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# Aboriginal Affairs

**ANNUAL REPORT  
2020-2021**



**Aboriginal Affairs  
Annual Report 2020-2021**

Province of New Brunswick  
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## TRANSMITTAL LETTERS

**From the Minister to the Lieutenant-Governor  
Her Honour 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, 2020, to March 31, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,



Honourable Arlene Dunn  
Minister

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**From the Deputy Minister to the Minister  
Honourable Arlene Dunn  
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, 2020, to March 31, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,



Cade Libby  
Deputy Minister

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# Minister's message

Despite fighting an uphill battle against COVID-19, I am proud of what has been accomplished in the Department of Aboriginal Affairs over the past year.

While it would have been easy to use the global pandemic as an excuse, work continued with diligence in the department to ensure we advanced reconciliation, strengthened relationships, and supported First Nation communities in New Brunswick.

Aboriginal Affairs partnered with other government departments to ensure that the health and well-being of First Nations were properly considered in all phases of the province's response to COVID-19, from vaccination planning and roll out to ongoing recovery efforts.

As part of those efforts and the goal of creating a stronger economy in the province, the identification and expansion of economic opportunities for First Nations entrepreneurs and businesses remains a top priority. Through partnerships with the federal government, and funding for groups such as Joint Economic Development Initiative (JEDI), Wolastoqey Nation in New Brunswick, and Mi'gmawe'l Tplu'taqnn Inc. (MTI), we can stay on a path toward a vibrant and sustainable New Brunswick.

Government, with the support of many of its departments, is committed to implementing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action and an update was provided in the spring. At that time, GNB proudly noted that action had been initiated on 27 of the 31 calls within the province's jurisdiction and we continue to make and track progress every day.

The department's staff has my sincere appreciation for all the work that gets done to make sure Aboriginal Affairs succeeds in its mandate. Thank you.



Honourable Arlene Dunn  
Minister of Aboriginal Affairs

# Deputy Minister's message

This report details the many accomplishments for the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, none of which would have been possible without the dedication and commitment of its staff.

In its mandate to lead the provincial government's efforts to strengthen its relationships with First Nations communities, 2020-2021 provided the department with a host of opportunities to do exactly that. Implementation of Aboriginal and treaty rights, providing guidance to other departments on engagement, consultation, and collaboration and advancing reconciliation remains at the heart of what this department does.

In that vein, an interim rights implementation agreement was negotiated and signed with the Peskotomuhkati peoples for a special moose harvest in the fall. The hunt provides a source of food for the Peskotomuhkati and valuable data to aid conservation efforts is also collected for the Department of Energy and Resource Development, which collaborated on the agreement.

Aboriginal Affairs also played an advisory role for a food security initiative led by Food For All NB and other partners. The department canvassed Indigenous communities to verify immediate and medium-term needs related to food. Ultimately, the data was used to fuel an Indigenous Food Sovereignty project that distributed \$90,000 in emergency funding to all 16 communities.

And as part of GNB's pandemic recovery efforts, the department hosted a recovery engagement session for First Nation communities. It was a way for band-run and privately owned businesses to get much-needed information about the State of Emergency and Mandatory Order and review the requirements as businesses looked to reopen safely. Though it is just a small example of the overall response to COVID-19, a strong economy in New Brunswick needs safe, reliable economic opportunities for First Nation businesses and entrepreneurs.

This department's achievements are reason to be proud and we will continue to build in the coming year on previous successes, many of which you will read about in this report.



Cade Libby  
Deputy Minister

# Government Priorities

## DELIVERING FOR NEW BRUNSWICKERS - ONE TEAM ONE GNB

**One Team One GNB** is a new, collaborative approach to how we operate. It represents a civil service that works together as a single unit for New Brunswickers. We have discovered new and innovative ways of doing business, ways that have allowed us to achieve the outcomes needed for New Brunswickers and we are working more efficiently and effectively than ever before. Our new path forward includes a mindset of focus, urgency and results.

We are working every day to improve the way government departments:

- Communicate with one another
- Work side-by-side on important projects
- And drive focus and accountability

## 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.

## GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

Our vision for 2020-2021 is a vibrant and sustainable New Brunswick. To make progress towards this vision, we must focus on our government's priorities.

