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Affairs Canada

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et du Nord Canada

Basic Departmental Data



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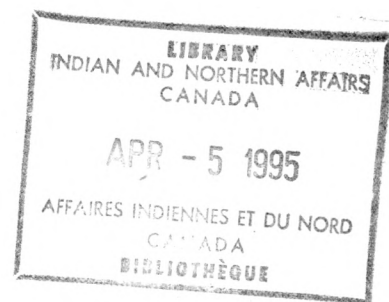
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Preface

Since 1988, *Basic Departmental Data* has been an annual publication. Many people and organizations have had responsibility for its compilation during the interim. This year, the publication was prepared by France Bernard, under the direction of Angus Dalley, with the collaboration of colleagues at Information Management Branch.

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Introduction

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

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

This 1994 edition includes projections in the chapter on Population and Health Conditions. This will provide readers with informed insights into the conditions of the Registered Indian population.

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. This support is provided via direct program expenditures or by transfer payments to the territorial governments. Data in the North chapter 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. It updates earlier issues 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 to 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 the release of program data or departmental revisions. "Revised" will be indicated at the top of all pages containing revisions.

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

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

In 1993, Registered Indians comprised 1.9 percent of the Canadian population. In general, Registered Indians are affiliated with one of the 605 bands found in Canada, accounting for three-fifths of the population known to reside on reserve and Crown land.

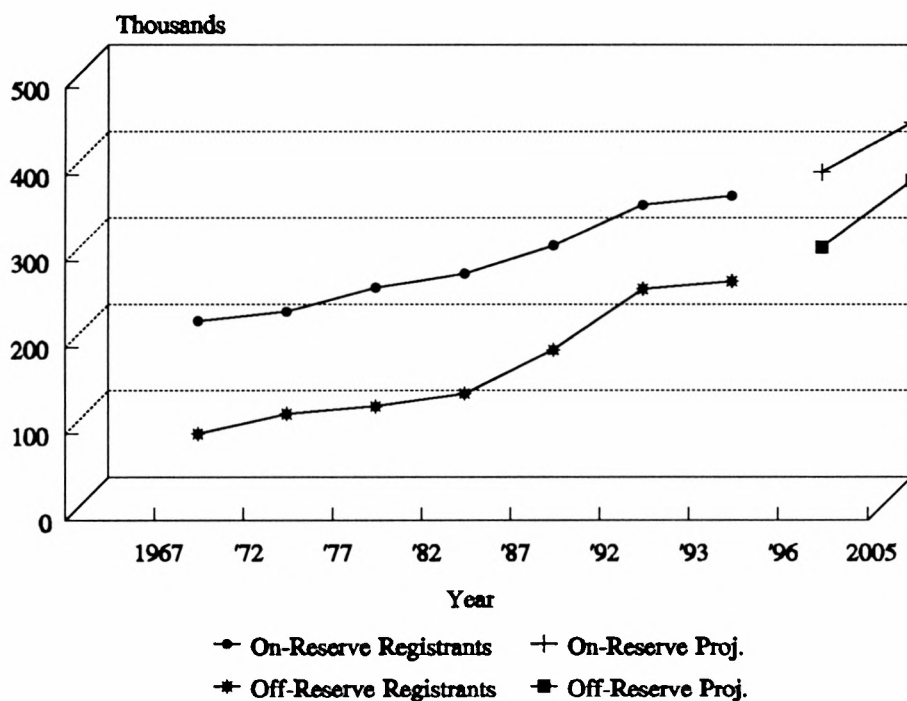
Population

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Population Growth

Figure 1

Registered Indian Population Growth On and Off Reserve



Highlights

Nearly eight out of ten Registered Indians lived on reserve in 1967. This proportion had dropped to less than six out of ten in 1993 and is expected to decrease to close to five out of ten in 2005.

The high growth rates for the off-reserve Registered Indian population between 1986 and 1989 is largely attributed to the reinstatement of status to many Indians through Bill C-31. The off-reserve population is expected to continue to grow at a faster rate than the on-reserve population. Between 1996 and 2005, the off-reserve population more than doubled the on-reserve population.

Table 1

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

Canada, 1967 - 2005

Year	<u>On Reserve</u> ¹			<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	1.97	147,424	35.4	15.39	415,898	100	6.73
1988	273,766	61.7	2.16	170,118	38.3	9.73	443,884	100	5.06
1989	279,671	60.0	4.84	186,666	40.0	5.52	466,337	100	5.11
1990	293,204	59.8	3.94	196,974	40.2	5.11	490,178	100	4.41
1991	304,759	59.5	3.57	207,032	40.5	5.20	511,791	100	4.23
1992	315,663	59.2	3.41	217,798	40.8	4.16	533,461	100	3.72
1993	326,444	59.0	2.73 ⁵	226,872	41.0	5.47 ⁵	553,316	100	3.87 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.
3. In 1967, the off-reserve total includes 15 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 been enfranchised as a result of clauses in the *Indian Act*.
5. Growth rates calculated between 1993 and 2005 are based on population projections adjusted for late reporting of births and deaths (see Chap. 1, *Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1991-2015*, p. 3-12).

Sources

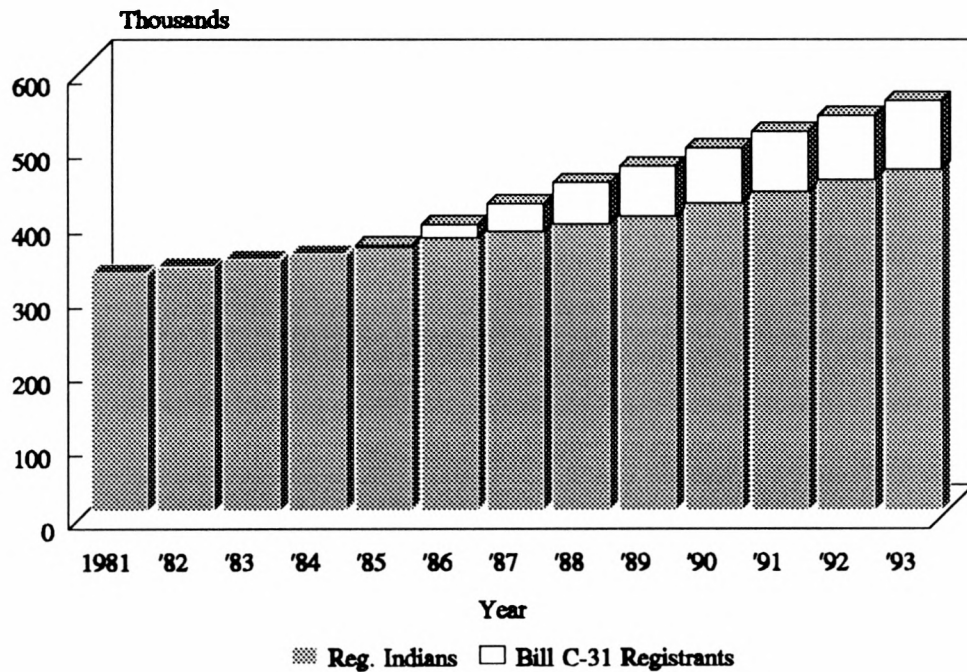
1967-1993: Indian Register, DIAND.

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

Population Bill C-31

Figure 2

Registered Indian Population Growth Showing Bill C-31 Registrants



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 1993, Bill C-31 registrants represented more than 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 - 1993

Year	<u>Registered Indians</u>			<u>Average Annual Growth Rate¹</u>	
	Excluding Bill C-31	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
1993	461,877	91,439	553,316	3.20	3.72

Notes

1. See Glossary.
2. In 1985, the *Indian Act* was amended to allow, through Bill C-31, the restoration of Indian status to those who had been enfranchised as a result of clauses in the *Indian Act*.

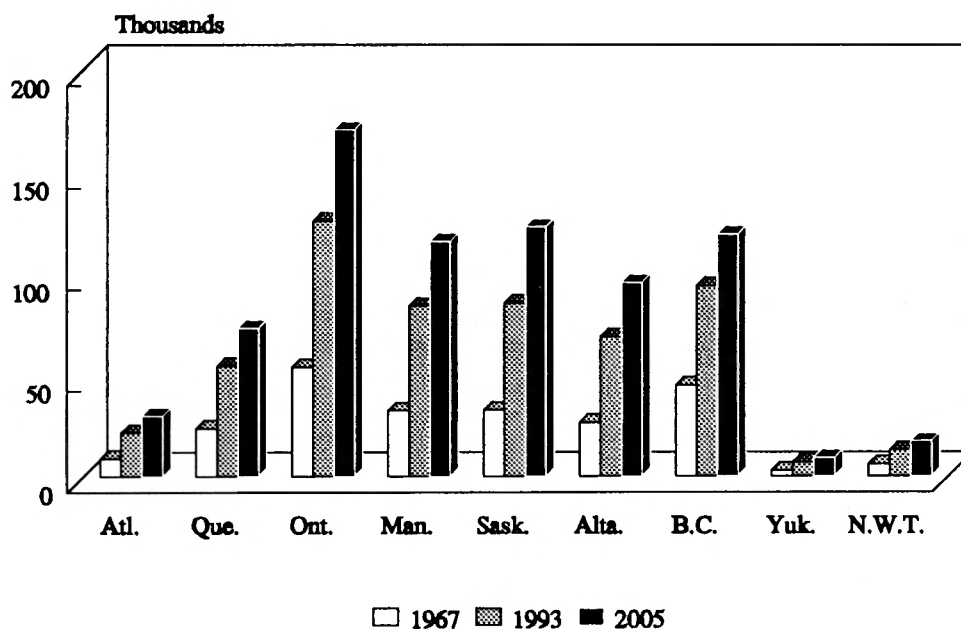
Sources

1981-1993: Indian Register, DIAND.

1985-1992: Membership and Entitlement Directorate, DIAND.

Population by Region

Figure 3 Registered Indian Population by Region



Highlights

The total Registered Indian population more than doubled in all regions between 1967 and 1993. The regions south of 60° with the largest proportional gains are Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba.

In 1993, nearly a quarter of the total Registered Indian population (23%) was located in Ontario, the largest proportion of all regions. Slightly more than one percent of the Indian population were located in Yukon.

The Registered Indian population comprised 1.9 percent of the Canadian population in 1993 and is expected to increase to 2.3 percent in 2005.

Table 3

Registered Indian Population by Region**1967 - 2005**

Region	<u>1967</u>		<u>1977</u>		<u>1987</u>		<u>1992</u>		<u>1993</u>		<u>1996</u>		<u>2005</u>	
	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹
Atlantic	8,735	3.8	11,093	3.7	16,792	4.0	20,684	3.9	21,524	3.9	24,617	4.0	29,936	4.0
Quebec	23,701	10.3	30,175	10.2	41,227	9.9	52,562	9.9	54,273	9.8	60,913	9.8	73,108	9.7
Ontario	53,673	23.4	66,057	22.3	94,275	22.7	121,867	22.9	125,743	22.8	143,238	23.1	170,915	22.6
Manitoba	32,233	13.8	43,349	14.6	60,918	14.6	80,845	15.2	84,020	15.2	93,080	15.0	115,962	15.4
Saskatchewan	32,581	14.0	44,986	15.2	64,118	15.4	81,700	15.3	85,413	15.4	96,709	15.6	123,059	16.3
Alberta	26,439	11.3	35,162	11.9	52,053	12.5	66,065	12.4	68,639	12.4	76,584	12.3	95,878	12.7
B.C.	44,797	20.8	54,318	18.4	71,866	17.3	90,769	17.0	94,006	17.0	102,829	16.6	119,526	15.8
Yukon	2,832	1.2	3,217	1.1	5,037	1.2	6,628	1.2	6,807	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	12,341	2.3	12,891	2.3	14,269	2.3	17,429	2.3
Canada	230,902	100	295,898	100	415,898	100	533,461	100	553,316	100	620,170	100	755,200	100

Note

1. Percentage of the total Registered Indian population.

Sources

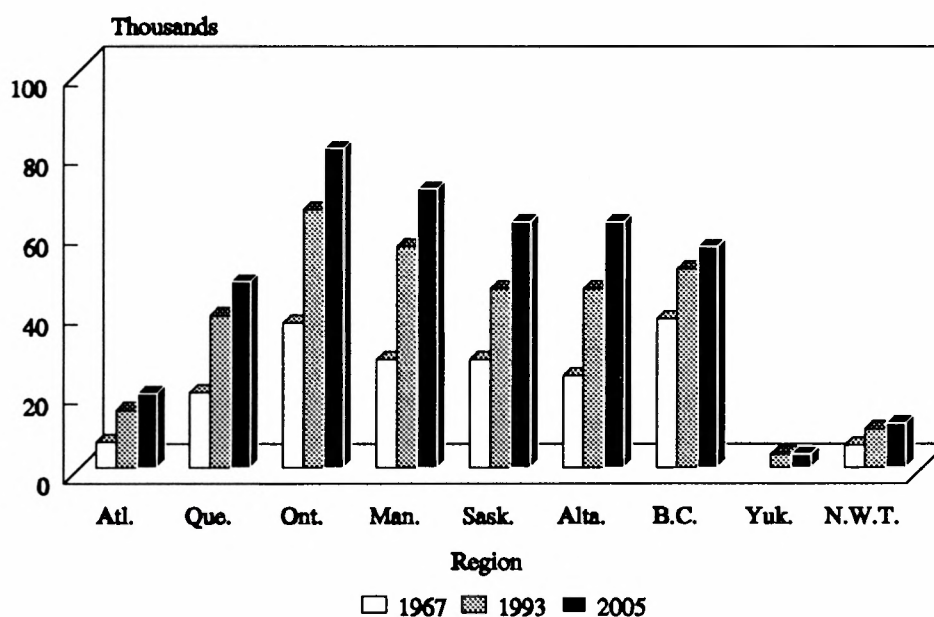
1967-1992: Indian Register, DIAND.

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

On-Reserve Population by Region

Figure 4

On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region



Highlights

By region, the number of Registered Indians living on reserve in 1993 ranged from a low of 3,374 in the Yukon to a high of 64,787 in Ontario.

The largest proportional gains in regions south of 60° between 1967 and 1993 were in the Atlantic, Manitoba and Quebec regions, where the on-reserve population increased by 123, 104 and 102 percent respectively.

South of 60°, Quebec had the highest proportion of its Indian population living on reserve in 1993 (71%).

Alberta is expected to have the largest percentage increase (38%) in its on-reserve population among all regions between 1993 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

On-Reserve¹ Registered Indian Population by Region**1967 - 2005**

Region	<u>1967</u>		<u>1977</u>		<u>1987</u>		<u>1992</u>		<u>1993</u>		<u>1996</u>		<u>2005</u>	
	No.	% ²	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	6,477	74.1	8,185	73.8	11,517	68.6	14,039	67.9	14,476	67.3	16,083	65.3	18,864	63.0
Quebec	18,922	79.8	24,727	82.0	31,816	77.2	37,215	70.8	38,303	70.6	41,426	68.0	46,941	64.2
Ontario	36,489	68.0	45,211	68.4	56,588	60.0	63,422	52.0	64,787	51.5	72,367	50.5	80,311	47.0
Manitoba	27,185	84.3	32,428	74.8	42,674	70.1	53,239	65.9	55,617	66.2	59,187	63.6	70,131	60.5
Saskatchewan	27,248	83.6	31,589	70.2	36,732	57.3	43,429	53.2	45,052	52.7	50,136	51.8	61,978	50.3
Alberta	23,200	87.7	27,472	78.1	35,974	69.1	43,254	65.5	44,981	65.5	50,148	65.4	61,866	64.5
B.C.	37,437 ³	78.6	39,684	73.1	41,610	57.9	48,409	53.3	50,090	53.3	51,138	49.7	55,753	46.6
Yukon			2,651	82.4	2,973	59.0	3,120	47.1	3,374	49.6	3,232	40.7	3,512	37.4
N.W.T.	5,629	95.2	7,269	96.4	8,590	89.4	9,536	77.3	9,764	75.7	10,241	71.8	11,456	65.7
Canada	180,587	78.2	219,216	74.1	268,474	64.5	315,663	59.2	326,444	59.0	353,958	57.1	410,812	54.4

Notes

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

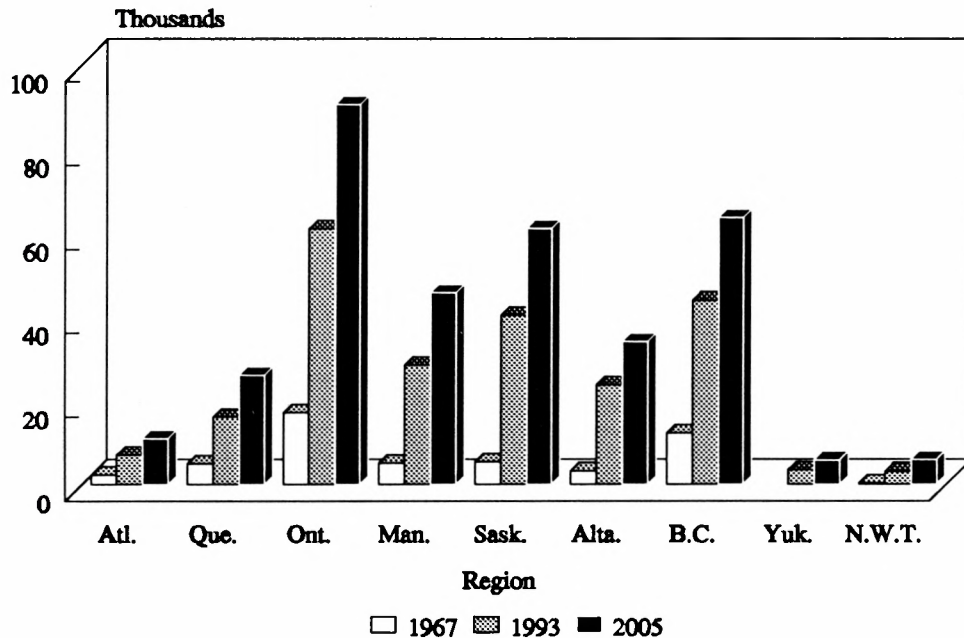
Sources

1967-1992: Indian Register, DIAND.

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

Off-Reserve Population by Region

Figure 5 **Off Reserve Registered Indian Population
by Region**



Highlights

The off-reserve population increased substantially between 1967 and 1993 from 50,300 to 226,872. 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 1993, as most Bill C-31 registrants reside off reserve.

The number of Registered Indians who live off reserve has increased in all regions. The largest off-reserve regional gains south of 60° between 1967 and 1993 were in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Quebec and the Atlantic regions had the lowest increases but still tripled their respective off-reserve populations over the period.

From 1993 to the turn of the century, the Quebec, Atlantic and Manitoba regions are expected to have the largest increases in the off-reserve population south of 60°.

