First Nations Community Well-Being in Canada: The Community Well-Being Index (CWB), 2001

by

Mindy McHardy
and
Erin O'Sullivan

Strategic Research and Analysis Directorate
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

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1. Introduction

The poor socio-economic conditions endured by Canada's First Nations have garnered increasing attention in the past several years. Recent research has confirmed that standards of living on reserve are alarmingly low. Heretofore, however, researchers have not been sufficiently equipped to analyze the disparity in well-being between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians, nor the vast differences among First Nations communities. The current project attempts to overcome the methodological limitations of previous studies and to generate a research tool that can be used to evaluate living conditions among Canada's First Nations in a thorough and systematic manner.

We previously used the 1996 census to assess socio-economic well-being in Canada's First Nations and other Canadian communities. The specific assessment tool, which we called the Community Well-Being (CWB) index, elaborates the concepts utilized in Robin Armstrong's work on socio-economic well-being in First Nations communities and combines them with the methodology employed in the internationally renowned Human Development Index (HDI). The recent release of 2001 Census results has prompted us to replicate our methodology on this more recent dataset.

This CWB index serves four principal purposes. First, it identifies prosperous First Nations communities which could serve as role models and sources of best practices for less developed communities. Second, it identifies those communities whose particularly serious socio-economic difficulties demand immediate attention. Third, the system of scores can be used in myriad other research projects to expeditiously and cost-effectively assess the determinants and correlates of well-being in First Nations communities. Finally, the index allows us to examine well-being in First Nations communities relative to other Canadian communities.

2. The Research Design

2.1 The Data Set

This study was made possible under a memorandum of understanding with Statistics Canada granting access to Census micro-data and enabling greater insight to be garnered into First Nations community well-being in Canada.

This study examines census subdivisions (CSDs) using data drawn from the 2001 Census of Population[1,2]. A census subdivision (CSD) is the term applied to municipalities (as determined by provincial legislation) or their equivalent (i.e. Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories) (Statistics Canada, 1999:195-6). The CSD serves as the base unit of analysis for this report and is also referred to as a 'community'.

Using Census micro-data from the 20% sample permitted the calculation of CWB index scores for all communities in Canada while also respecting the standard suppression rules established by the Census. This is particularly relevant when analyzing First Nations communities as a great number are small and thus affected by small area suppression[3] or income suppression[4].

It is also important to point out when analyzing First Nations community data that counts are not available for incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements, and these reserves and settlements are therefore not included in this study. In 2001, a total of 30 Indian reserves and settlements were incompletely enumerated by the Census. An estimated 30,000 to 35,000 people thought to be primarily Registered Indians, live in those communities resulting in under-representation of the Registered Indian population. Incomplete enumeration and undercoverage account for most of the difference between the 2001 Census count of persons registered under the *Indian Act* (about 558,000) and that produced by the Indian Register maintained by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (about 681,000) (Statistics Canada, 2003b). A list of these 30 communities is shown in Appendix 1.

This study categorizes CSDs into First Nations and other Canadian communities based on a geography hierarchy defined by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). The INAC listing of communities includes the legal list of Indian reserves and Indian settlements as well as a selection of other CSD types selected from Saskatchewan, Yukon, and Northwest Territories and is the same as the listing used by the department to report on reserve population counts from the Census.

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[1] "The 2001 Census data were collected either from 100% of the population or on a sample basis (i.e. from a random sample of one in five households) with the data weighted up to provide estimates for the entire population. The information in this report was collected on a 20% sample basis and weighted up to compensate for sampling… Note that, on Indian reserves and in remote areas, all data were collected on a 100% basis" (Statistics Canada, 2003a:295).

[2] Missing information on individual records is imputed during the processing phase of the census data. Each missing value is replaced by the corresponding entry for a "similar" record.

[3] Small Area Suppression is applied to CSD's with a population of less than 40.

[4] Income Suppression is applied to CSD's with a population of less than 250 and with less than 40 households.

Specifically, INAC's legal list of First Nations communities includes the following CSD types: Indian Government Districts[5] (IGD), Reserves (R), Indian Settlements (S-E), Terre Reservées (TR)[6], Nisga'a Lands (NL), Nisga'a Villages (NVL) and Teslin Lands (TL).

By definition, INAC's complete list of First Nations communities includes:

- land reserved under the Indian Act;
- land set aside for the use and benefit of Indian people;
- areas where activities on the land are paid or administered by INAC or;
- areas listed in the Indian Lands Registry System held by Lands and Trust Services at AINC.

This broader definition of a First Nation community includes a selection of the following CSD types: Chartered Community (CC), Hamlet (HAM), Northern Hamlet (NH), Northern Village (NV), Settlement (SET), Town (T), and Village (VL).

Our initial dataset[7] included 5,096 CSDs and a CWB index score was calculated for each. It was decided however, that index scores for communities with fewer than 65 inhabitants[8] would be excluded since their small size diminished the validity of the calculations required to compute the overall index score. A listing of these 411 communities is found in Appendix 2. The analysis in this report is based on 4,685 communities, 541 of which are First Nations and 4,144 of which are other Canadian communities.

[5] e.g. Sechelt in British Columbia.
[6] e.g. James Bay Cree and Naskapi communities in Northern Quebec.
[7] Please note this dataset excludes those CSDs idenitified by Statistics Canada as having data quality issues.
[8] This population threshold was identified by Robin Armstrong (2001). We adopted it because the remaining denominators were sufficiently large to produce reliable rates, and very few communities from which reliable rates could be derived were excluded.

3. Operationalizing Socio-economic Well-Being: The Community Well-Being (CWB) Index

3.1 The General Structure

The CWB index combines the indicators utilized by Robin Armstrong with the underlying philosophy and scaling methodology of the HDI. Armstrong's categorization was based on four community-level indicators: education, income, labour force, and housing. He utilized cluster analysis to divide First Nations communities into one of three levels of relative well-being.

The incorporation of the principles of the HDI improves upon this methodology in a number of ways. First, the resulting index is a continuous variable which is much more amenable to complex statistical analysis than Armstrong's categorical model. Second, cluster analysis is what is known as a "black box" procedure. The relative weight, or importance, afforded to each of the index components is not known. The HDI methodology, which will be described in greater detail later, amalgamates indicators in a more transparent manner, and permits us to control the relative weights of the index components. The third benefit is closely tied to the second. Unlike many traditional ways of measuring well-being, the HDI is based on the notion that community characteristics such as education have inherent value above and beyond their relationship to material wealth. This approach seems perfectly suited to Aboriginal research given the heavy criticism of past studies for their tendency to focus on economic development to the exclusion of social and psychological wellness. The capacity of the HDI methodology to ensure that each of the index components is afforded equal weight ensures that a community's score is not unduly influenced by its income score.

3.2 The Components

As is indicated above, the CWB index is composed of the same four indicators that Armstrong utilized in his assessment of well-being in First Nations communities: education, labour force, income, and housing. With the exception of income, which retains its definition as a community's income per capita, we have replaced Armstrong's uni-dimensional indicators with multi-faceted ones. Each is described in detail below.

3.2.1 Education

In the CWB scale, Education has two subcomponents:

- **Functional Literacy -** The proportion of the population, age fifteen and older, with at least a grade nine education may be interpreted as a proxy for functional literacy. Following the methodology of the HDI, this component of the education indicator is allotted a weight of 2/3 (Beavon, Cooke and McHardy, 2004). Its cardinal importance to involvement in mainstream economic pursuits, the efficient management of one's everyday affairs, and the ability to partake of the wealth of entertaining and thought provoking text matter available in this country, justifies the disproportionate weight afforded to literacy.

