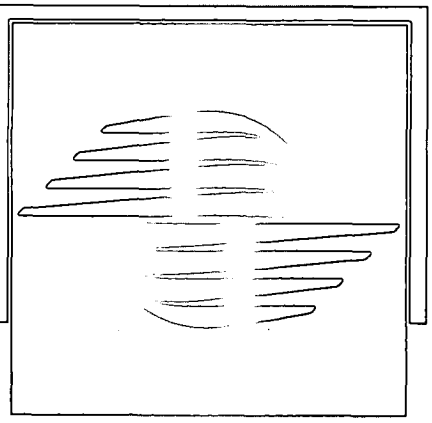
Aboriginal Peoples Survey 1991

Enquête auprès des peuples autochtones 1991



# COMMUNITY PROFILES AVAILABILITY LIST

**Revised September 20th, 1993**

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

## Community Profiles Availability List

**Community Name** Refers to the community name in effect at the time of the 1991 APS survey (does not incorporate any subsequent name change).

**Type** Community type is that used by census in classifying census subdivisions (CSDs). The following list indicates the CSD abbreviations used for the APS profiles:

| | |
|---|---|
| C | City - Cité |
| COM | Community |
| HAM | Hamlet |
| ID | Improvement district |
| IGD | Indian government district |
| NH | Northern hamlet |
| NV | Northern village |
| R | Indian reserve - Réserve indienne |
| S-E | Indian settlement - Établissement indien |
| SET | Settlement |
| SRD | Subdivision of regional district |
| SUN | Subdivision of unorganized |
| T | Town |
| TP | Township |
| TR | Terres réservées |
| UNO | Unorganized - Non organisé |
| VC | Village cri |
| VL | Village |
| VN | Village nordique |

**SGC** Refers to the Standard Geographical Classification system. This SGC code provides unique numeric identification for three types of geographic areas. These are in order:

-provinces and territories;
-census divisions (CDs);
-census subdivisions (CSDs).

For example: 10 10052

**IDRES** Refers to the numeric classification system used by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) to identify Indian reserves and other Aboriginal communities.

**Population** Refers to the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) identity population (i.e. those who identify with their Aboriginal origins (i.e. Northern American Indian, Métis and Inuit) and/or are registered under the Indian Act.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Availability** | X | Community profile available |
| | * | No community profile available (did not meet the data quality criteria) |
| | no symbol | No community profile available (the community population did not meet the threshold limit of 40 persons). |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE/ DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Davis Inlet | COM | 1010052 | 6 | 406 | 202 | 205 | X |
| Hopedale | COM | 1010048 | 5 | 380 | 221 | 159 | X |
| Makkovik | COM | 1010044 | 4 | 153 | 96 | 57 | X |
| Nain | T | 1010056 | 7 | 951 | 559 | 392 | X |
| Postville | COM | 1010059 | 8 | 119 | 81 | 38 | X |
| Rigolet | COM | 1010021 | 3 | 264 | 163 | 101 | X |
| Samiajij Miawpukek | R | 1003801 | 2 | 469 | 348 | 120 | X |
| Sheshashit | SUN | 1010020 | 990 | 795 | 406 | 389 | X |

APS Community Profiles - Profils de communautes de l'EAPA
Prince Edward Island - Ile-du-Prince-Edouard

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABL DISPONIB (X |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lennox Island 1 | R | 1103035 | 12 | 200 | 135 | 65 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bear River (Part) 6 | R | 1203009 | 14 | 43 | 33 | 10 | X |
| Bear River 6B | R | 1205006 | 17 | 9 | 4 | 5 | |
| Cambridge 32 | R | 1207002 | 21 | 59 | 39 | 20 | X |
| Chapel Island 5 | R | 1216014 | 32 | 285 | 169 | 116 | X |
| Cole Harbour 30 | R | 1209019 | 24 | 25 | 16 | 9 | |
| Eskasoni 3 | R | 1217020 | 34 | 2,196 | 1,289 | 907 | X |
| Fishers Grant 24 | R | 1212019 | 28 | 243 | 161 | 82 | X |
| Gold River 21 | R | 1206011 | 18 | 14 | 11 | 3 | |
| Horton 35 | R | 1207027 | 22 | 16 | 11 | 5 | |
| Indian Brook 14 | R | 1208014 | 23 | 756 | 500 | 256 | X |
| Membertou 28B (Sydney) | R | 1217008 | 33 | 482 | 301 | 181 | X |
| Merigomish Harbour 31 | R | 1212023 | 29 | 2 | 2 | 0 | |
| Millbrook 27 | R | 1210003 | 27 | 414 | 282 | 132 | X |
| Pennal 19 | R | 1206014 | 19 | 11 | 6 | 5 | |
| Pomquet And Afton 23 | R | 1214010 | 30 | 226 | 124 | 102 | X |
| Sheet Harbour 36 | R | 1209038 | 26 | 22 | 18 | 4 | |
| Wagmatcook 1 | R | 1218003 | 35 | 366 | 237 | 129 | X |
| Whycocomagh 2 | R | 1215008 | 31 | 418 | 273 | 145 | X |
| Wildcat 12 | R | 1204015 | 15 | 17 | 12 | 5 | |
| Yarmouth 33 | R | 1202040 | 13 | 56 | 40 | 16 | X |

