

Aboriginal Affairs

Annual Report
2019–2020

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Annual Report 2019-2020**

Province of New Brunswick
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CANADA

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Transmittal letters

From the Minister to the Lieutenant-Governor
The Honourable Brenda L. Murphy

Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick

May it please your Honour:

It is my privilege to submit the annual report of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Province of New Brunswick, for the fiscal year April 1, 2019, to March 31, 2020.

Respectfully submitted,



Honourable Arlene Dunn
Minister

From the Deputy Minister to the Minister
Honourable

Minister of Aboriginal Affairs

Madam:

I am pleased to be able to present the annual report describing operations of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs for the fiscal year April 1, 2019, to March 31, 2020.

Respectfully submitted,



Saddie Perron
Deputy Minister

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Minister's message

I consider it a privilege to serve as the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and I am deeply honoured to have been asked by our Premier to take on this important portfolio.

Several initiatives were undertaken in the 2019-2020 fiscal year to strengthen relationships with First Nations. Honest and meaningful dialogue with First Nations is the foundation for advancing reconciliation and building a stronger, more inclusive province, for all our children to live in.

The Government of New Brunswick made significant progress by working with its Indigenous and federal partners to advance the work being done provincially in both the Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Calls for Justice of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. The formation of an All Nations and Parties Working Group on Truth and Reconciliation presents a wonderful opportunity to advance this important work.

This year marked the 25th anniversary of the Joint Economic Development Initiative (JEDI) which aims to strengthen entrepreneurship and economic development opportunities for First Nations. As an annual funder and partner, our government is proud to continue supporting the work that JEDI is doing. Entrepreneurship is a vehicle to bring prosperity and new ideas to our communities and province.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the staff of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs for the passion and dedication they bring to their work every day. Their expertise is relied upon and their hard work does not go unnoticed. I extend my sincere appreciation to each one in the department.



Honourable Arlene Dunn
Minister of Aboriginal Affairs

Deputy Minister's message

The mandate of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs is to lead the provincial government's efforts to strengthen its relationships with First Nations communities. Over the 2019-2020 fiscal year, Aboriginal Affairs undertook several initiatives to achieve its mandate.

Meaningful implementation of Aboriginal and treaty rights remained a focus of the department in 2019-2020. For example, staff worked with the Department of Energy and Resource Development to negotiate and sign an annual interim rights implementation agreement with the Peskotomuhkati peoples for a special moose harvest. The department provided stable core capacity funding to enable Aboriginal organizations and communities to participate meaningfully in the duty to consult process as well as bilateral and tripartite negotiation tables.

The department plays a key role in advising and providing guidance to other departments on engagement, consultation and collaboration with Indigenous governments and organizations. During the period of this report, the duty to consult process was enhanced through the release of an Interim Proponent Guide. This guide provides practical guidance to proponents who are considering activities that may have an adverse impact on the Aboriginal and treaty rights of Indigenous peoples in New Brunswick and encourages early and meaningful engagement as a best management practice.

The department is committed to advancing reconciliation by removing barriers and building stronger relationships. In 2019-2020, Aboriginal Affairs obtained approval from government to initiate an All Nations and Parties Working Group on Truth and Reconciliation, which will review the report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and ensure that the Calls to Action within the province's jurisdiction are met. We are excited to support this group in achieving its objectives over the coming months. Advancing reconciliation is also accomplished through negotiations, and one key accomplishment this year was the negotiation and signing of a tripartite Framework Agreement between the Peskotomuhkati Nation at Skutik, New Brunswick, and Canada.

A strong economy is built on diverse opportunities and partnerships between First Nations, government and industry. The department continued its relationship with the Joint Economic Development Initiative (JEDI Inc.), to strengthen entrepreneurship and economic development opportunities for First Nations. The department also continued its work on the New Brunswick Working Group on Indigenous Economic Development.

As the new Deputy Minister, I am pleased to have the opportunity to lead a group who has demonstrated their dedication to working with our partners and First Nation communities to improve social conditions and support economic opportunity and sustainability. We will remain steadfast in these efforts as we look to the year ahead.



Sadie Perron
Deputy Minister

Top Government Priorities

Strategy and Operations Management

The Government of New Brunswick (GNB) uses a Formal Management system built on leading business practices to develop, communicate and review strategy. This process provides the Public Service with a proven methodology to execute strategy, increase accountability and continuously drive improvement.

The development of the strategy, using the Formal Management system, starts with our government's roadmap for the future of New Brunswick that focuses on key priorities and the importance of public accountability.

Our Top Priorities:

Affordable and Responsive Government

Getting our financial house in order will make it possible for government to be responsive and provide sustainable high-quality public services for all New Brunswickers.

Dependable Public Health Care

New Brunswickers deserve a sustainable, high-quality health-care system where they are able to access the services they need when they need them.

World-class Education

New Brunswick's young people need access to a world-class education, so they can make the most of their lives and compete in future job markets.

Energized Private Sector

All New Brunswickers benefit from a thriving private sector. Increasing private sector investment, growing our labour force and being home to successful businesses of all sizes is good for our province.

Vibrant and Sustainable Communities

Vibrant communities are places people want to call home. More vibrant and sustainable communities make for a more resilient province.

High-performing Organization

All New Brunswickers benefit when engaged and empowered civil servants use their talents and skills to make our province a better place.

Highlights

During the 2019-2020 fiscal year, Aboriginal Affairs focused on these strategic priorities through:

- Supporting an Elder Working Group established to identify appropriate processes and protocols for implementing the Eagle Feather as a culturally appropriate article into the New Brunswick court system.
- Providing stable core capacity funding to enable Aboriginal organizations and communities to support meaningful consultations and negotiations.
- Providing funding to Aboriginal organizations and communities to support cultural events as well as initiatives and projects of a social and educational nature.
- Continuing to identify opportunities to expand economic prosperity for Aboriginal peoples and communities in New Brunswick by improving partnerships with the federal and provincial government, and Aboriginal businesses and entrepreneurs.
- Releasing an *Interim Proponent Guide: A Guide for Proponents on Engaging with Aboriginal Peoples in New Brunswick*, which is intended to provide practical assistance to proponents who are considering activities that may have an adverse impact on the Aboriginal and treaty rights of Aboriginal peoples in New Brunswick.