- **"High-school Plus" -** The proportion of a community's population that has obtained a high-school diploma or higher may influence quality of life in that community in a variety of ways. While higher education levels certainly increase individuals' earning power (Howe, 2002; Maxim, et al) higher education has other benefits. The most important, again, relates to the HDI, which conceptualizes development as "the process of enlarging people's choices" (UNDP, 1990: p. 10). Higher education increases an individual's range of employment opportunities, thereby increasing the likelihood that he or she will find a career that is emotionally as well as financially fulfilling. Note that this variable considers only those community members who are twenty years of age and older. This age threshold is necessary to ensure that community members have had adequate time to complete a high school education.

  Significantly, a great deal of research has linked greater educational attainment with improved health outcomes (Case, 2001; Federal, Provincial and Territorial Advisory Committee on Population Health, 1999).

3.2.2 Labour Force

This indicator also consists of two subcomponents;

- **Participation in the Labour Force –** Refers to the total labour force in the week prior to Census day expressed as a percentage of the population twenty years of age and over, rather than Statistics Canada's standard of fifteen years. This age threshold is necessary to ensure that a community will not be unduly penalized for having a disproportionate number of young people who are still in school. We have opted to re-scale this variable to reflect the theoretical "ideal" labour force participation rate. What constitutes an ideal level of labour force

participation is a contentious issue. Reasons for non-participation, such as maternity/paternity, unpaid labour and aging, are associated with specific values. As such they are difficult to translate into a specific portion of community members whose non-participation in the labour force could be considered benign or even beneficial. Owing to this contentiousness, we have opted to be very conservative in our adjustment. In lieu of a theoretical "ideal labour force participation range", we have adjusted our data in accordance with the typical range observed in the data set. We have set the "upper limit" for labour force participation at .8895. This number corresponds to two standard deviations above the mean of Labour Force Participation in 2001, ensuring that our index will not afford "extra credit" to the few communities with extremely high labour force participation rates.

- **Employed Labour Force Participants –** Refers to the employed labour force expressed as a percentage of the total labour force aged fifteen years and over. The employed proportion of a community's labour force participants is indicative of the extent to which those involved in the labour force have managed to find work.

3.2.3 Income

Total income is indicative of one's ability to purchase the necessities, comforts and conveniences that, cumulatively, enhance one's quality of life.

Following the methodology of Beavon et al. (forthcoming), we have included all community members in the calculation of income per capita. These authors note that the standard, more exclusive, manner of calculating average income is problematic when examining First Nations communities:

> The Aboriginal population in Canada is younger than is the general Canadian population, and has a higher proportion aged under fifteen years (DIAND, 1997). This, as well as a higher proportion of Aboriginal Canadians reporting no income, means that using the average income included in the [standard published] census data would underestimate the true income disparity between Aboriginal people and other Canadians, under the assumption that children and those with no income are likely to be dependent on the income of other members of the population.

Acknowledging this dependency is critical when analysing well-being.

Also in accordance with Beavon et al. (forthcoming), we have employed the log function to account for the "diminishing marginal utility of income". According to this principle, those who occupy the lower income strata will benefit more from additional income than those at higher income levels.

The log function applied to income is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{\text{Log (income per capita)} - \text{Log (minimum theoretical income per capita \{2,000\})}}{\text{Log (maximum theoretical income per capita \{40,000\})} - \text{(minimum theoretical income per capita \{2,000\})}}$$

The theoretical minimum and maximum were derived from the actual range of income per capita across Canadian CSDs. Note that a few outliers whose extreme values skewed the distribution were reduced or increased to $40,000 or $2,000 respectively.

3.2.4 Housing

Poor housing conditions, in addition to being indicative of lack of resources in a community, also have a direct impact on the quality of life of its inhabitants. Notably, while the extent and exact nature of the relationship is not fully understood, some researchers suggest that living in overcrowded conditions has detrimental effects on health (Gray, 2001).

- **Housing Quantity -** One important consideration in the assessment of housing conditions relates to crowding. The latter may be operationalized as a dwelling containing more than one person per room (DIAND, 1995) is therefore operationalized in the CWB scale as the proportion of the population whose place of residence contains no more than one person per room.

- **Housing Quality -** The quality of people's dwellings must also be considered. In the CWB scale, housing quality is operationalized as the proportion of the population living in residences that are not in need of major repairs.

As housing conditions will be experienced as equally luxurious or deplorable by all individuals, irrespective of age, no age threshold was applied to this variable.

3.3 The CWB Index

A community's score is defined by the following equation:

$$CWB = \frac{Income + \left[\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) Literacy + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) HSP\right] + \left(\frac{HQual + HQuant}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{LFP + Employment}{2}\right)}{4}$$

Where:
HSP = High School Plus
HQual = Housing Quality
HQuant = Housing Quantity
LFP = Labour Force Participation.

In essence, the scale components, (weighted or re-ranged where applicable) are added together. The resultant sum is divided by the total number of scale elements to produce the Community Well-being Index score.

4. Limitations of the CWB Model

Although our adoption of the principles of the HDI reflect an attempt to measure the non-monetary aspects of well-being, we are cognizant that the CWB still emphasizes the mainstream notion of socio-economic status. This emphasis is always problematic, as things such as physical and psychological health are equally important. Many would argue, however, that it is an even greater problem when one is considering First Nations. For example, it is sometimes put forth that Aboriginal culture puts less emphasis on the accumulation of material wealth and that identifying First Nations communities as "good" or "bad" on the basis of modern economic indicators has assimilatory undertones. Many also argue that programs aimed at developing First Nations communities economically often have negative social effects that economic analyses alone cannot detect.

In addition to affording excessive importance to economics, indicators such as income and labour force activity do not capture fully the reality of the economic situation among Aboriginal people. Many First Nations are still heavily involved in traditional economic pursuits, which, although contributing to their material well-being, are not manifested in monetary income or paid employment.

The scope of the Census is limited, preventing these concerns from being addressed at this time. As such, we must emphasize that the CWB index must be regarded as a first step; as a means of identifying possible sources of best practices and impoverished locations; a tool for identifying correlates of well-being; and, through its union with other qualitative and quantitative data sources, a means of examining the very criticisms that call its validity into question. For example, the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey includes data about traditional activities that could be examined.

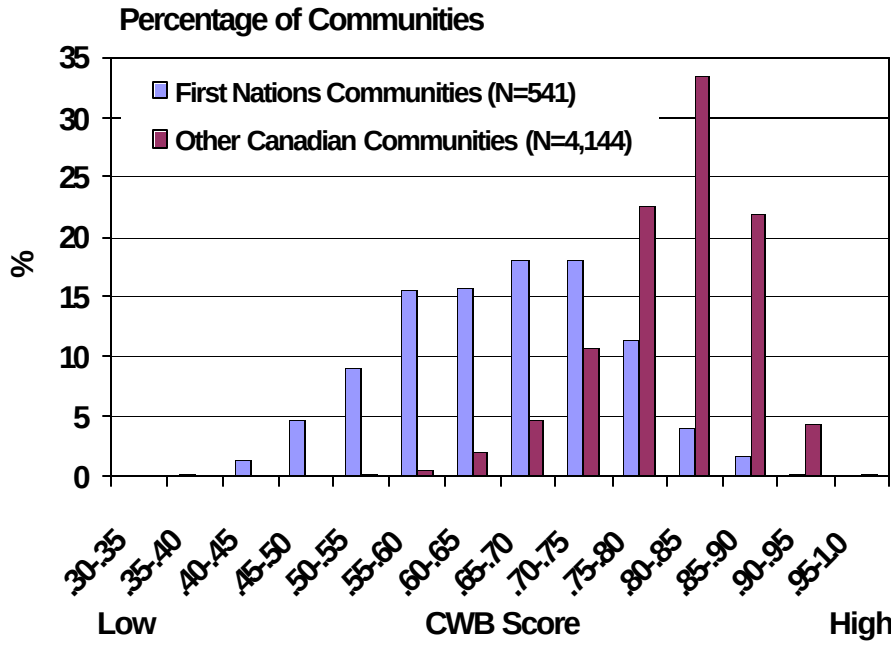
The CWB cannot be interpreted to represent all aspects of well-being. The components were chosen based on the widespread acceptance of their importance and their availability across Census years, and do not preclude the importance of indicators of well-being that are not available through the census such as those found in the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

5. Results

Interpretation of the CWB is very straightforward. The scale runs from 0-1, with 1 being the highest score and zero being the lowest.

Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of First Nations and other Canadian communities.

Figure 1
Community Well-Being (CWB) Index: Comparing Distributions of First Nations and Other Canadian Communities in Canada, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Population Census, 2001.

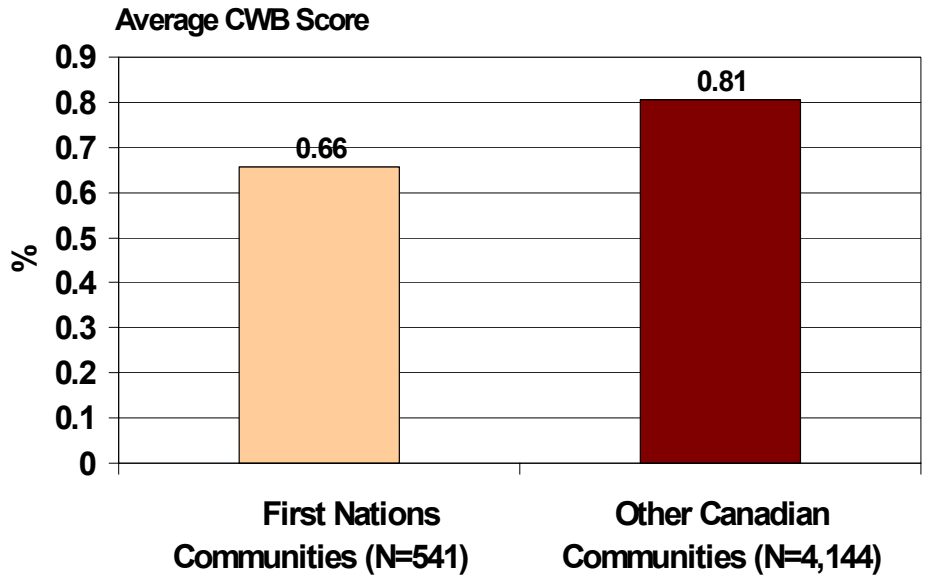
The disparity between First Nations and other Canadian communities is quite clear, with the latter concentrated at the high end of the CWB range, and the former at the middle and lower end.

In 2001, nearly 50% of First Nations communities occupy the lower half of the index range (between 0.35 and 0.65). Conversely, less than 3% of other Canadian communities fall within this range. This is demonstrated most dramatically when looking at the top or bottom 100 Canadian communities according to the community well-being scale. Only 1 of the top 100 Canadian communities is a First Nation Community compared to the bottom 100 Canadian communities where 92 First Nations Communities are ranked[9].

[9]To put these values in context, note that First Nations communities make up approximately 13% of all Canadian communities.

On a larger scale, 58% of the 1000 lowest scoring communities are First Nations while only 11 (or 1%) of the top 1000 communities are First Nations. The striking inequality between First Nations and other Canadian communities is reinforced by the mean comparison illustrated in Figure 2.

Figure 2
Average CWB Score for First Nations and Other Canadian Communities in Canada, 2001

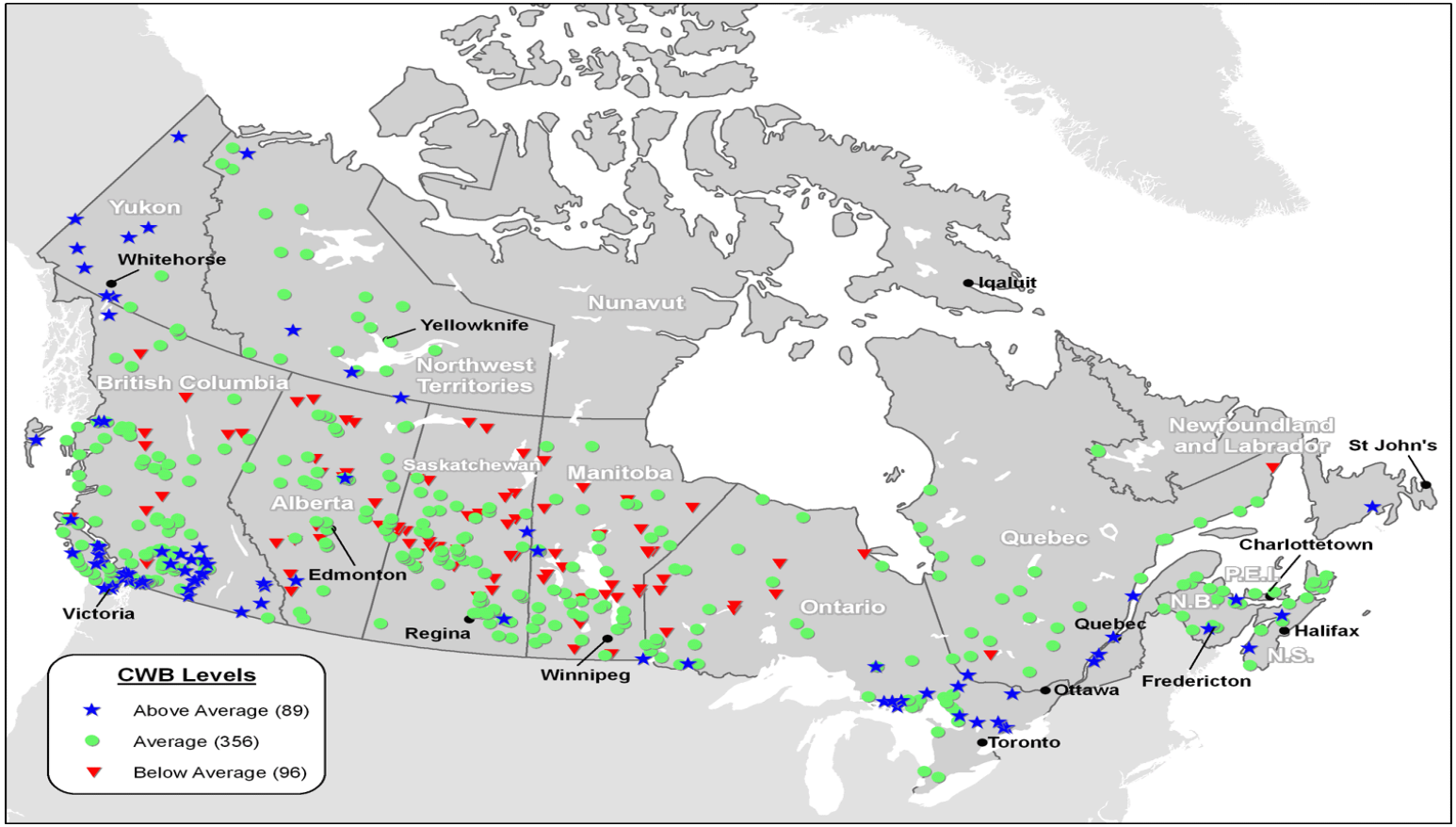


Source: Statistics Canada, Population Census, 2001.

The average CWB Index score across all Canadian communities is 0.79. Broken down, the average for First Nations communities is 0.66 while the average score for other Canadian communities is 0.81.

