

Article

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Prince Albert

by Ron Loder



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2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Prince Albert

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



Prince Albert

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Prince Albert

Did you know that...

- The Aboriginal population living in the census agglomeration of Prince Albert is young and growing. In 2006, 13,570 Aboriginal people lived there, a 17% increase from 2001.
- Over half (56%) the Aboriginal population in Prince Albert was under the age of 25, almost double the proportion of 28% for the non-Aboriginal population.
- Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 in Prince Albert had lower school attendance rates than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (51% versus 59%). Aboriginal people also have a greater tendency to return to school later in life than do non-Aboriginal people.
- Aboriginal women in Prince Albert were slightly more likely than Aboriginal men to have completed postsecondary education. Almost half (47%) of Aboriginal women aged 25 to 64 years had completed postsecondary education, compared to 45% of their male counterparts.
- The unemployment rate for the Aboriginal core working age population (aged 25 to 54) in Prince Albert was higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population (14.3% compared to 5.2%). While First Nations women were more likely to be unemployed than their male counterparts, the inverse was true in the Métis and non-Aboriginal populations.
- Métis men and women aged 25 to 54 had employment rates (79.8% and 76.8%, respectively) that most resembled those of their non-Aboriginal counterparts (86.2% and 83.2%, respectively).
- In 2000, Aboriginal people working full-time, full-year, earned 86% of what their non-Aboriginal counterparts were earning. By 2005, this percentage had increased to 87%.

Introduction

This report examines the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the Aboriginal population living in the census agglomeration (CA) of Prince Albert.¹ The following First Nation reserve communities are located within the boundaries of Prince Albert: Wahpaton Dakota Nation (Wahpaton 94A) and Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation (Opawakoscikan). The 2006 Census and 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), which provide an extensive set of data about Aboriginal people, are the data sources.

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

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

Setting the context

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

In 2006, a total of 141,890 Aboriginal people lived in Saskatchewan, representing 15% of the provincial population.

In 2006, the census agglomeration of Prince Albert, with 13,570 Aboriginal people, had the highest concentration of Aboriginal people of any city in Saskatchewan. About one in three (34%) people in Prince Albert were Aboriginal. By comparison, Saskatoon had the largest Aboriginal population (21,535) of any city in Saskatchewan, but the Aboriginal population only represented 9% of that city's total population.

Between 2001 and 2006, the Aboriginal population in Prince Albert grew by 17%, from 11,640 to 13,570 people. The First Nations population grew by 25%, while the Métis grew by 12%.

Prince Albert's Aboriginal population half Métis and half First Nations

In 2006, 6,680 persons identified as Métis accounting for half (49%) of the Aboriginal population. Another 6,715 identified as First Nations people, accounting for almost the other half (50%). The remaining number, about 1%, reported multiple or other Aboriginal responses.²

In 2006, nine in 10 (93%) First Nations people living in Prince Albert reported being a Treaty Indian or a registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada.

1. The geographic area covered in this report is the census agglomeration (CA) of Prince Albert. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000. For maps, see: http://geodepot.statcan.gc.ca/2006/13011619/13011619_030118200519/1415142018010320050403010401/1911/03010401745-04.pdf.

2. Includes people who reported more than one Aboriginal identity group and those who reported being a registered Indian and/or a band member without reporting an Aboriginal identity.

About the data sources

The census provides a statistical portrait of Canada and its people. The most recent census was on May 16, 2006.

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) was conducted between October 2006 and March 2007. The survey provides extensive data on Inuit, Métis and off-reserve First Nations children aged 6 to 14 and those aged 15 and over living in urban, rural and northern locations across Canada. The APS was designed to provide data on the social and economic conditions of Aboriginal people in Canada (excluding reserves).

It was possible to report both single and multiple responses to the Aboriginal identity questions on the census and the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. Census data used in this article for First Nations people, Métis and Inuit are based on the single responses only. Total Aboriginal identity population counts include people who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, and/or those who reported being a registered or Treaty Indian, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation. The APS data represent a combination of both the single and multiple Aboriginal identity populations.