Performance measures

Affordable and responsive government	Measures
Balance the provincial budget	Ratio of actual to budgeted expenditures
Energized private sector	Measures
Ensure responsible development of our natural resources.	Number of days required to complete duty to consult process.

Affordable and responsive government

Objective of the measure

Balance the provincial budget.

Measure

Ratio of actual to budgeted expenditures.

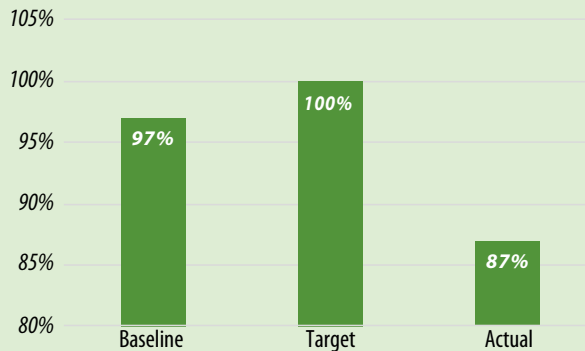
Description of measure

The ratio measures whether the department is over or under budget. The ratio will exceed 100 per cent when spending is over-budget and be less than 100 per cent when spending is under budget.

Overall performance

The department's budget was set at \$3,794,120. After close monitoring of expenditures, the department closed out the fiscal year \$494,522 under budget.

Ratio of actual to budgeted expenditures



Baseline: 97%

Target: 100%

Actual: 87%

Why do we measure this?

This indicator measures the ability of the department to manage its overall expenses as compared to budget. The department must ensure that expenses are managed in accordance with the budget and be prepared to take corrective action if expenses are projected to be over budget during the year.

What initiatives or projects were undertaken in the reporting year to achieve the outcome?

The department closely monitored expenses to ensure that the fiscal targets were met.

Energized private sector

Objective of the measure

Ensure responsible development of our natural resources.

Measure

Percent of planned duty to consult resources produced.

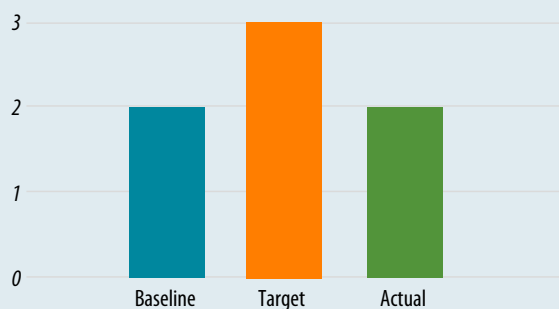
Description of measure

This measure tracks the development of duty to consult process-related resource documents for use by GNB employees/departments and industry proponents.

Overall performance

The department developed two of the three planned duty to consult process-related resource documents.

Duty to Consult Resource Documents Produced



Baseline: Two new documents created in previous year

Target: Three new documents created

Actual: Two new documents created

Why do we measure this?

The duty to consult resources are documents and tools created to support and enable GNB departments and industry proponents in the consultation process with Aboriginal Nations in New Brunswick. The department measures progress on the number of documents completed to ensure that the targeted resources are available.

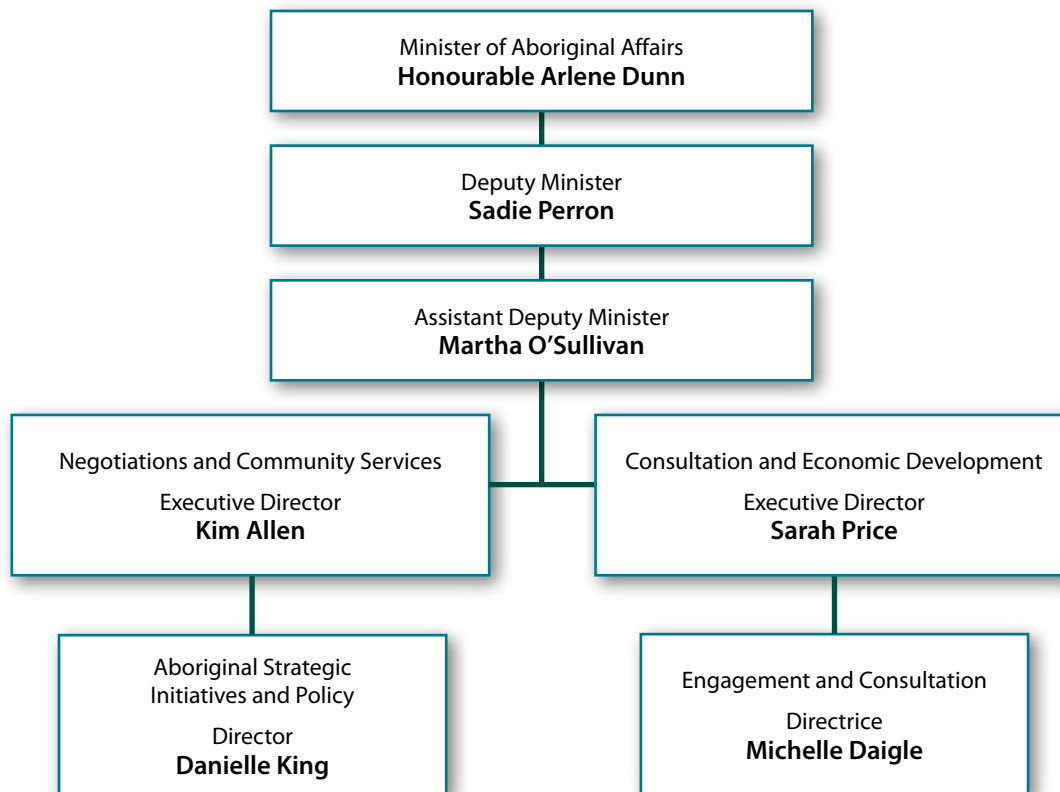
What initiatives or projects were undertaken in the reporting year to achieve the outcome?

