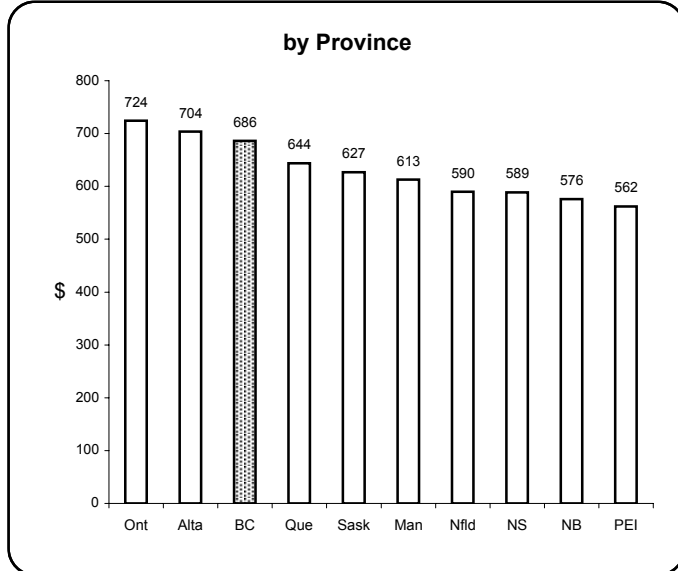
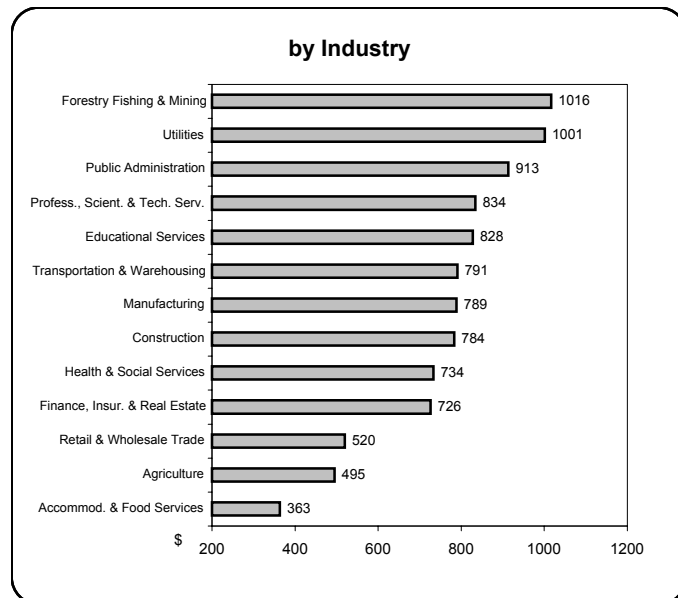
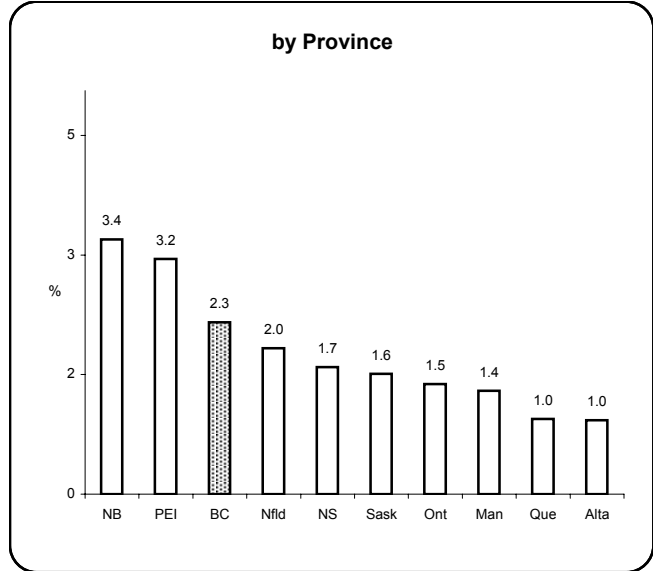


Earnings & Employment Trends ♦ December 2004

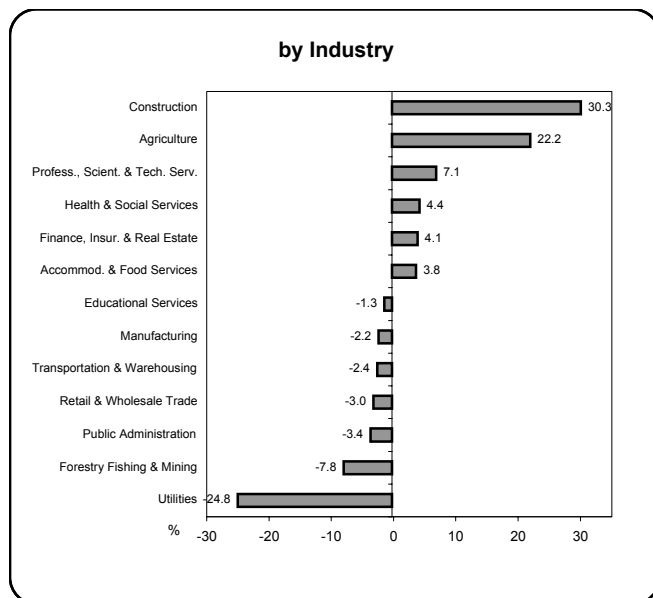
Average Weekly Wage Rate* - December 2004



Employment Growth* - December 2004



* Latest 12 month average



* Month over same month previous year (unadjusted)

Prepared by: BC STATS

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Feature Article: The Educational Attainment of Aboriginal Peoples: A Regional Comparison - Part I

The Educational Attainment of Aboriginal Peoples

A Regional Comparison - Part I

BC STATS recently released Statistical Profiles of Aboriginal Peoples in BC based on data from the 2001 Census. They can be accessed at:

http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/cen01/abor/ap_main.htm.

