

## Indicator Dashboard Notes, Definitions, Limitations, Methodologies and Sources

### Home Page

Community Well Being Index Score	<p><b>Notes:</b> The Community Well-Being (CWB) index is a means of examining the well-being of individual Canadian communities. Various indicators of socio-economic well-being, including education, labour force activity, income and housing are combined to give each community a well-being "score". These scores are used to compare well-being across First Nations and Inuit communities with well-being in non-Indigenous communities over time.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada and Indigenous Services Canada</p>
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### Demographic

Registered Population	<p><b>Notes:</b> The figures are for December 31 of each year and include all individuals registered in the Indian Registration System (IRS) to a First Nation located in Saskatchewan. The IRS is maintained by Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) with the support of Indian Registry Administrators hired by each First Nation.</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> Some births and deaths are reported late or not at all, and may limit the accuracy of the unadjusted data presented.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Indian Registration System</p>
Registered Population Living On-Reserve	<p><b>Notes:</b> The figures are for December 31 of each year and include all individuals registered in the Indian Registration System (IRS) to a First Nation located in Saskatchewan. The IRS is maintained by Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) with the support of Indian Registry Administrators hired by each First Nation.</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> Some births and deaths are reported late or not at all, and may limit the accuracy of the unadjusted data presented. As the place of residence field on the Indian Registration System is not regularly updated, the residency numbers represents a snapshot in time on whether an individual lives on or off reserve. This may not be a true reflection of the proportion of FN individuals living on-reserve due to high mobility trends associated with FN.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Indian Registration System</p>
On-Reserve Non-Registered Population	<p><b>Notes:</b> Refers to all persons in the Census that did not report being a Registered or Treaty Indian (under the Indian Act of Canada).</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> The estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada; Census Conducted every 5 years</p>
Percent of Registered Population Living On-Reserve	<p><b>Notes:</b> The figures are for December 31 of each year and include all individuals registered in the Indian Registration System (IRS) to a First Nation located in Saskatchewan. The IRS is maintained by Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) with the support of Indian Registry Administrators hired by each First Nation.</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> Some births and deaths are reported late or not at all, and may limit the accuracy of the unadjusted data presented. As the place of residence field on the Indian Registration System is not regularly updated, the residency numbers represents a snapshot in time on whether an individual lives on or off reserve. This may not be a true reflection of the proportion of FN individuals living on-reserve due to high mobility trends associated with FN.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Indian Registration System</p>
On-Reserve Registered	<p><b>Notes:</b> The figures are for December 31 of each year and include all individuals registered in the Indian Registration System (IRS) to a First Nation located in Saskatchewan. The IRS is</p>

Population Average Annual Growth Rate	<p>maintained by Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) with the support of Indian Registry Administrators hired by each First Nation.</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> Some births and deaths are reported late or not at all, and may limit the accuracy of the unadjusted data presented. As the place of residence field on the Indian Registration System is not regularly updated, the residency numbers represents a snapshot in time on whether an individual lives on or off reserve. This may not be a true reflection of the proportion of FN individuals living on-reserve due to high mobility trends associated with FN. As growth rates can fluctuate from year to year, using a 5-year trend is recommended for comparative or practical purposes.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Indian Registration System</p>
Female Percentage of Registered Population, On-Reserve	<p><b>Notes:</b> The figures are for December 31 of each year and include all individuals registered in the Indian Registration System (IRS) to a First Nation located in Saskatchewan. The IRS is maintained by Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) with the support of Indian Registry Administrators hired by each First Nation.</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> Some births and deaths are reported late or not at all, and may limit the accuracy of the unadjusted data presented. As the place of residence field on the Indian Registration System is not regularly updated, the residency numbers represents a snapshot in time on whether an individual lives on or off reserve. This may not be a true reflection of the proportion of FN individuals living on-reserve due to high mobility trends associated with FN.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Indian Registration System</p>
Percent of Registered Population, Under 15 Years	<p><b>Notes:</b> The figures are for December 31 of each year and include all individuals registered in the Indian Registration System (IRS) to a First Nation located in Saskatchewan. The IRS is maintained by Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) with the support of Indian Registry Administrators hired by each First Nation.</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> Some births and deaths are reported late or not at all, and may limit the accuracy of the unadjusted data presented. Most births are reported by the child's fifth birthday, therefore data for children more than 5 years in age may be considered more reliable.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Indian Registration System</p>
Percent of Registered Population, 15-24 Years	<p><b>Notes:</b> The figures are for December 31 of each year and include all individuals registered in the Indian Registration System (IRS) to a First Nation located in Saskatchewan. The IRS is maintained by Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) with the support of Indian Registry Administrators hired by each First Nation.</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> Some births and deaths are reported late or not at all, and may limit the accuracy of the unadjusted data presented.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Indian Registration System</p>
Percent of Registered Population, 25 to 64 Years	<p><b>Notes:</b> The figures are for December 31 of each year and include all individuals registered in the Indian Registration System (IRS) to a First Nation located in Saskatchewan. The IRS is maintained by Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) with the support of Indian Registry Administrators hired by each First Nation.</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> Some births and deaths are reported late or not at all, and may limit the accuracy of the unadjusted data presented.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Indian Registration System</p>
Percent of Registered Population, 65+ Years	<p><b>Notes:</b> The figures are for December 31 of each year and include all individuals registered in the Indian Registration System (IRS) to a First Nation located in Saskatchewan. The IRS is maintained by Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) with the support of Indian Registry Administrators hired by each First Nation.</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> Some births and deaths are reported late or not at all, and may limit the accuracy of the unadjusted data presented.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Indian Registration System</p>