Data have been provided for the total Aboriginal identity population, and in some cases they have been broken down by Aboriginal group, sex and age group. For Aboriginal groups where the census count of the population aged 15 years and over is 200 or less, only the census count has been provided. No further data are shown due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

A young population

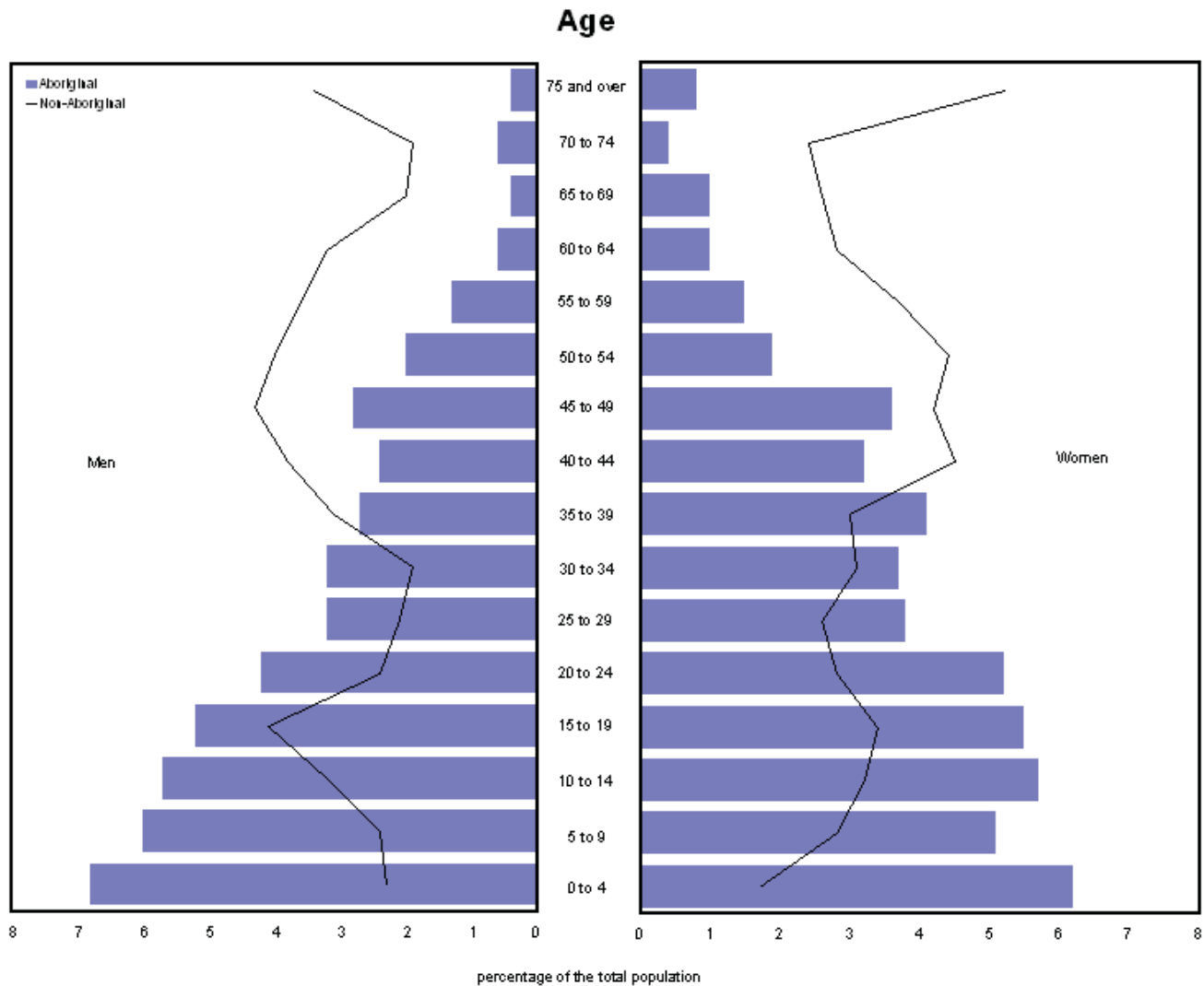
The Aboriginal population living in Prince Albert is younger than the non-Aboriginal population. In 2006, the median age³ of the Aboriginal population in Prince Albert was 22 years, compared to 44 years for the non-Aboriginal population.

