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ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

in the North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit Region



North Bay Parry Sound District
Health Unit

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Who is considered an Aboriginal person?

Aboriginal Peoples are the descendants of the original inhabitants of North America. The Canadian Constitution recognizes three groups of Aboriginal people — Indians, Métis and Inuit. These are three separate peoples with unique heritages, languages, cultural practices and spiritual beliefs.^[4]

Health Facts:

Compared to the general Canadian population:^[1]

- Aboriginal peoples have a lower life expectancy;
- 15% of new HIV and AIDS infections occur in Aboriginal people;
- The rate of heart disease is 1.5 times higher for the Aboriginal population;
- The rate of type 2 diabetes is 3-5 times higher among First Nations people. This rate is also increasing for Inuit people; and
- The rate of Tuberculosis is 8-10 times higher in Aboriginal People.^[1]

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SUMMARY

In January 2009 the Health Analytics Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care released a demographic profile report on Aboriginal peoples in Ontario.^[6] The profile summarized key population, cultural, social, and economic data from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) and Statistics Canada 2001 and 2006 Census.

Based on data provided through this profile and Statistics Canada 2006 Census, a summary of the demographics of Aboriginal peoples within the North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit (NBPSDHU) region has been compiled. Where possible within this report, comparisons have been made between 2001 and 2006 Census data, as well as between the geographic areas of the NBPSDHU, the North East Local Health Integration Network (NE LHIN), the North West Local Health Integration Network (NW LHIN), and Ontario (See Appendix A for a map of health regions).

Data Sources

The data used within this report was extracted from Statistics Canada 2001 and 2006 Census of the population and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). Limitations associated with data are addressed in section 5.0.

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1.0 ABORIGINAL POPULATION AND DWELLING COUNTS

1.1 Aboriginal Population

- In 2006, Aboriginal people comprised 7.5% of the NBPSDHU region population compared to 2.1% for Ontario (see Table 1).

Table 1. Aboriginal population by geographic health region, 2006 census

Health Region	2006	Adjusted*	% of Total
NBPSDHU	122,848	9,225	7.5
NE LHIN	549,867	53,505	9.7
NW LHIN	234,599	46,513	19.8
Ontario	12,160,282	268,607	2.1

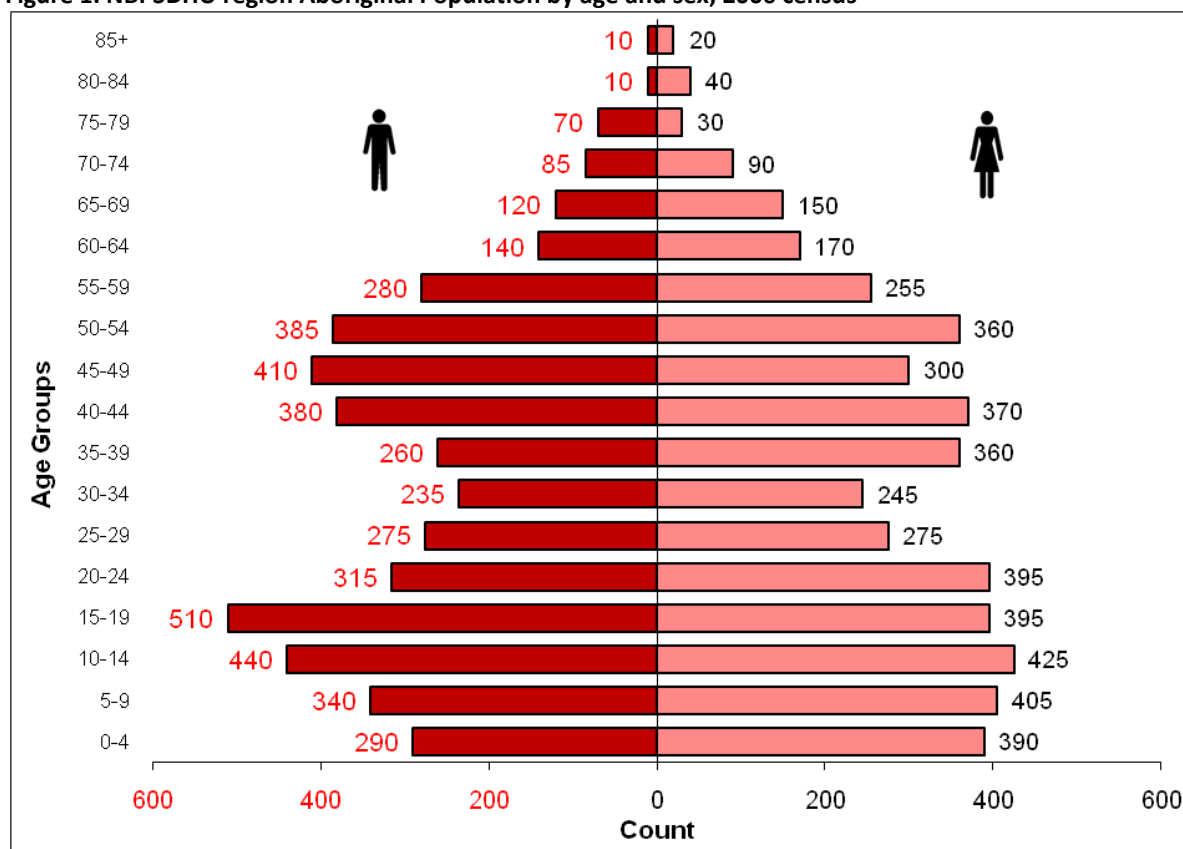
Data Source: Pacey, M. & Ward, M. (2009). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, *First Nations Peoples in Ontario: A demographic Portrait*.

