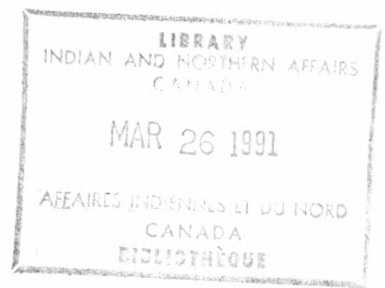




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PREPARED BY  
HICKLING-SMITH INC.

FOR  
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS  
CORPORATE POLICY  
INDIAN & NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

NATIONAL DATA BASE STUDY  
ON NATIVE PEOPLES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

APRIL 1981

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## 1.0 SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Many departments of the federal government now offer specific programs to native peoples. Outside of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) twenty-seven such programs were identified as active in mid-1980 for inclusion in the National Data Base study. These programs encompass a wide variety of functional areas. The particular emphasis is on employment, economic development, cultural identity and housing. We recommend that procedures be put in place for rationalising and standardising the information which is collected and made available on these programs as to best meet the combined needs of all involved departments and central agencies of the federal government. ✓
2. For many of the federal government programs offered to, or affecting, native peoples detailed information on native expenditures is presently either not available or not in a useful form for management information purposes. In some cases it is difficult to establish total expenditures on native peoples let alone expenditures on different native groups. We recommend that this situation is remedied as soon as possible by co-ordinated activity between departments for collection of expenditure information in an appropriate form and type. *Policy person* ✓
3. During the fiscal year 1979/80 the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program of DIAND altered its financial information system. As of late-1980 it is not clear to what extent the type of expenditure information required, i.e. ability to determine actual expenditures by province; on and off reserve; and specific programs, for the National Data Base study will be available in the future. This presents a particular problem for information in the areas of employment, economic development, reserves and trusts, membership and statutory requirements. In the other program areas defined for the National Data Base while the new financial information system appears to relate reasonably well to the information needs, there are problems of collection and allocation accuracy.

We recommend that discussions be started in the very near future with Financial & Management Services of DIAND to ensure that financial management information can be related to specific programs and Provinces. On the basis of these discussions any mutual amendments necessary to the National Data base and/or the department's financial information system should be made and a revised system put in place for regular updating of the information collected in the National Data base.

*caution  
here!  
let's be sure  
what we find  
who gets  
served*

4. With the objective of overcoming the present shortcomings in information and data collection on federal government programs for native peoples we strongly recommend that a permanent organization or procedure be established within the federal government for the future updating of the National Data Base on Native Peoples. This should take the form of one centre of responsibility within Indian and Northern Affairs for co-ordinating and undertaking the exercise with a corresponding representative from each federal department having specific programs for native peoples. The model approach could be that employed for the 'Annual Northern Expenditure Plan' and 'Government Activities in the North' reports. This approach will provide the continuity in the updating exercise which is essential for its success. Without employing this approach any future updates to the National Data base will be a major undertaking requiring a team of outside consultants similar to the approach employed in the initial publication of this report.
5. For the purposes of simplifying future updating exercises, clarifying existing uncertainties, resolving inconsistencies and addressing problems in the National Data base across the whole federal government, we recommend that a preliminary preparation and planning phase for the subsequent revisions to the report be undertaken as soon as possible. This would have the objectives of quickly re-establishing contact between the relevant departments of the federal government and of initiating the planning process essential for the implementation of the longer term updating of the National Data Base. This phase should be managed by the established centre of responsibility referred to in paragraph 4.

6. We estimate that the time required by the responsibility centre in Indian and Northern Affairs for the preliminary preparation phase will be four person months including the formulation of a plan for implementing the updating exercise and for re-establishing the contacts with relevant federal government departments. The time required for the first updating exercise is estimated as approximately six person months; it is to be expected that over time this requirement might fall to four or five person months as the updating exercise is regularized and standardized.

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what about  
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data input?

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 BACKGROUND

Work on establishing a data and information base of expenditures by the federal government on Status Indians was initiated by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) in 1978. The purpose of the present study, called the National Data Base Study, is to update and expand upon this initial work and to broaden the study to include all native peoples.

### 2.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the National Data Base Study are:

- i) to prepare a comprehensive description of federal government programs together with their expenditures for native peoples
- ii) to make recommendations for the future updating of the information collected.

The outcome of the study is a national data base providing both descriptive and financial information on programs and services offered to native peoples.

### 2.3 OVERVIEW OF THE REPORT

The executive summary is intended to provide a synopsis of our findings during the study. Chapter 3 discusses the data and information gathering process and includes a discussion of the reliability of the data and information collected. In Chapter 4 there is a discussion of the data and information presentation. Chapter 5 includes a series of tables which consolidate all the expenditure data collected during the course of the study. In Chapter 6 the national programs and their native content are discussed and in Chapter 7 the future updating of information is examined.

### 3.0 DATA AND INFORMATION GATHERING

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

Native peoples in Canada are affected by a wide variety of federal government programs. It has not been our purpose in the National Data Base study to enumerate all federal government programs which may have an impact on natives. The lack of information would preclude such an objective. The study, therefore, involved a selection process. Such a process does not present a problem for the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program of DIAND or the Indian Health Services Program of Health & Welfare Canada. For other federal government programs, however, a set of criteria had to be established to decide upon those which were to be included. These are discussed in section 3.3.

It was clear from the outset that a distinction could be made in the gathering of data and information between the Indian & Inuit Affairs Program of DIAND and other federal government programs for natives. The reasons for this were:

- there is a large amount of detailed information available for the Indian & Inuit Affairs Program compared to most other federal government programs for natives
- the expenditures under the Indian & Inuit Affairs program are for clearly defined native groups; this is not the case for many other federal government programs for natives
- the reliability of expenditure information is generally better for the Indian & Inuit Affairs Program because of the availability of independent sources e.g. Public Accounts; this is not the case for all other federal government programs for natives

These points are further discussed in the text. For the purposes of the present data and information gathering exercise and recommendations on future updating exercises the report is structured to distinguish between the Indian & Inuit Affairs Program and the federal government programs for natives.

### 3.2 THE INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS PROGRAM

For the Indian & Inuit Affairs Program (I.I.A.P.) there is reasonable descriptive information and corresponding financial expenditure data available on programs and services offered to Inuit and Status Indians. In addition, the programs are generally available only to Status Indians and so the problem of allocating expenditures by native group does not arise.

Our work was divided into two parts:

- i) updating existing program information for I.I.A.P. Since the Intergovernmental Affairs Branch of DIAND had, in the past, compiled an inventory of programs and services offered to Status Indians and Inuit, this part of the work involved soliciting Headquarters and Regional personnel for updated and more complete information on programs. The program information was then reconciled with existing information and an updated inventory of program descriptions was produced.
- ii) the extraction of financial data for programs and services offered by I.I.A.P. for 1977-78 and 1978-79.

The assembling of financial data for I.I.A.P. required grouping the financial expenditure data produced by the DIAND financial accounting system - and summarized by Department of Supply and Services (DSS) Management reports - according to the original program descriptions prepared by the Inter-governmental Affairs Branch. The data was grouped in accordance with the DIAND accounting activity and subactivity codes in use until March 31, 1979. The grouping of financial data and their relationship to program descriptions is described in Appendix 1.



The financial data, including data on Operations and Maintenance and Grants and Contributions was extracted from DSS Financial Management Report 81207, which was available for fiscal years 1977-78 and 1978-79. Capital expenditure data was provided by program management. After extraction and organization of the data they were sent to each region for verification and elaboration where necessary. The regions were asked to split expenditures into On-Reserve and Off-Reserve portions; to allocate expenditures to each of the provinces in the Atlantic Region, and to divide expenditures between Status Indians and Inuit.

Most of the I.I.A.P. program expenditure data was available from the DSS Management Reports. In some cases, however, data on specific expenditures were not directly available from the financial system and had to be obtained from the internal financial records of program management staff.

During the 1979-80 fiscal year, the financial program and activity structure was changed substantially to better reflect the programs and services offered by DIAND. Appendix 2A provides a guide to the relationship between programs and services used in the present study and the new financial accounting system and Appendix 2B comments on this relationship. There are generally two problems which have arisen:

- i) The financial system does not pick up expenditure data concerning a specific program being offered.
- ii) There are no programs and services offered that correspond to the financial coding structure.

The use of Appendices 2A and 2B in the future assembly of financial data will be discussed in section 7.2.

### 3.3 OTHER FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

An increasing number of federal government departments are offering programs which are either targetted at native peoples or, by their very

nature, have a significant impact on natives. There is a major problem in the collection of comprehensive expenditure information for natives, however, because some of the programs do not specifically identify expenditures by ethnic group. An analysis of the information available on natives by program and government departments is detailed in Appendix 3.

For inclusion in the National Data Base Study a program offered by a federal government department had to meet one of the following conditions:

- i) the program had a specific allocation of expenditures to native peoples
- ii) there were in existence specific delivery or administrative mechanisms which allowed for the identification of native expenditures
- iii) expenditure information on native peoples was monitored
- iv) by its nature or intent the program had a major impact on native peoples

The fourth condition was the most difficult on which to make a decision about the inclusion or exclusion of a program and a decision was sometimes made arbitrarily. Programs which were known to have an important impact on native peoples, but for which specific expenditure information was not available, such as the Rural and Native Housing Program offered by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) and the Special ARDA program offered by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE), were included. Others may well have been omitted despite the fact that our research covered the entire federal government.

Virtually all of the expenditure information was obtained on a program basis from the responsible departments and program managers. In some cases we were able to check and reconcile the information presented with official financial statements such as the Public Accounts. For most programs, however, this was not possible and in these cases we have had

to accept the information given to us at face value. The most up-to-date information available was used in all cases. While we have no reason to doubt the validity of the information given to us its reliability is, to some extent, unknown.

### 3.4 NATIONAL PROGRAMS

As part of the National Data Base study we were asked to examine the impact on natives of certain nationally available programs including:

- i) family allowances
- ii) old age security
- iii) Canada Assistance Plan payments
- iv) unemployment insurance benefits

The first three programs are administered by Health & Welfare Canada and the fourth by the Unemployment Insurance Commission. No information is collected on expenditures on natives for any of the programs.

It was therefore necessary to decide whether reasonable estimates could be made for expenditures on native peoples. Estimates of expenditures were made based on age distribution statistics for natives for family allowances, applicable to all minors under 18, and old age security, applicable to people over 65 meeting certain residential conditions. A detailed description of the estimation process and the underlying assumptions for these two programs is provided in section 6. For payments under Unemployment Insurance and Canada Assistance Plan it was concluded, after detailed examination, that there was no readily available means of making expenditure estimates for native peoples. In section 6 we discuss possible survey work that might be undertaken to make, at least, "guesstimates" of such expenditures.

We were also asked to consider the impact on natives of two other programs administered by Finance Canada:

- i) Established Programs Financing - contributions by the federal government to the provinces towards the costs of medical care, hospital insurance, post-secondary education and extended health care services program.
- ii) Fiscal Equalisation Program - a federal program of annual, unconditional payments to provinces which have a below average capacity to derive revenues from their taxpayers by means of taxation.

The impact which natives have on these programs was estimated by Finance Canada based on population estimates for natives supplied by the National Data Base study group. These population estimates are reproduced in Appendix 4.

The final expenditure sector examined under national programs was that of the Correctional Services Canada (CSC), within the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada, on federal penitentiaries. The CSC collects data for federal penitentiaries on native inmates and annual capital and operating expenditures. Based on these data we were able to estimate proportional expenditure figures that could be allocated to natives in the federal penitentiary system.

### 3.5 THE NORTH

In terms of data collection and availability the two northern territories of the Yukon and the North West Territories represent a very special case. The Northern Affairs Program of DIAND has dual responsibilities in the north:

- i) for administration and/or delivery of its own Northern Affairs Program
- ii) as co-ordinator of all policies and programs of federal government departments and agencies.

We have collected detailed program descriptions and expenditure information for both programs specific to natives as well as for those programs for which expenditures on natives could be estimated which are administered and/or delivered by the Northern Affairs Program.

The mechanism for the co-ordinating responsibility detailed above is the Advisory Committee on Northern Development (ACND) which reports to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development through its chairman the Deputy Minister of DIAND. As part of its co-ordinating function the ACND produces two annual publications:

- 1) Annual Northern Expenditure Plan - a comprehensive statement of northern related expenditures by the federal government, its agencies and the territorial governments;
- 2) Government Activities in the North - discussion of activities undertaken by the federal and territorial governments.

Together these two publications form a complete source of information on the federal government's activities in the North. We have not attempted in the present National Data Base Study to repeat all of the information available through the ACND publications. The information available is also lacking in one important respect. Apart from those programs which are specifically native oriented no expenditure data on natives is available; expenditure information is only collected for each of the territories as a whole. Despite this drawback because of the likely importance of federal government expenditures in the North on certain native groups estimates of such expenditures are presented in section 5.2.

The expenditure and program information for natives which has been collected for the North, therefore, outside of DIAND has largely been collected independently of the ACND. We have used the ACND publications, where possible, as a source for checking and reconciling the information collected. We discuss in section 7 of this executive summary the question of future updating of the information. We strongly recommend that for native specific information on the North greater use should be made of the data collection exercise undertaken by the ACND.

#### 4.0 DATA AND INFORMATION PRESENTATION

##### 4.1 REPORTS

The basic output of the National Data Base Study is produced in the following reports:

- i) a manual for each province giving detailed descriptions and expenditures for native programs by federal government department.
- ii) a manual for each province giving estimates of expenditures on native peoples for the selected national programs (see section 3.4).
- iii) an executive summary detailing pertinent information about the study and producing summaries of consolidated financial expenditures on a national basis - the present report.

In this section we discuss briefly the presentation of data and information of (i) above.