APS Community Profiles - Profils de communautes de l'EAPA
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE DISPONIBI (X |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Devon 30 | R | 1310034 | 48 | 502 | 334 | 168 | X |
| Eel River 3 | R | 1314010 | 53 | 235 | 149 | 86 | X |
| Oromocto 26 | R | 1303013 | 36 | 173 | 106 | 67 | X |
| Pabineau 11 | R | 1315010 | 54 | 66 | 49 | 17 | X |
| Red Bank 4 | R | 1309023 | 41 | 249 | 164 | 85 | X |
| Richibucto 15 | R | 1308015 | 39 | 1,262 | 813 | 449 | X |
| St. Basile 10 | R | 1313020 | 52 | 65 | 47 | 18 | X |
| Woodstock 23 | R | 1311005 | 50 | 154 | 110 | 44 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE/ DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akulivik | VN | 2499125 | 2008 | 364 | 200 | 164 | X |
| Atikamekw de Manawan | R | 2462802 | 60 | 1,220 | 712 | 508 | X |
| Aupaluk | VN | 2499105 | 2005 | 128 | 73 | 55 | X |
| Betsiamites 3 | R | 2496802 | 77 | 1,841 | 1,228 | 613 | X |
| Chisasibi | TR | 2499814 | 94 | 2,128 | 1,359 | 769 | X |
| Eastmain | TR | 2499810 | 92 | 429 | 279 | 150 | X |
| Gesgapegiag 2 | R | 2406802 | 55 | 313 | 183 | 130 | X |
| Grand-Lac-Victoria | S_E | 2489802 | 71 | 71 | 48 | 23 | X |
| Inukjuak | VN | 2499085 | 2001 | 985 | 567 | 418 | X |
| Ivujivik | VN | 2499140 | 2011 | 257 | 150 | 107 | X |
| Kangiqsualujjuaq | VN | 2499090 | 2002 | 512 | 307 | 205 | X |
| Kangiqsujuaq | VN | 2499130 | 2009 | 386 | 215 | 171 | X |
| Kangirsuk | VN | 2499110 | 2006 | 328 | 207 | 121 | X |
| Kawawachikamach | TR | 2497806 | 84 | 396 | 243 | 153 | X |
| Kebaowek | R | 2485802 | 67 | 130 | 95 | 35 | X |
| Kuujjuaq | VN | 2499095 | 2003 | 1,049 | 601 | 448 | X |
| Kuujjuarapik | VN | 2499075 | 2000 | 468 | 289 | 179 | X |
| La Romaine 2 | R | 2498804 | 82 | 755 | 493 | 262 | X |
| Lac-Simon | R | 2489804 | 72 | 685 | 412 | 273 | X |
| Les Escoumins | R | 2495802 | 76 | 195 | 136 | 59 | X |
| Maliotenam 27A | R | 2497804 | 79 | 824 | 542 | 282 | X |
| Maniwaki 18 | R | 2483802 | 65 | 554 | 416 | 138 | X |
| Mashteuiatsh | R | 2491802 | 75 | 1,381 | 950 | 431 | X |
| Matimekosh | R | 2497808 | 85 | 386 | 243 | 143 | X |
| Mingan | R | 2498808 | 80 | 359 | 236 | 123 | X |
| Mistassini | TR | 2499804 | 89 | 1,492 | 930 | 562 | X |
| Natashquan 1 | R | 2498806 | 81 | 594 | 343 | 251 | X |
| Nemiscau | TR | 2499808 | 91 | 445 | 253 | 192 | X |
| Nedjiwan 28 | R | 2490804 | 74 | 1,120 | 645 | 475 | X |
| Odanak 12 | R | 2450802 | 59 | 176 | 158 | 18 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pakuashipi | S_E | 2498802 | 83 | 207 | 121 | 86 | X |
| Pikogan | R | 2488802 | 70 | 387 | 243 | 144 | X |
| Povungnituk | VN | 2499120 | 980 | 964 | 529 | 435 | X |
| Quaqtaq | VN | 2499115 | 2007 | 220 | 109 | 111 | X |
| Restigouche 1 | R | 2406804 | 56 | 899 | 635 | 264 | X |
| Salluit | VN | 2499135 | 2010 | 751 | 418 | 333 | X |
| Sept-Iles 27 | R | 2497802 | 78 | 734 | 445 | 289 | X |
| Tasiujaq | VN | 2499100 | 2004 | 150 | 84 | 66 | X |
| Timiskaming 19 | R | 2485806 | 69 | 347 | 241 | 106 | X |
| Umiujaq | VN | 2499080 | 979 | 263 | 160 | 103 | X |
| Waskaganish | TR | 2499806 | 90 | 1,287 | 787 | 500 | X |
| Waswanipi | TR | 2499802 | 88 | 540 | 350 | 190 | X |
| Waswanipi | VC | 2499010 | 9002 | 191 | 115 | 76 | X |
| Wemindgi | VC | 2499050 | 9001 | 891 | 580 | 311 | X |
| Weymontachie 23 | R | 2490802 | 73 | 695 | 394 | 301 | X |
| Whapmagoostui | TR | 2499816 | 95 | 497 | 332 | 165 | X |
| Winneway | S_E | 2485804 | 68 | 242 | 141 | 101 | X |
| Wolinak 11 | R | 2438802 | 58 | 56 | 46 | 11 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE/ DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alderville 37 | R | 3514027 | 98 | 238 | 181 | 56 | X |
| Aroland | S_E | 3558076 | 168 | 292 | 183 | 109 | X |
| Attawapiskat 91A | R | 3560051 | 189 | 1,020 | 759 | 261 | X |
| Bearskin Lake | R | 3560095 | 228 | 330 | 189 | 141 | X |
| Big Grassy River 35G | R | 3559051 | 171 | 171 | 106 | 65 | X |
| Cape Croker 27 | R | 3541060 | 115 | 462 | 325 | 137 | X |
| Christian Island 30 | R | 3543069 | 117 | 415 | 280 | 135 | X |
| Christian Island 30A | R | 3543070 | 118 | 46 | 27 | 19 | X |
| Couchiching 16A | R | 3559063 | 177 | 427 | 308 | 119 | X |
| Deer Lake | R | 3560070 | 208 | 605 | 331 | 274 | X |
| Dokis 9 | R | 3549077 | 128 | 160 | 119 | 41 | X |
| Eagle Lake 27 | R | 3560024 | 186 | 158 | 107 | 51 | X |
| Factory Island 1 | R | 3556094 | 147 | 1,123 | 716 | 407 | X |
| Fort Albany (Part) 67 | R | 3556093 | 146 | 1,193 | 638 | 555 | X |
| Fort Hope 64 | R | 3560053 | 191 | 448 | 269 | 179 | X |
| Fort Severn 89 | R | 3560078 | 215 | 329 | 203 | 126 | X |
| Fort William 52 | R | 3558003 | 158 | 516 | 334 | 182 | X |
| Gibson 31 | R | 3544071 | 119 | 114 | 88 | 26 | X |
| Ginoogaming First Nation 77 | R | 3558067 | 165 | 195 | 125 | 70 | X |
| Hiawatha First Nation 36 | R | 3515008 | 99 | 157 | 113 | 44 | X |
| Kasabonika Lake | R | 3560096 | 229 | 530 | 304 | 226 | X |
| Lake Helen 53A | R | 3558064 | 163 | 176 | 125 | 51 | X |
| Lake Of The Woods 37 missing 8 f. | R | 3560065 | 203 | 28 | 17 | 11 | |
| Lansdowne House | S_E | 3560081 | 218 | 225 | 135 | 90 | X |
| Magnetawan 1 | R | 3549078 | 129 | 57 | 37 | 20 | X |
| Manitou Rapids 11 | R | 3559026 | 170 | 227 | 141 | 86 | X |
| Marten Falls 65 | R | 3560052 | 190 | 184 | 117 | 67 | X |
| Mattagami 71 | R | 3552052 | 139 | 133 | 93 | 40 | X |
| Moose Point 79 | R | 3544073 | 120 | 114 | 78 | 36 | X |
| Moosonee Dev. Area Board | TP | 3556097 | 981 | 765 | 447 | 317 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE DISPONIBL (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moravian 47 | R | 3536029 | 107 | 352 | 245 | 107 | X |
| Muskrat Dam Lake | R | 3560097 | 230 | 165 | 102 | 63 | X |
| Nipissing 10 | R | 3548073 | 123 | 487 | 320 | 167 | X |
| Northwest Angle 33B | R | 3560060 | 198 | 75 | 43 | 32 | X |
| Parry Island 16 | R | 3549073 | 125 | 284 | 187 | 97 | X |
| Pays Plat 51 | R | 3558063 | 162 | 53 | 40 | 13 | X |
| Peawanuck | S_E | 3560091 | 227 | 149 | 97 | 52 | X |
| Pic Mobert North | R | 3558060 | 159 | 84 | 50 | 34 | X |
| Pic Mobert South | R | 3558061 | 160 | 205 | 140 | 65 | X |
| Pic River 50 | R | 3558062 | 161 | 315 | 218 | 97 | X |
| Pikangikum 14 | R | 3560077 | 214 | 1,288 | 680 | 608 | X |
| Poplar Hill | R | 3560067 | 205 | 270 | 132 | 138 | X |
| Rainy Lake 17A | R | 3559068 | 181 | 157 | 92 | 65 | X |
| Rainy Lake 18C | R | 3559061 | 175 | 52 | 43 | 9 | X |
| Rainy Lake 26A | R | 3559064 | 178 | 117 | 68 | 49 | X |
| Rama 32 | R | 3543050 | 116 | 326 | 245 | 81 | X |
| Rocky Bay 1 | R | 3558069 | 167 | 144 | 102 | 42 | X |
| Sabaskong Bay 35D missing f. | R | 3560063 | 201 | 25 | 11 | 14 | |
| Sachigo Lake 1 | R | 3560076 | 213 | 275 | 163 | 112 | X |
| Sandy Lake 88 | R | 3560071 | 209 | 1,333 | 770 | 563 | X |
| Sarnia 45 | R | 3538025 | 109 | 469 | 340 | 129 | X |
| Saug-a-Gaw-Sing 1 | R | 3559053 | 173 | 60 | 38 | 22 | X |
| Saugeen 29 | R | 3541057 | 114 | 541 | 389 | 152 | X |
| Scugog 34 missing f. | R | 3518022 | 101 | 17 | 16 | 1 | |
| Serpent River 7 | R | 3557072 | 152 | 211 | 142 | 69 | X |
| Sioux Narrows missing f. | TP | 3560008 | 185 | 17 | 12 | 4 | |
| Sucker Creek 23 | R | 3551041 | 132 | 224 | 135 | 89 | X |
| Summer Beaver | S_E | 3560086 | 223 | 305 | 182 | 123 | X |
| Wabauskang 21 missing f. | R | 3560084 | 221 | 20 | 13 | 7 | |
| Wabigoon Lake 27 | R | 3560057 | 195 | 92 | 64 | 28 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE/ DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Walpole Island 46 | R | 3538004 | 108 | 1,353 | 898 | 455 | X |
| Weagamow Lake 87 | R | 3560059 | 197 | 494 | 314 | 180 | X |
| Webequie | S_E | 3560079 | 216 | 562 | 337 | 225 | X |
| West Bay 22 | R | 3551045 | 136 | 467 | 315 | 153 | X |
| Whitefish Bay 33A | R | 3560005 | 184 | 42 | 24 | 18 | X |
| Whitefish Bay 34A | R | 3560083 | 220 | 81 | 48 | 33 | X |
| Whitefish River (Part) 4 | R | 3551040 | 131 | 206 | 143 | 63 | X |
| Wunnumin 1 | R | 3560085 | 222 | 351 | 221 | 130 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Berens River | UNO | 4619045 | 2013 | 119 | 66 | 53 | X |
| Berens River 13 | R | 4619077 | 274 | 692 | 409 | 283 | X |
| Birdtail Creek 57 | R | 4615042 | 247 | 240 | 130 | 109 | X |
| Black River 9 | R | 4619054 | 261 | 207 | 125 | 82 | X |
| Bloodvein 12 | R | 4619052 | 259 | 429 | 252 | 177 | X |
| Brochet | UNO | 4623062 | 1000 | 195 | 116 | 79 | X |
| Brochet 197 | R | 4623065 | 310 | 227 | 134 | 93 | X |
| Brokenhead 4 | R | 4613062 | 246 | 267 | 167 | 100 | X |
| Buffalo Point 36 | R | 4601070 | 234 | 25 | 14 | 11 | |
| Camperville | UNO | 4619045 | 2024 | 579 | 370 | 209 | X |
| Chemawawin 2 | R | 4621029 | 277 | 543 | 321 | 222 | X |
| Churchill 1 | R | 4623058 | 307 | 222 | 138 | 84 | X |
| Cormorant | UNO | 4621078 | 999 | 346 | 213 | 133 | X |
| Crane River 51 | R | 4619068 | 268 | 244 | 134 | 110 | X |
| Cross Lake | UNO | 4622046 | 982 | 343 | 194 | 149 | X |
| Cross Lake 19 | R | 4622051 | 289 | 1,253 | 749 | 504 | X |
| Cross Lake 19A | R | 4622052 | 290 | 987 | 567 | 420 | X |
| Cross Lake 19B | R | 4622053 | 291 | 307 | 171 | 136 | X |
| Dakota Plains 6A | R | 4609026 | 244 | 95 | 65 | 30 | X |
| Dakota Tipi 1 | R | 4609027 | 245 | 71 | 36 | 35 | X |
| Dauphin River 48A | R | 4619062 | 266 | 102 | 61 | 41 | X |
| Dawson Bay 65A | R | 4619072 | 272 | 423 | 227 | 196 | X |
| Div. no.22, UNO | UNO | 4621078 | 3000 | 348 | 221 | 127 | X |
| Dog Creek 46 | R | 4618055 | 254 | 372 | 236 | 136 | X |
| Duck Bay | UNO | 4619045 | 2025 | 433 | 276 | 157 | X |
| Easterville | UNO | 4621078 | 998 | 135 | 83 | 52 | X |
| Ebb and Flow 52 | R | 4617029 | 253 | 615 | 356 | 259 | X |
| Fairford 50 | R | 4618067 | 256 | 729 | 440 | 289 | X |
| Fisher River 44 | R | 4619056 | 262 | 436 | 284 | 152 | X |
| Fisher River 44A | R | 4619058 | 263 | 385 | 286 | 99 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE/ DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fort Alexander 3 | R | 4619050 | 257 | 1,541 | 945 | 596 | X |
| Fox Lake 2 | R | 4623027 | 304 | 147 | 99 | 48 | X |
| Gambler 63 | R | 4616025 | 251 | 34 | 23 | 11 | |
| God's Lake 23 | R | 4622049 | 287 | 799 | 443 | 356 | X |
| God's River 86A | R | 4622055 | 293 | 297 | 155 | 142 | X |
| Grand Rapids 33 | R | 4621027 | 276 | 374 | 217 | 157 | X |
| Hole or Hollow Water 10 | R | 4619053 | 260 | 421 | 255 | 166 | X |
| Ilford | S_E | 4622064 | 301 | 125 | 84 | 41 | X |
| Island Lake 22 | R | 4622047 | 285 | 2,113 | 1,134 | 979 | X |
| Island Lake 22A | R | 4622048 | 286 | 1,710 | 963 | 747 | X |
| Keeseekoowenin 61 | R | 4615067 | 248 | 208 | 122 | 86 | X |
| Lac Brochet 197A | R | 4623067 | 311 | 489 | 270 | 219 | X |
| Little Grand Rapids 14 | R | 4619051 | 258 | 461 | 283 | 178 | X |
| Little Saskatchewan 48 | R | 4618063 | 255 | 270 | 158 | 112 | X |
| Lizard Point 62 | R | 4616017 | 250 | 364 | 217 | 147 | X |
| Long Plain (Part) 6 | R | 4609025 | 243 | 481 | 308 | 173 | X |
| Moose Lake 31A | R | 4621058 | 284 | 417 | 246 | 171 | X |
| Nelson House 170 | R | 4622059 | 296 | 1,237 | 759 | 478 | X |
| Nelson House 170C | R | 4622062 | 299 | 137 | 80 | 57 | X |
| Norway House | UNO | 4622046 | 996 | 361 | 222 | 139 | X |
| Norway House 17 | R | 4622058 | 295 | 2,785 | 1,724 | 1,061 | X |
| Oak Lake 59 | R | 4606029 | 239 | 259 | 159 | 100 | X |
| Oxford House 24 | R | 4622050 | 288 | 1,303 | 781 | 522 | X |
| Pauingassi First Nation | R | 4619079 | 275 | 270 | 150 | 120 | X |
| Pikwitonei | UNO | 4622046 | 994 | 118 | 80 | 38 | X |
| Pine Creek 66A | R | 4619070 | 270 | 458 | 260 | 198 | X |
| Poplar River 16 | R | 4619075 | 273 | 428 | 247 | 181 | X |
| Pukatawagan 198 | R | 4623064 | 309 | 678 | 356 | 322 | X |
| Red Sucker Lake 1976 | R | 4622056 | 294 | 351 | 220 | 131 | X |
| Rolling River 67 | R | 4615071 | 249 | 228 | 141 | 87 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Bay 5 | R | 4608069 | 242 | 1,826 | 1,013 | 813 | X |
| Seymourville | UNO | 4619045 | 2023 | 125 | 72 | 53 | X |
| Shamattawa 1 | R | 4623071 | 312 | 484 | 268 | 216 | X |
| Sioux Valley 58 | R | 4606040 | 240 | 834 | 515 | 319 | X |
| South Indian Lake | S_E | 4623037 | 305 | 715 | 403 | 312 | X |
| Split Lake 171 | R | 4622063 | 300 | 1,086 | 683 | 403 | X |
| Swan Lake 65C | R | 4619071 | 271 | 115 | 63 | 52 | X |
| The Narrows 49 | R | 4619065 | 267 | 385 | 233 | 152 | X |
| The Pas 21A | R | 4621033 | 278 | 180 | 113 | 68 | X |
| The Pas 21B | R | 4621034 | 279 | 11 | 9 | 2 | |
| The Pas 21C | R | 4621035 | 280 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| The Pas 21E | R | 4621043 | 282 | 1,163 | 719 | 444 | X |
| The Pas 21I | R | 4621040 | 281 | 113 | 83 | 30 | X |
| Thicket Portage | UNO | 4622046 | 995 | 190 | 111 | 79 | X |
| Wabowden | UNO | 4622046 | 997 | 459 | 279 | 180 | X |
| Waterhen 45 | R | 4619069 | 269 | 401 | 245 | 156 | X |
| York Landing | R | 4622065 | 302 | 244 | 160 | 84 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE/ DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahtahkakoop 104 | R | 4716860 | 369 | 818 | 477 | 341 | X |
| Air Ronge | NV | 4718042 | 396 | 273 | 139 | 133 | X |
| Assiniboine 76 | R | 4706810 | 323 | 534 | 316 | 218 | X |
| Beardy 97 and Okemasis 96 | R | 4715845 | 355 | 841 | 481 | 360 | X |
| Beauval | NV | 4718033 | 395 | 651 | 381 | 270 | X |
| Big River 118 | R | 4716858 | 368 | 740 | 374 | 366 | X |
| Brabant Lake | S_E | 4718825 | 433 | 110 | 62 | 48 | X |
| Buffalo Narrows | NV | 4718070 | 405 | 851 | 521 | 330 | X |
| Canoe Lake 165 | R | 4718817 | 425 | 464 | 288 | 176 | X |
| Chicken 224 | R | 4718828 | 434 | 850 | 413 | 437 | X |
| Chitek Lake 191 | R | 4716863 | 372 | 417 | 205 | 212 | X |
| Cole Bay | NH | 4718028 | 393 | 147 | 86 | 61 | X |
| Cowessess 73 | R | 4705803 | 316 | 360 | 229 | 131 | X |
| Cumberland 20 | R | 4718801 | 411 | 238 | 133 | 105 | X |
| Cumberland 100A | R | 4715850 | 360 | 285 | 181 | 104 | X |
| Cumberland House | NV | 4718005 | 389 | 713 | 419 | 294 | X |
| Day Star 87 | R | 4710824 | 339 | 102 | 70 | 32 | X |
| Denare Beach | NV | 4718049 | 398 | 224 | 142 | 82 | X |
| Deschambault Lake | NH | 4718045 | 397 | 597 | 301 | 296 | X |
| Eagles Lake 165C | R | 4717816 | 388 | 26 | 12 | 14 | |
| Fishing Lake 89 | R | 4710826 | 341 | 212 | 130 | 82 | X |
| Fond du Lac 227 | R | 4718824 | 432 | 635 | 363 | 272 | X |
| Gordon 86 | R | 4710823 | 338 | 533 | 313 | 220 | X |
| Grandmother's Bay 219 | R | 4718831 | 437 | 159 | 91 | 68 | X |
| Green Lake | NV | 4718021 | 392 | 459 | 294 | 165 | X |
| Grizzly Bear's Head & Lean Man | R | 4712832 | 345 | 70 | 36 | 34 | X |
| Ile-a-la-Crosse | NV | 4718067 | 403 | 1,204 | 745 | 459 | X |
| James Smith 100 | R | 4715849 | 359 | 379 | 213 | 166 | X |
| Jans Bay | NH | 4718030 | 394 | 191 | 94 | 97 | X |
| Kahkewistahaw 72 | R | 4705804 | 317 | 301 | 174 | 127 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Keeseekoose 66 | R | 4709820 | 334 | 317 | 185 | 132 | X |
| Kinistino 91 | R | 4714842 | 352 | 184 | 105 | 79 | X |
| Kitsakie 156B | R | 4718812 | 421 | 489 | 309 | 180 | X |
| La Loche | NV | 4718074 | 408 | 1,582 | 870 | 712 | X |
| La Loche 222 | R | 4718839 | 442 | 452 | 266 | 186 | X |
| La Plonge 192 | R | 4718807 | 416 | 89 | 52 | 37 | X |
| Lac La Hache 220 | R | 4718832 | 438 | 621 | 292 | 329 | X |
| Lac La Ronge 156 | R | 4718809 | 418 | 574 | 332 | 242 | X |
| Little Black Bear 84 | R | 4706814 | 327 | 102 | 69 | 33 | X |
| Little Pine and Lucky Man 116 | R | 4713836 | 348 | 495 | 318 | 177 | X |
| Little Red River 106C | R | 4715851 | 361 | 118 | 54 | 64 | X |
| Makaoo (Part) 120 | R | 4717802 | 374 | 273 | 149 | 124 | X |
| Makwa Lake 129B | R | 4717807 | 379 | 517 | 271 | 246 | X |
| Meadow Lake 105 | R | 4717805 | 377 | 307 | 182 | 125 | X |
| Michel Village | NH | 4718072 | 407 | 86 | 56 | 30 | X |
| Ministikwan 161 | R | 4717809 | 381 | 408 | 208 | 200 | X |
| Ministikwan 161A | R | 4717810 | 382 | 103 | 53 | 50 | X |
| Mistawasis 103 | R | 4716855 | 365 | 446 | 270 | 176 | X |
| Montreal Lake 106 | R | 4718802 | 412 | 442 | 249 | 193 | X |
| Montreal Lake 106B | R | 4715853 | 362 | 275 | 150 | 125 | X |
| Moosomin 112B | R | 4717812 | 384 | 378 | 220 | 158 | X |
| Morin Lake 217 | R | 4718808 | 417 | 228 | 119 | 109 | X |
| Mosquito 109 | R | 4712830 | 344 | 278 | 160 | 118 | X |
| Muscowpetung 80 | R | 4706813 | 326 | 224 | 134 | 90 | X |
| Muskeg Lake 102 | R | 4716854 | 364 | 177 | 118 | 59 | X |
| Muskoday 99 | R | 4715847 | 357 | 370 | 241 | 129 | X |
| Muskowekwan 85 | R | 4710822 | 337 | 296 | 163 | 133 | X |
| Nekaneet 160A | R | 4704802 | 315 | 84 | 57 | 27 | X |
| New Thunderchild 115B | R | 4717803 | 375 | 459 | 262 | 197 | X |
| North Battleford | C | 4716029 | 363 | 1,730 | 929 | 802 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE, DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nut Lake 90 | R | 4714841 | 351 | 483 | 258 | 225 | X |
| Ochapowace 71 | R | 4705806 | 319 | 343 | 185 | 158 | X |
| One Arrow 95 | R | 4715844 | 354 | 236 | 124 | 112 | X |
| Pasqua 79 | R | 4706812 | 325 | 279 | 175 | 104 | X |
| Patuanak | NH | 4718069 | 404 | 97 | 69 | 28 | X |
| Peepeekisis 81 | R | 4706816 | 329 | 350 | 219 | 131 | X |
| Pelican Narrows | NH | 4718055 | 399 | 211 | 101 | 110 | X |
| Pelican Narrows 184B | R | 4718820 | 428 | 1,116 | 602 | 514 | X |
| Peter Pond Lake 193 | R | 4718818 | 426 | 417 | 261 | 156 | X |
| Piapot 75 | R | 4706809 | 322 | 440 | 252 | 188 | X |
| Pinehouse | NV | 4718065 | 402 | 793 | 431 | 362 | X |
| Poor Man 88 | R | 4710825 | 340 | 529 | 320 | 209 | X |
| Poundmaker 114 | R | 4713835 | 347 | 224 | 130 | 94 | X |
| Prince Albert | C | 4715066 | 353 | 6,186 | 3,471 | 2,716 | X |
| Red Earth 29 | R | 4714840 | 350 | 429 | 236 | 193 | X |
| Sakimay 74 | R | 4705805 | 318 | 141 | 77 | 64 | X |
| Sandy Bay | NV | 4718058 | 400 | 702 | 368 | 334 | X |
| Saulteaux 159 | R | 4717813 | 385 | 442 | 240 | 202 | X |
| Saulteaux 159A | R | 4716861 | 370 | 36 | 18 | 18 | |
| Seekaskootch 119 | R | 4717801 | 373 | 1,141 | 612 | 529 | X |
| Shesheep 74A | R | 4705807 | 320 | 29 | 20 | 9 | |
| Shoal Lake 28A | R | 4714839 | 349 | 349 | 170 | 179 | X |
| Southend 200 | R | 4718822 | 430 | 409 | 220 | 189 | X |
| Southend Reindeer | NH | 4718081 | 410 | 129 | 70 | 59 | X |
| St.George's Hill | NH | 4718071 | 406 | 122 | 80 | 42 | X |
| Standing Buffalo 78 | R | 4706811 | 324 | 294 | 189 | 105 | X |
| Stanley 157 | R | 4718803 | 413 | 864 | 515 | 349 | X |
| Stanley Mission | NH | 4718061 | 401 | 190 | 103 | 87 | X |
| Star Blanket 83 | R | 4706818 | 330 | 167 | 92 | 75 | X |
| Stony Rapids | UNO | 4718090 | 2016 | 162 | 98 | 64 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE DISPONIBL (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sturgeon Lake 101 | R | 4716856 | 366 | 650 | 373 | 277 | X |
| Sturgeon Weir 184F | R | 4718821 | 429 | 31 | 18 | 13 | |
| Sucker River 156C | R | 4718811 | 420 | 150 | 88 | 62 | X |
| Sweet Grass 113 | R | 4712833 | 346 | 426 | 271 | 155 | X |
| The Key 65 | R | 4709821 | 335 | 132 | 80 | 52 | X |
| Timber Bay | NH | 4718012 | 390 | 87 | 52 | 35 | X |
| Turnor Lake | NH | 4718075 | 409 | 179 | 110 | 69 | X |
| Turnor Lake 193B | R | 4718819 | 427 | 224 | 122 | 102 | X |
| Wa-Pii Moos-Toosis 83A | R | 4706820 | 331 | 48 | 35 | 13 | X |
| Wahpaton 94A | R | 4715848 | 358 | 141 | 77 | 64 | X |
| Wapachewunak 192D | R | 4718814 | 423 | 405 | 275 | 130 | X |
| Waterhen 130 | R | 4717806 | 378 | 505 | 276 | 229 | X |
| Weyakwin | NH | 4718015 | 391 | 174 | 123 | 51 | X |
| White Bear 70 | R | 4701808 | 313 | 636 | 383 | 253 | X |
| White Cap 94 | R | 4711828 | 342 | 140 | 84 | 56 | X |
| Witchekan Lake 117 | R | 4716862 | 371 | 216 | 98 | 118 | X |
| Wollaston Lake | UNO | 4718090 | 2015 | 183 | 108 | 75 | X |
| Wood Mountain 160 | R | 4703801 | 314 | 8 | 8 | 0 | |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE/ DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alexander 134 | R | 4811805 | 459 | 612 | 359 | 253 | X |
| Anzak | ID | 4816030 | 2018 | 136 | 86 | 50 | X |
| Big Horn 144A | R | 4809810 | 453 | 118 | 66 | 52 | X |
| Big Prairie | ID | 4817025 | 985 | 352 | 214 | 138 | X |
| Blackfoot 146 | R | 4805802 | 445 | 2,045 | 1,305 | 740 | X |
| Blood 148 | R | 4803802 | 444 | 3,981 | 2,467 | 1,514 | X |
| Boyer 164 | R | 4817842 | 498 | 88 | 59 | 29 | X |
| Boyer River Settlement | ID | 4817095 | 2021 | 98 | 72 | 27 | X |
| Bushe River 207 | R | 4817848 | 501 | 115 | 78 | 37 | X |
| Cadotte Lake | ID | 4817025 | 1014 | 268 | 140 | 128 | X |
| Calling Lake | ID | 4817025 | 984 | 382 | 237 | 145 | X |
| Caslan | ID | 4816030 | 983 | 510 | 324 | 186 | X |
| Chard | ID | 4816030 | 987 | 107 | 67 | 40 | X |
| Child Lake 164A | R | 4817843 | 499 | 100 | 69 | 31 | X |
| Chipewyan Lake, S-E | ID | 4817025 | 1006 | 81 | 42 | 39 | X |
| Cold Lake 149 | R | 4812810 | 465 | 403 | 249 | 153 | X |
| Cold Lake 149A | R | 4812813 | 467 | 39 | 23 | 16 | |
| Cold Lake 149B | R | 4812815 | 468 | 100 | 63 | 37 | X |
| Desmarais | ID | 4817025 | 1005 | 149 | 86 | 63 | X |
| Drift Pile River 150 | R | 4817828 | 486 | 332 | 211 | 121 | X |
| East Prairie | ID | 4817025 | 1001 | 258 | 169 | 89 | X |
| Eden Valley 216 | R | 4806803 | 446 | 370 | 211 | 159 | X |
| Elizabeth | ID | 4816030 | 1012 | 472 | 283 | 189 | X |
| Fishing Lake | ID | 4816030 | 1011 | 263 | 157 | 106 | X |
| Fitzgerald, S-E | ID | 4816030 | 1008 | 20 | 12 | 8 | |
| Fort Chipewyan, S-E | ID | 4816030 | 1009 | 856 | 571 | 286 | X |
| Fort McKay, S-E | ID | 4816030 | 1007 | 242 | 156 | 86 | X |
| Fort Vermilon | ID | 4817095 | 2020 | 480 | 291 | 189 | X |
| Fort Vermilon Settlement | ID | 4817095 | 2019 | 140 | 101 | 39 | X |
| Fox Lake 162 | R | 4817835 | 492 | 914 | 448 | 466 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Freeman 150B | R | 4817836 | 493 | 46 | 24 | 22 | X |
| Garden Creek, S-E | ID | 4816051 | 1010 | 241 | 111 | 130 | X |
| Gift Lake | ID | 4817025 | 986 | 408 | 241 | 167 | X |
| Gregoire Lake 176 | R | 4816821 | 474 | 62 | 45 | 17 | X |
| Gregoire Lake 176A | R | 4816822 | 475 | 60 | 39 | 21 | X |
| Hay Lake 209 | R | 4817845 | 500 | 751 | 485 | 266 | X |
| Horse Lakes 152B | R | 4819815 | 504 | 216 | 120 | 96 | X |
| Jackfish | ID | 4816030 | 988 | 5 | 4 | 1 | |
| Janvier 194 | R | 4816817 | 472 | 177 | 112 | 65 | X |
| Jean Baptiste Gambler 183 | R | 4817817 | 477 | 94 | 61 | 33 | X |
| John d'Or Prairie 215 | R | 4817837 | 494 | 583 | 284 | 300 | X |
| Kikino | ID | 4816030 | 1013 | 629 | 400 | 229 | X |
| Loon Lake | ID | 4817025 | 2017 | 145 | 93 | 52 | X |
| Louis Bull 138B | R | 4811803 | 457 | 755 | 365 | 390 | X |
| Makaoo (Part) 120 | R | 4810805 | 454 | 166 | 99 | 67 | X |
| O'Chiese 203 | R | 4809806 | 451 | 275 | 164 | 111 | X |
| Paddle Prairie | ID | 4817076 | 989 | 421 | 271 | 150 | X |
| Pakashan 150D | R | 4817830 | 488 | 4 | 4 | 0 | |
| Peerless Lake, S-E | ID | 4817025 | 1003 | 262 | 140 | 122 | X |
| Peigan 147 | R | 4803801 | 443 | 1,257 | 789 | 468 | X |
| Pigeon Lake 138A | R | 4811802 | 456 | 328 | 184 | 144 | X |
| Sarcee 145 | R | 4806804 | 447 | 810 | 484 | 327 | X |
| Sawridge 150H | R | 4817833 | 491 | 9 | 5 | 4 | |
| Stoney 142, 143, 144 | R | 4815802 | 470 | 1,986 | 1,169 | 817 | X |
| Stony Plain 135 | R | 4811804 | 458 | 723 | 417 | 306 | X |
| Sturgeon Lake 154 | R | 4818816 | 503 | 610 | 380 | 230 | X |
| Sunchild 202 | R | 4809809 | 452 | 318 | 168 | 150 | X |
| Swan River 150E | R | 4817831 | 489 | 169 | 102 | 67 | X |
| Tall Cree 173 | R | 4817838 | 495 | 131 | 70 | 61 | X |
| Tall Cree 173A | R | 4817840 | 496 | 171 | 101 | 70 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE/ DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trout Lake, S-E | ID | 4817025 | 1004 | 283 | 160 | 123 | X |
| Upper Hay River 212 | R | 4817849 | 502 | 333 | 212 | 121 | X |
| Utikoomak Lake 155 | R | 4817824 | 483 | 393 | 221 | 172 | X |
| Utikoomak Lake 155A | R | 4817827 | 485 | 46 | 28 | 18 | X |
| Wabasca 166 | R | 4817818 | 478 | 28 | 15 | 13 | |
| Wabasca 166A | R | 4817819 | 479 | 347 | 220 | 127 | X |
| Wabasca 166B | R | 4817821 | 480 | 40 | 25 | 15 | X |
| Wabasca 166C | R | 4817822 | 481 | 72 | 47 | 25 | X |
| Wabasca 166D | R | 4817823 | 482 | 404 | 254 | 150 | X |
| Wabaska | ID | 4817025 | 1002 | 724 | 448 | 276 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 105 Mile Post 2 | R | 5933845 | 749 | 6 | 6 | 0 | |
| Ahahswinis 1 | R | 5923801 | 631 | 72 | 54 | 18 | X |
| Aitchelitch 9 | R | 5909835 | 556 | 25 | 20 | 5 | |
| Alert Bay 1 | R | 5943801 | 876 | 144 | 92 | 52 | X |
| Alert Bay 1A | R | 5943802 | 877 | 462 | 318 | 144 | X |
| Alkali Lake 1 | R | 5941801 | 808 | 315 | 206 | 109 | X |
| Anacla 12 | R | 5923803 | 633 | 100 | 63 | 36 | X |
| Anahim's Flat 1 | R | 5941821 | 828 | 472 | 318 | 154 | X |
| Anahim's Meadow 2 | R | 5941822 | 829 | 2 | 2 | 0 | |
| Ashnola 10 | R | 5907809 | 521 | 49 | 30 | 19 | X |
| Babine 6 | R | 5951828 | 949 | 124 | 87 | 37 | X |
| Babine 17 | R | 5949819 | 912 | 89 | 47 | 42 | X |
| Basque 18 | R | 5933828 | 735 | 3 | 2 | 1 | |
| Bella Bella 1 | R | 5945801 | 889 | 1,012 | 698 | 314 | X |
| Bella Coola 1 | R | 5945802 | 890 | 690 | 471 | 219 | X |
| Blueberry River 205 | R | 5955803 | 963 | 129 | 80 | 49 | X |
| Bridge River 1 | R | 5931813 | 687 | 101 | 67 | 34 | X |
| Bucktum 4 | R | 5909847 | 568 | 5 | 5 | 0 | |
| Burns Lake 18 | R | 5951815 | 936 | 33 | 23 | 10 | |
| Burrard Inlet 3 | R | 5915806 | 585 | 180 | 129 | 51 | X |
| Canim Lake 1 | R | 5941802 | 809 | 216 | 130 | 86 | X |
| Capilano 5 | R | 5915808 | 587 | 378 | 263 | 115 | X |
| Cassimayooks 5 | R | 5901805 | 510 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Cayoosh Creek 1 | R | 5931814 | 688 | 74 | 49 | 25 | X |
| Chawathil 4 | R | 5909804 | 525 | 158 | 89 | 69 | X |
| Cheakamus 11 | R | 5931801 | 675 | 33 | 24 | 9 | |
| Cheam 1 | R | 5909837 | 558 | 164 | 102 | 62 | X |
| Chehalis 5 | R | 5909839 | 560 | 399 | 258 | 141 | X |
| Chemainus 13 | R | 5919804 | 610 | 544 | 321 | 223 | X |
| Cheslatta 1 | R | 5951818 | 939 | 99 | 65 | 34 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE/ DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chilhil 6 | R | 5931815 | 689 | 80 | 43 | 37 | X |
| Chum Creek 2 | R | 5939801 | 798 | 33 | 20 | 13 | |
| Clakamucus 2 | R | 5923804 | 634 | 5 | 3 | 2 | |
| Coldwater 1 | R | 5933801 | 710 | 259 | 173 | 86 | X |
| Cole Bay 3 | R | 5917801 | 594 | 145 | 96 | 49 | X |
| Columbia Lake 3 | R | 5901804 | 509 | 117 | 70 | 48 | X |
| Coquitlam 1 | R | 5915805 | 584 | 9 | 7 | 2 | |
| Coquitlam 2 | R | 5915804 | 583 | 4 | 4 | 0 | |
| Coryatsaqua 2 | R | 5949810 | 903 | 118 | 84 | 34 | X |
| Cowichan 1 | R | 5919807 | 613 | 1,466 | 889 | 577 | X |
| Cowichan 9 | R | 5919806 | 612 | 25 | 20 | 5 | |
| Cowichan Lake | R | 5919812 | 618 | 10 | 7 | 3 | |
| Creston 1 | R | 5903807 | 513 | 103 | 66 | 37 | X |
| Deep Creek 2 | R | 5941805 | 812 | 59 | 40 | 19 | X |
| Doig Creek 1 | R | 5941806 | 813 | 104 | 61 | 43 | X |
| Doig River 206 | R | 5955804 | 964 | 99 | 55 | 44 | X |
| Dolphin Island 1 | R | 5949801 | 896 | 317 | 205 | 112 | X |
| Douglas Lake 3 | R | 5933802 | 711 | 179 | 124 | 55 | X |
| Duck Lake 7 | R | 5935801 | 792 | 58 | 45 | 13 | X |
| East Moberly Lake 169 | R | 5955801 | 961 | 150 | 91 | 59 | X |
| East Saanich 2 | R | 5917803 | 596 | 487 | 303 | 184 | X |
| Elhlateese 2 | R | 5923805 | 635 | 21 | 13 | 8 | |
| Enderby 2 | R | 5937802 | 796 | 229 | 170 | 59 | X |
| Esowista 3 | R | 5923823 | 648 | 134 | 75 | 59 | X |
| Fontas 1 | R | 5959805 | 975 | 6 | 4 | 2 | |
| Fort Nelson 2 | R | 5959806 | 976 | 258 | 164 | 93 | X |
| Fort Ware 1 | R | 5955807 | 965 | 218 | 132 | 86 | X |
| Fountain 1 | R | 5931816 | 690 | 161 | 114 | 47 | X |
| Fountain 11 | R | 5931819 | 693 | 7 | 3 | 4 | |
| Fountain 12 | R | 5931820 | 694 | 12 | 6 | 6 | |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gitanmaax 1 | R | 5949812 | 905 | 541 | 382 | 159 | X |
| Gitseguecla 1 | R | 5949814 | 907 | 443 | 279 | 164 | X |
| Gitwangak 1 | R | 5949816 | 909 | 417 | 263 | 154 | X |
| Gitwinksihlkw 7 | R | 5949824 | 916 | 206 | 128 | 78 | X |
| Good Hope Lake | S_E | 5957804 | 971 | 90 | 61 | 29 | X |
| Gwayasdums 1 | R | 5943808 | 882 | 41 | 32 | 9 | * |
| Hagwilget 1 | R | 5949811 | 904 | 183 | 125 | 58 | X |
| Halalt 2 | R | 5919801 | 607 | 105 | 75 | 30 | X |
| Halfway River 168 | R | 5955808 | 966 | 127 | 90 | 37 | X |
| Halhalaeden 14 | R | 5933818 | 725 | 7 | 4 | 3 | |
| Hamilton Creek 2 | R | 5933803 | 712 | 2 | 2 | 0 | |
| Hesquiat 1 | R | 5923806 | 636 | 6 | 2 | 4 | |
| High Bar 1 | R | 5933819 | 726 | 2 | 2 | 0 | |
| Holachten 8 | R | 5913804 | 576 | 61 | 31 | 30 | X |
| Houpsitas 6 | R | 5925806 | 655 | 139 | 73 | 66 | X |
| Inkluckcheen 21 | R | 5933820 | 727 | 75 | 53 | 22 | X |
| Inklyuhkinatko 2 | R | 5933825 | 732 | 23 | 20 | 3 | |
| Ittatsoo 1 | R | 5923807 | 637 | 228 | 155 | 73 | X |
| Joeyaska 2 | R | 5933805 | 714 | 39 | 31 | 8 | |
| Johny Sticks 2 | R | 5941811 | 818 | 13 | 8 | 5 | |
| Kahmoose 4 | R | 5909819 | 540 | 50 | 38 | 12 | X |
| Kahntah 3 | R | 5959809 | 977 | 8 | 8 | 0 | |
| Kamloops 1 | R | 5933880 | 783 | 476 | 328 | 148 | X |
| Katzie 1 | R | 5913803 | 575 | 160 | 93 | 67 | X |
| Katzie 2 | R | 5915813 | 591 | 15 | 15 | 0 | |
| Kincolith 14 | R | 5949823 | 915 | 245 | 165 | 80 | X |
| Kispiox 1 | R | 5949813 | 906 | 506 | 332 | 174 | X |
| Kitamaat 2 | R | 5949803 | 898 | 509 | 391 | 118 | X |
| Kitasoo 1 | R | 5949802 | 897 | 301 | 199 | 102 | X |
| Kitimat-Stikine Subd. A | SRD | 5949037 | 9003 | 263 | 178 | 85 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE/ DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kitsumkaylum 1 | R | 5949804 | 899 | 182 | 117 | 65 | X |
| Kitwancool 1 | R | 5949815 | 908 | 300 | 189 | 111 | X |
| Kitzowit 20 | R | 5933823 | 730 | 11 | 10 | 1 | |
| Klahkamich 17 | R | 5933829 | 736 | 64 | 42 | 22 | X |
| Kleetlekut 22 | R | 5933831 | 738 | 13 | 8 | 5 | |
| Klehkoot 2 | R | 5923822 | 647 | 5 | 4 | 1 | |
| Klickkumcheen 18 | R | 5933832 | 739 | 94 | 69 | 25 | X |
| Kootenay 1 | R | 5901803 | 508 | 124 | 79 | 45 | X |
| Kowtain 17 | R | 5931802 | 676 | 30 | 18 | 12 | |
| Kulkayu 4 | R | 5949806 | 901 | 180 | 107 | 73 | X |
| Kulspai 6 | R | 5949807 | 902 | 102 | 75 | 27 | X |
| Kumcheen 1 | R | 5933834 | 740 | 53 | 34 | 19 | X |
| Kuper Island 7 | R | 5919809 | 615 | 271 | 171 | 100 | X |
| Kwawkwawapilt 6 | R | 5909821 | 542 | 27 | 20 | 7 | |
| Lachkaltsap 9 | R | 5949825 | 917 | 408 | 260 | 148 | X |
| Lakahahmen 11 | R | 5913805 | 577 | 11 | 7 | 4 | |
| Langley 5 | R | 5913801 | 573 | 8 | 6 | 2 | |
| Lillooet 1 | R | 5931821 | 695 | 123 | 66 | 57 | X |
| Lower Hat Creek 2 | R | 5933836 | 742 | 49 | 32 | 17 | X |
| Lukseetsissum 9 | R | 5909810 | 531 | 19 | 14 | 5 | |
| Lyacksun 3 | R | 5919810 | 616 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Lytton 4E | R | 5933840 | 744 | 4 | 4 | 0 | |
| Lytton 9A | R | 5933841 | 745 | 13 | 9 | 4 | |
| Lytton 9B | R | 5933842 | 746 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Macoah 1 | R | 5923810 | 640 | 6 | 5 | 1 | |
| Malachan 11 | R | 5919814 | 619 | 85 | 58 | 27 | X |
| Marktosis 15 | R | 5923808 | 638 | 499 | 284 | 215 | X |
| Masset 1 | R | 5947803 | 894 | 615 | 412 | 203 | X |
| Matsqui 4 | R | 5915825 | 593 | 11 | 8 | 3 | |
| McCartney's Flat 4 | R | 5931823 | 697 | 36 | 23 | 13 | |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McLeod Lake 1 | R | 5953802 | 959 | 64 | 48 | 16 | X |
| McMillan Island 6 | R | 5915816 | 592 | 46 | 30 | 16 | X |
| Mission 1 | R | 5915807 | 586 | 274 | 207 | 67 | X |
| Mission 5 | R | 5931833 | 706 | 28 | 17 | 11 | |
| Moricetown 1 | R | 5949817 | 910 | 161 | 124 | 37 | X |
| Musqueam 2 | R | 5915803 | 582 | 524 | 357 | 167 | X |
| Musqueam 4 | R | 5915810 | 589 | 6 | 4 | 2 | |
| Nanoose | R | 5921805 | 629 | 126 | 83 | 43 | X |
| Necait 6 | R | 5931826 | 699 | 10 | 10 | 0 | |
| Nesikep 6 | R | 5931827 | 700 | 8 | 6 | 2 | |
| Neskainlith 1 | R | 5933883 | 784 | 48 | 37 | 11 | X |
| Neskainlith 2 | R | 5933885 | 786 | 71 | 45 | 26 | X |
| New Aiyansh 1 | R | 5949828 | 920 | 577 | 411 | 166 | X |
| New Songhees 1A | R | 5917812 | 602 | 273 | 166 | 107 | X |
| Nickel Palm 4 | R | 5933848 | 752 | 6 | 6 | 0 | |
| Nicola Lake 1 | R | 5933806 | 715 | 127 | 92 | 35 | X |
| Nicola Mameet 1 | R | 5933807 | 716 | 266 | 185 | 81 | X |
| Nicomen 1 | R | 5933851 | 754 | 41 | 24 | 17 | X |
| Nooaitch 10 | R | 5933808 | 717 | 96 | 66 | 30 | X |
| North Bay 5 | R | 5939803 | 800 | 36 | 26 | 10 | |
| North Tacla Lake 7 | R | 5951812 | 933 | 179 | 119 | 60 | X |
| North Thompson 1 | R | 5933887 | 788 | 208 | 138 | 70 | X |
| Numukamis 1 | R | 5923809 | 639 | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| Nuuautin 2 | R | 5933853 | 756 | 109 | 79 | 30 | X |
| Ohamil 1 | R | 5909807 | 528 | 47 | 32 | 15 | X |
| Okanagan (Part) 1 | R | 5937801 | 795 | 550 | 401 | 149 | X |
| Okanagan (Part) 1 | R | 5939804 | 801 | 67 | 45 | 22 | X |
| Omineca 1 | R | 5951819 | 940 | 9 | 6 | 3 | |
| Opitsat 1 | R | 5923813 | 642 | 126 | 75 | 51 | X |
| Osoyoos 1 | R | 5907802 | 515 | 262 | 166 | 96 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE/ DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oyster Bay 12 | R | 5919816 | 621 | 66 | 47 | 19 | X |
| Palling 1 | R | 5951820 | 941 | 34 | 21 | 13 | |
| Papyum 27 | R | 5933855 | 758 | 33 | 20 | 13 | |
| Pashilqua 2 | R | 5931828 | 701 | 19 | 13 | 6 | |
| Paul's Basin 2 | R | 5933809 | 718 | 17 | 15 | 2 | |
| Pavilion 1 | R | 5931829 | 702 | 71 | 47 | 24 | X |
| Peters 1 | R | 5909843 | 564 | 44 | 32 | 12 | X |
| Pinchie 2 | R | 5951805 | 926 | 87 | 50 | 37 | X |
| Port Simpson 1 | R | 5947801 | 892 | 739 | 486 | 253 | X |
| Portier Pass 5 | R | 5919817 | 622 | 2 | 2 | 0 | |
| Prophet River 4 | R | 5959810 | 978 | 66 | 43 | 23 | X |
| Puntzi Lake 2 | R | 5941838 | 845 | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| Quaaout 1 | R | 5939805 | 802 | 89 | 56 | 33 | X |
| Quatsino Subdivision 18 | R | 5943815 | 887 | 186 | 118 | 68 | X |
| Refuge Cove 6 | R | 5923824 | 649 | 62 | 34 | 28 | X |
| Sachsa 4 | R | 5923814 | 643 | 7 | 4 | 3 | |
| Saddle Rock 9 | R | 5909809 | 530 | 5 | 3 | 2 | |
| Sahhaltkum 4 | R | 5933884 | 785 | 169 | 105 | 64 | X |
| Salmon River 1 | R | 5939806 | 803 | 54 | 38 | 16 | X |
| Schkam 2 | R | 5909812 | 533 | 41 | 24 | 17 | X |
| Seabird Island | R | 5909832 | 553 | 260 | 160 | 100 | X |
| Seah 5 | R | 5933858 | 761 | 15 | 11 | 4 | |
| Sechelt (Part) | IGD | 5929803 | 673 | 383 | 246 | 137 | X |
| Semiahmoo | R | 5915801 | 580 | 40 | 21 | 19 | X |
| Seymour Creek 2 | R | 5915811 | 590 | 64 | 38 | 26 | X |
| Shackan 11 | R | 5933859 | 762 | 60 | 46 | 14 | X |
| Sik-e-dakh 2 | R | 5949818 | 911 | 164 | 110 | 54 | X |
| Siska Flat 3 | R | 5933860 | 763 | 38 | 26 | 12 | |
| Skawahlook 1 | R | 5909814 | 535 | 5 | 5 | 0 | |
| Skeetchestn | R | 5933817 | 724 | 144 | 98 | 46 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE/ DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skidegate 1 | R | 5947804 | 895 | 432 | 323 | 109 | X |
| Skins Lake 16A | R | 5951823 | 944 | 2 | 2 | 0 | |
| Skookumchuck 4 | R | 5909845 | 566 | 25 | 19 | 6 | |
| Skowkale 10 | R | 5909822 | 543 | 85 | 55 | 30 | X |
| Skowkale 11 | R | 5909823 | 544 | 10 | 6 | 4 | |
| Skwah 4 | R | 5909824 | 545 | 218 | 127 | 91 | X |
| Skway 5 | R | 5909826 | 547 | 33 | 18 | 15 | |
| Skwayaynope 26 | R | 5933866 | 769 | 8 | 6 | 2 | |
| Skweahm 10 | R | 5913806 | 578 | 46 | 30 | 16 | X |
| Slosh 1 | R | 5931831 | 704 | 211 | 119 | 92 | X |
| Soda Creek 1 | R | 5941810 | 817 | 40 | 30 | 10 | X |
| Soowahlie 14 | R | 5909827 | 548 | 154 | 103 | 51 | X |
| Spences Bridge 4C | R | 5933871 | 774 | 5 | 4 | 1 | |
| Spuzzum 1 | R | 5909816 | 537 | 15 | 11 | 4 | |
| Squawkum Creek 3 | R | 5913807 | 579 | 57 | 40 | 17 | X |
| Squiaala 7 | R | 5909828 | 549 | 61 | 39 | 22 | X |
| Squiaala 8 | R | 5909829 | 550 | 7 | 4 | 3 | |
| Squinas 2 | R | 5941840 | 847 | 208 | 137 | 71 | X |
| Stawamus 24 | R | 5931807 | 681 | 70 | 47 | 23 | X |
| Stryen 9 | R | 5933873 | 776 | 52 | 37 | 15 | X |
| Switsemalph 3 | R | 5939808 | 805 | 58 | 40 | 18 | X |
| Switsemalph 6 | R | 5939809 | 806 | 96 | 69 | 28 | X |
| Tatla East 2 | R | 5951833 | 952 | 5 | 2 | 3 | |
| Telegraph Creek 6 | R | 5949826 | 918 | 80 | 59 | 21 | X |
| Telegraph Creek 6A | R | 5949827 | 919 | 131 | 82 | 49 | X |
| Theik 2 | R | 5919818 | 623 | 31 | 15 | 16 | |
| Tobacco Plains 2 | R | 5901801 | 506 | 57 | 42 | 15 | X |
| Toosey 1 | R | 5941850 | 857 | 102 | 61 | 41 | X |
| Towdystan Lake 3 | R | 5941851 | 858 | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| Towinock 2 | R | 5931832 | 705 | 10 | 9 | 1 | |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tsahaheh 1 | R | 5923816 | 645 | 400 | 268 | 132 | X |
| Tseatah 2 | R | 5909834 | 555 | 9 | 7 | 2 | |
| Tsimpsean 2 | R | 5947802 | 893 | 129 | 90 | 39 | X |
| Tsulquate 4 | R | 5943806 | 880 | 388 | 217 | 171 | X |
| Tsussie 6 | R | 5919803 | 609 | 70 | 48 | 22 | X |
| Tzeachten 13 | R | 5909830 | 551 | 166 | 119 | 47 | X |
| Tzetzi Lake 11 | R | 5941863 | 870 | 2 | 2 | 0 | |
| Uncha Lake 13A | R | 5951826 | 947 | 7 | 7 | 0 | |
| Unnamed 10 | R | 5957802 | 969 | 17 | 16 | 1 | |
| Upper Sumas 6 | R | 5911801 | 571 | 131 | 88 | 43 | X |
| Village Island 1 | R | 5925813 | 659 | 10 | 8 | 2 | |
| Waiwakum 14 | R | 5931808 | 682 | 89 | 48 | 41 | X |
| West Moberly Lake 168A | R | 5955802 | 962 | 48 | 30 | 18 | X |
| Whispering Pines 4 | R | 5933877 | 780 | 27 | 19 | 8 | |
| Wonnock 1 | R | 5913802 | 574 | 4 | 2 | 2 | |
| Williams Lake 1 | R | 5941812 | 819 | 146 | 112 | 34 | X |
| Yawaucht 11 | R | 5933878 | 781 | 4 | 4 | 0 | |
| Zoht 4 | R | 5933811 | 719 | 30 | 26 | 4 | |

