



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 1997



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► Acknowledgements ►

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► **Note to users** ►

Most of the data found in this publication are based on departmental administrative databases. Population counts are taken from the Indian Register and reflect a December 31 reporting date. With the implementation of DIAND's new *Population Statistics Policy*, future on and off reserve population counts will reflect a more rigorous approach to tracking residency patterns. Publicly available data that reflects the new policy will be available in early 1997. As such, all future editions of *Basic Departmental Data* (BDD) will be premised upon data collected under the *Population Statistics Policy*. Readers will notice that aggregate population projections are not included in this years edition of BDD. This reflects the fact that new projections for the Registered Indian population are being prepared for release in 1997, and will be incorporated in BDD 1997. Finally, readers are advised that all socio-economic data pertaining to the Registered Indian labour force and income are derived from the 1986 and 1991 Census. Also, data may be different from previously reported as a result of edit reviews of historical data.

► 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.

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 single page format. Each page contains highlights pertaining to tabular and graphical information, and 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 1995, Registered Indians comprised 2.2 percent of the total Canadian population. In general, Registered Indians are affiliated with one of the 608 bands located across Canada.

► Population ►

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► Population Growth ►

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 1995.

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.

Figure 1 Registered Indian Population Growth On and Off Reserve

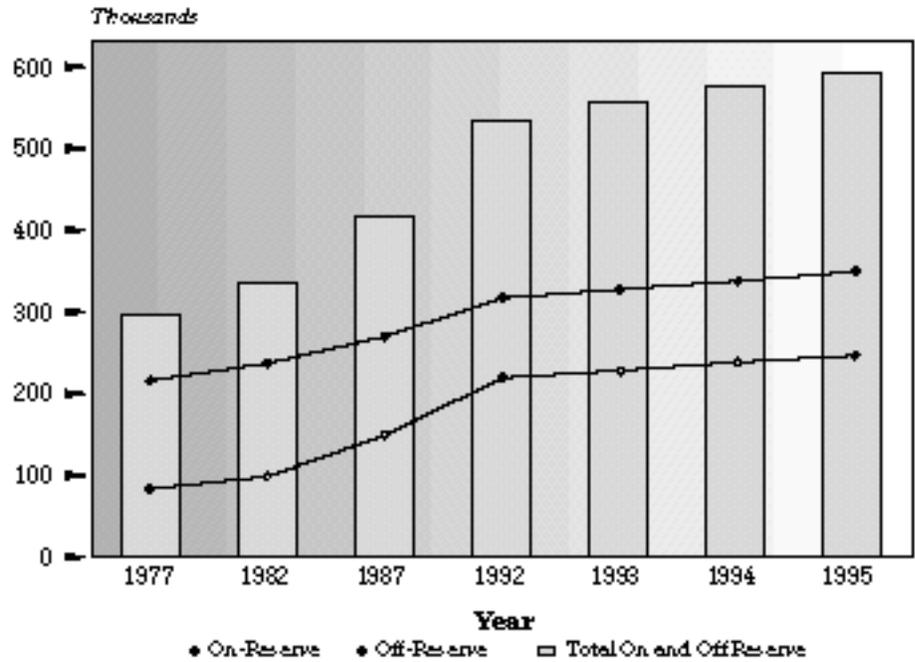


Table 1 Registered Indian Population and Average Annual Growth Rates (AAGR) On/Off Reserve, Canada 1977 - 1995 (Revised)

| Year | On Reserve ¹ | | | Off Reserve | | | Total | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------|-------------------|-------------|------|-------------------|---------|-----|-------------------|
| | No. | % | AAGR ² | No. | % | AAGR ² | No. | % | AAGR ² |
| 1977 | 214,216 | 72.4 | 1.92 | 81,682 | 27.6 | 3.40 | 295,898 | 100 | 2.34 |
| 1982 | 235,640 | 70.9 | 2.64 | 96,538 | 29.1 | 8.84 | 332,178 | 100 | 4.60 |
| 1987 ³ | 268,474 | 64.6 | 1.97 | 147,424 | 35.4 | 15.39 | 415,898 | 100 | 6.73 |
| 1988 | 273,766 | 61.7 | 2.16 | 170,118 | 38.3 | 9.73 | 443,884 | 100 | 5.06 |
| 1989 | 279,671 | 60.0 | 4.84 | 186,666 | 40.0 | 5.52 | 466,337 | 100 | 5.11 |
| 1990 | 293,204 | 59.8 | 3.94 | 196,974 | 40.2 | 5.11 | 490,178 | 100 | 4.41 |
| 1991 | 304,759 | 59.5 | 3.58 | 207,032 | 40.5 | 5.20 | 511,791 | 100 | 4.23 |
| 1992 | 315,663 | 59.2 | 3.42 | 217,798 | 40.8 | 4.17 | 533,461 | 100 | 3.72 |
| 1993 | 326,444 | 59.0 | 3.12 | 226,872 | 41.0 | 4.47 | 553,316 | 100 | 3.68 |
| 1994 | 336,643 | 58.7 | 3.35 | 237,014 | 41.3 | 3.42 | 573,657 | 100 | 3.38 |
| 1995 | 347,919 | 58.7 | | 245,131 | 41.3 | | 593,050 | 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*.

Source

Indian Register, DIAND.

► Population Bill C-31 ►

Highlight

In 1985, at the beginning of the reinstatement process under Bill C-31, approximately 1,600 registrants were added to the Indian Register. In 1995, Bill C-31 registrants represented more than 16 percent of the total Registered Indian population, some 100,958 individuals.

* AAGR = Average Annual Growth Rate

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

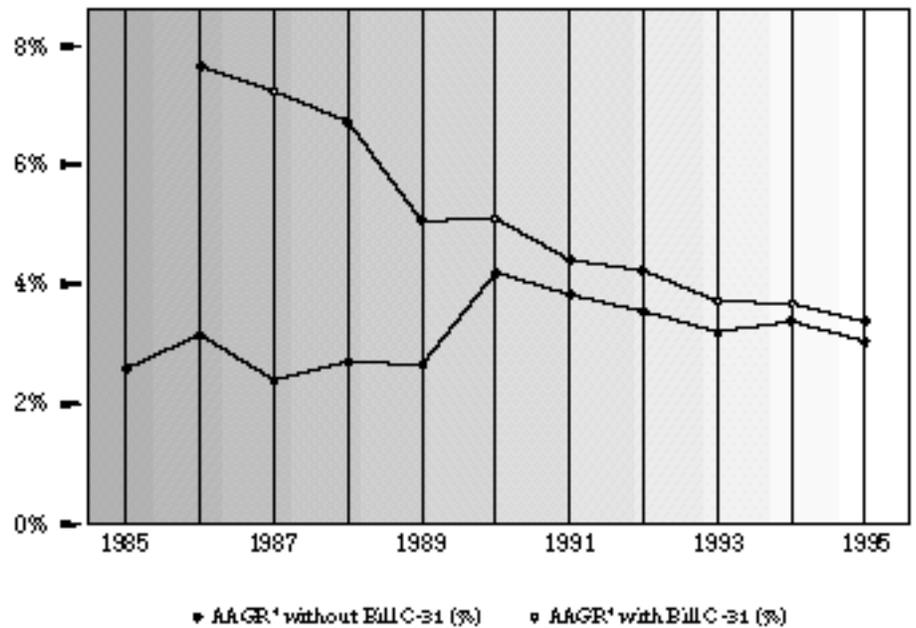
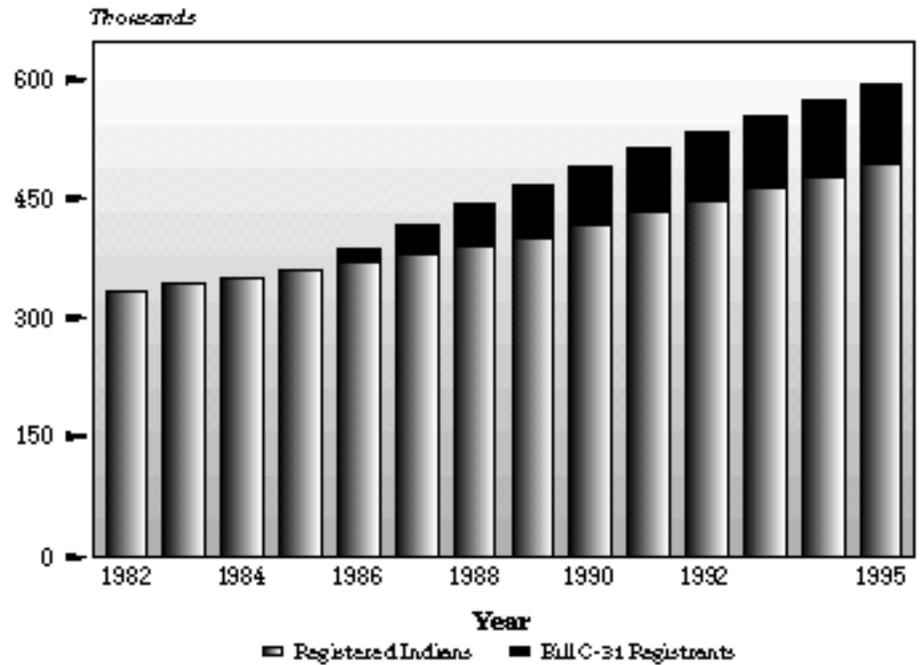


Table 2 Registered Indians and Indians Registered Under Bill C-31
Average Annual Growth Rates, Canada 1982 - 1995

| Year | Registered Indians | | | Average Annual Growth Rate ¹ | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Excluding Bill C-31 | Annual Bill C-31 Additions | Cumulative Bill C-31 Additions | Total | Excluding Bill C-31 | Including Bill C-31 |
| 1982 | 332,178 | 0 | 0 | 332,178 | 2.59 | 0.00 |
| 1985 ² | 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 | 3.05 | 3.38 |
| 1995 | 492,092 | 4,810 | 100,958 | 593,050 | | |

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

1982-1995: Indian Register, DIAND.
1985-1995: Membership and Entitlement Directorate, DIAND.

► Population by Region ►

Highlights

The total Registered Indian population more than doubled in most regions between 1977 and 1995. The regions south of 60° with the largest proportional gains are Alberta and Manitoba.

In 1995, 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.

Figure 3 Registered Indian Population by Region

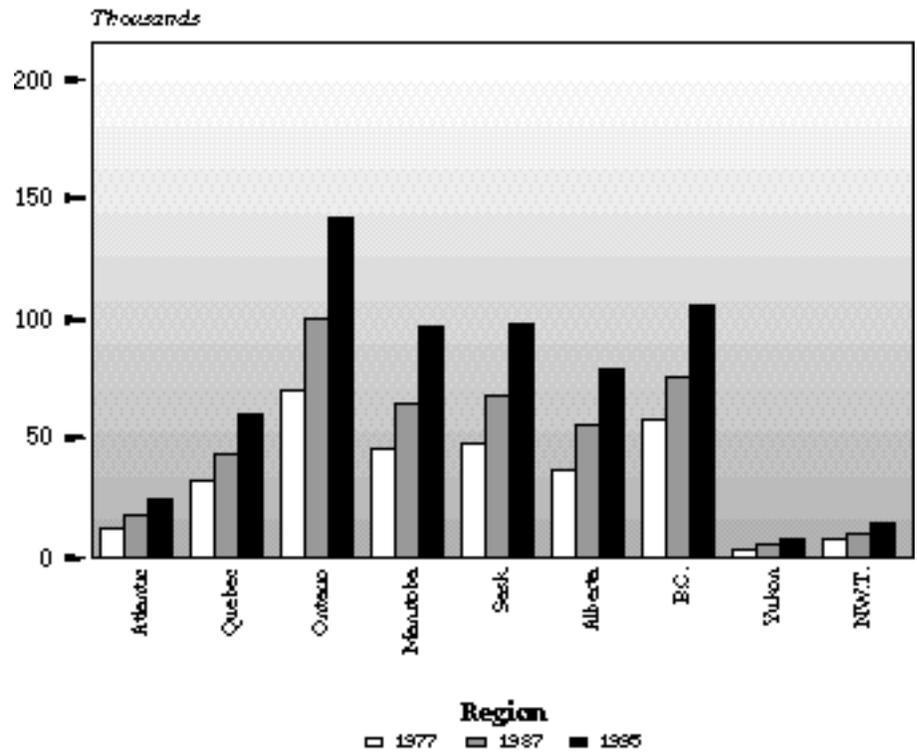


Table 3 Registered Indian Population by Region, 1977 -1995 (Revised)

| Region | 1977 | | 1987 | | 1992 | | 1993 | | 1994 | | 1995 | |
|--------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|
| | No. | % ¹ |
| Atlantic | 11,093 | 3.7 | 16,792 | 4.0 | 20,684 | 3.9 | 21,524 | 3.9 | 22,380 | 3.9 | 23,225 | 3.9 |
| Quebec | 30,175 | 10.2 | 41,227 | 9.9 | 52,562 | 9.9 | 54,273 | 9.8 | 55,848 | 9.7 | 57,223 | 9.6 |
| Ontario | 66,057 | 22.3 | 94,275 | 22.7 | 121,867 | 22.8 | 125,743 | 22.7 | 130,149 | 22.7 | 134,160 | 22.6 |
| Manitoba | 43,349 | 14.6 | 60,918 | 14.6 | 80,845 | 15.2 | 84,020 | 15.2 | 88,161 | 15.4 | 91,565 | 15.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 44,986 | 15.2 | 64,118 | 15.4 | 81,700 | 15.3 | 85,413 | 15.4 | 88,857 | 15.5 | 92,325 | 15.6 |
| Alberta | 35,162 | 11.9 | 52,053 | 12.5 | 66,065 | 12.4 | 68,639 | 12.4 | 71,297 | 12.4 | 74,123 | 12.5 |
| B.C. | 54,318 | 18.4 | 71,866 | 17.3 | 90,769 | 17.0 | 94,006 | 17.0 | 96,808 | 16.9 | 99,720 | 16.8 |
| Yukon | 3,217 | 1.1 | 5,037 | 1.2 | 6,628 | 1.2 | 6,807 | 1.2 | 6,948 | 1.2 | 7,088 | 1.2 |
| N.W.T. | 7,541 | 2.5 | 9,612 | 2.3 | 12,341 | 2.3 | 12,891 | 2.3 | 13,209 | 2.3 | 13,621 | 2.3 |
| Canada | 295,898 | 100.0 | 415,898 | 100.0 | 533,461 | 100.0 | 553,316 | 100.0 | 573,657 | 100.0 | 593,050 | 100.0 |

Note

1. Percentage of the total Registered Indian population; figures may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source

Indian Register, DIAND.

► On-Reserve Population by Region ►

Highlights

By region, the number of Registered Indians living on reserve in 1995 ranged from a low of 3,712 in the Yukon to a high of 67,825 in Ontario.

The largest proportional gains in regions south of 60° between 1977 and 1995 were in the Manitoba, Atlantic and Alberta regions, where the on-reserve population increased by 88, 87 and 80 percent respectively. South of 60°, Quebec had the highest proportion of its Indian population living on reserve in 1995 (70.9%).

Figure 4 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region

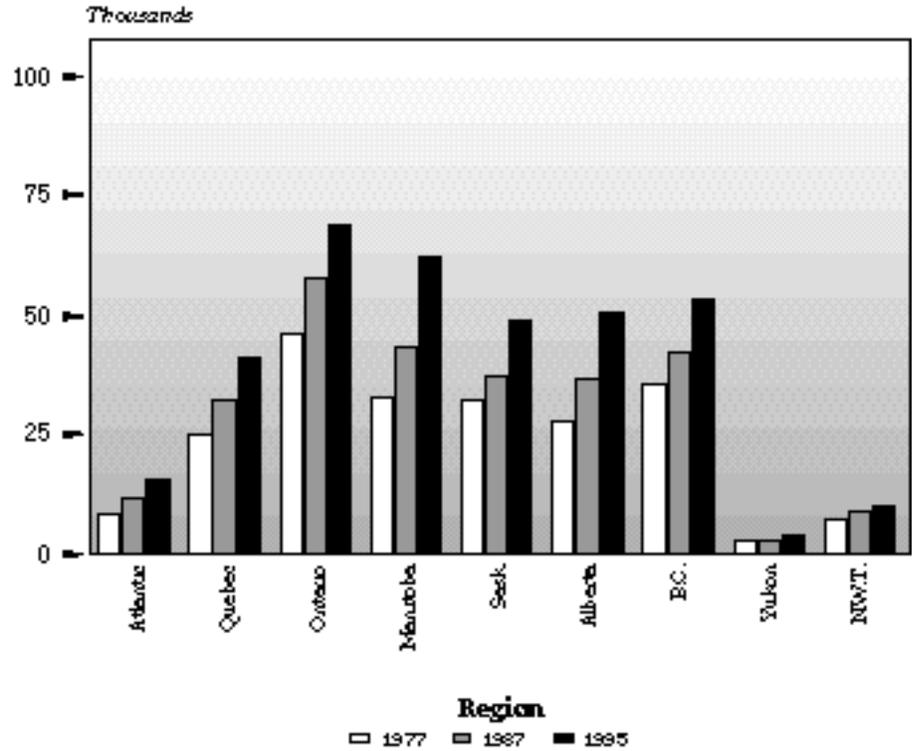


Table 4 On-Reserve¹ Registered Indian Population by Region, 1977 - 1995 (Revised)

| Region | 1977 | | 1987 | | 1992 | | 1993 | | 1994 | | 1995 | |
|--------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|
| | No. | % ² |
| Atlantic | 8,185 | 73.8 | 11,517 | 68.6 | 14,039 | 67.9 | 14,476 | 67.3 | 14,917 | 66.7 | 15,328 | 66.0 |
| Quebec | 24,727 | 81.9 | 31,816 | 77.2 | 37,215 | 70.8 | 38,303 | 70.6 | 39,398 | 70.5 | 40,582 | 70.9 |
| Ontario | 45,211 | 68.4 | 56,588 | 60.0 | 63,422 | 52.0 | 64,787 | 51.5 | 66,221 | 50.9 | 67,825 | 50.6 |
| Manitoba | 32,428 | 74.8 | 42,674 | 70.1 | 53,239 | 65.9 | 55,617 | 66.2 | 58,366 | 66.2 | 60,856 | 66.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 31,589 | 70.2 | 36,732 | 57.3 | 43,429 | 53.2 | 45,052 | 52.7 | 46,598 | 52.4 | 48,053 | 52.0 |
| Alberta | 27,472 | 78.1 | 35,974 | 69.1 | 43,254 | 65.5 | 44,981 | 65.5 | 46,737 | 65.6 | 49,458 | 66.7 |
| B.C. | 34,684 | 63.9 | 41,610 | 57.9 | 48,409 | 53.3 | 50,090 | 53.3 | 50,825 | 52.5 | 52,072 | 52.2 |
| Yukon | 2,651 | 82.4 | 2,973 | 59.0 | 3,120 | 47.1 | 3,374 | 49.6 | 3,676 | 52.9 | 3,712 | 52.4 |
| N.W.T. | 7,269 | 96.4 | 8,590 | 89.4 | 9,536 | 77.3 | 9,764 | 75.7 | 9,905 | 75.0 | 10,033 | 73.7 |
| Canada | 214,216 | 72.4 | 268,474 | 64.6 | 315,663 | 59.2 | 326,444 | 59.0 | 336,643 | 58.7 | 347,919 | 58.7 |

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.

Source

Indian Register, DIAND.

► Off-Reserve Population by Region ►

Highlights

The off-reserve population increased substantially between 1977 and 1995 from 81,682 to 245,131. 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 1995.

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 1995 were in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Conversely, the off-reserve populations of British Columbia and the Atlantic regions exhibited the lowest rates of increase over the same period.