Table 5

Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region**1967 - 2005**

Region	<u>1967</u>		<u>1977</u>		<u>1987</u>		<u>1992</u>		<u>1993</u>		<u>1996</u>		<u>2005</u>	
	No.	% ¹	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	2,258	25.9	2,908	26.2	5,275	31.4	6,645	32.1	7,048	32.7	8,534	34.7	11,072	37.0
Quebec	4,839	20.4	5,448	18.1	9,411	22.8	15,347	29.2	15,970	29.4	19,487	32.0	26,167	35.8
Ontario	17,120	31.9	20,846	31.6	37,687	40.0	58,445	48.0	60,956	48.4	70,871	49.5	90,604	53.0
Manitoba	5,047	15.7	10,921	25.2	18,244	30.0	27,606	34.1	28,403	33.8	33,893	36.4	45,831	39.5
Saskatchewan	5,329	16.4	13,397	29.8	27,386	42.7	38,271	46.8	40,361	47.2	46,573	48.2	61,081	49.6
Alberta	3,234	12.2	7,690	21.9	16,079	30.9	22,811	34.5	23,658	34.4	26,436	34.5	34,012	35.5
B.C.	12,191 ²	25.6	19,634	36.1	30,256	42.1	42,360	46.7	43,916	46.7	51,691	50.3	63,773	53.4
Yukon			566	17.6	2,064	41.0	3,508	52.9	3,433	50.4	4,699	59.3	5,875	62.6
N.W.T.	282	4.8	272	3.6	1,022	10.6	2,805	22.7	3,127	24.2	4,028	28.2	5,973	34.3
Canada	50,300	21.8	81,682	27.6	147,424	35.4	217,798	40.8	226,872	41.0	266,212	42.9	344,388	45.6

Notes

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

2. B.C. total includes Yukon for this year.

Sources

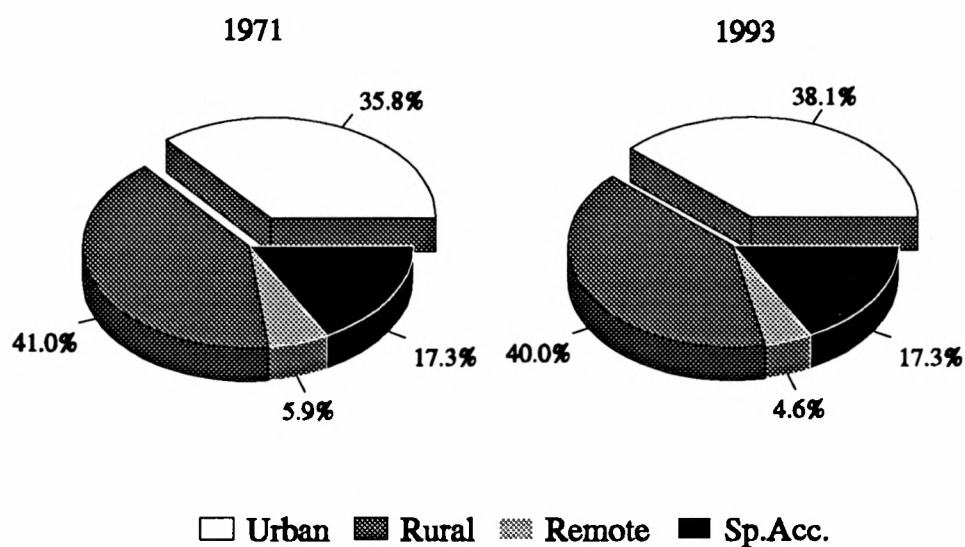
1967-1992: Indian Register, DIAND.

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

Population by Geographical Zones

Figure 6

On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by DIAND Geographical Zone



Highlights

The proportion of on-reserve Indians living in urban, rural, remote or special access areas remained relatively constant between 1971 and 1993.

In 1993, more than one third of on-reserve Indians (38%) lived in DIAND defined urban zones while almost one-fifth (17%) of Indians lived in special access zones. Special access zones have no year-round road access to a service centre.

Table 6

On-Reserve¹ Registered Indian Population by DIAND Geographical Zone

Canada, 1971 - 1993

Geographical Zone ²		<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992³</u>	<u>1993³</u>
Urban	No.	67,414	76,485	86,816	98,474	112,848	116,535	120,358
	%	35.8	36.5	38.2	37.3	37.0	38.0	38.0
Rural	No.	77,314	83,392	86,574	102,289	118,135	127,730	126,515
	%	41.0	39.8	38.1	38.7	38.8	41.7	39.9
Remote	No.	11,108	10,947	13,167	14,224	16,966	5,558	14,715
	%	5.9	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.6	1.8	4.6
Special Access	No.	32,677	38,813	40,935	49,200	56,802	56,061	54,790
	%	17.3	18.5	18.0	18.6	18.6	18.3	17.3
Total	No.	188,513	209,637	227,492	264,187	304,751	305,884	316,378 ⁴
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes

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

Sources

1971-1993: Indian Register, DIAND.

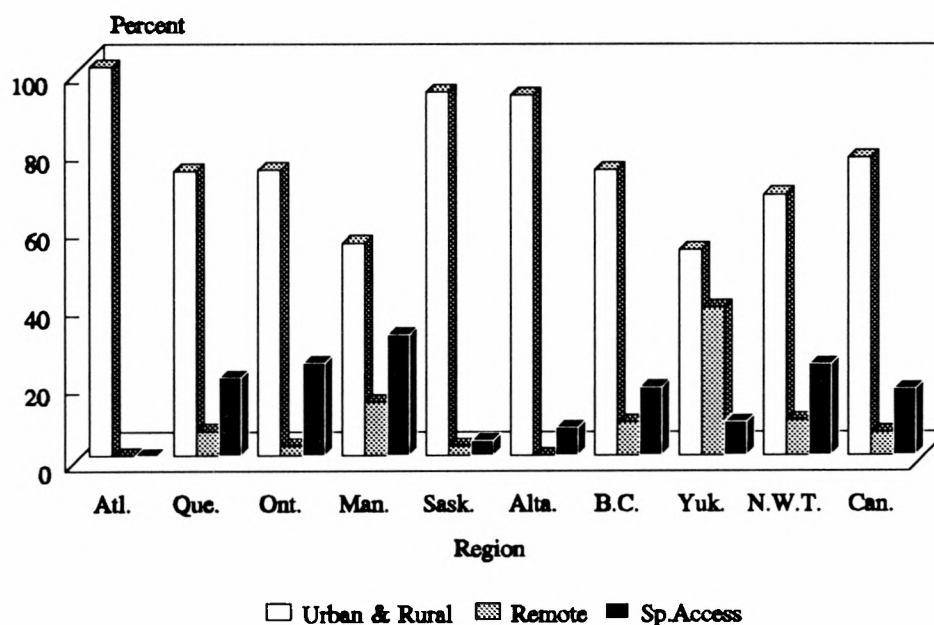
1971-1991: *Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone, 1987*, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

1992-1993: *Band Classification Manual*, July 1993, Capital Housing Directorate, DIAND.

Population by Geographical Zones by Region

Figure 7-A

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



Highlights

The regional proportions of on-reserve Indians living in DIAND-defined geographical zones have remained almost constant between 1971 and 1993 (Tables 7-A and 7-B).

More than 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. Special access areas have no year-round road access to a service centre.

Table 7-A

**On Reserve¹ Registered Indian Population by Region
and DIAND Geographical Zone**

1971

Geographical Zone ² Region	<u>Urban & 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.

Sources

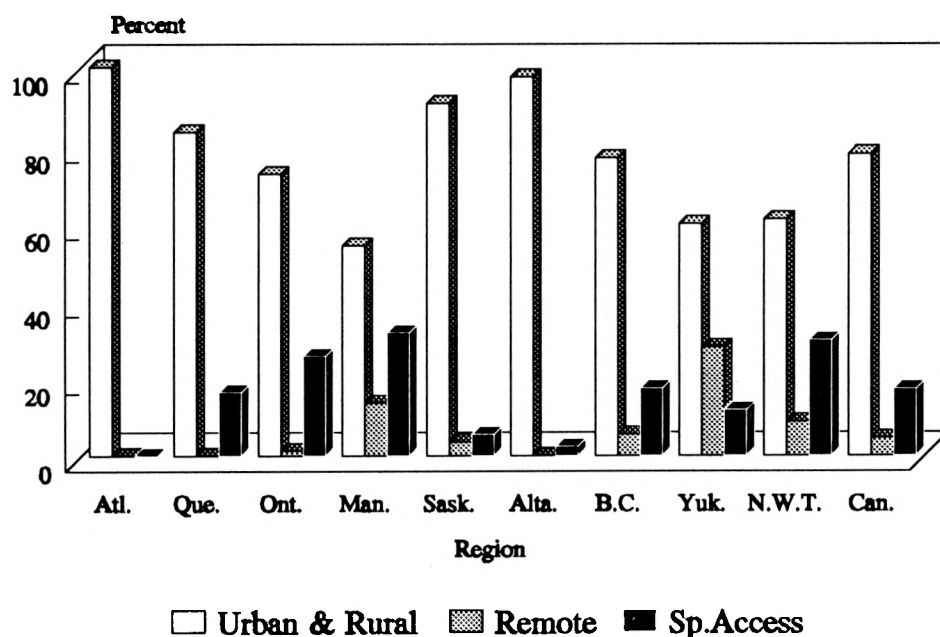
1971: Indian Register, DIAND.

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

Population by Geographical Zones by Region

Figure 7-B

On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone, 1993



Highlights

The regional distribution of the on-reserve Indian population by DIAND geographical zones has remained relatively constant between 1971 and 1993 (Tables 7-A and 7-B).

More than three quarters (78%) of on-reserve Indians lived in urban and rural areas in 1993.

At least nine out of ten Indians in the Atlantic (100%), Alberta (97.5%) and Saskatchewan (90.8%) regions were located in urban and rural areas in 1993.

Table 7-B

On-Reserve¹ Registered Indian Population by Region and DIAND Geographical Zone

1993²

Geographical ³ Zone	<u>Urban & Rural</u>		<u>Remote</u>		<u>Special Access</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Region								
Atlantic	14,476	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	14,476	100
Quebec ³	23,592	83.5	0	0.0	4,651	16.4	28,243	100
Ontario	47,185	72.8	870	1.3	16,726	25.8	64,781	100
Manitoba	30,236	54.3	7,589	13.6	17,792	31.9	55,617	100
Saskatchewan	40,939	90.8	1,618	3.5	2,495	5.5	45,052	100
Alberta	43,896	97.5	0	0.0	1,085	2.4	44,981	100
B.C.	38,559	76.9	2,810	5.6	8,721	17.4	50,090	100
Yukon	2,024	59.9	950	28.1	400	11.8	3,374	100
N.W.T.	5,966	61.1	878	8.9	2,920	29.9	9,764	100
Canada	246,873	78.0	14,715	4.6	54,790	17.3	316,378 ⁴	100

Notes

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

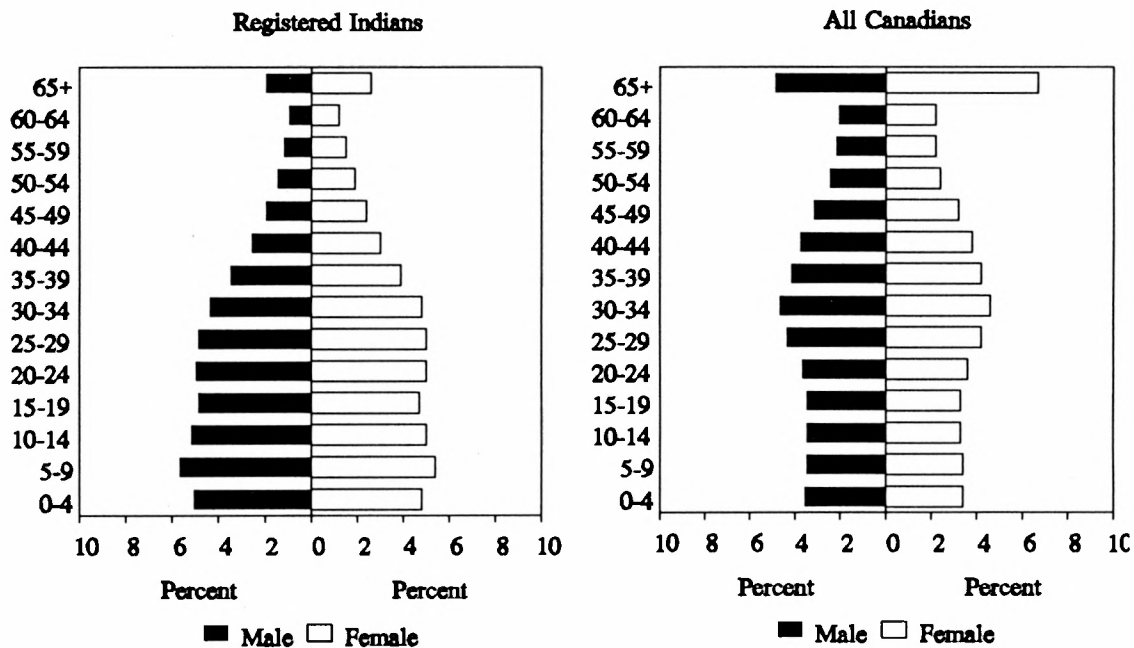
Sources

1992: Indian Register, DIAND.

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

Population Distribution by Age and Sex

Figure 8 **Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 1993**



Highlights

In 1993, more than 50 percent of the Registered Indian population was less than 25 years of age. For Canada as a whole, only 31 percent of the population fell into the under 25 age cohort. Only 4.5 percent of the 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 five percent of the Registered Indian female population in 1991. By contrast, females aged 65 or more accounted for 14 percent of the nation's female population. In 1991, 4.1 percent of the male Registered Indian population was aged 65 and over. Among Canadian men, the proportion of the male population aged 65 and over stood at ten percent.

Table 8

Age and Sex Distribution, 1993
Registered Indians and All Canadians

Age	Registered Indians ¹				All Canadians ²			
	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	#	% ³	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-4	28,032	5.1	26,401	4.8	1,031,300	3.6	980,400	3.4
5-9	31,686	5.7	29,956	5.4	1,006,000	3.5	961,900	3.4
10-14	28,704	5.2	27,537	5.0	1,005,500	3.5	957,500	3.3
15-19	26,813	4.9	26,204	4.7	990,800	3.5	944,900	3.3
20-24	27,715	5.0	27,477	5.0	1,046,100	3.6	1,014,600	3.5
25-29	27,214	4.9	27,500	5.0	1,188,600	4.1	1,158,000	4.0
30-34	24,448	4.4	26,560	4.8	1,329,600	4.6	1,300,700	4.5
35-39	19,109	3.5	21,757	3.9	1,236,000	4.3	1,231,800	4.3
40-44	14,343	2.6	16,666	3.0	1,095,100	3.8	1,091,900	3.8
45-49	11,282	2.0	13,401	2.4	950,700	3.3	937,700	3.3
50-54	8,459	1.5	10,296	1.9	729,500	2.5	725,400	2.5
55-59	6,634	1.2	8,212	1.5	617,000	2.2	622,300	2.2
60-64	5,363	1.0	6,378	1.2	591,500	2.1	617,100	2.2
65+	10,988	2.0	14,179	2.6	1,425,300	5.0	1,965,700	6.8
Total	270,790	48.9	282,526	51.1	14,242,800	49.5	14,510,200	50.5

Notes

1. The Indian Register Population is as of December 31, 1993.
2. The All Canadian population includes the Registered Indian population. Figures are Preliminary Postcensal Estimates as of July 1, 1993.
3. Percentages are based on the total Registered Indian population of 553,316 and the total Canadian population of 28,753,000.

Sources

Indian Register, DIAND.

Statistics Canada, *Annual Demographic Statistics 1993*, Catalogue 91-213 Annual.

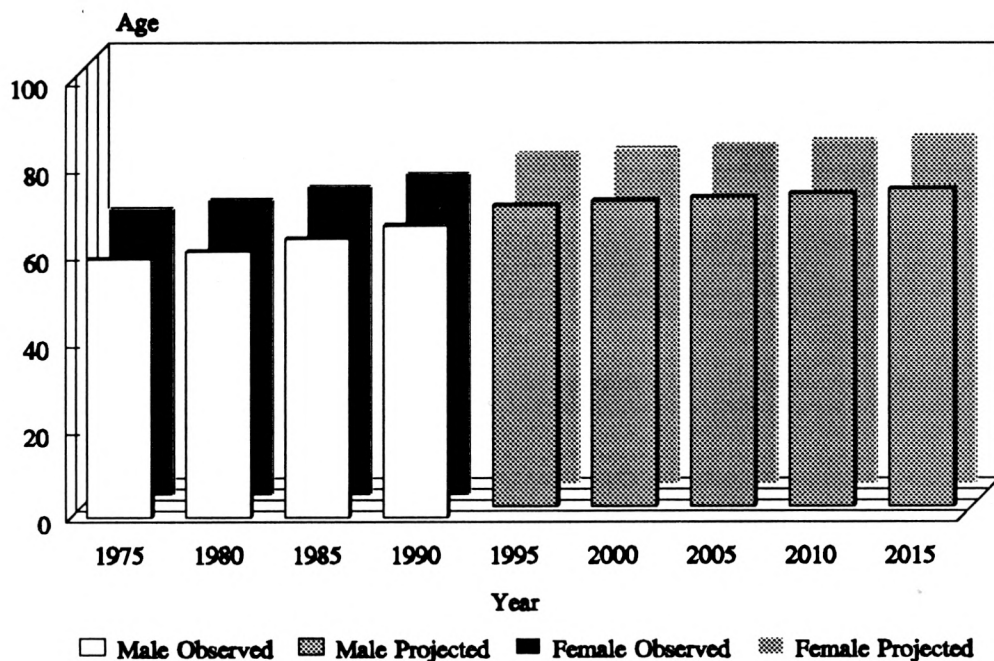
Health Conditions

◆	Life Expectancy	24
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◆	Infant Mortality Rates	28
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Life Expectancy

Figure 9

Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex Registered Indian Population



Highlights

Life expectancy for Registered Indians at birth is increasing and is expected to 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 the sexes in 1975 was 6.7 years in favor of females and could climb to 7.2 years by 2015.

Between 1975 and 2015, life expectancy for males is expected to increase from 59.2 to 72.9 years and for females from 65.9 to 80.1 years.

Table 9

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

<u>Life Expectancy at Birth¹</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
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

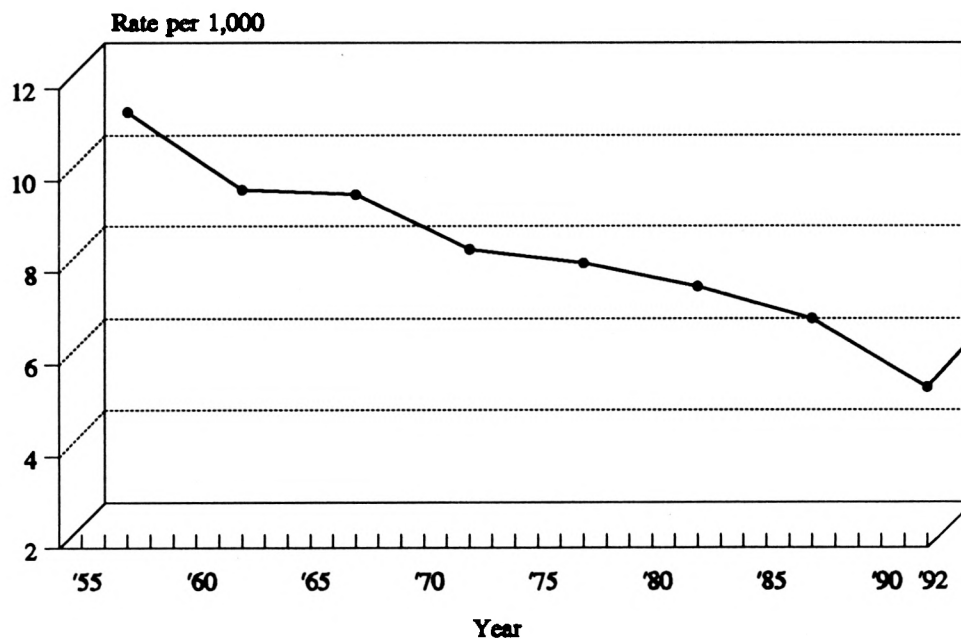
1. See Glossary.

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

Mortality Rates

Figure 10

Mortality Rates Registered Indian Population



Highlight

Between 1955 and 1990, the mortality rates among Registered Indians decreased substantially from 10.2 to 4.5. This trend seems to be slowing in recent years. Figures for 1991 and 1992 actually show an increase, but this is attributable to improved data-collection methods rather than to an actual increase in the mortality rate.

Table 10

Deaths and Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population**Canada, 1955 - 1992 (Revised)**

Year	<u>Number of Deaths</u>	<u>Mortality Rate¹</u> (per 1,000)
1955	1,578	10.5 ²
1960	1,623	8.8
1965	1,881	8.7
1967	1,932	8.4
1970	n/a	7.5
1975	1,814	7.2
1976	1,875	7.3
1980	1,829	6.7
1981	1,778	6.4
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	1,383	4.5
1991 ⁴	2,154	5.4
1992	2,331	5.6

Notes

1. Mortality rates have been calculated from Health Canada data. The numbers do not correspond exactly to the Indian Register population. See Glossary for "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.
4. British Columbia data were not included in the counts and rates for 1985-1990, but were included beginning in 1991.

