Departmental Audit and Evaluation Branch
Corporate Services
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Evaluation of the DIAND Youth Strategy

Statistical Overview

Appendix 5
96/26

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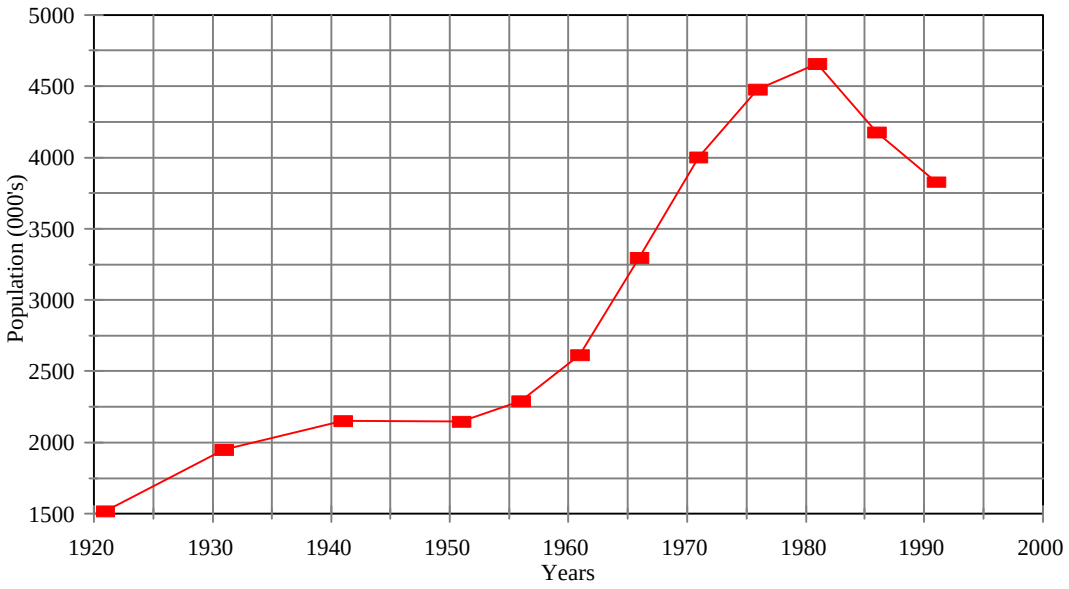
Introduction

The purpose of this appendix is to provide a statistical component to the interim evaluation of the DIAND Youth Strategy. This will be achieved through a contextual look at Canadian youth, focusing on First Nations youth, their place in the total population and the problems that they face in today's society. The appendix will provide a brief look at the different programs the federal government has created in response to the employment needs of youth. More specifically it will present a description of the different outputs of the DIAND Youth Strategy as one line of evidence to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the promotion of employment and education opportunities for on-reserve First Nation youth. The information on strategy outputs was collected from the reports submitted to the Indian Program Policy Directorate.

In general, youth are seen to represent the part of the population between the ages of 15-29 years (Statistics Canada, 1993; Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1996; Human Resources and Development Canada, 1997). This definition varies depending on the source used, but is commonly associated with the age categories of 15-19 years, 15-24 years or 15-29 years. It is important to note that this appendix utilizes statistics from a number of different sources in which the youth groups defined vary for each source. In most cases, the statistics deal with individuals 15-24 years of age. The age groups will be specified where appropriate.

Figure 1 - Canadian Youth Population (15-24 year olds), 1921 to 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991

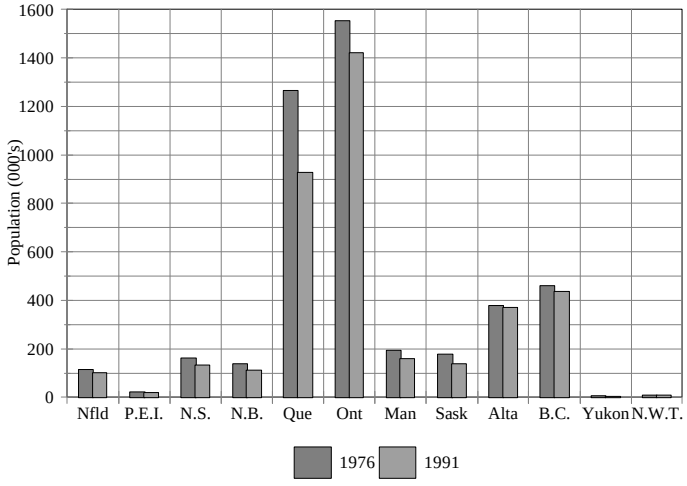
Youth are an important resource within the Canadian population

As Figure 1 illustrates, the overall Canadian youth (15-24 year olds) population has been decreasing for the past two decades. From 1981 to 1991, the youth population has decreased in size from 4,658,695 to 3,830,505 for a difference of 828,190. The peak that is seen in the years between 1976 and 1981 can be attributed to the progression of the 'baby boomers' into the age group 15-24 year olds.

Table 1 suggests that the decrease in the youth population was consistent in all provinces and territories, with the exception of the Northwest Territories. As a proportion of the total population, in 1981, youth (15-24) comprised 19.1% of the total population. In 1991, this rate changed to 14% of the total population.

Table 1
Population, 15-24 year olds, 1976 and 1991

	Population 15-24 years of age	
	1976	1991
Newfoundland	114,890	101,740
Prince Edward Island	22,870	19,425
Nova Scotia	162,170	134,250
New Brunswick	137,565	110,945
Quebec	1,264,730	925,740
Ontario	1,552,355	1,420,165
Manitoba	194,350	159,145
Saskatchewan	178,335	137,630
Alberta	379,220	371,365
British Columbia	459,360	436,105
Yukon	4,535	3,865
Northwest Territories	8,675	10,130
Canada	2,941,135	3,832,820

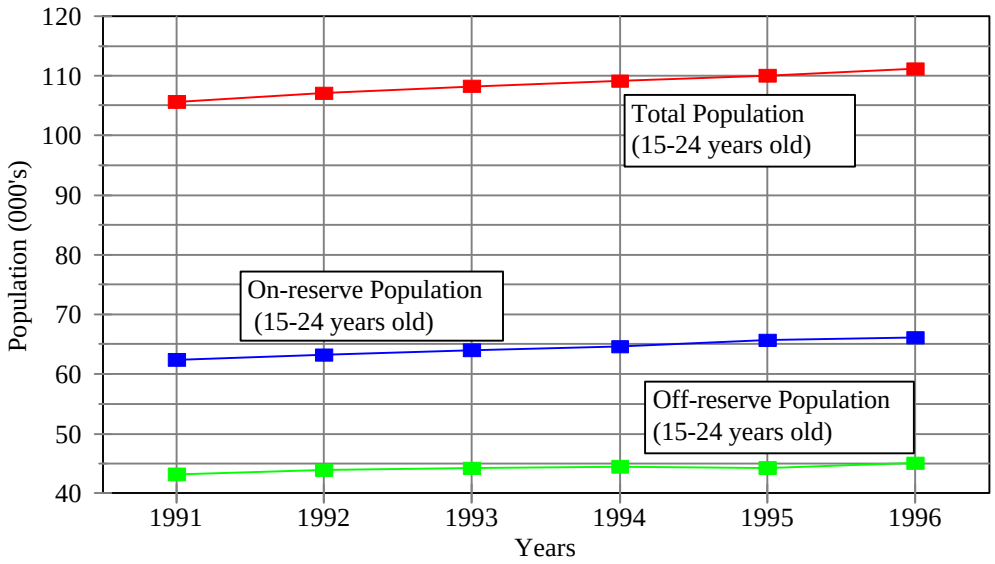


Source: Statistics Canada, 1978 and 1993

A decreasing youth population and an aging 'baby boom' population presents three important social and economic situations for youth. First, employment opportunities become limited as a strain is placed on the job market due to the occupation of the market by the larger 'baby boom' population. These individuals are in the middle of their careers, movement in and out of jobs becomes stable and entrance into the labour market becomes more difficult. Second, there is a danger that policy and programs will tend to focus on the larger proportion of the population instead of on the 'decreasing' youth population. This could lead to an under experienced and under educated generation. Third, once in the working environment, youth will feel the burden of the aging society through increased taxes as a result of a greater concentration on health care and pensions.