Figure 5 Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region

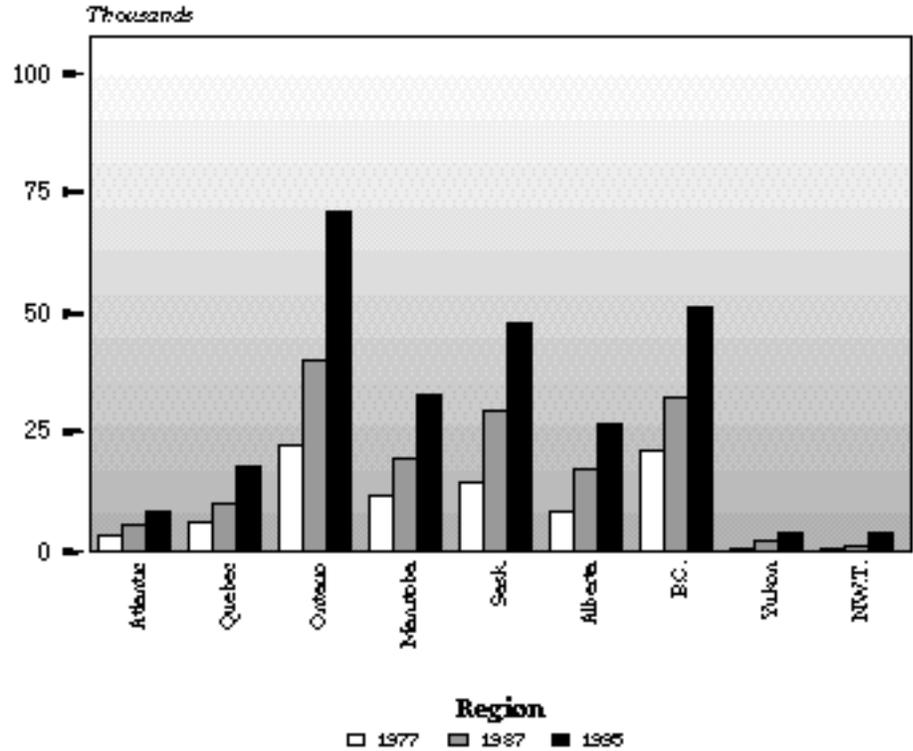


Table 5 Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1977 - 1995 (Revised)

| Region | 1977 | | 1987 | | 1992 | | 1993 | | 1994 | | 1995 | |
|--------------|--------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|
| | 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 | 7,897 | 34.0 |
| Quebec | 5,448 | 18.1 | 9,411 | 22.8 | 15,347 | 29.2 | 15,970 | 29.4 | 16,450 | 29.5 | 16,641 | 29.1 |
| Ontario | 20,846 | 31.6 | 37,687 | 40.0 | 58,445 | 48.0 | 60,956 | 48.5 | 63,928 | 49.1 | 66,335 | 49.4 |
| Manitoba | 10,921 | 25.2 | 18,244 | 29.9 | 27,606 | 34.1 | 28,403 | 33.8 | 29,795 | 33.8 | 30,709 | 33.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 13,397 | 29.8 | 27,386 | 42.7 | 38,271 | 46.8 | 40,361 | 47.3 | 42,259 | 47.6 | 44,272 | 48.0 |
| Alberta | 7,690 | 21.9 | 16,079 | 30.9 | 22,811 | 34.5 | 23,658 | 34.5 | 24,560 | 34.4 | 24,665 | 33.3 |
| B.C. | 19,634 | 36.1 | 30,256 | 42.1 | 42,360 | 46.7 | 43,916 | 46.7 | 45,983 | 47.5 | 47,648 | 47.8 |
| Yukon | 566 | 17.6 | 2,064 | 41.0 | 3,508 | 52.9 | 3,433 | 50.4 | 3,272 | 47.1 | 3,376 | 47.6 |
| N.W.T. | 272 | 3.6 | 1,022 | 10.6 | 2,805 | 22.7 | 3,127 | 24.3 | 3,304 | 25.0 | 3,588 | 26.3 |
| Canada | 81,682 | 27.6 | 147,424 | 35.4 | 217,798 | 40.8 | 226,872 | 41.0 | 237,014 | 41.3 | 245,131 | 41.3 |

Note

1. All percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 3; figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source

Indian Register, DIAND.

► Population by Geographic Zones ►

Highlights

The proportion of on-reserve Indians living in urban, rural, remote or special access areas remained relatively constant between 1976 and 1995.

In 1995, more than one third of on-reserve Indians (36%) lived in DIAND defined urban zones while almost one-fifth (17%) of Indians lived in special access zones. Special access zones have no year-round road access to a service centre.

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

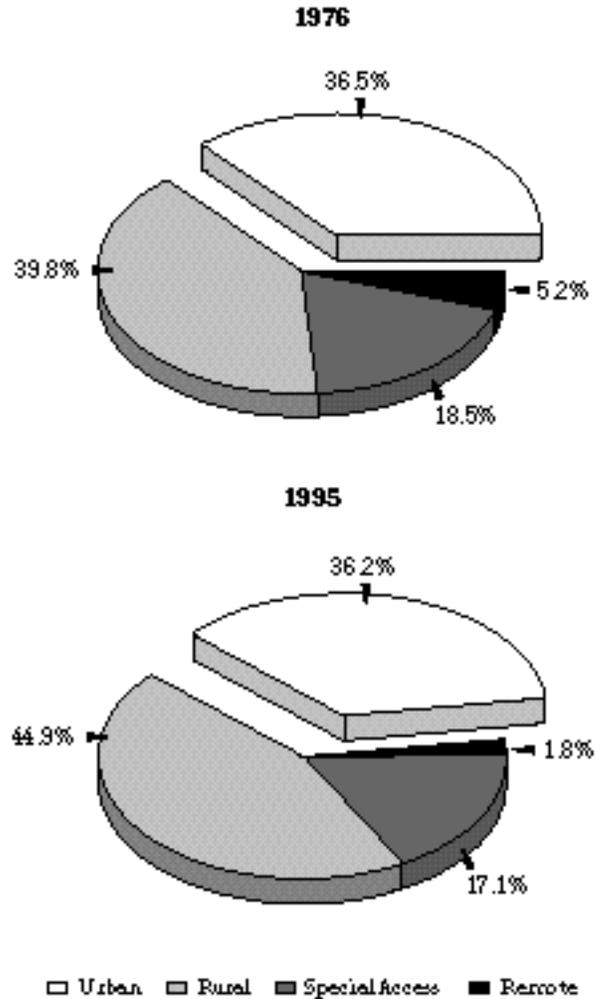


Table 6 On-Reserve¹ Registered Indian Population by DIAND Geographic Zone, Canada 1976 - 1995

| Geographical Zone ² | | 1976 | 1981 | 1986 | 1991 | 1992 ³ | 1993 ³ | 1994 ³ | 1995 ³ |
|--------------------------------|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Urban | No. | 76,485 | 86,816 | 98,474 | 112,848 | 116,535 | 120,358 | 116,862 | 120,818 |
| | % | 36.5 | 38.2 | 37.3 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 38.0 | 35.8 | 36.2 |
| Rural | No. | 83,392 | 86,574 | 102,289 | 118,135 | 127,730 | 126,515 | 145,124 | 149,854 |
| | % | 39.8 | 38.1 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 44.5 | 44.9 |
| Remote | No. | 10,947 | 13,167 | 14,224 | 16,966 | 14,380 | 14,715 | 5,798 | 5,943 |
| | % | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Special Access | No. | 38,813 | 40,935 | 49,200 | 56,802 | 56,061 | 54,790 | 58,484 | 60,431 |
| | % | 18.5 | 18.0 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 17.8 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 17.1 |
| Total | No. | 209,637 | 227,492 | 264,187 | 304,751 | 314,706 | 316,378 | 326,268 | 337,046 ⁴ |
| | % | 100.0 | 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

- 1976-1995: 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.
 1994-1995: Band Classification Manual, March 1995, Information Quality and Research Directorate, DIAND.

► Population by Geographic Zones by Region, 1976 ►

Highlights

The regional proportions of on-reserve Indians living in DIAND-defined geographic zones have remained almost constant between 1976 and 1995 (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.

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

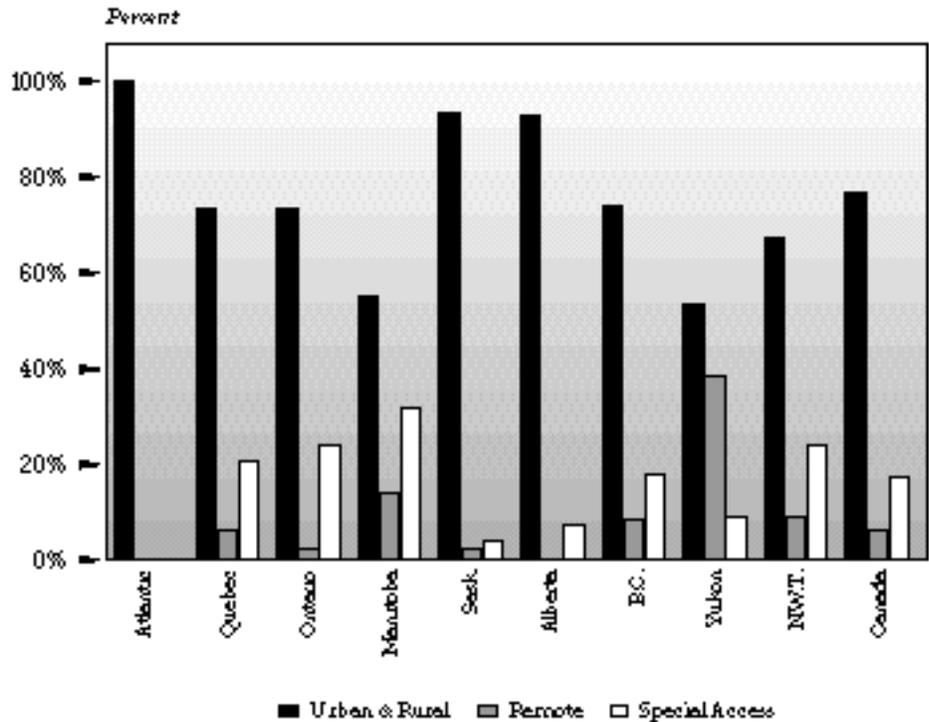


Table 7-A On-Reserve¹ Registered Indian Population by Region and DIAND Geographic Zone, 1976

| Region | Geographic Zone ² | | | | | | Total | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------|--------|------|----------------|------|---------|-----|
| | Urban & Rural | | Remote | | Special Access | | | |
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| 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, 1995 ►

Highlights

The regional distribution of the on-reserve Indian population by DIAND geographic zones has remained relatively constant between 1976 and 1995 (Tables 7-A and 7-B).

More than four-fifths (80%) of on-reserve Indians lived in urban and rural areas in 1995.

Urban or rural residency characterized 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 1995.

Figure 7-B On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region and DIAND Geographic Zone, 1995

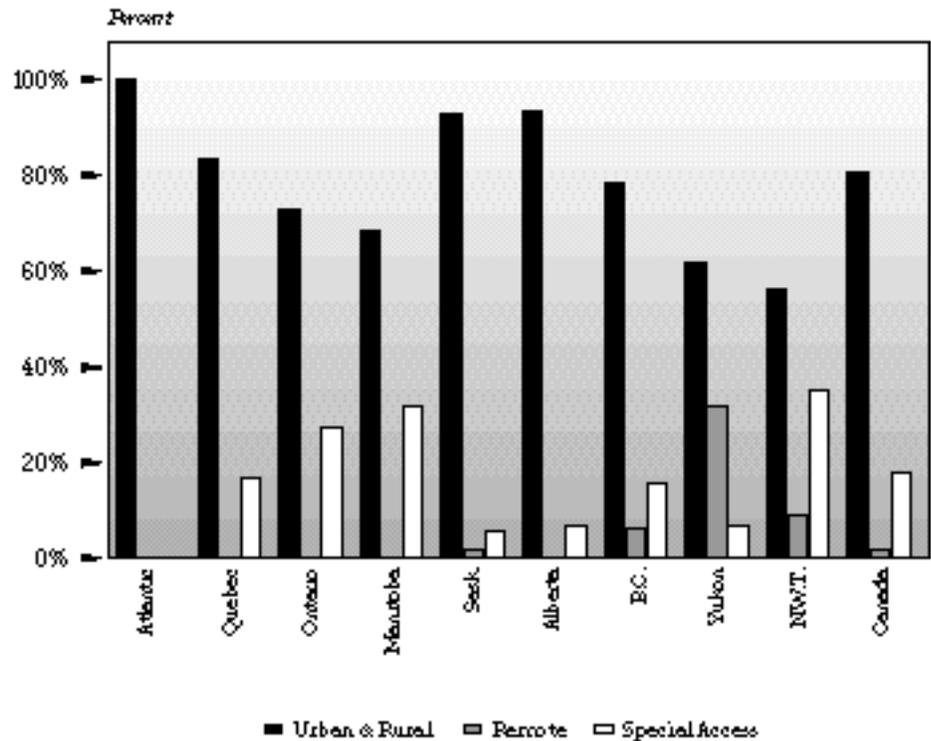


Table 7-B On-Reserve¹ Registered Indian Population by Region and DIAND Geographic Zone, 1995²

| Geographic Zone ³ | Urban & Rural | | Remote | | Special Access | | Total | |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------|--------|------|----------------|------|----------------------|-----|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Atlantic | 15,328 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 15,328 | 100 |
| Quebec | 24,794 | 83.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,921 | 16.6 | 29,715 | 100 |
| Ontario | 49,421 | 72.9 | 37 | 0.1 | 18,361 | 27.1 | 67,819 | 100 |
| Manitoba | 41,470 | 68.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 19,386 | 31.9 | 60,856 | 100 |
| Saskatchewan | 44,699 | 93.0 | 702 | 1.5 | 2,652 | 5.5 | 48,053 | 100 |
| Alberta | 46,106 | 93.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,352 | 6.8 | 49,458 | 100 |
| British Columbia | 40,913 | 78.6 | 3,136 | 6.0 | 8,023 | 15.4 | 52,072 | 100 |
| Yukon | 2,298 | 61.9 | 1,177 | 31.7 | 237 | 6.4 | 3,712 | 100 |
| Northwest Territories | 5,643 | 56.2 | 891 | 8.9 | 3,499 | 34.9 | 10,033 | 100 |
| Canada | 270,672 | 80.3 | 5,943 | 1.8 | 60,431 | 17.9 | 337,046 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

Indian Register, DIAND.

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

► Population Distribution by Age and Sex ►

Highlights

In 1995, almost 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 12 percent for the total Canadian population.

Women aged 65 or more represented 5.1 percent of the Registered Indian female population in 1995. By contrast, females aged 65 or more accounted for almost 14 percent of the nation's female population. In 1995, 4.1 percent of the male Registered Indian population was aged 65 and over. Among all Canadian men, the proportion of the male population aged 65 and over stood at ten percent.

Figure 8 Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 1995

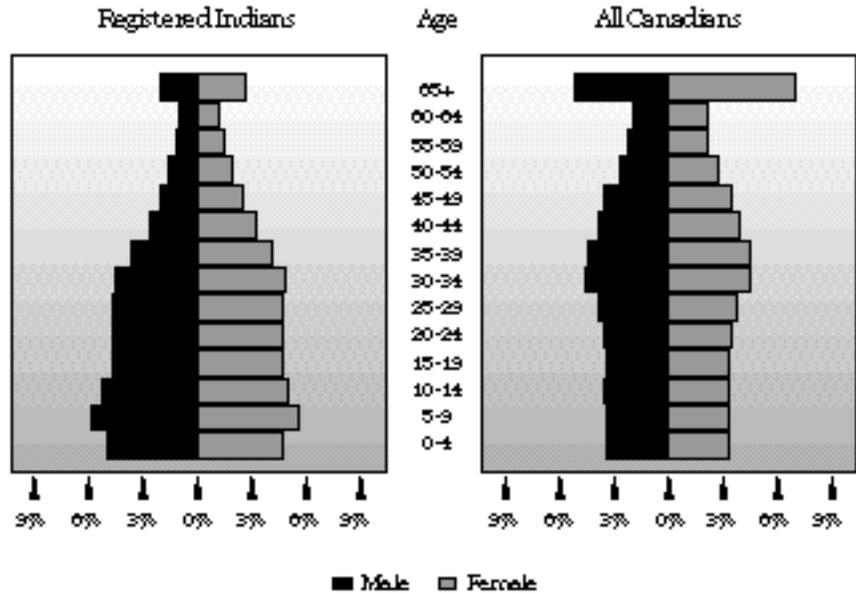


Table 8 Age and Sex Distribution 1995, Registered Indians and All Canadians

| Age | Registered Indians ¹ | | | | All Canadians ² | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| 0-4 | 29,718 | 5.0 | 28,156 | 4.7 | 1,019,207 | 3.4 | 968,314 | 3.3 |
| 5-9 | 34,570 | 5.8 | 32,911 | 5.5 | 1,021,258 | 3.4 | 977,252 | 3.3 |
| 10-14 | 30,989 | 5.2 | 29,428 | 5.0 | 1,023,923 | 3.5 | 979,395 | 3.3 |
| 15-19 | 27,833 | 4.7 | 27,057 | 4.6 | 1,014,833 | 3.4 | 965,114 | 3.3 |
| 20-24 | 27,658 | 4.7 | 27,474 | 4.6 | 1,036,429 | 3.5 | 1,007,615 | 3.4 |
| 25-29 | 28,098 | 4.7 | 28,012 | 4.7 | 1,133,193 | 3.8 | 1,111,921 | 3.8 |
| 30-34 | 26,585 | 4.5 | 28,319 | 4.8 | 1,355,862 | 4.6 | 1,319,928 | 4.5 |
| 35-39 | 21,783 | 3.7 | 24,426 | 4.1 | 1,309,711 | 4.4 | 1,292,492 | 4.4 |
| 40-44 | 16,189 | 2.7 | 18,934 | 3.2 | 1,159,616 | 3.9 | 1,163,229 | 3.9 |
| 45-49 | 12,516 | 2.1 | 15,035 | 2.5 | 1,047,329 | 3.5 | 1,035,900 | 3.5 |
| 50-54 | 9,522 | 1.6 | 11,334 | 1.9 | 799,596 | 2.7 | 795,817 | 2.7 |
| 55-59 | 7,067 | 1.2 | 9,062 | 1.5 | 643,247 | 2.2 | 651,921 | 2.2 |
| 60-64 | 5,833 | 1.0 | 7,175 | 1.2 | 596,806 | 2.0 | 617,710 | 2.1 |
| 65+ | 11,813 | 2.0 | 15,550 | 2.6 | 1,503,315 | 5.1 | 2,055,167 | 6.9 |
| All ages | 290,174 | 48.9 | 302,873 | 51.1 | 14,664,325 | 49.5 | 14,941,775 | 50.5 |
| TOTAL | 593,047³ | | | | 29,606,100 | | | |

Notes

1. The Indian Register Population is as of December 31, 1995.
2. The All Canadian population **includes** the Registered Indian population. Figures are Preliminary Postcensal Estimates as of July 1, 1995.
3. The Registered Indian Population does not add up to the total of 593,050 due to 3 cases where the age is unknown.

Sources

Indian Register, DIAND.
 Statistics Canada, *Annual Demographic Statistics* 1995, Catalogue 91-213 -XPB.

► Health Conditions ►

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Life Expectancy | 24 |
| Mortality Rates | 25 |
| Infant Mortality Rates | 26 |
| Mortality Rates by Cause | 27 |
| Tuberculosis | 29 |

► Life Expectancy ►

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.

The age gap between the sexes in 1975 was 6.7 years in favour of females and could climb to 7.1 years by 1995. Between 1975 and 1995, life expectancy for males is expected to increase from 59.2 to 69.1 years and for females from 65.9 to 76.2 years.

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

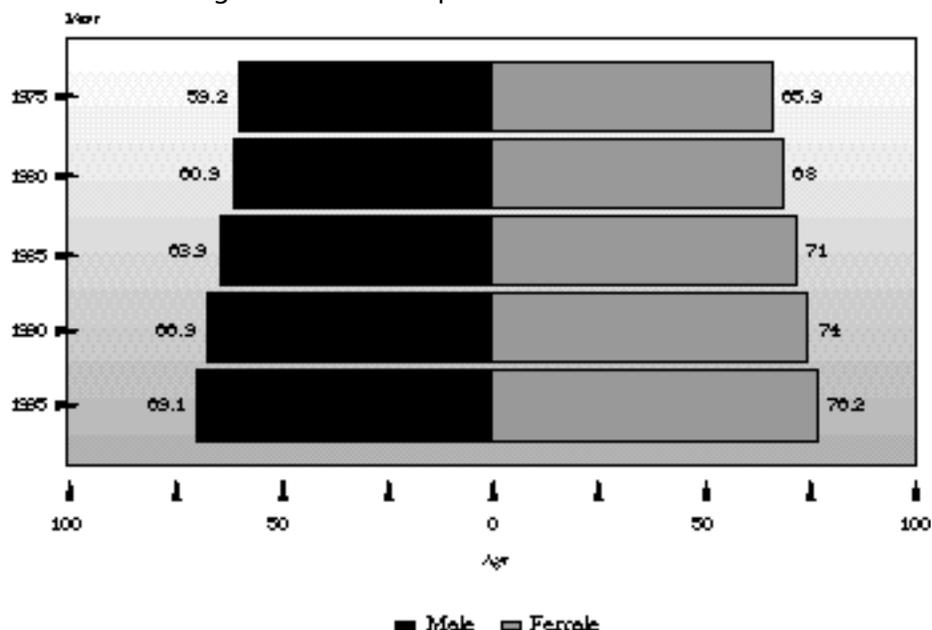


Table 9 Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1975 - 1995

Life Expectancy at Birth¹

| Year | Male | Female |
|------|------|--------|
| 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 |

Notes

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 ►

Highlight

Between 1975 and 1994, the mortality rate among Registered Indians decreased from 7.2 to 5.3 per thousand.