##### 4.2 ORGANIZATION OF PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND EXPENDITURE INFORMATION

The program and expenditure information on natives is organized in seven ways:

- i) by major program area
- ii) by sub-program under each major program area
- iii) by fiscal year 1977/8 and 1978/9
- iv) by native group
- v) by federal government department
- vi) by province/territory
- vii) by type of expenditure



#### 4.2.1 Major Program Areas

There are twelve major program areas:

- Social Services
- Band Government
- Housing & Community Services
- Education
- Employment
- Economic Development
- Reserves & Trusts/Membership & Statutory Requirements
- Justice
- Regional Planning
- Engineering & Architecture Services
- Cultural Identity
- Health

#### 4.2.2 Sub-Programs

Detailed descriptive information on sub-programs is presented in each of the provincial and territorial reports. A summary of the broad areas covered by these sub-programs is as follows:

##### Social Services

Social assistance  
Care of adults and children  
Prevention and Rehabilitation

##### Band Government

Core funding  
Recreation  
Band Management & Liaison  
Community Planning & Development

Housing & Community Services

Housing

Roads

Utilities

Policy & Environmental Services

Education

Elementary and secondary

Post-secondary including university and vocational training and adult  
education

Band training

Maintenance of Students

Transportation of Students

Employment

Job creation programs

Job training programs

Provision of general employment services

Economic Development

Indian Economic Development Fund

Sectoral economic development programs

Reserves & Trusts/Membership & Statutory Requirements

Resources

Land & Estates

Provisions concerned with Indian Act, Enfranchisement, Membership, and

Indian Register

Administration of Trust Funds

Treaty Payments

Justice

Native assistance programs

Regional Planning

Community Planning

Cultural Identity

Promotion and assistance to native groups

Health

Provision of health services to natives

4.2.3 The Years Examined

Information is presented in the reports for expenditures in the fiscal years 1977/8 and 1978/9. At the time the reports were finalized (July 1980) information was not available for the entire federal government on expenditures in 1979/80. It was, therefore, decided to omit this information at this stage. In addition, there is the problem of the introduction of a new financial accounting system for the Indian & Inuit Affairs Program from 1979/80. This problem is discussed in sections 3.1 and 7.1.

4.2.4 The Native Groups

Information was collected and is presented, where available, using the following native groups:

- i) Status Indian
- ii) Inuit
- iii) Metis and Non-Status Indian

Where the native group could not be determined an "other native" category was utilized.

#### 4.2.5 Type of Expenditure

Where possible the financial expenditure was broken down into the various types of expenditure:

- i) operational and maintenance
- ii) grants and contributions
- iii) capital
- iv) loans

## 5.0 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL EXPENDITURES BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON NATIVES

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

We present here consolidated tables for all the financial expenditure information presented in the program description manuals except for the expenditure estimates for national programs which are included in Section 6.0. The financial information is consolidated as follows:

- i) Total expenditures for Canada by native group and program area for 1977/8 and 1978/9 - presented in tables 5.1 and 5.2
- ii) Total expenditures for each native group in Canada by type of expenditure and program areas for 1977/8 and 1978/9 - presented in tables 5.3 to 5.12
- iii) Total expenditure for Canada by native group and federal government department for 1977/8 and 1978/9 - tables 5.13 and 5.14

It should be emphasized that we have been strict in our allocation of expenditures to different native groups. Expenditures have only been allocated to Status Indian, Inuit, or Metis and Non-status Indians where they could be specifically identified as referring to one of these groups. Where this was not the case but the expenditures were known to be on native peoples the expenditures were included in the 'other natives' category. It is also important to understand our qualifying conditions for inclusion of a federal government program outlined in Section 3.3.

TABLE 5.1: TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON NATIVE PEOPLES:  
BY NATIVE GROUP AND PROGRAM AREA FOR 1977/78 (1)(2)(3)

(\$ thousands)

PROGRAM AREA	NATIVE GROUP				
	STATUS INDIANS	INUIT	METIS/NON- STATUS INDIANS	OTHER NATIVES (4)	TOTAL
Social Services	134,283.2	5.0			134,288.2
Band Government	31,057.1	3,622.1	440.6	20.0	35,139.8
Housing and Community Services	93,266.5	8.0	2,830.8	193.0	96,298.3
Education	232,980.3	324.8			233,305.1
Employment	60,585.5	163.9	10,099.1	9,581.0	80,429.5
Economic Development	30,105.6	2,789.8		7,140.1	40,035.5
Reserves and Trusts/Membership and Statutory Requirements	8,587.1				8,587.1
Justice	5,022.6	-2.5 (5)	58.3	1,345.8	6,424.2
Engineering and Architecture Services	8,567.1				8,567.1
Cultural Identity	3,484.5	2,185.5	4,339.2	5,398.7	15,407.9
Health	78,752.0	1,308.0		3,767.7	83,827.7
TOTAL	686,691.5	10,404.6	17,768.0	27,446.3	742,310.4

Source: Study Group Estimates

- Notes:
- (1) Excluding repayable loans
  - (2) Excludes some estimated expenditures in NWT & Yukon - see section 5.2
  - (3) Excludes program overhead costs of \$54.325 million for DIAND and \$1.245 million for Health & Welfare Canada
  - (4) This column refers to expenditures on native peoples which could not be allocated to specific groups
  - (5) Departmental adjustment to the financial accounts



TABLE 5.2: TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON NATIVE PEOPLES:  
BY NATIVE GROUP AND PROGRAM AREA FOR 1978/79 (1) (2) (3)

(\$ thousands)

PROGRAM AREA	NATIVE GROUP				
	STATUS INDIANS	INUIT	METIS/NON- STATUS INDIANS	OTHER NATIVES (4)	TOTAL
Social Services	149,438.5				149,438.5
Band Government	32,042.4	3,883.1	558.4	47.0	36,530.9
Housing and Community Services	103,086.8	2,615.5	5,867.5	81.6	111,651.4
Education	258,732.5	142.9			258,875.4
Employment	47,960.9	183.7	13,461.6	12,694.8	74,301.0
Economic Development	35,964.5	1,993.0		8,653.0	46,610.5
Reserves and Trusts/Membership and Statutory Requirements	9,297.8				9,297.8
Justice	5,190.3		64.2	1,517.2	6,771.7
Engineering and Architecture	8,894.5				8,894.5
Cultural Identity	3,698.0	3,040.3	4,248.3	7,972.4	18,959.0
Health	90,613.0	1,577.0		6,742.8	98,932.8
TOTAL	744,919.2	13,435.5	24,200.0	37,708.8	820,263.5

Source: Study Group Estimates

- Notes:
- (1) Excluding repayable loans
  - (2) Excludes some estimated expenditures in N.W.T. & Yukon - see section 5.2
  - (3) Excludes program overhead costs of \$56.095 million for DIAND and \$ 1.785 million for Health and Welfare Canada
  - (4) This column refers to expenditures on native peoples which could not be allocated to specific native groups

TABLE 5.3: TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON STATUS INDIANS:  
BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND PROGRAM AREA FOR 1977/78 (1)(2)

(\$ thousands)

PROGRAM AREA	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				
	GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	OPERATIONAL AND MAINTENANCE	CAPITAL	TOTAL EXPENDITURE (3)	LOANS
Social Services	103,125.9	31,157.6		134,283.2	
Band Government	26,531.3	4,525.8		31,057.1	
Housing and Community Services	8,907.7	11,051.5	73,285.9	93,266.5	3,410.7
Education	53,927.5	150,923.9	28,336.2	282,980.3	
Employment	39,306.1	21,279.4		60,585.5	
Economic Development	17,870.1	11,979.9		30,105.6	7,317.3
Reserves and Trusts/Membership and Statutory Requirements	541.8	8,038.3		8,587.1	
Justice	4,944.2	78.4		5,022.6	
Engineering and Architecture	86.1	8,465.0		8,567.1	
Cultural Identity	3,422.0	62.5		3,484.5	
Health	1,011.0	72,248.0	5,493.0	78,752.0	
TOTAL	258,673.7	319,923.4	107,115.1	686,691.5	10,728.0

Source: Study Group Estimates

- Notes:
- (1) Excludes some estimated expenditures in NWT & Yukon - see section 5.2
  - (2) Excludes program overhead costs of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program of DIAND and for Health and Welfare Canada.
  - (3) Includes some expenditures which could not be allocated by type

TABLE 5.4: TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON STATUS INDIANS:  
BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND PROGRAM AREA FOR 1978/79 (1) (2)

(\$ thousands)

PROGRAM AREA	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				
	GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	OPERATIONAL AND MAINTENANCE	CAPITAL	TOTAL EXPENDITURE (3)	LOANS
Social Services	120,744.3	28,692.2		149,438.5	
Band Government	28,010.0	4,032.2		32,042.4	
Housing and Community Services	9,642.9	12,361.6	81,076.2	103,086.8	5,670.4
Education	65,341.7	159,229.3	34,160.1	258,732.5	
Employment	33,274.1	14,686.8		47,960.9	
Economic Development	23,224.1	12,726.0		35,964.5	4,986.7
Reserves and Trusts/Membership and Statutory Requirements	972.7	8,325.0		9,297.8	
Justice	4,280.8	909.5		5,190.3	
Engineering and Architecture	97.9	8,812.9		8,894.5	
Cultural Identity	3,602.7	95.3		3,698.0	
Health	377.0	83,084.0	7,152.0	90,613.0	
TOTAL	289,568.2	332,954.8	122,388.3	744,919.2	10,657.1

Source: Study Group Estimates

- Notes: (1) Excludes some estimated expenditures in NWT & Yukon - see section 5.2  
(2) Excludes program overhead costs for Indian & Inuit Affairs Program of DIAND and Health and Welfare Canada  
(3) Includes some expenditures which could not be allocated by type

TABLE 5.5: TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON INUIT:  
BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND PROGRAM AREA FOR 1977/78 (1) (2)

(\$ thousands)

PROGRAM AREA	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				
	GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	OPERATIONAL AND MAINTENANCE	CAPITAL	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	LOANS
Social Services	5.0			5.0	
Band Government	3,622.1			3,622.1	
Housing and Community Services	8.0			8.0	
Employment	163.9			163.9	
Education	324.8			324.8	
Economic Development	2,789.8			2,789.8	
Justice	-2.5 (2)			-2.5 (3)	
Cultural Identity	1,435.9	749.6		2,185.5	
Health Services		1,287.0	21.0	1,308.0	
TOTAL	8,347.0	2,036.6	21.0	10,404.6	

Source: Study Group Estimates

Notes: (1) Excludes some estimated expenditures in NWT - see section 5.2  
(2) Excludes program overhead costs for Indian & Inuit Affairs Program of DIAND and Health & Welfare Canada  
(3) Departmental adjustment to the financial accounts

TABLE 5.6: TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON INUIT:  
BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND PROGRAM AREA FOR 1978/79 (1) (2)

(\$ thousands)

PROGRAM AREA	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				
	GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	OPERATIONAL AND MAINTENANCE	CAPITAL	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	LOANS *
Band Government	3,883.1			3,883.1	
Housing and Community Services	2,615.5			2,615.5	
Employment	183.7			183.7	
Education	142.9			142.9	
Economic Development	1,993.0			1,993.0	
Cultural Identity	2,257.2	783.1		3,040.3	
Health		1,538.0	38.0	1,576.0	
TOTAL	11,075.4	2,321.1	38.0	13,434.5	

Source: Study Group Estimates

Notes: (1) Excludes some estimated expenditures in NWT - see section 5.2  
(2) Excludes program overhead costs of Indian & Inuit Affairs Program of DIAND and Health and Welfare Canada

(\$ thousands)

PROGRAM AREA	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				
	GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	OPERATIONAL AND MAINTENANCE	CAPITAL	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	LOANS
Band Government	440.6			440.6	
Housing and Community Services	2,830.8			2,830.8	
Employment	9,924.1	175.0		10,099.1	
Justice	58.3			58.3	
Cultural Identity	4,168.0	171.2		4,339.2	
TOTAL	17,421.8	346.2		17,768.0	

Note: (1) Excludes some estimated expenditures in NWT & Yukon - see section 5.2



(\$ thousands)

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Note: (1) Excludes some estimated expenditures in NWT & Yukon - see section 5.2

TABLE 5.9: TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON OTHER NATIVES<sup>(1)</sup>:  
BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND PROGRAM AREA FOR 1977/78

(\$ thousands)

PROGRAM AREA	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				
	GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	OPERATIONAL AND MAINTENANCE	CAPITAL	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	LOANS
Band Government	20.0			20.0	
Housing & Community Services	193.0			193.0	
Employment	7,501.8	2,079.2		9,581.0	
Economic Development		7,128.4	11.7	7,140.1	
Justice	1,345.8			1,345.8	
Cultural Identity	647.5	4,530.3	220.9	5,398.7	
Health	3,767.7			3,767.7	
TOTAL	13,475.8	13,737.9	232.6	27,446.3	

Source: Study Group Estimates

Note: <sup>(1)</sup> Expenditures on native peoples which could not be allocated to specific native groups

TABLE 5.10: TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON OTHER NATIVES<sup>(1)</sup>:  
BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND PROGRAM AREA FOR 1978/79

(\$ thousands)

PROGRAM AREA	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				
	GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	OPERATIONAL AND MAINTENANCE	CAPITAL	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	LOANS
Band Government	47.0			47.0	
Housing & Community Services	81.6			81.6	
Employment	10,283.9	2,410.9		12,694.8	
Economic Development		8,641.7	11.3	8,653.0	
Justice	1,517.2			1,517.2	
Cultural Identity	1,298.5	5,913.4	760.5	7,972.4	
Health	6,742.8			6,742.8	
 TOTAL	 19,971.0	 16,966.0	 771.8	 37,708.8	

Source: Study Group Estimates

Note: <sup>(1)</sup> Expenditures on native peoples which could not be allocated to specific native groups

TABLE 5.11: TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON NATIVE PEOPLES;  
BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND PROGRAM AREA FOR 1977/78 (1)(2)

(\$ thousands)

PROGRAM AREA	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				
	GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	OPERATIONAL AND MAINTENANCE	CAPITAL	TOTAL EXPENDITURE (3)	LOANS
Social Services	103,130.9	31,157.6		134,288.2	
Band Government	30,614.0	4,525.8		35,139.8	
Housing and Community Services	11,939.5	11,051.5	73,285.9	96,298.3	3,410.7
Education	54,252.3	150,923.9	28,336.2	233,305.1	
Employment	56,895.9	23,533.6		80,429.5	
Economic Development	20,659.9	19,108.3	11.7	40,035.5	7,317.3
Reserves and Trusts/Membership and Statutory Requirements	541.8	8,038.3		8,587.1	
Justice	6,345.8	78.4		6,424.2	
Engineering and Architecture	86.1	8,465.0		8,567.1	
Cultural Identity	9,673.4	5,513.6	220.9	15,407.9	
Health	4,778.7	73,535.0	5,514.0	83,827.7	
TOTAL	298,918.3	335,931.0	107,368.7	742,310.4	10,728.0

