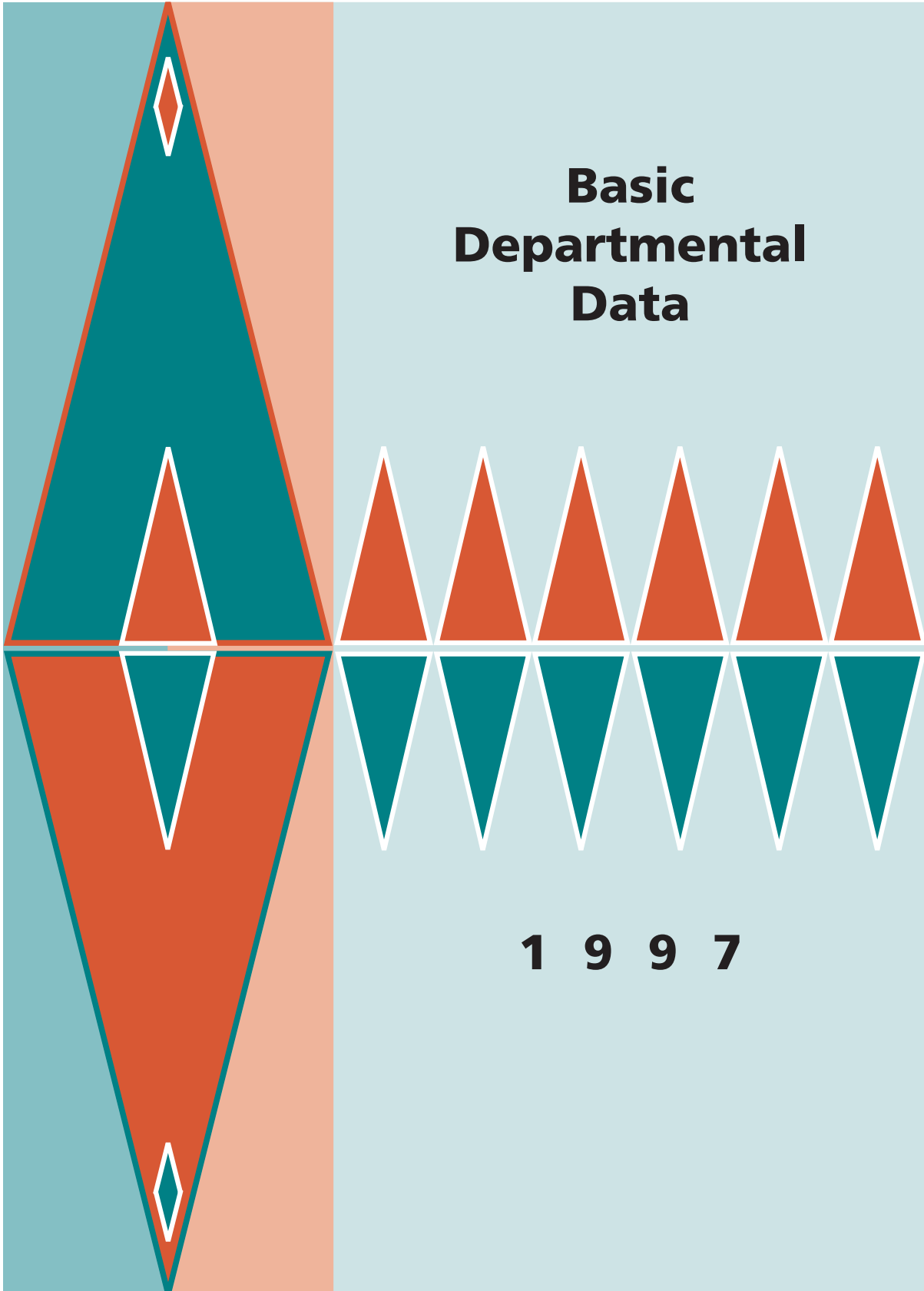




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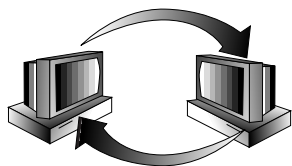
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► Acknowledgements ►

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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, 1996 reporting date.

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. 1996 Census data on Aboriginal persons will be released in early 1998. To avoid duplicate information releases, users are advised that, commencing with this edition of *Basic Departmental Data 1997 (BDD)*, expenditure figures tied to programs delivered to First Nations are no longer included in the publication. Should users require financial information concerning program expenditures, please consult the *1997-1998 Estimates, A Report on Plans and Priorities*, which contains DIAND's annual expenditure amounts as reported to Parliament. Finally, the user is cautioned that data contained in this edition of *BDD* may be different from data reported in previous editions due to edit reviews of historical data.

► Introduction ►

First Nations and Northerners, working with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND), are expanding control over their lands and the laws that govern them. To help chronicle the effect of these changes, *Basic Departmental Data (BDD)* provides an annual update of living conditions for Registered Indians and Northerners.

BDD builds on information from previous releases and provides an accurate portrait of First Nations and Northerners. Subjects in *BDD* include population patterns, education, health and social conditions, housing, self government, economic conditions and labour force activity. For each subject area, data are presented as text, graphic and tabular information.

Numbers may differ from previous releases due to the availability of more current program data or departmental revisions. "Revised" shows at the top of all pages where tables contain changes to a historical series. All data found in *BDD* are from DIAND and Health Canada administrative sources. Labour force statistics are from Statistics Canada's Census of Canada.

Throughout *BDD*, the term "Indian" means a Registered or Status Indian. A person with status within the meaning of the *Indian Act* is a Registered Indian. In June 1985, parliament passed amendments to the *Indian Act*. Under *Bill C-31*, individuals enfranchised due to discriminatory clauses contained in the *Indian Act* can have their Indian Status and membership rights restored. The chapter entitled *Population* shows the significant population growth evident in the Registered Indian population because of *Bill C-31* reinstatement.

In 1996/97, DIAND administered 2,406 reserves for 608 First Nations found across Canada. In 1996, Registered Indians comprised 2 percent of the total Canadian population.

► Population ►

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► Population Growth ►

Highlights

Seven out of ten Registered Indians lived on reserve in 1982. This proportion has dropped to less than six out of ten in 1996.

The high growth rates for the off-reserve Registered Indian population between 1982 and 1988 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. Over the next five years, the Registered Indian population is expected to increase at a rate of 2.1% per year. This rate is 1.8 times higher than the Canadian population growth rate (1.2%) over the same period.

Figure 1 Registered Indian Population Growth On and Off Reserve

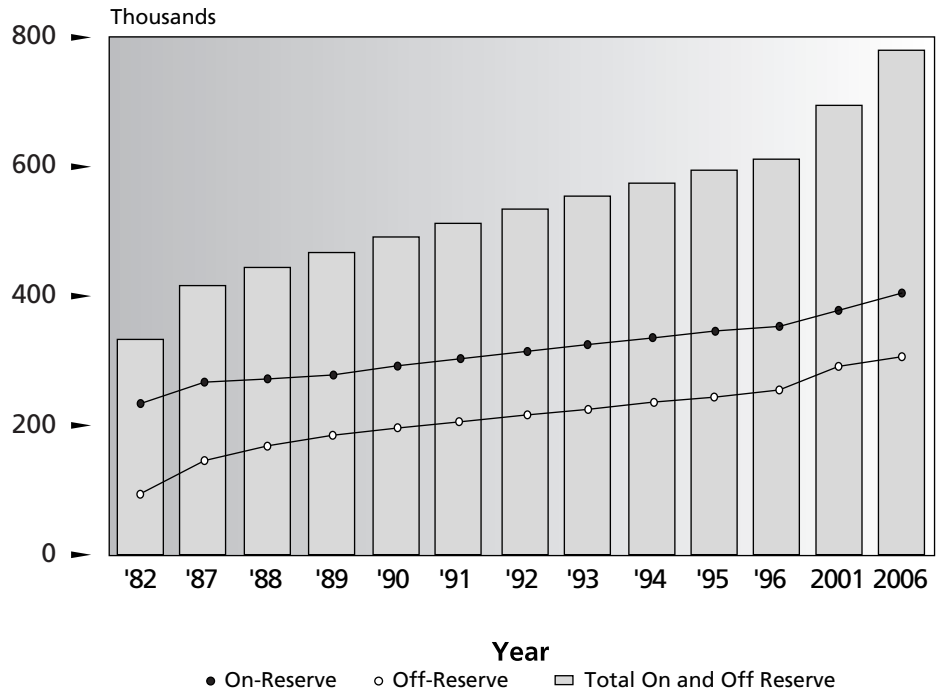


Table 1 Registered Indian Population and Average Annual Growth Rates (AAGR^{1,2}) On/Off Reserve, Canada 1982 - 2006

Year	On Reserve ³			Off Reserve			Total		
	No.	%	AAGR ²	No.	%	AAGR ²	No.	%	AAGR ²
1982	235,640	70.9	2.64	96,538	29.1	8.84	332,178	100	4.60
1987	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	1.85	245,131	41.3	4.64	593,050	100	3.01
1996	354,369	58.0	2.10	256,505	42.0	2.70	610,874	100	2.30
2001	406,000	57.7	1.80	297,900	42.3	1.70	703,900	100	1.80
2006	443,900	57.8		324,700	42.3		768,500	100	

Notes

1. See Glossary.
2. The average annual growth rate over the 1996-2001 period is calculated on the basis of the 1996 adjusted year-end population count from the Indian Register.
3. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

Source

1982-1996: Indian Register, DIAND.

► Population Bill C-31 ►

Highlight

In 1987, approximately 19,200 registrants were added to the Indian Register. In 1996, Bill C-31 registrants represented more than 17 percent of the total Registered Indian population, or 104,869 individuals.

* AAGR = Average Annual Growth Rate

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

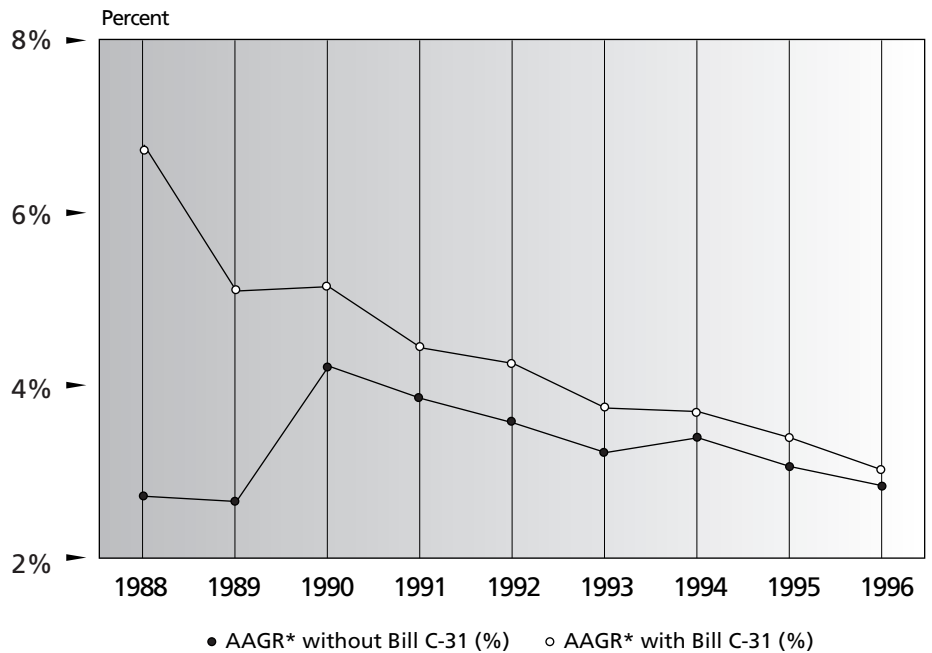
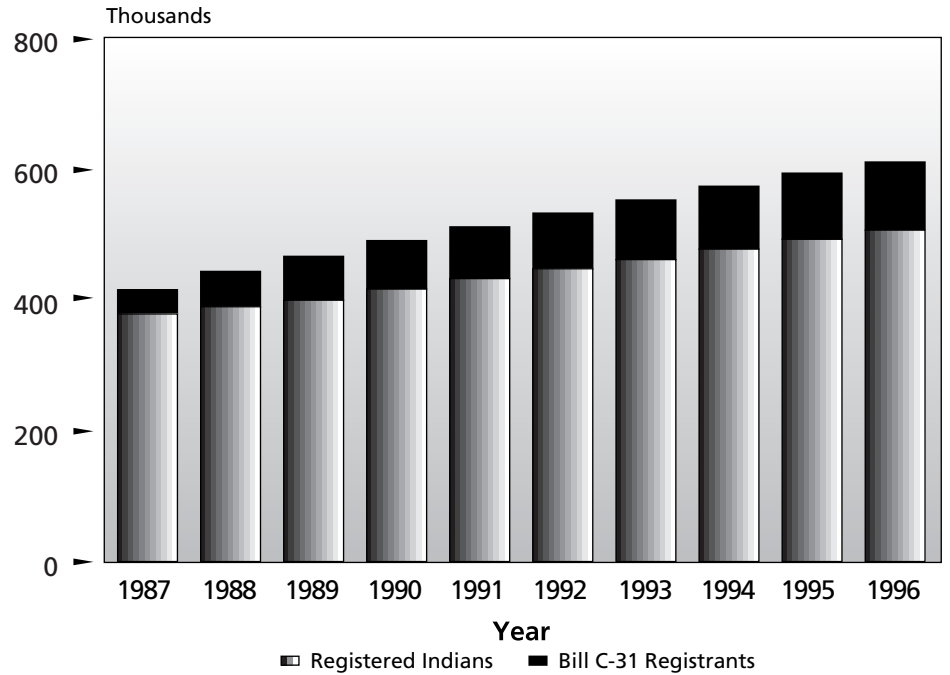


Table 2 Registered Indians and Indians Registered Under Bill C-31
Average Annual Growth Rates, Canada 1982 - 1996

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		
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	2.83	3.01
1996	506,005	3,911	104,869	610,874		

Note

1. See Glossary.

Sources

1982-1996: Indian Register, DIAND.

1982-1996: Membership and Entitlement Directorate, DIAND.

► Population by Region ►

Highlights

The total Registered Indian population almost doubled in all regions over the last fifteen years.

In 1996, 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

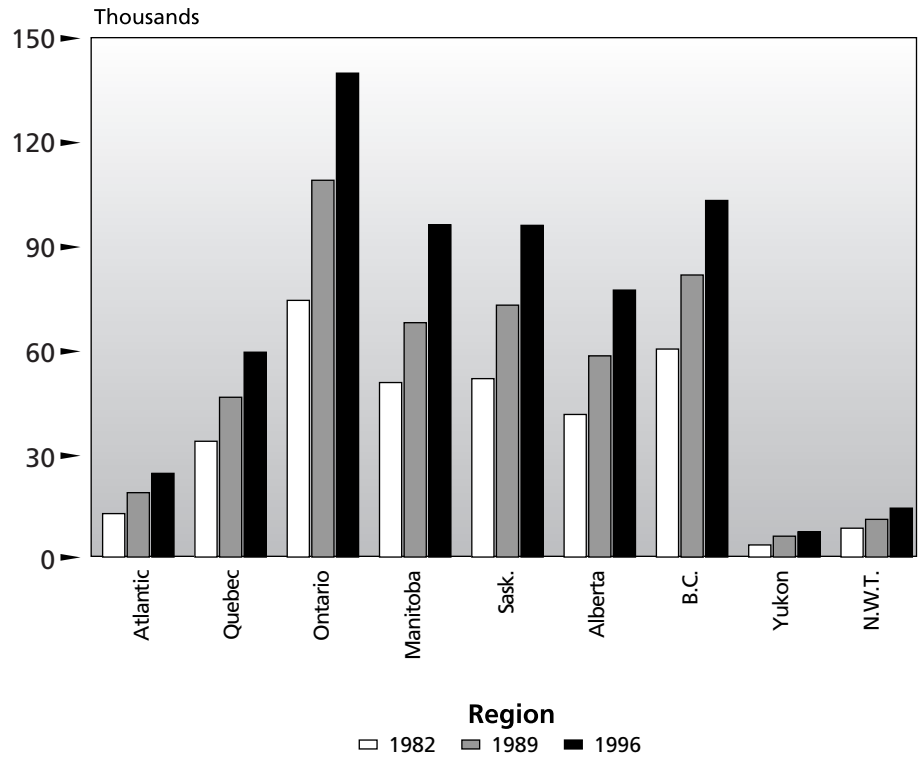


Table 3 Registered Indian Population by Region, 1982-1996

Region	1982		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹
Atlantic	12,438	3.7	16,792	4.0	17,713	4.0	18,433	4.0	19,319	3.9	19,935	3.9	20,684	3.9	21,524	3.9	22,380	3.9	23,225	3.9	23,959	3.9
Quebec	33,145	10.0	41,227	9.9	44,111	9.9	45,742	9.8	48,551	9.9	50,728	9.9	52,562	9.9	54,273	9.8	55,848	9.7	57,223	9.6	58,640	9.6
Ontario	73,479	22.1	94,275	22.7	101,612	22.9	107,862	23.1	112,826	23.0	117,152	22.9	121,867	22.8	125,743	22.7	130,149	22.7	134,160	22.6	138,518	22.7
Manitoba	49,956	15.0	60,918	14.6	64,315	14.5	67,092	14.4	72,238	14.7	76,793	15.0	80,845	15.2	84,020	15.2	88,161	15.4	91,565	15.4	95,113	15.6
Saskatchewan	51,075	15.4	64,118	15.4	68,246	15.4	72,111	15.5	75,441	15.4	78,573	15.4	81,700	15.3	85,413	15.4	88,857	15.5	92,325	15.6	94,953	15.5
Alberta	40,820	12.3	52,053	12.5	55,290	12.5	57,590	12.3	60,303	12.3	63,169	12.3	66,065	12.4	68,639	12.4	71,297	12.4	74,123	12.5	76,419	12.5
B.C.	59,543	17.9	71,866	17.3	77,153	17.4	80,742	17.3	83,894	17.1	87,135	17.0	90,769	17.0	94,006	17.0	96,808	16.9	99,720	16.8	102,075	16.7
Yukon	3,466	1.0	5,037	1.2	5,510	1.2	5,973	1.3	6,227	1.3	6,450	1.3	6,628	1.2	6,807	1.2	6,948	1.2	7,088	1.2	7,199	1.2
N.W.T.	8,256	2.5	9,612	2.3	9,936	2.2	10,792	2.3	11,378	2.3	11,856	2.3	12,341	2.3	12,891	2.3	13,209	2.3	13,621	2.3	13,998	2.3
Canada	332,178	100.0	415,898	100.0	443,886	100.0	466,337	100.0	490,177	100.0	511,791	100.0	533,461	100.0	553,316	100.0	573,657	100.0	593,050	100.0	610,874	100.0

Note

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

Source

1982-1996: Indian Register, DIAND.

