

Article

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Halifax

by Shelly Milligan

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2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Halifax

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- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^S value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- P preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published



Halifax

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Halifax

Did you know that...

- The Aboriginal population living in the census metropolitan area of Halifax is young and growing. In 2006, 5,320 Aboriginal people lived there, a 51% increase from 2001.
- Roughly four in 10 (41%) of the Aboriginal people in Halifax were under the age of 25, compared to 30% of non-Aboriginal people.
- Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 living in Halifax were slightly less likely to be attending school than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (65% versus 69%).
- Among the Aboriginal adult population (aged 25 to 64 years) in Halifax, 61% of men and 64% of women had completed postsecondary education, compared to 66% of non-Aboriginal men and 69% of non-Aboriginal women.
- The unemployment rate for the Aboriginal core working age population (aged 25 to 54) in Halifax was higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population (8.1% compared to 4.7%).
- In 2006, both Métis men and women (76.8% and 69.3%) and First Nations men and women (81.6% and 74.1%) had lower employment rates than the non-Aboriginal population (86.8% and 79.0%, respectively).
- In 2000, Aboriginal people in Halifax working full time full year earned 89% of what their non-Aboriginal counterparts were earning. By 2005, this percentage had decreased to 87%.
- Over half of Halifax's Aboriginal population had moved at least once, either within Halifax or to Halifax from another community, between 2001 and 2006.

Introduction

This report examines the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the Aboriginal population living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Halifax.¹ The following First Nations reserve communities are located within the census metropolitan area boundaries of Halifax: Sheet Harbour 36, Beaver Lake 17 and Cole Harbour 30 of Millbrook and Shubenacadie 13 of Shubenacadie. The 2006 Census and 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), which provide an extensive set of data about Aboriginal people, are the data sources.

The report focuses on the **Aboriginal identity population**, which refers to those people who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.

The term 'First Nations' is used throughout the report to refer to people who identified as North American Indian. The term 'Aboriginal population' is used to refer to the Aboriginal identity population.

Setting the context

There were 1,172,790 Aboriginal people in Canada in 2006, accounting for 3.8% of Canada's total population.

In 2006, a total of 24,175 Aboriginal people lived in Nova Scotia, representing 3% of the provincial population.

The census metropolitan area of Halifax, with 5,320 Aboriginal people, had the largest Aboriginal population of any city in Nova Scotia in 2006 — more than four times the Aboriginal population living in Truro (1,250), which had the third largest Aboriginal population.

In 2006, 1% of the total population of Halifax was Aboriginal. By comparison, Cape Breton, with 4,675 Aboriginal people, had the largest proportion (4%) of Aboriginal people.

Between 2001 and 2006, the Aboriginal population in Halifax grew by 51%, from 3,525 to 5,320 people. The First Nations population grew by 28%, while the Métis grew by 120%.

First Nations—largest Aboriginal group in Halifax

In 2006, 3,000 persons identified as First Nations people, accounting for 56% of the CMA's Aboriginal population. Another 1,755 identified as Métis and 150 as Inuit. The Métis accounted for about one-third (33%) of the Aboriginal population while Inuit accounted for 3%. Those reporting multiple or other Aboriginal responses accounted for 8%.²

Of those who identified as First Nations people in 2006, about four in 10 (43%) reported being a Treaty Indian or a registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada.

1. The geographic area covered in this report is the census metropolitan area of Halifax. A census metropolitan area (CMA) is a large urban centre. Census metropolitan areas are formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centered on a large urban area (known as the urban core). A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more must live in the urban core. For maps, see:

http://geodepot.statcan.gc.ca/2006/13011619/13011619_030118200519/03130103010320/1419/03130120205-02.pdf.

2. Includes people who reported more than one Aboriginal identity group and those who reported being a registered or Treaty Indian and/or a member of an Indian band or First Nation without reporting an Aboriginal identity.

About the data sources

The census provides a statistical portrait of Canada and its people. The most recent census was on May 16, 2006.

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) was conducted between October 2006 and March 2007. The survey provides extensive data on Inuit, Métis and off-reserve First Nations children aged 6 to 14 and those aged 15 and over living in urban, rural and northern locations across Canada. The Aboriginal Peoples Survey was designed to provide data on the social and economic conditions of Aboriginal people in Canada (excluding reserves).

