Outline

• About Statistics Canada
• Aboriginal data sources at Statistics Canada
  • Census/National Household Survey
  • Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS)
  • Aboriginal Children’s Survey (ACS)
  • Other sources
• Upcoming surveys
• How to access Statistics Canada data
Statistics Canada

• Mandated to provide statistical information and analysis about Canada’s economic and social structure and to promote sound statistical standards and practices

• Aboriginal Statistics Program is the Agency’s lead for social statistics on the Aboriginal population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit)
Aboriginal data sources at Statistics Canada

- Census/National Household Survey (NHS)
- Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS)
- Aboriginal Children’s Survey (ACS)
- Other Survey Data
  - Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS)
  - Labour Force Survey (LFS)
  - General Social Survey (GSS)
- Administrative data sources
Census/National Household Survey

- Provides a statistical portrait of the country every five years
- Quality estimates for small geographic areas, small population groups, units of analysis (individuals, households, families)
- Data include:
  - Basic demographics
  - Families and households
  - Language
  - Education
  - Mobility/migration
  - Income
  - Ethnic/cultural ancestry
  - Place of work
  - Housing and shelter costs
Living Arrangements of Aboriginal children aged 14 and under, 2016

“Less than one-half of Aboriginal children in foster care live with at least one adult with an Aboriginal identity.”

Aboriginal Peoples Survey

- Survey of social and economic conditions of First Nations people living off-reserve, Métis, and Inuit

- Four cycles currently available in RDCs
    - Omnibus approach
    - Data on education, employment, health, housing, language, mobility
  - 2012 cycle of the APS
    - Thematic approach with specific focus on education and employment, with health supplement
Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2012

- First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit, aged 6 years and over
- Sample of more than 50,000 allows estimates to be produced by region, Aboriginal group, education group
  - Regions: Provinces (Atlantic provinces grouped), Territories, 4 Inuit regions
  - Aboriginal groups: First Nations (with or without registered Indian status), Métis, Inuit
  - Education group: Currently attending grades 1 to 6, grades 7 to 12, Those with high school completion, Those without high school completion (not currently attending school)
- Excludes reserves and selected First Nations communities in Yukon and NWT
Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2012

• Sample survey with a cross-sectional design
• Sample selected from reported answers to the 2011 NHS:
  • Reported identifying as First Nations, Métis, or Inuit
  • Reported being a Status Indian
  • Reported being a member of a First Nation or Indian band
  • Reported Aboriginal ancestry
• Final edited APS master microdata file linked with 2011 NHS Dissemination Database, >100 NHS variables added to the final APS file
Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2012

Questionnaire content for children (6-14 years old):

• **Education**: early childhood development, number of schools attended, school climate, Aboriginal language instruction, extra-curricular activities, peer influences, grades, additional help and tutoring, parental involvement, school absences

• **Health**: parent-rated health, height & weight, chronic conditions, injuries, health care, dental care, food security

• **Aboriginal languages**

• **Mobility**

• **Housing**
School mobility and educational outcomes of off-reserve First Nations students, 2015

“Based on four measures of school success, off-reserve First Nations students who were movers had less favourable outcomes than those who were non-movers.”
Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2012

Focus on factors associated with high school completion:

• Number of schools attended, attendance in a FN community, Aboriginal language instruction, repeating a grade, grade average, additional help and tutoring, school climate, support of First Nations/Métis/Inuit culture, personal support, family involvement, frequency of reading, extra-curricular activities, peer influences, “dropping out”
“Métis completers were more likely than leavers to have participated in a sport or physical activity, in an art, drama or music group, and in a school group or club at least once a week during their last year of school. In addition, completers were more likely than leavers to have volunteered at least once a week.”
Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2012

Health supplement:

- Self-rated health status
- Pregnancy and childbirth
- Height and weight
- Access to health professionals (family doctor, nurse, dental)
- Unmet health needs
- Mental health, Distress scale, Suicide

- Health behaviours (smoking, alcohol use)
- Injuries
- Chronic conditions
- Community support
Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2012 - The Social Determinants of Higher Mental Distress among Inuit, 2015

“To explore the social determinants of higher mental distress, associations were examined between higher mental distress and social determinants of Inuit health, which were adapted from Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami’s conceptual model on the Social Determinants of Inuit Health. This conceptual model was used as the theoretical framework for the logistic regression analysis.”