In 2006, just over half (56%) of Aboriginal people were under the age of 25, compared to 28% of non-Aboriginal people. Furthermore, only 4% of Aboriginal people were 65 years and over, compared to 17% of the non-Aboriginal population. One-third (35%) of Aboriginal people in Prince Albert were under the age of 15, compared to 16% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts (chart 1). For more details, see table 1 in the appendix.

Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under represented 54% of the census agglomeration's children. About four in 10 (43%) of the First Nations population was 14 years of age and under, compared to 27% of Métis.

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

Chart 1
Population pyramids for the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, Prince Albert, 2006



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

Aboriginal children more likely than non-Aboriginal children to live with a lone parent

In 2006, just under half of Aboriginal children aged 14 and under (48%) lived with both parents. Compared with their non-Aboriginal peers, Aboriginal children were more likely to live with a lone mother (42% versus 17%), and a lone father (6% versus 3%) (see table 2 in the appendix).

Aboriginal youth less likely to be attending school

Overall, in 2006, Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 living in Prince Albert had lower school attendance rates than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (51% versus 59%). However, older Aboriginal people had a greater tendency to return to school than did their non-Aboriginal counterparts. For example, 9% of Aboriginal people aged 35 and over were attending school in 2006, compared to 3% of non-Aboriginal people in the same age group (see table 3 in the appendix).⁴

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey found that among the Aboriginal population in Saskatchewan (excluding reserves), men and women had different reasons for not completing high school. For young Aboriginal men aged 15 to 34 years, the most commonly reported reason was 'wanted to work', while 'pregnancy/taking care of children' topped the reasons provided by Aboriginal women in the same age group.

Just under half of Aboriginal people have completed postsecondary education

Just under half of Aboriginal men (45%) and women (47%) aged 25 to 64 in Prince Albert had completed postsecondary education, compared to over half of their non-Aboriginal counterparts (57% and 60%, respectively). Postsecondary education includes a trades certificate, a college diploma or a university certificate, diploma or degree.

Among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, men aged 25 to 64 were more likely to complete a college credential than women. By contrast, women were more likely than men to complete a university degree (see text table 1)

In 2006, just over one-quarter of Aboriginal men (27%) and Aboriginal women (26%) 25 to 64 years of age had less than a high school education, compared to 16% and 13% of non-Aboriginal men and women.

Text table 1

Highest level of educational attainment of people aged 25 to 64 years, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity and sex, Prince Albert, 2006

Level of education	Aboriginal population		Non-Aboriginal population	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	27.3	25.8	16.2	12.8
High school	27.7	26.8	26.3	26.8
Total postsecondary	44.9	47.4	57.5	60.4
Trades	21.5	10.4	18.6	10.9
College	13.6	18.8	17.1	26.1
University certificate or diploma below bachelor ¹	3.4	4.7	3.9	4.2
University degree (at bachelor's level or above)	6.5	13.5	17.8	19.1

1. The overall quality of data for the 'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' variable in the 2006 Census is acceptable. However, users of data from the category 'university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level' should be aware that the 2006 Census showed unexpected growth in this category, compared with 2001. We recommend users interpret the 2006 Census results with caution. For more details, see: <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/info/education-eng.cfm>.