It was possible to report both single and multiple responses to the Aboriginal identity questions on the census and the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. Census data used in this article for First Nations people, Métis and Inuit are based on the single responses only. Total Aboriginal identity population counts include people, who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, and/or those who reported being a registered or Treaty Indian, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation. The Aboriginal Peoples Survey data represent a combination of both the single and multiple Aboriginal identity populations.

Data have been provided for the total Aboriginal identity population and in some cases they have been broken down by Aboriginal group, sex and age group. For Aboriginal groups where the census count of the population aged 15 years and over is 200 or less, only the census count has been provided. No further data are shown due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

A young population

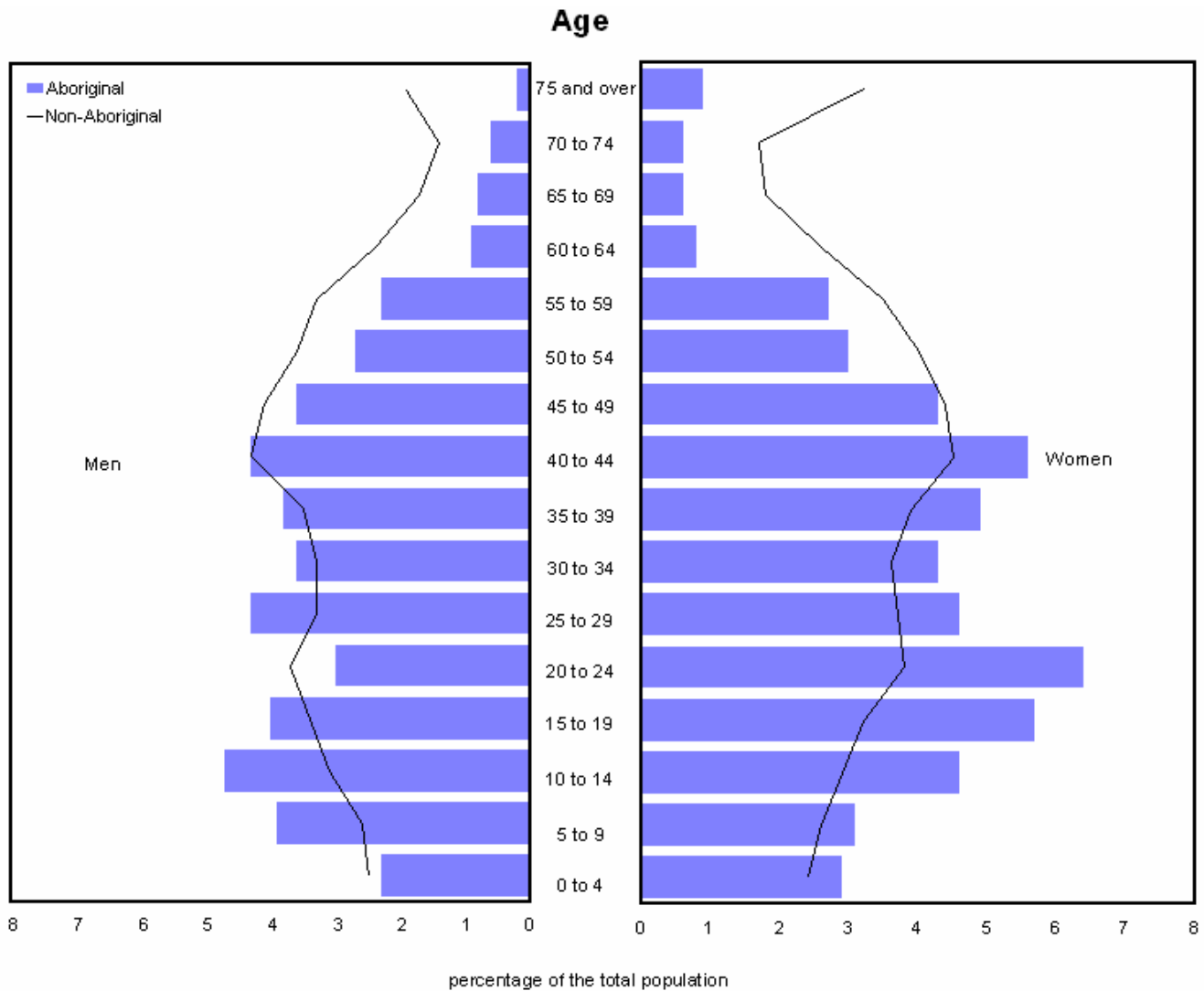
The Aboriginal population living in Halifax in 2006 was younger than the non-Aboriginal population. The median age³ of the Aboriginal population in Halifax was 30 years, compared to 39 years for the non-Aboriginal population.