➤ On-Reserve Population by Region ➤

Highlights

By region, the number of Registered Indians living on reserve in 1996 ranged from a low of 3,742 in Yukon to a high of 70,434 in Ontario.

The largest proportional gains between 1982 and 1996 were in Atlantic, Manitoba and Alberta regions, where the on-reserve population increased by 69, 67 and 64 percent respectively.

Figure 4 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region

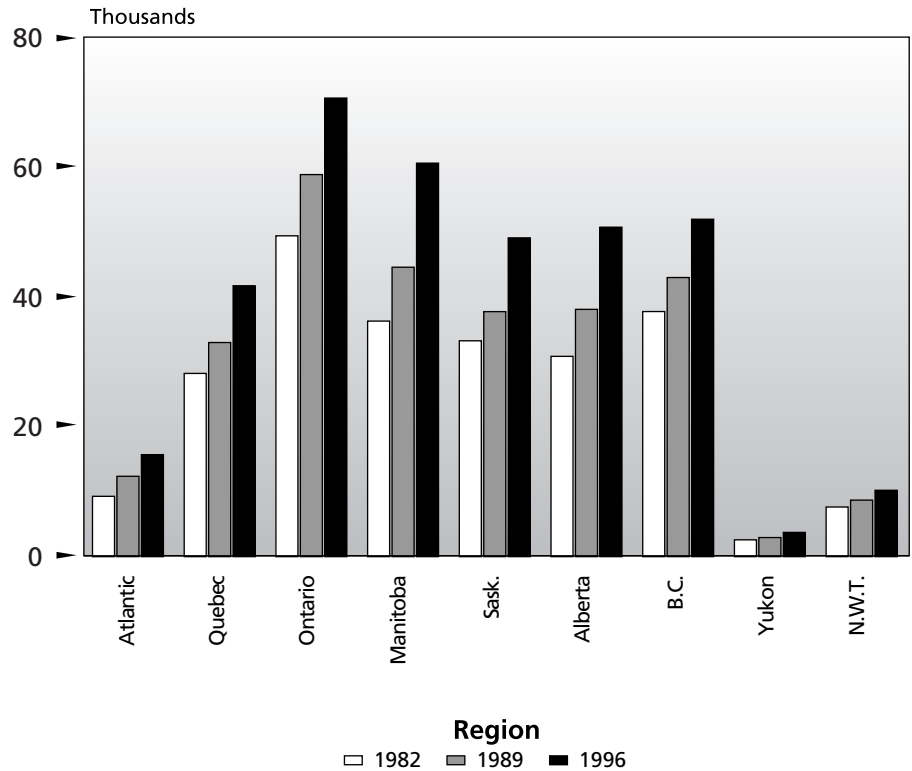


Table 4 On-Reserve¹ Registered Indian Population by Region, 1982 - 1996

Region	1982		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²
Atlantic	9,306	74.8	11,517	68.6	11,989	67.7	12,398	67.3	12,974	67.2	13,633	68.4	14,039	67.9	14,476	67.3	14,917	66.7	15,328	66.0	15,732	65.7
Quebec	28,263	85.3	31,816	77.2	32,765	74.3	33,029	72.2	34,744	71.6	35,953	70.9	37,215	70.8	38,303	70.6	39,398	70.5	40,582	70.9	41,487	70.7
Ontario	49,487	67.3	56,588	60.0	57,058	56.2	58,934	54.6	60,773	53.9	61,882	52.8	63,422	52.0	64,787	51.5	66,221	50.9	67,825	50.6	70,434	50.8
Manitoba	36,335	72.7	42,674	70.1	43,864	68.2	44,646	66.5	47,948	66.4	51,017	66.4	53,239	65.9	55,617	66.2	58,366	66.2	60,856	66.5	60,694	63.8
Saskatchewan	33,294	65.2	36,732	57.3	36,775	53.9	37,795	52.4	40,515	53.7	42,379	53.9	43,429	53.2	45,052	52.7	46,598	52.4	48,053	52.0	49,176	51.8
Alberta	30,895	75.7	35,974	69.1	36,863	66.7	38,144	66.2	40,012	66.4	41,565	65.8	43,254	65.5	44,981	65.5	46,737	65.6	49,458	66.7	50,818	66.5
B.C.	37,807	63.5	41,610	57.9	42,785	55.5	43,054	53.3	44,355	52.9	46,093	52.9	48,409	53.3	50,090	53.3	50,825	52.5	52,072	52.2	52,046	51.0
Yukon	2,596	74.9	2,973	59.0	3,042	55.2	2,948	49.4	2,871	46.1	2,940	45.6	3,120	47.1	3,374	49.6	3,676	52.9	3,712	52.4	3,742	52.0
N.W.T.	7,657	92.7	8,590	89.4	8,625	86.8	8,723	80.8	9,012	79.2	9,297	78.4	9,536	77.3	9,764	75.7	9,905	75.0	10,033	73.7	10,240	73.2
Canada	235,640	70.9	268,474	64.6	273,766	61.7	279,671	60.0	293,204	59.8	304,759	59.5	315,663	59.2	326,444	59.0	336,643	58.7	347,919	58.7	354,369	58.0

Notes

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. All percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 3.

Source

1982-1996: Indian Register, DIAND.

➤ Off-Reserve Population by Region ➤

Highlights

The off-reserve population increased steadily between 1982 and 1996, rising from 96,538 to 256,505. Growth was particularly high between 1982 and 1988 due to the implementation of Bill C-31 in 1985.

The number of Registered Indians who live off reserve has increased in all regions. The largest off-reserve regional gains south of 60° between 1982 and 1996 were in Quebec and Ontario. Conversely, the off-reserve populations of British Columbia and Manitoba regions exhibited the lowest rates of growth over the same period.

Figure 5 Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region

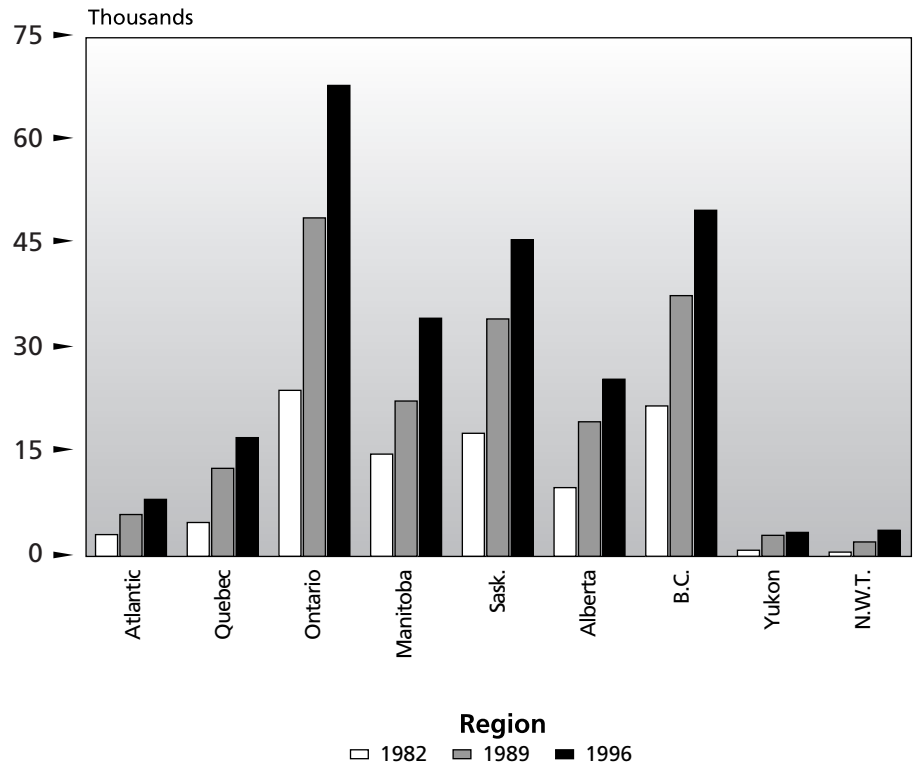


Table 5 Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1982 - 1996

Region	1982		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹
Atlantic	3,132	25.2	5,275	31.4	5,724	31.1	6,035	32.7	6,345	32.8	6,302	31.6	6,645	32.1	7,048	32.7	7,463	33.3	7,897	34.0	8,227	34.3
Quebec	4,882	14.7	9,411	22.8	11,346	24.8	12,713	27.8	13,807	28.4	14,775	29.1	15,347	29.2	15,970	29.4	16,450	29.5	16,641	29.1	17,153	29.3
Ontario	23,992	32.7	37,687	40.0	44,554	41.3	48,928	45.4	52,053	46.1	55,270	47.2	58,445	48.0	60,956	48.5	63,928	49.1	66,335	49.4	68,084	49.2
Manitoba	13,621	27.3	18,244	29.9	20,451	30.5	22,446	33.5	24,290	33.6	25,776	33.6	27,606	34.1	28,403	33.8	29,795	33.8	30,709	33.5	34,419	36.2
Saskatchewan	17,781	34.8	27,386	42.7	31,471	43.6	34,316	47.6	34,926	46.3	36,194	46.1	38,271	46.8	40,361	47.3	42,259	47.6	44,272	48.0	45,777	48.2
Alberta	9,925	24.3	16,079	30.9	18,427	32.0	19,446	33.8	20,291	33.6	21,604	34.2	22,811	34.5	23,658	34.5	24,560	34.4	24,665	33.3	25,601	33.5
B.C.	21,736	36.5	30,256	42.1	34,368	42.6	37,688	46.7	39,539	47.1	41,042	47.1	42,360	46.7	43,916	46.7	45,983	47.5	47,648	47.8	50,029	49.0
Yukon	870	25.1	2,064	41.0	2,468	41.3	3,025	50.6	3,356	53.9	3,510	54.4	3,508	52.9	3,433	50.4	3,272	47.1	3,376	47.6	3,457	48.0
N.W.T.	599	7.3	1,022	10.6	1,311	12.1	2,069	19.2	2,367	20.8	2,559	21.6	2,805	22.7	3,127	24.3	3,304	25.0	3,588	26.3	3,758	26.8
Canada	96,538	29.1	147,424	35.4	170,120	36.5	186,666	40.0	196,974	40.2	207,032	40.5	217,798	40.8	226,872	41.0	237,014	41.3	245,131	41.3	256,505	42.0

Note

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

Source

1982-1996: Indian Register, DIAND.

► Population by Geographic Zones ►

Highlights

The proportion of on-reserve Indians living in rural areas has increased between 1982 and 1996, from 39.8 to 44.2 percent.

In 1996, more than one third of on-reserve Indians (36.1%) lived in DIAND defined urban zones while almost one-fifth (17.7%) 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

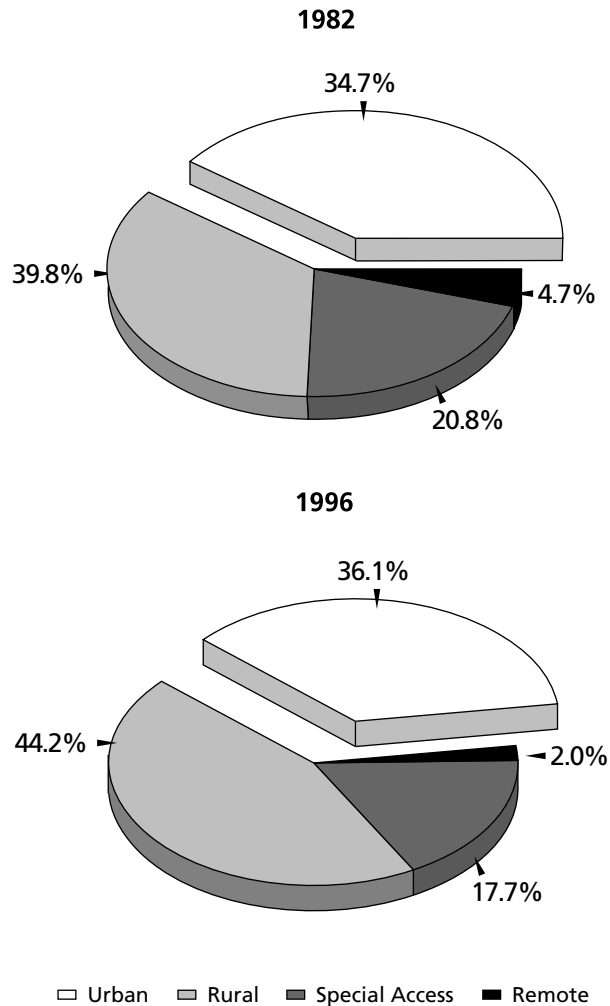


Table 6 On-Reserve¹ Registered Indian Population by DIAND Geographic Zone², Canada 1982 - 1996

Geographical Zone ²		1982	1991	1992 ³	1993 ³	1994 ³	1995 ³	1996 ³
Urban	No.	120,126	112,848	116,535	120,358	116,862	120,818	123,922
	%	34.7	37.0	37.0	38.0	35.8	35.8	36.1
Rural	No.	137,727	118,135	127,730	126,515	145,124	149,854	151,891
	%	39.8	38.8	40.6	40.0	44.5	44.5	44.2
Remote	No.	16,192	16,966	14,380	14,715	5,798	5,943	6,721
	%	4.7	5.6	4.6	4.7	1.8	1.8	2.0
Special Access	No.	72,132	56,802	56,061	54,790	58,484	60,431	60,881
	%	20.8	18.6	17.8	17.3	17.9	17.9	17.7
Total	No.	346,177	304,751	314,706	316,378	326,268	337,046	343,415 ⁴
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 ⁵

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.
5. Figures may not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

Sources

1982-1996: Indian Register, DIAND.

1982-1991: *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.

1994-1996: *Band Classification Manual*, March 1995, Corporate Information Management Directorate, DIAND.

► Population by Geographic Zones by Region, 1996 ►

Highlights

More than four-fifths (80%) of on-reserve Indians lived in urban and rural areas in 1996.

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 1996.

Figure 7 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region and DIAND Geographic Zone, 1996

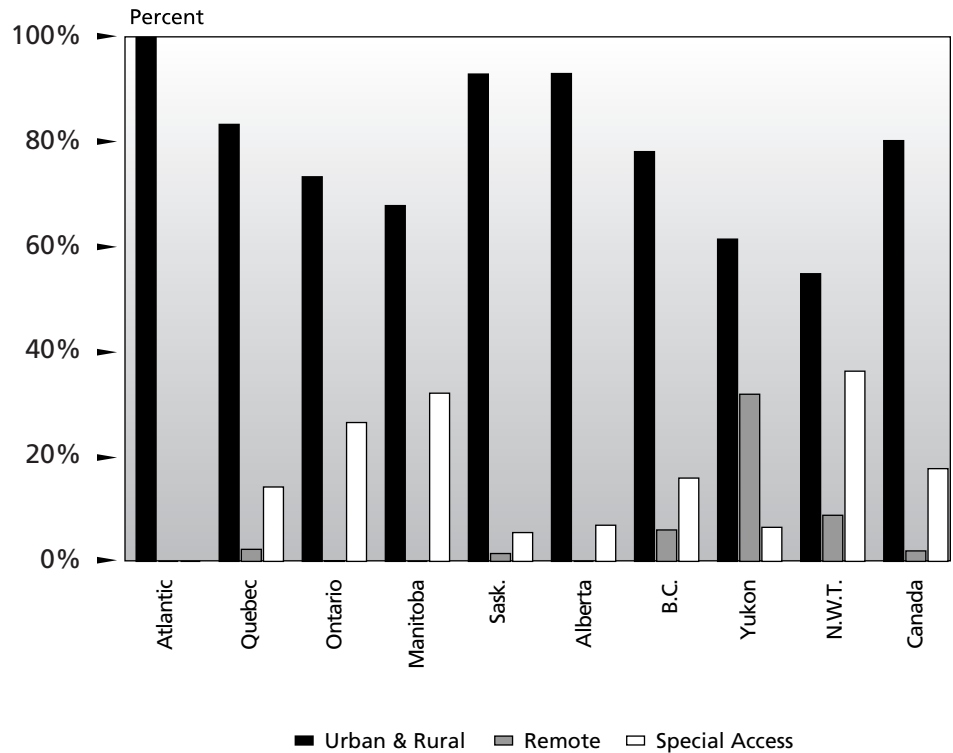


Table 7 On-Reserve¹ Registered Indian Population by Region and DIAND Geographic Zone, 1996²

Region	Geographic Zone ³						Total	
	Urban & Rural		Remote		Special Access			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	15,732	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15,732	100
Quebec	25,484	83.4	705	2.3	4,350	14.2	30,539	100
Ontario	51,706	73.4	72	0.1	18,650	26.5	70,428	100
Manitoba	41,211	67.9	0	0.0	19,483	32.1	60,694	100
Saskatchewan	45,752	93.0	738	1.5	2,685	5.5	49,176	100
Alberta	47,327	93.1	0	0.0	3,491	6.9	50,818	100
British Columbia	40,679	78.2	3,112	6.0	8,255	15.9	52,046	100
Yukon	2,303	61.5	1,195	31.9	244	6.5	3,742	100
Northwest Territories	5,619	54.9	899	8.8	3,722	36.3	10,240	100
Canada	275,813	80.3	6,721	2.0	60,881	17.7	343,415 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

1996: Indian Register, DIAND.

