



The Aboriginal Economic Benchmarking Report

Core Indicator 3: Wealth and Well-Being

The National Aboriginal Economic Development Board
June, 2013

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THE NATIONAL ABORIGINAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD

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Significant portions of this report were adapted from O'Sullivan (2011); and Penney, O'Sullivan & Senécal (2012). However, the interpretations and conclusions herein do not necessarily reflect the opinions of those authors or of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada.



Introduction

As highlighted in the *Aboriginal Economic Benchmarking Report*, Aboriginal people lag behind their non-Aboriginal counterparts in most socio-economic indicators, including employment, income and education. While these indicators provide a picture of Aboriginal economic outcomes and capacity to seize opportunities, they do not provide a community perspective on socio-economic conditions. This community perspective is important in light of Aboriginal peoples' efforts to develop their land, increase their involvement in economic activities around their communities and fully benefit from governmental autonomy.

This report seeks to provide additional information and to present an overview of the situation, not an in-depth analysis, of the *Aboriginal Economic Benchmarking Report's* Core Indicator #3: Wealth and Well-Being. This indicator is based on one measure: the Community Well-Being Index. The Community Well-Being (CWB) Index is a tool based on Statistics Canada's Census of Population data to produce 'well-being' scores for individual Canadian communities ranging between 0 and 100 (with 100 indicating the highest level of well-being). It is based on indicators of education, income, labour force activity and housing to measure the well-being of First Nation, Inuit and other Canadian communities. Since the CWB captures information on both the human and physical capital of a community, it also provides some indication of a community's capacity to seize economic development opportunities. These scores are used to compare well-being across First Nation and Inuit communities with well-being in other Canadian communities over time¹.

The CWB is limited to the scope of census data and highlights the economic aspects of well-being, which does not fully capture the informal economy that includes activities outside of the wage economy – such as traditional hunting and fishing – that are central to our way of life. The CWB is still a valid measure in the context of the Benchmarking Report because the NAEDB is setting targets for Aboriginal people to achieve comparable economic outcomes to non-Aboriginal Canadians. The NAEDB does not intend to diminish the value of our traditional economic activities, but recognize their importance and value to all Aboriginal people.

The CWB suggests that significant gaps in well-being exist between Aboriginal communities and other Canadians communities. Across Canada, 97% of First Nation communities and 96% of Inuit communities had a score below the average of other Canadian communities.

2022 TARGET: WEALTH AND WELL-BEING		
KEY MEASURES	ABORIGINAL BENCHMARK	2022 TARGET
Community Well-Being Index	First Nations communities have a CWB score 19.3 points below other Canadian communities	The NAEDB target for Wealth and Well-Being is average community well-being scores comparable to those of Canada's non-Aboriginal population
	Inuit communities have a CWB score 15.1 points below other Canadian communities	

¹ For additional methodological information see: <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100016585/1100100016598>



While First Nation and Inuit communities have lower CWB scores than other Canadian communities, a larger proportion of First Nation communities display very low CWB scores (below 50) compared to Inuit communities.

Wealth and Well-Being Highlights by Heritage Group

First Nations: In 2006, the average CWB score for First Nations communities in Canada was 57.4, or 19.3 points below other Canadian communities. Approximately 90% of First Nations communities had a CWB score of 70 and below, and 3% of First Nations communities had a score higher than 77, the average score of other Canadian communities.

Inuit: In 2006, the average CWB score for Inuit communities in Canada was 61.6, or 15.1 points below other Canadian communities. Approximately 85% of Inuit communities had a CWB score of 70 and below, and 4% of Inuit communities had a score higher than 77, the average score of other Canadian communities.

It is important to note that Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada did not create a specific category for Métis communities. Therefore, Métis communities are included in the “Other Canadian communities” category (see “Defining Communities” on page 4). The absence of a specific Métis category constitutes a gap in the availability of statistics to track the economic progress of all Aboriginal heritage groups in Canada.



Measure 1: Community Well-Being Index

Between 1996 and 2006, First Nation and Inuit communities have had very small increases in their average community well-being (CWB) scores. During that period, the gap with other Canadian communities increased. First Nation and Inuit communities CWB scores are variable across provinces and territories, with the lowest scores found in the Prairies and the highest in the North and the Maritimes.

In 2006, the CWB scores were calculated for 537 First Nation communities, 50 Inuit communities and 3,860 other Canadian communities. This count includes only those communities for which a CWB score is available. CWB scores from a given census are available for every community in Canada that meets the following criteria: 1) a population of at least 65; 2) it was not a incompletely enumerated reserve (a reserve is deemed incompletely enumerated if it was not permitted to be enumerated or if enumeration was incomplete or of insufficient quality); and 3) its global non-response rate was not greater than or equal to 25% (global non-response rate is the percentage of required responses left unanswered by respondents).

*Defining Communities**

Communities are defined in terms of census subdivisions (CSDs). CSDs are municipalities or areas (such as Indian reserves) that are regarded as the equivalent of municipalities. For purposes of comparison, communities are categorized as First Nation, Inuit communities or other Canadian communities.

First Nations comprise those communities that Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) and Statistics Canada classify as "on-reserve." They include all CSDs that are legally affiliated with Indian Bands plus a selection of other CSDs in Northern Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

Inuit have completed land claims in four regions across Canada's north: Nunatsiavut, Nunavik, Nunavut and the Inuvialuit region. For purposes of the CWB, communities are classified as Inuit communities if they fall within any of these regions and had a population of at least 65.

CSDs that are neither First Nation nor Inuit communities are classified as other Canadian communities. It is important to note that some non-Aboriginal communities have substantial Aboriginal populations. It is also worth noting that others who use the CWB index may choose to classify communities in different ways. For example, one could reclassify other Canadian communities with substantial Métis populations as Métis communities.

* Definition from: O'Sullivan, E. (2011). *The Community Well-Being Index (CWB): Measuring Well-Being in First Nations and Non-Aboriginal Communities, 1981-2006*. Unpublished report submitted to AANDC.

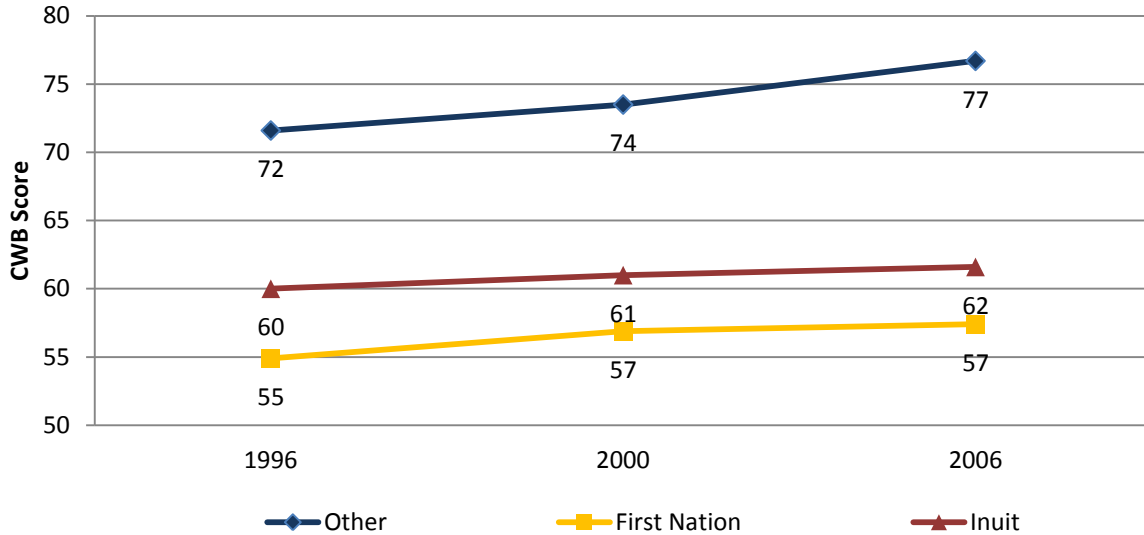
a. Evolution between 1996 and 2006

The CWB, collected for First Nation communities, Inuit communities and other communities in Canada, allows for a comparison of well-being across Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities at given points in time.



As Chart 1 indicates, between 1996 and 2006, the average CWB score for First Nation and Inuit communities increased only slightly: from 55 to 57 for First Nation communities and from 60 to 62 for Inuit communities. During the same period, the average CWB score for other communities in Canada saw an increase from 72 to 77. In other words, the gap between Aboriginal and other communities widened between 1996 and 2006.

