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Report on Equality Rights of Aboriginal People

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The following symbols are used in this publication:

Symbol	Definition
E	Use with caution, coefficient (CV) of variation between 16.5% and 33.3%
F	Too unreliable to be published
**	Not significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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Table of Contents

Message from the Acting Chief Commissioner.....	3
Background	4
Introduction.....	4
Methodology.....	4
Chapter 1: A Snapshot of Aboriginal People	8
Chapter 2: Economic Well-Being	11
Chapter 3: Employment	21
Chapter 4: Education.....	34
Chapter 5: Housing	40
Chapter 6: Health.....	45
Chapter 7: Justice and Safety	53
Chapter 8: Political Engagement and Social Inclusion	65
Bibliography.....	77

MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER

This report describes the impact of persistent conditions of disadvantage on the daily lives of Aboriginal people across Canada.

Drawn primarily from Statistics Canada surveys, the report compares Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people across a spectrum of indicators, including education, employment, economic well-being, health, and housing.

These comparisons confirm the persistence of barriers to equality of opportunity faced by Aboriginal people.

The report provides as comprehensive a statistical portrait as can be drawn from available data. Aboriginal people living off reserve are better represented in statistical surveys. On reserve, the gaps are significant. In some cases, data is simply not available.

The report shows that, compared to non-Aboriginal people, Aboriginal people living in Canada:

- Have lower median after-tax income;
- Are more likely to experience unemployment;
- Are more likely to collect employment insurance and social assistance;
- Are more likely to live in housing in need of major repairs;
- Are more likely to experience physical, emotional or sexual abuse;
- Are more likely to be victims of violent crimes; and
- Are more likely to be incarcerated and less likely to be granted parole.

For decades, study after study has chronicled the social injustice faced by Aboriginal people, on and off reserve. This report adds to our understanding by providing an empirical reference point regarding the impacts of systemic discrimination on the equality rights of a group protected by Canadian human rights legislation and international conventions. It is hoped that this report will serve to inform the work of stakeholders and government departments seeking to address these issues.

David Langtry
Acting Chief Commissioner
Canadian Human Rights Commission

BACKGROUND

The *Report on Equality Rights of Aboriginal People* is the first of its kind and is based on the *Framework for Documenting Equality Rights* (Framework).¹

Published by the Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC) in 2010, the Framework is a tool for developing a consolidated portrait of equality in Canada. It lays out the parameters for presenting reliable and policy-relevant data on equality rights for the groups protected by Canadian human rights legislation. It also identifies gaps in available data related to equality issues in Canada.

INTRODUCTION

The *Report on Equality Rights of Aboriginal People* presents a national portrait of Aboriginal peoples compared to non-Aboriginal peoples based on the seven dimensions of well-being widely considered critical from an equality rights perspective.

The seven dimensions of well-being are economic well-being, education, employment, health, housing, justice and safety, and political and social inclusion.

This report brings together existing data from an equality rights perspective. The purpose of the report is to document the status of Aboriginal peoples with respect to their well-being. It is not a “report card,” nor an evaluation of Canada’s performance.

METHODOLOGY

Data sources

The report uses data from several surveys conducted by Statistics Canada. Aboriginal identity “refers to those persons 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 Canada’s *Indian Act*, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.”² Where feasible, data is presented by sex and by the following age groups:³

- adults 15 to 24 years of age;
- working-age adults 15 to 64 years of age;

¹ Canadian Human Rights Commission. *Framework for Documenting Equal Rights*. Ottawa: 2010

² Statistics Canada. 2006 *Census Dictionary*. Ottawa: 2010.

³ The level of disaggregation varies depending on the sample size and data quality.

- younger working-age adults 25 to 54 years of age;
- older working-age adults 55 to 64 years of age; and
- seniors aged 65 and over.

The following surveys were used to produce the report.

- **Survey on Labour and Income Dynamic (SLID) – Fifth Panel 2005-2010:** SLID is one of the most important sources of information about the economic well-being of Canadian families, households and individuals. The target population is Canadians aged 15 to 69 who do not live on First Nations reserves, in institutions or in one of the three territories.
- **2008 General Social Survey (GSS), Cycle 22 on Social Networks – Main Analytical File:** This survey collected data on social networks and civic participation. The target population was Canadians aged 15 and over residing outside institutions in the 10 provinces. This survey included people living on reserves, but excluded residents of some remote regions in Nunavut.
- **2009 General Social Survey (GSS), Cycle 23 on Victimization – Main and Incident Files:** This survey asked Canadians about their experiences with and perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system in 2009. As with the 2008 GSS, the target population was Canadians aged 15 and over residing outside institutions in the provinces and territories. The survey included people living on reserves, but excluded residents of some remote regions in Nunavut.
- **2010 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) – Annual Component:** This survey provides information on health determinants, health status and health system utilization across Canada. It gathers health-related data at the sub-provincial levels (health region or combined health regions). The target population for the 2010 survey was all Canadians aged 12 and over. The 2010 survey excluded:
 - individuals living on First Nations reserves and Crown lands;
 - residents of institutions;
 - full-time members of the Canadian Forces; and
 - residents of some remote regions.

In Nunavut, the CCHS collected information only from the 10 largest communities.

- **2006 Census of Population:** The census of population is designed to provide information on the demographic and social characteristics of people living in Canada and the housing/dwelling units they occupy. For the 2006 census, the target population was the entire Canadian population: Canadian citizens (by birth or naturalization), landed immigrants, and non-permanent residents and their families living with them in Canada. It included Aboriginal peoples living on and off reserve, as well as Canadian citizens and landed immigrants temporarily outside the country. It also included federal and provincial government employees working outside

Canada, Canadian embassy staff and members of the Canadian Forces posted abroad and all Canadian crew members of merchant vessels and their families.

- **2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS):** The Aboriginal Peoples Survey is a national survey of Aboriginal peoples (First Nations peoples living off-reserve, Métis and Inuit) in Canada. The 2006 survey's target population excluded:
 - individuals living on-reserve in the provinces and in First Nations communities in the territories; and
 - people living in collective dwellings (institutions such as homes for the aged, hospitals or prisons).
- **2007 (Class of 2005) National Graduates Survey:** This survey collected information on the educational backgrounds and work experiences of people who graduated from post-secondary institutions in 2005. The target population was graduates from Canadian public post-secondary institutions (universities, colleges, trade schools) who graduated or completed the requirements for degrees, diplomas or certificates during the reference calendar year. Excluded were:
 - graduates from private post-secondary institutions;
 - persons who completed continuing education programs that do not include a degree, diploma or certificate;
 - persons who completed vocational programs lasting less than three months;
 - persons who completed programs other than in the skilled trades (e.g. basic training and skill development);
 - persons who completed provincial apprenticeship programs; and
 - persons living outside of Canada and the United States at the time of the survey.

Method of analysis

In this report, proportions are used to compare the situation of Aboriginal peoples to that of non-Aboriginal peoples. In addition, central tendency statistics (mean/average and median) are used for comparisons.

When feasible, the following comparisons are made:

- 1) Aboriginal peoples compared to non-Aboriginal people;
- 2) Aboriginal men compared to non-Aboriginal men;
- 3) Aboriginal women compared to non-Aboriginal women; and
- 4) Aboriginal women compared to Aboriginal men.

Information is presented in the form of tables and charts followed by a short statistical descriptive analysis.

Statistical tests were run on all comparisons to determine if differences are significant at the 0.05 level. Non-significant differences are noted as a legend in the tables.

It is important to note that differences documented between the situation of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal adults do not necessarily indicate discrimination as defined in human rights laws. A number of other factors may account for the differences. However, the differences may point to areas for further study.

Limitations of the data

There are several limitations in using data from multiple surveys. For example, none of the surveys used in this report were intended to document equality rights. Since each survey had its own purpose, design, definitions of key concepts and sample size, comparisons between surveys have not been made.

Another limitation relates to the fact that most of the surveys excluded Aboriginal peoples living on-reserve. In addition, some of the sample sizes were so low that some measures had to be dropped to protect the identities of the respondents, in accordance with Statistics Canada confidentiality requirements. Other measures were dropped because the value of the coefficient of variation (CV) was too high.⁴

⁴ The coefficient of variation (CV) is used to determine the reliability of the data. The following values are used:

- When the CV is greater than 33.3%, the results are considered unacceptable.
- When the CV is greater than 16.5% and less than or equal to 33.3%, the results are considered poor and must be used with caution.
- When the CV is 16.5% or less, the results are considered "acceptable" and are published without restrictions.

CHAPTER 1: A SNAPSHOT OF ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

This chapter provides information on people who reported Aboriginal status and Aboriginal identity.

Table 1.1: Distribution of Aboriginal adults by age groups and sex – reference year 2006

Age Groups	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
15-24	106,367	12.9%	105,643	12.8%	212,010	25.7%
25-54	251,357	30.5%	222,966	27.1%	474,323	57.6%
55-64	41,674	5.1%	39,420	4.8%	81,094	9.8%
65+	30,810	3.7%	25,655	3.1%	56,465	6.9%
Total	430,208	52.2%	393,684	47.8%	823,891	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Population.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to the nearest one decimal point.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

Missing values are excluded.

Table 1.2: Distribution of Aboriginal adults who report multiple identities⁵ by age groups and sex – reference year 2006

Age Groups	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
15-24	747	13.4%	697	12.5%	1,444	25.8%
25-54	1,620	29.0%	1,425	25.5%	3,045	54.5%
55-64	358	6.4%	273	4.9%	631	11.3%
65+	253	4.5%	216	3.9%	469	8.4%
Total	2,978	53.3%	2,612	46.7%	5,590	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Population.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to the nearest one decimal point.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

Missing values are excluded.

⁵ For example, an Aboriginal person could have reported being of First Nations and Inuit identity.

Table 1.3: Distribution of First Nations adults by age groups and sex – reference year 2006

Age Groups	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
15-24	62,463	13.2%	62,372	13.2%	124,835	26.4%
25-54	145,876	30.8%	126,375	26.7%	272,251	57.5%
55-64	23,568	5.0%	20,607	4.4%	44,176	9.3%
65+	17,955	3.8%	14,020	3.0%	31,975	6.8%
Total	249,863	52.8%	223,374	47.2%	473,237	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Population.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to the nearest one decimal point.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

Missing values are excluded.

Table 1.4: Distribution of Métis adults by age groups and sex – reference year 2006

Age Groups	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
15-24	36,085	12.4%	35,154	12.1%	71,239	24.5%
25-54	87,364	30.0%	81,480	28.0%	168,844	58.0%
55-64	14,918	5.1%	16,358	5.6%	31,276	10.7%
65+	10,123	3.5%	9,848	3.4%	19,970	6.9%
Total	148,489	51.0%	142,840	49.0%	291,329	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Population.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to the nearest one decimal point.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

Missing values are excluded.