- Energize private sector
- Vibrant and sustainable communities
- Affordable, responsive and high-performing government
- Dependable public health care
- World-class education, and
- Environment

## COVID RESPONSE

As part of GNB's priorities this past year, responding to the COVID-19 pandemic was at the forefront. First Nations leadership implemented a variety of measures to protect their communities and collaborated closely with government. The Department of Aboriginal Affairs partnered with other departments to ensure that the health and well-being of First Nations were properly considered in all components of GNB's COVID response. The following activities were undertaken:

- There were standing weekly opportunities for provincial and federal officials to connect with Chiefs, Health Directors and Emergency Measures Leads to respond to questions or to provide updates on programs, services or funding.
- The Department of Aboriginal Affairs worked with Public Health to communicate information and collaborate with Chiefs and Health Directors for vaccination planning and roll out in Indigenous communities.
- The department participated in monthly meetings with Band Administrators and Indigenous Services Canada which were an opportunity for the provincial and federal governments to share information and program updates on matters such as financial assistance, education and employment.

- As the province began to move into recovery and rebuild its economy, the department ensured communities were informed of available assistance and steps needed to reopen offices and businesses.
- The department participated in regular calls with Food for All NB and other community service organizations, farmers, producers, and others to share what was going on in various regions to address food security for families during the COVID-19 crisis.
- The department worked with the Economic and Social Inclusion Corporation to contribute information to a database covering food, transportation, and other services available in each region, with the intention of sharing the regional resources with Indigenous communities in those regions.



# Highlights

During the 2020-2021 fiscal year, Aboriginal Affairs focused on these government priorities through:

- Providing core capacity funding to enable First Nation communities and Aboriginal organizations to participate meaningfully in consultations and negotiations.
- Providing funding to First Nation communities and Aboriginal organizations 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 First Nation peoples and communities in New Brunswick by improving partnerships with the federal and provincial government, and First Nation businesses and entrepreneurs.
- Continuing to support First Nation communities during the COVID-19 pandemic by sharing information; assisting in planning, preparedness and recovery activities; and exploring solutions where gaps were identified.
- Participating in several initiatives to better understand and address the safety and security of the province's food supply.

# Performance Outcomes

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIORITY

The priority is for an affordable, responsive, and high-performing government. The department's intended outcome was to be on or under budget.

## IMPORTANCE OF THE PRIORITY

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

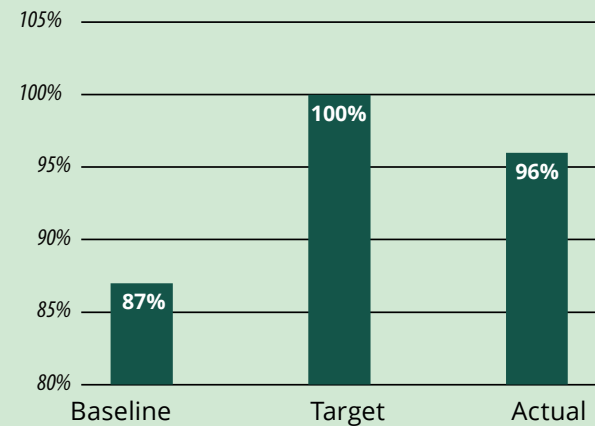
## OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The department's budget was set at \$4,978,954. After close monitoring of expenditures, the department closed out the fiscal year \$219,176 under budget.