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

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

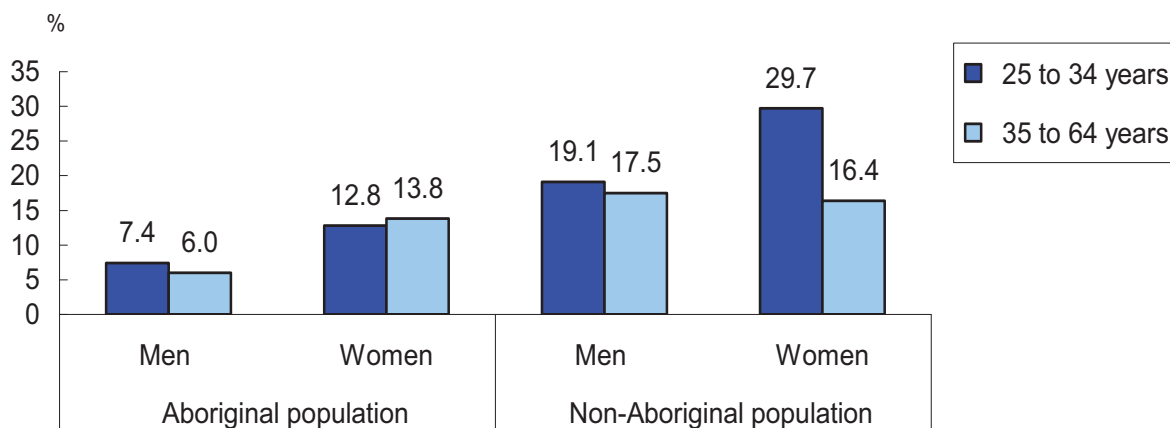
Young Aboriginal women in Prince Albert more likely to obtain a university degree than their male counterparts

In Prince Albert, about one in eight (13%) Aboriginal women aged 25 to 34 reported having a university degree in the 2006 Census, compared to 7% of their male counterparts. (This includes all certificates, diplomas or degrees at the bachelor's level or above.) Older Aboriginal women (35 to 64 years of age) were also more likely to have a university degree than Aboriginal men in the same age group (14% versus 6%) (see chart 2).

Also, in 2006, young Aboriginal men aged 25 to 34 years were nearly a third as likely to have a university degree as young non-Aboriginal men (7% versus 19%). Young Aboriginal women in the same age group were far less likely than young non-Aboriginal women to have a university degree (13% versus 30%) (see chart 2).

Chart 2

Percentage of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 25 to 34 and 35 to 64 years of age with a university degree, Prince Albert, 2006

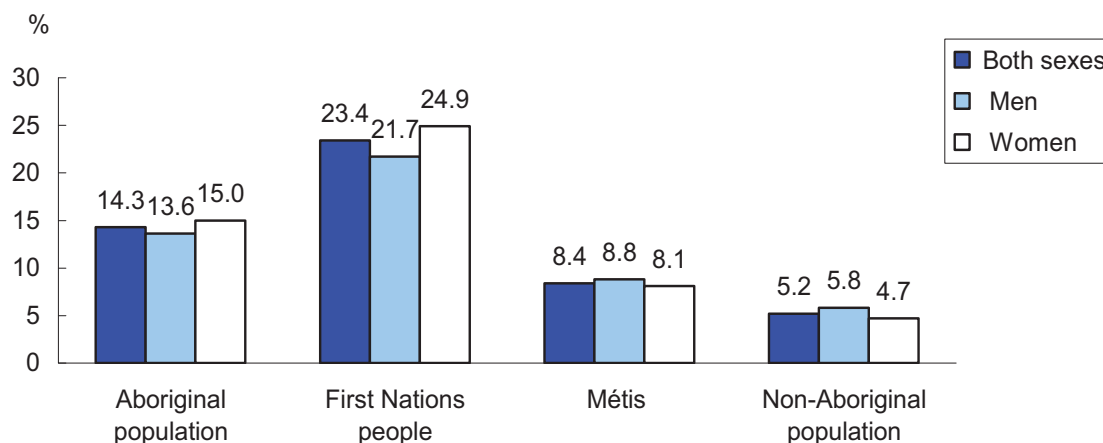


Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2006.

Higher unemployment rates

In 2006, the unemployment rate⁵ for the Aboriginal core working age population (aged 25 to 54) in Prince Albert was higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population (14.3% compared to 5.2%). First Nations women were more likely to be unemployed than their male counterparts. Among the Métis and the non-Aboriginal population, the rate of unemployment was similar between men and women.