Table 1.5: Distribution of Inuit adults by age groups and sex – reference year 2006

Age Groups	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
15-24	5,214	15.9%	5,340	16.3%	10,554	32.2%
25-54	9,471	28.9%	8,524	26.0%	17,995	54.9%
55-64	1,178	3.6%	1,203	3.7%	2,381	7.3%
65+	948	2.9%	897	2.7%	1,844	5.6%
Total	16,811	51.3%	15,964	48.7%	32,775	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Population.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to the nearest one decimal point.

The sum of the values for each category may differ from the total due to rounding.

Missing values are excluded.

CHAPTER 2: ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

The right to fair wages, equal remuneration for work of equal value, social security and an adequate standard of living are listed in the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (articles 6-11), as well as in the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (article 17).

This chapter gives a portrait of the economic well-being of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal adults using three indicators:⁶

- 1) median household after-tax income;⁷
- 2) share of the total household after-tax income; and
- 3) low income.⁸

All data on income is presented using the total after-tax income of individuals.⁹

⁶ Data used for longitudinal analysis is extracted from the 5th panel (2006-2009) of the *Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics*. Cross-sectional analysis was carried out using data specific to the reference year 2009.

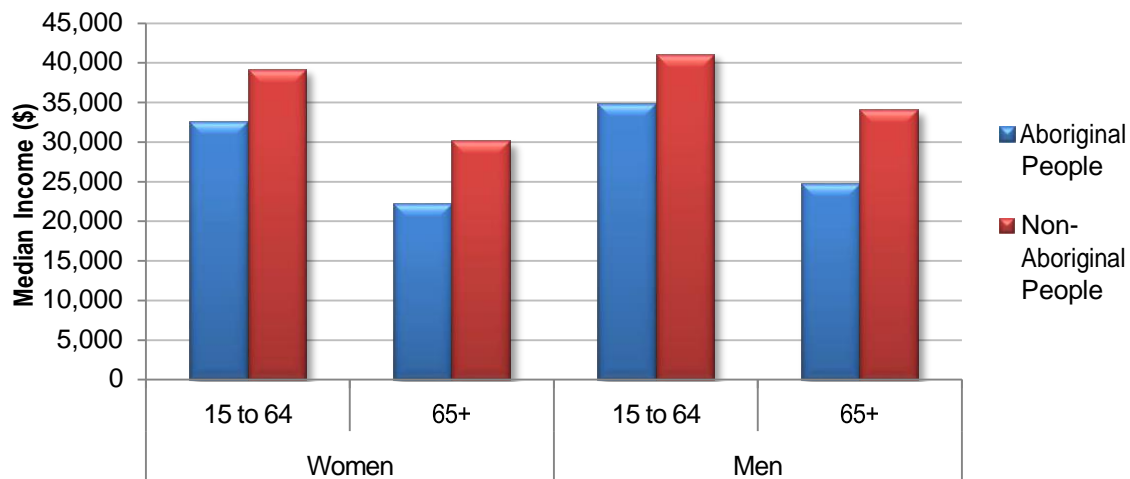
⁷ Income for this purpose refers to the sum of one's market income and government transfers.

⁸ The wealth indicator as proposed in the "Framework" was dropped during the development of this report. Data on Aboriginal people is unavailable using the 2005 *Survey of Financial Security*.

⁹ Statistics Canada recommends the use of after-tax income for two reasons: first, after-tax income reflects the entire "...redistributive impact of Canada's tax/transfer system, by including the effect of transfers [and the] effect of income taxes"; and second, "...since the purchase of necessities is made with after-tax dollars...", after-tax income can be used to draw more precise conclusions about the overall economic well-being of individuals: Giles, Philip, "Low-Income Measurement in Canada", Statistics Canada's *Income Research Paper Series*, Income Statistics Division, Catalogue no. 75F0002MIE – No. 011, 2004, 20p.

Indicator One: Median household after-tax income

Chart 2.1: Median household after-tax income¹⁰ by age groups, sex and Aboriginal status – reference year 2009



Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.
 Amounts are in dollars.
 All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.
 Missing values are excluded.

In general, Aboriginal adults have a lower median household after-tax income than non-Aboriginal adults. More specifically, the median income for Aboriginal women aged 15 to 64 is \$6,564 less for non-Aboriginal women. For Aboriginal men aged 15 to 64, the median income is \$6,264 less than it is for non-Aboriginal men from the same age group.

The largest gap can be seen in the 65+ age group, where the median income of Aboriginal women and men is respectively \$8,488 and \$9,368 lower than the median income of non-Aboriginal women and men.

¹⁰ The median income is the mid-point where, by definition, half of the population falls above the median line and half falls below. The median income measure was chosen over the commonly used average/mean income, in part because median income provides better information about the distribution of income in the population.

Table 2.1: Median household after-tax income for adult men by quintile,¹¹ Aboriginal status and age groups – reference year 2009

Quintile	Aboriginal Men		Non-Aboriginal Men		Difference	
	Age 15 to 64	Age 65+	Age 15 to 64	Age 65+	Age 15 to 64	Age 65+
Lowest 20%	\$13,773	\$19,419	\$16,784	\$19,313	\$3,011	\$106
Second 20%	\$22,066	\$20,198	\$29,835	\$26,068	\$7,769	\$5,870
Third 20%	\$35,092	\$25,975	\$41,121	\$34,131	\$6,029	\$8,156
Fourth 20%	\$46,258	\$32,380	\$53,404	\$43,917	\$7,146	\$11,537
Highest 20%	\$65,872	\$60,249	\$77,288	\$62,160	\$11,416	\$1,911

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.
Amounts are in dollars.
All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.
Missing values are excluded.

Aboriginal men have a lower median household after-tax income than non-Aboriginal men in all quintiles and age groups except in the lowest quintile of the 65+ age group.

The difference between the lowest and the highest quintile for Aboriginal men aged 15 to 64 is \$52,099 as compared to \$60,504 for non-Aboriginal men. For the 65+ age group, the difference between the lowest and the highest quintile is \$40,830 for Aboriginal men compared to \$42,847 for non-Aboriginal men.

¹¹ A quintile: the portion of a frequency distribution containing one fifth of the total sample.

Table 2.2: Median household after-tax income for adult women by quintile, Aboriginal status and age groups – reference year 2009

Quintile	Aboriginal Women		Non-Aboriginal Women		Difference	
	Age 15 to 64	Age 65+	Age 15 to 64	Age 65+	Age 15 to 64	Age 65+
Lowest 20%	\$11,219	\$15,720	\$16,343	\$17,545	\$5,124	\$1,825
Second 20%	\$22,055	\$18,468	\$28,769	\$22,903	\$6,714	\$4,435
Third 20%	\$32,784	\$22,577	\$39,230	\$30,712	\$6,446	\$8,135
Fourth 20%	\$44,100	\$32,017	\$51,700	\$40,673	\$7,600	\$8,656
Highest 20%	\$62,903	\$59,133	\$75,562	\$57,043	\$12,659	\$2,090

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics

Amounts are in dollars.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Missing values are excluded.

Aboriginal women have a lower median household income than non-Aboriginal women in all quintiles and age groups except in the highest quintile of the 65+ age group.

The difference between the lowest and the highest quintile for Aboriginal women aged 15 to 64 is \$51,684 as compared to \$59,219 for non-Aboriginal women in the same age group. For the age group 65+, the difference between the lowest and the highest quintile is \$43,413 for Aboriginal women compared to \$39,498 for non-Aboriginal women.

Table 2.3: Median household after-tax income for Aboriginal adults by quintile, sex and age groups – reference year 2009

Quintile	Aboriginal Women		Aboriginal Men		Difference	
	Age 15 to 64	Age 65+	Age 15 to 64	Age 65+	Age 15 to 64	Age 65+
Lowest 20%	\$11,219	\$15,720	\$13,773	\$19,419	\$2,554	\$3,699
Second 20%	\$22,055	\$18,468	\$22,066	\$20,198	\$11	\$1,730
Third 20%	\$32,784	\$22,577	\$35,092	\$25,975	\$2,308	\$3,398
Fourth 20%	\$44,100	\$32,017	\$46,258	\$32,380	\$2,158	\$363
Highest 20%	\$62,903	\$59,133	\$65,872	\$60,249	\$2,969	\$1,116

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics

Amounts are in dollars.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Missing values are excluded.

Aboriginal women have a lower median household after-tax income than Aboriginal men in all quintiles and age groups.

There is little difference between the lowest and the highest quintile for Aboriginal women aged 15 to 64 (\$51,684) compared to Aboriginal men in the same age group (\$52,099). For those aged 65+, the difference between the lowest and highest quintile for Aboriginal women is \$43,413, while it is \$40,830 for Aboriginal men.

Indicator Two: Share of the total household after-tax income

Table 2.4: Proportionate share of the total household after-tax income of adult men by quintile, Aboriginal status and age groups – reference year 2009

Quintile	Aboriginal Men		Non-Aboriginal Men	
	Age 15 to 64	Age 65+	Age 15 to 64	Age 65+
Lowest 20%	6.7%	12.7%	6.7%	9.4%
Second 20%	12.2%	11.3%	12.9%	13.3%
Third 20%	19.4%	17.2%	17.8%	17.4%
Fourth 20%	23.9%	19.0%	23.4%	22.7%
Highest 20%	37.8%	39.7%	39.2%	37.2%
Total Income (\$Billions) of Each Group	\$14.13	\$1.03	\$448.2	\$71.9

Table 2.5: Proportionate share of the total household after-tax income of adult women by quintile, Aboriginal status and age groups – reference year 2009

Quintile	Aboriginal Women		Non-Aboriginal Women	
	Age 15 to 64	Age 65+	Age 15 to 64	Age 65+
Lowest 20%	6.1%	12.8%	6.8%	9.4%
Second 20%	12.4%	12.0%	12.8%	12.9%
Third 20%	18.2%	14.7%	17.6%	17.1%
Fourth 20%	24.9%	22.8%	23.3%	22.7%
Highest 20%	38.3%	37.7%	39.6%	37.9%
Total Income (\$Billions) of Each Group	\$16.8	\$1.22	\$441.5	\$81

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.

All numbers are rounded to one decimal point.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Amounts are in billions.

Missing values are excluded.

There are no major differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal adults across all quintiles and age groups in terms of their proportionate share of their respective total after-tax household income.

Indicator Three: Low-income

Low-income is measured by:

- a) low-income status;¹²
- b) average low-income gap ratio;
- c) persistent low-income status; and
- d) government transfers as major source of income.

a) Low-income status

In this report, the 2009 SLID Low-Income Measure (LIM)¹³ threshold is used to identify those in low-income status.

Table 2.6: Proportion of adult men in low-income status by age groups and Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Age Groups	Aboriginal Men		Non-Aboriginal Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
15 to 64	173,941	45.9%	3,323,935	34.1%
65+	11,900 ^E	37.4% ^E	543,440	29.6%

Table 2.7: Proportion of adult women in low-income status by age groups and Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Age Groups	Aboriginal Women		Non-Aboriginal Women	
	Number	%	Number	%
15 to 64	230,656	49.2%	3,669,773	37.2%
65+	22,646 ^E	53.4% ^E	698,748	30.9%

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

^E Used with caution.

