

*NEW RELATIONSHIPS WITH ABORIGINAL
PEOPLES AND COMMUNITIES IN BC:*

Measuring Outcomes

- New Relationship
- Transformative Change Accord
- Métis Nation Relationship Accord

INTRODUCTION

The *New Relationship* vision, the *Transformative Change Accord* and the *Métis Nation Relationship Accord* reflect the commitments of the Province of British Columbia and Aboriginal peoples to work towards closing the socio-economic gaps that exist between Aboriginal peoples and other British Columbians. The *Transformative Change Accord* outlines key priorities in five sectors; First Nations – Crown Relationships, Education, Housing and Infrastructure, Health and Economic Opportunities. The *Métis Nation Relationship Accord* also makes similar commitments to achieving and measuring progress in these sectors.

Measuring Outcomes fulfills a provincial commitment to begin measuring and tracking the social and economic outcomes of Aboriginal peoples in B.C. Collecting credible and available data is the first step to help inform government and Aboriginal leaders on where to focus attention and resources in the future.

Social change generally happens over significant periods of time – sometimes even generations. Examples of early community level impacts are identified in the report *New Relationships with Aboriginal People and Communities in B.C.*

Measuring Outcomes should be read as a companion document to the Spring 2008 and 2009 *New Relationships with Aboriginal People and Communities in B.C.* documents. The *New Relationships* reports provide examples of progress that go beyond statistics, and offers ‘on-the-ground’ accounts of how First Nations, Métis and urban Aboriginal peoples are benefiting from the commitments made by the provincial government, First Nations and Métis leadership.

MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

The measurement framework in this report is intended to be simple. Providing a complete measurement of progress in five complex sectors is beyond the scope of this report. While the report measures progress using indicators from discrete sectors, change can seldom be attributed to one program, service, agency or government.

British Columbia, First Nations and Métis leadership are committed to measuring socio-economic outcomes of Aboriginal peoples over time – anticipating that a shared focus and collaborative efforts of multiple ministries, Aboriginal communities and other agencies will over the long term achieve results.

The framework relies on sets of indicators – as identified in the Transformative Change Accord – and provides links to other sources of data and reports that are able to tell a more robust story about specific sectors. The Province made every attempt to ensure that these data are reliable and consistent with information cited by other ministries and key reports.

Readers should note that the term “reporting year” refers to the year in which data are reported, which is not necessarily the year data were collected.

Readers should also note that data are not equally available for First Nations (status, non-status, on or off reserve), Métis or urban populations and are not consistently available across sectors. The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation is working with all Aboriginal partners, other ministries and other stakeholders to improve the quality and availability of data.

The Province believes that closing the socio-economic gaps between Aboriginal people and other British Columbians will significantly improve the lives of Aboriginal people and contribute to positive, lasting relationships around the province.

1

IMPROVING FIRST NATIONS – CROWN RELATIONSHIPS

The historic First Nations – Crown relationships in British Columbia have given rise to the present socio-economic disparity between Aboriginal peoples and other British Columbians. B.C.'s full potential will be realized only when Aboriginal people are an integral part of the social and economic life of the province. Improving First Nations-Crown relationships will require respect, recognition and

accommodation of Aboriginal title and rights, and reconciliation of First Nations and Crown title and jurisdictions.

Although measuring and tracking a relationship presents challenges, the following indicators can be measured over time to show progress:

1. FIRST NATIONS – CROWN RELATIONSHIPS				
KEY INDICATORS	REPORTING YEAR			
	2007	2008	2009 target	2015 Target
(1a) Number of treaties and agreements that build incremental progress towards reconciliation. (Source: MARR)	8 (06/07)	9 (07/08)	10	TBD
(1b) How aware are you of diverse First Nations cultures within B.C.? (Source: B.C. CHESS Survey)	Survey questions developed	30% Very aware (07/08)	+1.5%	50%
(1c) Would you say you strongly agree/disagree or just somewhat agree/disagree that First Nations have made a wide range of contributions to B.C.? (Source: B.C. CHESS Survey)	Survey questions developed	28% Strongly agree (07/08)	+1.5%	50%

(1a) There are a large number of agreements that the province enters into with First Nations. For the purposes of this report, only those agreements that are negotiated by MARR and that contribute to reconciliation are counted. These include Final Agreements (FA), Agreements in Principle (AIP), Treaty Related Measures (TRM), Interim Measure Agreements (IMA), Cut-off Claim Settlement Agreements (CCSA), and others.

