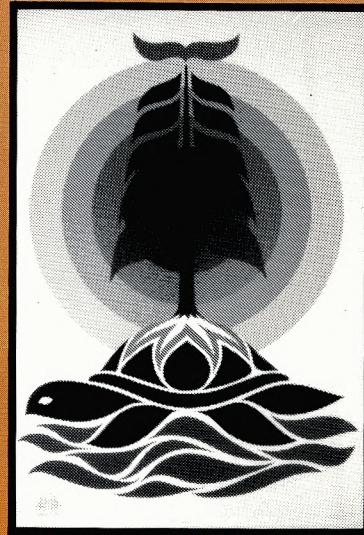
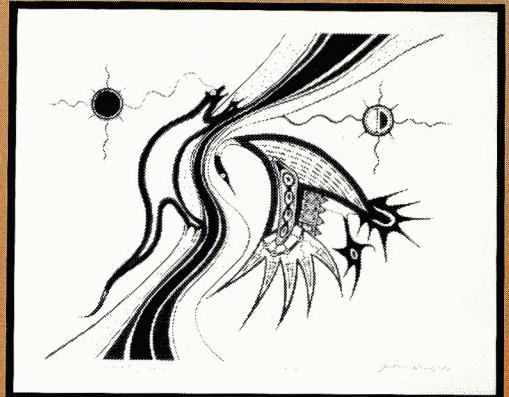




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**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
EXPENDITURE FORECAST**

Canada

About the Illustrations

The Westcoasters

(Bottom)

The Indians who now live along the west coast of Canada are direct descendants of skillful mariners who navigated the open ocean of the North Pacific in hand-hewn cedar canoes long before the arrival of the European. To attain their livelihood these people daily braved the perils of an area frequently referred to as the "Graveyard of the Pacific." The "Westcoasters" is a graphic visual tribute to the courageous and indomitable spirit of the west coast people.

and the Artists ...

Roy Henry Vickers

Roy Vickers is a Coast Tsimshian who spent his early youth at Kitkatla, an ancient Indian village on an island at the mouth of the Skeena River, British Columbia. Later his family settled in the Victoria area. While there, in art classes at school he was unable to relate to the European painters and the "great masters" and turned instead to the art of his Tsimshian heritage; it was here that he found himself.

It wasn't long before his artwork showed considerable promise and he was admitted to the Gitanmax School of Northwest Coast Indian Art at Ksan in Hazelton, B.C. In two years of intense study at Gitanmax, Roy matured into a highly skilled artist with a marked ability to sensitively blend traditionalist and contemporary forms. (Roy's other talents include University lecturing and television acting.) His carvings and paintings may be found in major public and private collections in Canada, the United States and Japan.

Creation

(Middle)

To use the artist's words "... meaningful traditions are governed by the works of the Creator, and are believed to be sacred. It is from nature that the Native peoples adopt symbolism." Thus the "Creation" became the first of his Iroquois paintings. It is a work that portrays in physical symbols a vision of ancient Iroquoian spiritual concepts: the Turtle Island — the Earth, the Great Tree of Peace — Brotherhood and Unity, the Guardian Eagle — the Creator's watch-care, and the Sun — our Elder Brother.

Arnold Jacobs

Arnold Jacobs is a Six Nations' Iroquois artist who is emerging as a visual interpreter and historian of the rich culture of his people. After studying in the Special Arts Program at Toronto's Central Technical School, Arnold went on to develop his distinctive techniques through thirteen years of experience in the commercial arts field. His works have brought him international recognition.

Central to Arnold's creative expression are symbols of the earth and sky — such as the waters, the four winds, thunder and the sun. For him these supporters of life are also spiritual forces that should inspire within us true thankfulness to the Creator.

The Goose and the Mink

(Top right)

The Northern Goose and the Mink serve as a vivid portrayal symbolizing the unending and universal struggle between good and evil, the forces of life and death. In both the animate and the inanimate creation — in the prey and in its predator and in the variations between the lightened and the darkened suns — we see an emphasis on the continuing conflict between these forces and the pathway of division between them.

Jackson Beardy

Jackson Beardy was born as the fifth son of a family of 13 in the isolated Indian community of Island Lake, about 600 kilometres north of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Deprived of his home and language at the age of 7, he spent 12 disorienting and traumatic years in residential school life. Thus Jackson's early manhood found him in the struggle to reconcile the two worlds of white and Indian society. It was at this time that he returned north in a quest to again learn the ways and teachings of his people.

Later, unrecognized and being unaware of any other Indian artists in Canada, he began to pioneer his own art form — one portraying traditional legends and nature in uniquely colourful, creative and symbolic images. In time his paintings have found their place in established collections throughout North America and Europe. His recent death in December of 1984 was lamented as a great loss to Canada.



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Social development
expenditure forecast

10-482 (1-88)

**Evaluation Directorate
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada**

June 1989

**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
EXPENDITURE FORECAST**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents an analysis and estimation of Social Development expenditures until 1992-93 based on historical trends. It also includes a brief analysis on the sources of increases in expenditures as well as three scenarios built on various assumptions. This report aims to contribute towards obtaining a better understanding of the factors which determine the rates of growth in this important program area.

If current trends continue over the next 5 years, the Social Development expenditures will grow at an annual average growth rate of 12.2% between 1987-88 and 1992-93 (to reach \$728,843,000 in 1992-93).

The lowest growth scenario is an annual average growth rate of 7.8% that would lead to a 45.6% increase in the total expenditures between 1987-88 and 1992-93. This could be achieved through a stabilization of ratios (beneficiaries/eligible clientele) and unit costs in real terms.

In order to take actions that could stabilize these ratios, a more detailed database is required in order to draw a profile of the clientele including determinant factors such as age, sex, employability, etc.

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APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 Historical ratios and unit costs; annual average growth rate for ratios and unit costs between 1983/84 and 1987/88; projected ratios and unit costs until year 1992 for Canada by program component; and, projected expenditures until year 1992 for Canada by program component
- Appendix 2 Historical ratios by program component and by province for 1983/84 and 1987/88
- Appendix 3 Unit costs by program component and by province, in current and constant (1981\$) dollars for 1983/84 and 1987/88
- Appendix 4 Projected expenditures by program component - Canada 1988/89 to 1992/93

INTRODUCTION

This report presents an estimation of expenditures for the social development program until year 1992/93 based on trend analysis. The program is divided into four major components: social assistance on-reserve, social assistance off-reserve, child welfare, and adult care. A separate estimation was prepared for each component.

This estimation was prepared in February 1989 to assist with program financial planning. This report explains the methodology involved in preparing the estimates of future expenditures. The essence of the methodology used is that past trends and usage ratios were calculated and then combined with demographic projections in order to extrapolate into the future.

1. Data

Available data related to cost and volume were provided by the Resource Allocation Management and Information Systems Directorate. The period covered is from 1983/84 to 1987/88. The data related to population are from the Indian Register.

Table 1 presents the variables utilized under each program component.

Table 1

Variables utilized by program components

<u>Program Component</u>	<u>Variables⁽¹⁾</u>
Social Assistance	1. Total year-end expenditures (on- and off-reserve) 2. Number of case-months 3. Registered Indian population 18 years of age and over (on- and off-reserve)
Child Welfare	1. Total year-end expenditures 2. Number of case-days 3. Registered Indian population between 0 and 16 years of age (on-reserve)
Adult Care	1. Total year-end expenditures 2. Number of case-days 3. Registered Indian population over 16 years of age (on-reserve)

(1) Registered Indian population for years 1988/89 to 1992/93 are from Demographic projections (1988), Evaluation Directorate.

2. Methodology

The same methodology was used for each program component and involved the following five steps:

First, we calculated the historical ratios, i.e. the number of case months or case days per hundred of eligible clients for each program component. The ratios were calculated for years 1983/84 and 1987/88. Table 1, Appendix 1, presents the results for Canada while Appendix 2 presents the results by province.

