



Basic Departmental Data

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Departmental Statistics Section
Information Quality and Research Directorate
Information Management Branch

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

January 1997



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Information Quality and Research Directorate
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Room 530
10 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

FAX: (613) 953-6010

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► Acknowledgements ►

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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 December 31 reporting date. With the implementation of DIAND's new *Population Statistics Policy*, future on and off reserve population counts will reflect a more rigorous approach to tracking residency patterns. Publicly available data that reflects the new policy will be available in early 1997. As such, all future editions of *Basic Departmental Data* (BDD) will be premised upon data collected under the *Population Statistics Policy*. Readers will notice that aggregate population projections are not included in this years edition of BDD. This reflects the fact that new projections for the Registered Indian population are being prepared for release in 1997, and will be incorporated in BDD 1997. Finally, readers are advised that all socio-economic data pertaining to the Registered Indian labour force and income are derived from the 1986 and 1991 Census. Also, data may be different from previously reported as a result of edit reviews of historical data.

► Introduction ►

First Nations and Northerners, in partnership with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND), are assuming greater control over their lands, their social and economic direction, and the laws that govern them. In the continuing effort to develop a new relationship for First Nations and Northerners with Canada, a comprehensive and accurate portrait of their circumstances is produced by DIAND on an annual basis.

Reflecting DIAND's mandate, *Basic Departmental Data* (BDD) is a reference report on the demographic, social and economic conditions of Registered Indians, as well as Canadians living north of 60°. Subjects covered in this publication include population, education, health and social conditions, housing, self-government, economic conditions and labour force activity.

DIAND is responsible for the well-being of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. This support is provided via direct program expenditures or by transfer payments to the territorial governments. Data in the 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 and from operational files at both Health Canada and Statistics Canada.

This report is essentially descriptive, and builds on data presented in earlier issues of BDD. The first edition was published in 1988. For each subject area, the report presents statistical information in textual, graphic and tabular formats on a single page format. Each page contains highlights pertaining to tabular and graphical information, and notes and sources are indicated at the bottom of each table. 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 containing revisions. Throughout this report, "Indian" means a Registered or Status Indian. A person with status within the meaning of the *Indian Act*, whose name appears on the Indian Register and which is maintained by DIAND, is a Registered Indian.

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

To establish context, the reader is reminded that in 1995, Registered Indians comprised 2.2 percent of the total Canadian population. In general, Registered Indians are affiliated with one of the 608 bands located across Canada.

► Population ►

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► Population Growth ►

Highlights

Nearly eight out of ten Registered Indians lived on reserve in 1977. This proportion had dropped to less than six out of ten in 1995.

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

Figure 1 Registered Indian Population Growth On and Off Reserve

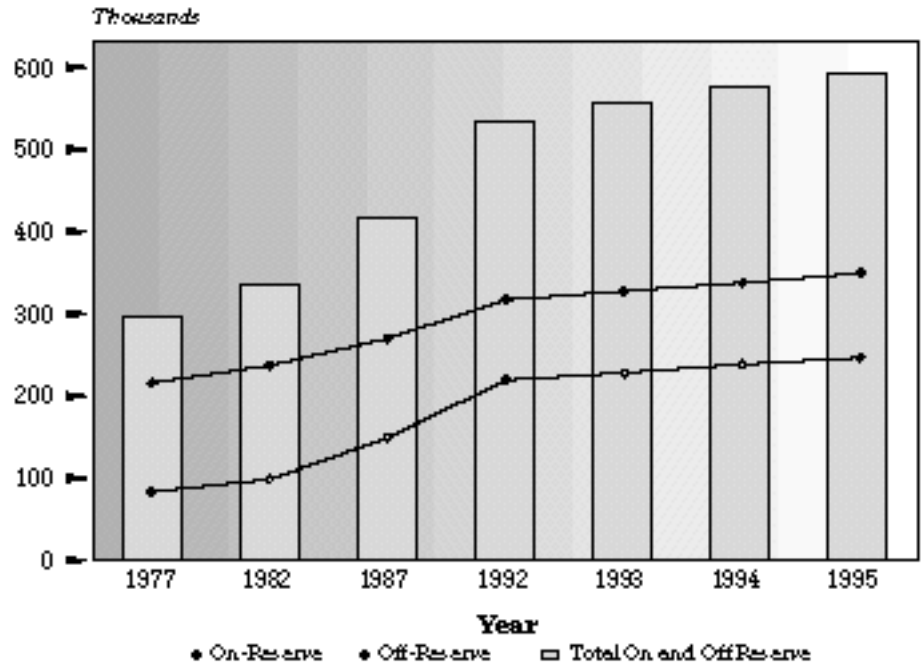


Table 1 Registered Indian Population and Average Annual Growth Rates (AAGR) On/Off Reserve, Canada 1977 - 1995 (Revised)

Year	On Reserve ¹			Off Reserve			Total		
	No.	%	AAGR ²	No.	%	AAGR ²	No.	%	AAGR ²
1977	214,216	72.4	1.92	81,682	27.6	3.40	295,898	100	2.34
1982	235,640	70.9	2.64	96,538	29.1	8.84	332,178	100	4.60
1987 ³	268,474	64.6	1.97	147,424	35.4	15.39	415,898	100	6.73
1988	273,766	61.7	2.16	170,118	38.3	9.73	443,884	100	5.06
1989	279,671	60.0	4.84	186,666	40.0	5.52	466,337	100	5.11
1990	293,204	59.8	3.94	196,974	40.2	5.11	490,178	100	4.41
1991	304,759	59.5	3.58	207,032	40.5	5.20	511,791	100	4.23
1992	315,663	59.2	3.42	217,798	40.8	4.17	533,461	100	3.72
1993	326,444	59.0	3.12	226,872	41.0	4.47	553,316	100	3.68
1994	336,643	58.7	3.35	237,014	41.3	3.42	573,657	100	3.38
1995	347,919	58.7		245,131	41.3		593,050	100	

Notes

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

Source

Indian Register, DIAND.

► Population Bill C-31 ►

Highlight

In 1985, at the beginning of the reinstatement process under Bill C-31, approximately 1,600 registrants were added to the Indian Register. In 1995, Bill C-31 registrants represented more than 16 percent of the total Registered Indian population, some 100,958 individuals.

* AAGR = Average Annual Growth Rate

Figure 2 Registered Indian Population Growth Showing Bill C-31 Registrants

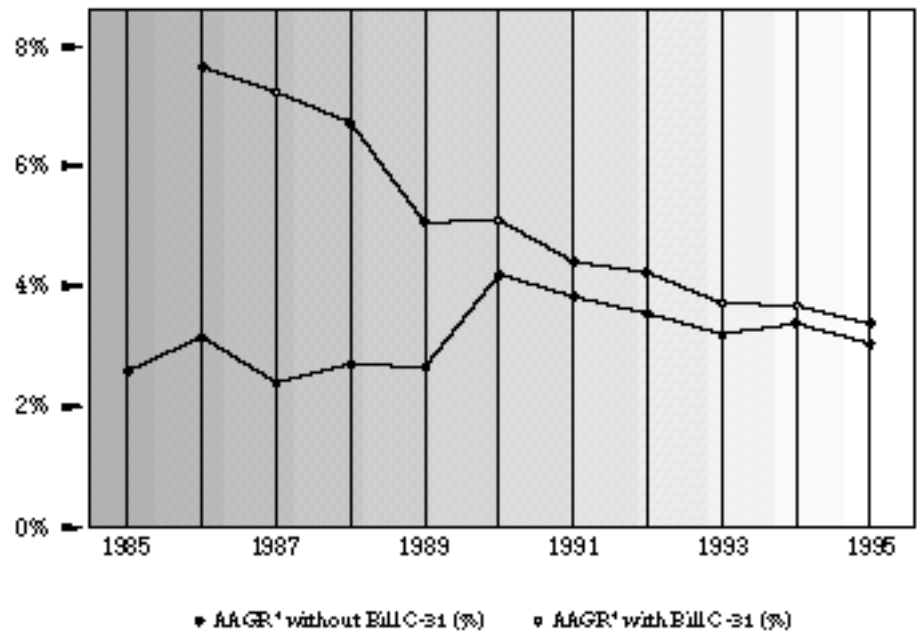
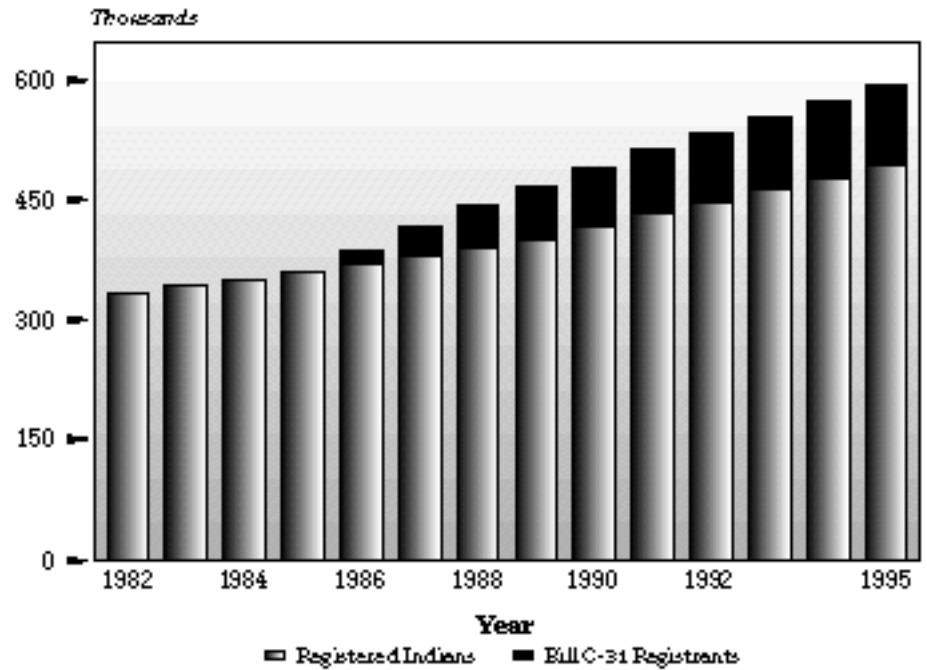


Table 2 Registered Indians and Indians Registered Under Bill C-31
Average Annual Growth Rates, Canada 1982 - 1995

Year	Registered Indians			Average Annual Growth Rate ¹		
	Excluding Bill C-31	Annual Bill C-31 Additions	Cumulative Bill C-31 Additions	Total	Excluding Bill C-31	Including Bill C-31
1982	332,178	0	0	332,178	2.59	0.00
1985 ²	358,636	1,605	1,605	360,241	3.16	7.66
1986	369,972	16,252	17,857	387,829	2.40	7.24
1987	378,842	19,199	37,056	415,898	2.71	6.73
1988	389,110	17,718	54,774	443,884	2.65	5.06
1989	399,433	12,130	66,904	466,337	4.20	5.11
1990	416,195	7,079	73,983	490,178	3.83	4.41
1991	432,152	5,656	79,639	511,791	3.55	4.23
1992	447,514	6,308	85,947	533,461	3.21	3.72
1993	461,877	5,492	91,439	553,316	3.38	3.68
1994	477,509	4,709	96,148	573,657	3.05	3.38
1995	492,092	4,810	100,958	593,050		

Notes

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

Sources

1982-1995: Indian Register, DIAND.
1985-1995: Membership and Entitlement Directorate, DIAND.

► Population by Region ►

Highlights

The total Registered Indian population more than doubled in most regions between 1977 and 1995. The regions south of 60° with the largest proportional gains are Alberta and Manitoba.

In 1995, nearly a quarter of the total Registered Indian population (23%) was located in Ontario, the largest proportion of all regions. Slightly more than one percent of the Indian population was located in Yukon.

Figure 3 Registered Indian Population by Region

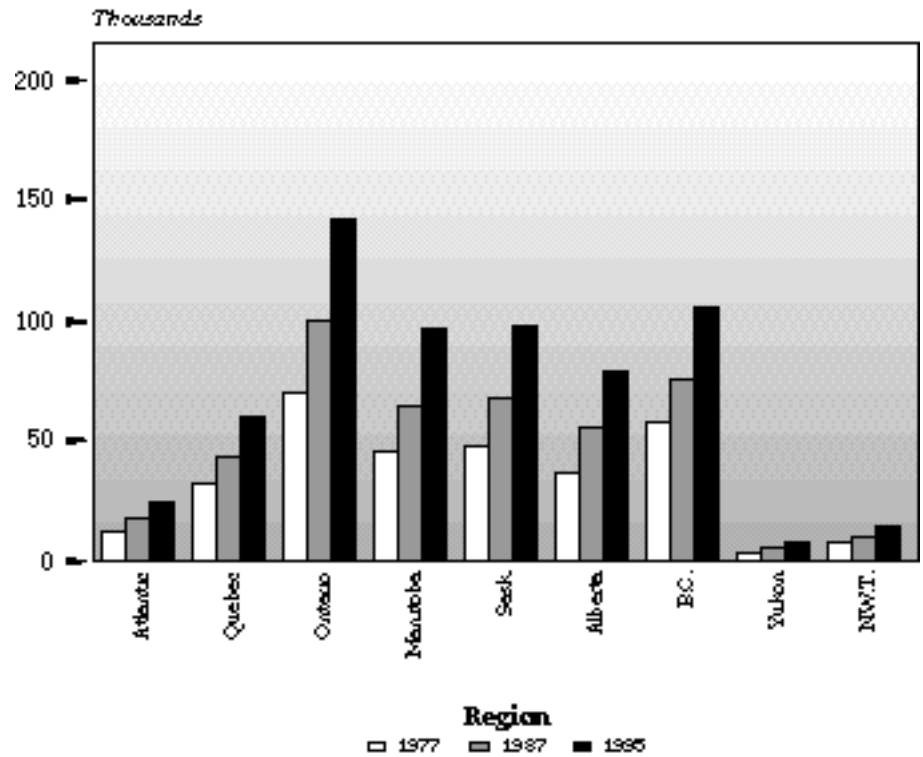


Table 3 Registered Indian Population by Region, 1977 -1995 (Revised)

Region	1977		1987		1992		1993		1994		1995	
	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹
Atlantic	11,093	3.7	16,792	4.0	20,684	3.9	21,524	3.9	22,380	3.9	23,225	3.9
Quebec	30,175	10.2	41,227	9.9	52,562	9.9	54,273	9.8	55,848	9.7	57,223	9.6
Ontario	66,057	22.3	94,275	22.7	121,867	22.8	125,743	22.7	130,149	22.7	134,160	22.6
Manitoba	43,349	14.6	60,918	14.6	80,845	15.2	84,020	15.2	88,161	15.4	91,565	15.4
Saskatchewan	44,986	15.2	64,118	15.4	81,700	15.3	85,413	15.4	88,857	15.5	92,325	15.6
Alberta	35,162	11.9	52,053	12.5	66,065	12.4	68,639	12.4	71,297	12.4	74,123	12.5
B.C.	54,318	18.4	71,866	17.3	90,769	17.0	94,006	17.0	96,808	16.9	99,720	16.8
Yukon	3,217	1.1	5,037	1.2	6,628	1.2	6,807	1.2	6,948	1.2	7,088	1.2
N.W.T.	7,541	2.5	9,612	2.3	12,341	2.3	12,891	2.3	13,209	2.3	13,621	2.3
Canada	295,898	100.0	415,898	100.0	533,461	100.0	553,316	100.0	573,657	100.0	593,050	100.0

Note

1. Percentage of the total Registered Indian population; figures may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source

Indian Register, DIAND.

► On-Reserve Population by Region ►

Highlights

By region, the number of Registered Indians living on reserve in 1995 ranged from a low of 3,712 in the Yukon to a high of 67,825 in Ontario.

The largest proportional gains in regions south of 60° between 1977 and 1995 were in the Manitoba, Atlantic and Alberta regions, where the on-reserve population increased by 88, 87 and 80 percent respectively. South of 60°, Quebec had the highest proportion of its Indian population living on reserve in 1995 (70.9%).

Figure 4 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region

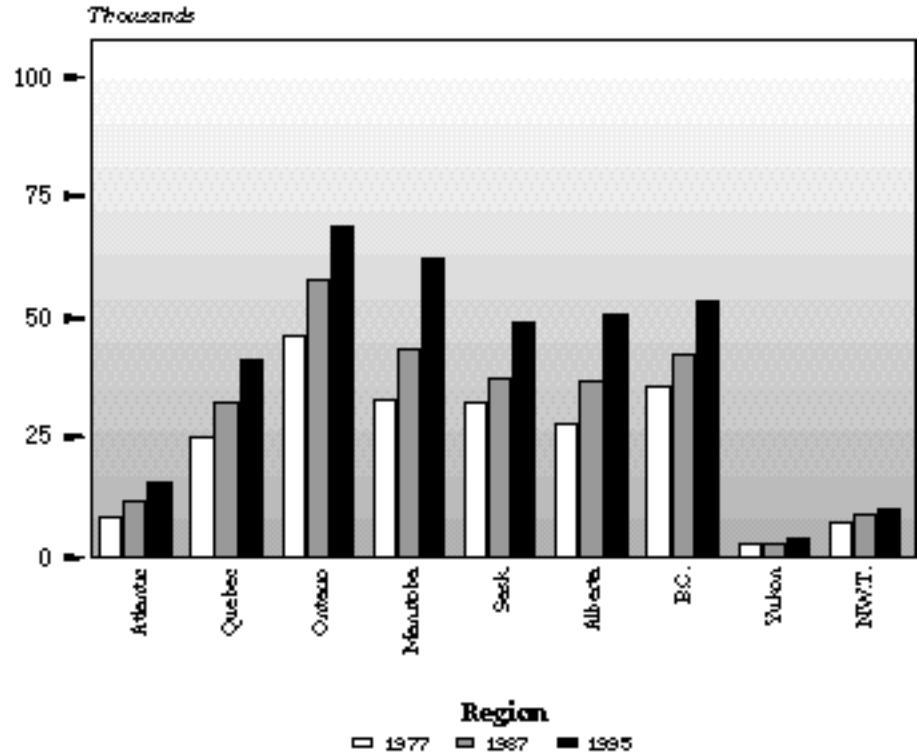


Table 4 On-Reserve¹ Registered Indian Population by Region, 1977 - 1995 (Revised)

Region	1977		1987		1992		1993		1994		1995	
	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²	No.	% ²
Atlantic	8,185	73.8	11,517	68.6	14,039	67.9	14,476	67.3	14,917	66.7	15,328	66.0
Quebec	24,727	81.9	31,816	77.2	37,215	70.8	38,303	70.6	39,398	70.5	40,582	70.9
Ontario	45,211	68.4	56,588	60.0	63,422	52.0	64,787	51.5	66,221	50.9	67,825	50.6
Manitoba	32,428	74.8	42,674	70.1	53,239	65.9	55,617	66.2	58,366	66.2	60,856	66.5
Saskatchewan	31,589	70.2	36,732	57.3	43,429	53.2	45,052	52.7	46,598	52.4	48,053	52.0
Alberta	27,472	78.1	35,974	69.1	43,254	65.5	44,981	65.5	46,737	65.6	49,458	66.7
B.C.	34,684	63.9	41,610	57.9	48,409	53.3	50,090	53.3	50,825	52.5	52,072	52.2
Yukon	2,651	82.4	2,973	59.0	3,120	47.1	3,374	49.6	3,676	52.9	3,712	52.4
N.W.T.	7,269	96.4	8,590	89.4	9,536	77.3	9,764	75.7	9,905	75.0	10,033	73.7
Canada	214,216	72.4	268,474	64.6	315,663	59.2	326,444	59.0	336,643	58.7	347,919	58.7

Notes

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. All percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 3; figures may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source

Indian Register, DIAND.

► Off-Reserve Population by Region ►

Highlights

The off-reserve population increased substantially between 1977 and 1995 from 81,682 to 245,131. Growth was particularly high between 1985 and 1992 with the implementation of Bill C-31. The proportion of off-reserve Indians has increased from nearly 28 percent in 1977 to 41 percent in 1995.

The number of Registered Indians who live off reserve has increased in all regions. The largest off-reserve regional gains south of 60° between 1977 and 1995 were in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Conversely, the off-reserve populations of British Columbia and the Atlantic regions exhibited the lowest rates of increase over the same period.

Figure 5 Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region

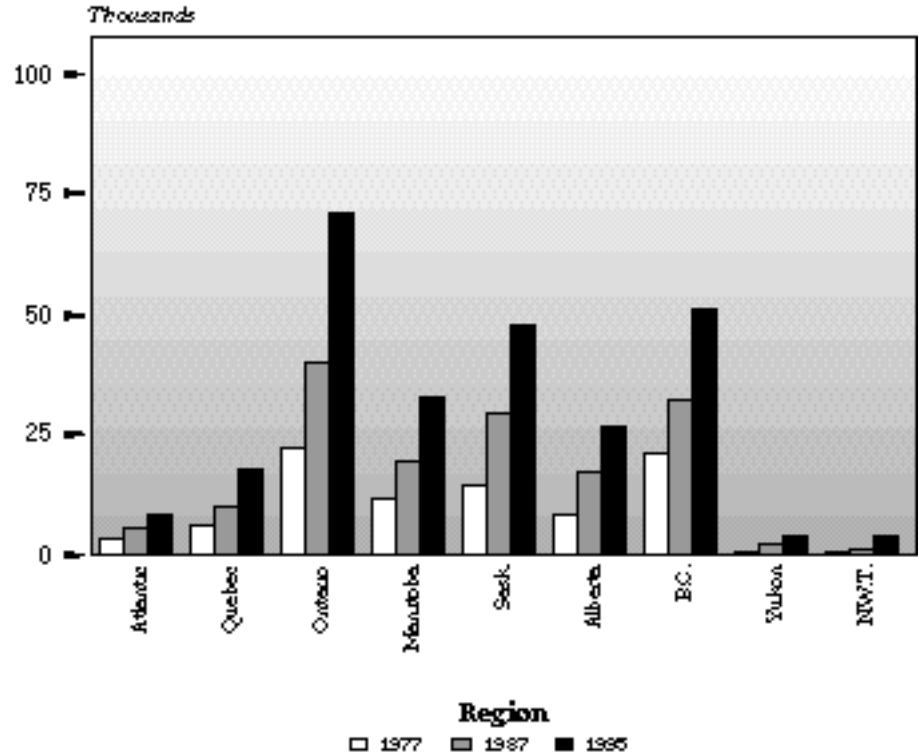


Table 5 Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1977 - 1995 (Revised)

Region	1977		1987		1992		1993		1994		1995	
	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹	No.	% ¹
Atlantic	2,908	26.2	5,275	31.4	6,645	32.1	7,048	32.7	7,463	33.3	7,897	34.0
Quebec	5,448	18.1	9,411	22.8	15,347	29.2	15,970	29.4	16,450	29.5	16,641	29.1
Ontario	20,846	31.6	37,687	40.0	58,445	48.0	60,956	48.5	63,928	49.1	66,335	49.4
Manitoba	10,921	25.2	18,244	29.9	27,606	34.1	28,403	33.8	29,795	33.8	30,709	33.5
Saskatchewan	13,397	29.8	27,386	42.7	38,271	46.8	40,361	47.3	42,259	47.6	44,272	48.0
Alberta	7,690	21.9	16,079	30.9	22,811	34.5	23,658	34.5	24,560	34.4	24,665	33.3
B.C.	19,634	36.1	30,256	42.1	42,360	46.7	43,916	46.7	45,983	47.5	47,648	47.8
Yukon	566	17.6	2,064	41.0	3,508	52.9	3,433	50.4	3,272	47.1	3,376	47.6
N.W.T.	272	3.6	1,022	10.6	2,805	22.7	3,127	24.3	3,304	25.0	3,588	26.3
Canada	81,682	27.6	147,424	35.4	217,798	40.8	226,872	41.0	237,014	41.3	245,131	41.3

Note

1. All percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 3; figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source

Indian Register, DIAND.

