The
Northwest
Territories

Health Report

1990

Northwest Territories Health

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Northwest Territories Minister of Health

MR. DANIEL L. NORRIS
COMMISSIONER

Department of Health Report 1990

I am pleased to submit the Department of Health's 1990 report, ***Choosing Health.*** The purpose of the report is to provide northerners with information to enable us to make decisions that affect our health and the health of our families and communities.

This report provides information about the health of N.W.T. residents, and health services, for the period January 1, 1990 to December 31, 1990.

The N.W.T., like the rest of Canada, is beginning to move away from a time when treatment of disease was of primary importance to a time in which public policy and lifestyle and behavioral choices make the largest contribution to health or to disease. During 1990 the Department of Health continued to emphasize the development of healthy lifestyles by providing programs in health promotion, disease prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, and by advocating healthy public policy.

This is a time of change and challenge. Our choices for health will be influenced by restraint, the settlement of land claims, constitutional development and division of the Territories. The growing N.W.T. population will continue to challenge the Department's ability to deliver necessary health care services in a universal yet cost-effective manner. It is important for us all as individuals to work as partners in making the right choices for the health of all N.W.T. residents.

Nellie J. Cournoyea
Minister of Health

Northwest Territories Health

THE HONOURABLE NELLIE J. COURNOYEA
MINISTER OF HEALTH

Department of Health Report

I have the honour of submitting the 1990 report of the Department of Health, ***"Choosing Health"***, which provides information for the period January 1, 1990 to December 31, 1990.

This information about the health of the Northwest Territories residents, about health services and about major health care issues, is connected to the choices we as individuals are making about our own health.

In the accompanying report, descriptive text is supplemented by explanatory tables and graphs, and by discussion of important choices we can make that will benefit our own health and the health of our families and communities.

Respectfully submitted,

Bob Cowcill

Bob Cowcill
Deputy Minister

Acknowledgements

The Department of Health must acknowledge the assistance of several other Departments and agencies in the preparation of this report. The GNWT Departments of Education and Social Services, as well as the NWT Housing Corporation and Bureau of Statistics, have contributed information which we have used or referenced in this document. Also, contributions from all NWT hospital and health boards have been incorporated and supplemented.

Credit must also be given to the various Department of Health staff who made individual contributions or assisted in providing information for the report. Finally, thanks must go to the members of the editorial committee, who oversaw the development of this report from start to finish, and outside agencies who assisted with the editing and word processing of the final document.

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CHOOSING HEALTH

ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

This is the Department of Health's 1990 health report. It gives the kinds of information that most annual health reports provide ---- information about the overall health of NWT residents, about the major health issues, and about some of the major health services government provides to residents.

But it does something more. It links the information to the choices that people in the NWT are making about their own health. Thus, the reason for the subtitle, *Choosing Health.*

A brief word about this term "Choosing Health." In some cases people may not be able to make choices that benefit their health. They may face great obstacles. They may lack the necessary resources, or have to deal with unfamiliar legislation, or they may require the cooperation of a great many people ---- even nations ---- who are unwilling to go along. Choices are not always possible.

But there are very many situations in which choices are possible. People can make choices that will benefit their own health, the health of their family, or the health of their community.

It's these choices that this report looks at.

CHOOSING HEALTH

The idea that people can actually make choices that will influence health takes some getting used to. It demands a different way of thinking about health.

What Is Health? Many people think of health as something you "get" from nature, or something you "get back" from doctors, nurses and other health professionals when you get sick. Others think of health as the absence of disease or illness.

But health is something more. It's something positive ---- a resource for daily living. Health is ***a state of complete physical, mental, spiritual, and social well-being.*** When a person is "healthy" that person has a balance in their life.

Health is seen as a resource for daily living, not the objective of living; it is a positive concept, emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical capacities.

----World Health Organization, 1984.

TO MAKE CHOICES ABOUT HEALTH:

- *Get the right information.*
- *Study and understand the information (discussion).*
- *Consider the various options.*
- *Figure out the resources (people, money, buildings, etc.) needed for each option.*
- *Develop an action plan.*
- *Take action.*

It also means that if a person doesn't have this balance, he or she may have a health problem ---- just as much as if that person had the flu, or suffered an injury.

The person who doesn't have enough education and training to get a job, who lives in overcrowded housing, or who is constantly being abused by a spouse ---- this person has a health problem.

So does a family in which a parent has a serious drinking problem, and a community where residents don't have a constant source of clean drinking water.

With such a broad definition of health, it follows that the range of health choices and decisions will also be quite broad.

THE RANGE OF HEALTH DECISIONS

Health decisions are not simply decisions about medicine or medical practices. They are decisions in all those areas that affect our physical, mental, spiritual, and social well-being.

An example. If one looks back over the past two hundred years, it is apparent that the most important decisions that improved peoples' health were decisions related to broad technological changes in society as a whole. Better housing, better sewage systems, changes in farming practices that led to better food distribution systems, changes in work patterns that led to better jobs for more people ---- these were the major causes of improved health in the vast majority of people.

This is not to deny the great importance of health professionals, antibiotics, modern medical techniques and more sophisticated medical equipment. These are very important. But in terms of health they are only part of the picture. The rest of the picture has to do with other kinds of decisions.

Today, it has to do with two kinds of decisions in particular ---- decisions about the ***environment*** (both the natural environment and the community environment), and decisions about ***personal lifestyle*** (the way we choose to live our lives on a day by day basis).

It is hard to overestimate the importance of making the right environmental choices. All of us need clean air, unpolluted waters, and a safe physical and social environment in which to live. It's a matter of survival.

As for the importance of decisions about personal lifestyle, one has only to look at the major health problems facing us today here in the North ---- lung cancer, accidents, injuries, and suicides. All of these problems cause people to die prematurely. And all of these problems are preventable . . . if people learn to make the right lifestyle choices.

MAKING THE RIGHT DECISIONS

Who are the people that actually choose health? And what do they need to make the right decisions?

Each one of us is responsible for making decisions about our own personal health. When we choose not to begin smoking or to stop smoking, to get more exercise, to limit junk food and start eating what's good for us, we are making decisions about our own health. (And often our decisions will benefit the lives of those around us.)

Many people also make decisions for other people. Parents make decisions for their children. They often make decisions for the elderly if they can no longer make decisions for themselves.

Then there are people who serve on hamlet councils, school boards, health boards, housing associations, band councils, hunters and trappers associations ---- these people are community representatives, making health-related decisions for the members of their community.

What do we need to make the right decisions about health ---- either as individuals, as members of a family, or as members of a community? We need three things.

We need *information* ---- information about our bodies and how they work, about what's good for us and what's not good for us, about what we need to grow mentally, physically, spiritually and socially, and about how we must live in harmony with our environment. We need this kind of information if we are going to make informed decisions.

The second thing we need is *more effective ways of making decisions*. In the past, most health care decisions were made by the patient, the family, or the physician. Today, with our expanded understanding of health, more decisions must be made at the regional and community level by a variety of people working together.

Finally, we need to *want to make decisions*, and to realize that not only our own good health but that of those around us, and of our children and grandchildren, and of our land, depends on us making good decisions about health.

As we move into the future we will need better mechanisms for bringing together patients and consumers, health professionals, members of health boards, and members of other community boards and agencies ---- to make the critical health decisions in a coordinated way.

Now, a word about our readers.

"Choosing the right foods is vital to health."

THE READERS OF THIS REPORT

The Department of Health has written this report for two groups of people.

One group is the ***health care professionals*** ---- doctors, nurses, researchers, people who work for government departments ---- the kinds of people that usually read annual health reports. Members of this group are often primarily concerned with facts, figures, budgets, and other kinds of statistical information.

The second group is all of the people we talked about earlier in this report ---- ***the community decision-makers***. This group includes teenagers, adults, parents, elders, teachers, and students. It also includes counsellors, community leaders, members of health boards, hamlet councils and band councils, and members of all those other boards and agencies that are making decisions that affect health every day in every community across the Northwest Territories.

Community decision-makers are often less interested in the statistics. They want to understand how the information in this report relates to the decisions they have to make about their own health or the health of their community.

They may also want to use the various sections of this report for other things ---- for community discussions, for training workshops, or for community meetings.

The report tries to respond to the different requirements of both groups ---- in its design, and in its language.

In terms of design, the report is divided into three parts. Part One speaks to the community decision-makers. It relates information to choices. Parts Two and Three, the statistical information, are designed primarily for the health planners and professionals. The individual chapters have been kept short, and combine written text with graphs and charts. They are easy to copy for discussion purposes.

The report uses ***plain language*** (concrete words, short sentences and paragraphs) as much as possible. It avoids bureaucratic jargon. And when it has to use technical terms it tries to explain them or give definitions.

There are sometimes delays in receiving reports from the field, so figures in this section may not necessarily be complete, and cautious interpretation of any data presented is recommended.

The Child

THE CHOICES IN CHILDHOOD

Babies and small children need help making decisions. So parents, grandparents and family members help them. And the decisions made during the early years ---- especially decisions about health ---- influence the child's growth, development, and future health.

The first decision parents make is the decision to have a child. During pregnancy the mother continues to make critical choices ---- about what to eat, whether to smoke or drink, and about the kind of care she will seek during pregnancy.

After the child's birth, decisions focus on child rearing, or how to ensure that the child grows up in a healthy, supportive environment.

This chapter looks at some of these decisions, and at some of the health care issues related to these decisions.

THE HEALTH CARE ISSUES

In 1990, 1506 babies were reported born in the Northwest Territories. The NWT has the highest birth rate in Canada. For each thousand people in the NWT, about 28 babies were reported born in 1990. But the number of births varied across the Territories.

ETHNIC BREAKDOWN OF LIVE BIRTHS

ETHNICITY	BIRTHS
Dene	255
Inuit	725
Other	515

(11 stillbirths occurred in 1990)

For the Keewatin it was almost 43 births per thousand residents; and for the Kitikmeot it was about 35 births per thousand residents.

In 1990, most babies were born to mothers between the ages of 20-39 (83%). But a significant

Some women would prefer to give birth in their own communities.

The Department of Health recognizes the importance of the birth event in the life of the family and community. It is looking at ways which might enable mothers to give birth in their home communities. The key consideration, of course, is ensuring the health and safety of both the mother and the child.

◆ *At present mothers from smaller communities travel to larger centres to give birth.*

◆ *In 1990, 95% of babies were born in hospitals.*

The NWT Perinatal/ Infant death rate is higher than the Canadian rate.

DEATH RATES

Per 1000 births (Based on 1988 Canadian data)

Perinatal:

NWT (1990) 10.0
Canada 7.6

Infant:

NWT (1990) 11.4
Canada 7.2

number were born to teenage mothers (16%).

There were more births within Dene and Inuit families than within non-Native families. The 1990 figures show that the birth rate is highest among the Inuit (34.8 per 1000).

Perinatal deaths (stillbirths and deaths that occur during the first week after the birth of the child) and *infant deaths* (deaths between birth and the end of the first year) continue to be high in comparison with the rest of Canada.

Alcohol use and smoking during pregnancy continue to be major areas of concern. These practices present a real danger to the unborn baby, and they can present problems later on. Babies tend to be smaller at birth, develop more slowly, and be sick more often if their mothers drink or smoke.

There are no exact figures on how many women smoke or drink during pregnancy; it seems to be a common practice in most communities. What we do know is that the Northwest Territories has the highest smoking rates in Canada. About 65% of Dene women and 77% of Inuit women smoke.

IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE FOR NWT BABIES AND CHILDREN

AGE	VACCINES
birth	BCG (anti-tuberculosis vaccine)
2 months	diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, polio
4 months	diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio
6 months	diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus
12 months	measles, mumps, rubella
18 months	Haemophilus influenzae B, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus
6 years	diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio
16 years	diphtheria, tetanus, polio

During 1990, 11 babies were stillborn, 4 died in the first week of life and 13 died later in the first year. This is about the same number of babies that have died each year over the past decade.

About 5% (75) of the babies born during 1990 were *low birth weight babies* --- babies who weighed less than 2500 grams (5.5 pounds). These tended to be more common among teenage mothers.

After childbirth the major concern is with *infectious childhood diseases*. Thanks to immunization programs, diphtheria, polio and tetanus have disappeared. Other diseases such as chickenpox still occur.

Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) remains a concern in babies, even though children 18 months of age are now vaccinated against it. In the North it tends to affect children under one year of age whereas in the South it usually affects children who are a little older. It often leads to meningitis, with death or disability resulting in up to one-third of the children who get the disease.

A new and safe Hib vaccine for younger babies was tested by the Department in 1989-90 but the results were disappointing. Now, however, new vaccines being tried out in the United States look more promising.

A common problem among small children in many communities is *tooth decay*. A major cause of this problem is the improper use of nursing bottles. (The child is put down to rest with a bottle containing milk, juice, or a sugary liquid. The bottle remains in the infant's mouth after the child falls asleep. The bacteria in the mouth turns the liquid into acid which causes tooth decay.) It is very common to find children with many of their primary teeth pulled out at two or three years of age.

As children grow older, their dental problems continue. The levels of dental health for 6-year-old and 12-year-old Dene and Inuit children are poor in comparison to other Canadian children ---- based upon the number of diseased, missing or filled teeth.

Another common childhood ailment is *otitis media* ---- a middle ear infection. It is more common in homes where people smoke, and children with this problem often go on to develop hearing and speech problems.

Finally, there is a real concern about the large number of *accidents and injuries* among children under 5 years of age (as there is with the population as a whole). NWT children die from injury or violence at four to five times the overall rate for Canadian children; many survive with chronic disabilities. Why this number is so high is not clear. Undoubtedly, in many cases, some combination of abuse, neglect, or inadequate supervision are contributing factors.

Community Health Nurses, Dental Therapists, and Community Health Representatives play a lead role in delivering the School Age Health Program. The program consists of various components, including the following:

- Pre-school Assessment,
- Immunization,
- Screening (vision and hearing),
- Nutrition Promotion,
- Dental Hygiene,
- Environmental Health Surveillance, and
- Individual Counselling.

EPORTED CASES OF CHILDHOOD DISEASES IN 1990:

AGE 0-12

Chickenpox (varicella)	*260*
Measles	*1*
Mumps	*8*
Pertussis (whooping cough)	*20*
Rubella	*0*

ALL AGES

Chickenpox (varicella)	*360*
Measles	*1*
Mumps	*8*
Pertussis (whooping cough)	*28*
Rubella	*1*

PRIORITIES FOR HEALTH

What can NWT parents and communities do to make sure their children are born healthy and stay healthy?

They can take common sense measures during pregnancy ---- not drinking alcohol or smoking, while also eating properly, getting exercise, and making regular prenatal visits. These practices help ensure the health and vitality of their unborn children.

After the child is born, parents can make sure their child has a healthy diet. Breast feeding is the best start for babies, and it is recommended for at least the first 6 to 8 months.

Parents can keep the home environment clean, free of smoke, and teach their children good hygiene. Parents can also make sure, through regular checkups, that their children receive the proper immunizations. They can also teach their children to brush and floss their teeth at an early age, and they can increase their efforts to make sure their children are properly supervised.

Community health centres support parents by continuing to deliver much needed prenatal, well baby, and immunization programs. They can also continue to promote awareness of good health practices through the school health curriculum.

The Department, working with the community, should promote the development of parenting skills (how to understand and work with children) through community programs.

In terms of new approaches, priority must be given to changing problem attitudes and to promoting healthy lifestyle practices in a changing cultural climate.

"Prevention starts at an early age."

Photo Credit: "William Belsey Photography"

Youth

A TIME OF CHANGE

Youth ---- the years of later childhood, through the teenage years ---- is often a difficult time for young people. They go through a series of physical, emotional and psychological changes. It is a time of searching, discovery, and insecurity.

Young people want to establish their own identity. They drift apart from their parents. They seek more independence. Parents are not always sure how to react. They often see their teenagers as "rebelling" ---- throwing over their values and beliefs.

It is a time to discover and establish new relationships. As parents sense they are "losing control," they often see their influence replaced by the influence of teenage friends and companions. It is also the time when young people become more aware of their sexuality, and may become sexually active.

It is a time of vulnerability, of coping with social pressure, and of making critical lifestyle choices. It's a difficult time to make decisions ---- especially the right decisions about one's health.

HEALTH ISSUES

One of the first important decisions that many young people make is *whether to stay in school*. Sometimes this is a family decision, made after consulting with parents and receiving their consent. More often it is an individual decision ---- the young person decides not to attend school and the parents find themselves unable to intervene.

While school attendance figures from 1989/90 show some signs of improvement, the drop out rate is still high.

Many children ---- especially aboriginal children ---- drop out after the middle grades. The overall graduation rate in the NWT is approximately 20%. The non-Native rate is 40%; the Metis rate is 20%; the Inuit rate is 10%; and the Dene rate 5%.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE 1989/1990:

- *The total enrollment in NWT schools in 1989/1990 was 13,442 students.*
- *The attendance rate for the year was 85.1%. This was a slight improvement from the preceding year.*
- *912 students (7% of the total student population) were absent 50% or more of the time. The major reason for absence was truancy.*
- *560 students withdrew from school completely.*
- *170 students graduated from Grade 12; 126 of these were non-Native.*

--- Department of Education

DOOR-TO-DOOR HEALTH PROMOTION CAMPAIGN:

In January, 1989 the Minister of Health, the Honourable Nellie Cournoyea, launched a health promotion campaign to promote safe sexual practices and reduce tobacco use. The aim was to get information to every household in the NWT.

The Department of Health developed a series of pamphlets and audio cassettes for this campaign. These were then translated into four Inuktitut dialects, the Dene Languages and French.

Regional Health Boards then recruited 65 aboriginal people to work as canvassers in their respective communities. They were trained and sent door-to-door to talk to people about "safe sex" and the hazards of tobacco use ---- and to deliver the information packages. Canvassers also met with community groups, and hamlet or band councils in each community.

The public reacted positively. About two-thirds of the people who answered an evaluation questionnaire said the material would help them make choices in their lifestyles.

Although the graduation rate is low, more students are staying in school long enough to complete some high school grades. One reason for this is undoubtedly the creation of many community-based high school programs. The Department of Education is confident that higher rates of participation in high school will lead to higher graduation rates in the future.

As one might expect with the frequent references to the AIDS problem in the mass media, there is a growing concern throughout the Northwest Territories about HIV infection (the AIDS virus), and about other *sexually transmitted diseases* (STDs).

Up to the end of 1990, there were 10 reported cases of NWT residents with the AIDS virus. As for other STDs, (such as gonorrhoea and chlamydia) rates are high among NWT residents.

The AIDS virus, the sexual activity of many teenagers, and the potential long-term effects of STDs (for example, infertility) ---- all these make this area one of growing concern.

Though the link between *smoking* and health problems (cancers of the lung, esophagus and cervix, chronic lung disease and heart disease) are well established, the majority of NWT residents continue to smoke (52%). The rates are particularly high among young students aged 15 to 19 (62%) and among females.

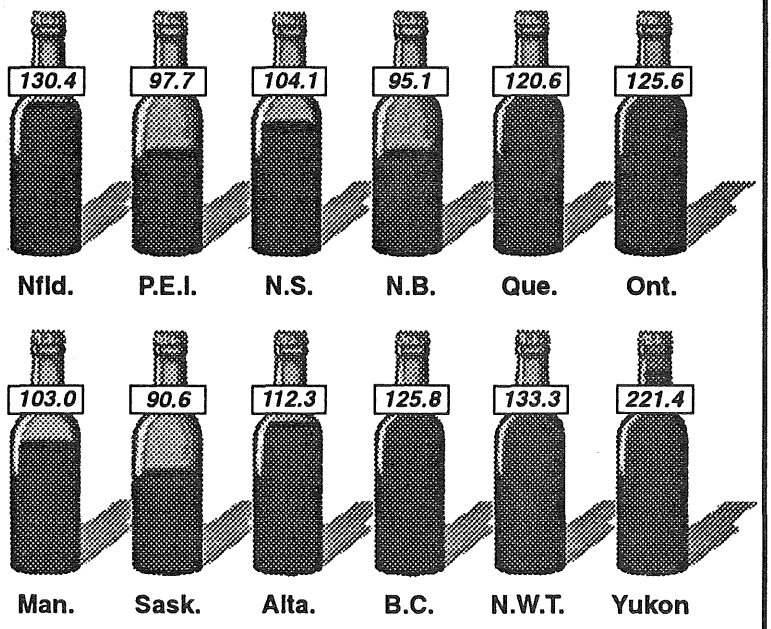
Though accurate statistics on alcohol consumption among teenagers are not available, there seems no doubt that *alcohol abuse* is a significant problem. The NWT ranks second in Canada in alcohol consumption per capita ---- so alcohol is readily available. Given the peer pressure, and at times the example of parents, choosing not to drink (or to drink only in moderation) can be a very difficult choice.

Alcohol abuse can lead to further problems, including *problems with the criminal justice system*. In 1990, 1165 adult NWT residents were sent to jail. A significant number of these, 595 (51%) were between the ages of 18 and 25.

A final worrisome issue among youth is the significant number of *accidents, injuries and violent deaths*. Of the 62 NWT deaths in 1990 caused by accidents, injury, and violence (including homicide, suicide, and family violence) 24 of these ---- 39% ---- involved young people under 24 years of age.

Why is the rate so high? It is not known. But we do know that in many cases alcohol, substance abuse and family conflict are contributing factors.

1990 sales of alcoholic beverages in litres per capita. (Canadians 15 years old and over)



HEALTH PRIORITIES

We know the kinds of things that help young

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN THE NWT IN 1990:

- *The NWT ranks second in Canada in alcohol consumption per capita.*
- *Alcohol sales totalled $29.5 million, an average of $833 per resident age 15 or over.*
- *The average resident age 15 or over drank 14.2 litres of liquor, 7.3 litres of wine, and 114 litres of beer.*

--- Bureau of Statistics (Statistics Canada)

DEATHS DUE TO LUNG CANCER IN THE NWT:

1985	*12*
1986	*11*
1987	*11*
1988	*18*
1989	*16*
1990	*17*

1990 TERRITORIAL INCARCERATIONS BY AGE

AGE	*NUMBER/%*
18-20	*212/18%*
21-25	*383/33%*
26-30	*241/21%*
31-35	*111/9%*
36-40	*85/8%*
41+	*133/11%*
Total	*1,165/100%*

---- Department of Social Services

people stay healthy: practising safe sex, not smoking, not drinking to excess, eating a balanced diet, taking better care of themselves, and staying in school to develop job skills.

Every teenager in the NWT has heard this advice time and time again. But is it having the desired effect?

How can we progress from simply providing information to actually encouraging and creating healthier lifestyles?

One priority is to develop a comprehensive health education program for young adults ---- a program for the high school years, and for those returning to school as young adults.

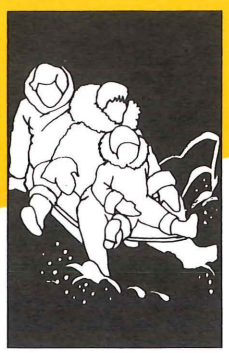
A second priority is research. An example ---- we have plenty of information about the number of young people dropping out of school. But we know very little about why they are dropping out of school ---- or what it will take to keep them in school.

A third priority is to find more culturally relevant ways of communicating vital information. The messages about health choices cannot continue to come primarily from non-Native professionals ---- doctors, nurses, teachers, or RCMP officers. They must come from aboriginal leaders, from elders, and from teenagers themselves.

There is a need to forge closer working relationships among young people, their families and elders on the one hand, and health professionals, community groups and social agencies on the other hand. There must be less lecturing and more open discussion.

A fourth priority is to present messages in a culturally relevant manner. Many residents in smaller communities have great difficulty reading English. Handouts and posters written in English often seem like a "wall of words."

A fifth priority, and undoubtedly the one with the most potential, is to strengthen the ability of the family to help the young person make critical choices ---- which is the subject we now turn to.



The Family

THE CHANGING FAMILY

As is the case in the rest of Canada, the family structure in the Northwest Territories is changing.

There is no "typical family model" in the Northwest Territories. One finds two-parent "nuclear families," single-parent families, children being raised by one or two grandparents, "extended families," a significant number of single males living alone or in groups, and so forth.

All family structures are going through the changes typical of the time. But the changes are most noticeable within aboriginal families who are making the transition from a traditional lifestyle to a wage economy.

In the past these families were able to survive through hunting, trapping and fishing. While there is still a "domestic economy" the decline in fur prices and the rise in costs has severely reduced the ability of families to support themselves in the traditional manner. They have had to adjust.

More families need two incomes to make ends meet, so more women are taking jobs outside the home. More families are ending up on social assistance. And many young people no longer see hunting and trapping as a viable career.

In addition to economic hardship, the switch from a land economy to a wage economy also has cultural implications. Until recently families were living a lifestyle that was thousands of years old. Now, patterns of work and family lifestyles are changing ---- and many family members are finding the changes difficult.

It is hard making choices in the midst of change. People are often uncomfortable when they are surrounded by "the unknown." They may feel "victimized" or "locked in" because of past experience. They may have difficulty seeing options. But, as the history of the peoples of the North demonstrates, they can adapt to change. And they can do it while preserving the best of their traditions, customs and culture.

"Celebrating the family."

Adults in the Northwest Territories are fully aware that they are going to need an education to be able to have a more secure economic future. That's why so many of them are going back to school.

◆ *At the time of the Labour Force Survey in 1989 almost 800 residents were enrolled in Arctic College Upgrading Courses throughout the NWT - learning how to read and do basic math, or working for their high school certificate.*

◆ *In 1989-90 the total enrollment for Arctic College was 975 full-time students and 6,831 part-time students.*

◆ *In 1990-91 the number of part-time students declined to 6,320; but the number of full-time students increased to 1,270.*

---- Department of Education

HEALTH ISSUES

Throughout the Territories there is a serious *unemployment problem*. The overall unemployment rate is 16%. But, when one includes those who have stopped looking for work, the actual rate is closer to 21%. In many small, traditional communities the number of unemployed runs as high as 50%. In 1990 an average of 1,618 persons received unemployment benefits each month ---- for a total of $22.5 million dollars for the year.

Many families are dependent upon *Social Assistance*. In 1990 approximately 8,000 people were on Social Assistance. The average payment of $556 per month per household provided an allowance for items such as food, clothing, and rent. The total expenditure for the year was more than $21 million. This was a 4.6% increase over 1989 (in terms of dollars) and represented a 7% increase in the number of recipients.

There are two major reasons for the high unemployment rates and the dependence upon Social Assistance: the lack of jobs and the lack of the necessary training and education to get the jobs that are available.

The Government of Canada has noted that more than one-third of Canadians have some trouble with everyday reading tasks. The *illiteracy problem* is even more severe in the Northwest Territories. Though many aboriginal people may be able to read in their own language, they can't read in English ---- a skill needed for most jobs. In most small communities the *functional illiteracy rate in English* (less than a Grade 9 education in English) runs at about 72%.

The lack of a basic education and literacy skills has a direct relationship to the unemployment problem. For those residents who have less than a Grade 9 education, the unemployment rate is 34%. But it is only 8% for those with a Grade 10 education or better.

Given the high cost of living in the North ---- especially in some communities without road access and resulting higher food costs ---- both parents must try to find employment. But this is often difficult because of the lack of jobs, and adequate *day care programs*. Many communities lack the facilities and the financial resources needed to provide suitable day care. In some cases parents turn to other family members to serve as baby sitters. Though this works well in some situations, it sometimes causes another problem. Children are kept home from school to baby-sit their younger brothers and sisters.

A growing concern throughout the Territories is the problem of *family breakdown*. Since 1986 there has been a steady increase in the number of children that Social

Services has had to take from their families and place in foster homes or group homes. In 1990 an average of 340 children per month were "in the care" of the Superintendent of Child Welfare, a 23% increase over 1989. The three most common reasons for taking children into care were parental neglect, lack of supervision, and emotional and behavioral problems.

Among the causes that contribute to family breakdown, one of the most worrisome is *family violence*. Spousal assault, child abuse, and child sexual abuse are the most common manifestations of the problem. The exact causes are more difficult to determine. Alcohol and drug abuse are contributing factors. But the roots of the problem are often built into the family environment. Children who are abused, or grow up in an atmosphere of physical violence, tend to accept this type of behaviour in their own families.

Though the *elderly* (those persons 65 years of age and older) make up only about 3.0% of the total population (as compared to 11.5% in the rest of Canada) they have special needs to which the family and community must try to respond. In the past, as elsewhere in Canada, there was a trend toward institutional care for the elderly. Today elderly people are requesting to remain with their families in their home communities. They are beginning to be supported with home-based services.

HEALTH PRIORITIES

Any strategy for helping families begins with the recognition of the importance of the family. Family members must be encouraged to retain the values and principles that have come out of their own culture, traditions and customs. In particular, health professionals must work closely with the elders in the community ---- for they are the ones who provide guidance and pass on the traditional values and knowledge.

At the same time, family members must be helped to adapt to change ---- to learn new skills and new ways of doing things. Education and training ---- both for young people and for adults ---- are two of the most important ways of supporting the family in today's changing society.

To the fullest extent possible the "helpers" should be members of the same culture and speak the same language as the people they are helping.

Finally, every effort must be made to promote and sustain a coordinated approach to assisting families. This coordination must exist among government departments ---- and between departments and various citizen committees and boards working at the community level.

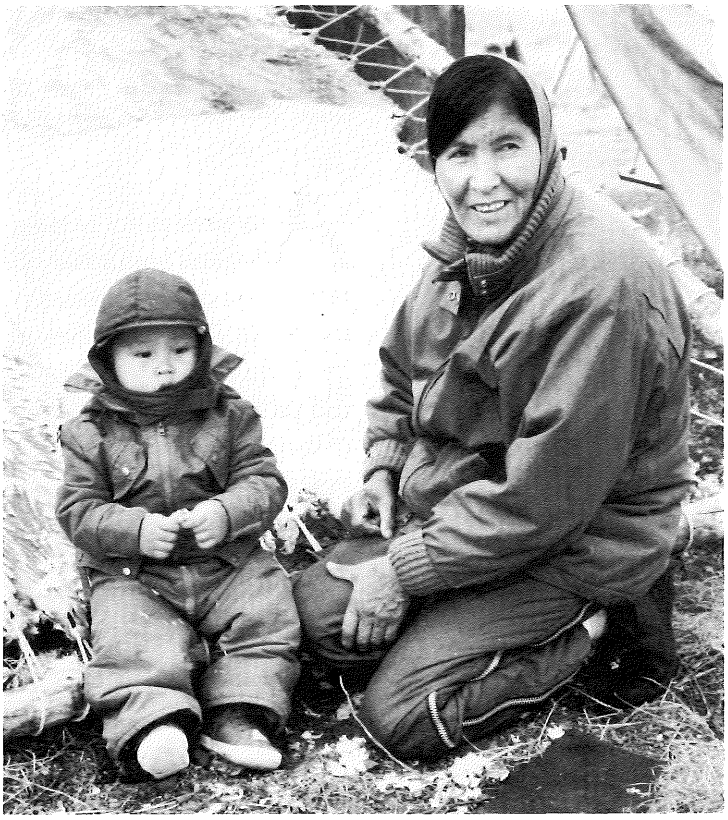
Canadian researchers, studying incidents of child sexual abuse throughout Canada, have indicated that:

- *The victim is usually a child between 4 and 11 years of age.*
- *The assault usually occurs in the child's home, or in the home of a friend or relative.*
- *An assault is repeated in 88% of cases.*
- *97% of the offenders are male.*
- *As many as 1 in 3 girls, and 1 in 5 boys will likely be sexually assaulted before the age of 18.*

--- 1984 Badgley Report on Sexual Offences Against Children - Health and Welfare Canada.

There is danger for children who witness their parents fighting physically. This creates a problem within the child and it stays with the child throughout the child's development.

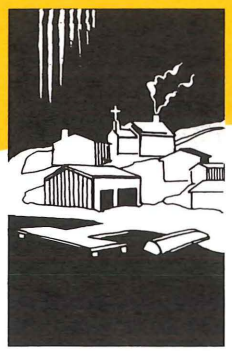
--- Peepeelee Nutaralak, NWT Advisory Council on the Status of Women.



"Our elders are our guides."

"We must always communicate with our children
and teach them well.
It's too late to try when they are already grown."
- Mary Agnes Bonnetrouge
Elder, Fort Providence area

"Traditional knowledge . . . encompasses spiritual relationships,
relationships with the natural environment
and the use of natural resources, relationships between people,
and is reflected in language, social organizations,
values, institutions, and laws."
- Report of the Traditional Knowledge Working Group,
Department of Culture and Communications, GNWT 1991



The Community

Every day, in every community across the NWT, people make decisions which affect their own health, as well as the health of other members of their community.

Some of these people serve on boards or committees: hamlet and band councils, housing association boards, health and school boards, alcohol committees, social assistance appeal boards, hunters and trappers associations, tourist associations, youth committees, and so forth.

All of these groups and organizations must deal with "the reality of the North." Most NWT residents live in small, isolated communities. The climate, compared to what other Canadians experience, is severe. Transportation is quite limited. While some communities in the west are on the road system, the majority of communities depend primarily on air transportation. And, because of the high costs of transportation, the cost of living in our communities is much higher than it is in Southern Canada.

Sometimes these boards and committees deal with the day to day issues. More often they are concerned with planning for the future. Their concerns are the economy, the physical environment, the services, and the relationships between groups and organizations.

In terms of the health of the community, these boards and committees are important. They create and maintain the physical and social context within which the community lives and grows. This is a difficult job ---- and at times it can be a frustrating one. And, as this Chapter will show, it is a job that takes a great deal of skill and patience.

HEALTH ISSUES

What is the most serious issue facing communities in the Northwest Territories today?

Undoubtedly it is the economy. The majority of NWT communities lack a *viable economic base.*

PROFILE OF THE NWT (1990):
(Total Population; 53,801)

By Gender:

Male 28,049
Female 25,752

By Ethnicity:

Inuit 20,836
Dene 9,323
Metis 4,033
Non-Native 19,609

By Region:

Baffin 10,755
Keewatin 5,490
Kitikmeot 4,221
Inuvik 7,812
Fort Smith 25,523
(includes Yellowknife)

--- Bureau of Statistics

ESTIMATE OF POPULATION BY REGION: Northwest Territories, Regions and Communities, June 1990

Baffin Region	**10,755**
Arctic Bay	561
Broughton Island	468
Cape Dorset	992
Clyde River	527
Grise Fiord	54
Hall Beach	498
Igloolik	964
Iqaluit	3,016
Lake Harbour	366
Nanisivik	313
Pangnirtung	1,115
Pond Inlet	940
Resolute	165
Sanikiluaq	479
Keewatin Region	**5,490**
Arviat	1,299
Baker Lake	1,132
Chesterfield Inlet	296
Coral Harbour	581
Rankin Inlet	1,425
Repulse Bay	497
Whale Cove	246
Kitikmeot Region	**4,221**
Bay Chimo	67
Cambridge Bay	1,071
Coppermine	982
Gjoa Haven	756
Holman Island	339
Pelly Bay	356
Spence Bay	590
Inuvik Region	**7,812**
Aklavik	766
Arctic Red River	107
Colville Lake	56
Fort Franklin	549
Fort Good Hope	597
Fort McPherson	697
Fort Norman	369
Inuvik	2,790
Norman Wells	482
Paulatuk	254
Sachs Harbour	144
Tuktoyaktuk	995
Fort Smith Region	**25,523**
Detah	136
Enterprise	57
Fort Liard	428
Fort Providence	599
Fort Resolution	502
Fort Simpson	1,001
Fort Smith	2,487
Hay River	2,891
Hay River Reserve	181
Jean Marie River	68
Kakisa	28
Lac La Martre	428
Nahanni Butte	90
Paradise Gardens	42
Rae-Edzo	1,422
Rae Lakes	219
Snare Lake	125
Snowdrift	270
Trout Lake	60
Wrigley	167
Yellowknife	13,698

--- Bureau of Statistics

The SCONE *Report* (the report of the Legislative Assembly's Special Committee on the Northern Economy, 1989) divided NWT communities into two groups ---- the developed communities, and the underdeveloped communities.

There are seven *Developed Communities*: Yellowknife, Hay River, Fort Smith, Inuvik, Resolute, Norman Wells, and Nanisivik. They have a viable economic base ---- either because of the size of their local population, or, in the case of Resolute, Norman Wells and Nanisivik, because of markets outside the NWT. The majority of non-Native residents live in the developed communities.

The rest of the communities are *Underdeveloped Communities*. They are the smaller, more isolated communities. In general they have poor transportation links to the outside world and lack a viable private sector. In terms of jobs and wages, they have high levels of unemployment, and wages tend to be lower than the national average. Most residents, the majority of whom are aboriginal people, have not completed high school.

As the SCONE *Report* points out, the prospects for the underdeveloped communities are not encouraging over the shorter term. Their populations are growing faster than the populations of the developed communities. Their demand for services is outstripping available resources.

Their residents face increased dependency upon government.

Their hope for the future seems to rest upon: 1) personal development, through education and training, 2) community and regional economic development and 3) cultural development to support the *domestic economy*.

The term "domestic economy" refers to the land economy that exists in most communities throughout the NWT. People are dependent upon the land for food, fuel, and materials for clothing and household use. The SCONE *Report* values the domestic economy at about $50 million dollars annually. (It also has great direct value in terms of health. Nutritionists are continually emphasizing the importance of "country foods" in the overall diet of NWT residents.)

One of the major threats to the domestic economy ---- and to the overall health of NWT residents ---- comes from *environmental contaminants* (natural and man-made chemicals, and other substances, which could present risks to residents directly or indirectly). These contaminants come from industrial pollution, mining wastes, toxic chemical spills, and domestic or community garbage dumps. They may enter the ecological system by way of air, land, water, or migrating animals. Some of them come from within the NWT. But significant amounts are long-range contaminants from around the world.

Contaminants are a concern because they can enter the food chain. Recent surveys indicate that land and sea mammals, fish, birds, and even vegetation have been contaminated by pollutants from around the world. Given the high dependence of many NWT residents on land foods, the monitoring and control of contaminants is an essential part of the GNWT's health strategy.

A Contaminants Unit within the Department of Health, staffed by an environmental scientist, was established in mid-1990. The unit coordinates activities and deals with issues on environmental pollutants in the NWT and communicates with organizations and the general public on contaminants.

Another issue that has a direct impact on family health is *housing*. The NWT has a serious shortage of housing.

Because there is no market economy in most communities, government is often the sole provider of housing. In 1990 the NWT Housing Corporation built 277 public housing units. It renovated an additional 250 existing units. And it helped 159 families with moderate incomes to become home owners through its Homeownership Assistance Program (HAP).

The government does not have enough resources to meet the projected demand for 3,000 or more additional housing units. Population growth and new family formation (younger people wanting

In winter 1990, there were an estimated 7,266 native households in the NWT. Some 3,216 were in the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN) claim area, while 887 were in the Inuvialuit settlement area and 3,163 were in the Dene-Metis claim area.

Average Number of Persons per Native Household, NWT, Winter 1990:

NWT (overall)	*4.5*
TFN claim area	*5.3*
Inuvialuit settlement area	*4.3*
Dene-Metis claim area	*3.8*

--- NWT Renewable Resource Harvester Survey, Winter 1990.

The issue of environmental contaminants in the Arctic continues to be a major concern. Generations of aboriginal peoples have grown strong and survived because of the food they have harvested, preserved, and eaten; traditional lifestyles are now potentially threatened by contamination of the food chain.

Approximately 91% of the estimated 7,266 native households in the NWT reported consuming meat and fish obtained through hunting and fishing.

Native Households with Most or All Meat and Fish Obtained Through Harvesting, NWT, Winter 1990:

NWT (overall)	*49%*
TFN claim area	*59%*
Inuvialuit settlement area	*52%*
Dene-Metis claim area	*39%*

--- NWT Renewable Resource Harvester Survey, Winter 1990.

to move out of their parents' homes) creates a need for an estimated additional 150 social housing units each year. A careful review of NWT housing needs taking into account "minimum healthy living space guidelines" would be helpful in more precisely confirming and priorizing the housing requirements in relation to resources available.

Closely related to the housing issue is the need for adequate *sewer and water services* in each community.

The types of sewer and water services vary from community to community ---- and even within communities. Honey buckets are still in use in many smaller communities, even where pump-out services are available. In communities where flush toilets are available, some homes are still without them.

In 1982 the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs did a survey of sanitation services throughout the NWT. Since then, projects have been carried out in every community. Water supplies have been improved. So have sewage and solid waste disposal capabilities.

But there are still problems. Environmental health records point to some problems with the operation and maintenance of these systems. Greater emphasis has to be placed on monitoring and enforcement ---- to ensure that public health requirements are met.

HEALTH PRIORITIES

Given the very close relationship between the people of the North and the physical environment, every effort must be made to protect and preserve the environment from the harmful effects of contaminants. In terms of development, government must ensure that all projects and initiatives are *sustainable*. They must be carried out in a manner that will preserve the environment for future generations.

Government must continue to try to develop local economies. And residents must be encouraged to upgrade their education and training.

More must be done to improve environmental health in local communities.

The NWT *Cities, Towns and Villages Act, Hamlets Act*, and *Charter Communities Act* authorize municipalities to make bylaws in the areas of sewage, garbage and waste disposal, water supply, and general public health. But few bylaws have been proclaimed. In addition, there are 17 communities not covered under these Acts. They have little or no power to affect change in the area of environmental health. Broader community and political support is needed to ensure a safer and more hygienic environment.

Creating Support for Decision-making

THE IMPORTANCE OF SUPPORT

If a person decides to stop smoking, it is much easier if friends and family members support them in their decision. They provide support by encouraging the person, by not smoking in their presence, by not offering them cigarettes, by not making fun of their decision, and so forth. It's always easier to follow through on a decision with support.

If a person on a hamlet or band council has to make a difficult decision about, say, improving the community's garbage disposal system, the decision will be much easier if the person knows that the community will support the decision.

Support is important when a person is making choices. It is especially important when people are making choices about their own health, or about the health of the family or the community.

Why? Because choices about health are not one-time decisions. They are usually decisions that have to be made a number of times. If I decide to give up smoking today, I have to make the same decision tomorrow, and the next day, and the next day ---- until I overcome the urge to smoke.

This report talks about "choosing health." What kind of support do people need to make the kinds of decisions that will help themselves, their families and their communities?

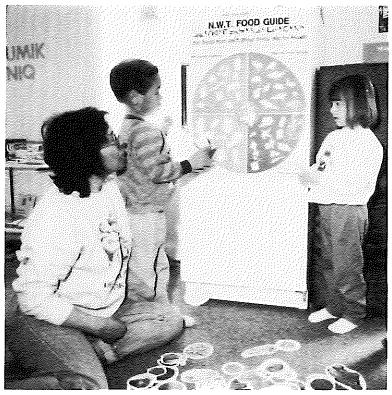
PEOPLE NEED INFORMATION

Information is a form of support. If people have the right information about health, and they know it is the right information, they will have more confidence in making decisions that benefit their health and the health of their family members.

This does not mean that they *will* make good choices. This report indicates there is a great difference between knowing what is good for you, and actually doing it.

Still . . . getting the right information is the starting point. Information is "empowering." It

"A community gathering."



"A Community Health Representative helps children choose nutritious foods."

helps give people *the power* they need to make the right choices.

If information is so important, then so are those places and people that usually give out information: the school, the local health centre, government departments that provide services, the elders, the native organizations and the community groups. They must provide the right information, in the right way, to the right people at the right time ---- if their information is to be a source of support.

PEOPLE NEED MODELS

People know that certain practices are harmful to their health. But they still do them. Why? Often it's because other people are doing them. The example of others can be a very strong negative influence.

It can also be a very strong influence for good. Every community has people who serve as models. They show ---- in the way they live their lives, look after their families, and work with their communities ---- that making the right choices about health is the right thing to do.

People need models. They need to see other people not smoking, not abusing alcohol, staying in school, caring for their children, or dealing with other people respectfully.

When communities have enough people who are models of "healthy living", making the right choices about health becomes the normal thing to do ---- not the exception.

PEOPLE NEED SUPPORTIVE FAMILIES

One thing this report points out time and time again is the importance of the family in providing support for making choices. The family has a very strong influence on its own members, as well as on the community, and community institutions like schools, churches, and other agencies.

How can we strengthen the role of the family in the community? What can we do to support families in their efforts to help people make the right health decisions?

There are many things we can do. But the main thing we have to do is recognize the importance of the family as the primary source of information and education. It is the elders and the parents who are the primary teachers.

In the old days, when people lived on the land, everyone knew this. But when people moved off the land into towns, other people ---- doctors, nurses, priests, RCMP officers, schoolteachers ---- began to do most of the teaching.

The *new teachers* provide valuable information. But they are

not the only teachers. They cannot replace the parents, grandparents and community elders. These *traditional teachers* provide most valuable information ---- information about values and culture, and how to live one's life in harmony with the land and with other members of the community. This information, this "teaching", is the basis for all other teaching.

People need support to make healthy choices. Some of the support must come from the new teachers ---- the doctors, nurses, and other health professionals. They have valuable information to share with people. So do the traditional teachers ---- the parents and elders. They have traditional knowledge, they know how to talk to people so they will understand, and they know how to provide family support.

PEOPLE NEED TRAINING

If a person wants to learn to survive on the land, they must find a trainer. They must go out on the land with an experienced person ---- a hunter or elder ---- who can show them how to survive.

If people in the community need to get the right information about health to live healthy lifestyles, someone must give them that information. They must give the information in a way that people will understand. The community must have people who have been trained to give out information, and help people make decisions.

Every community does have some trained resource people: nurses, community health representatives, social workers, alcohol counsellors, wildlife officers, RCMP officers, teachers, Government Liaison Officers (GLOs), and municipal staff. They have been trained to do different things. Some of them also do a good job of providing information for the community. Others don't do such a good job ---- and may need more training themselves.

Over the next decade communities will need many more trained people. And the people who will best benefit from the training are those people who are already community leaders: elders, members of health committees, hamlet councils, school boards, band councils, alcohol committees, women's organizations, and others.

These people are the ones who must support individuals, family members and community residents in making choices about health.

ORGANIZATIONS NEED TO SUPPORT ONE ANOTHER

As we have seen in this report, many people, serving on many different boards and committees, make decisions which affect people's health.

Since a positive state of physical, mental and social well-being is as much our goal as the reduction of disease and disability, we must be prepared to see the whole person within the context of their daily life.

--- Honourable Nellie Cournoyea, Minister of Health, Government of the Northwest Territories.

Unfortunately, these people and their organizations do not always work together.

Sometimes the problem is with information. Organizations don't always share information with one another.

Sometimes the problem may be different priorities. Each organization has its own priorities, and each organization wants to "do its own thing."

There can be many problems, and many reasons for the problems. But the result is usually the same. Organizations end up competing with one another, rather than cooperating with one another. They may waste resources ---- and the community members don't get the kind of support they need.

Healthy people need a balance in their lives. They need to have their physical, psychological, social, spiritual, economic and cultural needs met together in some kind of harmony. Their problems and their needs can't be divided up into small pieces, with one organization dealing with one problem and another organization dealing with another problem. They must be dealt with together.

This means that organizations and caregivers must find better ways to work together in supporting the community. Government agencies must work more closely with community groups and native organizations. Health professionals, and traditional teachers and healers, must share their expertise and learn from one another in their efforts to support the community.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH MUST PROVIDE LEADERSHIP

If we need cooperation at the local level among departments and agencies, we need the same kind of cooperation at the top levels of government. The Department of Health must provide the leadership.

It is a difficult time to lead because it is a time of change. Fiscal restraint is a reality for the immediate future; the settlement of land claims, constitutional development, and division of the Territories will all influence the kinds of choices we can make. The challenge for the Department is the same as the challenge for individuals ---- to make the right choices.

There are three things the Department of Health can do in particular.

It can help provide a sense of vision. The Department is responsible for developing a Territorial-wide health care system. In dialogue with communities, native bands, and regional health boards it must describe the future model for the Northwest Territories health system ---- and it must chart the course that will make that model a reality.

It can foster healthy public policy. (Policies are government commitments to the public to do certain things, or not do certain things). The Department must work cooperatively with other Departments, and other levels of Government, to ensure that all policies are coordinated and promote health at the community level. At a practical level all GNWT Departments must coordinate their activities to provide real support at the community level.

Finally, it can foster and carry out research. There are many areas where research is lacking. And there is one area in particular where there is a very special need. We need research in the area of health promotion.

What are the best ways to convince northern peoples to make the right health choices?

We are not sure. But we should be. And we have to find out.

"The reason we choose . . ."

REGIONAL HEALTH

In April, 1988, the responsibility for delivering all health services was transferred from the Government of Canada to the Government of the Northwest Territories. (Transfer to the Baffin Regional Health Board had commenced earlier.) With this transfer a system of service delivery was put in place that stressed participation, devolution of authority, responsibility and accountability. This participation is provided to ensure that the system responds as sensitively as possible to the health needs of the people, who, in turn, come to a better understanding of health services through participatory management of the available resources.

Prior to the transfer in 1988, boards of management had already been separately established for the Fort Smith Health Centre, H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital, Stanton Yellowknife Hospital and the Baffin Region, but since the transfer, the decentralized system of health service delivery has been augmented. Regional health boards were established in the Inuvik, Kitikmeot and Keewatin Regions. The Mackenzie area, however, continues to be served by the Mackenzie Regional Health Service with no board yet in place.

Each Board is responsible for the planning, management and delivery of health services in their respective facility or region, in close collaboration with the Department of Health. These boards are governed by the *Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Act*, as well as the *Public Health Act* and other legislation, and report to the Minister of Health on matters of funding, health legislation, policy and standards.

Citizen participation at the community level is encouraged through community health committees, or other participatory structures defined by the community. Regional health boards are ideally comprised of one member from each community served, although the links between community health committees and the Boards are not always this direct. Community health committees of the hamlet and town councils, or other representative bodies at the community level,

serve as a channel for health board members to receive and transmit information and concerns regarding health services.

The following is a brief description of the hospital and regional health boards in the Northwest Territories, and some ***highlights of their key activities in 1990***. Also included with each regional summary are tables that highlight specific ***health status issues*** and concerns for that region. Conditions vary greatly from region to region, although there is some consistency in certain types of data, such as the distribution of births across age groups.

There are sometimes delays in receiving reports from the field, so figures in this section may not necessarily be complete, and cautious interpretation of any data presented is recommended.

Also, the boundaries of GNWT administrative regions and NWT health board regions are not always the same, so some differences in population and other data may be noticed. Where information at the health board level is not available, it may be reported at the administrative level instead.

Health data for the individual hospital boards in Fort Smith and Hay River have been broken out and included in individual summaries, but the numbers presented for these two communities are generally small and in some cases cannot be compared fairly to those of the larger regional boards. Health data for the Mackenzie Region, on the other hand, include data from the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital in most cases. While Fort Smith and Hay River are treated separately, it must be recognized that their health status will be influenced by prevailing conditions in the Mackenzie Region of which they are geographically a part.

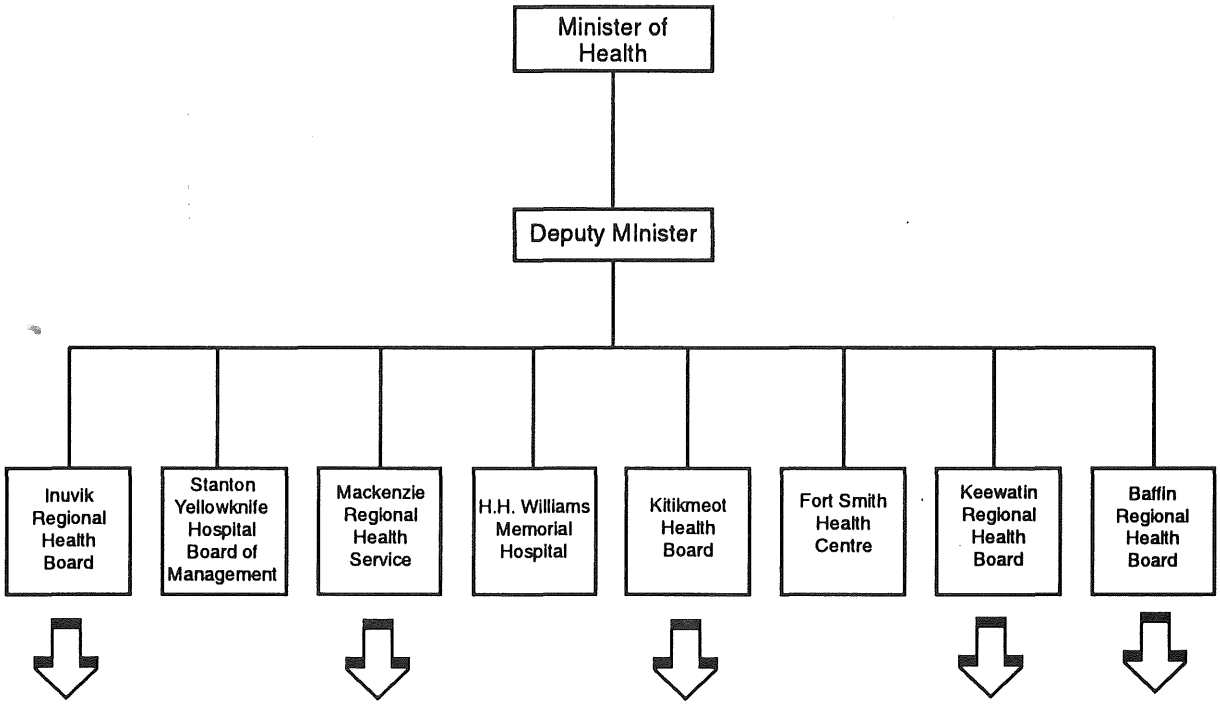
Individual regional boards also provide a number of services under ***Community Health and Public Health*** programs. Community Health programs include treatment services, diagnostic procedures, laboratory and x-ray activities, and referrals. Public Health programs include health assessments, screening and testing, counselling, immunization, follow-up, health promotion, general public health and administration. The following summaries also detail the total number of Community Health and Public Health services rendered in 1990 by region, and each provides a breakdown by number of patients and gender. Hay River and Yellowknife are not treated separately, as their data are incorporated under the Mackenzie Region. During the course of the year, more than one service may be provided to each individual patient, hence the number of claims always exceeds the number of individuals treated.

The levels of ***dental health*** are also examined on a regional basis, based on Dental Health Surveys done in 1990-91. Overall, dental health has improved in the NWT

since the previous survey in 1988-89. At that time, surveys indicated that the average 12-year-old Dene or Inuit child had 6.89 decayed, missing or filled teeth, compared with the 1990-91 figure of 5.4 for Dene or Inuit children in this age group.

Where figures are available for individual Boards or Regions, the number of *Medicare claims* (treatment paid for under the Health Care Plan) and types of hospital visits (*inpatient days*, or full days spent inside a hospital, and *outpatient visits*, or treatment received during a one-day brief visit to a hospital) are given. Medical treatment inside and outside the NWT, as well as *medical travel* costs, are also examined on a regional basis where possible. These costs include payments made by GNWT Health but not co-payments paid by individual patients, or amounts paid by the Department of Personnel on behalf of GNWT employees.

N.W.T. HEALTH BOARDS: ORGANIZATION



Communities:

Aklavik
Arctic Red River
Colville Lake
Fort Franklin
Fort Good Hope
Fort McPherson
Fort Norman
Inuvik
Norman Wells
Paulatuk
Sachs Harbour
Tuktoyaktuk

Communities:

Detah
Enterprise
Fort Liard
Fort Providence
Fort Resolution
Fort Simpson
Hay River
Hay River Reserve
Jean Marie River
Kakisa
Lac La Martre
Nahanni Butte
Rae - Edzo
Rae Lakes
Snare Lakes
Snowdrift
Trout Lake
Wrigley
Yellowknife Public Health

Communities:

Bathurst Inlet
Bay Chimo
Cambridge Bay
Coppermine
Gjoa Haven
Holman
Pelly Bay
Spence Bay

Communities:

Arviat
Baker Lake
Chesterfield Inlet
Coral Harbour
Rankin Inlet
Repulse Bay
Sanikiluaq
Whale Cove

Communities:

Arctic Bay
Broughton Island
Cape Dorset
Clyde River
Grise Fiord
Hall Beach
Igloolik
Iqaluit
Lake Harbour
Nanisivik
Pangnirtung
Pond Inlet
Resolute Bay

Baffin Regional Health Board

The Baffin Regional Health Board (BRHB) is responsible for one (1) public health unit, one (1) patient boarding home in Montreal, 12 community health centres and one (1) 35-bed regional hospital. The population of the Baffin Health Board Region is approximately 10,276.

The BRHB provides the following services to the residents of the Baffin Region:

- A full range of community, environmental and public health programs;
- Health promotion programs;
- Emergency preparedness program;
- Visiting medical specialists program;
- Long-term care and psychiatric placements;
- Dental services;
- Audiology screening;
- Coordinated home care program;
- Medical travel program; and
- Hospital inpatient and outpatient services.

1990 HIGHLIGHTS

The McGill/Baffin Program continued to provide specialist services to the residents of the Baffin Region. A follow-up to the 1974 survey of chronic ear disease and hearing loss among Inuit elementary school children indicated that 32% of the children studied suffered from some degree of chronic ear disease. Preliminary data from a similar study indicate a decrease in chronic ear disease in Inuit school-age children.

Various health promotion activities occurred in the Baffin Region in 1990. A person with AIDS provided in-services for staff, school and community groups to heighten awareness of this disease. A Medical Health Officer position and a Health Promotion Officer position were established, and eight students from the Baffin Region graduated from the Community Health Representative Training Program in Iqaluit. Community mental health staff

REPORTED VITAL STATISTICS, 1990

1990 Estimated Population	10,276
Total Births	*285
Mothers Younger Than Age 15	2
Low Birth Weight (Under 2500 grams)	19
Still Births	3
Deaths of Babies Under One Year	4
Total Deaths (All Ages)	43

* NOTE: Due to registration error this number is known to be wrong. A correction is being made and the final actual number of births for 1990 is likely to be nearly 350.

participated in research on sexual abuse of children. The Dental Program continued to target children for preventive and restorative dental services, through the placement of dental therapists in communities.

The Baffin Regional Hospital participated in a mock disaster that was coordinated by the Ministry of Transportation. The Hospital's ability to respond to an emergency was tested when a major dynamite explosion occurred in Iqaluit.

Various capital projects were underway in 1990. A functional program for hospital renovations was completed and approved. The new Grise Fiord Health Centre was officially opened, and the public health unit in Iqaluit was renovated. Baffin House, the Inuit Boarding Home in Montreal, was also renovated.

HEALTH STATUS

Two-hundred and eighty-two live births were reported in the Baffin Region in 1990 but this figure is under review. All but six took place in hospitals. Of these, 19 were reported as low birth weight infants (under 2500 grams).

Most births were to Inuit women between the ages of 20 and 39, but a total of 64 births were to Inuit females aged 19 or younger. Two of these births were to children under 15.

There were a total of 43 deaths in the Baffin Region in 1990. Almost half (42%) were due to injuries. Based on reports received to date, there were five deaths from cancers in 1990. For a comparison to 1989 figures and a breakdown of other causes, see the sidebar on the following page.

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

A total of 86,894 Community Health services were provided in the Baffin Region in 1990. There were 24,424 Public Health services provided by Community Nurses or CHRs in 1990 to 5,060 individuals. Of these, 2,160 were males, and the remaining 2,900 were females.

DENTAL HEALTH

Dental Health in the Baffin Region, based on a 1990-91 study, is comparable to that of the NWT overall. Six-year-old Dene or Inuit children had an average of 8.75 decayed, missing or filled teeth, compared to the NWT average of 8.77 for that survey year. Twelve-year-old Dene or Inuit children had an average of 5.7 decayed, missing or filled teeth, compared to the NWT average of 5.4 for that age group in 1990-91.

MEDICARE

There were 52,511 Medicare claims made on behalf of residents of the Baffin Region in 1990. The total cost of these claims was $2,534,373, which represents an average claim of $48.26. This is higher than the NWT average claim for 1990, which was $40.31.

INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT TREATMENT

In 1990, residents of the Baffin Region spent a total of 8,481 inpatient days in NWT hospitals. The majority of these days (7,926) were spent in Baffin Regional Hospital. Baffin residents also made 10,475 outpatient visits inside the NWT in 1990. Again, most of these (9,910) were to Baffin Regional Hospital.

Residents of the Baffin Region spent 6,105 inpatient days in facilities outside the NWT in 1990, at an average cost of $480 per day. A total of 2,112 outpatient visits were made outside the NWT by Baffin residents that year, at an average cost of $56.

MEDICAL TRAVEL COSTS

Medical travel costs for the Baffin Region in 1990 were higher than in other regions, because of the relative distance to referral centres inside or outside the NWT. There were 444 chartered medical trips made at an average cost of $4,907 each. There were 4,859 scheduled trips at an average cost of $595 each. The NWT average for a chartered trip was $2,537, while the NWT average for a scheduled trip was $457.

BAFFIN DEATHS, 1989 & 1990

	'89	'90
Infections	2	1
Neoplasms (Cancer)	12	5
Mental Disorders	----	1
Diseases of the Nervous System	1	1
Diseases of the Circulatory System	8	6
Diseases of the Respiratory System	5	6
Diseases of the Digestive System	----	1
Congenital Anomalies	----	3
Perinatal Conditions	4	1
Ill-Defined Conditions	4	----
Injury	20	18
Total	56	43

Inuvik Regional Health Board

The Inuvik Regional Health Board (IRHB) is responsible for one (1) public health unit, two (2) community health stations, nine (9) community health centres and one (1) 47-bed regional hospital which provides 28 acute and 19 long-term care beds, a patient transient centre and physicians' clinics. The population of the Inuvik Health Board Region is 7,812.

The IRHB provides the following services to the residents of the Inuvik Region:

- A full range of community, environmental, and public health services;
- Health promotion program;
- Visiting medical specialists program;
- Emergency preparedness program;
- Long-term care and psychiatric placements;
- Coordinated home care program;
- Dental services;
- Medical travel program; and
- Hospital inpatient and outpatient services.

1990 HIGHLIGHTS

Over 600 people attended the second annual Inuvik Health Fair, aimed at the school population, which focused on "Healthy Starts".

The Public Health Unit staff in Inuvik regularly visited the High School, teaching classes on health-related subjects (e.g., prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, anatomy and physiology of male and female reproductive systems, and assertiveness training).

The Community Health Representative in Sachs Harbour developed and implemented a successful Preschool Program. The health concerns identified for this group included dental health, nutrition, social skills and interaction, smoking and second-hand smoke, physical activity, and what to do in an emergency. This program yielded many positive results. In particular, the children were receptive to the health ideas

presented to them. Also, heights and weights were taken and developmental screening was done in a group setting. Children with specific weaknesses were identified, and activities to improve these areas were planned.

In June, the patients in the Long-Term Care Unit of the Inuvik Regional Hospital went on their annual camping trip. The camping trip serves as a reminder of times past for the elders, and was a new experience for most of the children.

HEALTH STATUS

There were 216 live births in the Inuvik Region in 1990. Of these, 11 were low birth weight infants. All but six births took place in hospitals.

Most live births were to women between the ages of 20 and 39, but a total of 36 births were to women aged 19 or younger. There were no births to children under 15. Total births were fairly evenly distributed across ethnic groups.

There were a total of 26 deaths in the Inuvik Region in 1990. Over a third (35%) were due to circulatory disease. Based on reports received to date, there were five deaths from cancers in 1990. For a comparison to 1989 figures and a breakdown of other causes, see the sidebar on the following page.

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

A total of 44,375 Community Health services were provided in the Inuvik Region in 1990. There were 12,907 Public Health services provided by Community Nurses or CHRs in 1990 to 3,471 individuals. Of these, 1,388 were males, and the remaining 2,083 were females.

DENTAL HEALTH

Dental Health in the Inuvik Region, based on a 1990-91 study, is poorer than that of the NWT overall. Six-year-old Dene or Inuit children had an average of 9.14 decayed, missing or filled teeth, compared to the NWT average of 8.77 for that survey year. Twelve-year-old Dene or Inuit children had an average of 6.0 decayed, missing or filled teeth, compared to the NWT average of 5.4 for that age group in 1990-91.

MEDICARE

There were 48,038 Medicare claims made on behalf of residents of the Inuvik Region in 1990. The total cost of these claims was $2,115,869, which represents an average claim of $44.05. This is higher than the NWT average claim for 1990, which was $40.31.