Figure 10 Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population

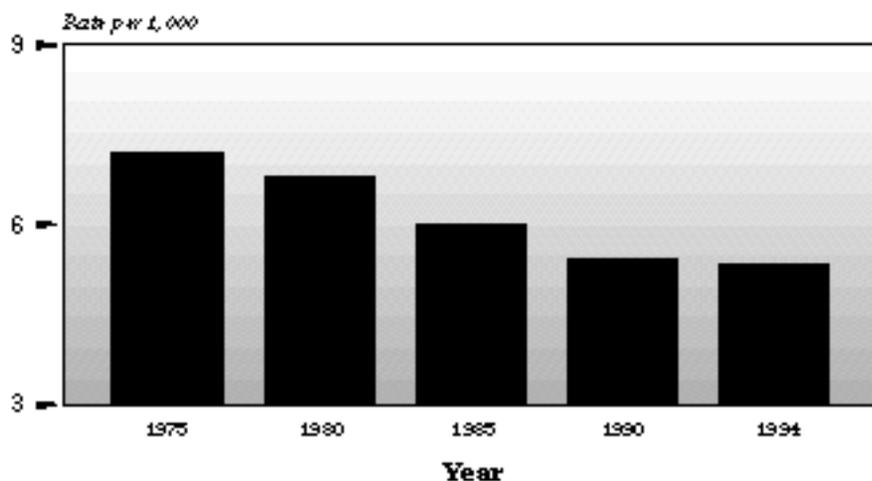


Table 10 Deaths and Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1975 - 1994 (Revised)

| Year | Number of Deaths | Mortality Rate ¹ (per 1,000) |
|-------------------|------------------|---|
| 1975 | 1,814 | 7.2 |
| 1976 | 1,875 | 7.3 |
| 1980 | 1,851 | 6.7 |
| 1981 | 1,778 | 6.3 |
| 1982 | 1,740 | 6.1 |
| 1983 | 1,658 | 5.6 |
| 1984 | 1,675 | 5.6 |
| 1985 ² | 1,432 | 5.9 |
| 1986 | 1,380 | 5.5 |
| 1987 ³ | 1,828 | 5.6 |
| 1988 | 1,870 | 5.3 |
| 1989 | 1,966 | 5.3 |
| 1990 | 2,135 | 5.4 |
| 1991 ¹ | 2,296 | 5.8 |
| 1992 | 2,336 | 5.5 |
| 1993 | 2,431 | 5.5 |
| 1994 | 2,395 | 5.3 |

Notes

1. Mortality rates correspond to the population served by Health Canada. See Glossary for Population Served.
2. British Columbia data not included in counts and rates for 1985 and 1986 only.
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.

Source

Medical Services Branch, Health Canada.

► Infant Mortality Rates ►

Highlights

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

Between 1980 and 1989, infant mortality rates for Registered Indians dropped from 23.7 to 9.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rates have remained relatively constant for the period 1991 through 1994.

Figure 11 Infant Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population

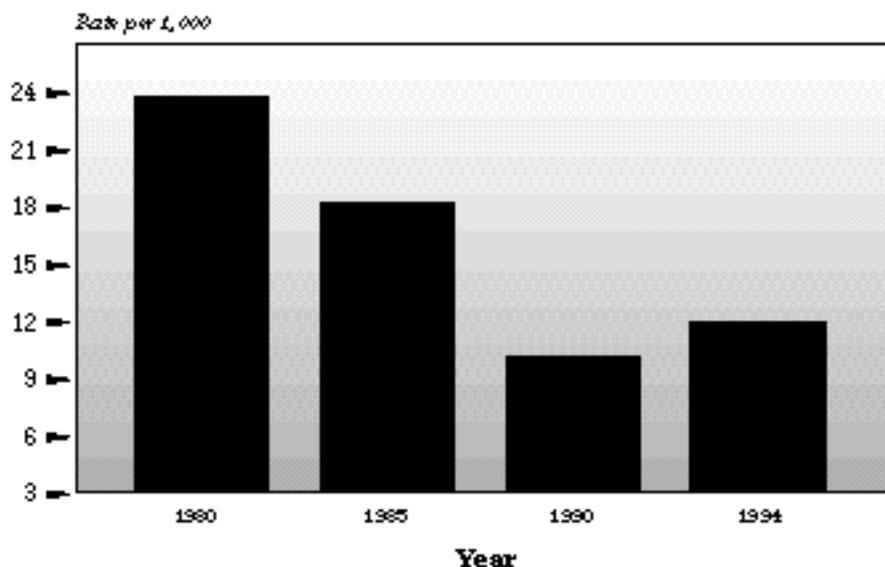


Table 11 Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1980 - 1994 (Revised)

| Year | Number of Infant Deaths ¹ | Number of Live Births | Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000) ² |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1980 | 178 | 7,504 | 23.7 |
| 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 ³ | 131 | 7,188 | 18.2 |
| 1986 | 119 | 6,817 | 17.5 |
| 1987 ⁴ | 87 | 7,465 | 11.7 |
| 1988 | 100 | 7,872 | 12.7 |
| 1989 | 80 | 8,067 | 9.9 |
| 1990 | 88 | 8,656 | 10.2 |
| 1991 | 139 | 11,707 | 11.9 |
| 1992 | 152 | 12,077 | 12.6 |
| 1993 | 132 | 12,123 | 10.9 |
| 1994 | 152 | 12,692 | 12.0 |

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. British Columbia data were not included in the counts and rates for 1985 and 1986 only.
4. 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.

Source

Medical Services Branch, Health Canada.

► Mortality Rates by Cause ►

Highlights

Between 1984 and 1994, injury and poisoning were the leading causes of death among Registered Indians. Death rates from injury and poisoning fell to 139 per 100,000 in 1994, showing a substantial decrease from a rate of 190 per 100,000 in 1984.

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 1994 were diseases of the circulatory system and neoplasms (cancers), with rates of 136 and 79 deaths per 100,000 people, respectively.

While year over year mortality rates recorded by Health Canada for the Registered Indian population have generally fallen, they increased in 1989 through 1991. This anomaly in the data likely reflects improvements in the collection of mortality data rather than real increases in mortality.

Figure 12 Mortality Rates by Major Cause, Registered Indian Population

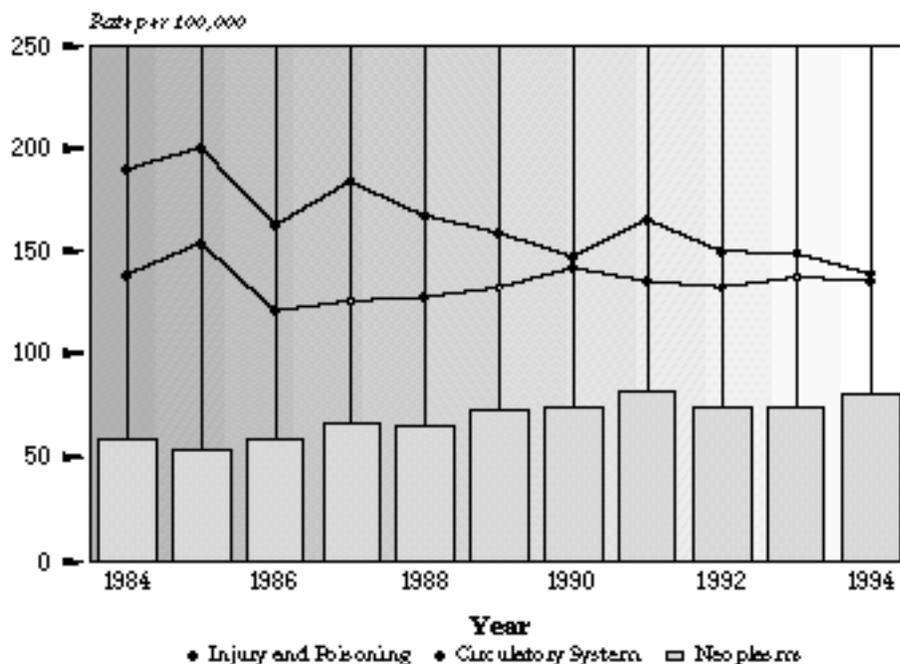


Table 12 Mortality Rates by All Causes, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1984 - 1994 (Revised)

| Classification of Diseases | Rates per 100,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1984 | 1985 ¹ | 1986 | 1987 ² | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
| I. Infectious & Parasitic | 12.7 | 8.7 | 16.0 | 9.1 | 6.2 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 10.4 |
| II. Neoplasms | 57.3 | 53.5 | 57.5 | 65.9 | 64.3 | 72.3 | 73.9 | 81.2 | 73.6 | 73.3 | 79.3 |
| III. Endocrine, Metabolic & Immunity Disorders | 7.4 | 16.2 | 12.4 | 17.9 | 11.9 | 16.5 | 13.3 | 18.7 | 17.2 | 18.8 | 18.1 |
| IV. Blood and Blood-forming Organs | 1.3 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| V. Mental Disorders | 4.4 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 11.3 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 14.1 | 12.6 |
| VI. Nervous System & Sense Organs | 6.4 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 8.7 | 10.7 | 7.3 |
| VII. Circulatory System | 138.2 | 153.7 | 120.7 | 125.5 | 127.4 | 131.9 | 141.6 | 135.1 | 132.2 | 136.9 | 135.5 |
| VIII. Respiratory System | 45.9 | 45.6 | 38.8 | 45.3 | 43.6 | 40.6 | 41.5 | 41.8 | 43.8 | 44.7 | 36.7 |
| IX. Digestive System | 21.8 | 24.0 | 23.2 | 23.4 | 20.4 | 24.9 | 28.9 | 27.2 | 30.6 | 25.0 | 25.0 |
| X. Genito-Urinary System | 9.1 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 12.3 | 10.8 | 8.9 | 13.2 | 11.7 |
| XI. Complic. of Pregnancy, Childbirth, etc. | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| XII. Skin & Subcutaneous Tissues | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| XIII. Musculoskeletal System | 3.0 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 2.9 |
| XIV. Congenital Anomalies | 10.4 | 9.1 | 12.4 | 10.3 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 9.8 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 9.5 |
| XV. Conditions from Perinatal Period | 11.1 | 14.5 | 12.4 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 10.8 | 6.3 | 8.8 | 10.1 | 6.1 | 6.9 |
| XVI. Symptoms, Signs & Ill-defined Conditions | 19.8 | 25.3 | 32.8 | 27.0 | 31.4 | 24.9 | 26.9 | 33.3 | 30.4 | 24.1 | 32.7 |
| XVII. Injury and Poisoning | 189.5 | 200.1 | 162.2 | 183.5 | 167.0 | 158.7 | 146.9 | 165.1 | 149.6 | 148.7 | 138.6 |
| Others | 22.5 | 19.5 | 42.0 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 7.5 | 14.1 | 11.8 | 14.5 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL³ | 561.8 | 593.4 | 551.6 | 555.2 | 529.2 | 532.4 | 536.9 | 578.6 | 549.6 | 551.8 | 529.3 |

Notes

1. B.C. data were not included in the counts and rates for 1985 and 1986 only.
2. Rates since 1987 no longer include N.W.T. Indians because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.
3. See glossary for population serviced.

Source

Medical Services Branch, Health Canada.

► Tuberculosis ►

Highlight

The incidence of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population has steadily decreased between 1980 and 1994. In 1994, 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.

Figure 13 Tuberculosis Cases, Registered Indian Population

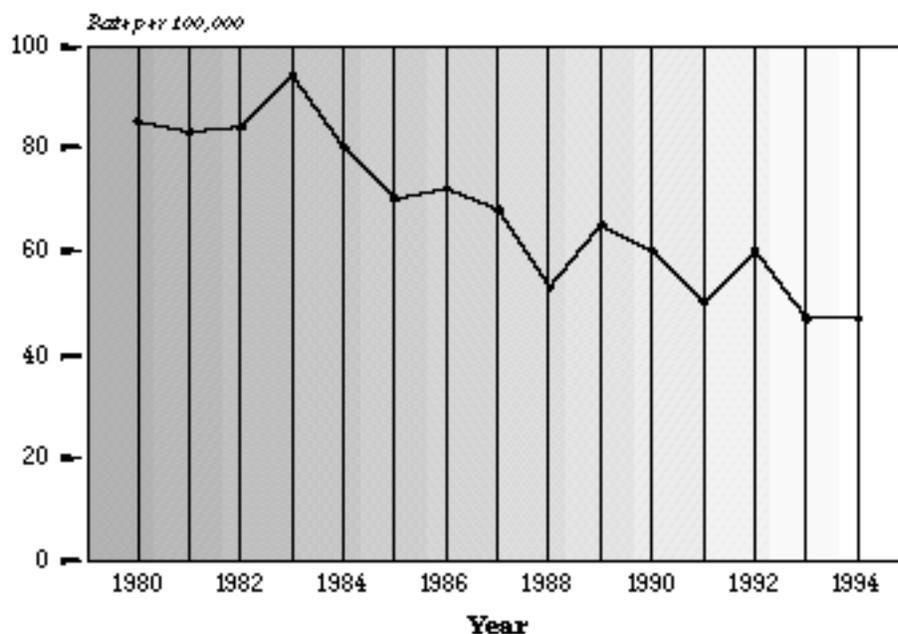


Table 13 Tuberculosis Cases, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1980 - 1994

| Year | Cases ¹ | Registered Indian Population | Rate Per 100,000 |
|------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| 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 |
| 1994 | 267 | 573,657 | 47 |

Note

1. Includes new and reactivated cases.

Sources

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

► Education ►

| | |
|---|----|
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| Consecutive Years of Schooling | 34 |
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| Post-Secondary Education Graduates | 38 |
| Band-operated Schools | 39 |
| Enrolment by School Type..... | 40 |
| Educational Space | 42 |

► Enrolment ►

Highlights

The total number of on-reserve children enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools increased between 1985/86 and 1995/96, from 80,623 to 110,642.

The percentage of Registered Indian school-aged children on reserve enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools increased marginally, from 80 percent in 1985/86 to 82 percent in 1995/96.

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

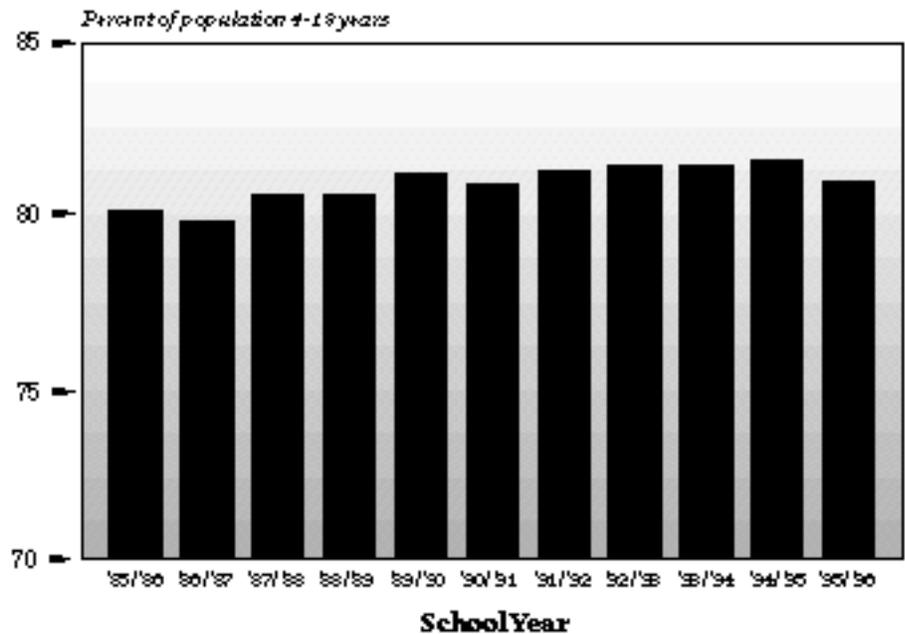


Table 14 Enrolment of On Reserve¹ Population in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools, Canada 1985/86 - 1995/96 (Revised)

| Year | Total Enrolment ² | Registered Indian Enrolment 4-18 Years | Registered Indian Population 4-18 Years ³ | Enrolment Rate 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 | 92,097 | 111,082 | 82.9 |
| 1995/96 | 110,642 ⁵ | 94,281 | 115,481 | 81.6 |

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 473 students from the Nuuchah-Nulth Tribal Council, which has negotiated a separate agreement with DIAND.

Sources

Enrolment:

Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

Population:

Indian Register, DIAND.

► 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 1995/96 rate of 75 percent.

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

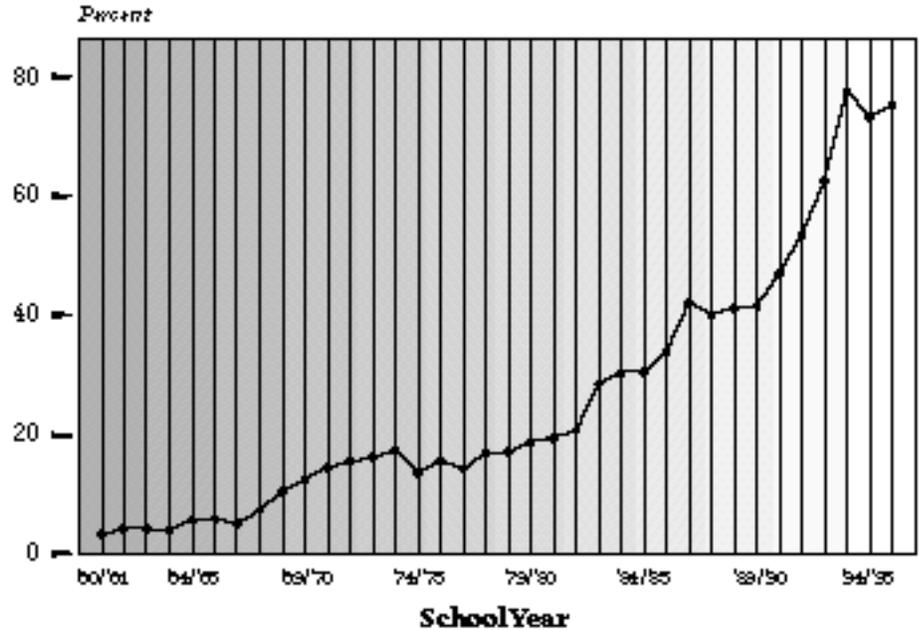


Table 15 On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII for Consecutive Years of Schooling, Canada 1960/61 - 1995/96

| School Year | Percent | School Year | Percent |
|-------------|---------|-------------|-------------------|
| 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 |
| | | 1995/96 | 75.1 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 1995/96 is obtained by dividing the number of students in grade XII in 1995/96 by the number of students in grade I in 1984/85.

Sources

1960/61-1977/78: Statistics Division, Program Services Branch, DIAND. 1978/79-1990/91: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND. 1991/92-1995/96: Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► Post-Secondary Enrolment ►

Highlight

The number of Registered Indians and Inuit enrolled in post-secondary institutions more than doubled between 1985/86 and 1994/95, rising from 11,170 to 24,482. In 1995/96, enrolment increased by an additional 1,823 from the previous year, to an estimated 26,305 persons.