Chart 1: Average First Nation, Inuit and Other Canadian Communities' CWB Score, Canada, 1996- 2006



Source: Appendix Table 1

AANDC’s research indicates that from 1981 to 1996, the CWB of First Nation and Inuit communities progressed significantly and resulted in a reduction of the well-being gap relative to other Canadian communities. However, since 2001, there has been little progress with the CWB of First Nation and Inuit communities and the gap has been widening. It is possible that this widening gap is due to changes in methodology related to changes in the Census on the education question.²

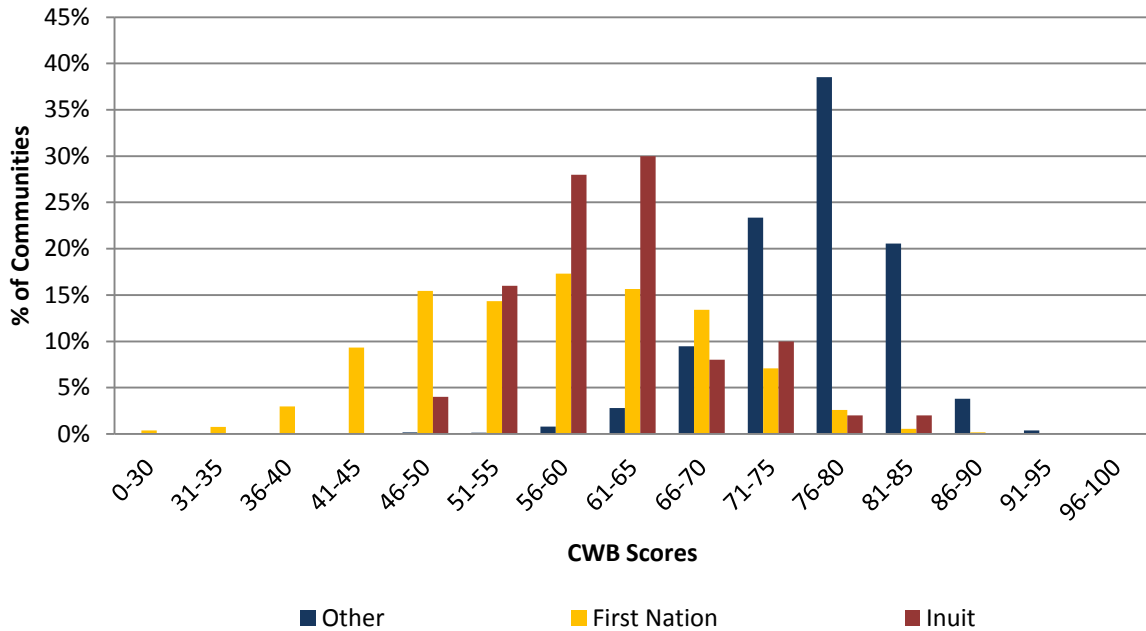
b. Perspective across Canada

Chart 2 (page 6) presents the distribution of First Nation, Inuit and other Canadian communities in 2006. Important differences between the three distributions are observed. First, First Nation communities show large disparities across the CWB scale. The distribution of First Nation communities is at the middle and lower end of the CWB spectrum; 76% of First Nation communities are within the 46-70 range. Fewer Inuit communities than First Nation fall at the low end of the CWB continuum and there is less disparity among Inuit communities than First Nation communities: 74% of Inuit communities are within the 51-65 range. However, both First Nation and Inuit communities show great disparity compared to other Canadian communities and score comparably much lower: 84% of other Canadian communities are within the 71-85 range.

² O’Sullivan, E. (2011). *The Community Well-Being Index (CWB): Measuring Well-Being in First Nations and Non-Aboriginal Communities, 1981-2006*. Unpublished report submitted to Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada and Penney, C., O’Sullivan, E., & Senécal, S. (2012). *The Community Well-Being Index (CWB): Examining Well-Being in Inuit Communities, 1981-2006*. Unpublished report, AANDC.

The difference between First Nation and Inuit communities and other Canadian communities is so great that only 3% of First Nation and 4% of Inuit communities display scores higher than the average score achieved by other Canadian communities. Among the lowest ranked 100 communities in Canada in 2006, 96 were First Nation and one was Inuit. Only one First Nation community ranked among the top 100 Canadian communities.

Chart 2: Distribution of First Nation, Inuit and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Canada, 2006



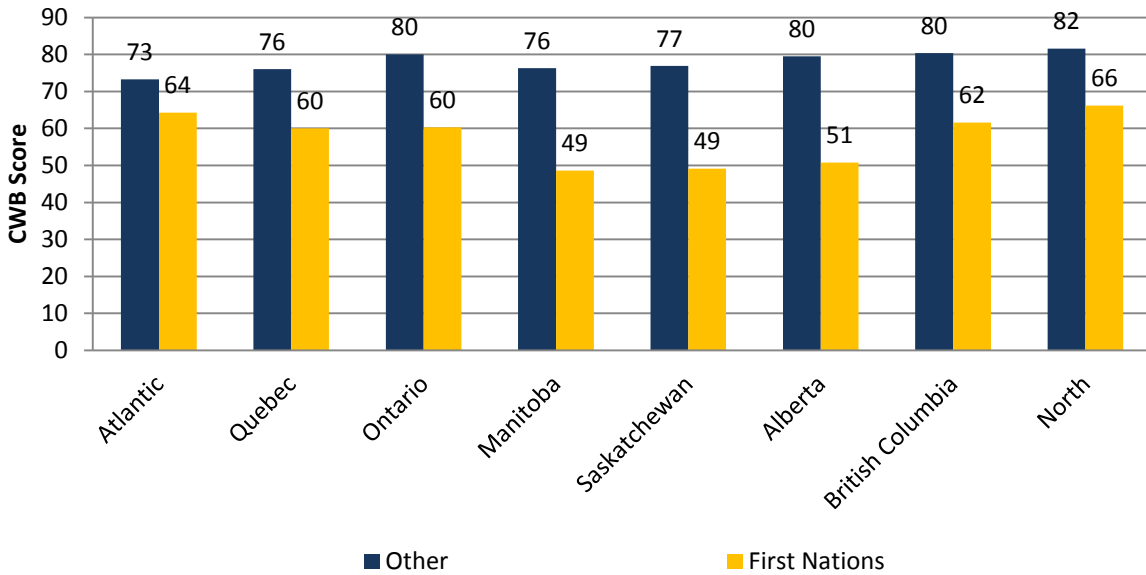
Source: Appendix Table 2

Research conducted by AANDC delves deeper into the CBW score components³. Findings indicate that, generally speaking, Aboriginal education and income scores have been increasing since 1981; the labour market score increased slightly between 2001 and 2006; and the housing score decreased between 2001 and 2006.

Substantial disparities in the well-being of an average community were found between First Nation, Inuit and other Canadian communities within a given province, territory or a region in 2006. As Chart 3 (page 7) indicates, First Nation communities in the prairie provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) have the lowest CBW average score and also display a majority of communities with very low – below 50 CWB score – while First Nation communities in the North and in the Maritimes had the highest average scores. In addition, the gap in well-being between First Nation and other Canadian communities is also larger in the Prairies than in other regions.

³ O’Sullivan, E. (2011), *op. cit.* and Penney, C., and al. (2012) *op. cit.*

Chart 3: Average First Nation and Other Canadian Communities CWB Scores by Regions, 2006



Source: Appendix Table 1a

There are four Inuit regions in Canada, collectively known as Inuit Nunangat. The Inuvialuit region comprises the northwestern part of the Northwest Territories and includes six Inuit communities. Nunavut, Canada’s newest territory, is home to the majority of Inuit people and comprises 26 Inuit communities where 25,000 Inuit reside. The area in northern Quebec inhabited by Inuit is known as Nunavik and comprises 14 Inuit communities. Finally, the Inuit region of Labrador is called Nunatsiavut, where Inuit live primarily in five communities⁴.

As Summary Table 1 indicates, Inuit communities’ CWB scores show fewer disparities than First Nation’s ones. Inuit communities in Nunatsiavut show the highest average score (66) while communities in Nunavik show the lowest (59). It is important to note that the small number of Inuit communities in Inuvialuit and Nunatsiavut suggests caution in interpreting results based on these averages.