Source: Study Group Estimates

- Notes: (1) Excludes some estimated expenditures in NWT & Yukon - see section 5.2  
(2) Excludes program overhead costs for Indian & Inuit Affairs Program of DIAND and Health and Welfare Canada  
(3) Includes some expenditures which could not be allocated by type

TABLE 5.12: TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON NATIVE PEOPLES:  
BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND PROGRAM AREA FOR 1978/79 (1) (2)

(\$ thousands)

PROGRAM AREA	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				
	GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	OPERATIONAL AND MAINTENANCE	CAPITAL	TOTAL EXPENDITURE (3)	LOANS
Social Services	120,744.3	28,692.2		149,438.5	
Band Government	32,498.5	4,032.2		36,530.9	
Housing and Community Services	18,207.5	12,361.6	81,076.2	111,651.4	5,670.4
Education	65,484.6	159,229.3	34,160.1	258,875.4	
Employment	57,160.3	17,140.7		74,301.0	
Economic Development	25,217.1	21,367.7	11.3	46,610.5	4,986.7
Reserves and Trusts/Membership and Statutory Requirements	972.7	8,325.0		9,297.8	
Justice	5,862.2	909.5		6,771.7	
Engineering and Architecture	97.9	8,812.9		8,894.5	
Cultural Identity	11,260.7	6,937.8	760.5	18,959.0	
Health	7,119.8	84,623.0	7,190.0	98,932.8	
TOTAL	344,625.6	352,431.9	123,198.1	820,263.5	10,657.1

Source: Study Group Estimates

- Notes:
- (1) Excludes some estimated expenditures in NWT & Yukon - see section 5.2
  - (2) Excludes program overhead costs of Indian & Inuit Affairs Program of DIAND and Health and Welfare Canada
  - (3) Includes some expenditures which could not be allocated by type

TABLE 5.13: TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON NATIVE PEOPLES:  
BY NATIVE GROUP AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT FOR 1977/78 (1)(2)

(\$ thousands)

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT	NATIVE GROUP				
	STATUS INDIANS	INUIT	METIS/NON- STATUS INDIANS	OTHER NATIVES (3)	TOTAL
Indian and Northern Affairs (4)	548,283.1	7,420.5	50.0	6,400.8	562,154.4
Labour	962.5	64.8	440.6	20.0	1,487.9
Environment	26.7				26.7
Employment & Immigration	45,651.1	90.2	10,099.1	6,980.8	62,821.2
Regional Economic Expansion	3,349.8			6,735.8	10,085.6
Canada Mortgage & Housing Corp.			2,830.8		2,830.8
Fisheries & Oceans				404.3	404.3
Public Service Commission				203.7	203.7
National Defence				32.6	32.6
Justice			58.3	1,345.8	1,404.1
Secretary of State	3,392.9	1,521.1	4,289.2	4,801.5	14,004.7
Treasury Board	3,815.2			521.0	4,336.2
Health and Welfare (5)	81,204.1	1,308.0			82,517.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>686,690.4</b>	<b>10,404.6</b>	<b>17,768.0</b>	<b>27,446.3</b>	<b>742,309.3</b>

Source: Study Group Estimates

- Notes:
- (1) Excluding repayable loans
  - (2) Excludes some estimated expenditures in NWT & Yukon - see section 5.2
  - (3) This column refers to expenditures on native peoples which could not be allocated to specific native group
  - (4) Excludes program overhead costs of \$54.325 million
  - (5) Excludes program overhead costs of \$1.245 million

TABLE 5.14: TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON NATIVE PEOPLES:  
BY NATIVE GROUP AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT FOR 1978/79 (1)(2)

(\$ thousands)

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT	NATIVE GROUP				
	STATUS INDIANS	INUIT	METIS/NON- STATUS INDIANS	OTHER NATIVES (3)	TOTAL
Indian & Northern Affairs (4)	606,027.0	9,765.7	4.6	9,310.5	625,107.8
Labour	906.3	110.1	558.4	47.0	1,621.8
Environment	12.3				12.3
Employment & Immigration	36,600.2	127.7	13,461.6	9,105.3	59,924.8
Regional Economic Expansion	3,384.7			8,339.0	11,723.7
Canada Mortgage & Housing Corp.		91.5	5,867.5		5,959.0
Fisheries & Oceans				314.0	314.0
Public Service Commission				287.6	287.6
National Defence				24.7	24.7
Justice			64.2	1,517.2	1,581.4
Secretary of State	3,698.0	1,763.5	4,243.7	7,584.9	17,290.1
Treasury Board	874.2			1,178.6	2,052.8
Health and Welfare (5)	93,416.5	1,577.0			94,993.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>744,919.2</b>	<b>13,435.5</b>	<b>24,200.0</b>	<b>37,708.8</b>	<b>820,263.5</b>

Source: Study Group Estimates

- Notes: (1) Excluding repayable loans  
 (2) Excludes some estimated expenditures in NWT & Yukon - see section 5.2  
 (3) This column refers to expenditures on native peoples  
 which could not be allocated to specific native groups  
 (4) Excludes program overhead costs of \$56.095 million  
 (5) Excludes program overhead costs of \$1.785 million



## 5.2 THE NORTH

### 5.2.1 Total Federal Government Expenditures on Native Peoples in the NWT & Yukon in 1977/8 and 1978/9

As previously explained in Section 3.5 comprehensive information on federal government expenditures on native peoples in the North is not available. Because of the likely importance of such expenditure, however, the following tables identify for native peoples in the North:

- i) the specific expenditure information that is available
- ii) estimates, on a per capita basis, of other federal government expenditures

TABLE 5.15

#### Native Specific Expenditures by the Federal Government in NWT and Yukon: by Native Group for 1977/8 and 1978/9

	(\$ Thousands)			
	NWT		YUKON	
	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
Status Indian	4,415.7	3,810.5	7,518.2	8,481.2
Inuit	3,720.3	3,196.8	--	--
Metis/Non-Status Indian	590.9	971.0	492.6	707.9
Other Natives	<u>6,859.5</u>	<u>9,732.0</u>	<u>1,203.2</u>	<u>1,637.0</u>
	15,586.4	17,710.3	9,214.0	10,826.1

Source: Study Group Estimates based on information supplied by Federal Government Departments (included in Tables 5.1 to 5.14)

TABLE 5.16

Estimated Transfer Payments for Native Peoples (a) by Northern Program DIAND in NWT and Yukon: by Native Group for 1977/8 and 1978/9

	(\$ Thousands)			
	NWT		YUKON	
	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
Status Indian	29,901.4	29,724.3	5,155.7	5,875.9
Inuit	61,086.9	62,134.5	--	--
Metis/Non-Status Indian(b)	14,859.0	14,772.6	3,314.4	3,777.
Other Natives	--	--	--	--
Total Natives	105,847.3	106,631.4	8,470.1	9,653.3

Note: (a) transfer payments allocated based on population estimates for each native group

(b) average of high and low population estimates

Source: Study Group estimates based on information in Public accounts of

TABLE 5.17

Other Estimated Expenditures(a) on Native Peoples by the Federal Government in NWT and Yukon: by Native Group for 1977/8 and 1978/9

	(\$ Thousands)			
	NWT		YUKON	
	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
Status Indian	36,917.0	38,725.0	14,157.0	13,804.0
Inuit	75,427.0	80,940.0	--	--
Metis/Non-Status Indian(b)	18,340.0	19,240.0	9,187.0	8,885.
Total Natives	130,684.0	138,905.0	23,344.0	22,689.0

Note: (a) expenditures allocated based on population estimates for each native group

(b) average of high and low population estimates

Source: Study Group estimates based on Tables 4.3 and 4.4 of Annual Northern Expenditure Plan 1980-81, DIAND.

TABLE 5.18

Total Estimated Federal Government Expenditures on Native Peoples in  
NWT and Yukon: by Native Group for 1977/78 and 1978/79

	(\$ Thousands)			
	NWT		YUKON	
	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
Status Indian	71,234.1	72,259.8	26,830.9	28,161.1
Inuit	140,234.2	146,271.3	--	--
Metis/Non-Status Indian	33,789.9	34,983.6	12,994.0	13,370.3
Other Natives	<u>6,859.5</u>	<u>9,732.0</u>	<u>1,203.2</u>	<u>1,637.0</u>
Total Natives	252,117.7	263,246.7	41,028.1	43,168.4

Source: Study Group Estimates based on previous three tables.

## 6.0 NATIONAL PROGRAMS

### 6.1 THE PROGRAMS EXAMINED

This section contains a summary of the results obtained for expenditures on natives under the following national programs:

- Family Allowances
- Old Age Security
- Established Programs Financing
- Fiscal Equalization Payments
- Correctional Service Canada - Federal Penitentiaries

Reasonable estimates of expenditures on native peoples under the unemployment insurance and Canada Assistance Plan programs could not be made at this time. We present here the reasons why and make recommendations of further survey work required to make such estimates.

### 6.2 FAMILY ALLOWANCES

#### 6.2.1 Program Description

Family allowances (FA) are paid by the Federal government on behalf of children under the age of 18. Starting in 1979 a differentiation was made between payments for children under 18 who were maintained by government departments, child care agencies and institutions and those maintained by parents. Table 6.1 presents FA rates per child per month for 1977-1979.

TABLE 6.1  
FAMILY ALLOWANCE RATES  
(\$)

	FISCAL YEAR			
	1977/8	1978/9	1979/80 Maintained By Parent	1979/80 Maintained By Agency
Rate Per Child Per Month	23.89	25.68	20.00	27.00

Source: Health & Welfare Canada

#### 6.2.2 Methodology for Estimating FA Expenditures for Natives

The procedure used to derive FA expenditure estimates for natives was as follows:

- The number of natives 18 years of age and under were estimated using Indian registration records and Taylor's (1) estimates of Metis and Non-Status Indian age structure
- The number of natives 18 and under were then multiplied by the average FA payment per child per month for each province and each fiscal year for 1977-78 and 1978-79
- In 1979 children maintained by an agency received higher FA payments than did children who were living with parents. The number of native children maintained in an agency has been estimated as 8 percent of the relevant population (2). The

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(1) Taylor, C.E. The Metis and Non-Status Indian Population: Numbers and Characteristics. Innis College, University of Toronto; for Native Citizens Directorate, Department of the Secretary of State, March 1979.

(2) Siggner, A. An Overview of Demographic, Social and Economic Conditions Among Canada's Registered Indian Population. Research Branch, PRE, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, Sept. 1979.

1979/80 FA expenditures for natives, therefore, were calculated by applying the rate for children maintained in an agency to 8 percent of the estimated number of natives 18 years of age and under, and applying the rate for children maintained by parents to the remaining 92 percent

### 6.2.3 Family Allowance Expenditures for Natives

Total estimated FA expenditures for natives are summarized in Table 6.2. Detailed expenditures by province and by native group are presented in Appendix 5.

TABLE 6.2  
TOTAL ESTIMATED FAMILY ALLOWANCE EXPENDITURES  
ON NATIVES  
\$(thousands)

NATIVE GROUP	FISCAL YEAR		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Status Indians	43,009	46,754	36,815
Metis/Non-Status LOW	44,549	48,779	39,661
Indians HIGH	64,925	70,977	57,684
Inuit	3,244	3,634	3,017
LOW	90,802	99,167	79,493
TOTAL NATIVES HIGH	111,178	121,365	97,516

Source: Study Group Estimates OLD AGE SECURITY

## 6.3 OLD AGE SECURITY

### 6.3.1 Program Description

The old age security (OAS) program consists of three elements:

a) A basic pension

Persons aged 65 and over and meeting stipulated Canadian residence conditions receive a basic pension.

b) Guaranteed Income Supplement

Those receiving the basic pension may also receive a Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS). GIS is established for both married and single pensioners and entitlement is based on the pensioner's income in the preceding year (see Table 6.4).

c) Spouse's Allowance

The spouse, aged 60-64, of a recipient of the basic pension may be eligible for Spouse's Allowance (SA) if the annual combined income of the couple is less than a certain amount. Entitlement for SA is based on the income in the preceding year (see Table 6.4).

The rates for 1977 - 1979 for the different components of OAS are shown in table 6.3

TABLE 6.3  
OLD AGE SECURITY RATES  
(MAXIMUM MONTHLY AVERAGE)  
(\$)

OLD AGE SECURITY COMPONENT	FISCAL YEAR		
	1977/8	1978/9	1979/80
Basic Pension	148.60	162.10	176.66
GIS Married	104.22	118.70	145.04
GIS Single	92.55	103.46	120.60
SA	241.15	275.56	297.26

Source: Health & Welfare Canada

Table 6.4 presents the maximum annual income which a pensioner may receive to be eligible for minimum assistance under GIS and SA. As income decreases GIS and SA payments increase.



TABLE 6.4  
MAXIMUM ANNUAL INCOME FOR ENTITLEMENT TO  
GUARANTEED INCOME SUPPLEMENT AND SPOUSE'S ALLOWANCE  
(\$)

	FISCAL YEAR		
	1977/8	1978/9	1979/80
Maximum annual income for entitlement to GIS	2,453	2,783	3,528
Maximum annual income for entitlement to SA	6,960	7,392	8,592

Source: Health & Welfare Canada

#### 6.3.2 Methodology for Estimating Old Age Security Expenditures for Natives

##### 6.3.2.1 The basic pension

Procedures used for estimating basic pension expenditures were as follows:

- Native population 65 years of age and over were estimated for each native group from Indian registration records and Taylor (1)
- The number of natives 65 and over was multiplied by the yearly basic pension rate for each fiscal year

##### 6.3.2.2 Guaranteed Income Supplement

In estimating GIS expenditures it has been assumed that:

- some natives over 65 would have income from other sources and would not qualify for maximum GIS payments

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(1) Taylor, C.E., op. cit.

