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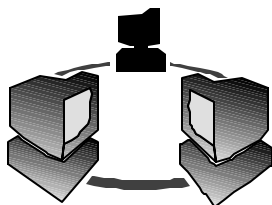
Basic Departmental Data

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First Nations and Northern Statistics Section
Corporate Information Management Directorate
Information Management Branch

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	i
NOTE TO USERS	i
INTRODUCTION	ii
SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHICS	
1.1 Population	3
1.2 Bill C-31 Additions	5
1.3 Population by Region	7
1.4 Population On-Reserve by Region	9
1.5 Population Off-Reserve by Region	11
1.6 Population On-Reserve by Geographic Zones	13
1.7 Population On-Reserve by Geographic Zones and by Region	15
1.8 Population Distribution by Age and Sex	17
SECTION 2: HEALTH	
2.1 Life Expectancy	21
2.2 Mortality Rates	22
2.3 Infant Mortality Rates	23
2.4 Mortality Rates by Cause	24
2.5 Tuberculosis	26
SECTION 3: EDUCATION	
3.1 Enrolment Population On-Reserve, Age 4-18	29
3.2 Consecutive Years of Schooling	30
3.3 Post-Secondary Enrolment	31
3.4 Post-Secondary Enrolment Rate / Comparison	32
3.5 Post-Secondary Education Graduates	33
3.6 Band-Operated Schools	34
3.7 Enrolment by School Type	35
3.8 Educational Space	37
3.9 Highest Level of Schooling	38

TABLE OF CONTENTS - continued

SECTION 4: SOCIAL CONDITIONS

4.1 Children In Care	41
4.2 Adults In Care	42
4.3 Social Assistance Recipients And Beneficiaries	43
4.4 Social Assistance Program	45

SECTION 5: HOUSING

5.1 Dwellings On-Reserve	49
5.2 Dwellings / Infrastructure On-Reserve	50
5.3 Dwellings / Infrastructure / Water and Sewage On-Reserve	51

SECTION 6: SELF-GOVERNMENT

6.1 Self-government Negotiations	55
6.2 Devolution	57

SECTION 7: LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

7.1 Labour Force Participation Rate, Population On-reserve	61
7.2 Labour Force Participation Rate - FEMALE	63
7.3 Labour Force Participation Rate - MALE	64
7.4 Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs)	65

SECTION 8: THE NORTH

8.1 Population Growth in the North	69
8.2 Aboriginal Composition in the North	70
8.3 Mortality in the North	71
8.4 Infant Mortality in the North	72
8.5 DIAND Expenditures in the North	74
8.6 Employment in the North	76

SECTION 9: ADDITIONAL TOPICS

9.1 Lands	79
9.2 Specific Claims	80
9.3 Fire Loss	81

GLOSSARY	85
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This publication was prepared under the direction of David Dahm, Manager, First Nations and Northern Statistics Section, Corporate Information Management Directorate. The principal author of this version of *Basic Departmental Data* is Claudette Trudeau, Analyst. Technical and editorial support were provided by colleagues in the Corporate Information Management Directorate and by organizations both inside and outside the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

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, 1997 reporting date.

Readers are advised that all socio-economic data pertaining to the Registered Indian labour force are derived from the 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 Census.

Finally, the user is cautioned that data may be different from previously reported editions, as a result of edit reviews of historical data. Also, numbers may differ slightly from previous releases due to the availability of more current program data or departmental revisions. "Revised" will be indicated at the top of all pages where tables contain revisions to an historical series. Data in the chapter entitled *The North* pertain to the total population (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) unless otherwise indicated. Statistics for this report are derived primarily from departmental administrative data sources and from operational files at both Health Canada and Statistics Canada.

INTRODUCTION

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

Reflecting DIAND's mandate, *Basic Departmental Data (BDD)* is a reference report on the demographic, social and economic conditions of Registered Indians, as well as Canadians living north of 60E. DIAND has specific obligations to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. These obligations are met via direct program expenditures or by transfer payments to the territorial governments. Essentially descriptive, *BDD* builds on information presented in previous releases. Since its initial release in 1988 *BDD* has tried to maintain continuity with past events while providing an accurate portrait of the changing circumstances of First Nations and Northerners.

Subjects covered in *BDD* include population, health, education, social conditions, housing, self-government and labour force activity. For each subject area, information is presented in textual, graphic and tabular formats. Each page contains highlights pertaining to the tabular and graphical information, and notes and sources are indicated at the bottom of each table. The Glossary includes definitions of the terms used throughout the publication.

Throughout *BDD*, the term "Indian" means a Registered or Status Indian. A person with status within the meaning of the *Indian Act*, whose name appears on the Indian Register as maintained by DIAND, is a Registered Indian. In June 1985, amendments to the *Indian Act* were passed by Parliament. These changes, known as Bill C-31 amendments, restore Indian status and membership rights to individuals and their children who had been enfranchised because of certain clauses contained in the *Indian Act*. The *Demographics* chapter reflects the significant population growth that has occurred in the Registered Indian population since the Bill C-31 reinstatement process commenced in 1985.

To establish context, the reader is reminded that in 1997, Registered Indians comprised 2 percent of the total Canadian population. In general, Registered Indians are affiliated with one of the 609 bands located across Canada. Please note that Nunavut, Canada's newest territory, came into being on April 1, 1999, one day after the reporting period of BDD 1998 (April 1, 1998 to March 31, 1999).



SECTION 1:

DEMOGRAPHICS

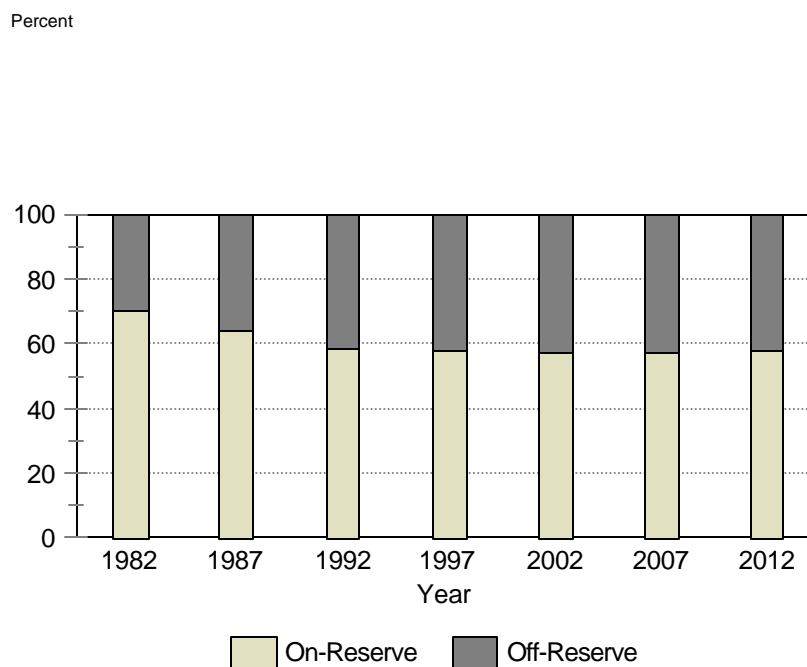
1.1 Population

Highlights

& Approximately seven out of ten Registered Indians lived on-reserve in 1985. This proportion dropped to less than six out of ten in 1997 and is expected to remain stable over the next ten years.

& The high growth rates for the off-reserve Registered Indian population between 1985 and 1991 are largely attributed to the reinstatement of status to many Indians through Bill C-31.

Figure 1.1 Registered Indian Population Growth by On/Off Reserve Residence, Canada, 1982 - 2012



Note: The average annual growth rate over the 1997-2002 period is calculated on the basis of 1997 adjusted year-end population count from the Indian Register.

Sources: 1982-1997 Indian Register, DIAND
Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1996-2021, DIAND, 1998

1.1 Population (continued)

Table 1.1 Registered Indian Population Growth
by On/Off Reserve Residence,
Canada, 1982 -2012

Highlight

& The off-reserve population continued to grow at a faster rate than the on-reserve population.

Year	On-Reserve			Off-Reserve			Total Registered Indian		
	No.	%	AAGR	No.	%	AAGR	No.	%	AAGR
1982	235,640	70.9		96,538	29.1		332,178	100	
1985	255,696	71.0	2.76	104,545	29.0	2.69	360,241	100	2.74
1987	268,474	64.6	2.47	147,424	35.4	18.75	415,898	100	7.45
1988	273,766	61.7	1.97	170,118	38.3	15.39	443,884	100	6.73
1989	279,671	60.0	2.16	186,666	40.0	9.73	466,337	100	5.06
1990	293,204	59.8	4.84	195,974	40.0	4.99	490,178	100	5.11
1991	304,759	59.5	3.94	207,032	40.5	5.64	511,791	100	4.41
1992	315,663	59.2	3.58	217,798	40.8	5.20	533,461	100	4.23
1993	326,444	59.0	3.42	226,872	41.0	4.17	553,316	100	3.72
1994	336,643	58.7	3.12	237,014	41.3	4.47	573,657	100	3.68
1995	347,919	58.7	3.35	245,131	41.3	3.42	593,050	100	3.38
1996	354,369	58.0	1.85	256,505	42.0	4.64	610,874	100	3.01
1997	365,806	58.3	2.21	261,629	41.7	3.20	627,435	100	2.71
2002	413,667	57.6	2.49	303,948	42.4	3.04	717,608	100	2.72
2007	451,263	57.8	1.76	329,072	42.2	1.60	780,339	100	1.69
2012	487,599	58.4	1.56	347,503	41.6	1.10	835,108	100	1.37

Note: The average annual growth rate over the 1997-2002 period is calculated on the basis of 1997 adjusted year-end population count from the Indian Register.

Sources: 1982-1997 Indian Register, DIAND
Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1996-2021, DIAND, 1998

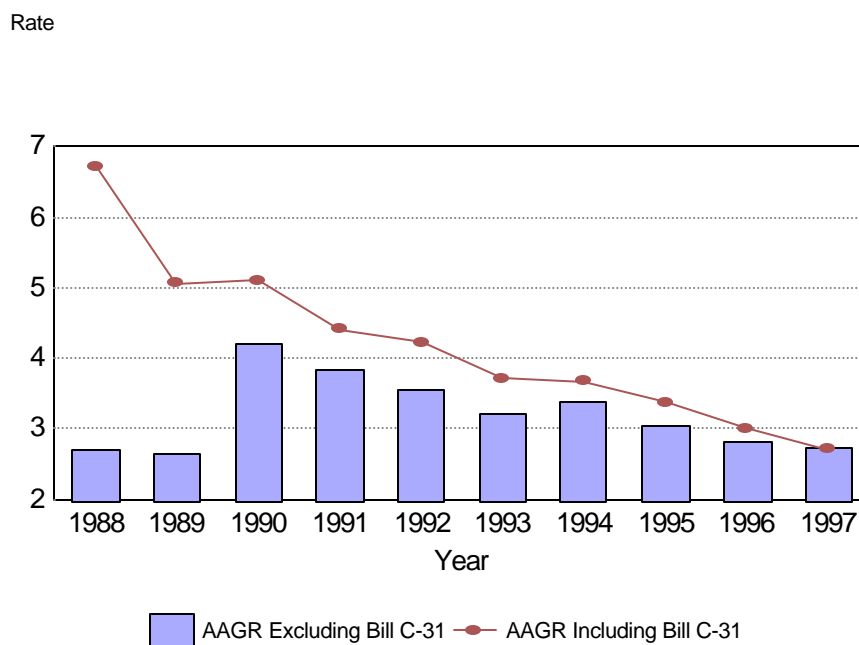
1.2 Bill C-31 Additions

Highlights

& In 1988, 17,718 registrants were added to the Indian Register under the legislation of Bill C-31.

& As of December 31, 1997 there are a total of 107,577 Bill C-31 registrants.

Figure 1.2 Bill C-31 Additions, Showing Average Annual Growth Rate, Canada, 1988 -1997



Sources: 1988-1997 Indian Register, DIAND
1988-1997 Membership and Entitlement, DIAND

1.2 Bill C-31 Additions (continued)

Table 1.2 Bill C-31 Additions, Showing Average Annual Growth Rate, Canada, 1982 -1997

Year	Excluding ¹	Annual Bill C-31 Additions	Cumulative Bill C-31 Additions	Total Registered Indians	Average Annual Growth Rate	
					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	2.74%	2.71%
1997	519,858	2,708	107,577	627,435		

Notes: 1 To produce the actual number of the "Excluding Bill C-31" column, the "Annual Bill C-31 Additions" are subtracted from the "Total Registered Indians" population. This information is calculated from the Re-instatement Status Information System (RSIS), which is used to track Application for Registration under the *Indian Act*, and it only reflects persons who have applied for registration after the *Act* was amended, and does not indicate whether or not a person is alive after they are registered. For example, if a person was reinstated in 1987, but died in 1993, their registration would be included in the "Cumulative Bill C-31 Additions" column, but they are not active in the Indian Register.

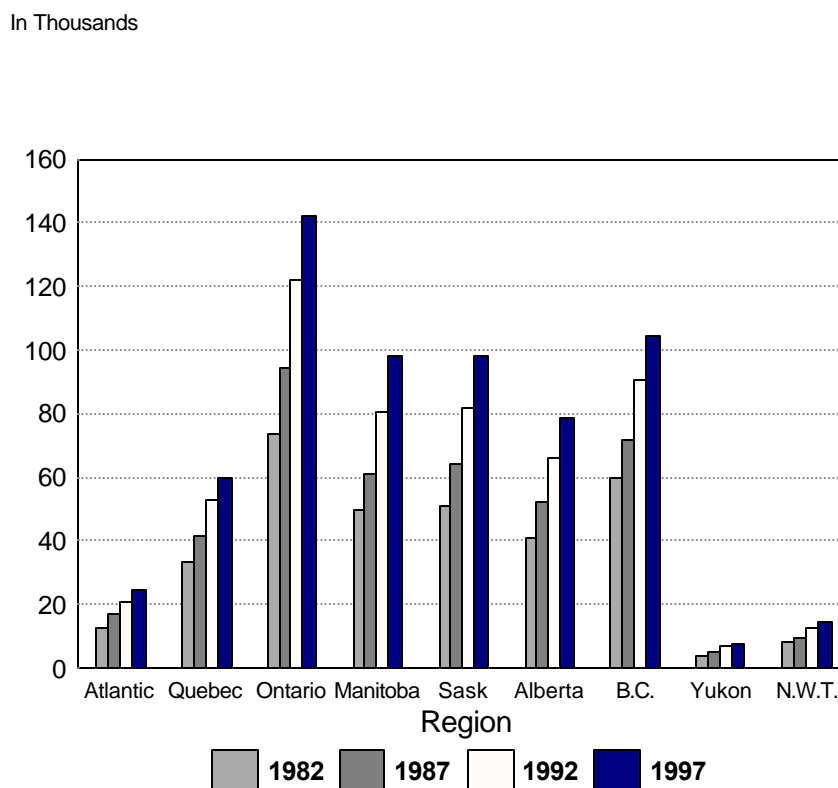
Sources: 1982-1997 Indian Register, DIAND
1982-1997 Membership and Entitlement, DIAND

1.3 Population By Region

Highlights

- & The total Registered Indian population almost doubled in all regions over the last fifteen years.
- & In 1997, nearly a quarter of the total Registered Indian population (22.7%) was located in Ontario, the largest proportion of all regions. Slightly more than one percent of the Indian population was located in the Yukon.

