

Article

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for La Tuque

by Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division Analysts

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2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for La Tuque

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- .. 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



La Tuque

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for La Tuque

Did you know that...

- The census agglomeration of La Tuque included 3,515 Aboriginal people in 2006. Almost one in four (23%) people in La Tuque were Aboriginal.
- The Aboriginal population of La Tuque is young and growing. Between 2001 and 2006, the Aboriginal population grew by 10%. Over half (54%) of the Aboriginal population was under the age of 25, compared to about a quarter (24%) of non-Aboriginal people.
- Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 living in La Tuque had lower school attendance rates in 2006 than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (36% versus 65%).
- Almost four in 10 Aboriginal men (38%) and women (37%) aged 25 to 64 had completed postsecondary education. This compared to over five in 10 of their non-Aboriginal counterparts (59% and 52%, respectively).
- The employment rate for the Aboriginal core working age population (aged 25 to 54) in La Tuque was lower than that of the non-Aboriginal population (54.9% and 76.5% respectively).
- In 2005, Aboriginal men earned 61% of what non-Aboriginal men were earning while Aboriginal women earned 96% of non-Aboriginal women's earnings.
- The Aboriginal population of La Tuque experienced improvements in housing conditions between 2001 and 2006. The proportion of Aboriginal people living in houses in need of major repairs decreased from 28% in 2001 to 20% in 2006. The proportion living in crowded homes declined slightly from 32% in 2001 to 29% in 2006.

Introduction

This report examines the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the Aboriginal population living in the census agglomeration (CA) of La Tuque,¹ Quebec. The census agglomeration of La Tuque includes the Atikamekw d'Opitciwan (Obedjiwan) and the Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci (Coucoucache and Wemotaci). The 2006 Census and 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), which provide an extensive set of data about Aboriginal people, are the data sources. Additional data for La Tuque which exclude the three Indian reserves are included in appendix 2.

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. A total of 108,430 Aboriginal people lived in the province of Quebec, representing 1% of the provincial population.

The census agglomeration of La Tuque included 3,515 Aboriginal people in 2006. Almost one in four (23%) people in La Tuque were Aboriginal.

Between 2001 and 2006, the Aboriginal population in La Tuque grew by 10%, from 3,205 to 3,515 people.² The First Nations population of La Tuque grew by 12% over this time period, while the smaller Métis population showed a decline of 21%.

First Nations – largest Aboriginal group in La Tuque

In 2006, 3,200 persons living in La Tuque identified as First Nations, accounting for 91% of the city's Aboriginal population. Another 245 identified as Métis,³ representing 7% of the Aboriginal population. The remaining 2% reported multiple or other Aboriginal responses.⁴

The vast majority (98%) of all First Nations people living in La Tuque reported being a Treaty Indian or a registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada.

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1. The geographic area covered in this report is the census agglomeration (CA) of La Tuque. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000. For maps, see: http://geodepot.statcan.gc.ca/2006/13011619/13011619_030118200519/1415142018010320050403010401/1703/03010401446-04.pdf
 2. Comparison of 2006 Census data with 2001: La Tuque is one of the census agglomerations (CAs) that has different geographical boundaries in 2006 as compared to 2001. In order to facilitate data comparisons, the 2001 data have been adjusted to reflect as closely as possible the 2006 census metropolitan area (CMA) and CA boundaries. In 2006, the CA of La Tuque had five census subdivisions (CSD), three of which were Indian reserves: Coucoucache (Indian reserve), La Bostonnais (municipality), La Tuque (city), Obedjiwan (Indian reserve), and Wemotaci (Indian reserve). In 2001, the CA of La Tuque had three CSDs: La Bostonnais (municipality), La Croche (municipality), and La Tuque (city).
 3. Of the 245 people who identified as Métis, 205 were in the 15 and over age group.
 4. Includes people who reported more than one Aboriginal identity group and those who reported being a registered or Treaty Indian and/or 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

