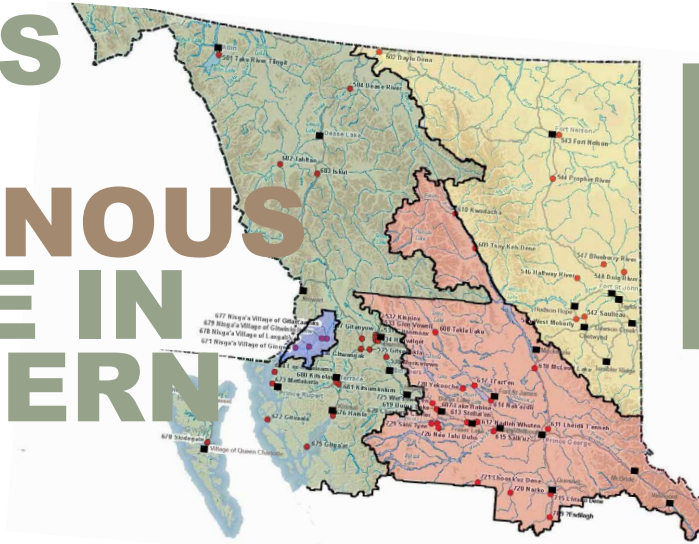


# 5 FACTS ABOUT INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN NORTHERN BC



Northern BC is roughly the size of France. This map shows where First Nation Communities are located across the north using traditional languages

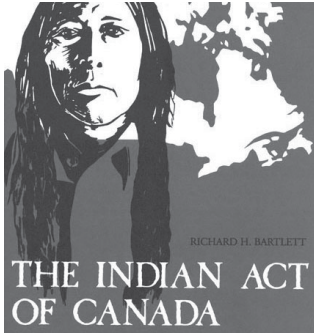


**There are 54 First Nations in Northern BC**

**6 Residential Schools Were in Northern BC**

**1 Indian Hospital**

**17 distinct First Nation language groups are spoken**



## THE INDIAN ACT

The Indian Act was first passed in 1867 and is the principal statute that the federal government uses to administer and regulate Indian Status, local First Nation governments and the management of reserve land and finances. The Indian Act continues to impact the lives of First Nations peoples today.

**Northern BC is home to 35.6% of the province's First Nation population.**

## INDIAN HOSPITAL

Indian Hospitals were federally-funded facilities often operated by Christian missionaries. After WWII, the federal government expanded these hospitals, which admitted patients based on their Indian Status rather than illness. These hospitals were intended to further assimilation goals and replace traditional healing with western medicine. Miller Bay is the only known Indian Hospital in Northern BC. Miller Bay did not close until 1971.



Lejac Indian Residential School, Fraser Lake, British Columbia

## RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

There were six residential schools operating in northern BC from as early as 1863.

These schools were located across northern BC and included sites in Greenville (Nass Valley), Lower Post, Fraser Lake, Metlakatla and Fort Simpson.