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

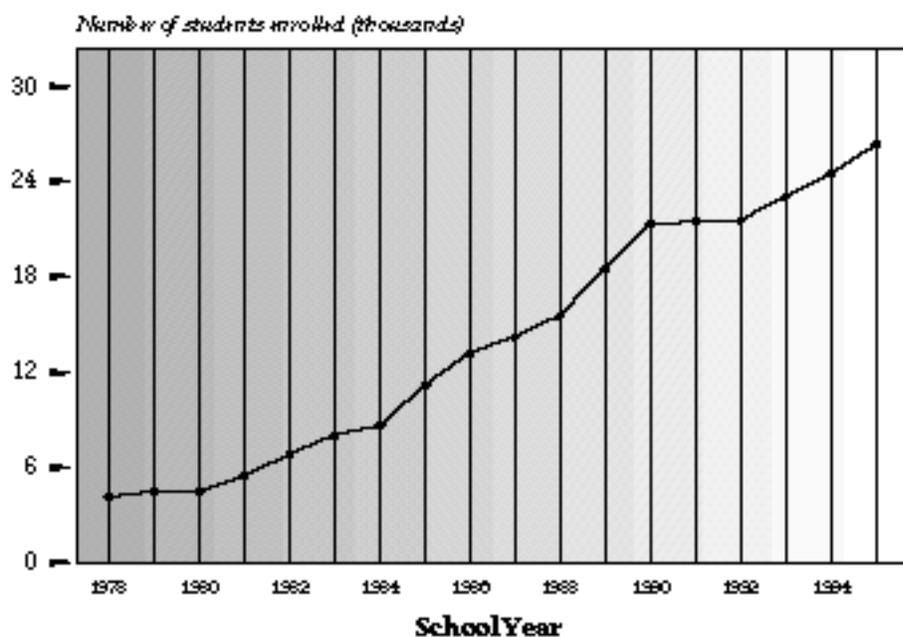


Table 16 Enrolment in Post-secondary Institutions, Registered Indian and Inuit Population, 1977/78 - 1995/96 (Revised)

| School Year | Post-secondary Enrolment ¹ |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| 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 | 24,482 |
| 1995/96 | 26,305 ³ |

Notes

1. Total number of Registered Indians and Inuit 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.
1991-1995: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► Post-Secondary Enrolment Rate/A Comparison ►

Highlight

The post-secondary enrolment rate for the Registered Indian population aged 17-34 increased from 6.0 percent in 1993/94 to 6.5 percent in 1994/95. Over the same period, the post-secondary enrolment rate for Canadians aged 17-34 increased from 10.1 to 10.4 percent.

Notes

1. Includes university and community college enrolment. The 1990/91 to 1992/93 enrolment rates were removed from the table due to a difference in DIAND's and Statistics Canada's population base. DIAND's data for this period were based on all students funded while the data for all Canadians were based on a December 1 census. The figures were not directly comparable. Starting in 1993/94 DIAND's Post-Secondary enrolment data were based on a November 1 census.
2. The age group 17-34 was selected because most students enrolled in post-secondary institutions fall within this age group. However, Indian students tend to be older than other Canadians when they enroll in post-secondary institutions. 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.
3. Population figures for all Canadians for the years 1993/94 and 1994/95 are preliminary post-censal estimates.

Sources

Post-secondary database, Information Management Branch, and Indian Register, DIAND.
Annual Demographic Statistics, Cat. No. 91-213 Annual, Statistics Canada.
 Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada.

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

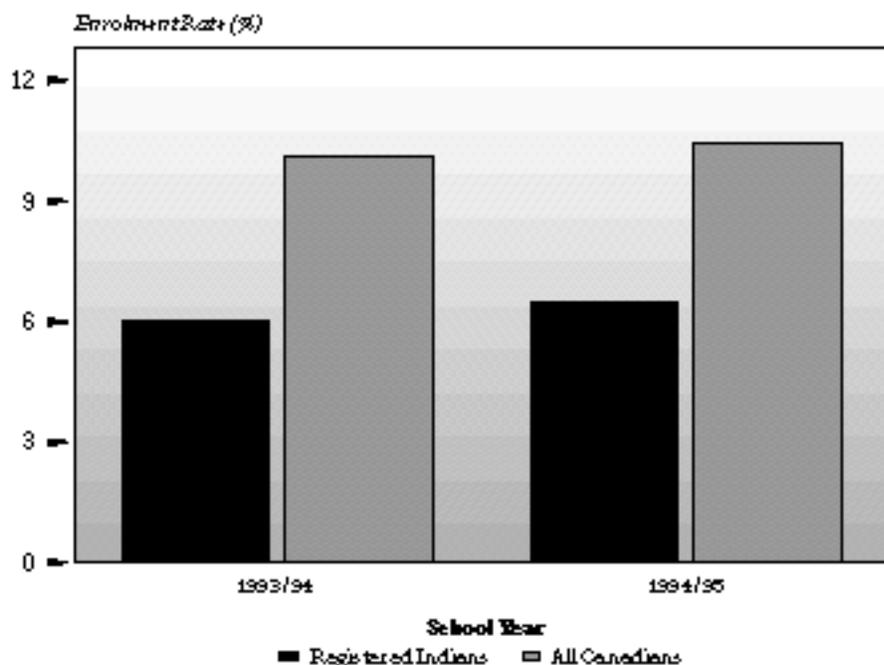


Table 17 Full-Time Post-Secondary Enrolment Rates¹, Registered Indians Compared to All Canadians, 1993/94 - 1994/95 (Revised)

| | 1993/94 | 1994/95 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Registered Indians | | |
| Population enrolled 17-34 ² | 11,578* | 12,738* |
| Population aged 17-34 | 192,631 | 195,865 |
| Enrolment Rate | 6.0 | 6.5 |
| All Canadians | | |
| Population enrolled 17-34 ² | 834,291 | 844,856 |
| Population aged 17-34 ³ | 8,229,200 | 8,149,652 |
| Enrolment Rate | 10.1 | 10.4 |

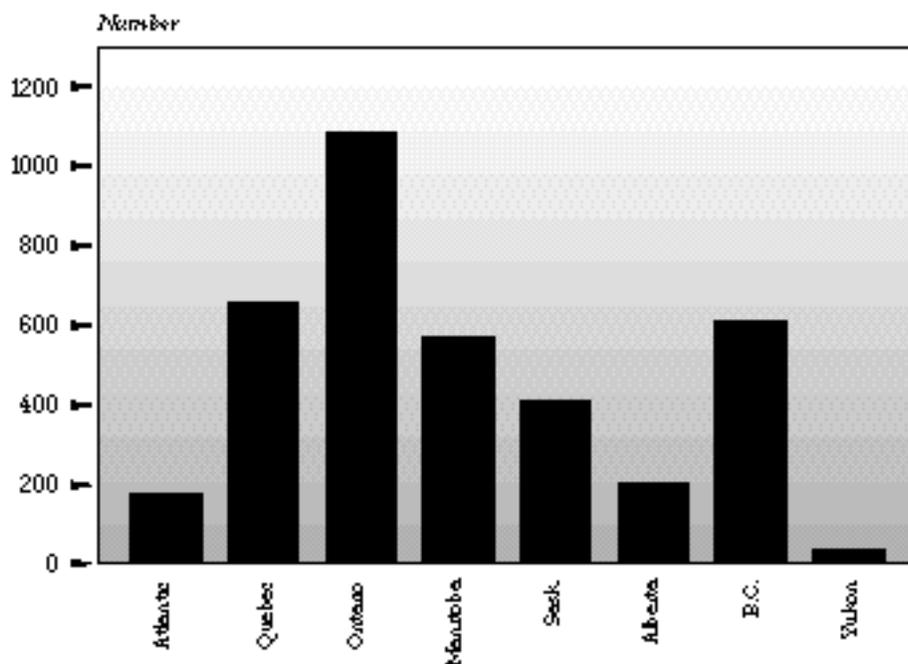
* Estimates were used to calculate the enrolled Registered Indian population due to inconsistent reporting.

► Post-Secondary Education Graduates ►

Highlight

Ontario had the highest number of post-secondary graduates in 1994/95.

Figure 17a Post-Secondary Education Graduates 1994/95



Notes

1. *Non University* includes non-university types of certificates or diplomas, Undergraduate includes Bachelor degrees, first Professional degrees etc., *Graduate* includes Master's degrees, Ph.Ds etc., and *Other* includes special students, auditing specialization and all others.
2. The figures for Ontario include estimates for non-reported bands.
3. The department only funds University and College Entrance Programs (UCEP) in N.W.T. The UCEP program does not qualify as a graduate program. Post-secondary education for Inuit and Indian Students in the N.W.T. is funded by the territorial government.
4. The figures for the Atlantic, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia regions do not include all bands.

Source

Information Management Branch, DIAND

Table 17a PostSecondary Education Graduates by Region, 1994/95

| Region | UNIVERSITY | | | | Total |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Non-University ¹ | Undergraduate | Graduate | Other | |
| Atlantic | 63 | 104 | 11 | 0 | 178 |
| Quebec | 104 | 470 | 80 | 1 | 655 |
| Ontario ² | 738 | 329 | 18 | 0 | 1,085 |
| Manitoba | 407 | 153 | 7 | 0 | 567 |
| Saskatchewan | 150 | 216 | 34 | 8 | 408 |
| Alberta | 146 | 49 | 7 | 0 | 202 |
| BC | 364 | 175 | 45 | 23 | 607 |
| Yukon | 21 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 33 |
| Total^{3,4} | 1,993 | 1,508 | 202 | 32 | 3,735 |

► Band-Operated Schools ►

Highlight

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 429 in 1995/96.

Figure 18 Band-Operated Schools

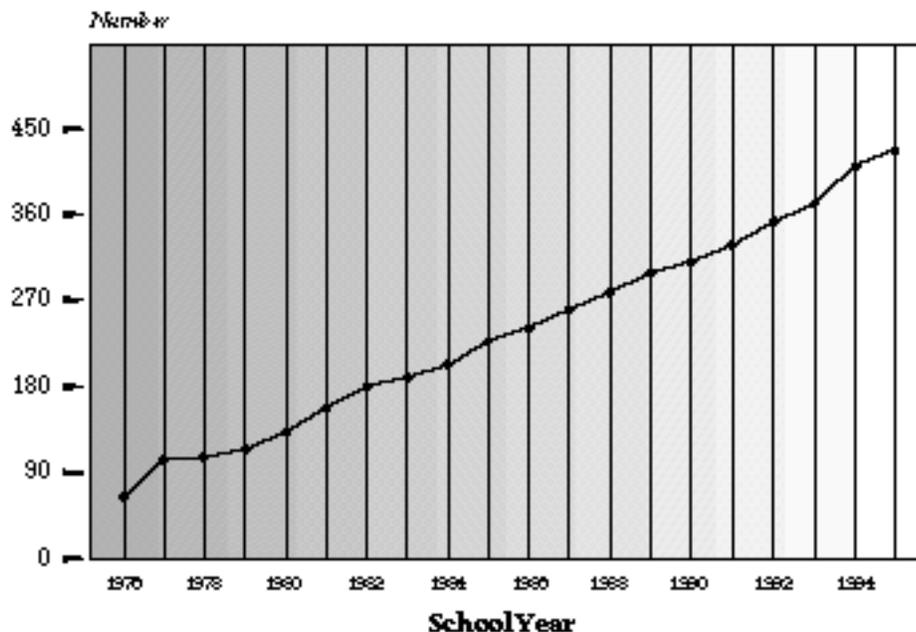


Table 18 Band-Operated Schools, Canada 1976/77 - 1995/96

| School Year | Band-Operated Schools ¹ | School Year | Band-Operated Schools ¹ |
|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 1976/77 | 64 | 1986/87 | 243 |
| 1977/78 | 104 | 1987/88 | 262 |
| 1978/79 | 107 | 1988/89 | 280 |
| 1979/80 | 115 | 1989/90 | 300 |
| 1980/81 | 133 | 1990/91 | 312 |
| 1981/82 | 159 | 1991/92 | 329 |
| 1982/83 | 181 | 1992/93 | 353 |
| 1983/84 | 191 | 1993/94 | 372 |
| 1984/85 | 203 | 1994/95 | 412 |
| 1985/86 | 229 | 1995/96 | 429 |

Note

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

Source

Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► Enrolment by School Type ►

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 57 percent in 1995/96. The proportion of children enrolled in federal schools dropped to under 2 percent in 1995/96 from 42 percent in 1976/77.

Finally, the proportion of students enrolled in provincial/private schools dropped from 53 percent in 1976/77 to 42 percent in 1995/96.

Figure 19 Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Enrolment by School Type, On-Reserve Population, Canada 1976/77 - 1995/96

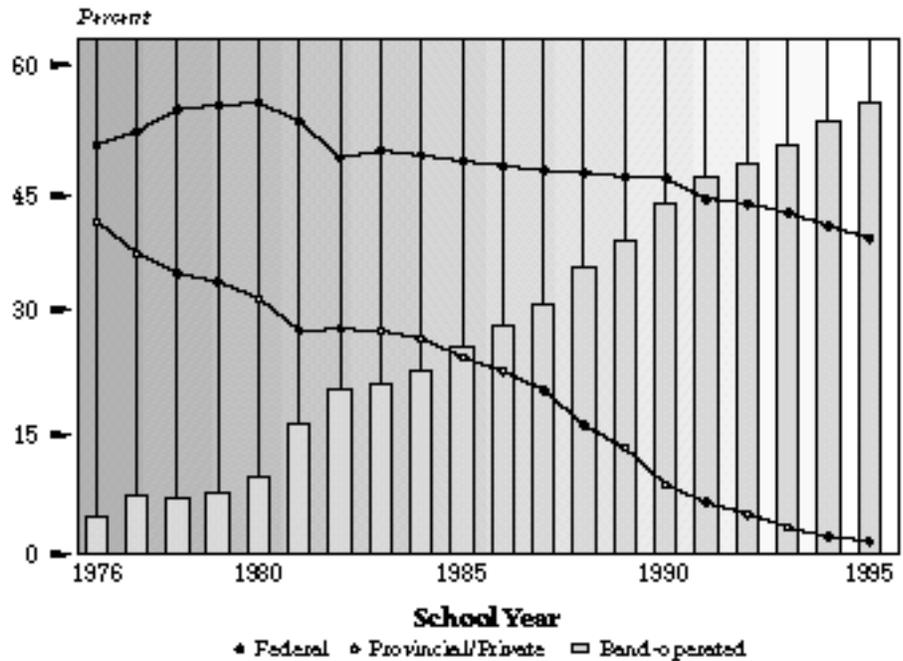


Table 19 Total Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Enrolment by School Type, On-Reserve Population, Canada 1976/77 - 1995/96

| School Year | Federal | Provincial | Band-operated | Private | Total |
|-------------|---------|------------|---------------|---------|----------------------|
| 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 |
| 1995/96 | 1,794 | 43,787 | 62,527 | 2,534 | 110,642 ¹ |

Note

1. Excludes an estimated 473 students enrolled in band schools from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, which has negotiated a separate agreement with DIAND.
Between 1983/84 and 1990/91, private school data were not coded separately and were collapsed into provincial school figures.

Source

Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► Educational Space ►

Highlight

In 1995/96, the space allocated for schools has increased to 741,008 square metres resulting from the construction of new school facilities.

Figure 20 Educational Space On Reserve

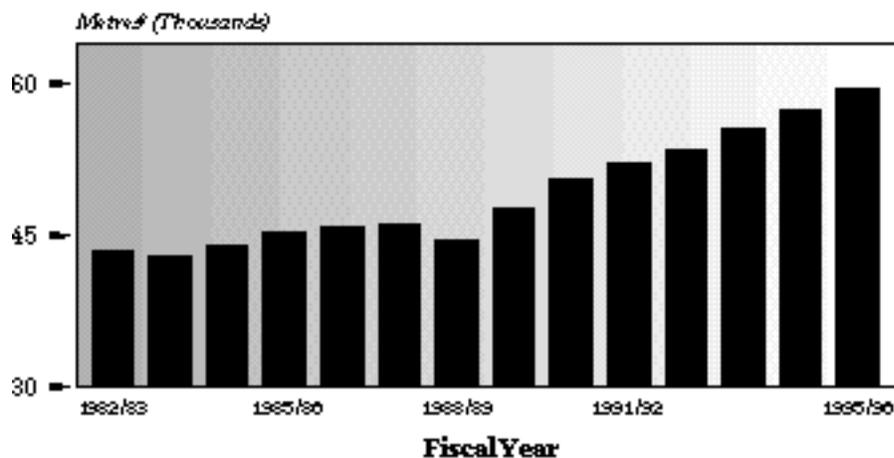


Table 20 Educational Space On Reserve, Canada 1982/83 - 1995/96

| Fiscal Year | Square Metres |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 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 ¹ | 617,789 |
| 1992/93 | 642,568 |
| 1993/94 | 675,689 |
| 1994/95 ² | 709,310 |
| 1995/96 | 741,008 |

Notes

1. Data prior to 1991/92 include on-reserve provincial and private schools. Data for 1991/92 and subsequent years exclude on-reserve provincial and private schools. Data for Yukon is excluded.
2. Data for 1994/95 have been revised to reflect adjustments made to the 1994/95 Capital Asset Management System after the publication of Basic Departmental Data.

Source

Capital Asset Management System, DIAND.

► Social Conditions ►

| | |
|---|----|
| Children in Care | 44 |
| Per Child Expenditures | 46 |
| Adults in Care | 48 |
| Per Adult Expenditures | 50 |
| Social Assistance Recipients And Dependents | 52 |
| Social Assistance Expenditures | 54 |
| Social Assistance Program | 56 |

► Children in Care ►

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 3.6 percent in 1995/96.

Between 1985/86 and 1995/96, the ratio of Registered Indian children in care to Indian children aged 16 and under has fluctuated between 3.5 percent and 4 percent.

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

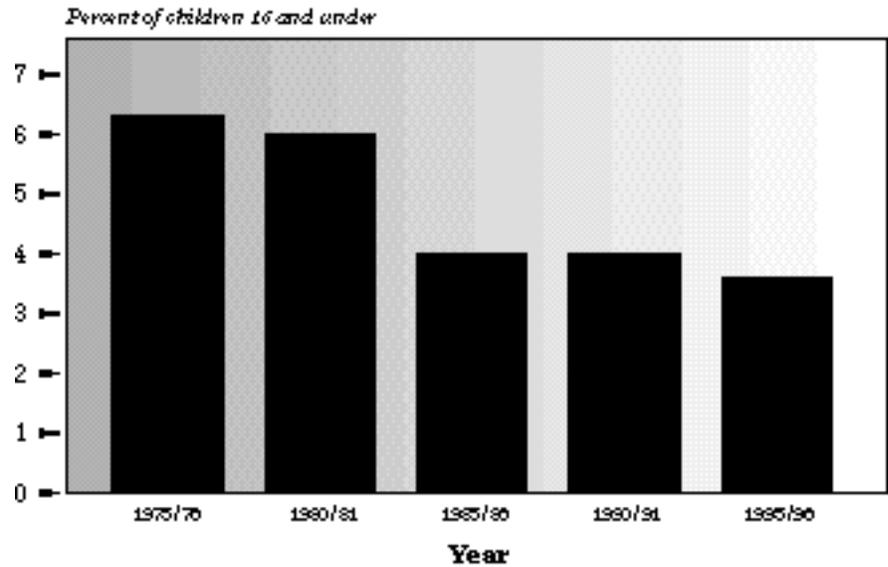


Table 21 Children in Care, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population, Canada 1975/76 - 1995/96 (Revised)

| Fiscal Year | Children in Care ^{1,2} | Children Aged 16 and under | Percent | Fiscal Year | Children in Care | Children Aged 16 and under | Percent |
|-------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| 1975/76 | 6,078 | 96,493 | 6.3 | 1986/87 | 3,603 | 101,841 | 3.5 |
| 1976/77 | 6,247 | 96,417 | 6.5 | 1987/88 | 3,836 | 101,537 | 3.8 |
| 1977/78 | 6,017 | 96,780 | 6.2 | 1988/89 | 3,989 | 102,529 | 3.9 |
| 1978/79 | 6,177 | 94,866 | 6.5 | 1989/90 | 4,178 | 105,992 | 3.9 |
| 1979/80 | 5,820 | 94,414 | 6.2 | 1990/91 | 4,352 | 109,165 | 4.0 |
| 1980/81 | 5,716 | 94,916 | 6.0 | 1991/92 | 4,598 | 114,683 | 4.0 |
| 1981/82 | 5,144 | 94,608 | 5.4 | 1992/93 | 4,533 | 119,431 | 3.8 |
| 1982/83 | 4,577 | 96,105 | 4.8 | 1993/94 | 4,939 | 124,060 | 4.0 |
| 1983/84 | 4,105 | 98,379 | 4.2 | 1994/95 | 5,127 | 128,609 | 4.0 |
| 1984/85 | 3,887 | 97,586 | 4.0 | 1995/96 | 4,953 | 136,609 | 3.6 |
| 1985/86 | 4,000 | 99,213 | 4.0 | | | | |

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:

1975/76-1980/81: Statistics Canada, *Social Security, National Programs*, 1978, Cat. No. 86-511.