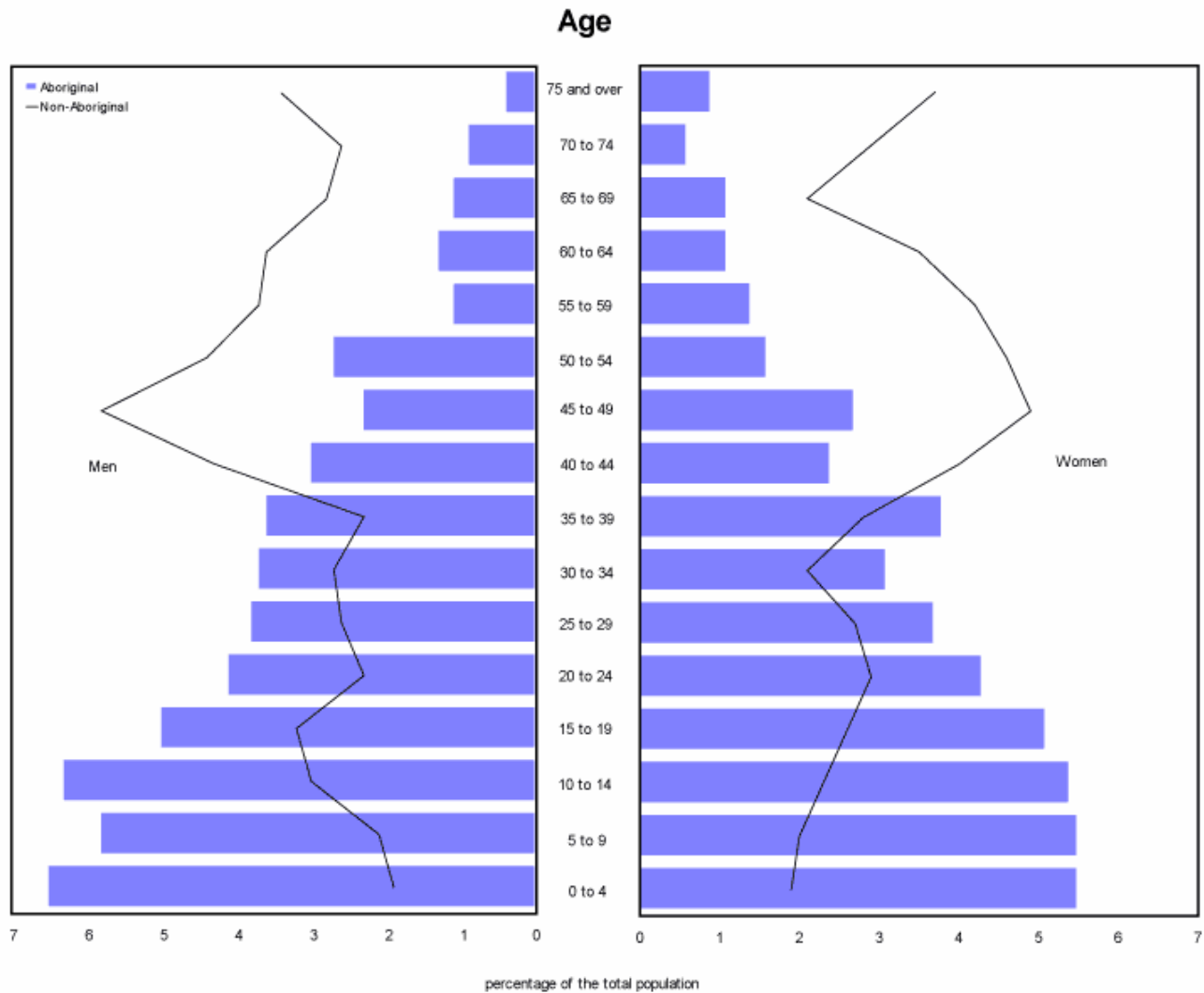
The Aboriginal population living in La Tuque is much younger than the non-Aboriginal population. In 2006, the median age⁵ of the Aboriginal population in La Tuque was 23 years, compared to 46 years for the non-Aboriginal population.

In 2006, over half (54%) of the Aboriginal population was under the age of 25, compared to about a quarter (24%) of non-Aboriginal people. Furthermore, only 5% of Aboriginal people were 65 years and over, compared to 18% of the non-Aboriginal population. Over a third (35%) of Aboriginal people in La Tuque were children under the age of 15, compared to 13% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts (see chart 1). For more details on the age distribution, see table 1 in appendix 1.

Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under represented 45% of the city's children. Over a third (36%) of First Nations people in La Tuque were 14 years of age and under. For the Métis population, 16% were aged 14 and under.

5. 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, La Tuque, 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, about two thirds of Aboriginal children aged 14 and under (65%) lived with both parents. Compared with their non-Aboriginal peers, Aboriginal children were more likely to live with a lone parent (29% versus 16%) (see table 2 in appendix 1).

Aboriginal youth less likely to be attending school

Overall, in 2006, Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 living in La Tuque had lower school attendance rates than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (36% versus 65%) (see table 3 in appendix 1).⁶

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey found that among the Aboriginal population in the province of Quebec (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'. The most common reasons given by Aboriginal women in the same age group included 'pregnancy/taking care of children', 'wanted to work', 'bored with school', and 'bad results in school'.

Almost four in 10 Aboriginal adults have completed postsecondary education

Almost four in 10 Aboriginal men (38%) and women (37%) aged 25 to 64 had completed postsecondary education compared to over five in 10 (59% and 52%, respectively) of their non-Aboriginal counterparts. Postsecondary education includes a trades certificate, a college diploma or a university certificate, diploma or degree. Aboriginal men were more likely than Aboriginal women to have completed their postsecondary schooling with a trades credential. Aboriginal women were more likely to have college credentials than their male counterparts (see text table 1).

In 2006, over half of Aboriginal men (56%) and Aboriginal women (52%) 25 to 64 years of age had less than a high school education, compared to 22% and 23%, respectively, of their non-Aboriginal male and female counterparts.

Text table 1

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

Level of education	Aboriginal population		Non-Aboriginal population	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	55.6	52.1	22.4	22.8
High school	6.6	10.0	19.1	24.6
Total postsecondary¹	37.7	37.1	58.5	52.2
Trades	24.5	14.3	36.5	19.8
College	7.3	10.7	13.6	17.7

Note: 'Total postsecondary' includes the categories 'university certificate or diploma below bachelor' and 'university degree'.

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

6. 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 or 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>.

Employment rate lower among Aboriginal people

In 2006, the employment rate⁷ for Aboriginal people aged 25 to 54 living in La Tuque was 54.9%. First Nations adults had an employment rate of 54.7%. These rates were lower than that of the non-Aboriginal population (76.5%) (see table 4 in appendix 1).

Small gap for full-time full-year workers

The proportion of Aboriginal people living in La Tuque who worked full time full year⁸ in 2005 was about one in four (26%). The proportion of First Nations adults working full time full year was also one in four (25%). These proportions were slightly lower than that of the non-Aboriginal population (29%).

Aboriginal men and women had a similar likelihood of being full-time full-year workers. This is in contrast to the non-Aboriginal population: non-Aboriginal men were more likely to work full time full year compared to non-Aboriginal women (37% compared to 22%) (see text table 2).

Text table 2

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

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	25.9	26.0	26.5
First Nations people	25.2	24.6	25.7
Non-Aboriginal population	29.4	37.0	21.6

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

Occupations in 'sales and services' most prevalent

In studying the labour market of a given area, it is helpful to examine its occupational⁹ make-up. In 2006, the most common occupational category¹⁰ for both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal experienced labour forces in La Tuque was 'sales and service'.

In 2006, Aboriginal people were more likely than their non-Aboriginal counterparts to work in 'occupations in social science, education, government service and religion' (19% versus 9%) and in 'occupations unique to primary industry' (10% versus 3%). Aboriginal people were less likely than non-Aboriginal people to work in 'trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations' (15% versus 21%) and in 'occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities' (5% versus 12%) (see table 5 in appendix 1).

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

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

Earnings lower for Aboriginal people

In 2005, the median earnings¹¹ of full-time full-year Aboriginal earners in La Tuque (measured in 2005 dollars) was \$28,700 for Aboriginal men. This was lower than the median earnings for non-Aboriginal men (\$46,800). The median earnings for Aboriginal women was \$28,500 in 2005. Aboriginal women earned about 96% of what their non-Aboriginal counterparts were earning, while Aboriginal men were earning about 61% of what non-Aboriginal men were earning in 2005 (see table 6 in appendix 1).

