

Basic Departmental Data

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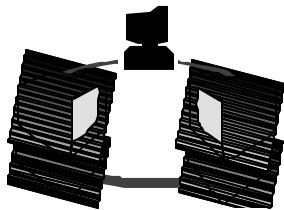
Basic Departmental Data

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First Nations and Northern Statistics Section
Corporate Information Management Directorate
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NOTE TO USERS

Most of the data found in this publication are based on departmental administrative databases. Population counts are taken from the Indian Register and reflect a reporting date of December 31 of any given year.

Readers are advised that all socio-economic data pertaining to the Registered Indians will be available in Census Publications soon to be released by Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Finally, the user is cautioned that data may be different from previously reported editions, as a result of edit reviews of historical data. Also, numbers may differ slightly from previous releases due to the availability of more current program data or departmental revisions. "Revised" will be indicated at the top of all pages where tables contain revisions to an historical series. Data in the chapter entitled The North pertain to the total population (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) unless otherwise indicated. Statistics for this report are derived primarily from departmental administrative data sources.

INTRODUCTION

Basic Departmental Data (BDD) provides a comprehensive portrait of the demographic, social and economic conditions of all Registered Indians and Canadians living north of 60°. Essentially descriptive, BDD has tried to maintain continuity with past events while providing an accurate portrait of the changing circumstances of First Nations and Northerners.

Subjects covered in BDD include population, health, education, social conditions, and housing. For each subject area, information is presented in textual, graphic and tabular formats. Each page contains highlights pertaining to the tabular and graphical information, and notes and sources are indicated at the bottom of each table. The Glossary includes definitions of basic terms used throughout the publication.

It is important to note in this publication, the word "Indian" means a Registered Indian. A person with status within the meaning of the *Indian Act*, whose name appears on the Indian Register as maintained by INAC, is a Registered Indian. In June 1985, amendments to the *Indian Act* were passed by Parliament. These changes, known as the Bill C-31 amendments, restore Indian status and membership rights to individuals and their children who had been enfranchised because of certain clauses contained in the *Indian Act*.

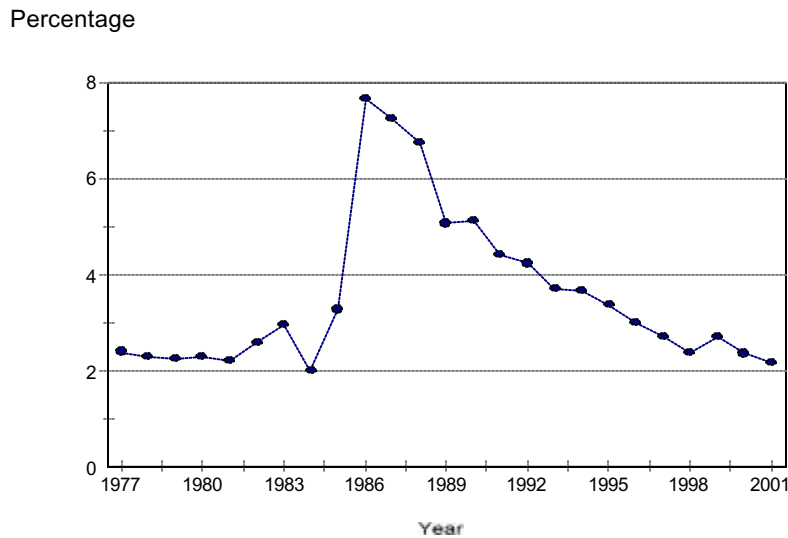
In 2001 Registered Indians were affiliated with one of the 612 bands located across Canada. Please note that Nunavut, Canada's newest territory, came into being on April 1, 1999. As such, the availability of data for Nunavut is limited in this issue of BDD.

SECTION 1

DEMOGRAPHICS

1.1 Registered Indian Population

Figure 1.1 Percentage Change in Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1977 to 2001



Highlights

- Since 1977, the Registered Indian population growth rate fluctuated considerably due largely to the 1985 amendment to the *Indian Act*.
- The 1985 amendment to the *Indian Act*, (Bill C-31), is reflected in the graph, with the percentage change nearly quadrupling in size.
- The percentage change in the Registered Indian Population is returning to levels observed before the amendment.

Source: 1977-2001 Indian Register, INAC.

1.1 Registered Indian Population (continued)

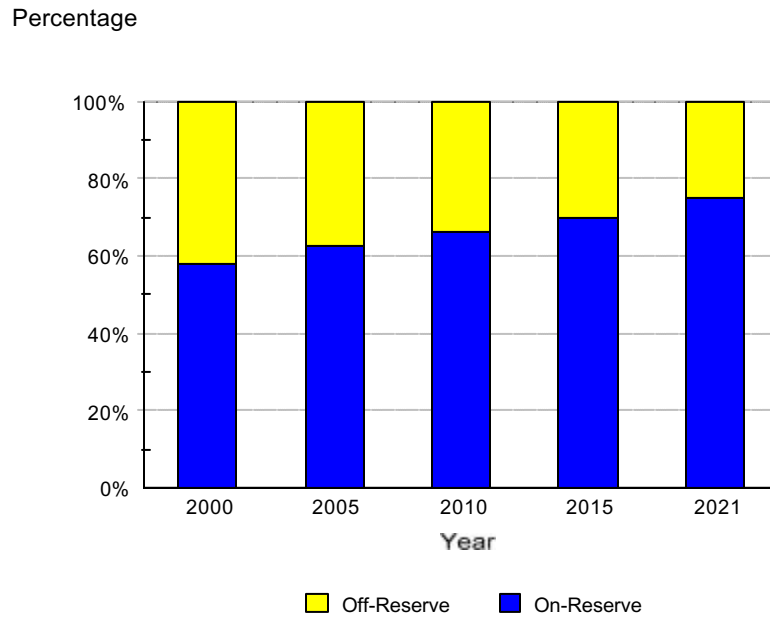
Table 1.1 Percentage Change in Registered Indian Population by Gender, Canada, 1977 to 2001

Year	Male		Female		Total	
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	Population	% Change
1977	149,863	-	146,035	-	295,898	-
1978	153,039	2.1	149,710	2.5	302,749	2.3
1979	156,336	2.2	153,252	2.4	309,588	2.3
1980	159,740	2.2	156,997	2.4	316,737	2.3
1981	162,968	2.0	160,814	2.4	323,782	2.2
1982	166,865	2.4	165,313	2.8	332,178	2.6
1983	171,510	2.8	170,458	3.1	341,968	2.9
1984	174,801	1.9	174,008	2.1	348,809	2.0
1985	179,959	3.0	180,282	3.6	360,241	3.3
1986	191,640	6.5	196,189	8.8	387,829	7.7
1987	204,226	6.6	211,672	7.9	415,898	7.2
1988	217,053	6.3	226,831	7.2	443,884	6.7
1989	227,942	5.0	238,395	5.1	466,337	5.1
1990	239,764	5.2	250,414	5.0	490,178	5.1
1991	250,371	4.4	261,420	4.4	511,791	4.4
1992	260,944	4.2	272,517	4.2	533,461	4.2
1993	270,790	3.8	282,526	3.7	553,316	3.7
1994	280,742	3.7	292,915	3.7	573,657	3.7
1995	290,175	3.4	302,875	3.4	593,050	3.4
1996	299,040	3.1	311,834	3.0	610,874	3.0
1997	307,211	2.7	320,224	2.7	627,435	2.7
1998	314,577	2.4	327,837	2.4	642,414	2.4
1999	323,140	2.7	336,750	2.7	659,890	2.7
2000	330,883	2.4	344,616	2.3	675,499	2.4
2001	338,208	2.2	351,893	2.1	690,101	2.2

Source: 1977-2001 Indian Register, INAC.

1.2 Population Projections

Figure 1.2 On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population Distribution by Residence, Canada, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2021



Highlights

- ➔ Approximately seven out of ten Registered Indians lived on a reserve in 1985. This proportion dropped to less than six out of ten in 2001. The inclusion of a migration assumption in the demographic model (net inflow to reserves) suggests that there may be an increase in the proportion of Registered Indian living on reserve (over 65% projected by 2010).
- ➔ The high growth rates for the off-reserve Registered Indian population between 1985 and 1991 are largely attributed to the reinstatement of status to many individuals through Bill C-31.

Note : The annual growth rate over the period 2000-2021 is calculated on the basis of 2000 adjusted year-end count from the 2000-based Population Projections (adjusted 2000 Total = 689,951); On-Reserve population = 403,147; Off-Reserve population = 286,803). Projections are based on the medium growth scenario (the average of the high and low migration assumptions) from the 2000-based projection series. The 2000-based population projections project an increase in the on-reserve population and a decrease in the off-reserve population. Enhancements made to the component assumptions have contributed to this projection.

Sources: 1985-2001 Indian Register, INAC.
Population Projections of Registered Indians, 2000-2021, INAC, 2002.

1.2 Population Projections (continued)

Table 1.2 On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Residence, Canada, 1985-2021

Year	On-Reserve			Off-Reserve			Total Registered Indian		
	No.	%	AGR	No.	%	AGR	No.	%	AGR
1985	255,696	71.0	-	104,545	29.0	-	360,241	100	-
1986	264,187	68.1	3.3	123,642	31.9	18.3	387,829	100	7.7
1987	268,474	64.6	1.6	147,424	35.4	19.2	415,898	100	7.2
1988	273,766	61.7	2.0	170,118	38.3	15.4	443,884	100	6.7
1989	279,671	60.0	2.2	186,666	40.0	9.7	466,337	100	5.1
1990	293,204	59.8	4.8	196,974	40.2	5.5	490,178	100	5.1
1991	304,759	59.5	3.9	207,032	40.5	5.1	511,791	100	4.4
1992	315,663	59.2	3.6	217,798	40.8	5.2	533,461	100	4.2
1993	326,444	59.0	3.4	226,872	41.0	4.2	553,316	100	3.7
1994	336,643	58.7	3.1	237,014	41.3	4.5	573,657	100	3.7
1995	347,919	58.7	3.3	245,131	41.3	3.4	593,050	100	3.4
1996	354,369	58.0	1.9	256,505	42.0	4.6	610,874	100	3.0
1997	365,806	58.3	3.2	261,629	41.7	2.0	627,435	100	2.7
1998	375,727	58.5	2.7	266,687	41.5	1.9	642,414	100	2.4
1999	384,778	58.3	2.4	275,112	41.7	3.2	659,890	100	2.7
2000	391,993	58.0	1.9	283,506	42.0	3.1	675,499	100	2.4
2001	396,688	57.5	1.2	293,413	42.5	3.5	690,101	100	2.2
2005	471,921	62.4	4.4	284,776	37.6	-0.7	756,691	100	2.3
2010	541,667	66.1	2.8	277,845	33.9	-0.5	819,515	100	1.6
2015	614,463	70.0	2.6	263,051	30.0	-1.1	877,529	100	1.4
2021	703,189	74.8	2.3	236,477	25.2	-1.8	939,666	100	1.1

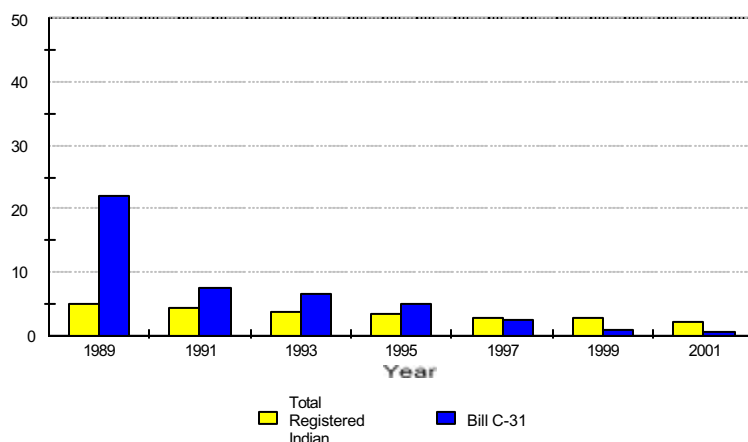
Note: The annual growth rate over the period 2000-2021 is calculated on the basis of 2000 adjusted year-end count from the 2000-based Population Projections (adjusted 2000 Total = 689,951; On-Reserve population = 403,147; Off-Reserve population = 286,803). Projections are based on the medium growth scenario (the average of the high and low migration assumptions) from the 2000-based projection series. The 2000-based population projections project an increase in the on-reserve population and a decrease in the off-reserve population. Enhancements made to the component assumptions have contributed to this projection.

Sources: 1985-2001 Indian Register, INAC.
Population Projections of Registered Indians, 2000-2021, INAC, 2002.

1.3 Bill C-31 Population

Figure 1.3 Percentage Change in Registered Indian and Bill C-31 Population, Canada, 1989 to 2001 (Revised)

Percentage



Highlights

- As of December 31, 2001 a total of 112,306 Registered Indians were registered based upon Bill C-31 amendments to the *Indian Act*.
- Bill C-31 registrants made up 16 percent of the Indian Register in 2001.
- Year over year growth of the Bill C-31 population has fallen from 48 percent in 1988 to less than 1 percent in 2001.

Table 1.3 Percentage Change in Registered Indian and Bill C-31 Population, Canada, 1985 to 2001 (Revised)

Year	Total Registered Indian		Bill C-31		Non-Bill C-31	
	#	% Change	#	% Change	#	% Change
1985	360,241	-	-	-	358,636	-
1986	387,829	7.7	16,252	-	369,972	3.2
1987	415,898	7.2	37,056	128.0	378,842	2.4
1988	443,884	6.7	54,774	47.8	389,110	2.7
1989	466,337	5.1	66,904	22.1	399,433	2.7
1990	490,178	5.1	73,990	10.6	416,188	4.2
1991	511,791	4.4	79,639	7.6	432,152	3.8
1992	533,461	4.2	85,947	7.9	447,514	3.6
1993	553,316	3.7	91,439	6.4	461,877	3.2
1994	573,657	3.7	96,148	5.1	477,509	3.4
1995	593,050	3.4	100,958	5.0	492,092	3.1
1996	610,874	3.0	104,869	3.9	506,005	2.8
1997	627,435	2.7	107,577	2.6	519,858	2.7
1998	642,414	2.4	108,924	1.3	533,490	2.6
1999	659,890	2.7	109,913	0.9	549,977	3.1
2000	675,499	2.4	111,476	1.4	564,023	2.6
2001	690,101	2.2	112,306	0.7	577,795	2.4

Note:

Slow growth rate of Bill C-31 population between 1997 and 1998 is partly due to a backlog of files which were cleaned-up in 1999.

Sources:

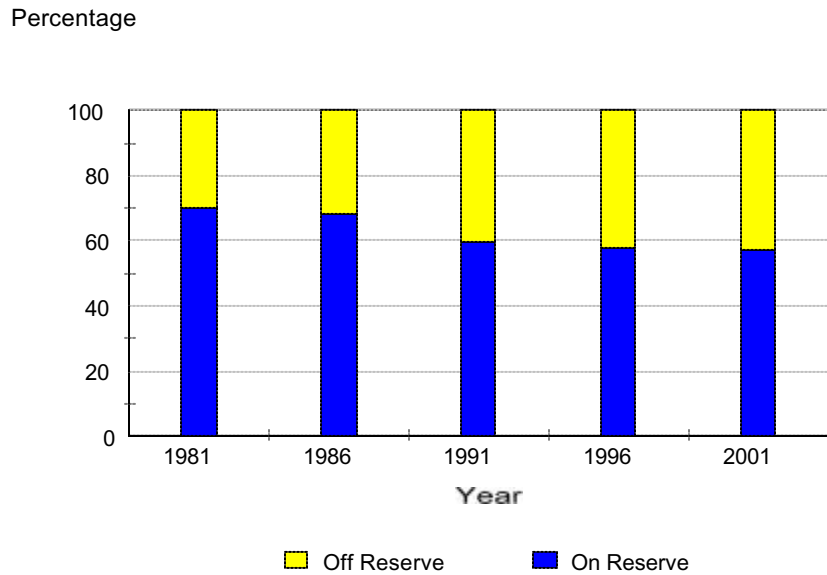
1985-2001 Indian Register, INAC.
1985-2001 Membership and Entitlement, INAC.

1.4 On and Off-Reserve Population

Highlight

➔➔ The proportion of the On-Reserve Registered Indian population has decreased from 71 percent in 1981 to 58 percent in 2001.

Figure 1.4 On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, and 2001



Source: 1981-2001 Indian Register, INAC

1.4 On and Off-Reserve Population (continued)

Table 1.4 On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Gender, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, and 2001

Year	On Reserve		Off Reserve		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1981 - Total	227,492	70.3	96,290	29.7	323,782	100.0
Male	117,602	36.3	45,366	14.0	162,968	50.3
Female	109,890	33.9	50,924	15.7	160,814	49.7
1986 - Total	264,187	68.1	123,642	31.9	387,829	100.0
Male	134,929	34.8	56,711	14.6	191,640	49.4
Female	129,258	33.3	66,931	17.3	196,189	50.6
1991 - Total	304,759	59.5	207,032	40.5	511,791	100.0
Male	155,989	30.5	94,382	18.4	250,371	48.9
Female	148,770	29.1	112,650	22.0	261,420	51.1
1996 - Total	354,369	58.0	256,505	42.0	610,874	100.0
Male	180,990	29.6	118,050	19.3	299,040	49.0
Female	173,379	28.4	138,455	22.7	311,834	51.0
2001 - Total	396,688	57.5	293,413	42.5	690,101	100.0
Male	202,241	29.3	135,967	19.7	338,208	49.0
Female	194,447	28.2	157,446	22.8	351,893	51.0

Highlight

- Males represent a larger portion of those living on reserve while female represent a larger portion of those living off reserve.

Source: 1981-2001 Indian Register, INAC.

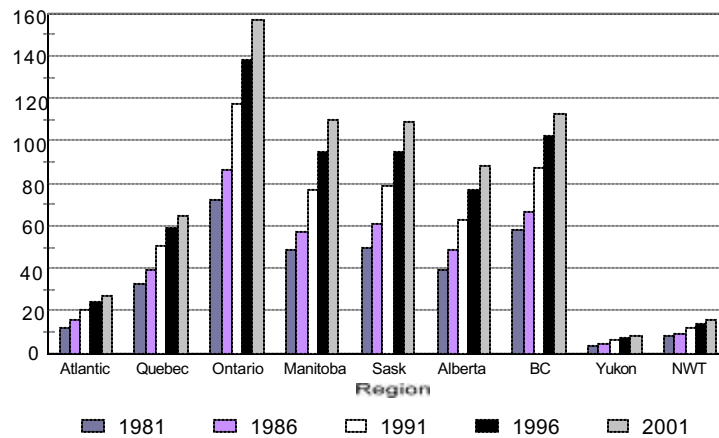
1.5 Population By Region

Highlights

- ➔ The total Registered Indian population has doubled in nearly all regions over the last 20 years.
- ➔ In 2001, nearly a quarter of the total Registered Indian population, (23 percent) are located in Ontario, the largest proportion of all regions.
- ➔ Slightly more than one percent of the Registered Indian population are located in the Yukon.

Figure 1.5 Registered Indian Population by Region, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001

In Thousands



Source: 1981-2001 Indian Register, INAC.

1.5 Population by Region (continued)

Table 1.5 Registered Indian Population by Region, 1981 to 2001

		Region									
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1981	No.	12,138	32,510	71,732	48,687	49,373	39,449	58,411	3,403	8,079	323,782
	%	3.7	10.0	22.2	15.0	15.2	12.2	18.0	1.0	2.5	100
1986	No.	15,636	38,962	86,544	57,488	60,545	48,706	66,604	4,249	9,095	387,829
	%	4.0	10.0	22.3	14.8	15.6	12.6	17.2	1.1	2.3	100
1991	No.	19,935	50,728	117,152	76,793	78,573	63,169	87,135	6,450	11,856	511,791
	%	3.9	9.9	22.9	15.0	15.4	12.3	17.0	1.3	2.3	100
1992	No.	20,684	52,562	121,867	80,845	81,700	66,065	90,769	6,628	12,341	533,461
	%	3.9	9.9	22.8	15.2	15.3	12.4	17.0	1.2	2.3	100
1993	No.	21,524	54,273	125,743	84,020	85,413	68,639	94,006	6,807	12,891	553,316
	%	3.9	9.8	22.7	15.2	15.5	12.4	17.0	1.2	2.3	100
1994	No.	22,380	55,848	130,149	88,161	88,857	71,297	96,808	6,948	13,209	573,657
	%	3.9	9.7	22.7	15.4	15.5	12.4	16.9	1.2	2.3	100
1995	No.	23,225	57,223	134,160	91,565	92,325	74,123	99,720	7,088	13,621	593,050
	%	3.9	9.7	22.6	15.4	15.6	12.5	16.8	1.2	2.3	100
1996	No.	23,959	58,640	138,518	95,113	94,953	76,419	102,075	7,199	13,998	610,874
	%	3.9	9.6	22.7	15.6	15.5	12.5	16.7	1.2	2.3	100
1997	No.	24,610	59,881	142,408	98,197	97,776	78,495	104,411	7,330	14,327	627,435
	%	3.9	9.5	22.7	15.7	15.6	12.5	16.6	1.2	2.3	100
1998	No.	25,186	61,026	146,113	100,527	100,719	80,390	106,370	7,433	14,650	642,414
	%	3.9	9.5	22.7	15.6	15.7	12.5	16.6	1.2	2.3	100
1999	No.	25,835	62,291	150,236	104,099	103,414	82,699	108,723	7,531	15,062	659,890
	%	3.9	9.4	22.8	15.8	15.7	12.5	16.5	1.1	2.3	100
2000	No.	26,397	63,315	153,946	107,146	106,111	85,373	110,529	7,633	15,049	675,499
	%	3.9	9.4	22.8	15.9	15.7	12.6	16.4	1.1	2.2	100
2001	No.	26,991	64,404	157,062	109,788	108,801	87,703	112,305	7,751	15,296	690,101
	%	3.9	9.3	22.8	15.9	15.8	12.7	16.3	1.1	2.2	100

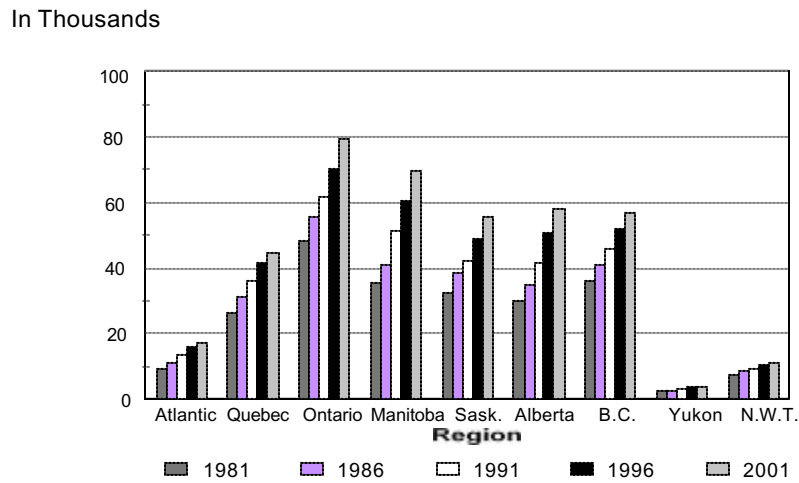
Source: 1981-2001 Indian Register, INAC.

