National Newsletter
Summer 2017

Ce bulletin est aussi disponible en français.

The Aboriginal liaison program supports the Indigenous community in making the best possible use of Statistics Canada’s information and services.

To subscribe to this newsletter, send an email to the regional advisor in your area.

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National Aboriginal Day – June 21, 2017

National Aboriginal Day... by the numbers

The Aboriginal Liaison Program team wishes you a happy National Aboriginal Day!

Statistics Canada will soon be releasing a feature entitled “National Aboriginal Day... by the numbers, 2017” that will contain statistical information on various themes related to Aboriginal people. To view this publication, please visit the “By the numbers” section at the following link in the upcoming days:

http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/dai/smr08/smr08_000

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The Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS)

We know from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) that off-reserve First Nations people, Inuit and Métis who did not complete high school were more likely to report facing barriers to pursuing further schooling, including:

- being too busy;
- discovering that courses offered do not match needs;
- lacking confidence;
- cost;
- personal and family responsibilities, and;
- personal health.

Identifying barriers is the first step to breaking them down and making sure everyone has better access to education and job training. The 2017 APS will also provide important information on health, language, housing and mobility.

For more information on the 2017 APS please visit:
Releases:

Women in Canada: Women and the criminal justice system

On June 6, 2017, Statistics Canada released ‘Women and the Criminal Justice System’. This chapter of Women in Canada: A Gender-based Statistical Report explores the criminal victimization of women and girls as well as their involvement in the criminal justice system as offenders. It covers the types of criminal victimization experienced by females over time; where possible, highlighting important differences in violent crime by Aboriginal identity, immigrant status, visible minority status and age. The use of formal and informal support services is explored, including changes over time in the use of police services. This chapter also reports trends in the number and types of crimes committed by females, along with their involvement in the criminal courts and correctional systems.

Among the findings:

Aboriginal females reported experiencing violent victimizations at a rate 2.7 times higher than that reported by non-Aboriginal females.

Aboriginal females were over-represented among female homicide victims as well as among females accused of homicide.


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On May 29, 2017, Statistics Canada released the chapter ‘Women with disabilities’ from the publication Women in Canada: A Gender-based Statistical Report. The chapter provides a socioeconomic profile of people with disabilities from a gender-based perspective. The prevalence of disability among women, compared with men, is examined across age groups, regions, subpopulations (such as Aboriginal people), disability types, and living arrangements.

The section ‘Prevalence of disability among Aboriginal women is higher than Aboriginal men and non-Aboriginal women and men’ and Table 1 Prevalence of disability among women and men aged 15 or older, by Aboriginal identity and age group, 2011 includes data on Aboriginal people.


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Young men and women without a high school diploma

On May 4, 2017, Statistics Canada released the article ‘Young men and women without a high school diploma’ in Insights on Canadian Society. In this paper, multiple sources of data are used to study the profile and labour market outcomes of young men and women aged 25 to 34 without a high school diploma. The data sources include the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the Canadian Income Survey (CIS) and the Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD).
Among the findings:
Aboriginal people (First Nations living off reserve, Métis and Inuit) were more likely to have less than a high school diploma. Specifically, 20% of Aboriginal men and 16% of Aboriginal women did not have a high school diploma. Among immigrants, the percentages were 7% for men and 5% for women; among non-Aboriginal men and women who were born in Canada, the percentages were 9% and 5%, respectively.


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Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2015

On June 13, 2017, Statistics Canada released the article ‘Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2015’. This Juristat article examines the nature and extent of police-reported hate crime in Canada. This article includes information on police-reported hate crimes in 2015 targeting such groups as Aboriginal people. In addition, a trend analysis was done on police-reported hate crimes from 2010 to 2015. This analysis includes information on the characteristics of the offences, victims and accused of such police-reported hate crimes.


Upcoming releases:
The following releases containing Aboriginal data will be released in the coming months:

June 21, 2017
- Aboriginal Day by the numbers, a collection of short facts about First Nations people, Métis and Inuit living in Canada.