These profiles are available for the fifteen College Regions¹ in the province and cover the socio-economic characteristics of three distinct population groups; Aboriginal Peoples living on-reserve, Aboriginal Peoples living off-reserve and the non-aboriginal population. The topics profiled are demographic, mobility, language, education, labour, income and housing. This report covers the education dimension of the profiles.

Introduction

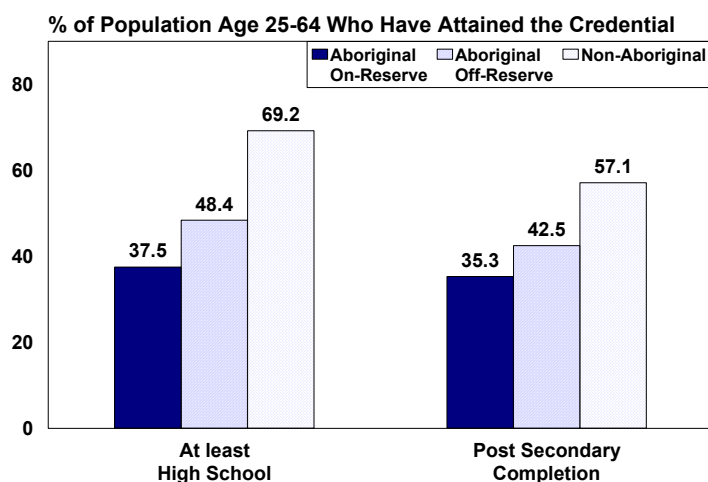
It has been well documented from many sources that Aboriginal Peoples in BC lag far behind the rest of the population in educational attainment. Data from the 2001 Census confirm this gap for both high school and post secondary completion.

The area of greatest concern is the very low high school completion rate of Aboriginal Peoples as we know that persons without a high school diploma are at risk of becoming marginalized in society. The data show daunting inequalities between the non-aboriginal population and both the off-reserve and on-reserve aboriginal populations.

¹ The profiles will also be made available by the 5 Health Authorities (HA's) and the 16 Health Service Delivery Areas (HSDA's) in the near future.

Only 46 per cent of Aboriginals between the age of 25 and 64 have completed their high school. This compares to a 69 per cent completion rate for non-Aboriginals. The gap is considerably more severe for those living on-reserve where high school completion rates were only 38 per cent (a 31 percentage point gap with non-aboriginals) alongside an off-reserve rate of 48 per cent (a 21 percentage point gap). The goal is to eliminate these gaps but there is a long way to go before any kind of equality can be achieved.

Differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Educational Attainment -- 2001



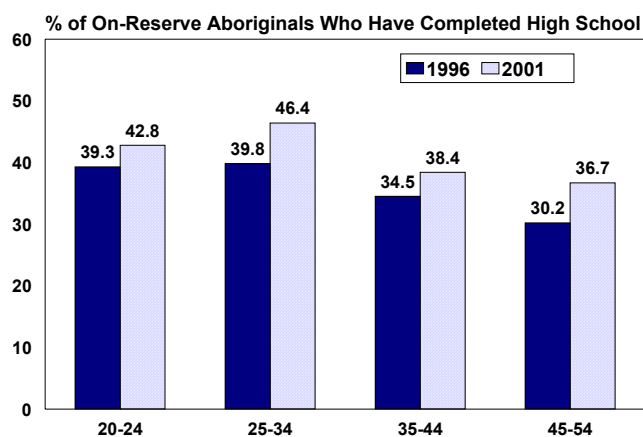
The report will be released in two parts; this one, Part I, concentrates on the high school outcomes of Aboriginal Peoples. The article opens with a brief overview of some of the positive indicators over the five years since the 1996 Census. Thereafter, the main thrust of the paper is an examination of the differences found among aboriginal peoples themselves, specifically between those living on and off-reserve and those living in different regions of the province. Part

II, to be released later, will approach the same issues of Aboriginal education attainment but at the post secondary level.

High School Completion Comparisons Over Time

One very positive thing is that high school completion rates for on-reserve aboriginals² did improve substantially between 1996 and 2001, from 33 to 38 per cent and while the non-aboriginal completion rates also improved, the gap between them decreased marginally (-1%). Further positive news was that in 2001 there were large difference in the high school completion rates between different age groups with the younger generations generally being better educated than their elders.

Aboriginal Peoples Living On-Reserve have improved their High School Graduation Rate across All Age Groups.



² Only on-reserve aboriginals are included in this section. There are problems comparing over time the characteristics of the off-reserve aboriginal population because the number of people who consider themselves Metis continues to increase each census. The Metis population increased by 73% between 1996 and 2001, and it was due primarily to persons who did not identify as Metis in 1996, claiming Metis identity in 2001. Thus, in this article, changes in education attainment between 1996 and 2001 are only considered for the on-reserve aboriginal population.

Those 25 – 34 had a completion rate of 46 per cent compared to 37 per cent for those aged 45-54. So, as the reserve population ages, the aggregate education achievement will continue to improve.