Second, we calculated the unit cost per case month or case day in both constant (1981\$) and current dollars for 1983/84 and 1987/88. Table 2, Appendix 1, presents the results for Canada. Appendix 3 presents the results by province.

Third, we calculated the Annual Average Growth Rate (AAGR) for the period 1983/84 - 1987/88 for ratios and unit costs. Table 3, Appendix 1, presents the results for Canada.

Fourth, we projected the ratios and unit costs until year 1992/93 using ratios and unit costs for years 1987/88 as a basis and AAGR for the period 1983/84 to 1987/88. Table 4, Appendix 1, presents the ratios and unit costs projections for Canada.

Fifth, we multiplied the projected ratios with the projected unit costs and the projected eligible clientele⁽¹⁾ by program component and by year for the period 1988/89 to 1992/93. Results are presented in Section 3 and detailed calculations are presented in Appendix 4.

(1) Demographic projections, 1988, Evaluation Directorate.

3. Results

Chart 1 presents the projected expenditures for social development until year 1992/93. The level of expenditures will grow at an annual average growth rate of 12.2% reaching \$728,843,000 in 1992/93.

Chart 1

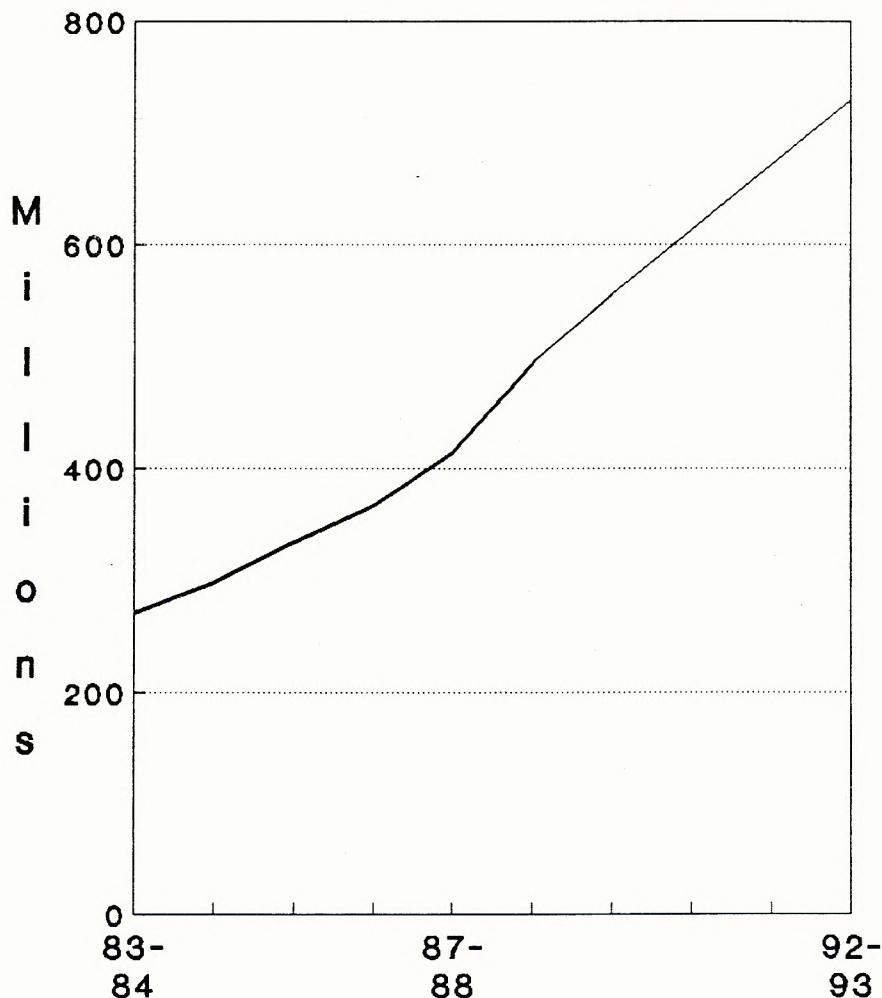


Table 2 presents the breakdown of projected expenditures by program component. This is the basic scenario built on historical ratios, historical unit costs in real terms, inflation rate and population growth as forecast in Demographic Projections (1988), Evaluation Directorate.

Table 2

**Projected expenditures by program component
Canada
1988/89 to 1992/93**

<u>Program Component</u>	<u>Years</u>					
	1987/88 ¹	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
	('000 Current \$)					
Social Assistance						
. on-reserve	268,667	326,343	362,723	389,720	417,527	441,882
. off-reserve	46,049	51,228	59,342	66,964	74,704	83,998
Child Welfare	80,456	91,115	105,328	123,216	141,899	161,772
Adult Care	19,191	23,964	28,105	32,560	36,528	41,191
TOTAL	414,363	492,650	555,498	612,460	670,658	728,843
AAGR						
. 1987/88 to 1992/93			12.0%			
. 1988/89 to 1992/93			10.3%			

1 Actual

3.1 Share of each program component in total expenditures

The share of each program component in the total amount of expenditures will vary substantially between 1983/84 and 1992/93. As shown in Charts 2, 3 and 4, the Child Welfare component will increase its share from 16.3% to 22.2% in 1992/93, while the Social Assistance on-reserve component will see its share decrease from 72.2% to 60.6%

Chart 2
1983/84

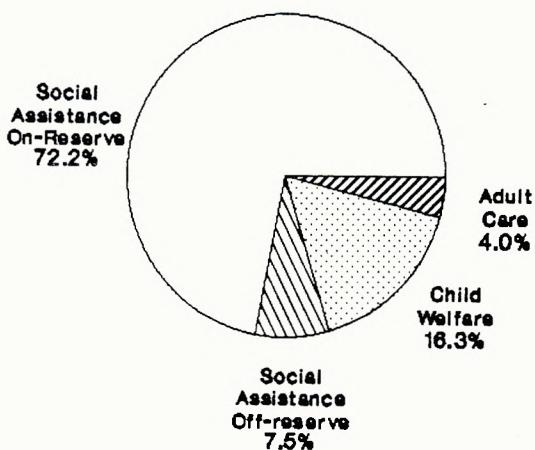


Chart 3
1987/88

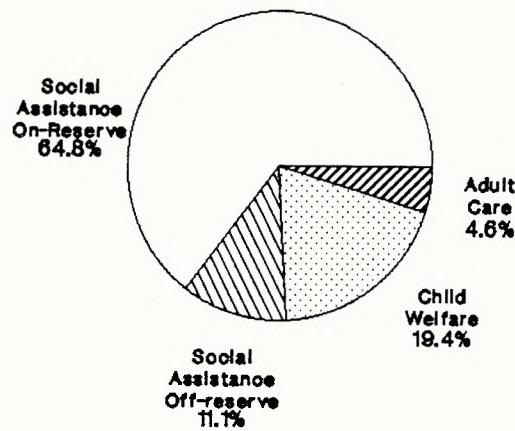
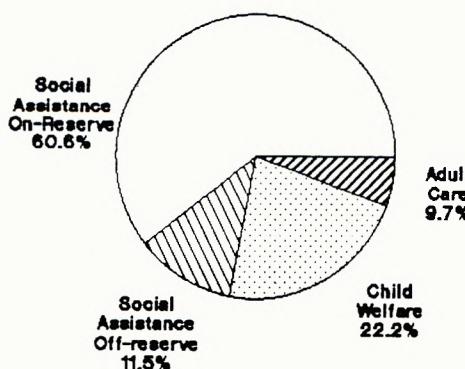


Chart 4
1992/93



In order to better understand the causes of these variations, we broke down the total growth of expenditures by sources of increase. This could be helpful for policy and program design purposes.