(1b/c) The B.C. Stats Community, Health, Education and Social Services (CHESS) survey now includes two questions that measure (1) the level of public awareness of diverse First

Nations cultures in B.C. and (2) the level of public agreement that First Nations have made a wide range of contributions to B.C.

From September 2007 to September 2008, 79 per cent of respondents identified as being very aware (30 per cent) or somewhat aware (49 per cent) of diverse First Nations cultures. Additionally, 28 per cent of respondents strongly agreed and 39 per cent somewhat agreed that First Nations have made a wide range of contributions to B.C.

2

EDUCATION

Improving the academic success of Aboriginal people is a significant priority for Aboriginal peoples and government.

Education encompasses a lifelong learning process beginning with healthy early childhood development and early learning opportunities, through to

the attainment of credentials and participation in post-secondary education.

Ministry of Education, How Are We Doing report.

www.bced.gov.bc.ca/abed/performance.htm

2. EDUCATION				
	REPORTING YEAR			
KEY INDICATORS	2007	2008	2009 target	2015 Target
(2a) Dogwood completion at public schools. Aboriginal / non-Aboriginal pop. (Source: Ministry of Education)	50% / 84% (05/06 data)	49% / 83% (06/07 data)	58%	85% (target for all students)
(2b) Early Development (school readiness)	Measurement under review			
(2c) Foundation Skills Assessment Grade 4 meeting or exceeding expectations. Aboriginal / non-Aboriginal pop. (Source: Ministry of Education)	(05/06 data)	(06/07 data)	TBD	100% target for all students
• Reading	64% / 80%	59% / 77%		
• Writing	79% / 90%	79% / 91%		
• Numeracy	74% / 87%	73% / 86%		
(2d) Post-secondary credential achievement rate. Proportion of the Aboriginal population (ages 15-64) to hold a post-secondary credential compared to the proportion of the non-Aboriginal population (ages 15-64) to hold a post-secondary credential. (Source: Ministry of Advanced Education, Charting Our Path, Aboriginal Report 2008)	39% / 57% (2008)	By 2010, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal learners (ages 15-64) will hold post-secondary credentials at an equal percentage to their respective populations.		
(2e) Post-secondary participation rate. Proportion of public post-secondary enrolment that is Aboriginal compared to proportion of the population of BC that is Aboriginal. (Source: Ministry of Advanced Education, Charting Our Path, Aboriginal Report, 2008)	4.5% / 4.83% Aboriginal Enrolment = 18254 (2006-07)	By 2010, the proportion of public post-secondary enrolment that is Aboriginal will equal that proportion of the population of BC that is Aboriginal (in 2015 = 5.22%) By 2015, Aboriginal enrolment in public PSE will grow by 5000 learners over the 2007 numbers.		

Ministry of Advanced Education
and Labour Market Development,
Charting Our Path, Aboriginal Report.

www.aved.gov.bc.ca/aboriginal/documents/Aboriginal_Indicator_Report-Oct2008.pdf

(2a) High School completion is a predictor of future success. The Dogwood Completion Rate (also called the six-year completion rate) measures first time grade eight students who complete school within 6 years. Given an equal (100 percent) entry level for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students into grade 8, each successive year currently shows greater numbers of Aboriginal students dropping out. At completion, the educational gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students is approximately 30%.

(2b) The Early Development Index (EDI) was designed as a population-based tool for assessing the state of child development at kindergarten age that would be useful for communities and governments in their social planning. The EDI includes five scales of measurement: physical health and well-being, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive development and communication skills and general knowledge. The instrument is administered in the form of a checklist that can be filled out by a kindergarten teacher after s/he knows a child for two to three months. An Aboriginal advisory council is reviewing the EDI to determine applicability to Aboriginal children.

