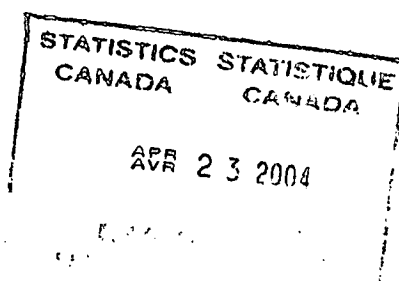


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INVENTORY OF ABORIGINAL DATA HOLDINGS AT STATISTICS CANADA

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Introduction

The Inventory of Aboriginal Data Holdings at Statistics Canada is a guide to sources of data on Aboriginal Peoples collected by Statistics Canada. This guide describes comprehensive data sources, such as the Census of Population and the Post-Censal Aboriginal Peoples Survey, as well as more topic-specific data sources, such as the Canadian Centre for Health Information, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Population Projections of the Demography Division, The Labour Market Activity Survey, and Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

This guide provides for each section, where applicable: (1) a definition of the Aboriginal population, (2) geographic coverage, (3) population characteristics, (4) source methodology, (5) frequency and historical series, and (6) dissemination methods. Each section also includes a contact person for users requiring more detailed information on these various data sources.

Acknowledgements

This report is based on the earlier work of Jack Scott. This guide would not be possible without the assistance of the divisional contact people, whose contribution is appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

1. Census

1.1 Background

The Census is a count of all Canadians on a particular day. Post-Confederation censuses have been taken every ten years since 1871, but with the introduction of a mid-decade census in 1956, they now occur every five years¹.

The Census is used for a wide variety of purposes. For example, population counts are used as a basis for deciding electoral districts and inter-governmental transfer payments. They are also used by various governments and non-government agencies to develop social and economic policy.

The Census is the only source of comprehensive demographic and socio-economic data covering the entire population of Canada at a given point in time (i.e., a very detailed profile of the Canadian population on the day the Census is taken). The Census provides a profile of Canadians' geographic distribution, family status and living arrangements, religions, language, employment, income and ethnicity.

However, the collection methodologies and content of each census may differ to reflect changing conditions and the prevailing theories governing particular topics in Canadian society. While these differences ensure the most accurate profile of all Canadians, they also make comparisons between censuses difficult. The only characteristics for which longitudinal data may be derived with any accuracy are the demographic variables, such as sex, age and marital status.

1.2 Definition of the Aboriginal Population

In both the 1986 and 1991 Censuses, the question dealing with ethnic origin was used to count the Aboriginal population. This question asked Canadians to identify to which ethnic or cultural group(s) their ancestors belonged. Those responding that they had either North American Indian, Métis or Inuit origins were included in the overall Aboriginal population.

In 1986, a separate question was included on the 2a questionnaire (the short Census form given to four out of five Canadians) and the 2a portion of the 2b form (the long Census form given to one out of five Canadians) to determine whether or not the respondent was an Aboriginal.

In 1991, a separate question was used to identify persons defined as status Indians by the

¹ Mid-decade censuses have been taken in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba since 1906.

Indian Act of Canada and those who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation. In particular, Canadians were asked if they were a **registered Indian** as defined by the *Indian Act* and to specify their Indian Band or First Nation. The purpose of these questions was to collect data on the registered Indian population and on the composition of approximately 600 Indian bands or First Nations.

The Aboriginal population was thus defined as that portion of the population who reported at least one Aboriginal origin (that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit) on the Census ethnicity question (question 15 of the 1991 Census). By responding to this question, individuals acknowledged their Aboriginal ancestry.

The definition of the Aboriginal population has undergone major changes throughout the history of census-taking in Canada. Not all forms of Aboriginal origin have been defined the same way on each census. In the 1871 and 1881 Censuses, descent was not specified for any Canadian. In 1901, Native Indians were described by their tribal descent, but in the 1911, 1921 and 1931 Censuses, Native Indians were described by their matrilineal descent (i.e., by their mother's Aboriginal origin). For the 1951 to 1971 Censuses, Native Indians were described by their patrilineal descent (their father's aboriginal origin). It was not until the 1981 Census that Native Indian descent was described by ambilineal descent rules (i.e., mother and father's Aboriginal origin).²

Not only have the definitions of Aboriginal changed, the way in which Native Indians and their status has been captured has also changed. The 1961 and 1971 Censuses counted Native Indians as either band members or non-band members. In the 1981 Census, Native Indians were reported as either status or non-status. Since the definition of Native Indian changed from census to census, it is not possible to examine the changes in the Native Indian population in Canada by comparing the 1961 and 1971 Censuses with the 1981 Census.

1.3 Geographic Coverage

Statistics Canada produces Aboriginal data for the provinces and territories, and subprovincial regions such as Indian reserves and settlements, Inuit communities, census subdivisions, census metropolitan areas and electoral districts. For a list of the standard geographic areas and their definitions, please consult the *1991 Census Dictionary (92-301E)*.

In addition to the above-mentioned geographic areas, census data can be produced for user-defined areas (for the purpose of custom tabulations), as well as for aggregate standard geographic areas.