- natives have lower average incomes than do non-natives (1) and therefore a larger percentage of natives would be eligible to receive GIS payments than would non-natives

We have, therefore, estimated GIS expenditures for natives by multiplying the number of native basic pension recipients in each province by the average annual GIS payment for all GIS recipients in the province.

#### 6.3.2.3 Spouse's Allowance

In estimating SA it has been assumed that:

- natives are eligible for SA at same rate as are non-natives
- natives receiving SA receive the maximum due to their low income levels (1)

Procedures for estimating SA expenditures for native people were as follows:

- The average percentage of total married recipients of the basic pension eligible to receive SA was calculated for each province
- The number of native recipients of the basic pension eligible to receive SA was then estimated by applying the rate at which total married recipients receive SA to native married recipients
- SA expenditures for natives were then estimated by multiplying the estimated native SA recipients in each province by the maximum SA payment for each fiscal year

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(1) A Demographic Profile of Registered Indian Women. Research Branch, PRE, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, October, 1979.

### 6.3.3 Total Old Age Security Expenditures for Natives

Total estimated OAS expenditures for natives for 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 are summarized in Table 6.5 below. These expenditures are presented by province and by native group in Appendix 5.

TABLE 6.5  
TOTAL ESTIMATED OLD AGE SECURITY EXPENDITURES ON NATIVES  
\$(thousands)

NATIVE GROUP	FISCAL YEAR		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Status Indians	36,884	41,427	48,548
Metis/Non-Status Indian	LOW 26,878	30,253	35,565
	HIGH 39,144	44,009	51,722
Inuit	2,217	2,531	2,867
LOW	65,979	74,211	86,980
TOTAL NATIVES HIGH	78,245	87,967	103,137

Source: Study Group Estimates

## 6.4 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

### 6.4.1 Program Description

About 95% of all Canadian workers are protected by unemployment insurance (UI). As well as regular benefits, UI pays special benefits to people who can't work for reasons such as sickness, injury, and pregnancy. There are various qualifying requirements for eligibility to UI payments. As of April 1980 claimants may get one week of UI, for a maximum of 25 weeks, for every week they worked in the last 52 weeks. After this UI is payable, up to a maximum of 13 weeks, for every 2 weeks worked in the last 52 weeks. Both qualifications for eligibility for UI and benefits available under the program change to reflect changing economic and employment conditions.

The mid 1980 benefit rate is 60 percent of the claimant's average weekly insurable earnings, subject to a maximum weekly benefit of \$147 in 1977-78, \$160 in 1978-79 and \$159 1979-80.

6.4.2 Possible Methods for Estimating Unemployment Insurance Expenditures for Natives

After a detailed investigation of the data available on unemployment insurance it was concluded that there is no way of accurately measuring payments to natives; information on ethnicity is not collected. Until such information is made available it is our opinion that any estimates are bound to be approximate. We have, however, made suggestions here as to how such approximate estimates could be made:

a) The use of social insurance numbers (SIN): if native SIN's could be made available a computer search of UI files for matching native SINS would yield an estimate of UI expenditures for natives by province and by fiscal year. While at present this is probably impossible for all natives it may be possible for certain groups e.g. Status Indians

b) Total UI expenditures by postal code can be calculated. Identifying postal codes which represent areas of concentration of native population could lead to an approximation of UI expenditures on natives. A preliminary investigation of this method, however, indicated that it would be costly. In addition there is the problem that native communities generally share postal codes with non-native communities so that a careful selection of postal codes would be essential.

c) Estimates of UI payments to natives could be made by carefully selecting a sample of native communities across Canada to obtain data from residents, band leaders and local employment offices regarding the number of natives receiving UI and consequent annual benefits to each native recipient. This base data could then be

applied to native population estimates in each province. Reliability of this method would depend on the number of communities sampled and the number of respondents surveyed in each community.

It should also be stressed that unemployment insurance is operated on the principle of a self-financing fund i.e., payments into the fund should equal payments out. In fact the Federal Government does make payments into the fund out of general revenues. It is important, therefore, that in any calculation of expenditures under UI the "net expenditure" figures, taking into account payments in, are used and not gross expenditures.

## 6.5 CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN

### 6.5.1 Program Description

Canada Assistance Plan (CAP) is a shared cost program through which the federal government pays 50% of the cost to the provinces of:

- social assistance
- homes for special care
- rehabilitation services
- day care services
- other welfare services concerned with information and referral services, home-maker and home-aiders services
- work activity programs aimed at improving work activity and motivation

### 6.5.2 Possible Methodologies for Estimating CAP Payments for Natives

The information collected by the federal government for CAP payments does not allow for the identification of expenditures on natives. It is our opinion that until such expenditures are specifically identified any estimates must remain very approximate. With this reservation in mind we suggest the following two approaches to making approximate estimates:

a) Determine the equivalent per-capita expenditures spent by the Indian & Inuit Affairs Program on-reserve for the off-reserve services covered under CAP and apply these rates to native groups living off-reserve. This methodology would assume that natives living off-reserve are receiving social services at the same rate as those living on-reserve. Estimates may be refined by adjusting figures based on subjective opinion from the relevant people regarding the differences between the supply of services on and off reserve for natives. One of the limitations of this methodology would be in estimating expenditures made off-reserve which are not offered on reserve, such as homes for special care and work activity programs.

b) Estimate expenditures for natives for each of the services offered through CAP. For each service, establish total expenditures by province and apply the subjective judgement of agencies offering the service to estimate the percentage of the client group who were natives. It would only be feasible to use this methodology by carefully sampling specific areas and applying per-capita rates estimated for those areas to all natives in Canada.

#### 6.5.3 Canada Assistance Plan Payments for Natives

Natives who could be eligible for CAP consist of natives living off-reserve, Inuit and Metis/Non-Status Indians. The total of these native groups is equivalent to 2.5 percent of the total Canadian population. If we assume that natives receive benefits under CAP at the same rate as the general Canadian population, then expenditures for natives under CAP would be 2.5% of total expenditures. Under this assumption CAP expenditures on natives in 1976-77 would be 2.5% of \$1.6 billion, or \$40 million. In fact there is extensive evidence to indicate that natives use social services at a much higher rate than do non-natives(1), so the actual expenditure under CAP would have been significantly higher than \$40 million.

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(1) Siggner A., op. cit.

## 6.6 ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING

### 6.6.1 Program Description

Under the Established Programs Financing (EPF) system the federal government makes contributions to the provinces towards the costs of hospital insurance, medicare, extended health care service program and post-secondary education. Contributions are made on a per capita basis using a special EPF formula.

### 6.6.2 Estimates of Expenditures in Respect of Native Peoples under Established Programs Financing

The estimates were undertaken on the basis of the demographic assumptions for natives outlined in Appendix 4. It should be stressed that this program does not benefit natives specifically but is available to the provinces on the basis of total population.

(CONFIDENTIAL)

TABLE 6.6  
TOTAL ESTIMATED CASH ADJUSTMENTS FOR NATIVE PEOPLES FOR  
ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING IN 1977/78 and 1978/79  
\$(Million)

NATIVE GROUP	1977/78	1978/79
Status Indians	12.3	15.4
Inuit	3.5	3.6
Metis/Non-Status Indians		
LOW ESTIMATE	6.1	8.4
HIGH ESTIMATE	9.7	11.6
LOW ESTIMATE	17.1	18.5
TOTAL NATIVES(1) HIGH ESTIMATE	20.1	20.5

Source: Federal - Provincial Relations Division, Finance Canada

Notes: (1) Because of the way in which the EPF Act operates the total native figures are not the sum of the individual native groups.



The figures above should be interpreted as meaning that payments to the provinces in 1977/78 under EPF, for example, would have been \$17.1 million (or \$20.1 million) lower if natives had been excluded from the total population estimates.

(2) The total change in EDP entitlements is relatively insignificant in relation to the size of the entire EPF program.

NOTE: THIS INFORMATION SHOULD NOT BE USED OR REPRODUCED FOR ANY PURPOSE OR IN ANY FORM WITHOUT SPECIFIC PERMISSION FROM INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS BRANCH, CORPORATE POLICY, INDIAN & NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA.

## 6.7 FISCAL EQUALIZATION PROGRAM

### 6.7.1 Program Description

Under the Fiscal Equalization Program (FEP) the federal government makes annual, unconditional payments to provinces which have a below average capacity to derive revenues from their taxpayers by means of taxation. Such provinces have a below-average capacity to finance public services for their citizens. The purpose of equalization is to make it possible for these provinces to provide reasonable levels of basic public services without having to resort to levels of taxation which are above the average of all provinces.

### 6.7.2 Financial Information Relating to Native Peoples Under Fiscal Equalization Program

Entitlements to payments under the FEP are based on a province's total population. It should be emphasised, therefore, that the financial information reproduced below does not refer to FEP expenditures on native peoples; but rather it refers to estimates of FEP entitlements as a result of the exclusion of native groups from the total population of the province.

In 1977/78 these entitlements for the whole of Canada, based on its total population, were \$2,574.3 million and in 1978/79 \$2,866.7 million.

(CONFIDENTIAL)

TABLE 6.7  
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FISCAL EQUALISATION PROGRAM ENTITLEMENTS  
FOR THE INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION OF NATIVE PEOPLES IN  
POPULATION AND TAX BASE DATA IN 1977/78 and 1978/79

(\$Millions)

NATIVE GROUP	1977/78		1978/79	
	a	b	a	b
Status Indians	0.82	-1.15	0.46	7.52
Inuit	-0.29	-2.65	-0.58	-3.13
Metis/Non-Status Indians LOW ESTIMATE	-2.78	-19.72	-3.62	4.37
HIGH ESTIMATE	-2.2	-18.25	-3.04	18.32
LOW ESTIMATE	-3.09	6.08	-4.35	33.48
TOTAL NATIVES(1) HIGH ESTIMATE	-2.47	7.05	-3.79	47.89

A positive figure denotes an increase in FEP entitlements as a result of excluding natives and a negative figure a decrease.

Notes: (a) assuming natives have 100% of average per capita tax bases.

(b) assuming natives have 40% of average per capita tax bases.

Source: The above information was supplied by Finance Canada along with the caveat contained in section 6.7.3.

NOTE: THIS INFORMATION SHOULD NOT BE USED OR REPRODUCED FOR ANY PURPOSE OR IN ANY FORM WITHOUT SPECIFIC PERMISSION FROM INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS BRANCH, CORPORATE POLICY, INDIAN & NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA.

6.7.3 Note on Methodology and the Interpretation of Results  
for Fiscal Equalization Program Entitlements

Serious reservations attach to any calculations that purport to show the effect of native population on equalization. These reservations are of two kinds. First, it is evident that the assumptions which underlie the calculations are not supported by adequate data and cannot be expected to produce closely reliable results. In particular, the assumption that various categories of native population have, on average, and in each province, per capita tax bases that are equal to 40 percent of the average per capita tax base must be regarded as a very rough approximation. Accordingly, the results produced are subject to a considerable margin of error. This qualification attaches to the results for the country as a whole and, even more strongly, to the results for individual provinces.

The second qualification is of a philosophical nature and is of particular importance. It relates to the purpose of the equalization program, and to the inherent difficulty of attempting to relate the program to any particular category of population. The purpose of the equalization program is to make it possible for all provinces to provide reasonable levels of public services to their residents without having to resort to above-average levels of taxation. The purpose relates, therefore, to the provision of services to all residents of provinces. In the absence of equalization - or some program or programs of a comparable nature - it is clear that a province which now receives it would provide less in the way of public services and/or have higher taxes. However, no convincing argument can be made that the public services which would then have to be withdrawn would be taken away from the Indian population, or any other small group of residents. It would surely be spread out in such a way as to be borne by a broad section of the population. Similarly, no convincing argument can be made that the taxes which would then have to be increased would be borne by the native population. Indeed, it is likely that the increased taxes would be spread out over a broad section of the population. Conceivably, they

would be placed primarily upon high-income residents; in this event a very low proportion would fall upon the native population of the province.

If equalization is considered in the context of its purpose, it is clear that it is a program which benefits a very broad section of the residents of each province. It then becomes incongruous to attribute the program to any particular group in the province, or to attempt to allocate it among different groups.

It is, nevertheless, true that if any given equalization calculation is redone on the assumption that a certain segment of the population of each province is excluded, then a different equalization entitlement will result for each province. In effect, the Department of Finance has, at the request of Indian and Northern Affairs, redone the equalization calculations for 1977-78 and 1978-79 in this way, with native populations excluded. However, it is not appropriate to conclude that the difference between equalization entitlements for a province with natives included and excluded represents the amount of equalization that is attributable to natives.

There are some other aspects of the equalization program that are also relevant to any attempt to identify it with particular segments of provincial population. One is that the payments are made to provinces free of any conditions. Another is that equalization is payable to only seven provinces, which is unique for a program of its size. No payments are made to Ontario, Alberta or British Columbia. As a consequence it is not possible for the program to make any contribution for, or in respect of, natives in these provinces. Finally, there are other provinces - in fact, most of the ones which receive equalization - where the effect of calculating entitlements with natives excluded is to increase equalization rather than to decrease it. For these provinces the notion that a portion of the equalization payment can be related to their native population on the basis of the type of calculation which we have made is anomalous because the effects are shown to be negative rather than positive.

## 6.8 CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

### 6.8.1 Program Description

In this section we present estimates of expenditures with respect to native peoples in federal penitentiaries. These costs cannot be identified separately in the information collected by Correctional Service Canada (CSC). Information is, however, collected on numbers of inmates by native group and the groupings used up to the end of 1979 were:

- a) North American Indian
- b) Metis
- c) Eskimo

In addition information is available for each federal penitentiary in the form of operational and maintenance and capital expenditures.

### 6.8.2 Allocation of Expenditures to Native Peoples for Federal Penitentiaries in 1977/78 and 1978/79

We have allocated expenditures - including operational/maintenance and capital - to natives in each federal penitentiary in proportion to their share of the total population of the penitentiary. The total of these expenditures for Canada by native group in 1977/78 and 1978/79 for all federal penitentiaries is shown in table 6.8.

