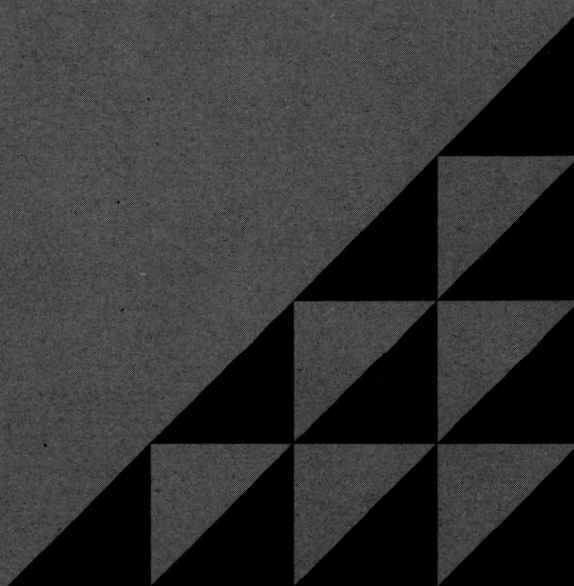




Indian and Northern  
Affairs Canada

Affaires indiennes  
et du Nord Canada

# Basic Departmental Data -1993-



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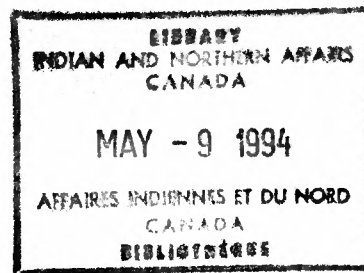
## Basic Departmental Data

- 1993 -

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Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

December 1993



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## Preface

Since 1988 Basic Departmental Data has been an annual departmental publication. Many people and organizations have had responsibility for its compilation during the interim. This year (1993) the publication was prepared by France Bernard with the collaboration of colleagues of Management Information and Analysis Branch.



## Table of Contents

♦	<b>Preface</b>	<b>iii</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Population</b>	<b>3</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Health Conditions</b>	<b>23</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Education</b>	<b>35</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Social Conditions</b>	<b>51</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Housing Conditions</b>	<b>67</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Self-government</b>	<b>75</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Economic and Labour Force Activity</b>	<b>85</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>The North</b>	<b>95</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Additional Topics</b>	<b>111</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Glossary</b>	<b>121</b>
		<hr/>

<h2 style="text-align: center;">List of Charts</h2>
---

	<u>Page</u>
Chart 1      Registered Indian Population Growth On and Off Reserve	4
Chart 2      Registered Indian Population Growth Showing Bill C-31 Actuals	6
Chart 3      Registered Indian Population by Region	8
Chart 4      Registered Indian Population On Reserve by Region	10
Chart 5      Registered Indian Population Off Reserve by Region	12
Chart 6      Registered Indian Population On Reserve by DIAND Geographical Zone	14
Chart 7-A    Registered Indian Population On Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone, 1971	16
Chart 7-B    Registered Indian Population On Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone, 1992	18
Chart 8      Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 1991	20
Chart 9      Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Registered Indian Population	24
Chart 10     Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population	26
Chart 11     Infant Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population	28
Chart 12     Mortality Rates by Major Cause for the Registered Indian Population	30
Chart 13     Tuberculosis Cases, Registered Indian Population	32
Chart 14     Enrolment of On-Reserve Population in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools	36
Chart 15     On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII for Consecutive Years of Schooling	38

	<u>Page</u>
Chart 16      Enrolment in University and Post-secondary Institutions, Registered Indian Population	40
Chart 17      Full-time Post-secondary Enrolment Rates, Registered Indians compared to All Canadians	42
Chart 18      Band-operated Schools	44
Chart 19      Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Enrolment by School Type, Registered Indian Population	46
Chart 20      Educational Space On Reserve	48
Chart 21      Children in Care, Registered Indian Population On Reserve	52
Chart 22      Children in Care and Per Child Expenditures, Registered Indian Population	54
Chart 23      Adults in Care, Registered Indian Population On Reserve	56
Chart 24      Adults in Care and Per Adult Expenditures, Registered Indian Population	58
Chart 25      Average Monthly Number of Social Assistance Dependents, Registered Indian Population	60
Chart 26      Social Assistance Expenditures, Registered Indian Population	62
Chart 27      Bands Administering the Social Assistance Program	64
Chart 28      New and Renovated Dwelling Units On Reserve	68
Chart 29      Adequate Housing On Reserve	70
Chart 30      On-Reserve Dwellings with Adequate Water Supply and Sewage Disposal	72

	<u>Page</u>
Chart 31 Self-government Negotiations	76
Chart 32 AFA Participation Rates	78
Chart 33 Alternative Funding Arrangements as a Percentage of Program Expenditures	80
Chart 34 Profile of Expenditures, Indian & Inuit Affairs Program	82
Chart 35 Registered Indian Population On Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force	86
Chart 36 Registered Indian Males On Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force	88
Chart 37 Registered Indian Females On Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force	90
Chart 38 Percentage of CEDO's providing a Full Range of Services	92
Chart 39 Population Growth, Yukon and the Northwest Territories	96
Chart 40 Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations, Yukon and the Northwest Territories	98
Chart 41 Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories	100
Chart 42 Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories	102
Chart 43 DIAND Expenditures on the North (Current Dollars)	104
Chart 44 Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Employment Distribution, Yukon and the Northwest Territories	106



		<u>Page</u>
Chart 45	Per Capita Income by Source, Yukon and the Northwest Territories, 1985	108
Chart 46	Amount of Lands Administered	112
Chart 47	Status of Specific and Treaty Land Entitlement Claims	114
Chart 48	Value of Trust Accounts Held	116
Chart 49	Percentage of Program Spending On Overhead	118

<h2 style="text-align: center;">List of Tables</h2>
---

	<u>Page</u>
Table 1 Registered Indian Population and Average Annual Growth Rates (AAGR), On/Off Reserve, Canada, 1967-2005	5
Table 2 Registered Indians and Indians Registered Under Bill C-31, Average Annual Growth Rates, Canada, 1981-1992	7
Table 3 Registered Indian Population by Region, 1967-2005	9
Table 4 Registered Indian Population On Reserve <sup>1</sup> by Region, 1967-2005	11
Table 5 Registered Indian Population Off Reserve by Region, 1967-2005	13
Table 6 Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve <sup>1</sup> by DIAND Geographical Zone, Canada, 1971-1992	15
Table 7-A Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve <sup>1</sup> by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone, 1971	17
Table 7-B Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve <sup>1</sup> by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone, 1992	19
Table 8 Age and Sex Distribution, 1991, Registered Indians and All Canadians	21
Table 9 Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex for the Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1975-2015	25
Table 10 Deaths and Mortality Rates for the Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1955-1991 (Revised)	27
Table 11 Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates for the Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1960-1991	29
Table 12 Mortality Rates by Cause for the Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1982-1991	31

	<u>Page</u>
Table 13 Tuberculosis Cases, Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1980-1991 (Revised)	33
Table 14 Enrolment of On-Reserve <sup>1</sup> Population in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools, Canada, 1960/61-1992/93 (Revised)	37
Table 15 On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII for Consecutive Years of Schooling, Canada, 1960/61-1992/93	39
Table 16 Enrolment in University and Post-secondary Institutions for the Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1960/61-1992/93	41
Table 17 Full-Time Post-secondary Enrolment Rates, Registered Indians vs All Canadians, Canada, 1989/90-1991/92	43
Table 18 Band-operated Schools, Canada, 1975/76-1992/93	45
Table 19 Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Enrolment by School Type, On-Reserve Population, Canada, 1975/76-1992/93	47
Table 20 Educational Space On Reserve, Canada, 1980/81-1992/93	49
Table 21 On-Reserve Children in Care, Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1967/68-1992/93	53
Table 22 Total and Per Child Expenditures, On Reserve <sup>1</sup> Registered Indian Population in Residential Care, Canada, 1965/66-1992/93	55
Table 23 On-Reserve Adults in Residential Care, Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1972/73-1992/93	57
Table 24 Total and Per Adult Expenditures, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population in Residential Care, Canada, 1972/73-1992/93	59
Table 25 Average Number of Social Assistance Recipients and Dependants per Month, Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1981/82-1992/93	61

Page

Table 26	Social Assistance Expenditures, Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1973/74-1992/93	63
Table 27	Bands Administering the Social Assistance Program, Canada, 1988/89-1992/93	65
Table 28	Total Number of New and Renovated Dwelling Units On Reserve, Canada, 1983/84-1992/93	69
Table 29	Adequate Housing On Reserve, Canada, 1988/89-1992/93	71
Table 30	Dwellings with Adequate Water Supply and Sewage Disposal On Reserve, Canada, 1977/78-1992/93	73
Table 31	Self-government Negotiations, Canada, April 1993 (Revised)	77
Table 32	Alternative Funding Arrangements, Canada, 1986/87-1992/93	79
Table 33	Alternative Funding Arrangements as a Percentage of Program Expenditures, Canada, 1987/88-1992/93	81
Table 34	Devolution(1) of Indian and Inuit Affairs Program (IIAP) Expenditures and Full-time Equivalents(FTE), 1986/87-1992/93	83
Table 35	Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force, Registered Indians Living On Reserve by Province/Territory, 1981 and 1986	87
Table 36	Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force, Registered Indian Males Living On Reserve by Province/Territory, 1981 and 1986	89
Table 37	Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force, Registered Indian Females Living On Reserve by Province/Territory, 1981 and 1986	91



	<u>Page</u>
Table 38      Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDO's), Canada, 1988/89-1992/93	93
Table 39      Total Population Growth in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, 1971-1993 (Revised)	97
Table 40      Total Population by Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Ethnic Origin, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1971-1991	99
Table 41      Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1971-1991 (Revised)	101
Table 42      Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1961-1991	103
Table 43      DIAND Expenditures on the North, 1983/84-1992/93 (Revised)	104
Table 44      Employment Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1971-1986	107
Table 45      Per Capita Income by Source for Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1980-1985	109
Table 46      Amount of Lands Administered, Canada, 1989/90-1992/93	113
Table 47      Status of Specific and Treaty Land Entitlement Claims, Canada, 1992/93	115
Table 48      Value of Trust Accounts Held, Canada, 1988/89-1992/93	117
Table 49      Overhead as a Percentage of Total Budgetary Resources, Canada, 1987/88-1992/93	119

## Introduction

First Nations are increasingly determined to assume greater control over their lands, their social and economic circumstances and the laws which govern them. In the continuous effort to develop a new relationship between First Nations and Canada, it is essential that those involved in the process have a comprehensive and accurate portrait of the circumstances of First Nations and the progress they have made towards self-reliance.

Basic Departmental Data is an annual reference report on the demographic, social and economic conditions of registered Indians on and off-reserve in Canada. It provides historical and current statistics on the conditions of registered Indians living on reserve, as well as Northern Canadians living North of 60° latitude. Subjects covered include population, education, health and social conditions, housing, self-government and economic and labour force activity.

This 1993 edition includes population projections in the Population and Health Conditions chapters. It is assumed readers will gain better insights into the conditions of the registered Indian population by having historical, current and projected trends.

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) is responsible for the well-being of both aboriginal and non-aboriginal populations in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. Such support is either in the form of direct program expenditures or transfer payments to the territorial governments. Data in the chapter on the North pertain to the total population (aboriginal and non-aboriginal) unless otherwise indicated.

Statistics for this report are derived primarily from departmental administrative data sources as well as from operational files at Health Canada and Statistics Canada.

This report is essentially descriptive in nature. It updates the earlier annual releases of Basic Departmental Data. The first edition was published in 1988. On each subject, the report presents the statistics in textual, graphic and tabular formats on a two-page spread. On the page opposite each table are highlights pertaining to the table as well as a graphic representation of the information. Notes and sources are indicated at the bottom of each table. Numbers may differ slightly from the previous release due to program data or department revisions. "Revised" will be indicated at the top of the page to identify these revisions.

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

In June 1985, amendments to the Indian Act were passed by Parliament. These amendments to be known as (Bill C-31) restore Indian status and membership rights to individuals and their children who had been enfranchised because of clauses contained in the Indian Act. The chapter on Population reflects the significant growth in the registered Indian population since the reinstatement process which began in 1985.

In 1992 registered Indians comprised 1.9 percent of the total Canadian population. In general, registered Indians are affiliated with one of the 604 bands found in Canada, accounting for three-fifths of the population known to reside on reserve and on Crown land.

**Population**

♦	<b>Population Growth</b>	<b>4</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Population Bill C-31</b>	<b>6</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Population By Region</b>	<b>8</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Population On Reserve By Region</b>	<b>10</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Population Off Reserve By Region</b>	<b>12</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Population By Geographical Zones</b>	<b>14</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Population By Geographical Zones By Region</b>	<b>16</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Population Distribution By Age and Sex</b>	<b>20</b>
		<hr/>



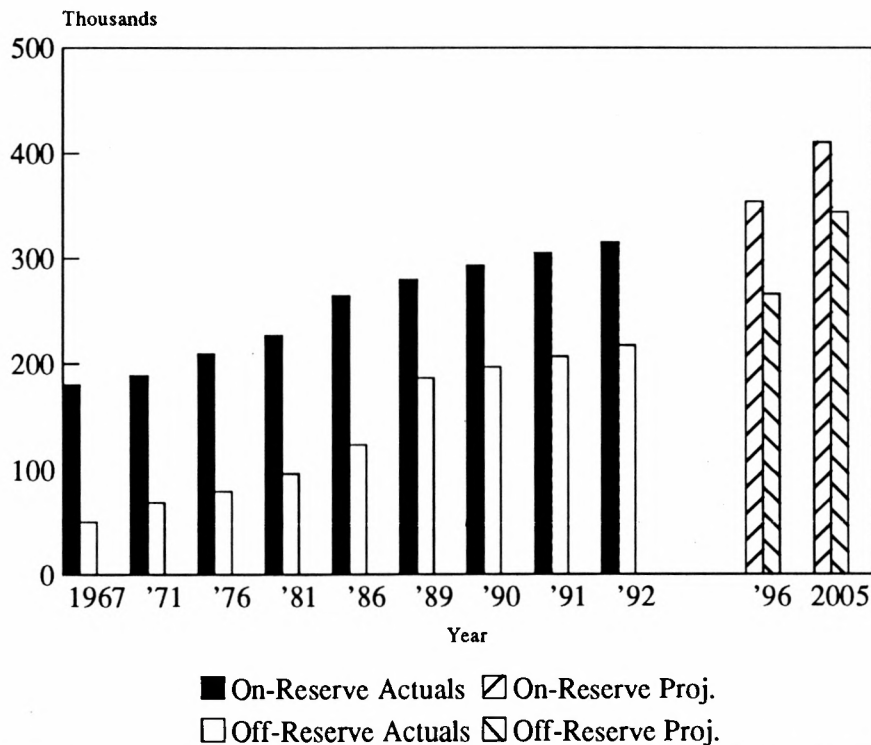
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## Population Growth

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Chart 1

### Registered Indian Population Growth On and Off Reserve



### Highlights

The registered Indian population increased from 230,902 in 1967 to 533,461 in 1992, a 57 percent increase.

With the reinstatement of status to many Indians through Bill C-31, the registered Indian population is expected to reach approximately 755,200 in 2005, a 42 percent increase from 1992.

Close to eight out of ten registered Indians lived on reserve in 1967, but this proportion dropped to less than six out of ten in 1992.

The high growth rate for the off-reserve population between 1986 and 1989 is largely attributed to the reinstatement under Bill C-31.

Table 1

# Registered Indian Population and Average Annual Growth Rates (AAGR) On / Off Reserve

## Canada, 1967 - 2005

Year	<u>On Reserve (1)</u>			<u>Off Reserve</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	No.	%	AAGR(2)	No.	%	AAGR	No.	%	AAGR
1967	180,587	78.2	1.17	50,315 (3)	21.8	7.82	230,902	100	2.77
1972	191,371	72.3	2.75	73,309	27.6	2.19	264,680	100	2.25
1977	219,216	74.1	1.46	81,682	27.6	3.40	295,898	100	2.34
1982	235,640	71.0	2.64	96,538	29.1	8.84	332,178	100	4.60
1987 (4)	268,474	64.6	1.62	147,424	35.4	19.23	415,898	100	7.24
1988	273,766	61.7	2.16	170,118	38.3	9.73	443,884	100	5.06
1989	279,671	60.0	4.84	186,666	40.0	5.52	466,337	100	5.11
1990	293,204	59.8	3.94	196,974	40.2	5.11	490,178	100	4.41
1991	304,759	59.5	3.57	207,032	40.5	5.20	511,791	100	4.23
1992	315,663	59.2	2.31 (5)	217,798	40.8	4.24 (5)	533,461	100	3.17 (5)
1996	353,957	57.1	1.66	266,213	42.9	2.90	620,170	100	2.21
2005	410,812	54.4		344,388	45.6		755,200	100	

### Notes:

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. See Glossary for definition of term.
3. In 1967, the off-reserve total includes fifteen individuals whose type of residence was not stated.
4. In 1985, the Indian Act was amended to allow, through Bill C-31, the restoration of Indian status to those who had lost it due to clauses in the Indian Act.
5. Growth rates calculated between 1992 and 1996 are based on population projections adjusted for late reporting of births and deaths. (see Chap. 1 in Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1991-2015).

### Sources:

1967-1992: Indian Register, DIAND.

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

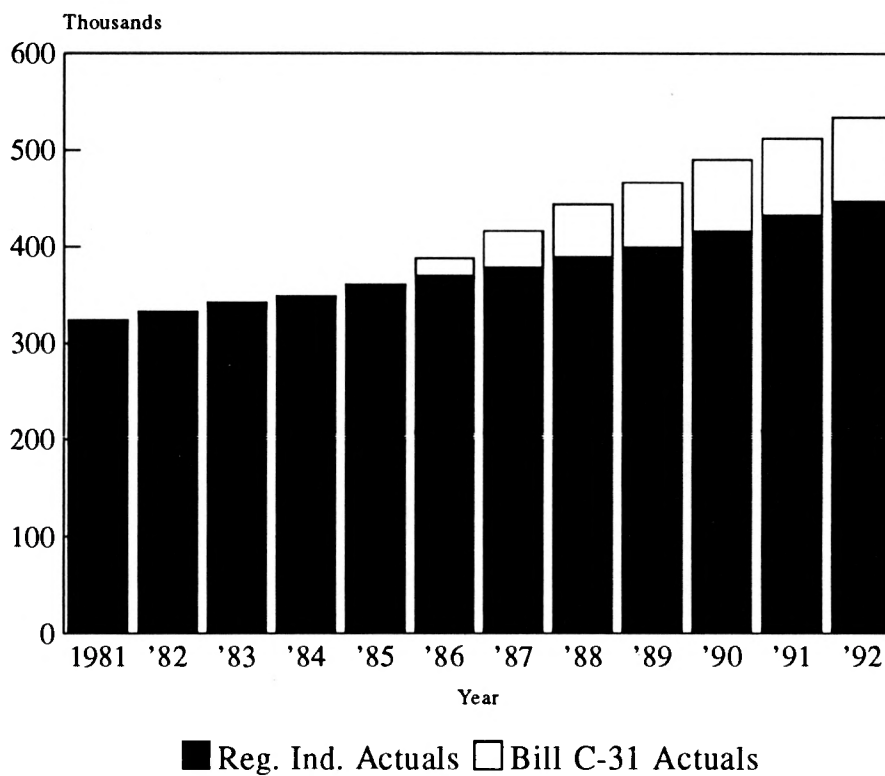
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## Population Bill C-31

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Chart 2

### Registered Indian Population Growth Showing Bill C-31 Actuals



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### Highlights

In 1985, at the beginning of the reinstatement process under Bill C-31, approximately 1,600 registrants were added to the Indian Register.

In 1992, Bill C-31 registrants represented 16 percent of the total registered Indian population.

Table 2

**Registered Indians and Indians Registered Under Bill C-31,  
Average Annual Growth Rates**

**Canada, 1981 - 1992**

Year	<u>Registered Indians</u>			<u>Average Annual Growth (1)</u>	
	Excluding Bill C-31 (1)	Bill C-31 Population	Total	Excluding Bill C-31	Including Bill C-31
1981	323,782	0	323,782		
1982	332,178	0	332,178	2.59	0.00
1983	341,968	0	341,968	2.95	0.00
1984	348,809	0	348,809	2.00	0.00
1985 (2)	358,636	1,605	360,241	2.82	3.28
1986	369,972	17,857	387,829	3.16	7.66
1987	378,842	37,056	415,898	2.40	7.24
1988	389,110	54,774	443,884	2.71	6.73
1989	399,433	66,904	466,337	2.65	5.06
1990	416,195	73,983	490,178	4.20	5.11
1991	432,152	79,639	511,791	3.83	4.41
1992	447,514	85,947	533,461	3.55	4.23

**Notes:**

1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. In 1985, the Indian Act was amended to allow, through Bill C-31, the restoration of Indian status to those who were enfranchised due to clauses in the Indian Act.

**Sources:**

- 1981-1992: Indian Register, DIAND.  
1985-1992: Membership and Entitlement Directorate, DIAND.



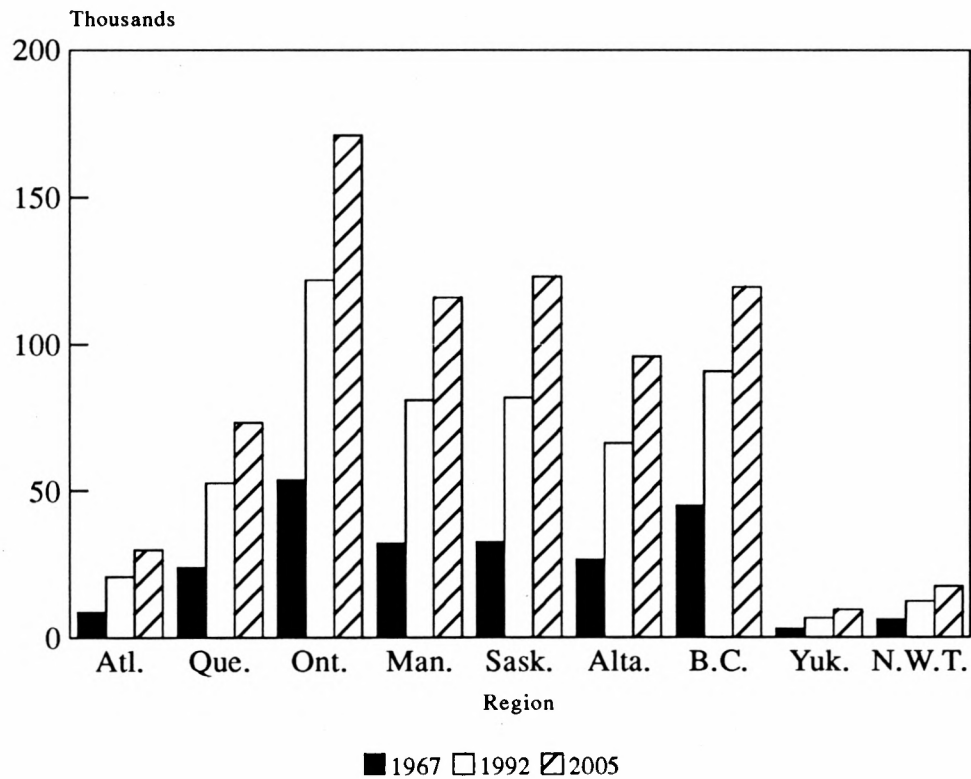
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## Population By Region

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Chart 3

### Registered Indian Population by Region



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### Highlights

The total registered Indian population has more than doubled between 1967 and 1992. The regions south of 60° with the largest proportional gains were Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba.

In 1992, nearly a quarter of the total Indian population (23%) was located in Ontario, the largest proportion of all regions. Slightly over one percent of the Indian population was located in the Yukon territory.

Table 3

## Registered Indian Population by Region

1967 - 2005

Region	<u>1967</u>		<u>1977</u>		<u>1987</u>		<u>1990</u>		<u>1991</u>		<u>1992</u>		<u>1996</u>		<u>2005</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	8,735	3.8	11,093	3.7	16,792	4.0	19,319	3.9	19,935	3.9	20,684	3.9	24,617	4.0	29,936	4.0
Quebec	23,701	10.3	30,175	10.2	41,227	9.9	48,551	9.9	50,728	9.9	52,562	9.9	60,913	9.8	73,108	9.7
Ontario	53,673	23.4	66,057	22.3	94,275	22.7	112,826	23.0	117,152	22.9	121,867	22.9	143,238	23.1	170,915	22.6
Manitoba	32,233	13.8	43,349	14.6	60,918	14.6	72,238	14.7	76,793	15.0	80,845	15.2	93,080	15.0	115,962	15.4
Saskatchewan	32,581	14.0	44,986	15.2	64,118	15.4	75,441	15.4	78,573	15.4	81,700	15.3	96,709	15.6	123,059	16.3
Alberta	26,439	11.3	35,162	11.9	52,053	12.5	60,303	12.3	63,169	12.3	66,065	12.4	76,584	12.3	95,878	12.7
B.C.	44,797	20.8	54,318	18.4	71,866	17.3	83,894	17.1	87,135	17.0	90,769	17.0	102,829	16.6	119,526	15.8
Yukon	2,832	1.2	3,217	1.1	5,037	1.2	6,227	1.3	6,450	1.3	6,628	1.2	7,931	1.3	9,387	1.2
N.W.T.	5,911	2.6	7,541	2.5	9,612	2.3	11,379	2.3	11,856	2.3	12,341	2.3	14,269	2.3	17,429	2.3
Canada	230,902	100	295,898	100	415,898	100	490,178	100	511,791	100	533,461	100	620,170	100	755,200	100

Sources:

1967-1992: Indian Register, DIAND.

