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## Aboriginal Statistics at a Glance: 2nd Edition

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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<sup>s</sup> value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- <sup>P</sup> preliminary
- <sup>r</sup> revised
- X suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- <sup>E</sup> use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published
- \* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

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## Introduction

*Aboriginal Statistics at a Glance 2nd Edition* provides data users with a thematic guide to Aboriginal data at Statistics Canada. Each theme is illustrated with a chart or table presenting key indicators, as well as a plain language description of the indicator.

There are various ways to define the Aboriginal population based on the four related questions asked in the National Household Survey (NHS) and previously in the Census of Population: Aboriginal ancestry (ethnic origin); Aboriginal identity, Registered or Treaty Indian status; and Membership in a First Nation/Indian band depending on the focus and requirements of the data user.

This document focuses on the Aboriginal identity population. Aboriginal identity refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit), and/or those who reported Registered or Treaty Indian status, as defined by the *Indian Act*, and/or those who reported membership in a First Nation/Indian band.

As much as possible, 2011 NHS data are presented for each of the three Aboriginal identity groups: First Nations (North American Indian), Métis, and Inuit. Although in the NHS, it was possible to report both single and multiple responses to the Aboriginal identity question, NHS data presented in this document for First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and Inuit are based solely on single responses. Note that multiple Aboriginal identities accounted for less than 1% of the Aboriginal identity population.

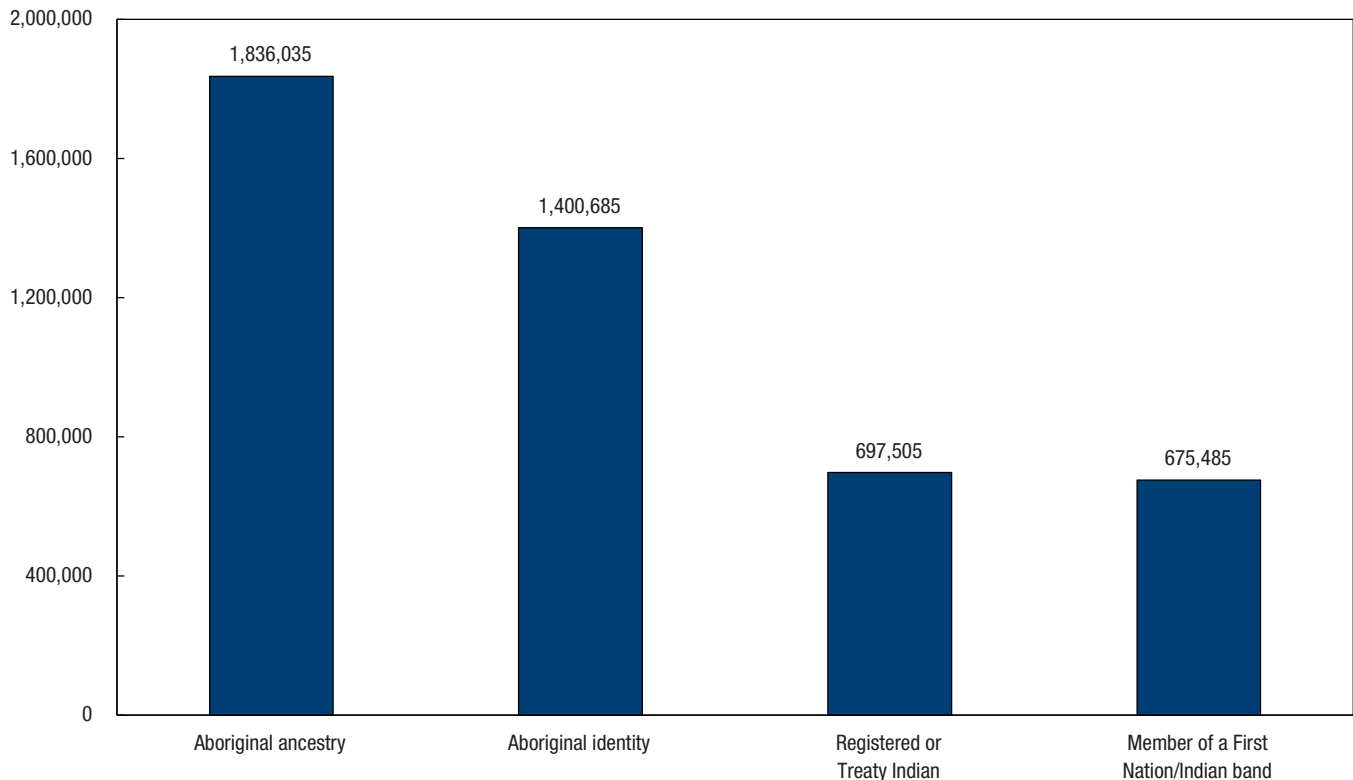
For additional information on Aboriginal data at Statistics Canada, please visit these pages on our website: [www.statcan.gc.ca/aboriginalpeoples](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/aboriginalpeoples) and <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/as-sa/index-eng.cfm>.

## Population and geographic distribution

### Aboriginal population by concept

**Chart 1**  
Population counts, by concept, Canada, 2011

population counts



**Note:** Excludes data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

### Size of Aboriginal population varies based on concept used

In 2011, more than 1.8 million individuals reported that they had at least one Aboriginal ancestor. This was higher than the 1.4 million individuals who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group (First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuit).

In 2011, 697,505 people reported being Registered or Treaty Indians. The vast majority of these individuals (91.4% or 637,660) also reported identifying as First Nations people, another 4.8% (or 33,415) identified as Métis and an additional 3.3% (or 22,895) did not identify with an Aboriginal group (First Nations people, Métis or Inuit). Finally, relatively few people who reported being Registered or Treaty Indians identified with more than one Aboriginal group, or as Inuit.

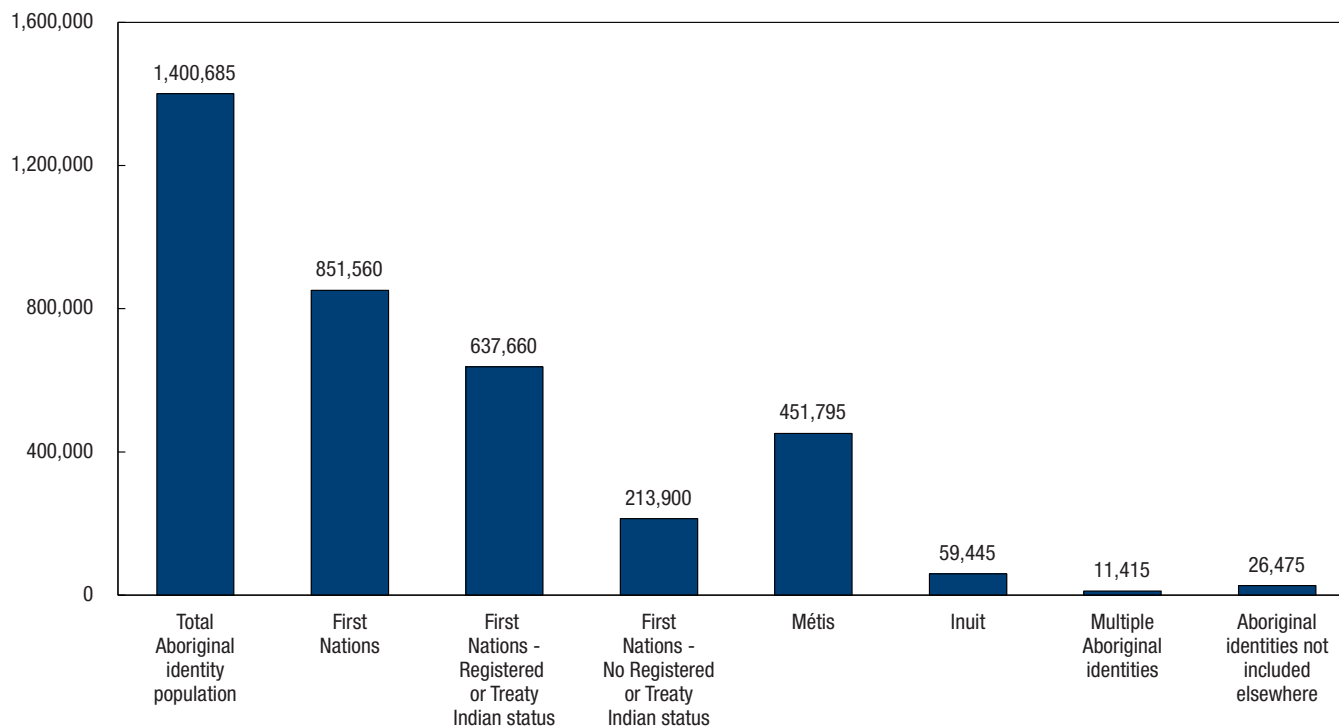
There were 675,485 people who reported being a member of a First Nation/Indian band in 2011. Most of these individuals (95.4% or 644,195) also reported identifying as First Nations people, another 2.7% (or 18,415) reported identifying as Métis, and an additional 1.4% (or 9,120) did not identify with an Aboriginal group (First Nations, Métis or Inuit). Finally, relatively few people reported identifying with more than one Aboriginal group or being Inuit and also being members of a First Nation/Indian band.

For additional information, see the document: *Aboriginal Peoples in Canada: First Nations People, Métis and Inuit, 2011 National Household Survey*: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-011-x/99-011-x2011001-eng.cfm>

## Aboriginal identity population counts

**Chart 2**  
**Population counts, by Aboriginal identity and Registered or Treaty Indian status, Canada, 2011**

population counts



**Notes:** Excludes data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements. The three Aboriginal groups are based on the population reporting a single identity of 'First Nations,' 'Métis,' or 'Inuit.'  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

### The Aboriginal population is diverse

In the 2011 National Household Survey, 1,400,685 people<sup>1</sup> identified as Aboriginal persons, representing 4.3% of the total Canadian population. Aboriginal people accounted for 3.8% of the total population enumerated in the 2006 Census and 3.3% of the population enumerated in the 2001 Census. The census counted 1,172,790 Aboriginal people in 2006 and 976,305 in 2001.

Of the 1,400,685 people who identified themselves as an Aboriginal person, 851,560 (60.8%) identified as First Nations (North American Indian) only; 451,795 (32.3%), identified as Métis only; and 59,445 (4.2%), identified as Inuit only. An additional 26,475 (1.9%), reported other Aboriginal identities and 11,415 (0.8%), reported more than one Aboriginal identity.

Among the 637,660 First Nations people who reported being Registered Indians, nearly one-half (49.3%) lived on an Indian reserve or Indian Settlement.

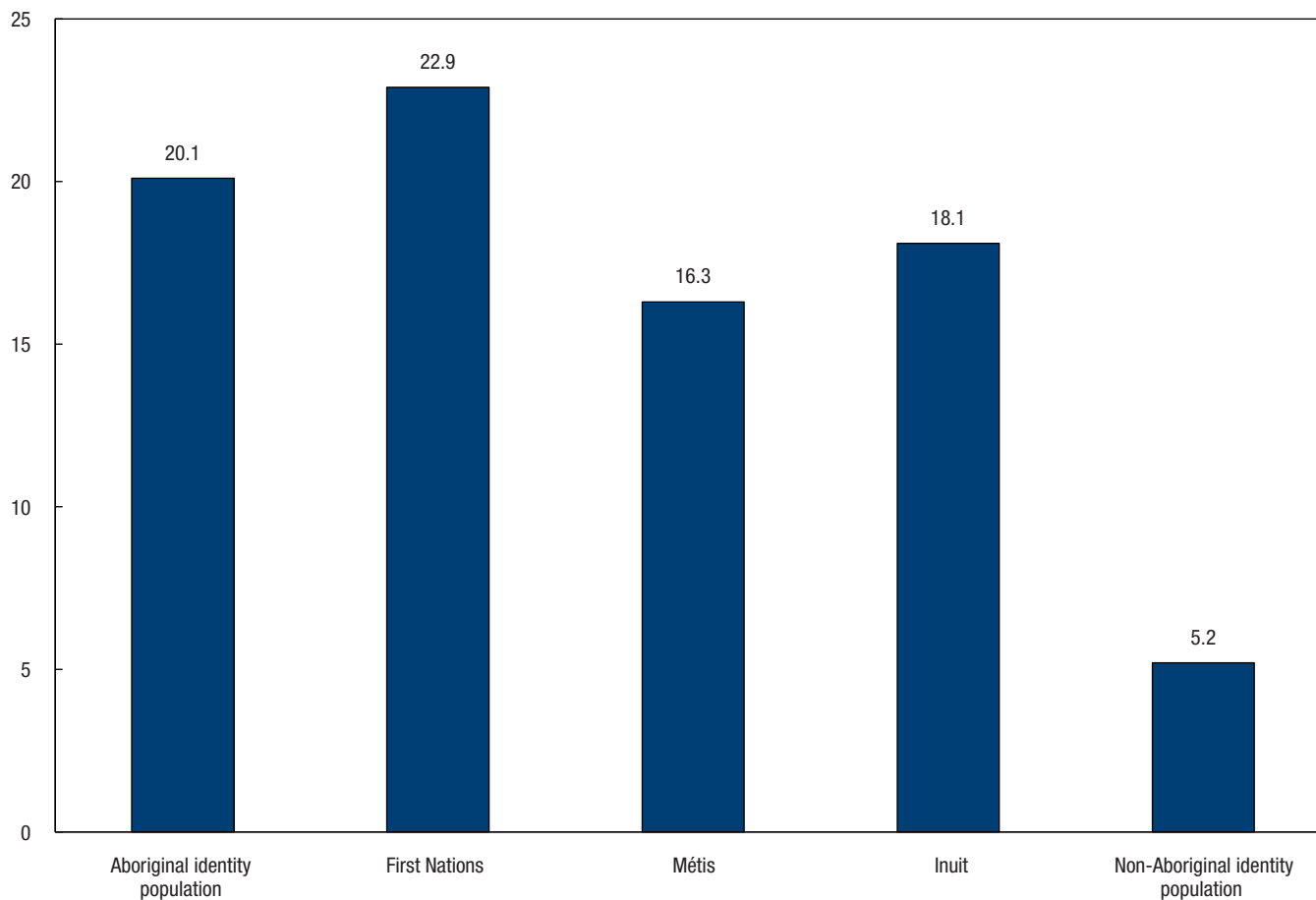
For additional information on the geographic distribution of Aboriginal peoples, see the document: *Aboriginal Peoples in Canada: First Nations People, Métis and Inuit, 2011 National Household Survey*: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-011-x/99-011-x2011001-eng.cfm>

1. In 2011, 36 Indian reserves and settlements did not participate in the National Household Survey (NHS) as enumeration was either not permitted or it was interrupted before completion. These reserves are referred to as 'incompletely enumerated reserves'. For 13 of these reserves, enumeration was prevented by forest fires in Northern Ontario at the time of the census. Census and NHS collection for these 13 reserves was conducted at a later date (fall 2011), and because of the different collection period these data are disseminated in a special series of tables (see *Profile for the NHS Special Collection for 13 Indian reserves and Indian settlements in Northern Ontario*: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/no13reserves/index.cfm?Lang=E>). For more information on data quality, see *Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report*, Catalogue no. 99-011-X.

## Population growth

**Chart 3**  
**Population increase, by Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2006-2011**

percent



**Notes:** Data have been adjusted to account for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements in 2006 and 2011. Moreover, 2006 Census data have been adjusted to the population in private households, the same universe used for the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

The three Aboriginal groups are based on the population reporting a single identity of 'First Nations,' 'Métis,' or 'Inuit.'

**Sources:** Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011, and Census of Population, 2006.

### Population increase much higher for Aboriginal people

The Aboriginal population increased by 232,385 people, or 20% between 2006 and 2011, compared with 5% for the non-Aboriginal population.