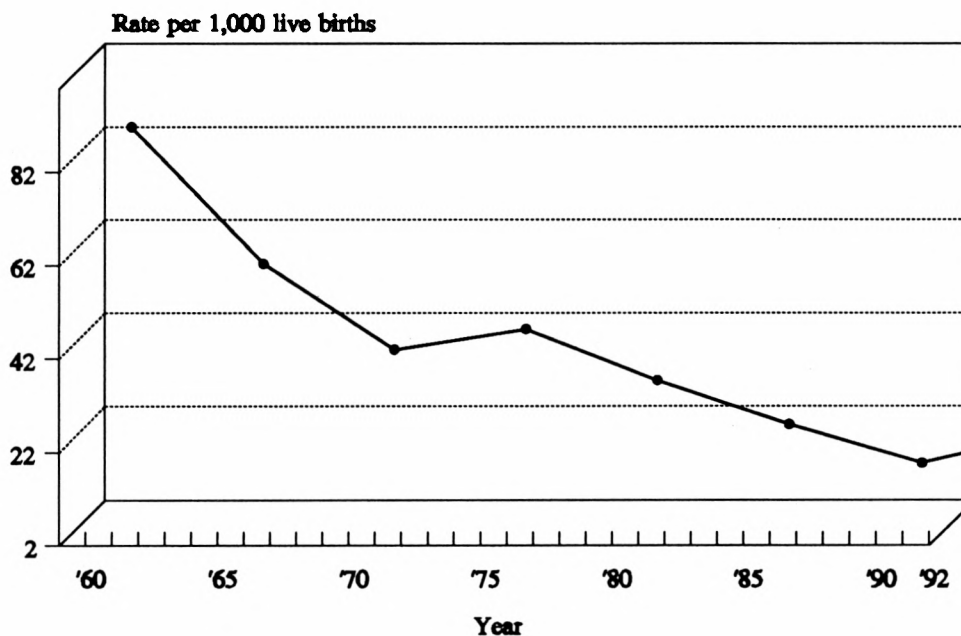
Sources

Medical Services Branch, Health Canada.

Infant Mortality Rates

Figure 11

Infant Mortality Rates Registered Indian Population



Highlights

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

Between 1960 and 1992, infant mortality rates for Registered Indians dropped from 82 to about 13 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The rates increased slightly in 1991 and 1992, due in part to improvements in data-collection processes that were introduced in 1991 and to increases in the number of infant deaths for Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Table 11

Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1960 - 1992 (Revised)

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
1965	n/a	n/a	52.6
1968	n/a	n/a	48.6
1970	n/a	n/a	34.2 ⁵
1973	273	6,717	40.6
1975	255	6,611	38.6
1978	192	7,239	26.5
1979	200	7,248	27.6
1980	178	7,504	23.7
1981	166	7,632	21.8
1982	138	8,090	17.1
1983	146	8,029	18.2
1984	146	7,726	18.9
1985	131	7,188	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 ⁴	139	11,712	11.9
1992	152	12,107	12.6

Notes

1. One year of age and under.
2. Mortality rates correspond to the population served by Health Canada. See Glossary for "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.
4. British Columbia data were not included in the counts and rates for 1985 to 1990, but were included beginning in 1991.
5. Does not reflect all MSB regions.

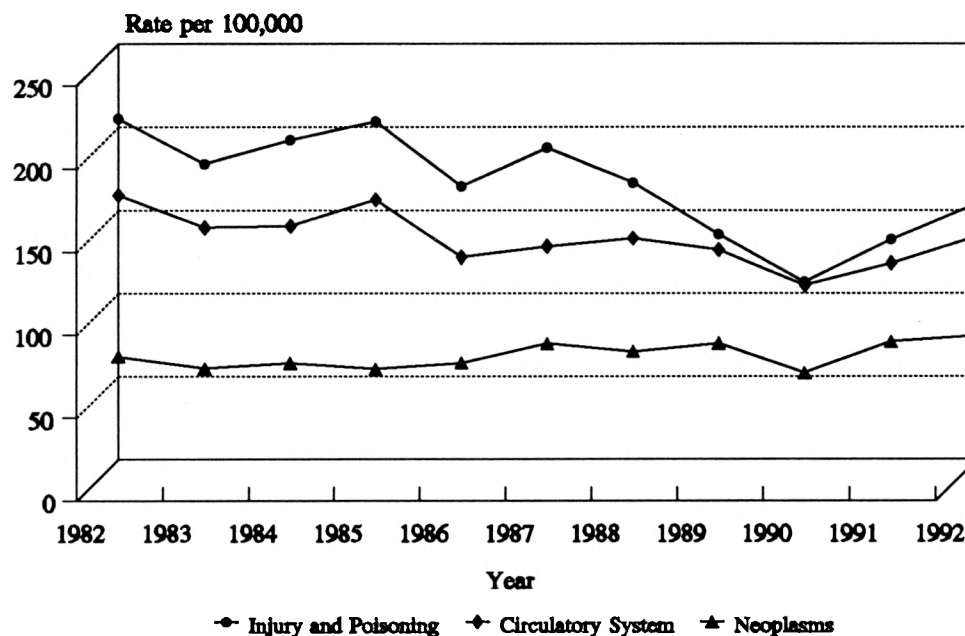
Sources

Medical Services Branch, Health Canada.

Mortality Rates by Cause

Figure 12

Mortality Rates by Major Cause, Registered Indian Population



Highlights

Between 1982 and 1992, injury and poisoning were the leading causes of death among Registered Indians. Death rates from injury and poisoning have fluctuated since 1982, but remain high at 154 deaths per 100,000. The most frequent causes of death by injury are motor vehicle accidents, suicide, and drowning.

The second and third major causes of death between 1982 and 1992 were diseases of the circulatory system and neoplasms (cancers), with rates of 134 and 75 deaths per 100,000, respectively.

The mortality rates recorded by Health Canada increased between 1990 and 1992 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, Registered Indian Population**Canada, 1982 - 1992**

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u> ¹	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u> ²	<u>1992</u>
Classification of Diseases	Rates per 100,000										
I. Infectious & Parasitic	9.2	6.5	11.9	8.9	3.8	9.6	6.0	4.3	4.2	8.8	10.8
II. Neoplasms	62.0	54.8	57.9	54.4	58.0	69.8	65.1	70.0	52.1	79.4	74.5
III. Endocrine, Metabolic & Immunity Disorders	15.2	10.3	7.5	16.4	12.6	20.0	12.7	16.4	10.1	17.6	17.3
IV. Blood and Blood-forming Organs	0.4	2.1	1.4	0.8	2.4	1.2	3.0	1.1	0.6	3.0	2.4
V. Mental Disorders	9.2	8.9	4.4	5.5	6.1	4.0	7.1	4.6	3.9	8.8	8.2
VI. Nervous System & Sense Organs	4.6	4.4	6.5	6.7	5.7	9.2	10.0	6.1	4.5	6.6	8.6
VII. Circulatory System	159.2	139.7	140.7	156.4	122.0	128.5	133.2	126.4	105.0	128.7	134.4
VIII. Respiratory System	44.3	51.3	47.3	46.4	40.5	43.5	44.7	41.4	30.8	40.3	44.3
IX. Digestive System	34.4	28.1	22.1	24.5	23.5	18.4	16.4	20.3	16.8	26.2	30.4
X. Genito-Urinary System	9.9	9.6	9.2	7.6	6.5	8.8	8.9	7.5	10.6	10.1	9.1
XI. Complic. of Pregnancy, Childbirth, etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.0
XII. Skin & Subcutaneous Tissues	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.7
XIII. Musculoskeletal System	1.4	0.7	3.1	2.1	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.4	0.8	3.0	3.4
XIV. Congenital Anomalies	7.4	14.7	10.6	9.3	12.6	9.6	7.4	7.5	10.1	8.8	7.0
XV. Conditions from Perinatal Period	17.7	11.0	11.2	14.8	12.6	9.2	10.0	9.3	5.3	8.6	10.3
XVI. Symptoms, Signs & Ill-defined Conditions	25.2	24.3	20.1	25.7	33.6	25.5	27.2	18.6	16.8	30.0	30.9
XVII. Injury and Poisoning	205.3	178.0	192.4	203.6	164.6	187.9	166.7	135.7	107.2	151.1	154.3
Others	10.3	22.6	22.8	19.8	42.6	12.8	12.7	7.9	--	10.6	12.0
Total ³	616.9	567.5	570.2	603.8	557.8	559.8	534.1	478.0	379.9	542.6	558.6

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. B.C. data were not included in the counts and rates for 1985 to 1990, but are included beginning in 1991.
3. See Glossary for "Population Served".

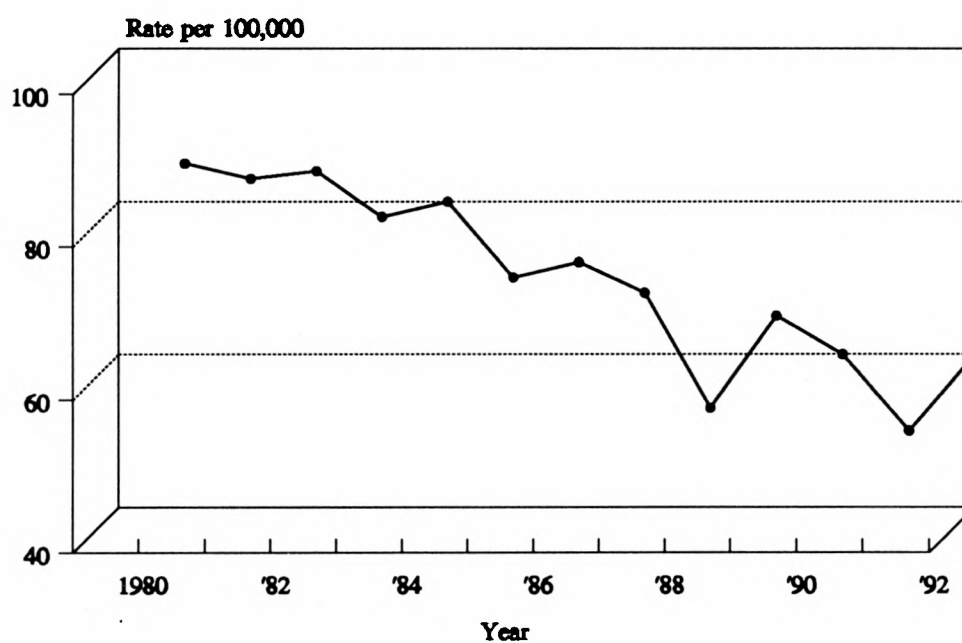
Source

Vital Statistics and Indian Health Data, Medical Services Branch, Health Canada.

Tuberculosis

Figure 13

Tuberculosis Cases Registered Indian Population



Highlight

The rate of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population steadily decreased between 1980 and 1992. In 1991, the incidence of this disease reached a low of 50 per 100,000. The rate increased to 60 per 100,000 in 1992.

Table 13

Tuberculosis Cases, Registered Indian Population**Canada, 1980 - 1992**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cases¹</u>	<u>Registered Indian Population</u>	<u>Rate Per 100,000</u>
1980	270	316,737	85
1981	268	323,782	83
1982	280	332,178	84
1983	323	341,968	78
1984	278	348,809	80
1985	253	360,241	70
1986	281	387,829	72
1987	283	415,898	68
1988	236	443,884	53
1989	303	466,337	65
1990	292	490,178	60
1991	258	511,791	50
1992	320	533,461	60

Note

1. Includes new and reactivated cases.

Source

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

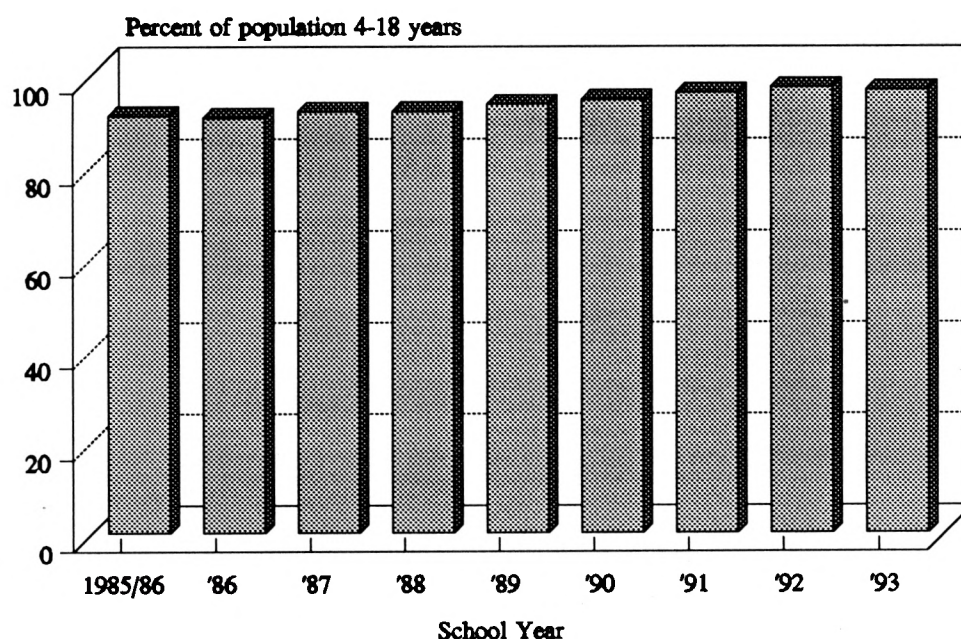
Education

♦	Enrolment	36
♦	Consecutive Years of Schooling	38
♦	Post-secondary Enrolment	40
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♦	Band-operated Schools	44
♦	Enrolment by School Type	46
♦	Educational Space	48

Enrolment

Figure 14

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



Highlights

The number of on-reserve children enrolled in elementary and secondary schools increased between 1985/86 and 1993/94, from 80,623 to 103,644.

The percentage of school-aged children on reserve enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools increased from 91 percent in 1985/86 to nearly 97 percent in 1993/94.

Table 14

Enrolment of On-Reserve¹ Population in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools

Canada, 1985/86 - 1993/94 (Revised)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Enrolment²</u>	<u>Registered Indian Enrolment 4-18 Years</u>	<u>Registered Indian Population 4-18 Years³</u>	<u>Enrolment Rate⁴</u>
1985/86	80,623	70,832	88,503	91.1
1986/87	82,271	72,023	90,721	90.7
1987/88	84,271	74,154	91,631	92.0
1988/89	85,582	75,217	92,927	92.1
1989/90	88,158	77,382	94,196	93.6
1990/91	92,018	79,299	97,256	94.6
1991/92	96,594	82,678	100,481	96.1
1992/93	100,890	85,691	103,771	97.2
1993/94	103,644 ⁵	88,708	107,346	96.6

Notes

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. Total enrolment includes Registered Indians, non-Registered Indians and Inuit in Grades Kindergarten 4 to 13.
3. Excludes N.W.T. and Yukon as kindergarten, elementary and secondary education is funded by the territorial governments and not by DIAND.
4. The enrolment rate is calculated by dividing the total enrolment with the Registered Indian population 4 to 18 years. *In 1994/95 the Registered Indian enrolment 4 to 18 years will be used to calculate the rate.*
5. Excludes an estimated 435 students from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, who has negotiated a separate agreement with DIAND.

Sources

Enrolment:

- 1985: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.
- 1986-1988: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, National, DIAND.
- 1989-1990: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.
- 1991-1993: Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

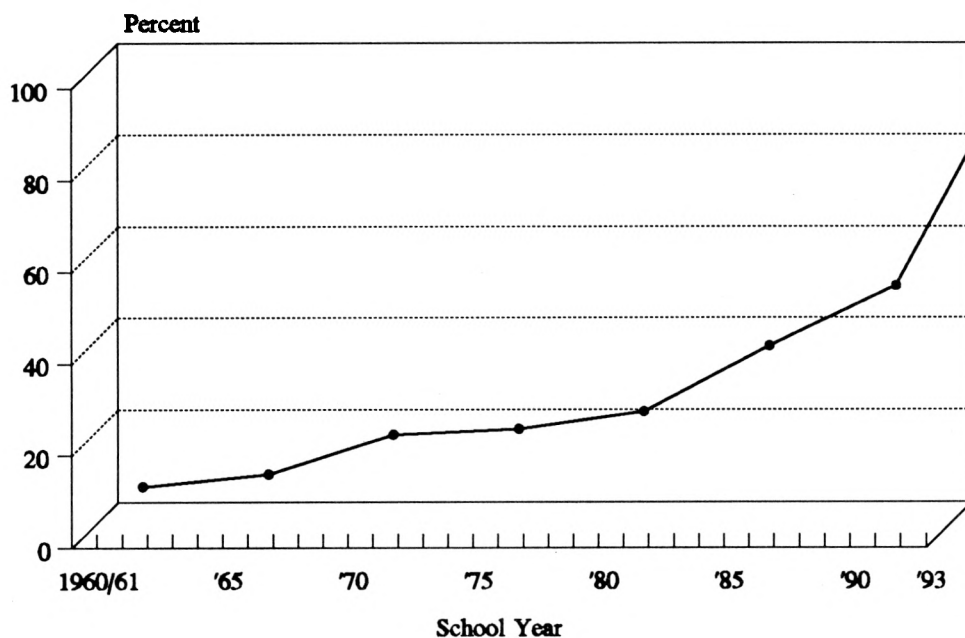
Population:

- Indian Register, DIAND.

Consecutive Years of Schooling

Figure 15

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



Highlight

Indian children are remaining in school longer. The proportion of Indian children who remain in school until grade XII increased from about three percent in 1960/61 to 78 percent in 1993/94.

Table 15

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

Canada, 1960/61 - 1993/94

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
1973/74	17.4	1993/94	77.7 ¹
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 1993/94 is obtained by dividing the number of students in grade XII in 1993/94 by the number of students in Grade 1 in 1982/83.

Sources

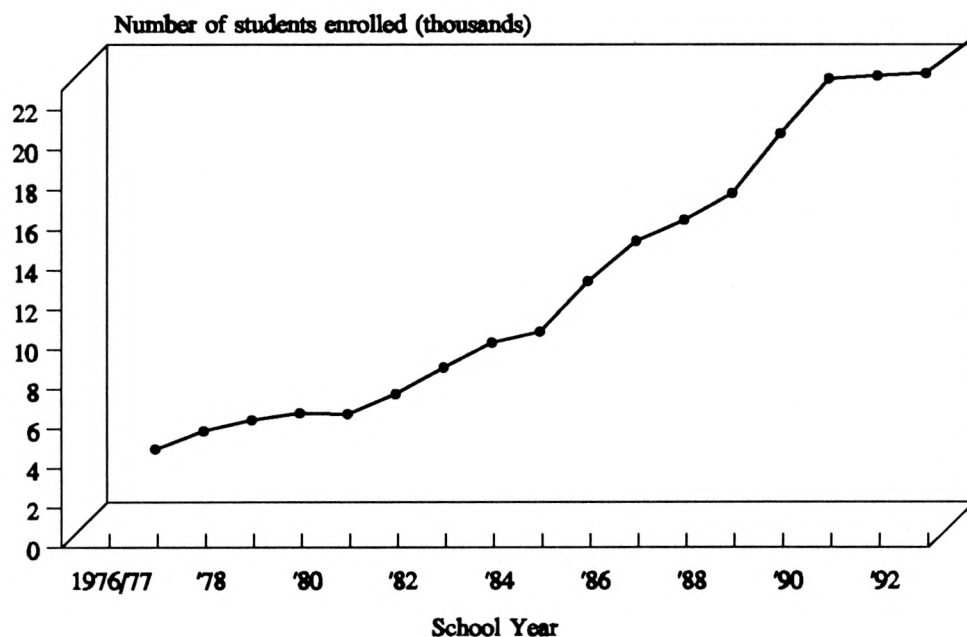
1960/61-1977/78: Statistics Division, Program Services Branch, DIAND.

1978/79-1990/91: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.

1991/92-1993/94: Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

Post-secondary Enrolment

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



Highlight

The number of Registered Indians enrolled in post-secondary institutions nearly doubled between 1985/86 and 1992/93, from 11,170 to 21,566. In 1993/94 the enrollment increased to 23,388.

Table 16

Enrolment in Post-secondary Institutions, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1976/77 - 1993/94

<u>School Year</u>	<u>Post-secondary Enrolment¹</u>
1976/77	2,684
1977/78	3,599
1978/79	4,148
1979/80	4,502
1980/81	4,455
1981/82	5,467
1982/83	6,810
1983/84	8,062
1984/85	8,617
1985/86	11,170
1986/87	13,196
1987/88	14,242
1988/89	15,572 ²
1989/90	18,535
1990/91	21,300
1991/92	21,442
1992/93	21,566
1993/94	23,388 ³

Notes

1. Total number of Registered Indians funded by DIAND enrolled in post-secondary institutions.
2. Since 1988/89, numbers include students in the University and College Entry Program (UCEP).
3. The enrolment is an estimate that includes reported and non-reported counts.