## WHAT INITIATIVES OR PROJECTS WERE UNDERTAKEN TO ACHIEVE THE OUTCOME?

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

### Ratio of actual to budgeted expenditures

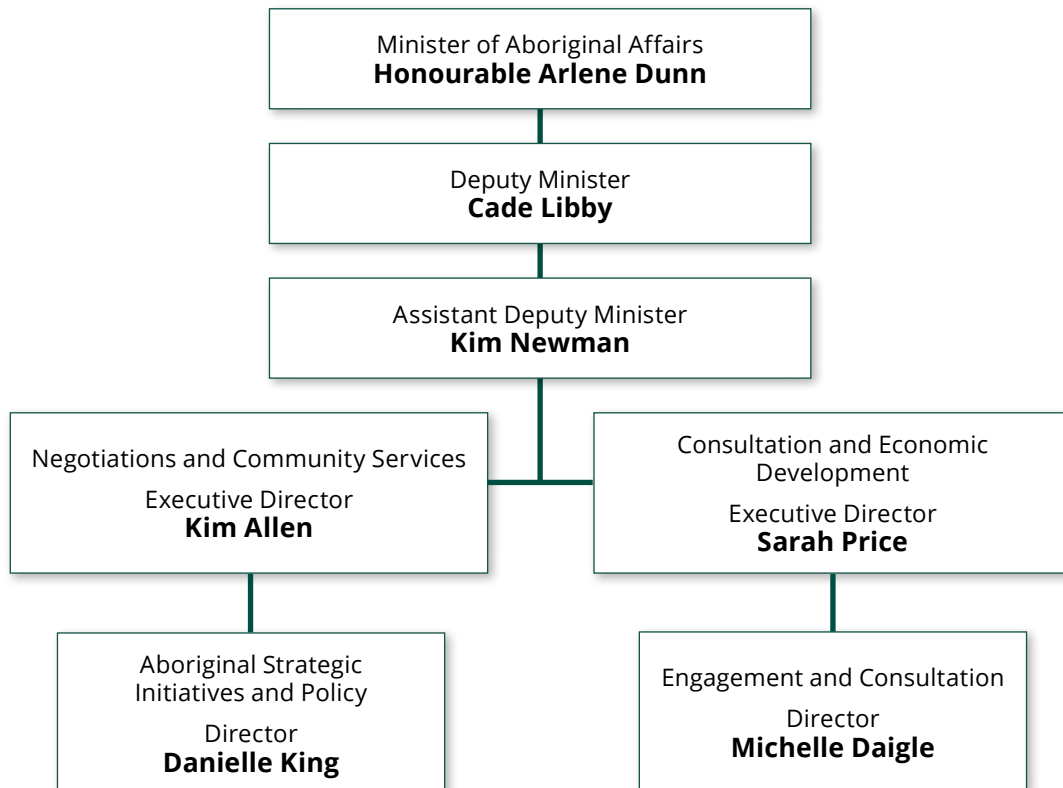


# Overview of departmental operations

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 March 31, 2021



# Division overview and highlights

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 health, social and justice matters (e.g., Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, New Brunswick Advisory Committee on Violence against Aboriginal Women, Roundtable on Crime and Public Safety, disabilities, mental health and addictions).
- Coordinate and provide ministerial support for federal/provincial/territorial (FPT) relations in relevant forums.
- 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 powwows, National Indigenous Peoples Day celebrations, and cultural awareness workshops.

- Coordinate responses to requests under the *Right to Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.
- 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

- ♦ Canvassed Indigenous communities to ascertain immediate and medium-term food security challenges and needs. This information was used to inform an Indigenous Food Sovereignty project which provided \$90,000 in emergency food security funding to all 16 communities. The project was led by Food For All NB and other partners; the department played a role on the advisory committee that oversaw the initiative.
- ♦ Worked with other departments to track GNB's progress in implementing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action that fall within provincial jurisdiction.
- ♦ Coordinated the review of 47 Memorandums to Executive Council (MECs) from other departments that had the potential to impact Aboriginal peoples in New Brunswick.
- ♦ Coordinated and reviewed documents and prepared responses for six requests under the *Right to Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.
- ♦ Supported management in ensuring that the department delivered services and initiatives while managing its budget.
- ♦ Provided \$43,880 to 14 recipients through the department's grants program to support virtual cultural awareness and educational initiatives since cultural events such as pow wows and National Indigenous Peoples Day celebrations were cancelled or postponed due to COVID-19 restrictions.

## 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 First 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.
- ♦ Continued exploratory discussions with the Mi'gmaq Nation and federal representatives on the administration of justice to identify potential areas for negotiation.
- ♦ Provided capacity funding in the amount of \$600,000 to the Mi'gmaq, Wolastoqey and Peskotomuhkati Nations for bilateral and tripartite negotiations.

## 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.
- ♦ 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 \$74,217 in economic development funding to seven projects.
- ♦ Hosted a COVID-19 Recovery Engagement Session for First Nations communities to provide both band-run and privately owned businesses with information concerning the State of Emergency and Mandatory Order, to set the public health context, and to review requirements as businesses looked to safely reopen. The department also ensured that Indigenous businesses were invited to appropriate industry-specific sessions.

# 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 will be subsequently published in GNB's Public Accounts.

Ordinary Budget – The Ordinary Budget expenditures cover the day-to-day operations of the department.

## TABLE 1: DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE

Status report by program/primary

Fiscal year ending March 31, 2021

	Budget (\$)	Actual (\$)
Personal services	2,135,954	1,722,916
Other services	319,200	655,865
Material and supplies	15,600	4,845
Property and equipment	12,000	7,795
Contributions, grants and subsidies	2,496,200	2,368,357
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,978,954</b>	<b>4,759,778</b>

The department was under budget by \$219,176.