APS Community Profiles - Profils de communautes de l'EAPA
Yukon

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE DISPONIBL (X |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beaver Creek | SET | 6001042 | 5025 | 28 | 18 | 11 | |
| Burwash Landing | SET | 6001039 | 5022 | 56 | 45 | 11 | X |
| Carcross | SET | 6001048 | 5030 | 75 | 53 | 22 | X |
| Carcross 4 | R | 6001008 | 5005 | 81 | 53 | 28 | X |
| Carmacks | VL | 6001012 | 5008 | 86 | 64 | 22 | X |
| Carmacks Landing | S_E | 6001040 | 5023 | 106 | 74 | 32 | X |
| Dawson | T | 6001029 | 5013 | 269 | 194 | 75 | X |
| Faro | T | 6001004 | 5002 | 85 | 48 | 37 | X |
| Haines Junction | VL | 6001018 | 5010 | 181 | 131 | 50 | X |
| Ibex Valley | HAM | 6001055 | 14004 | 36 | 25 | 11 | |
| Mayo | VL | 6001022 | 5012 | 112 | 75 | 37 | X |
| Old Crow | SET | 6001043 | 5026 | 232 | 162 | 70 | X |
| Tagish | SET | 6001036 | 5019 | 26 | 20 | 6 | |
| Teslin | VL | 6001006 | 5003 | 72 | 50 | 22 | X |
| Teslin Post 13 | R | 6001007 | 5004 | 121 | 90 | 31 | X |
| Watson Lake | T | 6001003 | 5001 | 145 | 105 | 40 | X |
| Whitehorse | C | 6001009 | 5006 | 2,462 | 1,613 | 849 | X |
| Yukon, UNO | UNO | 6001045 | 5027 | 346 | 227 | 119 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE/ DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aklavik | HAM | 6107025 | 5094 | 727 | 441 | 286 | X |
| Arctic Bay | HAM | 6104018 | 5044 | 511 | 245 | 266 | X |
| Arctic Red River | SET | 6107010 | 5089 | 133 | 86 | 47 | X |
| Arviat | HAM | 6105015 | 5051 | 1,243 | 711 | 532 | X |
| Baffin, UNO | UNO | 6104030 | 5049 | 146 | 73 | 73 | X |
| Baker Lake | HAM | 6105023 | 5055 | 1,072 | 664 | 408 | X |
| Bay Chimo | SET | 6108068 | 5101 | 54 | 35 | 19 | X |
| Broughton Island | HAM | 6104010 | 5040 | 433 | 259 | 174 | X |
| Cambridge Bay | HAM | 6108073 | 5102 | 831 | 492 | 339 | X |
| Cape Dorset | HAM | 6104007 | 5038 | 879 | 494 | 385 | X |
| Chesterfield Inlet | HAM | 6105019 | 5054 | 284 | 167 | 117 | X |
| Clyde River | HAM | 6104015 | 5043 | 536 | 291 | 245 | X |
| Colville Lake | SET | 6107012 | 5090 | 66 | 45 | 21 | X |
| Coppermine | HAM | 6108059 | 5099 | 950 | 569 | 381 | X |
| Coral Harbour | HAM | 6105014 | 5050 | 547 | 288 | 259 | X |
| Detah | SET | 6106021 | 5073 | 148 | 97 | 51 | X |
| Fort Franklin | HAM | 6107003 | 5085 | 509 | 330 | 179 | X |
| Fort Good Hope | SET | 6107009 | 5088 | 554 | 337 | 217 | X |
| Fort Liard | HAM | 6106009 | 5065 | 405 | 255 | 150 | X |
| Fort McPherson | HAM | 6107015 | 5092 | 698 | 465 | 233 | X |
| Fort Norman | HAM | 6107005 | 5086 | 347 | 226 | 121 | X |
| Fort Providence | HAM | 6106014 | 5068 | 596 | 414 | 182 | X |
| Fort Resolution | SET | 6106018 | 5071 | 463 | 310 | 153 | X |
| Fort Simpson | VL | 6106038 | 5078 | 707 | 486 | 221 | X |
| Fort Smith | T | 6106001 | 5058 | 1,428 | 914 | 514 | X |
| Fort Smith, UNO | UNO | 6106097 | 5084 | 117 | 87 | 30 | X |
| Gjoa Haven | HAM | 6108081 | 5103 | 751 | 418 | 333 | X |
| Grise Fiord | HAM | 6104025 | 5048 | 122 | 70 | 52 | X |
| Hall Beach | HAM | 6104011 | 5041 | 503 | 282 | 221 | X |
| Hay River | T | 6106016 | 5069 | 1,065 | 697 | 368 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE/ DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hay River 1 | R | 6106017 | 5070 | 213 | 136 | 77 | X |
| Holman | HAM | 6108095 | 5105 | 329 | 206 | 123 | X |
| Igloolik | HAM | 6104012 | 5042 | 888 | 501 | 387 | X |
| Inuvik | T | 6107017 | 5093 | 1,646 | 1,026 | 620 | X |
| Iqaluit | T | 6104003 | 5036 | 2,082 | 1,233 | 849 | X |
| Jean Marie River | SET | 6106013 | 5067 | 48 | 35 | 13 | X |
| Kakisa | SET | 6106005 | 5062 | 37 | 29 | 8 | |
| Lac la Martre | HAM | 6106034 | 5077 | 365 | 213 | 152 | X |
| Lake Harbour | HAM | 6104005 | 5037 | 335 | 187 | 148 | X |
| Nahanni Butte | SET | 6106010 | 5066 | 79 | 56 | 23 | X |
| Nanisivik | SET | 6104019 | 5045 | 97 | 53 | 43 | X |
| Norman Wells | VL | 6107007 | 5087 | 132 | 86 | 47 | X |
| Pangnirtung | HAM | 6104009 | 5039 | 1,045 | 612 | 433 | X |
| Paulatuk | SET | 6107014 | 5091 | 231 | 129 | 102 | X |
| Pelly Bay | HAM | 6108047 | 5098 | 393 | 220 | 173 | X |
| Pond Inlet | HAM | 6104020 | 5046 | 915 | 475 | 440 | X |
| Rae Lakes | SET | 6106049 | 5081 | 230 | 150 | 80 | X |
| Rae-Edzo | HAM | 6106031 | 5076 | 1,355 | 839 | 516 | X |
| Rankin Inlet | HAM | 6105017 | 5053 | 1,336 | 766 | 569 | X |
| Repulse Bay | HAM | 6105027 | 5056 | 469 | 241 | 228 | X |
| Resolute Bay | HAM | 6104022 | 5047 | 128 | 73 | 55 | X |
| Sachs Harbour | HAM | 6107041 | 5096 | 118 | 77 | 41 | X |
| Sanikiluaq | HAM | 6104001 | 5035 | 499 | 297 | 202 | X |
| Snare Lake | SET | 6106052 | 5082 | 126 | 75 | 51 | X |
| Snowdrift | SET | 6106020 | 5072 | 267 | 167 | 100 | X |
| Spence Bay | HAM | 6108087 | 5104 | 529 | 298 | 231 | X |
| Trout Lake | SET | 6106006 | 5063 | 64 | 48 | 16 | X |
| Tuktoyaktuk | HAM | 6107036 | 5095 | 804 | 499 | 305 | X |
| Whale Cove | HAM | 6105016 | 5052 | 218 | 123 | 95 | X |
| Wrigley | SET | 6106044 | 5080 | 154 | 109 | 45 | X |

| COMMUNITY NAME/ NOM DE LA COMMUNAUTE | TYPE | SGC/CGT | IDRES | POPULATION TOTAL | ADULTS/ ADULTES | CHILDREN/ ENFANTS | AVAILABLE/ DISPONIBLE (X) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yellowknife | C | 6106023 | 5074 | 2,626 | 1,536 | 1,090 | X |

## ABORIGINAL PEOPLES SURVEY COMMUNITY PROFILES

### Getting The Information You Need

Statistical profiles are available for 600 Aboriginal communities including Indian reserves and settlements, and Inuit and Métis communities that participated in the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

These profiles include all communities with a minimum population of 40 persons who identify with their Aboriginal origins, and/or are registered under the *Indian Act*.

Information from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, as well as selected data from the 1991 Census, is presented in each profile for the community, the province or territory, and Canada for comparison purposes.

Community profiles contain statistical information on a selection of topics, such as: Aboriginal languages; traditional activities; disability; health, lifestyle and social issues; mobility; schooling; work and related activities; expenditures; sources of income; and housing.

Community profiles are presently available in paper format. An electronic format product is planned for Fall, 1994.

Profiles are priced for individual communities as well as for provincial/territorial and Canada level packages.

## PROFILS DE COMMUNAUTÉ DE L'ENQUÊTE AUPRÈS DES PEUPLES AUTOCHTONES

### Pour obtenir l'information désirée

On peut se procurer le profil statistique de 600 communautés autochtones, y compris les réserves et les établissements indiens ainsi que les communautés inuit et métisses, qui ont participé à l'Enquête auprès des peuples autochtones de 1991.

Ces profils portent sur toutes les communautés d'au moins 40 habitants s'identifiant à leurs origines autochtones ou ayant le statut d'Indien inscrit en vertu de la **Loi sur les Indiens.**

L'information de l'Enquête auprès des peuples autochtones et certaines données du Recensement de 1991 ayant trait à la communauté sont présentées dans chaque profil pour la province ou le territoire et le Canada à des fins de comparaison.

Les profils de communauté renferment de l'information statistique sur, notamment, les sujets suivants : langues autochtones; activités traditionnelles; incapacité; santé; habitudes de vie et préoccupations sociales; mobilité; scolarité; travail et activités connexes; dépenses; sources de revenu; et logement.

Les profils de communauté sont présentement offerts sur support papier. Une version électronique sortira à l'automne de 1994.

Les profils de communautés se vendent individuellement et en séries, soit provinciales ou territoriales, soit nationale.

**Date:** February 9, 1994.

**To/A:** Carole Paradis, Library Services Division

**From/:** Lucie Cossette, APS Community Profiles Project Manager,Post-Censal Surveys Program
**De**
**Subj/:** National Set of 1991 APS Community Profiles

---

We are pleased to provide you with a national set of APS Community Profiles.