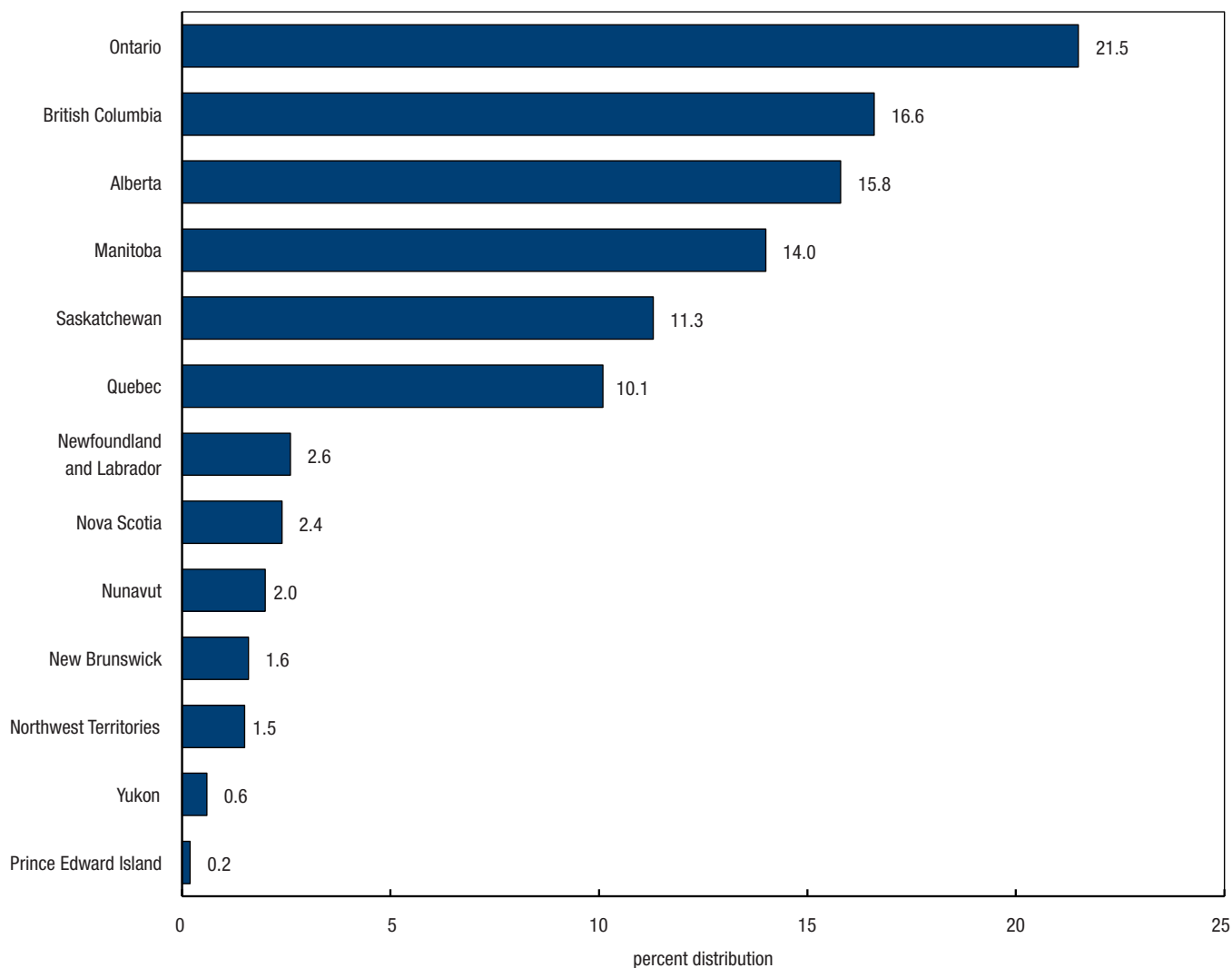
Between 2006 and 2011, the number of First Nations people increased by 23%, or 156,525 persons, the number of Métis increased by 16% or 63,315 persons and the number of Inuit increased by 18%, or 9,090 persons.

The number of First Nations people with Registered Indian or Treaty Indian status (Status Indians) increased 14%, while the number of First Nations people without Registered Indian or Treaty Indian status (Non-Status Indians) increased by 61%.

For additional information, see the document: *Aboriginal Peoples in Canada: First Nations People, Métis and Inuit, 2011 National Household Survey*: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-011-x/99-011-x2011001-eng.cfm>

## Provincial/territorial distribution

**Chart 4**  
**Provincial/territorial distribution of Aboriginal identity population, Canada, 2011**



**Note:** Excludes data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

### The largest number of Aboriginal people lived in Ontario and the western provinces

The 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) found that more than one-fifth (22%) of the total Aboriginal population in Canada lived in Ontario, 17% in British Columbia, 16% in Alberta, 14% in Manitoba, and 11% in Saskatchewan. The NHS also reported that 10% of the Aboriginal population lived in Quebec.

While a high proportion of the Aboriginal population live in these six provinces, Aboriginal people did not necessarily represent a large portion of the population of these provinces. For example, Aboriginal people made up just over 2% of the population of Ontario, whereas they represented 86% of the total population of Nunavut.

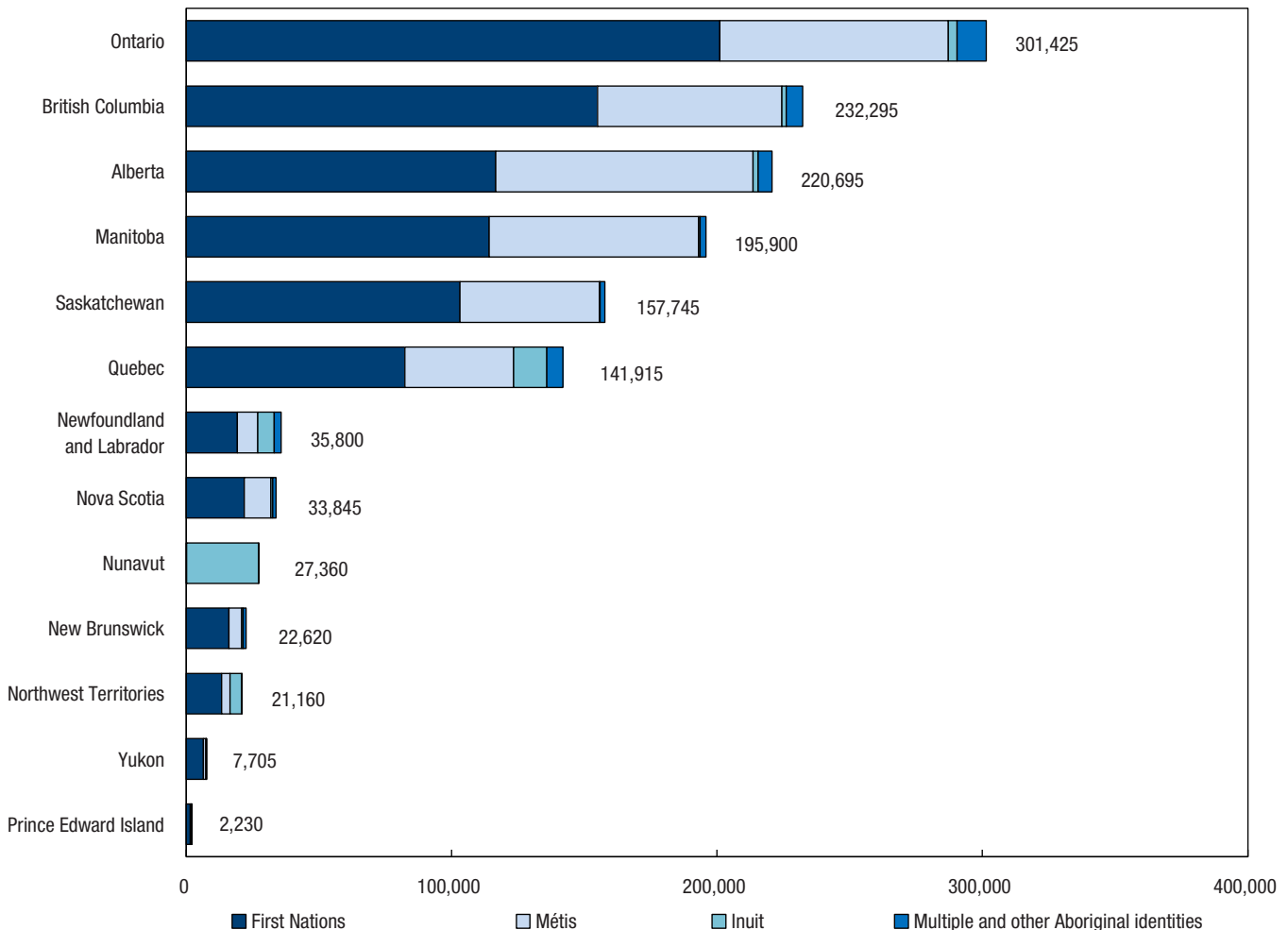
For additional information on the geographic distribution of the Aboriginal population in Canada, see the document: *Aboriginal Peoples in Canada: First Nations People, Métis and Inuit, 2011 National Household Survey*: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-011-x/99-011-x2011001-eng.cfm>



## Provincial/territorial distribution of Aboriginal groups

Chart 5

Number of persons with Aboriginal identity, by Aboriginal group, provinces and territories, 2011



**Notes:** Excludes data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements. The three Aboriginal groups are based on the population reporting a single identity of 'First Nations,' 'Métis,' or 'Inuit.'  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

### Largest concentration of First Nations people live in Ontario, of Métis in Alberta, and of Inuit in Nunavut

Among the provinces and territories in 2011, the largest number of First Nations people lived in Ontario (201,100). The next-largest concentrations were observed in British Columbia (155,020), Alberta (116,670), and Manitoba (114,225).

The largest number of Métis lived in Alberta (96,865). This was followed by populations of 86,015 in Ontario, 78,830 in Manitoba, and 69,475 in British Columbia.

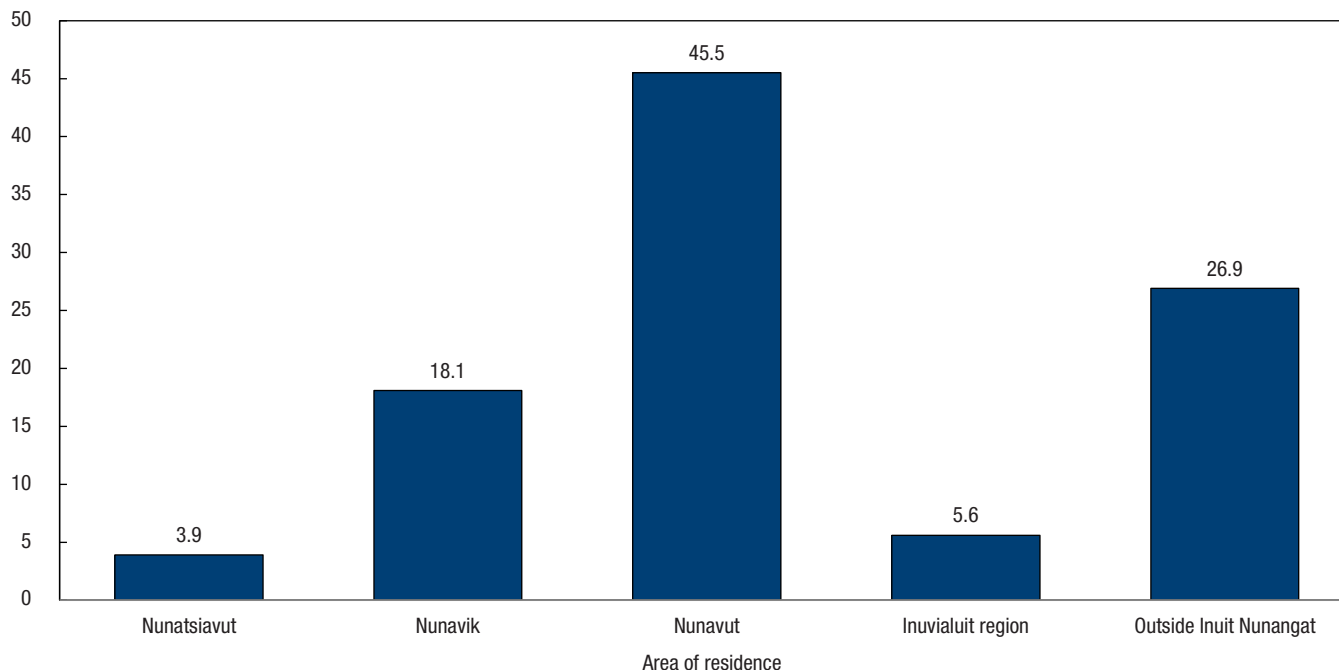
Inuit lived mainly in the north (in Inuit Nunangat). The largest concentration of Inuit was in Nunavut (27,070). The next-largest concentrations were in Quebec (12,750), mostly in Nunavik; in Newfoundland and Labrador (6,620), mostly in Nunatsiavut; and in the Northwest Territories (4,335), mostly in the Inuvialuit region.

For additional information on the geographic distribution of the Aboriginal population in Canada, see the document: *Aboriginal Peoples in Canada: First Nations People, Métis and Inuit, 2011 National Household Survey*: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-011-x/99-011-x2011001-eng.cfm>

## Inuit population by Inuit area of residence

**Chart 6**  
**Distribution of the Inuit population, Inuit regions, 2011**

percent



**Note:** Inuit Nunangat stretches from Labrador to the Northwest Territories and comprises four regions: Nunatsiavut, Nunavik, Nunavut and the Inuvialuit region of the Northwest Territories.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

### Nearly three-quarters of Inuit live in Inuit Nunangat

Almost three-quarters (73%) of Inuit in Canada, or 43,460 people, lived in Inuit Nunangat and about 16,000 Inuit lived outside Inuit Nunangat in 2011.

Nunatsiavut, in northern Labrador, had a population of 2,325 Inuit, or 4% of the total Inuit population in Canada. Inuit represented 89% of the total population of Nunatsiavut.

Nunavik, in northern Quebec, was home to 10,750 Inuit, or 18% of the total Inuit population. Inuit living in Nunavik accounted for 89% of the total population of this region.

There were 27,070 Inuit who lived in Nunavut, which has the largest land mass and biggest Inuit population within Inuit Nunangat. Inuit living in Nunavut accounted for nearly half (46%) of the total Inuit population in Canada. Within Nunavut, Inuit represented 85% of the total population of the territory.

The Inuvialuit region in the Northwest Territories had a population of 3,310 Inuit, or 6% of the total Inuit population. Inuit living in the Inuvialuit region accounted for 58% of the total population of this region.

### Edmonton and Montréal have the largest population of Inuit living outside Inuit Nunangat

The census metropolitan areas with the largest Inuit populations were Edmonton (1,115), Montréal (900), Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario part) (735), Yellowknife (735) and St. John's (680).

For additional information, see the chart Distribution of the Inuit population by area of residence – Inuit Nunangat, Canada, 2011: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-011-x/2011001/c-g/c-g02-eng.cfm> and see the document: *Aboriginal Peoples in Canada: First Nations People, Métis and Inuit, 2011 National Household Survey*: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-011-x/99-011-x2011001-eng.cfm>

## Demographics

### Age distribution and median age

**Table 1**  
**Age distribution and median age of population, by Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2011**

	Aboriginal identity population	First Nations	Métis percent	Inuit	Non-Aboriginal identity population
<b>All age groups</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-14 years	28.0	30.4	23.1	33.9	16.5
15-24 years	18.2	18.4	17.7	20.1	12.9
25-64 years	47.9	45.7	52.6	41.9	56.3
65 years and older	5.9	5.5	6.6	4.1	14.2
<b>Median age in years</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>41</b>

**Notes:** The median age is the age where exactly one-half of the population is older and the other half is younger.

Excludes data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.

The three Aboriginal groups are based on the population reporting a single identity of 'First Nations,' 'Métis,' or 'Inuit.'