Average Age of Registered Population	<p><b>Notes:</b> The figures are for December 31 of each year and include all individuals registered in the Indian Registration System (IRS) to a First Nation located in Saskatchewan. The IRS is maintained by Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) with the support of Indian Registry Administrators hired by each First Nation.</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> Some births and deaths are reported late or not at all, and may limit the accuracy of the unadjusted data presented.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Indian Registration System</p>
Projected Counts of Registered Indian Population, 2020-2040	<p><b>Notes:</b> The methodology used applies growth rates of the province of Saskatchewan to the First Nation band. The current Indian Registry counts of the band are used as the starting point and projections are calculated from then to any year within the next 20 years (up to 2040).</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> An individual's information on the IRS is usually updated on the reporting of a life event to the First Nation's Indian Registry Administrator (IRA). Some births and deaths are reported late or not at all.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Indian Registration System and Statistics Canada</p>

### Education and Children

Indigenous identity population aged 15 years and over with a High School Diploma or Equivalent	<p><b>Notes:</b> 'High school diploma or equivalent' includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada; Census conducted every 5 years</p>
Indigenous identity population aged 15 years and over with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	<p><b>Notes:</b> 'Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree' includes 'apprenticeship or trades certificates or diplomas,' 'college, CEGEP or other non-university certificates or diplomas' and university certificates, diplomas and degrees.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada; Census conducted every 5 years</p>
Number of Children in Care	<p><b>Notes:</b> Under the Child and Family Services Act, foster care is defined as the placement of a child or young person in the home of someone who receives compensation for caring for the child but is not the child's parent. The figure is updated March 31st of each year.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada</p>
Lone Parent Families: % of families	<p><b>Notes:</b> A census family is a married couple (with or without children), a common-law couple (with or without children) or a lone parent family. These figures exclude persons living alone. Lone-parent families tend to have lower socioeconomic status, in part because there is only one adult with income and in part because employment is more difficult to find with young children at home.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada; Census</p>
Children in Lone Parent Families: % of children	<p><b>Notes:</b> A census family is a married couple (with or without children), a common-law couple (with or without children) or a lone parent family. Children can be any age. Lone-parent families tend to have lower socioeconomic status, in part because there is only one adult with income and in part because employment is more difficult to find with young children at home.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada; Census</p>
Elementary and Secondary Students Enrolled	<p><b>Notes:</b> the nominal roll identifies the number of full-time equivalent students for application to the funding formulae for the elementary and secondary education program. The figure shows the elementary funded enrolment count for a selected Fiscal Year.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada</p>

Post-Secondary Students Enrolled	<p><b>Notes:</b> Postsecondary education refers to those whose highest level of educational attainment is an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma; college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma; university certificate or diploma below bachelor level; or a university degree (bachelor's degree; university certificate or diploma above bachelor level; degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry; master's degree; earned doctorate).</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada</p>
Elementary/Secondary Retention Rate by Grade	<p><b>Notes:</b> The percentage of enrollees in the elementary/secondary level in a given school year who continue to be in school the following year.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada</p>
Number and Percent of Leavers by Reason for Leaving	<p><b>Notes:</b> Leavers are defined as people who were not attending high school and had not met the minimum requirements for a secondary (high) school diploma or equivalent for a selected fiscal year, or those who were enrolled in a high school equivalency program but had not completed it. Graduates are excluded from this report. Elementary/Secondary graduations are reported on the following year's nominal roll. e.g. A student who graduated in June 2020 is reported as 'Graduated' on the 2020-2021 Nominal Roll.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada</p>