TABLE 6.8  
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES ON NATIVE PEOPLES IN  
FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES  
(\$ thousands)

NATIVE GROUP	FISCAL YEAR	
	1977/8	1978/9
North American Indian	15,305.2	18,255.9
Metis	4,641.6	6,781.0
Eskimo	392.9	588.8
Total Natives	20,339.7	25,625.7

Sources: Study group Estimates based on information supplied by  
Operational Information Services and Finance Division,  
Correctional Services Canada; Public Accounts 1978/79.

## 7.0 FUTURE DATA COLLECTION

### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

We have maintained a distinction for the discussion on future data collection between the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program and all other federal government programs for natives. The main reasons for this were discussed in section 3.1; in addition the continuation of this distinction in the future recognizes the problems inherent in collecting information across the entire spectrum of the federal government.

It is important, however, to bear in mind that we view the updating exercise as a unified exercise; our recommendations, therefore, whilst made within the context of the distinction established above should be seen as part of a unified exercise for the entire federal government.

### 7.2 INDIAN & INUIT AFFAIRS PROGRAM

The problem of collecting data in future years will be discussed in three parts:

- (1) updating of program and services descriptions
- (2) the collection of financial expenditure data for programs and services on an annual basis.
- (3) issues that still require resolution

#### 7.2.1 Updating of Program and Service Descriptions

Program descriptions are currently available for each province with the data being stored on the word processing storage system. The updating exercise requires appropriate organizational arrangements. We recommend that one person from InterGovernmental Affairs branch be charged with the responsibility of coordinating all program description updates with



assistance from one person with similar responsibility in each region. We estimate that a total of four person weeks will be required for headquarters personnel.

#### 7.2.2 Updating of Financial Expenditure Data

The issue of updating financial expenditure information is more complicated than the updating of program description data. To accumulate expenditure data for DIAND programs and services offered to Indians requires grouping the program and activity codes used in the financial system so that they correspond to the programs and services offered by the Department.

Prior to March 31, 1979 the Departmental reporting system was based on the DSS management reports. Expenditure reporting based on the program and activity structure was available for each region from DSS report number 81207. In April 1979, however, the accounting program and activity coding structure was revised to better reflect programs and services offered by the department. This resulted in some discontinuity in financial expenditure data as the new system does not always correspond to the old structure. Appendix 2a provides a guide to the correspondence as at mid 1980, between program descriptions in use and the new accounting program coding structure.

In addition to the change in the accounting program and activity coding structure, the Department has substantially changed the Financial management reporting system. The system of DSS Management reports was discontinued from the 1979-80 fiscal year and was replaced with a Departmental Financial reporting system, the Budgetary Control System/Expenditure Accounting System (BCS/EAS).

BCS/EAS was designed to provide Departmental managers with improved management control over expenditures with respect to the budget. The financial reports deal mainly with expenditures in relation to budgetary allotments and ultimately parliamentary votes. The reporting system tells managers where they stand in relation to their budgets. One of the

basic financial descriptors in this system is the Vote Control Code, a subdivision of the budgetary allotment provided to senior managers for financial control purposes.

The key point here is that the emphasis of the financial reporting system has changed to budgetary control based on Vote Control Codes. Although program and activity information is still available the consolidation of this information by region is not as readily available as before.

Discussions with personnel in Financial Services of DIAND indicated that reports 140 B and 141 of BCS/EAS will best provide the required information. A cursory examination of these reports indicates, however, that to obtain the financial expenditure information for each defined program will still require substantial effort. Since BCS/EAS system is still in the developmental stages, moreover, the layout of the report is not yet sufficiently improved to permit easy use by persons not familiar with it. Over the longer term, an 'inquiry capability' will be developed that will facilitate extraction of the pertinent program data.

In summary, at the present time, it appears that all the required financial information can be obtained, but it may require three person weeks to extract the appropriate information for each annual updating exercise.

Furthermore, there are some program areas for which corresponding financial information is not readily available. To obtain the appropriate information will require estimates from program personnel or extraction from manual records where these are available; initially this may require a further three person weeks.

There are three alternative ways of obtaining the required financial information:

- (i) request the information from Financial Services. If this option is used, Financial Services should be provided with a detailed

set of specifications for assembling the information so that it corresponds to the program descriptions inventory used by the Intergovernmental Affairs Branch.

- (ii) designate one person in Intergovernmental Affairs Branch responsible for annually assembling the appropriate information. That person would have to become familiar with BCS/EAS and the financial coding structure.
- (iii) develop computer software to extract the required information directly from the financial data base in an appropriate format. This option would have the advantage that the information could then be assembled quickly whenever it is required.

Our recommendation, at this point, would be to request the information from Financial Services who would determine whether computerization is warranted. Someone, however, within Intergovernmental Affairs should act as a liaison with Financial Services providing clear specifications as to how the information should be broken out. A preliminary set of these specifications is included as Appendix 2A.

#### 7.2.3 Issues Requiring Resolution

There are three outstanding issues requiring resolution: First there are some problems in relating the new financial expenditure system to the inventory of program descriptions. The major discrepancies are summarized in Appendix 2B. These problems should be resolved with Financial Services Branch and the appropriate program management as soon as possible.

Second, we endeavored to split expenditures into On and Off reserve components. Indications from the Regions are that this information is only partially available with a reasonable amount of reliability. If this is the case, it is questionable whether it is worth continuing to assemble this information on the present basis.

Third, information on Inuit expenditures has to be identified at the Regional level. Our recommendation here is that, the collection of Inuit expenditures should be coordinated by one person in the Intergovernmental Affairs Branch in Ottawa, but that the Regions could be made responsible for generating the information.

### 7.3 OTHER FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

#### 7.3.1 Introduction

From our research for the present study it is apparent that two separate issues have to be addressed in future data collection for other federal government programs:

- a) establishment of a formal organization or procedure to collect the data
- b) the data collection process itself.

#### 7.3.2 Establishment of a Formal Organization or Procedure

It is our opinion that only with the establishment of a formal organization or procedure will the future updating of information collection be assured. Without such an organization regular updating may lapse with a consequent need for a major revision exercise when the information is finally updated.

Two organizational pre-requisites are necessary to ensure the continued, successful updating of information:

- i) establishment of a centre of responsibility for future data collection based on the existing National Data Base Study;
- ii) establishment of points of contact in other federal government departments which will be responsible for supplying updated information in the future.

#### 7.3.2.1 Establishment of a centre of responsibility

This is important at the outset so that the responsibility for future updating is determined. In terms of past involvement and immediate requirements for the information the obvious centre would be Intergovernmental Affairs Branch of DIAND. This Branch now has the most experience and the most comprehensive information on data collection based on the work first started in 1977/8 and continued with the National Data Base Study of 1980. A potential problem remains over its responsibility for collecting information on native groups, other than status Indians and Inuit, for which it does not have formal responsibility. This problem should be resolved as soon as possible.

#### 7.3.2.2 Establishment of points of contact in other federal government departments

For effective co-ordination and simplification of future data collection it is recommended that each federal government department supplying data on an on-going basis should have a point of contact, and centre of responsibility, established. In those departments with only one native program the point of contact may best be established, at least initially within that program. Care needs to be taken, however, in such a situation to ensure coverage of other programs which might develop within the department. For those departments with a multiplicity of programs the point of contact may not necessarily be so obvious eg. DREE; in others the existing organization would seem to determine the point of contact eg. Native Employment Division of Canada Employment & Immigration (CEIC); Native Citizens Directorate of Secretary of State. We would recommend that each relevant federal government department be encouraged to establish an internal "Native Data and Information" centre as that department's point of contact.

#### 7.3.2.3 The North

For the reasons discussed in Section 3.5 the North represents a special case because of the existence of the ACND. We recommend that as far as possible in the future the information required on native peoples should be made available through ACND. The exercise undertaken annually by ACND for an activity and expenditure information update is very comprehensive but needs to be improved to include a definition of expenditures on natives. We would recommend that discussions with ACND on making such data available should be started as soon as possible.

#### 7.3.3 The Data Collection Process

A program for the data collection process should be established as soon as possible concerned with two aspects:

- preliminary preparation
- timetable for future data collection

##### 7.3.3.1 Preliminary preparation

There are considerable shortcomings in the data as it exists at present. In many cases the data is not in the form required and steps need to be taken in the very near future if improvement to the data is to be made starting in 1980-81. This preliminary preparation includes the following:

- determination by the centre of responsibility for the data updating exercise of any changes in the objectives, the information requirements, or uses to which the data will be put;
- discussions with other federal government departments about establishment of points of contact;

- discussions with other departments about improvements to data eg. obtaining better information on expenditures by native grouping;
- determination of organization of data collection eg. is data collection to be "internalized" or "externalized" (section 7.4).

Each of these factors may require a considerable lead time between its initiation and an impact on the data collection itself eg. survey work may have to be initiated; questionnaires and forms re-designed; computer programs revised. It is our recommendation, therefore, that this preliminary preparation should commence as soon as possible. It is estimated that the preliminary preparation for the first updating exercise may require a total elapsed time of three months. A proposed time-table is shown in table 7.1.

We would emphasize, however, that this period of time would not necessarily be sufficient to ensure availability of all of the data in the form required. This objective may well require a total elapsed period of several years allowing for all the problems that may arise in collecting data on natives.

#### 7.3.3.2 Establishment of time-table for future data collection

It is assumed that the preliminary preparation will have been undertaken before the first data updating exercise takes place and that if necessary this preparation will continue through subsequent updating exercises. We would recommend that this exercise should be undertaken on an annual basis similar to ACND.

Various factors need to be considered in establishing the time of the year at which the updating exercise should take place. In terms of availability of information about six months after the end of the fiscal year, i.e. September, may be an ideal time. By this time



TABLE 7.1: TIME-TABLE AND TASKS FOR PRELIMINARY PREPARATION PHASE  
FOR 'OTHER FEDERAL GOVERNMENT' PROGRAMS

			D U R A T I O N											
TASK		PERSON DAYS	MONTH 1				MONTH 2				MONTH 3			
1.	Establish objectives for data collection	10												
2.	Discussions with other departments	25												
3.	Visit Regions	15												
4.	Revision of information requirements	15												
TOTAL		65												

government departments should have finalized program expenditure information. We would also recommend that each updating exercise should be concerned with expenditures for the preceding two fiscal years so that any amendments to the first year might be included.

Our estimates of the inputs required for an annual updating exercise, with a corresponding time-table and tasks, are shown in table 7.2. We would emphasize strongly that these estimates of inputs imply that all the necessary preliminary preparation detailed in the previous section has been undertaken; if it has not the inputs required at the stage of updating will be increased considerably. We estimate that the total elapsed time for an annual updating exercise will be three months. If the interval between updating exercises is more than one year the inputs and elapsed time required will be higher.

#### 7.3.3.3 Input requirements






- Preliminary Preparation

We have indicated in table 7.1 a total requirement of 65 person days for undertaking the preliminary preparation. Approximately half of this time would be taken up with discussions with other departments establishing precise information requirements and determining to what extent these requirements can be made available. The preliminary preparation phase is essentially a "once and for all" exercise although the information may not be made available immediately and amendments to information requirements may be made in future years.

- Updating Exercise

The updating exercise is estimated to take 85 person days as indicated in table 7.2. This estimate is based on the assumption that the preliminary preparation phase has taken

TABLE 7.2: TIME-TABLE AND TASKS FOR UPDATING EXERCISE  
FOR 'OTHER FEDERAL GOVERNMENT' PROGRAMS

		D U R A T I O N												
TASK		PERSON DAYS	MONTH 1				MONTH 2				MONTH 3			
1.	Formulate Information Requirements	5												
2.	Send out requests for information	15												
3.	Handle queries from data sources	5												
4.	Data & information analysis	40												
5.	Update data & information	20												
TOTAL		85												

place and that there is no need for any further planning or visits to the regions. We would also expect that the person day requirements might be reduced over time as the updating exercise becomes more routine and any preliminary problems are resolved.

We have discussed the questions of the time-table for the exercise and input requirements with people concerned with the ACND and its annual production of a "Northern Expenditure Plan" and "Government Activities in the North". Our estimates of time are in line with their requirements.

#### 7.4 OPTIONS ON EXECUTION OF UPDATING EXERCISE

There are two possibilities for executing future updating exercises for the whole of the federal government:

- the execution is internalized within the responsible government department.
- the execution is contracted out to consultants on an annual basis: (It is also possible that the preliminary preparation phase be contracted out to consultants)

Many factors will be taken into account in the decision on such an option and there are advantages/disadvantages to both possibilities. It is our opinion that if the second method is chosen it is important to maintain a close liaison between the responsible department and the consultants and for the department to be particularly involved in the preliminary preparation phase.

If the operation is internalized it will be necessary for the exercise to be given a strict time-table for completion and for the exercise to be given a priority basis in terms of the allocation of personnel. If these two factors are not adhered to there is a danger that the updating exercise will not be completed successfully.

We recommend that, whichever method is used, an individual within the department should be given managerial responsibility for organizing and controlling future updating exercises.

#### 7.5 TOTAL TIME-REQUIREMENTS FOR PRELIMINARY PREPARATION AND FUTURE UPDATING EXERCISES

We have emphasized the need for considerable effort to be put into preliminary preparation before future updating exercises are undertaken; this is essential for both the IIAP and all other federal government programs. Our estimates of the total time requirements for this preliminary preparation are about four person months for the whole of the federal government. We estimate that the updating exercise itself will take, initially, a total of six person months for all programs; this may reduce subsequently to four or five months as the exercise is standardized and regularized.