² A comprehensive treatment of descent rules among Aboriginals in Canada can be found in "The Aboriginal Population and the Census: 120 Years of Information - 1871 to 1991," Gustave Goldmann (Statistics Canada, 951-1472).

There were a total of 78 incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements during the 1991 Census. These reserves and settlements are identified in Appendix A.

1.4 Population Characteristics

There were 53 questions on the 1991 Census that resulted in over 200 variables. The Census variables that describe the Aboriginal population can be categorized as follows:

- Aboriginal status;
- counts;
- demographic data (gender, age, marital status);
- language;
- schooling;
- religion;
- labour force;
- income;
- families and households;
- housing;
- persons with a disability.

Within each category there are a number of individual and derived variables available.

1.5 Source Methodology

For the 1991 Census, information was collected on a self-enumeration basis from more than 10 million households, both in Canada and abroad. People were counted at their usual place of residence, regardless of where they happened to be on Census Day.

As well, a special questionnaire was used to enumerate Canadians in remote northern areas of Canada and on Indian reserves. It contained all of the regular census questions, but was designed to be administered in an interview situation. Examples used for some of the questions reflected the social and economic environment of remote communities and reserves. The special questionnaire was administered to households on those Indian reserves and settlements that participated in the census. A list of incomplete enumeration and non-participating Indian reserves, settlements and communities can be found in Appendix A. In addition, some northern areas were enumerated for the census during March 1991 because people in these communities often move to various hunting and fishing areas in the spring.

1.6 Frequency and Historical Series

Information regarding Aboriginal peoples in Canada is available for the 1986, 1981, and 1971 Censuses, which specifically estimated the Aboriginal population. Limited data are also available for 1961, 1951 and 1941, with some occasional estimates for earlier years.

The historical series, though, is really limited to the 1986 and 1991 Censuses, which share similar definitions of the Aboriginal population in Canada. It is not possible to compare detailed Aboriginal populations defined in previous censuses, though useful information, such as population totals, is still available from each census.

1.7 Dissemination Methods

Aboriginal population counts and characteristics are available in printed publications listed in the Statistics Canada Index of Publications, non-catalogued publications and working papers available from the contact person and in map form. More detailed data on Aboriginal populations, especially regarding those on reserves, are available on microfiches, machine-readable tables, CANSIM, summary tabulations, and public use micro-data files.

The following 1991 Census publications will be available in the near future: **Canada's Aboriginal Population in Census Subdivisions** (Cat. No. 94-326); **A Profile of Canada's Aboriginal Population** (Cat. No. 94-325); and, **A Profile of the Aboriginal Population Residing in Selected Off-Reserve Areas**.

Information on the age and sex of Canada's Aboriginal People is available in the following catalogued publication: **Age and Sex** (Cat. No. 94-327).

1.8 Contact Person

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2. 1991 Post-Censal Aboriginal Peoples Survey

2.1 Background

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), the first post-censal survey³ of Aboriginal persons in Canada, provides a profile of their lifestyles and living conditions, including such information as housing conditions, health, employment history, schooling, mobility, and the use of Aboriginal languages.

The development of the APS began in 1988 when Statistics Canada approached Canada's national Aboriginal organizations to ask for their participation in the survey, and to help define what information should be collected. Representatives from regional and national Indian, Métis and Inuit organizations, as well as those from the federal, provincial and territorial governments, and numerous research and service organizations actively participated in the content development of the APS.

2.2 Definition of the Aboriginal Population

The APS sample population is derived from the 1991 Census population with Aboriginal origins identified by question 15 on Ethnic Origin(s), and/or from those who reported being registered under the *Indian Act* in question 16 of the Census. The APS population consists of those respondents who indicated that they identify with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis, Inuit, or other Aboriginal group such as Cree or Inuvialuit, and/or reported being a registered Indian under the *Indian Act*. The APS population, then, is that portion of Canada's population which identifies with an Aboriginal group, and/or are registered under the *Indian Act*.

The main difference between the Census and APS definitions is that the Census measures Aboriginal origins, while the APS measures those with Aboriginal origins who also identify with an Aboriginal group, and/or are registered under the *Indian Act*.

2.3 Geographic Coverage

The target population for the APS is comprised of all persons in Canada at the time of the 1991 Census who reported Aboriginal origins, and/or reported being a registered Indian under the *Indian Act* of Canada. For operational reasons, residents of institutions such as hospitals or penitentiaries were excluded from the survey.

The following are the minimum geographic areas for which data can be retrieved from the

³ A post-censal survey is done after a census to collect important socio-economic information on specific groups.

APS. These geographic areas are subject to a response rate that is high enough to ensure the anonymity of individual respondents:

- Indian reserves and settlements with a minimum total population of approximately 40 persons;
- selected other Aboriginal communities, for example Métis settlements and Inuit communities with a minimum of 40 persons;
- the census metropolitan areas (CMA's) of Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa-Hull, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, and Victoria;
- an aggregate of other CMAs in Quebec and Ontario;
- all other urban areas combined at the provincial or territorial level;
- all other rural areas combined at the provincial or territorial level.
- Because the APS sample was selected from the 1991 Census, there were 78 reserves and settlements not included in the APS (see Appendix A). An additional 181 Indian reserves and settlements representing 20,000 individuals, and 14 Aboriginal communities representing about 2,000 individuals (see Appendix B) were incompletely enumerated in the APS because enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before all questionnaires could be completed.