**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

### The Aboriginal population is considerably younger than the non-Aboriginal population

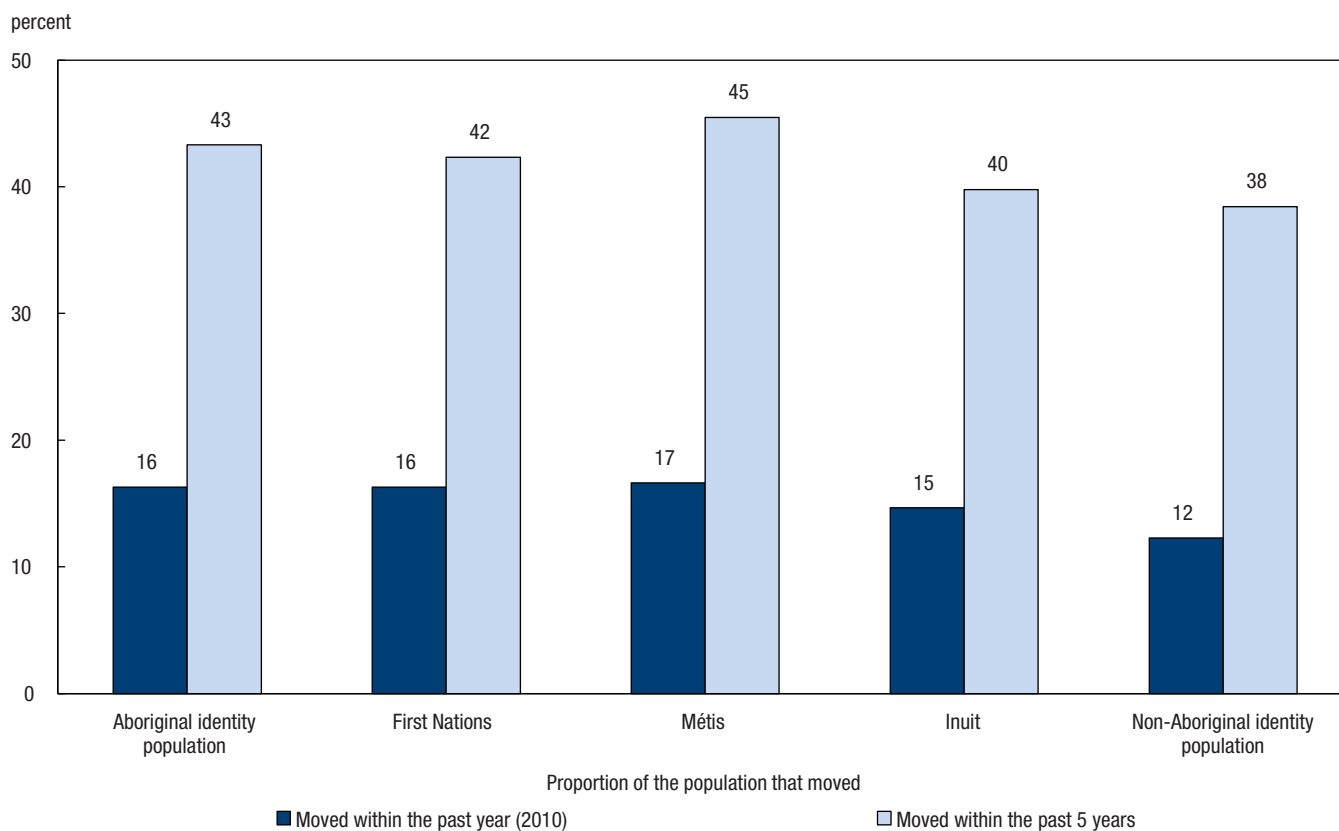
The median age was much lower for the Aboriginal population than for the non-Aboriginal population. This was due to higher fertility rates and shorter life expectancy. First Nations people and Inuit tend to have higher fertility rates than the non-Aboriginal population, while Métis have a slightly higher fertility rate than the non-Aboriginal population.

In 2011, the median age of the Aboriginal population was 28 years, 13 years younger than the median of 41 years for the non-Aboriginal population. Across the Aboriginal identity groups there was a variation of nearly 10 years between the median ages. Inuit were the youngest of the three Aboriginal groups, with a median age of 23 years while the Métis population had a median age of 31 years. First Nations people fell in between with a median age of 26 years.

For additional information, see the table Age distribution and median age for selected Aboriginal identity categories, Canada, 2011: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-011-x/2011001/tbl/tbl04-eng.cfm> and see the document: *Aboriginal Peoples in Canada: First Nations People, Métis and Inuit, 2011 National Household Survey*: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-011-x/99-011-x2011001-eng.cfm>

## Mobility

**Chart 7**  
**Proportion of the population that moved in the past year and past five years, by Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2011**



**Notes:** Excludes data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.

Area of residence 1 year ago or 5 years ago: compares area of residence the day of the census to one year or five years previous, respondents report living at the same address or having moved within or outside the previous census subdivision (CSD) or moving to a new province in the past year or in the previous 5 years.

The three Aboriginal groups are based on the population reporting a single identity of 'First Nations,' 'Métis,' or 'Inuit.'

**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

### Aboriginal people slightly more likely to move than non-Aboriginal people

The vast majority of Aboriginal people (84%) lived at the same address at the time of the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) as they did one year earlier, roughly the same proportion as for non-Aboriginal people (88%). In the year preceding the 2011 NHS, 16% of Aboriginal people had moved, compared with 12% of the non-Aboriginal population.

More than half (57%) of the Aboriginal people 5 years of age and older lived at the same address at the time of the 2011 NHS as they did five years before, a somewhat lower proportion than that observed for their non-Aboriginal counterparts (61%).

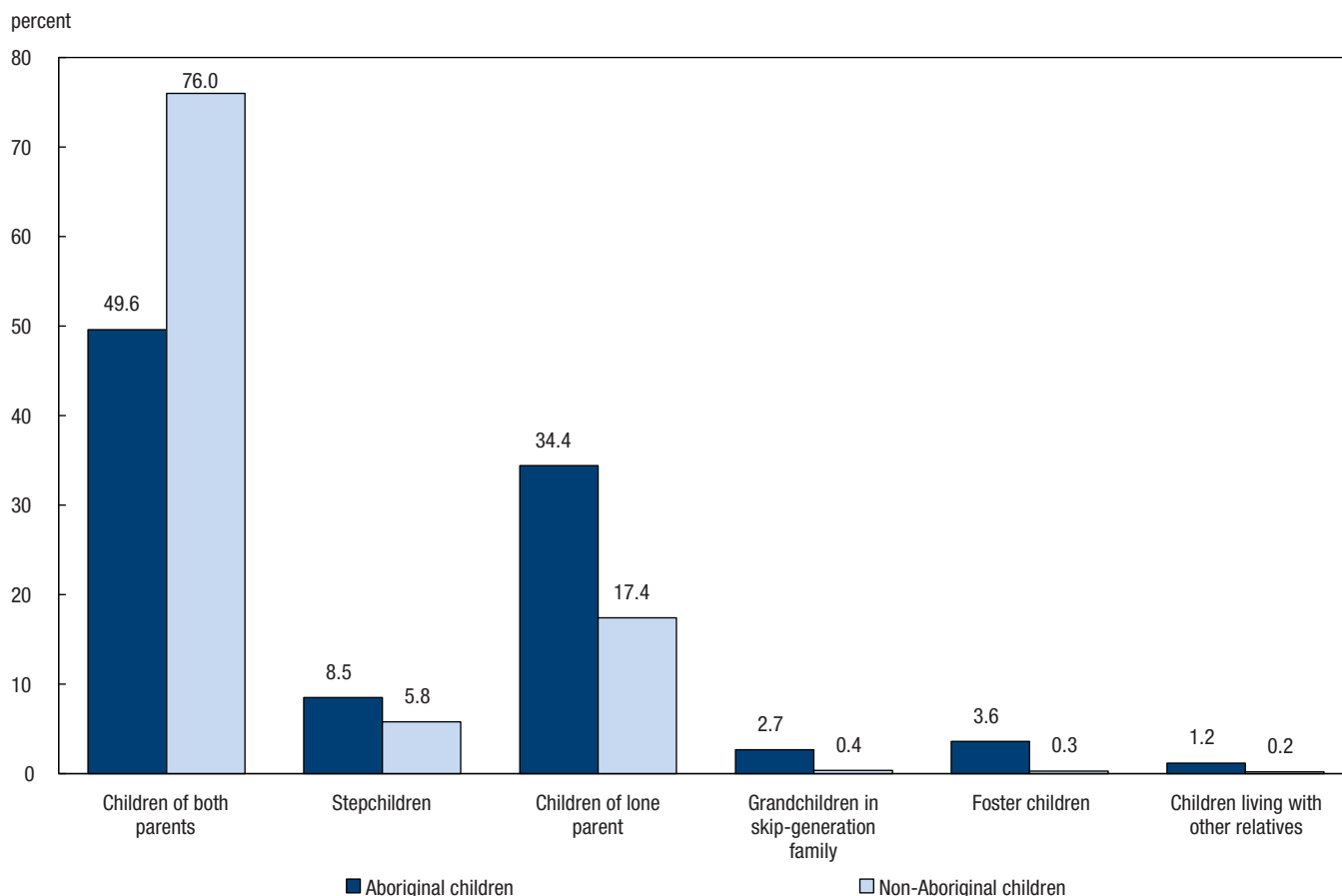
In the five years preceding the 2011 NHS, 43% of Aboriginal people had moved, compared with 38% of the non-Aboriginal population.

For additional information, see the *NHS Aboriginal Population Profile, Canada, 2011*: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/aprof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=PR&Code1=01&Data=Count&SearchText=Canada&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&A1=All&B1=All&Custom=&TABID=1>

## Family composition

### Living arrangements of Aboriginal children

**Chart 8**  
**Distribution of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under by living arrangement, Canada, 2011**



**Notes:** Excludes data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.

'Children of both parents' includes children in a two-parent family where there may also be stepsiblings or half-siblings present. Also includes children in a two-parent family for whom it cannot be determined if they are stepchildren.

'Children living with other relatives' excludes foster children. Non-relatives may be present.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

### Diverse living arrangements for Aboriginal children 14 years and younger

Aboriginal children were more likely than non-Aboriginal children to live in a lone-parent family, or to be stepchildren, grandchildren living with grandparents with no parent present, foster children or children living with other relatives.

On the other hand, the largest proportion of Aboriginal children and the largest proportion of non-Aboriginal children were living in a family with both their parents, either biological or adoptive. Half of Aboriginal children (50%) were living in this type of family compared with three-quarters (76%) of non-Aboriginal children.

The 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) provides information on children in foster care for the first time. The NHS results revealed that just over 14,000 Aboriginal children aged 14 and younger (almost 4% of Aboriginal children) were living in foster care, 10 times the proportion for non-Aboriginal children.

For additional information on living arrangements of Aboriginal children, see the document: *Aboriginal Peoples in Canada: First Nations People, Métis and Inuit, 2011 National Household Survey*: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-011-x/99-011-x2011001-eng.cfm>

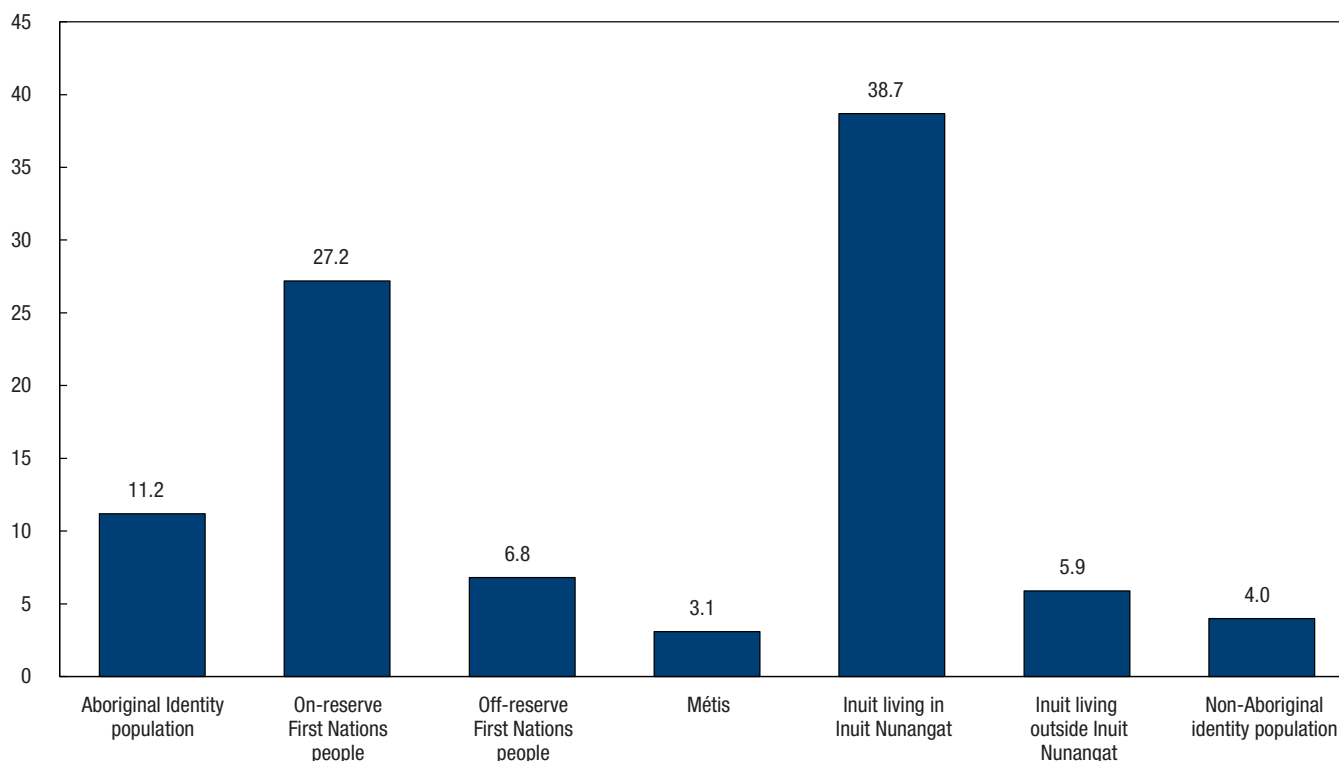
## Housing conditions

### Crowding

Chart 9

Proportion of population living in crowded dwellings, by Aboriginal identity and area of residence, Canada, 2011

percent



**Notes:** Excludes data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.

'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.

The three Aboriginal groups are based on the population reporting a single identity of 'First Nations,' 'Métis,' or 'Inuit.'

**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

### Crowding is most prevalent on reserve and in the north

Housing characteristics vary greatly from one Aboriginal group to another as well as within Aboriginal groups. The 2011 National Household Survey found that First Nations people living on reserve, and Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat were more likely than the non-Aboriginal population to live in crowded dwellings, that is, dwellings with more than one person per room.

Nearly 4 in 10 (39%) Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat lived in crowded homes, about 10 times the proportion of non-Aboriginal people (4%) nationally. More than one-quarter (27%) of First Nations people living on reserve were living in crowded conditions in 2011, about 7 times the proportion of non-Aboriginal people nationally. Outside these areas, more First Nations people living off reserve and Inuit living outside Nunangat experienced crowded conditions (7% and 6% respectively) than did the non-Aboriginal population.

On the other hand, fewer Métis (3%) than non-Aboriginal people (4%) lived in crowded conditions.

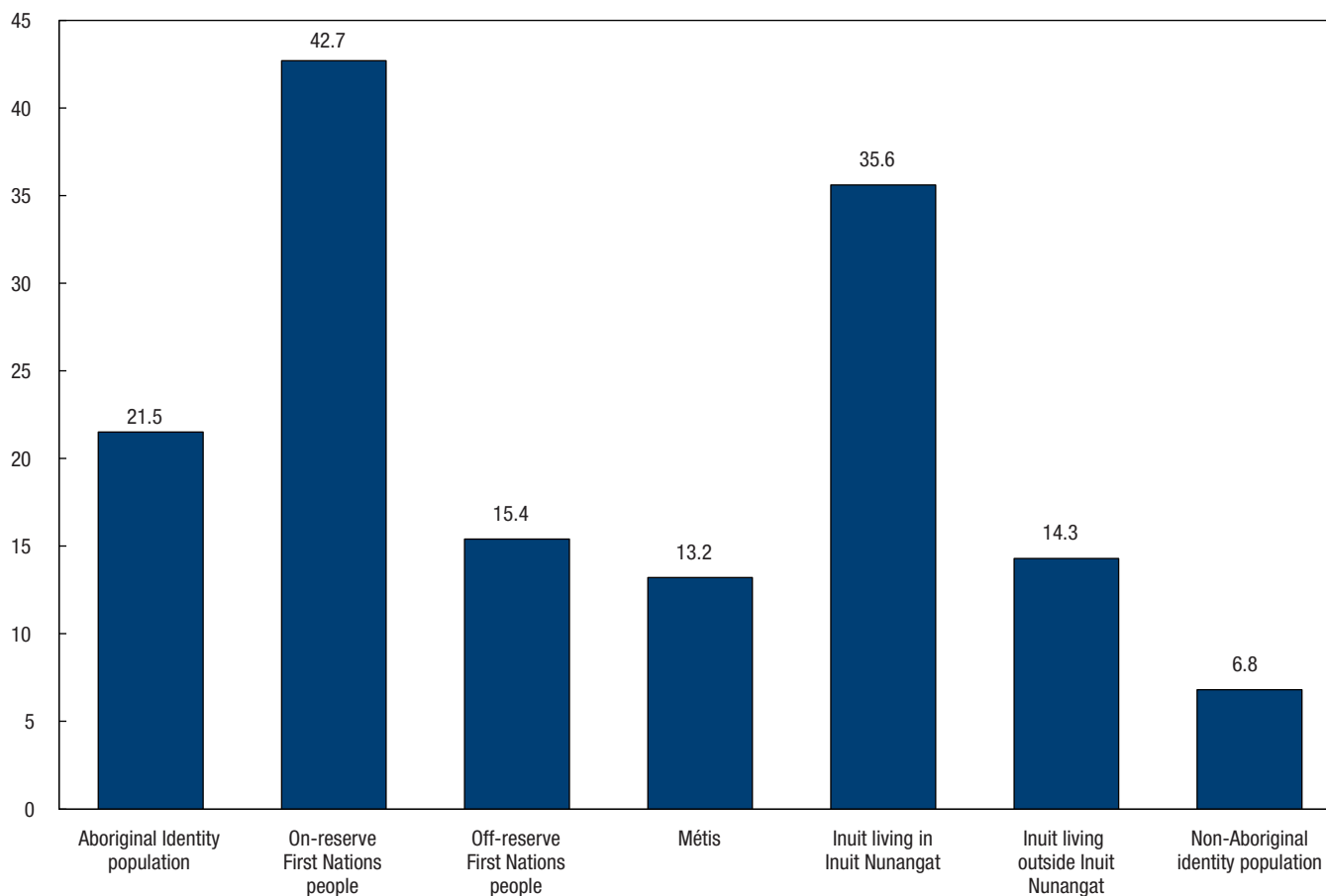
For additional information on crowding, see the *2011 National Household Survey: Data tables*: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/dt-td/Rp-eng.cfm?LANG=E&APATH=3&DETAIL=0&DIM=0&FL=A&FREE=0&GC=0&GID=0&GK=0&GRP=1&PID=107555&PRID=0&PTYPE=105277&S=0&SHOWALL=0&SUB=0&Temporal=2013&THEME=94&VID=0&VNAMEE=&VNAMEF=>

## Need for major repairs

**Chart 10**

**Proportion of population living in dwellings in need of major repairs, by Aboriginal identity and area of residence, Canada, 2011**

percent



**Notes:** Excludes data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.

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.