Summary Table 1: Average Inuit and Other Canadian Communities CWB Scores by Regions, 2006		
	Inuit Communities Average Score	Other Communities Average Score in the Relevant Province or Territory
Inuvialuit	65	83 (Northwest Territories)
Nunavut	61	Nil
Nunavik	59	76 (Quebec)
Nunatsiavut	66	69 (Newfoundland and Labrador)

Source: AANDC special calculations based on the 2006 Census data

⁴ Additional information on Inuit Nunangat can be found on the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami website: <http://www.itk.ca/>

It is also important to note that these CWB scores reflect the well-being of communities designated as Inuit communities, which often also include a number of non-Inuit residents. In many cases, especially in larger communities, non-Inuit residing in Inuit communities are highly educated professionals who moved to the North for employment. They often benefit from higher income and better housing conditions than their Inuit neighbours. While these residents contribute economically and socially to the well-being of the community, their presence may also skew the CWB score for Inuit communities and these results should not be used interchangeably as a measure for Inuit well-being as a whole (or should be used with caution).

Conclusion

The picture provided by the analysis of the CWB scores indicates that large well-being gaps remain between Aboriginal and other Canadian communities. This is the reality across Canada and in each region. The gap is especially wide in the Prairies, the region where First Nation communities display the lowest average CWB score. These results point to the need to examine this area further – particularly in the Prairies where the economy has remained robust – as it could mean that First Nation communities are not sharing in the economic benefits arising from the natural resource sector boom. Further research would be needed to confirm this hypothesis, but if it is revealed to be true, efforts will be required to increase the economic participation of Aboriginal people in areas that are thriving yet, face skilled labour shortages. This is especially important given that a large amount of resource projects are projected to drive the Canadian economy and are located in close proximity to Aboriginal communities.

Although this report does not delve deeper into the CWB score components (Education, Income, Housing and Labour Market), it was noted AANDC's research that the housing component score was especially low in First Nation and Inuit communities. As noted by the NAEDB in its February 2012 recommendation report on *Financing First Nation Infrastructure*, infrastructure is tied to basic human needs and quality of life – without which Aboriginal communities cannot position themselves to take advantage of economic opportunities. Addressing the infrastructure gap in First Nation and Inuit communities requires a comprehensive review of the current funding options that will lead to a modern, whole-of-government approach that effectively supports the financing of infrastructure.

Furthermore, First Nation and Inuit communities possess distinct characteristics, including unique ties to the land that differentiate them from the average Canadian community. Many First Nation and Inuit communities are located in rural or remote areas, sometimes not linked to any road network, and are often sparsely populated. Additional research to compare First Nation and Inuit communities to other Canadian communities that share, at least in part, similar characteristics would increase the knowledge base and offer potential programming and policy best practices that could contribute to increase economic development in Aboriginal communities.

In addition, the CWB score used by AANDC and presented in this report does not factor in the population size of each community. In other words, when calculating the average CWB score for communities in a given region, large urban centres like Toronto, Montréal or Vancouver have the same weight as small towns. Given the high CWB score that large urban centres usually display, this means that a significant proportion of the population living in “other Canadian communities” reside in large urban centres that are well above the average score of 77 for other Canadian communities. This could mean that the gap between Aboriginal communities and other Canadian communities, when taking into account the population factor, is even wider than depicted in this report. Further research and analysis based on population size and geographic location would be required to confirm this hypothesis.

Finally, as stated previously, the CWB does not include components related to Aboriginal traditional activities. The NAEDB chose to use it because it is a valid instrument to compare First Nation and Inuit communities to other Canadian communities with regard to economic outcomes. However, community well-being is a subjective concept, not always in line with individual well-being and does not necessarily reflect the Aboriginal definition of well-being. For many Aboriginal people, practicing traditional and cultural activities contributes to their individual well-being in a very significant manner, something the CWB does not capture.

ANNEX A – Supplementary Data

Appendix Table 1a: Average CWB Score by Community group and Region, 2006

Appendix Table 1b: Average CWB Score by Community group and Region, 2001

Appendix Table 1c: Average CWB Score by Community group and Region, 1996

Appendix Table 2a: Distribution of First Nation, Inuit and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Canada, 2006

Appendix Chart 2b: Distribution of First Nation, Inuit and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Canada, 2006

Appendix Table 3a: Distribution of First Nation, Inuit and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Atlantic Provinces, 2006

Appendix Chart 3b: Distribution of First Nation, Inuit and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Atlantic Provinces, 2006

Appendix Table 4a: Distribution of First Nation, Inuit and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Quebec, 2006

Appendix Table 4b: Distribution of First Nation, Inuit and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Quebec, 2006

Appendix Table 5a: Distribution of First Nation and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Ontario, 2006

Appendix Chart 5b: Distribution of First Nation and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Ontario, 2006

Appendix Table 6a: Distribution of First Nation and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Manitoba, 2006

Appendix Chart 6b: Distribution of First Nation and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Manitoba, 2006

Appendix Table 7a: Distribution of First Nation and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Saskatchewan, 2006

Appendix Chart 7b: Distribution of First Nation and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Saskatchewan, 2006

Appendix Table 8a: Distribution of First Nation and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Alberta, 2006

Appendix Chart 8b: Distribution of First Nation and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Alberta, 2006

Appendix Table 9a: Distribution of First Nation and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, British Columbia, 2006

Appendix Table 9b: Distribution of First Nation and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, British Columbia, 2006

Appendix Table 10a: Distribution of First Nation, Inuit and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, North, 2006

Appendix Chart 10b: Distribution of First Nation, Inuit and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, North, 2006



Appendix Table 1a: Average CWB Score by Community group and Region, 2006

	First Nation communities	Inuit Communities	Other Canadian Communities
Canada	57.4	61.6	76.7
Newfoundland	65.5	65.8	69.3
Prince Edward Island	65	n.a.	77.6
Nova Scotia	63.4	n.a.	76.7
New Brunswick	65.1	n.a.	75.1
Quebec	60	59.1	76
Ontario	60.3	n.a.	80
Manitoba	48.6	n.a.	76.3
Saskatchewan	49.1	n.a.	76.9
Alberta	50.8	n.a.	79.5
British Columbia	61.6	n.a.	80.4
Yukon Territory	71.5	n.a.	81.0
Northwest Territories	63.1	64.7	82.8
Nunavut	n.a.	61.4	n.a.

Source: AANDC special calculations based on the 2006 Census data

Appendix Table 1b: Average CWB Score by Community group and Region, 2001

	First Nation communities	Inuit Communities	Other Canadian Communities
Canada	56.9	61	73.5
Atlantic	60.5	61.7	69
Quebec	59.5	59.3	73.2
Ontario	59.2	n.a.	77.3
Manitoba	50	n.a.	73.1
Saskatchewan	50.9	n.a.	73.8
Alberta	51	n.a.	75.9
British Columbia	61	n.a.	77.2
Territories	65.8	61.6	80.4

Source: AANDC special calculations based on the 2001 Census data

Appendix Table 1c: Average CWB Score by Community group and Region, 1996

	First Nation communities	Inuit Communities	Other Canadian Communities
Canada	54.9	60	71.6
Atlantic	59.6	57	67.2
Quebec	54	60.6	70.3
Ontario	55.1	n.a.	75.1
Manitoba	48.1	n.a.	71.6
Saskatchewan	48.2	n.a.	72.5
Alberta	50.6	n.a.	73.7
British Columbia	59.9	n.a.	76.6
Territories	62.6	60.2	75.5