Regardless of age and sex, the proportion of Aboriginal adults in low-income status is much higher than those of non-Aboriginal adults, with differences ranging from 7.8% for adult men aged 65+ to 22.5% for adult women aged 65+.

¹² A person in low-income status is someone whose income falls below the threshold.

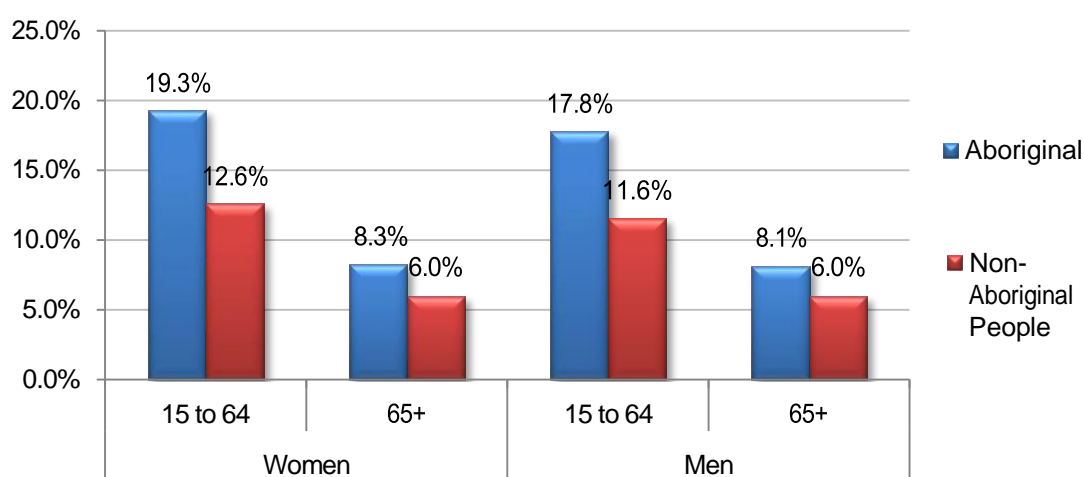
¹³ The Low-Income Measure is a fixed percentage (50%) of the median adjusted household income. Reference: Statistics Canada (2010), *Low Income Lines, 2008-2009*, Ottawa, Catalogue no. 75F0002M – No. 005, page 10.

There is a much higher proportion of Aboriginal women aged 65+ in low-income status compared to Aboriginal men in the same age group (53.4% vs. 37.4%).

b) Low-income gap ratio¹⁴

For this report, the SLID after-tax LIM threshold for 2009 was used to calculate average low-income gap ratios.

Chart 2.2: Average low-income gap ratios of adults by sex, age groups and Aboriginal status – reference year 2009



Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.
All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.
Missing values are excluded.

Overall, Aboriginal adults in low-income status have on average an income that is further below the LIM threshold than that of non-Aboriginal adults, ranging from 8.1% to 19.3%.

More specifically, Aboriginal women aged 15 to 64 in low-income status have on average an income that is 19.3% below the LIM threshold, compared to 12.6% for non-Aboriginal women. A similar pattern is noted when comparing Aboriginal men to non-Aboriginal men aged 15 to 64 (17.8% vs. 11.6%).

¹⁴ The low-income gap is the difference between the Low-Income Measure and actual household income. For example, if the LIM cut-off is \$20,000 and the income of a household is \$15,000, the low-income gap would be \$5,000. In order to calculate the low-income gap ratio for this household, we divide the gap by the LIM cut-off: \$5,000/\$20,000 = 25%. Therefore, the low-income gap ratio for this household would be 25%. In other words, the income of the household falls 25% below the LIM cut-off.

c) Persistent low-income status

In this report, persistent low-income status is defined as having been in low-income status for four consecutive years (2006-2009).¹⁵

Table 2.8: Proportion of adults aged 15+ in persistent low-income status by sex and Aboriginal status – reference years 2006-2009

Sex	Aboriginal Adults	Non-Aboriginal Adults
Women	15.3%	6.3%
Men	14.0%	4.6%

Source: 2005-2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

Overall, a much higher proportion of Aboriginal adults are in persistent low-income status than non-Aboriginal adults. Furthermore, a higher proportion of women experienced persistent low-income than men regardless of their Aboriginal status.

¹⁵ Low income was determined through the Low-Income Measure used in the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, which is a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted household income. Persistent low-income was calculated using the following formula:

Proportion in Persistent low-income status _____

d) Government transfers as major source of income

Table 2.9: Proportion of adult men who receive government transfers as their major source of income¹⁶ by age groups and Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Age Groups	Aboriginal Men		Non-Aboriginal Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
15 to 64	77,603	20.5%	1,060,858	10.9%
65+	23,240 ^E	73.0% ^E	8,610	54.1%

Table 2.10: Proportion of adult women who receive government transfers as their major source of income by age groups and Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Age Groups	Aboriginal Women		Non-Aboriginal Women	
	Number	%	Number	%
15 to 64	146,660	31.3%	322,080	19.3%
65+	35,505	83.8%	6,886	72.9%

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

There is a much higher proportion of Aboriginal adults who receive government transfers as their major source of income compared to non-Aboriginal adults, regardless of age and sex.

Furthermore, for both age groups, the proportion of Aboriginal women who receive government transfers as their major source of income is much higher than that of Aboriginal men.

¹⁶ Government transfers include all federal and provincial government transfers such as Employment Insurance, social assistance, Old Age Security, Canada child tax benefit, etc.

CHAPTER 3: EMPLOYMENT

The right to work, the opportunity to earn a living, and the right to just and favourable work conditions are set out in the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (articles 6 and 7). In addition, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (article 17) states that “Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labour and, inter alia, employment or salary.”¹⁷

The right to equal treatment at work is guaranteed in all Canadian human rights legislation. Employment can be linked to higher levels of income and can significantly improve quality of life. Employment provides the means for a more independent life. It is also an important indicator of social inclusion.

This chapter examines the employment situation of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal adults using the following four indicators:

- 1) status in the labour force;
- 2) relationship between specialization and employment;
- 3) work-related benefits; and
- 4) access to income support.¹⁸

Indicator One: Status in the labour force

Status in the labour force is measured by:

- a) whether a person has single or multiple employment status;
- b) number of jobs held;
- c) reasons for difficulty finding work;
- d) type of employment:
 - permanent employment,
 - non-permanent employment,
 - involuntary part-time employment; and
- e) chronic unemployment.

¹⁷ *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, 07-58-681-March 2008-4,000.

¹⁸ The employment equity indicator as proposed in the *Framework for Documenting Equality Rights* was dropped during the development of this report. Data on employment equity for Aboriginal peoples in the federally regulated sector can be found at the Canadian Human Rights Commission's website.

a) Single or multiple¹⁹ status in the labour force

Table 3.1: Labour force status of adults aged 15+ by labour force status, Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2009

Labour Force Status		Aboriginal Adults				Non-Aboriginal Adults			
		Women		Men		Women		Men	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Single	Employed all year	215,372	52.1%	150,492	45.1%	5,119,197	55.7%	5,618,613	61.9%
	Unemployed all year ²⁰	F	F	4,820 ^E	1.4% ^E	106,405	1.2%	183,779	2.0%
	Not in the labour force ²¹ all year	109,762	26.5%	76,512 ^E	22.9^E	2,351,307	25.6%	1,501,966	16.5%
Multiple	Employed part-year, unemployed part-year	24,695	6.0%	42,447	12.7%	508,113	5.5%	765,654	8.4%
	Employed part-year, not in labour force part-year	29,983 ^E	7.3^E	21,950 ^E	6.6^E	524,476	5.7%	445,529	4.9%
	Unemployed part-year, not in labour force part-year	5,885 ^E	1.4^E	F	F	191,383	2.1%	174,052	1.9%
	Employed, unemployed and not in labour force during year	22,703 ^E	5.5^E	23,706 ^E	7.1^E	384,545	4.2%	392,459	4.3%

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

^E Use with caution.

F Too unreliable to be published.

¹⁹ Multiple labour force status refer to an individual whose labour status changed during the reference year.

²⁰ Unemployed refers to persons who are without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either:

- had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or
- were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
- had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

²¹ Not in labour force refers to persons who are neither employed nor unemployed.

Regardless of sex, the proportion of those employed all year is substantially lower among Aboriginal adults. The largest differences can be seen between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal men, where the proportion of Aboriginal men employed all year is 16.8% less than that of non-Aboriginal men. In addition, the proportion of Aboriginal men not in the labour force all year is 6.4% higher than that of non-Aboriginal men.

When looking at multiple labour force status categories, the proportion of Aboriginal adults is higher than that of non-Aboriginal adults in all categories, with the exception of Aboriginal women in the “unemployed part-year, not in the labour force part-year” category.

When looking at Aboriginal adults, there are proportionally more women than men employed all year.

b) Number of jobs held

Table 3.2: Proportion of adult men aged 15+ by number of jobs held and Aboriginal Status – reference year 2009

Numbers of Jobs Held	Aboriginal Men		Non-Aboriginal Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
None	95,192	28.5%	1,859,457	20.5%
1	179,314	53.7%	5,837,437	64.3%
2	46,089	13.8%	1,176,691	13.0%
3+	13,192 ^E	4.0% ^E	208,467	2.3%

Table 3.3: Proportion of adult women aged 15+ by number of jobs held and Aboriginal Status – reference year 2009

Number of Jobs Held	Aboriginal Women		Non-Aboriginal Women	
	Number	%	Number	%
None	120,935	29.2%	2,649,095	28.8%
1	227,017	54.9%	5,241,609	57.1%
2	52,609	12.7%	1,079,954	11.8%
3+	13,128 ^E	3.2% ^E	214,768	2.3%

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

^E Use with caution.

In general, there is a slightly higher proportion of Aboriginal adults who hold more than one job when compared to non-Aboriginal adults.

When looking at Aboriginal adults, the proportion of Aboriginal men who hold more than one job is slightly higher than that of Aboriginal women.

c) Reasons for having difficulty finding work

Table 3.4: Proportion of Aboriginal adults who report not having enough education or training for available jobs by age groups and sex – reference year 2005

Age Groups	Aboriginal Women		Aboriginal Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
15 to 24	3,979	48.0%	5,573	45.5%
25 to 44	4,649	52.3%	4,895	58.7%
45+	1,709	45.9%	1,884	43.3%

Source: 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

A higher proportion of Aboriginal women and men of all age groups attribute their difficulty finding work to not having enough education or training for available jobs. The proportion is particularly high in the 25 to 44 age group.

Table 3.5 Proportion of Aboriginal adults who report difficulty finding work due to lack of experience required for available jobs by age groups and sex – reference year 2005

Age Groups	Aboriginal Women		Aboriginal Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
15 to 24	4,427	52.9%	6,426	53.0%
25 to 44	4,505	51.1%	3,849	45.8%
45+	1,430	37.6%**	1,661	38.0%**

Source: 2006 Aboriginal People Survey

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

** Comparison between Aboriginal women and Aboriginal men is not statistically significant at 0.05.

Not having the experience required for available jobs appears to be a greater barrier in finding work for Aboriginal adults in the 15 to 24 and 25 to 44 age groups than in the 45+ age group.

d) Type of employment

Type of Employment is measured by:

- permanent employment;
- non-permanent employment; and
- involuntary part-time employment.