In comparison to the overall decreasing youth population, the First Nation youth population has been increasing since the early 1990's (Figure 2). In light of the situations described above, this places an even greater burden on these youth. For example, if it is difficult for the overall youth population to seek employment, it will be even harder for those communities/societies in which the youth population is increasing.

Figure 2 - Native Population Change, 15-24 year olds, 1991 to 1996



Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1996
**** Note: population based on Indian Register***

According to Figure 2, the total population of First Nation youth (15-24 years of age) has been increasing steadily in the past five years. This trend is similar for those youth living on or off-reserve. The youth contingent within the Native population tends to be high compared to the overall population. As of the 1996 Indian register, Native youth represented 29.3% of the total working Native population, whereas, the overall youth proportion, was 14% (1991) (Table 2).

Table 2
First Nation and Non-First Nation Youth Population, by province and territory, 1991

*Native populations include on / off-reserve *Native statistics from Indian Register, 1996 *Non-Native statistics from Census, 1991	Population aged 15-24 000s		% distribution of the total population aged 15-24	
	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native
Newfoundland	2,765	101,740	1.4	2.7
Prince Edward Island	230	19,425	0.1	0.5
Nova Scotia	4,055	134,250	2.1	3.5
New Brunswick	2,040	110,945	1.2	2.9
Quebec	22,420	925,740	11.7	24.2
Ontario	46,225	1,420,165	24.2	37.1
Manitoba	23,365	159,145	12.2	4.1
Saskatchewan	18,880	137,630	9.9	3.6
Alberta	28,645	371,365	1.5	9.7
British Columbia	30,995	436,105	16.2	11.4
Yukon	1,185	3,865	0.6	0.1
Northwest Territories	7,245	10,130	3.8	0.3
Canada	190,955	3,830,505	100.0	100.0
Total (15 years and older)	651,285	27,296,855	29.3	14.0

Source: Custom Tabulations of Census, 1991; Aboriginal People's Survey, 1991; and, Indian and Northern Affairs, 1996

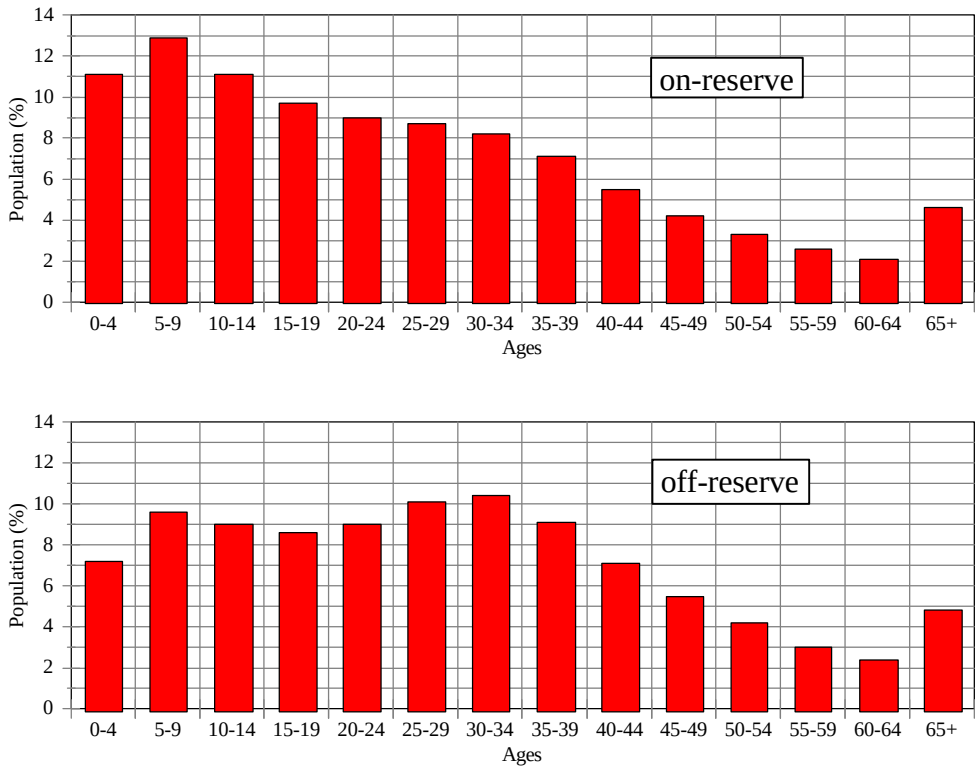
Table 2 shows the distribution of youth according to their different provinces and territories. Relative to total populations, the regions with the largest non-Native youth cohorts are Ontario (37.1% of the total population aged 15-24) and Quebec (24.2% of the total population aged 15-24). The regions with the highest proportion of First Nations youth are Ontario (24.2%), British Columbia (16.2%), Manitoba (12.2%) and Saskatchewan (9.9%). Youth possess a large membership in the Northwest Territories as the numbers for both Native (12.5% of the total N.W.T. population) and non-Native (17.6% of the total N.W.T. population) populations are high in comparison to the total N.W.T. population of 57,650.

First Nation Youth represent a large proportion of the on-reserve population

Figure 3 shows the population distribution of First Nation individuals, by age group, on and off-reserve. Comparing on and off-reserve youth, it is evident that the First Nation population tends to be younger on-reserve. Youth 15-19 years of age have greater numbers on-reserve as opposed to off-reserve and for youth 20-24 years of age the value tends to be equal for both. However, as

individuals get older the inverse exists. The numbers of youth 25-29 year olds on-reserve are smaller than off-reserve. This can be attributed to a migration off-reserve in an attempt to find work or to pursue a higher level of education. It should also be noted that the large number of individuals aged 5-9 years of age on-reserve will present an interesting situation when they reach the youth age groups. This group reinforces the need for present action and initiatives that focus on youth development and education.

Figure 3
Population Distribution of First Nation Youth Population, on / off-reserve, 1996



Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1996

In some First Nation communities, the youth contingent constitutes 45% to 50% of the community. Table 3 presents a number of these communities, their total populations, youth as a percent of the total population and youth as a percent of the population 15 years and over.

Table 3
Communities with the Largest Youth Cohorts, 1991

Note: This table includes communities in which the youth cohort accounts for 45 to 50% of the total adult population.

Province	Community	Total Population	Youth as a % of Total Population	Youth as a % of Adult Population
Quebec	Pakuashipi	205	27%	46%
Ontario	Northwest Angle 33B	75	27%	50%
	Rainy Lake 18C	50	40%	50%
	Rainy Lake 26A	115	26%	46%
	Rocky Bay 1	140	32%	45%
Manitoba	Brochet 197	225	29%	48%
Saskatchewan	Fond du Lac 227	640	26%	45%
	Southend Reindeer	125	28%	50%
	St. George's Hill	125	32%	50%
	Turnor Lake	180	28%	45%
	Witchekan Lake 117	210	21%	47%
Alberta	Big Horn 144A	120	25%	46%
	Boyer 164	90	33%	50%
	Fort Vermillon Settlement	140	36%	50%
	Trout Lake, S-E	280	27%	47%
British Columbia	Creston 1	100	30%	46%
	Salmon River 1	55	36%	50%
Yukon	Faro	90	28%	50%
Northwest Territories	Hall Beach	500	25%	45%
	Nanisivik	95	26%	50%
	Pelly Bay	390	28%	50%

Source: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1996

Youth are faced with a number of social and economic pressures in today's society

Youth are in a transitional period between childhood and adulthood. As such, there are many struggles and pressures that these individuals meet on a daily basis. Youth are faced with a number of social pressures originating from peers, family, societal values, culture and their own identity crisis. These pressures drive youth to struggle and succeed through a commitment to education or employment or to struggle and fail through dropping-out of school or suicide. This

is reflected in the high incidence of suicide among young people. For individuals between the ages of 15-30, suicide is the second leading cause of death after motor vehicle accidents (Lindsay, Devereaux and Bergob, 1994).