Key findings:
• Chronic conditions and food insecurity were key predictors of mental distress for Inuit men
• Health care access and chronic conditions were strongly associated with mental distress among Inuit women
**APS Data Analysis: Research Potential**

**Education**
- Highest level of completion
- School experiences
- Plans for future
- Post-secondary funding

**Labour**
- Labour force status
- How looking for work
- Duration of unemployment
- Working full-time/part-time
- Industry and occupation
- Job tenure
- Labour mobility

**Health**
- General health
- Pregnancy and child birth
- Height and weight
- Chronic conditions
- Injuries
- Mental health, distress scale, suicide
- Smoking, alcohol consumption, drug use
- Food security
- Community support
- Residential school attendance
APS Data Analysis: Research Potential

Demographics
- Aboriginal identity
- Bill C-31, Bill C-3
- Household composition

Income
- Sources
- Personal income, employment income

Mobility
- How long lived in currently city/town/community
- Living in First Nations and Inuit communities
- Reasons for moving

Aboriginal languages
- Frequency of moving
- Rating of ability
- Importance of Aboriginal language

Housing
- Owned/rented
- Crowding
- Subsidized housing
- In need of major repairs

Traditional Activities
- Hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering wild plants, making clothing or footwear, making arts or crafts
Aboriginal Children’s Survey 2006

• First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit, under 6 years of age

Data includes:

• Child behavior (Goodman Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ))
• Sleep
• Nutrition
• Development
• Nurturing

• Child care
• Language
• Activities
• Parent/guardian and neighbourhood or community information
Aboriginal Children’s Survey 2006

- Child care for First Nations children living off reserve, Métis children, and Inuit children
- Dietary habits of Aboriginal children
- Health of First Nations children living off reserve and Métis children younger than age 6
- Measures of language outcomes using the Aboriginal Children's Survey
- Selected findings of Aboriginal Children's Survey 2006: Family and Community
- The physical and mental health of Inuit children of teenage mothers
Association between breastfeeding and select chronic conditions among off-reserve First Nations, Métis and Inuit children in Canada

“Breastfed children were found to have a lower prevalence of asthma/chronic bronchitis. Among off-reserve First Nations children, for instance, 14% of those who were only bottle-fed had asthma/chronic bronchitis, compared with 10% of those who were only breastfed.”

Note: The sample consists of children whose birth mother responded to the survey.

Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Children’s Survey (ACS), 2006.
Additional Aboriginal data sources at Statistics Canada

- Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS)
- Labour Force Survey (LFS)
- General Social Survey (GSS)
- Administrative data sources, such as the Uniform Crime Reporting and Homicide Survey
- Projections of the Aboriginal Populations and Households
Labour Force Survey

- Conducted monthly in both the provinces and territories; Aboriginal persons living on reserve are excluded from the survey.

- About 4,800 persons self-identify as Aboriginal each month.
  - Half identify as First Nations people, slightly less than half as Métis, and the small remainder as Inuit or other Aboriginal.

- Most analysis of Aboriginal populations is done using a 12 month moving average.

- LFS ‘annual’ sample is large enough for reasonable quality estimates by First Nations and Métis at the Canada and Provincial level.
Labour Force Survey

Major topics:
Labour market activities
Employment and unemployment
Hours of work and work arrangements
Industries
Occupations
Wages, salaries and other earnings
Education
Changes over time in employment rate by Aboriginal status

Chart 2
Employment rate of people aged 25 to 54 by Aboriginal group, 2007 to 2015
percent

Changes over time in unemployment rate by Aboriginal status

Chart 3
Unemployment rate of people aged 25 to 54 by Aboriginal group, 2007 to 2015

percent

Changes over time in participation rate by Aboriginal status

Chart 4
Participation rate of people aged 25 to 54 by Aboriginal group, 2007 to 2015