1997: *Band Classification Manual*, Corporate Information Management Directorate, DIAND.

► Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 1996 ►

Highlights

In 1996, almost 50 percent of the Registered Indian population was less than 25 years of age. For Canada as a whole, 33.5 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 5.2 percent of the Registered Indian female population in 1996. By contrast, females aged 65 or more accounted for almost 14 percent of the nation's female population. In 1996, 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 10.4 percent.

Figure 8 Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 1996

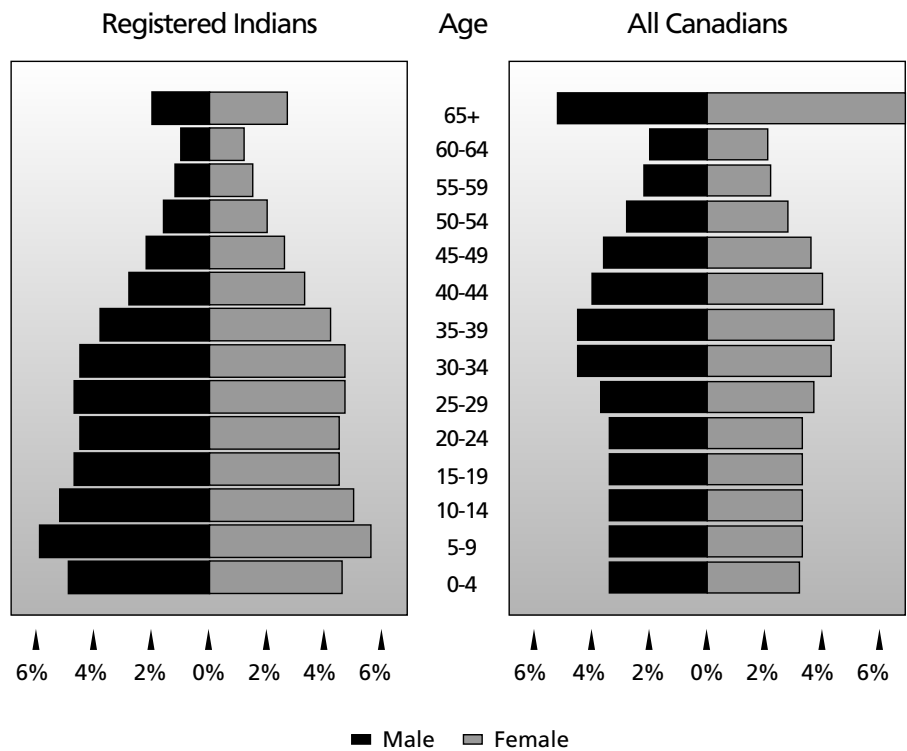


Table 8 Age and Sex Distribution 1996, Registered Indians and All Canadians

Age	Registered Indians ¹				All Canadians ²			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	29,863	4.9	28,163	4.6	1,005,906	3.4	954,956	3.2
5-9	35,883	5.9	34,250	5.6	1,031,303	3.4	984,523	3.3
10-14	31,975	5.2	30,390	5.0	1,031,869	3.4	987,683	3.3
15-19	28,614	4.7	27,678	4.5	1,026,310	3.4	976,548	3.3
20-24	27,569	4.5	27,376	4.5	1,033,470	3.4	1,002,856	3.3
25-29	28,433	4.7	28,410	4.7	1,121,457	3.7	1,102,079	3.7
30-34	27,233	4.5	28,627	4.7	1,334,035	4.5	1,297,200	4.3
35-39	23,205	3.8	25,674	4.2	1,343,878	4.5	1,322,502	4.4
40-44	17,331	2.8	20,172	3.3	1,191,790	4.0	1,195,712	4.0
45-49	13,186	2.2	15,745	2.6	1,084,776	3.6	1,074,722	3.6
50-54	10,060	1.6	12,116	2.0	838,231	2.8	833,969	2.8
55-59	7,391	1.2	9,432	1.5	661,929	2.2	670,657	2.2
60-64	5,954	1.0	7,484	1.2	596,190	2.0	616,911	2.1
65+	12,343	2.0	16,315	2.7	1,543,869	5.2	2,098,300	7.0
All ages	298,040	49.0	311,832	51.0	14,845,013	49.5	15,118,618	50.5
TOTAL	610,874³				29,963,631			

Notes

1. The Indian Register Population is as of December 31, 1996.
2. The "All Canadian" population includes the Registered Indian population. Figures are Preliminary Postcensal Estimates as of July 1, 1996.
3. The Registered Indian Population does not add up to the total of 610,874 due to 2 cases where the age is unknown.

Sources

Indian Register, DIAND.
 Statistics Canada, *Annual Demographic Statistics*, 1996, Catalogue 91-213-XPB.

► Health Conditions ►

Life Expectancy	22
Mortality Rates	23
Infant Mortality Rates	24
Mortality Rates by Cause	25
Tuberculosis	27

► 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 climbed to 7.1 years by 1995. Between 1975 and 1995, life expectancy for males increased 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

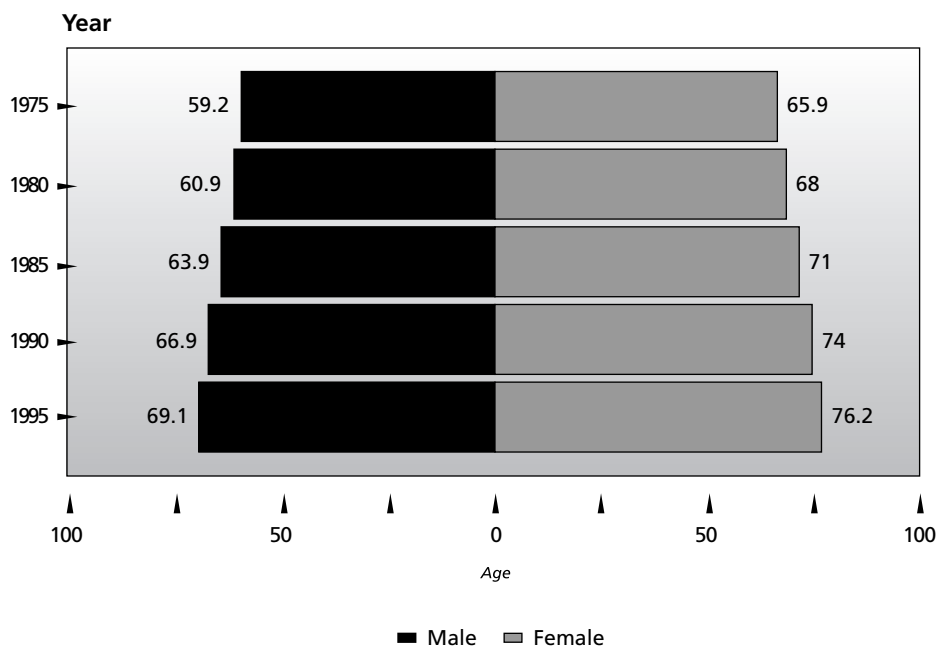


Table 9 Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1975 - 1995

Life Expectancy at Birth^{1,2}

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 1985 and 1994, the mortality rate among Registered Indians decreased from 5.9 to 5.3 per thousand.

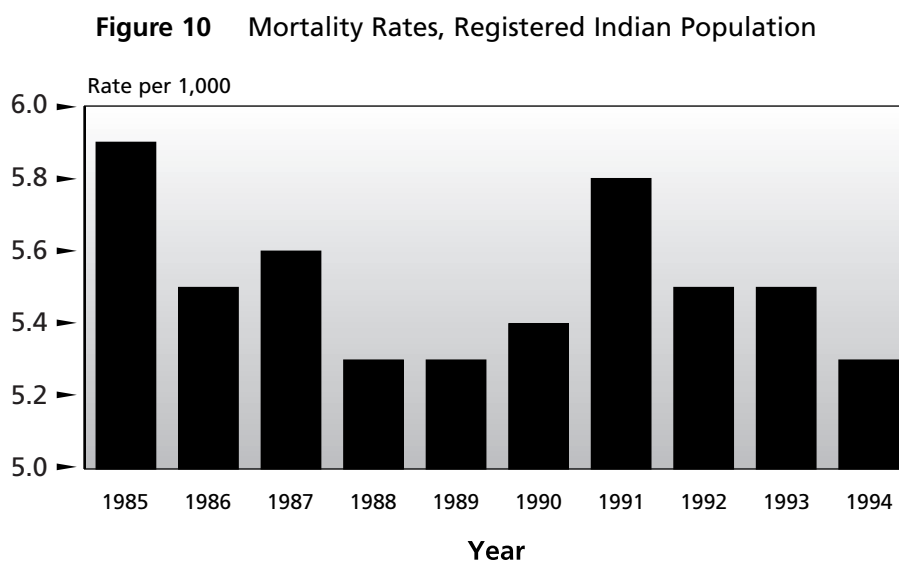


Table 10 Deaths and Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1985 - 1994

Year	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate ¹ (per 1,000)
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	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

First Nation and Inuit Health Programs, 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 1985 and 1989, infant mortality rates for Registered Indians dropped from 18.2 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

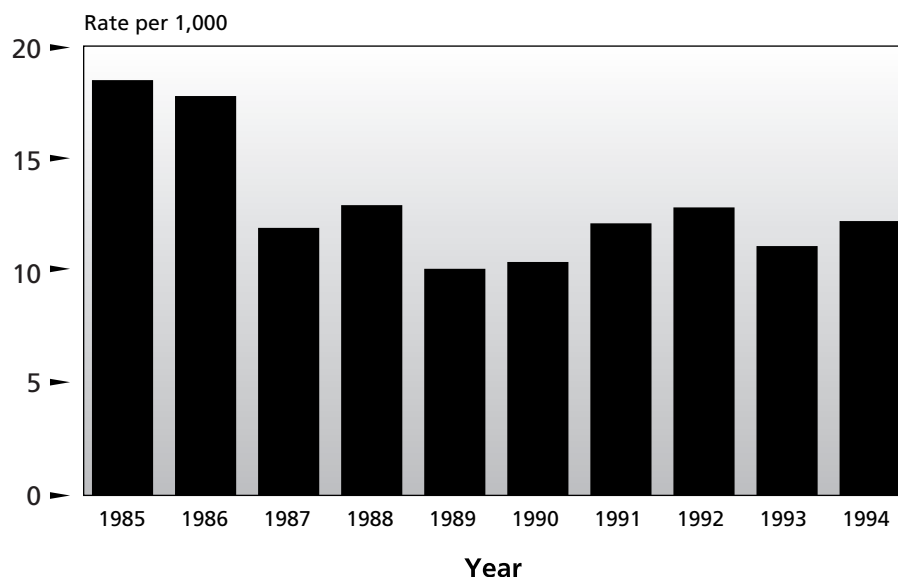


Table 11 Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1985 - 1994

Year	Number of Infant Deaths ¹	Number of Live Births	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000) ²
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

- Population one year of age and under.
- Mortality rates correspond to the population served by Health Canada. See Glossary for "Population Served".
- British Columbia data were not included in the counts and rates for 1985 and 1986 only.
- 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

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

► Mortality Rates by Cause ►

Highlights

Between 1985 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, a substantial decrease from a rate of 200 per 100,000 reported 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 Causes, Registered Indian Population

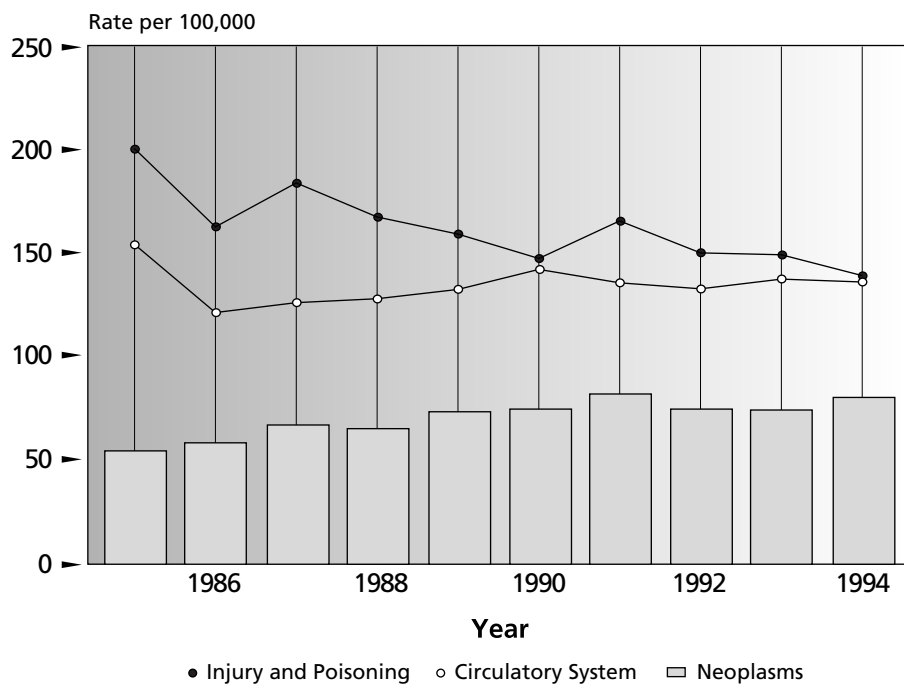


Table 12 Mortality Rates by All Causes, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1985-1994

Classification of Diseases	Rates per 100,000									
	1985 ¹	1986	1987 ²	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
I. Infectious & Parasitic	8.7	16.0	9.1	6.2	4.6	6.0	8.8	10.4	10.2	10.4
II. Neoplasms	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	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	0.8	2.4	1.2	2.5	1.4	1.3	3.0	2.4	1.1	1.5
V. Mental Disorders	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	6.6	5.6	10.6	9.9	6.8	7.0	7.3	8.7	10.7	7.3
VII. Circulatory System	153.7	120.7	125.5	127.4	131.9	141.6	135.1	132.2	136.9	135.5
VIII. Respiratory System	45.6	38.8	45.3	43.6	40.6	41.5	41.8	43.8	44.7	36.7
IX. Digestive System	24.0	23.2	23.4	20.4	24.9	28.9	27.2	30.6	25.0	25.0
X. Genito-Urinary System	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.	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4
XII. Skin & Subcutaneous Tissues	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2
XIII. Musculoskeletal System	2.1	0.8	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.0	3.0	3.5	1.6	2.9
XIV. Congenital Anomalies	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	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	25.3	32.8	27.0	31.4	24.9	26.9	33.3	30.4	24.1	32.7
XVII. Injury and Poisoning	200.1	162.2	183.5	167.0	158.7	146.9	165.1	149.6	148.7	138.6
Others	19.5	42.0	9.7	9.6	10.6	7.5	14.1	11.8	14.5	0.0
TOTAL³	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 served.

Source

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

► Tuberculosis ►

Highlight

The incidence of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population has steadily decreased between 1986 and 1995. In 1995, the incidence of this disease reached a low of 45 per 100,000, down sharply from the 72 per 100,000 rate reported in 1986.

Figure 13 Tuberculosis Cases, Registered Indian Population

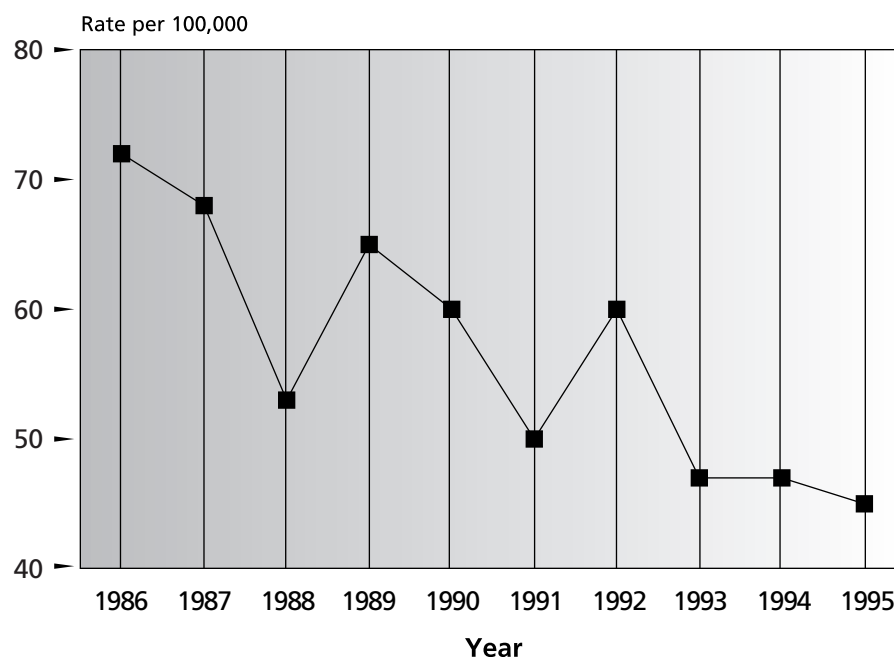


Table 13 Tuberculosis Cases, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1986 - 1995

Year	Cases ¹	Registered Indian Population	Rate Per 100,000
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
1995	264	593,050	45

Note

1. Includes new and reactivated cases.

Sources

Statistics Canada, *Tuberculosis Statistics*, Cat. No. 82-220.
 Indian Register, DIAND.
 Health Canada, *Tuberculosis in Canada*, 1995.

