

Article

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Val-d'Or



by Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division Analysts

December 2009

How to obtain more information

For information about this product or the wide range of services and data available from Statistics Canada, visit our website at www.statcan.gc.ca, e-mail us at infostats@statcan.gc.ca, or telephone us, Monday to Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., at the following numbers:

Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre

Toll-free telephone (Canada and the United States):

Inquiries line	1-800-263-1136
National telecommunications device for the hearing impaired	1-800-363-7629
Fax line	1-877-287-4369

Local or international calls:

Inquiries line	1-613-951-8116
Fax line	1-613-951-0581

Depository Services Program

Inquiries line	1-800-635-7943
Fax line	1-800-565-7757

To access this product

This product, catalogue no. 89-638-X is available for free in alternate format. To obtain a single issue visit our website at www.statcan.gc.ca and select "Publications."

Standards of service to the public

Statistics Canada is committed to serving its clients in a prompt, reliable and courteous manner. To this end, Statistics Canada has developed *standards of service* that its employees observe. To obtain a copy of these service standards, please contact Statistics Canada toll-free at 1-800-263-1136. The service standards are also published on www.statcan.gc.ca under "About us" > "Providing services to Canadians."

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Val-d'Or

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

© Minister of Industry, 2009

All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

December 2009

Catalogue no. 89-638-X no. 2009002

ISSN 1920-0072

ISBN 978-1-100-14468-9 □□

Frequency: Occasional

Ottawa

Cette publication est également disponible en français.

Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

User information

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

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



Val-d'Or

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Val-d'Or

Did you know that ...

- The Aboriginal population living in the census agglomeration of Val-d'Or is young and growing. In 2006, 1,970 Aboriginal people lived there, a 24% increase from 2001.
- More than half (56%) the Aboriginal population in Val-d'Or was under the age of 25, almost double the proportion of 30% for the non-Aboriginal population.
- Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 in Val-d'Or had lower school attendance rates than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (56% versus 66%). However, Aboriginal people have a greater tendency to return to school later in life than do non-Aboriginal people.
- In Val-d'Or, one in four Aboriginal men (25%) and 36% of Aboriginal women aged 25 to 64, had completed postsecondary education, compared to 54% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts.
- The unemployment rate for the Aboriginal core working age population (aged 25 to 54) in Val-d'Or was higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population (14.3% compared to 6.2%).
- In 2006, while Métis men (63.6%) aged 25 to 54 living in Val-d'Or were less likely to be employed than non-Aboriginal men in this age group (85.5%), their employment rate was higher than that of First Nations men (37.0%). The employment rates of Métis and non-Aboriginal women of core working age were comparable (75.0% and 77.2%, respectively) while that of First Nations women was 42.9%.
- Aboriginal men in Val-d'Or who worked full time full year in 2005 continued to earn less than their non-Aboriginal counterparts, and the gap had widened since 2000. In 2000, Aboriginal men working full time full year earned 67% of what their non-Aboriginal counterparts were earning. By 2005, this percentage had decreased to 57%. During this same period the gap had reversed among women. In 2005, Aboriginal women working full time full year earned more (\$31,200) than non-Aboriginal women (\$29,600).

Introduction

This report examines the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the Aboriginal population living in the census agglomeration (CA) of Val-d'Or.¹ The census agglomeration of Val-d'Or includes the Nation Anishnabe Lac Simon (Lac-Simon [IRI]). The 2006 Census and 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), which provide an extensive set of data about Aboriginal people, are the data sources.

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

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

Setting the context

A total of 1,172,790 people in Canada identified themselves as an Aboriginal person in the 2006 Census, accounting for 3.8% of the total population of Canada.

In 2006, a total of 108,430 Aboriginal people lived in the province of Quebec representing 1% of the provincial population.

There were 1,970 Aboriginal people living in the CA of Val-d'Or in 2006, making up 6% of the CA's total population.

Between 2001 and 2006, the Aboriginal population in Val-d'Or grew by 24%, from 1,590 to 1,970 people. The First Nations population grew by 22%, while the Métis grew by 44%.