1981/82-1995/96: Social Development Program Data, Information Management Branch, DIAND

Children aged 16 and under:

Indian Register, DIAND.

► Per Child Expenditures ►

Highlights

The number of children in care has fluctuated between 1980/81 and 1995/96, while total expenditures have steadily increased.¹

Per child expenditures increased from \$5,984 in 1975/76 to \$29,951 in 1995/96.¹

Note

1. All expenditure figures expressed in 1986 constant dollars.

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

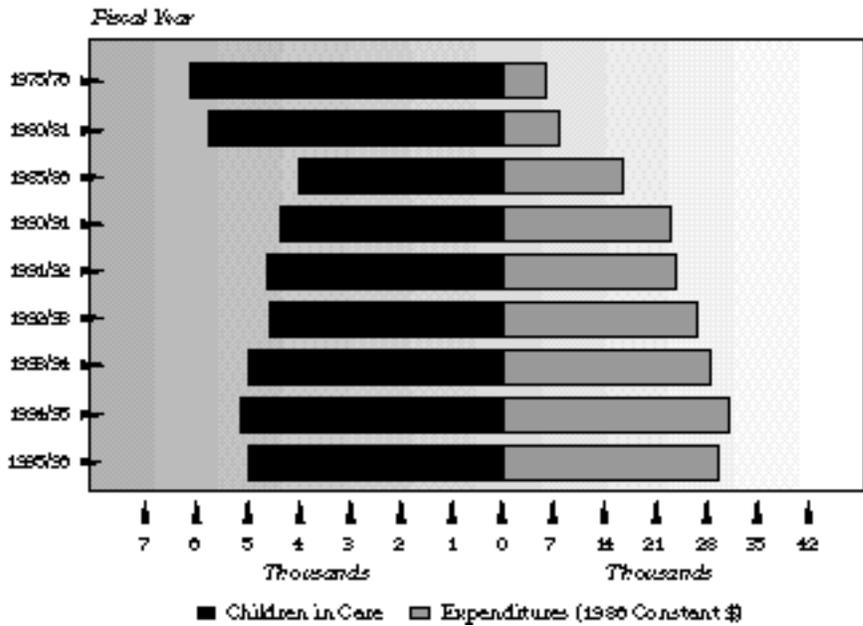


Table 22 Total and Per Child Expenditures On Reserve¹, Registered Indian Population in Residential Care, Canada 1975/76 - 1995/96 (Revised)

| 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 |
|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 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 | 89,474,862 | 22,430 |
| 1989/90 | 4,178 | 102,797,600 | 24,604 | 90,173,333 | 21,583 |
| 1990/91 | 4,352 | 120,285,800 | 27,639 | 100,657,573 | 23,129 |
| 1991/92 | 4,598 | 137,943,200 | 30,001 | 109,305,230 | 23,772 |
| 1992/93 | 4,533 | 155,184,200 | 34,234 | 121,143,013 | 26,725 |
| 1993/94 | 4,939 | 184,832,939 | 37,423 | 141,743,051 | 28,699 |
| 1994/95 | 5,127 | 209,245,132 | 40,812 | 160,095,740 | 31,226 |
| 1995/96 | 4,953 | 197,002,907 | 39,774 | 147,567,721 | 29,794 |

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

1975/76-1980/81: Statistics Canada, *Social Security, National Programs*, Cat. No. 86-201 + Cat. No. 86511.
 1981/82-1995/96: Social Development Prog. Data, FMB, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► Adults in Care ►

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 1995/96 the rate was 3.2 per 1,000 Registered Indian adults.

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

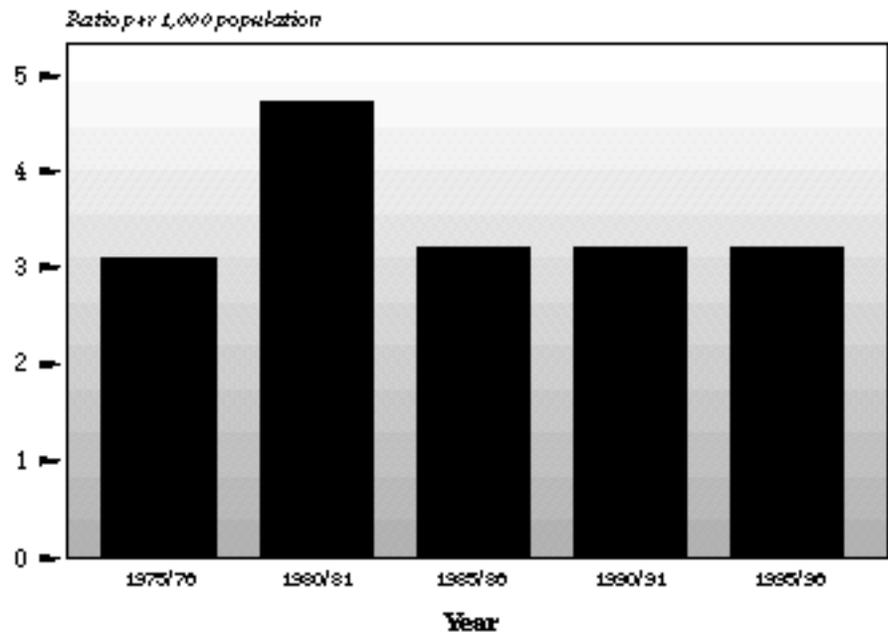


Table 23 Adults in Institutional Care, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population, Canada 1975/76 - 1995/96 (Revised)

| Fiscal Year | Adults in Care ¹ | Adult Population ² | Ratio (per 1,000) |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 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 | 561 | 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 |
| 1995/96 | 666 | 210,913 | 3.2 |

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:

1975-1981: Statistics Canada, *Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs*, 1982, Cat. 86-511.

1981/82-1995/96: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

Adult Population:

Indian Register, DIAND.

➤ Per Adult Expenditures ➤

Highlights

In 1995/96 a total of 666 Registered Indian adults were in residential or institutional care.

On average, \$33,042 (current dollars) was required to cover the cost of care for each Registered Indian adult in residential or institutional care in 1995/96.

Expressed in 1986 constant dollars, the average cost per adult increased almost three times between 1976/77 and 1995/96, rising from \$8,854 to \$24,750.

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

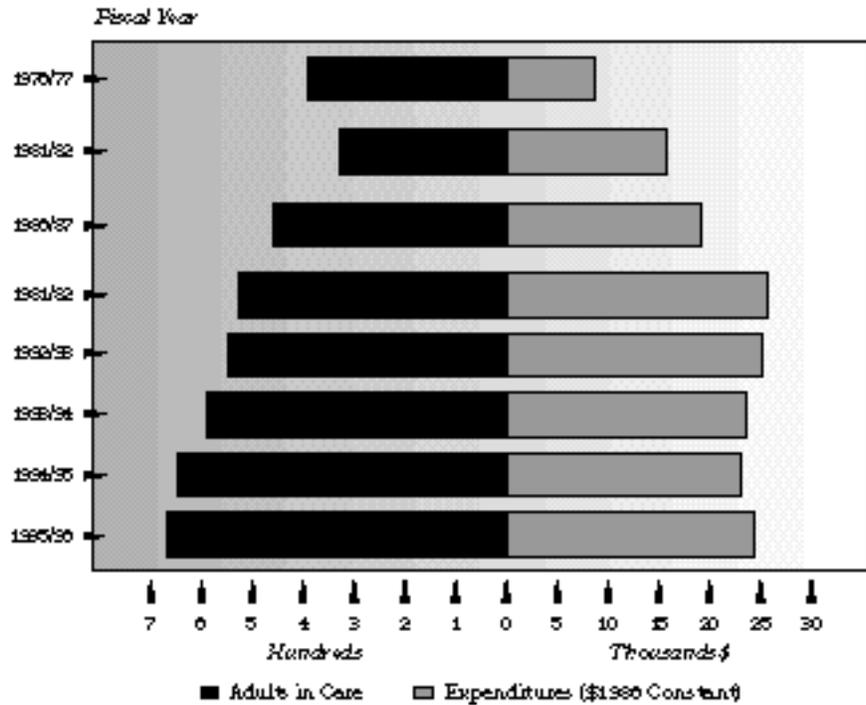


Table 24 Total and Per Adult Expenditures On-Reserve Registered Indian Population in Care, Canada 1976/77 - 1995/96 (Revised)

| Fiscal Year | Children in Care ¹ | Total Expenditures (Current \$) | Per Adult Expenditures (Current \$) | Total Expenditures (86 Constant \$) ² | Per Adult Expenditures (86 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 | 9,350,096 | 20,505 |
| 1988/89 | 494 | 11,653,200 | 23,589 | 10,730,387 | 21,721 |
| 1989/90 | 515 | 13,435,400 | 26,088 | 11,785,439 | 22,884 |
| 1990/91 | 561 | 15,853,900 | 28,260 | 13,266,862 | 23,649 |
| 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 |
| 1995/96 | 666 | 22,005,914 | 33,042 | 16,483,831 | 24,750 |

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. No. 86-511.
 1981/82-1995/96: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► Social Assistance Recipients and Dependants ►

Highlight

The average monthly number of social assistance beneficiaries among Registered Indians increased by 41 percent between 1985/86 and 1995/96. In numeric terms, slightly more than 109,000 beneficiaries were reported in 1985/86, increasing to over 153,000 by 1995/96. In fact, with the exception of the 1988/89, 1992/93 and 1995/96 data years, the average number of social assistance dependants has always increased when compared to the previous year.

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

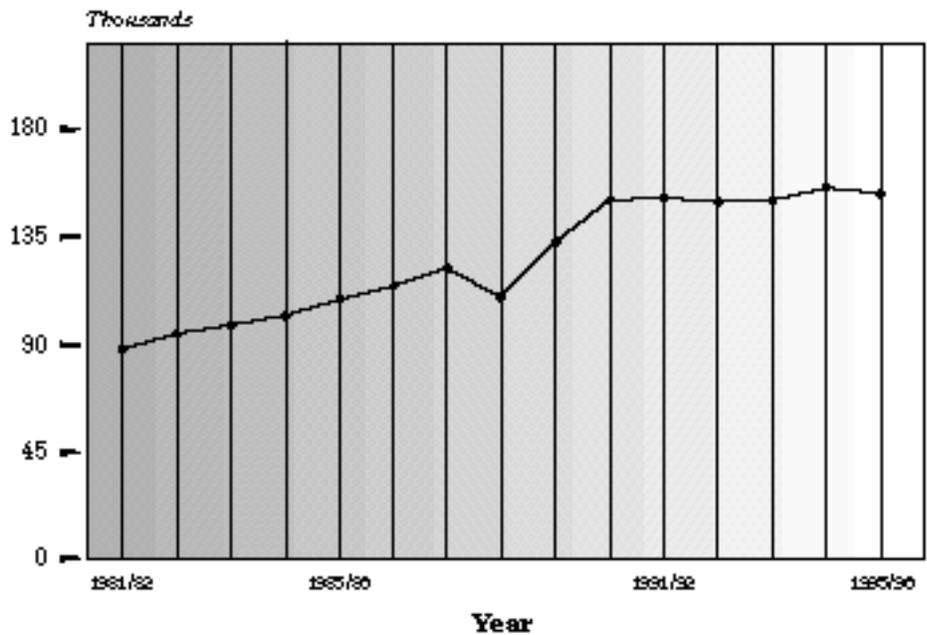


Table 25 Average Number of Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries per Month, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1981/82 - 1995/96 (Revised)

| Fiscal Year | Average Number of Recipients ^{1,8} per Month | Average Number of Beneficiaries ² per Month |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 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 | 50,829 | 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 |
| 1995/96 ⁷ | 69,921 | 153,465 |

Notes

1. See Glossary. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Nfld. as they are funded by the terr./prov. government.
2. Beneficiaries include recipients, their dependants and singles.
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.
7. The decrease in the 1995-96 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five Yukon self-government bands.
8. The number of social assistance recipients is a combination of two data types : actuals and fixed-volume commitments.

Source

Social Development Program Data, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► Social Assistance Expenditures ►

Highlights

Total social assistance expenditures, in current dollars, more than doubled between 1983/84 and 1995/96.

In current dollars (i.e. not adjusted for inflation), expenditures per recipient rose from \$4,941 in 1983/84 to \$8,225 in 1995/96. In real terms, expenditures per recipient outpaced inflation over the period, rising from \$5,583 in 1983/84 to \$6,161 in 1995/96¹.

1. 1986 constant dollars.

Figure 26 Social Assistance Expenditures, Registered Indian Population, Canada

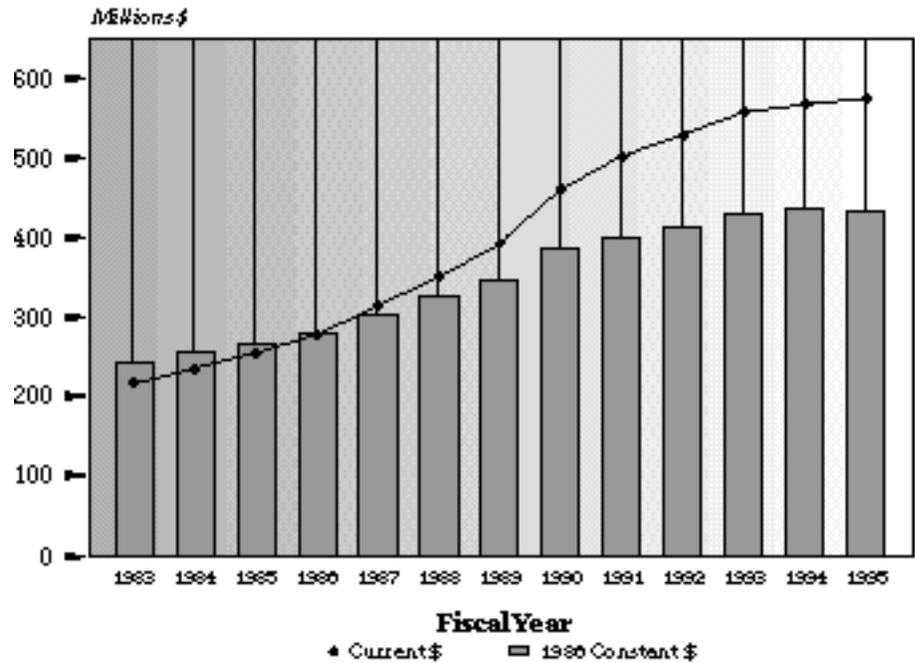


Table 26 Social Assistance Expenditures¹, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1983/84 - 1995/96 (Revised)

| Fiscal Year | Number of Recipients | Total Expenditures (Current \$) | Per Recipient (Current \$) | Total Expenditures (86 Constant \$) ² | Per Recipients (86 Constant \$) ² |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| 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 | 413,002,030 | 6,206 |
| 1993/94 | 67,977 | 557,650,700 | 8,204 | 427,646,242 | 6,291 |
| 1994/95 | 70,819 | 566,546,817 | 8,000 | 435,814,155 | 6,154 |
| 1995/96 | 69,921 | 575,084,367 | 8,225 | 430,774,807 | 6,161 |

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.

Source

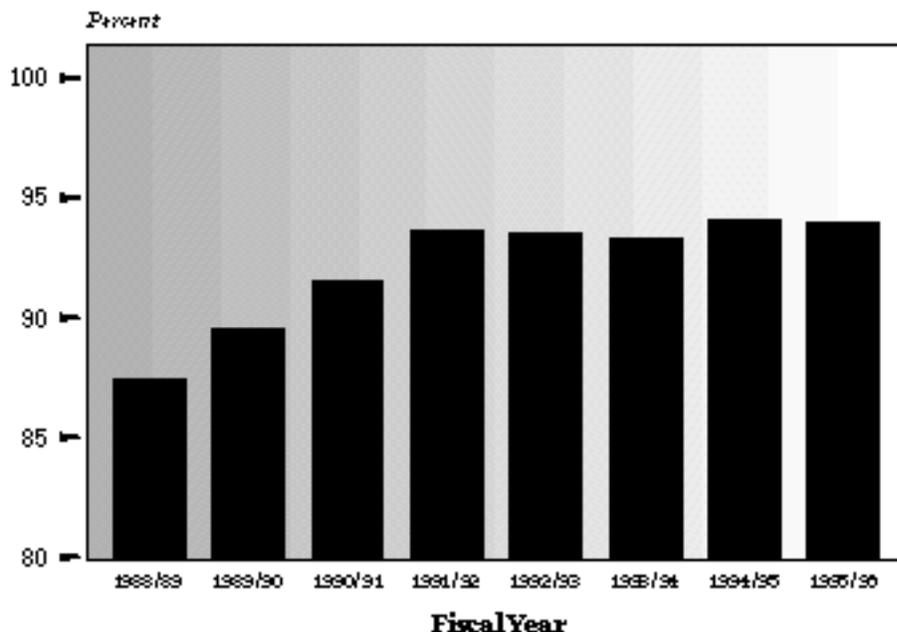
Information Management Branch, DIAND.

➤ Social Assistance Program ➤

Highlight

In 1995/96 Social Assistance was administered by 531 out of 566 eligible bands (93.8%), with funding provided through a number of contribution arrangements.

Figure 27 Bands Administering the Local Social Assistance Program



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.
5. The decrease in the 1995-96 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) self-government bands in the Yukon.

Source

Social Development Program Data, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

Table 27 Bands Administering the Local Social Assistance Program¹, Canada 1988/89 - 1995/96

| Fiscal Year | Number of Bands ² | Bands Administering the SA Program ³ | Percentage of Administering Bands |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 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 |
| 1995/1996 ⁵ | 566 | 531 | 93.8 |

► Housing Conditions ►

| | |
|---|----|
| Dwellings | 58 |
| Dwellings / Infrastructure | 59 |
| Dwellings / Infrastructure / Water and Sewage | 60 |

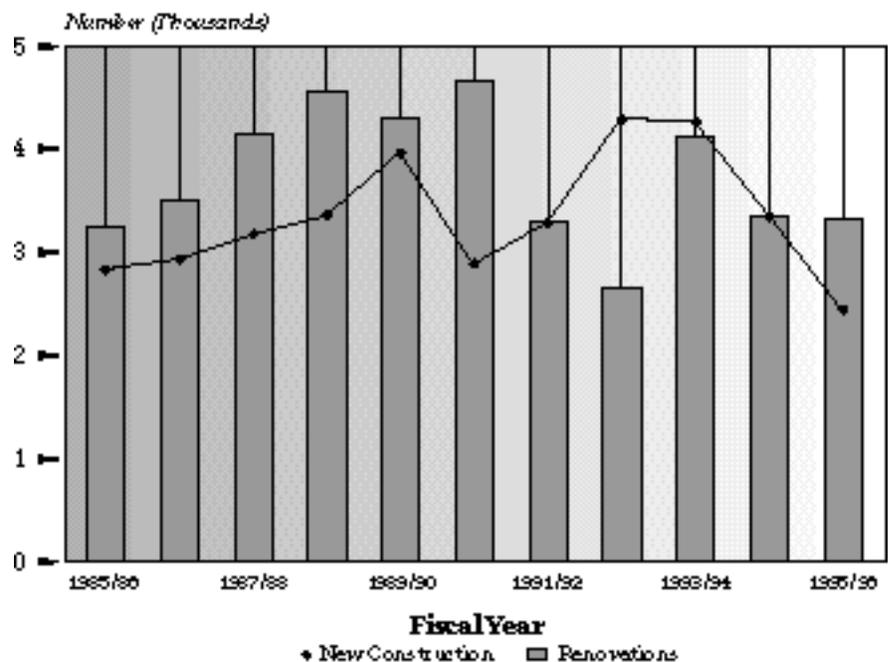
► Dwellings ►

Highlights

Between 1985/86 and 1995/96, an average of 3,338 new dwelling units per year were built on reserves. In 1995/96, 2,427 new dwelling units were constructed on reserve for First Nations.