Permanent employment

Table 3.6: Proportion of adults aged 15+ holding permanent employment by sex and Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Sex	Aboriginal Adults		Non-Aboriginal Adults	
	Number	%	Number	%
Women	207,279	81.2%	4,734,089	82.7%
Men	159,873	74.9%	4,847,045	82.9%

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

The proportion of Aboriginal men holding permanent employment is 8% lower than non-Aboriginal men.

Proportionally, there are 6.3% more Aboriginal women who hold permanent employment compared to Aboriginal men.

Non-permanent employment

Table 3.7: Proportion of Aboriginal adults aged 15+ holding non-permanent employment by sex and type of employment – reference year 2009

Sex	Seasonal job		Temporary, term, contract job, or temporary help agency		Casual job	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Women	10,368 ^E	22.7% ^E	26,054	57.1%	9,220 ^E	20.2% ^E
Men	23,023	45.9%	24,080	48.0%	F	F

Table 3.8: Proportion of non-Aboriginal adults aged 15+ holding non-permanent employment by sex and type of employment – reference year 2009

Sex	Seasonal job		Temporary, term, contract job, or temporary help agency		Casual job	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Women	201,231	21.1%	482,815	50.7%	268,089	28.2%
Men	303,449	31.4%	480,124	49.7%	183,363	19.0%

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

^E Use with caution.

F Too unreliable to be published.

Among those without permanent employment, the proportion of Aboriginal men holding a “seasonal job” is 14.5% higher than non-Aboriginal men. In terms of non-permanent employment among women, the proportion of Aboriginal women employed through “temporary, term, contract, or a temporary help agency” is 6.4% higher than non-Aboriginal women.

When looking at Aboriginal adults, women make up a lower proportion than men in the “seasonal job” category, while the opposite is observed in the “temporary, term, contract job, or temporary help agency” category.

Involuntary part-time employment

Table 3.9: Proportion of adults aged 15+ who work part-time but want to work full-time by sex and Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Sex	Aboriginal Adults		Non-Aboriginal Adults	
	Number	%	Number	%
Women	25,226	33.0%	499,900	27.7%
Men	9,893 ^E	31.2% ^E	270,779	31.4%

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

^E Use with caution.

There is a larger proportion of Aboriginal women who work part-time but want to work full-time compared to that of non-Aboriginal women.

e) Chronic unemployment

The term “chronically unemployed” refers those who spend the most time in unemployment within a given period of time.²²

Table 3.10: Proportion of adults aged 15+ who are chronically unemployed by Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Sex	Aboriginal Adults		Non-Aboriginal Adults	
	Number	%	Number	%
Women	8,292 ^E	7.7% ^E	291,457	5.7%
Men	18,328 ^E	17.4% ^E	196,841	8.0%

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

^E

Use with caution.

Regardless of sex, the proportion of Aboriginal adults who are chronically unemployed is higher than that of non-Aboriginal adults. The most noticeable difference can be seen between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal men, where the proportion of Aboriginal men in chronic unemployment is 9.4% higher.

When looking at Aboriginal adults who are chronically unemployed, the proportion of men is substantially higher than that of women.

²² In this report, the population under study is from the fifth panel (2005 to 2009) cohort of the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. The cohort was studied for four years by examining the employment status of respondents every week. The unemployed population consists of individuals who were in the labour market and experienced at least one instance of unemployment during the four years. For people that were employed, the percentages were calculated based on the accumulated unemployment weeks of individuals over the total weeks in the labour market. The percentages were then ordered from smallest to largest with the last decile (10%) in the sequence representing the population experiencing chronic unemployment. In other words, the chronically unemployed were considered to be the remaining 10% of unemployed individuals who had spent most of their time in unemployment. This last group represents an important disadvantaged segment of the unemployed cohort.

Indicator Two: Relationship between specialization and employment

This indicator looks at the degree to which people self-report being in occupations that are closely related to their educational specialization.²³

3.11 : Proportion of Aboriginal adults aged 15+ who report holding a job related to their specialization by sex and degree of “relatedness” – reference year 2009

Sex	Closely related		Somewhat related		Not at all related	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Women	105,414	36.0%	45,895	15.7%	141,346	48.3%**
Men	83,771	35.2%	39,629	16.6%	114,957	48.2%**

3.12 : Proportion of non-Aboriginal adults aged 15+ who report holding a job related to their specialization by sex and degree of “relatedness” – reference year 2009

Sex	Closely related		Somewhat related		Not at all related	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Women	2,785,516	42.8%	1,097,722	16.9%	2,624,311	40.3%
Men	3,017,803	42.0%	1,142,924	15.9%	3,030,992	42.2%

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

** Comparison between Aboriginal women and Aboriginal men is not statistically significant at 0.05.

Proportionally fewer Aboriginal adults report that their job is “closely related” to their specialization when compared to non-Aboriginal adults. The reverse is true for the “not at all related” category.

²³ The *Framework for Documenting Equality Rights* proposed reporting on the “recognition of foreign qualifications.” In this report, the indicator has been modified to “recognition of qualifications.” One measure has been retained.

Indicator Three: Work-related benefits

This indicator is measured by:

- a) availability of employer-sponsored pension plans; and
- b) availability of employer-sponsored life/disability insurance.

a) Employer-sponsored pension plans

3.13 : Proportion of adults aged 15+ who are covered by an employer-sponsored pension plan by sex and Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Sex	Aboriginal Adults		Non-Aboriginal Adults	
	Number	%	Number	%
Women	110,934	44.3%	2,463,969	44.0%
Men	83,560	40.2%	2,624,862	46.2%

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

Proportionally fewer Aboriginal men report being covered by an employer-sponsored pension plan when compared to non-Aboriginal men.

b) Employer-sponsored life/disability insurance

3.14 : Proportion of adults aged 15+ who have access to employer-sponsored life/disability insurance by sex and Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Sex	Aboriginal Adults		Non-Aboriginal Adults	
	Number	%	Number	%
Women	129,987	51.3%	3,029,760	53.4%
Men	106,087	50.2%	3,438,573	59.4%

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

The proportion of Aboriginal men who have access to employer-sponsored life/disability insurance is 9.2% lower than that of non-Aboriginal men.

Indicator Four: Access to income support

This indicator is measured by the following:

- a) Employment Insurance (EI) benefits;
- b) social assistance and;
- c) federal and provincial government transfers.

a) Employment Insurance benefits

Table 3.15: Proportion of adult men who have received Employment Insurance benefits by age groups and Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Age Groups	Aboriginal Men		Non-Aboriginal Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
15 to 24	12,963	14.7%	147,119	9.0%
25 to 54	72,466	29.4%	1,045,825	16.6%
55+	11,894	19.5%	250,612	10.4%

Table 3.16: Proportion of adult women who have received Employment Insurance benefits by age groups and Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Age Groups	Aboriginal Women		Non-Aboriginal Women	
	Number	%	Number	%
15 to 24	6,471	8.5%	91,706	5.6%
25 to 54	59,424	18.9%	1,049,462	16.6%
55+	6,976	7.4%	168,564	6.6%

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics
All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.
All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.
Missing values are excluded.

Regardless of age and sex, there is a higher proportion of Aboriginal adults who received Employment Insurance benefits compared to non-Aboriginal adults. The greatest differences are seen between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal men.

When looking at Aboriginal adults, there is a substantially higher proportion of Aboriginal men who received Employment Insurance benefits compared to Aboriginal women in all age groups.

b) Social assistance

Table 3.17: Proportion of adults aged 15+ who have received social assistance by sex and Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Sex	Aboriginal Adults		Non-Aboriginal Adults	
	Number	%	Number	%
Women	74,712	15.4%	688,666	6.5%
Men	36,959 ^E	9.3% ^E	360,362	3.5%

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

^E Use with caution.

Missing values are excluded.

Overall, there is a higher proportion of social assistance recipients who are Aboriginal adults.

c) Federal and provincial government transfers

Table 3.18: Average federal and provincial government transfers²⁴ by age groups, Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2009

Age Groups	Aboriginal Adults		Non-Aboriginal Adults	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
15 to 24	\$2,934	\$1,886	\$1,200	\$1,078
25 to 54	\$5,622	\$3,976	\$3,869	\$2,123
55 to 64	\$4,378**	\$5,601**	\$3,517	\$3,887
65+	\$14,391	\$16,547	\$13,277	\$14,658

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number

All amounts are in dollars.

Missing values are excluded.

**Comparison between Aboriginal women and Aboriginal men is not statistically significant at 0.05.

Overall, average federal and provincial government transfers are higher for Aboriginal adults compared to those of non-Aboriginal adults.

²⁴ Includes all federal and provincial government transfers such as Employment Insurance, social assistance, Old Age Security, Canada child tax benefit, etc.

CHAPTER 4: EDUCATION

The right to education is recognized in international human rights instruments ratified by Canada, including the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (article 13) and the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (article 28). In addition, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (article 14) states that “Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.”²⁵

Education has an influence on income levels and economic well-being. It is also a key determinant of human health.²⁶ Because of its inherent importance, education is used extensively to track human development on a global scale.

This chapter examines access to the educational system by Aboriginal adults compared to non-Aboriginal adults using the following three indicators:

- 1) educational enrolment;
- 2) educational attainment; and
- 3) discrimination while attending school.

Indicator One: Educational enrolment

Data on enrolment is widely used internationally to assess the degree to which countries are meeting their obligations vis-à-vis their citizens’ right to education. This indicator looks at:

- a) enrolment in high school;
- b) enrolment in post-secondary education; and
- c) access to education that is culturally relevant to Aboriginal adults.

²⁵ *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, 07-58-681-March 2008-4,000.

²⁶ Frank, J.W. and Mustard, J.F. (1994). “The Determinants of Health from a Historical Perspective.” *Daedalus*, 123(4), 1-17.

a) Enrolment in high school

Table 4.1: Proportion of adults aged 15+ enrolled in high school by sex and Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Sex	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	Number	%	Number	%
Women	22,028	31.0%	476,472	28.2%
Men	28,778	49.7%	499,005	32.3%

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

Regardless of sex, a higher proportion of Aboriginal adults are enrolled in high school compared to non-Aboriginal adults.

When looking at Aboriginal adults, there is a much higher proportion of men enrolled in high school compared to women.

b) Enrolment in post-secondary education

Table 4.2: Proportion of adults aged 15+ enrolled in post-secondary education by type of post-secondary education and Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Type of Educational Enrolment	Aboriginal Adults		Non-Aboriginal Adults	
	Number	%	Number	%
Trade School	9,634 ^E	7.5% ^E	225,480	7.0%
Apprenticeship Program	4,422 ^E	47.1% ^E	94,723	43.5%
College or applied arts Tech. Inst.	36,779 ^E	28.5% ^E	638,667	19.8%
CEGEP	F	F	221,975	6.9%
University	23,614 ^E	18.3% ^E	1,299,375	40.2%

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

^E Use with caution.