*Adjusted for incomplete enumeration (based on INAC 2006 Registrations).

1.2 Age and Sex of the NBPSDHU Aboriginal Population

- According to the 2006 census, the median age for the NBPSDHU Aboriginal population was 32.2, and the percent aged 15 years and over was 75.1 (see Figure 1).
- Aboriginal children and youth aged 19 years of age and younger comprised 34.7% of the Aboriginal population, and seniors aged 65 years and over made up 6.7% of the Aboriginal population.
- Overall, the median age of Aboriginal males and females did not differ (32 years).
- Aboriginal females of reproductive age (15 to 49 years) comprised 50.1% of the female Aboriginal population.

Figure 1. NBPSDHU region Aboriginal Population by age and sex, 2006 census



Data Source: Pacey, M. & Ward, M. (2009). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, *First Nations Peoples in Ontario: A demographic Portrait*.

For information on rounding, refer to data limitations at the end of this report.

DEFINITIONS

Registered or Status Indian:

A person who is registered as an Indian under the Indian Act. The act sets out the requirements for determining who is an Indian for the purposes of the Indian Act. ^[4]

Aboriginal Identity:

Refers to the current self-identity of the individual. In the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, separate questions specifically asked whether the person was an Aboriginal person apart from the ethnic identity questions. In both Censuses those who answered yes to a question on Aboriginal Identity were branched to subsequent questions on Band membership and Treaty / Registered Indian Status. ^[4]

1.3 Registered Aboriginal Population

- From 2001 to 2009, the NBPSDHU registered Aboriginal population increased by 10.4%; 3.6% of this increase occurred from 2006-2009 (see Table 2). This increase was similar to that for Ontario.
- In Northern Ontario, the greatest change occurred in the in the NW LHIN (12.6% increase).

Table 2. Percent change in registered Aboriginal Population by health region, 2001-2009.

Health Region	Registered Population			% Change	
	2001	2006	2009	2001-2009	2006-2009
NBPSDHU	5,071	5,454	5,657	↑ 10.4	↑ 3.6
NE LHIN	42,241	45,348	46,912	↑ 10.0	↑ 3.3
NW LHIN	45,082	49,366	51,581	↑ 12.6	↑ 4.3
Ontario	156,949	169,014	174,893	↑ 10.3	↑ 3.4

Data Source: First Nations and Northern Statistics Section, Corporate Information Management Directorate, Information Management Branch, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

↑ Rate has increased
↓ Rate has decreased

1.4 Aboriginal Identity

- In 2006, the most prominent Aboriginal Identity in the NBPSDHU region was North American Indian, accounting for approximately 51% of the Aboriginal population (see Table 3).

Table 3. Aboriginal identity by sex for the NBPSDHU region, 2006 census

Aboriginal Identity	Total	Males	Females
Total population	9,225	4,560	4,670
North American Indian %	51.4	50.3	52.5
Métis %	45.4	46.6	44.2
Inuit %	0.3	0.5	0.0
Multiple Aboriginal identity responses %	1.0	1.3	0.5
Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere %	2.0	1.2	2.8

Data Source: Pacey, M. & Ward, M. (2009). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, *First Nations Peoples in Ontario: A demographic Portrait*.

DEFINITIONS

Reserve:

Tract of land, the legal title to which is held by the Crown, set apart for the use and benefit of an Indian band.^[4]

Indian Settlement:

A place where a self-contained group of at least 10 Indian (Aboriginal) persons resides more or less permanently. It is usually located on Crown lands under federal or provincial/territorial jurisdiction. Indian settlements have no official limits and have not been set apart for the use and benefit of an Indian Band as is the case with Indian reserves. Statistics Canada relies on INAC to identify Indian settlements to be recognized as census subdivisions, and their inclusion must be with the agreement of the provincial or territorial authorities. An arbitrary boundary is delineated to represent each Indian settlement as a census subdivision.^[2]

First Nation:

A term that came into common usage in the 1970s to replace the word "Indian," which some people found offensive. Although the term First Nation is widely used, no legal definition of it exists. Among its uses, the term "First Nations peoples" refers to the Indian peoples in Canada, both Status and non-Status. Some Indian peoples have also adopted the term "First Nation" when referring to their community in preference over "band".^[4]