Figure 1.3 Registered Indian Population by Region, 1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997



Source: 1982-1997 Indian Register, DIAND

1.3 Population By Region (continued)

Table 1.3. Registered Indian Population by Region, 1982-1997

		Region									
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1982	No.	12,438	33,145	73,479	49,956	51,075	40,820	59,543	3,466	8,256	332,178
	%	3.7	10.0	22.1	15.0	15.4	12.3	17.9	1.0	2.5	100
1987	No.	16,792	41,227	94,275	60,918	64,118	52,053	71,866	5,037	9,612	415,898
	%	4.0	9.9	22.7	14.6	15.4	12.5	17.3	1.2	2.3	100
1988	No.	17,713	44,111	101,612	64,315	68,246	55,290	77,153	5,510	9,936	443,886
	%	4.0	9.9	22.9	14.5	15.4	12.5	17.4	1.2	2.2	100
1989	No.	18,433	45,742	107,862	67,092	72,111	57,590	80,742	5,973	10,792	466,337
	%	4.0	9.8	23.1	14.4	15.5	12.3	17.3	1.3	2.3	100
1990	No.	19,319	48,551	112,826	72,238	75,441	60,303	83,894	6,227	11,378	490,177
	%	3.9	9.9	23.0	14.7	15.4	12.3	17.1	1.3	2.3	100
1991	No.	19,935	50,728	117,152	76,793	78,573	63,169	87,135	6,450	11,856	511,791
	%	3.9	9.9	22.9	15.0	15.4	12.3	17.0	1.3	2.3	100
1992	No.	20,684	52,562	121,867	80,845	81,700	66,065	90,769	6,628	12,341	533,461
	%	3.9	9.9	22.8	15.2	15.3	12.4	17.0	1.2	2.3	100
1993	No.	21,524	54,273	125,743	84,020	85,413	68,639	94,006	6,807	12,891	553,316
	%	3.9	9.8	22.7	15.2	15.4	12.4	17.0	1.2	2.3	100
1994	No.	22,380	55,848	130,149	88,161	88,857	71,297	96,808	6,948	13,209	573,657
	%	3.9	9.7	22.7	15.4	15.5	12.4	16.9	1.2	2.3	100
1995	No.	23,225	57,223	134,160	91,565	92,325	74,123	99,720	7,088	13,621	593,050
	%	3.9	9.6	22.6	15.4	15.6	12.5	16.8	1.2	2.3	100
1996	No.	23,959	58,640	138,518	95,113	94,953	76,419	102,075	7,199	13,998	610,874
	%	3.9	9.6	22.7	15.6	15.5	12.5	16.7	1.2	2.3	100
1997	No.	24,610	59,881	142,408	98,197	97,776	78,495	104,411	7,330	14,327	627,435
	%	3.9	9.5	22.7	15.7	15.6	12.5	16.6	1.2	2.3	100

Source: 1982-1997 Indian Register, DIAND

1.4 Population On-Reserve by Region

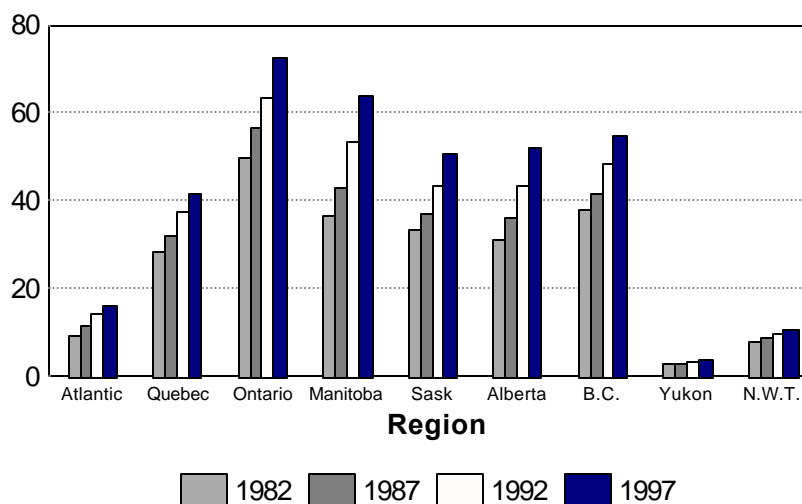
Highlights

& By region, the number of Registered Indians living on-reserve in 1997 ranged from a low of 3,775 in the Yukon to a high of 72,583 in Ontario.

& The largest proportional gains between 1982 and 1997 were in Manitoba, Atlantic, and Alberta regions, where the on-reserve population increased by 76.2, 72.9 and 68.6 percent respectively.

Figure 1.4 Registered Indian Population On-Reserve by Region
1982, 1987, 1992 and 1997

In Thousands



Source: 1982-1997 Indian Register, DIAND

1.4 Population On-Reserve by Region (continued)

Table 1.4 Registered Indian Population On-Reserve By Region, 1982 - 1997

		Region									
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1982	No.	9,306	28,263	49,487	36,335	33,294	30,895	37,807	2,596	7,657	235,640
	%	74.8	85.3	67.3	72.7	65.2	75.7	63.5	74.9	92.7	70.9
1987	No.	11,517	31,816	56,588	42,674	36,732	35,974	41,610	2,973	8,590	268,474
	%	68.6	77.2	60.0	70.1	57.3	69.1	57.9	59.0	89.4	64.6
1988	No.	11,989	32,765	57,058	43,864	36,775	36,863	42,785	3,042	8,625	273,766
	%	67.7	74.3	56.2	68.2	53.9	66.7	55.5	55.2	86.8	61.7
1989	No.	12,398	33,029	58,934	44,646	37,795	38,144	43,054	2,948	8,723	279,671
	%	67.3	72.2	54.6	66.5	52.4	66.2	53.3	49.4	80.8	60.0
1990	No.	12,974	34,744	60,773	47,948	40,515	40,012	44,355	2,871	9,012	293,204
	%	67.2	71.6	53.9	66.4	53.7	66.4	52.9	46.1	79.2	59.8
1991	No.	13,633	35,953	61,882	51,017	42,379	41,565	46,093	2,940	9,297	304,759
	%	68.4	70.9	52.8	66.4	53.9	65.8	52.9	45.6	78.4	59.5
1992	No.	14,039	37,215	63,422	53,239	43,429	43,254	48,409	3,120	9,536	315,663
	%	67.9	70.8	52.0	65.9	53.2	65.5	53.3	47.1	77.3	59.2
1993	No.	14,476	38,303	64,787	55,617	45,052	44,981	50,090	3,374	9,764	326,444
	%	67.3	70.6	51.5	66.2	52.7	65.5	53.3	49.6	75.7	59.0
1994	No.	14,917	39,398	66,221	58,366	46,598	46,737	50,825	3,676	9,905	336,643
	%	66.7	70.5	50.9	66.2	52.4	65.6	52.5	52.9	75.0	58.7
1995	No.	15,328	40,582	67,825	60,856	48,053	49,458	52,072	3,712	10,033	347,919
	%	66.0	70.9	50.6	66.5	52.0	66.7	52.2	52.4	73.7	58.7
1996	No.	15,732	41,487	70,434	60,694	49,176	50,818	52,046	3,742	10,240	354,369
	%	65.7	70.7	50.8	63.8	51.8	66.5	51.0	52.0	73.2	58.0
1997	No.	16,096	41,703	72,583	64,039	50,447	52,115	54,593	3,775	10,455	365,806
	%	65.4	69.6	51.0	65.2	51.6	66.4	52.3	51.5	73.0	58.3

Notes: 1 On-Reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

2 All percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 1.3.

Source: 1982-1997 Indian Register, DIAND

1.5 Population Off-Reserve By Region

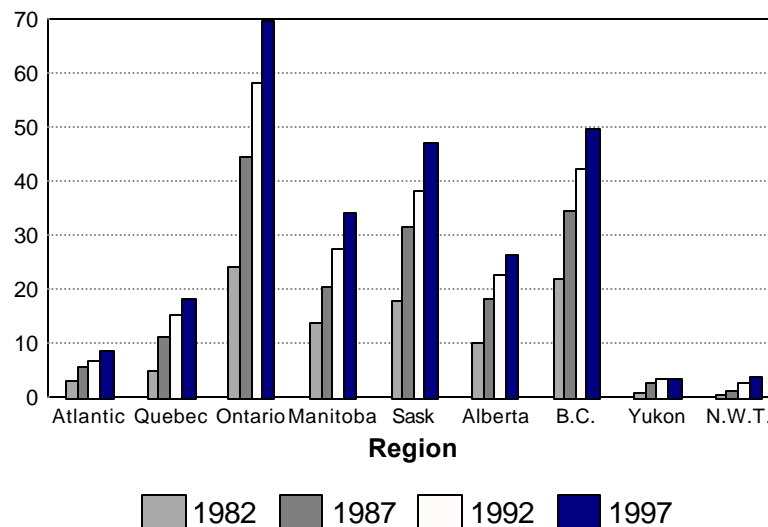
Highlights

& The off-reserve population increased steadily between 1982 and 1997 from 96,538 to 261,629. 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 1997 were in Quebec and Ontario. Conversely, the off-reserve populations of British Columbia and Manitoba regions exhibited the lowest rates of increase over the same period.

Figure 1.5 Registered Indian Population Off-Reserve by Region, 1982, 1987, 1992 and 1997

In Thousands



Source: 1982-1997 Indian Register, DIAND

1.5 Population Off-Reserve By Region (continued)

Table 1.5 Registered Indian Population Off-Reserve by Region, 1982-1997

		Region									
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1982	No.	3,132	4,882	23,992	13,621	17,781	9,925	21,736	870	599	96,538
	%	25.2	14.7	32.7	27.3	34.8	24.3	36.5	25.1	7.3	29.1
1987	No.	5,275	9,411	37,687	18,244	27,386	16,079	30,256	2,064	1,022	147,424
	%	31.4	22.8	40.0	29.9	42.7	30.9	42.1	41.0	10.6	35.4
1988	No.	5,724	11,346	44,554	20,451	31,471	18,427	34,368	2,468	1,311	170,120
	%	31.1	24.8	41.3	30.5	43.6	32.0	42.6	41.3	12.1	36.5
1989	No.	6,035	12,713	48,928	22,446	34,316	19,446	37,688	3,025	2,069	186,666
	%	32.7	27.8	45.4	33.5	47.6	33.8	46.7	50.6	19.2	40.0
1990	No.	6,345	13,807	52,053	24,290	34,926	20,291	39,539	3,356	2,367	196,974
	%	32.8	28.4	46.1	33.6	46.3	33.6	47.1	53.9	20.8	40.2
1991	No.	6,302	14,775	55,270	25,776	36,194	21,604	41,042	3,510	2,559	207,032
	%	31.6	29.1	47.2	33.6	46.1	34.2	47.1	54.4	21.6	40.5
1992	No.	6,645	15,347	58,445	27,606	38,271	22,811	42,360	3,508	2,805	217,798
	%	32.1	29.2	48.0	34.1	46.8	34.5	46.7	52.9	22.7	40.8
1993	No.	7,048	15,970	60,956	28,403	40,361	23,658	43,916	3,433	3,127	226,872
	%	32.7	29.4	48.5	33.8	47.3	34.5	46.7	50.4	24.3	41.0
1994	No.	7,463	16,450	63,928	29,795	42,259	24,560	45,983	3,272	3,304	237,014
	%	33.3	29.5	49.1	33.8	47.6	34.4	47.5	47.1	25.0	41.3
1995	No.	7,897	16,641	66,335	30,709	44,272	24,665	47,648	3,376	3,588	245,131
	%	34.0	29.1	49.4	33.5	48.0	33.3	47.8	47.6	26.3	41.3
1996	No.	8,227	17,153	68,084	34,419	45,777	25,601	50,029	3,457	3,758	256,505
	%	34.3	29.3	49.2	36.2	48.2	33.5	49.0	48.0	26.8	42.0
1997	No.	8,514	18,178	69,825	34,158	47,329	26,380	49,818	3,555	3,872	261,629
	%	34.6	30.4	49.0	34.8	48.4	33.6	47.7	48.5	27.0	41.7

Notes: 1 On-Reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.

2 All percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 1.3.

Source: 1982-1997 Indian Register, DIAND

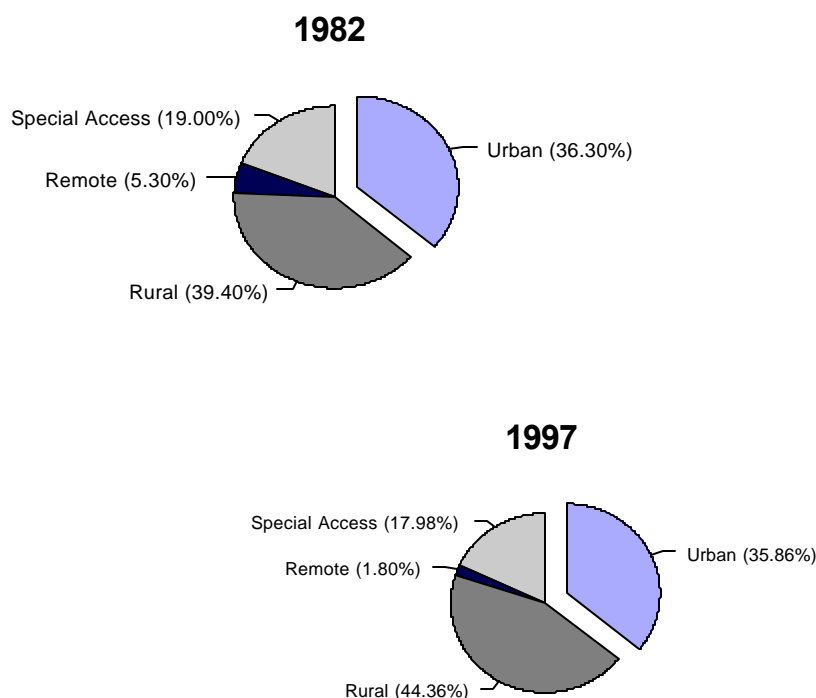
1.6 Population On-Reserve by Geographic Zones

Highlights

& The proportion of on-reserve Indians living in rural areas has increased between 1982 and 1997, from 39.4 to 44.4 percent.

& In 1997, more than one third of on-reserve Indians (35.9%) lived in DIAND defined urban zones while almost one-fifth (18%) of Indians lived in special access zones. Special access zones have no year-round road access to a service centre.

Figure 1.6 Registered Indian On-Reserve Population By Geographic Zones, 1982 and 1997



Sources: 1982-1997 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 January 1998

1.6 Population On-Reserve by Geographic Zones (continued)

Table 1.6 Registered Indian On-Reserve¹ Population By Geographic Zones, 1982 - 1997

Year	Urban		Rural		Remote		Special Access		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1982	85,474	36.3	92,949	39.4	12,548	5.3	44,654	19.0	235,625	100
1988	99,819	36.5	107,269	39.2	15,043	5.5	51,624	18.9	273,755	100
1990	108,457	37.0	113,948	38.9	15,863	5.4	54,927	18.7	293,195	100
1991	112,188	36.8	118,970	39.0	16,629	5.5	56,971	18.7	304,758	100
2	109,951	36.0	134,695	44.1	5,448	1.8	55,615	18.2	305,709	100
2	112,881	35.7	140,417	44.4	5,703	1.8	57,206	18.1	316,207	100
2	116,862	35.8	144,944	44.4	5,798	1.8	58,484	17.9	326,088	100
2	120,818	35.8	149,854	44.5	5,943	1.8	60,431	17.9	337,046	100
2	123,922	36.1	151,679	44.2	6,016	1.8	61,586	17.9	343,203	100
2	127,223	35.9	157,219	44.4	6,241	1.8	63,673	18.0	354,356	100

Notes: 1 On Reserve includes crown lands and settlements.

2 The Canada total excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement.

3 See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.

Sources: 1982-1997 Indian Register, DIAND

1982-1991: Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone

1987 Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND

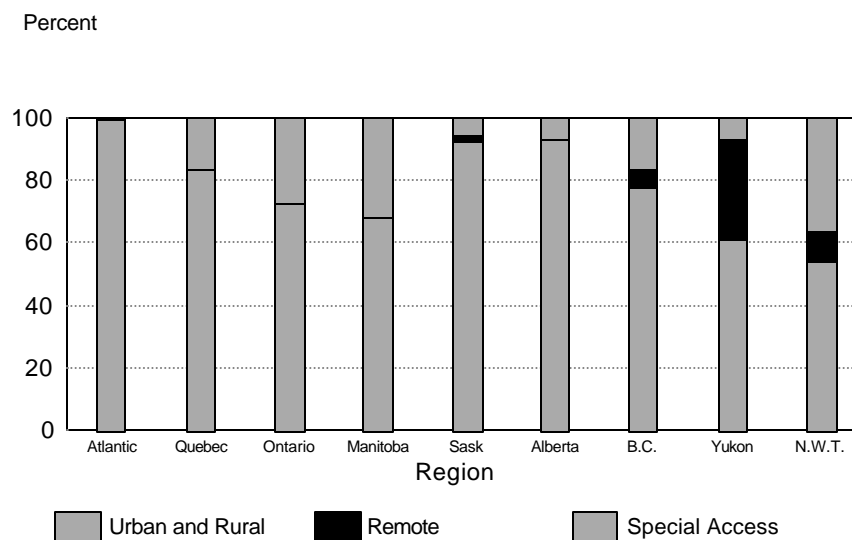
1992-1993: Band Classification Manual January 1998

1.7 Population On-Reserve By Geographic Zones and By Region

Highlights

- & Four-fifths (80.3%) of on-reserve Indians lived in urban and rural areas in 1997.
- & Urban or rural residency characterized all Indians living in the Atlantic (100%); and more than 90 percent of on-reserve Indians residing in Alberta and Saskatchewan were located in urban and rural areas in 1997.