But most importantly, those who were aged 20-24 in 2001 show definite signs of exceeding the accomplishments of those five years older than themselves. Their completion rate was 43 per cent in 2001, 4 percentage points ahead of the same age group five years previously. So, while the education profile of the on-reserve population remains grim, it has improved substantially in just five years and all indicators point to a continuation of these positive trends.

High School Completion Comparisons between Regions of British Columbia

How does the high school achievement of Aboriginal Peoples differ between regions of the province? Are there areas of the province where aboriginal communities are better educated than others and if so, what might be the socio-economic-institutional structures that create these differences? Below we look at the high school completion rates of both on-reserve and off-reserve Aboriginal Peoples by College Region.³

The following three charts show College Region comparisons of high school completion rates, the first one for the on-reserve adult population (age 25-64), the 2nd one for the same population off-reserve and finally a comparison of the education gaps between these two groups.

³ See the Appendix for a list of the cities and reserves/bands covered in each of the College Regions. Note that Selkirk College Region has no reserve population.

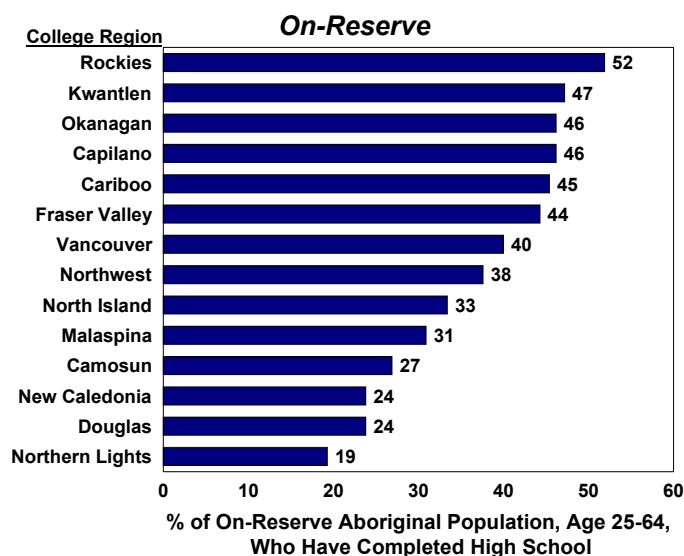
For the on-reserve population the range in the high school completion rates is immense, from 52 per cent in the East Kootenays (Rockies College Region) to 19 per cent, in the Northeast (Northern Lights College Region). There are many factors that might create such a divergence, some of which are; different access to quality schooling which would definitely be an important factor for isolated reserves, difference in job opportunities for youth leading to some reserves choosing work over education, differences in the levels of poverty and the hopelessness it brings, etc.

Looking at the differences between the regions, there does not seem to be any logical correlation of educational attainment with the degree of urbanization of the area or its geographic location in the province. For example, within the Lower Mainland where access to quality education would not be an issue, the reserves in the Kwantlen College Region, which includes Surrey, Richmond, etc. (see appendix), show the second highest high school completion rate (47%) while right next-door, in the Douglas College Region, which includes Coquitlam, Burnaby, etc. (see appendix), the reserves have one of the lowest rates (24%). Inter-generational poverty and the lack of role models could very well be the issue on the Douglas reserves – only one-third of the adult population work full-time/full-year despite the fact that the reserves are located close to a very large lucrative job market.

Similarly, in the two extreme College Regions mentioned above, namely Rockies and Northern Lights, on the surface their geographic and economic structures appear similar -- both are relatively rural and both have resource-

based economies. Why the reserves in the Rockies show the highest success, with more than one-half of their 260 residents age 25-64 with a high school diploma, is an enigma. One would think that access to quality education would be a barrier because one half of the reserve population is quite isolated without year-round access to a service centre.

Differences in the Educational Attainment of Aboriginal Peoples between BC College Regions



The situation in the Northern Lights College Region is that only one out of every five of their 1,000 25-64 year olds have a high school credential. Isolation would definitely be a limiting factor as the College Region includes not only the Northeast but takes in the far north of the province right out to the coast, covering such remote communities as Atlin and Dease Lake. Approximately 70 per cent of the reserve population do not have year-round access to a service centre.

But interestingly, the reserve population in the Northern Lights College Region have been benefiting from the oil and gas economic boom in the northeast. Among the 15-24 year olds on reserve, in the

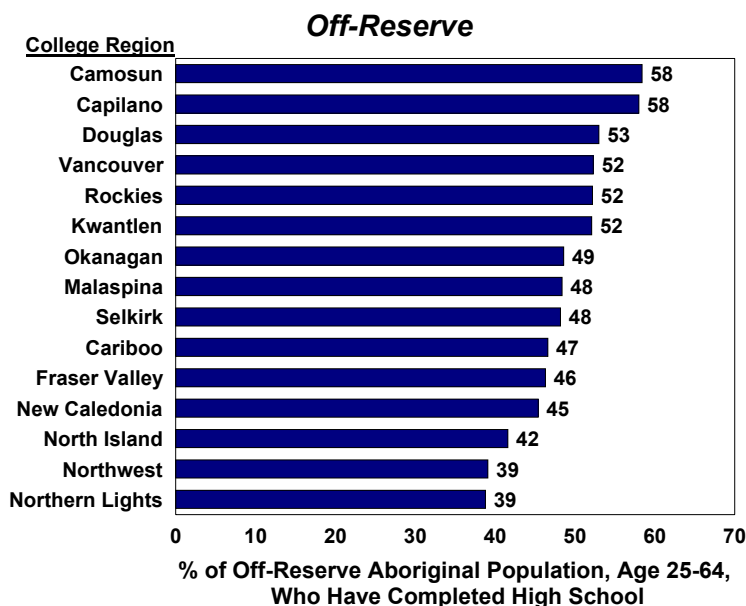
September to May school year of 1995/96, 23 per cent had neither worked nor went to school in that nine month time frame. That represented one of the highest incidences of non-participation in school or work among youth in the province. In the 2000/01 school-year, that non-participation rate had dropped to 13 per cent as more jobs became available. Youth's employment rate went from 54 per cent to 69 per cent which is good news, but some of that increase was at the expense of staying in school. Their school attendance dropped from 52 per cent to 47 per cent. This may have the impact of reducing the future high school completion rate in the area to an even lower level than it already is.