## Governance

Listing of Current Chief and Council	<p><b>Notes:</b> This website is updated automatically every night based on any new data entered into the Band Governance Management System (BGMS). Electoral Officers, selected and hired by First Nations, are responsible for completing a report with election results and submitting to INAC to be recorded in BGMS.</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> There is occasionally a delay between an election and the Electoral Officer Report being submitted which can cause a temporary gap in BGMS.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Band Governance Management System</p>
Male:Female Ratio - Chief and Council	<p><b>Notes:</b> Electoral Officers, selected and hired by First Nations, are responsible for completing a report with election results and submitting to ISC to be recorded in BGMS.</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> There is occasionally a delay between an election and the Electoral Officer Report being submitted which can cause a temporary gap in BGMS.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Band Governance Management System</p>
Election Turnout - Percent of Eligible Voters	<p><b>Notes:</b> Electoral Officers, selected and hired by First Nations, are responsible for completing a report with election results and submitting to ISC to be recorded in the Band Governance Management System (BGMS).</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> Not all Electoral Officer Reports contain both the number of votes cast and the number of eligible voters. The data presented is calculated using only data from elections where both key figures were reported.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Band Governance Management System</p>
Type of Election System in Place	<p><b>Notes:</b> First Nations can become exempt from sections 74 to 80 of the Indian Act by adopting their own Custom Election Code or opting into the First Nations Election Act.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Band Governance Management System</p>
List of Bylaws Currently in Force (First Nations Gazette)	<p><b>Notes:</b> Laws enacted under the <i>First Nations Fiscal Management Act</i>, by-laws enacted under section 83 of the <i>Indian Act</i>, and First Nation codes are found in <u>Part II</u> of the online First Nations Gazette (FNG).</p> <p><b>Source:</b> First Nations Gazette, <a href="http://www.fng.ca/">http://www.fng.ca/</a></p>

## Lands & Resources

Size of Current Reserve Land, km2	<p><b>Notes:</b> The figures are as of December 31 of each year from data recorded in the Indian Lands Registration System (ILRS).</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> There can be a short delay in land being added to reserve and being recorded in the Indian Lands Registration System.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Indian Lands Registration System (ILRS)</p>
Population Density - persons per km2	<p><b>Notes:</b> This is a rough measure of population dispersion for the populations living on Reserve.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada</p>
Progress on Specific Claims/TLE	<p><b>Notes:</b> The figures are as of December 31 of each year from data recorded in the National Additions to Reserve Tracking System (NATS).</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, National Additions to Reserve Tracking System (NATS)</p>
First Nations that have Achieved TLE Shortfall	<p><b>Notes:</b> Entitlement First Nations may purchase federal, provincial or private land anywhere in Saskatchewan. All land sales are on a willing-seller/willing-buyer basis, with all existing interests in the land addressed. Shortfall is the minimum amount of land required to be purchased and set apart as reserve, as defined in the TLE Framework Agreement.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada</p>
Number of Urban Reserves	<p><b>Notes:</b> The figures are as of December 31 of each year from data recorded in the National Additions to Reserve Tracking System (NATS). This number represent to total number of Addition to Reserve files completed within cities/towns (not within regional municipalities or the northern administrative district).</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, National Additions to Reserve Tracking System (NATS)</p>
Number of Urban Reserves in Progress	<p><b>Notes:</b> The figures are as of December 31 of each year from data recorded in the National Additions to Reserve Tracking System (NATS). This number represent to total number of active Addition to Reserve files within cities/towns (not within regional municipalities or the northern administrative district) that have been initiated but not yet added to reserve.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, National Additions to Reserve Tracking System (NATS)</p>
Active Number of Leases	<p><b>Notes:</b> The figures are as of December 31 of each year from data recorded in the Indian Lands Registration System (ILRS). This figure includes cottage, residential and commercial.</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> There can be a short delay in leases and permits being signed and being recorded in the Indian Lands Registration System.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Indian Lands Registration System (ILRS)</p>
Active Number of Permits	<p><b>Notes:</b> The figures are as of December 31 of each year from data recorded in the Indian Lands Registration System (ILRS). This figure includes agriculture, grazing, waste, timber, minerals, sand and gravel, access, utilities, MOU's and licenses.</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> There can be a short delay in leases and permits being signed and being recorded in the Indian Lands Registration System.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Indian Lands Registration System (ILRS)</p>
Active Number of Certificates of Possession	<p><b>Notes:</b> The figures are as of December 31 of each year from data recorded in the Indian Lands Registration System (ILRS).</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Indian Lands Registration System (ILRS)</p>
Number of First Nations that have joined the Reserve Land and Environment Management Program and/or First Nation Land	<p><b>Notes:</b> The RLEMP provides financial support to First Nation communities, First Nation institutions and professional development organizations for services associated with Indian Act land and environmental management services.</p> <p>The RLEMP is a comprehensive and integrated land, resource and environment management program designed to succeed and expand upon the Regional Land Administration Program (RLAP) and to incorporate the 53/60 Delegated Authority program.</p> <p>The RLEMP is expected to enhance decision-making at the community level in regards to</p>

Management Act	land use and increase the capacity of First Nations. As a result, the community will be able to take advantage of land-based economic development opportunities on reserve and to facilitate a First Nation community's transition beyond the Indian Act into more sophisticated land management regimes such as the First Nations Land Management (FNLM) regime or comprehensive self-government. <b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Reserve Land and Environment Management Program
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## Health