Figure 1.7 Registered Indian Population On-Reserve by Geographic Zones and by Region, 1997



Sources: 1997 Indian Register, DIAND
 1992-1993: Band Classification Manual, Corporate Information Management
 Directorate, DIAND, January 1998

1.7 Population On-Reserve By Geographic Zones and By Region

Table 1.7 Registered Indian Population On-Reserve¹ by Geographic Zones and by Region, 1997

3

Region	Urban and Rural		Remote		Special Access		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	16,096	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16,096	100
	25,379	83.9	0	0.0	4,879	16.1	30,258	100
Ontario	53,088	73.1	74	0.1	19,416	26.8	72,578	100
Manitoba	43,743	68.3	0	0.0	20,296	31.7	64,039	100
Saskatchewan	46,921	93.0	785	1.6	2,741	5.4	50,447	100
Alberta	48,489	93.0	0	0.0	3,626	7.0	52,115	100
British Columbia	42,671	78.2	3,258	6.0	8,664	15.9	54,593	100
Yukon	2,316	61.4	1,207	32.0	252	6.7	3,775	100
Northwest Territories	5,739	54.9	917	8.8	3,799	36.3	10,455	100
Canada	284,442	80.3	6,241	1.8	63,673	18.0	354,356	100

Notes: 1 On Reserve includes crown lands and settlements.

2 The Canada total excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement.

3 See Glossary for definition of geographic zone

Sources: 1997 Indian Register, DIAND

1992-1993:Band Classification Manual, Corporate Information Management Directorate, DIAND, January 1998

Highlight

& For Canada as a whole, in 1997, only 1.8 percent of the on-reserve Registered Indian population lived in a remote geographic zone.

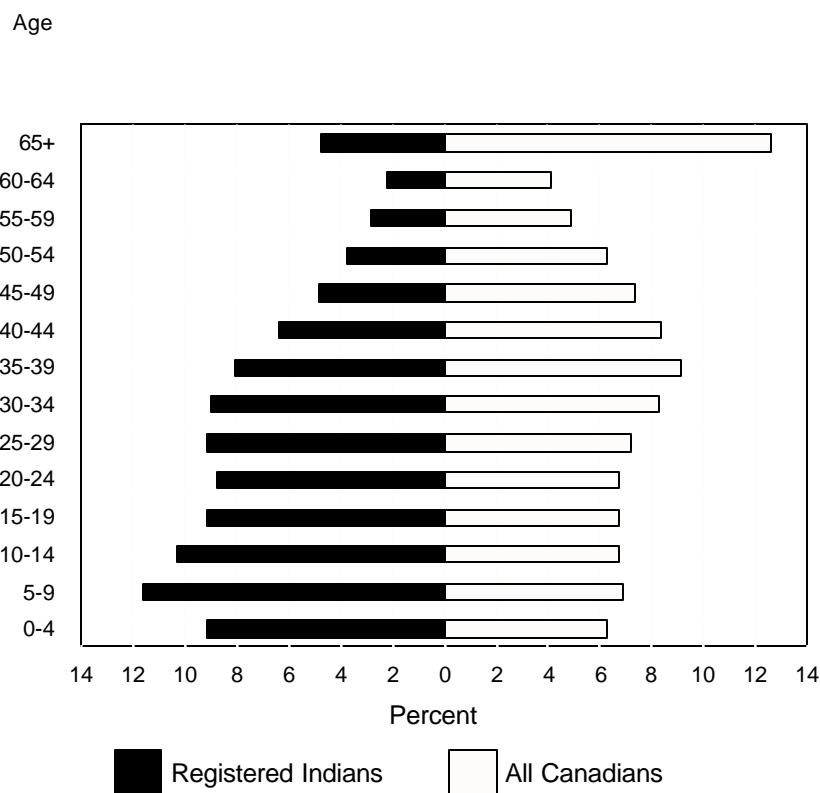
1.8 Population Distribution by Age and Sex

Highlights

& In 1997, almost half of the Registered Indian population (49.0%) were less than 25 years of age. For Canada as a whole, 33.5 percent of the population fell into the under 25 age cohort.

& Only 4.8 percent of the Registered Indian population in 1997 were aged 65 or more, compared to 12.2 percent for the total Canadian population.

Figure 1.8 Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Indian Register^{1,4} 1997 and Census Estimates^{2,3} 1998



Notes: 1 The Indian Register Population is as of December 31, 1997.

2 The "All Canadian" population includes the Registered Indian population.

3 Figures are Projected Population Estimates for July 1, 1998.

4 The registered Indian Population does not add up to the total of 627,435 due to 2 cases where the age is unknown.

Sources: 1997 Indian Register, DIAND

Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Statistics, 1996, Catalogue 91-213-XPB.

1.8 Population Distribution by Age and Sex (continued)

Table 1.8 Population Distribution by Age and Sex,
Indian Register^{1,4} 1997 and Census Estimates^{2,3} 1998

Age	¹				²			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	29,580	4.7	27,966	4.5	963,383	3.1	916,289	3.0
5-9	37,341	6.0	35,332	5.6	1,062,247	3.5	1,010,053	3.3
10-14	32,988	5.3	31,456	5.0	1,038,349	3.4	994,237	3.2
15-19	29,169	4.6	28,369	4.5	1,050,080	3.4	999,770	3.3
20-24	27,682	4.4	27,321	4.4	1,040,852	3.4	1,008,067	3.3
25-29	28,771	4.6	28,722	4.6	1,103,104	3.6	1,083,890	3.5
30-34	27,702	4.4	28,794	4.6	1,256,108	4.1	1,228,605	4.0
35-39	24,271	3.9	26,628	4.2	1,382,539	4.5	1,357,588	4.4
40-44	18,508	2.9	21,524	3.4	1,270,270	4.1	1,269,171	4.1
45-49	13,782	2.2	16,307	2.6	1,111,384	3.6	1,109,891	3.6
50-54	10,587	1.7	12,918	2.1	949,205	3.1	944,929	3.1
55-59	7,900	1.3	9,915	1.6	719,066	2.3	727,871	2.4
60-64	6,070	1.0	7,843	1.3	596,965	1.9	620,039	2.0
65+	12,860	2.0	17,127	2.7	1,617,572	5.3	2,187,345	7.1
All Ages	307,211	49.0	320,222	51.0	15,161,124	49.5	15,457,745	50.5
Total	627,433				30,618,869			

Notes: 1 The Indian Register Population is as of December 31, 1997.

2 The "All Canadian" population includes the Registered Indian population.

3 Figures are Projected Population Estimates for July 1, 1998.

4 The Registered Indian Population does not add up to the total of 627,435 due to 2 cases where the age is unknown.

Sources: 1997 Indian Register, DIAND

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

Highlights

- & Women aged 65 or more represented 5.3 percent of the Registered Indian female population in 1997. By contrast, females aged 65 or more, accounted for 14.2 percent of the nation's female population.
- & In 1997, 4.2 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 10.7 percent.



SECTION 2:

HEALTH

2.1 Life Expectancy

Highlights

- % Life expectancy for Registered Indians at birth continues to approach parity with the general Canadian population.
- % Despite the gains in life expectancy, a gap of approximately 6.4 years remains between the Registered Indian and Canadian populations in 1995.
- % The age gap between the sexes in 1975 was 6.7 years in favour of females, and in 1995 the age gap climbs to 7.7 years.
- % Between 1975 and 2005, life expectancy for males is expected to increase from 59.2 to 69.8 years and for females from 65.9 to 77.5 years.

Figure 2.1 Projected Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Registered Indian Population and Canadian Population, Canada, 1975-2005

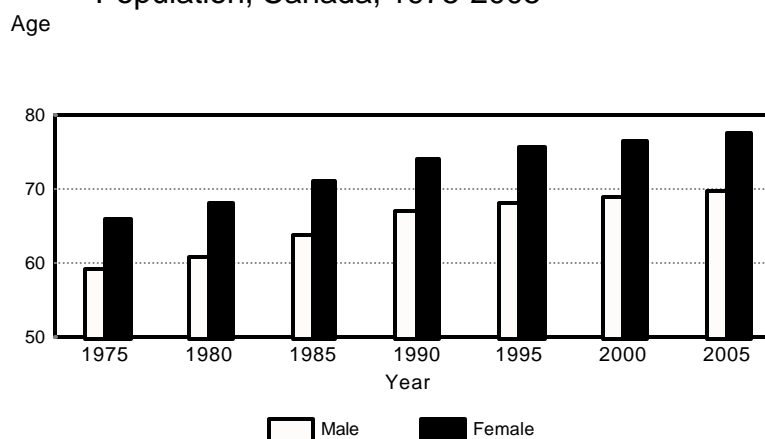


Table 2.1 Projected Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Registered Indian Population and Canadian Population, Canada, 1975-2005

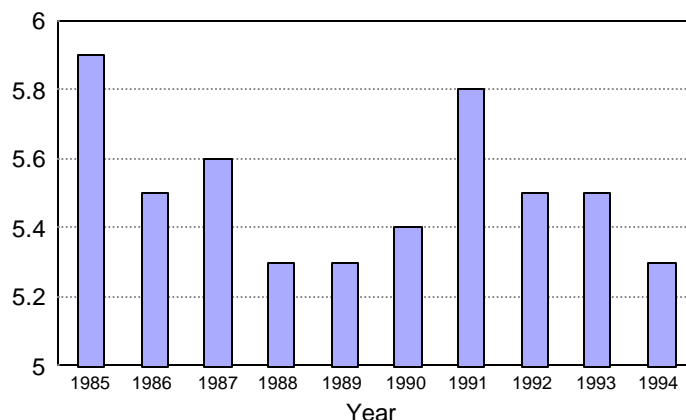
Year	Male			Female		
	Registered Indians	All Canadians	Gap	Registered Indians	All Canadians	Gap
1975	59.2	70.3	11.1	65.9	77.6	11.7
1980	60.9	71.8	10.9	68.0	79.0	11.0
1985	63.9	73.1	9.2	71.0	80.0	9.0
1990	66.9	74.3	7.4	74.0	80.8	6.8
1995	68.0	75.2	7.2	75.7	81.4	5.7
2000	68.9	76.0	7.1	76.6	82.0	5.4
2005	69.8	76.8	6.2	77.5	82.6	5.1

Source: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1996-2021, DIAND 1998

2.2 Mortality Rates

Figure 2.2 Registered Indian Population Mortality Rates, Canada, 1985-1994

Rate per Thousand



Highlight

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

Table 2.2 Registered Indian Population Mortality Rates, Canada, 1985-1997

Year	Number of Deaths	(per 1,000)
2	1,432	5.9
2	1,380	5.5
3	1,828	5.6
3	1,870	5.3
3	1,966	5.3
3	2,135	5.4
3	2,296	5.8
3	2,336	5.5
3	2,431	5.5
3	2,395	5.3
3,4	2,529	n/a
3,4	2,449	n/a
3,4	1,606	n/a

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.

4 Counts and rates for 1995, 1996 and 1997 do not include Atlantic Region because no data were available.

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

2.3 Infant Mortality Rates

Highlights

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

% Between 1995 and 1996, the infant mortality rate for Registered Indians dropped from 15.0 to 13.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Figure 2.3 Registered Indian Population, Infant Mortality Rates, Canada, 1985 - 1996

Rate per Thousand

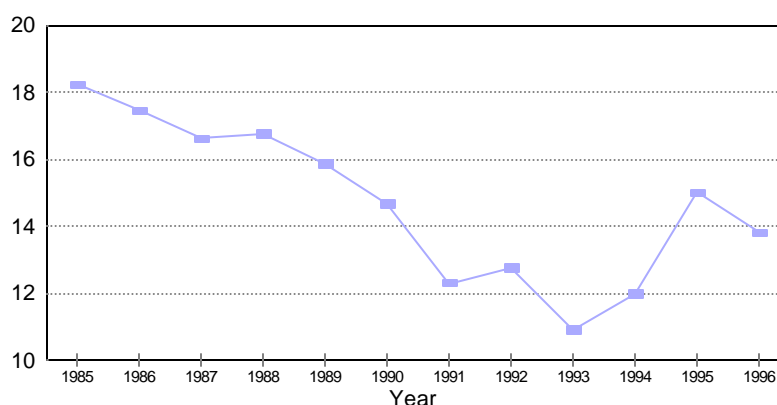


Table 2.3 Registered Indian Population, Infant Mortality Rates, Canada, 1985 - 1996

Year	Number of 1	Number of Live Births	Infant Mortality 2
3	131	7,188	18.2
3	119	6,817	17.5
4	124	7,465	16.6
4	132	7,872	16.8
4	128	8,067	15.9
4	127	8,656	14.7
4	144	11,707	12.3
4	154	12,077	12.8
4	132	12,123	10.9
4	152	12,692	12.0
4,5	162	10,792	15.0
4,5	148	10,762	13.8

Notes: 1 Population one year of age and under.

2 Mortality rates correspond to the population served by Health Canada. See Glossary for "Population Served".

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

4 Counts and rates since 1987 no longer include N.W.T. Indians because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

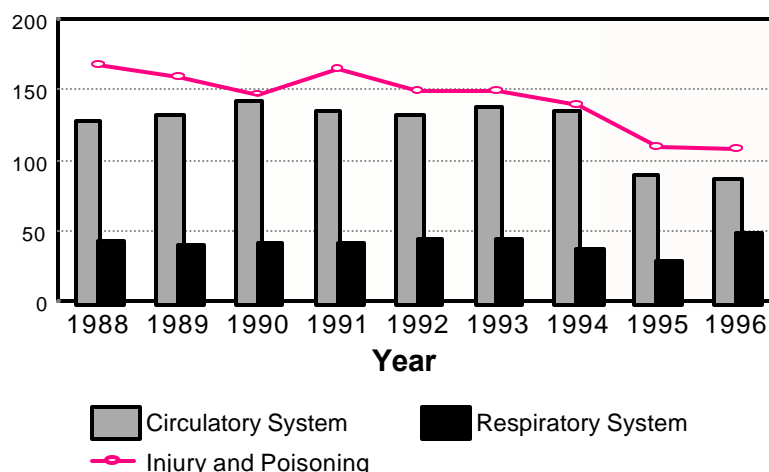
5 Counts and rates for 1995 and 1996 do not include Atlantic Region because no data were available.

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

2.4 Mortality Rates by Cause

Figure 2.4 Registered Indian Population Mortality Rates by Cause, Canada, 1988-1996

Rate per 100,000



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

Highlights

% Between 1988 and 1996, injury and poisoning continue to be the leading causes of death among Registered Indians.

% Some examples within the injury and poisoning category are motor vehicle accidents, suicide, and drowning (detail not shown in Table 2.4).

% The second and third major causes of death in 1996 were diseases of the circulatory system and respiratory system, with rates of 86.35 and 48.44 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.

2.4 Mortality Rates by Cause (continued)

Table 2.4 Registered Indian Population¹ Mortality Rates² by Cause, Canada, 1988-1996

Classification of Diseases	Rates per 100,000								
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
I. Infectious & Parasitic	6.2	4.6	6.0	8.8	10.4	10.2	10.4	8.7	4.2
II. Neoplasms	64.3	72.3	73.9	81.2	73.6	73.3	79.3	55.2	47.4
III. Endocrine, Metabolic & Immunity Disorders	11.9	16.5	13.3	18.7	17.2	18.8	18.1	22.7	22.1
IV. Blood & Blood-forming Organs	2.5	1.4	1.3	3.0	2.4	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.1
V. Mental Disorders	7.6	8.9	11.3	9.3	8.2	14.1	12.6	10.8	11.6
VI. Nervous System & Sense Organs	9.9	6.8	7.0	7.3	8.7	10.7	7.3	8.7	11.6
VII. Circulatory System	127.4	131.9	141.6	135.1	132.2	136.9	135.5	89.9	86.4
VIII. Respiratory System	43.6	40.6	41.5	41.8	43.8	44.7	36.7	28.2	48.4
IX. Digestive System	20.4	24.9	28.9	27.2	30.6	25.0	25.0	18.4	14.7
X. Genito-Urinary System	8.5	9.5	12.3	10.8	8.9	13.2	11.7	14.1	6.3
XI. Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, etc.	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
XII. Skin & Subcutaneous Tissues	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.1
XIII. Musculoskeletal System	2.3	1.9	2.0	3.3	3.5	1.6	2.9	2.2	1.1
XIV. Congenital Anomalies	7.1	7.6	8.6	9.8	7.5	8.4	9.5	17.3	15.8
XV. Conditions from Perinatal Period	7.9	10.8	6.3	8.8	10.1	6.1	6.9	4.3	10.5
XVI. Symptoms, Signs & Ill-defined Conditions	31.4	24.9	26.9	33.3	30.4	24.1	32.7	14.1	9.5
XVII. Injury and Poisoning	167.1	158.7	146.9	165.1	149.6	148.7	138.6	109.4	108.5
Others	9.6	10.6	7.5	14.1	11.8	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	529.3	532.4	536.9	578.6	549.6	551.8	529.3	407.3	401.3

Notes: 1 Mortality rates correspond to the population served by Health Canada. See Glossary for "Population Served".

2 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.