2.4 Population Characteristics

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey was comprised of two questionnaires: an **Adult Questionnaire** which included the following:

- Identity;
- Language and Tradition;
- Disability;
- Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues;
- Mobility;
- Schooling;
- Work and Related Activities;
- Expenditures and Sources of Income;
- Housing;

and a **Children's Questionnaire** which included the following:

- Identity;
- Language and Tradition;
- Health and Disability;
- Mobility;
- Schooling;
- Housing.

2.5 Source Methodology

For each of the geographic areas chosen for the survey, a list was compiled of persons who had indicated Aboriginal origins and/or being registered under the *Indian Act* on their 1991 Census questionnaire. A sample was selected from the list that allowed estimates to be made of the characteristics of Aboriginal persons living on Indian reserves and settlements, in other Aboriginal communities, and in other areas of Canada.

2.6 Frequency and Historical Series

The Post-Censal Aboriginal Peoples Survey was conducted for the first time in 1991 and therefore, no historical series is available.

2.7 Dissemination Methods

There is a joint publication including data from both the 1991 Census and the Post-Censal Aboriginal Peoples Survey entitled: **Aboriginal Data: Age and Sex** (Cat. No. 94-327).

As well, the Post-Censal Surveys Program can provide a non-catalogued publication entitled: **The User's Guide - 1991 Aboriginal Data**.

1991 APS products and publications/reports on the following topics will also become available throughout 1993 and 1994:

- **Language, Tradition, Health, Lifestyle, and Social Issues** (Cat. No. 89-533);
June 1993;
- **Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility**
(Cat. No. 89-534); **September 1993;**
- **Disability and Housing;** **Winter 1994;**
- **Community Profiles;** **throughout 1993 and 1994;**
- **North American Indians - A Statistical Profile;** **Fall 1994;**
- **The Métis - A Statistical Profile;** **Fall 1994;**

- The Inuit - A Statistical Profile; Fall 1994;
- Micro Data File; Spring 1994.

2.8 Contact Person

Janet Pantalone (613) 951-2050
Colleen Cardillo (613) 951-2047
Custom Data Consultants
Post-Censal Surveys Program
9th Floor, Jean Talon Building
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3. Population Projections

3.1 Background

Demography Division prepares customized projections of the Aboriginal population upon request by clients on a cost-recovery basis. Recent projections have been prepared for the Secretary of State, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), and the Inter-departmental Working Group on Employment Equity.

3.2 Definition of the Aboriginal Population

The definition of the Aboriginal population varies according to the client's specifications. The projections for the Secretary of State and for the Employment Equity Program were based on the persons who had indicated an Aboriginal ancestry in the 1986 and 1991 Censuses, respectively. These projections provide separate figures for the four Aboriginal groups: (1) registered Indians, (2) Inuit, (3) Métis, and (4) non-status Indians.

The population projections for INAC were for the registered Indians only. They were not based on Census data, but on data from the Indian register maintained by INAC.

3.3 Geographic Coverage

The Aboriginal population projections are produced for Canada, the provinces and the territories. For registered Indians, projections are disaggregated by place of residence (on and off reserves).

3.4 Population Characteristics

Population projections provide age and sex. For INAC, the household and family projections were derived.

3.5 Source Methodology

The projections are developed using the regional cohort component method wherein assumptions on the future of each of the components of demographic change - namely, fertility, mortality and migration, are developed for each province.

3.6 Frequency and Historical Series

Aboriginal population projections are produced in response to the needs of clients and therefore are not produced regularly.

There is no historical series of population projections as such, since a projection becomes obsolete as soon as a new set is produced.

The horizons for the Aboriginal population projections are of 25 years. The projections for the Secretary of State cover the 1986-2011 period, for INAC, the 1990-2015 period, and for the Employment Equity Program, the 1991-2016 period.

3.7 Dissemination Methods

Aboriginal Population Projections are the property of the clients, who are responsible for disseminating the information. The Demography Division contact person listed below can provide the names and telephone numbers of the contact persons at the respective client agencies.

3.8 Contact Person

Francois Nault,
Population Projections Section
Demography Division
Jean Talon Building
Statistics Canada
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Fax: (613) 951-2307

4. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

4.1 Background

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) operates under the direction of the Justice Information Council (comprised of the Chief Statistician and the Federal and Provincial Deputy Ministers responsible for justice in Canada) to develop Canada's system of justice statistics and information. Through this initiative, the CCJS is mandated to provide information to Canadians regarding crime and the administration of justice in Canada. The Centre develops and implements statistical surveys, and provides information products and services to the Justice Information Council and its partners, and to the Canadian public.