Surprisingly, the Northwest College Region, with the largest reserve population (approximately 9,000) in the province and the most rural one -- nine of every 10 residents do not have year-round access to a service centre -- show a 38 per cent rate of high school completion, which is well above the other regions in the north.

The Northwest College Region is where the Nisga'a lands are located. The Census of Canada was still counting the Nisga'a lands as reserves in 2001. There are approximately 1,750 persons living on these 'reserves' which represents approximately 20 per cent of the reserve population in the Northwest College Region. None of the population has year-round access to a service centre yet the Nisga'a has a very impressive high school graduation rate of 48 per cent which is comparable to some of the most educated reserve populations in the province. The most notable indicator of progress is a high school graduation rate of approximately 75 per cent among their

20-24 year olds. This rate compares favourably with the non-aboriginal graduation rate in the College Region. The Nisga'a education system may prove to be an effective model for other large reserves in isolated areas.

Differences in the Educational Attainment of Aboriginal Peoples between BC College Regions



For the off-reserve aboriginal population, there is a less extreme and more explainable pattern in educational achievement between regions. Aboriginal achievement lines up fairly well with that of all the residents in the region. For example, Capilano, Camosun, Douglas and Vancouver show the highest levels of educational achievement for the non-aboriginal population as well as the aboriginal population. A large proportion of jobs that require high levels of education are located in these regions and attract a well educated population, both aboriginal and non-aboriginal alike.

At the other end of the spectrum, the off-reserve aboriginals from the four

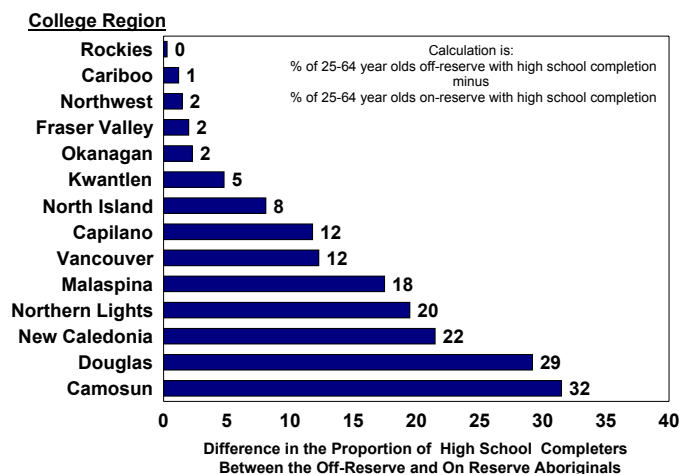
northern College Regions have the lowest levels of education. This too, is fairly consistent with the non-aboriginal education attainment between areas. The exception to this is the North Island where the region is geographically polarized between the service hubs of Courtney/Comox and Campbell River in the south east of the region and the more resource based economies of Port Alberni and the far north of the island where the aboriginal population is relatively more concentrated.

Once again, aboriginals from the Rockies College Region stand out with their off-reserve aboriginal communities showing education levels equivalent to aboriginals in the major urban areas. In fact, their high school attainment does not fall much short of the non-aboriginal population in the area. In short, the entire aboriginal community in the Rockies appears to be almost entirely integrated into the education life of the overall community.

The differences between the on-reserve and off-reserve educational profile in the same region may shed some light on the reasons for some of the differences between regions. While all the off-reserve aboriginal adult populations have a higher proportion of their population with high school completion, there are a few College Regions; namely Rockies, Cariboo, Northwest, Fraser Valley and Okanagan; where the on and off-reserve populations have very similar high school completion profiles. Whether these areas have a high degree of integration and interaction between the on and off-reserve aboriginal communities; or whether both groups are separate but get the same quality of

education and hence achieve similar levels of success is the question; or perhaps it is just by chance. Whatever the reasons, the differences cannot not be explained by the Census data above. However, an understanding of why there is such a contrast between those five regions and the regions that have large gaps in education achievement between their on and off-reserve aboriginal populations, might contribute to our understanding of why aboriginal groups living side by side in the same communities can have such immense variances in their education outcomes.