Homicide Survey

• Collects police-reported data on the characteristics of all homicide incidents, victims and accused persons in Canada

• Statistics Canada with the cooperation of police services across the country is now able to report Aboriginal identity of both victims and accused of homicide

• Allows us to obtain a clear understanding of who is most at risk of being a homicide victim
Homicide Survey
Homicides involving Aboriginal victims

• One-quarter of homicide victims were Aboriginal in 2015
• Homicide rate about seven times higher than that of non-Aboriginal people
• Aboriginal males at greatest risk of being a homicide victim (12.85 per 100,000 population) 7 times greater than non-aboriginal males
• One third of people accused of homicide were Aboriginal
• In 2015, 29% of males accused of homicide and 61% of females accused of homicide were Aboriginal
General Social Survey (GSS)

Data on social trends since 1985

- Each General Social Survey (GSS) cycle contains a core topic and a standard set of sociodemographic questions, most topics are repeated every 5 years
- Sole source of data, or leading source of data, on many topics of importance to Canadians
- Informs policy and program development
- Provides international comparisons
• **Target population**
  - Population aged 15 and older, living in the 10 provinces of Canada, and not residing in institutions
  - Victimization cycle sometimes includes the territories
  - Approximately 20,000-25,000 completed interviews
  - Sample buy-ins are welcome: GSS standard sample size generally does not support small area or small population estimates

• **Current innovations**
  - Electronic Questionnaires (EQ) will be used for all cycles 2018 and onwards (have been used since 2013 for some cycles)
  - On-going efforts to reduce response burden (e.g. record linkage)
In 2014, the overall rate of violence among Aboriginal people was more than double that of non-Aboriginal people (163 violent incidents per 1,000 people versus 74 violent incidents per 1,000 people). Regardless of the type of offence, rates of victimization in the provinces and territories were almost always higher for Aboriginal people than non-Aboriginal people.
Risk of violent victimization remains for Aboriginal females even when controlling for other factors.
Projections
Aboriginal people: a young but aging population in coming years

Distribution (per thousand) of the Aboriginal identity population by age and sex, Canada, 2011 and projected in 2036

2006 Census linked to the Discharge Abstract Database

Housing conditions and respiratory hospitalizations among First Nations people in Canada

- The 2006 Census (long-form) was linked to the Discharge Abstract Database (DAD) (2006/2007 to 2008/2009)
- The DAD is provided annually to Statistics Canada by the Canadian Institute for Health Information
  - contains demographic, administrative and clinical data on discharges from all acute care hospitals and some psychiatric, chronic rehabilitation and day-surgery facilities in all provinces and territories except Quebec
Housing conditions and respiratory hospitalizations among First Nations people in Canada

• Rural on-reserve First Nations people were more likely than non-Aboriginal people to be hospitalized for a respiratory tract infection (1.5% versus 0.5%) or for asthma (0.2% versus 0.1%).

• For respiratory tract infection hospitalizations, adjustment for housing conditions, household income and residential location reduced differences, but the odds remained nearly three times higher for on-reserve First Nations people and two times higher for off-reserve First Nations people (OR = 2.03; CI: 1.87 to 2.21), compared with the non-Aboriginal cohort.
Upcoming

- Census 2016
- Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2017
- Nunavut Supplement
# 2016 Census Program release schedule

## Release dates, 2016 Census Program

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release date</th>
<th>Release topic</th>
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<tr>
<td>February 8, 2017</td>
<td>Population and dwelling counts</td>
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<td>May 3, 2017</td>
<td>Age and sex</td>
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<td>May 10, 2017</td>
<td>Census of Agriculture</td>
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<td>August 2, 2017</td>
<td>Families, households and marital status</td>
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<td>September 13, 2017</td>
<td>Income</td>
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<td>October 25, 2017</td>
<td>Immigration and ethnocultural diversity</td>
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<td>Housing</td>
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<td>November 29, 2017</td>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>Labour</td>
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<td>Language of work</td>
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<td>Mobility and migration</td>
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2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