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

Chart 3**Unemployment rates for people aged 25 to 54 years, by Aboriginal identity group and sex, Prince Albert, 2006**

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

Unemployment rates were higher for Prince Albert's First Nations and non-Aboriginal young people. In 2006, 33.3% of First Nations youth aged 15 to 24 years were unemployed, as were 12.0% of non-Aboriginal youth (see table 4 in the appendix).

Métis employment rates most resemble those of non-Aboriginal population

Another measure of labour market performance is the employment rate.⁶ In 2006, Métis men and women aged 25 to 54 years living in Prince Albert had employment rates (79.8 % and 76.8%, respectively) that most resembled those of non-Aboriginal men and women (86.2% and 83.2 %, respectively). The employment rates for First Nations men and women were 58.0% and 51.4%, respectively (see table 5 in the appendix).

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

One in three (32%) Aboriginal people living in Prince Albert were working full-time, full-year⁷ in 2005, compared to 40% of the non-Aboriginal population. Among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, men were more likely than women to be full-time full-year workers (see text table 2).

There was a gap of 16 percentage points between Métis men (47%) and women (31%) who work full-time, full year. Among First Nations people, the gap was 2 percentage points between men (25%) and women (23%).

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

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

Text table 2**Percentage of full-time full-year workers, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity and sex, Prince Albert, 2005**

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	32.3	38.1	27.4
First Nations people	23.7	24.7	23.0
Métis	39.0	46.9	31.3
Non-Aboriginal population	40.5	45.2	36.3

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

Occupations in 'sales and services' most prevalent

In studying the labour market of a given area, it is helpful to examine its occupational⁸ make-up. In 2006, the two most common occupational categories⁹ for both the Aboriginal experienced labour forces in Prince Albert were 'sales and service.' However, the kinds of jobs people hold differ for men and women. Men were much more likely than women to work in 'trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations'. Women were more likely than men to work in 'business, finance and administration,' as well as 'sales and service occupations'. This holds true for both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations in Prince Albert.

In 2006, while Aboriginal men were more likely than their non-Aboriginal counterparts to work in 'trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations' (32% versus 27%), Aboriginal women were more likely than non-Aboriginal women to have 'sales and service' jobs (45% versus 31%) (see table 6 in the appendix).

Slight decrease in earnings

In 2000, the median earnings¹⁰ of full-time full-year Aboriginal earners in Prince Albert (measured in 2005 dollars) were about \$33,600. By 2005, this had decreased slightly to approximately \$33,200. In 2000, Aboriginal people in Prince Albert working full-time full-year earned 86% of what their non-Aboriginal counterparts were earning. By 2005, this percentage had increased slightly to 87% (see table 7 in the appendix).

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

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

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

Total income lower for Aboriginal people

The census collects a number of measures of income that help in understanding the economic situation of a population. Earnings data have been provided for the population working full-time full-year in 2005. It is also useful to look at total income¹¹ as sources of income go beyond that of employment. In 2005, two in 10 (19%) Aboriginal people with income in Prince Albert had a **total** income of \$40,000 or over compared to three in 10 (31%) of their non-Aboriginal counterparts. In 2005, Aboriginal women had the lowest median income (\$16,700) whether compared to Aboriginal men or to non-Aboriginal men or women. At about \$19,600 the median total income of Aboriginal men in Prince Albert was only 60% of that of non-Aboriginal men (\$32,800) (see table 8 in the appendix).