The three Aboriginal groups are based on the population reporting a single identity of 'First Nations,' 'Métis,' or 'Inuit.'

**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

### Need for major repairs is greatest for First Nations living on reserve, and Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat

The 2011 NHS found that Aboriginal people were much more likely to live in dwellings that were in need of major repair.

More than 1 in 3 (36%) Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat, and more than 2 in 5 (43%) First Nations living on reserve reported living in homes that they identified as needing major repairs, compared with 7% of the non-Aboriginal population in Canada.

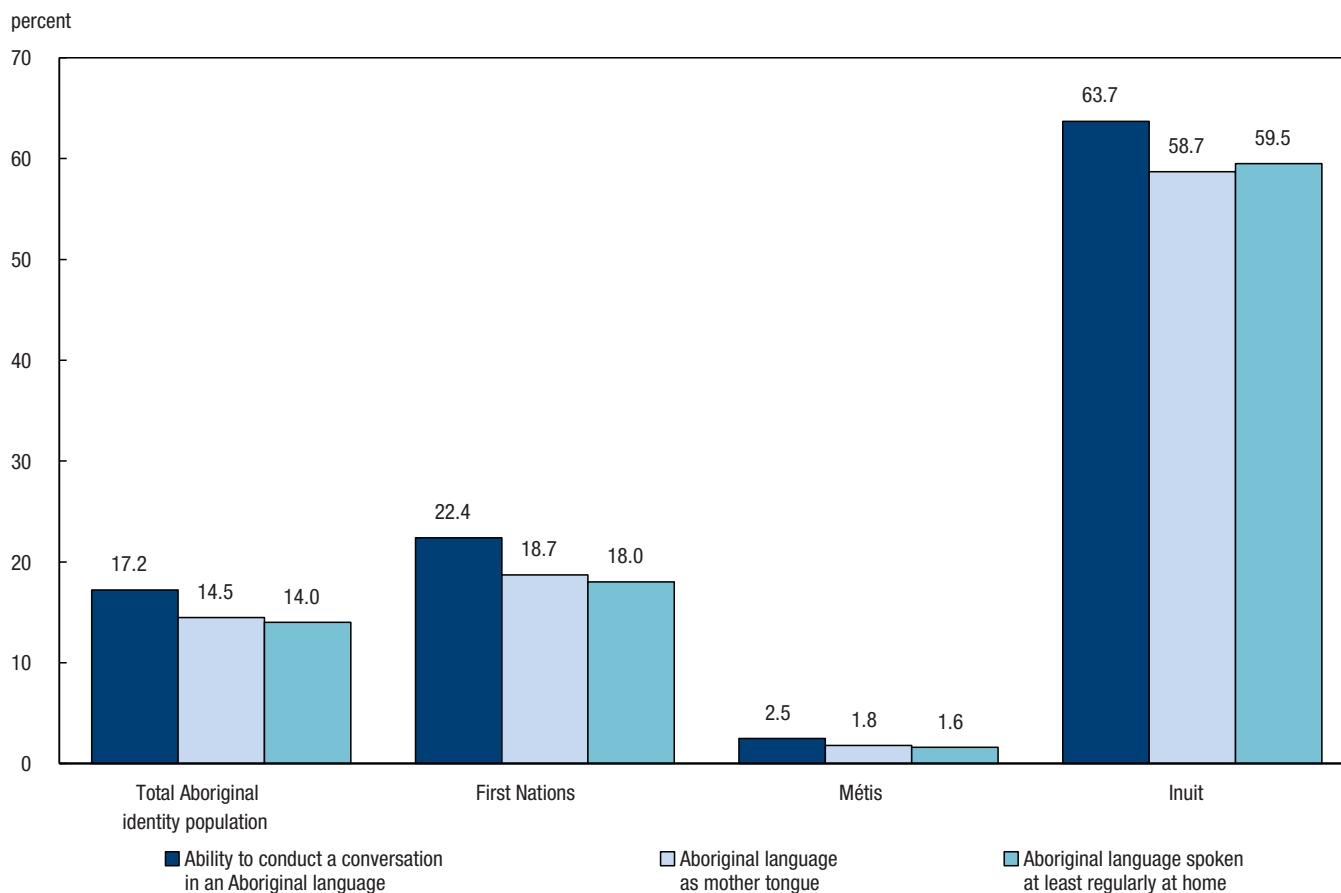
Outside these areas, First Nations people living off reserve, Métis, and Inuit living outside Inuit Nunangat were more likely to live in dwellings in need of major repairs (15%, 13%, and 14% respectively) than the non-Aboriginal population (7%).

For additional information on need for major repairs, see the 2011 *National Household Survey: Data tables*: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/dt-td/Rp-eng.cfm?LANG=E&APATH=3&DETAIL=0&DIM=0&FL=A&FREE=0&GC=0&GID=0&GK=0&GRP=0&PID=107555&PRID=0&PTYPE=105277&S=0&SHOWALL=0&SUB=0&Temporal=2013&THEME=94&VID=0&VNAMEE=&VNAMEF=>

## Aboriginal languages

### Selected Aboriginal language indicators

**Chart 11**  
**Proportion of Aboriginal identity population by selected language indicators, Canada, 2011**



**Notes:** Excludes data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.  
'Mother tongue' refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the survey.  
The three Aboriginal groups are based on the population reporting a single identity of 'First Nations', 'Métis', or 'Inuit'.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

### The ability to converse in an Aboriginal language was higher among Inuit

In the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), close to 241,000 Aboriginal people (approximately 1 in 6 Aboriginal people in Canada) responded that they were able to conduct a conversation in an Aboriginal language.

Nearly 2 out of 3 Inuit reported that they were able to conduct a conversation in an Aboriginal language, compared with 2 out of 10 First Nations people, and almost 3% of Métis.

More Aboriginal people reported that they were able to conduct a conversation in an Aboriginal language than reported an Aboriginal mother tongue. This implies that a number of Aboriginal people have acquired an Aboriginal language as a second language.

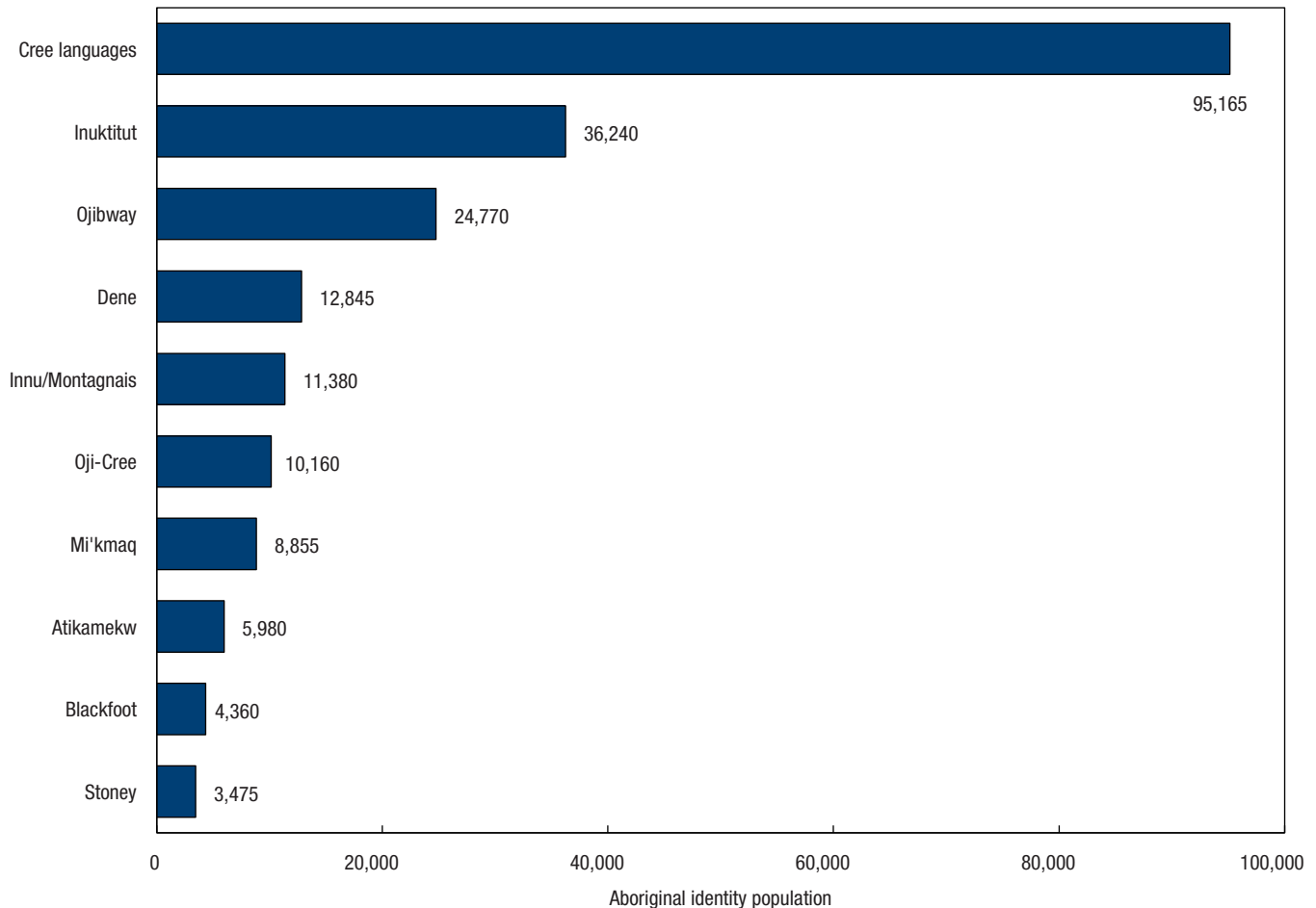
For additional information, see the 2011 NHS in Brief report: *Aboriginal peoples and language*: [http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-011-x/99-011-x2011003\\_1-eng.cfm](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-011-x/99-011-x2011003_1-eng.cfm)



## Top 10 Aboriginal languages spoken by Aboriginal people

**Chart 12**  
**Aboriginal languages spoken by Aboriginal people, Canada, 2011**

Aboriginal language



**Notes:** Excludes data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements. Data are based on the respondent's assessment of his or her ability to speak these languages.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

### The three most frequently reported Aboriginal languages by Aboriginal people are Cree, Inuktitut and Ojibway

The languages spoken by the greatest number of Inuit were Inuit languages, primarily Inuktitut (36,050).

For First Nations people, 87,600 reported that they were able to conduct a conversation in a Cree language, followed by 23,880 who reported Ojibway and 11,135 who reported Innu/Montagnais.

The Aboriginal languages spoken by the greatest number of Métis were Cree (7,110), Dene (2,080) and Michif (940).

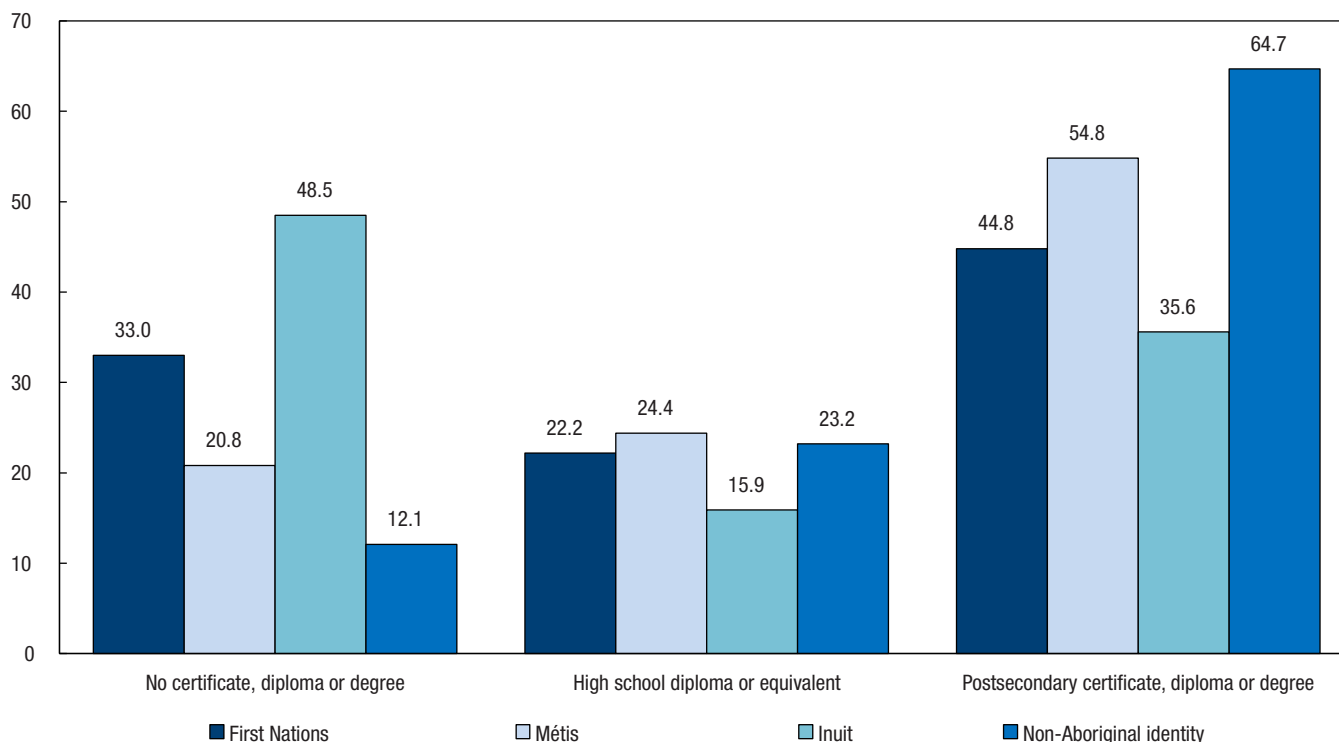
For additional information, see the *2011 NHS in Brief report: Aboriginal peoples and language*: [http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-011-x/99-011-x2011003\\_1-eng.cfm](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-011-x/99-011-x2011003_1-eng.cfm), and the *2011 NHS Aboriginal Population Profile*: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/aprof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=PR&Code1=01&Data=Count&SearchText=Canada&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&A1=All&B1=All&Custom=&TABID=1>

## Education

### Highest certificate, diploma, or degree

**Chart 13**  
Highest level of educational attainment, population aged 25 to 64 years, by Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2011

percent



**Notes:** Excludes data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.

'High school diploma or equivalent' refers to graduation from a secondary school or equivalent. It excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.

'Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree' includes 'apprenticeship or trades certificates or diplomas', 'college, CEGEP or other non-university certificates or diplomas' and 'university certificates, diplomas and degrees'.

The three Aboriginal groups are based on the population reporting a single identity of 'First Nations,' 'Métis,' or 'Inuit.'

**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

### Almost half of Aboriginal people reported they had a postsecondary qualification

In 2011, almost half (48%) of Aboriginal people aged 25 to 64 reported they had a postsecondary qualification. By comparison, about two thirds (65%) of non-Aboriginal people in the same age group had a postsecondary qualification, a difference of 17 percentage points.

Further, 45% of First Nations people aged 25 to 64 years had postsecondary qualifications, compared to 55% of Métis, and 36% of Inuit in the same age group.