This national set includes, for each of 599 Aboriginal communities:

1) Table 1 showing data on Language, Tradition, Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues

2) Table 2 showing data on Education, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility

3) Table 3 showing data on Disability and Housing
**Please note that release of this third profile table is scheduled for April 1994. It will be forwarded to you as soon as it becomes available to complete the community profiles national package.**

The profile tables are organized alphabetically by name of community within each province or territory. Each provincial package is individually wrapped although British Columbia and Saskatchewan required two packages.

A copy of the text which accompanied the community profiles is also included. It contains national data highlights, methodological notes and other background material.

Also enclosed for reference and/or distribution to users are the following documents:

1) Community Profiles Availability List: This document lists all Aboriginal communities completely enumerated in the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey. It indicates the availability of a profile for each of these communities as well as the reason why some profiles are not available.

2) Aboriginal Peoples Survey Fact Sheets:

   ABORIGINAL PEOPLES SURVEY COMMUNITY PROFILES - Getting The Information You Need

   HOW INFORMATION FROM THE ABORIGINAL PEOPLES SURVEY CAN BE USED

   STATISTICS CANADA presents The 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) Workshop

3) User's Guide to 1991 Aboriginal Data: For reference only. This non-catalogued publication may be ordered through the Post-Censal Surveys Program or through Advisory Services in Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres.

Should you have any questions with regards to the APS Community Profiles, please do not hesitate to contact me at 951-1940. Thank you.

c.c. C. Cardillo
D. Courtney

**Date:** June 20, 1994.

**To:** Carole Paradis, Library Services Division

**From:** Lucie Cossette, APS Community Profiles Project Manager, Post-Censal Surveys Program LC

**Subj:** National Set of 1991 APS Community Profiles - French Copy

---

We are pleased to provide you with a french copy of the national set (waves 1-3) of the APS Community Profiles.

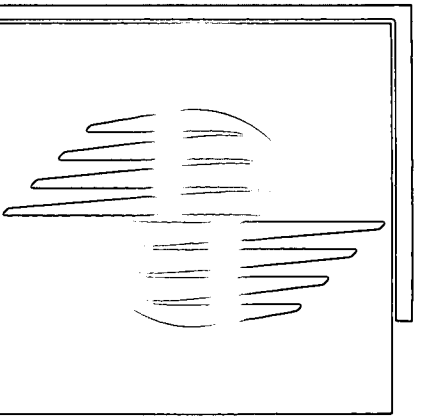
We have included a master copy of the profile text which completes the Profile package.

Should you have any questions with regards to the APS Community Profiles, please do not hesitate to contact me at 951-1940. Thank you.

c.c. C. Cardillo
D. Courtney

Aboriginal Peoples Survey 1991

Enquête auprès des peuples autochtones 1991



## ABORIGINAL PEOPLES SURVEY COMMUNITY PROFILES

### Getting The Information You Need

Statistical profiles are available for 600 Aboriginal communities including Indian reserves and settlements, and Inuit and Métis communities that participated in the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

These profiles include all communities with a minimum population of 40 persons who identify with their Aboriginal origins, and/or are registered under the **Indian Act**.

Information from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, as well as selected data from the 1991 Census, is presented in each profile for the community, the province or territory, and Canada for comparison purposes.

Community profiles contain statistical information on a selection of topics, such as: Aboriginal languages; traditional activities; disability; health, lifestyle and social issues; mobility; schooling; work and related activities; expenses; sources of income; and housing.

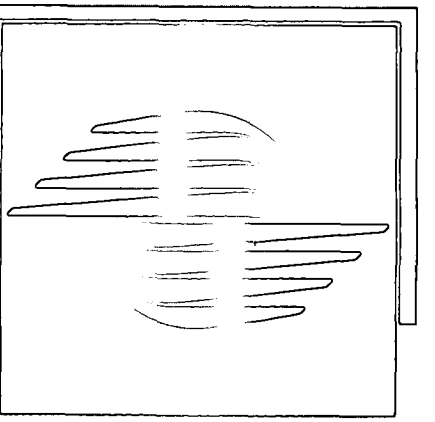
Community profiles are presently available in paper format. An electronic format product is planned for Spring 1994.

Profiles are priced for individual communities as well as for provincial/territorial and Canada level packages.

For further information, please contact your regional office of Statistics Canada.

Aboriginal Peoples Survey 1991

Enquête auprès des peuples autochtones 1991



## HOW INFORMATION FROM THE ABORIGINAL PEOPLES SURVEY CAN BE USED

The 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) is a new survey, developed in consultation with Aboriginal organizations and government departments, that collected information from people who identified as North American Indian, Inuit or Métis, and/or are registered under the **Indian Act**. This valuable source of information can help you to:

- ✔ Plan economic development strategies to support Aboriginal businesses and to identify business opportunities
- ✔ Identify barriers to Aboriginal employment and to help develop needed training programs
- ✔ Help determine gaps and priorities in Aboriginal health and social services, facilities, and programs
- ✔ Plan school curriculums and adult training courses
- ✔ Improve services and facilities at home, work, and school for persons with disabilities
- ✔ Assess the demand for programs and services in Aboriginal languages
- ✔ Determine the extent of participation in traditional activities and barriers to participation
- ✔ Assess perceived health conditions and social problems in the community
- ✔ Determine the demand for housing and related services

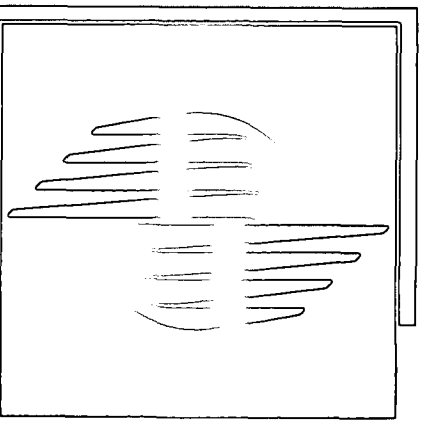
For further information, please contact your regional office of Statistics Canada.

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Aboriginal Peoples Survey 1991

Enquête auprès des peuples autochtones 1991



**STATISTICS CANADA**
**presents**
**The 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) Workshop**

**"Using APS for Decision Making:**
**Getting the Information You Need"**

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey was conducted by Statistics Canada following the 1991 Census. This new survey was developed in consultation with Aboriginal organizations and government departments. From those people who identified as North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or are registered under the **Indian Act**, the survey collected information on such issues as employment, education, language, health, and mobility.

The purpose of this one-day workshop is to familiarize both new and experienced data users with the Aboriginal Peoples Survey--the information it collected, as well as the products and services available from the survey.

This valuable workshop is intended for Aboriginal organizations and communities, educators, health-care teams, media, economic development officers, government departments, business people and others interested in learning how to access and use the results of this important new survey.

Topics covered in the workshop include: using statistical indicators for community development, survey content and suggested uses of the data, related census information, methodology, how to access APS information, and other relevant subjects.

The format includes lectures, discussion groups, exercises and case studies

For further information, please contact your regional office of Statistics Canada.

Following the 1991 Census, the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) was conducted in urban and rural areas across Canada, on Indian reserves, and in many Aboriginal communities. This profile represents responses to the APS questionnaire by residents of this community who identify with their Aboriginal origins.

## Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in this publication:

- * Figures to be used with caution. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%.

- – Figures suppressed. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is higher than 33.3%.

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## NATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

### BACKGROUND

The Aboriginal population covered by the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) refers to those persons who indicated on the 1991 Census at least one Aboriginal origin and/or reported being registered under the **Indian Act** of Canada. In addition, individuals must have stated in APS that they identified with at least one Aboriginal group (i.e. North American Indian, Métis, Inuit) and/or reported being registered Indian under the **Indian Act** of Canada. In 1991, 625,710 Aboriginal people reported that they identify with an Aboriginal group. Of that population, 388,900 were adults aged 15 and older, 236,810 were children aged under 15 and 148,160 were children aged 5 to 14.

The following highlights provide a national overview of Aboriginal peoples' responses to the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey. The national highlights are included in each community profile since these may well serve as the initial framework on which users can then build the development of community-level data analysis suited to their needs.

The highlights presented in this publication deal with national data on schooling, work and related activities, income, expenses and mobility characteristics of Aboriginal people.

In addition, highlights from the previously distributed community profiles dealing with language, tradition, health, lifestyle and social issues, are also included.

## LANGUAGE, TRADITION, HEALTH, LIFESTYLE AND SOCIAL ISSUES

### LANGUAGE

#### One-third spoke an Aboriginal language

Close to one-third (171,090) of the North American Indian, Métis and Inuit population aged 5 and older were able to speak an Aboriginal language well enough to carry on a conversation. Among Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older, 36% (139,375) were able to speak an Aboriginal language compared with 21% (31,715) of Aboriginal children aged 5 to 14.

Among the total Aboriginal population aged 15 and older who speak an Aboriginal language, most of them (127,570) speak it in their home and almost one-third (41,580) speak it in their workplace. Among Aboriginal children aged 5 to 14 who speak an Aboriginal language, most of them (30,505) speak it in their home and (25,445) speak it at school.

### TRADITION

#### Half of the adult Aboriginal population participate in traditional Aboriginal activities

Of the 388,900 adults aged 15 and older who identify with an Aboriginal group, just over half (196,830) report that they participate in traditional Aboriginal activities. However, participation in traditional activities is slightly lower (44% or 65,260) among Aboriginal children aged 5 to 14.

## HEALTH

### Rheumatism and arthritis were the most commonly reported health problems

The Aboriginal population aged 15 and older were asked for their opinion on their health status in comparison with others their age. Of the 377,195 persons aged 15 and older who described their health status, 87% (327,700) report that they consider themselves to be in good health, in very good health, or in excellent health.

However, 15% (57,990) of Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older were told by a health care professional that they have arthritis or rheumatism. The presence of high blood pressure was reported by 12% (44,735) of Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older, while bronchitis was reported by 8% (32,645) of Aboriginal adults, followed by diabetes at 6% (23,255).

Almost three quarters (285,865) of the adult population report that they saw someone about their health in the past year. Most (262,345) Aboriginal people who saw a health care professional saw a medical doctor, while less than 5% (16,550) saw a traditional healer.

## LIFESTYLE

### Availability of food is a problem for almost 1 in 10 of the Aboriginal population who identify with an Aboriginal group

Respondents were also asked questions about their eating, drinking and smoking habits. Just over half (206,050) of the Aboriginal population aged 15 and older report eating meat, fish or poultry everyday. Nevertheless, 8% (32,180) report that availability of food was a problem during the past year.

Among the Aboriginal adult population, 15% (57,585) report that they have never consumed alcohol and 14% (55,865) that they did not drink any alcohol during the past twelve months. Among the same population, 44% (170,280) report that they smoke cigarettes daily.

### The majority of Aboriginal adults feel safe walking alone at night in their community

Almost three quarters (283,405) of the North American Indian, Métis, and Inuit population aged 15 and older report feeling safe walking alone at night in their community.

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### Social problems facing Aboriginal communities...

The Aboriginal population aged 15 and older were asked for their opinion on the social problems facing Aboriginal people in their communities. Unemployment was identified by 67% (261,100) of adults as a problem in their community. Alcohol abuse was a problem reported by 61% (237,680) of Aboriginal adults, and 25% (98,690) of Aboriginal adults reported suicide as a problem in their community.

### ... and proposed solutions

Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older were asked to propose solutions to the social problems that they felt existed in their communities. Their proposed solutions included family service counselling (10% or 40,815), more policing (10% or 39,425), improved community services (10% or 38,260) and more employment (8% or 30,380).

## SCHOOLING, WORK AND RELATED ACTIVITIES, INCOME, EXPENSES AND MOBILITY

### SCHOOLING

#### Formal education levels for Aboriginal people were lower compared with Canada's total population

In 1991, one-third (107,765) of the Aboriginal population aged 15 to 49 reported some postsecondary education, including a university degree, and 17% (54,780) reported less than Grade 9, including no schooling. By comparison, just over half (7,407,730) of Canada's total population aged 15 to 49 reported some postsecondary education, including a university degree, and only 6% (837,560) reported less than Grade 9, including no schooling. Among older Aboriginal people aged 50 to 64, 22% (9,935) had some postsecondary education, including university degree, and 53% (23,565) had less than Grade 9, including no schooling. By comparison, one-third (1,231,955) of Canada's total population aged 50 to 64 had some postsecondary education, including a university degree, and 26% (962,075) had less than Grade 9, including no schooling.

#### Only 1% of Aboriginal children lived in a residential school at some time during their elementary schooling

Respondents were also asked information concerning their experience while attending elementary and secondary school. Among the 147,540 Aboriginal children aged 5 to 14 who attended elementary school, only 1% (1,955) lived in residential schools for all or part of their elementary schooling. However, among the 322,490 Aboriginal adults aged 15 to 49 who had attended elementary school, 11% (34,860) had lived in residential schools during all or part of their elementary school years. By contrast, just over one-third (15,080) of the Aboriginal population aged 50 to 64 (44,320) reported that they had lived in residential schools during all or part of their school years.

#### A higher proportion of Aboriginal children reported being taught by Aboriginal teachers in elementary schools than Aboriginal adults

Almost 40% (58,315) of Aboriginal children aged 5 to 14 who attended elementary school reported having had Aboriginal teachers at some time during their elementary schooling. By contrast, among the Aboriginal population aged 15 to 49 who attended elementary school, 23% (73,145) had Aboriginal teachers at some time during their elementary schooling.

#### Use of Aboriginal languages in elementary school is higher among younger generations

One-quarter (37,590) of Aboriginal children aged 5 to 14 were taught in an Aboriginal language. However, among Aboriginal adults aged 15 to 49, only 11% (34,515) of those who attended elementary school reported that they were taught in an Aboriginal language at any time during their elementary school years.

## WORK AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

### Unemployment is higher among those who identified with an Aboriginal group

Unemployment among Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older was almost 25% in June 1991; by comparison, the unemployment rate was 10% for Canada's total population.

The higher unemployment rates among Aboriginal people reflect, in part, a higher proportion of people living in rural and remote areas where employment opportunities are limited. When respondents were asked about barriers to finding employment, most Aboriginal adults reported limited opportunities as the major barrier.

Of the 127,680 Aboriginal adults who looked for work during 1990 and/or 1991, almost two-thirds (83,685) reported that few or no jobs were available, and 41% (52,410) stated that their education or work experience did not match the available jobs. In addition, 16% (20,770) reported difficulty finding employment because they were Aboriginal people.

### Close to 60% of Aboriginal adults worked for income in 1990 and/or 1991

Almost 60% (229,905) of Aboriginal adults worked for income during 1990 and/or 1991. Among Aboriginal adults who worked for income, 29% (66,320) worked at more than one job during that period.

### Traditional activities continue to play a role in the support of Aboriginal people and their families

Fourteen percent (53,595) of Aboriginal adults reported that they participated in other activities to support themselves and their families for which they did not receive money. These activities included fishing for food, and bartering goods or services for food.

### One out of twelve Aboriginal adults had a business or are considering going into business

Just over 8% (32,680) of Aboriginal adults reported that they had, at one time, owned or operated a business. In addition, almost 9% (34,105) are considering going into business over the next two years.

## INCOME

### 1990 total income was lower among Aboriginal people

Among Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older, 13% percent (51,445) reported no income during 1990 while 5% (20,480) reported a total income of $40,000 or more. By comparison, among Canada's total population aged 15 and older, 9% (1,879,855) reported no income during 1990 and 15% (3,284,520) reported a total income of $40,000 or more.

**Employment income was lower among Aboriginal people**

Of the 388,900 Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older, 60% (231,865) reported employment income in 1990. Among the latter, 17% (38,750) reported employment income under $2,000, and only 8% (17,490) reported employment income of $40,000 or more. By comparison, among Canada's total population aged 15 and older, 8% (1,142,055) reported having employment income of under $2,000 during 1990, and 18% (2,715,350) reported $40,000 or more.

**During 1990, almost three out of ten Aboriginal adults reported receiving social assistance**

Among Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older, 29% (111,020) had received social assistance during 1990. Five percent (19,445) of Aboriginal adults received an allowance for postsecondary studies.

## HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES

**Some products and services are purchased in their community or neighbourhood most or all of the time**

In general, over 50% (202,255) of Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older reported that all or most of the purchases made (including money spent on rent or mortgage payments, telephone, hydro, taxes and any other payments) within the four weeks prior to the survey were made in their community or neighbourhood.

More specifically, Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older were asked about 13 selected household expenses that they might have made within the four weeks prior to the survey, and the proportion spent on each item within their community or neighbourhood. The products and services that were mostly purchased within their community or neighbourhood all or most of the time include among others, food to eat at home (66% or 216,565); transportation such as a car, taxi ride, airplane, etc. (54% or 89,710); and supplies to repair, fix or keep-up their home (51% or 68,195).

**Other services purchased by Aboriginal adults were made mostly outside their community or neighbourhood**

Among Aboriginal adults who purchased services such as services to repair, fix or keep-up their home, and daycare services, 48% (33,270) and 53% (30,330) respectively, reported that these services were purchased all or most of the time from outside their community or neighbourhood.

## MOBILITY

**Fourteen percent of Aboriginal people had moved recently - slightly less than the proportion of movers in Canada's total population**

Contrary to a commonly held view, Aboriginal people do not move more frequently than Canada's total population. Only 14% (86,865) of Aboriginal people aged 1 and older had moved during the 12 months prior to the survey. According to the 1991 Census, 16% (3,481,415) of Canada's population in the same age group moved during the 12 months prior to the census.

**One out of four Aboriginal people who had moved once during the twelve months prior to the survey moved from a different community within Canada**

Twenty-seven percent (17,265) of Aboriginal people one year of age and older who had moved once (64,670) during the 12 months prior to the survey had moved from a different community within Canada. However, most (67% or 43,185) Aboriginal people who moved once during that same period of time had moved within the same community or neighbourhood.

**One out of five Aboriginal people spent some time living on the land and away from home**

Twenty percent (118,845) of Aboriginal people one year of age and older had spent some time living on the land and away from home in the twelve months prior to the survey. Among those, 36% (42,435) had spent one to two weeks on the land while 30% (35,595) had spent over a month on the land.

**Table 2**

**Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility of the Aboriginal Population**

**Reference Material**

## 1991 APS POPULATION COVERAGE

The data in this profile represent the responses to selected questions from the 1991 APS. The population group represented by the APS is the Aboriginal identity population of Canada. It is defined as that portion of Canada's population who identify with their Aboriginal origins and/or who are registered under the **Indian Act**.

To be selected to participate in the APS, individuals must first have indicated at least one Aboriginal origin (that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit) and/or that they were registered under the **Indian Act** on their 1991 Census questionnaire. Secondly, individuals must have stated on their APS questionnaire that they identified with an Aboriginal group and/or that they were registered under the **Indian Act**.

This second step is important because if respondents had indicated an Aboriginal origin on their census form, but had stated on the APS questionnaire that they do not identify with an Aboriginal group, they were not included as part of the APS population. Consequently, the figures contained in this community profile, or in any APS products or publications, do not include data from these individuals.

## DATA QUALITY

### Census Data Quality

In general, the census has been able to obtain accurate population and dwelling counts and to maintain high response rates to census questions for all geographic areas in Canada. However, some census subdivisions, mostly Indian reserves and Indian settlements, have very high non-response rates for many census questions despite the fact that accurate population and dwelling counts were obtained.

To reflect this situation, census provides a data quality index based on the non-response rate for single enumeration areas (EAs) and census subdivisions (CSDs), which are composed of one or more EAs. Because APS Aboriginal communities are geographically delineated in terms of a single CSD, a single EA or a group of EAs, this data quality index can be applied to each Aboriginal community.

This non-response rate (NRR) is a global rate equal to the percentage of required responses left unanswered by respondents. All published census questions exclusive to the long questionnaire were used in the calculation of this global rate (in the case of income, only total income and wages and salaries were used). The quality of the census data for an Aboriginal community is indicated in a footnote on the profile table as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| "Census data may be used without restriction.": | NRR of less than 5%. |
| "Census data should be used with caution.": | NRR of 5% to less than 25%. |
| "Census data have been suppressed.": | NRR of 25% or more. |

Because high non-response is a very localized phenomenon, census data that are not released at the community level are still included in tabulations at all higher geographic levels. These tabulations are not subject to any particular note.

**Sampling Error**

Sampling error can be defined as an error caused by the analysis of a sample rather than a census of the entire population carried out under the same conditions. In the context of a survey such as the APS, we can estimate this error using the survey data. The measure of error used is called the coefficient of variation (CV) of the estimate which is the standard error of the estimate divided by the estimate itself. As a result, a measure of the sampling error can be calculated for each cell in the data table and is indicated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| There is no symbol accompanying the data in the corresponding cell: | The CV of the estimate is lower than 16.7%. These estimates may be used without restriction. |
| The data in the corresponding cell is accompanied by the symbol " * ": | The CV of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%. These estimates should be used with caution. |
| The symbol "--" is printed in the corresponding cell. | The CV of the estimate is higher than 33.3%. This is considered too unreliable to be published and the data are suppressed. |

**Data Quality Considerations**

It is important to note that, specifically for census data presented in this profile, two distinct measures of data quality are provided. The first measure, as defined by Census and as shown in the table footnote, indicates the quality level of census data determined for this geographical area (see Census Data Quality). In addition, each census data cell of the profile is subject to sampling error (See Sampling Error). For example, if the census non-response rate for an Aboriginal community was 3%, the user would be advised in the footnote to use the census data without restriction. However, if the level of APS sampling error for one census data cell of that community profile had a CV of 35%, the data shown in that cell would be suppressed.

**Confidentiality and Random Rounding**

In order to provide reliable data at the community level, certain steps had to be taken to ensure that the data would be reliable, and that the anonymity of individual respondents would be respected.

For example, all of the figures shown in the accompanying profile, including data for Canada, the province, and the community, have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as "random rounding." This is done to prevent the possibility of associating statistical data with any identifiable individual. Under this method, all figures including totals are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of "5". While providing protection against disclosure, this technique does not add significant error to the data. However, there are some consequences for the users. Since totals are independently rounded, they do not necessarily equal the sum of individually rounded figures in distributions. Also, minor differences can be expected in corresponding totals and cell values in various other tabulations, including those published in the APS companion publications. For some communities, because of the relatively small population size, data cells containing small numbers may lose their precision as a result of random rounding.

### Comparisons with other APS Publications

In some instances, figures represented in the attached data tables are the result of two or more categories of data having been aggregated or "rolled up" into one larger category for the community profiles. For example, for those who had reported living "with a non-Aboriginal family", "with an Aboriginal family" or "with someone else" while attending elementary or secondary school, these three responses have been aggregated into one category. The purpose of this "roll up" is to attain large enough figures to avoid suppression without altering significantly the type of information being reported in the profile. However, there are some consequences for the data user. It should be noted that, in the community profiles, for respondents who had indicated more than one of the above-mentioned living arrangements while attending elementary or secondary school on their APS questionnaire, only one response has been recorded in the aggregated category. Consequently, for the categories of data that have been rolled up in the community profiles, the totals and cell values at the provincial and Canada levels in the profile will not correspond with those in the Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility publication.

For those interested in the APS methodology and sampling plan, please consult the User's Guide - 1991 Aboriginal Data, or any APS catalogued publication.

## SPECIAL NOTES

### Multiple Responses

For some questions on the APS questionnaire, respondents were instructed that multiple responses were acceptable. For example, in responding to the questions on schooling, some respondents reported that during the elementary or secondary school years their teachers used more than one language in the classroom. These combinations of responses are counted under each relevant language category.