The Rockies, Cariboo, Northwest, Fraser Valley and Okanagan are the regions where the On Reserve and Off Reserve Populations have very similar rates of High School Completion



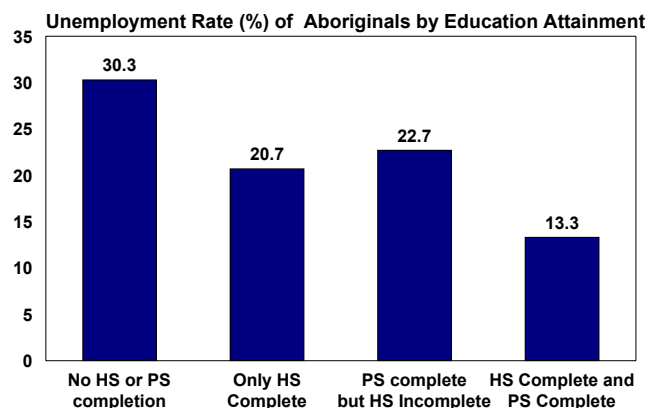
The Camosun College Region, which primarily covers the Victoria area, is a case in point. The off-reserve population is the most highly educated of all the regions, but the on-reserve population is one of the least and the result is that the gap between these two groups is very pronounced. Yet, most of the reserve population in the area is located within easy access to secondary and post-secondary institutions as well as a buoyant job market.

What would cause this divide; brain-drain from the reserves to the non-

reserve parts of the region, or are the off-reserve population from aboriginal groups of different heritage backgrounds from around the province who move to Victoria to fill the high paid government jobs. If this were the case it would likely mean minimal contact between the two groups, creating two very separate populations in two very distinct socio-economic strata. Or might there be a difference in the quality of education received by the on-reserve and off-reserve populations? Identifying the reasons for such a gap could be a start to solving the on-reserve education dilemma.

The analysis in this article has placed a great deal of emphasis on the importance of the high school diploma to the well-being of Aboriginal Peoples. It is true that there are other routes to obtaining skills that are equally, if not more, valuable in the job market and many aboriginals have gone that route. Fourteen per cent, or 1 out of every 7 aboriginals between the ages of 25 and 64 have completed a post secondary credential without having completed their high school. And for many, this route has provided a lucrative living. But the truth is this is not a guarantee for obtaining a 'good' job.

Aboriginal Peoples who have completed a post secondary (PS) certificate or diploma but have not completed high school (HS) experience higher levels of unemployment than do those with only a high school diploma



It goes without saying that all post secondary credentials are not of equal value. In fact there are many post-secondary credentials that are not as valuable as a high school diploma. This is made evident in the chart above that shows aboriginals who have obtained some kind of post-secondary certificate without high school completion face higher levels of unemployment than those with only a high school diploma. As well, a high school diploma is essential for acceptance into many of the more highly skilled and technical post secondary programs and these are the areas that have the greatest assurance of providing stable and well-paid employment opportunities. The 2nd part of this report will look at these post secondary issues of Aboriginal Peoples at the regional level.

In summary, probably the greatest hope there is to break the perpetual cycle of inter-generational poverty on reserve is to ensure all young Aboriginals are given every opportunity to complete high school.

Appendix: The Aboriginal Population in the Cities and Reserves by College Region -- Page 1 of 3

Camosun College Region	
Incorporated Places	Aboriginal Population
Victoria	2,180
Saanich	1,475
Esquimalt	725
Langford	665
Sooke	315
Colwood	280
Central Saanich	200
Sidney	195
View Royal	180
Metchosin	175
Oak Bay	120
North Saanich	60
Highlands	45
Indian Reserves	2,095
Unorganized Areas	390
Total Region	9,100
Total BC	170,020
Region as % of BC	5.4
Large Indian Reserves	
South Saanich 1 (Tsartlip)	545
East Saanich 2 (Tsawout FN)	435
New Songhees 1A (Songhees FN)	425
Cole Bay 3 (Pauquachin)	255
Gordon River 2 (Pacheedaht FN)	105
Becher Bay 1 (Beecher Bay)	100
Union Bay 4 (Tseycum)	100
T'Sou-ke 1 (T'Sou-ke FN)	65
T'Sou-ke 2 (T'Sou-ke FN)	60
Esquimalt (Esquimalt)	#
Total Region Indian Reserves**	2,095
IR Population as a % of Region	23.0%
TOTAL	46,380

Reserve not enumerated.

Capilano College Region	
Incorporated Places	Aboriginal Population
North Vancouver	825
Squamish	360
Sechelt	240
Gibsons	120
Whistler	110
West Vancouver	95
Pemberton	50
Bowen Island	15
Lions Bay	0
Indian Reserves	3,055
Unorganized Areas	1,550
Total Region	6,420
Total BC	170,020
Region as % of BC	3.8
Large Indian Reserves	
Mount Currie 6 (Mount Currie)	695
Capilano 5 (Squamish)	535
Sechelt (Sechelt)	425
Mission 1 (Squamish)***	340
Burrard Inlet 3 (Burrard)	240
Mount Currie 10 (Mount Currie)	185
Nequatque 1 (N'Quatqua)	150
Waiwakum 14 (Squamish)	90
Nesuch 3 (Mount Currie)	80
Stawamus 24 (Squamish)	55
Mount Currie 8 (Mount Currie)	50
Cheakamus 11 (Squamish)	45
Seymour Creek 2 (Squamish)	25
Mount Currie 1 (Mount Currie)	#
Total Region Indian Reserves**	3,055
IR Population as a % of Region	47.6%
Total Region Indian Reserves**	46,380