Close to four in 10 (41%) of the Aboriginal people in Halifax were under the age of 25, compared to three in 10 (30%) of non-Aboriginal people. Furthermore, only 4% of Aboriginal people were 65 years and over, compared to 12% of the non-Aboriginal population. Slightly more than two in 10 (22%) Aboriginal people in Halifax were under the age of 15, compared to 16% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts (chart 1). For more details on the age distribution, see table 1 in the appendix.

Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under represented 2% of the CMA's children. Close to one-quarter (24%) of the First Nations population was 14 years of age and under, while 19% of the Métis population were in this same age group.

3. The median age is the point where exactly one-half of the population is older and the other half is younger.

Chart 1
Population pyramid for the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, Halifax, 2006



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Aboriginal children more likely than non-Aboriginal children to live with a lone parent

In 2006, almost two-thirds of the Aboriginal children aged 14 and under (65%) lived with both parents, whereas the proportion was 78% among non-Aboriginal children. Compared with their non-Aboriginal peers, Aboriginal children were more likely to live with a lone parent in Halifax (32% versus 21%) (see table 2 in the appendix).

Aboriginal youth slightly less likely than non-Aboriginal youth to be attending school

Overall, in 2006, Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 living in Halifax were slightly less likely to be attending school than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (65% versus 69%). Furthermore, Aboriginal people had a slightly greater tendency to return to school later in life than did non-Aboriginal people. For example, 12% of Aboriginal women 35 to 44 years of age attended school in 2006, compared to 10% of non-Aboriginal women in the same age group (see table 3 in the appendix).

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey found that among the Aboriginal population, living in the Atlantic provinces, (excluding reserves), men and women had different reasons for not completing high school. For young Aboriginal men aged 15 to 34, the most commonly reported reason was 'wanted to work', followed by 'bored with school' and 'had to work', while Aboriginal women reported 'bored with school', followed by 'pregnancy'.

Over half of Aboriginal people in Halifax have completed postsecondary education

Over half of Aboriginal men (62%) and of Aboriginal women (64%) aged 25 to 64 had completed postsecondary education, similar to their non-Aboriginal counterparts (66% and 69% respectively). Postsecondary education includes a trades certificate, a college diploma or a university certificate, diploma or degree. Aboriginal men and women were more likely to have obtained a trade or college credential than their non-Aboriginal male and female counterparts. However, Aboriginal men (16%) and women (17%) were less likely than their non-Aboriginal male and female counterparts (28% and 31%, respectively) to have obtained a university degree (see text table 1).

Text table 1

Highest level of educational attainment of people aged 25 to 64 years, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity and sex, Halifax, 2006

Level of education	Aboriginal population		Non-Aboriginal population	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	percent			
Total	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	14.8	15.9	13.4	11.3
High school	23.7	20.3	20.4	19.9
Total postsecondary	61.5	63.8	66.3	68.7
Trades	18.1	12.8	14.4	8.5
College	22.2	31.3	20.0	23.7
University certificate or diploma below bachelor ¹	5.6	2.5	4.3	5.6
University degree (at bachelor's level or above)	15.6	16.9	27.6	30.9

1. The overall quality of data for the 'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' variable in the 2006 Census is acceptable. However, users of data from the category 'university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level' should be aware that the 2006 Census showed unexpected growth in this category, compared with 2001. We recommend users interpret the 2006 Census results with caution. For more details, see <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/info/education-eng.cfm>.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

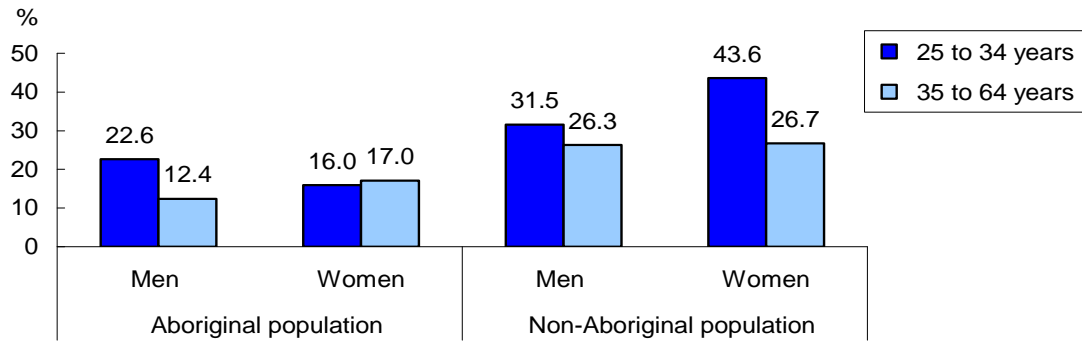
Young Aboriginal men more likely to obtain a university degree than older Aboriginal men