At the present time, there are three CCJS surveys that collect information on Aboriginal persons: The Homicide Survey, which provides information on the incidence of homicide, in which each incident of homicide is treated as a separate record in the data-base; the Revised "Uniform Crime Reporting" Survey, also an incident-based survey, provides detailed information about criminal activity in each police jurisdiction; and the Corrections Survey, which identifies the ethnic origin of persons admitted to adult custodial facilities and to probation systems during the year by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal categories. Each of these surveys is described below.

4.2 Definition of the Aboriginal Population

The Homicide Survey: Since 1991, five categories for identifying Aboriginal origin of the victim and of the accused have been included in the survey. These include: North American Indian, broken down by status, non-status and status unknown, as well as Métis and Inuit/Eskimo. For the period 1961-1989, there were three categories to describe the Aboriginal origin of the victim and of the accused: North American Indian, Métis and Inuit/Eskimo.

The Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey: Implemented in 1987, this survey indicates the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal origins of victims and accused. The Aboriginal category includes North American Indian, Métis and Inuit/Eskimo.

The Corrections Survey: This survey identifies Aboriginal origin on admissions to federal, provincial and territorial prison systems as the percent of sentenced admissions involving Natives. "Native" includes North American Indian, Métis and Inuit/Eskimo. The proportion of admissions to the provincial and territorial probation systems that involve people of Aboriginal origin is also available.

4.3 Geographic Coverage

The Homicide Survey includes the provinces and the territories.

The Revised UCR Survey is dependent upon participation of individual police departments in the revised survey.

The Corrections Survey includes the federal, provincial and territorial prison systems, and the provincial and territorial probation systems.

4.4 Population Characteristics

The Homicide Survey: Gender, age, marital status, Aboriginal origin, occupation and employment status of the victim and of the accused are available.

The Revised UCR Survey: Aboriginal persons are identified as both victims and offenders. Gender and age are reported for both groups.

The Corrections Survey: Not applicable. No population characteristics are available.

4.5 Source Methodology

The Homicide Survey: Data are collected from police forces on an on-going basis throughout the year, and published annually.

The Revised UCR Survey: Data are collected on a monthly basis from participating police departments on criminal activity in their jurisdiction. Due to incomplete coverage, data are not yet published on a regular basis.

The Corrections Survey: Data on admissions to prison systems are collected on a yearly basis from federal, provincial and territorial central government contacts. As well, data on admissions to provincial and territorial probation programs are also reported. Information is published annually.

4.6 Frequency and Historical Series

The Homicide Survey has been conducted since 1961, and was expanded in 1991.

The Revised UCR Survey: Incident-based data have been collected since 1987.

The Corrections Survey has been conducted since 1979/80, and has undergone revision and improvement as required.

4.7 Dissemination Methods

The Homicide Survey has been disseminated annually to 1989 in a catalogued publication (Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 85-209). In 1989, the publication was replaced by a shorter Juristat bulletin and the statistics on Aboriginals were omitted from the report. Standard data tables are up-dated annually on the CANSIM system.

The Revised UCR Survey: Due to incomplete coverage, Aboriginal data from this survey have not been released.

The Corrections Survey: Information from this survey has been disseminated annually to 1991/92 in a catalogued publication (Statistics Canada Cat. No. 85-211). As well, standard statistical reports are up-dated annually on the CANSIM system.

Two studies on Aboriginal justice are also available from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics: "Crime in Aboriginal Communities - Saskatchewan 1989" and "Police-Reported Aboriginal Crime in Calgary, Regina and Saskatoon". These may be obtained from the contact person below.

4.8 Contact Person

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Integration and Analysis Program
Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
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5. Canadian Centre for Health Information

5.1 Background

The Health Status Section of the Canadian Centre for Health Information (CCHI) collects information on the health of Canadians through the Health Status Program which includes population-based vital statistics data (births, marriages and deaths) and disease incidence data (cancer and tuberculosis). Information from these data sources is used to investigate how personal behaviour and characteristics, such as age, sex and income relate to health risk factors.

Comprehensive data on tuberculosis among Aboriginals in Canada are maintained and collected by the Canadian Tuberculosis Reporting System at the CCHI. Information on tuberculosis among Canadians, including Aboriginal people, is published annually by the CCHI.

5.2 Definition of the Aboriginal Population

Aboriginal peoples are defined as i) registered (status), ii) non-registered (non-status) or Métis, or iii) Inuit on the Notification of a New Active or Reactivated Tuberculosis Case form. For Aboriginal People registered under the *Indian Act*, information on whether or not they live on reserve most of the time is also reported.

5.3 Geographic Coverage

The Canadian Tuberculosis Reporting System covers each of the Canadian provinces and territories.

5.4 Population Characteristics

The data obtained from the Canadian Tuberculosis Reporting System provide both socio-demographic characteristics (age, sex, residence, marital status, and Aboriginal status) and a detailed medical diagnosis and laboratory data.

5.5 Source Methodology

Data on tuberculosis among Canadians, including Aboriginal peoples, are obtained from central provincial and territorial offices of tuberculosis control on a case by case basis for all of Canada.

5.6 Frequency and Historical Series

Tuberculosis data have been collected annually since 1937 by the Canadian Tuberculosis Reporting System.