Reserve non-response rate > 25%

Cariboo College Region	
Incorporated Places	Aboriginal Population
Kamloops	3,965
Williams Lake	1,445
Lillooet	560
Chase	265
Lytton	160
100 Mile House	140
Ashcroft	140
Logan Lake	105
Cache Creek	85
Clinton	65
Indian Reserves	7,960
Unorganized Areas	3,985
Total Region	18,875
Total BC	170,020
Region as % of BC	11.1
Large Indian Reserves	
Kamloops 1 (Kamloops)	720
Nicola Mameet 1 (Lower Nicola)	410
Alkali Lake 1 (Esketemc)	390
Anahim's Flat 1 (T'letinqox-t)	385
Squinas 2 (Ulkatcho)***	320
Coldwater 1 (Coldwater)	260
Williams Lake 1 (Williams Lake)	260
Sahhalkum 4 (Adams Lake)	240
Stone 1 (Stone)	240
Canim Lake 1 (Canim Lake)	230
North Thompson 1 (North Thompson)	225
Skeetchestn (Skeetchestn)	215
Bridge River 1 (Bridge River)	205
Lillooet 1 (T'it'q'et)	195
Redstone Flat 1 (Alexis Creek)	185
Douglas Lake 3 (Upper Nicola)	170
Slosh 1 (Seton Lake)	170
Fountain 1 (Xaxli'p)	160
Nicola Lake 1 (Upper Nicola)	155
Inkluckcheen 21 (Lytton)	130
Deep Creek 2 (Soda Creek)	120
Nooaitch 10 (Nooaitch)	120
Bonaparte 3 (Bonaparte)	115
Nuuautin 2 (Lytton)	115
Dog Creek 1 (Canoe Creek)	100
Total Region Indian Reserves**	7,960
IR Population as a % of Region	42.2%
TOTAL	46,380

Pavilion 1 and Marble Canyon 3 (Ts'kw'aylaxw FN) not enumerated.

Douglas College Region	
Incorporated Places	Aboriginal Population
Burnaby	3,145
New Westminster	1,595
Coquitlam	1,485
Port Coquitlam	1,030
Port Moody	480
Pitt Meadows	305
Anmore	0
Belcarra	0
Indian Reserves	230
Unorganized Areas	1,560
Total Region	9,830
Total BC	170,020
Region as % of BC	5.8
Large Indian Reserves	
Katzie 1 (Katzie)	210
Total Region Indian Reserves**	230
IR Population as a % of Region	2.3%
TOTAL	46,380

College Region of the Rockies	
Incorporated Places	Aboriginal Population
Cranbrook	1,115
Golden	255
Kimberley	165
Creston	150
Fernie	140
Sparwood	130
Invermere	120
Elkford	80
Radium Hot Springs	45
Indian Reserves	535
Unorganized Areas	1,085
Total Region	3,820
Total BC	170,020
Region as % of BC	2.2
Total Region Indian Reserves**	
Kootenay 1 (St. Mary's)	165
Columbia Lake 3 (?Akisq'nuk FN)	115
Creston 1 (Lower Kootenay)	115
Shuswap (Shuswap)	75
Tobacco Plains 2 (Tobacco Plain)	65
Total Region Indian Reserves**	535
IR Population as a % of Region	14.0%
TOTAL	46,380

Appendix: The Aboriginal Population in the Cities and Reserves by College Region -- Page 2 of 3

Fraser Valley College Region	
Incorporated Places	Aboriginal Population
Chilliwack	2,545
Abbotsford	2,500
Mission	1,490
Hope	530
Kent	130
Harrison Hot Springs	60
Indian Reserves	3,710
Unorganized Areas	560
Total Region	11,525
Total BC	170,020
Region as % of BC	6.8
Large Indian Reserves	
Seabird Island (Seabird Island)*	505
Chehalis 5 (Chehalis)	460
Tzeachten 13 (Tzeachten)	225
Soowahlie 14 (Soowahlie)	215
Cheam 1 (Cheam)	210
Skwah 4 (Skwah)	195
Upper Sumas 6 (Sumas FN)	160
Chawathil 4 (Chawathil)	150
Lakahahmen 11 (Leq'a:mel FN)	140
Skowkale 10 (Skowkale)	135
Schkam 2 (Chawathil)	125
Holachten 8 (Leq'a:mel FN)	115
Squiaala 7 (Squiaala FN)**	110
Skway 5 (Shxwhá:y Village)	80
Squawkum Creek 3 (Scowlitz)	80
Matsqui Main 2 (Matsqui)	70
Kahmoose 4 (Boothroyd)	65
Ohamil 1 (Shx'ow'hamel FN)	65
Skookumchuck 4 (Skatin Natiot)	65
Skweahm 10 (Leq'a:mel FN)	60
Baptiste Smith 1B (Samahquan)	55
Douglas 8 (Douglas)	50
Kopchitchin 2 (Boston Bar FN)	45
Peters 1 (Peters)	45
Spuzzum 1 (Spuzzum)	40
Total Region Indian Reserves	3,710
IR Population as a % of Region	32.2%
TOTAL	46,380

Kwantlen College Region	
Incorporated Places	Aboriginal Population
Surrey	6,900
Langley	1,945
Delta	1,495
Richmond	1,165
Langley	745
White Rock	160
Indian Reserves	415
Unorganized Areas	0
Total Region	12,825
Total BC	170,020
Region as % of BC	7.5
Large Indian Reserves	
Tsawwassen (Tsawwassen FN)	205
McMillan Island 6 (Kwantlen FN)	60
Semiahmoo (Semiahmoo)	50
Barnston Island 3 (Katzie)	45
Matsqui 4 (Matsqui)	30
Total Region Indian Reserves**	415
IR Population as a % of Region	3.2%
TOTAL	46,380