Sources:

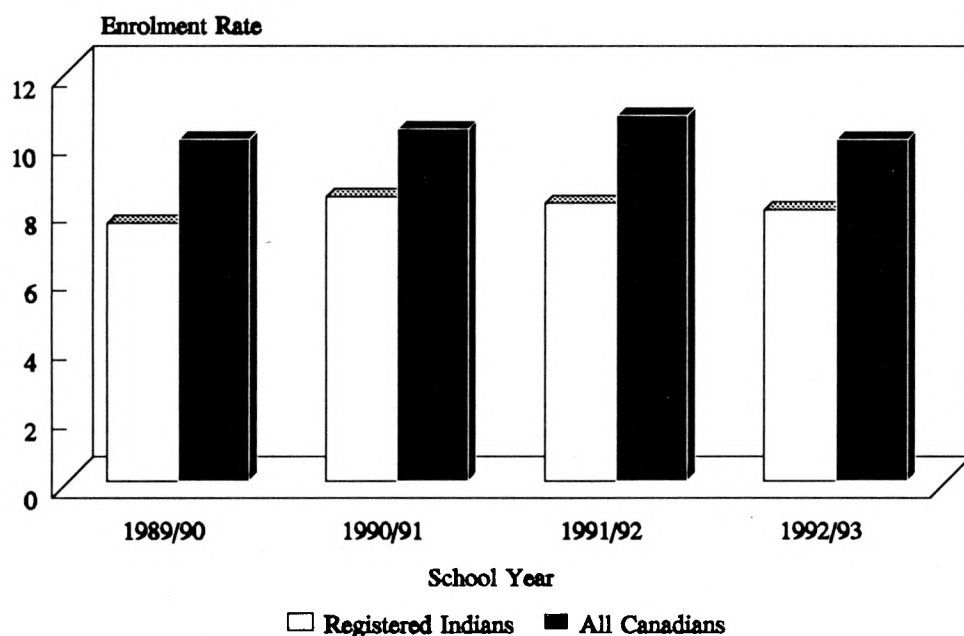
1976-1990: Education Branch, DIAND.

1991-1993: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

Post-Secondary Participation Rate / A Comparison

Figure 17

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



Highlight

While the rate of participation in post-secondary education for Registered Indians continued to rise, the participation rate of Registered Indians aged 17 to 34 remained below the Canadian rate for the same age grouping. From 1989/1990 to 1992/93, the rate rose from 7.5 to 7.9 percent, compared to 9.3 and 10 percent for all Canadians.

Table 17

Full-Time Post-Secondary Enrolment Rates Registered Indians vs All Canadians

Canada, 1989/90 - 1992/93 (Revised)

	<u>1989/90</u>	<u>1990/91</u>	<u>1991/92</u>	<u>1992/93</u>
<u>Registered Indians</u>				
Population enrolled 17-34 ¹	12,985	14,868	14,884	14,881 ²
Population aged 17-34	172,899	179,304	184,254	188,790
Enrolment Rate	7.5	8.3	8.1	7.9
<u>All Canadians³</u>				
Population enrolled 17-34 ¹	789,730	810,352	840,615 ⁴	868,231 ⁵
Population aged 17-34	8,521,800	8,483,000	8,390,600	8,303,500
Enrolment Rate	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.0

Notes

1. The age group 17-34 was selected because most students enrolled in post-secondary education fall within this age group. However, Indian students tend to be older than other Canadians when they enroll in post-secondary institutions. While nearly 80 percent of Registered Indian students are between the ages of 17 to 34, about 95 percent of all Canadian students fall in this age group.
2. The post-secondary database's count is 19,058 students. The post-secondary enrolment count is 21,566. The difference is due to a lack of consistent reporting. Estimates were therefore used to calculate the population enrolled.
3. Population figures for all Canadians for the years 1989/90 and 1990/91 are Revised Intercensal Estimates. The 1991/92 year is an Updated Postcensal Estimate and 1992/93 is a Preliminary Postcensal Estimate.
4. Full-time Canadian post-secondary enrolment in 1991/92 is obtained from advance statistics and is therefore an estimate.
5. Full-time Canadian post-secondary enrolment for 1992/93 contains preliminary college figures.

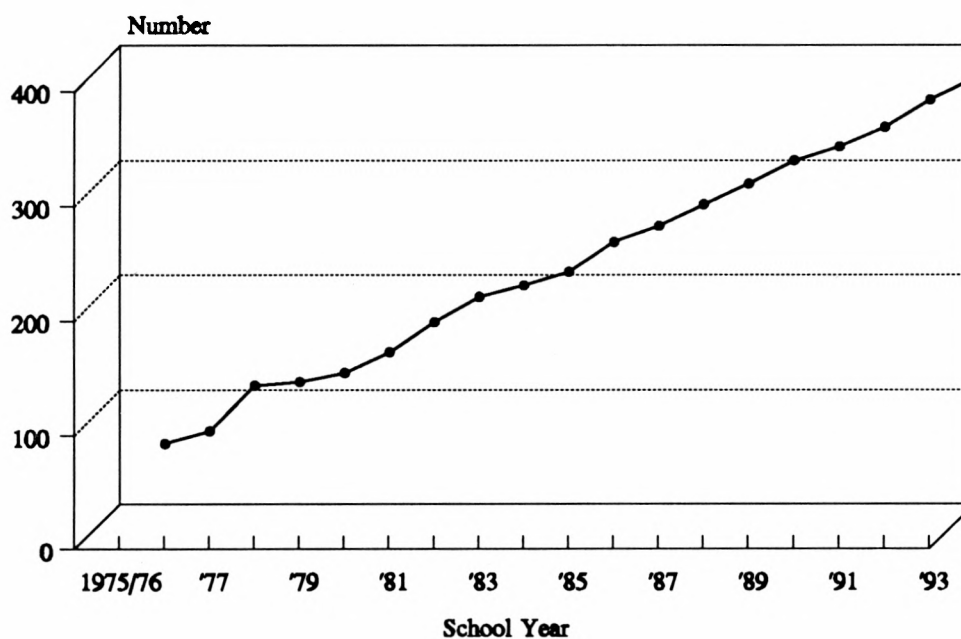
Sources

Post-secondary database, Information Management Branch, and Indian Register, DIAND.
 1989-1992/92: *Revised Intercensal Population and Family Estimates*, July 1, 1971-1991, Cat. No. 91-537, Statistics Canada.
 1992/93: *Annual Demographic Statistics, 1993*, Cat. No. 91-213 Annual, Statistics Canada, 1994.
 Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada.

Band-Operated Schools

Figure 18

Band-Operated Schools



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 372 in 1993/94.

Table 18

Band-Operated Schools**Canada, 1975/76 - 1993/94**

<u>School Year</u>	<u>Band-Operated Schools¹</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
1993/94	372

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.

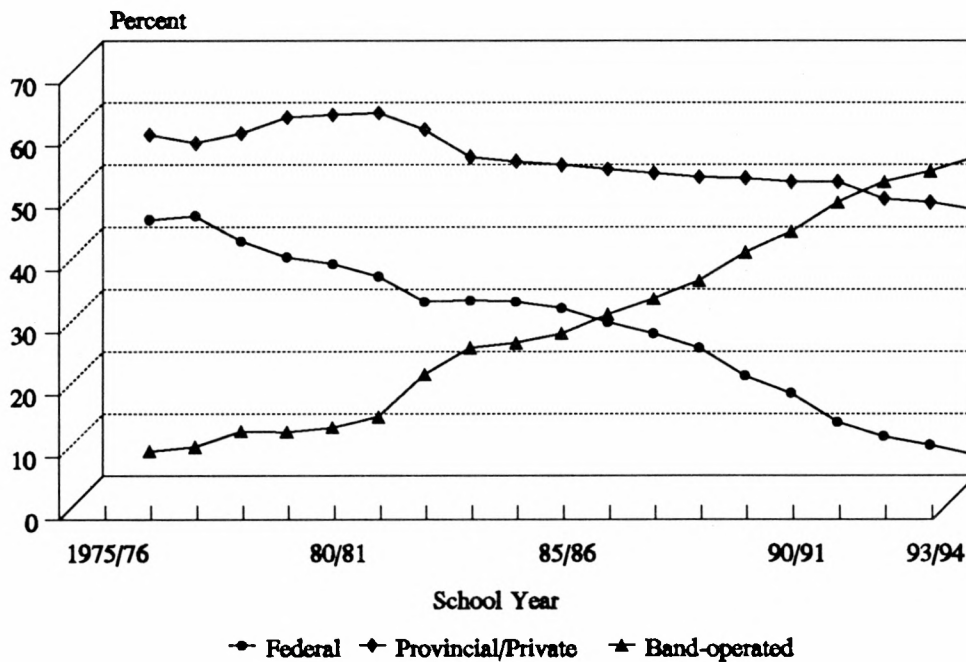
1986-1988: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, DIAND.

1989-1990: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.

1991-1993: Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

Enrolment by School Type

**Figure 19 Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Enrolment by School Type
On-Reserve Population**



Highlights

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

The proportion of children enrolled in band-operated schools increased from four percent in 1975/76 to 41 percent in 1993/94.

The proportion of children enrolled in federal schools dropped to three percent in 1993/94 from 41 percent in 1975/76.

The proportion of students enrolled in provincial/private schools dropped from 55 percent in 1975/76 to 45 percent in 1993/94.

Table 19

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

Canada, 1975/76 - 1993/94

<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
1993/94	3,453	44,331	53,312	2,548	103,644 ¹

Notes

- ... Between 1983/84 and 1990/91, private school data were not coded separately and were collapsed into provincial school figures.
1. Excludes an estimated 435 students from the Nuw-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, which has negotiated a separate agreement with DIAND.

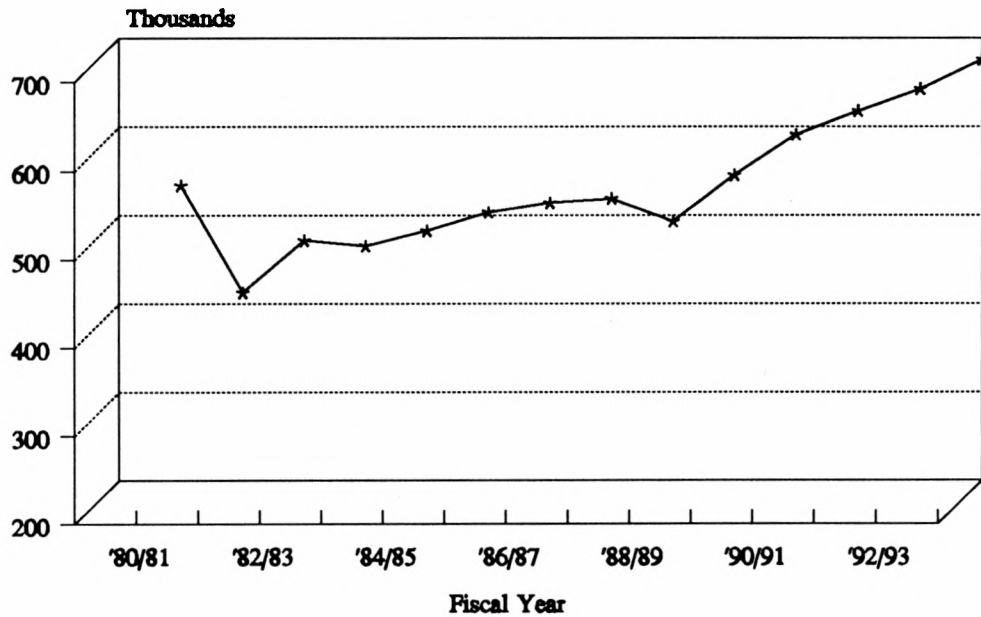
Sources

1975/76-1978/79: Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services), DIAND.
 1979/80-1990/91: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND.
 1991/92-1993/94: Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

Educational Space

Figure 20

Educational Space On Reserve



Highlight

In 1993/94, the space allocated for schools increased to 676,000 square meters as a result of new construction.

Table 20

Educational Space On Reserve**Canada, 1980/81 - 1993/94**

<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
1993/94	675,689

Note

1. Includes teacherages and student residences.

Source

Capital Assets Management System, DIAND.

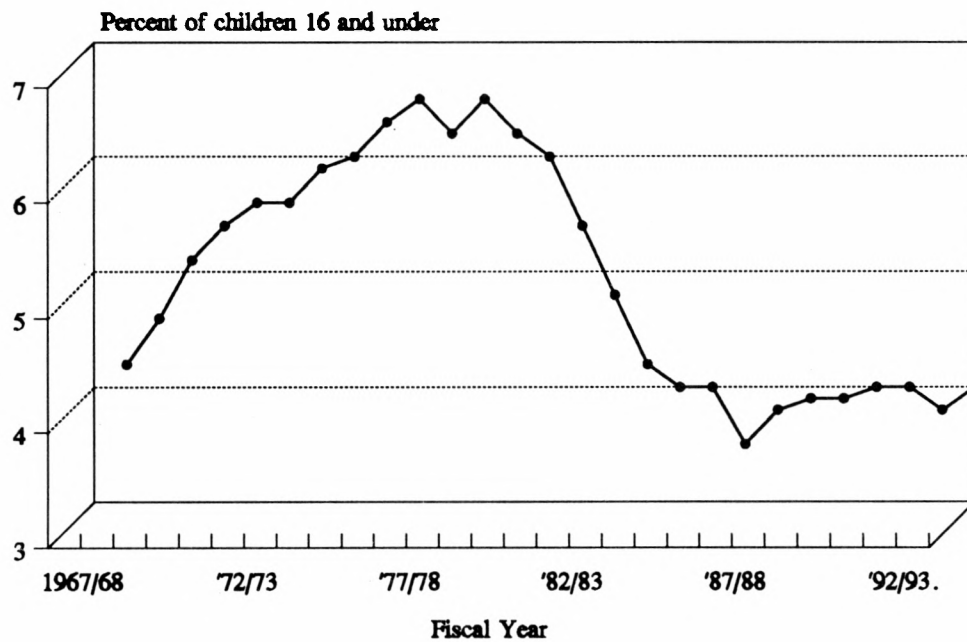
Social Conditions

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Children in Care

Figure 21

Children in Care, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population



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 of Registered Indian children in care to Indian children aged 16 and under increased from 3.8 to 4.0 percent in 1993/94.

Table 21

Children in Care, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1967/68 - 1993/94 (Revised)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Children in Care¹</u>	<u>Children Aged 16 and under</u>		<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Children in Care¹</u>	<u>Children Aged 16 and under</u>	
			Percent				Percent
1967/68	3,946	93,484	4.2%	1981/82	5,144	94,608	5.4%
1968/69	4,310	94,616	4.6%	1982/83	4,577	96,105	4.8%
1969/70	4,861	94,698	5.1%	1983/84	4,105	98,379	4.2%
1970/71	5,156	95,048	5.4%	1984/85	3,887	97,586	4.0%
				1985/86	4,000	99,213	4.0%
1971/72	5,336	94,777	5.6%				
1972/73	5,336	94,906	5.6%	1986/87	3,603	101,841	3.5%
1973/74	5,582	94,634	5.9%	1987/88	3,836	101,537	3.8%
1974/75	5,817	96,960	6.0%	1988/89	3,989	102,529	3.9%
1975/76	6,078	96,493	6.3%	1989/90	4,178	105,992	3.9%
1976/77	6,247	96,417	6.5%	1990/91	4,352	109,165	4.0%
1977/78	6,017	96,780	6.2%	1991/92	4,586	114,683	4.0%
1978/79	6,177	94,866	6.5%	1992/93	4,533	115,269	3.9%
1979/80	5,820	94,414	6.2%	1993/94	4,939	119,748	4.1%
1980/81	5,716	94,916	6.0%				

Notes

1. See Glossary. The total number of children in care calculated by the 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). Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Newfoundland because they are funded by the territorial/provincial government. Registered Indian children in care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.

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.

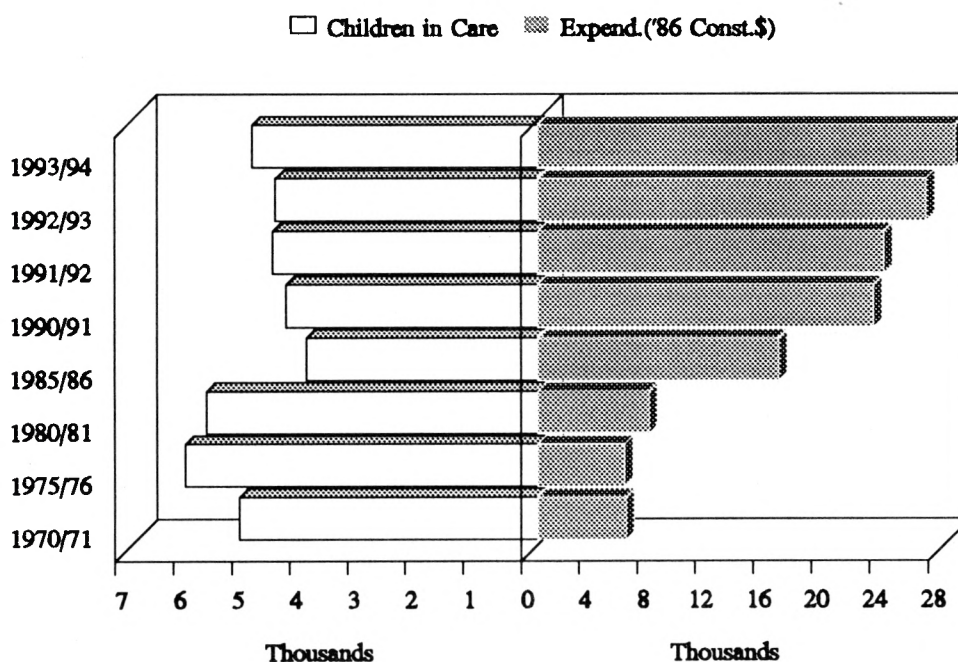
1991/92: Finance Branch, DIAND.

1992/93-1993/94: Information Management Branch, DIAND

Children aged 16 and under: Indian Register, DIAND.

Per Child Expenditures

Figure 22 **Children in Care and Per Child Expenditures
Registered Indian Population**



Highlights

The number of children in care has fluctuated between 1980/81 and 1993/94, while total expenditures (1986 constant dollars) have steadily increased.

Per child expenditures (1986 constant dollars) have increased from \$6,100 in 1970/71 to \$28,700 in 1993/94.

Table 22

**Total and Per Child Expenditures
On-Reserve¹ Registered Indian Population in Residential Care**

Canada, 1965/66 - 1993/94

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Children in Care²</u>	<u>Total Expenditures (Current \$)</u>	<u>Per Child Expenditures (Current \$)</u>	<u>Total Expenditures (86 Constant \$)³</u>	<u>Per Child Expenditures (86 Constant \$)³</u>
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
1993/94	4,939	184,832,939	37,423	141,743,000	28,698

Notes

1. See Glossary. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. The number of children in care is obtained by dividing the number of case-days by 365. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services (eg., homemakers). As a result, per child expenditures are over-estimated. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Newfoundland because they are funded by the territorial/provincial government.
3. The expenditures in constant dollars were estimated using the Consumer Price Index for 1986, Statistics Canada.

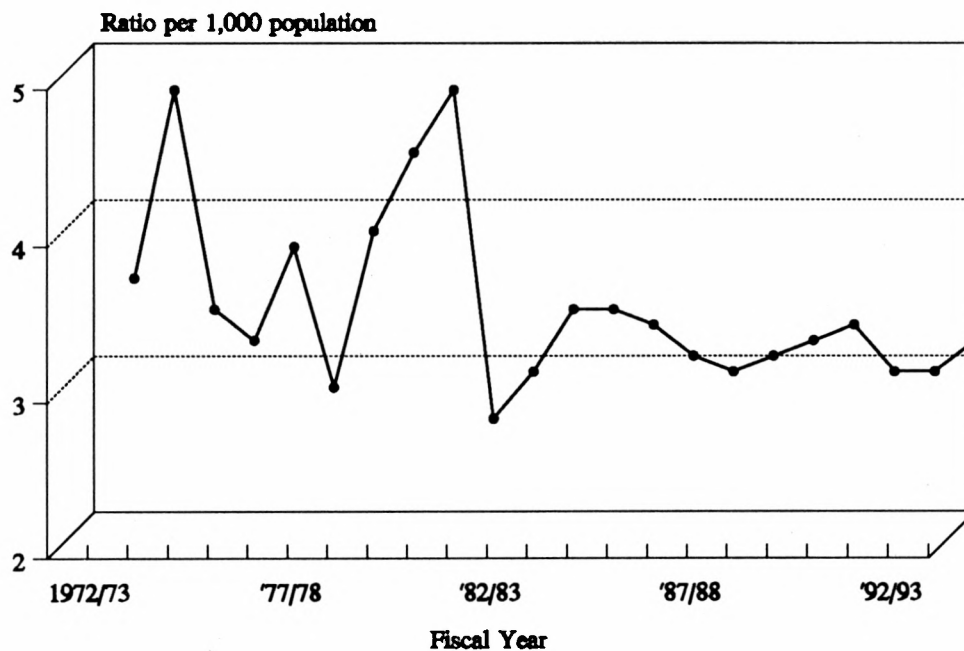
Sources

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.
 1991/92-1993/94: Finance Branch, DIAND.