# APPENDICES



## APPENDIX 1

INDIAN & INUIT AFFAIRS PROGRAM  
 RELATIONSHIP OF PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS TO ACTIVITY CODE NUMBERS  
 FOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN USE TO 31 MARCH 1979

<u>PROGRAM AREA</u>	<u>SUB-PROGRAM</u>	<u>ACTIVITY CODE NUMBER</u>
Social Services	Social Assistance	1220
	Rehabilitation	1250
	Child Care	1240
	Day Care Services	1241
	Care of Adults	1230
	Preventative and Other	
	- Welfare Aids	1221
	- Family Care	1225
	- Other Welfare Services	1260
	- Preventative Social Services	1261
	Administration	1210
Local Government Services	Core Funding	1420
	Recreation	1441
	Band Financial Management	1440
	Band Liaison	1450
	Community Planning	1770
	Community Development	
	- Program Development	1460
	- Social Development	1470
	- Community Development	1471
	- Youth Development	1510
	Administration	1410
Community Improvement and Infrastructure	On Reserve Housing	1720
	Off Reserve Housing	1713
	Infrastructure and Other	
	- Road Systems	1730
	- Water and Sanitation	1740
	- Electrification	1750
	- Community Facilities-Other	1760
	- Fire Protection	1780
	- Municipal Services	1790
	- B.C. Special	1910
	Administration	1710
	Community Affairs Admin. (Operations)	1110
Education	Federal Schools	
	- Instruction	2310
	- Inspection	2320
	- School Facilities	2330
	- School Committees	2340
	- Municipal Services	2350
	- Band Operated Schools	2370



<u>PROGRAM AREA</u>	<u>SUB-PROGRAM</u>	<u>ACTIVITY CODE NUMBER</u>
Education cont'd..	Non Federal Schools	
	- Instruction	2410
	- Special Services	2430
	- Student Services for others	2440
	Guidance	2420
	Curriculum Enrichment	2360
	Vocational Education	
	- Administration	2710
	- Vocational Training	2730
	- Maintenance of Students in Vocational Training	2750
	Post Secondary Education	
	- Univ. and Prof. Training	2720
	- Maintenance of Students in Univ. Training	2740
	Community Adult Education	
	- Administration	2610
	- Adult Basic Education	2620
	- Social Adult Education	2630
	- Public Library Services	2670
	- Training Program	2660
	Student Residences and Homes	
	- Maintenance of Pupils in Private Homes	2520
	- Midday Lunches	2530
	- Student Allowances	2440
	- Group Homes	2580
	- Administration	2910
	- Transportation Facilities	2920
	- Building Facilities	2930
	- Catering Services	2940
	- Special Services	2950
	- Maintenance of Students	2960
	- Extra Curricular Activities	2970
	- Seasonal Transportation	2980
	- Other Services	2990
	Band Training	2650
	Daily and Seasonal Transportation	
	- Seasonal Transportation	2550
	- Daily Transportation	2560
	- Other	2570
	Cultural/Educational Development Administration	2110
	- Administration	2210
	- Transportation Facilities	2220
	- Professional Education	2230
	- Scholarships	2240
	- Education Studies and Research	2250
	- Staff Training	2260
	- F.H.I.P.	2285

<u>PROGRAM AREA</u>	<u>SUB-PROGRAM</u>	<u>ACTIVITY CODE CODE</u>
Employment	Youth Employment	
	- High School Summer Student Program	2860
	- Summer Youth Employment Program	2870
	- Job Corps Program	2890
	- Student Summer Employment	3640
	Employment Services	
	- Administration	2810
	- Placement	2820
	- Relocation	2830
	- Training-on-the-job	2840
	- Province and Treaty-Associations	2850
	Indian and Inuit Recruitment	3630
	Band Work Process	
	- Band Work Program	1495
	- Band Work Program	2295
	- Band Work Program	3295
	- Band Work Program	4295
	- Band Work Program	5295
	Work Opportunity Program	1270
	- and L.I.P.	1280
Justice	Policing	1442
Engineering Services	Engineering and Arch.	
	- Administration	3810
	- Fire Protection	3830
	- Site Dv. Rds. Airstrips	3840
	- Municipal Services	3850
Economic Development	IEDF Subsidies	
	- Administration	5210
	- Agriculture	5211
	- Commercial Recreation	5212
	- Forestry Operations	5213
	- Fisheries	5214
	- Wildlife	5215
	- Tourist Outfitting	5216
	- Administration	5410
	- Developmental Finance	5420
	- Real Estate and Commercial Development	5430
	- Industrial Development	5440
	IEDF Loans	
	CESO	
	UWO	
	BEDC	
	Arts and Crafts	5510
	Sectoral	
	- Social Economic Development	4006
	- Business Enterprise	4013

PROGRAM AREA

SUB-PROGRAM

ACTIVITY CODE  
CODE

Economic  
Development  
Cont'd...

Administration and Planning

- Administration	5110
- Administration	5610
- Strategic and Special Planning	5630
- Area Planning	5640
- Resources and Environment Affairs	5650
- Band Support	5660

Lands and  
Membership

Membership	1130
Mineral Resources	5330
Timber	5350
Lands	
- Indian Lands	5310
- Management	5320
- Administration	5340

## APPENDIX 2A

### INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS PROGRAM: RELATIONSHIP OF PROGRAMS TO FINANCIAL CODES FROM FISCAL YEAR 1979/80

The table below describes the relationship between programs described in the current Intergovernmental Affairs Branch inventory of DIAND programs and the financial program and activity function codes. In certain instances there is no clear relationship between the financial function codes and programs. These instances are documented in Appendix 2B.

PROGRAM AREA	SUB-PROGRAM	SERVICES	FINANCIAL FUNCTION CODES
<u>Social Services</u>			
	<u>Social Assistance</u>		5002
	• Social Service Workers		5003
	• Basic Needs		5004
	• Special Needs		5005
	<u>Rehabilitation</u>		5012
	• Alcohol & Drug Abuse Program		5013
	<u>Child Welfare</u>		5009
	• Institutional Care		5010
	• Foster-Home Care		5011
	<u>Day Care Services</u>		5014
	<u>Care of Adults</u>		5006
	• Institutional Care		5007
	• In-Home Care		5008

PROGRAM AREA	SUB-PROGRAM	SERVICES	FINANCIAL FUNCTION CODES
--------------	-------------	----------	-----------------------------

Preventative & Other

- Counselling & Referral 5015
- Counselling & Family Services 5016
- Community Projects 5017

Administration 5001

Band Government

Core Funding 7002

Overhead 7003

Management Support

- Activity Support 7007
- Advise & Support 7008
- Monitor and Analyze 7009
- Program Policy & Development 7014,7006

Community Development

- Association Support Policy Development 7015
- Consultation 7016
- Environment 7017

Recreation 6059

Administration 7001

Housing & Community  
Services

Activity Administration 6001

## PROGRAM AREA

## SUB-PROGRAM

## SERVICES

FINANCIAL  
FUNCTION CODESOn-Reserve Housing

- Private On-Reserve Housing 6002
- Band Housing 6003
- Design 6004
- Construction 6005
- Maintenance 6006
- Housing Committees &  
Authorities 6007
- Support & Advisory 6010,6011

Off-Reserve Housing

- Mortgages 6008
- 6009

Infrastructure and CommunityImprovement on Reserve

- Roads 6012,6013,  
6014,6015,  
6016
- Bridges 6017,6018,  
6019,6020,  
6021
- Sewers 6022,6023,  
6024,6025,  
6026,6027
- Water Systems 6028,6029,  
6030,6031,  
6032,6033
- Electrification 6034,6035,  
6036,6037,  
6038,6039
- Community Buildings 6040,6041,  
6042,6043,  
6044

PROGRAM AREA	SUB-PROGRAM	SERVICES	FINANCIAL FUNCTION CODES
	• Municipal Services		6045,6046
	• Schools		6047,6048, 6049,6050, 6051,6052
	<u>Policing</u>		
	• Policing		6053
	• Band Constable Program		6054
	• Special Constable Program		6055
	<u>Community Fire Prevention &amp; Protection</u>		
	• Fire Protection & Safety		6056
	• Fire and Safety		6057
	<u>Forest Fire Protection</u>		
	• Forest Fire Agreements		6058
<u>Education</u>	<u>Federal Schools</u>		3002
	• Instruction		3003
	• Education - Committees & Boards		3007
	<u>Non-Federal Schools</u>		3008
	• Instruction		3009
	• Education - Committees & Boards		3013
	<u>Guidance</u>		
	• Counselling: Elem/Sec Schools		3014
	• Guidance "		3015
	• Placement & Relocation "		3016



PROGRAM AREA	SUB-PROGRAM	SERVICES	FINANCIAL FUNCTION CODES
--------------	-------------	----------	-----------------------------

- |                            |      |
|----------------------------|------|
| ● Counselling: Post-School | 3034 |
| ● Guidance                 | 3029 |
| ● Placement & Relocation   | 3030 |

Curriculum Enrichment

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| ● Cultural Enrichment-Federal<br>Schools      | 3004 |
| ● Cultural Enrichment-Non-<br>Federal Schools | 3010 |

Occupational Skills Dev.

- |               |      |
|---------------|------|
| ● Instruction | 3024 |
|---------------|------|

Post School Education

- |                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| ● University and Profess. | 3017 |
| ● Tuition                 | 3020 |

Community Adult Education

- |                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| ● Instruction             | 3026 |
| ● Public Library Services | 3028 |

Maintenance of Students

- |                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| ● Federal Schools         | 3005 |
| ● Non-Federal Schools     | 3011 |
| ● Univ. & Prof. Students  | 3018 |
| ● Occupational Skill Trg. | 3022 |
| ● Adult Education         | 3027 |

Band Training

7004

Daily & Seasonal Transport

- |                               |      |
|-------------------------------|------|
| ● Transport - Federal Schools | 3006 |
| ● Transport - Non-Federal     | 3012 |

PROGRAM AREA	SUB-PROGRAM	SERVICES	FINANCIAL FUNCTION CODES
--------------	-------------	----------	-----------------------------

- |  |                                |      |
|--|--------------------------------|------|
|  | • Transport - Univ/Prof.       | 3019 |
|  | • Transport - Occup Skill Trg. | 3023 |

Cultural/Education Centres

- |  |                              |      |
|--|------------------------------|------|
|  | • Cultural/Education Centers | 3031 |
|--|------------------------------|------|

Cultural Grants Program

- |  |                        |      |
|--|------------------------|------|
|  | • Cultural Development | 3032 |
|--|------------------------|------|

Activity Administration

3001

Employment

Summer Youth Employment

4027

- |  |                |      |
|--|----------------|------|
|  | • Associations | 4028 |
|--|----------------|------|

Indian & Inuit Recruitment  
& Development

4029

Employment Services

- |  |                            |      |
|--|----------------------------|------|
|  | • Development Corporations | 4018 |
|  | • Projects                 | 4019 |
|  | • Associations             | 4020 |
|  | • On-the-Job-Training      | 3033 |

Activity Support

4015

- |  |            |      |
|--|------------|------|
|  | • Analysis | 4016 |
|  | • Advisory | 4017 |

Band Work Process

7005

Engineering &  
Architecture

Engineering Services

1027, 1028,  
1029, 1030

PROGRAM AREA	SUB-PROGRAM	SERVICES	FINANCIAL FUNCTION CODES
<u>Economic Development</u>	<u>Activity Administration</u>		4009
	<u>IEDF</u>		
	• Contributions		N/A
	• Loans		N/A
	• Guarantees		N/A
	<u>Economic Development Committees</u>		4004, 4005
	<u>Sectoral Development Programs</u>		
	• Development Corps		4006, 4013
	• Projects		4007, 4014
	• Associations		4008
	<u>CESO</u>		N/A
	<u>UWO</u>		N/A
	<u>Economic Development Advisory Services</u>		4001, 4002, 4003, 4010, 4011, 4012
<u>Regional Planning</u>	<u>Community Planning</u>		7010
	• Studies		7011
	• Physical Site Plans		7012
	• Environment		7013
<u>Reserves and Trusts</u>	<u>Activity Administration</u>		2001

PROGRAM AREA	SUB-PROGRAM	SERVICES	FINANCIAL FUNCTION CODES
	<u>Indian Minerals Resources</u>		2008
	• Renewable Resources		2009
	• Oil and Gas		2010
	• Mining		2011
	<u>Estates</u>		N/A
	<u>Land Transactions</u>		2002
	• Acquisition of Land		2003
	• Disposition of Land		2004
	• Land Registry		2005
	• Land Survey		2006
	• Land Selection		2007
	<u>Research</u>		N/A
	<u>Surrenders</u>		N/A
	<u>Federal Crown lands</u>		N/A
	<u>Trust Funds/Treaty Payments</u>		
	• Annuities		2016
	• Agreements		2017
	<u>Court Appeals</u>		2018
	<u>Band Amalg./Division</u>		2014,2015
	<u>Indian Act Provisions</u>		N/A
	<u>Provision &amp; Indian Register</u>		
	• Indian Register		2012
	• Property & Estates		2013

PROGRAM AREA

SUB-PROGRAM

SERVICES

FINANCIAL  
FUNCTION CODES

Enfranchisement Provisions

N/A

Trust Funds Minors

N/A

Funds-Indian Children Adopted/

Non Indian

N/A

Demographic Data

N/A

APPENDIX 2B

INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS PROGRAM:  
COMMENTS ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FINANCIAL FUNCTION CODES AND PROGRAM  
AND SERVICES DESCRIPTION INVENTORY FROM FISCAL YEAR 1979/80

PROGRAM

COMMENTS

Social Services

This Program Area relates well to the financial activity structure. There should, however, be a program description for the Administration program.

Band Government

This Program Area relates well to the financial activity structure with the following exceptions:

1) Programs called Band Financial Management and Band Liaison have no corresponding activity codes in the financial system. There is, however, an activity called Overhead which appears to encompass Bank Financial Management and Band Liaison.

2) There is, also, an activity called Management Support in the financial system with no comparable Program description.

3) There should be a program description for the Administration program.

#### Housing & Community Services

There is no program description available for 'Administration' activity. All other activities appear to correspond to program descriptions.

#### Education

Program descriptions correspond well to the financial activity structure, but there is a need for a description of the Administration Activity.

#### Employment

The financial activity structure does not correspond to the program descriptions inventory. The following problems were noted:

1) Activities in the financial system called Youth Job Corps, High School Employment no longer appear to be in existence.

2) Some of the generalized Job Creation activities such as Activity Support, Development Corporations, etc., do not directly correspond to the inventory of program descriptions. This Program Area should be reviewed with Finance and the appropriate Program Management.

#### Economic Development

The financial activity structure does not correspond to the program descriptions for this Program Area. Specifically the following problems were noted:



1) The IEDF program expenditures cannot be specifically identified through financial activity codes.