Off Reserve:

A term used to describe people, services or objects that are not part of a reserve, but related to First Nations, INAC's definition of on and off-reserve changed in 2006. To help preserve confidentiality, the published counts from 2006 onward combine 'on reserve' and 'on Crown Land' categories.^[4]

2.0 RESERVES AND FIRST NATIONS

In 2010, the Government of Canada officially recognized 127 First Nation Communities in Ontario^[9]; the Chiefs of Ontario, however, have recognized 133 communities since 2008.^[10]

2.1 NBPSDHU Reserves and First Nations

A map of Reserves and First Nations communities located within the NBPSDHU region is provided in Appendix B.

- Within Ontario there are 201 reserves, of which 127 (63.2%) are First Nations. A majority (166; 82.6%) of the reserves are located in Northern Ontario.
- In the NBPSDHU region, there are nine reserves; six (66.7%) of which are First Nations (see table 4). The health unit has 4.5% of the total number of Ontario reserves located within its region.

Table 4. Aboriginal Reserves and First Nations in the NBPSDHU region.

NBPSDHU Reserves	First Nation
Shawanaga Indian Reserve No. 17	Yes
Shawanaga Indian Reserve No. 17B	No
Magnetawan Indian Reserve No. 1	Yes
Naiscoutaing Indian Reserve No. 17A	No
Dokis Indian Reserve No. 9	Yes
French River Indian Reserve No. 13	No
Parry Island First Nation	Yes
Nipissing Indian Reserve No. 10	Yes
Henvey Inlet Indian Reserve No. 2	Yes

Data Source: Pacey, M. & Ward, M. (2009). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, *First Nations Peoples in Ontario: A demographic Portrait*.

2.2 On and Off Reserve

- In 2006, 5,454 registered Aboriginal people resided in the NBPSDHU region, 33.8% of which lived on a reserve. This number was much smaller than that that for all of Ontario, where approximately 50.6%^[7] resided on a reserve (see Table 5).
- Aboriginals that reside on a reserve in the NBPSDHU region comprise approximately 2% of the on-reserve population for Ontario.

Table 5. On and Off Reserve Aboriginal Population by health region, 2006 census

Health Region	Total	% On Reserve	% Off Reserve	% of Ontario		
				On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total
NBPSDHU	5,454	33.8	66.2	2.2	4.2	3.2
NE LHIN	45,344	41.8	58.2	4.6	6.2	5.4
NW LHIN	49,366	57.4	41.5	17.2	12.0	14.6
Ontario	169,014	50.6	50.5	100	100	100

Data Source: Pacey, M. & Ward, M. (2009). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, *First Nations Peoples in Ontario: A demographic Portrait*.

DEFINITIONS

Knowledge of languages

Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in a particular language. ^[6]

Family Persons:

Refers to the classification of the population according to whether or not the persons are members of a census family. Family persons refer to household members who belong to a census family. ^[6]

Census Family:

A married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parent present. ^[6]

3.0 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Language Characteristics

- According to the 2006 census, a majority (60.5%) of the NBPSDHU Aboriginal population speak only English (see Table 6).
- Interestingly, almost 32% of the NBPSDHU Aboriginal population speak English and French compared to only 13% for all of Ontario.
- Only 4.2% of the Aboriginal population in the NBPSDHU region had an Aboriginal language as a mother tongue, and approximately 6% had knowledge of an Aboriginal language. These rates are much lower than the rates for Ontario as a whole (see Table 6).

Table 6. Knowledge of Aboriginal & official languages (English or French) by health region, 2006 census

Language Characteristics	NBPSDHU Total	Ontario Total
Total Aboriginal identity population	9,230	242,490
Knowledge of Aboriginal language(s) %	6.2	12.0
Knowledge of English only %	60.5	73.0
Knowledge of French only %	0.9	0.4
Knowledge of English and French only %	31.9	13.4
Knowledge of other languages %	0.6	1.3
Mother tongue is an Aboriginal language %	4.2	9.8
Speak an Aboriginal language most often at home %	0.7	5.4

Data Source: Pacey, M. & Ward, M. (2009). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, *First Nations Peoples in Ontario: A demographic Portrait*.

3.2 Census Family Characteristics

- Approximately 85% of the NBPSDHU region Aboriginal population are in a census family (See Table 7). More males (16.6%) are not in a census family than females (12.8%).
- Lone parents comprised over 8% of the persons in a census family, with over three times more females being lone parents (12.9%) than males (4.0%).
- Children accounted for over 45% of the persons in census families

Table 7. Census family status of Aboriginal peoples, 2006 census

Census Family Status	NBPSDHU	Ontario
Persons in census families	7,860	205,490
% of total	85.3	85.0
Spouses %	33.4	29.8
Common-law partners %	12.3	13.9
Lone parents %	8.6	8.8
Children in census families %	45.6	47.6

Data Source: Pacey, M. & Ward, M. (2009). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, *First Nations Peoples in Ontario: A demographic Portrait*.