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

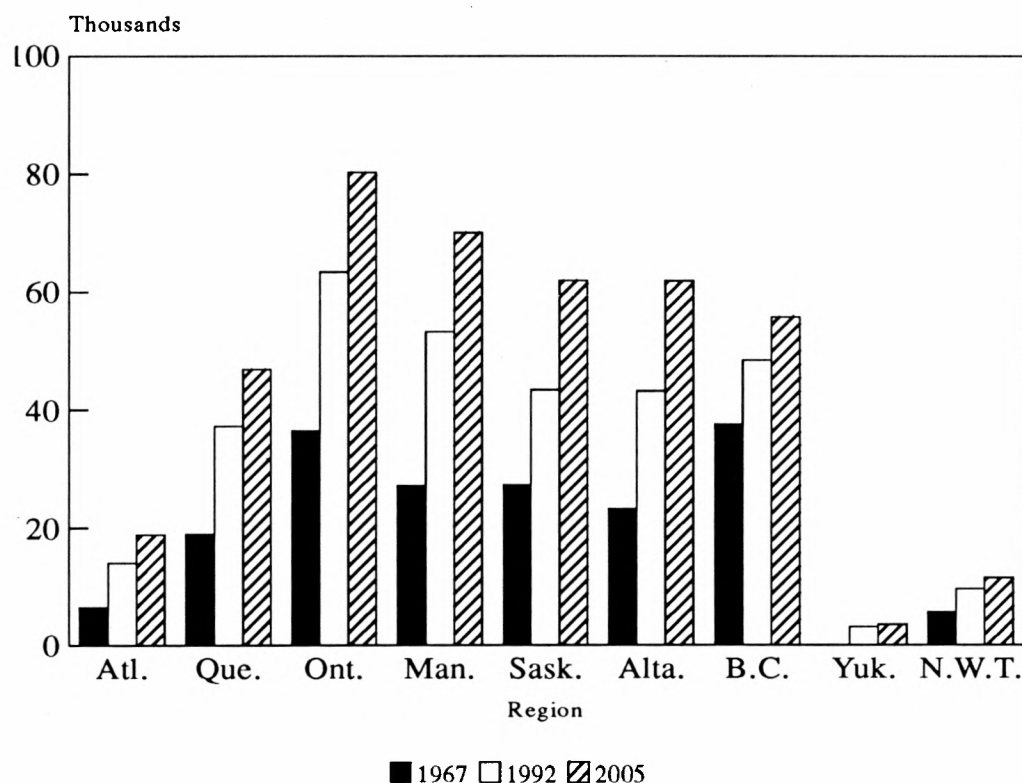
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## Population On Reserve By Region

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Chart 4

### Registered Indian Population On Reserve by Region




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### Highlights

By region, the proportion of registered Indians living on reserve (including Crown lands and settlements) in 1992 ranged from a low of 47 percent in the Yukon to a high of 77 percent in the Northwest Territories.

The largest proportional gains in regions south of 60° between 1967 and 1992 were in the Atlantic, Quebec and Manitoba regions where the on-reserve population increased by 117, 97 and 96 percent respectively.

South of 60°, Quebec had the highest proportion of its Indian population living on reserve in 1992 (71%).

Alberta is expected to have the largest percentage increase (43%) in its on-reserve population among all regions between 1992 and 2005. At the other end of the distribution, British Columbia and the Territories could expect increases of approximately 16 percent on average.

Table 4

## Registered Indian Population On Reserve(1) by Region

1967 - 2005

Region	<u>1967</u>		<u>1977</u>		<u>1987</u>		<u>1990</u>		<u>1991</u>		<u>1992</u>		<u>1996</u>		<u>2005</u>	
	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)	No.	% (2)
Atlantic	6,477	74.1	8,185	73.8	11,517	68.6	12,974	67.2	13,633	68.4	14,039	67.9	16,083	65.3	18,864	63.0
Quebec	18,922	79.8	24,727	82.0	31,816	77.2	34,744	71.6	35,953	70.9	37,215	70.8	41,426	68.0	46,941	64.2
Ontario	36,489	68.0	45,211	68.4	56,588	60.0	60,773	53.9	61,882	52.8	63,422	52.0	72,367	50.5	80,311	47.0
Manitoba	27,185	84.3	32,428	74.8	42,674	70.1	47,948	66.4	51,017	66.4	53,239	65.9	59,187	63.6	70,131	60.5
Saskatchewan	27,248	83.6	31,589	70.2	36,732	57.3	40,515	53.7	42,379	53.9	43,429	53.2	50,136	51.8	61,978	50.3
Alberta	23,200	87.7	27,472	78.1	35,974	69.1	40,012	66.4	41,565	65.8	43,254	65.5	50,148	65.4	61,866	64.5
B.C.	(3) 37,437	78.6	39,684	73.1	41,610	57.9	44,355	52.9	46,093	52.9	48,409	53.3	51,138	49.7	55,753	46.6
Yukon			2,651	82.4	2,973	59.0	2,871	46.1	2,940	45.6	3,120	47.1	3,232	40.7	3,512	37.4
N.W.T.	5,629	95.2	7,269	96.4	8,590	89.4	9,012	79.2	9,297	78.4	9,536	77.3	10,241	71.8	11,456	65.7
Canada	180,587	78.2	219,216	74.1	268,474	64.5	293,204	59.8	304,759	59.5	315,663	59.2	353,958	57.1	410,812	54.4

**Notes:**

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. Percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 3.
3. B.C. total includes Yukon for the year 1967.

**Sources:**

1967-1992: Indian Register, DIAND.

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

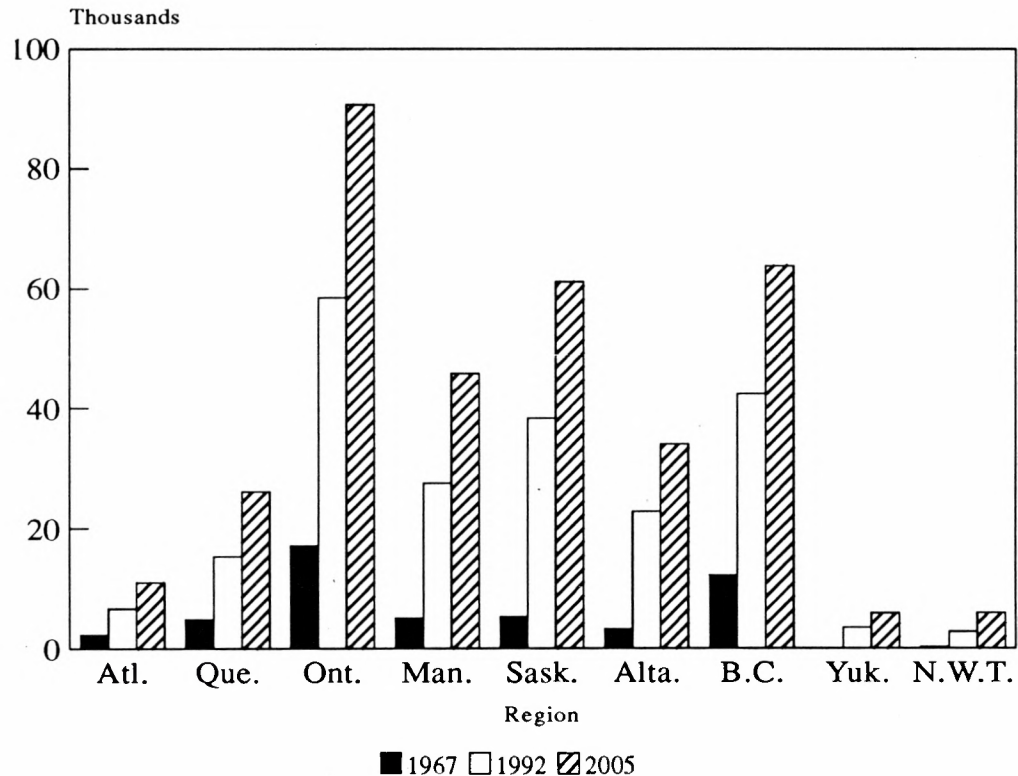
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## Population Off Reserve By Region

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Chart 5

### Registered Indian Population Off Reserve by Region



### Highlights

The off-reserve population increased substantially between 1967 and 1992 from 50,300 to 217,798 in 1992. Growth was particularly high between 1985 and 1992 with the implementation of Bill C-31.

The proportion of off-reserve Indians increased from nearly 22 percent in 1967 to 41 percent in 1992, as most Bill C-31 registrants reside off reserve.

All regions have seen their respective share of off-reserve Indians increase. The largest off-reserve regional gains south of 60° between 1967 and 1992 were in Saskatchewan and Alberta with both increases of 86 percent. Quebec and the Atlantic regions had the lowest increases but still tripled their respective off-reserve populations over the period.

From 1992 to the turn of the century, Quebec, the Atlantic and Manitoba regions are expected to have the largest increases in the off-reserve population south of 60°.



Table 5

## Registered Indian Population Off Reserve by Region

1967 - 2005

Region	<u>1967</u>		<u>1977</u>		<u>1987</u>		<u>1990</u>		<u>1991</u>		<u>1992</u>		<u>1996</u>		<u>2005</u>		
	No.	% (1)	No.	% (1)	No.	% (1)	No.	% (1)	No.	% (1)	No.	% (1)	No.	% (1)	No.	% (1)	
Atlantic	2,258	25.9	2,908	26.2	5,275	31.4	6,345	32.8	6,302	31.6	6,645	32.1	8,534	34.7	11,072	37.0	
Quebec	4,839	20.4	5,448	18.1	9,411	22.8	13,807	28.4	14,775	29.1	15,347	29.2	19,487	32.0	26,167	35.8	
Ontario	17,120	31.9	20,846	31.6	37,687	40.0	52,053	46.1	55,270	47.2	58,445	48.0	70,871	49.5	90,604	53.0	
Manitoba	5,047	15.7	10,921	25.2	18,244	30.0	24,290	33.6	25,776	33.6	27,606	34.1	33,893	36.4	45,831	39.5	
Saskatchewan	5,329	16.4	13,397	29.8	27,386	42.7	34,926	46.3	36,194	46.1	38,271	46.8	46,573	48.2	61,081	49.6	
Alberta	3,234	12.2	7,690	21.9	16,079	30.9	20,291	33.6	21,604	34.2	22,811	34.5	26,436	34.5	34,012	35.5	
B.C.	(2)	12,191	25.6	19,634	36.1	30,256	42.1	39,539	47.1	41,042	47.1	42,360	46.7	51,691	50.3	63,773	53.4
Yukon			566	17.6	2,064	41.0	3,356	53.9	3,510	54.4	3,508	52.9	4,699	59.3	5,875	62.6	
N.W.T.		282	4.8	272	3.6	1,022	10.6	2,367	20.8	2,559	21.6	2,805	22.7	4,028	28.2	5,973	34.3
Canada		50,300	21.8	81,682	27.6	147,424	35.4	196,974	40.2	207,032	40.5	217,798	40.8	266,212	42.9	344,388	45.6

Notes:

1. Percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 3.
2. B.C. total includes Yukon for the year 1967.

Sources:

1967-1992: Indian Register, DIAND.

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

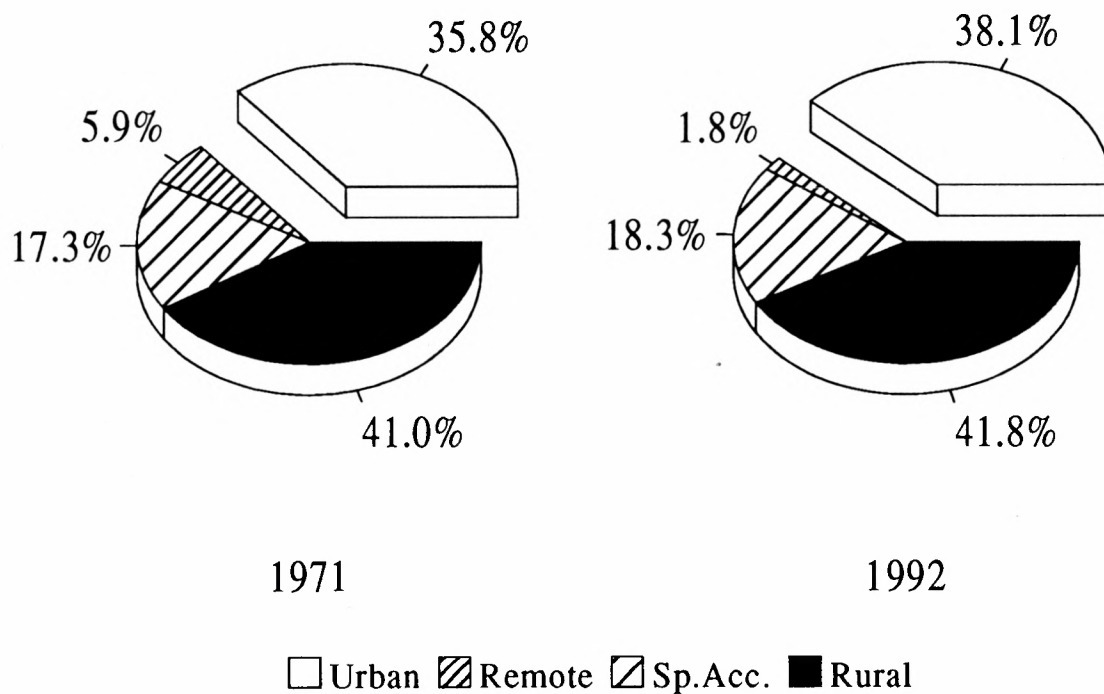
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## Population By Geographical Zones

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Chart 6

### Registered Indian Population On Reserve by DIAND Geographical Zone



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### Highlights

The proportion of on-reserve Indians living in urban, rural, remote or special access areas has remained relatively constant between 1971 and 1992.

In 1992, more than one-third of on-reserve Indians (38%) were located in DIAND defined urban zones while almost one-fifth (18%) of Indians were in special access zones. Special access zones have no year-round road access to the nearest service centre.

# Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve(1) by DIAND Geographical Zone

Canada, 1971 -1992

Geographical Zone (2)		<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992 (3)</u>
Urban	No.	67,414	76,485	86,816	98,474	112,848	116,535
	%	35.8	36.5	38.2	37.3	37.0	38.0
Rural	No.	77,314	83,392	86,574	102,289	118,135	127,730
	%	41.0	39.8	38.1	38.7	38.8	41.7
Remote	No.	11,108	10,947	13,167	14,224	16,966	5,558
	%	5.9	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.6	1.8
Special Access	No.	32,677	38,813	40,935	49,200	56,802	56,061
	%	17.3	18.5	18.0	18.6	18.6	18.3
Total	No.	188,513	209,637	227,492	264,187	304,751 (4)	305,884 (4)
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100

## Notes:

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. See Glossary for definition of terms.
3. Excludes Cree and Naskapi bands of Quebec.
4. Excludes eight individuals living on reserve or Crown lands from the General Lists with unspecified geographical zones.

## Sources:

1971-1992: Indian Register, DIAND.

Band Classification Manual.

July 1993, Capital Housing Directorate, DIAND.

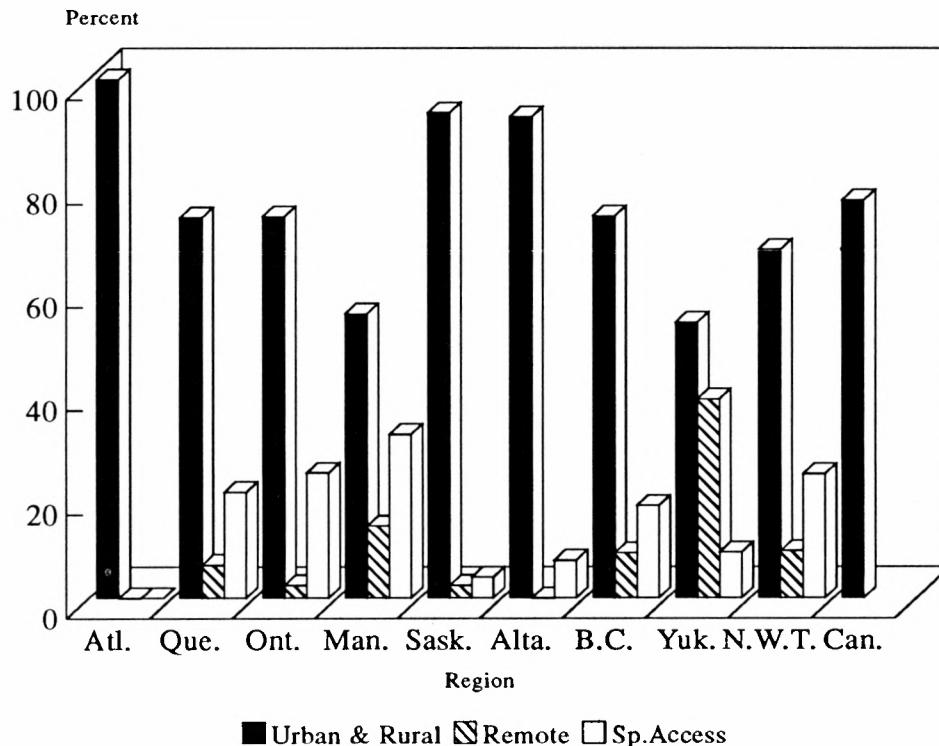
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## Population By Geographical Zones By Region

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Chart 7-A

### Registered Indian Population On Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone, 1971




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### Highlights

The regional proportions of on-reserve Indians living in DIAND-defined geographical zones have remained almost constant between 1971 and 1992 (Tables 7-A and 7-B).

Over one-fifth (23%) of on-reserve Indians lived in remote and special access areas in 1971.

In 1971, all Indians living on-reserve in the Atlantic region were located in urban and rural areas while slightly over half of Yukon's and Manitoba's Indians were in these areas.

Manitoba had the highest proportion of its on-reserve Indian population (31%) living in special access areas in 1971 where no year-round road access to the nearest service centre was available.

Table 7-A

**Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve<sup>1</sup> by Region  
and DIAND Geographical Zone**

**1971**

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

---

**Notes:**

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. See Glossary for definition of terms.

**Sources:**

Indian Register, DIAND, 1971.

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

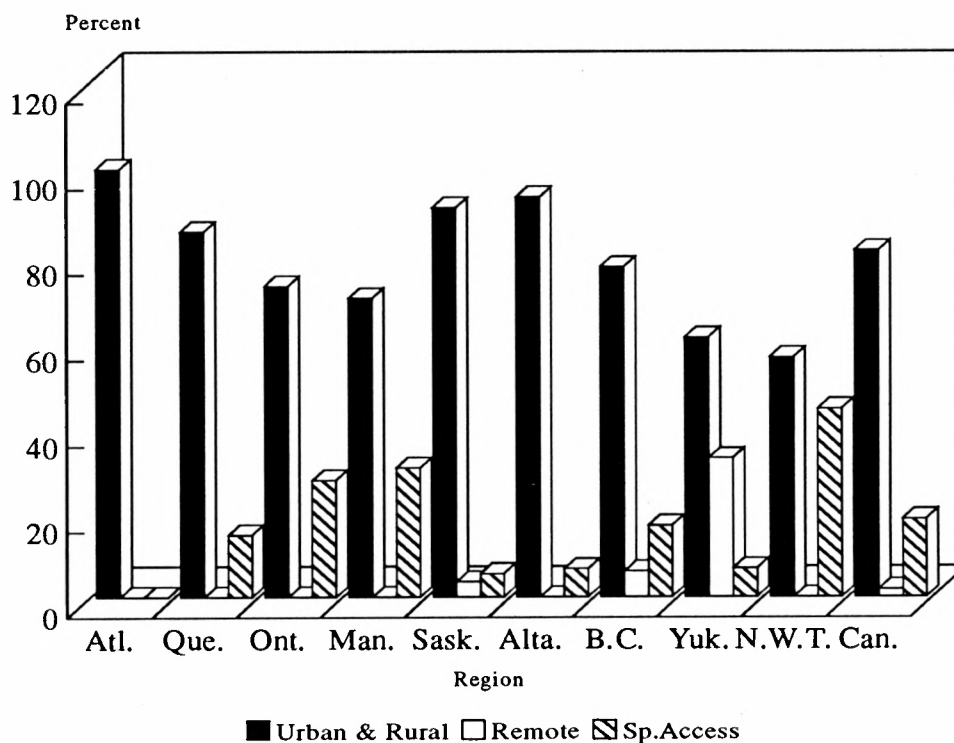
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## Population By Geographical Zones By Region

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Chart 7-B

### Registered Indian Population On Reserve by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone, 1992




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### Highlights

The regional distribution of the on-reserve Indian population by DIAND geographical zones has remained relatively constant between 1971 and 1992 (Tables 7-A and 7-B).

More than three-quarters of on-reserve Indians lived in urban and rural areas in 1992.

At least nine out of ten Indians in the Atlantic, Alberta and Saskatchewan regions were located in urban and rural areas in 1992.



Table 7-B

# Registered Indian Population Living On Reserve<sup>1</sup> by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone

1992

Geographical Zone (2)	<u>Urban &amp; Rural</u>		<u>Remote</u>		<u>Special Access</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Region								
Atlantic	14,039	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	14,039	100
Quebec (3)	23,418	85.3	0	0.0	4,025	14.6	27,443	100
Ontario	46,033	72.6	31	0.0	17,350	27.4	63,415	100
Manitoba	39,155	69.8	0	0.0	16,904	30.2	53,239	100
Saskatchewan	39,461	90.9	1,566	3.6	2,402	5.5	43,429	100
Alberta	40,394	93.4	0	0.0	2,853	6.6	43,254	100
B.C.	37,342	77.1	2,945	6.0	8,122	16.8	48,409	100
Yukon	1,895	60.7	1,016	32.5	209	6.7	3,120	100
N.W.T.	5,341	56.0	0	0.0	4,195	44.0	9,536	100
Canada	247,509	80.9	5,558	1.8	56,061	18.3	305,884 (4)	100

**Notes:**

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. See Glossary for definition of terms.
3. Excludes the Cree and Naskapi bands.
4. Excludes eight individuals living on reserve or Crown lands from the General Lists with unspecified geographical zones distributed as follows: Ontario 7 and Quebec 1.

**Sources:**

Indian Register, DIAND, 1992.

Band Classification Manual, July 1993, Capital and Housing Directorate.

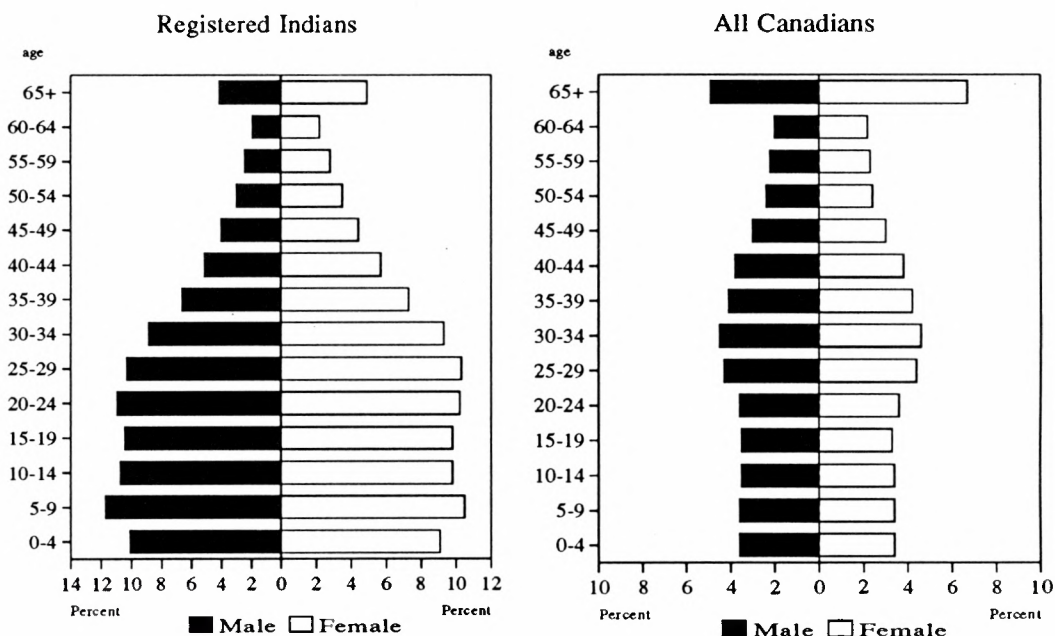
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## Population Distribution by Age and Sex

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Chart 8

### Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 1991




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### Highlights

In 1991, more than 50 percent of the Registered Indian population was aged 25 years or less. For Canada as a whole, only 35 percent of the population fell into the under-25 age cohort. Only 4.5 percent of the 1991 Registered Indian population occurred in the cohort aged 65 or more, compared with just under 12 percent for the total Canadian population.

Women aged 65 or more represented 4.9 percent of the Registered Indian female population in 1991. By contrast, females aged 65 or more accounted for 12 percent of the nation's female population. In 1991, 4.1 percent of the male Registered Indian population was aged 65 or more. Among Canadian men, the proportion of the male population aged 65 and over stood at 4.9 percent.

Table 8

**Age and Sex Distribution, 1991**  
**Registered Indians and All Canadians**

Age	Registered Indians (1)				All Canadians (2)			
	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-4	25,314	10.1	23,915	9.1	975,765	3.6	930,735	3.4
5-9	29,205	11.7	27,571	10.5	978,220	3.6	929,820	3.4
10-14	26,769	10.7	25,740	9.8	962,925	3.5	915,085	3.4
15-19	26,075	10.4	25,565	9.8	958,405	3.5	910,230	3.3
20-24	27,225	10.9	26,759	10.2	985,220	3.6	976,655	3.6
25-29	25,842	10.3	26,926	10.3	1,182,575	4.3	1,192,965	4.4
30-34	21,987	8.8	24,248	9.3	1,237,690	4.5	1,253,360	4.6
35-39	16,563	6.6	19,127	7.3	1,133,670	4.1	1,150,810	4.2
40-44	12,811	5.1	14,957	5.7	1,042,185	3.8	1,044,715	3.8
45-49	9,903	4.0	11,624	4.4	824,200	3.0	816,580	3.0
50-54	7,445	3.0	9,224	3.5	663,285	2.4	662,175	2.4
55-59	6,128	2.4	7,334	2.8	608,085	2.2	614,835	2.3
60-64	4,817	1.9	5,642	2.2	571,940	2.0	604,765	2.2
65+	10,287	4.1	12,786	4.9	1,330,425	4.9	1,839,540	6.7
Total	250,371	48.9	261,420	51.0	13,545,590	49.3	13,842,270	50.7

**Notes:**

1. The 1991 Indian Register Population was used because the Canadian total was taken from the 1991 Census.
2. The All Canadian population includes the Registered Indian population.