2) Sectoral Development program expenditures are difficult to identify through the financial system.

3) CESO and UWO expenditures cannot be explicitly identified.

4) There is no Activity Administration program.

5) Some of the financial activity codes cannot be linked with specific programs.

In general, there is a need to review this Program Area with appropriate Program management and with Financial Services.

Reserves & Trusts/Membership  
& Statutory Requirements

The financial activity codes are difficult to relate to the program descriptions. In certain instances, there is no financial activity corresponding to a described program.

This Program Area should be reviewed with Program Management and Financial Services to determine whether some adjustment to the financial activity structure is required.

### APPENDIX 3

#### STATUS OF EXPENDITURE INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON NATIVES BY PROGRAM AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT (EXCLUDING DIAND)

We present here a detailed list of all the programs offered by federal government departments other than DIAND for which a program description has been provided in the program manuals. The purpose is to summarize the status of the program with regard to availability of information on expenditures on natives and to detail any planned improvements to the data available on natives. In this summary the item 'Program Targetted at Natives' means either:

- (i) the program identifies natives as a special group or
- (ii) there is a specific allocation of funds to natives.

DEPARTMENT	PROGRAM	PROGRAM TARGETTED AT NATIVES	EXPENDITURE INFORMATION AVAILABLE BY NATIVE GROUP	EXPENDITURE INFORMATION AVAILABLE BY TOTAL NATIVES	PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS TO DATA WITH REFERENCE TO NATIVES
Health & Welfare Canada	Indian Health Services	Status Indians and Inuit	Yes	-	New activity structure being devised for intro- duction in 1981/2 fiscal year
	Northern Health Services	No	No	No	None
Canada Employment & Immigration Commission	Canada Works	All groups	Yes	Yes	Program terminated March 1980.
	Young Canada Works	All groups	Yes	Yes	Program terminated 1979.
	Local Employment Assistance Pro- gram	Yes	No	Yes	Expenditure information available on native groups starting 1980.
	Summer Youth Employment	Yes	Yes	No	None
	Youth Job Corps	Yes	Yes	Yes	None
	Canada Manpower Training	No	Yes	Yes	Improvements to data on natives starting 1980.
	Canada Manpower Industrial train- ing	No	Yes	Yes	Improvements to data on natives starting 1980.
	Outreach	No	Yes	Yes	None

DEPARTMENT	PROGRAM	PROGRAM TARGETTED AT NATIVES	EXPENDITURE INFORMATION AVAILABLE BY NATIVE GROUP	EXPENDITURE INFORMATION AVAILABLE BY TOTAL NATIVES	PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS TO DATA WITH REFERENCE TO NATIVES
	Job Experience Training	No	No	Yes	Program terminated 1979.
National Defence	Native People's Development	All groups	No	Yes	None
Parks Canada	Native Involvement	All groups	No	No	None
Labour Canada	Native Sport & Recreation	All groups	Yes	Yes	None
Communications	Anik-B Communications	Yes	No	No	None
Environment	Federal Facilities Pollution Abatement	Status Indians	Yes	-	Program terminated March 1979.
Solicitor General	Various native projects	All groups	No	Yes	Projects now terminated.
	Correctional Service of Canada	No	Yes	Yes	Revision to native groups used in data collection starting 1980
Department of Justice	Native Court- worker	All groups	No	Yes	None

DEPARTMENT	PROGRAM	PROGRAM TARGETTED AT NATIVES	EXPENDITURE INFORMATION AVAILABLE BY NATIVE GROUP	EXPENDITURE INFORMATION AVAILABLE BY TOTAL NATIVES	PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS TO DATA WITH REFERENCE TO NATIVES
Finance Canada	Native Law Students	Metis/Non-Status Indian	Yes	Yes	None
	Established Programs Financing	No	Estimates	Estimates	None
	Fiscal Equalization Payments	No	Estimates	Estimates	None
Department of Regional Economic Expansion	Special Agricultural & Rural Development Agreements (Special ARDA)	All groups	No	Yes	None
Canada Mortgage & Housing Corp.	Western North-lands agreements	No	Status Indian but limited	No	None
	Loans to individuals on-reserve	Status Indian	Yes	-	None
	Loans to band councils	Status Indian	Yes	-	None
	Rural & Native Housing Program	All groups	Some limited information	Limited	None

DEPARTMENT	PROGRAM	PROGRAM TARGETTED AT NATIVES	EXPENDITURE INFORMATION AVAILABLE BY NATIVE GROUP	EXPENDITURE INFORMATION AVAILABLE BY TOTAL NATIVES	PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS TO DATA WITH REFERENCE TO NATIVES
Secretary of State	Core Funding	All groups	Yes	Yes	None
	Migrating Native Peoples	All groups	No	Yes	None
	Native Communi- cations	All groups	No	Yes	None
	Native Social & Cultural Development	All groups	No	Yes	None
	Native Women	All groups	No	Yes	None
Treasury Board	Federal Labour Intensive	No	Yes	Yes	Program terminated March 1979.
Fisheries & Oceans	Salmonid Enhancement				None
	Indian Fisher- man's Assistance	Status Indians	Yes	-	None

## APPENDIX 4

### DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR NATIVES

The information presented here is the demographic data upon which the expenditure estimates on natives for the following national programs were based:

- i) established programs financing
- ii) fiscal equalization payments
- iii) family allowances
- iv) old age security

The information is as follows:

Table A.4.1 Status Indian Population by Province and Territory 1972-79

Table A.4.2 Status Indian Population by Province and Territory on and off reserve 1977-79

Table A.4.3 Inuit Population Estimates by Province and Territory 1971-79

Table A.4.4 Low and High Estimates Metis and Non-Status Indian Population by Province and Territory 1972-79



TABLE A4.1 STATUS INDIAN POPULATION BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY 1972-79

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	467	476	463	472	478	489	503	509
NOVA SCOTIA	5,000	5,128	5,258	5,372	5,483	5,541	5,588	5,638
NEW BRUNSWICK	4,773	4,858	4,986	5,106	5,173	5,175	5,221	5,268
QUEBEC	29,730	29,859	30,460	31,152	31,619	32,134	32,564	32,979
ONTARIO	58,048	59,701	60,863	62,064	63,443	65,360	66,295	67,209
MANITOBA	38,818	39,939	41,065	42,177	43,340	44,308	45,338	46,380
SASKATCHEWAN	39,532	40,753	42,157	43,339	44,527	45,658	46,775	47,907
ALBERTA	31,371	32,318	33,227	34,119	34,966	35,559	36,370	37,211
BRITISH COLUMBIA	50,767	51,524	52,402	53,377	54,176	54,542	54,926	55,343
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	6,905	7,010	7,131	7,306	7,427	7,553	7,693	7,836
YUKON	2,644	2,685	2,721	2,747	2,761	2,710	2,735	2,762
TOTAL CANADA	268,682	274,878	281,319	288,133	294,480	299,029	304,008	309,042

Note: Status Indian population is adjusted for late-reported births increasing the population from 1 - 3% as compared to the data reported in the Indian Register for the years 1972-76; 1977-79 are actually projected populations using 1976 adjusted data as the base year.

Source: Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section  
Research Branch, Corporate Policy, DIAND

TABLE A4.2 STATUS INDIAN POPULATION BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY ON AND OFF RESERVE 1977-79

PROVINCE/ TERRITORY	1977			1978			1979		
	ON	OFF	TOTAL	ON	OFF	TOTAL	ON	OFF	TOTAL
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	306	183	489	316	187	503	326	183	509
NOVA SCOTIA	4,020	1,521	5,541	4,008	1,580	5,588	4,067	1,571	5,638
NEW BRUNSWICK	3,945	1,230	5,175	4,029	1,192	5,221	4,040	1,228	5,268
QUEBEC	26,138	5,996	32,134	26,483	6,081	32,564	26,817	6,162	32,979
ONTARIO	44,810	20,550	65,360	45,432	20,863	66,295	46,011	21,198	67,209
MANITOBA	33,052	11,256	44,308	33,578	11,760	45,338	34,100	12,280	46,380
SASKATCHEWAN	32,113	13,545	45,658	32,630	14,145	46,775	33,147	14,760	47,907
ALBERTA	27,774	7,785	35,559	28,202	8,168	36,370	28,632	8,579	37,211
BRITISH COLUMBIA	34,529	20,013	54,542	34,401	20,525	54,926	34,317	21,026	55,343
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	7,275	278	7,553	7,398	295	7,693	7,524	312	7,836
YUKON	2,279	431	2,710	2,291	444	2,735	2,311	451	2,762
CANADA	216,241	82,788	299,029	218,768	85,240	304,008	221,292	87,750	309,042

Note: These figures are based on population projections using 1976 as a base year. As the projection model forecasts the Maritime provinces together, they were split into Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick based on their historical share of the Maritime region.

Source: Research Support Section, Research Branch, Corporate Policy, DIAND

TABLE A4.3 INUIT POPULATION ESTIMATES BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY, 1971-79

PROVINCE	1971*	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978**	1979
NEWFOUNDLAND	1,055	1,218	1,381	1,544	1,707	1,870	2,033	2,200	2,359
QUEBEC	3,755	3,847	3,939	4,031	4,123	4,215	4,307	4,400	4,492
ONTARIO	755	773	791	809	827	845	863	881	899
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	11,410	12,080	12,750	13,420	14,090	14,760	15,430	16,100	16,770

Sources: \* 1971 Census data

\*\* Estimates from the Inuit Taparistat Council, June 1978

Unpublished worksheets: Research Support Section, Research Branch,  
Corporate Policy, DIAND

TABLE A4.4

Low and High Estimates of Metis and Non-Status Indian Population by Province and Territory 1972-79

PROVINCE/ TERRITORY	1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977*		1978		1979	
	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
NEWFOUNDLAND	1,075	1,988	2,000	2,034	1,125	2,082	1,153	2,132	1,178	2,179	1,200	2,200	1,216	2,250	1,236	2,287
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	573	955	584	973	568	947	579	965	587	978	600	1,000	620	1,033	625	1,041
NOVA SCOTIA	2,256	4,512	2,313	4,628	2,372	4,744	2,423	4,848	2,474	4,948	2,501	5,000	2,521	5,043	2,543	5,088
NEW BRUNSWICK	2,305	4,611	2,346	4,694	2,408	4,817	2,467	4,933	2,499	4,998	2,500	5,000	2,522	5,045	2,545	5,090
QUEBEC	19,512	30,244	19,596	30,376	19,991	30,987	20,445	31,691	20,752	32,166	20,000	31,000	20,265	31,411	20,523	31,811
ONTARIO	43,304	81,586	44,537	83,910	45,404	85,543	46,300	87,231	47,328	89,169	50,000	94,200	50,714	95,547	51,413	96,864
MANITOBA	54,318	74,204	55,887	76,347	57,462	78,500	59,018	80,626	60,646	82,849	62,000	84,700	63,441	86,668	64,900	88,660
SASKATCHEWAN	55,760	71,169	57,482	73,368	59,462	75,895	61,130	78,023	62,805	80,162	64,400	82,200	65,976	84,209	65,573	86,247
ALBERTA	39,700	54,256	40,898	55,894	42,049	57,466	43,178	59,009	44,249	60,474	45,000	61,500	46,026	62,902	47,091	64,356
BRITISH COLUMBIA	37,233	50,264	37,788	51,014	38,432	51,883	39,147	52,849	39,733	53,640	40,000	54,000	40,283	54,382	40,588	54,795
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	3,200	3,657	3,248	3,712	3,305	3,777	3,386	3,869	3,442	3,933	3,500	4,000	3,565	4,074	3,631	4,150
YUKON	1,463	1,951	1,486	1,982	1,506	2,008	1,520	2,027	1,528	2,038	1,500	2,000	1,514	2,018	1,529	2,038
CANADA	260,699	379,397	268,165	388,932	274,084	398,649	280,773	408,203	287,221	417,534	293,201	426,800	298,663	434,582	304,197	442,247

Sources: *\*The Metis and Non-Status Indian Population Numbers & Characteristics, prepared by, Christopher E. Taylor, Native Citizens Directorate, Dept. of Secretary of State, March, 1979*

*Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section, Research Branch, Corporate Policy, DIAND*

## APPENDIX 5

### PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR OLD AGE SECURITY AND FAMILY ALLOWANCE PROGRAMS BY NATIVE GROUP

TABLE A5.1	Estimated Expenditures on Family Allowances for Status Indians 1977-80
TABLE A5.2	Estimated Expenditures on Family Allowances for Metis/Non-Status Indians 1977-80
TABLE A5.3	Estimated Expenditures on Family Allowance for Inuit 1977-80
TABLE A5.4	Estimated Expenditures on Basic Pensions for Status Indians 1977-80
TABLE A5.5	Estimated Expenditures on Guaranteed Income Supplement for Status Indians 1977-80
TABLE A5.6	Estimated Expenditures on Spouses Allowance for Status Indians 1977-80
TABLE A5.7	Estimated Expenditures for Total Old Age Security Payments for Status Indians 1977-80
TABLE A5.8	Estimated Expenditures on Basic Pensions for Metis/Non-Status Indians 1977-80
TABLE A5.9	Estimated Expenditures on Guaranteed Income Supplement for Metis/Non-Status Indians 1977-80
TABLE A5.10	Estimated Expenditures on Spouses Allowance for Metis/Non-Status Indians 1977-80
TABLE A5.11	Estimated Expenditures on Total Old Age Security for Metis/Non-Status Indians 1977-80

TABLE A5.12 Estimated Expenditures on Basic Pensions for Inuit 1977-80

TABLE A5.13 Estimated Expenditures for Guaranteed Income Supplement for  
Inuit 1977-80

TABLE A5.14 Estimated Expenditures for Spouses Allowance for Inuit  
1977-80

TABLE A5.15 Estimated Expenditures on Total Old Age Security for Inuit  
1977-80

TABLE A5.1

Estimated Expenditures on Family Allowances for Status Indians 1977-80

\$(thousands)

