The 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Education and Employment

A survey of First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit

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Outline

• Context: What does the NHS tell us?
• Background on APS
• The 2012 APS
• Potential Research Questions
## The Aboriginal population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aboriginal identity</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Aboriginal identity population</td>
<td>1,400,685</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Nations single identity</td>
<td>851,560</td>
<td>60.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered or Treaty Indian</td>
<td>637,660</td>
<td>45.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not a Registered or Treaty Indian</td>
<td>213,900</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Métis single identity</td>
<td>451,795</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inuit single identity</td>
<td>59,445</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Aboriginal identities</td>
<td>11,415</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aboriginal identities not included elsewhere</td>
<td>26,475</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nearly two-thirds of Aboriginal people had completed high school

Population between 25 and 64 years who had completed of high school or equivalent, Canada, 2011 NHS

Aboriginal population: 64.7%
First Nations People: 60.2%
Métis: 73.6%
Inuit: 41.0%
Non-Aboriginal population: 85.4%

Employment rates were higher among people who had completed at least high school.

*Employment rate by level of education for the population between 25 and 64 years of age, Canada, 2011 NHS*

- **Aboriginal population**
  - No high school diploma or equivalent: 45.3%
  - With high school diploma or equivalent: 71.9%

- **First Nations people**
  - No high school diploma or equivalent: 40.7%
  - With high school diploma or equivalent: 68.0%

- **Métis**
  - No high school diploma or equivalent: 55.4%
  - With high school diploma or equivalent: 76.9%

- **Inuit**
  - No high school diploma or equivalent: 48.3%
  - With high school diploma or equivalent: 73.5%

- **Non-Aboriginal population**
  - No high school diploma or equivalent: 59.7%
  - With high school diploma or equivalent: 78.5%

Background

Aboriginal Peoples Survey – 4 cycles

• Data on several different themes - education, health, language, employment, housing, mobility

2012 APS: Thematic Approach
• Focus on education and employment with a health supplement
The 2012 APS Timeline

- Content review of the 2006 survey
- Survey Design
- Computer assisted interviewing development
- Collection - Feb. to July 2012
- Processing and Analysis
- Data Release is November 25, 2013
Target population

• Aboriginal Identity Population as reported on National Household Survey (NHS)

• Excludes reserves and First Nations communities in Yukon & NWT

• Excludes collective dwellings (e.g., hospitals, hotels, rooming houses)

• At least 6 years old as of February 1, 2012
Content of 2012 APS

• Education Component

• Employment Component

• Core Content
  Identity, Language, Housing, Mobility, Household composition

• Health Supplement
  Access to health care, Measure of physical health, Mental health, Injuries, Smoking, drinking, and drug use, Food insecurity, Support
Sample

Sample of about 51,000 allowing estimates to be produced by region, Aboriginal group, education group

Regions:
- Provinces (Atlantic provinces combined), Territories, 4 Inuit regions

Aboriginal groups:
- First Nations (with and without Status), Métis, Inuit

Education groups:
- Current attendees in Grade 1 to 6
- Current attendees in Grade 7 to 12
- Completers: High school diploma or equivalent
- Leavers: no High School diploma, not attending grade 1 to 12
Education - Current Attendees

• What are the school experiences of children/youth? (e.g. # of schools attended, school achievement, Aboriginal language, need for/ use of tutoring)

• What are some of the characteristics of the schools attended ?(e.g., school climate, provision of information to parents/family)

• How involved in their child’s education are parents/families?

• What are parents’/students’ aspirations for further education or training?

• To what extent are Aboriginal children/youth learning outside of the school system?
Education – High School Completers and Leavers

• What is the highest level of schooling attained?
  • What is the role of such factors as: the characteristics of the school, involvement of parents, availability and participation in extra-curricular activities, influence of friends and siblings, education of parents, attendance at a residential school?

• Does learning follow alternate paths than the general population? (e.g., higher tendency to complete high school through equivalency programs)

• What are the post-secondary schooling experiences?
  • What are the barriers to post-secondary completion?
  • What are their sources of funding?
Work

• What are the employment and unemployment rates?
  • How do they differ by age, education, geography, etc.?
  • How do they compare with those of the general population?

• What occupations do Aboriginal people commonly occupy in the labour force and in what industries are these occupations found?

• What barriers do Aboriginal people encounter when looking for work?

• How frequently do Aboriginal people hunt, fish or trap or engage in such activities as making clothing, footwear, arts or crafts?
  • Is the participation primarily for pleasure or is it used to supplement income?
  • Are there barriers to increased participation?
Health

• What is the general health status and mental health status of First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit?

• What chronic health conditions are most prevalent? How do rates compare with those five years earlier?

• Are Aboriginal people (and subgroups such as men and women, young and old) using health care services?
  • Who is not getting the health care they feel they need? Why?

• Are certain lifestyle factors associated with differences in health status? (e.g. smoking, drinking, drug use)

• To what degree do First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit report experiencing hunger at some point in the last 12 months?
Language

• How do First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit rate their ability to speak/understand an Aboriginal language(s)?

• How important is it to Aboriginal people that they are able to speak and understand an Aboriginal language?

• Are those who indicated that an Aboriginal language was the first language that they learned at home still able to speak that language?

• What is the frequency of exposure to an Aboriginal language at home and outside the home?
Housing

- What are the housing conditions of First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit and how do they relate to their health?
- What proportion of Aboriginal people are living in subsidized homes?
- How long have those waiting for subsidized housing been waiting?
Mobility

• What reasons cause First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit to move?

• What factors motivate people to move away from a First Nations community or to move into or out of an Inuit community?

• What associations are observed between high rates of mobility and labour force status, income, health, housing, etc.?
Upcoming APS Releases

• November 25th
  – Daily Announcement of the availability of APS data
  – Daily analysis giving summary of finding in the report

• January 2014 – APS data available in the Research Data Centres

• In 2014
  – Inuit Health
  – Métis Employment
  – School experiences of First Nation children and youth living off reserve
  – APS data tables on the StatCan website
Questions / Comments?

• Visit our website www.statcan.gc.ca/aps

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