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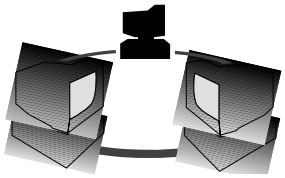
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NOTE TO USERS

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

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

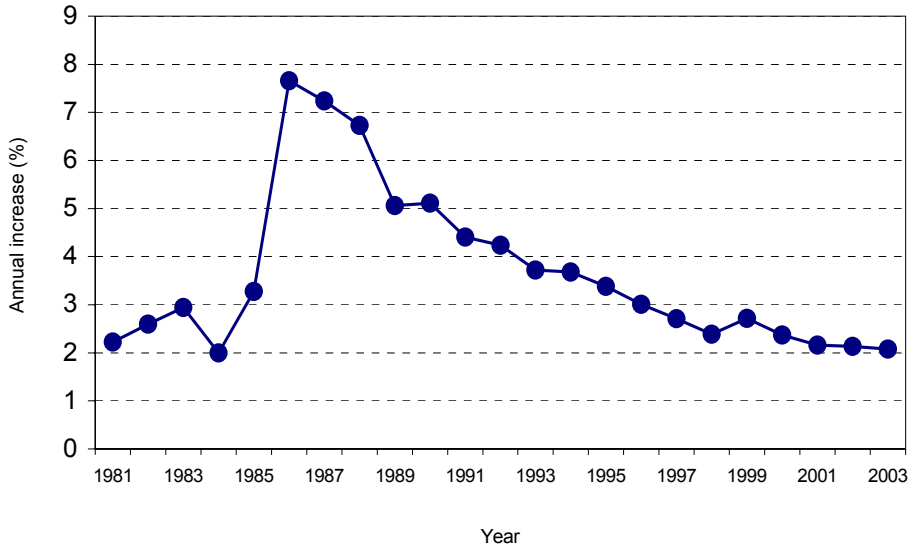
In 2003, Registered Indians were affiliated with one of the 614 First Nations located across Canada.

SECTION 1

DEMOGRAPHICS

1.1 Registered Indian Population

Figure1.1 Percentage Change in Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1981 to 2003



Highlights

Fluctuation of the Registered Indian population has been considerable, largely due to the 1985 amendment to the *Indian Act* although it has been relatively stable in the last four years

The 1985 amendment, (Bill C-31), is reflected in the graph, with the percentage change nearly quadrupling in size.

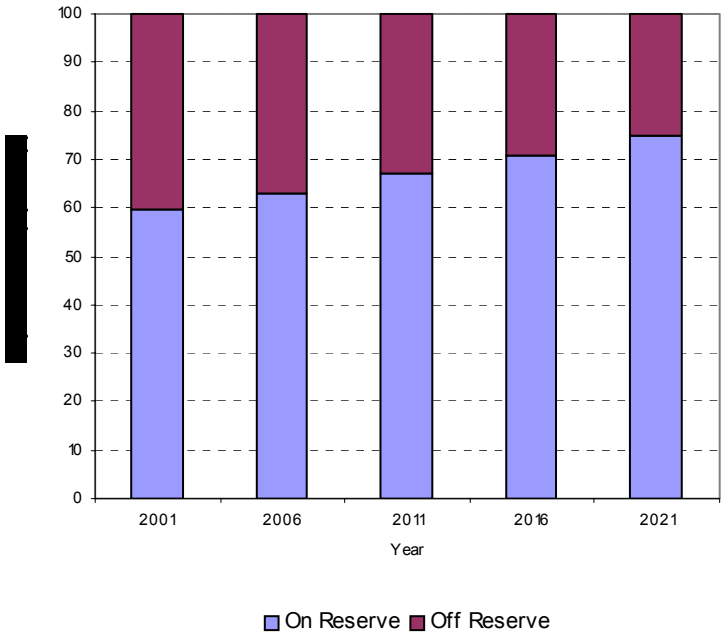
Table 1.1 Percentage Change in Registered Indian Population by Gender, Canada, 1979 to 2003

	Male		Female		Total	
Year	**Population**	**% Change**	**Population**	**% Change**	**Population**	**% Change**
1979	156,336	-	153,252	-	309,588	-
1980	159,740	2.2	156,997	2.4	316,737	2.3
1981	162,968	2.0	160,814	2.4	323,782	2.2
1982	166,865	2.4	165,313	2.8	332,178	2.6
1983	171,510	2.8	170,458	3.1	341,968	2.9
1984	174,801	1.9	174,008	2.1	348,809	2.0
1985	179,959	3.0	180,282	3.6	360,241	3.3
1986	191,640	6.5	196,189	8.8	387,829	7.7
1987	204,226	6.6	211,672	7.9	415,898	7.2
1988	217,053	6.3	226,831	7.2	443,884	6.7
1989	227,942	5.0	238,395	5.1	466,337	5.1
1990	239,764	5.2	250,414	5.0	490,178	5.1
1991	250,371	4.4	261,420	4.4	511,791	4.4
1992	260,944	4.2	272,517	4.2	533,461	4.2
1993	270,790	3.8	282,526	3.7	553,316	3.7
1994	280,742	3.7	292,915	3.7	573,657	3.7
1995	290,175	3.4	302,875	3.4	593,050	3.4
1996	299,040	3.1	311,834	3.0	610,874	3.0
1997	307,211	2.7	320,224	2.7	627,435	2.7
1998	314,577	2.4	327,837	2.4	642,414	2.4
1999	323,140	2.7	336,750	2.7	659,890	2.7
2000	330,883	2.4	344,616	2.3	675,499	2.4
2001	338,208	2.2	351,893	2.1	690,101	2.2
2002	345,409	2.1	359,442	2.1	704,851	2.1
2003	352,631	2.1	366,865	2.1	719,496	2.1

Source: 1979-2003 Indian Register, INAC

1.2 Population Projections

Figure 1.2: On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Residence, Canada 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016, and 2021



Highlights

The total Registered Indian population could increase by 34%, from approximately 703,800 in 2001 to slightly less than 940,000 in 2021.

Over the same period, the on-reserve population could grow quite substantially if the migration assumption (net inflow to reserves) proves correct over time. The proportion of Registered Indians living on reserve could increase from an estimated 60% in 2001 to 75% in 2021. Conversely, the off-reserve proportion and corresponding five-year annual growth rates could decline during the period.

Table 1.2: On and Off-reserve Registered Indian Population by Residence, Canada 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016, and 2021

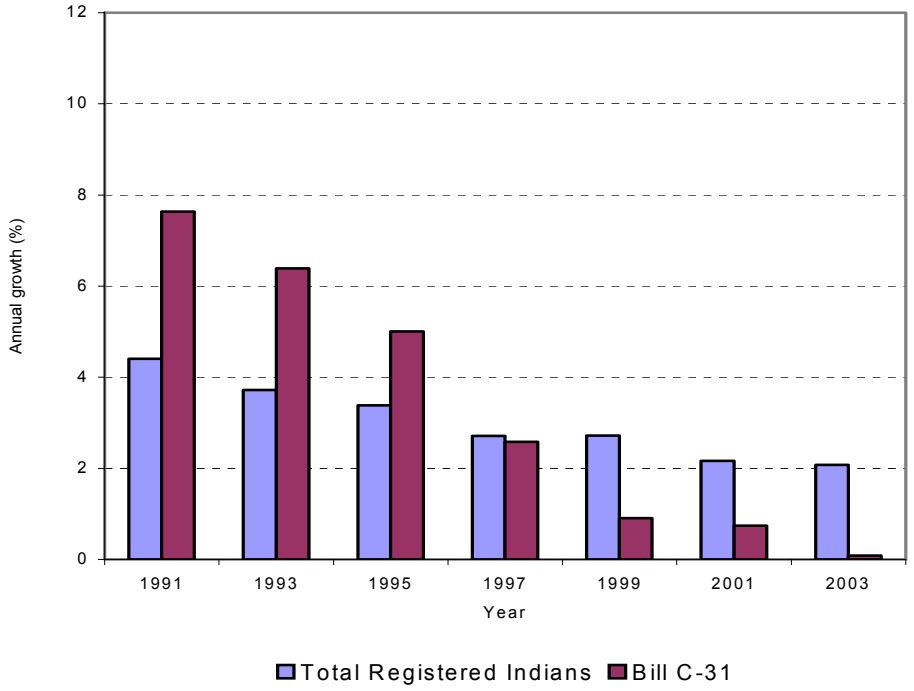
	On Reserve			Off Reserve			Total Registered Indians	
Year	No.	%	AAGR (%)	No.	%	AAGR (%)	No.	AAGR (%)
2001	419,800	59.6	-	284,000	40.4	-	703,800	-
2006	485,400	63.1	2.9	284,000	36.9	0	769,400	1.8
2011	556,100	66.9	2.8	275,400	33.1	-0.6	831,500	1.6
2016	629,200	70.8	2.5	259,200	29.2	-1.2	888,400	1.3
2021	703,200	74.8	2.2	236,500	25.2	-1.8	939,700	1.1

Notes: 1. Numbers rounded to nearest 100. Average annual growth rate (AAGR) and percentage distributions calculated on unrounded data.
2. Projections based on the December 31, 2000 Indian Register population adjusted for the late and under reporting.

Source: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 2001-2021, INAC, 2004.

1.3 Bill C-31 Population

Figure 1.3 Percentage Change in Registered Indian and Bill C-31 Population, Canada, 1991 to 2003



Highlights

As of December 31, 2003 a total of 113,354 Registered Indians were registered based upon Bill C-31 amendments to the *Indian Act*.

Bill C-31 registrants made up 16% of the Indian Register in 2003.

Year over year growth of the Bill C-31 population has fallen from 48% in 1988 to 0.1% in 2003.

Table 1.3 Percentage Change in Registered Indian and Bill C-31 Population, Canada, 1985 to 2003

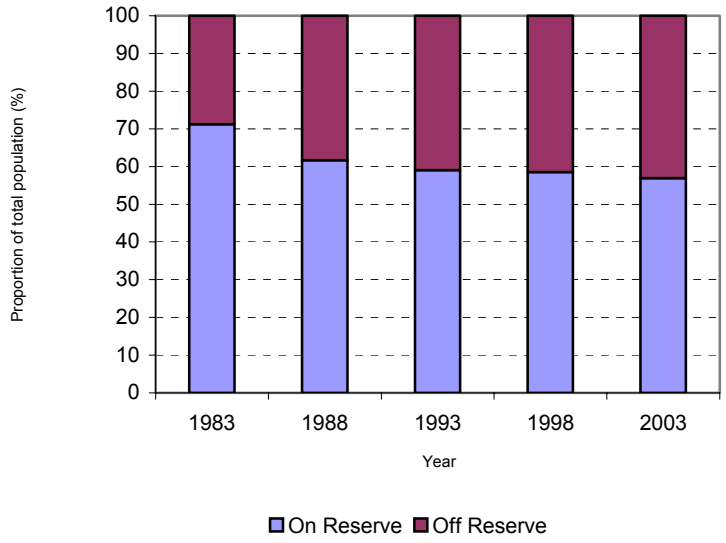
	Total Registered Indians		Bill C-31		Non-Bill C-31	
Year	No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change
1985	360,241	-	-	-	358,636	-
1986	387,829	7.7	16,252	-	369,972	3.2
1987	415,898	7.2	37,056	128.0	378,842	2.4
1988	443,884	6.7	54,774	47.8	389,110	2.7
1989	466,337	5.1	66,904	22.1	399,433	2.7
1990	490,178	5.1	73,990	10.6	416,188	4.2
1991	511,791	4.4	79,639	7.6	432,152	3.8
1992	533,461	4.2	85,947	7.9	447,514	3.6
1993	553,316	3.7	91,439	6.4	461,877	3.2
1994	573,657	3.7	96,148	5.1	477,509	3.4
1995	593,050	3.4	100,958	5.0	492,092	3.1
1996	610,874	3.0	104,869	3.9	506,005	2.8
1997	627,435	2.7	107,577	2.6	519,858	2.7
1998	642,414	2.4	108,924	1.3	533,490	2.6
1999	659,890	2.7	109,913	0.9	549,977	3.1
2000	675,499	2.4	111,476	1.4	564,023	2.6
2001	690,101	2.2	112,306	0.7	577,795	2.4
2002	704,851	2.1	113,254	0.8	591,597	2.4
2003	719,496	2.1	113,354	0.1	606,142	2.5

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

Sources: 1985-2003 Indian Register, INAC.
1985-2003 Membership and Entitlement, INAC.

1.4 On and Off-reserve Registered Indian Population

Figure 1.4 On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population, 1983, 1988, 1993, 1998, and 2003



Highlight

Since 1993, the on-reserve and off-reserve distribution of the Registered Indian population has fluctuated only slightly.

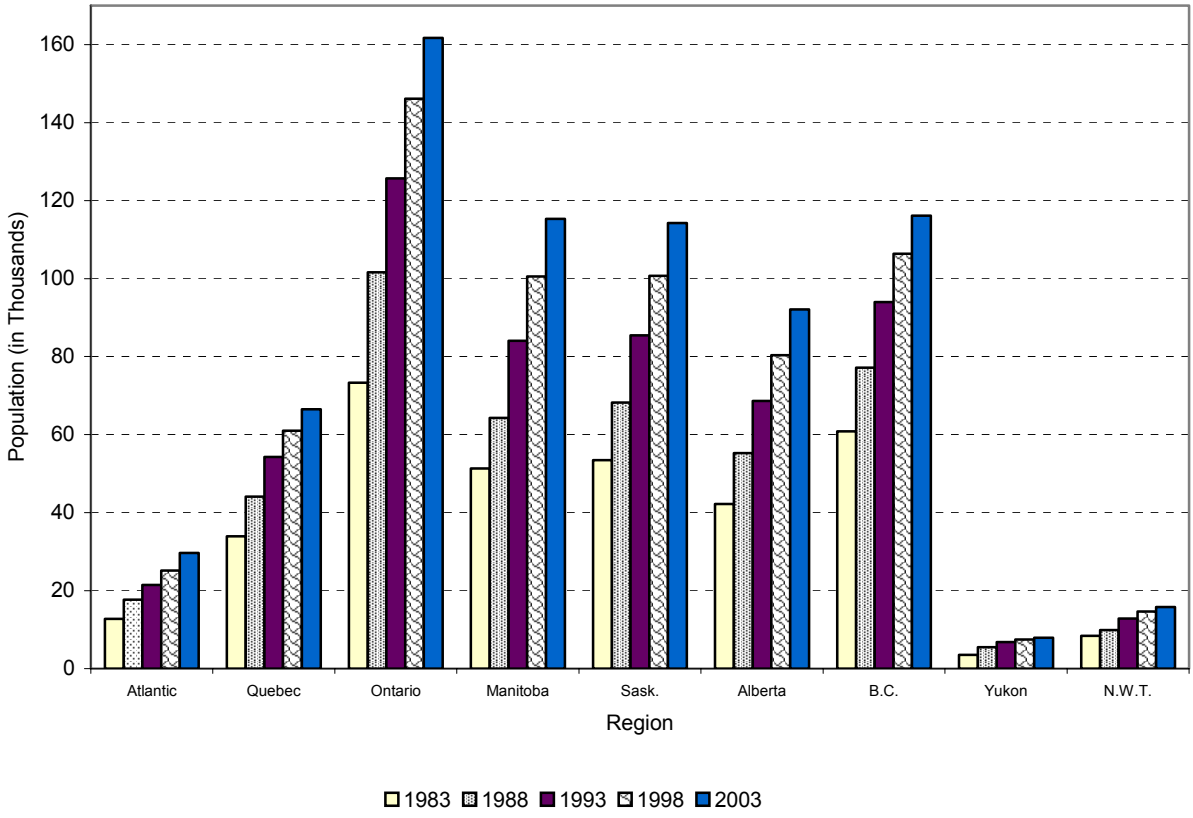
Table 1.4 On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Gender, 1983, 1988, 1993, 1998, and 2003

Year		On Reserve		Off Reserve		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1983	**Total**	**243,556**	**71.2**	**98,412**	**28.8**	**341,968**	**100.0**
	Male	125,003	36.6	46,507	13.6	171,510	50.2
	Female	118,553	34.7	51,905	15.2	170,458	49.8
1988	**Total**	**273,766**	**61.7**	**170,118**	**38.3**	**443,884**	**100.0**
	Male	140,248	31.6	76,805	17.3	217,053	48.9
	Female	133,518	30.1	93,313	21.0	226,831	51.1
1993	**Total**	**326,444**	**59.0**	**226,872**	**41.0**	**553,316**	**100.0**
	Male	166,825	30.2	103,965	18.8	270,790	48.9
	Female	159,619	28.8	122,907	22.2	282,526	51.1
1998	**Total**	**375,727**	**58.5**	**266,687**	**41.5**	**642,414**	**100.0**
	Male	191,573	29.8	123,004	19.1	314,577	49.0
	Female	184,154	28.7	143,683	22.4	327,837	51.0
2003	**Total**	**409,671**	**56.9**	**309,825**	**43.1**	**719,496**	**100.0**
	Male	208,635	29.0	143,996	20.0	352,631	49.0
	Female	201,036	27.9	165,829	23.0	366,865	51.0

Source: 1983-2003 Indian Register, INAC.

1.5 Registered Indian Population by Region

Figure 1.5 Registered Indian Population by Region, 1983 to 2003



Highlights

The total Registered Indian population has more than doubled in nearly all regions over the last 20 years.

In 2003, roughly 23% of the Registered Indian population was in Ontario.

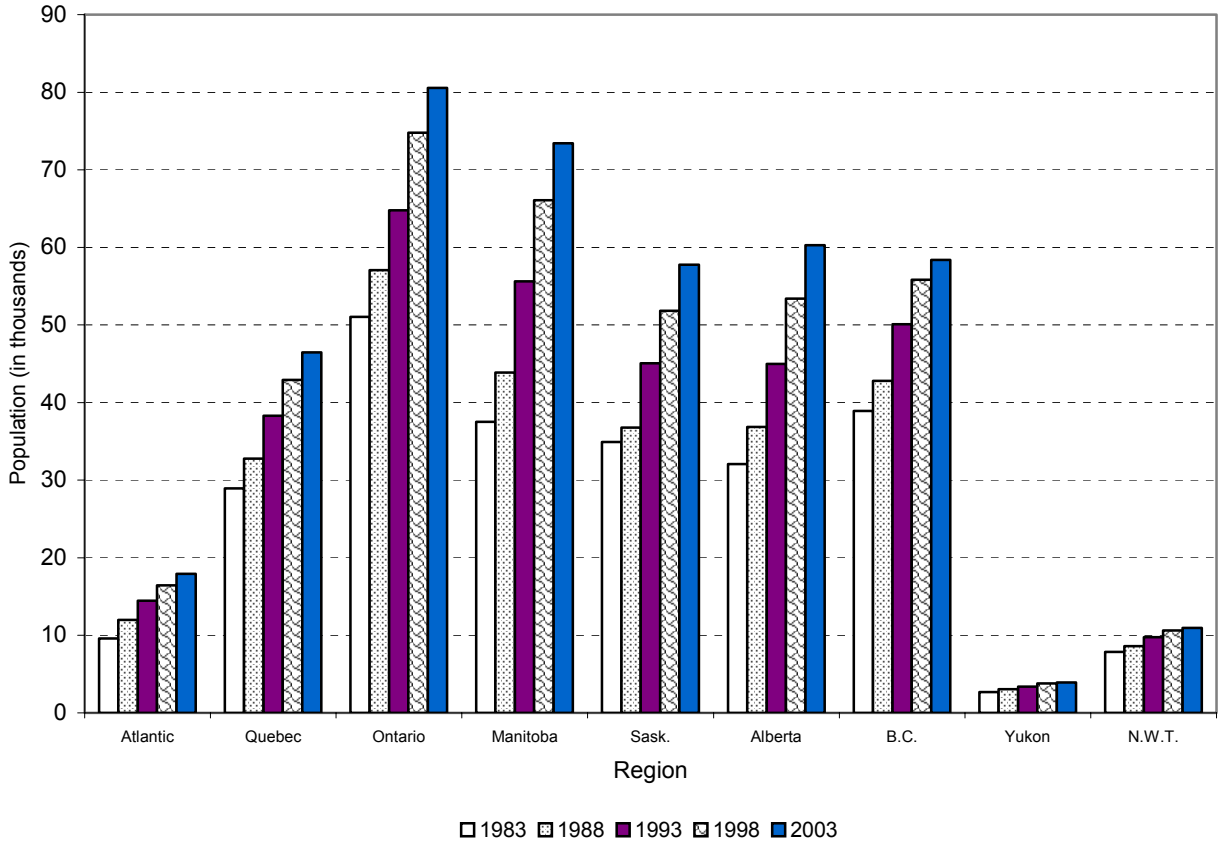
Table 1.5 Registered Indian Population by Region, 1983 to 2003

Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1983	No.	12,816	33,911	73,349	51,376	53,445	42,248	60,811	3,536	8,476	339,968
	%	3.8	10.0	21.6	15.1	15.7	12.4	17.9	1.0	2.5	100.0
1988	No.	17,711	44,111	101,612	64,315	68,246	55,290	77,153	5,510	9,936	443,884
	%	4.0	9.9	22.9	14.5	15.4	12.5	17.4	1.2	2.2	100.0
1993	No.	21,524	54,273	125,743	84,020	85,413	68,639	94,006	6,807	12,891	553,316
	%	3.9	9.8	22.7	15.2	15.4	12.4	17.0	1.2	2.3	100.0
1994	No.	22,380	55,848	130,149	88,161	88,857	71,297	96,808	6,948	13,209	573,657
	%	3.9	9.7	22.7	15.4	15.5	12.4	16.9	1.2	2.3	100.0
1995	No.	23,225	57,223	134,160	91,565	92,325	74,123	99,720	7,088	13,621	593,050
	%	3.9	9.6	22.6	15.4	15.6	12.5	16.8	1.2	2.3	100.0
1996	No.	23,959	58,640	138,518	95,113	94,953	76,419	102,075	7,199	13,998	610,874
	%	3.9	9.6	22.7	15.6	15.5	12.5	16.7	1.2	2.3	100.0
1997	No.	24,610	59,881	142,408	98,197	97,776	78,495	104,411	7,330	14,327	627,435
	%	3.9	9.5	22.7	15.7	15.6	12.5	16.6	1.2	2.3	100.0
1998	No.	25,186	61,026	146,113	100,527	100,719	80,390	106,370	7,433	14,650	642,414
	%	3.9	9.5	22.7	15.6	15.7	12.5	16.6	1.2	2.3	100.0
1999	No.	25,835	62,291	150,236	104,099	103,414	82,699	108,723	7,531	15,062	659,890
	%	3.9	9.4	22.8	15.8	15.7	12.5	16.5	1.1	2.3	100.0
2000	No.	26,397	63,315	153,946	107,146	106,111	85,373	110,529	7,633	15,049	675,499
	%	3.9	9.4	22.8	15.9	15.7	12.6	16.4	1.1	2.2	100.0
2001	No.	26,991	64,404	157,062	109,788	108,801	87,703	112,305	7,751	15,296	690,101
	%	3.9	9.3	22.8	15.9	15.8	12.7	16.3	1.1	2.2	100.0
2002	No.	28,819	65,496	159,107	112,430	111,635	89,812	114,120	7,846	15,586	704,851
	%	4.1	9.3	22.6	16.0	15.8	12.7	16.2	1.1	2.2	100.0
2003	No.	29,709	66,504	161,718	115,339	114,248	92,060	116,136	7,927	15,855	719,496
	%	4.1	9.2	22.5	16.0	15.9	12.8	16.1	1.1	2.2	100.0

Source: 1983-2003 Indian Register, INAC.

1.6 On-Reserve Population by Region

Figure 1.6 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1983, 1988, 1993, 1998, and 2003



Highlights

By region, the number of Registered Indians living on a reserve in 2003 ranged from a low of 3,932 in the Yukon to a high of 80,539 in Ontario.

The largest on-reserve regional gains in absolute terms, between 1993 and 2003, were in Alberta and Manitoba respectively.