5.7 Dissemination Methods

Annual Tuberculosis Statistics reports have been published since 1937. Titles of the reports and catalogue or reference numbers have changed periodically over the years. Since 1991, the Tuberculosis Statistics report has been published under catalogue number 82-220. Custom tabulations are also available on a cost-recovery basis.

5.8 Contact Person

Nelson Nault, Information Request Unit or
Anna Brancker, Senior Analyst, Health Status Section
Canadian Centre for Health Information
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Statistics Canada
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6. The Labour Market Activity Survey

6.1 Background

From 1987 to 1991, the Labour Market Activity Survey (LMAS) was annually conducted by the Special Surveys Group of Statistics Canada. The survey was sponsored by Employment and Immigration Canada through the Data and Monitoring Program of the Canadian Jobs Strategy. The LMAS collected information on the labour market participation patterns of the Canadian population over a one- and two-year period. The LMAS also collected data on union membership, wage rates, firm size, and annual hours worked.

Information on Aboriginal peoples is incidentally collected and requires a special request to access the data. The profile of Aboriginal peoples from the LMAS would be limited because the survey did not include individuals living on reserves, or residents of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. As well, Aboriginal peoples are identified by their parents' or grandparents' Aboriginal origins and not an individual's status under the *Indian Act* or their own identification of their Aboriginal origins.

6.2 Definition of the Aboriginal Population

The Labour Market Activity Survey enumerated those persons who indicated that their parents or grandparents have North American Indian, Métis or Inuit origin.

6.3 Geographic Coverage

The LMAS enumerated Canada and the provinces, excluding the Yukon and Northwest Territories. As well, the LMAS did not enumerate individuals living on reserves.

6.4 Population Characteristics

The Labour Market Activity Survey was designed to represent the civilian, non-institutionalized population aged 16 to 69, with the exception of residents of the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and persons living on Indian reserves. Therefore, the information on Aboriginal employment characteristics is limited to those individuals in the workforce living off-reserve only. A more comprehensive profile of employment characteristics and activities, including traditional practices such as hunting, trapping, trading or craftwork is included in the Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

6.5 Source Methodology

The LMAS used a unique survey design that combines an initial telephone/personal interview with a subsequent telephone/personal interview one year later. In the first interview the LMAS was conducted as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Demographic information was obtained from the LFS, and the LMAS collected the annual labour market information. The second interview one year later updated the demographic information for persons responding to the initial interview, recorded any changes in the household membership since the previous year, and collected the labour market information for the second calendar year.

The first wave of LMAS interviews was conducted in five of the six LFS panels (each panel contains approximately 8,000 households) yielding approximately 67,000 eligible household members. In January 1987, interviewing was undertaken in two LFS panels, and in February the remaining three panels were interviewed.

In January and February 1988 the second wave of interviewing was conducted. Respondents to the first wave of interviewing were recontacted by the LMAS for the 1987 calendar year. Responses to both the first and second wave of interviews were combined to provide data for analysis of longitudinal labour market participation and changes in the characteristics of jobs held over the two-year period.

The cycle was repeated in the month of January from 1989 to 1991 to provide data for longitudinal analysis for the three year period 1988-1990.

6.6 Frequency and Historical Series

A series of cross-sectional analyses are possible from 1986 to 1990 except that Aboriginal respondents are not identified for the 1986 cross-sectional sample. Longitudinal analysis is possible for 1986-87 and 1988-90 cohorts.

The LMAS ceased with the 1990 reference year. For the 1993 reference year the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics will collect similar information, that is, annual labour history, as well as new information such as income from various sources.

6.7 Dissemination Methods

Data from the LMAS are available through annual publications and on public use micro-data tapes. A series of general interest profiles have been published annually. The 1989 and 1990 series will be available by 1994. Besides these standard products, users may request custom tabulations to meet their specific analytic requirements. Since data on Aboriginal peoples are not included in the general interest profile or on the public use tapes they must be custom ordered from the contact person below. Custom orders are produced on a cost-recovery basis.

6.8 Contact Person

**Stephen Roller, Labour Market Activity Survey
Special Surveys Group
5th Floor, Jean Talon Building
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6
Tel.: (613) 951-0562
Fax: (613) 951-4625**

7. Education, Culture and Tourism Division

7.1 Background

The Elementary-Secondary Education Section collects national and provincial statistics on enrolment, graduation, teachers, schools and finance for Canadian elementary and secondary schools. Data are also collected for public school systems, private schools, schools operated under the auspices of the federal government, as well as special education schools such as correspondence schools and schools for the blind and deaf.

Education of Indian and Inuit children is the responsibility of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. Most of the schools are administered by band councils and receive federal subsidization. Although the majority of students are Indian and Inuit, a few, such as children of staff members, are also enrolled. Comprehensive information on Aboriginal education can be found in the Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

7.2 Definition of the Aboriginal Population

The Elementary-Secondary Education Section collects data on enrolment in educational institutions, including those that are the responsibility of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. However, while the institution may be comprised of predominantly Native students, there are non-Native students enrolled in the institution. As the enrolment information does not distinguish between Native and non-Native students, the enrolment data may not be strictly representative of Native students.