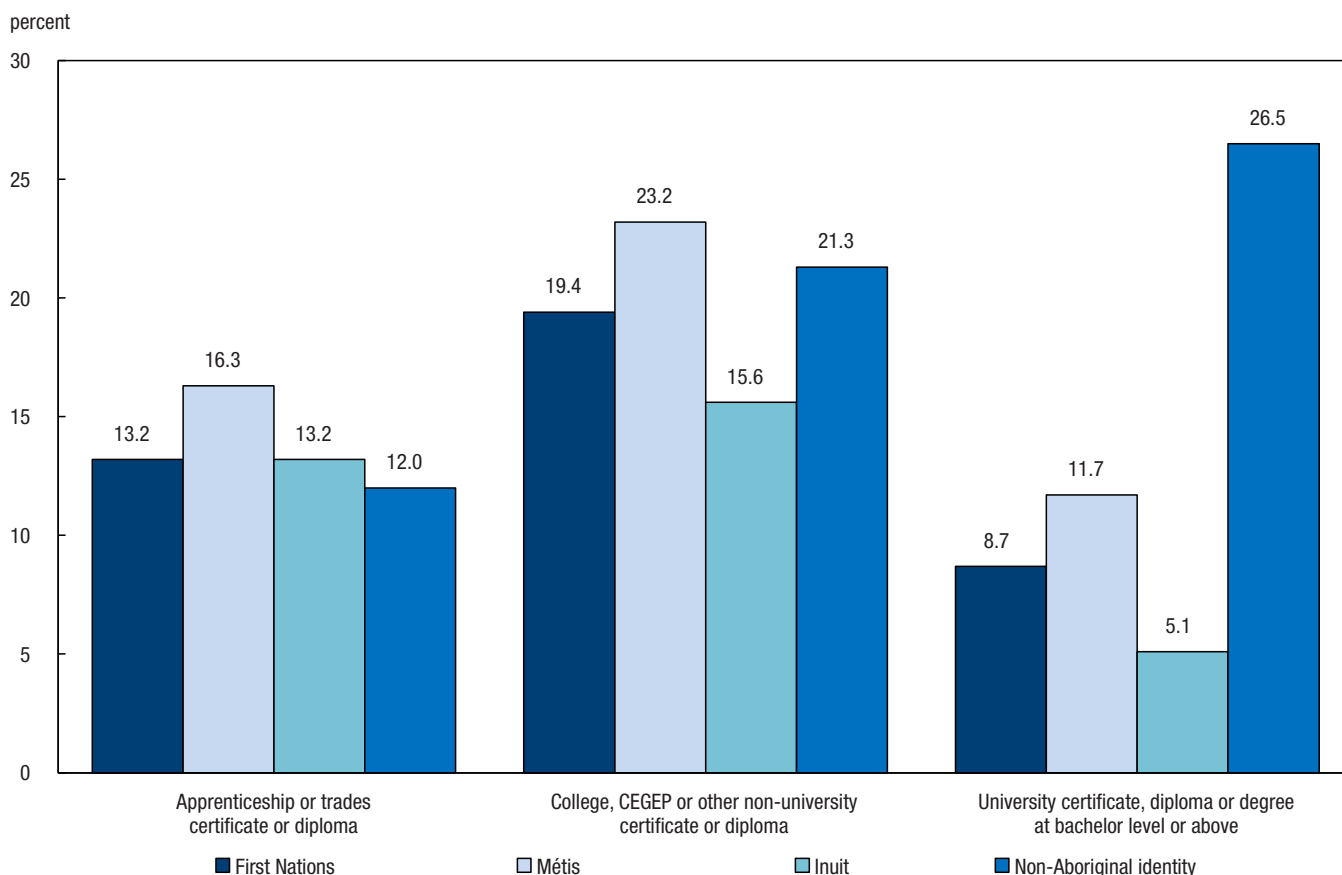
There was also a difference in the proportion of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people with 'no certificate, diploma or degree'. Among Aboriginal people aged 25 to 64, 29% had 'no certificate, diploma or degree' while the proportion for non-Aboriginal people in the same age group with the same level of education was 12%.

The proportion of Aboriginal people aged 25 to 64 with a high school diploma or equivalent as their highest level of educational attainment was 23%, the same proportion as observed for the non-Aboriginal population.

For additional information on education attainment, see: 2011 National Household Survey: Data tables: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/dt-td/Rp-eng.cfm?LANG=E&APATH=3&DETAIL=0&DIM=0&FL=A&FEE=0&GC=0&GID=0&GK=0&GRP=1&PID=105911&PRID=0&PTYPE=105277&S=0&SHOWALL=0&SUB=0&Temporal=2013&THEME=96&VID=0&VNAMEE=&VNAMEF>

## Postsecondary educational attainment

**Chart 14**  
**Highest level of postsecondary educational attainment, population aged 25 to 64 years, by Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2011**



**Notes:** Excludes data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.  
 'Highest level of educational attainment' refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed by a person.  
 The three Aboriginal groups are based on the population reporting a single identity of 'First Nations,' 'Métis,' or 'Inuit.'  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

### Aboriginal people more likely to have trades and college certificates than university degrees

Of those with First Nations identity aged 25 to 64 years, 45% had postsecondary qualifications: 13% had a trades certificate, 19% had a college diploma, and 9% had a university degree.

Over half (55%) of Métis in the same age group had postsecondary qualifications: 16% had a trades certificate; 23% had a college diploma; 4% a university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level; and 12% had a university degree. These are the highest proportions among the three Aboriginal groups (First Nations people, Métis and Inuit).

More than one-third (36%) of Inuit aged 25 to 64 had postsecondary qualifications: 13% had a trades certificate; 16% had a college diploma; 2% had a university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level and 5% had a university degree.

For additional information on education attainment, see: *The educational attainment of Aboriginal peoples in Canada*: [http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-012-x/99-012-x2011003\\_3-eng.cfm](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-012-x/99-012-x2011003_3-eng.cfm)

## Barriers to further education or training

Table 2

**Barriers to further education or training, by Aboriginal identity, high school completers and leavers aged 18 to 44 years, Canada, 2012**

	Off-reserve First Nations people		Métis		Inuit	
	completers <sup>†</sup>	leavers	completers <sup>†</sup>	leavers	completers <sup>†</sup>	leavers
	percent					
Time constraints	24	38*	21	48*	26	39*
Courses do not match needs	19	26*	18	30*	27	27
Lack of confidence/preparedness	20	42*	19	46*	22	32*
Not a personal priority	25	45*	24	41*	27	43*
Cost	34	42*	37	52*	18	19
Personal/family responsibilities	31	50*	24	46*	37	52*
Personal health	10	21*	6	13*	7	12

\* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>†</sup> reference category

**Notes:** 'Completers' refers to people who have a high school diploma or equivalent and 'leavers' refers to those who were not attending school at the time of the survey and had not completed high school.

Percentages do not add up to 100% because respondents could choose more than one answer.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012.

### More barriers to education or training among high school leavers than completers

Leavers were more likely than completers to report that they lacked the confidence or felt unprepared to further their schooling. For example, among First Nations people living off reserve aged 18 to 44 years 42% of leavers identified this as a barrier, compared with 20% of completers. Leavers among this group were also more likely than completers to report that furthering their education was not a personal priority (45% versus 25%).

Leavers were more likely than completers to report that time constraints (too busy, no time to study) kept them from taking further education or training. Leavers were also more likely than completers to report that the courses available did not match their needs. Financial considerations usually play a role in continuing education. Leavers were more likely than completers to report costs were a barrier. For example, among Métis aged 18 to 44 years 52% of leavers identified this as a barrier, compared with 37% of completers.

Many Inuit reported that personal or family responsibilities kept them from further education.

For additional information, see: *The Education and Employment Experiences of First Nations People Living Off Reserve, Inuit, and Métis: Selected Findings from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey*: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-653-x/89-653-x2013001-eng.htm>

## Literacy and numeracy

**Table 3**  
Average literacy and numeracy scores of population aged 16 to 55 years, by Aboriginal identity, Canada and oversampled populations, 2012

	Aboriginal identity population	Non-Aboriginal identity population	Aboriginal identity population	Non-Aboriginal identity population
	Literacy score		Numeracy score	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>266</b>
Ontario	269	276	252	267
Manitoba	259	276	245	267
Saskatchewan	248	274	232	266
British Columbia	266	275	250	267
Yukon	242	288	224	274
Northwest Territories	229	280	210	271
Nunavut	207	290	187	279

**Notes:** Aboriginal peoples surveyed in the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) are composed of First Nations people living off reserve (48%), Métis (44%), and Inuit (5%).

In PIAAC, oversamples of Aboriginal people were drawn in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia (only for those living off reserve in large urban population centres), Yukon, North-west Territories and Nunavut. The results were compiled to provide a picture of their skill levels in literacy, numeracy and problem solving in technology-rich environments (PS-TRE), enabling more detailed analysis of the proficiency of these populations in the seven provinces and territories.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, International Survey of Adults, Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies, 2012.

### Aboriginal people have lower literacy and numeracy scores than their non-Aboriginal counterparts

The Aboriginal population across Canada scored an average of 260 in literacy, which was lower than the average score of 274 for the non-Aboriginal population. For the seven provinces and territories that were oversampled, this difference also held true, but the magnitude of the difference varied. In Ontario and British Columbia, it was 7 and 9 points lower respectively; in the three territories, it was more than 40 points lower.

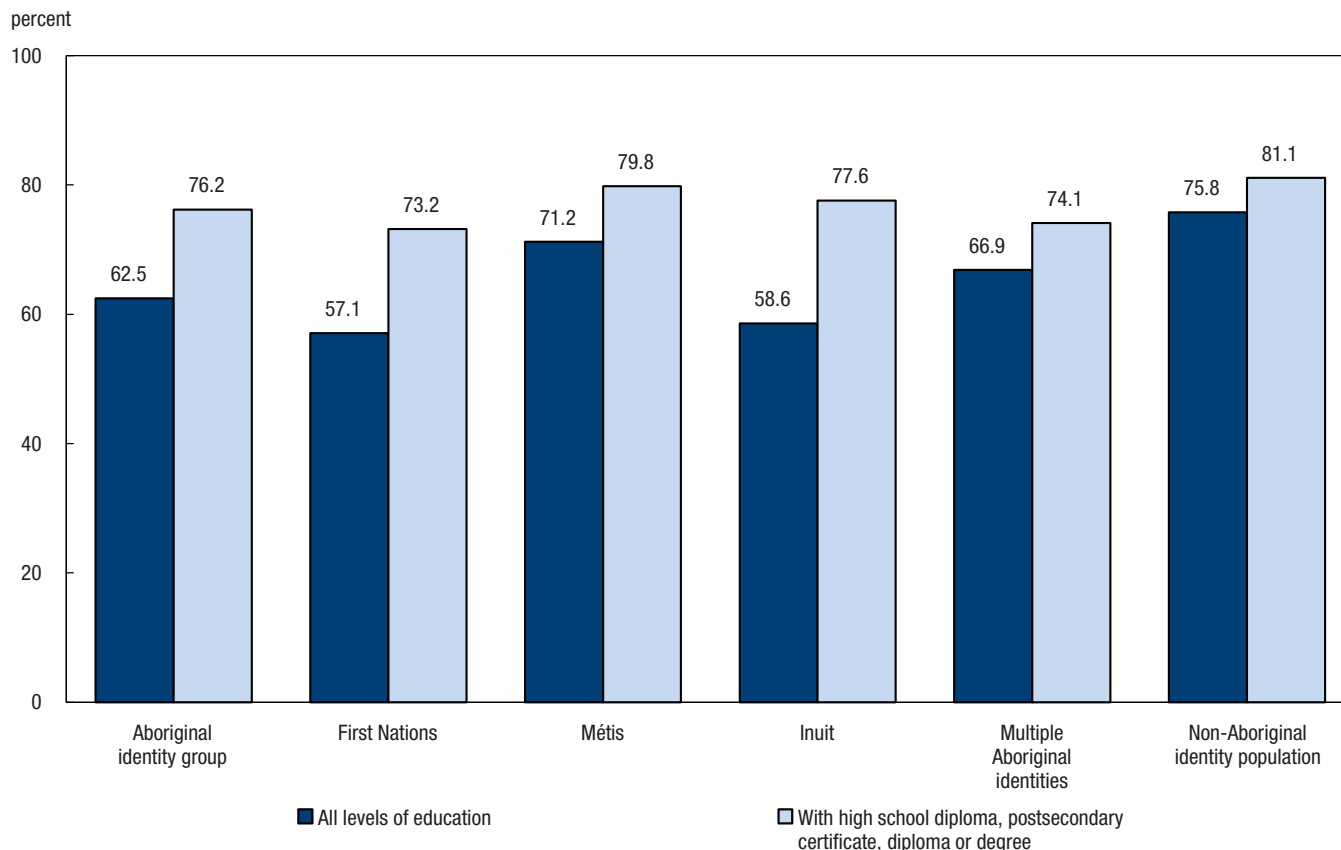
The average numeracy score for the Aboriginal population across Canada was 244, whereas the score for the non-Aboriginal population was 266. In the seven provinces and territories oversampled, Aboriginal population scores were lower than their non-Aboriginal counterparts, but these differences varied considerably. Among the four provinces, the difference ranged from 15 points lower in Ontario to 35 lower in Saskatchewan; in the territories, the difference was more than 50 points lower. Within each province and territory, the difference was slightly larger for numeracy than for literacy.

For additional information, see: *Skills in Canada: First Results from the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC)*: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-555-x/89-555-x2013001-eng.htm>

# Employment

## Employment rates

**Chart 15**  
**Employment rate of population aged 25 to 64 years, by Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2011**



**Notes:** Excludes data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements. The three Aboriginal groups are based on the population reporting a single identity of 'First Nations,' 'Métis,' or 'Inuit.'  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

### Aboriginal peoples less likely to be employed than their non-Aboriginal counterparts

The 2011 National Household Survey shows an employment rate of 62.5% among Aboriginal people of core working age (aged 25 to 64). The comparable rate for non-Aboriginal people is 75.8%.

The employment rate was 57.1% for First Nations people aged 25 to 64, which is similar to the employment rate for Inuit (58.6%) and lower than the employment rate for Métis (71.2%) in that age group.

Although Aboriginal people are still less likely than non-Aboriginal people to be employed, the employment rate gap for those with a high school diploma, or with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree is less than that for all levels of education. A gap of 5 percentage points exists between the employment rates of Aboriginal people (76.2%) and of the non-Aboriginal population (81.1%) for those with a high school diploma and a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree, compared to a gap of 13 percentage points (62.5% versus 75.8%) when all levels of education are accounted for.

For additional information, see: 2011 *National Household Survey: Data tables*: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/dt-td/Rp-eng.cfm?LANG=E&APATH=3&DETAIL=0&DIM=0&FL=A&FREE=0&GC=0&GID=0&GK=0&GRP=1&PID=106026&PRID=0&PTYPE=105277&S=0&SHOWALL=0&SUB=0&Temporal=2013&THEME=96&VID=0&VNAMEE=&VNAMEF>

## Labour force status

**Table 4**  
**Labour force status by Aboriginal identity, high school completers and leavers aged 18 to 44 years, Canada, 2012**

Labour force status	Off-reserve First Nations people		Métis		Inuit	
	completers <sup>†</sup>	leavers	completers <sup>†</sup>	leavers	completers <sup>†</sup>	leavers
	percent					
Employed	72	47*	80	61*	71	44*
Unemployed	9	15*	6	11*	9	17*
Not in labour force	20	37*	14	28*	20	39*

\* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>†</sup> reference category

**Note:** 'Completers' refers to people who have a high school diploma or equivalent and 'leavers' refers to those who were not attending school at the time of the survey and had not completed high school.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012.

### High school completers more likely to be employed

The 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) shows that nearly 3 out of 4 (72%) off-reserve First Nations people aged 18 to 44 years who had completed high school (completers) had a job, that 9% among this group were unemployed and looking for work, and that 20% were not in the labour force (neither working nor looking for work). Among Métis high school completers aged 18 to 44 years 80% had a job, 6% were unemployed and looking for work, and 14% were not in the labour force. In this same age group, 7 in 10 (71%) Inuit completers had a job, while 9% were unemployed and looking for work, and 20% were not in the labour force.

The labour force profile of high school leavers was different. Among First Nations leavers, results were the following: 47% were employed; 15% were unemployed; and 37% were not in the labour force. The situation was similar for Inuit leavers: 44% were employed; 17% were unemployed; and 39% were not in the labour force. However, among Métis leavers, a higher proportion (61%) were employed, and fewer were unemployed (11%) or not in the labour force (28%).

For additional information, see: *The Education and Employment Experiences of First Nations People Living Off Reserve, Inuit, and Métis: Selected Findings from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey*: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-653-x/89-653-x2013001-eng.htm>

## Most common reasons for not finding a job

**Table 5**  
**Selected reasons for not finding work among unemployed completers and leavers aged 18 to 44 years, by Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2012**

Selected reasons for not finding work	Off-reserve First Nations people		Métis		Inuit	
	completers <sup>†</sup>	leavers	completers <sup>†</sup>	leavers	completers <sup>†</sup>	leavers
	percent					
Shortage of work	57	64	55	54	69	85
Work inexperience	52	65	54	63	40	62*
Lack of education/training	38	69*	45	72*	37	69*

\* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>†</sup> reference category

**Notes:** 'Completers' refers to people who have a high school diploma or equivalent and 'leavers' refers to those who were not attending school at the time of the survey and had not completed high school.