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 income¹² as sources of income go beyond that of employment. In 2005, about one in 10 (12%) Aboriginal people with income in La Tuque had a **total** income of about \$40,000 or over compared to one in four (25%) of their non-Aboriginal counterparts. In 2005, Aboriginal men had the lowest median income (\$12,800), whether compared to Aboriginal women (\$16,200), to non-Aboriginal men (\$33,400) or to non-Aboriginal women (\$15,800) (see table 7 in appendix 1).

Additionally, in La Tuque, 11% of the Aboriginal population aged 15 years and over and 7% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts reported having no income in 2005 (data not shown).

More than seven in 10 Aboriginal people in La Tuque lived at same address in 2001 and 2006

On May 16, 2006 (the date of the 2006 Census) there were 3,515 Aboriginal people living in the census agglomeration of La Tuque. This count does not include all of the Aboriginal people who may have lived in La Tuque at some point during the year, but only those who were living in La Tuque on that particular day.¹³

More than seven in 10 (72%) Aboriginal people living in La Tuque on May 16, 2006 had lived at the same address five years before, a figure comparable to that of the non-Aboriginal population (71%). Between 2001 and 2006, about two in 10 (21%) Aboriginal people had moved at least once within La Tuque and less than one in 10 (7%) had moved to La Tuque from another community. A community may refer to another municipality, a reserve, or a rural area (see table 8 in appendix 1).

When asked on the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey why they moved to their current city, town or community, most Aboriginal people in the province of Quebec (excluding reserves) reported family-related reasons, followed by work-related reasons.

11. 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.

12. 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.

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.

Improvements in housing conditions

In La Tuque, two in 10 (20%) Aboriginal people lived in homes requiring major repairs¹⁴ in 2006, a decrease from the percentage reported in 2001 (28%). In comparison, the share of La Tuque's non-Aboriginal population living in dwellings in need of major repairs was 8% in 2006 and 10% in 2001 (see table 9 in appendix 1).

The share of Aboriginal people living in crowded¹⁵ homes was 29% in 2006, a slight decrease from the 32% reported in 2001. The comparable rates for the non-Aboriginal population were less than 1% in both 2006 and 2001.

Majority report being healthy

Over half of First Nations adults (the population aged 15 and over) living off-reserve in the province of **Quebec**¹⁶ rated their health as excellent or very good in 2006. When asked as part of the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey whether their health was excellent, very good, good, fair or poor, 57% of off-reserve First Nations adults gave themselves a rating of excellent or very good. A further 26% reported that their health was good. For Métis adults, almost six in 10 (58%) reported excellent or very good health, and an additional 25% rated their health as good.

Over half live with one or more chronic conditions

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey also inquired about chronic conditions¹⁷ that had been diagnosed by a health professional. About half of Métis (53%) and off-reserve First Nations (49%) adults living in the province of **Quebec** reported that they had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition. Among the Métis, respiratory problems¹⁸ was the most commonly reported condition, affecting 22% of adults, followed by high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke (21%) and arthritis or rheumatism (18%). Among the First Nations adult population living off reserve in the province of Quebec, the most frequently reported conditions were: high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke (19%), respiratory problems (19%), and arthritis or rheumatism (18%).

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. Data on health is not available for La Tuque so provincial level data has been provided.