On average, 3,733 dwelling units were renovated every year between 1985/86 and 1995/96. In 1995/96, a total of 3,310 dwellings were refurbished on reserve.

Figure 28 New and Renovated Dwelling Units On Reserve



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.

Source

Capital Assets Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

Table 28 Total Number of New and Renovated Dwelling¹ Units On Reserve, Canada 1984/85 - 1995/96

| Fiscal Year | Number of New Dwelling Units ² | Number of Renovated Dwelling Units |
|----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 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 ³ | 2,879 | 4,655 |
| 1991/92 | 3,281 | 3,288 |
| 1992/93 | 4,295 | 2,630 |
| 1993/94 | 4,254 | 4,126 |
| 1994/95 | 3,354 | 3,338 |
| 1995/96 | 2,427 | 3,310 |

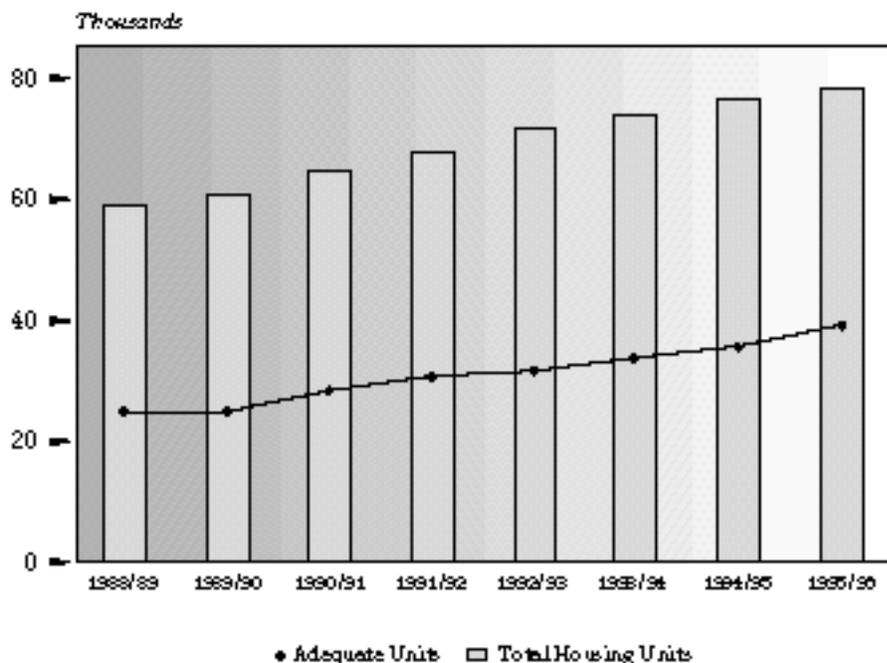
➤ Dwellings/Infrastructure ➤

Highlights

In 1995/96, almost 50 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.

Figure 29 Adequate Housing On Reserve



Notes

1. 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:

ADEQUATE HOUSING UNITS
= Total Units -
(Replacement + Major Renovation
+ Minor Renovation).

2. B.C. data excludes increases in infrastructure assets since 1987 for First Nations participating in Alternative Funding Arrangements.
3. 1990/91 data was used for British Columbia in 1991/92.

Source

Capital Assets Management System,
Information Management Branch,
DIAND.

Table 29 Adequate Housing on Reserve, Canada 1988/89 - 1995/96 (Revised)

| Fiscal Year | Total Housing Units | Adequate ¹ Units (count) | Adequate Units (percent) |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1988/89 ² | 58,756 | 24,702 | 42.0 |
| 1989/90 | 60,509 | 24,659 | 40.8 |
| 1990/91 | 64,402 | 28,209 | 43.8 |
| 1991/92 ³ | 67,282 | 30,633 | 45.5 |
| 1992/93 | 71,531 | 31,460 | 48.2 |
| 1993/94 | 73,683 | 33,665 | 45.6 |
| 1994/95 | 76,385 | 34,875 | 45.7 |
| 1995/96 | 78,187 | 39,020 | 49.9 |

► Dwellings/Infrastructure/Water and Sewage ►

Highlights

In 1995/96, 95 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 90 percent in 1995/96.

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

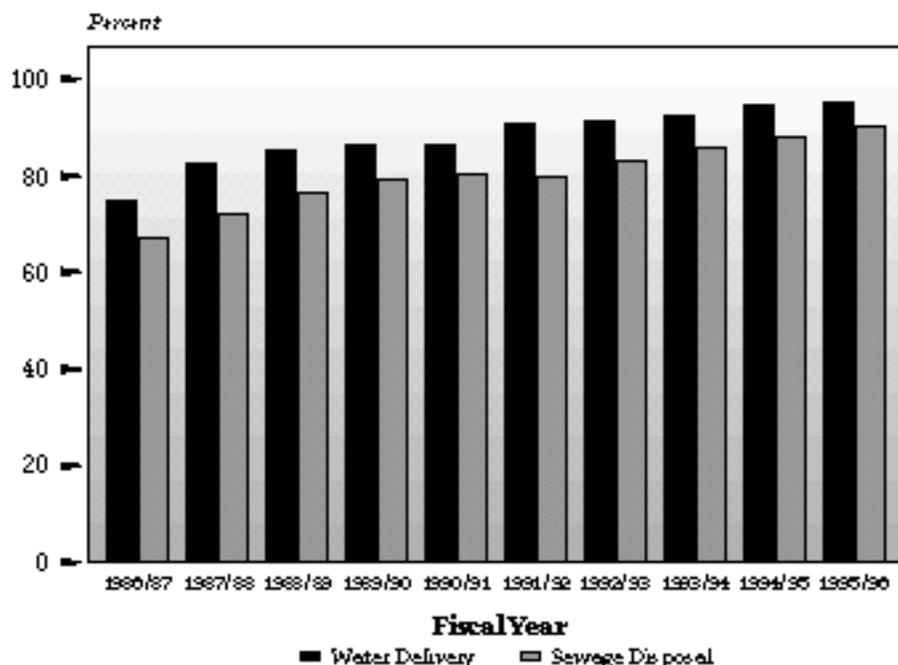


Table 30 On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery and Sewage Disposal Systems, Canada 1977/78 - 1995/96

| 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 | 85.3 | 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 | 60,956 | 90.6 | 53,784 | 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 |
| 1995/96 | 74,945 | 95.9 | 70,287 | 89.9 |

Note

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

Source

Capital Assets Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► Self-Government ►

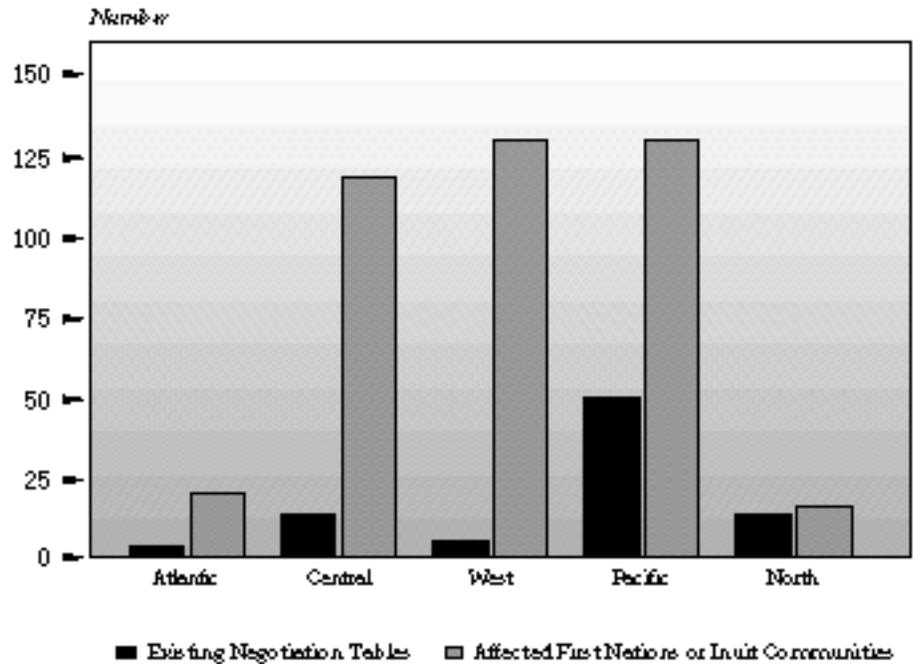
| | |
|---|----|
| Self-government Negotiations | 62 |
| Alternative Funding Arrangements / Participation Rates | 64 |
| Alternative Funding Arrangements / Program Expenditures | 65 |
| Devolution | 66 |

► Self-Government Negotiations ►

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 Gwichin, the Nacho Nyak Dun, the Champagne and Aishihik, and the Teslin Tlingit, in conjunction with the Council for Yukon Indians (CYI) Comprehensive Claims. Canada is currently engaged in self-government negotiations at approximately 90 negotiation tables and these include comprehensive self-government negotiations and self-government negotiations which 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.

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 |

Table 31 Existing Self-Government Negotiations¹, Canada and Provinces, 1996

EXISTING SELF-GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATIONS ACROSS CANADA

| Region | Existing Negotiation Tables^{2,3} | Affected First Nations / Inuit Communities |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Atlantic | 3 | 20 |
| Quebec | 7 | 28 |
| Ontario | 6 | 91 |
| Alberta | 1 | 1 |
| Saskatchewan | 2 | 69 |
| Manitoba | 2 | 61 |
| British Columbia | 50 | 131 |
| Yukon | 10 | 10 |
| N.W.T. | 3 | 6 |
| Canada Total | 84 | 417 |

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.

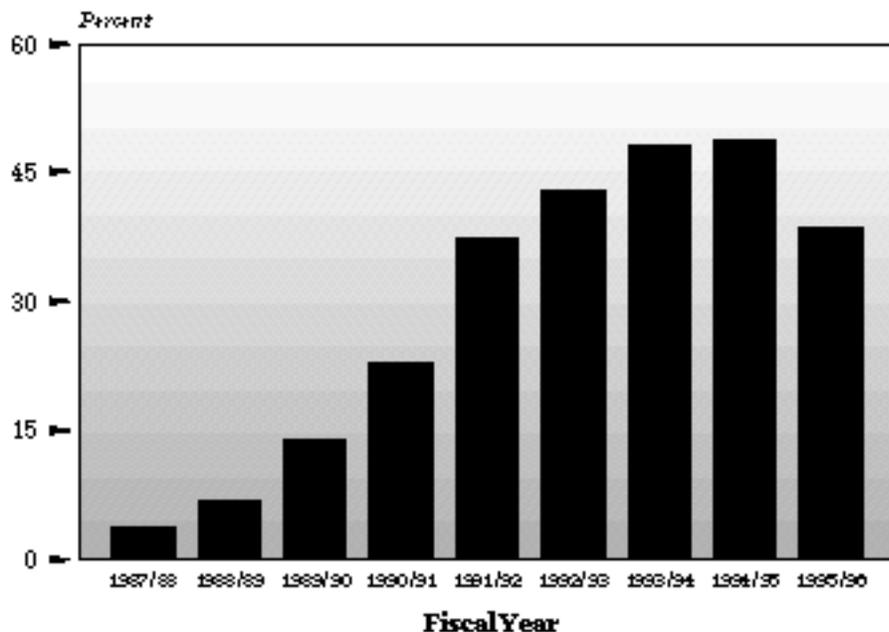
► Alternative Funding Arrangements/Participation Rates ►

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, 1996 a total of 151 agreements had been signed. One hundred and twenty-six of these agreements were signed with individual bands and 25 with tribal councils and other First Nation organizations.

Figure 32 Alternative Funding Arrangements, Participation Rates



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.
4. For the 1995/96 fiscal year there were nine new AFAs. However, thirteen AFAs were converted to FTAs (Financial Transfer Arrangements) and nine AFAs were converted to CFAs (Comprehensive Funding Arrangements), Self-Government or other arrangements. These conversions result in a lower figure for AFAs than the previous year.

Source

Alternative Funding Arrangements Status Report, March 1993, DIAND.

Table 32 Alternative Funding Arrangements¹, Canada 1987/88 - 1995/96

| Fiscal Year | AFA Participation Rates ² | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Signed Agreements (cumulative) | Bands Involved ³ | Band Participation Rate |
| 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 | 164 | 282 | 48.7% |
| 1995/96 | 151 ⁴ | 235 | 38.7% |

➤ Alternative Funding Arrangements/ 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 18.9 percent in 1995/96.

Figure 33 Alternative Funding Arrangements as a Percentage of Program Expenditures

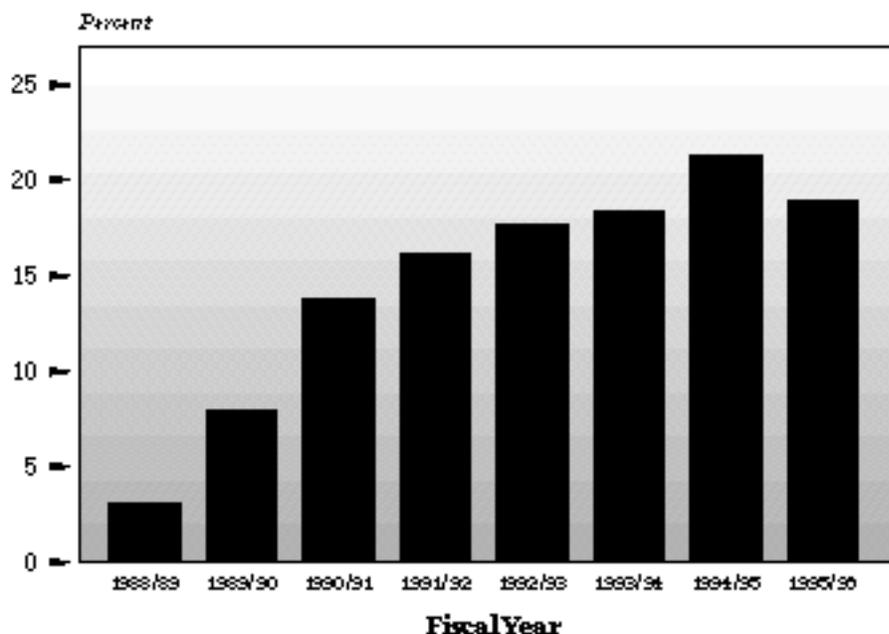


Table 33 Alternative Funding Arrangements as a Percentage of Program Expenditures, Canada 1988/89 - 1995/96

| Fiscal Year | Program Expenditures | | Percent |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---|---------|
| | AFA Expenditures (Current \$) | Indian & Inuit Affairs Program Expenditures ¹ (Current \$) | |
| 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 |
| 1995/96 | 720,611,422 | 3,819,350,484 | 18.9 |

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 ➤

Highlights

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

In 1995/96, Registered Indians and Inuit administered over 83 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 2,092 in 1995/96, a 46 percent decrease.

Figure 34 Profile of Expenditures, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

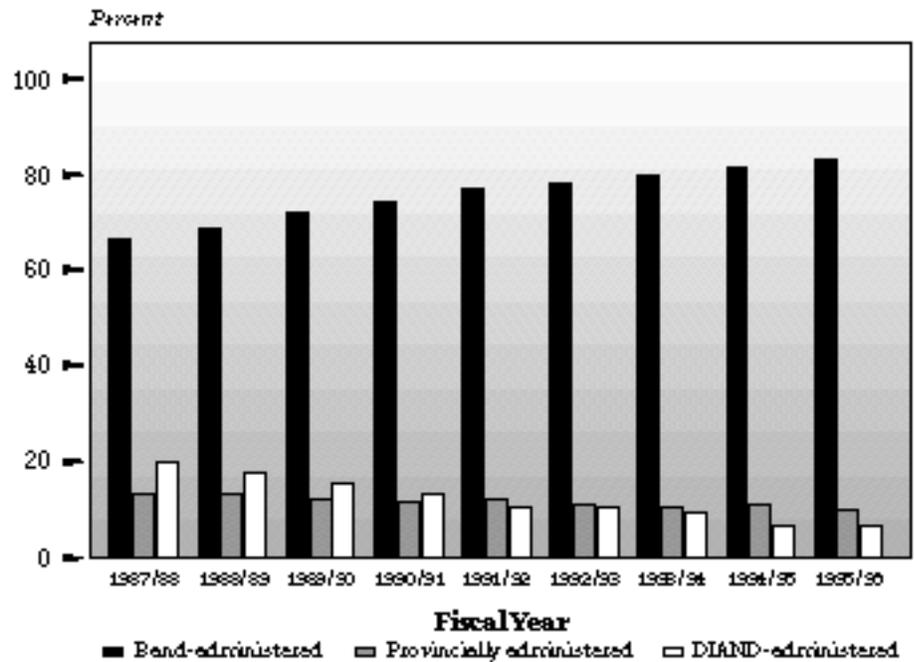


Table 34 Devolution¹ of Indian and Inuit Affairs Program (IIAP) Expenditures and Full-Time Equivalents, Canada 1987/88 - 1995/96

| 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 |
| 1995/96 | 3,065,731,561 | 83.1 | 373,997,022 | 10.1 | 248,007,409 | 6.7 | 3,687,735,992 | 2,092 |

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 ➤

| | |
|--|----|
| Labour Force Participation | 70 |
| Labour Force Participation / Indian Females | 71 |
| Labour Force Participation / Indian Males | 72 |
| Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs) | 73 |

► Labour Force Participation ►

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.

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

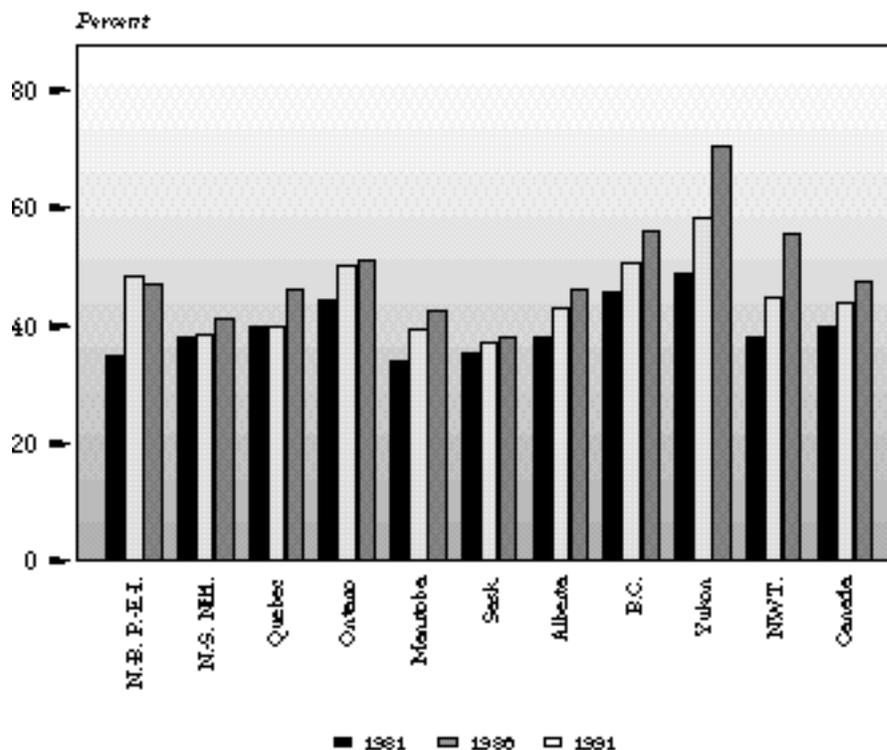


Table 35 Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force, Registered Indians On Reserve by Province/Territory, 1981 - 1991

| Province | 1981 In the Labour Force ² % | 1986 ¹ In the Labour Force ² % | 1991 ¹ In the Labour Force ² % |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| 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 ►

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%).