Table 1.6 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1983 to 2003

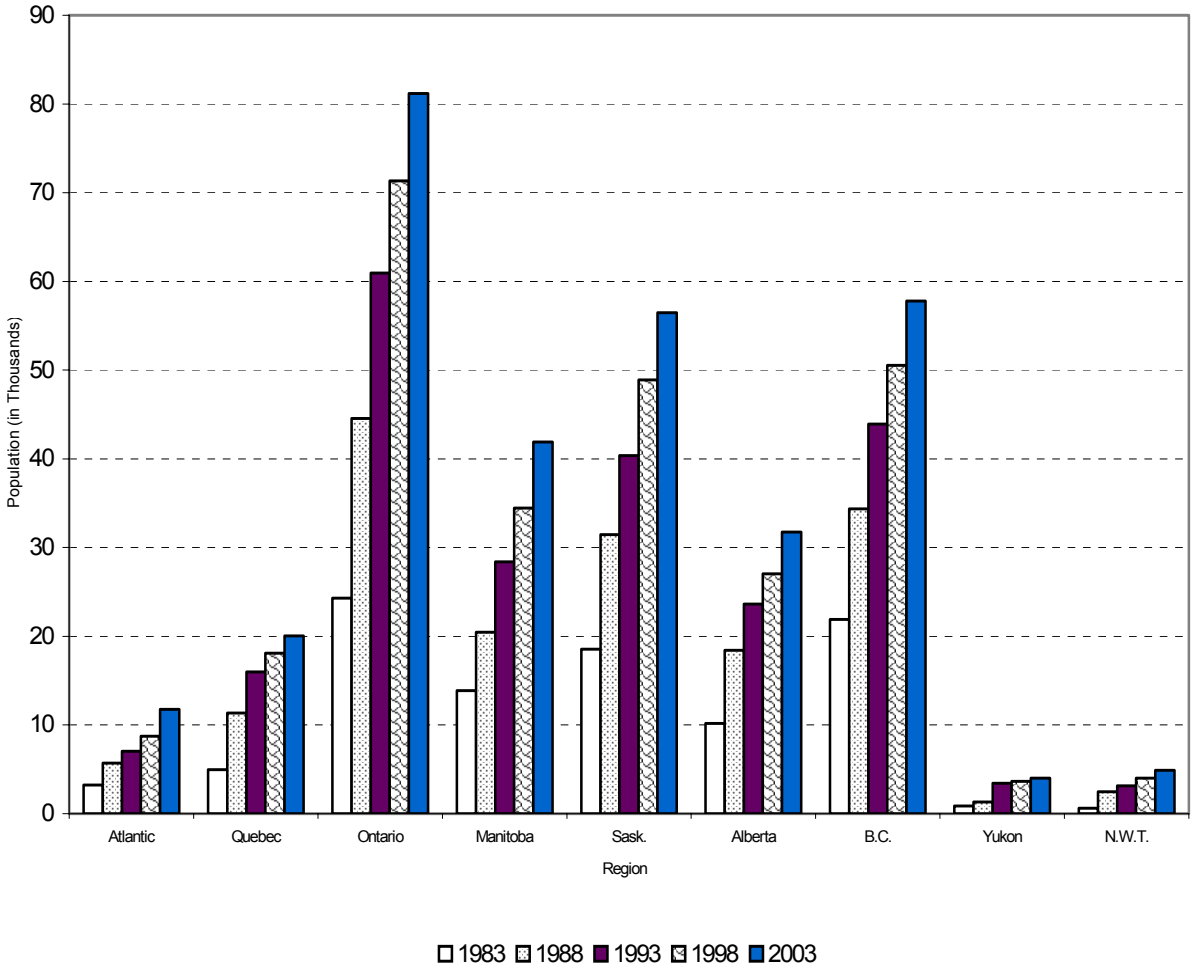
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1983	No.	9,602	28,948	51,035	37,523	34,914	32,081	38,927	2,664	7,862	243,556
	%	74.9	85.4	69.6	73.0	65.3	75.9	64.0	75.3	92.8	71.6
1988	No.	11,989	32,765	57,058	43,864	36,775	36,863	42,785	3,042	8,625	273,766
	%	67.7	74.3	56.2	68.2	53.9	66.7	55.5	55.2	86.8	61.7
1993	No.	14,476	38,303	64,787	55,617	45,052	44,981	50,090	3,374	9,764	326,444
	%	67.3	70.6	51.5	66.2	52.7	65.5	53.3	49.6	75.7	59.0
1994	No.	14,917	39,398	66,221	58,366	46,598	46,737	50,825	3,676	9,905	336,643
	%	66.7	70.5	50.9	66.2	52.4	65.6	52.5	52.9	75.0	58.7
1995	No.	15,328	40,582	67,825	60,856	48,053	49,458	52,072	3,712	10,033	347,919
	%	66.0	70.9	50.6	66.5	52.0	66.7	52.2	52.4	73.7	58.7
1996	No.	15,732	41,487	70,434	60,694	49,176	50,818	52,046	3,742	10,240	354,369
	%	65.7	70.7	50.8	63.8	51.8	66.5	51.0	52.0	73.2	58.0
1997	No.	16,096	41,703	72,583	64,039	50,447	52,115	54,593	3,775	10,455	365,806
	%	65.4	69.6	51.0	65.2	51.6	66.4	52.3	51.5	73.0	58.3
1998	No.	16,467	42,935	74,790	66,081	51,829	53,377	55,808	3,799	10,641	375,727
	%	65.4	70.4	51.2	65.7	51.5	66.4	52.5	51.1	72.6	58.5
1999	No.	16,746	43,874	76,296	68,736	52,879	54,788	56,713	3,838	10,908	384,778
	%	64.8	70.4	50.8	66.0	51.1	66.2	52.2	51.0	72.4	58.3
2000	No.	17,075	44,274	78,346	70,094	54,093	56,545	56,801	3,872	10,893	391,993
	%	64.7	69.9	0.5	65.4	51.0	66.2	51.4	50.7	72.4	58.0
2001	No.	17,412	44,857	79,670	69,689	55,340	58,046	56,895	3,908	10,871	396,688
	%	64.5	69.6	50.7	63.5	50.9	66.2	50.7	50.4	71.1	57.5
2002	No.	17,690	45,714	80,216	72,081	56,564	59,046	57,251	3,911	10,864	403,337
	%	61.4	69.8	50.4	64.1	50.7	65.7	50.2	49.8	69.7	57.2
2003	No.	17,932	46,457	80,539	73,427	57,773	60,287	58,358	3,932	10,966	409,671
	%	60.4	69.9	49.8	63.7	50.6	65.5	50.2	49.6	69.2	56.9

Notes 1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. All percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 1.5.

Source: 1983-2003 Indian Register, INAC.

1.7 Off-Reserve Population By Region

Figure 1.7 Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1983 to 2003



Highlights

The off-reserve population increased steadily between 1983 and 2003 from 98,412 to 309,825.

The number of Registered Indians who live off reserve has increased in all regions. The largest percentage off-reserve regional gain south of 60° between 1993 and 2003 was Manitoba. Conversely, the off-reserve population of Quebec exhibited the lowest rate of increase over the same period.

Table 1.7 Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1983 to 2003

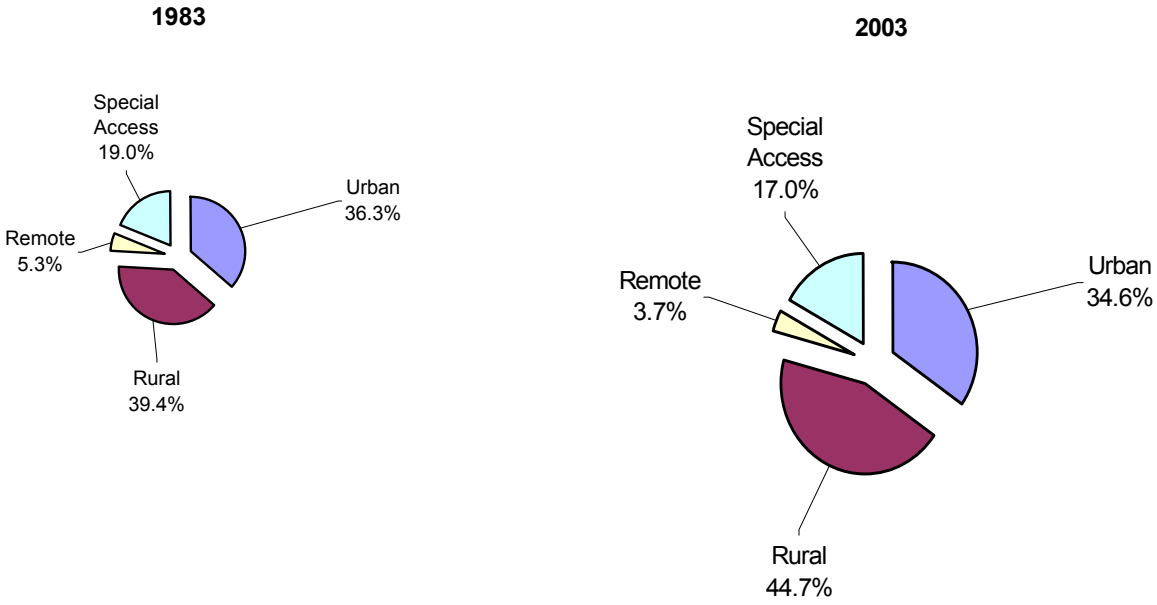
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1983	No.	3,214	4,963	24,314	13,853	18,531	10,167	21,884	872	614	98,412
	%	25.1	14.6	33.1	27.0	34.7	24.1	36.0	24.7	7.2	28.9
1988	No.	5,722	11,346	44,554	20,451	31,471	18,427	34,368	1,311	2,468	170,118
	%	32.3	25.7	43.8	31.8	46.1	33.3	44.5	23.8	24.8	38.3
1993	No.	7,048	15,970	60,956	28,403	40,361	23,658	43,916	3,433	3,127	226,872
	%	32.7	29.4	48.5	33.8	47.3	34.5	46.7	50.4	24.3	41.0
1994	No.	7,463	16,450	63,928	29,795	42,259	24,560	45,983	3,272	3,304	237,014
	%	33.3	29.5	49.1	33.8	47.6	34.4	47.5	47.1	25.0	41.3
1995	No.	7,897	16,641	66,335	30,709	44,272	24,665	47,648	3,376	3,588	245,131
	%	34.0	29.1	49.4	33.5	48.0	33.3	47.8	47.6	26.3	41.3
1996	No.	8,227	17,153	68,084	34,419	45,777	25,601	50,029	3,457	3,758	256,505
	%	34.3	29.3	49.2	36.2	48.2	33.5	49.0	48.0	26.8	42.0
1997	No.	8,514	18,178	69,825	34,158	47,329	26,380	49,818	3,555	3,872	261,629
	%	34.6	30.4	49.0	34.8	48.4	33.6	47.7	48.5	27.0	41.7
1998	No.	8,719	18,091	71,323	34,446	48,890	27,013	50,562	3,634	4,009	266,687
	%	34.6	29.6	48.8	34.3	48.5	33.6	47.5	48.9	27.4	41.5
1999	No.	9,089	18,417	73,940	35,363	50,535	27,911	52,010	3,693	4,154	275,112
	%	35.2	29.6	49.2	34.0	48.9	33.8	47.8	49.0	27.6	41.7
2000	No.	9,322	19,041	75,600	37,052	52,018	28,828	53,728	3,761	4,156	283,506
	%	35.3	30.1	49.1	34.6	49.0	33.8	48.6	49.3	27.6	42.0
2001	No.	9,579	19,547	77,392	40,099	53,461	29,657	55,410	3,843	4,425	293,413
	%	35.5	30.4	49.3	36.5	49.1	33.8	49.3	49.6	28.9	42.5
2002	No.	11,129	19,782	78,891	40,349	55,071	30,766	56,869	3,935	4,722	301,514
	%	38.6	30.2	49.6	35.9	49.3	34.3	49.8	50.2	30.3	42.8
2003	No.	11,777	20,047	81,179	41,912	56,475	31,773	57,778	3,995	4,889	309,825
	%	39.6	30.1	50.2	36.3	49.4	34.5	49.8	50.4	30.8	43.1

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

Source: 1983-2003 Indian Register, INAC.

1.8 On-Reserve Population by Geographic Zones

Figure 1.8 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Geographic Zones, 1983 and 2003



Highlights

The proportion of on-reserve Registered Indians living in rural areas has increased between 1983 and 2003, from 39% to 44%.

In 2003, 35% of Registered Indians on reserve lived in INAC-defined urban zones while nearly 17%, lived in special access zones. Special access zones have no year-round road access to a service centre.

Table 1.8 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Geographic Zones, 1983 to 2003

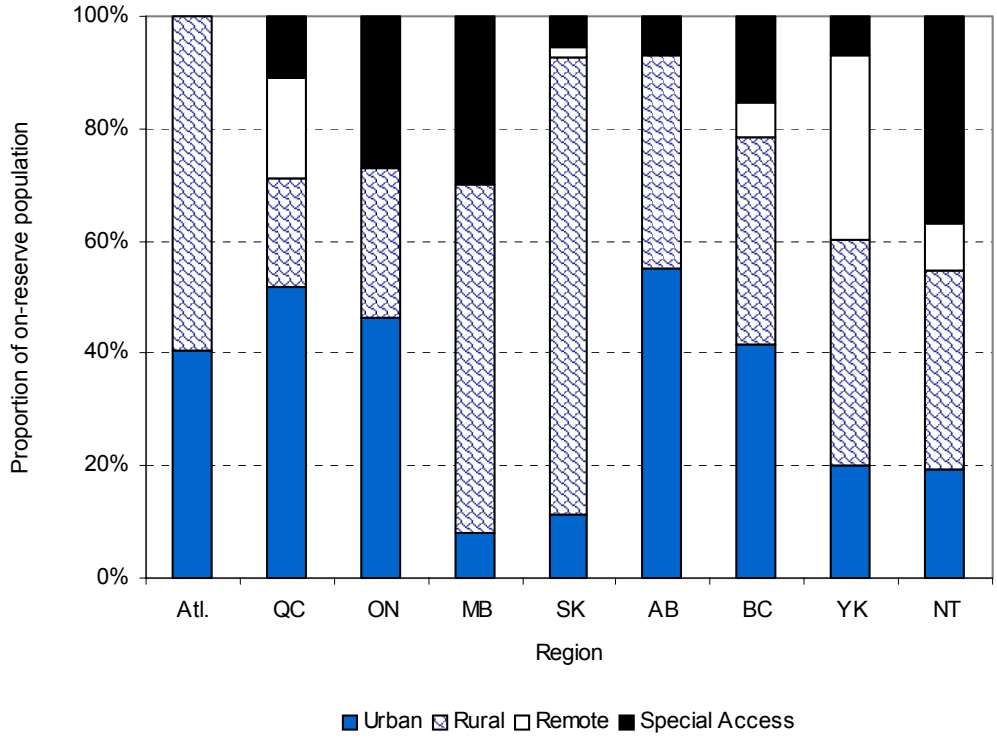
	Urban		Rural		Remote		Special Access		Total	
Year	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1983	85,474	36.3	92,949	39.4	12,548	5.3	44,654	19.0	235,625	100
1988	99,819	36.5	107,269	39.2	15,043	5.5	51,624	18.9	273,755	100
1993	112,881	35.7	140,417	44.4	5,703	1.8	57,206	18.1	316,207	100
1994	116,862	35.8	144,944	44.4	5,798	1.8	58,484	17.9	326,088	100
1995	120,818	35.8	149,854	44.5	5,943	1.8	60,431	17.9	337,046	100
1996	123,922	36.1	151,679	44.2	6,016	1.8	61,586	17.9	343,203	100
1997	127,223	35.9	157,219	44.4	6,241	1.8	63,673	18.0	354,356	100
1998	132,408	36.4	161,683	44.4	6,359	1.7	63,509	17.4	363,959	100
1999	133,159	35.7	165,681	44.4	6,608	1.8	67,335	18.1	372,783	100
2000	135,701	34.6	174,566	44.5	14,541	3.7	67,179	17.1	391,987	100
2001	137,823	34.8	176,926	44.6	14,796	3.7	67,026	16.9	396,571	100
2002	139,663	34.6	180,062	44.6	15,022	3.7	68,585	17.0	403,332	100
2003	141,742	34.6	183,050	44.7	15,310	3.7	69,561	17.0	409,663	100

Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. The Canada total excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement for 1983 to 2003. As well, totals exclude the national population from the general list.
3. See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.

Sources: 1983-2003 Indian Register, INAC.
1983-1991 Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone.
1987-2003 Band Classification Manual, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, INAC.

1.9 On-Reserve Population by Geographic Zones and by Region

Figure 1.9 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Geographic Zones and Region, 2003



Highlights

In 2003, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Atlantic regions had the highest proportion of on-reserve Registered Indians living in rural areas.

Alberta, Quebec and Ontario had the highest proportion of on-reserve Registered Indians living in urban areas.

Table 1.9 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Geographic Zones and Region, 2003

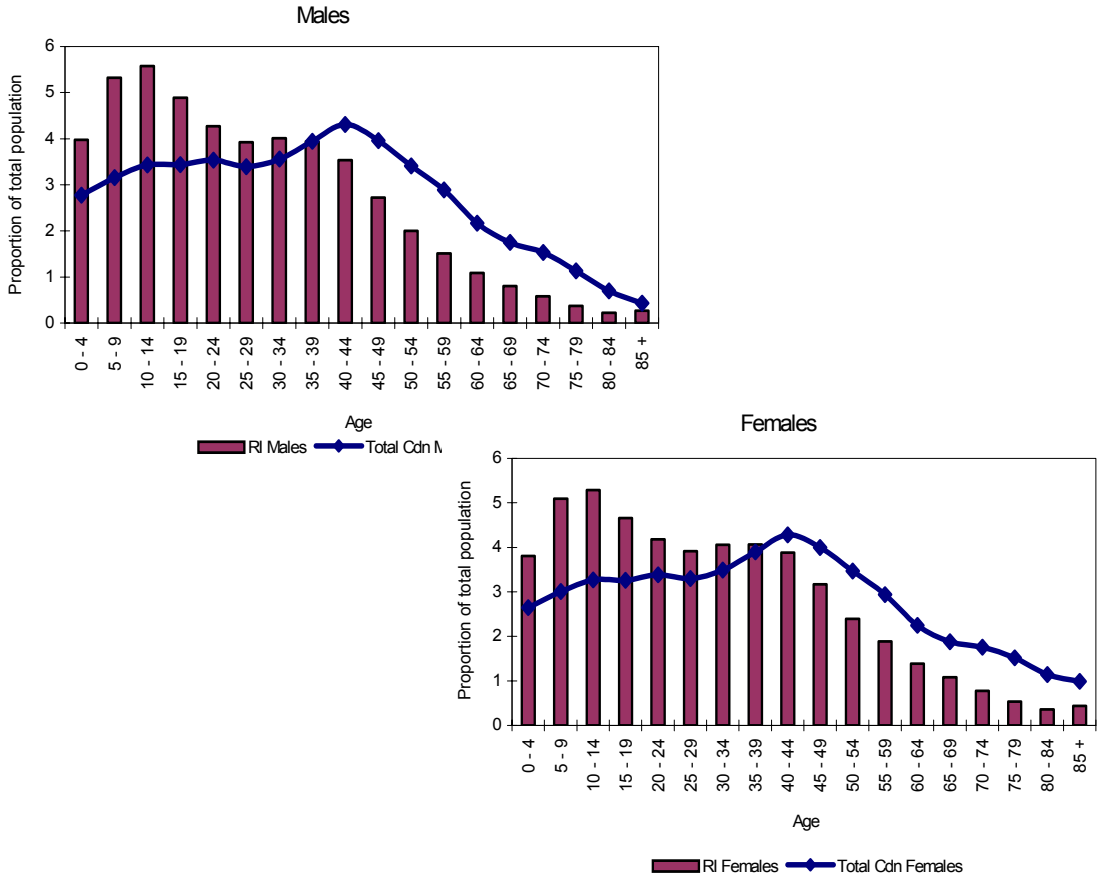
Region	Urban		Rural		Remote		Special Access		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	7,226	40.3	10,700	59.7	6	0.0	0	0.0	17,932	100
Quebec	23,934	51.5	9,114	19.6	8,346	18.0	5,062	10.9	46,456	100
Ontario	37,546	46.6	21,275	26.4	97	0.1	21,617	26.8	80,535	100
Manitoba	6,052	8.2	45,156	61.5	0	0.0	22,219	30.3	73,427	100
Saskatchewan	6,600	11.4	47,013	81.4	969	1.7	3,191	5.5	57,773	100
Alberta	33,254	55.2	22,697	37.7	0	0.0	4,333	7.2	60,284	100
British Columbia	24,191	41.5	21,646	37.1	3,686	6.3	8,835	15.1	58,358	100
Yukon	781	19.9	1,586	40.3	1,286	32.7	279	7.1	3,932	100
Northwest Territories	2,158	19.7	3,863	35.2	920	8.4	4,025	36.7	10,966	100
Canada	141,742	34.6	183,050	44.7	15,310	3.7	69,561	17.0	409,663	100

Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. Canada total excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement for 1983 to 2003. As well, totals exclude the national population from the general list.
3. See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.
4. All IR figures exclude General List counts, for which no Geographic Zone is assigned. General List counts accounted for 8 of the 409,671 total Registered Indians living on reserves in 2003.

Sources: 1982-2003 Indian Register, INAC.
1983-1991 Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone.
1987-2003 Band Classification Manual, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, INAC.

1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Gender

Figure 1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Gender, Indian Register 2003 and Post-censal Estimates 2003



Highlights

The Registered Indian population has a higher proportion of youth (under age 24 years) than the population of Canada as a whole.

The proportion of the population over age 40 years is markedly lower among Registered Indians than across Canada.

Table 1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Gender, Indian Register 2003 and Post-censal Estimates 2003

	Registered Indians				All Canadians			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
Age	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 - 4	28,612	4.0	27,401	3.8	877,286	2.8	837,016	2.6
5 - 9	38,320	5.3	36,671	5.1	998,569	3.2	951,133	3.0
10 - 14	40,110	5.6	38,060	5.3	1,084,753	3.4	1,032,860	3.3
15 - 19	35,179	4.9	33,523	4.7	1,088,772	3.4	1,031,773	3.3
20 - 24	30,720	4.3	30,109	4.2	1,119,035	3.5	1,069,466	3.4
25 - 29	28,219	3.9	28,150	3.9	1,073,969	3.4	1,044,163	3.3
30 - 34	28,844	4.0	29,196	4.1	1,124,790	3.6	1,103,923	3.5
35 - 39	28,342	3.9	29,251	4.1	1,247,414	3.9	1,233,785	3.9
40 - 44	25,467	3.5	27,955	3.9	1,364,310	4.3	1,355,014	4.3
45 - 49	19,593	2.7	22,799	3.2	1,251,593	4.0	1,264,150	4.0
50 - 54	14,386	2.0	17,222	2.4	1,078,752	3.4	1,097,745	3.5
55 - 59	10,877	1.5	13,566	1.9	913,922	2.9	928,537	2.9
60 - 64	7,824	1.1	10,012	1.4	684,822	2.2	711,978	2.3
65 - 69	5,760	0.8	7,774	1.1	552,166	1.7	595,736	1.9
70 - 74	4,196	0.6	5,600	0.8	484,186	1.5	554,927	1.8
75 - 79	2,652	0.4	3,871	0.5	358,752	1.1	480,675	1.5
80 - 84	1,583	0.2	2,583	0.4	221,629	0.7	362,027	1.1
85 +	1,947	0.3	3,120	0.4	137,014	0.4	313,035	1.0
All Ages	352,631	49.0	366,863	51.0	15,661,734	49.5	15,967,943	50.5
Total	719,494				31,629,677			

Notes:
1. The Indian Register Population is as of December 31, 2003. Data have not been adjusted for late reporting of births. Therefore, the younger age groups (specifically 0-4) are under-represented, and would be larger than it appears.
2. The "Total Canadian" population includes the Registered Indian population. Figures are Updated Post-censal Estimates as of July 1, 2003.
3. The Registered Indian Population does not add up to the total of 719,496 due to 2 cases where the age is unknown.

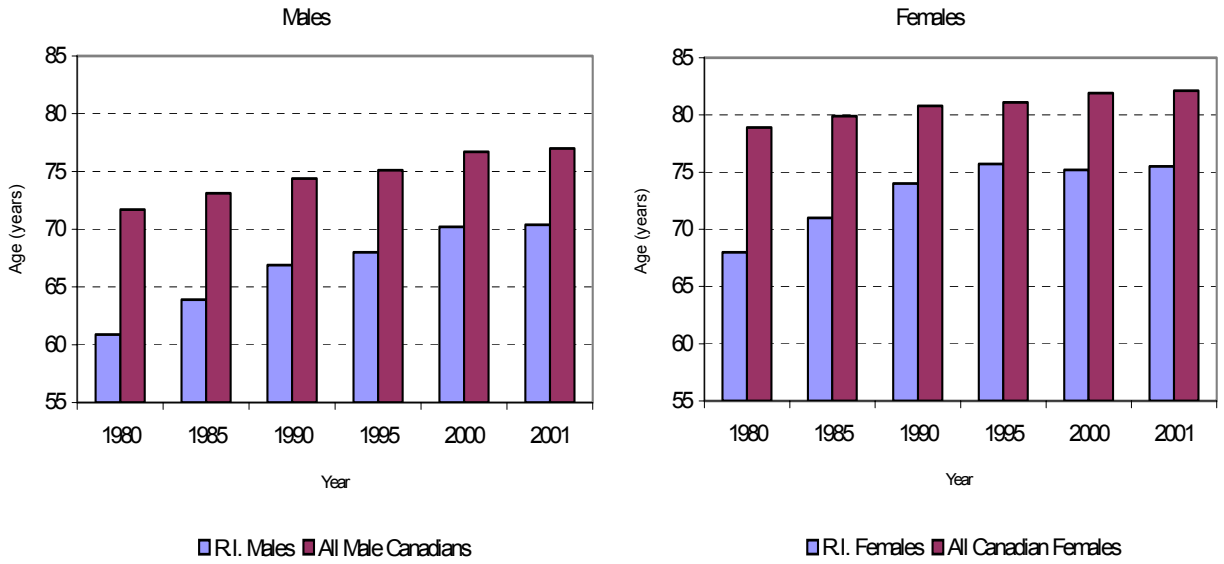
Sources: 2003 Indian Register, INAC.
Statistics Canada and Annual Demographic Statistics 2003, March 2003 Cat. 91-213-XPB.

