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Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2001: Concepts and methods guide



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Statistics Canada
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Aboriginal Peoples Survey 2001: Concepts and methods guide

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This guide is intended to help users understand the concepts and methods used in the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), which was conducted in the fall of 2001 through the spring of 2002. Technical details on sampling, processing and data quality are also included. Further, the guide explains the relationship between APS and the 2001 Census and cautions users as to important differences in the data produced from the two sources.

Appendix 1 contains answers to some frequently asked questions. Appendix 2 lists the communities that were selected, the communities that were incompletely enumerated and the census metropolitan areas for which data is available. We have reproduced the 2001 APS questionnaires in Appendix 3. Appendix 4 contains technical detail on the post-stratification process and Appendix 5 discusses the data for the population living on-reserve.

2.0 BACKGROUND

The 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) was conducted by Statistics Canada to collect data on the lifestyles and living conditions of Aboriginal people in Canada. The survey was designed and implemented in partnership with national Aboriginal organizations.

This is the second time the Aboriginal Peoples Survey has been carried out by Statistics Canada; the first time was in the fall of 1991. The data from the 1991 APS were widely used. An extremely important user of the 1991 data was the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP). They used the data as a primary source of demographic, social and economic data for their final report and related research studies. The Commission's final report recommended that APS be conducted regularly to monitor the demographic and social conditions of Aboriginal peoples.

The federal government responded to the RCAP recommendations through its Aboriginal action plan, Gathering Strength. In this plan the need for relevant and current data was recognized under the umbrella of developing a new fiscal relationship. Statistics Canada was mandated through Gathering Strength to coordinate a second Aboriginal Peoples Survey shortly after the 2001 Census.

3.0 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2001 APS was to provide data on the social and economic conditions of Aboriginal people in Canada. More specifically, its purpose was to identify the needs of Aboriginal people and focus on issues such as health, language, employment, income, schooling, housing, and mobility. Indeed, there are large gaps in the data that presently exist for Aboriginal people. The 2001 APS was designed to address some of these gaps. This is information that cannot be found anywhere else and it can be used to answer a wide range of questions related to things like community planning, program development and health care priorities. Over 122,000 people were targeted for the 2001 survey and information on a broad range of topics is available.

4.0 SURVEY DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Content Consultation

Consultation and collaboration with Aboriginal people on the content for the survey was essential. The objectives of content consultation were outlined as follows.

- Raise awareness of the potential uses of data and identify data needs of various Aboriginal groups
- Make organizations aware of the benefits of participating in 2001 APS, i.e. participation in all aspects of the survey, training opportunities, input on type of data required and methodology
- Establish a better working relationship between Statistics Canada and Aboriginal groups and lay the groundwork for further involvement of Aboriginal people and organizations in survey activity in the future
- Develop options for carrying out the survey, sharing the data, and analyzing the results
- Identify parameters of the survey, e.g. level of geographic aggregation desired, national standard content versus regional adaptations, extent of need for data on families/households as opposed to individuals, and types of feedback desired
- Obtain suggestions on format of further consultations with regional/provincial affiliates
- Solicit feedback with regard to the previous APS, areas of interest that were omitted, groups that were not represented, issues that may be unique to each Aboriginal group, with a view to improving the 2001 APS.

There were three main groups of stakeholders consulted, namely:

1. Aboriginal groups, communities and organizations
2. Federal government departments that provide programs or develop policy for Aboriginal people
3. Provincial and territorial governments.

In addition, a number of groups or individuals, such as academics and Aboriginal groups not affiliated with the large organizations, were given the opportunity to comment on the plans.

Consultations with Aboriginal groups

- The national Aboriginal organizations were approached and contracted to consult with their members and provincial/regional affiliates. At the end of the development process, each national organization provided written input on what its members wished in terms of survey content, geographic areas to be covered, subpopulations of particular interest, and so forth.
- The national organizations consulted were: Assembly of First Nations; Métis National Council; Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami; Congress of Aboriginal Peoples; National Association of Friendship Centres; and the Native Women's Association.
- In addition to the consultations organized through the national organizations, APS was discussed in as many existing forums as possible, e.g. the Roundtable on fiscal relations with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations.

Consultations with federal departments

- Twelve federal departments that have some involvement with Aboriginal issues were consulted: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Privy Council Office, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Human Resources Development Canada, Department of Justice Canada, Solicitor General Canada, Health Canada, Canadian Heritage, Industry Canada, National Defence, Office of the Auditor-General of Canada, and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.
- The approach was to contact each department's representative on the Aboriginal Information Management Committee (AIMC). This is an existing interdepartmental committee that shares information and coordinates activities with respect to data on Aboriginal people.
- The AIMC representative was responsible for contacting relevant units within his/her department and soliciting their input. The most common approach was for the AIMC representative to convene a meeting at which Statistics Canada presented information and led a discussion of data needs. The AIMC representative subsequently prepared a written report on their department's requirements.

Consultations with provincial and territorial governments

- Contact was made through the Statistics Canada Focal Points.¹ Meetings were held with the Statistics Canada Federal – Provincial – Territorial Committee on Social Statistics and the Statistics Canada Federal – Provincial – Territorial Committee on the Census.
- All provinces and territories indicated an interest in being consulted.
- Consultations with provinces/territories followed a format similar to the one used with federal departments, i.e. the Focal Point brought the relevant people to the table, and Statistics Canada presented information and listened to participants' views.

Consultations with remaining groups

- Groups not covered under the process described above were able to comment via an APS Web Board.

4.2 Partnerships

Statistics Canada is committed to working closely with Aboriginal peoples, and it was essential that representatives of Aboriginal organizations be involved in all aspects of the design and implementation of the 2001 APS. It was with this in mind that an Implementation Committee was created.

The APS Implementation Committee (IC) is a unique forum bringing together representatives from national Aboriginal organizations, federal departments, provinces and territories. Representatives from the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples, the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, the Métis National Council, the National Association of Friendship Centres, the Native Women's Association of Canada, and an Elder/facilitator were involved in the decision-making process regarding the development and implementation of the survey and continue to be involved in disseminating the data. The Assembly of First Nations was an active member until the spring of 2001. Two federal departments, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Canadian Heritage, are

¹ Every provincial government appoints a senior official to interact with Statistics Canada on behalf of the government. This official, the "provincial focal point", provides an integrated picture of provincial priorities.

also on the committee to act as representatives of other federal partners. The committee also includes a provincial/territorial representative and two representatives from Statistics Canada.

Through consultation with their constituencies and the expertise of the members of the IC, APS was designed to provide relevant and legitimate data to its main stakeholders.

5.0 SURVEY DESIGN

5.1 Target Population and Coverage

APS covers residents of private dwellings in the 10 provinces and three territories. All residents of collective dwellings² are excluded from the survey.

APS is a post-censal survey, meaning that respondents were selected based upon their responses to the 2001 Census. The majority of Canadians receive the Short Census Questionnaire (Form 2A), which contains only seven questions (name, sex, date of birth, legal marital status, common-law status, relationship to person 1 and first language learned in childhood). Every fifth household receives the Long Questionnaire (Form 2B) — this form contains 55 questions, including questions on labour activity, income, education, activity limitations, citizenship, housing, ethnic origin and so on. First Nations or reserve communities and northern areas receive the Northern and Reserves Questionnaire (Form 2D), which is identical in content to Form 2B except for some adaptation of examples. Four questions from the Long Questionnaire (Forms 2B and 2D) were used to determine the APS target population.

² Collective dwellings include lodging or rooming houses, hotels, motels, tourist homes, nursing homes, hospitals, staff residences, communal quarters (military camps), work camps, jails, missions, group homes and so on.

CENSUS QUESTION	ANCESTRY POPULATION
<p><u>Question 17 (2B)</u></p> <p>To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong? <i>For example, Canadian, French, English, Chinese, Italian, German, Scottish, Irish, Cree, Micmac, Métis, Inuit, East Indian, Ukrainian, Dutch, Polish, Portuguese, Filipino, Jewish, Greek, Jamaican, Vietnamese, Lebanese, Chilean, Somali, etc.</i></p> <p><u>Question 17 (2D)</u></p> <p>To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong? <i>For example, Cree, Ojibway, Micmac, Dene, Blackfoot, Inuit, Métis, Canadian, French, English, German, etc.</i></p>	<p>Respondents were asked to write in their ancestral origins in the fill-in boxes provided. They could specify as many groups as applicable. If at least one of the groups listed was an Aboriginal group, they were included in the APS target population.</p> <p>Respondents who report Aboriginal origins comprise the population commonly referred to as the "Aboriginal ancestry" or "Aboriginal origin" population. The inclusion of the Aboriginal ancestry population in APS is a departure from the first APS conducted in 1991, which focused only on the "Aboriginal identity" population.</p> <p>In the 2001 Census, approximately 1.3 million Canadians reported having some Aboriginal ancestry.</p>
<p><u>Question 18 (2B)</u></p> <p>Is this person an Aboriginal person, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo)?</p> <p><u>Question 18 (2D)</u></p> <p>Is this person an Aboriginal person, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit?</p>	<p>Respondents marked a circle to indicate "Yes, North American Indian", "Yes, Métis" and/or "Yes, Inuit". This question is commonly referred to as the "Aboriginal self reporting" question. It is the main component that defines the "Aboriginal identity population".</p> <p>In the 2001 Census, approximately 975,000 Canadians reported themselves as being Aboriginal.</p>
<p><u>Question 20 (2B and 2D)</u></p> <p>Is this person a member of an Indian Band/First Nation?</p>	<p>The "Aboriginal identity" population also includes respondents who marked a "yes" to Question 20.</p>

<p><u>Question 21 (2B and 2D)</u></p> <p>Is this person a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the <i>Indian Act</i> of Canada?</p>	<p>The “Aboriginal identity” population also includes respondents who marked a “yes” to Question 21.</p>
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Several combinations of responses to these four questions are possible. For example, one may report having Aboriginal ancestry, but answer “No” to questions 18, 20 and 21. The target population for APS is composed of all individuals reporting either Aboriginal ancestries to question 17 or a positive answer to any of questions 18, 20 or 21.