► Education ►

Enrolment	30
Consecutive Years of Schooling	31
Post-secondary Enrolment	32
Post-secondary Enrolment Rate / A Comparison	33
Post-Secondary Education Graduates	34
Band-operated Schools	35
Enrolment by School Type	36
Educational Space	38

➤ Enrolment ➤

Highlights

The total number of on-reserve children enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools increased by 33% between 1987/88 and 1996/97, from 84,271 to 112,060.

The percentage of Registered Indian school-aged children on reserve enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools increased marginally, from 80.9 percent in 1987/88 to 82 percent in 1996/97.

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

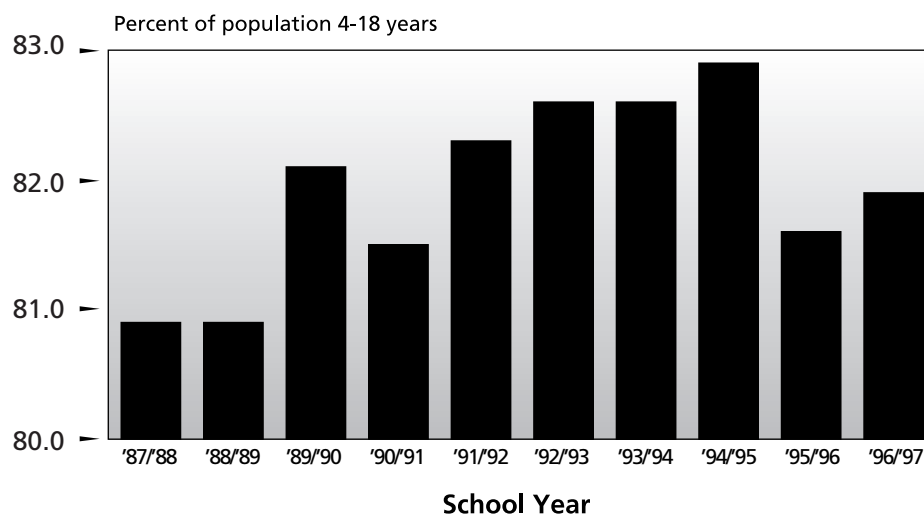


Table 14 Enrolment of On Reserve¹ Population in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools, Canada 1987/88 - 1996/97

Year	Total Enrolment ²	Registered Indian Enrolment 4-18 Years	Registered Indian Population 4-18 Years ³	Enrolment Rate 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	94,281	115,481	81.6
1996/97	112,060 ⁵	96,772	118,100	81.9

Notes

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. Total enrolment includes Registered Indians, non-Registered Indians and Inuit in Grades Kindergarten 4 to 13 (where applicable).
3. Excludes N.W.T. and Yukon as kindergarten, elementary and secondary education is funded by the territorial governments and not by DIAND.
4. As opposed to previous years the enrolment rate is calculated by dividing the Registered Indian Enrolment 4 to 18 years by the Registered Indian Population 4 to 18 Years.
5. Excludes an estimated 495 students from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, which has negotiated a separate agreement with DIAND.

Sources

Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.
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 37 percent in 1987/88 to a 1996/97 rate of 71 percent.

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

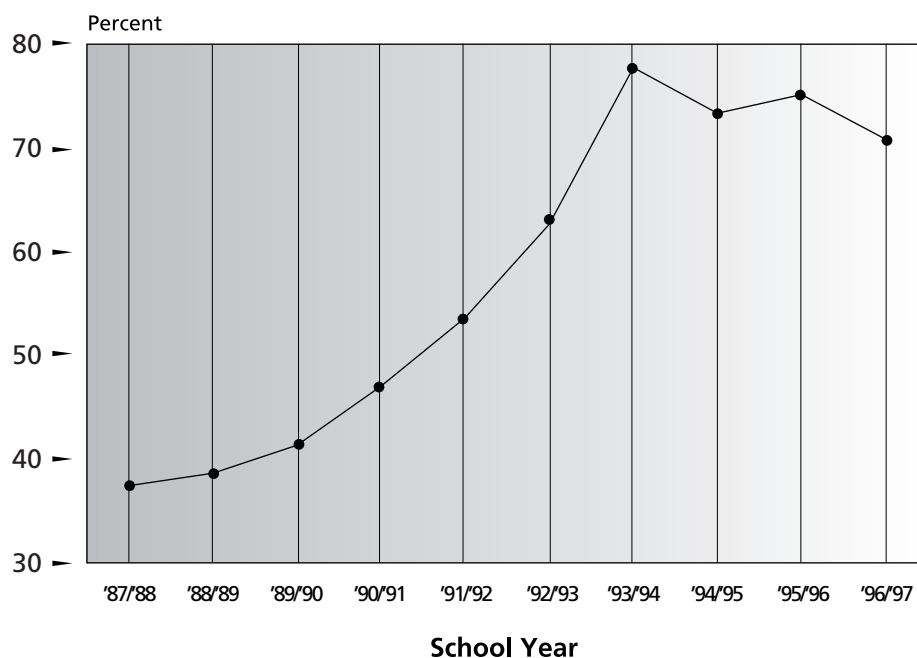


Table 15 On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII for Consecutive Years of Schooling, Canada 1987/88 – 1996/97 (Revised)

School Year	Percent
1987/88	37.4
1988/89	38.6
1989/90	41.3
1990/91	47.0
1991/92	53.6
1992/93	62.6
1993/94	77.7
1994/95	73.3
1995/96	75.1
1996/97	70.8 ¹

Note

1. The percentage for 1996/97 is obtained by dividing the number of students in grade XII in 1996/97 by the number of students in grade I in 1985/86.

Source

Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► Post-Secondary Enrolment ►

Highlight

The number of Registered Indians and Inuit enrolled in post-secondary institutions almost doubled between 1987/88 and 1996/97, rising from 14,242 to 27,487. In 1996/97, enrolment increased by an additional 304 from the previous year.

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

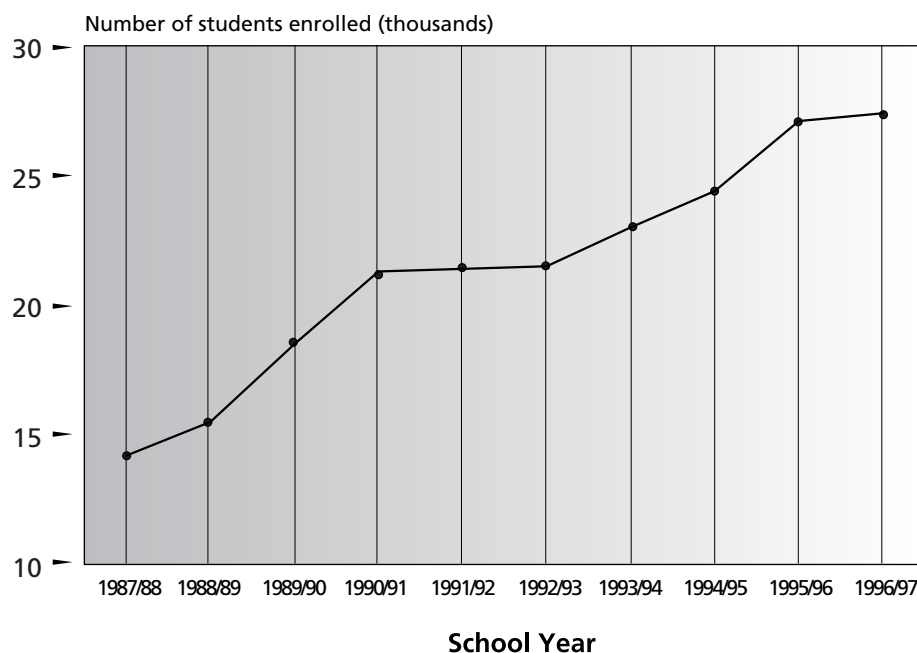


Table 16 Enrolment in Post-secondary Institutions, Registered Indian and Inuit Population, 1987/88 – 1996/97 (Revised)

School Year	Post-secondary Enrolment ¹
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	27,183
1996/97	27,487 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

1987-1990: Education Branch, DIAND.
1991-1996: 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 6.9 percent in 1995/96. Over the same period, the post-secondary enrolment rate for Canadians aged 17-34 increased from 10.1 to 11 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 to 1995/96 are preliminary post-censal estimates for the calendar year.

Sources

Post-secondary database, Information Management Branch, and Indian Register, DIAND.
 Statistics Canada, *Annual Demographic Statistics*, 1996, Cat. No. 91-213-XPB.

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

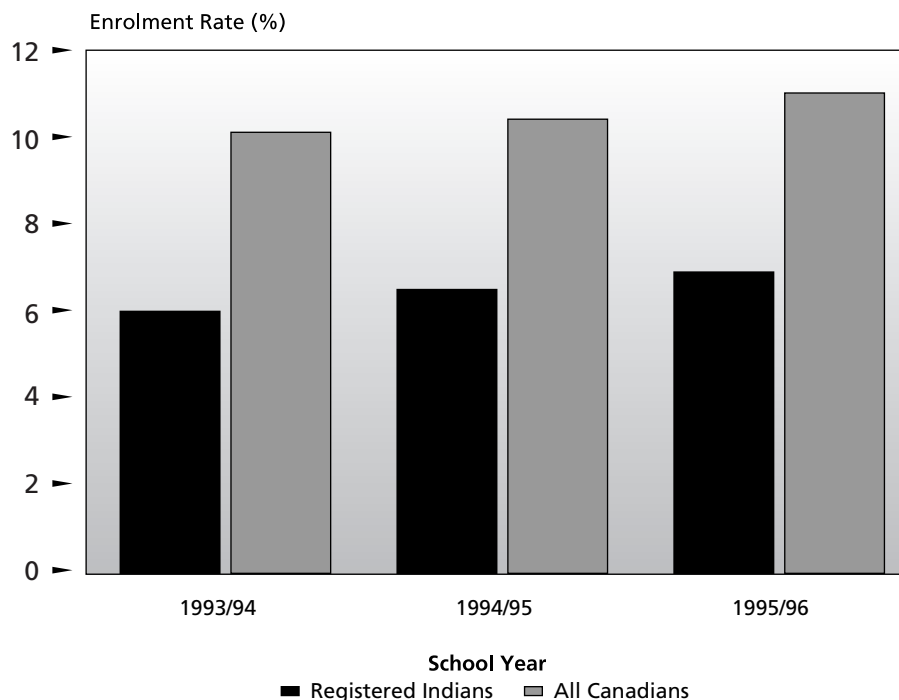


Table 17 Full-Time Post-Secondary Enrolment Rates¹, Registered Indians Compared to All Canadians, 1993/94 – 1995/96

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
Registered Indians			
Population enrolled 17-34 ²	11,578*	12,738*	13,778*
Population aged 17-34	192,631	195,865	198,796
Enrolment Rate	6.0	6.5	6.9
All Canadians			
Population enrolled 17-34 ²	834,291	844,856	898,826
Population aged 17-34 ³	8,229,200	8,149,652	8,155,700
Enrolment Rate	10.1	10.4	11.0

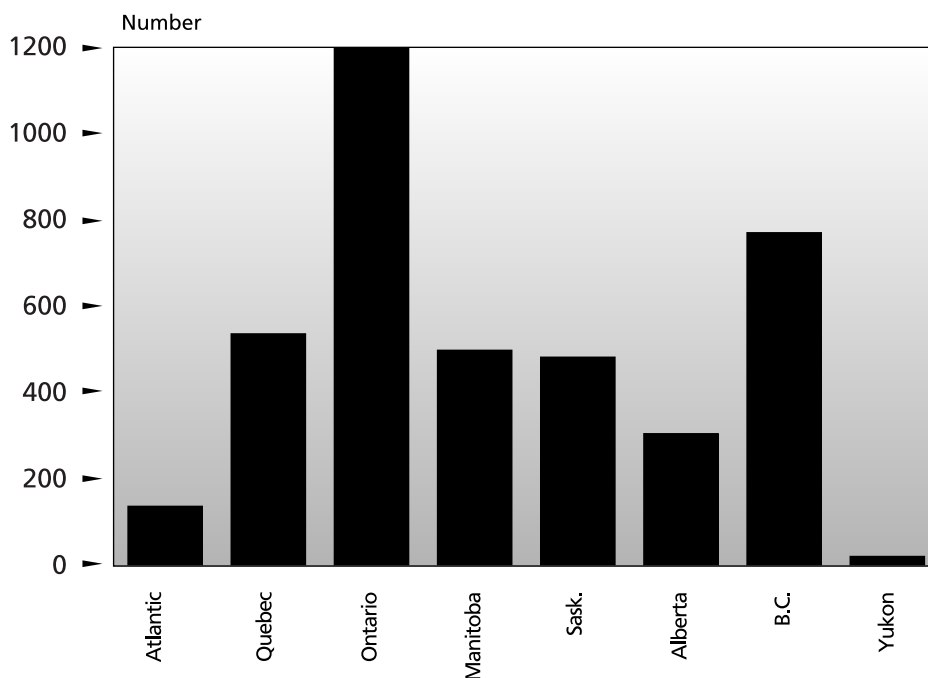
* Estimates were used to calculate the enrolled Registered Indian population due to inconsistent reporting.

► Post-Secondary Education Graduates ►

Highlight

In General, post-secondary education graduate rates reflect the population distribution of Registered Indians across Canada, with Ontario and British Columbia accounting for nearly half of all Registered Indian and Inuit graduates in Canada in 1995/96.

Figure 18 Post-Secondary Education Graduates 1995/96



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 figures for the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia regions do not include all bands.
4. 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.

Source

Information Management Branch,
DIAND

Table 18 PostSecondary Education Graduates by Region, 1995/96

Region	UNIVERSITY				Total
	Non-University ¹	Undergraduate	Graduate	Other	
Atlantic	39	92	4	0	135
Quebec	127	324	82	1	534
Ontario ²	819	340	33	2	1,194
Manitoba ³	373	121	2	0	496
Saskatchewan ³	222	217	28	13	480
Alberta	196	96	11	0	303
B. C. ³	445	235	44	44	768
Yukon	1	15	1	2	19
Total⁴	2,222	1,440	205	62	3,929

► Band-Operated Schools ►

Highlight

Indian bands are assuming more control in the delivery of education to Indian children on reserve. Reflecting this fact, the number of band-operated schools increased by 70.2 percent from 262 in 1987/88 to 446 in 1996/97.

Figure 19 Band-Operated Schools

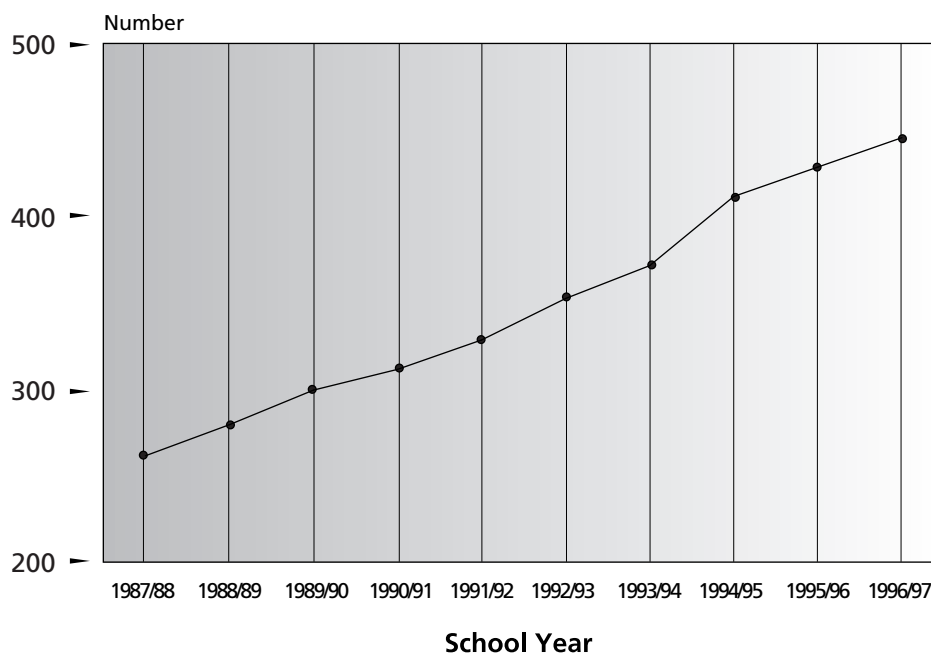


Table 19 Band-Operated Schools, Canada 1987/88 – 1996/97

School Year	Band-Operated Schools ¹
1987/88	262
1988/89	280
1989/90	300
1990/91	312
1991/92	329
1992/93	353
1993/94	372
1994/95	412
1995/96	429
1996/97	446

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 31.4 percent in 1987/88 to 57.3 percent in 1996/97. The proportion of children enrolled in federal schools dropped to under 2 percent in 1996/97 from 20.6 percent in 1987/88.

Finally, the proportion of students enrolled in provincial/private schools dropped from 48 percent in 1987/88 to 41 percent in 1996/97.