Adults in Care

Figure 23

Adults in Care On-Reserve Registered Indian Population



Highlight

Over two decades, the average proportion of Registered Indian adults in residential or institutional care dropped slightly from 3.7 per 1,000 in the seventies to 3.2 per 1,000 in the eighties. In 1993/94 the ratio was 3.0 per 1,000 Registered Indian adults.

Table 23

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

Canada, 1972/73 - 1993/94

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Adults in Care¹</u>	<u>Adult Population²</u>	<u>Ratio (per 1,000)</u>
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
1993/94	591	185,499	3.2

Notes

1. See Glossary. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Newfoundland as they are funded by the territorial/provincial government. Registered Indian adults in care were resident on a reserve, Crown land or settlement prior to the provision of care. Adult care cases do not include in-home care.
2. On-reserve population 17 years of age and over.

Sources

Adults in Care:

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.

1991/92-1993/94: Finance Branch, DIAND.

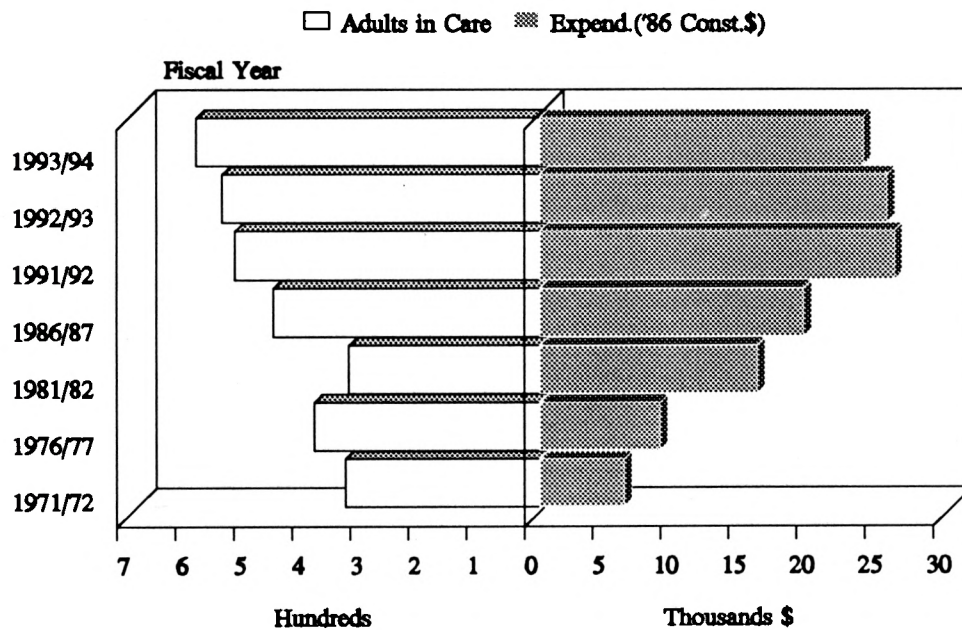
Adult Population:

Indian Register, DIAND.

Per Adult Expenditures

Figure 24

Adults in Care and Per Adult Expenditures Registered Indian Population



Highlights

In 1993/94 a total of 591 Registered Indian adults were in residential or institutional care.

Slightly more than \$31,000 was required to cover the cost of care for one Registered Indian adult in residential or institutional care in 1993/94.

Expressed in 1986 constant dollars, the average cost per adult increased more than three and one-half times between 1972/73 and 1993/94, from \$6,500 to \$23,800.

Table 24

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

Canada, 1972/73 - 1993/94

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Adults in Care¹</u>	<u>Total Expenditures (Current \$)</u>	<u>Per Adult Expenditures (Current \$)</u>	<u>Total Expenditures (86 Constant \$)²</u>	<u>Per Adult Expenditures (Constant \$)²</u>
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
1993/94	591	18,331,722	31,018	14,058,069	23,787

Notes

1. See Glossary. Excludes residents in N.W.T. and Newfoundland as they are funded by the territorial/provincial government. Registered Indian adults in care were resident on a reserve, Crown land or settlement prior to the provision of care. Adult cases do not include in-home care. As a result, per adult expenditures are over-estimated.
2. The expenditures in constant dollars were calculated using the Consumer Price Index for 1986, as provided by Statistics Canada.

Sources

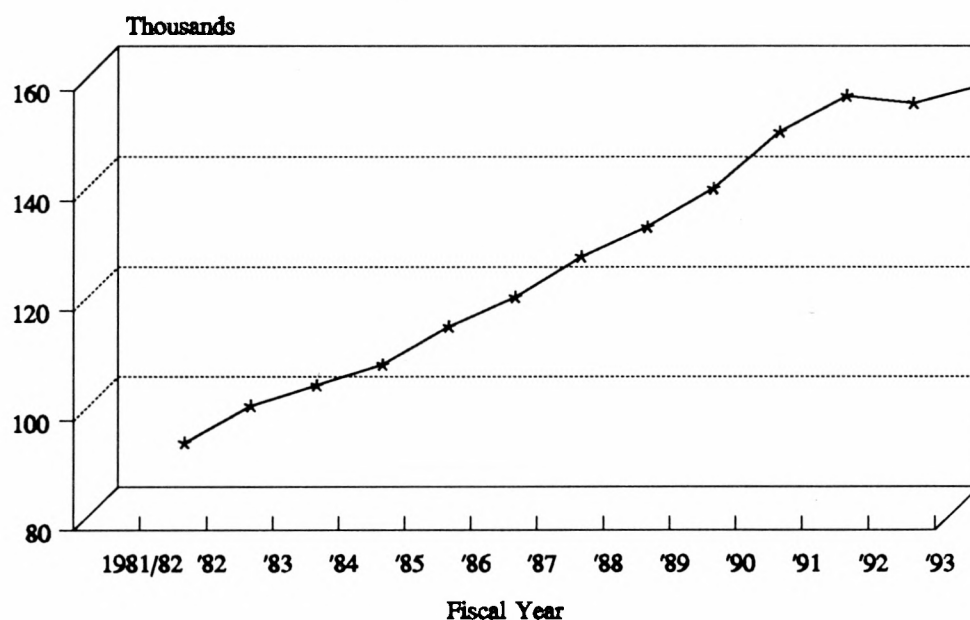
1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, *Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs*, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.

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

1991/92-1993/94: Finance Branch, DIAND.

Social Assistance Recipients and Dependants

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



Highlight

The average monthly number of social assistance dependants among Registered Indians increased 72 percent in the previous 11 years, from slightly more than 88,000 dependants in 1981/82 to just over 151,000 in 1991/92. The number of dependants decreased to less than 150,000 in 1992/93 and increased to 153,000 in 1993/94.

Table 25

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

Canada, 1981/82 - 1993/94

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Average Number of Recipients¹ per Month</u>	<u>Average Number of Dependants² per Month</u>
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
1993/94	67,977	152,949

Notes

1. See Glossary. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Newfoundland as they are funded by the territorial/provincial government.
2. The number of single recipients has been calculated by the 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.

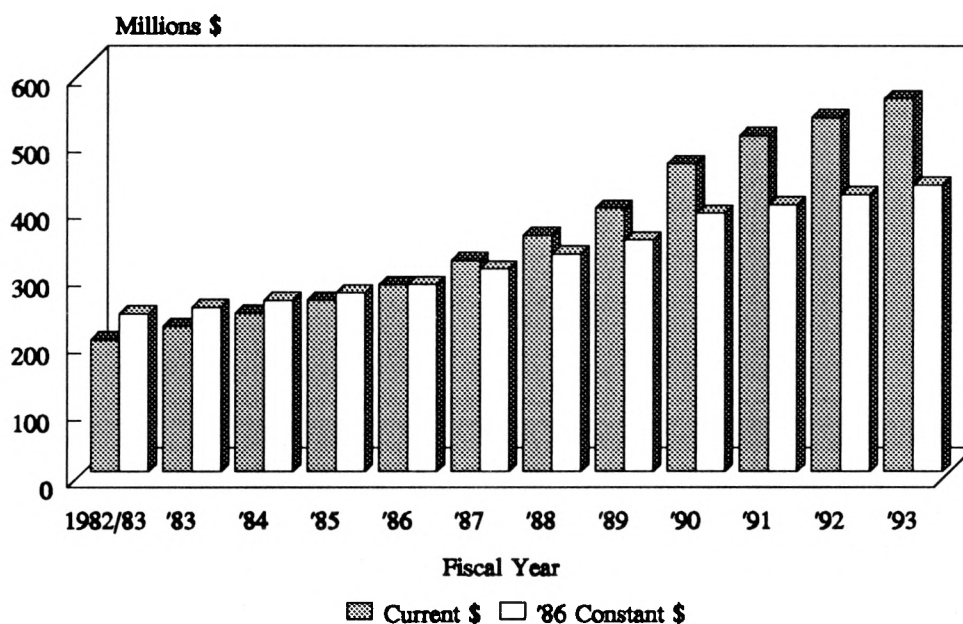
Sources

1981/82-1990/91: Social Development Branch, DIAND.
 1991/92: Finance Branch, DIAND.
 1992/93-1993/94: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

Social Assistance Expenditures

Figure 26

Social Assistance Expenditures Registered Indian Population



Highlights

Total social assistance expenditures, in current dollars, more than doubled between 1983/84 and 1993/94.

Expenditures per recipient increased 66 percent from 1983/84 to 1993/94 (\$4,941 to \$8,204). Over the same period, the consumer price index per recipient (inflation indexed) increased by 13 percent.

Table 26

Social Assistance Expenditures, Registered Indian Population

Canada, 1973/74 - 1993/94

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number of Recipients¹</u>	<u>Total Expenditures (Current \$)</u>	<u>Per Recipient (Current \$)</u>	<u>Total Expenditures (86 Constant \$)²</u>	<u>Per Recipient (86 Constant \$)²</u>
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
1993/94	67,977	557,911,000	8,204	427,646,242	6,291

Notes

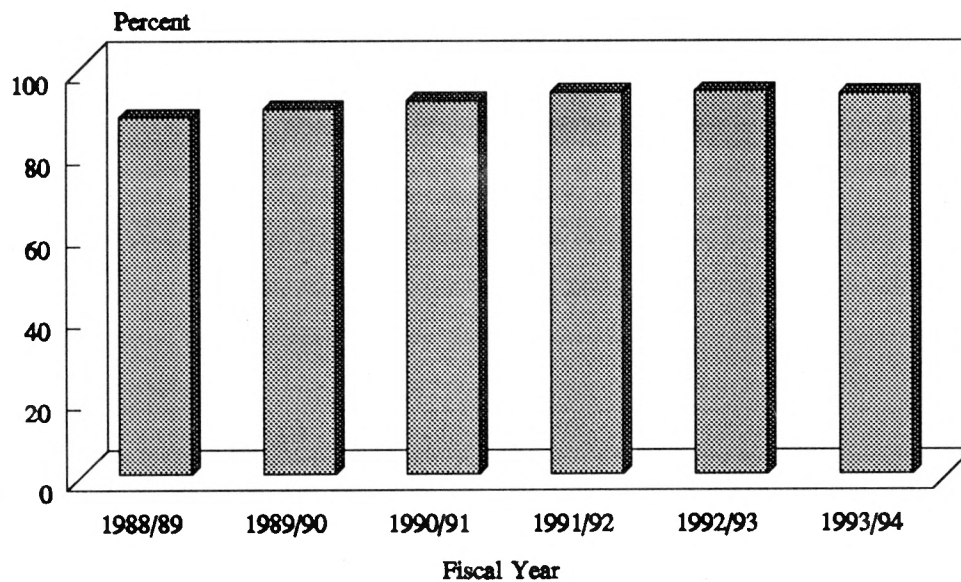
1. See Glossary. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Newfoundland as they are funded by the territorial/provincial government
2. The expenditures in constant dollars have been calculated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1986 from Statistics Canada.
3. In 1991/92, unlike previous years, 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.
1991/92-1993/94: Finance Branch, DIAND.

Social Assistance Program

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



Highlight

In 1993/94 the Social Assistance Program was administered by 536 out of 575 eligible bands (93.2%), with funding provided through a number of contribution arrangements.

Table 27

Bands Administering the Social Assistance Program**Canada, 1988/89 - 1993/94 (Revised)****Social Assistance Program ¹**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number of Bands²</u>	<u>Bands Administering the SA Program³</u>	<u>Percentage of Administering Bands</u>
1988/1989	565	494	87.4
1989/1990	566	506	89.4
1990/1991	569	520	91.4
1991/1992	570	533	93.5
1992/1993	536	538 ⁴	93.4
1993/1994	575	536	93.2

Notes

1. See Glossary.
2. Number of Bands is defined as the total number of bands in the region for which DIAND is responsible for funding Social Assistance. Therefore, the number of bands shown above does not reflect the number of bands from the Indian Register on p. 113.
3. Number of Administering Bands is the total number of bands administering the Social Assistance Program, either directly or indirectly, through other bands, tribal councils, or under joint administration.
4. Data may be different as previously reported as regions may have adjusted data in the 1993/94 submission.

Sources

1988/89-1990/91: Social Development Branch, DIAND.

1991/92: Finance Branch, DIAND.

1992/93-1993/94: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

Housing Conditions

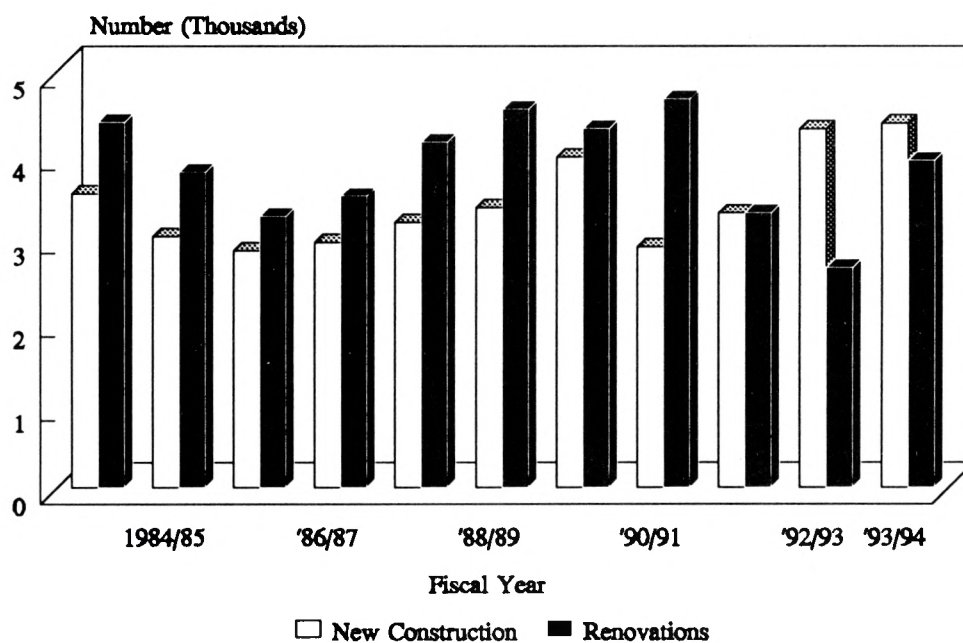
- ◆ **Dwellings** **68**

- ◆ **Dwellings / Infrastructure** **70**

- ◆ **Dwellings / Infrastructure / Water and Sewage** **72**

Dwellings

Figure 28 **New and Renovated Dwelling Units On Reserve**



Highlights

Between 1983/84 and 1993/94, an average of 3,405 new dwelling units per year were built on reserves. In 1993/94 more than 4,200 new units were constructed.

Slightly less than 3,850 dwelling units, on average per year, were renovated between 1983/84 and 1993/94.

Table 28

Total Number of New and Renovated Dwelling Units On Reserve**Canada, 1983/84 - 1993/94**

Dwellings ¹		
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number of New Dwelling Units²</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
1993/94	4,254	3,916

Notes

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

Sources

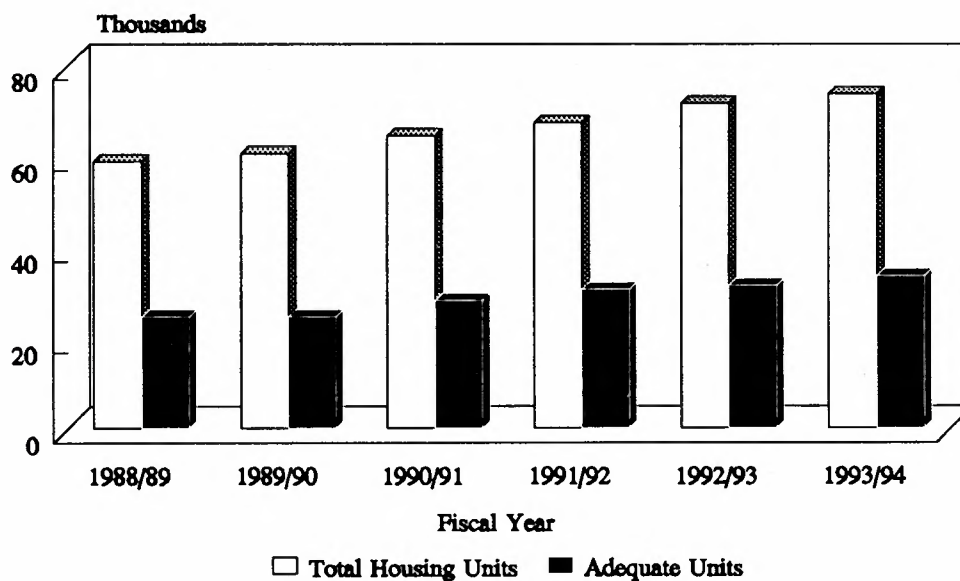
1983-1990: Housing Directorate, DIAND.

1991-1993: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

Dwellings / Infrastructure

Figure 29

Adequate Housing On Reserve



Highlight

In 1993/94, almost 46 percent of dwellings on reserve did not require renovations or replacement.

Table 29

Adequate Housing On Reserve**Canada, 1988/89 - 1993/94**

<u>Fiscal Year</u> ¹	<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 ²	67,282	30,633	45.5
1992/93	71,531	34,460	48.2
1993/94	73,683	33,665	45.7

Notes

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

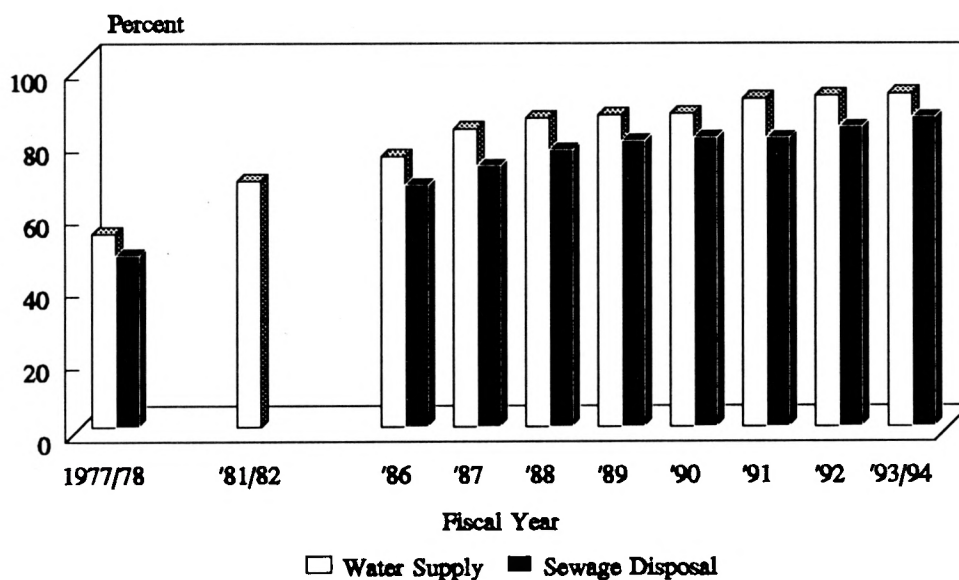
Source

Capital Assets Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

Dwellings / Infrastructure / Water and Sewage

Figure 30

On-Reserve Dwellings with Adequate Water Supply and Sewage Disposal



Highlights

In 1993/94, about 92 percent of dwellings on reserve had adequate water supply, compared with slightly more than half in 1977/78.