The initiative that was undertaken to achieve this outcome was: Review of the consultation process related to the duty to consult.

Overview of departmental operations

The department implements a coordinated governmental approach on matters related to Aboriginal peoples; represents the interests of GNB in multilateral initiatives and negotiations; supports consultation with Aboriginal peoples; and provides research, analysis and policy advice to GNB on Aboriginal matters.

High-level organizational chart



As of October 30, 2020

Division overview and highlights

The department had 31 regular, term and temporary employees, up from 28 in the previous fiscal year.

The department is internally divided into two main divisions: 1) Negotiations and Community Services; and 2) Consultation and Economic Development.

Negotiations and Community Services Division

The **Negotiations and Community Services Division** consists of two branches: Aboriginal Strategic Initiatives and Policy Branch and Negotiations Branch.

Aboriginal Strategic Initiatives and Policy Branch

The **Aboriginal Strategic Initiatives and Policy Branch** provides a range of key supports and direct services to the department. The branch works in partnership with other branches of the department to assist in the success of the organization's finances, information management, research, evaluation, planning as well as policy and strategic initiatives. The branch is the departmental lead on several interdepartmental tables and represents GNB on intergovernmental forums related to Aboriginal matters.

The branch's responsibilities include:

- Provide effective direction and strategic advice to departments and agencies concerning Aboriginal peoples' educational and social matters.
- Provide advice and recommendations on Memorandums to Executive Council that may have an impact on Aboriginal people.
- Undertake research and policy development in support of GNB initiatives and the department's operational objectives.
- Represent the department on interdepartmental and intergovernmental committees related to social matters (i.e., Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, New Brunswick Advisory Committee on Violence against Aboriginal Women, Housing, Mental Health and Addictions, Domestic Violence, Emergency Management, First Nations Committee on the Action Plan for Mental Health, Health Services Integration Fund Committee, Suicide Prevention Task Force, etc.).
- Coordinate federal/provincial/territorial (FPT) relations in relevant forums, provide ministerial support for the FPT Indigenous Forum and participate in relevant sub-committees.
- Coordinate an integrated strategic planning cycle, including accountability reporting and financial administration.

- Administer the Aboriginal Affairs Grants Program which supports small-scale, non-profit projects/initiatives of a social, cultural and educational nature such as pow wows, National Aboriginal Day celebrations, and National Aboriginal Science Camp.
- Coordinate responses to requests under the *Right to Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.
- Coordinate GNB's response to Addition to Reserve (ATR) requests and ensure linkages between the federal and provincial processes.
- Coordinate responses to inquiries and investigations by the Ombud, the Integrity Commissioner, the Commissioner of Official Languages, the Child and Youth Advocate and the New Brunswick Human Rights Commission.

Highlights

- ♦ Filed six Memorandums to Executive Council (MECs) and coordinated the review of 56 MECs from other departments that had the potential to impact Aboriginal peoples in New Brunswick.
- ♦ Coordinated and reviewed documents and prepared responses for three requests under the *Right to Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.
- ♦ Coordinated provincial review and responses to six ATR proposals from Indigenous Services Canada on issues such as the availability of Crown lands, impact on taxation revenue, resource benefits and infrastructure.
- ♦ Supported management in ensuring that the department delivered services and initiatives while managing its budget.
- ♦ Provided \$44,000 to 26 recipients through the department's small grants program to support cultural events such as powwows and National Indigenous Peoples Day celebrations.
- ♦ Provided \$25,000 towards Aboriginal sports and recreation such as the New Brunswick Indian Summer Games and the North American Indigenous Games. The New Brunswick Indian Summer Games are a five-day sporting event that draw about 1,200 athletes, coaches, and community volunteers from Mi'gmaq and Wolastoqey communities across the province. The 2019 event was held in Oromocto First Nation.

- ◆ Promoted awareness of matters that impact Aboriginal people by coordinating a celebration of “Bear Witness Day” and working with Indigenous organizations to develop content on Jordan’s Principle that was added to the department’s website.

Negotiations Branch

The **Negotiations Branch** strives to resolve rights related matters through long-term negotiations on land, resources and governance. The overarching goals are to enhance clarity on Aboriginal and treaty rights through agreements and policies by continuing discussions with Canada and First Nations, and to foster a positive and productive partnership.

The branch is the provincial lead for tripartite negotiations with the Nations and federal government, and leads and/or provides guidance, assistance, and advice to GNB departments at a number of bilateral or tripartite negotiations tables.

Highlights

- ◆ Collaborated with the Department of Energy and Resource Development to negotiate and sign an interim rights implementation agreement with the Peskotomuhkati peoples for a special moose harvest.
- ◆ Participated in the negotiation and signing of a tripartite Framework Agreement between the Peskotomuhkati, New Brunswick, and Canada.
- ◆ Coordinated a traditional Mi’gmaq harvesting demonstration of birch bark and spruce root for elected government officials to increase the understanding of practicing Aboriginal and treaty rights.
- ◆ Began exploratory discussions with the Mi’gmaq Nation and federal representatives on the administration of justice to identify potential areas for negotiation.
- ◆ Developed trilateral (federal, First Nation and provincial) work plans for 2020-2021 with the Peskotomuhkati and Mi’gmaq Nations, and a bilateral work plan with the Wolastoqey Nation.
- ◆ Provided capacity funding under bilateral and tripartite agreements for the Mi’gmaq, Wolastoqey and Peskotomuhkati Nations in the amount of \$600,000.

Consultation and Economic Development Division

The **Consultation and Economic Development Division** consists of two branches: Engagement and Consultation Branch and Economic Development Branch.