F Too unreliable to publish.

With the exception of the “university” category, the proportion of Aboriginal adults enrolled in all other types of post-secondary education is higher than those of non-Aboriginal adults.

The proportion of Aboriginal adults enrolled in the “university” category is less than half of that of non-Aboriginal adults.

c) Access to education that is culturally relevant to Aboriginal Adults

Table 4.3: Proportion of Aboriginal adults aged 15+ who report having access to education relevant to their culture, by type of educational services and sex – reference year 2006

Sex	Aboriginal Women		Aboriginal Men	
Type of Educational Services	Number	%	Number	%
Aboriginal Teachers	5,594	23.2%	6,142	21.6%
Aboriginal Teachers Aide	4,614	22.4%	4,557	18.4%
Aboriginal Teachers that Teach in a Aboriginal Language	3,908	14.9%**	4,505	14.4%**
Aboriginal Teachers Aide that Teach in a Aboriginal Language	2,045	8.6%	1,981	7.2%
Being Taught an Aboriginal Language	3,134	11.8%	3,327	10.4%
Being Taught About Aboriginal People	15,857	60.9%	18,470	60.0%

Source: 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

** Comparison between Aboriginal women and Aboriginal men is not statistically significant at 0.05.

There are no major differences between the proportion of Aboriginal women and men reporting access to various types of educational services.

A high proportion of Aboriginal women and men report being taught about Aboriginal peoples.

Indicator Two: Educational attainment

For the purposes of this report, educational attainment is defined as the highest level of education a person has completed. Two measures are examined:

- a) graduation from high school; and
- b) level of post-secondary education attained.

a) Graduation from high school

Table 4.4: Proportion of adults aged 25 to 64 who graduate from high school as their highest educational attainment by sex and Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Sex	Aboriginal Adults		Non-Aboriginal Adults	
	Number	%	Number	%
Women	43,319	11.4%	1,228,020	15.3%
Men	47,180	16.9%	1,090,828	13.9%

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.
All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.
All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.
Missing values are excluded.

A smaller proportion of Aboriginal women have high school as their highest educational attainment compared to non-Aboriginal women. The reverse is true when comparing Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal men.

Among Aboriginal adults, the proportion of Aboriginal men who have high school as their highest educational attainment is higher than that of Aboriginal women.

b) Level of post-secondary education attained

Table 4.5: Proportion of adults aged 25 to 64 who have attained some post-secondary education as their highest educational attainment by type of post-secondary education, Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2009

Type of Post-Secondary Education	Aboriginal Adults				Non-Aboriginal Adults			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Some non-university post-secondary (no certificate)	41,227	10.8%	29,382 ^E	10.5%^E	550,975	6.9%	620,584	7.9%
Non-university post-secondary certificate	151,320	39.7%	112,260	40.1%	2,709,520	33.8%	2,558,044	32.5%
Some university (no certificate)	13,456 ^E	3.5%^E	6,921 ^E	2.5%^E	330,703	4.1%	376,636	4.8%
University certificate below Bachelor	14,401	3.8%	3,742 ^E	1.3%^E	197,380	2.5%	173,924	2.2%
Bachelor Degree ¹	42,006 ^E	11.0%^E	13,926 ^E	5.0%^E	1,569,562	19.6%	1,415,265	18.0%
Graduate Level Study ²	7404 ^E	1.9%^E	F	F	543,046	6.8%	636,515	8.1%

Source: 2009 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

¹Bachelor degree includes degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry or first professional degree in law.

²Graduate study includes university certificate or diploma above Bachelor but below Master, and Doctorate (PhD).

^E Use with caution.

F Too unreliable to publish.

The proportion of Aboriginal adults with educational attainment below university is higher than non-Aboriginal adults.

The proportion of Aboriginal adults with educational attainment at or above “some university” is lower than that of non-Aboriginal adults. The only exception is for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women in the “University certificate below Bachelor,” where the proportion is the reverse.

Indicator three: Discrimination while attending school

Table 4.6: Proportion of adults aged 15+ who report experiencing discrimination while attending school or classes in the last 5 years by Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Aboriginal Adults		Non-Aboriginal Adults	
Number	%	Number	%
48,201	27.3%	605,383	16.3%

Source: 2009 General Social Survey Cycle 23 on Victimization – Main Analytical File

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

The proportion of Aboriginal adults who report experiencing discrimination while attending school or classes is substantially higher than that of non-Aboriginal adults.

CHAPTER 5: HOUSING

“Adequate housing” is identified as a human right in the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* (section 11). In addition, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (article 21) states that “Indigenous individuals have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, which includes housing sanitation.”²⁷

This chapter examines housing conditions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal adults using the following three indicators:

- 1) quality and affordability of housing;
- 2) subsidized housing; and
- 3) discrimination in accessing housing.²⁸

Indicator One: Quality and affordability of housing

Quality and affordability of housing is measured by:

- a) core housing need;
- b) housing in need of major repair; and
- c) expenditure of more than 50% of before-tax income on housing.

a) Core housing need

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation uses the concept of “core housing need” which comprises the following elements:

- the physical condition of the dwelling, which determines the adequacy of shelter (e.g., whether housing is in need of major repairs);
- the size or potential crowding situation in the dwelling (e.g., whether the housing has sufficient bedrooms for the size and make-up of the occupying household); and
- affordability (the value in relation to typical rents in the area).

The Corporation has established standards for each of these elements. “A household is said to be in core housing need if its housing fails to meet one of these standards and if it is unable to pay the median rent for alternative local housing meeting all standards without spending 30% or more of its before-tax income.”²⁹

²⁷ *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, 07-58-681-March 2008-4,000.

²⁸ Accessing housing refers to “when looking for a place to live or when renting or buying a home.”

²⁹ Statistics Canada (2006), *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Catalogue no. 75-001-XIE, Vol. 7, No. 11, page 16.

Table 5.1: Proportion of households³⁰ in core housing need by Aboriginal status – reference year 2006

Aboriginal Households		Non-Aboriginal Households	
Number	%	Number	%
81,810	20.4%	1,412,585	12.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Population.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to the nearest one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

The proportion of Aboriginal households in core housing needs is 8% higher than that of non-Aboriginal households.

b) Housing in need of major repair

Table 5.2: Proportion of adults who live in households that need major repairs by age groups, Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2006

Age Groups	Aboriginal Adults				Non-Aboriginal Adults			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
15-64	87,860	22.1%	84,290	23.0%	752,480	7.2%	721,180	7.0%
65+	6,100	19.9%	5,630	22.1%	117,305	5.4%	93,780	5.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Population.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to the nearest one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

Regardless of age and sex, there is a substantially higher proportion of Aboriginal adults who live in households in need of major repair than that of non-Aboriginal adults.

³⁰ A household "refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada." Reference: Statistics Canada (2010), *2006 Census Dictionary*, page 151.

c) Expenditure of more than 50% of before-tax income on housing

Table 5.3: Proportion of adults who spend more than 50% of before-tax income on housing³¹ by age groups, Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2006

Age Groups	Aboriginal Adults				Non-Aboriginal Adults			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
15 to 54	32,325	9.4%	24,019	7.6%	736,026	8.6%	671,946	8.1%
55+	5,685	7.8%	4,502	6.9%	306,627	7.6%	203,780	5.8%

Source: 2006 Census of Population.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to the nearest one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

There are no major differences when looking at Aboriginal adults who spend more than 50% of their before-tax income on housing when compared to non-Aboriginal adults.

Among Aboriginal adults, the proportion of women who spend more than 50% of their before-tax income on housing is slightly higher than that of men in both age groups.

³¹It should be noted that individuals spending more than 50% of their before-tax income on housing are not all necessarily experiencing housing affordability problems. This is particularly true of households with high incomes.

Indicator Two: Subsidized housing

This indicator looks at:

- a) Aboriginal adults who live in subsidized housing; and
- b) Aboriginal adults who are on a waiting list for subsidized housing.

a) Aboriginal adults who live in subsidized housing

Table 5.4: Proportion of Aboriginal adults who live in subsidized housing by sex – reference year 2006

Women		Men	
Number	%	Number	%
48,799	28.2%	30,035	24.2%

Source: 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to the nearest one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

The proportion of Aboriginal women who live in subsidized housing is 4% higher than that of Aboriginal men.

b) Aboriginal adults who are on a waiting list for subsidized housing

Table 5.5: Proportion of Aboriginal adults who are on a waiting list for subsidized housing by sex – reference year 2006

Women		Men	
Number	%	Number	%
9,219	7.6%	4,229	4.6%

Source: 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to the nearest one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

The proportion of Aboriginal women who are on a waiting list for subsidized housing is 3% higher than that of Aboriginal men.

Indicator Three: Discrimination in accessing housing

Table 5.6: Proportion of adults aged 15+ who report discrimination in accessing housing in the last 5 years by Aboriginal Status – reference Year 2009

Aboriginal Adults		Non-Aboriginal Adults	
Number	%	Number	%
16,644	9.4%	316,667	8.5%

Source: 2009 General Social Survey, Cycle 23 on Victimization – Main Analytical File

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

There is a slightly higher proportion of Aboriginal adults who report discrimination in housing compared to non-Aboriginal adults.

CHAPTER 6: HEALTH

The *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (article 12) provides that States Parties recognize the “right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.” The *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (article 24) states that “Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.”³²

In addition, the *Canada Health Act* emphasizes that “...continued access to quality health care without financial or other barriers will be critical to maintaining and improving the health and well-being of Canadians.”³³

This chapter examines health issues for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal adults using the following four indicators:

- 1) access to health services;
- 2) health-limiting conditions;
- 3) mental health; and
- 4) discrimination when dealing with public hospital or health care workers.

³² *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, 07-58-681-March 2008-4,000.

³³ *Canada Health Act*, R.S.C., 1985, c. C-6.

Indicator One: Access to health services

The following measures are used to document this indicator:

- a) availability of health care; and
- b) necessary health care not available in area.

a) Availability of health care

Table 6.1: Proportion of Aboriginal adults who felt that they needed health care in the past 12 months, but did not receive it, by age groups and sex – reference year 2006

Age Groups	Aboriginal Men		Aboriginal Women	
	Number	%	Number	%
15-24	7,046	8.4%	11,711	13.1%
25-54	22,159**	11.4%**	33,066**	13.6%**
55-64	3,464	9.2%	4,859	11.1%
65+	2,021	9.2%	2,434	9.2%

Source: 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

** Comparison between Aboriginal women and Aboriginal men is not statistically significant at 0.05.

The proportion of Aboriginal women who felt that they needed health care in the past 12 months, but did not receive it is higher than that of Aboriginal men in all age groups, except in the 65+ age group.

b) Necessary health care not available in area

Table 6.2: Proportion of Aboriginal adults who report that they did not get necessary health care in the past 12 months because it was not available in their area by sex – reference year 2006

Aboriginal Men		Aboriginal Women	
Number	%	Number	%
2,307	6.8%	5,026	9.8%

Source: 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

The proportion of Aboriginal women who report that they did not get necessary health care in the past 12 months because it was not available in their area is 3% higher than that of Aboriginal men.