► Population by Geographic Zones ►

Highlights

The proportion of on-reserve Indians living in urban, rural, remote or special access areas remained relatively constant between 1976 and 1995.

In 1995, more than one third of on-reserve Indians (36%) lived in DIAND defined urban zones while almost one-fifth (17%) of Indians lived in special access zones. Special access zones have no year-round road access to a service centre.

Figure 6 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by DIAND Geographic Zone

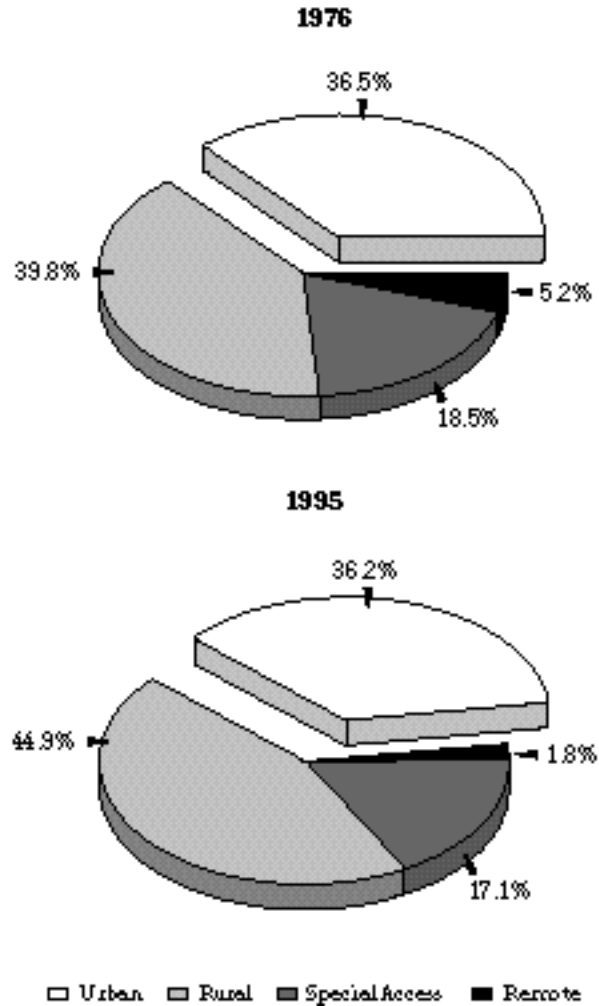


Table 6 On-Reserve¹ Registered Indian Population by DIAND Geographic Zone, Canada 1976 - 1995

Geographical Zone ²		1976	1981	1986	1991	1992 ³	1993 ³	1994 ³	1995 ³
Urban	No.	76,485	86,816	98,474	112,848	116,535	120,358	116,862	120,818
	%	36.5	38.2	37.3	37.0	37.0	38.0	35.8	36.2
Rural	No.	83,392	86,574	102,289	118,135	127,730	126,515	145,124	149,854
	%	39.8	38.1	38.7	38.8	40.6	40.0	44.5	44.9
Remote	No.	10,947	13,167	14,224	16,966	14,380	14,715	5,798	5,943
	%	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.6	4.6	4.7	1.8	1.8
Special Access	No.	38,813	40,935	49,200	56,802	56,061	54,790	58,484	60,431
	%	18.5	18.0	18.6	18.6	17.8	17.3	17.9	17.1
Total	No.	209,637	227,492	264,187	304,751	314,706	316,378	326,268	337,046 ⁴
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. On reserves includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. See Glossary.
3. Excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement.
4. Excludes eight individuals living on reserve or on Crown lands in the General Lists with unspecified geographic zones.

Sources

- 1976-1995: Indian Register, DIAND.
 1976-1991: Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone, 1987, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.
 1992-1993: Band Classification Manual, July 1993, Capital Housing Directorate, DIAND.
 1994-1995: Band Classification Manual, March 1995, Information Quality and Research Directorate, DIAND.

► Population by Geographic Zones by Region, 1976 ►

Highlights

The regional proportions of on-reserve Indians living in DIAND-defined geographic zones have remained almost constant between 1976 and 1995 (Tables 7-A and 7-B). In 1976, fewer than one-fifth (17%) of on-reserve Indians lived in remote and special access areas.

In 1976, all Indians living on reserve in the Atlantic Region were located in urban and rural areas; this level fell to just over half for the equivalent population in Yukon and Manitoba.

Special access areas have no year-round road access to a service centre. In 1976, Manitoba reported the highest proportion of on-reserve Indians living in special access areas at slightly over 31 percent.

Figure 7-A On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region and DIAND Geographic Zone, 1976

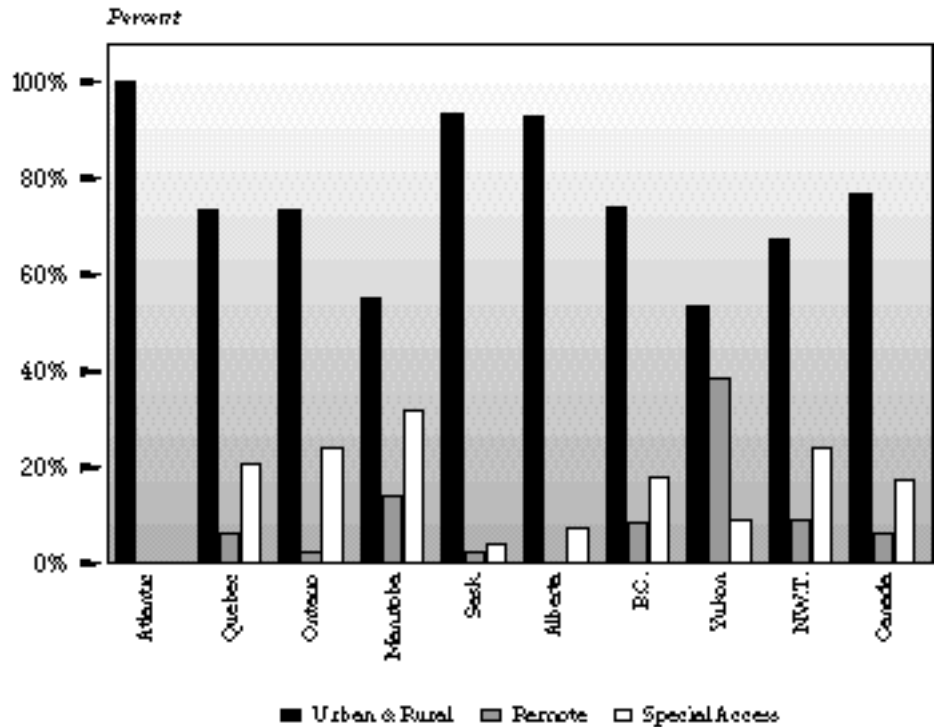


Table 7-A On-Reserve¹ Registered Indian Population by Region and DIAND Geographic Zone, 1976

Region	Geographic Zone ²						Total	
	Urban & Rural		Remote		Special Access			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	7,021	100.0	0	0	0	0.0	7,021	100
Quebec	15,105	73.4	1,296	6.3	4,177	20.3	20,578	100
Ontario	27,937	73.6	911	2.4	9,110	24.0	37,958	100
Manitoba	15,828	54.8	3,986	13.8	9,070	31.4	28,884	100
Saskatchewan	26,440	93.6	678	2.4	1,130	4.0	28,248	100
Alberta	23,142	92.8	0	0.0	1,796	7.2	24,938	100
British Columbia	23,860	73.7	2,784	8.6	5,730	17.7	32,374	100
Yukon	1,247	53.1	897	38.2	204	8.7	2,348	100
Northwest Territories	4,148	67.3	556	9.0	1,460	23.7	6,164	100
Canada	144,728	76.8	11,108	5.9	32,677	17.3	188,513	100

Notes

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. See Glossary.

Sources

1976: Indian Register, DIAND.
 1987: *Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone, 1987*,
 Band Support and Capital Management Branch, DIAND.

► Population by Geographic Zones by Region, 1995 ►

Highlights

The regional distribution of the on-reserve Indian population by DIAND geographic zones has remained relatively constant between 1976 and 1995 (Tables 7-A and 7-B).

More than four-fifths (80%) of on-reserve Indians lived in urban and rural areas in 1995.

Urban or rural residency characterized all Indians living in the Atlantic (100%); more than 90% of Indians residing in Alberta and Saskatchewan were located in urban and rural areas in 1995.

Figure 7-B On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region and DIAND Geographic Zone, 1995

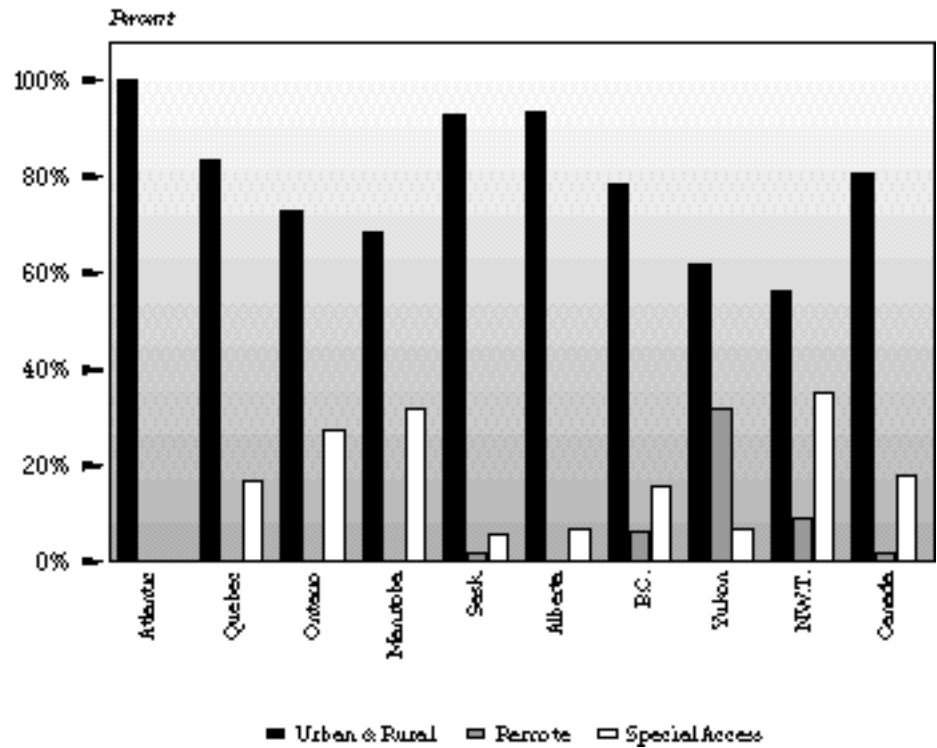


Table 7-B On-Reserve¹ Registered Indian Population by Region and DIAND Geographic Zone, 1995²

Geographic Zone ³	Urban & Rural		Remote		Special Access		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	15,328	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15,328	100
Quebec	24,794	83.4	0	0.0	4,921	16.6	29,715	100
Ontario	49,421	72.9	37	0.1	18,361	27.1	67,819	100
Manitoba	41,470	68.1	0	0.0	19,386	31.9	60,856	100
Saskatchewan	44,699	93.0	702	1.5	2,652	5.5	48,053	100
Alberta	46,106	93.2	0	0.0	3,352	6.8	49,458	100
British Columbia	40,913	78.6	3,136	6.0	8,023	15.4	52,072	100
Yukon	2,298	61.9	1,177	31.7	237	6.4	3,712	100
Northwest Territories	5,643	56.2	891	8.9	3,499	34.9	10,033	100
Canada	270,672	80.3	5,943	1.8	60,431	17.9	337,046 ⁴	100

Notes

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. Excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement.
3. See Glossary.
4. Excludes eight individuals living on reserve or on Crown lands from the General Lists with unspecified geographic zones distributed as follows: Ontario 6 and Quebec 2.

Sources

Indian Register, DIAND.

Band Classification Manual, March 1995, Information Quality and Research Directorate, DIAND.

► Population Distribution by Age and Sex ►

Highlights

In 1995, almost 50 percent of the Registered Indian population was less than 25 years of age. For Canada as a whole, 34 percent of the population fell into the under 25 age cohort. Less than 5 percent of the Registered Indian population occurs in the cohort aged 65 or more, compared to 12 percent for the total Canadian population.

Women aged 65 or more represented 5.1 percent of the Registered Indian female population in 1995. By contrast, females aged 65 or more accounted for almost 14 percent of the nation's female population. In 1995, 4.1 percent of the male Registered Indian population was aged 65 and over. Among all Canadian men, the proportion of the male population aged 65 and over stood at ten percent.

Figure 8 Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 1995

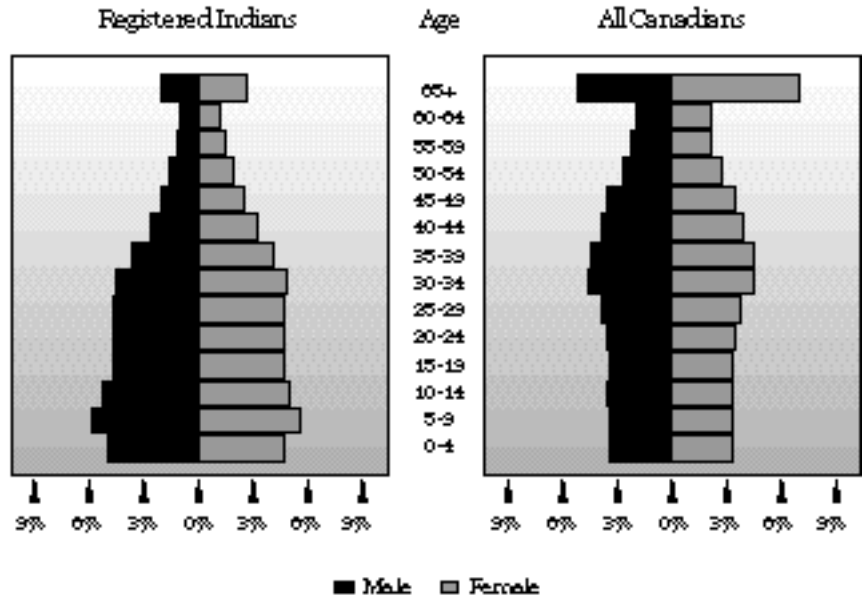


Table 8 Age and Sex Distribution 1995, Registered Indians and All Canadians

Age	Registered Indians ¹				All Canadians ²			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	29,718	5.0	28,156	4.7	1,019,207	3.4	968,314	3.3
5-9	34,570	5.8	32,911	5.5	1,021,258	3.4	977,252	3.3
10-14	30,989	5.2	29,428	5.0	1,023,923	3.5	979,395	3.3
15-19	27,833	4.7	27,057	4.6	1,014,833	3.4	965,114	3.3
20-24	27,658	4.7	27,474	4.6	1,036,429	3.5	1,007,615	3.4
25-29	28,098	4.7	28,012	4.7	1,133,193	3.8	1,111,921	3.8
30-34	26,585	4.5	28,319	4.8	1,355,862	4.6	1,319,928	4.5
35-39	21,783	3.7	24,426	4.1	1,309,711	4.4	1,292,492	4.4
40-44	16,189	2.7	18,934	3.2	1,159,616	3.9	1,163,229	3.9
45-49	12,516	2.1	15,035	2.5	1,047,329	3.5	1,035,900	3.5
50-54	9,522	1.6	11,334	1.9	799,596	2.7	795,817	2.7
55-59	7,067	1.2	9,062	1.5	643,247	2.2	651,921	2.2
60-64	5,833	1.0	7,175	1.2	596,806	2.0	617,710	2.1
65+	11,813	2.0	15,550	2.6	1,503,315	5.1	2,055,167	6.9
All ages	290,174	48.9	302,873	51.1	14,664,325	49.5	14,941,775	50.5
TOTAL	593,047³				29,606,100			

Notes

1. The Indian Register Population is as of December 31, 1995.
2. The All Canadian population **includes** the Registered Indian population. Figures are Preliminary Postcensal Estimates as of July 1, 1995.
3. The Registered Indian Population does not add up to the total of 593,050 due to 3 cases where the age is unknown.

Sources

Indian Register, DIAND.
 Statistics Canada, *Annual Demographic Statistics* 1995, Catalogue 91-213 -XPB.

► Health Conditions ►

Life Expectancy	24
Mortality Rates	25
Infant Mortality Rates	26
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► Life Expectancy ►

Highlights

Life expectancy for Registered Indians at birth continues to approach parity with the general Canadian population, with the gap between the genders forecast to narrow to less than six years by 1996. This compares to a gap that exceeded 10 years in 1975.

The age gap between the sexes in 1975 was 6.7 years in favour of females and could climb to 7.1 years by 1995. Between 1975 and 1995, life expectancy for males is expected to increase from 59.2 to 69.1 years and for females from 65.9 to 76.2 years.

Figure 9 Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Registered Indian Population

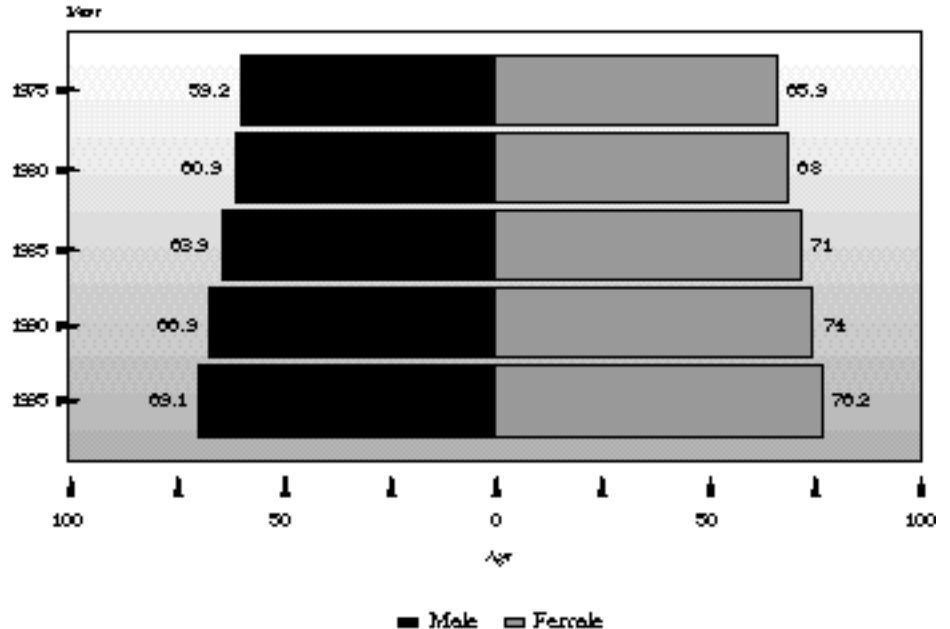


Table 9 Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1975 - 1995

Life Expectancy at Birth¹

Year	Male	Female
1975	59.2	65.9
1980	60.9	68.0
1985	63.9	71.0
1990	66.9	74.0
1995	69.1	76.2

Notes

1. See Glossary.
2. See DIAND publication *Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1991-2015*, Catalogue No. R32-98/1993E for detailed scenarios.

Source

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

► Mortality Rates ►

Highlight

Between 1975 and 1994, the mortality rate among Registered Indians decreased from 7.2 to 5.3 per thousand.

Figure 10 Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population

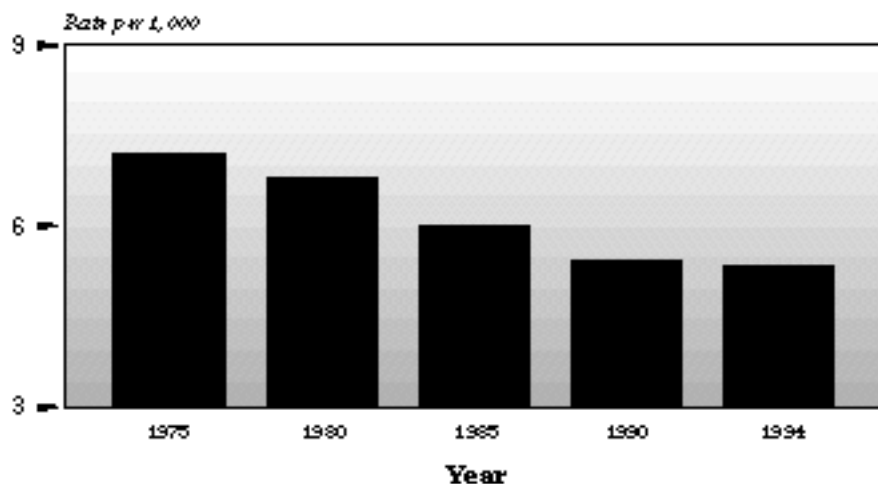


Table 10 Deaths and Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1975 - 1994 (Revised)

Year	Number of Deaths	Mortality Rate ¹ (per 1,000)
1975	1,814	7.2
1976	1,875	7.3
1980	1,851	6.7
1981	1,778	6.3
1982	1,740	6.1
1983	1,658	5.6
1984	1,675	5.6
1985 ²	1,432	5.9
1986	1,380	5.5
1987 ³	1,828	5.6
1988	1,870	5.3
1989	1,966	5.3
1990	2,135	5.4
1991 ¹	2,296	5.8
1992	2,336	5.5
1993	2,431	5.5
1994	2,395	5.3

Notes

1. Mortality rates correspond to the population served by Health Canada. See Glossary for Population Served.
2. British Columbia data not included in counts and rates for 1985 and 1986 only.
3. Counts and rates since 1987 no longer include N.W.T. Indians because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Source

Medical Services Branch, Health Canada.