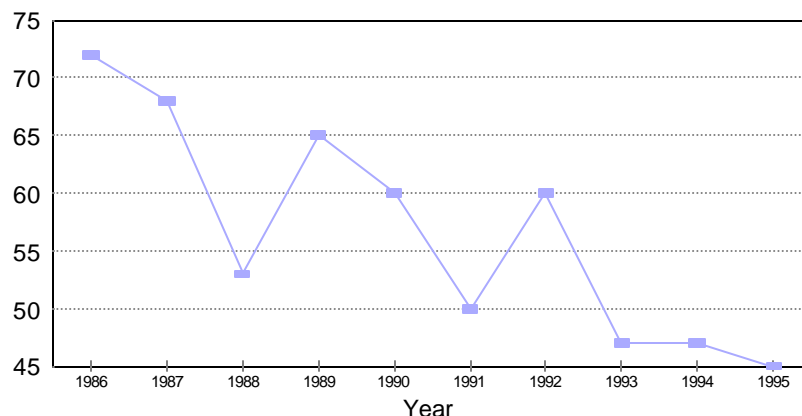
3 Counts and rates for 1995 and 1996 do not include Atlantic Region because no data were available.

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

2.5 Tuberculosis

Figure 2.5 Registered Indian Population, Tuberculosis Cases, 1986 - 1995

Rate per 100,000



Highlights

- % The incidence of tuberculosis cases has 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.

Table 2.5 Registered Indian Population Tuberculosis Cases, 1986 - 1995

Year	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.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Tuberculosis Statistics*, Cat. No. 82-220.
1986 - 1995 Indian Register, DIAND.
Health Canada, *Tuberculosis in Canada*, 1995.



SECTION 3:

EDUCATION

3.1 Enrolment Population On-Reserve, Age 4-18

Highlights

% The total number of on-reserve children enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools increased by 35% between 1988/89 and 1997/98, from 85,582 to 115,796.

% The percentage of Registered Indian school-aged children on-reserve enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools increased from 80.9 percent in 1988/89 to 81.3 percent in 1997/98.

Figure 3.1 Registered Indian Population On-Reserve, Age 4 -18, Enrolment Rate, Canada, 1988/89 - 1997/98

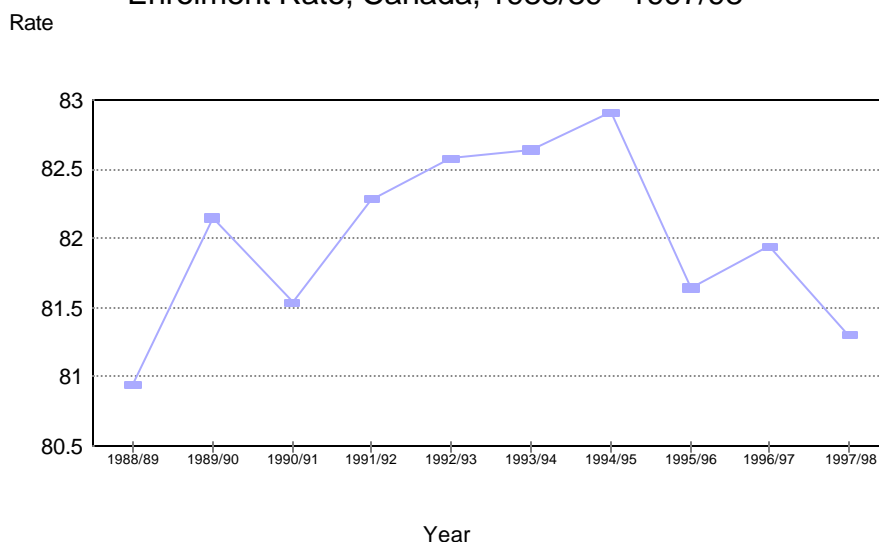


Table 3.1 Registered Indian Population On-Reserve, Age 4 - 18, Enrolment Rate, Canada, 1988/89 - 1997/98

Total ²	Enrolment ¹ 4-18 Years	Population ¹	Enrolment ⁴
85,582	75,217	92,927	80.9
88,158	77,382	94,196	82.1
92,018	79,299	97,256	81.5
96,594	82,678	100,481	82.3
100,890	85,691	103,771	82.6
103,644	88,708	107,346	82.6
107,091	92,097	111,082	82.9
110,642	94,281	115,481	81.6
112,060	96,772	118,100	81.9
⁵	99,729	122,674	81.3

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.

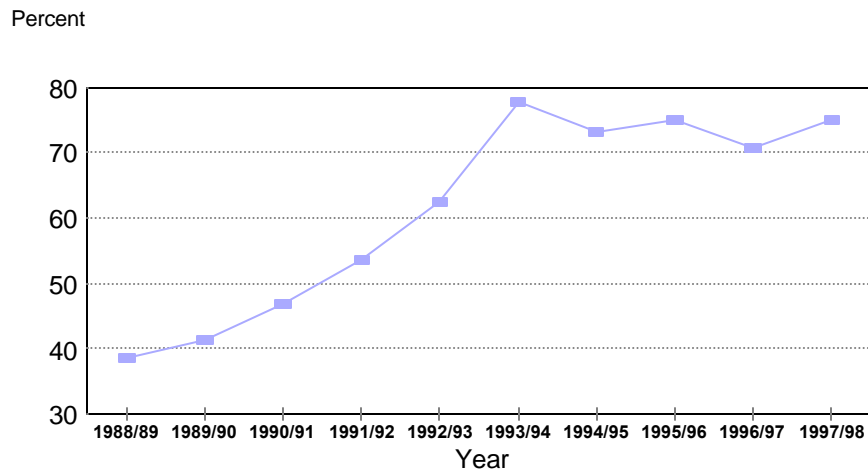
4 As opposed to previous years the enrolment rate is calculated by dividing the Registered Indian Enrolment 4 to 18 yrs by the Registered Indian Population 4 to 18 yrs.

5 Excludes an estimation of 510 students from the Nuw-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, which has negotiated a separate agreement with DIAND.

Sources: 1988-1997 Indian Register, DIAND Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch DIAND

3.2 Consecutive Years of Schooling

Figure 3.2 On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII For Consecutive Years of Schooling, Canada 1988/89 -1997/98



Highlights

% Children on-reserve are remaining in school longer. The proportion of children on-reserve who remain in school until Grade XII increased from about 39 percent in 1988/89 to a 1997/98 rate of 75 percent.

% It is important to note that this measure is not equivalent to a calculated graduation rate.

Table 3.2 On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII For Consecutive Years of Schooling, Canada 1987/88 - 1997/98

School Year	Percent
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
1997/98	1

Note: 1 The percentage for 1997/98 is obtained by dividing the number of students in Grade XII in 1997/98 by the number of students in grade I in 1986/87.

Source: Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND

3.3 Post-Secondary Enrolment

Highlight

% The number of Registered Indians and Inuit enrolled in post-secondary institutions almost doubled between 1988/89 and 1997/98, rising from 15,572 to 27,100.

Figure 3.3 Registered Indian and Inuit Population, Enrolled in Post-Secondary Institutions, Canada 1988/89 -1997/98

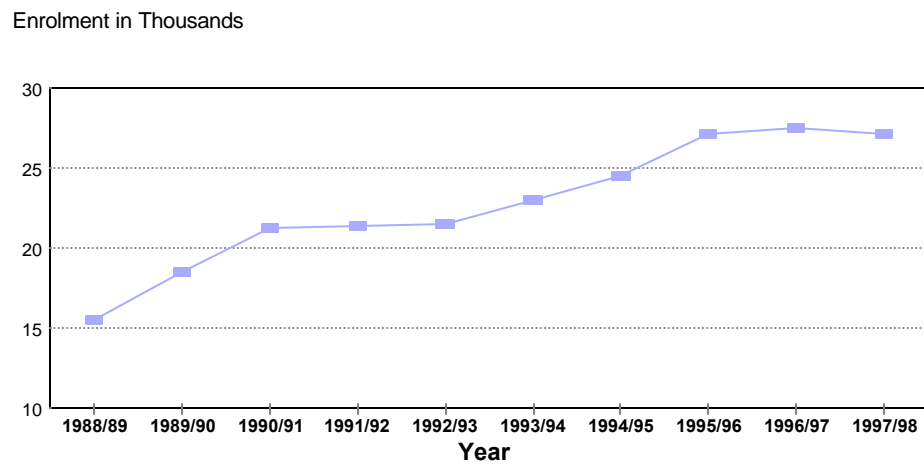


Table 3.3 Registered Indian and Inuit Population, Enrolled in Post-Secondary Institutions, Canada 1988/89 -1997/98

2	1
1988/89	15,572
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	26,987
1997/98	27,100 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).

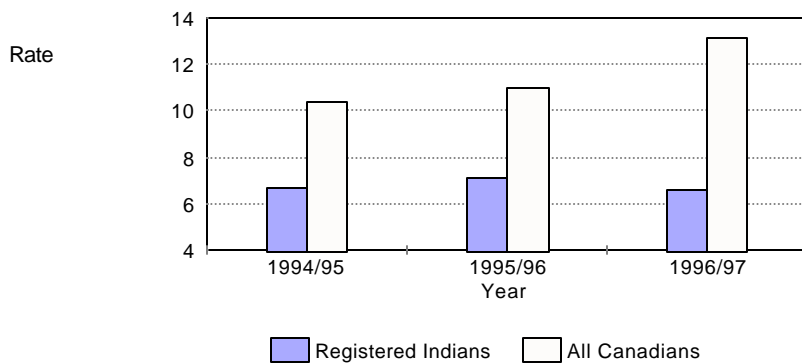
3 The enrolment is an estimate that includes reported and non-reported counts.

Sources: 1987-1990 Education Branch, DIAND

1991-1997 Post-Secondary Database, Information Management Branch, DIAND

3.4 Post-Secondary Enrolment Rate/Comparison

Figure 3.4 Full-Time Post-Secondary Enrolment Rates for Registered Indian Population Compared to All Canadians, Canada 1994/95 - 1996/97



Highlight

% The post-secondary enrolment rate for the Registered Indian Population aged 17-34 remained constant from 1994/95 to 1996/97. Over the same period, the post-secondary enrolment rate for Canadians aged 17-34 increased from 10.1 to 13.1 percent.

Table 3.4 Full-Time Post-Secondary Enrolment Rates for Registered Indian Population Compared to All Canadians, Canada 1994/95 - 1996/97

		1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Registered Indians				
	1,3,4	12,551	13,608	12,686
Population aged 17-34		191,351	194,211	196,290
Enrolment Rate		6.6	7.0	6.5
All Canadians				
	1,2	844,856	898,826	1,058,970
	2	8,149,652	8,155,700	8,066,602
Enrolment Rate		10.4	11.0	13.1

Notes: 1 Includes university and community college enrolment. 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.

2 Population figures for all Canadians for the years 1994/95 to 1995/96 are preliminary post-censal estimates for the calendar year.

3 The department only funds University and College Entrance Programs (UCEP) in N.W.T. The UCEP is a preparatory program and does not qualify as a graduate program. Post-secondary education for Inuit and Indian Students in the N.W.T. is funded by the territorial government.

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

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

3.5 Post-Secondary Education Graduates

Highlights

% In general, post-secondary education graduate rates reflect the population distribution of Registered Indians across Canada.

% Ontario and British Columbia account for nearly half of all Registered Indian and Inuit graduates in Canada in 1996/97.

Figure 3.5 Percentage of Post-Secondary Graduates, by Region, 1996/97

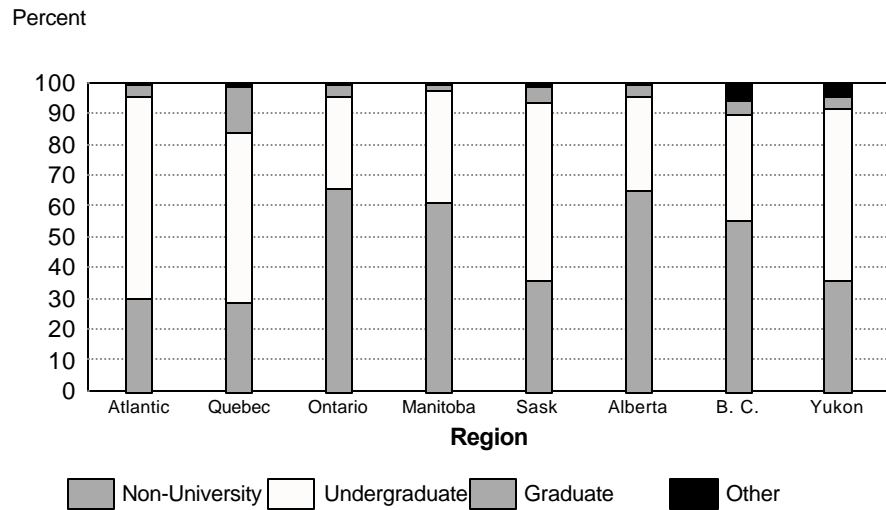


Table 3.5 Post-Secondary Graduates, by Region, 1996/97

Region	1	University	1	University	1	1	Total
Atlantic	48	106	6	0			160
3	91	176	45	3			315
2	683	306	40	0			1,029
Manitoba	393	236	12	0			641
3	185	295	27	3			510
Alberta	180	84	12	0			276
3	426	253	38	41			758
Yukon	9	14	1	1			25
4	2,015	1,470	181	48			3,714

Notes 1 **Non University** includes non-university types of certificates or diplomas, **Undergraduate** includes Bachelor degrees, 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 Quebec, 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 is a preparatory program and 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.

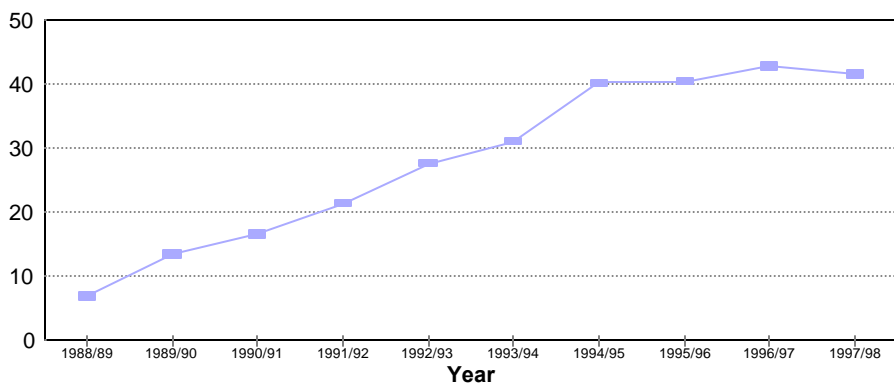
Source: Post-Secondary Database, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

3.6 Band-Operated Schools

Figure 3.6 Percentage Increase of Band-Operated Schools,
(1988/89 Base Year)

Percent

Table 3.6 Band-Operated Schools, Canada, 1988/89 -1997/98



Highlight

% Indian bands are assuming more control in the delivery of education to Indian children living on reserve. Reflecting this fact, the number of band-operated schools increased by 60 percent from 280 in 1988/89 to 448 in 1997/98.

School Year	Band-Operated 1
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
1997/98	448

Source: Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

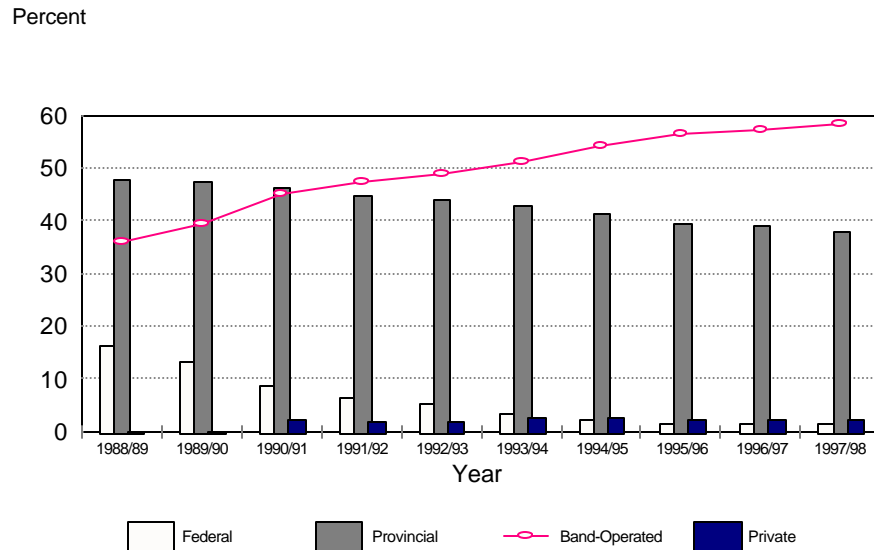
3.7 Enrolment by School Type

Highlights

% 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 36.0 percent in 1988/89 to 58.5 percent in 1997/98. The proportion of children enrolled in federal schools dropped to 1.5 percent in 1997/98 from 16.1 percent in 1988/89.