**Sources:**

**Registered Indians:** 1991 Indian Register, DIAND.  
**All Canadians:** 1991 Census, Statistics Canada.



## Health Conditions

◆	Life Expectancy	24
		—
◆	Mortality Rates	26
		—
◆	Infant Mortality Rates	28
		—
◆	Mortality Rates by Cause	30
		—
◆	Tuberculosis	32
		—

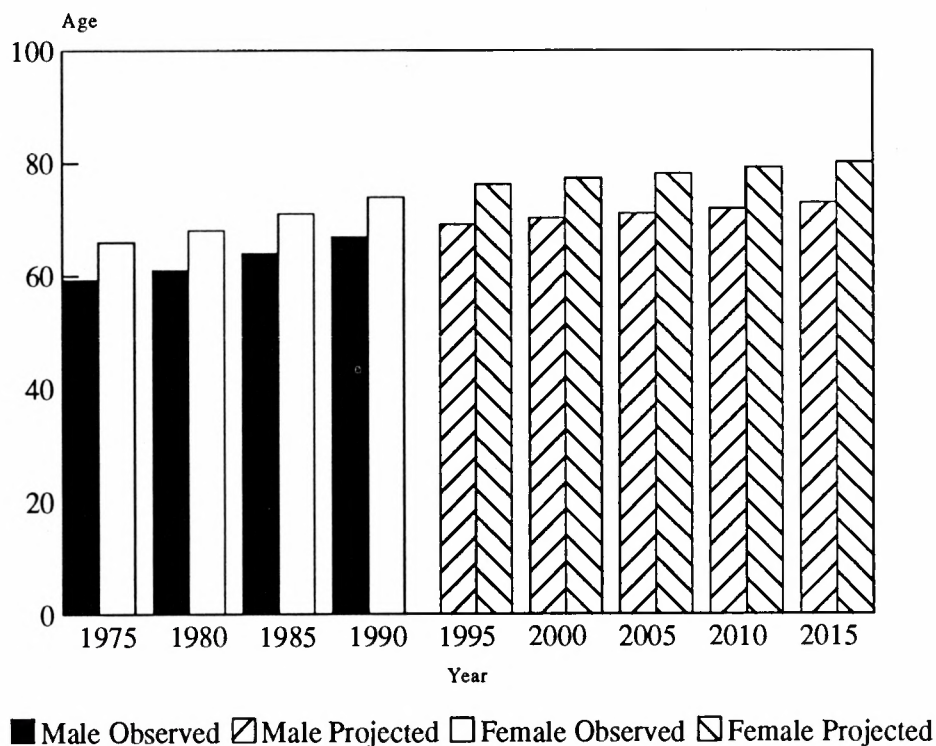
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## Life Expectancy

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Chart 9

### Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex Registered Indian Population




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### Highlights

Life expectancy for registered Indians at birth is increasing and will continue to increase.

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

The age gap between sexes in 1975 was 6.7 years in favor of females and could climb to 7.2 years by 2015.

Life expectancy for males is expected to increase between 1975 and 2015 from 59.2 to 72.9 years while that for females should increase from 65.9 to 80.1 years.



Table 9

**Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex for the Registered Indian Population****Canada, 1975 - 2015**

<u>Life Expectancy at Birth (1)</u>		
Year	Male	Female
1975	59.2	65.9
1980	60.9	68.0
1985	63.9	71.0
1990	66.9	74.0
1995	69.1	76.2
2000	70.2	77.3
2005	71.0	78.1
2010	71.9	79.2
2015	72.9	80.1

**Note:**

1. See Glossary for definition of term.

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

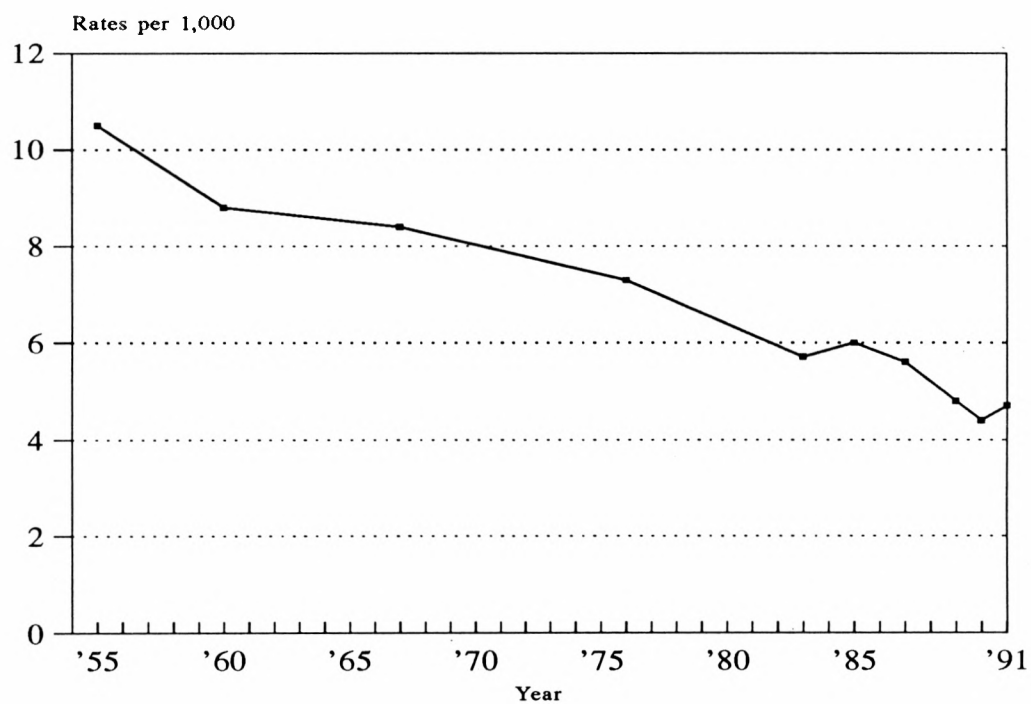
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## Mortality Rates

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Chart 10

### Mortality Rates Registered Indian Population



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### Highlight

Between 1955 and 1990, the mortality rates among registered Indians have decreased from 10.5 to 4.4 deaths per 1,000 population. In 1991 the rate has increased to 4.7.

Table 10

**Deaths and Mortality Rates for the Registered Indian Population****Canada, 1955 - 1991 (Revised)**

Year	<u>Number of Deaths</u>	<u>Mortality Rate (1)</u> (per 1,000)
1955	1,578	10.5 (2)
1960	1,623	8.8
1967	1,932	8.4
1976	1,875	7.3
1982	1,740	6.2
1983	1,658	5.7
1984	1,675	5.7
1985	1,432	6.0
1986	1,380	5.6
1987 (3)	1,405	5.6
1988	1,435	5.3
1989	1,339	4.8
1990	1,386	4.4
1991	1,494	4.7

**Notes:**

1. Mortality rates have been calculated using Health Canada data. The population numbers are those used by Health Canada and they do not correspond exactly to the Indian Register population. See Glossary for definition of Population Served.
2. The mortality rate was estimated using the total registered Indian population figure in 1955, derived from Indian Conditions: A Survey, DIAND, 1980.
3. Counts and rates since 1987 no longer include N.W.T. Indians because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

**Sources:**

1955-1967: Annual Reports, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.  
 1976: Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, 1986.  
 1982-1991: Planning and Informatics Coordination Division, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

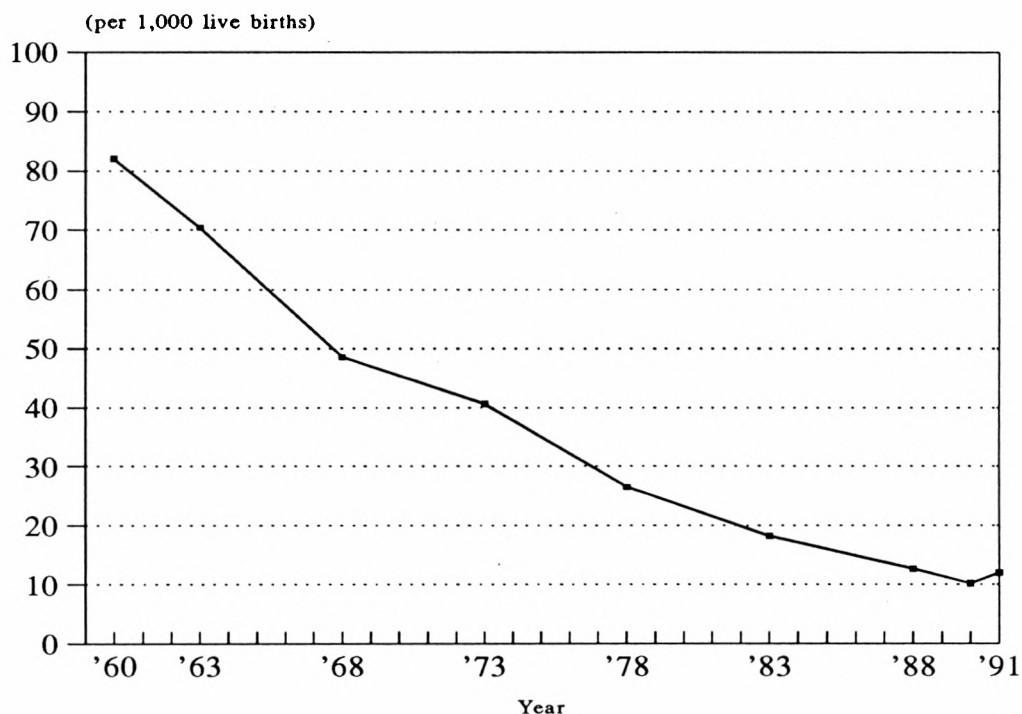
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## Infant Mortality Rates

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Chart 11

### Infant Mortality Rates Registered Indian Population



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### Highlights

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

Between 1960 and 1990, infant mortality rates for registered Indians have dropped from 82 to about 10 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. In 1991, the rate has increased to almost 12 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This rate may represent an actual increase, or may simply reflect improvements in data-collection procedures in 1991.

Table 11

# **Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates for the Registered Indian Population**

**Canada, 1960 - 1991**

Year	Number of Infant Deaths (1)	Number of Live Births	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000) (2)
1960	617	7,522	82.0
1963	568	8,071	70.4
1968	n/a	n/a	48.6
1973	273	6,717	40.6
1978	192	7,239	26.5
1983	146	8,029	18.2
1986	119	6,817	17.5
1987 (3)	87	7,465	11.7
1988	100	7,872	12.7
1989	80	8,067	9.9
1990	88	8,656	10.2
1991	107	8,914	11.9

**Notes:**

1. Infants are children of one year of age and under.
2. Mortality rates correspond to the population served by Health Canada. See Glossary for definition of Population Served.
3. Counts and rates since 1987 no longer include N.W.T. Indians because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

**Sources:**

1960-1973: Annual Reports, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

1978-1983: Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, 1986.

1986-1991: Planning and Informatics Coordination Division, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

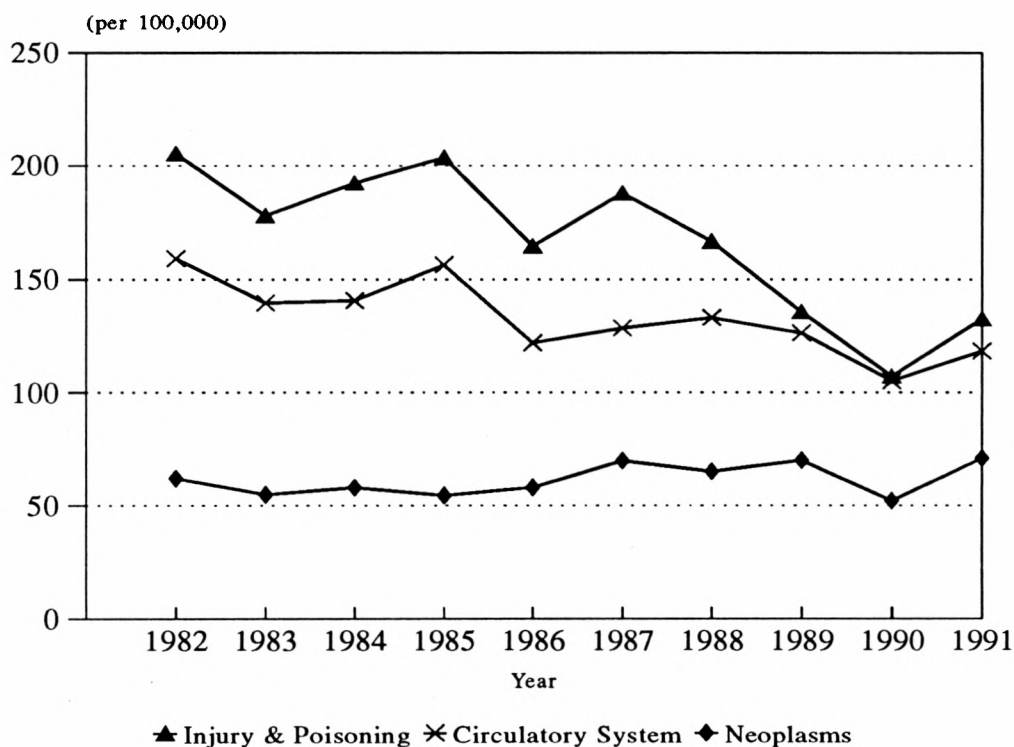
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## Mortality Rates by Cause

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Chart 12

### Mortality Rates by Major Cause for the Registered Indian Population



### Highlights

Between 1982 and 1991, injury and poisoning has been the major cause of death among registered Indians. An average of 167 deaths per 100,000 have been recorded for the period. Since 1987, the rates attributed to injury and poisoning have declined 43 percent.

The second and third major causes of death between 1982 and 1991 have been circulatory system disorders and neoplasms with an average of 133 and 62 deaths per 100,000, respectively.

Death rates associated with digestive system disorders have decreased over the last eight years from 34.4 in 1982 to 20.3 deaths per 100,000 in 1991.

The mortality rates recorded by Health Canada increased between 1990 and 1991 for each of the major causes of death. These rates are believed to reflect a more complete reporting of deaths, rather than actual increases in mortality.

Table 12

## Mortality Rates by Cause for the Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1982 - 1991

		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 (1)	1988	1989	1990	1991
Classification of Diseases		Rates per 100,000									
I.	Infectious & Parasitic	9.2	6.5	11.9	8.9	13.8	9.6	6.0	4.3	4.2	7.1
II.	Neoplasms	62.0	54.8	57.9	54.4	58.0	69.8	65.1	70.0	52.1	71.0
III.	Endocrine, Metabolic & Immunity Disorders	15.2	10.3	7.5	16.4	12.6	20.0	12.7	16.4	10.1	15.2
IV.	Blood and Blood-forming Organs	0.4	2.1	1.4	0.8	2.4	1.2	3.0	1.1	0.6	2.0
V.	Mental Disorders	9.2	8.9	4.4	5.5	6.1	4.0	7.1	4.6	3.9	3.9
VI.	Nervous System & Sense Organs	4.6	4.4	6.5	6.7	5.7	9.2	10.0	6.1	4.5	5.8
VII.	Circulatory System	159.2	139.7	140.7	156.4	122.0	128.5	133.2	126.4	105.0	118.4
VIII.	Respiratory System	44.3	51.3	47.3	46.4	40.5	43.5	44.7	41.4	30.8	35.5
IX.	Digestive System	34.4	28.1	22.1	24.5	23.5	18.4	16.4	20.3	16.8	20.3
X.	Genito-Urinary System	9.9	9.6	9.2	7.6	6.5	8.8	8.9	7.5	10.6	10.7
XI.	Complic. of Pregnancy, Childbirth, etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.0
XII.	Skin & Subcutaneous Tissues	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0
XIII.	Musculoskeletal System	1.4	0.7	3.1	2.1	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.4	0.8	2.9
XIV.	Congenital Anomalies	7.4	14.7	10.6	9.3	12.6	9.6	7.4	7.5	10.1	10.3
XV.	Conditions from Perinatal Period	17.7	11.0	11.2	14.8	12.6	9.2	10.0	9.3	5.3	9.7
XVI.	Symptoms, Signs & Ill-defined Conditions	25.2	24.3	20.1	25.7	33.6	25.5	27.2	18.6	16.8	23.2
XVII.	Injury and Poisoning	205.3	178.0	192.4	203.6	164.6	187.9	166.7	135.7	107.2	132.6
	Others	10.3	22.6	22.8	19.8	42.6	12.8	12.7	7.9	--	13.6
	TOTAL(2)	616.9	567.5	570.2	603.8	557.8	559.8	534.1	478.0	379.9	482.2

### Notes:

1. Rates since 1987 no longer include N.W.T. Indians because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.
2. Population served by Health Canada. See Glossary for definition of term.

### Source:

Demographics and Statistics Division, Medical Services Branch, Health Canada.



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## Tuberculosis

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Chart 13

### Tuberculosis Cases Registered Indian Population



#### Highlights

The rate of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population has been fluctuating between 1980 and 1991. In 1991, the incidence of this disease had reached a low of 50 per 100,000.

Table 13

**Tuberculosis Cases, Registered Indian Population****Canada, 1980 - 1991 (Revised)**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cases (1)</u>	<u>Rate Per 100,000</u>
1980	270	85
1981	268	83
1982	280	84
1983	323	78
1984	278	80
1985	253	70
1986	281	72
1987	283	68
1988	236	53
1989	303	65
1990	292	60
1991	258	50

**Note:**

1. Includes new and reactivated cases.

**Source:**Tuberculosis Statistics 1991, Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 82-220.



**Education**

◆	<b>Enrolment</b>	<b>36</b>
		—
◆	<b>Consecutive Years of Schooling</b>	<b>38</b>
		—
◆	<b>Post-secondary Enrolment</b>	<b>40</b>
		—
◆	<b>Post-secondary Participation Rate / A Comparison</b>	<b>42</b>
		—
◆	<b>Band-operated Schools</b>	<b>44</b>
		—
◆	<b>Enrolment by School Type</b>	<b>46</b>
		—
◆	<b>Educational Space</b>	<b>48</b>
		—

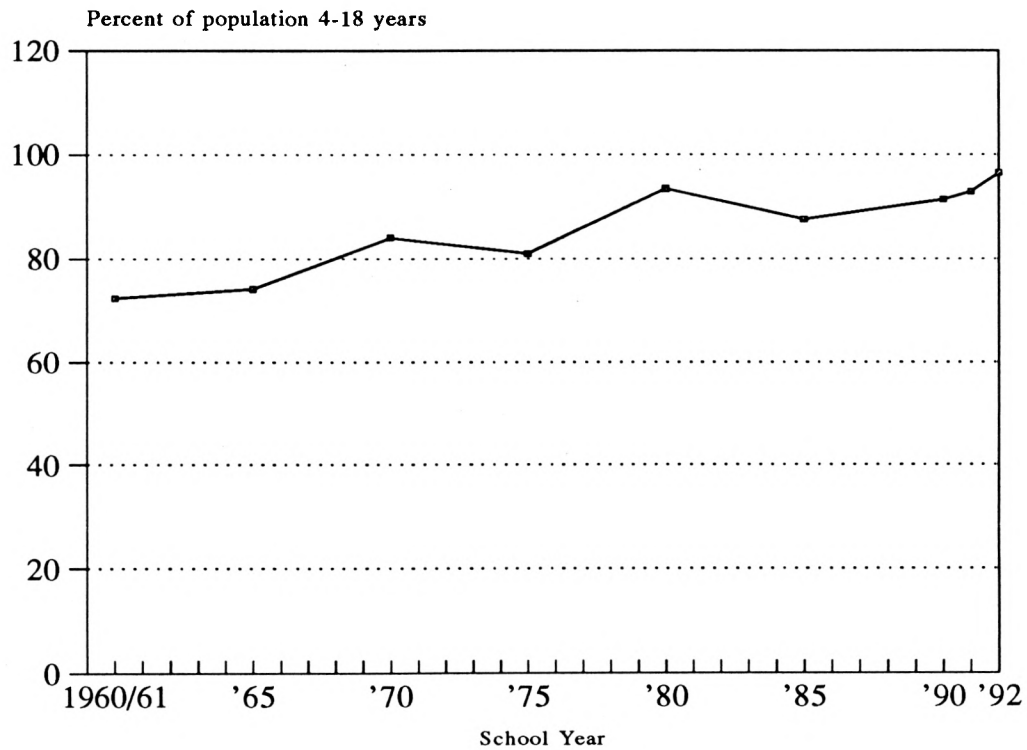
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## Enrolment

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Chart 14

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



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### Highlights

The number of on-reserve children enrolled in elementary and secondary schools has increased in the last three decades. The number doubled between 1960/61 and 1992/93 reaching about 100,900 students in the school year 1992/93.

Enrolment is increasing due both to the increase in the school-age population and a decrease in the number of drop-outs.

The percentage of school-aged children on reserve enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools has increased from 72 percent in 1960/61 to nearly 97 percent in 1992/93.

Table 14

# Enrolment of On-Reserve<sup>1</sup> Population in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools

## Canada, 1960/61 - 1992/93 (Revised)

Year	<u>Enrolment (2)</u>	<u>Population 4-18 Years</u>	<u>Enrolment Rate</u>
1960/61 (3)	41,671	57,550	72.4%
1965/66 (3)	54,670	73,632	74.2%
1970/71	68,449	81,531	84.0%
1975/76	71,817	88,660	81.0%
1980/81	82,801	88,581	93.5%
1985/86	80,623	92,080	87.6%
1986/87	82,271	94,169	87.4%
1987/88	84,271	95,336	88.4%
1988/89	85,582	96,606	88.6%
1989/90	88,158	97,751	90.2%
1990/91	92,018	100,717	91.4%
1991/92	96,594	104,029	92.9%
1992/93	100,890(4)	104,594	96.5%

### Notes:

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. Total enrolment includes registered Indians, non-registered Indians and Inuit in Grades K4 to I3.
3. A breakdown of on/off-reserve Indian population was not available in 1960/61 and 1965/66. Based on 1975 Indian Register data, off reserve was estimated to be 26 percent of the total population. Data were also not available for the 4-18 population for 1960/61 and was estimated to be 42 percent of the total Indian population.
4. Excludes Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, population estimated at 343 students.

### Sources:

#### Enrolment:

- 1960-1975: Nominal Roll, Statistics Division, DIAND.
- 1980-1985: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.
- 1986-1988: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, National, DIAND.
- 1989-1990: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.
- 1991-1992: Nominal Roll, Management Information & Analysis Branch, DIAND.

#### Population:

- Indian Register, DIAND.

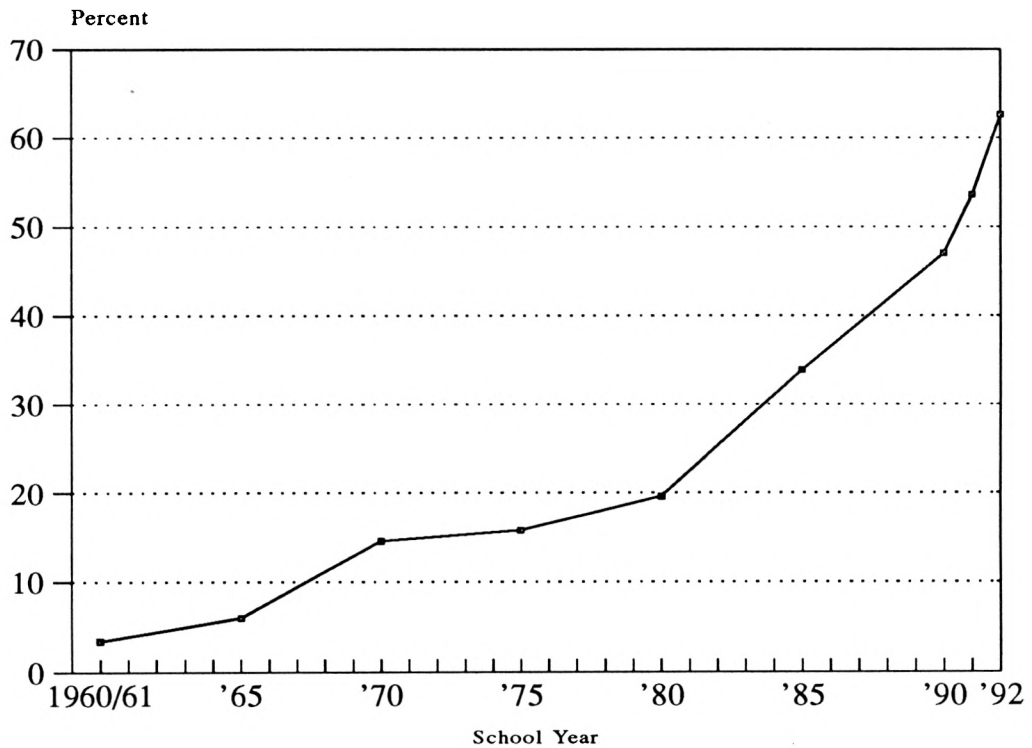
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## Consecutive Years of Schooling

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Chart 15

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



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#### Highlights

Indian children are remaining in school longer.

The percentage of Indian children who remain in school until grade XII has increased from about 3 percent in 1960/61 to more than half in 1992/93.



Table 15

# **On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII for Consecutive Years of Schooling**

**Canada, 1960/61 - 1992/93**

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

## **Note:**

1. The percentage for 1992/93 was obtained by dividing the number of students in grade XII in 1992/93 by the number of students in Grade 1 in 1981/82.

## **Sources:**

1960/61-1977/78:

Statistics Division, Program Services Branch, DIAND.

1978/79-1990/91:

Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.

1991/92-1992/93:

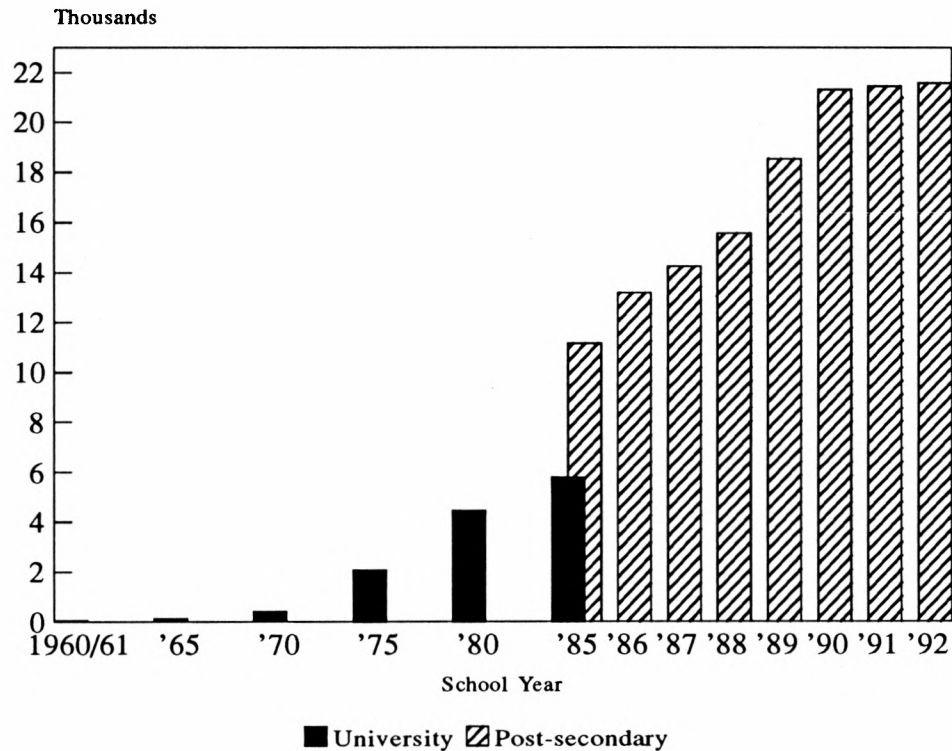
Nominal Roll, Management Information & Analysis Branch, DIAND.