► Infant Mortality Rates ►

Highlights

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

Between 1980 and 1989, infant mortality rates for Registered Indians dropped from 23.7 to 9.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rates have remained relatively constant for the period 1991 through 1994.

Figure 11 Infant Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population

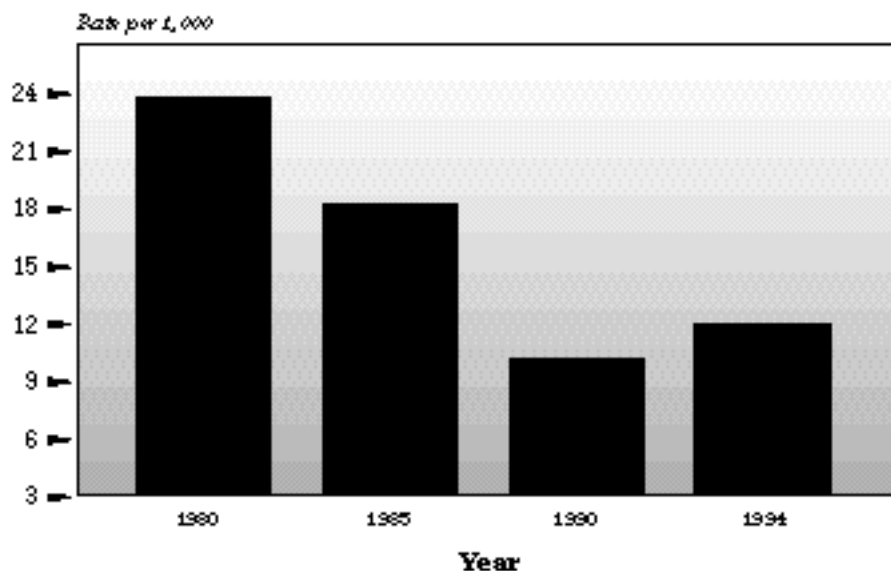


Table 11 Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1980 - 1994 (Revised)

Year	Number of Infant Deaths ¹	Number of Live Births	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000) ²
1980	178	7,504	23.7
1981	166	7,632	21.8
1982	138	8,090	17.1
1983	146	8,029	18.2
1984	146	7,726	18.9
1985 ³	131	7,188	18.2
1986	119	6,817	17.5
1987 ⁴	87	7,465	11.7
1988	100	7,872	12.7
1989	80	8,067	9.9
1990	88	8,656	10.2
1991	139	11,707	11.9
1992	152	12,077	12.6
1993	132	12,123	10.9
1994	152	12,692	12.0

Notes

1. Population one year of age and under.
2. Mortality rates correspond to the population served by Health Canada. See Glossary for "Population Served".
3. British Columbia data were not included in the counts and rates for 1985 and 1986 only.
4. Counts and rates since 1987 no longer include N.W.T. Indians because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Source

Medical Services Branch, Health Canada.

► Mortality Rates by Cause ►

Highlights

Between 1984 and 1994, injury and poisoning were the leading causes of death among Registered Indians. Death rates from injury and poisoning fell to 139 per 100,000 in 1994, showing a substantial decrease from a rate of 190 per 100,000 in 1984.

As in 1993, the most frequent causes of death within the injury and poisoning category included motor vehicle accidents, suicide, and drowning (detail not shown in Table 12). The second and third major causes of death in 1994 were diseases of the circulatory system and neoplasms (cancers), with rates of 136 and 79 deaths per 100,000 people, respectively.

While year over year mortality rates recorded by Health Canada for the Registered Indian population have generally fallen, they increased in 1989 through 1991. This anomaly in the data likely reflects improvements in the collection of mortality data rather than real increases in mortality.

Figure 12 Mortality Rates by Major Cause, Registered Indian Population

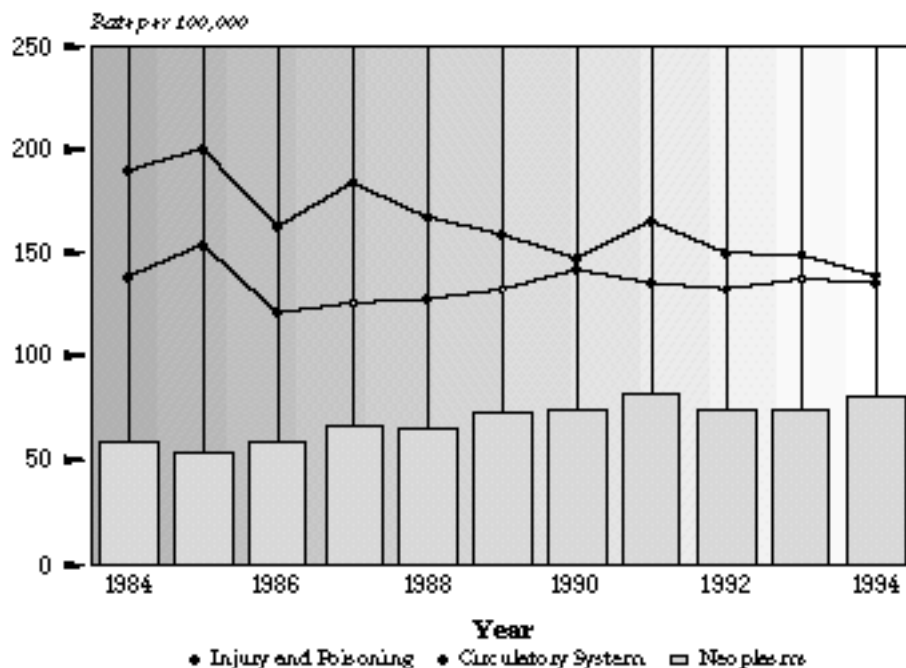


Table 12 Mortality Rates by All Causes, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1984 - 1994 (Revised)

Classification of Diseases	Rates per 100,000										
	1984	1985 ¹	1986	1987 ²	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
I. Infectious & Parasitic	12.7	8.7	16.0	9.1	6.2	4.6	6.0	8.8	10.4	10.2	10.4
II. Neoplasms	57.3	53.5	57.5	65.9	64.3	72.3	73.9	81.2	73.6	73.3	79.3
III. Endocrine, Metabolic & Immunity Disorders	7.4	16.2	12.4	17.9	11.9	16.5	13.3	18.7	17.2	18.8	18.1
IV. Blood and Blood-forming Organs	1.3	0.8	2.4	1.2	2.5	1.4	1.3	3.0	2.4	1.1	1.5
V. Mental Disorders	4.4	5.4	6.0	6.7	7.6	8.9	11.3	9.3	8.2	14.1	12.6
VI. Nervous System & Sense Organs	6.4	6.6	5.6	10.6	9.9	6.8	7.0	7.3	8.7	10.7	7.3
VII. Circulatory System	138.2	153.7	120.7	125.5	127.4	131.9	141.6	135.1	132.2	136.9	135.5
VIII. Respiratory System	45.9	45.6	38.8	45.3	43.6	40.6	41.5	41.8	43.8	44.7	36.7
IX. Digestive System	21.8	24.0	23.2	23.4	20.4	24.9	28.9	27.2	30.6	25.0	25.0
X. Genito-Urinary System	9.1	7.5	6.4	8.5	8.5	9.5	12.3	10.8	8.9	13.2	11.7
XI. Complic. of Pregnancy, Childbirth, etc.	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4
XII. Skin & Subcutaneous Tissues	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2
XIII. Musculoskeletal System	3.0	2.1	0.8	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.0	3.0	3.5	1.6	2.9
XIV. Congenital Anomalies	10.4	9.1	12.4	10.3	7.1	7.6	8.6	9.8	7.5	8.4	9.5
XV. Conditions from Perinatal Period	11.1	14.5	12.4	8.5	7.9	10.8	6.3	8.8	10.1	6.1	6.9
XVI. Symptoms, Signs & Ill-defined Conditions	19.8	25.3	32.8	27.0	31.4	24.9	26.9	33.3	30.4	24.1	32.7
XVII. Injury and Poisoning	189.5	200.1	162.2	183.5	167.0	158.7	146.9	165.1	149.6	148.7	138.6
Others	22.5	19.5	42.0	9.7	9.6	10.6	7.5	14.1	11.8	14.5	0.0
TOTAL³	561.8	593.4	551.6	555.2	529.2	532.4	536.9	578.6	549.6	551.8	529.3

Notes

1. B.C. data were not included in the counts and rates for 1985 and 1986 only.
2. Rates since 1987 no longer include N.W.T. Indians because of the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories.
3. See glossary for population serviced.

Source

Medical Services Branch, Health Canada.

► Tuberculosis ►

Highlight

The incidence of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population has steadily decreased between 1980 and 1994. In 1994, the incidence of this disease reached a low of 47 per 100,000, down sharply from the 60 per 100,000 rate reported in 1992.

Figure 13 Tuberculosis Cases, Registered Indian Population

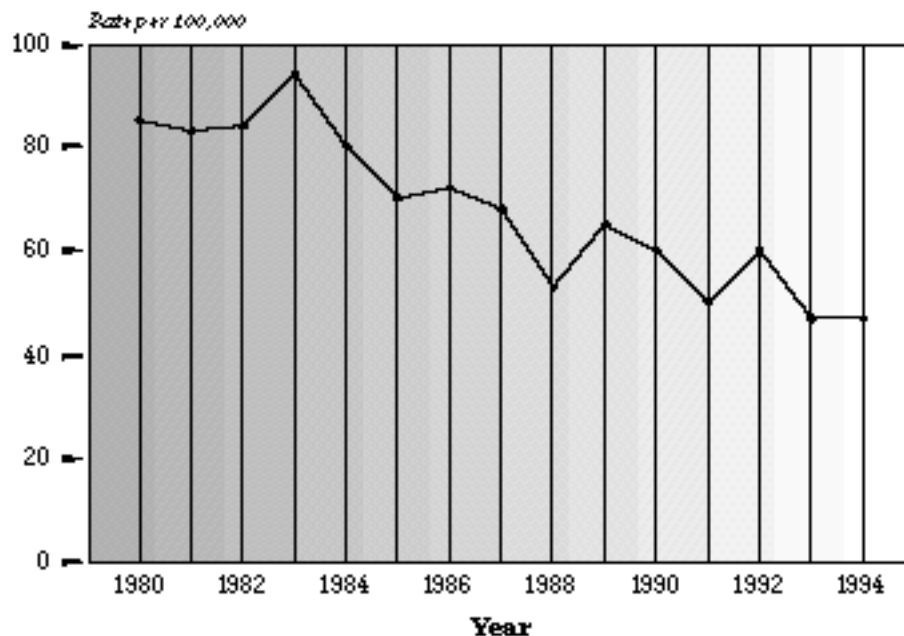


Table 13 Tuberculosis Cases, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1980 - 1994

Year	Cases ¹	Registered Indian Population	Rate Per 100,000
1980	270	316,737	85
1981	268	323,782	83
1982	280	332,178	84
1983	323	341,968	94
1984	278	348,809	80
1985	253	360,241	70
1986	281	387,829	72
1987	283	415,898	68
1988	236	443,884	53
1989	303	466,337	65
1990	292	490,178	60
1991	258	511,791	50
1992	320	533,461	60
1993	261	553,316	47
1994	267	573,657	47

Note

1. Includes new and reactivated cases.

Sources

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

► Education ►

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► Enrolment ►

Highlights

The total number of on-reserve children enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools increased between 1985/86 and 1995/96, from 80,623 to 110,642.

The percentage of Registered Indian school-aged children on reserve enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools increased marginally, from 80 percent in 1985/86 to 82 percent in 1995/96.

Figure 14 Enrolment of On-Reserve Registered Indian Population in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools

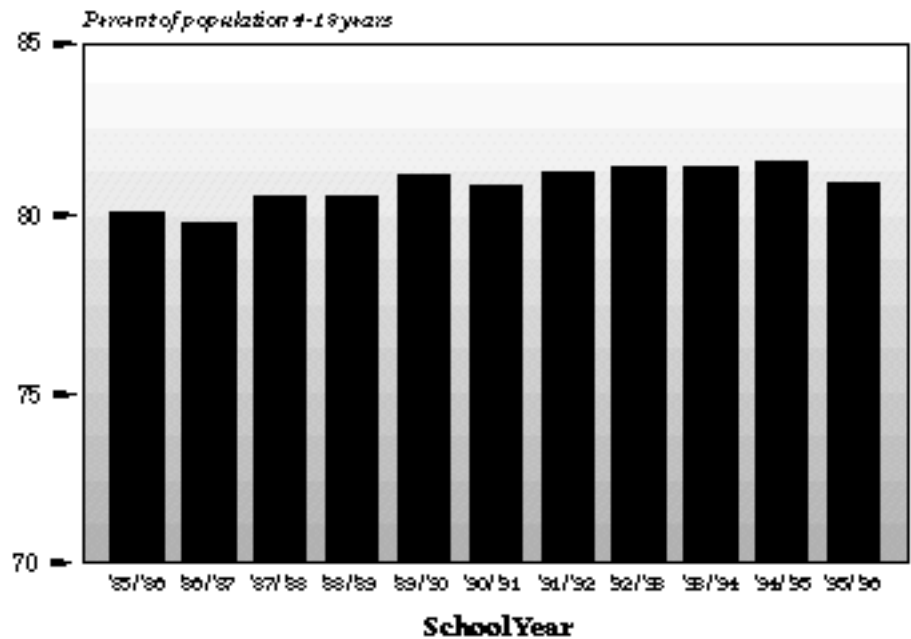


Table 14 Enrolment of On Reserve¹ Population in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools, Canada 1985/86 - 1995/96 (Revised)

Year	Total Enrolment ²	Registered Indian Enrolment 4-18 Years	Registered Indian Population 4-18 Years ³	Enrolment Rate ⁴
1985/86	80,623	70,832	88,503	80.0
1986/87	82,271	72,023	90,721	79.4
1987/88	84,271	74,154	91,631	80.9
1988/89	85,582	75,217	92,927	80.9
1989/90	88,158	77,382	94,196	82.1
1990/91	92,018	79,299	97,256	81.5
1991/92	96,594	82,678	100,481	82.3
1992/93	100,890	85,691	103,771	82.6
1993/94	103,644	88,708	107,346	82.6
1994/95	107,091	92,097	111,082	82.9
1995/96	110,642 ⁵	94,281	115,481	81.6

Notes

1. On reserve includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. Total enrolment includes Registered Indians, non-Registered Indians and Inuit in Grades Kindergarten 4 to 13 (where applicable).
3. Excludes N.W.T. and Yukon as kindergarten, elementary and secondary education is funded by the territorial governments and not by DIAND.
4. As opposed to previous years the enrolment rate is calculated by dividing the Registered Indian Enrolment 4 to 18 years by the Registered Indian Population 4 to 18 Years.
5. Excludes an estimated 473 students from the Nuuchah-Nulth Tribal Council, which has negotiated a separate agreement with DIAND.

Sources

Enrolment:

Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

Population:

Indian Register, DIAND.

► Consecutive Years of Schooling ►

Highlight

Indian children are remaining in school longer. The proportion of Indian children who remain in school until grade XII increased from about three percent in 1960/61 to a 1995/96 rate of 75 percent.

Figure 15 On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII for Consecutive Years of Schooling

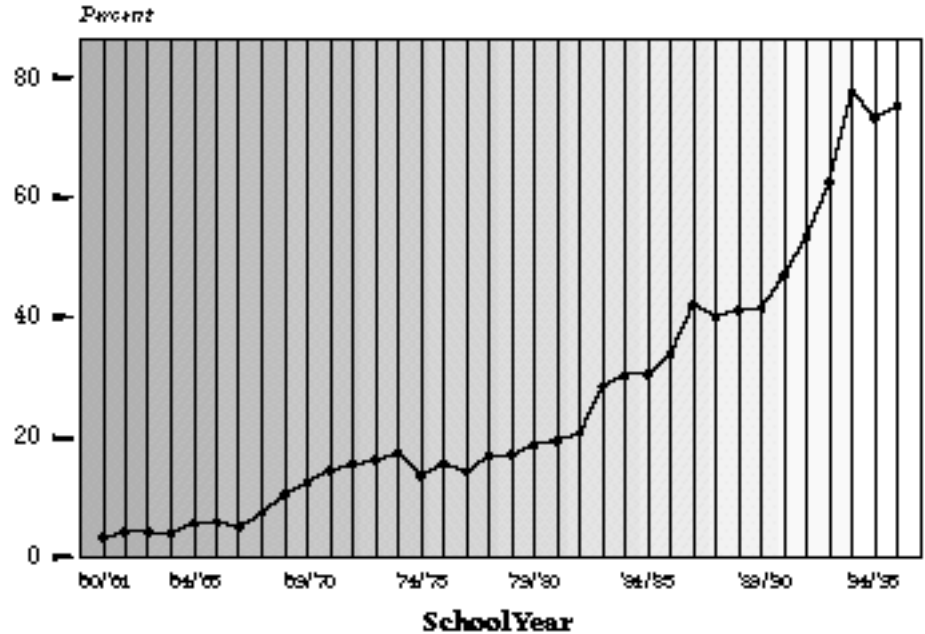


Table 15 On-Reserve Students Remaining Until Grade XII for Consecutive Years of Schooling, Canada 1960/61 - 1995/96

School Year	Percent	School Year	Percent
1960/61	3.4	1980/81	19.6
1961/62	4.3	1981/82	20.7
1962/63	4.3	1982/83	28.6
1963/64	4.1	1983/84	30.5
1964/65	5.8	1984/85	30.6
1965/66	6.0	1985/86	33.9
1966/67	5.1	1986/87	42.2
1967/68	7.5	1987/88	40.2
1968/69	10.6	1988/89	41.4
1969/70	12.6	1989/90	41.6
1970/71	14.6	1990/91	47.0
1971/72	15.6	1991/92	53.6
1972/73	16.2	1992/93	62.6
1973/74	17.4	1993/94	77.7
1974/75	13.6	1994/95	73.3
		1995/96	75.1 ¹
1975/76	15.8		
1976/77	14.3		
1977/78	17.0		
1978/79	17.2		
1979/80	18.9		

Note

1. The percentage for 1995/96 is obtained by dividing the number of students in grade XII in 1995/96 by the number of students in grade I in 1984/85.

Sources

1960/61-1977/78: Statistics Division, Program Services Branch, DIAND. 1978/79-1990/91: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND. 1991/92-1995/96: Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► Post-Secondary Enrolment ►

Highlight

The number of Registered Indians and Inuit enrolled in post-secondary institutions more than doubled between 1985/86 and 1994/95, rising from 11,170 to 24,482. In 1995/96, enrolment increased by an additional 1,823 from the previous year, to an estimated 26,305 persons.

Figure 16 Enrolment in Post-secondary Institutions, Registered Indian and Inuit Population

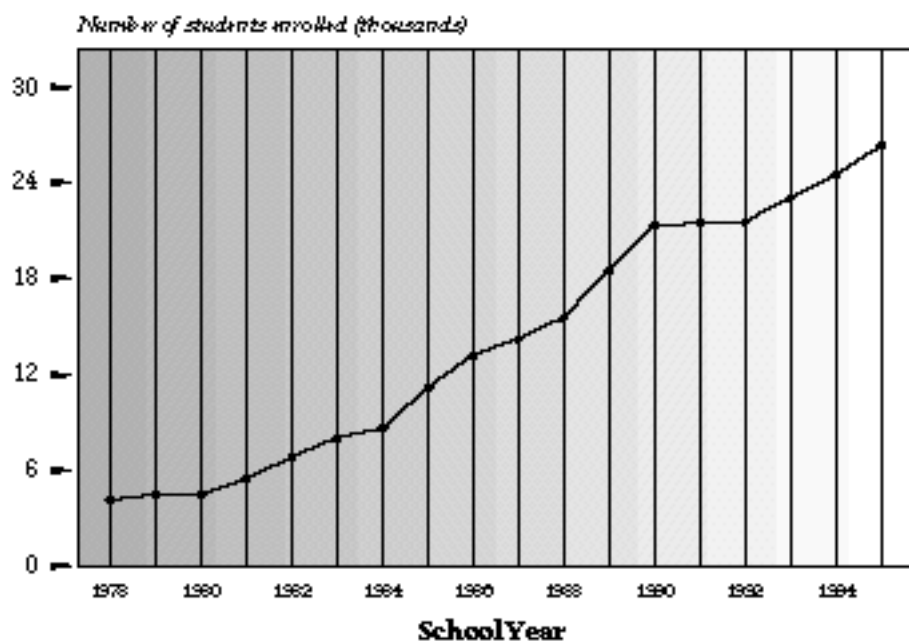


Table 16 Enrolment in Post-secondary Institutions, Registered Indian and Inuit Population, 1977/78 - 1995/96 (Revised)

School Year	Post-secondary Enrolment ¹
1977/78	3,599
1978/79	4,148
1979/80	4,502
1980/81	4,455
1981/82	5,467
1982/83	6,810
1983/84	8,062
1984/85	8,617
1985/86	11,170
1986/87	13,196
1987/88	14,242
1988/89	15,572 ²
1989/90	18,535
1990/91	21,300
1991/92	21,442
1992/93	21,566
1993/94	23,068
1994/95	24,482
1995/96	26,305 ³

Notes

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

Sources

1977-1990: Education Branch, DIAND.
1991-1995: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► Post-Secondary Enrolment Rate/A Comparison ►

Highlight

The post-secondary enrolment rate for the Registered Indian population aged 17-34 increased from 6.0 percent in 1993/94 to 6.5 percent in 1994/95. Over the same period, the post-secondary enrolment rate for Canadians aged 17-34 increased from 10.1 to 10.4 percent.

Notes

- Includes university and community college enrolment. The 1990/91 to 1992/93 enrolment rates were removed from the table due to a difference in DIAND's and Statistics Canada's population base. DIAND's data for this period were based on all students funded while the data for all Canadians were based on a December 1 census. The figures were not directly comparable. Starting in 1993/94 DIAND's Post-Secondary enrolment data were based on a November 1 census.
- 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. While nearly 80 percent of Registered Indian students are between the ages of 17 and 34, about 95 percent of all Canadian students fall in this age group.
- Population figures for all Canadians for the years 1993/94 and 1994/95 are preliminary post-censal estimates.

Sources

Post-secondary database, Information Management Branch, and Indian Register, DIAND.
Annual Demographic Statistics, Cat. No. 91-213 Annual, Statistics Canada.
 Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada.