In Halifax, 23% of Aboriginal men aged 25 to 34 reported having a university degree, in the 2006 Census, compared to 16% of their female counterparts. (This includes all certificates, diplomas or a degree at the bachelor's level or above.) Aboriginal men of 25 to 34 years of age were more likely to have a university degree (23%) than older Aboriginal men of 35 to 64 years of age (12%). On the other hand, Aboriginal women 25 to 34 years of age were less likely to have a university degree than older Aboriginal women of 35 to 64 years of age (16% compared to 17%) (see chart 2).

Regardless of their age group or sex, Aboriginal people living in Halifax in 2006 were less likely than their non-Aboriginal counterparts to have a university degree.

Chart 2

Percentage of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 25 to 34 and 35 to 64 years of age with a university degree, Halifax, 2006



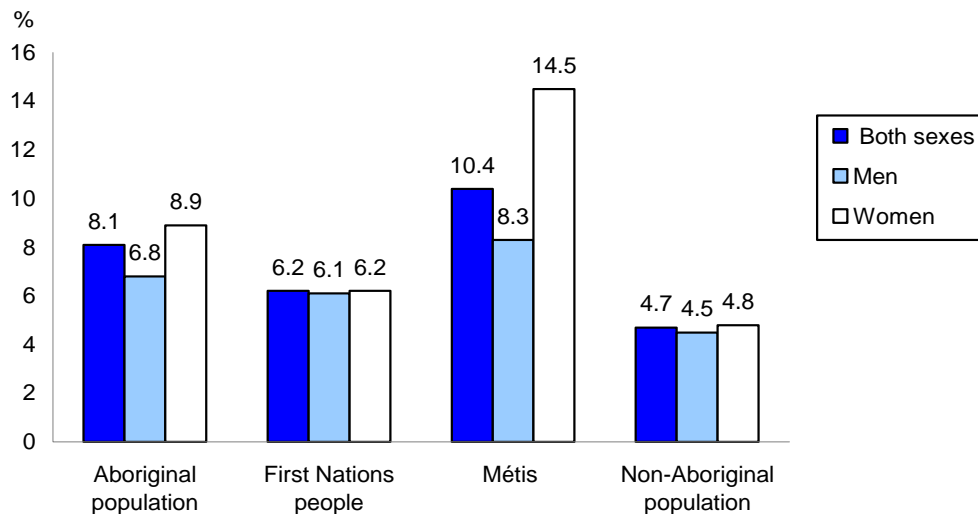
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Higher unemployment rates for Aboriginal people in Halifax

In 2006, the unemployment rate⁴ for the Aboriginal core working age population (aged 25 to 54) in Halifax was higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population (8.1% compared to 4.7%). The First Nations population had an unemployment rate of 6.2%, while the unemployment rate for the Métis was 10.4%. Unemployment rates were slightly higher among Aboriginal women (8.9%) than men (6.8%), while the unemployment rates for non-Aboriginal women and men were similar (4.8% versus 4.5%).

Chart 3

Unemployment rates for people aged 25 to 54 years, by Aboriginal identity group and sex, Halifax, 2006



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Unemployment rates were higher for Halifax’s young people. In 2006, 17.3% of Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 compared with 14.2% of non-Aboriginal youth (see table 4 in the appendix).

4. The unemployment rate for a particular group is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census day (May 16, 2006).

First Nations employment rates for men and women resembled those of their non-Aboriginal counterparts

Another measure of labour market performance is the employment rate.⁵ In 2006, the employment rate for the total Aboriginal population aged 25 to 54 living in Halifax was 76.1%, while the rate for the non-Aboriginal population was 82.8%. First Nations men and women aged 25 to 54 living in Halifax had employment rates (81.6% and 74.1%, respectively) that most resembled those of non-Aboriginal men (86.8%) and non-Aboriginal women (79.0%). The employment rates were lower for Métis men (76.8%) and women (69.3%) than the non-Aboriginal population (see table 5 in the appendix).