# Summary of staffing activity

Pursuant to section 4 of the *Civil Service Act*, the Secretary to Treasury Board delegates staffing to each Deputy Head for his or her respective department(s). Please find below a summary of the staffing activity for 2020-2021 for Aboriginal Affairs.

Number of permanent and temporary employees as of Dec. 31 of each year		
Employee type	2020	2019
Permanent	23	22
Temporary	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>

The department advertised three competitions, including two open (public) competitions and one closed (internal) competition.

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a high degree of expertise and training</li> <li>- a high degree of technical skill</li> <li>- recognized experts in their field.</li> </ul>	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 districts) and 3 (hospital authorities) of the Public Service.	16(1) ou 16(1)(c)	2
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 2020-2021.

# 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 2020-2021 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, 2020, 16,662<sup>1</sup> 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 29,380<sup>2</sup> Aboriginal people (Aboriginal identity) living in New Brunswick.

New Brunswick's total population in 2020 was 781,476<sup>3</sup>, 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<sup>4</sup>.

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

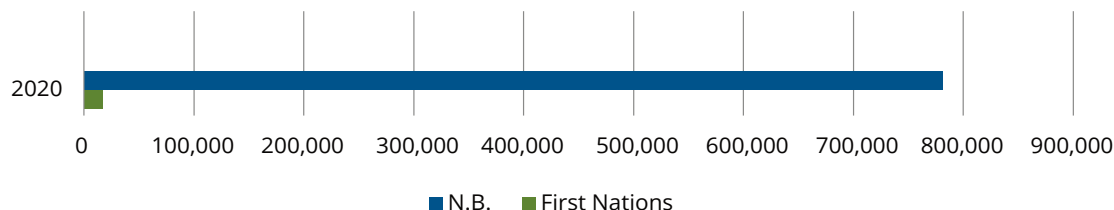
2 Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population.

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 <sup>5</sup>	First Nations population
2020	781,476	16,662

**CHART 1****TABLE 2<sup>6</sup>**

	Total	On-reserve	Off-reserve
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>16,662</b>	<b>9,922</b>	<b>6,740</b>
Buctouche Micmac (Tijpogtotjg)	126	84	42
Eel Ground (Natoaganeg)	1,070	592	478
Eel River Bar First Nation (Ugpi'ganjig)	789	362	427
Elsipogtog First Nation (Big Cove)	3,475	2,719	756
Esgenoôpetitj First Nation (Burnt Church)	1,946	1,386	560
Fort Folly (Amlamgog)	136	36	100
Indian Island (L'nui Menkiuk)	207	112	95
Kingsclear (Pilick)	1,055	738	317
Madawaska Maliseet First Nation (Mataqaskiye)	374	152	222
Metepenagiag Mi'kmaq Nation (Red Bank)	698	469	229
Oromocto First Nation (Welamukotuk)	757	336	421
Pabineau (Oinpegitjoig)	340	106	234
Saint Mary's (Sitansisk)	1,986	934	1,052
Tobique (Neqotkuk)	2,561	1,596	965
Woodstock (Wotstak)	1,142	300	842