Figure 17 Full-time Post-Secondary Enrolment Rates, Registered Indians Compared to All Canadians

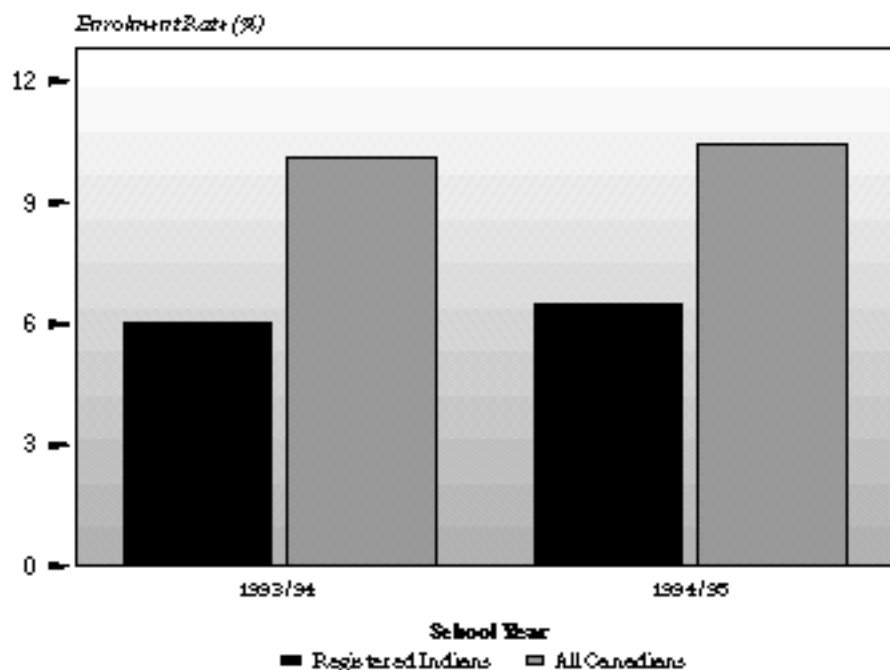


Table 17 Full-Time Post-Secondary Enrolment Rates¹, Registered Indians Compared to All Canadians, 1993/94 - 1994/95 (Revised)

	1993/94	1994/95
Registered Indians		
Population enrolled 17-34 ²	11,578*	12,738*
Population aged 17-34	192,631	195,865
Enrolment Rate	6.0	6.5
All Canadians		
Population enrolled 17-34 ²	834,291	844,856
Population aged 17-34 ³	8,229,200	8,149,652
Enrolment Rate	10.1	10.4

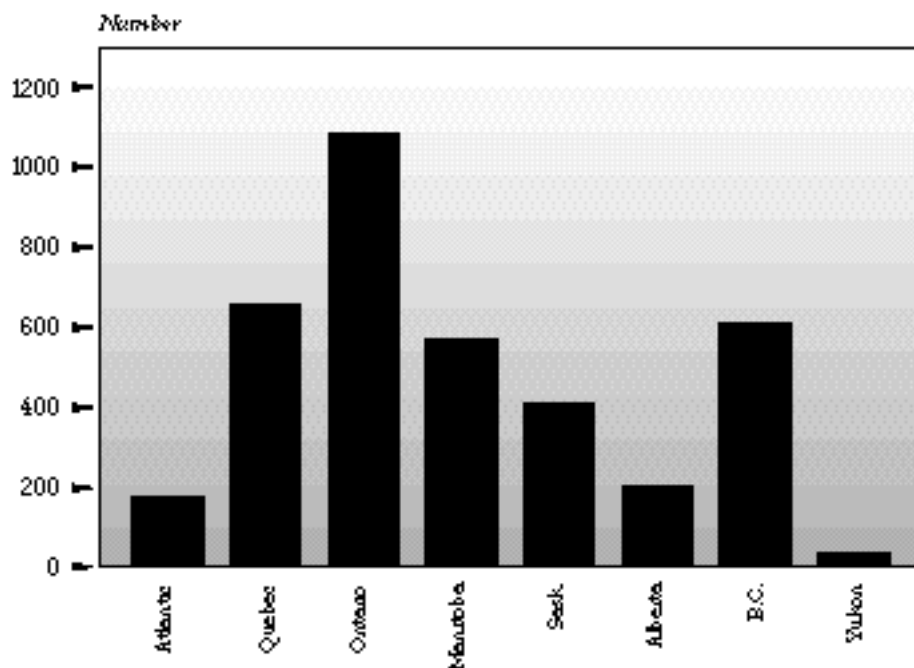
* Estimates were used to calculate the enrolled Registered Indian population due to inconsistent reporting.

► Post-Secondary Education Graduates ►

Highlight

Ontario had the highest number of post-secondary graduates in 1994/95.

Figure 17a Post-Secondary Education Graduates 1994/95



Notes

1. *Non University* includes non-university types of certificates or diplomas, Undergraduate includes Bachelor degrees, first Professional degrees etc., *Graduate* includes Master's degrees, Ph.Ds etc., and *Other* includes special students, auditing specialization and all others.
2. The figures for Ontario include estimates for non-reported bands.
3. The department only funds University and College Entrance Programs (UCEP) in N.W.T. The UCEP program does not qualify as a graduate program. Post-secondary education for Inuit and Indian Students in the N.W.T. is funded by the territorial government.
4. The figures for the Atlantic, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia regions do not include all bands.

Source

Information Management Branch, DIAND

Table 17a PostSecondary Education Graduates by Region, 1994/95

Region	UNIVERSITY				Total
	Non-University ¹	Undergraduate	Graduate	Other	
Atlantic	63	104	11	0	178
Quebec	104	470	80	1	655
Ontario ²	738	329	18	0	1,085
Manitoba	407	153	7	0	567
Saskatchewan	150	216	34	8	408
Alberta	146	49	7	0	202
BC	364	175	45	23	607
Yukon	21	12	0	0	33
Total^{3,4}	1,993	1,508	202	32	3,735

► Band-Operated Schools ►

Highlight

Indian bands are assuming more control in the education of Indian children on reserve. The number of band-operated schools increased from 64 in 1976/77 to 429 in 1995/96.

Figure 18 Band-Operated Schools

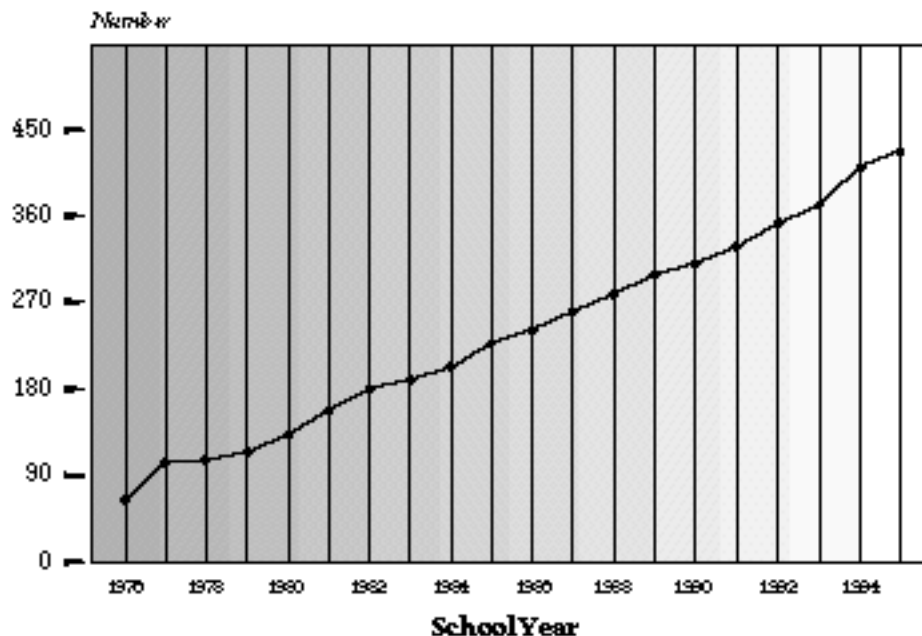


Table 18 Band-Operated Schools, Canada 1976/77 - 1995/96

School Year	Band-Operated Schools ¹	School Year	Band-Operated Schools ¹
1976/77	64	1986/87	243
1977/78	104	1987/88	262
1978/79	107	1988/89	280
1979/80	115	1989/90	300
1980/81	133	1990/91	312
1981/82	159	1991/92	329
1982/83	181	1992/93	353
1983/84	191	1993/94	372
1984/85	203	1994/95	412
1985/86	229	1995/96	429

Note

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

Source

Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► Enrolment by School Type ►

Highlights

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

The proportion of children enrolled in band-operated schools increased from 5 percent in 1976/77 to 57 percent in 1995/96. The proportion of children enrolled in federal schools dropped to under 2 percent in 1995/96 from 42 percent in 1976/77.

Finally, the proportion of students enrolled in provincial/private schools dropped from 53 percent in 1976/77 to 42 percent in 1995/96.

Figure 19 Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Enrolment by School Type, On-Reserve Population, Canada 1976/77 - 1995/96

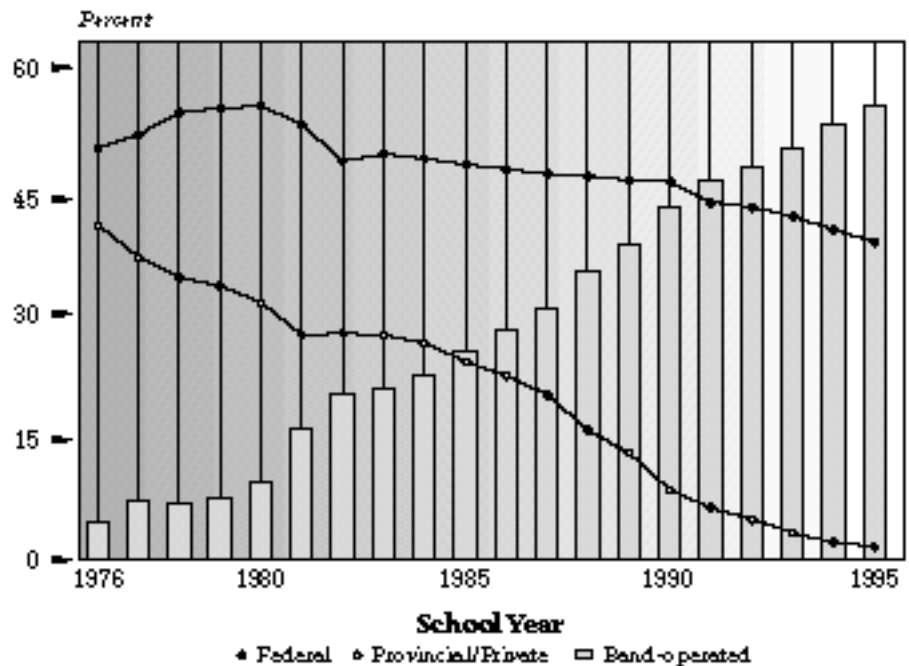


Table 19 Total Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Enrolment by School Type, On-Reserve Population, Canada 1976/77 - 1995/96

School Year	Federal	Provincial	Band-operated	Private	Total
1976/77	30,012	36,884	3,340	1,481	71,717
1977/78	29,412	41,358	5,639	1,679	78,088
1978/79	28,605	45,438	5,796	1,520	81,359
1979/80	27,742	45,742	6,311	1,442	81,237
1980/81	26,578	46,852	7,879	1,492	82,801
1981/82	22,525	43,652	13,133	1,156	80,466
1982/83	21,825	38,511	15,912	1,164	77,412
1983/84	21,893	39,474	16,715	...	78,082
1984/85	21,669	40,080	18,372	...	80,121
1985/86	19,943	39,712	20,968	...	80,623
1986/87	18,811	40,053	23,407	...	82,271
1987/88	17,322	40,520	26,429	...	84,271
1988/89	13,783	40,954	30,845	...	85,582
1989/90	11,764	41,720	34,674	...	88,158
1990/91	8,052	43,453	40,513	...	92,018
1991/92	6,180	43,092	45,665	1,657	96,594
1992/93	5,096	44,418	49,426	1,950	100,890
1993/94	3,453	44,331	53,312	2,548	103,644
1994/95	2,219	44,118	58,139	2,615	107,091
1995/96	1,794	43,787	62,527	2,534	110,642 ¹

Note

1. Excludes an estimated 473 students enrolled in band schools from the Nuuchahnulth Tribal Council, which has negotiated a separate agreement with DIAND.
Between 1983/84 and 1990/91, private school data were not coded separately and were collapsed into provincial school figures.

Source

Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► Educational Space ►

Highlight

In 1995/96, the space allocated for schools has increased to 741,008 square metres resulting from the construction of new school facilities.

Figure 20 Educational Space On Reserve

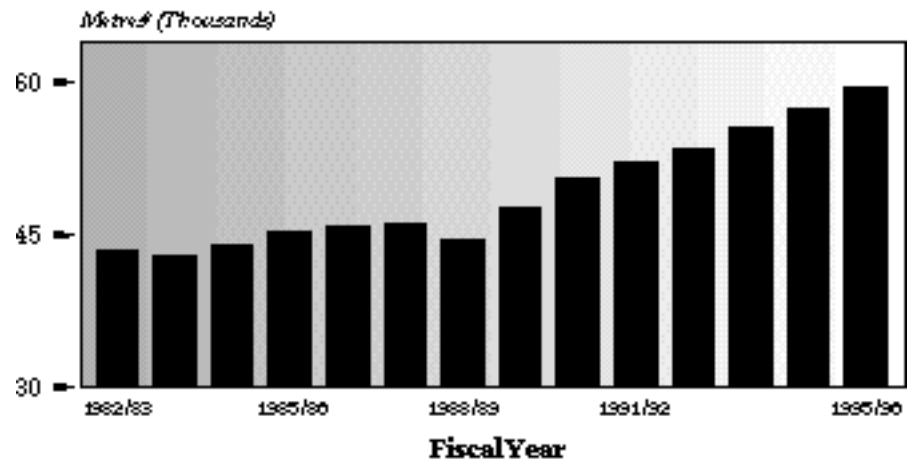


Table 20 Educational Space On Reserve, Canada 1982/83 - 1995/96

Fiscal Year	Square Metres
1982/83	472,221
1983/84	465,959
1984/85	483,276
1985/86	503,920
1986/87	514,579
1987/88	519,443
1988/89	493,510
1989/90	545,898
1990/91	591,363
1991/92 ¹	617,789
1992/93	642,568
1993/94	675,689
1994/95 ²	709,310
1995/96	741,008

Notes

1. Data prior to 1991/92 include on-reserve provincial and private schools. Data for 1991/92 and subsequent years exclude on-reserve provincial and private schools. Data for Yukon is excluded.
2. Data for 1994/95 have been revised to reflect adjustments made to the 1994/95 Capital Asset Management System after the publication of Basic Departmental Data.

Source

Capital Asset Management System, DIAND.

► Social Conditions ►

Children in Care	44
Per Child Expenditures	46
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► Children in Care ►

Highlights

The ratio of Registered Indian children in care to Indian children aged 16 and under peaked at about 6.5 percent in the mid-seventies and has gradually declined to 3.6 percent in 1995/96.

Between 1985/86 and 1995/96, the ratio of Registered Indian children in care to Indian children aged 16 and under has fluctuated between 3.5 percent and 4 percent.

Figure 21 Children in Care, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population, Canada

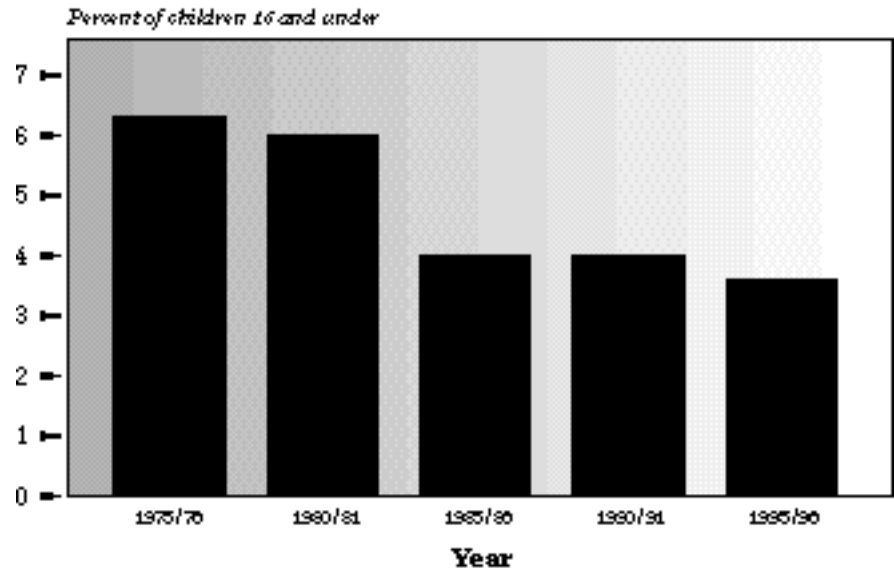


Table 21 Children in Care, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population, Canada 1975/76 - 1995/96 (Revised)

Fiscal Year	Children in Care ^{1,2}	Children Aged 16 and under	Percent	Fiscal Year	Children in Care	Children Aged 16 and under	Percent
1975/76	6,078	96,493	6.3	1986/87	3,603	101,841	3.5
1976/77	6,247	96,417	6.5	1987/88	3,836	101,537	3.8
1977/78	6,017	96,780	6.2	1988/89	3,989	102,529	3.9
1978/79	6,177	94,866	6.5	1989/90	4,178	105,992	3.9
1979/80	5,820	94,414	6.2	1990/91	4,352	109,165	4.0
1980/81	5,716	94,916	6.0	1991/92	4,598	114,683	4.0
1981/82	5,144	94,608	5.4	1992/93	4,533	119,431	3.8
1982/83	4,577	96,105	4.8	1993/94	4,939	124,060	4.0
1983/84	4,105	98,379	4.2	1994/95	5,127	128,609	4.0
1984/85	3,887	97,586	4.0	1995/96	4,953	136,609	3.6
1985/86	4,000	99,213	4.0				

Notes

1. See Glossary. The total number of children in care is obtained by dividing the total number of case-days by 365. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services (eg., homemakers). Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Newfoundland as they are funded by the territorial/provincial government. Registered Indian children in care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
2. The total number of children in care includes estimated figures from the Ontario Region.

Sources**Children in Care:**

1975/76-1980/81: Statistics Canada, *Social Security, National Programs*, 1978, Cat. No. 86-511.

1981/82-1995/96: Social Development Program Data, Information Management Branch, DIAND

Children aged 16 and under:

Indian Register, DIAND.

► Per Child Expenditures ►

Highlights

The number of children in care has fluctuated between 1980/81 and 1995/96, while total expenditures have steadily increased.¹

Per child expenditures increased from \$5,984 in 1975/76 to \$29,951 in 1995/96.¹

Note

1. All expenditure figures expressed in 1986 constant dollars.

Figure 22 Children in Care and Per Child Expenditures, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population

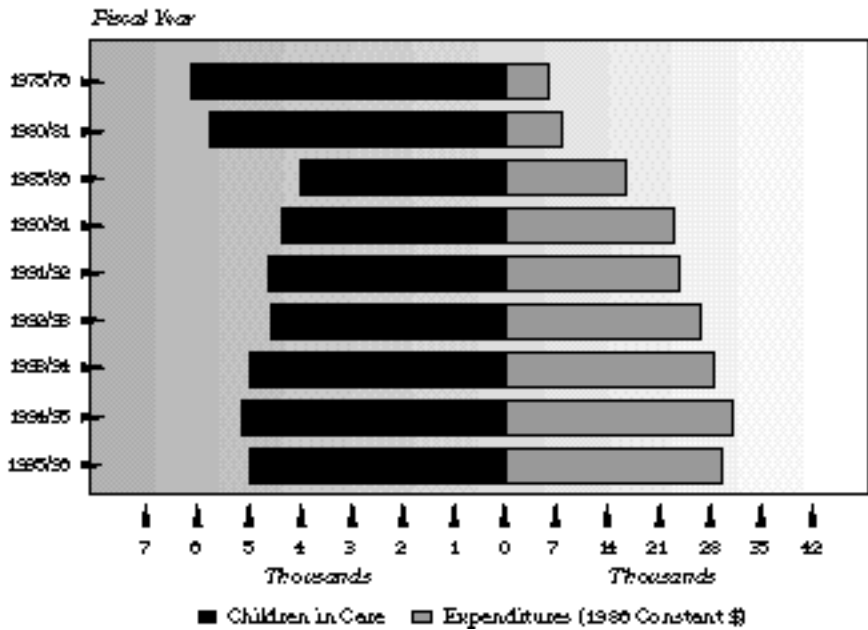


Table 22 Total and Per Child Expenditures On Reserve¹, Registered Indian Population in Residential Care, Canada 1975/76 - 1995/96 (Revised)

Fiscal Year	Children in Care ^{2, 4}	Total Expenditures (Current \$)	Per Child Expenditures (Current \$)	Total Expenditures (86 Constant \$) ³	Per Child Expenditures (86 Constant \$) ³
1975/76	6,078	16,076,000	2,645	36,371,041	5,984
1980/81	5,716	29,485,700	5,158	43,877,530	7,676
1981/82	5,144	34,740,700	6,754	46,014,172	8,945
1982/83	4,577	37,578,200	8,210	44,896,296	9,809
1983/84	4,105	43,673,900	10,639	49,349,040	12,022
1984/85	3,887	50,734,100	13,052	54,907,035	14,126
1985/86	4,000	63,868,400	15,967	66,529,583	16,632
1986/87	3,603	71,979,700	19,978	71,979,700	19,978
1987/88	3,836	80,455,800	20,974	77,064,943	20,090
1988/89	3,989	97,169,700	24,359	89,474,862	22,430
1989/90	4,178	102,797,600	24,604	90,173,333	21,583
1990/91	4,352	120,285,800	27,639	100,657,573	23,129
1991/92	4,598	137,943,200	30,001	109,305,230	23,772
1992/93	4,533	155,184,200	34,234	121,143,013	26,725
1993/94	4,939	184,832,939	37,423	141,743,051	28,699
1994/95	5,127	209,245,132	40,812	160,095,740	31,226
1995/96	4,953	197,002,907	39,774	147,567,721	29,794

Notes

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

Sources

1975/76-1980/81: Statistics Canada, *Social Security, National Programs*, Cat. No. 86-201 + Cat. No. 86511.
 1981/82-1995/96: Social Development Prog. Data, FMB, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► Adults in Care ►

Highlight

Over two decades, the average number of Registered Indian adults in residential or institutional care dropped slightly from 3.7 per 1,000 in the seventies to 3.2 per 1,000 in the eighties. In 1995/96 the rate was 3.2 per 1,000 Registered Indian adults.