Men more likely to work full time full year than women

About four in 10 (41%) Aboriginal people living in Halifax were working full time full year⁶ in 2005. This percentage was similar to that of the non-Aboriginal population (42%).

Men were more likely than women to be full-time full-year workers. Half (50%) of Aboriginal men worked full time full year compared to about one-third (34%) of Aboriginal women. Likewise, 48% of non-Aboriginal men and 36% of non-Aboriginal women worked full time full year in 2005. This was also the case for Métis men (56%) and women (33%), as well as First Nations men (41%) and women (35%) (see text table 2).

Text table 2

Percentage of full-time full-year workers, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity and sex, Halifax, 2005

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	41.2	50.4	34.1
First Nations people	37.8	41.3	34.6
Métis	43.8	56.2	33.3
Non-Aboriginal population	41.7	48.1	35.8

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Occupations in 'sales and services' and 'business, finance and administrative' were prevalent

In studying the labour market of a given area, it is helpful to examine its occupational⁷ make-up. In 2006, common occupational categories⁸ for both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal experienced labour forces in Halifax included 'sales and service' (33% versus 27%), and 'business, finance and administrative' (21% versus 20%) (see table 6 in the appendix).

5. The employment rate refers to the number of employed people, in a given group, as a percentage of the total population in that group.

6. The term 'full-time full-year workers' refers to persons 15 years of age and over who worked 49 to 52 weeks (mostly full time) in 2005 for pay or in self-employment.

7. Occupation refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

8. Occupations contained within the categories can cover a broad range of skill levels. For example, the business and finance occupation category includes professional occupations requiring a university degree, as well as clerical occupations that require a high school diploma or equivalent.

Aboriginal people working full time full year earn less than the non-Aboriginal population

Since 2000, Aboriginal people who worked full time full year earned less than their non-Aboriginal counterparts. In 2000, the median earnings⁹ of full-time full-year Aboriginal earners in Halifax (measured in 2005 dollars) were about \$35,100, less than the amount the non-Aboriginal population earned (\$39,400). While the median earnings remained constant for the Aboriginal population (\$35,100) in 2005, the median earnings of non-Aboriginals rose to approximately \$40,300 in 2005.

In 2000, Aboriginal people in Halifax working full time full year earned 89% of what their non-Aboriginal counterparts were earning. By 2005, this percentage had decreased to 87% (see table 7 in the appendix).

Total income lower for Aboriginal people

The census collects a number of measures of income that help in understanding the economic situation of a population. Earnings data have been provided for the population working full time full year in 2005. It is also useful to look at total income¹⁰ as sources of income go beyond that of employment. In 2005, just under one-quarter (24%) of Aboriginal people with income in Halifax had a **total** income of \$40,000 or over compared to close to one-third (32%) of their non-Aboriginal counterparts.

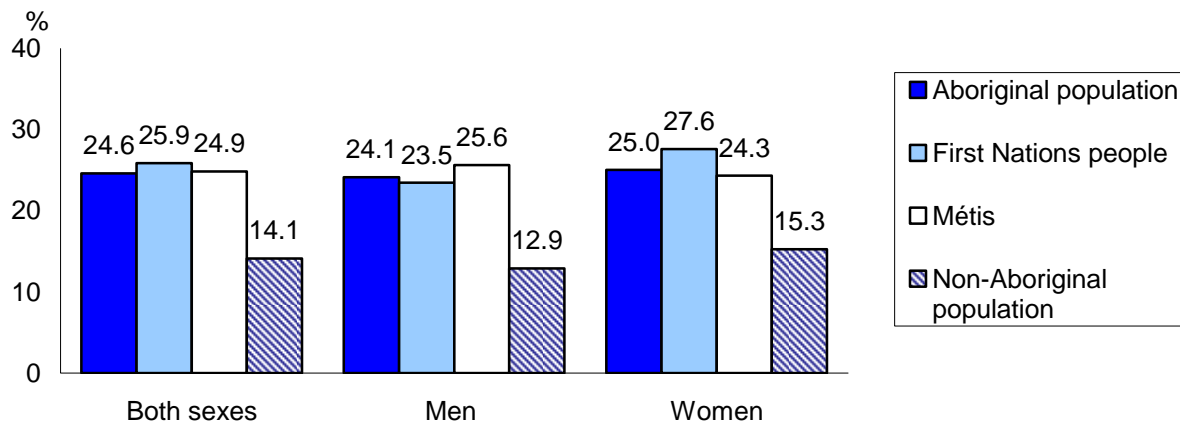
In 2005, Aboriginal women had a lower median income (\$18,100) than Aboriginal men (\$26,000) (see table 8 in the appendix).