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

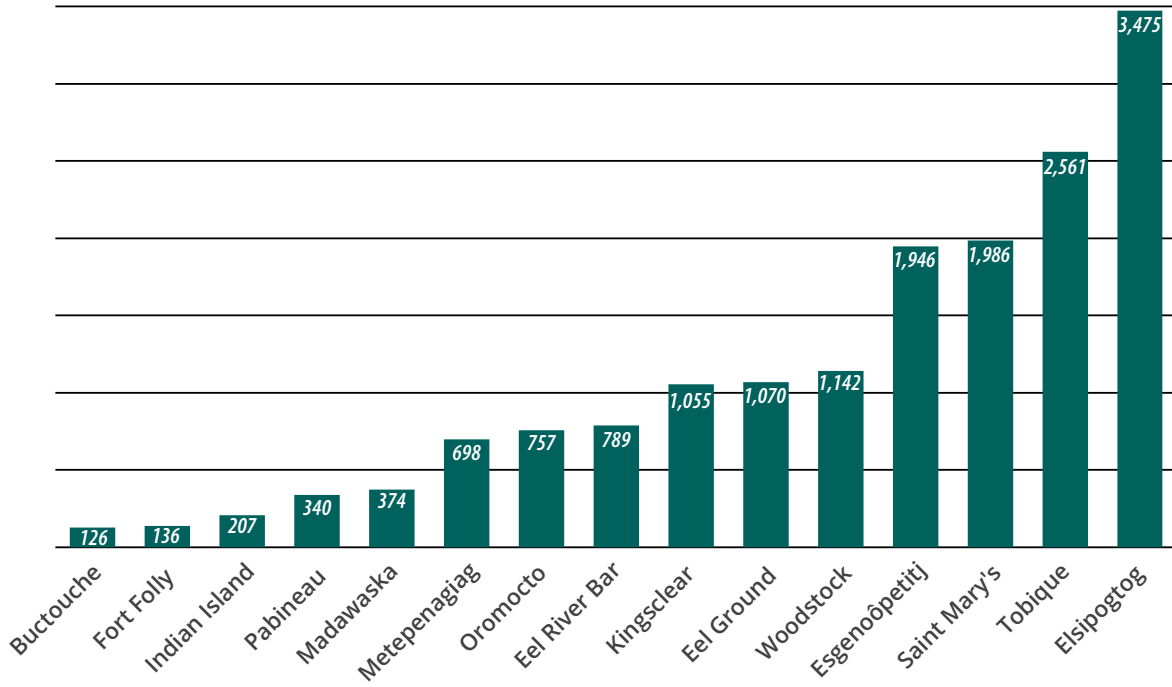
- 1) They contain no information on any non-registered individuals who may be living on reserve, and
- 2) Similarly, they contain no information on any members registered to other bands who may be living on reserve.