The economic future for many young people does not look promising with the economic pressures that they face. Employment opportunities are limited. Youth 15-19 years of age possess the highest unemployment rate in Canada at 19.7% of all labour force participants (Lindsay, Devereaux and Bergob, 1994). This rate tends to decrease with age as individuals 20-24 years of age had an unemployment rate of 16.6% in 1994. This decrease can be seen as a result of the older individuals settling into the labour force after attaining higher education and experience. The highest unemployment rates for youth occur in the Atlantic and Central provinces (Table 4).

Table 4
Unemployment Rates of Youth (15-19 year olds), by province, 1992))

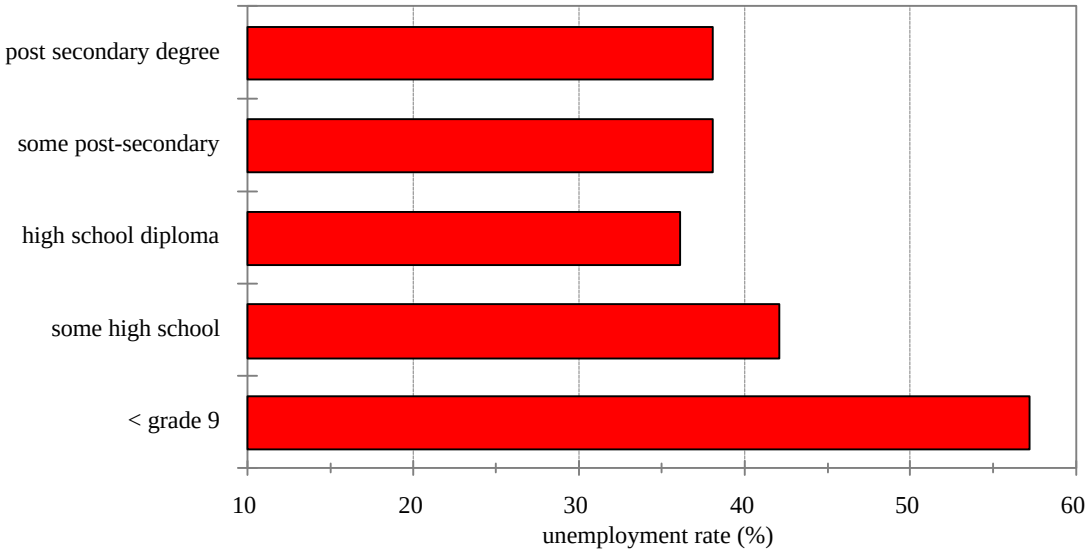
	Females (%)	Males (%)	Total (%)
Newfoundland	--	--	31.4
Prince Edward Island	--	--	--
Nova Scotia	--	--	21.5
New Brunswick	--	--	20.0
Quebec	19.3	22.7	21.1
Ontario	18.3	22.0	20.2
Manitoba	--	20.8	18.6
Saskatchewan	--	--	15.4
Alberta	16.1	17.3	16.7
British Columbia	14.2	21.6	17.9
Canada	17.7	21.5	19.7

Source: Lindsay, Devereaux and Bergob, 1994

As a result of the high unemployment rates, job market experience is lost, incomes are not obtained and youth poverty increases. This cycle continues until the unemployment rate decreases. Recovery of the employment rate is not easily achieved in light of the nature of the larger Canadian economy. The unemployment rate fluctuates with the recessions and peaks of the economy. This fluctuation leaves little room for rate stability or recovery.

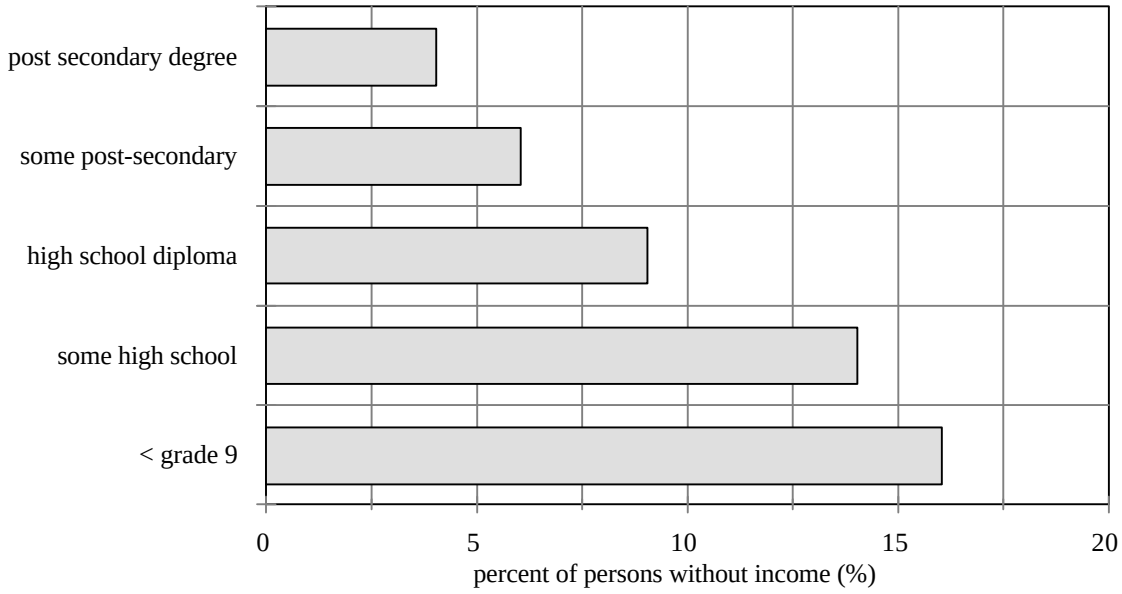
Access to education and experience helps to break the poverty cycle. The importance of education is shown in Figures 4 and 5. There exists an inverse relationship between the level of education obtained and the unemployment rate and the inability to obtain an income. In both cases the statistics decrease as education attainment increases.

Figure 4
Unemployment Rate vs. Highest Level of Schooling Attained, On-reserve Youth, 1991



Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1996

Figure 5
Percent of Native Youth Without Income by Highest Level of Schooling Attained, 1991



Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1996

"No job, no experience; no experience, no job"

In response to the many problems that youth face today, in terms of work experience and school to work transitions, the federal government has created a number of youth oriented programs. As a result of the 1996-1997 budget announcement, Human Resources and Development Canada (HRDC) set up a Youth Employment Strategy under which funding was made available to a number of different federal departments to administer youth programs with an emphasis on employment opportunities, education and experience. Table 5 gives an outline of the departments that received funding from HRDC, their program descriptions for the 1997-1998 fiscal year (including both programs under the Youth Employment Strategy and any other programs run by the department), the target group, the budget allocation, and the target number of participants.