Collection for the 2001 APS was conducted in two phases:

Phase I, which took place from October to December 2001, focused on the “Aboriginal identity population” or the “identity population”. This population is defined as all individuals with a positive answer to question 18 or question 20 or question 21. For the 2001 Census, this population is estimated at 975,000 individuals.

Phase II, which took place from April to June 2002, focused on people who reported in question 17 that they had Aboriginal ancestry, but who did not report Aboriginal identity in question 18 or Band/First Nation membership in question 20 or Treaty or Registered Indian status in question 21. This population is referred to as the “Aboriginal origin only population” or the “origin only population”. This population is estimated at about 439,000 for the 2001 Census. A small portion of the Aboriginal identity population was also covered in Phase II as described in the section **Sample Design (Phase II)**.

As APS is designed to provide data on the living conditions of Aboriginal peoples across Canada, the APS universe included several types of communities, including First Nations communities, Métis settlements and Inuit communities. Initially, the plan was to select a sample from all communities. As some communities have very small populations, it would not be possible to publish community data without compromising the confidentiality of responses or the data quality standards of Statistics Canada. However, by interviewing respondents in all communities (even very small ones) and grouping the data together with other communities, data would be available at a useful level for data users and the small communities would be part of the estimates for the higher level aggregations.

Prior to finalizing the sample, however, it was realized that cost estimates for interviewing were higher than originally planned. The sampling strategy, therefore, had to be revisited. A decision was made to reduce the sample in all types of communities.

The sample reduction to First Nations communities deserves special note. One way to keep a representative sample for First Nations communities would be to sample at the Tribal Council level. The fact that it appeared that some First Nations communities would not participate in APS was also considered. If at least one community in a Tribal Council chose not to participate in APS, the sample would no longer be representative for that Tribal Council, even if the other communities participated. Further, data could not be published for the communities on their own because the sample sizes were established for a larger grouping and could not deliver reliable statistics at the community level.

In the end, an approach that would ensure that data could be published for the participating communities according to the confidentiality and data quality standards of Statistics Canada was

adopted. The strategy was to attempt to conduct APS in the largest reserves of each province. More specifically, about 50% to 55% of the on-reserve population of each province was covered by selecting the largest reserves in each province. Note that this was not always possible since it was known that some of the largest reserves were not willing to participate. In these cases it was necessary to select some smaller reserves.

The sampling strategy in British Columbia also deserves special mention. There are a very large number of small reserves in this province. Covering 50% of the on-reserve population would have required sampling a large number of small reserves (some of them being very remote) and would have been very costly. A decision was made to cover less of the on-reserve population in that province.

It is important to note that because the sampling strategy focused on the larger reserves in each province, the information collected from these communities was not designed to be representative of the entire on-reserve population. Data will be available at the community-level for each First Nation that participated – 145 First Nations/reserve communities were selected for APS, and 123 were surveyed. (See Appendix 2 for a complete list.) Appendix 5 contains a further discussion of the population living on reserves.

5.2 Sample Design

Two sample designs were used in Phase I, one for Aboriginal people living “on-community” and another one for Aboriginal people living “off-community”. The term “on- community” includes the following participating communities:

- 123 First Nations communities (reserves)
- 53 Inuit Communities in Arctic regions
- 38 communities with a minimum Aboriginal population of 250 with a concentration of 40% or more Aboriginal people. 28 of these (including 8 Métis settlements in Alberta) have high concentrations of Métis people
- 5 additional communities with a large number of Aboriginal people (Prince Albert, North Battleford, Wood Buffalo, Yellowknife and Whitehorse).

The term “off-community” excludes the areas mentioned above and consists of all other non-reserve rural and urban areas.

Two similar sample designs were used in Phase II, one for the origin only population and one for the identity population.³

Table 1a presents the sample sizes and response rates for each phase while Table 1b shows the rates by province. Note that the sample sizes and response rates do not include the 21 reserves and 1 Inuit community (5,455 individuals) that were originally selected but who were not surveyed.

³ As the off-community Aboriginal population is very small in Nunavut, this population was also excluded from the survey. Also excluded from the survey are individuals with “Aboriginal origin(s) only” living on-community with the exception of five large communities (see Sample Design – Phase 2).

Table 1a: Sample size and response rates by phase

	Sample size	Number of respondents	Response rate (%)
Phase I (On-community)	57,560	50,594	87.9
Phase I (Off-community)	45,710	38,464	84.1
Phase II	13,971	9,591	68.6
Total	117,241	98,649	84.1%

Table 1b: Sample size and response rates by province

Province	Sample size	Number of respondents	Response rate (%)
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,744	3,115	83.2
Prince Edward Island	576	476	82.6
Nova Scotia	2,329	1,908	81.9
New Brunswick	2,102	1,732	82.4
Quebec	8,055	6,562	81.5
Ontario	11,865	9,280	78.2
Manitoba	17,181	15,052	87.6
Saskatchewan	23,016	20,296	88.2
Alberta	19,899	16,939	85.1
British Columbia	15,148	12,064	79.6
Yukon	2,265	1,716	75.8
Northwest Territories	5,384	4,912	91.2
Nunavut	5,677	4,597	81.0
Total	117,241	98,649	84.1

5.2.1 Sample Design (Phase I – On-community)

Frame Description:

A sampling frame provides a means of accessing the population to be covered by a survey. It can be in the form of a physical list such as a telephone book. An area frame can be considered as a special kind of list frame where the elements correspond to a geographical area. The sampling frame for the on-community portion of phase I consisted of lists of individuals who were enumerated with a long form (2B or 2D) in the 2001 Census. During Census collection stages, Census questionnaires in pre-determined enumeration areas (EAs)⁴ were manually examined and all Aboriginal people listed to create the frame from which the sample was selected. A separate list was completed for each Aboriginal community.

⁴ An EA is the geographic area that one Census enumerator canvasses.

Stratification and Sample Selection Methods:

The sampling design for all communities can be described as a two-phase stratified design. The 2001 Census long-form sample was used in the first phase to identify Aboriginal people. Individuals were divided into groups ("strata") by cross-classifying the communities by adults and children. In the second phase, a sample was selected in each stratum using a systematic random sampling design. (Systematic sampling involves the selection of units from a list using a preset selection interval.)

To determine the sample size in each community, a level of error that could be accepted (i.e. the desired reliability or precision of the estimates) and a minimum proportion that the survey would be able to estimate had to be set and agreed upon. Statistics Canada uses the coefficient of variation (CV) as a measure of reliability. (The CV is a relative measure of precision that relates the standard error of an estimate to its size.)

For the on-community portion of 2001 APS, a targeted minimum proportion of 10% with a maximum CV of 25% were fixed for the adults. The strategy was then to estimate the number of adults required in the sample in order to meet these requirements and apply the same sampling fraction to the children. Note that because the number of children is smaller than the number of adults for most, if not all communities, less precision will be achieved for the children. This means that, for a characteristic present for 10% of the children, the CV will be larger than 25% (less precise). Alternatively, for a CV of 25%, the minimum proportion of children having a specific characteristic will have to be greater than 10%.

The sample size also considered expected levels of response. Projected response rates ranged from 75% on First Nations reserves to 90% on Inuit communities. These were estimated using what had been obtained in 1991 APS. Since observed response rates were often larger than what had been anticipated, this could lead to smaller CVs in the estimation phase in certain communities.

One exception to the sample size determination was for the communities with high concentrations of Métis people. As a need to provide estimates for all Aboriginal people in the community as well as for the Métis only was identified, a larger sampling fraction was required. An estimate of the number of Métis people aged 15 and over was first derived for each of these communities using projections produced by the Statistic Canada's Demography Division along with 1996 Census counts. A sample size for the Métis adult population was then derived to meet desired levels of reliability. The same sampling fraction was applied to the remainder of each community.

Sample Size and Response Rate:

The total sample size for this portion of the survey was 57,560. The global response rate obtained was 87.9%. The response rate by type of community is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Phase I - On-community: Sample size and response rate

Community type	# of communities	Sample size	Respondents	Response rate (%)
First Nations/ Reserve	123	31,484	28,001	88.9 ⁵
Inuit	53	10,775	8,943	83.0 ⁵
Other	43	15,301	13,650	89.2
Total	219	57,560	50,594	87.9

5.2.2 Sample Design (Phase I - Off-community)

Frame Description:

In carrying out the Census, the country is divided into a large number of small geographic areas called enumeration areas (EAs). Since there is no complete list of Aboriginals prior to the Census, this EA list was used as an area frame in selecting the off-community sample.