SECTION 2

HEALTH

2.1 Life Expectancy

Figure 2.1 Projected Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender, Registered Indian and Canadian Populations, Canada, 1980-2001



Highlights

Life expectancy for Registered Indians at birth continues to approach parity with the general Canadian population.

Despite the gains in life expectancy, a gap of approximately 6.6 years remains between the Registered Indian and Canadian populations in 2001.

The life expectancy gap between the male and female Registered Indians in 1980 was 7.1 years in favour of females, and in 2001 the gap declines to 5.1 years.

Table 2.1 Projected Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender, Registered Indian and Canadian Populations, Canada, 1980-2001

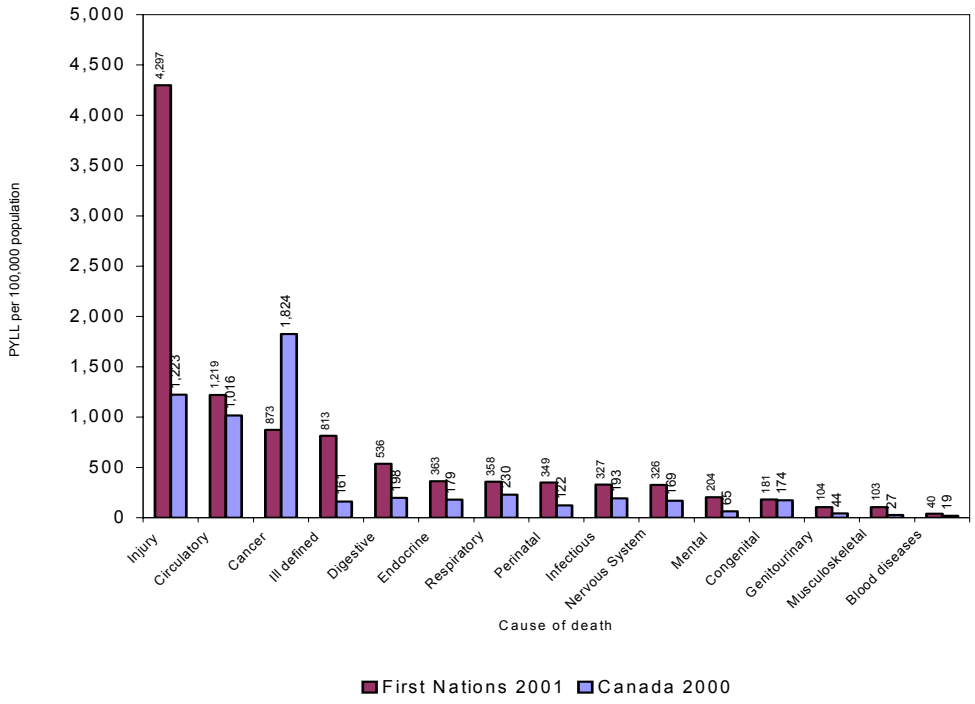
Year	Male			Female		
	Registered Indians	All Canadians	Gap	Registered Indians	All Canadians	Gap
1980	60.9	71.7	10.8	68.0	78.9	10.9
1985	63.9	73.1	9.2	71.0	79.9	8.9
1990	66.9	74.4	7.5	74.0	80.8	6.8
1995	68.0	75.1	7.1	75.7	81.1	5.4
2000	70.2	76.7	6.5	75.2	81.9	6.7
2001	70.4	77.0	6.6	75.5	82.1	6.6

Note: Some numbers have been interpolated.

Sources: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 2000-2021, INAC, 2003.
Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2000-2026, Statistics Canada 2001. Medium Assumption, pages 25-26.

2.2 Potential Years of Life Lost

Figure 2.2 Potential Years of Life (PYLL) Lost by Cause of Death First Nations 2001 and Canada, 2000



Highlights

In 2001, the PYLL for injury was almost 3.5 times higher for First Nations than for Canada.

First Nations report a total PYLL due to cancer lower than for all Canadians.

Table 2.2 Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) by Cause of Death First Nations 2001 and Canada, 2000

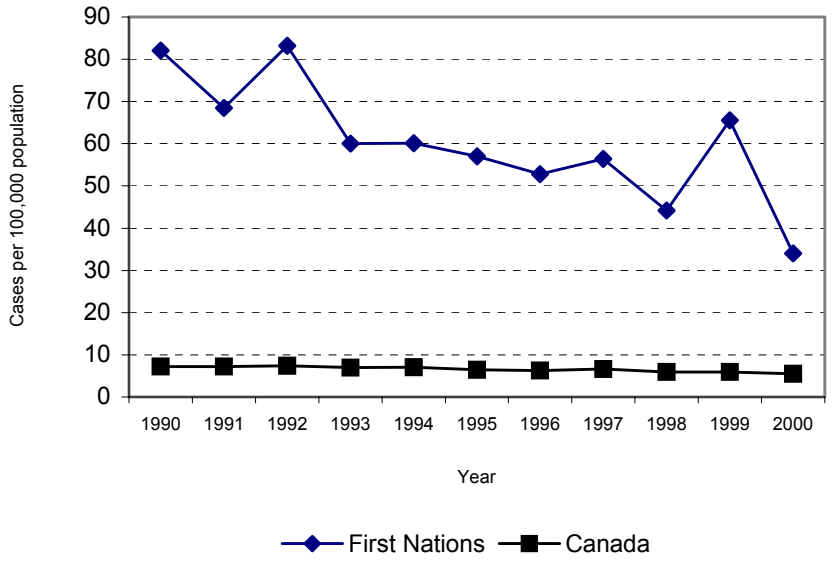
Disease Classification	First Nations	Canada
Injury	4,297	1,223
Circulatory	1,219	1,016
Cancer	873	1,824
Ill defined	813	161
Digestive	536	198
Endocrine	363	179
Respiratory	358	230
Perinatal	349	122
Infectious	327	193
Nervous System	326	169
Mental	204	65
Congenital	181	174
Genitourinary	104	44
Musculoskeletal	103	27
Blood diseases	40	19

Notes: 1. PYLL calculations assume a life expectancy of age 75.
2. Canadian Institute of Health Information, 2003, International Classification of Diseases, Version 10.
3. PYLL per 100,000 population PYLL by ICD-9 chapter, FN (2001) and Canada (2000).

Source: Health Canada, First Nations Inuit Health Branch in-house statistics; Health Canada, Data Development and Exchange System.

2.3 Tuberculosis

Figure 2.3 Tuberculosis Incidence Rates, Canada and First Nations On-Reserve, 1990-2000



Highlights

In 2000, the incidence of tuberculosis was six times higher in First Nations than across Canada.

Table 2.3 Tuberculosis Incidence Rates, Canada and First Nations On-Reserve, 1990-2000

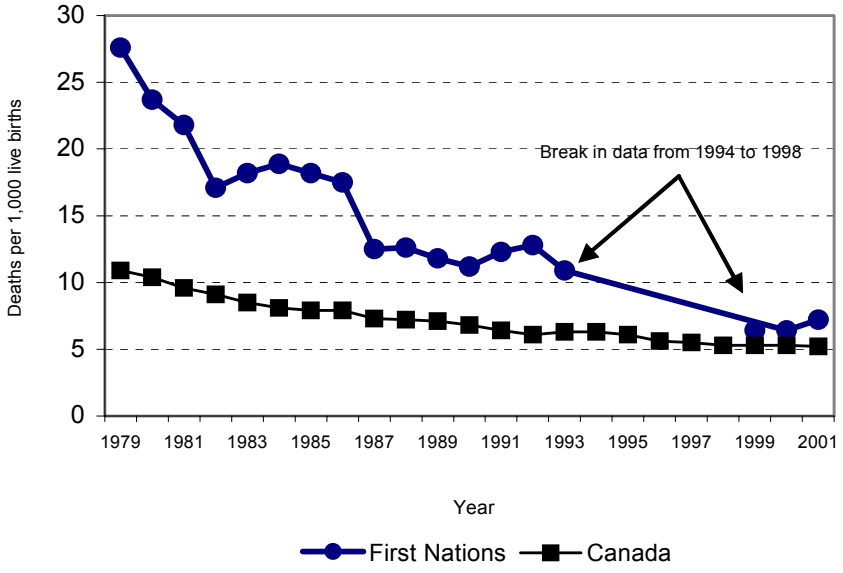
Year	First Nations	Canada
1990	82.1	7.2
1991	68.5	7.2
1992	83.2	7.4
1993	60.0	7.0
1994	60.1	7.1
1995	57.0	6.5
1996	52.8	6.3
1997	56.4	6.6
1998	44.2	5.9
1999	65.5	5.9
2000	34.0	5.5

Notes: 1. All rates standardized to 1996 Canadian population.
2. Rate calculations for First Nations and Canada do not include Quebec figures.

Source: Health Canada, First Nations Inuit Health Branch in-house statistics.

2.4 Infant Mortality Rates

Figure 2.4 Infant Mortality Rates, Canada and First Nations On-Reserve, 1979-2001



Highlights

Since 1979, there has been a steady decline in infant mortality rates for First Nations on-reserve as well as for all Canadians.

Between 1979 and 2001, there was a 73% decline in infant mortality rates for First Nations on-reserve compared to a decline of 47% in Canada.

Table 2.4 Infant Mortality Rates, Canada and First Nations On-Reserve, 1979-2001

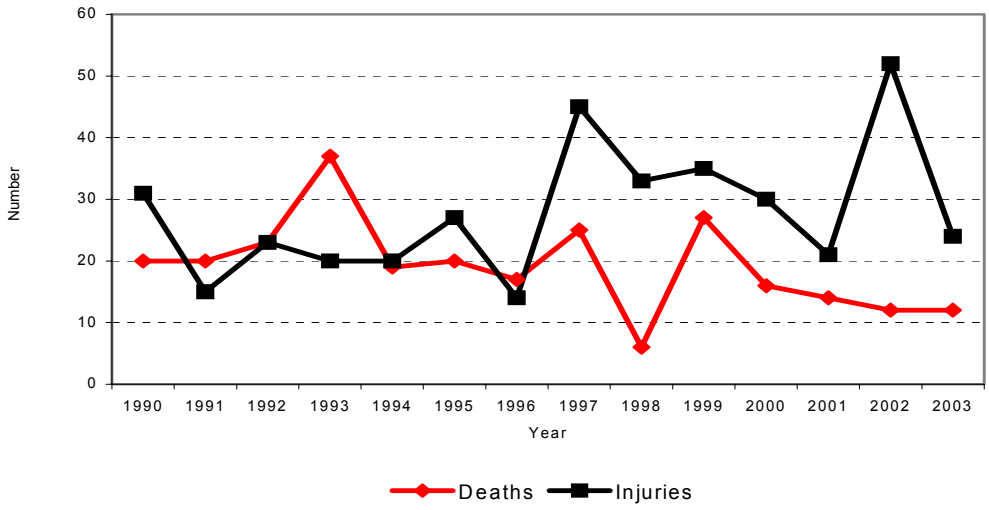
Year	First Nations	Canada
1979	27.6	10.9
1980	23.7	10.4
1981	21.8	9.6
1982	17.1	9.1
1983	18.2	8.5
1984	18.9	8.1
1985	18.2	7.9
1986	17.5	7.9
1987	12.5	7.3
1988	12.6	7.2
1989	11.8	7.1
1990	11.2	6.8
1991	12.3	6.4
1992	12.8	6.1
1993	10.9	6.3
1994	Data not available	6.3
1995	Data not available	6.1
1996	Data not available	5.6
1997	Data not available	5.5
1998	Data not available	5.3
1999	6.4	5.3
2000	6.4	5.3
2001	7.2	5.2

Notes:
1. Rates include all births under 500 grams.
2. Deaths per 1,000 live births.
3. Data were unavailable for the First Nations population for the years 1994-1998. Current data may not be directly comparable to previous years due to different data collection methods.

Source: Health Canada 1996, Trends in First Nations Mobility, 1979 to 1993, Catalogue No. 34-79/1993E; Health Canada, in-house statistics.

2.5 Fire Deaths and Injuries

Figure 2.5 Reported First Nation Fire Deaths and Injuries for 1990 to 2003



Highlights

The number of fire deaths decreased from 20 in 1990 compared to 12 in 2003.

The number of fire injuries decreased from 31 in 1990 compared to 24 in 2003.

Table 2.5 Reported First Nation Fire Deaths and Injuries for 1990 to 2003

Year	Fire Deaths			Fire Injuries		
	Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children	Total
1990	16	4	20	24	7	31
1991	14	6	20	11	4	15
1992	16	7	23	19	4	23
1993	18	19	37	11	9	20
1994	13	6	19	14	6	20
1995	13	7	20	22	5	27
1996	11	6	17	9	5	14
1997	16	9	25	38	7	45
1998	5	1	6	26	7	33
1999	15	12	27	24	11	35
2000	9	7	16	27	3	30
2001	13	1	14	20	1	21
2002	12	0	12	38	14	52
2003	11	1	12	21	3	24

Notes: 1. These statistics are based on reports from First Nations.

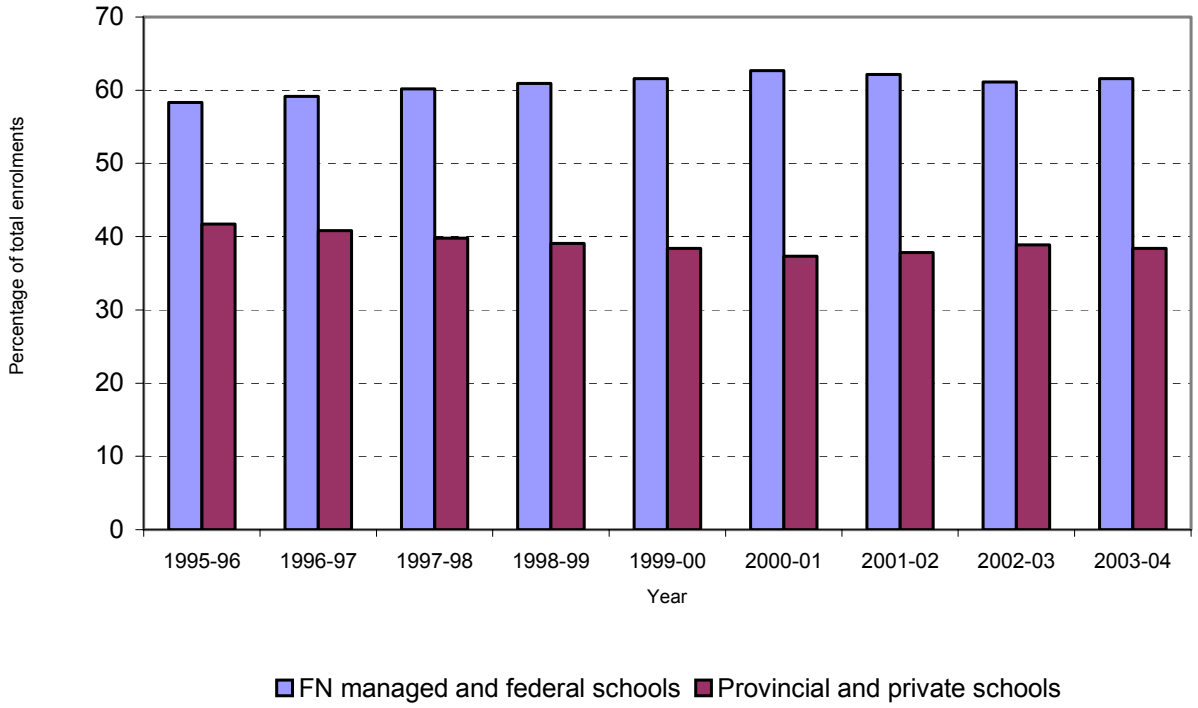
Source: 2003, Real Property Services for INAC, HQ, Public Works and Government Services Canada.

SECTION 3

EDUCATION

3.1 Enrolment for Elementary/Secondary Schools

Figure 3.1 Students funded by INAC for Elementary/Secondary (Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools), Canada, 1995-1996 to 2003-2004



Highlights

In 2003-2004, the percentage of students enrolled in First Nation managed and federal schools was 14% higher than in 1995-1996.

Of the 120,400 on-reserve students enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools in 2003-2004, six of every 10 students were in FN managed schools while slightly less than four in 10 were in provincial/private schools.

Table 3.1 Students funded by INAC for Elementary/Secondary (Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools), Canada, 1995-1996 to 2003-2004

Year	Federal		Provincial		First Nation Managed		Private		Total	
	No. of students	%	No. of students	%	No. of students	%	No. of students	%	No. of students	%
1995-96	1,794	1.6	43,787	39.4	63,000	56.7	2,534	2.3	111,115	100
1996-97	1,842	1.6	43,751	38.9	64,742	57.5	2,220	2.0	112,555	100
1997-98	1,773	1.5	43,943	37.8	68,250	58.7	2,340	2.0	116,306	100
1998-99	1,741	1.5	43,781	37.2	69,866	59.4	2,184	1.9	117,572	100
1999-00 *	1,707	1.4	43,762	36.7	71,812	60.2	2,065	1.7	119,346	100
2000-01	1,642	1.4	42,717	35.7	73,425	61.3	2,016	1.7	119,800	100
2001-02 *	1,656	1.4	43,073	36.1	72,457	60.8	2,041	1.7	119,227	100
2002-03	1,680	1.4	44,625	37.2	71,576	59.7	1,978	1.7	119,859	100
2003-04	1,686	1.4	43,509	36.1	72,469	60.2	2,757	2.3	120,421	100

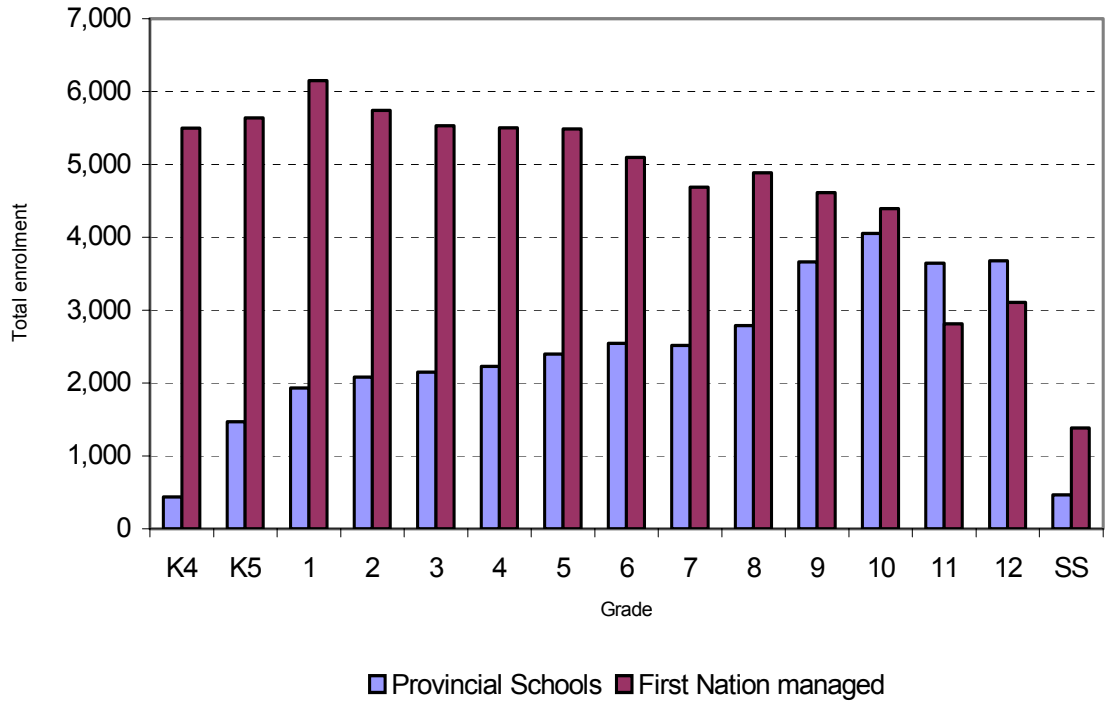
Revision: * Data revised.

Notes:
1. Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered (as approved by the Minister) individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 12 (Grade 13 where applicable prior to 2003-2004) inclusively from 1995-1996 to 2003-2004. On reserve population includes legally defined reserves, as well as recognized Indian settlements on Crown land. It excludes students residing and attending schools in N.W.T. and Nunavut as Elementary and Secondary Education is funded by the territorial governments and all other self-governing First Nations. Yukon reports for students residing on B.C. reserves only, but attending schools in either B.C. or Yukon.
2. Three regions have students funded by INAC for which detailed data were not reported: Atlantic, B.C. and Quebec. Detailed information on students under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement between 1996-1997 and 2003-2004 are not available. These students are all attending provincial schools. The Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council in B.C. negotiated a separate agreement with INAC and therefore detailed information between 1995-1996 and 2002-2003 is not available. These students are all attending First Nation schools. In 2003-2004, the Mik'maw of the Atlantic Region did not report detailed data. These students are included in the above enrolment counts.
3. There are several reasons for the stabilization of the number of students enrolled in elementary/secondary schools over the past four years. Reasons include increased Multi-Year Agreements and Self Government agreements (data are no longer reported or updated annually on the Nominal Roll), strengthened regional compliance processes, and improved data processing procedures on the Nominal Roll System.

Source: 1995-2003 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.2 Enrolment in Provincial and First Nation Managed Schools by Grade

Figure 3.2 Enrolment in Provincial and First Nation Managed Schools, by Grade, Canada, 2003-2004



Highlight

While 85% of INAC-funded K4 and K5 students attend First Nation managed schools, this number decreases to 45% by grade 12 as many First Nation managed schools offer elementary levels only. This trend has remained constant since 1994-1995.

Table 3.2 Enrolment in Provincial and First Nation Managed Schools by Region and Grade, Canada, 2003-2004

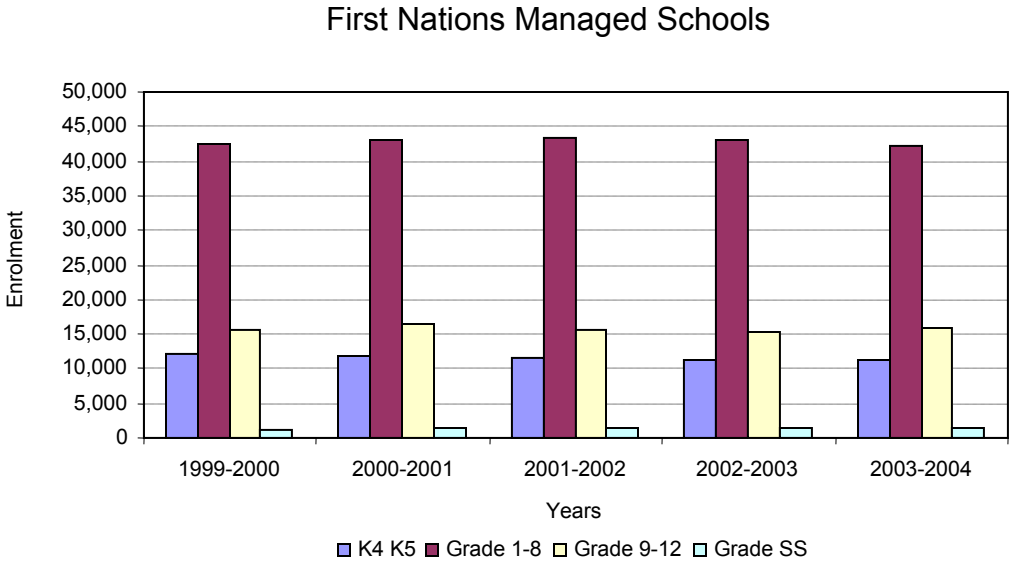
Region	First Nation Managed					Provincial				
	Grades					Grades				
	K4 K5	1 - 8	9 - 12	SS	Total	K4 K5	1 - 8	9 - 12	SS	Total
Atlantic	299	507	8	34	848	100	1,146	720	-	1,966
Quebec	1,084	3,413	2,020	659	7,176	79	642	882	91	1,694
Ontario	1,818	8,129	3,333	-	13,280	526	2,476	4,053	-	7,055
Manitoba	2,470	10,988	3,622	-	17,080	393	1,982	2,167	-	4,542
Saskatchewan	2,318	10,035	3,433	348	16,134	142	1,838	1,415	21	3,416
Alberta	1,865	6,713	2,166	-	10,744	289	4,356	1,902	-	6,547
British Columbia	1,286	2,521	1,188	343	5,338	377	5,946	4,094	352	10,769
Yukon	-	-	-	-	-	3	34	17	-	54
Canada	11,140	42,306	15,770	1,384	70,600	1,909	18,420	15,250	464	36,043

Notes:
1. Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered (as approved by the Minister) individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 12 in 2003-2004. On reserve population includes legally defined reserves, as well as recognized Indian settlements on Crown land. It excludes students residing and attending schools in N.W.T. and Nunavut as Elementary and Secondary Education is funded by the territorial governments and all other self-governing First Nations. Yukon reports for students residing on B.C. reserves only, but attending schools in either B.C. or Yukon.
2. In 2003-2004, two regions have students funded by INAC for which detailed data were not reported: Atlantic and Quebec. Detailed information on students under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement is not available. These students are all attending provincial schools. In 2003-2004, the Mik'maw of the Atlantic Region did not report detailed data. These students are not included in the above enrolment counts.
3. Grade breakdowns vary across regions. Kindergarten - K4 & K5 in all regions, Elementary - grades 1-8, except Quebec (grades 1-6) and Secondary - grades 9-12 & Special Students (SS), except Quebec (Secondaire 1-5) and Ontario (grades 9-13 (grades 9-12 for 2003/04)).