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

18. 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>

Aboriginal Peoples Highlight Tables, 2006 Census

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

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 1

Table 1
Age and sex distribution of Aboriginal identity and non-Aboriginal populations,
La Tuque, 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total ages	100.0	51.6	48.4	100.0	50.8	49.2
0 to 4	12.1	6.5	5.5	3.8	1.9	1.9
5 to 9	11.4	5.8	5.5	4.1	2.1	2.0
10 to 14	11.7	6.3	5.4	5.3	3.0	2.3
under 15	35.1	18.6	16.5	13.2	7.0	6.2
15 to 19	10.1	5.0	5.1	5.8	3.2	2.6
20 to 24	8.4	4.1	4.3	5.1	2.3	2.9
under 25	53.6	27.7	25.9	24.1	12.4	11.7
25 to 29	7.5	3.8	3.7	5.4	2.6	2.7
30 to 34	6.8	3.7	3.1	4.8	2.7	2.1
35 to 39	7.4	3.6	3.8	5.2	2.3	2.8
40 to 44	5.4	3.0	2.4	8.3	4.3	4.0
45 to 49	5.0	2.3	2.7	10.7	5.8	4.9
50 to 54	4.3	2.7	1.6	9.0	4.4	4.6
55 to 59	2.6	1.1	1.4	7.9	3.7	4.2
60 to 64	2.4	1.3	1.1	7.1	3.6	3.5
65 and over	5.0	2.4	2.6	17.5	8.8	8.7
65 to 69	2.3	1.1	1.1	4.9	2.8	2.1
70 to 74	1.4	0.9	0.6	5.5	2.6	2.9
75 and over	1.3	0.4	0.9	7.1	3.4	3.7

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

Table 2
Living arrangements of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under, La Tuque, 2006

Living arrangements	Aboriginal children	Non-Aboriginal children
	percent	
Total - children 14 years and under¹	100.0	100.0
Total living with at least one parent	94.3	98.7
Living with two parents ²	65.2	83.0
Living with a lone parent	28.7	15.7

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

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 age group, La Tuque, 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	percent	
Total - 15 and over	15.8	16.2
15 to 24	36.2	64.7
25 to 34	11.9	16.9

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 or 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>.

Data are shown for selected age groups. Other age groups are not shown due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

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

Table 4
Employment rates of people aged 25 to 54 years, by sex and population group, La Tuque, 2006

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	54.9	55.2	54.1
First Nations people	54.7	55.1	55.8
Non-Aboriginal population	76.5	82.4	70.5

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 5
Occupational distribution of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal experienced labour force 15 years of age or older, La Tuque, 2006

Occupational categories	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	percent	
All occupations	100.0	100.0
Management	5.9	5.8
Business, finance and administrative	13.6	12.0
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	18.6	9.3
Sales and service	26.8	25.5
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	15.0	21.4
Occupations unique to primary industry	10.0	2.5
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	4.5	12.0

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.

All occupations includes the categories of health occupations, occupations in art, culture recreation and sport, and natural and applied sciences and related occupations. 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.

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

Table 6
Median earnings of full-time full-year earners by population group, La Tuque, 2005

Sex	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	dollars	
Both sexes	28,610	40,103
Men	28,651	46,771
Women	28,547	29,789

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.

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, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 7
Median income and distribution of total income of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 15 years of age or older with income, La Tuque, 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	62.6	66.3	58.4	44.0	26.4	62.5
\$20,000 to \$39,999	25.5	22.1	28.4	31.3	35.9	26.4
\$40,000 and over	11.9	11.1	13.7	24.8	37.6	11.1
Median income (\$)	\$14,457	\$12,751	\$16,219	\$23,696	\$33,362	\$15,768

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 8
Mobility status of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 5 years of age or older, by sex, La Tuque, 2006

Mobility status	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total population 5 years of age or older	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lived at same address (dwelling) five years ago	72.2	73.2	71.0	70.7	71.8	69.7
Lived in same community but at a different address (dwelling)	21.0	20.8	21.0	19.9	18.8	21.0
Lived in a different community	6.8	6.0	8.0	9.4	9.5	9.3

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

Table 9
Housing conditions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, La Tuque, 2001 and 2006

Housing conditions	2001		2006	
	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	percent			
Population living in crowded dwellings	31.8	0.6	29.1	0.0
Population living in dwellings in need of major repairs	27.6	10.0	20.2	8.4

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.