Map 1 groups each First Nation Community in relation to other First Nations communities.The Average grouping is based within one standard deviation above or below the mean. In the case of all First Nations communities, the mean CWB Score was 0.6560 and the Standard Deviation was 0.9925 thus creating the three groups including: 0 thru 0.55675 = Below Average, 0.55676 thru 0.75525 = Average and 0.75526 thru 1 = Above Average.

Map 1
Well-Being in First Nations Relative to Other First Nations



Source: Statistics Canada, Population Census, 2001, Mapping © 2000.Government of Canada with permission from Natural Resources Canada.

6. Other Analyses

6.1 *Band and Tribal Council Well-Being Analysis*

Many programs and policies are implemented at the Band or Tribal Council levels. As such, calculations of well-being for these aggregates are relevant and have been computed but are beyond the scope of this report.

6.2 *Regional Analyses*

For reference, Table 1 provides the number of First Nations and other Canadian communities in each region.

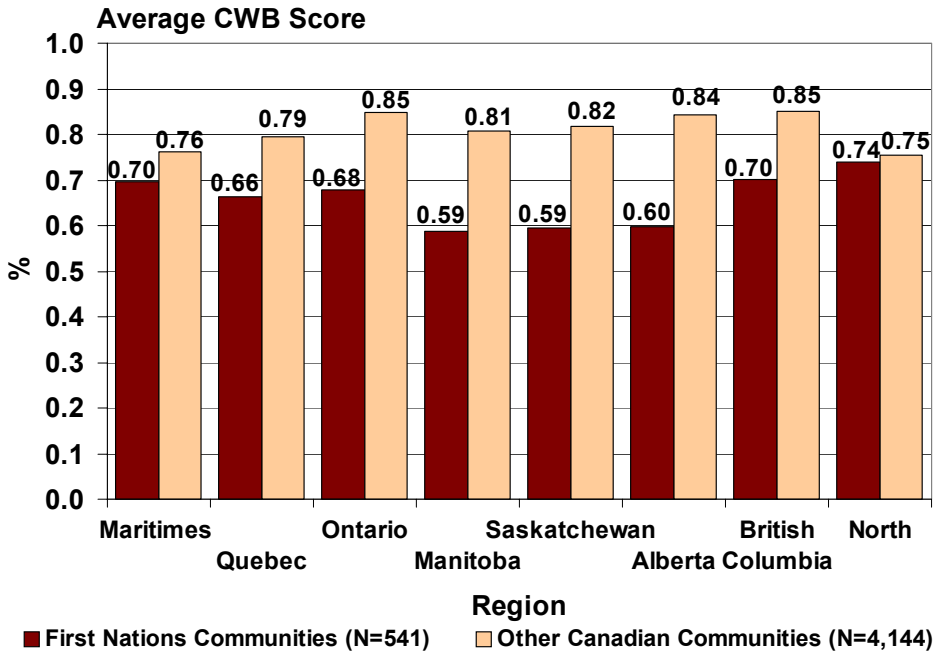
Table 1
Number of Communities by Type and Region, 2001

Region	First Nations Communities (541)	Other Canadian Communities (4,144)	Total
Maritimes	29	795	842
Quebec	35	1,306	1,341
Ontario	59	425	484
Manitoba	65	211	275
Saskatchewan	91	715	806
Alberta	57	334	391
British Columbia	170	316	486
North	35	42	77

Source: Statistics Canada, Population Census, 2001.

As illustrated in Figure 3, average CWB scores vary greatly from region to region, as does the disparity of average CWB scores between First Nations and other Canadian communities.

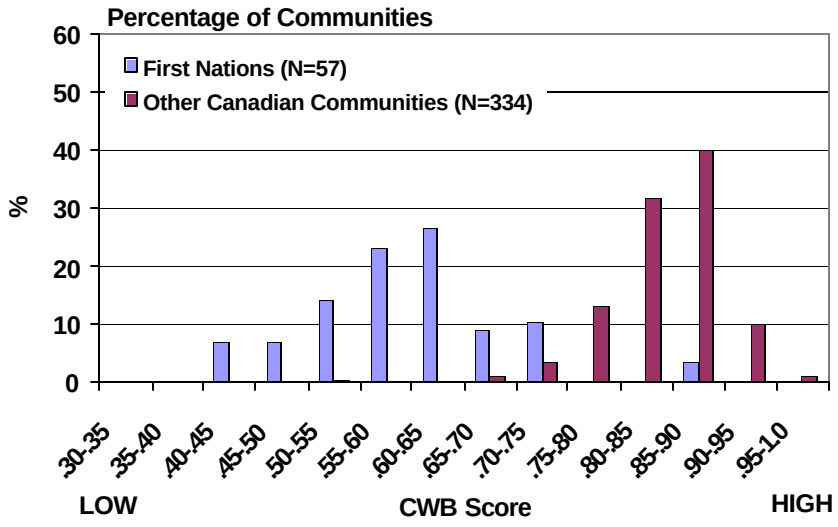
Figure 3
Average CWB Scores for First Nations and Other Canadian Communities by Region, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Population Census, 2001.

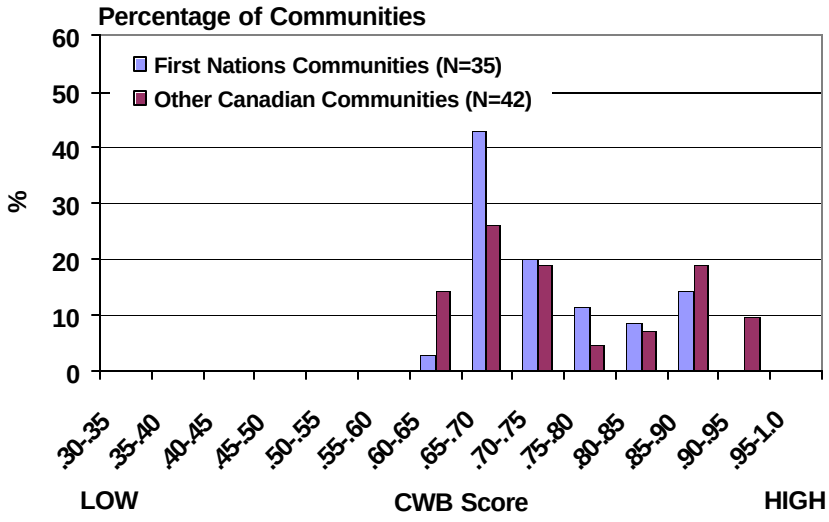
The widest disparity between First Nations and other Canadian community CWB scores exists in Alberta while the smallest disparity exists in the North. The distributions of these two regions are illustrated in Figures 4 and 5, respectively.

Figure 4
CWB Distributions of First Nations and Other Canadian Communities in Alberta, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Population Census, 2001.

Figure 5
CWB Distributions of First Nations and Other Canadian Communities in the North, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Population Census, 2001.

6.3 Remoteness

INAC maintains a Band Classification Manual (INAC, 2001) that, among other things, provides a listing of First Nation Bands and their remoteness using the most populated reserve to determine the geographic zone for a particular band. Bands are classified based on the nearest city center, the distance to the nearest service center and the type of road access to a particular community. This results in 4 Geographic Zone classifications including:

Zone 1 - Urban: A geographic zone where the First Nation is located within 50km of the nearest service center with year-round road access.

Zone 2 - Rural: A geographic zone where the First Nation is located between 50 and 350km from the nearest service center with year-round road access.

Zone 3 - Remote: A geographic zone where the First Nation is located over 350km from the nearest service center with year-round road access.

Zone 4 – Special Access: A geographic zone where the First Nation has no year-round road access to a service center and, as a result, experiences a higher cost of transportation.