Table 5
Youth Programs in Other Federal Departments, 1997-1998

Name of Department and Program	Description	Target Group	Proposed Budget ($)	Expected Participation
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	a) Agriculture and Agri-Food Science Horizons	unemployed/ underemployed, science-related program graduates	$1.2 million (over 2 years)	200 graduates (2 year program)
Canadian Heritage	a) Young Canada Works in Science and Technology	unemployed/ underemployed, college or university graduates under 30 years of age	$420K (per year)	40 participants per year
	b) Youth Canada Works Internationally	college / university graduates	$1 million (two years)	67 participants over two years
Canadian International Development Agency	a) CIDA Youth Internship Program	unemployed / underemployed recent college / university graduates	$7 million (1997-1998) $6.4 million (1998-1999)	450 internships (1997-1998) 400 internships (1998-1999)
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	a) Housing Internship Initiative for First Nations and Inuit Youth	out-of-school, unemployed, on-reserve First Nation and Inuit youth	$1 million (per year)	100 participants per year
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade	a) DFAIT Youth International Internships (YII)	college / university graduates having difficulty with the transition from school to work	$13.4 million (two years)	439 internships (1997-1998) 401 internships (1998-1999)
Environment Canada	a) Science Horizons: Environment Canada Youth Internship Program	unemployed/ underemployed science graduates, under 30 years of age	$1.2 million (over 2 years)	94 participants per year (2 year program)

Name of Department and Program	Description	Target Group	Proposed Budget ($)	Expected Participation
	b) International Environmental Youth Corps (IEYC)	unemployed / underemployed, college / university graduates from environmentally focused programs	$900,000 (year one) $2.1 million (year two)	60 participants (year one) 140 participants (year two)
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	a) Science and Technology Internships	unemployed/ underemployed Canadian citizens under 30 years of age with some science exposure	$1 million (over 2 years)	80 interns per year (2 year program)
Human Resources and Development Canada	a) Partners in Promoting Summer Employment (PPSE)	full-time students returning to school in the fall	$950,000 (1997-1998)	250+ participants
	b) RCMP Summer Student Program	students in law and other related disciplines	$500,000 (1997-1998)	115 students
	c) Human Resource Centres of Canada for Students (HRCC-S)	full-time students returning to school in the fall	$10.4 million (1997-1998)	830 students to be hired 17,000 expected to participate
	c) Summer Career Placements (SCP)	full-time students returning to school in the fall	$90 million (1997-1998)	45,000 (expected)
	d) Student Business Loans (SBL)	full-time students returning to school in the fall (age 15+)	$1.7 million (1997-1998)	1,300 loans; 2,500 jobs
	e) Youth Service Canada (YSC)	out-of-school, unemployed, under 30 years of age	$50 million (1997-1998)	5,000
	f) Youth Internship Canada (YIC)	under 30 years of age	$89 million (1997-1998)	15,000
	g) Youth International (YI)	out-of-school, unemployed, under 30 years of age	$10 million (1997-1998)	1,500 over 2 years
	h) Science and Technology -- National Sector Councils Internship	unemployed / underemployed science and technology graduates	$5 million (per year)	1,000 participants over 2 years

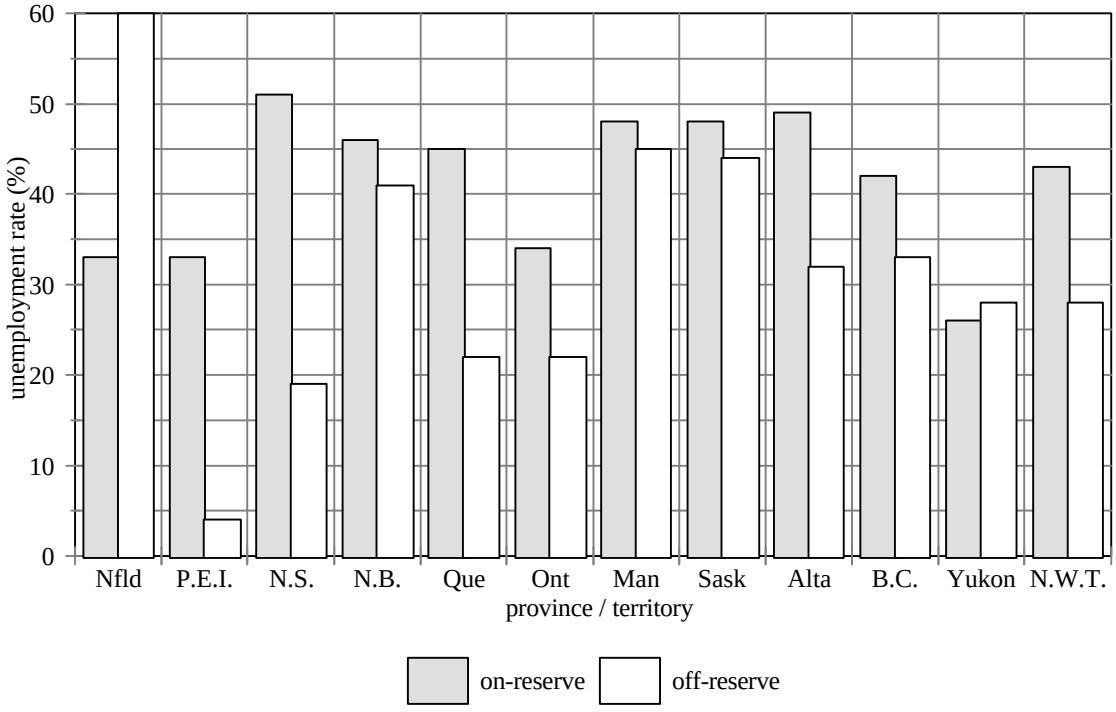
Name of Department and Program	Description	Target Group	Proposed Budget ($)	Expected Participation
Industry Canada	a) Youth Technology Project (Includes 3 sub-programs)		$4.84 million (per year)	425 internships per year
	I) The Community Access (CAP) Program Youth Employment Project	unemployed / underemployed youth in rural and disadvantaged areas		
	ii) Computers for Schools, Technical Work Experience Program	unemployed / underemployed information technology graduates		
	iii) SchoolNet Youth Employment Initiative	unemployed / underemployed, university / college graduates with information technology skills		
	b) National Information Highway, Science and Entrepreneurship Camps	unemployed / underemployed college or university graduates	$367,000 (per year)	100 participants over two years
National Research Council	a) NRC Science Collaborative Research Internships	unemployed / underemployed college or university graduates	$533,000 (two years)	40 participants (1997-1998) 50 participants (1998-1999)
	b) Science and Technology Internship Program with SMEs	candidates (college / university graduates) recruited from universities and colleges, Inuit, First Nation and Metis communities	$4.84 million (per year)	980 over two years
Natural Resources Canada	a) Science and Technology Internship Program	unemployed / underemployed science, engineering or business graduates	$600,000 (per year)	100 interns over two years (12-month periods)

Indian and Northern Affairs	Summer Student Career Placement Program	Science and Technology Summer Camps Program	Co-operative Education Program	Youth Business Program	Youth Work Experience Program	Totals	
						Indian Affairs	All Federal Programs
1996-1997	**$5,900,000**	**$800,000**	**$3,200,000**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**$9,900,000**	**--**
1997-1998	**$8,200,000**	**$1,800,000**	**$6,000,000**	**$1,500,000**	**$6,500,000**	**$24,000,000**	**$286,683,500**

Source: Human Resources and Development, 1997

Although all programs were open to and accessible by all Canadian youth, the unique situation exhibited by on-reserve populations spurred the need for initiatives specifically targeted towards on-reserve youth populations. First Nations possess an unemployment rate of 44% for on-reserve youth 15-24 years of age (based on the proportion of the labour force that is unemployed). Off-reserve the Native youth (15-24 years of age) unemployment rate is still high at 32% (Statistics Canada, 1994). The size of the youth population within the First Nation communities puts pressures on small community job markets.

Figure 6
Unemployment Rate for Native Youth (15-24 years old), by province / territory, 1991



Source: Indian and Northern Affairs, 1996

As part of the Youth Strategy Indian and Northern Affairs Canada designed three programs to target on-reserve First Nation and Inuit youth

The programs developed through Indian and Northern Affairs Canada are briefly explained in Table 6.

Table 6
Youth Strategy Programs, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1996-1997 & 1997-1998

Name of Program	Description	Target Group	Proposed Budget ($)	Expected Participation
First Nations and Inuit Summer Student Career Placement Program	Provides career-related work experience and training to in-school First Nation and Inuit youth during the summer months on-reserve	on-reserve, secondary or post-secondary Aboriginal students;	$5.9 million (1996-1997); $8.2 million (1997-1998)	more than 3,000 participants per year
First Nations and Inuit Science and Technology Summer Camps	Provides first-hand experiences in various science and technology disciplines to on-reserve First Nations and Inuit youth.	on-reserve Aboriginal students	$800,000 (1996-1997); $1.8 million (1997-1998)	3,000 students per year
First Nations Schools Co-operative Education Program	Provides funding for proposals from First Nations education authorities to establish, maintain or expand cooperative education programs for on-reserve First Nations and Inuit youth in band operated or federal schools.	students in grades 7 to 13 attending on-reserve First Nations schools	$3.2 million (1996-1997); $6 million (1997-1998)	5,000 students per year

Source: Human Resources and Development Canada, 1997

The following sections will provide a look at available outputs from each of the three programs of the DIAND Youth Strategy, 1996-1997. These outputs highlight participation rates and financial information which help us get a picture of the effectiveness and efficiency of the programs. All data in this section is based on the reporting received by the First Nations and/or implementing organizations of the different programs from the different regions. In some cases the reporting is incomplete and therefore the numbers should be viewed as estimates only. All references to program financial information will be based on those regions with over 60% reporting complete.