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 persons, On-Reserve	<b>Notes:</b> Crude birth rate for a given geographical area refers to the number of live births, in a given year, per 1,000 total on-reserve population in the same year. The figures are for individuals registered to a Saskatchewan FN band and residing on-reserve. Registered Indian Status was determined by self-declaration in the Vital Statistics System. Population counts were provided by Indigenous Services Canada. <b>Limitations:</b> Although crude birth rates represent a measure of fertility within a population at a specific time, comparisons between populations with different demographic distributions are cautioned as there are no controls for age or gender. Data cells with values of 5 or fewer have been suppressed and replaced with “*”. <b>Source:</b> Government of Saskatchewan Vital Statistics System (VSS), ICD-10 Codes
General Fertility Rate per 1,000 women, On-Reserve	<b>Notes:</b> The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births in a calendar year per 1,000 female population aged 15-44 years. The GFR (often called fertility rate) is one of the most common measures of fertility. The figures are for individuals registered to a Saskatchewan FN band and residing on-reserve. The figures do not include non-registered First Nations or non-First Nations that may be living on-reserve. <b>Source:</b> Government of Saskatchewan Vital Statistics System (VSS), ICD-10 Codes.
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live-Births and Stillbirths, On-Reserve	<b>Notes:</b> According to the Canadian Perinatal Surveillance System, stillbirths include all fetal deaths with a birth weight $\geq 500$ g and/or with a gestational age $\geq 20$ weeks. Typically, the stillbirth rate is calculated by dividing the number of stillbirths by the total number of births (number of live births plus the number of stillbirths) during the same time period. The rate is expressed per 1,000 live births plus stillbirths. The figures are for individuals registered to a Saskatchewan FN band and residing on-reserve. Registered Indian Status was determined by self-declaration in the Vital Statistics System. Population counts were provided by Indigenous Services Canada. <b>Limitations:</b> As the annual stillbirth rate reflects such small numbers, variation between years can occur. Data cells with values of 5 or fewer have been suppressed and replaced with “*”. <b>Source:</b> Government of Saskatchewan Vital Statistics System (VSS), ICD-10 Codes.
Percentage of Newborns with Normal Weight, based on WHO's weight-for-age standard by gender, southern Saskatchewan FN newborns living on-reserves	<b>Notes:</b> WHO has developed standards for assessing the growth and development of children from birth to five years of age. Similar standards have also been set by PHAC under its Canadian Perinatal Surveillance System program. These newborn statistics include both live births and stillbirths. <b>Source:</b> South Saskatchewan Community Health Nurses, First Nation and Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB), Health Canada
Overall Mortality Rate per 1,000 population, On-Reserve	<b>Notes:</b> The overall mortality rate is defined as a measure of the frequency of occurrence of death in a defined population during a specified interval. The figures are for individuals registered to a Saskatchewan FN band and residing on-reserve. Registered Indian Status was determined by self-declaration in the Vital Statistics System.

	<p>Population counts were provided by Indigenous Services Canada.  <b>Source:</b> Government of Saskatchewan Vital Statistics System (VSS). ISC's Indian Registration System is used as the denominator for mortality rates.</p>
<p>Infant (&lt; 1 year of age) Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births, On-Reserve</p>	<p><b>Notes:</b> The infant mortality rate (IMR) is defined as the number of infant deaths in a population, less than one year of age, for every thousand live births. In other words, it is the probability of a child dying within the first year of life per 1000 live births. IMR is a comprehensive reflection of population health; including the physical, social and economic conditions that a child is born into. The figures are for individuals registered to a Saskatchewan FN band and residing on-reserve. Registered Indian Status was determined by self-declaration in the Vital Statistics System. Population counts were provided by Indigenous Services Canada.</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> There may be data quality issues relating to the accuracy of reporting Indigenous IMRs with regards to the location of where infant birth and death data are recorded (on- or off-reserve). If an infant birth is recorded on-reserve but the death is captured off-reserve, this may result in an underestimate of IMRs among the Indigenous population. Data cells with values of 5 or fewer have been suppressed and replaced with “*”.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Government of Saskatchewan Vital Statistics System (VSS).</p>
<p>Children (1-14) Age-Specific Mortality Rate per 1,000 population, On-Reserve</p>	<p><b>Notes:</b> The age-standardized mortality rate is defined as the weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates in the population. As the age distributions of populations influence the number of deaths; age standard mortality adjusts for these differences by “applying the observed age-specific mortality rates to a standard population”. The figures are for individuals registered to a Saskatchewan FN band and residing on-reserve. Registered Indian Status was determined by self-declaration in the Vital Statistics System.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Government of Saskatchewan Vital Statistics System (VSS). ISC's Indian Registration System is used as the denominator for age-specific mortality rates.</p>
<p>Youth (15-24) Age-Specific Mortality Rate per 1,000 population, On-Reserve</p>	<p><b>Notes:</b> The age-standardized mortality rate is defined as the weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates in the population. As the age distributions of populations influence the number of deaths; age standard mortality adjusts for these differences by “applying the observed age-specific mortality rates to a standard population”. The figures are for individuals registered to a Saskatchewan FN band and residing on-reserve. Registered Indian Status was determined by self-declaration in the Vital Statistics System.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Government of Saskatchewan Vital Statistics System (VSS). ISC's Indian Registration System is used as the denominator for age-specific mortality rates.</p>
<p>Adult (25-44) Age-Specific Mortality Rate per 1,000 population, On-Reserve</p>	<p><b>Notes:</b> The age-standardized mortality rate is defined as the weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates in the population. As the age distributions of populations influence the number of deaths; age standard mortality adjusts for these differences by “applying the observed age-specific mortality rates to a standard population”. The figures are for individuals registered to a Saskatchewan FN band and residing on-reserve. Registered Indian Status was determined by self-declaration in the Vital Statistics System.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Government of Saskatchewan Vital Statistics System (VSS). ISC's Indian Registration System is used as the denominator for age-specific mortality rates.</p>
<p>Adult (45-64) Age-Specific Mortality Rate per 1,000 population, On-Reserve</p>	<p><b>Notes:</b> The age-standardized mortality rate is defined as the weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates in the population. As the age distributions of populations influence the number of deaths; age standard mortality adjusts for these differences by “applying the observed age-specific mortality rates to a standard population”. The figures are for individuals registered to a Saskatchewan FN band and residing on-reserve. Registered Indian Status was determined by self-declaration in the Vital Statistics System.</p>