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## Post-secondary Enrolment

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Chart 16      **Enrolment in University and Post-secondary Institutions  
Registered Indian Population**



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### Highlights

The number of registered Indians enrolled in university has increased from 60 in 1960/61 to 5,800 in 1985/86.

The number of Indians enrolled in post-secondary institutions has nearly doubled between 1985/86 and 1992/93. The increase is from 11,170 to 21,566 students.

Table 16

# **Enrolment in University and Post-secondary Institutions for the Registered Indian Population**

**Canada, 1960/61 - 1992/93**

<u>School Year</u>	<u>University Enrolment</u>	<u>Post-secondary Enrolment (1)</u>
1960/61	60	n/a
1965/66	131	n/a
1970/71	432	n/a
1975/76	2,071	n/a
1980/81	4,455	n/a
1985/86	5,800	11,170
1986/87	n/a	13,196
1987/88	n/a	14,242
1988/89	n/a	15,572 (2)
1989/90	n/a	18,535
1990/91	n/a	21,300
1991/92	n/a	21,442
1992/93	n/a	21,566

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**Notes:**

1. Includes Bill C-31 population. Total number of registered Indians funded by DIAND enrolled in post-secondary institutions also includes the number enrolled at university.
2. Since 1988/89, numbers include students in the University and College Entry Program (UCEP).

**Sources:**
**University Enrolment:**

- 1960: Facts and Figures, Departmental Statistics, DIAND, 1971.
- 1965-1975: Full-time University Enrolment of Registered Indians, Research Branch, DIAND.
- 1980-1985: Education Branch, DIAND.

**Post-secondary:**

- 1985-1987: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, DIAND.
- 1988-1990: Education Branch, DIAND.
- 1991-1992: Management Information & Analysis Branch, DIAND.

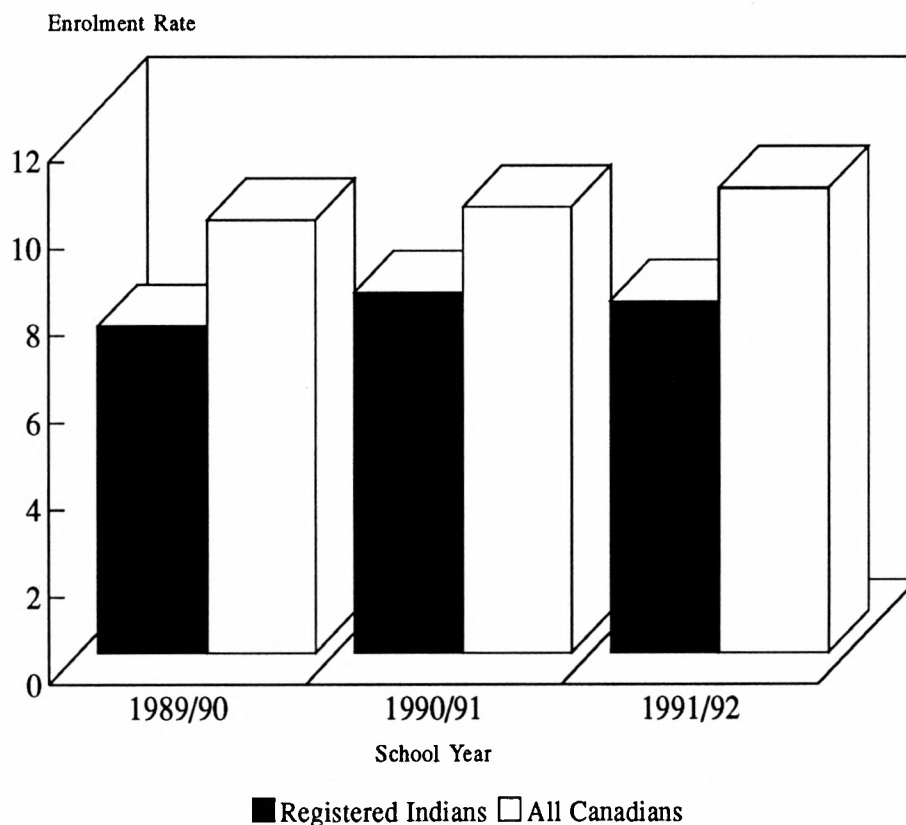
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## Post-secondary Participation Rate / A Comparison

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Chart 17

### Full-time Post-secondary Enrolment Rates Registered Indians compared to All Canadians



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### Highlights

While the rate of participation in post-secondary education for Registered Indians continues to rise, the participation rate of Registered Indians aged 17 to 34 remains below the Canadian rate for the same age grouping. From 1989-1990 to 1991-92, the rate rose from 7.51 to 8.08 percent compared to 9.95 and 10.68 percent for all Canadians.

Table 17

# **Full-Time Post-secondary Enrolment Rates Registered Indians vs All Canadians**

**Canada, 1989/90 - 1991/92**

	<u>1989/90</u>	<u>1990/91</u>	<u>1991/92</u>
Registered Indians			
Population enrolled 17-34	12,985	14,868	14,884
Population aged 17-34	172,899	179,304	184,254
<b>Enrolment Rate</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>8.29</b>	<b>8.08</b>
All Canadians			
Population enrolled 17-34	789,730	810,352	840,615
Population aged 17-34	7,932,800	7,900,300	7,867,500
<b>Enrolment Rate</b>	<b>9.95</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>10.68</b>

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**Note:**

1. The age group 17-34 was selected because most students enrolled in post-secondary education fall in this age group. However, Indian students tend to be older than other Canadians when they enroll in post-secondary institutions. As a result, while nearly 80 percent of Registered Indian students are between the ages of 17 to 34, about 95 percent of all Canadian students fall in this age group.

**Sources:**

**Registered Indians:** Post-secondary database, Management Information and Analysis Branch, DIAND.  
**All Canadians:** Statistics Canada.

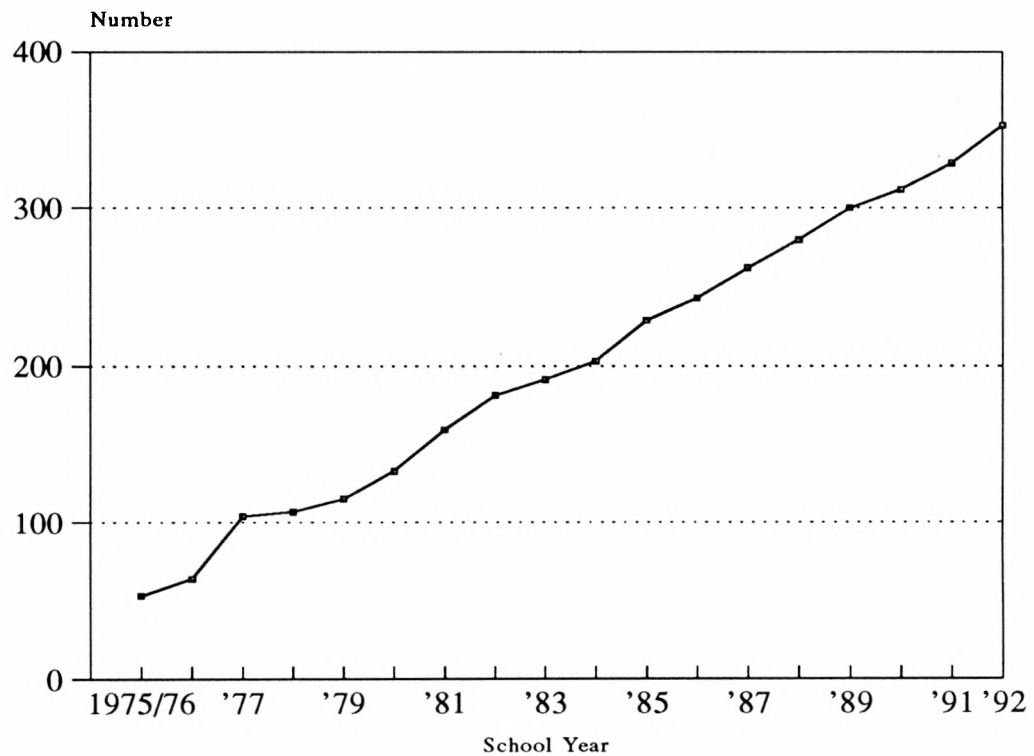
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## Band-operated Schools

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Chart 18

### Band-operated Schools



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### Highlights

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

The number of band-operated schools increased from 53 in 1975/76 to 353 in 1992/93, an 85 percent increase.

Table 18

**Band-operated Schools****Canada, 1975/76 - 1992/93**

<u>School Year</u>	<u>Band-operated Schools (1)</u>
1975/76	53
1976/77	64
1977/78	104
1978/79	107
1979/80	115
1980/81	133
1981/82	159
1982/83	181
1983/84	191
1984/85	203
1985/86	229
1986/87	243
1987/88	262
1988/89	280
1989/90	300
1990/91	312
1991/92	329
1992/93	353

**Note:**

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

**Sources:**

- 1975-1978: Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services), DIAND.  
 1979-1985: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.  
 1986-1988: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, DIAND.  
 1989-1990: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.  
 1991-1992: Nominal Roll, Management Information & Analysis, DIAND.

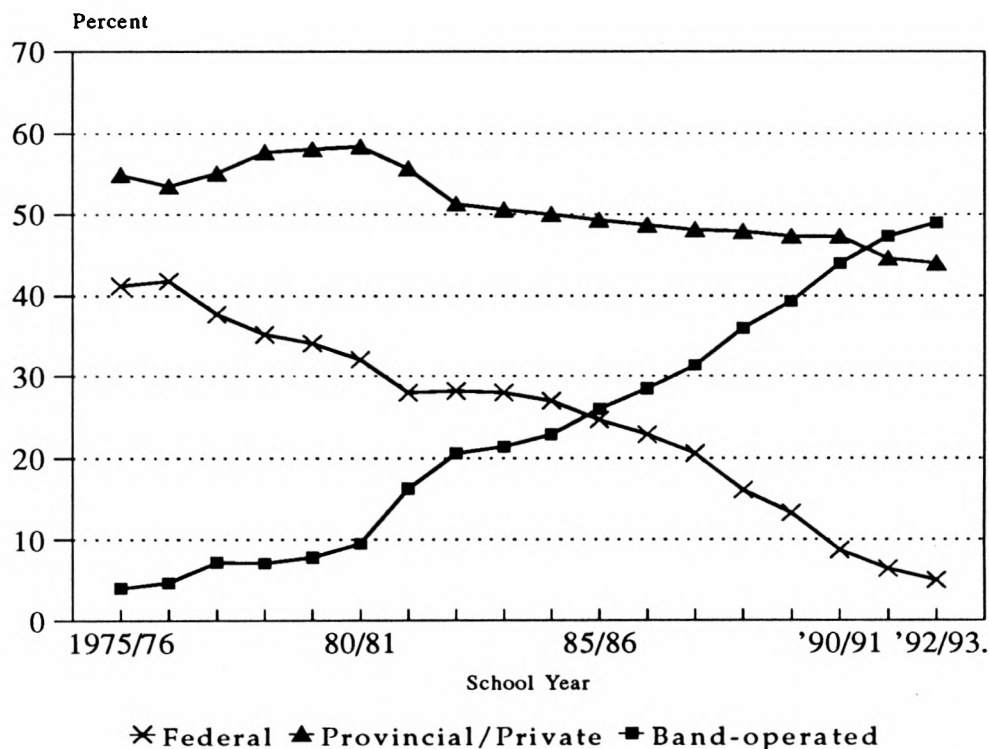


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## Enrolment by School Type

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**Chart 19 Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Enrolment by School Type  
Registered Indian Population**



### Highlights

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

The proportion of children enrolled in band-operated schools increased from 4 percent in 1975/76 to 49 percent in 1992/93.

The proportion of children enrolled in federal schools dropped to 5 percent in 1992/93 from 41 percent in 1975/76.

The proportion of students enrolled in provincial/private schools dropped from 55 percent 1975/76 to 46 percent in 1992/93.

Table 19

# Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Enrolment by School Type, On-Reserve Population

Canada, 1975/76 - 1992/93

<u>School Year</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Provincial</u>	<u>Band- operated</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Total</u>
1975/76	29,581	38,079	2,842	1,315	71,817
1976/77	30,012	36,884	3,340	1,481	71,717
1977/78	29,412	41,358	5,639	1,679	78,088
1978/79	28,605	45,438	5,796	1,520	81,359
1979/80	27,742	45,742	6,311	1,442	81,237
1980/81	26,578	46,852	7,879	1,492	82,801
1981/82	22,525	43,652	13,133	1,156	80,466
1982/83	21,825	38,511	15,912	1,164	77,412
1983/84	21,893	39,474	16,715	...	78,082
1984/85	21,669	40,080	18,372	...	80,121
1985/86	19,943	39,712	20,968	...	80,623
1986/87	18,811	40,053	23,407	...	82,271
1987/88	17,322	40,520	26,429	...	84,271
1988/89	13,783	40,954	30,845	...	85,582
1989/90	11,764	41,720	34,674	...	88,158
1990/91	8,052	43,453	40,513	...	92,018
1991/92	6,180	43,092	45,665	1,657	96,594
1992/93	5,096	44,418	49,426	1,950	100,890(1)

## Notes:

... Between 1983/84 and 1990/91, private school data were not coded separately and were collapsed into provincial school figures.

1. Excludes Nuw-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, population estimated at 343 students.

## Sources:

1975/76-1978/79: Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services), DIAND.

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

1991/92-1992/93: Nominal Roll, Management Information & Analysis Branch, DIAND.

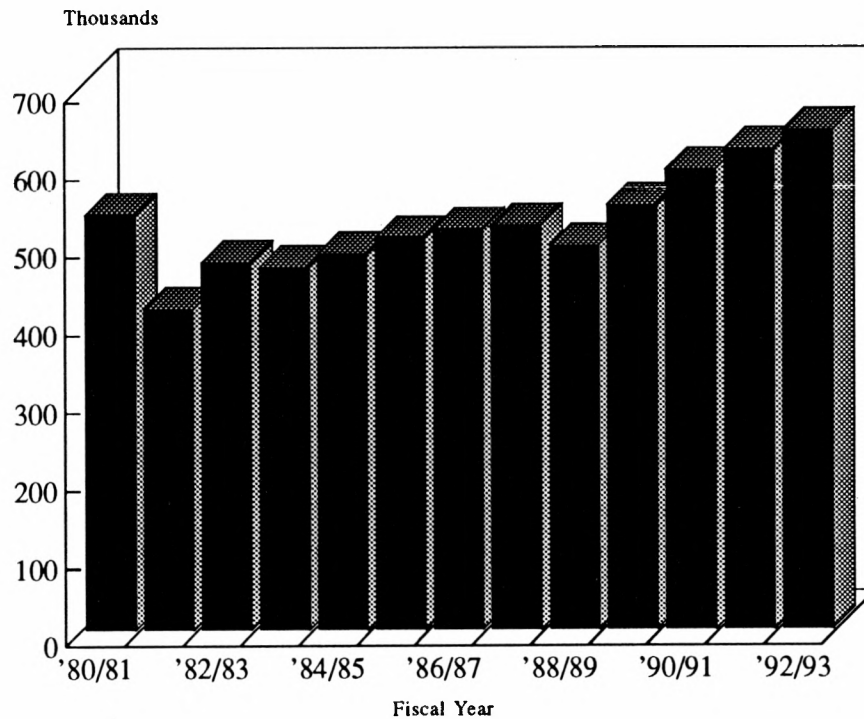
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## Educational Space

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Chart 20

### Educational Space On Reserve



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### Highlight

In 1992/93, the space reserved for schools has increased to 643,000 square meters as a result of the construction of new school facilities.

Table 20

**Educational Space On Reserve****Canada, 1980/81 - 1992/93**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Square Metres</u>
1980/81	534,119(1)
1981/82	413,133
1982/83	472,221
1983/84	465,959
1984/85	483,276
1985/86	503,920
1986/87	514,579
1987/88	519,443
1988/89	493,510
1989/90	545,898
1990/91	591,363
1991/92	617,789
1992/93	642,568

**Note:**

1. Includes teacherages and student residences.

**Source:**

Capital Asset Management System, Management Information and Analysis Branch, DIAND.



**Social Conditions**

♦	<b>Children in Care</b>	<b>52</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Per Child Expenditures</b>	<b>54</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Adults in Residential Care</b>	<b>56</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Per Adult Expenditures</b>	<b>58</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Social Assistance Recipients and Dependents</b>	<b>60</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Social Assistance Expenditures</b>	<b>62</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Social Assistance Program</b>	<b>64</b>
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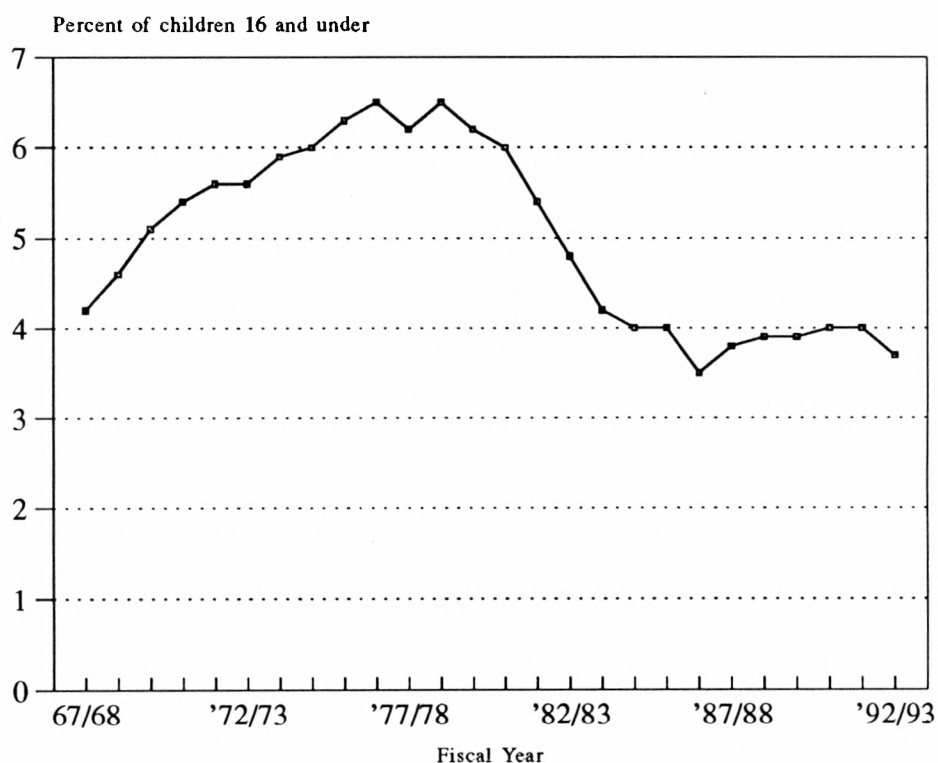
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## Children In Care

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Chart 21

### Children in Care Registered Indian Population On Reserve



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### Highlights

The ratio of registered Indian children in care to Indian children aged 16 and under peaked at about 6.5 percent in the mid-seventies and has gradually declined to 3.5 percent in 1986/87.

Since 1987/88, the ratio increased slightly to reach 4.0 percent in 1991/92. In 1992/93, the ratio dropped to 3.7 with 4,533 children in care.



Table 21

# On-Reserve Children in Care, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1967/68 - 1992/93

Fiscal Year	Children in Care (1)	Children Aged 16 and under		Fiscal Year	Children in Care (1)	Children Aged 16 and under	
			Percent				Percent
1967/68	3,946	93,484	4.2%	1980/81	5,716	94,916	6.0%
1968/69	4,310	94,616	4.6%	1981/82	5,144	94,608	5.4%
1969/70	4,861	94,698	5.1%	1982/83	4,577	96,105	4.8%
1970/71	5,156	95,048	5.4%	1983/84	4,105	98,379	4.2%
1971/72	5,336	94,777	5.6%	1984/85	3,887	97,586	4.0%
1972/73	5,336	94,906	5.6%	1985/86	4,000	99,213	4.0%
1973/74	5,582	94,634	5.9%	1986/87	3,603	101,841	3.5%
1974/75	5,817	96,960	6.0%	1987/88	3,836	101,537	3.8%
1975/76	6,078	96,493	6.3%	1988/89	3,989	102,529	3.9%
1976/77	6,247	96,417	6.5%	1989/90	4,178	105,992	3.9%
1977/78	6,017	96,780	6.2%	1990/91	4,352	109,165	4.0%
1978/79	6,177	94,866	6.5%	1991/92	4,586	114,683	4.0%
1979/80	5,820	94,414	6.2%	1992/93	4,533	115,269	3.9%

## Notes:

1. The total number of children in care calculated by Social Development Branch is obtained by dividing the total number of case-days by 365. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services (eg. homemakers). See Glossary for definition of Children in Care. Excludes Indians residing in the N.W.T. and Newfoundland. Indian children in care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.

## Sources:

### Children in Care:

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

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

1991/92: Finance Branch, DIAND.

1992/93: Management Information and Analysis Branch, DIAND

Children aged 16 and under: Indian Register, DIAND.

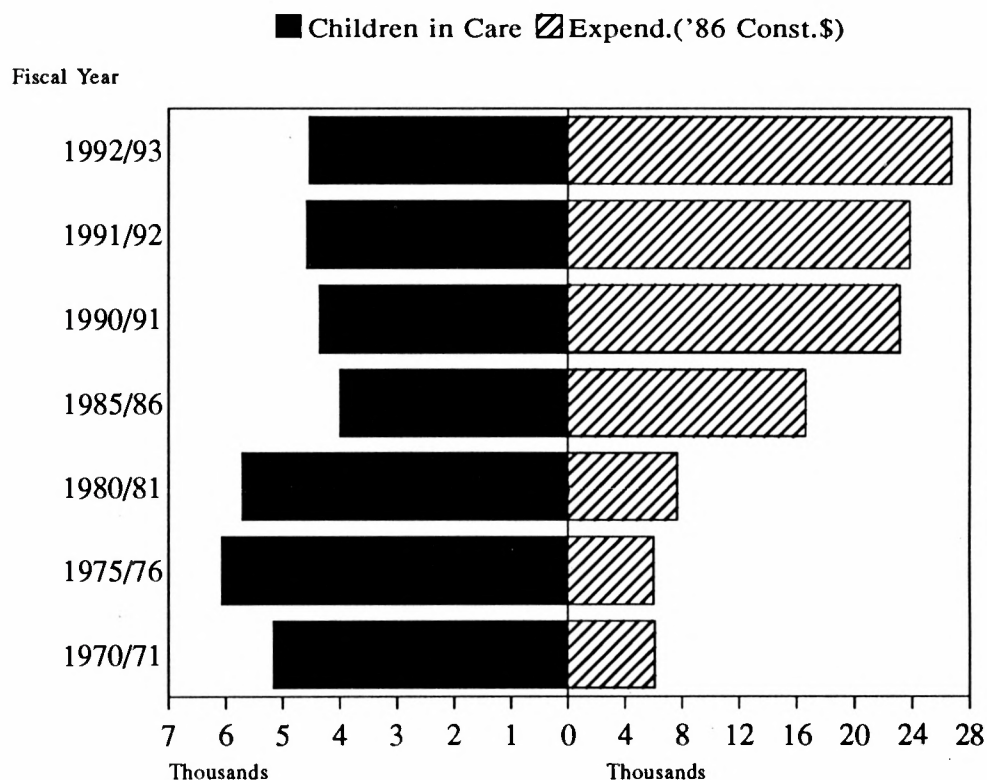
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## Per Child Expenditures

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Chart 22

### Children in Care and Per Child Expenditures Registered Indian Population




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### Highlights

The number of children in care has fluctuated since 1980/81, while the total expenditures expressed in 1986 constant dollars have been increasing.

Per child expenditures in constant 1986 dollars have increased gradually from \$6,100 in 1970/71 to \$26,700 per child in 1992/93, a 77 percent increase.

Table 22

**Total and Per Child Expenditures  
On Reserve<sup>1</sup> Registered Indian Population in Residential Care**

**Canada, 1965/66 - 1992/93**

Fiscal Year	Children in Care (2)	Total Expenditures (Current \$)	Per Child Expenditures (Current \$)	Total Expenditures (86 Constant \$)(3)	Per Child Expenditures (86 Constant \$)(3)
1965/66	2,889	2,464,000	853	n/a	n/a
1970/71	5,156	10,042,000	1,948	31,479,624	6,105
1975/76	6,078	16,076,000	2,645	36,371,041	5,984
1980/81	5,716	29,485,700	5,158	43,877,530	7,676
1981/82	5,144	34,740,700	6,754	46,014,172	8,945
1982/83	4,577	37,578,200	8,210	44,896,296	9,809
1983/84	4,105	43,673,900	10,639	49,349,040	12,022
1984/85	3,887	50,734,100	13,052	54,907,035	14,126
1985/86	4,000	63,868,400	15,967	66,529,583	16,632
1986/87	3,603	71,979,700	19,978	71,979,700	19,978
1987/88	3,836	80,455,800	20,974	77,064,943	20,167
1988/89	3,989	97,169,700	24,359	89,971,944	22,554
1989/90	4,178	102,797,600	24,605	90,173,333	21,582
1990/91	4,352	120,285,800	27,639	100,657,573	23,129
1991/92	4,586	137,943,200	30,079	109,305,230	23,835
1992/93	4,533	155,184,200	34,234	121,143,000	26,725

**Notes:**

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. The number of children in care calculated by the Social Development Branch is obtained by dividing the number of case-days by 365. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services (eg. homemakers). As a result, per child expenditures are over-estimated. See Glossary for definition of Children in Care. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.
3. The expenditures in constant dollars have been estimated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1986 from Statistics Canada.

**Sources:**

- 1965/66-1970/71: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1978, Cat. No. 86-201  
 1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.  
 1981/82-1990/91: Social Development Branch, DIAND.  
 1991/92-1992/93: Finance Branch, DIAND.