Percentages do not add up because respondents could choose more than one answer.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012.

### Most common reasons for not finding work: shortage of jobs, lacking the necessary work experience and not having the necessary training and education

Other reasons cited as barriers to finding work include the following: 39% of off-reserve First Nations people reported not having transportation; 41% of Inuit cited not knowing where to look and 32% of Métis reported not knowing what type of job they wanted.

For all three Aboriginal groups, leavers were more likely than completers to say that they did not have the appropriate education or training.

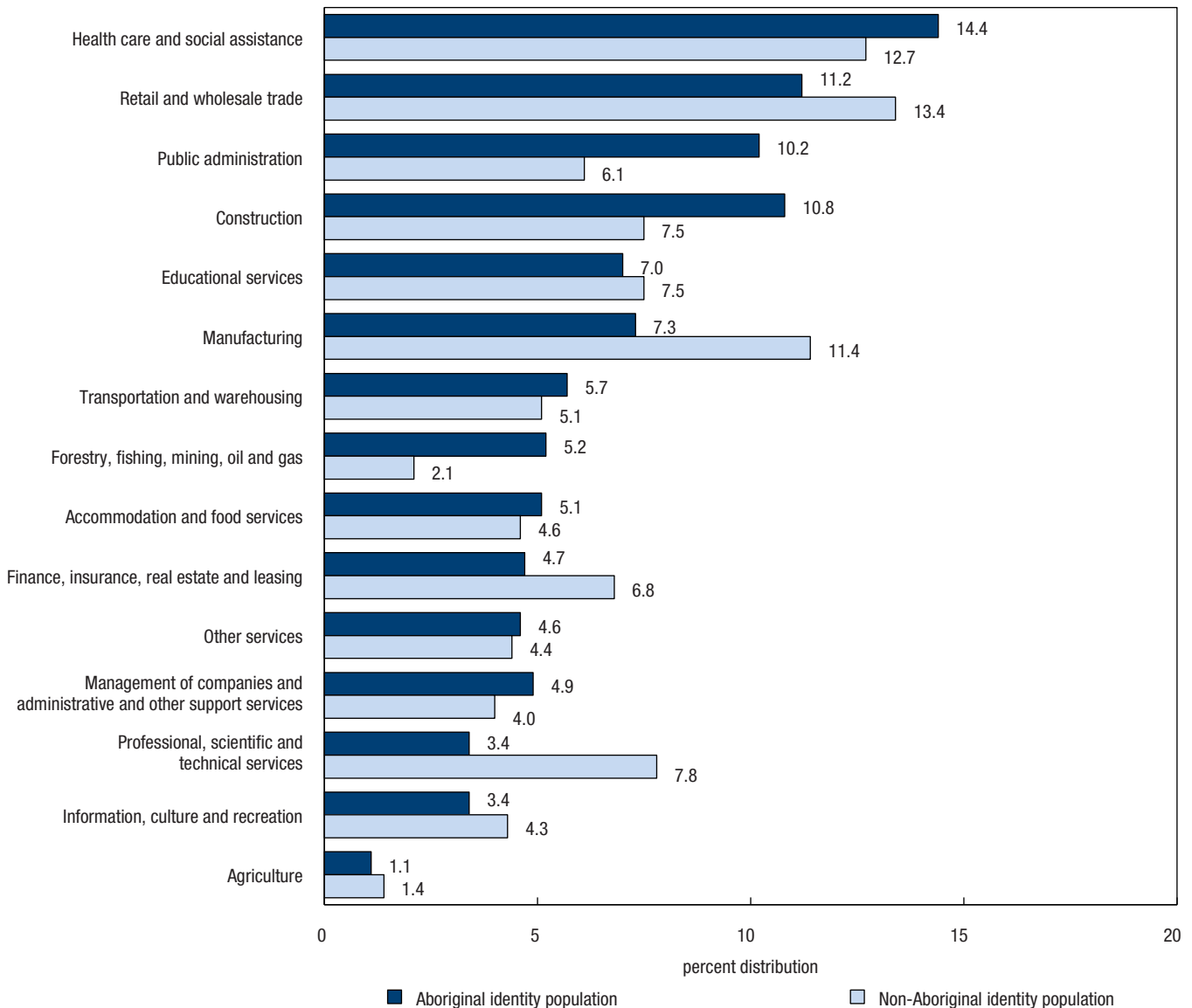
For additional information, see: *The Education and Employment Experiences of First Nations People Living Off Reserve, Inuit, and Métis: Selected Findings from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey*: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-653-x/89-653-x2013001-eng.htm>



## Employment by industry

Chart 16

Employment distribution of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity population aged 25 to 54 years, by industry, Canada, 2010



**Note:** Data exclude people living on reserves and in the territories.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, 2008-2010.

### Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal workers concentrated in different industries

The Labour Force Survey (which excludes people living on reserves and in the territories) shows that in 2010, Aboriginal people were more likely to be employed in public administration; construction; forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas; and health care and social assistance than their non-Aboriginal counterparts.

The representation of non-Aboriginal people was higher in professional, scientific and technical services; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; manufacturing; and retail and wholesale trade for the core working age group of 25 to 54 years.

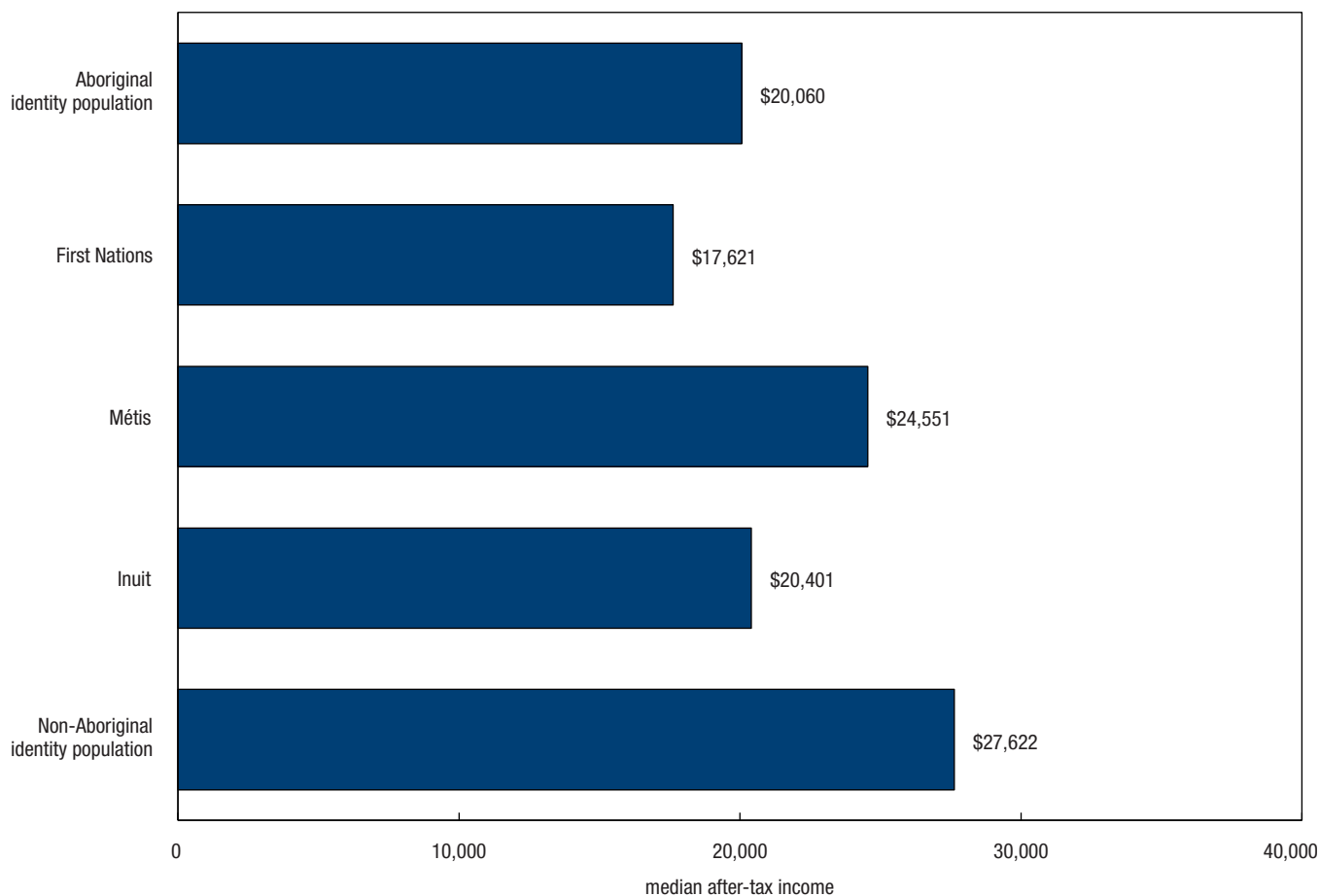
For additional information, see: *Aboriginal People and the Labour Market: Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2008-2010*: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/71-588-x/71-588-x2011003-eng.htm>

## Income

### Median after-tax income

Chart 17

Median after-tax income, by Aboriginal identity, population aged 15 years and older, Canada, 2010



**Notes:** Excludes data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.

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. Median income of a group is calculated from the individuals with income in that group.

The three Aboriginal groups are based on the population reporting a single identity of 'First Nations,' 'Métis,' or 'Inuit.'

**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

### Median after-tax income lower for Aboriginal people

In 2010, the median after-tax income for Aboriginal people was just over \$20,000 compared to \$27,600 for their non-Aboriginal counterparts.

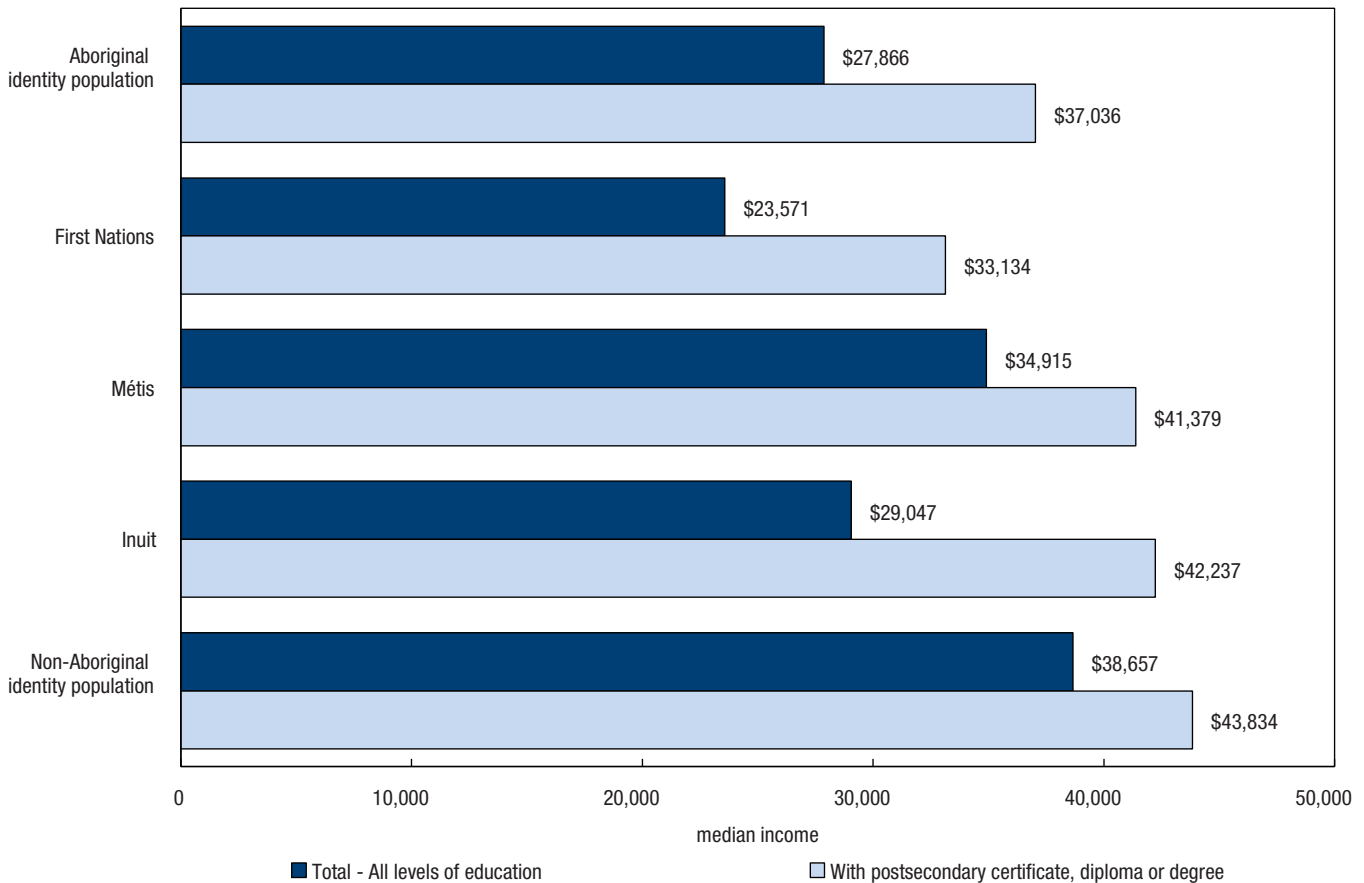
Among the Aboriginal population, First Nations people had the lowest median after-tax income (\$17,620). Incomes were higher for Inuit (\$20,400) and Métis (\$24,550). The median after-tax income of Métis was the most comparable to that of the non-Aboriginal population.

For additional information on income, see: 2011 *National Household Survey: Data tables*: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/dt-td/Rp-eng.cfm?LANG=E&APATH=3&DETAIL=0&DIM=0&FL=A&FREE=0&GC=0&GID=0&GK=0&GRP=1&PID=106746&PRID=0&PTYPE=105277&S=0&SHOWALL=0&SUB=0&Temporal=2013&THME=98&VID=0&VNAMEE=&VNAMEF>

## Median income by level of education

Chart 18

Median income for population aged 25 to 54 years, by selected level of education and Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2010



**Notes:** Excludes data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.

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. Median income of a group is calculated from the individuals with income in that group. This is the total median income before taxes. The three Aboriginal groups are based on the population reporting a single identity of 'First Nations,' 'Métis,' or 'Inuit.'

**Source:** Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011.

### Median income rises with completed postsecondary education

Among people 25 to 54 years of age, the income gap between all Aboriginal groups and non-Aboriginal people is lessened with the completion of postsecondary school.

Among First Nations people, the overall median income was \$23,600, and the median income for those with postsecondary qualifications, was \$33,100. For Métis, the overall median income was \$34,900. In contrast, Métis with postsecondary qualifications had a median income of \$41,400.