### Population Counts Based on Usual Residence

The population counts shown here for a particular area represent the number of persons whose usual place of residence is in that area, regardless of where they happened to be on Census Day. Also included are any persons staying in a dwelling in that area on Census Day and who have no usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada, as well as those considered "non-permanent residents." In most areas, there is little difference between the number of usual residents and the number of people staying in the area on Census Day. For certain places, however, such as tourist or vacation areas, or those including large work camps, the number of people staying in the area at any particular time could significantly exceed the number of usual residents shown here.

**Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Settlements**

There were 78 incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements during the 1991 Census. These reserves and settlements represent approximately 38,000 persons. Because the APS sample was selected from the 1991 Census, these 78 reserves and settlements are not included in the APS data.

An additional 181 Indian reserves and settlements, representing approximately 20,000 individuals, were incompletely enumerated during the APS because enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before all questionnaires could be completed.

Another 14 Aboriginal communities, representing approximately 2,000 persons, were also incompletely enumerated for the APS. For those Indian reserves and settlements, and other Aboriginal communities that were incompletely enumerated in either the census or the APS, no community profile will be produced.

Lists of these incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements, and other Aboriginal communities, can be found in the following APS publications: Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility (89-534, $60), Language, Tradition, Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues (89-533, $45), Age and Sex (94-327, $30), or the User's Guide - 1991 Aboriginal Data (no charge).

**ORDERING CUSTOM DATA**

If you would like to obtain more detailed APS information about your community; such as custom tabulations, a custom data request is required. The charges for custom data vary according to the labour and computer costs involved in the production and verification of the data: generally the more complex the data table, the higher the costs. It must be noted that Statistics Canada reserves the right to decline to tabulate data, or to suppress portions of any data tables which are considered not reliable or would breach individual confidentiality.

For more information on how to order custom data, please consult the User's Guide - 1991 Aboriginal Data. For custom data requests, please contact your regional office of Statistics Canada, or the Post-Censal Surveys Program at (613) 951-4414 or FAX (613) 951-2906.

## 1991 APS PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

- The User's Guide - 1991 Aboriginal Data, available at no charge, provides background information about the Aboriginal component of the 1991 Census, and the 1991 APS. The User's Guide includes copies of the Census and APS questionnaires, and informs the reader on ordering custom tabulations. This is a non-catalogued publication.

- Age and Sex - Release date - March, 1993.

- Language, Tradition, Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues - Release date - June, 1993.

- Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses, and Mobility - Release date - October, 1993.

- Disability and Housing - Release date - First quarter, 1994.

- Community Profiles - For all Aboriginal communities, displaying all characteristics for the APS. This product is available in an electronic format. Release date - Spring, 1994.

- North American Indians - A Statistical Profile - Release date - Fall, 1994.

- The Métis - A Statistical Profile - Release date - Fall, 1994.

- The Inuit - A Statistical Profile - Release date - Fall, 1994.

- Micro Data File - Release date - Spring, 1994.

- APS Workshop - Release date - Fall, 1993.

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased from local authorized agents and other community bookstores, through the local Statistics Canada offices, or by mail order to Marketing Division, Sales and Service, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. For other Statistics Canada services, please contact your regional office of Statistics Canada.

**Date:** May 16, 1994.

**To:** Carole Paradis, Library Services Division

**From:** Lucie Cossette, APS Community Profiles Project Manager, Post-Censal Surveys Program

**Subj:** National Set of 1991 APS Community Profiles

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We are pleased to provide you with the third wave of APS Community Profiles data to complete the national set provided to you last February.

This third release contains data on persons with disabilities (Table 3A) and housing data of private dwellings with at least one person reporting Aboriginal identity (Table 3B).

Again, the profile tables are organized alphabetically by name of community within each province or territory. Each provincial package is individually wrapped although British Columbia and Saskatchewan required two packages. Please note that the correct number of communities included in the national package is 600 and not 599 as specified in February.

We have revised the contents of the profile text to incorporate all 3 waves of the profiles. This new copy should replace the master text provided to you earlier. We have also reformatted the Community Profiles Availability List to improve readability. A copy is enclosed.

We will provide you with a french copy of the national set (waves 1-3) within a couple of weeks.

Should you have any questions with regards to the APS Community Profiles, please do not hesitate to contact me at 951-1940. Thank you.

c.c. C. Cardillo
D. Courtney

Following the 1991 Census, the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) was conducted in urban and rural areas across Canada, on Indian reserves, and in many Aboriginal communities. This profile represents responses to the APS questionnaire by residents of this community who identify with their Aboriginal origins.

## Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in this publication:

* Figures to be used with caution. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%.

-- Figures suppressed. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is higher than 33.3%.

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### BACKGROUND

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### LANGUAGE

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## LIFESTYLE

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Respondents were also asked questions about their eating, drinking and smoking habits. Just over half (206,050) of the Aboriginal population aged 15 and older report eating meat, fish or poultry everyday. Nevertheless, 8% (32,180) report that availability of food was a problem during the past year.

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## SOCIAL ISSUES

### Social problems facing Aboriginal communities...

The Aboriginal population aged 15 and older were asked for their opinion on the social problems facing Aboriginal people in their communities. Unemployment was identified by 67% (261,100) of adults as a problem in their community. Alcohol abuse was a problem reported by 61% (237,680) of Aboriginal adults, and 25% (98,690) of Aboriginal adults reported suicide as a problem in their community.

### ... and proposed solutions

Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older were asked to propose solutions to the social problems that they felt existed in their communities. Their proposed solutions included family service counselling (10% or 40,815), more policing (10% or 39,425), improved community services (10% or 38,260) and more employment (8% or 30,380).

## SCHOOLING, WORK AND RELATED ACTIVITIES, INCOME, EXPENSES AND MOBILITY

### SCHOOLING

**Formal education levels for Aboriginal people were lower compared with Canada's total population**

In 1991, one-third (107,765) of the Aboriginal population aged 15 to 49 reported some postsecondary education, including a university degree, and 17% (54,780) reported less than Grade 9, including no schooling. By comparison, just over half (7,407,730) of Canada's total population aged 15 to 49 reported some postsecondary education, including a university degree, and only 6% (837,560) reported less than Grade 9, including no schooling. Among older Aboriginal people aged 50 to 64, 22% (9,935) had some postsecondary education, including university degree, and 53% (23,565) had less than Grade 9, including no schooling. By comparison, one-third (1,231,955) of Canada's total population aged 50 to 64 had some postsecondary education, including a university degree, and 26% (962,075) had less than Grade 9, including no schooling.

**Only 1% of Aboriginal children lived in a residential school at some time during their elementary schooling**

Respondents were also asked information concerning their experience while attending elementary and secondary school. Among the 147,540 Aboriginal children aged 5 to 14 who attended elementary school, only 1% (1,955) lived in residential schools for all or part of their elementary schooling. However, among the 322,490 Aboriginal adults aged 15 to 49 who had attended elementary school, 11% (34,860) had lived in residential schools during all or part of their elementary school years. By contrast, just over one-third (15,080) of the Aboriginal population aged 50 to 64 (44,320) reported that they had lived in residential schools during all or part of their school years.

**A higher proportion of Aboriginal children reported being taught by Aboriginal teachers in elementary schools than Aboriginal adults**

Almost 40% (58,315) of Aboriginal children aged 5 to 14 who attended elementary school reported having had Aboriginal teachers at some time during their elementary schooling. By contrast, among the Aboriginal population aged 15 to 49 who attended elementary school, 23% (73,145) had Aboriginal teachers at some time during their elementary schooling.

**Use of Aboriginal languages in elementary school is higher among younger generations**

One-quarter (37,590) of Aboriginal children aged 5 to 14 were taught in an Aboriginal language. However, among Aboriginal adults aged 15 to 49, only 11% (34,515) of those who attended elementary school reported that they were taught in an Aboriginal language at any time during their elementary school years.

### WORK AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

**Unemployment is higher among those who identified with an Aboriginal group**

Unemployment among Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older was almost 25% in June 1991; by comparison, the unemployment rate was 10% for Canada's total population.

The higher unemployment rates among Aboriginal people reflect, in part, a higher proportion of people living in rural and remote areas where employment opportunities are limited. When respondents were asked about barriers to finding employment, most Aboriginal adults reported limited opportunities as the major barrier.

Of the 127,680 Aboriginal adults who looked for work during 1990 and/or 1991, almost two-thirds (83,685) reported that few or no jobs were available, and 41% (52,410) stated that their education or work experience did not match the available jobs. In addition, 16% (20,770) reported difficulty finding employment because they were Aboriginal people.

**Close to 60% of Aboriginal adults worked for income in 1990 and/or 1991**

Almost 60% (229,905) of Aboriginal adults worked for income during 1990 and/or 1991. Among Aboriginal adults who worked for income, 29% (66,320) worked at more than one job during that period.

**Traditional activities continue to play a role in the support of Aboriginal people and their families**

Fourteen percent (53,595) of Aboriginal adults reported that they participated in other activities to support themselves and their families for which they did not receive money. These activities included fishing for food, and bartering goods or services for food.

**One out of twelve Aboriginal adults had a business or are considering going into business**

Just over 8% (32,680) of Aboriginal adults reported that they had, at one time, owned or operated a business. In addition, almost 9% (34,105) are considering going into business over the next two years.

## INCOME

**1990 total income was lower among Aboriginal people**

Among Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older, 13% percent (51,445) reported no income during 1990 while 5% (20,480) reported a total income of $40,000 or more. By comparison, among Canada's total population aged 15 and older, 9% (1,879,855) reported no income during 1990 and 15% (3,284,520) reported a total income of $40,000 or more.

**Employment income was lower among Aboriginal people**

Of the 388,900 Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older, 60% (231,865) reported employment income in 1990. Among the latter, 17% (38,750) reported employment income under $2,000, and only 8% (17,490) reported employment income of $40,000 or more. By comparison, among Canada's total population aged 15 and older, 8% (1,142,055) reported having employment income of under $2,000 during 1990, and 18% (2,715,350) reported $40,000 or more.

**During 1990, almost three out of ten Aboriginal adults reported receiving social assistance**

Among Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older, 29% (111,020) had received social assistance during 1990. Five percent (19,445) of Aboriginal adults received an allowance for postsecondary studies.

## HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES

**Some products and services are purchased in their community or neighbourhood most or all of the time**

In general, over 50% (202,255) of Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older reported that all or most of the purchases made (including money spent on rent or mortgage payments, telephone, hydro, taxes and any other payments) within the four weeks prior to the survey were made in their community or neighbourhood.

More specifically, Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older were asked about 13 selected household expenses that they might have made within the four weeks prior to the survey, and the proportion spent on each item within their community or neighbourhood. The products and services that were mostly purchased within their community or neighbourhood all or most of the time include among others, food to eat at home (66% or 216,565); transportation such as a car, taxi ride, airplane, etc. (54% or 89,710); and supplies to repair, fix or keep-up their home (51% or 68,195).

**Other services purchased by Aboriginal adults were made mostly outside their community or neighbourhood**

Among Aboriginal adults who purchased services such as services to repair, fix or keep-up their home, and daycare services, 48% (33,270) and 53% (30,330) respectively, reported that these services were purchased all or most of the time from outside their community or neighbourhood.

## MOBILITY

**Fourteen percent of Aboriginal people had moved recently - slightly less than the proportion of movers in Canada's total population**

Contrary to a commonly held view, Aboriginal people do not move more frequently than Canada's total population. Only 14% (86,865) of Aboriginal people aged 1 and older had moved during the 12 months prior to the survey. According to the 1991 Census, 16% (3,481,415) of Canada's population in the same age group moved during the 12 months prior to the census.

**One out of four Aboriginal people who had moved once during the twelve months prior to the survey moved from a different community within Canada**

Twenty-seven percent (17,265) of Aboriginal people one year of age and older who had moved once (64,670) during the 12 months prior to the survey had moved from a different community within Canada. However, most (67% or 43,185) Aboriginal people who moved once during that same period of time had moved within the same community or neighbourhood.

**One out of five Aboriginal people spent some time living on the land and away from home**

Twenty percent (118,845) of Aboriginal people one year of age and older had spent some time living on the land and away from home in the twelve months prior to the survey. Among those, 36% (42,435) had spent one to two weeks on the land while 30% (35,595) had spent over a month on the land.

## PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Of the 388,900 Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older who identified with an Aboriginal group, 373,785 (96%) responded to the disability questions on their APS questionnaire. Of these respondents, 31% (117,095) reported some degree of disability - more than twice the national rate.

### Aboriginal disability rates were higher for all age groups

As with the total Canadian population, disability among the Aboriginal population increases with age. However, among young Aboriginal adults aged 15-34, the rate (22.6%) is almost three times higher than among Canada's total population in the same age group (7.9%). Among those Aboriginal adults aged 35-54, the disability rate (35.5%) is significantly higher than for the total population (13.7%). This difference is less pronounced among those aged 55 and older but the rate is still markedly higher for Aboriginal persons (66.5%) compared to figures for the total population (52.8%).

### Mobility and hearing disabilities were common

Of the 117,095 Aboriginal adults with disabilities, 45% (52,425) reported having a mobility disability, 35% (41,140) reported a hearing disability, 35% (41,330) reported an agility disability, and 24% (28,560) reported a seeing disability. As with the total Canadian population, a substantial proportion of Aboriginal adults (36%) reported that they were limited because of a learning disability or because of a mental health condition (included in "Other" in the statistical table). (For an explanation of the different types of disabilities, see the paragraph entitled "Nature of Disability" under "APS Concepts and Definitions", in the reference section of this profile.)

### Mild disabilities predominate among Aboriginal peoples

Almost two-thirds of Aboriginal adults with disabilities were classified as having a mild disability, which is slightly higher than the rate reported for Canada's total population, while 12% of both population groups were classified as having a severe disability. (For a full description of the measurement of severity, see the paragraph entitled "Severity of Disability" under "APS Concepts and Definitions", in the reference section of this profile.)

### Almost one in three needs help with heavy household chores

Almost one-third (37,560) of Aboriginal adults with disabilities aged 15 and older indicated that they needed help with heavy household chores and of these, 87% (32,735) were getting help. Of the 17% (19,430) of Aboriginal adults with disabilities who reported needing help with everyday housework, 88% (17,070) were getting help.

One in four (28,645) Aboriginal adults use specialized technical aids, equipment or systems, such as hearing aids, wheelchairs, etc. and of these, 14% (4,085) require these aids, equipment or systems to be able to work.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

In 1991, 239,240 private dwellings in Canada were occupied by at least one person reporting Aboriginal identity.

**Aboriginal dwellings were on average 50% more crowded than those in Canada as a whole**

In 1991, Aboriginal dwellings were reported to have an average of 0.6 persons per room; by comparison, the corresponding average for dwellings in Canada was 0.4 persons per room. Although both of these averages were below the "overcrowding" standard of more than one person per room, the figure is 50% higher for Aboriginal dwellings than it is for total dwellings in Canada.

Among the 239,240 private dwellings occupied by at least one person reporting Aboriginal identity, the average number of persons per dwelling was 3.5; the average number of rooms per dwelling was 5.8; and the average number of bedrooms per dwelling was 2.7.

Among Canada's total number of occupied private dwellings, the average number of persons per dwelling was 2.7; the average number of rooms per dwelling was 6.1; and the average number of bedrooms per dwelling was 2.6.

**Newer construction does not always mean better-quality housing**

Fourteen percent (32,620) of Aboriginal dwellings were constructed on or before 1945, and 27% (64,510) were constructed between 1981 and 1991. However, for Aboriginal dwellings, newer construction does not always translate into better-quality housing. About 20% (46,995) of Aboriginal dwellings were reported to need major repairs, while the comparable figure for total dwellings in Canada was only 9%. Residents in 21% (50,235) of Aboriginal dwellings reported that their housing needs were not adequately met.

**For most Aboriginal dwellings, water is piped in from a municipal water system**

Respondents were asked information about housing conditions and infrastructure, such as sources of drinking and non-drinking water, sources of heating, etc. Among Aboriginal dwellings, 71% (168,565) obtain drinking water from a municipal water system while for 10% (22,760) of dwellings, the community system (well or cistern) is the source of drinking water. Drinking water is piped to the majority (82% or 195,005) of Aboriginal dwellings, while it is trucked to 7% (16,715) of dwellings, and must be hauled by a household member in another 5% (12,480) of dwellings.

Just over seven out of ten (172,710) Aboriginal dwellings obtain their non-drinking water from a municipal water system, and non-drinking water is piped to just over 83% (199,150) of Aboriginal dwellings.

**The majority of Aboriginal dwellings have electricity and heating systems**

Of the 239,240 Aboriginal dwellings, 93% (223,315) have electricity and of these, 7% (14,520) have electrical problems. Ninety-four percent (225,515) of Aboriginal dwellings have a heating system and of these, 41% (91,860) have a gas furnace, 34% (76,225) are electrically heated, and 18% (41,110) have wood stoves. The use of wood stoves as a heat source is four times greater in Aboriginal dwellings than it is in Canada as a whole.

**Nine out of ten dwellings have bathroom facilities**

Among Aboriginal dwellings, 91% have bathroom facilities and of these, more than 96% have hot and cold water bathtubs or shower and sinks, and nearly 98% (213,030) of bathrooms have doors and walls for privacy. Flush toilets are present in 89% (211,620) of dwellings, and 6% (14,130) of Aboriginal dwellings have out-houses.

**The presence of safety devices was almost as prevalent in Aboriginal dwellings as in Canada's total dwellings**

Safety devices such as smoke detectors and fire extinguishers were reported in eight out of ten Aboriginal dwellings while they were present in nine out of ten dwellings in Canada as a whole.

Seventy-eight percent (185,625) of Aboriginal dwellings had a smoke detector and in nearly 90% (166,705) of such dwellings the smoke detectors were reported to be in working order. Fire extinguishers were reported in less than one-half (105,210) of Aboriginal dwellings and of these, 90% (94,150) were reported to be in working order.

Approximately six out of ten (135,425) Aboriginal dwellings were reported to be covered by insurance, while nearly 27% (63,930) of dwellings did not have insurance coverage.

**Table 1**

**Language, Tradition, Health, Lifestyle, and Social Issues of the Aboriginal Population**

**Table 2**

**Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility of the Aboriginal Population**

**Table 3A**
**Persons with Disabilities Among the Adult (15+)**
**Aboriginal Population**

**Table 3B**

**Housing Characteristics of Occupied Private Dwellings with at Least One Person Reporting Aboriginal Identity**

**Reference Material**

## 1991 APS POPULATION COVERAGE

The data in this profile represent the responses to selected questions from the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS). The population group represented by the APS is the Aboriginal identity population of Canada. It is defined as that portion of Canada's population who identify with their Aboriginal origins and/or who are registered under the **Indian Act**.

To be selected to participate in the APS, individuals must first have indicated at least one Aboriginal origin (that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit) and/or that they were registered under the **Indian Act** on their 1991 Census questionnaire. Secondly, individuals must have stated on their APS questionnaire that they identified with an Aboriginal group and/or that they were registered under the **Indian Act**.

This second step is important because if respondents had indicated an Aboriginal origin on their census form, but had stated on the APS questionnaire that they do not identify with an Aboriginal group, they were not included as part of the APS population. Consequently, the figures contained in this community profile, or in any APS products or publications, do not include data from these individuals.

For those individuals who responded to the APS questionnaire, all of the information items collected through their census questionnaires can be used to supplement the APS database. Consequently, some of the information items contained in this profile were collected through the census.

Users should be aware that the disability data and the housing data contained in this profile represent two different levels of the APS universe. The disability information was asked of all respondents who reported identifying with an Aboriginal group and/or being registered under the **Indian Act** of Canada, whereas the housing information was asked of only one adult respondent (who identifies with an Aboriginal group and/or is registered under the **Indian Act** of Canada) per dwelling.

## APS CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

### Disability

The disability section of the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), like the Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS), uses the World Health Organization's (WHO) definition of disability, which is:

> ".... any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being."

For more information regarding the HALS use of the WHO definition of disability, please refer to the 1991 HALS User's Guide.

Adults 15 years and over were asked a number of questions about activities which most persons carry out as part of everyday life. This set of questions is referred to as the "Activities of Daily Living" (ADLs). Persons who indicated some difficulty in performing any of the 17 activities, such as "Do you have any difficulty walking up and down a flight of stairs?" or "Do you have any difficulty hearing what is said when you are having a conversation with one other person?" were considered to have a disability.

Adults are not considered to have a disability if they use a technical aid and that aid completely eliminates the limitation, e.g., an individual who uses a hearing aid and states that he/she has no limitation when using the aid would not be considered to have a disability. The concept of time has also been added as an additional parameter - the limitation has to be of a minimum six-month duration, i.e. has lasted or is expected to last six months or more.

Like the 1991 HALS, the APS disability section used a modified version of the ADLs which contained six additional questions. Users should refer to the APS User's Guide - 1991 Aboriginal Data for copies of the adult survey questionnaire (under Section C - Disability).

**Nature of Disability**

Different types of disabilities were identified among adults aged 15 and over:

**mobility** limited in the ability to walk, move from room to room, carry an object for 10 metres or stand for long periods.

**agility** limited in the ability to bend, dress or undress oneself, get in or out of bed, cut toenails, use fingers to grasp or handle objects, reach or cut one's own food.

**seeing** limited in the ability to see a printed page or to see someone from four metres even when wearing corrective glasses.

**hearing** limited in the ability to hear what is being said in a conversation with one or more people, even when wearing a hearing aid.

**speaking** limited in the ability to be understood when talking.

**other** limited because of a learning disability, or a mental health condition or problem.

Respondents' answers to disability questions represent their perception of the situation and are therefore subjective.

**Severity of Disability**

A severity scale for adults has been developed using the responses to the screening questions. The scoring is first derived by adding together the individual severity scores of all screening questions, counting one point for each partial loss of function and two points for each total loss of function (i.e., a complete inability to perform a function). The total score is then categorized as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| **mild** | less than 5 points |
| **moderate** | 5 to 10 points |
| **severe** | 11 or more points |

For a further explanation of how levels of severity were determined for both HALS and APS, please refer to the October 13, 1993 release of The Daily.

**Aboriginal Dwelling**

Refers to an occupied private dwelling with at least one person who identifies with an Aboriginal group. This concept of Aboriginal dwelling is based only on responding dwelling members (household members) selected in the APS. Since the APS sample is a sample of individuals and not a sample of dwellings, it is possible that, only a portion of the members in a given dwelling were interviewed. If all interviewed members in a dwelling did not report an Aboriginal identity, it is possible that some of the non-interviewed members would report an Aboriginal identity had they been asked the question. Hence, this could lead to an under-estimation in the number of Aboriginal dwellings. The size of this under-estimation is considered to be small. According to a statistical model based on dwellings in the APS sample where all members were interviewed, the size of this under-estimation is about 0.7%.

Unless otherwise specified, all data in the housing section of this profile are for Aboriginal households, as defined here.

**Note to Users**

This profile does not provide other definitions for APS variables such as technical aids, surface water, electric heat, etc. Users should consult the 1991 APS questionnaires (Forms 06 and 07), samples of which are included in the User's Guide - 1991 Aboriginal Data, for explanations of these and other APS variables.

**CENSUS CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS**

The definitions of geographic terms and census concepts are presented here in summary form only. Users should refer to the 1991 Census Dictionary (Cat. No. 92-301E) for the full definitions and additional remarks related to these concepts and definitions.

**Age**

Refers to the age at last birthday (as of the census reference date, June 4, 1991). This variable is derived from the date of birth question which asks day, month, and year of birth. Persons who were unable to give the exact date of birth were asked to give the best possible estimate.

**Band Housing**

A dwelling is classified as "band housing" if it is located on an Indian reserve or settlement.