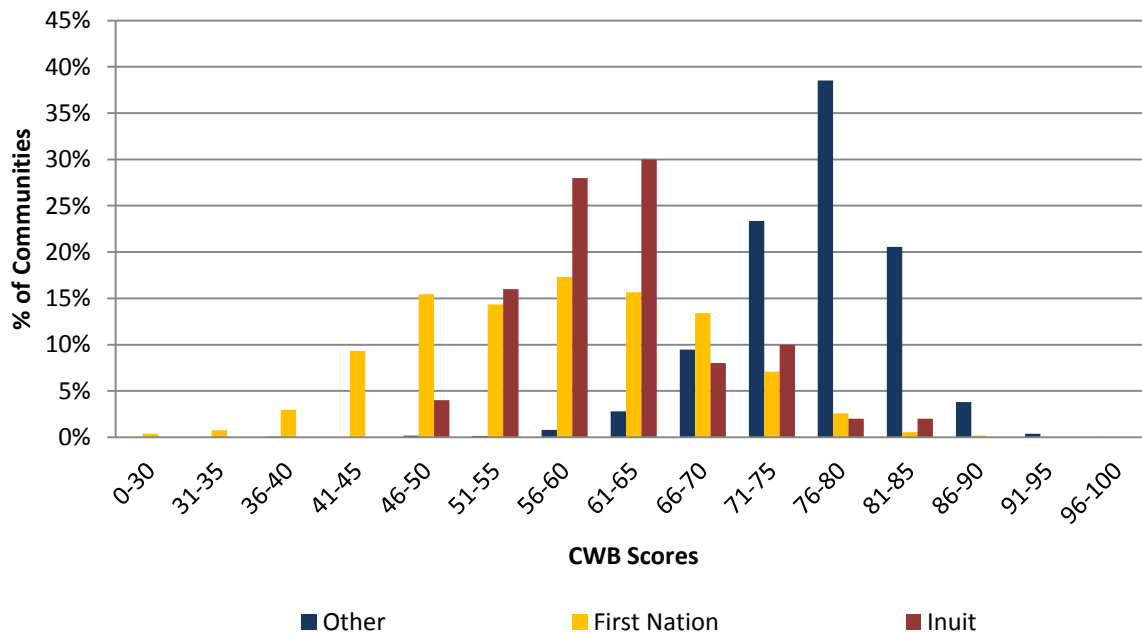
Source: AANDC special calculations based on the 1996 Census data

Appendix Table 2: Distribution of First Nation, Inuit and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Canada, 2006

	First Nation Communities		Inuit Communities		Other Canadian Communities	
	Number of communities	Percentage	Number of communities	Percentage	Number of communities	Percentage
0-30	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
31-35	4	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
36-40	16	3.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
41-45	50	9.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
46-50	83	15.5%	2	4.0%	6	0.2%
51-55	77	14.3%	8	16.0%	5	0.1%
56-60	93	17.3%	14	28.0%	30	0.8%
61-65	84	15.6%	15	30.0%	108	2.8%
66-70	72	13.4%	4	8.0%	366	9.5%
71-75	38	7.1%	5	10.0%	901	23.3%
76-80	14	2.6%	1	2.0%	1487	38.5%
81-85	3	0.6%	1	2.0%	793	20.5%
86-90	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	146	3.8%
91-95	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14	0.4%
96-100	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%

Source: AANDC special calculations based on the 2006 Census data

Appendix Chart 2: Distribution of First Nation, Inuit and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Canada, 2006

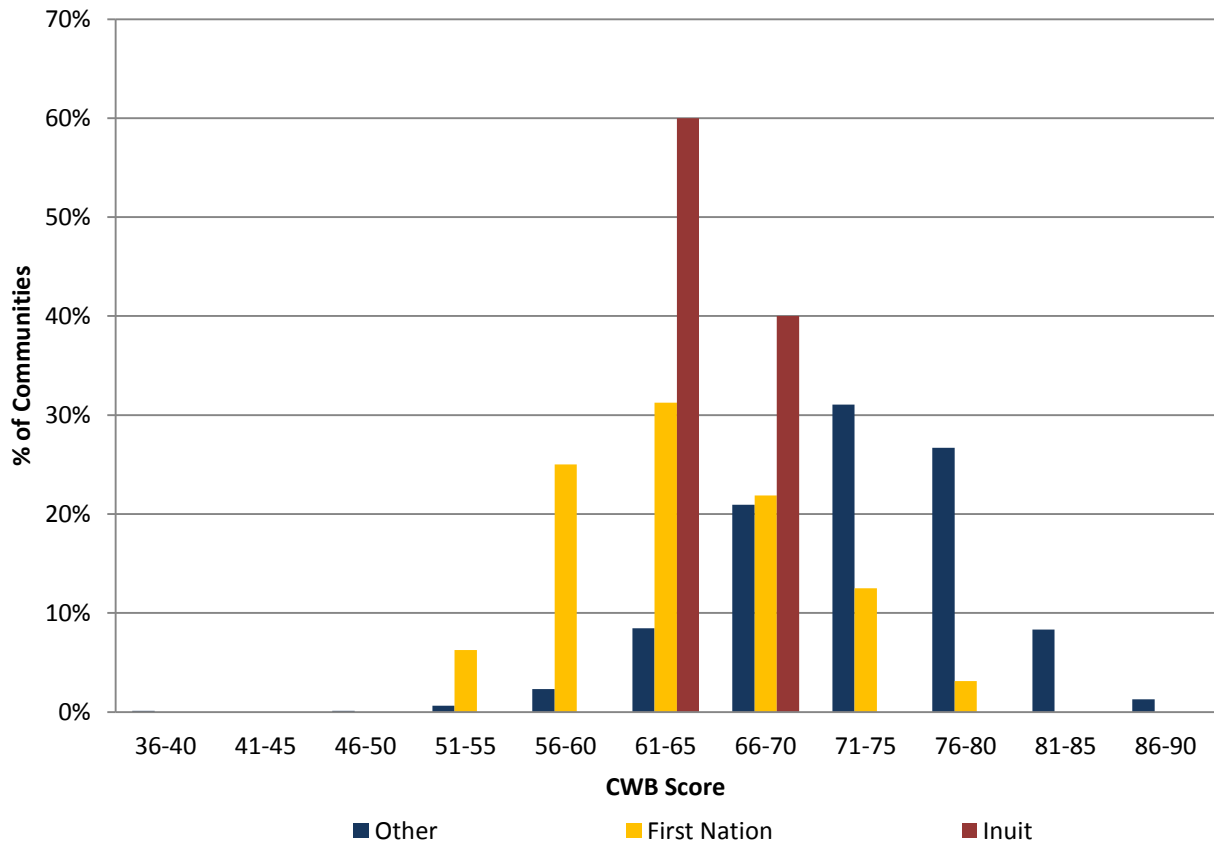


Appendix Table 3: Distribution of First Nation, Inuit and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Atlantic Provinces, 2006

	First Nation Communities		Inuit Communities		Other Canadian Communities	
	Number of communities	Percentage	Number of communities	Percentage	Number of communities	Percentage
36-40	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
41-45	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
46-50	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
51-55	2	6.3%	0	0.0%	5	0.6%
56-60	8	25.0%	0	0.0%	18	2.3%
61-65	10	31.3%	3	60.0%	66	8.5%
66-70	7	21.9%	2	40.0%	163	20.9%
71-75	4	12.5%	0	0.0%	242	31.1%
76-80	1	3.1%	0	0.0%	208	26.7%
81-85	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	65	8.3%
86-90	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	1.3%

Source: AANDC special calculations based on the 2006 Census data

Appendix Chart 3: Distribution of First Nation, Inuit and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Atlantic Provinces, 2006