Additionally, in Halifax, 6% of the Aboriginal population aged 15 years and over and 5% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts reported having no income in 2005 (data not shown).

One in four Aboriginal people in Halifax living below the low income cut-off

Statistics Canada uses the concept of low income cut-off (LICO)¹¹ to indicate an income threshold below which a family will likely devote a larger share of its income on the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family. In 2005, in Halifax one in four (25%) Aboriginal people¹² were living under the LICO, compared to 14% of non-Aboriginal people. In addition, 30% of Aboriginal children (aged 14 years and under) in Halifax were living under the LICO, compared to 16% of non-Aboriginal children (data not shown). These data are based on the **before-tax** LICO.

-
9. Median earnings are earnings levels that divide the population into two halves, i.e., half of the population receiving less than this amount, and half, more. Earnings or employment income refers to the income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.
 10. Total income refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over: wages and salaries (total), net farm income, net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice, child benefits, Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement, benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, benefits from Employment Insurance, other income from government sources, dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income, retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs), other money income.
 11. The low income cut-off is a statistical measure of the income threshold level below which Canadians are estimated to devote at least one-fifth more of their income than the average family to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing. For the 2005 matrix of low income before-tax cut-offs and additional information, please refer to the [2006 Census Dictionary](#), Catalogue no. 92-566-X.
 12. For the purposes of low income statistics, certain populations, including persons living on Indian reserves, are excluded. This is because the low income cut-offs are based on certain expenditure-income patterns from survey data which are not available for the entire population (survey does not cover Indian reserves, the three territories and residents of institutions or military barracks).

Chart 4**Proportion of persons living below the before-tax low income cut-off by Aboriginal identity group and sex, Halifax, 2005**

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Over half of Halifax's Aboriginal population moved at least once between 2001 and 2006

The census counts people where they are living on one particular day. On May 16, 2006 (the date of the 2006 Census), there were 5,320 Aboriginal people living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Halifax. This count does not include all of the Aboriginal people who may have lived in Halifax at some point during the year, but only those who were living in Halifax on that particular day.¹³

Moreover, census population counts may not reflect the possibility that people move between communities—for example, someone might move from a reserve community to a large city and back again within the same year. In Halifax, in 2006, 50% of the Aboriginal population had lived at the same address five years ago, compared to 59% of the non-Aboriginal population. From 2001 to 2006, just over three in 10 (31%) Aboriginal people had moved at least once within Halifax, while 19% had moved to Halifax from another community. A community may refer to another municipality, or a reserve, or a rural area (see table 9 in the appendix).

When asked on the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey why they moved to their current city, town or community, most Aboriginal people aged 15 and over in the Atlantic provinces (excluding reserves) reported family-related reasons, followed by work-related reasons.

13. For example, students who return to live with their parents during the year are included at their parents' address, even if they lived elsewhere while attending school or working at a summer job.

About one in eight Aboriginal people lived in homes needing major repairs

In Halifax, the share of Aboriginal people living in homes requiring major repairs¹⁴ was 12% in 2006, compared to 16% in 2001. In comparison, the share of the non-Aboriginal population living in dwellings in need of major repairs was 7% in 2006 and 8% in 2001 (see table 10 in the appendix).

The share of Aboriginal people living in crowded¹⁵ homes was 1% in 2006 and 2% in 2001. In comparison, the share of the non-Aboriginal population living in crowded homes was 1% in both 2006 and in 2001.

Aboriginal population in Atlantic Canada reported being healthy

In the Atlantic provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador), Aboriginal adults aged 15 and over and living off reserve were asked to rate their health as part of the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey. When asked whether their health was excellent, very good, good, fair or poor, 57% of the adult Aboriginal population gave themselves a rating of excellent or very good, and another 25% of the adult Aboriginal population reported that their health was good.