REPORTED VITAL STATISTICS, 1990

1990 Estimated Population	7,812
Total Births	219
Mothers Younger Than Age 15	----
Low Birth Weight (Under 2500 grams)	11
Still Births	3
Deaths of Babies Under One Year	----
Total Deaths (All Ages)	26

INUVIK DEATHS, 1989 & 1990

	'89	'90
Infectious Diseases	2	1
Neoplasms (Cancer)	7	5
Diseases of the Nervous System	1	----
Diseases of the Circulatory System	8	9
Diseases of the Respiratory System	4	3
Diseases of the Digestive System	3	2
Diseases of the Skin	1	----
Congenital Anomalies	1	----
Ill-Defined Conditions	2	1
Injury	15	5
Total	44	26

INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT TREATMENT

In 1990, residents of the Inuvik Region spent a total of 6,445 inpatient days in NWT hospitals. The majority of these days (5,048) were spent in Inuvik Regional Hospital. Inuvik Region residents also made 14,074 outpatient visits inside the NWT in 1990. Again, most of these (12,585) were to Inuvik Regional Hospital.

Residents of the Inuvik Region spent 3,075 inpatient days in facilities outside the NWT in 1990, at an average cost of $616 per day. A total of 1,422 outpatient visits were made outside the NWT by Inuvik Region residents that year, at an average cost of $73.

MEDICAL TRAVEL COSTS

Medical travel costs for the Inuvik Region in 1990 were lower than in other regions, because of the relative distance to referral centres inside or outside the NWT. There were 420 chartered medical trips at an average cost of $1,621 each. There were 4,554 scheduled trips at an average cost of $318 each. The NWT average for a chartered trip was $2,537, while the NWT average for a scheduled trip was $457.

Keewatin Regional Health Board

The Keewatin Regional Health Board (KRHB) is responsible for eight (8) community health centres and patient boarding homes in Winnipeg (Ubilivuk) and Churchill (Iglualuk). The population of the Keewatin Health Board Region is approximately 5,969. The KRHB provides the following services to the residents of the Keewatin Region:

- A full range of community, environmental and public health services;
- Health promotion program;
- Visiting medical specialists program;
- Emergency preparedness program;
- Long-term care and psychiatric placements;
- Dental services;
- Home care program for respite care; and
- Medical travel program.

1990 HIGHLIGHTS

The two main initiatives supported by the KRHB in 1990 were a needs assessment and the completion of an obstetrical study. Both projects were conducted by the University of Manitoba and were funded by the National Health Research and Development Program. The results of the needs study will be received by the KRHB in 1991 and will form the basis of a strategic plan. The KRHB supports the initiation of a pilot Community Birthing Project in Rankin Inlet.

Ten nurses attended the Advanced Nursing Skills In-Service Program. Community Health Representatives (CHRs) were recruited for Coral Harbour, Sanikiluaq and Whale Cove. As well, an individual from Arviat enrolled in the CHR training program. Dental therapists attended in-service programs at the National School of Dental Therapy, and a dental therapist was hired to work in Repulse Bay. Also, provisions were made for dental therapists to visit Keewatin

REPORTED VITAL STATISTICS, 1990

1990 Estimated Population	5,969
Total Births	236
Mothers Younger Than Age 15	1
Low Birth Weight (Under 2500 grams)	19
Still Births	1
Deaths of Babies Under One Year	6
Total Deaths (All Ages)	31

communities where there was no resident therapist.

During 1990, the KRHB worked on developing an environmental health program that met the requirements of the Public Health Act and was responsive to the concerns of the people in the Keewatin Region. The Board's environmental health concerns related to the supply of potable water and the disposal of waste in the Keewatin communities. In regard to the effects of wastes on human health, the KRHB was involved in reviewing three projects: the proposed uranium development near Baker Lake, the gold mine at Cullaton Lake, and the abandoned nickel mine and mill at Rankin Inlet.

The KRHB, in collaboration with the Departments of Health and Public Works, developed specifications for a new Health Centre in Chesterfield Inlet. Construction began in August 1990.

Renovations were made to the Sanikiluaq Health Centre and the Medical Boarding Home in Churchill. The search for a new medical boarding home in Winnipeg continued in 1990, and actions were taken to lease Delaware Lodge. It should be ready for occupancy in early 1991.

The Arviat Health Committee sponsored a successful "Healthy Baby Contest" in 1990. Fifty parents and their children took part in various activities and contests including baby crawling, nicest teeth, and choosing foods which make our bodies strong. One of the Health Committee members, a respected elder, discussed traditional methods of feeding babies and introducing native foods to babies' diets.

HEALTH STATUS

There were 235 live births to residents of the Keewatin Region in 1990. Thirty-four of these occurred in Health Centres, while the rest took place in hospitals outside of the Region. There were 19 low birth weight infants in the Keewatin Region (8.0%), a percentage higher than the overall rate for the NWT (5.0%).

Most live births were to Inuit women between the ages of 20 and 39, but a total of 46 births were to Inuit females aged 19 or younger. One of these births was to a child under 15.

There were a total of 31 deaths in the Keewatin Region in 1990. Almost a third (32.3%) were due to cancers. Based on reports received to date, there were ten deaths from cancers in 1990. For a comparison to 1989 figures and a breakdown of other causes, see the sidebar on the following page.

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

A total of 69,070 Community Health services were provided in the Keewatin Region in 1990. There were 14,541 Public Health services provided by Community Nurses or CHRs in 1990 to 3,323 individuals. Of these, 1,324 were males, and the remaining 1,999 were females.

DENTAL HEALTH

Dental Health in the Keewatin Region, based on a 1990-91 study, is better than that of the NWT overall. Six-year-old Dene or Inuit children had an average of 8.49 decayed, missing or filled teeth, compared to the NWT average of 8.77 for that survey year. Twelve-year-old Dene or Inuit children had an average of 4.5 decayed, missing or filled teeth, compared to the NWT average of 5.4 for that age group in 1990-91.

MEDICARE

There were 19,965 Medicare claims made on behalf of residents of the Keewatin Region in 1990. The total cost of these claims was $709,712, which represents an average claim of $35.55. This is lower than the NWT average claim for 1990, which was $40.31.

INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT TREATMENT

In 1990, residents of the Keewatin Region spent a total of 513 inpatient days in NWT hospitals. The majority of these days (438) were spent in Stanton Yellowknife Hospital. Keewatin residents also made 476 outpatient visits in the NWT in 1990. Again, most of these (237) were to Stanton Yellowknife Hospital, but many others occurred at Baffin Regional Hospital.

Residents of the Keewatin Region spent 6,615 inpatient days in facilities outside the NWT in 1990, at an average cost of $596 per day. A total of 12,903 outpatient visits were made outside the NWT by Keewatin residents that year, at an average cost of $35.

KEEWATIN DEATHS, 1989 & 1990

	'89	'90
Infections	----	1
Neoplasms (Cancers)	8	10
Diseases of the Nervous System	1	----
Diseases of the Circulatory System	6	4
Diseases of the Respiratory System	4	6
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	1	----
Perinatal Conditions	1	2
Ill-Defined Conditions	----	3
Injury	4	5
Total	25	31

MEDICAL TRAVEL COSTS

Medical travel costs for the Keewatin Region in 1990 were higher than in other regions, because of the relative distance to referral centres inside or outside the NWT. There were 461 chartered medical trips at an average cost of $4,149 each. There were 4,013 scheduled trips at an average cost of $565 each. The NWT average for a chartered trip was $2,537, while the NWT average for a scheduled trip was $457.

Kitikmeot Health Board

The Kitikmeot Health Board (KHB) is responsible for six (6) community health centres, two (2) community health stations, and the Lena Peterson boarding home in Yellowknife. The population of the Kitikmeot Health Board Region is 4,221.

The KHB provides the following services to the residents of the Kitikmeot Region:

- A full range of community, environmental and public health services;
- Health promotion programs;
- Emergency preparedness program;
- Visiting medical specialists program;
- Long-term care and psychiatric placements;
- Dental services; and a
- Medical travel program.

1990 HIGHLIGHTS

The focus of the KHB in 1990 was threefold:

- Firstly, the recruitment and retention of staff, and staff education,
- Secondly, the standardization of delivery of community health programs in health centres, and
- Thirdly, the maintenance of staff morale.

The addition of a Senior Nursing Officer to the KHB strengthened many aspects of the delivery of community health programs. The increased contact of regional administrative staff with the health centres enhanced staff orientation and allowed assessment of various program areas.

Seven nurses attended modules of the Advanced Nursing Skills In-Service Program (ANSIP). Continuing Education for nurses in the Kitikmeot has proven to be an effective means of retention, and has added stability in staffing in the Region.

In 1990, Community Health Representatives (CHRs) were

REPORTED VITAL STATISTICS, 1990

1990 Estimated Population	4,221
Total Births	149
Mothers Younger Than Age 15	1
Low Birth Weight (Under 2500 grams)	8
Still Births	----
Deaths of Babies Under One Year	5
Total Deaths (All Ages)	26

HEALTH STATUS

There were 149 live births to residents of the Kitikmeot Region in 1990. All but seven took place in hospitals outside of the Region. There were eight low birth weight infants.

Most live births were to Inuit women between the ages of 20 and 39, but a total of 27 births were to Inuit females aged 19 or younger. One of these births was to a child under 15.

There were a total of 26 deaths in the Kitikmeot Region in 1990. Over half (53.9%) were due to injuries, or diseases of the circulatory system. Based on reports received to date, there were three deaths from cancers in 1990. For a comparison to 1989 figures and a breakdown of other causes, see the sidebar on the following page.

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

A total of 44,516 Community Health services were provided in the Kitikmeot Region in 1990. There were 9,246 Public Health services provided by Community Nurses or CHRs in 1990 to 2,328 individuals. Of these, 853 were males, and the remaining 1,475 were females.

recruited for Coppermine and Pelly Bay. These CHRs greatly enhanced health promotion and education activities by involving their communities in community assessment and problem identification.

DENTAL HEALTH

Dental Health in the Kitikmeot Region, based on a 1990-91 study, is poorer than that of the NWT overall. Six-year-old Dene or Inuit children had an average of 9.88 decayed, missing or filled teeth, compared to the NWT average of 8.77 for that survey year. Twelve-year-old Dene or Inuit children had an average of 6.1 decayed, missing or filled teeth, compared to the NWT average of 5.4 for that age group in 1990-91.

MEDICARE

There were 16,943 Medicare claims made on behalf of residents of the Kitikmeot Region in 1990. The total cost of these claims was $845,720, which represents an average claim of $49.92. This is higher than the NWT average claim for 1990, which was $40.31.

INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT TREATMENT

In 1990, residents of the Kitikmeot Region spent a total of 4,834 inpatient days in NWT hospitals. The majority of these days (4,697) were spent in Stanton Yellowknife Hospital. Kitikmeot residents also made 1,561 outpatient visits inside the NWT in 1990. Again, most of these (1,324) were to Stanton Yellowknife Hospital.

Residents of the Kitikmeot Region spent 2,075 inpatient days in facilities outside the NWT in 1990, at an average cost of $723 per day. A total of 489 outpatient visits were made outside the NWT by Kitikmeot residents that year, at an average cost of $67.

MEDICAL TRAVEL COSTS

Medical travel costs for the Kitikmeot Region in 1990 were higher than in other regions, because of the relative distance to referral centres inside or outside the NWT. There were 490 chartered medical trips at an average cost of $3,004 each. There were 2,187 scheduled trips at an average cost of $549 each. The NWT average for a chartered trip was $2,537, while the NWT average for a scheduled trip was $457.

KITIKMEOT DEATHS, 1989 & 1990

	'89	'90
Neoplasms (Cancers)	6	3
Diseases of the Nervous System	----	1
Diseases of the Circulatory System	2	7
Diseases of the Respiratory System	1	2
Diseases of the Digestive System	----	2
Congenital Anomalies	1	1
Perinatal Conditions	1	----
Ill-Defined Conditions	2	3
Injury	6	7
Total	19	26

Mackenzie Regional Health Services

The Mackenzie Regional Health Service (MRHS) is administered by a corporate structure with a public administrator as trustee, pending the outcome of discussions with communities in this region concerning the establishment of a regional health board.

The MRHS is responsible for three (3) public health units, two (2) medical clinics, a 14-bed hospital in Fort Simpson which provides acute and long-term care, eight (8) community health centres, six (6) community health stations and the Vital Abel Boarding Home in Yellowknife. The population of the Mackenzie Health Region (including Yellowknife) is 19,964.

The MRHS provides the following services to the residents of the Mackenzie Region:

- A full range of community, environmental and public health services;
- Health promotion programs;
- Emergency preparedness program;
- Visiting medical specialists program;
- Hospital inpatient and outpatient services;
- Dental services;
- Long-term care and psychiatric placements; and a
- Medical travel program.

In October 1990, the Mackenzie Region began to have the services of a Medical Health Officer.

1990 HIGHLIGHTS

Many of the programs offered by the MRHS in 1990 focused on youth. Following are examples of some of these programs:

- The Yellowknife Public Health Unit staff organized two (2) special public presentations: a health awareness night for men and one for women;
- Special dental health promotion activities, aimed at improving dental health among children, were hosted;

- A car seat loaner program is offered by the Yellowknife Public Health Unit to residents of Yellowknife and Detah;
- The Community Health Representative in Fort Wrigley hosted a "Teens Night" which focused on discussion of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases;
- A food safety course was offered to over 30 people by the Environmental Health Staff; and
- The staff in Fort Liard spent time teaching young school-age children about "good feelings" and "bad feelings."

HEALTH STATUS

There were 483 live births in the Mackenzie Region in 1990. All but two took place in hospitals. There were 16 low birth weight infants in the Mackenzie Region.

Most births were to women between the ages of 20 and 39, but a total of 54 births were to women aged 19 or younger. One of these births was to a child under 15.

There were a total of 55 deaths in the Mackenzie Region in 1990. Over a third (34.5%) were due to injuries. Based on reports received to date, there were 13 deaths from cancers in 1990. For a comparison to 1989 figures and a breakdown of other causes, see the sidebar on the following page.

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

A total of 62,282 Community Health services were provided in the Mackenzie Region in 1990. There were 31,911 Public Health services provided by Community Nurses or CHRs in 1990 to 7,475 individuals. Of these, 3,274 were males, and the remaining 4,201 were females.

DENTAL HEALTH

Dental Health in the Mackenzie Region, based on a 1990-91 study, is better than that of the NWT overall. Six-year-old Dene or Inuit children had an average of 7.30 decayed, missing or filled teeth, compared to the NWT average of 8.77 for that survey year. Twelve-year-old Dene and Inuit children had an average of 5.0 decayed, missing or filled teeth, compared to the NWT average of 5.4 for that age group in 1990-91.

REPORTED VITAL STATISTICS, 1990

1990 Estimated Population	19,964
Total Births	486
Mothers Younger Than Age 15	1
Low Birth Weight (Under 2500 grams)	16
Still Births	3
Deaths of Babies Under One Year	1
Total Deaths (All Ages)	55

MACKENZIE DEATHS, 1989 & 1990

	'89	'90
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	1	----
Neoplasms (Cancers)	4	13
Endocrine, Nutritional, and Metabolic Diseases and Immunity Disorders	2	----
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	----	1
Mental Disorders	2	1
Diseases of the Nervous System	1	1
Diseases of the Circulatory System	9	7
Diseases of the Respiratory System	7	5
Diseases of the Digestive System	3	1
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	2	2
Congenital Anomalies	4	----
Perinatal Conditions	----	1
Ill-Defined Conditions	1	4
Injury	19	19
Total	55	55

MEDICARE

There were 211,547 Medicare claims made on behalf of residents of the Fort Smith Region in 1990. (The Fort Smith Region includes all communities served by the Mackenzie Regional Health Service, as well as the Towns of Hay River and Fort Smith, and the City of Yellowknife.) The total cost of these claims was $7,863,108, which represents an average claim of $37.17. This is lower than the NWT average claim for 1990, which was $40.31.

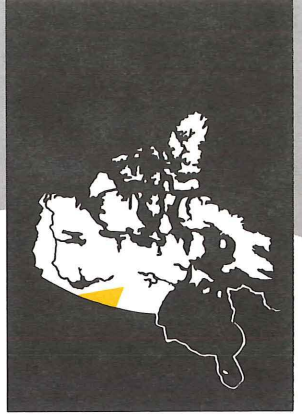
INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT TREATMENT

In 1990, residents of the Fort Smith Region spent a total of 21,003 inpatient days in NWT hospitals. The majority of these days (14,116) were spent in Stanton Yellowknife Hospital, but many others (4,035) were spent in H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital. Fort Smith Region residents also made 50,049 outpatient visits inside the NWT in 1990. Again, most of these (31,174) were to Stanton Yellowknife Hospital, with nearly all of the remainder being visits to facilities in Fort Smith, Hay River or Fort Simpson.

Residents of the Fort Smith Region spent 10,504 inpatient days in facilities outside the NWT in 1990, at an average cost of $631 per day. A total of 6,355 outpatient visits were made outside the NWT by Fort Smith Region residents that year, at an average cost of $69.

MEDICAL TRAVEL COSTS

Medical travel costs for the Fort Smith Region were lower than in other regions, because of the relative distance to referral centres inside or outside the NWT. There were 1,158 chartered medical trips at an average cost of $1,076 each. There were 5,010 scheduled trips at an average cost of $322 each. The NWT average for a chartered trip was $2,537, while the NWT average for a scheduled trip was $457.



Fort Smith Health Centre

The Fort Smith Health Centre Board of Management is responsible for one (1) community health unit, one (1) outpatient clinic and one (1) 25-bed hospital which provides acute and long-term care. The population of Fort Smith is 2,487. The Board delivers the following services to the town of Fort Smith:

- A full range of community and public health services;
- Health promotion program;
- Emergency preparedness programs;
- Dental services;
- Home care program;
- Long-term care; and
- Hospital inpatient and outpatient services.

1990 HIGHLIGHTS

In 1990, the Fort Smith Health Centre Board of Management addressed the following community issues:

- Substance abuse;
- Hazardous waste inventory and external review of the handling and disposal of hazardous waste from the Health Centre;
- Labelling of alcoholic beverages; and
- Mental health services.

The Board focused many of its activities on community issues; in collaboration with other groups and agencies, the Fort Smith Health Centre Board arranged for workshops to advance the town of Fort Smith towards the "healthy community" concept.

The Community Health Program staff, including the Community Health Representative, targeted many activities at the youth of Fort Smith. The programs offered varied greatly and included prenatal classes, control of rabies and pertussis outbreaks, smoking cessation classes, AIDS presentations and immunization clinics.

HEALTH STATUS

There were 57 live births to residents of the Town of Fort

REPORTED VITAL STATISTICS, 1990

1990 Estimated Population	2,487
Total Births	57
Mothers Younger Than Age 15	----
Low Birth Weight (Under 2500 grams)	1
Still Births	----
Deaths of Babies Under One Year	1
Total Deaths (All Ages)	18

FORT SMITH DEATHS, 1989 & 1990

	'89	'90
Neoplasms (Cancers)	4	1
Mental Disorders	----	3
Diseases of the Nervous System	----	3
Diseases of the Circulatory System	3	4
Diseases of the Respiratory System	1	1
Diseases of the Digestive System	2	----
Diseases of the Skin	----	1
Congenital Anomalies	----	1
Ill-Defined Conditions	----	2
Injury	4	2
Total	14	18

Smith in 1990. All of these births took place in hospitals.

Most births were to women between the ages of 20 and 34, but a total of 3 births were to women aged 19 or younger. There were no births to children under 15.

There were a total of 18 deaths in the Town of Fort Smith in 1990. The breakdown was evenly distributed among assorted causes. Based on reports received to date, there was only one death from cancer in 1990. For a comparison to 1989 figures and a breakdown of other causes, see the sidebar at bottom left.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

There were 3,733 Community Health services provided in the Town of Fort Smith in 1990. The majority of these were Public Health services. There were 3,377 Public Health services provided by Community Nurses or CHRs in 1990 to 904 individuals. Of these, 443 were males, and the remaining 461 were females.

DENTAL HEALTH

Dental Health Survey results for the Town of Fort Smith are not available separately, and are included under results given for the Mackenzie Regional Health Service (Fort Smith Region).

MEDICARE

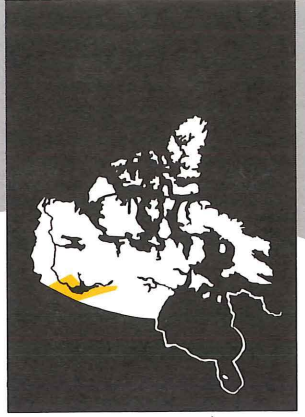
There were 17,392 Medicare claims made on behalf of residents of the Town of Fort Smith in 1990. The total cost of these claims was $689,263, which represents an average claim of $39.63. This is comparable to the NWT average claim for 1990, which was $40.31.

INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT TREATMENT

In 1990, residents of the NWT spent a total of 826 inpatient days in the Fort Smith Health Centre. Most of these (775) were Fort Smith Region residents. NWT residents also made 5,154 outpatient visits to the Fort Smith Health Centre in 1990. Again, most of these (4,824) were Fort Smith Region residents. Inpatient days and outpatient visits outside the NWT in 1990 for the Town of Fort Smith are included in the totals for the Mackenzie Regional Health Service (Fort Smith Region).

MEDICAL TRAVEL COSTS

Medical travel costs in 1990 for the Town of Fort Smith are included in the totals for the Mackenzie Regional Health Service (Fort Smith Region).



H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital

The H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital is operated for the Government of the Northwest Territories by the Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada Sub-Arctic Mission. The H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital Board is responsible for a home care program and a hospital which provides acute and long-term care.

H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital has a total of 50 beds, including 24 medical/surgical beds, 10 paediatric beds, and 16 extended care beds.

The population of Hay River is 3,072 (including the Hay River Reserve). The H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital Board provides the following services to the town of Hay River:

- Hospital inpatient and outpatient services;
- Coordinated home care;
- Long-term care; and
- Visiting medical specialists.

1990 HIGHLIGHTS

The Home Care Program continued to service the needs of the Town of Hay River and the Hay River Reserve. The program was expanded in 1990.

In 1990, the H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital was involved in the following community activities:

- Delivered a presentation at Fort Providence career day;
- Participated in a program which provides high school students exposure to career opportunities within the Hospital;
- Involved youth from a young offenders facility as volunteers in the extended care unit;
- Increased community-based occupational therapy services (services supplied to Fort Smith on a cost-shared basis); and
- Participated in a community sharps disposal program in cooperation with Public Health, Environmental Health and local pharmacists.

REPORTED VITAL STATISTICS, 1990

1990 Estimated Population	3,072
Total Births	74
Mothers Younger Than Age 15	----
Low Birth Weight (Under 2500 grams)	1
Still Births	1
Deaths of Babies Under One Year	----
Total Deaths (All Ages)	18

HEALTH STATUS

There were 73 live births to residents of the Town of Hay River in 1990. All of these births took place in hospitals.

Most births were to women between the ages of 20 and 34, but a total of eight births were to women aged 19 or younger. There were no births to children under 15.

There were a total of 18 deaths in the Town of Hay River in 1990. Over two-thirds (72.2%) were due to injuries, or diseases of the circulatory system. Based on reports received to date, there was one death from cancer in 1990. For a comparison to 1989 figures and a breakdown of other causes, see the sidebar on the following page.

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Community Health and Public Health activity for the Town of Hay River is reported under the Mackenzie Regional Health Service, and is not available separately.

DENTAL HEALTH

Dental Health Survey results for the Town of Hay River are not available separately, and are included under results given for the Mackenzie Regional Health Service.

MEDICARE

There were 26,814 Medicare claims made on behalf of residents of the Town of Hay River in 1990. The total cost of these claims was $1,036,201, which represents an average claim of $38.64. This is lower than the NWT average claim for 1990, which was $40.31.

INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT TREATMENT

In 1990, residents of the NWT spent a total of 4,083 inpatient days in the H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital. Most of these (4,035) were residents of the Fort Smith Region. NWT residents also made 8,366 outpatient visits to the H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital in 1990. Again, most of these (8,168) were Fort Smith Region residents.

Inpatient days and outpatient visits outside the NWT in 1990 for the Town of Hay River are included in the totals for the Mackenzie Regional Health Service (Fort Smith Region).

MEDICAL TRAVEL COSTS

Medical Travel costs in 1990 for the Town of Hay River are included in the totals for the Mackenzie Regional Health Service (Fort Smith Region).

HAY RIVER DEATHS, 1989 & 1990

	'89	'90
Neoplasms (Cancers)	6	1
Mental Disorders	2	1
Diseases of the Circulatory System	3	7
Diseases of the Respiratory System	2	1
Diseases of the Digestive System	----	1
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	----	1
Perinatal Conditions	1	----
Ill-Defined Conditions	1	----
Injury	9	6
Total	24	18

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital

The Stanton Yellowknife Hospital Board of Management is responsible for one (1) 99-bed regional hospital which provides acute, long-term and rehabilitation care, and ambulatory services.

The Board delivers the following services to residents of the Northwest Territories:

- Emergency services;
- Acute inpatient and ambulatory services;
- Diagnostic and support services;
- Rehabilitative services;
- Long-term care (in hospital as well as home care);
- Specialist services;
- Travelling clinics and programs;
- Various health professional education programs; and an
- Emergency response plan.

The year 1990 was a year of transition for Stanton Yellowknife Hospital (SYH); along with changes in personnel and services offered, there was some development of the services delivered as well as planning for future service delivery development.

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital worked with other key players in the health care system in determining the level of service which should be offered and/or supported by the facility. In keeping with this a second General Surgeon and an Orthopedic Surgeon were added to the facility in 1990. The laboratory capability in tuberculosis testing was enhanced, and the protocol for the use of t-PA (tissue plasminogen activator) in cardiac care was implemented. The laundry service was expanded to other health agencies in Yellowknife.

An Ethics Committee and a Cost Containment Review Committee were established by the SYH Board of Management.

In 1990, the SYH further developed its role as a support to educational initiatives, including the following: Certified Nursing Assistant Program; Registered Nurse Refresher Program; ANSIP Program; Clinical experience for St. John Ambulance ---- Air Medevac Nurses; and Medical Residency Programs as well as Nursing,

Occupational Therapy and Physiotherapy Programs.

The SYH participated in the following research initiatives in 1990: Post-Occupancy Evaluation Study on the facility; Northwest Territories Injury Research and Prevention Project; and Anonymous Unlinked Surveillance Project.

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital received support from community groups which allowed program enhancements in the Audiology and Speech Departments, the Eye Clinic, and in various patient areas.

HEALTH STATUS

Statistics on births, health conditions and deaths in the City of Yellowknife are reported under the Mackenzie Regional Health Service, and are not provided separately.

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Community Health and Public Health activity for the City of Yellowknife is reported under the Mackenzie Regional Health Service, and is not available separately.

MEDICARE

There were 138,751 Medicare claims made on behalf of residents of the City of Yellowknife in 1990. The total cost of these claims was $4,895,335, which represents an average claim of $35.28. This is lower than the NWT average claim for 1990, which was $40.31.

INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT TREATMENT

In 1990, residents of the NWT spent a total of 20,775 inpatient days in the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital. Most of these were residents of the Fort Smith Region (14,116) or Kitikmeot Region (4,697). NWT residents also made 34,118 outpatient visits to the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital in 1990. Again, most of these (31,174) were Fort Smith Region residents.

Inpatient days and outpatient visits outside the NWT in 1990 for the City of Yellowknife are included in the totals for the Mackenzie Regional Health Service.

MEDICAL TRAVEL COSTS

Medical travel costs in 1990 for the City of Yellowknife are included in the totals for the Mackenzie Regional Health Service (Fort Smith Region).

TERRITORIAL HEALTH

This section of the report provides an overview of some of the NWT's major health concerns ---- along with information on Department of Health services.

As much as possible the report contains the most recent information available. However, since information may have come from different sources, some discrepancies may exist.

Care must be taken in interpreting the data. Because of the very small population base in the NWT, it is often difficult to make valid comparisons between regions, between the NWT and the provinces or territories in the rest of Canada, or between age groups and ethnic groups. In many cases, the best basis for comparison is with other circumpolar countries, despite our relatively small population.

Unless otherwise noted, the information in the following pages is provided by the Department of Health. The term "Indian" in the graphs and charts refers to "Registered Indians" or "Status Indians."

The information in this section is broken down into the categories listed in the adjacent sidebar.

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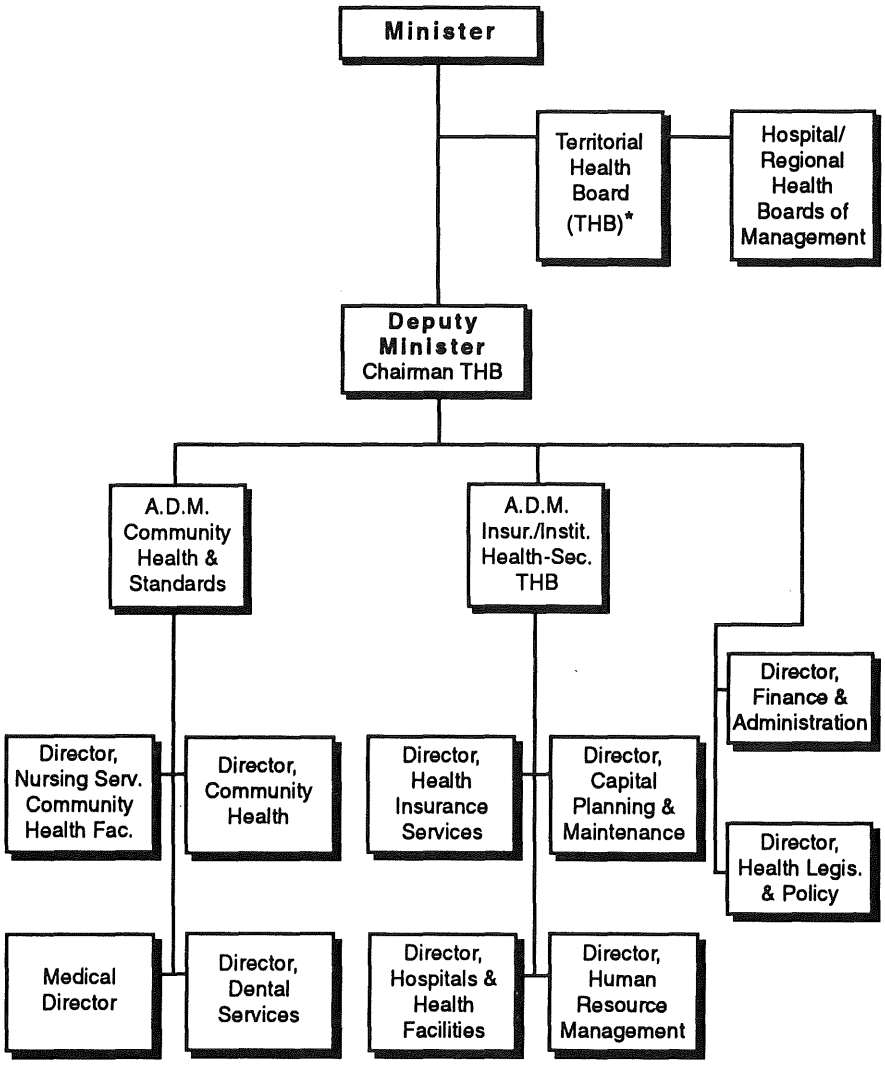
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH HEADQUARTERS



* DISSOLVED IN JUNE 1991

A. POPULATION PROFILE

By Gender:

Male 28,049

Female 25,752

By Ethnicity:

Inuit 20,836

Dene 9,323

Metis 4,033

Non-Native 19,609

By Region:

Baffin 10,755

Keewatin 5,490

Kitikmeot 4,221

Inuvik 7,812

Fort Smith 25,523
(includes Yellowknife)

BREAKDOWN OF NWT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

AGE GROUP	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
0-12	16,300	30.3%
13-19	6,879	12.8%
20-64	29,018	53.9%
65+	1,604	3.0%
	53,801	100.0%

POPULATION GROWTH, 1979 - 1990

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Indian	8,433	6,990	6,953	7,154	7,303	7,257
Other*	22,141	23,087	22,962	23,619	24,344	24,799
Inuit	15,489	15,913	15,826	16,280	17,040	17,460
Total	46,063	45,990	45,741	47,053	48,687	49,516

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Indian	7,416	7,514	7,817	7,897	8,052	9,323
Other*	25,572	26,181	24,920	25,211	25,703	23,642
Inuit	18,024	18,543	19,007	19,196	19,571	20,836
Total	51,012	52,238	51,744	52,304	53,326	53,801

*"Other" total includes Metis residents.

B. BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS

BY ETHNIC GROUPS

	LIVEBIRTHS	MOTHERS < AGE 15	LBW	TSB
INDIAN	255	1	9	2
INUIT	725	4	50	6
OTHER	515	0	16	3
TOTAL	1,495	5	75	11

LBW = Low Birth Weight (under 2500 grams)
TSB = Total Still Births

Note:
Because of delayed registrations, small variations in numbers may be noted in the different tables. For example, 18 of the births that occurred in 1990 were not reported until 1991. Some tables have been revised taking these changes into account, while others have not been revised.

BY REGIONS

	LIVEBIRTHS	MOTHERS < AGE 15	LBW	TSB
BAFFIN	**282	2	19	3
FORT SMITH	57	0	1	0
HAY RIVER	73	0	1	1
INUVIK	216	0	11	3
KEEWATIN	235	1	19	1
KITIKMEOT	149	1	8	0
MACKENZIE*	483	1	16	3
TOTAL	1,495	5	75	11

LBW = Low Birth Weight (under 2500 grams)
TSB = Total Still Births
* Mackenzie Region includes Yellowknife.
** See note on page 32. The correct figure is likely to be closer to 350.

COMMENTS:

In 1990 there were 1495 live births in the NWT. Based upon a population of 53,801 this represents a birthrate of 27.8 live births per 1000 residents. This rate is almost double the 1989 Canadian rate of 15 per thousand.

Teenage births have occurred at about 3 times the Canadian rate for the last decade. Of the 1,495 live births in 1990, 238 (16%) were to mothers under 19 years of age. This is more than double the Canadian figure ---- 7.5% in 1989 ---- for this age group.

The fertility rate for NWT women aged 15-49 was 104.4 births per 1000 population in 1990. (Fertility rates are a measure of the number of births to women of child-bearing age over time.) By comparison, the fertility rate for Canadian women aged 15-49 was 55.7 per 1000 population in 1989.

The average NWT birth weight in 1990 was 3,432 grams (7.6 lbs.).

C. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

GONORRHOEA CASES, 1990 BY AGE AND REGION

AGE	BAFFIN	FT SMITH*	INUVIK	KEEWATIN	KITIKMEOT	ALL
0-4	1	2	0	1	0	4
5-9	0	1	0	0	1	2
10-14	8	5	2	1	0	16
15-19	46	37	7	21	3	114
20-24	63	31	14	24	5	137
25-29	44	17	11	13	1	86
30-39	39	9	9	4	6	67
40-59	12	8	0	3	1	24
60-99	1	1	0	2	0	4
ALL	214	111	43	69	17	454

* Includes Mackenzie Region, Hay River, and Fort Smith.

GONORRHOEA CASES, 1987-1990

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1987	364	215	579
1988	240	208	448
1989	238	166	404
1990	230	224	454

*Rates***

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1987	1,339	868	1,114
1988	880	831	857
1989	858	649	758
1990	820	870	844

**Calculated as the number of cases per each 100,000 persons.

CHLAMYDIA CASES, 1990 BY AGE AND REGION

AGE	BAFFIN	FT SMITH*	INUVIK	KEEWATIN	KITIKMEOT	TTL
0-4	0	2	1	0	3	6
5-9	0	0	0	1	0	1
10-14	10	13	2	4	0	29
15-19	131	104	58	79	36	408
20-24	134	132	64	43	61	434
25-29	64	43	44	21	30	202
30-39	31	34	20	13	17	115
40-59	9	7	13	0	5	34
60-99	1	1	0	1	1	4
ALL	380	336	202	162	153	1,233

* Includes Mackenzie Region, Hay River, and Fort Smith.

CHLAMYDIA CASES, 1987-1990

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1987	208	678	886
1988	187	648	835
1989	274	778	1,052
1990	276	957	1,233

*Rates***

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1987	765	2,736	1,705
1988	685	2,590	1,596
1989	988	3,039	1,972
1990	984	3,716	2,292

**Calculated as the number of cases per each 100,000 persons.

COMMENTS:

Confirmed gonorrhoea rates for the 15-24 age group are 6 times the Canadian average.

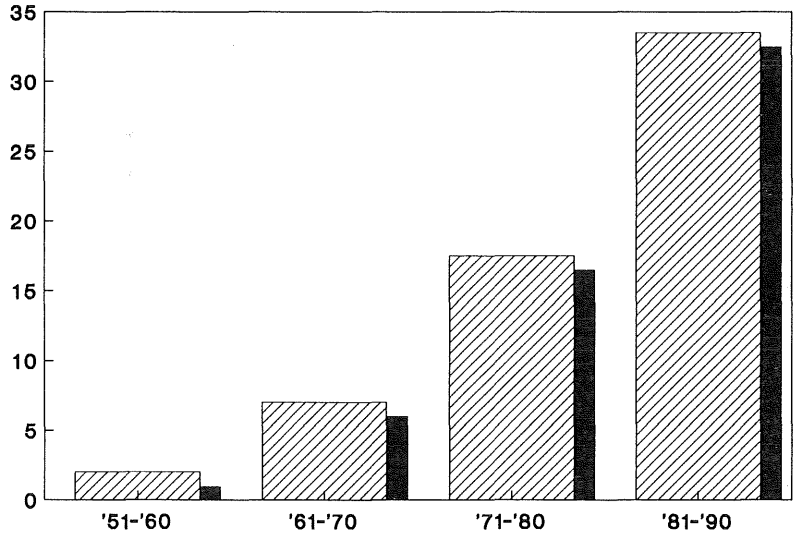
The figures for chlamydia are unlikely to reflect the true rate of infection. It was not a reportable disease until mid-1990 and testing did not occur in all regions prior to this time. Men are likely tested less often than women, which would explain the lower figures for males.

The high rates for both gonorrhoea and chlamydia are an indication of unprotected sexual activity. This raises concern about possible spread of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). At least 10 persons have been reported as having HIV Infection since 1987.

D. CANCER

CRUDE DEATH RATES, LUNG CANCER, NWT, 1951-1990

Rate/100,000 Population



CANCER INCIDENCE BY AGE GROUPS, 1987-1988

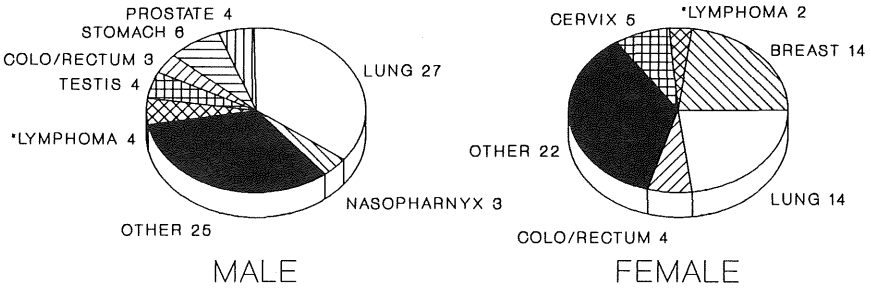
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49
1987	----	----	1	5	9
1988	4	----	4	6	11
TOTAL	4	0	5	11	20

	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
1987	18	24	9	4	70
1988	18	15	4	5	67
TOTAL	36	39	13	9	137

Note: This excludes non-melanoma skin (*ICD9 173) and in situ carcinomas (ICD9 230-234).

*ICD9 is an international system of classifying diseases.

MAJOR CANCER TYPES, NWT, 1987-1988 (TOTAL 137)



* Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

Graphs exclude non-melanoma skin and in situ carcinomas.

NWT DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1990 BY AGE, ETHNICITY, AND SEX

	INDIAN		INUIT		OTHER		TOTAL	
AGE	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<15	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	0
15-24	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	0
25-34	---	1	1	---	---	---	1	1
35-44	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	0
45-54	---	---	3	1	---	---	3	1
55-64	2	1	6	3	1	1	9	5
65+	3	---	5	3	3	3	11	6
TTL	5	2	15	7	5	4	25	13

"Other" includes Metis residents.

COMMENTS:

The overall cancer rate is about equal to the Canadian rate. But some rates for some types of cancers are much higher.

Lung cancer accounts for over a quarter of all cancers. Between 1970-1984 rates for men were 50% higher than the Canadian average, and for women, they were four times as high.

In 1990 there were 38 deaths from cancer. But this number may go higher because of late reporting.

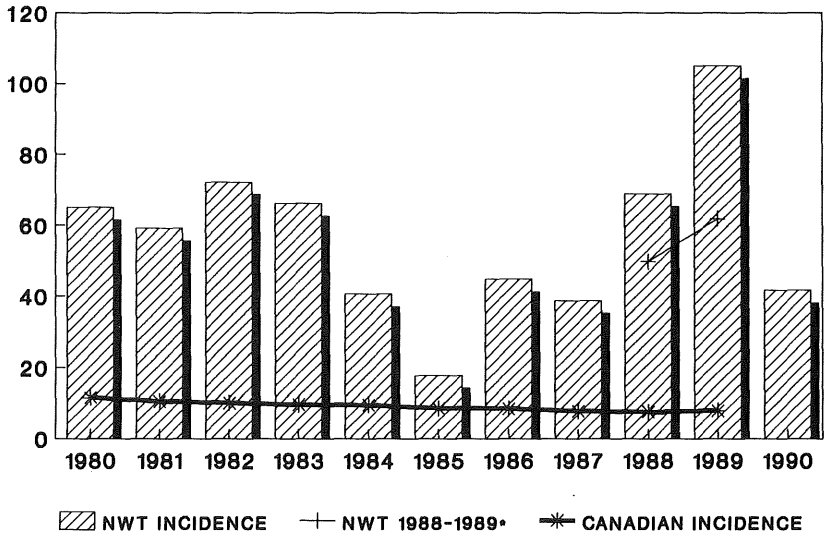
Cancer data for the Inuit have been compiled for the years 1969 to 1987 as part of a Canadian national study.

In 1990 the *Disease Registries Act* was passed. It requires health professionals to report all new cases of confirmed or suspected cancer.

The Department of Health is participating in *Cancer 2000*, a national task force aimed at developing a coordinated control strategy throughout Canada.

E. TUBERCULOSIS

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND CANADA, 1980-1990



* NWT incidence 1988-1989 excluding cases from an outbreak in one community.

COMMENTS:

Tuberculosis rates are higher in aboriginal people than in non-aboriginal people.

Though current Tuberculosis rates are higher than in the rest of Canada, they are considerably lower than in the 1970s and 1980s.

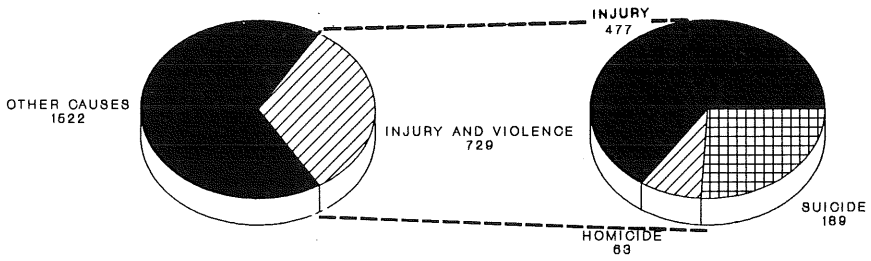
The arrival of HIV infection may mean that tuberculosis will be an increasing problem in the future. (In several countries, increases in tuberculosis have been linked to HIV infection.)

F. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE NWT BY INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, 1990

Injury	*62*
Diseases of the Circulatory System	*44*
Neoplasms (Cancer)	*38*
Diseases of the Respiratory System	*24*
Mental Disorder	*7*
Diseases of the Digestive System	*7*
All Other Causes	*35*
Total	*217*

NWT DEATH, 1981-1990

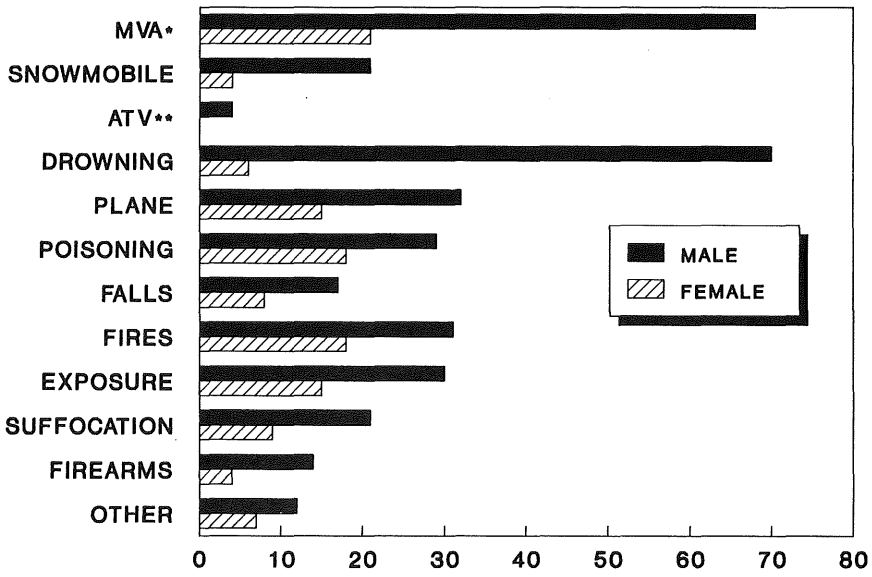


NUMBER OF SUICIDES IN THE NWT, 1980-1990

1980	*11*	*1986*	*17*
1981	*11*	*1987*	*17*
1982	*8*	*1988*	*21*
1983	*24*	*1989*	*32*
1984	*18*	*1990*	*23*
1985	*18*		

---- Vital Statistics, CHMIS.

NWT INJURY DEATHS, 1981-1990



* Motor Vehicle Accidents

** All-Terrain Vehicles

COMMENTS:

In 1990, deaths by injury accounted for 62 of 217 deaths in the NWT ---- 28.6%.

From 1981 to 1990, deaths from injury and violence accounted for 729 of 1,522 deaths (47.9%). Of these 729 deaths, over one-third were homicides or suicides.

G. HEALTH INSURANCE BENEFITS

Health Insurance Benefits is the general term used to cover a number of specific programs: Medicare, Non-Insured Health Benefits (NIHB), Extended Health Benefits (EHB), Pharmacare, and Medical Travel.

MEDICARE

Medicare is the program that covers the cost of most physician services. Payments for the 1988-1990 period were as follows.

YEAR	TOTAL CLAIMS	TOTAL AMOUNT	AVG. CLAIMS
1988	257,314	$8,797,773	$34.19
1989	307,757	$12,048,614	$39.15
1990	349,004	$14,068,782	$40.31

The average cost per person in the NWT during 1990 was $262.

NON-INSURED HEALTH BENEFITS (NIHB)

This program serves Registered Indian and Inuit residents. It is administered through a contribution agreement with Health and Welfare Canada. It covers the cost of medical supplies and equipment, eye-glasses, dental care, as well as certain other medical costs including boarding homes, co-payments for airfare and local ground transportation. Benefits are provided when no employer plan exists.

Costs for the 1988-1990 period were as follows.

1988-1989

CATEGORY	HQ (1)	FT SMITH (2)
Ground Transportation, Meals, Accom.	$1,418,289	$427,259
Alcohol & Drug Treatment	$403,189	
Glasses & Appliances	$220,618	$210,528
Drugs, Medical Supplies & Equipment	$37,613	$20,931
Pharmacare (3)	$0.00	$281,681
Dental	$50,257	$66,805
Blue Cross Payments	$131,756	$737,670
Transportation Co-Payments (4)	$0.00	$165,178
TOTAL	$2,261,722	$1,910,052

CATEGORY	INUVIK	KITIKMEOT
Ground Transportation, Meals, Accom.	$380,280	$89,126
Alcohol & Drug Treatment		
Glasses & Appliances	$132,335	$101,727
Drugs, Medical Supplies & Equipment	$7,941	$6,353
Pharmacare (3)	$176,425	$59,941
Dental	$87,126	$57,369
Blue Cross Payments	$612,634	$316,705
Transportation Co-Payments (4)	$196,514	$94,052
TOTAL	$1,593,255	$725,273

CATEGORY	KEEWATIN	BAFFIN	TOTAL
Gnd. Trans, Meals, Accom.	$1,225,529	$1,211,357	$4,781,840
Alcohol & Drug Treatment			$403,189
Glasses & Appliances	$260,314	$353,015	$1,278,537
Drugs, Med. Sup. & Equip.	$86,434	$218,020	$377,292
Pharmacare (3)	$4,457	$234,189	$756,693
Dental	$757,922	$1,162,680	$2,182,159
Blue Cross Payments	$0	$0	$1,798,764
Trans. Co-Payments (4)	$154,020	$229,330	$839,094
TOTAL	$2,518,676	$3,408,591	$12,417,568

1989-1990

CATEGORY	HQ (1)	FT SMITH (2)
Ground Transportation, Meals, Accom.	$1,060,076	$645,440
Alcohol & Drug Treatment	$532,946	
Glasses & Appliances	$216,320	$208,848
Drugs, Medical Supplies & Equipment	$54,610	$1,364
Pharmacare (3)	$0	$467,769
Dental	$339,512	$69,279
Blue Cross Payments	$178,647	$716,827
Transportation Co-Payments (4)	$0	$301,091
Meetings	$346	
TOTAL	$2,382,457	$2,410,618

CATEGORY	INUVIK	KITIKMEOT
Ground Transportation, Meals, Accom.	$501,461	$357,416
Alcohol & Drug Treatment		
Glasses & Appliances	$111,847	$83,064
Drugs, Medical Supplies & Equip.	$573	$115
Pharmacare (3)	$291,116	$68,237
Dental	$114,333	$81,599
Blue Cross Payments	$731,313	$393,700
Transportation Co-Payments (4)	$281,228	$120,960
Meetings		
TOTAL	$2,031,870	$1,105,091

CATEGORY	KEEWATIN	BAFFIN	TOTAL
Gnd. Trans, Meals, Accom.	$1,512,021	$1,376,841	$5,453,254
Alcohol & Drug Treatment			$532,946
Glasses & Appliances	$205,092	$248,892	$1,074,064
Drugs, Med. Sup. & Equip.	$72,135	$68,631	$197,429
Pharmacare (3)	$9,491	$277,549	$1,114,162
Dental	$450,595	$477,176	$1,502,493
Blue Cross Payments	$0	$41,617	$2,062,104
Trans. Co-Payments (4)	$230,276	$362,919	$1,296,474
Meetings			$346
TOTAL	$2,479,610	$2,823,625	$13,233,272

1990-1991

CATEGORY	HQ (1)	FT SMITH (2)
Ground Transportation, Meals, Accom.	$1,258,873	$930,147
Alcohol & Drug Treatment	$675,232	
Glasses & Appliances	$202,410	$99,148
Drugs, Medical Supplies & Equipment	$57,805	$43,072
Pharmacare (3)	$0	$625,215
Dental	$4,012	$46,551
Blue Cross Payments	(3) $289,708	$1,103,548
Transportation Co-Payments (4)	$0	$211,647
Meetings	$3,281	$0
TOTAL	$2,491,321	$3,059,329

CATEGORY	INUVIK	KITIKMEOT
Ground Transportation, Meals, Accom.	$281,912	$705,854
Alcohol & Drug Treatment		
Glasses & Appliances	$113,822	$62,610
Drugs, Medical Supplies & Equipment	$43,650	$21,588
Pharmacare (3)	$445,980	$83,878
Dental	$112,807	$91,590
Blue Cross Payments	$1,054,244	$390,040
Transportation Co-Payments (4)	$240,391	$142,919
Meetings	$0	$0
TOTAL	$2,302,806	$1,498,479

CATEGORY	KEEWATIN	BAFFIN	TOTAL
Gnd. Trans, Meals, Accom.	$1,926,498	$1,257,609	$6,360,893
Alcohol & Drug Treatment			$675,232
Glasses & Appliances	$65,402	$217,598	$760,990
Drugs, Med. Sup. & Equip.	$113,124	$202,833	$482,072
Pharmacare (3)	$9,714	$368,375	$1,533,162
Dental	$928,169	$435,690	$1,628,819
Blue Cross Payments	$0	$211,445	$3,048,986
Trans. Co-Payments (4)	$217,380	$303,009	$1,115,346
Meetings	$0	$789	$4,070
TOTAL	$3,260,287	$2,997,348	$15,609,570

(1) Amounts reported under Headquarters are for payments that are not linked to the region of the patient receiving services.

(2) Fort Smith includes all Stanton Yellowknife Hospital, Mackenzie Regional Health Services, Fort Smith Health Centre and H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital expenditures.

(3) As per Health Insurance System extract.

(4) Represents the deductible amount paid by Health and Welfare Canada on behalf of Status Indian and Inuit patients receiving Medical Travel Benefits.

EXTENDED HEALTH BENEFITS (EHB)

The Government of the Northwest Territories provides Extended Health Benefits to Non-native and Metis residents for specified disease conditions. The program may include the costs of drugs, medical surgical supplies and equipment, and some medical travel costs. Benefits are provided when no employer plan exists.

In 1988 the program was extended to seniors (aged 60 and over) to cover additional costs for hearing aids, eye-glasses, dental care, and some medical travel costs. The following costs exclude the drug benefit costs.

YEAR	TOTAL CLAIMS	TOTAL AMOUNT	AVG. CLAIMS
1988	1,045	$324,628	$310.65
1989	1,826	$280,584	$153.66
1990	2,409	$352,750	$146.43

PHARMACARE

The Pharmacare Program covers costs for prescription drugs provided under both the Extended Health Benefits and Non-Insured Health Benefits Programs.

YEAR	# CLAIMS	PATIENTS	TOTAL PAID	AVG $ PR CL*	AVG # CL*
1988	49,669	8,439	$1,172,590	$23.61	5.89
1989	56,059	9,244	$1,411,698	$25.18	6.06
1990	70,799	10,460	$1,933,735	$27.31	6.65

* Average cost/number of claims per patient.

MEDICAL TRAVEL

Patients who must travel to a health facility outside of their own community for treatment are eligible for certain medical travel benefits (air travel costs less a co-payment) if they do not have coverage under an employer plan. The majority of trips (87% in 1990) are on scheduled flights (as opposed to special charters).

YEAR	FLIGHT TYPE	WARRANTS	TOTAL COST	AVERAGE COST
1988	CHARTERED	2,547	$6,957,392	$2,731.60
	SCHEDULED	16,117	$7,885,618	$489.27
	TOTAL	18,664	$14,843,010	$795.27

YEAR	FLIGHT TYPE	WARRANTS	TOTAL COST	AVERAGE COST
1989	CHARTERED	2,406	$7,743,110	$3,218.25
	SCHEDULED	18,380	$8,884,571	$483.38
	TOTAL	20,786	$16,627,682	$799.95

YEAR	FLIGHT TYPE	WARRANTS	TOTAL COST	AVERAGE COST
1990	CHARTERED	3,061	$7,766,229	$2,537.15
	SCHEDULED	20,755	$9,491,797	$457.33
	TOTAL	23,816	$17,258,026	$724.64

H. HOSPITAL SERVICES

Under the *Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Act* (THIS) the Department of Health pays for the cost of hospital services both inside and outside the NWT. Payments also include extended and chronic care programs, as well as services provided to Health Boards by other GNWT Departments (especially the Departments of Finance, Government Services, Personnel, and Public Works).

INPATIENT DAYS AND OUTPATIENT VISITS,
NWT HOSPITALS, 1988-1990

REGION		1988	1989	1990
BAFFIN REGIONAL HOSPITAL	Inpatient Days	8,749	8,419	8,034
	Outpatient Visits	8,832	8,839	10,195
FORT SMITH HEALTH CENTRE	Inpatient Days	1,050	800	826
	Outpatient Visits	4,812	5,092	5,154
H.H. WILLIAMS MEMORIAL	Inpatient Days	5,201	5,225	4,083
HOSPITAL	Outpatient Visits	7,821	9,469	8,366
INUVIK REGIONAL HOSPITAL	Inpatient Days	6,042	6,428	5,217
	Outpatient Visits	10,973	11,405	13,475
FORT SIMPSON HOSPITAL	Inpatient Days	550	1,262	1,034
	Outpatient Visits	4,879	5,308	5,327
STANTON YELLOWKNIFE	Inpatient Days	16,319	17,313	20,775
HOSPITAL	Outpatient Visits	28,681	31,459	34,118
YELLOWKNIFE DETOX CENTER	Inpatient Days	862	1,128	1,307
	Outpatient Visits	0	0	0
TOTAL	Inpatient Days	38,773	40,575	41,276
	Outpatient Visits	65,998	71,572	76,635

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital accounted for half of all NWT inpatient days in 1990.

Though the NWT total of inpatient days and outpatient visits increased steadily in NWT hospitals over the three-year period, 3 hospitals ---- Baffin Regional Hospital, Fort Smith Health Centre, and H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital ---- showed declines in inpatient days.

NWT RESIDENTS RECEIVING TREATMENT OUTSIDE NWT, 1988-1990

THIS: Count and cost of Inpatient Days and Outpatient Visits by Region of residence and year of service.

REGION		1988 COUNT	1988 COST
FORT SMITH REGION	Inpatient Days	11,841	$5,845,427.35
	Outpatient Visits	5,735	$336,281.88
INUVIK REGION	Inpatient Days	5,167	$2,635,130.35
	Outpatient Visits	1,498	$89,192.67
BAFFIN REGION	Inpatient Days	6,724	$3,300,805.75
	Outpatient Visits	2,158	$98,413.95
KEEWATIN REGION	Inpatient Days	7,103	$3,731,514.10
	Outpatient Visits	10,506	$345,130.09
KITIKMEOT REGION	Inpatient Days	1,591	$743,457.85
	Outpatient Visits	431	$29,419.50
UNKNOWN REGION	Inpatient Days	0	$0.00
	Outpatient Visits	504	$20,928.00
NWT TOTAL	Inpatient Days	32,426	$16,256,335.40
	Outpatient Visits	20,832	$919,366.09

REGION		1989 COUNT	1989 COST
FORT SMITH REGION	Inpatient Days	11,881	$6,809,297.85
	Outpatient Visits	6,204	$376,742.32
INUVIK REGION	Inpatient Days	4,330	$2,623,810.00
	Outpatient Visits	1,463	$92,302.63
BAFFIN REGION	Inpatient Days	5,063	$2,510,397.55
	Outpatient Visits	1,888	$103,255.20
KEEWATIN REGION	Inpatient Days	6,108	$3,656,891.45
	Outpatient Visits	9,699	$337,764.35
KITIKMEOT REGION	Inpatient Days	1,684	$963,723.60
	Outpatient Visits	449	$25,492.00
UNKNOWN REGION	Inpatient Days	52	$19,312.00
	Outpatient Visits	852	$32,352.00
NWT TOTAL	Inpatient Days	29,118	$16,583,432.45
	Outpatient Visits	20,555	$967,908.50

REGION		1990 COUNT	1990 COST
FORT SMITH REGION	Inpatient Days	10,504	$6,623,249.55
	Outpatient Visits	6,355	$437,833.35
INUVIK REGION	Inpatient Days	3,075	$1,895,651.15
	Outpatient Visits	1,422	$103,182.58
BAFFIN REGION	Inpatient Days	6,105	$2,931,850.30
	Outpatient Visits	2,112	$118,346.40
KEEWATIN REGION	Inpatient Days	6,615	$3,943,848.25
	Outpatient Visits	12,903	$449,403.81
KITIKMEOT REGION	Inpatient Days	2,075	$1,499,504.00
	Outpatient Visits	489	$32,614.96
UNKNOWN REGION	Inpatient Days	92	$64,152.00
	Outpatient Visits	312	$9,998.00
NWT TOTAL	Inpatient Days	28,466	$16,958,225.25
	Outpatient Visits	23,593	$1,151,379.10

I. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FINANCIAL OVERVIEW, 1988/89 - 1990/91

EXPENDITURES (000's)	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
T.H.I.S.			
NWT FACILITIES	69,334	77,366	83,651
HOSPITALS OUTSIDE NWT	20,817	20,571	20,481
EXTENDED/CHRONIC CARE	1,151	2,106	2,452
SUPPORT SERVICES - GNWT (1)	2,773	3,201	3,223
SUBTOTAL	94,075	103,244	109,807
CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR		9.75%	6.36%
MEDICARE			
INSIDE NWT DOCTORS	8,295	9,636	11,802
OUTSIDE NWT DOCTORS	2,846	3,301	3,356
SUBTOTAL	11,141	12,937	15,158
CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR		16.12%	17.17%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	105,216	116,181	124,965
CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR		10.42%	7.56%
REVENUES AND RECOVERIES			
ESTABLISHED PROGRAM FINANCING			
HOSPITAL	9,746	8,732	9,201
MEDICARE	3,353	3,004	3,166
EXTENDED/CHRONIC CARE	2,534	2,778	2,790
D.I.A.N.D. GRANT			
HOSPITAL SERVICES	19,488	27,200	31,743
MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	3,638	4,313	5,926
RECIPROCAL BILLING (RECOVERIES FOR SERVICES TO OUT OF NWT RESIDENTS)	411	1,074	1,282
OTHER RECOVERIES	256	507	32
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECOVERIES	39,426	47,608	54,140
CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR		20.75%	13.72%

NOTES:

1. Services provided on behalf of Health Boards by DPW, Personnel, Finance and Govt. Services.
2. All figures reflect actuals as published in the GNWT Public Accounts of the Dept. of Finance.

J. CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

1990 CALENDAR YEAR

PROJECT	STATUS
H.H. Williams Renovations	Code Upgrade.
Nahanni Butte Health Station	Planning and design of new Health Station. Construction completed 1991. Total estimated project cost $439,600.
Rae Lakes Health Centre	Planning and design of new Health Centre. Construction began Spring, 1990. Interim certificate issued March, 1991. Total estimated project cost $2,117,800.
Ft. McPherson Health Centre	Design, contract documents, construction project initiated.
Inuvik Staff Residence Renovation	Renovation completed 1990. Project cost $1,202,000.
Inuvik Hospital Minor Renovations	Renovations to entrance, admission/discharge areas, resource library and Board administration area.
Broughton Island Health Centre	Functional Program and Feasibility study initiated.
Grise Fiord Health Centre	Construction of Health Centre completed in 1990. Total estimated project cost $2,570,000.
Baffin Regional Hospital	Programming for interim renovations of Hospital and Public Health Building expansion design.
Chesterfield Inlet Health Centre	Planning and construction of Health Centre completed in 1991. Total estimated project cost $3,004,000.
Cambridge Bay Health Centre	Upgrade. Energy retrofit which extended the life of facility another 15 years. Project cost $420,000.

K. STAFF RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

The NWT Health Care System has a work force of approximately 1,360 positions in total, counting both headquarters and hospital/health board staffing requirements. The majority of health professionals are recruited from the South.

NURSING SERVICES

Up until recently, the recruitment of nurses was a major problem. The situation improved somewhat in 1990. Several major initiatives were launched to improve the recruitment and retention of nurses, and provide better in-service training.

In 1990, the Department of Health and the NWT Registered Nurses Association conducted the Nurse Recruitment and Retention Project. A mail survey asked nurses to identify the major concerns and issues related to recruitment and retention. The final report (July, 1990) came up with 27 recommendations. These included recommendations for improved in-service educational programs, a job-sharing program for isolated post nurses, development of a comprehensive GNWT orientation package, and a nursing workload study. The Department is presently examining and implementing these recommendations.

In October, 1989, the Department introduced its Advanced Nursing Skills In-Service Program (ANSIP). This 16-week program provides nurses with advanced skills and confidence needed for the expanded nursing role. It contains five modules that cover: Physical Assessment, Disease Management, Laboratory, Radiology, Emergency, Obstetrics, Newborn, Gynaecology, Paediatrics, and Transcultural Nursing. Nursing theory and clinical practice are fully integrated with information on aboriginal customs and practices at the community level. During 1990, 29 nurses completed various modules of the course.

SUPPORT STAFF

The Community Health Representatives (CHR) Program recruits individuals from their home communities to work closely with the local health care team. Community Health Representatives identify health-related problems and carry out health promotion and education programs. During 1990, a total of 28 aboriginal CHRs graduated from training programs in Yellowknife, Inuvik and Iqaluit.

Because many residents speak only an aboriginal language, translation is a necessity. Medical clerk interpreters are trained to explain medical conditions to unilingual residents. During 1990, approximately 50 hospital and health board employees took one or more modules of the interpreting and translating short courses offered by Arctic College.