3.3 Marital Status

- In the NBPSDHU region, almost 39% of Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over are legally married, and approximately 43% are single (see Table 8). These rates are consistent with those for Ontario.

DEFINITIONS

Total Population 1 year and over by place of residence 1 year ago:

Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his or her usual place of residence one year earlier. ^[6]

Total Population 5 years and over by place of residence 5 years ago:

Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his or her usual place of residence five years earlier. ^[6]

Table 8. Marital Status of Aboriginal Peoples, 2006 census

Marital Status	NBPSDHU	Ontario
Total population 15 years and over	6,935	178,170
Never Married (Single) %	42.6	47.5
Legally Married (and not separated) %	38.5	34.8
Separated (still legally married) %	6.1	5.5
Divorced %	7.6	8.4
Widowed %	5.2	3.8

Data Source: Pacey, M. & Ward, M. (2009). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, *First Nations Peoples in Ontario: A demographic Portrait*.

3.4 Mobility

- In 2006, 81.5% of the NBPSDHU Aboriginal population lived at the same residence as they did year before (see Table 9a), and 55.1% lived at their current address 5 or more years ago (see Table 9b).
- Only 2.2% of the NBPSDHU population moved to this region from another province/territory or country 5 or more years ago.
- The mobility characteristics for NBPSDHU Aboriginal peoples are similar to that of Ontario (see Table 9a and 9b).

Table 9a. Mobility of Aboriginal Peoples by place of residence 1 year ago, 2006 census

1 Year Mobility Status	NBPSDHU	Ontario
Total population 1 year and over	9,090	238,400
Lived at the same address 1 year ago %	81.5	82.0
Lived within the same province/territory 1 year ago, but changed address - same CSD %	10.3	11.2
Lived within the same province/territory 1 year ago, but changed address - different CSD %	6.9	5.8
Lived in a different province/territory or country 1 year ago %	1.2	0.8
Lived in a different country 1 year ago %	0.1	0.2

Data Source: Pacey, M. & Ward, M. (2009). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, *First Nations Peoples in Ontario: A demographic Portrait*.

CSD = Census Subdivision = Municipality

Table 9b. Mobility of Aboriginal Peoples by place of residence 5 years ago or more, 2006 census

5 Years or More Mobility Status	NBPSDHU	Ontario
Total population 5 years and over	8,545	222,630
Lived at the same address 5 years ago %	55.1	54.2
Lived within the same province/territory 5 years ago, but changed address - same CSD, different dwelling %	26.3	26.5
Lived within the same province/territory 5 years ago, but changed address - different CSD %	16.2	16.1
Lived in a different province/territory or country 5 years ago %	2.2	2.7
Lived in a different country 5 years ago %	0.2	0.5

Data Source: Pacey, M. & Ward, M. (2009). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, *First Nations Peoples in Ontario: A demographic Portrait*.

CSD = Census Subdivision = Municipality

3.5 Educational Attainment – Highest certificate, diploma or degree

Educational attainment refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom. ^[11]

- According to the 2006 census, approximately 1 in 3 Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over in the NBPSDHU region had not attained a certificate (including high school), diploma or degree (see Table 10a). In looking at educational attainment by age group, 17.4% of Aboriginal persons aged 25 to 34 had not attained any type of degree or certificate (including high school) by 2006, compared to 24.9% for Aboriginal persons aged 35 to 64 (see Tables 10b and 10c).
- Overall, more Aboriginal females have attained a university or college certificate, diploma or degree than Aboriginal males (see Tables 10a-c). More males, however, have attained an apprentice or trades certificate or diploma than females.

Table 10a. Education Attainment of Aboriginal Persons aged 15 and over for the NPSDHU Region, 2006 census

Education Attainment	Total	Males	Females
Total Aboriginal identity population 15 years and over	6,935	3,480	3,460
No certificate, diploma or degree %	34.0	35.1	32.8
High school certificate or equivalent %	22.7	22.8	22.5
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma %	12.5	18.8	5.9
College, CEGEP or other non- university certificate or diploma %	24.0	18.8	29.3
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level %	1.5	1.1	2.0
University certificate, diploma or degree %	5.3	3.2	7.5

Data Source: Pacey, M. & Ward, M. (2009). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, *First Nations Peoples in Ontario: A demographic Portrait*.

Table 10b. Education Attainment of Aboriginal Persons aged 25 to 34 for the NPSDHU Region, 2006 census

Education Attainment	Total	Males	Females
Total Aboriginal identity population aged 25 to 34	1,035	510	520
No certificate, diploma or degree %	17.4	13.7	20.2
High school certificate or equivalent %	24.6	33.3	17.3
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma %	12.1	20.6	2.9
College, CEGEP or other non- university certificate or diploma %	36.2	27.5	45.2
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level %	1.0	0.0	1.9
University certificate, diploma or degree %	8.2	4.9	11.5

Data Source: Pacey, M. & Ward, M. (2009). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, *First Nations Peoples in Ontario: A demographic Portrait*.