7.3 Geographic Coverage

Enrolment information is provided for Canada, the provinces and the territories, and is available at the Board level through special request.

7.4 Population Characteristics

Information is available on national, provincial and territorial enrolment, in public, private and federally-operated elementary and secondary schools. As well, age, grade level and sex are provided. These are available through CANSIM and the Demography Division.

Information on Aboriginal students is limited to enrolment and may include non-Native students.

7.5 Source Methodology

The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs supplies data on Indian and Inuit Students.

7.6 Frequency and Historical Series

Since 1971-72, the publications released have been devoted exclusively to enrolment, with statistics on teachers provided in a separate publication (Characteristics of Teachers in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, Cat. No. 81-202).

From 1963-64 to 1970-71 inclusive, annual editions were not produced. However, special regional studies were prepared to give details for the Atlantic and western provinces and the territories (Cat. No.'s 81-545, 81-546 and 81-549).

Commencing with the 1958-59 academic year and continuing through to 1962-63, the survey was conducted annually and reported in a bilingual publication entitled: Survey of Elementary and Secondary Education (Cat. No. 81-210).

From 1936-38 to 1956-58, the results of a biennial survey of education were published in separate English and French editions under the title: Part 1 of the Biennial Survey of Education (Cat. No. 81-401).

7.7 Dissemination Methods

Enrolment in Aboriginal schools is published annually in: Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment (Cat. No. 81-210). Information is also available through CANSIM and other special publications.

7.8 Contact Person

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Education, Culture and Tourism Division
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Appendix A Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Indian Settlements

Name	Type	Province	Census Division	CMA/CA
Akwesasne (Partie)	R	Que.	Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	
Akwesasne (Part)	R	Ont.	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties	
Bear Island 1	R	Ont.	Nipissing District	
Beaver Lake 131	R	Alta.	Division No. 16	Fort McMurray
Becher Bay 1	R	B.C.	Capital Regional District	Victoria
Big Head 124	R	Sask.	Division No. 17	
Big Hole Tract 8	R	N.B.	Northumberland County	
Big Trout Lake	R	Ont.	Kenora District	
Burnt Church 14	R	N.B.	Northumberland County	
Campbell River 11	R	B.C.	Comox-Strathcona Regional District	Campbell River
Chekewep 26	R	B.C.	Sunshine Coast Regional District	
Chippewas of the Thames First Nation 42	R	Ont.	Middlesex County	
Eel Ground 2	R	N.B.	Northumberland County	
Ermieskin 138	R	Alta.	Division No. 11	
Esquimaux	R	B.C.	Capital Regional District	Victoria
Garden River 14	R	Ont.	Algoma District	Sault Ste. Marie
Golden Lake 39	R	Ont.	Renfrew County	
Goulais Bay 15A	R	Ont.	Algoma District	
Heart Lake 167	R	Alta.	Division No. 16	Fort McMurray
Kahnawake 14	R	Que.	Roussillon	Montréal
Kanesatake	R	Que.	Deux-Montagnes	Montréal
Katit 1	R	B.C.	Central Coast Regional District	
Kehiwin 123	R	Alta.	Division No. 12	Grand Centre
Kenora 38B	R	Ont.	Kenora District	Kenora
Kettle Point 44	R	Ont.	Lambton County	
Kingsfisher 1	R	Ont.	Kenora District	
Kingsclear 6	R	N.B.	York County	Fredericton
Lac Seul 28	R	Ont.	Kenora District	
Lac-Rapide	R	Que.	La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	
Long Dog Lake	S-E	Ont.	Kenora District	
MacDowell Lake	S-E	Ont.	Kenora District	
Malahat 11	R	B.C.	Cowichan Valley Regional District	
Marble Canyon 3	R	B.C.	Thompson-Nicola Regional District	
Matachewan 72	R	Ont.	Timiskaming District	
Mississagi River 8	R	Ont.	Algoma District	
Montana 139	R	Alta.	Division No. 8	
Mount Currie 1	R	B.C.	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District	
Mount Currie 10	R	B.C.	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District	
Mount Currie 2	R	B.C.	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District	
Mount Currie 6	R	B.C.	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District	
Mount Currie 8	R	B.C.	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District	
Munsee-Delaware Nation 1	R	Ont.	Middlesex County	
Naiscouteang 17A	R	Ont.	Parry Sound District	
Nesuch 3	R	B.C.	Squamish-Lillooet Regional District	
North Spirit Lake	R	Ont.	Kenora District	
Oneida 41	R	Ont.	Middlesex County	
Osnaburg 63A	R	Ont.	Thunder Bay District	
Pacheena 1	R	B.C.	Capital Regional District	
Puskiakowenin 122	R	Alta.	Division No. 12	
Rankin Location 15D	R	Ont.	Algoma District	Sault Ste. Marie
Roseau Rapids 2A	R	Man.	Division No. 2	
Roseau River 2	R	Man.	Division No. 2	
Samson 137	R	Alta.	Division No. 8	
Samson 137A	R	Alta.	Division No. 8	
Shawanaga 17	R	Ont.	Parry Sound District	
Sheguandah 24	R	Ont.	Manitoulin District	
Sheshegwaning 20	R	Ont.	Manitoulin District	
Shoal Lake 34B 2	R	Ont.	Kenora District	
Six Nations (Part) 40	R	Ont.	Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Municipality	
Six Nations (Part) 40	R	Ont.	Brant County	
Sliammon 1	R	B.C.	Powell River Regional District	Powell River
Sooke 1	R	B.C.	Capital Regional District	Victoria
Sooke 2	R	B.C.	Capital Regional District	Victoria
Spanish River 5	R	Ont.	Algoma District	
Stone 1	R	B.C.	Cariboo Regional District	
Sucker Creek 150A	R	Alta.	Division No. 17	
The Dalles 38C	R	Ont.	Kenora District	
Thessalon 12	R	Ont.	Algoma District	
Tobique 20	R	N.B.	Victoria County	
Two Mile Village	S-E	Y.T.	Yukon	
Tyendinaga 38	R	Ont.	Hastings County	
Unipouheos 121	R	Alta.	Division No. 12	
Valley River 63A	R	Man.	Division No. 16	
Wapekeka 1	R	Ont.	Kenora District	
Wapekeka 2	R	Ont.	Kenora District	
Wendake	R	Que.	Communauté urbaine de Québec	Québec
White Fish Lake 128	R	Alta.	Division No. 12	
Whitefish Bay 32A	R	Ont.	Kenora District	