3.2 Sources of increase

There are two major sources of increase: the volume and the cost. The volume is divided into two sub-components: population (eligible clientele) and ratio (rate of users) of beneficiaries per hundred eligible clients. The cost is comprised of the real cost and the inflation rate.

Table 3 presents the Annual Average Growth Rate (AAGR) for the two major sources of increase, their combined effect and their share of the total AAGR by program component.

Table 3

**Share of increase in expenditures by
sources and program component
Canada, 1988/89 - 1992/93**

	Volume AAGR	%	Cost AAGR	%	Combined Effect ⁽¹⁾ AAGR	%	Total AAGR	%
Social Assistance								
. on-reserve	4.0	51.3	3.7	47.4	0.1	1.3	7.8	100.0
. off-reserve	5.0	38.2	7.8	59.5	0.3	2.3	13.1	100.0
Child Welfare								
	-2.1	-13.6	17.9	116.2	-0.4	-2.6	15.4	100.0
Adult Care								
	6.7	46.2	7.3	50.3	0.5	3.5	14.5	100.0

(1) The combined effect is the result of the simultaneous increase of the volume and the cost.

Except for Child Welfare, the volume counts for more or less 40.0% of the total AAGR of expenditures under each program component.

3.2.1 Volume

As shown in Table 4, the population - or eligible clientele - will increase in all program components. The fastest increase will be in the Social Assistance off-reserve component where the eligible clientele will grow at an AAGR of 7.5%. The slowest increase will be in the Child Welfare component with an AAGR of 1.7%.

Table 4

**AAGR of population and ratios by program component
Canada 1988/89 - 1992/93**

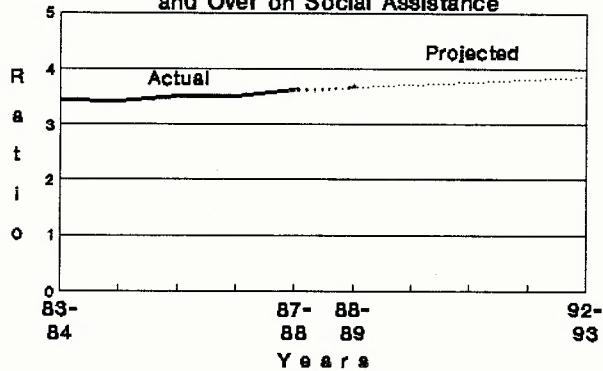
	<u>Volume</u>		
	Population	Ratio	Total
Social Assistance			
. on-reserve	2.7	1.3	4.0
. off-reserve	7.5	-2.4	5.0
Child Welfare	1.7	-3.8	-2.1
Adult Care	2.6	4.1	6.7

On the other hand, the ratios will decrease in the Social Assistance off-reserve and Child Welfare components. In the latter case, the decrease will be faster than the increase of the eligible clientele which will lead to a decrease in the volume of case days at an AAGR of 2.1%. Charts 5 to 12 present the evolution of the ratios from 1983/84 until 1992/93 associated with their respective caseload.

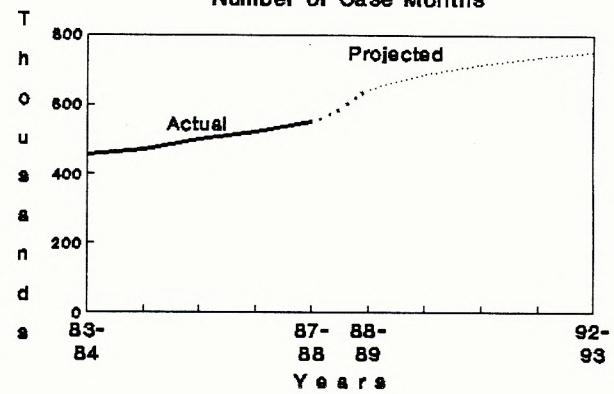
Except for the Adult Care component, the major source of increase in volume is due to population increase. To contain the level of expenditures, decreases would have to occur to the ratio of Social Assistance recipients on-reserve and the ratio for adult care.

Chart 5

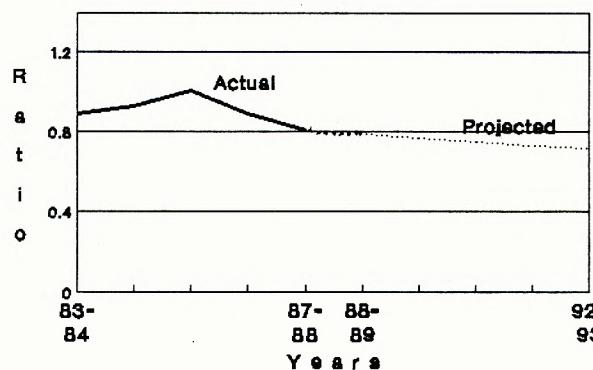
Social Assistance On-Reserve
Ratio of On-Reserve Population 18 Years
and Over on Social Assistance