Stratification and Sample Selection Methods:

The sample design for the Phase I – off-community portion can be considered a two-stage stratified design. In the first stage, EAs or groups of EAs (primary sampling units (PSUs)) were selected. In the second stage, all long form respondents (in the Aboriginal group for which the PSU was selected in the first stage) were selected. A more detailed description of the design follows.

The sample was stratified by what is called the “domains of estimation”. The domains of estimation correspond to geographical regions for which estimates with an “acceptable” level of precision for a particular Aboriginal group (i.e. North American Indian ((NAI)), Métis, Inuit) are required. Once the strata/domains had been defined, a sample of PSUs was selected within each domain. Note that EAs containing a small number of Aboriginal people were grouped into PSUs while EAs with large concentrations formed a PSU on their own. A number of PSUs for each Aboriginal group were selected.

The sampling method used to select the PSUs is called “proportional to size sampling” or PPS sampling. Using this method, the probability of selection of a PSU is proportional to its size (or its predicted size). This means that a PSU of 100 Aboriginal people is twice as likely to be selected as a PSU of 50 Aboriginal people. This method is efficient for controlling the sample size in terms of number of Aboriginal people selected and has the advantage of concentrating the sample in the larger PSUs which reduces the collection cost. Some PSUs were so large that they were sampled with certainty. This will have the effect of reducing the sampling variability.

Within each domain, PSUs for which the Aboriginal population was predicted to be very small or non-existent were excluded from the Phase I sample selection process. As complete coverage was required, it was decided to cover this group of people in Phase II with a small sample. (This decision was made because the sample selection process in Phase I required a manual operation whereas in Phase II, the sample selection was automated.)

⁵ This does not include the 21 reserves and 1 Inuit community (5,455 individuals) that were originally selected but who were not surveyed.

The PSU sizes were estimated using projections of the Canadian population from Demography Division. In each PSU, the observed proportion of Aboriginal population (for each group) in the 1996 Census was applied to the demography projections to obtain a projection of the PSU size. Once a PSU was selected, all Aboriginal People who received a long Census form (for the given group for which the PSU was selected) were included in the sample. As with the on-community component, this sample selection was carried out in the Census Field Collection Units. It should be noted that EAs could be selected for more than one Aboriginal group.

As with the on-community sample, the sample size was calculated based on a desired level of reliability for a given minimum proportion. For Inuit living off-community (very small population), only Canada level estimates were targeted. Provinces with a large number of North American Indians and Métis were stratified by main census metropolitan areas (Montreal, Ottawa-Gatineau, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver), “other urban” and “other rural” for both groups.

Within each domain of estimation (e.g. North American Indians living in Calgary), the targeted minimum proportion was 7.5% with a CV that varied according to the size of the domain of estimation (between 20% and 33%). The smaller the CV, the higher the precision. Small CVs were targeted for large domains whereas large CVs were targeted for small domains.

The sample allocation within each stratum was done using a simulation involving the 1996 Census data and data from the 2000 Pilot test. The pilot test was used to estimate certain parameters such as response rates and potential differences in the Aboriginal population between the Census and APS. (For further discussion on the differences in the Aboriginal population between the Census and APS, see the section on **“The Relationship between APS and the Census”**.)

Sample Size and Response Rate:

The total sample size for this portion of the survey was 45,710 and the response rate obtained was 84.1%. Table 3 gives the distribution of the sample size and response rate by province. Note that, due to the small number of people living off-community in Nunavut, they were excluded from this portion of the survey.

Table 3: Phase I - Off-community: Sample size and response rate

Province	Sample size	Respondents	Response rate (%)
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,423	1,247	87.6
Prince Edward Island	105	96	91.4
Nova Scotia	713	619	86.8
New Brunswick	737	624	84.7
Quebec	2,485	2,044	82.3
Ontario	5,553	4,482	80.7
Manitoba	7,708	6,631	86.0
Saskatchewan	9,436	8,145	86.3
Alberta	8,751	7,397	84.5
British Columbia	6,347	5,126	80.8
Yukon	1,574	1,207	76.7
Northwest Territories	878	846	96.4
Canada	45,710	38,464	84.1

5.2.3 Sample Design (Phase II)

Phase II focused on people who reported having Aboriginal ancestry, but who did not report having Aboriginal identity. A small portion of the Aboriginal identity population was also covered in Phase II. (The EAs with no projected Aboriginal people or ones in which the Aboriginal population make up a small percentage of the total population had not been sampled at Phase I in order to reduce the manual operations at the time of sample selection. This population was covered in Phase II.)

Phase II only sampled Aboriginal people living off-community, with the exception of five Aboriginal communities (Whitehorse, Yellowknife, Prince Albert, Wood Buffalo, and North Battleford) in which the population with Aboriginal ancestry that does not identify is very large.

Frame, stratification and sample selection:

The non-edited Census base was available to select the sample for Phase II. This portion of the survey used a two-phase stratified sample design. The first phase consisted of sampling about one in five households in each EA and the second phase consisted of taking a subsample of Aboriginal people selected in the first phase. The stratification used differed for the ancestry and identity samples and consisted of combinations of Aboriginal groups, subprovincial or provincial regions and adults/children. A systematic sample was taken independently from each stratum after the individuals had been sorted according to key variables such as subprovincial region (when the stratum was the province), age group, gender, and so on.

Sample Size and Response Rate

Table 4 shows the provincial distribution of the sample size and response rate for the Phase II sample (origin only and identity population combined). Due to the small number of people living off-community in Nunavut, they were excluded from this portion survey.

Table 4: Phase II – Sample Size and Response Rate

Province	Sample size	Respondents	Response rate (%)
Newfoundland and Labrador	660	471	71.4
Prince Edward Island	316	234	74.1
Nova Scotia	723	519	71.8
New Brunswick	817	579	70.9
Quebec	1,779	1,242	69.8
Ontario	2,327	1,636	70.3
Manitoba	1,566	1,103	70.4
Saskatchewan	1,714	1,148	67.0
Alberta	1,881	1,281	68.1
British Columbia	1,924	1,211	62.9
Yukon and Northwest Territories	264	167	63.3
Canada	13,971	9,591	68.6

The difference in response rates between the Phase I and Phase II sample deserves comment. A number of factors contributed to the difference in rates. Namely:

- The Phase I sample used both a personal interview and telephone interview approach. The Phase II sample relied strictly on telephone interviewing. The personal interview collection method usually results in a higher level of response.
- The non-contact rate was 2.4 times higher in Phase II than in Phase I. The tracing of respondents was much more difficult in Phase II because it took place about a year after Census. Phase I took place only four months after Census.
- The sample for Phase I consisted of persons who consider themselves to be Aboriginal while the Phase II sample consisted primarily of those with Aboriginal origins. The refusal rate was three times higher in Phase II than in Phase I. This could be due to the fact that the origin only population felt less connected to a survey on Aboriginal people than the identity population.

6.0 QUESTIONNAIRE CONTENT

As mentioned above, the Aboriginal Peoples Survey was designed to collect data on the lifestyles and living conditions of Aboriginal people across Canada. The content of APS was designed in cooperation with national Aboriginal organizations. The survey was comprised of the following questionnaires.

6.1 Adult core

This questionnaire was administered to all adults (15 years and over). The following is a list of the sections and some of the key variables:

- Education
 - Highest level of schooling
 - Aboriginal content in schooling (Aboriginal teachers, language, curriculum)
 - Location of schools
 - Reasons for not completing high school/post-secondary
 - Funding for post-secondary schooling
 - Residential school attendance
- Language
 - Aboriginal languages spoken
 - Ability to understand, speak, read and write Aboriginal languages
 - Extent of use in the home, at work, in school, at other places
 - Services available in Aboriginal languages
 - Importance of keeping, learning or re-learning Aboriginal language
 - Mother tongue
- Labour activity
 - Labour force status (employed, unemployed)
 - Reasons for not working
 - Reasons for working part-time
 - Traditional activities (hunting, fishing, gathering, trapping)
- Income
 - Source of income
- Health
 - General health status (excellent, very good, fair, poor)
 - Contact with health professionals and traditional healers
 - Chronic conditions (including diabetes, tuberculosis, heart disease, cancer)
 - Height and weight (body mass index)
 - Smoking
 - Drinking
 - Social support
 - Social problems in community
- Communication technology
 - Use of communication technology (computers, Internet)
 - Location of use of communication technology
- Mobility
 - Number of moves in past 5 years
 - Reasons for moving
 - Temporary absences
- Housing
 - Features in the home (running water, telephone, smoke detectors, etc.)