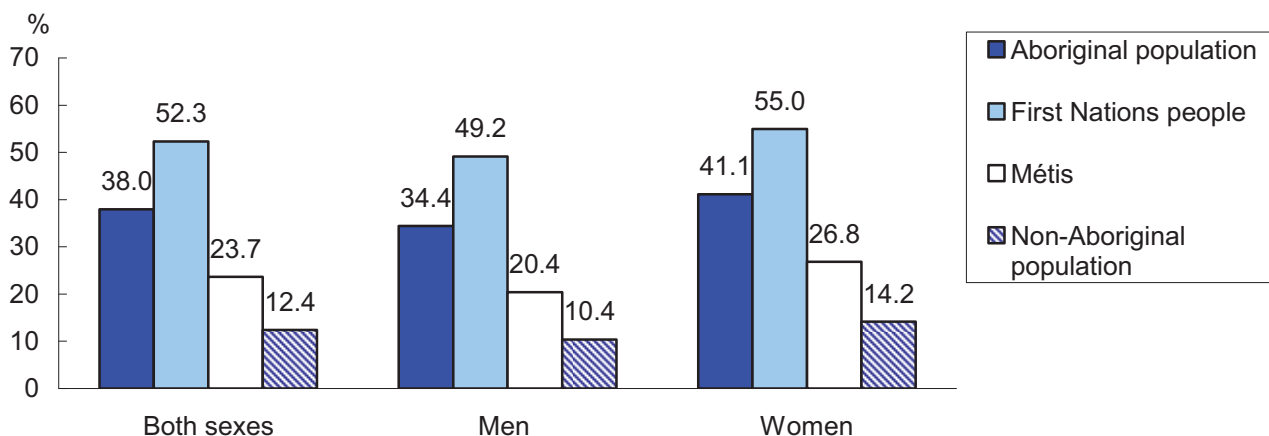
Additionally, in Prince Albert, 8% of the Aboriginal population aged 15 years and over and 4% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts reported having no income in 2005 (data not shown).

Nearly four in 10 Aboriginal people in Prince Albert living below the low-income cut-off

Statistics Canada uses the concept of low-income cut-off (LICO)¹² to indicate an income threshold below which a family will likely devote a larger share of its income on the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family. In 2005, in Prince Albert nearly four in 10 (38%) Aboriginal people¹³ were living under the LICO, compared to 12% of non-Aboriginal people. In addition, almost half (47%) of Aboriginal children in Prince Albert were living under the LICO, compared to 15% of non-Aboriginal children (data not shown). These data are based on the **before tax** LICO.

Chart 4

Proportion of persons living below the before-tax low income cut-off by Aboriginal identity group and sex, Prince Albert, 2005



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

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

Six in 10 Aboriginal people in Prince Albert moved at least once between 2001 and 2006

The census counts people where they are living on one particular day. On May 16, 2006 (the date of the 2006 Census) there were 13,570 Aboriginal people living in the census agglomeration of Prince Albert. This count does not include all of the Aboriginal people who may have lived in Prince Albert at some point during the year, but only those who were living in Prince Albert on that particular day.¹⁴

Moreover, many people move between communities—for example, someone might move from a reserve community to a large city and back again within the same year. In 2006, four in 10 Aboriginal people in Prince Albert had lived at the same address five years ago, compared to 65% of the non-Aboriginal population. From 2001 to 2006, almost four in 10 (37%) Aboriginal people had moved at least once within Prince Albert, and the rest (24%) had moved to Prince Albert from another community. A community may refer to another municipality, or a reserve, or a rural area (see table 9 in the appendix).

When asked on the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey why they moved to their current city, town or community, most Aboriginal people in Saskatchewan (excluding reserves) reported family-related reasons, followed by work-related reasons.

One in seven Aboriginal people live in homes needing major repairs

In Prince Albert, about one in seven (14%) Aboriginal people lived in homes requiring major repairs¹⁵ in 2006, compared to 13% in 2001. In comparison, the share of Prince Albert's non-Aboriginal population living in dwellings in need of major repairs was 7% in 2006 and 8% in 2001.

The share of Aboriginal people living in crowded¹⁶ homes was 11% in 2006 up from 10% in 2001. The comparable rates for the non-Aboriginal population were about 1% in 2006 and in 2001 (see table 10 in the appendix).

Majority report being healthy

The majority of Métis and First Nations adults (the population aged 15 and over) living off reserve in **Saskatchewan**¹⁷ rated their health as excellent or very good in 2006. When asked as part of the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey whether their health was excellent, very good, good, fair or poor, 54% of the First Nations adults living off reserve and 56% of Métis adults gave themselves a rating of excellent or very good. A further 25% of First Nations and 27% of the Métis adults reported that their health was good.