**Bedrooms**

Refers to all rooms designed and furnished as bedrooms and used mainly for sleeping purposes, even though the use may be occasional (i.e., spare bedroom)

**Gross Rent**

Refers to the total average monthly payments paid by tenant households to secure shelter. (see note 5, page 3.17).

**Indian Reserve and Settlement**

Indian reserve refers to land, the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty, that has been set apart for the use and benefit of an Indian band and that is subject to the terms of the **Indian Act**. Although it is generally excluded from local jurisdiction and is administered by the Federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), it is classified as a census subdivision (CSD) by Statistics Canada.

Indian settlement refers to places identified by the Federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) for statistical purposes only, where a self-contained group of at least 10 Indian people reside more or less permanently. Indian settlements are usually located on Crown lands under federal or provincial jurisdiction. They have not been set apart for the use and benefit of an Indian band as is the case with Indian reserves.

**Note:** Some Sechelt lands in British Columbia are now referred to as "Indian Government District" (IGD) and some reserves in northern Quebec are now referred to as "terres réservées" (TR). These are considered, for statistical purposes only, as Indian reserves and settlements in this publication.

**Occupied Private Dwelling**

Refers to a private dwelling in which a person or group of persons is permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on Census Day. Unless otherwise specified, all data in housing reports are for occupied private dwellings rather than unoccupied private dwellings or dwellings occupied solely by foreign and/or temporary residents.

**Owner's Major Payments**

Refers to the total average monthly payments made by owner households to secure shelter. (see note 6, page 3.17).

**Owner-occupied Private Dwelling**

Refers to a private dwelling, which is owned or being bought by some member of the household. (see note 6, page 3.17).

**Period of Construction**

Refers to the period in time during which the building or dwelling was originally constructed.

**Province**

Refers to the major political division of Canada. From a statistical point of view, it is a basic unit for which data are tabulated and cross-classified.

**Rooms**

Refers to the number of rooms in a dwelling. A room is an enclosed area within a dwelling which is finished and suitable for year-round living.

**Tenant-occupied Private Dwelling**

Refers to a private dwelling, which is not owned by some member of the household. (see note 5, page 3.17).

**Tenure**
Refers to whether some member of the household owns or rents the dwelling, or whether the dwelling is band housing (on an Indian reserve or settlement).

**Territory**
Refers to two major political divisions of Canada, namely Yukon and Northwest Territories. From a statistical point of view, these territories are equivalent to provinces, i.e. a basic unit for which data are tabulated and cross-classified.

## DATA QUALITY

### APS Data Quality

All statistics obtained from the APS database are estimates based on a probability survey carried out with a sample of Canada's Aboriginal population. Consequently, these statistics can be subject to two different types of errors: sampling errors and non-sampling errors.

Sampling errors can be defined as errors caused by the analysis of a sample rather than a census of the entire population carried out under the same conditions. In the context of a survey such as the APS, we can estimate this error using the survey data. The measure of error used is called the coefficient of variation (CV) of the estimate, which is the standard error of the estimate divided by the estimate itself. As a result, a measure of the sampling error can be calculated for each cell in the data table and is indicated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| There is no symbol accompanying the data in the corresponding cell: | The CV of the estimate is lower than 16.7% These estimates may be used without restriction. |
| The data in the corresponding cell is accompanied by the symbol " * ": | The CV of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%. These estimates should be used with caution. |
| The symbol " -- " is printed in the corresponding cell: | The CV of the estimate is higher than 33.3%. This is considered too unreliable to be published and the data are suppressed. |

**Note: Table 3B - Housing**

Two types of estimates are produced in table 3B. The first is the estimate of a population total with a given characteristic. An example of this is the number of occupied private dwellings with at least one person reporting Aboriginal identity in the community (see Table 3B, line 1).

The second is the estimate of an average obtained from a population with a given characteristic. For example, the average number of bedrooms per private dwelling occupied by at least one person reporting Aboriginal identity in the community (see Table 3B, line 5).

If the CV of the population total is higher than 33.3%, not only is the estimate of the population not published, but any average derived from this population is also suppressed, irrespective of the average's CV. If the CV of the population is less than 33.3%, the classification of the quality of the population total and that of the average obtained from this population are calculated independently of each other. That is to say, although the population total may be followed by the symbol " * " (data to be used with caution), an average derived from this population with a cautionary total may or may not need to be used with caution, depending on its own CV.

All other types of errors (i.e. coverage, response, processing and non-processing errors) are categorized as non-sampling errors. It is generally difficult to identify and evaluate the effect of some of these errors.

Coverage errors occur when there are differences between the target population and the population sampled. In the case of the APS, integration of the survey with the structure of the 1991 Census greatly reduced this type of error. However, because the APS sample is selected from those who participated in the census, the APS information is unavailable for those communities that were incompletely enumerated in the census. According to the 1991 Census data, 78 Indian reserves and settlements were incompletely enumerated in the census. In the APS, 181 Indian reserves and settlements, as well as 14 Aboriginal communities were incompletely enumerated even though they had participated in the Census. Other persons not covered by the APS include Aboriginal people living in collective dwellings, institutions, military camps and overseas.

A response error occurs when the respondent misunderstands a question and/or the interviewer records an incorrect answer. Several procedures were taken to minimize this type of error, including interviewer training, respondent follow-up and extensive response edits.

Processing errors may occur at various stages including coding, data capture and imputation. Quality control measures are applied to every stage of the data processing in order to minimize this type of error.

Any statistical survey is affected by a certain percentage of non-response among the selected sample. Non-response is said to be total when, for any reason, a selected person could not be interviewed for the survey. Non-response is partial when only part of the questionnaire is completed.

Non-response errors depend on the type and degree of differences that may exist between the characteristics of the sample of respondents and those of the sample of non-respondents. In principle, the greater the differences, the greater are the effects on the accuracy of the estimates.

At the individual level, the rate of response of the APS (79% for communities that have a high concentration of Aboriginal persons (including Indian reserves and settlements, Métis and Inuit communities), and 78% for the other areas) was acceptable. Although response rates may vary significantly from one settlement or reserve to another, or from one area to another, various measures were taken to lessen the bias caused by the number of non-responses. For example, for communities with a high concentration of Aboriginal persons, a correction for non-response was made by age group and sex.

At the household (private dwelling) level, the response rate of the APS (84% for communities that have a high concentration of Aboriginal persons, and 81% for the other areas) was also acceptable. For communities with a high concentration of Aboriginal persons, a non-response adjustment was made by household size. In the data tables, non-responses to specific questions are identified under the heading "unspecified".

**Census Data Quality**

In general, the census has been able to obtain accurate population and dwelling counts and to maintain high response rates to census questions for all geographic areas in Canada. However, some census subdivisions, mostly Indian reserves and Indian settlements, have very high non-response rates for many census questions despite the fact that accurate population and dwelling counts were obtained.

To reflect this situation, census provides a data quality index based on two non-response rates for single enumeration areas (EAs) and census subdivisions (CSDs), which are composed of one or more EAs. Because all Aboriginal communities included in the APS are geographically delineated in terms of a single CSD, a single EA or a group of EAs, this data quality index can be applied to each Aboriginal community.

The first non-response rate, or global non-response rate (GNRR) is a global rate equal to the percentage of required responses left unanswered by respondents. All published census questions exclusive to the long questionnaire were used in the calculation of this global rate (in the case of income, only total income and wages and salaries were used). This index is used to measure the quality of all **non-housing Census data** for each Aboriginal community. Where non-housing Census data are shown in the community profile table, the index is indicated in a footnote as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| "Census data may be used without restriction.": | GNRR of less than 5%. |
| "Census data should be used with caution.": | GNRR of 5% to less than 25%. |
| "Census data have been suppressed.": | GNRR of 25% or more. |

The second non-response rate, referred to as the housing non-response rate (HNRR), is calculated in the same way as the global non-response rate except that it uses only the housing questions exclusive to the long questionnaire. This index is used to measure the quality of all **housing Census data**. Where Census data on housing are shown in the community profile table, the index is indicated in a footnote as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| "Census data may be used without restriction.": | HNRR of less than 25% and GNRR of less than 25%. |
| "Census data should be used with extreme caution.": | HNRR of 25% or more and GNRR of less than 25%. |
| "Census data have been suppressed.": | GNRR of 25% or more. |

Because high non-response is a very localized phenomenon, census data that are not released at the community level are still included in tabulations at all higher geographic levels. As a result, this census data quality index does not apply to tabulations at the provincial, territorial, and national levels.

**Data Quality Considerations**

It is important to note that, specifically for census data presented in this profile, two distinct measures of data quality are provided. The first measure, as defined by Census and as shown in the table footnote, indicates the quality level of census data determined for this geographical area (see Census Data Quality). In addition, each census data cell of the profile is subject to sampling error (See APS Data Quality). For example, if the census non-response rate (global or specific to housing) for an Aboriginal community was 3%, the user would be advised in the footnote to use the census data without restriction. However, if the level of APS sampling error for one census data cell of that community profile had a CV of 35%, the data in that cell would be suppressed.

**Confidentiality and Random Rounding**

All of the figures shown in the accompanying profile, including data for Canada, the province, and the community, have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as "random rounding." This is done to prevent the possibility of associating statistical data with any identifiable individual. Under this method, all figures including totals are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of "5". While providing strong protection against disclosure, this technique does not add significant error to the data. However, there are some consequences for the users. Since totals are independently rounded, they do not necessarily equal the sum of individually rounded figures in distributions. Also, minor differences can be expected in corresponding totals and cell values in various other tabulations, including those published in the APS companion publications. For some communities, because of the relatively small population size, data cells containing small numbers may lose their precision as a result of random rounding.

**Comparisons with Other APS Publications**

In some instances, figures represented in the attached data tables are the result of two or more categories of data having been aggregated or "rolled up" into one larger category for the community profiles. For example, for Aboriginal adults who reported at least one disability, the age groups 15-24 and 25-34 have been aggregated into one category. The purpose of this "roll up" is to attain large enough figures to avoid suppression without altering significantly the type of information being reported in the profile. However, there are some consequences for the data user. The effect of this "roll up" in the community profiles is that the totals and cell values (including rates of disability) at the provincial and Canada levels in the profile will not correspond with those in the Disability and Housing publication.

For those interested in the APS methodology and sampling plan, please consult the User's Guide - 1991 Aboriginal Data, or any APS catalogued publication.

## SPECIAL NOTES

### Multiple Responses

For some questions on the APS questionnaire, respondents were instructed that multiple responses were acceptable. For example, in responding to the question on nature of disability, some respondents reported more than one type of disability. These combinations of responses are counted under each relevant category of disability.

### Population Counts Based on Usual Residence

The population counts shown here for a particular area represent the number of persons whose usual place of residence is in that area, regardless of where they happened to be on Census Day. Also included are any persons staying in a dwelling in that area on Census Day and who have no usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. In most areas, there is little difference between the number of usual residents and the number of people staying in the area on Census Day. For certain places, however, such as tourist or vacation areas, or those including large work camps, the number of people staying in the area at any particular time could significantly exceed the number of usual residents shown here.

### Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Settlements

There were 78 incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements during the 1991 Census. These reserves and settlements represent approximately 38,000 persons. Because the APS sample was selected from the 1991 Census, these 78 reserves and settlements are not included in the APS data.

An additional 181 Indian reserves and settlements, representing approximately 20,000 individuals, were incompletely enumerated during the APS because enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before all questionnaires could be completed.

Another 14 Aboriginal communities, representing approximately 2,000 persons, were also incompletely enumerated for the APS. For those Indian reserves and settlements, and other Aboriginal communities that were incompletely enumerated in either the census or the APS, no community profile will be produced.

Lists of these incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements, and other Aboriginal communities, can be found in the following APS publications: Disability and Housing (89-535, $48), Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility (89-534, $60), Language, Tradition, Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues (89-533, $45), Age and Sex (94-327, $30), or the User's Guide - 1991 Aboriginal Data (no charge).

## ORDERING CUSTOM DATA

If you would like to obtain more detailed APS information about any Aboriginal community, such as custom tabulations, a custom data request is required. The charges for custom data vary according to the labour and computer costs involved in the production and verification of the data: generally the more complex the data table, the higher the costs. It must be noted that Statistics Canada reserves the right to decline to tabulate data, or to suppress portions of any data tables which are considered not reliable or would breach individual confidentiality.

For more information on how to order custom data, please consult the User's Guide - 1991 Aboriginal Data. For custom data requests, please contact your regional office of Statistics Canada, or the Post-Censal Surveys Program at (613) 951-4414 or FAX (613) 951-2906.

## 1991 APS PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

- The User's Guide - 1991 Aboriginal Data, available at no charge, provides background information about the Aboriginal component of the 1991 Census, and the 1991 APS. The User's Guide includes copies of the Census and APS questionnaires, and informs the reader on ordering custom tabulations. This is a non-catalogued publication.
- Age and Sex - March, 1993.
- Language, Tradition, Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues - June, 1993.
- Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses, and Mobility - October, 1993.
- Disability and Housing - March, 1994.
- Community Profiles (non-catalogued publications) - For each of 600 Aboriginal communities.
  - Language, Tradition, Health Lifestyle and Social Issues - August, 1993
  - Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility - December, 1993
  - Persons with Disabilities - Housing Characteristics - May, 1994
- Community Profile (electronic product) - Complete statistical profile for all 600 Aboriginal communities, provinces, territories and Canada - Release date - Fall, 1994.
- North American Indians - A Statistical Profile - Release date - Fall, 1994.
- The Métis - A Statistical Profile - Release date - Fall, 1994.
- The Inuit - A Statistical Profile - Release date - Fall, 1994.
- Micro Data File - Release date - Spring, 1994.
- APS Workshop - Fall, 1993.

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased from local authorized agents and other community bookstores, through the local Statistics Canada offices, or by mail order to Marketing Division, Sales and Service, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. For other Statistics Canada services, please contact your regional office of Statistics Canada.

## NOTES AND FOOTNOTES

* Figures to be used with caution. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is between 16.7% and 33.3%.

-- Figures suppressed. The coefficient of variation of the estimate is higher than 33.3%.

Footnote **(1)** is specific to each community for which a profile was produced. It is used to indicate the quality index of Census data for each community. The relevant text appears at the bottom of the profile tables containing census data.

Footnotes **(2)** through **(7)** apply to all community profiles.

**(2)** The total number of adults (15+) who report Aboriginal identity as shown in the disability tables differs by 15,115 from the previously published figure of 388,900 . This difference of 15,115 represents the number of adults for whom disability status could not be determined. This number is particularly high in the Northwest Territories (15%), the Yukon (9%) and British Columbia (5%). The disability rates provided have been calculated using figures that exclude the population for whom the disability status is unknown.

**(3)** Single and multiple responses are permitted and are counted in each relevant category. As a result, the sum of the categories will be greater or equal to the total response for the variable.

**(4)** The following distribution does not include the "not stated" category. Users should be aware that the proportion of "not stated" could be as high as 15%.

**(5)** In the APS universe of occupied private dwellings with at least one person who identifies with an Aboriginal group, the number of tenant-occupied dwellings and the gross rent counts apply to tenant-occupied non-farm dwellings, whereas the 1991 Census dwelling universe counts include only tenant-occupied non-farm, non-reserve dwellings.

**(6)** In the APS universe of occupied private dwellings with at least one person who identifies with an Aboriginal group, the number of owner-occupied dwellings and the owner's major payment counts apply to owner-occupied non-farm dwellings, whereas the 1991 Census dwelling universe counts include only owner-occupied non-farm, non-reserve dwellings.

**(7)** Includes only the first five months of 1991.

L'Enquête auprès des peuples autochtones (EAPA) fut réalisée après le Recensement de 1991 dans les régions urbaines et rurales du Canada, sur les réserves indiennes et dans de nombreuses communautés autochtones. Ce profil témoigne des réponses fournies aux questions de l'EAPA par les résidents de cette communauté qui s'identifient comme étant autochtones.

**Signes conventionnels**

Les signes conventionnels suivants sont employés dans cette publication:

* Il faut utiliser les chiffres avec prudence. Le coefficient de variation de l'estimation se situe entre 16,7% et 33,3%.

-- Les chiffres sont supprimés. Le coefficient de variation de l'estimation est supérieur à 33,3%.

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## FAITS SAILLANTS NATIONAUX

### CONTEXTE

La population autochtone visée par l'Enquête auprès des peuples autochtones (EAPA) comprend les personnes qui ont indiqué, au Recensement de 1991, avoir au moins une origine autochtone et/ou être inscrit(e) en vertu de la **Loi sur les Indiens**. Ces personnes doivent en outre avoir déclaré, lors de l'EAPA, s'identifier à au moins un groupe autochtone (Indiens de l'Amérique du Nord, Métis, Inuit) et/ou avoir le statut d'Indien inscrit en vertu de la **Loi sur les Indiens**. En 1991, 625 710 autochtones ont déclaré s'identifier à un groupe autochtone. D'entre eux, 388 900 étaient des adultes (15 ans ou plus) et 236 810 étaient des enfants (moins de 15 ans), dont 148 160 étaient âgés de 5 à 14 ans.

Les faits saillants suivants brossent un aperçu national des réponses qu'ont donné les peuples autochtones aux questions qui leur étaient posées lors de l'Enquête auprès des peuples autochtones de 1991. Les faits saillants nationaux sont inclus dans chaque profil de communauté puisqu'ils pourraient fournir aux utilisateurs un cadre à partir duquel ils pourront analyser les données communautaires en fonction de leurs besoins.

### LANGUE, TRADITION, SANTÉ, HABITUDES DE VIE ET PRÉOCCUPATIONS SOCIALES

### LANGUE

**Près du tiers des répondants parlaient une langue autochtone**

Près du tiers (171 090) des Indiens de l'Amérique du Nord, des Métis et des Inuit âgés de 5 ans et plus disent s'exprimer assez bien dans une langue autochtone pour soutenir une conversation. Des adultes autochtones de 15 ans et plus, 36% (139 375) peuvent parler une langue autochtone, comparativement à 21% (31 715) des enfants autochtones âgés de 5 à 14 ans.

La plupart (127 570) des autochtones de 15 ans et plus qui parlent une langue autochtone le font à la maison et le tiers (41 580) le font au travail. La plupart (30 505) des enfants autochtones âgés de 5 à 14 ans qui parlent une langue autochtone le font à la maison et la plupart (25 445) le font aussi à l'école.

### TRADITION

**La moitié de la population autochtone participe à des activités autochtones traditionnelles**

Des 388 900 adultes de 15 ans et plus qui s'identifient à un groupe autochtone, un peu plus de la moitié (196 830) disent avoir participé à des activités autochtones traditionnelles. Les enfants autochtones de 5 à 14 ans sont toutefois moins nombreux (44% ou 65 260) à participer à de telles activités.

## SANTÉ

**Les rhumatismes et l'arthrite sont les problèmes de santé les plus fréquemment signalés**

On a demandé aux autochtones de 15 ans et plus comment ils compareraient leur état de santé à celui des autres personnes de leur âge. Des 377 195 autochtones âgés de 15 ans et plus qui ont décrit leur état de santé, 87% (327 700) se considéraient en bonne, en très bonne ou en excellente santé.

Toutefois, 15% (57 990) des adultes autochtones de 15 ans et plus se sont fait dire par un professionnel de la santé qu'ils souffraient d'arthrite ou des rhumatismes, tandis que 12% (44 735) ont déclaré faire de l'hypertension, 8% (32 645) souffrir de bronchite, et 6% (23 255), être atteints du diabète.

Près des trois quarts (285 865) des adultes disent avoir consulté quelqu'un pour des raisons de santé dans les douze derniers mois. La plupart (262 345) des autochtones qui ont consulté un professionnel de la santé sont allés voir un médecin, tandis que 5% (16 550) ont demandé conseil à un guérisseur traditionnel.

## HABITUDES DE VIE

**Près d'un autochtone sur dix qui s'identifie à un groupe autochtone dit avoir manqué de nourriture**

On s'enquérait également auprès des répondants de leurs habitudes en matière d'alimentation, de consommation d'alcool et d'usage du tabac. Un peu plus de la moitié (206 050) des adultes autochtones âgés de 15 ans et plus déclarent manger de la viande, du poisson ou de la volaille tous les jours. Néanmoins, 8% (32 180) disent avoir manqué de nourriture au cours de la dernière année.

Des adultes autochtones, 15% (57 585) déclarent n'avoir jamais consommé d'alcool, tandis que 14% (55 865) disent ne pas en avoir bu dans les 12 derniers mois et 44% (170 280) déclarent fumer la cigarette tous les jours.

**La majorité des adultes autochtones disent se sentir en sécurité à marcher seuls la nuit dans leur communauté**

Près des trois quarts (283 405) des Indiens de l'Amérique du Nord, des Métis et des Inuit âgés de 15 ans et plus déclarent se sentir en sécurité à marcher seuls la nuit dans leur communauté.

## PRÉOCCUPATIONS SOCIALES

**Problèmes sociaux des communautés autochtones...**

Les autochtones de 15 ans et plus étaient également interrogés relativement aux problèmes sociaux des membres autochtones de leurs communautés. D'entre eux, 67% (261 100) pensent que leur communauté est aux prises avec un problème de chômage, 61% (237 680), qu'elle éprouve un problème de consommation abusive d'alcool et 25% (98 690), qu'elle fait face à un problème de suicide.

### ... et les solutions proposées par les peuples autochtones

Les adultes autochtones de 15 ans et plus étaient invités à proposer des façons de résoudre les problèmes sociaux auxquels, à leur avis, leur communauté faisait face. Les solutions proposées allaient de l'offre de services de counseling familial (10% ou 40 815) à l'accroissement de la surveillance policière (10% ou 39 425) en passant par l'amélioration des services communautaires (10% ou 38 260) et la croissance de l'emploi (8% ou 30 380).

## SCOLARITÉ, TRAVAIL ET ACTIVITÉS CONNEXES, REVENU, DÉPENSES ET MOBILITÉ

### SCOLARITÉ

#### Les autochtones étaient moins scolarisés que l'ensemble de la population du Canada

En 1991, le tiers (107 765) de la population autochtone âgée de 15 à 49 ans a déclaré avoir fait des études postsecondaires, y compris un grade universitaire et 17 % (54 780), ont déclaré avoir moins d'une neuvième année, y compris aucune scolarité. En comparaison, un peu plus de la moitié (7 407 730) de l'ensemble de la population du Canada âgée de 15 à 49 ans a déclaré avoir fait des études postsecondaires, y compris un grade universitaire et à peine 6 % (837 560), ont déclaré avoir moins d'une neuvième année, y compris aucune scolarité. Des autochtones de 50 à 64 ans, 22 % (9 935) ont fait certaines études postsecondaires, y compris un grade universitaire et 53 % (23 565) ont déclaré avoir moins d'une neuvième année, y compris aucune scolarité. En comparaison, le tiers (1 231 955) de la population totale du Canada âgée de 50 à 64 ans a fait certaines études postsecondaires, y compris un grade universitaire et 26 % (962 075) ont moins d'une neuvième année, y compris aucune scolarité.

#### Seulement 1 % des enfants autochtones ont vécu à un certain moment dans un pensionnat alors qu'ils fréquentaient l'école primaire

Les répondants étaient également invités à fournir de l'information sur leurs années d'études au primaire et au secondaire. Chez les 147 540 enfants autochtones âgés de 5 à 14 ans ayant fréquenté l'école primaire, seulement 1 % (1 955) ont vécu dans un pensionnat pendant une partie ou la totalité de leurs études à l'école primaire. Toutefois, 11 % (34 860) des adultes autochtones de 15 à 49 ans (322 490) ayant fréquenté l'école primaire ont déclaré avoir vécu dans un pensionnat pendant une partie ou la totalité de leurs études. Par contre, un peu plus du tiers (15 080) des adultes autochtones âgés de 50 à 64 ans (44 320) ont déclaré avoir vécu dans un pensionnat pendant une partie ou la totalité de leurs études.