Indicator Two: Health-limiting conditions

Certain health-limiting conditions can be indicators of inequality. In this section, we look at four health-limiting conditions:

- a) obesity;
- b) prevalence of cancer;
- c) prevalence of hepatitis; and
- d) prevalence of HIV.

a) Obesity

Data on obesity comes from the 2010 Canadian Community Health Survey where respondents were asked to self-report their weight and height. This information was then used by Statistics Canada to calculate the Body Mass Index (BMI) to determine if respondents were obese or not.³⁴

Table 6.3: Proportion of adult aged 15+ who are obese by BMI category, Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2010

BMI Category	Aboriginal Adults				Non-Aboriginal Adults			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Underweight	F	F	F	F	449,231	3.8%	145,721	1.2%
Normal Weight	157,814	41.7%	105,830	30.8%	6,225,792	52.9%	4,526,745	38.1%
Overweight	118,555	31.4%	139,431	40.5%	3,173,047	27.0%	4,880,660	41.1%
Obese - Class I	64,292	17.0%	62,158	18.1%	1,283,851	10.9%	1,743,479	14.7%
Obese - Class II	14,959	4.0%	23,016 ^E	6.7% ^E	399,813	3.4%	428,552	3.6%
Obese - Class III	15,138 ^E	4.0% ^E	F	F	236,361	2.0%	158,910	1.3%

Source: 2010 Canadian Community Health Survey.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

^E Use with caution.

F Too unreliable to be published.

There is a higher proportion of Aboriginal adults in the obese classes compared to that of non-Aboriginal adults.

Among Aboriginal adults, there is a lower proportion of women in the obese classes compared to that of men.

³⁴ The variable assigns adult respondents aged 18 and over, excluding women aged 18 to 49 who were pregnant or did not answer the pregnancy question, to one of the following categories, according to their BMI:

- Underweight (BMI less than 18.50) - increased health risk;
- Acceptable/normal weight (BMI between 18.50 and 24.99) - least health risk;
- Overweight (BMI between 25.00 and 29.99) - increased health risk;
- Obese class I (BMI between 30.00 and 34.99) - high health risk;
- Obese class II (BMI between 35.00 and 39.99) - very high health risk, and
- Obese class III (BMI above 40.00) - extremely high health risk.

b) Prevalence of cancer³⁵

Table 6.4: Proportion of Aboriginal adults aged 15+ who report having cancer by sex – reference year 2006

Aboriginal Women		Aboriginal Men	
Number	%	Number	%
16,291	4.0%	6,145	1.8%

Source: 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

The proportion of Aboriginal women who report having cancer is more than twice as high as that of Aboriginal men.

c) Prevalence of hepatitis³⁶

Table 6.5: Proportion of Aboriginal adults aged 15+ who report having hepatitis by sex – reference year 2006

Aboriginal Women		Aboriginal Men	
Number	%	Number	%
8,898	2.2%	7,239	2.1%

Source: 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

The difference seen in the proportion of Aboriginal women and men who report having hepatitis is negligible.

³⁵ Includes all types of cancer.

³⁶ Includes all types of hepatitis.

d) Prevalence of HIV

Table 6.6: Proportion of Aboriginal adults aged 15+ who report having HIV by sex – reference year 2006

Aboriginal Women		Aboriginal Men	
Number	%	Number	%
647	0.2%	1,099	0.3%

Source: 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

Similar to reports of hepatitis, the difference seen in the proportion of Aboriginal women and men who report having HIV is negligible.

Indicator Three: Mental health

This report considers mental health a separate health indicator and measures self-reported mental health. An individual's perception of his or her mental health is considered to be a predictor of actual health status, complementing other health status indicators.³⁷ In addition, although awareness of mental health-related disabilities is increasing, people with mental health problems continue to face stigma, as well as barriers to employment and access to services.

Self-reported rating of one's own state of mental health

Table 6.7: Proportion of adults aged 15+ who report on their mental health by mental health status, and Aboriginal status – reference year 2010

Self-Perceived Mental Health Status	Aboriginal Adults		Non-Aboriginal Adults	
	Number	%	Number	%
Excellent	229,883	27.9%	9,621,262	37.7%
Very Good	296,478	36.0%	9,346,499	36.6%
Good	222,521	27.1%	5,241,269	20.5%
Fair	60,940	7.4%	1,094,236	4.3%
Poor	12,890 ^E	1.6% ^E	243,545	1.0%

Source: 2010 Canadian Community Health Survey

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

^E Use with caution.

The proportion of Aboriginal adults who report their mental health as “excellent” is lower than that of non-Aboriginal adults. In addition, there are slightly higher proportions of Aboriginal adults who report their mental health status as being either “fair” or “poor” than those of non-Aboriginal adults.

³⁷Health Canada (2006). *Healthy Canadians: A Federal Report on Comparable Health Indicators 2006*.

Indicator Four: Discrimination when dealing with public hospital or health care workers

Table 6.8: Adults aged 15+ who report discrimination when dealing with public hospital or health care workers in the last 5 years by Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2009

Aboriginal Status	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Aboriginal Adults	11,202	15.9%	26,582	25.0%
Non-Aboriginal Adults	110,686	6.6%	289,088	14.2%

Source: 2009 General Social Survey, Cycle 23 on Victimization – Main Analytical File

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

There are proportionally more Aboriginal adults who report discrimination when dealing with public hospital or health care workers compared to non-Aboriginal adults.

There are substantially lower proportions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women who report this type of discrimination compared to those of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal men.

CHAPTER 7: JUSTICE AND SAFETY

The *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (article 7) states that “Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.”³⁸

This chapter looks at how Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal adults fare in terms of their personal safety. Eight indicators are used:

- 1) contact with the justice system;
- 2) domestic violence;
- 3) hate crimes;
- 4) violent crimes;
- 5) vulnerability to crime;
- 6) confidence in the police;
- 7) contact with police; and
- 8) discrimination when dealing with the police or in courts.

Indicator One: Contact with the justice system³⁹

Three measures are used to document this indicator:

- a) representation of offenders incarcerated;
- b) parole; and
- c) percentage of sentence served at time of parole.

³⁸ *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, 07-58-681-March 2008-4,000.

³⁹ Data for this indicator comes from Public Safety Canada (2011), *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistics Overview Annual Report 2011*, Ottawa.

a) Representation of offenders incarcerated

Table 7.1: Proportion of offenders incarcerated⁴⁰ by sex and Aboriginal status – reference year 2011

Sex	Aboriginal Offenders	Non-Aboriginal Offenders
Women	63.0%	47.9%
Men	72.8%	60.5%

Source: Correctional Services Canada – Table adapted from the Table C10 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistics Overview Annual report 2011* published by Public safety Canada
All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Regardless of sex, the proportion of Aboriginal offenders incarcerated is substantially higher than that of non-Aboriginal offenders.

The proportion of Aboriginal men offenders incarcerated is 9.8% higher than that of Aboriginal women offenders.

b) Parole

Table 7.2: Parole decisions by type of release and Aboriginal status – reference year 2011

Type of Release	Aboriginal Offenders			Non-Aboriginal Offenders		
	Number Granted	Number Denied	Grant Rate (%)	Number Granted	Number Denied	Grant Rate (%)
Day Parole	436	381	53.4%	2,522	1,430	63.8%
Full Parole	145	440	24.8%	1,357	1,862	42.2%

Source: Parole Board of Canada – Table adapted from the Table D2 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistics Overview Annual Report 2011* published by Public Safety Canada
All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Regardless of the type of release, the proportion of Aboriginal offenders who were granted parole is substantially lower than that of non-Aboriginal adult offenders.

⁴⁰Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, as well as those on temporary absence. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

c) Percentage of sentence served at time of parole

Table 7.3: Percentage of sentence served at time of parole by type of supervision and Aboriginal status – reference year 2011

Type of Supervision	Aboriginal Offenders	Non-Aboriginal Offenders
First Day Parole	37.4%	30.7%
First Full Parole	41.2%	37.5%

Source: Parole Board of Canada – Table adapted from the Table D5 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistics Overview Annual Report 2011* published by Public Safety Canada

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Note:

- a) Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time of the first day parole or full parole.
- b) These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction, excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.
- c) Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving one third of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility or at one sixth of the sentence for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria (see Section 125 of the Corrections and Conditional Release Act).

Regardless of the type of supervision, Aboriginal offenders tend to serve a higher percentage of their sentence at the time of parole compared to non-Aboriginal offenders.

Indicator Two: Domestic violence

The two measures used to document this indicator are:

- a) emotional and/or financial abuse by spouse/partner; and
- b) physical and/or sexual violence by a spouse/partner.

a) Emotional and/or financial abuse by a spouse/partner

Table 7.4: Proportion of adults who report experiencing emotional or financial abuse by a spouse/partner during their lifetime by sex and Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Sex	Aboriginal Adults		Non-Aboriginal Adults	
	Number	%	Number	%
Women	106,214	34.7%	1,557,451	17.5%
Men	77,301	30.0%	1,515,617	16.5%

Source: 2009 General Social Survey, Cycle 23 on Victimization – Main Analytical File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

The proportions of both Aboriginal women and men who report emotional or financial abuse by a spouse/partner are nearly twice the proportions of non-Aboriginal women and men reporting the same experience.

In addition, a higher proportion of Aboriginal women report emotional or financial abuse by a spouse/partner compared to that of Aboriginal men.

b) Physical and/or sexual violence by a spouse/partner

Table 7.5: Proportion of adults aged 15+ who report experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a spouse/partner in the last 5 years by Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Aboriginal Adults		Non-Aboriginal Adults	
Number	%	Number	%
39,342	6.9%	803,315	4.4%

Source: 2009 General Social Survey, Cycle 23 on Victimization – Main Analytical File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

The proportion of Aboriginal adults who report physical and sexual violence by a spouse/partner is 2.5% higher than that of non-Aboriginal adults.

Indicator Three: Hate crimes

Table 7.6: Proportion of hate crimes⁴¹ reported by victimized adults aged 15+ by sex and Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Sex	Aboriginal Adults		Non-Aboriginal Adults	
	Number	%	Number	%
Women	23,210	8.6%	251,783	5.8%
Men	16,649	7.7%	280,967	6.3%

Source: 2009 General Social Survey, Cycle 23 on Victimization – Incident File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

Regardless of sex, there is a higher proportion of hate crime reported by victimized Aboriginal adults compared to victimized non-Aboriginal adults.