Selkirk College Region	
Incorporated Places	Aboriginal Population
Trail	290
Castlegar	215
Grand Forks	190
Nelson	175
Rossland	105
Kaslo	65
Warfield	60
Fruitvale	45
Nakusp	45
Salmo	30
Montrose	15
New Denver	15
Midway	10
Greenwood	0
Silverton	0
Slocan	0
Indian Reserves	0
Unorganized Areas	1,075
Total Region	2,335
Total BC	170,020
Region as % of BC	1.4

Malaspina College Region	
Incorporated Places	Aboriginal Population
Nanaimo	3,380
North Cowichan	1,570
Duncan	735
Powell River	505
Ladysmith	325
Parksville	235
Lake Cowichan	115
Qualicum Beach	75
Indian Reserves	3,840
Unorganized Areas	2,015
Total Region	12,795
Total BC	170,020
Region as % of BC	7.5
Large Indian Reserves	
Cowichan 1 (Cowichan)	1,175
Sliammon 1 (Sliammon)***	635
Chemainus 13 (Chemainus FN)	545
Kuper Island 7 (Penelakut)	300
Nanaimo Town 1 (Snuneymuxw FN)	235
Nanoose (Nanoose FN)	200
Malachan 11 (Ditidaht)	175
Nanaimo River 4 (Snuneymuxw FN)	155
Halalt 2 (Halalt)	115
Malahat 11 (Malahat FN)	75
Tsussie 6 (Penelakut)	65
Oyster Bay 12 (Chemainus FN)	60
Qualicum (Qualicum)	60
Squaw-hay-one 11 (Chemainus FN)	45
Total Region Indian Reserves**	3,840
IR Population as a % of Region	30.0%
TOTAL	46,380

New Caladonia College Region	
Incorporated Places	Aboriginal Population
Prince George	7,155
Quesnel	885
Fort St. James	500
Burns Lake	280
Valemount	260
Vanderhoof	230
Mackenzie	210
Fraser Lake	120
McBride	70
Granisle	40
Wells	0
Indian Reserves	3,335
Unorganized Areas	2,700
Total Region	15,785
Total BC	170,020
Region as % of BC	9.3
Large Indian Reserves	
Woyenne 27 (Lake Babine Nation)	585
Nak'azdli 1 (Nak'azdli)	460
Stony Creek 1 (Saik'uz FN)	410
Nautley 1 (Nadleh Whuten)	175
Stellaquo 1 (Stellat'en FN)	150
Nazco 20 (Nazco)	120
Binche 2 (Ti'azt'en Nation)***	115
Fort George 2 (Lheidli T'enneh)	105
Babine 25 (Lake Babine Nation)	85
Babine 6 (Lake Babine Nation)	80
Ye Koo Che 3 (Yekooche)	70
Cheslatta 1 (Cheslatta Carrier Nation)	65
McLeod Lake 1 (McLeod Lake)	65
Quesnel 1 (Red Bluff)	55
Kluskus 1 (Kluskus)	50
North Tacla Lake 7A (Takla Lake FN)	40
Burns Lake 18 (Burns Lake)***	35
Tache 1 (Ti'azt'en Nation)	#
North Tacla Lake 7 (Takla Lake FN)	#
Total Region Indian Reserves**	3,335
IR Population as a % of Region	21.1%
TOTAL	46,380
# Reserve non-response rate greater than 25%.	

Appendix: The Aboriginal Population in the Cities and Reserves by College Region -- Page 3 of 3

Northern Lights College Region	
Incorporated Places	Aboriginal Population
Fort St. John	1,785
Dawson Creek	1,430
Chetwynd	670
Fort Nelson	470
Pouce Coupe	145
Tumbler Ridge	145
Hudson's Hope	130
Taylor	105
Indian Reserves	2,290
Unorganized Areas	2,095
Total Region	9,265
Total BC	170,020
Region as % of BC	5.4
Large Indian Reserves	
Fort Nelson 2 (Fort Nelson FN)***	390
East Moberly Lake 169 (Salteau FN)	305
Iskut 6 (Iskut)	275
Fort Ware 1 (Kwadacha)	215
Guhthe Tah 12 (Tahltan)	140
Blueberry River 205 (Blueberry River F)	135
Halfway River 168 (Halfway River FN)	135
Doig River 206 (Doig River)	130
Liard River 3 (Liard FN)	100
Prophet River 4 (Prophet River FN)	100
Five Mile Point 3 (Taku River Tlingit)	90
Good Hope Lake (Dease River)	75
Dease Lake 9 (Tahltan)	65
Telegraph Creek 6 (Tahltan)	60
West Moberly Lake 168A (West Mobe)	50
Total Region Indian Reserves**	2,290
IR Population as a % of Region	24.7%
TOTAL	46,380

Vancouver College Region	
Incorporated Places	Aboriginal Population
Vancouver	10,445
Univ. Endow. Area	140
Indian Reserves	525
Unorganized Areas	0
Total Region	11,105
Total BC	170,020
Region as % of BC	6.5
Large Indian Reserves	
Musqueam 2 (Musqueam FN)	525.0
Total Region Indian Reserves**	525
IR Population as a % of Region	4.7%
TOTAL	46,380