Source: 2003-2004 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.3 Enrolment in Provincial and First Nation Managed Schools, by Grade, Canada, 1999-2000 to 2003-2004

Figure 3.3 Enrolment in Provincial and First Nation Managed Schools, by Grade, Canada, 1999-2000 to 2003-2004



Highlight

The enrolment in kindergarten, elementary and secondary education in First Nation managed schools remained fairly constant between 1999-2000 and 2003-2004.

Table 3.3 Enrolment in Provincial and First Nation Managed Schools, by Grade, Canada, 1999-2000 to 2003-2004

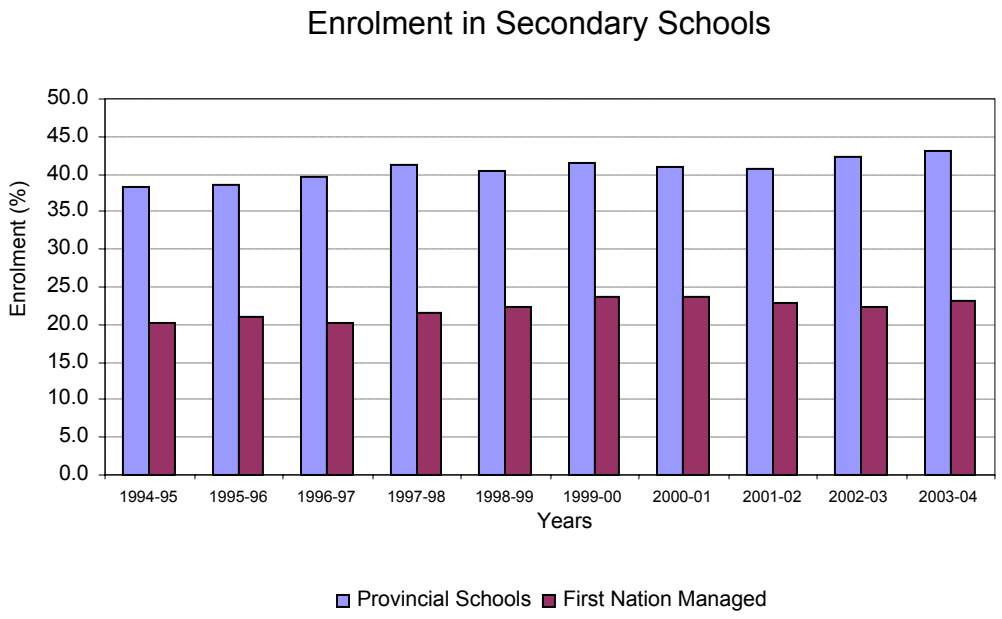
Year	First Nation Managed					Provincial				
	Grades					Grades				
	K4 K5	1 - 8	9 - 12	SS	Total	K4 K5	1 - 8	9 - 12	SS	Total
1999-2000	12,094	42,353	15,719	1,266	71,432	2,103	19,680	14,976	484	37,243
2000-2001	11,988	43,177	16,478	1,348	72,991	2,066	19,022	14,537	467	36,092
2001-2002	11,588	43,273	15,751	1,450	72,062	2,017	19,589	14,771	441	36,818
2002-2003	11,377	43,072	15,385	1,331	71,165	2,011	19,589	15,752	491	37,843
2003-2004	11,140	42,306	15,770	1,384	70,600	1,909	18,420	15,250	464	36,043

Notes:
1. Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered (as approved by the Minister) individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 12 (Grade 13 where applicable prior to 2003-2004) inclusively from 1999-2000 to 2003-2004. On reserve population includes legally defined reserves, as well as recognized Indian settlements on Crown land. It excludes students residing and attending schools in N.W.T. and Nunavut as Elementary and Secondary Education is funded by the territorial governments and all other self-governing First Nations. Yukon reports for students residing on B.C. reserves only, but attending schools in either B.C. or Yukon.
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3. Grade breakdowns vary across regions. Kindergarten - K4 & K5 in all regions, Elementary - grades 1-8, except Quebec (grades 1-6) and Secondary - grades 9-12 & Special Students (SS), except Quebec (Secondaire 1-5) and Ontario (grades 9-13 (grades 9-12 for 2003/04)).

Source: 1999-2003 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.4 Enrolment in Provincial and First Nation Managed Schools, Canada, 1994-1995 to 2003-2004

Figure 3.4 Enrolment in Provincial and First Nation Managed Schools, Canada, 1994-1995 to 2003-2004



Highlight

More than half of the students enrolled in Secondary education attended First Nation managed schools during 1994-1995 and 2003-2004.

Table 3.4 Enrolment in Provincial and First Nation Managed Schools, Canada, 1994-1995 to 2003-2004

Year	School Type	Elementary		Secondary		Total	
		No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
1994-95	Provincial	27,265	61.8	16,853	38.2	44,118	100
	First Nation	46,443	79.9	11,696	20.1	58,139	100
1995-96	Provincial	26,880	61.4	16,907	38.6	43,787	100
	First Nation	49,415	79.0	13,112	21.0	62,527	100
1996-97	Provincial	24,550	60.5	16,055	39.5	40,605	100
	First Nation	51,267	79.8	12,980	20.2	64,247	100
1997-98	Provincial	22,122	58.7	15,567	41.3	37,689	100
	First Nation	53,128	78.4	14,612	21.6	67,740	100
1998-99	Provincial	22,260	59.5	15,156	40.5	37,416	100
	First Nation	53,932	77.8	15,414	22.2	69,346	100
1999-00 *	Provincial	21,783	58.5	15,460	41.5	37,243	100
	First Nation	54,447	76.2	16,985	23.8	71,432	100
2000-01	Provincial	21,275	58.9	14,817	41.1	36,092	100
	First Nation	55,670	76.3	17,321	23.7	72,991	100
2001-02	Provincial	21,803	59.2	15,015	40.8	36,818	100
	First Nation	55,563	77.1	16,499	22.9	72,062	100
2002-03	Provincial	21,803	57.6	16,040	42.4	37,843	100
	First Nation	55,309	77.7	15,856	22.3	71,165	100
2003-04	Provincial	20,542	57.0	15,501	43.0	36,043	100
	First Nation	54,226	76.8	16,374	23.2	70,600	100

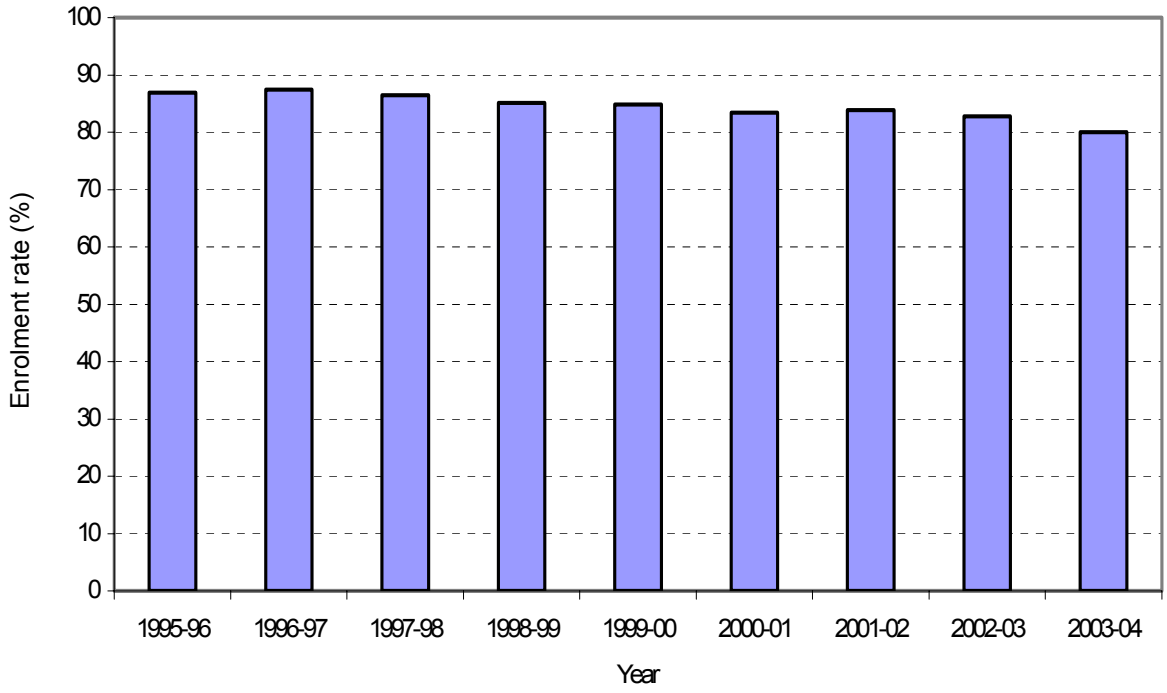
Revision: * Data revised.

Notes:
1. Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered (as approved by the Minister) individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 12 (Grade 13 where applicable prior to 2003-2004) inclusively from 1995-1996 to 2003-2004. On reserve population includes legally defined reserves, as well as recognized Indian settlements on Crown land. It excludes students residing and attending schools in N.W.T. and Nunavut as Elementary and Secondary Education is funded by the territorial governments and all other self-governing First Nations. Yukon reports for students residing on B.C. reserves only, but attending schools in either B.C. or Yukon.
2. Three regions have students funded by INAC for which detailed data were not reported: Atlantic, B.C. and Quebec. Detailed information on students under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement between 1996-1997 and 2003-2004 are not available. These students are all attending provincial schools. The Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council in B.C. negotiated a separate agreement with INAC and therefore detailed information between 1995-1996 and 2002-2003 is not available. These students are all attending First Nation schools. In 2003-2004, the Mik'maw of the Atlantic Region did not report detailed data. These students are not included in the above enrolment counts.
3. Grade breakdowns vary across regions. Kindergarten - K4 & K5 in all regions, Elementary - grades 1-8, except Quebec (grades 1-6) and Secondary - grades 9-12 & Special Students (SS), except Quebec (Secondaire 1-5) and Ontario (grades 9-13 (grades 9-12 for 2003/04)).

Source: 1994-2003 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.5 On-Reserve Registered Indian Enrolment Rate

Figure 3.5 On-Reserve Registered Indian Enrolment Rate, Age 6-16 years, Canada, 1995-1996 to 2003-2004



Highlight

There continues to be only a slight fluctuation in the annual enrolment rate of the on-reserve Registered Indian population.

Table 3.5 On-Reserve Registered Indian Enrolment Rate, Age 6-16, years, Canada, 1995-1996 to 2003-2004

Year	On-Reserve Population 6-16 years Indian Registry	On-Reserve Enrolment 6-16 years Elementary/Secondary	Enrolment Rate (%)
1995-96	80,764	70,224	86.9
1996-97	82,759	72,352	87.4
1997-98	86,280	74,617	86.5
1998-99	89,557	76,262	85.2
1999-00	92,213	78,169 *	84.8
2000-01	94,263	78,647	83.4
2001-02	95,358	79,967 *	83.9
2002-03	96,977	80,248	82.7
2003-04	97,799	78,223	80.0

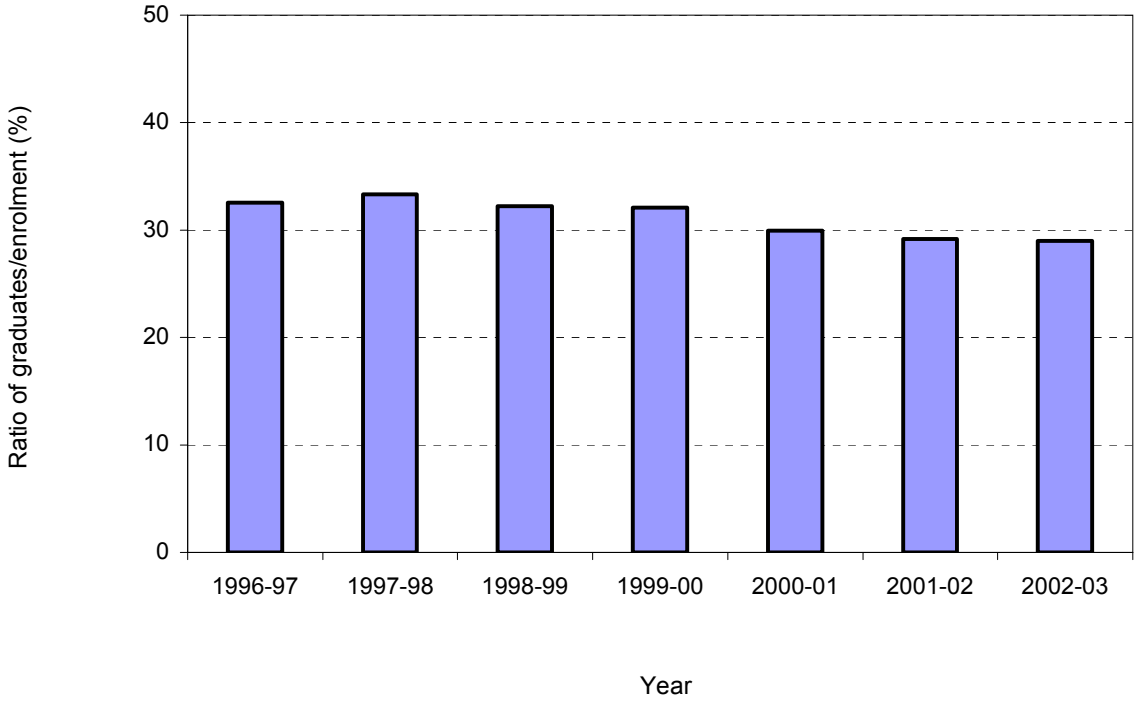
Revision: * Data revised.

Notes:
1. Includes Registered Indians living on-reserve, ages 6 to 16 inclusive, from 1995-1996 to 2003-2004. On reserve population includes legally defined reserves, as well as recognized Indian settlements on Crown land. It excludes students residing and attending schools in N.W.T. and Nunavut as Elementary and Secondary Education is funded by the territorial governments and all other self-governing First Nations. Yukon reports for students residing on B.C. reserves only, but attending schools in either B.C. or Yukon.
2. Three regions have students funded by INAC for which detailed data were not reported: Atlantic, B.C. and Quebec. Detailed information on students under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement between 1996-1997 and 2003-2004 are not available. These students are all attending provincial schools. The Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council in B.C. negotiated a separate agreement with INAC and therefore detailed information between 1995-1996 and 2002-2003 is not available. These students are all attending First Nation schools. In 2003-2004, the Mik'maw of the Atlantic Region did not report detailed data. These students are not included in the above enrolment counts.
3. The 6-16 age group has been used in order to be consistent with numbers reported for all Canadians. Previously, the 4-18 age group was used.
4. Enrolment rates are calculated by dividing the on-reserve enrolment by the on-reserve population and multiplying by 100. Please note that a major limitation to determining the on-reserve enrolment rate is the use of the Indian Register to identify the on-reserve population aged 6-16 years. The Indian Register is recorded by event-driven occurrences, such as births, deaths and change in residency (individuals included in the denominator from the Indian Register may actually be living off-reserve). The population aged 6-16 years, which is used as a denominator for calculating the enrolment rate, is likely lower than that being used and is likely deflating the enrolment rate.

Sources: 1995-2003 Indian Register (as of December 31st), INAC.
1995-2003 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.6 High School Graduates

Figure 3.6 Percentage of Students Enrolled in Grade 12 who Graduated, Canada, 1996-1997 to 2002-2003



Highlight

The percentage of students enrolled in Grade 12 who graduated, fluctuated slightly between 1996-1997 and 2002-2003.

Table 3.6 Students Enrolled in Grade 12 who Graduated, Canada, 1996-1997 to 2002-2003

Year	Enrolment in Graduating Year	Graduates	Ratio of Graduates / Enrolment in Graduating Year
1996-97	5,485	1,785	32.5
1997-98	5,931	1,975	33.3
1998-99	6,013	1,939	32.2
1999-00	6,460	2,072	32.1
2000-01	7,057	2,112	29.9
2001-02	6,698	1,953	29.2
2002-03	6,711	1,945	29.0

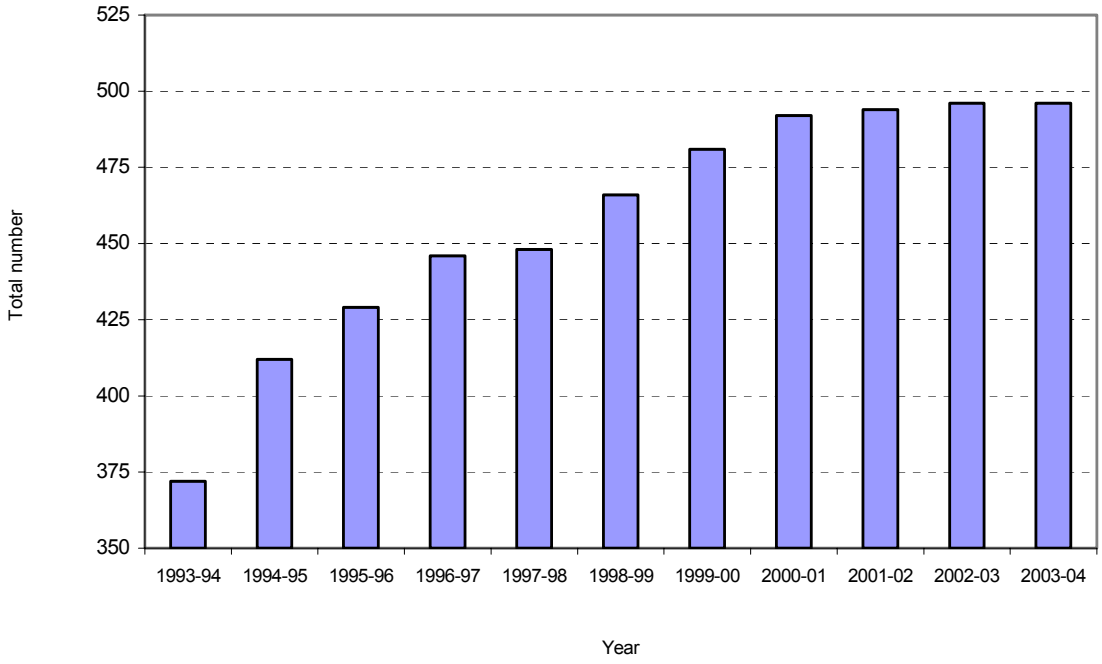
Revision: Data revised.

Notes:
1. Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered (as approved by the Minister) individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Grade 12 from 1996-1997 to 2002-2003. On reserve population includes legally defined reserves, as well as recognized Indian settlements on Crown land. It excludes students residing and attending schools in N.W.T. and Nunavut as Elementary and Secondary Education is funded by the territorial governments and all other self-governing First Nations. Yukon reports for students residing on B.C. reserves only, but attending schools in either B.C. or Yukon.
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3. Only includes students who were enrolled in a graduating year who graduated. Due to movement of students on and off reserve, graduation data are limited. These graduates only include those students who graduated while being funded by INAC. It is quite possible that students have graduated while living off-reserve and are therefore no longer on INAC's Nominal Roll.
4. The Graduation Rate is calculated by dividing the "Graduates" by the "Enrolment in Graduating Year".

Source: 1996-2002 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.7 First Nation Managed Schools

Figure 3.7 Number of First Nation Managed Schools, Canada, 1993-1994 to 2003-2004



Highlight

First Nation communities are playing a greater role in the management of education services. Reflecting this fact, the number of First Nation managed schools increased by 33% from 372 in 1993-1994 to 496 in 2003-2004.

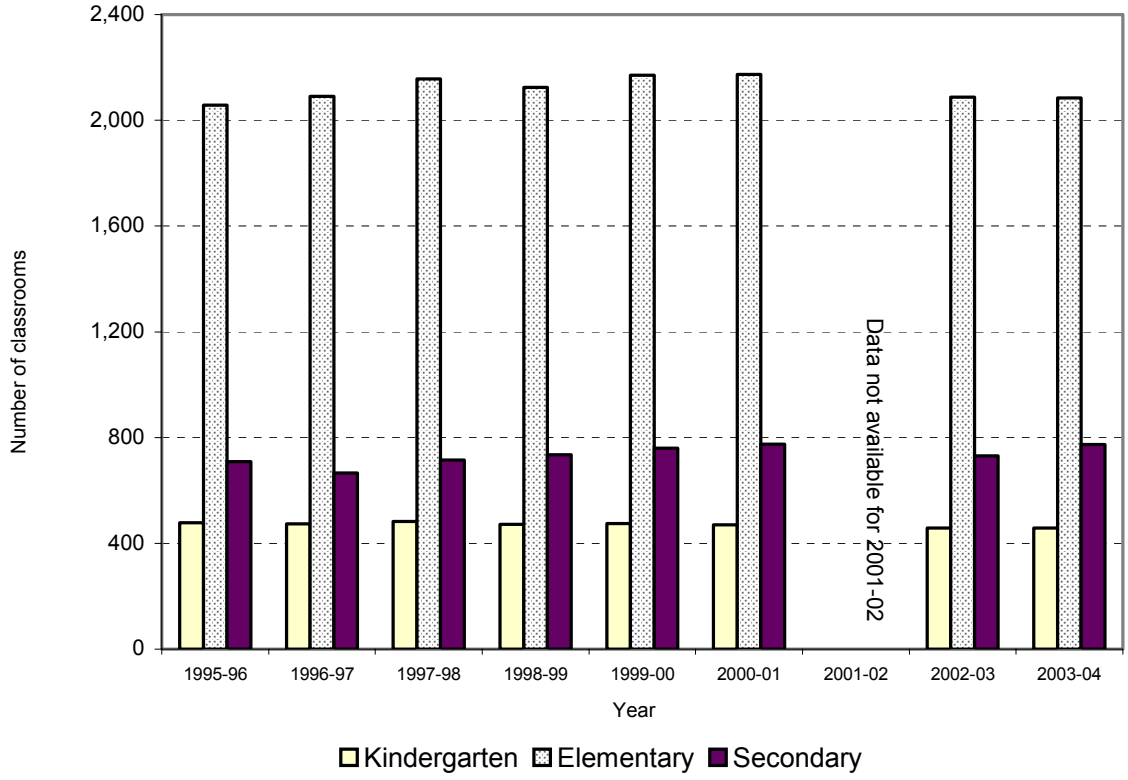
Table 3.7 Number of First Nation Managed Schools, Canada, 1993-1994 to 2003-2004

School Year	First Nation Managed Schools	Annual Increase (%)
1993-94	372	-
1994-95	412	10.8
1995-96	429	4.1
1996-97	446	4.0
1997-98	448	0.4
1998-99	466	4.0
1999-00	481	3.2
2000-01	492	2.3
2001-02	494	0.4
2002-03	496	0.4
2003-04	496	0.0

Source: 1993 -2003 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.8 Classrooms in First Nation Managed Schools

Figure 3.8 Number of Classrooms in First Nation Managed Schools, Canada, 1995-1996 to 2003-2004



Highlights

In 2003-2004, the majority of classrooms in First Nations managed schools are at the elementary level (approximately 63%).

While there has been little change in the number of classrooms for kindergarten and elementary levels between 2002-03 and 2003-04, the number of classrooms at the high school level increased by 6% over this period.