Engagement and Consultation Branch

GNB recognizes the Supreme Court of Canada decisions regarding the duty to consult with First Nations when contemplating actions or decisions that may infringe on proven or asserted Aboriginal and treaty rights. The **Engagement and Consultation Branch** coordinates the development and implementation of consultation approaches in collaboration with GNB departments, Aboriginal peoples and industry. The branch works with industry partners to find employment and economic opportunities for Aboriginal communities.

The branch’s responsibilities include:

- Provide effective coordination and strategic advice to departments and agencies.
- Coordinate project assessment processes/procedures.
- Coordinate approach to consultation.
- Improve relationships/early engagement and partnerships.
- Make recommendations on accommodation options for GNB.
- Research and develop ethnohistoric reports for the province.
- Provide training to GNB employees.

Highlights

- ◆ Provided consultation, advice and guidance on several resource development files. The branch provided information and advice on the degree of infringement on Aboriginal and treaty rights for each Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as well as for proposals that do not require EIA review, plus initiatives and strategies involving resource development.
- ◆ Provided input on 55 projects through its participation on the Technical Review Committee under the EIA process.
- ◆ Completed one ethnohistorical brief to support the consultation process.
- ◆ Provided capacity funding for First Nations Resource Development Consultation Coordinators for each community of the Mi’gmaq, Wolastoqey and Peskotomuhkati Nations in the amount of \$800,000.

- ◆ Continued to enhance and improve the duty to consult process by developing new tools and templates for completing assessments and other aspects of the process.

Economic Development Branch

The **Economic Development Branch** continues to identify opportunities to improve economic prosperity for Aboriginal peoples and communities in New Brunswick, which will increase participation of Aboriginal peoples and strengthen the economy.

The branch's responsibilities include:

- Foster Aboriginal economic growth.
- Support community development projects.
- Identify and develop training/skills opportunities and coordinate financial support.
- Represent the department on interdepartmental and intergovernmental committees related to economic development.

Highlights

- ◆ Provided \$105,000 to the Joint Economic Development Initiative (JEDI), which aims to strengthen entrepreneurship and economic development opportunities for First Nations. JEDI provides programs and services to support Indigenous entrepreneurship, economic development, workforce development, and partnership with the public and private sectors.
 - ◆ Provided \$70,125 in capacity funding to Mi'gmawe'l Tplu'taqnn Inc. (MTI) toward the continuation of the economic development branch within its organization. This branch was created to develop a strategic approach to allow for the creation of community-based projects within the Mi'gmaq Nation in New Brunswick.
 - ◆ Provided \$85,000 in Economic Development funding to five projects through the tripartite Indigenous Economic Roundtable working group established with the objective of promoting collaboration between the federal government, provincial government and Aboriginal leadership, in working toward a better economy for Aboriginal peoples and New Brunswick.
-

Financial information

This financial overview was prepared based on the best available information at the time of publication and therefore may not correspond exactly with the figures that were subsequently published in GNB’s Public Accounts.

- A. Ordinary Budget – The Ordinary Budget expenditures cover the day-to-day operations of the department.
- B. Additional Budget from Regional Development Corporation (RDC) – RDC provides DAA with additional funding for special projects and initiatives.

Table 1: Departmental Expenditure

Status report by program/primary

Fiscal year ending March 31, 2020

	Budget (\$)	Actual (\$)
Personal services	2,251,120	1,840,089
Other services	319,200	268,314
Material and supplies	15,600	9,072
Property and equipment	12,000	9,529
Contributions, grants and subsidies	1,196,200	1,172,591
TOTAL	3,794,120	3,299,597

The department was under budget by \$494,522.

Table 2: Funds provided by Regional Development Corporation

Status report by program/primary

Fiscal year ending March 31, 2020

	Budget (\$)	Actual (\$)
Contributions, grants and subsidies	1,691,887	1,676,887
TOTAL	1,691,887	1,676,887

Summary of staffing activity

Pursuant to section 4 of the *Civil Service Act*, the Deputy Minister of the Department of Human Resources delegates staffing to each Deputy Head for his or her respective department(s). Please find below a summary of the staffing activity for 2019-2020 for Aboriginal Affairs.

Number of permanent and temporary employees as of Dec. 31 of each year		
Employee type	2019	2018
Permanent	22	20
Temporary	1	3
TOTAL	23	23

The department advertised four competitions, including four open (public) competitions and no closed (internal) competitions.

Pursuant to sections 15 and 16 of the *Civil Service Act*, the department made the following appointments using processes to establish merit other than the competitive process:

Appointment type	Appointment description	Section of the <i>Civil Service Act</i>	Number
Specialized Professional, Scientific or Technical	An appointment may be made without competition when a position requires: – a high degree of expertise and training – a high degree of technical skill – recognized experts in their field.	15(1)	0
Equal Employment Opportunity Program	Provides Aboriginals, persons with disabilities and members of a visible minority group with equal access to employment, training and advancement opportunities.	16(1)(a)	0
Department Talent Management Program	Permanent employees identified in corporate and departmental talent pools, who meet the four-point criteria for assessing talent, namely performance, readiness, willingness and criticalness.	16(1)(b)	0
Lateral transfer	The GNB transfer process facilitates the transfer of employees from within Part 1, 2 (school boards) and 3 (hospital corporations) of the Public Service.	16(1) or 16(1)(c)	0
Regular appointment of casual/temporary	An individual hired on a casual or temporary basis under section 17 may be appointed without competition to a regular properly classified position within the Civil Service.	16(1)(d)(i)	0
Regular appointment of students/ apprentices	Summer students, university or community college co-op students or apprentices may be appointed without competition to an entry level position within the Civil Service.	16(1)(d)(ii)	0

Pursuant to section 33 of the *Civil Service Act*, no complaints alleging favouritism were made to the Deputy Head of the department and no complaints were submitted to the Ombud.

Summary of legislation and legislative activity

The department did not have any legislative activity.