One-half of adults live with one or more chronic conditions

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey also inquired about chronic conditions¹⁸ that had been diagnosed by a health professional. Half of off-reserve First Nations (49%) and Métis (50%) adults living in **Saskatchewan** reported that they had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition. Among the First Nations adult population, the most frequently reported conditions were: arthritis or rheumatism (18%), and high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke (17%) and respiratory problems (14%).¹⁹ Among the Métis, arthritis or rheumatism and high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke were the most commonly reported conditions each affecting 20% of adults followed by stomach problems or intestinal ulcers (14%).

14. For example, students who return to live with their parents during the year are included at their parents' address, even if they lived elsewhere while attending school or working at a summer job.

15. Dwellings in need of major repairs are those that, in the judgment of the respondent, require major repairs to such things as defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and/or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.

16. Crowding is defined as more than one person per room. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

17. Data on health is not available for Prince Albert; therefore, provincial level data has been provided.

18. Chronic conditions were those that had lasted or were expected to last six months or more and had been diagnosed by a health professional.

19. Respiratory problems include asthma, chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

Further Statistics Canada products related to Aboriginal peoples

The following list provides links to several products related to the Aboriginal peoples from the 2006 Census of Population, the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) and the 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey (ACS):

2006 Census of Population

Aboriginal Peoples in Canada in 2006: Inuit, Métis and First Nations, 2006 Census: Findings

<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/analysis/aboriginal/index.cfm>

2006 Census: Highlight tables

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

2006 Census Topic Based Tabulations – Aboriginal peoples

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

Aboriginal Population Profile, 2006 Census

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

2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey and 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey

Analytical Articles

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

2006 Profile of Aboriginal Children, Youth and Adults

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

Appendix

Table 1
Age and sex distribution of Aboriginal identity and non-Aboriginal populations, Prince Albert, 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total ages	100.0	47.4	52.6	100.0	47.6	52.4
0 to 4	13.0	6.8	6.2	4.0	2.3	1.7
5 to 9	11.1	6.0	5.1	5.2	2.4	2.8
10 to 14	11.4	5.7	5.7	6.4	3.1	3.2
under 15	35.5	18.5	16.9	15.6	7.9	7.7
15 to 19	10.7	5.2	5.5	7.5	4.1	3.4
20 to 24	9.4	4.2	5.2	5.2	2.4	2.8
under 25	55.6	27.9	27.6	28.3	14.4	13.9
25 to 29	7.1	3.2	3.8	4.7	2.1	2.6
30 to 34	6.9	3.2	3.7	4.9	1.9	3.1
35 to 39	6.7	2.7	4.1	6.1	3.1	3.0
40 to 44	5.5	2.4	3.2	8.3	3.8	4.5
45 to 49	6.4	2.8	3.6	8.5	4.3	4.2
50 to 54	3.9	2.0	1.9	8.5	4.0	4.4
55 to 59	2.8	1.3	1.5	7.3	3.6	3.7
60 to 64	1.6	0.6	1.0	6.0	3.2	2.8
65 and over	3.5	1.4	2.2	17.4	7.3	10.2
65 to 69	1.4	0.4	1.0	4.6	2.0	2.6
70 to 74	1.0	0.6	0.4	4.3	1.9	2.4
75 and over	1.1	0.4	0.8	8.5	3.4	5.2

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

Table 2
Living arrangements of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under, Prince Albert, 2006

Living arrangements	Aboriginal children	Non-Aboriginal children
	percent	
Total - children 14 years and under ¹	100.0	100.0
Total living with at least one parent	95.3	99.5
Living with two parents ²	47.7	79.3
Living with a lone mother	41.5	16.9
Living with a lone father	6.1	3.4

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

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

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

Table 3
School attendance rates of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, by sex and age group, Prince Albert, 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total - 15 and over	25.1	20.6	28.6	13.3	12.3	14.2
15 to 24	50.8	45.1	56.2	59.0	58.9	59.0
25 to 34	23.5	13.1	33.0	17.2	14.4	19.3
35 to 44	14.8	9.6	17.9	5.3	2.5	7.7
45 and over	4.6	5.5	4.3	2.6	1.4	3.8