Indicator Four: Violent crimes

Two measures document the incidence of violent crime:

- a) assaults; and
- b) most serious victimization.

a) Assaults

Table 7.7: Proportion of assaults⁴² reported by victimized adults aged 15+ by sex and Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Sex	Aboriginal Adults		Non-Aboriginal Adults	
	Number	%	Number	%
Women	58,257	22.6%	727,186	17.1%
Men	53,725	25.4%	1,195,910	26.9%

Source: 2009 General Social Survey, Cycle 23 on Victimization – Incident File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

The most noteworthy difference is between victimized Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women where the proportion of reported assault by victimized Aboriginal women is 5.5% higher.

⁴¹ A person could have reported more than one hate crime.

⁴² A person could have reported more than one assault.

b) Most serious victimization

Table 7.8: Proportion of adults aged 15+ who report being a victim by type of most serious victimization and Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Most Serious Type of Victimization	Aboriginal Adults		Non-Aboriginal Adults	
	Number	%	Number	%
Sexual Assault ⁴³	29,227	9.1%	357,409	5.2%
Robbery ⁴⁴	11,093	3.5%	220,282	3.2%
Assault	62,606	19.5%	875,179	12.8%
Break and Enter ⁴⁵	48,803	15.2%	815,551	11.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft ⁴⁶	18,680	5.8%	723,212	10.6%
Theft of Personal Property ⁴⁷	68,188	21.2%	1,714,530	25.1%
Theft of Household Property ⁴⁸	49,834	15.5%	1,245,418	18.2%
Vandalism	33,080	10.3%	883,852	12.9%

Source: 2009 General Social Survey, Cycle 23 on Victimization – Main Analytical File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

Proportionally, there are more Aboriginal adults who report “assault” and “sexual assault” as the most serious type of victimization compared to non-Aboriginal adults. However, in cases of “motor vehicle theft,” theft of personal property” and “theft of household property” reported as the most serious type of victimization, the proportion is higher for non-Aboriginal adults than those of Aboriginal adults.

⁴³Excludes spousal/partner and ex-spousal/ex-partner abuse

⁴⁴ Includes “attempted robbery and robbery”

⁴⁵Includes respondents who reported either “attempted break and enter or break and enter”

⁴⁶Includes respondents who reported either “motor vehicle theft, part of a motor vehicle theft or attempted motor vehicle (parts) theft”

⁴⁷ Includes respondents who reported either “attempted theft of personal property or theft of personal property”

⁴⁸Includes respondents who reported either “theft of household property or attempted theft of household property”

Indicator Five: Vulnerability to crime

In this report, vulnerability to crime is measured by:

- a) perceived vulnerability to crime when walking alone in one's area after dark;
- b) perceived vulnerability to crime while waiting for, or using, public transportation alone after dark; and
- c) perceived vulnerability to crime when alone at home in the evening or at night.

a) **Perceived vulnerability to crime when walking alone in one's area after dark**

Table 7.9: Proportion of adults who report feeling unsafe⁴⁹ when walking alone after dark in their area by Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2009

Aboriginal Adults				Non-Aboriginal Adults			
Women		Men		Women		Men	
Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
143,153	29.0%	34,465	9.0%	2,770,617	20.7%	815,857	6.2%

Source: 2009 General Social Survey, Cycle 23 on Victimization – Main Analytical File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

A higher proportion of Aboriginal adults report feeling unsafe walking alone after dark compared to non-Aboriginal adults. The most noteworthy difference is seen between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women, where the proportion of Aboriginal women is 8.3% higher.

There is a substantially higher proportion of Aboriginal women who feel vulnerable when walking alone after dark compared to Aboriginal men.

⁴⁹ Unsafe includes somewhat unsafe and very unsafe

b) Perceived vulnerability to crime while waiting for or using public transportation alone after dark

Table 7.10: Proportion of adults who report feeling worried⁵⁰ while waiting for or using public transportation alone after dark by Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2009

Aboriginal Adults				Non-Aboriginal Adults			
Women		Men		Women		Men	
Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
42,015	53.1%	13,405	17.7%	1,655,960	58.0%	843,777	26.7%

Source: 2009 General Social Survey, Cycle 23 on Victimization – Main Analytical File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

The proportions of Aboriginal adults who feel worried while waiting for or using public transportation alone after dark are lower than those of non-Aboriginal adults.

When looking at Aboriginal adults, the proportion of women who feel worried while waiting for or using public transportation alone after dark is 35.4% higher than that of men.

c) Perceived vulnerability to crime when alone at home in the evening or at night

Table 7.11: Proportion of adults who report feeling worried⁵¹ when alone at home in the evening or at night by Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2009

Aboriginal Adults				Non-Aboriginal Adults			
Women		Men		Women		Men	
Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
153,250	31.1%	47,190	12.4%	3,085,674	23.3%	1,259,694	9.6%

Source: 2009 General Social Survey, Cycle 23 on Victimization – Main Analytical File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

The proportions of Aboriginal adults who feel worried when alone at home in the evening or at night are higher than those of non-Aboriginal adults. The most noteworthy difference can be seen between women where the proportion of Aboriginal women is 7.8% higher than that of non-Aboriginal women.

The proportion of Aboriginal women who feel worried when alone at home in the evening or at night is more than twice the proportion of Aboriginal men.

⁵⁰ Worried includes very worried and somewhat worried

⁵¹Ibid

Indicator Six: Confidence in the police

This indicator looks at the degree of confidence in the police.

Table 7.12: Proportion of adults aged 15+ who report on their degree of confidence in the police by level of confidence, Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2009

Level of confidence in the police	Aboriginal Adults				Non-Aboriginal Adults			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
A great deal of confidence	132,691	27.8%	111,619	29.5%	4,110,863	31.3%	3,931,163	30.3%
Quite a lot of confidence	205,133	42.9%	160,607	42.5%	7,237,300	55.1%	7,029,873	54.2%
Not very much confidence	119,399	25.0%	78,692	20.8%	1,605,875	12.2%	1,668,350	12.9%
No confidence at all	20,654	4.3%	26,981	7.1%	187,261	1.4%	342,649	2.6%

Source: 2009 General Social Survey, Cycle 23 on Victimization – Main Analytical File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

Generally, there is a higher proportion of Aboriginal adults who report a lower level of confidence in the police compared to that of non-Aboriginal adults.

In addition, Aboriginal women have proportionally lower level of confidence in police compared to Aboriginal men.

Indicator Seven: Contact with police

Three measures are used to document this indicator:

- a) contact with the police for a traffic violation;
- b) contact with the police as victim of crime; and
- c) contact with the police when being arrested.

a) Contact with the police for a traffic violation

Table 7.13: Proportion of adults aged 15+ who came into contact with the police for a traffic violation by Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2009

Aboriginal Status	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Aboriginal Adults	59,720	12.1%	79,104	20.6%
Non-Aboriginal Adults	1,358,528	10.1%	2,465,279	18.7%

Source: 2009 General Social Survey, Cycle 23 on Victimization – Main Analytical File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

The proportion of Aboriginal women and men who came into contact with the police for a traffic violation is higher than those of non-Aboriginal women and men.

When looking at Aboriginal adults, the proportion of women who came into contact with the police is substantially lower than that of men.

b) Contact with police as victim of crime

Table 7.14: Proportion of adults aged 15+ who came into contact with the police as victim of crime by Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2009

Aboriginal Status	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Aboriginal Adults	40,596	8.2%	19,957	5.2%
Non-Aboriginal Adults	773,318	5.8%	921,423	7.0%

Source: 2009 General Social Survey, Cycle 23 on Victimization – Main Analytical File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

A higher proportion of Aboriginal women came into contact with the police as victim of crime than non-Aboriginal women. The reverse is true when looking at Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal men.

Among Aboriginal adults, the proportion of women who came into contact with the police as victim of crime is higher than that of Aboriginal men.

c) Contact with the police when being arrested

Table 7.15: Proportion of adults aged 15+ who came into contact with the police when being arrested by Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Aboriginal Adults		Non-Aboriginal Adults	
Number	%	Number	%
29,405	3.4%	209,621	0.8%

Source: 2009 General Social Survey, Cycle 23 on Victimization – Main Analytical File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

The proportion of Aboriginal adults who came into contact with the police when being arrested is more than four times higher than that of non-Aboriginal adults.

Indicator Eight: Discrimination when dealing with the police or in courts

Table 7.16: Proportion of adults aged 15+ who report being discriminated against when dealing with the police or in courts in the last 5 years by Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2009

Aboriginal Status	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Aboriginal Adults	10,176	14.5%	9,580	9.1%
Non-Aboriginal Adults	221,790	13.4%	125,542	6.2%

Source: 2009 General Social Survey, Cycle 23 on Victimization – Main Analytical File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

The proportion of Aboriginal adults who report being discriminated against while dealing with the police or in courts is slightly higher than that of non-Aboriginal adults.

Among Aboriginal adults, women have a higher proportion of reported discrimination while dealing with the police or in courts than that of men.

CHAPTER 8: POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Both the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (article 25) as well as Canadian human rights legislation recognize the right to vote and to participate in public life without discrimination. In addition, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (article 5) states that “indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.”⁵²

This chapter focuses on four indicators:

- 1) political engagement;
- 2) social inclusion;
- 3) access to services in respondents’ language; and
- 4) discrimination in services or leisure, transportation and when crossing the border into Canada.

⁵² *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*. 07-58-681-March 2008-4,000.

Indicator One: Political engagement

Political engagement is measured by:

- a) voting in the last municipal/local election;
- b) voting in the last provincial election; and
- c) voting in the last federal election.

a) Municipal/local election

Table 8.1: Proportion of adults aged 18+ who voted in the last municipal/local election by Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2008

Aboriginal Status	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Aboriginal Adults	194,004	46.8%	212,701	48.8%
Non-Aboriginal Adults	7,634,154	62.4%	6,920,951	58.6%

Source: 2008 General Social Survey, Cycle 22 on Social Network – Main Analytical File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

Regardless of sex, the proportion of Aboriginal adults who voted in the last municipal/local election is substantially lower than that of non-Aboriginal adults.

b) Provincial election

Table 8.2: Proportion of adults aged 18+ who voted in the last provincial election by Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2008

Aboriginal Status	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Aboriginal Adults	217,341	52.4%	270,209	62.3%
Non-Aboriginal Adults	9,198,559	74.7%	8,685,173	73.1%

Source: 2008 General Social Survey, Cycle 22 on Social Network – Main Analytical File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

Regardless of sex, the proportion of Aboriginal adults who voted in the last provincial election is lower than that of non-Aboriginal adults.

A smaller proportion of Aboriginal women voted in the last provincial election than that of Aboriginal men.

c) Federal election

Table 8.3: Proportion of adults aged 18+ who voted in the last federal election by Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2008

Aboriginal Status	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Aboriginal Adults	214,187	50.7%	249,752	57.8%
Non-Aboriginal Adults	9,202,949	74.2%	8,848,668	74.1%

Source: 2008 General Social Survey, Cycle 22 on Social Network – Main Analytical File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

Voting patterns at the federal level are similar to those seen in municipal/local elections, as well as in provincial elections. Regardless of sex, the proportion of Aboriginal adults who voted in the last federal election is much lower than that of non-Aboriginal adults.