Table 3.8 Number of Classrooms in First Nation Managed Schools, Canada, 1995-1996 to 2003-2004

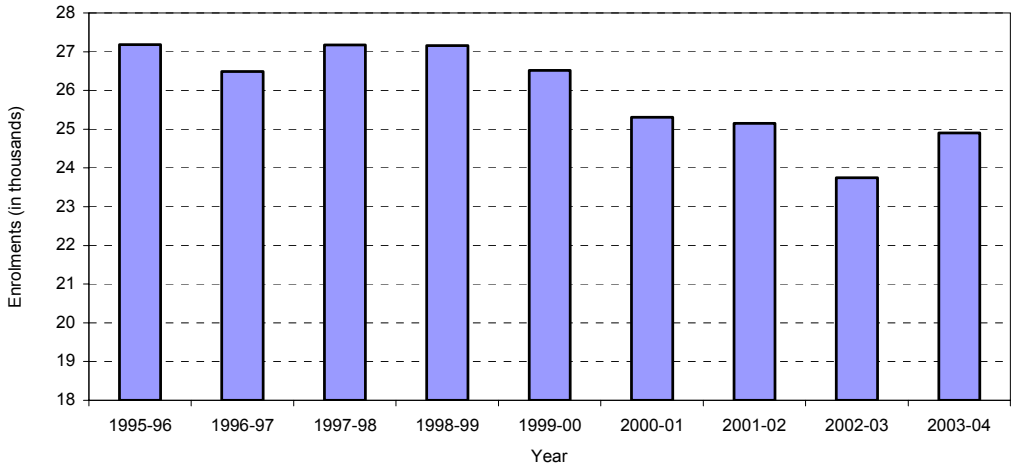
Year	Number of Classrooms		
	Kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary
1995-96	478	2,057	709
1996-97	473	2,090	666
1997-98	482	2,157	715
1998-99	471	2,125	735
1999-00	475	2,170	759
2000-01	470	2,174	775
2001-02	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002-03	458	2,088	731
2003-04	458	2,085	774

Note: 1. Classroom numbers are a reflection of the physical number of classrooms and do not include special-purpose rooms, i.e. gymnasiums, craft rooms, computer rooms, etc.

Source: 1996-2004 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.9 Post-Secondary Enrolment

Figure 3.9 INAC-Funded Registered Indians and Inuit attending Post-Secondary, Canada, 1995-1996 to 2003-2004



Highlight

In 1995-1996, the INAC-funded Registered Indians and Inuit attending post-secondary increased to approximately 27,000 and remained constant through to 1998-1999, but then began to decline. In 2003-2004, post-secondary attendance increased to slightly below 25,000. Post-secondary attendance is likely to be higher as some students may be accessing funds from sources other than INAC.

Table 3.9 INAC-Funded Registered Indians and Inuit attending Post-Secondary, Canada, 1995-1996 to 2003-2004

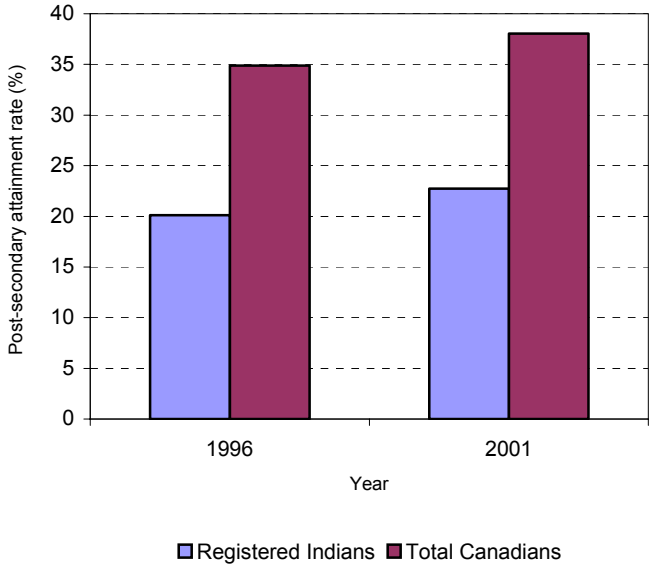
School Year	Post-Secondary Enrolment [1,2,4]
1995-96	27,183
1996-97	26,493
1997-98	27,172
1998-99	27,157
1999-00	26,520
2000-01	25,305
2001-02	25,146
2002-03	23,744
2003-04	24,904 [3]

Notes:
1. Total number of Registered Indians and Inuit funded by INAC and enrolled in post-secondary education. Post-secondary enrolment is likely to be higher as some students may be accessing funds from different sources.
2. These data include only those students enrolled while they were being funded by their First Nation. (Or in a few cases INAC) It is quite possible that students previously funded through INAC's PSE program are now financing studies differently and no longer appear on the PSE file. The decreasing enrolment may be partly due to the fact that the PSE program operates on a fixed budget while tuition and other incidental costs generally increase.
3. This estimate includes reported and non-reported students.
4. Excludes N.W.T and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.

Source: 1995-2003 Post-Secondary Education Database, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.10 Post-Secondary Education Attainment

Figure 3.10 Post-Secondary Education Attainment Rate for the Registered Indian Population Compared to the Canadian Population, Census 1996 and 2001



Highlights

Between 1996 and 2001, post-secondary education attainment rates have increased by 3 percentage points for both the Registered Indian population and the Canadian population.

The gap in post-secondary education attainment between the Registered Indian population and the Canadian population has remained constant at about 15 percentage points.

Table 3.10 Post-Secondary Education Attainment Rate for the Registered Indian Population Compared to the Canadian Population, Census 1996 and 2001

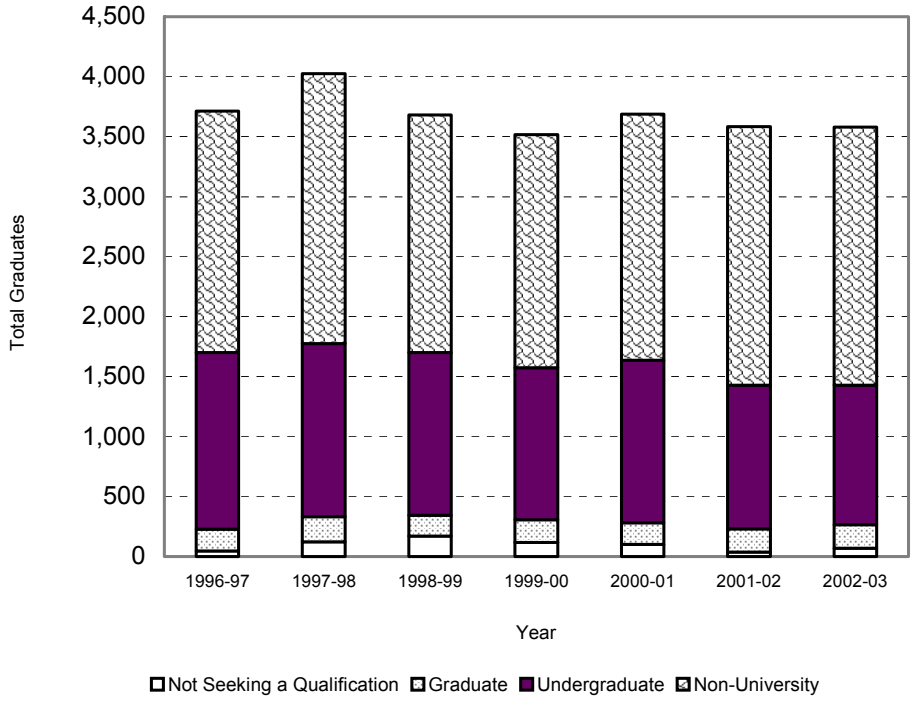
Registered Indians	**1996**	**2001**
Population ages 15 years and over	312,405	365,625
Total population with a post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree	62,845	83,120
PSE Attainment Rate (%)	20	23
Total Canadian Population (minus Total FN pop.)		
Population ages 15 years and over	22,316,520	23,535,735
Total population with a post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree	7,787,675	8,950,250
PSE Attainment Rate (%)	35	38

Notes: 1. The post-secondary education attainment rate is calculated by dividing the Population 15+ with a Post-Secondary Certificate/Diploma/ Degree by the Total Population 15+.
2. The Registered Indian Population is not included in the total Canadian Population.

Source: 1996 and 2001 Census - INAC Core Tables (Total Population 15+ includes those still in school).

3.11 Post-Secondary Education Graduates

Figure 3.11 Registered Indian and Inuit Post-Secondary Graduates who Received INAC Funding, 1996-1997 to 2002-2003



Highlights

The number of post-secondary education graduates has fluctuated slightly between 1996-1997 and 2002-2003.

Of the 3,580 post-secondary graduates in 2002-2003, 60% obtained a non-university certificate or diploma while 38% received an undergraduate or graduate degree from a university.

Table 3.11 Registered Indian and Inuit Post-Secondary Graduates who Received INAC Funding, 1996-1997 to 2002-2003

Year	Non-University	Undergraduate	Graduate	Not Seeking a Qualification	Total
1996-97	2,015	1,470	181	48	3,714
1997-98	2,251	1,444	208	124	4,027
1998-99	1,980	1,355	175	171	3,681
1999-00	1,945	1,267	190	116	3,518
2000-01	2,052	1,356	179	102	3,689
2001-02	2,157	1,197	192	38	3,584
2002-03	2,153	1,163	194	70	3,580

Notes:
1. **Non-University** includes Colleges, Trades and other Institutions granting certificates or diplomas. **Undergraduate** includes bachelor degrees, Professional degrees etc., **Graduate** includes Master's degrees, PhDs etc. and **Not Seeking a Qualification** includes special students, auditing specializations and all others.
2. These figures do not include all First Nations as some have not reported.
3. Excludes N.W.T. and Nunavut as they are funded by the Territorial Government.
4. Graduates may be higher than those reported here. These data only include those students who graduated while being funded by their First Nation (or in a few cases, INAC). It is quite possible that students previously funded through INAC's PSE program are now financing studies differently and no longer appear on the PSE graduate file.

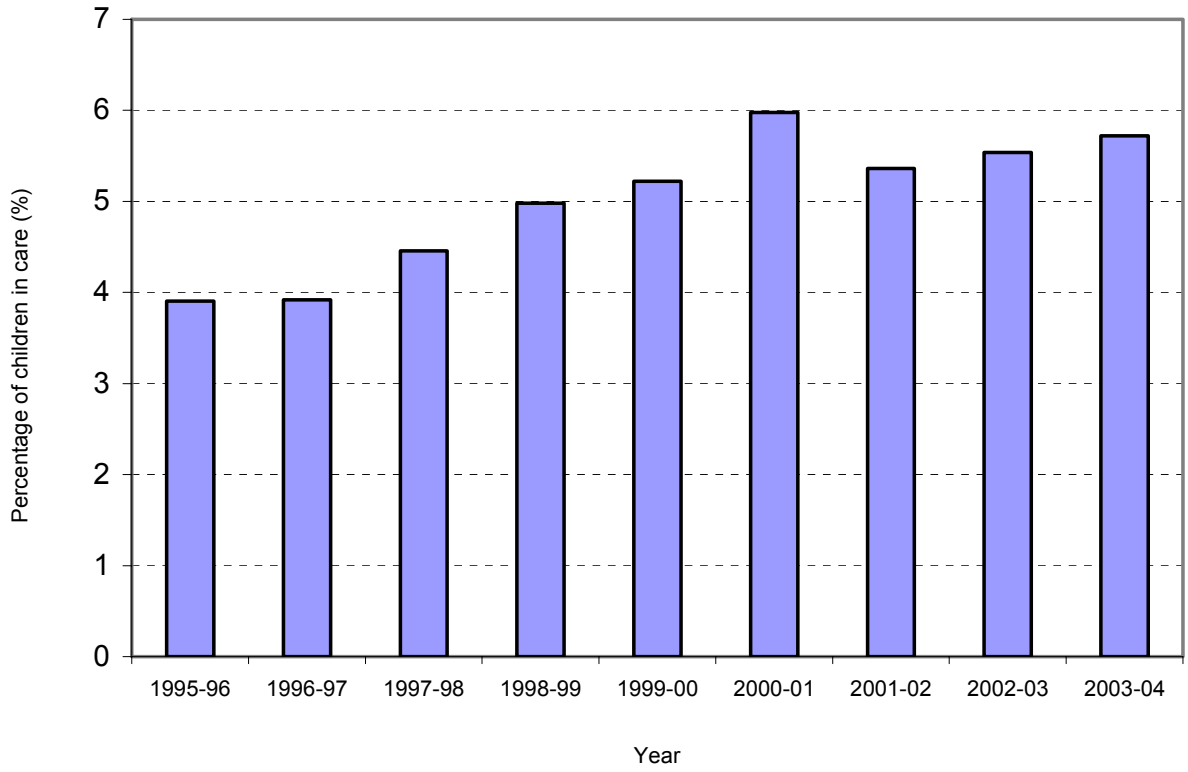
Source: 1996-2002 Post-Secondary Education Database, Information Management Branch, INAC

SECTION 4

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

4.1 Children In Care

Figure 4.1 Percentage of On-Reserve Registered Indian Children in Care, Canada, 1995-1996 to 2003-2004



Highlight

Of the total number of children aged 18 and under living on reserve in 2003-2004, slightly less than 6 % were in care. This percentage has remained relatively constant over the past six years.

Table 4.1 Number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Children in Care, Canada, 1995-1996 to 2003-2004

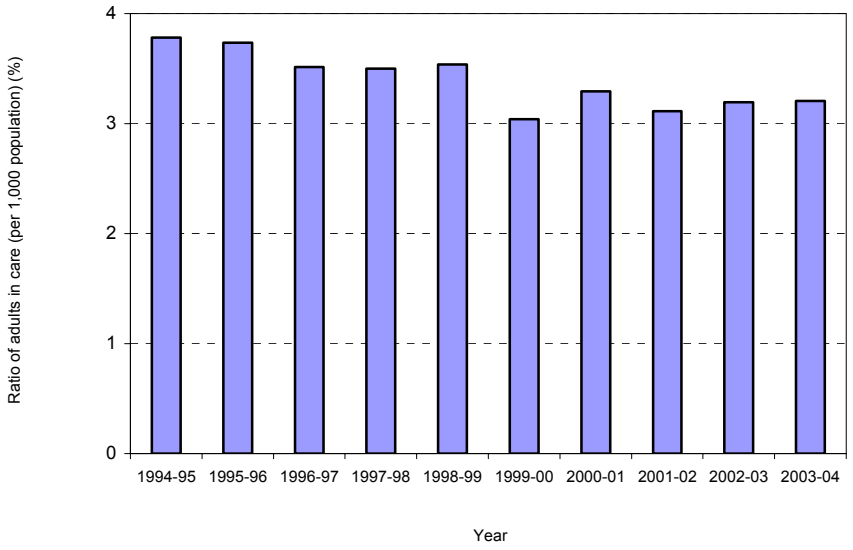
Fiscal Year	Total Number of Children in Care	Number of On-Reserve Children Ages 18 and Under	Percentage of Children in Care
1995-96	5,299	135,704	3.9
1996-97	5,341	136,280	3.9
1997-98	6,220	139,564	4.5
1998-99	7,207	144,791	5.0
1999-00	7,762	148,664	5.2
2000-01	8,791	147,108	6.0
2001-02	8,075	150,646	5.4
2002-03	8,225	148,503	5.5
2003-04	8,846	154,632	5.7

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Children in Care".
2. The total number of children in care represents all children under the care of Operational and Development First Nations Child and Family Services Agencies, Provincial care and CSS care (Quebec and Ontario only).
3. Children in care include foster, institutional and group home care.
4. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services.
5. Registered Indian children in care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
6. The total number of on-reserve children, age 0-18, is as of December 31 from the Indian Register and represents only those First Nations which were administered under a Child and Family Services Agreement.
7. The number of children in care may include estimated or incomplete data.
8. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
9. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.
10. Children in Care is a "snapshot" as of March 31.
11. Due to inaccuracies in Alberta's Provincial Foster Care data for 2001-2002 and 2002-2003, corrections were made to the historical data on February 26, 2004.

Sources: 1995-2003 Social Development - Children in Care (Children aged 18 and under), Information Management Branch, INAC.
1995-2003 Indian Register (as of December 31), INAC.
1995-2003 Number of Children in Care based on July 15 CFS regional submissions.

4.2 Adults In Institutional Care

Figure 4.2 Number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Adults in Institutional Care, Canada, 1994-1995 to 2003-2004



Highlight

There has been little variation in the number of adults in institutional care between 1994-1995 and 2002-2003. The ratio of adults in care to the on-reserve adult population 19 years of age and over has been hovering between three and four per 1,000 population.

Table 4.2 Number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Adults in Institutional Care, Canada, 1994-1995 to 2003-2004 (Revised)

Fiscal Year	Total Number of Adults in Care	Number of On-Reserve Adults Ages 19 and Over	Ratio of Adults in Care per 1,000 population
1994-95	692	182,970	3.8
1995-96	707	189,282	3.7
1996-97	674	191,854	3.5
1997-98	694	198,287	3.5
1998-99	722	204,061	3.5
1999-00	638	209,723	3.0
2000-01	707	214,612	3.3
2001-02	676	217,150	3.1
2002-03	711	222,476	3.2
2003-04 *	729	227,372	3.2

* As for April 2003, the Assisted Living Program authorities (formerly the Adults in Care Program) has been expanded to include both children and non-registered residents on-reserve.

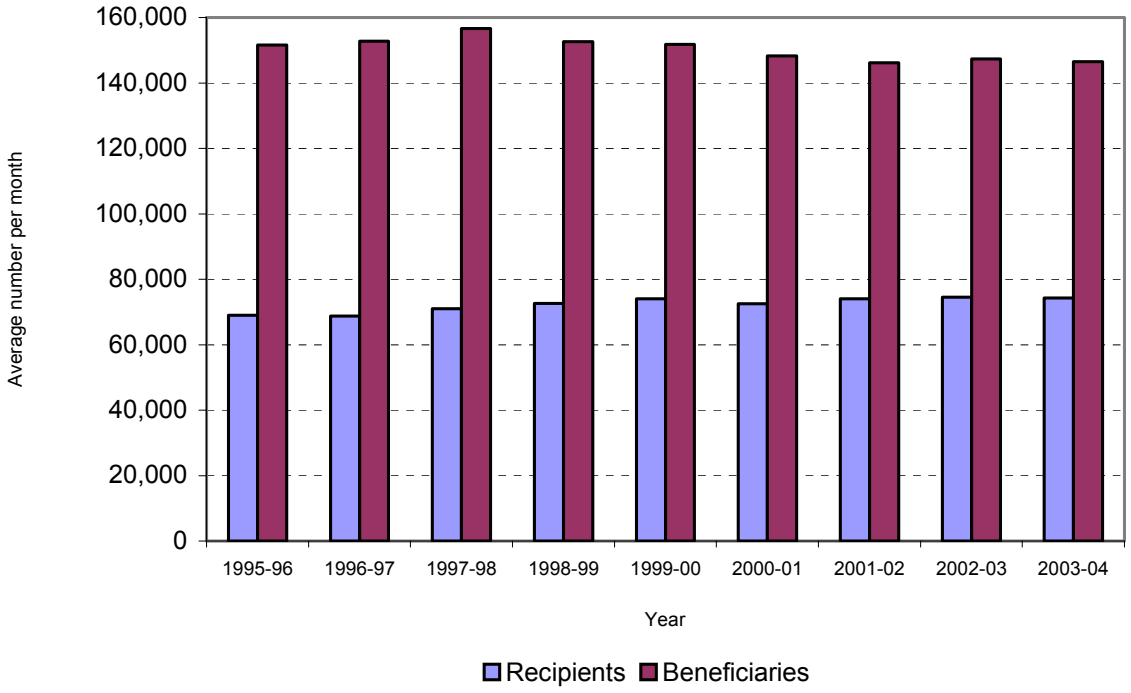
Revision: Total number of adults in care reflects March 31 actuals.

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

Sources: 1994-2003 Social Development - Adult in Care (Adult aged 19 and over), Information Management Branch, INAC.
1994-2003 Indian Register (as of December 31), INAC.
1994-2003 Social Development data based on July 15 Regional submissions.

4.3 Income Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries

Figure 4.3 Average Number of On-Reserve Income Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries per Month, Canada, 1995-1996 to 2003-2004



Highlights

Over the past seven years, there has been a slight decline in the average number of monthly income assistance beneficiaries, from approximately 156,600 in 1997-1998 to 146,600 in 2003-2004.

On the other hand, the average number of monthly income assistance recipients has been rising over the same period.

Table 4.3 Average Number of On-Reserve Income Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries per Month, Canada, 1995-1996 to 2003-2004

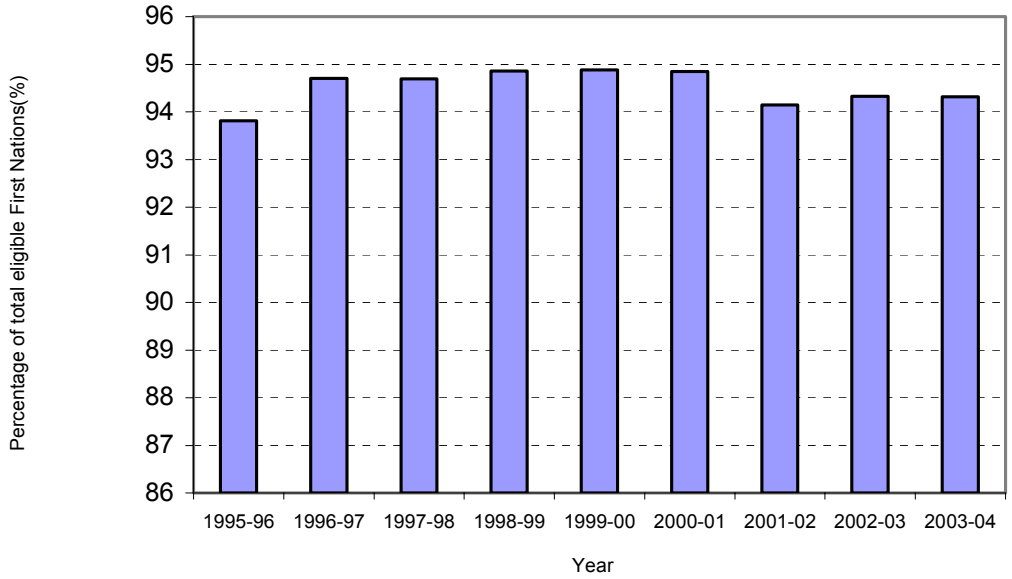
Fiscal Year	Average Number of Recipients per Month	Average Number of Beneficiaries per Month
1995-96	69,029	151,564
1996-97	68,790	152,746
1997-98	70,927	156,629
1998-99	72,612	152,658
1999-00	73,974	151,737
2000-01	72,465	148,236
2001-02	73,975	146,194
2002-03	74,481	147,300
2003-04	74,205	146,558

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

Sources: 1995-2003 Income Assistance, Information Management Branch, INAC.
1995-2003 Income Assistance data based on July 15 Regional submissions.

4.4 Income Assistance Program

Figure 4.4 Percentage Change of First Nations Administering the Income Assistance Program, Canada, 1995-1996 to 2003-2004



Highlight

In 2003-2004, Income Assistance was administered by 531 out of 563 eligible First Nations, with funding provided through a number of contribution arrangements.

Table 4.4 Percentage of First Nations Administering the Income Assistance Program, Canada, 1995-1996 to 2003-2004

Fiscal Year	Number of First Nations	First Nations Administering the IA Program	Percentage of Administering First Nations
1995-96	566	531	93.8
1996-97	566	536	94.7
1997-98	565	535	94.7
1998-99	564	535	94.9
1999-00	567	538	94.9
2000-01	563	534	94.8
2001-02	564	531	94.1
2002-03	564	532	94.3
2003-04	563	531	94.3

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of “Income Assistance”.
2. Number of First Nations is defined as the total number of First Nations which INAC is responsible for funding Income Assistance.
3. The number of First Nations shown above does not reflect the total number of First Nations as identified in the Indian Register.
4. Number of administering First Nations is the total number of First Nations administering the Income Assistance Program, either directly or indirectly, through other First Nations, tribal councils, or under joint administration.
5. The decrease in the 1995-1996 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) Yukon Self-Government First Nations.
6. In 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, there were eight Self-Government First Nations excluded from the count.