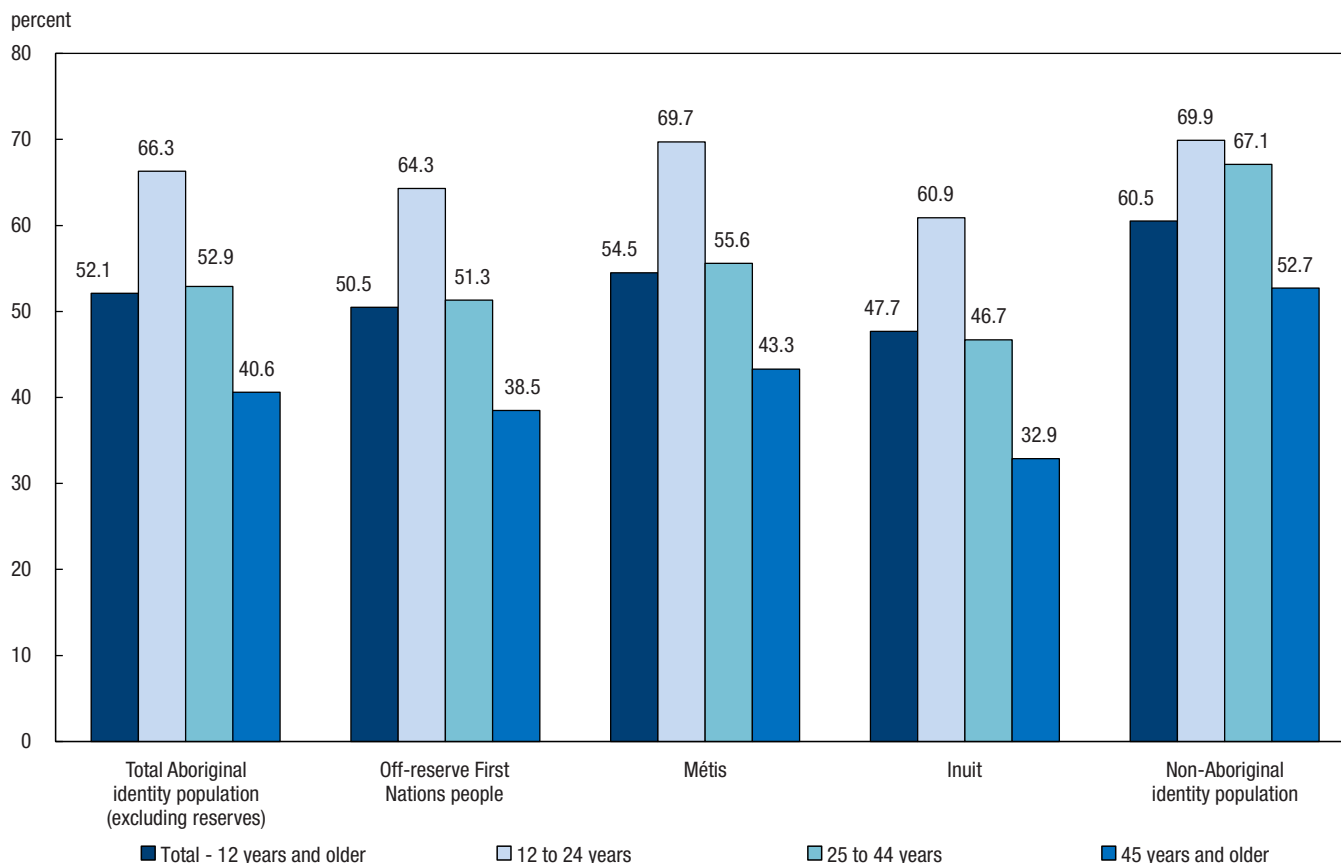
The overall median income for Inuit was \$29,000. For Inuit with postsecondary qualifications however, the median income was \$42,200. This is close to the median income of the non-Aboriginal population with postsecondary education (\$43,800).

For additional information on income, see: 2011 *National Household Survey: Data tables*: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/dt-td/Rp-eng.cfm?LANG=E&APATH=3&DETAIL=0&DIM=0&FL=A&FREE=0&GC=0&GID=0&GK=0&GRP=1&PID=106746&PRID=0&PTYPE=105277&S=0&SHOWALL=0&SUB=0&Temporal=2013&THEME=98&VID=0&VNAMEE=&VNAMEF>

## Health

### Excellent or very good self-rated overall health

**Chart 19**  
**Excellent or very good self-rated overall health of population aged 12 years and older, by Aboriginal identity and age group, Canada, 2012**



Sources: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012 and Canadian Community Health Survey, 2012.

### About half of Aboriginal people rated their overall health as excellent or very good

According to results of the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), about half (52%) of the Aboriginal population aged 12 and older in Canada rated its overall health as excellent or very good. Métis aged 12 to 24 were the only Aboriginal group who reported an overall health rating on par with that of their non-Aboriginal peers.<sup>2</sup>

### Mental health

The majority of off-reserve First Nations people (60%), Métis (64%), and Inuit (53%) aged 18 and older reported excellent or very good mental health.<sup>3</sup> The corresponding percentage for the non-Aboriginal population was 72%.

### Chronic conditions

Six in ten off-reserve First Nations people (61%) and Métis (60%) and 42% of Inuit aged 12 and older reported that they had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition. The corresponding percentage for the non-Aboriginal population was 53%.

2. Health data for the non-Aboriginal population was drawn from the 2012 Canadian Community Health Survey.

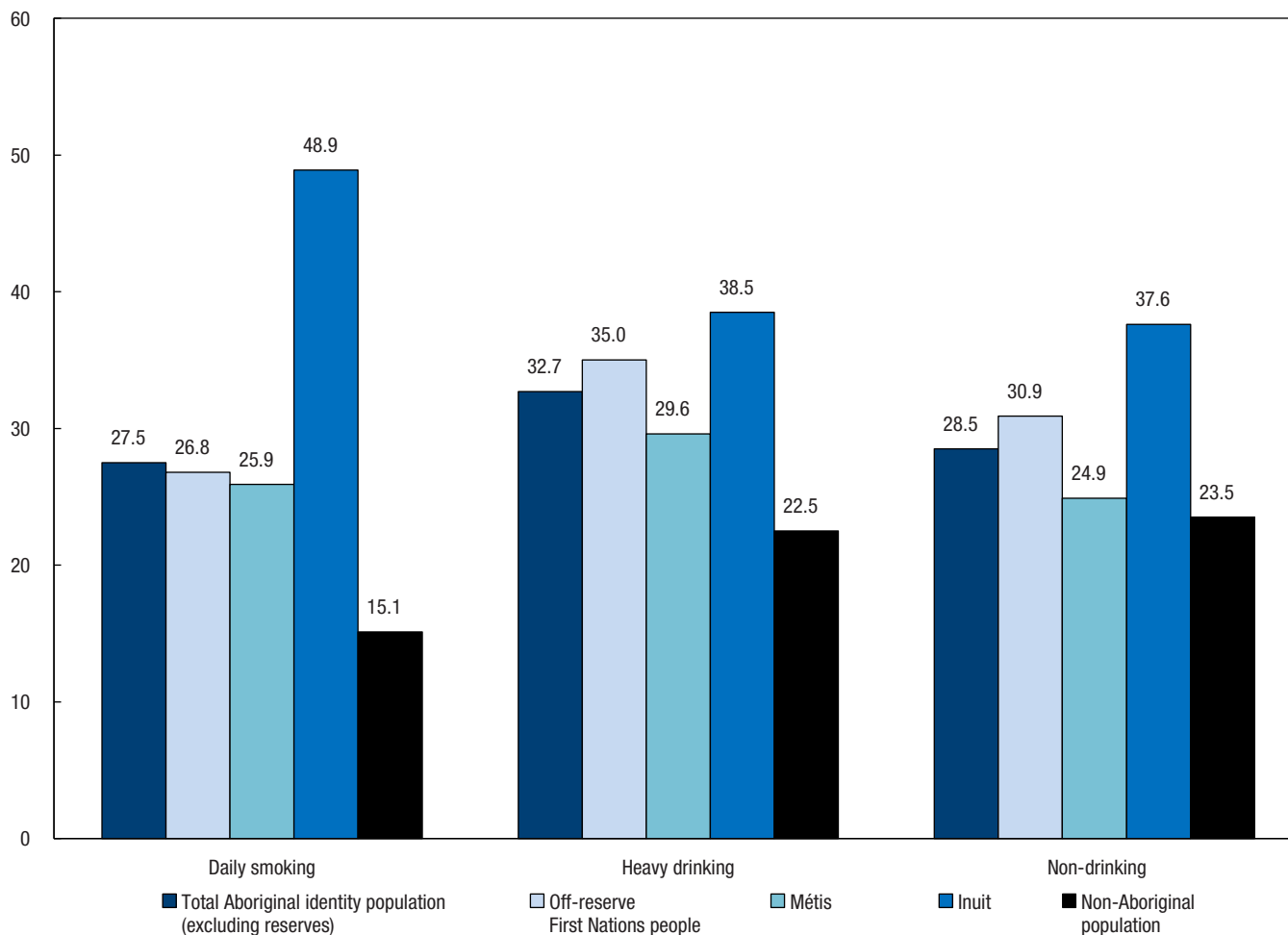
3. Questions on self-rated mental health were only asked of respondents who were providing answers to the survey directly, on their own behalf (i.e., data are not available when questionnaires were completed by proxy interview).

## Selected health behaviours

Chart 20

### Selected health behaviours of the population aged 12 years and older, by Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2012

percent



Sources: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2012 and Canadian Community Health Survey, 2012.

### First Nations people, Métis and Inuit in all age groups had higher rates of daily smoking than their non-Aboriginal counterparts

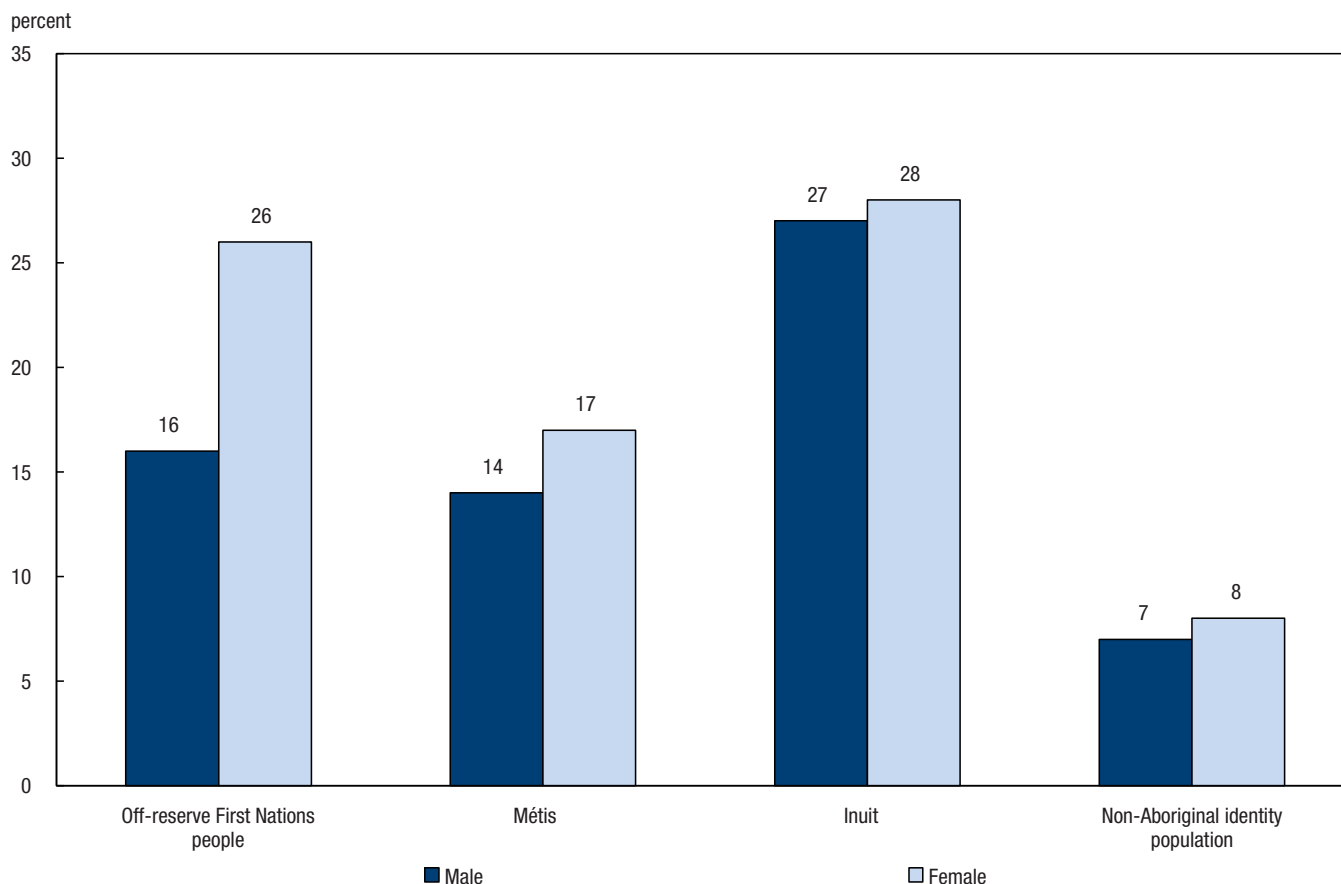
In 2012, 27% of off-reserve First Nations people aged 12 and older reported that they smoked daily, as did 26% of Métis and 49% of Inuit. The comparable percentage for the non-Aboriginal population was 15%.

For those 12 years and older, the rate of heavy drinking (5 or more drinks on one occasion at least once a month in the previous 12 months) was 35% for off-reserve First Nations people, 30% for Métis, and 39% for Inuit, compared with 23% for non-Aboriginal people.

At the same time, 31% of off-reserve First Nations people and 38% of Inuit were non-drinkers, that is, had consumed no alcohol in the previous 12 months, compared with 24% of the non-Aboriginal population. The percentage for Métis was 25%. At ages 12 to 24, 43% of First Nations people and 50% of Inuit were non-drinkers. The corresponding percentage for their non-Aboriginal peers was 36%; the same percentage reported by Métis in this age group.

## Food insecurity

**Chart 21**  
**Moderate or severe household food insecurity of the population aged 12 years and older, by Aboriginal identity and sex, Canada, 2007-2010**



**Notes:** The data were age standardized to the Aboriginal identity population, 2007-2010. The difference between the estimate for each Aboriginal population and the estimate for the non-Aboriginal population is statistically significant. Inuit data do not include Nunavik and some remote communities. Food insecurity indicates a compromise in quality and/or quantity of food consumed or reduced food intake and disrupted eating patterns. **Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2007-2010.

### Household food insecurity

Among off-reserve First Nations people 12 years and older, 22% lived in households that experienced food insecurity, three times the proportion of non-Aboriginal people (7%). Overall, 15% of Métis and 27% of Inuit also lived in food-insecure households. Food insecurity was a problem for a larger percentage of First Nations females (26%) than First Nations males (16%). One contributing factor may be that lone-parent families were more likely to be headed by females and the Aboriginal population had a higher percentage of lone parents.

The high cost of food in the North contributed to food insecurity. In most isolated communities, it may cost \$360 to \$450 a week to provide a nutritious diet for a family of four, compared with about \$200 to \$250 in the South.

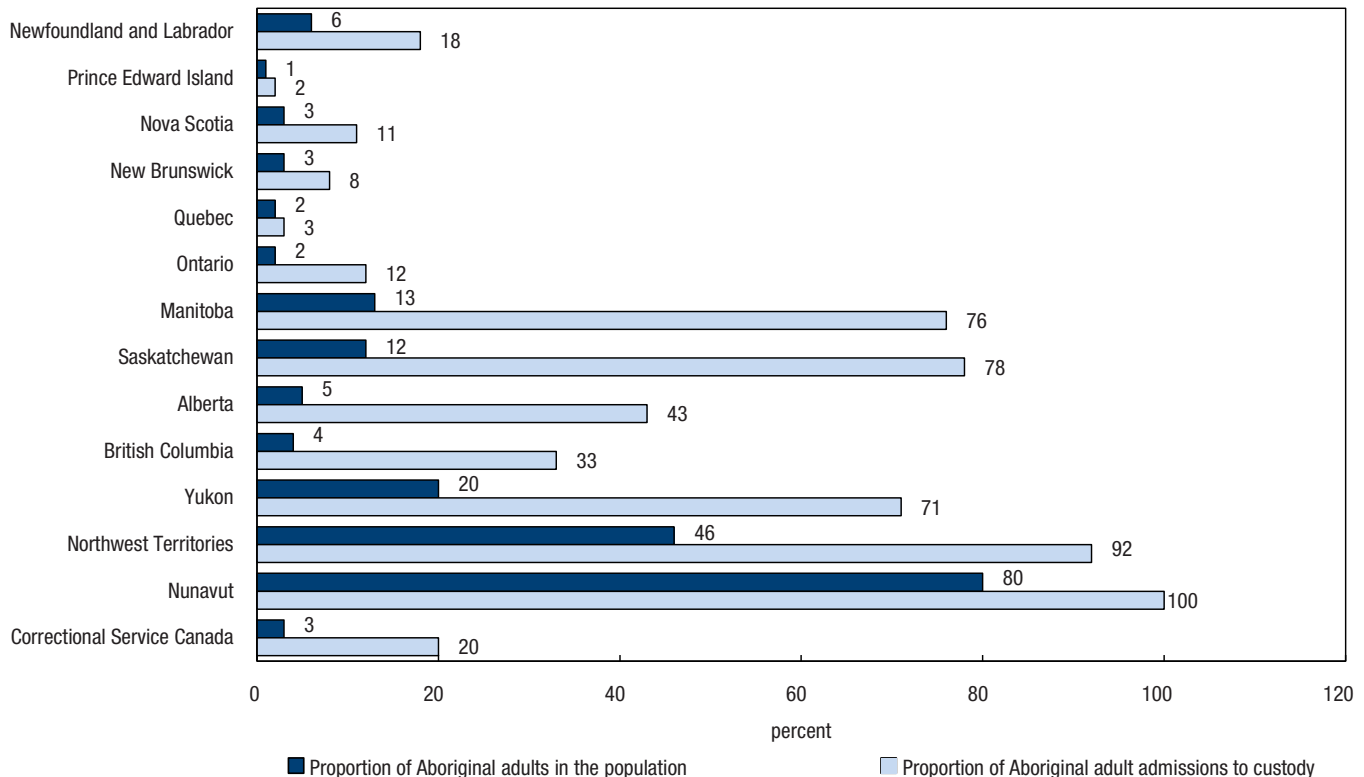
For additional information on Aboriginal health, see *Select health indicators of First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit*: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-624-x/2013001/article/11763-eng.htm>

## Justice

### Aboriginal adult admissions to custody

Chart 22

Admissions to sentenced custody by Aboriginal identity and proportion of Aboriginal people in total population, by jurisdiction, Canada, 2011/2012



**Notes:** Excludes data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.

The calculation of percentages excludes admissions for which Aboriginal identity was unknown.