	<p>System.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Government of Saskatchewan Vital Statistics System (VSS). ISC's Indian Registration System is used as the denominator for age-specific mortality rates.</p>
Senior (65 or older) Age-Specific Mortality Rate per 1,000 population, On-Reserve	<p><b>Notes:</b> The age-standardized mortality rate is defined as the weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates in the population. As the age distributions of populations influence the number of deaths; age standard mortality adjusts for these differences by "applying the observed age-specific mortality rates to a standard population". The figures are for individuals registered to a Saskatchewan FN band and residing on-reserve. Registered Indian Status was determined by self-declaration in the Vital Statistics System.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Government of Saskatchewan Vital Statistics System (VSS). ISC's Indian Registration System is used as the denominator for age-specific mortality rates.</p>
External Causes as Leading Cause of Death, On-Reserve	<p><b>Notes:</b> The figures are for individuals registered to a Saskatchewan FN band and residing on-reserve. Registered Indian Status was determined by self-declaration in the Vital Statistics System.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Government of Saskatchewan Vital Statistics System (VSS). Indigenous Services Canada's Indian Registration System is used as the denominator for age-specific mortality rates.</p>
Childhood Immunization Coverage, Six/Seven-Year Olds	<p><b>Notes:</b> Childhood Immunization Coverage Rates (CICRs) are the percentage of children in the population of interest, at a particular point in time, that have received the recommended number of doses at a specific age. CICRs report children as up-to date if they have received the recommended doses of a vaccination by age 1, 2 and 6/7, as specified in the SIM. Children aged 6/7 are referenced to reflect the change from reporting 6-year-old coverage rates to 7-year-old coverage rates.</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> As the timeliness of vaccine administration is not taken into consideration, CICRs may not capture if a child is delayed with their immunizations. Delayed immunizations may decrease vaccine efficiency resulting in documented outbreaks. As a result, CICRs can provide a false sense of protection within a community – especially in the susceptible, less than 1-year-old population. In addition, as immunization records are captured where individuals received the vaccination, there are jurisdictional challenges when First Nations children receive immunization off-reserve at a Regional Health Authority (RHA) facility. There is the potential for immunization records to be recorded in an RHA information system, which is different from the information system used in FN communities. As a result, FN communities may report lower CICRs which do not accurately reflect the true situation, due to data capture limitations</p> <p><b>Source:</b> First Nation and Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB), Indigenous Services Canada</p>
Age-Standardized Incidence of Diabetes per 1,000 Population, FN Adults	<p><b>Notes:</b> Incidence of diabetes describes the number of new cases of diabetes detected in a population at risk in a given year. The estimates of incidence were adjusted for the difference in age distributions between FN and non-FN populations. The prevalence was calculated using the same administrative health data to determine the number of cases and by including all beneficiaries of Ministry of Health in the denominator.</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> FN population sample size is much smaller than non-FN population. Literature shows up to 30% of Type 2 diabetes cases remain undiagnosed and therefore, the reported diabetes prevalence may be an underestimation.</p> <p><b>Sources:</b> Non-Insured Health Benefits (NIHB) data cubes (de-identified data), Health Canada; "Epidemiology of diabetes mellitus among First Nations and non-First Nations adults", 2010.</p>
Diabetes among First Nations children aged 0 - 19, per 100,000 Population	<p><b>Notes:</b> Administrative databases were used from years 1980 to 2005, this population based study compared diabetes incidence, prevalence and mortality by year, age and sex between First Nations and non-First Nations children aged 0 to 19. Children with diabetes were identified using an algorithm based on National Diabetes Surveillance System (NDSS) case definitions and validated in adults. It has now been compared with</p>