L. LEGISLATION AND POLICY

During 1990, many changes and improvements were made to various Acts and Regulations which impact on health. Amendments were made to the *Child Welfare Act, Dental Profession Act, Environmental Protection Act,* and *Mental Health Act.* Also, two important new bills were introduced.

The purpose of the *Environmental Bill of Rights* is to enable more people to become directly involved in the protection of the environment. It introduces a process that enables an individual to take direct action against any person or corporation who would harm the environment.

The *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act* regulates the transportation of dangerous goods. It defines offences, establishes penalties, and makes provision for inspection, arrest, and search and seizure.

In addition to legislation, the Department continues to promote the concept of "healthy public policy." This concept recognizes that all public policy (and not only "health policy") can either have a direct impact on health, or can influence the overall climate within which health care services are developed and delivered.

M. RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

In 1990, the National Health Research and Development Program through its "North of 60°" initiative provided research monies for health-related projects.

A cooperative effort between the Federal government and the governments of the NWT and Yukon, the program distributed $285,042 during the 1990-91 fiscal year. The wide range of approved projects included studies of traditional foods, suicide and alcohol abuse, sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy and traditional childbirth practices, school health programs, and an evaluation of the training received by CHRs.

A research project conducted by Dr. Brian Finnemore examined the incidence and causes of low birth weight babies in the Kitikmeot Region. It determined that the rate of low birth weight babies in the Kitikmeot is comparable to rates found in Southern Canada. The study concluded that the rate could be lowered significantly through the use of established methods of education and prenatal care.

In January, 1989, the Minister of Health, Nellie J. Cournoyea, initiated the Medical Patient Search Project. This project's mandate was to trace NWT medical patients who went missing during the period from 1940-1975. (Most of the patients were sent to hospitals and sanatoria in the South for treatment of tuberculosis. Some of the Inuit patients never came back, and their families lost track of them.)

In 1990, 21 requests for information were received and 17 cases were resolved. When combined with cases from 1989, this represents a success rate of 89%. (Records were found and forwarded for 73 of 82 patients.)

Also in 1990, the Department organized and hosted the very successful First International Circumpolar Nursing Conference (May 16-18, 1990 in Whitehorse, Yukon). The theme of the conference was "Inukshuk ---- Nurses Show the Way".

One hundred and fifty nurses attended ---- from all Canadian provinces, both Territories, Alaska, Greenland, and from the Aboriginal Outback Program in Australia. Ten abstracts were presented by NWT nurses.

In April, 1990, a successful meeting of circumpolar countries was held in Yellowknife, resulting in a draft Circumpolar Memorandum of Understanding on Protecting Arctic Flora and Fauna. In November, 1990, the Department participated in a circumpolar meeting in Norway to develop a Circumpolar Arctic Monitoring Program.

The Arctic Environmental Strategy (AES) is part of the Green Plan, and includes a $35 million comprehensive "Northern Contaminants Research Plan." This plan is a multi-agency effort to begin to address such questions

about contaminants as where they come from, how they get here, how they move around, how much are in people and wildlife now, and what, if any, effect they might have. The Departments of Health and Renewable Resources were actively involved in the development of this plan, and are involved with several other regional and federal agencies in AES projects.

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 1:

NWT REPORTED VITAL STATISTICS, 1990

	Mackenzie*	Hay River	Fort Smith	Inuvik	Keewatin	Baffin	Kitikmeot	NWT
Estimated Population	19,964	3,072	2,487	7,812	5,969	10,276	4,221	53,801
Births	486	74	57	219	236	***285	149	**1,506
Babies weighing under 2,500 grams	16	1	1	11	19	19	8	75
Stillbirths	3	1	0	3	1	3	0	11
Deaths (Total)	55	18	18	26	31	43	26	217
Deaths of babies under 1 year of age	1	0	1	0	6	4	5	17

(Populations given are for Health Board Regions.)

*Mackenzie includes Yellowknife.

**Some regions have had a delay in the registration of their births.
This figure will be corrected and may be 10% higher.

*** See note, page 32.

APPENDIX 2:

NWT REPORTED VITAL STATISTICS BY ETHNICITY, 1990

	INDIAN	INUIT	*OTHER	TOTAL
Estimated population	9,323	20,836	23,642	53,801
Births (Total)	257	731	518	1,506
Babies weighing under 2,500 grams	9	50	16	75
Stillbirths	2	6	3	11
Deaths (Total)	44	109	64	217
Deaths of babies under 1 year of age	1	14	2	17

* "Other" includes Metis residents.

APPENDIX 3:

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS AND RATES BY TOWN/REGION, 1981—1990

REGION/TOWN	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	#	RATE	#	RATE	#	RATE	#	RATE	#	RATE
Baffin	292	35.2	297	35.2	317	36.0	335	36.3	341	35.8
Town of Fort Smith	50	21.8	56	24.6	62	26.5	45	18.8	51	20.7
Town of Hay River	80	28.2	80	27.7	94	30.2	66	21.3	91	29.0
Inuvik	210	28.1	222	28.7	276	33.5	288	34.9	220	26.7
Keewatin	138	31.9	161	36.8	169	37.3	180	38.6	164	33.9
Kitikmeot	99	30.5	128	38.3	130	37.5	104	29.1	120	33.0
Mackenzie*	436	25.3	444	24.7	463	25.5	450	24.6	469	24.5
Region Unknown	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,307	28.6	1,390	29.5	1,513	31.1	1,468	29.6	1,456	28.5

REGION/TOWN	1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	#	RATE	#	RATE	#	RATE	#	RATE	#	RATE
Baffin	328	32.9	352	34.1	317	30.3	318	29.7	282	26.2
Town of Fort Smith	53	21.5	52	21.1	49	19.6	35	13.9	57	22.9
Town of Hay River	62	19.7	76	25.0	65	21.6	76	24.8	73	23.8
Inuvik	250	29.7	220	28.4	238	30.8	238	30.7	216	27.6
Keewatin	203	40.7	197	38.9	207	39.5	200	37.0	235	42.8
Kitikmeot	146	38.9	140	35.8	165	41.3	144	34.9	149	35.3
Mackenzie*	429	22.0	456	23.7	443	23.0	420	21.3	483	24.2
Region Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,471	28.2	1,493	28.8	1,484	28.4	1,431	26.8	1,495	27.8

Rate per 1,000 population.

* Mackenzie Region includes Yellowknife.

Note: Small differences may occur in the figures in different tables because of late reporting from some regions.

APPENDIX 4:

DENTAL HEALTH SURVEY RESULTS, 1990/91

DECIDUOUS AND PERMANENT TEETH* (6-Year-Old Dene/Inuit)	Decayed	Missing	Filled	Decayed/Missing/Filled
BAFFIN	5.00	2.86	0.88	8.75
INUVIK	4.14	1.67	3.32	9.14
KEEWATIN	3.16	2.19	3.13	8.49
KITIKMEOT	3.36	5.00	1.52	9.88
MACKENZIE	5.00	1.30	1.00	7.30
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	4.33	2.60	1.82	8.77
PERMANENT TEETH* (12-Year-Old Dene/Inuit)				
BAFFIN	1.8	0.66	3.2	5.7
INUVIK	2.1	0.20	3.7	6.0
KEEWATIN	1.1	0.29	3.1	4.5
KITIKMEOT	1.7	0.53	3.8	6.1
MACKENZIE	2.6	0.49	1.9	5.0
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	1.7	0.49	3.2	5.4

1988/1989 SURVEY RESULTS**	Decayed	Missing	Filled	Decayed/Missing/Filled
	2.1	0.93	3.85	6.89

* Average number of decayed, missing or filled teeth per child.

** Results for 12-year-old Dene/Inuit children only. No equivalent data for 6-year-olds.

APPENDIX 5A:

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES BY REGION, 1989

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Baffin	Inuvik	Keewatin	Kitikmeot	Mackenzie*	Fort Smith	Hay River	TOTAL
Botulism		4						4
Brucellosis	1							1
Campylobacteriosis	1				1	1	1	4
Chickenpox	142	31	28	138	31	46	3	419
Chlamydia	5	274	195	122	277	25	15	913
Food Poisoning								0
Giardiasis	7	2	13		1	8	2	33
Gonorrhoea	176	47	82	39	113	2	2	461
Haemophilus Influenzae (invasive)	4	1	8	5	3			21
Hepatitis A	1				2			3
Hepatitis B					3			3
Measles	5		1		2		1	9
Meningitis/Encephalitis-Viral								0
Meningitis-Other	4	2	2		3			11
Meningococcal Infection	4	1	1		2			8
Mumps		2			3			5
Pertussis			12		21			33
Rabies Exposure								0
Rubella								0
Salmonellosis	1	6	4	1	14		6	32
Scarlet Fever					1			1
Shigella					2			2
Syphilis							1	1
Trichinosis			7					7
Tuberculosis		1	25		23	1		56
Tularemia			1					1
All	357	371	379	305	502	83	31	2,026

*Mackenzie includes Yellowknife.

APPENDIX 5B:

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES BY REGION, 1990

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Baffin	Inuvik	Keewatin	Kitikmeot	Mackenzie*	Fort Smith	Hay River	TOTAL
Botulism	1							1
Brucellosis	6		2	3	1			12
Campylobacteriosis					6		1	7
Chickenpox	22	102	74	59	32	45	26	360
Chlamydia	380	202	162	153	286	20	30	1,233
Food Poisoning					3			3
Giardiasis	20	3	12		3	3	1	42
Gonorrhoea	214	43	69	17	106	2	3	454
Haemophilus Influenzae (invasive)	3	2	5		1			11
Hepatitis A					1			1
Hepatitis B	1				2			3
Measles			1					1
Meningitis/Encephalitis-Viral			1		3			4
Meningitis-Other	1	1						2
Meningococcal Infection	6		1					7
Mumps		1	2	2	3			8
Pertussis		1	5	1		12	9	28
Rabies Exposure			1				1	2
Rubella			1					1
Salmonellosis	6	2	7	4	6		3	28
Scarlet Fever								0
Shigella								0
Syphilis							1	1
Trichinosis			7					7
Tuberculosis		1	2		19			22
Tularemia								0
All	660	358	352	239	472	82	75	2,238

*Mackenzie includes Yellowknife.

APPENDIX 6:

NWT DEATHS FROM CANCER BY SITE, ETHNICITY AND SEX, 1990

SITE	INDIAN		INUIT		OTHER		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Lung	2	—	7	4	3	1	12	5
Pancreas	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	0
Stomach	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2
Esophagus	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0
Trachea	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0
Parotid Gland	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0
Pharynx	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0
Intestines	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	1
Ovary	—	1	—	—	—	—	0	1
Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	1
Abdomen	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	1
Leukemia, Acute	—	1	—	—	—	—	0	1
Lymphoma, Other	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0
Unspecified Site	1	—	1	1	1	—	3	1
TOTAL	5	2	15	7	5	4	25	13

LEGEND:

Indian = Status Indian

Inuit = Inuit

Other = Non-Native and Metis

Statistics do not include non-NWT residents.

APPENDIX 7:

NWT DEATHS FROM CANCER BY SITE, REGION AND SEX, 1990

SITE	BAFFIN		FORT SMITH		HAY RIVER		INUVIK		KEEWATIN	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Lung	5	----	1	----	----	----	1	1	1	3
Pancreas	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Stomach	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Esophagus	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Trachea	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Parotid Gland	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Pharynx	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Intestines	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----
Ovary	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Uterus	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Abdomen	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
Leukemia, Acute	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Lymphoma, Other	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Unspecified Site	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	1
TOTAL	5	0	1	0	1	0	3	2	5	5

SITE	KITIKMEOT		MACKENZIE		NORTHWEST TERRITORIES		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Lung	----	----	4	1	12	5	17
Pancreas	1	----	1	----	2	0	2
Stomach	1	1	----	----	1	2	3
Esophagus	----	----	----	----	1	0	1
Trachea	----	----	1	----	1	0	1
Parotid Gland	----	----	----	----	1	0	1
Pharynx	----	----	----	----	1	0	1
Intestines	----	----	----	1	2	1	3
Ovary	----	----	----	1	0	1	1
Uterus	----	----	----	1	0	1	1
Abdomen	----	----	----	----	0	1	1
Leukemia, Acute	----	----	----	1	0	1	1
Lymphoma, Other	----	----	1	----	1	0	1
Unspecified Site	----	----	1	----	3	1	4
TOTAL	2	1	8	5	25	13	38

Statistics do not include non-NWT residents.

APPENDIX 8:

NWT DEATHS FROM CANCER BY AGE, ETHNICITY AND SEX, 1990

AGE	INDIAN		INUIT		OTHER		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<15	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	0
15—24	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	0
25—34	---	1	1	---	---	---	1	1
35—44	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	0
45—54	---	---	3	1	---	---	3	1
55—64	2	1	6	3	1	1	9	5
65+	3	---	5	3	3	3	11	6
TOTAL	5	2	15	7	5	4	25	13

LEGEND:

Indian = Status Indian

Inuit = Inuit

Other = Non-Native and Metis

Statistics do not include non-NWT residents.

APPENDIX 9:

NWT CAUSES OF DEATH BY ICD9 CLASSIFICATION, AGE GROUP AND GENDER, 1990*

DISEASES	UNDER 15	15 - 64	65 AND OVER	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Infections	1	1	1	2	1	3
Neoplasms (Cancers)	0	21	17	25	13	38
Diseases of the Blood	0	0	1	0	1	1
Mental Illness	0	2	4	4	2	6
Nervous System Diseases	1	1	4	2	4	6
Diseases of Circulation	1	24	19	27	17	44
Diseases of the Lungs	2	5	17	15	9	24
Diseases of Digestion	0	3	4	4	3	7
Diseases of Urinary and Genital Sys.	0	1	1	2	0	2
Diseases of Skin	0	1	0	1	0	1
Diseases of Muscles and Skeleton	0	1	0	0	1	1
Congenital Anomalies	5	0	0	2	3	5
Perinatal Conditions	4	0	0	3	1	4
Unclear Conditions	5	5	3	7	6	13
Injuries	9	47	6	51	11	62

*The ICD is an international system of classifying diseases.

APPENDIX 10A:

NWT CAUSES OF DEATH BY ICD9 CLASSIFICATION, 1989

ICD9 CLASSIFICATION	Baffin	Inuvik	Keewatin	Kitikmeot	Mackenzie*	Fort Smith	Hay River	TOTAL
Infections	2	2			1			5
Neoplasms (Cancers)	12	7	8	6	4	4	6	47
Diseases of the Blood					1			1
Mental Disorders					2		2	4
Diseases of the Nervous System	1	1	1		1			4
Diseases of the Circulatory System	8	8	6	2	9	3	3	39
Diseases of the Respiratory System	5	4	4	1	7	1	2	24
Diseases of the Digestive System		3			3	2		8
Diseases of the Genitourinary System			1		2			3
Diseases of the Skin		1						1
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal Sys.								
Congenital Anomalies		1		1	4			6
Perinatal Conditions	4		1	1			1	7
Unclear Conditions	4	2		2	1		1	10
Injury	20	15	4	6	19	4	9	77
Total	56	44	25	19	55	14	24	237

*Mackenzie includes Yellowknife.

APPENDIX 10B:

NWT CAUSES OF DEATH BY ICD9 CLASSIFICATION, 1990

ICD9 CLASSIFICATION	Baffin	Inuvik	Keewatin	Kitikmeot	Mackenzie*	Fort Smith	Hay River	TOTAL
Infections	1	1	1					3
Neoplasms (Cancers)	5	5	10	3	13	1	1	38
Diseases of the Blood					1			1
Mental Disorders	1				1	3	1	6
Diseases of the Nervous System	1			1	1	3		6
Diseases of the Circulatory System	6	9	4	7	7	4	7	44
Diseases of the Respiratory System	6	3	6	2	5	1	1	24
Diseases of the Digestive System	1	2		2	1		1	7
Diseases of the Genitourinary System					2			2
Diseases of the Skin						1		1
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal Sys.							1	1
Congenital Anomalies	3			1		1		5
Perinatal Conditions	1		2		1			4
Unclear Conditions		1	3	3	4	2		13
Injury	18	5	5	7	19	2	6	62
Total	43	26	31	26	55	18	18	217

*Mackenzie includes Yellowknife.

APPENDIX 11:

FINAL NON-INSURED SERVICES BY REGION, 1988/89

CATEGORY	HQ (1)	FORT SMITH (2)	INUVIK	KITIKMEOT	KEEWATIN	BAFFIN	TOTAL
Ground Transportation, Meals and Accom.	1,418,289	427,259	380,280	89,126	1,255,529	1,211,357	4,781,840
Alcohol and Drug Treatment	403,189	----	----	----	----	----	403,189
Glasses and Appliances	220,618	210,528	132,335	101,727	260,314	353,015	1,278,537
Drugs, Medical Supplies and Equipment	37,613	20,931	7,941	6,353	86,434	218,020	377,292
Pharmacare (3)	0	281,681	176,425	59,941	4,457	234,189	756,693
Dental	50,257	66,805	87,126	57,369	757,922	1,162,680	2,182,159
Blue Cross Payments	131,756	737,670	612,634	316,705	0	0	1,798,764
Transportation Co-Payments (4)	0	165,178	196,514	94,052	154,020	229,330	839,094
TOTAL	2,261,722	1,910,052	1,593,255	725,273	2,518,676	3,408,591	12,417,568

(1) Amounts reported under headquarters are for payments that are not linked to the region of the resident receiving services.

(2) Fort Smith includes all Stanton Yellowknife Hospital, Mackenzie Regional Health Service, Fort Smith Health Centre and H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital expenditures.

(3) As per manual journal vouchers processed in 1988/89.

(4) Represents the deductible amount payable by Status Indian and Inuit patients receiving Medical Travel Benefits.

APPENDIX 12:

FINAL NON-INSURED SERVICES BY REGION, 1989/90

CATEGORY	HQ (1)	FORT SMITH (2)	INUVIK	KITIKMEOT	KEEWATIN	BAFFIN	TOTAL
Ground Transportation, Meals and Accom.	1,060,076	645,440	501,461	357,416	1,512,021	1,376,841	5,453,254
Alcohol and Drug Treatment	532,946	—	—	—	—	—	532,946
Glasses and Appliances	216,320	208,848	111,847	83,064	205,092	248,892	1,074,064
Drugs, Medical Supplies and Equipment	54,610	1,364	573	115	72,135	68,631	197,429
Pharmacare (3)	0	467,769	291,116	68,237	9,491	277,549	1,114,162
Dental	339,512	69,279	114,333	81,599	450,595	447,176	1,502,493
Blue Cross Payments	178,647	716,827	731,313	393,700	0	41,617	2,062,104
Transportation Co-Payments (4)	0	301,091	281,228	120,960	230,276	362,919	1,296,474
Meetings	346	—	—	—	—	—	346
TOTAL	2,382,457	2,410,618	2,031,870	1,105,091	2,479,610	2,823,625	13,233,272

(1) Amounts reported under headquarters are for payments that are not linked to the region of the resident receiving services.

(2) Fort Smith includes all Stanton Yellowknife Hospital, Mackenzie Regional Health Service, Fort Smith Health Centre and H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital expenditures.

(3) As per health insurance system extract.

(4) Represents the deductible amount payable by Status Indian and Inuit patients receiving Medical Travel Benefits.

APPENDIX 13:

FINAL NON-INSURED SERVICES BY REGION, 1990/91

CATEGORY	HQ (1)	FORT SMITH (2)	INUVIK	KITIKMEOT	KEEWATIN	BAFFIN	TOTAL
Ground Transportation, Meals and Accom.	1,258,873	930,147	281,912	705,854	1,926,498	1,257,609	6,360,893
Alcohol and Drug Treatment	675,232	----	----	----	----	----	675,232
Glasses and Appliances	202,410	99,148	113,822	62,610	65,402	217,598	760,990
Drugs, Medical Supplies and Equipment	57,805	43,072	43,650	21,588	113,124	202,833	482,072
Pharmacare (3)	0	625,215	445,980	83,878	9,714	368,375	1,533,162
Dental	4,012	46,551	122,807	91,590	928,169	435,690	1,628,819
Blue Cross Payments	289,708	1,103,548	1,054,244	390,040	0	211,445	3,048,986
Transportation Co-Payments (4)	0	211,647	240,391	142,919	217,380	303,009	1,115,346
Meetings	3,281	0	0	0	0	789	4,070
TOTAL	2,491,321	3,059,329	2,302,806	1,498,479	3,260,287	2,997,348	15,609,570

(1) Amounts reported under headquarters are for payments that are not linked to the region of the resident receiving services.

(2) Fort Smith includes all Stanton Yellowknife Hospital, Mackenzie Regional Health Service, Fort Smith Health Centre and H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital expenditures.

(3) As per health insurance system extract.

(4) Represents the deductible amount payable by Status Indian and Inuit patients receiving Medical Travel Benefits.

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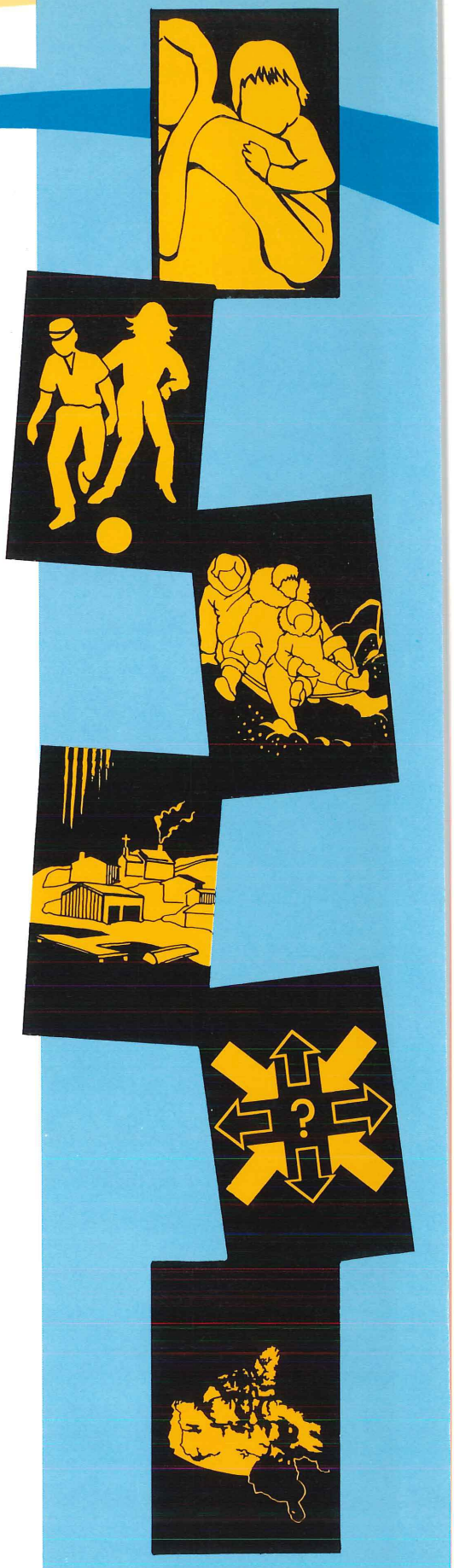
1990



Northwest Territories Health

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1990

Northwest Territories Health

Northwest Territories Minister of Health

ᒥᓴᑐ ᑕᓂ ᓄᓇᓴ
ᑲᒥᓴᓇ

ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑎᓂᓗᒍᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᓚᐅᕐᖏᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᖏᕿᔪᑕᒪᓕᕐᖏᑦ 1990-ᒥ

ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑎᓂᓗᒍᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᕿᔪᑕᒪᓕᕿᓯᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᓚᒥᒃ, "ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖓᓐᓂᕿᒥᒃ ᓂᕈᐊᕿᓂᖅ", ᑐᓐᓂᖅᑯᕐᒥᒃᖏᓐᓇᕿᒪ ᕿᑯᐱᐊᓗᓐᑐᒃᓚᒪ. ᐅᒥᖓᒪ ᐅᓂᒃᓚᒥᒃ ᓴᖅᓯᒪᓕᐅᕿᑕᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᕿᖅᑕᑐᑎᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᒃᓴᕿᖅᑕᕐᒪᑎᓂᐊᕿᑯᓂᓗᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᑎᓕᕐᒪᑎᓂᐊᕿᑯᓂᓗᒃ ᐊᓯᒪᓕᐅᑎᑎᓂᐊᓕᖓᓂᐊᕿᑯᓂᓗᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᑎᓂᐊᕿᑯᓂᓗᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑎᓂᐊᓕᖓᓂᐊᕿᑯᓂᓗᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᖓᓂᐊᕿᑯᓂᓗᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᑐᑎᓂᐊ

Northwest
Territories Health

ᓯᕐᓕᐅᖅᑎ ᓇᓕ ᖃ. ᑯᐊᓂᐊᕐᐃᐃᐅ
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᓴᐅᑯᓕ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒪᓕ

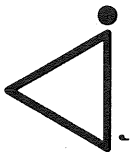
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᓴᐅᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᖅᖁᔭᑕᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ 1990-ᒥ

ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᓴᐅᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᖅᖁᔭᑕᒪᓕᖅᓯᐅᑎᒥᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᒥᑦ, "ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂᖅᒥᑦ ᓂᓴᐊᖅᓂᖅᒥᑦ", ᐊᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᑐᒥᑦ, ᖃᓄᐊᓗ *1,* *1990-ᒥ ᑎᓯᐱᓗ 31,1990-ᒧᑦ* ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ, ᑐᓐᓂᖅᑯᑎᒃᑲᓐᓇᖅᓗᒪ ᖁᑯᐱᐊᓕᑐᖅᓯᒪ.

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᑐᓴᒪᖁᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᑎᓯᒪᕕᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᓴᐅᓂᖅᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅᑎᐅᑦ,
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑲᖅᓇᕐᓂᑐᓕᓴᐅᓂᖅᓗᒍ ᐃᒃᔪᐅᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᓯᔪᑕᐅᓂᖅᑲᖅᓇᕐᓂᑐᓕᓴᐅᓂᖅᓗᒍ
ᐃᓱᒪᓕᕆᐅᓯᒪᓕᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑲᖅᓇᕐᓂᑐᓕᓴᐅᓂᖅᓗᒍ ᓂᓴᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᑎᓂᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᑐᐃᓂᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᔪᑎᑦᓯᓗᒍ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑲᖅᓇᕐᓂᑐᓕᓴᐅᓂᖅᓗᒍ
ᐃᓂᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦ.

ᑕᑯᓂᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᓂᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᓂᑦ, ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦᑕᖅᑲᖅᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᓴᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ
ᑕᓄᑦᓴᐅᑎᓇᓄᑕᓴᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦᑕᖅᑲᖅᓯᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᒻᒪᓕᒫᓂᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᖅᓯᐊᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᒻᒪᓕᒫᓂᐅᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑲᖅᓇᕐᓂᑐᓕᓴᐅᓂᖅᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᖅᓯᐊᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᖅᓯᐊᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑲᖅᓇᕐᓂᑐᓕᓴᐅᓂᖅᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᖅᓯᐊᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑲᖅᓇᕐᓂᑐᓕᓴᐅᓂᖅᓗᒍ

ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂ



ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑐᓕᕐᓂᐊᓄᓇᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕆᔨᑦᑎᓐᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᔨᓂᐊᕆ ᐊᕐᓇᖅᑕᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᓂᓕᒫᖅ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐅᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᐅᑎᓐᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᐅᑦᑕᐅᕆᒪᓂᖅᓯᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᖅᑭᓕᕐᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐊᕆ ᓴᖅᑭᒪᔨᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐅᕐᓂᑦ; ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᓄᓇᓕᒫᓄᑦ, ᐊᔪᕐᓴᖅᑐᓕᕐᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓇ ᕿᔪᐊᔨᓂᑦ ᓇᓴᐅᒻᒥᓕᕐᓂᐊᓄᓕᖅᑐᓪᓗ ᑐᓴᐅᔭᓕᕐᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᑦᑎᓯᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕆᒪᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᖅ ᐅᓂᖅᑲᓕᕐᑕᐅᕆᒪᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦ. ᐊᖏᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᐅᑎᓐᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᕆᒪᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐ

ᐃᓗᐊᖑᑎᑐᑦ

ᐊᐱᕐᓚᓂᖅ I: ᐅᓂᒡᓗᒃᑯᓂᖅᑎᑐᖅ ᓂᕆᐊᖃᖅᓂᖅ

ᐊᐱᕐᓚᓂᖅ II: ᐊᐱᕆᑐᖅᖢᒪᔨᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒡᓗᐊᖅᖃᓇᓱᒋᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ

ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᓇᒃᓴᓂᐅᑉᐸᓐᓂᖅ

ᐊᑎᖓᒪᓂᖅ III: ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑎᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᑲᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦᓂᖅ

ᓯᕐᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑎᑎᕆᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᒥᒃᓱᓂᑦ

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᒪᓕᐅᑉ ᐅᓂᒃᓴᓂᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᒧᑐᒪᖅ 1990-ᒪᑦ ᐅᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᙵᓚᖅᖢᓴᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᐊᑦᔨ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᒪᓕᐅᑉᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᓴᓂᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᐅᕐᓚᑦ ---- ᑐᙵᓚᖅᖢᓴᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᑦ, ᒥᒃᓱᓄᑦ, ᐱᖓᓱᓕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐃᓐ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᓕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐃᓐ ᐃᒃᓵᔨᑎᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓴᖅᓂᖅ, ᑐᙵᓚᖅᖢᓴᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᐊᐅᑐᐃᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓪᓗᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᑕᐅᖅᑕᖅᑕᓕᖅᓴᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓄᖅᑐᒃ "ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᔪᓂᖅᓴᖅᑎᑦ" ᑕᐃᔨᐅᓕᐅᕐᓴᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑎᑎᕆᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᖏᑦ.

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ "ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᔪᓂᖅᓴᖅ" ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒪᓕᐅᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂᐅᔪᑦ. ᐃᓕᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᑉᐹᖅᑕᖅᑕᓕᖅᓴᖅᑕᒪᑦ. ᐊᖏᕐᕕᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅᓴᖅᓂᒃ. ᐊᑐᓚᐊᖅᓴᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᙵᓚᐅᖏᓐᓄᑦᓂᒃ, ᐅᑉ ᐳᓗᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓇᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᓴᕐᓇᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᓕᐅᕐᓚᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ, ᐅᑉ ᐳᓗᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓇᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓇᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓇᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑎᑎᕆᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓇᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᐃ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᓂᖅ

ᑭᖑᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᐊᖑᓕᓂᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓯᓚᑦᑕᓯᒪᔭᕐᓂᒃ? ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓐ
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓚᐅᕆᓚᐊᖑᖏᑦᑐᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᖅᓯᓂᐊᕐᕿᑦᑐᒥᒃ?

ᐃᓄᒪᖏᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᒥᖅᑕ,
ᐃᓐᓇᓄᔪᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᒥᓂᓗᑦ.
ᓄᔪᖅᑐᑎᑦᓯᐅᑉᐳᖅᑕᒥᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖕᓇᖅᑐᓂ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᔪᖅ,
ᐃᖏᓕᐅᓚᓱᐊᒪᓂᖏᓐᓇᐊᕐᓂᖅᑕ,
ᓄᖏᓪᓕᐊᑦᑎᐊᓂᖏᓐᓇᖅᓴᓂᒃ
ᓄᓚᓄᓇᕆᖃᑦᑕᓪᓗᑕ,
ᐊᒃᓱᐊᖑᖏᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓇᓱᓐᓇᔪᑦ.
(ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᐱᐅᓄᖏᓐᓇᖅᓴᓂᒃ
ᐊᑐᑭᒪᓐᓂ ᑕᐃᒃᓯᑯᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᐅᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ
ᐃᑲᔪᖃᖅᑕᐅᕐᓱᐊᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᑕ).

ᐃᓚᖓᓂᓗ ᐃᓄᒪᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᑭᒪᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᒥᓂᖅ
ᐃᓄᒪᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᒥᓂᖅ
ᐊᑐᑭᒪᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᒥᓂᖅ
ᐃᓄᒪᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᔪ

ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒥᐅᑕᐅᓪᓚᑕᓂᓐᓂᖅ? ᐱᖓᓱᓯᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ.

ᑐᓴᒃᓴᖃᖅᓯᐊᖃᖅᑎᑐᒍᑦ ---
ᑎᒥᑦᑐᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᒪᓚᓐ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᔪᓯᒪᓕᖓᑕ, ᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃᓯᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᓯᖅᓂᖃᖅᑎᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᓯᖅᓂᖃᖅᑎᖓᑕᑐᓚᓐ ᐱᐅᖓᑕᑐᒍᑦ , ᐱᑭᖅᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᑎᒥᒃᑯᑦ, ᑕᖅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᒪᓚᓐ ᐃᓄᓱᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᔪᓯᒪᓕᖓᓕᒫᒍᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓕᒫᒍᒥ ᐃᓄᓱᓕᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖏᓂᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᖏᓂᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᓕᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅ.

ᑐᓂᓯᒪᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᓱᓕᕐᓂᑦ **ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᓯᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐊᑐᓚᐊᖃᖅᑎᑦᑐᒍᑦ**. ᑭᓚᒍᓕᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᑕᓐᓂᒃᑲᓇᑕᑦ ᐊᓂᖅᓯᓕᕐᓂᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓂᖅᑭᑕᐅᓕᐅᖃᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᖅᓯᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ, ᖃᒃᑕᓚᔪᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᖅᑎᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓂᖅᓯᓕᕐᓂᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖏᓂᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓱᓕᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖏᓂᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓱᓕᕐᓂᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐ

ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖏᑦᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨ
ᑲᑉᐱᓂᖅᓯᖏᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐄᐊᒪᓕᕆᒃᑯᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨ
ᑲᑉᐱᓂᖅᓯᖏᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑭᓂᓂ
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒃᑯᑉᐱᓂᖅᓯᖏᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᒥᒪᓗ
ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓕᒫᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨ
ᐅᔪᓂ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᒃᓗ
ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑦ
ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᓂ
ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐅᓂᑦ.

ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ
ᓴᓴᐅᔪᓕᕆᓕᔪᓂᒃ
ᑕᑯᔪᒪᖕᓂᓂᖅᓴᐅᓴᐅᒍᔪᑦ.
ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑕᒪᐅᑯᐊ
ᑕᐅᐸᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᓚᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓕᒥᑦ
ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᒃᖅᓴᖅ
ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖅᑲᓂᓂᔪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓕᒥᓄᑦ
ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᓗᒍ
ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒥᓗᒍ
ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᒥᒪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᓚᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓕᐊᑦ
ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓗ ᐊᔪᐊᓄᑦ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ
--- ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᓂ ᐅᖅᖃᖅᑎᑦᓴᓂᖅᓴᒍ,
ᐊᔪᕐᓂᓂᖅᓴᓂᓴᒍ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᒍ
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᓂᐊᔪᓄᑦ, ᐅᑦᑐᓂᓐᓂᓂ
ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᓴᒍ.

ᑕᑦᑐᓂᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᖃᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᔪᕐ
ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐅᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓕᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ
ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓗ ᐊᒥᒪᓗ
ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᑎᓂᓂ
ᑲᒪᒋᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᐅᔪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ---
ᐊᖅᑭᒃᓴᓱᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓯᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓗ
ᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐊᖅᑭᒃᓴᓱᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓯᒃ ᐱᓕᔪᐊᑎᒥᓪᓗᒍᑦ,
ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᓂᒃᖃᖅᑎᑦ ᐱᖅᖁᓂᓴᒃ
ᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᓂᖅᓯᒃ ᐊ
ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᑎᓂᒃ
ᑐᓴᖅᑭᓱᖅᑕᒍ. ᓂᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ
(ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ) ᒥᑦᓴᓂᒃ
ᑐᓴᒪᓴᖅᑎᖅᓴᓂᒃ. ᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᓂᖅᓯᓂᒃ
ᐅᐅ-ᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓗ ᐅᐅᐅ-ᒥ, ᓇᓴᐅᔪᓕᕆᓕᔪᑦ
ᑐᓴᒪᓴᐃᓐ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᖅ
ᕿᖓᓇᖅᑎᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᑲᑎᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᐅᔪᓂ
ᑐᓴᖅᑭᓱᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃᓴᓂᒃ. ᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᓴᓂᐅᔪᑦ
ᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᓂᖅᓯᒃ ᓇᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃᓴᓂᒃ,
ᐊᑲᑎᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

ᑎᑎᕋᐅᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᓂᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓂᒃ
ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓴᓂᒃ. ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ
ᐊᔪᕐᓇᓂᓕᒃ
ᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦᓇᓂᓕᒫᑦ.

ᑕᑯᔪᒪᓂ
ᐅᓂᒃᓚᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃᓴᓂᒃᓂᑦ
ᓇᓗᓇᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᔪᑦ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ
(ᐅᖅᑲᐅᔪᑦᑐᑭᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇ
ᓇᐃᑦᑐᑎᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ) ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖅᑎᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ.
ᑕᐃᒪᓕᐊ ᒪᓪᓕᒪᓂᕆᔨᓕᒫᑦ
ᐅᖅᑲᐅᔪᓯᓚᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐃᓕᓂᒪᓕᐅᔪᓂᒃᓴᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᒪᓗ
ᓇᓗᓇᖅᓴᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᔪᓯᓂᒃ
ᐊᑐᕆᖅᑲᓂᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑕᑭᓐᓄᑦ
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᓕᑕᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐱᓂᓚᓯ ᓄᓐᓂᓚᖅᑐᓂᒃ
ᐅᓂᒃᓚᖅᑕᓂ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᔪᓚᖅᓴᖅᑕᓂᑐᓂᒃ
ᑕᐃᒪᒪᐃᓂᒃᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᐅᔪᓂ
ᑕᐃᒪᓕᐊᓂᒃᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓗ
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᓕᑕᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᐅᔪᓂ
ᑕᓯᐅᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃᓴᓂᒃᑐᑦᑎᓂᒃ
ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓗ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᓂᖅᓯᒃ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐃᓕᓂᒪᓕᐅᔪᓂᒃᓴᓂᒃ.

ᓄᑉᓄᖅ

ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂ ᐊᖏᓐᓇᐃᓕ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓂ
ᐃᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑕᕐᕕᐊᖏᓕᑕ.

ᐊᐅᓚᐊᖅᑐᑕᓂᒃᑯᓂ
ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦᓂᓕᕆᓂ ᐃᖅᓚᐅᕐᓴᑦ
ᐱᒋᓕᕆᐅᓚᖏᓂ ᖃᑕᖏᔪᑎᑎᓄᓂ
ᐊᒋᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᖏᑕᐅᓄᓂ
ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔨᐅᓂᒪᔪᖅ.
ᐱᓕᕆᓕᖅᑐᑦ
ᐊᖅᑭᐅᓂᔪᒪᓪᓗ ᓯᓚᑐᑦ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᕐᕕᓂᒪᓕᐊᓐᓂᖅᑐᓂᒃ
ᐊᖏᓐᓇᐃᓕ ᓄᓇᕗᖏᓐᓄᓂᓕ
ᐃᖅᓚᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ.
ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ
ᐃᓂᒪᑭᔨᐅᓂᒪᐊᖏᖅᓴᓕᕆᓂᖅ
ᐊᖏᓐᓇᐃᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑕᕆᓂᖅ
ᐅᓗᓕᐊᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᖅᓱᓕᕆᓂᖅ
ᐃᖅᓚᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ
ᐃᓚᖓᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᕐᕕᓂᒪᓕᐊᓐᓂᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ
ᐊᖏᓐᓇᐃᓕ ᓄᓇᕗᖏᓐᓄᓂᓕ
ᐃᖅᓚᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ.

* ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᐊᖏᓐᓇᐃᓕ
ᑭᓱᓂᕐᓂᓴᖅᓂᓕ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᑦᑐᓂ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᓂ
ᐊᖏᓪᓂᕐᓂᓴᖅᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂ
ᐃᓅᓂᕆᔨᖏᑦᑕᕐᕕᒃᓴᓂ.

* 1990-ᒥ, ᐊᖏᓐᓇᓂ
ᐃᓅᓂᐅᔪᖅᑐᓂ 95-
ᔪᓚᖓᓂ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖏᓴᓚᐊᓂ
ᐃᓅᓂᐅᔪᖅᑐᓂ.

ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓂᕆᐊᖏᓂᖅ

ᓯᑐ ᑕᕋᓪᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑕᕋᐃᓕ
ᐃᐅᓚᖏᑕᐅᔨᓴᓀᐊᖏᓚᔪᒪᒍᑕ
ᓂᕆᐊᖏᓂᓚᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᓂᐊᖏᑕᖖᓂᓂᑦ.
ᑕᐃᒪᓕᐃᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᐃᓐᓚᓄᓕᖅᓂᓪᓚᒍ,
ᓂᖏᐅᑦᓄᓕᖅᓂᓪᓚᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᖃᑕᖏᔪᑎᑎᓄᓂᓕ ᐃᐅᓚᖏᑕᐅᔨᓴᓀᐊᖏᒪᑕᑦᑕᒍ.
ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᒪᓂᐊᖏᑐᑦ
ᐊᖏᖅᔪᓕᕆᖏᖅᓂᒍ --- ᐱᓗᐊᖏᑐᑦ
ᐋᖅᓂᐊᖏᓴᓚᐊᓂᓕᒫᓂᒍ --
ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑦ ᐱᐅᖏᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ,
ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᓄᑐᓂᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᐋᖅᓂᐊᖏᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ
ᐊᑐᑐᐃᓂᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ.

ᐊᖏᖓᔪᖏᖅᓂᒍ ᖃᑐᖓᓕᑕᕐᒪᓂᖏᑦ
ᓂᕆᐊᖏᖅᑕᑕᑦᓴᒍ. ᐊᓂᐃᓪᓚ
ᐊᐅᓚᖓᓂᒍ ᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᑕᑦᓂᐊᖏᖅᑕᖖᓂᓂᑦ
ᓂᕆᐊᑲᖅᑕᓂᓂᓴᖅᓄᑦ
ᐱᓚᒪᓚᐅᓪᓗᒍ -- ᑭᓇᐅᑦ
ᓂᓚᖅᑕᑕᓂᓂᐊᖏᓕᖖᓂᒍ,
ᓇᓴᑐᑎᓪᓗᒍᓕᖖᓂᒍ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᖏᑦ
ᐃᒥᖅᑕᑕᑎᓪᓗᒍᓕᖖᓂᒍ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᑐᑎᒍ
ᐅᓚᓕᐊᖏᓕᖖᓂᒍ ᓴᓪᓚᐊᓂᒍ.

ᐃᓂᓪᓕᐅᑦᓗᓂᑦ,
ᓂᕆᐊᑲᐊᖅᓂᐊᖏᒥᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᓂᖅ
ᖃᑐᖓᓕᖖᓂᒍ ᐱᑕᖅᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖏᓕᖖᓂᒍ,
ᐅᑉ ᓴᓗᓂᓂᒍ ᖃᓄᓂᐅᓚᐅᑦᓂᐊᖏᓕᖖᓂᒍ
ᖃᑐᖓᓕᖖᓂᒍ ᐱᑕᖅᓴᓂᐊᖏᓂᐅᓚᖏᓕᖖᓂᒍ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᑕᑦᓂᐊᖏᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᐃᖅᔪᔪᓕᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᑎᖅᓴᓗᓂᒃ.

ᑕᑉ ᓴᓂᓂ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᓚᖅᑐᑦ
ᐊᐃᓴᑐᖅᓯᓕᖖᓂᒍ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂ
ᑕᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂᒍ ᐃᓗᓕᓕᐅᑉᓴᒍ

ᑕᒪᓂᐊᖏᑦᑕᕐᕕᒃᓴᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᑕᑦᓂᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᓗᓂᑦᑐᓂ
ᐃᓕᓕᕆᔨᐅᓚᐅᑦᓂᐊᖏᓕᖖᓂᒍ
ᐊᒋᓚᐅᑦᓂᐊᖏᓂᖅᑐᑦᓂᒃᑯᑦ
ᐅᓂᐊᖏᑦᑕᕐᕕᒃᓴᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᑕᑦᓂᐊᖏᓂᖅᑐᑦ.

ᐊᑐᖅᑕᑕᑦᓂᐊᖏᓂᖅᑐᑦᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓕᕆᔨᐅᓚᐅᑦᓂᐊᖏᓕᖖᓂᒍ

1990-ᒥ, 1506-ᓴᓇᓂᖅᑕᐅᓕᐅᑦᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓅᓂᕆᔨᐅᓚᖏᓂ ᑕᒪᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᖏᑕᐅᓂ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒃ ᐃᓅᓂᕆᔨᐅᓚᖏᓂ 1-ᑕᐅᓴᓐᑕᒪᓂ ᐃᓄᖓᓂ 28-ᓴᓇᓂᖅᑕᐅᓕᐅᑦᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓅᓂᕆᔨᐅᓚᖏᓂ 1990-ᓴᓇᓐᓂᓇᒃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐃᓅᓂᕆᔨᐅᓚᖏᓂ ᐅᓄᓂᖅᓂᓕ ᐊᑎᓯᖅᑕᑕᕐᓂᖏᓚᒍᑕ ᓄᓇᕗᖏᑕᐅᓂᒪᓕᐊᓐᓂᖅᑐᓂ.

ᐅᒪᓐᓇᖅᓄᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓅᓂᕆᔨᐅᓚᐅᑦᓂᐊᖏᓕᖖᓂᒍ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓄᑎᓪᓗᒍᓕᖖᓂᒍ

ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓄᑎᓪᓗᒍᓕᖖᓂᒍ	ᐃᓅᓂᕆᔨᐅᓚᖏᓂ
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ	255
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ	725
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᑕᑦᓂᐊᖏᓂᖅᑐᑦ	515

(11-ᓚᐅᑦᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᔪᓕᕆᓂᒍ 1990-ᒥ)

ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ 1-ᑕᐅᓴᓐᑕᒪᓂ ᐃᓄᖓᓂ 43-ᓴᓇᓕᐅᑦᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓅᓂᕆᔨᐅᓚᖏᓂ: ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

ᖃᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᒃ 1-ᑕᐅᓴᖏᑕᒪᓕᓂᒃ ᐃᓇᓐᓂᒃ 35-ᖏᔪᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᖅᓂᒃᐅᐅᔨᐃᓂᒃ.

1990-ᒥ, ᐊᑕᖏᕆᑲᓴᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᖅᓂᒃᐅᐅᔨᐃᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓇᖏᓕᕆᔨᖅᑐᑦ 20-ᒥ 39-ᒧᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ (83-ᓴᓴᖏᑦ), ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐅᓇᓕᐅᖅᑎᓕᕐᒥ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᖅᓂᒃᐅᐅᔨᐃᓂᒃᐅᖅ ᒪᒃᑯᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᓇᖏᖅᓴᓗᑎᒃ (16-ᓴᓴᖏᑦ).

ᐃᖅᑭᓕᑦ ᐃᓇᐃᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅᔪᑎᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᓇᖅᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓂᓕᖅᖢᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓇᖅᖢᖅᓯᒪᔨᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ. 1990-ᒥ ᓄᓴᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᑕᑯᓪᓗᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓇᐃᓪᓕ ᓇᓪᓇᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒥ ᐃᖅᓂᓕᕆᔨᖢᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᓚᖅᑐᓂᒃ (1-ᑕᐅᓴᖏᑕᒪᓕᓂᒃ ᐃᓇᓐᓂᒃ 34.8-ᖏᔪᓪᓗᑎᑦ).

ᐃᓄᓕᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ (ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᓴᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᓂᒃᐅᔪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓪᓗ ᐃᖅᓂᓕᐅᖅᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓱᖅᖢ ᐊᑕᐅᓱᖅᖢ ᓄᓕᐅᕐᓂᑎᓪᓗᒍᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᖅᑐᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪᓪᓗ **ᓄᑕᖅᓯᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ** (ᐃᓄᓕᐅᕐᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᖅᔪᖏᓂᖅᖢᑦ ᓱᓕᔪᓂᖅᖢᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᖅᑐᑦ) ᓱᓕ ᐅᓇᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᔪᖏᓐᓇᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᓱᖏᓐᓂᖅᖢᑦ ᑲᓇᕐᓂᖅ.

ᐊᐃᑲᑐᖅᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᓇᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᓂᒃ.

1990-ᒥ 11-ᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓐᓂᒃᐅᐅᔨᐃᓂᒃᐅᖅ ᑐᓴᐃᖏᓪᓕᐊᓕᓪᓗᑎᒃ, 4-ᖏᔪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓱᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃᐅᖅ ᑐᓴᐃᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 13-ᖏᔪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖅᖢᔪᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃᐅᖅ ᑐᓴᐃᔨᐃᓂᒃᐅᖅ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑎᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᓇᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᑕᖅᓯᑦ ᑐᓴᐃᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅᖢᑦ ᐊᖅᖢᔪᒪᑕ ᓴᓇᔨᓂᒃᐅᖅ.

ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ 1990-ᒥ ᐃᓇᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 5-ᓴᓴᖏᑦ (75-ᖏᔪᓪᓗᑎᒃ) ᐅᖅᑭᐅᓂᖅᓴᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖅᓂᒃᐅᐅᔨᐃᓂᒃ --- ᓄᑕᖅᓯᑦ 2500-ᔪᖅᒥᑦ (5.5-ᐸᐅᓐᓯ) ᑐᓴᓂᒃ ᐅᖅᓄᒪᐃᓂᖅᖢᖅᑐᖅᓂᒃ. ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᒪᓄᑐᐃᓕ ᖃᑭᑐᓴᖏᑦ ᐃᓇᓂᑎᓪᓗᒍᒃ ᐅᖅᑭᐅᓂᖅᓴᓗᑎᒃᓴᓕᓕᒃ.

ᐃᒥᐊᓗᔨᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓇᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓪᓗ ᓯᓚᑎᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅᖢᖅ ᓇᓴᔨᓂᒃ ᓯᓗ ᐊᖏᖅᖢᓯᓂᐅᑎᓯᒪᔨᓯᓗᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃᓴᓕᓕᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᓇᑎᑦᑐᑦᑕᖅᖢᓂᒃ ᓇᓴᔨᐃᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᐃᐅᓪᓚᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓪᓗ ᐃᖅᓂᒃᐅᐅᔨᐃᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᖢᔪᒪᑕ ᓴᓇᔨᓂᒃᐅᖅ

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᑕᖅᓯᓪᓚᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ 1990-ᒥ:

ᐅᑎᐅᖅᑐᑦ 0-ᒥ 12-ᒧᑦ

ᐊᐅᓚᓯᖅᑐᑦ	260
ᐊᐅᓚᓯᖅᑐᑦ	1
ᖃᓄᖅᓴᓇᖅᑐᑦ	8
ᖃᐃᐊᖅᓱᐊᖅᑐᑦ	20
ᐊᐅᓚᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᑭᓪᓗ	0

ᐃᓗᓇᖏᑦ ᓄᑕᖅᐃᓕᑦ

ᐊᐅᓚᓯᖅᑐᑦ	360
ᐊᐅᓚᓯᖅᑐᑦ	1
ᖃᓄᖅᓴᓇᖅᑐᑦ	8
ᖃᐃᐊᖅᓱᐊᖅᑐᑦ	28
ᑲᐅᐅᓚᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᑭᓪᓗ	1

ᐊᐃᓇᖏᑦ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᖓᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ.

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓪᓚᖏᓪᑐᑐᒍᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓪᓚᖏᓪᑐᑐᒍᒧᑦ ᐊᐃᓇᓚᕆᐅᔨᐊᓪᓚᖅ ᓄᑖᖅᑐᑕᐅᓪᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒥᖃᓄᑕᖅᑐᑦᓱᓪᓚᖅ ᓇᔨᕐᑎᓪᓗᒥ; ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓕᐊᓕᐅᔪᖃᓄᑕᕐᒪᒪᑕ. ᖃᐅᔨᐅᒪᔨᑐᑦ ᒪᒪᓗᐊᖅᑐᒍᒧᑦ ᑕᒪᓂᓐ ᓄᓇᕐᓯᐊᖅᒥᑦ ᓄᑖᖅᑐᑕᐅᓪᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᓇᖓᒧᒪᒪᑕ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᐃᖅᑭᓕᓂ ᐊᖅᓇᖓᓂ 65-ᓯᒪᖏᓂ ᓄᑖᖅᑐᑕᐃᖓᒧᒪᒪᑕ ᐊᓪᒪᓗᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᐃᑦ ᐊᖅᓇᖓᓂ 77-ᓯᒪᖏᓂ ᓄᑖᖅᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᑦᓗᑎᑦ.

ᐃᖅᓯᓕᐅᖅᓱᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᒧᒪᓂᑎᐅᐅᑉᐳᖅᑐᓄᓕᒥ ᐱᓪᒪᓇᑎᐅᓕᖓᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᖃᓗᖅᑐᓕᐅᔨᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᑕᖅᖁᔨᐅᑦ ᐊᖅᑐᓂᓯᓚᖅᑐᓕᐅᔨᓇᖅᑐᑦ. ᐊᖅᑐᓂᓯᓚᖅᑐᑕᐅᔨᓕᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᓚᓄᑦ ᐊᖅᑐᓂᓯᓚᖅᑐᑕᐅᔨᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᓚᓂᑎᑦᓗᑎᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᔨ ᐊᓪᒪᓗᓗ ᑕᑕᓇᑦ ᐊᖅᑐᓂᓯᓚᖅᑐᑕᐅᔨᓇᐅᑦᓕᖅᑐᓂ. ᐊᖅᑐᖓᓂ ᐊᖅᑐᓂᓯᓚᖅᑐᑕᐅᔨᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓪᓗ ᐊᐃᓐᓇᓕᓂ ᐃᓕᖃᓄᑕᖅᑐᑦ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑐᓂᓯᓚᖅᑐᑕᐅᔨᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑐᓂᓯᓚᖅᑐᑕᐅᔨᓇᖅᑐᑦ (Haemophilus influenza type B-ᖃᓄᖅᓴᓇᖅᑐᑦ) ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᓄᑕᖅᐃᓕᑦ 18-ᓂ ᑕᖅᑭᖅᖃᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑐᓂᓯᓚᖅᑐᑕᐅᔨᓇᖅᑐᑦ. ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑐᒥ ᓄᑕᖅᐃᓕᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᒧᖅᖃᓕᖅᑐᑦᑕᒥ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑐᓂᓯᓚᖅᑐᑕᐅᔨᓇᖅᑐᑦᓱᓪᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓪᓚᖅᑐᑦᓱᓪᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑐᓂᓯᓚᖅᑐᑕᐅᔨᓇ

ᐱᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᓚᓗ
ᐃᓕᓴᖅᖁᖅᑐᑦ.

ᐅᓄᖅᑎᓪᓗᑦ ᓄᑕᕐᕕᑦ
ᓯᐅᓯᓗᖅᑕᕐᕕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓄᕕᒃᑐᑦ
otitis media-ᒧᐃᓂᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᕐᔪᓂᑦ. ᐊᓐᓇᕐᕋᖅᓴᓂᓐᓂᑦ
ᓯᔾᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᕐᕕᒃᓴᑦ ᐊᓐᓚᔪᖅᖄᖅᓯᑦ
ᓯᐅᓯᓗᓴᕐᕕᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᔪᐅᑦ ᐊᒃᓚᓗ
ᐅᓴᒥᒃᓚ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᕐᕕᖅᑐᑦ
ᑐᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓱᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦᓯᓗᒃᑐᑦ
ᐅᖃᖅᑎᓕᓂᐊᕐᓱᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦᓯᓗᒃᑐᑦ.

ᑭᓇᐅᔨᒥᒃ,
ᐃᓱᒪᓕᕐᓂᐅᔾᔨᓕᓗᕐᕕᖅᑐᑦ
ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑭᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᔪᓂᓕᓗ ᓄᑕᕐᓂᑦ
5-ᓂ ᓱᓕ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑐᑦᓯᓗᑦ
(ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᑭᓴᓱᓚᑦᓄᑦ
ᐊᖏᐅᓚᓕᓕᐅᑎᑎᕐᕕᖅᑐᑦ). ᓄᓇᑦᓱᐊᕐᒥᑦ
ᓄᑕᕐᔾᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑭᑭᓂᓕᒫᑦ
ᐊᓐᓂᖅᑕᐅᓂᓕᒫᓗ ᑐᖅᓴᖅᖃᑦᑕᕐᕕᑦ
ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᕆᒪᐃᔪᓕᕐᑦ
ᑕᓚᓱᒪᐃᔪᓕᕐᑦᓱᓂᓚᐅᓂᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᒪᒥ
ᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᓄᑕᕐᕕᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ
ᑐᖅᑎᓪᓗᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃᑐᑦᓇ
ᑐᑭᓯᐅᑦᑐᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖅ
ᒪᓕᒐᓱᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᑦ
ᐊᓐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦᓯᓗᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃᑐᑦ
ᐃᓐᓇᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᓚᓗ
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖅᑐᑦ
ᐊᓐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦᓯᓗᒃᑐᑦ
ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ
ᐃᓐᓇᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᓚᓗ
ᐃᓐᓇᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦᓯᓗᒃᑐᑦ
ᐃᓐᓇᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᑕᕐᓄᑦ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᑦ
ᐊᓐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦᓯᓗᒃᑐᑦ
ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ.
ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᑐᓴᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐅᓄᐊ
ᐃᓕᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ:

* ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦᓕᕐᓂᐊᔪᓂᒃ
ᓄᑕᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ

* ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓱᓄᒃᑯᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅ

* ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᓂᓂᒃ ᓯᐅᑎᖅᑕᕐᕕᓂᓕᒫᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴ
ᓴᖅᓂᖅ (ᑕᐅᑐᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃᑐᑦ
ᑐᓴᕐᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃᑐᓕᒫ)

* ᓂᓚᕐᑎᐊᖅᑲᑕᓚᐊᖅᑲᓂᖅᓯᒪᒥᒃ
ᐱᔨᑦᓕᐊᑎᑎᓂᐅᓂᖅ

* ᑭᒍᑎᓯᐅᑦᓂᖅᓯᒪᒥᒃ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖅᑎᑎᓂᐅᓂᖅ

* ᐊᔨᖅᑎᓂᖅ ᓯᐅᑎᖅᑕᕐᕕᓂᓕᒫᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴ
ᓴᖅᓂᖅ (ᑕᐅᑐᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃᑐᑦ
ᑐᓴᕐᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃᑐᓕᒫ)

* ᓂᓚᕐᑎᐊᖅᑲᑕᓚᐊᖅᓱᓂᒃᑯᑦ
ᐱᓯᓕᓕᐊᑎᑎᓂᐅᓂᖅ

* ᑭᒍᑎᓯᐅᑦᓂᖅᓯᒪᒥᒃ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖅᑎᑎᓂᐅᓂᖅ

* ᐃᓚᖅᑎᓂᖅᖃᖅᑎᑎᓂᐅᓂᖅ
ᐅᖃᖅᖃᓂᑦᑕᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᓂᒃᑐᑦ

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ

ᓯᑕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᑲᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᐅᓪᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᑕᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ?

ᓇᓗᓇᒃ ᑭᓚᐅᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᒡᓗᖃᖅᑐᑦ --- ᓄᓇᓕ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ, ᐃᓅᖅᑲᓇᑕᐅᓂᖅ, ᐊᑐᖅ ᓱᓕᔪᒥ ᑕᐃᔨᖃᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᖅ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᐅᑎᓕᖅᑕᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᐊᖅᑎᓕᖅᑕᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑐᖅ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᑕᐅᓇᓂᒃ, ᐊᑭᓚᖅᑎᖅᑭᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓪᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᐊᓴᑎᑕᐅᓚᐊᖅᑐᓂᖅ, ᐊᑐᖅᑲᓇᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᓪᓗᒥ ᓱᓕᔪᒥ ᐊᖏᓪᓗᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓪᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃᑐᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓪᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃᑐᑦ. ᐊᑐᖅᑲᓇᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᐃᓕᓴᐅᓪᓚᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ

ᓚᖅᑯᓂᖅ

ᐊᓯᔾᔨᓐᓂᖅ

ᓚᖅᑯᓂᒃ ----
ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑐᓐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓗᓂᖅ,
ᓚᖅᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᓱᕐᓇᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ.
ᑎᒥᖅᓯᒪᓂ, ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᓗ
ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐊᓱᑭᖅᑕᕐᓚᒪᓂ.
ᓚᖅᑯᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᖅᑕᕐᑐᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴ
ᑯᓕᓪᓕᐊᖅᑕᕐᑐᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᓗ
ᓇᓗᓇᖅᑕᕐᑐᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ.

ᓚᖅᑯᓂᐃᐅᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᖏᓚᖅᓚᒃ
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓇᓱᖅᑕᕐᓚᒃᑕ. ᐊᐃᓇᓚᖅᑯᖓᓂᒃ
ᖃᐅᓕᓗᐊᕐᓂᖅᓴᓗᓂᒃ. ᓇᖏᑦᓂᓕᖅ
ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᐊᓕᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᐃᓕᖏᓂᒃ
ᐊᖏᓚᐅᖅᑲᓚᐅᐅᓕᑦ ᖃᑐᖏᓚᖅᓂᒃ
ᓚᖅᑯᓯᑎᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᖅᑕᕐᑐᖅᓚᒃᑕ
ᖃᐅᓄᐃᓕᐅᑦᓗᐊᖏᓚᖅᓚᒃᑕ.
ᐃᓯᒪᖅᑕᕐᓂᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᑐᖏᓚᖅᓂᒃ
"ᑐᒃᓴᖅᓱᕐᓯᐅᕐᓗᓂᒃ" ---
ᐊᐃᓇᓚᖅᑯᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᓱᐱᓚᖅᓴᖅᓂᒃ
ᐊᑐᔾᔨᖅᓴᖅᓂᓕᓪᓗ ᖃᔨᓴᓇᖅᓴᖅᑕᓪᓗᑎᒃ.

ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑎᓪᓗᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴ
ᔫᐃᓴᓇᐅᔨᓴᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᑕᓂᒃ
ᐃᓕᓴᔾᔪᑎᓪᓗᑦ. ᐊᐃᓇᓚᖅᑯᖓᓂᒃ
"ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᒍᓇᐃᓕᓴᕐᓗᓂᒃ"
ᐃᓚᓱᑕᐅᔨᔾᔨᓇᓂᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᖅᑯᐊ
ᖃᑐᖏᓚᖅᓂᒃ ᓚᖅᑯᓂᒃ ᓚᖅᑯᓂᖅᓄᖅᓴᓂᒃ
ᐃᓚᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᕐᓗᓂᒃ. ᐊᑐᓚᓗ
ᓚᖅᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᐸᖅᑲᓇᕐᓂᖅᑎᒃ
(ᑯᖅᓂᕐᒥᒃ) ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓚᓕᓴᕐᓗᓂᒃ.
ᑕᓚᓂᑦᓯᓚᑦ ᑯᖅᖃᓄᖅᑲᓕᓴᕐᔪᐊᓕᑦ
ᐃᓕᖏᓂᑦ.

ᓚᖅᑯᓂᑦᓯᓚᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᖅᑕᕐᑐᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ,
ᐱᖅᓇᓕᓴᕐᓂᑦ ᐅᑉ ᑭᓗᓐᓂᓕ
ᓚᖅᑯᓂᖅᓄᖅᓴᖅᑕᑦ ᐱᖅᓯᖏᓐᓂᓂᒃ
ᓚᓕᕈᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᐃᓚᓗ
ᐃᓕᓚᓕᐅᑦᑐᐅᔨᓴᕐᓇᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ
ᐱᓚᓴᓕᐅᑦᓂᒃ ᐃᓇᓂᖅᓂᓐᓂᓇᓐᓂ.
ᐊᐃᓚᓕᐅᑦᓂᖅ ᐊᐃᓱᖅᓯᓂᓂᒃ -- ᐃᓐᓇ
ᐊᐃᓚᓕᐅᑦᓂᖅ ᐃᓇᓂᖅᓂᓐᓂᒃ
ᐊᐃᓚᓕᐅᑦᑐᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐃᓚᓗ
ᐃᓇᓂᖅᓂᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑦᑐᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ.