First Nations – largest Aboriginal group in Val-d'Or

In 2006, 1,675 persons identified as First Nations people, accounting for 85% of the CA's Aboriginal population. Another 280 persons identified as Métis, accounting for 14% of the Aboriginal population. About 1% reported multiple or other Aboriginal responses.²

In 2006, nine in 10 (94%) First Nations people living in Val-d'Or reported being a Treaty Indian or a registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada.

1. The geographic area covered in this report is the census agglomeration (CA) of Val-d'Or. 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_030118200519/1415142018010320050403010401/1703/03010401480-04.pdf.

2. Includes people who reported more than one Aboriginal identity group and those who reported being Registered Indian and/or a band member 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 Val-d'Or is younger than the non-Aboriginal population. In 2006, the median age³ of the Aboriginal population in Val-d'Or was 21.7 years, compared to 40.7 years for the non-Aboriginal population.

In 2006, more than half (56%) of Aboriginal people were under the age of 25, compared to 30% of non-Aboriginal people. More than one-third (37%) of Aboriginal people in Val-d'Or were under the age of 15, compared to 18% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts (chart 1). For more details on the age distribution see table 1 in the appendix.

Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under represented 12% of the census agglomeration's children. About four in 10 (38%) of the First Nations population was 14 years of age and under, compared to 30% of Métis.

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

Chart 1
Population pyramid for the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, Val-d'Or, 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, the majority 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 (30% versus 19%) (see table 2 in the appendix).

Aboriginal youth less likely to be attending school

Overall, in 2006, Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 living in Val-d'Or had lower school attendance rates than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (56% versus 66%). Aboriginal people aged 25 to 34 had a greater tendency to return to school than did non-Aboriginal people. For example, 41% of Aboriginal women aged 25 to 34 were attending school in 2006, compared to 16% of non-Aboriginal women in the same age group (see table 3 in the appendix).

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey found that among young Aboriginal men aged 15 to 34 years (excluding reserves) the most commonly reported reason for not completing high school was 'wanted to work'. Among their female counterparts, there were two main reasons for not completing high school: 'wanted to work' and 'pregnancy/taking care of children'.

Majority have not completed high school

In 2006, two-thirds (66%) of Aboriginal men and half (48%) of Aboriginal women 25 to 64 years of age had less than a high school education, compared to 28% and 23% of non-Aboriginal men and women.

One in four Aboriginal men (25%) and 36% of Aboriginal women aged 25 to 64, in Val-d'Or had completed postsecondary education compared to 54% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts. Postsecondary education includes a trades certificate, a college diploma or a university certificate, diploma or degree (see text table 1).

Text table 1

Highest level of educational attainment of people aged 25 to 64 years, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity and sex, Val-d'Or, 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	65.8	48.4	27.7	23.3
High school	9.6	14.0	18.0	22.5
Total postsecondary ¹	24.7	35.5	54.2	54.2

1. Total postsecondary includes categories 'trades', 'colleges', 'university certificate or diploma below bachelor and university degree (at bachelor's level or above)'. Data are shown for selected education groups. Other education groups are not shown separately due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

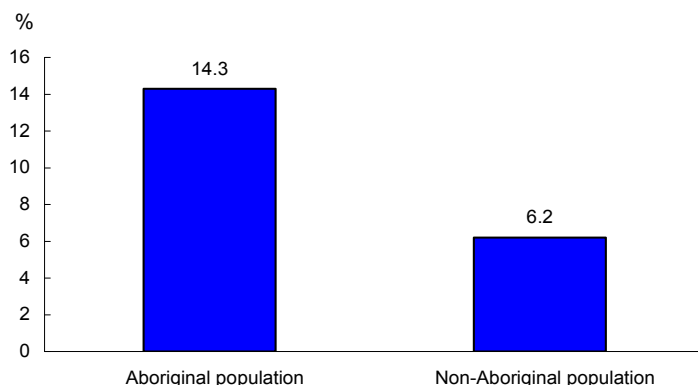
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Higher unemployment rates

In 2006, the unemployment rate⁴ for the Aboriginal core working age population (aged 25 to 54) in Val-d'Or was higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population (14.3% compared to 6.2%).