**Chart 6**

Social Assistance On-Reserve
Number of Case Months

**Chart 7**

Ratio of Off-Reserve Population 18 Years
and Over on Social Assistance

**Chart 8**

Social Assistance Off-Reserve
Number of Case Months

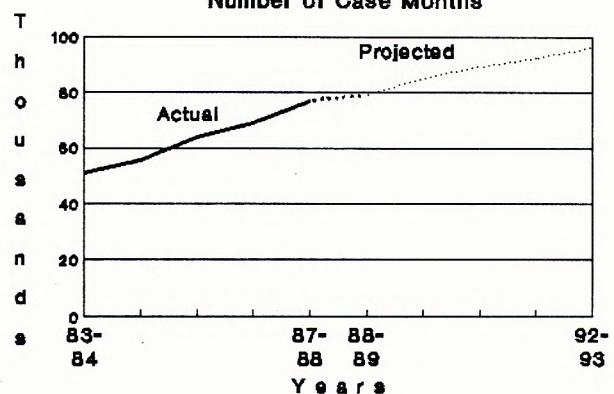


Chart 9
Ratio of On-Reserve Population 16 Years
and Under on Child Welfare

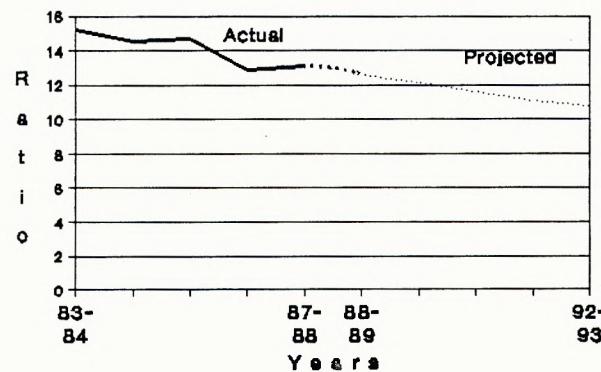


Chart 10
Child Welfare On-Reserve
Number of Case Days

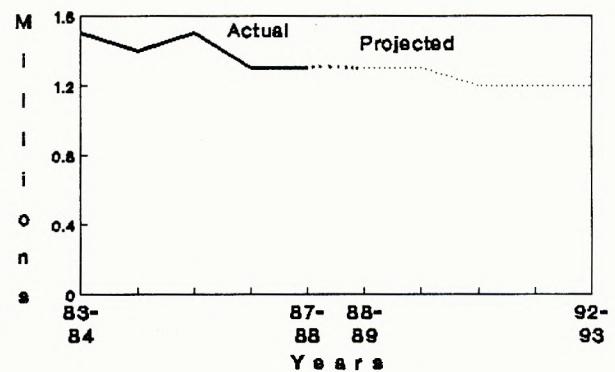


Chart 11
Ratio of On-Reserve Population
Over 16 Years on Adult Care

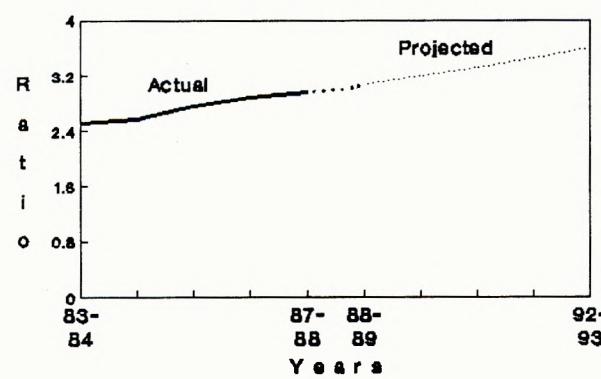
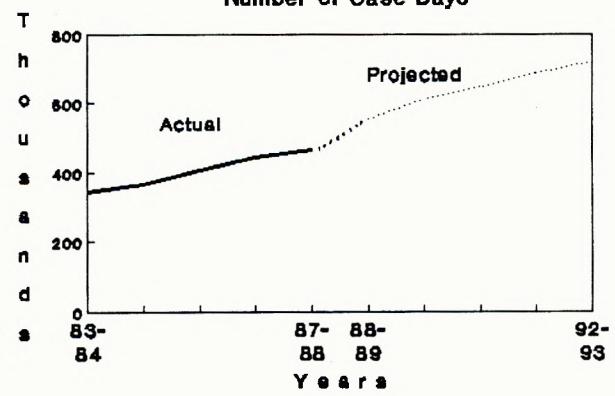


Chart 12
Adult Care On-Reserve
Number of Case Days



3.2.2 Cost

Inflation will be responsible for more than fifty percent of the cost increase except for Child Welfare where the real cost will increase at an AAGR of 13.4%. This is the highest increase among the four components. On the other hand, the real cost for Social Assistance on-reserve will decrease slightly on an AAGR of -0.8%.

Table 5

**AAGR of real cost and inflation by program component
Canada 1988/89 - 1992/93**

	<u>Cost</u>		
	Real Cost	Inflation	Total
Social Assistance			
. on-reserve	-0.8	4.5	3.7
. off-reserve	3.3	4.5	7.8
Child Welfare	13.4	4.5	17.9
Adult Care	2.8	4.5	7.3

In order to contain the level of expenditures, it would be necessary to contain or decrease the real cost of the Child Welfare component. Charts 13 to 16 provide the actual and projected unit costs in both current and constant dollars (1981\$).

Chart 13
Social Assistance On-Reserve
Actual and Projected Unit Costs

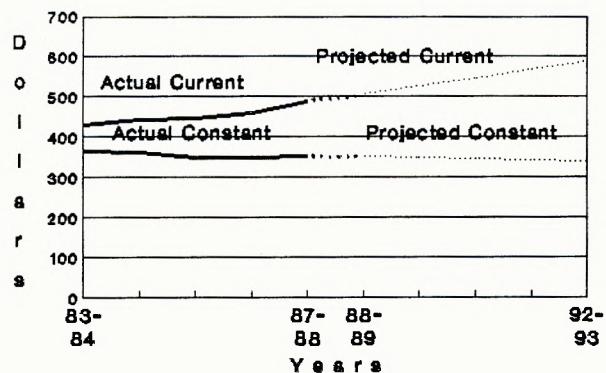


Chart 14
Social Assistance Off-Reserve
Actual and Projected Unit Costs

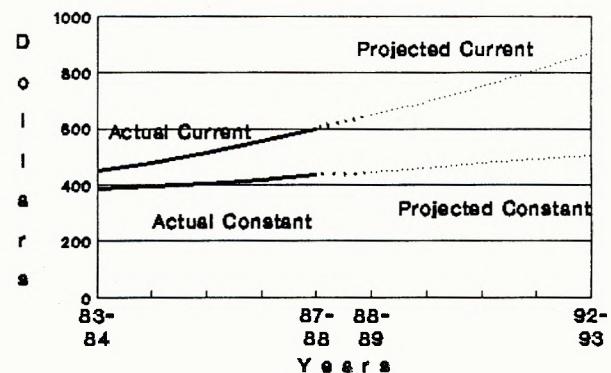


Chart 15
Child Welfare On-Reserve
Actual and Projected Unit Costs

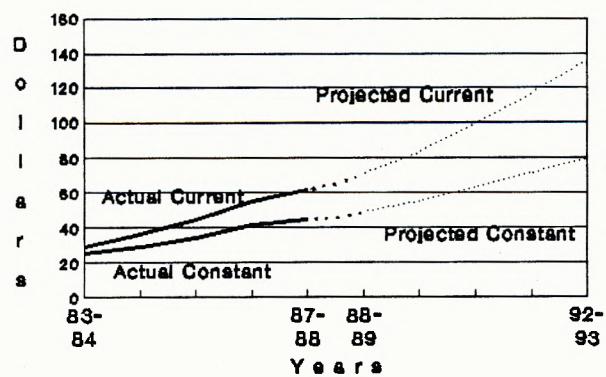
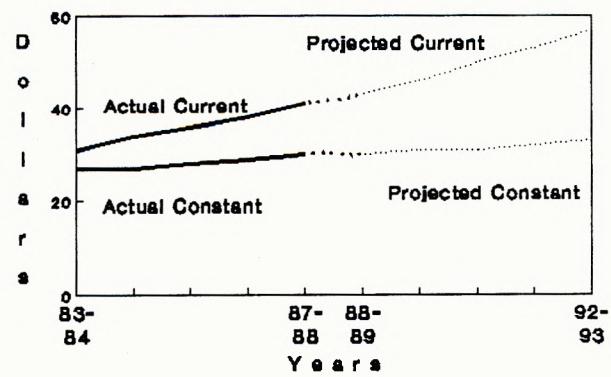


Chart 16
Adult Care On-Reserve
Actual and Projected Unit Costs



4. Scenario

In addition to basic scenario presented at the beginning of this report, we built three other scenarios to measure the impacts that could result from the development of measures that contain growth in the total amount of expenditures.

These three scenarios are presented with the basic scenario in Charts 18 to 21. Chart 17 presents the progression of total expenditures for the four scenarios.

The range of total growth in total expenditures forecast goes from 45.6% (scenario 4) to 75.9% (basic) over the periods 1987/88 - 1992/93.

5. Conclusion

To better understand the trends described in this report, one would need more information on the clientele benefitting from those programs. This would also permit the development of focussed policies to improve the effectiveness of the program and to contain the level of expenditures.

Such data should allow for a profile to be drawn of the clientele (age, sex, geographical location, employability, etc.).

Chart 17
Social Development Expenditures Forecast
Comparison Among Four Scenarios

