



aboriginal insight

N E W S L E T T E R

National Newsletter Spring 2018

Ce bulletin est aussi disponible en français.

The Aboriginal liaison program supports the Indigenous community in making the best possible use of Statistics Canada's information and services.

To subscribe to this newsletter, send an email to the regional advisor in your area.

Contents:

Aboriginal Peoples Data Wheel

Releases:

Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2016

Labour Force Survey: CANSIM tables

Family networks and health among Métis aged 45 or older

Hospitalization for ambulatory care sensitive conditions among urban Métis adults

Canadians' perceptions of personal safety and crime, 2014

Police resources in Canada, 2017

Upcoming Release:

Vital Statistics for Inuit Nunangat: CANSIM tables



Aboriginal Peoples Data Wheel

The popular Aboriginal Peoples data wheel is back with updated 2016 population data. The wheel features data from the 2016 Census for Canada, for the provinces, territories and selected geographies.

Statistics Canada has produced 6 different wheels:

- National wheel
- Eastern Region (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec)
- Ontario
- Western Region (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia)
- Yukon and Northwest Territories
- Inuit Nunangat

The Aboriginal peoples data wheel is available in print only. To obtain more information or to request copies please contact your regional Aboriginal liaison advisor.

Releases:

Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2016

On January 17, 2018, Statistics Canada released the annual report [Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile](#). The 2016 edition of the report features an in-depth analysis of self-reported stalking in Canada, using data from the 2014 [General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety \(Victimization\)](#). As in past years, this year's report also includes sections dedicated to police-reported data on family violence in general, intimate partner violence specifically, violence against children and youth, and violence against seniors. Presented in a fact sheet format accompanied by detailed data tables, these sections provide readers with key findings for 2016 from the [Uniform Crime Reporting Survey](#) and the [Homicide Survey](#). For the first time, in 2016, these sections also include analysis of persons accused of family violence.

Among the findings:

Aboriginal people experience different kinds of victimization more often than non-Aboriginal people (Boyce 2016; Perreault 2015). This was also the case with stalking: one in ten people reporting an Aboriginal identity was victimized this way, compared with 6% of non-Aboriginal people (Table 7). As with other kinds of crime, Aboriginal women were particularly over-represented (14%), compared with non-Aboriginal women (8%). However, once other risk factors—including history of child abuse,

Did you Know?

First Nations People, Métis and Inuit in Canada: Diverse and Growing Populations

Aboriginal Liaison Program Contacts:

British Columbia

Michele Anderson (Interim)

P: (780) 495-2621

Fax: 780-495-2614

E: michele.anderson@canada.ca

Alberta

Raymond Watkins

P: (403) 498-4297

raymond.watkins@canada.ca

Yukon and Northwest Territories

Jerry Potts, Senior Advisor

P: (403) 965-3018

Fax: (780) 495-2793

E: jerry.potts@canada.ca

Saskatchewan

Renata Andres

P: (306) 249-6719

renata.andres@canada.ca

Manitoba and Nunavut

Kelsey Manimtim

P: (204) 983-7218

Fax: (204) 983-7543

E: kelsey.manimtim@canada.ca

Ontario (Northwestern)

Wade Roseborough

P: (807) 548-5735

Fax: (807) 548-5945

E: wade.roseborough@canada.ca

Ontario (Southern)

Melinda Commanda

P: (705) 522-9221

Fax: (705) 522-6536

E: melinda.commanda@canada.ca

homelessness, and mental/psychological and learning disability—were taken into account, being Aboriginal did not itself translate into higher odds of stalking for either women or men.

HTML: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54893-eng.htm>

PDF: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54893-eng.pdf>

The Daily: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/180117/dq180117a-eng.htm>

Labour Force Survey: CANSIM tables

On January 5, 2018, Statistics Canada released updated CANSIM tables from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) including data for the off-reserve Aboriginal population. LFS data are used to produce the unemployment rate as well as other standard labour market indicators such as the employment rate and the participation rate. The LFS also provides employment estimates by industry, occupation, public and private sector, hours worked and much more.

The seven tables listed below provide data for the years 2007 through 2017 by Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal identity. Table 282-0227 (unemployment rates) also has data for First Nations and Métis separately. Table 282-0230 will be released at a later date.

CANSIM tables

Table [282-0226](#) – Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by Aboriginal group, sex and age group, Canada, selected provinces and regions, annual (Persons, unless otherwise noted), 2007 to 2017

Table [282-0227](#) – Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by detailed Aboriginal group, sex and age group, Canada and selected regions, annual (Persons, unless otherwise noted), 2007 to 2017

Table [282-0228](#) – Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by Aboriginal group, educational attainment and age group, Canada and selected regions, annual (Persons, unless otherwise noted), 2007 to 2017

Table [282-0229](#) – Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by Aboriginal group, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, annual (Persons), 2007 to 2017

Table [282-0231](#) – Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by Aboriginal group, National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), sex and age group, annual (Persons), 2007 to 2017

Table [282-0232](#) – Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by Aboriginal group, National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S) and age group, Canada, selected provinces and regions, annual (Persons), 2007 to 2017

Table [282-0233](#) – Labour force survey estimates (LFS), average hourly and weekly wages and average usual weekly hours by Aboriginal group and age group, Canada, selected provinces and regions, annual (Number, unless otherwise noted), 2007 to 2017

The Daily:

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/180105/dq180105a-eng.htm?HPA=1>

Family networks and health among Métis aged 45 or older

On December 20, 2017, Statistics Canada released the article '[Family networks and health among Métis aged 45 or older](#)' in *Health Reports*. Using a population-based

Quebec

Louise St-Amour

P: (514) 283-1072

Fax: (514) 283-9350

E: louise.st-amour@canada.ca

Sean Rivard

P: (514) 496-8799

Fax: (514) 283-9350

E: sean.rivard@canada.ca

Atlantic

Sheila Pelkey

P: (506) 446-9798

Fax: (506) 446-9799

E: sheila.pelkey@canada.ca

Stay Connected with Statistics Canada:

Visit the [Stay connected](#) portal on
Statistics Canada's website



No endorsement of any social media products or
services is expressed or implied.

sample from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey, this analysis examines associations between family networks and self-perceived health among Métis aged 45 or older.