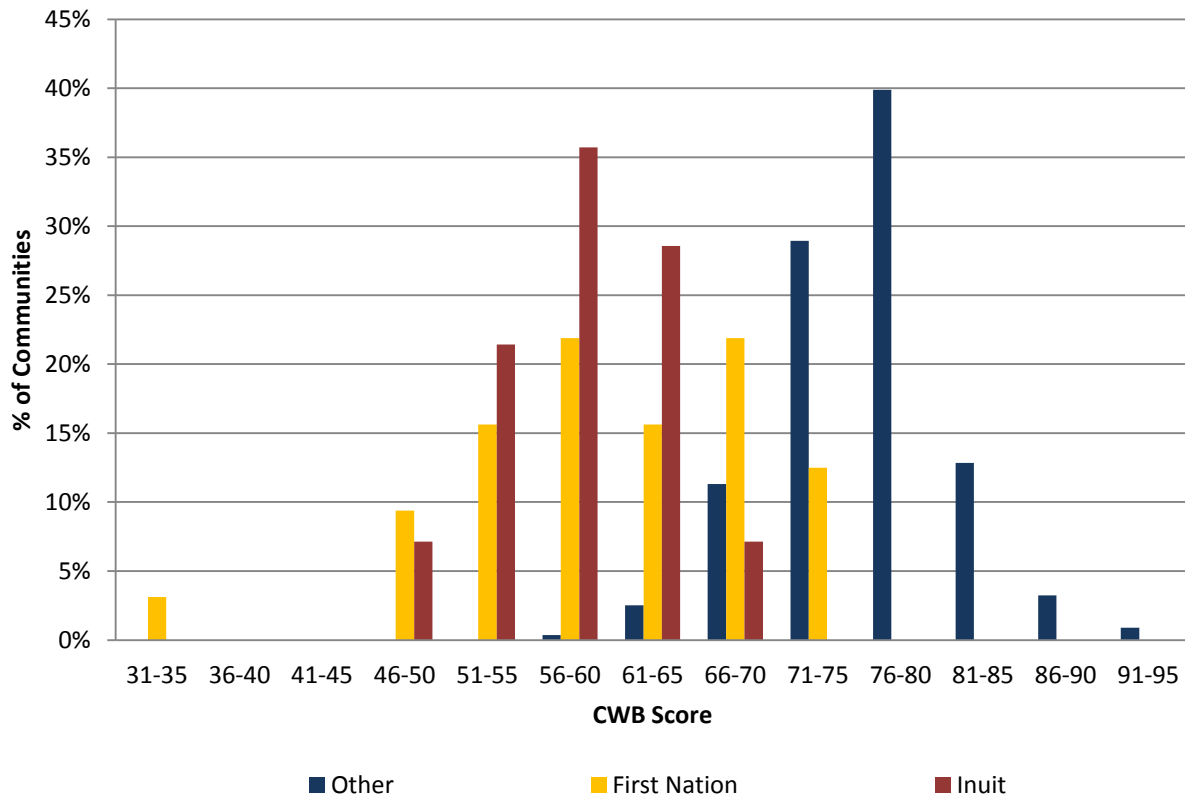


Appendix Table 4: Distribution of First Nation, Inuit and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Quebec, 2006

	First Nation Communities		Inuit Communities		Other Canadian Communities	
	Number of communities	Percentage	Number of communities	Percentage	Number of communities	Percentage
31-35	1	3.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
36-40	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
41-45	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
46-50	3	9.4%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%
51-55	5	15.6%	3	21.4%	0	0.0%
56-60	7	21.9%	5	35.7%	4	0.4%
61-65	5	15.6%	4	28.6%	28	2.5%
66-70	7	21.9%	1	7.1%	126	11.3%
71-75	4	12.5%	0	0.0%	322	28.9%
76-80	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	444	39.9%
81-85	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	143	12.8%
86-90	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	36	3.2%
91-95	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.9%

Source: AANDC special calculations based on the 2006 Census data

Appendix Table 4: Distribution of First Nation, Inuit and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Quebec, 2006

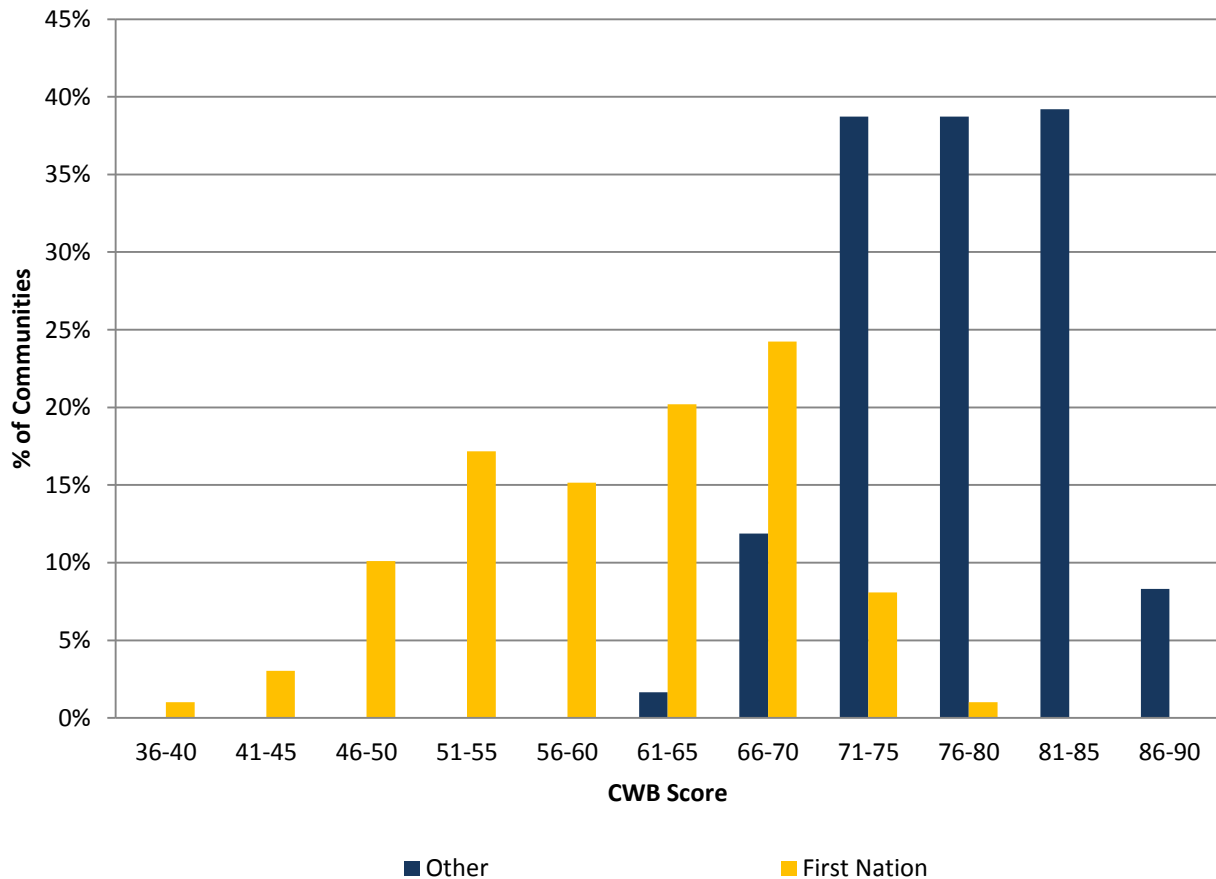


Appendix Table 5: Distribution of First Nation and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Ontario, 2006

	First Nation Communities		Other Canadian Communities	
	Number of communities	Percentage	Number of communities	Percentage
36-40	1	1.0%	0	0.0%
41-45	3	3.0%	0	0.0%
46-50	10	10.1%	0	0.0%
51-55	17	17.2%	0	0.0%
56-60	15	15.2%	0	0.0%
61-65	20	20.2%	1	1.7%
66-70	24	24.2%	7	11.9%
71-75	8	8.1%	50	38.7%
76-80	1	1.0%	163	38.7%
81-85	0	0.0%	165	39.2%
86-90	0	0.0%	35	8.3%

Source: AANDC special calculations based on the 2006 Census data

Appendix Chart 5: Distribution of First Nation and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Ontario, 2006