Summary of Official Languages activities

Introduction

The department's 2015-2020 action plan, which complements GNB's *Plan on Official Languages – Official Bilingualism: A Fundamental Value*, determines the activities, evaluation methods and anticipated outcomes for each of the four focus areas. The plan allows for all employees to feel supported in working in their Official Language of choice as well as ensuring the public receives quality service in their Official Language of choice at all times. The department continues to create objectives to assist in the achievement of quality service in both Official Languages.

Focus 1:

The department continued to ensure all new employees completed the training modules on Language of Service upon commencement. The Official Languages coordinator continued to conduct random audits to verify that the active Offer of Service was made in both Official Languages by telephone, in person, through signage, correspondence and all electronic services.

Focus 2:

The department continued to ensure all new employees completed the training modules on Language of Work upon commencement. The department provided outgoing communication to employees in both Official Languages and encouraged employees to work in their Official Language of choice. The department continued to ensure that performance reviews were offered and conducted in the employee's Official Language of choice. During the annual performance review, managers reviewed the Language of Work and Language of Service policies with their employees to ensure they understood their right to work in their Official Language of choice as well as their obligation to provide an active offer of service in both Official Languages.

Focus 3:

The department continued to consider the potential impact of all policies and programs on both Official Linguistic communities when it submitted Memorandums to Executive Council and briefs to the Executive Council Office.

Focus 4:

The department continued to implement procedures to ensure it provided services in both Official Languages and to ensure that employees had thorough knowledge of their obligations under the *Official Languages Act*. The department continued to monitor employee compliance with the *Official Languages Act* and the Language of Service policy.

Conclusion:

The department did not have any Official Languages complaints for fiscal 2019-2020.

Summary of recommendations from the Office of the Auditor General

The department did not have any recommendations from the Office of the Auditor General in the current reporting year and the previous four years.

Report on the *Public Interest Disclosure Act*

As provided under section 18(1) of the *Public Interest Disclosure Act*, the chief executive shall prepare a report of any disclosures of wrongdoing that have been made to a supervisor or designated officer of the portion of the public service for which the chief executive officer is responsible. Aboriginal Affairs did not receive any disclosure(s) of wrongdoings in the 2019-2020 fiscal year.

Appendix A

Indigenous peoples in New Brunswick / Aboriginal peoples in New Brunswick

The term 'Indigenous peoples' or 'Aboriginal peoples' is a collective name for the original peoples of North America and their descendants.

The Canadian Constitution recognizes three groups of Aboriginal peoples: Indians (more commonly referred to as First Nations), Inuit and Métis. These are three distinct peoples with unique histories, languages, cultural practices and spiritual beliefs.

In New Brunswick, there are nine Mi'gmaq communities and six Wolastoqey (Maliseet) communities, totalling 15 First Nation communities with 32 reserve locations across the province. Each community is governed by an elected Chief and Council. The type of system used by a community in the selection of its Chief and Councillors can be that provided for under the *Indian Act*, the *First Nations Elections Act* or the provisions of a self-governing agreement, or a custom system. Most communities in New Brunswick have now moved to the election system under the *First Nations Election Act*, which is a four-year term, apart from three communities that still use the system under the *Indian Act*, which is a two-year term, and one community that has a custom system, which is a five-year term.

The Peskotomuhkati (Passamaquoddy) Nation is currently considering Band status options. A claim by the Peskotomuhkati Nation at Skutik living in southwest New Brunswick has been received by the federal government who has a mandate to negotiate with the group. Recognition of rights and/or status is under the jurisdiction of the federal government. Initially, the province had been participating as an observer in these negotiations between the federal government and the Peskotomuhkati. Currently, the province has a mandate to enter into a Comprehensive Land Claims Negotiations process with Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs and the Peskotomuhkati Nation at Skutik. A tripartite Framework Agreement between the Peskotomuhkati, New Brunswick, and Canada has been signed.

According to the federal Indian Registry System, as of December 31, 2019, 16,509¹ First Nation peoples lived in New Brunswick, both on and off-reserve (See Table 2). However, based on the 2016 census, it is estimated that there are, 29,380² Aboriginal people (Aboriginal identity) living in New Brunswick. "Aboriginal identity" includes persons who reported being an Aboriginal person (First Nations [North American Indian], Métis or Inuk [Inuit]) and/or those who reported Registered or Treaty Indian status (registered under the federal *Indian Act* and/or those who reported membership in a First Nation or Indian band). Aboriginal peoples of Canada are defined in section 35(2) of the *Constitution Act, 1982* as including Indians (more commonly referred to as First Nations), Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

New Brunswick's total population in 2019 was 780,021³, meaning that First Nations accounted for two per cent. Even though this may seem a small percentage, based on Statistics Canada's 2011 and 2016 census, the First Nations population had a much higher population growth of 12 per cent compared to the -0.5 per cent for New Brunswick overall (See Table 3 and Table 4 below). The 2016 census also indicated that the Aboriginal population was much younger than the rest of the population, in both New Brunswick and Canada. The median age of the First Nation population in New Brunswick was 32 compared to 45 for the population as a whole.⁴

1 Source: INAC's Indian Registry System as of Dec. 31, 2019.

2 Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population.

3 Source: Statistics Canada, Table 17-10-0009-01 Population estimates, quarterly

4 Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2016.