Special features to assist a household member with a health problem (ramps, alerting devices, etc.)
 Quality of drinking water
 Owned/rented
 Social housing list, duration on list
 Home insurance

6.2 Children and youth

This questionnaire was directed at Aboriginal children and youth (0–14 years), residing on and off reserve. The person most knowledgeable about the child/youth answered the questionnaire on their behalf. Following is a list of sections and key variables:

- General health
 - Height and weight
 - Physical activity
 - Birth weight
 - Breastfeeding
- Health care utilization
 - Contact with health professionals (pediatrician, public health nurse, etc.)
 - Location of contact with health professionals
 - Overnight stays in hospital
- Activities of daily living and medical conditions
 - Activity limitations
 - Chronic conditions
 - Medications
- Physical injuries
 - Type and cause of injuries
- Dental care
 - Dental treatment in past year
 - Dental care required
- Nutrition
 - How often eat breakfast
 - Types of foods child eats
- Education
 - School attendance
 - Aboriginal specific preschool attendance
 - School history (advanced or repeated a grade, received school awards, etc.)
 - Factors that limit school work, help for limitations
- Social activities and relationships
 - Leisure activities (sports, clubs, cultural activities, watching tv, etc.)
 - Quality of relationships with peers, teachers, parents, siblings
 - Types of worries
- Language
 - Ability to understand and speak an Aboriginal language
 - Who provides help in learning language
- Child care arrangements
 - Type of child care used
 - How many hours per week in child care
- General household information
 - Number of persons in the household
 - Main source of household income

6.3 Métis Supplement

This part of the survey, developed jointly with the Métis National Council, was administered only to the Aboriginal adult population (15 years and over) who self-identify as Métis and/or who have Métis ancestry. This portion of the survey was not conducted on-reserve or in Inuit communities. This supplement contains the following sections:

- Family background
 - Community of birth of respondent, mother and father
 - Use of French, Aboriginal languages in the home during childhood
 - Ancestry of mother, father
 - Removal of children
 - Child care arrangements
- Household information
 - Marital status
 - Ancestry of spouse/partner
 - Use of Aboriginal languages in home
- Cultural background
 - Métis cultural activities
 - Traditional activities (hunting, fishing, gathering, trapping, outfitting)
- Health
 - Physical check-up
 - Testing for diabetes, high blood pressure, PAP smear test, mammogram
 - Leisure activities (physical activities like walking, bicycling, and non-physical activities like watching television, playing video games)
 - Depression
 - Spirituality
 - Health care use

6.4 Arctic Supplement

The Survey of Living Conditions in Circumpolar Arctic Countries (SLiCA), developed jointly with the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Makivik Corporation, the Labrador Inuit Association, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami and Laval University, was administered to the Aboriginal adult population (15 years and over) residing in Inuit communities. This supplement contains the following sections:

- Household and harvesting activities
 - Paid work (full-time/part-time jobs, self-employment, etc.)
 - Unpaid work (taking care of children, process or prepare animals for food, skins or cook meals, etc.)
 - Harvesting country food
 - Equipment for harvesting activities (trucks, snowmobiles, etc.)
 - Use of country food (eaten, shared, sold, etc.)
 - Household income from harvesting activities
- Personal wellness
 - Social support (in times of need, for advice, etc.)
 - Community ties
- Community wellness and social participation

Degree of satisfaction with conditions in community (such as job opportunities, quality of education, quality of housing, etc.)
 Participation in community (volunteer work, attendance at public meetings)
 Vote in recent elections

6.5 Census topics

Information that was obtained from those that participated in APS can be joined with information on that the same person provided on the Census. The result is a very rich and detailed set of information.

The following topics were covered in the 2001 Census:

- Demographics – age, sex and marital status
- Family composition (family type)
- Activity limitation
- Place of birth
- Citizenship
- Immigration
- Language
- Ancestry
- Aboriginal identity
- First Nation affiliation
- Treaty/Registered Indian
- Visible minority status
- Religion
- Mobility and migration
- Education
- Unpaid work
- Paid work
- Place of work
- Income
- Housing

7.0 DATA PROCESSING

7.1 Data Capture

Data capture was carried out at the head office in Ottawa. Two methods, optical character recognition (scanning) and key entry, were used to capture the questionnaires. The following steps were taken to improve the quality of the captured data. Write-in responses were manually captured. Questionnaires that had originally been scanned were recaptured using key entry when data quality fell below acceptable standards. As well, some abnormalities created by the optical reading system were identified and corrected during editing.

7.2 Editing

The first stage of error detection was done during the data collection. Interviewers were asked to check their questionnaires page by page ensuring that everything had been filled in correctly and clearly and to ensure that skips had been followed correctly. In cases where questions were incorrectly missed, they were instructed to contact the respondent again to obtain the missing information.

The second stage of survey processing involved editing all the survey records according to pre-specified edit rules to check for errors, gaps and inconsistencies in the survey data. Validity checks on each variable were made to ensure, for example, that numerical answers to certain questions fell within acceptable logical ranges and that invalid multiple responses to certain questions were identified. Checks were also made to ensure that the questionnaire flows were followed properly and that portions of the questionnaire that were to be skipped in the interview because of a previous answer were in fact skipped. Inconsistencies between sections of the questionnaire or with the Census were not corrected. It was felt that it would be inappropriate for Statistics Canada to choose one response over the other.

Where errors were found, the erroneous information was either blanked out, replaced by a “not stated” or “invalid” code, or corrected based on the answers to other questions. Although the corrections were generally done in an automated way, analysts reviewed some problematic situations.

Finally, a macro-level verification was done by analyzing frequency distributions to identify anomalies (for example, missing categories or unusually large frequencies).

7.3 Processing the Housing Section

The processing of the housing section of the Core Questionnaire requires special mention. For the 2001 APS, it was decided that the housing information collected for a household should relate to the same address as the information brought forward from the Census. If more than one person in a household was selected for the survey, the information was to be collected from the most knowledgeable person in the household.

While processing the data, two issues were identified that required attention. The first arose when the interviewer (by mistake) collected information from more than one person in a household. The second relates to when one or more selected person(s) in the household moved between Census Day and APS collection and therefore reported housing information for a different address than the address on Census Day.

In processing this section, it was therefore necessary to determine if each household had a housing section reported that corresponds to the address on Census Day, and, when more than one housing section was filled in a household, to pick the “best” one. The information entered in the change of address fields on the cover of the questionnaire was used to decide whether or not the person had moved. Respondents were classified as non-movers, movers and potential-movers. The potential-movers were reviewed manually to ultimately classify them as movers or non-movers. A conservative approach was taken in making this classification to minimize the loss of information.

If a true move was identified, APS housing data would not relate to the information brought forward from the Census. In these cases, the housing data on APS was blanked out and only the Census data was kept. If there were more than one set of housing data for a household, one set of data had to be selected. This selection was done based on the completeness of the section, age of respondents or completion of key questions. The chosen set of housing information was edited and then copied to all household members.

It is also worthy to note that the number of cases where this section is blank is higher than for other sections. Not only was non-response higher for this section (probably due in part to the fact that it is the last section of the Core Questionnaire), but as mentioned above, the housing data was blanked out when all selected respondents in a household had moved from the time of the Census.

7.4 Weighting

In a sample survey, each respondent represents not only himself/herself, but also other persons who were not sampled. Consequently, a weight is associated with each respondent to indicate the number of persons that this respondent represents. This weight must be used for all estimations. For example, in a simple random sample of 2% of the population, each person represents 50 persons in the population. The initial weight is then adjusted for such things as non-response and discrepancies between the characteristics of the sample and known totals for the target population (post-stratification adjustment).

7.4.1 Weighting (Phase I – On- and Off-community)

The weights were calculated in a three-stage process. The FIRST stage was the assignment of an initial weight based on the sampling design. The initial weight was simply the inverse of the inclusion probability (probability of falling in the sample).

For the off-community portion of Phase I, the initial weight was the product of two components: the inverse of the primary sampling unit sampling fraction (called the PSU weight) and the Census weight. Three independent frames for North American Indians, Métis and Inuit were developed to select the sample. The PSUs were formed independently on each frame and three independent samples were selected. This means that some individuals who had multiple Aboriginal identities appeared on more than one frame. They thus had more than one chance of being selected. Since a unique survey weight was needed, the selection probabilities were adjusted to take the multiple inclusion probabilities into account.

Following this calculation, individuals selected by mistake⁶ and those missed during sample selection were taken into consideration and appropriate weight adjustments were applied to the initial weight.

For the Phase I on-community sample, since sample size determination and sample selection involved manual operations as opposed to computer-based calculations, the initial weights were derived by dividing the weighted number of adults and children in each community (derived from the Census) by the number of such individuals in the sample.

The SECOND stage of the weighting process was the adjustment for non-response. Two adjustments were made to account for the fact that the non-respondents can be classified into two very different categories: the persons not contacted and the persons contacted but who did not respond. The weights were adjusted first for non-contact and then for non-response. The non-response adjustment was done by forming non-response adjustment classes in such a way that the records in each class had similar response probabilities. The estimated response probabilities were obtained by developing a logistic regression model to predict the response probability using explanatory variables.

Many explanatory variables could be used since all Census long-form information was available for each respondent and non-respondent. Separate models were used for children and adults. Approximately 10 classes of roughly the same size were obtained for each logistic regression model. The inverse of the weighted response rate in a class was used as the weighting adjustment factor for that class and the initial weights of the respondents within the class were adjusted accordingly.

⁶ Because of the manual listing operation required to select the sample, errors did occur. Sometimes people who should not have been included were put on the list and sometimes people who should have been included were missed. Sample selection procedures were tested using questionnaires from the 1998 National Census Test to identify difficulties that would arise and to minimize errors.

The THIRD stage of the weighting adjustment was the post-stratification. This adjustment ensures that the sum of the final weights for the respondents is equal to the population counts from the Census. The adjustment was done for groups (called post-strata) defined by the combination of several variables.

For APS, two consecutive post-stratifications were completed. The first used (among other information) each respondent's answer to Census questions 17, 18, 20 and 21 (Census filter questions) to create post-strata. The weights, which had been corrected for non-response, were adjusted using the ratio of the Census count to the sample count for each post-stratum. This first post-stratification was aimed at ensuring that the sample did not under or over represent Census Aboriginal groups. Since answers to the screening (filter) questions can differ between APS and Census, a second post-stratification was carried out to guarantee that the total Aboriginal population, as estimated from the APS filter questions, matched those estimated from the Census filter questions. Adjustments were not made by Aboriginal group but rather for the total Aboriginal population (identity or origin). See Appendix 4 for more details on the post-stratification. The section on the relationship between APS and the Census provides more detail on the impact of this post-stratification.