Figure 20 Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Enrolment by School Type, On- Reserve Population, Canada 1987/88 – 1996/97

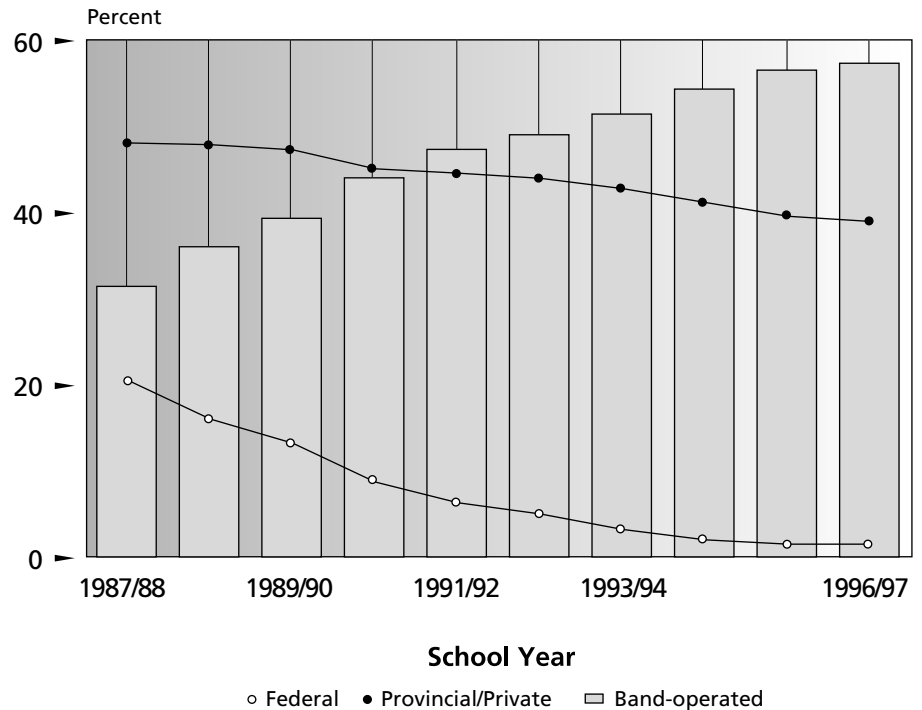


Table 20 Total Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Enrolment by School Type, On-Reserve Population, Canada 1987/88 – 1996/97 (Revised)

School Year	Federal		Institutions				Private ¹		Total
	No. of Students	%	Provincial	No. of Students	%	Band-operated	No. of Students	%	
1987/88 ¹	17,322	20.6	40,520	48.1	26,429	31.4	...	0.0	84,271
1988/89	13,783	16.1	40,954	47.9	30,845	36.0	...	0.0	85,582
1989/90	11,764	13.3	41,720	47.3	34,674	39.3	...	0.0	88,158
1990/91	8,052	8.8	41,501	46.1	40,513	45.0	1,952	2.1	92,018
1991/92	6,180	6.4	43,092	44.6	45,665	47.3	1,657	1.7	96,594
1992/93	5,096	5.1	44,418	44.0	49,426	49.0	1,950	1.9	100,890
1993/94	3,453	3.3	44,331	42.8	53,312	51.4	2,548	2.5	103,644
1994/95	2,219	2.1	44,118	41.2	58,139	54.3	2,615	2.4	107,091
1995/96	1,794	1.6	43,787	39.6	62,527	56.5	2,534	2.3	110,642
1996/97	1,842	1.6	43,751	39.0	64,247	57.3	2,220	2.0	112,060 ²

Notes

1. Between 1987/88 and 1989/90, private school data were not coded separately and were collapsed into provincial school figures.
2. Excludes an estimated 495 students enrolled in band schools from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, B.C., which has negotiated a separate agreement with DIAND.

Source

Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND. Figure 21 Educational Space On Reserve

► Educational Space ►

Highlight

In 1996/97, the space allocated for schools has increased to 782,264 square metres, an increase of more than 50% from 519,433 square meters in 1987/88 resulting from the construction of new school facilities.

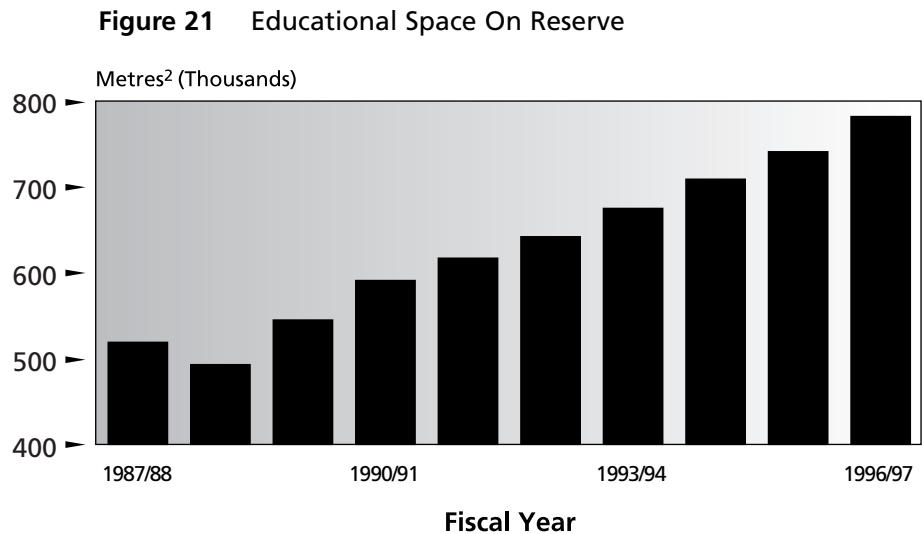


Table 21 Educational Space On Reserve, Canada 1987/88 - 1996/97 (Revised)

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.
2. Data for 1994/95 was revised to reflect adjustments to the Capital Asset Management System after publication of the 1995 School Facilities/Joint School Agreements Summary Reports.

Source

Capital Asset Management System, DIAND.

Fiscal Year	Square Metres
1987/88	519,443
1988/89	493,510
1989/90	545,898
1990/91	591,363 ¹
1991/92	617,789
1992/93	642,568
1993/94	675,689
1994/95	709,310 ²
1995/96	741,008
1996/97	782,264

► Social Conditions ►

Children in Care	40
Adults in Care	41
Social Assistance Recipients And Beneficiaries	42
Social Assistance Program	43

► Children in Care ►

Highlight

Between 1987/88 and 1996/97, the ratio of Registered Indian children in care to Indian children aged 16 and under has fluctuated between 3.6 percent and 4 percent.

Figure 22 Average Number of Children in Care, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population, Canada

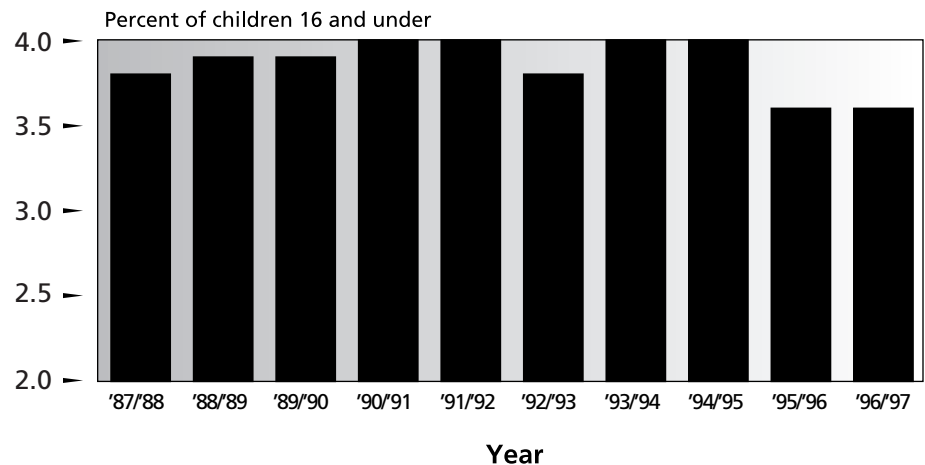


Table 22 Average Number of Children in Care¹, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population, Canada 1987/88 – 1996/97

Fiscal Year	Average No. of Children in Care ^{2,3}	Children Aged 16 and under	Percent
1987/88	3,836	101,537	3.8
1988/89	3,989	102,529	3.9
1989/90	4,178	105,992	3.9
1990/91	4,352	109,165	4.0
1991/92	4,598	114,683	4.0
1992/93	4,533	119,431	3.8
1993/94	4,939	124,060	4.0
1994/95	5,127	128,609	4.0
1995/96	4,953	136,609	3.6
1996/97	4,807	134,615	3.6

Notes

1. See Glossary.
2. 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. 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.
3. The total number of children in care includes estimated figures from the Ontario Region.

Sources

Children in Care:

1987/88-1991/92: Social Development Branch, DIAND
1992/93-1996/97: Corporate Information Management Directorate, DIAND

Children aged 16 and under:

Indian Register, DIAND.

► Adults in Care ►

Highlight

Over the last decade, the average number of Registered Indian adults in residential or institutional care fluctuated between 2.9 per 1,000 in 1987/88 to 3.1 per 1,000 in 1996/97.

Figure 23 Average Number of Adults in Institutional Care, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population, Canada

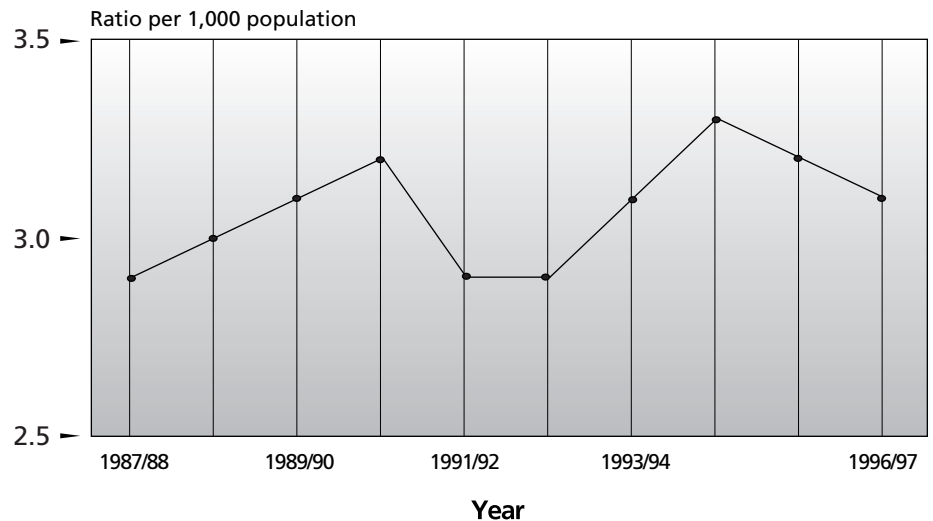


Table 23 Average Number of Adults in Institutional Care, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population, Canada 1987/88 – 1996/97

Fiscal Year	Average No. of Adults in Care ^{1,2}	Adult Population ³	Ratio (per 1,000)
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
1996/97	645	208,808	3.1

Notes

1. See Glossary.
2. **Adults in care**
The total average number of adults in care is obtained by dividing the total annual care days by 365. 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 and foster care.
3. On-reserve population 17 years of age and over.

Sources

Adults in Care:

1987/88-1991/92: Social Development Branch, DIAND
1992/93-1996/97: Corporate Information Management Directorate, DIAND

Adult Population:

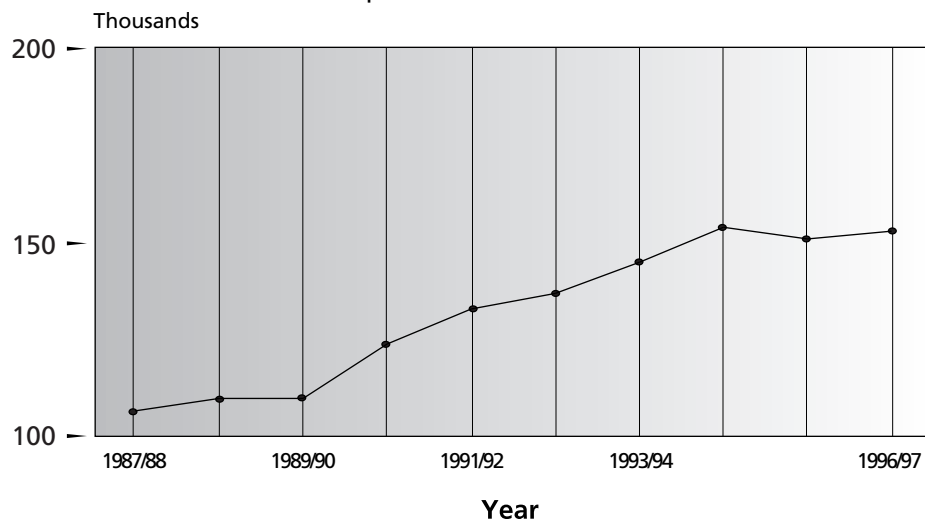
Indian Register, DIAND. Figure

► Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries ►

Highlight

The average monthly number of social assistance beneficiaries among on-reserve Registered Indians increased by 43 percent between 1987/88 and 1996/97. In numeric terms, about 107,000 beneficiaries were reported in 1987/88, increasing to approximately 153,000 by 1996/97. In fact, with the exception of the 1995/96 data year, the average number of social assistance beneficiaries has always increased when compared to the previous year (refer to note 6 of table 24).

Figure 24 Average Number of Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries per Month, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population



Notes

1. See Glossary.
2. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Nfld. as they are funded by the territorial/provincial government.
3. Beneficiaries include recipients, their dependants and singles.
4. Starting 1988/89, all information appears as submitted by regions.
5. In 1991/92, unlike previous years, social assistance for Registered Indians living off reserve in Alberta and in Manitoba for 1992/93 was covered by the provincial government and is therefore not reflected in these numbers.
6. The decrease in the 1995-96 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) Yukon self-government bands.
7. The number of social assistance recipients is a combination of two data types : actuals and "fixed-volume" commitments.

Source

Information Management Branch,
DIAND.

Table 24 Average Number of Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries per Month, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population, Canada 1987/88 – 1996/97 (Revised)

Fiscal Year	Average Number of Recipients per Month ^{1,2,7}	Average Number of Beneficiaries per Month ^{2,3}
1987/88	54,170*	106,859
1988/89 ⁴	46,892	110,056
1989/90	48,159	110,202
1990/91	54,487	124,057
1991/92 ⁵	59,319	132,968
1992/93	61,818	137,022
1993/94	65,666	145,020
1994/95	69,890	153,613
1995/96 ⁶	69,029	151,029
1996/97	68,790	152,746

* This number contains on and off reserve figures

➤ Social Assistance Program ➤

Highlight

In 1996/97 Social Assistance was administered by 536 out of 566 eligible bands (94.7%), with funding provided through a number of contribution arrangements.

Figure 25 Bands Administering the Local Social Assistance Program

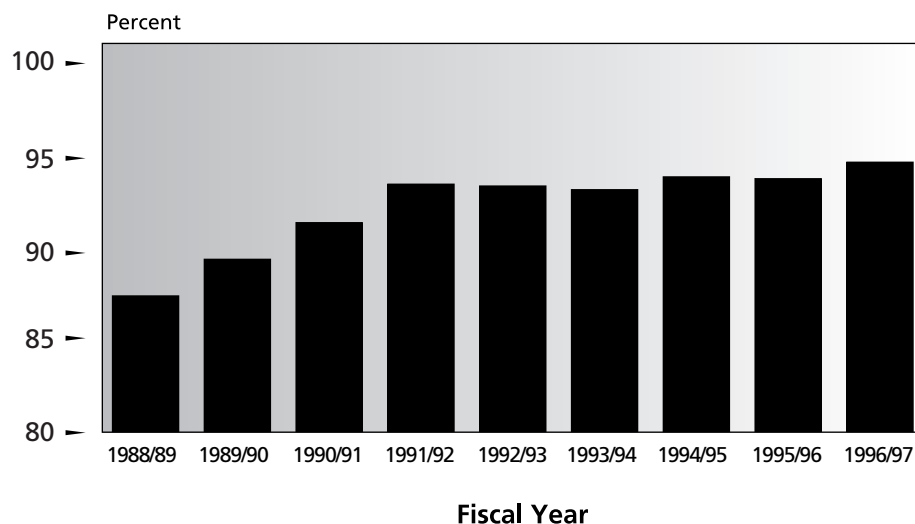


Table 25 Bands Administering the Local Social Assistance Program¹, Canada 1988/89 - 1996/97

Fiscal Year	Number of Bands ²	Bands Administering the SA Program ³	Percentage of Administering Bands
88/89	565	494	87.4
89/90	566	506	89.4
90/91	569	520	91.4
91/92	570	533	93.5
92/93	574	536	93.4
93/94	575	536	93.2
94/95 ⁴	574	539	93.9
95/96 ⁵	566	531	93.8
96/97	566	536	94.7

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 indicated by the Indian Register.
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

Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► Housing Conditions ►

Dwellings	46
Dwellings / Infrastructure	47
Dwellings / Infrastructure / Water and Sewage	48

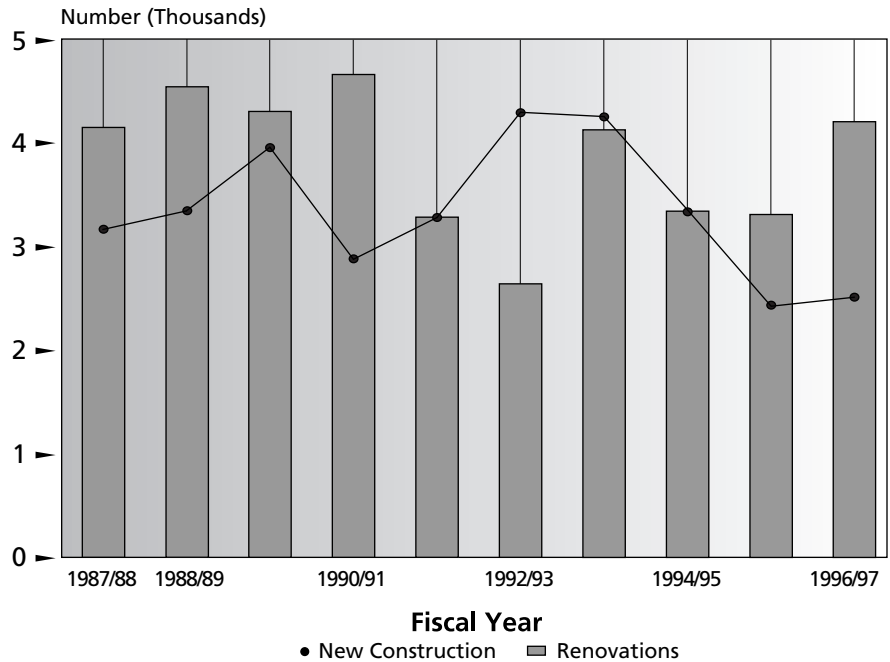
► Dwellings ►

Highlights

Between 1987/88 and 1996/97, an average of 3,345 new dwelling units per year were built on reserves. In 1996/97, 2,487 new dwelling units were constructed on reserve for First Nations.