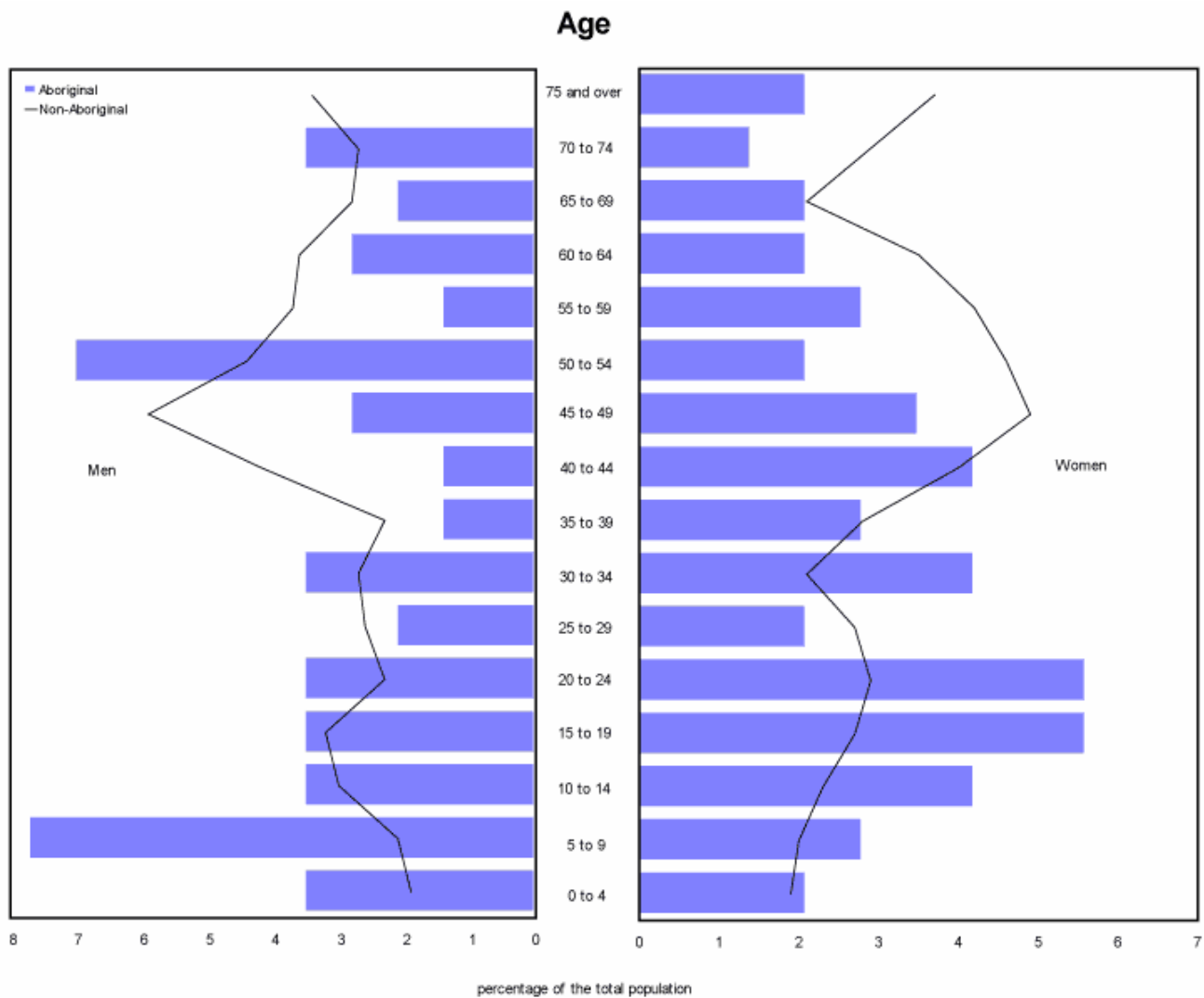
Dwellings in need of major repairs are those that, in the judgement of the respondent, require major repairs to such things as defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and/or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.

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

Appendix 2

Additional data for La Tuque excluding the three Indian reserves Coucoucache, Obedjiwan, and Wemotaci are presented. The census agglomeration of La Tuque (excluding reserves) included 710 Aboriginal people in 2006. There are some differences in the presentation of tables in appendix 1 and appendix 2. Some 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.