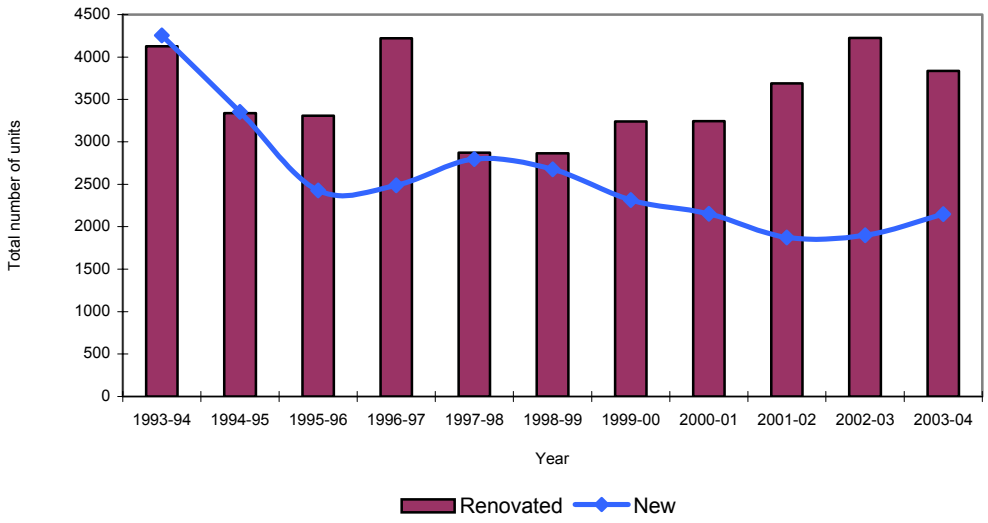
Sources: 1995-2003 Income Assistance, Information Management Branch, INAC.
1995-2003 Income Assistance data based on July 15 Regional submissions.

SECTION 5

HOUSING

5.1 On-Reserve Dwellings

Figure 5.1 On-Reserve New and Renovated Dwelling Units, Canada, 1993-1994 to 2003-2004



Highlights

Between 1993-1994 and 2003-2004, an average of 2,580 dwelling units were constructed annually on reserve.

On average, 3,543 dwelling units were renovated each year from 1993-1994 to 2003-2004.

In 2003-2004, there were 251 more new dwelling units built, and 386 fewer renovations than during the previous year.

Table 5.1 On-Reserve New and Renovated Dwelling Units, Canada, 1993-1994 to 2003-2004

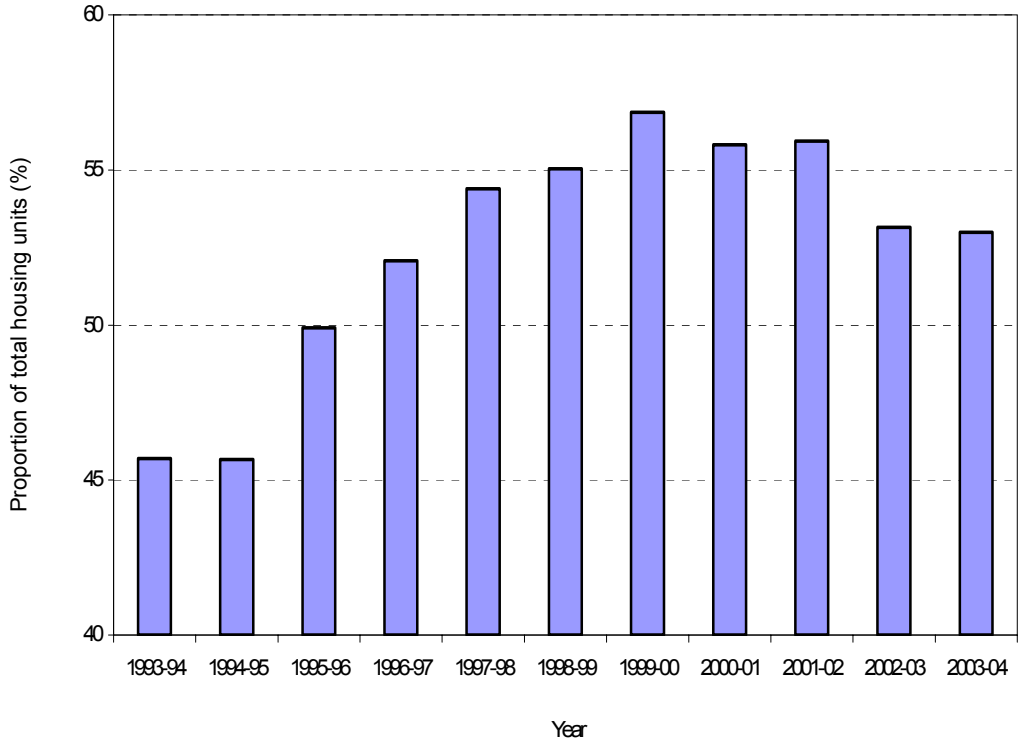
Fiscal year	Number of New Dwelling Units	Number of Renovated Dwellings Units
1993-94	4,254	4,126
1994-95	3,354	3,338
1995-96	2,427	3,310
1996-97	2,487	4,222
1997-98	2,798	2,870
1998-99	2,675	2,864
1999-00	2,313	3,243
2000-01	2,152	3,245
2001-02	1,872	3,690
2002-03	1,899	4,224
2003-04	2,150	3,838

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of “Dwellings”.
2. Excludes dwellings in the N.W.T., Nunavut and Inuit communities of Northern Quebec, as well as dwellings of First Nations under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement since 1984, Self-Government First Nations in Yukon and the Sechelt First Nation since 1986.
3. Data reported for 1997-1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997-1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997-1998 Performance Report.
4. Federal funding is provided by both INAC and CMHC.

Source: 1994-2004 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, INAC.

5.2 On-Reserve Dwellings/Infrastructure

Figure 5.2 Percentage of Adequate On-Reserve Housing, Canada, 1993-1994 to 2003-2004



Highlight

While the total number of housing units increased steadily over the past 10 years, the percentage of these units considered adequate fluctuated over the period. From a low of 46% in 1993-1994, the percentage of adequate housing units peaked in 1999-00 only to reach 53% in 2003-2004.

Table 5.2 Percentage of Adequate On-Reserve Housing, Canada, 1993-1994 to 2003-2004

Fiscal Year	Total Housing Units	Number of Adequate Units	Adequate Units (%)
1993-94	73,683	33,665	45.7
1994-95	76,385	34,875	45.7
1995-96	78,187	39,020	49.9
1996-97	80,443	41,885	52.1
1997-98	83,008	45,153	54.4
1998-99	85,647	47,140	55.0
1999-00	88,485	50,313	56.9
2000-01	89,897	50,169	55.8
2001-02	91,652	51,253	55.9
2002-03	93,474	49,683	53.2
2003-04	95,479	50,593	53.0

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

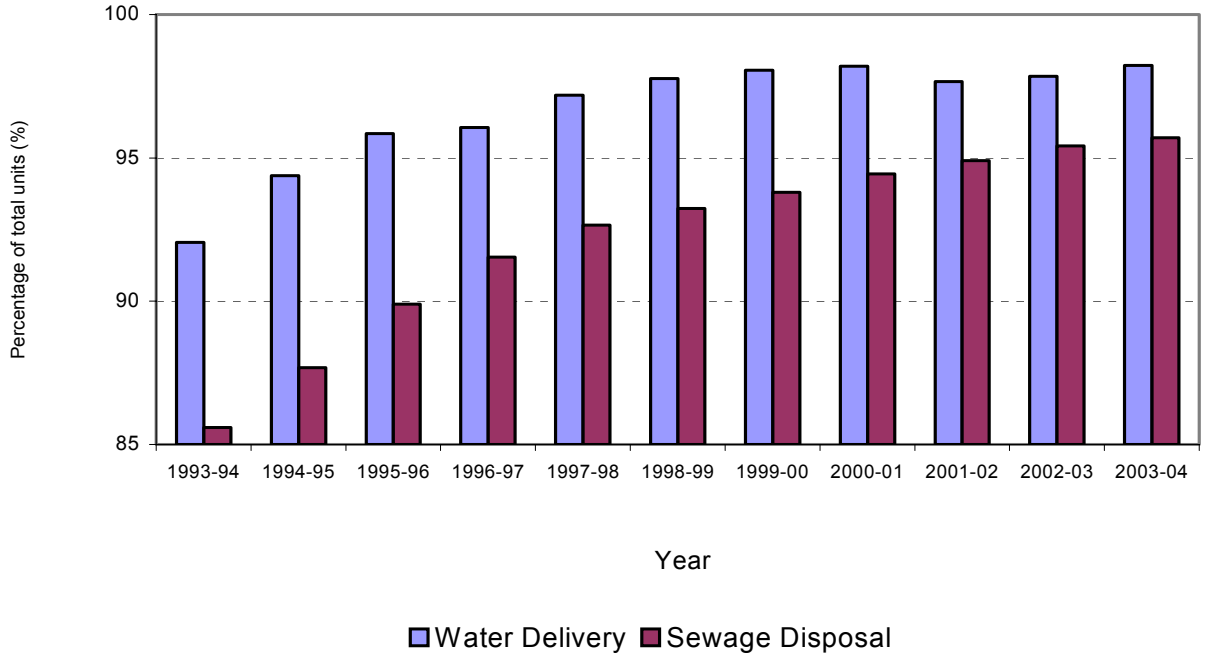
Adequate Housing Units =Total Units-(Replacement+Major Renovation+Minor Renovation)

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

Source: 1994-2004 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, INAC.

5.3 On-Reserve Dwellings/Infrastructure/Water and Sewage

Figure 5.3 Percentage of On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery and Sewage Disposal Systems, Canada, 1993-1994 to 2003-2004



Highlights

Since 1998-1999, the proportion of on-reserve dwellings with water delivery has remained at approximately 98%.

Improvement in the proportion of on-reserve dwellings with sewage disposal continued in 2003-2004 to reach 96% of all dwellings.

Table 5.3 On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery Service and Sewage Disposal Systems, Canada, 1993-1994 to 2003-2004

Fiscal year	Water Delivery		Sewage Disposal	
	No.	%	No.	%
1993-94	67,826	92.1	63,069	85.6
1994-95	72,092	94.4	66,978	87.7
1995-96	74,945	95.9	70,287	89.9
1996-97	77,269	96.1	73,638	91.5
1997-98	80,674	97.2	76,916	92.7
1998-99	83,734	97.8	79,848	93.2
1999-00	86,763	98.1	82,999	93.8
2000-01	88,285	98.2	84,900	94.4
2001-02	89,507	97.7	86,984	94.9
2002-03	91,464	97.8	89,183	95.4
2003-04	93,784	98.2	91,380	95.7

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

Source: 1994-2004 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, INAC

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SECTION 6

SELF-GOVERNMENT

6.1 Self-Government Negotiations

Background

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

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

INAC is currently engaged in self-government negotiations at some 72 tables, representing 445 Aboriginal communities (includes 427 First Nations, 18 Inuit communities and some Métis locals). These tables include stand-alone self-government negotiations (i.e. a range of jurisdictions), sectoral negotiations (i.e. one jurisdiction such as education, child welfare) and self-government negotiations, which are proceeding with a large number of communities in conjunction with their comprehensive land claims negotiations.

Highlights of Progress Achieved in 2004

Progress achieved at stand-alone self-government tables over the last year includes the following:

- The *Westbank Self-Government Agreement Act* received Royal Assent on May 6, 2004.The self-government agreement with Westbank is the first stand-alone self-government agreement negotiated under the Inherent Right Policy.

- On September 20, 2004, negotiators initialled a Framework Agreement with the Sahtu Dene and Métis of Tulita. This is an important achievement towards fulfilling our commitment in the Sahtu Dene and Métis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement to negotiate self-government with the Sahtu communities.

Completed Agreements

- In 1984, self-government legislation was enacted on behalf of the Cree and Naskapi First Nations of Quebec and, in 1986, on behalf of the Sechelt First Nation of British Columbia.

- In September 1998, the *Mi'kmaq Education Act* was enacted.

- Self-government legislation has also been enacted on behalf of the following Yukon First Nations: Vuntut Gwitchin, Nacho Nyak Dun, Champagne and Aishihik, Teslin Tlingit, Little Salmon/Carmacks, Selkirk, Tr'on dëk Hwëch'in, Ta'an Kwach'an and Kluane in conjunction with their comprehensive claims. Ancillary agreements for the transfer of certain programs and services have also been reached with several of these groups.

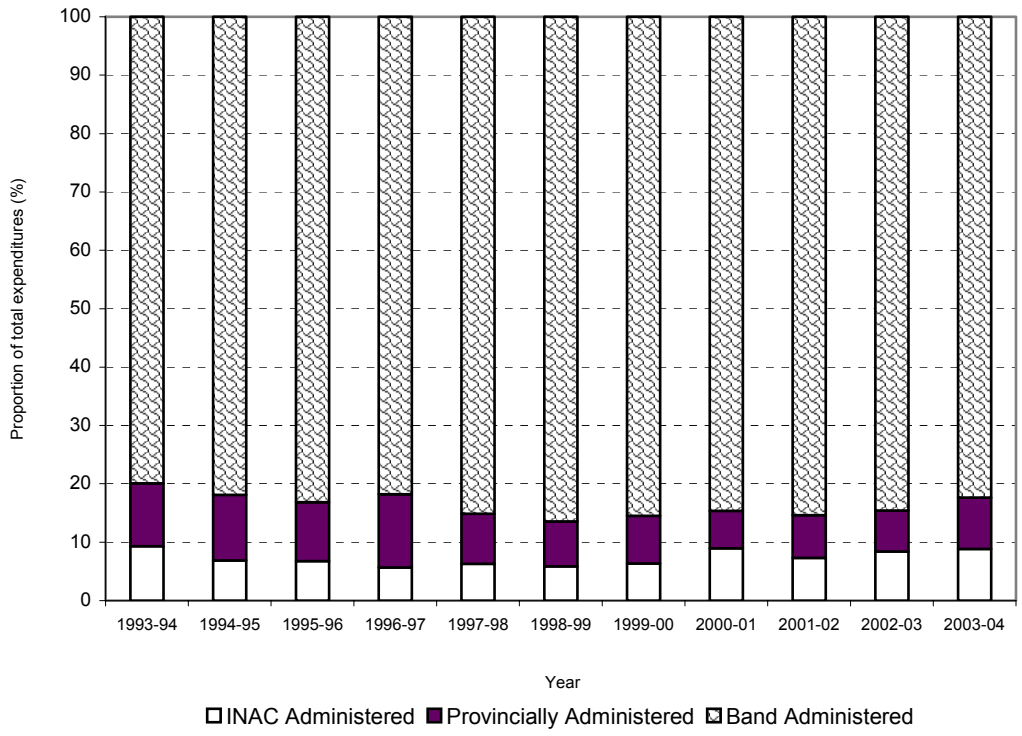
- Canada gave Royal Assent to the *Nisga'a Final Agreement Act* in April 2000 and the Treaty came into effect on May 11, 2000. The Nisga'a Agreement represents the first modern-day treaty to explicitly extend section 35 (*Constitution Act, 1982*) protection to both land and self-government rights.

- Canada also gave Royal Assent to the *Westbank Self-Government Act* in May 2004.

Source: 2004 Self-Government Policy Directorate, INAC.

6.2 Devolution

Figure 6.2 Profile of Administrators of Expenditures, INAC, 1993-1994 to 2003-2004



Highlights

In 2003-2004, Registered Indians and Inuit administered 83% of INAC'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 steadily increased over the past four years from 2,187 in 2000-2001 to 2,729 in 2003-2004, representing a 25% increase.

Table 6.2 Devolution of Expenditures, INAC 1993-1994 to 2003-2004

Fiscal Year	Band Administered		Province Administered		Department (INAC) Administered		IAAP Expenditures	Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
	(Current $)	%	(Current $)	%	(Current $)	%	(Current $)	(Auth. FTEs)
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
1996-97	$3,179,249,715	81.8	$486,996,988	12.5	$221,460,680	5.7	$3,887,707,383	1,889
1997-98	$3,376,659,499	85.1	$340,370,427	8.6	$248,706,142	6.3	$3,965,736,068	1,755
1998-99	$3,833,125,063	86.4	$342,220,681	7.7	$260,261,082	5.9	$4,435,606,826	1,991
1999-00	$3,753,695,395	85.5	$357,252,427	8.1	$279,547,699	6.4	$4,390,495,521	1,988
2000-01	$4,062,019,805	84.6	$306,270,102	6.4	$430,390,743	9.0	$4,798,680,650	2,187
2001-02	$4,105,288,711	85.4	$351,545,820	7.3	$350,684,565	7.3	$4,807,519,096	2,263
2002-03	$4,205,134,242	84.6	$350,798,343	7.1	$416,338,733	8.4	$4,972,271,318	2,384
2003-04	$4,204,065,364	82.4	$448,729,206	8.8	$452,046,427	8.9	$5,104,840,997	2,729

Notes: 1. Total Indian and Inuit Affairs Program (IIAP) Expenditures as reported above ($5,104,840,997) does not include the amount of $125,986 to forgive certain debts and obligations owed to her Majesty in Right of Canada. When added, these two amounts account for the total recorded in the Public Accounts ($5,104,966,982).

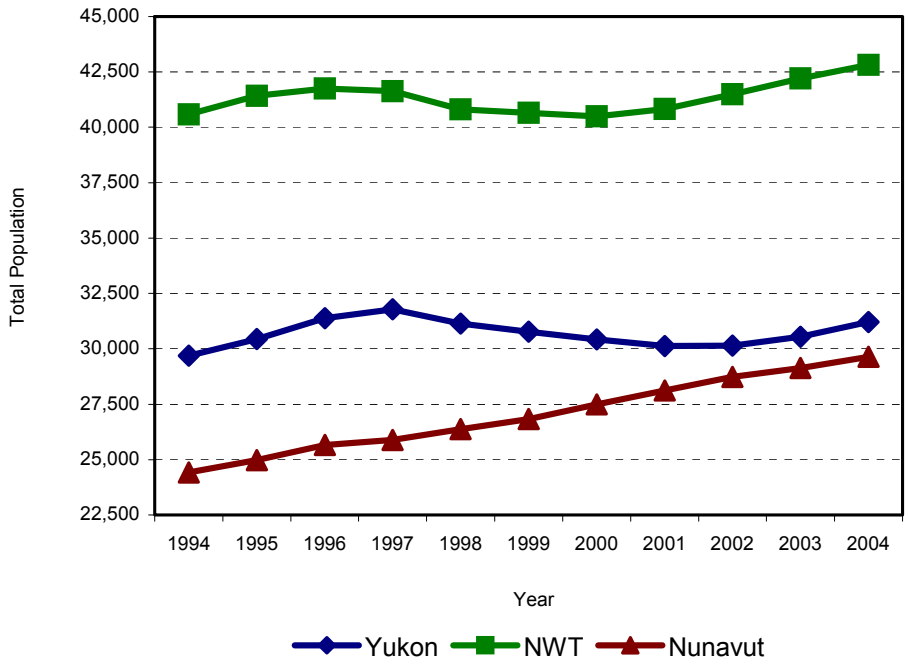
Sources: Band Service Profiles, Finance Branch, DIAND
2003/2004 Estimates, Section III - Performance Accomplishments

SECTION 7

THE NORTH

7.1 Population in the North

Figure 7.1 Population Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 1994 to 2004



Highlight

The population for Nunavut has risen sharply (21%) between 1994 and 2004 compared to the Yukon and NWT which have increased by 5% over the same period.

Table 7.1 Population, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, by Gender 1994 to 2004

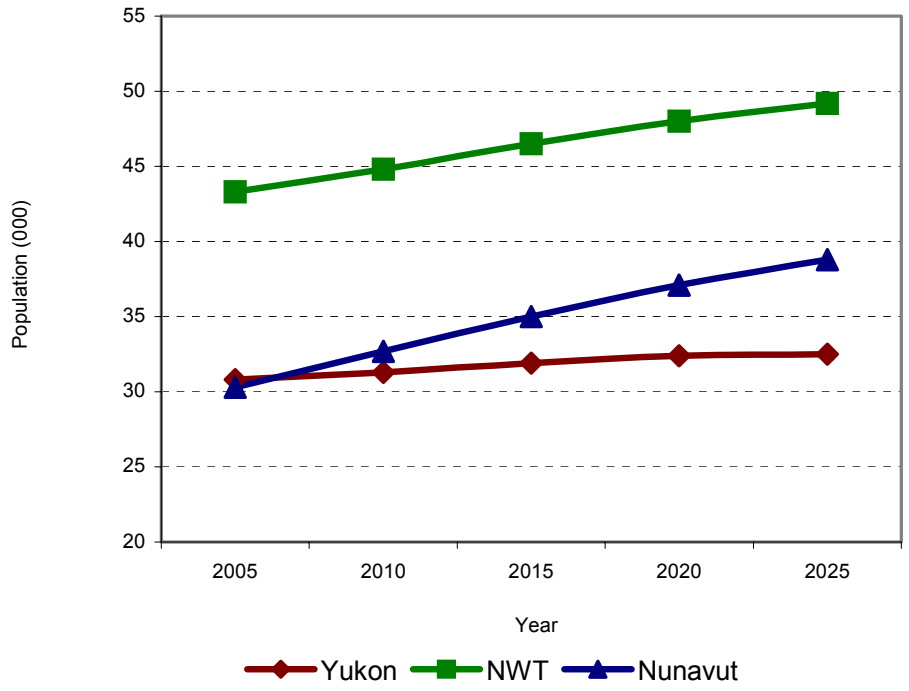
Year	Yukon	NWT	Nunavut
1994 - Total	**29,695**	**40,580**	**24,418**
Males	15,448	21,213	12,837
Females	14,247	19,367	11,581
1995 - Total	**30,445**	**41,427**	**24,985**
Males	15,811	21,603	13,162
Females	14,634	19,824	11,823
1996 - Total	**31,383**	**41,748**	**25,668**
Males	16,270	21,717	13,549
Females	15,113	20,031	12,119
1997 - Total	**31,791**	**41,635**	**25,884**
Males	16,418	21,630	13,632
Females	15,373	20,005	12,252
1998 - Total	**31,142**	**40,816**	**26,374**
Males	16,020	21,178	13,858
Females	15,122	19,638	12,516
1999 - Total	**30,777**	**40,654**	**26,822**
Males	15,771	21,066	14,061
Females	15,006	19,588	12,761
2000 - Total	**30,421**	**40,499**	**27,500**
Males	15,527	20,959	14,382
Females	14,894	19,540	13,118
2001 - Total	**30,129**	**40,822**	**28,121**
Males	15,318	21,099	14,673
Females	14,811	19,723	13,448
2002 - Total	**30,137**	**41,489**	**28,739**
Males	15,272	21,439	14,952
Females	14,865	20,050	13,787
2003 - Total	**30,554**	**42,206**	**29,141**
Males	15,445	21,782	15,082
Females	15,109	20,424	14,059
2004 - Total	**31,209**	**42,810**	**29,644**
Males	15,705	22,113	15,279
Females	15,504	20,697	14,365

Notes:
1. Preliminary, updated and final post-censal estimates are based on the most recent census adjusted for net census under coverage and estimates of the components of demographic change since that last census. Intercensal estimates are based on post-censal estimates and data from the most recent census counts adjusted for net undercount preceding and following the year in question.
2. From July 1, 1971 to 1995, estimates are revised intercensal, final intercensal from 1996 to 2000, final post-censal for 2002, updated post-censal for 2003 and preliminary post-censal for 2004.
3. Population estimates for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are provided separately from July 1, 1991.

Source: 1994-2004 Statistics Canada, CANSIM-Table 051-0001.

7.2 Population Projections in the North

Figure 7.2 Population Projections (000), Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2025



Highlight

All three Territories will see their respective populations increase over the next 20 years. Nunavut could have the largest percentage increase (29%) while the NWT could have half (14%) that of Nunavut. The Yukon could experience the smallest increase (6%).