Table 1

New Brunswick and First Nations population		
Year	New Brunswick population ⁵	First Nations population
2019	780,021	16,509

Chart 1

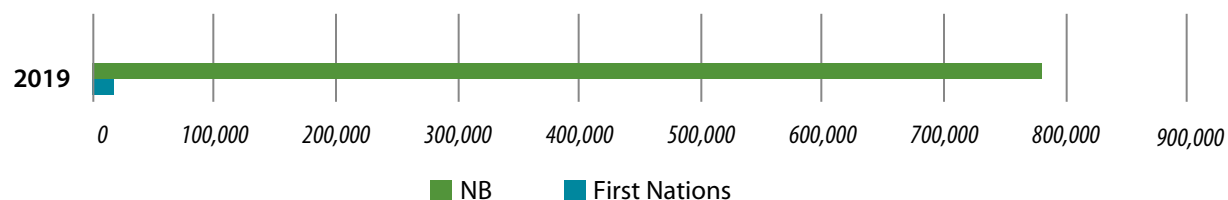


Table 2⁶

	Total	On-reserve	Off-reserve
New Brunswick	16,509	9,889	6,620
Buctouche Micmac (Tijpogtotjg)	126	87	42
Eel Ground (Natoaganeg)	1,068	597	471
Eel River Bar First Nation (Ugpi'ganjig)	766	361	405
Elsipogtog First Nation (Big Cove)	3,451	2,693	758
Esgenoôpetitj First Nation (Burnt Church)	1,940	1,386	554
Fort Folly (Amlamgog)	133	36	97
Indian Island (L'nui Menkiuk)	206	111	95
Kingsclear (Pilick)	1,053	742	311
Madawaska Maliseet First Nation (Mataqaskiye)	374	154	220
Metepenagiag Mi'kmaq Nation (Red Bank)	696	472	224
Oromocto First Nation (Welamukotuk)	743	332	411
Pabineau (Oinpegitjoig)	326	106	220
Saint Mary's (Sitansisk)	1,961	926	1,035
Tobique (Neqotkuk)	2,544	1,589	955
Woodstock (Wotstak)	1,122	300	822

NOTE: On-reserve numbers for each First Nation should not be taken to represent the true population for the following reasons:

- 1) They contain no information on any non-registered individuals who may be living on reserve, and
- 2) Similarly, they contain no information on any members registered to other bands who may be living on reserve.