1.6 On-Reserve Population by Region

Highlights

- By region, the number of Registered Indians living on a reserve in 2001 ranged from a low of 3,908 in the Yukon to a high of 79,670 in Ontario.
- The largest on-reserve regional gains between 1991 and 2001 were in Alberta, and Manitoba respectively.

Figure 1.6 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, and 2001



Notes: On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
All percentages are based on regional totals shown in table 1.5

Source: 1981-2001 Indian Register, INAC.

1.6 On-Reserve Population by Region (continued)

Table 1.6 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1981 to 2001

Year	Region										
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1981	No.	9,043	26,478	48,173	35,299	32,373	29,862	36,231	2,535	7,498	227,492
	%	74.5	81.4	67.2	72.5	65.6	75.7	62.0	74.5	92.8	70.3
1986	No.	11,132	31,043	55,289	41,211	38,744	35,030	40,876	2,463	8,399	264,187
	%	71.2	79.7	63.9	71.7	64.0	71.9	61.4	58.0	92.3	68.1
1991	No.	13,633	35,953	61,882	51,017	42,379	41,565	46,093	2,940	9,297	304,759
	%	68.4	70.9	52.8	66.4	53.9	65.8	52.9	45.6	78.4	59.5
1992	No.	14,039	37,215	63,422	53,239	43,429	43,254	48,409	3,120	9,536	315,663
	%	67.9	70.8	52.0	65.9	53.2	65.5	53.3	47.1	77.3	59.2
1993	No.	14,476	38,303	64,787	55,617	45,052	44,981	50,090	3,374	9,764	326,444
	%	67.3	70.6	51.5	66.2	52.7	65.5	53.3	49.6	75.7	59.0
1994	No.	14,917	39,398	66,221	58,366	46,598	46,737	50,825	3,676	9,905	336,643
	%	66.7	70.5	50.9	66.2	52.4	65.6	52.5	52.9	75.0	58.7
1995	No.	15,328	40,582	67,825	60,856	48,053	49,458	52,072	3,712	10,033	347,919
	%	66.0	70.9	50.6	66.5	52.0	66.7	52.2	52.4	73.7	58.7
1996	No.	15,732	41,487	70,434	60,694	49,176	50,818	52,046	3,742	10,240	354,369
	%	65.7	70.7	50.8	63.8	51.8	66.5	51.0	52.0	73.2	58.0
1997	No.	16,096	41,703	72,583	64,039	50,447	52,115	54,593	3,775	10,455	365,806
	%	65.4	69.6	51.0	65.2	51.6	66.4	52.3	51.5	73.0	58.3
1998	No.	16,467	42,935	74,790	66,081	51,829	53,377	55,808	3,799	10,641	375,727
	%	65.4	70.4	51.2	65.7	51.5	66.4	52.5	51.1	72.6	58.5
1999	No.	16,746	43,874	76,296	68,736	52,879	54,788	56,713	3,838	10,908	384,778
	%	64.8	70.4	50.8	66.0	51.1	66.2	52.2	51.0	72.4	58.3
2000	No.	17,075	44,274	78,346	70,094	54,093	56,545	56,801	3,872	10,893	391,993
	%	64.7	69.9	50.9	65.4	51.0	66.2	51.4	50.7	72.4	58.0
2001	No.	17,412	44,857	79,670	69,689	55,340	58,046	56,895	3,908	10,871	396,688
	%	64.5	69.6	50.7	63.5	50.9	66.2	50.7	50.4	71.1	57.5

Notes: On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
All percentages are based on regional totals shown in table 1.5

Source: 1981-2001 Indian Register, INAC.

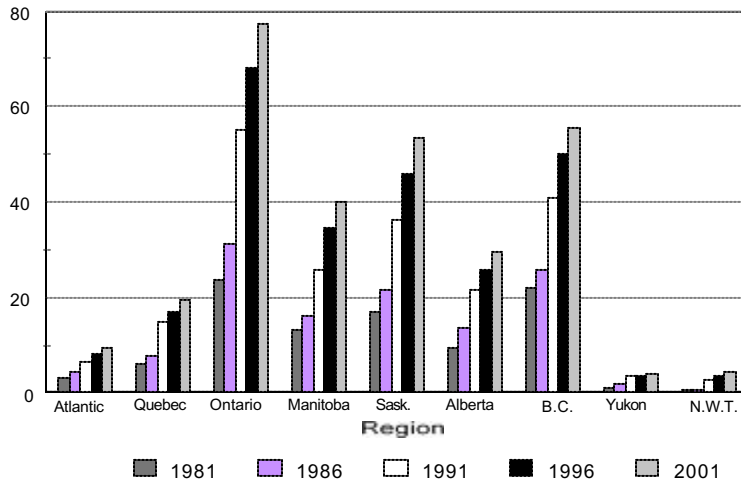
1.7 Off-Reserve Population By Region

Highlights

- The off-reserve population increased steadily between 1981 and 2001 from 96,290 to 293,413.
- The number of Registered Indians who live off reserve has increased in all regions. The largest off-reserve regional gain south of 60° between 1991 and 2001 was Manitoba. Conversely, the off-reserve population of Quebec exhibited the lowest rate of increase over the same period.

Figure 1.7 Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, and 2001

In Thousands



Note: All percentages are based on regional totals shown in table 1.5.

Source: 1981-2001 Indian Register, INAC.

1.7 Off-Reserve Population By Region (continued)

Table 1.7 Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region,
1981 to 2001

Region

Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1981	No.	3,095	6,032	23,559	13,388	17,000	9,587	22,180	868	581	96,290
	%	25.5	18.6	32.8	27.5	34.4	24.3	38.0	25.5	7.2	29.7
1986	No.	4,504	7,919	31,255	16,277	21,801	13,676	25,728	1,786	696	123,642
	%	28.8	20.3	36.1	28.3	36.0	28.1	38.6	42.0	7.7	31.9
1991	No.	6,302	14,775	55,270	25,776	36,194	21,604	41,042	3,510	2,559	207,032
	%	31.6	29.1	47.2	33.6	46.1	34.2	47.1	54.4	21.6	40.5
1992	No.	6,645	15,347	58,445	27,606	38,271	22,811	42,360	3,508	2,805	217,798
	%	32.1	29.2	48.0	34.1	46.8	34.5	46.7	52.9	22.7	40.8
1993	No.	7,048	15,970	60,956	28,403	40,361	23,658	43,916	3,433	3,127	226,872
	%	32.7	29.4	48.5	33.8	47.3	34.5	46.7	50.4	24.3	41.0
1994	No.	7,463	16,450	63,928	29,795	42,259	24,560	45,983	3,272	3,304	237,014
	%	33.3	29.5	49.1	33.8	47.6	34.4	47.5	47.1	25.0	41.3
1995	No.	7,897	16,641	66,335	30,709	44,272	24,665	47,648	3,376	3,588	245,131
	%	34.0	29.1	49.4	33.5	48.0	33.3	47.8	47.6	26.3	41.3
1996	No.	8,227	17,153	68,084	34,419	45,777	25,601	50,029	3,457	3,758	256,505
	%	34.3	29.3	49.2	36.2	48.2	33.5	49.0	48.0	26.8	42.0
1997	No.	8,514	18,178	69,825	34,158	47,329	26,380	49,818	3,555	3,872	261,629
	%	34.6	30.4	49.0	34.8	48.4	33.6	47.7	48.5	27.0	41.7
1998	No.	8,719	18,091	71,323	34,446	48,890	27,013	50,562	3,634	4,009	266,687
	%	34.6	29.6	48.8	34.3	48.5	33.6	47.5	48.9	27.4	41.5
1999	No.	9,089	18,417	73,940	35,363	50,535	27,911	52,010	3,693	4,154	275,112
	%	35.2	29.6	49.2	34.0	48.9	33.8	47.8	49.0	27.6	41.7
2000	No.	9,322	19,041	75,600	37,052	52,018	28,828	53,728	3,761	4,156	283,506
	%	35.3	30.1	49.1	34.6	49.0	33.8	48.6	49.3	27.6	42.0
2001	No.	9,579	19,547	77,392	40,099	53,461	29,657	55,410	3,843	4,425	293,413
	%	35.5	30.4	49.3	36.5	49.1	33.8	49.3	49.6	28.9	42.5

Note: All percentages are based on regional totals shown in table 1.5.

Source: 1981-2001 Indian Register, INAC.

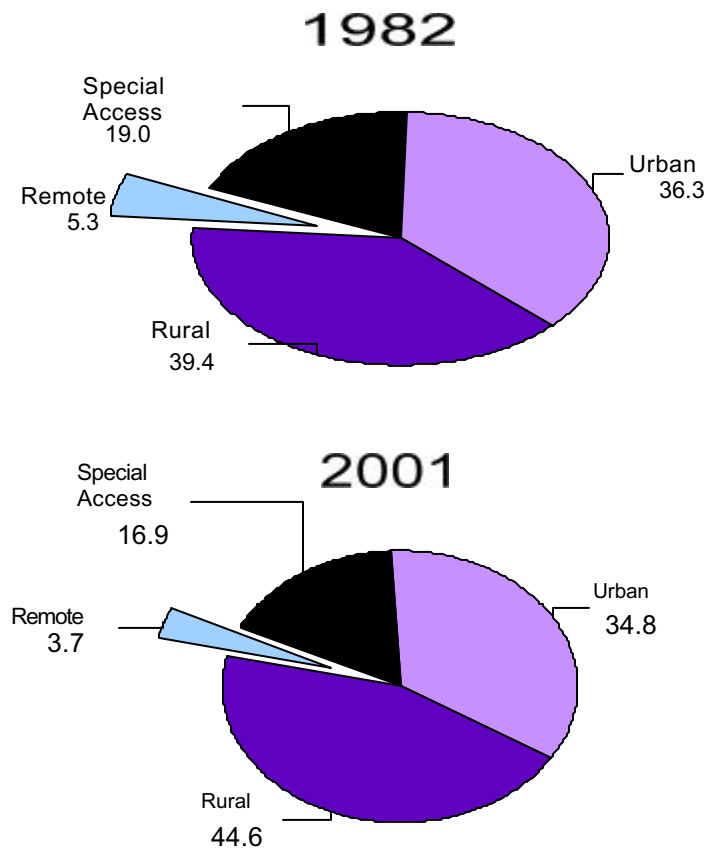
1.8 On-Reserve Population by Geographic Zones

Highlights

➤ The proportion of on-reserve Registered Indians living in rural areas has increased between 1982 and 2001, from 39 percent to 45 percent.

➤ In 2001, more than one third of on-reserve Registered Indians, (35 percent), lived in INAC defined urban zones while nearly one-fifth, of Indians, (17 percent), lived in special access zones. Special access zones have no year-round road access to a service centre.

Figure 1.8 On-Reserve^{1,2} Registered Indian Population by Geographic Zones³, 1982 and 2001



- Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
 2. The Canada total excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement for 1982 to 2001. As well, totals exclude the national population from the general list.
 3. See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.

Sources: 1982-2001 Indian Register, INAC.
 1982-1991 Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone.
 1987-2001 Band Classification Manual, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, INAC.

1.8 On-Reserve Population by Geographic Zones (continued)

Table 1.8 On-Reserve^{1,2} Registered Indian Population by Geographic Zones³,
1982 to 2001

INAC Geographic Zones³

Year	Urban		Rural		Remote		Special Access		Total ²	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1982	85,474	36.3	92,949	39.4	12,548	5.3	44,654	19.0	235,625	100
1988	99,819	36.5	107,269	39.2	15,043	5.5	51,624	18.9	273,755	100
1990	108,457	37.0	113,948	38.9	15,863	5.4	54,927	18.7	293,195	100
1991	112,188	36.8	118,970	39.0	16,629	5.5	56,971	18.7	304,758	100
1992	109,951	36.0	134,695	44.1	5,448	1.8	55,615	18.2	305,709	100
1993	112,881	35.7	140,417	44.4	5,703	1.8	57,206	18.1	316,207	100
1994	116,862	35.8	144,944	44.4	5,798	1.8	58,484	17.9	326,088	100
1995	120,818	35.8	149,854	44.5	5,943	1.8	60,431	17.9	337,046	100
1996	123,922	36.1	151,679	44.2	6,016	1.8	61,586	17.9	343,203	100
1997	127,223	35.9	157,219	44.4	6,241	1.8	63,673	18.0	354,356	100
1998	132,408	36.4	161,683	44.4	6,359	1.7	63,509	17.4	363,959	100
1999	133,159	35.7	165,681	44.4	6,608	1.8	67,335	18.1	372,783	100
2000	135,701	34.6	174,566	44.5	14,541	3.7	67,179	17.1	391,987	100
2001	137,823	34.8	176,926	44.6	14,796	3.7	67,026	16.9	396,571	100

- Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
 2. The Canada total excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement for 1982 to 2001. As well, totals exclude the national population from the general list.
 3. See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.

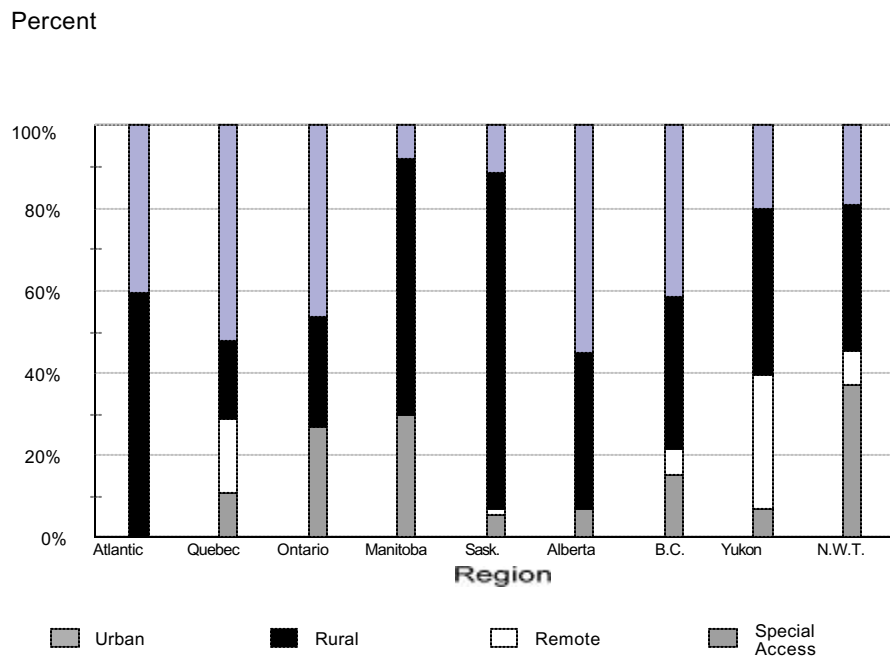
Sources: 1982-2001 Indian Register, INAC.
1982-1991 Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone.
1987-2001 Band Classification Manual, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, INAC.

1.9 On-Reserve Population by Geographic Zones and by Region

Highlights

- ➔ Four-fifths, (79 percent) of on-reserve Registered Indians lived in urban and rural areas in 2001.
- ➔ Urban or rural residency characterized all Registered Indians living on a reserve in the Atlantic, (100 percent); and more than 90 percent of on-reserve Registered Indians residing in Alberta and Saskatchewan were located in urban and rural areas in 2001.

Figure 1.9 On-Reserve^{1,2} Registered Indian Population by Geographic Zones³ and by Region, 2001



- Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
 2. Includes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec and excludes the national population from the general list.
 3. See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.

Sources: 1982-2001 Indian Register, INAC.
 1982-1991 Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone.
 1987-2001 Band Classification Manual, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, INAC.

1.9 On-Reserve Population by Geographic Zones and by Region (continued)

Table 1.9 On-Reserve^{1,2} Registered Indian Population by Geographic Zones³,
and by Region, 2001

INAC Geographic Zones³

Region	Urban		Rural		Remote		Special Access		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	7,074	40.6	10,338	59.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	17,412	100
Quebec²	23,380	52.1	8,561	19.1	8,031	17.9	4,884	10.9	44,856	100
Ontario	36,851	46.3	21,387	26.9	0	0.0	21,336	26.8	79,574	100
Manitoba	5,725	8.2	43,188	62.0	0	0.0	20,776	29.8	69,689	100
Saskatchewan	6,340	11.5	45,048	81.4	917	1.7	3,035	5.5	55,340	100
Alberta	31,897	55.0	22,063	38.0	0	0.0	4,066	7.0	58,026	100
British Columbia	23,666	41.6	20,942	36.8	3,653	6.4	8,634	15.2	56,895	100
Yukon	787	20.1	1,574	40.3	1,272	32.5	275	7.0	3,908	100
Northwest Territories	2,103	19.3	3,825	35.2	923	8.5	4,020	37.0	10,871	100
Canada	137,823	34.8	176,926	44.6	14,796	3.7	67,026	16.9	396,571	100

- Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
 2. Includes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec and excludes the national population from the general list.
 3. See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.

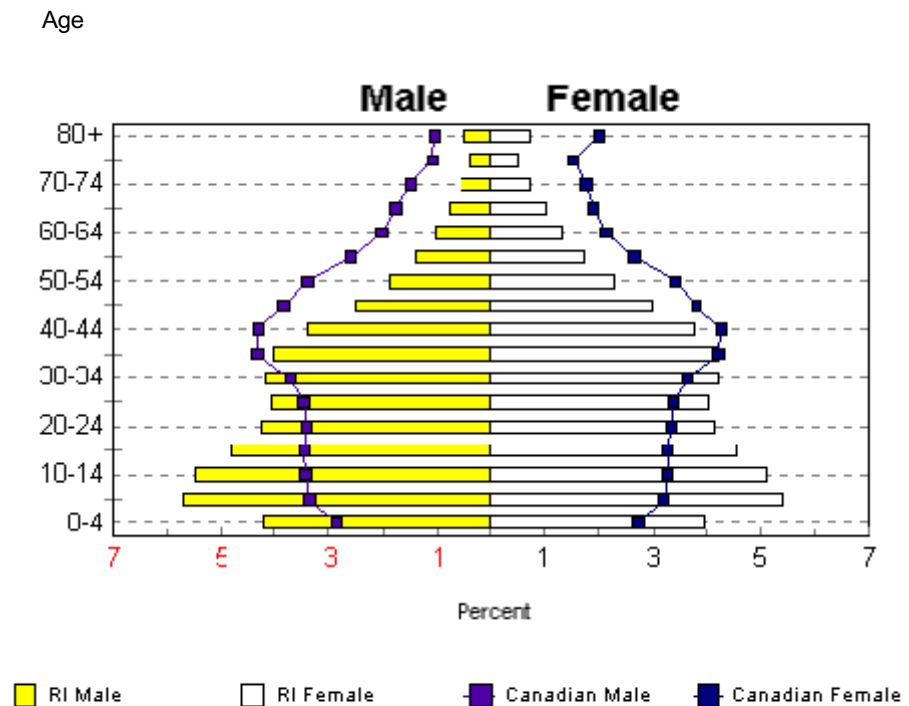
Sources: 1982-2001 Indian Register, INAC.
1982-1991 Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone.
1987-2001 Band Classification Manual, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, INAC.

1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Gender

Highlights

- ➔ In 2001, almost half of the Registered Indian population, (48 percent), were less than 25 years of age. For Canada as a whole, 32 percent of the population fell into the under 25 age cohort.
- ➔ Only 5 percent of the Registered Indian population in 2001 were aged 65 or more, compared to 17 percent for the total Canadian population.

Figure 1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Gender, Indian Register^{1,3} 2001 and Postcensal Estimates² 2001



- Notes:
1. The Indian Register Population is as of December 31, 2001. Data have not been adjusted for late reporting of births. Therefore, the younger age groups (specifically 0-4) are under represented, and would be larger than it appears.
 2. The "All Canadian" population includes the Registered Indian population. Figures are Updated Postcensal Estimates as of July 1, 2001.
 3. The Registered Indian Population does not add up to the total of 690,099 due to 2 cases where the age is unknown.

Sources : 2001 Indian Register, INAC.
 Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Statistics 2001, March 2002 Cat. 91-213-XPB.