HTML: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-003-x/2017012/article/54892-eng.htm>

PDF: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-003-x/2017012/article/54892-eng.pdf>

Hospitalization for ambulatory care sensitive conditions among urban Métis adults

On December 20, 2017, Statistics Canada released the article '[Hospitalization for ambulatory care sensitive conditions among urban Métis adults](#)' in *Health Reports*. Ambulatory care sensitive conditions (ACSC) related hospitalizations are commonly referred to as avoidable hospitalizations and thus a measure of the performance of the primary care system. The objective of this analysis is to determine if Métis are more likely than non-Aboriginal people to be hospitalized for ACSC-related hospitalizations and whether differences persist after adjustment for socioeconomic and geographic factors. As well, comorbidity among Métis hospitalized for an ACSC is compared with that of their hospitalized non-Aboriginal counterparts. The study is based on a linkage of the 2006 Census of Population with the Discharge Abstract Database. This enables identification of ACSC hospitalizations by Aboriginal identity.

HTML: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-003-x/2017012/article/54891-eng.htm>

PDF: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-003-x/2017012/article/54891-eng.pdf>

Canadians' perceptions of personal safety and crime, 2014

On Dec. 12, 2017, Statistics Canada released the article '[Canadians' perceptions of personal safety and crime, 2014](#).' This *Juristat* article uses self-reported data from the 2014 General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization) to present information on Canadians' perceptions of personal safety and crime. This includes an analysis of Canadians' sense of safety in specific situations, such as when walking alone after dark in their neighbourhood or waiting for public transportation alone at night. In addition, this article examines Canadians' sense of safety by various socio-demographic and neighbourhood characteristics.

Among the findings:

Aboriginal people showed a greater sense of safety than non-Aboriginal people: 58% said they felt very safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, compared with 52% of non-Aboriginal people. This difference was mainly due to men since the difference observed among women was not statistically significant.

HTML: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2017001/article/54889-eng.htm>

PDF: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2017001/article/54889-eng.pdf>

Police resources in Canada, 2017

On March 28, 2018, Statistics Canada released the article '[Police resources in Canada, 2017](#).' This *Juristat* article examines trends in police resources for Canada, the provinces and territories, and select police services. The number of police officers per 100,000 population (rate of police strength) is presented for each of the national, provincial/territorial, and for select police services. Additionally, other police personnel statistics, including gender, hiring, departures, and eligibility to retire of police officers, and data on expenditures on policing (a component of justice system spending) are presented for the national and provincial/territorial levels. Finally, selected personnel data are presented at the national level, including rank, age group, and years of service of police officers, as well as the number of civilians. This article also includes

Follow Statistics Canada on Twitter and Facebook

<http://twitter.com/#!/StatCan.eng>

<https://www.facebook.com/StatisticsCanada>

Help us spread the word

If you know an organization or person that may benefit from what this newsletter has to offer, please pass it on or put them in contact with us.

Got a Question or Comment?

Please contact one of the Aboriginal Liaison Advisors in your area as listed above.

information from 2016 Census of Population on the Aboriginal and visible minority status of police officers in Canada.

HTML: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54912-eng.htm>

PDF: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54912-eng.pdf>

Upcoming releases:

May 31, 2018

Canadian Vital Statistics, Inuit Regions

Statistics Canada will release updated CANSIM tables from Canadian Vital Statistics, including data for the Inuit regions. The tables will include information on birth related indicators, infant and perinatal mortality rates, mortality (by selected causes of death) and potential years of life lost (PYLL), and life expectancy (at birth and at age 65) for Canada, Inuit Nunangat and each Inuit region (Inuvialuit Region, Nunavut, Nunavik and Nunatsiavut). The tables will include data for the 1994/1998 and 2009/2013 time periods.

Did you Know?

First Nations People, Métis and Inuit in Canada: Diverse and Growing Populations

This graphic-rich overview of the First Nations population, Métis and Inuit in Canada based on data from the 2016 Census and other sources. This statistical portrait illustrates the characteristics of these populations, including composition, languages, living arrangements, education, labour, earnings, health and justice.

Some of the Highlights are:

- In 2016, there were 1,673,785 Indigenous people in Canada, accounting for 4.9% of the total population. This was up from 3.8% in 2006 and 2.8% in 1996.
- The number of Indigenous people who could speak an Indigenous language grew by 3.1% in the last ten years
- Indigenous children live in a variety of family settings, such as multigenerational households, where parents and grandparents are present
- Close to one-fifth (18.3%) of the Indigenous population lived in crowded housing
- High school completion rates are on the rise
- In spite of the gains in educational qualifications, the employment rates of Indigenous people did not increase between 2006 and 2016
- Indigenous youth are particularly at risk for poor mental health
- Food insecurity is higher among Indigenous people, particularly Inuit
- Victimization rates are higher among Indigenous women

Products

The fact sheet [First Nations People, Métis and Inuit in Canada: Diverse and Growing Populations](#) (Catalogue number 89-659-X) is now available.

HTML: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-659-x/89-659-x2018001-eng.htm>

PDF: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-659-x/89-659-x2018001-eng.pdf>