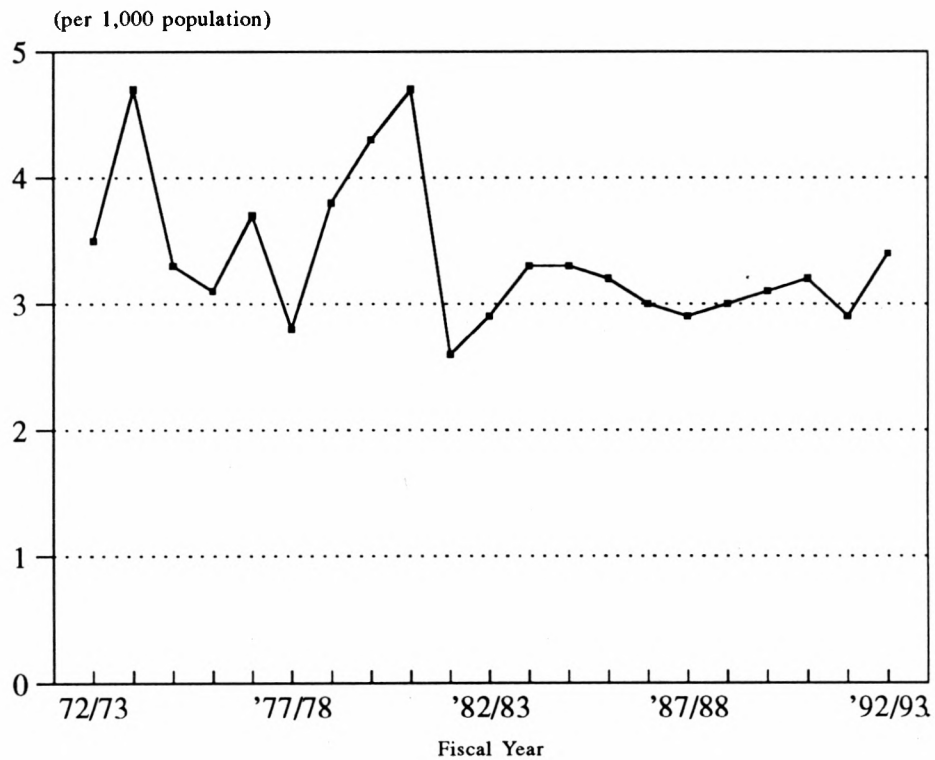
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## Adults in Residential Care

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Chart 23

### Adults in Care Registered Indian Population On Reserve



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### Highlight

Over the last two decades, the average proportion of Indian adults in residential care dropped slightly from 3.7 per 1,000 in the seventies to 3.2 per 1,000 in the eighties. In 1992/93 the ratio stood at 3.4 per 1,000 Indian adults.

Table 23

# **On-Reserve Adults in Residential Care Registered Indian Population**

**Canada, 1972/73 - 1992/93**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Adults in Care (1)</b>	<b>Adult Population (2)</b>	<b>Ratio (per 1,000)</b>
1972/73	319	90,093	3.5
1973/74	434	92,489	4.7
1974/75	325	98,441	3.3
1975/76	318	102,282	3.1
1976/77	389	106,100	3.7
1977/78	313	110,193	2.8
1978/79	432	112,664	3.8
1979/80	500	116,505	4.3
1980/81	567	121,263	4.7
1981/82	329	125,388	2.6
1982/83	386	131,880	2.9
1983/84	447	137,315	3.3
1984/85	479	143,205	3.3
1985/86	479	148,441	3.2
1986/87	459	153,947	3.0
1987/88	456	157,997	2.9
1988/89	494	162,229	3.0
1989/90	515	167,611	3.1
1990/91	558	174,441	3.2
1991/92	525	180,177	2.9
1992/93	547	161,463	3.4

## **Notes:**

1. See Glossary for definition of Adults in Care. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland. Indian adults in care were resident on a reserve, Crown land or settlement prior to the provision of care. Adult care cases do not include in-home care.
2. Population 17 years of age and over.

## **Sources:**

### **Adults in Care:**

1972/73-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.

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

1991/92-1992/93: Finance Branch, DIAND.

### **Adult Population:**

Indian Register, DIAND.

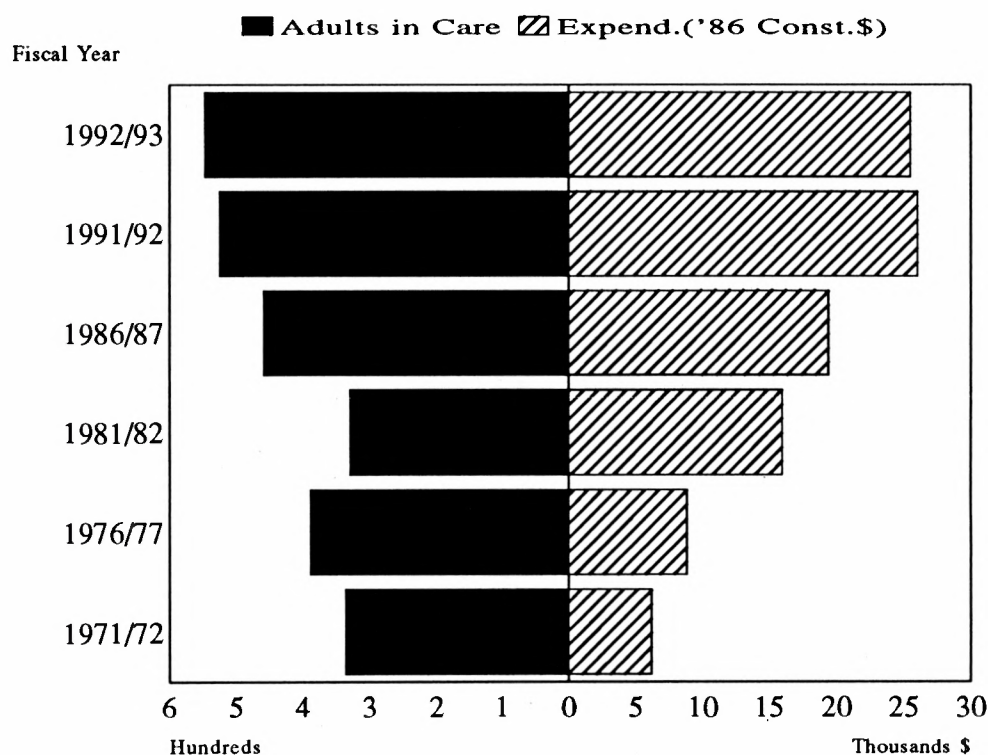
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## Per Adult Expenditures

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Chart 24

### Adults in Care and Per Adult Expenditures Registered Indian Population



### Highlights

In 1992/93 a total of 547 Indian adults were in residential care.

Slightly under \$33,000 was required to cover the cost of care for one Indian adult in a residential home or institution in 1992/93.

Expressed in 1986 constant dollars, the average cost per adult increased more than three and one-half times between 1971/72 and 1992/93, from \$6,200 to over \$25,000.

Table 24

**Total and Per Adult Expenditures  
On-Reserve Registered Indian Population in Residential Care**

**Canada, 1972/73 - 1992/93**

Fiscal Year	Adults in Care (1)	Total Expenditures (Current \$)	Per Adult Expenditures (Current \$)	Total Expenditures (86 Constant \$)(2)	Per Adult Expenditures (Constant \$)(2)
1972/73	319	693,000	2,172	2,074,850	6,504
1973/74	434	759,000	1,749	2,108,333	4,859
1974/75	325	1,149,000	3,535	2,879,699	8,860
1975/76	318	1,330,000	4,182	3,009,050	9,462
1976/77	389	1,636,000	4,206	3,444,211	8,854
1977/78	313	1,662,000	5,310	3,239,766	10,351
1978/79	432	2,936,000	6,796	5,252,236	12,158
1979/80	500	3,224,000	6,448	5,285,246	10,570
1980/81	567	4,257,000	7,508	6,334,821	11,173
1981/82	329	3,972,800	12,075	5,261,987	15,994
1982/83	386	5,636,900	14,603	6,734,648	17,447
1983/84	447	6,900,700	15,438	7,797,401	17,444
1984/85	479	7,675,600	16,024	8,306,926	17,342
1985/86	479	8,245,600	17,214	8,589,167	17,931
1986/87	459	8,916,300	19,425	8,916,300	19,425
1987/88	456	9,761,500	21,407	9,386,057	20,583
1988/89	494	11,653,200	23,589	10,790,000	21,841
1989/90	515	13,435,400	26,088	11,785,439	22,884
1990/91	561	15,853,900	28,260	13,266,862	23,648
1991/92	525	17,253,400	32,864	13,671,474	26,041
1992/93	547	17,865,800	32,661	13,946,760	25,497

**Notes:**

1. See Glossary for definition of Adults in Care. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland. Indian adults in care were resident on a reserve, Crown land or settlement prior to the provision of care. Adult cases do not include in-home care. As a result, per adult expenditures are over-estimated.
2. The expenditures in constant dollars have been calculated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1986 from Statistics Canada.

**Sources:**

1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.

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

1991/92-1992/93: Finance Branch, DIAND.

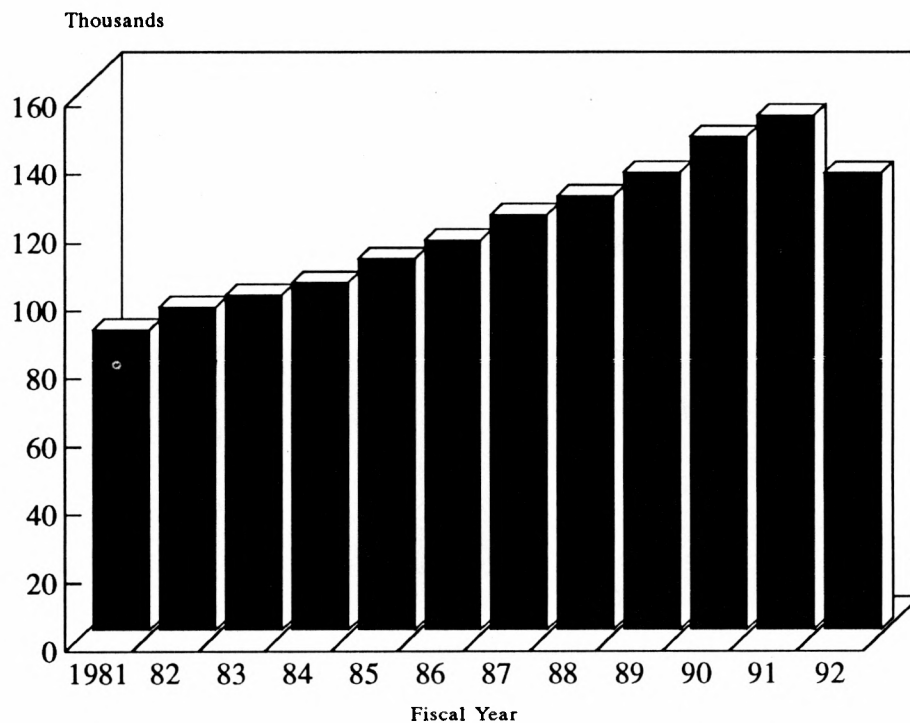


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## Social Assistance Recipients and Dependants

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Chart 25      **Average Monthly Number of Social Assistance Dependants  
Registered Indian Population**



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### Highlights

The average monthly number of social assistance dependants among registered Indians has increased 72 percent in the last eleven years from slightly over 88,000 dependants in 1981/82 to just over 151,000 in 1991/92. In 1992/93 the number of dependants has decreased to almost 150,000.

Table 25

**Average Number of Social Assistance Recipients  
and Dependants per Month, Registered Indian Population**

**Canada, 1981/82 - 1992/93**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b><u>Average Number of Recipients per Month (1)</u></b>	<b><u>Average Number of Dependants per Month (2)</u></b>
1981/82	39,146	88,079
1982/83	42,101	94,726
1983/84	43,750	98,438
1984/85	45,408	102,168
1985/86	48,494	109,112
1986/87	50,879	114,478
1987/88	54,170	121,882
1988/89	56,573	127,290
1989/90	59,680	134,280
1990/91	64,248	144,558
1991/92 (3)	67,139	151,065
1992/93 (4)	66,550	149,738

**Notes:**

1. See Glossary for definition of Recipients. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.
2. The number of single recipients has been calculated by Social Development Branch to be 50 percent of the average number of recipients per month. The average annual number of dependants living in a family has been calculated by multiplying the annual average number of recipients living in a family by the average size which has been estimated to be 3.5. The total average number of dependants is the sum of the annual average number of single recipients and the average number of dependants living in a family.
3. In 1991/92, unlike previous years, social assistance for registered Indians living off reserve in Alberta was covered by the provincial government and is therefore not reflected in these numbers.
4. In 1992/93, unlike previous years, social assistance for registered Indians living off reserve in Manitoba was covered by the provincial government and is therefore not reflected in these numbers.

**Sources:**

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

1991/92: Finance Branch, DIAND.

1992/93: Management Information and Analysis Branch, DIAND.

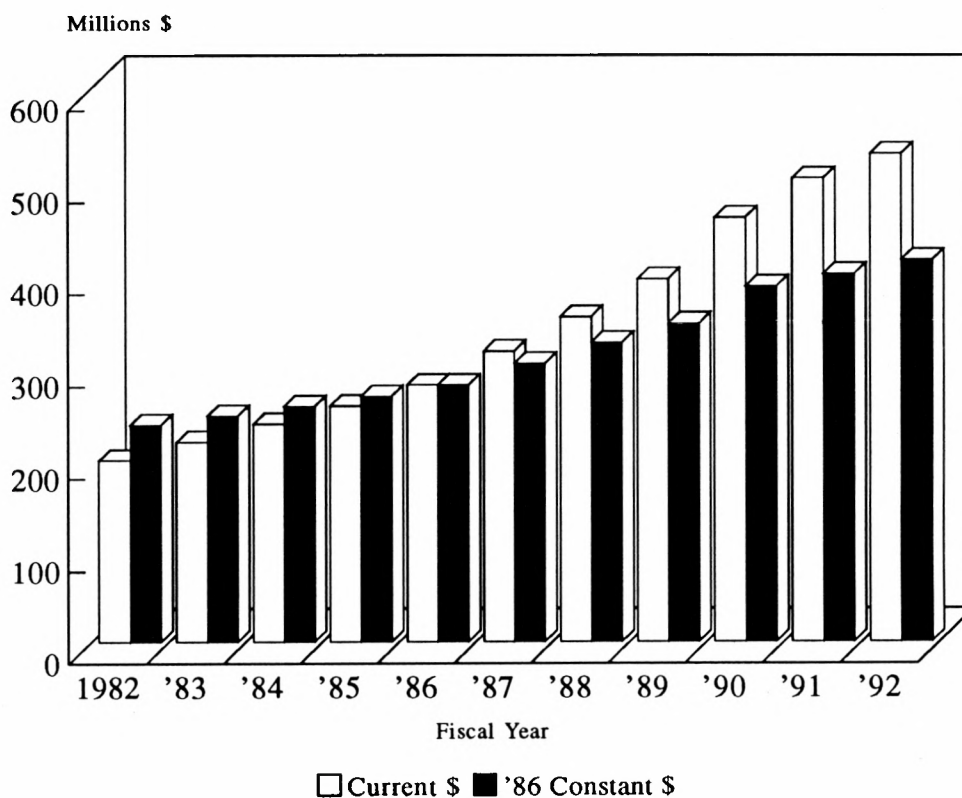
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## Social Assistance Expenditures

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Chart 26

### Social Assistance Expenditures Registered Indian Population



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### Highlights

Total social assistance expenditures in current dollars almost tripled between 1982/83 and 1992/93.

Expenditures per recipient increased 90 percent from 1982/83 to 1992/93, from \$4,661 to \$8,877. Over the same period, the consumer price index (inflation index) increased by 53 percent.

Table 26

# Social Assistance Expenditures Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1973/74 - 1992/93

Fiscal Year	Number of Recipients (1)	Total Expenditures (Current \$)	Per Recipient (Current \$)	Total Expenditures (86 Constant \$)(2)	Per Recipient (86 Constant \$)(2)
1973/74	n/a	53,319,000	n/a	148,108,333	n/a
1974/75	n/a	64,105,000	n/a	160,664,160	n/a
1975/76	n/a	73,023,000	n/a	165,210,407	n/a
1976/77	n/a	78,660,000	n/a	165,600,000	n/a
1977/78	n/a	85,753,000	n/a	167,159,844	n/a
1978/79	n/a	105,983,000	n/a	189,593,918	n/a
1979/80	n/a	122,004,400	n/a	200,007,213	n/a
1980/81	n/a	141,985,300	n/a	211,287,649	n/a
1981/82	39,146	165,030,100	4,216	218,582,914	5,584
1982/83	42,101	196,241,700	4,661	234,458,423	5,569
1983/84	43,750	216,157,600	4,941	244,245,876	5,583
1984/85	45,408	235,433,500	5,185	254,798,160	5,611
1985/86	48,494	255,288,200	5,264	265,925,208	5,484
1986/87	50,879	278,070,900	5,465	278,070,900	5,465
1987/88	54,170	314,446,000	5,805	301,193,487	5,560
1988/89	56,573	351,706,500	6,217	323,854,972	5,725
1989/90	59,680	392,498,900	6,577	344,297,281	5,769
1990/91	64,360	459,634,000	7,142	384,630,962	5,976
1991/92 (3)	67,139	502,166,300	7,480	397,913,074	5,927
1992/93	66,550	529,055,600	7,950	413,002,000	5,195

## Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of Recipient. Excludes Indians residing in N.W.T. and Newfoundland.
2. The expenditures in constant dollars have been calculated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1986 from Statistics Canada.
3. In 1991/92, unlike previous years, social assistance for registered Indians living off reserve in Alberta was covered by the provincial government and is therefore not reflected in these numbers.

## Sources:

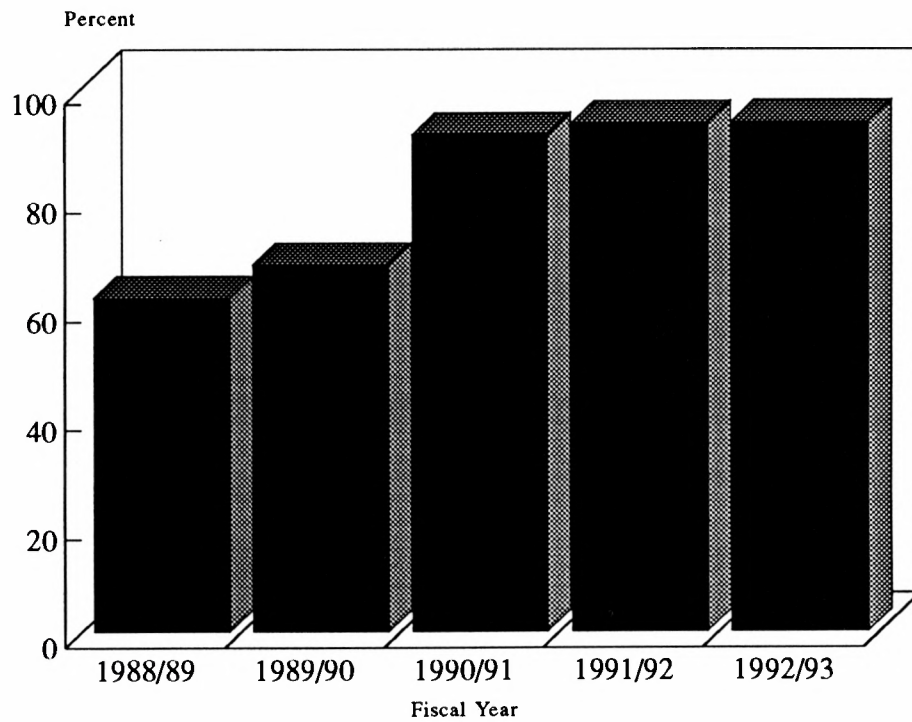
1973/74-1990/91: Social Development Branch, DIAND.  
1991/92-1992/93: Finance Branch, DIAND.

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## Social Assistance Program

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Chart 27      **Bands Administering the Social Assistance Program**



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### Highlight

In 1992/93, the Social Assistance Program was administered by 538 out of 574 eligible bands (93.7%), with funding provided through various contribution arrangements.

Table 27

**Bands Administering the Social Assistance Program****Canada, 1988/89 - 1992/93**

<u>Social Assistance (1)</u>			
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number of Bands (2)</u>	<u>Number of Administering Bands(3)</u>	<u>Percentage of Administering Bands</u>
1988/1989	565	347 (4)	61.4
1989/1990	566	383 (4)	67.5
1990/1991	569	520	91.4
1991/1992	570	533	93.5
1992/1993	574	538	93.7

**Notes:**

1. See Glossary for definition of Social Assistance.
2. Number of Bands is defined as the total number of bands in the region for which DIAND is responsible to fund Social Assistance.
3. Number of Administering Bands is the total number of bands administering the Social Assistance program either directly on their own or indirectly through other Bands, Tribal Councils, or under joint administration.
4. Data not available for the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Regions.

**Sources:**

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



## Housing Conditions

◆	Dwellings	68
		—
◆	Dwellings / Infrastructure	70
		—
◆	Dwellings / Infrastructure / Water and Sewage	72
		—



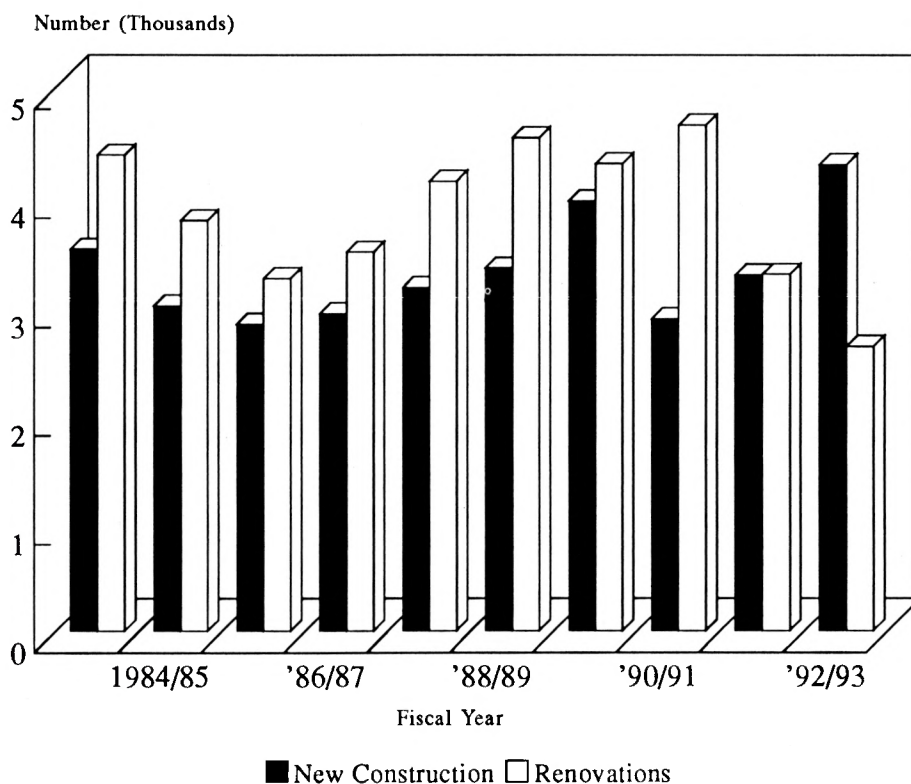
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## Dwellings

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Chart 28

### New and Renovated Dwelling Units On Reserve



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### Highlights

Between 1983/84 and 1992/93, an average of 3,320 new dwelling units per year were built on reserve. In 1992/93 more than 4,200 new units were constructed.

Just under 4,000 dwelling units on average per year were renovated between 1983/84 and 1992/93.

Table 28

**Total Number of New and Renovated Dwelling Units On Reserve****Canada, 1983/84 - 1992/93**

Dwellings (1)		
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number of New Dwelling Units (2)</u>	<u>Number of Renovated Dwelling Units</u>
1983/84	3,517	4,380
1984/85	2,999	3,780
1985/86	2,831	3,250
1986/87	2,929	3,490
1987/88	3,166	4,141
1988/89	3,345	4,538
1989/90	3,958	4,301
1990/91	2,879 (3)	4,655
1991/92	3,281	3,288
1992/93	4,295	2,630

**Notes:**

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

**Sources:**

1983-1990: Housing Directorate, DIAND.

1991-1992: Management Information and Analysis Branch, DIAND.

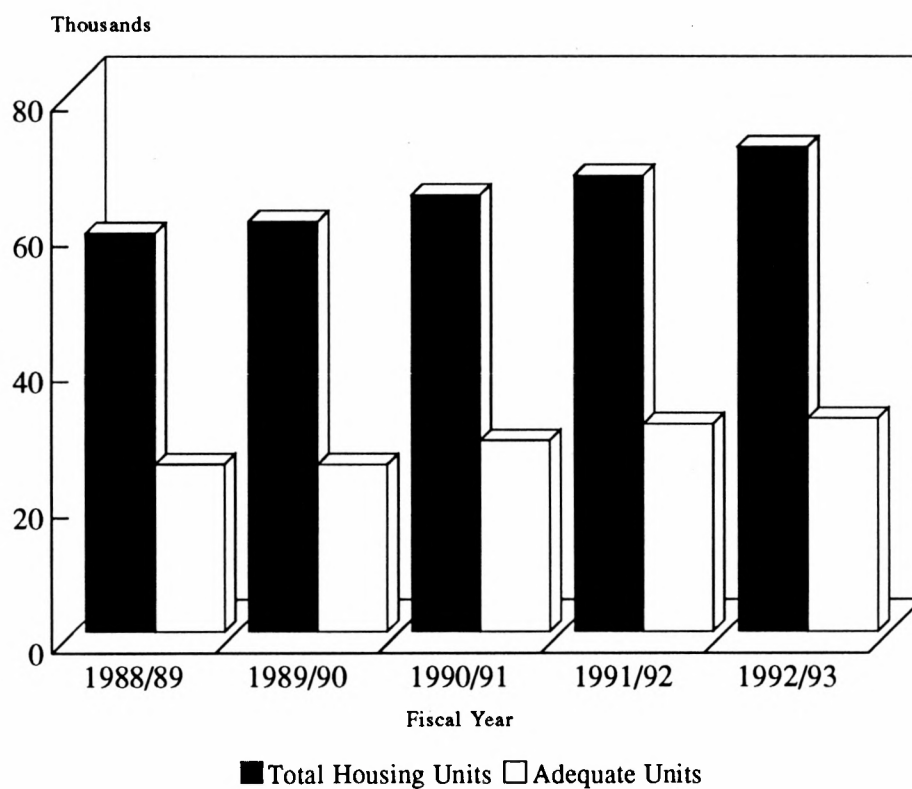
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## Dwellings / Infrastructure

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Chart 29

### Adequate Housing On Reserve



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### Highlight

In 1992/93 almost 44 percent of dwellings on reserve did not require renovations or replacement.

Table 29

**Adequate Housing On Reserve****Canada, 1988/89 - 1992/93**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Housing Units</u>	<u>Adequate Units</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1988/89	58,756	24,702	42.0
1989/90	60,509	24,659	40.7
1990/91	64,402	28,209	43.8
1991/92 (1)	67,282	30,633	45.5
1992/93	71,531	34,460	43.9

**Notes:**

1. The 1990/91 data was used for British Columbia in 1991/92.

-- B.C. data excludes increase in infrastructure assets since 1987 for AFA bands.