1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Gender (continued)

Table 1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Gender, Indian Register^{1,3} 2001 and Postcensal Estimates² 2001

Age	Registered Indians				All Canadians			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 - 4	28,845	4.2	27,522	4.0	886,798	2.9	847,207	2.7
5 - 9	39,313	5.7	37,233	5.4	1,039,900	3.3	990,613	3.2
10 - 14	37,816	5.5	36,110	5.2	1,065,487	3.4	1,012,390	3.3
15 - 19	33,081	4.8	31,548	4.6	1,071,010	3.4	1,013,994	3.3
20 - 24	29,158	4.2	28,656	4.2	1,077,633	3.5	1,033,611	3.3
25 - 29	27,996	4.1	28,044	4.1	1,072,875	3.5	1,047,458	3.4
30 - 34	28,785	4.2	29,069	4.2	1,147,864	3.7	1,126,228	3.6
35 - 39	27,607	4.0	29,255	4.2	1,339,855	4.3	1,315,449	4.2
40 - 44	23,439	3.4	26,122	3.8	1,332,702	4.3	1,329,446	4.3
45 - 49	17,395	2.5	20,482	3.0	1,189,366	3.8	1,195,123	3.8
50 - 54	13,069	1.9	15,815	2.3	1,052,514	3.4	1,060,244	3.4
55 - 59	9,774	1.4	11,987	1.7	803,402	2.6	821,342	2.6
60 - 64	6,995	1.0	9,181	1.3	631,077	2.0	660,424	2.1
65 - 69	5,397	0.8	7,108	1.0	546,895	1.8	589,461	1.9
70 - 74	3,825	0.6	5,075	0.7	463,554	1.5	546,984	1.8
75 - 79	2,496	0.4	3,574	0.5	340,125	1.1	476,492	1.5
80 +	3,217	0.5	5,110	0.7	327,437	1.1	626,927	2.0
All Ages	338,208	49.0	351,891	51.0	15,388,494	49.5	15,693,393	50.5
Total	690,099				31,081,887			

- Notes:
1. The Indian Register Population is as of December 31, 2001. Data have not been adjusted for late reporting of births. Therefore, the younger age groups (specifically 0-4) are under represented, and would be larger than it appears.
 2. The "All Canadian" population includes the Registered Indian population. Figures are Updated Preliminary Postcensal Estimates as of July 1, 2001.
 3. The Registered Indian Population does not add up to the total of 690,099 due to 2 cases where the age is unknown.

Sources : 2001 Indian Register, INAC.
 Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Statistics 2001, March 2002 Cat. 91-213-XPB.

SECTION 2

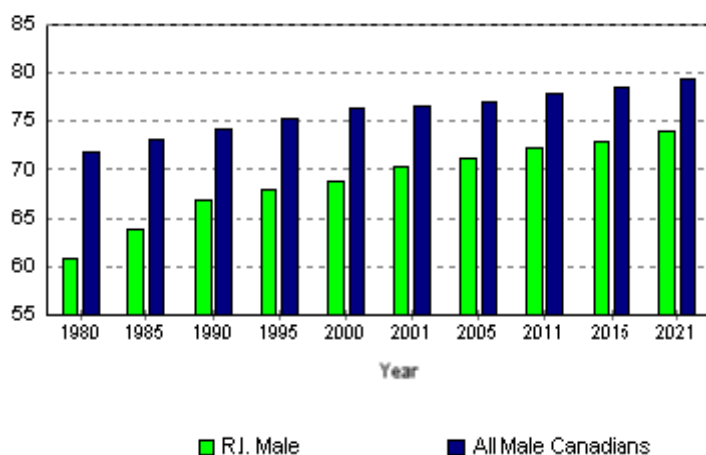
HEALTH

2.1 Life Expectancy

Figure 2.1 Projected Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender, Registered Indian Population and Canadian Population, Canada, 1980-2021

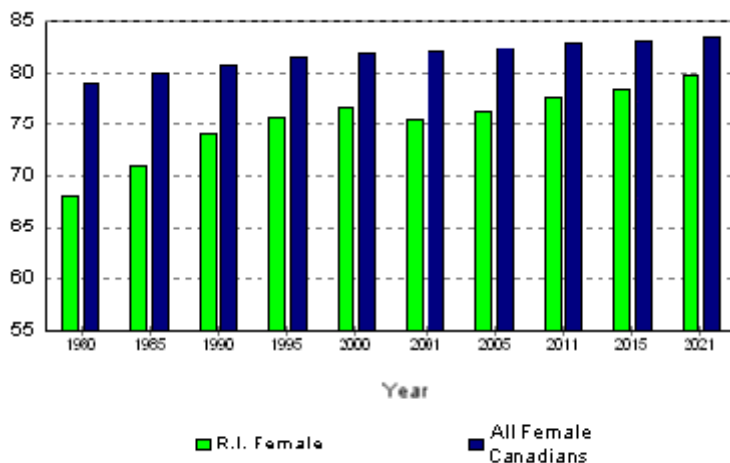
Age

Males



Age

Females



Highlights

- Life expectancy for Registered Indians at birth continues to approach parity with the general Canadian population.
- Despite the gains in life expectancy, a gap of approximately 6.4 years remains between the Registered Indian and Canadian populations in 2001.
- The life expectancy gap between the male and female Registered Indians in 1980 was 7.1 years in favour of females, and in 2001 the gap declines to 5.1 years.

Note:

Some numbers have been interpolated.

Sources:

Population Projections of Registered Indians, 2000-2021, INAC, 2002.

Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2000-2026, Statistics Canada 2001. Medium Assumption, pages 25-26.

2.1 Life Expectancy (continued)

Highlights

➔ Between 1980 and 2021, life expectancy for male Registered Indians is expected to increase from 60.9 to 74.1 years and for female Registered Indians from 68.0 to 79.8 years.

➔ In 1980 the gap between female Registered Indians and all female Canadians was 11.0 years and is projected to decrease to 3.8 years in 2021.

➔ The gap between male Registered Indians and all male Canadians was 10.9 years in 1980 and is projected to decrease to 5.2 years in 2021.

Table 2.1 Projected Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender, Registered Indian Population and Canadian Population, Canada, 1980-2021

Year	Male			Female		
	Registered Indians	All Canadians	Gap	Registered Indians	All Canadians	Gap
1980	60.9	71.8	10.9	68.0	79.0	11.0
1985	63.9	73.1	9.2	71.0	80.0	9.0
1990	66.9	74.3	7.4	74.0	80.8	6.8
1995	68.0	75.2	7.2	75.7	81.4	5.7
2000	68.9	76.3	7.4	76.6	81.8	5.2
2001	70.4	76.5	6.1	75.5	82.1	6.6
2005	71.1	77.1	6.0	76.3	82.4	6.1
2011	72.2	77.9	5.7	77.6	82.9	5.3
2015	72.9	78.5	5.6	78.4	83.2	4.8
2021	74.1	79.3	5.2	79.8	83.6	3.8

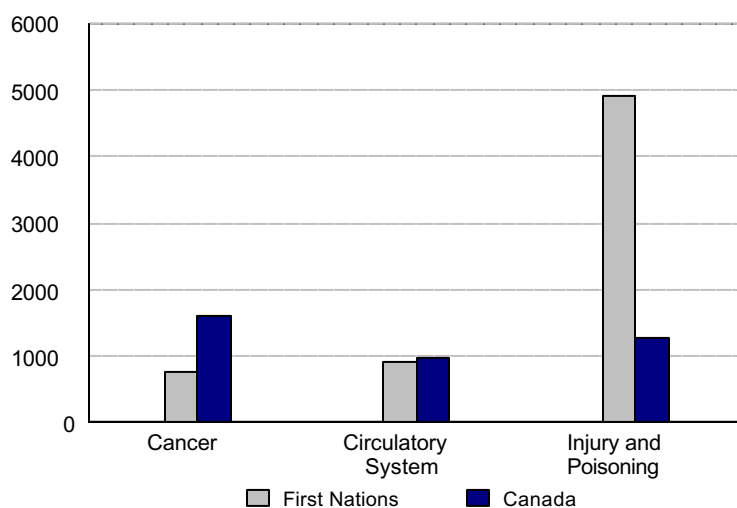
Note: Some numbers have been interpolated.

Sources: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 2000-2021, INAC, 2002.
Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2000-2026, Statistics Canada, 2001. Medium Assumption, pages 25-26.

2.2 Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)

Figure 2.2 Potential Years of Life Lost by Cause of Death, First Nations and Canada^{1,2}, 1999

PYLL per 100,000 population



Highlights

- ➔ In 1999, there was 3,638 more cases of death due to injury and poisoning for First Nations than for Canada.
- ➔ Canada reported a higher rate of death due to Cancer at 1,617 compared to 770 reported by First Nations.

Table 2.2 Potential Years of Life Lost by Cause of Death, First Nations and Canada^{1,2}, 1999

Classification of Diseases	First Nation	Canada
Blood & Bloodforming Organs	10	17
Genito-Urinary System	45	39
Musculoskeletal System	70	16
Nervous System & Sense Organs	137	144
Mental Disorders	142	60
Endocrine, Metabolic & Immunity Disorders	225	148
Respiratory System	247	201
Digestive System	280	177
Congenital Anomalies	293	178
Symptoms, Signs & Ill-defined Conditions	294	130
Conditions from Perinatal Period	329	211
Cancer	770	1,617
Circulatory System	900	961
Injury and Poisoning	4,909	1,271

Notes :

1. PYLL calculations assume a life expectancy of age 75.

2. PYLL per 100,000 population.

Source : Health Canada 2002. Healthy Canadians. A Federal Report on Comparable Health Indicators 2002.

2.3 Tuberculosis

Highlight

➔ In 2000, the TB rate in First Nations was about 6 times that of Canada.

Figure 2.3 Tuberculosis Incidence Rates¹, Canada and First Nations On-Reserve, 1991 - 2000

Cases per 100,000 population

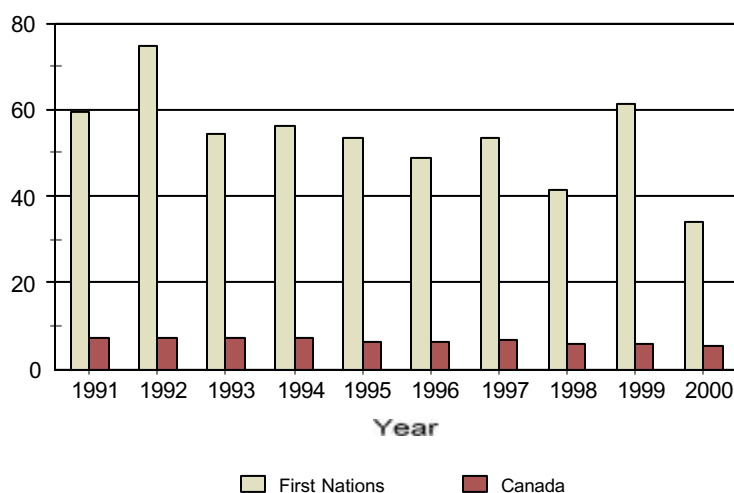


Table 2.3 Tuberculosis Incidence Rates¹, Canada and First Nations On-Reserve, 1991 - 2000

Year	First Nations	Canada
1991	59.5	7.2
1992	74.8	7.4
1993	54.3	7.0
1994	56.3	7.1
1995	53.4	6.5
1996	49.0	6.3
1997	53.3	6.6
1998	41.6	5.9
1999	61.5	5.9
2000 ²	34.0	5.5

Notes:

1. Cases per 100,000 population.

2. 2000 data are preliminary.

Source: Health Canada 2002. Healthy Canadians. A Federal Report on Comparable Health Indicators 2002.

2.4 Infant Mortality Rates

Figure 2.4 Infant Mortality Rates ^{1,2}, Canada and First Nations On-reserve, 1979-1999

Deaths per 1,000 live births

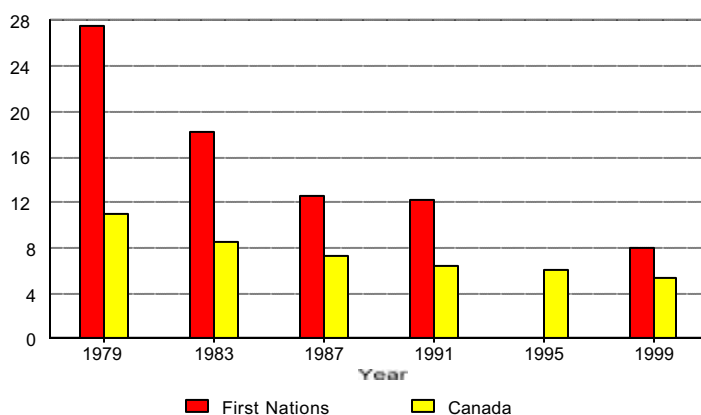


Table 2.4 Infant Mortality Rates ^{1,2}, Canada and First Nations On-reserve, 1979-1999

Year	First Nations	Canada
1979	27.6	10.9
1980	23.7	10.4
1981	21.8	9.6
1982	17.1	9.1
1983	18.2	8.5
1984	18.9	8.1
1985	18.2	7.9
1986	17.5	7.9
1987	12.5	7.3
1988	12.6	7.2
1989	11.8	7.1
1990	11.2	6.8
1991	12.3	6.4
1992	12.8	6.1
1993	10.9	6.3
1994 ³	NA	6.3
1995 ³	NA	6.1
1996 ³	NA	5.6
1997 ³	NA	5.5
1998 ³	NA	5.3
1999	8.0	5.3

Highlights

- Since 1979, there has been a steady decline in Infant Mortality rates for First Nations On-reserve as well as Canada.
- Between 1979 and 1999, there was a 71 percent decline in Infant Mortality rates for First Nations On-reserve compared to a decline of 51 percent in Canada.

Notes:

1. Rates include births <500g.
2. Deaths per 1,000 live births.
3. Data from 1994-1998 are not available.

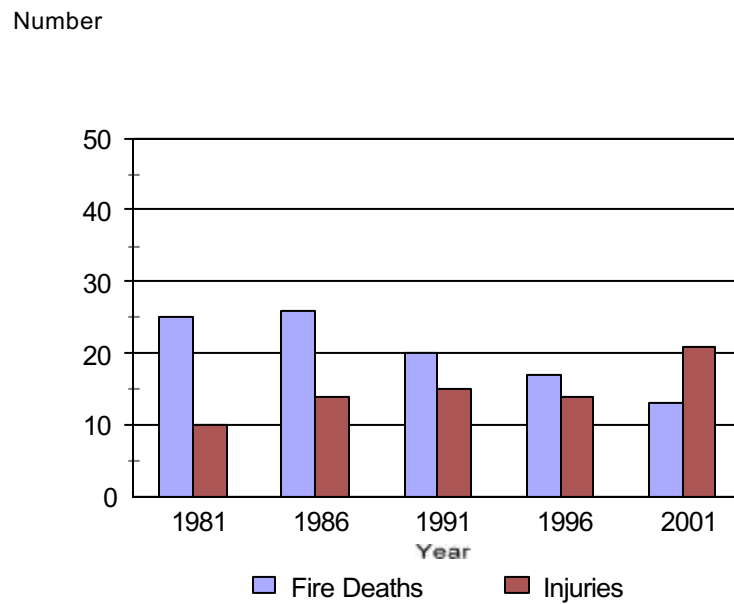
Source: Health Canada 2002. Healthy Canadians. A Federal Report on Comparable Health Indicators 2002.

2.5 Fire Deaths and Injuries

Highlights

- The average fire deaths over the last 20 years is 27 individuals compared to 13 individuals in 2001.
- The average fire injuries over the last 20 years is 24 individuals compared to 21 individuals in 2001.

Figure 2.5 Reported First Nation Fire Deaths and Injuries for 1981 to 2001



Note: These statistics are based on reports from First Nations.

Source: 2001, Real Property Services for INAC, HQ, Public Works and Government Services Canada.

2.5 Fire Deaths and Injuries (continued)

Table 2.3 Reported First Nation Fire Deaths and Injuries for 1981 to 2001

Year	Fire Deaths			Fire Injuries		
	Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children	Total
1981	17	8	25	7	3	10
1982	30	18	48	17	10	27
1983	22	16	38	13	2	15
1984	28	10	38	10	4	14
1985	28	6	34	8	4	12
1986	17	9	26	8	6	14
1987	13	10	23	18	1	19
1988	15	22	37	22	13	35
1989	15	4	19	17	7	24
1990	16	4	20	24	7	31
1991	14	6	20	11	4	15
1992	16	7	23	19	4	23
1993	18	19	37	11	9	20
1994	13	6	19	14	6	20
1995	13	7	20	22	5	27
1996	11	6	17	9	5	14
1997	16	9	25	38	7	45
1998	5	1	6	26	7	33
1999	15	12	27	27	11	38
2000	9	7	16	27	3	30
2001	12	1	13	20	1	21

Note: These statistics are based on reports from First Nations.

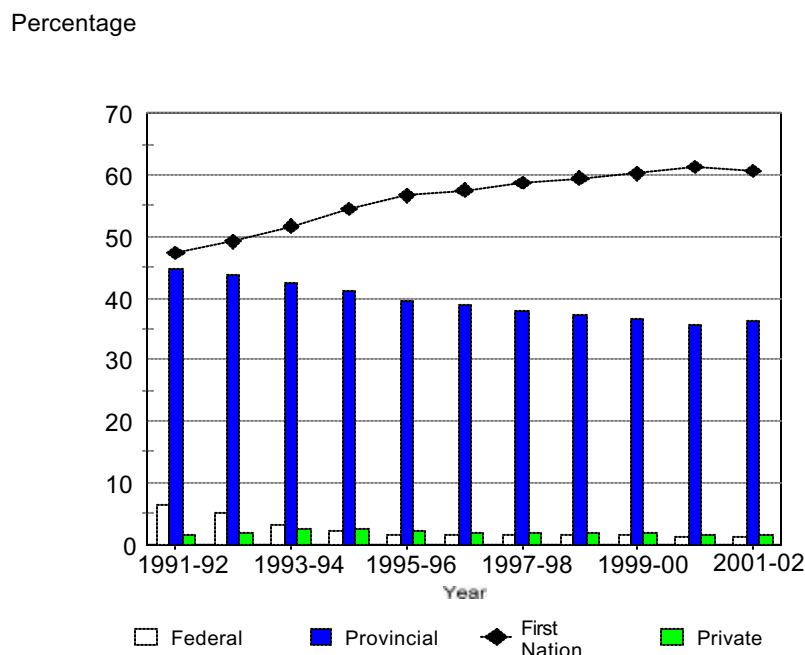
Source: 2001, Real Property Services for INAC, HQ, Public Works and Government Services Canada.

SECTION 3

EDUCATION

3.1 Enrolment by School Type

Figure 3.1 Percentage of On-Reserve Population Enrolled in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools by School Type, Canada, 1991-1992 to 2001-2002



Highlights

- The proportion of children enrolled in First Nation schools increased compared to the proportion enrolled in provincial/private and federal schools.
- The proportion of children enrolled in First Nation schools increased from 47 percent in 1991-1992 to 61 percent in 2001-2002. The proportion of children enrolled in federal schools dropped to 1 percent in 2001-2002 from 6 percent in 1991-1992. In 2001-2002 only 7 federal schools remained in operation.

- Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown land.
 2. Total enrolment includes Registered Indians, Non-Registered Indians and Inuit living on a reserve and/or community and attending Kindergarten 4 to 13 (where applicable).
 3. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as Elementary and Secondary Education is funded by the territorial governments.
 4. Starting in 1992-1993 an estimate of students enrolled in First Nation schools for the Nuuchah-Nulth Tribal Council in B.C. has been included. Only a summary count of students enrolled were provided for the following in Quebec: Cree starting in 1996-1997; Inuit in 1997-1998; and Naskapi starting in 1998-1999.

Source: 1991-2001 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.1 Enrolment by School Type (continued)

Table 3.1 On-Reserve Population, Enrolled in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools by School Type, Canada, 1991-1992 to 2001-2002

School Types

School Year	Federal		Provincial		First Nation		Private		Total ^{1,2,3,4}	
	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
1991-92	6,180	6.4	43,092	44.6	45,665	47.3	1,657	1.7	96,594	100
1992-93	5,096	5.0	44,418	43.9	49,769	49.2	1,950	1.9	101,233	100
1993-94	3,453	3.3	44,331	42.6	53,747	51.6	2,548	2.5	104,079	100
1994-95	2,219	2.1	44,118	41.0	58,574	54.5	2,615	2.4	107,526	100
1995-96	1,794	1.6	43,787	39.4	63,000	56.7	2,534	2.3	111,115	100
1996-97	1,842	1.6	43,751	38.9	64,742	57.5	2,220	2.0	112,555	100
1997-98	1,773	1.5	43,943	37.8	68,250	58.7	2,340	2.0	116,306	100
1998-99	1,741	1.5	43,781	37.2	69,866	59.4	2,184	1.9	117,572	100
1999-00	1,708	1.4	43,775	36.7	71,823	60.2	2,064	1.7	119,370	100
2000-01	1,642	1.4	42,717	35.6	73,425	61.3	2,016	1.7	119,800	100
2001-02	1,656	1.4	43,420	36.3	72,457	60.6	2,041	1.7	119,574	100

Highlight

- ➔ The proportion of students enrolled in provincial/private schools dropped from 46 percent in 1991-1992 to 38 percent in 2001-2002.