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

<sup>6</sup> Source: INAC's Indian Registry System as of Dec. 31, 2020

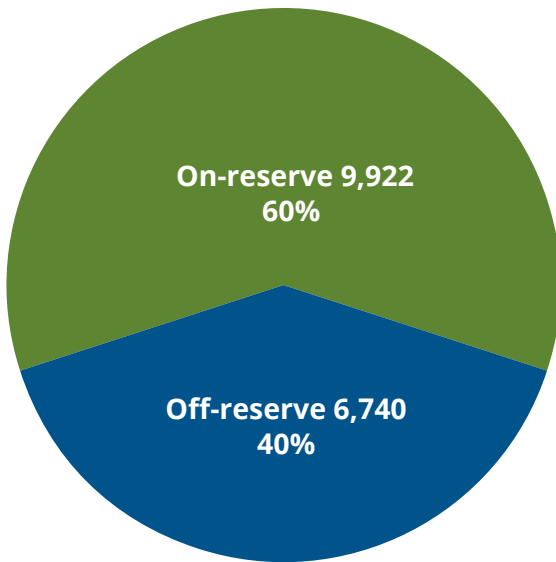
**CHART 2A**

First Nations Population - 2020



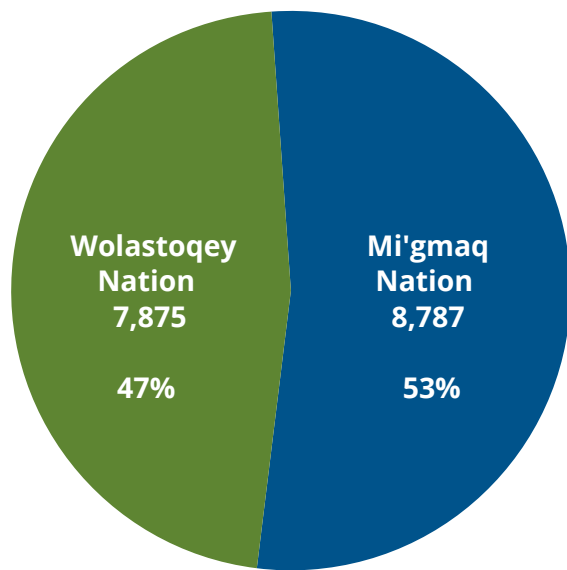
**CHART 2B**

On/Off-Reserve Population- 2020

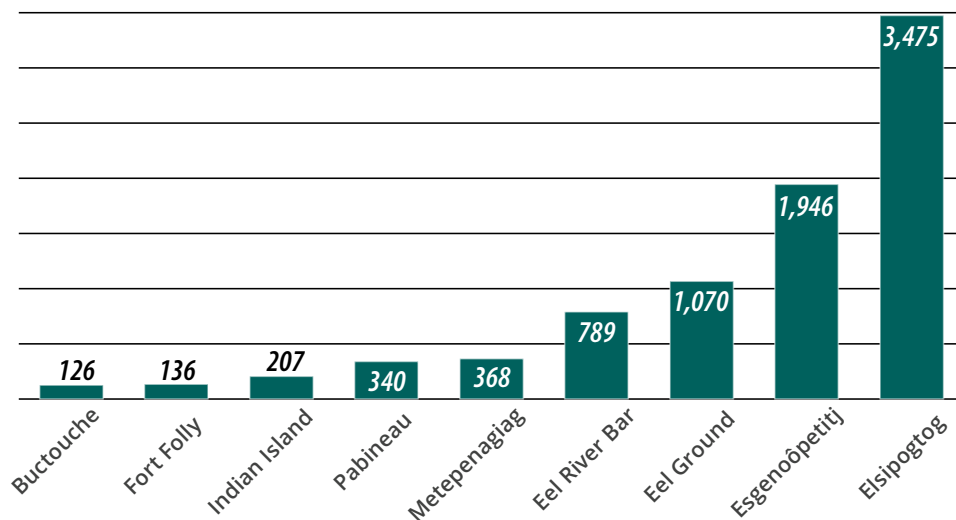


**CHART 2C**

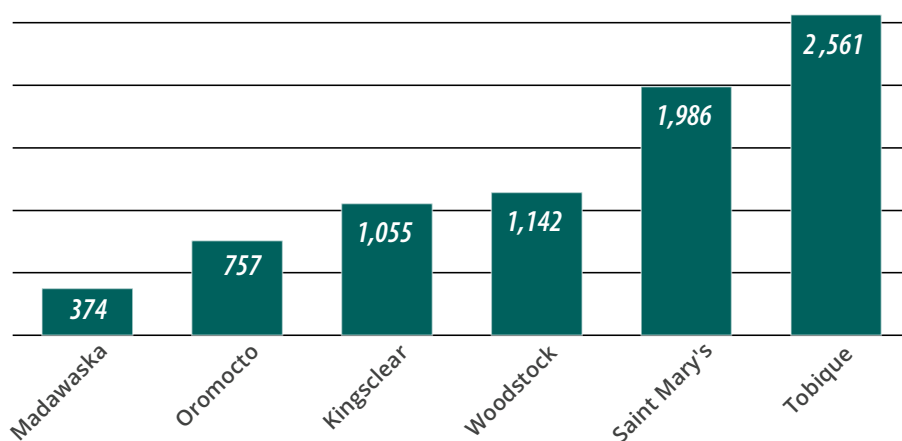
Population by Nation - 2020



Mi'gmaq Nation - 2020



Wolastoqey Nation - 2020



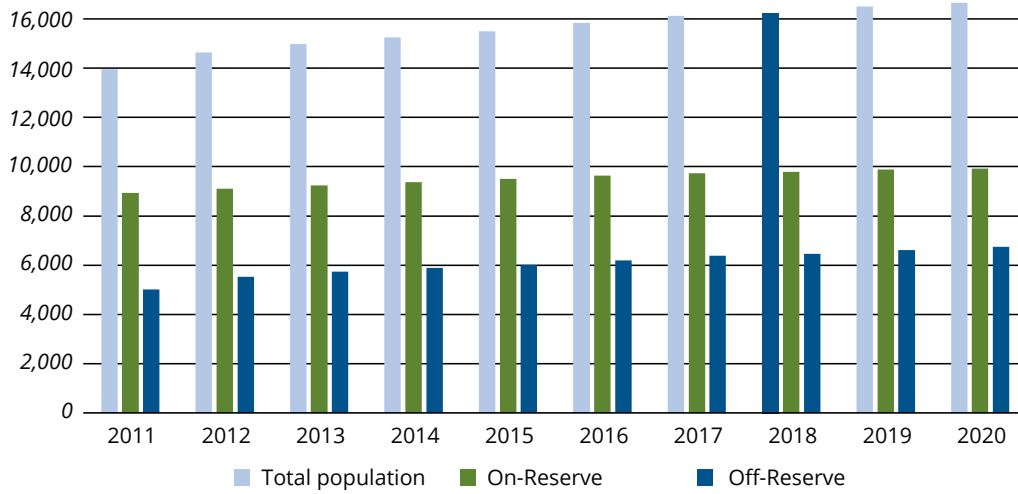
**TABLE 3**

First Nations population in New Brunswick <sup>7</sup>			
Year	Total	On-reserve	Off-reserve
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
2020	16,662	9,922	6,740

<sup>7</sup> Source: INAC's Indian Registry System.