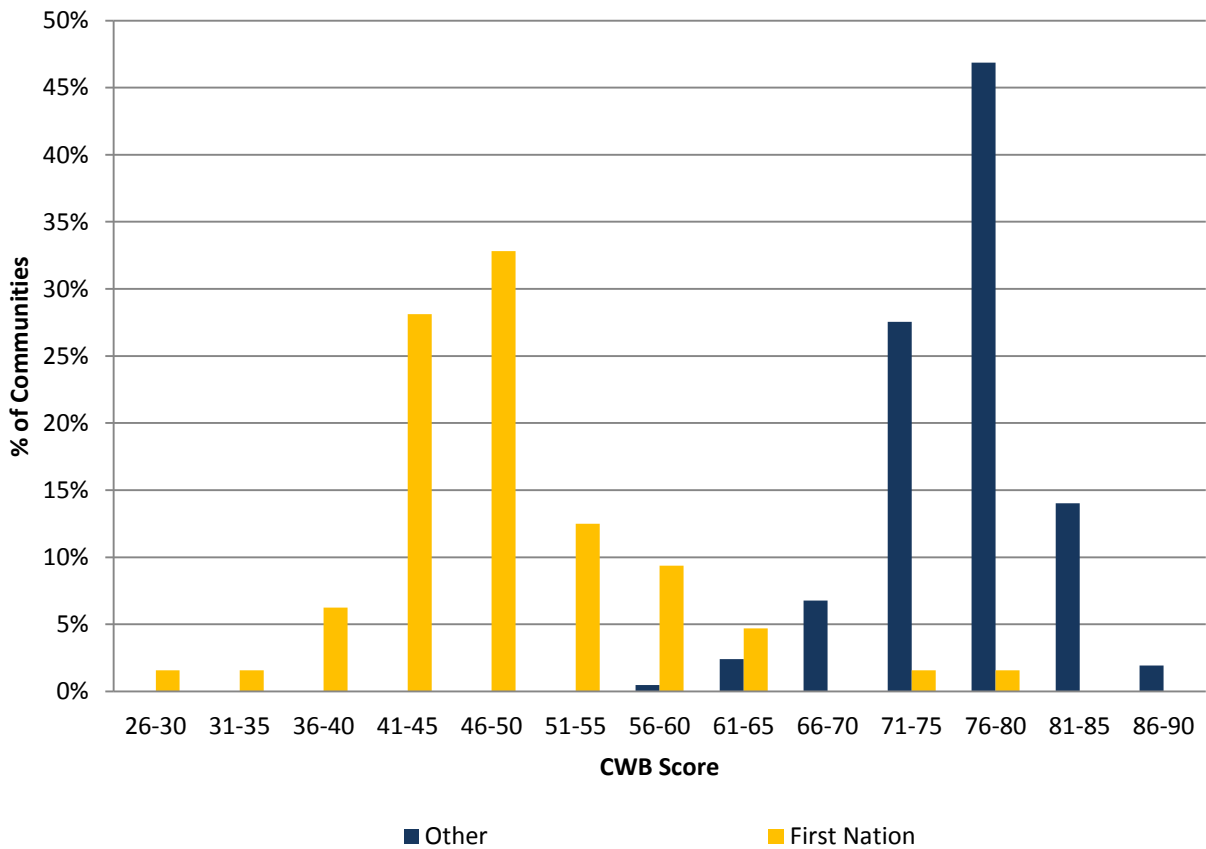


Appendix Table 6: Distribution of First Nation and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Manitoba, 2006

	First Nation Communities		Other Canadian Communities	
	Number of communities	Percentage	Number of communities	Percentage
26-30	1	1.6%	0	0.0%
31-35	1	1.6%	0	0.0%
36-40	4	6.3%	0	0.0%
41-45	18	28.1%	0	0.0%
46-50	21	32.8%	0	0.0%
51-55	8	12.5%	0	0.0%
56-60	6	9.4%	1	0.5%
61-65	3	4.7%	5	2.4%
66-70	0	0.0%	14	6.8%
71-75	1	1.6%	57	27.5%
76-80	1	1.6%	97	46.9%
81-85	0	0.0%	29	14.0%
86-90	0	0.0%	4	1.9%

Source: AANDC special calculations based on the 2006 Census data

Appendix Chart 6: Distribution of First Nation and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Manitoba, 2006

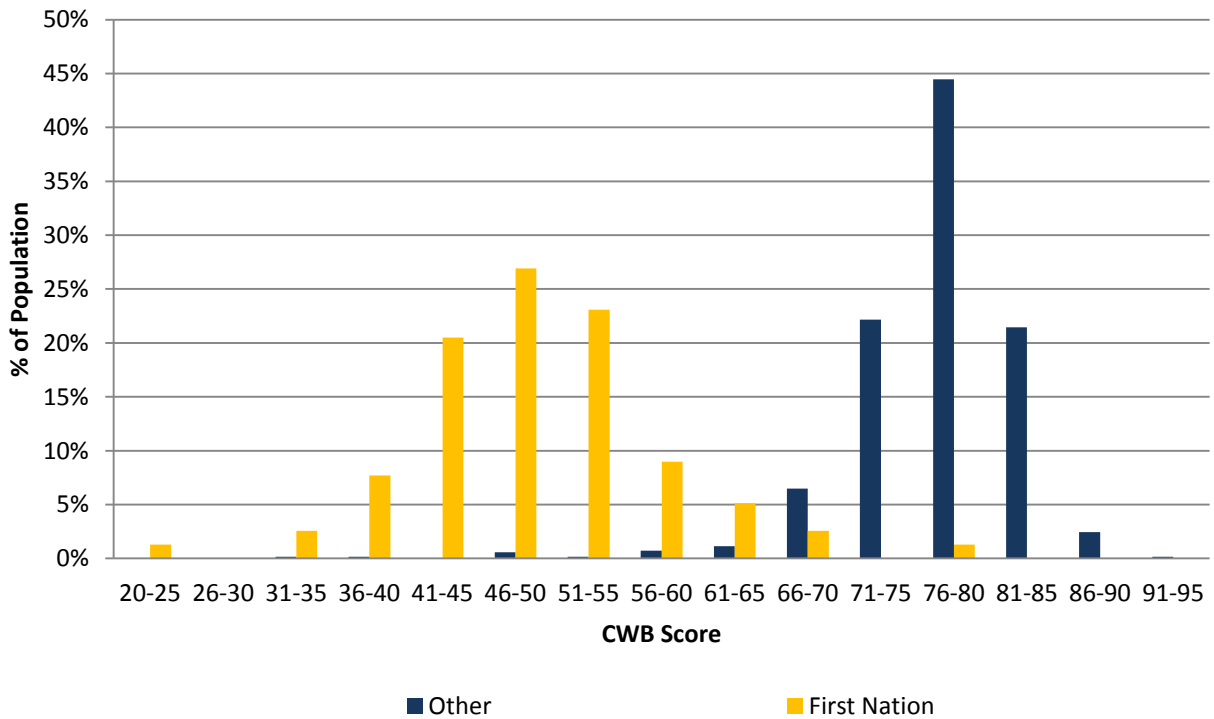


Appendix Table 7: Distribution of First Nation and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Saskatchewan, 2006

	First Nation Communities		Other Canadian Communities	
	Number of communities	Percentage	Number of communities	Percentage
20-25	1	1.3%	0	0.0%
26-30	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
31-35	2	2.6%	1	0.1%
36-40	6	7.7%	1	0.1%
41-45	16	20.5%	0	0.0%
46-50	21	26.9%	4	0.6%
51-55	18	23.1%	1	0.1%
56-60	7	9.0%	5	0.7%
61-65	4	5.1%	8	1.2%
66-70	2	2.6%	45	6.5%
71-75	0	0.0%	154	22.2%
76-80	1	1.3%	309	44.5%
81-85	0	0.0%	149	21.4%
86-90	0	0.0%	17	2.4%
91-95	0	0.0%	1	0.1%

Source: AANDC special calculations based on the 2006 Census data

Appendix Chart 7: Distribution of First Nation and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Saskatchewan, 2006