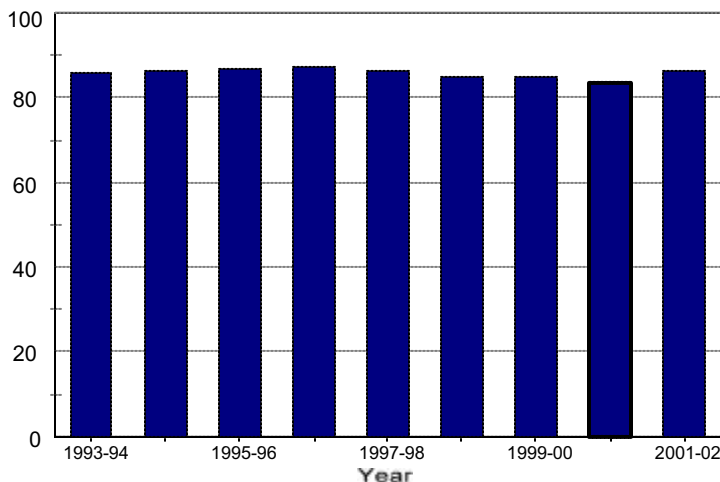
- Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown land.
 2. Total enrolment includes Registered Indians, Non-Registered Indians and Inuit living on a reserve and/or community and attending Kindergarten 4 to 13 (where applicable).
 3. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as Elementary and Secondary Education is funded by the territorial governments.
 4. Starting in 1992-1993 an estimate of students enrolled in First Nation schools for the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council in B.C. has been included. Only a summary count of students enrolled were provided for the following in Quebec: Cree starting in 1996-1997; Inuit in 1997-1998; and Naskapi starting in 1998-1999.

Source: 1991-2001 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.2 On-Reserve Population Enrolment, Age 6-16

Figure 3.2 On-Reserve Registered Population, Age 6-16, Enrolment Rate, Canada, 1993-1994 to 2001-2002

Rate



Highlight

- ➔ The enrolment rate of on-reserve children enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools remains relatively constant.

- Notes:
1. On-reserve includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown land.
 2. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as kindergarten, elementary and secondary education is funded by the territorial governments.
 3. Excludes individuals from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, Miawpukek, Sechelt and James Bay Cree, Inuit and Naskapi of Quebec.
 4. The 6-16 age group has been used in order to be consistent with numbers reported for all Canadians. Previously the 4-18 age group was used.
 5. Enrolment rates are calculated by dividing the on-reserve enrolment by the on-reserve population and multiplying by 100. Please note the limitation to the Indian Register, residency is recorded by event-driven occurrences and may be outdated. This limitation should be kept in mind as it likely deflates the enrolment rate.

Sources: 1993-2001 Indian Register, INAC.
1993-2001 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.2 On-Reserve Population Enrolment, Age 6-16 (continued)

Table 3.2 On-Reserve Registered Population, Age 6-16, Enrolment Rate, Canada, 1993-1994 to 2001-2002

Year	On-Reserve Population 6-16 Years ^{1,2,3,4}	On-Reserve Enrolment 6-16 Years ^{1,2,3,4}	Enrolment Rate ⁵
1993-94	74,903	64,433	86.0
1994-95	77,616	66,902	86.2
1995-96	80,764	70,224	86.9
1996-97	82,759	72,352	87.4
1997-98	86,280	74,617	86.5
1998-99	89,557	76,262	85.2
1999-00	92,213	78,178	84.8
2000-01	94,263	78,647	83.4
2001-02	95,358	82,515	86.5

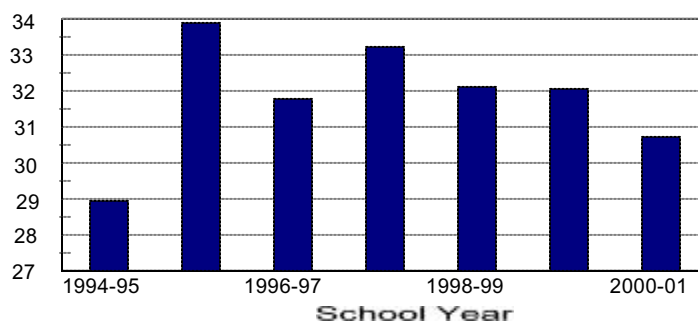
- Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown Land.
 2. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as kindergarten, elementary and secondary education is funded by the territorial governments.
 3. Excludes individuals from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, Miawpukek, Sechelt and James Bay Cree and Naskapi of Quebec.
 4. The 6-16 age group has been used in order to be consistent with numbers reported for all Canadians. Previously the 4-18 age group was used.
 5. Enrolment rates are calculated by dividing the on-reserve enrolment by the on-reserve population and multiplying by 100. Please note the limitation to the Indian Register, residency is recorded by event-driven occurrences and may be outdated. This limitation should be kept in mind as it likely deflates the enrolment rate.

Sources: 1993-2001 Indian Register, INAC.
1993-2001 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.3 High School Graduates

Figure 3.3 Percentage of High School Graduates who were enrolled in Grade 12 or 13, On-Reserve Population, Canada, 1994-1995 to 2000-2001

Percentage



Highlight

➔ Of the 7,063 students who were enrolled in Grade 12 or 13, approximately 30.7% graduated in 2000-2001.

Table 3.3 Percentage of High School Graduates who were enrolled in Grade 12 or 13, On-Reserve Population, Canada, 1994-1995 to 2000-2001

School Year	Enrolment ^{1, 2, 3, 4}	Graduates ⁵	Graduate Rate
1994-95	5,743	1,662	28.9
1995-96	5,909	2,001	33.9
1996-97	5,618	1,785	31.8
1997-98	5,948	1,975	33.2
1998-99	6,036	1,939	32.1
1999-00	6,463	2,072	32.1
2000-01	7,063	2,168	30.7

- Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown land.
 2. Total enrolment includes Registered Indians, Non-Registered Indians and Inuit living on a reserve and/or community and attending Grades 12 or 13 (where applicable).
 3. Excludes individuals from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, and James Bay Cree, Inuit and Naskapi of Quebec.
 4. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as Secondary Education is funded by the territorial governments.
 5. Only includes students that were enrolled in Grade 12 or 13 that graduated. Due to movement of students between on and off reserve, graduation rates are limited and INAC is not able to track this impact.

Source: 1994-2000 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.4 First Nation Schools

Highlight

➔ First Nation communities are assuming more control in the delivery of education to children living on a reserve. Reflecting this fact, the number of First Nation schools increased by 40 percent from 353 in 1992-1993 to 494 in 2001-2002.

Figure 3.4 Number of First Nation Schools, Canada, 1992-1993 to 2001-2002.

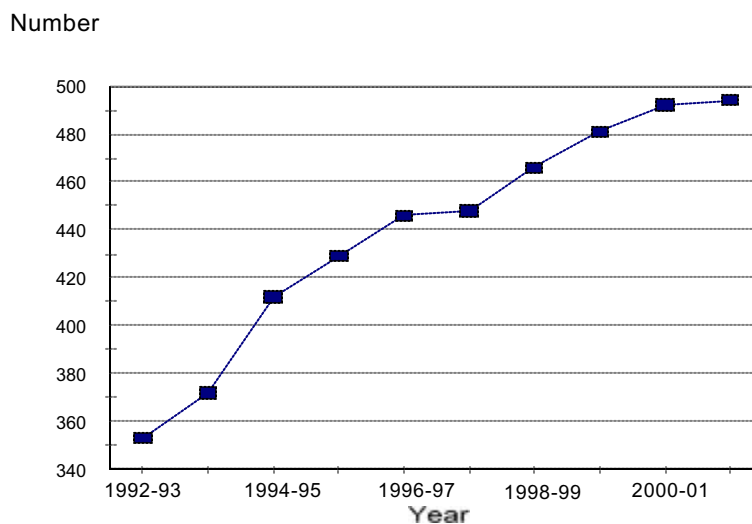


Table 3.4 Percentage Change of First Nation Schools, Canada, 1992-1993 to 2001-2002

School Year	First Nation Schools	Percentage Change
1992-93	353	▼
1993-94	372	5.4
1994-95	412	10.8
1995-96	429	4.1
1996-97	446	4.0
1997-98	448	0.4
1998-99	466	4.0
1999-00	481	3.2
2000-01	492	2.3
2001-02	494	0.4

Source: 1992-2001 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.5 Educational Space

Figure 3.5 Incremental Increase of On-Reserve Educational Space, Canada, Base Year 1992-1993

Percentage

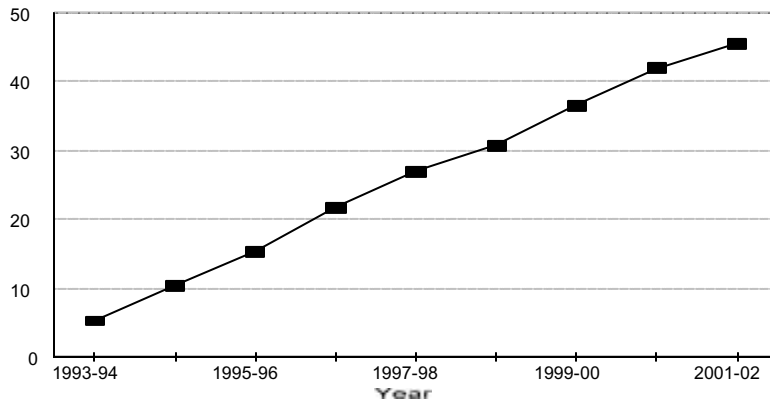


Table 3.5 Percentage Change of On-Reserve Educational Space, Canada, 1992-1993 to 2001-2002

Fiscal Year	Square Meters	Percentage Change
1992-93	642,568	-
1993-94	675,689	5.2
1994-95 ¹	709,310	5.0
1995-96	741,008	4.5
1996-97	782,264	5.6
1997-98	815,137	4.2
1998-99	839,494	3.0
1999-00	876,997	4.5
2000-01	911,841	4.0
2001-02	934,442	2.5

Note:

1. Data for 1994-1995 were revised to reflect adjustments to the Capital Asset Mgmt. System after publication of the 1995 School Facilities/Joint School Agreements Summary Reports.

Source: 1993-2002 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, INAC.

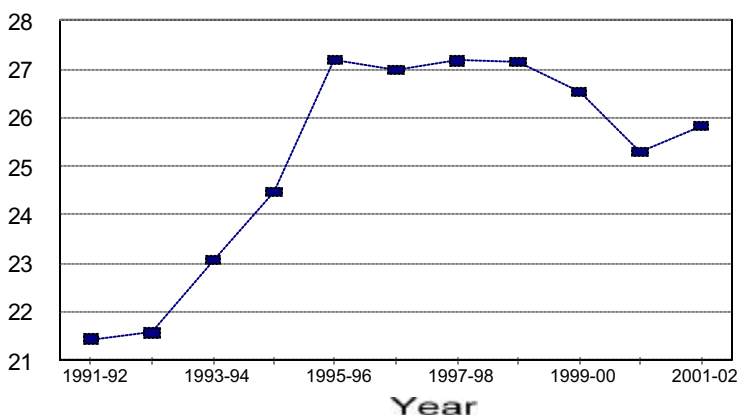
3.6 Post-Secondary Enrolment

Highlight

- ➔ The number of Registered Indians and Inuit enrolled in Post-Secondary increased by 20 percent from 21,442 in 1991-1992 to 25,825 in 2001-2002.

Figure 3.6 Registered Indians and Inuit Enrolled in Post-Secondary Receiving INAC Funding, Canada, 1991-1992 to 2001-2002

Enrolment in Thousands



Notes:

1. Total number of Registered Indians and Inuit funded by INAC and enrolled in post-secondary.
2. The enrolment includes reported students and estimates for non-reported students.
3. Excludes N.W.T (except UCEP) as they are funded by the territorial government. The University and College Entrance Program (UCEP) is a preparatory program and does not qualify as a post-secondary program.
4. Excludes Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.

Source: 1991-2001 Post-Secondary Education Database, Information Management Branch, INAC.

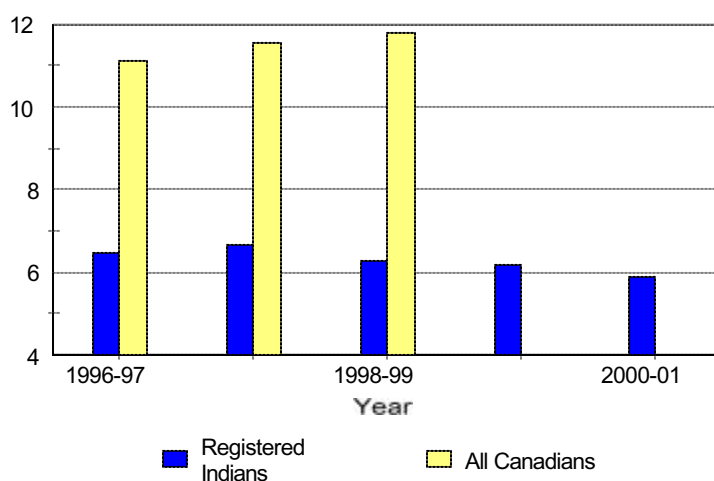
Table 3.6 Registered Indians and Inuit Enrolled in Post-Secondary Receiving INAC Funding, Canada 1991-1992 to 2001-2002

School Year	Post-Secondary Enrolment ^{1,4}
1991-92	21,442
1992-93	21,566
1993-94	23,068
1994-95	24,482
1995-96	27,183
1996-97	26,987
1997-98	27,172
1998-99	27,157
1999-00	26,520
2000-01	25,305
2001-02	25,825 ²

3.7 Post-Secondary Enrolment Rate/Comparison

Figure 3.7 Full-Time Post-Secondary Enrolment Rates for Registered Indian Population Receiving INAC Funding, Compared to All Canadians, Canada, 1996-1997 to 2000-2001

Percentage



Highlights

- ➔ The post-secondary enrolment rate for the Registered Indian Population aged 17-34 averaged 6.5 percent from 1996-1997 to 1998-1999.
- ➔ Over the same period, the post-secondary enrolment rate for Canadians aged 17-34 averaged 11.5 percent.

- Notes:
1. Includes university and community college full-time enrolment for the Fall snapshot date. The age group 17-34 was selected because most students enrolled in post-secondary institutions fall within this age group. However, Indian students are typically older than other Canadians when they enroll in post-secondary institutions.
 2. Data from the University Student Information System (USIS) and the Community College Student Information System (CCSIS) of Statistics Canada.
 3. Excludes N.W.T (except UCEP) as they are funded by the territorial government. The University and College Entrance Program (UCEP) is a preparatory program and does not qualify as a post-secondary program.
 4. Excludes Nunavut as they are also funded by the territorial government.
 5. Estimates were used to calculate the enrolled Registered Indian population due to inconsistent reporting.
 6. The enrolment rate for the Canadian Population has not been updated by Statistics Canada for 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.

Sources: 1996-2000 Post-Secondary Education Database, Information Management Branch, INAC.
 1996-2000 Indian Register, INAC.
 1996-1998 Statistics Canada, Internal Bank of Education Statistics (IBES).
 1996-1998 Statistics Canada, CANSIM II, Matrix 6367: Population by Single Years of Age, Age Groups and Sex, Canada.

3.7 Post-Secondary Enrolment Rate/Comparison (continued)

Table 3.7 Full-Time Post-Secondary Enrolment Rates for Registered Indian Population Receiving INAC Funding, Compared to All Canadians, Canada, 1996-1997 to 2000-2001

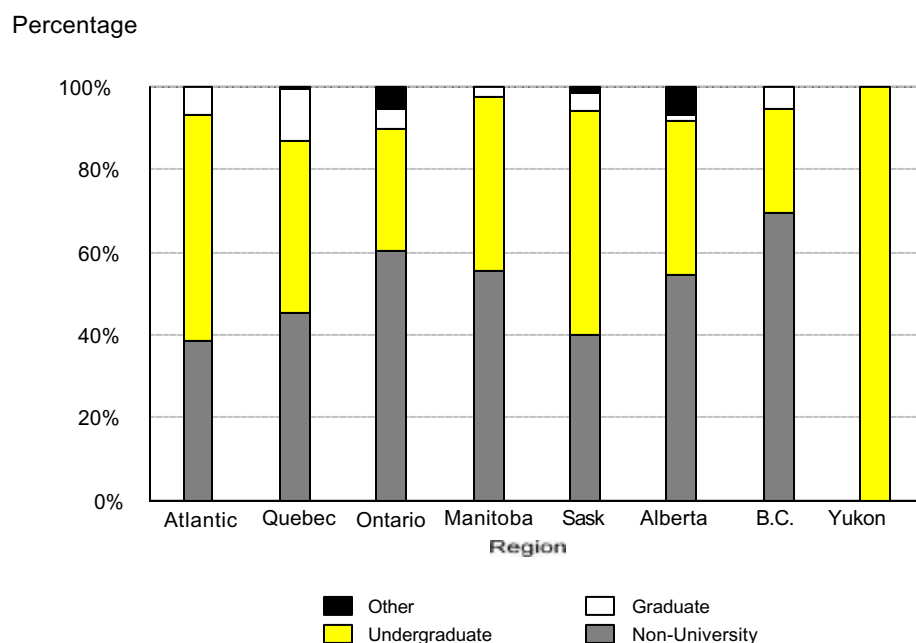
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Registered Indians					
Enrolled Fulltime 17-34 ^{1,3,4,5}	12,725	13,230	12,506	12,470	12,055
Population aged 17-34	196,290	198,114	199,098	201,229	204,740
Enrolment Rate	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.2	5.9
All Canadian Population⁶					
Enrolled Fulltime, aged 17-34 ^{1,2}	884,123	912,200	921,068	N/A	N/A
Population aged 17-34	7,956,843	7,903,114	7,823,526	N/A	N/A
Enrolment Rate	11.1	11.5	11.8	N/A	N/A

- Notes:
1. Includes university and community college full-time enrolment for the Fall snapshot date. The age group 17-34 was selected because most students enrolled in post-secondary institutions fall within this age group. However, Indian students tend to be older than other Canadians when they enroll in post-secondary institutions.
 2. Data from the University Student Information System (USIS) and the Community College Student Information System (CCSIS) of Statistics Canada.
 3. Excludes N.W.T (except UCEP) as they are funded by the territorial government. The University and College Entrance Program (UCEP) is a preparatory program and does not qualify as a post-secondary program.
 4. Excludes Nunavut as they are also funded by the territorial government.
 5. Estimates were used to calculate the enrolled Registered Indian population due to inconsistent reporting.
 6. The enrolment rate for the Canadian Population has not been updated by Statistics Canada for 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.

Sources: 1996-2000 Post-Secondary Database, Information Management Branch, INAC.
 1996-2000 Indian Register, INAC.
 1996-1998 Statistics Canada, Internal Bank of Education Statistics (IBES).
 1996-1998 Statistics Canada, CANSIM II, Matrix 6367: Population by Single Years of Age, Age Groups and Sex, Canada.

3.8 Post-Secondary Education Graduates

Figure 3.8 Registered Indian and Inuit Post-Secondary Graduates, Receiving INAC Funding, by Region, 2000-2001



- Notes:
1. **Non University** includes non-university types of certificates or diplomas, **Undergraduate** includes bachelor degrees, Professional degrees etc., **Graduate** includes Master's degrees, Ph.Ds etc., and **Other** includes special students, auditing specialization and all others.
 2. The figures do not include all bands.
 3. Excludes N.W.T (except UCEP) as they are funded by the territorial government. The University and College Entrance Program (UCEP) is a preparatory program and does not qualify as a post-secondary program.
 4. Excludes Nunavut as they are also funded by the territorial government.

Source: 2000-2001 Post-Secondary Education Database, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.8 Post-Secondary Education Graduates (continued)

Table 3.8 Registered Indian and Inuit Post-Secondary Graduates, Receiving INAC Funding, by Region, 2000-2001

Region ²	Non-University	University	University	Other ¹	Total
		Undergraduate ¹	Graduate ¹		
Atlantic	59	84	10	0	153
Quebec	135	125	38	1	299
Ontario	811	401	63	71	1,346
Manitoba	260	199	11	0	470
Saskatchewan	195	263	22	7	487
Alberta	184	126	5	23	338
B. C.	408	149	30	0	587
Yukon	0	9	0	0	9
Total ^{3,4}	2,052	1,356	179	102	3,689

Highlight

- ➔ Ontario has the largest number of graduates in 2000-2001, with 36 percent of the total number of graduates.

- Notes:
1. **Non University** includes non-university types of certificates or diplomas, **Undergraduate** includes bachelor degrees, Professional degrees etc., **Graduate** includes Master's degrees, Ph.Ds etc., and **Other** includes special students, auditing specialization and all others.
 2. The figures do not include all bands.
 3. Excludes N.W.T (except UCEP) as they are funded by the territorial government. The University and College Entrance Program (UCEP) is a preparatory program and does not qualify as a post-secondary program.
 4. Excludes Nunavut as they are also funded by the territorial government.

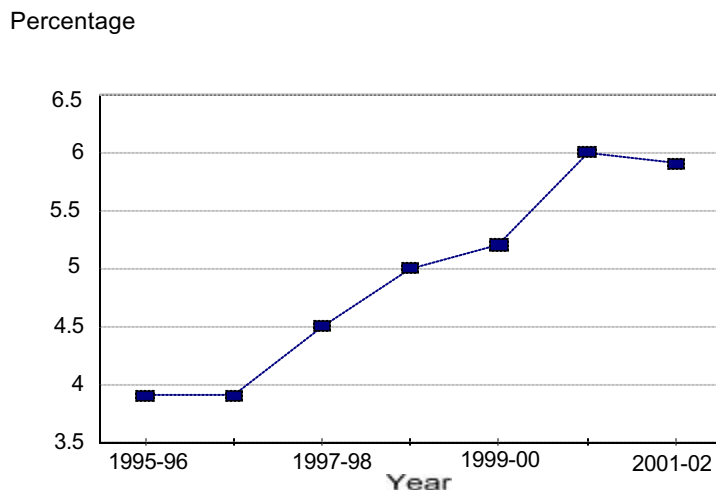
Source: 2000-2001 Post-Secondary Education Database, Information Management Branch, INAC.