First Nations and Inuit Summer Student Career Placement Program, 1996-1997

The First Nations and Inuit Summer Student Career Placement Program employed a total of 3768 students for the summer of 1996-1997 (Table 7). The regions with the largest number of participants were Quebec (819), Manitoba (782) and Alberta (773). It is interesting to note that, with the exception of Manitoba, these numbers do not correspond to the regions with the largest number of First Nation youth between the ages of 15-24 (Table 2). There tends to be a greater proportion of female participants in comparison to males.

Table 7
Total Number of Participants by Region

Atlantic	206		
Quebec	819		
Ontario	652	Percent of male and female participants:	
Manitoba	782		
Saskatchewan	315	Male	47 %
Alberta	773	Female	53 %
British Columbia	96		
Yukon	38		
Northwest Territories	87		
Canada	3768		

As seen in Figure 7, 21% of the 3768 participants in the Summer Student Career Placement Program were in grade 10 and 20% were in grade 11. Concomitant with this, 61.2% of the participants were between the ages of 15 and 19 years of age and 17.6% between the ages of 20-24 years (Figure 8). There are two possible explanations for this concentration of participants at the high school level. First, the program may be most appealing to those students at the high school level. Second, students enrolled in a post-secondary institution may have difficulty accessing the program as their respective colleges or universities are located off and away from their home communities. The post-secondary students who are reported to be participating in the program may have returned home for the summer months.

Figure 7
Education Levels of Participants

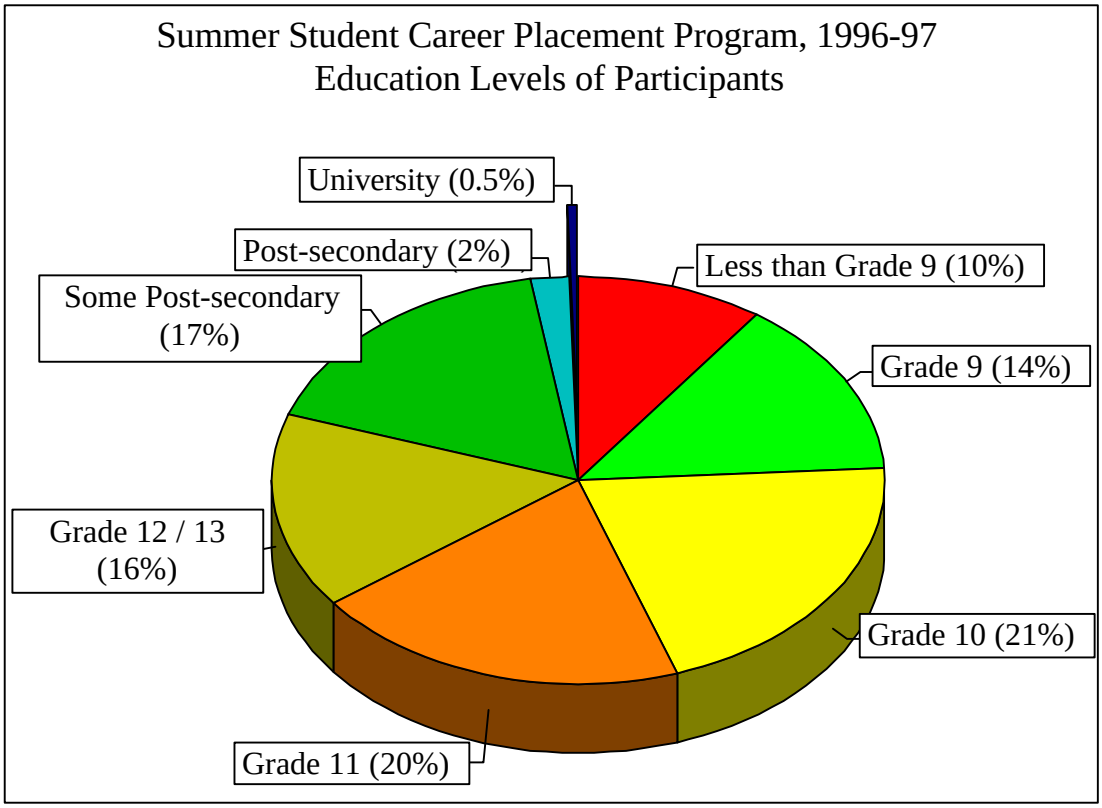
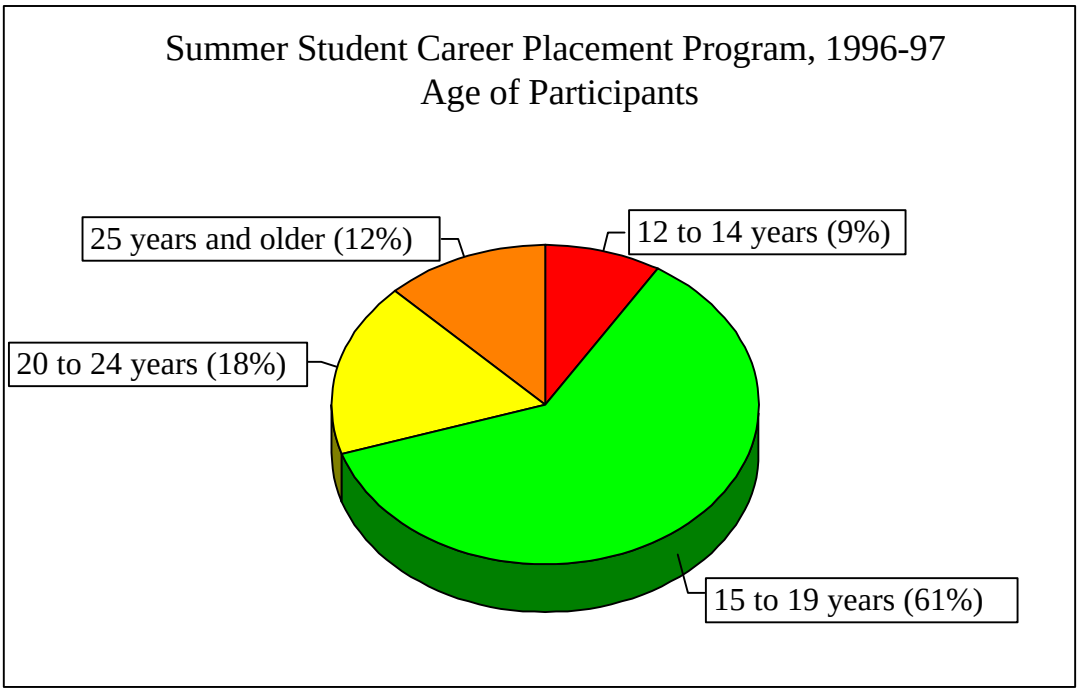
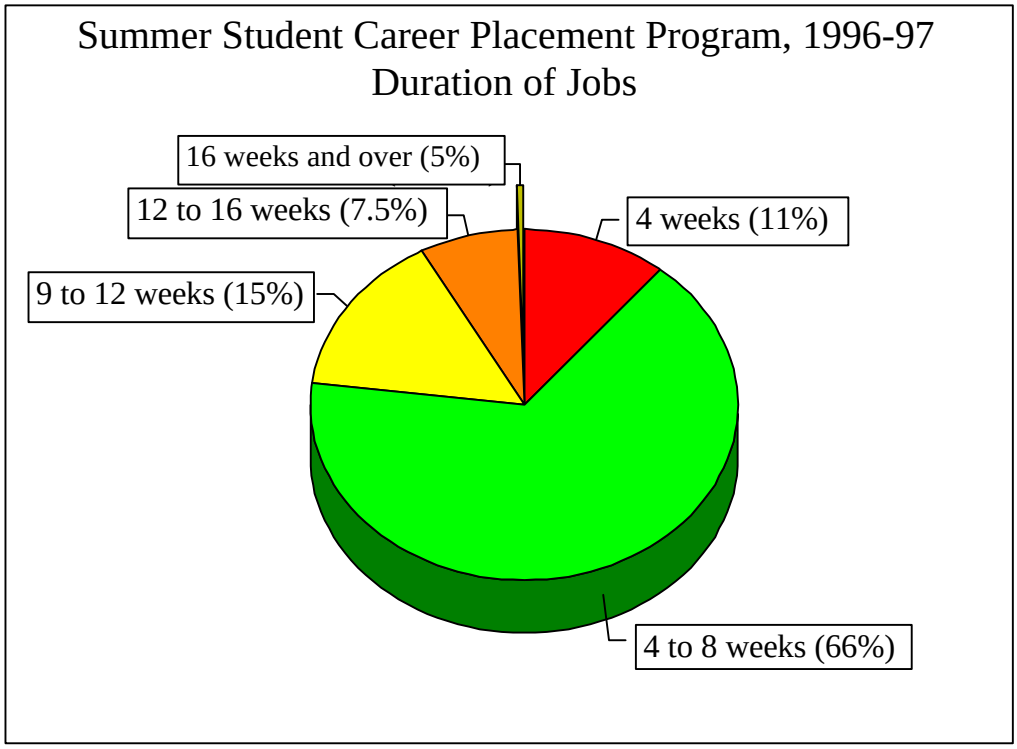