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

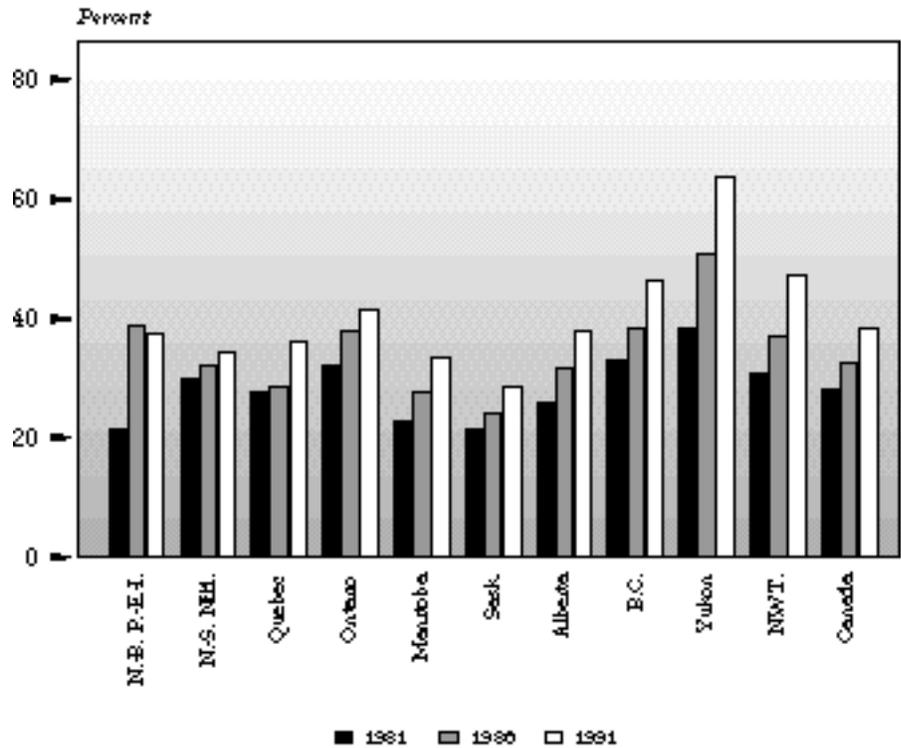


Table 36 Percent of Female Registered Indian Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force Living On Reserve by Province/Territory, 1981 - 1991

| Province | 1981 In the Labour Force ² % | 1986 ¹ In the Labour Force ² % | 1991 ¹ In the Labour Force ² % |
|----------------------------|--|---|---|
| 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 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 ►

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%).

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

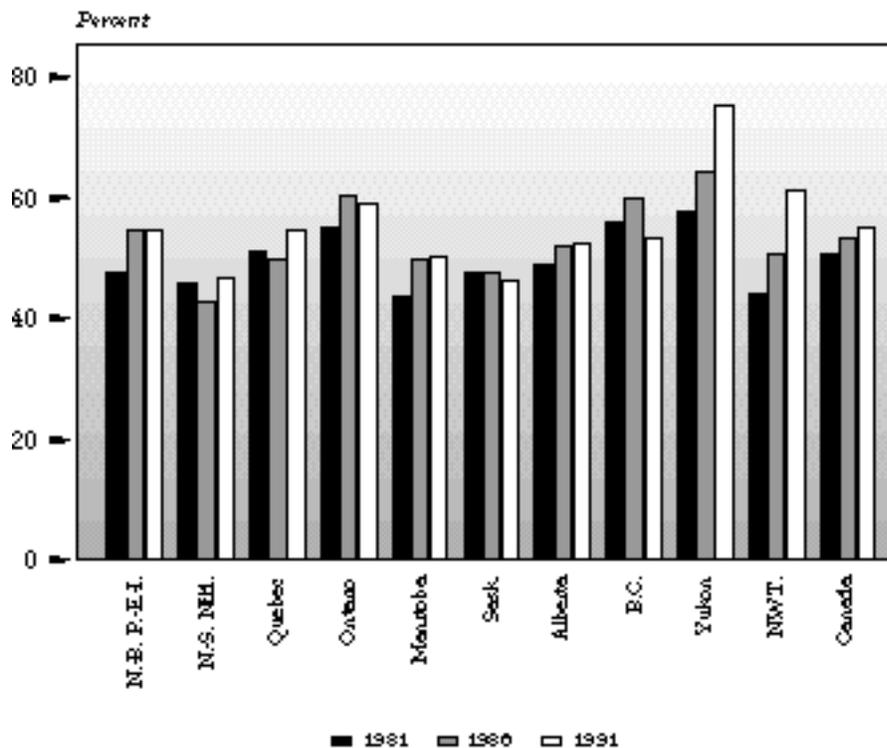


Table 37 Percent of Male Registered Indian Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force Living On Reserve by Province/Territory, 1981 - 1991

| Province | 1981 In the Labour Force ² % | 1986 ¹ In the Labour Force ² % | 1991 ¹ In the Labour Force ² % |
|----------------------------|--|---|---|
| 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) ➤

Highlight

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.

Figure 38 Total number of all types of CEDOs

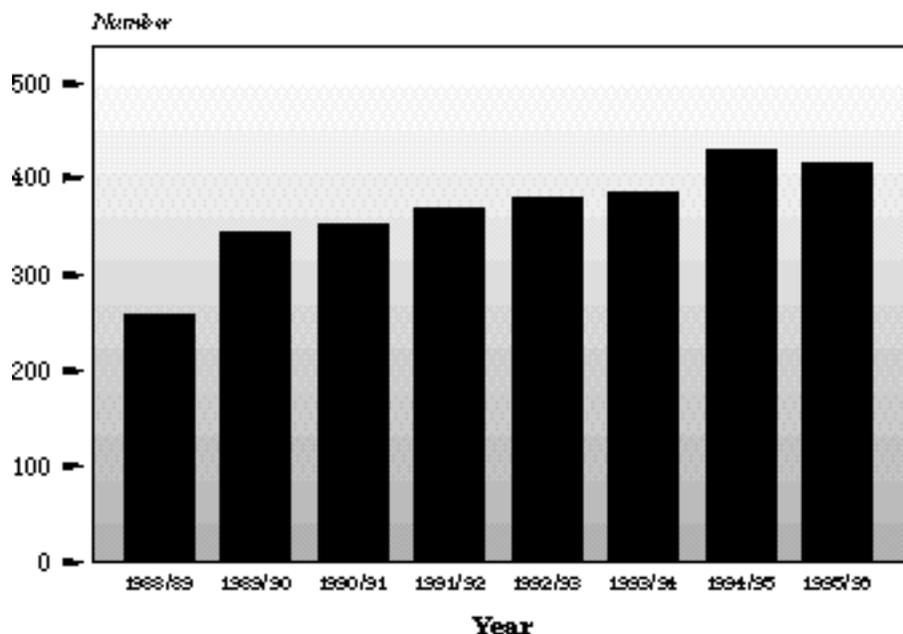


Table 38 Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs), Canada 1988/89 - 1995/96

| Fiscal Year | Total CEDOs ¹ All Types (cumulative) |
|-------------|---|
| 1988/89 | 258 |
| 1989/90 | 343 |
| 1990/91 | 351 |
| 1991/92 | 369 |
| 1992/93 | 379 |
| 1993/94 | 386 |
| 1994/95 | 429 |
| 1995/96 | 415 |

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.

Source

Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► The North ►

| | |
|---|----|
| North / Population Growth | 76 |
| North / Aboriginal Composition | 78 |
| North / Mortality | 80 |
| North / Infant Mortality | 82 |
| North / DIAND Expenditures | 84 |
| North / Employment | 87 |
| North / Average Individual Income | 88 |

► North/Population Growth ►

Highlights

Between 1971 and 1996, the Yukon population increased by 62 percent from 19,100 to 30,900; in the Northwest Territories, the population increased by 80 percent from 36,700 to 66,100.

Between 1991 and 1996, Yukon's population increased by six percent, while that of the Northwest Territories increased by almost eight 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.

Figure 39 Population Growth, Yukon and the Northwest Territories

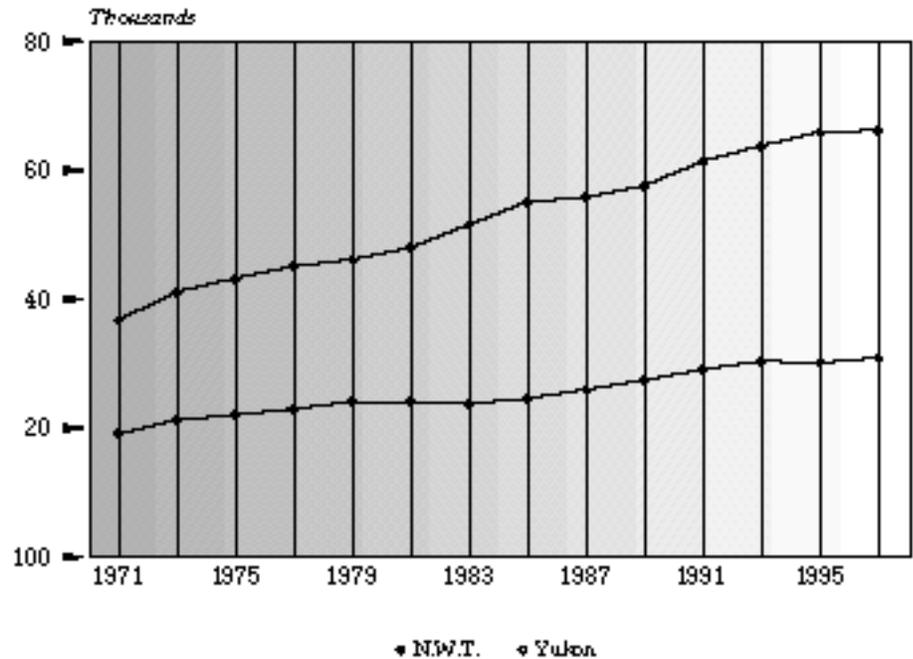


Table 39 Total Population Growth in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, 1971 - 1996 (Revised)

| TOTAL POPULATION¹ | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| Year | Yukon | N.W.T. | Year | Yukon | N.W.T. |
| 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 | 5,600 | 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 | 29,700 | 64,700 |
| 1982 | 24,700 | 50,000 | 1995 | 30,100 | 5,800 |
| 1983 | 23,800 | 51,500 | 1996 | 30,900 | 66,100 |

Note

1. Population estimates are based on a July 1 reference period. Population figures for 1971 to 1991 are Revised Intercensal Estimates; 1992 and 1993 are Final Postcensal Estimates; 1994 is an Updated Postcensal Estimate and 1995 is a Preliminary Postcensal Estimate. Population figures for 1991 to 1996 were revised November 7, 1996. Figures for 1996 are as of January 1, 1996.

Source

Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

► North/Aboriginal Composition ►

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.

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

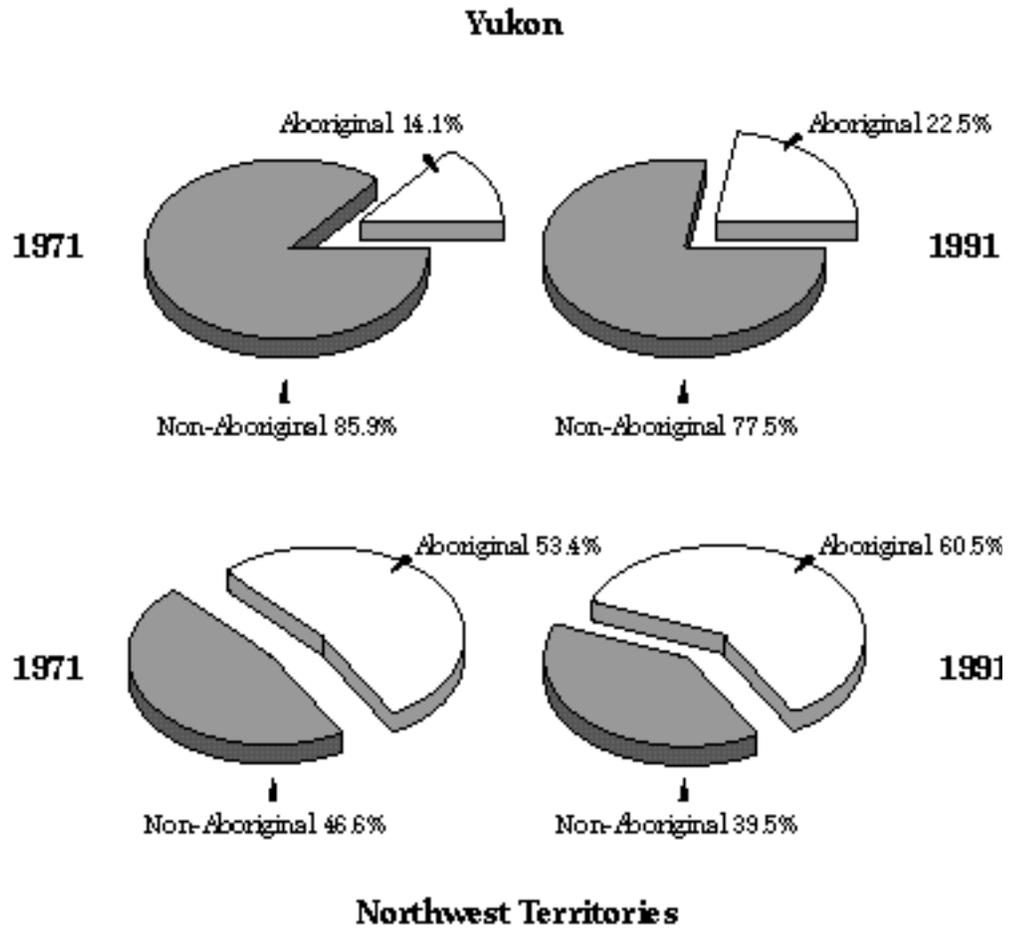


Table 40 Total Population by Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Ethnic Origin, Yukon and Northwest Territories 1971 - 1991

| | 1971 ^{1,4} | | 1981 ^{2,4} | | 1986 ^{3,4} | | 1991 ^{3,4} | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| YUKON | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| NORTHWEST TERRITORIES | | | | | | | | |
| 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 ►

Highlights

Mortality rates in the Yukon have declined slowly, averaging about five per thousand population in the 1970s and 1980s, and ranging between 4.1 and 4.7 per thousand between 1990 and 1995.

The mortality rate in the Northwest Territories declined from an average of six per thousand population in the early 1970s to about four per thousand population since 1985.

Figure 41 Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories

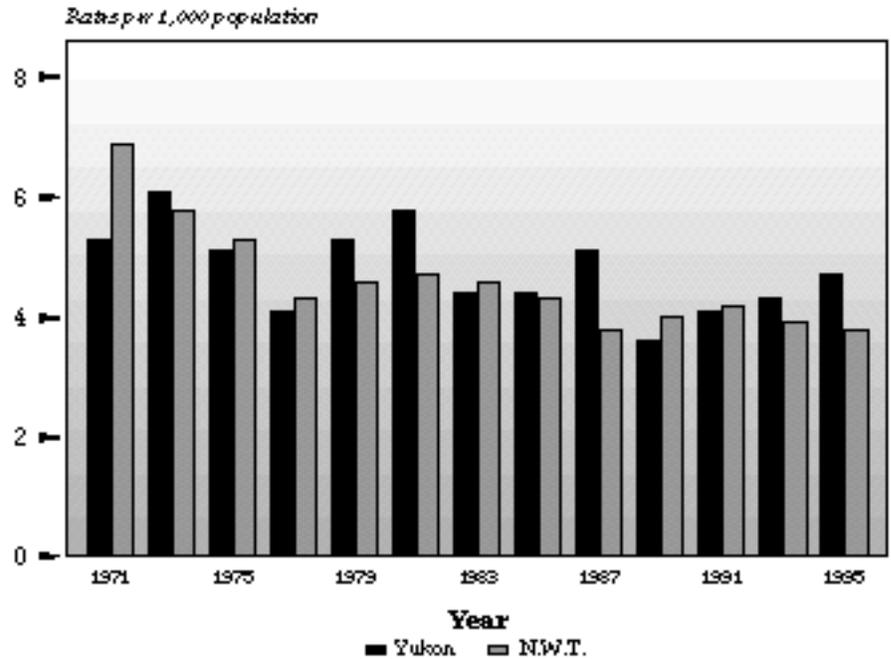


Table 41 Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories 1971-1995 (Revised)

| MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION^{1,2} | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| Year | Yukon | N.W.T. | Year | Yukon | N.W.T. |
| 1971 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 1984 | 5.1 | 4.3 |
| 1972 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 1985 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| 1973 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 1986 | 4.3 | 3.7 |
| 1974 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 1987 | 5.1 | 3.8 |
| 1975 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 1988 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| 1976 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 1989 | 3.6 | 4.0 |
| 1977 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 1990 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| 1978 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 1991 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| 1979 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 1992 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| 1980 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 1993 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| 1981 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 1994 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| 1982 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 1995 | 4.7 | 3.8 |
| 1983 | 4.4 | 4.6 | | | |

Notes

1. Rates are based on Statistics Canada's July 1 population estimates. Population figures for 1971 to 1993 are Final Intercensal Estimates. Population figures for 1994 are Updated Postcensal Estimates; and 1995 is a Preliminary Postcensal Estimate.
2. Mortality rates are calculated from July 1 of the year indicated to June 30 of the following year.

Source

Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

► North/Infant Mortality ►

Highlights

Infant mortality rates in the two territories declined over the 25 year period to 1994. The Yukon experienced the sharpest decline, from 25.7 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1971 to a rate of 2.3 in 1994. Furthermore, the Northwest Territories continues to have a higher infant mortality rate than the Yukon in most years. Over the period 1971 to 1994, the infant mortality rate in the Northwest Territories fell from 49 to 15.6.

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.

Figure 42 Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories

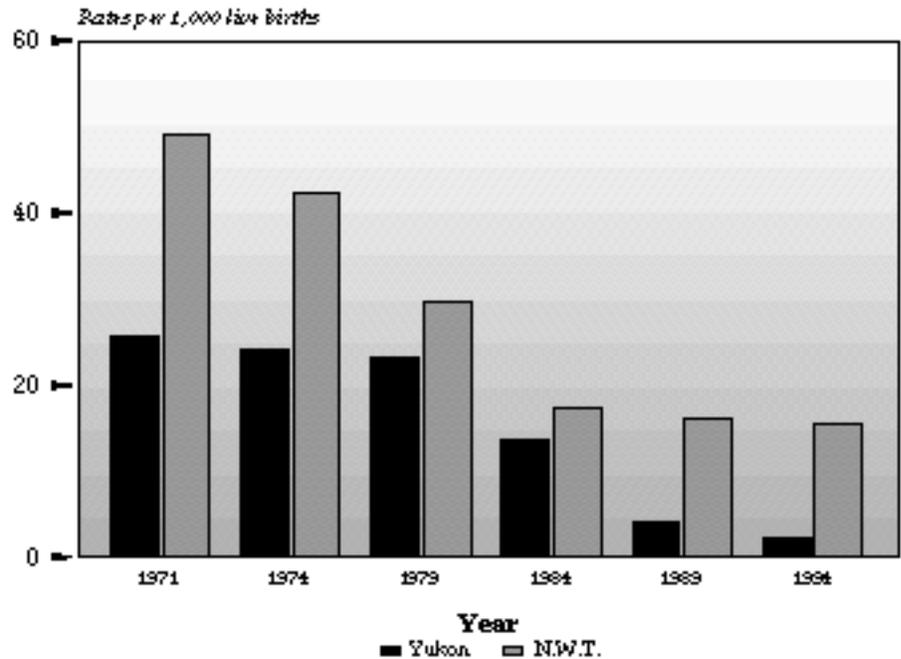


Table 42 Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories 1971 - 1994 (Revised)

| MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION ^{1,2} | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|
| Year | Yukon | N.W.T. | Year | Yukon | N.W.T. |
| 1971 | 25.7 | 49.0 | 1983 | 18.5 | 20.8 |
| 1972 | 26.6 | 48.4 | 1984 | 13.5 | 17.3 |
| 1973 | 16.7 | 37.4 | 1985 | 10.8 | 16.7 |
| 1974 | 24.2 | 42.2 | 1986 | 24.8 | 18.6 |
| 1975 | 24.5 | 35.9 | 1987 | 10.5 | 12.5 |
| 1976 | 22.3 | 34.7 | 1988 | 5.8 | 10.3 |
| 1977 | 13.9 | 29.4 | 1989 | 4.2 | 16.2 |
| 1978 | 11.2 | 23.3 | 1990 | 7.2 | 12.0 |
| 1979 | 23.2 | 29.6 | 1991 | 10.6 | 12.2 |
| 1980 | 18.9 | 22.3 | 1992 | 3.8 | 16.7 |
| 1981 | 14.9 | 21.5 | 1993 | 7.9 | 9.6 |
| 1982 | 21.0 | 16.2 | 1994 | 2.3 | 15.6 |

Note

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

Sources

1971-1985: Statistics Canada, *Vital Statistics, Mortality: Summary List of Causes*, Cat. No. 84-206.

