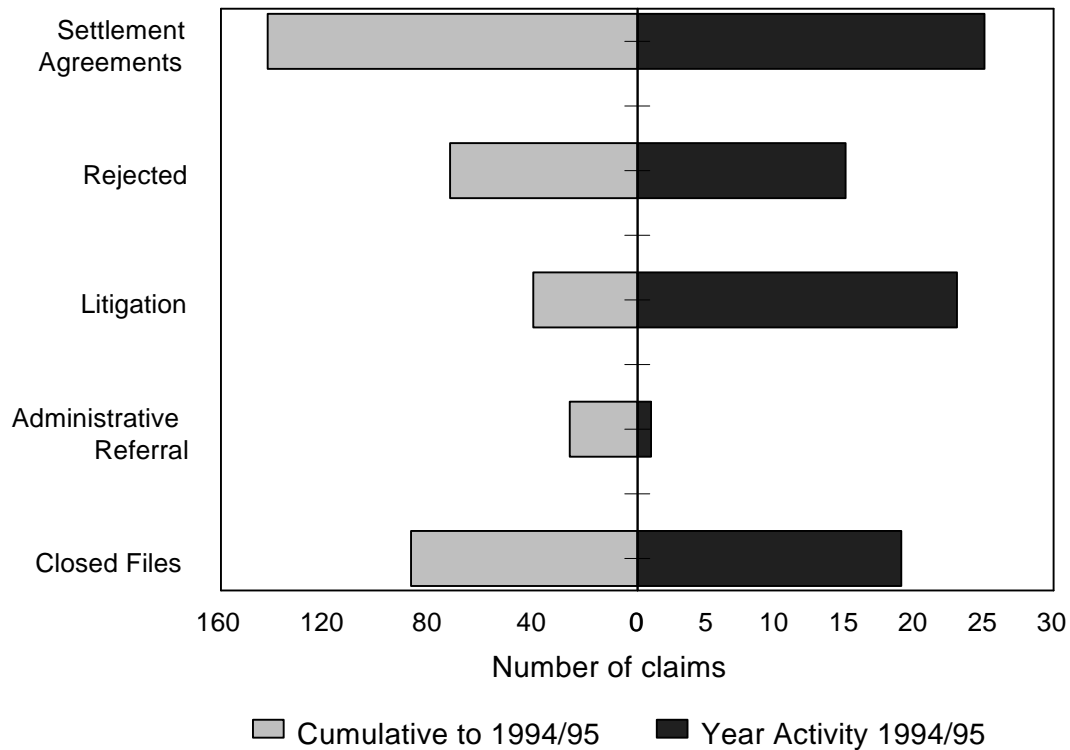
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number of reserves¹</u>	<u>Amount of land (hectares)¹</u>	<u>Number of bands²</u>
1989/90	2,263	2,649,000	596
1990/91	2,308	2,768,000	601
1991/92	2,330	2,658,000	603
1992/93	2,364	2,750,000	604
1993/94	2,370	2,750,957	605
1994/95	2,370	2,750,957	607

Sources

1. Indian Lands Registry System, DIAND.
2. Indian Register, DIAND (as of December 31 of each year).

SPECIFIC CLAIMS

Figure 47 Status of Specific and Treaty Land Entitlement Claims



Highlight

In 1994/95 the Specific Claims Branch concluded 83 claims, 25 of which were by means of settlement agreement. At the end of 1994/95 there were 242 claims under review and 91 claims under negotiation.

Table 47 Status of Specific and Treaty Land Entitlement Claims - Canada 1994/95

<u>Claims Concluded</u>	<u>Cumulative to 1993/94</u>	<u>Year Activity 1994/95</u>	<u>Cumulative to 1994/95</u>
Settlement Agreements	117	25	142
Rejected	57	15	72
Litigation	17	23	40
Administrative Referral	25	1	26
Files Closed	68	19	87
TOTAL	284	83	367

<u>Claims in Process</u>	<u>End of Fiscal Year 1994/95</u>
Under Review	242
Under Negotiation	91
TOTAL	333