The provincial/territorial figures represent admissions in provincial/territorial facilities. Correctional Service Canada (CSC) figures represents admissions to federal facilities.

**Sources:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey, 2011/2012 and National Household Survey, 2011.

### Aboriginal adults are overrepresented in admissions to correctional services

Although the proportion of Aboriginal people within the Canadian adult population was just under 4%, Aboriginal people accounted for over one-quarter (28%) of admissions to sentenced custody in 2011/2012. For most other types of supervision, the proportion of Aboriginal adults among admissions was somewhat lower but nevertheless higher than their proportion within the population. For example, Aboriginal adults accounted for 25% of admissions to remand and 21% of admissions to probation and conditional sentences.

In general, the overrepresentation of Aboriginal adults was greater among females than males. For example, Aboriginal people accounted for 43% of female admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody and 37% of women admitted to remand, compared with 27% and 23% for male admissions respectively.

The overrepresentation of Aboriginal adults in admissions to provincial/territorial sentenced custody was less pronounced in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec, where the proportion of Aboriginal adults in sentenced custody admissions was one to three times higher than their proportion within the population. In contrast, in Ontario and the Western provinces, the proportion of Aboriginal adults admitted to sentenced custody was six to nine times higher than their proportion within the general population.

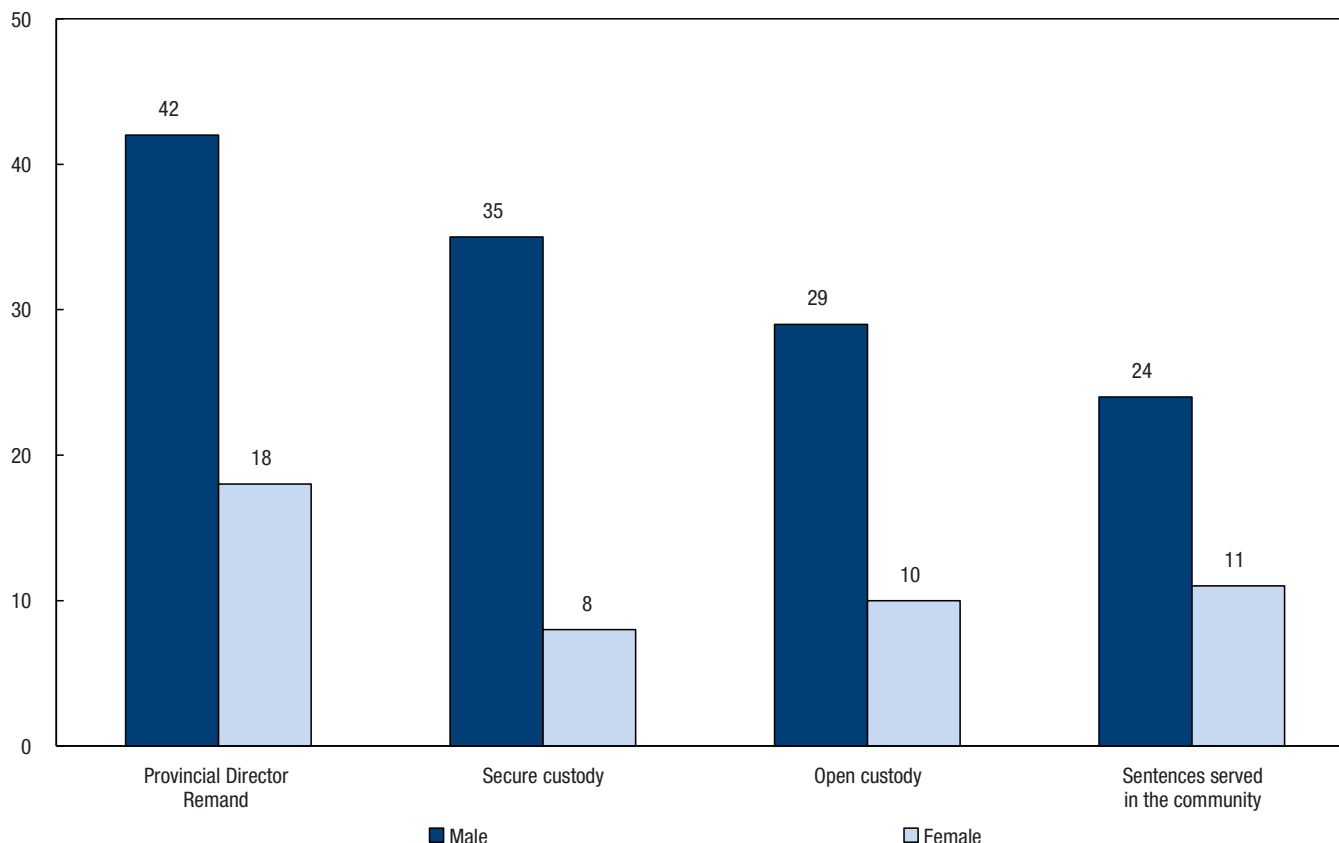
For additional information, see *Admissions to adult correctional services in Canada, 2011/2012*: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2014001/article/11918-eng.htm>

## Aboriginal youth admissions to correctional services

Chart 23

### Aboriginal youth admissions to correctional services, by program of supervision and sex, Canada, 2011/2012

percent



**Notes:** The Aboriginal identity variable is reported by the youth and the availability of these data varies depending on the jurisdiction. 'Provincial Director Remand' corresponds to custody following breach of the conditions of the community portion of a custody and community supervision order under an order issued by the provincial director.

Community supervision includes probation, the community portion of a custody and supervision order, deferred custody and supervision, intensive support and supervision programs, bail supervision, fine option programs, restitution orders, compensation, community service and personal service, and other community sentencing options available under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Calculation of percentages excludes admissions for which the information was unknown.

Excludes data from Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Nunavut given the unavailability of data for the period covered.

Admissions are collected each time a person begins any type of custodial or community supervision, and describe and measure the case-flow in correctional services over time.

The same person can be included several times in the admission counts where the individual moves from one type of legal status to another (e.g., from open to secure custody) or re-enters the system in the same year. As such, admissions represent the number of entries within a fiscal year to sentenced custody, to remand, and to community supervision regardless of the individual's preceding or following legal status. The calculation methodology used by provincial and territorial departments or agencies may differ from that used by Statistics Canada and may thus produce different results. For example, in Alberta, an admission to custody is counted only once regardless of whether there is a change in status or not.

**Sources:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Integrated Correctional Services Survey and Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, 2011/2012.

### Aboriginal youth are overrepresented in the correctional system

Aboriginal youth aged 12 to 17 years accounted for 7% of all youth in the provinces and territories providing data on youth admissions to the corrections system. However, they accounted for a much higher proportion (39%) of the young people admitted to the corrections system in 2011/2012. The overrepresentation of Aboriginal girls was especially high: Aboriginal girls accounted for 49% of female youth admitted to the corrections system. For males, the corresponding figure was 36%.

For additional information, see: *Admissions to youth correctional services in Canada, 2011/2012*: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2014001/article/11917-eng.htm>

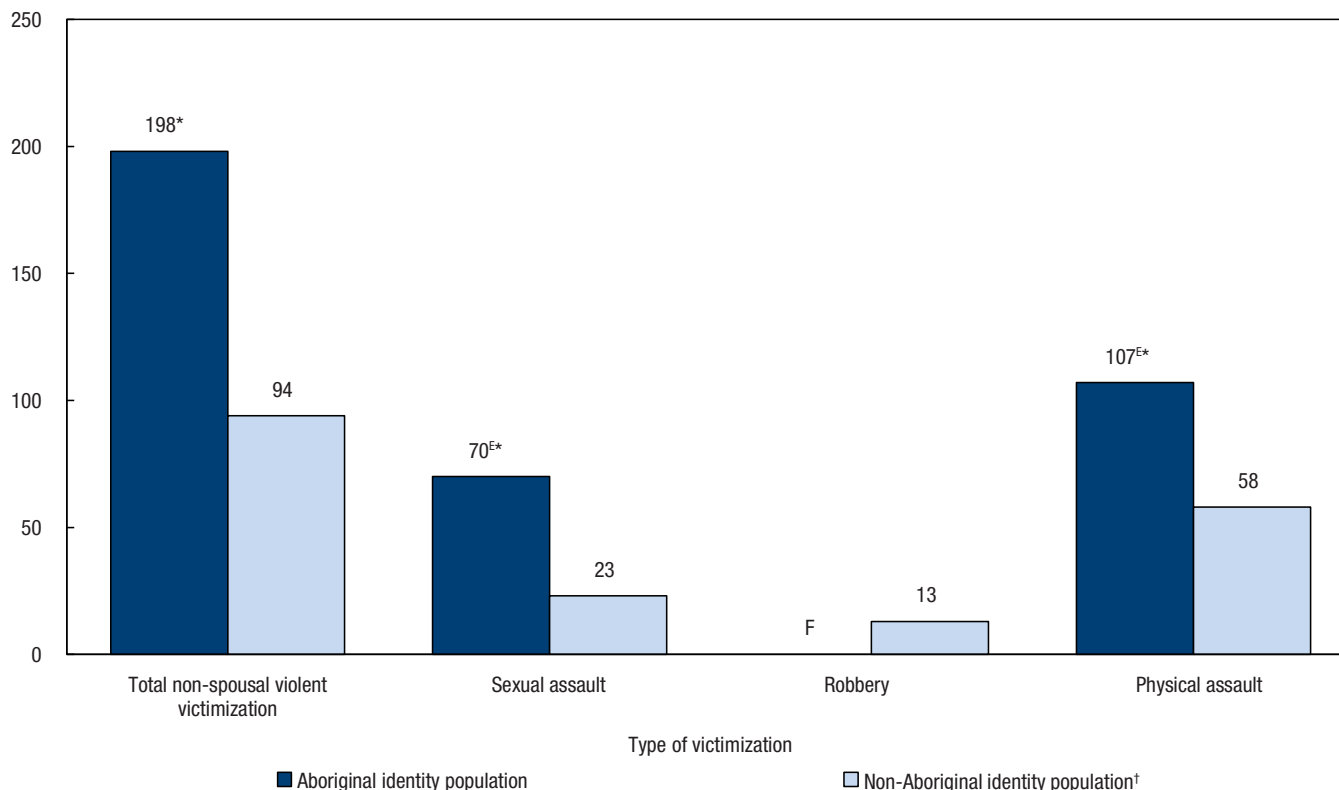


## Victimization

### Non-spousal violence among Aboriginal people

**Chart 24**  
Self-reported non-spousal violent victimization, Canada's ten provinces, 2009

rate per 1,000 population aged 15 years and older



\* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

<sup>†</sup> reference category

**Note:** Includes robbery and excludes all incidents of spousal sexual and physical assault. Includes incidents that occurred during the 12 months preceding the survey.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2009.

### Aboriginal people are more likely than non-Aboriginal people to be the victim of non-spousal violence

In 2009, 12% of Aboriginal people reported being the victim of at least one non-spousal violent crime, more than double the proportion of non-Aboriginal people (5%). Aboriginal people self-reported 173,600 non-spousal violent incidents representing a rate of 198 violent incidents for every 1,000 Aboriginal people, compared with 94 violent incidents for every 1,000 non-Aboriginal people.

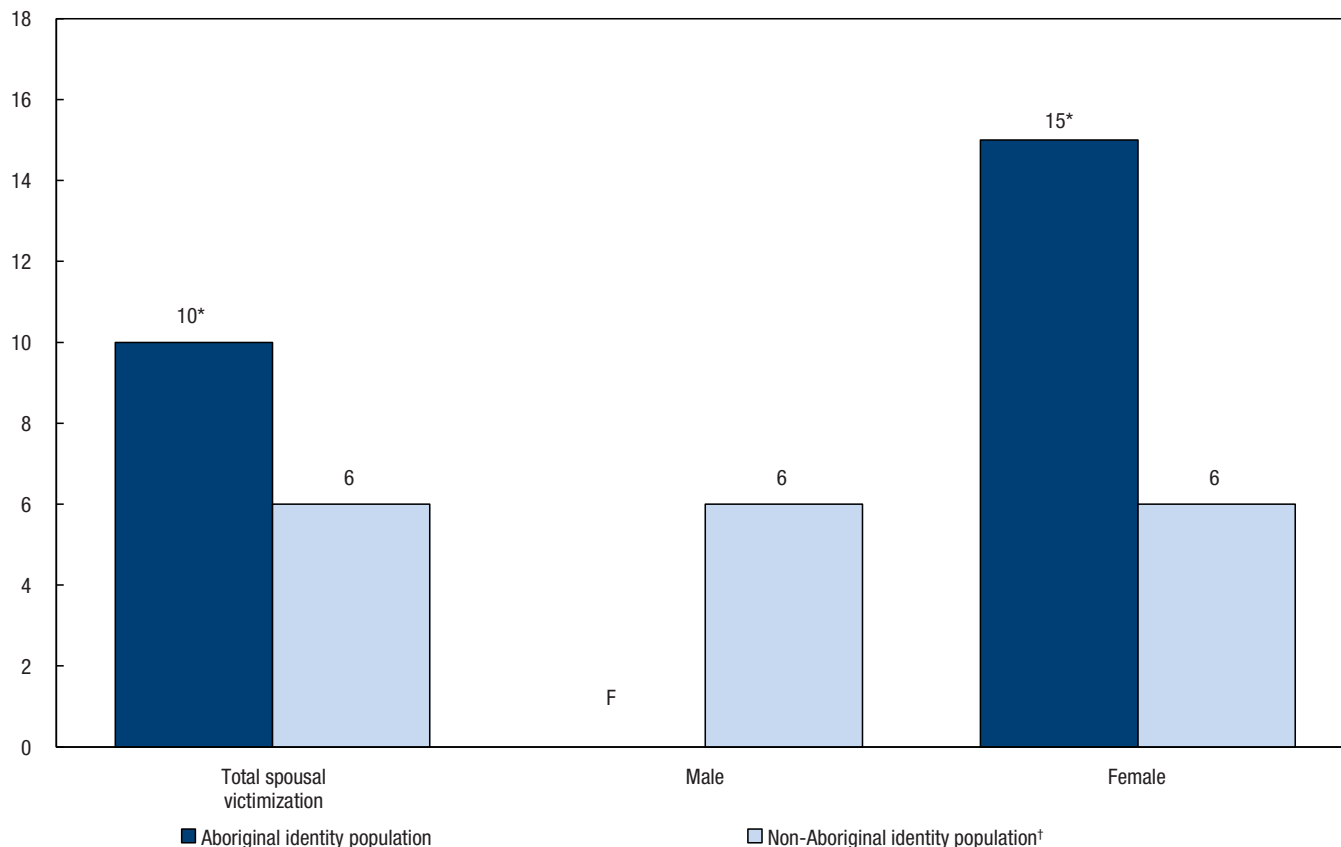
Of all non-spousal violent incidents reported by Aboriginal people, assaults were the most common, at 107<sup>E</sup> incidents per 1,000. Assaults were also the most common type of victimization self-reported by non-Aboriginal victims (58 per 1,000). However, the gap between Aboriginal (70<sup>E</sup> incidents per 1,000) and non-Aboriginal victims (23 per 1,000) was proportionally greater for sexual assaults.

For additional information, see *Violent victimization of Aboriginal people in the Canadian provinces, 2009*: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2011001/article/11415-eng.htm>

## Spousal violence among Aboriginal people

**Chart 25**  
**Self-reported spousal victimization in preceding five years, Canada's ten provinces, 2009**

proportion of victims (percentage)



\* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

F too unreliable to be published

† reference category

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2009.

### Aboriginal people were almost twice as likely as non-Aboriginal people to report being a victim of spousal violence

Aboriginal people who had a spouse or common-law partner in the five years preceding the survey year (2009) were more likely than non-Aboriginal people to report being the victim of a sexual or physical assault by their spouse. Aboriginal people (10%) were almost twice as likely as non-Aboriginal people (6%) to report having been a victim of spousal violence in the five years preceding the survey.

In particular, Aboriginal women were at greater risk than non-Aboriginal women of being victims of spousal violence. About 15% of Aboriginal women who had a spouse or common-law partner in the past years preceding the survey reported being a victim of spousal violence, more than twice the proportion among non-Aboriginal women (6%).

For additional information, see *Violent victimization of Aboriginal people in the Canadian provinces, 2009*: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2011001/article/11415-eng.htm>