	<p>other algorithms for diabetes diagnosis among children aged 0 to 19 and has been additionally validated in children in 2 other recent studies. This case definition requires 1 hospital discharge, 2 physician service claims or a physician service claim followed by a hospital discharge for diabetes.</p> <p><b>Sources:</b> Ministry of Health Databases</p>
Chlamydia Incidence Rate per 100,000 Population, On-Reserve	<p><b>Notes:</b> Chlamydia is the most commonly diagnosed and reported STI in Canada. Chlamydia can be transmitted through sexual contact with an infected individual or through vertical transmission from infected mothers to their newborns.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> First Nation and Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB), Indigenous Services Canada</p>
Gonorrhea Incidence Rate per 100,000 Population, On-Reserve	<p><b>Notes:</b> Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) caused by infection with the bacterium <i>Neisseria gonorrhoea</i>. Gonorrhea can result in infertility. Gonorrhea is transmitted through sexual contact with someone who has the infection or from mother to child during birth.</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> Although symptoms of gonorrhea are common in men, the majority of women are asymptomatic. Age-standardized rates would be ideal to compare sexually transmitted infection among different populations; but unfortunately, provincial data is not available to allow for this age-standardized comparison.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> First Nation and Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB), Indigenous Services Canada</p>
HIV Incidence Rate per 100,000 Population, On-Reserve	<p><b>Notes:</b> Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is an infection of the immune system that results in a chronic illness and makes individuals more susceptible to other infections and cancers. Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) may develop once an individual is no longer able to fight the HIV infection.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> First Nation and Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB), Indigenous Services Canada</p>
Hepatitis C Virus Incidence Rate per 100,000 Population, On-Reserve	<p><b>Notes:</b> The hepatitis C virus (HCV) is a bloodborne pathogen that can be spread through exposure to blood or bodily fluids infected with HCV.</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b> Approximately 70% to 80% of individuals infected with HCV are asymptomatic and do not show signs of infection. As a result, an estimated 21% of individuals infected with HCV do not know they are positive and remain undiagnosed.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> First Nation and Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB), Indigenous Services Canada</p>
Tuberculosis Incidence Rate per 100,000 Population, On-Reserve	<p><b>Notes:</b> Tuberculosis (TB) is a preventable, contagious disease that can be treated and cured with medication.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> First Nation and Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB), Indigenous Services Canada</p>
Infectious Syphilis Diagnosis Rate per 100,000 Population, On-Reserve	<p><b>Notes:</b> Syphilis is a chronic infectious disease caused by the spirochaete <i>Treponema pallidum</i>. Syphilis is usually transmitted by sexual contact or from mother to infant, although endemic syphilis is transmitted by non-sexual contact in communities living under poor hygiene conditions.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> First Nation and Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB), Indigenous Services Canada</p>
Listing of mental health & addictions services	<p><b>Notes:</b> This information is only available for individual First Nation Indicator Dashboards.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> First Nation</p>
Listing of health services	<p><b>Notes:</b> This information is only available for individual First Nation Indicator Dashboards.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> First Nation</p>
Tenure of health services staff	<p><b>Notes:</b> This information is only available for individual First Nation Indicator Dashboards.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> First Nation</p>
Number of health clinic visits	<p><b>Notes:</b> This information is only available for individual First Nation Indicator Dashboards.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> First Nation</p>
Number of ambulance/medical taxi/fly outs	<p><b>Notes:</b> This information is only available for individual First Nation Indicator Dashboards.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> First Nation</p>

Number of first responders in community	<b>Notes:</b> This information is only available for individual First Nation Indicator Dashboards. <b>Source:</b> First Nation
List of health related plans and policies	<b>Notes:</b> This information is only available for individual First Nation Indicator Dashboards. <b>Source:</b> First Nation
List of services for disabled community members	<b>Notes:</b> This information is only available for individual First Nation Indicator Dashboards. <b>Source:</b> First Nation
Listing of healthy living options/services (i.e grocery options, food bank)	<b>Notes:</b> This information is only available for individual First Nation Indicator Dashboards. <b>Source:</b> First Nation
Health coverage	<b>Notes:</b> This information is only available for individual First Nation Indicator Dashboards. <b>Source:</b> First Nation
Suicidal Ideation and Attempts	Coming Soon <b>Source:</b> First Nations Information Governance Centre