SECTION 4

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

4.1 Children In Care

Figure 4.1 Percentage of On-Reserve Registered Indian Children in Care¹, Canada, 1995-1996 to 2001-2002



Highlight

➔ In 1995-1996 there was 4 percent of On-Reserve Registered Indian Children in Care compared to 6 percent in 2001-2002.

- Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Children in Care".
 2. The total number of children in care represents all children under the care of Operational and Development First Nations Child and Family Services Agencies, Provincial care and CSS care (Quebec and Ontario only).
 3. Children in care include foster, institutional and group home care.
 4. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services.
 5. Registered Indian children in care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
 6. The total number of 0-18 population is as of December 31 from the Indian Register and represents only those First Nations which were administered under a Child and Family Services Agreement.
 7. The above information may include estimated or incomplete data.
 8. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
 9. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.
 10. Children in Care as of March 31.

Sources: 1995-2001 Social Development - Children in Care (Children aged 18 and under), Information Management Branch, INAC. 1995-2001 Indian Register (as of December 31), INAC.

4.1 Children In Care (continued)

Table 4.1 Number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Children in Care¹,
Canada, 1995-1996 to 2001-2002

Fiscal Year ¹⁰	Total Number of Children in Care ^{2,3,4,5,7,8,9}	No. of On-Reserve Children Aged 18 and under ⁶	Percent of Children in Care
1995-96	5,299	135,704	3.9
1996-97	5,341	136,280	3.9
1997-98	6,220	139,564	4.5
1998-99	7,207	144,791	5.0
1999-00	7,762	148,664	5.2
2000-01	8,791	147,108	6.0
2001-02	8,828	150,646	5.9

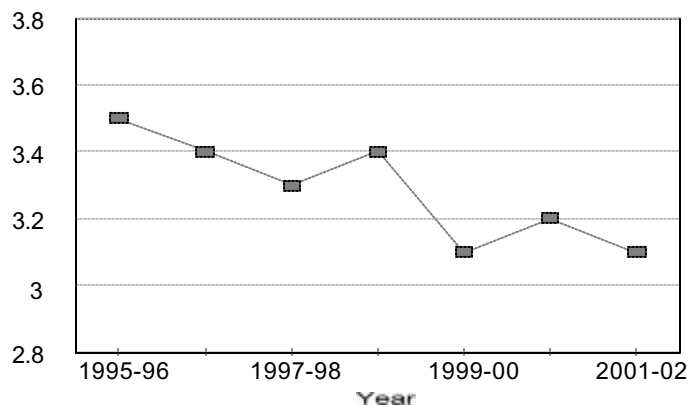
- Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Children in Care".
 2. The total number of children in care represents all children under the care of Operational and Development First Nations Child and Family Services Agencies, Provincial care and CSS care (Quebec and Ontario only).
 3. Children in care include foster, institutional and group home care.
 4. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services.
 5. Registered Indian children in care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
 6. The total number of 0-18 population is as of December 31 from the Indian Register and represents only those First Nations which were administered under a Child and Family Services Agreement.
 7. The above information may include estimated or incomplete data.
 8. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
 9. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.
 10. Children in Care as of March 31.

Sources: 1995-2001 Social Development - Children in Care (Children aged 18 and under), Information Management Branch, INAC.
1995-2001 Indian Register (as of December 31), INAC.

4.2 Adults In Institutional Care

Figure 4.2 Number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Adults in Institutional Care¹, Canada, 1995-1996 to 2001-2002

Per Thousand



Highlight

➔ Over the last 6 years, the number of care years of on-reserve Registered Indian adults in institutional care averaged 3.3 per thousand.

- Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Adult in Institutional Care".
 2. The total number of 19 years and over population is as of December 31 from the Indian Register and represents only those First Nations that were funded under this program.
 3. The ratio of Adults in Institutional Care is the number of adults in care divided by the number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Adults aged 19 years and over multiplied by 1000.
 4. The total number of adults represents all adults under Types I and II Institutional care.
 5. Adult care includes institutional care and excludes in-home and foster care.
 6. Registered Indian Adults in Institutional Care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
 7. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
 8. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.
 9. Adult in Institutional Care as of March 31.

Sources: 1995-2001 Social Development - Adult in Care (Adult aged 19 and over), Information Management Branch, INAC.
1995-2001 Indian Register (as of December 31), INAC.

4.2 Adults In Institutional Care (continued)

Table 4.2 Number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Adults in Institutional Care¹, Canada, 1995-1996 to 2001-2002

Fiscal Year ⁹	Number of Adults in Institutional Care ^{4,6,7,8}	No. of On-Reserve Adults Aged 19 and over ²	Adults in Institutional Care Per 1,000 Population ³
1995-96	666	189,282	3.5
1996-97	645	191,854	3.4
1997-98	655	198,287	3.3
1998-99	690	204,061	3.4
1999-00	641	209,723	3.1
2000-01	677	214,612	3.2
2001-02	676	217,150	3.1

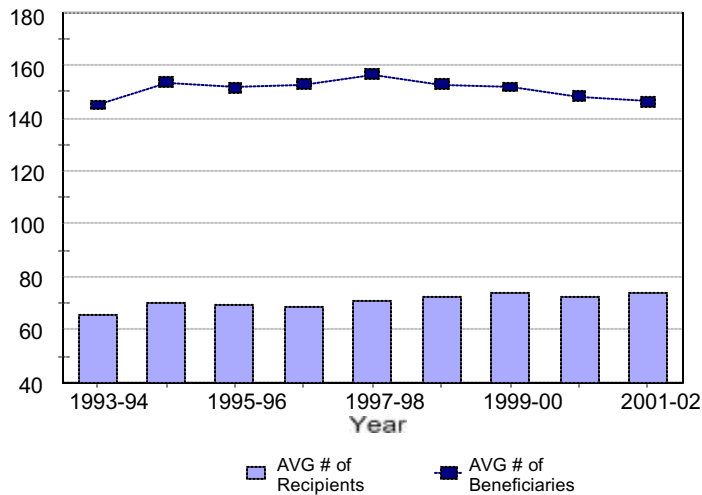
- Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Adult in Institutional Care".
 2. The total number of 19 years and over population is as of December 31 from the Indian Register and represents only those First Nations that were funded under this program.
 3. The ratio of Adults in Institutional Care is the number of adults in care divided by the number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Adults aged 19 years and over multiplied by 1000.
 4. The total number of adults represents all adults under Types I and II Institutional care.
 5. Adult care includes institutional care and excludes in-home and foster care.
 6. Registered Indian Adults in Institutional Care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
 7. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
 8. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.
 9. Adult in Institutional Care as of March 31.

Sources: 1995-2001 Social Development - Adult in Care (Adult aged 19 and over), Information Management Branch, INAC.
1995-2001 Indian Register (as of December 31), INAC.

4.3 Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries

Figure 4.3 Average Number of On-Reserve Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries¹ per Month, Canada, 1993-1994 to 2001-2002

Per Thousand



Highlight

➔ The average number of monthly beneficiaries was 152,658 in 1998-1999 and 146,194 in 2001-2002. This represents a 4.4 percent decrease.

- Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Social Assistance"
 2. Social Assistance Recipients are defined as a combination of the number of families (heads of household) and single individuals who are eligible to receive social assistance funding.
 3. Social Assistance Beneficiaries are defined as a combination of the number of persons in a family and single individuals.
 4. The number of Social Assistance recipients is a combination of two data types: actuals and "fixed-volume" commitments.
 5. Starting in 1988-1989, all information appears as submitted by regions.
 6. The decrease in the 1995-1996 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) Yukon Self-Government First Nations.
 7. The 1997-1998 Social Assistance data was revised, as a result of the February 1999 Data Review.
 8. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. AND Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
 9. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.

Source: 1993-2001 Social Assistance, Information Management Branch, INAC.

4.3 Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries (continued)

Table 4.3 Average Number of On-Reserve Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries¹ per Month, Canada, 1993-1994 to 2001-2002

Fiscal Year	Average Number of Recipients per month^{2,4,8,9}	Average Number of Beneficiaries per month^{4,8,9}
1993-94	65,666	145,020
1994-95	69,890	153,613
1995-96 ⁶	69,029	151,564
1996-97	68,790	152,746
1997-98 ⁷	70,927	156,629
1998-99	72,612	152,658
1999-00	73,974	151,737
2000-01	72,465	148,236
2001-02	73,975	146,194

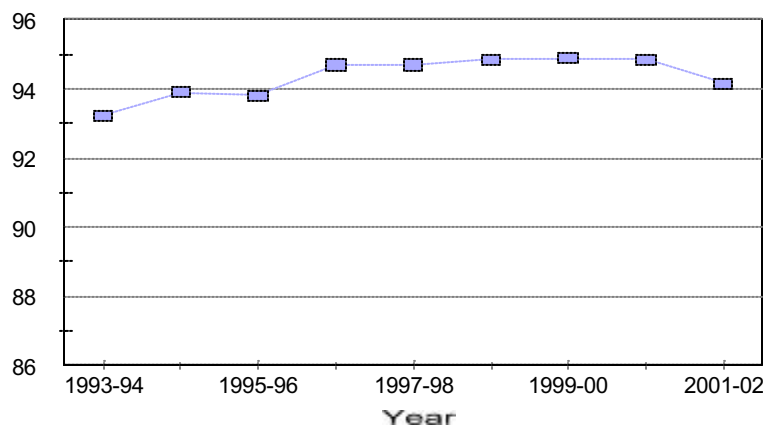
- Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Social Assistance"
 2. Social Assistance Recipients are defined as a combination of the number of families (heads of household) and single individuals who are eligible to receive social assistance funding.
 3. Social Assistance Beneficiaries are defined as a combination of the number of persons in a family and single individuals.
 4. The number of Social Assistance recipients is a combination of two data types: actuals and "fixed-volume" commitments.
 5. Starting in 1988-1989, all information appears as submitted by regions.
 6. The decrease in the 1995-1996 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) Yukon Self-Government First Nations.
 7. The 1997-1998 Social Assistance data was revised, as a result of the February 1999 Data Review.
 8. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
 9. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.

Source: 1993-2001 Social Assistance, Information Management Branch, INAC.

4.4 Social Assistance Program

Figure 4.4 Percentage Change of Bands Administering the Social Assistance Program¹, Canada 1993-1994 to 2001-2002

Percentage



Highlight

- In 2001-2002, Social Assistance was administered by 531 out of 564 eligible bands, with funding provided through a number of contribution arrangements.

- Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Social Assistance".
 2. Number of bands is defined as the total number of bands which INAC is responsible for funding Social Assistance. The number of bands shown above does not reflect the total number of bands as identified in the Indian Register.
 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 from previous reports as regions may have adjusted data in the 1994-1995 submission.
 5. The decrease in the 1995-1996 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) Yukon Self-Government First Nations.
 6. In 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, there were eight self government First Nations excluded from the count.

Source: 1993-2001 Social Assistance, Information Management Branch, INAC.

4.4 Social Assistance Program (continued)

Table 4.4 Percentage of Bands Administering the Social Assistance Program¹, Canada, 1993-1994 to 2001-2002

Fiscal Year	Number of Bands ²	Bands Administering the SA Program ³	Percentage of Administering Bands
1993-94	575	536	93.2
1994-95 ⁴	574	539	93.9
1995-96 ⁵	566	531	93.8
1996-97	566	536	94.7
1997-98	565	535	94.7
1998-99	564	535	94.9
1999-00 ⁶	567	538	94.9
2000-01 ⁶	563	534	94.8
2001-02	564	531	94.1

- Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Social Assistance".
 2. Number of bands is defined as the total number of bands which INAC is responsible for funding Social Assistance. The number of bands shown above does not reflect the total number of bands identified in the Indian Register.
 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 from previous reports as regions may have adjusted data in the 1994-1995 submission.
 5. The decrease in the 1995-1996 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) Yukon Self-Government First Nations.
 6. In 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, there were eight (8) Self-Government First Nations excluded from the count.

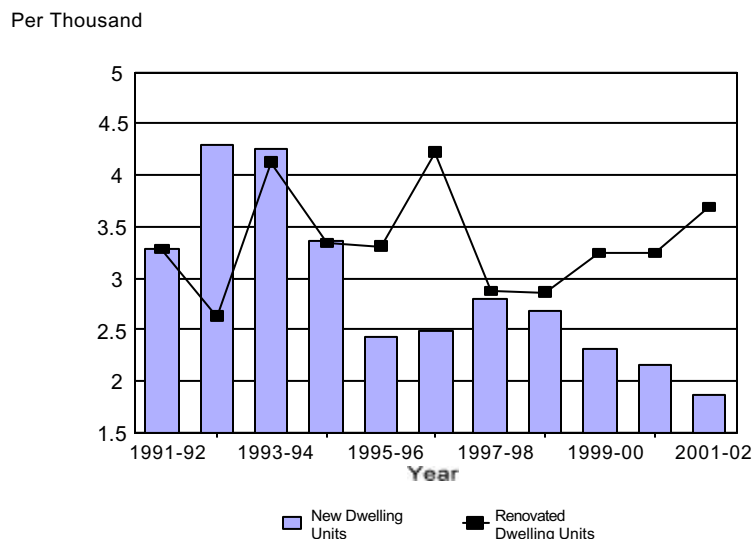
Source: 1993-2001 Social Assistance, Information Management Branch, INAC.

SECTION 5

HOUSING

5.1 On-Reserve Dwellings

Figure 5.1 On-Reserve New and Renovated Dwelling Units¹, Canada, 1991-1992 to 2001-2002



Highlights

- Over the last 10 years, an average of 2,901 new dwelling units per year were built on reserve.
- In 2001-2002, 1,872 new dwelling units were constructed for First Nations on reserves.
- On average, 3,348 dwelling units were renovated every year since 1991-1992.
- In 2001-2002, a total of 3,690 dwellings were renovated on reserve.

- Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Dwellings"
 2. Excludes dwellings in the N.W.T., Nunavut and Inuit communities of Northern Quebec, as well as dwellings of bands under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement since 1984, Self-Government bands in Yukon and the Sechelt Band since 1986.
 3. Data reported for 1997-1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997-1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997-1998 Performance Report.

Source: 1992-2002 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, INAC.

5.1 On-Reserve Dwellings (continued)

Table 5.1 On-Reserve New and Renovated Dwelling Units¹, Canada, 1991-1992 to 2001-2002

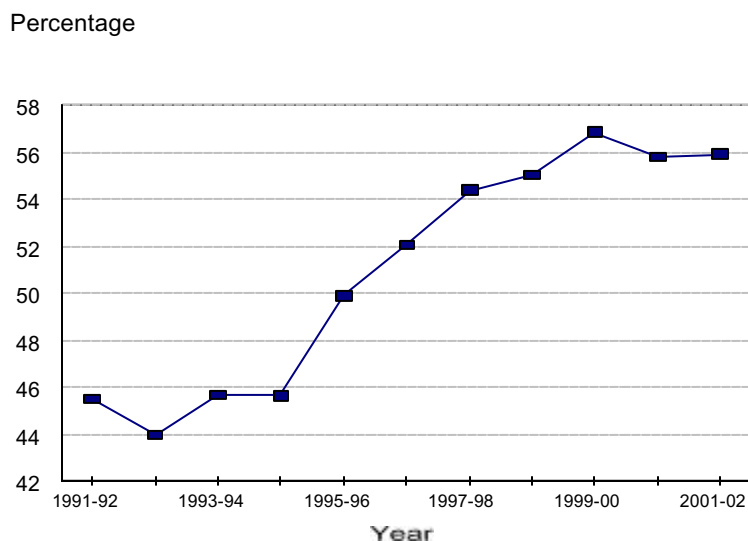
Fiscal Year	Number of New Dwelling Units ²	Number of Renovated Dwellings Units
1991-92	3,281	3,288
1992-93	4,295	2,630
1993-94	4,254	4,126
1994-95	3,354	3,338
1995-96	2,427	3,310
1996-97	2,487	4,222
1997-98 ³	2,798	2,870
1998-99	2,675	2,864
1999-00	2,313	3,243
2000-01	2,152	3,245
2001-02	1,872	3,690

- Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Dwellings"
 2. Excludes dwellings in the N.W.T., Nunavut and Inuit communities of Northern Quebec, as well as dwellings of bands under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement since 1984, Self-Government bands in Yukon and the Sechelt Band since 1986.
 3. Data reported for 1997-1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997-1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997-1998 Performance Report.

Source: 1992-2002 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, INAC.

5.2 On-Reserve Dwellings/Infrastructure

Figure 5.2 Percentage of Adequate On-Reserve Housing¹, Canada, 1991-1992 to 2001-2002



Highlight

➔ In 2001-2002, 56 percent of on-reserve dwellings were considered to be in adequate condition.

Notes:

1. Adequate is defined as the number of housing units that do not require any minor or major renovations or replacement. This number is determined using the following formula:

Adequate Housing Units =
Total Units - (Replacement + Major Renovation + Minor Renovation)

2. B.C. data excludes updates of infrastructure assets since 1987 for some First Nations participating in Alternative Funding Arrangements.

3. 1990-1991 data were used for British Columbia in 1991-1992

Source: 1992-2002 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, INAC.

Table 5.2 Adequate On-Reserve Housing¹, Canada, 1991-1992 to 2001-2002

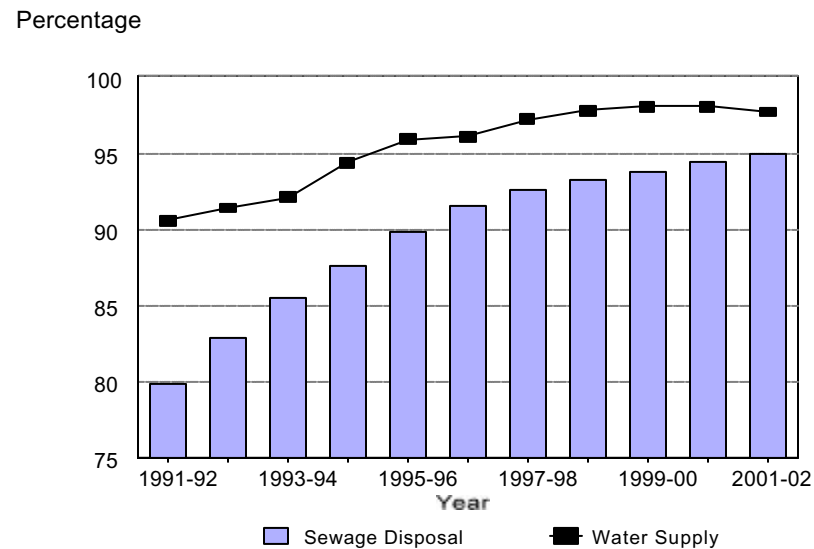
Fiscal Year	Total Housing Units ²	Number of Adequate Units	Percent of Adequate Units
1991-92 ³	67,282	30,633	45.5
1992-93	71,531	31,460	44.0
1993-94	73,683	33,665	45.7
1994-95	76,385	34,875	45.7
1995-96	78,187	39,020	49.9
1996-97	80,443	41,885	52.1
1997-98	83,008	45,153	54.4
1998-99	85,647	47,140	55.0
1999-00	88,485	50,313	56.9
2000-01	89,897	50,169	55.8
2001-02	91,652	51,253	55.9

5.3 On-Reserve Dwellings/Infrastructure/Water and Sewage

Highlights

- ➔ In 2001-2002, 98 percent of on-reserve dwellings had water delivery systems, compared to only 91 percent of on-reserve dwellings 10 years ago.
- ➔ The proportion of dwellings with sewage disposal systems increased from 80 percent in 1991-1992 to 95 percent in 2001-2002.

Figure 5.3 Percentage of On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal Systems¹, Canada, 1991-1992 to 2001-2002



- Notes:
1. See Glossary for definitions of "Water Delivery System and Adequacy" and "Sewage Disposal System and Adequacy".
 2. Data reported for 1997-1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997-1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997-1998 Performance Report.
 3. The percentage of dwellings having adequate water supply and sewage disposal are based on the total number of housing units found in Table 5.2.

Source: 1992-2002 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, INAC.

5.3 On-Reserve Dwellings/Infrastructure/Water and Sewage (continued)

Table 5.3 On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal Systems¹, Canada, 1991-1992 to 2001-2002

Fiscal Year	Adequate Water Supply ³		Adequate Sewage Disposal ³	
	No.	%	No.	%
1991-92	60,956	90.6	53,784	79.9
1992-93	65,397	91.4	59,315	82.9
1993-94	67,826	92.1	63,069	85.6
1994-95	72,092	94.4	66,978	87.7
1995-96	74,945	95.9	70,287	89.9
1996-97	77,269	96.1	73,638	91.5
1997-98 ²	80,674	97.2	76,916	92.7
1998-99	83,734	97.8	79,848	93.2
1999-00	86,763	98.1	82,999	93.8
2000-01	88,285	98.2	84,900	94.4
2001-02	89,507	97.7	86,984	94.9

- Notes:
1. See Glossary for definitions of "Water Delivery System and Adequacy" and "Sewage Disposal System and Adequacy".
 2. Data reported for 1997-1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997-1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997-1998 Performance Report.
 3. The percentage of dwellings having adequate water supply and sewage disposal are based on the total number of housing units found in Table 5.2.

Source: 1992-2002 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, INAC.

SECTION 6

SELF-GOVERNMENT

6.1 Self-Government Negotiations

Table 6.1 Self-Government Negotiations by Region 2002

Region	Negotiation Tables	Aboriginal Communities ¹
Atlantic	2	7
Quebec	6	26
Ontario	10	117
Manitoba	2	62
Saskatchewan	2	70
Alberta	2	23
British Columbia	43	123
Yukon	7	12
N.W.T.	5	30
Canada Total	79	470

Background

In 1995, the Government of Canada recognized the inherent right of self-government as an existing Aboriginal right under section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* and announced a policy framework for the implementation and negotiation of Aboriginal self-government. The policy is based on the view that Aboriginal peoples of Canada have the right to govern themselves in relation to matters that are internal to their communities, integral to their unique cultures, identities, traditions, languages and institutions, and with respect to their special relationship to their land and their resources. The objective of the policy is the negotiation of practical and workable agreements on how self-government will be exercised.