7.4.2 Weighting and Non-Response Adjustment (Phase II Off-Community)

The weighting process used in Phase II was identical to that of Phase I, except on one point. As the selection was made directly from the Census base (i.e. manual listing was not required), no adjustment was necessary for the people falsely selected or for the people who had been missed.

Briefly, the first step consisted of attributing an initial weight based on the sample plan. The initial weight was simply the product of the Census weight and the subsample weight. The second step consisted of an adjustment taking into account the non-responses. The method used was identical to the one used in Phase I and consisted in forming the weighting groups using logistic regression models. Models were developed for the non-contacts and the refusals, each separately for adults and children based on the explanatory variables available.

8.0 DATA QUALITY

8.1 Sampling Errors

The estimates that can be derived from this survey are based on a sample of individuals. Somewhat different estimates might be obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaire, interviewers, supervisors, processing methods, etc. as those actually used. The difference between the estimates obtained from the sample and those resulting from a complete count taken under similar conditions is called the sampling error of the estimates.

In order to provide estimates of sampling error for statistics produced in APS, the bootstrap method was used. This method, which is a resampling method, consists of selecting M subsamples from the main sample and producing estimates for each subsample.

The bootstrap variance estimate (the variance is a particular measure of sampling error) was calculated as the empirical variance of the M estimates. For each subsample, the initial weights first had to be adjusted for bootstrap subsampling which produces what is called “initial bootstrap weights”. These initial bootstrap weights were then adjusted as described previously to obtain the final weights for each subsample. In other words, adjustments for individuals either missed or sampled by mistake, non-response and post-stratification were done for each subsample in almost exactly the same way as the full sample. For APS, 500 bootstrap samples were selected.

Each subsample was selected to reflect the sampling design of the full sample. However, units were selected *with replacement* as opposed to *without replacement*. For the off-community portion of the survey, each stratum was subdivided into two components according to whether or not the PSUs were selected with certainty (take-all PSUs) or not (take-some PSUs). In the take-some component of each stratum, a *with replacement* simple random sample of $n-1$ PSUs within n PSUs was selected for each bootstrap sample. Here, n is the number of take-some PSUs in the original sample for that stratum. The particular choice of $n-1$ has the advantage of simplifying the formula for the bootstrap weights.

In the take-all component of each stratum, as well as in the on-community component, a *with replacement* simple random sample of $m-1$ individuals within m individuals was selected. Here, m is the number of individuals in the initial sample falling in the take-all component of the stratum or the sample size in each on-community stratum. This reflects the fact that, for the take-all component of the stratum, the initial sample can be seen as a one-stage sample of individuals as opposed to a two-stage sample of the PSUs.

For the off-community portion of the survey, three independent frames of North American Indian, Métis and Inuit were developed to select the main sample. The PSUs were formed independently on each frame and three independent samples were selected. For the bootstrap method, the same sampling design was used. Therefore, 500 bootstrap samples were selected in each of the three frames. As for the survey sample, bootstrap weights were adjusted so that individuals with multiple identities/origins have a single bootstrap weight in each of the 500 iterations.

The measure of sampling error used for APS is called the coefficient of variation (CV) of the estimate, which is the standard error of the estimate divided by the estimate itself. For this survey, when the CV of an estimate is equal to or higher than 16.6%, the estimate will be accompanied by the letter “E” to indicate that the data should be used with caution. An “X” is used to indicate that an estimate is confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the *Statistics Act*.

8.2 Non-Sampling Errors

Errors which are not related to sampling may occur at almost every phase of a survey. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaire, errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulation of the data and so on. These are all examples of non-sampling errors. Over a large number of observations, randomly occurring errors will have little effect on estimates. However, errors occurring systematically will contribute to biases in the survey estimates.

A pilot test was conducted for each phase of the survey one year before the production to evaluate the entire survey process, from the questionnaire content to the data processing. This helped reduce the magnitude of non-sampling error.

Coverage errors occur when there are differences between the target population and the population sampled. Because the APS sample is selected from those who participated in the Census, the APS information is not available for those communities that were incompletely enumerated in the Census. In 2001, 30 Indian reserves and settlements were incompletely enumerated in the Census, and 22 communities, the majority of which were Indian reserves, were incompletely enumerated in APS.

Total non-response can be a major source of non-sampling error in surveys depending on the degree to which respondents and non-respondents differ with respect to characteristics of interest. Total non-response occurred if the selected individual could not be contacted or refused to participate in the survey. High response rates are essential for quality data. To reduce the number of non-response cases, the interviewers were all trained by Statistics Canada's staff, provided with detailed interviewer manuals, and were under the direction of interviewer supervisors. Refusals were followed up by senior interviewers to encourage respondents to participate in the survey.

Partial non-response occurred if the respondent did not answer a specific question, possibly because he/she did not know the answer or the question was too sensitive. Generally, the extent of partial non-response was small in APS. Results from the pilot tests were used to evaluate potential problems and changes to the questionnaires were made. In particular, special measures were put in place to facilitate the collection of data from sensitive questions. Where required, special introductions were included (e.g. question on aids), "refused" categories were added and so on.

A response error occurs when the respondent misunderstands a question or the interviewer records an incorrect answer. Several procedures were taken to minimize this type of error, including interviewer training and qualitative testing of questions.

Processing errors may occur at various stages including coding, data capture and editing. Quality control procedures were applied to every stage of the data processing to minimize this type of error.

9.0 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN APS AND THE CENSUS

As discussed above, APS is a post-censal survey, which means that Census information was used to determine who would be included in the APS sample. More detailed information about how Census responses were used to determine the population of interest for APS is provided in the **SURVEY DESIGN** section.

The Census and APS are both rich sources of information on Aboriginal people that complement each other. APS takes concepts that are touched on in the Census and asks questions that dig deeper in order to provide more detailed information. For example, from the Census we can find out a person's highest level of schooling. When we add information from APS, we can learn whether any of their teachers were Aboriginal, whether they received any financial assistance to pursue their post-secondary schooling or why they didn't continue their formal schooling.

APS also covers entire topics or themes that are not included in the Census. For example, through APS we can learn about the health of Aboriginal people and their use of communication technology.

Both the Census and APS conceptually cover the two types of Aboriginal populations; that is, the "identity population" and the "origin only population".

9.1 Differences in Counts

While the post-stratification (described above) ensured that the total number of people with Aboriginal origins or Aboriginal identity is the same for the Census and APS, it did not ensure the counts for the Aboriginal groups would match. Indeed, the Census and APS produce different counts at the group level. This is due to changes in the way that respondents answered questions about their Aboriginal origins and Aboriginal identity from the time of the Census to the time of APS. Respondents may have changed their responses for a number of reasons:

a) Different modes of interview

Most of the 2001 Census data was collected through self-enumeration using the mail-out mail-back methodology (except for Indian reserves and most other types of Aboriginal communities where the canvasser methodology was used). In general, one household member completed the Census form for all household members. This is called proxy-reporting, meaning someone other than the respondent answers the questions.

The APS off-community data was collected mostly through direct telephone interviews, and the APS on-community data was collected through personal interviews. Proxy reporting for the adult population was allowed only in special circumstances. (In the case of children, the person most knowledgeable about the child (such as a parent or guardian) answered the questionnaire for the child.) Because the person contacted for APS may not be the same person who filled in the Census questionnaire, there may be some differences in responses.

b) Different questionnaires

Another source of discrepancy between the Census and APS is the "ethnic origin" question. The Census uses an open-ended ethnic origin question (*To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong?*) Answers to this write-in question are coded to determine whether the person has Aboriginal ancestry, and, if they do, which Aboriginal ancestry group(s) they fall into (North American Indian, Métis and/or Inuit).

In APS, three Aboriginal group-specific questions are asked regarding North American Indian, Métis and Inuit ancestries. (*Do any of your ancestors belong to any of the following Aboriginal*

groups? North American Indian? (mark yes or no) Métis? (mark yes or no) Inuit? (mark yes or no)) As a result, many more people reported Aboriginal ancestry in APS compared to the Census, with many more multiple combinations. For example, one may have written in “Métis” on the Census ancestry question, and then reported having both North American Indian and Métis ancestries when asked about each group on APS.

The Aboriginal self-reporting question (the “identity” question) is essentially the same on both the Census and APS (*Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit?*). However, on the Census form, there is an instruction saying “If “yes”, mark “x” the circle(s) that best describe(s) this person now”. This may influence the respondent to choose the category that best describes the person concerned, and therefore mark only one category as opposed to many. During the APS training, interviewers were told to pay attention to the possibility of having multiple Aboriginal self-reporting and to read the question completely, including the three Aboriginal groups. This may have led to the reporting of more Aboriginal groups in APS compared to the Census.

c) Different context

The Census form is very general in terms of content whereas APS is a survey specifically designed for Aboriginal people. As a result, individuals may have given more detailed information about their Aboriginal ancestry and Aboriginal identity on APS.

d) Coverage and sampling methodology

The APS sample was selected among those who reported Aboriginal origin and/or Aboriginal identity on the Census. However, when contacted for APS, some individuals no longer reported having Aboriginal origins or no longer identified as an Aboriginal person. This may have been due to several factors. For example, perhaps the Census form was completed by a parent for all household members. The parent reported that all her children had Aboriginal origins. However, when the teenage son was contacted for APS, he did not report having Aboriginal origins. As mentioned above, in order to compensate for any such loss in the overall Aboriginal population, a post-stratification was carried out as part of the weighting process.