### Infrastructure and Housing

Number of Housing Units	<b>Notes:</b> A housing unit is defined as any self-contained or semi-detached house, a mobile home, a row house, or multi-unit residence such as an apartment, condominium, duplex, triplex etc., where each unit is counted separately. <b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada; Integrated Capital Management
Average Persons Per Household	<b>Notes:</b> Refers to an indicator of the level of crowding in a housing unit. It is calculated by dividing the number of on-reserve registered population (ISC) and the off-reserve population (Statistics Canada) by the number of housing units. <b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada, Statistics Canada; Census
Percent of Dwellings that are Crowded	<b>Notes:</b> This figure is based on a complex formula developed by CMHC that takes into account the number of bedrooms in the dwelling, the number of children, and their age and sex. The standard is having no more than two people per bedroom, parents should have a separate room, children aged five and older should not share with the opposite gender and unmarried household members eighteen and older should have a separate bedroom.) <b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada; Census
Percent of Dwellings that are in Adequate Condition	<b>Notes:</b> An "Adequate" dwelling is defined as one that does not require Major Renovations or Replacement and does possess basic plumbing facilities, specifically, hot and cold running water, inside toilets and installed baths or showers. Note: The calculation of "Adequate" housing is based on the formula: Adequate = Total Units – Replacement Required – Major Renovations Required. <b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada
Percent of Dwellings that Require Major Renovations	<b>Notes:</b> Units that need renovations to address items that affect occupants' health/safety, energy efficiency and maintenance issues to ensure longevity of the home. <b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada
Percent of Dwellings that are in Need of Replacement	<b>Notes:</b> Units that need to be replaced because assessed renovation costs exceed the remaining functional value of the home. <b>Source:</b> First Nation
Average Number of Boil-Water Advisory	<b>Notes:</b> Drinking water advisories are preventive measures put in place to protect public health from drinking water that could be contaminated. In a First Nation community, a

Days per First Nation	drinking water advisory can affect as little as one building and does not always represent a community-wide drinking water problem. <b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada
Occupied Dwellings Without Water Services	<b>Notes:</b> The number of housing units with water service. <b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada
Occupied Dwellings Without Sewage Services	<b>Notes:</b> The number of housing units with service for sewage collection. <b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada
Number of First Nations with trained water technicians	<b>Notes:</b> Information is continuously updated throughout the fiscal year as it becomes available. <b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada
Length of Roads on Reserve by Category	<b>Notes:</b> This information is only available for individual First Nation Indicator Dashboards. <b>Source:</b> First Nation
Internet connectivity (year of implementation)	<b>Notes:</b> This information is only available for individual First Nation Indicator Dashboards. <b>Source:</b> First Nation

### Culture

Indigenous Language as Mother Tongue	<b>Notes:</b> The mother tongue is the language first learned as a child and still understood. <b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada; Census
Speaks an Indigenous Language Most Often at Home	<b>Notes:</b> The home language is the language normally spoken at home. <b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada; Census
Knowledge of an Indigenous Language	<b>Notes:</b> This refers to the proportion of individuals who can carry on a conversation in an Indigenous language. <b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada; Census
Indigenous Languages Spoken	<b>Notes:</b> Refers to languages, other than English or French, in which the respondent can conduct a conversation. Cree languages include the following categories: Cree not otherwise specified (which refers to those who reported 'Cree'), Swampy Cree, Plains Cree, Woods Cree, and a category labelled 'Cree not included elsewhere' (which includes Moose Cree, Northern East Cree and Southern East Cree). <b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada; Census
Knowledge of English and French	<b>Notes:</b> Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French, or in neither English nor French <b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada; Census
Religious Affiliation	<b>Notes:</b> Religion refers to the person's self-identification as having a connection or affiliation with any religious denomination, group, body, sect, cult or other religiously defined community or system of belief. Religion is not limited to formal membership in a religious organization or group. Persons without a religious connection or affiliation can self-identify as atheist, agnostic or humanist, or can provide another applicable response. This data is collected every 10 years. <b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada; Census

### Justice

Adult correctional services, custodial admissions in Saskatchewan by Indigenous identity	<p><b>Notes:</b> Data are based on a fiscal year (April 1 through March 31). These data are administrative data. Although the surveys attempt to standardize the way in which data are reported. Provincial and territorial sentenced admissions include provincial and territorial inmate admissions as well as federal inmates admitted to the provincial and territorial system prior to being transferred to a federal penitentiary. Indigenous identity indicates whether the person is Indigenous. Indigenous identity includes North American Indian, Métis and Inuit, whether registered or not. Limitations: due to differences among jurisdictional operations may restrict uniform application of the definitions in some situations. For this reason, inter-jurisdictional comparisons of the data should be made with caution.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada. Table 251-0022 - Adult correctional services, custodial admissions to provincial and territorial programs by Indigenous identity, annual (number), CANSIM (database).</p>
Number of Persons Accused of Homicide	<p><b>Notes:</b> Homicide includes Criminal Code offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide. There are some homicides that are included in a given year's total that occurred in previous years. Homicides are counted according to the year in which police submit the Homicide Survey to Statistics Canada. Indigenous identity includes those identified by police as First Nations persons (either status or non-status), Métis, Inuit, or an Indigenous identity where the Indigenous group was not known to police.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada, Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Homicide survey, number and percent of persons accused of homicide, by Indigenous identity, Canada, provinces and territories, annual (number unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database).</p>
Number of Homicide Victims	<p><b>Notes:</b> Homicide includes Criminal Code offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide. There are some homicides that are included in a given year's total that occurred in previous years. Homicides are counted according to the year in which police submit the Homicide Survey to Statistics Canada. Indigenous identity includes those identified by police as First Nations persons (either status or non-status), Métis, Inuit, or an Indigenous identity where the Indigenous group was not known to police.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada, Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Statistics Canada. Table 253-0009 Homicide survey, number and percent of homicide victims, by Indigenous identity, Canada, provinces and territories, annual (number unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database).</p>
Missing & Murdered Indigenous women & men	<p><b>Notes:</b> This information is only available for individual First Nation Indicator Dashboards.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> First Nation</p>
Homelessness	<p><b>Notes:</b> This information is only available for individual First Nation Indicator Dashboards.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> First Nation</p>
List of volunteer boards, committees, etc.	<p><b>Notes:</b> This information is only available for individual First Nation Indicator Dashboards.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> First Nation</p>
Violation Categories by Year	<p><b>Notes:</b> This information reflects violations and occurrences only taking place in the community of Mistawasis. Occurrences are defined as being calls for service and/or files generated. Violations are considered an act in which a violation of the law was/may have been committed. Not every occurrence has a violation of the law; however some occurrences have multiple violations committed. There are some calls for service that does not have a violation of the law.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Royal Canadian Mounted Police</p>