Figure 23 Adults in Care, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population, Canada

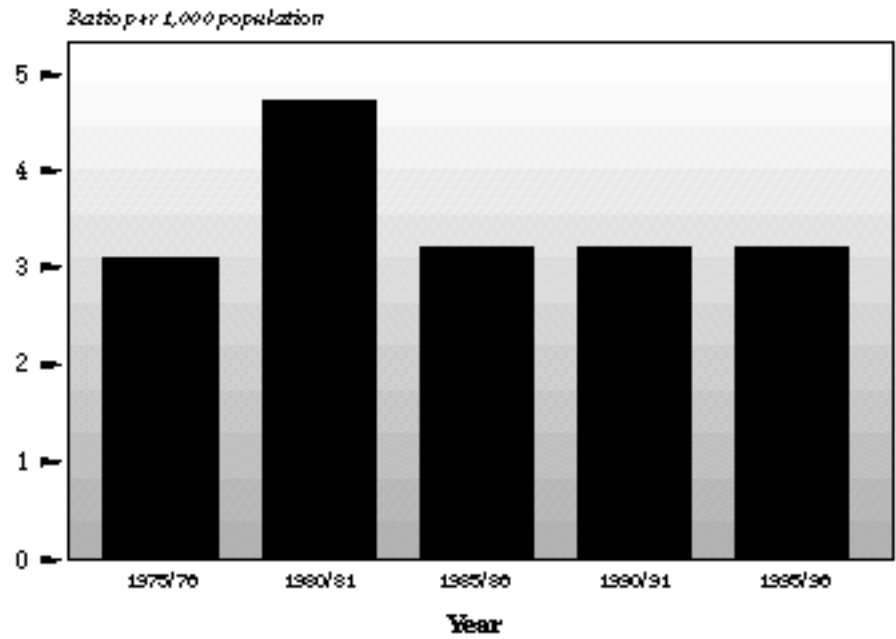


Table 23 Adults in Institutional Care, On-Reserve Registered Indian Population, Canada 1975/76 - 1995/96 (Revised)

Fiscal Year	Adults in Care ¹	Adult Population ²	Ratio (per 1,000)
1975/76	318	102,282	3.1
1976/77	389	106,100	3.7
1977/78	313	110,193	2.8
1978/79	432	112,664	3.8
1979/80	500	116,505	4.3
1980/81	567	121,263	4.7
1981/82	329	125,388	2.6
1982/83	386	131,880	2.9
1983/84	447	137,315	3.3
1984/85	479	143,205	3.3
1985/86	479	148,441	3.2
1986/87	459	153,947	3.0
1987/88	456	157,997	2.9
1988/89	494	162,229	3.0
1989/90	515	167,611	3.1
1990/91	561	174,441	3.2
1991/92	525	180,177	2.9
1992/93	547	186,074	2.9
1993/94	591	191,946	3.1
1994/95	645	197,456	3.3
1995/96	666	210,913	3.2

Notes

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

Sources

Adults in Care:

1975-1981: Statistics Canada, *Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs*, 1982, Cat. 86-511.

1981/82-1995/96: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

Adult Population:

Indian Register, DIAND.

► Per Adult Expenditures ►

Highlights

In 1995/96 a total of 666 Registered Indian adults were in residential or institutional care.

On average, \$33,042 (current dollars) was required to cover the cost of care for each Registered Indian adult in residential or institutional care in 1995/96.

Expressed in 1986 constant dollars, the average cost per adult increased almost three times between 1976/77 and 1995/96, rising from \$8,854 to \$24,750.

Figure 24 Adults in Care and Per Adult Expenditures, Registered Indian Population, Canada

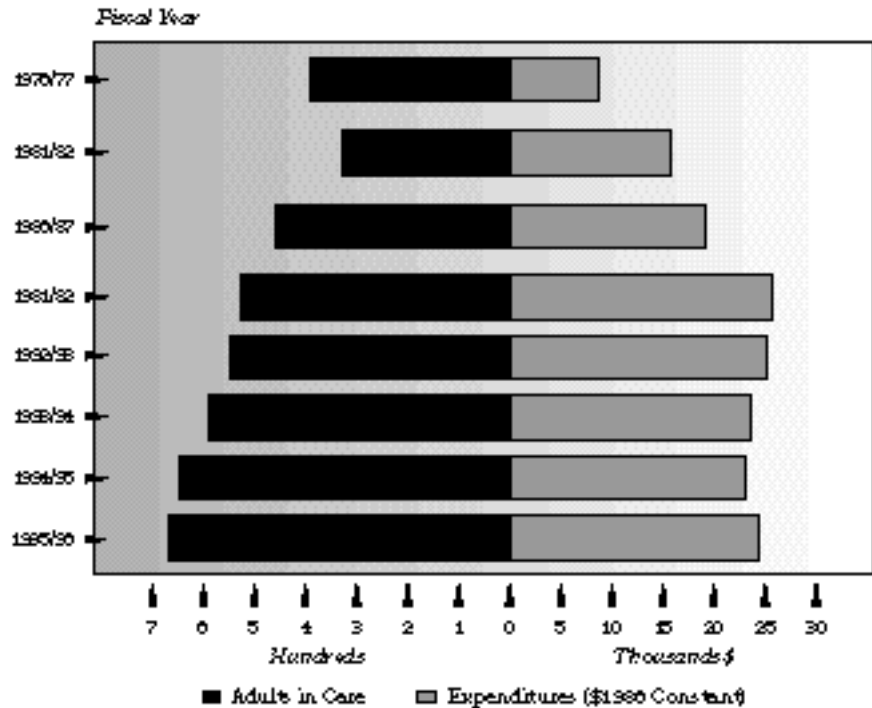


Table 24 Total and Per Adult Expenditures On-Reserve Registered Indian Population in Care, Canada 1976/77 - 1995/96 (Revised)

Fiscal Year	Children in Care ¹	Total Expenditures (Current \$)	Per Adult Expenditures (Current \$)	Total Expenditures (86 Constant \$) ²	Per Adult Expenditures (86 Constant \$) ²
1976/77	389	1,636,000	4,206	3,444,211	8,854
1977/78	313	1,662,000	5,310	3,239,766	10,351
1978/79	432	2,936,000	6,796	5,252,236	12,158
1979/80	500	3,224,000	6,448	5,285,246	10,570
1980/81	567	4,257,000	7,508	6,334,821	11,173
1981/82	329	3,972,800	12,075	5,261,987	15,994
1982/83	386	5,636,900	14,603	6,734,648	17,447
1983/84	447	6,900,700	15,438	7,797,401	17,444
1984/85	479	7,675,600	16,024	8,306,926	17,342
1985/86	479	8,245,600	17,214	8,589,167	17,931
1986/87	459	8,916,300	19,425	8,916,300	19,425
1987/88	456	9,761,500	21,407	9,350,096	20,505
1988/89	494	11,653,200	23,589	10,730,387	21,721
1989/90	515	13,435,400	26,088	11,785,439	22,884
1990/91	561	15,853,900	28,260	13,266,862	23,649
1991/92	525	17,253,400	32,864	13,671,474	26,041
1992/93	547	17,865,800	32,661	13,946,760	25,497
1993/94	591	18,331,722	31,018	14,058,069	23,787
1994/95	645	19,684,924	30,519	15,061,151	23,351
1995/96	666	22,005,914	33,042	16,483,831	24,750

Notes

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

Sources

1976/77-1980/81: Statistics Canada, *Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs*, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511.
 1981/82-1995/96: Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► Social Assistance Recipients and Dependants ►

Highlight

The average monthly number of social assistance beneficiaries among Registered Indians increased by 41 percent between 1985/86 and 1995/96. In numeric terms, slightly more than 109,000 beneficiaries were reported in 1985/86, increasing to over 153,000 by 1995/96. In fact, with the exception of the 1988/89, 1992/93 and 1995/96 data years, the average number of social assistance dependants has always increased when compared to the previous year.

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

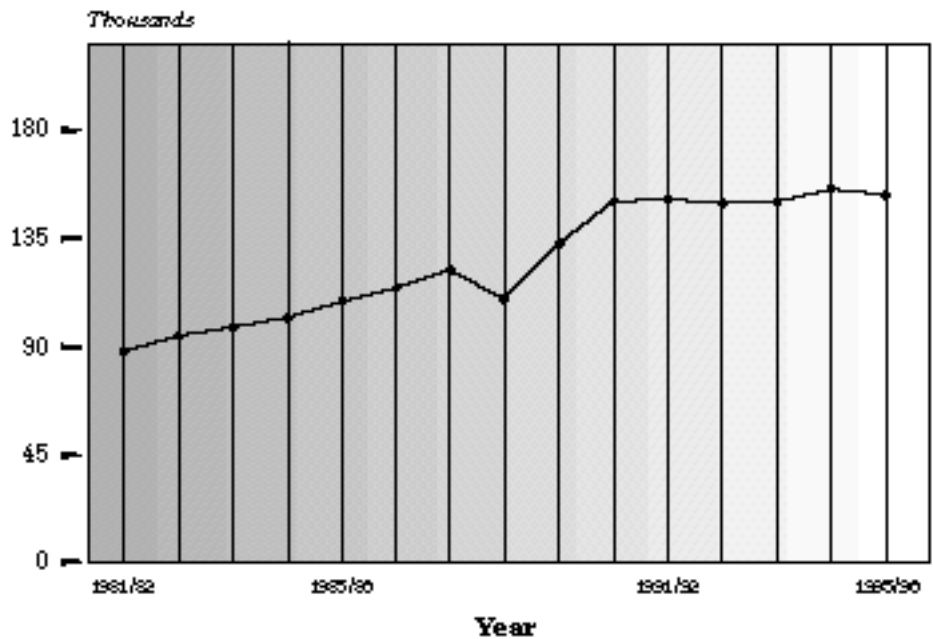


Table 25 Average Number of Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries per Month, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1981/82 - 1995/96 (Revised)

Fiscal Year	Average Number of Recipients ^{1,8} per Month	Average Number of Beneficiaries ² per Month
1981/82 ³	39,146	88,079
1982/83	42,101	94,726
1983/84	43,750	98,438
1984/85	45,408	102,168
1985/86	48,494	109,112
1986/87	50,829	114,478
1987/88	54,170	121,882
1988/89 ⁴	46,892	110,056
1989/90	57,328	133,423
1990/91	65,180	150,611
1991/92 ⁵	67,139	151,501
1992/93 ⁶	66,550	149,914
1993/94	67,977	150,425
1994/95	70,819	155,690
1995/96 ⁷	69,921	153,465

Notes

1. See Glossary. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Nfld. as they are funded by the terr./prov. government.
2. Beneficiaries include recipients, their dependants and singles.
3. From 1981/82 to 1987/88, the average annual number of dependants living in a family has been calculated by multiplying the annual average number of recipients living in a family by average size, which has been estimated to be 3.5. The total average number of dependants is the sum of the annual average single recipients and the average number of dependants living in a family.
4. Starting in 1988/89, all information appears as submitted from regions. As such, this year's data differs from previous years.
5. In 1991/92, unlike previous years, social assistance for Registered Indians living off reserve in Alberta was covered by the provincial government and is therefore not reflected in these numbers.
6. In 1992/93, unlike previous years, social assistance for Registered Indians living off reserve in Manitoba was covered by the provincial government and is therefore not reflected in these numbers.
7. The decrease in the 1995-96 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five Yukon self-government bands.
8. The number of social assistance recipients is a combination of two data types : actuals and fixed-volume commitments.

Source

Social Development Program Data, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► Social Assistance Expenditures ►

Highlights

Total social assistance expenditures, in current dollars, more than doubled between 1983/84 and 1995/96.

In current dollars (i.e. not adjusted for inflation), expenditures per recipient rose from \$4,941 in 1983/84 to \$8,225 in 1995/96. In real terms, expenditures per recipient outpaced inflation over the period, rising from \$5,583 in 1983/84 to \$6,161 in 1995/96¹.

1. 1986 constant dollars.

Figure 26 Social Assistance Expenditures, Registered Indian Population, Canada

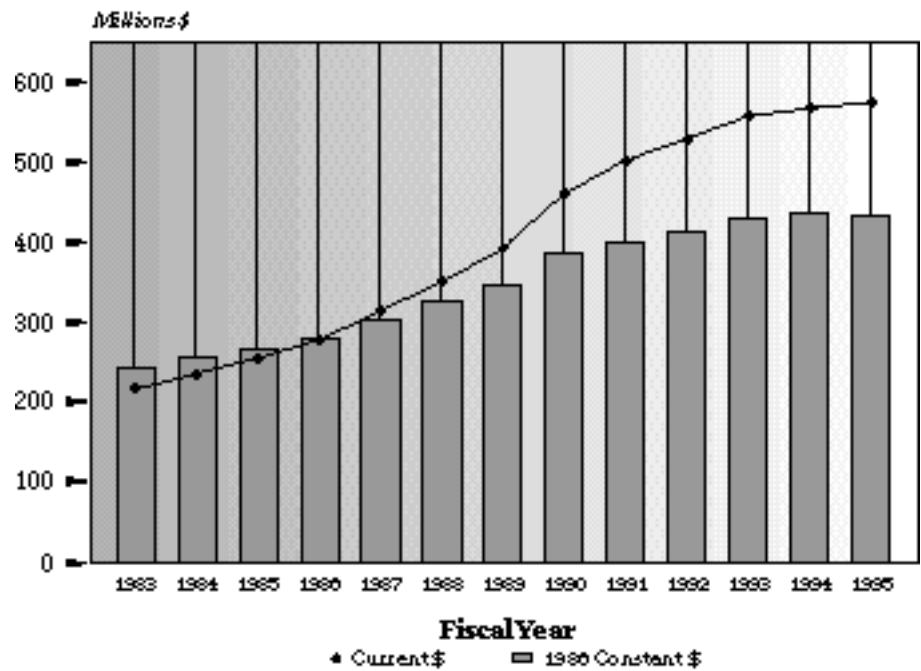


Table 26 Social Assistance Expenditures¹, Registered Indian Population, Canada 1983/84 - 1995/96 (Revised)

Fiscal Year	Number of Recipients	Total Expenditures (Current \$)	Per Recipient (Current \$)	Total Expenditures (86 Constant \$) ²	Per Recipients (86 Constant \$) ²
1983/84	43,750	216,157,600	4,941	244,245,876	5,583
1984/85	45,408	235,433,500	5,185	254,798,160	5,611
1985/86	48,494	255,288,200	5,264	265,925,208	5,484
1986/87	50,879	278,070,900	5,465	278,070,900	5,465
1987/88	54,170	314,446,000	5,805	301,193,487	5,560
1988/89 ³	46,892	351,706,500	7,500	323,854,972	6,906
1989/90	57,328	392,498,900	6,847	344,297,281	6,006
1990/91	65,180	459,634,000	7,052	384,630,962	5,901
1991/92 ⁴	67,139	502,166,300	7,480	397,913,074	5,927
1992/93	66,550	529,055,600	7,950	413,002,030	6,206
1993/94	67,977	557,650,700	8,204	427,646,242	6,291
1994/95	70,819	566,546,817	8,000	435,814,155	6,154
1995/96	69,921	575,084,367	8,225	430,774,807	6,161

Notes

1. See Glossary. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Newfoundland as they are funded by the territorial/provincial government.
2. The expenditures in constant dollars have been calculated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1986 from Statistics Canada.
3. Starting in 1988/89, all information appears as submitted from regions. As such, this year's data differs from previous years.
4. In 1991/92, unlike previous years, social assistance for Registered Indians living off reserve in Alberta was covered by the provincial government and is therefore not reflected in these numbers.

Source

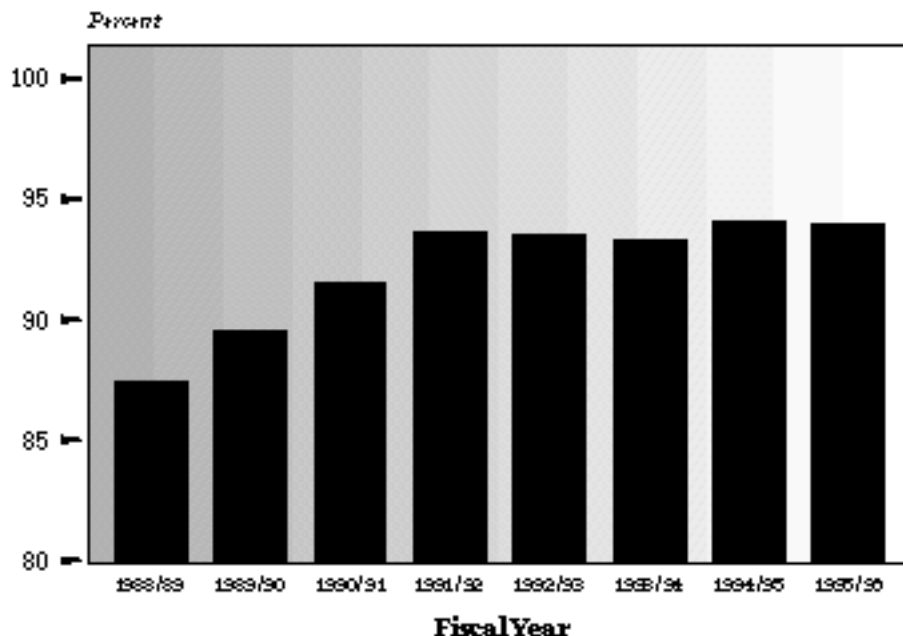
Information Management Branch, DIAND.

➤ Social Assistance Program ➤

Highlight

In 1995/96 Social Assistance was administered by 531 out of 566 eligible bands (93.8%), with funding provided through a number of contribution arrangements.

Figure 27 Bands Administering the Local Social Assistance Program



Notes

1. See Glossary.
2. Number of Bands is defined as the total number of bands in the region for which DIAND is responsible for funding Social Assistance. Therefore, the number of bands shown above does not reflect the number of bands from the Indian Register on p. 105.
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 1994/95 submission.
5. The decrease in the 1995-96 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) self-government bands in the Yukon.

Source

Social Development Program Data, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

Table 27 Bands Administering the Local Social Assistance Program¹, Canada 1988/89 - 1995/96

Fiscal Year	Number of Bands ²	Bands Administering the SA Program ³	Percentage of Administering Bands
1988/1989	565	494	87.4
1989/1990	566	506	89.4
1990/1991	569	520	91.4
1991/1992	570	533	93.5
1992/1993	574	536	93.4
1993/1994	575	536	93.2
1994/1995 ⁴	574	539	93.9
1995/1996 ⁵	566	531	93.8

► Housing Conditions ►

Dwellings	58
Dwellings / Infrastructure	59
Dwellings / Infrastructure / Water and Sewage	60

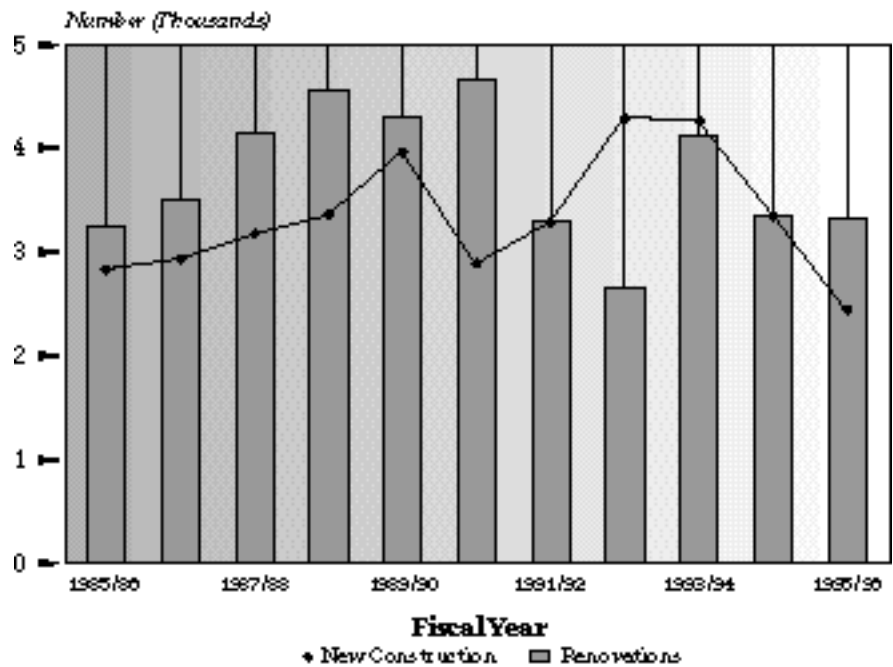
► Dwellings ►

Highlights

Between 1985/86 and 1995/96, an average of 3,338 new dwelling units per year were built on reserves. In 1995/96, 2,427 new dwelling units were constructed on reserve for First Nations.

On average, 3,733 dwelling units were renovated every year between 1985/86 and 1995/96. In 1995/96, a total of 3,310 dwellings were refurbished on reserve.

Figure 28 New and Renovated Dwelling Units On Reserve



Notes

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

Source

Capital Assets Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

Table 28 Total Number of New and Renovated Dwelling¹ Units On Reserve, Canada 1984/85 - 1995/96

Fiscal Year	Number of New Dwelling Units ²	Number of Renovated Dwelling Units
1984/85	2,999	3,780
1985/86	2,831	3,250
1986/87	2,929	3,490
1987/88	3,166	4,141
1988/89	3,345	4,538
1989/90	3,958	4,301
1990/91 ³	2,879	4,655
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

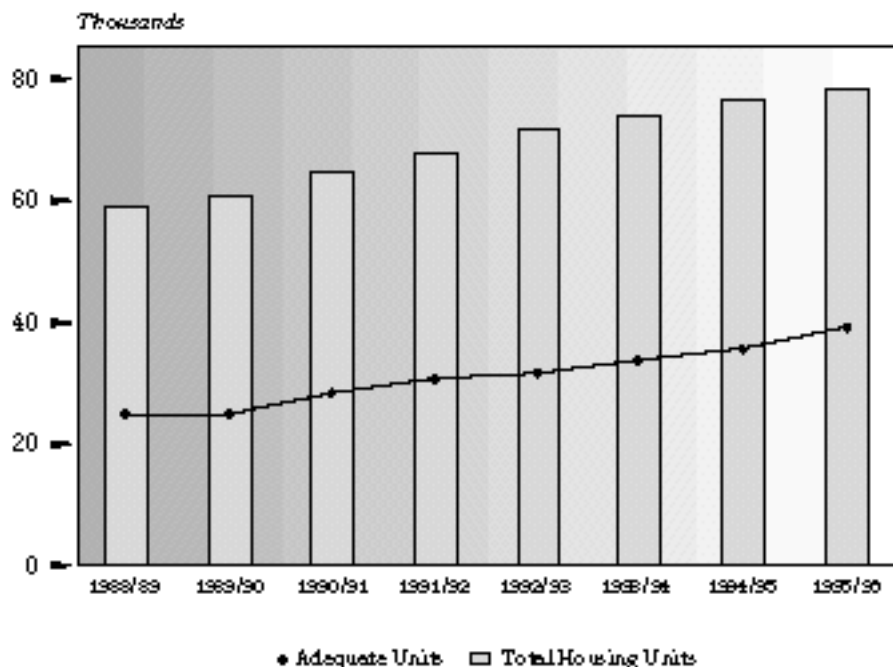
➤ Dwellings/Infrastructure ➤

Highlights

In 1995/96, almost 50 percent of dwellings on reserve did not require renovations or replacement.