Table 7.2 Population Projections (000), Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut, 2005-2026

Year	Yukon			Northwest Territories			Nunavut		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
2005	30.8	15.6	15.2	43.3	22.1	21.2	30.3	15.7	14.6
2006	30.9	15.6	15.3	43.6	22.2	21.4	30.8	15.9	14.9
2007	31.0	15.6	15.4	43.9	22.3	21.6	31.2	16.1	15.1
2008	31.1	15.6	15.5	44.2	22.4	21.8	31.7	16.3	15.4
2009	31.2	15.6	15.6	44.5	22.5	22.0	32.2	16.6	15.6
2010	31.3	15.6	15.7	44.8	22.6	22.2	32.7	16.8	15.9
2011	31.4	15.6	15.8	45.2	22.8	22.4	33.1	17.0	16.1
2012	31.5	15.6	15.9	45.5	22.9	22.6	33.6	17.2	16.4
2013	31.6	15.6	16.0	45.8	23.0	22.8	34.1	17.5	16.6
2014	31.8	15.7	16.1	46.2	23.2	23.0	34.6	17.7	16.9
2015	31.9	15.7	16.2	46.5	23.3	23.2	35.0	17.9	17.1
2016	32.0	15.7	16.3	46.8	23.4	23.4	35.5	18.1	17.4
2017	32.1	15.7	16.4	47.2	23.6	23.6	35.9	18.3	17.6
2018	32.2	15.8	16.4	47.4	23.7	23.7	36.3	18.5	17.8
2019	32.3	15.8	16.5	47.7	23.8	23.9	36.7	18.7	18.0
2020	32.4	15.8	16.6	48.0	23.9	24.1	37.1	18.9	18.2
2021	32.4	15.8	16.6	48.2	24.0	24.2	37.5	19.1	18.4
2022	32.5	15.8	16.7	48.5	24.1	24.4	37.9	19.3	18.6
2023	32.5	15.8	16.7	48.8	24.2	24.6	38.2	19.4	18.8
2024	32.5	15.8	16.7	49.0	24.3	24.7	38.5	19.6	18.9
2025	32.5	15.8	16.7	49.2	24.4	24.8	38.8	19.7	19.1
2026	32.5	15.7	16.8	49.4	24.4	25.0	39.1	19.9	19.2

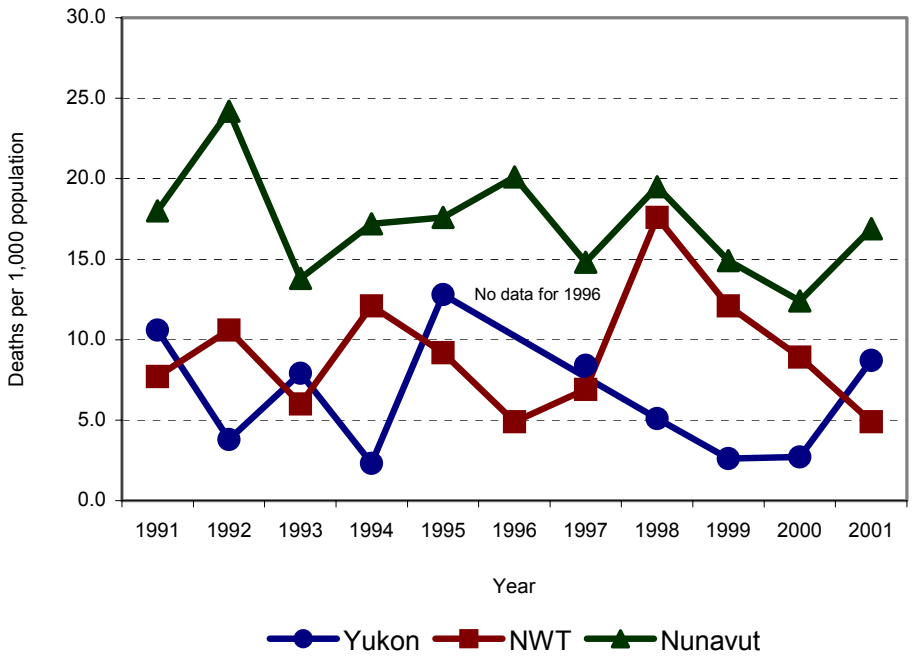
Notes: 1. The base population for these projections is derived from the official preliminary estimates of population for Canada, provinces and territories as of July 1, 2000. As for assumptions and scenarios, please refer to Catalogue 91-520, pages 2-58.

2. The medium-growth scenario is defined by the following assumptions: 2026 Canadian Total Fertility Rate equals 1.48 births; 2026 Canadian Life expectancy (Males) equals 80.0 years; 2026 Canadian Life expectancy (Females) equals 84.0 years; 2026 Canadian Immigration Level equals 225,000 persons.

Source: 2005-2026 Statistics Canada, CANSIM – Table 052-0001.

7.3 Infant Mortality in the North

Figure 7.3 Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1991 to 2001



Highlight

Infant mortality rates have fluctuated over the period shown, with an overall general decrease between 1991 and 2001.

Table 7.3 Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births) in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1979 to 2001

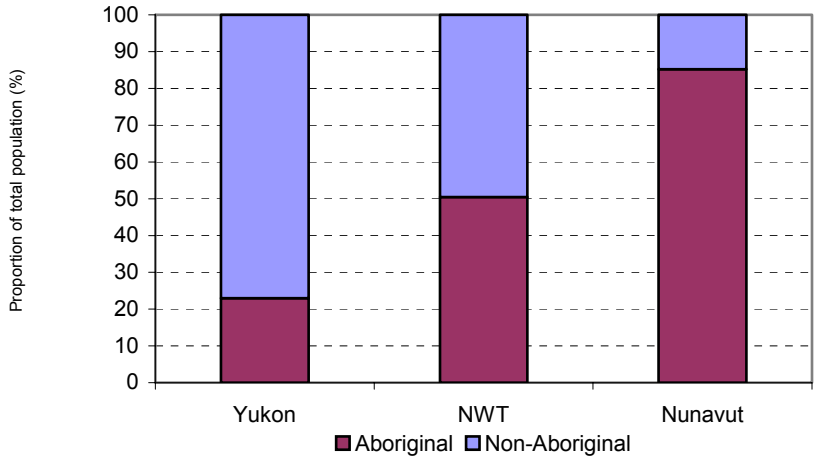
Year	Yukon			Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)			Northwest Territories			Nunavut		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
1979	16.0	14.9	17.2	27.3	26.4	28.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	18.9	15.9	22.3	22.3	29.6	15.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	14.9	10.9	19.1	21.5	21.4	21.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	21.0	23.2	18.8	16.2	18.0	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	18.5	24.5	11.8	20.8	26.8	14.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	13.5	18.0	8.3	17.3	16.1	18.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	10.8	12.2	9.2	16.7	16.3	17.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	24.8	26.3	23.5	18.6	21.0	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	10.5	9.0	11.7	12.5	15.8	9.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	5.8	6.9	4.3	10.3	10.8	9.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	4.2	3.9	4.4	16.2	20.2	11.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	7.2	6.6	8.0	12.0	13.4	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	10.6	3.4	18.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	7.7	6.8	8.5	18.0	18.6	17.3
1992	3.8	3.7	3.9	16.7	18.3	15.0	10.6	6.8	14.5	24.2	31.5	15.6
1993	7.9	11.1	4.2	9.6	6.3	13.0	6.0	4.7	7.4	13.8	8.4	19.1
1994	2.3	0.0	4.4	14.6	13.9	15.4	12.1	12.8	11.2	17.2	15.0	19.6
1995	12.8	20.5	4.4	13.0	13.3	12.7	9.2	6.6	12.0	17.6	21.7	13.5
1996	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	11.1	13.4	4.9	7.2	2.5	20.1	15.2	25.6
1997	8.4	8.1	8.8	10.9	9.5	12.3	6.9	5.5	8.3	14.8	13.4	16.2
1998	5.1	9.7	0.0	18.5	21.8	15.1	17.6	20.3	14.8	19.5	23.3	15.4
1999	2.6	0.0	4.9	13.6	18.6	8.6	12.1	21.2	3.0	14.9	16.3	13.6
2000	2.7	4.8	0.0	-	-	-	8.9	5.9	12.0	12.4	9.9	15.4
2001	8.7	11.4	5.9	-	-	-	4.9	6.6	3.2	16.9	25.0	8.6

Note: 1. Infant mortality corresponds to the death of a child under one year of age.

Source: 1979-2001 Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Death Database, CANSIM Table T102-0030.

7.4 Aboriginal Identity Population in the North

Figure 7.4 Total Population, Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal, for Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut, 2001 Census



Highlight

The Northwest Territories have almost equal proportions of Aboriginals and Non-Aboriginals. Nunavut has a predominantly Aboriginal population (85%) composed almost exclusively of Inuit, while the Yukon's population is predominantly Non-Aboriginal (77%).

Table 7.4 Total Population, Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal, for Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 2001 Census

Population	Yukon		NWT		Nunavut	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aboriginal	6,545	22.9	18,725	50.5	22,720	85.2
North American Indian	5,605	19.6	10,615	28.6	95	0.4
Inuit	145	0.5	3,910	10.5	22,565	84.6
Métis	535	1.9	3,575	9.6	50	0.2
Multiple Aboriginal	100	0.4	180	0.5	10	0.04
Other *	165	0.6	445	1.2	0	0.0
Non-Aboriginal	21,975	77.0	18,370	49.5	3,945	14.8
Total Population	28,525	100	37,100	100	26,665	100

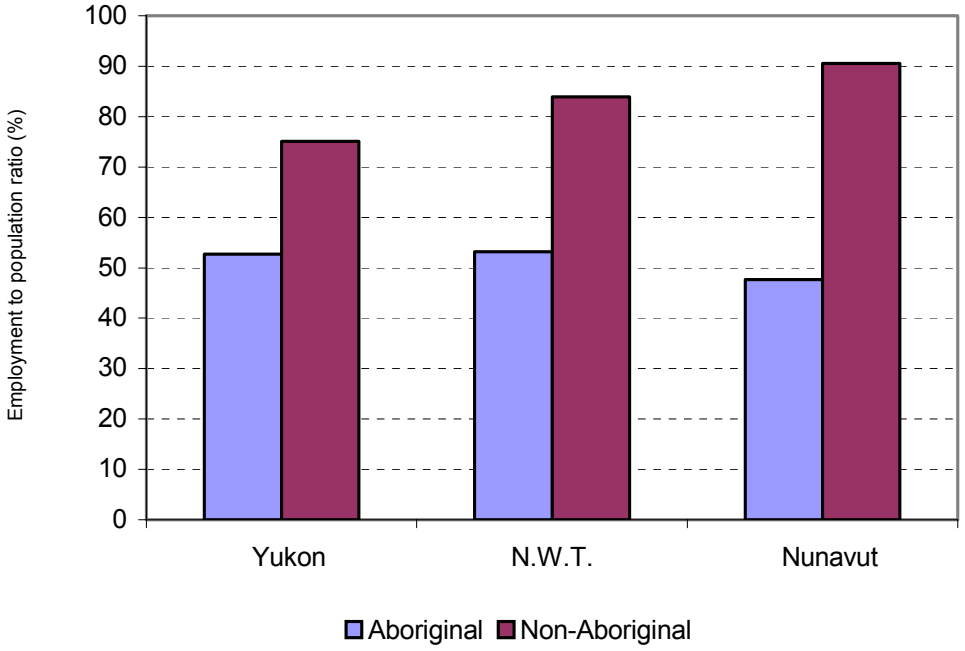
* Without Aboriginal identity, but Registered under the Indian Act and/or with band membership.

Notes: 1. The Aboriginal population refers to those people who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit. Also included are those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act of Canada*, as well as members of an Indian Band or First Nations.
2. Random rounding is applied to protect confidentiality of individuals.

Source: 2001 Census of Population, INAC, Core Table – T1C **based on Aboriginal Identity.**

7.5 Employment in the North

Figure 7.5 Employment, Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal, for Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 2001 Census (2000 Labour Force Activity)



Highlight

The employment to population ration is very similar across all three Territories. The largest gap is seen in Nunavut where 90% of the Non-Aboriginal population and just under 50% of the Aboriginal population are employed.

Table 7.5 Employment, Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal for Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 2001 Census (2000 Labour Force Activity)

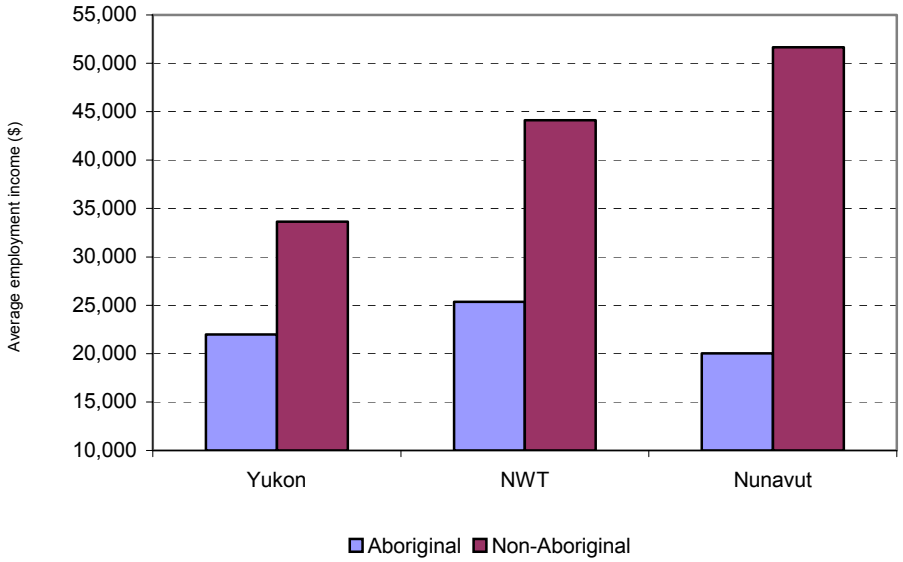
		Yukon	N.W.T.	Nunavut
Total Population	Total - Labour force activity	22,485	26,940	16,680
	Total labour force	17,945	20,785	11,355
	Employed	15,865	18,810	9,380
	Unemployed	2,085	1,970	1,975
	Not in the labour force	4,540	6,160	5,325
	Participation rate	79.8	77.2	68.1
	Unemployment rate	11.6	9.5	17.4
	Employment/population ratio	70.6	69.8	56.2
Aboriginal Population	Total - Labour force activity	4,570	12,360	13,335
	Total labour force	3,290	8,040	8,240
	Employed	2,410	6,575	6,355
	Unemployed	880	1,460	1,885
	Not in the labour force	1,285	4,320	5,100
	Participation rate	72.0	65.0	61.8
	Unemployment rate	26.7	18.2	22.9
	Employment/population ratio	52.7	53.2	47.7
Non-Aboriginal Population	Total - Labour force activity	17,915	14,580	3,340
	Total labour force	14,660	12,745	3,115
	Employed	13,455	12,235	3,025
	Unemployed	1,205	510	90
	Not in the labour force	3,255	1,835	230
	Participation rate	81.8	87.4	93.3
	Unemployment rate	8.2	4.0	2.9
	Employment/population ratio	75.1	83.9	90.6

Notes: 1. The Aboriginal population refers to those people who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit. Also included are those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act of Canada*, as well as members of an Indian Band or First Nations.
2. Random rounding is applied to protect confidentiality of individuals.

Sources: 2001 Census of Population, INAC, Core Table– T11C-P1 **based on Aboriginal Identity.**

7.6 Employment Income in the North

Figure 7.6 Employment Income, Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal, for Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 2001 Census (2000 Employment Income)



Highlight

The greatest difference between Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal employment income is seen in Nunavut where the average Aboriginal income is $20,000 while the Non-Aboriginal average is almost $52,000. The least difference is in the Yukon, where the average Aboriginal income is $22,000 while the Non-Aboriginal average is almost $34,000.

Table 7.6 Employment Income, Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 2001 Census (2000 Employment Income)

		Yukon	NWT	Nunavut
Total Population	Total, with and without income	22,485	26,940	16,680
	Without employment income	3,700	4,985	4,325
	With employment income	18,780	21,950	12,355
	Less than $20,000	7,250	7,605	6,220
	$20,000 - $39,999	5,020	5,095	2,425
	$40,000 - $54,999	3,105	3,530	1,475
	$55,000 - $69,999	1,970	2,635	1,025
	$70,000 and over	1,430	3,085	1,215
	Average employment income ($)	31,526	36,645	28,215
Aboriginal Population	Total, with and without income	4,570	12,360	13,340
	Without employment income	1,170	3,630	4,185
	With employment income	3,400	8,730	9,155
	Less than $20,000	1,830	4,390	5,720
	$20,000 - $39,999	865	2,035	1,770
	$40,000 - $54,999	445	1,185	850
	$55,000 - $69,999	200	655	450
	$70,000 and over	60	465	360
	Average employment income ($)	21,992	25,332	20,011
Non-Aboriginal Population	Total, with and without income	17,915	14,580	3,340
	Without employment income	2,535	1,360	135
	With employment income	15,380	13,220	3,200
	Less than $20,000	5,420	3,215	500
	$20,000 - $39,999	4,155	3,060	660
	$40,000 - $54,999	2,660	2,345	620
	$55,000 - $69,999	1,770	1,975	575
	$70,000 and over	1,375	2,625	855
	Average employment income ($)	33,633	44,116	51,658

Notes: 1. The Aboriginal population refers to those people who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit. Also included are those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act of Canada*, as well as members of an Indian Band or First Nations.
2. Random rounding is applied to protect confidentiality of individuals.

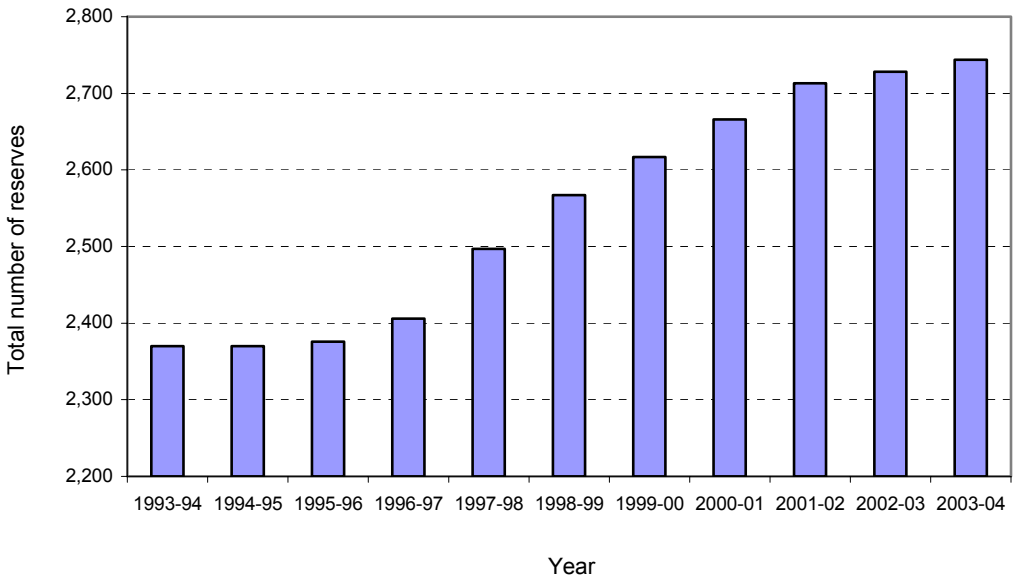
Source: 2001 Census of Population, INAC, Core Table – T19C-P1, **based on Aboriginal Identity.**

SECTION 8

ADDITIONAL TOPICS

8.1 Lands

Figure 8.1 Land Administered by INAC 1993-1994 to 2003-2004



Highlight

INAC administered land transactions for over 2,700 reserves in 2003-2004, representing over 3.1 million hectares of land.

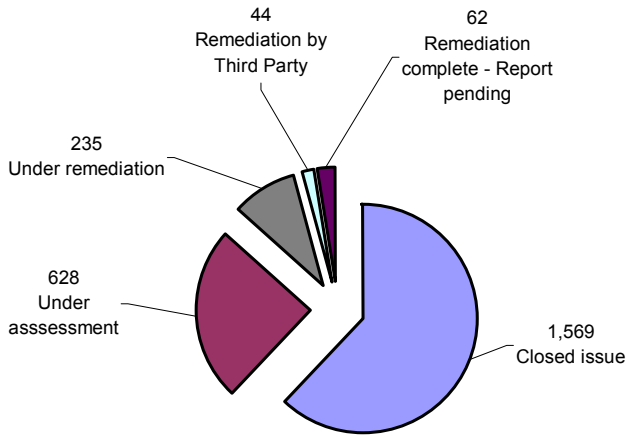
Table 8.1 Land Administered by INAC, 1993-1994 to 2003-2004

Fiscal Year	Number of Reserves	Amount of Land (hectares)	Number of Bands
1993-94	2,370	2,750,957.0	605
1994-95	2,370	2,750,957.0	607
1995-96	2,376	2,751,603.0	608
1996-97	2,406	2,751,342.0	608
1997-98	2,497	3,044,088.1	608
1998-99	2,567	2,945,110.2	609
1999-00	2,617	2,995,490.4	610
2000-01	2,666	3,035,870.6	612
2001-02	2,713	3,102,772.6	612
2002-03	2,728	3,109,148.8	614
2003-04	2,744	3,123,550.8	614

Sources: Indian Lands Registry System, INAC.
2003 Indian Register, INAC.

8.2 Environment

Figure 8.2 National Contaminated Sites Status



Highlights

INAC's Contaminated Sites Management Policy was approved in August 2002, and encompasses the identification, assessment, remediation and/or risk management and monitoring of such sites.

The New Contaminated Sites Management Program has been designed to enable INAC to implement this policy. The program will assist INAC in identifying and remediating contaminated sites to continue work identified to address legal liabilities.

Of the 2,538 contaminated issues currently listed as of January 8, 2005, 1,569 have been remediated and closed. The remaining 969 issues are continuing to be addressed through INAC's Contaminated Sites Management Plan through the Long Term Capital Plan.

Table 8.3A Summary - First Nations by Province and Treaty

Historic Treaties	NWT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PEI	Total
Douglas Treaties		10									**10**
Murray Treaty							1				**1**
Peace and Friendship							4	15	13	2	**34**
Robinson-Huron						17					**17**
Robinson-Superior						12					**12**
Upper Canada						12					**12**
Williams						7					**7**
Treaty 1					7						**7**
Treaty 2					9						**9**
Treaty 3					1	27					**28**
Treaty 4				27	7						**34**
Treaty 5				3	29	5					**37**
Treaty 6			16	29	2						**47**
Treaty 7			5								**5**
Treaty 8	5	8	23	3							**39**
Treaty 9						37	1				**38**
Treaty 10				5	2						**7**
Treaty 11	21										**21**
Total	**26**	**18**	**44**	**67**	**57**	**117**	**6**	**15**	**13**	**2**	**365**

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	Adhesion
PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP TREATIES		
1	Abegweit	1725 to 1779
2	Lennox Island	1725 to 1779

Code	NOVA SCOTIA	Adhesion
PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP TREATIES		
18	Acadia	1725 to 1779
20	Annapolis Valley	1725 to 1779
21	Bear River	1725 to 1779
22	Chapel Island First Nation	1725 to 1779
23	Eskasoni	1725 to 1779
30	Glooscap First Nation	1725 to 1779
26	Membertou	1725 to 1779
27	Millbrook	1725 to 1779
19	Paq'tnkek First Nation	1725 to 1779
24	Pictou Landing	1725 to 1779
25	Shubenacadie	1725 to 1779
28	Wagmatcook	1725 to 1779
29	Waycobah	1725 to 1779

Code	NEW BRUNSWICK	Adhesion
PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP TREATIES		
4	Buctouche	1725 to 1779
5	Burnt Church	1725 to 1779
7	Eel Ground	1725 to 1779
8	Eel River Bar First Nation	1725 to 1779
3	Elsipogtog First Nation	1725 to 1779
9	Fort Folly	1725 to 1779
10	Indian Island	1725 to 1779
11	Kingsclear	1725 to 1779
6	Madawaska Maliseet First Nation	1725 to 1779
14	Metepenagiag Mi'kmaq Nation	1725 to 1779
12	Oromocto	1725 to 1779
13	Pabineau	1725 to 1779
15	Saint Mary's	1725 to 1779
16	Tobique	1725 to 1779
17	Woodstock	1725 to 1779

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	QUEBEC	Adhesion
MURRAY TREATY		
50	Nation Huronne Wendat	1763
PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP TREATIES		
52	Gesgapegiag	1725 to 1779
53	Gespeg	1725 to 1779
51	Listuguj	1725 to 1779
54	Viger	1725 to 1779
TREATY 9		
55	Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni	June 7, 1906

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	ONTARIO	Adhesion
ROBINSON-HURON		
198	Batchewana First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
218	Dokis	Sept. 9, 1850
199	Garden River First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
231	Henvey Inlet First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
174	Magnetawan	Sept. 9, 1850
200	Mississauga	Sept. 9, 1850
220	Nipissing First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
179	Sagamok Anishnawbek	Sept. 9, 1850
201	Serpent River	Sept. 9, 1850
137	Shawanaga First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
178	Sheshegwaning	Sept. 9, 1850
222	Temagami First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
202	Thessalon	Sept. 9, 1850
232	Wahnapitae	Sept. 9, 1850
136	Wasauksing First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
224	Whitefish Lake	Sept. 9, 1850
230	Whitefish River	Sept. 9, 1850
ROBINSON-SUPERIOR		
194	Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek	Sept. 7, 1850
197	Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek	Sept. 7, 1850
187	Fort William	Sept. 7, 1850
188	Gull Bay	Sept. 7, 1850
184	Long Lake No. 58 First Nation	Sept. 7, 1850
225	Michipicoten	Sept. 7, 1850
192	Ojibways of Pic River First Nation	Sept. 7, 1850
191	Pays Plat	Sept. 7, 1850
195	Pic Mobert	Sept. 7, 1850
193	Red Rock	Sept. 7, 1850
196	Sandpoint	Sept. 7, 1850
190	Whitesand	Sept. 7, 1850