(2c) The Annual Foundation Skills Assessment (FSA) results provide a snapshot of student achievement. Every February, students in Grades 4 and 7 complete the FSA in Reading Comprehension, Writing and Numeracy.

(2d) This data is based on the Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey (April 2008) and provides a comparison of the highest level of education percentages between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people aged 15-64. A greater

percentage of Aboriginal respondents earned a non-university degree compared with non-Aboriginal respondents. Holding a post-secondary degree is an important indicator as there is a significant positive correlation between achieving a post-secondary education credential and decreased rates of unemployment (BC Stats, "Infoline", June 2005). Between April 2005 and April 2008, the percentage of Aboriginal British Columbians who had completed a post-secondary degree increased by nine per cent, compared with an increase of three per cent for non-Aboriginal people in British Columbia in that period; however, the number of non-Aboriginal British Columbians who have university degrees increased by four per cent in the same duration, compared with two per cent in the non-Aboriginal population.

(2e) The data comes from the Ministry of Advanced Education and Labour Market Development, October 2007 Central Data Warehouse and five universities. Data for the "public post-secondary students who are Aboriginal" measure are based on head count enrolment in the academic year. The level of Aboriginal learner participation in the public post-secondary education system is an important indicator. Since the Ministry of Advanced Education started tracking the percentage of public post-secondary learners who are Aboriginal in 2002/03, there has been a 23 per cent increase in the number of learners in the public post-secondary system. Linking Aboriginal learners participation in post-secondary education to the proportion of the BC population that is Aboriginal will help to ensure that the participation of learners in public post-secondary education in the province keeps pace with the expected fast rate of growth for this population.

3

HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Many of the socio-economic disparities faced by Aboriginal peoples in B.C. are inextricably linked to inadequate housing and infrastructure. Aboriginal households in B.C. are more likely to live in core housing need than non-Aboriginal households. They

are also disproportionately represented among the homeless populations. Cooperation between municipal, federal, provincial, First Nations and Métis governments is required in order to increase the quality and quantity of housing for Aboriginal people.

3. HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE				
KEY INDICATORS	REPORTING YEAR			
	2007	2008	2009 target	2015 Target
(3a) Core Housing Need (CHN). Off-reserve Aboriginal / non-Aboriginal pop. (Source: CMHC-census-based housing indicators and data)	28.5% / 15.3% (2001 Census)	2006 Census data available May 2009	Decrease towards long term target	Equitable to non-Aboriginal population
(3b) Percentage of First Nations with access to broadband facilities. (Source: Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services)	42% (85 of 203 First Nations) 2007/2008	Target 62% (125 of 203 First Nations) 2008/09	Target 74% (150 of 203 First Nations) 2009/10	All 203 First Nations will have at least consumer connectivity. As many First Nations as possible will have industrial connectivity.
(3c) Number of Long-term Drinking Water Advisories on reserves and the populations affected. (Health Canada)	18 advisories 2744 affected (2006)	23 advisories 3464 affected (2007)	No federal targets established	No long term Drinking Water Advisories

(3a) Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) uses Census data to determine Core Housing Need (CHN). A household is considered to be in CHN if its housing falls below at least one of the following standards: adequacy, affordability or suitability and it would have to spend 30% or more of its before-tax income total to pay the median rent of alternative local housing that is acceptable (meets all three standards).

The 2001 CHN gap between off reserve Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal households is approximately 13%.

(3b) Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services (LCS) goal is to provide access to broadband facilities in 203 First Nations communities in B.C. In 2007/08, they connected 85 communities. The target is to increase by 40 more communities in 08/09 and then another 25 by 09/10, which is on the way to meeting the target of all 203 First Nations communities having consumer connectivity.

(3c) Drinking Water Advisory includes Boil Water Advisory and Do Not Consume Advisory. Advisories are relevant to two water systems: the Community Water System (CWS) and the Public Water System Non Transient (PWS-NT). The CWS is a piped distribution system that has five or more connections or housing units. The PWS-NT is a distribution system with less than five connections or housing units, considered a "public access water system" because it has one or more buildings that are open to the public, and regularly supplies water to the same people for six or more months per year.