Table 10c. Education Attainment of Aboriginal Persons aged 35 to 64 for the NPSDHU Region, 2006 census

Education Attainment	Total	Males	Females
Total Aboriginal identity population aged 35 to 64	3,675	1,855	1,815
No certificate, diploma or degree %	24.9	27.0	22.6
High school certificate or equivalent %	22.3	21.3	23.7
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma %	16.1	22.9	8.8
College, CEGEP or other non- university certificate or diploma %	28.6	23.5	34.2
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level %	1.9	1.6	2.2
University certificate, diploma or degree %	6.1	3.8	8.5

Data Source: Pacey, M. & Ward, M. (2009). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, *First Nations Peoples in Ontario: A demographic Portrait*.

DEFINITIONS

In the labour force:

Refers to persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day.^[11]

Not in the labour force:

Persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, season workers in an 'off' season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long term illness or disability.^[6]

Participation Rate:

Refers to the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years and over excluding institutional residents.^[11]

Unemployment Rate:

Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day.^[11]

Occupation:

Refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of the longest duration since January 1, 2005.^[11]

Industry:

Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. If the person did not have a job during the week prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours. Industry classified using North American Industry Classification System 2002.^[11]

3.6 Labour Force

- According to the 2006 census, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal persons in the NBPSDHU region was 60.7%, indicating that almost 40% were not participants in the labour force (see Table 11).
- The unemployment rate was 14.2%, and the employment rate was 52.2%. The unemployment rate was higher than that for Ontario.

Table 11. Labour Force Activity of Aboriginal Persons, 2006 census

Labour Force Activity	NBPSDHU	Ontario
Aboriginal identity population 15 years and over	6,940	178,165
In the labour force %	60.7	64.6
Employed %	85.9	87.7
Unemployed %	14.2	12.3
Not in the labour force %	39.2	35.4
Participation rate %	60.7	64.6
Employment rate %	52.2	56.7
Unemployment rate %	14.2	12.3

Data Source: Pacey, M. & Ward, M. (2009). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, *First Nations Peoples in Ontario: A demographic Portrait*.

3.6.1 Labour Force Activity and Education Attainment

- Overall the participation and employment rate is similar for the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population aged 15 years and over in the NBPSDHU region (see Table 12).
- Unemployment rates were higher (double) for Aboriginal people with no post-secondary education, or an education less than a university certificate, diploma, or degree than for non-Aboriginal people.
- Interestingly, participation and employment rates were higher for Aboriginal people with a university certificate, diploma, or degree than for non-Aboriginal people.

3.6.2 Place of Work

- Overall, Aboriginal persons place of work status for the NBPSDHU region was similar to that of Ontario (see Table 13).
- 23% of males had no fixed workplace address compared to only 4.7% of females. This may be due to the high number of males working in the trades; transport and equipment operators and related occupations area (see Table 14).

3.6.3 Occupational Characteristics

- Overall, occupation characteristics for the NBPSDHU region are similar that to Ontario; however, nearly 5% more females have occupations in the health field, and over 6% more males have jobs in trades and related occupations in the NBPSDHU region than that for Ontario (see Table 14).
- The sales and service occupational characteristic accounted for 36.7% of the female labour force.
- Trades and related occupations accounted for 41.0% of the male labour force.



Table 12. Labour Force Activity by Highest Level of Education for the NBPSDHU region, 2006 census

Education Attainment	Non-Aboriginal Identity Population			Aboriginal Identity Population		
	Participation Rate (%)	Employment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)	Employment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
Total	59	55	7	61	52	14
No certificate, diploma or degree	34	30	11	37	31	17
Certificate, diploma or degree	68	64	7	73	63	14
High school certificate or equivalent	65	59	9	70	61	14
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	59	55	7	70	58	18
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	75	71	5	74	65	13
University certificate, diploma or degree	71	68	5	81	75	6

Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada, Semi-custom tabulations for NBPSDHU, Table 11.

Table 13. Place of work status of Aboriginal Persons for the NPSDHU Region, 2006 census

Place of work status	NBPSDHU			Ontario		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total employed labour force 15 years and over with an Aboriginal identity	3,620	1,910	1,710	101,025	50,200	50,825
Worked at home %	3.6	3.4	4.1	4.9	4.3	5.5
Worked outside of Canada %	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6
No fixed workplace address %	14.4	23.0	4.7	12.8	19.4	6.3
Worked at usual place %	81.6	73.3	90.9	81.8	75.8	87.7

Data Source: Pacey, M. & Ward, M. (2009). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, *First Nations Peoples in Ontario: A demographic Portrait*.