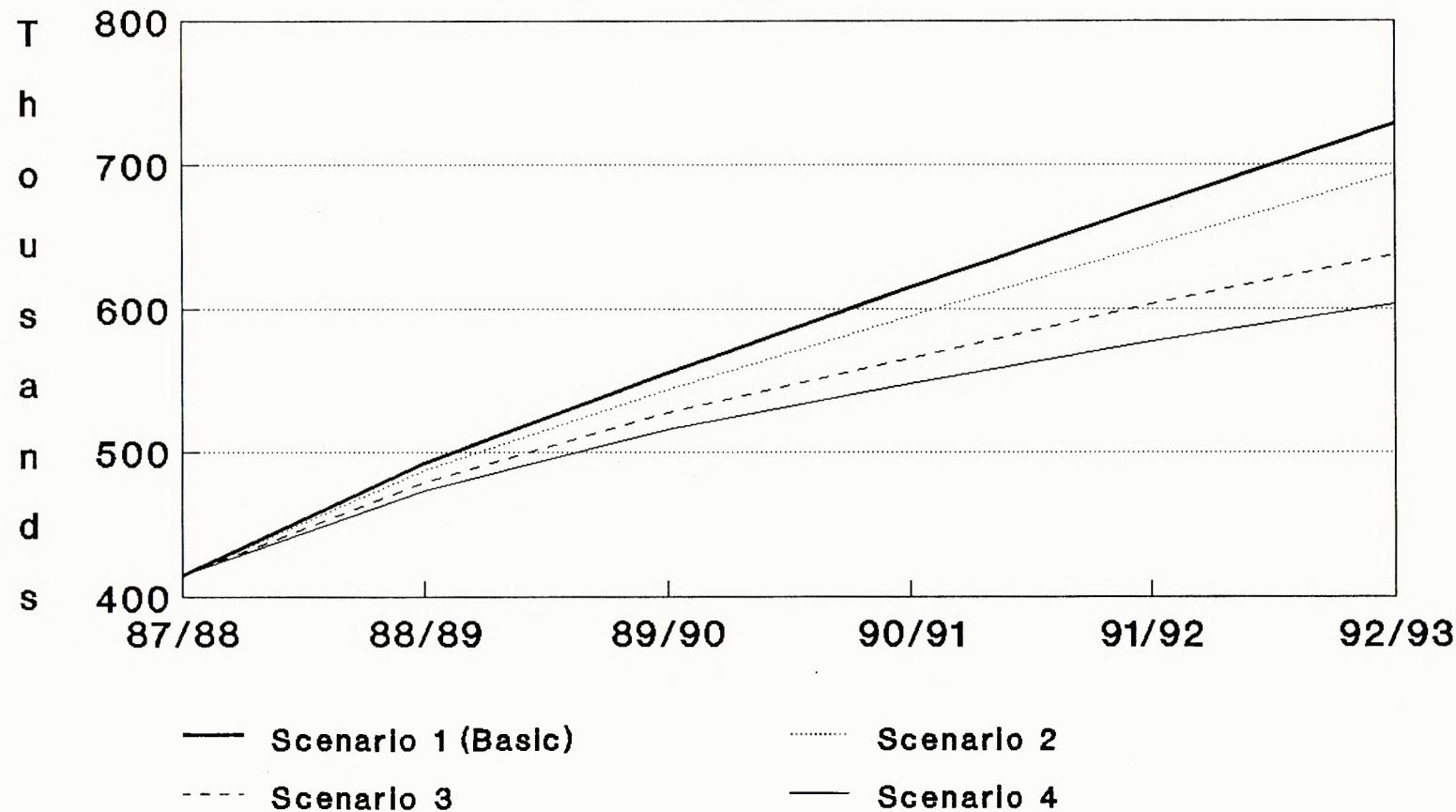


Chart 18

Scenario 1

Basic Scenario

- Assumption: Unit cost, ratio and population will grow following their historical annual average growth rate.
- Annual Average Growth Rate
1987/88 - 1992/93: 12.0%
- Total Growth 1987/88 - 1992/93: 75.9%

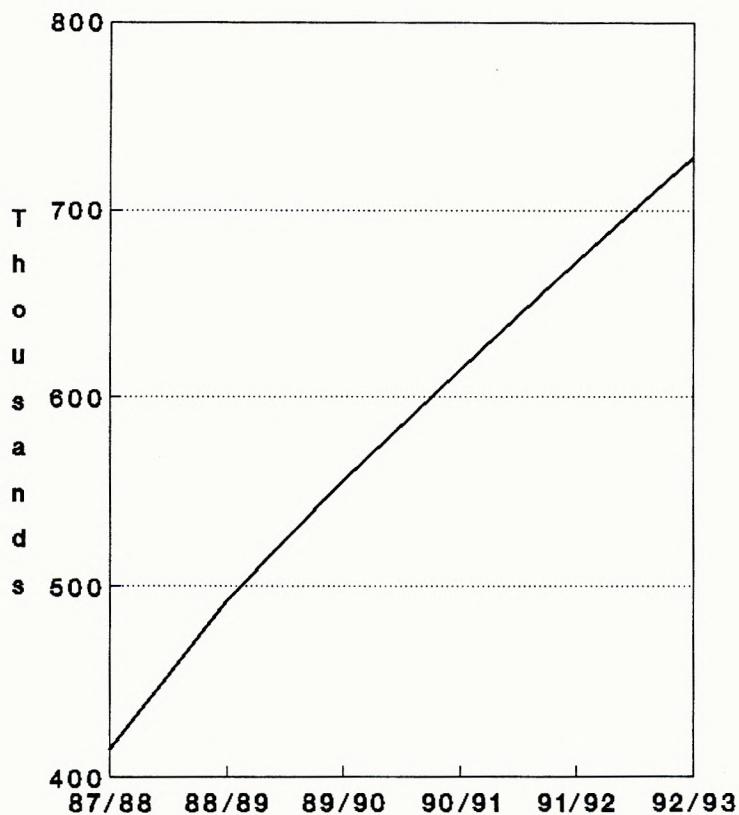


Chart 19

Scenario II

Stabilization of Volume

- Assumptions:

- unit costs will continue to grow at their past ratio (1983/84-1992/93)
- volume is increasing slower than the basic scenario since ratios are decreasing or held at their 1987/88 level (Ratios are decreasing if they were in the basic scenario; otherwise they are kept stable.)
- Annual Average Growth Rate 1987/88 - 1992/93: 10.8%
- Total Growth 1987/88 - 1992/93: 67.5%

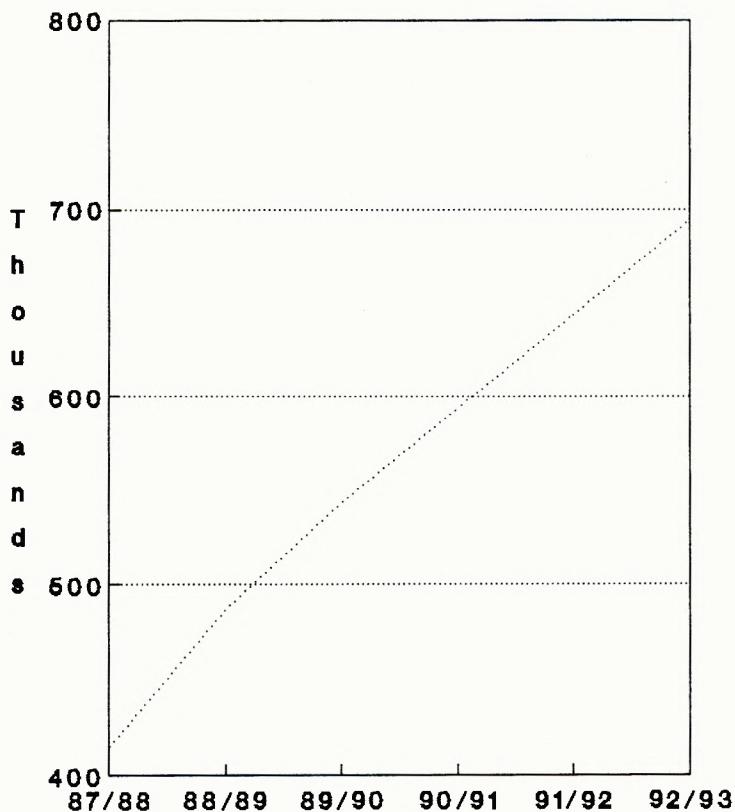


Chart 20 Scenario III Stabilization of Unit Costs in Real Terms

- Assumptions:

- volumes will continue to progress at their historical rates (1983/84 - 1987/88)

- unit costs in real terms are decreasing or are kept at their level of 1987/88

(Unit costs are decreasing if they are in the basic scenario; otherwise, they remain stable.)