Among Aboriginal adults, there is a smaller proportion of women who voted in the last federal election compared to men.

Indicator Two: Social inclusion

The following measures are used to document this indicator:

- a) sense of belonging to one's local community;
- b) volunteerism;
- c) participation in civic groups; and
- d) use of technology (computer and Internet).

a) Sense of belonging to one's local community

Table 8.4: Proportion of adults aged 15+ who report their sense of belonging to their local community by degree, Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2008

Degree of Sense of Belonging	Aboriginal Adults				Non-Aboriginal Adults			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Very strong	84,977	18.6%	107,544	22.5%	2,946,821	23.0%	2,656,060	21.4%
Somewhat strong	227,548	49.8%	236,770	49.5%	6,750,981	52.6%	6,529,500	52.5%
Somewhat weak	86,090	18.8%	86,867	18.1%	2,219,301	17.3%	2,273,854	18.3%
Very weak	58,738	12.8%	47,639	10.0%	907,940	7.1%	973,907	7.8%

Source: 2008 General Social Survey, Cycle 22 on Social Network – Main Analytical File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

The proportion of Aboriginal women who report either a “very strong” or a “somewhat strong” sense of belonging to their local community is slightly lower than that of non-Aboriginal women. The proportion of Aboriginal women who report a “very weak” sense of belonging to their local community is 5.7% higher than that of non-Aboriginal women.

Among Aboriginal adults, a smaller proportion of women report a “very strong” sense of belonging to their local community compared to men.

b) Volunteerism

Table 8.5: Proportion of adults who did volunteer work for an organization in the last 12 months by age groups, Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2008

Age Groups	Aboriginal Adults				Non-Aboriginal Adults			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
15 to 64	192,710	44.2%	214,669	46.8%	4,856,254	44.8%	4,333,491	40.0%
65+	13,119	47.6%	9,396	34.8%	736,916	32.4%	646,883	35.1%

Source: 2008 General Social Survey, Cycle 22 on Social Network – Main Analytical File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

Two noticeable differences can be seen between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal adults. First, the proportion of Aboriginal women aged 65+ who did volunteer work is 15.2% higher than that of non-Aboriginal women in the same age group. Second, the proportion of Aboriginal men aged 15 to 64 who did volunteer work is 6.8% higher than that of non-Aboriginal men in the same age group.

When looking at Aboriginal adults who did volunteer work, the proportion of women aged 65+ is much higher than that of men in the same age group.

c) Participation in civic groups

Table 8.6: Proportion of adults who participated in at least one civic group⁵³ in the last 12 months by Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2008

Aboriginal Status	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Aboriginal Adults	302,048	64.7%	285,827	58.9%
Non-Aboriginal Adults	8,234,219	62.9%	8,574,626	67.7%

Source: 2008 General Social Survey, Cycle 22 on Social Network – Main Analytical File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

The proportion of Aboriginal women who participated in at least one civic group is slightly higher than that of non-Aboriginal women. The reverse is true when looking at Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal men.

Aboriginal women have a higher proportion of participation in at least one civic group than that of Aboriginal men.

⁵³Civic group includes either union or professional association, political party or group, sports or recreational organization, cultural, educational or hobby organization, religion-affiliated group, school group, neighborhood, civic or community association or service club or fraternal organization.

Table 8.7: Proportion of adults aged 15+ who participated in civic group(s) in the last 12 months by type of civic engagement, Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2008

Type of Civic Engagement	Aboriginal Adults				Non-Aboriginal Adults			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Union or Professional Association	93,006	19.9%	112,602	23.2%	3,529,482	26.9%	4,077,278	32.2%
Political Party or Group	27,686	5.9%	17,842	3.7%	621,540	4.7%	928,174	7.3%
Sports or Recreational Organization ¹	140,387	29.9%	143,138	29.5%	3,316,389	25.3%	4,270,416	33.7%
Cultural, Educational or Hobby Organization ²	119,262	25.4%	92,290	19.0%	2,798,601	21.3%	2,361,878	18.6%
Religious-Affiliated Group ³	88,760	18.9%	67,395	13.9%	2,413,610	18.4%	1,904,842	15.0%
School Group, Neighborhood, Civic or Community Association ⁴	128,331	27.4%	108,887	22.4%	3,081,619	23.5%	2,237,037	17.6%
Service Club or Fraternal Organization ⁵	24,594	5.2%	34,178	7.0%	1,115,421	8.5%	1,372,799	10.8%

Source: 2008 General Social Survey, Cycle 22: Social Network – Main Analytical File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

¹Such as a hockey league, health club, or golf club

²Such as a theatre group, book club or bridge club

³Such as a church youth group or choir

⁴Such as parent-teacher association, alumni, block parents or neighborhood watch

⁵Such as Kiwanis, Knights of Columbus or the Legion

With the exception of “Union or Professional Association” and “Service Club or Fraternal Organization,” the proportion of Aboriginal women who participated in civic engagement is higher than those of non-Aboriginal women.

Proportionally, Aboriginal men tend to be engaged in civic groups less than non-Aboriginal men, with the exception of “Cultural, Educational or Hobby Organization” and “School Groups, Neighborhood, Civic or Community Association.”

d) Use of technology (computer and Internet)

This measure looks at the use of technology by Aboriginal adults in terms of:

- Internet usage in the last 12 months; and
- greatest barriers to using the Internet.

Internet usage in the last 12 months

Table 8.8: Proportion of Aboriginal adults who used the Internet in the last 12 months by age group and sex – reference year 2006

Age Groups	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
15-24	85,751	96.0%	78,518	94.3%
25-54	204,038	84.2%	157,222	80.9%
55+	28,593	40.8%	24,932	41.8%

Source: 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

A higher proportion of younger Aboriginal adults used the Internet. The proportion decreases as age increases.

Greatest barriers to using Internet

Table 8.9: Proportion of Aboriginal adults aged 15+ who report on the barriers preventing them from using Internet by barrier – reference year 2006

Barriers	Number	%
Cost	12,740	27.5%
Lack of access	12,215	26.4%
Lack of skills or training	9,946	21.5%
Other ⁵⁴	11,438	24.7%

Source: 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

The greatest barrier preventing Aboriginal adults from using the Internet is the cost, followed closely by lack of access.

⁵⁴Includes fear of technology, no need, not enough time, disability, and other.

Indicator Three: Access to services in respondents' language

This indicator measures whether Aboriginal adults who understand an Aboriginal language have access to services in their language in their city, town or village.

Table 8.10: Proportion of Aboriginal women who report having access to services in their language in their city, town or village by type of service and age groups – reference year 2006

Type of Services	Aboriginal Women							
	15 to 24		25 to 54		55 to 64		65+	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Health Services	13,504	42.0%	36,659	40.1%	5,722	38.0%	3,252	35.3%
Justice, Legal and Policing Services	11,566	36.8%	32,235	36.5%	4,707	32.7%	2,812	32.3%
Education Services	21,310	59.7%**	47,082	49.9%**	6,949	46.0%	3,775	42.6%
Employment and Career Counseling Services	13,729	43.2%	34,719	38.9%	5,121	35.6%**	2,705	30.9%
Social Services	15,162	48.5%	36,026	40.8%	5,999	41.8%**	3,348	38.2%
Financial Services	5,803	18.1%	14,118	15.7%	2,450	16.3%	1,248	14.7%
Other Community Services	12,245	38.9%	31,302	34.2%	4,462	29.8%	2,466	27.6%

Source: 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded

** Comparisons between Aboriginal women and Aboriginal men are not statistically significant at 0.05.

Table 8.11: Proportion of Aboriginal men who report having access to services in their language in their city, town or village by type of service and age groups – reference year 2006

Type of Services	Aboriginal Men							
	15 to 24		25 to 54		55 to 64		65+	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Health Services	13,234	45.2%	33,340	43.9%	5,633	41.0%	3,371	40.1%
Justice, Legal and Policing Services	11,634	41.6%	32,323	42.8%	5,183	37.8%	2,967	34.8%
Education Services	19,353	60.2%**	42,427	53.7%**	6,063	41.1%	3,637	45.6%
Employment and Career Counseling Services	13,970	47.5%	33,130	44.6%	5,210	37.1%**	3,322	40.5%
Social Services	16,246	54.8%	35,328	48.6%	5,990	42.9%**	3,591	44.1%
Financial Services	7,606	25.2%	14,308	19.0%	2,195	16.2%	1,650	20.2%
Other Community Services	12,018	41.4%	28,468	37.0%	4,547	33.4%	2,859	34.5%

Source: 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded

** Comparisons between Aboriginal women and Aboriginal men are not statistically significant at 0.05.

Proportionally, Aboriginal men report greater access to all type of services listed compared to Aboriginal women.

Indicator Four: Discrimination in services or leisure, transportation and when crossing the border into Canada

The following measures are used to document this indicator:

- a) discrimination in services or leisure;
- b) discrimination in transportation; and
- c) discrimination in border crossing into Canada.

a) Discrimination in services or leisure

Table 8.12: Proportion of adults aged 15+ who report discrimination in at least one service or leisure⁵⁵ in the last 5 years, by Aboriginal status and sex – reference year 2009

Aboriginal Adults				Non-Aboriginal Adults			
Women		Men		Women		Men	
Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
29,745	47.8%	64,777	73.2%	936,750	60.5%	1,127,659	59.2%

Source: 2009 General Social Survey, Cycle 23 on Victimization – Main Analytical File.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

There is a lower proportion of Aboriginal women who report discrimination in at least one service or leisure compared to non-Aboriginal women. The reverse is true when looking at Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal men.

When looking at Aboriginal adults, the proportion of Aboriginal women who report discrimination in at least one service or leisure is substantially lower than that of Aboriginal men.

⁵⁵ Service or leisure includes on the street, in a store, bank or restaurant, on a bus, train, airplane, subway, light rapid transit, ferry, etc., in sports or sports organizations or when crossing the border into Canada.

b) Discrimination in transportation

Table 8.13: Proportion of adults aged 15+ who report discrimination on a bus, train, airplane, subway, light rapid transit, ferry, etc. in the last 5 years by Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Aboriginal Adults		Non-Aboriginal Adults	
Number	%	Number	%
23,075	13.1%	541,153	14.6%

Source: 2009 General Social Survey, Cycle 23 on Victimization – Main Analytical File

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

A slightly lower proportion of Aboriginal adults report discrimination on a bus, train, airplane, subway, light rapid transit, ferry, etc. compared to that of non-Aboriginal adults.

c) Discrimination at border crossing

Table 8.14: Proportion of adults aged 15+ who report discrimination when crossing the border to Canada in the last 5 years by Aboriginal status – reference year 2009

Aboriginal Adults		Non-Aboriginal Adults	
Number	%	Number	%
14,561	9.4%	328,271	9.5%

Source: 2009 General Social Survey, Cycle 23 on Victimization – Main Analytical File

All numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

All percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

Missing values are excluded.

There is only a minor difference in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who report discrimination when crossing the border to Canada compared to that of non-Aboriginal adults.

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