Of the 18 long-term drinking water advisories in 2006, two were in effect for 1 to 2 years, six were in effect for 2 to 3 years and ten were in effect for 3 years or more in 2006.

Of the 23 long-term drinking water advisories in 2007, five were in effect for 1 to 2 years, two were in effect for 2 to 3 years and sixteen were in effect for 3 years or more.

Monitoring and reporting on health outcomes and the health status of First Nations people is a key component of the Transformative Change Accord First Nations Health Plan: Supporting the Health and Wellness of First Nations in British Columbia. The Health Plan identifies a number of performance indicators that will be used to measure the effectiveness of programs in closing the health gap between First Nations and other British Columbians. In addition to these indicators, the parties to the Tripartite First Nations Health Plan are working together with First Nations communities to identify relevant wellness indicators. A copy of the *Transformative Change Accord: First Nations Health Plan*,

which includes descriptions and targets for each of these measures, can be found at www.health.gov.bc.ca/library/publications/year/2006//first_nations_health_implementation_plan.pdf.

The Provincial Health Officer (PHO) will issue a detailed Aboriginal health status report, including indicators from the First Nations Health Plan, every five years with interim updates produced every two years. These reports will be available at www.health.gov.bc.ca/pho/.

There are currently no comparable health data for Métis and non-status Indian populations. Plans to improve data sources are under development.

Note: The data reflected in the table below were prepared for the November 2006, TCA: First Nations Health Plan. These data are subject to change when the updated Provincial Health Officer report is released in spring 2009.

4. HEALTH				
	REPORTING YEAR			
KEY INDICATORS	2007	2008	2009 target	2015 Target
(4a) Life Expectancy. Status Indian / Other B.C. population	75 / 82 years (2001 – 2005)	Available Spring 2009	Decrease gap towards long term target	Gap will be reduced by 35% to less than 3 years difference
(4b) Age Standardized Mortality (rate per 10,000). Status Indian / Other B.C. population	SI rate is 1.5 times greater than other B.C. population (2005)	Available Spring 2009	Decrease gap towards long term target	Gap will be reduced by 35%
(4c) Youth Suicide (age specific rate per 10,000, 15 to 24 years old). Status Indian / Other B.C. population	SI rate is about 5 times that of other youth (2001 – 2005)	Available Spring 2009	Decrease gap towards long term target	Gap will be reduced by 50%
(4d) Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000 live births). Status Indian / Other B.C. population	8 / 4 (2001 – 2005)	Available Spring 2009	Decrease gap towards long term target	Gap will be reduced by 50%
(4e) Prevalence of Diabetes. Status Indian / Other B.C. population	6% / 4.5% (2005 – 2006)	Available Spring 2009	Decrease gap towards long term target	Gap will be reduced by 33%
(4f) Childhood Obesity	Baseline and ongoing mechanism for collecting relevant data will be developed			
(4g) Practising, Certified First Nations Health Care Professionals	Baseline and ongoing mechanism for collecting relevant data will be developed			



(4a) Life Expectancy at Birth is a prediction of the average number of years a newborn person can be expected to live. Status Indians born between 2001 and 2005 can expect to live nearly 75 years, while other residents can expect to live 82 years.

(4b) The age standardized mortality rate (ASMR) measures the number of deaths due to all causes, expressed as a rate per 10,000 people. The measure allows for comparisons in death rates between two or more populations by adjusting for differences in population age distribution. Currently the age standardized mortality rate for Status Indians is 1.5 times greater than for other British Columbians.

(4c) Youth suicide rates measure deaths among 15 to 24 year-olds who deliberately take their own lives. The measure is expressed as a rate per 10,000 people. The rate of youth suicide for Status Indians is about five times that of other youth. Youth suicide is not an issue for every First Nations community. Between 1983 and 2000, more than half of First Nations communities in British Columbia reported no youth suicide.

(4d) The infant mortality rate measures the number of infants who die in the first year of life, expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births. About eight of every 1,000 Status Indian infants die in their first year, compared with a rate of about four infant deaths among other British Columbians. There is an average of 27 Status Indian infant deaths each year.