July 19, 2017
- Acute care hospitalization of Aboriginal children and youth in Canada, 2006 to 2008
- Housing conditions and respiratory hospitalizations among First Nations people in Canada.

October 18, 2017
- Hospitalization for ambulatory care sensitive conditions among urban Métis and non-Aboriginal adults in Canada.

The following Census data will be released in the coming months:

August 2, 2017 — Families, households and marital status, language
September 13, 2017 — Income
October 25, 2017 — Immigration and ethnocultural diversity, Housing, Aboriginal peoples
November 29, 2017 — Education, Labour, Journey to work, Language of work, Mobility and migration
Did you Know?

Review of First Nations, Métis and Inuit population questions and collection processes

Statistics Canada regularly reviews the questions used on the Census and other surveys to ensure that the resulting data are representative of the population. As a first step in the review of the questions and processes used to produce data about First Nations, Inuit and Métis populations, regional discussions will be held with Indigenous people and organizations, data users, and other stakeholders across Canada during the fall of 2017.

Information about these discussions will be available soon. However, if you wish to be involved, please contact the Aboriginal Liaison Advisor in your area.

Results from the 2016 Census of Population: age, sex and type of dwelling

On May 3, Statistics Canada released the second series of data from the 2016 Census of Population on age, sex and type of dwelling.

Data on the age and sex structure of the population are of great interest to many Canadians and will be especially helpful for adapting social programs for children, adults and seniors to the new demographic reality.

The provinces and territories, municipalities and private sector also use them to adapt direct services required by younger or older populations, such as emergency services, residential and commercial construction, public transit, schools, parks, hospitals and service centres.

It's now easier than ever to find data on your community through the Statistics Canada website. What follows is a list of some of the resources that are available.

Historical Age Pyramid
This interactive graph depicts the age-sex structure of the population over time (1851 to 2036), for Canada, provinces and territories.

Highlight tables
These tables present focused information for various levels of geography. Percentage distributions and percentage change are available to facilitate comparisons between years and geographic areas.

Census Profile
Profiles present information for various population characteristics at different levels of geography.

Focus on Geography Series
This series provides a simple way to find census data on your municipality. It provides data highlights on your selected geographic area through text, tables and figures. A map image of the geographic area is also included.

**Reference materials**
Reference materials such as the *Census Dictionary* and the *Guide to the Census of Population* are designed to help users make the most of census data. Every effort is made to make the information accessible to as many people as possible.

To access the complete 2016 Census of Population product line, please visit the *Census Program* module on the Statistics Canada website.

**Video: Population trends in Canada by age and sex**
In 2016, for the first time in Census history, Canada counted more seniors aged 65 and over than children under 15. At Confederation, in 1867, the Canadian population was, on average, much younger than it is today - two in 5 people were under the age of 15, and only 1 in 25 was aged 65 or older.

To learn more, we invite you to watch this video "2016 Census: Population trends in Canada by age and sex”, which paints a brief historical picture of aging in Canada.

**Infographics**
Infographics can be used to quickly communicate a message, to simplify the presentation of large amounts of data, to see data patterns and relationships, and to monitor changes in variables over time.

Two infographics are available for this census data release: *Population Trends by Age and Sex* illustrates some key findings, including the share of seniors and children for Canada, provinces and territories, and *Dwellings in Canada* illustrates the structural types of private dwellings in Canada.

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**The Learning Corner**

**Summer facts**
Summer is almost upon us here are some facts. A new health report on sun exposure, sun protection and sunburn among Canadian adults show that:
- Women are more likely than men to use sunscreen
- Sunburn is more common among men!
- Applying sunscreen to the face is the most common sun protective behaviour

The complete report can be found at [http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-003-x/2017005/article/14792-eng.htm](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-003-x/2017005/article/14792-eng.htm)

New infographic: Sun safety and ultraviolet radiation (UVR) in Canada can be found at: [http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/11-627-m/11-627-m2017021-eng.htm](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/11-627-m/11-627-m2017021-eng.htm)