It is important to note that there were transitions between the Aboriginal origin(s) population and the Aboriginal identity population from the time of the Census to APS. Some individuals who reported having Aboriginal identity in the Census reported having only Aboriginal origins (with no Aboriginal identity) on APS. Conversely, some individuals who reported having only Aboriginal origins (with no Aboriginal identity) in the Census reported having Aboriginal identity on APS. For the reasons described above, a larger group of individuals fall into the second category – in other words many people “gained” Aboriginal identity on APS. As a result of this effect, the count of the total Aboriginal identity population will be larger from APS than from the Census. The count of people with only Aboriginal origins (with no Aboriginal identity) will be smaller from APS than from the Census.

An example to illustrate how one may move from having only Aboriginal origins (with no Aboriginal identity) on the Census to the Aboriginal identity population on APS may help clarify this. A person reports on the Census that he/she (or someone else in the household) has North American Indian origins (along with other non-Aboriginal origins such as Irish and Scottish), but reports that they do not identify with any Aboriginal group (i.e. they have no Aboriginal identity). When contacted for APS, the person concerned (who may or may not be the person who completed the Census form) reports having North American Indian origins *and* North American Indian identity. This means that they have moved from the Aboriginal-origin only population on the Census (and therefore not being counted in the identity population) to the Aboriginal identity population for APS.

On the other hand, because of the Aboriginal group-specific nature of the ethnic origin question on APS, the number of individuals who reported Aboriginal identity only (with no Aboriginal origins) is substantially smaller for APS than the Census. For example, on the Census one may report their origins as “Canadian” and report that they identify as a “Métis” person. When contacted for APS, they may have been more specific about their origins, and reported having North American Indian and Métis identity. (It is common for Métis people to have North American Indian and French origins.) They have then moved from having only Aboriginal identity on the Census, to having both Aboriginal identity *and* Aboriginal origins on APS.

Transitions between the different Aboriginal groups (North American Indian, Métis and Inuit) also occurred. For example, one may have reported having North American Indian identity on the Census, but on APS reported having both North American Indian and Métis identity.

Table 5 compares the non-reserve provincial Census and APS counts for the identity population.

Table 5: Non-reserve identity counts for Census and APS without double-counting

	North American Indian (NAI) only		Métis only		Inuit only		NAI-Métis		Other multiples		Band/ Registered Indian only	
	Census	APS	Census	APS	Census	APS	Census	APS	Census	APS	Census	APS
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,770	7,770	5,470	5,240	4,010	4,290	10	150	180	130	1,500	1,050
Prince Edward Island	660	900	220	130	20	40	10	20	0	0	60	70
Nova Scotia	5,600	7,950	3,110	3,310	340	440	30	200	20	210	500	470
New Brunswick	5,510	7,000	4,260	3,980	160	120	110	170	60	70	830	920
Quebec	21,910	30,100	15,480	21,640	9,480	9,630	530	1,580	70	210	2,040	1,080
Ontario	91,060	115,800	47,960	58,170	1,350	1,450	1,400	7,880	290	310	5,110	5,300
Manitoba	38,900	41,670	55,780	58,050	330	310	450	3,680	20	60	1,660	1,150
Saskatchewan	42,820	45,920	43,040	42,800	230	190	770	2,410	50	80	1,340	710
Alberta	48,280	55,930	65,130	69,090	1,070	820	880	6,680	170	290	2,400	1,120
British Columbia	74,100	83,650	43,660	43,920	780	760	1,030	6,250	100	640	3,750	1,960
Yukon	5,250	5,680	510	470	140	180	70	90	30	10	160	50
Northwest Territories ⁷	10,580	11,110	3,570	3,080	3,910	3,810	90	540	100	110	440	380
Nunavut	90	50	50	80	22,550	22,410	0	0	10	80	10	0
Canada	350,530	413,510	288,250	309,950	44,360	44,460	5,370	29,650	1,080	2,180	19,790	14,250

⁷ Data for the Northwest Territories includes all Aboriginal people living in the territory regardless of whether they live on or off reserve.

Table 6: Non-reserve origin only counts for Census and APS without double counting

	NAI only		Métis only		Inuit only		NAI-Métis		Other multiples	
	Census	APS	Census	APS	Census	APS	Census	APS	Census	APS
Newfoundland and Labrador	7,680	4,970	880	950	1,320	890	40	370	200	540
Prince Edward Island	1,380	1,210	90	40	100	70	0	50	0	10
Nova Scotia	14,900	11,260	2,010	1,860	570	450	110	880	70	230
New Brunswick	10,960	9,290	2,320	1,310	190	260	210	1,450	100	140
Quebec	75,070	55,090	12,470	2,860	700	300	1,010	15,670	90	700
Ontario	114,650	71,300	25,980	18,270	2,000	1,650	1,140	10,250	280	840
Manitoba	8,570	5,310	13,300	7,300	230	220	580	2,170	0	0
Saskatchewan	6,630	4,210	6,540	4,100	150	70	350	1,650	10	30
Alberta	35,190	20,820	18,680	11,780	780	390	1,050	6,890	140	180
British Columbia	46,580	31,700	14,660	10,490	680	300	720	6,180	80	270
Yukon	700	390	140	70	40	10	10	90	0	10
Northwest Territories ⁸	290	170	150	80	50	10	10	70	10	10
Nunavut	0	0	0	10	0	60	0	0	0	0
Canada	322,600	215,700	97,220	59,120	6,790	4,690	5,220	45,690	980	2,950

Table 7: Non-reserve identity counts for Census and APS with double counting

	NAI identity		Métis identity		Inuit identity		Band/Registered Indian only	
	Census	APS	Census	APS	Census	APS	Census	APS
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,780	7,950	5,660	5,500	4,200	4,420	1,500	1,050
Prince Edward Island	670	920	230	150	20	40	60	70
Nova Scotia	5,640	8,320	3,150	3,660	360	650	500	470
New Brunswick	5,640	7,240	4,400	4,220	210	200	830	920
Quebec	22,490	31,780	16,050	23,320	9,550	9,840	2,040	1,080
Ontario	92,660	123,890	49,510	66,210	1,630	1,760	5,110	5,300
Manitoba	39,360	45,400	56,240	61,760	350	370	1,660	1,150
Saskatchewan	43,620	48,390	43,820	45,260	280	270	1,340	710
Alberta	49,250	62,870	66,090	75,990	1,230	1,100	2,400	1,120
British Columbia	75,200	90,410	44,750	50,560	880	1,390	3,750	1,960
Yukon	5,340	5,770	590	570	170	190	160	50
Northwest Territories ⁹	10,750	11,740	3,680	3,680	4,000	3,920	440	380
Nunavut	100	110	60	90	22,550	22,490	10	0
Canada	356,490	444,780	294,230	340,960	45,430	46,640	19,790	14,250

⁸ Data for the Northwest Territories includes all Aboriginal people living in the territory regardless of whether they live on or off reserve.

⁹ Data for the Northwest Territories includes all Aboriginal people living in the territory regardless of whether they live on or off reserve.

Table 8: Non-reserve origin only counts for Census and APS with double counting

	NAI origin only		Métis origin only		Inuit origin only	
	Census	APS	Census	APS	Census	APS
Newfoundland and Labrador	7,840	5,630	1,010	1,620	1,520	1,430
Prince Edward Island	1,380	1,270	90	90	100	80
Nova Scotia	15,050	12,280	2,140	2,820	630	680
New Brunswick	11,260	10,870	2,560	2,770	300	400
Quebec	76,140	71,370	13,510	18,660	790	1,010
Ontario	116,000	82,130	27,210	28,950	2,280	2,490
Manitoba	9,150	7,480	13,880	9,470	230	220
Saskatchewan	6,980	5,890	6,890	5,780	160	100
Alberta	36,350	27,840	19,770	18,770	910	570
British Columbia	47,330	38,150	15,430	16,840	750	570
Yukon	710	480	150	160	40	10
Northwest Territories ¹⁰	300	240	160	150	50	20
Nunavut	0	0	0	10	0	60
Canada	328,510	263,610	102,790	106,070	7,770	7,640

10.0 Levels of Geography of Output

Because APS is a sample survey, there are some limitations to the geographic areas for which data can be compiled. The population that reported that they identify as Aboriginal (North American Indian, Métis or Inuit) and/or have registered Indian status and/or are members of a Band/First Nation is commonly referred to as the “Aboriginal identity” population. See Table 9 for a summary of levels of geography for which estimates will be available for this population.

¹⁰ Data for the Northwest Territories includes all Aboriginal people living in the territory regardless of whether they live on or off reserve.