Adequate housing is defined as the number of housing units that do not require any minor or major renovations or replacement.

Figure 29 Adequate Housing On Reserve



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 increases in infrastructure assets since 1987 for First Nations participating in Alternative Funding Arrangements.
3. 1990/91 data was used for British Columbia in 1991/92.

Source

Capital Assets Management System,
Information Management Branch,
DIAND.

Table 29 Adequate Housing on Reserve, Canada 1988/89 - 1995/96 (Revised)

Fiscal Year	Total Housing Units	Adequate ¹ Units (count)	Adequate Units (percent)
1988/89 ²	58,756	24,702	42.0
1989/90	60,509	24,659	40.8
1990/91	64,402	28,209	43.8
1991/92 ³	67,282	30,633	45.5
1992/93	71,531	31,460	48.2
1993/94	73,683	33,665	45.6
1994/95	76,385	34,875	45.7
1995/96	78,187	39,020	49.9

► Dwellings/Infrastructure/Water and Sewage ►

Highlights

In 1995/96, 95 percent of dwellings on reserve had water delivery systems, compared with slightly less than three-quarters of dwellings in 1986/87.

The proportion of dwellings with sewage disposal systems increased from 67 percent in 1986/87 to 90 percent in 1995/96.

Figure 30 On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal Systems, Canada

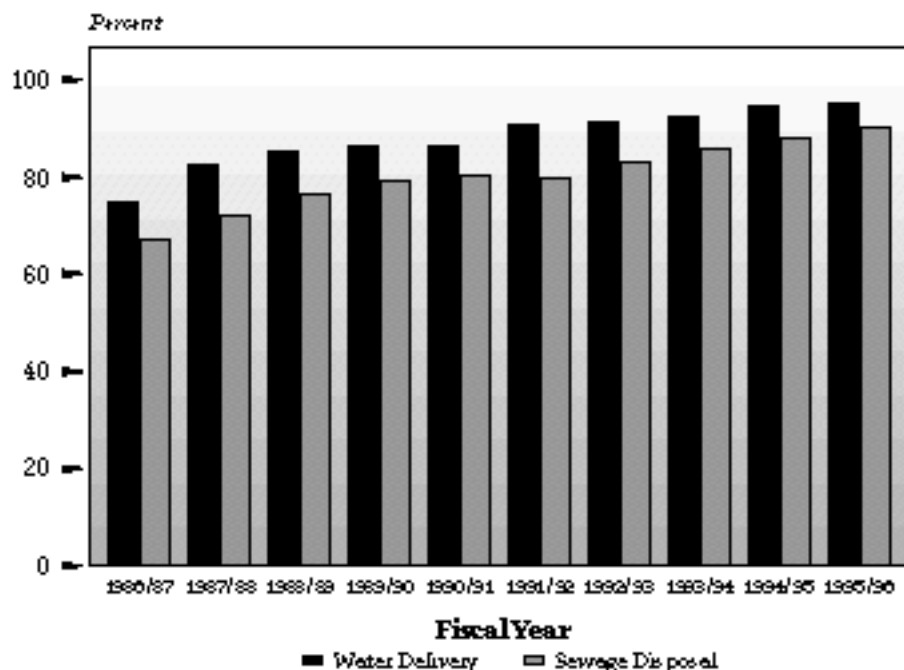


Table 30 On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery and Sewage Disposal Systems, Canada 1977/78 - 1995/96

Fiscal Year	Infrastructure ¹			
	Water Delivery System		Sewage Disposal System	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1977/78	19,723	53.3	17,539	47.4
1981/82	30,087	68.0	n/a	n/a
1986/87	40,026	74.8	35,874	67.0
1987/88	49,951	82.3	43,793	72.2
1988/89	50,094	85.3	45,020	76.6
1989/90	52,081	86.1	47,839	79.1
1990/91	55,645	86.4	51,505	80.0
1991/92	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

Note

1. See Glossary for definitions of "Water Delivery System" and "Sewage Disposal System".

Source

Capital Assets Management System, Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► Self-Government ►

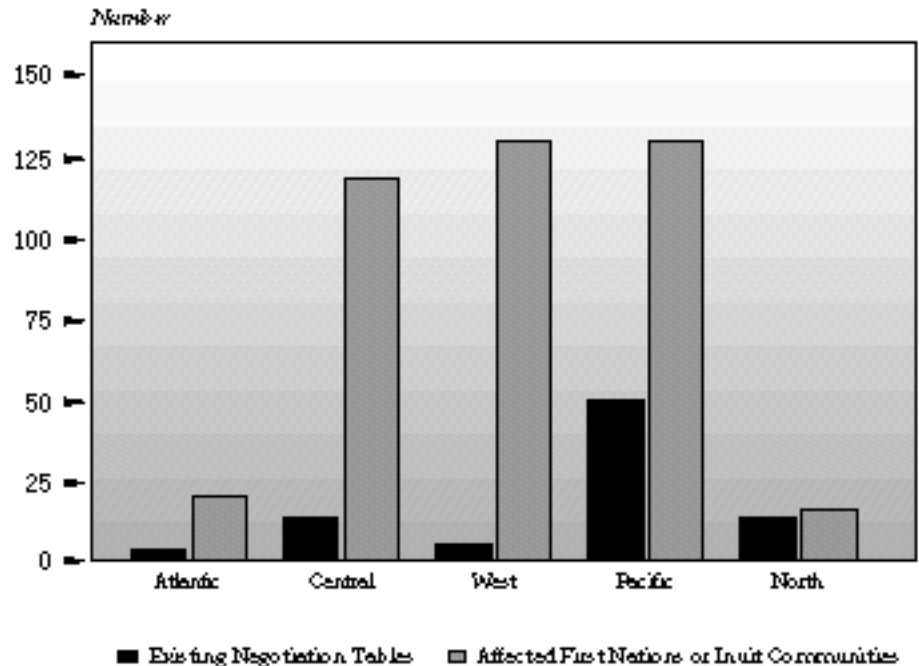
Self-government Negotiations	62
Alternative Funding Arrangements / Participation Rates	64
Alternative Funding Arrangements / Program Expenditures	65
Devolution	66

► Self-Government Negotiations ►

Highlight

As of July 1994, self-government legislation had been enacted on behalf of the Sechelt Band of British Columbia and the Cree-Naskapi of Quebec. Self-government legislation has also been enacted on behalf of the Vuntut Gwichin, the Nacho Nyak Dun, the Champagne and Aishihik, and the Teslin Tlingit, in conjunction with the Council for Yukon Indians (CYI) Comprehensive Claims. Canada is currently engaged in self-government negotiations at approximately 90 negotiation tables and these include comprehensive self-government negotiations and self-government negotiations which are proceeding with a large number of communities in conjunction with their comprehensive land claims negotiations. A number of sectoral self-government negotiations are also in progress dealing with specific jurisdictions.

Figure 31 Self-Government Negotiations



Key to Regions:

Atlantic	Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick
Central	Quebec, Ontario
West	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta
Pacific	British Columbia
North	Northwest Territories and Yukon

Table 31 Existing Self-Government Negotiations¹, Canada and Provinces, 1996

EXISTING SELF-GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATIONS ACROSS CANADA

Region	Existing Negotiation Tables^{2,3}	Affected First Nations / Inuit Communities
Atlantic	3	20
Quebec	7	28
Ontario	6	91
Alberta	1	1
Saskatchewan	2	69
Manitoba	2	61
British Columbia	50	131
Yukon	10	10
N.W.T.	3	6
Canada Total	84	417

Notes

1. See Glossary for definition of "Self-Government Negotiations".
2. A Negotiation Table is synonymous with a formal negotiation process.
3. This includes negotiation tables at which a Framework Agreement, or similar progress has been achieved, through a variety of processes.

Source

Inherent Rights Directorate, DIAND.

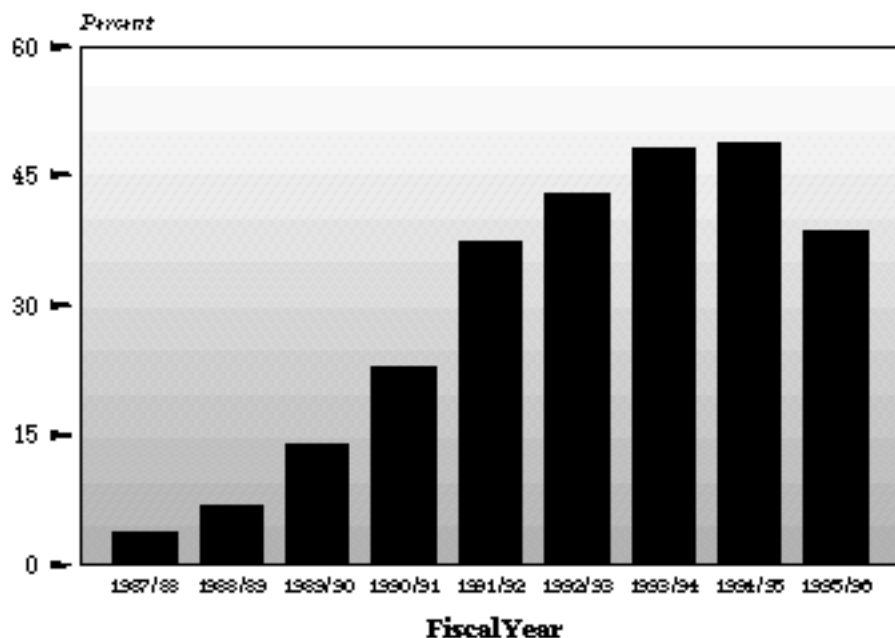
► Alternative Funding Arrangements/Participation Rates ►

Highlights

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

As of March 31, 1996 a total of 151 agreements had been signed. One hundred and twenty-six of these agreements were signed with individual bands and 25 with tribal councils and other First Nation organizations.

Figure 32 Alternative Funding Arrangements, Participation Rates



Notes

1. See Glossary.
2. Excluded are bands operating under self-government legislation and within the Northwest Territories. In the latter case, services are delivered primarily by the territorial government.
3. Includes those bands receiving advisory services through Tribal Councils and other First Nation organizations.
4. For the 1995/96 fiscal year there were nine new AFAs. However, thirteen AFAs were converted to FTAs (Financial Transfer Arrangements) and nine AFAs were converted to CFAs (Comprehensive Funding Arrangements), Self-Government or other arrangements. These conversions result in a lower figure for AFAs than the previous year.

Source

Alternative Funding Arrangements Status Report, March 1993, DIAND.

Table 32 Alternative Funding Arrangements¹, Canada 1987/88 - 1995/96

Fiscal Year	AFA Participation Rates ²		
	Signed Agreements (cumulative)	Bands Involved ³	Band Participation Rate
1987/88	9	21	3.7%
1988/89	25	38	6.7%
1989/90	58	79	13.9%
1990/91	89	131	22.9%
1991/92	122	213	37.2%
1992/93	139	244	43.0%
1993/94	160	280	48.0%
1994/95	164	282	48.7%
1995/96	151 ⁴	235	38.7%

➤ Alternative Funding Arrangements/ Program Expenditures ➤

Highlights

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

As a proportion of total program expenditures, Alternative Funding Arrangements have increased from 3.0 percent in 1988/89 to 18.9 percent in 1995/96.

Figure 33 Alternative Funding Arrangements as a Percentage of Program Expenditures

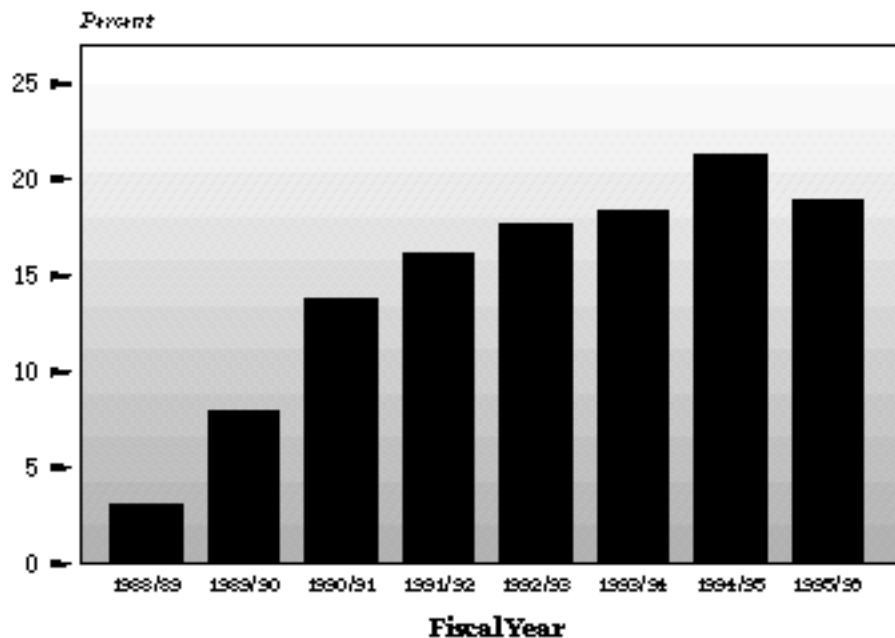


Table 33 Alternative Funding Arrangements as a Percentage of Program Expenditures, Canada 1988/89 - 1995/96

Fiscal Year	Program Expenditures		Percent
	AFA Expenditures (Current \$)	Indian & Inuit Affairs Program Expenditures ¹ (Current \$)	
1988/89	60,860,115	2,033,938,000	3.0
1989/90	180,938,175	2,277,466,000	7.9
1990/91	349,293,591	2,532,694,000	13.8
1991/92	451,264,694	2,809,837,000	16.1
1992/93	531,740,877	3,029,845,000	17.6
1993/94	622,326,632	3,384,316,000	18.4
1994/95	756,676,736	3,570,923,000	21.2
1995/96	720,611,422	3,819,350,484	18.9

Note

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

Sources

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

➤ Devolution ➤

Highlights

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

In 1995/96, Registered Indians and Inuit administered over 83 percent of DIAND's Indian and Inuit Affairs Program expenditures through band councils, tribal councils or other First Nation organizations.

The number of authorized full-time equivalents in the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program has decreased steadily from 3,855 in 1987/88 to 2,092 in 1995/96, a 46 percent decrease.

Figure 34 Profile of Expenditures, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

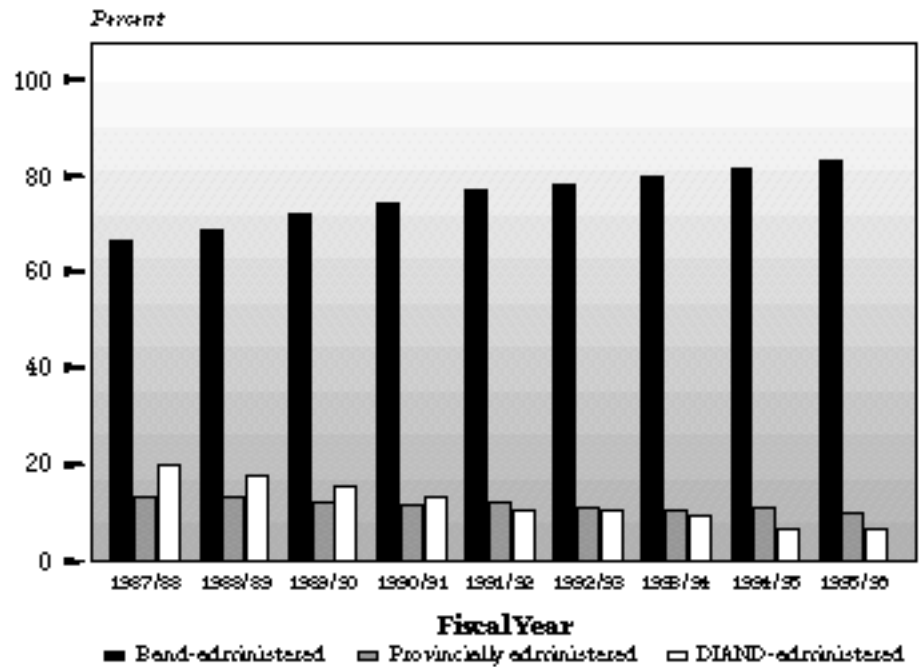


Table 34 Devolution¹ of Indian and Inuit Affairs Program (IIAP) Expenditures and Full-Time Equivalents, Canada 1987/88 - 1995/96

Fiscal Year	Band-administered		Province-administered		Department-administered		IIAP ² Expenditures (Current \$)	Indian & Inuit Affairs Program (Auth. FTEs) ³
	(Current \$)	Percent	(Current \$)	Percent	(Current \$)	Percent		
1987/88	1,208,758,300	66.6	247,677,900	13.6	358,451,600	19.8	1,814,887,800	3,855
1988/89	1,386,290,600	69.1	263,057,400	13.1	357,904,100	17.8	2,007,252,100	3,260
1989/90	1,613,325,400	72.0	275,507,700	12.3	351,207,500	15.7	2,240,040,600	2,917
1990/91	1,867,056,400	74.5	297,205,500	11.9	340,190,900	13.6	2,504,452,800	2,913
1991/92	2,146,588,300	77.3	335,577,300	12.1	293,937,800	10.6	2,776,103,400	2,682
1992/93	2,359,800,000	78.6	334,608,000	11.1	309,484,100	10.3	3,003,892,100	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	10.1	248,007,409	6.7	3,687,735,992	2,092

Notes

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

Source

Band Service Profiles, Finance Branch, DIAND.

➤ Economic and Labour Force Activity ➤

Labour Force Participation	70
Labour Force Participation / Indian Females	71
Labour Force Participation / Indian Males	72
Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs)	73

► Labour Force Participation ►

Highlights

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

Among the provinces, British Columbia and Ontario had the highest participation rates (55.3 and 50.3 percent, respectively), while Saskatchewan reported the lowest participation level (37.5 percent).

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

Figure 35 Registered Indian Population On Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force

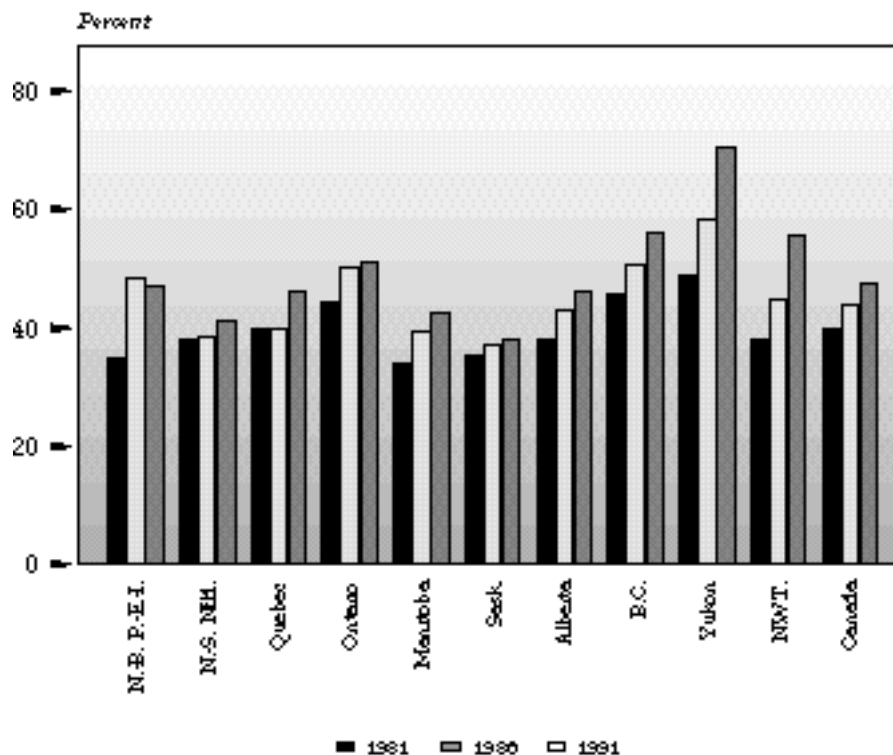


Table 35 Percent of Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force, Registered Indians On Reserve by Province/Territory, 1981 - 1991

Province	1981 In the Labour Force ² %	1986 ¹ In the Labour Force ² %	1991 ¹ In the Labour Force ² %
New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island	34.2	47.7	46.4
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	37.4	37.7	40.7
Quebec	39.4	39.4	45.2
Ontario	43.5	49.3	50.3
Manitoba	33.5	38.9	42.0
Saskatchewan	34.6	36.4	37.5
Alberta	37.2	42.2	45.3
British Columbia	44.9	49.8	55.3
Yukon	47.9	57.4	69.3
Northwest Territories	37.6	44.2	54.7
CANADA	39.4	43.3	46.8

Notes

1. In 1986 and 1991, 136 and 78 reserves did not participate in the census enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981, 1986 and 1991 may not be directly comparable.
2. The calculated percentage, commonly referred to as the participation rate, refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration, were either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work.

Source

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

► Labour Force Participation/Indian Females ►

Highlights

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

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

Figure 36 Registered Indian Females On Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force

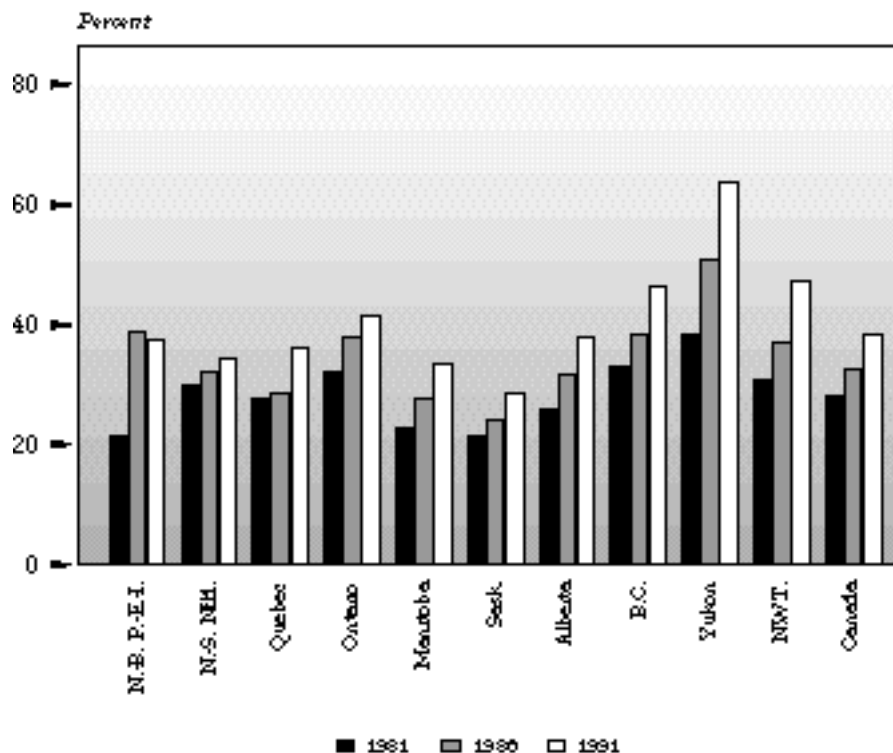


Table 36 Percent of Female Registered Indian Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force Living On Reserve by Province/Territory, 1981 - 1991

Province	1981 In the Labour Force ² %	1986 ¹ In the Labour Force ² %	1991 ¹ In the Labour Force ² %
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	21.3	38.7	37.4
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	29.9	32.1	34.3
Quebec	27.6	28.5	35.9
Ontario	31.9	37.9	41.5
Manitoba	22.6	27.4	33.2
Saskatchewan	21.2	24.1	28.5
Alberta	25.8	31.6	37.9
British Columbia	32.7	38.2	46.2
Yukon	38.1	50.6	63.6
N.W.T.	30.8	36.8	47.0
CANADA	27.8	32.3	38.2

Notes

1. In 1986 and 1991, 136 and 78 reserves did not participate in the census enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981, 1986 and 1991 may not be directly comparable.
2. The calculated percentage, commonly referred to as the participation rate, refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration, were either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work.