Figure 3.7 On-Reserve Indian Population Enrolment by School Type, Canada, 1988/89 - 1997/98



Source: Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND

3.7 Enrolment by School Type (continued)

Table 3.7 On-Reserve Population, Enrolment by School Type, Canada, 1988/89 - 1997/98

School Year	School Types									
	Federal		Provincial		Band-Operated		Private		Total	
	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
¹	13,783	16.1	40,954	47.9	30,845	36.0	...	0.0	85,582	100
¹	11,764	13.3	41,720	47.3	34,674	39.3	...	0.0	88,158	100
1990/91	8,052	8.8	41,501	46.1	40,513	45.0	1,952	2.1	92,018	100
1991/92	6,180	6.4	43,092	44.6	45,665	47.3	1,657	1.7	96,594	100
1992/93	5,096	5.1	44,418	44.0	49,426	49.0	1,950	1.9	100,890	100
1993/94	3,453	3.3	44,331	42.8	53,312	51.4	2,548	2.5	103,644	100
1994/95	2,219	2.1	44,118	41.2	58,139	54.3	2,615	2.4	107,091	100
1995/96	1,794	1.6	43,787	39.6	62,527	56.5	2,534	2.3	110,642	100
1996/97	1,842	1.6	43,751	39.0	64,247	57.3	2,220	2.0	112,060	100
²	1,773	1.5	43,943	38.0	67,740	58.5	2,340	2.0	115,796	100

Notes: 1 Between 1987/88 and 1989/90 private school data were not coded separately and were combined into provincial school figures.

2 Excludes an estimated of 510 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

Highlight

% The proportion of students enrolled in provincial/ private schools dropped from 47.9 percent in 1988/89 to 40 percent in 1997/98.

3.8 Educational Space

Highlight

% In 1997/98, the space allocated for schools amounted to 815,137 square metres, an increase of 65.2% from 493,510 square metres recorded in 1988/89.

Figure 3.8 Percentage Increase of Educational Space On-Reserve, Canada, 1988/89 - 1997/98(Revised)

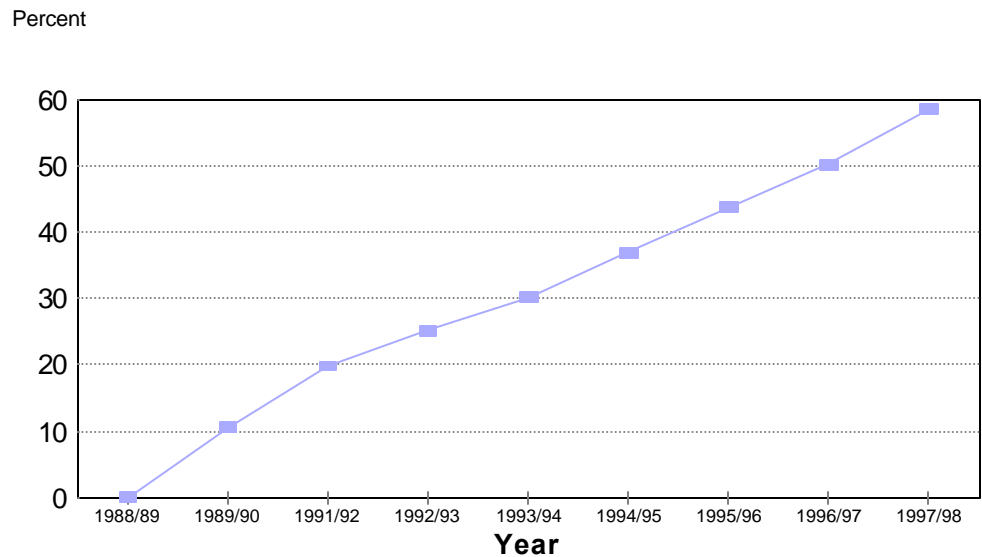


Table 3.8 Educational Space On Reserve, Canada, 1988/89 -1997/98

Fiscal Year	Square Meters
1	493,510
1	545,898
1990/91	591,363
1991/92	617,789
1992/93	642,568
1993/94	675,689
2	709,310
1995/96	741,008

Notes: 1 Data prior to 1991/92 include on-reserve provincial and private schools. Data for 1991/92 and subsequent years exclude on-reserve provincial and private schools.

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

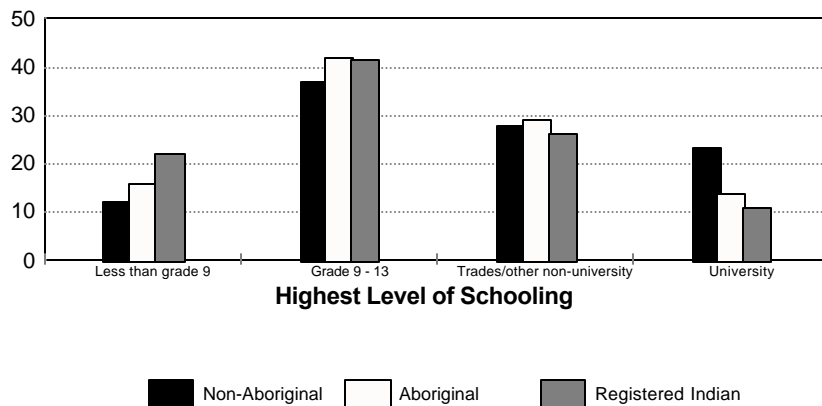
Source: Capital Assets Management System, DIAND.

3.9 Highest Level of Schooling

Figure 3.9 Highest Level of Schooling, Non-Aboriginal, Aboriginal⁵ and Registered Indian Populations⁵, Canada, Census 1996

Percent

Table 3.9 Highest Level of Schooling, Non-Aboriginal,



Aboriginal⁵ and Registered Indian Population⁵,
Canada, Census 1996

Highlights

% High school (Grade 9-13) is the predominant level of education for the Registered Indian population aged 15 or more in 1996 at approximately 22%.

% The proportion of the non-Aboriginal population with a university level of education, is more than double the Registered Indian Population at a rate of 23.3 %, and 10.7% respectively.

Highest level of schooling completed	Canada		Non-Aboriginal		Aboriginal ⁵		Registered Indian ⁵	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
Total Population (Age 15+)	22,628,925	100	21,857,910	100	771,010	100	312,405	100
1	2,727,215	12.1	2,607,570	11.9	119,640	15.5	68,340	21.9
2	8,379,380	37.0	8,056,950	36.9	322,430	41.8	129,840	41.6
3	6,324,665	27.9	6,102,120	27.9	222,540	28.9	80,945	25.9
4	5,197,665	23.0	5,091,270	23.3	106,395	13.8	33,275	10.7

Notes: 1 Includes no schooling or kindergarten only, Grades 1-4 and Grades 5-8

2 Includes Without SS graduation certificate and With secondary school graduation certificate

3 Includes Without other non-university or trades certificate or diploma, With trades certificate or diploma only, and With other non-university certificate or diploma

4 Includes With university degree, Undergraduate degree, Graduate degree and Post-graduate degree

5 Aboriginal and Registered Indian Population definitions from the 1996 Census (see Glossary)

Source: DIAND Custom Tabulation 1996 Census, Statistics Canada



SECTION 4:

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

4.1 Children In Care

Highlights

% The ratio of Registered Indian children in care to Indian children aged 16 and under has remained stable for the last 10 years.

% Between 1988/89 and 1997/98, the ratio of Registered Indian children in care to Indian children aged 16 and under has fluctuated between 3.6 percent and 4.1 percent.

Figure 4.1 Average Number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Children In Care¹, Canada, 1988/89 -1997/98

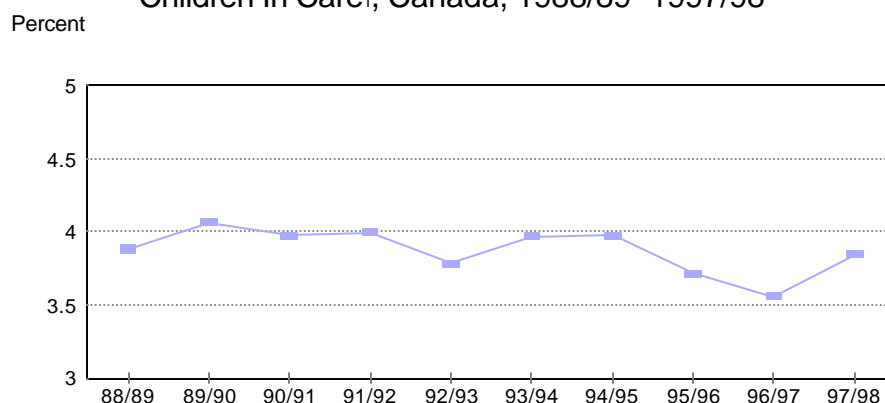


Table 4.1 Average Number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Children In Care¹, Canada, 1988/89 -1997/98

Fiscal Year	Average No. of Children ^{2,3,6}	No. of On-Reserve Children Aged ⁴	Percent of Children ⁷
1988/89	3,989	102,748	3.9
1989/90	4,178	102,773	4.1
1990/91	4,352	109,550	4.0
1991/92	4,598	115,037	4.0
1992/93	4,533	119,792	3.8
1993/94	4,939	124,435	4.0
1994/95	5,127	128,988	4.0
1995/96	4,953	133,292	3.7
1996/97	4,807	135,027	3.6
1997/98	5,350	139,082	3.8

Notes: 1 See Glossary for definition.

2 The average number of children in care is obtained by dividing the total number of care-days by 365.

3 Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services.

4 Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and MIAWPUKEK in Newfoundland, as they are funded by the territorial/provincial government.

5 Registered Indian children in care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.

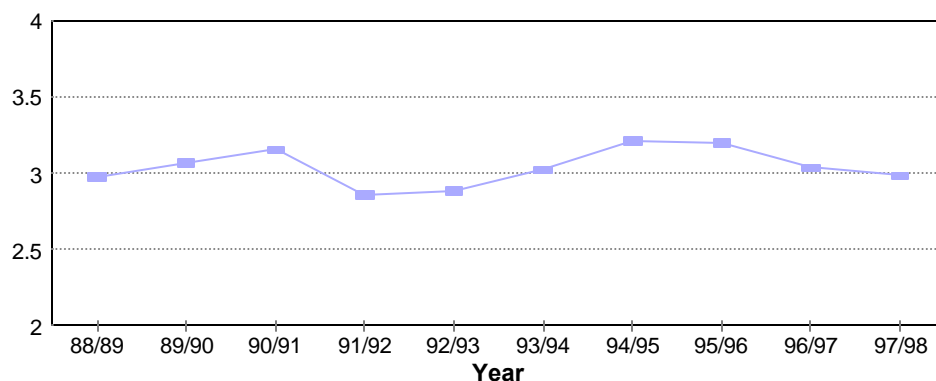
6 The average number of children in care includes estimated figures.

7 The percent of On-Reserve Children in Care is the average divided by the number of On-Reserve Children aged 16 years and under.

Sources: Children in Care: 1988/89-1991/92: Social Development Branch, DIAND
1992/93-1997/98: Corporate Information Management Directorate, DIAND
Children aged 16 and under: 1988-1997 Indian Register, DIAND.

4.2 Adults In Care

Figure 4.2 Average Number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Adults In Care¹, Canada, 1988/89 -1997/98



Per Thousand

Table 4.2 Average Number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Adults In Care¹, Canada, 1988/89 -1997/98

Fiscal Year	Average No. of Adults ²	No. of On-Reserve Adults Aged ⁴	Adults in Care Per 1,000 ⁶
1988/89	494	165,744	3.0
1989/90	515	167,609	3.1
1990/91	561	177,901	3.2
1991/92	525	183,672	2.9
1992/93	547	189,603	2.9
1993/94	591	195,483	3.0
1994/95	645	201,000	3.2
1995/96	666	207,854	3.2
1996/97	645	212,413	3.0
1997/98	655	219,603	3.0

Notes: 1 See Glossary for definition.

2 The average number of adults in care is obtained by dividing the total number of care-days by 365.

3 Adult care cases do not include in-home and foster care.

4 Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Miawpukek in Newfoundland, as they are funded by the territorial/provincial government.

5 Registered Indian adults in care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.

6 The ratio of Adults in Care is the average divided by the number of On-Reserve Adults aged 17 years and over multiplied by 1,000.

Sources: Adult in Care: 1987/88-1991/92: Social Development Branch, DIAND

1992/93-1997/98: Corporate Information Management Directorate, DIAND

Adult aged 17 and over: Indian Register, DIAND.

Highlights

% Over the last ten years, the average number of Registered Indian adults in residential or institutional care ranged between 3.0 to 3.2 per thousand.

% Although the proportion of the adult on-reserve Registered Indians in care has remained nearly constant, a 32.5 percent increase in the number of Adults in institutional care occurred between 1988/89 to 1997/98.

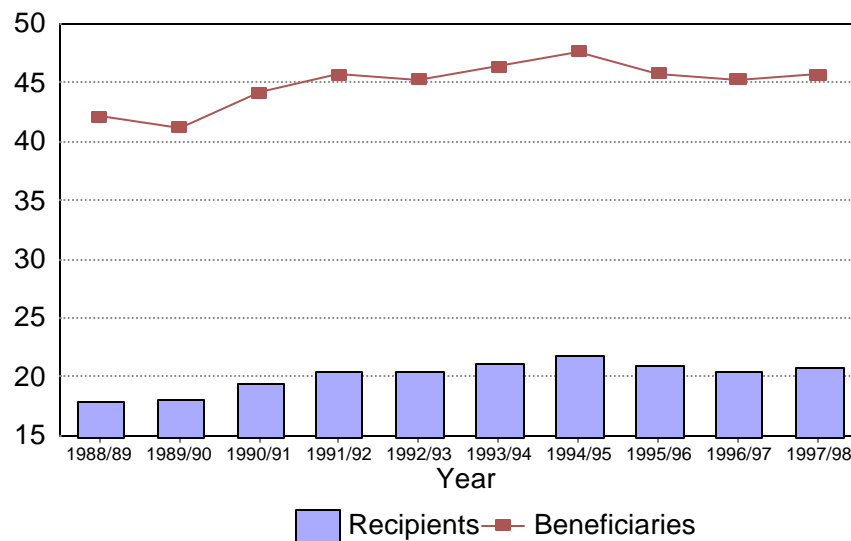
4.3 Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries

Highlights

% The average number of monthly social assistance beneficiaries on-reserve increased by 44.2 percent between 1988/89 and 1997/98.

% In numeric terms, about 110,000 beneficiaries were reported in 1988/89, increasing to approximately 159,000 by 1997/98.

Figure 4.3 Average Number of Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries¹ On-Reserve per Month, Canada, 1988/89 - 1997/98



Percent

Source: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

4.3 Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries (continued)

Table 4.3 Average Number of Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries¹ On-Reserve per Month, Canada, 1987/88 - 1997/98

Fiscal Year	Average No. of Recipients	Average No. of Beneficiaries
	1,2,6,7	1,2,3
⁸	46,892	110,056
1989/90	48,159	110,202
1990/91	54,487	124,057
⁴	59,319	132,968
1992/93	61,818	137,022
1993/94	65,666	145,020
1994/95	69,890	153,613
⁵	69,029	151,564
1996/97	68,790	152,746
1997/98	71,780	158,663

Highlight

% 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.

Notes: 1 See Glossary for definition.

2 Excludes residents in the N.W.T. since they are funded by the territorial government.

3 Beneficiaries include number of persons in families and singles.

4 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.

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

6 The number of Social Assistance Recipients is defined as a combination of the number of families and the number of singles.

7 The number of Social Assistance Recipients is a combination of two data types: Actuals and some estimates.

8 This number contains on and off reserve figures

Source: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

4.4 Social Assistance Program

Highlights

% In 1997/98, Social Assistance was administered by 535 out of 565 eligible bands, with funding provided through a number of contribution arrangements.

% Since 1988/89 fiscal year, the percent of Bands administering the Social Assistance Program has increased from 87.6 percent to 94.7 percent in 1997/98 fiscal year.