ᐃᓐᓇᐃᖅᓯᓇᓱᖅᑕᕐᓚᒃᑕ ᐃᓚᓕᕆᐅᓚᓕᓚᐅᖅᑲᓇᕐᓂᖅᑎᒃ

ᓚᖅᑯᓂᒃ
ᐃᓚᓕᓚᐅᑦᑐᖅᑕᕐᑐᖅᓂᒃ
ᐱᓚᓴᓕᐅᔨᓴᒃ ᓯᑲᑦᓚᐅᔨᓴᖅ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᓱᖅᑕᕐᓚᒃᑕ
ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑕ. ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᒃᑯᑎᒃ
ᖃᑕᖅᔪᒍᕕᖏᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᐅᑎᑕᐅᖅᑕᕐᑐᖅᑕᒃ
ᐃᓚᓕᓚᐅᑦᑐᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦᓗ, ᐊᐃᓇᓚᖅᑯᖓᓂᒃ
ᐅᖅᖅᑐᖅᑐᓕᐅᑦᓂᓪᓗᒃ ᐊᑐᓚᓗ
ᐊᖏᓚᖅᑕᐅᓕᐅᑦᓂᓪᓗᒃ. ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᒃᑯᑎᒃ
ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖅᑕᕐᓚᒪᓂ,
ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒃᑕᒥᒃ ᐃᓗᒥᓂᒃ
ᐃᓚᓕᓚᐅᑦᑐᖅᑕᕐᓚᒪᓂ -- ᑕᐃᓕ
ᓚᖅᑯᓂᖅᓱᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᓱᖅᑕᕐᓂᒃ
ᐊᐃᓇᓚᖅᑯᖓᓂᕐᓂᓕ
ᓄᖅᑲᖅᓱᑎᑕᐅᔨᓴᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

1989-90-ᒥ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ
ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᔾᔪᓕᐊᓯᔪᖅ
ᓚᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐊ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᓱᖅᑕᕐᓚᒪᓂ ᓯᓕ
ᐊᒥᓱᓕᕆᓚᓕᓚᐅᖅᑲᓇᕐᓂᖅᑎᒃ.

ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᓱᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅ
ᐅᐸᖅᑕᕐᑕᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᕐᓂᖅᑐᒃ
1989/1990-ᒥ:

* ᑲᑎᓗᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐊ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᓱᖅᑕᕐᓚᒪᓂ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᓱᖅᓂᒃᑯᑦ
1989/1990-ᒥ
ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᕐᓂᖅ *13,442-ᓗᒥ*
ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᕐᓂᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ.

* ᐊᖏᓚᐅᖅᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ *85.1->ᓴᖅᓯᒪᓂ*
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᓱᖅᑕᕐᓚᒪᓂ.
1988/1989-ᒥ
ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᕐᓂᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ.

* *912-ᓴᓱᒪᐅᑦᑐᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ*
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᓱᖅᑕᕐᓚᒪᓂ
(ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᓱᖅᑎᓕᒪᓂ
ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒥᒃ *7->ᓴᖅᓯᒪᓂ*)
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᓱᖅᓂᖅᓴᓇᐅᑦᑐᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᓱᖅᓂᕐᒥᓂ ᐊᖏᓚᐅᖅᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ
ᐊᖏᓚᐅᖅᑲᓇᕐᓂᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ
ᐅᑭᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂᒃ. ᓄᖅᓗ
ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒃᑯᓕᒪᓂᒃ,
ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒃᑯᑦᑐᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᓱᖅᑕᕐᓚᒪᓂ.
ᐊᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦᓯᓚᑦ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᓱᖅᑕᕐᓚᒪᓂ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᓱᑎᑕᐅᔨᓴᕐᓇᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ.

* *560-ᓴᓗᓂᒃ*
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᓱᖅᑕᕐᓚᒪᓂ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᓱᖅᓂᕐᒥᓂᓕᓪᓗᓂᒃᑯᑦ.

* *170* ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᓱᖅᑕᕐᓚᒪᓂ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᓱᖅᓂᒃᑯᑦ
ᐱᓴᓕᐅᑦᑐᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ; *126*
ᖁᓕᓂᓗᓇᖅᓴᖅᓂᒃ
(ᓄᓇᖁᖁᓕᕐᓂᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ).

- ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᓇᓱᖅᑕᕐᓚᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦᓗᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᓴᓕᖅᓂᒃ

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕ -- ᓄᖅᖃᖅᑕᕐᓚᑕ
ᐃᓕᓴᓂᐊᖅᓯᖏᑕ ᖃᑎᐊᑯᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᓂᑦ.
ᓄᓇᕈᓯᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᓂᐊᖅᐱᐊᓗᓯᒪᑦ
ᐱᓵᔪᖅᑕᕐᖄᑦ 20-ᓴᓚᒍᐊᖅ
ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ.
ᓄᓇᖅᖃᖅᓯᓯᒪᖏᑕᑐᑦ 40-ᓴᓚᖏᑦ
ᐱᓵᔪᖅᑕᕐᖄᑦ; ᐊᓪᓚᖅᓴᔪᑦ 20-
ᓴᓚᖏᑦ; ᐃᓄᐃᑦ 10-ᓴᓚᖏᑦ;
ᐊᑐᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᑦ 5-ᓴᓚᖏᑐᐊᑦ.

ᐃᓕᓴᓂᐊᖅᐱᐊᓗᓯᒪᑦ
ᐱᓵᔪᖅᑕᕐᖄᑦ
ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᓂᑦ,
ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᕐᖄᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᓂᐊᖅᑲᑦ
ᐃᓕᓴᓂᐊᓱᖃᓂᖅᓴᕐᖄᑦ
ᐃᓕᓴᓂᐊᖅᐱᐊᓗᓯᒪᑦ.
ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖅᑕᓕᖅᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᓴᓂ
ᐃᓕᓴᓂᐊᖅᐱᐊᓗᑦᓯᐅᑎᓂᑦ
ᐃᓕᓴᓂᐊᖅᑎᑎᖅᑕᓕᓴᓂᖓᓂᓄᑦ.
ᐃᓕᓴᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᓵᑦᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᓐᓄ
ᐃᓱᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ; ᐅᓄᖅᓯᐅᑦᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᓂᑦ
ᐃᓕᓴᓂᐊᖅᑲᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᓂᐊᓱᓴᖅᑐᑦ
ᐅᓄᖅᓯᐅᑦᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓴᓂᖅᑐᑦ
ᑕᐃᑦᓂᐊ ᐃᓕᓴᓂᐊᖅᑲᑦ
ᐃᓕᓴᓂᐊᖅᐱᐊᓗᓯᒪᑦ
ᐱᓵᔪᖅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᑐᓂᖅᓴᒥᑦ.

ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇ
ᐃᓱᒪᓕᕆᓴᖅᑐᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᖏᒥᔪᖅ
ᐊᓐᓇᐅᑎᒪᓵᖅᑐᓂᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦ AIDS-
ᖏᔪᓂᖅᑕᐅᔨᖅᑐᑦ
ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᓗᑦᐅᖏᓐᓇᐅᑦᓂᓂᖏᓐᓇᓂᑦ
ᐱᔨᑦᓕᐊᔨᓂᑦ, ᓄᓇᕈᓯᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ
ᐊᐅᖏᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᑎᒪᓵᖅᑐᓂᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦ
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᓴᑎᑦᓕᐊᑎᒪᑦ,
ᐊᑐᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦᑕᐅᕐᖄᑦ ᐯᓂᖏᓂᖅᑐᑦ
ᐊᐃᐅᑦᑐᓗᑦᓯᐅᑦᑕᐅᓇᓐᓇᓂᖅᑐᑦ
(ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᑦ).

1990-ᐅᑦ ᐃᓱᐊᓂᑦ
ᑎᑭᐅᑎᖅᑲᑕ, ᓄᓇᕈᓯᐊᕐᒥᑦ 10-
ᖏᔪᓕᐅᕐᓕᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐱᐊᓗᑦᑕ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᐅᓕᖅᓂᐅᑯ AIDS
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᓇᖅᑐᖏᓕᓂᖅ
ᐊᐃᑦᑐᐃᐃᓱᓕᓕᖅᑐᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑯᐊ
ᓄᓇᕈᓯᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
ᐅᓄᖅᑐᓕᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓱᓕᓪᓕ Gonorrhoea-
ᒥᒃ chlamydia-ᒥᓪᓕ.

ᐊᐅᖏᒥᔪᖅ

ᐊᐅᓚᓕᒫᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ
ᐊᐅᓂᐊᖅᓯᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᓄᖅᑐᑦ ᓚᖅᑯᑐᖅᑐᑦ
ᐅᓂᖅᑲᖅᓯᐅᒪᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᒪᓪᓕ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
ᐊᐅᓂᐊᖅᓯᓇᖅᑐᖏᓕᓂᖅ (ᓱᓕᓪᓕ ᓂᕆᔨ
ᓇᑭᓂᖏᓂᓂᖅ) --
ᐃᓱᒪᓪᓕᑎᒥᕆᐅᔪᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦ.

ᖃᐅᐅᔨᒪᓂᓪᓚᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᓂᑕ
ᓱᔪᖅᑐᓴᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᖅᑎᑎᓂᑎᓐᓇᓕᒪᑦ
(ᐊᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᔨᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᒥᓗᒃ ᐳᓐᓴᒃᓂᑦ,
ᐃᓕᑦᐊᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᒪᓪᓕ ᐃᓕᓴᓂᑦ ᑮᖏᓂᑦ,
ᐊᑐᒪᓪᓕ ᐳᓐᓚᓪᓕᓴᖅᑐᖅ,
ᐅᑭᒪᑎᓪᓚᓕᓴᕐᔪᓂᓪᓚ),
ᐅᓄᖅᑐᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕈᓯᐊᕐᒥᐅᑦ
ᓱᔪᖅᑐᔪᓴᒪᒪᑕ (52-ᓴᓚᖏᑦ).
ᐅᓄᖅᑐᑭᒪᓕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᒪᓂᒃᑐᐃᑦ
ᓱᔪᖅᑐᔪᓴᒍᓪᓗᒃ 15-ᓂᒃ 19-ᓄᑦ
ᐅᑭᐅᖅᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ (62-ᓴᓚᖏᑦ)
ᐊᑐᒪᓗ ᐊᖅᓄᐃᑦ ᓱᔪᖅᑐᔪᓂ
ᐅᓄᖅᑐᐊᓪᓚᒍᓪᓗᒃ.

ᐊᑭᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᑎᐅᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ

HEALTH IS A COMMUNITY AFFAIR
ANNIAKTAILITITIYIT INUIT NUNAMINGNI IHUMAGIYAGHAAT

LA SANTÉ, C'EST L'AFFAIRE DE TOUTE LA COMMUNAUTÉ

SURAILLAKUN INUUYUKSARALUANNI INUUNIARVIPTINNI

ᐊᑭᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᖅᑐᖓᖅ

Northwest Territories

ᐊᑭᓂᐊᖅᑲᓇᕐᑕᑐᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓪᓕᓕᐊᑎᑎᓇᓕᔪᐊᖅᓂᖏᓪᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᖅᓴᖅᑐᖅ:

ᖃᓄᐊᕆ, 1989-ᖅᓴᒥᓂᒍᒃ ᐊᑭᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦᑎᓂᔨᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᒥᓂᑦᑕᖅᑦᑕ, ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᖅᑎᑦ ᓇᓕ ᔮᐊᓄᐊᖃᐃᐅ, ᐊᑭᓂᐊᖅᑲᓇᕐᑕᑐᑎᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓕᓕᐊᑎᑎᓇᓕᔪᐊᖅᓂᖏᓪᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᖅᓴᖅᑐᒃ ᐱᑎᐊᖅᑎᑎᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᐅᓇᕆᐊᓇᕐᑕᑐᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓂᖅᑐᒃ ᐊᓯᒪᓕᒃ ᓱᓴᖅᑐᒋᐅᑕᑎᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᖅᑐᒃ ᐱᔭᔪᑎᖅᑲᓂᓕᒃ. ᓄᓇᑦᔪᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒍ ᐃᓚᓕᓴᕐᓄᓪ ᑐᓂᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᓇᓂᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᓴᒪᓴᖅᓯᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᒥᓂᒃᓗᒍ.

ᐊᑭᓂᐊᖅᑲᓇᕐᑕᑐᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕋᖅᓯᓚᓂᒍᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᒥᒪᑎᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᓂᐱᖅᓴᐃᓚᓂᒍ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᑦ ᑐᓴᒪᓴᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᐊᔪᐊᓚᐅᒃ ᐃᓄᐊᑎᑐᖅᑲᓇᕐᓂᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒍᑦ ᑎᑦᓚᒍ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᔪᕐᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᓯᒪᓕᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᐃᓴᐃᑎᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᔪᐃᓚᐅᒃ ᐊᓂᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒍᑦ ᐊᑭᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦᑎᓂᔨᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᒃ 65-ᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᓂᓂᒍ ᑐᓴᒪᓴᖅᑎᑎᑎᓕᐅᖅᑐᓂᒍᑦ. ᐃᓕᑦᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓄᖅᓂᒃ >ᓪᓚᐊᖅᓂᒃ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᓂᒃᓴᓂᓪᓗᒃ, ᐅᖅᑲᐅᔪᓚᖅᓴᐅᑦᓂᓂᒃ "ᐅᓂᐊᓇᕐᑕᑐᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓂᖅᓂᒃ" ᐊᓯᒪᓂ ᑕᕐᕋᐸᐅᑦ ᐅᓂᐊᓇᖅᓂᖏᓂ -- ᐊᓯᒪᓂ ᑐᓴᒪᓴᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᒪᓴᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒍᑦ >ᓪᓚᐊᖁᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᖓᓂᒍ ᑎᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᕿᐊᒪᓚᓂᒃᑯᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅ ᓄᓇᕗᖓᓂᒍ.

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓂᐅᑎᑦᓚᓂᖓᓂᒍ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᓪᓚᓄᓂᒍ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑎᐊᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒍᑦ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓᓂ ᐃᓄᖅᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃᓗᒋᑦ 2/3-ᖓᓂᒍ ᐅᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᓴᒪᓴᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦᑎᐊᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᖓᓂᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᔨᒋᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᒍᑦ.

△ ᒥᐊᓗᓪᓚ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᖅᓯᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᓂᑦ *1990*-ᖅᔨᑎᓪᓗᔨᒃ:

* ᑲᓇᑕᐅᓪᓚ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᑭᓂᑦ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᔪᓚ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᖅᓯᓗ, ᐃᓄᓕᐊᖅᓂᖅᑭᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᓗᓂᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴ ᓴᖅᓱᑕᐅᓪᓚᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᒥᐅᑕ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᔪᖅᑭᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓇᓕᖅᓯᓂᐅᑕᐅᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓯᓚᓂᑦ.

* ᐃᒥᐊᓗᔪᖅᑭᓗ ᓂᐅᑭᐸᖅᓯᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅ ᓴᓇᔨᓴᒥᓂᖅ $ 29.5 ᒥᓕᒃᓴᓪᓚ, ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ, ᐊᐱᖅᑐᖅᓴᓕᓪᓚᓂᖅ ᑕᐃᔨᑎᑦᓯᓗ ᓴᖅᓱ ᐊᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᕐᓂᖅᒥᐅᑕ 15-ᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᖅ ᐅᖃᓕᑕᓂᔪᓂᑦ $833-ᒋᓕᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑲᑕᑦᓴᑎᒃ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᔪᖅᓯᓚ ᐊᑎᖏᔭᒥ ᐊᑕᐅᓂᖅᒥᑦ.

* ᑕᓚᖏᒥ ᑕᓂᓗᓚᑦ ᐃᓚᒪᓕᐃᑦᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᖏᓐᓇᑦ; ᓄᓇᕐᓂᖅᒥᐅᑕ 15-ᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᖅ ᐅᖃᓕᑕᓂᔪᓂᑦ 14.2 ᓕᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᔪᖅᒥᖅ ,7.3 ᓕᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᐅᐃᓕᖅᒥᖅ, 114 ᓕᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᐱᐊᒥᓗ ᐃᒥᖅᑐᐃᓇᓂᐅᑕᓂᓚᖅ.

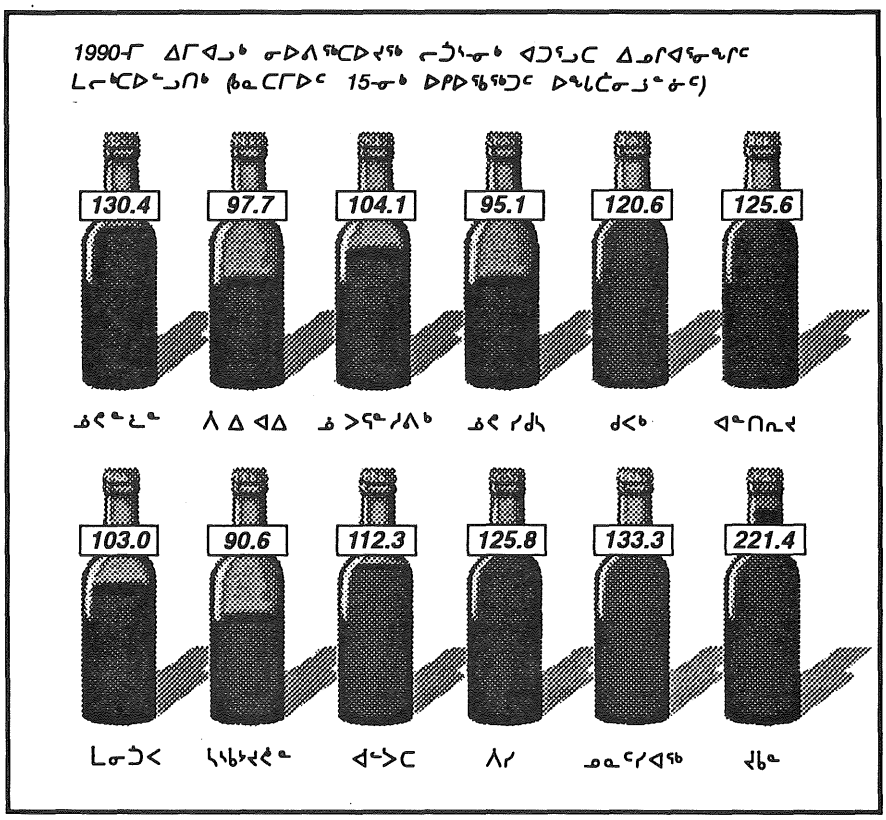
--- ᓇᓴᐅᓯᓇᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᓂᖏᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐸᓇᒃᑕᒥ ᓇᓴᐅᓯᓇᐃᓐᓂᒃ)

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒪᖏᓐᓄᐊᖅᑎᓕᓂᓗᓚᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᓯᐅᓕᓂᓚᖅ ᓚᖓᔪᐅᓕᓂᓚᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᓗᔪᓚᑦ ᐃᒥᖃᓄᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᔪᓚᐅᓇᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᐅᓂᖅᓯᓂᐅᑕᐅᓇᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᕐᓇᓚᖅ. ᓄᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᑦ

ᐊᓄᓕᓚᐅᖏᓐᓄᐊᖅᑎᓕᓂᓗᓚᑦ. ᐅᓄᖅᑐᑦ, 595 (51-ᓯᓚᖏᑦ) ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑎᒃ 18-ᓂ 25-ᓄᑦ.

ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃ ᑕᐃᒪ

ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑎᓂᔨᓐᓂᑦ ᓚᖓᔪᐅᓕᓂᓚᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓕᐊᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ, ᐊᖏᕐᓇᓚᖅ



ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓚᓗᒃ ᐃᓚᒥᑲᐅᓪᓚᔪᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ --- ᐃᒥᐊᓗᔪᖅᑭᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᑦ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖓᓂᑦ. ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓚᓂᑦ ᓚᖓᔪᐅᓕᓂᓚᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓗᓂᑦ ᐃᒥᖃᓄᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᖏᕐᓇᓚᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᔪᖅᑭᓗ ᐃᒥᐅᑎᓕᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᔪᖅᑐᐃᓇᓕᖅᓯᓂᐅᑕᐅᓇᖅᑐᓂᖅ (ᐱᖓᓱᓄᖅ). 1990-ᒥ, 1165-ᖅᔨᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᒥᐅᑕᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂᓚᖅ ᐊᓄᓕᓚᐅᖏᓐᓄᐊᖅᑎᓕᓂᓗᓚᑦ. ᐅᓄᖅᑐᑦ, 595 (51-ᓯᓚᖏᑦ) ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᑎᒃ 18-ᓂ 25-ᓄᑦ.

ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃ ᑕᐃᒪ

ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑎᓂᔨᓐᓂᑦ ᓚᖓᔪᐅᓕᓂᓚᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓕᐊᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ, ᐊᖏᕐᓇᓚᖅ

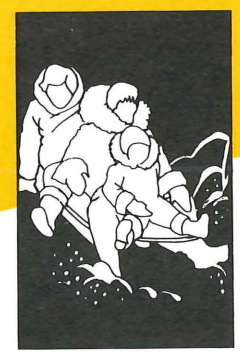
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑐᒃ
ᐃᒥᐊᓗᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅ, ᐊᖏᓚᕆᓇᖅᑐᑐᒃ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓂ
ᖃᐅᔨᔪᑎᖓᓂ ᐊᓂᓂᖅᓱᓚᖅᑕᐅᑎᓂᖅ
ᐊᓕᑐᐃᓂᖅᖃᖅᑐᐃᓇᐅᑉᓚᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖅ.

ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᓯᕐᑐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅᖢᑦ ᓱᑐᓪᓕᐅᑎᓴᓇᐊᑦᓂ

ᖁᐅᐅᔨᒪᓗᐊᖅᑕᑉᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᓚᑯᐊᐅ
ᒪᓚᑯᑐᑐᓄᑦ
ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᓯᕐᑐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅᖢᑦ
ᐃᐅᔪᑎᑎᓴᐅᔪᓂᖅᑐᑐᒃ;
ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᓯᕐᑐᑉᐯᓂᑦ ᓂᕐᖃᑎᖏᖅᖃᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅᖢᑦ;
ᓱᑐᖅᑐᖅᑕᕐᑕᕐᓂᓂᖅᖢᑦ;
ᐃᒥᐊᓗᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᕐᑕᕐᓂᓂᖅᖢᑦ,
ᓂᓇᑎᑎᐊᖅᑕᕐᑕᓂᖅᖢᑦ, ᐃᓕᒥᓂᑉ
ᐅᒪᑎᑎᐊᖅᓂᖅᖢᑦ, ᐊᓕᒪᓗᓐ
ᐃᓕᓂᓂᐊᕐᓂᓇᕐᓂᖅᖢᑦ ᐃᖅᖃᓇᐃᕐᓴᓕᓂᓐ
ᐊᔪᕐᓂᓂᖅᖃᖅᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᑦ.

ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᒪᑉᓂᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᑎᔪᐊᕐᒥᑦ
ᑕᐃᒪᓕᓂᓐ ᐅᖅᑕᐅᑉᔪᐅᓂᓂᕐᒪᓕᑦ.
ᓄᓇᓕᒫᓂᖅ?

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓂᐅᕙᓂᓇᖅᐱᑦ
ᑐᓴᒪᓴᖃᖅᑎᑕᑎᑐᐃᓇᓂᕐᓂᓕᓐᓂᑦ
ᐃᖅᔪᓂᒪᑉᐅᔪᓚᒋᔭᓂᑦ
ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᓯᕐᑐᓂᑐᒥᒃ
ᐃᓄᓐᓂᕐᒥᓂᖅᖢᑦ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᓯᕐᑐᓂᑐᒥᒃ --
ᐱᓕᕆᓚᐅᖅᖢᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᑐᓂᑦ
ᐃᓕᓂᓂᐊᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᐅᓪᓚᑐᑎᓂᑦ,
ᐊᒪᓚᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ
ᐃᓕᓂᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᐅᓪᓚᑐᑎᓂᑦ
ᑐᓂᓯᖅᑐᓂᑦᑎᐊᓂᖅᑐᑐᒃ,
ᐃᓄᓐᓂᕐᒥᓂᖅᖢᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᑦ
ᐃᓕᓂᓂᐊᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᐅᓪᓚᑐᑎᓂᑦ
ᐃᓕᓂᓂᐊᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᐅᓪᓚᑐᑎᓂᑦ
ᑐᓂᓯᖅᑐᓂᑦᑎᐊᓂᖅᑐᑐᒃ
ᐃᓕᓂᓂᐊᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᐅᓪᓚᑐᑎᓂᑦ



ᖃᑉᓕᙱᑎᑦᑐᖅ

ᓴᖃᑉᓕᙱᑎᑦᑐᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᓂᓕᕆᔨ

ᖃᑉᓕᙱᑎᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᖃᕐᓂᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ

ᕿᑉᓕᙱᑎᑦᑐᓕᙱᓐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᓯᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑭᓯᖏᓐᓇᓕᒫᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᓕᕆᓂᖅ, ᑲᓇᑕᓗᒃ.

"ᖃᑉᓕᙱᑎᑦᑐᓕᙱᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᑎᐅᓯᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑭᓯᖏᓐᓇᓕᒫᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ" ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᓇᕗᓯᐊᖅᑎᑦ. ᐊᔾᔨᑦᓯᓂᑐᑎᐅᓪᓚᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᖅᑭᓯᖏᓐᓇᓕᒫᓂᖅ, ᓯᑭᖅᓂᒃ ᐊᓚᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᓂᒃ, "ᐊᐅᓚᓄᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑎᑕᖅᑐᖅᑐᓗ", ᐊᑎᐅᓯᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᓚᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᑐᖅᓂᒃ, ᓯᑭᓯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓄᑕᐊᒃᓴᖅᓂᒡᓗ ᐱᑭᖏᖅᑐᖅ, ᐊᑎᐅᓯᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᓯᑭᖅᓂᒃᓴᖅᑐᖅ, "ᐊᐅᓚᓄᖅᑐᖅᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᒃᓴᖅᑐᖅᓂᒃ", ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᒃᓴᖅᑐᖅᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᓘᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᖅᑭᓯᖏᓐᓇᓕᒫᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᓘᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᒃᓴᖅᑐᖅᓂᒃ

ᖃᑕᖅᔪᑎᑦᓯᓂᑦ
ᐊᖏᐅᖅᓯᓕᕐᓂᐅᕙᓪᓕᐅᑎᓂᖅ.

ᐊᑐᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᑎᑦᓂᖅ
ᓂᑭᐊᕆᔨᖅᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᓕᓴᑦ ᐊᓕᓴᕐ
ᖃᓪᓗᓯᓂᐊᑎᓯᑦ ᐊᔨᓴᓐᖃᑕᑕᖏᓚᑦ.
ᐃᓄᓐᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᐅᓚᖃᑕᑕᕐᓗᓚᒥᒃ
ᐊᑐᓕᐊᖃᓐᖃᑕᕐᓂᖅ
"ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᕐᑎᑦᓯᓂᑦ". "ᐊᔨᓯᓐᖃᓕᖏᓐᓇᖅ
ᓴᖅᓴᖃᑦᑕ" ᖃᐅᔨᓕᓯᓯᓐᖃᕐᓂᑦ
ᐱᓴᔨᑎᑦᓯᓂᑦ.
ᐊᑐᑭᖅᓴᕆᓕᐊᖃᑕᕐᓂᖅᓂᖅ
ᑕᐃᔨᖅᓴᕐᓂᑐᐃᖅᓴᓕᐊᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ.
ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᑕᖃᑦᑐᐅᑦ
ᖃᓄᐃᐃᖅᓴᖅ ᐊᖃᖏᑭᑭᖅᓴᓕᓚᒥᒃᓯᒪᓕᒡᓗᑕ
ᐊᖃᖏᑭᐊᖃᖅᑎᖅᓯᒪᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖅᓴᖅᑕ.
ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᐅᖅᓴᖅᓯᑦ
ᐃᓕᓴᐃᓂᑐᖃᖅᑕᓯᑦ, ᐊᑐᖃᖅᑕᖃᑕᕐᑕᓯᑦ,
ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖅᓴᖅᓯᒪᓕᒡᓗᑕ
ᐊᑐᐃᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᒪᓕᒡᓗᑕ.

ᑭᖅᓂᐊᖏᓐᓂᑕᑦᑎᓂᓕᑦ ᐃᓕᒪᓕᕆᐅᓕᒪᓕᐊᖏᖅᑐᑦ

ᓱᒋ ᓇᑦᓕᐊᓕᒪᓕᑦ ᐱᓚᒪᓚᐅᔨᒥᒃ
ᐊᖏᐅᖅᓯᓕᐅᑭᑎᖅᑎᖅᑐᒍᑦ
ᐃᖅᖢᓇᐃᓕᖅᓯᖅᑐᑦ, ᐱᓕᔨᓂᑎᓯᓕᒪᓕᒡ.
ᐃᓄᓕᒪᓕ ᓄᓇᑦᓕᐊᖃᖅᑎᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᓐ
16-ᓴᓕᑦ ᐃᖅᖢᓇᐃᓕᖅᓴᖅᓯᒪᓕᒡᓗᑕ.
ᑭᓕᐊᓂᓕ ᐱᖅᓕᐅᑎᐅᐅᓕᔨᑕ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ
ᐃᖅᖢᓇᐃᓕᖅᓴᖅᓯᓕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦᑕ,
(ᓴᐱᖅᑐᑦ), 21-ᓴᓕᒧᑦ
ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓪᓚᓗᑎᒃᑯᖅ. ᐅᓄᖅᑐᓂᓕ
ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᕐᓂᓕ ᓄᓇᓚᖓᓂᓕ
ᐃᓚᖅᓯᓕᑐᖃᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕆᓂᖅᓴᓕᔨᓂᓕ
ᐃᖅᖢᓇᐃᓕᖅᓴᖅᓯᓕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦᑕ 50-ᓴᓕᒧᑦ
ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᓕᓚᓗᑎᑦᑕ. 1990-ᒥ
ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᖅᖢᓇᐃᓕᖅᓴᖅᓯᑦᑕᐃᖅᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ
ᐃᑲᔨᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓕᐅᑦᑐᑦᑕ
ᑕᖅᑭᑕᒪᑦ 1,618-ᖅᓂᓂᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓕᒡ
--- ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᓇᐅᔨᖅᓱᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᑦ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔨᓴᓂᖅᓱᒃ $22.5-ᒥᓕᓂᖅ-ᒧᑦ
ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᓕᐅᑦᑐᖅᓱᒃ ᐊᖅᑭᒧᑦ
ᐊᑕᐅᔨᓴᒧᑦ.

ᐅᓄᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᑕᖅᔪᑎᑦᓯᒪᔨᓴᑦ
ᒪᑭᒪᖅᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔨᓕᖅᑭᓂᓂᖅ

ᐱᖅᑕᖅᑕᒪᒪᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑭᔨᐊᓂ
ᑭᓇᐅᔨᖅᑭᑦᓇᖅᓯᑎᓂᖅ. 1990-ᒥᑦ
ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᒪᑭᒪᖅᓄᑦ
ᐃᑲᔨᓯᐊᓂᒃᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᑕᖅᑕᒪᑦᑐᑦᑕ
8,000-ᖅᓂᓂᓕᐅᑎᒪᓕᒡ. ᖃᑕᖅᔪᑎᑎᒃ
$556-ᒥ ᐱᖅᑕᖅᑕᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᑕᖅᑭᑕᒪᒪᑦ
ᑭᓇᐅᔨᖅᑎᖅᓯᓂᐊᓕᓴᕐᓂᑦ ᓂᕿᔭᒪᑦ,
ᐊᓕᓴᕐᓄᓇᓕᑦ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ
ᐃᓚᓪᓚᖅᑎᖅᓯᓂᒪᓕᒡ. ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᓇᐅᔨᖅᑭᑦ
ᑕᒪᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᐅᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᖅᑭᒧᑦ
ᐊᑕᐅᔨᓴᒧᑦ $21-ᒥᓕᓂᖅ-ᒧᑦ ᒪᑭᒪᖅᓄᑦ
ᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ. 1989-ᒥ ᑭᓇᐅᔨᖅᑭᑦ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᐅᑦᑐᖅᓱᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᑦᓯᒪᓕᒡ
ᖃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᐊᖏᓐᓂᓕᓴᓂᖅ 4.6-ᓴᓕᒥᒃ
1990-ᒥ, ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᒪᑭᒪᖅᓄᑦ
ᐃᖅᖢᓇᐃᓕᖅᓴᖅᓯᒪᓕᒡ ᐱᖅᑕᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ
ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓯᑦ 7-ᓴᓕᒥᒃ
ᖃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᐊᖏᓐᓂᓕᓴᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ.

ᒪᖅᑭᒪᓕᑦ ᐱᓚᒪᓇᐅᓂᖅᓴᓕᐅᑦ
ᐱᔨᓴᒋᑎᐅᔨᓴᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᑕᖅᔪᑎᓕᓴᕐᓂᑦ
ᖃᑕᓂᐅᓚᒪᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᑦᓚᐅᐃᑦ
ᐃᖅᖢᓇᐃᓚᖅᑎᖅᓯᒪᓕᒡᓗᑕ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ
ᖃᑕᓂᐅᓚᒪᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᑦᓚᐅᐃᑦ ᒪᑭᒪᖅᓄᑦ
ᐃᖅᖢᓇᐃᓕᖅᓴᖅᓯᒪᓕᒡ ᐱᖅᑕᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ;
ᐃᖅᖢᓇᐃᓚᖅᑎᖅᓯᑦᑕᖃᖅᓴᖅᓯᒪᓕᒡ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ
ᐃᑲᔨᓯᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᓕᒡᓗᑕ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᑦᓯᒪᓕᒡ
ᐃᖅᖢᓇᐃᓚᖅᑎᖅᓯᒪᓕᒡ ᐱᖅᑕᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖅᑕᖅᑕᒪᑦᑐᑦᑕ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖅᑕᖅᑕᒪᑦᑐᑦᑕ ᐊᑐᕆᓂᖅᓴᓕᔨᓂᓕ
ᐃᖅᖢᓇᐃᓚᖅᑎᖅᓯᒪᓕᒡᓗᑕ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᒋᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᐅᓇᑦᑐᖅᑐᑦ:

* ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᓂᖅᓴᓇᓕᒫᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑲ ᓴᔪᓕᑦ ᑕᒪᓐ 4-ᓂ 11-ᓄᑦ.

* ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᐱᖁᔭᓇᓴᐅᑉ ᐊᖏᕐᕕᖏᓴᓂᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᓕᖅᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᖏᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓂᖅᓴᓇᐅᑉᔪᓐᓇᑦ.

* ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓂᖅᓴᓇᐅᓪᓚᑦ 88->ᓕᖏᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓴᖅᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑕᑦᑐᓕᒫ.

* ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᓂᖅᓴᓇᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ 97->ᓕᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᑎᐅᔭᑦ.

* ᐊᖑᓇᓂᑦ ᐱᖓᓕᓄᓂᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᒪᓂ ᑕᒡᓕᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᓂᖅᓴᓇᓕᒫᑦᑐᖅᑐᑦᑐᓂᑦ 18-ᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑲᓇᐅᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

- 1984 ᐸᒃᓕ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᖓᓕᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᓂᖅᓴᓇᐅᓕᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᒃᓴᓂᑦ - ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐋᓂᐊᕐᕕᑦᓯᐅᓕᖅᓂᒃ.

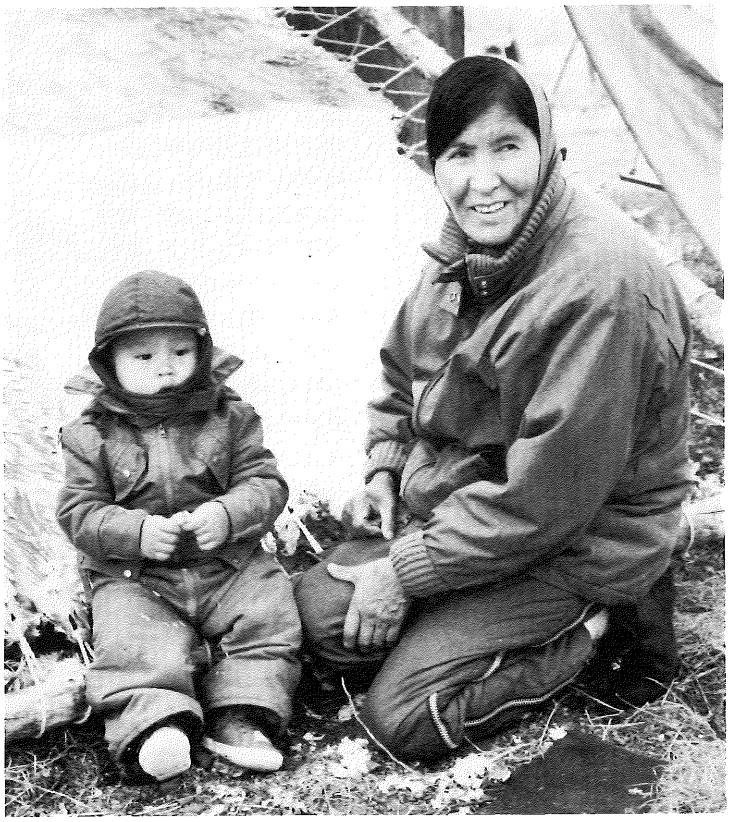
ᐅᓪᓗᐊᓇᖅᑐᖓ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᖏᓕᓴᕐᕕᒃᖢᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᖃᓕᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᓂᐊᕐᕕᖏᓐᓄᑦᓯᐅᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓄᓇᕗᐅᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓐᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᖓ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᑕᖅᑳᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅᓴᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓐᓂᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕ ᐱᑕᖅᑳᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅᓴᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᑲᐅᖏᓐᓂᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

- ᐱᐱᓗ ᓇᓇᕋᒃ ᓇᓕᓕᕐᓂᑦ ᐋᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᓇᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓚᓇᑲᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᓇᓇᕋᓂᓪᓗ ᒥᑭᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᓇᓇᕋᖏᑦᑐᑦ 72-ᓴᓴᖏᑐᐊᑦ ᔪᕐᐃᑦ 9-ᒥ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᓂᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᑦ.

ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓴᒪᑦᑎᐊᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐊᓯᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐊᓯᑐᐃᓇᓂᖃᖅᓴᖅᑐᓂᒃᑎᓂᒃᓴᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᐅᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦᑎᓂᒃᓴᓂ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᑦᑎᓂᒃᓴᓂ ᐊᖏᓐᓂᐅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃᓴᓂ, ᑕᐃᓐᓇᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦᑎᓂᒃᓴᓂ 1989-ᒥ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᓂᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦᑎᓂᒃᓴᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐ

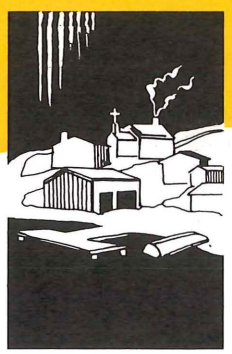
ᓴᓗᒃ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔪᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ) ᐊᑦᑐᕆᓚᒥᑦ ᐱᓴᓕᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᑎᒍᐅᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ. ᑭᖑᓂᕐᒥᓂᑦ, ᐃᓐᓇᑕᒪᒥᑐᑦ, ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖃᖅᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᖅᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖃᖅᐃᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᖅᓴᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖃᖅᐃᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅ



ᓴᐃᓪᓗᒡᒎᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᔨᑎᒋᔭᕐᓂᖅ

"ᐅᖃᖅᑎᑎᒋᑎᑐᕐᓗᓚᐅᖃᖅᑕᕐᔪᑦ ᖁᑐᒃᓴᕐᔪᑦ
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖃᖅᑎᑎᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔭᓗ.
ᑭᒃᓯᔾᔪᐊᕐᖃᕐᓇᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᒃᓴᕐᓇᑕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᑭᑕ."
-ᒥᐊᓂ ᐊᒋᓗᑦ ᕿᓂᑐᖅ
ᐃᓪᓗᒍᖅᓱᖅ, ᔪᐊᑦ ᔪᖏᐱᑕᓐᑦ ᖃᓄᑦᑲᓂᑦ

"ᐃᓕᖏᓯᑐᖃᖅᓂᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᓴᐅᔾᔪᑦ . . . ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᑯᓐᖁᑦ
ᑕᖏᓂᓕᓂᓄᖅ, ᐊᑯᑎᓕᓂᓄᖅ, ᓄᓇᒥᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖏᓄᖅ,
ᐃᓄᐃᖃᑎᖏᓄᖅ, ᐊᓕᓚᓗ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ
ᐅᑦᔨᓚᑦᔾᔪᑯᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᖃᖅᐅᓯᖏᓂᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔨᖃᖅᑎᑲᓴᓚᓂᖏᓂᑦ,
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᓚᐊᖃᖅᖁᓯᑦᔾᔪᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᐱᓕᓚᑯᐊᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᓕᓚᓗᒪᓕᓚᓂᖏᓂᑦ."
- ᐃᓕᖏᓯᑐᖃᖅᓂᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᓴᐅᔪᓚᑦᔨᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᖅᓱᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᖃᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ,
ᐃᓕᖏᓯᑐᖃᓕᓚᑦᔨᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖅᑲᑐᓚᑦᔨᓄᑦᓗ ᐱᓕᓚᑯᐊᖅᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
ᓴᖅᒪᓴᓄᑦ 1991



ᓄᓇᕗᑦ

ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒻᓂᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᑎᓪ ᐊᑲᑐᐃᓂᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᓪ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᕗᒻᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᑲᑐᐃᓂᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᓪ.

ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓄᓇᕋ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑐᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᒃᑯᑦ; ᐄᐊᒪᓕᓴᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᒦᓴᓄᑦᓯᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᓂᓂ, ᐃᒡᓗᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᓂᓂ, ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑐᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᓂᓂ, ᐃᒥᐊᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᕿᓚᖅᓂᓂ, ᐊᔪᖁᓕᖅᑕᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᖅᓂᓂ, ᐅᓪᒪᔪᖅᐊᖁᓕᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖁᓕᖅᑎᓄᑦᓯᓂᑦ, ᓯᓚᑦᑕᓕᕆᔨ ᖃᓄ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖁᓕᖅᑎᓄᑦᓯᓂᑦ, ᒪᓕᓄᑕᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕿᓚᖅᓂᓂ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦᓯᓂᑦ.

ᑕᒪᕐᓂᓄᓇᕋ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖁᓕᖅᑎᓄᑦᓯᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᒥᐅᑕᖅ "ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᕐᕕᒃᓴᑦ ᖁᓕᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖓᓂᑦᑕᖅᓂᖓᓂᑦ" ᐅᑦᔨ ᓇᔨᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐊᑕᐅᓚᑲᒪᔪᓕᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓴᖅᑎᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅ ᒥᑭᔪᑦᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᓴᐅᑎᑦᑕᐃᓂᖅᓄᑦ, ᓭᓪᓕᔾᔪᓪ ᓇᒃᓭᓴᖅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᓂᒍ. ᐃᖅᓯᕐᕋᔨᓄᑦᓴᖅᓄᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᓂᒍ ᐅᖃᓕᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᓂ ᐅᐊᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓄᖅᓴᖅᓄᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᓂᒍ, ᐊᑕᐅᓚᑲᒪᔪᓕᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓄᖅᓴᖅᓄᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᓂᒍ. ᐊᑕᐅᓚᑲᒪᔪᓕᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓄᖅᓴᖅᓄᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᓂᒍ

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑐᒃᓴᓕᒫᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓱᒪᒋᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ

ᐅᖃᓗᒃ ᑭᓱ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓱᒪᒋᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ?

ᓇᓗᓇᖅᑐᑎᐊᕐᕋᖅ ᒪᑭᒪᔨᐊᑎᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓱᒪᒋᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ, ᐊᑕᖅᑭᒃᓴᓕᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᑭᒪᔨᐊᑎᓕᖅᑭᒃᓴᖅᑭᒪᒪᑕ ᑲᔪᓯᔨᓇᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ.

ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓱᒃᐊᓇᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᕐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᓴᓕᐊᓗᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓱᒃᐊᓇᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ, 1989-ᒥ) ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐅᖅᑯᐅᓚᐅᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᖅᑭᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᑎᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᑭᒃᑲᐅᖅᑐᑦ -- ᑕᐃᒃᓄᐃᐊᐅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᓯᓪᓕᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᓚᓪ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᓯᓪᓕᐊᕐᓂᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅᑕᑦ.

ᓴᐃᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᖅᑐᑐᒍᑦ ᐱᓯᓪᓕᐊᓄᑦ: ᑲᓚᓇᐃᑦ, ᐄᐃᐅᓚᓐᓇᖅ, ᑐᐃᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᕐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᓄᐊᒪᓂ ᓯᓪᓚᒥ, ᐊᑎᓚᓪ ᓇᓂᓯᐊᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐃᐊᐅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓱᒃᐊᓇᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ --- ᐃᓄᓕᐊᖅᓂᖅᓯᓄᓂ, ᐅᑦ ᓯᓚᖅᓂᑦ, ᐅᓐᒍᑎᒋᔭᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᐃᐃᑦᑐᖅ, ᓄᐊᒪᓂ ᓯᓪᓚᒥ ᐊᑎᓚᓪ ᓇᓂᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᑎᖃᐅᔾᓇᓂᖅᓂᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓯᓪᓗᒍᓂᑦ. ᐊᑕᖅᑭᒃᓴᓕᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓯᓪᓕᐊᕐᓂᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅᑕᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒃᓄᐃᐊᐅ ᐊᒥᐊᓄᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᖃᐅᔨᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᓪᓕᐊᕐᓂᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅᑕᑦ.

ᐊᓂᐅᑎᖅᓯᒪᔨᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᐊᖅᓂᖅᓯᓄᑦ:

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, ᐊᓂᐅᑎᖅᓯᒪᔨᓂᑦ, ᓄᓇᖃᖅᓴᓂ, ᔨᓂ 1990

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓕᒫᒥ	10,755
ᐃᓗᐱᐊᕐᔪᐊᓗᒃ	561
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕆᔨᐊᕐᓇᖅ	468
ᑭᓚᓐᓇᐃᑦ	992
ᑲᓇᕐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᓗᒃ	527
ᐊᐅᔪᓂᐃᑦᑐᖅ	54
ᓴᓇᕐᓴᓗᒃ	498
ᐃᓕᓴᕆᓂᖅ	964
ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᑦ	3,016
ᑭᒡᒥᑦ	366
ᓇᓂᔪᓐᓇᐃᓗᒃ	313
ᐸᖅᓂᖅᑐᖅ	1,115
ᒥᑦᑎᒪᓕᒥᓂᒃ	940
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅ	165
ᓴᓂᑭᓚᐊᖅ	479
ᑭᓪᓕᓂᐅᑦ ᐊᐃᑎᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᒃ	5,490
ᐊᖏᓐᓇᐊᑦ	1,299
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ	1,132
ᐃᓕᓚᓂᒃᓴᖅᑐᖅ	296
ᓴᓕᓚᓂᑦ	581
ᓇᕐᓂᕐᓚᓂᖅ	1,425
ᓇᐅᔨᓂᑦ	497
ᑎᑭᖅᔪᐊᕐᓇᖅ	246
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕆᔨᐊᕐᓇᖅ	4,221
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᑦ	67
ᐃᖅᑲᓇᑦᑕᑦᓯᐊᕐᓇᖅ	1,071
ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᖅ	982
ᐅᖅᓯᓄᖅᓇᖅ	756
ᐅᓚᖅᓴᖅᓇᖅ	339
ᐊᖏᓐᓇᓕᔪᐊᕐᓇᖅ	356
ᑕᓚᖅᔪᐊᕐᓇᖅ	590
ᐃᓗᐱᐊᕐ ᐊᐃᑎᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᒃ	7,812
ᐊᓂᓕᓐᓇᐃᓗᒃ	766
ᐊᑎᐃᓗᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᖅ	107
ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓕᐃᓗᒃ	56
ᐅᑦᑐᒃ ᐅᖅᐃᐃᓕᓂᒃ	549
ᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᔨᑦ Hᐅᑦ	597
ᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ	697
ᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᐊᒪᓂ	369
ᐃᓗᐱᐊᕐᓗᒃ	2,790
ᓄᐊᒪᓂ ᑲᓂᓗ	482
ᐸᐅᓕᑦᑐᖅ	254
ᐃᓗᐱᕼᐅ	144
ᑐᓴᕐᓴᑦᑐᖅ	995
ᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᒥᑦ ᐊᐃᓗᑦᑐᕆᔨᓂᓪᓚᒃ	25,523
ᑕᐃᑕ	136
ᐊᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ	57
ᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᓕᐊᑦ	428
ᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᖅᓇᐊᑕᓂᓂᓂ	599
ᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᕿᓇᓗᓴᓂ	502
ᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᒥᖅᓂ	1,001
ᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᒥᑦ	2,487
ᐃᐃᐊ ᓇᑐ	2,891
ᐃᐃᐊ ᓇᑐ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᓪᓚᒃ	181
ᔨᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᓇᑐ	68
ᑲᑭᖅ	28
ᓕᓂᒃ ᓕᒪᑦ	428
ᓄᕼᐊᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᑦ	90
ᓴᐅᓕᑕᐃᑦ ᒪᑎᓂᓂ	42
ᕿᐃ ᓕᐃᓂᓂ	219
ᕿᐃ - ᐊᑦᓂᓂ	1,422
ᓂᓄᐃᔨ ᓕᐃᓂᒃ	125
ᓂᓄᑐᓚᓂᑦ	270
ᑐᕿᐅᑦ ᓕᐃᓂᒃ	60
ᓇᓂᓕ	167
ᔨᓗᓄᐃᑦ	13,698

ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᐅᔭᓄᑦ,
ᐅᖃᓕᓴᐃᒪᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔭᓕᒫᑦ.
ᐊᑐᖏᓕᓴᐅᑉ ᑕᐃᒪᓕᑉ
ᐃᖏᕐᕿᔭᕐᓯᒪᓂᖅᐊᖏᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪ
ᓯᓚᑦᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᐊᐸᒪᓚᐅ ᐅᓄᖏᓪᓗᓂᑦ
ᒥᑭᔾᔪᑎᓕᓚᐅ ᐱᓯᓂᓯᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃ.
ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔨᓂᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᓕᓚᐅ
ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔨᖏᓪᓗᓂᑦ
ᐅᓄᖅᑐᐊᔪᖓᓚᐅ, ᐊᐸᒪᓚᐅ
ᑭᓄᖅᑐᐊᓕᖏᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥᑦ
ᑭᑭᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᐅᔭᓕᒫᑦ.

ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᓯᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ
ᐅᑭᐅᖃᓕᑕᐅᑎᖃᖅᓯᐅᓂᖅᓴᒧᑦ
ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᓕᓯᒪᔨᖏᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᓯᒪᓕᒫᑦ,
ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ
ᐱᔨᔪᐊᑎᓪᓗᓂᑦ, ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔨᖏᓪᓗᓂᑦ
ᐅᓄᖓᓕᐊᔪᖓᓚᒃ, ᐊᑐᖅᓚᐅ
ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᖏᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒃ
ᑭᑭᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᐅᔭᓕᒫᑦ.

ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᓯᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ
ᐅᑭᐅᖃᓕᑕᐅᑎᖃᖅᓯᐅᓂᖅᓴᒧᑦ
ᐅᓂᖅᑲᓇᐃᔨᖏᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᖏᓪᓗᒥᒃ,
ᐱᓪᓚᕆᔭᓂᖅ ᐱᓯᓂᖅᓴᐅᔭᓕᒫᑦ
ᓴᖅᑭᓂᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ
ᐊᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᓯᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ
ᐊᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓯᓂᖅᓴᐅᔭᓕᒫᑦ
ᐊᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐ

ᓇᑦᓯᐊᖏᑦᑐᑦ
ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᔪᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ 7,266-ᖑᔪᑎᒥᓴᑦ 91-ᓗᖑᓂᑦ
ᐊᖏᔪᓇᓱᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ
ᐃᖅᓯᒥᐊᖏᓂᖏᓐᓄᓕᒥᒥᓴ
ᓂᕆᑭᒃᓴᖅᑕᕐᓂᖏᓂᒪᓕᐅᕆᔨᖅᑐᑦ.

ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᖁᓪᓗᒍ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᔪᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ
ᓂᕆᑭᒃᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅᑐᓴ
ᐊᖏᔪᓇᓱᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ
ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ 49-ᓗᓂᑦ
ᑐᓴᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂᑦ
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖏᑕᐅᓕᒍᖏᓐᓄᑦ 59-ᓗᓂᑦ
ᓄᓇᖏᑎᒃᓴᓂᑦ (ᓄᓇᕐᑐᑦ) ᐃᓄᓐᓂᐊᓗᐃᑦ
ᓄᓇᖏᑎᒃᓴᓂᑦ 52-ᓗᓂᑦ
ᐃᖏᕕᑦᑕᓂᓴᖅᑎᑦᓴᓗᐃᑦ
ᓄᓇᖏᑎᒃᓴᓂᑦ 39-ᓗᓂᑦ

ᖁᓄᓇᕗᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒻᒥᖅᑐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᖑᔪᓚᖅᓴᖅᖁᓪᓗᑎᑦ, 1990-ᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᓯᓂᑦ

ᐃᖅᓗᓗᐃᑦ, ᑎᖅᑎᐊᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᓱᑭᖅᓇᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃᑕᑦ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᓇᕋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑕ. ᑕᒪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓱᖅᑎᑦᑕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒻᒥᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓴᓂᑦ, ᓂᓕᖅᑭᖅᓱᐃᖅᑐᓂᑦ, ᓱᑭᖅᓇᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᐅᑎᖅᓱᐃᕐᓂᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᓯᑎᓂᑎᓇᓱᖅᓂᕐᓗ ᐱᒪᒪᓚᐅᓇᓱᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓱᖅᑎᑦ ᑲᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ.

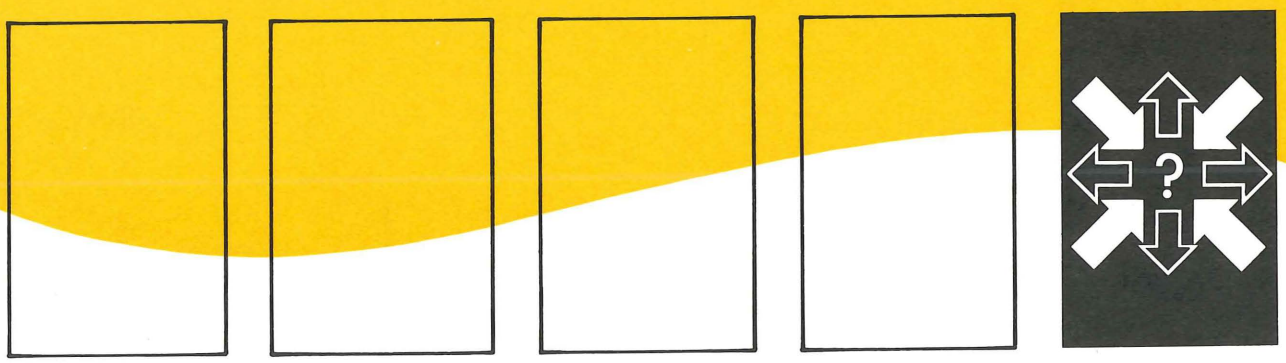
ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓇ ᓱᑭᖅᓇᖅᑐᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓚᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃ, ᐊᐊᑎᑦᑐᓚᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖅᑎᑎᑦᑐᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅᑐᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ 1990-ᐅᑉ ᖃᑎᒌᓂᖅ. ᑕᑯ ᓯᓂᒃ ᐱᓚᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᖅᑭᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦᑎᓂᖅᑐᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓚᓂᐊᓇᔨᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐊᑎᑦ ᓱᑭᖅᓇᖅᑐᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓚᓂᐊᓇᔨᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐊᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᔪᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓚᓂᐊᓇᔨᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐊᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓇ ᓱᑭᖅᓇᖅᑐᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐊᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᑕᒪᓐᓇ

ᓄᓇᓕᒪᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᓂᖅ
ᐊᖅᑭᒋᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᑦ. ᐃᒥᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᓯᒪᑦ.
ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᐊᓇᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂ
ᐊᑦᑕᓯᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᒥᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ
ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᓱᑎᓗ.

ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓇᐅᖅᑐᓗᒍ ᓯᓚ
ᐊᓇᐅᕐᓂᐅᑭᑐᖅᓯᒪᑦ. ᐊᐅᑎᑎ
ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓴᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂ
ᐊᓇᐅᕐᓂᐅᑭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᐊ
ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐅᓂᖅᓴᒥᓂᓂ ᓴᖅᑭᕐᓯᒪᓂ.
ᑕᒪᑦᓯᐊ
ᓇᐅᑎᖅᓯᖅᑕᐅᓪᓕᖅᓴᐅᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖅᓯᐅᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ
--- ᑭᓇᑦᓯᓕᒪᓂᑦ
ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖏᓐᓇᑐᓂᖅᓴᒥᓂ
ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᔾᔪᑎᖅᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔾᔪᑎᖅᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᓪ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᖅᑎᑦᑕᓂᐊᓐᓂᖅᓴᒥᑦ.

ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖏᓐᓇᑐᓂᖅᓴᒥᓂ ᓯᑲᓪᓕᐅᑎᔾᔪᑎᓕᐅᓂ

ᓇᐅᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐃᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂ
ᓄᑐ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑎᑦᑐᐃᓇᓂ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓗᒃ,
ᐊᑲᓴᑦᑎᐊᒪᓪᓚᕆᐊᖅᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑭᑎᑲᑦ
ᓴᙱᔾᔪᐅᓴᒪᓂᐊᓂᖅᓴᒥᓂ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᓴᒪᓂᐊᓂᖅᓴᒥᓂᓂ
ᓴᓇᓴᖅᑐᖅᑕᖅᓯᐊᖅᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ.
ᐱᓕᕆᓂ ᐊᓇᖅᑕᐅᖅᓯᒪᑦ,
ᐱᓕᕆᓂᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖅᓯᒪᑦ.
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖅᓯᒪᑦ



ᐃᓱᒪᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦᑐᖅᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᒋᔨᖅ

ᓴᓇᓕᕐᓂᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

ᐃᑲᔪᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ

ᑕᑯᓂ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓇᖅ ᓯᓚᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᓇᖅᑲᖏᓐᓂᑦ,
ᐊᐱᕐᓇᖅᓯᓂᕐᓂᖅᓱᐃᖏᑦᑕᖏᓐᓇᖅ
ᐱᖓᓱᓇᓕᔾᔪᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᐢᒪᓗ ᐃᓇᒥᔾᔪᖅᑎᑦ
ᓇᖅᑲᖏᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᑦᑕᖅ.
ᐃᑲᔪᑎᑎᔾᔪᐃᖏᑦᑕᖏᓐᓇᖅ ᑭᒃᑯᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᐅᑦ, ᓯᓚᓕᐊᓂᖅᑐᑦ
ᖃᐃᑎᔨᓇᓂᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᐅᑦ, ᓯᓚᓕᐊᓂᖅᑐᑦ
ᖃᐃᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦᓯᐅᑦ, ᐊᐱᕐᓇᖅᑕᖅᑎᑦᓯᐅᑦ,
ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓕᒫᑦ.
ᐊᐱᕐᓇᖅᓯᓂᕐᓂᖅᓱᐃᖏᑦᑕᖏᓐᓇᖅ
ᖃᓄᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓇᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᐅᑦ
ᐃᑲᔪᑎᑦᑕᐅᓂᑎᑦᓯᐅᑦ.

ᐃᓄᒃ ᐄᐊᒪᓚᒃᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐ
ᓴᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦᖃᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓇᖅᑐᒥᑦ
ᐃᑲᔪᑎᒃᓴᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᐅᑦ, ᓯᓚᓕᐊᓂᖅᑐᑦ,
ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ,
ᐊᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᓂᖅᑐᑦ
ᐃᑲᔪᑎᑦᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅ
ᐃᑲᔪᑎᑦᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ.

ᐃᓄᒃ ᓇᒃᑲᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᑦᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ
ᐃᑲᔪᑎᑦᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅ

ᑕᕐᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᒪᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᓱᓕ ᓂᕈᐊᖏᓐᓂᒪᓕᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᓂᒃᓴᓂᐅᖅᑕᐅᓱᒪᓂᖅᓱᓇᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᐊᖅᑕᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᐊᖏᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨ ᒪᒃᓯᐊᖅᓯᒍᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᓯᐊᖏᑕᕐᓂᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑕᕐᑕᑦ.

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓱᓕᒃᓯᐊᖅᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᒃ .... ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐅᔪᓂᖅ ᐱᑎᐊᖅᓵᐱᓕᕐᓂᒪᒍᑦ. ᑐᓴᒃᓴᓴᐃᓚᓂ "ᐊᓯᔾᔨᒃᑯᑎᓂᒪᒍᑦ". ᑐᓴᒃᓴᓴᓂᓐ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᕐᓂᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑐᓂᐊᖅᓱᓇᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᑐᓴᒃᓴᓴᐃᓚᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᐊᓯᓚᓂᑕᐅᖅ ᑐᓴᒃᓴᓴᖅᓯᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᑎᑎᓯᓂ. ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓴᓇᒪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᓯᓂᑦ, ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖅᓯᐃᐃᓐ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂ

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᖅᐱᑕ
ᓴᖅᑭᓕᒥᐊᖅᓯᓂᖅᑎᓇᓱᒃᓴᑎᒍᑦ
ᖃᐅᔨᔪᑎᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᑎᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᕐᓴ
ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦ? ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᖅᐱᑕ
ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓇᒃᓴᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᑎᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᖓᓄᑦ
ᐃᑲᔪᑎᒋᔭᐅᓇᓱᑎᓕᒃᓴᑦ
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᖃᓇᖅᑐᑦᓯᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦ
ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᑎᐊᖅᓯᑎᓕᒃᓴᑦ?

ᐅᓄᖓᒪᑕ
ᐱᓕᓚᐊᓚᐅᐅᓪᓚᐅᖓᑦᓴᑦ. ᑭᓱᐊᓂᓕ
ᓯᔭᓕᖅᓴᒪᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᑎᑎᑦ
ᐱᓕᒪᓚᐅᓂᖓᑦ ᑐᓴᕆᓴᖅᑎᑎᑉᐸ
ᐅᓕᐊᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑎᐸᐅᓕᑎᓕᓐᓕ
ᐃᓕᑕᓚᒋᐊᖅᑲᑕᔭᑦ. ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖅᓴᓄᑦ
ᐅᑭᔪᑦ ᐊᐃᓇᓇᒧᖓᓐᓂᓕᓐᓂ
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᖅᑲᖃᑦᑕᕐᑕᑦ.

ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓪᓕ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ
ᓄᓇᓕᕆᓚᒋᔪᖅᑎᓕᓐᓂᓕᑦ, ᐃᓄᓕᒪᑦ
ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᐅᕐᖅᓯᒪᓚᒪᑕ.
ᑭᓱᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᐃᓇᓇᒧᖓᓐᓂᓕᑦ, ᐊᐃᓂᖓᓂ
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᓂᖓᓂ
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᖅᑲᖃᑦᑕᕐᑕᑦ.

ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓪᓕ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ
ᓄᓇᓕᕆᓚᒋᔪᖅᑎᓕᓐᓂᓕᑦ, ᐃᓄᓕᒪᑦ
ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᐅᕐᖅᓯᒪᓚᒪᑕ.
ᑭᓱᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᐃᓇᓇᒧᖓᓐᓂᓕᑦ, ᐊᐃᓂᖓᓂ
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ

ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᖅᑎᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᓇᖕᓂᑐᑦᓯᓕᕆᓂᒃ,
ᐊᓯᖏᓚᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᒃ, ᐃᒥᐊᓕᕆᓂᒃ
(ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᓂᒃ), ᐸᓕᓯᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᓴᐃᓕᓂᒃ,
ᓴᖅᓪᓗᓂᒃᑐᖓᓂ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᓯᓕᓂᒃ,
ᐊᓴᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑦ ᓴᖅᒪᓕᕆᓂᓴᖑᖓᓂ
ᐃᖏᓪᓛᐃᔭᖅᑎᓂᒃ. ᐊᑭᓕᖑᖓᑐᓄᓂ
ᐱᔭᕆᓚᓂ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᖏᓪᓕᐅᓕᖓᔾᔪᑎᒃ.
ᐃᓕᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᒥᐅᓂᒃ
ᑐᓴᕆᑎᑦᑎᑎᐊᖅᑕᕐᓕᖅᑐᑦ. ᐃᓕᖓᓕᓗ ᑐᓴᕆᑎᑦᑎᑎᐊᑭᓐᓇᖓᑦ --- ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᖓᓴᖅᓱᓕᖓᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓕᒃᑎᒃ.

ᐊᓯᖏᔪᓕᕆᓂᑐᓂ ᖃᓄᖕᓂᓂ
ᐅᓇᓂᖅᓴᐅᔨᓕᖅᓱᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ
ᓄᓇᓕᖓᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᓂᖅᓴᓕᓴᐅᑦ.
ᐊᓕᓚᓗ ᑕᐃᔨᓄᐊ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᓂᖅᓴᓂᖏᑦ
ᐃᑲᓴᓕᕐᑕᐅᓕᓚᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᓇᓂᐃᑦ
ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᒥᐅᓂᒃ: ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖓᐃᑦ,
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᓇᖕᓂᑐᑦᓯᓕᕆᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᓇᖕᓂᑐᑦᓯᓕᕆᓂᒃ
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᓇᖕᓂᑐᑦᓯᓕᕆᓂᒃ,

ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔨᑦ ᐊᐱᒪᓗ
ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔨᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᑦᓯᑦᑎᑦ,
ᐊᒃᓴᓕᕐᑐᓕᓴᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔨᖅᑕᕐᑐᑦ,
ᐊᐱᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᔾᑐᖅᑕᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᐊᐱᒪᓗ
ᐊᒃᓴᓕᕐᑐᓕᔾᑐᖅᑕᐃᓐᓇᑦ
ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᑕᐅᑎᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᓴᓕᑦ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᑎᑕᐅᑎᕐᓂᖅᑕᕐᑐᑎᑐᑎᑦ
ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᒃᑐᓂ
ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᐊᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓯᒪᓕᖅᑕᑦ.

ᐊᒃᓴᓕᕐᑐᓕᔾᑐᖅᑕᑦ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᓴᓇᔨᖅᑐᖅᑕᕐᑐᑦ

ᓯᒡᒧ ᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᓴᓇᒪᓐᓇᑦ
ᐱᓕᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᑎᑎᕕᓴᕐᒥᑦᓯᓗ
ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᑕᐅᑎᕐᓂᖅᑕᕐᑐᑦᑕᑦ,
ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑎᑕᐅᑎᕐᓂᖅᑕᕐᑐᑦ
ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᑕᐅᑎᕐᓂᖅᑕᕐᑐᑦᑕᑦ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᑎᑕᐅᑎᕐᓂᖅᑕᕐᑐᑦ
ᐊᒃᓴᓕᕐᑐᓕᓴᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᑎᑕᐅᑎᕐᓂᖅᑕᕐᑐᑦ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᑎᑕᐅᑎᕐᓂᖅᑕᕐᑐᑦ
ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕ

ᓴᑕᒪᐃᓐ ᐱᓴᓯᑎᓪᓗᒍ
ᓂᕆᔨᑎᑎᕐᓯᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅᑕᐃᔨᓴᓕᒃ.

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓴᓕᖅᑕᑦ ᐊᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ: ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃᓴᓇᓯᒪᓕᓂᖅ

ᓯᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒪᓕᒃ

△ ᐳᒥ, 1988-ᖁᔨᑎᑦᓴᔨᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᓕᖃᖅᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃᑯᓕᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᐅᓂᕐᖁᑦ ᓄᑎᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᕐᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑦ ᓴᓐᒪᓚᕐᓂᓂᓄᑦ ᓴᓐᒪᓚᕐᓂᓄᑦ. (ᖃᐅᑭᖅᑕᓪᓗᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᓕᖃᖅᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃᑯᓕᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᓂᓯᐅᓂᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᖅ ᓄᑎᖅᑕᐅᓕᕆᔨᑎᑦᓴᑦ). ᓄᑎᖅᑕᐅᓕᓕᖅᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᑲᐃᑎᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᓂᓄᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᖅᐸᐊᓂᖅ, ᐊᖅᑭᒃᓕᓕᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᖅᑭᒃᓕᓕᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ, ᐊᖅᑭᒃᓕᓕᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕ

ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᓂᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ,
ᐊᒃᓱᐊᖅᑐᓪᓗᓂᓐᓇᓗᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓱᑦ,
ᐊᑐᐊᒐᓱᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓐ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᓕᖅᓱᑦ
ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖃᖅᓂᒃᓴᓪᓗᑎᑦ.

ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᑕᐃᓕᑕᐅᐅᖅ

ᐱᖃᑕᐅᔭᐅᓄᐅᕐᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᓂ
ᐊᒃᓱᐊᖅᑐᓪᓗᓕᕆᓕᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓕᓂ
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᑎᒃᓴᓪᓗᑎᑦ, ᐅᑭ ᑭᓚᒃᓂ
ᐊᓯᔾᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ
ᐊᖅᑭᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅ
ᐊᐃᑲᓴᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᒃᓱᐊᖅᑐᓪᓗᓕᕆᓕᒃ
ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᓂ ᐊᒃᓱᐊᖅᑐᓪᓗᓕᕆᓕᒃ
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓐ
ᐊᐃᑲᓴᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᒃᓱᐊᖅᑐᓪᓗᓕᕆᓕᒃ
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓕᓂ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅ ᕿᐊᒪᓕᓐᓇᐅ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓐ ᑕᐅᖕᓇᐅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓕᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨ
ᕿᓕᖏᓂ ᐊᒃᓱᐊᖅᑐᓪᓗᓕᕆᐅᔪᓂ
ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᓪᓂᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓂᓐᓇ
ᐃᓚᖅᑎᑦᑕᐅᓇᓱᑎᓐᓄᑦᓯ
ᑐᑭᖅᑎᑦᑕᐅᓇᓱᑎᓐᓄᑦᓯᓐᓇ
ᐊᒃᓱᐊᖅᑐᓪᓗᓂᓐᓇᓗᑦ
ᐃᑲᓴᖅᑎᑦᑕᐅᓂᐅᓕᐅᐳᑦ ᒥᑦᓴᓐᓂ.

ᐅᓇᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅ
ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᔪᖁᔨᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᓱᐊᕐᓇᖅ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓐ ᐊᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ
ᐊᒃᓱᐊᖅᑐᓪᓗᓕᕆᐅᔪᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓕᓂ
ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᓂᖅ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅ ᐊᐃᑲᓴᖅᑎᑦᑕᐅᓂᖅ
ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᓂ ᐊᒃᓱᐊᖅᑐᓪᓗᓕᕆᐅᔪᓂᖅ
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓕᓂ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅ ᕿᐊᒪᓕᓐᓇᐅ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓐ ᑕᐅᖕᓇᐅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓕᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᔨ
ᕿᓕᖏᓂ ᐊᒃᓱᐊᖅᑐᓪᓗᓕᕆᐅᔪᓂ
ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᓪᓂᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ
ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᔪᖁᔨᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᓱᐊᖅᑐᓪᓗᓕᕆᐅᔪᓂᖅ
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓕᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅ
ᑕᓪᓕᖏᓐᓄᓪᓂᓂ
ᑕᓪᓕᖏᓐᓄᓪᓂᓂᒥᓂᓪ
ᐊᒃᓱᐊᖅᑐᓪᓗᓂᓐᓇᓗᑦ
ᐃᓚᖅᑎᑦᑕᐅᓇᓱᑎᓐᓄᑦᓯᓐᓇ
ᐃᓚᖅᑎᑦᑕᐅᓇᓱᑎᓐᓄᑦᓯᓐᓇᓕᖕᒥ
ᐊᒃᓱᐊᖅᑐᓪᓗᓂᓐᓇᓗᑦ

ᓇᓴᐅᑎᖏᑦ. ᖃᐊᑦ ᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ
ᐄᐃ ᓗᕆ ᐊᐃᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓗᑎᒃ
ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᓗᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᑕᐅᐸᓂᑦ
ᐅᓂᒃᓴᓕᕐᔪᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ,
ᐃᓕᑕᓚᔭᐅᓯᒪᒋᐊᖅᖏᓐᓄᑦ
ᐊᐟᓂᓂᐊᖅᓯᖏᑦᑐᓕᓂᖅ
ᐱᔨᔪᑎᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᓂᖏᑦ
ᒪᓕᒐᓯᐅᑦ ᐊᐃᓴᖅᑐᓯᒪᓂᖓ
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᓂᖓᓄᓂᒃ
ᐊᐅᑐᐃᓂᖅᖏᓐᓄᑦᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᖃᐃᒪᒃᑯ.

ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅᑦ ᐊᐃᓴᖅᑐᒪᔪᓂᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᔪᖏᑦ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᖃᖅᖏᓪᓕᐅᕙᓪᓕᖏᓐᓂᒪᒃᑯ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂ
ᐊᓂᒃᓴᖅᑎᓂᐊᓕᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃᑯᑦ
ᑭᒃᑯᐊᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅ
ᐊᐃᓴᖅᑐᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃᑯᑦ.

ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅᑦ ᐊᐃᓴᖅᑐᒪᔪᓂᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᔪᖏᑦ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᖃᖅᖏᓪᓕᐅᕙᓪᓕᖏᓐᓂᒪᒃᑯᑦᑐᓕᓂᖅ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂ
ᐊᓂᒃᓴᖅᑎᓂᐊᓕᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃᑯᑦ
ᐱᔨᔪᑎᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᖃᓕᐅᑎᓕᕆᓂᖅ
ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᓴᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᖃᖅᖏᓐᓄᑦ,
ᐊᐅᑐᐃᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᒍ
ᐊᐅᑐᐃᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅ ᐱᖃᓕᐅᑎᓕᕆᓂᖅ
ᐃᓚᖓᓂᖅᓴᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᖃᖅᖏᓐᓄᑦ,
ᐊᐅᑐᐃᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᒍ
ᐊᐅᑐᐃᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᒍ
ᐊᐅᓚᓕᓂᖅ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂ
ᐊᐅᑐᐃᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅ
ᐱᓕᓚᐊᖓᔪᓂᖅ ᐱᖃᓕᐅᑎᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ
ᐱᔪᓂᖅᓴᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᖃᖅᖏᓐᓄᑦ,
ᐊᐅᑐᐃᓚᐅᐅᔪᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᖃᖅᖏᓐᓄᑦ
ᐊᐃᓴᖅᑐᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᒍ
ᐊᐅᓚᓕᓂᖅ ᑎᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑐᓂᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᑦ
ᓚᐅᓚᓂᖅᒥᑦ ᐱᓚᓂᖅᒥᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ
ᐊᓯᐊᓂᖅ ᑕᒡᕆᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᒥᑦ.
ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒥᓂᖅ
ᐊᐅᑐᐃᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅ
ᐱᓚᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᖃᓕᐅᑎᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ
ᐃᓗᐊᓂᖅ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᒍ
ᐊᐅᓚᓕᓂᖅ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂ
ᐊᐅᑐᐃᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ
ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓗᒍ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅᑦᓯᓚᑦᑕᐅᓪᓗᒍ
ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᑭᓚᐅᕙᓪᓕᖏᓐᓂᒪᒃᑯᑦ
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔅᑐᐅᓪᓗᒍᑎᒍᓕᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃᑯᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᑎᓯᒥᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᖃᖅᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ
ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒥᓂᖅ
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᖃᖅᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᖅ
ᐱᑎᒪᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅ 1990-ᒥ

ᐊᐃᓴᖅᑐᒪᔪᓂᑦ, ᐊᓕᒪᓗ
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ
ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖅᓯᖏᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓴᐃᓚᐅᖅ
ᐊᑎᓯᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᒃᓴᖅᑐᒪᓂᖅ
ᐊᑎᓪᓚᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᓂᒃᓴᖅᑐᓯᒪᓂᖅ, ᓴᓗᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ
ᐄᐃ ᓗᕆ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ,
ᓇᓴᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓯᐅᑦ
ᐊᐃᓴᖅᑐᒪᔪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅ. ᐊᑎᖏᒍᒪᒥ,
ᑕᒪᑲᓂᐊ ᐃᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᓯᒥᓂᖅ
ᐃᑲᔪᖏᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅ
ᐃᑲᔪᖏᑕᐅᓂᑯᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃᑯᑦ
ᐊᑕᐅᓯᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᒥᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖅ
ᐊᐃᑐᑎᓂᖅᑐᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖅ
ᑕᒪᑲᓂᐊ ᐃᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑎᓯᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ
(ᐃᑲᔪᑎᓂᖅ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᖅᑐᑦ)
ᐊᑎᓯᓂᖅᓂᖅᖁᔨᓪᓗᒍᑦ.

ᑭᓯᓚᖓᑎᑎᓂᖅᖁᑦ,
ᑭᓯᓚᑎᑎᓂᖅᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᖁᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᖁᑦ
ᐊᐃᓴᖅᑐᒪᔪᓂᖅᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓗᒍᑦ,
ᑭᓯᓚᖓᓂᖅᓴᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᖁᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᖁᑦ
1990-91-ᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᒍᑦ.
ᑕᒪᖅᑎᓪ ᓄᓇᕐᓂᐊᑦ
ᐊᐃᓴᖅᑐᒪᔪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᑕᓂᓪᓗᒍᒧᑦ
ᓄᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦ ᑭᓯᓚᖓᓂᖅᓴᓂᖅᑐᑦ
ᐊᓂᒃᓴᖅᑎᓂᐊᓕᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓗᒍᑦ,
ᑭᓯᓚᖓᓂᖅᓴᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᖁᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᖁᑦ
1990-91-ᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᒍᑦ.
ᑕᒪᖅᑎᓪ ᓄᓇᕐᓂᐊᑦ
ᐊᐃᓴᖅᑐᒪᔪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᑕᓂᓪᓗᒍᒧᑦ
ᓄᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦ ᑭᓯᓚᖓᓂᖅᓴᓂᖅᑐᑦ
ᐊᐃᓴᖅᑐᒪᔪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓗᒍᑦ,
ᑭᓯᓚᖓᓂᖅᓴᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᖁᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᖁᑦ
1988-89-ᒥ ᑭᓯᓚᑎᑎᓂᖅᖁᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᖁᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᖁᑦ
ᐊᑎᓯᓂᖅᓂᖅᖁᔨᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦ
ᑭᓯᓚᖓᓂᖅᓴᓂᖅᑐᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᖁᖅ
ᓴᓇᔨᖁᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᖁᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᖁᖅ
ᓇᑎᖁᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᖅᑎᓪ ᐃᖁᖅᑭᓂ
ᐃᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ 12-ᓂᑦ
ᐅᑭᐅᓂᑦ ᑕᒧᓪᓚᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑕᖁᑲᓴᓴᓚᐅᑦ
6.89-ᓂᑦ ᑭᒍᓐᓇᐅᖁᑦᑕ
ᐊᐅᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂᑦ, ᐱᖁᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ
ᐅᑉᐸᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᐃᓇᓂᖅᓱᓂᑦ,
1990-91-ᒥᓂ 5.4-
ᒥᑐᐃᖁᓇᓇᐅᖁᑦ ᑭᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ
ᑕᐃᒪᓕᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᖁᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᑦ
ᐃᖁᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᐃᑦᔪᓂᑦ ᖁᑐᖏᓐᓄᑦ
ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑎᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᓐᓂᑦ.

ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅ
ᐊᐃᓴᖅᑐᒪᔪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᔪᓂᑦ
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᓯᓚᐃᓂᑦ
ᓇᓂᓯᐊᓇᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ,
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ

ᖃᓄᐃᓯᓇᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᓕᐅᑦ
ᓇᔪᓕᐅᕕᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃ
(ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ
ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᔪᔪᓂᒃ
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᕐᓯᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᓇᔪᓕᐅᕕᒻᒥᓂᑦ)
ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖃᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᓂᒃ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ
ᑭᔪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅᓱᖏᓐᓇᖃᕐᓂᐊᔪᑦ
ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐅᔪᓗᐃᑦ
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᓂᐊᔪᑦ, ᓄᖅᓗ
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅᓗ ᑕᒪᕽᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ
ᓴᓂᒃᑕᖏᓕᓗᑎᒃ)
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓴᒪᖏᓗᓂᑦ. ᓄᓇᕐᓴᐊᑦ
ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᓴᓪᑕᓂᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖃᕐᓂᑦ
ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓴᓂᒃ, ᐊᓕᒪᓗ
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᓯᓂᖅᓯᒪᑦ
ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᔭᓚᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅᑐᐃᓇᓂᑦ
ᐊᐃᒃᑐᖅᓴᒪᓕᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒃ
ᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓴᒪᖏᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖅᑐᒥᓂᓗᒍ.
ᐅᑯᓂᖅᓱᒃ
ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᔭᓚᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅᑐᐃᓇᓂᕐᓂᑦ
ᐱᖃᓴᐅᑎᒃᐅᔪᓴᒪᓕᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᓴᐊᑦ
ᑲᓱᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖃᕐᓂᑐᐃᓴᖅᑯᓂᖅᓯᑦ
ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᑭᓴᐊᓂᓕ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅᓯᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᔪᖃᓕᑎᒍᔪᑦ,
ᐅᔨᓴᓂᖅᓯᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔨᖅᑎᓕᓕᒃ
ᐳᑯᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᓴᐊᔪᖅ
ᑲᓱᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔨᖅᑎᖏᓐᓂᓂᑦ
ᐱᖃᓴᐅᑎᒃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᑦ.

ᖃᑉᑭᖅᑕᓗᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅ ᓄᓕᕐᓂᑦᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ

ᖃᑉᑭᖅᑕᓗᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᓐᓂᓪᓗᑦ ᑲᒪᕐᔪᐊᑦ (1) ᑭᓚᓵᒋᓚᓂᓪ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑐᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓗᐊᓪ, ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ (1) ᒪᓐᑐᓚᐊᓐᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᓚᐊᖅᑐᓂᓪ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐃᓗᐊᓪ, 12-ᓂᓪ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐱᖓᓂ ᓂᓚᓕᖓᓂᑐᓂᓪ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ (1) ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐱᕐᓴᕐᕕᖅ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅ 35-ᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᑕᐅᓗᑦ. ᖃᑉᑭᖅᑕᓗᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᓐᓂᓪᓗᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅ 10,276-ᓂᓪ ᐃᓂᖅᓴᓂᒋᕐᕕᖅ.

ᖃᑉᑭᖅᑕᓗᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨ ᓄᓇᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᓐᓂᓪᓗᑦ ᑕᒪᓄᑦᐊᐃ ᐃᓄᐊᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᑐᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᑉᑭᖅᑕᓗᒃᑐᓂᓪ:

* ᐅᓂᖅᑐᓂᓪ ᐊᐅᔨᔪᖓᓯᑐᑐᓂᓪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᓴᓂᓪ ᐊᔪᕐᑕᓂᑐᓂᓪ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᓚᓵᒋᓚᓂᓪ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑐᓕᕐᓂᖅ;
* ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓴᖓᓯᑐᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᑎᓪ ᐱᔪᓐᓕᐊᑎᓂᖅᓂᓪᓗᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᓴᓂᓪ;
* ᑐᐃᐊᓴᓂᖅᑐᑦᓯᖅᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᓴᓂᐃᔪᖓᓯᒪᓂᖅᓂᓪᓗᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᓴᓂᓪ;
* ᓄᓕᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓪ ᑎᑭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᑐᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᓴᓂᓪ;
* ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖅᑕᐅ

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑎᓕᓂᖅ, 1990

1990-ᒥ ᐃᓚᓕᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᓴᓐᓂᓇᓕᓕᔪᐅᔪᓄᑦ	10,276
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅ ᐃᔾᓂᐊᓚᐅᓕᔪᖅᑐᑦ	*285
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ 15-ᑐᓴᓂᓕ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᑐᑦ	2
ᐅᖃᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᔾᓂᐊᓚᐅᓕᔪᖅᑐᑦ (2500ᔪᕆᓕ ᑐᓴᓂ ᐅᔾᔨᒪᐃᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ)	19
ᐃᔾᓂᐊᓚᐅᓕᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᔾᔪᐊᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ	3
ᐃᔾᓂᐊᓚᐅᓕᓵᕆᔨᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓗᓂᒃ ᓂᓕ ᑐᖃᓂᐊᓕᓂᑦ	4
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᖃᓂᑦ	43

*ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᐅᓕᓂᒃ: ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᓕᐊᓂᒪᓕᕆᓕᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃᓴᓕᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ. ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᓕᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑐᑦ

ᑐᓴᓪᓗᐅᖅᑐᑦ 1990-ᒥ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᑦ 43-ᖁᓪᓗᐅᖅᓯᒪᑕ. ᐊᑦ ᑭᒃᓴᖅᓂᑦ (42-ᓴᓴᑦ) ᐊᓐᓂᓯᓪᓚᓂᖅᓐᓂᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᓪᓕᐊᕕᐅᓂᐅᑦᓴᑎᒃ. ᑕᐃᒃᓴᐊᐅ ᑐᓂᓗᐅᓯᒪᔨᓪᓚᑕ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᑦᓴᑎᒃ (ᐊᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᔨᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦᑐᖅ) ᑐᓴᓪᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ 1990-ᒥ. 1989-ᒥ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓴᐅᓯᓗᓯᒪᔨᑦ ᐊᓘᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᓪᓕᐊᔨᕕᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᐃᐸᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᒪᓕᐱᖅᑐᓗᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑐᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓇᖅᓯᒪᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ ᐊᓘᒪᓗ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓇᖅᓯᒪᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖅ

ᓚᐅ ᓇᓕᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓇᖅᓯᒪᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᐅᑎᑕᐅᓇᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᖅᑕᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᑎᓂᖅ 86,894-ᖁᓪᓗᐅᖅᓯᒪᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ. 24,424-ᖁᓕᑦᓚᓂᖅ ᑭᓇᐅᔨᓕᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓇᖅᓯᒪᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᐱᑎᑕᐅᓇᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓇᖅᓯᐅᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᐅᓪᓛᓕᓴᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓇᖅᓯᒪᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓇᖅᓯᒪᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᐱᑎᑕᐅᓇᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ 1990-ᒥ 5,060-ᖁᓕᑦᓚᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᓇᓕᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔨᓕᓐᓂᖅ. ᐅᓄᓕᖅᓯᓚ 2,160 ᐊᖏᔪᑎᐅᓇᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᓄᓕᖅᑐᑦ 2,900 ᐊᖏᓇᐅᔭᓚᓂᖅ.

ᑭᔪᑎᓕᓐᓂᖅᓴᖅ

ᑭᔪᑎᓕᓐᓂᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖅᓯᓂᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᐱᐱᑎᑕᐅᓇᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ, ᐊᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ 1990-91-ᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ, ᐊᐅᔨᑎᒃᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦ ᓇᓕᓕᒫᖅ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᖅᑎᒥᑦ ᑭᔪᑎᓕᓐᓂᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖅᓯᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ. ᐃᓱᖅᑭᓕᓐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦᓯᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ 6-ᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᐊᑕᖅᑎᔪᓕᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓕᓕᒥᑦ 8.75-ᖁᓪᓗᐅᖅᓯᖅᑕᑕᖅᓯᒪᑕ ᑭᔪᑎᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓂᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᑦ, ᐱᖅᓯᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔨᓕᓐᓂᖅ, ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᓕᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓕᓕᒥᑦ 8.77-ᖁᓪᓗᐅᖅᓯᖅᑕᑕᖅᓯᒪᑕ ᑭᔪᑎᖅᑎᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓂᖅᓯᒪᔨᓕᓐᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᓕᒫᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦᓯᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᑕᑯᓕᓕᒥᑦ 5.7-ᖁᓪᓗᐅᖅᓯᖅᑕᑕᖅᓯᒪᑕ ᑭᔪᑎᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓂᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᑦ, ᐱᖅᓯᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔨᓕᓐᓂᖅ, ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᓕᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑎᒥᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᑕᑯᓕᓕᒥᑦ 5.4-ᖁᓪᓗᐅᖅᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᔪᑎᖅᑎᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓂᖅᓯᒪᔨᑦ 1990-91-ᒥ.

ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓇᖅᓯᒪᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ ᓇᓕᓕᒫᖅ

5 2,511-ᖁᓪᓗᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓕᓕᒫᓕᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦᑕᐅᔪᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ ᐱᐱᑎᑕᐅᓇᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ 1990-ᒥ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᓕᒫᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔨᓕᓐᓂᖅ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅ $2,534,373-ᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᔨᑦᑐᑦ, ᐊᐱᕐᑐᑎᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅᑎᖅ ᓴᖅᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓇᖅᓯᐅᑎᓯᓂᖅ ᓇᓕᓕᒫᓕᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔨᓕᓐᓂᖅ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅᑎᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔨᓕᓐᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦᓯᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ $48.26-ᖁᓪᓗᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅᓯᓚᓂᖅ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓇᖅᓯᐅᑎᓯᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᓕᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔨᓕᓐᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ 1990-ᒥ, ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᓕᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓕᓕᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅᑎᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᓂᓕᒥᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦᓯᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ $40.31-ᒧᑐᐊᖅ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓕᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦ 1990-ᒥ.

ᐃᓐᓇᐃᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᖏᑕ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅ

1990-ᒥ, ᖃᓄᖅᑕᓗᒍᒥᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᖏᓕᒫᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᓯᒪᓂ ᑲᑎᒪᓂ 8,481-ᖏᓐᓇᐅᑉᓯᒪᓕᒃ. ᐊᑕᖏᕐᑲᒃᑳᓕᓂᓄᓇᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᖏᓕᒫᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᖅᑕᓗᒍᑦ, ᑐᓴᕐᓯᒪᓂ 7,926-ᓕᒃ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᕗᒪᓇᑦ. ᖃᓄᖅᑕᓗᒍᒥᑐᓴᒃ 10,475-ᖏᓕᖅᓯᓐᓂᑎᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᖏᓕᒫ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᐊᓕᕆᓂᑐᓗᒍ ᑕᓄᖅᑐᐅᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᓂᒃ 1990-ᒥ. ᐊᑕᖏᕐᑲᒃᑳᓕᓂᓄᓇᖅᑐᑦ (9,910) ᖃᓄᖅᑕᓗᒍ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᖏᓕᒫᓂᖅ ᑕᓄᖅᑐᐅᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ.

ᖃᓄᖅᑕᓗᒍᒥᑐᓴᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᖏᓕᒫᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂ 6,105-ᖏᓐᓇᐅᑉᓯᒪᓕᒃ 1990-ᒥ, ᐃᓗᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᖏᓕᒫᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃᓄᑦᓯᒪᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᓂᒃ $480-ᒪᓕᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᖑᓪᓚᕐᓗᓂᒃ. ᖃᓄᖅᑕᓗᒍᒥᑐᓴᒃ 2,112-ᖏᓐᓇᐃᓯᓐᓂᑎᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᖏᓕᒫᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᓂᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᑕᓄᖅᑐᐅᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᓂᒃ 1990-ᒥ, ᐃᓗᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᖏᓕᒫᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᑦᓂᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᑕᓄᖅᑐᐅᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ $56-ᒪᓕᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᖑᓪᓚᕐᓗᓂᒃ.

ᐃᓐᓇᐃᖏᓕᒫᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕆᔨᒃᑲᓇᑕᒃ

1990-ᒥ ᖃᓄᖅᑕᓗᒍᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖅᓴᖅᑲᓇᑕᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃᓄᑦᓯᒪᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᖏᓕᒫᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃᓄᑦᓯᒪᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕆᔨᒃᑲᓇᑕᒃᓄᑦᓯᒪᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕆᔨᒃᑲᓇᑕᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎ

ᐃᓄᓐᓇᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

ᐃᓄᓐᓇᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᓂᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑐᓂᖅ ᑲᒪᕐᔪᐊᕐᓂ (1) ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒪᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᓂᕿᔨ, ᒪᑭᒃᓂᖅ (2) ᑲᑎᓂᕆᔨᒪᔪᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᖅ 9-ᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᓂᖅᓯᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ (1) ᑲᑎᓂᖅᓯᐊᓕᕆᓂ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦᓯᒪᓂᖅᓯᓚᓂ 47-ᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᑲᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓱᓂᖅ 28-ᓂᖅ ᑲᑭᒫᖏᕐᕋᐅᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᓂᖅᓯᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᑐᓂᑦᖏᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 19-ᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓱᓂᖅ ᑲᑭᒫᖏᕐᕋᐅᓕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᓂᖅᓯᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᑐᓂᑦᖏᖅ, ᑲᑎᓂᖅᑐᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᓗᐊᐅᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑦᑕᖅᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᓂᖅᓯᖅᑐᓂ ᑕᒡᔭᐅᔪᖅᑐᓂᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅ. ᐃᓄᓐᓇᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᓂᖅᑐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᑲᒪᕐᔪᐊᕐᓂ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦᓯᒪᓂᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅ 7,812-ᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᖅᑲᑎᑎᕐᔪᖅ.

ᐃᓄᓐᓇᕐᒥ ᑲᑎᓂᖅᑐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑐᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᑦᔨᑯᐊ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᔪᓕᕐᓂ ᐃᓄᓐᓇᕐᒥ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦᓯᒪᓂᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅ:

* ᐅᓄᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᑦᔨᓴᖅᑎᑐᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒪᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅ;
* ᑲᑎᓂᖅᓯᖅᑐᓂᖅᑎᑐᑎᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐱᓯᓂᓕᐊᑎᓂᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒪᓂᖅ;
* ᓴᖅᑭᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᖅᓯᓚᐅᖅᓯᐅᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓱᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒪᓂᖅ;
* ᑐᓴᕐᓗᐊᐅᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᖅᓯᒪ

ᓄᓇᓕᐊᔪᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑎᓯᓂᖅ, 1990

1990-ᒥ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᖅ ᓴᓪᓕᓂᓄᓕᕆᓂᖅ	7,812
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐋᑎᐅᓕᕆᔨᖅ	219
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ 15-ᓂᓪᓚᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᖢᖅ	...
ᐅᖓᓪᓗᐊᖅᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᓇᐋᑎᐅᓕᕆᔨᖅ (2500ᔪᕐᓗ ᑐᓴᓂ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᓂᖅᓂᖅ)	11
ᐃᓐᓇᐋᑎᐅᓕᕆᔨᖅ ᑐᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅ	3
ᐃᓐᓇᐋᑎᐅᓕᖅᑲᓇᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖓᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᓂᓕ ᑐᓂᔪᐊᓘᓂ	...
ᖃᓄᓕᒥ ᑐᓂᔪᓂ	26

ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᓂᔪᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅ
ᐊᑎᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ "ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃᑐᓂᒃ
ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᓕᓂᒃ" ᐱᒃᓯᐅᑎᖅᓴᓂᒃ.

ᑕᐃᒃᓯᐊᐅ ᐃᓕᓴᕆᒥ
ᑭᓇᒃᓯᒪᓂᒃ
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃᑕᓂᕆᔨᓴᐅ ᓇᖕᒥᑦ
ᐃᓐᖃᓇᓄᕐᓂᖅ
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᓴᒪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ,
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐊᓂᒃ
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᓂᖅᓱᓂᒃ ᒥᐅᓴᓂᑦ
(ᓯᓚᓴ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᑎᐊᖅᓴᒪᓐᓇᒃ
ᓄᓕᐊᕐᓂᒃᓯᑦ
ᐊᐃᑦᑐᓴᓴᑕᐅᔨᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑕᖅᑕᐃᓕᓕᓯᓂᒃᐊᑦ
(ᖃᐃᐱᖓᓂᖅ), ᐊᖏᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᖓᓇᐃᓐᓂᒃ
ᖃᑐᖅᓯᐅᑭᑎᖅᑎᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓂᒃ
ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᒋᐊᕐᓴᒃᓗᒃ
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓂᓗᒃ).

ᑕᐅᓐᓇ ᐃᒃᑲᕼᐅᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑦ
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃᑕᓂᕆᔨᓕᒫᑦ
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓕᓴᕐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃ
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑭᓐᓇᒃᓗᒃ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᓯᓕᐅᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ
ᑲᔪᓐᓂᓗᒃ. ᑕᒪᓕᓄᓐᓗ
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓕᓴᕐᓂᓄᓐᓂᒃ
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃᑕᓂᕆᔨᓴᓐᓇᒥᑦ
ᐃᓗᓕᕆᔨᐅᑎᓗᒍᓕᖅᑐᖅᓂᒃ ᐅᓄᐊ
ᐃᓕᓕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᒍᑎᓕᓂᓄᖅ,
ᓂᓕᕆᑎᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᓕᓂᖅᓄᖅ,
ᐃᓄᓕᓴᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐸᓐᓇᖅᑕᕐᓴᑦ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᖅᑎᖅᓄᖅ,
ᓴᓴᖅᑐᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓂ
ᓭᓚᓕᐊᓂᖓᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᐳᓴᓂᖓᑦ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓂᒃᑲᓇᐃᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᐊ
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃᑕᓂᕆᔨᓴᓐᓇᒥᑦ
ᐃᓗᓕᕆᔨᐅᓕᕆᔨᖅᑐᓂᒃᑕᓂᕆᔨᓴᐅ
ᐅᓄᐊᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᓯᓕᐅᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ
ᐊᑐᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓂ
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ,
ᐃᓗᓕᕆᔨᐅᓕᕆᔨᖅᑐᓂᒃᑕᓂᕆᔨᓴᐅ
ᐃᓗᓕᕆᔨᐅᓕᕆᔨᖅᑐᓂᒃᑕᓂᕆᔨᓴᓐᓇᒥᑦ

ᐊᑦᓭᖅᑎᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᑭᓂᒃ 15 ᑐᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᖅᓂᒃ. ᑲᑎᓂᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᓇᓕᒫᒃᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓕᒪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ.

ᐃᓚᖅᐱᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᑐᖓᔪᓚᐅᖅᑎᑐᑦ 1990-ᒥ ᑲᑎᓂᒋᑦ 26-ᖓᓚᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᒋᑦ. 35-ᓱᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓐ ᐊᖅᓄᑎᒋᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᐅᑉᐸᒋᑦ ᑐᖓᔪᓇᐃᐅᓂᐅᕐᓂᑎᒃ. ᑕᐃᒃᓄᐊᑐ ᑐᓂᒃᐅᓯᒪᔪᓕᒫᒋᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᑦ ᐊᑐᖓᓂᑦ, ᑕᕐᓕᒫᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᐃᓂᖅ ᑲᓐᓂᑕᕐᓂᑐᒃ (ᐊᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᑦ) ᑐᖓᔪᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 1990-ᒥ. 1989-ᒥ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓱᐅᓯᓇᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᓐᓂ ᐊᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᖓᔪᓄᑦᓯᐊᕐᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᑕᑯᔪᒪᓯᐅᑦ ᐊᐃᑲᖓᓂᒃᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓂᓇᐃᖅᑎᑦᑕᐅᓯᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ.

ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓚᒪᓂ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖏᑦ

ᑕᒪ ᓇᓕᖓᓂ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖏᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ 44,375-ᖓᓚᐅᖅᑎᑕ ᑲᑎᓂᒋᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ. 12,907-ᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖏᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᓇᓕᓕᒫᒃ ᐊᐅᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᑦ ᓇᓕᓕᒫᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓕᓕᒫᒃ ᐊᐅᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦᓯᒪᔪ

Δ_ϧᐱᒃᒥ ᑐᖁᐊᐱᓂᑦ
1989-Γ ᐊᒻᒪ_ᓄ 1990-Γ

	'89	'90
ᐊᒪᒪᑎᓂᖅ	2	1
ᖃᓄᐃ (ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᑐᖅ)	7	5
Δᑲᐱᖓᓂᐊᔨᐊᑎᕈᑯ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᕐᔨᑦ	1	..
ᐊᐅᑦ Δᖁᐊᑎᒋᔭᑎᑕᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᕐᔨᑦ	8	9
ᐊᓂᖏᑎᓇᔨᔨᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᕐᔨᑦ	4	3
ᑎᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᓇᔨᔨᑎᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᕐᔨᑦ	3	2
ᐅᐱᓂᑲᑯᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᕐᔨᑦ	1	..
Δᖁᓂᐊᓇᕐᔨᑦ Δᓂᖁᑯᓕᑲᑐᑐᑦ	1	..
ᓇᓗᓇΔᖏᑕᐅᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᐅᖓᓂᐅᔪᖅᑎᑦ	2	1
ᐊᓐᓂᓕᔪᑎᑲ	15	5
ᑲᑎᓕᒥᑦ	44	26

ᐊᑕᐅᑯᓯᒻᒪᑦ ᑐᖁᐊᑯᑯᓂᒪᓕᒪᑦ
$44.05-ᒪᓪᓚᓂᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᖃᑦᑕᖁᓕᓂᑲᓂᖅ.
ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᖁᑦ
ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᖅᑕᒪᓇᐅᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ 1990-Γ,
ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ ᑕᔾᓕᓂᑦ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑦ
ᐊᑐᖁᓂᔾᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᔪᖁᓕᒫᑦ
ᑐᑭᖁᖅᖁᓪᓚᔨᓕᒫᑦ $40.31-ᒪᓪᓚᓄᑐᖅ
ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓪᓚᖃᖅᑕᒪᓇᐅᖅᑐᑐᑦ 1990-Γ.

ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓗᒃ ᑕᔾᔪᕐᖁᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᒪᓪᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ

1990-Γ, Δ_ϧᐱᐅᓕ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖁᓪᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᓕ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ Δ_ᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖓᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᓗᓂᑦ 6,445-ᖅᔪᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᑦᑕ. ᐊᑕᖏᑲᒻᒫᓗᓂᓄᑯᐊᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ Δ_ᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᓪᓗᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖁᓪᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᑦ Δ_ᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖁᓪᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᖅᑕᒪᓇᐅᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ 1990-Γ, ᐊᑕᖏᑲᒻᒫᓗᓂᓄᑯᐊᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᖅᑕᒪᓇᐅᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ 1990-Γ, ᐊᑕᖏᑲᒻᒫᓗᓂᓄᑯᐊᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᖅᑕᒪᓇᐅᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ 1990-Γ.

ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᓕ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖁᓪᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᒪᓪᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ

1990-Γ, Δ_ϧᐱᐅᓕ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖁᓪᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ Δ_ᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖓᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᓗᓂᑦ 5,048-ᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓪᓚᓂᖅ. Δ_ϧᐱᐅᓕ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖁᓪᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᑦ 14,074-ᖅᔪᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᑦᑕ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᖅᑕᒪᓇᐅᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ 1990-Γ. ᐊᑕᖏᑲᒻᒫᓗᓂᓄᑯᐊᑦ (12,585) Δ_ϧᐱᐅᓕ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ, Δ_ϧᐱᐅᓕ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖁᓪᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᖅᑕᒪᓇᐅᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ 1990-Γ, Δ_ϧᐱᐅᓕ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖁᓪᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᖅᑕᒪᓇᐅᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ 1990-Γ, Δ_ϧᐱᐅᓕ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖁᓪᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᖅᑕᒪᓇᐅᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ 1990-Γ, Δ_ϧᐱᐅᓕ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖁᓪᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᖅᑕᒪᓇᐅᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ 1990-Γ, Δ_ϧᐱᐅᓕ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖁᓪᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᖅᑕᒪᓇᐅᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ 1990-Γ.

ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᓕ ᐊᐅᓚᓕᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓚᐅᑕᐅᔨᓇᐊᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ

1990-Γ Δ_ϧᐱᐅᓕ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖁᓪᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᑦ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᓐᓂᒃ, ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᓚᐅᖅᑕᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓕᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᖅᑕᒪᓇᐅᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓚᐅᑕᐅᔨᓇᐊᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᖅᑕᒪᓇᐅᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ 1990-Γ, Δ_ϧᐱᐅᓕ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖁᓪᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᖅᑕᒪᓇᐅᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ 1990-Γ, Δ_ϧᐱᐅᓕ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖁᓪᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᖅᑕᒪᓇᐅᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ 1990-Γ.

ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᓕ ᐊᐅᓚᓕᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓚᐅᑕᐅᔨᓇᐊᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ

1990-Γ Δ_ϧᐱᐅᓕ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖁᓪᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᑦ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᓐᓂᒃ, ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᓚᐅᖅᑕᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓚᐅᑕᐅᔨᓇᐊᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᖅᑕᒪᓇᐅᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ 1990-Γ, Δ_ϧᐱᐅᓕ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖁᓪᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᖅᑕᒪᓇᐅᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ 1990-Γ, Δ_ϧᐱᐅᓕ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖁᓪᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᖅᑕᒪᓇᐅᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ 1990-Γ.

ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᓕ ᐊᑭᓚᐅᑕᐅᔨᓇᐊᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓕᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ

1990-Γ Δ_ϧᐱᐅᓕ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖁᓪᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᑦ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᓐᓂᒃ, ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᓚᐅᖅᑕᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑭᓚᐅᑕᐅᔨᓇᐊᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᖅᑕᒪᓇᐅᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ 1990-Γ, Δ_ϧᐱᐅᓕ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖁᓪᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒪᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᐊᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᖅᑕᒪᓇᐅᖅᑐᑐᓂᑦ 1990-Γ.

ᑭᓯᓪᓕᖅ ᐊᓂᓄᕆᓇᖅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ

ᑕᕐᑲᐃᐧᐊᖅ ᑭᓯᓪᓕᖅᑎᑦ
ᐊᓂᓄᕆᓇᖅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᔨᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (KHRB)
ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖑᓚᐊᖑᓕᕆᑦ 8-ᖏᒍᔪᓂᖅ
ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓂᑦ
ᐊᓂᓄᕆᖑᖏᑦᑐᓚᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑎᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᒪᓗ
ᐊᓂᓄᕆᐊᖑᓂᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐃᑎᐅᓂᖅ
ᑎᐃᓂᐹᓕᕐᑐᑦ (ᐅᐱᓕᓂᑎᖅ) ᐊᖏᒪᓗ
ᔪᓴᓴᐊᖑᓐᓇᑦ (ᐃᖅᓗᐊᓗᖅ). ᑕᑯᔪᐊ
ᐅᓄᖑᓚᖅᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑭᓯᓪᓕᖅᑎᑦ
ᐊᓂᓄᕆᖏᑦᑐᓚᓐᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑕ
ᐊᐃᕐᑐᖑᓕᓚᖅᖏᓐᓂᑦᑐᑦ 5,969-
ᖏᔪᓗᐊᖑᑐᑦ. ᑕᑯᔪᐊ KHRB-ᒪᔪᑦ
ᐊᑐᖑᑎᑎᑯᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᔪᓂᖏᓐ ᒪᓕᓐᓄᓐᒃ
ᐃᑲᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᑐᐅᔪᓄᑦ
ᑭᓯᓪᓕᖅᑐᐅᑦ ᐊᐃᕐᑐᖑᓕᓚᖅᖏᓐᓂᑦᑐᑦ:

* ᐊᖑᑎᖏᑦᔪᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᔪᑦ,
  ᐊᑭᑎᓕᓚᓂᖓᓕᑦ ᐊᖏᒪᓗ
  ᑭᒃᔪᓕᒪᓄᑦ
  ᐊᓂᓄᕆᓇᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᓚᓂᖓᓕᑦ
  ᐃᑲᔪᑎᑎᓂᒃ;

* ᐊᓂᓄᕆᓇᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᓚᓕᖅᑐᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅ
  ᑭᐊᖑᑎᑦᑎᓂᖓᓕᑦ
  ᐱᓕᓚᐃᓚᖅᑐᐅᔪᖅ;

* ᔫᓕᖑᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᔪᓚᓐᓂᒃ
  ᐱᓕᓚᐃᓚᖅᑐᐅᔪᖅ;

* ᑐᐊᐃᔾᓇᖑᔪᓄᑦ ᐸᖑᓇᓱᓕᓂᖓᓕᑦ
  ᐱᓕᓚᐃᓚᖅᑐᐅᔪᖅ;

* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓕᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᒪᓗ
  ᐃᓱᒪᓗᓴᓕᔪᓄᑦ
  ᐃᓂᖃᖑᑎᑎᓂᖅ;

* ᑭᒧᖑᔪᓄᑦ;

* ᐊᖏᕐᕕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᑎᓂᖅ
  ᑕᓴᑯᓄᖓ ᓇᖏᓂᖅ
  ᖃᓚᒋᔾᓇᖏᑦᑐᔪᓄᑦ; ᐊᖏᒪᓗ

* ᐊᓂᓄᕆᐊᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑐᑐᔪᓄᑦ
  ᐱᓚᕆᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

1990-ᒥᑦ ᐱᓱᐊᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ

ᑕᕐᑲᐃᐧᐊᖅ ᒪᖅᖃᒃ ᐱᓚᕆᐅᓇᓱᓚᐊᖑᔪᑐᒃ
ᐃᖃᓱᓱᑦᑕᐅᓱᒪᓕᐊᓂ ᑕᕐᑲᓇᖅᖏᓐᓂ
KRHB-ᓂᓂᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ
ᐅᔨᐊᖏᔪᒪᓇᐅᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᓱᐅᔾᓚᐊᖑᓕᕆᑦᑐᑦ
ᐊᖑᕿᒋᐊᖑᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᒪᓗ
ᐱᐊᓂᕐᑕᐅᓂᓚᓂᖓᓕᑦ ᓇᔨᔪ-ᔾᓚᓇᓂᔪᓕᑦ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᔪᓕᑦ. ᑕᕐᑲᐃᐧᐊᖅ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ
ᐱᓚᕆᐅᔾᔪᑎᒃ ᐱᓚᕆᐅᓚᐅᑦᑐᑦ
ᑕᕐᑲᓇᖅᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᒪᓂᕐᑐᐃᑦ
ᑲᓚᑦᑐᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᒪᓗ
ᑭᓴᓕᑦᑐᑎᓐᓄᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ ᑕᕐᑲᓇᖅᖏᓐᓂᑦ
ᐅᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓂᓄᕆᐊᖓᔪᓂᓚᓂᖓᓕᑦ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᔪᓕᑦ ᐊᖏᒪᓗ
ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖑᓂᖅᑐᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓱᐅᔾᓚᐊᖑᓕᕆᑦᑐᑦ
ᐱᓱᐅᓂᖅ ᑕᕐᑲᓇᖅᖏᓐᓂᑦ KRHB-
ᓂᓂᑦ 1991-ᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᒪᓗ
ᐊᖑᕿᓱᓚᑎᑦᑎᓂᓕᓐᓄᑦ
ᐊᖑᕿᑭᓴᓱᓂᓂᓂᓂᑦ
ᐃᓱᒪᓕᕐᓂᐊᖑᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅ. ᑕᕐᑲᐃᐧᐊᖅ
KRHB-ᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᔭᑦ
ᐱᒋᐊᖑᑎᑎᓂᓚᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᑦᑕᐅᔪᓚᑦ
ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓂᑦ ᐃᖅᓗᓱᐃᓚᐅᔪᓚᑦ
ᐱᓚᕆᐅᔪᓚᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᓯᓂᒥᑦ.

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐧ

ᐅᕙᓕᒪᓕᐅᔪᓐᓇ ᑕᓗᒥᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᐱᐅᑎᐅᓂᖏᓐ ᖃᓄᑎᖅᓂᕐᕿᓘᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔨᔪᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᒪᔭᕐᓗᓂ. ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐱᖅᖢᑎᑕᐅᓕᕆᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓚᕎᑐᐃᔨᐅᐊᕐᓂ (CHR-ᖅᔪᓂᕿᑕᐅᐊᕐᓂ) ᑲᑎᕿᕿᑕᐅᓕᐅᔪᓐᓇᑦ ᑕᑯᓄᖅᓂ, ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᖏᑦᑕ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ, ᐊᐃᐊᐊᖏᑦᐅᑕᐅᐊᕐᕕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᓕᐅᔪᓐᓇᒃᑯᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐱᖅᖢᑎᑕᐅᓕᕆᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓚᕎᑐᐃᔨᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᖏᑦ. ᑭᒍᑎᓕᕐᕆᐊᖅ ᐅᕙᓕᒪᓕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᒍᑎᓕᕐᕆᐊᖅ ᑭᒍᑎᓕᕐᕆᐊᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓕᓚᐱᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᐅ

ᐊᑲᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᓕᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂ

ᑕᐃᒪ 235-ᖅᔪᕐᓂᑦ ᐅᒪᔨᓂᑦ ᐃᓐᓂᔨᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔾᔨᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔨᓂᑦ ᑭᓯᓕᖅᑎᓂ ᐊᐃᓚᖃᕐᓂᖅᑎᓂ 1990-ᒥᓂ. ᒪᑐᐊᐅ 34-ᖅᔪᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂ ᐊᑲᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᓕᖅᓯᒪᓂ, ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓗ ᒪᑐᐊᐅ ᐊᑲᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᓕᖅᓯᐅᑉᐳᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐊᐃᓚᖃᕐᓂᖅᑎᓂᐅᔨᓂᑦ ᓯᓚᑎᓐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂ. 19-ᖅᔪᔨᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᓚᐊᖃᑎᒌᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᔨᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓄᓕᖃᔨᓂᖅ ᑭᓯᓕᖅᑎᓂ ᐊᐃᓚᖃᖅᓯᒪᓂᐅᔨᓂᑦ (8.0 ᐳᓴᓕᒥᒃ), ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖃᑦ ᐳᓴᓕᖅᔪᔨᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑎᒌᓂᖅᓴᐅᔨᑦ ᐊᑕᖏᓕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕆᐊᓕᒪᖃᑎᒃ (5.0 ᐳᓴᓕᖅᔪᔨᖅ).

ᐊᑕᖏᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᒪᑐᐊᐅ ᐃᓄᐃᔨᓂᑦ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᓕᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᓂᓐᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂ ᐊᓂᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓯᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᑎᑦ 20-ᒥᓂ ᐊᒃᓱᓗ 39-ᒧᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᑕᖏᓯᔪᓄᑦ 46-ᖅᔪᓂ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᕆᐅᓕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂ ᐊᓂᓐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ 19-ᒥᓂ ᓄᓕᖃᓄᖅ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᔪᓗ ᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᕆᐅᓕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕆᔭᒧᑦ 15-ᒥᓂ ᓄᓕᖃᐅᔨᔪᒧᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᖏᓯᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓂᔨᓂᑦ 31-ᖅᔪᓂ ᑐᖅᔨᔨᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᑭᓯᓕᖅᑎᓂ ᐊᐃᓚᖃᖅᓯᒪᓂᐅᔨᓂᑦ 1990-ᒥᓂ. ᒪᑐᐊᐅᓗ 1/3ᖅᓯᓂ (32.3 ᐳᓴᓕᖅᔪᔨᓂ) ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑭᑕᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᓂᑐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᓗᒍ. ᐊᑐᖅᑭᑕᐅᔨᓕᔨᓂ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᓐᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐅᓂᖅᑲᓕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐱᖁᐅᔨᓕᔨᓂ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖏᑦ ᐅᓕᓴᕐᓗᒧᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᑎᒌᓂᖅᓴᐅᔨᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑭᑕᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᓂᑐᒧᑦ 1990-ᒥᓂ, ᐊᑲᓴᖅᑎᓕᓂᒪᓗᓂ 1989-ᒥᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑭᑕᐅᔨᓕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐃᓚᖃᖅᓯᓗᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᓕᖅᓯᒪᓂᐅᔨᓂᑦ, ᑕᒻᓗᒍ ᓴᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᓕᖅᓯᒪᓂᐅᔨᓂᑦ ᒪᑐᐊᐅᓗ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᓕᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᓂᓐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᑎᑦ 20-ᒥᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 39-ᒧᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᑕᖏᓯᔪᓄᑦ 46-ᖅᔪᓂ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᕆᐅᓕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂ ᐊᓂᓐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᑎᑦ 19-ᒥᓂ ᓄᓕᖃᓄᖅ. ᐊᑕᐅᓯᔪᓗ ᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᕆᐅᓕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕆᔭᒧᑦ 15-ᒥᓂ ᓄᓕᖃᐅᔨᔪᒧᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᖏᓯᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓂᔨᓂᑦ 31-ᖅᔪᓂ ᑐᖅᔨᔨᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᑭᓯᓕᖅᑎᓂ ᐊᐃᓚᖃᖅᓯᒪᓂᐅᔨᓂᑦ 1990-ᒥᓂ. ᒪᑐᐊᐅᓗ 1/3ᖅᓯᓂ (32.3 ᐳᓴᓕᖅᔪᔨᓂ) ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑭᑕᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᓂᑐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᓗᒍ. ᐊᑐᖅᑭᑕᐅᔨᓕᔨᓂ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᓐᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐅᓂᖅᑲᓕᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐱᖁᐅᔨᓕᔨᓂ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖏᑦ ᐅᓕᓴᕐᓗᒧᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓗ

ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒃᓴ ᑲᓴᖏᓐᓂᐊᓕᕐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᑎᐊᕐᓂᑦ 5.4-ᖃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᑭᐅᖏᖏᑎᐊᓄᑦ 1990-91-ᒪᑦ.

ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓴᐅᑎᑦ ᓇᓕᓕᐅᒃᑯᒪᑦ

ᑕᐃᒪ 19,965-ᖃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓴᐅᑎᑦ ᓇᓕᓕᐅᒃᑯᒪᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖏᑐᒃᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᑕᑯᓇᓐᖃᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᑐᓂᑦ. ᑭᓯᐸᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᒪᓂᑐᖏᑦᑐᒥᓂᖅᓴᖅᑎᓂᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ, ᒃᑯᑎᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᑐᖏᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ $709,712-ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑭᓚᓕᑐᐃᓚᖃᖅᖢᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖏᑦᑕᐅᔾᔨᑦᑐᑦ $35.55-ᒪᓕᐅᔨᓪᓗᑎᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᒥᑭᓐᖏᕐᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᑎᐊᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖏᑦᑕᐅᓕᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ 1990-ᒥᑦ, $40.31-ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖏᓚᐅᖅ.

ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓵᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒪᓕᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓕᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᔾᔨᐅᑎᖓᑦᑐᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ

1990-ᒥᑦ, ᑭᓯᐸᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᑕᐃᓇᖅᑐᐅᑉᐳᓕᕐᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓚᓕᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᒪᓂᖅ 513-ᖃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓐᓗᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓵᒋᓐᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᑎᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓵᒋᐅᓂᖅ. ᐅᓄᖅᑲᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᑯᔪᐊ ᐅᓐᓗᐃᐸᑦ (438-ᖃᓄᐃᑦ) ᐅᑭᐅᓚᓕᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓴᑦᑕᐊᓐᒃ ᖃᓄᓕᐊᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓵᒋᓂᖅ. ᑭᓯᐸᓂᑎᒥᐅᑉᐳᓕᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓵᒋᓕᐅᖏᑦᑐᓕᖓᑦ 476-ᖃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᑎᐊᕐᓂᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᓂᖅ, ᑕᒪᑎᒥᖅᐃᐸᑦ (237-ᖃᓄᐃᑦ) ᑕᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᑦᑕᐊᓐᒃ ᖃᓄᓕᐊᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓵᒋᓂᖅ, ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᑦ ᖁᑭᖅᑲᒪᔨᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓵᒋᓇᓂᕐᓂᑦ.

ᑭᓯᐸᓂᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᐱᖓᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅᑐᑎᒍᑦᑐᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓵᒋᐅᓂᖅᑐᑎᒍᑦᑐᑦ 6,615-ᖃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓐᓗᖅ ᓄᓇᑎᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᓯᓚᑎᐊᓂᑦᑐᓂᒃ 1990-ᒥᑦ, ᐊᑭᖏᑦᑎᓯᓂᖅ $596-ᒪᓕᐅᔨᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᑕᒪᑦ. ᑲᑎᕐᓗᓂᑦ 12,903-ᖃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓵᒋᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᑎᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᓯᓚᑎᐊᓂᖅ ᑭᓯᐸᓂᑎᒥᐅᑉᐳᓕᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᑦ, $35-ᒪᓕᐅᔨᓂᖅ ᐊᑭᖑᓪᓗᑎᑦ.

ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᑭᖑᓂᖏᑦᑐᑦ

ᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᑭᖑᓂᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᐸᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓵᒋᐅᓂᖅᑐᑎᒍᑦᑐᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ ᓴᓇᑎᖓᓂᕐᓂᖅᐳᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒃᓱᖏᓂᑦ, ᐱᖁᔭᐅᓂᕐᓂᖅᐳᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᕙᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓵᒋᐅᓂᖅᑐᑎᒍᑦᑐᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ 461-ᖃᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᓂᕐᑕᐅᔾᔨᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᖑᓪᓗᑎᑦ $4,149-ᒪᓕᐅᔨᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ 4,013-ᖃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖏᓪᓗᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓕᖓᑦᑕᐅᔾᔨᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᖑᓪᓗᑎᑦ $565-ᒪᓕᐅᔨᑦ. ᓄᓇᑎᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᐳᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑭᖑᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓴᓇᓂᕐᑕᐅᓕᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ $2,537-ᒪᓕᐅᔨᑦ ᓄᓇᑎᐊᓕᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖏᓪᓗᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᖑᓂᖅ $457-ᒪᓕᐅᔨᓪᓗᑎᑦ.

ᑭᓯᐸᓂᑎᒥᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᖅ, 1989-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 1990-ᒥᑦ

	'89	'90
ᐊᒻᒪᑎᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ	--	1
ᐊᑐᖏᑦᑕᐅᔾᔨᓇᓂᑦᑐᓄᓪᓕᐊᑦ (ᑲᓇᓗ)	8	10
ᐃᓅᓴᓇᓂᐊᕐᓇᓚᐅᖏᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓂᖅ	1	--
ᐊᐅᓚ ᐊᖑᓚᐅᖏᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓂᖅ	6	4
ᐊᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᓚᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓂᖅ	4	6
ᖁᑐᓕᕆᐅᓗᓚᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓂᖅ	1	--
ᐃᖏᓐᓇᐊᕆᐅᓗᓚᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓵᒋᐅᓂᖅ	1	2
ᓇᓚᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ	--	3
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᓵᒋᓂ	4	5
ᑲᑎᕐᓯᒪᓂ	25	31

ᖃᑎᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᓕᕆᓇᖅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑎᑦ

ᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓇ ᖃᑎᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑎᑦ (KHB-ᖁᓕᓯᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ) ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖅᓱᒪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᓂᒃᑯᓂᖅ (6-ᓂᒃ) ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᒪᑭᒃ (2) ᓄᓇᓕᓂᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᓕᕆᓕᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᒃᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᓇ ᓂᓇ ᐱᑐᒍᓐ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᐊᖅᖢᖅ. ᐅᓄᖅᓯᓚᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᑎᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑎᑦᑕ ᐊᐃᒃᑐᑐᕆᓚᓯᓚᑦᑎᓂᑦᑐᑦ 4,221-ᖓᔪᖅ.

ᑕᒃᓴᐊ KHB-ᒃᓴᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓴᓂᖓ ᐃᑲᔪᐊᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᕕᐅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᑎᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᐊᐃᒃᑐᑐᕆᓚᓯᓚᑦᑎᓂᑦ:

* ᐊᑕᖏᕐᕋᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᒧᑦ, ᐊᔪᑎᓕᓚᓂᖓᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᒪᓗ ᑭᓴᓕᓚᓄᓕ ᐊᓐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᐊᓂᒃ;

* ᐊᓐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅ ᑭᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᖓᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓂᒃ;

* ᓴᓕᕋᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓂᒃ;

* ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᕋᑐᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐹᓕᖓᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓂᒃ;

* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖓᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖓᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦ

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑐᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᑕᓯᓂᖅ, 1990

1990-ᒥᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᑎᓇᓯᓚᑎᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᖅᓯᖅ	4,221
ᑲᑎᕕᓂᖅ ᐃᖅᓂᐊᓱᒃᓴᖅ	149
ᐊᐃᓇᓇᐃᑦ 15-ᒥᑦ ᓄᑲᓕᐅᕐᓯᖅ	1
ᐅᖃᓗᐊᖅᓯᓚᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᓂᐊᓱᒃᓴᖅ (2500 ᔮᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᓐᓂᑦ)	8
ᑐᖓᔪᓐᓇᓚᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᓂᐊᓱᒃᓴᖅ	---
ᓄᑕᖅᓴᓇᓕᒥ 1-ᒥᑦ ᓄᑲᓕᐅᕐᓯᖅ ᑐᖓᔪᓯᖅ	5
ᑲᑎᕕᓂᖅ ᑐᖓᔪᓯᖅ (ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᑎᑦᓴᓐᓂᑦᑐᑦ)	26

ᒪᓕᒐᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐃᓄᖅᑲᓇᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐃᓄᖅᑲᓇᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᖅᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᖅᑲᓇᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᓕᐅᕐᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑲᐱᖅᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᑦᔪᓂᒃᑯᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓂᖅ.

7-ᓴᓚᕆᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖏᓚᐅᖅᑕ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒃᑎᓕᕆᔨᓂᖅ (ANSIP-ᓴᓚᕆᑦ), ᑲᔪᓯᓗᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖏᓐᓄᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐃᓗᐊᖏᓚᐅᖅᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᖅ ᓴᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᖅᑲᓇᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖏᓐᓄᑦᓯᓂᖅ (ANSIP-ᓴᓚᕆᑦ). ᑲᔪᓯᓗᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖏᓐᓄᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐃᓗᐊᖏᓚᐅᖅᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᖅ ᓴᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᓗᓂᖅ ᐱᖓᓱᖃᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᖅᑲᓇᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᑦᔪᓂᒃᑯᓂᖅ.