PROVINCE / TERRITORY	1977-78				1978-79				1979-80			
	RECIP- IENTS	EXPENDITURE			RECIP- IENTS	EXPENDITURE			RECIP- IENTS	EXPENDITURE		
		ON RESERVE	OFF RESERVE	TOTAL		ON RESERVE	OFF RESERVE	TOTAL		ON RESERVE	OFF RESERVE	TOTAL
Prince Edward Island	221	39	24	63	230	45	26	71	227	35	20	55
Nova Scotia	2406	500	190	690	2455	543	214	757	2380	417	162	579
New Brunswick	1743	381	119	500	2361	562	166	728	2291	427	130	557
Quebec	14123	3293	756	4049	14103	3534	812	4346	14004	2770	636	3406
Ontario	29013	5702	2615	8317	29120	6150	2824	8974	28974	4820	2221	7041
Manitoba	24208	5177	1763	6940	24673	5631	1972	7603	24692	4416	1590	6006
Saskatchewan	26214	5286	2229	7515	26664	5732	2485	8217	26550	4468	1990	6458
Alberta	19814	4436	1244	5680	20128	4810	1393	6203	20155	3773	1130	4903
British Columbia	27208	4938	2862	7800	26951	5202	3103	8305	27092	4086	2504	6590
Northwest Territories	3764	1039	40	1079	3763	1115	45	1160	3745	875	36	911
Yukon	1312	316	60	376	1274	329	64	393	1270	259	50	309
Total	150026	31107	11902	43009	151522	33653	13101	46754	151380	26346	10469	36815

Source: Study group estimates



TABLE A5.2

Estimated Expenditures on Family Allowances for Metis/Non-Status Indians 1977-80

\$(thousands)

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	1977-78				1978-79				1979-80			
	RECIPIENTS		EXPENDITURE		RECIPIENTS		EXPENDITURE		RECIPIENTS		EXPENDITURE	
	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
Newfoundland	636	1166	182	334	644	1192	199	367	655	1212	161	298
Prince Edward Island	318	530	91	152	329	547	101	169	331	552	81	136
Nova Scotia	1326	2650	380	760	1336	2673	412	824	1348	2697	332	663
New Brunswick	1325	2650	380	760	1337	2674	412	824	1349	2698	332	664
Quebec	10600	16430	3039	4710	10740	16648	3310	5130	10877	16860	2676	4148
Ontario	26500	50191	7597	14389	26878	50640	8283	15605	27249	51338	6703	12629
Manitoba	32860	44891	9420	12869	33624	45934	10361	14155	34397	46990	8462	11559
Saskatchewan	34132	43566	9785	12490	34967	44631	10776	13753	35814	45711	8810	11245
Alberta	23850	32595	6837	9344	24394	33338	7517	10273	24958	34109	6140	8391
British Columbia	21200	28620	6078	8205	21350	28822	6579	8882	21512	29041	5292	7144
Northwest Territories	1855	2120	532	608	1889	2159	582	665	1924	2199	473	541
Yukon	795	1060	228	304	802	1070	247	330	810	1080	199	266
<hr/>												
Total	155,397	226,469	44,549	64,925	158,291	230,329	48,779	70,977	161,224	234,487	39,661	57,684

Source: Study group estimates

TABLE A5.3

Estimated Expenditures on  
Family Allowances for Inuit 1977-80

\$(thousands)

PROVINCE / TERRITORY	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE
Newfoundland	1017	291	1100	339	1180	290
Quebec	2154	617	2200	678	2246	553
Ontario	432	124	441	136	450	111
Northwest Territories	7715	2212	8050	2481	8385	2063
<hr/>						
TOTAL	11371	3244	11791	3634	12260	3017

Source: Study group estimates

TABLE A5.4

Estimated Expenditures on Basic  
Pensions for Status Indians 1977-80

\$(thousands)

PROVINCE / TERRITORY	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE
Prince Edward Island	21	37	22	42	22	46
Nova Scotia	238	425	240	467	242	514
New Brunswick	223	397	225	437	227	480
Quebec	1382	2464	1400	2724	1418	3006
Ontario	2810	5012	2851	5545	2890	6127
Manitoba	1905	3397	1950	3792	1994	4228
Saskatchewan	1963	3501	2011	3912	2060	4367
Alberta	1529	2727	1564	3042	1600	3392
British Columbia	2345	4182	2362	4594	2380	5045
Northwest Territories	325	579	331	643	337	714
Yukon	117	208	118	229	119	252
<hr/>						
TOTAL	12858	22929	13072	25427	13289	28171

Source: Study group estimates

TABLE A5.5

Estimated Expenditures on Guaranteed Income  
Supplement for Status Indians 1977-80

PROVINCE / TERRITORY	\$(thousands)					
	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE
Prince Edward Island	21	21	22	25	22	30
Nova Scotia	238	238	240	268	242	335
New Brunswick	223	224	225	253	227	313
Quebec	1382	1378	1400	1581	1418	1957
Ontario	2810	2596	2851	2990	2890	3988
Manitoba	1905	1807	1950	2083	1994	2752
Saskatchewan	1963	1895	2011	2177	2060	2843
Alberta	1529	1459	1564	1684	1600	2208
British Columbia	2345	2217	2362	2504	2380	3284
Northwest Territories	325	376	331	423	337	465
Yukon	117	143	118	154	119	164
<hr/>						
TOTAL	12858	12354	13072	14142	13289	18339

Source: Study group estimates

TABLE A5.6

Estimated Expenditures on Spouses  
Allowance for Status Indians 1977-80

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	\$(thousands)					
	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE
Prince Edward Island	1	3	1	3	1	3
Nova Scotia	10	30	10	34	10	37
New Brunswick	10	28	10	32	10	35
Quebec	519	172	60	199	61	218
Ontario	121	350	123	405	124	443
Manitoba	82	237	84	277	86	306
Saskatchewan	84	244	86	286	89	316
Alberta	66	190	67	222	69	245
British Columbia	101	292	102	336	102	365
Northwest Territories	14	40	14	47	14	52
Yukon	5	15	5	17	5	18
<hr/>						
TOTAL	553	1601	562	1858	571	2038

Source: Study group estimates

TABLE A5.7

Estimated Expenditures for Total Old Age Security Payments for Status Indians 1977-80

\$(thousands)

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	ON RESERVE	OFF RESERVE	TOTAL	ON RESERVE	OFF RESERVE	TOTAL	ON RESERVE	OFF RESERVE	TOTAL
Prince Edward Island	38	23	61	44	26	70	51	28	79
Nova Scotia	503	190	693	552	217	769	639	247	886
New Brunswick	495	154	649	557	165	722	635	193	828
Quebec	3265	749	4014	3663	841	4504	4213	968	5181
Ontario	5456	2502	7958	6127	2813	8940	7228	3330	10558
Manitoba	4059	1382	5441	4556	1596	6152	5357	1929	7286
Saskatchewan	3967	1673	5640	4447	1928	6375	5207	2319	7526
Alberta	3417	959	4376	3837	1111	4948	4497	1348	5845
British Columbia	4236	2455	6691	4656	2778	7434	5391	3303	8694
Northwest Territories	958	37	995	1070	43	1113	1182	49	1231
Yukon	308	58	366	335	65	400	363	71	434
Total	26,702	10,182	36,884	29,844	11,583	41,427	34,763	13,785	48,548

Source: Study group estimates

TABLE A5.8

## Estimated Expenditures on Basic Pensions for Metis/Non-Status Indians 1977-80

\$(thousands)

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	1977-78				1978-79				1979-80			
	RECIPIENTS		EXPENDITURE		RECIPIENTS		EXPENDITURE		RECIPIENTS		EXPENDITURE	
	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
Newfoundland	38	70	68	126	39	72	76	140	40	73	84	155
Prince Edward Island	19	32	34	57	20	33	39	64	20	33	42	71
Nova Scotia	80	160	143	285	81	161	157	314	81	163	173	345
New Brunswick	80	160	143	285	81	161	157	314	81	163	173	345
Quebec	640	992	1141	1768	648	1005	1260	1955	657	1018	1393	2158
Ontario	1600	3030	2853	5404	1623	3058	3157	5947	1645	3100	3488	6571
Manitoba	1984	2710	3538	4833	2030	2773	3949	5395	2077	2837	4403	6014
Saskatchewan	2061	2630	3675	4691	2111	2695	4107	5242	2162	2760	4584	5851
Alberta	1440	1968	2568	3509	1473	2013	2865	3915	1507	2059	3195	4366
British Columbia	1280	1728	2282	3081	1289	1740	2507	3385	1299	1753	2753	3717
Northwest Territories	112	128	200	228	114	130	222	254	116	133	246	282
Yukon	48	64	86	114	48	65	94	126	49	65	104	138
<hr/>												
Total	9,382	13,674	16,731	24,381	9,557	13,907	18,590	27,051	9,734	14,158	20,638	30,013

Source: Study group estimates



TABLE A5.9

Estimated Expenditures on Guaranteed Income Supplement for Metis/Non-Status Indians 1977-80

\$(thousands)

PROVINCE / TERRITORY	1977-78				1978-79				1979-80			
	RECIPIENT		EXPENDITURE		RECIPIENT		EXPENDITURE		RECIPIENT		EXPENDITURE	
	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
Newfoundland	38	70	41	75	39	72	51	95	40	73	55	101
Prince Edward Island	19	32	19	32	20	33	23	38	20	33	28	46
Nova Scotia	80	160	80	160	81	161	90	180	81	163	112	225
New Brunswick	80	160	81	161	81	161	91	182	81	163	112	225
Quebec	640	992	638	989	648	1005	732	1135	657	1018	907	1405
Ontario	1600	3030	1478	2798	1623	3058	1702	3207	1645	3100	2270	4278
Manitoba	1984	2710	1881	2570	2030	2773	2169	2963	2077	2837	2866	3915
Saskatchewan	2061	2630	1989	2539	2111	2695	2285	2917	2162	2760	2984	3809
Alberta	1440	1968	1374	1878	1473	2013	1586	2168	1507	2059	2080	2842
British Columbia	1280	1728	1210	1634	1289	1740	1367	1845	1299	1753	1792	2420
Northwest Territories	112	128	130	148	114	130	146	167	116	133	160	183
Yukon	48	64	59	78	48	65	63	84	49	65	68	90
<hr/>												
Total	9,382	13,642	8,980	13,062	9,257	13,907	10,305	14,981	9,734	14,158	13,434	14,539

Source: Study group estimates

TABLE A5.10

Estimated Expenditures on Spouses Allowance for Metis/Non-Status Indians 1977-80

\$(thousands)

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	1977-78				1978-79				1979-80			
	RECIPIENTS		EXPENDITURE		RECIPIENTS		EXPENDITURE		RECIPIENTS		EXPENDITURE	
	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
Newfoundland	2	3	5	9	2	3	6	10	2	3	6	11
Prince Edward Island	1	1	2	4	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	5
Nova Scotia	3	7	10	20	3	7	11	23	3	7	12	25
New Brunswick	3	7	10	20	3	7	11	23	4	7	12	25
Quebec	27	43	80	123	28	43	92	143	28	44	101	156
Ontario	69	130	199	377	70	131	231	435	71	133	252	475
Manitoba	85	117	247	337	87	119	289	394	89	122	319	435
Saskatchewan	89	113	256	327	91	116	300	383	93	119	332	423
Alberta	62	85	179	245	63	87	209	286	65	89	231	316
British Columbia	55	74	159	215	55	75	183	247	56	75	199	269
Northwest Territories	5	6	14	16	5	6	16	19	5	6	18	20
Yukon	2	3	6	8	2	3	7	9	2	3	8	10
Total	402	588	1167	1701	412	598	1358	1977	418	609	1493	2170

Source: Study group estimates

TABLE A5.11 Estimated Expenditures on Total Old Age Security for Metis/Non-Status Indians 1977-80

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	\$(thousands)					
	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
Newfoundland	114	210	133	245	145	267
Prince Edward Island	55	93	65	107	73	122
Nova Scotia	233	465	258	517	297	595
New Brunswick	234	466	259	519	297	595
Quebec	1859	2880	2084	3233	2401	3719
Ontario	4530	8579	5090	9589	6010	11324
Manitoba	5666	7740	6407	8752	7588	10364
Saskatchewan	5920	7557	6692	8542	7900	10083
Alberta	4121	5632	4660	6369	5506	7524
British Columbia	3651	4930	4057	5477	4744	6406
Northwest Territories	344	392	384	440	424	485
Yukon	151	200	164	219	180	238
Total	26,878	39,144	30,253	44,009	35,565	51,722

Source: Study group estimates

TABLE A5.12

Estimated Expenditures on Basic  
Pensions for Inuit 1977-80

\$(thousands)						
PROVINCE/TERRITORY	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE
Newfoundland	65	116	70	137	75	160
Quebec	138	246	141	274	144	305
Ontario	28	49	28	55	29	61
Northwest Territories	494	880	515	1002	537	1138
<hr/>						
TOTAL	724	1291	755	1468	785	1664

Source: Study group estimates

TABLE A5.13

Estimated Expenditures for Guaranteed  
Income Supplement for Inuit 1977-80

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	\$(thousands)					
	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE
Newfoundland	65	70	70	93	75	104
Quebec	138	137	141	159	144	198
Ontario	28	26	28	30	29	40
Northwest Territories	494	604	515	674	537	741
<hr/>						
TOTAL	724	837	755	956	785	1083

Source: Study group estimates

TABLE A5.14

Estimated Expenditures for  
Spouses Allowance for Inuit 1977-80

PROVINCE /TERRITORY	\$(thousands)					
	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE	RECIP- IENTS	EXPEND- ITURE
Newfoundland	3	8	3	10	3	12
Quebec	6	17	6	20	6	22
Ontario	1	3	1	4	1	4
Northwest Territories	21	61	22	73	23	82
<hr/>						
TOTAL	31	89	32	107	34	120

Source: Study group estimates

TABLE A5.15

Estimated Expenditures on Total Old Age Security for Inuit 1977-80

\$(thousands)			
PROVINCE/TERRITORY	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Newfoundland	194	240	276
Prince Edward Island			
Nova Scotia			
New Brunswick			
Quebec	400	453	525
Ontario	78	89	105
Manitoba			
Saskatchewan			
Alberta			
British Columbia			
Northwest Territories	1545	1749	1961
Yukon			
Total	2217	2531	2867

Source: Study group estimates