Figure 4.4 Bands Administering the Social Assistance Program¹, Canada 1988/89 -1997/98

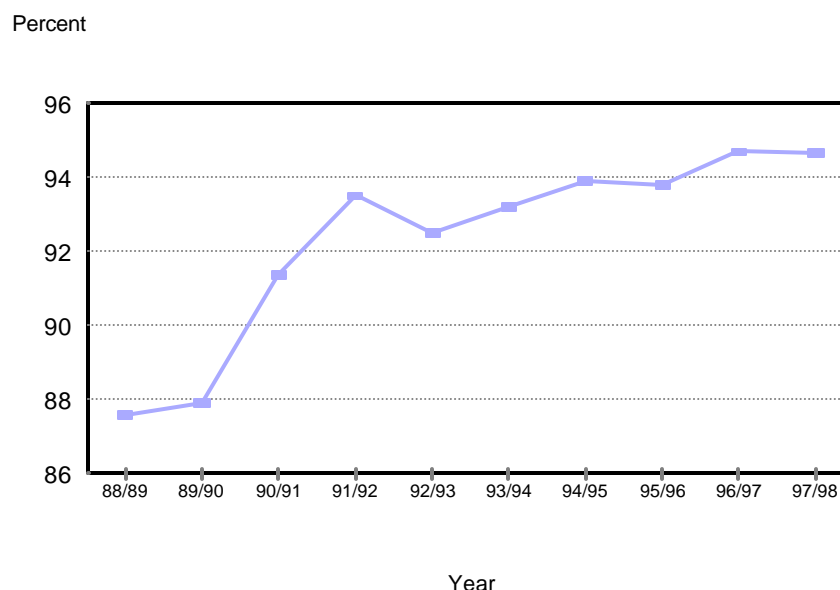


Table 4.4 Bands Administering the Social Assistance Program¹, Canada 1988/89 -1997/98

Fiscal Year	Number of ²	Bands Administering ³	Percentage of Administering Bands
1988/89	565	495	87.6
1989/90	565	497	87.9
1990/91	569	520	91.4
1991/92	570	533	93.5
1992/93	574	531	92.5
1993/94	575	536	93.2
⁴	574	539	93.9
⁵	566	531	93.8
1996/97	566	536	94.7
1997/98	565	535	94.7

Notes: ¹ See Glossary for definition.

² Number of Bands is defined as the total number of bands which DIAND is responsible for funding Social Assistance. The number of bands shown above does not reflect the total number of bands identified in 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.



SECTION 5:

HOUSING

5.1 Dwellings On-Reserve

Highlights

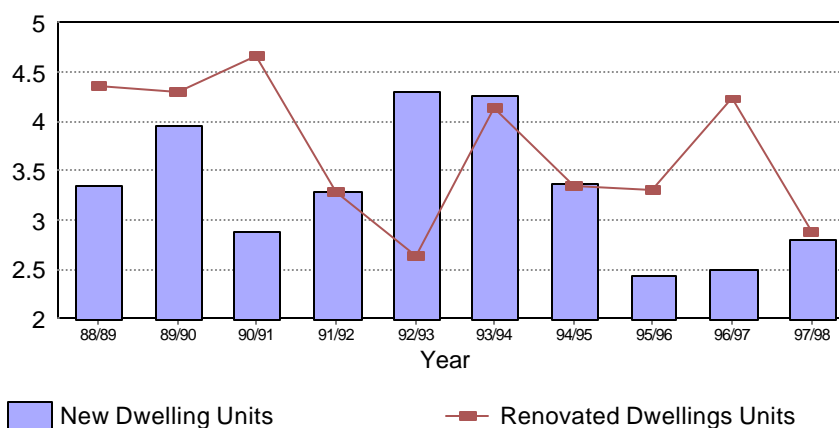
% Between 1988/89 and 1997/98, an average of 3,308 new dwelling units per year were built on reserves.

% In 1997/98, 2,798 new dwelling units were constructed on reserve for First Nations.

% On average, 3,710 dwelling units were renovated every year between 1988/89 and 1997/98.

% In 1997/98, a total of 2,870 dwellings were refurbished on-reserve.

Figure 5.1 On-Reserve New and Renovated Dwelling Units¹, Canada, 1987/88 - 1997/98



Per Thousand

Table 5.1 On-Reserve New and Renovated Dwelling Units¹, Canada, 1987/88 - 1997/98

Fiscal Year	Number of New 2,3,5	Number of Renovated Dwellings Units
1988/89	3,345	4,358
1989/90	3,958	4,301
4 1990/91	2,879	4,655
1991/92	3,281	3,288
1992/93	4,295	2,630
1993/94	4,254	4,126
1994/95	3,354	3,338
1995/96	2,427	3,310
1996/97	2,487	4,222
1997/98	2,798	2,870

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.

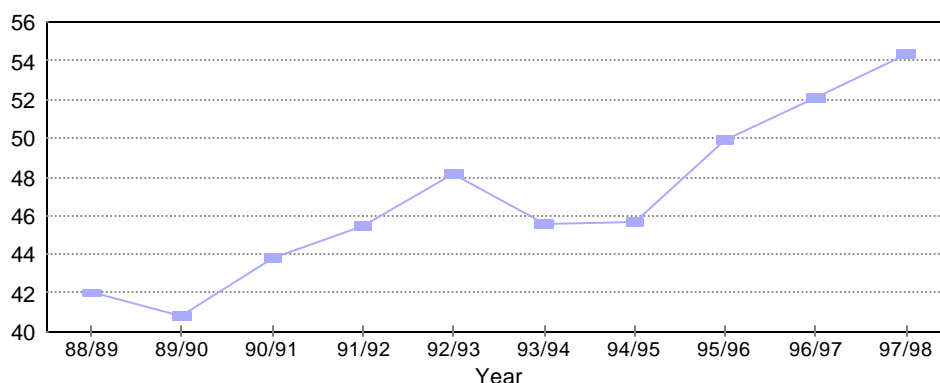
4 There was a change in the reporting method beginning in 1990/91. Instead of including both "starts" (but not completed) and "completions," as was done in previous years, only those units for which final inspection reports were received during the fiscal year were counted.

5 Data reported for 1997/1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997/1998 Performance Report.

Source: Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

5.2 Dwellings/Infrastructure On-Reserve

Figure 5.2 Percent of On-Reserve Adequate Housing¹, Canada, 1988/89 - 1997/98



Highlights

% In 1997/98, 54.4 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.

Percent

Table 5.2 On-Reserve Adequate Housing¹, Canada, 1988/89 -1997/98

Fiscal Year	Total Housing ²	Number of Adequate Units	Percent of Adequate Units
1988/89	58,756	24,702	42.0
1989/90	60,509	24,659	40.8
1990/91	64,402	28,209	43.8
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
1997/98	83,008	45,153	54.4

Notes:1 Adequate is defined as the number of housing units that do not require any minor or major renovations or replacement. This number is determined using the following formula:

$$\text{Adequate Housing Units} = \text{Total Units} - (\text{Replacement} + \text{Major Renovation} + \text{Minor Renovation})$$

2 B.C. data excludes increases in infrastructure assets since 1987 for First Nations participating in Alternative Funding Arrangements.

3 1990/91 data were used for British Columbia in 1991/92

Source: Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

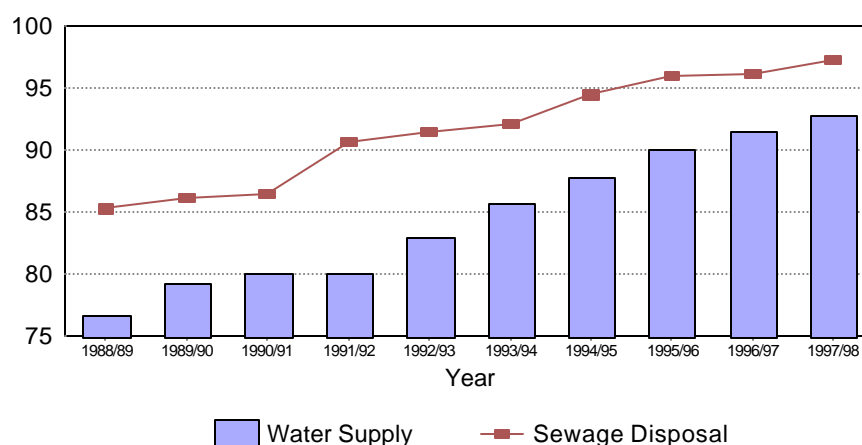
5.3 Dwellings/Infrastructure/Water and Sewage On-Reserve

Highlights

% In 1997/98, 97.2 percent of dwellings on reserve had water delivery systems, compared to only 85.2 percent of on reserve dwellings in 1988/89.

% The proportion of dwellings with sewage disposal systems increased from 76.6 percent in 1988/89 to 92.7 percent in 1997/98.

Figure 5.3 On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal Systems¹, Canada, 1988/89 - 1997/98²



Percent

Table 5.3 On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal Systems¹, Canada, 1988/89 - 1997/98²

Fiscal Year	Adequate Water Supply		Adequate Sewage Disposal	
	No.	%	No.	%
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
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
1997/98	80,674	97.2	76,916	92.7

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

2 Data reported for 1997/1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997/98 Performance Report.

Source: Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.



SECTION 6:

SELF-GOVERNMENT

6.1 Self-Government Negotiations

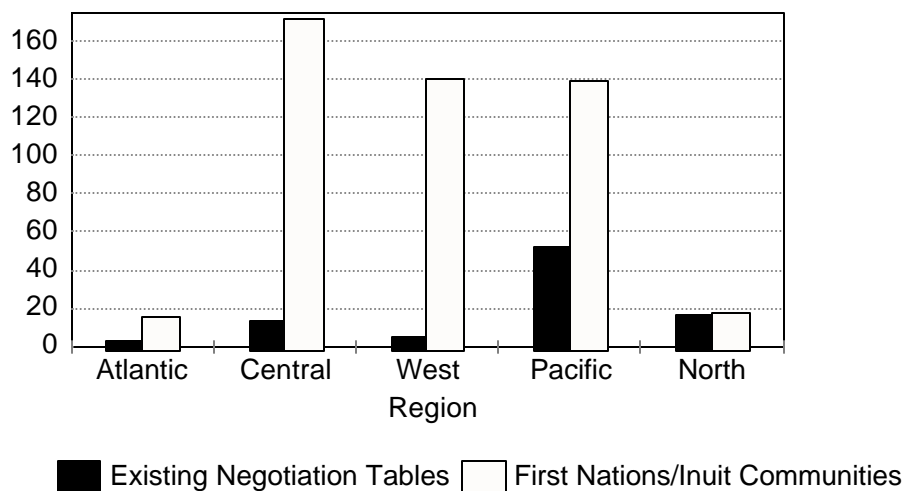
Highlights

% 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.

% In September 1998 the Mi'kinaq Bands of Nova Scotia Education Agreement legislation was enacted.

% Self-government legislation has also been enacted on behalf of the following Yukon First Nations; Vuntut Gwitchin, the Nacho Nyak Dun, the Champagne and Aishihik, Teslin Tlingit, Little Salmon /Carmacks, Selkirk and Tr'on dëk Hwëch'in in conjunction with their comprehensive claims.

Figure 6.1 Self-Government Negotiations by Region, 1998



Number of Claims

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.

Key to Regions:

Atlantic includes Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick

Central includes Quebec, Ontario

West includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

Pacific includes British Columbia

North includes the Northwest Territories and the Yukon

Source: Aboriginal Governance Policy Directorate, DIAND.

6.1 Self-Government Negotiations (continued)

Table 6.1 Self-Government Negotiations by Region, 1998

Region	Existing Negotiation 2,3	Affected First Nations / Inuit Communities
Atlantic	3	16
Quebec	6	27
Ontario	7	145
Alberta	1	1
Saskatchewan	2	78
Manitoba	2	61
British Columbia	52	139
Yukon	14	14
N.W.T.	3	4
Canada Total	90	485

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: Aboriginal Governance Policy Directorate, DIAND.

Highlights

% Canada is currently engaged in self-government negotiations at over 85 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

% A final agreement was initialled with the Nisga'a Tribal Council in August 1998.

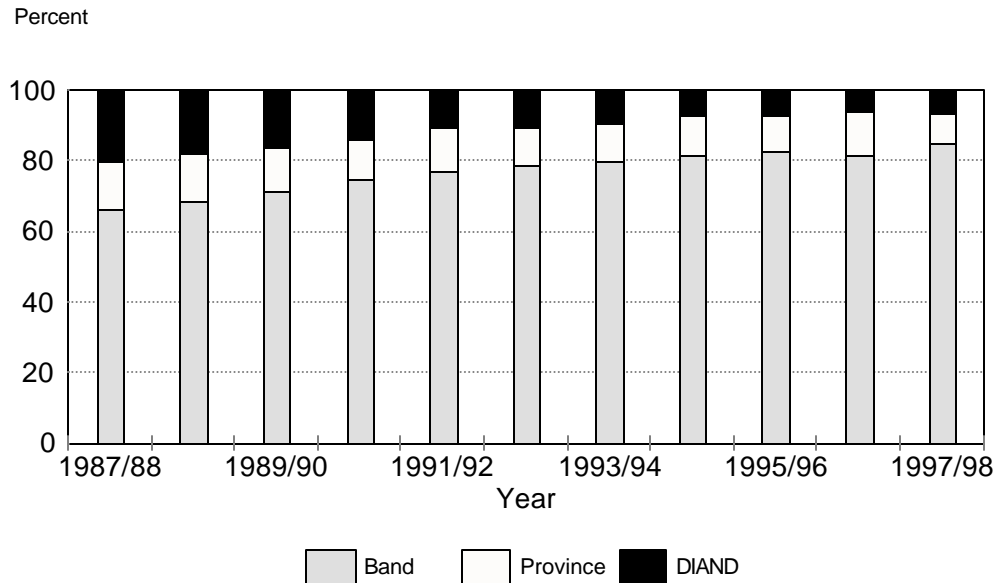
6.2 Devolution

Highlights

% In 1997/98, First Nations and Inuit communities administered over 85.1 percent of DIAND's Indian and Inuit Affairs Program expenditures.

% The number of authorized full-time equivalents in the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program has decreased steadily from 3,855 in 1987/88 to 1,755 in 1997/98, a 54 percent decline.

Figure 6.2 Profile of Administrators of Expenditures, DIAND, 1987/88 and 1997/98



Sources: Band Service Profiles, Finance Branch, DIAND
1997-1998 Estimates, A Report on Plans and Priorities.

6.2 Devolution (continued)

Table 6.2 Devolution of Expenditures, DIAND 1987/88 - 1997/98

Fiscal Year	Band Administered (Current \$) %		Province Administered (Current \$) %		Department (DIAND) Administered (Current \$) %		IIAP Expenditures (Current \$)	Indian & Inuit Affairs Program ³
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	\$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
1997/98	\$3,376,659,499	85.1	\$340,370,427	8.6	\$248,706,142	6.3	\$3,965,736,068	1,755

Notes: 1 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 1997-97. 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.

2 Indian and Inuit Affairs Program expenditures figures may differ slightly from those shown in the Public Accounts of Canada.

3 Deployed across Canada.

Sources: Band Service Profiles, Finance Branch, DIAND
1997-1998 Estimates, A Report on Plans and Priorities.



SECTION 7:

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

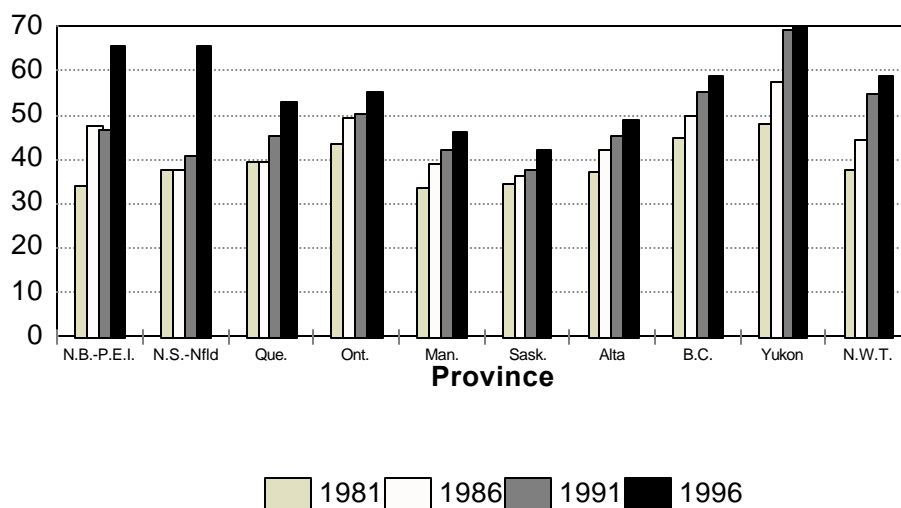
7.1 Labour Force Participation Rate, Population On-Reserve

Highlights

% In 1996, 52 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 (59 and 55 percent, respectively), while Saskatchewan reported the lowest participation level (42 %) in 1996.

Force Participation Rate²,
Registered Indians On-Reserve, 15 Years and Over,
Province/Territory, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996



Participation Rate

- 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.
 - 3 See Glossary for comparison of Aboriginal definitions from 1981 - 1996 Census. It is important to note the different definitions and the impact these differences can have upon the Registered Indian population data from the 1981 to 1996 Censuses.
 - 4 Average of combined provinces since 1996 participation rate is not available.