North Island College Region	
Incorporated Places	Aboriginal Population
Port Alberni	2,325
Campbell River	1,560
Courtenay	725
Port Hardy	460
Comox	355
Ucluelet	190
Port McNeill	155
Alert Bay	135
Tofino	120
Gold River	65
Port Alice	55
Cumberland	40
Tahsis	25
Sayward	15
Zeballos	0
Indian Reserves	6,615
Unorganized Areas	2,005
Total Region	14,845
Total BC	170,020
Region as % of BC	8.7
Large Indian Reserves	
Bella Bella 1 (Heiltsuk)	1,150
Bella Coola 1 (Nuxalk Nation)	860
Markosis 15 (Ahousat)	535
Alert Bay 1A (Namgis FN)	410
Tsulquate 4 (Gwa'Sala-Nakwaxda'xw)	375
Alert Bay 1 (Namgis FN)	265
Kippase 2 (Kwakiutl)	255
Campbell River 11 (Campbell River)	245
Itlatsoo 1 (Ucluelet FN)	210
Quatsino Subdivision 18 (Quatsino)	200
Quinsam 12 (Cape Mudge)	190
Comox 1 (Comox)	175
Tsa Xana 18 (Mowachaht/Muchalaht)	175
Cape Mudge 10 (Cape Mudge)	160
Houpsitas 6 (Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k:tles'7et'h')	160
Opitsat 1 (Tla-o-qui-aht FN)	145
Esowista 3 (Tla-o-qui-aht FN)	140
Ahahswinis 1 (Hupacasath FN)	110
Katit 1 (Oweekeno/Wuikinuxv Nation)***	100
Quaee 7 (Tsawataineuk)	95
Anacla 12 (Huu-ay-aht FN)	85
Refuge Cove 6 (Hesquiaht)	75
Tork 7 (Klahoose FN)	60
Tsahahch 1 (Tseshalt)	#
Total Region Indian Reserves**	6,615
IR Population as a % of Region	44.6%
TOTAL	46,380
# Reserve non-response rate greater than 25%.	

Northwest College Region	
Incorporated Places	Aboriginal Population
Prince Rupert	4,330
Terrace	1,775
Kitimat	545
Smithers	535
Houston	330
Port Edward	290
Masset	195
Hazelton	180
New Hazelton	160
Telkwa	100
Stewart	65
Port Clements	30
Indian Reserves	9,075
Unorganized Areas	1,820
Total Region	19,430
Total BC	170,020
Region as % of BC	11.4
Large Indian Reserves	
Lax Kw'alaams (Lax-kw'alaams)	760
Masset 1 (Old Masset Village Council)	710
New Aiyansh (Nisga'a Nation)	690
Gitanmaax 1 (Gitanmaax)	665
Skidegate 1 (Skidegate)	665
Kispiox 1 (Kispiox)	635
Kitamaat 2 (Kitamaat)	510
Gitwangak 1 (Gitwangak)	460
Laxgalts'ap (Nisga'a Nation)	455
Gitsegukla 1 (Gitsegukla)	435
Gitanyow 1 (Gitanyow)	355
Dolphin Island 1 (Kitkatla)	345
Gingool (Nisga'a Nation)***	335
Kitasoo 1 (Kitasoo)	295
Hagwilget 1 (Hagwilget Village)	235
Gitwinksihkw (Nisga'a Nation)	200
Moricetown 1 (Moricetown)	190
Sik-e-dakh 2 (Glen Vowell)	165
Kulkayu 4 (Hartley Bay)	160
Babine 17 (Moricetown)	155
Coryatsqua 2 (Moricetown)	155
Nisga'a (Nisga'a Nation)	85
Kulspai 6 (Kitselas)	75
Bulkley River 19 (Moricetown)	65
Kshish 4 (Kitselas)	60
Kitsumkaylum 1 (Kitsumkalum)	#
Total Region Indian Reserves**	9,075
IR Population as a % of Region	46.7%
TOTAL	46,380
# Reserve non-response rate greater than 25%.	

Okanagan College Region	
Incorporated Places	Aboriginal Population
Kelowna	2,150
Vernon	1,295
Penticton	960
Salmon Arm	560
Lake Country	260
Summerland	255
Spallumcheen	240
Revelstoke	220
Coldstream	195
Enderby	145
Oliver	145
Armstrong	140
Princeton	110
Sicamous	80
Lumby	75
Keremeos	65
Peachland	30
Osoyoos	25
Indian Reserves	2,715
Unorganized Areas	2,405
Total Region	12,070
Total BC	170,020
Region as % of BC	7.1
Large Indian Reserves	
Okanagan 1 (Okanagan)	675
Tsinstikeptum 9 (Westbank FN)	540
Osoyoos 1 (Osoyoos)	330
Enderby 2 (Spallumcheen)	220
Quaaout 1 (Little Shuswap Lake)	145
Penticton 1 (Penticton)	110
Tsinstikeptum 10 (Westbank FN)	110
Switsemalph 6 (Adams Lake)	85
Duck Lake 7 (Okanagan)	80
Switsemalph 3 (Neskonlith)	65
Ashnola 10 (Lower Similkameen)	60
Chuchuwayha 2 (Upper Similkameen)	55
Lower Similkameen 2 (Lower Similkar)	50
Chopaka 7 & 8 (Lower Similkameen)	45
North Bay 5 (Little Shuswap Lake)	40
Priest's Valley 6 (Okanagan)	40
Chum Creek 2 (Little Shuswap Lake)	15
Total Region Indian Reserves**	2,715
IR Population as a % of Region	22.5%
TOTAL	46,380