Following on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples in 1996 and the launch of *Gathering Strength – Canada's Aboriginal Action Plan* in 1998, the approach to self-government evolved to include a focus on the more holistic challenge of setting a framework for new government-to-government relationships, including the development of internal governance capacities, skills and structures as a basis for negotiating self-government agreements.

DIAND is currently engaged in self-government negotiations at some 80 tables. These include comprehensive self-government negotiations (i.e. a range of jurisdictions), sectoral negotiations (i.e. one jurisdiction such as education, child welfare) and self-government negotiations which are proceeding with a large number of communities in conjunction with their comprehensive land claims negotiations.

Note 1. Aboriginal communities include First Nations, Inuit and Métis north of 60°.

Source: 2002 Self-Government Policy Directorate, INAC.

6.1 Self-Government Negotiations (continued)

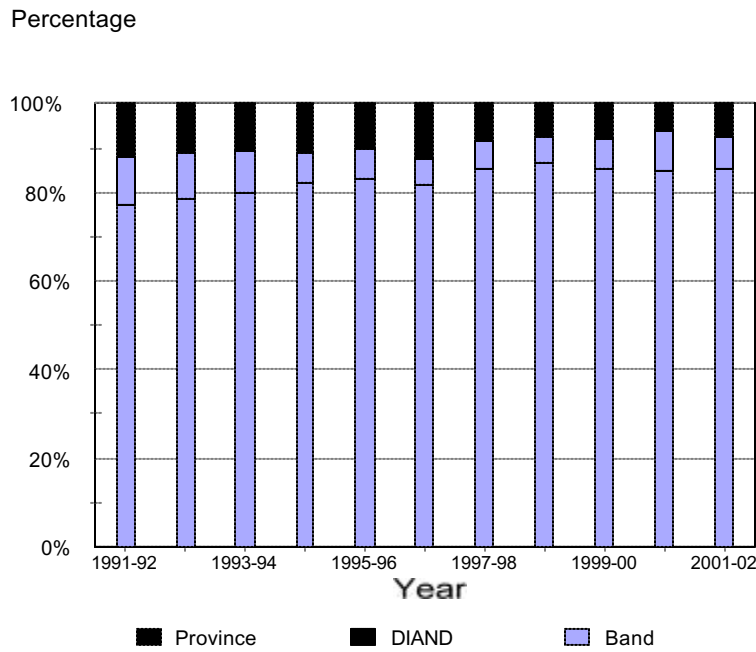
Highlights

- In 1984, self-government legislation was enacted on behalf of the Cree and Naskapi bands of Quebec and, in 1986, on behalf of the Sechelt Band of British Columbia.
- In September 1998, the *Mi'kmaq Education Act* was enacted.
- Self-government legislation has also been enacted on behalf of the following Yukon First Nations: Vuntut Gwitchin, the Nacho Nyak Dun, the Champagne and Aishihik, Teslin Tlingit, Little Salmon/Carmacks, Selkirk, Tr'on dëk Hwëch'in and Ta'an Kwach'an in conjunction with their comprehensive claims. Ancillary agreements for the transfer of certain programs and services have also been reached with several of these groups.
- Canada gave Royal Assent to the *Nisga'a Final Agreement Act* in April 2000 and the Treaty came into effect on May 11, 2000. The Nisga'a Agreement represents the first modern-day treaty to explicitly extend section 35 (*Constitution Act, 1982*) protection to both land and self-government rights.
- Canada also gave Royal Assent to the *Kanesatake Interim Land Base Governance Act* in June 2001.

Source: 2002 Self-Government Policy Directorate, INAC.

6.2 Devolution

Figure 6.2 Profile of Administrators of Expenditures, INAC, 1991-1992 to 2001-2002



Highlight

➔ In 2001-2002, Registered Indians and Inuit administered 85.4 percent of INAC's Indian and Inuit Affairs Program expenditures through band councils, tribal councils, or other First Nation organizations.

Sources: Band Service Profiles, Finance Branch, INAC.
2001-2002 Estimates, Section III - Performance Accomplishments.

6.2 Devolution (continued)

Table 6.2 Devolution of Expenditures, INAC 1991-1992 to 2001-2002

Fiscal Year	Band Administered		Province Administered		Department (DIAND) Administered		IIAP Expenditures	Indian & Inuit Affairs Program
	(Current \$)	%	(Current \$)	%	(Current \$)	%	(Current \$)	(Auth. FTEs) ¹
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	\$3,003,892,100	2,682
1993-94	\$2,673,150,811	79.9	\$360,028,800	10.8	\$311,810,000	9.3	\$3,344,989,611	2,567
1994-95	\$2,868,833,766	81.9	\$393,573,384	11.2	\$240,621,423	6.9	\$3,503,028,573	2,275
1995-96	\$3,065,731,561	83.1	\$373,997,022	10.2	\$248,007,409	6.7	\$3,687,735,992	2,092
1996-97	\$3,179,249,715	81.8	\$486,996,988	12.5	\$221,460,680	5.7	\$3,887,707,383	1,889
1997-98	\$3,376,659,499	85.1	\$340,370,427	8.6	\$248,706,142	6.3	\$3,965,736,068	1,755
1998-99	\$3,833,125,063	86.4	\$342,220,681	7.7	\$260,261,082	5.9	\$4,435,606,826	1,991
1999-00	\$3,753,695,395	85.5	\$357,252,427	8.1	\$279,547,699	6.4	\$4,390,495,521	1,988
2000-01	\$4,062,019,805	84.6	\$306,270,102	6.4	\$430,390,743	9.0	\$4,798,680,650	2,187
2001-02	\$4,105,288,711	85.4	\$351,545,820	7.3	\$350,684,565	7.3	\$4,807,519,096	2,263

Highlight

- The number of authorized full-time equivalents in the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program was 2,263 in 2001-2002 which is a 16 percent reduction from the 2,682 full-time equivalents in 1991-1992.

Note: Deployed across Canada.

Sources: Band Service Profiles, Finance Branch, INAC.
2001-2002 Estimates, Section III - Performance Accomplishments.

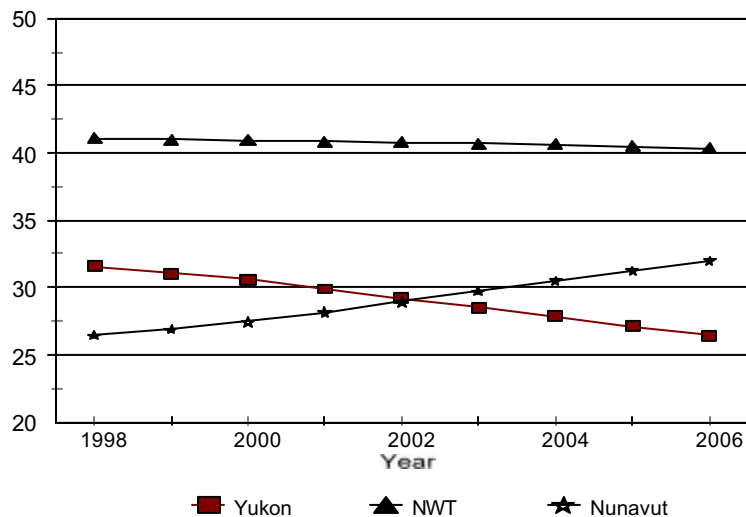
SECTION 7

THE NORTH

7.1 Population in the North

Figure 7.1 Population^{1,2,3}, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 1998 to 2006

In Thousands



Highlight

- According to these estimates, the population for Nunavut will continue to rise. Between 1998 and 2006, the Nunavut population is expected to increase by 21 percent. Meanwhile, the Yukon population is expected to decrease by 16 percent over the same period.

- Notes:
1. Estimates and Projections are as of July 1st for each particular year.
 2. This is an update of one of the projection series published by the Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.
 3. Data for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are based on the 1999 boundaries.

Source: Population Estimation for 1998 to 2001 and Population Projections for 2002 to 2006 found in: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, 2001. Ottawa. Demography Division, Catalogue Number 91-213-XPB.

7.1 Population in the North (continued)

Table 7.1 Population¹, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, by Gender
1998 to 2006

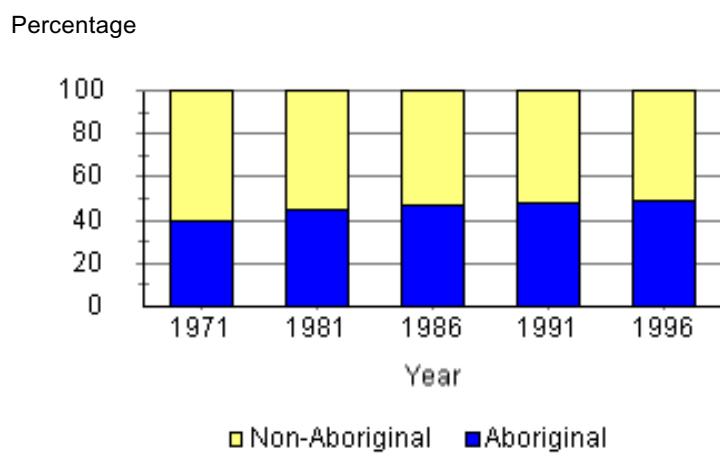
Year	Yukon	NWT ³	Nunavut ³
1998- Total	31,552	41,050	26,428
Males	16,384	21,306	13,907
Females	15,138	19,744	12,521
1999- Total	31,038	40,999	26,860
Males	16,047	21,206	14,101
Females	14,991	19,793	12,759
2000- Total	30,582	40,907	27,419
Males	15,774	21,130	14,329
Females	14,808	19,777	13,090
2001²- Total	29,885	40,860	28,159
Males	15,323	21,078	14,632
Females	14,562	19,782	13,527
2002²- Total	29,181	40,754	28,914
Males	14,877	20,992	14,946
Females	14,304	19,762	13,968
2003²- Total	28,502	40,671	29,686
Males	14,450	20,914	15,265
Females	14,052	19,757	14,421
2004²- Total	27,838	40,613	30,473
Males	14,033	20,855	15,592
Females	13,805	19,758	14,881
2005²- Total	27,122	40,479	31,221
Males	13,586	20,753	15,893
Females	13,536	19,726	15,328
2006²- Total	26,424	40,362	31,982
Males	13,155	20,660	16,211
Females	13,269	19,702	15,771

- Notes:
1. Estimates and Projections are as of July 1st for each particular year.
 2. This is an update of one of the projection series published by the Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.
 3. Data for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are based on the 1999 boundaries.

Source: Population Estimation for 1998 to 2001 and Population Projections for 2002 to 2006 found in: Statistics Canada. Annual Demographic Statistics, 2001. Ottawa. Demography Division, Catalogue Number 91-213-XPB.

7.2 Aboriginal Ancestry Population in the North

Figure 7.2 Total population in the North (Northwest Territories and Yukon) showing percentage of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal people, 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996



Highlights

- As a percentage of the total population, the Aboriginal population of Yukon increased from 14 percent in 1971 to 21 percent in 1996.
- The proportion of Aboriginal people in the Northwest Territories over the same period also increased substantially, rising from 53 percent in 1971 to 62 percent in 1996.
- In 1996, the Ethnic Composition in the North can be compared across three territories. The percentage of Yukon's population who are Aboriginal is 21 percent. Comparatively, 48 percent of Northwest Territories' population is Aboriginal while 85 percent of Nunavut's population is Aboriginal. 75 percent of Nunavut's Aboriginal population is Inuit.

Note : These numbers represent a comparable count to previous census years and are **based on Aboriginal Ancestry only**, question #17 in the 1996 Census.

Sources: 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 (T11) Census of Population, INAC Core and Custom Tabulations.

7.2 Aboriginal Ancestry Population in the North (continued)

Table 7.2 Total Population by Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Ethnic Composition, for Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1971 to 1996 Census¹ and for Nunavut and Northwest Territories, 1996 Census

	1971		1981		1986		1991		1996 ¹	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
YUKON										
Aboriginal	2,590	14.1	4,045	17.5	4,995	21.4	6,225	22.5	6,440	21.0
Inuit	10	0.1	95	0.4	55	0.2	135	0.5	25	0.1
NAI ³	2,580	14.0	3,760	16.3	4,710	20.2	5,665	20.5	3,480	11.4
Métis	-	-	190	0.8	165	0.7	380	1.4	110	0.4
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	65	0.3	45	0.2	2,820	9.2
Non-Aboriginal	15,798	85.9	19,030	82.5	18,365	78.6	21,430	77.5	24,210	79.0
Total Population	18,388	100.0	23,075	100.0	23,360	100.0	27,655	100.0	30,650	100.0
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES										
Aboriginal	18,580	53.4	26,430	58.0	30,530	58.7	34,765	60.5	39,850	62.1
Inuit	11,400	32.8	15,910	34.9	18,135	34.9	20,825	36.3	21,670	33.8
NAI ³	7,180	20.6	7,930	17.4	8,435	16.2	9,915	17.3	1,275	2.0
Métis	-	-	2,590	5.7	2,970	5.7	3,310	5.8	9,810	15.3
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	1,000	1.9	715	1.2	7,100	11.1
Non-Aboriginal	16,225	46.6	19,110	42.0	21,490	41.3	22,665	39.5	24,270	37.8
Total Population	34,805	100.0	45,540	100.0	52,020	100.0	57,430	100.0	64,125	100.0
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (1999 Boundaries)²										
Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,635	47.7
Inuit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,825	7.2
NAI ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,755	25.0
Métis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,255	3.2
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,805	12.3
Non-Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,400	52.3
Total Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,035	100.0
NUNAVUT (1999 Boundaries)²										
Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,215	84.6
Inuit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,850	75.1
NAI ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	0.2
Métis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0.1
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,290	9.1
Non-Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,875	15.4
Total Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,090	100.0

Notes: 1. These numbers represent a comparable count to previous census years and are **based on Aboriginal Ancestry only**, question #17 in the 1996 Census.

2. Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are based on the 1999 boundaries.

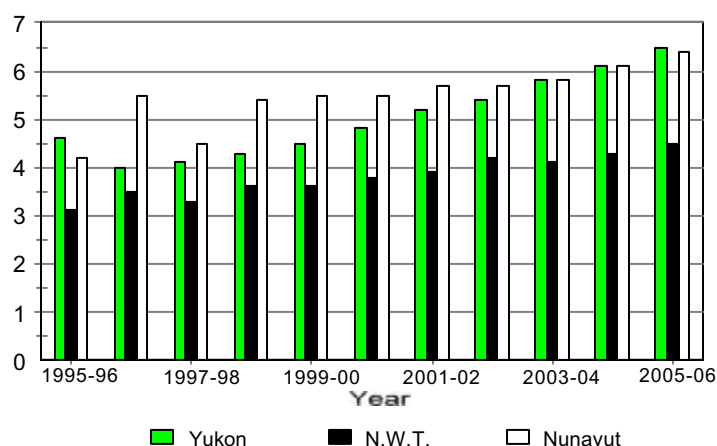
3. NAI refers to North American Indian.

Sources: 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 (T11) Census of Population, INAC Core and Custom Tabulations.

7.3 Mortality in the North

Figure 7.3 Mortality Rates (per 1,000) in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1995-1996 to 2005-2006

Per Thousand



Highlight

- ➔ The mortality rates between 2000-2001 and 2005-2006 is projected to increase for all territories.

Table 7.3 Mortality Rates (per 1,000) in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1995-1996 to 2005-2006

Year	Yukon	N.W.T. ²	Nunavut ²
1995-96	4.6	3.1	4.2
1996-97	4.0	3.5	5.5
1997-98	4.1	3.3	4.5
1998-99	4.3	3.6	5.4
1999-00	4.5	3.6	5.5
2000-01¹	4.8	3.8	5.5
2001-02¹	5.2	3.9	5.7
2002-03¹	5.4	4.2	5.7
2003-04¹	5.8	4.1	5.8
2004-05¹	6.1	4.3	6.1
2005-06¹	6.5	4.5	6.4

Notes:

1. This is an update of one of the projection series published by the Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.
2. Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are based on the 1999 boundaries.

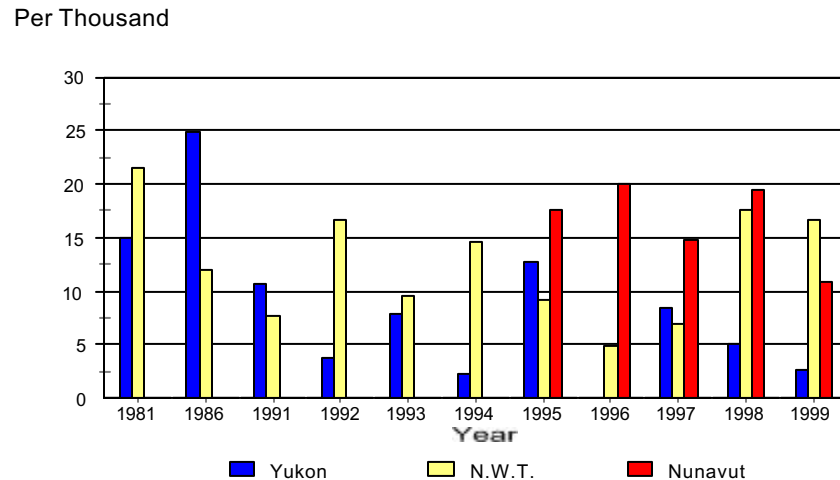
Source: Statistics Canada. *Annual Demographic Statistics, 2001*. Ottawa. Demography Division, Catalogue Number 91-213-XPB.

7.4 Infant Mortality in the North

Highlight

- ➔ Since 1995, infant mortality rates have generally been lower in the Yukon than in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Figure 7.4 Infant Mortality Rates^{1,2} (per 1,000 live births) in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1981, 1986, 1991 to 1999 (Revised)



- Notes: 1. Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are based on the 1999 boundaries.
 2. Because of the small populations involved, random fluctuations in rates from year to year are to be expected. As such, presentation of data using five year intervals limits some of the natural fluctuation associated with plotting year-over-year mortality rates. This approach permits the simple identification of deeper trends occurring within the infant mortality data series.

Source: Statistics Canada. [Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada in 2001](#) Catalogue Number 91-209-XPE.

7.4 Infant Mortality in the North (continued)

Table 7.4 Infant Mortality Rates^{1,2} (per 1,000 live births) in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1981, 1986, 1991 to 1999 (Revised)

Year	Yukon	N.W.T. ¹	Nunavut ¹
1981	14.9	21.5	-
1986	24.8	12.0	-
1991	10.6	7.7	-
1992	3.8	16.7	-
1993	7.9	9.6	-
1994	2.3	14.6	-
1995	12.8	9.2	17.6
1996	0.0	4.9	20.1
1997	8.4	6.9	14.8
1998	5.1	17.6	19.5
1999	2.6	16.7	10.9

- Notes:
1. Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are based on the 1999 boundaries.
 2. Because of the small populations involved, random fluctuations in rates from year to year are to be expected. As such, presentation of data using five year intervals limits some of the natural fluctuation associated with plotting year-over-year mortality rates. This approach permits the simple identification of deeper trends occurring within the infant mortality data series.

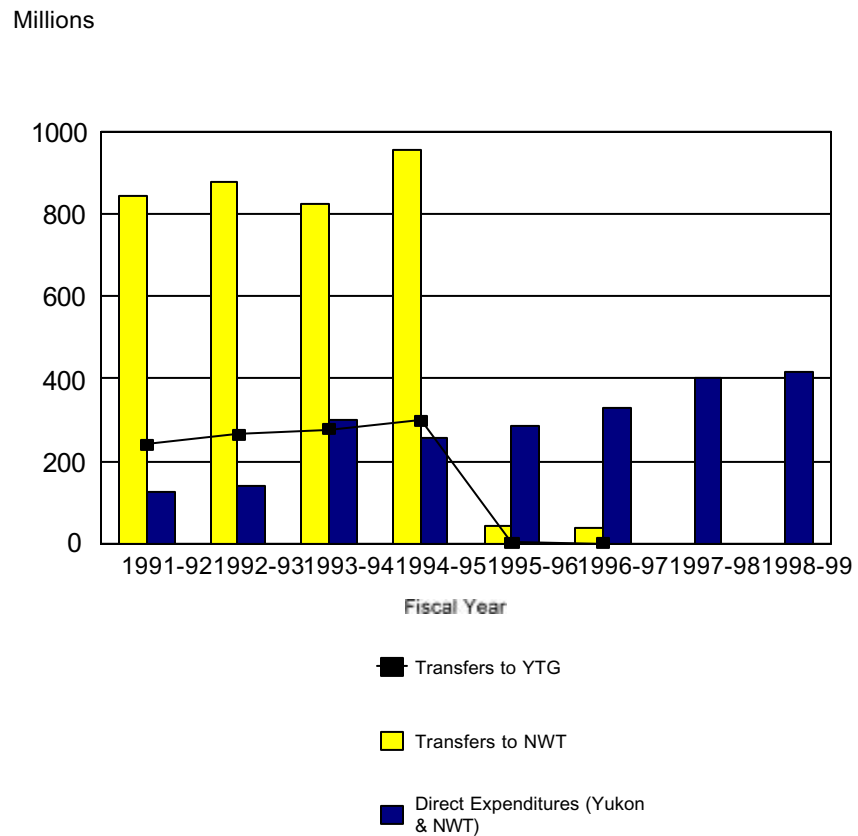
Source: Statistics Canada. [Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada in 2001](#) Catalogue Number 91-209-XPE.