Table 14. Occupational Characteristics of Aboriginal Persons for the NPSDHU Region, 2006 census

Occupational Characteristic	NBPSDHU			Ontario		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total experiences labour force 15 years and over with an Aboriginal identity	4,080	2,160	1,920	111,160	55,645	55,510
Management Occupations %	7.7	7.9	7.6	6.8	7.5	6.1
Business; finance and administration occupations %	13.0	5.6	21.4	15.0	7.1	23.0
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations %	2.3	4.2	0.0	3.7	5.3	2.1
Health occupations %	6.7	2.1	12.2	4.5	1.1	7.9
Occupations in social science; education; government service and religion %	9.8	4.4	15.9	9.5	5.0	14.0
Occupations in art; culture; recreation and sport %	1.2	0.5	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.3
Sales and service occupations %	29.2	22.2	36.7	28.6	22.0	35.2
Trades; transport and equipment operators and related occupations %	22.5	41.0	1.8	19.0	34.3	3.6
Occupations unique to primary industry %	3.8	6.5	0.5	3.8	6.4	1.2
Occupations unique to processing; manufacturing and utilities %	4.0	5.8	1.6	7.1	9.4	4.7

Data Source: Pacey, M. & Ward, M. (2009). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, *First Nations Peoples in Ontario: A demographic Portrait*.

3.6.4 Industry Characteristics

- For Aboriginal females in the NBPSDHU region, the health care and social services industry accounted for over one quarter (25.5%) of the labour force. For males, the construction industry accounted for over one fifth (21.7%) of the labour force.
- Over 6% more Aboriginal males in the NBPSDHU region have jobs in the construction industry, and over 6% more females have jobs in the health care and social services industry compared to Ontario as a whole (see Table 16). Employment in the manufacturing industry was nearly 5% higher in Ontario for Aboriginal peoples compared to NBPSDHU region.
- Together the construction, retail trade, health care and social services, and business services industries account for over 50% of the labour force for Aboriginal peoples in the NBPSDHU region (see Table 15).

Table 15. Industry Characteristics of Aboriginal Persons for the NPSDHU Region, 2006 census

Industry Characteristic	NBPSDHU			Ontario		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total experiences labour force 15 years and over with an Aboriginal identity	4,080	2,165	1,920	111,160	55,645	55,510
Agriculture and other resource-based industries %	4.7	6.9	1.8	4.3	7.0	1.6
Construction %	12.1	21.7	1.3	7.7	14.1	1.4
Manufacturing %	5.8	9.7	1.3	11.3	15.7	6.8
Wholesale trade %	2.3	3.7	1.0	2.7	3.6	1.9
Retail trade %	11.4	7.6	15.9	10.7	8.5	12.9
Finance and real estate %	2.8	1.8	3.9	3.3	2.4	4.2
Health care and social services %	14.7	5.1	25.5	11.8	4.1	19.4
Educational services %	5.5	2.5	9.1	5.7	3.3	8.2
Business services %	14.6	16.9	12.0	16.0	18.3	13.7
Other services %	26.1	24.0	28.4	26.6	23.1	30.0

Data Source: Pacey, M. & Ward, M. (2009). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, *First Nations Peoples in Ontario: A demographic Portrait*.

3.6.5 Mode of Transportation to Work

- Overall, the most common mode of transportation to work for Aboriginal persons was driving to work in a car, truck, or van (see Table 16).
- Mode of transportation to work for the NBPSDHU region was similar to that of Ontario; however, approximately 4% less of the NBPSDHU Aboriginal population use public transit compared to that of Ontario.

Table 16. Mode of transportation to work of the aboriginal identity population for the NPSDHU Region, 2006 census

Mode of transportation	NBPSDHU			Ontario		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total employed labour force 15 years and over with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address with an Aboriginal identity	3,480	1,845	1,635	95,545	47,770	47,770
Car; truck; van; as driver %	67.4	66.9	67.9	65.0	67.8	62.3
Car; truck; van; as passenger %	14.4	14.9	13.8	11.8	11.5	12.1
Public transit %	4.0	3.5	4.6	8.1	6.5	9.8
Walked or bicycled %	11.9	12.2	11.6	13.0	12.0	13.9
All other modes%	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9

Data Source: Pacey, M. & Ward, M. (2009). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, *First Nations Peoples in Ontario: A demographic Portrait*.

3.7 Income

- In 2005, the median income for Aboriginal peoples in the NBPSDHU region was \$16,900 (see Table 17). Furthermore, males earned over \$6,000 more than females.
- The median income for the NBPSDHU region was nearly \$2,000 less than that of Ontario.
- Nearly 5% more of the NBPSDHU region's total income comes from government transfers compared to that of Ontario.