Table 9: Availability of data for the “Aboriginal Identity” population

Geography	Non-Reserve	On-Reserve
National	Data will be available at the national level for all Aboriginal groups living off reserve.	Because the sampling strategy focused on the larger reserves in each province, the information collected was not designed to be representative of the entire on-reserve population.
Provincial	Data will be available at the provincial level for the population living off reserve. Note: Atlantic provinces will be grouped.	Because the sampling strategy focused on the larger reserves in each province, the information collected was not designed to be representative of the entire on-reserve population.
Subprovincial	Data will be available for some subprovincial breakdowns, for example showing the urban and rural populations.	Because the sampling strategy focused on the larger reserves in each province, the information collected was not designed to be representative of the entire on-reserve population.
Community Level	Community level data will be available for approximately: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 Métis settlements • 53 Inuit communities • 9 selected large urban centres • 35 communities with a large number or high concentration of Aboriginal people 	Data will be available for the First Nations communities that were selected and participated (approximately 120 First Nations communities)

As noted in the table, there are potential problems in aggregating data to the provincial and national level for the on-reserve population. The impact of the sampling strategy and the response patterns are currently being assessed. Quality data will be available at the community level for First Nations that participated. For a complete list of First Nations communities/reserves for which community-level data will be available, please see Appendix 1.

In a notable departure from the last Aboriginal Peoples Survey, data will also be available for the population that reported having at least some Aboriginal ancestry, but who did not report having Aboriginal identity, Band membership, or registered Indian status. Data for this “Ancestry only” population will be available at the provincial and national levels only. The sample size cannot support any reliable subprovincial breakdowns.

APPENDIX 1: Frequently Asked Questions

There were many First Nations Communities/Reserves that did not take part in the Census. Could these be included as part of APS?

No. APS is a post-censal survey which means that APS used information gathered from responses to Census questions to identify and locate households that included Aboriginal people. If the community or individual did not respond to the Census, then it was not possible to include them in APS.

Some selected First Nations communities chose not to participate in the APS – what is the impact on the overall data for APS?

Data collection for the Aboriginal Peoples Survey for some First Nations communities is not complete, either because survey collection was not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed. Out of the 145 First Nations communities selected for APS, 123 were surveyed. One Inuit community initially selected was not completely enumerated.

First Nations communities with incomplete data collection were not evenly spread out across the country. In particular, there were a large number of refusals by First Nations communities in Quebec. Based upon the sampling strategy and these refusal patterns, there are problems in aggregating any reserve-based data. The impact of the sampling strategy and the response patterns are currently being assessed; however, it is certain that there will be no provincial level data for the on-reserve population in Quebec. Statistics Canada will publish data for on- and off-reserve populations separately, with no aggregation of the two populations to reflect the total Aboriginal population.

Remember that the Census is a rich source of information for First Nations communities at the national, provincial/territorial and regional levels. It is also important to note that community-level data for First Nations communities that participated in APS are of very good quality.

How is the diversity of Aboriginal people dealt with in the survey?

The 2001 APS has separate supplemental questionnaires for the Arctic and Métis populations. These questionnaires were designed in collaboration with representatives from the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami and Métis National Council. These questionnaires touch on topics considered to be of particular importance to these two groups. For example, the Arctic supplement focuses on themes like harvesting activities and community wellness. The Métis supplemental questionnaire includes questions on Métis cultural activities and ties to the community.

In addition to the two groups mentioned above, information will be available for people living in selected First Nations communities, other rural areas and cities. Where the data permit, it will be possible to observe similarities and differences by Aboriginal group and area of residence for things like education, health, language and so on.

APPENDIX 2: Selected Communities

Following is a list of Aboriginal communities selected for the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) for which community-level data will be available, with the exception of communities marked by an asterisk (*). Data for these communities will be aggregated and released at the Tribal Council (Grand Council of the Cree) level.

Included in this list are several different types of communities, including First Nations communities or reserves, Métis settlements and Inuit communities. Additional communities that had a concentration of at least 40% Aboriginal people with a minimum population of 250 Aboriginal people are also included. Also included are a few communities with large numbers of Aboriginal people. This list is organized according to the questionnaire that was used in the community.

Core Questionnaire - the community received the Adult Core Questionnaire, and the Children and Youth Core Questionnaire. For the most part, First Nation/Reserve communities received only the core questionnaires.

Core and Arctic Supplement - a supplemental Arctic questionnaire was delivered in addition to the core questionnaires to communities in the North. For the most part, the Arctic supplement was delivered in Inuit communities.

Core and Métis Supplement - a supplemental Métis questionnaire was delivered in addition to the core questionnaires to respondents who indicated that they have Métis identity and/or Métis ancestry. The Métis questionnaire was not delivered on-reserve or in the North.

Core Questionnaire:

Province	Community Name
Newfoundland and Labrador	Samiajj Miawpukek
Prince Edward Island	Lennox Island 1
Nova Scotia	Eskasoni 3
	Indian Brook 14
	Millbrook 27
New Brunswick	Burnt Church 14
	Devon 30
Quebec	Eastmain*
	Mistissini*
	Nemiscau*
	Oujé-Bougoumou*
	Waskaganish*
	Waswanipi*
	Wemindji*
Whapmagoostui*	
Ontario	Christian Island 30 and 30A
	Couchiching 16A
	Curve Lake First Nation 35
	Deer Lake
	English River 21
	Fort Hope 64
Fort William 52	

	Garden River 14
	Kettle Point 44
	Lac Seul 28
	Mississagi River 8
	Mnjikaning First Nation 32 (Rama First Nation 32)
	Pikwakanagan (Golden Lake 39)
	Sagamok
	Sandy Lake 88
	Wikwemikong Unceded 26
Manitoba	Chemawawin 2
	Cross Lake 19, 19A and 19E
	Ebb and Flow 52
	Fairford 50
	Fisher River 44 and 44A
	Nelson House 170
	Norway House 17
	Opaskwayak Cree Nation 21A, 21B, 21E, 21I
	Oxford House 24
	Peguis 1B
	Sandy Bay 5
	Sioux Valley 58
	Split Lake 171
	St. Theresa Point
	Waywayseecappo First Nation
Saskatchewan	Ahtahkakoop 104
	Assiniboine 76
	Big River 118
	Buffalo River Dene Nation 193 (Peter Pond Lake 193)
	Canoe Lake 165
	Chicken 224 and 225
	Clearwater River
	Cote 64
	Cowessess 73
	Flying Dust First Nation 105 (Meadow Lake 105)
	Gordon 86
	James Smith 100
	Kitsakie 156B
	Lac La Ronge 156
	Little Pine 116
	Makao (Part) 120
	Makwa Lake 129B and 129C
	Ministikwan 161 and 161A
	Montreal Lake 106 and 106B
	Moosomin 112B
	Mosquito 109
	Peepeekisis 81
	Piapot 75
	Poundmaker 114
	Seekaskootch 119

	Standing Buffalo 78
	Sturgeon Lake 101
	Wapachewunak 192D
	Waterhen 130
	White Bear 70
Alberta	Alexis 133
	Blood 148
	John d'Or Prairie 215
	Louis Bull 138B
	Montana 139
	Peigan 147
	Samson 137
	Siksika 146
	Stoney 142, 143, 144
	Stony Plain 135
	Tsuu T'ina Nation 145 (Sarcee 145)
	Utikoomak Lake 155 and 155A
	Wabamun 133A
	Wabasca 166, 166A, 166B, 166C, 166D)
	White Fish Lake 128
British Columbia	Alert Bay 1 and 1A
	Alkali Lake 1
	Campbell River 11
	Capilano 5
	Chehalis 5
	Chemainus 13
	Cole Bay 3
	Cowichan 1
	East Moberly Lake 169
	Fort Nelson 2
	Gitanmaax 1
	Gitsegukla 1
	Gitwangak 1
	Hagwilget 1
	Kamloops 1
	Kitamaat 2
	Mission 1
	Musqueam 2
	Nanaimo Town 1
	Nishga Nation (New Aiyansh, Laxgalts'ap, Gitwinksihlkw, Gingolx)
	Okanagan (Part) 1 CSD - 801, (Part) 1 CSD - 804
	Seabird Island
	Sechelt (Part) CSD - 803
	South Saanich 1
	Stony Creek 1
	Tache 1
	Tsahaheh 1
	Tsinstikeptum 9
	Tsulquate 4

	Williams Lake 1
	Woyenne 27
Northwest Territories	Hay River Dene 1

Core and Arctic Supplement

Province	Community Name
Newfoundland and Labrador	Happy Valley-Goose Bay
	Makkovik
	Nain
	Postville
	Rigolet
Quebec	Akulivik
	Aupaluk
	Chisasibi
	Inukjuak
	Ivujivik
	Kangiqsualujjuaq
	Kangiqsujuaq
	Kangirsuk
	Kuujuaq
	Kuujuarapik
	Puvirnituq
	Quaqtaq
	Salluit
	Tasiujaq
	Umiujaq
Northwest Territories	Aklavik
	Holman
	Inuvik
	Paulatuk
	Sachs Harbour
	Tuktoyaktuk
Nunavut	Arctic Bay
	Arviat
	Baker Lake
	Bathurst Inlet
	Cambridge Bay
	Cape Dorset
	Chesterfield Inlet
	Clyde River
	Coral Harbour
	Gjoa Haven
	Grise Fiord
	Hall Beach
	Igloolik
	Iqaluit
	Kimmitut

	Kugaaruk
	Kugluktuk
	Pangnirtung
	Pond Inlet
	Qikiqtarjuaq
	Rankin Inlet
	Repulse Bay
	Resolute
	Sanikiluaq
	Taloyoak
	Umingmaktok
	Whale Cove

Core and Métis Supplement

Province	Community Name
Newfoundland and Labrador	Port Hope Simpson
Manitoba	Alonsa
	Camperville
	Cormorant
	Duck Bay
	Moose Lake
	Mountain (North)
	Norway House
	St. Laurent
	Wabowden
Saskatchewan	Beauval
	Buffalo Narrows
	Green Lake
	La Loche
	Pinehouse
	Prince Albert
	Île-à-la-Crosse
	North Battleford
Alberta	Buffalo Lake
	East Prairie
	Elizabeth
	Fishing Lake
	Fort Vermilion
	Gift Lake
	Grouard Mission
	Kikino
	Paddle Prairie
	Peavine
	Wabasca
	Wood Buffalo
Yukon	Whitehorse
Northwest Territories	Déline

	Fort Good Hope
	Fort Liard
	Fort McPherson
	Fort Providence
	Fort Resolution
	Fort Simpson
	Fort Smith
	Rae-Edzo
	Tulita
	Wha Ti
	Yellowknife

Incompletely Enumerated Communities

The following communities were initially selected for the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. Either survey collection was not permitted or was interrupted before it could be completed for these communities. Community level data will not be available for these communities.