**Source:**

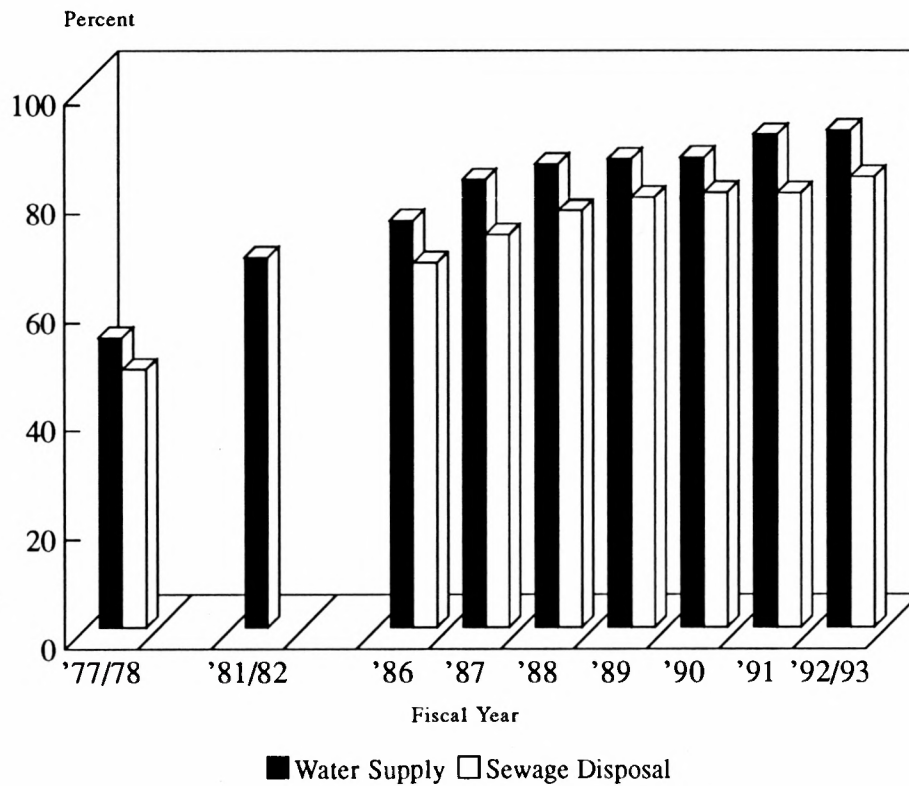
Capital Asset Management System, Management Information and Analysis Branch, DIAND.

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**Dwellings / Infrastructure / Water and Sewage**

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Chart 30

**On-Reserve Dwellings with Adequate  
Water Supply and Sewage Disposal**

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**Highlights**

In 1992/93 about 91 percent of dwellings on reserve had adequate water supply compared with slightly over half in 1977/78.

The proportion of dwellings with adequate sewage disposal also increased considerably from about 47 percent in 1977/78 to almost 83 percent in 1992/93.

Table 30

# **Dwellings with Adequate Water Supply and Sewage Disposal On Reserve**

**Canada, 1977/78 - 1992/93**

Fiscal Year	Infrastructure (1)			
	Adequate Water Supply		Adequate Sewage Disposal	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1977/78	19,723	53.3	17,539	47.4
1981/82	30,087	68.0	n/a	n/a
1986/87	40,026	74.8	35,874	67.0
1987/88	49,951	82.3	43,793	72.2
1988/89	50,094	85.2	45,020	76.6
1989/90	52,081	86.1	47,839	79.1
1990/91	55,645	86.4	51,505	80.0
1991/92	61,546	90.6	54,278	79.9
1992/93	65,397	91.4	59,315	82.9

**Note:**

1. See Glossary for definition of Adequate Water Supply and Sewage Disposal.

**Sources:**

1977/78-1990/91: CMDB, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.  
1991/92-1992/93: Management Information and Analysis Branch, DIAND.



**Self-government**

♦	<b>Self-government Negotiations</b>	<b>76</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Alternative Funding Arrangements / Participation Rates</b>	<b>78</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Alternative Funding Arrangements / Program Expenditures</b>	<b>80</b>
		<hr/>
♦	<b>Devolution</b>	<b>82</b>
		<hr/>



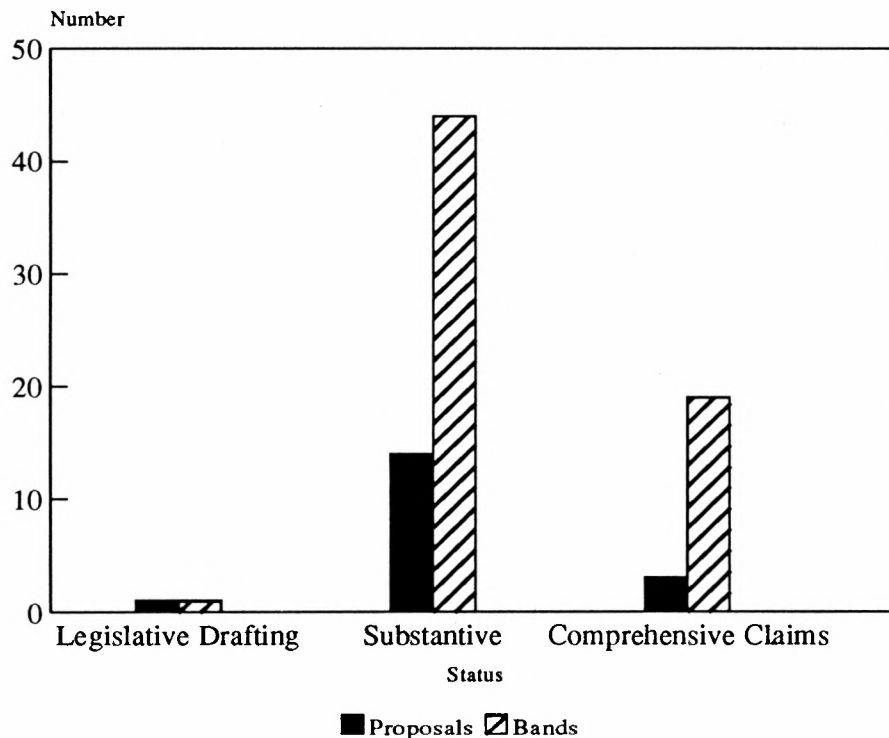
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## Self-government Negotiations

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Chart 31

### Self-government Negotiations



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### Highlights

As of March 1993, self-government legislation had been enacted on behalf of two aboriginal communities: the Sechelt Band of British Columbia and the Cree-Naskapi of Quebec. One additional proposal was in the final stage of legislative drafting. Fourteen other communities (or groups of communities) had completed framework agreements and were in the process of substantive negotiations. Self-government agreements are also being negotiated with groups which have reached a comprehensive claims agreement.

Table 31

**Self-government Negotiations****Canada, April 1993 (Revised)**

Status (1)	Number of <u>Proposals</u>	Number of <u>Bands</u>
Legislative Drafting	1	1
Substantive Negotiations	14	44
Comprehensive Claims (2)		
Council for Yukon Indians	1	14
Nisga'a Tribal Council	1	4
Gwich'in	1	1

**Notes:**

1. See Glossary for definition of terms under Self-government Negotiations.
2. See Glossary for definition of Comprehensive Claim. Self-government negotiations with the Council for Yukon Indians, the Nisga'a Tribal Council and the Gwich'in Tribal Council have been distinguished from self-government negotiations with other groups because these three sets of negotiations have been conducted concurrently with comprehensive land claims negotiations and are not calculated in the maximum number of self-government negotiations permitted under current policy. Self-government negotiations and comprehensive land claims negotiations are governed by separate policies.

**Sources:**

First Nations Relations Directorate, DIAND.  
 Claims and Indian Government, DIAND.

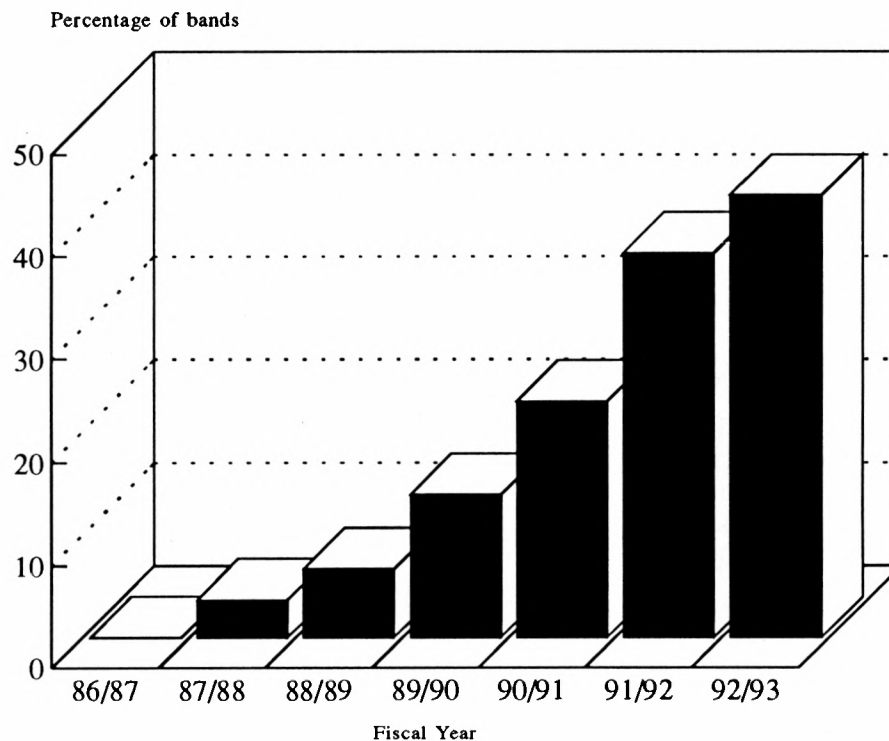
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## Alternative Funding Arrangements / Participation Rates

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Chart 32

### AFA Participation Rates



### Highlights

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

As of March 31, 1993 a total of 139 agreements were signed. One hundred and sixteen of these agreements were signed with individual bands and twenty-three with tribal councils and other Indian organizations.

Table 32

**Alternative Funding Arrangements****Canada, 1986/87 - 1992/93****AFA Participation Rates (1)**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Signed Agreements</u>	<u>Bands Involved</u>	<u>Band Participation Rate</u>
1986-87	0	0	0
1987-88	9	21	3.7%
1988-89	25	38	6.7%
1989-90	58	79	13.9%
1990-91	89	131	22.9%
1991-92	122	213	37.2%
1992-93	139	244	43%

**Notes:**

1. Excluded are bands operating under self-government legislation and within the Northwest Territories. In the latter case, services are delivered primarily by the territorial government.
2. See Glossary for definition of Alternative Funding Arrangements.

**Source:**

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

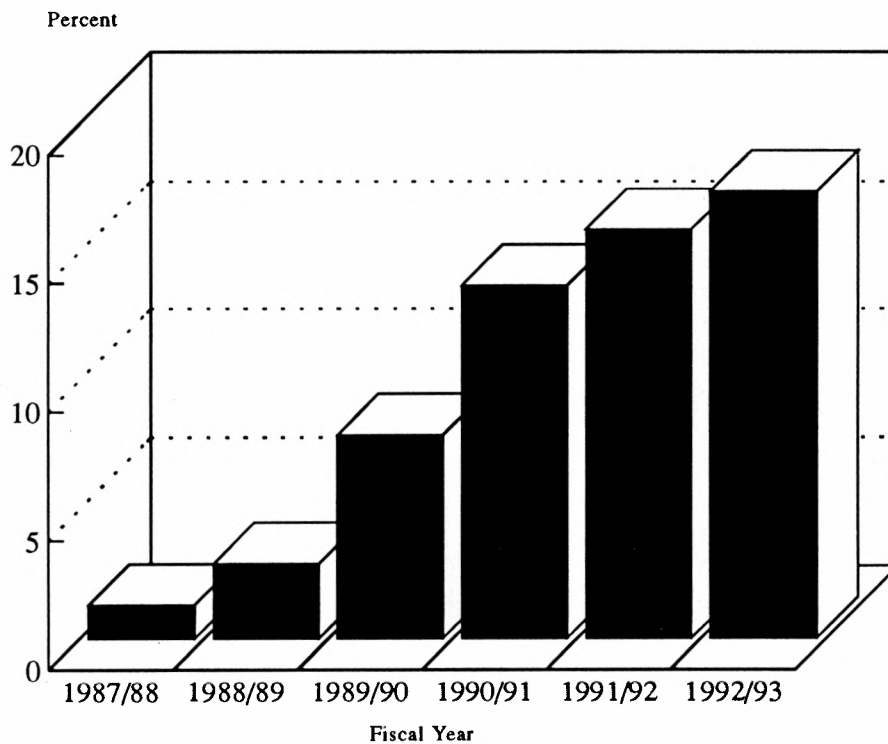
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## Alternative Funding Arrangements / Program Expenditures

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Chart 33

### Alternative Funding Arrangements as a Percentage of Program Expenditures



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### Highlights

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

As a proportion of Program expenditures, Alternative Funding Arrangements have increased from 1.3 percent in 1987/88 to 17.4 percent in 1992/93.

Table 33

**Alternative Funding Arrangements as a  
Percentage of Program Expenditures**

**Canada, 1987/88 - 1992/93**

Program Expenditures			
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>AFA Expenditures (Current \$)</u>	<u>Indian &amp; Inuit Affairs Program Expenditures<sup>1</sup> (Current \$)</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1987/88	23,612,274	1,842,166,000	1.3
1988/89	60,860,115	2,070,062,000	2.9
1989/90	180,938,175	2,282,644,000	7.9
1990/91	349,293,591	2,556,380,000	13.7
1991/92	451,264,694	2,831,778,000	15.9
1992/93	531,740,877	3,054,554,000	17.4

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**Note:**

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

**Source:**

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Canadian Polar Commission. 1993-94 Estimates, Part III Expenditure, 1993, DIAND.

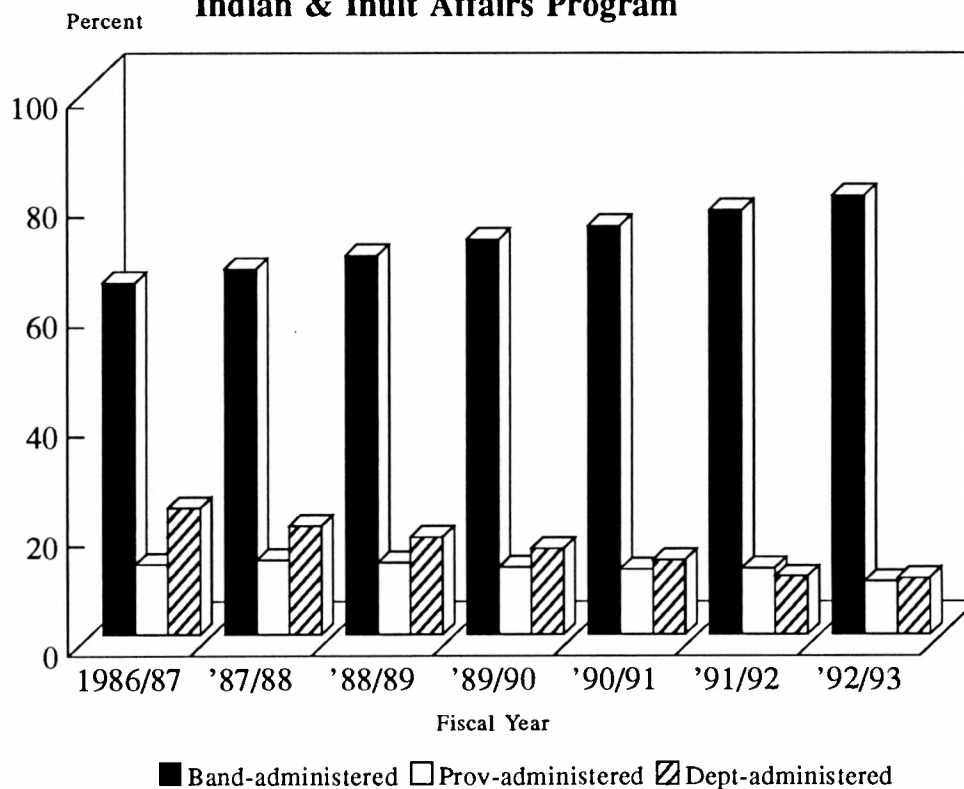
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## Devolution

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Chart 34

### Profile of Expenditures Indian & Inuit Affairs Program




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### Highlights

Indian control of program expenditures has steadily increased over the past 7 years.

In 1992/93 registered Indians administered 80 percent of DIAND's Indian and Inuit Affairs Program expenditures through Band Councils, Tribal Councils or other Indian organisations.

Since 1986/87, the number of authorized full-time equivalents in the Indian & Inuit Affairs Program decreased steadily from 4,108 to 2,682 in 1992/93, a 35 percent decrease.

Table 34

## Devolution(1) of Indian and Inuit Affairs Program (IIAP) Expenditures and Full-Time Equivalents(FTE)

1986/87 - 1992/93

<u>Year Fiscal</u>	<u>Band- administered (Current \$)</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Province- administered (Current \$)</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Department- administered (Current \$)</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>IIAP (2) Expenditures (Current \$)</u>	<u>Indian &amp; Inuit Affairs Program (Auth. FTE's) (3)</u>
1986/87	1,092,086,400	64.1	218,971,400	12.8	393,968,400	23.1	1,705,026,200	4,108
1987/88	1,208,758,300	66.6	247,677,900	13.6	358,451,600	19.8	1,814,887,800	3,855
1988/89	1,386,290,600	69.1	263,057,400	13.1	357,904,100	17.8	2,007,252,100	3,260
1989/90	1,613,325,400	72.0	275,507,700	12.3	351,207,500	15.7	2,240,040,600	2,917
1990/91	1,867,056,400	74.5	297,205,500	11.9	340,190,900	13.6	2,504,452,800	2,913
1991/92	2,146,588,300	77.3	335,577,300	12.1	293,937,800	10.6	2,776,103,400	2,682
1992/93	2,403,207,000	80.0	291,228,100	9.7	309,484,100	10.3	3,003,919,200	2,682

**Notes:**

1. See Glossary for definition of Devolution
2. Indian and Inuit Affairs Program expenditure figures may differ slightly from those shown in the Public Accounts of Canada.
3. Deployed in Regional Offices and Headquarters.

**Source:**

Band Service Profiles, Finance Branch, DIAND.





**Economic and Labour Force Activity**

♦	Labour Force Participation	86
		—
♦	Labour Force Participation / Indian Males	88
		—
♦	Labour Force Participation / Indian Females	90
		—
♦	Community Economic Development Organizations	92
		—

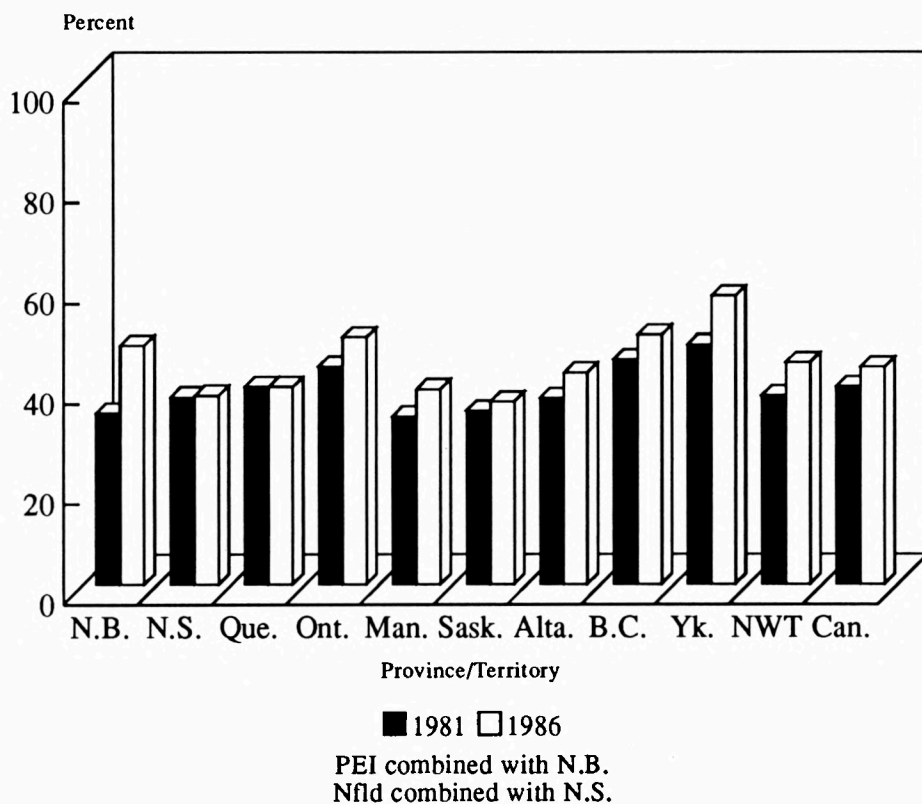
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## Labour Force Participation

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Chart 35

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



### Highlights

In 1986 43 percent of Indians aged 15 years and over living on reserve participated in the labour force.

Among the provinces in 1981 and 1986, British Columbia and Ontario had the highest participation rates.

Almost three-fifths of Yukon's Indian population aged 15 years and over living on reserve were in the labour force in 1986.

Table 35

**Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force,  
Registered Indians Living On Reserve by Province/Territory**

**1981 and 1986**

Province	1981	1986 (1)
	<u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %	<u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %
New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island	34.2	47.7
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	37.4	37.7
Quebec	39.4	39.4
Ontario	43.5	49.3
Manitoba	33.5	38.9
Saskatchewan	34.6	36.4
Alberta	37.2	42.2
British Columbia	44.9	49.8
Yukon	47.9	57.4
Northwest Territories	37.6	44.2
Canada	39.4	43.3

**Notes:**

1. In 1986, 136 reserves did not participate in the enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981 and 1986 are not directly comparable.
2. Refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration, were either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work.

**Source:**

INAC Customized Data based on 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada.

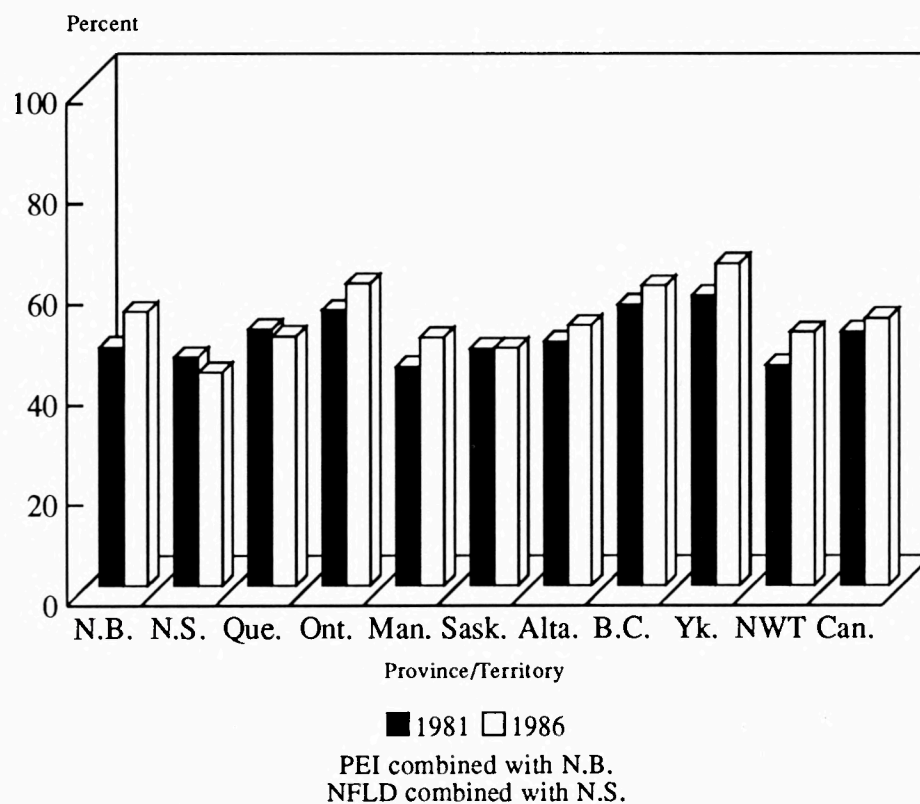
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## Labour Force Participation / Indian Males

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Chart 36

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



### Highlights

Slightly more than half the Indian male population aged 15 years and over was in the labour force in 1986.

Three-fifths of Indian males in the Yukon, Ontario and British Columbia were in the labour force in 1986 while just over two-fifths were in the labour force in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Table 36

**Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force,  
Registered Indian Males Living On Reserve by Province/Territory**

**1981 and 1986**

Province	1981 <u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %	1986 (1) <u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %
New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island	47.6	54.6
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	45.6	42.6
Quebec	51.1	49.7
Ontario	54.9	60.1
Manitoba	43.7	49.5
Saskatchewan	47.3	47.4
Alberta	48.7	51.9
British Columbia	56.0	59.7
Yukon	57.7	64.1
Northwest Territories	44.0	50.5
Canada	50.6	53.3

**Notes:**

1. In 1986, 136 reserves did not participate in the enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981 and 1986 are not directly comparable.
2. Refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration, were either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work.

**Source:**

INAC Customized Data based on 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada.

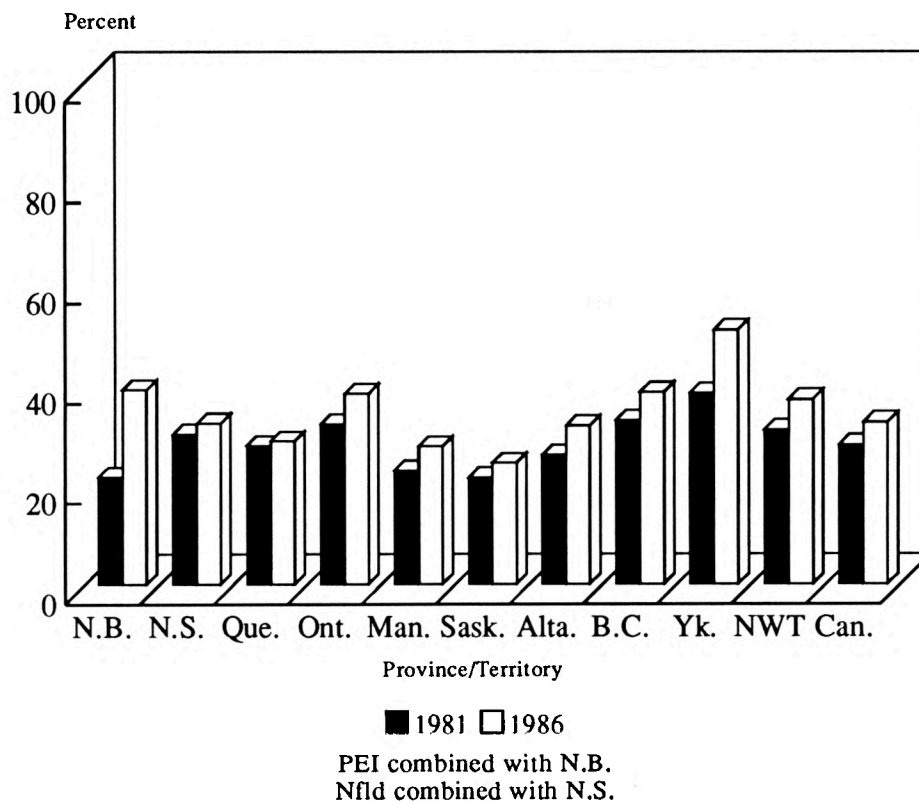
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## Labour Force Participation / Indian Females

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Chart 37

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




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### Highlights

About a third of all registered Indian females 15 years of age and over were in the labour force in 1986.