The proportion of dwellings with adequate sewage disposal increased from about 47 percent in 1977/78 to almost 86 percent in 1993/94.

Table 30

Dwellings with Adequate Water Supply and Sewage Disposal On Reserve

Canada, 1977/78 - 1993/94

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
1993/94	67,826	92.1	63,069	85.6

Note

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

Sources

1977/78-1990/91: CMDB, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

1991/92-1992/94: Capital Assets Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

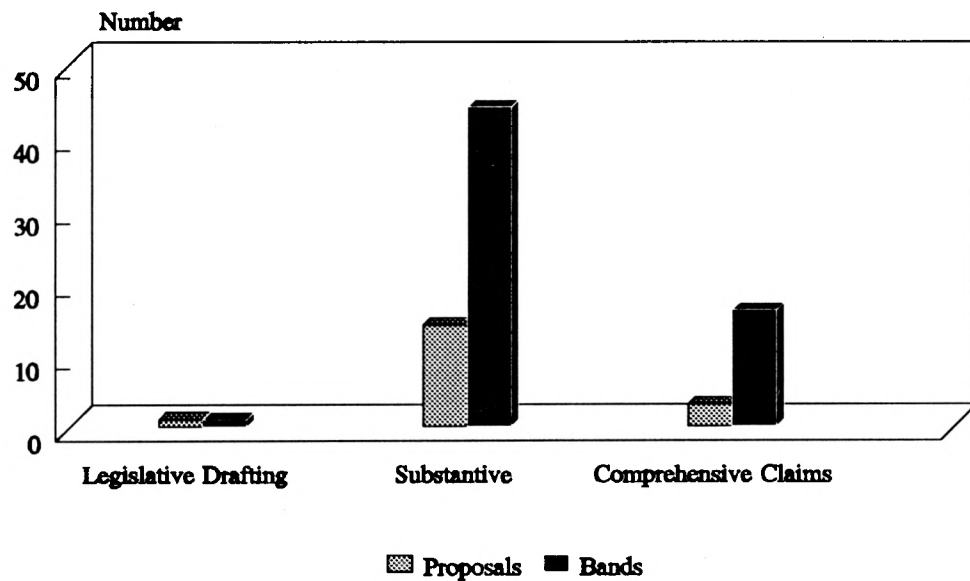
Self-Government

- ◆ **Self-Government Negotiations** 76
- ◆ **Alternative Funding Arrangements / Participation Rates** 78
- ◆ **Alternative Funding Arrangements / Program Expenditures** 80
- ◆ **Devolution** 82

Self-Government Negotiations

Figure 31

Self-Government Negotiations



Highlight

As of July 1994, self-government legislation had been enacted on behalf of the Sechelt Band of British Columbia and the Cree-Naskapi of Quebec. More recently, self-government legislation has been enacted on behalf of the Vuntut Gwitchin, the Nacho Nyak Dun, the Champagne and Aishihik, and the Teslin Tlingit, in conjunction with the Council for Yukon Indians (CYI) Comprehensive Claims. 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 that had reached a comprehensive claims settlement.

Table 31

Self-Government Negotiations**Canada, July 1994 (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	10
Nisga'a Tribal Council	1	4
Gwich'in/Inuvialuit	1	2

Notes

1. See Glossary for definition of "Self-Government Negotiations".
2. See Glossary. Self-government negotiations with the Council for Yukon Indians, the Nisga'a Tribal Council and the Gwich'in Tribal Council have been differentiated 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.

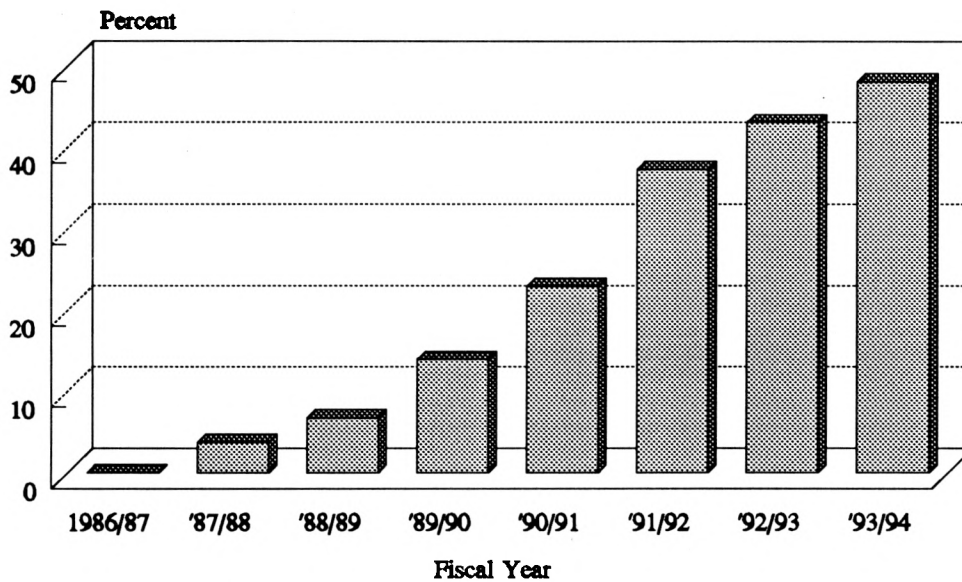
Sources

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

Alternative Funding Arrangements / Participation Rates

Figure 32

AFA Participation Rates



Highlights

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

As of March 31, 1994 a total of 160 agreements had been signed. One hundred and thirty-two of these agreements were signed with individual bands and 28 with tribal councils and other First Nation organizations.

Table 32

Alternative Funding Arrangements¹**Canada, 1986/87 - 1993/94**

<u>AFA Participation Rates²</u>			
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Signed Agreements</u>	<u>Bands Involved³</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	43.0%
1993/94	160	280	48.0%

Notes

1. See Glossary.
2. Excluded are bands operating under self-government legislation and within the Northwest Territories. In the latter case, services are delivered primarily by the territorial government.
3. Includes those bands receiving advisory services through Tribal Councils and other First Nation organizations.

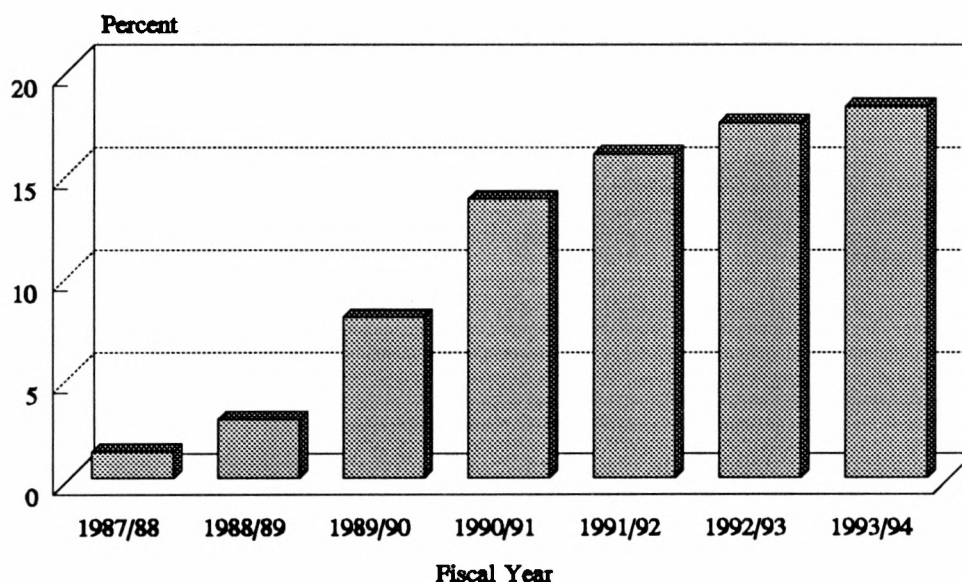
Source

1986/87-1993/94: *Alternative Funding Arrangements Status Report*, March 1993, DIAND.

Alternative Funding Arrangements / Program Expenditures

Figure 33

Alternative Funding Arrangements as a Percentage of Program Expenditures



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 total program expenditures, Alternative Funding Arrangements have increased from 1.3 percent in 1987/88 to 18.4 percent in 1993/94.

Table 33

Alternative Funding Arrangements as a Percentage of Program Expenditures

Canada, 1987/88 - 1993/94

Program Expenditures

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>AFA Expenditures (Current \$)</u>	<u>Indian & Inuit Affairs Program Expenditures¹ (Current \$)</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1987/88	23,612,274	1,842,166,000	1.3
1988/89	60,860,115	2,033,938,000	3.0
1989/90	180,938,175	2,277,466,000	7.9
1990/91	349,293,591	2,532,694,000	13.8
1991/92	451,264,694	2,809,837,000	16.1
1992/93	531,740,877	3,029,845,000	17.6
1993/94	622,326,632	3,384,316,000	18.4

Note

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

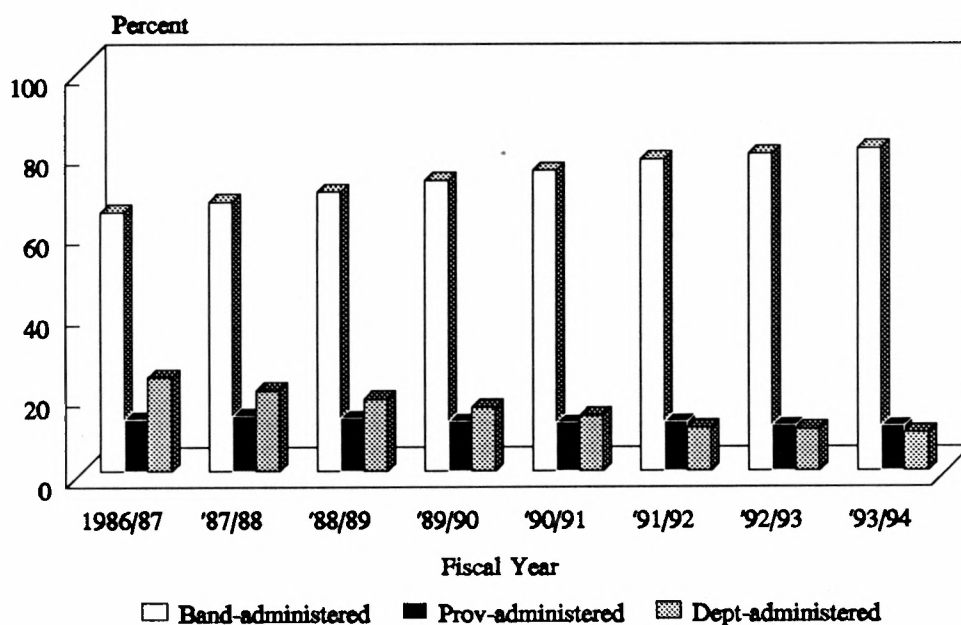
Sources

Departmental Resource Management System, DIAND.
Transfer Payments Management System, DIAND.
Public Accounts, DIAND.

Devolution

Figure 34

Profile of Expenditures Indian and Inuit Affairs Program



Highlights

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

In 1993/94, Registered Indians administered 79.9 percent of DIAND's Indian and Inuit Affairs Program expenditures through band councils, tribal councils or other First Nation organizations.

Since 1986/87, the number of authorized full-time equivalents in the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program decreased steadily from 4,108 to 2,567 in 1993/94, a 38 percent decrease.

Table 34

Devolution¹ of Indian and Inuit Affairs Program (IIAP) Expenditures and Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)**1986/87 - 1993/94 (Revised)**

<u>Fiscal Year</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>IIAP² Expenditures (Current \$)</u>	<u>Indian & Inuit Affairs Program (Auth. FTEs)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	2,359,800,000	78.6	334,608,000	11.1	309,484,100	10.3	3,003,919,100	2,682
1993/94	2,673,150,811	79.9	360,028,800	10.8	311,810,000	9.3	3,344,990,600	2,567

Notes

1. See Glossary.
2. Indian and Inuit Affairs Program expenditures figures may differ slightly from those shown in the *Public Accounts of Canada*.
3. Deployed across Canada.

Source

Band Service Profiles, Finance Branch, DIAND.

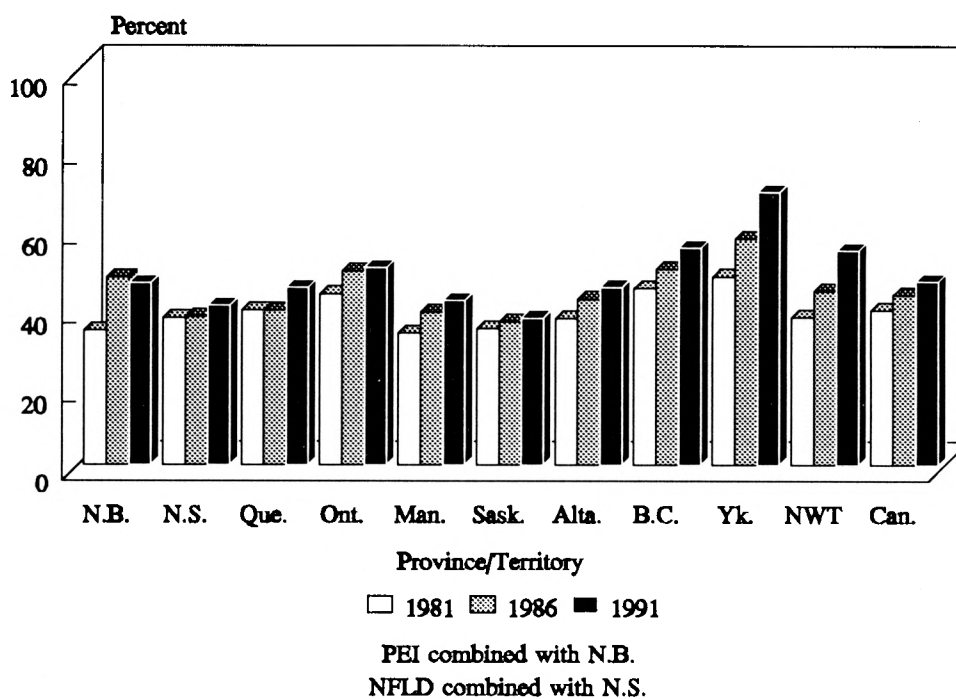
Economic and Labour Force Activity

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

Labour Force Participation

Figure 35

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



Highlights

In 1991, 47 percent of Registered Indians aged 15 years and over, living on reserve, participated in the labour force.

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

More than three fifths of Yukon's Registered Indian population aged 15 years and over, living on reserve, were in the labour force in 1991.

Table 35

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

1981 - 1991

<u>Province</u>	<u>1981</u> <u>In the Labour Force²</u> <u>%</u>	<u>1986¹</u> <u>In the Labour Force²</u> <u>%</u>	<u>1991¹</u> <u>In the Labour Force²</u> <u>%</u>
New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island	34.2	47.7	46.4
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	37.4	37.7	40.7
Quebec	39.4	39.4	45.2
Ontario	43.5	49.3	50.3
Manitoba	33.5	38.9	42.0
Saskatchewan	34.6	36.4	37.5
Alberta	37.2	42.2	45.3
British Columbia	44.9	49.8	55.3
Yukon	47.9	57.4	69.3
Northwest Territories	37.6	44.2	54.7
Canada	39.4	43.3	46.8

Notes

1. In 1986 and 1991, 136 and 178 reserves did not participate in the census enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981, 1986 and 1991 may not be 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.

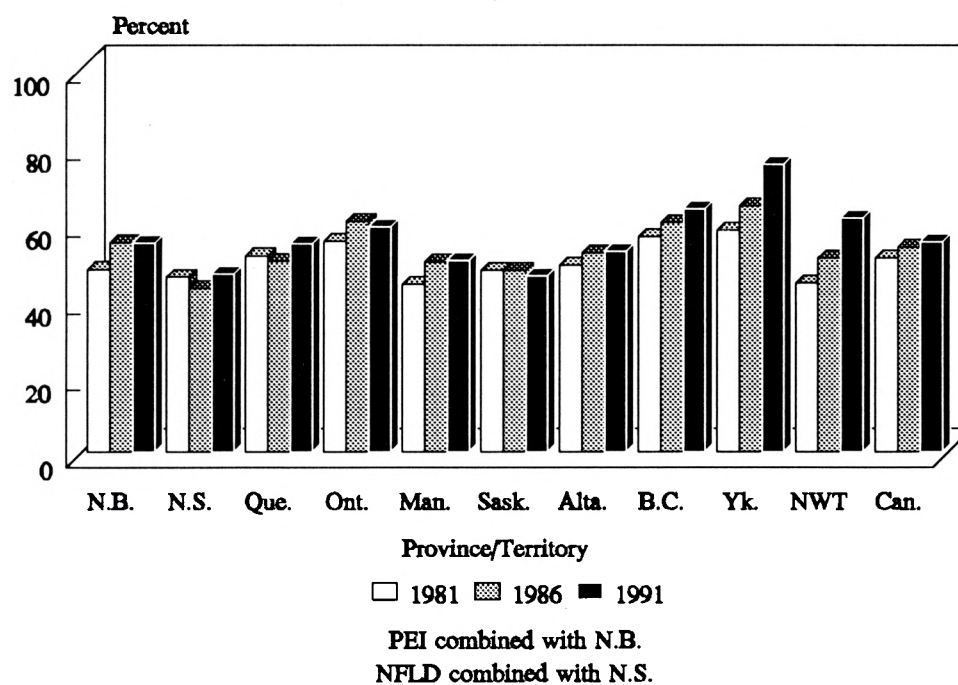
Source

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

Labour Force Participation / Indian Males

Figure 36

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



Highlights

Slightly more than half the Registered Indian male population aged 15 years and over was in the labour force in 1991.

More than three fifths of Registered Indian males in the Yukon (75%), Northwest Territories (61%) and British Columbia (63%) were in the labour force in 1991, while just over two-fifths were in the labour force in Saskatchewan (46%).

Table 36

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

1981 - 1991

<u>Province</u>	<u>1981</u> <u>In the Labour Force²</u> <u>%</u>	<u>1986¹</u> <u>In the Labour Force²</u> <u>%</u>	<u>1991¹</u> <u>In the Labour Force²</u> <u>%</u>
New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island	47.6	54.6	54.6
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	45.6	42.6	46.5
Quebec	51.1	49.7	54.4
Ontario	54.9	60.1	58.7
Manitoba	43.7	49.5	50.0
Saskatchewan	47.3	47.4	46.0
Alberta	48.7	51.9	52.4
British Columbia	56.0	59.7	63.4
Yukon	57.7	64.1	75.0
Northwest Territories	44.0	50.5	61.1
Canada	50.6	53.3	54.9

Notes

1. In 1986 and 1991, 136 and 178 reserves, respectively, did not participate in the census enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981, 1986 and 1991 may not be 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.