1990-ᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᓂᕗᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᓂᒃ (CHR-ᓴᓚᕆᑦ) ᑲᑎᕕᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐃᓄᖅᑲᓇᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᑦᔪᓂᒃᑯᓂᖅ ᐊᐃᓐᓇ

ᓄᒍᔨᓂᑦ ᐃᓂᓄᓂᑦ, ᑕᕐᓂᐊᓪᓚᕐᓚᑦ, 853-ᓄᒍᔨᑦ ᐊᓄᑎᐅᓪᓚᐅᑎᔾᑦ, ᐊᓘᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᐊᓂᖏᑦ 1,475-ᓄᒍᔨᑦ ᐊᖏᓐᓇᐅᓪᓚᐅᑎᔾᑦ.

ᑭᒍᑎᓪᓗᓂᖅ

ᑭᒍᑎᓪᓗᓂᖅ ᖁᑎᖏᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᕕᑐᑎᒍᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂᑦ, ᐊᖅᑭᑐᖅᓯᒪᔭᒃᑯᓂᑦ 1990-91-ᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖏᑦᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ, ᐱᐅᓯᓂᓂᕐᓂᖅᐸᑎᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᓕᒪᖏᑦ. ᐊᖏᕐᕕᓂᓂᕐᓂᖅ (6-ᓂᒃ) ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖅᑭᓇᓂ ᐅᑉ ᐸᔪᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᑕᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᕋᕐᓂᖅ 9.88-ᓄᒍᔨᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᑎᕐᓯᒪᓂᖃᓕᕐᓂᑦ, ᑭᒍᑎᖃᖅᑎᓂᖃᓕᕐᓂᑦ ᐅᑉ ᐸᔪᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᓂᒃ ᑭᒍᑎᖃᓕᕐᓂᑦ, ᐊᑦᑕᕆᑎᖓᔪᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᕋᕐᓂᖅ 8.77-ᓄᒍᔨᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔨᓕᒍᖓ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᒍᑦ. 12-ᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖅᑭᓇᓂ ᐅᑉ ᐸᔪᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᑕᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᕋᕐᓂᖅ 6.1-ᓄᒍᔨᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᑎᕐᓯᒪᓂᒃ, ᑭᒍᑎᖃᓪᓚᕐᓂᖃᓕᕐᓂᑦ, ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᒪᓂᒃ ᑭᒍᑎᖃᓕᕐᓂᑦ, ᐊᑦᑕᕆᑎᖓᔪᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᕋᕐᓂᖅ 5.4-ᓄᒍᔨᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ 1990-91-ᒥᑦ.

ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᓇᓕᓕᐅᑉ

ᑕᐃᒪ 16,943-ᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᒃ ᓇᓕᓕᐅᓄᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔾᔨᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑕᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᖁᑎᖏᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᕕᑐᑎᒍᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ, ᑲᑎᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑭᑉᓴᖅᓯᑦ ᑕᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᐅᑎᔾᑦ $845,720-ᒪᓕᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑭᓚᒋᖅᑐᑐᔪᓂ ᑲᑎᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᐅᑎᔾᑦ $49.92-ᓄᒍᔨᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖏᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᑎᕋᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᐱᕕᑐᑎᒍᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ, ᐃᓕᓐᓇᐅᓪᓚᐅᑎᔾᑦ $40.31-ᒪᓕᓂ.

ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓕᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᔨᓴᖏᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᕋᕐᓂᖅ

1990-ᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᖁᑎᖏᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᕕᑐᑎᒍᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᐅᑦᓯᓕᓚᐅᑎᔾᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓗᓂᑦ 4,834-ᓄᒍᔨᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᒪᓗᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᖏᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅᐸᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᖅ. ᑕᒪᖏᒥᓚᐃᑦ ᐅᒪᓚᐃᑦ (4,697-ᓄᒍᔨᑦ) ᐅᑦᓯᓕᓚᐅᑎᔾᑦ ᓭᑦᐊᓐᑦ ᖃᓚᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᐊᓕᒫᓂ, ᖁᑎᖏᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᖁᔭᐅᔾᔨᖏᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ 1,561-ᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᑦ ᐃᓚᐊᓂᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑦᑕᐅᔾᔨ, ᐅᓄᖅᓯᖏᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ (1,324-ᓄᒍᔨᑦ) ᑕᑯᓗᒃ ᓭᑦᐊᓐᑦ ᖃᓚᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ.

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖁᑎᖏᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᕕᑐᑎᒍᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᐅᑦᓯᓕᓚᐅᑎᔾᑦ 2,075-ᓄᒍᔨᓂᒃ ᐅᒪᓗᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᑦ ᓭᓕᑎᓂᖅ 1990-ᒥᑦ, ᐊᑭᖏᑎᑎᓯᒃᓚᑎᒃ $723-ᒪᓕᓂᒃ ᐅᒪᓗᓐᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓭᓐᓇᒥᑦ. ᑲᑎᕐᓂᖅ 489-ᓄᒍᔨᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᐊᓕᒫᓂ ᑕᐃᔨᓴᖏᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᑦ ᓭᓕᑕᓂᑦ ᖁᑎᖏᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᖅᑭᑐᖅ, ᐊᑭᖏᑎᑎᓪᓚᑎᒃ $67-ᒪᓕᓂᒃ.

ᖁᑎᖏᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᖃᖏᑦ 1989-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒥᓕᓗ 1990-ᒥᑦ

	'89	'90
ᐊᖏᕐᕕᑐᑎᒍᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂᑦ (ᑲᓇᓕ)	6	3
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᒪᓂᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᖅ	--	1
ᐊᑐᒃ ᐊᖏᔪᓂᖓᓕᒫᓂ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᖅ	2	7
ᐊᓂᓴᓇᓂᕐᔪᓂ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᖅ	1	2
ᐃᓚᓗᐊᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᖅ	--	2
ᐃᖅᓯᐊᓕᓴᐅᓂᖓᓂᓂᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ (congenital)	1	1
ᐃᖅᓯᐊᓕᓴᐅᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ (perinatal)	1	--
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᕐᓂᖅᐸᓂᒃ	2	3
ᐊᓐᓂᖅᑐᓄᑦ	6	7
ᑲᑎᕐᓂᖅ	19	26

ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑲᓇᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓪᓕᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓚᖅᑕᐅᔪᓇᐃᖅᑎᑦ

ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑲᓇᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓪᓕᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓚᖅᑕᐅᔪᓇᐃᖅᑎᑦ ᖃᑎᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᔪᐊᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᖅᓂᖅᑐᐅᓚᐅᖅᓱᒃ ᑭᒃᑯᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᔪᐊᑦᑎᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᐱᒃᔨᐸᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᑭᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᖅᓯᓂᖅᓱᐅᖅᓯᒪᑕ ᐅᑦᑐᑕᐅᔨᖅᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓇᕐᑎᐊᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖅᓂ ᐅᑦᓯᓕᖅᓂ ᓯᓚᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪ 490-ᖅᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᑕᖅᑕᐅᔨᖅᓴᓚᐅᖅᓱᒃ ᐊᑭᓚᖅᑕᐅᔪᓇᐃᖅᑎᒋᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒍ $3,004-ᒪᓚᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓗ 2,187-ᖅᔪᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓪᓕᐊᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᑭᖅᓴᓚᐅᖅᓱᒋᓪᓗᑎᒃ $549-ᒪᓚᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ. ᓇᓇᕐᑎᐊᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒍᑎᒃ ᓴᑕᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ $2,537-ᒪᓚᑐᓚᓚᐅᖅᓱᑦ, ᑭᒃᑯᐊᓕ ᓇᓇᕐᑎᐊᖅᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᒃᑲᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓪᓖᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᓱᑦ $457-ᒪᓚᐅᓚᓪᓗᑎᒃ.

ᒪᑲᓐᓯᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦᑕᓪᓗᓂᒃ

ᑖᒃᓯᐊ ᒪᑲᓐᓯᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦᑕᓪᓗᓂᒃ (MRHS-ᓂᑦ) ᐊᐅᓪᒥᑎᐅᑦ ᓄᐊᕐᕿᐃᐅᓚᑎᑦᑕᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑭᓚᕐᓗᒍᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᒥᑎᐅᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅ

ᓄᓇᓕᐊᕐᓂᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅ, 1990

1990-ᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦᑕᐅᓄᓱᓕᒻᒥᓂᑦ ᖃᑦᕿᔪᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᖅᓯᒥᑦ	19,964
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓚᕆᑦ	486
ᐊᐃᓄᐃᑦ 15-ᒥᑦ ᓄᑲᑦᓯᐅᔪᑦ	1
ᐅᖃᓪᓚᐊᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓚᕆᑦ (2500 ᔫᕆᓂᑦ ᒥᑭᓴᕐᕿᑦ)	16
ᑐᓴᐅᓱᒡᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓚᕆᑦ	3
ᓄᑎᕈᓭᑦ 1-ᒥᑦ ᓄᑲᑦᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᔪᑦ	1
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᔪᑦ (ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᒃᑐᑦ)	55

1990-ᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᔪᑎᐅᔪᑦ

ᐅ ᓄᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᓚᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᔨᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓴᒥᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᑦᓯᓂᐅᓕᖅᓯᓐᓂᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ ᑐᑭᖅᓪᓚᑦᓴᑎᑦ ᒪᑯᓂᑐᓄᓐᓂᑦ. ᑕᑯᔪᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓪᓚᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓴᓇᐃᑭᑕᐅᔨᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᔨᓂᖓ ᐱᓕᓚᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ:

* ᖃᓴᓇᐃᑦᒥ ᑭᖑᔨᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓂᑦᓯᓂᓕᓚᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑦᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᖅᑐᓂᒃ (2) ᑭᖑᔨᒪᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓯᒪᓂᖅᑎᑦ; ᐊᐅᓂᑦᓯᓇᖅᑐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᓱᓕ ᑭᓯᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᓄᑦ ᐊᒪᓚᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᖅᑐᑦ;

* ᑭᔪᑎᑦᑎᐊᓚᒋᓂᓂᕐᒧᖓᓚᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᓕᓕ ᒪᑎᑦᑎᒃᖢᓂᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕿᓚᒻᒥᓄᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑎᑦᑎᖢᓂᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᔪᑎᑦᑎᐊᓚᖓᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᑕᖅᓄᑕ, ᐅᑦᑐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅ;

* ᓄᓇᒃᑯᑭᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᐸᐅᑕᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᐊᑦᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᖅᓴᖅᓯᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᓚᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒫᓂᖅ ᓄᑕᖅᓄᑕ ᐅᑦᑐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᓚᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᐊᑦᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᖅᓴᖅᓯᓐᓂᑦ

ᐱᕆᔨᑕᐅᔨᓪᓚᑦ, ᑕᓂᓗᒍ ᓴᓂᐊᓂᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᒪᕆᐱᒪᖏᑦᑕ ᒪᓕᕆᑐᑎᒥᑦ.

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑕᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᓯᒪᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒪᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑕᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᐃᒃᓯᑎᒃ

ᑕᐃᒪ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᑦᑕ 62,282-ᖏᓚᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᑦ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑕᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᐃᒃᓯᑎᒃᐅᑉ ᐱᑕᖃᖏᑕᐅᑉᐳᓪᓚᕆᔨᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᖓ ᓴᖅᑭᑕ ᐊᐱᕆᑐᖏᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓗ 31,911-ᖏᓚᐅᑦᑐᓪᓚᕆᔨᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒥᓄᓂ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑕᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᐃᒃᓯᑎᒃᐅᑉᓴᑎᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᖏᑕᐅᑉᐳᓪᓚᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᖏᓚᐃᔪᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᒋᓐᓂᑦ CHR-ᖏᓚᐅᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᖓ 7,475-ᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᖓᑦ. ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᖓ, 3,274-ᖏᓚᐅᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᑎᐅᓪᓚᕆᔨᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦ, ᐊᒃᓱᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᐊᑯᓂᑦ 4,201-ᖏᓚᐅᑦ ᐊᖏᓇᐅᓪᓚᕆᔨᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦ.

ᑭᔪᓚᕆᓂᖅᖢᑎᒃ

ᑭᔪᓚᕆᓂᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᓴᓕᐅᑉ ᐊᐱᕆᑐᖏᓕᕆᓂᖅᖢᑎᒃᓯᒪᓂᑦ, ᐊᖏᕐᕉᓴᒪᓐᓂᒃ 1990-91-ᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖏᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ, ᐱᐅᖏᑦᓂᖏᖅᑐᐅᑉᐳᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᕆᒪᓴᒥᑦ. ᐊᖏᕐᕋᓂᕐᓂᒃ (6-ᓂᒃ) ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖏᑐᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕈᓪᓕᑦ ᐅᑉᐸᑦᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᑕᖏᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᑦᑕ 7.30-ᖏᓚᐅᑦ ᐊᐅᑎᖏᓕᕆᓂᖅᖢᑎᒃ, ᑭᔪᓚᕆᓂᖅᖢᑎᒃᐅᑉᐳᖅ ᑐᑦᑐᓪᓚᕆᔨᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᖏᓕᕆᓂᒃ ᑭᔪᓚᕆᓂᖅᖢᑎᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚ ᑎᑎᕋᖏᓐᓄᑐᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᕆᒪᓴᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᑦᑕ 8.77-ᖏᓚᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᓪᓚᕆᔨᓪᓕᐊᓂᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔾᔨᓕᒫᖓ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᓗᒍ, 12-ᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖏᑐᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕈᓪᓕᑦ ᐅᑉᐸᑦᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᑕᖏᐃᑦ 5.0-ᖏᓚᐅᑦ ᐊᐅᑎᖏᓕᕆᓂᖅᖢᑎᒃ, ᑭᔪᓚᕆᓂᖅᖢᑎᒃᐅᑉᐳᖅ, ᐃᓕᖏᓕᕆᓂᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᑭᔪᓚᕆᓂᖅᖢᑎᒃᐅᑉᐳᖅ, ᐊᐳᖃᖏᑎᒍᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᕆᒪᓴᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᑦᑕ 5.4-ᖏᓚᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖏᑐᖅ 1990-91-ᒥᑦ.

ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑕᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓇᓕᓕᐅᑉᐳᓪᓚᕆᔨᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦ

ᑕᐃᒪ 211,547-ᖏᓚᐅᑦ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑕᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᖢᑎᒃᐅᑉ ᓇᓕᓕᐅᑉᐳᓪᓚᕆᔨᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑉᐳᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓴᓇᔨᓪᓚᕆᔨᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ. (ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓴᓇᔨᓪᓚᕆᔨᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᓕᒫᖓ ᐃᓕᖏᓕᕆᓂᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᑭᓴᓪᓚᕆᔨᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖏᑕᐅᑉᐳᓪᓚᕆᔨᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑕᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᖢᑎᒃᐅᑉᐳᖅ ᐊᐱᕆᑐᖏᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑕᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᖢᑎᒃᐅᑉᐳᖅ, ᐊᐱᕆᑐᖏᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑕᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᖢᑎᒃᐅᑉᐳᖅ ᐊᐱᕆᑐᖏᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑕᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᖢᑎᒃᐅᑉᐳᖅ, ᐊᐱᕆᑐᖏᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑕᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᖢᑎᒃᐅᑉᐳᖅ

ᒪᑲᓐᓯᒥᑦ ᑐᖃᓯᕐᓂ, 1989-ᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᓗ 1990-ᒥᑦ

	'89	'90
ᐊᖏᓚᑎᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐊᖏᓚᓗ Parasitic ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓂᑦ	1	–
ᐊᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑐᓄᓐᓂᑦ (ᑲᓐᓂᓗ)	4	13
ᖃᓄᖅᓱᓇᑲᓂᖅ, ᓂᓚᔪᐊᑎᑲᓂᖅ, ᐊᖏᓚᓗ ᑎᑎᑦᑐᓂᓂᑦ ᓱᓇᓯᒪᓐᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᓗ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᓴᐃᑎᑲᓂᖅ ᐃᓗᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖓᓂᑦ	2	–
ᐊᑐᖓᓯᓚᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᓚᓗ ᐊᑐᓂᑕᕐᓂᓂᑦ	–	1
ᐃᓗᓚᖓᓚᑦ ᐃᓗᓚᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ	2	1
ᐃᓕᐊᖓᓂᐊᔪᑎᑲᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓂᑦ	1	1
ᐊᑐᕆ ᐊᖅᓄᑎᖓᓚᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓂᑦ	9	7
ᐊᓂᕆᓴᖃᑎᖅᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓂᑦ	7	5
ᐃᓐᓗᐊᖏᓕᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓂᑦ	3	1
ᖃᑕᖓᓕᑐᕕᑎᑲᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓂᑦ	2	2
ᐃᓕᓂᐊᓚᐅᑐᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᓯᕐᓗᖓᓂᑦ	4	–
ᐃᓕᓂᐊᓚᐅᑐᓕᒪᓕᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᕆᓂᑦ	–	1
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᑕᑦ	1	4
ᐊᓐᓂᖅᑐᓗᓂᑦ	19	19
ᑲᑎᓐᓗᑦ	55	55

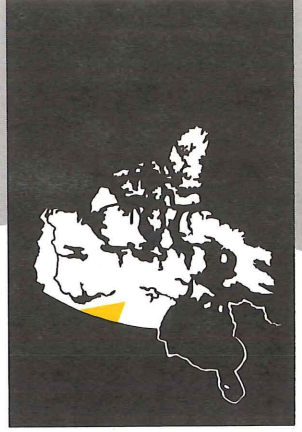
21,003-ᖁᔭᓂᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓚᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐊ ᐅᓄᕆᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓂᐃᑦ (14,116-ᖁᔭᓂᑦ) ᐅᑦᓱᒪᓴᐅᓚᐅᕆᔨᑦ ᓯᑦᐊᓐᑦᑐᓂᓂᑦ ᔫᓗᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓚᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᑭᓱᐊᓂᓗ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᐃᐃᑦ ᐊᓱᖁᓂᑦ (4,035-ᖁᔭᓂᑦ) ᐅᑦᓱᒪᓴᐅᔪᑦ H.H Williams Memorial ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓚᐅᔪᓂᐊᓂᓚᐅᕆᔨᑦᑐᑦ. ᖃᐊᑦ ᓴᒥᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓵᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᓂᓴᒥᐅᑕᑦ 50,049-ᖁᔭᓂᖅ ᐅᑦᓚᐅᓂᖃᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᐅᐅᖅᑐᑦᓴᓱᒪᓕᓂᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᑦ ᐃᓗᓚᐅᔪᓂᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓕᓚᓗ, ᐊᑕᖅᓴᒪᓗᓚᖅᓗᓂᑦ (31,174-ᖁᔭᓂᑦ) ᓯᑦᑕᓐᑦᑐᓂᓂᑦ ᔫᓗᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓚᐅᔪᓂᐊᓂᓚᐅᕆᔨᑦᑐᑦ, ᑕᑯᑯᐊ ᐊᒥᐊᑯᓂᒪᓕᓪᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑦᓱᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃ ᓴᖅᓱᓂᓴᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᑦ ᐃᓗᓚᐅᔪᓂᑦ.

ᓄᓇᓕᖅᑎᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᖅᓱᓂᓴᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᓯᑦᑕᓐᑦᑐᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓵᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᓂᓴᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᐅᑦᓱᒪᓴᐅᓚᐅᕆᔨᑦ 10,504-ᓂᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓚᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᓂᓴᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᓂᓕᕆᓂᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ, ᑕᑯᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᓐᓗᑦ ᐊᑭᖑᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ $631-ᒪᓚᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᒪᓂᑦ. ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒥᑦ 6,355-ᖁᔭᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᐅᐅᖅᑐᑦᓴᓱᒪᓕᓪᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᓂᓕᕆᓂᑦ ᐃᓗᓚᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓚᐅᔪᓂᐊᓂᓚᐅᕆᔨᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᔪᒧᑦ, ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑭᖑᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ $69-ᒪᓚᓂᖅ.

ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓵᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᓂᓴᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᐊᑐᔪᒧᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᓂᓴᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᓱᓇᑲᓂᖅ ᐅᑦᓱᒪᓴᐅᓚᐅᕆᔨᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓚᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓕᓚᓗ 1,158-ᖁᔭᓂᖅ ᓴᓇᔨᓴᖅᑕᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓚᐅᔪᓂᐊᓂᓚᐅᕆᔨᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᓂᓴᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓵᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᓂᓴᒥᐅᑕᑦ $1,076-ᒪᓚᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓕᓚ 5,010-ᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓚᐅᔪᓂᐊᓂᓚᐅᕆᔨᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓵᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᓂᓴᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓵᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᓂᓴᒥᐅᑕᑦ $322-ᒪᓚᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ. ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓵᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᓂᓴᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓵᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᓂᓴᒥᐅᑕᑦ $2,537-ᒪᓚᓂᖅ, ᑕᐃᒪᓕᓚ ᑕᑯᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑎᐊᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓵᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᓂᓴᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓵᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᓂᓴᒥᐅᑕᑦ $457-ᒪᓚᓂᖅ.

ᐊᑐᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᓂᓴᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓵᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᓂᓴᒥᐅᑕᑦ

ᐊᑐᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᓂᓴᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓵᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᖅᓱᓂᓴᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᐃᓗᓚᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓚᐅᔪᓂᐊᓂᓚᐅᕆᔨᑦᑐᑦ



ᖃᐅᓂᒃ ᓄᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯ

ᖃᐅᓂᒃ ᓄᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯ ᐱᖓᓱᒃᑐᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑐᑦᑎᐅᓴᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅ, 1990

1990-ᒥᑦ ᓇᒥᐅᑎᐅᓇᓱᒻᒪᑐᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᐅᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᖅᑎᓂᖅ	2,487
ᑲᑎᕐᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᖅᓯᐊᓚᖅᑕᒃ	57
ᐊᐅᓚᐃᑦ 15-ᒥᑦ ᓄᑖᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ	–
ᐅᖃᓗᐊᖅᓯᒪᒻᒪᑐᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᐊᓚᖅᑕᒃ (2500 ᒍᒻᓴᓂᒃ ᒥᒃᓯᓂᖅᓴᓂ)	1
ᑐᕌᒐᕕᓪᓕᒻᒪᑐᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᐊᓚᖅᑕᒃ	–
ᓄᑕᖅᑎᑦ 1-ᒥᒃ ᓄᑖᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᕌᒐᕐᓂ	1
ᑲᑎᕐᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᑐᕌᒐᕐᓂ (ᐅᕙᑉᐳᖅᑎᑐᑦᓯᓂᖅᑐᑦ)	18

ᖃᐅᔨ ᓴᒥᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᕐᓂ, 1989-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 1990-ᒥᑦ

	'89	'90
ᐊᖏᕐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦᑎᑦ (ᖃᓄᐃᑦ)	4	1
ᐃᓱᒪᖓᓚᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᐃᓕᓴᕐᓚᕐᖓᓂᖅ	–	3
ᐃᖅᐱᖓᓂᐊᕐᓇᑎᖅᓄᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᖃᖅ	–	3
ᐊᐅᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᑎᖓᒍᒃ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᖃᖅ	3	4
ᐊᓂᖅᓴᓕᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᖃᖅ	1	1
ᐃᓚᓗᐊᖏᓪᓗᒍᒃ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᖃᖅ	2	–
ᐅᐱᓂᖓᒍᒃ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᖃᖅ	–	1
ᐃᖅᓯᐊᓚᖅᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᖅᓯᓗᖓᓂᖅ	–	1
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖏᑎᐅᓚᕐᓂᐊᖏᓪᓕᑐᑦ	–	2
ᐊᓂᓂᓗᓄᑦ	4	2
ᑲᑎᕐᓯᒪᓂᖅ	14	18

ᓯᑐᓂᓚᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓇᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᑐᕌᒐᕐᓂ ᓴᒥᑦ ᓄᑖᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒍᓪᓚᖅ "ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᓇᖏᑦᑐᒍᒃ ᓄᑖᒋᐊᕐᓗᒃ" ᐃᓱᒪᓂᖅᓗᒃ.

ᓄᑖᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᖃᓕᕐᓂᓚᕐᓂᖅᓗᒍ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᓗᒍ, ᐃᖅᓱᓇᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓗᒍ ᐅᓇᓱᖅᑐᑦ, ᑐᖓᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓇᖅᑐᒍᓪᓚᖅ ᓄᑖᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᖃᓕᕐᓂᓚᕐᓂᖅᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᓗᒍ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᖃᓕᕐᓂᓚᕐᓂᖅᓗᒍ

ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑦᓯᑎᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᓐᖓᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᓴᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃᑯᑎᔪᓂ (ᐅᐊᑦ ᓴᒥᑦ ᐊᐃᓵᑐᖏᓯᒪᓂᖅ).

ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖏᑐᓂ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᑉᓯᒪᓂ

ᑕᐃᒪ 17,392-ᖓᔪᓕᑦ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖏᑐᐃᑎᓂᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᑉᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᓐᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᑐᑕᐅᓕᖅᓂᑦ ᐅᐊᑦ ᓴᒥᒥ 1990-ᒥᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖏᑕᐅᓕᖏᑐᑦ $689,263-ᒋᓕᐅᓕᐅᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑭᓚᖏᑐᑐᐃᐅᓐᖓᖏᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖏᑕᐅᓕᐅᖏᑐᓂᑦ $39.63-ᒋᓕᓂᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑦᔨ ᑭᓚᑎᐊᑭᓐᓇᖏᑐᖓᓐᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑎᐊᖏᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖏᑕᐅᓕᐅᖏᑐᓂᓄᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ, ᐃᒪᓐᓇ $40.31-ᖓᔪᓕᐅᖏᑐᖓᑦ.

ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖏᖓᑭᓕᑐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖏᖓᓕᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᔨᐅᖏᑐᖓᑦᓯᒪᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖓᓕᒥᑦ

1990-ᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᖏᑐᑕᐅᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐊᖏᒥᑦ 826-ᖓᔪᓕᓂᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖓᑦ ᐅᑦᓱᒪᓕᐅᖏᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖏᖓᔪᓪᓗᐊᑎᑦ ᑭᐅᒃ ᓴᒥᑦᒥᑦ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖏᖓᓂᓕᒫᑦ. ᐊᑕᖓᔪᑦᓗᓐᓂᒥᑦ (775-ᖓᔪᓕᑦ) ᑕᑯᓇᐊ ᑭᐅᒃ ᓴᒥᑦᒥᐅᑕᐅᓕᐅᖏᑐᓂᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᑎᐊᖏᒥᐅᑕᑦᑕᐅᓐᖓᑦ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖏᖓᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᔨᐅᖏᑐᖓᓐᖏᑦᓯᒪᓕᐅᖏᑐᓂᑦ ᑭᐅᒃ ᓴᒥᑦ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖏᖓᐊᓕᒫᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᑕᐃᓐᓇ, ᐊᑕᖓᔪᑦᓗᓐᓂᒥᑦ (4,824-ᖓᔪᓕᑦ) ᑭᐅᒃ ᓴᒥᑦᒥᐅᑕᐅᓕᐅᖏᑐᓂᑦ. ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖏᖓᓕᒫᑦᓯᒪ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖏᖓᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᔨᐅᖏᑐᖓᓐᖏᑦᓯᒪᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐊᖏᒥᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓕᒧᖓᑦ ᑭᐅᒃ ᓴᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᑐᓂᓕᒫᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑦᓯᑎᑦ ᑭᐅᒃ ᓴᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖏᖓᔪᓪᓗᐊᑎᑦ (ᐅᐊᑦ ᓴᒥᑦ ᐊᐃᓵᑐᖏᓯᒪᓂᖅ).

ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖏᖓᐊᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑐᓂᑦᓯᒪᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖓᓕᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑐᓂᑦᓯᒪᓕᐅᔪᑦ


ᓂᓂᐊᖏᖓᐊᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑐᓂᑦᓯᒪᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖓᓕᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑐᓂᑦᓯᒪᓕᐅᔪᑦ 1990-ᒧᑦ ᑭᐅᒃ ᓴᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᑐᓂᓕᒫᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑦᓯᑎᑦ ᑭᐅᒃ ᓴᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖏᖓᔪᓪᓗᐊᑎᑦ (ᐅᐊᑦ ᓴᒥᑦ ᐊᐃᓵᑐᖏᓯᒪᓂᖅ).

H.H. Williams Memorial ᐊᐢᓂᓕᕐᓚᖅ

ᑕᐢᓭ H.H Williams Memorial ᐊᐢᓂᕐᓚᕐᓗᐊᓗ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᑎᑎᐊᑦ ᒪᓪᒪᓴᖅᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓐᓄ ᐸᐢᑕᑲᑦᑕᓴᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᔪᐊᖑᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᕐᔪᖅᑎᑦᑕ ᑐᓴᕐᐊᖅᓴᓴᖅᓂᒃ . ᑕᐢᓭ H.H Williams Memorial ᐊᐢᓂᕐᓚᕐᓗᐊᓗᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑎᑦ ᑲᒪᕐᓚᐊᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓂᖅᑎᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓐᓄ ᐊᐢᓂᕐᓚᕐᓗᐊᖅᑎᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓐᓄ ᐊᑐᐊ

ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ
ᑲᒪᕐᕉᑕᐅᔪᓂᑯᓘᓐᓄᑦ;

* ᐅᓄᖅᓴᕆᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓕᓪᓚᑎᒃ
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦᑐᓂᒃ
ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᐅᔪᓂᒃ
ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑲᓂᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ (ᑕᒪᓕᐊᑐ
ᐃᑲᔪᑎᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐊᑦ ᓴᒥᑦᒧᑦ
ᐊᑭᖏᑦ
ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑲᑕᐅᑎᕆᔭᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ);
ᐊᒪᓚᓗ

* ᐃᓕᐅᕆᑲᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᒃ
ᓴᓪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒡᑕᖅᔪᓂᑎᒥᒃ
ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓂᒃ
ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑲᑕᐅᑎᖅᓴᓗᑎᒃ
ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐱᖓᓂᕐᓕᕆᔨ
ᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᐊᐢᑎᓕᓕᒫᖅᓯᒪᑦ
ᐊᓐᓂᐱᖓᓂᕐᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓂᑦ
ᐊᒪᓚᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᑦ
ᐃᓱᓕᓕᒫᐅᔪᓂᑦ.

ᐊᓐᓂᐱᖅᑕᓕᓂᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᐃᓕᓕᖅᖃᓂᖅ

ᑕᐃᒪ 73-ᖓᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᔪᖅᑐᐅᖅᓯᒃ ᐄᐊᐃ ᓇᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ. ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑕᖏᕐᓂᒥᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᐊᖅᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐱᖓᓂᕐᓕᕆᔨᐅᖅᓯᒪᑦ.

ᐊᑕᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃᓗᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᐊᕆᔭᐅᑎᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᐊᖅᓴᖅᓯᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ 20 ᐊᒪᓚᓗ 34 ᐊᑐᓂᖏᓂᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑲᑎᕐᓂᒥᑦ 8-ᖓᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᐊᕆᔭᐅᑎᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᐊᖅᓴᖅᓯᓂᑦ 19-ᓂᒃ ᐅᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦ ᓄᑲᖅᓯᓂᑦ. ᓄᑕᖅᓯᓂᒃ 15-ᓂᒃ ᓄᑲᖅᓱᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᓕᖅᑐᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒪᓚᓗ ᑲᑎᕐᓂᒥᑦ 18-ᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᓕᖅᑐᐅᖅᓯᒃ ᐄᐊᐃ ᓇᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ. 2/3 ᐅᖓᒪᑉᓂᑐᑦ (72.2-ᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖓᓂᑦ) ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖅᓯᒪᑦ, ᐅᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᑉ ᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᑦ. ᐊᖅᓴᕐᓂᕆᔨᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᑎᕐᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᖅᑐᕆᔨᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖅ ᐅᓐᓱᒍᓕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᓂᖅ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᓕᖅᑐᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ. ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᑦ 1989-ᒥᑦ ᐊᖅᓴᕐᓂᕆᔨᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒪᓚᓗ ᐊᐃᑎᑐᖅᓴᓂᖅᓯᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᑦᓯᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᑕᑯᓗᒍ ᓴᓂᐊᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᑉᐱᖁᔭᖅ.

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓂᖅᑲᓂᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᖃᓂᒃ ᐊᒪᓚᓗ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓂᖅᑲᓂᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᖃᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᓂᑦ

ᓱᒃᑯ ᓇᕐᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓂᖅᑲᓂᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᖃᓂᖅ ᐊᒪᓚᓗ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓂᖅᑲᓂᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᖃᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐄᐊᐃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᒪᑉᐱᖁᔭᖅ ᐊᐅᓂᖅᑲᓂᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᖃᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᒪᓚᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ.

ᑭᔪᑎᓕᐅᓂᖅᖃᓂᒃ

ᑭᔪᑎᓕᐅᓂᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐄᐊᐃ ᓇᕐᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᒪᓚᓗ ᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᑎᒃ ᐊᖅᓴᕐᓂᕆᔨᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᒪᑉᐱᖁᔭᖅ ᐊᐅᓂᖅᑲᓂᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᖃᓂᑦ.

ᐊᓐᓂᐱᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᑦ

ᑕᐃᒪ 26,814-ᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖏᑐᖅᑐᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦ ᐊᐅᓂᖅᑲᓂᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᖃᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐄᐊᐃ ᓇᕐᒥᒃ

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓂᖅᑲᓂᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᖃᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓯᒪᑦ, 1990

1990-ᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᖅ	3,072
ᑲᑎᕐᓂᒥᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᐊᖅᑎᓂᖅ	74
ᐊᓯᓄᐃᑦ 15-ᒥᑦ ᓄᑲᖅᓱᐅᔪᓂᑦ	–
ᐅᖃᓕᐊᖅᓯᒪᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᐊᖅᑎᓂᖅ (2500 ᔮᒋᔭᓂᒃ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ)	1
ᑐᓴᕐᓚᑦᓯᒪᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᐊᖅᑎᓂᖅ	1
ᓄᑕᖅᓯᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᓕᖅᑐᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦ	–
ᑲᑎᕐᓂᒥᑦ ᑐᓴᓕᖅᑐᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦ (ᐅᑭᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖏᓂᑦ)	18

HᐊΔ ᓇᕆᒥᑦ ᑐᖃᓯᑦ 1989-ᒥᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ 1990-ᒥᑦ

	'89	'90
ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓯᖅᓇᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ (ᑲᓐᓂᓯ)	6	1
ᐃᓯᒪᖅᓚᒋᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᐃᓐᓕᕐᓂᖅ (mental Disorder)	2	1
ᐊᐅᒃ ᐊᖏᔪᑎᖅᓚᒋᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ	3	7
ᐊᓂᕆᔨᕐᑎᔪᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ	2	1
ᐃᓇᓗᐊᖅᑎᒋᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ	--	1
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᑎᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᑕᐅᑎᖅᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᓕᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᑎᓐᓂᑦ	--	1
ᐃᖅᓂᐊᓚᐅᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ	1	--
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓕᕆᑎᐊᖅᑕᑦ	1	--
ᐊᓐᓂᕆᓗᓂ	9	6
ᑲᑎᕐᓚᒥᑦ	24	18

1990-ᒥᑦ, ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᑭᖅᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᐃᑦ $1,036,201-ᖅᒍᓕᐅᕆᔨᑦ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑭᓚᕆᑐᐃᔨᖅ ᑲᑎᕆᔨᒥᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑉᐳᖅᑐᑦ $38.64-ᖅᒍᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᐊᓕᒪᖅᑎᖅ ᓄᓇᕆᑎᐊᓕᒪᖅᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᕆᔨᐅᕆᑕᕆᔨᓂᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ, $40.31-ᖅᒍᓕᐅᕆᔨᖅ.

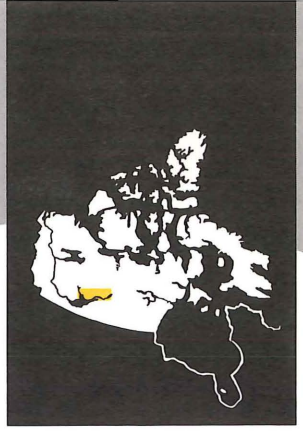
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᓕᕆᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᓕᒥ ᑕᑯᔨᐅᑕᐅᔨᖅᑐᕆᔨᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᒪᕆᔨᐅᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ

1990-ᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᖅᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕆᑎᐊᖅᒥᑦ 4,083-ᖅᒍᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᕆᔨᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓂᒃ H.H. Williams Memorial ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᐊᓗᐊᑯᓂᐅᓪᓚᕆᔨᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᑕᖅᑭᔪᓗᑎᒃᓴᖅᑐᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ (4,035-ᖅᒍᔪᑦ) ᖃᐊᑦ ᓴᒥᑦ ᐊᑲᓴᑦᑐᕆᔨᓕᕆᓂᖅᓱᖅᓯᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕆᑎᐊᖅᑕᐅᑕᐅᓚᕆᔨᖅᑐᑦ, ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐊᖅᑕᐅᑕᐅᔪᓚᓗ ᐅᔪᓚᐅᓇᖃᑦ 8,366-ᖅᒍᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᖅᑎᑦ ᑕᑯᔨᐅᑕᐅᓴᖅᑐᕆᔨᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᖃᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓂᒃ H.H. Williams Memorial ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᐊᓗᐊᓄᑦ 1990-ᒥᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑦᑕᐅᑦᑎᓐᓂ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑕᖅᑭᔪᓗᑎᒃᓴᖅᑐᒃ (8,168-ᖅᒍᔪᑦ) ᖃᐊᑦ ᓴᒥᑦ ᐊᑲᓴᑦᑐᕆᔨᓕᕆᓂᖅᓱᖅᓯᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕆᑎᐊᖅᑕᐅᑕᐅᓚᕆᔨᖅᑐᑦ.

ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᖅᑎᑦ ᑕᑯᔨᐅᑕᐅᔨᖅᑐᕆᔨᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐊᑦ ᓭᓕᑎᐊᓄᑦ HᐊΔ ᓇᕆ ᓄᓇᕆᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕆᐅᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᑎᕆᔨᒥᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᑲᓐᓭ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᓕᕆᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕆᑎᐊᖅᑕᐅᑕᐅᓚᕆᔨᖅᑐᑦ (ᖃᐊᑦ ᓴᒥᑦ ᐊᑲᓴᑦᑐᕆᔨᓕᕆᓂᖅᓱᖅᓯᓂᑦ).

ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᓕᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓐᓂᑕᐅᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ

ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᓕᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓐᓂᑕᐅᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ 1990-ᒪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ HᐊΔ ᓇᕆ ᓄᓇᕆᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕆᐅᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᑎᕆᔨᒥᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᑲᓐᓭ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᓕᕆᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕆᑎᐊᖅᑕᐅᑕᐅᓚᕆᔨᖅᑐᑦ (ᖃᐊᑦ ᓴᒥᑦ ᐊᑲᓴᑦᑐᕆᔨᓕᕆᓂᖅᓱᖅᓯᓂᑦ).



ᓴᒃᑕᓕᓂ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᐃᓐ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑐᖅ

ᑕᒃᓐᓇ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᐃᓐ
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑐᓕᒃᑲᐃ
ᖃᒪᑕᖏᖅᓱᐊᖏᖅᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓴᕐᒥᑦ (1)
99-ᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᖏᖅᑐᒥᑦ
ᐊᐱᑐᑐᖏᓴᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᐃᐅᔪᒥᑦ
ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᖃᓄᖅᒥᐅᔪᓂᑦ,
ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ
ᐱᔪᓂᓴᐃᑎᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᓕᒪᓗ
ᑐᐊᐱᖏᖅᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᓂᒃ:

ᑕᑯᓯᐊ ᖃᑎᒌᓕᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ
ᐃᖅᓯᑎᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᖏᑎᑕᑎᑯᑦᑐᑦ
ᓄᓇᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕆᑎᐊᒥᑦ:

* ᑐᐊᐱᖏᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᖃᓄᖅᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᑐᐊᐱᖏᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᓯᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐱᔪᓂᖅᓴᑎᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᓂᖅ (ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᓂᑐᒃ ᑲᒪᓂᖅ);
* ᖃᐅᔨᓕᔪᓕᓇᖓᓂᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑐᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᐊᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓯᑦ;
* ᐊᔨᔪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᐃᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖏᖅᓯᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᓕᒫᓯᑦ; ᐊᓕᒪᓗ
* ᑐᐊᐱᖏᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ 1990 ᐊᖏᕐᒧᖓ ᐊᔪᔨᖏᑦᑐᓕᐅᓂᐅᑕᐅᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᔪᑦᐊᓐᑕᓐ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᐃᓐ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᐃᐅᔪᓄᑦ (SYH); ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᔪᔨᖏᓐᓂᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖏᓐᓇᐅᑎᑎᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᐅᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪ ᐱᓯᑦᑐᐊᕐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐃᔨᒪᓕᕐᔪᐅᖏᓐᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᔪᑎᓂᒪᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᐅᓂᐊᖏᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᑦᑐᐊᕐᓂᓂᓐᓂᒃ.

ᔪᑦᐊᓐᑕᓐ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᐃᓐ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᐃᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐱᔪᓂᖅᓴᑎᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᔪᔨᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑐᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓯᑦ;
* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

ᐱᓯᑦᑐᐊᕐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᐃᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

* ᑐᐊᐱᖏᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ 1990 ᐊᖏᕐᒧᖓ ᐊᔪᔨᖏᑦᑐᓕᐅᓂᐅᑕᐅᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᔪᑦᐊᓐᑕᓐ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᐃᓐ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᐃᐅᔪᓄᑦ (SYH); ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᔪᔨᖏᓐᓂᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖏᓐᓇᐅᑎᑎᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᐅᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪ ᐱᓯᑦᑐᐊᕐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐃᔨᒪᓕᕐᔪᐅᖏᓐᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᔪᑎᓂᒪᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᐅᓂᐊᖏᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᑦᑐᐊᕐᓂᓂᓐᓂᒃ.

ᔪᑦᐊᓐᑕᓐ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᐃᓐ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᐃᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᖃᓄᖅᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐱᔪᓂᖅᓴᑎᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᔪᔨᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑐᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓯᑦ;
* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

ᐱᓯᑦᑐᐊᕐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᐃᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ 1990 ᐊᖏᕐᒧᖓ ᐊᔪᔨᖏᑦᑐᓕᐅᓂᐅᑕᐅᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᔪᑦᐊᓐᑕᓐ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᐃᓐ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᐃᐅᔪᓄᑦ (SYH); ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᔪᔨᖏᓐᓂᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖏᓐᓇᐅᑎᑎᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᐅᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪ ᐱᓯᑦᑐᐊᕐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐃᔨᒪᓕᕐᔪᐅᖏᓐᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᔪᑎᓂᒪᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᐅᓂᐊᖏᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᑦᑐᐊᕐᓂᓂᓐᓂᒃ.

ᔪᑦᐊᓐᑕᓐ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᐃᓐ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᐃᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᖃᓄᖅᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐱᔪᓂᖅᓴᑎᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᔪᔨᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑐᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓯᑦ;
* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

ᐱᓯᑦᑐᐊᕐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᐃᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ 1990 ᐊᖏᕐᒧᖓ ᐊᔪᔨᖏᑦᑐᓕᐅᓂᐅᑕᐅᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᔪᑦᐊᓐᑕᓐ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᐃᓐ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᐃᐅᔪᓄᑦ (SYH); ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᔪᔨᖏᓐᓂᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖏᓐᓇᐅᑎᑎᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᐅᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪ ᐱᓯᑦᑐᐊᕐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐃᔨᒪᓕᕐᔪᐅᖏᓐᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᔪᑎᓂᒪᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᐅᓂᐊᖏᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᑦᑐᐊᕐᓂᓂᓐᓂᒃ.

ᔪᑦᐊᓐᑕᓐ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᐃᓐ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᐃᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᖃᓄᖅᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐱᔪᓂᖅᓴᑎᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᔪᔨᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑐᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓯᑦ;
* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

ᐱᓯᑦᑐᐊᕐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᐃᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ 1990 ᐊᖏᕐᒧᖓ ᐊᔪᔨᖏᑦᑐᓕᐅᓂᐅᑕᐅᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᔪᑦᐊᓐᑕᓐ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᐃᓐ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᐃᐅᔪᓄᑦ (SYH); ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᔪᔨᖏᓐᓂᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᖏᓐᓇᐅᑎᑎᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᐅᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪ ᐱᓯᑦᑐᐊᕐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐃᔨᒪᓕᕐᔪᐅᖏᓐᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᔪᑎᓂᒪᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᐅᓂᐊᖏᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᑦᑐᐊᕐᓂᓂᓐᓂᒃ.

ᔪᑦᐊᓐᑕᓐ ᑲᓇᓐᓇᐃᓐ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᐃᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᖃᓄᖅᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐱᔪᓂᖅᓴᑎᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᔪᔨᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑐᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓯᑦ;
* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;
* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

ᐱᓯᑦᑐᐊᕐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᐃᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕐᓂᐊᖏᖓᑕᑐᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

* ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑦ;

ᐊᒃᓂᐊᖅᑐᑕᓂᓕᒃ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔨᓕᐊᖅᑎᕿᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᒥᐅᓴᓂᑦ
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓪᓗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓐ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓂᐅᖅ
ᐊᑐᖏᓪᓂᖅᓴᐅᓇᓯᐊᓂᕐᒥᐅᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴ
ᓴᖅᑎᐅᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓪᓗᖏᑦ-
ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑦ ᓯᑦᐊᓐᑕᑦ
ᐊᒃᓂᐊᖅᐱᐊᓐᐊᓂᑦ.

1990-ᒥᑦ, ᓯᑦᐊᓐᑕᓐ
ᐊᒃᓂᐊᖅᐱᐊᓐᐊ
ᐱᔨᓪᓚᐊᒋᐊᖅᑎᑎᓇᐅᔪᓪᓗᖅ
ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓂᓚᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᓐᓂᐊᓂᓕᒃ
ᐱᔪᒪᓂᖅᓂᐅᑎᑎᓪᓗᒍ;
ᐃᓇᐅᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᑯᐊ:
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖅᐱᐃᓕᒪᓕᒃ
ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᐅᓂᓕᒃ ᐃᓚᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅᓂᖅ;
ᐊᒃᓂᐊᓯᐅᖅᑎᓄᑦ
ᐊᒃᓂᐊᓯᐅᖅᑎᐅᓂᖅᑎᒥᑦ
ᐃᖅᑲᐅᒪᑎᑦᑎᐊᖅᑲᓐᓂᖅᓂᓕᒃ
ᐃᓚᓐᓂᐊᑭᑎᖅᑎᓐᓂᖅ;
ᐊᒃᓂᐊᓯᐅᖅᑎᐅᓂᖅᑎᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᖅᓂᖅᖁᔨᓄᑦ
ᐃᖅᓇᐃᔨᖅᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᓐᓂᐊᑭᑎᖅᑎᖅ;
ᐃᓗᐊᖅᐃᓂᖅᑎᒥᑦ ᖁᔨ ᓴᓐ
ᐊᒪᓕᓐᓯᓗᓕᑦ--- ᖃᓄᖁᑕᓯᓄᓄᑦ
ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑎᑕᐅᔨᓂᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᖅᐃᓇᔨᓕ
ᐊᒪᓚᓗ ᐊᒃᓂᐊᓕᒋᐊᖅᑎᓂᖅᑎᒥᑦ
ᐃᓚᓐᓂᐊᓕᖅᓂᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᒪᓚᓗ
ᐃᓗᐊᖅᐃᓇᔨᐅᓂᖅᑎᒥᑦ,
ᐱᓕᕆᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓚᑎᑦ ᐊᒪᓚᓗ
ᐃᖏᑕᑕᐅᑎᖏᑕ
ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᑕᖃᖅᑕᕐᓗᑎᑦ
ᐱᔨᓂᐊᖅᓯᓂᖅᑎᓪᓗᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᑦ.

ᑕᐃᓐᓇ ᓯᑦᐊᓐᑕᓐ ᓴᓇᓕᐃᑦ
ᐊᒃᓂᐊᓯᐅᖅᑎᐅᓂᖅᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔨᓕᐊᖅᑎᑦ
ᐃᓚᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅᑎᓐᓂᖅᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᓂᐊᓯᐅᖅᑎᐅᓂᖅᑎᒥᑦ
ᐃᓚᓐᓂᐊᑭᑎ

ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᐅᕗᑦᑐᑦ $4,895,335-ᒋᓪᓚᐅᓪᓚᕗᑦᑐᑦ, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓇ ᑭᓚᖅᑐᐃᐃᕗᖅᖢᖅ ᑲᑎᓴᒪᔪᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᒪᔪᓂᖅ $35.28-ᖃᓄᐊᓂᖅ. ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓇ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓯᐅᕗᖅᖢᖅ ᓄᓇᕆᑎᐊᖅᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᓴᒪᔪᓂᖅᑕ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᒪᔪᓂᖅᑕ 1990-ᒥᑦ, $40.31-ᖃᓄᓪᓚᐅᕗᖅᖢᖅ.

ᑭᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔭᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᑭᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒥ ᑕᑯᔪᐅᕗᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖃᖅ

1990-ᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᕆᑎᐊᖅᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔨᕐᓂᒪᓪᓚᐅᕗᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓂᒥᑦ 20,775-ᖃᓄᐊᓂᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᓂᖅ ᑭᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᐊᕐᓵᑎᖅ ᓯᑦᑭᓪᓕᓐ ᖃᓗᓇᐃᑦ ᑭᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᐊᓗᐊᓂᖅ. ᐊᑕᖏᑦᑐᓗᓵᑎᖅ ᖃᐅᑦ ᓴᒥᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᑕᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ (14,116-ᖃᓄᐊᑦ) ᐅᑉ ᑲᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᖁᑎᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ (4,697-ᖃᓄᐊᑦ). ᓄᓇᕆᑎᐊᖅᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔨᓪᓚᐅᓕᖅᖢᑦ 34,118-ᖃᓕᖅᓴᖅᑎᓵᑎᖅ ᑭᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔭᑦ ᑕᑯᔪᐅᕗᖅᖢᖅᑎᓵᑎᖅ ᓴᑦᑭᓪᓕᓐ ᖃᓗᓇᐃᑦ ᑭᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᐊᓗᐊᓕᕆᓂᖅ 1990-ᒥᑦ. ᐊᓖᒪᐃᓪᓚᖅ, ᐊᑕᖏᑦᑐᓗᓵᑎᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ (31,174-ᖃᓄᐊᑦ) ᖃᐅᑦ ᓴᒥᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅ.

ᑭᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔭᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓖᒪᓗ ᑭᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒥ ᑕᑯᔪᐅᕗᖅᖢᖅᑎᓵᑎᖅ ᓄᓇᕆᑎᐊᖅᒥᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓂᖅ 1990-ᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐊᓕᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑐᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓴᒪᔪᓂᖅ ᒪᑐᐊᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᐊᓂᕐᓗᒍᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ.

ᑭᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᐊᓗᐊᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᑭᓚᐅᑕᐅᔨᓴᓇᐊᖅᑐᓂᖅ

ᑭᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᐊᓗᐊᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓴᒪᔪᓂᖅᑕ 1990-ᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐊᓕᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑐᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓂᖅ ᒪᑐᐊᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᐊᓂᕐᓗᒍᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ (ᐅᐊᑦ ᓴᒥᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅ).

ᓯᕐᓂᕐᓂᒥ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᓕᕐᓂ

ᑕᑯᓂᓂ ᐅᓚᒃᓴᐅᖃᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᑐᖃᓯᒪᓚᖓᓂᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓴᐅᓯᒪᓚᖓᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᓂ ᑕᒪᓚᓂ ᓚᓇᓯᓴᐅᑎᒥ ᐊᖏᓚᖅᓱᓕᐃᓂ ᐃᓯᒪᓗᖓᓇᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᑐᓚᓂᖃᑐᑦ ᒥᖅᓴᓚᓂ -- ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᕆᖅᑭᕐᕕᐅᓚᓂᖅᓯᓚᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐊᖃᑐᑦᓯᓚᐅᑉᐳᓚᑦ ᐱᓚᒪᑉ ᐃᖏᕐᓱᖓᓂᖃᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᓚᓂ ᒥᖅᓴᓚᓂ.

ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖏᑐᐃᖏᖓᒪᓂ ᑕᑉᓯᓂ ᐅᓚᒃᓴᐅᖃᐅᓯᒪᓚᖓᓂᓂ ᑐᓴᕆᖅᑭᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᓚᖓᓂᓂ ᐃᓕᖓᓂᖅᐸᓂᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᒪᓕᓇᖏᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ. ᑭᓯᐊᓚᓂ, ᑕᒪᓕᐅᐊ ᑐᓴᕆᖅᑭᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᓚᖓᓂᓂ ᐃᓕᖓᓂᖅᐸᓂᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᓕᒪᓂᕐᓂᓚᖓᓂᓂ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖏᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᑐᓚᐊᖃᑐᑦᓯᓚᐅᑉᐳᓚᑦ.

ᑕᒪᓕᐅᐊ ᓇᓴᐅᓯᓚᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᒪᑕᕐᓂ ᓯᓚᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓚᓂᓯᓚᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᑦᑐᖅᑭᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᑦᑐᖅᑭᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐊᖃᑐᑦᓯᓚᐅᑉᐳᓚᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᑦᑐᖅᑭᑦᓯᐊᓂᖅᑐ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
ᐊᓂᓕᕆᔨᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅ

* ᐱᑕᖃᓕᒫᓂᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᓂ 1991-ᒥ

A. ᐃᓄᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ

ᐊᖏᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᓕᓴᐃᑦ:

ᐊᖏᔪᑎᑦ	28,049
ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ	25,752

ᐃᓕᕐᔪᓯᖅᑎᑦᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ:

ᐃᓄᒋᑎᑦ	20,836
ᐃᖅᑭᓕᑦ	9,323
ᐊᓕᖏᓚᐅᑦ	4,033
ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑲᖏᑦᑐᑦ	19,609

ᐊᐅᓚᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅ:

ᖃᑭᖅᑕᓗᒃ	10,755
ᑭᓯᓕᖅ	5,490
ᖃᑎᖅᑎᐅᑦ	4,221
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ	7,812
ᖁᐊᑦ ᓱᒥᑦ	25,523
(ᑲᓗᓇᐃᕐ ᐃᓕᐅᕐᓗᓂᒃ)	

ᓄᓇᑦᓱᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᒋᐊᕐᓂᖁᑦ
ᐊᕆᔨᒋᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᓱᑦ

ᐅᑭᐅᖏᓱᑦ	ᐃᓄᒋᐊᕐᓂᖏᓱᑦ	ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᓱᑦ
0-12	16,300	30.3%
13-19	6,879	12.8%
20-64	29,018	53.9%
65+	1,604	3.0%
	53,801	100.0%

ᐃᓄᒋᐊᒃᓱᓴᓕᓂᐊᓂᖅ, 1979-ᒥ 1990-ᒧᑦ

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ᐃᖅᑭᓕᑦ	8,433	6,990	6,953	7,154	7,303	7,257
ᐊᓯᖏᑦ*	22,141	23,087	22,962	23,619	24,344	24,799
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ	15,489	15,913	15,826	16,280	17,040	17,460
ᑲᑎᓗᒍᑦ	46,063	45,990	45,741	47,053	48,687	49,516

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
ᐃᖅᑭᓕᑦ	7,416	7,514	7,817	7,897	8,052	9,323
ᐊᓯᖏᑦ*	25,572	26,181	24,920	25,211	25,703	23,642
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ	18,024	18,543	19,007	19,196	19,571	20,836
ᑲᑎᓗᒍᑦ	51,012	52,238	51,744	52,304	53,326	53,801

* ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᖁᓯᐅᑎᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᔪᓂᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᓂᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

B. ᐃᖅᓂᐊᓚᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓗ ᑐᖅᑯᖓᒪᔪᓕᓂᖅ

ᐃᓕᖅᑲᓇᖏᑦᑐᕐᑕᓂᑦ

	ᐃᖅᓂᐊᓚᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᒻᒪᓐᓗᑎᒃ	ᐃᖅᓂᔪᐃᓕᓂᑦ 15 ᑐᖓᓚᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖏᖅᖢᓗᑎᒃ	ᐅᖅᑭᓗ ᐊᖏᖅᑐᑦ	ᐃᖅᓂᐊᓚᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᖓᒪᔪᓕᓂᑦᑎᒃ
ᐃᖅᑲᓇᓕᑦ	255	1	9	2
ᐊᓯᖏᓕᑦ*	725	4	50	6
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ	515	0	16	3
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ	1,495	5	75	11

ᐃᖅᓂᐊᓚᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖅᑭᒧᐊᖅᑐᑦ (2500ᔭᖏᑦ ᑐᖓᓚᓂ ᐅᖅᓄᒪᐃᓂᓕᓂ)
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᐃᖅᓂᐊᓚᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᖓᒪᔪᓕᓂᑦᑎᒃ (ᑐᖅᑯᖓᒪᔪᓕᓂᑦ)

ᐃᖅᑲᑲᐅᒪᔪᐅᓕᑲᒃ:

ᓄᒻᓄᐃᖅᑕᐅᖓᔪᓕᐅᖅᓂᖓᓐᓄᓕᑦ ᐃᖅᓂᐊᓚᕆᐅᔪᑦ, ᐃᓕᖓᑦ ᓇᓴᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᐸᖅᓯᐅᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᑎᔭᖓᓕᒫᑦ, ᔪᖅᓗ 18-ᖓᔪᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᑦ 1990-ᒥ ᐃᖅᓂᐊᓚᕆᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ 1991-ᖓᔪᓕᖅᑎᑦᓗᔪᒃ ᑭᓴᐊᓂ ᓄᒻᓄᐃᖅᑕᐅᓕᑕᐃᓐᓇᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ. ᐃᓕᖓᓗᓄᐊᑦ ᑕᑯᓴᐃᐅᑎᑦᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᖢᑭᐊᖅᑕᐅᓴᒪᖓᓕᒫᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᑦᓂᓗ ᐊᑦᖢᑭᐊᖅᑕᐅᓴᒪᖓᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐊᐱᒃᑐᕆᓴᒪᔪᓂᑦ

	ᐃᖅᓂᐊᓚᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᒻᒪᓐᓗᑎᒃ	ᐃᖅᓂᔪᐃᓕᓂᑦ 15 ᑐᖓᓚᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖏᖅᖢᓗᑎᒃ	ᐅᖅᑭᓗ ᐊᖏᖅᑐᑦ	ᐃᖅᓂᐊᓚᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᖓᒪᔪᓕᓂᑦᑎᒃ
ᖃᑭᖅᑲᒍᓐᓇᒃ	**282	2	19	3
ᑐᐊᑦ ᓴᒥᑦ	57	0	1	0
Hᐃᐅᓐᑐᐅ	73	0	1	1
ᐃᓄᓂᐱᒃ	216	0	11	3
ᑭᓀᓕᓐᓄᒃ	235	1	19	1
ᖃᑎᖅᑕᐅᑦ	149	1	8	0
ᒪᑲᓂᓴ*	483	1	16	3
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ	1,495	5	75	11

ᐃᖅᓂᐊᓚᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖅᑭᒧᐊᖅᑐᑦ (2500ᔭᖏᑦ ᑐᖓᓚᓂ ᐅᖅᓄᒪᐃᓂᓕᓂ)
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᐃᖅᓂᐊᓚᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᖓᒪᔪᓕᓂᑦᑎᒃ (ᑐᖅᑯᖓᒪᔪᓕᓂᑦ)
* ᓴᒧᓄᐃᑦ ᒪᑲᓂᓴᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᒃᑐᕆᓴᒪᔪᓂᖓᓕᒃᑲᐅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅ
** ᐃᖅᑲᑲᐅᒪᔪᐅᓕᑕᓴᓕᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᒪᒃᐱᖅᑐᒪᖅ 32-ᒥ ᑕᓄᒧᐊᒃ 350-ᖓᓂᓕᖅᓴᓕᐅᔪᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓴᓂᖓᑦ.

ᐅᖅᐅᓯᕆᑦ:

1990-ᒥ 1495-ᖏᔪᔾᓂᖅ ᐅᓪᒪᔾᓂᖅ ᐃᖅᓯᖅᑲᓕᐅᕗᖅᖅ ᓄᓇᕐᓯᐊᖅᒥᑦ. ᐃᓄᓕᐊᖅᓂᑦ 53,801-ᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᑎᓕᓪᔪᒃ, ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᖏᓐᖏᒪᑦ 1000-ᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᓯᐊᖅᒥᐅᑕᐅᔾᔨᓂᑦ 27.8-ᖏᔪᔾᓂᖅ ᐅᓪᒪᔾᔨᓂᖅ ᐃᖅᓯᖅᑲᓕᐅᕗᖅᖅ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓴᖅᐃᕗᖅᓯᓯᒪᓵᖏᓪᓕᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒪᒥ ᐃᖅᓂᐊᓚᵅᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ 1989-ᒥ, ᑕᐃᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒪᒥᑦ ᐃᖅᓂᐊᓚᵅᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᑕᔪᓐᓇᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᖏᓐᖏᒪᖅᑕᑦ; 1000-ᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓂᑦ 15-ᖏᔪᔾᓂᖅ ᐅᓪᒪᔾᓂᖅ ᐃᖅᓯᖅᑲᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

ᐊᖅᑭᒍᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᓕᖏᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᓯᐊᖅᒥᑦ ᒪᔪᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᔾᔪᕆᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᓵᔪᓕᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒪᒥ ᒪᒃᔪᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᓂᑎᓂᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. 1990-ᒥ 1,495-ᖏᔪᔾᓂᑦ ᐅᓪᒪᔾᔨᓂᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᓪᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᑦ, 238 (16-ᐊᓐᖏᑦ) ᒪᔪᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓇᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᑕ ᐊᖅᓇᓂᒃ 19-ᒥ ᓄᑲᖅᓴᐅᔾᔨᓂᒃ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒪᒥ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᖅᑭᐃᖅᖏᑦᑕᐅᓐᓂᓂᒃ --- ᐃᒪᓐᓇᑎᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᖄᖅᑐᑦ 7.5-ᐊᓐᖏᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᓪᓚᐅᖅᖄᓕᔾᔨᑦ 1989-ᒥ.

ᓄᓇᕐᓯᐊᖅᒥᑦ ᐊᖅᓇᓂᑦ 15-ᓂ 49-ᒧᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᖄᖅᑐᓂᑦ 1000-ᓂᑦ 104.4-ᓂ ᐃᖅᓯᖅᑲᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅᖅ 1990-ᒥ. (ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑎᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᔪᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓇᓂᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᖅᑲᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᓕᒥᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑎᖅᓴᓕᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᒍᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᔪᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓇᓂᑦ). ᑲᓇᑕᒥᒪᒥᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᖅᓇᓂᑦ 15-ᓂ 49-ᒧᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᖄᖅᑐᓂᑦ 1000-ᓂᑦ 55.7-ᖏᔪᐅᖅᓯᒪᑕ ᐃᖅᓯᖅᑲᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 1989-ᖏᔪᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

ᓄᓇᕐᓯᐊᖅᒥᑦ ᐃᖅᓂᐊᓚᵅᐅᔾᔨᑦ 1990-ᒥ ᐅᖅᓄᒪᐃᓐᓇᖏᓐᖏᑦ ᑕᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑕᖏᑲᓵᔪᓗᒍ 3,432-ᔪᖅᓯᖅ-ᖏᓂᓂᖅᑕᓪᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᑕ (7.6 ᐸᐅᓐᓯᓂᒃ).