5 Source: Statistics Canada, Table 17-10-0009-01 Population estimates, quarterly.

6 Source: INAC's Indian Registry System as of Dec. 31, 2019.

Chart 2A

First Nations Population – 2019

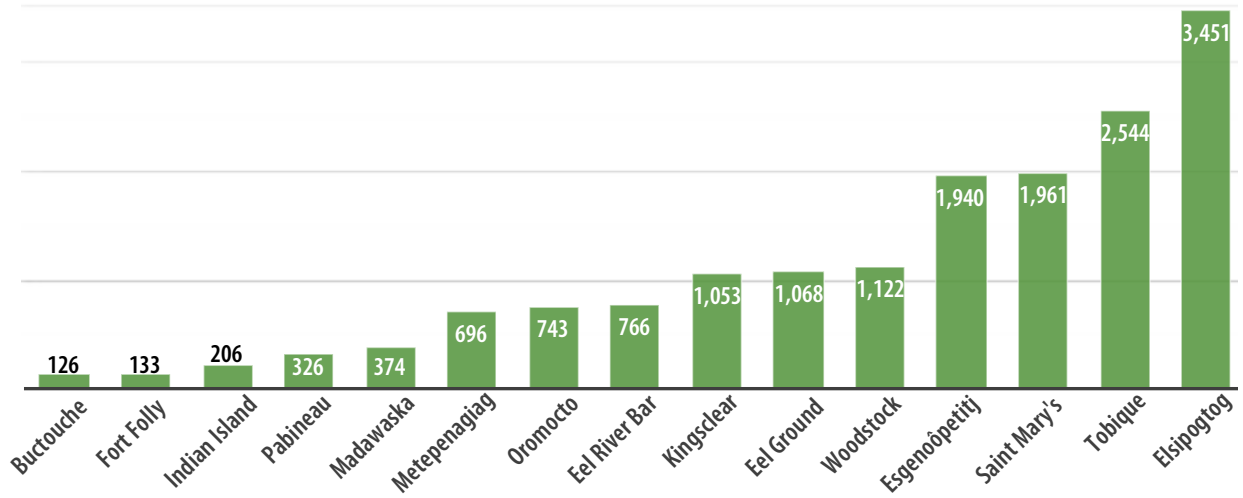


Chart 2B

On/Off-Reserve Population - 2019

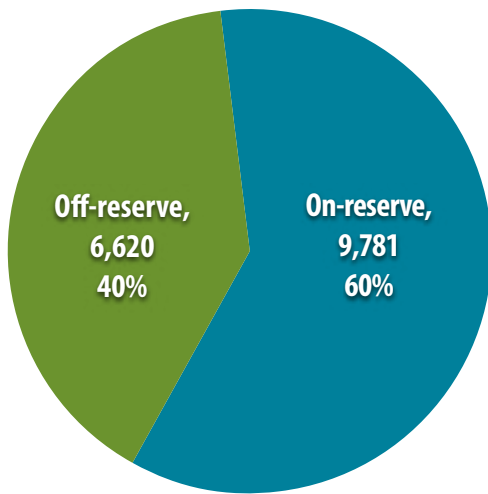
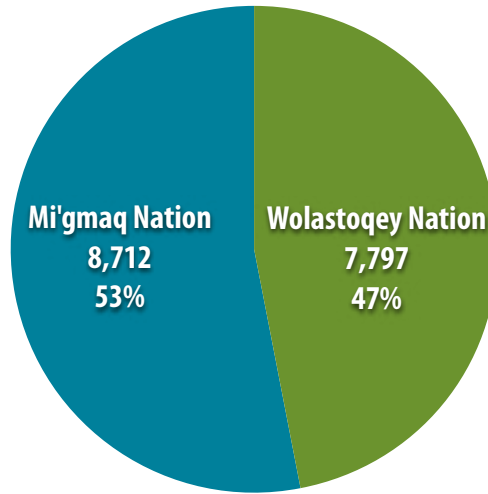
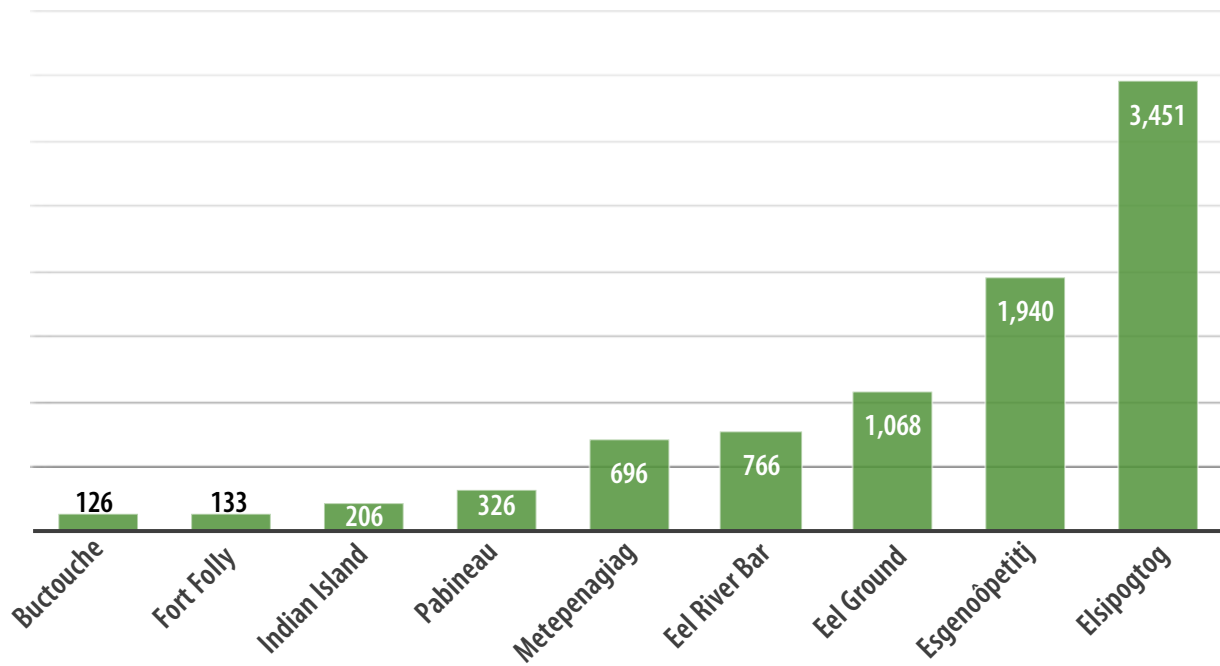


Chart 2C

Population by Nation – 2019



Mi'gmaq Nation - 2019



Wolastoqey Nation - 2019

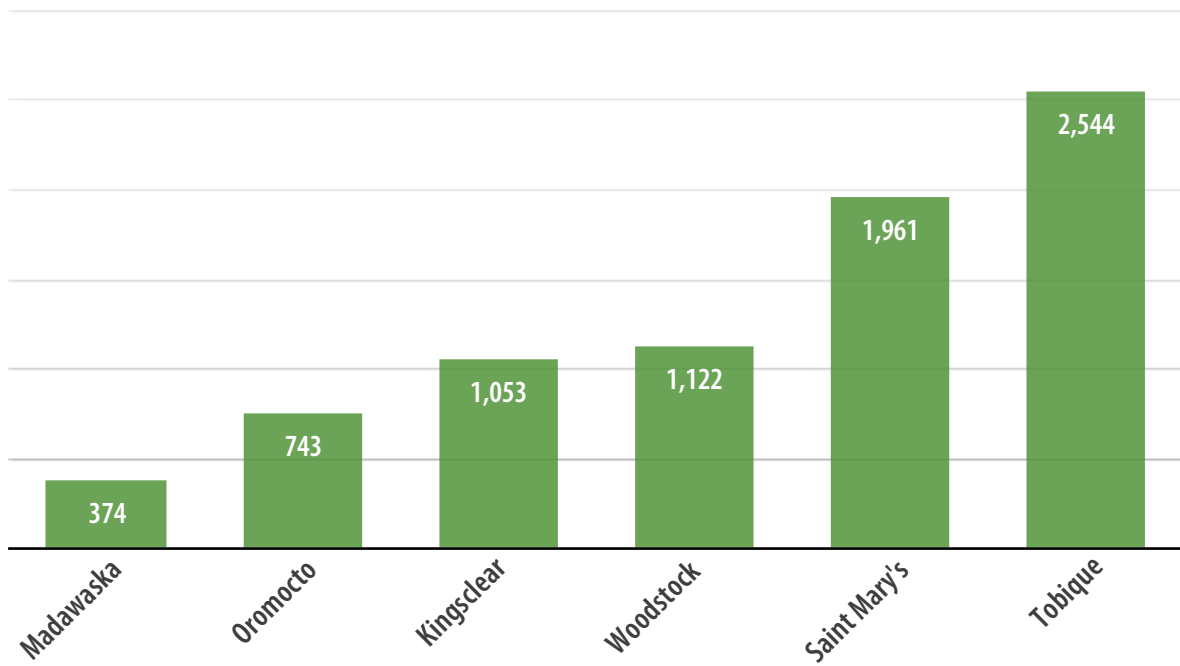


Table 3

First Nations population in New Brunswick ⁷			
Year	Total	On-reserve	Off-reserve
2010	13,626	8,795	4,831
2011	13,948	8,931	5,017
2012	14,649	9,113	5,536
2013	14,978	9,233	5,740
2014	15,249	9,366	5,883
2015	15,506	9,501	6,005
2016	15,830	9,644	6,186
2017	16,123	9,732	6,391
2018	16,246	9,781	6,465
2019	16,509	9,889	6,620