- Annual Average Growth Rate

1987/88 - 1992/93: 9.0%

- Total Growth 1987/88 - 1992/93: 53.8%

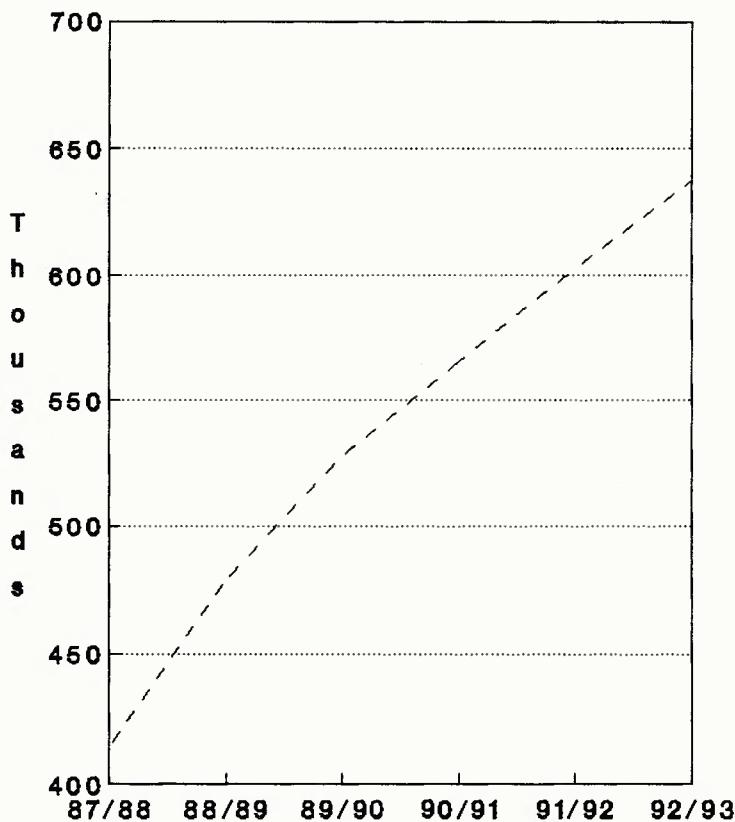


Chart 21 Scenario IV

Stabilization of Ratio and Unit Costs in Real Terms

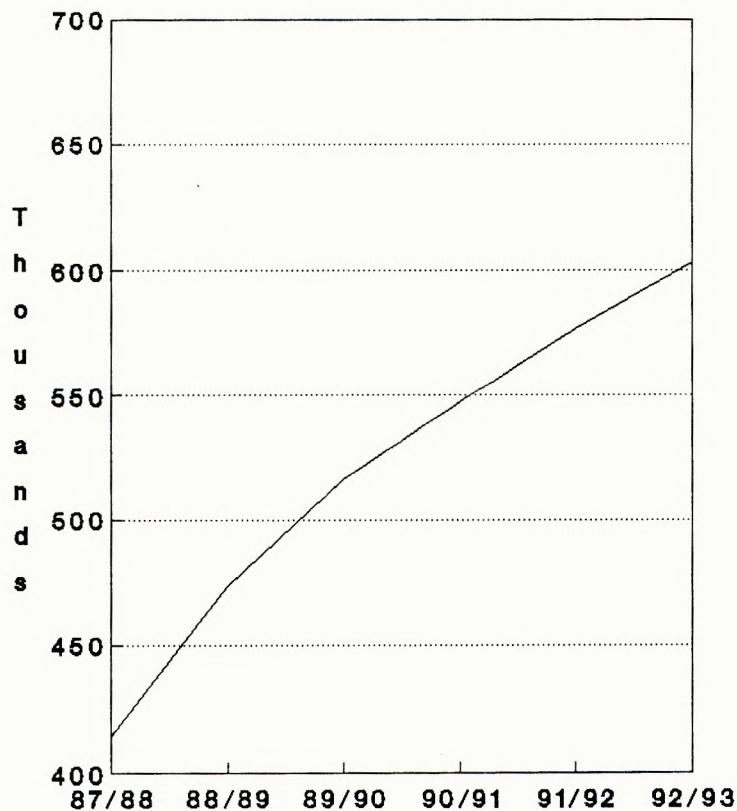
- Assumptions:

Ratio and unit costs in real terms are decreasing or are kept at their level of 1987/88 (Unit costs and ratios are decreasing if they were in the basic scenario; otherwise, they remain stable.)

- Annual Average Growth Rate

1987/88 - 1992/93: 7.8%

- Total Growth 1987/88 - 1992/93: 45.6%



Appendix 1

Historical ratios and unit costs; annual average growth rate for ratios and unit costs between 1983/84 and 1987/88; projected ratios and unit costs until year 1992 for Canada by program component; and, projected expenditures until year 1992 for Canada by program component

Table 1
Historical ratios⁽¹⁾ by program component
Canada
1983/84 and 1987/88

<u>Program Component</u>	<u>Ratios</u>	
	<u>1983/84</u>	<u>1987/88</u>
Social Assistance		
. on-reserve	3.45	3.62
. off-reserve	0.89	0.81
Child Welfare	15.23	13.06
Adult Care	2.51	2.95

- (1) The ratios are obtained by dividing the total number of case months or case days by the eligible clientele. For instance, in 1983/84, there were 3.45 case months recorded per 100 Registered Indians 18 years of age and over living on-reserve.

Table 2
Historical unit costs by program component
in current and constant (1981\$) dollars
Canada
1983/84 and 1987/88

<u>Program Component</u>	<u>Unit Costs⁽¹⁾</u>			
	1983/84	1987/88	Current	Constant
	(\$)	(1981\$)	(\$)	(1981\$)
Social Assistance				
on-reserve	430	367	490	355
off-reserve	450	384	600	434
Child Welfare	30	26	60	43
Adult Care	30	26	40	29

(1) "Unit Cost" is per month for social assistance, and per day for child welfare and adult care.

Table 3

**Annual Average Growth Rate (AAGR) for ratios
and unit costs between 1983/84 and 1987/88
Canada**

<u>Program Component</u>	Ratios	AAGR	
		Unit Costs	
		Current(\$)	Constant (1981\$)
Social Assistance			
. on-reserve	0.013	0.033	-0.008
. off-reserve	-0.024	0.075	0.031
Child Welfare	-0.038	0.189	0.134
Adult Care	0.041	0.075	0.028

Table 4

**Projected ratios and unit costs
Canada
1988/89 to 1992/93**

Ratios	Social Assistance		Child Welfare	Adult Care
	On-reserve	Off-reserve		
1987/88 ⁽¹⁾	3.62	0.81	13.06	2.95
1988/89	3.67	0.79	12.56	3.07
1989/90	3.72	0.77	12.09	3.19
1990/91	3.76	0.75	11.63	3.32
1991/92	3.81	0.73	11.19	3.46
1992/93	3.86	0.72	10.77	3.60

Unit Costs (current\$)				
1987/88 ⁽¹⁾	490	600	60	40
1988/89	508	647	71	43
1989/90	527	696	83	46
1990/91	546	751	99	50
1991/92	568	809	117	53
1992/93	588	872	137	57

Unit Costs (constant 1981\$)				
1987/88 ⁽¹⁾	355	434	43	29
1988/89	352	448	49	30
1989/90	349	461	55	31
1990/91	346	476	63	31
1991/92	344	490	71	32
1992/93	341	506	80	33