On average, 3,837 dwelling units were renovated every year between 1987/88 and 1996/97. In 1996/97, a total of 4,222 dwellings were refurbished on reserve.

Figure 26 New and Renovated Dwelling Units On Reserve



Notes

1. See Glossary.
2. 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.
3. Includes dwelling construction funded through regular DIAND subsidy and Bill C-31 DIAND subsidy.
4. 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 Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

Table 26 Total Number of New and Renovated Dwelling¹ Units On Reserve, Canada 1987/88 – 1996/97

Fiscal Year	Number of New Dwelling Units ^{2,3}	Number of Renovated Dwelling Units
87/88	3,166	4,141
88/89	3,345	4,358
89/90	3,958	4,301
90/91 ⁴	2,879	4,655
91/92	3,281	3,288
92/93	4,295	2,630
93/94	4,254	4,126
94/95	3,354	3,338
95/96	2,427	3,310
96/97	2,487	4,222

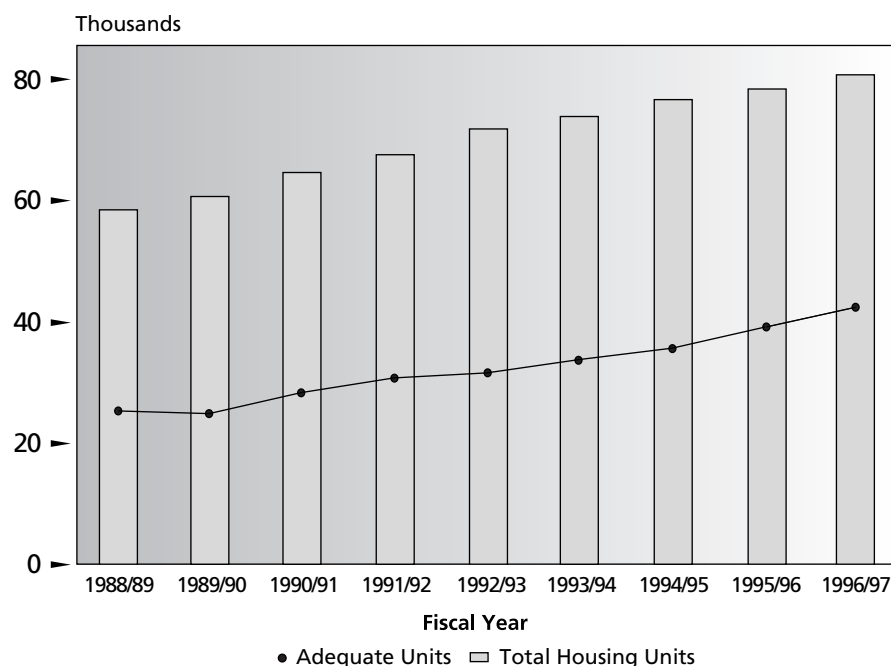
► Dwellings/Infrastructure ►

Highlights

In 1996/97, 52.1 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 27 Adequate Housing On Reserve



Notes

1. Adequate housing 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 Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

Table 27 Adequate¹ Housing on Reserve, Canada 1988/89 – 1996/97

Fiscal Year	Total Housing Units ²	Adequate Units (count)	Adequate Units (percent)
1988/89	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
1996/97	80,443	41,885	52.1

► Dwellings/Infrastructure/Water and Sewage ►

Highlights

In 1996/97, 96.1 percent of dwellings on reserve had water delivery systems, compared with 82.3 percent of dwellings in 1987/88.

The proportion of dwellings with sewage disposal systems increased from 72.2 percent in 1987/88 to 91.5 percent in 1996/97.

Figure 28 On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal Systems, Canada

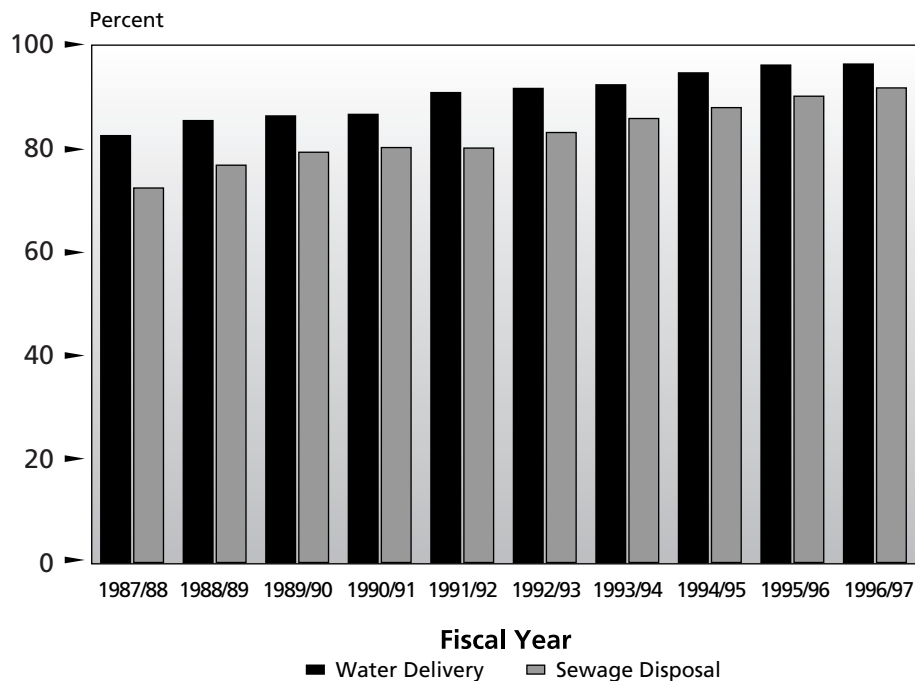


Table 28 On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery and Sewage Disposal Systems¹, Canada 1987/88 – 1996/97

Fiscal Year	Adequate Water Supply		Adequate Sewage Disposal	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1987/88	49,951	82.3	43,793	72.2
1988/89	50,094	85.2	45,020	76.6
1989/90	52,081	86.1	47,839	79.1
1990/91	55,645	86.4	51,505	80.0
1991/92	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
1996/97	77,269	96.1	73,638	91.5

Note

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

Source

Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► Self-Government ►

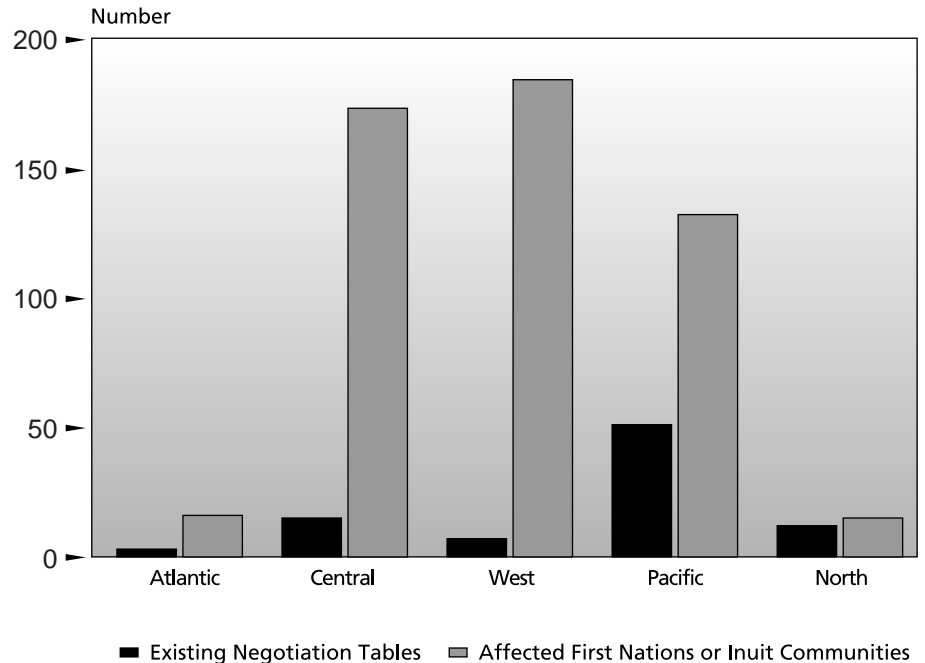
Self-Government Negotiations	50
Alternative Funding Arrangements / Participation Rates	52
Alternative Funding Arrangements / Program Expenditures	53
Devolution	54

➤ Self-Government Negotiations ➤

Highlight

As of December 1997, self-government legislation has been enacted on behalf of the Sechelt Band of British Columbia and the Cree-Naskapi of Quebec. Self-government legislation has also been enacted on behalf of the Vuntut Gwitchin, the Nacho Nyak Dun, the Champagne and Aishihik, Teslin Tlingit, Little Salmon/Carmacks and Selkirk in conjunction with their comprehensive claims. Canada is currently engaged in self-government negotiations at over 80 negotiation tables and these include comprehensive self-government negotiations, sectoral negotiations and self-government negotiations which are proceeding with a large number of communities in conjunction with their comprehensive land claims negotiations.

Figure 29 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 29 Existing Self-Government Negotiations¹, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1997

EXISTING SELF-GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATIONS ACROSS CANADA

Region	Existing Negotiation Tables^{2,3}	Affected First Nations / Inuit Communities
Atlantic	3	16
Quebec	7	28
Ontario	8	145
Alberta	3	45
Saskatchewan	2	78
Manitoba	2	61
British Columbia	51	132
Yukon	8	8
N.W.T.	4	7
Canada Total	88	520

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 Right 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, 1997 a total of 131 agreements had been signed. One hundred and six of these agreements were signed with individual bands and 25 with tribal councils and other First Nation organizations.

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 1996/97 fiscal year there were twenty-one new AFA's. However twenty-nine AFA's were converted to CFA's (Comprehensive Funding Arrangements), Self-Government or other arrangements. These conversions result in a lower figure for AFA's than the previous year.

Source

Alternative Funding Arrangements Status Report, March 1993, DIAND, Finance Branch.

Figure 30 Alternative Funding Arrangements, Participation Rates

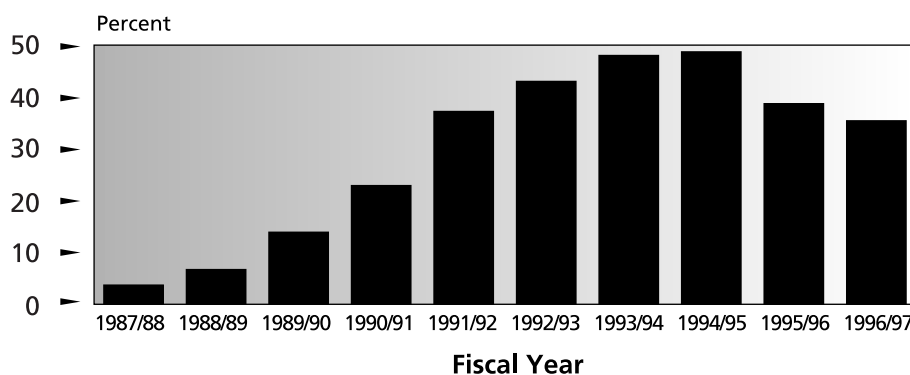


Table 30 Alternative Funding Arrangements¹ (AFAs) Participation Rates, Canada 1987/88 – 1996/97

AFA Participation Rates ^{2,3}			
Fiscal Year	Signed Agreements (cumulative)	Bands Involved	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	235	38.7%
1996/97 ⁴	131	215	35.4%

Financial Transfer Agreements (FTAs)

The department has established 37 agreements between June 1995 and October 1996 with 73 First Nations to run pilot projects that will examine new financial transfer arrangements. The estimated value of these arrangements is 400 million dollars. The FTAs transfer increased authority to First Nations to permit them to direct public services to meet community priorities.

➤ 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 14.5 percent in 1996/97.

Figure 31 Alternative Funding Arrangements as a Percentage of Program Expenditures

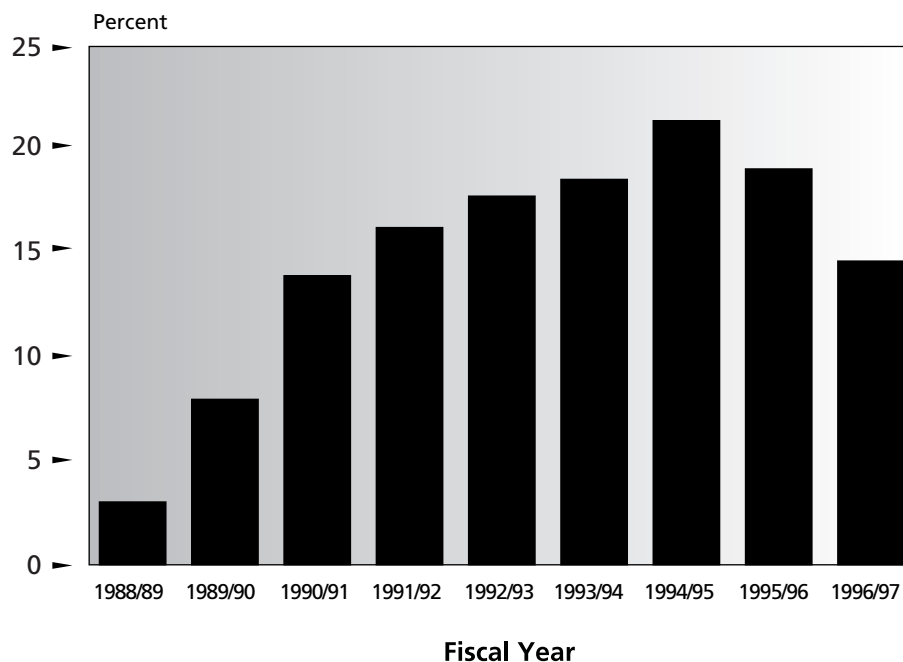


Table 31 Alternative Funding Arrangements as a Percentage of Program Expenditures, Canada 1988/89 – 1996/97

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
1996/97	586,244,705	4,043,353,764	14.5

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, Finance Branch, DIAND.

➤ Devolution ➤

Highlights

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

In 1996/97, Registered Indians and the Inuit administered over 81.8 percent of DIAND's Indian and Inuit Affairs Program expenditures through band councils, tribal councils or other First Nation Aboriginal 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 1,889 in 1996/97, a 51 percent decrease.

Note A contingent liability with the Province of Quebec was settled in fiscal year 1996-97 in the amount of \$100.3 million. As a result, the total incremental percentage of funds administered by all provinces rose by 2.4 percent from fiscal year 1995-96, and the percentage of incremental funds administered by bands and the Department were reduced accordingly. Total funding provided was not reduced. Changes to the graph in fiscal year 1996-97 are percentage shifts only.

Figure 32 Profile of Expenditures, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

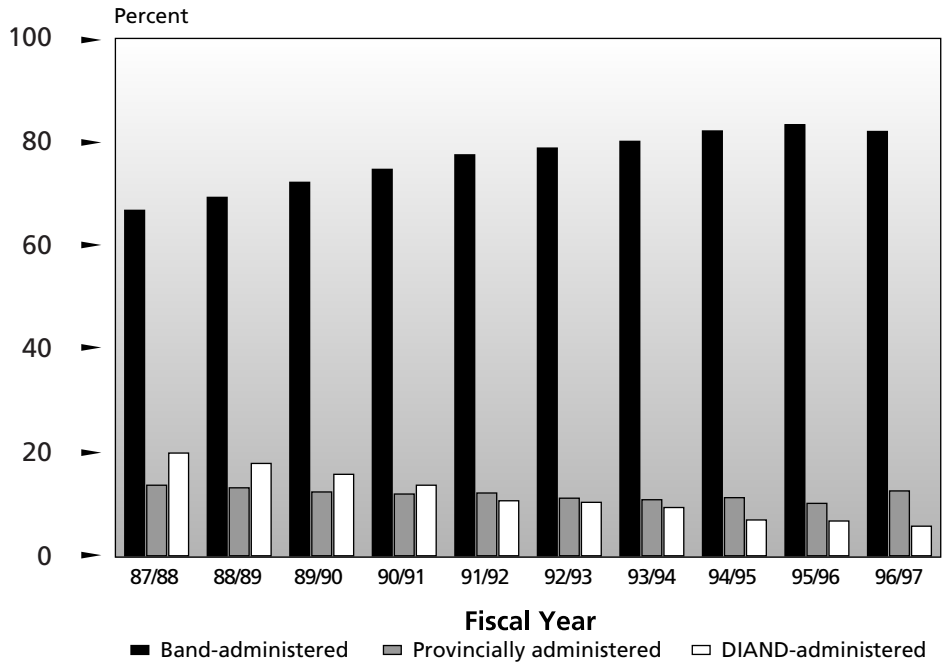


Table 32 Devolution¹ of Indian and Inuit Affairs Program (IIAP)^{2,3} Expenditures and Full-Time Equivalents, Canada 1987/88 – 1996/97

Fiscal Year	Band-administered (Current \$)	Percent	Province-administered (Current \$)	Percent	Department-administered (Current \$)	Percent	IIAP Expenditures (Current \$)	Indian & Inuit Affairs Program (Auth. FTEs) ⁴
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
1996/97	3,179,249,715	81.8	486,996,988	12.5	221,460,680	5.7	3,887,707,383	1,889

Notes

1. See Glossary.
2. The activity structure for Indian and Inuit Affairs program was reorganized in fiscal year 1996-97. A portion of the activity called Corporate Direction in fiscal year 1995-96 was transferred to the Administration Program for fiscal year 1996-97. Due to this fact, the actual expenditures and the FTE's showed in the 1996-97 Estimates, Part III, for fiscal years 1993-94 to 1995-96 was reallocated to the new structure.
3. Indian and Inuit Affairs Program expenditures figures may differ slightly from those shown in the *Public Accounts of Canada*.
4. Deployed across Canada.