Province	Community Name
New Brunswick	Richibucto 15
Quebec	Betsiamites 3
	Essipit
	Listuguj
	Maliotenam 27A
	Odanak 12
	Pikogan
	Timiskaming
	Uashat
Ontario	Aroland 83
	Factory Island 1
	Neyaashiinigmiing
	Nipissing 10
	Pikangikum 14
	Sarnia 45
	Walpole Island 46
	Wunnumin 1
Saskatchewan	Ochapowace 71
Alberta	Kehiwin 123
British Columbia	Mount Currie 6
	Nicola Mameet 1
Newfoundland and Labrador	Hopedale

Census Metropolitan Areas

Data will be available for the following census metropolitan areas. Census metropolitan areas are large urban centres with more than 100,000 people.

Province	Community Name
Quebec	Montreal
Ontario	Toronto
	Ottawa-Gatineau
Manitoba	Winnipeg
Saskatchewan	Regina
	Saskatoon
Alberta	Edmonton
	Calgary
British Columbia	Vancouver

APPENDIX 3: QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires are available on the Statistics Canada website at <http://www.statcan.ca/english/sdds/3250.htm>

Phase I – Children and Youth Questionnaire:

This questionnaire was directed at Aboriginal children and youth (0–14 years), residing on- and off-reserve (in all provinces and territories). The person most knowledgeable about the child/youth answered the questionnaire on their behalf. The questionnaire included questions on: general health, health care utilization, activity limitations, chronic conditions, medications, physical injuries, dental care, nutrition, education, social activities and relationships, language, child care arrangements and general household information.

It should be noted that the last question on the questionnaire which relates to the sharing of information was only asked of people living in Nunavut.

Phase II – Children and Youth Questionnaire:

This questionnaire is the same as that used in Phase I except that reference periods were changed to reflect the later collection period.

Phase I – Adult Core:

This questionnaire was administered to all adults (15 years and over) (in all provinces and territories). The following sections were included: education, language, labour activity, income, health, communication technology, mobility and housing.

Phase II – Adult Core:

This questionnaire is basically the same as that used in Phase I. Two differences exist between the two questionnaires: (i) the reference periods were changed to reflect the later collection period, and (ii) two questions were added to the Education section so that a common reference period between Phase I and Phase II would exist for the school attendance questions.

Adult - Arctic Supplement:

The Survey of Living Conditions in Circumpolar Arctic Countries (SLiCA), developed jointly with the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Makivik Corporation, the Labrador Inuit Association, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami and Laval University, was administered to the Aboriginal adult population (15 years and over) residing in Inuit communities. This supplement contains the following sections: household and harvesting activities, personal wellness and community wellness and social participation.

Note that the last question on the questionnaire which relates to sharing of information was only asked of people living in Nunavut.

Adult - Métis Supplement:

This part of the survey, developed jointly with the Métis National Council, was administered only to the Aboriginal adult population (15 years and over) who self-identify as Métis and/or who have Métis ancestry. This portion of the survey was not conducted on-reserve or in Inuit communities. This supplement contains the following sections: family background, household information, cultural background and health.

APPENDIX 4: POST-STRATIFICATION

First Post-stratification (On-community)

For the on-community sample, in addition to the Census identity filter questions, three other variables were used to create post-strata: Aboriginal communities, age groups, and sex. For communities where the dominant Aboriginal group represented 90% of the population or more, the adjustment was done at the community level by crossing the age group and sex variables. For all other communities, adjustments were done for the dominant group and for the rest of the community. For both of these portions, post-strata were also defined by crossing the age group and sex variables. When communities were adjusted as a whole and contained 200 respondents or more, five age groups were used (0-4, 5-14, 15-24, 15-39, 40 and over). Otherwise, three age groups were used (0-14, 15-39, 40 and over).

First Post-stratification (Off-Community, Phase I and II Combined)

For the off-community component, the post-strata were defined using the subprovincial geography (closely corresponding to the off-community strata - Phase I), the child/adult variable as well as the Aboriginal identity and ancestry according to the Census. The post-stratifications of the "identity" and "ancestry only" components were made independently. At first, the same geography was used for both components in the post-strata definition. At the Aboriginal identity or ancestry level, the NAI groups, the Métis, the Inuit, the multiple NAI and Métis and the other multiples (all multiple types combined excluding NAI and Métis) were used to define the post-strata. In some cases, some aggregations were required. For example, in Newfoundland and Labrador, the post-stratification for the identity adjustment was done for the whole province instead of the subprovincial region (rural/urban). Also, in some domains, children and adults were combined when forming the post-strata.

Second Post-stratification

A second post-stratification was carried out to adjust the counts obtained from the APS screening questions to the Census counts. This post-stratification was done according to the total count of Aboriginal people, and not according to each Aboriginal group, in order not to hide the transitions observed between the survey and the Census. In fact, these transitions reflect the Aboriginal status as a concept that can be affected by the context of the survey, the data collection method and the answers obtained by proxy.

This post-stratification was done for all Phase I and II respondents combined. This weight adjustment was done such that the total Aboriginal population (identity and/or ancestry) as estimated from the survey would match the total Census Aboriginal population. This adjustment was done for each geographic domain (subprovincial: urban, rural or CMA) and age (child or adult) combination for the off-community component. For the on-community component, the adjustment was made separately for adults and children and was done for each community for which the publication of a profile was planned. Other communities for which no profile was planned have been post-stratified together.

APPENDIX 5: The APS POPULATION ON-RESERVE

Caution should be exercised in generalizing the characteristics of the reserves that participated in APS to the entire on-reserve population in Canada. The sample selection of reserve communities for APS was not designed to be representative of the entire on-reserve population.

Prior to finalizing the sample design, it appeared that some reserves would not participate in APS. Overall cost estimates to conduct the survey were also higher than originally planned. For these reasons the sampling plan was revised to focus on large reserves in each province. Thus data was not intended to be representative, in a statistical sense, of the entire on-reserve population. There was no randomness in the selection process of the reserves and no randomness in the reserves that refused to participate. As a result, any aggregation of APS reserve data is only representative of the reserves that participated in APS, and cannot be considered representative of the total on-reserve population. However, the data is available at the community level for each reserve community that was selected and participated in APS.

The sampling strategy for APS that focused on the large reserve communities covered 44% of the entire on-reserve population. In attempt to evaluate how comparable the data collected on the APS-selected reserves are to the entire on-reserve population, a small study was carried out. Socio-economic characteristics of reserves that participated in the 2001 APS were compared to the same characteristics of the total reserve population from the 2001 Census. The variables used in the comparison were as follows:

- Gender
- Age (5-year age groups)
- Highest level of schooling
- Labour force activity
- Mobility status (one year)
- Mother tongue
- Housing

The study found that the differences in distributions were very small for these characteristics with the exception of the mother tongue variable. The differences observed for this variable varied by region and were greatest in Quebec and Ontario.

While the differences in distributions are relatively small for most of the characteristics measured in this study, this does not mean that similar differences would be observed for other characteristics. Equally, it does not cover all characteristics measured in APS — such as information about Aboriginal culture, and health.

With these cautions in mind, Statistics Canada will produce some limited products for the APS on-reserve population with the appropriate caveats. The data is representative at the community level for each reserve community that was selected and participated in APS. However, data users will have to exercise caution in using these APS data, in generalizing the results to the total reserve population of Canada.

Table 1: Reserve participation rate and coverage by province and territory

Province	Number of reserves participating in APS	Number of reserves participating in the 2001 Census	Participation rate of reserves in APS	% of on-reserve identity population covered in APS
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	1	100.0%	100.0%
Prince Edward Island	1	4	25.0%	62.9%
Nova Scotia	3	18	16.7%	57.5%
New Brunswick	2	16	12.5%	26.6%
Quebec	1	29	3.4%	29.7%
Ontario	16	112	14.3%	32.3%
Manitoba	15	65	23.1%	50.8%
Saskatchewan	30	102	29.4%	50.8%
Alberta	15	63	23.8%	62.5%
British Columbia	31	358	8.7%	33.8%
Yukon	0	7	0.0%	0.0%
Northwest Territories	1	1	100.0%	100.0%
Total	116	776	14.9%	44.0%

Note: The counts of reserves above take some groupings of census subdivisions into consideration. For example, the Cree reserves in Quebec were consolidated into one reserve in the table.