Chart 1
Population pyramid for the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, La Tuque (excluding reserves), 2006



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

Table 1
Age and sex distribution of Aboriginal identity and non-Aboriginal populations, La Tuque (excluding reserves), 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total ages	100.0	49.0	51.0	100.0	50.8	49.3
0 to 4	5.6	3.5	2.1	3.8	1.9	1.9
5 to 9	10.5	7.7	2.8	4.1	2.1	2.0
10 to 14	7.7	3.5	4.2	5.3	3.0	2.3
under 15	23.8	14.7	9.1	13.3	7.0	6.3
15 to 19	9.1	3.5	5.6	5.8	3.2	2.7
20 to 24	9.1	3.5	5.6	5.1	2.3	2.9
under 25	42.7	21.0	21.0	24.2	12.5	11.8
25 to 29	4.2	2.1	2.1	5.3	2.6	2.7
30 to 34	8.4	3.5	4.2	4.8	2.7	2.1
35 to 39	4.2	1.4	2.8	5.1	2.3	2.8
40 to 44	4.9	1.4	4.2	8.3	4.2	4.0
45 to 49	6.3	2.8	3.5	10.7	5.9	4.9
50 to 54	9.1	7.0	2.1	9.0	4.4	4.6
55 to 59	4.2	1.4	2.8	7.9	3.7	4.2
60 to 64	4.9	2.8	2.1	7.2	3.6	3.5
65 and over	10.5	4.9	4.9	17.6	8.9	8.8
65 to 69	3.5	2.1	2.1	4.9	2.8	2.1
70 to 74	4.2	3.5	1.4	5.6	2.7	2.9
75 and over	2.1	0.0	2.1	7.1	3.4	3.7

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

Table 2
Highest level of educational attainment of people aged 25 to 64 years, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity, La Tuque (excluding reserves), 2006

Level of education	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	percent	
Total	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	32.4	22.7
High school	22.1	22.0
Total postsecondary¹	47.1	55.2
Trades	16.2	28.5
College	14.7	15.6

1. 'Total postsecondary' includes the categories 'university certificate or diploma below bachelor' and 'university degree'.

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

Table 3**Percentage of full-time full-year workers, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity and sex, La Tuque (excluding reserves), 2005**

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	26.6	26.5	28.8
First Nations people	21.5	15.4	23.7
Non-Aboriginal population	29.3	36.9	21.5

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

Table 4**School attendance rates of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, by age group, La Tuque (excluding reserves), 2006**

Age groups	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	percent	
Total - 15 and over	23.1	16.2
15 to 24	57.7	64.7
25 to 34	22.2	17.2

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 or 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>.

Data are shown for selected age groups. Other age groups are not shown due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

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

Table 5**Employment rates of people aged 25 to 54 years, by sex and population group, La Tuque (excluding reserves), 2006**

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	61.1	59.3	63.0
First Nations people	71.0	66.7	73.7
Non-Aboriginal population	76.2	82.1	70.1

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 or older, La Tuque (excluding reserves), 2006

Occupational categories	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	percent	
All occupations	100.0	100.0
Business, finance and administrative	21.9	12.1
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	14.1	8.6
Sales and service	31.3	25.7
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	12.5	21.6

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.

'All occupations' includes the categories of management, natural and applied sciences, health occupations, occupations in art, culture recreation and sport 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.

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

Table 7
Median earnings of full-time full-year earners by population group, La Tuque (excluding reserves), 2005

Sex	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	dollars	
Both sexes	30,564	39,951
Men	30,377	46,807
Women	30,638	29,769

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.

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, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 8
Median income and distribution of total income of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 15 years of age or older with income, La Tuque (excluding reserves), 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	55.6	55.6	58.5	44.1	26.4	62.7
\$20,000 to \$39,999	23.2	22.2	24.5	31.3	36.1	26.2
\$40,000 and over	20.2	24.4	17.0	24.7	37.7	11.1
Median income (\$)	\$18,209	\$16,965	\$18,770	\$23,542	\$33,272	\$15,754

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 or older, by sex, La Tuque (excluding reserves), 2006

Mobility status	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total population 5 years of age or older	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lived at same address (dwelling) five years ago	61.2	65.6	59.4	70.9	72.1	69.8
Lived in same community but at a different address (dwelling)	20.9	20.3	23.2	19.9	18.9	21.0
Lived in a different community	17.2	15.6	18.8	9.1	9.1	9.1

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

Table 10
Housing conditions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, La Tuque (excluding reserves), 2001 and 2006

Housing conditions	2001		2006	
	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	percent			
Population living in crowded dwellings	0.0	0.5	16.2	0.0
Population living in dwellings in need of major repairs	18.3	10.0	8.5	8.3

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.