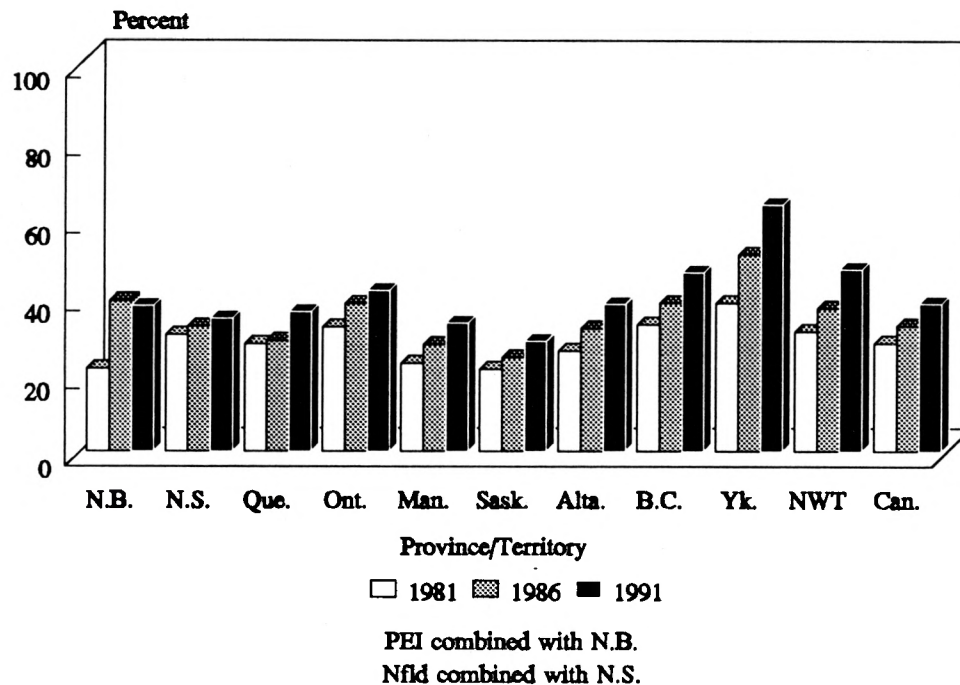
Source

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

Labour Force Participation / Indian Females

Figure 37

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



Highlights

More than a third of all Registered Indian females 15 years of age and over were in the labour force in 1991.

The highest proportion of Registered Indian females in the labour force in 1991 was in the Yukon (64%) while the lowest proportion was in Saskatchewan (29%).

Table 37

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

1981 - 1991

<u>Province</u>	<u>1981</u> <u>In the Labour Force²</u> <u>%</u>	<u>1986¹</u> <u>In the Labour Force²</u> <u>%</u>	<u>1991¹</u> <u>In the Labour Force²</u> <u>%</u>
New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island	21.3	38.7	37.4
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	29.9	32.1	34.3
Quebec	27.6	28.5	35.9
Ontario	31.9	37.9	41.5
Manitoba	22.6	27.4	33.2
Saskatchewan	21.2	24.1	28.5
Alberta	25.8	31.6	37.9
British Columbia	32.7	38.2	46.2
Yukon	38.1	50.6	63.6
Northwest Territories	30.8	36.8	47.0
Canada	27.8	32.3	38.2

Notes

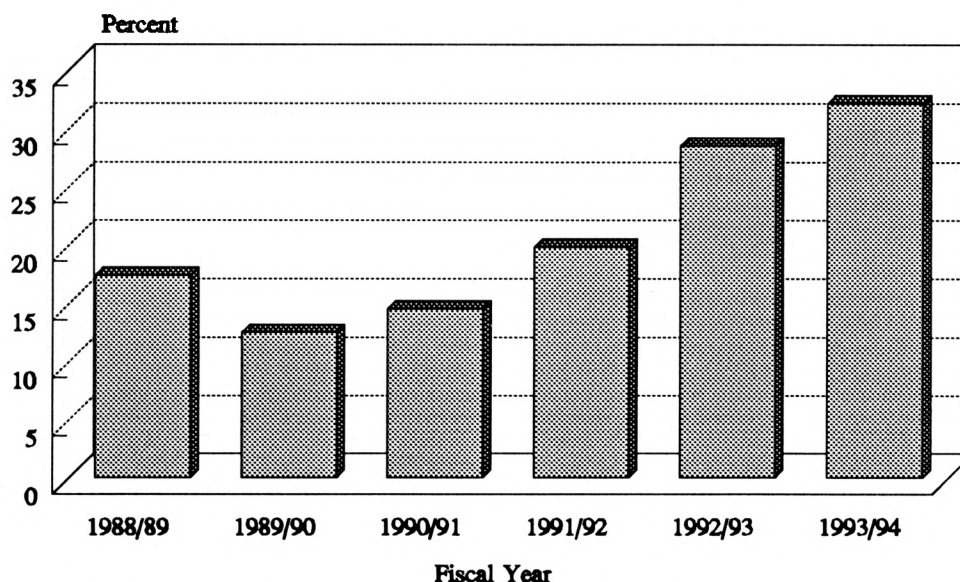
1. In 1986 and 1991, 136 and 178 reserves, respectively, did not participate in the census enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981, 1986 and 1991 may not be directly comparable.
2. Refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration, were either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work.

Source

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

Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs)

Figure 38 **Percentage of CEDOs providing a Full Range of Services**



Highlights

Community Economic Development Organizations (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 1993/94, 32 percent of CEDOs had this ability.

Table 38

Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs)**Canada, 1988/89 - 1993/94**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total CEDOs All Types</u>	<u>Number of CEDOs providing Full Service¹</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
1993/94	386	124	32.1

Note

1. A CEDO providing full service to a community is defined as a self-reliant, stable organization, staffed by qualified personnel, and delivering a full range of programs and services that consistently meet community economic development goals and objectives.

Source

Information Management Branch, DIAND.

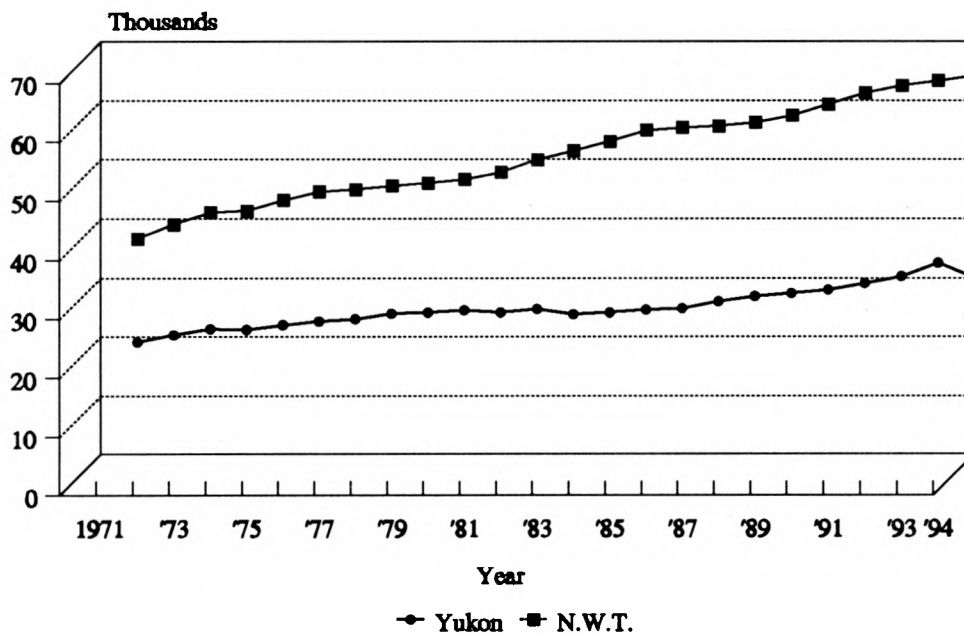
The North

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North / Population Growth

Figure 39

Population Growth Yukon and the Northwest Territories



Highlights

Between 1971 and 1994, the Yukon population increased by 58 percent from 19,100 to 30,100; in the Northwest Territories, the population increased by 75 percent from 36,700 to 64,300.

Between 1991 and 1994, Yukon's population increased by three percent, while that of the Northwest Territories increased by only almost five percent. Most of the variation between the territorial growth rates can be attributed to differing migration patterns, shifting economies and a higher birth rate in the Northwest Territories.

Table 39

Total Population Growth in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories**1971 - 1994 (Revised)**

Total Population ¹					
<u>Year</u>	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T</u>
1971	19,100	36,700	1986	24,800	55,400
1972	20,300	39,100	1987	26,000	55,700
1973	21,300	41,100	1988	26,900	56,300
1974	21,200	41,400	1989	27,400	57,500
1975	22,000	43,200	1990	28,000	59,400
1976	22,600	44,600	1991	29,100	61,300
1977	23,000	45,000	1992	30,300	62,600
1978	23,900	45,600	1993	32,600	63,400
1979	24,100	46,100	1994	30,100	64,300
1980	24,500	46,700			
1981	24,100	47,900			
1982	24,700	50,000			
1983	23,800	51,500			
1984	24,100	53,100			
1985	24,600	55,000			

Note

1. Population estimates are based on a July 1 reference period. Population figures for 1971 to 1990 are Revised Intercensal Estimates; 1991 and 1992 are Final Postcensal Estimates; 1993 is an Updated Postcensal Estimate and 1994 is a Preliminary Postcensal Estimate. Population figures for 1991 to 1994 were revised July 1, 1994.

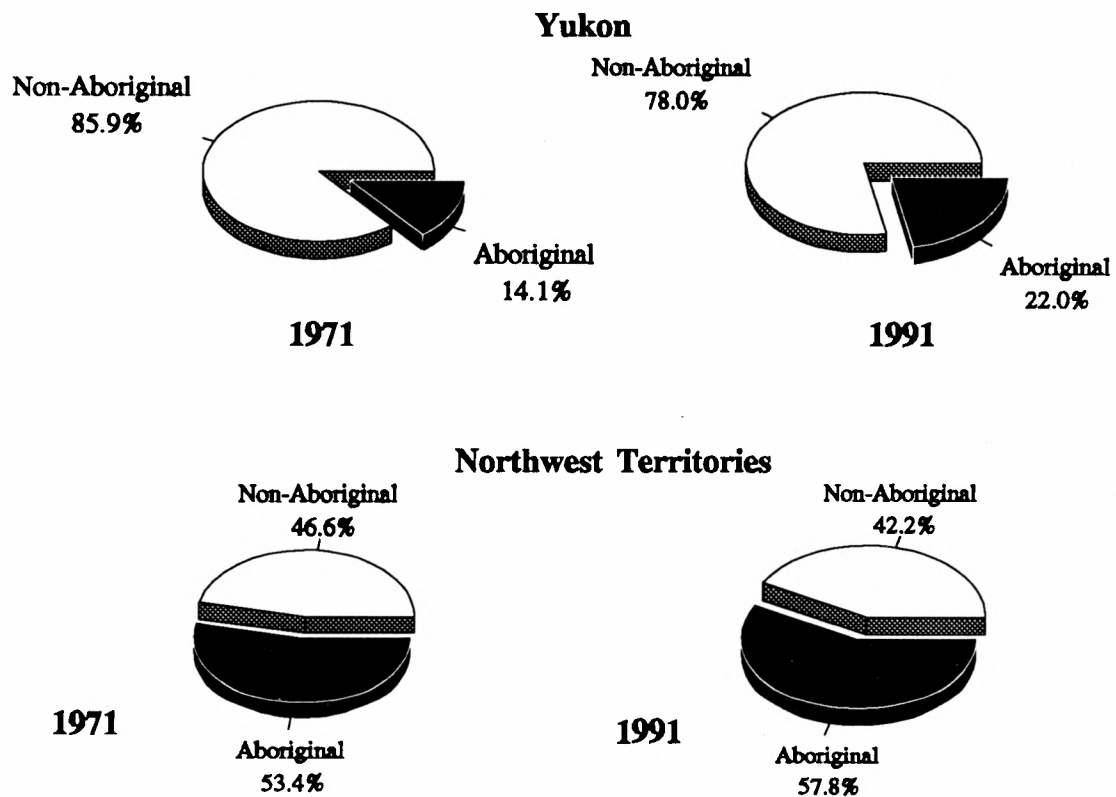
Source

Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

North / Aboriginal Composition

Figure 40

Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations Yukon and the Northwest Territories



Highlights

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

The proportion of Aboriginals in the Northwest Territories over the same period also increased marginally from 53 to 58 percent.

Table 40

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

1971 - 1991

	1971 ^{1,4}		1981 ^{2,4}		1986 ^{3,4}		1991 ^{3,4}	
YUKON	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Aboriginal	2,590	14.1	4,045	17.5	4,995	21.4	6,225	22.5
Inuit	10	0.1	95	0.4	55	0.2	135	0.5
Indian	2,580	14.0	3,760	16.3	4,710	20.2	5,665	20.5
Métis	-	-	190	0.8	165	0.7	380	1.4
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	65	0.3	45	0.2
Non-Aboriginal	15,798	85.9	19,030	82.5	18,365	78.6	21,430	77.5
Total Population	18,385	100	23,075	100	23,360	100	27,655	100
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES								
Aboriginal	18,580	53.4	26,430	58.0	30,530	58.7	34,765	60.5
Inuit	11,400	32.8	15,910	34.9	18,135	34.9	20,825	36.3
Indian	7,180	20.6	7,930	17.4	8,435	16.2	9,915	17.3
Métis	-	-	2,590	5.7	2,970	5.7	3,310	5.8
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	1,000	1.9	715	1.2
Non-Aboriginal	16,225	46.6	19,110	42.0	21,490	41.3	22,665	39.5
Total Population	34,805	100	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 were included in the non-Aboriginal group.
2. For 1981, Status and non-Status Indians were grouped as Indians; Métis appear in their own group. Persons reporting both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origins were accounted for under one Aboriginal origin; no multiple Aboriginal origins group existed.
3. For 1986 and 1991, Inuit, North American Indians and Métis figures were a combination of the single response figure and those who identified with one Aboriginal ethnic origin and a non-Aboriginal origin, as a multiple response. Multiple Aboriginal persons are those indicating more than one Aboriginal origin.
4. The ethnic origin data for 1971 includes inmates in institutions while the data for 1981, 1986 and 1991 do not.

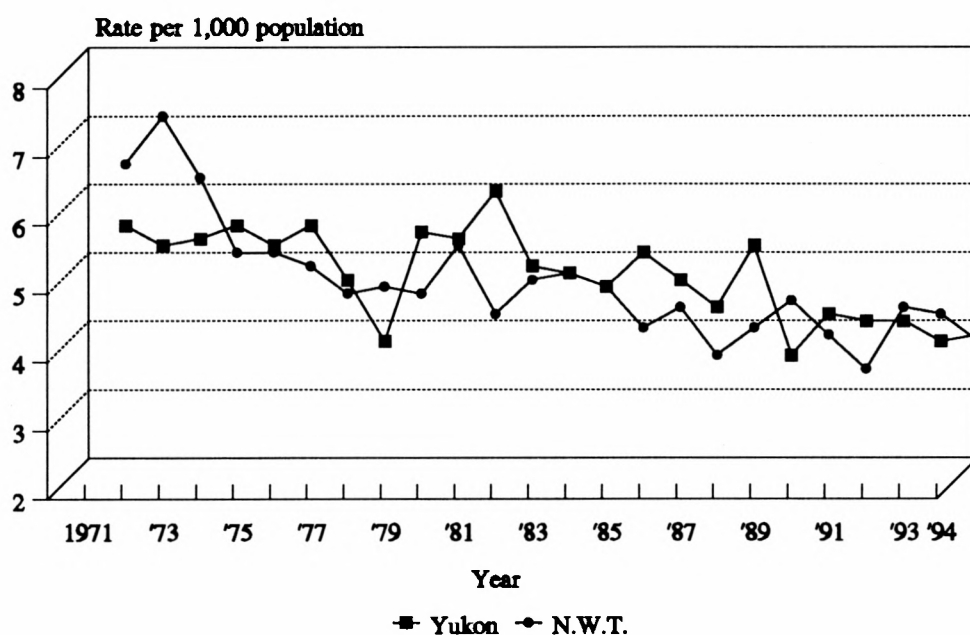
Source

Statistics Canada, Census of Population.

North / Mortality

Figure 41

Mortality Rates Yukon and the Northwest Territories



Highlights

Mortality rates in the Yukon have declined slowly, averaging about six per thousand population in the 1960s, five per thousand population in the 1970s and 1980s, and four per thousand population since 1990.

The mortality rate in the Northwest Territories declined from an average of ten per thousand population in the early 1960s to about four per thousand population since 1985.

Table 41

Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories**1971 - 1994 (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	4.4	4.3
1972	5.1	7.0	1987	4.2	3.7
1973	5.2	6.1	1988	5.0	3.7
1974	5.4	5.0	1989	3.9	4.1
1975	5.1	5.0	1990	3.6	4.0
1976	5.4	4.8	1991	4.0	3.3
1977	4.6	4.4	1992	4.0	4.2
1978	3.7	4.5	1993	3.7	4.1
1979	5.3	4.4	1994	3.8	3.7
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

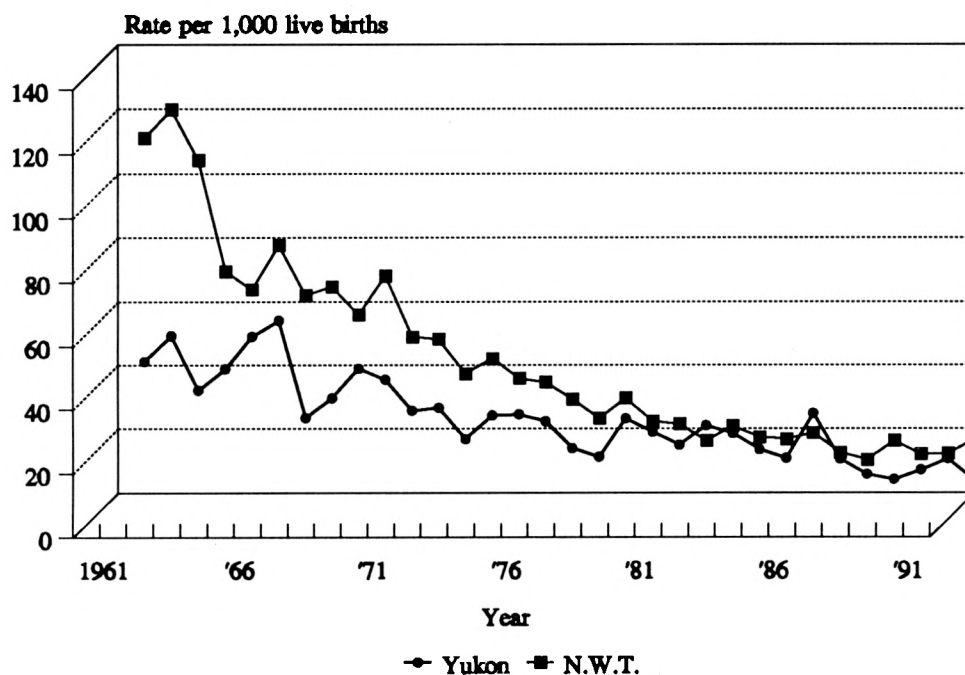
1. Rates are based on Statistics Canada's July 1 population estimates. Population figures for 1971 to 1990 are Revised Intercensal Estimates. Population figures for 1991 and 1992 are Final Postcensal Estimates; 1993 is an Updated Postcensal Estimate and 1994 is a Preliminary Postcensal Estimate.

Source

Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

North / Infant Mortality

Figure 42

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

Highlight

Infant mortality rates in the two territories declined over the 30 years to 1991. The Northwest Territories experienced the sharpest decline, from 111 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1961 to a rate of 16.7 in 1992. Nevertheless, the Northwest Territories continues to have a higher infant mortality 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 - 1992 (Revised)**

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	12.2
			1992	3.8	16.7

Note

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

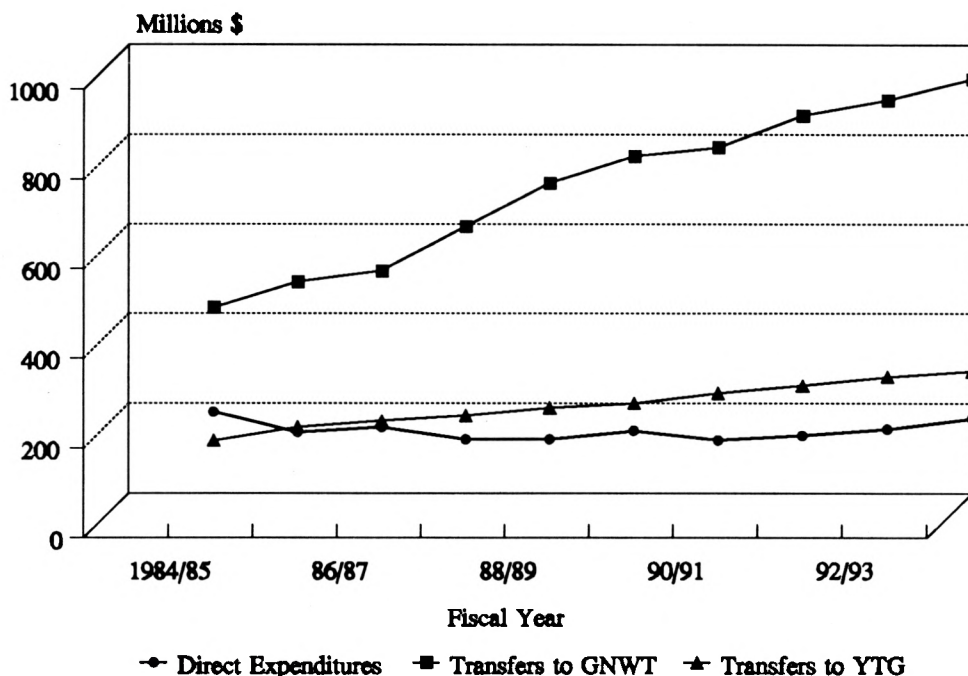
Sources

1961-1985: Statistics Canada, *Vital Statistics, Mortality: Summary List of Causes*, Cat. No. 84-206.
 1986-1992: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics Division.