Appendix B Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Settlements for the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Province	Census Division	Census Subdivision	Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Settlements	1991 Census Population
Prince Edward Island	01	050	Morell 2	6
	02	030	Rocky Point 3	27
	02	057	Scotchfort 4	112
New Brunswick	07	014	Fort Folly 1	22
	08	003	Buctouche 16	40
	08	020	Indian Island 28	52
Quebec	78	802	Doncaster 17	4
Ontario	15	019	Curve Lake First Nation 35	587
	19	076	Georgina Island 33	139
	28	035	New Credit (part) 40A	81
	29	021	New Credit (part) 40A	407
	49	075	Henvey Inlet 2	20
	49	076	French River 13	78
	51	043	Wikwemikong Unceded 26	1747
	52	051	Whitefish Lake 6	210
	52	053	Chapleau 74A	28
	52	054	Duck Lake 76B	94
	52	055	Mountbatten 76A	1
	56	033	Abitibi 70	109
	56	095	Constance Lake 92	513
	57	078	Gros Cap 49	18
	58	065	Gull River 55	239
	58	068	Long Lake 58	312
	58	080	Savant Lake	132
	59	060	Neguaguan Lake 25D	217
	59	066	Seine River 23A	155
	60	046	Slate Falls	76
	60	054	Cat Lake 63C	407
	60	055	Osnaburg 63B	306
	60	058	English River 21	483
	60	061	Islington 29	578
	60	068	Shoal Lake (Part) 39A	269
	60	069	Rat Portage 38A	146
Manitoba	04	068	Swan Lake 7	264
	19	059	Peguis 1B	977
	19	061	Jackhead 43	161
	23	039	Granville Lake	32
Saskatchewan	05	808	Little Bone 73A	22
	06	815	Okanese 82	112
	09	819	Cote 64	486
	12	829	Red Pheasant 108	308
	17	804	New Thunderchild 115C	35
	17	808	Makwa Lake 129	5
	17	814	Makwa Lake 129A	18
	18	829	La Loche 223	12
Alberta	11	806	Wabamun 133A	535
	12	806	Saddle Lake 125	1887
	13	811	Alexis 133	509
	17	825	Clear Hills 152C	9
	17	832	Sawridge 150G	30
	17	841	Beaver Ranch 163	17
	19	826	Duncan's 151A	63
British Columbia	01	806	Shuswap	85
	07	801	Lower Similkameen 2	37
	07	803	Pentiction 1	162
	07	805	Skemeoskuankin 7 and 8	61
	07	806	Blind Creek 6	22
	07	807	Chuchwayha 2	35
	31	822	Fountain Creek 8	5
	31	824	Seton Lake 5	3
	31	840	Nequatque 2	19
	33	812	Bonaparte 3	118
	33	814	Canoe Creek 1	54
	33	821	Canoe Creek 2	24
	33	822	Chuchhriaschin 5A	2