Source

Band Service Profiles, Finance Branch, DIAND.

➤ Economic and Labour Force Activity ➤

Labour Force Participation	58
Labour Force Participation / Indian Females	59
Labour Force Participation / Indian Males	60
Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs)	61

► 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 33 Registered Indian Population On Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force

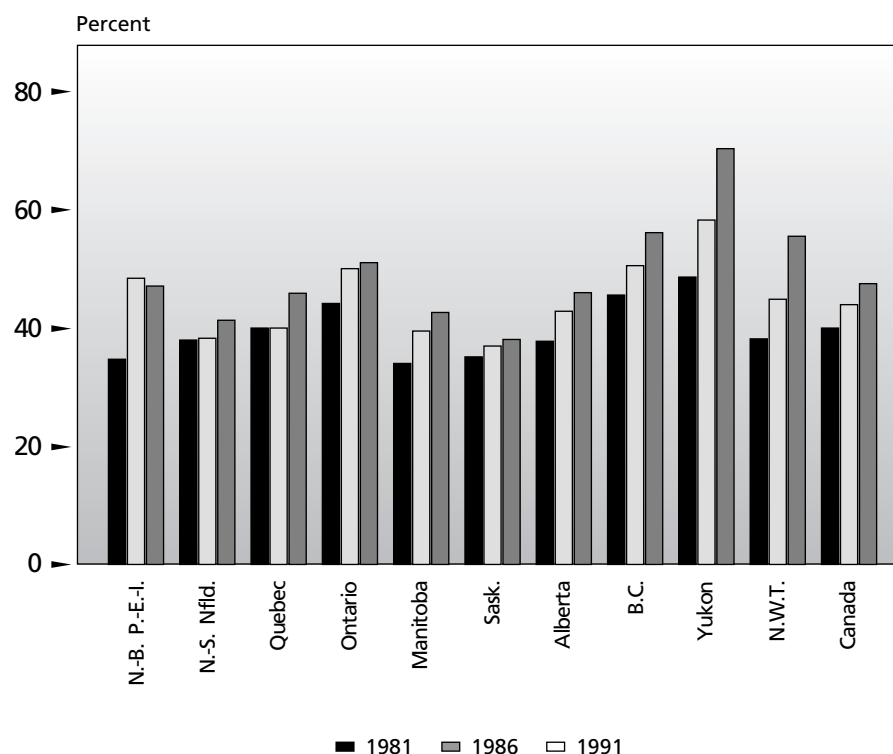


Table 33 Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force, Registered Indians On Reserve by Province/Territory, 1981 - 1991

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 inumeration 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 34 Registered Indian Females On Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force

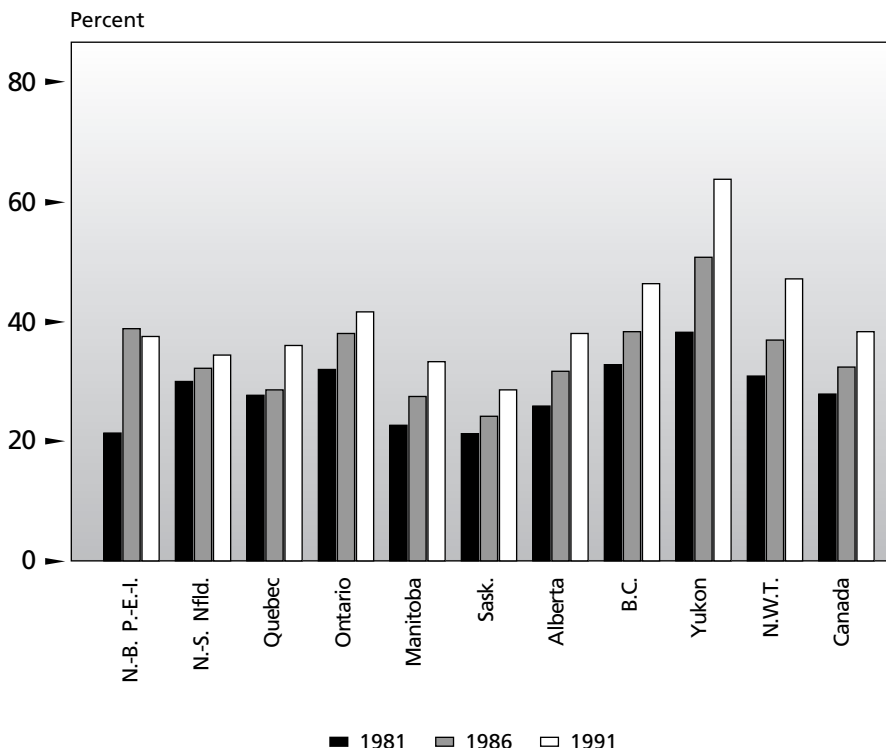


Table 34 Percent of Female Registered Indian Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force Living On Reserve by Province/Territory, 1981 - 1991

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

Source

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

► Labour Force Participation/Indian Males ►

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

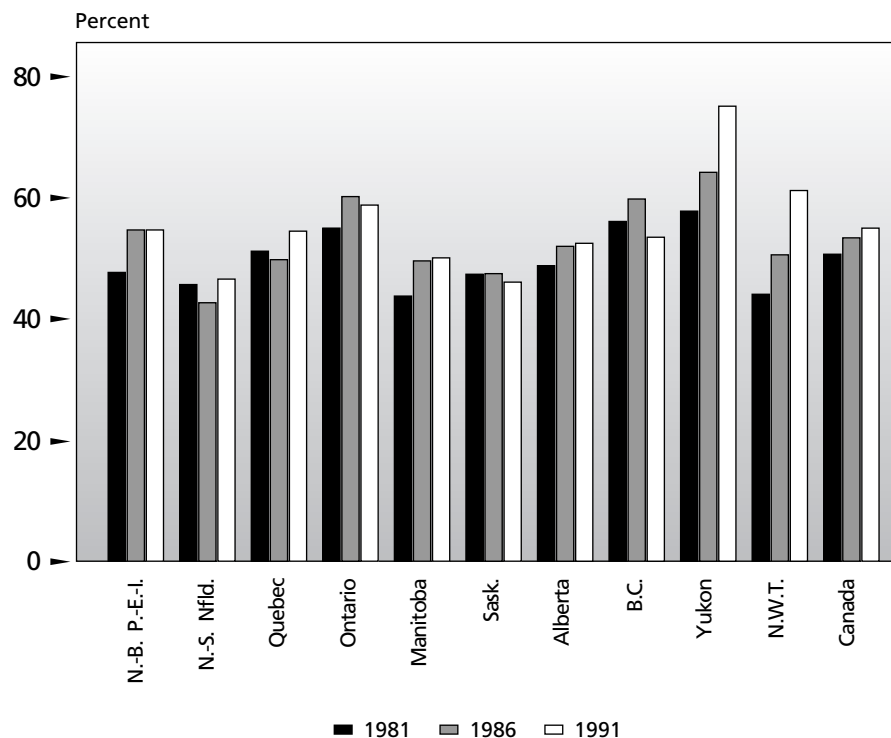


Table 35 Percent of Male Registered Indian Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force Living On Reserve by Province/Territory, 1981 - 1991

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 36 Total Number of all Types of Community Economic Development Organisations (CEDOs)

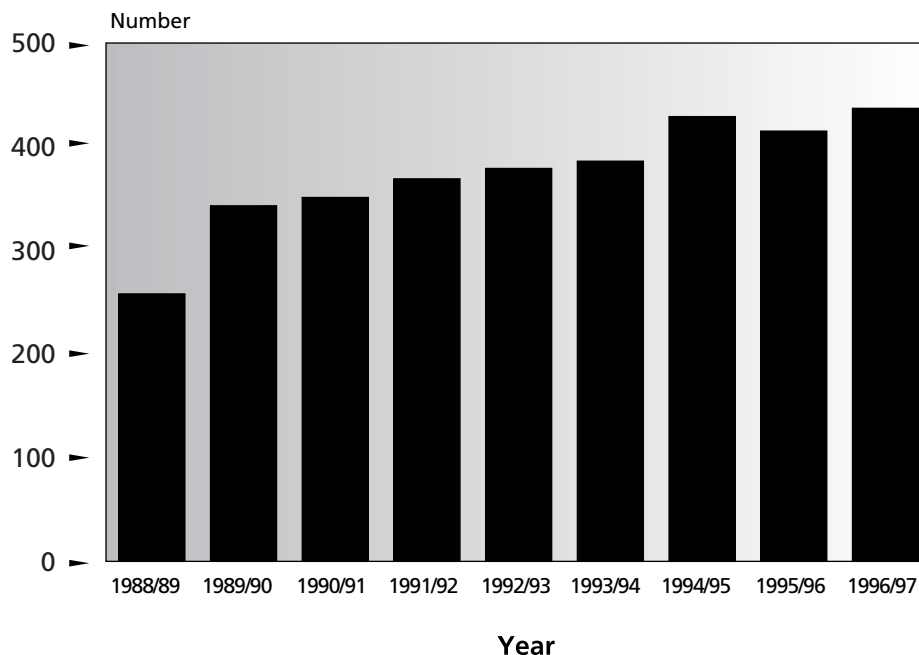


Table 36 Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs), Canada 1988/89 – 1996/97

Fiscal Year	Total CEDOs All Types
1988/89	258
1989/90	343
1990/91	351
1991/92	369
1992/93	379
1993/94	386
1994/95	429
1995/96	415
1996/97	437 ¹

Note

1. Number of CEDOs that provided an "acceptable" Economic Development Report as of August 15, 1997.

Source

Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► The North ►

North / Population Growth	64
North / Aboriginal Composition	65
North / Mortality	67
North / Infant Mortality	68
North / DIAND Expenditures	69
North / Employment	71
North / Average Individual Income	72

► North/Population Growth ►

Highlights

Between 1987 and 1996, the Yukon population increased by 21 percent from 26,000 to 31,500; in the Northwest Territories, the population increased by 20 percent from 55,700 to 66,600.

Between 1992 and 1996, Yukon's population increased by 4 percent, while that of the Northwest Territories increased by almost 6 percent. Most of the variation between the territorial growth rates can be attributed to differing migration patterns, shifting cyclical economic effects and a higher birth rate in the Northwest Territories.

Figure 37 Population Growth, Yukon and the Northwest Territories

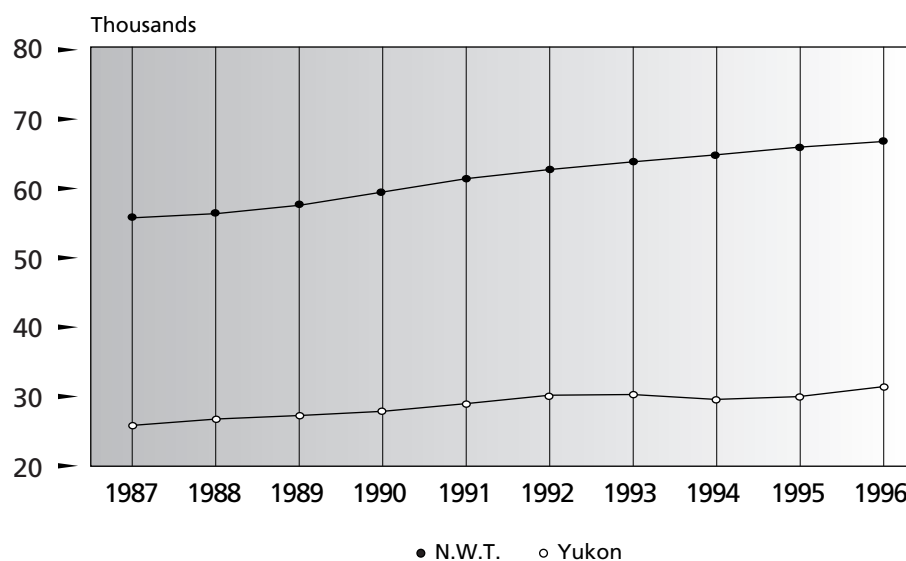


Table 37 Total Population Growth in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, 1987 - 1996

Year	TOTAL POPULATION ¹	
	Yukon	N.W.T.
1987	26,000	55,700
1988	26,900	56,300
1989	27,400	57,500
1990	28,000	59,400
1991	29,100	61,300
1992	30,300	62,600
1993	30,400	63,700
1994	29,700	64,700
1995	30,100	65,800
1996	31,500	66,600

Note

- Population estimates are based on a July 1 reference period. Population figures for 1987 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 1995 were revised November 7, 1996. Figures for 1996 are as of January 1, 1997.

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 persons in the Northwest Territories over the same period also increased substantially, rising from 53 to 61 percent.

Figure 38 Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations Resident in Yukon and the Northwest Territories

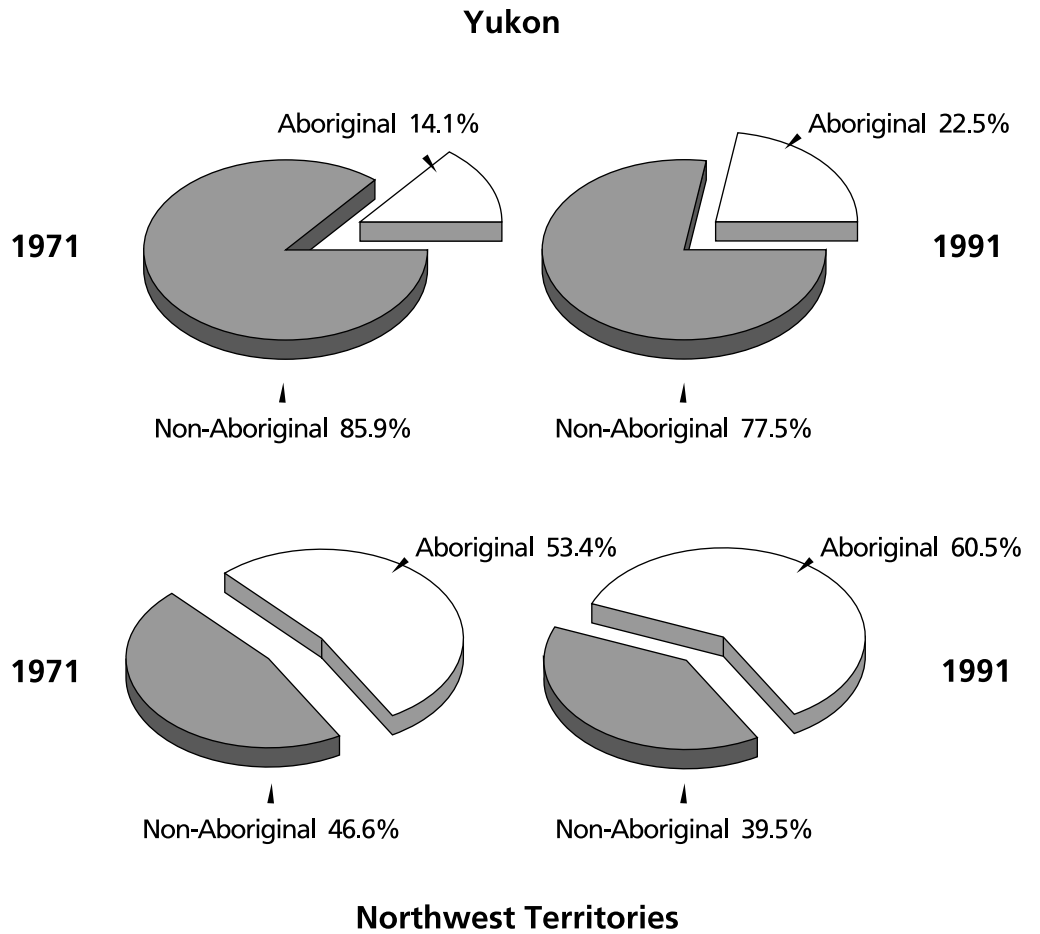


Table 38 Total Population by Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Ethnic Origin, Yukon and Northwest Territories 1971 - 1991

	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 fluctuated between 5.1 per thousand population in 1987 and 4.6 per thousand in 1996.

The mortality rate in the Northwest Territories fluctuated between 3.8 per thousand and 4.1 per thousand population between 1987 and 1996.