Similarly, 61% of Métis and 54% of First Nations (aged 15 and over) living off reserve in the Atlantic provinces rated their health as excellent or very good in 2006. Another, 24% of Métis and 25% of First Nations living off reserve reported that their health was good.

Over half of the Aboriginal people in the Atlantic provinces live with one or more chronic conditions

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey also inquired about chronic conditions¹⁶ that had been diagnosed by a health professional. Over half (58%) of the adult (aged 15 and over) Aboriginal population living off reserve in the Atlantic provinces reported that they had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition. Among the Aboriginal population, the most frequently reported conditions were: arthritis or rheumatism (25%), high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke (24%), respiratory problems (19%) and other long-term health conditions (16%).¹⁷

Among the First Nations adult population (aged 15 and over) living off reserve in the Atlantic provinces, 59% had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition. Arthritis or rheumatism was the most commonly reported condition, affecting 27% of adults, followed by high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke (25%), respiratory problems (20%) and other long-term health conditions (17%).

Among the Métis adult population (aged 15 and over) living in the Atlantic provinces, 57% had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition. Arthritis or rheumatism (24%) and high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke (24%) were the most commonly reported conditions affecting adults, followed by respiratory problems (18%) and other long-term health conditions (16%).

14. Dwellings in need of major repairs are those that, in the judgment of the respondent, require major repairs to such things as defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and/or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.

15. Crowding is defined as more than one person per room. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

16. Chronic conditions were those that had lasted or were expected to last six months or more and had been diagnosed by a health professional.

17. Respiratory problems include asthma, chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

Further Statistics Canada products related to Aboriginal peoples

The following list provides links to several products related to the Aboriginal peoples from the 2006 Census of Population, the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) and the 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey (ACS):

2006 Census of Population

Aboriginal Peoples in Canada in 2006: Inuit, Métis and First Nations, 2006 Census: Findings

<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/analysis/aboriginal/index.cfm>

2006 Census: Highlight tables

<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/hlt/index-eng.cfm>

2006 Census Topic Based Tabulations – Aboriginal peoples

<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/topics/SubTopics.cfm?Temporal=2006&APATH=3&THEME=73&FREE=0&GRP=1>

Aboriginal Population Profile, 2006 Census

<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/profiles/aboriginal/Index.cfm?Lang=E>

2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey and 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey

Analytical Articles

<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/89-635/SB-as-sa.cfm?lang=eng>

2006 Profile of Aboriginal Children, Youth and Adults

<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/89-635/index.cfm?Lang=eng>

Appendix

Table 1

Age and sex distribution of Aboriginal identity and non-Aboriginal populations, Halifax, 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Hommes	Women	Both sexes	Hommes	Women
	percent					
Total ages	100.0	45.0	55.0	100.0	48.0	52.0
0 to 4	5.2	2.3	2.9	4.9	2.5	2.4
5 to 9	7.0	3.9	3.1	5.3	2.6	2.6
10 to 14	9.3	4.7	4.6	6.0	3.1	2.9
under 15	21.5	10.9	10.6	16.2	8.2	8.0
15 to 19	9.8	4.0	5.7	6.5	3.4	3.2
20 to 24	9.4	3.0	6.4	7.6	3.7	3.8
under 25	40.7	17.9	22.7	30.3	15.3	15.0
25 to 29	8.9	4.3	4.6	7.0	3.3	3.7
30 to 34	7.9	3.6	4.3	7.0	3.3	3.6
35 to 39	8.6	3.8	4.9	7.4	3.5	3.9
40 to 44	10.0	4.3	5.6	8.8	4.3	4.5
45 to 49	7.9	3.6	4.3	8.5	4.1	4.4
50 to 54	5.7	2.7	3.0	7.6	3.6	4.0
55 to 59	5.0	2.3	2.7	6.8	3.3	3.5
60 to 64	1.7	0.9	0.8	5.0	2.4	2.6
65 and over	3.7	1.6	2.1	11.7	5.0	6.7

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 2

Living arrangements of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under, Halifax, 2006

Living arrangements	Aboriginal children	Non-Aboriginal children
	percent	
Total - children 14 years and under	100.0	100.0
Total living with at least one parent	97.4	98.9
Living with two parents ¹	64.6	78.2
Living with a lone parent	32.3	20.7

1. 'Total population – children 14 years and under' includes categories, 'total living with a grandparent (no parent present)', 'total living with another relative', 'total living with non-relatives'.