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Province	Census Division	Census Subdivision	Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Settlements	1991 Census Population
British Columbia	33	826	Kanaka Bar 1A	21
	33	827	Kanaka Bar 2	2
	33	844	Ashcroft 4	45
	33	847	Spatsum 11	2
	33	850	Nickeyeah 25	13
	33	852	Nohomeen 23	8
	33	854	Oregon Jack Creek 3	2
	33	857	Pemynoos 9	5
	33	861	Kloklowuck 7	3
	33	867	Spences Bridge 4	16
	33	868	Spintum Flat 3	7
	33	870	Nkaih 10	4
	33	875	Upper Hat Creek 1	26
	33	876	Upper Nepa 6	4
	33	879	Zacht 5	16
	33	886	Nekalliston 2	1
	33	888	Louis Creek 4	18
	35	802	Tsinstikeptum 9	388
	35	803	Tsinstikeptum 10	75
	39	802	Hustalen 1	5
	41	807	Dog Creek 2	17
	41	808	Lohbiee 3	57
	41	809	Quesnel 1	67
	41	813	Canim Lake 2	10
	41	814	Alexandria 3A	12
	41	815	Alexandria 1	12
	41	816	Alexandria 3	8
	41	828	Chilco Lake 1	5
	41	829	Chilco Lake 1A	67
	41	830	Garden 2	6
	41	831	Tanakut 4	26
	41	832	Garden 2A	10
	41	833	Kluskus 1	32
	41	834	Louis Squinas Ranch 14	5
	41	835	Coglistiko River 29	3
	41	837	Nazco 20	87
	41	839	Redstone Flat 1	170
	07	808	Alexis 9	10
	09	801	Aywaywis 15	1
	09	805	Inkahtsaph 6	2
	09	806	Kopchitchin 2	24
	09	808	Puckatholeitchin 11	4
	09	815	Speyum 3	1
	09	817	Tuckkwiowhum 1	5
	09	818	Yale Town 1	18
	09	831	Yakweakwoose 12	33
	09	833	Scowitz 1	8
	09	838	Schelawat 1	7
	09	841	Stullawheets 8	13
	09	844	Popkum 1	7
	09	848	Tipella 7	17
	11	802	Matsqui Main 2	51
	15	802	Tsawwassen	141
	15	809	Barnston Island 3	29
	17	802	Union Bay 4	59
	17	804	South Saanich 1	444
	17	805	Galiano Island 9	3
	19	802	Squaw-hay-one 11	39
	19	808	Kil-pah-las 3	5
	21	801	Nanaimo River 3	47
	21	802	Nanaimo River 2	19
	21	803	Nanaimo River 4	110
	21	804	Nanaimo Town 1	299
	21	806	Qualicum	47
	25	801	Comox 1	175
	25	802	Pentledge 2	1
	25	803	Ahaminacius 12	127
	25	805	Chenahkint 12	9
	25	812	Quinsam 12	129
	25	814	Yuquot 1	8
	25	815	Aupe 6	1
	25	817	Cape Mudge 10	181
	25	820	Tork 7	42
	31	805	Nequatque 1	110

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Province	Census Division	Census Subdivision	Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Settlements	1991 Census Population
British Columbia	31	806	Seaichem 16	19
	31	809	Yekwaupsum 18	31
	31	810	Nequatque 3A	5
	31	817	Fountain 3	13
	41	845	Thomas Squinas Ranch 2A	1
	41	847	Alexis Creek 6	51
	41	855	Windy Mouth 7	3
	41	856	Alexis Creek 34	2
	41	859	Blackwater Meadow 11	3
	41	864	Sundayman's Meadow 3	22
	41	865	Tatellus Lake 28	1
	41	866	Euchinico Creek 17	6
	41	868	Sandy Harry 4	11
	43	804	Fort Rupert 1	7
	43	809	Hopetown 10A	2
	43	813	Quase 7	95
	43	815	Kippase 2	26
	43	817	Thomas Point 5	1
	49	805	Kshish 4 and 4A	3
	49	820	Bulkley River 19	110
	51	801	Nancut 3	125
	51	802	Nautley 1	166
	51	803	Necosie 1	391
	51	806	Seaspunkut 4	21
	51	807	Stellaquo 1	129
	51	809	Stony Creek 1	303
	51	810	Tache 1	327
	51	813	Laketown 3	7
	51	814	Getangle 1	9
	51	821	Duncan Lake 2	13
	51	822	Francois Lake 7	13
	51	824	Skins Lake 16B	4
	51	825	Tatla West 11	1
	51	827	Woyenne 27	425
	51	829	Babine 25	125
	51	830	Jean Baptiste 28	4
	51	835	Isaac 8	5
	51	840	Williams Prairie Meadow 1A	20
	51	841	North Tacla Lake 7A	49
	53	801	Fort George 2	57
	57	803	Five Mile Point 3	34
	57	813	Lower Post	93

Appendix B Incompletely Enumerated Aboriginal Communities for the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Province Name	Census Division	Census Subdivision	Incompletely Enumerated Aboriginal Communities	1991 Census Population
Newfoundland	03	015	Conne River	118
Ontario	54	056	Matachewan	88
	58	090	Aroland 83	49
	58	090	Thunder Bay, UNO	5
	60	090	Kenora, UNO	157
Manitoba	19	045	Manigotagan	165
	21	057	Cranberry Portage	331
	22	046	God's Lake Narrows	78
Saskatchewan	09	039	Kamsack	232
Alberta	17	025	Little Buffalo, S-E	184
British Columbia	47	018	Skeena-Queen Charlotte	7
Yukon Territory	01	032	Upper Liard	133
	01	037	Ross River	260
	01	041	Pelly Crossing	187

Goods