Figure 8
Age of Participants



The majority of summer jobs generated by the Summer Student Career Placement Program lasted between 4 to 8 weeks (66%) and 9 to 12 weeks (15%) (Figure 9). This is comparable to the length of time youth have off during the summer months. This time frame enables the students to complete work terms before returning back to school.

Figure 9
Duration of Jobs



Based on the financial information received from First Nations as part of the strategy's reporting requirements, a total of $6,294,350 was reported to be spent on the program for all regions (Table 8). Only $4,374,844 was reported for the federal portion in comparison to the set aside federal program budget of $5.9 million. The regions with the largest reported total spent were Alberta (18.4% of the total budget), Quebec (18.2%), Manitoba (18.0%) and Ontario (17.1%). These figures are based on the amount that was allocated by DIAND to the different regions and the amount of leveraging that was generated in each region. As Figure 10 shows the allocation of federal funding was relatively based on the number of participants in each region.

The total amount donated by other funding sources is one potential indicator of program effectiveness. For example, the ability to recruit and maintain partnerships with outside organizations or institutions indicates a general outside interest in the program and increases the chances of program sustainability. The total amount received from other funding sources for all

regions was $1,897,113. This constitutes 30% of the total spent on the program. The regions of Quebec ($512,501), Alberta ($498,499) and Ontario ($405,542) established partnerships which allowed them to generate a considerable amount of leverage and helped to decrease their reliance on federal government funding.

One indicator of program efficiency was the total amount spent on program management. The total amount spent by all regions was $582,791. This accounts for 9.3% of the total amount spent on the program. The lower the amount spent on program management indicates how well the program was designed for easy administration and implementation. Other indicators which should be considered include, the availability of program infrastructure, the size of the First Nation youth population in the region (Table 2), and/or the amount of funding going directly to the students. The regions that spent the least amount on program management, based on a greater then 60% reporting accuracy, were Saskatchewan ($49,227), Atlantic ($58,667) and Quebec ($78,052). It should again be stressed that these values are merely estimates as some results are based on incomplete reporting.

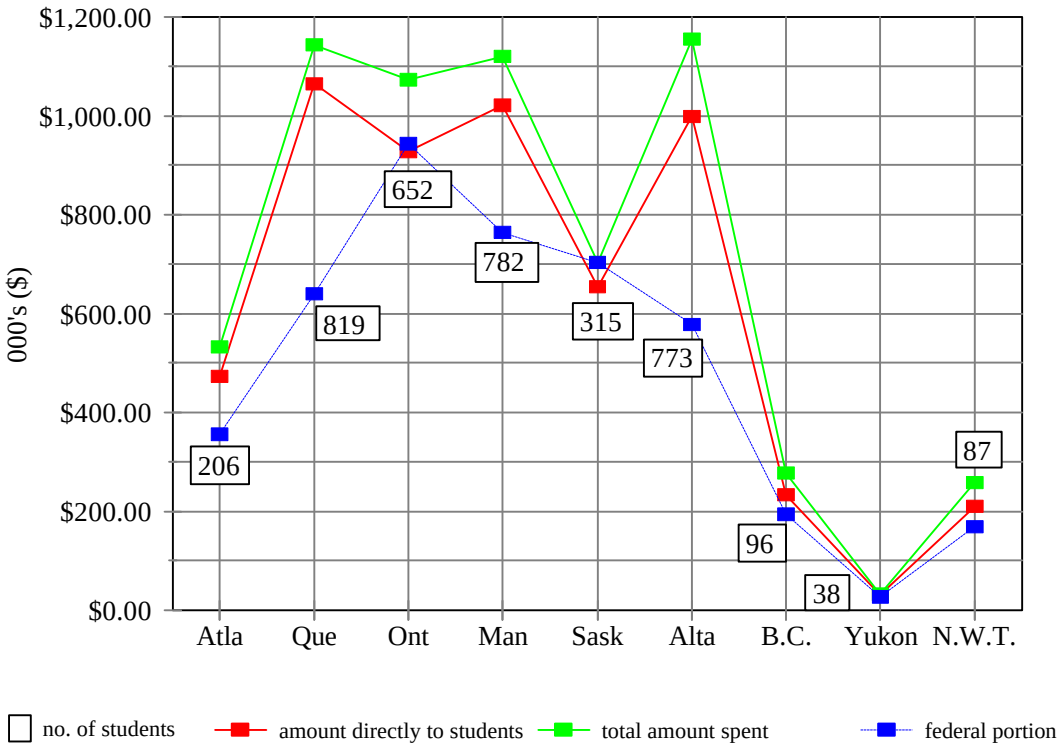
Table 8
Financial Information, Summer Student Career Placement Program

Region	Total Spent	Percent of Total Spent	Federal Portion Reported	Federal Portion Budget	Other Funding Sources	Total Spent on Managing	Percent Spent on Managing	Directly to Students	Percent Directly to Students	Reporting Indicator
Atlantic	$532,078.60	8.5%	$356,360.00	$356,360.00	$175,718.60	$58,667.33	11.0%	$473,411.30	89%	100%
Quebec	$1,143,070.20	18.2%	$640,150.00	$640,150.00	$512,501.20	$78,052.00	6.8%	$1,065,018.20	93%	100%
Ontario	$1,073,281.00	17.1%	$943,728.70	$1,281,480.00	$405,541.90	$86,950.15	8.1%	$927,817.30	86%	74%
Manitoba	$1,119,760.00	18.0%	$763,519.00	$821,280.00	$167,347.00	$107,313.00	9.6%	$1,020,914.00	91%	93%
Saskatchewan	$703,280.00	11.2%	$703,280.00	$703,280.00	-	$49,227.00	7.0%	$654,053.00	93%	100%
Alberta	$1,155,391.00	18.4%	$577,545.10	$696,200.00	$498,499.30	$145,265.70	13%	$999,053.70	86%	83%
B.C.	$277,065.40	4.4%	$194,405.30	$964,650.00	$64,577.53	$23,236.30	8.4%	$232,774.60	84%	20%
Yukon	$32,353.97	1.0%	$27,149.05	$53,100.00	$5,204.92	$1,494.84	5%	$30,859.13	95%	51%
N.W.T.	$258,069.40	4.1%	$168,707.20	$383,500.00	$67,722.60	$32,584.44	13%	$210,228.10	82%	44%
Total	$6,294,349.57	100%	$4,374,844.35	$5,900,000	$1,897,113.05	$582,790.76	9.3%	$5,614,129.33	89%	74%