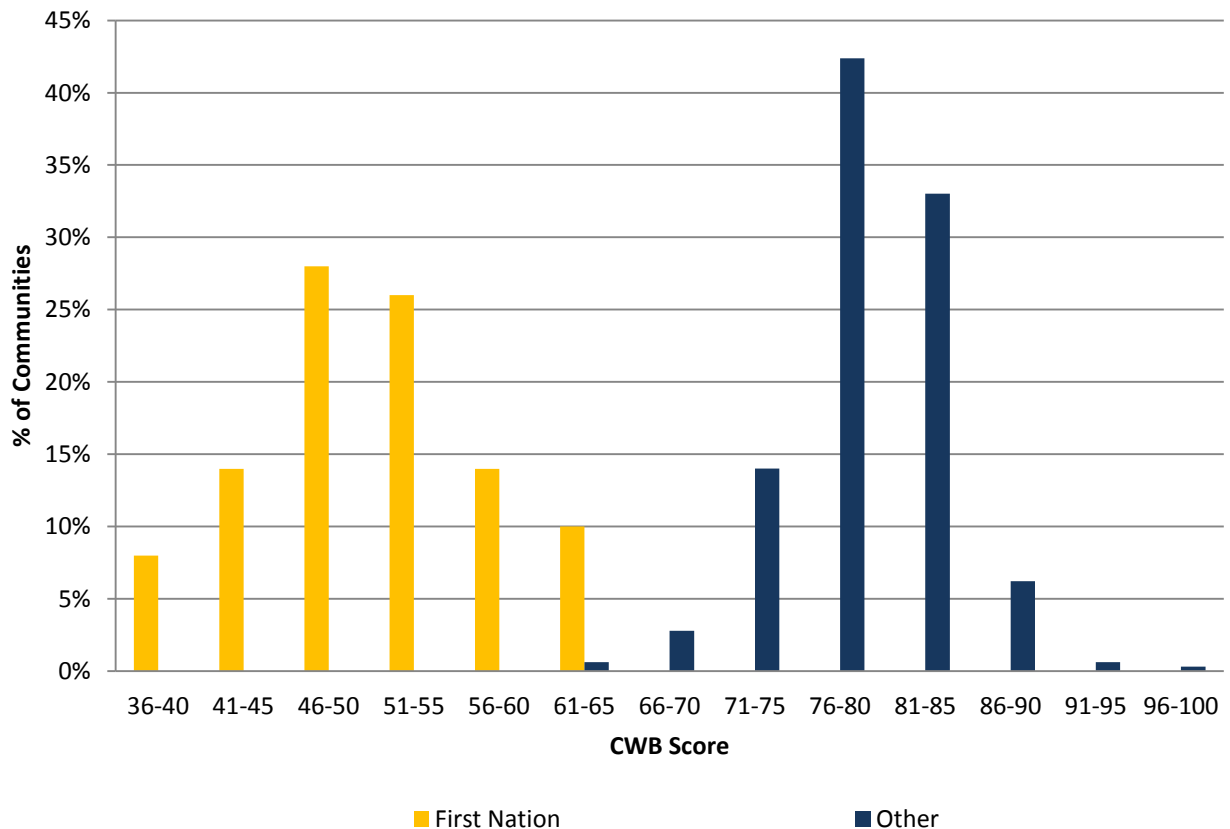


Appendix Table 8: Distribution of First Nation and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Alberta, 2006

	First Nation Communities		Other Canadian Communities	
	Number of communities	Percentage	Number of communities	Percentage
36-40	4	8.0%	0	0.0%
41-45	7	14.0%	0	0.0%
46-50	14	28.0%	0	0.0%
51-55	13	26.0%	0	0.0%
56-60	7	14.0%	0	0.0%
61-65	5	10.0%	2	0.6%
66-70	0	0.0%	9	2.8%
71-75	0	0.0%	45	14.0%
76-80	0	0.0%	136	42.4%
81-85	0	0.0%	106	33.0%
86-90	0	0.0%	20	6.2%
91-95	0	0.0%	2	0.6%
96-100	0	0.0%	1	0.3%

Source: AANDC special calculations based on the 2006 Census data

Appendix Chart 8: Distribution of First Nation and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Alberta, 2006

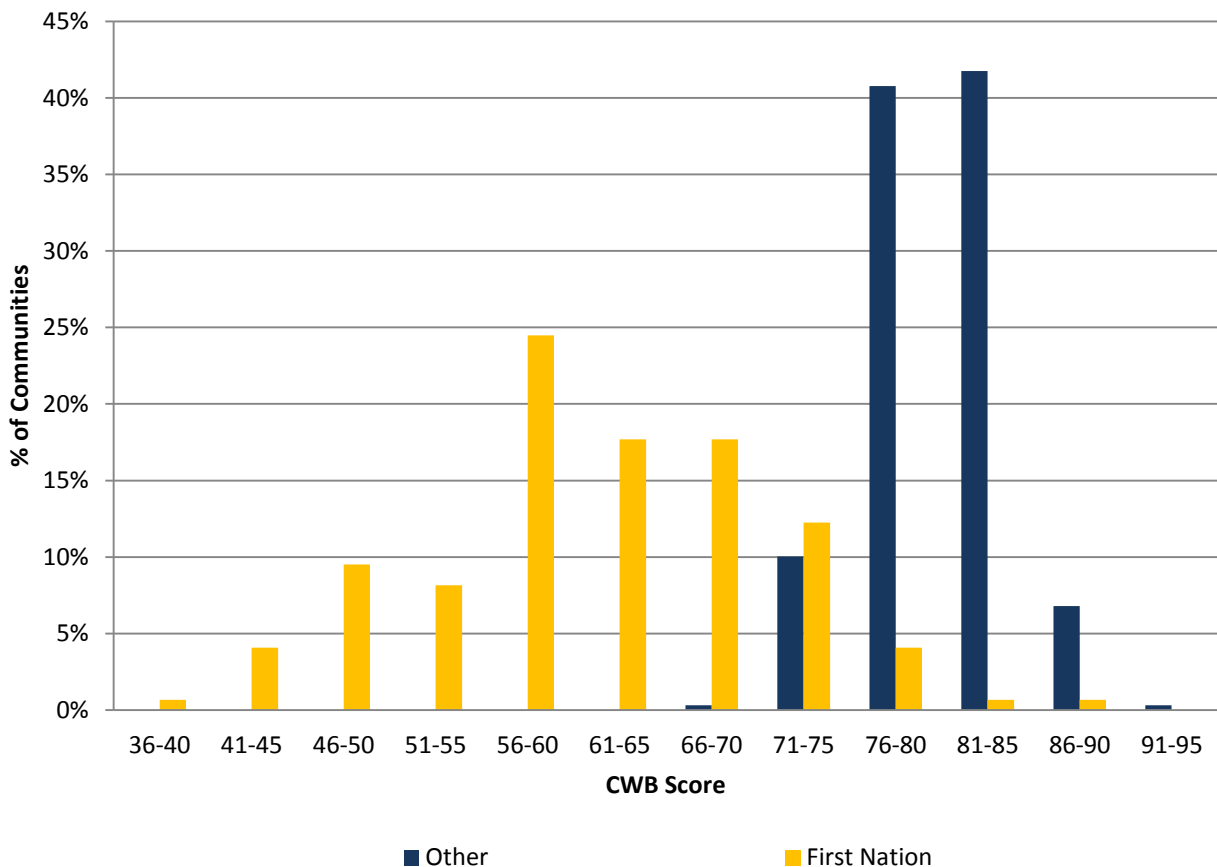


Appendix Table 9: Distribution of First Nation and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, British Columbia, 2006

	First Nation Communities		Other Canadian Communities	
	Number of communities	Percentage	Number of communities	Percentage
36-40	1	0.7%	0	0.0%
41-45	6	4.1%	0	0.0%
46-50	14	9.5%	0	0.0%
51-55	12	8.2%	0	0.0%
56-60	36	24.5%	0	0.0%
61-65	26	17.7%	0	0.0%
66-70	26	17.7%	1	0.3%
71-75	18	12.2%	31	10.0%
76-80	6	4.1%	126	40.8%
81-85	1	0.7%	129	41.7%
86-90	1	0.7%	21	6.8%
91-95	0	0.0%	1	0.3%

Source: AANDC special calculations based on the 2006 Census data

Appendix Table 9: Distribution of First Nation and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, British Columbia, 2006