**CHART 3**

First Nation Population in New Brunswick

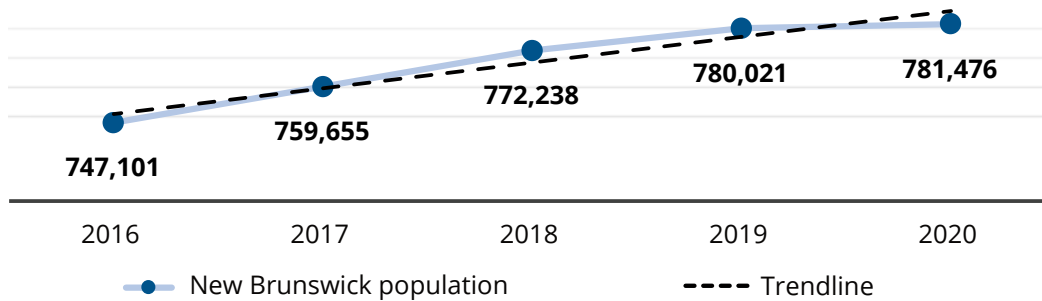


**TABLE 4**

New Brunswick and First Nations population		
Year	New Brunswick population <sup>8</sup>	First Nations population in New Brunswick <sup>9</sup>
2016	747,101	15,830
2017	759,655	16,123
2018	772,238	16,246
2019	780,021	16,509
2020	781,476	16,662

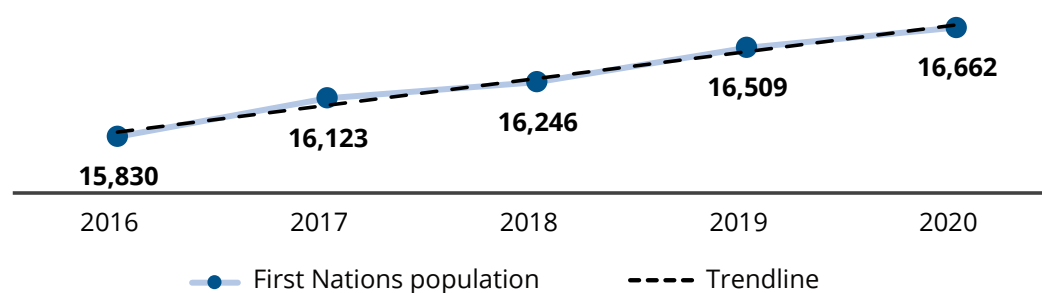
**CHART 4A**

New Brunswick population



**CHART 4B**

First Nations population in New Brunswick



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

9 Source: INAC's Indian Registry System.

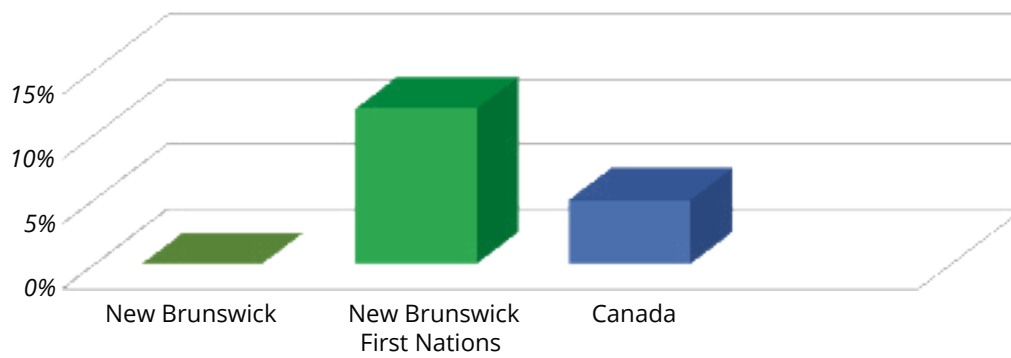


**TABLE 5**

Population growth <sup>10</sup>			
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
<b>Population growth rate</b>	<b>-0,5%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>5%</b>

**CHART 5**

Population growth rate (in percentage) 2011-2016



10 Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population.