Notes:
1) *Total Spent = Federal Portion Reported + Other Funding Sources*
2) *Percent of Total Spent = (Individual Total Spent / Total for all Regions Total Spent)*100*
3) *Federal Portion Reported = Based on what was reported by the user groups*
4) *Federal Portion Budget = Amount distributed by DIAND to the user groups*
5) *Other Funding Sources = Contributions from sources other than DIAND, reported by the user groups*
6) *Total Spent on Managing = As reported by the user groups*
7) *Percent Spent on Managing = (Total Spent on Managing / Total Spent for that region)*100*
8) *Directly to Students = Amount going directly to the students*
9) *Percent Directly to Students = (Directly to Students / Total Spent for that region)*100*
10) *Reporting Indicator = indicates the percent to which reporting was completed. This number was calculated by the following formuala: = (Federal Portion Reported / Federal Portion Budget)*100*
11) *Many of the regions were either over or under in their reporting. Discrepencies were identified as follows:*
Quebec - under by $9,581 (1 Reporting Group) / Ontario - under by $516,448.22 (2 Reporting Groups) - over by $240,458.30 (1 Reporting Group)
Manitoba - under by $12,958 (7 Reporting Groups) - over by $209,868 (2 Reporting Groups)
Alberta - under by $9,517.93 (5 Reporting Groups) - over by $64,610.51 (4 Reporting Groups)
B.C. - under by $2,836.66 (3 Reporting Groups) - over by $19,466.09 (4 Reporting Groups)
N.W.T. - under by $4,784.52 (3 Reporting Groups) - over by $22,794.57 (4 Reporting Groups)
12) *To determine the accuracy of reporting from the different regions the Federal Portion Reported was divided by the Federal Portion Budget. This gives us a percent of information that was accounted for in the reporting received.*

The total amount, for all regions, of funding going directly to the students was $5,614,129 which represented 89% of the total spent on the program. The regions with the highest percent of funds going directly to the students were Quebec (93%), Saskatchewan (93%), Manitoba (91%), and Atlantic (89%). The Yukon region also had a high percent of funds going directly to the students, however this figure was based on information received from only two (2) user groups. As Figure 10 shows, the amount going directly to the students is relatively proportionate to the total amount spent on the program.

Figure 10
Selected Program Outputs, Summer Student Career Placement Program, by region



Source:
Program Reporting, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1997

First Nations and Inuit Summer Science and Technology Camps, 1996-1997

A total of 2032 students participated in the Summer Science and Technology Camps (Table 9). The region with the highest number of students was the Northwest Territories (549) followed by Alberta (344) and British Columbia (250). The high number of participants in the Northwest Territories can be attributed to the fact that the region ran a number of one to two day science workshops. Again compared to the populations in Table 2, Alberta has one of the largest First Nation youth populations compared to the other regions.

Table 9
Total number of participants by region

Atlantic	195		
Quebec	197		
Ontario	215	Percent of male and female participants:	
Manitoba	95		
Saskatchewan	127	Males	48 %
Alberta	344	Females	52 %
British Columbia	250		
Yukon	60		
Northwest Territories	549		
Canada	2,032		

The Summer Camps were generally geared towards younger children in grades less than 6 to grade 7. This is evident in Figures 11 and 12 in which 36.1% and 25% of the participants are in grades less then 6 and grade 7 respectively. More than half of the youth are between the ages of 12 and 13 (61.1%). The number of students participating decrease with age and education level.

Figure 11 - Education Levels of Participants

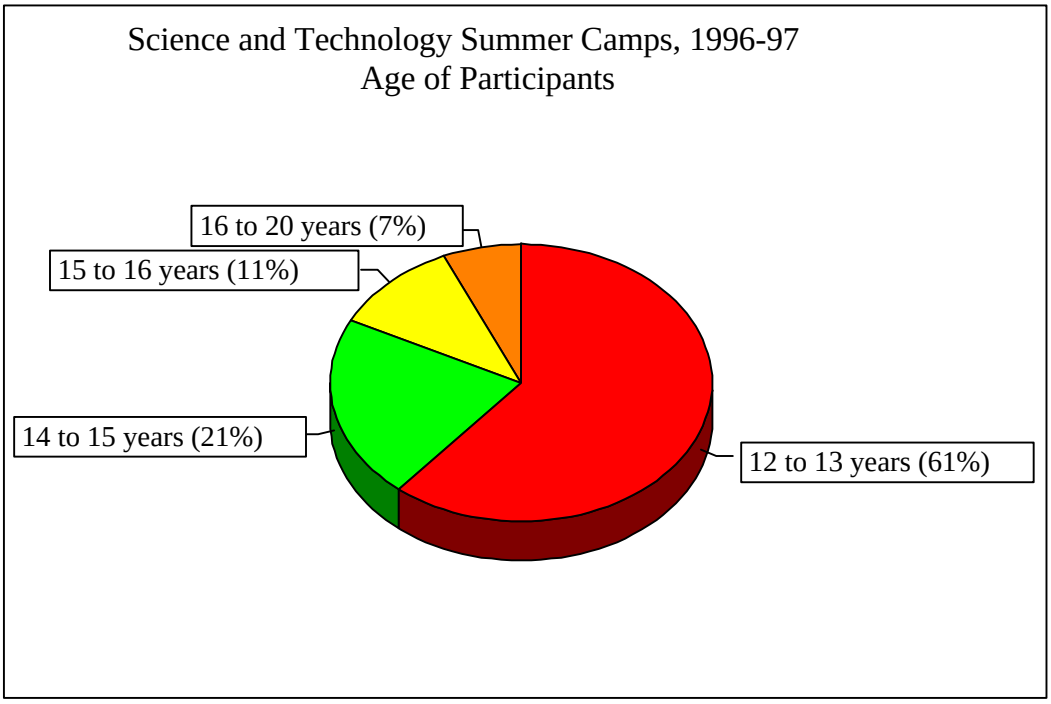
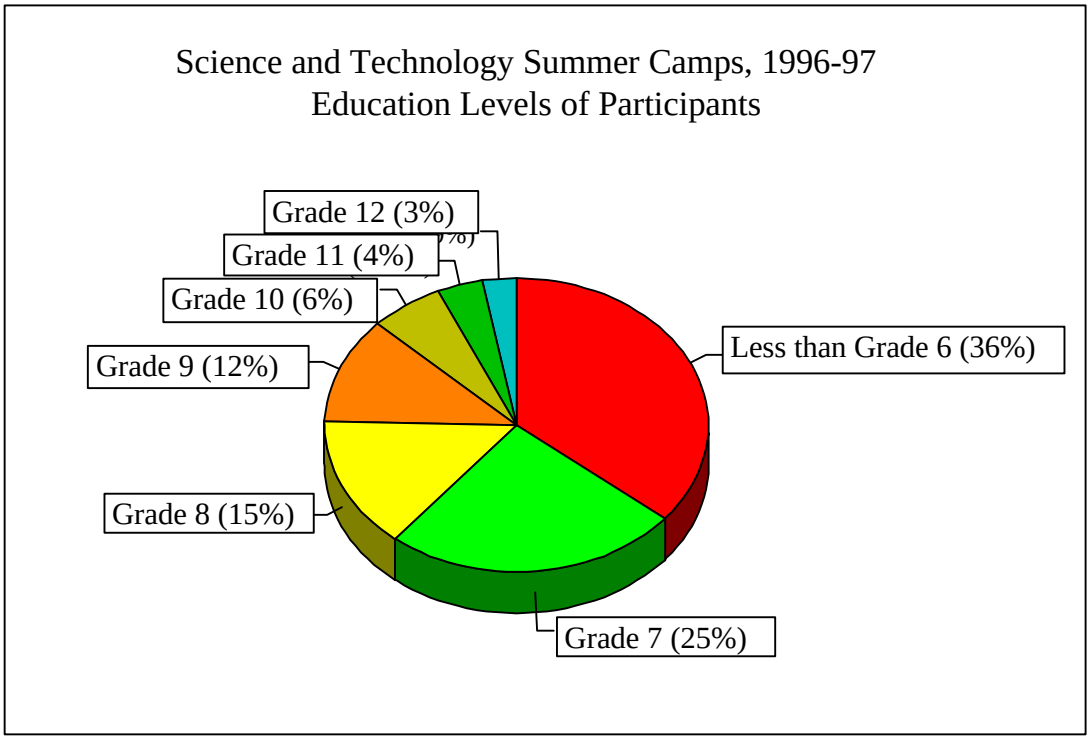