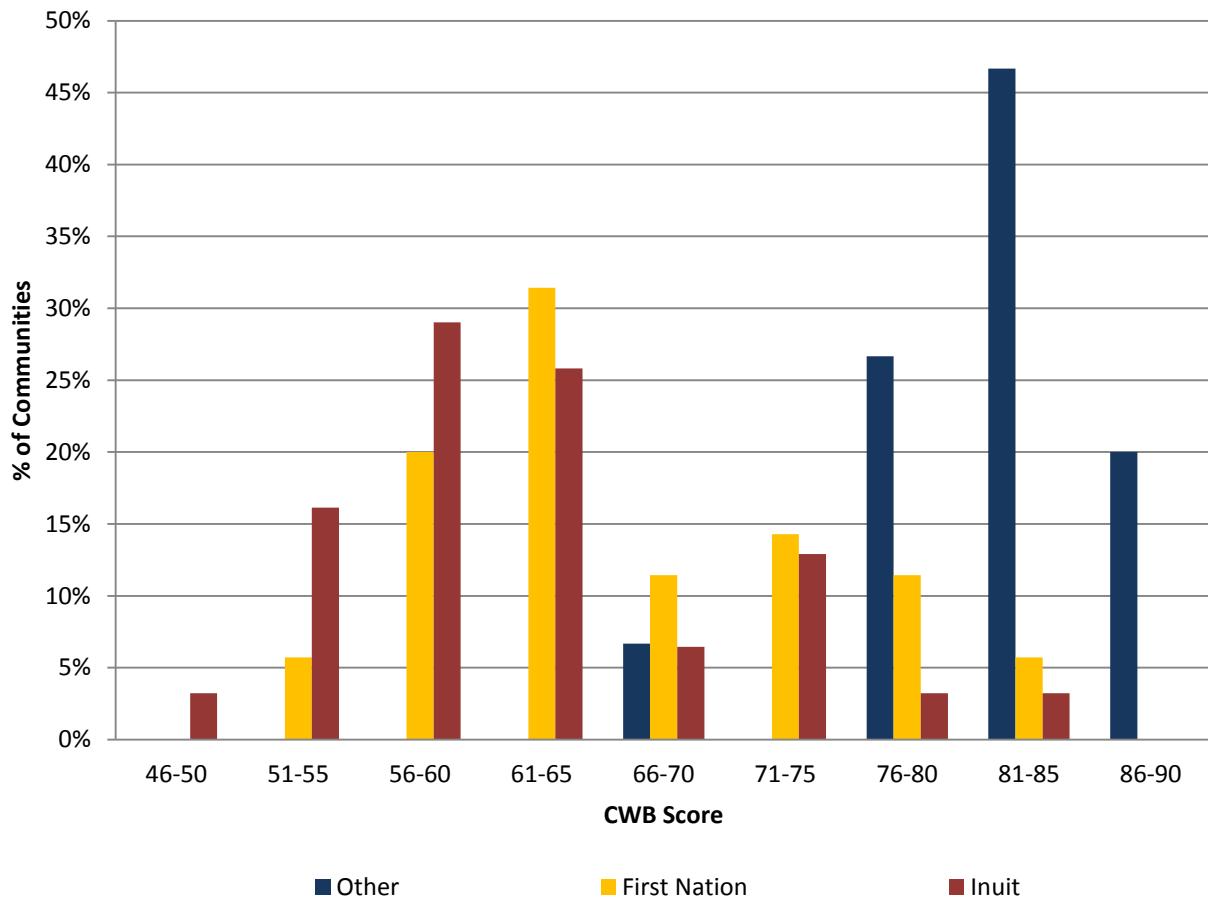


Appendix Table 10: Distribution of First Nation, Inuit and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, North, 2006

	First Nation Communities		Inuit Communities		Other Canadian Communities	
	Number of communities	Percentage	Number of communities	Percentage	Number of communities	Percentage
46-50	0	0.0%	1	3.2%	0	0.0%
51-55	2	5.7%	5	16.1%	0	0.0%
56-60	7	20.0%	9	29.0%	0	0.0%
61-65	11	31.4%	8	25.8%	0	0.0%
66-70	4	11.4%	2	6.5%	1	6.7%
71-75	5	14.3%	4	12.9%	0	0.0%
76-80	4	11.4%	1	3.2%	4	26.7%
81-85	2	5.7%	1	3.2%	7	46.7%
86-90	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	20.0%

Source: AANDC special calculations based on the 2006 Census data

Appendix Chart 10: Distribution of First Nation, Inuit and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, North, 2006

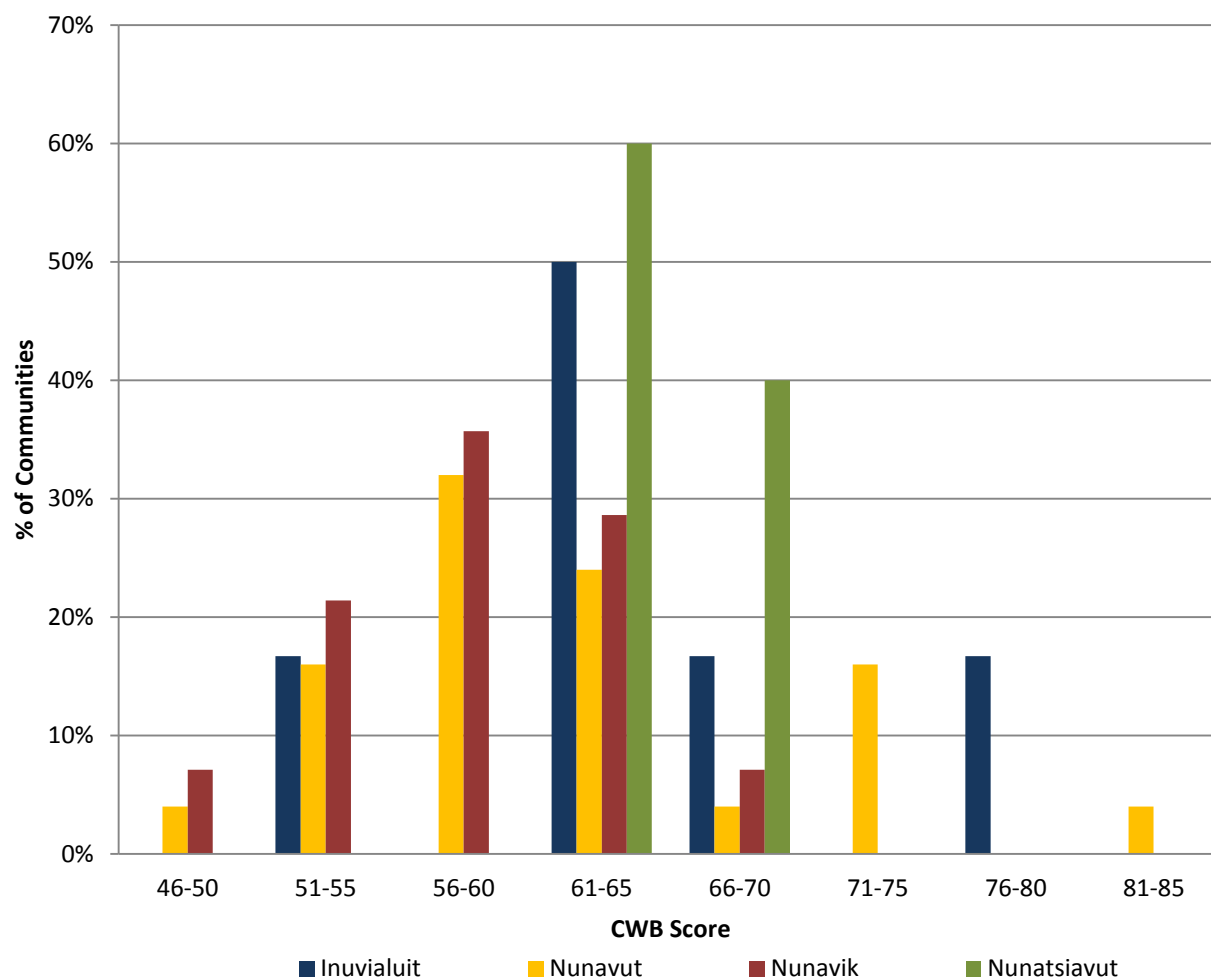


Appendix Table 11: Distribution of Inuit communities' CWB Scores, Inuit Nunangat Regions, 2006

	Inuvialuit		Nunavut		Nunavik		Nunatsiavut	
	Number of communities	Percentage	Number of communities	Percentage	Number of communities	Percentage	Number of communities	Percentage
46-50	0	0.0%	1	4.0%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%
51-55	1	16.7%	4	16.0%	3	21.4%	0	0.0%
56-60	0	0.0%	8	32.0%	5	35.7%	0	0.0%
61-65	3	50.0%	6	24.0%	4	28.6%	3	60.0%
66-70	1	16.7%	1	4.0%	1	7.1%	2	40.0%
71-75	0	0.0%	4	16.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
76-80	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
81-85	0	0.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Source: AANDC special calculations based on the 2006 Census data

Appendix Chart 11: Distribution of Inuit communities' CWB Scores, Inuit Nunangat Regions, 2006



Appendix Table 12: Distribution of Inuit and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006

	Inuit Communities		Other Canadian Communities	
	Number of communities	Percentage	Number of communities	Percentage
36-40	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
41-45	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
46-50	2	4.08%	1	0.1%
51-55	8	16.33%	4	0.3%
56-60	14	28.57%	24	1.6%
61-65	14	28.57%	84	5.7%
66-70	4	8.16%	241	16.5%
71-75	5	10.20%	422	28.9%
76-80	1	2.04%	477	32.6%
81-85	1	2.04%	159	10.9%
86-90	0	0.0%	38	2.6%
91-95	0	0.0%	10	0.7%

Source: AANDC special calculations based on the 2006 Census data

Appendix Chart 12: Distribution of Inuit and Other Canadian communities' CWB Scores, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador, 2006