Table 17. Income of the aboriginal identity population in 2005 for the NPSDHU Region, 2006 census

Income	NBPSDHU			Ontario		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total Aboriginal identity population 15 years and over with income (counts)	6,440	3,322	3,215	165,780	79,185	86,590
Median income- Total Aboriginal identity population 15 years and over (\$)	16,900	20,605	14,522	18,808	22,043	16,940
Composition of total income (100%)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Earnings- As a % of total income	72.1	75.4	67.9	77.2	81.1	72.5
Government transfers- As a % of total income	21.5	17.7	26.6	16.6	12.3	21.8
All other money- As a % of total income	6.3	6.9	5.5	6.2	6.6	5.7

Data Source: Pacey, M. & Ward, M. (2009). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, *First Nations Peoples in Ontario: A demographic Portrait*.

4.0 WELL-BEING

4.1 The Community Well-Being (CWB) Index

What is the First Nations Community Well-Being (CWB) Index?

The CWB Index is a composite socio-economic status indicator for Census Subdivisions (CSDs) based on Census data. The CWB Index is based on income, education, housing quality, and labour force Census data. These 4 factors are combined to give each CSD a well-being score from 0 to 1 (see Table 11). The CWB Index is a collaborative project between Statistics Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.^[3]

- Table 18 (see following page) provides CWB scores for each factor, as well as mean CWB scores for the reserve and non-reserve CSDs in the NBPSDHU region.
- The mean CWB score for non-reserve CSDs is much greater than that for reserve CSDs (0.82 and 0.71, respectively). For non-reserve and reserve CSDs, the CWB scores range from 0.75 to 0.91 and 0.65 to 0.79, respectively.

Table 18. Community well-being broken down by CSD for the NBPSDHU region, 2001 census

CSD Name	Reserve CSD?	Income Score	Education Score	Housing Score	Labour Force Activity Score	CWB Score 2001
Bonfield		0.74	0.81	0.94	0.82	0.83
Calvin		0.68	0.75	0.95	0.91	0.82
Chisholm		0.68	0.78	0.96	0.82	0.81
East Ferris		0.83	0.87	0.96	0.87	0.88
Mattawa		0.67	0.70	0.91	0.71	0.75
Mattawan						0.91
Nipissing 10	YES	0.68	0.85	0.86	0.75	0.79
Nipissing, Unorganized, North Part		0.76	0.79	0.92	0.82	0.82
North Bay		0.79	0.87	0.95	0.81	0.85
Papineau-Cameron		0.68	0.76	0.93	0.80	0.79
Temagami		0.72	0.81	0.92	0.83	0.82
West Nipissing		0.71	0.75	0.94	0.73	0.78
Armour		0.74	0.79	0.92	0.78	0.81
Burk's Falls		0.69	0.75	0.92	0.79	0.79
Callander						
Carling		0.78	0.88	0.95	0.73	0.84
Dokis 9	YES					0.74
French River, 13	YES					0.65
Joly		0.73	0.83	0.95	0.85	0.84
Kearney		0.70	0.79	0.91	0.72	0.78
Machar		0.83	0.83	0.98	0.75	0.85
Magnetawan		0.71	0.81	0.96	0.74	0.81
Magnetawan 1	YES					0.68
McDougall		0.81	0.85	0.94	0.84	0.86
McKellar		0.79	0.81	0.96	0.80	0.84
McMurrich / Monteith		0.74	0.82	0.91	0.80	0.82
Nipissing		0.76	0.84	0.91	0.84	0.84
Parry Island First Nation	YES	0.57	0.82	0.64	0.74	0.70
Parry Sound		0.77	0.81	0.91	0.81	0.82
Parry Sound, Unorganized, Centre Part		0.70	0.69	0.92	0.71	0.76
Parry Sound, Unorganized, North East Part						0.90
Perry		0.72	0.81	0.93	0.80	0.82
Powassan		0.77	0.81	0.96	0.83	0.84
Ryerson		0.68	0.81	0.90	0.74	0.78
Seguin		0.77	0.8.	0.94	0.85	0.85
Shawanaga	YES					0.72
South River		0.67	0.70	0.96	0.67	0.75
Strong		0.72	0.77	0.92	0.77	0.79
Sundridge		0.78	0.84	0.96	0.73	0.83
The Archipelago		0.83	0.78	0.93	0.72	0.82
Whitestone		0.80	0.80	0.91	0.78	0.82
NBPSDHU NON-RESERVE MEAN						0.82
NBPSDHU RESERVE MEAN						0.71

*Highlighted areas are reserves.

Data Source: Pacey, M. & Ward, M. (2009). Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, *First Nations Peoples in Ontario: A demographic Portrait*.