C. ᓄᓕᐊᕋᓚᑯᑦ ᐊᐃᑲᑐᕋᓗᑲᑕᐅᓚᖅᑐᖅ ᕋᑯᐱᕋᓚᖅ

ᕋᑯᐱᕋᓂᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓇᓗᓴᒥᑲ, 1990-ᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑎᑎᕐᑐᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓐ ᐊᐱᕐᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᓚᓂᑦ

ᐅᑭᐅᓐᓂᑦ	ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓐᓗᖅ	ᑐᐊᑦ ᓯᒥᑦ*	ᐃᓄᐃᖅ	ᑭᔪᓕᓚᖅ	ᕿᑎᕋᒥᐅᑦ	ᑕᒪᕋᒥ
0-4	1	2	0	1	0	4
5-9	0	1	0	0	1	2
10-14	8	5	2	1	0	16
15-19	46	37	7	21	3	114
20-24	63	31	14	24	5	137
25-29	44	17	11	13	1	86
30-39	39	9	9	4	6	67
40-59	12	8	0	3	1	24
60-99	1	1	0	2	0	4
ᑕᒪᕋᒥ	214	111	43	69	17	454

* ᒪᑲᓪᓚᐅᑦ, ᐄᐃᐃ ᓇᔭ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᑐᐊᑦ ᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᓚᓂᑦ ᐱᖅᓯᐅᑎᓗᒥᑦ.

ᕋᑯᐱᕋᓂᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓇᓗᓴᒥᑲ, 1987-ᒥ 1990-ᒧᑦ

	ᐊᖏᔪᖓᑦ	ᐊᖅᓇᐃᑦ	ᑲᑎᒪᓂᑦ
1987	364	215	579
1988	240	208	448
1989	238	166	404
1990	230	224	454

ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ**

	ᐊᖏᔪᖓᑦ	ᐊᖅᓇᐃᑦ	ᑲᑎᒪᓂᑦ
1987	1,339	868	1,114
1988	880	831	857
1989	858	649	758
1990	820	870	844

** ᓇᐃᔨᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ 100,000-ᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᑦ.

ᖃᐅᐱᖁᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᓪᓕᑎᐊᑕᐅᑦ, 1990-ᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᕐᑎᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

ᐅᑭᐅᓚᑦ	ᖃᑭᖃᕐᓴᓗᒃ	ᓴᐊᑦ ᓯᑎᑦ*	ᐃᓗᐃᒃ	ᑭᔪᓂᖅ	ᖃᑎᖃᑎᒌᐅᑦ	ᑲᑎᓗᑦ
0-4	0	2	1	0	3	6
5-9	0	0	0	1	0	1
10-14	10	13	2	4	0	29
15-19	131	104	58	79	36	408
20-24	134	132	64	43	61	434
25-29	64	43	44	21	30	202
30-39	31	34	20	13	17	115
40-59	9	7	13	0	5	34
60-99	1	1	0	1	1	4
ᑲᑎᓗᑦ	380	336	202	162	153	1,233

* ᒪᑲᓐᓯᐅᑦ, ᐄᐃᐧ ᓇᓴ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐊᑦ ᓯᑎᑦ ᐊᐃᑲᔪᖃᕐᓯᒪᓂᖓᑦ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓗᑦ.

ᖃᐅᐱᖁᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᓪᓕᑎᐊᑕᐅᑦ, 1987-ᒥ 1990-ᒧᑦ

	ᐊᓐᓇᔨᓂᑦ	ᐊᖏᓐᐃᑦ	ᑲᑎᓗᑦ
1987	208	678	886
1988	187	648	835
1989	274	778	1,052
1990	276	957	1,233

ᐊᑎᓯᓂᓐᓄᑦ**

	ᐊᓐᓇᔨᓂᑦ	ᐊᖏᓐᐃᑦ	ᑲᑎᓗᑦ
1987	765	2,736	1,705
1988	685	2,590	1,596
1989	988	3,039	1,972
1990	984	3,716	2,292

** ᓇᐃᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᑦ
100,000-ᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᑦ.

ᐅᖅᐅᓗᓕᒃ:

ᑕᐃᒃᓯᐊ ᓚᓇᓴᒥᒃ (gonorrhea) ᖃᐅᔨᖏᓚᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓗᓂᖅᑐᑦ 15-24-ᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᖏᑐᓂ 6-ᖓᑦᖁᔨᑕᐅᓚᒪᔪᓯᑦ ᐊᒥᓗᓂᖅᖁᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᓴᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᖏᓚᒪᓂᒃᓯᔪᓂᒃ.

ᑕᐃᒃᓯᐊ ᓴᖁᐅᑎᔾᑦ ᑲᓇᒥᑎᐊᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᖏᓚᒪᔪᑦ ᒥᒃᖁᓂᑦ ᓗᓕᖅᑐᓂ. ᑕᒪᒃᓇ ᐊᓐᓂᖅᑕᕐᓴᐅᓂᖅᓯᒪ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓚᒪᔪᓇᖅᓗᓂᒥᐃᓇᓐᓇᕐᓂᒪᓕᒃᑐᑦ 1990-ᐅᑉ ᖁᑎᐊᓂᖅᑎᑦᓗᑕ ᐊᐸᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᐅᖅᓯ ᑎᖁᐅᑎᖅᑲᐅᔾᔨᖅᑎᑦᓗᑕ ᐊᒥᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᐱᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᓇ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᐊᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᖏᓚᒪᓕᓕᖅᑎᒥᒃ ᖁᐅᓴ ᓴᐅᒃᓇᓕᐅᕐᓂᒪᒃᑯᑦ. ᐊᖅᓇᐃᑦ ᖁᐅᓴᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑕᑦᑕᒪᓕᑕ ᐊᖅᔪᔨᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᓐ ᖁᐅᓴᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓇᖅᓗᓂᒪᓕᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓂᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓚᒪᔪᓯᑦ ᐊᒥᓗᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᑦᓴᑦᓂᒃ.

ᑕᐃᒃᓯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᐊᔪᑎᑦᓯᑦ ᖃᐃᐱᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᓚᓇᓴᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᒥᑎᐊᒥᑦᓗ ᐊᒥᓗᓂᖅᑕᖅᑕᑦᑕᖅᑎᑦᓯᑦ ᐅᓂᓇᖅᓭᖅ ᐱᖅᑎᖅᓭᖅᓯᑕ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᓂᒃ ᓴᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᑦᑕᖅᑎᑦᓗᑕ. ᑕᒪᒃᓇ ᖁᐅᓴᔨᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑕᑦᑕᒪᓕᑕ ᐊᖅᔪᔨᑦ ᑕᒪᔭᒧᓐ ᑕᒪᐃᓕᐃᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓂᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓚᒪᔪᓯᑦ ᐊᒥᓗᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᐅᕐᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒃᓯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᐊᔪᑎᑦᓯᑦ ᖃᐃᐱᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᓚᓇᓴᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᒥᑎᐊᒥᑦᓗ ᐊᒥᓗᓂᖅᑕᖅᑕᑦᑕᖅᑎᑦᓯᑦ ᐅᓂᓇᖅᓭᖅ ᐱᖅᑎᖅᓭᖅᓯᑕ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᓂᒃ ᓴᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᑦᑕᖅᑎᑦᓗᑕ. ᑕᒪᒃᓇ ᖁᐅᓴᔨᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑕᑦᑕᒪᓕᑕ ᐊᖅᔪᔨᑦ ᑕᒪᔭᒧᓐ ᑕᒪᐃᓕᐃᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓂᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓚᒪᔪᓯᑦ ᐊᒥᓗᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᐅᕐᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ.

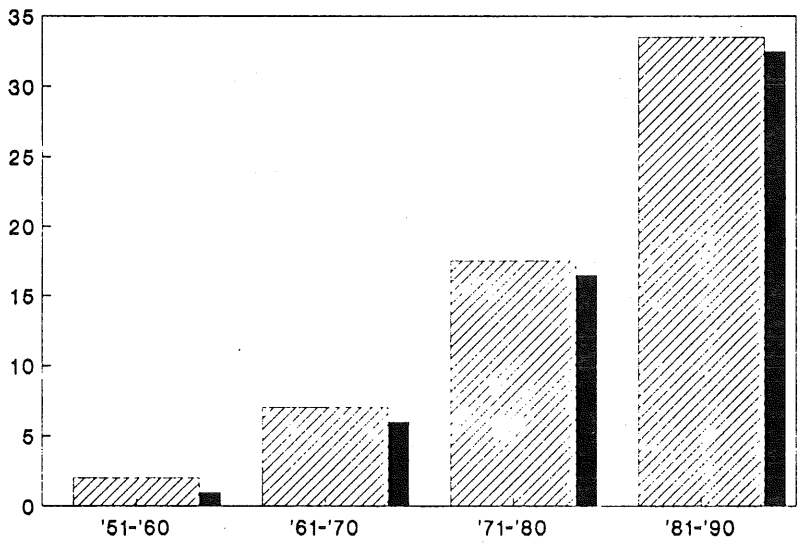
ᑕᐃᒃᓯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᐊᔪᑎᑦᓯᑦ ᖃᐃᐱᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᓚᓇᓴᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᒥᑎᐊᒥᑦᓗ ᐊᒥᓗᓂᖅᑕᖅᑕᑦᑕᖅᑎᑦᓯᑦ ᐅᓂᓇᖅᓭᖅ ᐱᖅᑎᖅᓭᖅᓯᑕ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᓂᒃ ᓴᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᑦᑕᖅᑎᑦᓗᑕ. ᑕᒪᒃᓇ ᖁᐅᓴᔨᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑕᑦᑕᒪᓕᑕ ᐊᖅᔪᔨᑦ ᑕᒪᔭᒧᓐ ᑕᒪᐃᓕᐃᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓂᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓚᒪᔪᓯᑦ ᐊᒥᓗᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᐅᕐᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒃᓯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᐊᔪᑎᑦᓯᑦ ᖃᐃᐱᖅᓂᒥᒃ ᓚᓇᓴᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᒥᑎᐊᒥᑦᓗ ᐊᒥᓗᓂᖅᑕᖅᑕᑦᑕᖅᑎᑦᓯᑦ ᐅᓂᓇᖅᓭᖅ ᐱᖅᑎᖅᓭᖅᓯᑕ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᓂᒃ ᓴᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᑦᑕᖅᑎᑦᓗᑕ. ᑕᒪᒃᓇ ᖁᐅᓴᔨᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᖅᑕᑦᑕᒪᓕᑕ ᐊᖅᔪᔨᑦ ᑕᒪᔭᒧᓐ ᑕᒪᐃᓕᐃᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓂᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓚᒪᔪᓯᑦ ᐊᒥᓗᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᐅᕐᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ.

D. ᑲᓇᓗ (ᐊᖏᑭᒃᑕᐅᔨᓇᓂᕐᒥᔭᖅ)

ᐊᒥᓗᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᖏᑦᔨᑦ >ᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᓗᖏᑦᓱᑎᒃ,
ᓄᓇᑦᓗᐊᖏᑦ, 1951-ᒥ 1990-ᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓗᒍᒃ

ᐊᒥᓗᓂᕐᒥᑦ/ 100,000-ᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᑦ



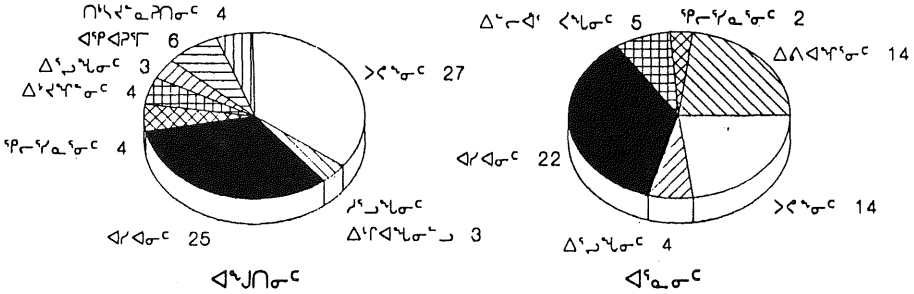
ᑲᓇᓗᖏᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᖏᑎᑭᒃᑐᓂᑦ, 1987-ᒥ 1988-ᒧᑦ

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49
1987	—	—	1	5	9
1988	4	—	4	6	11
ᑲᑎᓱᒥᑦ	4	0	5	11	20

	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	ᑲᑎᓱᒥᑦ
1987	18	24	9	4	70
1988	18	15	4	5	67
ᑲᑎᓱᒥᑦ	36	39	13	9	137

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓕᖅ: ᑕᑯᓂᓂᑦ ᐱᖃᓕᐅᑎᐅᔨᕐᓂᑐᑦ non-melanoma ᐅᐱᓂᖅᓄᑦ (*ICD9 173) ᐊᖏᒪᓗ in situ carcinomasᓗ (ICD9 230-234)
* ᑕᒪᒃᓴ ICD9 ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᑐᖃᑕᐅᓕᕐᒪᖃᖅ ᐊᑲᓂᐊᓕᔭᐅᔪᓂᖅ ᓇᒃᓕᑭᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃᓴᑦ. (ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑯᑎᑦᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃᓴᑦ).

ᐱᒻᒪᓕᐅᔨᖏᓚᐅᖅ ᑲᓇᓯᑕᓕᕆᐅᔪᓐᓇᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, 1987-ᒥ 1988-ᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓂᔪᒃ (ᑲᑎᓂᒋᑦ 137)



* Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᓴᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂᓂᓂ ᐃᓕᐅᑎᑕᐅᕐᓂᕐᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᐱᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᓯᑕᓕᕆᐅᔪᓐᓇᑦ ᖁᓛᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ non-melanoma skin ᐊᒻᒪᓗ in situ carcinomas-ᖓᔪᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ.

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, ᑲᓇᓯᑕᓕᕆᐅᔪᓐᓇᑦ ᑲᓇᐅᒪᑦ ᑐᖅᑲᓱᔪᑦ, 1990-ᒥ
ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑎᑎᒃᑐᓂᓂᑦ, ᐃᓕᓴᐱᖅᑎᑎᕋᖓᓂᑐᓂᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᔪᑎᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᓴᓂᓐᓂᓗ

	ᐃᖅᑲᓇᓕᑦ		ᐃᓄᐃᑦ		ᐊᓱᖏᑦ		ᑎᑎᒍᑦ	
ᐅᑭᐅᖏᓱᑦ	ᐊᖏᔪᒪᓂᑦ	ᐊᓴᓂᐃᑦ	ᐊᖏᔪᒪᓂᑦ	ᐊᓴᓂᐃᑦ	ᐊᖏᔪᒪᓂᑦ	ᐊᓴᓂᐃᑦ	ᐊᖏᔪᒪᓂᑦ	ᐊᓴᓂᐃᑦ
<15	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	0
15-24	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	0
25-34	---	1	1	---	---	---	1	1
35-44	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	0
45-54	---	---	3	1	---	---	3	1
55-64	2	1	6	3	1	1	9	5
65+	3	---	5	3	3	3	11	6
ᑎᑎᒍᑦ	5	2	15	7	5	4	25	13

"ᐊᓱᓚᑦ" ᓅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᓐᓇᔨᐃᑦ.

ᐅᖅᐅᓯᓴᒃ:

ᑎᒥᓴᓂ ᓂᓚᕐᓂᕐᐊᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓂᖅᑎᑐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᓄᖅᓂᓚᕆᐅᔪᓄᓂ ᐊᓱᕆ ᑭᕆᐅᖅᑲᕐᖅᑎᑐᓂ. ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᓂ ᐅᓄᖅᓂᓚᕆᐅᔪᓂ ᑎᒥᓴᓂ ᓂᓚᕐᓂᕐᐊᕐᓴᐅᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓚᕆᐅᔪᓄᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖅᓂᖅᓴᕆᐅᕐᖅᑎᑐᓂ.

ᔪᕐᑎᓗᒃᓴᑎᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑐᓂ ᑎᒥᒥᑦ ᓂᓚᕐᓂᕐᐊᕐᑎᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓚᕆᐅᔪᕐᖅᑎᑐᓂᖅ ᓇᑦᕿᓚᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᑦᕿᖏᓐᓄᓂ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦᑐᓂᑦ, ᐊᔪᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ 1970-1984 ᐊᖏᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓚᕆᖏᓂᑦ 50-ᔪᓕᒥᑦ ᓴᓄᕐᓂᓕᖅᓂᖅᓴᓕᐅᑎᑐᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓚᕆᐅᕐᓕᑎᑐᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓴᓂᑦ, ᐊᓗᒪ ᐊᑎᓇᑦᓄᓂ ᓭᑕᒪᐃᑎᑕᓴᐊᑎᓴᑎᑦ ᓴᓄᕐᓂᓕᖅᓂᖅᓴᓕᐅᓂᖅᑲᓕᐅᑎᑐᓂᑦ.

1990-ᒥ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑎᒥᒃᓄᑦ ᓂᓚᕐᓂᕐᐊᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑐᓂ ᐃᓄᐊᓐᓂᓂᐅᑦᑐᓂᑦ 38-ᖏᔪᔪᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑖᓐᓇ ᓴᓄᕐᓂᓕᖅᓂᖅᓴᓕᐅᑎᑐᓂᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐅᖅᐅᓯᐅᓕᐅᖅᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᐅᑎᕐᐅᑉᐳᑦ.

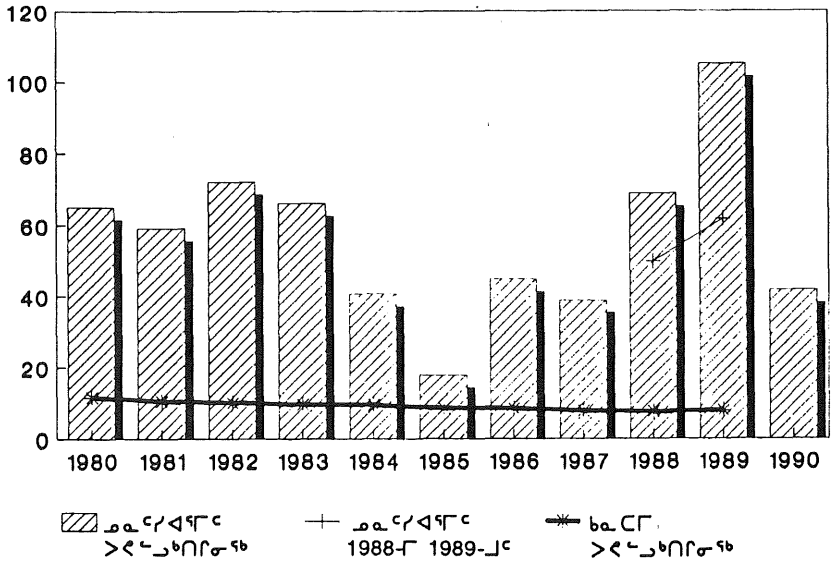
ᑎᒥᒃᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑐᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑐᓕᐅᑎᑐᓂ 1969-ᒥᑦ 1987-ᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓕᐅᑎᑐᓂᑦ.

1990-ᒥ ᐃᓄᔪᓐᓂᑐᓄᓂ ᑎᑎᕐᕿᐱᐅᓪᓕᕐᓂᕐᐊᔪᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᓂᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓕᐅᑎᑐᓂᖅ. ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑐᓂᓕᓐᓂᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᓂᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᓚᐊᖅᑎᑐᑕᐅᓕᖅᑎᑐᓂᑦ ᑎᒥᒃᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑐᓂᑦ ᓂᓚᕐᓂᕐᐊᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᓪᓛᖅᓂ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᓚᐊᖅᑎᑐᓂᑦ.

ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑐᓂᔨᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᓂᖅᑲᓂᐊᖅᑎᑐᓂᑦ ᑎᒥᒃᓄᑦ ᓂᓚᕐᓂᕐᐊᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓇᖅᑎᑐᑦ 2000-ᒥ ᐱᓕᓚᐊᖏᔪᐊᑐᒥ, ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᓚᐊᖏᔪᐊᖅᑎᑐᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑕᑎᒃᓴᕐᓂᕐᐊᔪᐊᑐᐊᖅᑎᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᖏᓐ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖏᔪᔪᓕᒥ.

E. ᐊᑯᓪᓚᖅᓂᖅ

ᐊᑯᓪᓚᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, 1980-ᒥ 1990-ᒧᑦ



*ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᑯᓪᓚᒃᑐᓂᓕᒃ ᐱᖁᓯᐅᑎᖓᓪᓚᓂᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᓯᐊ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑯᓪᓚᓕᒫᒃᑯᑦᑎᐊᓕᐊᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖏᑦ.

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔨᑦ:

ᑕᐃᒃᓯᐊ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᓯᐃᓕᑦ ᐊᑯᓪᓚᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓱᖅᓴᐅᓪᓚᑕ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᓂᑕᑐᓴᒃ.

ᒪᓕᓪᓕ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑯᓪᓚᒃᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓱᖅᓴᐅᓗᓪᓚᕆᑐᓪᓚᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓪᓚᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᑯᓪᓚᒃᑐᓴᒃ, ᐊᑯᓪᓚᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓱᖅᓴᐅᓕᐅᕆᓯᒪᓕᑕ 1970-ᐅᑦ ᐊᒥᓚᓪ 1980-ᐅᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓐᓇᓂᑦ.

ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔪᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᓪᓚᓕᒫᖅᑭᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᐃᑐᑦᓯᓪᓚᒃᑐᑕᐅᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᓪᓚᓂᓕᓄᑦ ᓯᑲᓂᓴᓕᑦ ᐊᑯᓪᓚᒃᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᓂᒃᑲᓐᓂᐊᓐᓇᐊᖅᑐᓕᖅᑭᑦ. (ᐊᒥᓱᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᔨᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑦ, ᓴᐅᑭᔭᐅᔨᖅ ᑖᓐᓇ HIV ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓴᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᑯᓪᓚᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᓕᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖅᓴᖅᑭᑦ).

F. ᑐᖅᑯᓗᕆᑕᐅᓕᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᓗᕆᑕᐅᓕᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑎᒍᑎᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕘᕆᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅ, 1990-ᒥ.

ᐃᓚᓂᖅᑐᑦ	62
ᐊᐅᒃ ᐃᓕᖅᕿᕆᓕᕐᓂᖅᓯᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᓂᐊᓕᕆᐅᕆᔨᑦ	44
ᑲᓇᓗ (ᐊᖅᓱᒃᑭᑕᐅᕆᔨᓇᓕᖅᑐᑦᑐᖅᓱᒃ)	38
ᐊᓂᖅᑎᓕᕆᕆᕆᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᓂᐊᓕᕆᐅᕆᔨᑦ	24
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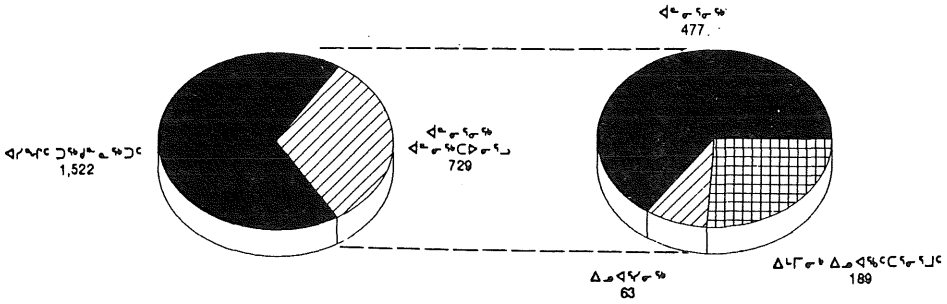
ᑎᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᓕᕆᕆᕆᓕᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᓂᐊᓕᕆᐅᕆᔨᑦ	7
ᐊᓕᖅᓯᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᓗᕆᑕᑦ	35
ᑲᑎᒪᓂᑦ	217

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᓗᕆᑕᑦ, 1981-1990

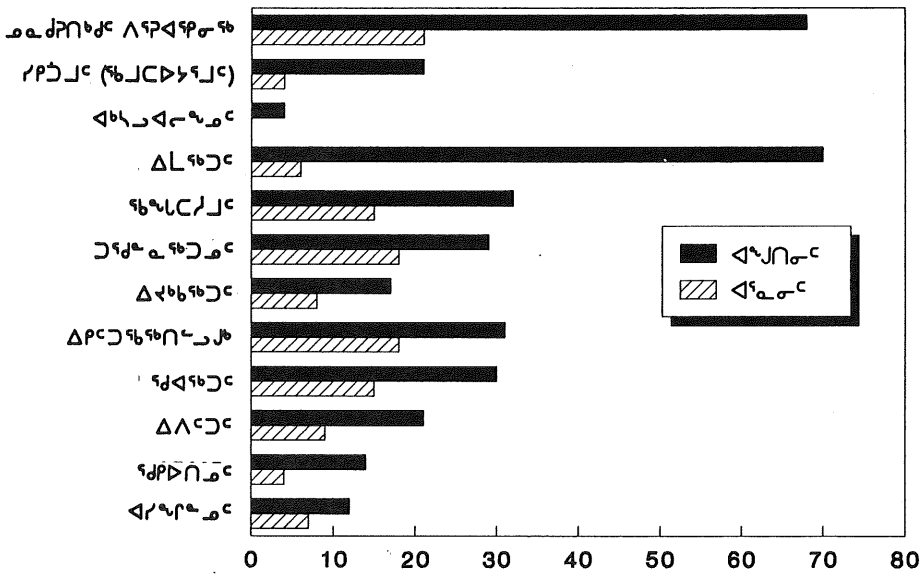


ᐃᓚᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᖅᑎᕆᔨᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕆᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᐊᖅᑎᑦ, 1980-1990

1980	11	1986	17
1981	11	1987	17
1982	8	1988	21
1983	24	1989	32
1984	18	1990	23
1985	18		

---- ᓄᓚᐅᑦᓱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, CHMIS

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᖅᑯᓯᕐᓗᓂᑦ, 1981-1990



ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᑦ:

1990-ᒥ 217-ᖏᔪᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ 62-ᖏᔪᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᖅᑯᓯᕐᓗᓂᑦ --- 28.6-ᔪᖏᑦ.

1981-ᒥ 1990-ᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒃ 1,522-ᓂᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᓯᕐᓗᓂᖅᓂᑦ 729 ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᖅᑕᐅᑦᓯᓗᑎᓂᓪᓗᒍᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᓕᐅᖅᓴᖏᓪᓚᑦ (47.9-ᔪᖏᑦ). ᐅᓄᖅᓱᒃ 729-ᓂᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᓯᕐᓗᓂᖅᓂᑦ, 1/3 ᐅᖃᓕᒫᓂᕐᓂᐅᕗᖅ ᑕᐃᒃᓄᐊᑦ ᐃᓄᐊᖅᑕᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐊᖅᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ.

G. ᐊᑲᓂᐊᖅᐃᐅᑦ ᓇᓕᓕᐅᔨᒪᔭᕐᓂᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᓯᐊᑦ

ᐊᑲᓂᐊᖅᐃᐅᑦ ᓇᓕᓕᐅᔨᒪᔭᕐᓂᕐᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᖅᐅᓯᖅᖏᖅᑎᓕᑕ ᐊᑦᑕ ᑭᖑᓯᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᖓᔪᓯᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᑎᕆᐅᔪᓯᑦ: ᐊᑲᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᓯᐅᑦ ᓇᓕᓕᐅᔨᒪᔭᕐᓂᑦ, ᐊᑲᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓕᓕᐅᔨᒪᖅᓯᓯᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᓯᐊᖅᓯᓯᑦ (NIHB), ᐅᖏᓚᓯᑐᑭᒪᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑲᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᓯᐊᖅᓯᓯᑦ (EHB), ᐃᓕᑲᐊᕐᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᓯᐊᑦ, ᐊᑐᒪᓗ ᐊᑲᓂᐊᖅᐸᓇᐊᖅᖏᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᓂᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᓯᐊᑦ.

ᐊᑲᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᓯᐅᑦ ᓇᓕᓕᐅᔨᒪᑦ

ᑕᒪᒃᓴ ᖃᓪᓚᕆᑎᑐᑦ Medicare-ᖏᔭᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᖓᔪᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓴᓵᑦᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᔪᒪᑎᐊᖅᖏᑐᓕᒪᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᔪᖏᔭᒪᒪᓕᑦ, 1989-1990-ᒥ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᒃᓴᐃᓕᓐᓂᒪᓕᐅᖅᑎᑐᑦ.

ᐊᓂᖏᔭᒃ	ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ	ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓂᑯ	ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔨᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔨᓂᑦ
1988	257,314	$ 8,797,773	$ 34.19
1989	307,757	$ 12,048,614	$ 39.15
1990	349,004	$ 14,068,782	$ 40.31

ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔨᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐃᓂᓐᓂᑦ ᓂᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅᑎᐅᑕᐅᔨᓂᑦ 1990-ᖏᑎᒃᓴᔪᒃ $262.00-ᒋᓕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ.

ᐊᑲᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᓇᓕᓕᐅᔨᒪᖅᖏᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᓯᐊᖅᖏᖅᑐᑦ (NIHB)

ᑕᒪᒃᓴ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᓚᐅᔨᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᔨᓯᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓚᐅᔨᓯᒪᔨᓯᑦ ᐊᑦᓗᓐᓂ ᐃᓂᐃᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᓂᑦ ᓂᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓂᓇᖅᖏᖅᑐᓂᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᓴ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᓚᐅᔨᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᔨᓯᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓚᐅᔨᓯᒪᔨᓯᑦ ᐊᑦᓗᓐᓂ ᐃᓂᐃᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᓂᑦ ᓂᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓂᓇᖅᖏᖅᑐᓂᑦ. ᐊᑭᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓚᐅᔨᓯᒪᔨᓯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᔨᓯᑦ ᐊᑦᓗᓐᓂ ᐃᓂᐃᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᓂᑦ ᓂᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓂᓇᖅᖏᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓚᐅᔨᓯᒪᔨᓯᑦ ᐊᑦᓗᓐᓂ ᐃᓂᐃᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᓂᑦ ᓂᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓂᓇᖅᖏᖅᑐᓂᑦ.

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓚᐅᔨᓯᒪᔨᓯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᔨᓯᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓚᐅᔨᓯᒪᔨᓯᑦ ᐊᑦᓗᓐᓂ ᐃᓂᐃᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᓂᑦ ᓂᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓂᓇᖅᖏᖅᑐᓂᑦ.

ᐊᑲᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᓇᓕᓕᐅᔨᒪᖅᖏᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᓯᐊᖅᖏᖅᑐᑦ (NIHB)

ᑕᒪᒃᓴ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᓚᐅᔨᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᔨᓯᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓚᐅᔨᓯᒪᔨᓯᑦ ᐊᑦᓗᓐᓂ ᐃᓂᐃᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᓂᑦ ᓂᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓂᓇᖅᖏᖅᑐᓂᑦ. ᐊᑭᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᔨᓯᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓚᐅᔨᓯᒪᔨᓯᑦ ᐊᑦᓗᓐᓂ ᐃᓂᐃᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᓂᑦ ᓂᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓂᓇᖅᖏᖅᑐᓂᑦ.

1988-1989

ᐊᐱᕆᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ	ᑐᑦᑕᕐᐱᒃ (1)	ᓴᐃᑦ ᓯᒥᑦ (2)
ᓄᓇᓕᒫᓂᕐᓂᖅ, ᓂᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᑐᓴᒪᓕᒫᑦ	$ 1,418,289	$ 427,259
ᐃᒥᐊᓗᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦᑕᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᓇᒃᓴᖅᑐᒍ ᐊᑐᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦᑕᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᖅ	$ 403,189	
ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᓯᓇᓱᒋᔭᓕ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂ	$ 220,618	$ 210,528
ᐃᔨᓗᓂ, ᐃᓕᓴᐃᖅᑎᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂ	$ 37,613	$ 20,931
ᐃᓕᓴᐃᖅᑎᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂ (3)	$ 0.00	$ 281,681
ᑭᒃᑯᓕᓕᖅᓴᒃ	$ 50,257	$ 66,805
ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉᓯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐊᑦᓯᓕᕆᓂᖅᑐᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂ	$ 131,756	$ 737,670
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓂ (4)	$ 0.00	$ 165,178
ᑲᑎᒪᓂ	$ 2,261,722	$ 1,910,052

ᐊᐱᕆᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ	ᕿᑎᕋᐅᓂ
ᓄᓇᓕᒫᓂᕐᓂᖅ, ᓂᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᑐᓴᒪᓕᒫᑦ	$ 380,280	$ 89,126
ᐃᒥᐊᓗᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦᑕᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᓇᒃᓴᖅᑐᒍ ᐊᑐᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦᑕᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᖅ		
ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᓯᓇᓱᒋᔭᓕ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂ	$ 132,335	$ 101,727
ᐃᔨᓗᓂ, ᐃᓕᓴᐃᖅᑎᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂ	$ 7,941	$ 6,353
ᐃᓕᓴᐃᖅᑎᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂ (3)	$ 176,425	$ 59,941
ᑭᒃᑯᓕᓕᖅᓴᒃ	$ 87,126	$ 57,369
ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉᓯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐊᑦᓯᓕᕆᓂᖅᑐᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂ	$ 612,634	$ 316,705
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓂ (4)	$ 196,514	$ 94,052
ᑲᑎᒪᓂ	$ 1,593,255	$ 725,273

ᐊᐱᕆᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ	ᑭᓪᓕᖅᓯᒃ	ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒪᔭᒃ	ᑲᑎᒪᓂ
ᓄᓇᓕᒫᓂᕐᓂᖅ, ᓂᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᑐᓴᒪᓕᒫᑦ	$ 1,225,529	$ 1,211,357	$ 4,781,840
ᐃᒥᐊᓗᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦᑕᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐊᑐᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦᑕᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᖅ			$ 403,189
ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᓯᓇᓱᒋᔭᓕ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂ	$ 260,314	$ 353,015	$ 1,278,537
ᐃᔨᓗᓂ, ᐃᓕᓴᐃᖅᑎᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂ	$ 86,434	$ 218,020	$ 377,292
ᐃᓕᓴᐃᖅᑎᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂ (3)	$ 4,457	$ 234,189	$ 756,693
ᑭᒃᑯᓕᓕᖅᓴᒃ	$ 757,922	$ 1,162,680	$ 2,182,159
ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉᓯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐊᑦᓯᓕᕆᓂᖅᑐᒍ ᓴᓪᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂ	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,798,764
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓂ (4)	$ 154,020	$ 229,330	$ 839,094
ᑲᑎᒪᓂ	$ 2,518,676	$ 3,408,591	$ 12,417,568

1989-1990

ᐊᐱᕆᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ	ᑐᑦᑕᕐᐱᒃ (1)	ᓴᐃᑦ ᓯᒥᑦ (2)
ᓄᓇᓕᒫᓂᕐᓂᖅ, ᓂᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᑐᓴᒪᓕᒫᑦ	$ 1,060,076	$ 645,440
ᐃᒥᐊᓗᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦᑕᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐊᑐᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦᑕᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᖅ	$ 532,946	
ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᓯᓇᓱᒋᔭᓕ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂ	$ 216,320	$ 208,848
ᐃᔨᓗᓂ, ᐃᓕᓴᐃᖅᑎᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂ	$ 54,610	$ 1,364
ᐃᓕᓴᐃᖅᑎᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂ (3)	$ 0	$ 467,769
ᑭᒃᑯᓕᓕᖅᓴᒃ	$ 339,512	$ 69,279
ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉᓯᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐊᑦᓯᓕᕆᓂᖅᑐᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂ	$ 178,647	$ 716,827
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓂ (4)	$ 0	$ 301,091
ᖃᑎᒌᓂᖅ	$ 346	
ᑲᑎᒪᓂ	$ 2,382,457	$ 2,410,618

ᐊᐱᕆᑐᕐᒥᒍᓂᖅ	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ	ᕿᑎᕐᕕᐅᑦ
ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᐅᑎᓂᒃᑯᓗᒃ, ᓂᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓗᒃ	$ 501,461	$ 357,416
ᐃᒥᐊᓗᓄᑦᓯᔾᔪᑎᒃᑯᓗᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃᑯᓗᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃᑯᓗᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓴᖅ		
ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ ᓯᓇᓱᒋᔭᖅᓯᓗᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᐃᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ	$ 111,847	$ 83,064
ᐃᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᓴᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᐃᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ	$ 573	$ 115
ᐃᓕᓴᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᕕᐅᑦ (3)	$ 291,116	$ 68,237
ᑭᒃᑯᓕᓂᖅᓴᓗᒃ	$ 114,333	$ 81,599
ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓱᒪᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᑐᕐᓂᒃ ᓇᓕᓐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓚᓂᖅ	$ 731,313	$ 393,700
ᖃᖓᓕᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ (4)	$ 281,228	$ 120,960
ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᓂᒃ		
ᑲᑎᓂᒃ	$ 2,031,870	$ 1,105,091

ᐊᐱᕆᑐᕐᒥᒍᓂᖅ	ᑭᓇᓐᓂᖅ	ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓐᓂᒃ	ᑲᑎᓂᒃ
ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᐅᑎᓂᒃᑯᓗᒃ, ᓂᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓗᒃ	$ 1,512,021	$ 1,376,841	$ 5,453,254
ᐃᒥᐊᓗᓄᑦᓯᔾᔪᑎᒃᑯᓗᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓴᖅ			$ 532,946
ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ ᓯᓇᓱᒋᔭᖅᓯᓗᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᐃᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ	$ 205,092	$ 248,892	$ 1,074,064
ᐃᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᓴᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᐃᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ	$ 72,135	$ 68,631	$ 197,429
ᐃᓕᓴᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᕕᐅᑦ (3)	$ 9,491	$ 277,549	$ 1,114,162
ᑭᒃᑯᓕᓂᖅᓴᓗᒃ	$ 450,595	$ 477,176	$ 1,502,493
ᖃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓱᒪᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᑐᕐᓂᒃ ᓇᓕᓐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓚᓂᖅ	$ 0	$ 41,617	$ 2,062,104
ᖃᖓᓕᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ (4)	$ 230,276	$ 362,919	$ 1,296,474
ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᓂᒃ			$ 346
ᑲᑎᓂᒃ	$ 2,479,610	$ 2,823,625	$ 13,233,272

1990-1991

ᐊᐱᕆᑐᕐᒥᒍᓂᖅ	ᑐᑦᑕᖏᑐᒃ (1)	ᐅᐊᑦ ᓯᒥᑦ (2)
ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᐅᑎᓂᒃᑯᓗᒃ, ᓂᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓯᓗᒃ	$ 1,258,873	$ 930,147
ᐃᒥᐊᓗᓄᑦᓯᔾᔪᑎᒃᑯᓗᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓴᖅ	$ 675,232	
ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ ᓯᓇᓱᒋᔭᖅᓯᓗᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᐃᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ	$ 202,410	$ 99,148
ᐃᑦᓴᓂᒃ, ᐃᓕᓴᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᐃᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ	$ 57,805	$ 43,072
ᐃᓕᓴᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᕕᐅᑦ (3)	$ 0	$ 625,215
ᑭᒃᑯᓕᓂᖅᓴᓗᒃ	$ 4,012	$ 46,551
ᖃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓱᒪᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᑐᕐᓂᒃ ᓇᓕᓐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓚᓂᖅ	(3) $ 289,708	$ 1,103,548
ᖃᖓᓕᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ (4)	$ 0	$ 211,647
ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᓂᒃ	$ 3,281	$ 0
ᑲᑎᓂᒃ	$ 2,491,321	$ 3,059,329

ᐊᐱᖓᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ	ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑐᑎᓂᖅ, ᓂᕆᐅᕙᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᒋᐊᕙᓄᓪᓕ	$ 281,912	$ 705,854
ᐃᒪᓕᓇᓄᑦᑎᓯᒋᐊᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᒍᑎᒋᐊᖅ ᐊᑐᓄᑦᑎᓯᒋᐊᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᖅ		
ᐃᓕᖓᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᓯᓪᓕ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᐅᑉᑎᒍᒋᐊᓂ	$ 113,822	$ 62,610
ᐃᓱᓕᓂ, ᐃᓄᐊᖅᑕᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᐅᑉᑎᒍᒋᐊᓂ	$ 43,650	$ 21,588
ᐃᓄᐊᖅᑕᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᓯᑦ (3)	$ 445,980	$ 83,878
ᑭᒧᑐᓕᕐᓂᒃ	$ 112,807	$ 91,590
ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᓯᓪᓕ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᒪᓕᕆᒍᒋᐊᓂ ᐊᓂᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦᑐᑕᓂᖅ ᓇᓕᐅᑉᐊᓚᖓᓂᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ	$ 1,054,244	$ 390,040
ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑎᓂᖅᓯᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᓂᓄᑦ (4)	$ 240,391	$ 142,919
ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᓄᑦ	$ 0	$ 0
ᑲᑎᓄᑦ	$ 2,302,806	$ 1,498,479

ᐊᐱᖓᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ	ᑭᓯᓚᓂᖅ	ᖃᐅᑭᖅᑕᒍᓄᑦ	ᑲᑎᓄᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑐᑎᓂᖅ, ᓂᕆᐅᕙᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᒋᐊᕙᓄᓪᓕ	$ 1,926,498	$ 1,257,609	$ 6,360,893
ᐃᒪᓕᓇᓄᑦᑎᓯᒋᐊᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᒍᑎᒋᐊᖅ ᐊᑐᓄᑦᑎᓯᒋᐊᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᖅ			$ 675,232
ᐃᓕᖓᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᓯᓪᓕ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᐅᑉᑎᒍᒋᐊᓂ	$ 65,402	$ 217,598	$ 760,990
ᐃᓱᓕᓂ, ᐃᓄᐊᖅᑕᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᐅᑉᑎᒍᒋᐊᓂ	$ 113,124	$ 202,833	$ 482,072
ᐃᓄᐊᖅᑕᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᓯᑦ (3)	$ 9,714	$ 368,375	$ 1,533,162
ᑭᒧᑐᓕᕐᓂᒃ	$ 928,169	$ 435,690	$ 1,628,819
ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑎᓂᖅᓯᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᓂᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓄᑦᑎᓯᒋᐊᖅ ᓇᓕᐅᑉᐊᓚᖓᓂᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ	$ 0	$ 211,445	$ 3,048,986
ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑎᓂᖅᓯᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᓂᓄᑦ (4)	$ 217,380	$ 303,009	$ 1,115,346
ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᓄᑦ	$ 0	$ 789	$ 4,070
ᑲᑎᓄᑦ	$ 3,260,287	$ 2,997,348	$ 15,609,570

(1) ᑐᑦᑕᕐᕕᓕᔪᒪᓕᒥᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᐅᑯ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑐᑦᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᓚᐅᑕᐅᔭᓕᖅᑐᒃᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᑭᓚᖅᑐᑦ (ᐃᓕᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ) ᐊᐱᖓᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᙱᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒋᑦ.

(2) ᖃᐅᑦ ᔪᒥᑦᓭᒥ ᐱᖅᔪᐅᑎᑭᓚᖅᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᖅᑎᓪ ᓯᑕᒫᑦ ᓴᓇᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑭᓚᖅᑐᑦᓯᐊᕐᓇᓂᖅ, ᒪᓕᒫᔪᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᖓᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓚᖅᑐᑦᓯᐊᕐᓇᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᓂᖅᓄᑦ, ᖃᐅᑦ ᔪᒥᑦᒥ ᐊᑭᓚᖅᑐᑦᓯᐊᖅᓯᖓ ᐊᖏᔪᒥ H.H. ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑲ ᒪᒪᓕᕆᒃᑲ ᐊᑭᓚᖅᑐᑦᓯᐊᕐᓇᓂᖅ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ.

(3) ᑕᐃᓕᓂᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᓚᖅᑐᑦᓯᐅᑦ ᓇᒃᑕᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑕᐅᓂᖅᑕ ᒥᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᑎᑎᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓪᓚᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ.

(4) ᑭᓱᓕᖅᑐᐃᔨᖅ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᒥᓕ ᐱᔨᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᓕ ᓕᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᑭᓚᖅᑐᑦᓯᐊᕐᓇᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐱᖓᑕᐅᑕᖅᑕᑦᓂᖅᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓚᖅᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᖓᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓚᖅᑐᑦᓯᐊᕐᓇᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᖓᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖅᓄᑦ, ᐊᑭᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓚᖅᑐᑦᓯᐊᕐᓇᓂᖅ

ᐱᑎᑕᐅᖅᑕᕐᓚᑕ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᑐᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᖅᑎᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᕙᓂᖅᑕ ᐃᑲᔪᐊᓂᑦ ᐱᑎᕐᓂᐱᒥᑦ.

1988-ᒥ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᓂᖅᑕ ᐅᖃᓪᓗᑐᓄᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅᓴᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᑭᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᖅᑕ ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖅᓴᖅᓂᒃ (60-ᓂ ᐅᖃᖅᑖᓂᒃᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦ) ᐃᑲᔪᐊᖅᓴᑎᑎᖅᑕᓕᕆᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᔨᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᑦ, ᐃᓕᓴᖅᑖᓂᓪᓗᑎᑦ, ᑭᒍᑎᓕᕆᓂᓪᓗᑎᑦ, ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕐᓇᑎᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᓴᖅᓯᒪᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕆᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᕐᓕᕆᓪᓗᑎᓕᕆᓪᓗᑎᑦ.

ᐊᓯᖏᓐ	ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᑐᐱᓯᖅᓴᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦ	ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅ	ᑲᑎᓕᕆᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᕆᔨᑦ
1988	1,045	$ 324,628	$ 310.65
1989	1,826	$ 280,584	$ 153.66
1990	2,409	$ 352,750	$ 146.43

ᐃᓕᐊᖏᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᐊᑦ

ᑕᒪᓐᓄᐊ ᐃᓕᐊᖏᐅᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᐊᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᐊᖏᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᐅᔪᒪᓕᖅᓴᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᓪᓗᑐᓄᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅᓴᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᓐᓇᑐᖅᓴᖅᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᐊᖅᓴᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅ ᓇᓕᓕᐅᑎᖅᓴᖅᓯᒪᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᐊᖅᓴᖅᓂᑦ.

ᐊᓯᖏᓪ	ᐊᒥᔪᓂᖅᓯᑦ ᐅᐱᓯᖅᓴᒃᑐᑦ	ᑖᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ	ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᐊᑭᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᐱᓯᖅᓴᒃᑐᑦ	ᑲᑎᓕᕆᓂᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑖᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᐱᓯᖅᓴᒪᓂᖅᓴᓐᓂᑦ	ᑲᑎᓕᕆᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᔪᓂᖅᓯᑦ
1988	49,669	8,439	$ 1,172,590	$ 23.61	5.89
1989	56,059	9,244	$ 1,411,698	$ 25.18	6.06
1990	70,799	10,460	$ 1,933,735	$ 27.31	6.65

*ᑲᑎᓕᕆᓂᑦ ᐊᑭᖑᓂᑎᓂᓕᖅᑐᑦ/ᐊᒥᔪᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑖᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᐱᓯᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ.

ᐊᓂᓕᖅᐸᕆᓕᕆᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᑎᑦᑐᓂᓱᑦᑐᓄᑦ

ᑕᐃᒃᓯᐊ ᐊᓂᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓂᓕᖅᐸᖅᓯᒪᔨᕆᓕᕆᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᓂᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃᓴᓂ ᐊᓂᓕᖅᐸᕆᓕᕆᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᑎᑦᑐᓂᓱᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᒃᓯᒪᔨᑦ (ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᐅᑎᒃᓴᓂᓱᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᐅᑦᑐᓂᒃᓴᕆᓕᕆᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᖃᑦᑕᐅᓂᒃᓴᕆᓕᕆᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᒃᖏᓗᒍ) ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑦᑐᓂᓱᑦ ᐃᑲᖅᓴᐅᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᓇᐃᒃᓯᓂᑦ. ᐊᑕᖓᑲᒃᖏᓗᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᑎᑦᑐᓂᔪᓇᓂᑦ (87->ᒃᖓᑦ 1990-ᒥ) ᖃᖅᖏᑦᑕᒧᐊᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᒃᑕᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᖓᑦᑐᓂᒃᑯᓕᑦ.

ᐊᖅᖁᒍᑉ	ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃᑯᓕ ᖃᖅᖏᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ	ᖃᖅᖏᑦᑕᐅᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖓᑦ	ᑲᑎᒪᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪ	ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑕᐅᑐᑦ
1988	CHARTERED	2,547	$ 6,957,392	$ 2,731.60
	SCHEDULED	16,117	$ 7,885,618	$ 489.27
	ᑲᑎᒪᑦ	18,664	$ 14,843,010	$ 795.27

ᐊᖅᖁᒍᑉ	ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃᑯᓕ ᖃᖅᖏᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ	ᖃᖅᖏᑦᑕᐅᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖓᑦ	ᑲᑎᒪᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪ	ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑕᐅᑐᑦ
1989	CHARTERED	2,406	$ 7,743,110	$ 3,218.25
	SCHEDULED	18,380	$ 8,884,571	$ 483.38
	ᑲᑎᒪᑦ	20,786	$ 16,627,682	$ 799.95

ᐊᖅᖁᒍᑉ	ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃᑯᓕ ᖃᖅᖏᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ	ᖃᖅᖏᑦᑕᐅᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖓᑦ	ᑲᑎᒪᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪ	ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑕᐅᑐᑦ
1990	CHARTERED	3,061	$ 7,766,229	$ 2,537.15
	SCHEDULED	20,755	$ 9,491,797	$ 457.33
	ᑲᑎᒪᑦ	23,816	$ 17,258,026	$ 724.64

H. ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐱᐅᓯ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᖓᑦ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᓇᒡᓕᐅᑯᒪᖓᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᖓᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖓᓄᑦ (THIS) ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑕᒪᔨᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᓯᔪᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᖅᑲᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐱᖓᓱᒪᓂ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕆᔨᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᑦᓴᖅᑐᑦᓯᓕᐅᔾᔨᖓᓂᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖅ. ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑲᑕᖅᑕᖓᓂᒃᓗ ᐱᖅᓯᐅᑎᕐᐅᓯᒪᓕᕆᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᑯᓄᖅ ᐃᓄᖓᓄ ᐅᖃᓗᓐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᐅᓯᒪᓕᕆᔨᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓗᓂ ᑎᑭᓕᖅᑲᑕᖅᑕᖓᓂᒃᓗᐱᖅᓯᐅᑎᕐᐅᓯᒪᓕᕆᑦ, ᐊᑐᓗᓂ ᑕᐃᔭᑯᓄᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᖓ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑕᒪᔨᑯᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑯᖓᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᓗᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑯᓂᒃ (ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑯᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑐᑕᒪᔨᑯᓂᒃ, ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑯᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖅ, ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᐱᓕᕆᔨᑯᓂᒃ).

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᐊᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐱᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓗᓃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐱᖓᓱᒥ ᑕᐃᔨᐅᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ, 1988-ᒥ 1990-ᓗᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

ᐊᐃᒍᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᖅ		1988	1989	1990
ᖃᑭᖅᑕᖏᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃ	ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᑐᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ)	8,749	8,419	8,034
	ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓚᐅᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᔨᐅᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓚᐅᖅ.	8,832	8,839	10,195
ᔭᐊᓕ ᓯᒥᑦᑕ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃ	ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᑐᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ)	1,050	800	826
	ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓚᐅᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᔨᐅᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓚᐅᖅ.	4,812	5,092	5,154
H.H. ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᒪᒪᓕᒃᔨᓪ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃ	ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᑐᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ)	5,201	5,225	4,083
	ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓚᐅᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᔨᐅᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓚᐅᖅ.	7,821	9,469	8,366
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃ	ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᑐᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ)	6,042	6,428	5,217
	ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓚᐅᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᔨᐅᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓚᐅᖅ.	10,973	11,405	13,475
ᔭᐊᓕ ᓯᒥᑦᑕᓚᐅᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃ	ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᑐᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ)	550	1,262	1,034
	ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓚᐅᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᔨᐅᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓚᐅᖅ.	4,879	5,308	5,327
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃ	ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᑐᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ)	16,319	17,313	20,775
	ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓚᐅᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᔨᐅᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓚᐅᖅ.	28,681	31,459	34,118
ᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃ	ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᑐᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ)	862	1,128	1,307
	ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓚᐅᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᔨᐅᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓚᐅᖅ.	0	0	0
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑯᖓ	ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᑐᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ)	38,773	40,575	41,276
	ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓚᐅᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᔨᐅᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᕆᓚᐅᖅ.	65,998	71,572	76,635

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᐊᑦᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᒥᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖅ) ᐅᓪᓚᓯᖓ 1990-ᒥ ᐊᑦᑐᓪᓚᐊᓯᖓ ᔭᓚᐅᐃᑦ ᓯᑕᓪᓕᐊ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᓴᓇᓯᒪᓕᕆᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃᑕ.

ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓱᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᐊᑦᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᒥᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᓯᖓ ᐊᑐᓗᓃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᒥᓚᐅᖅ ᑕᐃᔨᐅᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᓯᖓ ᖃᐃᑦ ᑭᓇᐊᖓᔪᓕᐅᕐᓕᒃᑕ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᐊᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᓴᖅᑭᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓄᑦ, ᐱᖓᓱᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᓴᖅᑭᑦ --- ᖃᑭᖅᑕᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᓴᖅᑭᑦ, ᔭᐊᓕ ᓯᒥᑦᑕ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᓴᖅᑭᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓗᓃ H.H. ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᒪᒪᓕᒃᔨᓪ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᓴᐊᓄᑦ---- ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᓗᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᐊᒥᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦᓴᓇᓯᒪᓂᖅ) ᐊᑎᓕᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᒥᑭᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᓴᓇᓯᒪᓕᕆᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃᑕ.

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᐊᕐᓗᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᐊᑦ ᓱᓕᑦᓂᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓴᐃᓚᐅᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 1988-1990

THIS: ᓇᐃᒪᓕᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓱᓕᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑭᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓴᐃᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ (ᓄᓂᒃᑕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ) ᐅᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓴᐃᖅᑎᑦ ᑕᑯᐅᐅᖅᑐᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑎᓐᓄᑦᓗ ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓴᐃᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑐᑦᑕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᕐᓗᒋᓚᐅᖅᑕᖅᓱᓕᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦᑕᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᐱᖅᑐᖅᓱᓕᓂᖅ		1988 ᓇᐃᒪᓕᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ	1988 ᖃᓄᖅᑭᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ
ᑐᐊᑦ ᓱᒥᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑐᖅᓱᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ	ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓴᐃᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ (ᓄᓂᒃᑕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ)	11,841	$ 5,845,427.35
	ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᓕᓂᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᒃ.	5,735	$ 336,281.88
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑐᖅᓱᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ	ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓴᐃᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ (ᓄᓂᒃᑕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ)	5,167	$ 2,635,130.35
	ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᓕᓂᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᒃ.	1,498	$ 89,192.67
ᕿᓂᕐᓂᒃᑕᓪᓗ ᐊᐱᖅᑐᖅᓱᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ	ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓴᐃᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ (ᓄᓂᒃᑕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ)	6,724	$ 3,300,805.75
	ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᓕᓂᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᒃ.	2,158	$ 98,413.95
ᑭᓪᓕᓕᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᐱᖅᑐᖅᓱᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ	ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓴᐃᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ (ᓄᓂᒃᑕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ)	7,103	$ 3,731,514.10
	ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᓕᓂᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᒃ.	10,506	$ 345,130.09
ᕿᑎᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑐᖅᓱᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ	ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓴᐃᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ (ᓄᓂᒃᑕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ)	1,591	$ 743,457.85
	ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᓕᓂᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᒃ.	431	$ 29,419.50
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᐅᕐᓂᑦᑐᖃᖅ ᐊᐱᖅᑐᖅᓱᓕᓂᖅ	ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓴᐃᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ (ᓄᓂᒃᑕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ)	0	$ 0.00
	ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᓕᓂᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᒃ.	504	$ 20,928.00
ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᐊᕐᓗᐅᑦ	ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓴᐃᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ (ᓄᓂᒃᑕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ)	32,426	$ 16,256,335.40
	ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᓕᓂᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᒃ.	20,832	$ 919,366.09

ᐊᐱᖅᑐᖅᓱᓕᓂᖅ		1989 ᓇᐃᒪᓕᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ	1989 ᖃᓄᖅᑭᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ
ᑐᐊᑦ ᓱᒥᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑐᖅᓱᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ	ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓴᐃᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ (ᓄᓂᒃᑕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ)	11,881	$ 6,809,297.85
	ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᓕᓂᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᒃ.	6,204	$ 376,742.32
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑐᖅᓱᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ	ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓴᐃᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ (ᓄᓂᒃᑕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ)	4,330	$ 2,623,810.00
	ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᓕᓂᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᒃ.	1,463	$ 92,302.63
ᕿᓂᕐᓂᒃᑕᓪᓗ ᐊᐱᖅᑐᖅᓱᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ	ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓴᐃᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ (ᓄᓂᒃᑕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ)	5,063	$ 2,510,397.55
	ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᓕᓂᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᒃ.	1,888	$ 103,255.20
ᑭᓪᓕᓕᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᐱᖅᑐᖅᓱᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ	ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓴᐃᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ (ᓄᓂᒃᑕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ)	6,108	$ 3,656,891.45
	ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᓕᓂᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᒃ.	9,699	$ 337,764.35
ᕿᑎᖅᑕᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑐᖅᓱᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ	ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓴᐃᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ (ᓄᓂᒃᑕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ)	1,684	$ 963,723.60
	ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᓕᓂᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᒃ.	449	$ 25,492.00
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᐅᕐᓂᑦᑐᖃᖅ ᐊᐱᖅᑐᖅᓱᓕᓂᖅ	ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓴᐃᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ (ᓄᓂᒃᑕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ)	52	$ 19,312.00
	ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᓕᓂᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᒃ.	852	$ 32,352.00
ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᐊᕐᓗᐅᑦ	ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓴᐃᖅᑎᑦᑐᑦ (ᓄᓂᒃᑕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ)	29,118	$ 16,583,432.45
	ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᓕᓂᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᒃᑐᓂᒃ.	20,555	$ 967,908.50

ᐊᕕᑲᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ		1990 ᓇᐃᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ	1990 ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ
ᓴᐊᑦ ᓯᒥᑦ ᐊᕕᑲᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ	ᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ)	10,504	$ 6,623,249.55
	ᐅᕙᓚᓐᓇᑦᑎᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᑉᐳᖓᓂᒃᓯᒪᓕᕆᔨᒃ ᐅᕙᓚᓐᓇᑦ.	6,355	$ 437,833.35
ᐃᓄᐃᑎᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᑲᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ	ᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ)	3,075	$ 1,895,651.15
	ᐅᕙᓚᓐᓇᑦᑎᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᑉᐳᖓᓂᒃᓯᒪᓕᕆᔨᒃ ᐅᕙᓚᓐᓇᑦ.	1,422	$ 103,182.58
ᖃᓄᖅᑲᒥᓗᑦ ᐊᕕᑲᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ	ᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ)	6,105	$ 2,931,850.30
	ᐅᕙᓚᓐᓇᑦᑎᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᑉᐳᖓᓂᒃᓯᒪᓕᕆᔨᒃ ᐅᕙᓚᓐᓇᑦ.	2,112	$ 118,346.40
ᑭᓪᓕᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᑲᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ	ᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ)	6,615	$ 3,943,848.25
	ᐅᕙᓚᓐᓇᑦᑎᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᑉᐳᖓᓂᒃᓯᒪᓕᕆᔨᒃ ᐅᕙᓚᓐᓇᑦ.	12,903	$ 449,403.81
ᖃᑎᖏᑐᑦ ᐊᕕᑲᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ	ᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ)	2,075	$ 1,499,504.00
	ᐅᕙᓚᓐᓇᑦᑎᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᑉᐳᖓᓂᒃᓯᒪᓕᕆᔨᒃ ᐅᕙᓚᓐᓇᑦ.	489	$ 32,614.96
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᕆᔨᒃᑐᖅ ᐊᕕᑲᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ	ᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ)	92	$ 64,152.00
	ᐅᕙᓚᓐᓇᑦᑎᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᑉᐳᖓᓂᒃᓯᒪᓕᕆᔨᒃ ᐅᕙᓚᓐᓇᑦ.	312	$ 9,998.00
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ	ᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ)	28,466	$ 16,958,225.25
	ᐅᕙᓚᓐᓇᑦᑎᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᑉᐳᖓᓂᒃᓯᒪᓕᕆᔨᒃ ᐅᕙᓚᓐᓇᑦ.	23,593	$ 1,151,379.10

I. ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᕋᐊᑎᖓᓚᒋᑦ ᒥᖏᓗᓂᑦ, 1988/89 - 1990/91

ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ (000-ᖃᓄᓕᒋᑦ)	1988/1989	1989/1990	1990/1991
ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑎᒥᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐱᐅᔨᑦ ᓇᓕᐅᑯᒪᖓᓂᓕᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᓂᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ			
ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑎᒥᑦ ᓱᓇᑯᑦᓯᓚᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃ (ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓚᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃ)	69,334	77,366	83,651
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐱᐃᓕᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑎᒃ, ᓭᓪᓕᓐᓂᑦᑐᒍ	20,817	20,571	20,481
ᐅᖃᓕᓂᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ/ᐊᑦᑕᐹᓪᓕᐊᑎᓕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᒋᑦᑐᓂᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ	1,151	2,106	2,452
ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᑦ - ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑎᖅ ᓚᕐᒪᑲᓐᓂᖃᖅᑐᒍ (1)	2,773	3,201	3,223
ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ.	94,075	103,244	109,807
ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᒧᐊᓕᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᐊᓯᔨᔅᓴᓕᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᓯᐅᑦ ᓇᓐᓂᐅᓕᒪᑦ		9.75%	6.36%
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᒋᑦ			
INSIDE NWT DOCTORS	8,295	9,636	11,802
OUTSIDE NWT DOCTORS	2,846	3,301	3,356
ᑕᒪᐅᓐᓇᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ.	11,141	12,937	15,158
ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᒧᐊᓕᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᐊᓯᔨᔅᓴᓕᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᓯᐅᑦ ᓇᓐᓂᐅᓕᒪᑦ		16.12%	17.17%
ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᒪᑭᓴᓐᓂᖅᓂᑦ	105,216	116,181	124,965
ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᒧᐊᓕᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᐊᓯᔨᔅᓴᓕᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᓯᐅᑦ ᓇᓐᓂᐅᓕᒪᑦ		10.42%	7.56%
ᑲᑎᓕᒪᔨᓗᒍ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ			
ᐱᓕᓕᒫᓱᓇᑭᖅᑯᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᑦ			
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓴᖅᑕᐅᓗᒃ	9,746	8,732	9,201
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᓇᓐᓂᐅᓕᒪᓂᑦ	3,353	3,004	3,166
ᐅᖃᓕᓂᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ/ᐊᑦᑕᐹᓪᓕᐊᑎᓕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᒋᑦᑐᓂᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ	2,534	2,778	2,790
ᐃᓐᓇᓂᓕᒫᑦᑐᖅᓴᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ			
ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐱᐊᓕᔭᖓᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖅᓄᑦᑎᓂᒃᑯᓂᖅ	19,488	27,200	31,743
ᐃᓂᐊᖅᑲᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᑦ	3 638	4,313	5,926
ᐅᑎᖅᑐᑦᓴᖅ ᐊᑭᓂᑦᓴᖅ	411	1,074	1,282
(ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᔭᓕᐊᑦᑎᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑎᒥᑦᑎᑦᑐᑦᑐᓕᐅᓂᖓᓂᓐᓂᒃ)			
ᐊᑭᓚᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦᑐᓴᖅᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ	256	507	32
ᑲᑎᓕᒪᔨᓗᒍ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ	39,426	47,608	54,140
ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᒧᐊᓕᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᐊᓯᔨᔅᓴᓕᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᓯᐅᑦ ᓇᓐᓂᐅᓕᒪᑦ		20.75%	13.72%

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᐅᓂᒃ;
1. ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓚᑦᑐᒍ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᔪᓂᑦᓂᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦᑎᓂᒃᑯᐃᓐᓇᑎᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᔨᓂᓚᑦᑐᒍ, ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᑦᑐᒍ, ᐱᓇᐅᔭᓂᓚᑦᑐᒍ ᐊᑭᓚᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦᑐᒍ ᓱᓇᑯᑦᓯᓚᑦᑐᒍᓂᑦ.
2. ᑕᒪᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓴᐅᑎᓂᑦᑐᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᐹᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᓴᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦᑎᓂᒃᑯᐃᓐᓇᑎᓯᐅᑦᓄᓇᕗᑦᑎᒥᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦᑐᒍ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᑦᑎᒍ ᒥᖏᓗᓂᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦᑐᒍ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓴᓂᖓᓂᒃᑯᐅᓚᓕᒥᑦ.

J. ᐊᑭᑐᔨᓴᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᓂᐅᑎᖅᑕᐅᔨᑦ

1990-ᐅᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᖏᑦ ᐅᓂᓯᐅᑎᒥ

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅ	ᓇᒥᓕᕐᓂᖏᑦ
H.H. ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓴᒥ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᐊᖃᓕᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᑦ ᓯᕆᐊᖃᓕᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.	ᑎᑎᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᓕᐊᖃᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᑦ ᓯᕆᐊᖃᓕᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᑦ ᓯᕆᐊᖃᓕᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.
ᓇᕼᐊᓂ ᐱᐅᑦ ᐊᓕᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᑦ	ᐸᖃᓇᐃᔪᖏᑕᐅᓂᓕᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᓕᓇ ᖃᐱᒻᒪᖏᖅ ᖃᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓂᐊᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ. ᓴᓇᔨᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᓕᐅᔪᖅᑐᖅ 1990-ᐅᑦ ᐅᐱᓕᓕᖏᑦ. ᓇᓗᓇᓇᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔨᐅᓕᐅᔪᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᓕᔪᓐᓇᐱᒍᓐᓇᖅ, 1991-ᒥ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᓄᓗᒃ $2,117,800-ᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓕᐅᔪᖅᑐᑦ.
ᐅᐊᑦ ᒪᓕᔪᓴᓕᒥ ᐊᓕᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᓕᒃ	ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓕᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓐᓇᓕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᔪᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᑭᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔨᖅ.
ᐃᓇᓂᓕᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔪᖅᑎᓂᑯᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᓕᖅᑲᓂᖏᑦ	ᓴᓇᔨᐅᓕᖅᑲᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓇᐅᔪᖅᑐᖅ 1990-ᒥ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ $1,202,000-ᒋᓇᓂᓕᒃ ᐊᑐᓇᐅᔪᖅᑐᑦ.
ᐃᓇᓂᐅᑦ ᐊᓕᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᐊᑐᐊᓂᓕ ᒥᑭᔪᓯᑦ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᓕᖅᑲᓂᖏᑦ	ᑐᑦ ᐸᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓯᕐᓇᖏᓐᓂᑦ/ᐊᓂᕐ ᐱᖏᓐᓄᓗ, ᐅᖃᓕᒪᓚᑲᐃᓇᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑎᒪᓄ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑲᐃᓂᕐ ᐊᐅᓇᑦᑎᐱᖏᓐᓂᑦ.
ᖃᑭᑦᑕᕆᔨᔪᑦ ᐊᓕᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᓐᓂᑦ	ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓇᓕᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᔪᔨᒥᑲ ᐊᑎᒪᓄ ᖃᓇᓂᑎᑎᑦ ᐱᐊᓕᓇᕐᓂᑎᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐱᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑎᑭᔪᖅᑎᑕᐅᔨᖅᖃᓕᐅᔪᖅᑐᖅ.
ᐊᐅᓴᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓕᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᓐᓂᑦ	ᐊᓕᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᐅᑦ ᐃᓐᓄᓕᐅᑎᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᔨᔪᐃᓂᖅ 1990 ᒥ. ᑕᒪᓕᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᔪᐅᓂᖏᓐᓇᓕᒃ $2,570,000-ᒋᓇᓂᓕᒃ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖃᓕᐅᔪᖅᑐᑦ.
ᖃᑭᑦᑕᒋᔭᑦ ᐊᓕᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᐊᑐᐊ	ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᑭᒃᓱᐃᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓕᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᐊᑐᐊ ᒪᓕᓇᐅᔨᔪᔨᑦ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᓕᖅᑲᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᓕᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᐊᑐᐊ ᐅᖃᐅᓕᖅᑲᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓇᑦᓴᓕᖅᑲᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᒪᓄ ᐅᖃᐅᓕᖅᑲᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐊᓕᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᓐᓂᑦ	ᐊᓕᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᐅᑦ ᐸᖃᓇᐃᔪᖅᑐᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᑎᒪᓄ ᐃᓐᓄᓕᐅᑎᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓇᐅᔪᖅᑐᖅ 1991-ᒥ ᑕᒪᓕᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓇᓕᒃ $3,004,000.- ᓴᓪᓕᓇᐅᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓇᓯᒥᑦ.
ᐃᖅᑲᓇᑐᑦᑕᓯᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᓕᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᐊᑐᐊᓂᒃ	ᐊᐅᓚᐅᕐᓇᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᒪᓄ ᐃᓐᓄᓕᐅᑎᖅ

K. ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔨᖏᑦᑐᕐᓯᐅᑦᓂᖅ ᐊᓱᑭᓂᕐᓂᖅᓗ

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᓂᓕᖅᑐᑕᒥᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔨᖏᑦᑐᖅᑐᑦ 1,360-ᓂᕐᓂᑕᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑕᐃᔨᒍᐊ ᐊᐅᓚᓕᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓂᓕᖅᑐᑕᒥᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ/ ᐊᓂᓕᖅᑐᑕᒥᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᓂᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᓇᐃᔪᓕᕐᓗᒍ. ᐊᑕᖅᑭᑲᔪᓗᒍ ᐊᓂᓕᖅᑐᑕᒥᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔨᖏᑦᑐᖅᑎᓯᔪᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᖅᓴᖅ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᓂᖅ.

ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓯᐅᑦᑎᐊᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᑦ

ᒪᓂᓇᕋᖅᓯᒍᓐᓇᑦ, ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓯᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅ ᑕᒪᓕᕐᑐᒍᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᓂᒃᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᑲᐅᔾᔨᕕᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ. 1990-ᒥ ᑕᒪᓂᓇ ᐊᑲᐅᔾᔨᕕᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖏᓂᕕᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓂᕕᐅᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᓂᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓯᐅᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓯᐅᑦᑎᐊᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᑲᐅᔾᔨᕕᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓯᐅᑦᑎᐊᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅ ᐊᑲᐅᔾᔨᕕᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓯᐅᑦᑎᐊᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂ

ᐃᓕᓴᐹᑐᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖓᓕᓴᕐᑕᕐᓂᓪ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᐅᑎᑕᐅᓕᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂ, 1990-ᒥ, 29-ᖅᔪᓕᐅᖏᓪᓕ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᒋᖓᓂᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑭᑎᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐ ᐊᐃᓕᑐᖓᓕᒫᓂᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓕᐅᖅᑐᓂ.

ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑲᑦ (ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᓕᖅᑲᑦ)

ᓄᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓴᖓᓂᑐᓕᕆᔨᖅᑎᓪᓗᑦ (CHR) ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᔪᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᓕᓴᕐᑎᑐᐊᕐᑐᖅᑕᕐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᐅᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᐅᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖅᑕᑎᐊᖅᓂᐊᕐᓇᓐᓂᒃ. ᓄᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓴᖓᓂᑐᓕᕆᔨᐅᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᖅᑕᕐᑐᒃ ᑕᐃᔨᓇᐊ ᐊᖏᐅᖓᓕᓚᐅᕐᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᐅᑦ ᒥᔨᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓴᖓᓂᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕐᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᓯᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᖃᖅᑎᓕᕐᓂᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᖃᖅᑎᓕᕐᓂᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᖃᖅᑎᓕᕐᓂᓪᓗ, 1990-ᒥ, ᖃᑎᓗᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᔨᓇᐊ ᓄᓇᖅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓴᖓᓂᑐᓕᕆᔨᐅᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᕿᓗᓇᐃᑦᒥ, ᐃᓄᓇᕆᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᓗᓐᓂᒃ 28 ᐱᖅᓯᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᑕ.

ᐅᓄᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅᑎᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᖃᖅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖓᓐᓂᓕᐅᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᑭᓇᓯᒍᓯᓯᒪᓕᑕ, ᑐᓴᔨᖅᓱᐊᖅᖃᖅᓯᒪᑕ. ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᐅᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᒃ ᑐᓴᔨᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᑦᑎᖅᑕᕐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᔨᐅᓕᕐᓂᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᔨᓇᐊ ᖅᑲᓗᓇᑎᑐᑭᓐᓇᖅᑕᕐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖅᑲᓗᓇᑎᑐᑭᓐᓇᖅᑕᕐᖏᓐᓄᑦᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᖃᖅᑎᓕᕐᓂᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᕐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓯᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᒃ, 1990-ᖅᔪᑎᓪᓗᒍ, 50-ᖅᑭᑲᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᐅᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᖃᖅᑎᓕᕐᓂᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᖃᖅᑎᓕᕐᓂᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᓕᓴᕐᑎᑐᐊᕐᑐᖅᑕᕐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᔨᐅᓐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᖃᖅᑎᓕᕐᓂᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᕐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᕐᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᓴᓇᔨᖅᑕᕐᖏᓐᓄᑦᓪᓗ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓯᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᓇᐃᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

L. ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᓐᓕᓪᓚ

1990-ᖃᒧᑎᑦᓚᐅᒍ, ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐅᑦᓚᓪ ᐊᔪᒥᐊᖅᑐᑎᓗᒍᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᒥᐊᖅ ᑕᐅᓕᑦᓯᓭᒪᒥᒃᑕ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᑐᓕᓂᖅᓴᖃᑦᑕ. ᑕᐃᔨᓯᐊ ᓄᑕᖅᑲᑦ ᓴᐳᒥᐅᓯᒪᔪᓕᐊᑎᓴᖅᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅ, ᑭᒍᑎᓕᓂᖅᓴᒍᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅ, ᐊᓯᑎ ᓴᐳᒥᐅᓯᒪᔪᓕᐊᑎᓴᖅᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅ, ᐊᒡᒪᓚᓪ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᓂᖅᓴᒍᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅ, ᐊᒡᒪᓚᓪ ᑕᑎᐅᖅ, ᒪᑦᔨᐊᖅ ᓄᑕᖓᓐᓂᖅ ᐱᓴᐅᑎᓕᓂᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᑦᑕᑎᓕᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᓯᑎᑎᐅᑦ ᓴᐳᒥᐅᓯᒪᔪᓕᐊᑎᓴᖅᓄᑦᑕ ᐊᑦᑭᒦᑦᑕᐅᓕᐅᖅᑭᒪᓕᐊᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓂᖅᓴᐃᓕ ᐃᓄᓐᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᑕᓐᓄᓕᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᐳᔨᓇᓱᖅᓂᖅᑎᑦ. ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑕᖓᓕᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓱᒪᓕᐊᓇᑐᖅ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᖅᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᒥᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᔨᐊᐸᓕᓂᖅᓴᖃᑦᑕᓪᓚᕆᔨᓄᑦ. ᐅᐊᕐᕋᐃᓐᓴᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᒥᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᔨᐊᐸᓕᓂᖅᓴᖃᑦᑕᓪᓚᕆᔨᓄᑦ.

ᐅᓗᓕᐊᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔪᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅ ᐊᑦᑭᒦᑦᓯᒪᓕᓂᖓᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᓂᖅᓴᒪᑦᑕ ᒪᓕᓂᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓴᖃᑦᑕᓪᓚᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐅᓗᓕᐊᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔪᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐃᓕᑦᑐᑦ ᒥᓴᓂᓐᓄᑦ. ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᖅᓯᖅᑎᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᑕᐅᑎᔪᖅᓴᖅᓂᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᓂᖓᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᔾᔨᑦᑕᓯᔪᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓚᓪ ᐊᑦᑭᒦᑦᓯᒪᓕᐊᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐸᓇᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑭᒦᑦᓯᒪᓕᐊᓇᑐᖅ, ᑎᒍᓯᓂᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓚᓪ ᑕᒪᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓗᓕᐊᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᐅᓇᓱᖅᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᑦᑭᒦᑦᓯᒪᓕᐊᓇᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᐅᐅᓐᓂᖅ.

ᐊᑦᑭᒦᑦᓯᒪᓕᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᖅᓯᖅᑎᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᐊᓂᖅᓴᖃᑦᑕᓪᓚᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑭᒦᑦᓯᒪᓕᐊᓂᖅᓴᖃᑦᑕᓪᓚᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᑭᒦᑦᓯᒪᓕᐊᓇᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅ

M. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᖅ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉᑐᑎᓯᐅᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ

1990-ᒥ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᓇᖏᑦᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᖅᓴᓗᑦ ᐱᓯᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᓴᓗᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓂᖅᖏᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑎᒍᓗᑦ "ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑎᐅᓂᑦ" ᑐᖅᖏᖑᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᖏᑦ, ᑭᓇᐅᔨᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᓕᐅᖏᓪᓕᑕ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᐅᑉ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᒃᓴᓂᒃ.

ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᑎᒃᓴᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ, ᓚᐱᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᔭᒃᓴᑦ ᓚᐱᒪᒃᑯᑦ $285,042-ᒋᓪᓗᒃ ᑐᓂᐅᖅᐃᓕᐅᖏᓪᓕᑕ ᑭᓇᐅᔨᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ, ᐊᖏᖅᓯᖓᓂᖅ 1990-91-ᒥ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑦᑐᑦᑐᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᓯᐅᑎᖅᐅᓕᐅᖏᓐᓇᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓂᖅᑭᑐᖅᖃᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᖅᑐᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᖅᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᒪᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᖏᓂᖅ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᒥᔪᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑐᓂᖅ, ᓄᓕᖏᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐃᒃᑐᖏᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖏᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖏᑐᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓂᓗᓪᓗᓂᖅᓴᓗᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᖏᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖏᑐᑦ, ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓂᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᖅᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᐅᑉ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᐅᑉ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓂᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

ᓗᓴᒃ ᐳᖅᐃᓴᓐ ᐃᓂᓗᐊᑐ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᓂᖅ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᑐ ᐅᓄᖅᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᓗᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᐅᔪᓐᓇᑦ ᖁᑎᖅᑎᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᑐᖅᑐᖓᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓕᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᖅᑕᐅᓕᐅᖏᓪᓕᑕ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᑐ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᑦ ᖁᑎᖅᑎᐅᑦ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᐅᔪᓐᓇᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᓗᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓄᓕᒫᓂᖅ

150-ᖃᒧᑕᐅᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ -- ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᔪᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑦ ᐊᐃᔨᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓂᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓯᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓗᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᑎᑐᖅᑎᑦ, ᐊᑦᑕᓗᒃ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᓕᒫᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔨᑐᖅᐃᓕᓚᐅᒃ. ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓯᐊᖅᑎᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᓪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᓴᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᑦ.

ᐃᐳ-ᖁᔭᑎᑦᓗᒍ 1990-ᒥ, ᑕᐃᒃᓯᐊ ᓄᓇᖅᔪᐊᖏᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑐᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓇᒃᔪᔪᐊᓕᐅᖏᓪᓕᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᓕᒫᑦ, ᐊᓯᐃᓕᒃ ᑕᑯ ᐅᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑦ ᓇᒃᔪᔪᐊᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᓯᐊᓂᑦᓴᕐᕕᓯᐅᑎᓕᒃ ᐊᖏᖅᑭᓯᓕᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑐᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᓴᒻᒥᔪᓕᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᓚᓀ 1990-ᒥ, ᐱᓕᕆᑦ ᓇᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᓕᐅᓕᐅᕐᓴᖅ ᓄᐊᑭᐃᒥ ᓄᓇᖅᔪᐊᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑐᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᓇᓂᓕᒪᖅ ᓄᓇᖅᔪᐊᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ, ᓄᓇᖏᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᓂᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᓕᒫᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑭᓯᓕᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ.

ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐃᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᓗᖏᓐᓄᐃᓕᐅᑎᖏᓐᓄ (AES) ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᐅᑎᓕᓚᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐸᖅᓗᐅᑎᐅᑦ, ᐃᓕᒥᐅᑦ, ᐊᑦᑕᓗᒃ ᑕᕐᕆᐅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᒪᓕᒻᒥᓂᒃ $35 - ᒥᓕᒃᓴᑦ ᑖᓪᓕᓄᑦ "ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑐᒥ ᓯᑭᖓᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᐃᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ" ᑕᒪᒃᓴ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓚᐅᐃᓕᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᑦᓯᐊᓂᐅᔨᓄᑦ ᑭᐅᔨᐅᓄᖅᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓗᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᓴᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᑦᑕᓗᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓗᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓗᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᓴᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ

ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕋᓱᒃᑲᓂᕐᑎᑦ

ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕋᓱᒃᑐᓂᓴᓂᐃ

ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔨᖅᓂᒃᑯᓗᒃ 1:

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖏᑦᑐᐊᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᖏᑦᑐᒍᓂᒃ, 1990-ᒥ

	ᒪᑲᓕᓱ*	ᐄᐃᐃ ᓚᐅ	ᐅᐊᑦᓱᒥᑦ	ᐃᓄᐃᑎᑉ	ᑭᓪᓗᓐᓄ	ᖁᑭᖏᑦᑕᓗᑲᑎ	ᖁᑎᖅᑐᒃᑯ	ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓱᖏᑦ
ᐃᖏᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ (ᑲᑎᓗᒍᑦ)	19,964	3,072	2,487	7,812	5,969	10,276	4,221	53,801
ᐃᖏᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ (ᑲᑎᓗᒍᑦ)	486	74	57	219	236	***285	149	**1,506
ᓄᑕᖅᓯᒪ 2,500 ᔮᖏᓐ ᑐᓴᓂ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᓂᒃ	16	1	1	11	19	19	8	75
ᑐᖅᓄᓴᕐᕕᓂᒃ	3	1	0	3	1	3	0	11
ᑐᖅᓄᓂᑦ (ᑲᑎᓗᒍᑦ)	55	18	18	26	31	43	26	217
ᓄᑕᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᐊᖃᖏᒪᓕᑦ ᐊᒥᐅᓂᖓᓕᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᔭᕆᐊᓂᒃ ᑐᖅᓄᓂᐊᕐᓂᒃ	1	0	1	0	6	4	5	17

ᐊᐱᕆᑐᖅᓂᒪᓂᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᓕᖅᑐᑎᓪᓗᓂᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑕᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᐊᖅᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ

* ᑲᓗᓇᐃᑦ ᒪᑲᓂᓂᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ

** ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᑐᖅᓂᒪᓂᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᖅᓱᖅᑕᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᖏᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᒃ.
ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓇᓚᐅᑎᖓ ᐊᖏᖁᑎᑕᐅᓕᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᓗᒪᓗ 10-ᓗᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᑦ ᑭᓇᐊᕆᔭᓐᓂᖅᓱᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᕆᖏᖅᓯᓂᒃ.

*** ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓗᐅᓪᓚᓂᒪᓂᖅᓄᖅ ᒪᓕᐱᖅᑐᒪᖅ 32-ᒥ ᑕᐃᓗᐃᓐ.

ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔨᖅᓂᒃᑯᓗᒃ 2:

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖏᑦᑐᐊᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᖏᑦᑐᒍᓂᒃ, 1990-ᒥ

	ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦᓯᓂᑦ	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ	*ᐊᓱᓂᑦ	ᑲᑎᓗᒍᑦ
ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓗᒃ	9,323	20,836	23,642	53,801
ᐃᖏᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ (ᑲᑎᓗᒍᑦ)	257	731	518	1,506
ᓄᑕᖅᓯᒪᑦ 2,500 ᔮᖏᓐ ᑐᓴᓂ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᓂᒃ	9	50	16	75
ᑐᖅᓄᓴᕐᕕᓂᒃ	2	6	3	11
ᑐᖅᓄᓂᑦ (ᑲᑎᓗᒍᑦ)	44	109	64	217
ᓄᑕᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᐊᖃᖏᒪᓕᑦ ᐊᒥᐅᓂᖓᓕᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᔭᕆᐊᓂᒃ ᑐᖅᓄᓂᐊᕐᓂᒃ	1	14	2	17

* ᐊᓯᐊᓂᑎᑕᐅᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓪᓚᕆᐊᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓱᖏᑦᑐᑕᐅᓂᖅᑕᑦ

ᐃᓕᓴᐊᖏᓐᓂᓗᐊᕐᓂᖅ 3:

ᑲᑎᓂᓕᐅ ᑭᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᓯᐊᓗᑭᔪᑦ ᐊᓱᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ/ᐊᐱᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᓗ, *1981-1990*

ᐊᐱᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅ/ᓄᓇᕗᑦ	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	#	ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ	#	ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ	#	ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ	#	ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ	#	ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ
ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᒃᑐᖅ	292	35.2	297	35.2	317	36.0	335	36.3	341	35.8
ᐅᐊᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᑕᐅᓐᖓᓗ	50	21.8	56	24.6	62	26.5	45	18.8	51	20.7
ᐄᐃᐃ ᓄᓗ ᑕᐅᓐᖓᓗ	80	28.2	80	27.7	94	30.2	66	21.3	91	29.0
ᐃᓚᐃᑦ	210	28.1	222	28.7	276	33.5	288	34.9	220	26.7
ᑭᓪᓕᖅ	138	31.9	161	36.8	169	37.3	180	38.6	164	33.9
ᕿᑎᒥᐅᑦ	99	30.5	128	38.3	130	37.5	104	29.1	120	33.0
ᒪᑲᓕᒃ	436	25.3	444	24.7	463	25.5	450	24.6	469	24.5
ᐊᐱᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᐊᕐᓂᑦ	2	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---
ᑲᑎᓂᓕᐅ	1,307	28.6	1,390	29.5	1,513	31.1	1,468	29.6	1,456	28.6

ᐊᐱᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᖅ/ᓄᓇᕗᑦ	1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	#	ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ	#	ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ	#	ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ	#	ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ	#	ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ
ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᒃᑐᖅ	328	32.9	352	34.1	317	30.3	318	29.7	282	26.2
ᐅᐊᑦᓯᒥᑦ ᑕᐅᓐᖓᓗ	53	21.5	52	21.1	49	19.6	35	13.9	57	22.9
ᐄᐃᐃ ᓄᓗ ᑕᐅᓐᖓᓗ	62	19.7	76	25.0	65	21.6	76	24.8	73	23.8
ᐃᓚᐃᑦ	250	29.7	220	28.4	238	30.8	238	30.7	216	27.6
ᑭᓪᓕᖅ	203	40.7	197	38.9	207	39.5	200	37.0	235	42.8
ᕿᑎᒥᐅᑦ	146	38.9	140	35.8	165	41.3	144	34.9	149	35.3
ᒪᑲᓕᒃ	429	22.0	456	23.7	443	23.0	420	21.3	483	24.2
ᐊᐱᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᐊᕐᓂᑦ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ᑲᑎᓂᓕᐅ	1,471	28.2	1,493	28.8	1,484	28.4	1,431	26.8	1,495	27.8

ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᖅᓂᑦ 1000-ᓂᑦ

* ᑲᓇᓇᐃᑦ ᒪᑲᓕᒥᒃᑐᐅᔪᖅ

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᕆᔨᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅ: ᐃᓕᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᓇᓴᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᐳᑲᓴᖅᑐᐊᔪᓐᓇᐅᖃᖅᑐᑐᒃᓴᓴᐅᑦ ᓴᖅᑲᐃᒪᓕᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᐱᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᖃᐃᓕᖅᓴᓴᐅᓕᖅᑎᑦ.

ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔨᓂᖅᓄᑦᑎᓪᓗᒍ 4:

ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᖏᓐᓄᐊᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖏᓐᓄᐊᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᐅᓂᓂᑦ, 1990/91

ᑭᒃᑯᑦᖃᐅᔨᑎᖃᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᓗ ᑭᒃᑯᑦᖃᐅᔨᑎᖃᕐᓂᑦ* (6-ᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓅᖅᓯᓪᓚᑦ/ᐃᓄᐃᑦ)	ᐊᐅᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ	ᐱᖓᒪᓪᓚᑦ	ᐃᓚᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ	ᐊᐅᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᖓᒪᓪᓚᑦ ᐃᓚᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ
ᓴᓱᖅᑕᒍᓐᓇᖅ	5.00	2.86	0.88	8.75
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ	4.14	1.67	3.32	9.14
ᑭᓪᓕᖅ	3.16	2.19	3.13	8.49
ᓴᖑᑎᒥᐅᑦ	3.36	5.00	1.52	9.88
ᒪᑲᓂᓪ	5.00	1.30	1.00	7.30
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ	4.33	2.60	1.82	8.77
ᑭᒃᑯᑦᖃᐅᔨᑎᖃᕐᓂᑦ ᑭᓚᒍᓪᓚᕆᔨᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᑦ (12-ᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᖅᑭᑦᓯ/ᐃᓄᐃᑦ)				
ᓴᓱᖅᑕᒍᓐᓇᖅ	1.8	0.66	3.2	5.7
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ	2.1	0.20	3.7	6.0
ᑭᓪᓕᖅ	1.1	0.29	3.1	4.5
ᓴᖑᑎᒥᐅᑦ	1.7	0.53	3.8	6.1
ᒪᑲᓂᓪ	2.6	0.49	1.9	5.0
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ	1.7	0.49	3.2	5.4

1988/89 ᖃᐅᔨᔪᐃᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᐅᓂᓂᑦ	ᐊᐅᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ	ᐱᖓᒪᓪᓚᑦ	ᐃᓚᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ	ᐊᐅᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᖓᒪᓪᓚᑦ ᐃᓚᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ
	2.1	0.93	3.85	6.89

* ᑲᑎᒪᓚᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᓱᕈᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ, ᐱᖓᒪᓚᔪᑦ, ᐃᓚᓂᖃᖅᑐᑎᒍ

** ᖃᐅᔨᔪᐅᓂᓗᑯ 12-ᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᖅᑭᑦᓯ/ᐃᓄᐃᑎᒍ ᐱᔭᔪᑎᑎᕐᔪᐊᓘᓚᒥᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᓱᕈᓂᑦ 6-ᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᑐᑦ.

ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅ 5A:

ᐊᓂᓕᕆᔨᖅᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᐅᓪᓚᕆᓕᕆᔨᖅᑐᖅᑐᒃ ᐊᓂᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᓕᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, *1989*

ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᐅᓪᓚᕆᓕᕆᔨᖅᑐᖅᑐᒃ ᐊᓂᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ	ᖃᐅᔨᖅᑕᒪᓐᓇᖅ	ᐃᓗᐊᖅ	ᔪᓐᓇᖅ	ᑭᑎᖅᑎᐅᑦ	ᒪᒃᓂᓯᐅᑉ	ᐅᐃᑦ ᓯᒥᑦ	ᐄᐃᐃ ᓂᐅ	ᑎᓄᒥᑦ
ᓂᕆᐊᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᐅᓪᓚᕆᓕᕆᔨᖅᑐᖅ (ᐃᒪᓕᖅᑎᐅᓂᑦ)		4						4
ᑐᓯᐊᓐᓄᑦᑐᖅ	1							1
ᓴᖅᓯᓂᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓂᕆᐊᑎᐃᓕᓐᓂᒃ	1				1	1	1	4
ᐊᑎᐅᓪᓚᑦ	142	31	28	138	31	46	3	419
ᖃᐃᓕᖅᓂᖅ ᑲᓪᓚᑎᐊᒥᑦ	5	274	195	122	277	25	15	913
ᓂᕆᐊᒥᓕᖅᓯᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᓇᑎᓂᓕᕐᓂᑦ ᓂᓚᓪᑕᐅᔪᓄᑎᑦ ᐊᓂᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ								0
ᐃᓚᖅᑎᑦᑕᓂᕆᓕᕆᔨᖅ ᖃᐃᓕᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᑦ	7	2	13		1	8	2	33
ᖃᐃᖃᓂᓕᕆᔨᖅ ᓴᓇᔨᖅᑐᑦ	176	47	82	39	113	2	2	461
ᐅᓪᓚᑦᑎᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᓚᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᒃ	4	1	8	5	3			21
ᑎᓪᓗᒍᖏᑦ A	1				2			3
ᑎᓪᓗᒍᖏᑦ B					3			3
ᐊᑎᐅᓪᓚᑦ	5		1		2		1	9
ᓇᑕᐅᑦ ᑲᐱᓪᓕ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᓕᓚᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᒍᓐᓇᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᓕᓚᖅ - ᐊᓂᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ								0
ᐃᓚᒋᔭᓕᓂᖅ	4	2	2		3			11
ᑲᓚᑦᑎᐊᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐃᓕᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᐱᓪᓕ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᓕᓚᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᒍᓐᓇᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᒃ	4	1	1		2			8
ᖃᓄᖅᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᐅᓪᓚᓂᑐᓂᓕᖅ	2			3			5	
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐃᓕᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ			12		21			33
ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖅᑐᑎᓪᓗᒍ								0
ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅ ᑎᑭᓐᓇᖅ								0
ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓂᕆᐊᑕᑦᑐᓂᐊᕐᓂᑦᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᓕᓚᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ (ᐊᖏᔪᒪᓂᖅᓴᖅᑎᑦ, ᒪᓕᓂᔾᔪᑎᑦ).	1	6	4	1	14		6	32
ᐃᓱᐊᓂᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᓯᓂᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ					1			1
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᒃ (ᐃᓄᓕᕐᓂᐊᓕᒡᓗᒃ)					2			2
ᓴᖅᓯᓂᓐᓇᖅ ᓯᐊᓪᓚᑦ							1	1
ᓂᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᓯᐅᓪᓚᕐᓂᒃ ᓂᓚᔨᑦᑕ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᒃ (ᐃᓴᖅᓯᓂᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ)			7					7
ᐅᓪᓚᑦᑎᐊᓂᒃ		1	25		23	1		56
ᓂᕆᔨᖅᑕ ᓕᒫᖏᓐᓂᓕᕆᔨᖅ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐊᐃᓕᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓪᓚ			1					1
ᐊᑕᖏᓕᓂᑦ	357	371	379	305	502	83	31	2,026

* ᑲᓇᐃᔨᐃᑦ ᒪᒃᓂᓯᐅᑉᑕᑭᓕᖅ

ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔨᖏᑦᑐᖅ 5B:

ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖏᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᒋᐊᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᐊᖏᖅᑐᑐᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᑦ, *1990*

ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᐊᖏᖅᑐᑐᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᓚᐅᔪᑦ	ᖃᐅᔨᖏᑦᑕᓗᒍᑦ	ᐃᓗᐊᓚᖅ	ᔪᓐᓇᖅ	ᐸᑎᖃᐅᑦ	ᒪᖏᓐᓂᑯ	ᐅᐊᑦ ᓂᒋᑦ	ᐄᐃᐃ ᓕᓐ	ᑎᓗᒃ
ᓂᕆᐸᓕᕆᔨᖅ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᐊᖏᖅᑐᑐᒃ (ᐃᒪᓕᖅᐅᑦᓂᓕᒃ)	1							1
ᑐᓂᐊᓂᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ	6		2	3	1			12
ᐊᖏᔪᓂᖏᓐᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᓂᕆᔨᑎᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ					6		1	7
ᐊᐅᔾᔨᓂᖅ	22	102	74	59	32	45	26	360
ᖃᐃᕐᓇᓂᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᑎᐊᒻᒪᖅ	380	202	162	153	286	20	30	1,233
ᓂᕆᐸᓕᕆᔨᖅᑐᑐᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᐊᖏᖅᑐᑐᒃ ᓂᓪᓕᐅᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᓕᕆᔨᖅ					3			3
ᐃᓚᖓᐅᑎᓂᐊᓕᖅ ᖃᐃᕐᓇᓕᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᓚᐅᔪᓂᒃᑯᑦ	20	3	12		3	3	1	42
ᖃᐃᕐᓇᓂᖅ ᒪᓕᓴᐃᒪᖅ	214	43	69	17	106	2	3	454
ᐅᓪᓚᓯᖏᓐᓂᖅ ᓄᑕᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖏᑦᑐᕐᓂᐊᕆᔨᒋᐊᖏᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᐃᓐᓇᑦᑐᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᖅ	3	2	5		1			11
ᑎᓪᓗᓴᓂᓐᓂᖅ A					1			1
ᑎᓪᓗᓴᓂᓐᓂᖅ B	1				2			3
ᐊᐅᔾᔨᓂᖅ			1					1
ᓇᓕᑕᑦ ᑲᐱᓯᐊ ᐃᓚᒪᓕᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᒪᓕᓯᖅ - ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖏᖅᑐᑐᒃ			1		3			4
ᐃᓚᒪᓕᓯᒪᓂᖅ	1	1						2
ᑲᓚᔨᔪᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖏᑕᕐᓂᐊᕆᔨᒋᐊᖏᖅ ᖃᓄᑕᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᒪᓕᓯᓂᕐᓗᓂᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ	6		1					7
ᖃᓂᖏᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᓂᓂᓪᓗᑎᑦ		1	2	2	3			8
ᖃᐃᐱᕐᓂᐊᕆᔨᒋᐊᖏᖅ ᐊᐃᓐᓇᑦᑐᕐᓂᐊᕆᔨᒋᐊᖏᖅ		1	5	1		12	9	28
ᐱᓕᕆᖏᓐᓂᑎᑦᑕᓕᐊᖏᖅ		1					1	2
ᐊᐅᔾᔨᓂᖅ ᒪᑭᒃᑐᖅ			1					1
ᓇᓕᑕᑦ ᓂᕆᔨᖅᑕᐅᑎᐊᖏᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖏᖅᑐᑐᒃ (ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔨᒋᐊᖏᖅ).	6	2	7	4	6		3	28
ᐃᓱᐊᖏᖅᑐᓂᐊᖏᖅ								0
ᖃᐅᔨᓂᖅ (ᐃᓄᖅᑲᓐᓂᖅ)								0
ᖃᐃᕐᓇᓂᖅ ᓯᐱᓪᓕᑦ							1	1
ᓂᐊᖏᖅᑐᑐᒃ ᖃᐃᕐᓇᓂᖅ ᓂᓪᓕᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖏᖅᑕᓪᓚᕆᔨᒋᐊᖏᖅ (ᓇᓕᓴᕆᔨᒋᐊᖏᖅ)			7					7
ᐅᓐᓄᑦ		1	2		19			22
ᓂᕆᔨᓴᓂ ᓕᒫᖏᓐᓂᖅᑐᑐᒃ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓐᓇᖅ								0
ᐊᑕᖅᑭᒃᑐᑦ	660	358	352	239	472	82	75	2,238

* ᑲᓇᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᓯᑲᐱᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ

ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔨᖅᓂᕐᒧᑦ 6:

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᖏᓕᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ
ᓇᒥᓕᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ, ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᑦᓇᐃᓐᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, *1990*

ᓇᒥᓕᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ	ᐃᖅᑭᓕᑦ		ᐃᓄᐃᑦ		ᐊᓯᖏᓕᑦ		ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ	
	ᐊᖏᔪᒥᑦ	ᐊᑦᓇᐃᑦ	ᐊᖏᔪᒥᑦ	ᐊᑦᓇᐃᑦ	ᐊᖏᔪᒥᑦ	ᐊᑦᓇᐃᑦ	ᐊᖏᔪᒥᑦ	ᐊᑦᓇᐃᑦ
ᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ	2	---	7	4	3	1	12	5
ᓴᓂᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ	1	---	1	---	---	---	2	0
ᓄᓇᒃ	---	---	1	2	---	---	1	2
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	0
ᑐᓴᐅᒃᑯᑦ	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	0
ᐸᐃᑉᑎᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᓂᔪᓐᓇᑦ	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	0
ᓄᐱᓴᕐᑎᒃᑯᑦ	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	0
ᐃᓚᓐᓂᐊᒃᑯᑦ	---	---	2	---	---	1	2	1
ᒪᓕᓄᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ	---	1	---	---	---	---	0	1
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᒃᑯᑦ	---	---	---	---	---	1	0	1
ᓄᓇᒃ	---	---	---	---	---	1	0	1
ᐊᐅᒃᑯᑦ	---	1	---	---	---	---	0	1
ᑭᓕᓴᐊᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᓯᐊᓄᓕᒻᒥᓄᑦ	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	0
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑐᓴᐅᒃᑯᑦᓗᒃ ᓇᒥᓕᕐᓂᖅ	1	---	1	1	1	---	3	1
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑦ	5	2	15	7	5	4	25	13

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ

ᐃᖃᓗᓕᒃ:ᐃᖃᓗᓕᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔨᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ:ᐃᓄᐃᑦ

ᐊᓯᖏᑦ: ᓄᓇᖃᖅᖃᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓂᓕᖅᓴᐃᑦ

ᐅᑯᓂᖅ ᓇᓴᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᕆᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓯᐊᕆᐅᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ.

ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔨᖅᓂᓗᐊᖅᑐᑎᓇᖅᑐᒃ 7:

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑎᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᓯᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᙵᔪᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
ᓇᒥᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅᓂᑦ, ᐊᑎᕆᑐᓴᕐᓯᒪᓂᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᓇᐃᓐᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᔪᓂᑦ, *1990*

ᓇᒥᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅᓄᑦ	ᕿᑭᖅᑲᓂᕐᓗᒃ		ᑲᓇᙵᔪᓂᑦ ᓯᒪᓂᑦ		ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕆᔨ		ᐃᓚᖓᓂᖅ		ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖅ	
	ᐊᖏᔪᓂᑦ	ᐊᖏᓇᐃᓐᓂᑦ	ᐊᖏᔪᓂᑦ	ᐊᖏᓇᐃᓐᓂᑦ	ᐊᖏᔪᓂᑦ	ᐊᖏᓇᐃᓐᓂᑦ	ᐊᖏᔪᓂᑦ	ᐊᖏᓇᐃᓐᓂᑦ	ᐊᖏᔪᓂᑦ	ᐊᖏᓇᐃᓐᓂᑦ
ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ	5	---	1	---	---	---	1	1	1	3
ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅᓄᑦ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ᓴᓇᔨᒃᑯᑦ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᓄᑦ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
ᑐᓴᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓄᑦ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ᐸᐃᑕᓂᑦ ᑭᓚᓕᕐᓇᖅᓯᓂᑦ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
ᓂᐱᖅᑲᓇᖅᓄᑦ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
ᐃᓇᓗᐊᖅᓄᑦ	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---
ᒪᓂᖅᓄᑕᐅᓄᑦ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓄᑦ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ᓴᓇᔨᒃᑯᑦ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
ᐊᑐᖅᑯᑦ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ᑭᓚᓕᕐᓇᖅᓯᓂᑦ, ᐊᓕᐊᓂᓕᓐᓂᑦ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍᓄᑦ ᓇᒥᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅᓄᑦ	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	1
ᑐᓂᓯᓚᐅᖅ	5	0	1	0	1	0	3	2	5	5

ᓇᒥᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅᓄᑦ	ᕿᑭᓐᓇᐅᑦ		ᓯᒪᓂᑦ*		ᓄᓇᕗᑦᑎᓐᓂᑦ		ᑲᓇᙵᔪᓂᑦ
	ᐊᖏᔪᓂᑦ	ᐊᖏᓇᐃᓐᓂᑦ	ᐊᖏᔪᓂᑦ	ᐊᖏᓇᐃᓐᓂᑦ	ᐊᖏᔪᓂᑦ	ᐊᖏᓇᐃᓐᓂᑦ	
ᐱᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ	---	---	4	1	12	5	17
ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅᓄᑦ	1	---	1	---	2	0	2
ᓴᓇᔨᒃᑯᑦ	1	1	---	---	1	2	3
ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᓄᑦ	---	---	---	---	1	0	1
ᑐᓴᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓄᑦ	---	---	1	---	1	0	1
ᐸᐃᑕᓂᑦ ᑭᓚᓕᕐᓇᖅᓯᓂᑦ	---	---	---	---	1	0	1
ᒪᓂᖅᓄᑕᐅᓄᑦ	---	---	---	---	1	0	1
ᐃᓇᓗᐊᖅᓄᑦ	---	---	---	1	2	1	3
ᒪᓂᖅᓄᑕᐅᓄᑦ	---	---	---	1	0	1	1
ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓄᑦ	---	---	---	1	0	1	1
ᓴᓇᔨᒃᑯᑦ	---	---	---	---	0	1	1
ᐊᑐᖅᑯᑦ	---	---	---	1	0	1	1
ᑭᓚᓕᕐᓇᖅᓯᓂᑦ, ᐊᓕᐊᓂᓕᓐᓂᑦ	---	---	1	---	1	0	1
ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍᓄᑦ ᓇᒥᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅᓄᑦ	---	---	1	---	3	1	4
ᑐᓴᖅᓯᓂᑦ	2	1	8	5	25	13	38

ᐃᓕᒥᐊᖅᓂᓪᓗᑎᒃᓴᖅ 8:

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᐊᕐᓗᒃ ᑐᖅᑯᓯᑦ ᑲᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔨᖅᓂᓪᓗᑎᒃ

ᐅᑭᐅᖓᑦ, ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖓᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖓᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᖅᓇᐃᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᓗᑦ, *1990*

ᐅᑭᐅᖓᑦ	ᐃᖅᑲᓇᑦ		ᐃᓄᐃᑦ		ᐊᓯᖏᑦ		ᑲᑎᓐᓗᑦ	
	ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑎᑦ	ᐊᖅᓇᐃᑦ	ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑎᑦ	ᐊᖅᓇᐃᑦ	ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑎᑦ	ᐊᖅᓇᐃᑦ	ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑎᑦ	ᐊᖅᓇᐃᑦ
<15	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	0
15 - 24	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	0
25 - 34	---	1	1	---	---	---	1	1
35 - 44	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	0
45 - 54	---	---	3	1	---	---	3	1
55 - 64	2	1	6	3	1	1	9	5
65+	3	---	5	3	3	3	11	6
ᑲᑎᓐᓗᑦ	5	2	15	7	5	4	25	13

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ

ᐃᖃᓗᓕᒫᑦ:ᐃᖃᓗᓕᒫᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔨᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ:ᐃᓄᐃᑦ

ᐊᓯᖏᑦ: ᓄᓇᖃᖅᖢᖓᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᖕᖏᐊᐃᑦ

ᐅᑯᓂᖅ ᓇᔨᐅᑎᓂᑦ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᕆᐅᖓᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦᐅᑕᐅᖓᑦ.

ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔨᖅᓂᒃᑯᐊᓘᑐᖅ 9:

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓴᕐᓗᑦ ᑐᖃᓄᖅᓴᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ICD9-ᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅᐸᓂᓄᑦ*
(ᐊᖏᖅᔪᓴᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᔪᑎᓂᒃᓗ)

ᐊᐅᓂᐊᓚᐅᑎᓕᒃ	15-ᒥ ᓂᐅᖏᓐᓂᒃ	15-64	ᑕᖑᒋᓂᓗ	ᐊᖑᔪᒍᑎᒃ	ᐊᖏᓇᐃᒃ	ᖃᑎᓗᓕᒃ
ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑎᒃᓴᖅ	1	1	1	2	1	3
ᒪᓕᓕ (ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑕᐅᔨᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦᑐᑦ)	0	21	17	25	13	38
ᑕᖑᒥᔪ ᐊᐅᓂᐊᓚᐅᑎᓕᒃ	0	0	1	0	1	1
ᐃᓗᒪᖏᓂᒃᓴᖅ	0	2	4	4	2	6
ᖃᐃᖏᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯ ᐊᐅᓂᐊᓚᐅᑎᓕᒃ	1	1	4	2	4	6
ᐊᐅᐊ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔨᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓂᐊᓚᐅᑎᓕᒃ	1	24	19	27	17	44
ᐊᓂᖅᓄᓚᔨᓄᓯ ᐊᐅᓂᐊᓚᐅᑎᓕᒃ	2	5	17	15	9	24
ᑎᑎᑦ ᓂᓚᔨᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓂᐊᓚᐅᑎᓕᒃ	0	3	4	4	3	7
ᑭᓚᓗᒍᓯ ᐊᐅᓂᐊᓚᐅᑎᓕᒃ	0	1	1	2	0	2
ᐅᐱᓂᓯ ᐊᐅᓂᐊᓚᐅᑎᓕᒃ	0	1	0	1	0	1
ᑎᑎᑦ ᐃᖏᑕᐅᓄᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓂᐊᓚᐅᑎᓕᒃ	0	1	0	0	1	1
ᐃᖏᓂᐊᓚᐅᑎᓄᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓂᖓᔪᓚᐅᑐᑦ	5	0	0	2	3	5
ᐃᖏᓂᐊᓚᐅᑎᓕᑕᕐᔪᓄᑉ ᐊᐅᓂᐊᓂᑕᓚᐅᑎᓕᒃᓴᖅᑐᑦ	4	0	0	3	1	4
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖃᐅᔨᓕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓂᐊᓂᑕᓚᐅᑎᓕᒃ (ᐊᑎᐅᖏᓐᓂᕐᓂᐅᒪᓚᐅᑎᓕᒃ)	5	5	3	7	6	13
ᐊᐅᓂᓴᖅᑐᑦ	9	47	6	51	11	62

* ICD-ᖁᔭ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᐊᑐᖏᑕᐅᔨᒪᔨᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓂᐊᓚᐅᑎᓕᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖏᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃᓄᑦ.

ᐃᓕᓴᐃᖅᑎᓂᕐᓂᖅ 10A:

ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᓯᔾᔨᑕᐅᔨᑦ, ICD9-ᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅᑐᓂᑦ, 1989

ICD9-ᒥᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅᑐᓂᑦ	ᖃᐅᖅᖢᒋᓗᒃ	ᐃᓚᐃᒃ	ᑭᓯᓚᖅ	ᖃᐅᔨᒥᐅᑦ	ᒪᑲᓂᓱᐊᑦ	ᐊᑦᑕᓯᓯᒥᑦ	ᐄᐃᐃ ᓇᓕ	ᑲᑎᓗᓂᑦ
ᐊᓪᓚᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ	2	2			1			5
ᒪᓕᓂ (ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔨᓇᓚᕐᔪᑦ)	12	7	8	6	4	4	6	47
ᐅᖃᒥᒍ ᐊᓕᓂᐊᓚᐅᔨᑦ					1			1
ᐃᓱᒪᖃᓗᖏᓐᓄᑦ					2		2	4
ᑲᐱᖃᓂᓴᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓕᓂᐊᓚᐅᔨᑦ	1	1	1		1			4
ᐊᐅᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᕆᐊᑎᖃᓕᓂᑦ ᐊᓕᓂᐊᓚᐅᔨᑦ	8	8	6	2	9	3	3	39
ᐊᓂᓄᑎᓚᐊᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓕᓂᐊᓚᐅᔨᑦ	5	4	4	1	7	1	2	24
ᑎᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᓚᐊᑎᖃᓕᓂᑦ ᐊᓕᓂᐊᓚᐅᔨᑦ		3			3	2		8
ᑭᓚᓗᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓕᓂᐊᓚᐅᔨᑦ			1		2			3
ᐅᐱᓂᓄᑦ ᐊᓕᓂᐊᓚᐅᔨᑦ		1						1
ᑎᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᖃᓕᑕᐅᑎᖃᓕᓂᑦ ᐊᓕᓂᐊᓚᐅᔨᑦ								
ᐃᖃᓂᐊᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᖏᓚᓗᑕᓪᓚᑦ		1		1	4			6
ᐃᖃᓂᐊᓚᐅᓕᐅᖅᓱᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓕᓂᐊᓂᑕᓚᐅᔨᑦᓇᓂᑕᓪᓚᑦ	4		1	1			1	7
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᓕᓂᐊᓂᑕᓚᐅᔨᑦ (ᐊᓚᐅᖏᓂᓕᐅᑕᑎᑦᑎᐅᔨᑦ)	4	2		2	1		1	10
ᐊᓕᓂᐊᓂᑕᓪᓚᑦ	20	15	4	6	19	4	9	77
ᑲᑎᓗᓂᑦ	56	44	25	19	55	14	24	237

* ᑲᓗᓇᐃᑦ ᒪᑲᓯᒥᑎᑕᐅᔨᓴᖅ.

ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔨᓂᖅᓂᒃᑯᓗᒃᑐᑦ 10B:

ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓴᕐᓗᒍ ᑐᖅᑯᓄᖅᓴᕐᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ICD9-ᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᓴᒪᓂᖅᓯᒪᔨᓂᒃ, 1990

ICD9-ᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᓴᒪᓂᖅᓯᒪᔨᓂᒃ	ᖃᐅᔨᖅᑕᒪᓗᒃ	ᐃᓗᐃᒃ	ᑭᓯᓚᓂᖅ	ᖃᐅᑎᖏᑕᐅᑦ	ᒪᑲᓂᓴᑦ*	ᑐᐊᑦᓴᒥᑦ	ᐄᐃᐃ ᓇᔭ	ᑲᑎᒪᓗᒥᑦ
ᐊᐱᒪᑎᓂᖅ	1	1	1					3
ᑲᓂᓴ (ᐊᒃᑲᖅᑕᐅᓴᓂᓇᖏᑕᑐᑦ)	5	5	10	3	13	1	1	38
ᐅᖏᖅᒍ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᕆᐅᓴᓂᒃ					1			1
ᐃᓗᒪᓴᓚᓂᖅ	1				1	3	1	6
ᐱᐃᓐᓂᓂᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᕆᐅᓴᓂᒃ	1			1	1	3		6
ᐊᐅᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᕐᓴᐱᑎᓐᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᕆᐅᓴᓂᒃ	6	9	4	7	7	4	7	44
ᐊᓂᓈᑎᓚᐱᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᕆᐅᓴᓂᒃ	6	3	6	2	5	1	1	24
ᑎᒥᐅᑦ ᓂᓚᐱᑎᓐᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᕆᐅᓴᓂᒃ	1	2		2	1		1	7
ᑭᒃᓚᔭᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᕆᐅᓴᓂᒃ					2			2
ᐅᐱᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᕆᐅᓴᓂᒃ						1		1
ᑎᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᖏᑕᐅᑎᐱᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᕆᐅᓴᓂᒃ							1	1
ᐃᖏᓂᐊᕆᐅᓴᑎᓚᓂᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᓐᓚᓂᑐᑦ	3			1		1		5
ᐃᖏᓂᐊᕆᐅᓴᓂᒪᐅᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᕆᐅᓴᓂᓇᖏᑕᑐᑦ	1		2		1			4
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖏᑕᐅᓴᒪᓂᑕᑐᑦ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᕆᐅᓴᓂᒃ (ᐊᒃᑲᐅᖏᓂᐅᓯᑎᐅᓴᓂᒃ)		1	3	3	4	2		13
ᐊᓂᓂᖅᑕᑐᑦ	18	5	5	7	19	2	6	62
ᑲᑎᒪᓗᒥᑦ	43	26	31	26	55	18	18	217

* ᑎᑭᓇᐃᑦ ᒪᑲᓂᓴᑎᑕᐅᓴᖅ.

ᐃᓕᓴᐃᖅᑎᑐᓂᒃ 11:

ᑭᖑᓂᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᓕᒫᒪᓕ ᖃᖅᖢᓂᑐᑐᕐᕕᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᐱᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ, *1988/89*

ᐊᐱᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅ	ᑐᑦᑕᖅᓴᕐᑲ(1)	ᓴᐊᑦ ᓴᒥᑦ(2)	ᐃᓇᓂᕐ	ᕿᑎᖅᑕᐅᑦ	ᑭᓪᓗᓂᖅ	ᕿᓯᕐᒥᒃᑐᓗᕐ	ᑲᑎᒪᓂᑦ
ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔨᖅᑎᑦᓂᓕᕆᔨᑦ, ᓂᕿᓐᓴᓇᓂᑦ ᑐᔪᕐᐱᓴᖅᓴᓗᓐᓂᒃ	1,418,289	427,259	380,280	89,126	1,255,529	1,211,357	4,781,840
ᐃᒥᐊᓗᓂᐊᕐᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓄᓕᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᓂᕐᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ	403,189	---	---	---	---	---	403,189
ᐃᓱᓇᓂ ᓄᓇᒋᓇᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᓂᐊᕐᖅᑐᓂᑦ	220,618	210,528	132,335	101,727	260,314	353,015	1,278,537
ᐃᓕᖅᓴᓇᓂ, ᐃᓗᐊᕐᕿᐅᑎᓇᓂ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᑐᓂᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᓂᐊᕐᖅᑐᓂᒃ	37,613	20,931	7,941	6,353	86,434	218,020	377,292
ᐃᓗᐊᕐᕿᐅᑎᓇᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᑦ (3)	0	281,681	176,425	59,941	4,457	234,189	756,693
ᑭᒍᑎᓚᓂᓗᑦ	50,257	66,805	87,126	57,369	757,922	1,162,680	2,182,159
ᖃᓇᑕᐅᑦ ᓴᓪᒋᑦᑐᓂ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᕐᕿᐅᑦ ᓇᓂᐅᔨᓴᓂᓂᓇᓂᑦ	131,756	737,670	612,634	316,705	0	0	1,798,764
ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᓂᓂᓇᓂᑦ ᐃᓪᓚᓴᓂ ᐊᑭᓂᐅᑕᐅᓂᓴᓇᓂᑦ (4)	0	165,178	196,514	94,052	154,020	229,320	839,094
ᑲᑎᒪᓂᑦ	2,261,722	1,910,052	1,593,255	725,273	2,518,676	3,408,591	12,417,568

(1) ᑐᑦᑕᖅᐱᓪᓴᓪᓚᓴᑦᑕᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔨᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᓂᑯ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᓪᓚᓂᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᖅᑎᖅᑕᐅᓴᓪᓚᔪᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖅᓴᓪᓚᓂᓴᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᐃᐅᓂᖅᑎᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᕐᑯᐊᓂ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖅᓴᓪᓚᓂᓴᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᐃᐅᓂᖅᑎᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑭᓂᐅᑕᐅᓴᓪᓚᓂᓴᓂᓂᑦ ᑕᑦᔪᓂᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᓪᓚᓂᓴᓂᓂᑦᓯᒪᓕᒡᑕ.

(2) ᓴᐊᑦ ᓴᒥᑦᑎ ᐃᓕᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᓪᒋᑦᑕᑦ ᑲᓗᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖅᑎᐊᑕᐊᓂᑦ, ᒪᑲᓴᓴᒥ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑕᓚᓂᓴᓪᓚᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᖅᑎᖅᑐᑦᑎᓂᓴᓪᓚᑦ, ᓴᐊᑦ ᓴᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖅᑎᓂᓂᑦ ᐊᓪᒪᓚᓗ H.H. ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᒪᒪᓚᔨᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖅᑎᐊᑕᐊᓂᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔨᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᓪᓚᔪᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᓂᓂᑦ.

(3) ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑕᓚᓂᓴᓪᓚᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᒪᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦᑕ ᒥᑲᓚᓂᑦ ᐱᔨᖅᑕᐅᓴᓪᓚᓂᓴᓪᑎᑐᑦ.

(4) ᑭᓚᖅᑐᐃᐅᔨᖅ ᐱᔨᖅᑕᐅᓴᓪᓚᔪᑦᓇᓂᓂᓂᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓂᐅᑕᐅᔨᓚᐊᖅᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓂᓂᓂᑦ ᐃᓪᒥᑕᓚᔨᐅᓴᓪᓚᓂᑦ ᐃᓂᓂᓇᓂᓗ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᔨᓚᐊᖅᑐᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᓴᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓴᓪᓚᓂᑦ.

ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔨᓂᖅᓯᐅᑎᖅ 12:

ᑭᓱᓪᓗᓂᖅᐸᒥᒃ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓕᒪᓂᖅᓴᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ, *1989/90*

ᐊᐱᕐᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃᑯᓗᒃᑐᑦ	ᑐᑦᑕᖃᐱᕐᒃ(1)	ᐅᐊᑦ ᓯᒥᑦ(2)	ᐃᓄᐃᐱᒃ	ᖃᑎᖃᒥᐅᑦ	ᑭᓴᓪᓕᖅ	ᖃᑭᖃᖅᑕᓗᒃ	ᑲᑎᓗᒥᑦ
ᓄᓇᓕᒫᑦᑐᖅᑎᓂᒃᓴᓗᒥᑦ, ᓂᖅᓴᓕᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᕿᐱᓕᓄᑦᓗ	1,060,076	645,440	501,461	357,416	1,512,021	1,376,841	5,453,254
ᐃᒥᐊᓗᓂᐊᖅᑕᕐᓂᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᓇᕗᓪᓚᓗᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᕐᕕᑐᑦ ᐱᓴᓪᓂᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᓂᓄᑦ	532,946	---	---	---	---	---	532,946
ᐃᓱᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᑦᓚᓪᓚᓗᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦᓴᐊᖅᑐᖅᑐᓄᑦ	216,320	208,848	111,847	83,064	205,092	248,892	1,074,064
ᐃᑦᓴᓱᓄᑦ, ᐃᓗᐊᖅᑎᐅᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᓂᓴᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦᓴᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ	54,610	1,364	573	115	72,135	68,631	197,429
ᐃᓗᐊᖅᑎᐅᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᓯᐊᑦ (3)	0	467,769	291,116	68,237	9,491	277,549	1,114,162
ᑭᒍᑎᓕᓂᓴᓗᒥᑦ	339,512	69,279	114,333	81,599	450,595	447,176	1,502,493
ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓂᓂᐊᖅᑎᐅᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᐅᓕᒪᔪᓐᓂᓄᑦ	178,647	716,827	731,313	393,700	0	41,617	2,062,104
ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᓂᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓱᓄᑦ (4)	0	301,091	281,228	120,960	230,276	362,919	1,296,474
ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᓄᑦ	346	---	---	---	---	---	346
ᑲᑎᓗᒥᑦ	2,382,457	2,410,618	2,031,870	1,105,091	2,479,610	2,823,625	13,233,272

(1) ᑐᑦᑕᖃᐅᔨᓕᒪᔪᓕᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑐᖅᑎᑕᐅᓕᒪᓂᖅᓯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᑦᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᓕᒪᔪᓐ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖅᑎᓕᒪᓂᖅᓱᓕᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᔨᑯᐊᓂᖅᓴᖅᑎᓕᒪᓂᖅᓱᓕᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᑐᖅᑎᓕᒪᓂᖅᓱᓕᑦ ᑕᐃᔨᐅᐊᓂᖅᓴ

ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅ 13:

ᑭᖑᓪᓗᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᑦ ᓇᓗᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᖏᑦᑐᕐᓂᒃ, *1990/91*

ᐊᑎᖏᑦᑐᕐᓂᒃ	ᑐᑦᑕᕐᕕᖏᑦ(1)	ᓴᐅᑦ ᓂᒥᑦ(2)	ᐃᓚᐃᖏᑦ	ᕿᑎᕐᕕᐅᑦ	ᑭᓪᓗᒍ	ᕿᓂᕐᓇᓚᐅᖏᑦ	ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒃ
ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᐅᑎᓂᒃᓴᓗᑦ, ᓄᕿᖏᓚᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕈᑕᐃᖏᖏᓚᓐᓂᒃ	1,258,873	930,147	281,912	705,854	1,926,498	1,257,609	6,360,893
ᐃᒥᐊᓚᓗᐊᖅᑕᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᖏᕐᓇᖅᑐᓚᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᓴᓂᕐᕕᐅᓂᖅᑐᓚᓐᓂᒃ	675,232	---	---	---	---	---	675,232
ᐃᖃᓗᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᒃᑕᓚᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑎᓇᐅᖅᑐᑦ	202,410	99,148	113,822	62,610	65,402	217,598	760,990
ᐃᑦᓖᓚᓂᒃ, ᐃᓗᐊᖅᑲᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑎᓇᐅᖅᑐᓚᓐᓂᒃ	57,805	43,072	43,650	21,588	113,124	202,833	482,072
ᐃᓗᐊᖅᑲᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᓯᓂᒃ (3)	0	625,215	445,980	83,878	9,714	368,375	1,533,162
ᑭᒪᑎᓕᓂᖅᑐᑦ	4,012	46,551	122,807	91,590	928,169	435,690	1,628,819
ᖃᓄᑕᐅᑦ ᓯᓚᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᐱᐅᑦ ᓇᓗᐊᖅᑐᓚᓐᓂᒃ	289,708	1,103,548	1,054,244	390,040	0	211,445	3,048,986
ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᓂᒃ (4)	0	211,647	240,391	142,919	217,380	303,009	1,115,346
ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᓂᒃ	3,281	0	0	0	0	789	4,070
ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒃ	2,491,321	3,059,329	2,302,806	1,498,479	3,260,287	2,997,348	15,609,570

(1) ᑐᑦᑕᕐᕃᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᑯ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑐᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᔪᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᑐᐃᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᔾᔨᐊᓂ ᐊᓂᔪᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᑐᐃᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᑦᓯᑦᑐᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᑐᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᒃ.

(2) ᓴᐊᑦ ᓂᒥᑦᑎ ᐃᓕᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᓂᑦᑕᓪᓕ ᑲᓗᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖅᐊᓗᐊᓂᒃ, ᒪᒃᓂᓂᒥ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᓗᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᒃ, ᐃᑲᔪᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᐅᑐᐃᓂᖃᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᒃ, ᓴᐊᑦ ᓂᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖅᐱᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒪᒪᓗ H.H. ᐱᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᒪᒪᓚᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖅᐊᓗᐊᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᒃ.

(3) ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑐᓂᓯᓗᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᓚᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑕᐅᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᒥᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᒃᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᓯᒪᓂᖓᓄᑦ.

(4) ᑭᒃᓴᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐱᒃᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᓯᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑕᐅᓚᐊᖅᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖅᑭᓕᓴᓂᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑎᓚᐅᓂᒃᓯᒪᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᓴᓂᓗ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓗᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑕᐅᓚᐊᖅᑐᖅᑐᓂᒃᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑕᐅᓚᐊᖅᑐᖅᑐᓂᒃᓯᒪᓂᕐᓂᒃ.