The highest proportion of Indian females in the labour force in 1986 was in the Yukon (51%) while the lowest proportion was in Saskatchewan (24%).

Table 37

**Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force,  
Registered Indian Females Living On Reserve by Province/Territory**

**1981 and 1986**

Province	1981 <u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %	1986 (1) <u>In the Labour Force (2)</u> %
New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island	21.3	38.7
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	29.9	32.1
Quebec	27.6	28.5
Ontario	31.9	37.9
Manitoba	22.6	27.4
Saskatchewan	21.2	24.1
Alberta	25.8	31.6
British Columbia	32.7	38.2
Yukon	38.1	50.6
Northwest Territories	30.8	36.8
Canada	27.8	32.3

**Notes:**

1. In 1986, 136 reserves did not participate in the enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981 and 1986 are not directly comparable.
2. Refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration, were either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work.

**Source:**

INAC Customized Data based on 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada.

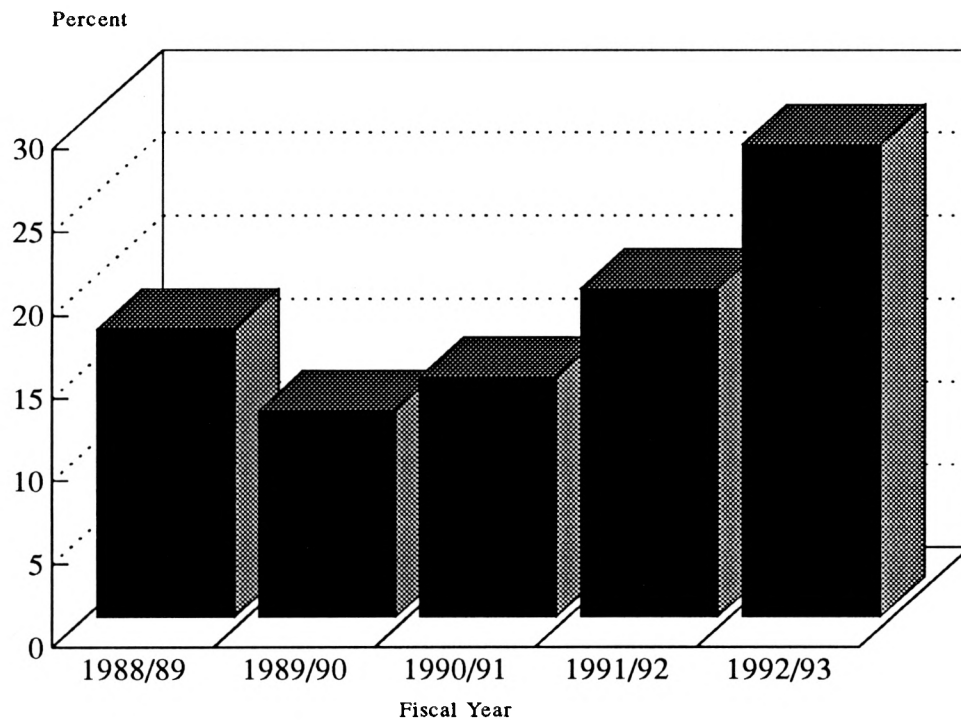


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## Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDO's)

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Chart 38      **Percentage of CEDO's providing a Full Range of Services**



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### Highlights

CEDOs are managed by, and accountable to, First Nations communities. They assume the delivery of programs and services previously provided by the Department. DIAND regional offices work in partnership with CEDOs to establish First Nation control over local program priorities, expenditures, design, delivery and advisory services.

In 1988/89 17 percent of CEDOs had the capacity to provide a full range of services. In 1992/93 almost 29 percent of CEDOs had this ability.

Table 38

**Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDO's)****Canada, 1988/89 - 1992/93**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total CEDO's All Types</u>	<u>Number of CEDO's providing Full Service(1)</u>	<u>Percent Full Service</u>
1988/89	258	45	17.4
1989/90	343	43	12.5
1990/91	351	51	14.5
1991/92	369	73	19.8
1992/93	379	108	28.5

**Note:**

1. A community providing full service is a community served by an organization which is a self-reliant, stable organization, staffed by qualified personnel, and delivers a full range of programs and services that consistently meet community economic development goals and objectives.

**Source:**

Management Information and Analysis Branch, DIAND.



**The North**

♦	North / Population Growth	96
♦	North / Aboriginal Composition	98
♦	North / Mortality	100
♦	North / Infant Mortality	102
♦	North / DIAND Expenditures	104
♦	North / Employment	106
♦	North / Per Capita Income	108

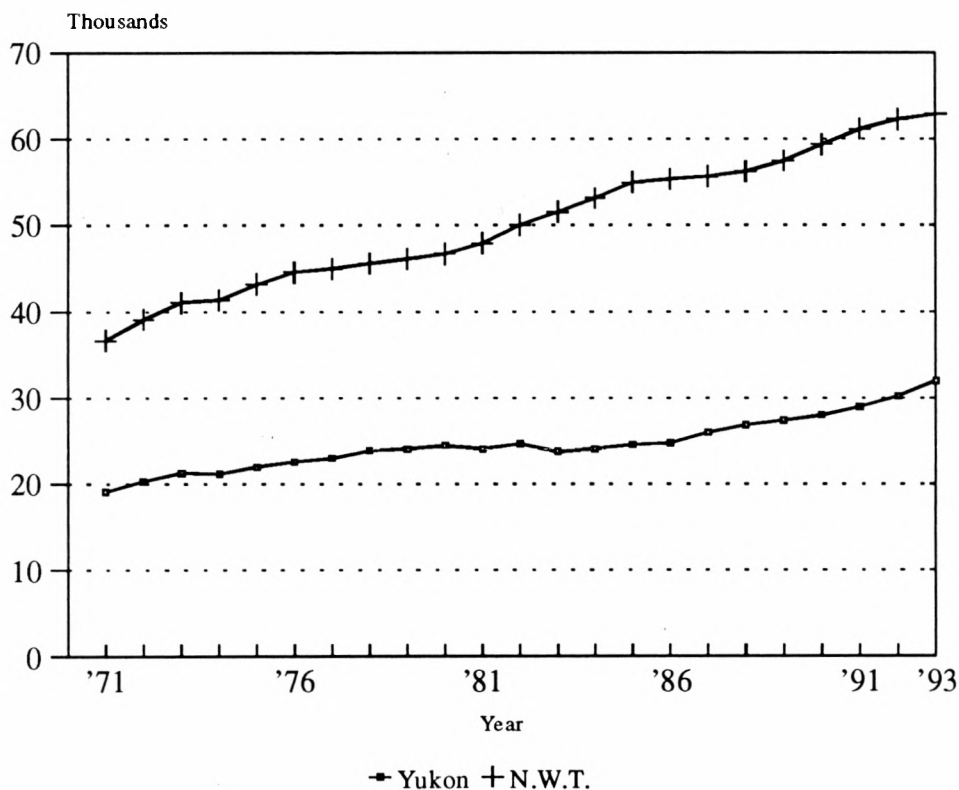
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## North / Population Growth

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Chart 39

### Population Growth Yukon and the Northwest Territories



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#### Highlights

Between 1971 and 1993, the Yukon population increased by 68 percent from 19,100 to 32,000 people, while in the Northwest Territories, the population increased by 71 percent from 36,700 to 62,900.

Yukon's population increased by 10 percent, while that of the Northwest Territories increased by only 3 percent between 1991 and 1993. Most of the variation between the territorial growth rates can be attributed to differing migration patterns.

Table 39

**Total Population Growth in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories****1971 - 1993 (Revised)**

Total Population (1)					
Year	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T</u>	Year	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T</u>
1971	19,100	36,700	1981	24,100	47,900
1972	20,300	39,100	1982	24,700	50,000
1973	21,300	41,100	1983	23,800	51,500
1974	21,200	41,400	1984	24,100	53,100
1975	22,000	43,200	1985	24,600	55,000
1976	22,600	44,600	1986	24,800	55,400
1977	23,000	45,000	1987	26,000	55,700
1978	23,900	45,600	1988	26,900	56,300
1979	24,100	46,100	1989	27,400	57,500
1980	24,500	46,700	1990	28,000	59,400
			1991	29,000	61,200
			1992	30,200	62,300
			1993	32,000	62,900

**Note:**

1. Population figures are estimates for July 1. Population figures for 1971 to 1990 are Revised Intercensal Estimates. Population figures for 1991 and 1992 are Updated Postcensal Estimates and the 1993 figure is a Preliminary Postcensal Estimate.

**Source:**

Statistics Canada, The Daily, Population Estimates as of July 1, 1971-1993, September 16, 1993.

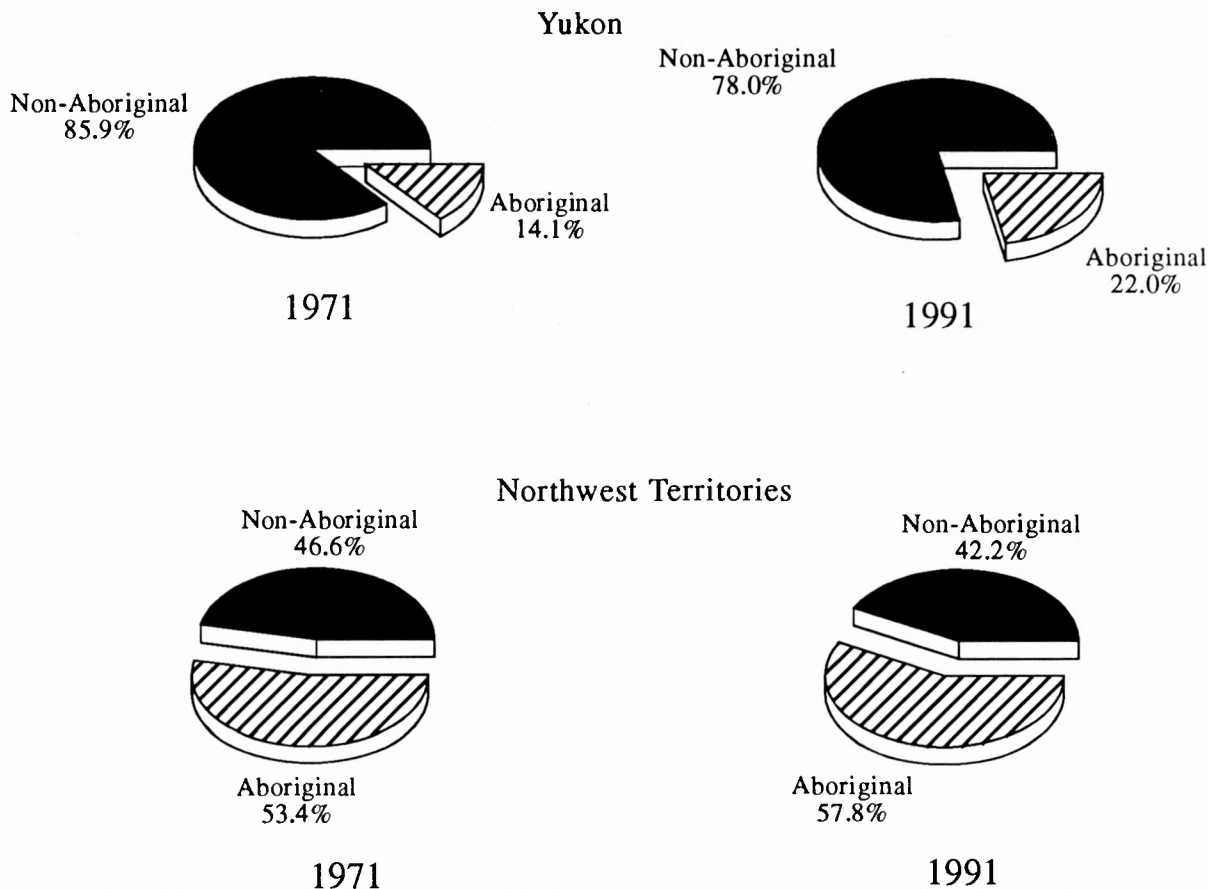
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## North / Aboriginal Composition

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Chart 40

### Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations Yukon and the Northwest Territories



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#### Highlights

As a percentage of the total territorial population, the aboriginal population of the Yukon increased from 14 percent in 1971 to 22 percent in 1991.

In the N.W.T., the proportion of aboriginals over the same period also increased but marginally from 53 to 58 percent.

Table 40

**Total Population by Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Ethnic Origin,  
Yukon and Northwest Territories**

**1971 - 1991**

	1971(1)(5)		1981(2)(5)		1986(3)(5)		1991(4)(5)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>YUKON</b>								
Tot. Aboriginal	2,590	14.1	4,045	17.5	4,995	21.4	6,385	23.0
Inuit	10	0.1	95	0.4	55	0.2	170	0.6
Indian	2,580	14.0	3,760	16.3	4,710	20.2	5,875	21.2
Métis	-	-	190	0.8	165	0.7	565	2.0
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	65	0.3	-	-
Non-Aboriginal	15,798	85.9	19,030	82.5	18,365	78.6	22,615	81.8
Total Population	18,385	100	23,075	100	23,360	100	27,655	100
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES</b>								
Tot. Aboriginal	18,580	53.4	26,430	58.0	30,530	58.7	35,385	61.6
Inuit	11,400	32.8	15,910	34.9	18,135	34.9	21,355	37.2
Indian	7,180	20.6	7,930	17.4	8,435	16.2	11,095	19.3
Métis	-	-	2,590	5.7	2,970	5.7	4,320	7.5
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	1,000	1.9	-	-
Non-Aboriginal	16,225	46.6	19,110	42.0	21,490	41.3	25,815	45.0
Total Population	34,805	100	45,540	100	52,020	100	57,430	100

**Notes:**

1. For 1971, two aboriginal origins were identified. Some Métis may have been represented as Indians but most are included in the non-aboriginal group.
2. For 1981, status and non-status Indians have been grouped as Indians; Métis appear in their own separate group; Persons reporting both aboriginal and non-aboriginal origins were accounted for under one aboriginal origin; no multiple aboriginal group existed.
3. For 1986, Inuit, North American Indians and Métis figures are a combination of the single response figure and those who identified with one aboriginal ethnic origin and a non-aboriginal origin as a multiple response. Multiple aboriginal persons are those indicating more than one aboriginal origin.
4. For 1991, the multiple response figure includes the multiple responses for each ethnic group as well as the total number of respondents who provided multiple responses within each ethnic category. The total of single and multiple responses is greater than the total population of the geographic region due to the reporting of multiple responses.
5. The ethnic origin data for 1971 includes inmates in institutions while the data for 1981, 1986 and 1991 do not.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Censuses of Canada.

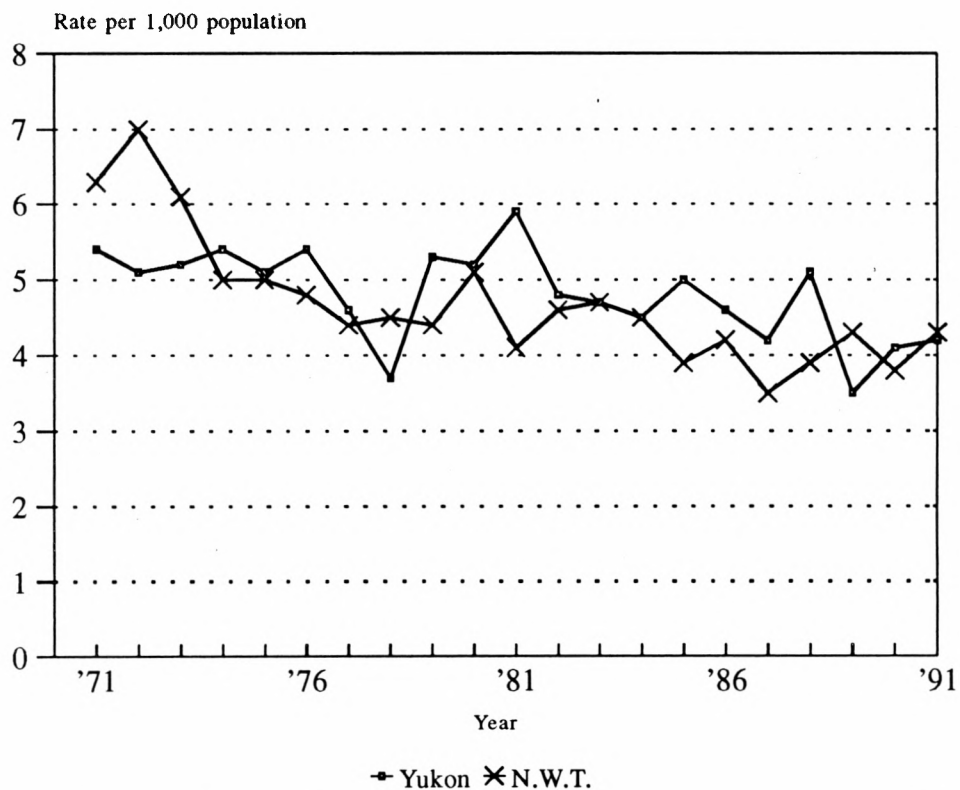


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**North / Mortality**

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Chart 41

**Mortality Rates  
Yukon and the Northwest Territories****Highlights**

Mortality rates in the Yukon have declined slowly, averaging about 6 per 1,000 population in the 1960s, 5 per 1,000 population in the 1970s and 1980s and 4 per 1,000 population since 1990.

The mortality rate in the Northwest Territories declined from an average of 10 per 1,000 population in the early 1960s to about 4 per 1,000 population since 1985.

Table 41

**Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories****1971 - 1991 (Revised)**

Mortality Rates Per 1,000 (1)					
Year	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>	Year	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>
1971	5.4	6.3	1986	4.6	4.2
1972	5.1	7.0	1987	4.2	3.5
1973	5.2	6.1	1988	5.1	3.9
1974	5.4	5.0	1989	3.5	4.3
1975	5.1	5.0	1990	4.1	3.8
			1991	4.2	4.3
1976	5.4	4.8			
1977	4.6	4.4			
1978	3.7	4.5			
1979	5.3	4.4			
1980	5.2	5.1			
1981	5.9	4.1			
1982	4.8	4.6			
1983	4.7	4.7			
1984	4.5	4.5			
1985	5.0	3.9			

**Note:**

1. Rates are based on Statistics Canada's July 1 population estimates. Population figures for 1971 to 1990 are Revised Intercensal Estimates. The population figure for 1991 is an Updated Postcensal Estimate.

**Source:**

1971-1991: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics Division.

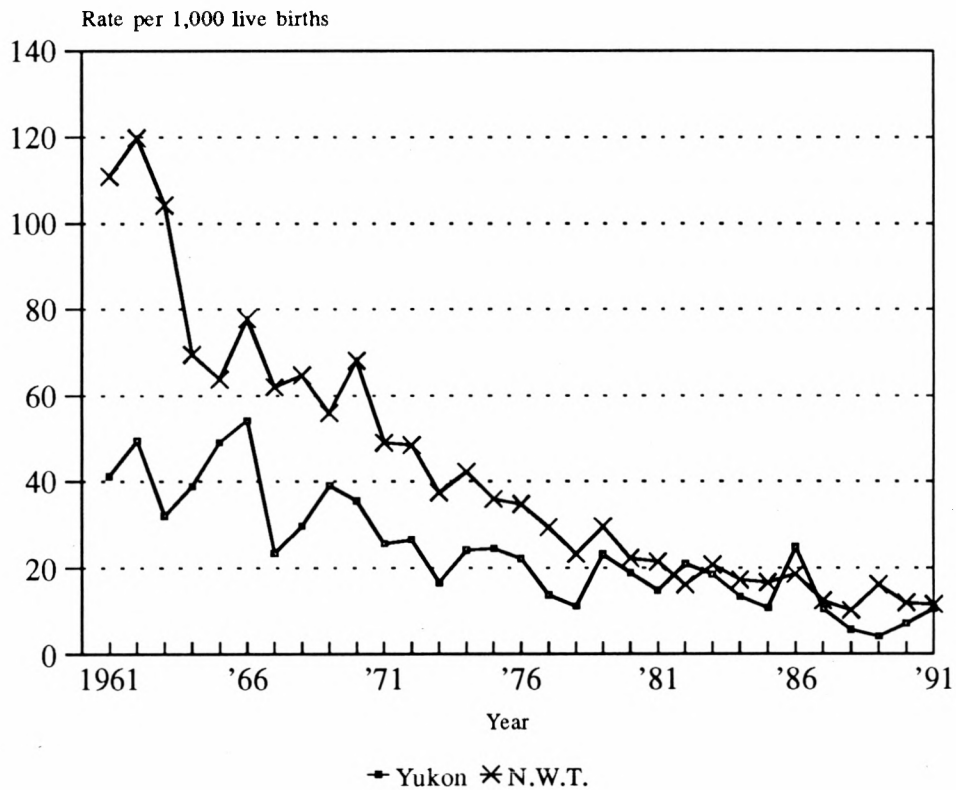
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## North / Infant Mortality

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Chart 42

### Infant Mortality Rates Yukon and the Northwest Territories



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### Highlight

Infant mortality rates in the two territories declined over the last 30 years. The Northwest Territories experienced the sharpest decline, from 111 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1961 to a rate of 11.6 in 1991. Nevertheless, the Northwest Territories continues to have a higher rate than the Yukon in most years. Because of the small populations involved, random fluctuations in rates from year to year are to be expected.

Table 42

**Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories****1961 - 1991**

Infant Mortality Rates (1) (per 1,000 live births)					
Year	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>	Year	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>
1961	41.2	111.0	1976	22.3	34.7
1962	49.4	119.9	1977	13.9	29.4
1963	32.1	104.2	1978	11.2	23.3
1964	38.9	69.5	1979	23.2	29.6
1965	49.1	63.8	1980	18.9	22.3
1966	54.2	77.7	1981	14.9	21.5
1967	23.4	62.0	1982	21.0	16.2
1968	29.7	64.7	1983	18.5	20.8
1969	39.0	55.9	1984	13.5	17.3
1970	35.5	68.1	1985	10.8	16.7
1971	25.7	49.0	1986	24.8	18.6
1972	26.6	48.4	1987	10.5	12.5
1973	16.7	37.4	1988	5.8	10.3
1974	24.2	42.2	1989	4.2	16.2
1975	24.5	35.9	1990	7.2	12.0
			1991	10.6	11.6

**Note:**

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

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

1986-1991: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics Division, Ottawa.

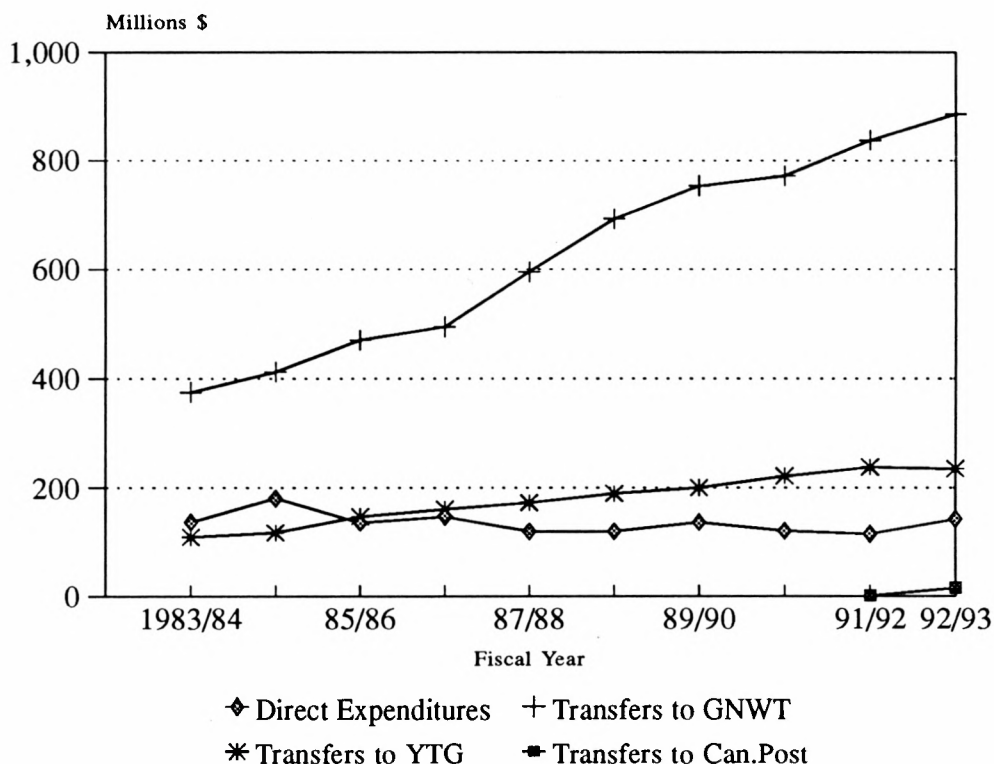
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## North / DIAND Expenditures

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Chart 43

### DIAND Expenditures on the North (Current Dollars)




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### Highlights

Total DIAND expenditures on the North have increased every year and by 1992/93 were 2.1 times the 1983/84 expenditures.

Increases are planned in both transfers to the territories and direct expenditures for the years 1991/92 and 1992/93. Transfer increases include payments to both territories under the new 5-year economic development agreements and in 1992/93, a one-time adjustment to the GNWT for prior years hospital and medicare payments. The majority of the direct expenditure increase in both years is attributed to the implementation of programs on behalf of the Arctic Environmental Strategy, approved in April 1991.

In 1991/92, the federal responsibility was transferred to the Northern Program of DIAND to administer the funding provided to Canada Post for the shipment, by air, of food and other products to communities without year-round land or water access, in the territories and the northern parts of 5 provinces. The focus under DIAND administration for Canada Post is on the shipment of nutritious perishable food.