7.5 INAC Expenditures in the North

Highlights

- ➔ For the period 1991-1992 to 1994-1995 inclusive, transfers to the territorial governments from INAC increased in every fiscal year.
- ➔ The decline in INAC Total Expenditures observed in 1995-1996 is due to the transferred responsibility of the Formula Funding Grants to the Department of Finance.

Figure 7.5 Components of INAC Expenditures in the North, 1991-1992 to 1998-1999.



- Notes:
1. Total Transfers to Territorial Governments = Formula Transfers + Other Transfers
 2. Total INAC Expenditure (Current dollars) = Transfers to Yukon + Transfers to Northwest Territories + Direct Expenditures.
 3. Constant dollar series is obtained by deflating total INAC expenditures by Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index for gross domestic product at market prices, 1992=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.

Source: Northern Expenditures 1998-1999, INAC.

7.5 INAC Expenditures in the North (continued)

Table 7.5 INAC Expenditures in the North, 1991-1992 to 1998-1999.

Type	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Direct Expenditures by Area of Principal Benefit								
Yukon	64,887	65,602	72,850	80,181	88,695	90,210	108,995	100,395
Northwest Territories	29,997	41,466	171,683	128,095	150,349	176,846	226,063	275,034
North Generally	29,337	33,108	53,217	49,416	45,896	62,522	68,385	38,450
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURES	124,221	140,176	297,750	257,692	284,940	329,578	403,443	413,879
Total Transfers to Territorial Governments ¹								
Yukon	239,501	265,018	277,300	297,940	2,767	1,020	-	-
Northwest Territories	842,789	874,943	824,141	956,423	40,668	37,004	-	-
Direct Expenditures	124,221	140,176	297,750	257,692	284,940	329,578	403,443	413,879
Total Expenditure² (Current dollars)	1,206,511	1,280,137	1,399,191	1,512,055	328,375	367,602	403,443	413,879
Total Expenditure (Constant 1992 dollars)³	1,219,314	1,275,672	1,378,513	1,468,726	315,139	347,122	374,947	381,104

Highlight

- The INAC northern expenditures have increased significantly over the last decade. A major factor in this increase has been the implementation of the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut Land Claim beginning in 1993-1994. By 1997-1998 and 1998-99, the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut Land Claim accounted for approximately one quarter of all INAC's northern expenditures, \$103.3 million and \$104.8 million respectively.

- Notes:
1. Total Transfers to Territorial Governments = Formula Transfers + Other Transfers
 2. Total INAC Expenditure (Current dollars) = Transfers to Yukon + Transfers to Northwest Territories + Direct Expenditures.
 3. Constant dollar series is obtained by deflating total INAC expenditures by Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index for gross domestic product at market prices, 1992=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.

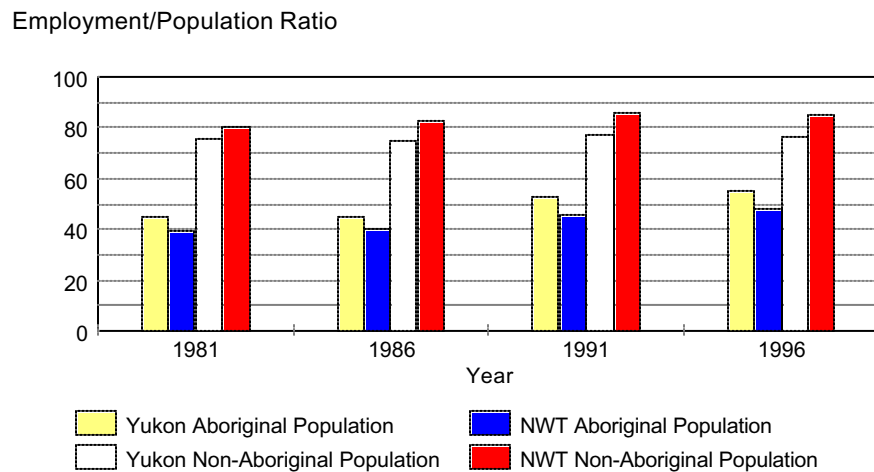
Source: Northern Expenditures 1998-1999, INAC.

7.6 Employment in the North

Highlights

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

Figure 7.6 Employment/Population Ratios for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal people 15 years of age and over, Yukon and Northwest Territories (including Nunavut), 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996



Note : The definition of Aboriginal has changed across census years affecting comparability over time. Please see the Census Aboriginal definitions in the glossary for an explanation of this.

Sources: 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 (Table 11) Census of Population, INAC Core Tabulations.

7.6 Employment in the North (continued)

Table 7.6 Selected Employment Characteristics for Aboriginal² and Non-Aboriginal people, 15 years of age and over, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 and Nunavut and Northwest Territories, 1996

	1981		1986		1991		1996	
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
YUKON								
Population 15+	2,615	14,370	3,395	14,095	4,330	16,525	4,710	18,560
Employed	1,165	10,820	1,520	10,495	2,300	12,740	2,605	14,240
Employment/Population Ratio	44.6	75.3	44.8	74.5	53.1	77.1	55.3	76.7
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES								
Population 15+	15,380	14,285	18,675	16,255	21,390	17,165	24,435	18,710
Employed	6,090	11,520	7,505	13,445	9,740	14,740	11,725	15,870
Employment/Population Ratio	39.6	80.6	40.2	82.7	45.5	85.9	48.0	84.8
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (1999 Boundaries) ¹								
Population 15+	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,220	15,480
Employed	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	12,920
Employment/Population Ratio	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.1	83.5
NUNAVUT (1999 Boundaries) ¹								
Population 15+	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,215	3,225
Employed	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,725	2,950
Employment/Population Ratio	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.9	91.5

Highlight

- ➔ The Aboriginal employment/population ratio in 1996 was slightly higher in Northwest Territories at 49 percent, compared to 47 percent in Nunavut. This is considerably lower than ratio for the Non-Aboriginal population, especially in Nunavut where 92 percent of the Non-Aboriginal population 15 years and over are employed.

Notes : 1. Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are based on the 1999 boundaries.
2. The definition of Aboriginal has changed across census years affecting comparability over time. Please see the Census Aboriginal definitions in the glossary for an explanation of this.

Sources: 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 (Table 11) Census of Population, INAC Core Tabulations.

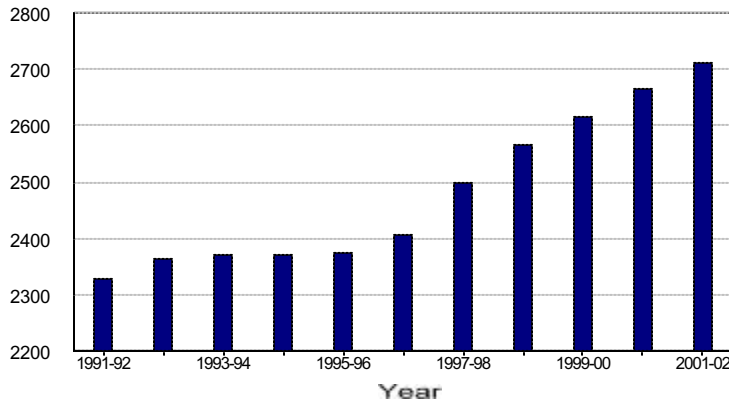
SECTION 8

ADDITIONAL TOPICS

8.1 Lands

Figure 8.1 Land Administered by INAC, 1991-1992 to 2001-2002

Reserves



Highlights

- ➔ INAC administered land transactions for 2,713 reserves in fiscal year 2001-2002, totalling 3,102,772.6 hectares across Canada.
- ➔ The volume and complexity of land transactions are increasing as economic development is promoted by First Nations, corporations and individuals.

Table 8.1 Land Administered by INAC, 1991-1992 to 2001-2002

Fiscal Year	Number of Reserves	Amount of land (hectares)	Number of bands
1991-92	2,330	2,658,000.0	603
1992-93	2,364	2,750,000.0	604
1993-94	2,370	2,750,957.0	605
1994-95	2,370	2,750,957.0	607
1995-96	2,376	2,751,603.0	608
1996-97	2,406	2,751,342.0	608
1997-98	2,497	3,044,088.1	608
1998-99	2,567	2,945,110.2	609
1999-00	2,617	2,995,490.4	610
2000-01	2,666	3,035,870.6	612
2001-02	2,713	3,102,772.6	612

Sources: Indian Lands Registry System, INAC.
2001 Indian Register, INAC.

8.2 Environment

Highlights

- Since 1992, the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program (IIAP) of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (INAC), in partnership with First Nations authorities, has been dealing with contaminated sites on 800 inhabited reserves across Canada through the Environmental Issues Inventory and Remediation Plan (EIIRP).
- The mandate and principal focus of the EIIRP is to identify, assesses, and remediate contaminated sites on reserve.
- Of the 2,500 contamination issues identified:

60% relate to hydrocarbon contamination of soils caused by leakage from storage facilities:

25% relate to waste, including active and inactive waste disposal sites, and disposal of solid, liquid, and industrial waste; and

15% relate to air and water pollution, asbestos, tires and other issues.

Of the contamination issues identified to date, 1,244 have been closed as a result of the completion of remediation/monitoring or assessment projects.

Source:
Environmental Stewardship Strategy
Information Management System (ESSIMS)
2002, INAC.

Figure 8.2

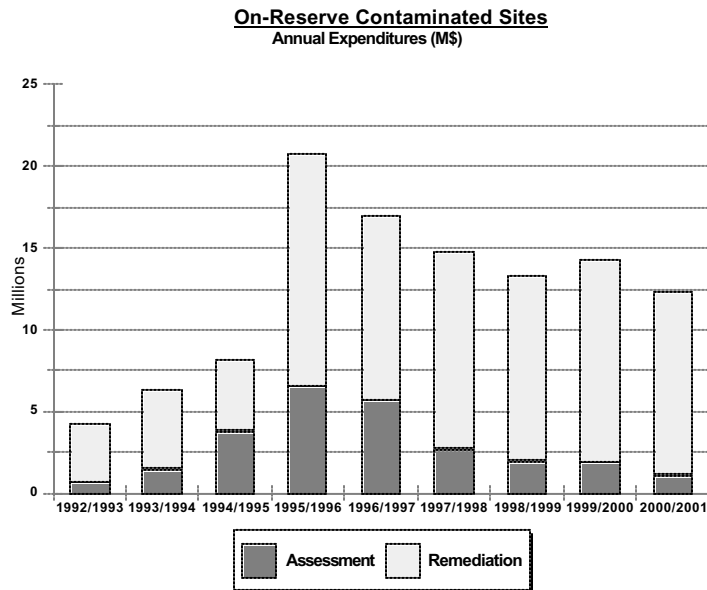
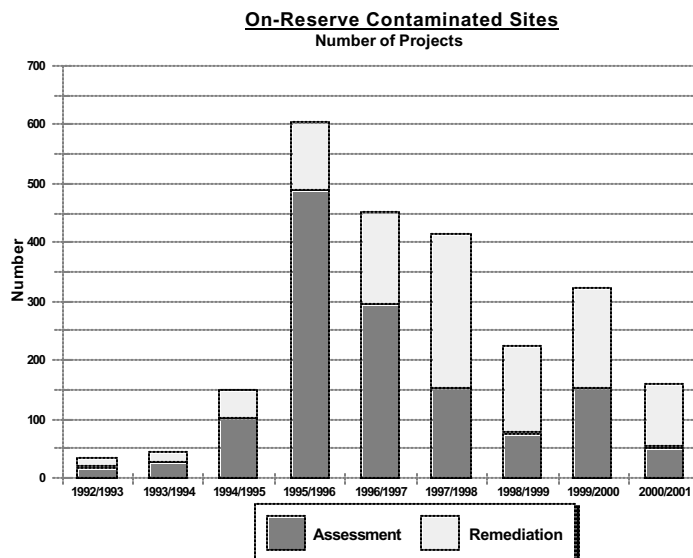


Figure 8.2a



8.3 Treaties

Table 8.3A First Nations registered under the Robinson-Huron Treaty (17 bands)

Code	Province	Treaty First Nations	Adhesion
198	ON	Batchewana First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
218	ON	Dokis	Sept. 9, 1850
199	ON	Garden River First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
231	ON	Henvey Inlet First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
174	ON	Magnetawan	Sept. 9, 1850
200	ON	Mississauga	Sept. 9, 1850
220	ON	Nipissing First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
179	ON	Sagamok Anishnawbek	Sept. 9, 1850
201	ON	Serpent River	Sept. 9, 1850
137	ON	Shawanaga First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
178	ON	Sheshegwaning	Sept. 9, 1850
222	ON	Temagami First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
202	ON	Thessalon	Sept. 9, 1850
232	ON	Wahnapiatae	Sept. 9, 1850
136	ON	Wasauksing First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
224	ON	Whitefish Lake	Sept. 9, 1850
230	ON	Whitefish River	Sept. 9, 1850

Table 8.3B First Nations registered under the Robinson-Superior Treaty (12 bands)

Code	Province	Treaty First Nations	Adhesion
194	ON	Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek	Sept. 7, 1850
197	ON	Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek	Sept. 7, 1850
187	ON	Fort William	Sept. 7, 1850
188	ON	Gull Bay	Sept. 7, 1850
184	ON	Long Lake No. 58 First Nation	Sept. 7, 1850
225	ON	Michipicoten	Sept. 7, 1850
192	ON	Ojibways of Pic River First Nation	Sept. 7, 1850
191	ON	Pays Plat	Sept. 7, 1850
195	ON	Pic Mobert	Sept. 7, 1850
193	ON	Red Rock	Sept. 7, 1850
196	ON	Sandpoint	Sept. 7, 1850
190	ON	Whitesand	Sept. 7, 1850

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3C First Nations registered under Treaty 1 (7 bands)

Code	Province	Treaty First Nations	Adhesion
261	MB	Brokenhead Ojibway Nation	Aug. 3, 1871
262	MB	Fort Alexander	Aug. 3, 1871
287	MB	Long Plain	Aug. 3, 1871
269	MB	Peguis	Aug. 3, 1871
273	MB	Roseau River	Aug. 3, 1871
283	MB	Sandy Bay	Aug. 3, 1871
293	MB	Swan Lake	Aug. 3, 1871

Table 8.3D First Nations registered under Treaty 2 (9 bands)

Code	Province	Treaty First Nations	Adhesion
316	MB	Dauphin River	Aug. 21, 1871
280	MB	Ebb and Flow	Aug. 21, 1871
286	MB	Keeseekoowenin	Aug. 21, 1871
279	MB	O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation	Aug. 21, 1871
272	MB	Pinaymootang First Nation	Aug. 21, 1871
271	MB	Lake Manitoba	Aug. 21, 1871
275	MB	Lake St. Martin	Aug. 21, 1871
274	MB	Little Saskatchewan	Aug. 21, 1871
281	MB	Skownan First Nation	1871

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3E First Nations registered under Treaty 3 (ON - 26 bands, MB - 1 band)

Code	Province	Treaty First Nations	Adhesion
153	ON	Anishinabe of Wauzhushk Onigum	Oct. 3, 1873
125	ON	Anishnaabeg of Naongashiing	Oct. 3, 1873
124	ON	Big Grassy	Oct. 3, 1873
265	MB	Buffalo Point First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
126	ON	Couchiching First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
148	ON	Eagle Lake	Oct. 3, 1873
149	ON	Grassy Narrows First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
154	ON	Iskatewizaagegan No. 39 Independent FN	Oct. 3, 1873
189	ON	Lac Des Mille Lacs	Oct. 3, 1873
127	ON	Lac La Croix	Oct. 3, 1873
205	ON	Lac Seul	Jun. 9, 1874
128	ON	Naicatchewenin	Oct. 3, 1873
158	ON	Naotkamegwanning	Oct. 3, 1873
129	ON	Nicickousemenecaning	Oct. 3, 1873
151	ON	Northwest Angle No. 33	Oct. 3, 1873
152	ON	Northwest Angle No. 37	Oct. 3, 1873
147	ON	Ochiichagwe'babigo'ining First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
258	ON	Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Oct. 3, 1873
131	ON	Ojibways of Onigaming First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
130	ON	Rainy River	Oct. 3, 1873
132	ON	Seine River First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
155	ON	Shoal Lake No. 40	Oct. 3, 1873
133	ON	Stanjikoming First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
150	ON	Wabaseemoong Independent Nations	Oct. 3, 1873
156	ON	Wabauskang First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
157	ON	Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
235	ON	Washagmis Bay	Oct. 3, 1873

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3F First Nations registered under Treaty 4 (MB - 7 bands, SK - 26 bands)

Code	Province	Treaty First Nations	Adhesion
378	SK	Carry The Kettle	Sept. 25, 1877
366	SK	Cote First Nation	Sept. 15, 1874
361	SK	Cowessess	Sept. 15, 1874
389	SK	Day Star	Sept. 18, 1874
390	SK	Fishing Lake First Nation	Aug. 24, 1876
294	MB	Gamblers	Sept. 21, 1874
391	SK	Gordon	Sept. 18, 1874
362	SK	Kahkewistahaw	Sept. 15, 1874
393	SK	Kawacatoose	Sept. 25, 1877
367	SK	Keeseekoos	Sept. 24, 1875
368	SK	The Key First Nation	Sept. 24, 1875
377	SK	Kinistin	Aug. 24, 1876
379	SK	Little Black Bear	Sept. 15, 1874
381	SK	Muscowpetung	Sept. 8, 1875
392	SK	Muskowekwan	Sept. 15, 1874
380	SK	Nekaneet	1874
408	SK	Ocean Man	Sept. 9, 1875
363	SK	Ochapowace	Sept. 15, 1874
382	SK	Okanese	Sept. 9, 1875
383	SK	Pasqua First Nation	Sept. 15, 1874
384	SK	Peepeekisis	Sept. 15, 1874
409	SK	Pheasant Rump Nakota	Sept. 9, 1875
385	SK	Piapot	Sept. 9, 1875
282	MB	Pine Creek	Sept. 24, 1875
291	MB	Rolling River	Sept. 21, 1874
364	SK	Sakimay	Sept. 15, 1874
314	MB	Sapotawayak Cree Nation	Sept. 24, 1875
387	SK	Star Blanket	Sept. 15, 1874
292	MB	Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Res.	Sept. 21, 1874
285	MB	Waywayseecappo First Nation	Sept. 21, 1874
365	SK	White Bear	Sept. 9, 1875
324	MB	Wiskwi Sipiik First Nation	1874
376	SK	Yellow Quill	Aug. 24, 1876

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3G First Nations registered under Treaty 5 (MB - 29 bands, ON - 3 bands, SK - 3 bands)

Code	Province	Treaty First Nations	Adhesion
266	MB	Berens River	Sept. 20, 1875
267	MB	Bloodvein	July 26, 1876
301	MB	Bunibonibee Cree Nation	July 29, 1909
309	MB	Chemawawin Cree Nation	1875
276	MB	Cross Lake First Nation	July 15, 1908
350	SK	Cumberland House Cree Nation	Sept. 7, 1876
264	MB	Fisher River	Aug. 24, 1908
305	MB	Fox Lake	Aug. 10, 1910
297	MB	Garden Hill First Nations	Aug. 13, 1909
296	MB	God's Lake First Nation	Aug. 6, 1909
310	MB	Grand Rapids First Nation	Sept. 27, 1875
263	MB	Hollow Water	July 26, 1876
268	MB	Kinonjeoshtegon First Nation	July 26, 1876
260	MB	Little Black River	Sept. 7, 1875
270	MB	Little Grand Rapids	Aug. 4, 1876
302	MB	Manto Sipi Cree Nation	Aug. 6, 1909
312	MB	Mosakahiken Cree Nation	Sept. 7, 1876
313	MB	Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation	July 30, 1908
278	MB	Norway House Cree Nation	Sept. 24, 1875
315	MB	Opaskwayak Cree Nation	Sept. 7, 1876
327	MB	Paungassi First Nation	Aug. 4, 1876
208	ON	Pikangikum	Aug. 4, 1876
236	ON	Poplar Hill	Aug. 4, 1876
277	MB	Poplar River First Nation	Sept. 20, 1875
356	SK	Red Earth	1909
300	MB	Red Sucker Lake	Aug. 13, 1909
298	MB	St. Theresa Point	Aug. 13, 1909
211	ON	Sandy Lake	June 9, 1874
303	MB	Sayisi Dene First Nation	Aug. 1, 1910
307	MB	Shamattawa First Nation	Aug. 10, 1910
357	SK	Shoal Lake of the Cree Nation	Sept. 7, 1876
306	MB	Tataskweyak Cree Nation	June 26, 1908
323	MB	War Lake First Nation	June 26, 1908
299	MB	Wasagamack First Nation	Aug. 13, 1909
304	MB	York Factory First Nation	1910

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3H First Nations registered under Treaty 6 (MB - 2 bands, SK - 29 bands, AB - 17 bands)