#### Les enfants autochtones ont déclaré proportionnellement plus d'enseignant(e)s autochtones au primaire que les adultes autochtones

Près de 40 % (58 315) des enfants autochtones âgés de 5 à 14 ans ayant fréquenté l'école primaire ont déclaré avoir eu des enseignant(e)s autochtones à un moment ou un autre de leurs études. Ce qui n'avait, en revanche, été le cas que de 23 % (73 145) des autochtones âgés de 15 à 49 ans.

**Les plus jeunes utilisent davantage les langues autochtones à l'école primaire**

On a déjà enseigné dans une langue autochtone au quart (37 590) des enfants autochtones âgés de 5 à 14 ans. Mais à peine 11 % (34 515) des adultes autochtones âgés de 15 à 49 ans ayant fréquenté l'école primaire ont déclaré avoir étudié dans une langue autochtone à un moment ou à un autre de leurs études.

## TRAVAIL ET ACTIVITÉS CONNEXES

**Le taux de chômage est plus élevé chez les personnes qui s'identifient à un groupe autochtone**

Le taux de chômage des adultes autochtones âgés de 15 ans ou plus s'élevait à près de 25 % en juin 1991, comparativement à 10 % chez la population totale du Canada.

Le taux plus élevé de chômage que l'on observe chez les autochtones résulte en partie de ce qu'une proportion plus grande d'entre eux habitent des régions rurales ou éloignées où les possibilités d'emploi sont limitées. Lorsqu'on a demandé aux répondants quels étaient les obstacles auxquels ils faisaient face pour se trouver un emploi, la plupart des adultes autochtones ont invoqué les possibilités restreintes qui leur étaient offertes comme principal obstacle à l'emploi.

Des 127 680 adultes autochtones qui cherchaient un emploi en 1990 ou en 1991, près des deux tiers (83 685) ont déclaré qu'il n'y avait que peu ou pas d'emplois de disponibles et 41 % (52 410), qu'il n'avaient pas la scolarité ou l'expérience requis pour les emplois offerts. En outre, 16 % (20 770) ont déclaré avoir de la difficulté à se trouver un emploi parce qu'ils sont autochtones.

**Près de 60 % des adultes autochtones travaillaient contre rémunération en 1990 et/ou 1991**

Près de 60 % (229 905) des adultes autochtones travaillaient contre rémunération en 1990 et/ou en 1991, et de ce nombre, 29 % (66 320) occupaient plus d'un emploi au cours de cette période.

**Les autochtones et leurs familles continuent à pratiquer des activités traditionnelles pour subvenir à leurs besoins**

Quatorze pour cent (53 595) des adultes autochtones ont déclaré s'être adonnés à d'autres activités, non rémunérées, afin de subvenir à leurs besoins et à ceux de leur famille, notamment pêcher et troquer des biens et services pour se nourrir.

**Un adulte autochtone sur douze était en affaires ou considérait se lancer en affaires**

Un peu plus de 8 % (32 680) des adultes autochtones ont déclaré avoir déjà possédé ou exploité une entreprise. De plus, près de 9 % (34 105) songeaient à se lancer en affaires au cours des deux années à suivre.

## REVENU

**Le revenu total déclaré en 1990 est moins élevé chez les autochtones**

Treize pour cent (51 445) des adultes autochtones âgés de 15 ans ou plus ont déclaré n'avoir touché aucun revenu en 1990, tandis que 5 % (20 480) ont déclaré avoir touché un revenu total de 40 000 $ ou plus. En comparaison, 9 % (1 879 855) de la population totale du Canada âgée de 15 ans ou plus a déclaré n'avoir pas touché de revenu en 1990 et 15 % (3 284 520), ont déclaré avoir touché un revenu total de 40 000 $ ou plus.

**... et le revenu d'emploi est moins élevé chez les autochtones**

Des 388 900 adultes autochtones âgés de 15 ans ou plus, 60 % (231 865) ont déclaré un revenu d'emploi en 1990. D'entre eux, 17 % ( 38 750) ont déclaré un revenu inférieur à 2 000 $ et seulement 8 % (17 490), un revenu de 40 000 $ ou plus. En comparaison, 8 % (1 142 055) de la population totale du Canada âgée de 15 ans et plus a déclaré avoir touché un revenu d'emploi de moins de 2 000 $ en 1990 et 18 % (2 715 350), en avoir touché un de 40 000 $ ou plus.

**Près de trois adultes autochtones sur dix ont déclaré avoir reçu de l'aide sociale en 1990**

Des adultes autochtones âgés de 15 ans ou plus, 29 % (111 020) avaient reçu de l'aide sociale en 1990, et 5 % (19 445), des bourses d'études postsecondaires.

## DÉPENSES DES MÉNAGES

**L'achat de certains produits et services est effectué tout le temps ou la plupart du temps dans leur communauté ou leur quartier**

Plus de 50 % (202 255) des adultes autochtones âgés de 15 ans ou plus ont déclaré avoir fait la totalité ou la plupart de leurs achats (y compris les dépenses effectuées au titre du loyer, de l'hypothèque, du téléphone, de l'électricité, de l'impôt foncier, etc.) au cours des quatre semaines ayant précédé l'enquête, dans leur communauté ou leur quartier.

Plus précisément, on s'enquérait auprès des répondants des dépenses qu'ils étaient susceptibles d'avoir faites dans 13 catégories de dépenses des ménages au cours des quatre semaines ayant précédé l'enquête ainsi que de la proportion qu'ils avaient consacré à chacune, le cas échéant, dans leur communauté ou leur quartier. Les produits et services ayant été achetés tout le temps ou la plupart du temps dans leur communauté ou leur quartier comprenaient entre autres, les aliments pour manger à la maison (66 % ou 216 565), les déplacements en voiture, en taxi, en avion, etc. (54 % ou 89 710) et le matériel pour réparer, rénover ou entretenir le logement (51 % ou 68 195).

**D'autres services ont occasionné des dépenses surtout à l'extérieur de la communauté ou du quartier**

Parmi les adultes autochtones qui ont payé pour des services de réparation, de rénovation ou d'entretien du logement ou pour des services de garderie, 48 % (33 270) des premiers et 53 % (30 330) des seconds ont dit avoir réalisé la totalité ou la majeure partie de ces dépenses à l'extérieur de leur communauté ou de leur quartier.

## MOBILITÉ

**Quatorze pour cent des autochtones ont déménagé récemment, ce qui représente un pourcentage légèrement inférieur à celui observé pour l'ensemble de la population totale du Canada**

Contrairement à ce qu'on pourrait penser, les autochtones ne déménagent pas plus souvent que la population totale du Canada. Seulement 14 % (86 865) des autochtones âgés de 1 an ou plus ont déclaré avoir déménagé au cours des 12 mois précédant l'enquête. Selon le Recensement de 1991, 16 % (3 481 415) de la population totale du Canada du même âge en avait fait autant dans les 12 mois ayant précédé le recensement.

**Un autochtone sur quatre qui a déclaré avoir déménagé dans les 12 mois ayant précédé l'enquête venait d'ailleurs au Canada**

Vingt-sept pour cent (17 265) des autochtones âgés de 1 an ou plus qui ont déménagé une fois (64 670) au cours des 12 mois précédant l'enquête provenaient d'une autre communauté au Canada. Toutefois, la plupart (67 % ou 43 185) des autochtones qui ont déménagé une fois au cours de cette même période ont emménagé dans un logement de la même communauté ou du même quartier.

**Un autochtone sur cinq vivait dans la nature, loin de chez lui**

Vingt pour cent (118 845) des autochtones âgés de 1 an ou plus ont vécu un certain temps dans la nature, loin de chez eux, dans les 12 mois précédant l'enquête. D'entre eux, 36 % (42 435) ont passé d'une à deux semaines dans la nature, alors que 30 % (35 595) ont passé plus d'un mois dans la nature.

## PERSONNES AYANT UNE INCAPACITÉ

Des 388 900 adultes autochtones âgés de 15 ans ou plus qui ont déclaré s'identifier à un groupe autochtone, 373 785 (96%) ont répondu aux questions relatives à l'incapacité sur leur questionnaire de l'EAPA. De ces répondants, 31% (117 095) ont déclaré une forme quelconque d'incapacité, ce qui équivaut à plus de deux fois le taux national.

**Les taux d'incapacité étaient plus élevés chez les autochtones de tous les groupes d'âge**

Chez les autochtones comme chez l'ensemble des Canadiens, le taux d'incapacité augmente avec l'âge. Il est toutefois presque trois fois plus élevé (22,6 %) chez les jeunes adultes autochtones de 15 à 34 ans que chez l'ensemble des Canadiens du même âge (7,9 %). Parmi les adultes autochtones de 35 à 54 ans, le taux d'incapacité (35,5 %) est encore nettement supérieur à celui de la population en général (13,7 %). Chez les personnes de 55 ans ou plus, l'écart est moins prononcé entre le taux chez les autochtones (66,5 %) et celui de la population totale (52,8 %), mais il demeure tout de même significatif.

**Les troubles de la mobilité et de l'audition, des incapacités communes**

Des 117 095 adultes autochtones ayant une incapacité, 45 % (52 425) ont déclaré une incapacité liée à la mobilité, 35 % (41 140), des troubles de l'ouïe, 35 % (41 330), une incapacité liée à l'agilité et 24 % (28 560), des troubles de la vue. Comme c'est le cas pour l'ensemble de la population canadienne, un fort pourcentage des adultes autochtones (36 %) ont déclaré être limités en raison de difficultés d'apprentissage ou d'un problème de santé mentale (compris dans la rubrique «Autres» dans le tableau). (Pour une explication des différents types d'incapacité, reportez-vous au paragraphe intitulé «Nature de l'incapacité» sous le titre «Concepts et définitions de l'EAPA», dans la section de référence du présent profil).

**Les incapacités légères prédominent chez les peuples autochtones**

Près des deux tiers des autochtones adultes ayant une incapacité avaient une incapacité dite légère, ce qui est un taux légèrement supérieur à celui de l'ensemble des Canadiens, tandis que 12 % des deux groupes avaient une incapacité dite grave. (Pour une description complète de la mesure de la gravité, reportez-vous au paragraphe intitulé «Gravité de l'incapacité» sous le titre «Concepts et définitions de l'EAPA», dans la section de référence du présent profil.)

**Près d'un sur trois autochtones ayant une incapacité a besoin d'aide pour les gros travaux ménagers**

Près du tiers (37 560) des adultes autochtones âgés de 15 ans ou plus ayant une incapacité ont dit avoir besoin d'aide pour faire les gros travaux ménagers; 87 % (32 735) d'entre eux recevaient de l'aide. Des 17 % (19 430) d'adultes autochtones ayant une incapacité qui ont déclaré avoir besoin d'aide pour faire leur ménage quotidien, 88 % (17 070) recevaient de l'aide.

Un adulte autochtone sur quatre (28 645) utilisait des aides techniques, de l'équipement ou des appareils spéciaux tels que des appareils auditifs, des fauteuils roulants, etc. D'entre eux, 14 % (4 085) avaient besoin de tels aides techniques, équipement ou appareils spéciaux pour travailler.

## CARACTÉRISTIQUES DES LOGEMENTS

En 1991, 239 240 logements privés au Canada étaient occupés par au moins une personne se déclarant d'appartenance autochtone.

**Les logements autochtones sont en moyenne 50 % plus peuplés que les logements canadiens en général.**

En 1991, les logements autochtones comptaient en moyenne 0,6 personne par pièce, comparativement à 0,4 en moyenne pour l'ensemble des logements du Canada. Bien que ces deux taux soient inférieurs au seuil de «surpeuplement» de plus d'une personne par pièce, le taux pour les logements autochtones dépasse de 50 % celui des logements à l'échelle nationale.

Parmi les 239 240 logements privés occupés par au moins une personne qui s'identifie comme étant autochtone, on comptait en moyenne 3,5 occupants, 5,8 pièces et 2,7 chambres à coucher.

Parmi tous les logements privés occupés au Canada, on comptait en moyenne 2,7 occupants, 6,1 pièces et 2,6 chambres à coucher.

**Plus neuf n'est pas toujours synonyme de meilleure qualité**

Quatorze pour cent (32 620) des logements autochtones ont été construits en 1945 ou avant et 27 % (64 510) l'ont été entre 1981 et 1991. Mais en ce qui a trait aux logements autochtones, plus neuf ne signifie pas toujours de meilleure qualité. Environ 20 % (46 995) des logements autochtones avaient besoin de réparations majeures, alors que le taux comparable pour l'ensemble des logements au Canada n'était que de 9%. Vingt-et-un pourcent (50 235) des logements autochtones ne satisfaisaient pas convenablement aux besoins de leurs occupants.

**Pour la plupart des logements autochtones, l'eau est canalisée à partir d'un aqueduc municipal.**

Les répondants étaient invités à fournir de l'information sur les conditions et l'infrastructure de leur logement, comme leurs sources d'eau potable ou non potable, leur système de chauffage, etc. De tous les logements autochtones, 71 % (168 565) sont alimentés en eau potable par l'aqueduc municipal et 10 % (22 760), par le système communautaire (puits ou citerne). L'eau potable est canalisée à la majorité des logements autochtones (82 % ou 195 005), est livrée par camion à 7 % (16 715) d'entre eux et est transportée par un membre du ménage à 5 % (12 480) de ces logements.

Un peu plus de sept logements autochtones sur dix (172 710) obtiennent leur eau non potable de l'aqueduc municipal, tandis qu'un peu plus de 83 % (199 150) ont de l'eau non potable canalisée.

**La majorité des logements autochtones ont l'électricité et le chauffage**

Des 239 240 logements autochtones, 93 % (223 315) ont l'électricité et 7 % d'entre eux (14 520) ont des problèmes d'électricité. Quatre-vingt-quatorze pour cent (225 515) des logements autochtones ont un système de chauffage; d'entre eux, 41 % (91 860) sont chauffés au gaz, 34 % (76 225), à l'électricité et 18 % (41 110), au bois. Le poêle à bois est quatre fois plus utilisé comme système de chauffage dans les logements autochtones que dans l'ensemble des logements au Canada.

**Neuf logements sur dix ont des salles de bains**

Quatre-vingt-onze pour cent des logements autochtones ont des salles de bains, et d'entre eux, plus de 96 % ont des baignoires ou douches et des lavabos à l'eau chaude et à l'eau froide. Près de 98 % (213 030) des salles de bains ont des portes et des murs pour en assurer l'intimité. De tous les logements autochtones, 89 % (211 620) ont des toilettes à chasse et 6 % (14 130), des toilettes extérieures.

**On trouve des dispositifs de sécurité dans une proportion quasi identique de logements autochtones et de logements pour l'ensemble du Canada**

Alors qu'on trouvait des dispositifs de sécurité tels que détecteurs de fumée et extincteurs dans huit logements autochtones sur dix, ils étaient présents dans neuf sur dix logements canadiens en général.

Soixante-dix-huit pourcent (185 625) des logements autochtones avaient un détecteur de fumée, en état de fonctionner pour près de 90 % (166 705) d'entre eux. Moins de la moitié des logements (105 210) disposaient d'un extincteur, en état de fonctionner pour 90 % (94 150) d'entre eux.

Près de six logements autochtones sur dix (135 425) sont assurés et près de 27 % (63 930) ne le sont pas.

**Tableau 1**
**Langue, tradition, santé, habitudes de vie et préoccupations sociales de la population autochtone**

**Tableau 2**

**Scolarité, travail et activités connexes, revenu, dépenses et mobilité de la population autochtone**

**Tableau 3A**
**Personnes ayant une incapacité parmi la population autochtone adulte (15+)**

**Tableau 3B**

**Caractéristiques des logements privés occupés ayant au moins une personne qui s'identifie comme étant autochtone**

**À titre de référence**

## POPULATION OBSERVÉE PAR L'EAPA DE 1991

Les données de ce profil proviennent des réponses à certaines questions de l'Enquête auprès des peuples autochtones (EAPA) de 1991. L'EAPA vise la population du Canada qui s'identifie comme étant autochtone, c'est-à-dire les personnes qui s'identifient à leurs ancêtres autochtones et/ou qui sont inscrites en vertu de la **Loi sur les Indiens**.

Pour participer à l'EAPA, une personne devait en premier lieu avoir indiqué, sur son questionnaire du Recensement de 1991, au moins un groupe d'origine autochtone (c'est-à-dire les Indiens de l'Amérique du Nord, les Métis ou les Inuit) et/ou être inscrite en vertu de la **Loi sur les Indiens**. En deuxième lieu, une personne devait avoir déclaré sur son questionnaire de l'EAPA s'identifier à un groupe autochtone et/ou être inscrite aux termes de la **Loi sur les Indiens**.

Cette deuxième étape est importante, car si les répondants avaient répondu être d'origine autochtone sur le questionnaire du recensement mais ne pas s'identifier à un groupe autochtone sur le questionnaire de l'EAPA, ils auraient été exclus de la population de l'EAPA. Ces personnes ne sont donc pas représentées dans les chiffres de ce profil de communauté et de tout autre produit ou publication de l'EAPA.

Pour tous les individus qui ont répondu au questionnaire de l'EAPA, toute information recueillie sur leur questionnaire du recensement peut être ajoutée à la base de données de l'EAPA. Par conséquent, certaines données présentées dans ce profil proviennent du recensement.

Il est important de noter que les données portant sur l'incapacité et les données relatives au logement contenues dans ce profil représentent l'univers de l'EAPA à deux niveaux différents. En effet, les questions relatives à l'incapacité furent posées à tous les répondants qui déclaraient s'identifier à un groupe autochtone et/ou être inscrits aux termes de la **Loi sur les Indiens**. Par contre, l'information sur le logement fut obtenue d'un seul répondant adulte (qui s'identifiait à un groupe autochtone et/ou était inscrit aux termes de la Loi sur les Indiens) par logement.

## CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS DE L'EAPA

### Incapacité

La section sur l'incapacité de l'Enquête auprès des peuples autochtones de 1991 (EAPA), tout comme l'Enquête sur la santé et les limitations d'activités (ESLA) emploie la définition d'incapacité de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS), qui se lit comme suit :

> «... toute réduction ou absence (résultant d'une déficience) de la capacité d'exécuter une activité de la manière ou dans la plénitude considérée comme normale pour un être humain.»

Pour de plus amples renseignements sur l'emploi de la définition d'incapacité de l'OMS aux fins de l'ESLA, veuillez consulter le Guide de l'utilisateur de l'ESLA de 1991.

Les adultes de 15 ans et plus ont été invités à répondre à un certain nombre de questions sur les activités, dites «activités de tous les jours» (ATJ), que la majorité de la population accomplit quotidiennement. Les personnes qui disaient éprouver de la difficulté à accomplir l'une ou l'autre de ces 17 activités, par exemple en répondant oui à la question «Éprouvez-vous des difficultés à monter et à descendre un escalier?» ou à la question «Éprouvez-vous des difficultés à entendre ce qui se dit au cours d'une conversation avec une autre personne?», étaient classées parmi les personnes ayant une incapacité.

Un adulte n'est pas classé comme une personne ayant une incapacité s'il utilise une aide technique qui lui permet de surmonter totalement sa limitation. C'est le cas, par exemple, d'un malentendant qui dit ne pas être limité lorsqu'il utilise un appareil auditif. La notion de temps est également venue s'ajouter aux paramètres existants, la limitation devant durer au moins six mois, que cette période soit écoulée ou prévue.

Comme l'ESLA de 1991, la section sur l'incapacité de l'EAPA renferme une version révisée (par l'ajout de six autres questions) des questions sur les ATJ. Les utilisateurs sont priés de se référer à la section C (incapacité) du questionnaire des adultes dans le Guide de l'utilisateur des données de 1991 sur les autochtones.

**Nature de l'incapacité**

Différents types d'incapacités ont été relevés chez les adultes de 15 ans ou plus. Elles se classent comme suit :

**mobilité :** Limitation dans la capacité de marcher, de se déplacer d'une pièce à l'autre, de transporter un objet sur dix mètres ou de se tenir debout pendant de longues périodes.

**agilité :** Limitation dans la capacité de se pencher, de s'habiller ou de se déshabiller, de se mettre au lit et d'en sortir, de se couper les ongles d'orteils, de se servir de ses doigts pour saisir ou manier un objet, d'atteindre quelque chose ou de couper ses aliments.

**vision :** Limitation dans la capacité de lire l'écriture sur une page ou de voir quelqu'un à quatre mètres, même avec des verres correcteurs.

**audition :** Limitation dans la capacité d'entendre ce qui se dit lors d'une conversation avec une personne ou plus, même à l'aide d'une prothèse auditive.

**élocution :** Limitation dans la capacité de parler et d'être compris.

**autres :** Limitation attribuable à des difficultés d'apprentissage, ou à un problème de santé mentale.

Les réponses aux questions sur l'incapacité sont subjectives parce qu'elles traduisent la façon dont les personnes interrogées perçoivent leur situation.

**Gravité de l'incapacité**

Les réponses aux questions de sélection ont permis d'élaborer une échelle pour mesurer la gravité de l'incapacité. Pour déterminer ce degré, on compile les résultats individuels à toutes les questions de sélection en comptant un point pour chaque perte partielle de fonction et deux points pour chaque perte totale de fonction (incapacité totale d'exécuter une fonction). Le total se situe alors dans l'une des catégories suivantes :

| | |
|---|---|
| **Incapacité légère** | moins de 5 points |
| **Incapacité moyenne** | 5 à 10 points |
| **Incapacité grave** | 11 points ou plus |

Pour en savoir davantage sur la façon dont les degrés de gravité ont été déterminés pour l'ESLA et l'EAPA, veuillez vous référer au Quotidien du 13 octobre 1993.

**Logement autochtone**

Se dit d'un logement occupé par au moins une personne qui s'identifie à un groupe autochtone. Ce concept de logement autochtone est basé uniquement sur les individus d'un logement (ou d'un ménage) ayant été sélectionnés et ayant répondu à l'EAPA. Comme l'échantillon de l'EAPA est un échantillon de personnes et non de logements, il est possible que dans un logement particulier une partie seulement des individus aient été interviewés. Si toutes les personnes interviewées du même logement n'ont pas déclaré d'origine autochtone, il est possible que certaines personnes non-interviewées du même logement auraient déclaré une origine si elles avaient été interviewées. Ce phénomène peut causer une sous-estimation du nombre de logements autochtones. La magnitude de cette sous-estimation est considérée comme étant faible. Selon un modèle statistique basé sur les logements de l'EAPA où tous les membres ont été interviewés, la grandeur de cette sous-estimation est de l'ordre de 0.7 %.

À moins d'avis contraire, toutes les données sur le logement de ce profil réfèrent aux logements autochtones tels que définis ici.

**Note aux utilisateurs de données**

Cette publication ne définit pas les autres variables de l'EAPA, comme aides techniques, étendue d'eau, chauffage à l'électricité, etc. L'utilisateur est invité à consulter les questionnaires de l'EAPA de 1991 (formulaires 06 et 07), contenues dans le Guide de l'utilisateur des données de 1991 sur les autochtones, pour obtenir des explications sur ces variables particulières et d'autres variables de l'EAPA.

## CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS DU RECENSEMENT

Voici certaines définitions sommaires des termes géographiques et des concepts du recensement. L'utilisateur est prié de consulter le Dictionnaire du recensement de 1991 (numéro 92-301F au catalogue) pour obtenir les définitions complètes de ces termes et concepts et des observations additionnelles à leur sujet.