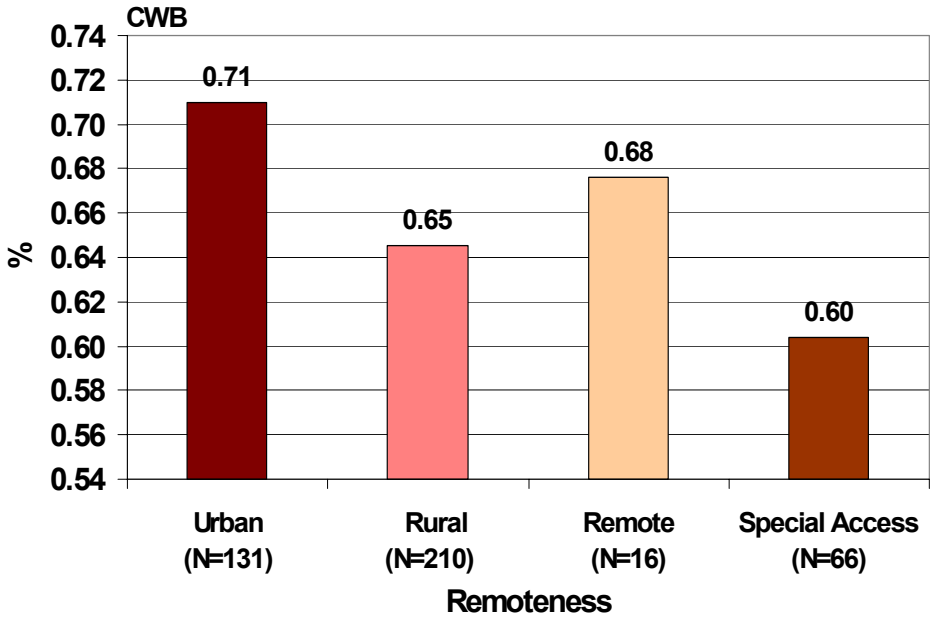
In 2001, more than one third of on-reserve Registered Indians (35%) lived in INAC defined urban zones while nearly one fifth (17%) lived in special access zones (INAC, 2003).

As indicated above, a band's remoteness classification is based on its most populous site. Remoteness classifications for bands containing only one CSD were applied directly to that CSD. Where a band includes more than one CSD, we have assigned the band's remoteness classification to the band's most populous CSD only. Our analysis of CWB scores in relation remoteness is based upon the 455 communities[10] for which both a CWB score and a remoteness classification were available.

[10] With populations 65 or over.

Figure 6 illustrates that the average CWB score among Urban communities in 2001, was 0.71 while the average CWB score among Rural communities was 0.65. Remote and Special Access communities represented the smallest number of communities and scored an average CWB of 0.68 and 0.60 respectively.

Figure 6
Average CWB Score by Remoteness, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Population Census, 2001.

7. Conclusion

The CWB index is a first step towards a deeper understanding of the socio-economic conditions in First Nations communities and of their well-being relative to the broader Canadian population. The descriptive statistics contained herein illustrate clearly the marked disparity in socio-economic well-being between First Nations and other Canadian communities. These statistics also demonstrate, however, that there are examples of Aboriginal success stories, and that a great many First Nations communities enjoy at least a moderate level of well-being.

That being said, however, the CWB index has also revealed that living conditions in a great many First Nations communities are appallingly low – much lower than the aggregate scores produced by previous studies have ever suggested.

Future analyses of the CWB index, in conjunction with other surveys and qualitative research, will supply an abundance of information on the causes and correlates of community well-being. These analyses will hopefully permit us to identify advantageous programs, policies, and community conditions, and to institute them among Canada's First Nations.

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Statistics Canada 2003b. Aboriginal Peoples of Canada: A Demographic Profile, 2001 Census (Analysis series). Catalogue no. 96F0030XIE2001007.Statistics Canada Website: http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/analytic/companion/abor/contents.cfm

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Appendix 1
2001 Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements[11]

[11] Source: Statistics Canada. Aboriginal Peoples of Canada: Highlight Tables, 2001 Census (Highlights tables). Ottawa: Industry Canada, 2003. 2001 Census of Canada. Catalogue no. 97F0024XIE2001007. Available from the Statistics Canada Web Site : http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/standard/popdwell/Appendix2.cfm

CSD Name	CSD Type	Province
Akwesasne (Part) 59	R	Ontario
Akwesasne (Partie)	R	Quebec
Bear Island 1	R	Ontario
Big Head 124	R	Saskatchewan
Chippewas of the Thames First Nation 42	R	Ontario
Dakota Tipi 1	R	Manitoba
Doncaster 17	R	Quebec
Ermineskin 138	R	Alberta
Esquimalt	R	British Columbia
Goulais Bay 15A	R	Ontario
Kahnawake 14	R	Quebec
Kanesatake	R	Quebec
Lac-Rapide	R	Quebec
Little Buffalo	S-E	Alberta
Marble Canyon 3	R	British Columbia
Marten Falls 65	R	Ontario
Moose Factory 68	R	Ontario
Munsee-Delaware Nation 1	R	Ontario
Ojibway Nation of Saugeen (Savant Lake)	R	Ontario
Oneida 41	R	Ontario
Pavilion 1	R	British Columbia
Pikangikum 14	R	Ontario
Rankin Location 15D	R	Ontario
Saddle Lake 125	R	Alberta
Six Nations (Part) 40	R	Ontario
Six Nations (Part) 40	R	Ontario
Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory	R	Ontario
Wahta Mohawk Territory	R	Ontario
Whitefish Bay 32A	R	Ontario
Whitesand	R	Ontario

Appendix 2
Communities with a Population of less than 65, 2001
(First Nations communities have been highlighted.) [12]

[12] The scores for these communities were suppressed since in addition to small population sizes, the denominators for some or all of the index components were too small to produce meaningful rates.

CSD Code	Census Subdivision (CSD) Name	Province	CSD Type	2001 Population (100% data)
1001109	Biscay Bay	Newfoundland and Labrador	T	52
1001565	Division No. 1, Subd. D	Newfoundland and Labrador	SUN	51
1001101	Division No. 1, Subd. V	Newfoundland and Labrador	SUN	10
1002029	Division No. 2, Subd. J	Newfoundland and Labrador	SUN	0
1005016	Division No. 5, Subd. C	Newfoundland and Labrador	SUN	43
1007045	Division No. 7, Subd. N	Newfoundland and Labrador	SUN	15
1010001	Division No. 10, Subd. A	Newfoundland and Labrador	SUN	64
1009037	Sally's Cove	Newfoundland and Labrador	T	37
1007040	Terra Nova	Newfoundland and Labrador	T	30
1008073	Tilt Cove	Newfoundland and Labrador	T	10
1101050	Morell 2	Prince Edward Island	R	10
1205006	Bear River 6B	Nova Scotia	R	15
1209019	Cole Harbour 30	Nova Scotia	R	38
1206011	Gold River 21	Nova Scotia	R	39
1207027	Horton 35	Nova Scotia	R	53
1206016	New Ross 20	Nova Scotia	R	21
1209038	Sheet Harbour 36	Nova Scotia	R	34
1204015	Wildcat 12	Nova Scotia	R	29
1306007	Alma	New Brunswick	PAR	5
1309034	Big Hole Tract 8 (South Half)	New Brunswick	R	61
1302014	Clarendon	New Brunswick	PAR	41
1307014	Fort Folly 1	New Brunswick	R	46
1308012	Huskisson	New Brunswick	PAR	10
1309047	Tabusintac 9	New Brunswick	R	0
2462906	Baie-de-la-Bouteille	Quebec	UNO	5
2478050	Barkmere	Quebec	V	44
2485803	Hunter's Point	Quebec	S-E	5
2490908	Kiskissink	Quebec	UNO	10
2491902	Lac-Ashuapmushuan	Quebec	UNO	0
2488902	Lac-Despinassy	Quebec	UNO	32
2497810	Lac-John	Quebec	R	23
2435902	Lac-Masketsi	Quebec	UNO	10
2407914	Lac-Matapédia	Quebec	UNO	0
2462908	Lac-Matawin	Quebec	UNO	10
2484902	Lac-Nilgaut	Quebec	UNO	10
2434904	Linton	Quebec	UNO	0
2489902	Matchi-Manitou	Quebec	UNO	0
2415902	Mont-Élie	Quebec	UNO	60
2494906	Mont-Valin	Quebec	UNO	20
2412045	Notre-Dame-des-Sept-Douleurs	Quebec	P	44
2490916	Obedjiwan	Quebec	UNO	64
2486902	Rapide-des-Cèdres	Quebec	UNO	10