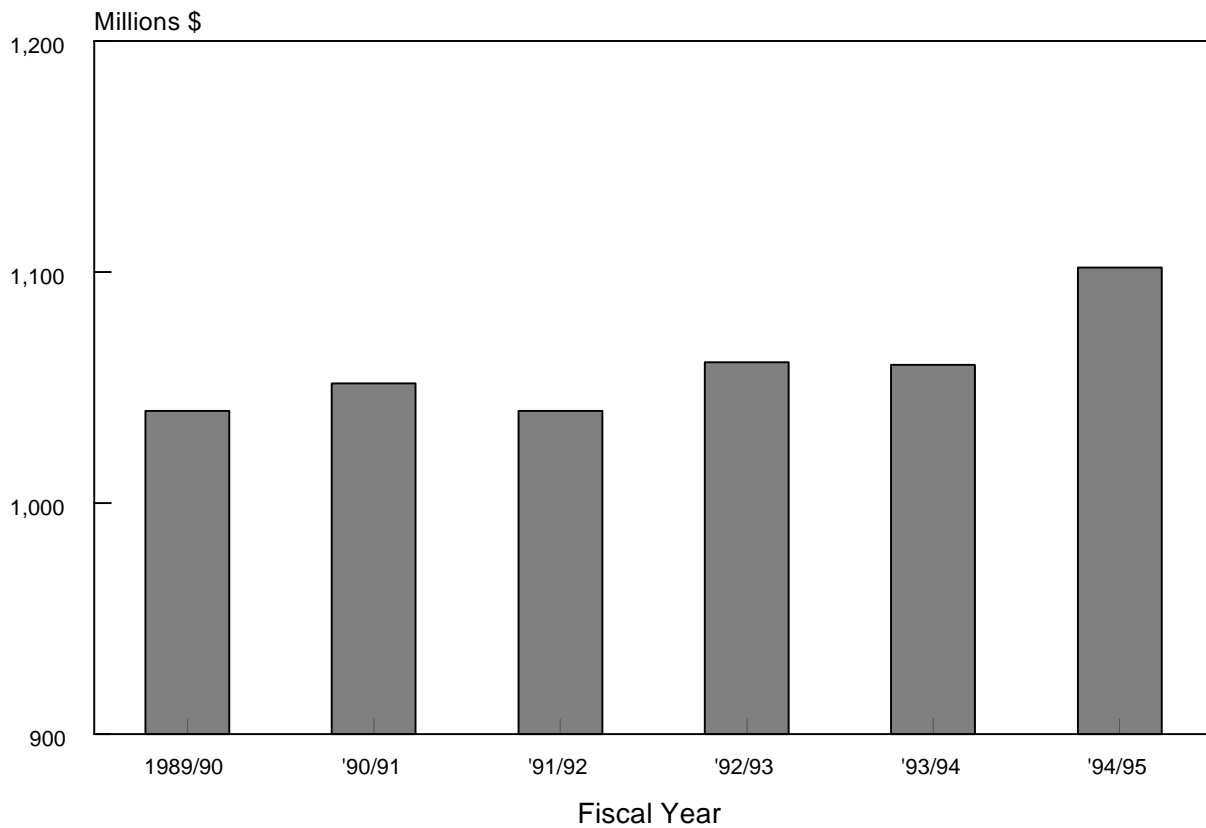
Note

1. Figures are as of March 31, 1995.

Source

Data Claims Report, Specific Claims, DIAND.

TRUST ACCOUNTS

Figure 48 Trust Accounts Held

Highlight

At the end of the 1994/95 fiscal year, in excess of \$1.1 billion was held on deposit in the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) for bands and individuals. This figure constitutes an increase of \$42 million from the previous year. Revenues from oil and gas increased in comparison to last year. In fiscal year 1994/95, total credits and debits amounted to about \$240 million and \$198 million, respectively.

Table 48 Trust Accounts Held - Canada, 1989/90 - 1994/95

	Indian Monies ¹
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Current \$</u>
1989/90	1,040,000,000
1990/91	1,052,000,000
1991/92	1,040,000,000
1992/93	1,061,000,000
1993/94	1,060,000,000
1994/95	1,102,000,000

Note

1. See Glossary.

Source

Finance Branch, DIAND.

GLOSSARY

Adults in Care:

DIAND provides funding for care in Type I and II institutions, which may be located on reserve or operated by the province. Individuals are assessed according to provincial standards to determine the level of care required. Residents of institutions are elderly and disabled persons in need of supervision and assistance.

Type I:

"...required by a person who is ambulant and/or independently mobile, who has decreased physical and/or mental faculties, who requires primarily supervision and/or assistance with activities of daily living and provision for meeting psycho-social needs through social and recreational services. The period of time during which care is required is indeterminate and related to the individual condition";

Type II:

"...required by a person with a relatively stabilized (physical or mental) chronic disease or functional disability, who, having reached the apparent limit of his recovery, is not likely to change in the near future, who has relatively little need for the diagnostic and therapeutic services of a hospital but who requires availability of personal care on a continuing 24-hour basis, with medical and professional nursing supervision and provision for meeting psycho-social needs. The period of time during which care is required is unpredictable but usually consists of a matter of months or years".

From *Adult Long Term Institutional Care*, Report of the Sub-Committee on Special Services in Hospitals, 1984.