Chart 2

Unemployment rates for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people aged 25 to 54 years, Val-d'Or, 2006



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

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

Métis more likely to be employed than First Nations

Another measure of labour market performance is the employment rate.⁵ In 2006, while Métis men (63.6%) aged 25 to 54 living in Val-d'Or were less likely to be employed than non-Aboriginal men in this age group (85.5%), their employment rate was higher than that of First Nation men (37.0%). The employment rates of Métis and non-Aboriginal women of core working age were comparable (75.0% and 77.2%, respectively), while that of First Nations women was 42.9% (see table 4 in the appendix).

Aboriginal people less likely than the non-Aboriginal population to be working full time full year

Fewer than one in five (18%) Aboriginal people living in Val-d'Or were working full time full year⁶ in 2005. This percentage is half that of the non-Aboriginal population (36%). The gap between men and women who worked full year full time was narrower among Aboriginal people (19% and 18%, respectively) than the non-Aboriginal population (42% and 30%, respectively) (see text table 2).

Text table 2

Percentage of full-time full-year workers, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity and sex, Val-d'Or, 2005

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	18.1	18.6	17.6
Non-Aboriginal population	36.0	41.7	30.3

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 occupational⁷ make-up. In 2006, the most common occupational category⁸ for both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal experienced labour forces in Val-d'Or was 'sales and service'. Among the Aboriginal population it was closely followed by 'occupations in social science, education, government service and religion', whereas among the non-Aboriginal population the second most common category was 'trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations' (see table 5 in the appendix).

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

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

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

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

Earnings gap widening for men and disappearing for women

In 2000, the median earnings⁹ of full-time full-year Aboriginal earners in Val-d'Or (measured in 2005 dollars) were about \$25,700. By 2005, this had increased to approximately \$30,000. However, there are differences between the sexes. While the earnings of Aboriginal women working full time full year increased from 2000 to 2005, those of Aboriginal men decreased in that same period.

In 2000, Aboriginal men in Val-d'Or working full time full year earned 67% of what their non-Aboriginal counterparts were earning. By 2005, this percentage had decreased to 57%. During this same period, the gap had reversed among women. While in 2000 Aboriginal women working full time full year earned 75% of what their non-Aboriginal counterparts were earning, in 2005 Aboriginal women earned more than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (\$31,200 versus \$29,600) (see table 6 in the appendix).

Total income lower for Aboriginal people

The census collects a number of measures of income that help in understanding the economic situation of a population. Earnings data have been provided for the population working full time full year in 2005. It is also useful to look at total income¹⁰ as sources of income go beyond that of employment. In 2005, fewer than one in 10 Aboriginal people (9%) with income in Val-d'Or had a **total** income of \$40,000 or over compared to nearly three in 10 (29%) of their non-Aboriginal counterparts. In 2005 Aboriginal men had the lowest median income (\$8,057), whether compared to Aboriginal women (\$16,164) or to non-Aboriginal men (\$32,869) or non-Aboriginal women (\$18,404) (see table 7 in the appendix).

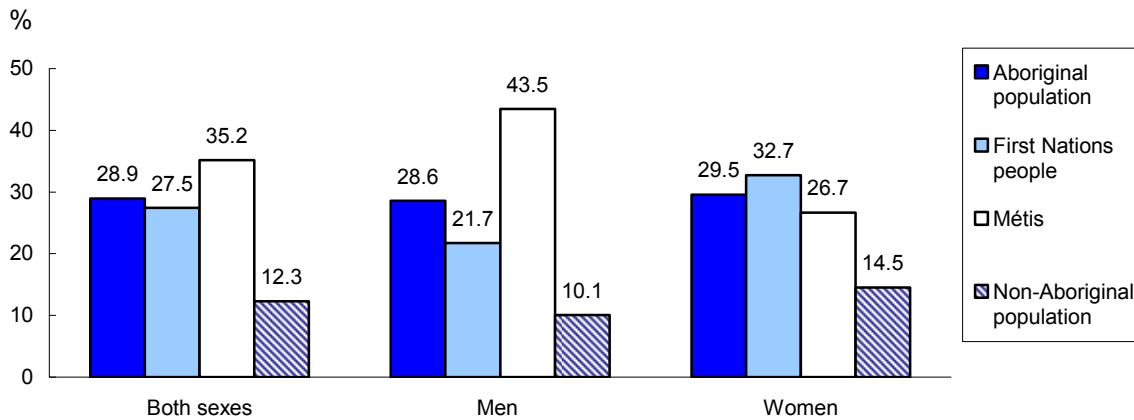
Additionally, in Val-d'Or, 14% of the Aboriginal population aged 15 years and over and 5% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts reported having no income in 2005 (data not shown).