Note(s):

A new version of the school attendance question was used in the 2006 Census. Studies on data certification showed important variations with previous censuses and with the Labour Force Survey. It appears that the 2006 Census could have overestimated the school attendance for the population aged 45 years and over. We recommend users of the attendance at school variable interpret the 2006 Census results with caution. For more details on the changes to the questionnaire for the Education module, see:

<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/info/education-eng.cfm>

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

Table 4
Unemployment rate of youth aged 15 to 24 years, by sex and population group, Prince Albert, 2006

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	18.9	14.6	23.9
First Nations people	33.3	19.2	44.6
Non-Aboriginal population	12.0	15.9	8.4

Note(s):

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

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

Table 5
Employment rates of people aged 25 to 54 years, by sex and population group, Prince Albert, 2006

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	67.8	70.8	65.2
First Nations people	54.2	58.0	51.4
Métis	78.3	79.8	76.8
Non-Aboriginal population	84.7	86.2	83.2

Note(s):

The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), expressed as a percentage of the total population, in that particular group.

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

Table 6
Occupational distribution of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal experienced labour force 15 years of age or older, Prince Albert, 2006

Occupational categories	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Management	5.0	5.5	4.6	8.5	10.2	6.9
Business, finance and administrative	12.0	6.6	17.0	15.9	6.8	25.3
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	13.3	7.9	18.6	11.4	6.8	16.2
Sales and service	39.0	32.7	45.1	28.5	26.2	30.8
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	16.6	31.9	1.9	14.3	26.6	1.8

Note(s):

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

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

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

Table 7
Median earnings, in 2005 constant dollars, of full-time full-year earners by population group, Prince Albert, 2000 and 2005

Sex	2000		2005	
	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	dollars			
Both sexes	33,603	39,250	33,208	38,083
Men	37,117	45,486	39,426	46,576
Women	29,124	32,760	28,558	32,588

Note(s):

Median earnings are earnings levels that divide the population into two halves, i.e., half of the population receiving less than this amount, and half, more. Earnings or employment income refers to the income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income. The earnings in 2000 and 2005 are calculated in constant \$ for the year 2005. Full-time full-year earners worked 49 to 52 weeks during the year preceding the census, mainly full-time (i.e., 30 hours or more per week). Individuals with self-employment income are included. Those living in institutions are excluded.

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

Table 8
Median income and distribution of total income of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 15 years of age or older with income, Prince Albert, 2005

Median income and distribution	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Population 15 years and over with an income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$20,000	55.5	50.5	59.4	38.4	30.3	45.5
\$20,000 to \$39,999	25.9	23.9	27.4	31.1	28.5	33.2
\$40,000 and over	18.7	25.5	13.1	30.6	41.1	21.2
Median income (\$)	\$17,316	\$19,619	\$16,682	\$26,834	\$32,814	\$22,615

Note(s):

Median income (of individuals) to The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. In this report, the term 'income' refers to the total money income received from various sources during calendar years 2000 and 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over.

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

Table 9
Mobility status of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 5 years of age or older, by sex, Prince Albert, 2006

Mobility status	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total population 5 years of age or older	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lived at same address (dwelling) 5 years ago	39.1	41.8	36.7	65.2	66.9	63.6
Lived in same community but at a different address (dwelling)	36.6	33.5	39.3	21.3	20.0	22.5
Lived in a different community	24.3	24.7	23.9	13.6	13.1	14.0

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

Table 10
Housing conditions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, Prince Albert, 2001 and 2006

Housing conditions	2001		2006	
	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	percent			
Population living in crowded dwellings	9.5	0.7	11.1	1.1
Population living in dwellings in need of major repairs	13.1	7.6	14.2	7.4

Note(s):

Crowding is defined as more than one person per room. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

Dwellings in need of major repairs are those that, in the judgement of the respondent, require major repairs to such things as defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and/or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.

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