2. 'Living with two parents' includes those living with stepparents. Information on stepparents is not available separately.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 3
School attendance rates of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, by sex and age group, Halifax, 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total - 15 and over	24.7	22.1	26.5	18.1	17.8	18.5
15 to 24	65.2	68.0	64.1	68.8	67.0	70.6
25 to 34	20.1	17.9	22.1	19.3	18.2	20.2
35 to 44	10.7	9.4	11.6	8.3	6.9	9.5
45 and over	6.3	5.1	8.0	3.7	3.3	4.1

Note(s):

A new version of the school attendance question was used in the 2006 Census. Studies on data certification showed important variations with previous censuses and with the Labour Force Survey. It appears that the 2006 Census could have overestimated the school attendance for the population aged 45 years and over. We recommend users of the attendance at school variable interpret the 2006 Census results with caution. For more details on the changes to the questionnaire for the Education module, see:

<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/info/education-eng.cfm>

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 4
Unemployment rate of youth aged 15 to 24 years, by sex and population group, Halifax, 2006

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	17.3	19.1	16.3
Non-Aboriginal population	14.2	15.1	13.3

Note(s):

The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 5
Employment rates of people aged 25 to 54 years, by sex and population group, Halifax, 2006

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	76.1	80.9	72.1
First Nations people	77.2	81.6	74.1
Métis	72.7	76.8	69.3
Non-Aboriginal population	82.8	86.8	79.0

Note(s):

The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), expressed as a percentage of the total population, in that particular group.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 6
Occupational distribution of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal experienced labour force 15 years of age and older, Halifax, 2006

Occupational categories	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
All occupations¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Management	6.0	6.3	5.5	10.9	13.4	8.4
Business, finance and administrative	20.6	11.4	28.0	19.9	11.3	28.9
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	11.2	8.8	13.5	9.4	6.2	12.7
Sales and service	32.8	29.4	35.4	26.7	24.6	28.9

1. 'All occupations' includes the categories 'natural and applied sciences and related occupations', 'health', 'occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport', 'trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations', 'occupations unique to primary industry' and 'occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities'. These occupational categories are not shown separately due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

Note(s):

Occupation refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 7
Median earnings, in 2005 constant dollars, of full-time full-year earners by population group, Halifax, 2000 and 2005

Sex	2000		2005	
	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	dollars			
Both sexes	35,125	39,434	35,070	40,333
Men	38,452	45,223	38,110	46,437
Women	28,568	33,651	33,106	34,968

Note(s):

Median earnings are earnings levels that divide the population into two halves, i.e., half of the population receiving less than this amount, and half, more. Earnings or employment income refers to the income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income. The earnings in 2000 and 2005 are calculated in constant dollars for the year 2005.

Full-time full-year earners worked 49 to 52 weeks during the year preceding the census, mainly full-time (i.e., 30 hours or more per week). Individuals with self-employment income are included. Those living in institutions are excluded.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

Table 8
Median income and distribution of total income of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 15 years of age and older with income, Halifax, 2005

Median income and distribution	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Population 15 years and over with an income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$20,000	48.0	38.2	55.8	39.0	30.9	46.4
\$20,000 to \$39,999	27.9	28.5	27.4	28.8	26.9	30.5
\$40,000 and over	23.8	32.9	16.8	32.2	42.2	23.1
Median income (\$)	\$20,998	\$26,025	\$18,086	\$27,296	\$33,831	\$21,973

Note(s):

Median income (of individuals) - The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. In this report, the term 'income' refers to the total money income received from various sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 9
Mobility status of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 5 years of age and older, by sex, Halifax, 2006

Mobility status	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total population 5 years of age and older	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lived at same address (dwelling)						
five years ago	49.5	52.3	47.0	59.2	59.6	58.9
Lived in same community but at a different address (dwelling)	31.4	29.0	33.5	27.3	27.0	27.5
Lived in a different community	19.0	18.7	19.5	13.5	13.4	13.6

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 10
Housing conditions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, Halifax, 2001 and 2006

Housing conditions	2001		2006	
	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	percent			
Population living in crowded dwellings	2.1	0.9	1.4	0.9
Population living in dwellings in need of major repairs	15.9	7.7	12.1	6.8

Note(s):

Crowding is defined as more than one person per room. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

Dwellings in need of major repairs are those that, in the judgement of the respondent, require major repairs to such things as defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and/or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses of Population, 2001 and 2006.