First Nation Population in New Brunswick

Chart 3

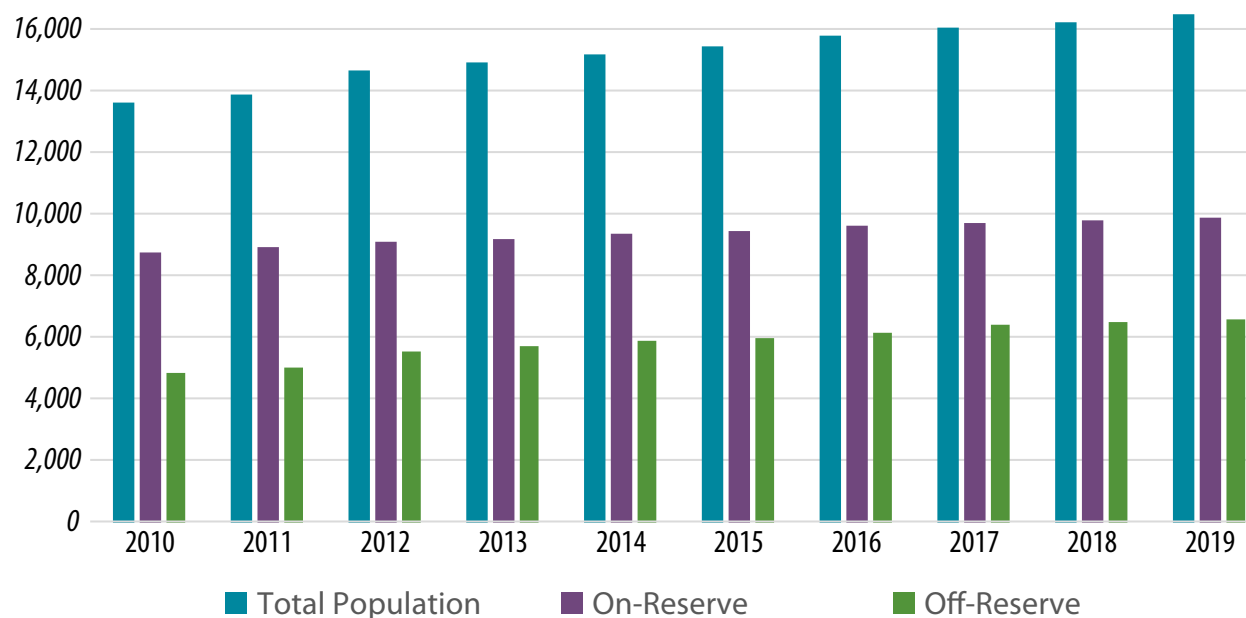


Table 4

New Brunswick and First Nations population		
Year	New Brunswick population ⁸	First Nations population in New Brunswick ⁹
2015	753,900	15,506
2016	747,101	15,830
2017	759,655	16,123
2018	772,238	16,246
2019	780,021	16,509

7 Source: INAC's Indian Registry System.

8 Source: Statistics Canada, Table 17-10-0009-01 Population estimates, quarterly

9 Source: INAC's Indian Registry System.

Chart 4A

New Brunswick population

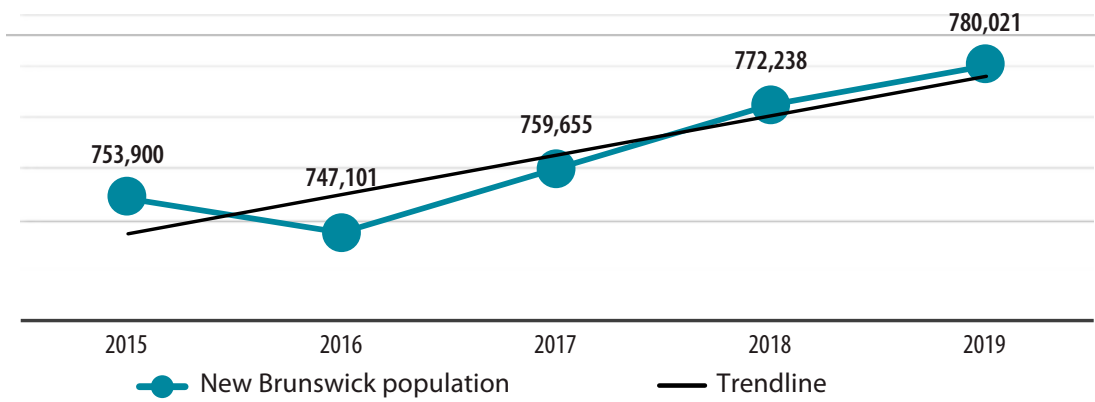


Chart 4B

First Nations population in New Brunswick

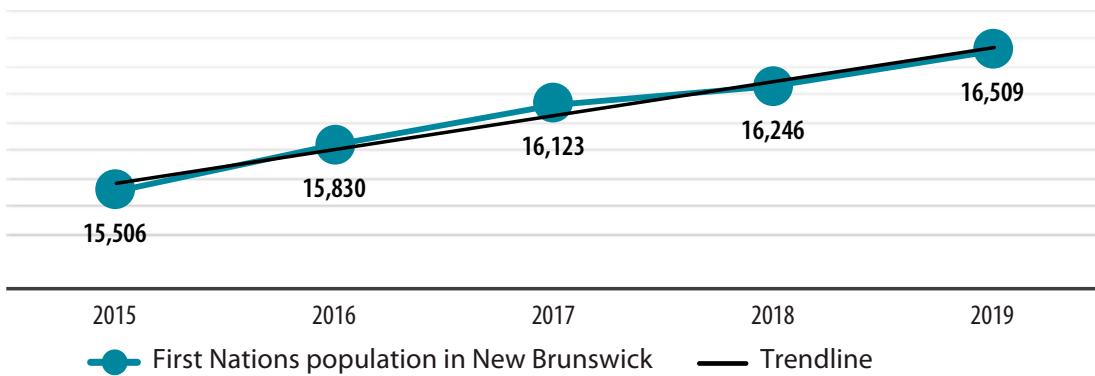


Table 5

Population growth ¹⁰			
Year	New Brunswick population	First Nations population in New Brunswick	Canada population
2011	751,171	13,948	33,476,688
2016	747,101	15,830	35,151,728
Population growth rate	-0.5%	12%	5%

10 Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Chart 5

Population growth rate (in percentage) 2011-2016