Figure 39 Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories

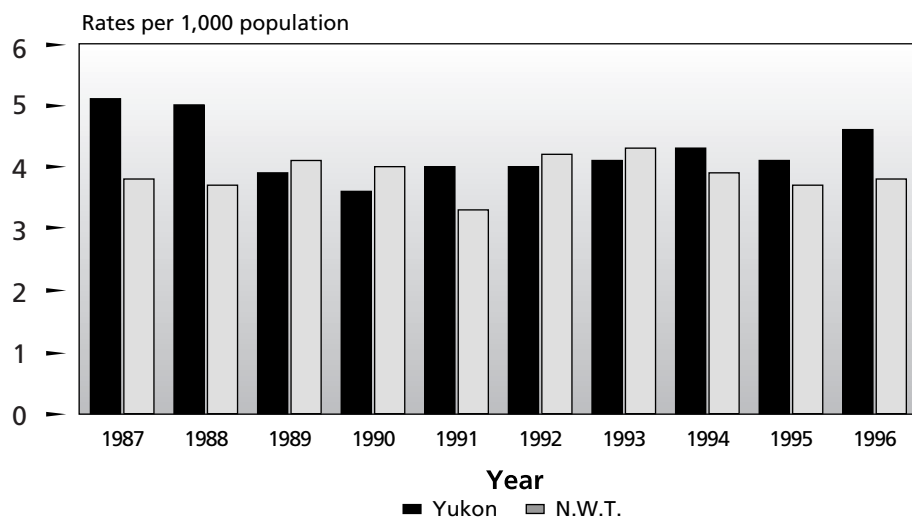


Table 39 Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories
1987 – 1996 (Revised)

Year	MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION ^{1,2}	
	Yukon	N.W.T.
1987	5.1	3.8
1988	5.0	3.7
1989	3.9	4.1
1990	3.6	4.0
1991	4.0	3.3
1992	4.0	4.2
1993	4.1	4.3
1994	4.3	3.9
1995	4.1	3.7
1996	4.6	3.8

Note

1. Rates are based on Statistics Canada's July 1 population estimates. Population figures for 1987 to 1993 are Final Intercensal Estimates. Population figures for 1994 and 1995 are Updated Postcensal Estimates. Figures for 1996 are preliminary estimates.
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 10 year period to 1995. The Yukon experienced a decline from 24.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1986 to a rate of 12.8 in 1995. The Northwest Territories continues to have a higher infant mortality rate than the Yukon except for 1986. Over the period 1986 to 1995, the infant mortality rate in the Northwest Territories fell from 18.6 to 13.0.

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 40 Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories

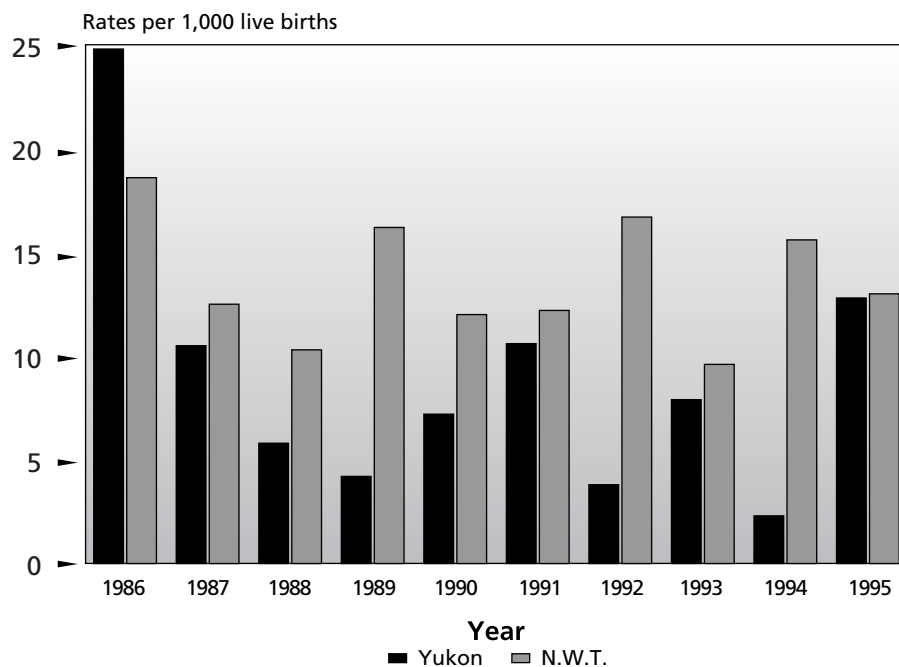


Table 40 Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories 1986 – 1995

MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION ¹		
Year	Yukon	N.W.T.
1986	24.8	18.6
1987	10.5	12.5
1988	5.8	10.3
1989	4.2	16.2
1990	7.2	12.0
1991	10.6	12.2
1992	3.8	16.7
1993	7.9	9.6
1994	2.3	15.6
1995	12.8	13.0

Note

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

Sources

1986-1994: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics Division.
 1995: Statistics Canada, *Mortality – Summary List of Causes, 1995*, Cat. No. 84-209

➤ North/DIAND Expenditures ➤

Highlights

For the period 1987/88 to 1994/95 inclusive, total expenditures in the territorial governments from DIAND increased in every fiscal year.

Commencing in fiscal 1995/96, DIAND transferred responsibility for the Formula Funding Grants to the Department of Finance, thereby reducing DIAND transfers and total northern expenditures on the North. In both 1990/91 and 1991/92 direct expenditures on the North decreased due to the devolution of provincial-type programs. By 1992/93, direct expenditures began to rise again owing to the implementation of the Arctic Environmental Strategy.

Finally, reflecting the impact of the Nunavut land claim, direct expenditures more than doubled in 1993/94 with a statutory payment of \$121.8 million. This payment coupled with a \$15.0 million increase for the Nunavut land claim accounts for most of the increase in direct expenditures in the middle 1990s.

Figure 41 DIAND Expenditures on the North (Current Dollars)

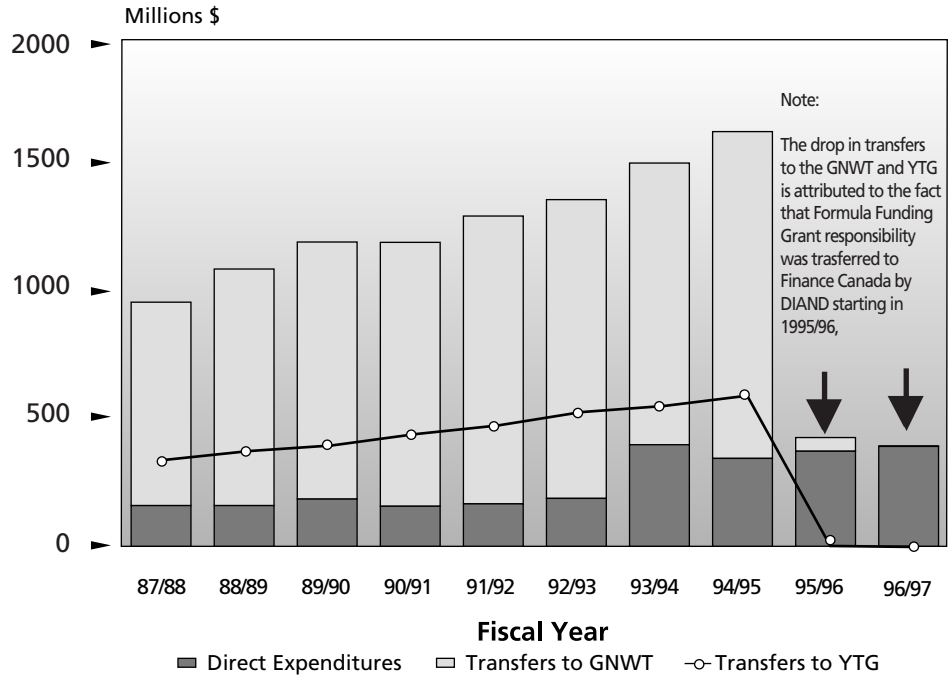


Table 41 DIAND Expenditures on the North 1987/88 – 1996/97 (Revised)

Thousands of dollars										
Type	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 forecast	1996/97 planned
Transfers to YTG	172,410	189,465	200,141	222,403	239,501	265,018	277,300	297,938	3,829	2,027
Transfers to GNWT	595,406	692,441	752,824	772,038	842,789	874,943	824,141	956,423	39,971	0,864
Direct Expenditures	119,381	119,455	138,696	117,384	124,221	140,176	297,750	257,692	278,159	292,658
Total Expenditure (Current dollars)	887,197	1,001,361	1,091,661	1,111,825	1,206,511	1,280,137	1,399,191	1,512,053	321,959	335,549
Total Expenditure (Constant 1992 dollars) ¹	1,028,634	1,110,772	1,159,799	1,147,394	1,219,314	1,275,672	1,378,513	1,468,726	305,102	313,670
Direct Expenditures by Area Benefitted										
Yukon	45,368	44,983	61,013	58,374	64,887	65,602	72,850	80,181	77,102	93,533
N.W.T.	25,892	26,102	26,274	28,520	29,997	41,466	171,683	128,095	157,352	157,943
North Generally	48,121	48,370	51,409	30,490	29,337	33,108	53,217	49,416	43,705	41,182
TOTAL	119,381	119,455	138,696	117,384	124,221	140,176	297,750	257,692	278,159	292,658

Note

1. Constant dollar series is obtained by deflating total DIAND expenditures by Statistics Canada's implicit price index for gross domestic product at market prices, 1992=100. The deflator for each fiscal year was calculated by taking the mean of the indices in the four quarters of April 1 to March 31.

Source

Annual Northern Expenditure Plan (ANEP), DIAND, Ottawa. The ANEP was updated to 1995/96. Some of the figures may differ from previous editions.

► North/Employment ►

Highlight

Since 1981, the percentage of employed Aboriginal persons 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-Aboriginal persons.

Figure 42 Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Employment Distribution, Yukon and the Northwest Territories

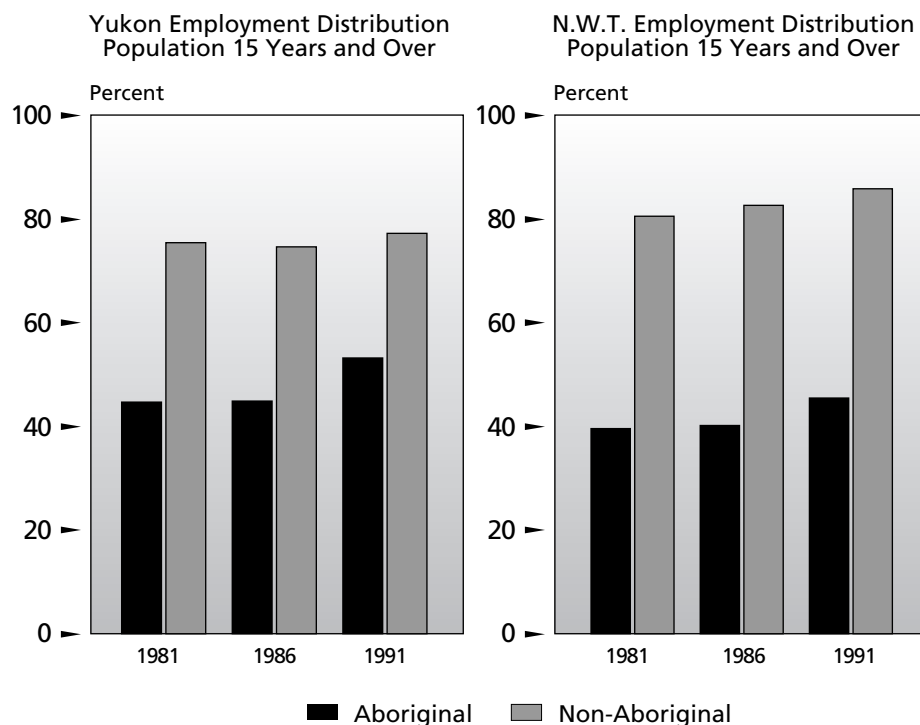


Table 42 Employment Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon and the Northwest Territories – 1981 - 1991

	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

Source

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-Aboriginal persons in the Northwest Territories was 2.4 times that of Aboriginal persons, versus 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 Aboriginal persons and non-Aboriginal persons can be attributed to higher levels of government transfer income for Aboriginal persons, coupled with higher levels of employment income for the non-Aboriginal population.

Figure 43 Average Individual Income, Yukon and the Northwest Territories

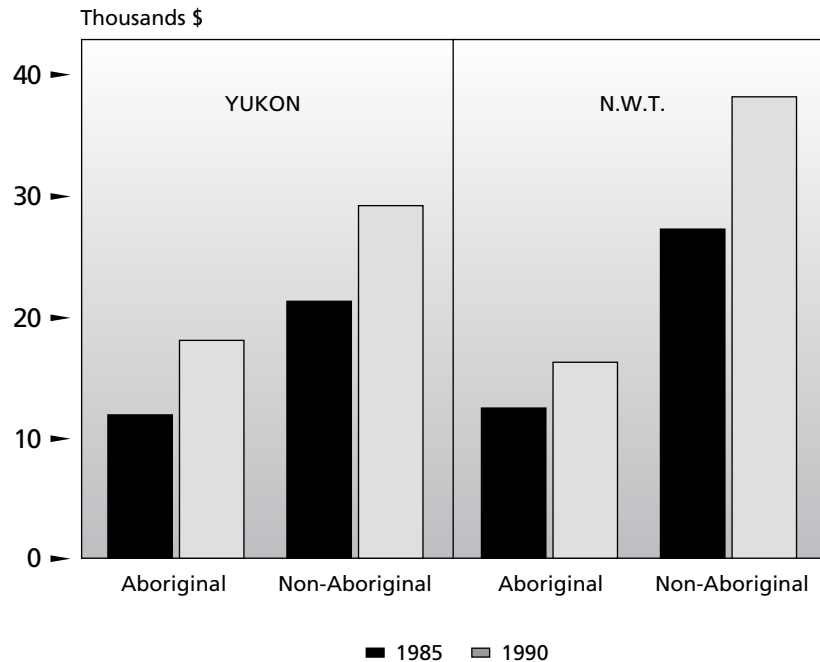


Table 43 Income by Source for Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon and the Northwest Territories – 1985 and 1990¹

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. In addition, the demographic structures of the two populations exhibit tremendous differences.

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*.

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Highlights

DIAND administered land transactions for 2,406 reserves in fiscal year 1996/97, totalling 2,751,342 hectares across Canada. To establish perspective, this represents an area approximately equivalent in size to Vancouver Island.

The volume and complexity of land transactions are increasing as economic development is promoted by First Nations, corporations and individuals.

Figure 44 Lands Administered by DIAND

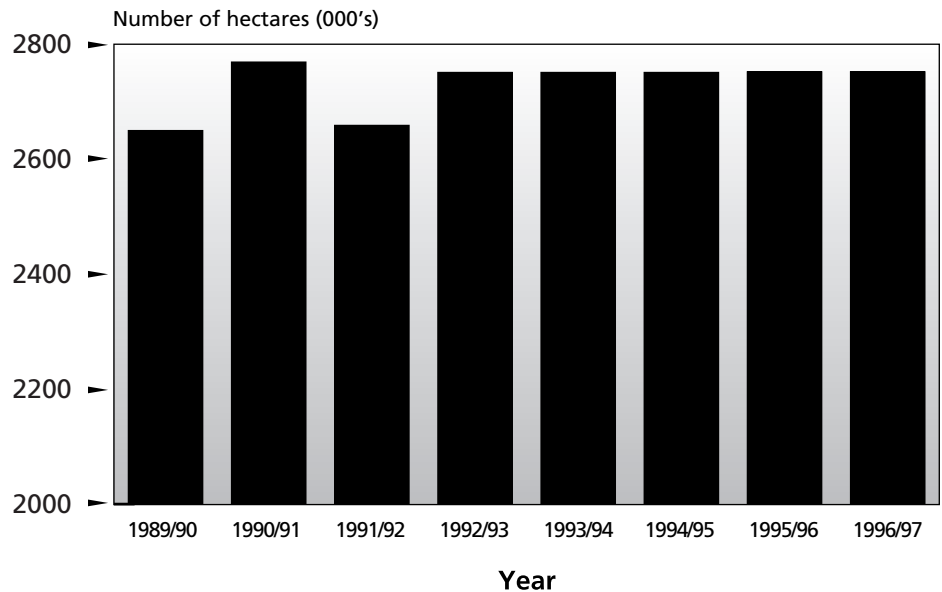


Table 44 Lands Administered by DIAND – Canada, 1989/90 – 1996/97

Fiscal Year	Number of Reserves	Amount of Land (Hectares)	Number of Bands
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
1996/97	2,406	2,751,342	608

Sources

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

► Specific Claims ►

Highlights

During fiscal year 1996-1997, the Specific Claims Branch settled 13 specific claims, involving 12 First Nations, for a total expenditure of \$34 million. As well, the Specific Claims Branch has reached a significant treaty land settlement agreement with nineteen First Nations in the Province of Manitoba.

Since the inception of the program and up to March 31, 1997, the Branch has settled 172 specific and treaty land entitlement claims. The number of specific and treaty land entitlement claims settled since October of 1993 totals 67, involving 85 First Nations and total compensation amounting to \$342 million and approximately 482,000 hectares of land which will be or have been converted into reserve status.

► Glossary ►

Adults in Care:

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

Type I:

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

Type II:

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

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

Alternative Funding Arrangements (AFA):

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

Average Annual Growth Rate:

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

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

where: X_1 = data for the most recent year in period

X_0 = data for the earliest year in period

n = length of period (years).

Bill C-31:

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

- to eliminate discrimination based on gender and marital status in the *Indian Act*;
- to restore Indian status to victims of past discrimination; and
- to enable Indian bands to assume control over their membership.

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

Children in Care:

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