CSD Code	Census Subdivision (CSD) Name	Province	CSD Type	2001 Population (100% data)
2496902	Rivière-aux-Outardes	Quebec	UNO	48
2407902	Routhierville	Quebec	UNO	25
2445080	Saint-Benoît-du-Lac	Quebec	M	47
2462912	Saint-Guillaume-Nord	Quebec	UNO	58
2421015	Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague-du-Cap-Tourmente	Quebec	P	0
3551031	Barrie Island	Ontario	TP	50
3552053	Chapleau 74A	Ontario	R	33
3543070	Christian Island 30A	Ontario	R	32
3556098	Cochrane, Unorganized, South East Part	Ontario	UNO	21
3557078	Gros Cap 49	Ontario	R	61
3549075	Henvey Inlet 2	Ontario	R	15
3559092	Long Sault 12	Ontario	R	48
3554057	Matachewan 72	Ontario	R	61
3518022	Mississaugas of Scugog Island	Ontario	R	51
3560097	Muskrat Dam Lake	Ontario	R	61
3548091	Nipissing, Unorganized, South Part	Ontario	UNO	51
3559053	Saug-a-Gaw-Sing 1	Ontario	R	10
3560084	Wabauskang 21	Ontario	R	51
3553040	Wahnapitei 11	Ontario	R	49
3560005	Whitefish Bay 33A	Ontario	R	48
3551100	Zhiibaahaasing 19A (Cockburn Island 19A)	Ontario	R	34
4619082	Chemawawin 3	Manitoba	R	16
4617092	Division No. 17, Unorganized	Manitoba	UNO	55
4618091	Division No. 18, Unorganized, East Part	Manitoba	UNO	47
4620066	Division No. 20, Unorganized, South Part	Manitoba	UNO	39
4619058	Fisher River 44A	Manitoba	R	33
4616025	Gambler 63	Manitoba	R	62
4621034	Opaskwayak Cree Nation 21B	Manitoba	R	30
4621035	Opaskwayak Cree Nation 21C	Manitoba	R	5
4704031	Admiral	Saskatchewan	VL	25
4706065	Alice Beach	Saskatchewan	RV	55
4703056	Aneroid	Saskatchewan	VL	56
4701048	Antler	Saskatchewan	VL	45
4717005	Aquadeo	Saskatchewan	RV	62
4712066	Arelee	Saskatchewan	VL	15
4709076	Arran	Saskatchewan	VL	55
4705053	Atwater	Saskatchewan	VL	30
4707093	Aylesbury	Saskatchewan	VL	50
4705054	Bangor	Saskatchewan	VL	48
4707020	Beaver Flat	Saskatchewan	RV	34
4707069	Birsay	Saskatchewan	VL	53
4707048	Brownlee	Saskatchewan	VL	55

CSD Code	Census Subdivision (CSD) Name	Province	CSD Type	2001 Population (100% data)
4704056	Carmichael	Saskatchewan	VL	20
4718823	Chicken 225	Saskatchewan	R	21
4710034	Chorney Beach	Saskatchewan	RV	15
4718829	Clearwater River Dene Band 223	Saskatchewan	R	10
4707008	Coderre	Saskatchewan	VL	50
4707068	Coteau Beach	Saskatchewan	RV	20
4710051	Dafoe	Saskatchewan	VL	15
4706054	Disley	Saskatchewan	VL	62
4704039	Dollard	Saskatchewan	VL	35
4718023	Dore Lake	Saskatchewan	NH	27
4705068	Duff	Saskatchewan	VL	40
4716060	Echo Bay	Saskatchewan	RV	24
4707028	Ernfold	Saskatchewan	VL	50
4701098	Fairlight	Saskatchewan	VL	45
4705071	Fenwood	Saskatchewan	VL	48
4703008	Fife Lake	Saskatchewan	VL	46
4706062	Findlater	Saskatchewan	VL	62
4701064	Forget	Saskatchewan	VL	40
4714025	Fosston	Saskatchewan	VL	55
4711012	Girvin	Saskatchewan	VL	25
4702015	Gladmar	Saskatchewan	VL	45
4706080	Glen Harbour	Saskatchewan	RV	43
4711029	Glenside	Saskatchewan	VL	63
4708018	Golden Prairie	Saskatchewan	VL	56
4702036	Goodwater	Saskatchewan	VL	25
4717053	Greig Lake	Saskatchewan	RV	15
4713036	Handel	Saskatchewan	VL	25
4711024	Hawarden	Saskatchewan	VL	57
4712039	Herschel	Saskatchewan	VL	35
4701067	Heward	Saskatchewan	VL	25
4710002	Hubbard	Saskatchewan	VL	38
4709026	Insinger	Saskatchewan	VL	20
4706085	Island View	Saskatchewan	RV	35
4706040	Katepwa South	Saskatchewan	RV	44
4707046	Keeler	Saskatchewan	VL	15
4709822	Keeseekoose 66A	Saskatchewan	R	20
4709830	Keeseekoose 66-KE-04	Saskatchewan	R	5
4702053	Khedive	Saskatchewan	VL	15
4712052	Kinley	Saskatchewan	VL	40
4717042	Kivimaa-Moonlight Bay	Saskatchewan	RV	42
4716019	Krydor	Saskatchewan	VL	25
4702012	Lake Alma	Saskatchewan	VL	35

CSD Code	Census Subdivision (CSD) Name	Province	CSD Type	2001 Population (100% data)
4710011	Leross	Saskatchewan	VL	59
4710042	Leslie	Saskatchewan	VL	30
4718844	Little Hills 158	Saskatchewan	R	0
4711047	Lockwood	Saskatchewan	VL	25
4717815	Makwa Lake 129C	Saskatchewan	R	17
4708066	Mantario	Saskatchewan	VL	10
4713014	Marengo	Saskatchewan	VL	47
4703078	Mazenod	Saskatchewan	VL	26
4717819	Meadow Lake 105A	Saskatchewan	R	10
4705060	Melville Beach	Saskatchewan	RV	16
4708059	Mendham	Saskatchewan	VL	40
4703049	Meyronne	Saskatchewan	VL	35
4718062	Missinipe	Saskatchewan	NH	38
4707074	Mistusinne	Saskatchewan	RV	31
4716872	Muskeg Lake 102B	Saskatchewan	R	5
4713004	Netherhill	Saskatchewan	VL	35
4706081	North Grove	Saskatchewan	RV	44
4703076	Palmer	Saskatchewan	VL	20
4716043	Pebble Baye	Saskatchewan	RV	15
4706082	Pelican Pointe	Saskatchewan	RV	18
4706066	Penzance	Saskatchewan	VL	41
4704051	Piapot	Saskatchewan	VL	55
4713053	Primate	Saskatchewan	VL	45
4716026	Richard	Saskatchewan	VL	20
4713099	Rockhaven	Saskatchewan	VL	30
4716003	Ruddell	Saskatchewan	VL	25
4713033	Ruthilda	Saskatchewan	VL	20
4716861	Saulteaux 159A	Saskatchewan	R	17
4713078	Senlac	Saskatchewan	VL	50
4707012	Shamrock	Saskatchewan	VL	35
4713022	Smiley	Saskatchewan	VL	55
4707051	South Lake	Saskatchewan	RV	47
4712009	Sovereign	Saskatchewan	VL	52
4712044	Springwater	Saskatchewan	VL	20
4703027	St. Victor	Saskatchewan	VL	49
4709008	Stornoway	Saskatchewan	VL	10
4711022	Strongfield	Saskatchewan	VL	42
4708036	Success	Saskatchewan	VL	51
4706076	Sunset Cove	Saskatchewan	RV	24
4717050	Sunset View Beach	Saskatchewan	RV	35
4712031	Tessier	Saskatchewan	VL	30
4717804	Thunderchild First Nation 115C	Saskatchewan	R	44