Source: DIAND Customized Data, based on 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 Census of Population

Figure 7.1 Labour

7.1 Labour Force Participation Rate Population On-Reserve (continued)

Highlights

% Seventy percent of the Yukon's Registered Indian population aged 15 years and over, living on-reserve, were in the labour force in 1996.

Table 7.1 Labour Force Participation Rate ²,
Registered Indians On-Reserve, 15 Years and Over,
Province/Territory, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996

Province	1981	1986	1991	³
New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island	34.2	47.7	46.4	⁴
New Brunswick	n/a	n/a	n/a	63.0
Prince Edward Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	68.0
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	37.4	37.7	40.7	⁴
Nova Scotia	n/a	n/a	n/a	49.0
Newfoundland	n/a	n/a	n/a	82.0
Quebec	39.4	39.4	45.2	53.0
Ontario	43.5	49.3	50.3	55.0
Manitoba	33.5	38.9	42.0	46.0
Saskatchewan	34.6	36.4	37.5	42.0
Alberta	37.2	42.2	45.3	49.0
British Columbia	44.9	49.8	55.3	59.0
Yukon	47.9	57.4	69.3	70.0
Northwest Territories	37.6	44.2	54.7	59.0
Canada	39.4	43.3	46.8	52.0

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.

3 See Glossary for comparison of Aboriginal definitions from 1981 - 1996 Census. It is important to note the different definitions and the impact these differences can have upon the Registered Indian population data from the 1981 to 1996 Censuses.

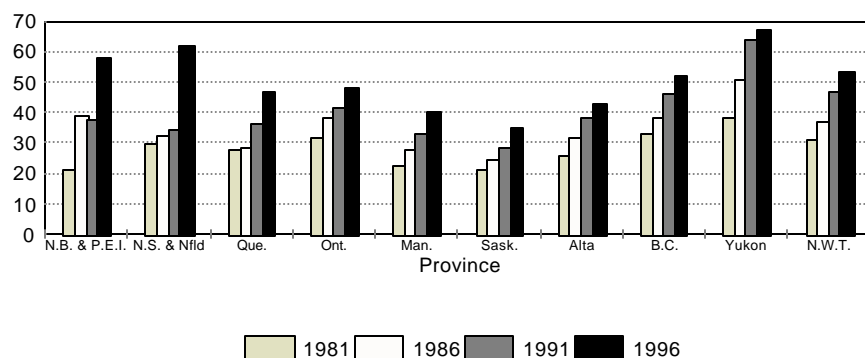
4 Average of combined provinces since 1996 participation rate is not available.

Source: DIAND Customized Data, based on 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 Census of Population

7.2 Labour Force Participation Rate - FEMALE

Figure 7.2 Labour Force Participation Rate ²,
Registered Indians Female On-Reserve, 15 Years
and Over, Province/Territory, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996

Participation Rate



Highlights

% Forty-five percent of all Registered Indian females 15 years of age and over were in the labour force in 1996.

% The highest proportion of Registered Indian females in the labour force in 1996 was in the Yukon (67%) while the lowest proportion was in Saskatchewan (35%).

Table 7.2 Labour Force Participation Rate ²,
Registered Indians Female On-Reserve, 15 Years
and Over, Province/Territory, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996

Province	1981	1986	1991	³
New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island	21.3	38.7	37.4	⁴
New Brunswick	n/a	n/a	n/a	58.0
Prince Edward Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	58.0
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	29.9	32.1	34.3	⁴
Nova Scotia	n/a	n/a	n/a	44.0
Newfoundland	n/a	n/a	n/a	80.0
Quebec	27.6	28.5	35.9	47.0
Ontario	31.9	37.9	41.5	48.0
Manitoba	22.6	27.4	33.2	40.0
Saskatchewan	21.2	24.1	28.5	35.0
Alberta	25.8	31.6	37.9	43.0
British Columbia	32.7	38.2	46.2	52.0
Yukon	38.1	50.6	63.6	67.0
Northwest Territories	30.8	36.8	47.0	53.0
Canada	27.8	32.3	38.2	45.0

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.

3 See Glossary for comparison of Aboriginal definitions from 1981 - 1996 Census.

4 Average of combined provinces since 1996 participation rate is not available.

Source: DIAND Customized Data, based on 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 Census of Population

7.3 Labour Force Participation Rate - MALE

Highlights

% Fifty-eight percent of the Registered Indian male population aged 15 years and over was in the labour force in 1996.

% Almost three quarters of Registered Indian males in the Yukon (73%), were in the labour force in 1996, followed by the Northwest Territories (64%) and British Columbia (65%).

Figure 7.3 Labour Force Participation Rate ², Registered Indians Male On-Reserve, 15 Years and Over, Province/Territory, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996

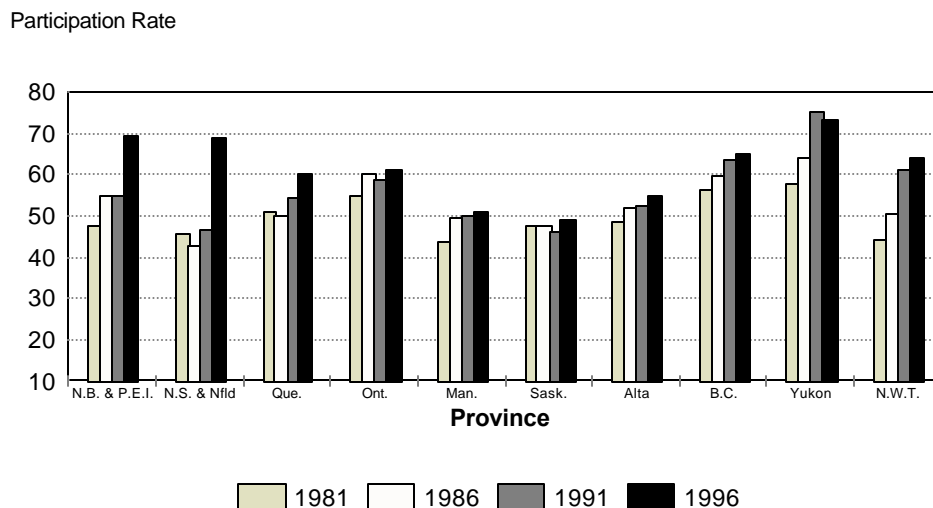


Table 7.3 Labour Force Participation Rate ², Registered Indians Male On-Reserve, 15 Years and Over, Province/Territory, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996

Province	1981	1986	1991	³
New Brunswick & Prince Edward Is	47.6	54.6	54.6	⁴
New Brunswick	n/a	n/a	n/a	71.0
Prince Edward Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	68.0
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	45.6	42.6	46.5	⁴
Nova Scotia	n/a	n/a	n/a	83.0
Newfoundland	n/a	n/a	n/a	55.0
Quebec	51.1	49.7	54.4	60.0
Ontario	54.9	60.1	58.7	61.0
Manitoba	43.7	49.5	50.0	51.0
Saskatchewan	47.3	47.4	46.0	49.0
Alberta	48.7	51.9	52.4	55.0
British Columbia	56.0	59.7	63.4	65.0
Yukon	57.7	64.1	75.0	73.0
Northwest Territories	44.0	50.5	61.1	64.0
Canada	50.6	53.3	54.9	58.0

Notes:

1 In 1986 and 1991, 136 and 78 reserves did not participate in the census enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981, 1986 and 1991 may not be directly comparable.

2 The calculated percentage, commonly referred to as the participation rate, refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration, were either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work.

3 See Glossary for comparison of Aboriginal definitions from 1981 - 1996 Census.

4 Average of combined provinces since 1996 participation rate is not available.

Source: DIAND Customized Data, based on 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 Census of Population

7.4 Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs)

Highlights

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

Figure 7.4 Total Number of All Types of Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs), Canada 1988/89 - 1997/98

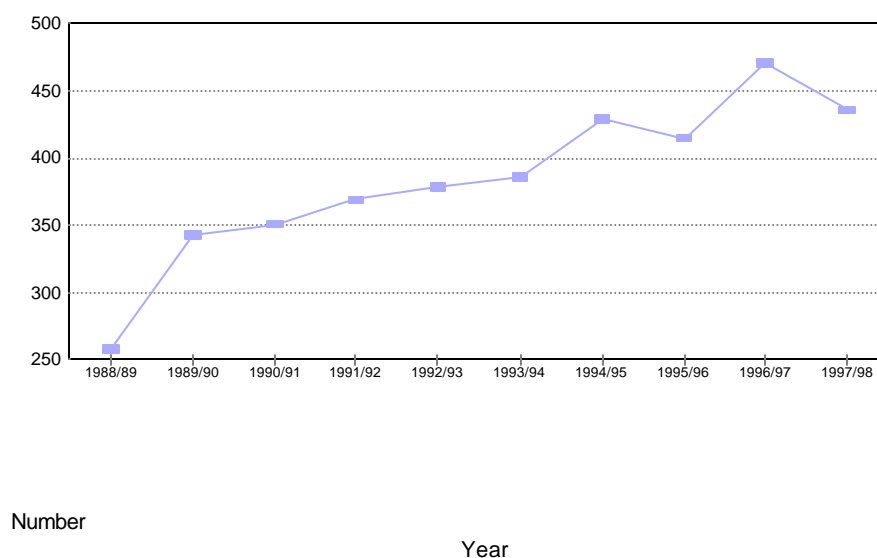


Table 7.4 Total Number of All Types of Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs), Canada 1988/89 - 1997/98

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	1
1997/98	2

Notes: 1 Data may differ from previously reported numbers due to revisions to the database.

2 Number of CEDOs that provided an "acceptable" Economic Development Report as of October 21, 1998.

Source: Information Management Branch, DIAND.



SECTION 8:

THE NORTH

8.1 Population Growth in The North

Highlights

% Between 1992 and 1997, Yukon population is projected to increase from 30,362 to 31,632; and in Northwest Territories, from 62,604 to 67,528.

% In 1999, Yukon's population growth is expected to increase to 32,463, while that of Northwest Territories is projected to increase to 68,738. Most of the variation between the territorial growth rates can be attributed to differing migration patterns, shifting economies and a higher birth rate in the Northwest Territories.

Figure 8.1 Population Growth, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1992 - 1999

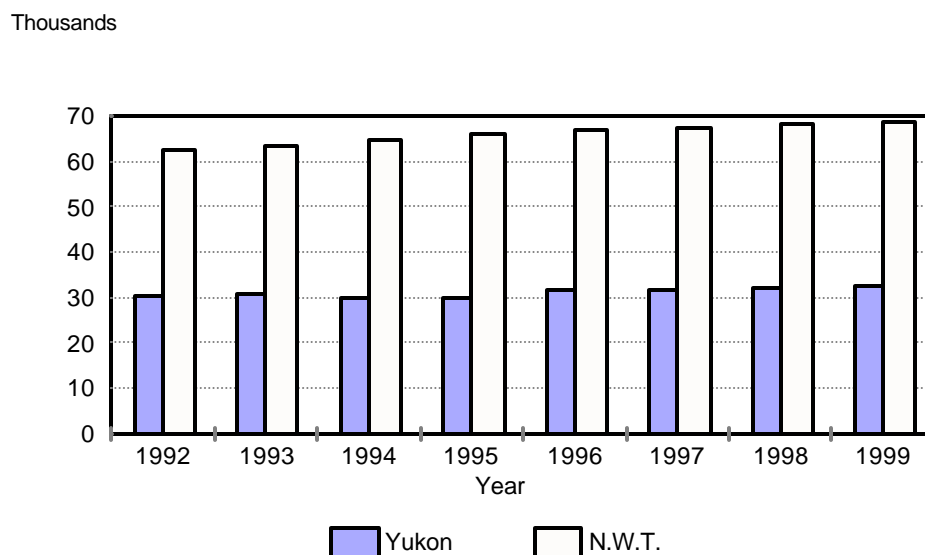


Table 8.1 Population Growth, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1992 - 1999

Year	Yukon	N.W.T.
1	30,362	62,604
1993 (PR)	30,651	63,592
1994 (PR)	29,846	64,896
1995 (PR)	30,100	66,079
1996 (PR)	31,402	66,846
1997 (PP)	31,632	67,528
2	32,043	68,084
2	32,463	68,738

Notes: 1 **PD** refers to Final post-censal estimates;

PR Updated post-censal estimates;

PP Preliminary post-censal estimates.

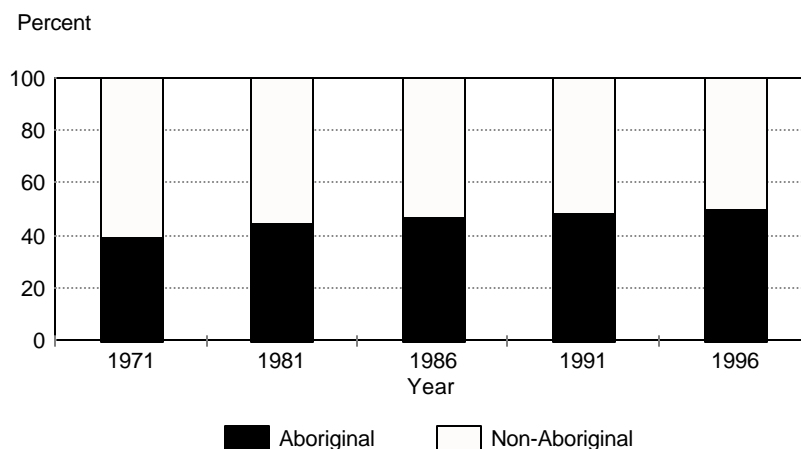
2 This is an update of the medium projection series published by the Population Projections Section.

3 This table is based on 1991 data.

Source: Statistics Canada. *Annual Demographic Statistics, 1996*, Catalogue Number 91-213-XPB.

8.2 Aboriginal Composition in the North

Figure 8.2 Percentage of the Canadian Population (Aboriginal Identity¹ and Non-Aboriginal) in Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1971 - 1996



Highlights

% As a percentage of the total population, the Aboriginal population of Yukon increased from 14.1 percent in 1971 to 22.6 percent in 1996.

% The proportion of Aboriginal peoples in the Northwest Territories over the same period also increased substantially, rising from 53.4 in 1971 to 63 percent in 1996.

Table 8.2 Percentage of the Canadian Population (Aboriginal Identity¹ and Non-Aboriginal) in Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1971 - 1996

	1971		1981		1986		1991		1996	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
YUKON										
Aboriginal	2,590	14.1	4,045	17.5	4,995	21.4	6,225	22.5	6,920	22.6
Inuit	10	0.1	95	0.4	55	0.2	135	0.5	80	0.3
NAI	2,580	14.0	3,760	16.3	4,710	20.2	5,665	20.5	700	2.3
Métis	-	-	190	0.8	165	0.7	380	1.4	385	1.3
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	65	0.3	45	0.2	5755*	18.8
Non-Aboriginal	15,798	85.9	19,030	82.5	18,365	78.6	21,430	77.5	23,730	77.4
Total Population	18,388	100.0	23,075	100.0	23,360	100.0	27,655	100.0	30,650	100.0
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES										
Aboriginal	18,580	53.4	26,430	58.0	30,530	58.7	34,765	60.5	40,410	63.0
Inuit	11,400	32.8	15,910	34.9	18,135	34.9	20,825	36.3	24,245	37.8
Indian	7,180	20.6	7,930	17.4	8,435	16.2	9,915	17.3	625	1.0
Métis	-	-	2,590	5.7	2,970	5.7	3,310	5.8	2,985	4.7
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	1,000	1.9	715	1.2	12,555*	19.6
Non-Aboriginal	16,225	46.6	19,110	42.0	21,490	41.3	22,665	39.5	23,715	37.0
Total Population	34,805	100.0	45,540	100.0	52,020	100.0	57,430	100.0	64,125	100.0

Note : 1 See Census Aboriginal Definitions in the glossary.
- indicates data not collected for those years

* Aboriginal respondents who identify as Aboriginal, but did not specify which group (Inuit only, NAI only, or Métis only)

Source: DIAND Customized Data, based on 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 Census

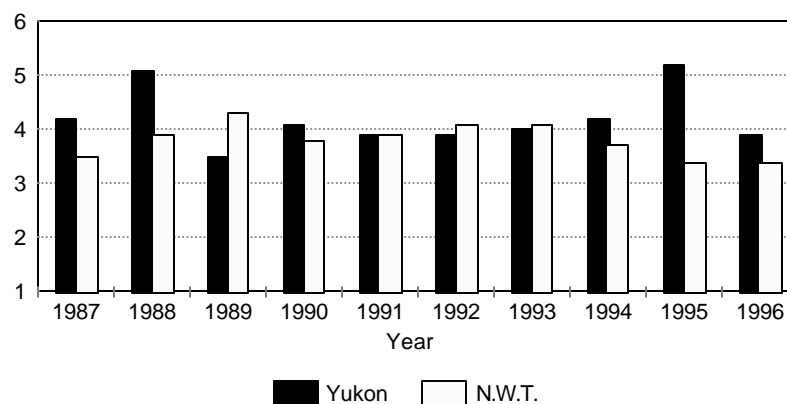
8.3 Mortality in the North

Highlights

% Between 1987 and 1997 mortality rates in Yukon have ranged between 3.5 and 5.2 per thousand population.