Nearly three in 10 Aboriginal people in Val-d'Or living below the low income cut-off

Statistics Canada uses the concept of low income cut-off (LICO)¹¹ to indicate an income threshold below which a family will likely devote a larger share of its income on the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family. In 2005, in Val-d'Or nearly three in 10 (29%) Aboriginal people¹² were living under the LICO, compared to 12% of non-Aboriginal people. In addition, about three in 10 (32%) Aboriginal children in Val-d'Or were living under the LICO, compared to 10% of non-Aboriginal children (data not shown). These data are based on the **before-tax** LICO.

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

Chart 3
Proportion of persons living below the before-tax low income cut-off by Aboriginal identity group and sex, Val-d'Or, 2005



Note: First Nations people and Métis include persons who reported a single identity only.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Almost half of Val-d'Or's Aboriginal population moved at least once between 2001 and 2006

The census counts people where they are living on one particular day. On May 16, 2006 (the date of the 2006 Census) there were 1,970 Aboriginal people living in the census agglomeration of Val-d'Or. This count does not include all of the Aboriginal people who may have lived in Val-d'Or at some point during the year, but only those who were living in Val-d'Or on that particular day.¹³

Moreover, many people move between communities – for example, someone might move from a reserve community to a large city and back again within the same year. In Val-d'Or, in 2006, more than half (55%) of the Aboriginal population had lived at the same address five years ago, compared to 62% of the non-Aboriginal population. From 2001 to 2006, about three in 10 (32%) Aboriginal people had moved at least once within Val-d'Or, and the rest (14%) had moved to Val-d'Or from another community. A community may refer to another municipality, or a reserve, or a rural area (see table 8 in the appendix).

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.

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.

One in six Aboriginal people live in homes needing major repairs

In Val-d'Or, about one in six (17%) Aboriginal people lived in homes requiring major repairs¹⁴ in 2006, compared to 18% in 2001. In comparison, the share of Val-d'Or's non-Aboriginal population living in dwellings in need of major repairs was 7% in 2006 and 8% in 2001.

The share of Aboriginal people living in crowded¹⁵ homes was 21% in 2006, down from 29% in 2001. The comparable rates for the non-Aboriginal population were less than 1% in 2006 and in 2001 (see table 9 in the appendix).

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 Val-d'Or, 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>

2006 Census: Highlight tables

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

2006 Census Topic Based Tabulations – Aboriginal peoples

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

Aboriginal Population Profile, 2006 Census

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

2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey and 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey

Analytical Articles

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

2006 Profile of Aboriginal Children, Youth and Adults

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

Appendix

Table 1
Age and sex distribution of Aboriginal identity and non-Aboriginal populations, Val-d'Or, 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total ages	100.0	48.1	51.9	100.0	50.4	49.6
0 to 4	13.6	8.2	5.4	5.0	2.5	2.5
5 to 9	12.0	4.9	7.2	5.5	2.8	2.6
10 to 14	11.0	6.1	4.9	7.2	3.8	3.4
under 15	36.6	19.2	17.4	17.6	9.1	8.5
15 to 19	10.2	4.6	5.6	7.2	3.8	3.5
20 to 24	8.7	4.9	3.8	5.5	3.0	2.5
under 25	55.5	28.6	26.9	30.3	15.9	14.5
25 to 29	6.1	2.8	3.3	5.9	2.8	3.0
30 to 34	6.4	2.8	3.6	5.9	2.9	3.0
35 to 39	7.4	3.1	4.3	6.6	3.3	3.4
40 to 44	5.4	2.6	2.8	8.9	4.3	4.6
45 to 49	5.4	2.8	2.6	9.9	4.8	5.1
50 to 54	4.9	2.6	2.3	8.7	4.5	4.2
55 to 59	3.6	1.3	2.3	7.2	4.0	3.2
60 to 64	2.6	0.5	2.0	5.5	2.6	2.8
65 and over	2.8	1.0	1.8	11.1	5.3	5.8
65 to 69	1.0	0.5	0.5	3.7	1.9	1.7
70 to 74	0.8	0.0	0.8	3.1	1.4	1.7
75 and over	1.0	0.5	0.5	4.3	1.9	2.4

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

Table 2
Living arrangements of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under, Val-d'Or, 2006

Living arrangements	Aboriginal children	Non-Aboriginal children
	percent	
Total - children 14 years and under ¹	100.0	100.0
Total living with at least one parent	94.5	99.0
Living with two parents ²	64.8	79.8
Living with a lone parent	30.3	19.1

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

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

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

Table 3
School attendance rates of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, by sex and selected age groups, Val-d'Or, 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total - 15 and over	30.1	30.1	30.4	17.3	16.7	18.0
15 to 24	56.0	57.9	51.4	66.3	64.0	68.7
25 to 34	36.7	33.3	40.7	16.9	17.5	16.1

Note(s):

A new version of the school attendance question was used in the 2006 Census. Studies on data certification showed important variations with previous censuses and with the Labour Force Survey. It appears that the 2006 Census could have overestimated the school attendance for the population aged 45 years and over. We recommend users of the attendance at school variable interpret the 2006 Census results with caution. For more details on the changes to the questionnaire for the Education module, see <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/info/education-eng.cfm>.

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, Val-d'Or, 2006

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	47.1	43.1	49.3
First Nations people ¹	41.3	37.0	42.9
Métis ¹	70.4	63.6	75.0
Non-Aboriginal population	81.3	85.5	77.2

1. First Nations people and Métis include persons who reported a single identity only.

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 and older, Val-d'Or, 2006

Occupational categories	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
All occupations ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Business, finance and administrative	15.6	7.0	22.6	14.6	5.9	24.9
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	19.8	16.3	24.5	9.0	3.5	15.6
Sales and service	20.8	16.3	24.5	25.8	18.0	34.9
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	8.3	14.0	3.8	19.1	33.5	2.1

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

Note(s):

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

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

Table 6
Median earnings, in 2005 constant dollars, of full-time full-year earners by population group, Val-d'Or, 2000 and 2005

Sex	2000		2005	
	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	dollars			
Both sexes	25,736	40,259	30,027	39,351
Men	32,071	47,919	25,461	44,879
Women	23,584	31,446	30,158	29,592

Note(s):

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

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

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

Table 7
Median income and distribution of total income of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 15 years of age and older with income, Val-d'Or, 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	66.4	76.0	58.3	42.1	31.2	53.3
\$20,000 to \$39,999	23.8	13.0	33.0	29.3	28.6	30.1
\$40,000 and over	9.3	11.0	8.7	28.6	40.2	16.6
Median income (\$)	\$12,825	\$8,057	\$16,164	\$24,746	\$32,869	\$18,404

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: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 8
Mobility status of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 5 years of age and older, by sex, Val-d'Or, 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	55.0	54.5	55.4	61.9	62.8	61.1
Lived in same community but at a different address (dwelling)	31.5	33.3	29.9	27.5	27.0	28.0
Lived in a different community	13.5	12.8	14.7	10.5	10.2	10.9

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

Table 9
Housing conditions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, Val-d'Or, 2001 and 2006

Housing conditions	2001		2006	
	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	percent			
Population living in crowded dwellings	29.1	0.4	21.4	0.5
Population living in dwellings in need of major repairs	18.0	8.3	16.6	6.9

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.