Source

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

► Labour Force Participation/Indian Males ►

Highlights

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

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

Figure 37 Registered Indian Males On Reserve 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force

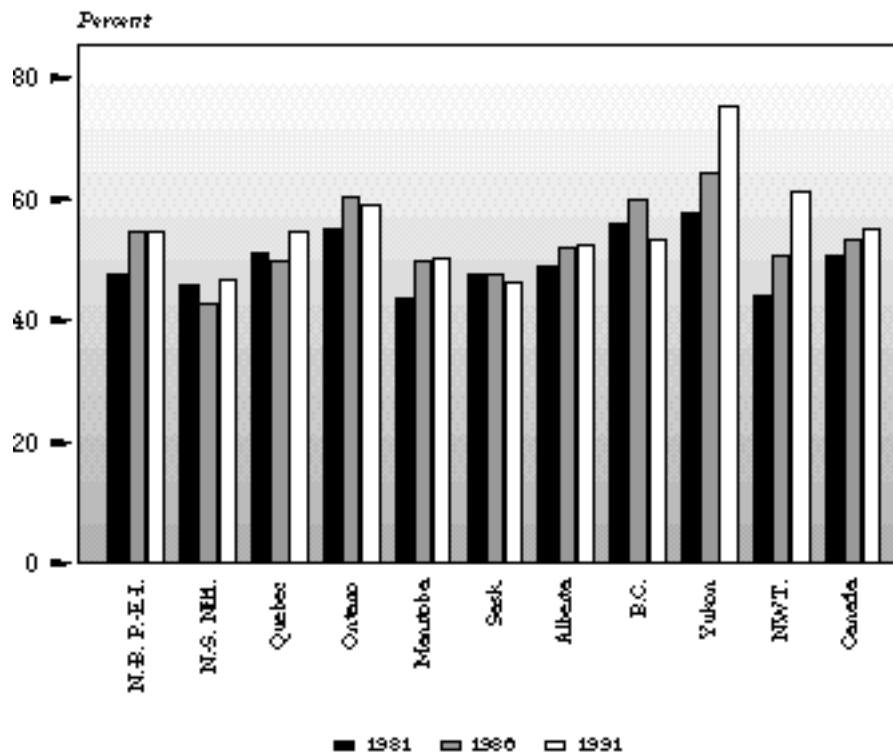


Table 37 Percent of Male Registered Indian Population 15 Years and Over in the Labour Force Living On Reserve by Province/Territory, 1981 - 1991

Province	1981 In the Labour Force ² %	1986 ¹ In the Labour Force ² %	1991 ¹ In the Labour Force ² %
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	47.6	54.6	54.6
Nova Scotia & Newfoundland	45.6	42.6	46.5
Quebec	51.1	49.7	54.4
Ontario	54.9	60.1	58.7
Manitoba	43.7	49.5	50.0
Saskatchewan	47.3	47.4	46.0
Alberta	48.7	51.9	52.4
British Columbia	56.0	59.7	63.4
Yukon	57.7	64.1	75.0
N.W.T.	44.0	50.5	61.1
CANADA	50.6	53.3	54.9

Notes

1. In 1986 and 1991, 136 and 78 reserves, respectively, did not participate in the census enumeration process. Therefore, data for 1981, 1986 and 1991 may not be directly comparable.
2. The calculated percentage, commonly referred to as the participation rate, refers to the population 15 years and over who, in the week prior to enumeration, were either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work.

Source

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

➤ Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs) ➤

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. DIAND regional offices work in partnership with CEDOs to establish First Nation control over local program priorities, expenditures, design, delivery and advisory services.

Figure 38 Total number of all types of CEDOs

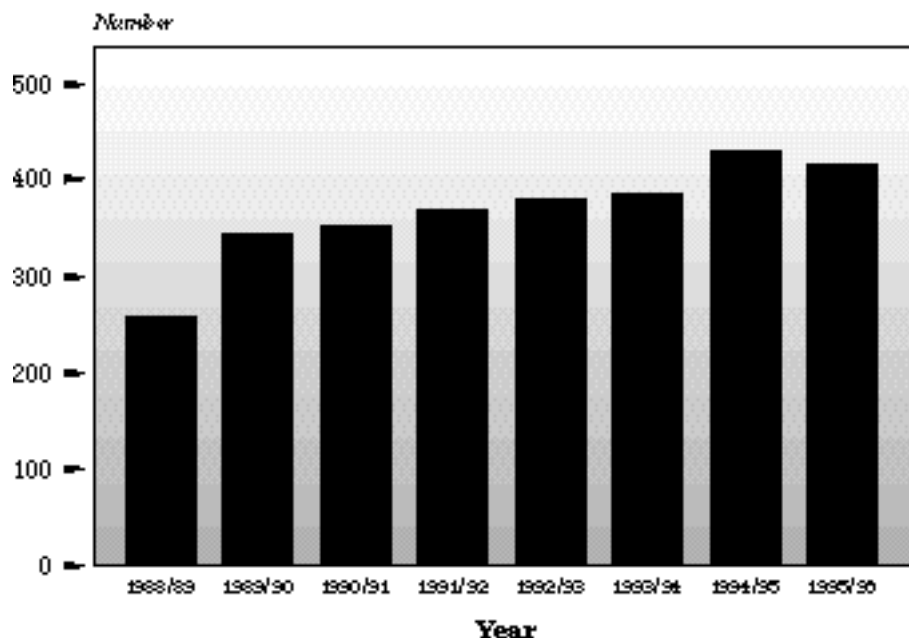


Table 38 Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs), Canada 1988/89 - 1995/96

Fiscal Year	Total CEDOs ¹ All Types (cumulative)
1988/89	258
1989/90	343
1990/91	351
1991/92	369
1992/93	379
1993/94	386
1994/95	429
1995/96	415

Note

1. Data on the capacity of CEDOs to provide a full range of services are no longer available in the revised Economic Development reporting forms.

Source

Information Management Branch, DIAND.

► The North ►

North / Population Growth	76
North / Aboriginal Composition	78
North / Mortality	80
North / Infant Mortality	82
North / DIAND Expenditures	84
North / Employment	87
North / Average Individual Income	88

► North/Population Growth ►

Highlights

Between 1971 and 1996, the Yukon population increased by 62 percent from 19,100 to 30,900; in the Northwest Territories, the population increased by 80 percent from 36,700 to 66,100.

Between 1991 and 1996, Yukon's population increased by six percent, while that of the Northwest Territories increased by almost eight percent. Most of the variation between the territorial growth rates can be attributed to differing migration patterns, shifting economies and a higher birth rate in the Northwest Territories.

Figure 39 Population Growth, Yukon and the Northwest Territories

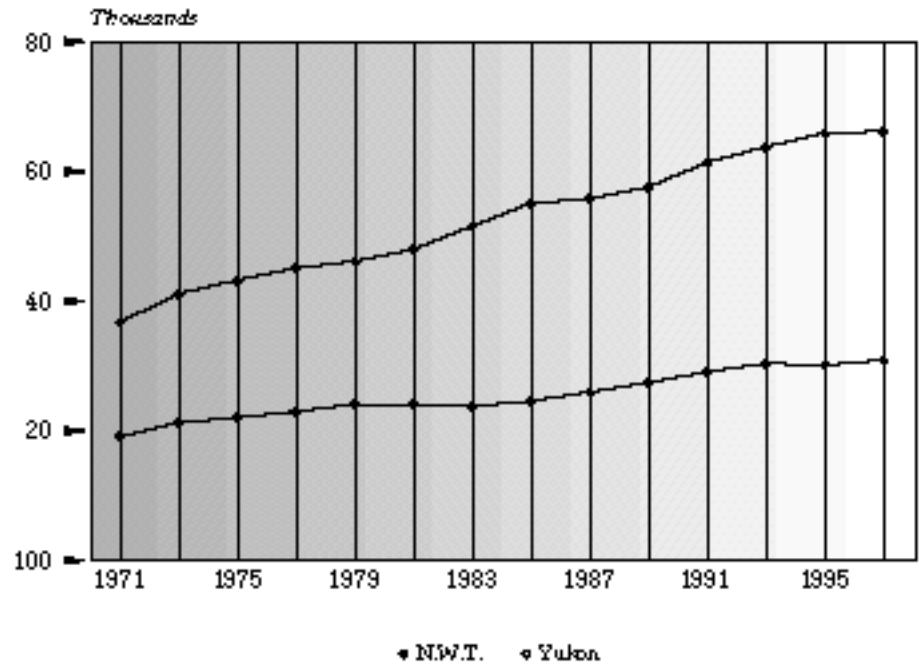


Table 39 Total Population Growth in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, 1971 - 1996 (Revised)

TOTAL POPULATION¹					
Year	Yukon	N.W.T.	Year	Yukon	N.W.T.
1971	19,100	36,700	1984	24,100	53,100
1972	20,300	39,100	1985	24,600	55,000
1973	21,300	41,100	1986	24,800	55,400
1974	21,200	41,400	1987	26,000	55,700
1975	22,000	43,200	1988	26,900	56,300
1976	22,600	44,600	1989	27,400	57,500
1977	23,000	45,000	1990	28,000	59,400
1978	23,900	5,600	1991	29,100	61,300
1979	24,100	46,100	1992	30,300	62,600
1980	24,500	46,700	1993	30,400	63,700
1981	24,100	47,900	1994	29,700	64,700
1982	24,700	50,000	1995	30,100	5,800
1983	23,800	51,500	1996	30,900	66,100

Note

1. Population estimates are based on a July 1 reference period. Population figures for 1971 to 1991 are Revised Intercensal Estimates; 1992 and 1993 are Final Postcensal Estimates; 1994 is an Updated Postcensal Estimate and 1995 is a Preliminary Postcensal Estimate. Population figures for 1991 to 1996 were revised November 7, 1996. Figures for 1996 are as of January 1, 1996.

Source

Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

► North/Aboriginal Composition ►

Highlights

As a percentage of the total population, the Aboriginal population of Yukon increased from 14 percent in 1971 to 23 percent in 1991.

The proportion of Aboriginal peoples in the Northwest Territories over the same period also increased substantially, rising from 53 to 61 percent.

Figure 40 Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations Resident in Yukon and the Northwest Territories

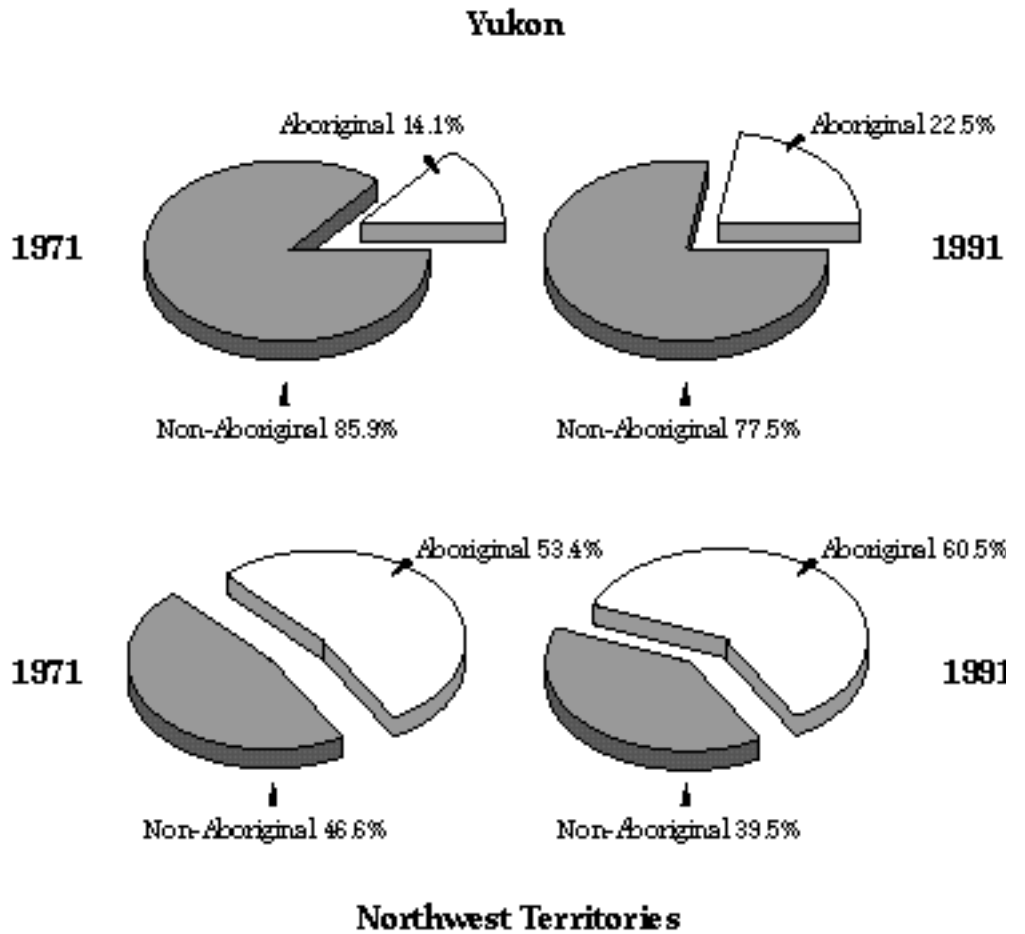


Table 40 Total Population by Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Ethnic Origin, Yukon and Northwest Territories 1971 - 1991

	1971 ^{1,4}		1981 ^{2,4}		1986 ^{3,4}		1991 ^{3,4}	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
YUKON								
Aboriginal	2,590	14.1	4,045	17.5	4,995	21.4	6,225	22.5
Inuit	10	0.1	95	0.4	55	0.2	135	0.5
Indian	2,580	14.0	3,760	16.3	4,710	20.2	5,665	20.5
Métis	-	-	190	0.8	165	0.7	380	1.4
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	65	0.3	45	0.2
Non-Aboriginal	15,798	85.9	19,030	82.5	18,365	78.6	21,430	77.5
Total Population	18,388	100.0	23,075	100.0	23,360	100.0	27,655	100.0
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES								
Aboriginal	18,580	53.4	26,430	58.0	30,530	58.7	34,765	60.5
Inuit	11,400	32.8	15,910	34.9	18,135	34.9	20,825	36.3
Indian	7,180	20.6	7,930	17.4	8,435	16.2	9,915	17.3
Métis	-	-	2,590	5.7	2,970	5.7	3,310	5.8
Multiple Aboriginal	-	-	-	-	1,000	1.9	715	1.2
Non-Aboriginal	16,225	46.6	19,110	42.0	21,490	41.3	22,665	39.5
Total Population	34,805	100.0	45,540	100.0	52,020	100.0	57,430	100.0

Notes

1. For 1971, two Aboriginal origins were identified. Some Métis may have been represented as Indians but most were included in the non-Aboriginal group.
2. For 1981, Registered and non-Registered Indians were grouped as Indians; Métis appear in their own group. Persons reporting both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origins were accounted for under one Aboriginal origin; no multiple Aboriginal origins were reported.
3. For 1986 and 1991, Inuit, North American Indians and Métis figures were a combination of the single response figure and those who identified with one Aboriginal ethnic origin and a non-Aboriginal origin, as a multiple response. Multiple Aboriginal persons are those indicating more than one Aboriginal origin.
4. The ethnic origin data for 1971 includes inmates in institutions; these data were not available for 1981, 1986 and 1991.

Source

Statistics Canada, Census of Population.

► North/Mortality ►

Highlights

Mortality rates in the Yukon have declined slowly, averaging about five per thousand population in the 1970s and 1980s, and ranging between 4.1 and 4.7 per thousand between 1990 and 1995.

The mortality rate in the Northwest Territories declined from an average of six per thousand population in the early 1970s to about four per thousand population since 1985.

Figure 41 Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories

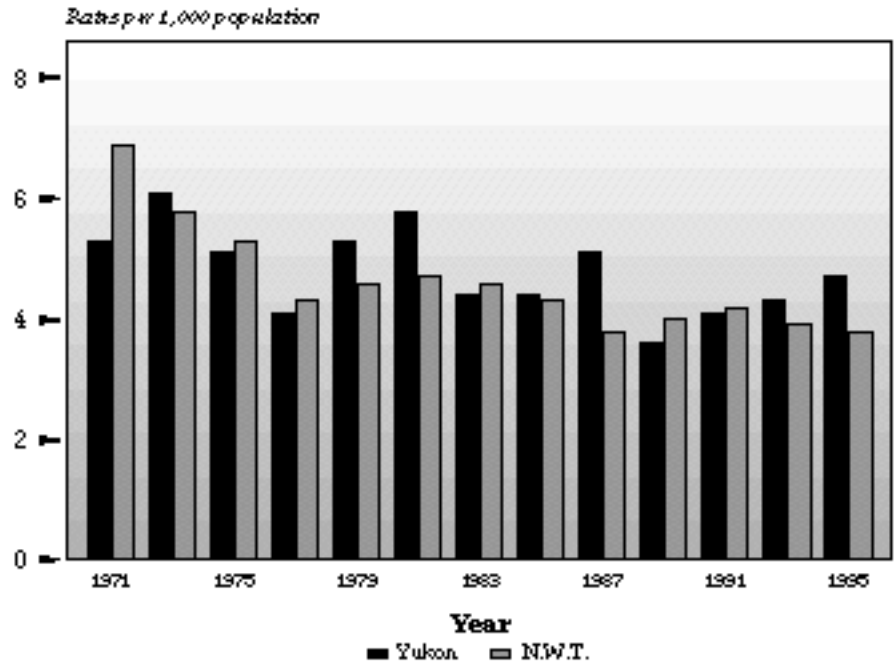


Table 41 Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories 1971-1995 (Revised)

MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION^{1,2}					
Year	Yukon	N.W.T.	Year	Yukon	N.W.T.
1971	5.3	6.9	1984	5.1	4.3
1972	4.5	6.5	1985	4.4	4.3
1973	6.1	5.8	1986	4.3	3.7
1974	4.9	5.0	1987	5.1	3.8
1975	5.1	5.3	1988	4.0	4.1
1976	4.8	4.2	1989	3.6	4.0
1977	4.1	4.3	1990	4.1	3.4
1978	5.0	4.5	1991	4.1	4.2
1979	5.3	4.6	1992	4.1	4.3
1980	4.8	4.6	1993	4.3	3.9
1981	5.8	4.7	1994	4.1	3.7
1982	4.8	4.4	1995	4.7	3.8
1983	4.4	4.6			

Notes

1. Rates are based on Statistics Canada's July 1 population estimates. Population figures for 1971 to 1993 are Final Intercensal Estimates. Population figures for 1994 are Updated Postcensal Estimates; and 1995 is a Preliminary Postcensal Estimate.
2. Mortality rates are calculated from July 1 of the year indicated to June 30 of the following year.

Source

Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

► North/Infant Mortality ►

Highlights

Infant mortality rates in the two territories declined over the 25 year period to 1994. The Yukon experienced the sharpest decline, from 25.7 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1971 to a rate of 2.3 in 1994. Furthermore, the Northwest Territories continues to have a higher infant mortality rate than the Yukon in most years. Over the period 1971 to 1994, the infant mortality rate in the Northwest Territories fell from 49 to 15.6.

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.

Figure 42 Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and the Northwest Territories

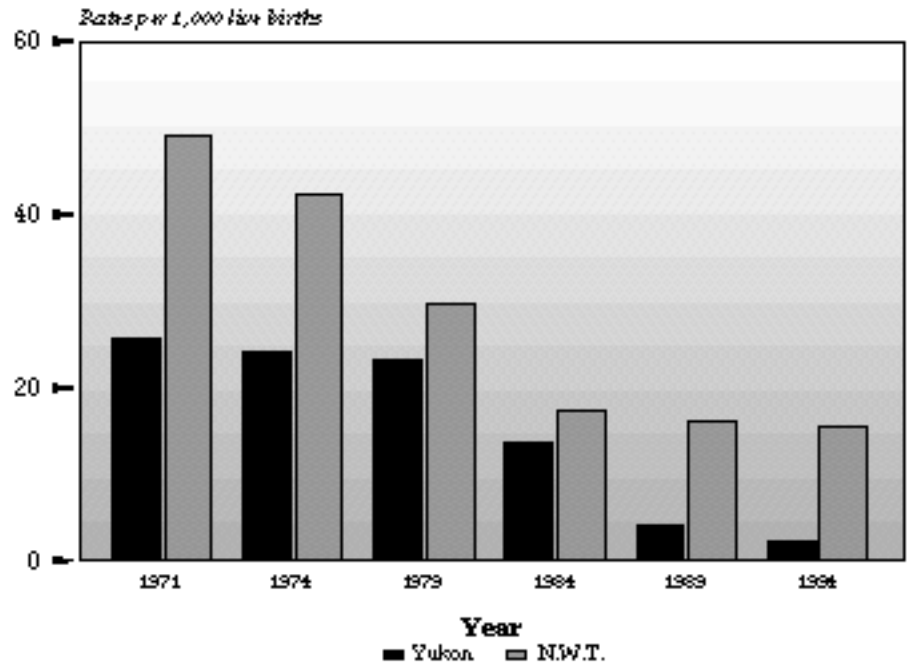


Table 42 Infant Mortality Rates, Yukon and Northwest Territories 1971 - 1994 (Revised)

MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION ^{1,2}					
Year	Yukon	N.W.T.	Year	Yukon	N.W.T.
1971	25.7	49.0	1983	18.5	20.8
1972	26.6	48.4	1984	13.5	17.3
1973	16.7	37.4	1985	10.8	16.7
1974	24.2	42.2	1986	24.8	18.6
1975	24.5	35.9	1987	10.5	12.5
1976	22.3	34.7	1988	5.8	10.3
1977	13.9	29.4	1989	4.2	16.2
1978	11.2	23.3	1990	7.2	12.0
1979	23.2	29.6	1991	10.6	12.2
1980	18.9	22.3	1992	3.8	16.7
1981	14.9	21.5	1993	7.9	9.6
1982	21.0	16.2	1994	2.3	15.6

Note

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

Sources

1971-1985: Statistics Canada, *Vital Statistics, Mortality: Summary List of Causes*, Cat. No. 84-206.