% The mortality rate in Northwest Territories fluctuated between 3.4 and 4.3 per thousand population since 1987.

Figure 8.3 Mortality Rates in Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1987 -1996 (Revised)



Per Thousand

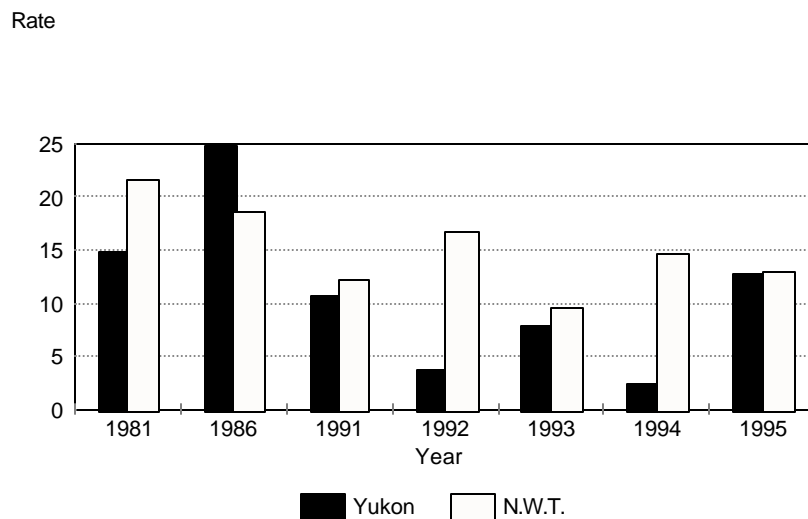
Table 8.3 Mortality Rates in Yukon and Northwest Territories,

87 -1996 vised)	Year	Yukon	N.W.T.	19 (Re
	1987	4.2	3.5	
	1988	5.1	3.9	
	1989	3.5	4.3	
	1990	4.1	3.8	
	1991	3.9	3.9	
	1992	3.9	4.1	
	1993	4.0	4.1	
	1994	4.2	3.7	
	1995	5.2	3.4	
	1996	3.9	3.4	

Source: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, 1997 Catalogue Number 91-213-XPB.

8.4 Infant Mortality in the North

Figure 8.4 Infant Mortality Rates in Yukon and Northwest Territories 1981 - 1995



Source: Statistics Canada. Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada in 1997
Catalogue Number 91-209-XPE.

Highlight

% Infant mortality rates in the two territories declined over the 10 year period up to 1995. Yukon experienced a decline from 24.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1986 to a rate of 12.8 in 1995. Furthermore, Northwest Territories continues to have a higher infant mortality rate than Yukon except for in 1986. Over the period 1986 to 1995, the infant mortality rate in Northwest Territories fell from 18.6 to 13.0.

8.4 Infant Mortality in the North (continued)

Highlight

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

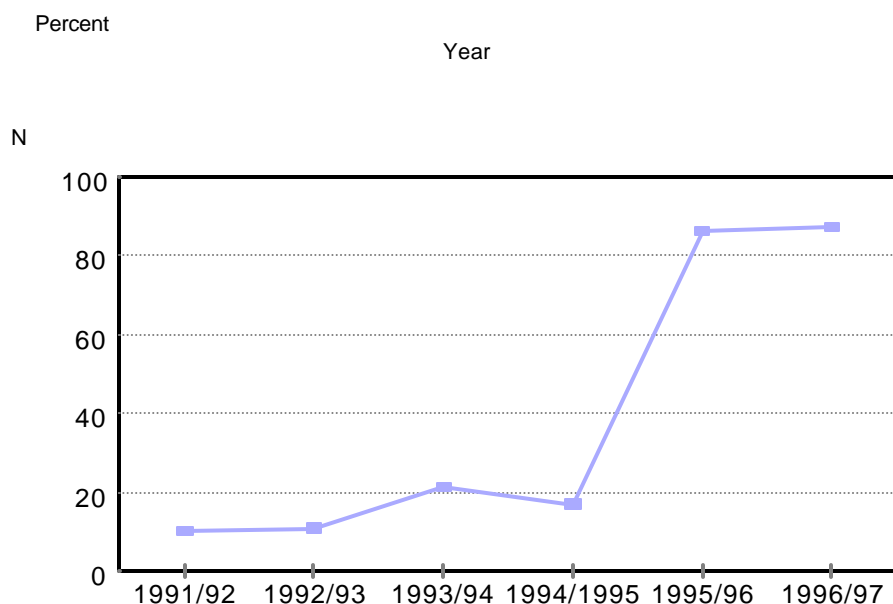
Table 8.4 Infant Mortality Rates in Yukon and Northwest Territories 1981 - 1995

Source: Statistics Canada. Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada in 1997
Catalogue Number 91-209-XPE.

MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION		
Year	Yukon	N.W.T.
1981	14.9	21.5
1986	24.8	18.6
1991	10.6	12.2
1992	3.8	16.7
1993	7.9	9.6
1994	2.3	14.6
1995	12.8	13.0

8.5 DIAND Expenditures in the North

Figure 8.5 DIAND Direct Expenditures in the North
1991/92 - 1995/96 (Revised)



Note: The 1997/98 ANEP was cancelled, therefore no updates have been provided.
Data collection resumed for fiscal year 1998/99.

Source: Annual Northern Expenditure Plan (ANEP), DIAND, Ottawa.

The ANEP was updated to 1995/96. Some of the figures may differ from previous editions.

Highlights

% For the period 1991/92 to 1994/95 inclusive, transfers to 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 expenditures in the North.

% In 1990/91 direct expenditures on the North decreased due to the devolution of provincial-type programs.

8.5 DIAND Expenditures in the North (continued)

Table 8.5 DIAND Expenditures in the North, 1991/92 - 1996/97 (Revised)

Type	In Thousands					
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 forecast	1996/97 planned
Transfers to YTG	239,501	265,018	277,300	297,938	3,829	2,027
Transfers to GNWT	842,789	874,943	824,141	956,423	39,971	40,864
Direct Expenditures	124,221	140,176	297,750	257,692	278,159	292,658
Total Expenditure (Current dollars)	1,206,511	1,280,137	1,399,191	1,512,053	321,959	335,549
Total Expenditure (Constant 1992 dollars)	1,219,314	1,275,672	1,378,513	1,468,726	305,102	313,670
Direct Expenditures by Area Benefitted						
Yukon	64,887	65,602	72,850	80,181	77,102	93,533
N.W.T.	29,997	41,466	171,683	128,095	157,352	157,943
North Generally	29,337	33,108	53,217	49,416	43,705	41,182
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	124,221	140,176	297,750	257,692	278,159	292,658

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

the four quarters of April 1 to March 31.

2 Yukon Territorial Government (YTG)

3 Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT)

4 Transfers to Territorial governments may take place as part of a grant or contribution agreement.

Source: Annual Northern Expenditure Plan (ANEP), DIAND, Ottawa.

The ANEP was updated to 1995/96. Some of the figures may differ from previous editions.

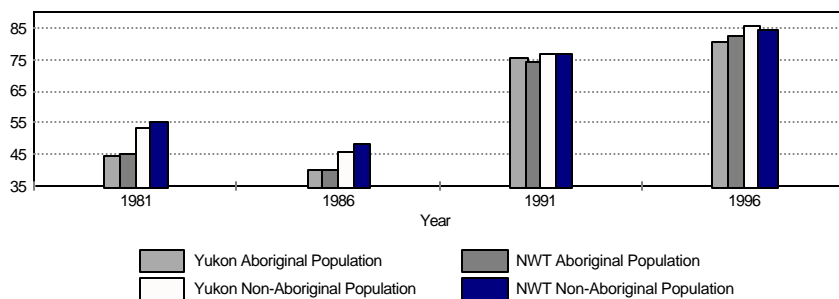
Highlight

% By 1991/92, direct expenditures began to rise again owing to the implementation of the Arctic Environmental Strategy. 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, 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.

8.6 Employment in the North

Figure 8.6 Employment in the North, Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, 15 years of age and over, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996

Percent



Highlights

% Since 1981, the percentage of employed Aboriginals aged 15 and over has increased in both territories.

% However, the Aboriginal employment population ratios in Northwest Territories and Yukon remain substantially lower than those for non-Aboriginals.

Table 8.6 Employment in the North, Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, 15 years of age and over, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996

YUKON	1981		1986		1991		1996	
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
Population 15+	2,615	14,370	3,395	14,095	4,330	16,525	4710	18555
Employed	1,165	10,820	1,520	10,495	2,300	12,740	2605	14240
Percent Employed	44.6	75.3	44.8	74.5	53.1	77.1	55.3	76.7
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES								
Population 15+	15,380	14,285	18,675	16,255	21,390	17,165	24440	18710
Employed	6,090	11,520	7,505	13,445	9,740	14,740	11725	15870
Percent Employed	39.6	80.6	40.2	82.7	45.5	85.9	48.0	84.8

Note : 1 See Census Aboriginal Definitions in the glossary.

Source: DIAND Customized Data, based on 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 Census of Population



SECTION 9:

ADDITIONAL TOPICS

9.1 Lands

Highlights

% DIAND administered land transactions for 2,497 reserves in fiscal year 1997/98, totalling 3,044,088.1 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 9.1 Land Administered by DIAND, 1989/90 - 1997/98

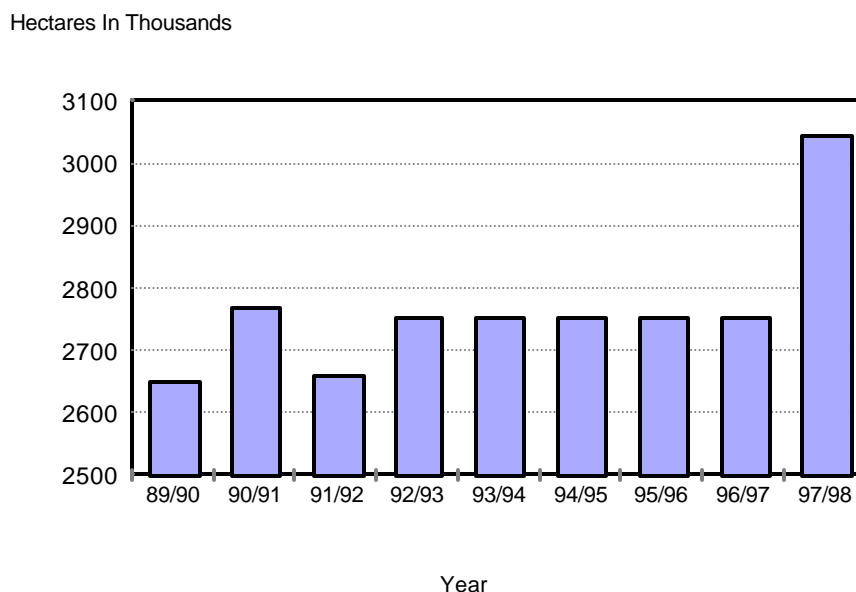


Table 9.1 Land Administered by DIAND, 1989 - 1997

Fiscal Year	Number of Reserves	Amount of land (hectares)	Number of bands
1989/90	2263	2649000	596
1990/91	2308	2768000	601
1991/92	2330	2658000	603
1992/93	2364	2750000	604
1993/94	2370	2750957	605
1994/95	2370	2750957	607
1995/96	2376	2751603	608
1996/97	2406	2751342	608
1997/98	2497	3044088.1	608

Note: The substantial increase in the number of reserves is a result of Treaty Land Entitlement Settlement in Saskatchewan.

Sources: Indian Lands Registry System, DIAND.
Indian Register, DIAND (as of December 31 1997)

9.2 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.

9.3 Fire Loss on First Nations

Highlights

% The fire losses discussed in the report - *Fire Loss 1997* include buildings and their contents as well as other band, federal or private capital assets located in First Nation Communities.

% The total reported property loss due to fire in 1997 was estimated at \$11.5 million, down from \$13 million in 1996, which represents a decrease of 11%. This is primarily due to a decrease in the number of major fires. Dwelling losses reported during 1997 increased 22% over the 1996 losses.

Figure 9.3 First Nation Reported Fire Deaths and Injuries, 1978 - 1997

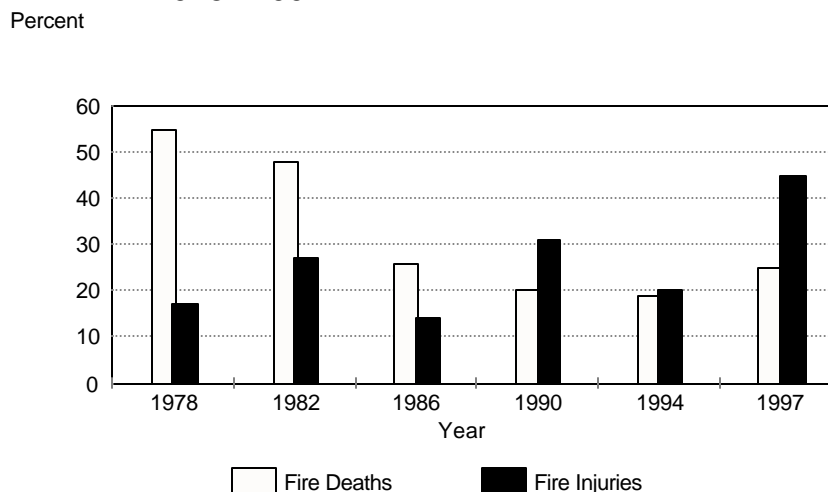


Table 9.3 First Nation Reported Fire Deaths and Injuries, 1978 - 1997

Source: Fire Loss Report -1997 DIAND Cat. No. EA-HQ-98-01

Year	Fire Deaths			Fire Injuries		
	Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children	Total
1978	21	34	55	14	3	17
1979	25	9	34	15	5	20
1980	27	14	41	9	7	16
1981	17	8	25	7	3	10
1982	30	18	48	17	10	27
1983	22	16	38	13	2	15
1984	28	10	38	10	4	14
1985	28	6	34	8	4	12
1986	17	9	26	8	6	14
1987	13	10	23	18	1	19
1988	15	22	37	22	13	35
1989	15	4	19	17	7	24
1990	16	4	20	24	7	31
1991	14	6	20	11	4	15
1992	16	7	23	19	4	23
1993	18	19	37	11	9	20
1994	13	6	19	14	6	20
1995	13	7	20	22	5	27
1996	11	6	17	9	5	14
1997	16	9	25	38	7	45



GLOSSARY

Glossary

Aboriginal Census Definitions: The 1996 Aboriginal population presented in this publication includes those who reported themselves as registered, and/or as having Aboriginal identity, and/or Aboriginal Ethnic Origins, and/or having band membership. Undercoverage in the 1996 Census was considerably higher among Aboriginal people than among other segments of the population due to the fact that enumeration was not permitted, or was interrupted, before it could be completed on 77 Indian reserves and settlements. These had a population estimated at 44,000 persons. In 1986 and 1991, respondents with Aboriginal origins were to indicate that they were either North American Indian (NAI), Métis or Inuit/Eskimo. In 1981, respondents with Aboriginal origins were to indicate the origins of status or registered Indian, non-status Indian, Métis or Inuit. In 1971, the respondent's paternal ancestry was to be reported, if multiple ethnic origins were reported only one origin was captured, resulting in one ethnic origin per respondent. *Source: Statistics Canada Cat. No 11-001.*

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 generally 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.

Average Annual Growth Rate: The formula used to calculate average annual growth rates was: $AAGR = (X1 / X0)^{1/n} - 1$ where: $X1$ = data for the most recent year in period $X0$ = data for the earliest year in period n = length of period (years).

Glossary (continued)

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". (Source: *Lands, Revenues and Trust Review, Phase II Report DIAND*)

Children in Care: The number of children who were placed away from parental care to protect them from neglect and/or abuse, or to 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 (Table 6.2)

Dwellings: Defined as self-contained living accommodations (with at least one separate bedroom), and considered to be a main residence, irrespective of occupancy, level of completeness, or need for renovation or replacement.

Geographic Zones:

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

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

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

Special Access: 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: 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".

Glossary (continued)

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" (Source: 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 Canada). 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.

Reserves: As defined in the Indian Act is a tract of land, the legal title to which is vested in her majesty that has been set apart by her majesty for the use and benefit of a band. There are now 2,516 Indian reserves across Canada.

Self-Government Negotiations: Is the 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, force mains, sewage collection mains, manholes, service connections, treatment plants, lagoons and outfall sewers and appurtenances, but excludes plumbing and fixtures.

Glossary (continued)

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.