- Sample of about 48,000 allowing estimates to be produced by region and Aboriginal group
- Excludes reserves and selected First Nations communities in Yukon & NWT
- Theme: Economic Participation
  - Focus on employment, skills and training (with health supplement)
- Collection January 2017
- Data release Fall 2018
Content of 2017 APS

• Barriers and levers to economic participation
• Labour mobility
• Entrepreneurship
• Post secondary education
• Targeted skills training
• Economic well-being
+ Core Content
+ Health supplement
Nunavut Supplement

• Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA): increase Inuit participation in government employment in Nunavut to a representative level.

• Two survey projects to determine availability, interest and level of preparedness of Inuit for government employment:
  – additional questions to the 2017 APS for Nunavut
  – an electronic Nunavut Government Employee Survey

• Data will assist ESDC and the Government of Nunavut (GN) to develop Inuit employment plans and pre-employment training.
How to access Statistics Canada data

- Statistics Canada website [www.statcan.gc.ca]
- Custom tabulations
- Microdata files
  - Public Use Microdata files (PUMFs)
  - Real time remote access (RTRA)
- Research Data Centres
How to access Statistics Canada data

- APS Public Use Microdata Files
  - 2012, 2006 (Children and Youth), 2006 (Adults)
- APS RDC files
- ACS RDC file
  - 2006
Finding Aboriginal Information on the Statistics Canada website (www.statcan.gc.ca)
There is a wealth of information about First Nations, Metis and Inuit peoples on the Statistics Canada website (www.statcan.gc.ca). Here are some ways to get started:

1) **Search the entire Website** - enter “Aboriginal Peoples” in the search window to find a summary of results for the latest news releases from The Daily; summary tables in Canadian Statistics; Census of Canada; publications; analytical studies; definitions, data sources, and methods; and learning resources.

2) **Search the Daily** – click on the “The Daily”; use the search icon on the right of “The Daily” bar; enter “Aboriginal” as the topic in the search window and click “Search”. The Daily is Statistics Canada’s official release bulletin which describes current social and economic conditions and announces new products.

3) **“Browse by” Subject** - There are 2 ways to access the “Browse by Subject” feature. At the top menu bar (in blue), users can simply select “Browse by subject” or scroll down the homepage to “Subjects” and make a selection from the list. Using data gathered during the previous censuses and from surveys, Statistics Canada develops detailed publications on various topics, including Aboriginal demographic and socio-economic conditions. There is also a direct link to the “Aboriginal Peoples” subject page: www.statcan.gc.ca/aboriginalpeoples.

4) **“Browse by” Key Resource** - Users can access Key Resources by clicking on “Browse by key resource” at the top menu bar on the homepage or access Key Resources through the drop down menu located near the top of most of the Statistics Canada webpages. There are 14 Key Resources in 4 different categories (Articles & reports; Data tables; Definitions & documentation (such as questionnaires & guides) and Maps & other geographical tools). Information on the Aboriginal Peoples Survey can be found at: www.statcan.gc.ca/aps.

5) **“Features” – Census Program** – scroll down to “Features” section and click on “Census Program” to find analytical, data and reference products, including the “Aboriginal Population Profiles”. Users can search a place of interest by typing in its “place name”. If the place name cannot be recognized or found, users can return to the Census Program page, scroll down to “Information and services” section, and then click on “Data Products”. On the Data Products page; scroll down to “Profiles” and click on one of the 3 types of profiles available such as “2011 NHS Aboriginal Population Profiles”. On the Profiles page, users can search by place and province or by postal code. Users can also scroll down and select “Browse by province or territory”. Places may then be searched using the alphanumerical index.
Questions / Comments?

• For access to articles and data on Aboriginal peoples, visit www.statcan.gc.ca/aboriginalpeoples

• Visit our website www.statcan.gc.ca/aps to access information on the APS

• Client Services at Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division
  Email: statcan.sasdclientservices-dsseaserviceaclientele.statcan@canada.ca