(4e) The Provincial Health Officer reports the prevalence rate of diabetes among Status Indians is 6% as compared to 4.5% in other British Columbians, with approximately 5,600 Status Indians having already been diagnosed with diabetes. Increased testing proposed in the First Nations Health Plan will capture existing unreported cases of diabetes.

(4f) There are no routinely collected measures for childhood obesity for First Nations in B.C. A baseline and an ongoing mechanism for collecting relevant data are under development.

(4g) There is no accurate information on the number of certified health care professionals in British Columbia who are First Nations, nor is there accurate information on how many of these are actually practising. A baseline and an ongoing mechanism for collecting relevant data will be developed.

5

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Increased access to economic opportunities for Aboriginal peoples requires a combination of improved community economic development and supports for individual participation in the economy. Improved economic outcomes for communities and

individuals are dependent on a number of variables (such as education, training, access to capital, etc). The following indicators attempt to measure progress towards increased participation in the economy by Aboriginal individuals.

5. ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES				
KEY INDICATORS	REPORTING YEAR			
	2007	2008	2009 target	2015 Target
(5a) Unemployment rate. Off-reserve Aboriginal / non-Aboriginal pop. <i>Source: Labour Force Survey - Annual</i>	11.5% / 4.6% (2006)	9.7% / 4.1% (2007)	Decrease towards long term target	Differential will be reduced substantially
(5b) Unemployment rate. Aboriginal/ non-Aboriginal pop. <i>Source: Census</i>	20.4% / 8% (2001)	Available in 2009	Decrease towards long term target	Differential will be reduced substantially
(5c) Median employment income Aboriginal / non-Aboriginal. <i>(Source: Census)</i>	\$37,518 / 44,934 (2001)	\$36,205 / 44,163 (2006)	Decrease gap towards long term target	Differential will be reduced substantially
(5d) Employment to population ratio Aboriginal / non-Aboriginal. <i>(Source: Census)</i>	49 / 60 (2001)	55 / 62 (2006)	Decrease gap towards long term target	Differential will be reduced substantially
(5e) Self-employment status. Aboriginal / non-Aboriginal <i>(Source: Census)</i>	13.5% / 19.5% (2001)	Available in 2009	Decrease gap towards long term target	Differential will be reduced substantially
(5f) Self-identified Aboriginals as a percentage of those attending technical training at a public post-secondary institution. <i>(Source: Industry Training Authority)</i>	5.4% (2006/07)	Available in 2009	8.1% target (2008/09)	Aboriginal Participation will be increased
(5g) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma. Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal pop <i>(Source: Census)</i>	Data not comparable	12.51% / 10.78% (2006)	Not Applicable as no gap exists	Doubling the number of apprentices

(5a) Since 2004, Statistics Canada has been collecting data through a monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) on the labour market status of Aboriginal peoples aged 15+ who are living off-reserve in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. B.C. sponsored an increased sample resulting in more robust data covering the off-reserve First Nations and Métis populations living in B.C.

The LFS data indicates that the 2007 unemployment rates have decreased slightly from 2006. Off-reserve Aboriginal peoples experienced a slightly greater decrease.

(5b) Conducted every five years, the Census provides a statistical portrait of Canada's population, including Aboriginal peoples, at a particular point in time. While not collected as frequently as the Labour Force Survey, the Census is a more accurate point in time measure. Census data also includes on reserve, off reserve and non reserve Aboriginal populations. B.C. Stats provides an analysis of Census information that is similar to their Labour Force Survey analysis. Both are available on their website. (www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/lss/abor/ap_index.asp)

(5c) Median employment income is the earnings level where one-half of the population has earnings above and one-half of the population has earnings below.

(5d) Employment to population ratio is $\text{Employment rate} = (\text{Employed}/\text{population 15 and over}) \times 100$

The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the number of employed persons in that group, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, in that group. Note: In past censuses, this was called the Employment–population ratio. Refers to the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.

(5e) Statistics Canada defines the self-employed as persons who worked in their own farm, business or professional practice including persons who:

- spent time in the operation or setting-up of such enterprises, whether or not goods were sold or services were rendered, and whether or not a profit was made;
- did work on a freelance or contract basis
- operated a direct distributorship selling and delivering products, such as cosmetics, newspapers, brushes or cleaning products
- fished, hunted or trapped, whether for profit or for maintenance of their community.