**Âge**
Âge au dernier anniversaire de naissance (à la date de référence du recensement, soit le 4 juin 1991). Cette variable se détermine à partir de la question sur la date de naissance, qui s'enquiert des jour, mois et année de naissance du recensé. Les personnes qui ne connaissaient pas la date exacte de leur naissance devaient en donner la meilleure estimation possible.

**Chambres à coucher**
Pièces conçues et meublées pour servir de chambre à coucher et utilisées principalement pour y dormir, même si ce n'est qu'à l'occasion (une chambre d'ami par exemple).

**Logement de bande**
Un logement est dit «de bande» s'il est situé dans une réserve ou un établissement indien.

**Logement privé occupé**
Logement privé occupé de façon permanente par une personne ou un groupe de personnes. Sont également inclus dans cette catégorie les logements privés dont les résidents habituels sont temporairement absents le jour du recensement. Sauf indication contraire, toutes les données présentées dans les publications sur le logement ont trait aux logements privés occupés et non aux logements privés inoccupés ou aux logements occupés par des résidents étrangers et/ou temporaires.

**Logement privé occupé par le propriétaire**
Logement privé et qui appartient à un membre du ménage ou est payé par celui-ci. (voir la note 6 à la page 3.18).

**Logement privé occupé par un locataire**
Logement privé et qui n'appartient pas à un membre du ménage. (voir la note 5 à la page 3.18).

**Loyer brut**
Total des montants mensuels moyens versés par les ménages locataires au titre de l'habitation. (voir la note 5 à la page 3.18).

**Mode d'occupation**
Indique si le logement est possédé ou loué par un membre du ménage, ou s'il s'agit d'un logement de bande (dans une réserve ou un établissement indien).

**Période de construction**
Période au cours de laquelle l'immeuble ou le logement a été construit.

**Pièces**
Nombre de pièces dans un logement. Une pièce est un espace fermé à l'intérieur d'un logement, fini et habitable toute l'année.

**Principales dépenses de propriété**
Total des paiements mensuels moyens versés par les ménages propriétaires au titre de l'habitation. (voir la note 6 à la page 3.18).

**Province**
Principale division politique du Canada. Du point de vue statistique, il s'agit d'une unité de base selon laquelle les données sont totalisées et recoupées.

**Réserve et établissement indien**
Réserve indienne indique un territoire dont le titre légal de propriété appartient à sa Majesté la Reine, qui a été réservé à l'usage et au profit d'une bande indienne et qui est assujetti aux termes de la **Loi sur les Indiens**. Puisque les réserves indiennes échappent généralement à la compétence des autorités locales, elles sont administrées par le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada (AINC) et sont considérées par Statistique Canada comme des subdivisions de recensement (SDR).

Établissement indien indique un lieu désigné par le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada (AINC) à des fins statistiques seulement, où un groupe indépendant d'au moins 10 autochtones habitent de façon plus ou moins permanente. Les établissements indiens sont généralement situés sur des terres de la Couronne soumises à l'autorité fédérale ou à celles des administrations provinciales. Contrairement aux réserves indiennes, ces terres ne sont pas réservées à l'usage exclusif d'une bande indienne.

**Nota :** Des terres secheltes en Colombie-Britannique correspondent maintenant à «Indian Government District (IGD)» et certaines réserves dans le nord du Québec sont désormais appelées «terres réservées (TR)». Dans cette publication et pour des fins statistiques seulement, ces subdivisions seront considérées comme étant des réserves et établissements indiens.

**Territoire**
Il s'agit de deux grandes divisions politiques du Canada, soit le Yukon et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Du point de vue statistique, ces territoires sont l'équivalent des provinces, c'est-à-dire une unité de base pour laquelle des données sont totalisées et recoupées.

## QUALITÉ DES DONNÉES

### Qualité des données de l'EAPA

Toutes les statistiques tirées de la base de données de l'EAPA sont des estimations fondées sur une enquête probabiliste réalisée auprès d'un échantillon de la population autochtone du Canada. Par conséquent, ces statistiques peuvent comporter deux types d'erreurs: d'échantillonnage et non dues à l'échantillonnage.

L'erreur d'échantillonnage peut se définir comme une erreur commise du fait d'analyser un échantillon de la population plutôt que de recenser la population toute entière, et ce, dans les mêmes conditions. Dans le cadre d'une enquête telle que l'EAPA, on peut estimer cette erreur à partir des données de l'enquête. On la mesure au moyen du coefficient de variation (CV) de l'estimation, lequel est l'erreur-type de l'estimation divisée par la valeur même de l'estimation. Une mesure de l'erreur d'échantillonnage peut ainsi être calculée pour chacune des cellules de données du tableau. Elle est indiquée au tableau comme suit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Aucun symbole n'accompagne les données dans la cellule correspondante: | Le CV de l'estimation est inférieur à 16,7%. Ces estimations peuvent être utilisées sans aucune restriction. |
| Le symbole " * " accompagne les données dans la cellule correspondante: | Le CV de l'estimation se situe entre 16,7% et 33,3%. Ces estimations doivent être utilisées avec précaution. |
| Le symbole " -- " apparait dans la cellule correspondante: | Le CV de l'estimation est supérieur à 33,3%. On considère cette estimation comme trop peu fiable pour être publiée. Les données sont supprimées. |

**Nota : Tableau 3B - Logement**

Dans le tableau 3B, deux types d'estimation sont produites. La première a trait à l'estimation du total d'une population ayant certaines caractéristiques. Par exemple, le nombre total de logements privés occupés comportant au moins un résident s'identifiant comme étant autochtone dans la communauté (voir le tableau 3B ligne 1).

Le second type a trait à l'estimation d'une moyenne d'une population ayant certaines caractéristiques. Par exemple, le nombre moyen de chambres à coucher par logement privé occupé comportant au moins un résident s'identifiant comme étant autochtone dans la communauté. (voir le tableau 3B, ligne 5).

Si le CV du total de la population dépasse 33,3 %, non seulement cette estimation du total dans la population n'est pas publiée, mais toute moyenne portant sur cette même population ne sera également pas publiée peu importe son CV. Si par contre, le CV du total dans la population est inférieur à 33,3 %, la classification de la qualité de l'estimation du total de la population est faite indépendamment de celle de la moyenne provenant de cette même population. Par exemple, si l'estimation du total dans la population est accompagnée du symbole " * " (la donnée doit être utilisée avec prudence), une moyenne calculée sur cette même population peut ou non être accompagnée du symbole " * " selon le CV de cette moyenne.

Toutes les autres formes d'erreurs (erreurs de couverture, de réponse, de traitement et de non-traitement) sont appelées des erreurs non dues à l'échantillonnage. Il est généralement difficile de déterminer et d'évaluer l'effet de certaines de ces erreurs.

Les erreurs de couverture se produisent lorsqu'un écart se glisse entre la population cible et la population échantillonnée. L'intégration de l'EAPA à la structure du recensement de la population de 1991 a réduit de beaucoup la fréquence de ce type d'erreur. Cependant, comme l'échantillon de l'EAPA se compose de personnes qui ont participé au recensement, l'EAPA ne possède aucune information sur les communautés qui ont choisi de ne pas y participer. D'après les données du recensement de 1991, 78 réserves n'ont pas participé au recensement. De plus, 181 autres réserves et établissements indiens et 14 autres communautés autochtones ont choisi de ne pas participer à l'EAPA, même si elles avaient pris part au recensement. N'ont pas non plus été couverts par l'EAPA les autochtones des logements collectifs, des institutions, des camps militaires, ainsi que les résidents outre-mer.

Une erreur de réponse se produit lorsque le répondant comprend mal une question et/ou que l'interviewer inscrit une réponse inexacte. Plusieurs procédures ont été mises en place pour minimiser ce type d'erreur, dont la formation des interviewers, le suivi des répondants et de rigoureuses vérifications des réponses.

Une erreur de traitement peut se glisser entre autres aux étapes du codage, de la saisie et de l'imputation. Des mesures de contrôle de la qualité minimisent ce type d'erreur à chaque étape du traitement des données.

Toute enquête statistique est sujette à un certain pourcentage de non-réponse de la part de l'échantillon sélectionné. La non-réponse est dite totale lorsque, pour une raison ou pour une autre, une personne choisie ne peut être interrogée. Elle est dite partielle lorsque le questionnaire n'est rempli qu'en partie.

L'erreur de non-réponse dépend du type et de l'importance des différences susceptibles d'exister entre les caractéristiques de l'échantillon des répondants et les caractéristiques de l'échantillon des non-répondants. En principe, plus ces différences sont marquées, plus elles influent sur l'exactitude des estimations.

Les taux de réponse au niveau des individus pour l'EAPA, (79% pour les communautés avec une forte concentration d'autochtones (y compris les réserves et établissements indiens et les communautés métisses et inuit) et 78% pour les autres régions) sont acceptables pour ce genre d'enquête. Bien que ce taux puisse varier considérablement d'un établissement ou d'une réserve à l'autre, ou d'une région à l'autre, des mesures diverses ont été prises afin de réduire le biais attribuable au nombre de non-réponses. Par exemple, pour chaque communauté avec une forte concentration d'autochtones, une correction a été faite pour les non-réponses par groupe d'âge et par sexe.

Les taux de réponse au niveau des ménages (logements privés) pour l'EAPA (84 % pour les communautés avec une forte concentration d'autochtones, et 81 % pour les autres régions) sont acceptables aussi. Comme exemple d'ajustement pour la non-réponse, pour chaque communauté avec une forte concentration d'autochtones un ajustement a été fait suivant la taille du ménage. Dans les tableaux, les non-réponses à des questions apparaissent sous la catégorie "non-précisé".

**Qualité des données du recensement**

En général, le recensement a été en mesure d'obtenir les chiffres exacts de la population et des logements en plus d'obtenir des taux de réponse élevés aux questions du recensement pour toutes les régions géographiques du Canada. Cependant, certaines subdivisions de recensement, en grande partie des réserves indiennes et des établissements indiens, ont accusé des taux de non-réponse très élevés pour plusieurs questions du recensement en dépit du fait que les chiffres de la population et des logements étaient exacts.

Afin de refléter cette situation, un indice de qualité des données basé sur deux taux de non-réponse est fourni par le recensement pour chaque secteur de dénombrement (SD) et chaque subdivision de recensement (SDR), cette dernière étant composée d'un ou de plusieurs SD. Puisque toutes les communautés autochtones visées par l'EAPA sont constituées par une SDR, un SD ou un groupe de SD, cet indice de qualité des données s'applique à chaque communauté autochtone.

La premier taux de non-réponse, ou taux de non-réponse global (TNRG) est un taux global égal au pourcentage de réponses requises laissées sans réponse par les répondants. Toutes les questions du recensement publiées et exclusives au questionnaire complet ont été considérées dans le calcul de ce taux global (dans le cas des questions sur le revenu, seules les questions sur le revenu total et sur les salaires et traitements ont été considérées). C'est l'indice dont on se sert pour mesurer la qualité des **données du recensement n'ayant pas trait au logement**, pour chaque communauté autochtone. Lorsque des données du recensement autres que celles sur le logement apparaissent au tableau du profil de communauté, l'indice de qualité est indiqué dans la note complémentaire du tableau comme suit:

| | |
|---|---|
| "Les données du recensement peuvent être utilisées sans aucune restriction.": | TNRG de moins de 5%. |
| "Les données du recensement doivent être utilisées avec précaution.": | TNRG de 5% jusqu'à moins de 25%. |
| "Les données du recensement sont supprimées.": | TNRG de 25% ou plus. |

Le deuxième taux de non-réponse, ou taux de non-réponse logement (TNRL), est calculé de la même façon que le taux global de non-réponse mais en ne considérant que les questions sur le logement exclusives au questionnaire complet. C'est l'indice dont on se sert pour mesurer la qualité des **données du recensement portant sur le logement**, pour chaque communauté autochtone. Lorsque des données du recensement relatives au logement apparaissent au tableau du profil de communauté, l'indice de qualité est indiqué dans la note complémentaire du tableau comme suit:

| | |
|---|---|
| "Les données du recensement peuvent être utilisées sans aucune restriction." : | TNRL de moins de 25 % et TNRG de moins de 25 %. |
| "Les données du recensement doivent être utilisées avec extrême prudence." : | TNRL de 25 % ou plus et TNRG de moins de 25 %. |
| "Les données du recensement sont supprimées." : | TNRG de 25 % ou plus. |

Vu que le phénomène de la non-réponse élevée est très localisé, les données non diffusées au niveau de la communauté sont toutefois incluses dans les totalisations à tous les niveaux géographiques plus élevés. Par conséquent, l'indice de la qualité des données du recensement ne s'applique pas aux totalisations aux niveaux provincial, territorial et national.

**Considérations relatives à la qualité des données**

Il convient de noter, en particulier pour les données du recensement présentées dans ce profil, qu'il y a deux mesures distinctes de la qualité des données. La première, telle que définie par le Recensement et présentée dans la note complémentaire du tableau, indique le niveau de qualité des données du recensement que l'on a déterminé pour cette région géographique (voir Qualité des données du recensement). En outre, chaque cellule de données du recensement paraissant dans le profil est sujette à l'erreur d'échantillonnage (voir Qualité des données de l'EAPA). Par exemple, si pour une communauté autochtone, le taux de non-réponse (global ou spécifique au logement) au recensement se chiffrait à 3%, la note complémentaire conseillerait à l'utilisateur d'utiliser sans restriction les données du recensement. Malgré ce fait, les données d'une cellule du recensement seraient supprimées si l'erreur d'échantillonnage de l'EAPA de cette même cellule affichait un CV de 35%.

**Confidentialité et arrondissement aléatoire**

Tous les chiffres présentés dans le profil d'accompagnement, y compris les données pour le Canada, la province et la communauté, ont été soumis à une procédure de confidentialité appelée «arrondissement aléatoire» qui élimine toute possibilité d'associer des données statistiques à des personnes. En vertu de cette méthode, tous les chiffres, y compris les totaux, sont arrondis au multiple de 5 le plus proche. Cette technique offre une excellente protection contre la divulgation et n'ajoute qu'une mince marge d'erreur aux données. Elle a toutefois des conséquences pour les utilisateurs. Les totaux, arrondis indépendamment, n'égalent pas nécessairement la somme des chiffres individuels figurant dans les tableaux. On peut aussi s'attendre à ce que de petites différences apparaissent dans les totaux correspondants et dans les valeurs contenues dans les cellules d'autres totalisations, dont celles publiées dans les autres publications de l'EAPA. En raison de la taille relativement petite de la population de certaines communautés, les cellules de données contenant de petits chiffres peuvent perdre de leur précision à la suite de l'arrondissement aléatoire.

**Comparaisons avec d'autres publications de l'EAPA**

Certains chiffres figurant aux tableaux statistiques ci-joints ont été agrégés ou cumulés à partir de deux ou trois types de données dans le but d'obtenir une seule grande catégorie pour les profils de communauté. Par exemple, chez les autochtones ayant déclaré une ou des incapacité(s), les groupes d'âge 15-24 et 25-34 ont été réunis en une seule catégorie. Ce cumul permet d'obtenir, sans modifier l'information contenue dans le profil, des chiffres assez grands pour éviter d'être supprimés. Cela entraîne toutefois des conséquences pour l'utilisateur de données. Pour les catégories de données cumulées dans les profils de communauté (y compris les taux d'incapacité), les totaux et les valeurs contenus dans les cellules à l'échelle provinciale et pour le Canada ne seront pas les mêmes que ceux dans la publication Incapacité et logement.

Les personnes intéressées à la méthodologie et au plan d'échantillonnage de l'EAPA sont priées de consulter le Guide de l'utilisateur des données de 1991 sur les autochtones ou l'une ou l'autre des publications cataloguées de l'EAPA.

**OBSERVATIONS SPÉCIALES**

**Réponses multiples**

Les répondants pouvaient fournir des réponses multiples à certaines questions de l'EAPA. Par exemple, certains répondants ont déclaré, aux questions sur la nature de l'incapacité, plus d'un type d'incapacité. Ces combinaisons de réponses sont comptées pour chaque catégorie d'incapacité.

**Chiffres de population basés sur le lieu habituel de résidence**

Les chiffres de population présentés dans les tableaux pour une région particulière représentent le nombre de personnes habituellement domiciliées dans cette région, peu importe l'endroit où elles se trouvaient le jour du recensement. Ils comprennent aussi quiconque habitait un logement dans cette région le jour du recensement et n'avait aucun domicile habituel ailleurs au Canada. Dans la plupart des régions, le nombre de résidents habituels et le nombre de résidents le jour du recensement diffèrent peu. Cependant, dans certains endroits, comme les régions touristiques ou de villégiature, ou les grands camps de chantier, le nombre ponctuel d'habitants peut se révéler de beaucoup supérieur au nombre de résidents habituels présenté ici.

**Réserves et établissements indiens partiellement dénombrés**

Soixante-dix-huit (78) réserves et établissements indiens regroupant environ 38 000 personnes ont été partiellement dénombrés au Recensement de 1991. Comme l'échantillon de l'EAPA provient du Recensement de 1991, ces 78 réserves et établissements sont absents des données de l'EAPA.

Par ailleurs, il y avait 181 autre réserves et établissements indiens représentant environ 20 000 personnes, où le dénombrement à l'EAPA n'a pas été permis ou y a été interrompu avant que les questionnaires ne soient tous remplis.

Quatorze (14) autres communautés autochtones regroupant quelque 2 000 personnes, ont également été partiellement dénombrées lors de l'EAPA. Aucun profil de communauté ne sera produit pour ces réserves et établissements indiens et pour toute autre communauté autochtone partiellement dénombrée au recensement ou à l'EAPA.

Vous trouverez les listes de ces réserves et établissements indiens, et autres communautés autochtones partiellement dénombrés dans les publications suivantes de l'EAPA : Incapacité et logement (89-535, $48), Scolarité, travail et activités connexes, revenu, dépenses et mobilité (89-534, 60$), Langue, tradition, santé, habitudes de vie et préoccupations sociales (89-533, 45 $), Âge et sexe (94-327, 30 $) et Guide de l'utilisateur des données de 1991 sur les autochtones (gratuite).

## COMMANDER DES DONNÉES PERSONNALISÉES

Pour obtenir des données inédites de l'EAPA sur une ou plusieurs communauté(s) autochtone(s), vous devez présenter une demande de données personnalisées. Le prix des données personnalisées varie selon le coût de la main-d'oeuvre et du traitement informatique nécessaires à la production et à la vérification des données. Règle générale, plus le tableau est complexe, plus il coûte cher. Veuillez noter que Statistique Canada se réserve le droit de refuser de totaliser des données et celui de supprimer des parties de tableaux qu'il juge ne pas être fiables ou pouvoir porter atteinte au droit d'un particulier à la confidentialité.

Pour de plus amples renseignements sur les modalités de présentation de votre commande de données personnalisées, veuillez consulter le Guide de l'utilisateur des données de 1991 sur les autochtones. Pour commander des données personnalisées, communiquer avec le bureau de Statistique Canada de votre région ou avec le Programme des enquêtes postcensitaires, au (613) 951-4414 ou FAX (613) 951-2906.

## PRODUITS ET SERVICES DE L'EAPA DE 1991

- Le Guide de l'utilisateur des données de 1991 sur les autochtones; publication gratuite non cataloguée, explique les grandes lignes du volet autochtone du recensement et de l'Enquête (postcensitaire) auprès des peuples autochtones de 1991. On y trouve également les questionnaires du recensement et de l'EAPA, ainsi que les modalités de commande des totalisations personnalisées.
- Âge et sexe - Mars 1993.
- Langue, tradition, santé, habitudes de vie et préoccupations sociales - Juin 1993.
- Scolarité, travail et activités connexes, revenu, dépenses et mobilité - Octobre 1993.
- Incapacité et logement - Mars 1994.
- Profils de communauté (publications non cataloguées) - Pour chacune de 600 communautés autochtones.

  - Langue, tradition, santé, habitudes de vie et préoccupations sociales - Août 1993
  - Scolarité, travail et activités connexes, revenu, dépenses et mobilité - Décembre 1993
  - Personnes ayant une incapacité - Caractéristiques des logements - Mai 1994

- Profil des communautés (produit électronique) - Profil statistique complet pour 600 communautés autochtones, les provinces et territoires et le Canada - Date de diffusion : automne 1994.
- Les Indiens de l'Amérique du Nord: un profil statistique - Date de diffusion: automne 1994.
- Les Métis: un profil statistique - Date de diffusion : automne 1994.
- Les Inuit: un profil statistique - Date de diffusion : automne 1994.
- Fichier de microdonnées - Date de diffusion : printemps 1994.
- Atelier EAPA - Automne 1993.

On peut se procurer ces publications, ainsi que d'autres publications de Statistique Canada, auprès d'agents d'abonnement locaux et d'autres librairies locales, dans les bureaux locaux de Statistique Canada ou par la poste auprès de la Division du marketing, Ventes et service, Statistique Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Pour tout autre service offert par Statistique Canada, veuillez communiquer avec le bureau régional le plus près.

**NOTA ET RENVOIS**

* Il faut utiliser les chiffres avec prudence. Le coefficient de variation de l'estimation se situe entre 16,7 % et 33,3 %.

– Les chiffres sont supprimés. Le coefficient de variation de l'estimation est supérieur à 33,3 %.

Le renvoi **(1)** est spécifique à chaque communauté pour laquelle un profil a été produit. Il est utilisé pour indiquer l'indice de qualité des données du recensement pour chaque communauté. Le texte approprié apparait au bas des tableaux du présent profil.

Les renvois **(2)** à **(7)** s'appliquent à tous les profils de communauté.

**(2)** Il y a un écart de 15 115 entre le nombre total d'adultes (15 ans ou plus) qui s'identifient à un groupe autochtone et qui figure au tableau sur l'incapacité et le chiffre de 388 900 signalé précédemment. Cette différence de 15 115 correspond au nombre d'adultes dont on ne pouvait déterminer la situation vis-à-vis de l'incapacité. Les proportions d'indéterminés sont particulièrement élevées dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest (15 %), au Yukon (9 %) et en Colombie-Britannique (5 %). Les taux d'incapacité indiqués ont été calculés à l'aide de chiffres desquels sont exclus la population dont on ne connaît pas la situation vis-à-vis de l'incapacité.

**(3)** Les réponses uniques et multiples sont permises et comptées dans chaque catégorie qui s'applique. Par conséquent, la somme des chiffres de chaque catégorie sera supérieure ou égale au nombre total de réponses pour la variable.

**(4)** La répartition suivante ne comprend pas la catégorie des «non déclaré». Les utilisateurs sont priés de noter que la proportion des «non déclaré» peut s'élever jusqu'à 15 %.

**(5)** Dans l'univers de l'EAPA constitué des logements privés occupés comptant au moins une personne qui s'identifie à un groupe autochtone, le nombre de logements privés occupés par le locataire, et le loyer brut s'appliquent aux logements non agricoles occupés par le locataire, alors que dans l'univers du Recensement de 1991, ils ne s'appliquent qu'aux logements non agricoles hors réserves occupés par le locataire.

**(6)** Dans l'univers de l'EAPA constitué des logements privés occupés comptant au moins une personne qui s'identifie à un groupe autochtone, le nombre de logements privés occupés par le propriétaire, et les principales dépenses de propriété s'appliquent aux logements non agricoles occupés par le propriétaire, alors que dans l'univers du Recensement de 1991, ils ne s'appliquent qu'aux logements non agricoles hors réserves occupés par le propriétaire.

**(7)** Ne comprend que les cinq premiers mois de 1991.

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