(1) Actual

APPENDIX 2

**Historical ratios by program component
and by province for 1983/84 and 1987/88**

Table 1

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Regions	Number of Case Months				Population aged 18 and over				Ratio			
	On-reserve		Off-reserve		On-reserve		Off-reserve		On-reserve		Off-reserve	
	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88
Atlantic	36,415	46,808	225	169	5,527	6,967	2,393	3,936	6.59	6.72	0.09	0.04
Quebec	48,984	53,286	0	0	17,434	20,392	3,818	7,258	2.81	2.61	0.00	0.00
Ontario	55,063	66,304	7,929	7,718	30,398	35,000	16,818	27,303	1.91	1.89	0.47	0.28
Manitoba	91,993	116,685	16,882	24,129	19,292	23,564	7,084	10,957	4.77	4.95	2.38	2.20
Sask.	92,724	113,708	10,980	24,733	17,129	18,984	8,932	14,855	5.41	5.99	1.23	1.66
Alberta	45,347	56,594	13,527	18,714	16,456	19,009	4,815	9,137	2.76	2.98	2.81	2.05
B.C.	78,871	93,467	0	0	23,486	26,358	12,917	20,107	3.36	3.55	0.00	0.00
Yukon	3,714	5,057	1,379	1,174	1,724	1,987	540	1,385	2.15	2.55	2.55	2.55
Canada	453,111	551,909	50,922	76,637	131,446	152,261	57,317	94,938	3.45	3.62	0.89	0.81
Standard Deviation									2.19	2.30	1.05	0.80

Table 2
CHILD WELFARE

Regions	Number of Case days		Population 16 and under		Ratio	
	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88
Atlantic	59,955	56,009	3,841	4,260	15.61	13.15
Quebec	178,061	136,577	10,844	10,713	16.42	12.75
Ontario	200,742	165,828	19,371	20,385	10.36	8.13
Manitoba	208,796	241,541	17,246	18,017	12.11	13.41
Saskatchewan	188,639	133,661	16,826	16,777	11.21	7.97
Alberta	257,323	282,412	14,816	16,136	17.37	17.50
B.C.	378,160	284,524	14,561	14,327	25.97	19.86
Yukon	25,658	27,345	874	922	30.50	29.66
Canada	1,498,334	1,325,635	98,379	101,537	15.23	13.06
Standard Deviation					6.76	6.63

Table 3

ADULT CARE

Regions	Number of Case Days		Population over age 16		Ratio	
	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88
Atlantic	43,256	75,711	5,761	7,257	7.51	10.43
Quebec	41,594	45,059	18,104	21,103	2.30	2.14
Ontario	88,722	114,730	31,664	36,203	2.80	3.17
Manitoba	48,469	82,952	20,277	24,657	2.39	3.36
Saskatchewan	45,326	45,288	18,088	19,955	2.51	2.27
Alberta	13,471	21,165	17,268	19,838	0.78	1.07
B.C.	36,967	56,249	24,366	27,283	1.52	2.06
Yukon	27,160	25,622	1,790	2,051	15.17	12.49
Canada	344,965	466,836	137,318	158,347	2.51	2.95
Standard Deviation					4.46	8.63

APPENDIX 3

**Unit costs by program component and
by province, in current and constant (1981\$) dollars
for 1983/84 and 1987/88**

Table 1

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES (CURRENT \$)

Regions	Total Expenditures (current \$)				Number of Case Months				Unit Cost (current \$)			
	On-reserve		Off-reserve		On-reserve		Off-reserve		On-reserve		Off-reserve	
	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88
Atlantic	15,869	25,757	71	86	36,415	46,808	225	169	440	550	320	510
Quebec	19,229	25,470	0	0	48,984	53,286	0	0	390	480	-	-
Ontario	22,025	34,428	2,042	3,527	55,063	66,304	7,929	7,718	400	520	260	460
Manitoba	42,934	56,366	7,813	14,378	91,993	116,685	16,882	24,129	470	480	460	500
Sask.	34,919	49,727	5,252	14,362	92,724	113,708	10,980	24,733	380	440	480	580
Alberta	20,185	26,877	7,183	13,149	45,347	56,594	13,527	18,714	450	470	530	700
B.C.	35,768	47,014	0	0	78,871	93,467	0	0	450	500	-	-
Yukon	2,572	3,510	694	548	3,714	5,057	1,379	1,174	690	690	500	470
Canada	193,501	268,667	20,056	46,049	453,111	551,909	50,922	76,637	430	490	450	600
Standard Deviation									90	70	200	250

Table 2
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES (CONSTANT \$)

Regions	Total Expenditures (constant \$)				Number of Case Months				Unit Cost (constant \$)			
	On-reserve		Off-reserve		On-reserve		Off-reserve		On-reserve		Off-reserve	
	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88
Atlantic	12,954	17,837	58	60	36,415	46,808	225	169	360	380	260	360
Quebec	15,697	17,638	0	0	48,984	53,286	0	0	320	330	-	-
Ontario	17,980	23,842	1,667	2,442	55,063	66,304	7,929	7,718	330	360	210	320
Manitoba	35,048	39,035	6,378	9,957	91,993	116,685	16,882	24,129	380	330	380	410
Sask.	28,505	34,437	4,288	9,945	92,724	113,708	10,980	24,733	310	300	390	400
Alberta	16,478	18,613	5,864	9,106	45,347	56,594	13,527	18,714	360	330	430	490
B.C.	29,198	32,558	0	0	78,871	93,467	0	0	370	350	-	-
Yukon	2,099	2,431	567	379	3,714	5,057	1,379	1,174	570	480	410	320
Canada	157,960	186,058	18,058	31,890	453,111	551,909	50,922	76,637	367	355	384	434
Standard Deviation									80	50	170	170

Table 3

CHILD WELFARE EXPENDITURES (CURRENT \$)

Regions	Total Expenditures <u>(current \$)</u>		Number of Case Days		Unit Cost <u>(current \$)</u>	
	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88
Atlantic	1,998	5,268	59,955	56,009	30	90
Quebec	5,455	7,770	178,061	136,577	30	60
Ontario	6,369	18,431	200,742	165,828	30	110
Manitoba	9,599	17,482	208,795	241,541	50	70
Saskatchewan	3,672	3,212	188,639	133,661	20	20
Alberta	4,747	9,481	257,323	282,412	20	30
B.C.	10,845	17,524	378,160	284,524	30	60
Yukon	999	1,288	26,658	27,345	40	50
Canada	43,674	80,456	1,498,334	1,325,635	30	60
Standard Deviation					10	30

Table 4

CHILD WELFARE EXPENDITURES (CONSTANT \$)

Regions	Total Expenditures <u>(constant \$)</u>		Number of Case Days		Unit Cost <u>(constant \$)</u>	
	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88
Atlantic	1,623	3,648	59,955	56,009	30	70
Quebec	4,453	5,381	178,061	136,577	30	40
Ontario	5,199	12,764	200,742	165,828	30	80
Manitoba	7,836	12,107	208,796	241,541	40	50
Saskatchewan	2,997	2,224	188,639	133,661	20	20
Alberta	3,875	5,566	257,323	282,412	20	20
B.C.	8,853	12,136	378,160	284,524	20	40
Yukon	815	892	26,658	27,345	30	30
Canada	35,652	55,717	1,498,334	1,325,635	26	43
Standard Deviation					10	20

Table 5

ADULT CARE EXPENDITURES (CURRENT \$)

Regions	Total Expenditures (current \$)		Number of Case Days		Unit Cost (current \$)	
	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88
Atlantic	1,156	2,196	43,256	75,711	30	30
Quebec	706	1,184	41,594	45,059	20	30
Ontario	1,976	4,562	88,722	114,730	20	40
Manitoba	3,302	5,655	48,469	82,952	70	70
Saskatchewan	1,022	1,378	45,326	45,288	20	30
Alberta	443	757	13,471	21,165	30	40
B.C.	1,706	2,708	36,967	56,249	50	50
Yukon	523	750	27,160	25,622	20	30
Canada	10,833	19,191	344,965	466,836	30	40
Standard Deviation					20	10

Table 6

ADULT CARE EXPENDITURES (CONSTANT \$)

Regions	Total Expenditures <u>(constant \$)</u>		Number of Case Days		Unit Cost <u>(constant \$)</u>	
	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88	1983/84	1987/88
Atlantic	944	1,521	43,256	75,711	20	20
Quebec	576	820	41,594	45,059	10	20
Ontario	1,613	3,159	88,722	114,730	20	30
Manitoba	2,695	3,916	48,469	82,952	60	50
Saskatchewan	835	954	45,326	45,288	20	20
Alberta	361	524	13,471	21,165	30	20
B.C.	1,393	1,875	36,967	56,249	40	30
Yukon	427	519	27,160	25,622	20	20
Canada	8,843	13,290	344,965	466,836	26	29
Standard Deviation					10	10