CSD Code	Census Subdivision (CSD) Name	Province	CSD Type	2001 Population (100% data)
4714068	Tobin Lake	Saskatchewan	RV	45
4702008	Tribune	Saskatchewan	VL	35
4714048	Valparaiso	Saskatchewan	VL	20
4717009	Vawn	Saskatchewan	VL	61
4703031	Viceroy	Saskatchewan	VL	35
4705061	Waldron	Saskatchewan	VL	15
4706060	Wee Too Beach	Saskatchewan	RV	20
4705050	West End	Saskatchewan	RV	10
4709018	Willowbrook	Saskatchewan	VL	47
4703012	Wood Mountain	Saskatchewan	VL	40
4703801	Wood Mountain 160	Saskatchewan	R	10
4703046	Woodrow	Saskatchewan	VL	15
4715056	Yellow Creek	Saskatchewan	VL	55
4711058	Zelma	Saskatchewan	VL	40
4817841	Beaver Ranch 163	Alberta	R	18
4811039	Betula Beach	Alberta	SV	10
4813013	Birch Cove	Alberta	SV	50
4809005	Burnstick Lake	Alberta	SV	10
4813009	Castle Island	Alberta	SV	10
4816855	Charles Lake 225	Alberta	R	0
4817825	Clear Hills 152C	Alberta	R	15
4812813	Cold Lake 149A	Alberta	R	39
4807022	Gadsby	Alberta	VL	40
4808025	Half Moon Bay	Alberta	SV	37
4812020	Horseshoe Bay	Alberta	SV	52
4815037	Improvement District No. 12	Alberta	ID	49
4810068	Improvement District No. 13	Alberta	ID	27
4811022	Itaska Beach	Alberta	SV	10
4811044	Kapasiwin	Alberta	SV	15
4817830	Kapawe'no First Nation Lands (Pakashan 150D)	Alberta	R	5
4811042	Lakeview	Alberta	SV	15
4813033	Larkspur	Alberta	SV	21
4813003	Nakamun Park	Alberta	SV	31
4811007	Norris Beach	Alberta	SV	29
4816849	Old Fort 217	Alberta	R	5
4811041	Point Alison	Alberta	SV	10
4807028	Rochon Sands	Alberta	SV	58
4808812	Samson 137A	Alberta	R	15
4817832	Sawridge 150G	Alberta	R	59
4817833	Sawridge 150H	Alberta	R	10
4811009	Silver Beach	Alberta	SV	39
4813055	South Baptiste	Alberta	SV	44

CSD Code	Census Subdivision (CSD) Name	Province	CSD Type	2001 Population (100% data)
4818818	Sturgeon Lake 154A	Alberta	R	15
4811020	Sundance Beach	Alberta	SV	37
4813047	Sunset Beach	Alberta	SV	50
4815030	Waiparous	Alberta	SV	55
4813057	West Baptiste	Alberta	SV	46
4813059	White Gull	Alberta	SV	36
5933845	105 Mile Post 2	British Columbia	R	10
5941844	Agats Meadow 8	British Columbia	R	5
5909835	Aitchelitch 9	British Columbia	R	18
5923802	Alberni 2	British Columbia	R	10
5909876	Albert Flat 5	British Columbia	R	21
5941815	Alexandria 1	British Columbia	R	10
5941814	Alexandria 3A	British Columbia	R	26
5907808	Alexis 9	British Columbia	R	15
5941847	Alexis Creek 6	British Columbia	R	0
5941848	Alexis Creek 21	British Columbia	R	0
5941873	Alkali Lake 4A	British Columbia	R	5
5941822	Anahim's Meadow 2	British Columbia	R	15
5907809	Ashnola 10	British Columbia	R	62
5909801	Aywawwis 15	British Columbia	R	0
5909875	Baptiste Smith 1B	British Columbia	R	53
5915809	Barnston Island 3	British Columbia	R	46
5933828	Basque 18	British Columbia	R	0
5907806	Blind Creek 6	British Columbia	R	23
5909836	Boston Bar 1A	British Columbia	R	5
5909847	Bucktum 4	British Columbia	R	5
5949820	Bulkley River 19	British Columbia	R	63
5951815	Burns Lake 18	British Columbia	R	40
5941803	Canim Lake 4	British Columbia	R	0
5933814	Canoe Creek 1	British Columbia	R	59
5933821	Canoe Creek 2	British Columbia	R	64
5901805	Cassimayooks (Mayook) 5	British Columbia	R	5
5941827	Charley Boy's Meadow 3	British Columbia	R	5
5931801	Cheakamus 11	British Columbia	R	45
5929801	Chekwelp 26	British Columbia	R	24
5925805	Chenahkint 12	British Columbia	R	10
5941828	Chilco Lake 1	British Columbia	R	10
5941829	Chilco Lake 1A	British Columbia	R	52
5931815	Chilhil 6	British Columbia	R	49
5907805	Chopaka 7 & 8	British Columbia	R	48
5923804	Clakamucus 2	British Columbia	R	5
5915805	Coquitlam 1	British Columbia	R	15

CSD Code	Census Subdivision (CSD) Name	Province	CSD Type	2001 Population (100% data)
5915804	Coquitlam 2	British Columbia	R	5
5919806	Cowichan 9	British Columbia	R	15
5919812	Cowichan Lake	British Columbia	R	10
5941807	Dog Creek 2	British Columbia	R	44
5909842	Douglas 8	British Columbia	R	48
5951821	Duncan Lake 2	British Columbia	R	23
5923805	Elhlateese 2	British Columbia	R	21
5943804	Fort Rupert 1	British Columbia	R	36
5931817	Fountain 3	British Columbia	R	10
5931818	Fountain 10	British Columbia	R	10
5931819	Fountain 11	British Columbia	R	5
5931820	Fountain 12	British Columbia	R	5
5931822	Fountain Creek 8	British Columbia	R	5
5951822	Francois Lake 7	British Columbia	R	15
5941830	Garden 2	British Columbia	R	5
5941832	Garden 2A	British Columbia	R	5
5943808	Gwayasdums 1	British Columbia	R	35
5933818	Halhalaeden 14	British Columbia	R	5
5933815	Halhalaeden 14A	British Columbia	R	5
5933803	Hamilton Creek 2	British Columbia	R	0
5937805	Harris 3	British Columbia	R	0
5923806	Hesquiat 1	British Columbia	R	5
5933819	High Bar 1	British Columbia	R	5
5943836	Hope Island 1	British Columbia	R	5
5943809	Hopetown 10A	British Columbia	R	5
5939802	Hustalen 1	British Columbia	R	26
5909805	Inkahtsaph 6	British Columbia	R	5
5933825	Inklyuhkinatko 2	British Columbia	R	48
5951830	Jean Baptiste 28	British Columbia	R	5
5933805	Joeyaska 2	British Columbia	R	37
5941811	Johny Sticks 2	British Columbia	R	15
5933826	Kanaka Bar 1A	British Columbia	R	53
5933827	Kanaka Bar 2	British Columbia	R	10
5915813	Katzie 2	British Columbia	R	31
5919808	Kil-pah-las 3	British Columbia	R	10
5949020	Kitimat-Stikine C (Part 2)	British Columbia	RDA	10
5933823	Kitzowit 20	British Columbia	R	23
5933831	Kleetlekut 22	British Columbia	R	10
5923822	Klehkoot 2	British Columbia	R	10
5933861	Kloklowuck 7	British Columbia	R	5
5941833	Kluskus 1	British Columbia	R	52
5909806	Kopchitchin 2	British Columbia	R	50