Figure 12 - Age of Participants



Based on the financial information received from the regions, a total of $690,940 was spent on the Science and Technology Summer Camps Program (Table 9). The regions with the largest reported amounts spent, based on an over 60% reporting completed, were Ontario ($205,981), the N.W.T. ($121,775) and Saskatchewan ($121,154.75) comprising 30%, 18%, and 17% of the total spent for all regions.

A majority of the regions received financial resources from other funding sources. Ontario reported the largest portion of other funding sources at $71,820. This leveraging accounted for 35% of the total that the Ontario region spent on the program. In comparison, Ontario spent one of the highest proportions on managing the program at 20%, with the exception of Saskatchewan (33%). These high rates could be seen as a result of the fact that administration requirements for this program are relatively larger than that for the other two programs as it is more labour intensive. The regions that spent the least on managing included, the Atlantic (3.6%) and Quebec (9.4%).

Table 10
Financial Information, Science and Technology Summer Camps Program

Region	Total Spent On Program	Federal Portion Reported	Federal Portion Budget	Other Funding Sources	Total Spent on Managing	% of Total Spent on Managing	Reporting Indicator
Atlantic	$55,558.00	$46,608.00	$48,000.00	$8,950.00	$2,000.00	3.6%	97%
Quebec	$116,028.33	$87,986.00	$96,000.00	$28,042.33	$10,878.93	9.4%	92%
Ontario	$205,980.50	$136,000.00	$136,000.00	$71,820.00	$41,352.28	20%	100%
Manitoba	$12,472.00	$7,812.00	$120,000.00	$9,976.00	$3,100.00	25%	7%
Saskatchewan	$121,154.75	$104,000.00	$104,000.00	$17,150.75	$40,472.97	33%	100%
Alberta	$53,962.99	$49,870.62	$112,000.00	$3,092.37	$12,879.75	24%	45%
B.C.	-	-	$96,000.00	-	-	-	0%
Yukon	$4,008.00	$4,008.00	$8,000.00	-	$275.00	6.9%	50%
N.W.T.	$121,775.43	$76,252.43	$80,000.00	$45,523.00	$22,100.00	18%	95%
Total	$690,940.00	$512,537.05	$800,000.00	$184,554.45	$133,058.93	19%	64%

Notes: 1) Total Spent on Program = Federal Portion Reported + Other Funding Sources
2) Federal Portion Reported = Amount reported by user groups, in reference to amount received by DIAND.
3) Federal Portion Budget = Actual amount set aside by DIAND for the program by region.
4) Other Funding Sources = Amount donated by sources other than DIAND as reported by each region.
5) Total Spent on Managing = Amount spent on managing the program as reported by each region
*6) Percent Spent on Managing = (Total Spent on Managing / Total Spent on Program)*100*
*7) Reporting Indicator = Indicates the percent of complete reporting. The formula for this number = (Federal Portion Reported / Federal Portion Budget)*100.*
8) Some regions were either over or under in their reporting. Discrepancies were noted as follows: Ontario - under by $1839.50 / Manitoba -under by $5316.00 / Alberta -over by $1000.00

First Nations Schools Co-operative Education Program, 1996-1997

Reporting for the Co-operative Education Program was to be submitted as of March, 1997 and therefore could not be fully incorporated into the evaluation. The reports received from selected regions are interim or mid-year progress reports. Information has been received from the regions of Quebec, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. All available information, at the time of preparing the statistical overview for the evaluation, is presented in the following section.

Figure 13 illustrates the number of First Nations schools participating in the Co-operative Education Program by region. Table 11 presents some basic information on the program. This includes the number of participants per region, gender, age, education level, and DIAND funding allocation. It is important to note that the reporting is incomplete for many regions and therefore the numbers should be considered as estimates only. All other financial information, for example amount received from other funding sources, amount spent on program management, is not yet available for the program.

Table 11
Program Characteristics, Co-operative Education Program

Region	Number of participants	Gender	Age of participants	Education levels of participants	DIAND Funding Allocation
Atlantic	--	--	--	--	$96,000
Quebec	161	64 females 97 males	13 to 22 years	Mainly grades 12 and 13	$288,000
Ontario	--	--	--	--	$544,000
Manitoba	--	--	--	--	$832,000
Saskatchewan	399	264 females 135 males	not stated	grade (8) 9	$672,000
Alberta	52	15 females 22 males 15 not stated	13 to 22 years	grades 7 to 12	$480,000
British Columbia	267	127 females 106 males 36 not stated	12 to adult	grades 7 to 12	$288,000
Total	879	470 females 360 males 51 not stated			$3,200,000

Summary

The present high unemployment rate of young Canadians could present a situation in which they lack the necessary work experience required by future employers. For on-reserve First Nation youth this problem is elevated with the fact that, coupled with high youth unemployment rates, these individuals make up a large part of First Nations communities. This large concentration of youth in smaller communities creates the potential for an increased competitiveness for limited employment resources. In order to be a player within this competitive environment youth need to enhance their personal qualifications. This can be achieved by pursuing higher levels of education while diversifying ones knowledge base through exposure to different fields of expertise and identifying opportunities to develop inter-personal skills, a personal work ethic and an understanding of the working world.

In response to the employment experience needs of Canadian youth, a number of federal departments designed programs with a focus on creating youth work-related opportunities. The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs programs introduced on-reserve First Nation youth to different aspects of science and technology, summer employment and work experience. The Youth Strategy incorporated a large part of the First Nation youth community as it allowed for the participation of individuals in grades 6 to University and spanned the ages from 12 to 25 years and older. These program outputs indicate that the program target the work-related needs of students during their school years before their transition into the full-time work force.

A number of important efficiency and effectiveness indicators can be taken from the information provided by the ongoing reporting provided by First Nations. For example, the efficiency of the different programs can be determined by the total spent on program management. This is one indicator of how well the programs were developed and how well information was outlined for program implementors and users (i.e., First Nation implementing organizations, DIAND regional offices, Tribal Councils, First Nations). In addition, the number of program participants indicates the number of students that were recruited for each program. This helps to identify the availability of information, the usefulness of communication and program accessibility.

One indicator of the effectiveness of a program is illustrated in the ability to attract outside sources. These “other” sources provide program assistance in the form of financial, human or physical resources, in turn helping to promote program sustainability and program expansion. In addition, information such as, age of participants and education levels helps to determine if the program was targeted to the right individuals. For example, programs with an overall objective, “...to provide career related opportunities to assist entry into the labour force.” (INAC, 1996) need information which indicates the timing of program utilization. It is important that the appropriate age groups are targeted in order to have an influence on the development of education and career interests (Science and Technology Summer Camps Program), the exploration of different employment opportunities and the development of on-the-job experience (Summer Student Career Placement Program and Co-operative Education Program).

As outlined in the Youth Strategy, First Nations, First Nation implementing organizations or DIAND regional offices are required to provide reporting of program outputs. There is a need for timely reporting and accountability as it is a key to determining the efficiency and effectiveness of the overall Strategy. This appendix presented all available program outputs received from the reporting of the three Youth Strategy programs. It should be stressed that these numbers be considered as estimates. Information for all three programs remains to be received from a number of different sources.

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