APPENDIX 4

**Projected expenditures by program component
Canada
1988/89 to 1992/93**

Table 1
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTIONS

ON-RESERVE	Projected Population (18+)	Projected Ratio	Projected Number of Case Months	Projected Unit Cost			Projected Expenditures		
				Current \$ ('000)	Constant \$ ('000)	Current \$ ('000)	Constant \$ ('000)	Current \$ ('000)	Constant \$ ('000)
1988/89	175,043	3.67	642,408	508	352	326,343	226,128		
1989/90	185,021	3.72	688,278	527	349	362,723	240,209		
1990/91	189,833	3.76	713,772	546	346	389,720	246,965		
1991/92	192,935	3.81	735,082	568	344	417,527	253,047		
1992/93	194,689	3.86	751,499	588	341	441,882	256,261		
<hr/>									
OFF-RESERVE	Projected Population	Projected Ratio	Projected Number of Case Months	Projected Unit Cost			Projected Expenditures		
				Current \$ ('000)	Constant \$ ('000)	Current \$ ('000)	Constant \$ ('000)	Current \$ ('000)	Constant \$ ('000)
1988/89	100,225	0.79	79,178	647	448	51,228	35,472		
1989/90	110,729	0.77	85,261	696	461	59,342	39,305		
1990/91	118,889	0.75	89,167	751	476	66,964	42,444		
1991/92	126,494	0.73	92,341	809	490	74,704	45,247		
1992/93	133,789	0.72	96,328	872	506	83,998	48,742		

Table 2
CHILD WELFARE PROJECTIONS

Projected Population	Projected Ratio	Projected Number of Case Days	Projected Unit Cost			Projected Expenditures		
			Current \$ ('000)	Constant \$ ('000)	Current \$ ('000)	Constant \$ ('000)	Current \$ ('000)	Constant \$ ('000)
1988/89	102,174	12.56	1,283,305	71	49	91,115	62,882	
1989/90	104,964	12.09	1,269,015	83	55	105,328	69,796	
1990/91	107,017	11.63	1,244,608	99	63	123,216	78,410	
1991/92	108,384	11.19	1,212,817	117	71	141,899	86,110	
1992/93	109,640	10.77	1,180,823	137	80	161,772	94,466	

Table 3
ADULT CARE PROJECTIONS

Projected Population	Projected Ratio	Projected Number of Case Days	Projected Unit Cost			Projected Expenditures		
			Current \$ ('000)	Constant \$ ('000)	Current \$ ('000)	Constant \$ ('000)	Current \$ ('000)	Constant \$ ('000)
1988/89	181,528	3.07	557,291	43	30	23,964	16,719	
1989/90	191,530	3.19	610,981	46	31	28,105	18,740	
1990/91	196,144	3.32	651,198	50	31	32,560	20,187	
1991/92	199,193	3.46	689,208	53	32	36,528	22,055	
1992/93	200,736	3.60	722,650	57	33	41,191	23,848	



Notes sur les œuvres

Les habitants de la Côte Ouest (Photo en bas à gauche)

Les Indiens qui demeurent présentement le long de la Côte Ouest du Canada sont de la même descendance d'habiles marins qui ont navigué sur l'océan du Nord Pacifique, bien avant l'arrivée des Européens, dans des canots taillés à la main. Afin d'assurer leur subsistance, ces habitants affrontaient quotidiennement les risques d'une région fréquemment appelée le "cimetière marin du Pacifique". Le "Westcoasters" est un hommage visuel pittoresque à la volonté indomptable et courageuse des habitants de la Côte Ouest.

et sur les artistes ...

Roy Henry Vickers

Roy Henry Vickers, un Tsimshian de la Côte, a passé son enfance à Kitkatla, un ancien village Indien situé sur une île à l'embouchure de la rivière Skeena en Colombie-Britannique. Plus tard, sa famille s'installa dans la région de Victoria où il suivit des classes d'art. Il ne pouvait pas comprendre les peintres européens et les "grands maîtres". Ainsi donc, il se tourna vers l'art de son patrimoine Tsimshian et c'est ici qu'il découvrit sa créativité.

Dans peu de temps, ses œuvres d'art donnèrent de grandes espérances et il fut admis à l'institution "Gitanmax School or Northwest Coast Indian Art" à Ksan, Hazelton en Colombie-Britannique. Suite à deux années d'études sérieuses à Gitanmax, Roy a évolué en un artiste de forte compétence et possédant une aptitude prononcée à sensiblement marier les formes contemporaines et traditionalistes. (Roy est aussi un talentueux conférencier à l'Université et acteur de télévision.) Ses sculptures et peintures font partie des grandes collections publiques et privées au Canada, aux États-Unis et au Japon.

Creation (Photo du milieu)

Si nous utilisons les paroles de cet artiste "... les créations significatives sont guidées par les œuvres du Créateur et sont considérées sacrées. C'est de la nature que les peuples autochtones adoptent le symbolisme." Ainsi, la "Création" devint la première de ses peintures Iroquoises. C'est un œuvre qui décrit en symboles physiques une vision d'anciens concepts spirituels Iroquois : l'Île Tortue — la Terre, le Grand Arbre de la Paix — Fraternité et Unité, l'Aigle Gardien — le Gardiennage du Créateur, et le Soleil — notre Frère Aîné.

Arnold Jacobs

Arnold Jacobs est un artiste Iroquois des Six Nations qui se révèle en tant qu'interprète et historien de la culture abondante de son peuple. Suite à ses études en art spécialisé à l'école Central Technical de Toronto, Arnold continua de développer ses techniques distinctes au cours de treize ans d'expérience dans le domaine de l'art commercial. Ses travaux sont reconnus au niveau international.

L'expression créative d'Arnold est centrée sur les symboles de la terre et du ciel — tels que les eaux, les quatre vents, le tonnerre et le soleil. Pour lui, ces éléments et phénomènes vitaux sont aussi des forces spirituelles qui devraient nous inspirer une juste reconnaissance au Créateur.

**Traduction:
"... meaningful traditions are governed by the works of the Creator, and are believed to be sacred. It is from nature that the Native peoples adopt symbolism.*

"The Goose and the Mink" (Photo en haut à droite)

L'oie et la martre du Nord offrent une représentation vive symbolisant la lutte interminable et universelle entre le bien et le mal, les forces de la vie et de la mort.

Nous voyons dans la création animée et inanimée — dans celle de la proie et du prédateur ainsi que dans les variations entre les soleils éclairci et obscurci — une accentuation du conflit continual entre ces forces et le sentier qui les divise.

Jackson Beardy

Jackson Beardy est le cinquième fils d'une famille de 13 dans la communauté indienne isolée d'Island Lake quelques 600 kilomètres au nord de Winnipeg au Manitoba.

A l'âge de 7 ans, il fut privé de son chez-lui et de son langage et passa douze années désorientées et traumatisantes dans un pensionnat. Jackson a donc vécu son adolescence à lutter pour se réconcilier avec les deux mondes des indiens et des blancs. C'est à ce temps-là qu'il partit vers le Nord en vue de réapprendre les usages et les préceptes de son peuple.

Plus tard, méconnu et ne connaissant aucun autre artiste Indien au Canada, il développa une forme d'art particulière décrivant les légendes traditionnelles et la nature en images créatives, symboliques et d'une coloration unique. Avec le temps, ses peintures ont pris place parmi les collections reconnues à travers l'Amérique du Nord et l'Europe. Sa mort récente en décembre 1984 fut une perte déplorable pour le Canada.