Table 43

**DIAND Expenditures on the North  
1983/84-1992/93 (Revised)**

Type	Year	<u>1983/84</u>	<u>1984/85</u>	<u>1985/86</u>	<u>1986/87</u>	<u>1987/88</u>	<u>1988/89</u>	<u>1989/90</u>	<u>1990/91</u>	<u>1991/92</u> forecast	<u>1992/93</u> planned
Thousands of dollars											
Transfers to YTG		108,805	116,953	146,937	160,513	172,410	189,465	200,141	222,403	237,467	235,011
Transfers to GNWT		374,927	412,384	471,125	495,199	595,406	692,441	752,824	772,038	837,667	886,374
Transfers to Canada Post										1,000	15,000
Direct Expenditures		136,533	180,527	135,642	146,645	119,381	119,455	138,696	117,284	124,572	142,223
<b>Total Expenditure (Current dollars)</b>		<b>620,265</b>	<b>709,864</b>	<b>753,704</b>	<b>802,357</b>	<b>887,197</b>	<b>1,001,361</b>	<b>1,091,661</b>	<b>1,111,725</b>	<b>1,200,706</b>	<b>1,278,608</b>
<b>Total Expenditure (Constant 1986 dollars) (1)</b>		<b>664,985</b>	<b>742,730</b>	<b>767,129</b>	<b>794,216</b>	<b>837,373</b>	<b>903,755</b>	<b>940,884</b>	<b>929,536</b>	<b>985,195</b>	<b>1,037,621</b>
Direct Expenditures by Area Benefitted											
Yukon		38,642	36,814	40,132	46,197	45,368	44,983	61,013	58,374	67,274	70,757
N.W.T.		42,094	42,254	46,062	50,253	25,892	26,102	26,274	28,520	29,448	36,033
North Generally		55,797	101,459	49,448	50,195	48,121	48,370	51,409	30,390	27,850	35,433
<b>Total</b>		<b>136,533</b>	<b>180,527</b>	<b>135,642</b>	<b>146,645</b>	<b>119,381</b>	<b>119,455</b>	<b>138,696</b>	<b>117,284</b>	<b>124,572</b>	<b>142,223</b>

**Note:**

1. Constant dollar series obtained by deflating total DIAND expenditures by the implicit price index for gross domestic product at market prices, 1986 = 100, Special Run, October 6, 1993. The deflator for each fiscal year was calculated by taking the mean of the indices in the four quarters April 1 to March 31.

**Source:**

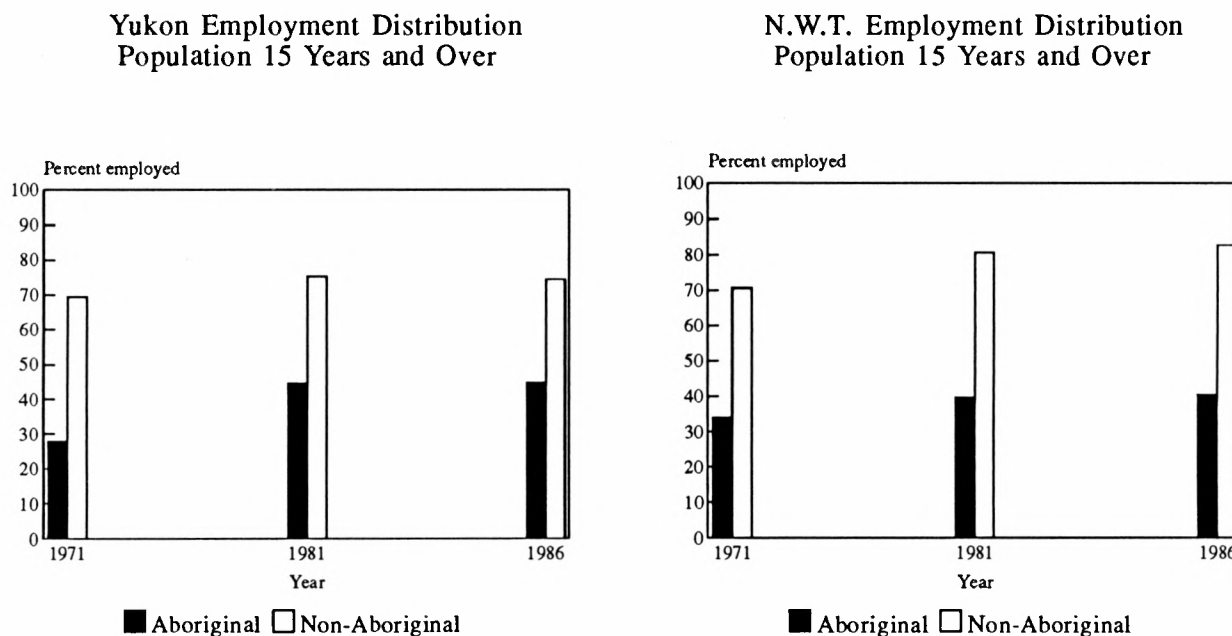
Annual Northern Expenditure Plan, (ANEP), DIAND, Ottawa. The ANEP was updated to 1992/93. Some of the figures which appear may differ from previous editions.

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## North / Employment

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Chart 44      **Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Employment Distribution**  
**Yukon and the Northwest Territories**



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### Highlight

Since 1971, the percentage of aboriginals aged 15 and over who are employed has increased in both territories, most notably in the Yukon. However, the aboriginal employment population ratios in the N.W.T. and Yukon remain substantially lower than those for non-aboriginals.

Table 44

# Employment Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon and Northwest Territories

1971 - 1986

	1971		1981		1986	
	<u>Aborig.</u>	<u>Non-Aborig.</u>	<u>Aborig.</u>	<u>Non-Aborig.</u>	<u>Aborig.</u>	<u>Non-Aborig.</u>
YUKON						
Population 15+	1,530	10,495	2,615	14,370	3,395	14,095
Employed	425	7,280	1,165	10,820	1,520	10,495
Percent Employed	27.8	69.4	44.6	75.3	44.8	74.5
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES						
Population 15+	9,450	10,420	15,380	14,285	18,675	16,255
Employed	3,200	7,360	6,090	11,520	7,505	13,445
Percent Employed	33.9	70.6	39.6	80.6	40.2	82.7

**Note:**

1. In 1971 only two aboriginal origins were identified, Indian and Inuit. Those with Métis origin therefore may have been included as Indian or as some other non-aboriginal origin. There are no separate counts for Métis available. In 1981 and 1986, Métis "ethnic origin" was recognized as a separate aboriginal origin.

**Sources:**

1971: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada.

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

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



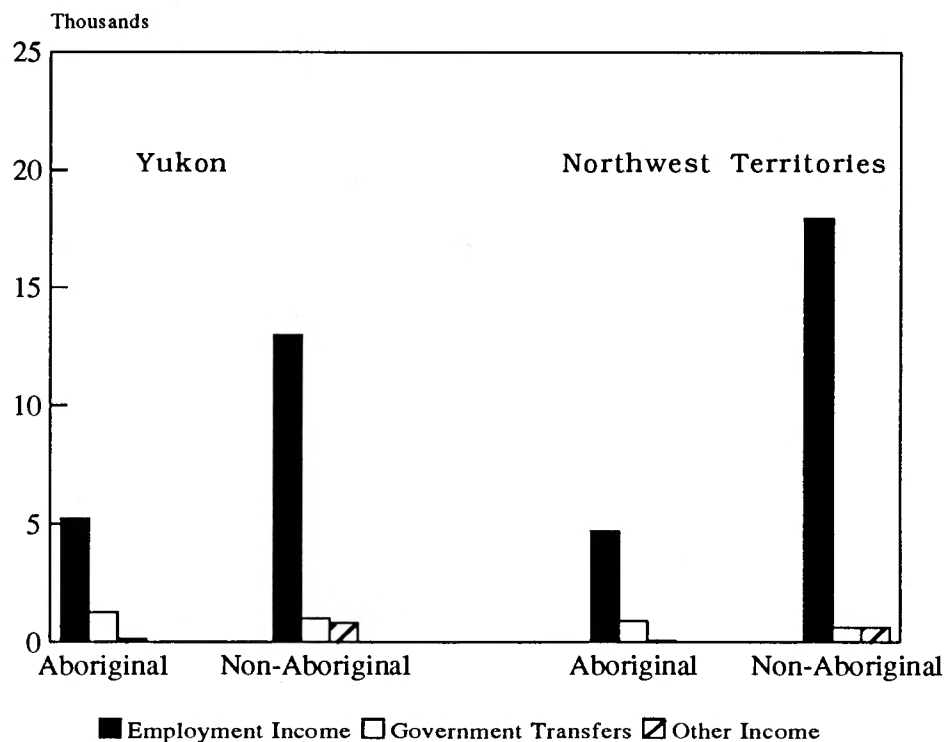
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## North / Per Capita Income

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Chart 45

### Per Capita Income by Source Yukon and the Northwest Territories, 1985



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### Highlights

The gap between aboriginal and non-aboriginal total income per capita is greater in the Northwest Territories than in the Yukon. In 1985, per capita income for aboriginals in the Northwest Territories was approximately 30 percent that of non-aboriginals while this percentage was 45 percent in the Yukon.

The difference in aboriginal income per capita between the two territories is largely due to the higher levels of both employment and government transfer income per capita in the Yukon.

**Per Capita Income by Source for Population 15 Years and Over,  
Yukon and Northwest Territories**

**1980 - 1985**

Income Source	YUKON				NORTHWEST TERRITORIES			
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	Aggregate Income	Per Capita Income	Aggregate Income	Per Capita Income	Aggregate Income	Per Capita Income	Aggregate Income	Per Capita Income
	(\$ 000s)	(\$)	(\$ 000s)	(\$)	(\$ 000s)	(\$)	(\$ 000s)	(\$)
<b>Total Income</b>								
1980	18,906	4,674	220,194	11,571	91,273	3,453	233,040	12,195
1985	32,992	6,605	271,714	14,795	172,841	5,661	412,660	19,202
<b>Employment Income</b>								
Wages & Salaries								
1980	15,553	3,845	187,750	9,866	72,512	2,744	213,839	11,190
1985	24,483	4,901	223,603	12,175	137,973	4,519	370,637	17,247
Self-employment								
1980	679	168	14,517	763	4,895	185	5,755	301
1985	1,590	318	14,558	793	5,085	167	15,078	702
<b>Government Transfers</b>								
1980	2,364	584	8,309	437	12,918	489	5,275	276
1985	6,260	1,253	18,759	1,021	27,714	908	13,552	631
<b>Investment Income</b>								
1980	221	55	7,286	383	313	12	6,368	333
1985	281	56	9,025	491	627	21	8,989	418
<b>Other Income</b>								
1980	89	22	2,332	123	635	24	1,803	94
1985	378	76	5,769	314	1,441	47	4,403	205

**Note:**

1. Data are for the 1980 and 1985 calendar years, as reported in the 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada.  
Per capita figures are based on the population figures shown in Table 40.

**Source:**

Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada. Special tabulations for the Strategic Analysis  
Division, DIAND.



**Additional Topics**

♦	<b>Lands</b>	<b>112</b>
		<b>—</b>
♦	<b>Specific Claims</b>	<b>114</b>
		<b>—</b>
♦	<b>Trust Accounts</b>	<b>116</b>
		<b>—</b>
♦	<b>Spending on Overhead</b>	<b>118</b>
		<b>—</b>

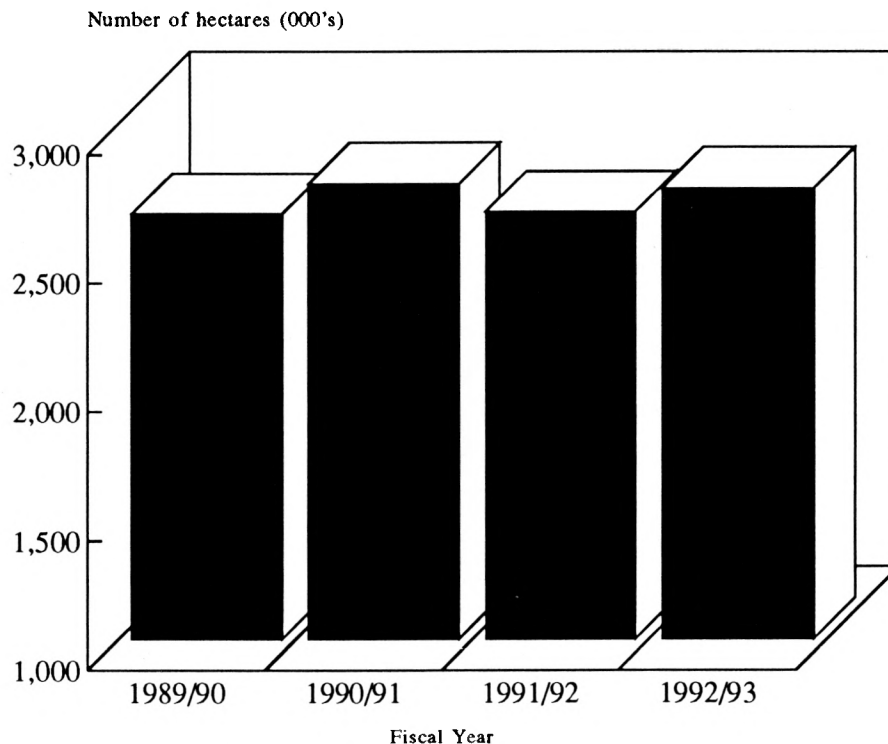
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## Lands

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Chart 46

### Amount of Lands Administered



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### Highlight

DIAND administers land transactions for 2,364 reserves totalling 2,750,339 hectares of reserve land across Canada for the fiscal year 1992/93. There are more than 30,000 legal interests in the land under the Department's administration, generating an annual revenue in excess of \$30 million. The volume and complexity of land transactions are increasing as economic development is promoted by bands, corporations and individuals.

Table 46

**Amount of Lands Administered****Canada, 1989/90 - 1992/93**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number of reserves(1)</u>	<u>Amount of lands (hectares)(1)</u>	<u>Number of bands(2)</u>
1989/90	2,263	2,649,000	596
1990/91	2,308	2,768,000	601
1991/92	2,330	2,658,000	603
1992/93	2,364	2,750,000	604

**Sources:**

1) Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Canadian Polar Commission. 1993-94 Estimates, Part III Expenditure, 1993, DIAND.

2) Indian Registration System, DIAND.

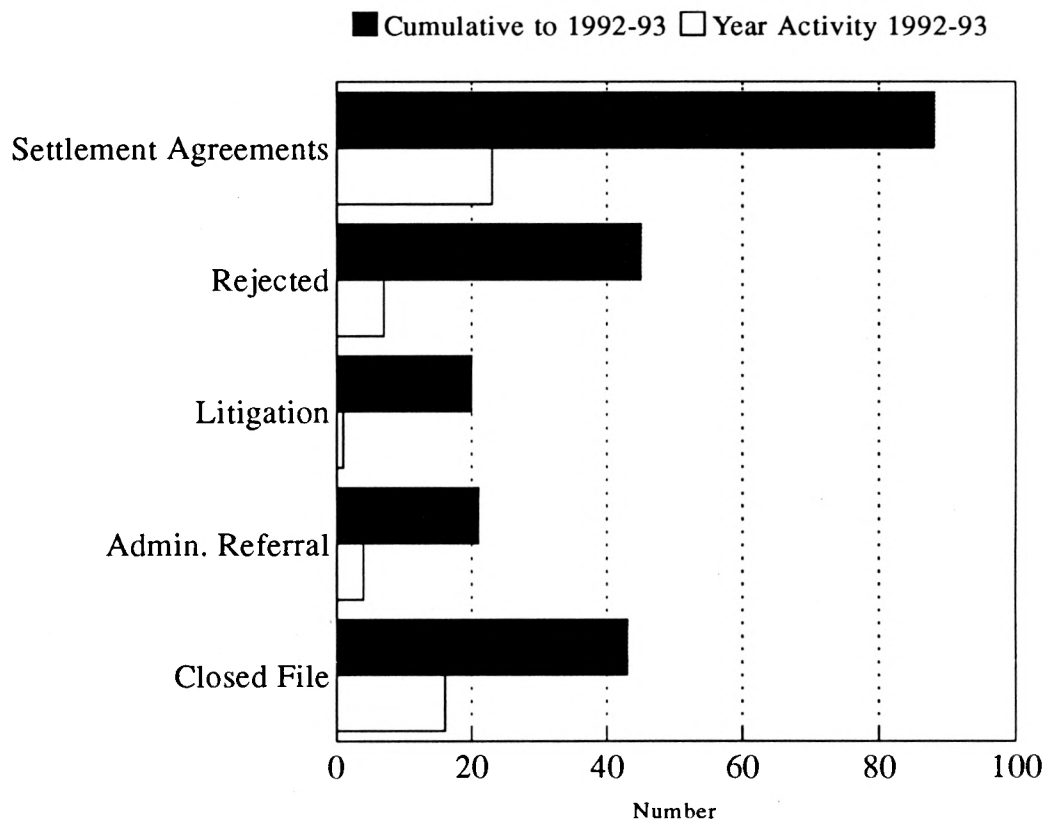
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## Specific Claims

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Chart 47

### Status of Specific and Treaty Land Entitlement Claims



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### Highlight

In 1992-93 Specific Claims Branch settled 23 Specific and Treaty Land Entitlement claims. At the end of 1992-93 there were 259 claims under review and 105 claims under negotiation. In 1993-94 over 30 claim settlements will have been achieved.

Table 47

**Status of Specific and Treaty Land Entitlement Claims****Canada, 1992/93**

<u>Claims Processed</u>	<u>Cumulative to 1992/93</u>	<u>Year Activity 1992-93</u>
Settlement Agreements	88	23
Rejected	45	7
Litigation	20	1
Administrative Referral	21	4
Closed File	43	16
Total	217	51

<u>Claims in Process at End of Fiscal Year</u>	<u>1992/93</u>
Under Review	259
Under Negotiation	105
Total	364

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**Source:** Data Claims Report, Specific Claims, DIAND.



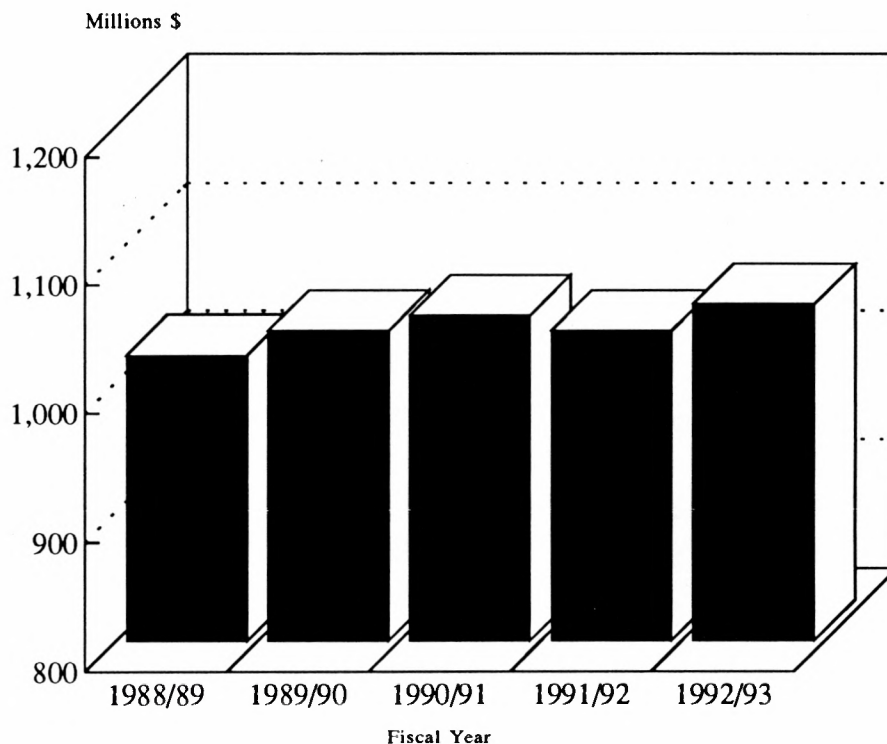
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## Trust Accounts

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Chart 48

### Value of Trust Accounts Held



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### Highlight

At the end of the 1992-93 fiscal year, \$1,061 million was held on deposit in the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) for bands and individuals. This figure constitutes an increase of \$21 million from the previous year. Revenues from oil and gas continued to be lower than former levels, as were payments out of the CRF. During the year, the trust accounts of bands and individuals remained active, with total credits and debits amounting to about \$226 million and \$205 million respectively.

Table 48

**Value of Trust Accounts Held****Canada, 1988/89 - 1992/93****Indian Moneys (1)**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Current \$</u>
1988-89	1,021,000
1989-90	1,040,000
1990-91	1,052,000
1991-92	1,040,000
1992-93	1,061,000

**Note:**

1. See Glossary for definition of Indian Moneys.

**Source:**

Finance Branch, DIAND.

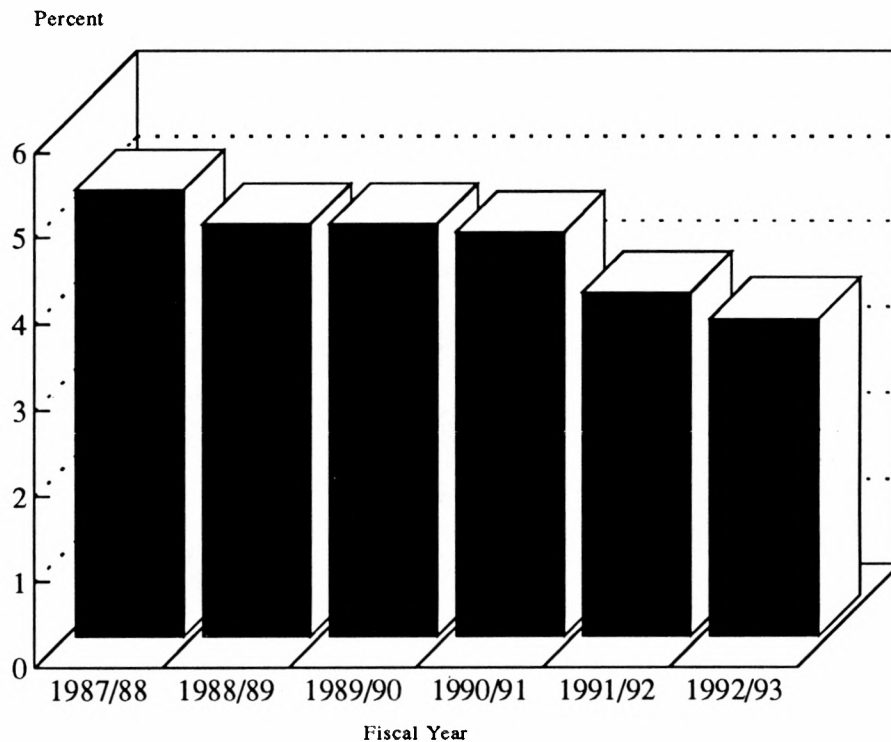
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## Spending on Overhead

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Chart 49

### Percentage of Program Spending On Overhead



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#### Highlights

The percentage of Program Spending on Overhead decreased from 5.2 percent in 1987/88 to 3.7 percent in 1992/93.

The decline in the percentage of departmental spending on overhead results mainly from streamlining and efficiency initiatives, innovative management practices and the desire to reduce departmental overhead costs in favour of increased Aboriginal participation.

Table 49

**Overhead as a Percentage of Total Budgetary Resources****Canada, 1987/88 - 1992/93**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>DIAND Expenditures (Budgetary)</u>	<u>DIAND Overhead (1) Expenditures</u>	<u>Percent</u>
(thousands of dollars)			
1987/88	2,738,700	142,500	5.2
1988/89	3,043,100	145,300	4.8
1989/90	3,372,900	160,700	4.8
1990/91	3,651,700	170,900	4.7
1991/92	4,019,200	160,800	4.0
1992/93	4,311,000	158,300	3.7

**Note:**

1. See Glossary for definition of Overhead. Overhead includes the Administration Program as well as Corporate Direction, Funding Services and Activity Management in the Indian and Northern programs.

**Source:**

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Canadian Polar Commission. 1993-94 Estimates, Part III Expenditure, 1993, DIAND.



## Glossary

**Adequate Water Supply:**

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

**Adequate Sewage Disposal:**

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

**Adults in Care:**

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

**Type I:**

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

**Type II:**

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

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

**Alternative Funding Arrangements (AFA):**

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

**Average Annual Growth Rate:**

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

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

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

**Bill C-31:**

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

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

to restore Indian status to victims of past discrimination; and

to enable Indian bands to assume control over their membership.

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

**Children in Care:**

Is defined as the number of children who had to be placed away from parental care in order to protect them from neglect and/or abuse or prevent neglect and/or abuse.

**Comprehensive Claim:**

Comprehensive land claims are based on the concept of continuing Aboriginal rights and title that have not been dealt with by treaty or other legal means. The objective of comprehensive land claim settlements is to obtain certainty of ownership and use of land and resources. A comprehensive land claim agreement, or treaty, provides for an exchange of undefined Aboriginal rights for a defined package of rights and benefits which are intended to promote Aboriginal self-government and economic development. The rights of Aboriginal people set out in comprehensive land claim agreements and treaties are constitutionally protected under section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.

**Devolution:**

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

**Dwellings:**

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



**Geographical Zones:**

- Urban: Is a zone where a band is located within 50 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.
- Rural: Is a zone where a band is located between 50 km and 350 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.
- Remote: Is a zone where a band is located over 350 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.
- Special Access: Is a zone where a band has no year-round road access to the nearest service centre and, as a result, experiences a higher cost of transportation.
- Service Centre: Is a community where the following services are available:
- a) - supplies, material and equipment (ie. construction, office)
  - b) - a pool of skilled or semi-skilled labour
  - c) - at least one financial institution, and
  - d) - provincial and federal services.

**Indian Register:**

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

**Indian Moneys:**

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

**Life Expectancy:**

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

**Overhead:**

Funding for Administrative Overhead is primarily for salaries and operating expenditures. In practical terms overhead funding is for such fundamental work as ensuring that government-wide legislation (ie. Financial Administration Act) is applied within the department and that the provision of funding services to First Nations is efficiently and effectively managed. Overhead also includes such activities as policy development and human resource management.

**Population Served:**

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

**Recipients:**

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

**Self-government Negotiations:**

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

Substantive negotiations;

Negotiations leading directly to new arrangements which will be effected through legislation.

Framework negotiations;

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

**Social Assistance:**


Program which provides funds and services to eligible individuals and families.

**Specific Claim:**


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




PREFACE




INTRODUCTION




POPULATION




HEALTH CONDITIONS



EDUCATION




SOCIAL CONDITIONS




HOUSING CONDITIONS




SELF-GOVERNMENT




ECONOMIC AND LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY



THE NORTH



ADDITIONAL TOPICS



GLOSSARY