The self-employment data show that 13.5% of the Aboriginal population is self-employed compared to 19.5% of the non-Aboriginal population.

(5f) Industry Training Authority (ITA) derives its data from the Ministry of Advanced Education Central Data Warehouse report of the number of self-identified Aboriginal individuals who attended ITA-funded apprenticeship technical training in the public college system. This data does not include individuals who attended non-public training or those who did not attend any training during the period, nor does it include those registered in Foundation or high school programs. The ITA is currently developing a methodology for collecting statistics on Aboriginal participation rates in all ITA-funded programs, public and private and has committed to doubling the number of Aboriginal apprentices.

(5g) Census questions relating to education changed substantially between 2001 and 2006. Therefore valid comparisons cannot be made between the two censuses. According to the 2006 Census, 12.5 of the Aboriginal population (age 15 +) completed an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, compared to only 11% of the non-Aboriginal population.

DEFINITIONS

Aboriginal: The term “Aboriginal peoples of Canada” is defined in the *Constitution Act* of 1982, Part II, Section 35(2), as including “the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada”. Canada’s Aboriginal population is distinct and diverse. “First Nation” is the term generally preferred by Indian peoples of Canada. The term “Indian” is still used where referring to legislation or government statistics.

Indian Act: The *Indian Act* is federal legislation, which dates from 1876. There have been over twenty major changes to the original Act since then. The Act is administered by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The Act deals with registered Indians, Band Councils, and the system of Indian reserves.

First Nations: Officially called Indians in the *Indian Act*, this term refers to the indigenous peoples of North America located in what is now Canada, and their descendents, who are not Inuit or Métis. For the purposes of Aboriginal identification within British Columbia, the term “First Nation(s)” is the generally preferred term in place of “Indian”. For statistical and analytical purposes, these terms are considered interchangeable and representative of the same population.

Status Indian (SI): A person who is registered as an Indian under the *Indian Act*. The Act sets out the requirements for determining who is an Indian for the purposes of the *Indian Act*.

Non-Status: First Nations (Indian) people who do not meet the criteria for registration, or have chosen not to be registered, under the *Indian Act*.

Métis: Métis means a person who self-identifies as Métis, is of historic Métis Nation Ancestry, is distinct from other Aboriginal Peoples and is accepted by the Métis Nation. (*Definition adopted by the Métis National Council at their 2002 Annual General Assembly and further implemented by the Métis Nation British Columbia in 2003.*)

Métis people identify themselves, and are recognized, as distinct from First Nations (Indian), Inuit or European descendants. The distinct Métis culture arose after contact with the first European explorer/settlers but prior to colonialism. (*General definition.*)

GENERAL NOTE ON CENSUS DATA

Where Census data is used, the Aboriginal identity population was counted the same way in 2006, 2001 and 1996, providing comparable data for three consecutive census years. However, comparison of Aboriginal data across census years must adjust for incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements. Some Indian reserves and settlements did not participate in the census as enumeration was not permitted or it was interrupted before completion. In 2006, there were 22 incompletely enumerated Indian reserves in British Columbia compared to 30 in 2001 and 77 in 1996.

For more in-depth reports and publications, please visit the following links:

BC Stats

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/lss/abor/ap_index.asp

Ministry of Advanced Education and Labour Market Development

www.gov.bc.ca/aved

Ministry of Education

www.bced.gov.bc.ca/abed/

Ministry of Health Services

www.health.gov.bc.ca/aboriginal/index.html

Ministry of Children and Family Development

www.gov.bc.ca/mcf/

Office of the Provincial Health Officer

www.health.gov.bc.ca/pho/

Statistics Canada

www.statcan.ca/

Aboriginal Peoples Survey

www12.statcan.ca/english/profil01aps/home.cfm%20

Aboriginal Children's Survey

www.statcan.gc.ca/aboriginal/acs/5801793-eng.htm

Métis Nation B.C.

www.mpcbc.bc.ca/

The Province is not responsible for data or other information found in non-B.C. government websites.



Ministry of
Aboriginal Relations
and Reconciliation