1986-1994: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics Division.

➤ North/DIAND Expenditures ➤

Highlights

Total DIAND expenditures on the North have continued to rise in every year reported. The \$1.54 billion total expenditure for 1995/96 is 92% larger than that of 1986/87. Transfers to the territorial governments, in particular the *Formula Funding Grants*, have traditionally been the main reason for the expenditure increases. The Formula Funding from the federal government provides the basic funding to operate the territorial governments and accounts for 70.8% of the GNWT total budget and 66.7% of the total YTG budget. Notably, Formula Funding has regularly increased over the years for two main reasons: formula driven adjustments and the federal government's continued payments of the costs to provide the services devolved from federal departments to the territorial governments.

This is the last time that the Formula Funding Grant to the Territories will be shown as a DIAND program. DIAND has transferred the responsibility to Finance Canada starting in 1996/97.

Figure 43 DIAND Expenditures on the North (Current Dollars)

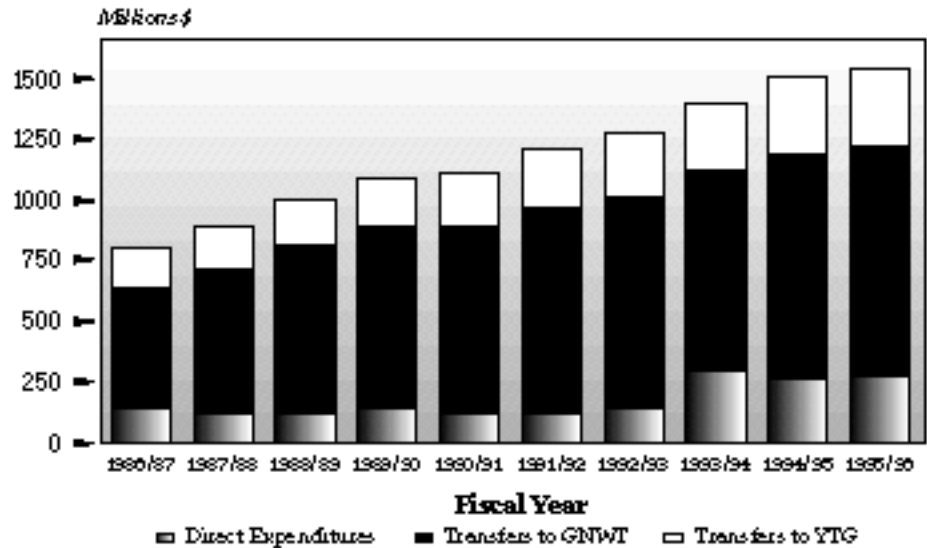


Table 43 DIAND Expenditures on the North 1986/87 - 1995/96 (Revised)

Thousands of dollars										
Type	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 forecast	1995/96 planned
Transfers to YTG	160,513	172,410	189,465	200,141	222,403	239,501	265,018	277,300	315,181	324,276
Transfers to GNWT	495,199	595,406	692,441	752,824	772,038	842,789	874,943	824,141	925,515	937,932
Direct Expenditures	146,645	119,381	119,455	138,696	117,384	124,221	140,176	297,750	264,789	277,506
Total Expenditure (Current dollars)	802,357	887,197	1,001,361	1,091,661	1,111,825	1,206,511	1,280,137	1,399,191	1,505,485	1,539,714
Total Expenditure (Constant 1986 dollars) ¹	796,187	837,373	903,755	941,290	930,397	987,527	1,034,245	1,120,025	1,197,681	1204313
Direct Expenditures by Area Benefitted										
Yukon	46,197	45,368	44,983	61,013	58,374	64,887	65,602	72,850	84,548	77,126
N.W.T.	50,253	25,892	26,102	26,274	28,520	29,997	41,466	170,599	117,150	145,465
North Generally	50,195	48,121	48,370	51,409	30,490	29,337	33,108	54,301	63,091	54,915
TOTAL²	146,645	119,381	119,455	138,696	117,384	124,221	140,176	297,750	264,789	277,506

Notes

1. Constant dollar series is obtained by deflating total DIAND expenditures by Statistics Canada's implicit price index for gross domestic product at market prices, 1986=100. The deflator for each fiscal year was calculated by taking the mean of the indices in the four quarters of April 1 to March 31.
2. Some of the figures may differ from previous editions.

Source

Annual Northern Expenditure Plan (ANEP), DIAND, Ottawa. The ANEP was updated to 1995/96.

Table 43 Notes

Since 1987/88, DIAND has devolved the following provincial-type programs:

1987	GNWT	Forestry Management and Fire Suppression
1987 & 88	YTG & GNWT	Northern Canada Power Commission
1988	GNWT	Scientific Resource Centres
1989	YTG	Mine Safety
1990	GNWT & YTG	Interterritorial Roads
1993	GNWT & YTG	Land Titles Registration
1993	YTG	Northern Oil and Gas Accord
1993	YTG	Hospital and Medical Care for Indians and Inuit
1993	YTG	Low Income Housing Program for Indians and Inuit

Since 1988/89, other departments have devolved the following programs to the territories:

1988	GNWT	All remaining Health and Hospital Services (Health Canada)
1990 & 91	YTG & GNWT	"B" & "C" Airports (Transport Canada)
1992	YTG	Alaska Highway (Public Works and Government Services)
1993 & 94	YTG	Whitehorse General Hospital (Health Canada)
1995	GNWT & YTG	"A" Airports (Transport Canada)

DIAND's direct expenditures, declined after a period of devolution decreases, such as the forestry management and fire suppression in 1987/88 and interterritorial roads in 1990/91, Then direct expenditures began to increase again in 1991/92. For two years, the increase was attributed to the implementation of programs on behalf of the Arctic Environmental Strategy, payments to Canada Post for air shipments of food to isolated communities in the North and, in 1992/93, the first year of implementation for the Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement. In 1993/94, with the signing and implementation of the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement, statutory expenditures implementing land claim agreements have become the primary factor influencing the doubling of DIAND's direct expenditures.

The following Aboriginal comprehensive land claim settlements have been concluded in the North since the establishment of the federal government's claims policy in 1973:

1984	The Inuvialuit Final Agreement
1992	The Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement
1993	Tungavik Federation of Nunavut Land Claims Agreement
1994	The Sahtu Dene and Métis Agreement

Four First Nation final agreements based on the Council for Yukon Indians Umbrella Final Agreement (1993) and corresponding self government agreements for:

1994	The Vutnut Gwich'in First Nation
1994	The Champagne and Aishihik First Nations
1994	The Teslin Tlingit Council
1994	The First Nation of Na-cho Ny'a'k Dun

➤ North/Employment ➤

Highlight

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

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

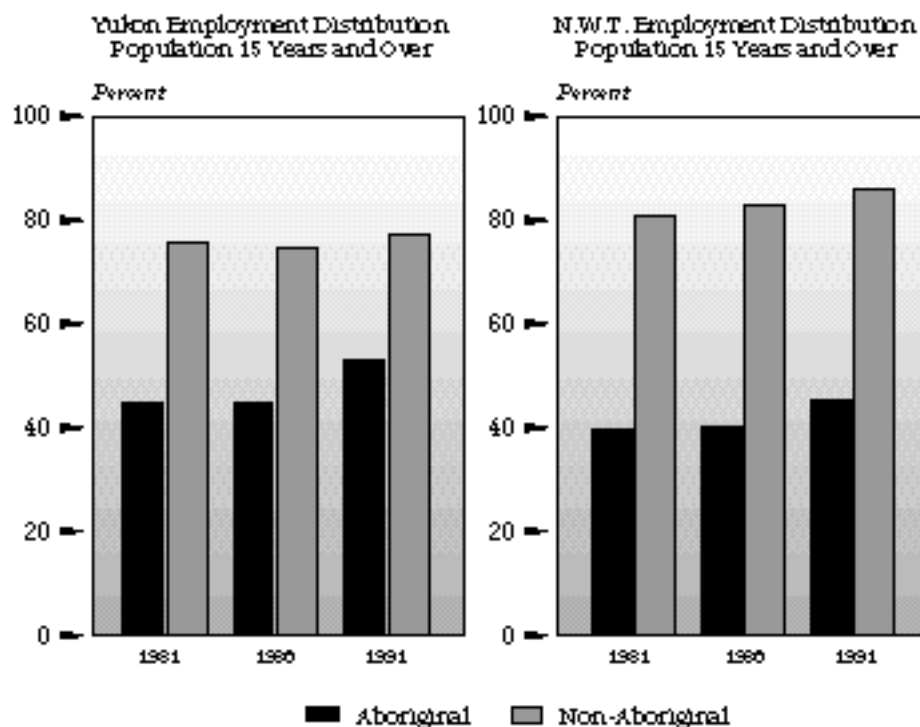


Table 44 Employment Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon and the Northwest Territories - 1981 - 1991

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

Sources

1981-1991: Statistics Canada, Census of Population.

► North/Average Individual Income ►

Highlights

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

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

Figure 45 Average Individual Income, Yukon and the Northwest Territories

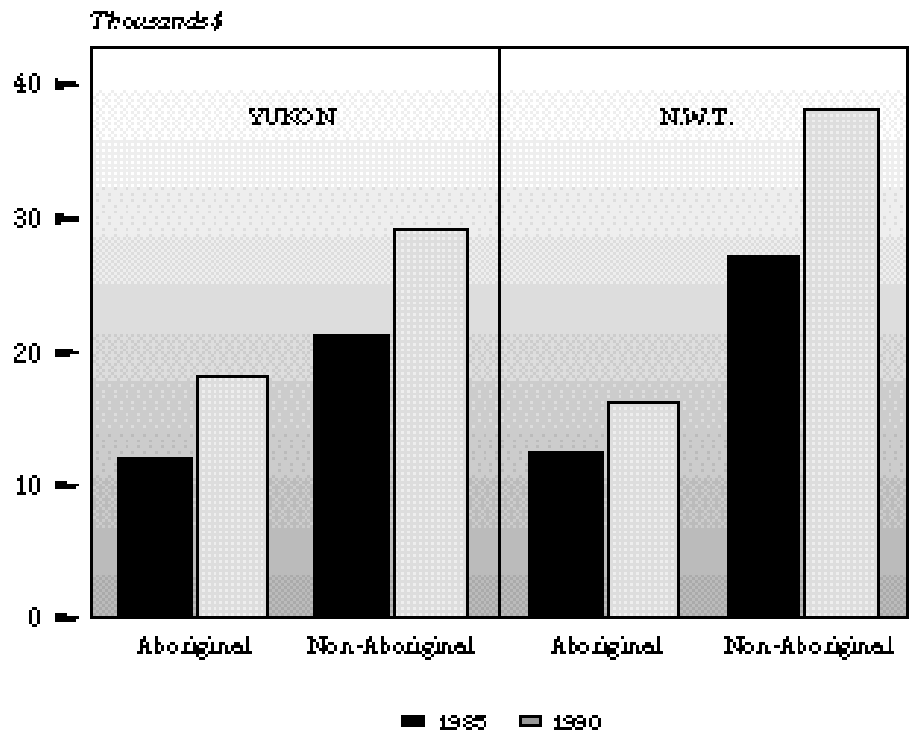


Table 45 Income by Source for Population 15 Years and Over, Yukon and the Northwest Territories - 1985 and 1990¹

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

Notes

1. Data are for the 1985 and 1990 calendar years, as reported in the 1986 and 1991 Census of Population.
2. The non-Aboriginal figures were calculated by subtracting the aggregate income for the Aboriginal population from that of the total population. The aggregate income is calculated by multiplying the number with income by the average individual income. In general, the northern Aboriginal labour force population differs in qualitative terms from the non-Aboriginal labour force population, in that the latter group is more frequently engaged in professional careers. This tendency is reflected in both the components of income characterizing the two groups, and by measures of average individual income.

Sources

Statistics Canada, *Profile of Canada's Aboriginal Population*, 1991 Census, Cat. No. 94-325.
 Statistics Canada, Employment Equity Program, *Profile of Visible Minorities and Aboriginal People*.

► **Additional Topics** ►

Lands	92
Specific Claims	93
Trust Accounts	94

► Lands ►

Highlight

DIAND administered land transactions for 2,376 reserves in fiscal year 1995/96, totalling 2,751,603 hectares across Canada. There were 258,355 registered interests in the land under the department's administration. The volume and complexity of land transactions are increasing as economic development is promoted by First Nations, corporations and individuals.

Figure 46 Lands Administered by DIAND

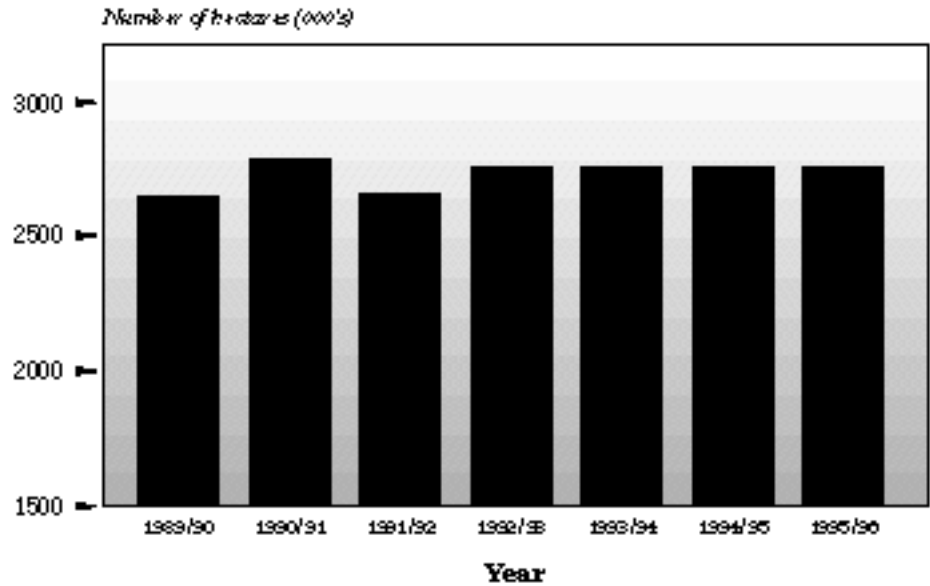


Table 46 Lands Administered by DIAND - Canada, 1989/90 - 1995/96

Fiscal Year	Number of reserves ¹	Amount of land (hectares) ¹	Number of bands ²
1989/90	2,263	2,649,000	596
1990/91	2,308	2,768,000	601
1991/92	2,330	2,658,000	603
1992/93	2,364	2,750,000	604
1993/94	2,370	2,750,957	605
1994/95	2,370	2,750,957	607
1995/96	2,376	2,751,603	608

Sources

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

► Specific Claims ►

Highlight

In 1995/96 the Specific Claims Branch concluded 33 claims, 17 of which were by means of settlement agreement. At the end of 1995/96 there were 259 claims under review and 109 claims under negotiation.

Figure 47 Status of Specific and Treaty Land Entitlement Claims

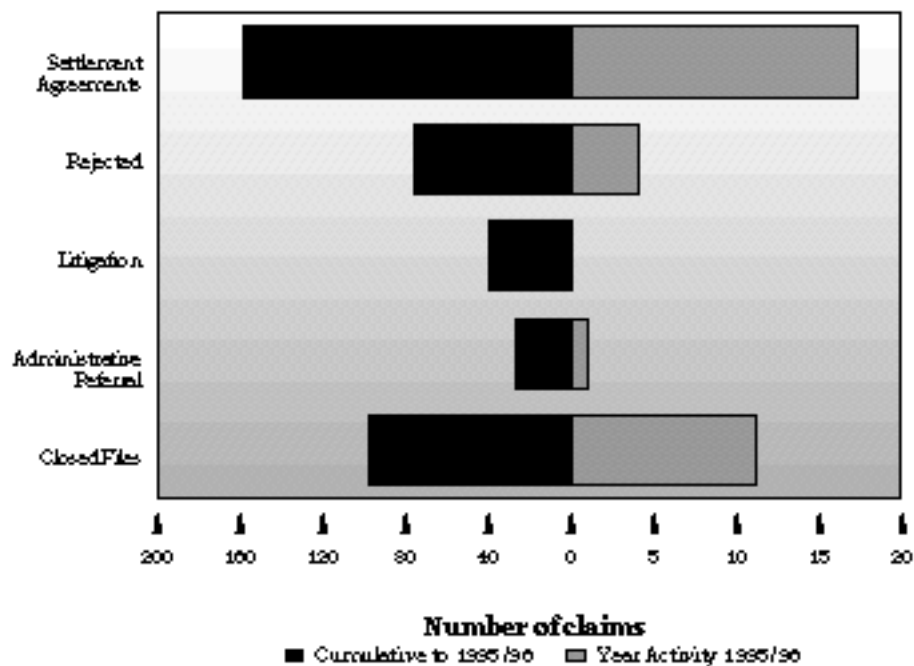


Table 47 Status of Specific and Treaty Land Entitlement Claims – Canada 1995/96

Claims Concluded	Cumulative to 1994/95	Year Activity 1995/96	Cumulative to 1995/96
Settlement Agreements	142	17	159
Rejected	72	4	76
Litigation	40	0	40
Administrative Referral	26	1	27
Files Closed	87	11	98
TOTAL	367	33	400

Claims in Process	End of Fiscal Year 1995/96
Under Review	259
Under Negotiation	109
TOTAL	368

Note

1. Figures are as of March 31, 1996.

Source

Data Claims Report, Specific Claims, DIAND.

► Trust Accounts ►

Highlight

At the end of the 1995/96 fiscal year, in excess of \$1.093 billion was held on deposit in the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) for bands and individuals. This figure constitutes a decrease of \$9 million from the previous year. Revenues from oil and gas decreased in comparison to last year. In fiscal year 1995/96, total credits and debits amounted to about \$184 million and \$193 million, respectively.

Figure 48 Trust Accounts Held

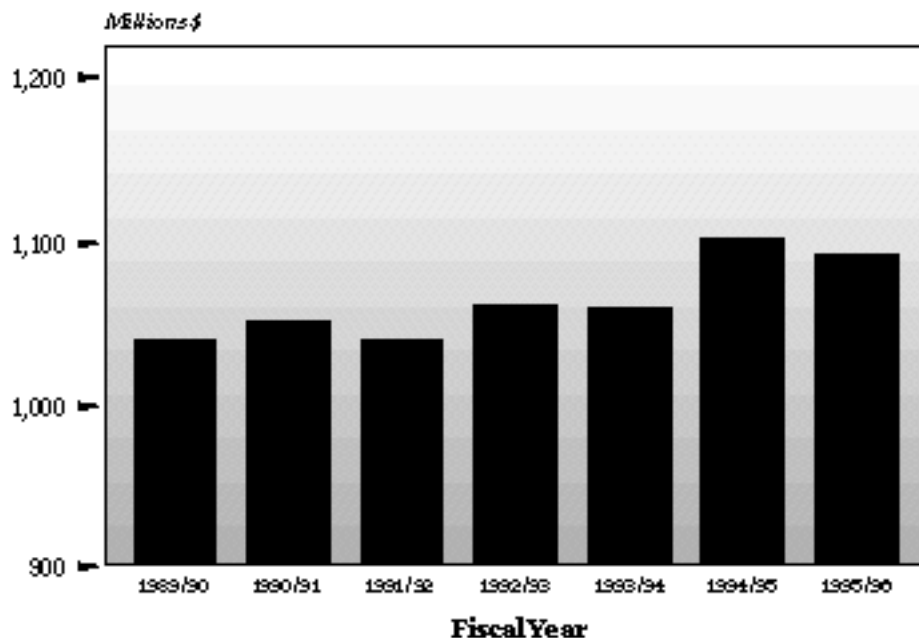


Table 48 Trust Accounts Held - Canada, 1989/90 - 1995/96

Fiscal Year	Indian Monies ¹
	Current \$
1989/90	1,040,000,000
1990/91	1,052,000,000
1991/92	1,040,000,000
1992/93	1,061,000,000
1993/94	1,060,000,000
1994/95	1,102,000,000
1995/96	1,093,000,000

Note

1. See Glossary.

Source

Finance Branch, DIAND.

► Glossary ►

Adults in Care:

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

Type I:

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

Type II:

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

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

Alternative Funding Arrangements (AFA):

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

Average Annual Growth Rate:

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

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

where: X_1 = data for the most recent year in period

X_0 = data for the earliest year in period

n = length of period (years).

Bill C-31:

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

- to eliminate discrimination based on gender and marital status in the *Indian Act*;
- to restore Indian status to victims of past discrimination; and
- to enable Indian bands to assume control over their membership.

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

Children in Care:

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

Devolution:

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

Dwellings:

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

Geographic Zones:**Urban:**

Is a zone where a band is located within 50 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

Rural:

Is a zone where a band is located between 50 km and 350 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

Remote:

Is a zone where a band is located over 350 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access.

Special Access:

Is a zone where a band has no year-round road access to the nearest service centre and, as a result, experiences a higher cost of transportation.

Service Centre:

Is a community where the following services are available:

- a) supplies, material and equipment (ie., construction, office)
- b) a pool of skilled or semi-skilled labour
- c) at least one financial institution, and
- d) provincial and federal services.

Indian Register:

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

Indian Monies:

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

Life Expectancy:

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

Population Served:

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

Recipients:

Are defined as those individuals who receive social assistance payments whereas **Beneficiaries** are the total number of recipients plus dependants.

Self-Government Negotiations:

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

Substantive negotiations:

negotiations leading directly to new arrangements that will be effected through legislation.

Framework negotiations:

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

Sewage Disposal System:

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

Social Assistance:

Social assistance can be defined as various types of income-supplement payments made to First Nations members - including money for housing, heat, utilities, food and clothing - in cases where families or individuals do not have adequate income from employment to cover these expenses. These payments may be made year-round or on a seasonal basis according to changing needs. In some cases, specialized employment programs are offered by band councils for social assistance recipients to supplement their incomes. Social assistance programs may be administered directly by First Nations or on a project-by-project basis with DIAND funding.

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.

Water Delivery System:

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