## Economy and Labour Force

Income Assistance Dependency Rate	<p><b>Notes:</b> The income assistance dependency rate is the number of people receiving income assistance divided by the total on-reserve population.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Indigenous Services Canada</p>
Employment Rate	<p><b>Notes:</b> The employment rate Refers to the number of persons employed in the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and over. Early enumeration was conducted in remote, isolated parts of the province in February, March and April 2021. When enumeration has taken place before May 2021, the reference date used is the date on which the household was enumerated.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada Census</p>
Employment Growth	<p>This is a good indicator of how quickly the economy is growing and providing jobs for reserve residents. This measures employment among reserve residents whether they work on or off the reserve.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada; Census</p>
Full-Time Employment	<p><b>Notes:</b> Full-Time Employment refers to persons who worked for pay or in self-employment in 2020. These persons were asked to report whether the weeks they worked in 2020 were full-time weeks (30 hours or more per week) or not, on the basis of all jobs held.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada; Census</p>
Unemployment Rate	<p><b>Notes:</b> The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (for example, age, sex, or marital status) is the number of unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada; Census</p>
Average Employment Income, Full-Time, Full-Year Workers	<p><b>Notes:</b> Earnings or employment income - Refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2020 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada; Census</p>
Average Total Income of the total Indigenous identity population aged 15 years and over	<p><b>Notes:</b> Total income refers to monetary receipts from certain sources, before income taxes and deductions, during calendar year 2020. It includes employment income from wages, salaries, tips, commissions and net income from self-employment (for both unincorporated farm and non-farm activities); income from government sources, such as social assistance, child benefits, employment insurance, old age security pension, Canada or Quebec pension plan benefits and disability income; income from employer and personal pension sources, such as private pensions and payments from annuities and RRIFs; income from investment sources, such as dividends and interest on bonds, accounts, GICs and mutual funds; and other regular cash income, such as child support payments received, spousal support payments (alimony) received and scholarships. The monetary receipts included are those that tend to be of a regular and recurring nature. It excludes one-time receipts, such as lottery winnings, gambling winnings, cash inheritances, lump sum insurance settlements, capital gains and RRSP withdrawals. Capital gains are excluded because they are not by their nature regular and recurring. It is further assumed that they are less likely to be fully spent in the period in which they are received, unlike income that is regular and recurring. Also excluded are employer's contributions to registered pension plans, Canada and Quebec pension plans, and employment insurance. Finally, voluntary inter-household transfers, imputed rent, goods and services produced</p>

	<p>for barter, and goods produced for own consumption are excluded from this total income definition.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada; Census</p>
Percent of Earnings as Personal (Market) Income	<p><b>Notes:</b> Market income - Refers to the sum of employment income (wages and salaries, net farm income and net income from non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice), investment income, retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities (including those from RRSPs and RRIFs) and other money income. It is equivalent to total income before tax minus all government transfers and is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.</p> <p>For the 2021 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2020 for all income variables.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada; Census 2021</p>
Percent of Government Transfers as Personal Income	<p><b>Notes:</b> Government transfer payments - Refers to all cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during 2020. This variable is derived by summing the amounts reported in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement, Allowance and Allowance for the Survivor;</li> <li>- benefits from Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan;</li> <li>- benefits from Employment Insurance;</li> <li>- child benefits;</li> <li>- other income from government sources</li> </ul> <p>For the 2021 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2020 for all income variables.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada; Census</p>
Percent of Self-Employment Income	<p><b>Note:</b> Self-employment net income - Refers to the total amount received by persons aged 15 years and over during calendar year 2020 as net farm income from self-employment, or net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Statistics Canada; Census</p>