North / DIAND Expenditures

Figure 43

DIAND Expenditures on the North (Current Dollars)



Highlights

Total DIAND expenditures on the North have continued to rise in every year reported. The \$1.36 billion total expenditure for 1993/94 is nearly double that of 1984/85. Transfers to the territorial governments have traditionally been the main reason for the increases. Included, as the major portion, are the formula funding grants, which provide the basic funding to operate the territorial governments. As DIAND and other federal departments devolve responsibilities to the territorial governments, these costs are also incorporated into the grant and are reported in the Estimates as a DIAND expenditure. In recent years, the following major programs were devolved and consolidated in these transfers: inter-territorial roads from DIAND in 1990; B and C Airports from Transport in 1991; the Alaska Highway from Public Works in 1992; and the Whitehorse Hospital from Health in 1993.

DIAND direct expenditures are on the increase since 1991/92. The majority of this increase is attributed to the implementation of programs on behalf of the Arctic Environmental Strategy, payments to Canada Post Corporation for air shipments of food being treated as a direct expenditure starting in 1991/92, and a planned \$20 million increase in land claim expenditures in 1993/94.

Table 43

DIAND Expenditures on the North

1983/84-1993/94 (Revised)

<u>Type</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>	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>
	Thousands of dollars								forecast	planned
Transfers to YTG	116,953	146,937	160,513	172,410	189,465	200,141	222,403	239,501	258,663	271,152
Transfers to GNWT	412,384	471,125	495,199	595,406	692,441	752,824	772,038	842,789	877,302	923,903
Direct Expenditures ²	180,527	135,642	146,645	119,381	119,455	138,696	117,384	127,521	142,328	165,733
Total Expenditure (Current dollars)	709,864	753,704	802,357	887,197	1,001,361	1,091,661	1,111,825	1,209,811	1,278,293	1,360,688
Total Expenditure (Constant 1986 dollars) ¹	742,730	767,129	796,187	837,373	903,755	941,290	929,814	992,665	1,037,365	1,090,295
Direct Expenditures by Area Benefitted										
Yukon	36,814	40,132	46,197	45,368	44,983	61,013	58,374	64,887	70,516	74,203
N.W.T.	42,254	46,062	50,253	25,892	26,102	26,274	28,520	33,297	38,959	44,253
North Generally	101,459	49,448	50,195	48,121	48,370	51,409	30,390	29,337	32,853	47,177
Total	180,527	135,642	146,645	119,381	119,455	138,696	117,384	127,521	142,328	165,633

Note:

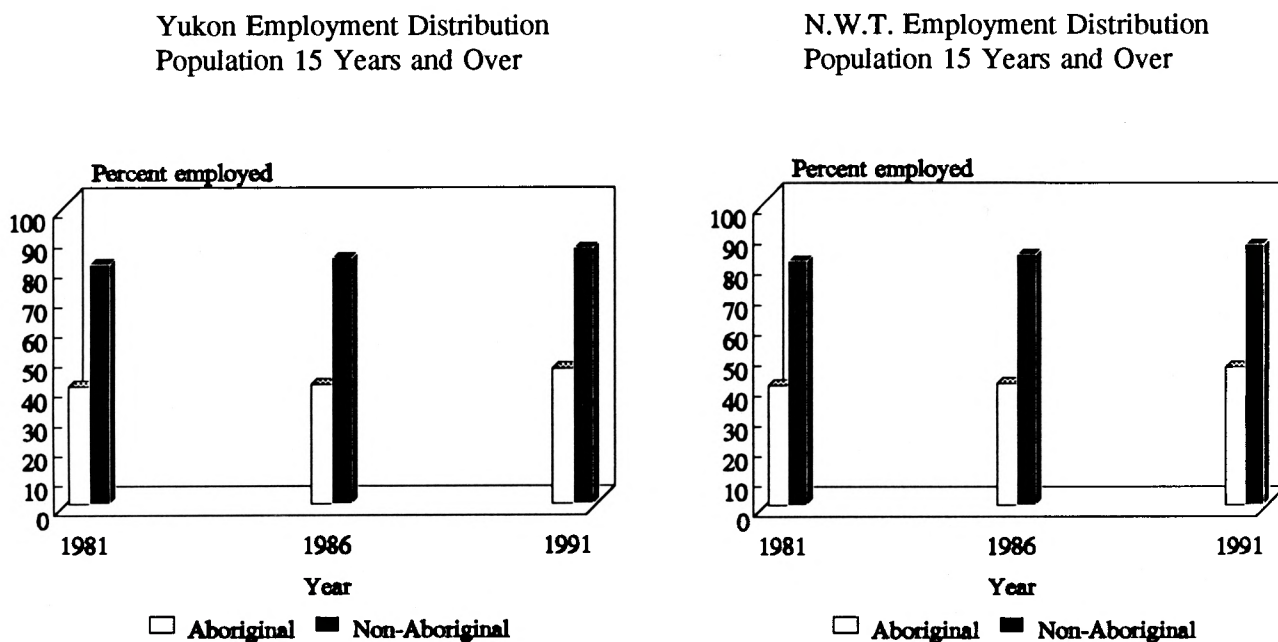
1. Constant dollar series is obtained by deflating total DIAND expenditures by Statistics Canada's implicit price index for gross domestic product at market prices, 1986=100. The deflator for each fiscal year was calculated by taking the mean of the indices in the four quarters of April 1 to March 31.
2. The Transfers to Canada Post Corporation are included in the Direct Expenditures.

Source:

Annual Northern Expenditure Plan (ANEP), DIAND, Ottawa. The ANEP was updated to 1993/94. Some of the figures may differ from previous editions.

North / Employment

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



Highlight

Since 1981, the percentage of employed Aboriginals aged 15 and over has increased in both territories. However, the Aboriginal employment population ratios in the Northwest Territories and Yukon remain substantially lower than those for non-Aboriginals.

Table 44

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

1981 - 1991

	1981		1986		1991	
	<u>Aboriginal</u>	<u>Non-Aboriginal</u>	<u>Aboriginal</u>	<u>Non-Aboriginal</u>	<u>Aboriginal</u>	<u>Non-Aboriginal</u>
YUKON						
Population 15+	2,615	14,370	3,395	14,095	4,330	16,525
Employed	1,165	10,820	1,520	10,495	2,300	12,740
Percent Employed	44.6	75.3	44.8	74.5	53.1	77.1
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES						
Population 15+	15,380	14,285	18,675	16,255	21,390	17,165
Employed	6,090	11,520	7,505	13,445	9,740	14,740
Percent Employed	39.6	80.6	40.2	82.7	45.5	85.9

Sources

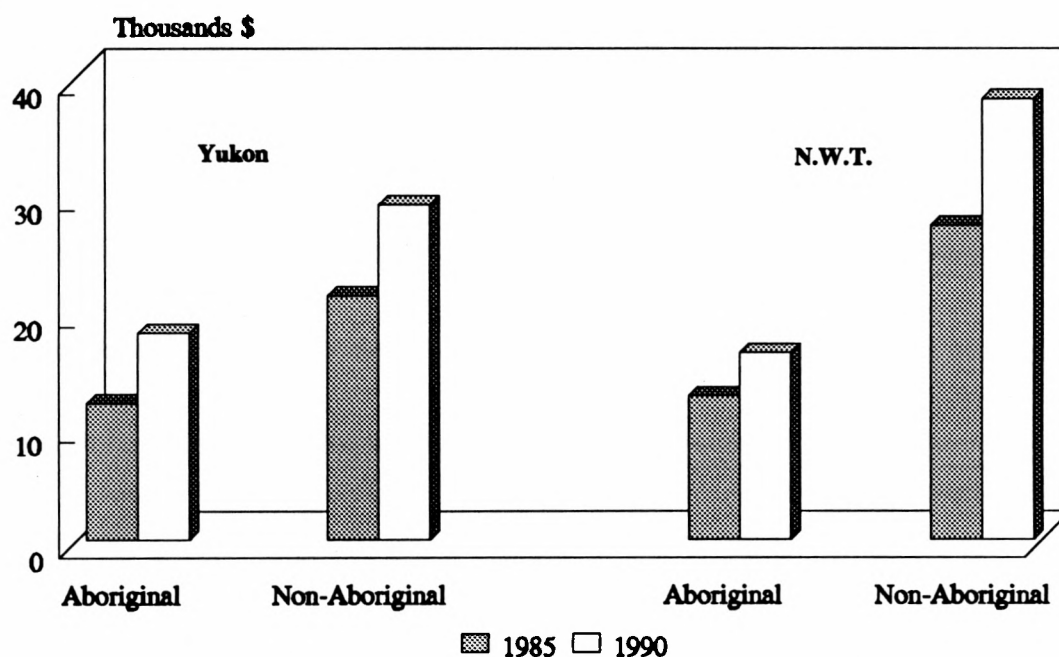
1981: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, Native Peoples Summary Tape.

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

1991: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, Special Tabulations, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

North / Average Individual Income

Figure 45

**Average Individual Income
Yukon and the Northwest Territories**

Highlights

The gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal total average income is greater in the Northwest Territories than in the Yukon. Between 1985 and 1990, the gap narrowed in the Yukon and widened in the Northwest Territories. In 1990, the average income for non-Aboriginals in the Northwest Territories was 2.4 times that of Aboriginals, versus 1.6 in the Yukon.

Differences in total average income between Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals can be attributed to higher levels of government transfer income for Aboriginals, coupled with higher levels of employment income for non-Aboriginals.

Table 45

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

1985 - 1990 (Revised)

Income Source	Yukon		Northwest Territories	
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal ²	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal ²
Total Income %				
1985	100	100	100	100
1990	100	100	100	100
Employment Income %				
1985	79.0	87.6	83.0	93.4
1990	81.0	87.7	81.2	94.4
Government Transfers %				
1985	19.0	6.9	16.0	3.2
1990	16.2	6.6	17.2	2.9
Other Income %				
1985	2.0	5.5	1.0	3.2
1990	2.9	5.7	1.6	2.8
Average Individual Income				
1985	\$11,760	\$21,080	\$12,376	\$27,123
1990	\$17,872	\$28,925	\$16,151	\$38,028
Population with income				
1985	2,805	12,890	13,965	15,215
1990	3,800	15,995	18,515	16,521

Notes

1. Data are for the 1985 and 1990 calendar years, as reported in the 1986 and 1991 Census of Population.
2. The non-Aboriginal figures were calculated by subtracting the aggregate income for the Aboriginal population from that of the total population. The aggregate income is calculated by multiplying the number with income by the average individual income.

Sources

Statistics Canada, *Profile of Canada's Aboriginal Population*, Cat. No. 94-325.

Statistics Canada, Employment Equity Program, *Profile of Visible Minorities and Aboriginal Peoples*, Report 1.9.

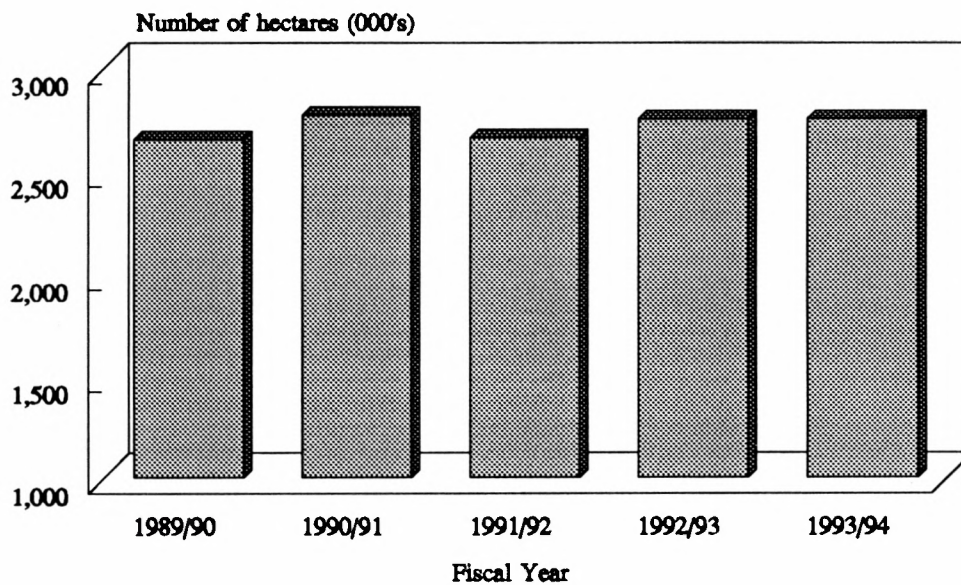
Additional Topics

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- ♦ **Specific Claims** 114
- ♦ **Trust Accounts** 116

Lands

Figure 46

Lands Administered by DIAND



Highlight

DIAND administered land transactions for 2,431 reserves and settlements in fiscal year 1993/94, totalling 2,750,957 hectares across Canada. There are more than 250,000 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 First Nations, corporations and individuals.

Table 46

Lands Administered by DIAND**Canada, 1989/90 - 1993/94**

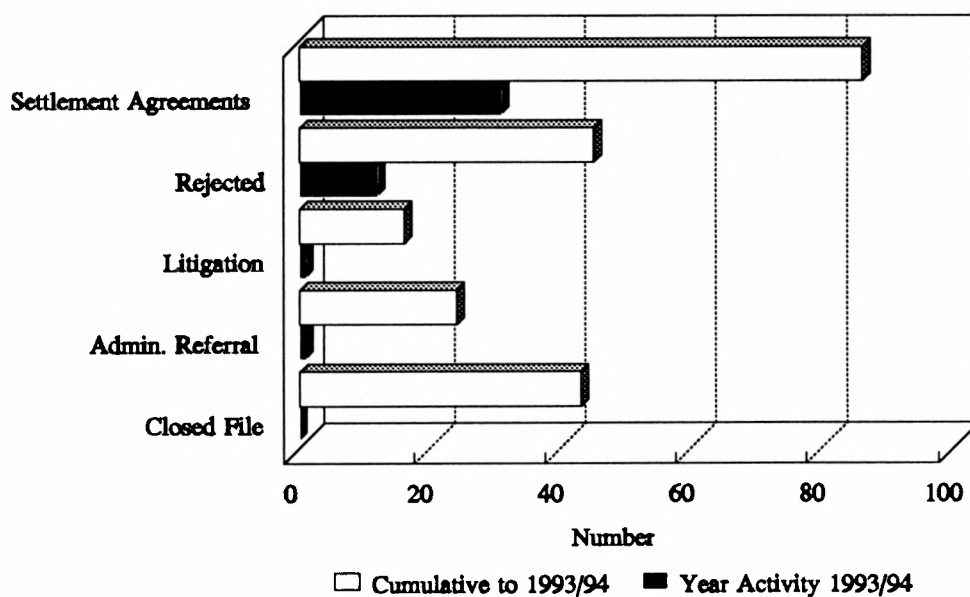
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number of reserves¹</u>	<u>Amount of lands (hectares)¹</u>	<u>Number of bands²</u>
1989/90	2,263	2,649,000	596
1990/91	2,308	2,768,000	601
1991/92	2,330	2,658,000	603
1992/93	2,364	2,750,000	604
1993/94	2,370	2,750,957	605

Sources

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

Specific Claims

Figure 47 **Status of Specific and Treaty Land Entitlement Claims**



Highlight

In 1993/94 the Specific Claims Branch concluded 70 claims, 31 of which were by means of settlement agreement. At the end of 1993/94 there were 274 claims under review and 92 claims under negotiation. By 1994/95, more than 70 claims will have been concluded.

Table 47

Status of Specific and Treaty Land Entitlement Claims**Canada, 1993/94**

<u>Claims Concluded</u>	<u>Cumulative to 1992/93</u>	<u>Year Activity 1993/94</u>	<u>Cumulative to 1993/94</u>
Settlement Agreements	86	31	117
Rejected	45	12	57
Litigation	16	1	17
Administrative Referral	24	1	25
Files Closed	43	25	68
Total	214	70	284

<u>Claims in Process</u>	<u>End of Fiscal Year 1993/94</u>
Under Review	274
Under Negotiation	92
Total	366

Note

1. Figures are as at March 31, 1994.

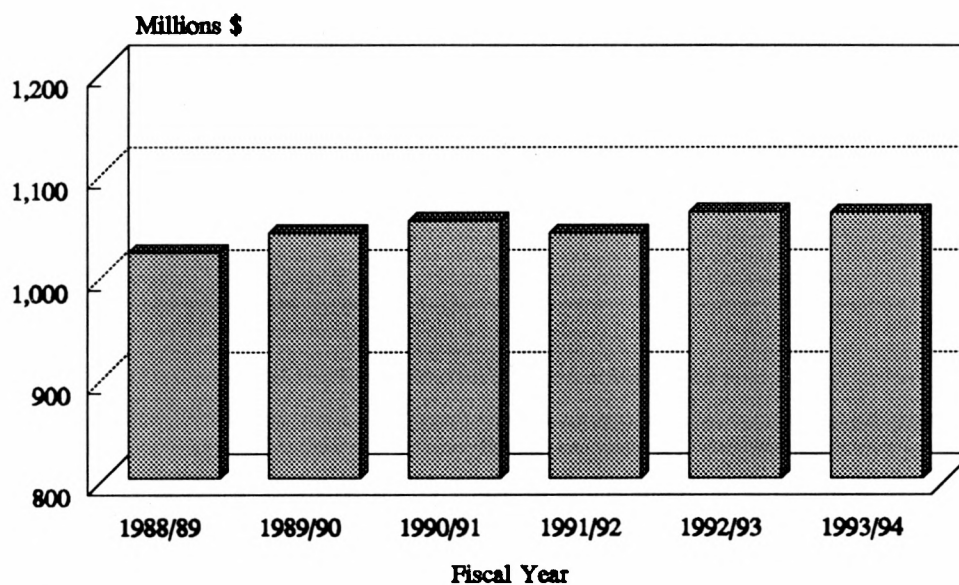
Source

Data Claims Report, Specific Claims, DIAND.

Trust Accounts

Figure 48

Trust Accounts Held



Highlight

At the end of the 1993/94 fiscal year, \$1,060 million was held on deposit in the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) for bands and individuals. This figure constitutes a decrease of \$1 million from the previous year. Revenues from oil and gas continued to be lower than former levels, as were payments out of the CRF. In fiscal year 1993/94, total credits and debits amounted to about \$182 million and \$183 million, respectively.

Table 48

Trust Accounts Held**Canada, 1988/89 - 1993/94****Indian Moneys¹**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Current \$</u>
1988/89	1,021,000,000
1989/90	1,040,000,000
1990/91	1,052,000,000
1991/92	1,040,000,000
1992/93	1,061,000,000
1993/94	1,060,000,000

Note

1. See Glossary.

Source

Finance Branch, DIAND.

Glossary

Adequate Water Supply:

Refers to the presence of an adequate water delivery system (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 are assessed according to provincial standards to determine the level of care required. Residents of institutions are elderly and disabled persons in need of supervision and assistance.

Type I:

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

Type II:

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

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

Alternative Funding Arrangements (AFA):

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

Average Annual Growth Rate:

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

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

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

Bill C-31:

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

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

to restore Indian status to victims of past discrimination; and

to enable Indian bands to assume control over their membership.

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

Children in Care:

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

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 that 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 to individual Indians. These funds are collected by the department and are held for the use and benefit of Indian bands and individuals in interest-bearing accounts in the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF).

Life Expectancy:

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

Population Served:

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

Recipients:

Are defined as those individuals who receive social assistance payments whereas **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 that will be effected through legislation.

Framework negotiations:

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

Social Assistance Program:

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.