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	ONTARIO	Adhesion
UPPER CANADA TREATIES		
172	Aamjiwaang (Chippewas of Sarnia)	1764 to 1863
180	Aundeck-Omni-Kaning	1764 to 1863
122	Chippewas of Nawash	1764 to 1863
171	Chippewas of Kettle and Stoney Point	1764 to 1863
166	Chippewas of the Thames	1764 to 1863
123	Chippewas of Saugeen	1764 to 1863
181	M'chigeeng First Nation	1764 to 1863
120	Mississauga of the Credit	1764 to 1863
176	Sheguiandah First Nation	1764 to 1863
121	Six Nations of the Grand River	1764
170	Walpole Island	1764 to 1863
173	Zhubaahassing First Nation	1764 to 1863
WILLIAMS TREATIES / UPPER CANADA TREATIES		
160	Alderville	Nov. 15, 1923
141	Beausoleil	Oct. 31, 1923
138	Chippewas of Georgina Island	Oct. 31, 1923
139	Chippewas of Mnjikaning (Rama)	Nov. 15, 1923
161	Curve Lake	Nov. 15, 1923
162	Hiawatha	Nov. 15, 1923
140	Mississauga of Scugog	Nov. 15, 1923

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	ONTARIO	Adhesion
TREATY 3		
153	Anishinabe of Wauzhushk Onigum	Oct. 3, 1873
125	Anishnaabeg of Naongashiing	Oct. 3, 1873
124	Big Grassy	Oct. 3, 1873
265	Buffalo Point First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
126	Couchiching First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
148	Eagle Lake	Oct. 3, 1873
149	Grassy Narrows First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
154	Iskatewizaagegan No.39 Independent FN	Oct. 3, 1873
189	Lac Des Mille Lacs	Oct. 3, 1873
127	Lac La Croix	Oct. 3, 1873
205	Lac Seul	June 9, 1874
128	Naicatchewenin	Oct. 3, 1873
158	Naotkamegwanning	Oct. 3, 1873
129	Nicickousemenecaning	Oct. 3, 1873
151	Northwest Angle No. 33	Oct. 3, 1873
152	Northwest Angle No. 37	Oct. 3, 1873
235	Obashkaandagaang	Oct. 3, 1873
147	Ochiichagwe'babigo'ining First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
258	Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Oct. 3, 1873
131	Ojibways of Onigaming First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
130	Rainy River	Oct. 3, 1873
132	Seine River First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
155	Shoal Lake No. 40	Oct. 3, 1873
133	Stanjikoming First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
150	Wabaseemoong Independent Nations	Oct. 3, 1873
156	Wabauskang First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
157	Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
TREATY 5		
237	Deer Lake	1910
238	North Spirit Lake	1910
208	Pikangikum	Aug. 4, 1876
236	Poplar Hill	Aug. 4, 1876
211	Sandy Lake	June 9, 1910

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

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

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	MANITOBA	Adhesion
TREATY 1		
261	Brokenhead Ojibway Nation	Aug. 3, 1871
262	Fort Alexander	Aug. 3, 1871
287	Long Plain	Aug. 3, 1871
269	Peguis	Aug. 3, 1871
273	Roseau River	Aug. 3, 1871
283	Sandy Bay	Aug. 3, 1871
293	Swan Lake	Aug. 3, 1871
TREATY 2		
316	Dauphin River	Aug. 21, 1871
280	Ebb and Flow	Aug. 21, 1871
286	Keeseekoowenin	Aug. 21, 1871
271	Lake Manitoba	Aug. 21, 1871
275	Lake St. Martin	Aug. 21, 1871
274	Little Saskatchewan	Aug. 21, 1871
279	O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation	Aug. 21, 1871
272	Pinaymootang First Nation	Aug. 21, 1871
281	Skownan First Nation	1871
TREATY 3		
265	Buffalo Point First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
TREATY 4		
294	Gamblers	Sept. 21, 1874
282	Pine Creek	Sept. 24, 1875
291	Rolling River	Sept. 21, 1874
314	Sapotaweyak Cree Nation	Sept. 24, 1875
292	Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Reserve	Sept. 21, 1874
285	Waywayseecappo First Nation	Sept. 21, 1874
324	Wuskwi Sipihk First Nation	1874

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	MANITOBA	Adhesion
TREATY 5		
266	Berens River	Sept. 20, 1875
267	Bloodvein	July 26, 1876
301	Bunibonibee Cree Nation	July 29, 1909
309	Chemawawin Cree Nation	1875
276	Cross Lake First Nation	Sept. 24, 1875 and July 15, 1908
264	Fisher River	Aug. 24, 1908
305	Fox Lake	Aug. 10, 1910
297	Garden Hill First Nations	Aug. 13, 1909
296	God's Lake First Nation	Aug. 6, 1909
310	Grand Rapids First Nation	Sept. 27, 1875
263	Hollow Water	July 26, 1876
268	Kinonjeoshtegon First Nation	July 26, 1876
260	Little Black River	Sept. 7, 1876
270	Little Grand Rapids	Aug. 4, 1876
302	Manto Sipi Cree Nation	Aug. 6, 1909
312	Mosakahiken Cree Nation	Sept. 7, 1876
313	Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation	July 30, 1908
278	Norway House Cree Nation	Sept. 24, 1875
315	Opaskwayak Cree Nation	Sept. 7, 1876
327	Pauingassi First Nation	Aug. 4, 1876
277	Poplar River First Nation	Sept. 20, 1875
300	Red Sucker Lake	Aug. 13, 1909
298	St. Theresa Point	Aug. 13, 1909
303	Sayisi Dene First Nation	Aug. 1, 1910
307	Shamattawa First Nation	Aug. 10, 1910
306	Tataskweyak Cree Nation	June 26, 1908
323	War Lake First Nation	June 26, 1908
299	Wasagamack First Nation	Aug.13, 1909
304	York Factory First Nation	1910

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	MANITOBA	Adhesion
TREATY 6		
328	Marcel Colomb First Nation	Aug. 10, 1898
311	Mathias Colomb	Aug. 10, 1898
TREATY 10		
308	Barren Lands	Aug. 19, 1907
317	Northlands	1906

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	SASKATCHEWAN	Adhesion
TREATY 4		
378	Carry The Kettle	Sept. 25, 1877
366	Cote First Nation	Sept. 15, 1874
361	Cowessess	Sept. 15, 1874
389	Day Star	Sept. 18, 1874
390	Fishing Lake First Nation	Aug. 24, 1876
391	Gordon	Sept. 18, 1874
362	Kahkewistahaw	Sept. 15, 1874
393	Kawacatoose	Sept. 25, 1877
367	Keeseekoose	Sept. 24, 1875
368	The Key First Nation	Sept. 24, 1875
377	Kinistin	Aug. 24, 1876
379	Little Black Bear	Sept. 15, 1874
381	Muscowpetung	Sept. 8, 1875
392	Muskowekwan	Sept. 15, 1874
380	Nekaneet	1874
408	Ocean Man	Sept. 9, 1875
363	Ochapowace	Sept. 15, 1874
382	Okanese	Sept. 9, 1875
383	Pasqua First Nation	Sept. 15, 1874
384	Peepeekisis	Sept. 15, 1874
409	Pheasant Rump Nakota	Sept. 9, 1875
385	Piapot	Sept. 9, 1875
364	Sakimay	Sept. 15, 1874
386	Standing Buffalo	1874
387	Star Blanket	Sept. 15, 1874
365	White Bear	Sept. 9, 1875
376	Yellow Quill	Aug. 24, 1876

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	SASKATCHEWAN	Adhesion
TREATY 5		
350	Cumberland House Cree Nation	Sept. 7, 1876
356	Red Earth	1909
357	Shoal Lake of the Cree Nation	Sept. 7, 1876
TREATY 6		
406	Ahtahkakoop	Aug. 23, 1876
369	Beardy's and Okemasis	Aug. 28, 1876
399	Big Island Lake Cree Nation	June 25, 1913
404	Big River	Sept. 3, 1878
395	Flying Dust First Nation	Sept. 3, 1878 and Sept. 13, 1878
397	Island Lake First Nation	Sept. 9, 1876
370	James Smith	Aug. 23, 1876
353	Lac La Ronge	Feb. 11, 1889
340	Little Pine	July 2, 1879
341	Lucky Man	July 2, 1879
396	Makwa Sahgaiehcan First Nation	Sept. 9, 1876, 1878 and 1929
374	Mistawasis	Aug. 23, 1876
354	Montreal Lake	Feb. 11, 1889
342	Moosomin	1879
343	Mosquito, Grizzly Bear's Head, Lean Man	Aug. 29, 1878
375	Muskeg Lake	Aug. 23, 1876
371	Muskoday First Nation	Aug. 23, 1876
373	One Arrow	Aug. 28, 1876
344	Onion Lake	Aug. 19, 1878
405	Pelican Lake	Aug. 23, 1876
355	Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation	Aug. 10, 1898
345	Poundmaker	Aug. 23, 1876
346	Red Pheasant	Aug. 23, 1876
347	Saulteaux	Aug. 18, 1954 and May 15, 1956
348	Sweetgrass	Sept. 9, 1876
360	Sturgeon Lake First Nation	Aug. 23, 1876
349	Thunderchild First Nation	1879
402	Waterhen Lake	Nov. 8, 1921
407	Witchekan Lake	Nov. 21, 1950

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	SASKATCHEWAN	Adhesion
TREATY 8		
359	Black Lake	July 25, 1899 and July 27, 1899
401	Clearwater River Dene	Aug. 4, 1899
351	Fond du Lac	July 25, 1899 and July 27, 1899
TREATY 10		
403	Birch Narrows First Nation	1906/1907
398	Buffalo River Dene Nation	Aug. 28, 1906
394	Canoe Lake Cree First Nation	Sept. 19, 1906
400	English River First Nation	Aug. 28, 1906
352	Hatchet Lake	Aug. 22, 1907

Code	ALBERTA	Adhesion
TREATY 6		
438	Alexander	Aug. 21, 1877
437	Alexis	Aug. 21, 1877
460	Beaver Lake Cree Nation	Sept. 9, 1876
464	Cold Lake First Nations	Sept. 9, 1876
440	Enoch Cree Nation	Sept. 25, 1877
443	Ermineskin Tribe	1876/1877/1878
465	Frog Lake	Aug. 19, 1878
469	Heart Lake	Sept. 19, 1876
466	Kehewin Cree Nation	Sept. 9, 1876
439	Louis Bull	Sept. 25, 1877
442	Montana	Dec. 8, 1882
431	O'Chiese	May 13, 1950
441	Paul	Aug. 21, 1877
462	Saddle Lake	Sept. 9, 1876
444	Samson	1876/1877/1878
434	Sunchild First Nation	May 25, 1944

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	ALBERTA	Adhesion
TREATY 7		
473	Bearspaw (part of Stoney Band)	Sept. 22, 1877
435	Blood	Sept. 22, 1877
433	Chiniki (part of Stoney Band)	Sept. 22, 1877
436	Pikani Nation	Sept. 22, 1877
430	Siksika Nation	Sept. 22, 1877
432	Tsuu T'ina Nation	Sept. 22, 1877
475	Wesley (part of Stoney Band)	Sept. 22, 1877
TREATY 8		
463	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation	Aug. 4, 1899
445	Beaver First Nation	July 8, 1899
458	Bigstone Cree Nation	Aug. 14, 1899
470	Chipewyan Prairie First Nation	Aug. 10, 1900
448	Dene Tha’	June 23, 1900
450	Driftpile First Nation	June 21, 1899
451	Duncan's First Nation	July 1, 1899
467	Fort McKay First Nation	Aug. 4, 1899
468	Fort McMurray First Nation	Aug. 4, 1899
449	Horse Lake First Nation	July 6, 1899
452	Kapawe'no First Nation	June 21, 1899
447	Little Red River Cree Nation	July 8, 1899
476	Loon River Cree	June 21, 1899
453	Lubicon Lake	1899-1900
461	Mikisew Cree First Nation	July 13, 1899
454	Sawridge	June 21, 1899
477	Smith's Landing First Nation	July 17, 1899
455	Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation	June 21, 1899 and June 8, 1900
456	Sucker Creek	June 21, 1899
457	Swan River First Nation	June 21, 1899
446	Tallcree	July 8, 1899
459	Whitefish Lake	1900
474	Woodland Cree First Nation	1899-1900

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	BRITISH COLUMBIA	Adhesion
DOUGLAS TREATIES		
664	Esquimalt First Nation	1850
626	Kwakiutl Band Council	1851
652	Pauquachin First Nation	1852
640	Scia'new First Nation (Beecher Bay)	1850
648	Snuneymuxw First Nation	1854
656	Songhees First Nation	1850
653	Tsartlip First Nation	1852
654	Tsawout First Nation	1852
655	Tseycum First Nation	1852
657	T'Sou-ke Nation	1850
TREATY 8		
547	Blueberry River First Nations	May 13, 1900
548	Doig River	May 13, 1900
543	Fort Nelson First Nation	Aug. 15, 1910
546	Halfway River First Nation	1899-1900
618	McLeod Lake	March 27, 2000
544	Prophet River Band	1899
542	Saulteau First Nations	1899-1900
545	West Moberly First Nations	1899-1900

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	Adhesion
TREATY 8		
762	Deninu K'ue First Nation	1900
761	K'atlodeeche First Nation	June 21, 1899
764	Lutsel K'e Dene	July 25, 1900
759	Salt River First Nation	July 17, 1899
763	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	July 25, 1900
TREATY 11		
758	Acho Dene Koe	July 17, 1922
755	Aklavik	1921-1922
771	Behdzi Ahda First Nation	1921-1922
774	Dechi Laoti' First Nation	Aug. 22, 1921
760	Deh Gah Gotie Dene Council	June 27, 1921
754	Deline	1921-1922
765	Dog Rib Rae	Aug. 22, 1921
752	Fort Good Hope	July 21, 1921
773	Gameti First Nation	Aug. 22, 1921
753	Gwicha Gwich'in	July 26, 1921
780	Inuvik Native	1921
770	Jean Marie River First Nation	1921-1922
768	Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation	1921-1922
757	Liidli Kue First Nation	July 11, 1921
766	Nahanni Butte	July 17, 1922
756	Pehdzeh Ki First Nation	July 13, 1921
767	Sambaa K'e (Trout Lake) Dene	July 17, 1922
751	Tetlit Gwich'in	July 28, 1921
750	Tulita Dene	July 15, 1921
772	West Point First Nation	1921-1922
769	Wha Ti First Nation	Aug.22, 1921

8.3 Treaties

Highlights

The Government of Canada and the courts understand treaties between the Crown and Aboriginal peoples to be solemn agreements that set out promises, obligations and benefits for both parties.

Under the Robinson Superior (1850) and Robinson-Huron (1850) Treaties, the Crown secured an area of about 84,000 square kilometers in what is today central and northern Ontario.

Even earlier historic treaties include the Beaver Hunting Grounds Treaty (1701) and the Treaty of Swegatchy (1760).

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

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

8.4 Comprehensive Claims

Highlights

Comprehensive land claim agreements are modern treaties which resolve issues of Aboriginal rights and title, and provide certainty regarding ownership, use and management of lands and resources. In most instances, a comprehensive land claim agreement can also include Aboriginal self-government arrangements. Sixteen final agreements have been brought into effect since the Comprehensive Land Claims Policy of the Government of Canada was introduced in 1973.

The Comprehensive Claims Branch (CCB) is responsible for the negotiation of comprehensive land claims, including self-government arrangements, with Aboriginal groups in various regions of Canada. CCB currently manages 26 comprehensive land claims and related processes involving 130 Aboriginal communities with approximately 114,750 beneficiaries, in eight provinces and three territories. Seven tables are at the final agreement stage; 11 are in agreement-in-principle negotiations; and seven remain in the early stages of discussion. CCB is also responsible for negotiating one stand-alone self-government agreement in Northern Quebec. During fiscal year 2004-2005, a number of Final Agreements were negotiated and are proceeding to ratification:

- In Yukon, final comprehensive land claim agreements and separate self-government agreements were concluded with the Kluane, Carcross/Tagish and Kwanlin Dun First Nations. The Kluane agreements came into effect on February 2, 2004. The Carcross/Tagish decided to hold a second ratification vote in a referendum held on February 10-12, 2005. Kwanlin Dun First Nation members and beneficiaries ratified its agreements in a vote held November 5 and 6, 2004 and the agreements are expected to come into effect April 1, 2005.

- In the Northwest Territories (NWT), a final comprehensive claims and self-government agreement was ratified by the Tlicho in June 2003. It is the first treaty in the NWT to incorporate land claims and constitutionally protected self-government provisions. Federal enabling legislation (the *Tlicho Land Claims and Self-Government Act*) received Royal Assent on February 15, 2005.

- In Newfoundland and Labrador, on January 22, 2005, at a signing ceremony in Nain, Newfoundland and Labrador representatives from the Labrador Inuit Association, Government of Canada and Government of Newfoundland and Labrador signed the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement. This Agreement represents the first modern treaty in Atlantic Canada. It combines land claims and self-government components. Enabling legislation is expected to be introduced in Parliament in Spring 2005.

The Federal Treaty Negotiation Office (FTNO) in Vancouver is responsible for managing Canada's participation in the British Columbia treaty process and is also managing a stand-alone self-government negotiation with one First Nation. There are currently 54 accepted claims which have organized into 43 Aboriginal groups for the purposes of negotiation, involving 125 First Nation communities with approximately 77,000 treaty beneficiaries. During the 2003-2004 fiscal year, agreements-in-principle were signed with the Lheidli T'enneh, Maa-nulth, Sliammon and Tsawwassen First Nations. These tables have commenced final agreement negotiations. The Snuneymuxw First Nation table also concluded an agreement-in-principle and is expected to hold its community ratification in the winter of 2004. FTNO is also responsible for stand-alone self-government negotiations with the McLeod Lake Indian First Nation.

Source: 2004-2005, Comprehensive Claims, INAC.

8.5 Specific Claims

Highlights

The Specific Claims Branch manages the Specific Claims and Treaty Land Entitlement policies to resolve Canada's lawful obligations through alternative disputes resolution mechanisms rather than litigation. The objective of the Specific Claims program is to address past grievances related to the administration of Indian lands and other assets, as well as the fulfilment of treaties, in a manner that strengthens partnerships, aids community healing, builds capacity and provides First Nations with needed lands and resources.

Benefits of settlement to First Nations include resolution of an historic grievance, financial resources and/or land to support social and economic development and investment for future generations, strengthened governance. The process also creates or reinforces mutual trust and encourages strong partnerships among First Nations, provincial and territorial governments and the private sector.

Since the inception of the program and up to March 2004, the Specific Claims Branch has settled 263 specific and treaty land entitlement claims. During the fiscal year 2003-2004, the Branch settled 14 specific claims with a total settlement value of $259 million:

- In Alberta, specific claim agreements were concluded with The Siksika Nation, Fort McKay First Nation, and Blood First Nation;

- In British Columbia, specific claim agreements were concluded with The Sumas First Nation and McLeod Lake-Leonard J. Solonas;

- In Manitoba, a specific claim agreement was concluded with Mathias Colomb First Nation;

- In Ontario, specific claim agreements were concluded with Aamjiwnaang, Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point, and Michipicoten First Nations;

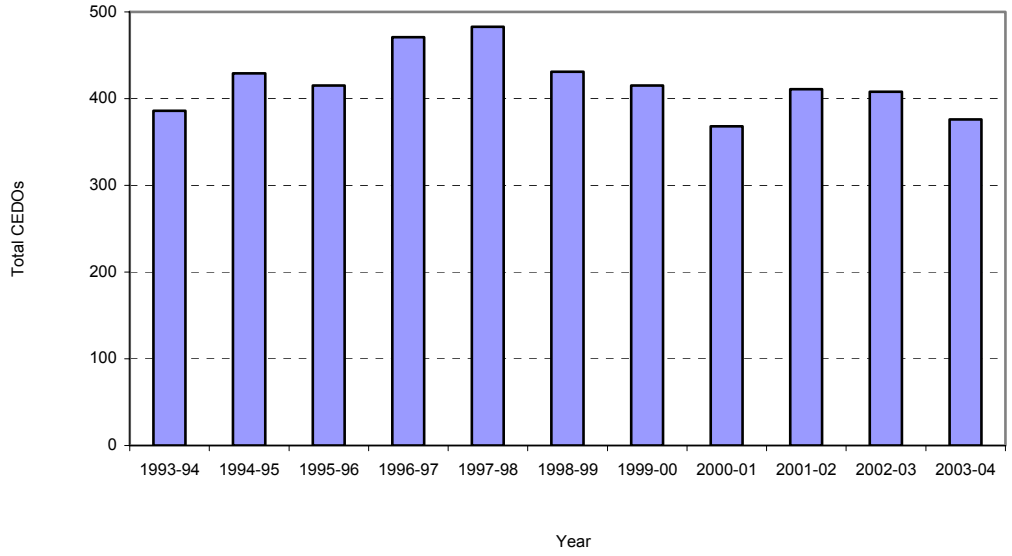
- In Saskatchewan, specific claim agreements were concluded with Moosomin and Thunderchild First Nations

As of December 31, 2004, 113 specific claims were in negotiation, with a further 638 under assessment, and 39 at the Indian Specific Claims Commission (ISCC).

Source: 2004-2005, Specific Claims, INAC.

8.6 Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs)

Figure 8.6 Total Number of All Types of Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs), Canada, 1993-1994 to 2003-2004



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 provided up to 1990 by the department. INAC regional offices work in partnership with CEDOs to establish First Nation control over local program priorities, expenditures, design, delivery and advisory services.

Table 8.6 Total Number of All Types of Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs), Canada, 1993-1994 to 2003-2004

Fiscal year	Total CEDOs All Types
1993-94	386
1994-95	429
1995-96	415
1996-97	471
1997-98	483
1998-99	431
1999-00	415
2000-01	368
2001-02	411
2002-03	408
2003-04	376

Notes: 1. Data may differ from previously reported numbers due to revisions to the database.
2. Number of CEDOs that provided an “acceptable” Economic Development Report as of October 31, 2004.

Source: 1993-2003 Information Management Branch, INAC.

GLOSSARY

Glossary

Assisted Living (Formerly Adults in Institutional Care): INAC provides funding for care in Type I and II institutions which may be located on a reserve or operated by the province. Individuals are assessed according to provincial standards to determine the level of care required. Residents of institutions are generally elderly and disabled persons in need of supervision and assistance.
Type I: "...required by a person who is ambulant and/or independently mobile, who has decreased physical and/or mental faculties, who requires primarily supervision and/or assistance with activities of daily living and provision for meeting psycho-social needs through social and recreational services. The period of time during which care is required is indeterminate and related to the individual condition";
Type II: "...required by a person with a relatively stabilized (physical or mental) chronic disease or functional disability, who, having reached the apparent limit of his recovery, is not likely to change in the near future, who has relatively little need for the diagnostic and therapeutic services of a hospital but who requires availability of personal care on a continuing 24-hour basis, with medical and professional nursing supervision and provision for meeting psycho-social needs. The period of time during which care is required is unpredictable but usually consists of a matter of months or years".
(Source: Adult Long Term Institutional Care, Report of the Sub-Committee on Special Services in Hospitals, 1984).

Average Annual Growth Rate: The formula used to calculate average annual growth rates was: AAGR = (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" (Source: Lands, Revenues and Trust Review, Phase II Report INAC).

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

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

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

Glossary (continued)

Geographic Zones:

Urban: A zone where a First Nation is located within 50 km from the nearest service centre having year-round road access.
Rural: A zone where a First Nation is located between 50 km and 350 km from the nearest service centre having year-round road access.
Remote: A zone where a First Nation is located over 350 km from the nearest service centre having year-round road access.
Special Access: A zone where a First Nation has no year-round road access to the nearest service centre and, as a result, experiences a higher cost of transportation.
Service Centre: A community where the following services are available:

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

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

INAC has engaged in on-reserve income assistance activities with the broad objective of providing individuals and families with the means to meet basic needs for food, clothing and shelter. INAC also funds special needs allowances for goods and services which are essential to the physical or social well-being of an eligible recipient but are not included as items of basic need, such as basic items of furniture and cost of a physician recommended diet. The department's present involvement in social assistance activities is primarily to provide funding to First Nations who in turn deliver programs and services to community members.

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

Income Assistance Recipients: Are defined as the combined total of the number of families (heads of household) and single individuals who are eligible to receive income assistance funding.

Income Assistance Beneficiaries: Are defined as the combined total of the number of persons in a family and single individuals.

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

Glossary (continued)

Indian Lands Registry System (ILRS) (continued)

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

Indian Register: "The Indian Register is a list of Registered Indians (as defined in the *Indian Act*) kept by INAC. Information on this list concerning the demographic characteristics of the Indian population is updated regularly by band officials and published for December 31 of each year".

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

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

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

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

Specific Claim: The Specific Claims Branch is responsible for the assessment, negotiation and settlement, or other form of final disposition, of Indian claims against Canada, which are submitted to the government under this program.

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

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

Glossary (continued)

Treaties: (continued)

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

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