5.0 DATA LIMITATIONS

5.1 Limitations of the 2006 Census data

- Data for the 2006 Census is not available for the Aboriginal reserves and settlements that are incompletely enumerated. ^[8]
- In order to protect the confidentiality of respondents, a process known as random rounding is utilized. This process adjusts the data for individual cells. Values greater than 10 are rounded up or down to a multiple of 5 and values less than 10 are rounded to either a 0 or a 10. To further ensure the confidentiality of respondents, methods such as suppression and the suppression of income statistics may be used. ^[8]
- Census data is based on 100% data or 20% data. When it is based on 100% data this means that it is based on basic questions that are sent to every household. When it is based on 20% data this means that it is based on information such as education, income, and employment that are only answered by 1 in every 5 households. It is important to note that for smaller communities the 20% sample may not be an accurate representation of the total population. ^[8]

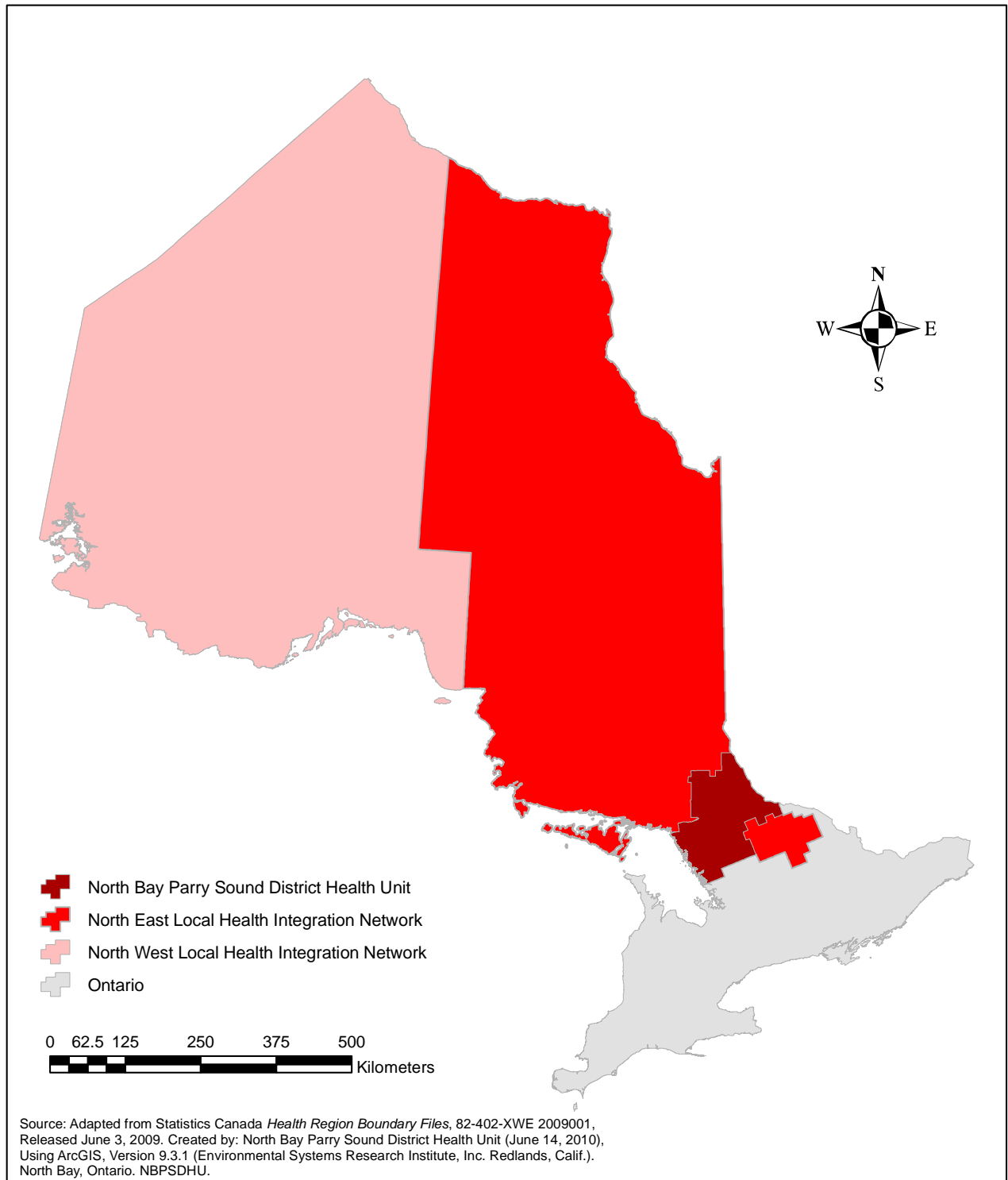
5.2 Limitations of the Community Well-Being (CWB) Index

- The CWB Index was intended to be completed every census year; however, a CWB Index is not available for the most recent census year (2006).
- The main focus of the CWB Index is on socio-economic aspects of well being. Limitations of the Census lead to the exclusion of other important aspects of well-being, such as physical, psychological and cultural health. ^[5]
- Socio-economic indicators of the CWB Index may not provide an accurate understanding of the economic situation of First Nations. ^[5]

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APPENDIX A: HEALTH REGIONS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO



APPENDIX B: RESERVES IN NBPSDHU REGION