Code	Province	Treaty First Nations	Adhesion
438	AB	Alexander	Aug. 21, 1877
437	AB	Alexis	Aug. 21, 1877
406	SK	Ahtahkakoop	Aug. 23, 1876
369	SK	Beardy's and Okemasis	Aug. 28, 1876
460	AB	Beaver Lake Cree Nation	Sept. 9, 1876
399	SK	Big Island Lake Cree Nation	June 25, 1913
404	SK	Big River	Sept. 3, 1878
464	AB	Cold Lake First Nations	Sept. 9, 1876
440	AB	Enoch Cree Nation	Sept. 25, 1877
443	AB	Ermineskin Tribe	1877
465	AB	Frog Lake	Aug. 19, 1878
395	SK	Flying Dust First Nation	Sept. 3, 1878
469	AB	Heart Lake	Sept. 9, 1876
397	SK	Island Lake First Nation	Sept. 9, 1876
370	SK	James Smith	Aug. 23, 1876
466	AB	Kehewin Cree Nation	Sept. 9, 1876
353	SK	Lac La Ronge	Feb. 11, 1889
340	SK	Little Pine	July 2, 1879
439	AB	Louis Bull	Sept. 25, 1877
341	SK	Lucky Man	July 2, 1879
396	SK	Makwa Sahgaiehcan First Nation	Sept. 9, 1876
328	MB	Marcel Colomb First Nation	Aug. 10, 1898
311	MB	Mathias Colomb	Aug. 10, 1898
374	SK	Mistawasis	Aug. 23, 1876
442	AB	Montana	Dec. 8, 1882
354	SK	Montreal Lake	Feb. 11, 1889
342	SK	Moosomin	1879
343	SK	Mosquito, Grizzly Bear's Head, Lean Man	Aug. 29, 1878
375	SK	Muskeg Lake	Aug. 23, 1876
371	SK	Muskoday First Nation	Aug. 23, 1876
431	AB	O'Chiese	May 13, 1950
373	SK	One Arrow	Aug. 28, 1876
344	SK	Onion Lake	Aug. 19, 1878
441	AB	Paul	Aug. 21, 1877
405	SK	Pelican Lake	Aug. 23, 1876

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3H First Nations registered under Treaty 6 (*cont'd*)

Code	Province	Treaty First Nations	Adhesion
355	SK	Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation	Aug. 10, 1898
345	SK	Poundmaker	Aug. 23, 1876
346	SK	Red Pheasant	Aug. 23, 1876
347	SK	Saulteaux	Aug. 18, 1954
348	SK	Sweetgrass	Sept. 9, 1876
360	SK	Sturgeon Lake First Nation	Aug. 23, 1876
462	AB	Saddle Lake	Sept. 9, 1876
444	AB	Samson	1876
434	AB	Sunchild First Nation	May 25, 1944
349	SK	Thunderchild First Nation	1879
402	SK	Waterhen Lake	Nov. 8, 1921
459	AB	Whitefish Lake	1900
407	SK	Witchehan Lake	Nov. 21, 1950

Table 8.3I First Nations registered under Treaty 7 (7 bands)

Code	Province	Treaty First Nations	Adhesion
473	AB	Bearspaw (part of Stoney Band)	Sept. 22, 1877
435	AB	Blood	Sept. 22, 1877
433	AB	Chiniki (part of Stoney Band)	Sept. 22, 1877
436	AB	Pikani Nation	Sept. 22, 1877
430	AB	Siksika Nation	Sept. 22, 1877
432	AB	Tsuu T'ina Nation	Sept. 22, 1877
475	AB	Wesley (part of Stoney Band)	Sept. 22, 1877

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3J First Nations registered under Treaty 8 (SK - 3 bands, AB - 23 bands, BC - 8 bands, N.W.T - 5 bands)

Code	Province	Treaty First Nations	Adhesion
463	AB	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation	Aug. 4, 1899
445	AB	Beaver First Nation	July 8, 1899
458	AB	Bigstone Cree Nation	Aug. 14, 1899
359	SK	Black Lake	July 25, 1899
547	BC	Blueberry River First Nations	May 13, 1900
470	AB	Chipewyan Prairie First Nation	Aug. 10, 1900
401	SK	Clearwater River Dene	Aug. 4, 1899
448	AB	Dene Tha'	June 23, 1900
544	BC	Dene Tsaa Tse K'nai First Nation	1899
762	NWT	Deninu K'ue First Nation	1900
548	BC	Doig River	May 13, 1900
450	AB	Driftpile First Nation	June 21, 1899
451	AB	Duncan's First Nation	July 1, 1899
351	SK	Fond du Lac	July 25, 1899
467	AB	Fort McKay First Nation	Aug. 4, 1899
468	AB	Fort McMurray First Nation	Aug. 4, 1899
543	BC	Fort Nelson First Nation	Aug. 15, 1910
546	BC	Halfway River First Nation	1899
449	AB	Horse Lake First Nation	July 6, 1899
452	AB	Kapawe'no First Nation	June 21, 1899
761	NWT	K'atlodeeche First Nation	June 21, 1899
447	AB	Little Red River Cree Nation	July 8, 1899
476	AB	Loon River Cree	June 21, 1899
453	AB	Lubicon Lake	July 1, 1899
764	NWT	Lutsel K'e Dene	July 25, 1900
618	BC	McLeod Lake	March 27, 2000
461	AB	Mkisew Cree First Nation	July 13, 1899
759	NWT	Salt River First Nation	July 17, 1899
542	BC	Saulteau First Nations	1899
454	AB	Sawridge	June 21, 1899
477	AB	Smith's Landing First Nation	July 17, 1899
455	AB	Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation	June 21, 1899
456	AB	Sucker Creek	June 21, 1899
457	AB	Swan River First Nation	June 21, 1899
446	AB	Tallcree	July 8, 1899
545	BC	West Moberly First Nations	1899
459	AB	Whitefish Lake	1900
474	AB	Woodland Cree First Nation	1899
763	NWT	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	July 25, 1900

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3K First Nations registered under Treaty 9 (ON - 37 bands, QC - 1 band)

Code	Province	Treaty First Nations	Adhesion
55	QC	Abitibiwinni	June 7, 1906
142	ON	Albany	Aug. 3, 1905
242	ON	Aroland	1905
143	ON	Attawapiskat	Aug. 3, 1905
207	ON	Bearskin Lake	July 5, 1929
228	ON	Brunswick House	July 25, 1906
216	ON	Cat Lake	July 21, 1905
221	ON	Chapleau Cree First Nation	Aug. 1905
229	ON	Chapleau Ojibway	Aug. 1905
182	ON	Constance Lake	Aug. 3, 1905
183	ON	Eabametoong First Nation	July 19, 1906
227	ON	Flying Post	July 16, 1906
215	ON	Fort Severn	July 28, 1930
185	ON	Ginoogaming First Nation	Aug. 9, 1906
210	ON	Kasabonika Lake	July 5, 1929
325	ON	Keewaywin	June 9, 1910
212	ON	Kingfisher	July 5, 1929
209	ON	Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug	1929
186	ON	Martin Falls	July 25, 1905
219	ON	Matachewan	June 20, 1906
226	ON	Mattagami	July 7, 1906
326	ON	McDowell Lake	July 18, 1930
203	ON	Mishkeegogamang	July 23, 1905
223	ON	Missanabie Cree	July 30, 1906
144	ON	Moose Cree First Nation	Aug. 9, 1905
213	ON	Muskrat Dam Lake	July 5, 1929
239	ON	Neskantaga First Nation	July 19, 1906
241	ON	Nibinamik First Nation	July 19, 1906
204	ON	North Caribou Lake	July 18, 1930
214	ON	Sachigo Lake	July 5, 1929
259	ON	Slate Falls Nation	July 21, 1905
145	ON	Taykwa Tagamou Nation	Aug. 21, 1905
233	ON	Wahgoshig	June 7, 1906
206	ON	Wapekeka	July 5, 1929
234	ON	Wawakapewin	July 5, 1929
240	ON	Webequie	July 19, 1906
146	ON	Weenusk	July 28, 1930
217	ON	Wunnumin	July 5, 1929

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3L First Nations registered under Treaty 10 (SK - 5 bands, MB - 2 bands)

Code	Province	Treaty First Nations	Adhesion
308	MB	Barren Lands	Aug. 19, 1907
403	SK	Birch Narrows First Nation	1906
398	SK	Buffalo River Dene Nation	Aug. 28, 1906
394	SK	Canoe Lake Cree First Nation	Sept. 19, 1906
400	SK	English River First Nation	Aug. 28, 1906
352	SK	Hatchet Lake	Aug. 22, 1907
317	MB	Northlands	1906

Table 8.3M First Nations registered under Treaty 11 (21 bands)

Code	Province	Treaty First Nations	Adhesion
758	NWT	Acho Dene Koe	July 17, 1922
755	NWT	Aklavik	1921
771	NWT	Behdzi Ahda First Nation	1921
774	NWT	Dechi Laoti' First Nation	Aug. 22, 1921
760	NWT	Deh Gah Gotie Dene Council	June 27, 1921
754	NWT	Deline	1921
765	NWT	Dog Rib Rae	Aug. 22, 1921
752	NWT	Fort Good Hope	July 21, 1921
773	NWT	Gameti First Nation	Aug. 22, 1921
753	NWT	Gwicha Gwich'in	July 26, 1921
780	NWT	Inuvik Native	1921
770	NWT	Jean Marie River First Nation	1921
768	NWT	Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation	1922
757	NWT	Liidli Kue First Nation	July 11, 1921
766	NWT	Nahanni Butte	July 17, 1922
756	NWT	Pehdzeh Ki First Nation	July 13, 1921
767	NWT	Sambaa K'e (Trout Lake) Dene	July 17, 1922
751	NWT	Tetlit Gwich'in	July 28, 1921
750	NWT	Tulita Dene	July 15, 1921
772	NWT	West Point First Nation	1921
769	NWT	Wha Ti First Nation	Aug. 22, 1921

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Highlights

- The Government of Canada and the courts understand treaties between the Crown and Aboriginal people to be solemn agreements that set out promises, obligations and benefits for both parties.
- Under the Robinson-Superior (1850) and Robinson-Huron (1850) Treaties, the Crown secured an area of about 84,000 square kilometres in what is today central and northern Ontario.
- There are about 27,000 members of the Robinson Treaties and about 377,000 members in the Numbered Treaties.
- Other historic treaties include the Beaver Hunting Grounds Treaty (1701), Peace and Friendship Treaties (1725-79), Murray Treaty (1760), Treaty of Swegatchy (1760), Upper Canada Treaties (1764-1862), Douglas Treaties (1850-54), and the Williams Treaties (1923).

Note : See glossary for explanations of Peace and Friendship Treaties, Douglas Treaties, and Williams Treaties.

Sources : Treaty Research Reports, Treaties and Historical Research Centre, INAC.
Treaty Files/Banc Histories, Claims and Historical Research Centre, INAC.

8.4 Comprehensive Claims

Highlights

- During the 2001-2002 fiscal year the Comprehensive Claims Branch (CCB) completed for signature one Final Agreement with the Ta'an Kwach'an Council and the Yukon Territorial Government. It provides, amongst other benefits, approximately 785 square kilometers of land and approximately 26 million in fiscal transfers. CCB also concluded 4 Memoranda of Understanding with Yukon First Nations to conclude Final Agreements, 1 Agreement-in-Principle in Labrador, 1 Framework Agreement in the North West Territories, and 1 Interim Measures Agreement in the North West Territories. The Federal Treaty Negotiation Office in British Columbia completed 1 Framework Agreement.
- As of March 31, 2002, 53 First Nations in British Columbia were participating in modern land claim negotiations. There were also 18 active modern land claim negotiation tables, involving 78 communities, in the rest of Canada. From the programme's inception in 1973 until March 31, 2002, 15 Final Land Claim Agreements have been completed.

Source: 2001-2002, Comprehensive Claims, INAC.

8.5 Specific Claims

Highlights

- During fiscal year 2001-2002, the Specific Claims Branch settled 5 specific claims with a total settlement value of \$153 million, and one special claim valued at \$26.5 million. Since the inception of the program and up to March 2002, the Branch has settled 233 specific and treaty land entitlement claims.
- As of March 31, 2002, 117 specific claims were under negotiation, with a further 491 under assessment, and 46 at the Indian Specific Claims Commission (ISCC).

Source: 2001-2002 Specific Claims, INAC.

8.6 Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs)

Highlight

➔ Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs) are managed by, and accountable to, First Nations communities. They assume responsibility for the delivery of programs and services previously provided by the department. INAC regional offices work in partnership with CEDOs to establish First Nation control over local program priorities, expenditures, design, delivery and advisory services.

Figure 8.6 Total Number of All Types of Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs), Canada, 1991-1992 to 2001-2002

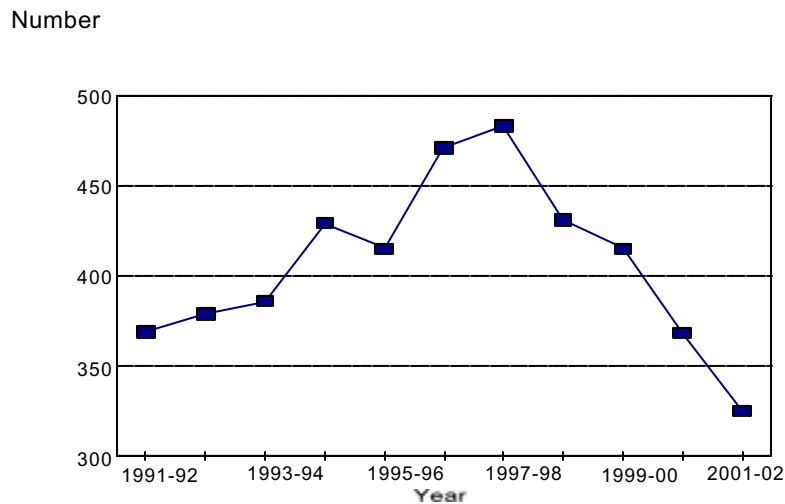


Table 8.6 Total Number of All Types of Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs), Canada, 1991-1992 to 2001-2002

Fiscal Year	Total CEDOs All Types
1991-92	369
1992-93	379
1993-94	386
1994-95	429
1995-96	415
1996-97	471
1997-98	483
1998-99	431
1999-00	415
2000-01	368 ¹
2001-02	325 ²

Notes:

1. Data may differ from previously reported numbers due to revisions to the database.

2. Number of CEDOs that provided an "acceptable" Economic Development Report as of September 30, 2002.

Source: 1991-2002 Information Management Branch, INAC.

GLOSSARY

Glossary

Aboriginal Census Definitions: The 1996 Census introduced several changes to the questions pertaining to the Aboriginal population asked in the 1991 Census. The changes have allowed for multiple definitions of the Aboriginal population, each with different population counts. Users of census data should understand the differences in definitions between census years, which in turn affect the comparability of the Total Aboriginal, Inuit, Métis, and North American Indian populations across censuses.

The difference in counts arises in 1996 with the inclusion of a new question concerning Aboriginal Identity (Q18), in addition to the Ethnic Origin (Q17), Band Membership (Q20) and Registered Indian (Q21) questions asked in 1991. 1996 Identity based data cannot be compared directly with the ancestry/origin based data from previous censuses.¹

Prior to 1996, counts of Aboriginal persons were derived primarily from a question that asked respondents about their ancestry. In 1986 and 1991, respondents were to indicate if they were either North American Indian (NAI), Métis or Inuit/Eskimo. In 1981, respondents with Aboriginal origins were to indicate the origins of status or registered Indian, non-status Indian, Métis or Inuit. In 1971, the respondent's paternal ancestry was to be reported, if multiple ethnic origins were reported only one origin was captured, resulting in one ethnic origin per respondent.¹

In both the 1991 and 1996 Censuses, respondents were asked: "To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong?". In 1991, 15 of the most frequent origins were listed and respondents were asked to mark as many as were applicable. In addition, two blank spaces were provided for other responses, and several other origins were provided as examples. In 1996, the questionnaire did not provide a list of answer categories, and instead provided four blank spaces for respondents to write in their origins. Examples of origins were provided as illustrations, and for the first time, "Canadian" was included among the examples. These modifications, in particular the inclusion of "Canadian" resulted in a major change in the way ethnic origins were reported. The number of "Canadian" responses was high, suggesting that respondents who had previously considered themselves of alternative ancestry were choosing Canadian origin in 1996.¹ This may have had an impact on the pattern of responses for Aboriginal origins.

As explained above, the 1996 Census includes a new lens to view the Aboriginal population. This lens is "identity", measured by responses to the question, "Is this person an Aboriginal person, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo)?"(Q18). North American Indian (NAI), Métis, and Inuit were the printed choices given, with the instruction to mark the circle(s) that best apply. From this question population counts were obtained for NAI only, Métis only, and Inuit only, as well as those who claimed multiple Aboriginal identities.

Glossary (continued)

Unless noted (1), this information was taken from the INAC Census publication entitled: *Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics from the 1996 Census*, the other source consulted was (1) Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, January 13, 1999, Catalogue no. 11-001E.

Adults in Institutional Care: INAC provides funding for care in Type I and II institutions which may be located on a reserve or operated by the province. Individuals are assessed according to provincial standards to determine the level of care required. Residents of institutions are generally 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".

(Source: Adult Long Term Institutional Care, Report of the Sub-Committee on Special Services in Hospitals, 1984).

Average Annual Growth Rate: The formula used to calculate average annual growth rates was: $AAGR = (X1 / X0)^{1/n} - 1$ where: X1 = data for the most recent year in period X0 = 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" (Source: Lands, Revenues and Trust Review, Phase II Report INAC).

Glossary (continued)

Children in Care: The number of children who were placed away from parental care to protect them from neglect and/or abuse, or to prevent neglect and/or abuse either in foster care, group homes or institutional care.

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

Dwellings: Defined as self-contained living accommodations (with at least one separate bedroom), and considered to be a main residence, irrespective of occupancy, level of completeness, or need for renovation or replacement.

Geographic Zones:

Urban: A zone where a First Nation is located within 50 km from the nearest service centre having year-round road access.

Rural: A zone where a First Nation is located between 50 km and 350 km from the nearest service centre having year-round road access.

Remote: A zone where a First Nation is located over 350 km from the nearest service centre having year-round road access.

Special Access: A zone where a First Nation has no year-round road access to the nearest service centre and, as a result, experiences a higher cost of transportation.

Service Centre: A community where the following services are available:

- a) - supplies, material and equipment (ie. for construction, office operations, etc.);
- b) - a pool of skilled or semi-skilled labour;
- c) - at least one financial institution, bank, trust company, credit union, etc.;
- d) - provincial services (such as health services, community and health services, environment services); and
- e) - Federal services (such as Canada Post, employment centre).

Indian Lands Registry System (ILRS): The Indian Lands Registry System (ILRS) is a web-based application consisting of a database of instruments registered in the Indian Lands Registry relating to Reserve Lands and Crown Lands. The ILRS is the authoritative source for reserve names.

The First Nation Land Management Act allows First Nations to opt out of the land tenure provisions of the Indian Act, and in its place, to substitute their own land management codes to manage reserve lands and resources. This Act states that a First Nation Land Register shall be established. A First Nation Land Register System will be available early in the year 2003.

Glossary (continued)

Indian Register: "The Indian Register is a list of Registered Indians (as defined in the *Indian Act*) kept by INAC. 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".

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" (Source: Wilkins, Russell, *Health Status in Canada, 1926-1976*, Institute for Research on Public Policy, May 1980).

Reserves: As defined in the *Indian Act*, a tract of land, the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty that has been set apart by Her Majesty for the use and benefit of a band.

Self-Government: Pursuant to Canada's Inherent Right Policy, the Self-Government Branch manages the negotiation of practical and workable self-government arrangements with Aboriginal groups and with relevant provinces or territories in areas affecting their jurisdiction and interests. The branch is also responsible for policy development and the coordination of activities that support negotiations, strengthen Aboriginal governance and develop new fiscal relationships with Aboriginal governments.

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

Sewage Disposal System Adequacy: Refers to the presence of one of the following types of sewage disposal systems: Piped, Community Septic Field/Tank, Individual Septic Field/Tank, Septic Truck and Other. Adequate Sewage Disposal System includes the presence of lift stations, septic systems, force mains, sewage collection mains, manholes, service connections, treatment plants, lagoons and outfall sewers and appurtenances, but excludes plumbing and fixtures.

Social Assistance: The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (INAC) Social Assistance Program is one component of the departmental Social Development Program.

INAC has engaged in on-reserve social assistance activities with the broad objective of providing individuals and families with the means to meet basic needs for food, clothing and shelter. INAC also funds special needs allowances for goods and services which

Glossary (continued)

are essential to the physical or social well-being of an eligible recipient but are not included as items of basic need, such as basic items of furniture and cost of a physician recommended diet. The department's present involvement in social assistance activities is primarily to provide funding to First Nations who in turn deliver programs and services to community members.

INAC must adopt the terms and conditions of provincial and territorial general assistance programs. While INAC may directly deliver the social assistance program, the program has been largely devolved. In 2000-2001, 538 First Nations administered their own program (This figure does not include First Nations functioning under self-government arrangements).

Social Assistance Recipients: Are defined as a combination of the number of families (heads of household) and single individuals who are eligible to receive social assistance funding.

Social Assistance Beneficiaries: Are defined as a combination of the number of persons in a family and single individuals.

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.

Treaties: The Peace and Friendship Treaties of 1725-79 involve 34 Mi'kmaw and Maliseet First Nations in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and the Gaspé region of Québec. The Peace and Friendship Treaties did not require the Mi'Kmaq and Maliseet signatories to surrender any rights to land or resources.

From 1850-54, Governor James Douglas entered into treaties with 14 First Nations on Vancouver island, creating the Douglas Treaties, sometimes called the Vancouver Island Treaties.

In 1923, the Government of Canada acquired about 5.2 million hectares of land in central and southern Ontario through two Williams Treaties. The first was made on October 31, 1923 with the Chippewa Indians of Christian Island, Georgian Island, and Rama. The second on November 15, 1923 with Mississauga Indians of Rice Lake, Mud Lake, Scugog Lake and Alderville.

Water Delivery System: Refers to the water delivery system (i.e., piped, well, trucked, other) received by a housing unit.

Glossary (continued)

Water Delivery Service Adequacy: Refers to the presence of one of the following types of water delivery systems: Piped, Community Well, Individual Well, Truck A, Truck B and Other. Note: Although Adequate Water Delivery includes Truck B water delivery (truck to barrel), the houses have not been plumbed to accept the services (i.e., cistern and pressurized system) and can be considered inadequate.