Alternative Funding Arrangements (AFA):

AFA agreements were established by DIAND with Indian bands (and/or tribal councils) to allow new and more flexible financial and administrative arrangements in which the primary accountability of the band council is to the band members.

Average Annual Growth Rate:

The following formula was used to calculate average annual growth rates:

$$\text{AAGR} = (X_1 / X_0)^{1/n} - 1$$

where: X_1 = data for the most recent year in period
 X_0 = data for the earliest year in period
 n = length of period (years).

Bill C-31:

"Passed by Parliament in June 1985, Bill C-31 contained important amendments to the *Indian Act*. It had three principal goals:

to eliminate discrimination based on gender and marital status in the *Indian Act*;

to restore Indian status to victims of past discrimination; and

to enable Indian bands to assume control over their membership.

"As a result of Bill C-31, the *Indian Act* now essentially treats men and women equally when determining status, and prevents anyone from gaining or losing status through marriage". (from *Lands, Revenues and Trust Review, Phase II Report*)

Children in Care:

The number of children who had to be placed away from parental care to protect them from neglect and/or abuse, or prevent neglect and/or abuse.

Devolution:

Refers to the transfer of services and programs from DIAND control to Indian bands, tribal councils and other Indian authorities.

Dwellings:

Defined as living accommodations (with at least one separate bedroom), irrespective of occupancy, level of completeness or need for renovation or replacement.

Geographic Zones:

Urban: Is a zone where a band is located within 50 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

Rural: Is a zone where a band is located between 50 km and 350 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

Remote: Is a zone where a band is located over 350 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

Special Access:

Is a zone where a band has no year-round road access to the nearest service centre and, as a result, experiences a higher cost of transportation.

Service Centre:

Is a community where the following services are available:

- a) - supplies, material and equipment (ie., construction, office)
- b) - a pool of skilled or semi-skilled labour
- c) - at least one financial institution, and
- d) - provincial and federal services.

Indian Register:

"The Indian Register is a list of registered Indians (as defined in the *Indian Act*) kept by DIAND. Information on this list concerning the demographic characteristics of the Indian population is updated regularly by band officials and published for December 31 of each year" (from Lithwick, Schiff, Vernon, *An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Canada*, INAC, 1986).

Indian Monies:

The administration of Indian monies is principally derived from land and resource activities occurring on reserves. There are two types of Indian monies: those belonging to bands and those to individual Indians. These funds are collected by the department and are held for the use and benefit of Indian bands and individuals in interest-bearing accounts in the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF).

Life Expectancy:

"Is an estimation of the average number of years of life remaining to each member of a group of persons. It is calculated on the basis of observed age-specific mortality rates at any particular moment in time, assuming that the risks of dying remain constant from the moment of estimation until the death of all members of the group" (from Wilkins, Russell, *Health Status in Canada, 1926-1976*, Institute for Research on Public Policy, May 1980).

Population Served:

Vital statistics are reported by the regions and represent individuals served by the Medical Services Branch (MSB, Health and Welfare). The population at risk should be population served, not total registered Indian population. Crude rates are calculated using population served as reported by the regions. MSB data are subject to variations in coverage. Some regions obtain statistics for both on- and off-reserve Indians (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon) whereas other regions obtain figures for most on-reserve Indians only (Atlantic and Ontario). In Quebec, statistics cover less than half of the on-reserve Indians since 1990. The coverage excludes Indians in British Columbia and, since 1987, those living in the Northwest Territories, due to the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Recipients:

Are defined as those individuals who receive social assistance payments whereas **Dependants** are all individuals who benefit from the payments.

Self-Government Negotiations:

Process in which government authority is transferred to Indian and Inuit people. The following steps are required:

Substantive negotiations:

negotiations leading directly to new arrangements that will be effected through legislation.

Sewage Disposal System:

Includes the presence of lift stations, septic systems, forcemains, sewage collection mains, manholes, service connections, treatment plants, lagoons and outfall sewers and appurtenances, but excludes plumbing and fixtures.

Social Assistance:

Social assistance can be defined as various types of income-supplement payments made to First Nations members - including money for housing, heat, utilities, food and clothing - in cases where families or individuals do not have adequate income from employment to cover these expenses. These payments may be made year-round or on a seasonal basis according to changing needs. In some cases, specialized employment programs are offered by band councils for social assistance recipients to supplement their incomes. Social assistance programs may be administered directly by First Nations or on a project-by-project basis with DIAND funding.

Specific Claim:

The Specific Claims Branch is responsible for the assessment, negotiation and settlement, or other form of final disposition, of Indian claims against Canada, which are submitted to the government under this program.

Water Delivery System:

Refers to the presence of a water delivery system (i.e., piped, well, trucked, other) in a housing unit.