1986-1994: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics Division.

► North/DIAND Expenditures ►

Highlights

Total DIAND expenditures on the North have continued to rise in every year reported. The \$1.54 billion total expenditure for 1995/96 is 92% 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. The Formula Funding from the federal government provides the basic funding to operate the territorial governments and accounts for 70.8% of the GNWT total budget and 66.7% of the total YTG budget. Notably, Formula Funding has regularly increased over the years for two main reasons: formula driven adjustments and the federal government's continued payments of the costs to provide the services devolved from federal departments to the territorial governments.

This is the last time that the Formula Funding Grant to the Territories will be shown as a DIAND program. DIAND has transferred the responsibility to Finance Canada starting in 1996/97.

Figure 43 DIAND Expenditures on the North (Current Dollars)

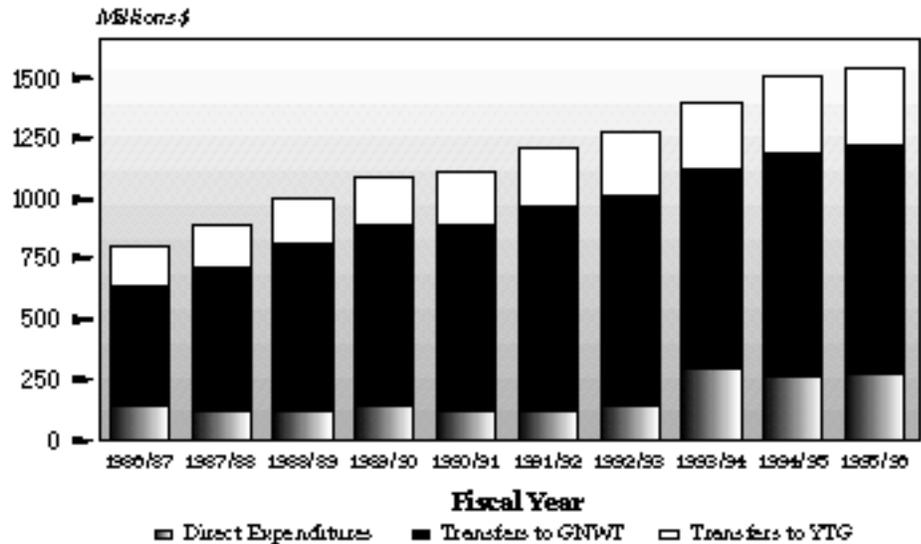


Table 43 DIAND Expenditures on the North 1986/87 - 1995/96 (Revised)

| Thousands of dollars | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Type | 1986/87 | 1987/88 | 1988/89 | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | 1991/92 | 1992/93 | 1993/94 | 1994/95 forecast | 1995/96 planned |
| Transfers to YTG | 160,513 | 172,410 | 189,465 | 200,141 | 222,403 | 239,501 | 265,018 | 277,300 | 315,181 | 324,276 |
| Transfers to GNWT | 495,199 | 595,406 | 692,441 | 752,824 | 772,038 | 842,789 | 874,943 | 824,141 | 925,515 | 937,932 |
| Direct Expenditures | 146,645 | 119,381 | 119,455 | 138,696 | 117,384 | 124,221 | 140,176 | 297,750 | 264,789 | 277,506 |
| Total Expenditure (Current dollars) | 802,357 | 887,197 | 1,001,361 | 1,091,661 | 1,111,825 | 1,206,511 | 1,280,137 | 1,399,191 | 1,505,485 | 1,539,714 |
| Total Expenditure (Constant 1986 dollars) ¹ | 796,187 | 837,373 | 903,755 | 941,290 | 930,397 | 987,527 | 1,034,245 | 1,120,025 | 1,197,681 | 1204313 |
| Direct Expenditures by Area Benefitted | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yukon | 46,197 | 45,368 | 44,983 | 61,013 | 58,374 | 64,887 | 65,602 | 72,850 | 84,548 | 77,126 |
| N.W.T. | 50,253 | 25,892 | 26,102 | 26,274 | 28,520 | 29,997 | 41,466 | 170,599 | 117,150 | 145,465 |
| North Generally | 50,195 | 48,121 | 48,370 | 51,409 | 30,490 | 29,337 | 33,108 | 54,301 | 63,091 | 54,915 |
| TOTAL² | 146,645 | 119,381 | 119,455 | 138,696 | 117,384 | 124,221 | 140,176 | 297,750 | 264,789 | 277,506 |

Notes

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.
2. Some of the figures may differ from previous editions.

Source

Annual Northern Expenditure Plan (ANEP), DIAND, Ottawa. The ANEP was updated to 1995/96.

Table 43 Notes

Since 1987/88, DIAND has devolved the following provincial-type programs:

| | | |
|-----------|------------|--|
| 1987 | GNWT | Forestry Management and Fire Suppression |
| 1987 & 88 | YTG & GNWT | Northern Canada Power Commission |
| 1988 | GNWT | Scientific Resource Centres |
| 1989 | YTG | Mine Safety |
| 1990 | GNWT & YTG | Interterritorial Roads |
| 1993 | GNWT & YTG | Land Titles Registration |
| 1993 | YTG | Northern Oil and Gas Accord |
| 1993 | YTG | Hospital and Medical Care for Indians and Inuit |
| 1993 | YTG | Low Income Housing Program for Indians and Inuit |

Since 1988/89, other departments have devolved the following programs to the territories:

| | | |
|-----------|------------|--|
| 1988 | GNWT | All remaining Health and Hospital Services (Health Canada) |
| 1990 & 91 | YTG & GNWT | "B" & "C" Airports (Transport Canada) |
| 1992 | YTG | Alaska Highway (Public Works and Government Services) |
| 1993 & 94 | YTG | Whitehorse General Hospital (Health Canada) |
| 1995 | GNWT & YTG | "A" Airports (Transport Canada) |

DIAND's direct expenditures, declined after a period of devolution decreases, such as the forestry management and fire suppression in 1987/88 and interterritorial roads in 1990/91, Then direct expenditures began to increase again in 1991/92. For two years, the increase was attributed to the implementation of programs on behalf of the Arctic Environmental Strategy, payments to Canada Post for air shipments of food to isolated communities in the North and, in 1992/93, the first year of implementation for the Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement. In 1993/94, with the signing and implementation of the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement, statutory expenditures implementing land claim agreements have become the primary factor influencing the doubling of DIAND's direct expenditures.

The following Aboriginal comprehensive land claim settlements have been concluded in the North since the establishment of the federal government's claims policy in 1973:

| | |
|------|--|
| 1984 | The Inuvialuit Final Agreement |
| 1992 | The Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement |
| 1993 | Tungavik Federation of Nunavut Land Claims Agreement |
| 1994 | The Sahtu Dene and Métis Agreement |

Four First Nation final agreements based on the Council for Yukon Indians Umbrella Final Agreement (1993) and corresponding self government agreements for:

| | |
|------|--|
| 1994 | The Vutnut Gwich'in First Nation |
| 1994 | The Champagne and Aishihik First Nations |
| 1994 | The Teslin Tlingit Council |
| 1994 | The First Nation of Na-cho Ny'a'k Dun |

► North/Employment ►

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.

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

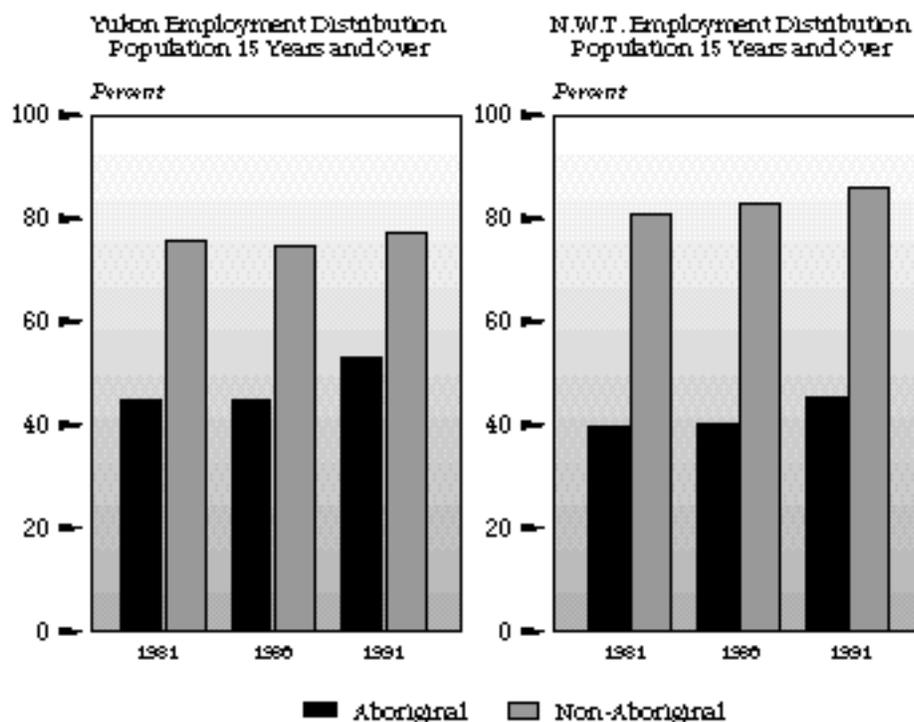


Table 44 Employment Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon and the Northwest Territories - 1981 - 1991

| | 1981 | | 1986 | | 1991 | |
|------------------------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| | Aboriginal | Non-Aboriginal | Aboriginal | Non-Aboriginal | Aboriginal | Non-Aboriginal |
| YUKON | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| NORTHWEST TERRITORIES | | | | | | |
| 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

1981-1991: Statistics Canada, Census of Population.

► North/Average Individual Income ►

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.

Figure 45 Average Individual Income, Yukon and the Northwest Territories

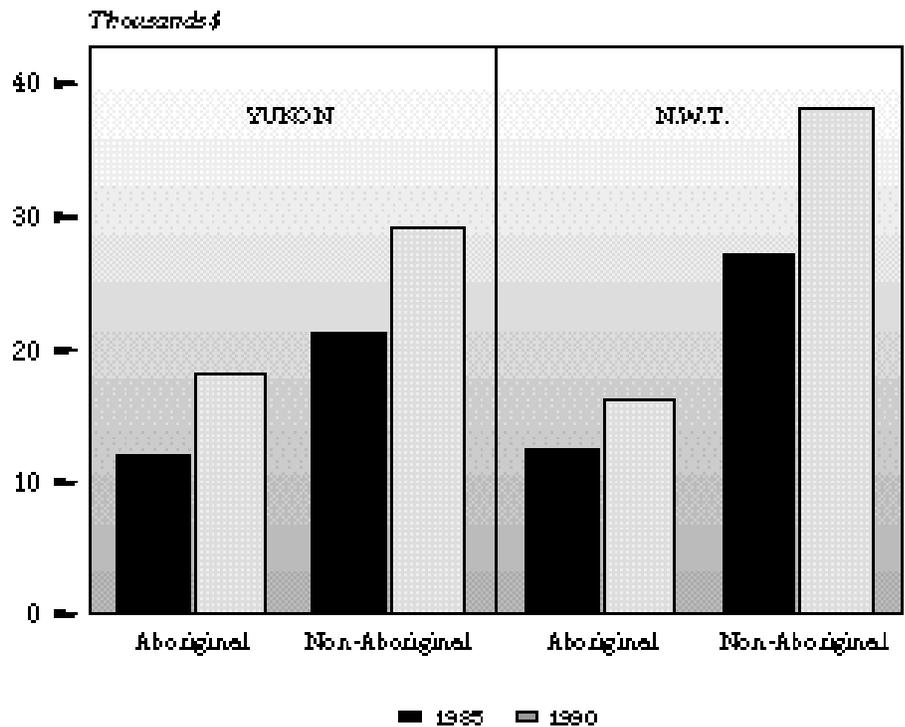


Table 45 Income by Source for Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon and the Northwest Territories - 1985 and 1990¹

| 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*, 1991 Census, Cat. No. 94-325.
 Statistics Canada, Employment Equity Program, *Profile of Visible Minorities and Aboriginal People*.

► Additional Topics ►

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Lands | 92 |
| Specific Claims | 93 |
| Trust Accounts | 94 |

➤ Lands ➤

Highlight

DIAND administered land transactions for 2,376 reserves in fiscal year 1995/96, totalling 2,751,603 hectares across Canada. There were 258,355 registered interests in the land under the department's administration. The volume and complexity of land transactions are increasing as economic development is promoted by First Nations, corporations and individuals.

Figure 46 Lands Administered by DIAND

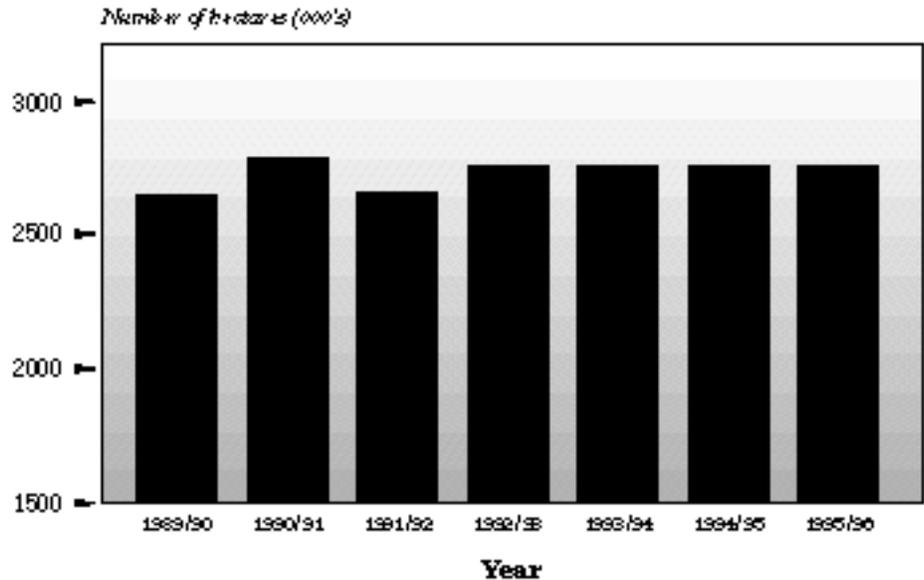


Table 46 Lands Administered by DIAND - Canada, 1989/90 - 1995/96

| Fiscal Year | Number of reserves ¹ | Amount of land (hectares) ¹ | Number of bands ² |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 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 |
| 1995/96 | 2,376 | 2,751,603 | 608 |

Sources

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

► Specific Claims ►

Highlight

In 1995/96 the Specific Claims Branch concluded 33 claims, 17 of which were by means of settlement agreement. At the end of 1995/96 there were 259 claims under review and 109 claims under negotiation.

Figure 47 Status of Specific and Treaty Land Entitlement Claims

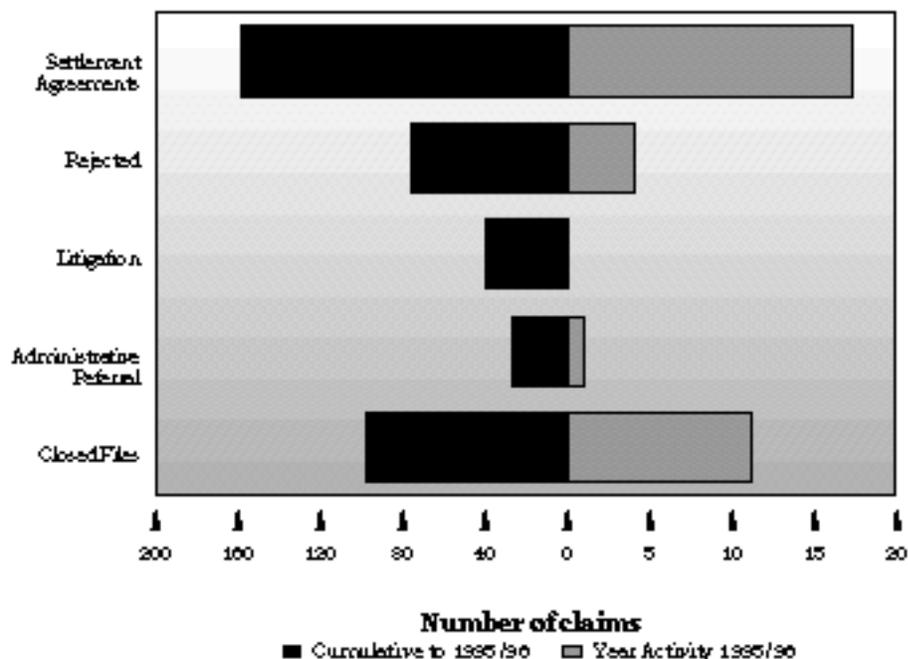


Table 47 Status of Specific and Treaty Land Entitlement Claims – Canada 1995/96

| Claims Concluded | Cumulative to 1994/95 | Year Activity 1995/96 | Cumulative to 1995/96 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Settlement Agreements | 142 | 17 | 159 |
| Rejected | 72 | 4 | 76 |
| Litigation | 40 | 0 | 40 |
| Administrative Referral | 26 | 1 | 27 |
| Files Closed | 87 | 11 | 98 |
| TOTAL | 367 | 33 | 400 |

| Claims in Process | End of Fiscal Year 1995/96 |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Under Review | 259 |
| Under Negotiation | 109 |
| TOTAL | 368 |

Note

1. Figures are as of March 31, 1996.

Source

Data Claims Report, Specific Claims, DIAND.

► Trust Accounts ►

Highlight

At the end of the 1995/96 fiscal year, in excess of \$1.093 billion was held on deposit in the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) for bands and individuals. This figure constitutes a decrease of \$9 million from the previous year. Revenues from oil and gas decreased in comparison to last year. In fiscal year 1995/96, total credits and debits amounted to about \$184 million and \$193 million, respectively.

Figure 48 Trust Accounts Held

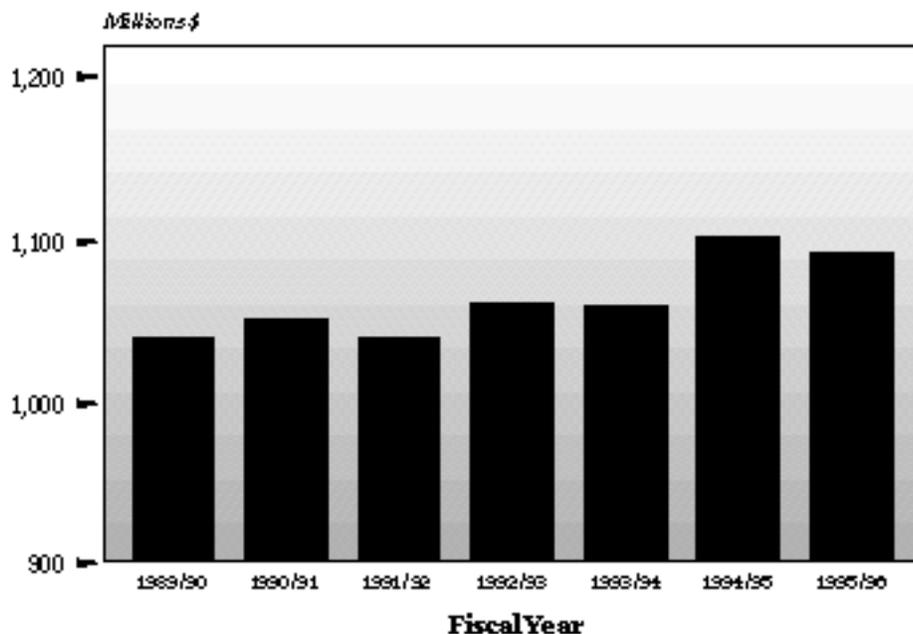


Table 48 Trust Accounts Held - Canada, 1989/90 - 1995/96

| Fiscal Year | Indian Monies ¹ |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| | Current \$ |
| 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 |
| 1995/96 | 1,093,000,000 |

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 psychosocial 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 psychosocial 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 either in foster care, group homes or institutional care.

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 **Beneficiaries** are the total number of recipients plus dependants.

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.

Framework negotiations:

terms of reference for negotiations include a community's itemization of the authorities desired beyond the Indian Act, the proposed modifications to its governing structures and the new legislative arrangements sought to enable these changes. Also included are work plans and budgets for substantive negotiations and the ratification process for any agreements.

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.