CSD Code	Census Subdivision (CSD) Name	Province	CSD Type	2001 Population (100% data)
5949805	Kshish 4	British Columbia	R	58
5933834	Kumcheen 1	British Columbia	R	37
5951813	Laketown 3	British Columbia	R	26
5941875	Little Springs 18	British Columbia	R	16
5933888	Louis Creek 4	British Columbia	R	22
5933836	Lower Hat Creek 2	British Columbia	R	50
5907801	Lower Similkameen 2	British Columbia	R	48
5909810	Lukseetsissum 9	British Columbia	R	21
5933840	Lytton 4E	British Columbia	R	10
5933841	Lytton 9A	British Columbia	R	56
5933842	Lytton 9B	British Columbia	R	0
5923810	Macoah 1	British Columbia	R	10
5931823	McCartney's Flat 4	British Columbia	R	33
5915816	McMillan Island 6	British Columbia	R	59
5931833	Mission 5	British Columbia	R	27
5931837	Mount Currie 8	British Columbia	R	50
5915810	Musqueam 4	British Columbia	R	5
5921802	Nanaimo River 2	British Columbia	R	20
5921801	Nanaimo River 3	British Columbia	R	33
5931826	Necait 6	British Columbia	R	20
5933886	Nekalliston 2	British Columbia	R	0
5931840	Nequatque 2	British Columbia	R	15
5931810	Nequatque 3A	British Columbia	R	5
5931827	Nesikep 6	British Columbia	R	10
5933883	Neskonlith 1 (Neskainlith 1)	British Columbia	R	32
5933848	Nickel Palm 4	British Columbia	R	10
5933850	Nickeyeah 25	British Columbia	R	15
5933851	Nicomen 1	British Columbia	R	42
5933852	Nohomeen 23	British Columbia	R	10
5939803	North Bay 5	British Columbia	R	51
5951841	North Tacla Lake 7A	British Columbia	R	40
5925833	Oclucje 7	British Columbia	R	32
5909807	Ohamil 1	British Columbia	R	64
5951819	Omineca 1	British Columbia	R	10
5919816	Oyster Bay 12	British Columbia	R	58
5933855	Papyum 27	British Columbia	R	39
5931828	Pashilqua 2	British Columbia	R	35
5933809	Paul's Basin 2	British Columbia	R	16
5909843	Peters 1	British Columbia	R	44
5909844	Popkum 1	British Columbia	R	0
5909808	Puckatholetchin 11	British Columbia	R	5
5941838	Puntzi Lake 2	British Columbia	R	0

CSD Code	Census Subdivision (CSD) Name	Province	CSD Type	2001 Population (100% data)
5941809	Quesnel 1	British Columbia	R	53
5909855	Sachteen 2	British Columbia	R	5
5909860	Sachteen 2A	British Columbia	R	5
5909809	Saddle Rock 9	British Columbia	R	5
5939806	Salmon River 1	British Columbia	R	34
5909838	Schelowat 1	British Columbia	R	5
5939807	Scotch Creek 4	British Columbia	R	29
5909833	Scowlitz 1	British Columbia	R	10
5933858	Seah 5	British Columbia	R	24
5931806	Seaichem 16	British Columbia	R	0
5951806	Seaspunkut 4	British Columbia	R	21
5927806	Sechelt (Part)	British Columbia	IGD	36
5931824	Seton Lake 5	British Columbia	R	5
5915811	Seymour Creek 2	British Columbia	R	54
5933864	Siska Flat 8	British Columbia	R	34
5909814	Skawahlook 1	British Columbia	R	27
5947021	Skeena-Queen Charlotte C	British Columbia	RDA	50
5951823	Skins Lake 16A	British Columbia	R	0
5951824	Skins Lake 16B	British Columbia	R	23
5933865	Skuppah 4	British Columbia	R	10
5909825	Skwali 3	British Columbia	R	5
5933866	Skwayaynope 26	British Columbia	R	5
5941810	Soda Creek 1	British Columbia	R	55
5933867	Spences Bridge 4	British Columbia	R	20
5933871	Spences Bridge 4C	British Columbia	R	5
5909815	Speyum 3	British Columbia	R	0
5933868	Spintlum Flat 3	British Columbia	R	5
5909816	Spuzzum 1	British Columbia	R	50
5933889	Squaam 2	British Columbia	R	10
5919802	Squaw-hay-one 11	British Columbia	R	45
5931807	Stawamus 24	British Columbia	R	50
5933873	Stryen 9	British Columbia	R	27
5941872	Swan Lake 3	British Columbia	R	10
5939808	Switsemalph 3	British Columbia	R	63
5941831	Tanakut 4	British Columbia	R	21
5949826	Telegraph Creek 6	British Columbia	R	63
5949827	Telegraph Creek 6A	British Columbia	R	20
5919818	Theik 2	British Columbia	R	29
5941846	Toby's Meadow 4	British Columbia	R	0
5925820	Tork 7	British Columbia	R	62
5941851	Towdystan Lake 3	British Columbia	R	10
5931832	Towinock 2	British Columbia	R	10

CSD Code	Census Subdivision (CSD) Name	Province	CSD Type	2001 Population (100% data)
5941852	Trout Lake Alec 16	British Columbia	R	20
5933874	Tsaukan 12	British Columbia	R	5
5909834	Tseatah 2	British Columbia	R	0
5909817	Tuckkwiowhum 1	British Columbia	R	37
5951826	Uncha Lake 13A	British Columbia	R	5
5957802	Unnamed 10	British Columbia	R	17
5933875	Upper Hat Creek 1	British Columbia	R	28
5933876	Upper Nepa 6	British Columbia	R	5
5925813	Village Island 1	British Columbia	R	10
5955802	West Moberly Lake 168A	British Columbia	R	52
5933877	Whispering Pines 4	British Columbia	R	60
5915840	Whonnock 1	British Columbia	R	5
5941855	Windy Mouth 7	British Columbia	R	0
5909831	Yakweakwioose 12	British Columbia	R	42
5909818	Yale Town 1	British Columbia	R	17
5933878	Yawaucht 11	British Columbia	R	10
5933879	Zacht 5	British Columbia	R	10
5933811	Zoht 4	British Columbia	R	35
6001008	Carcross 4	Yukon	R	49
6001038	Champagne Landing 10	Yukon	S-E	20
6001049	Destruction Bay	Yukon	SET	43
6001047	Johnsons Crossing	Yukon	SET	20
6001052	Keno Hill	Yukon	SET	20
6001019	Kloo Lake	Yukon	S-E	5
6001010	Lake Laberge 1	Yukon	R	16
6001050	Stewart Crossing	Yukon	SET	40
6001046	Swift River	Yukon	SET	15
6106003	Enterprise	Northwest Territories	SET	61
6106013	Jean Marie River	Northwest Territories	SET	50
6106005	Kakisa	Northwest Territories	SET	40
6208065	Bathurst Inlet	Nunavut	SET	5
6208098	Kitikmeot, Unorganized	Nunavut	UNO	0
6208068	Umingmaktok	Nunavut	SET	5