

aboriginal insight

NEWSLETTER

National Newsletter Summer 2018

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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Happy National Indigenous Peoples Day!

The first day of summer, June 21, marks National Indigenous Peoples Day, a day to recognize and celebrate First Nations people, Métis, and Inuit in Canada. The Canadian Constitution recognizes these three groups as Aboriginal peoples, also known as Indigenous peoples.

To learn more about National Indigenous Peoples Day, see <u>National Indigenous</u>
Peoples Day on the Crown–Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada website.

For some selected facts on First Nations people, Métis and Inuit in Canada from the 2016 Census and Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada, 2011 to 2036 see our National Indigenous Day ... by the numbers:

Releases:

Smoking correlates among Inuit men and women in Inuit Nunangat

On March 21, 2018, Statistics Canada released 'Smoking correlates among Inuit men and women in Inuit Nunangat.' Using data from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey, an Inuit-specific social determinants of health framework, and a gender-based analysis, this *Health Reports* article examines correlates of smoking among Inuit men and women aged 18 or older living in the four regions collectively known as Inuit Nunangat (Nunavik in Northern Quebec, Nunatsiavut in Northern Labrador, Nunavut, and the Inuvialuit region of the Northwest Territories).

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Violent victimization and discrimination among visible minority populations, Canada, 2014

On April 12, 2018, Statistics Canada released 'Violent victimization and discrimination among visible minority populations, Canada, 2014.' This *Juristat* article presents information on the experiences of violent victimization among the visible minority population in Canada using self-reported data from the 2014 General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization). In addition, characteristics of violent incidents are explored, along with experiences of discrimination and perceptions of safety. Note: Aboriginal people are included under the 'non-visible minority' group used in this article, but generally have a very different demographic and victimization profile than non-Aboriginal Canadians who are not visible minorities. See Tables 4 and 6.

Among the findings:

In 2014, the overall rate of violent victimization among visible minorities (55^E incidents per 1,000 population) was significantly lower than among non-visible minorities (80 per 1,000) and that of Aboriginal people (163 per 1,000).

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Violent victimization and discrimination by religious affiliation in Canada, 2014

On April 12, 2018, Statistics Canada released 'Violent victimization and discrimination by religious affiliation in Canada, 2014.' This *Juristat* article uses data from the 2014 General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization) to analyze self-reported experiences of victimization and discrimination among Canadians by their religious affiliation. Characteristics of violent incidents are examined—including whether victim reported to police—while information on the context surrounding experiences of discrimination is explored. In addition, religious affiliation is examined in relation to Canadians' perceptions of safety and attitudes toward police performance.

Among the findings:

When asked about their confidence in the police, Christians and non-Christians generally had a similar level of confidence, and both groups had higher confidence than did individuals with no religious affiliation. However, Buddhists (31%) and individuals affiliated with Aboriginal spirituality (23%^E) were less likely to have a 'great deal' of confidence compared to Christian individuals (48%).

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Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2016

On April 25, 2018, Statistics Canada released the article 'Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2016'. This Juristat article examines the nature and extent of police-reported hate crime in Canada. Key topics include motivations for hate crime (e.g., race/ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation), types of offences, geographical comparisons and accused/victim characteristics. The article uses data from the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey which gathers data from police records.

Among the findings:

Police-reported hate crime against Aboriginal peoples continued to account for a relatively small proportion of hate crimes (2%), declining from 35 incidents in 2015 to 30 incidents in 2016.

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Acute care hospitalizations for mental and behavioural disorders among First Nations people

On June 20, 2018, Statistics Canada released the article 'Acute care hospitalizations for mental and behavioural disorders among First Nations people' in Health Reports. This study describes acute care hospitalizations for mental/behavioural disorders among First Nations people living on and off reserve. The 2006 Census was linked to the Discharge Abstract Database from 2006/2007 through 2008/2009 for all provinces (except Ontario and Quebec) and the three territories. Hospitalizations for seven types of disorders were identified.

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Aboriginal Population Profiles

The Aboriginal population profile will be released Thursday June 21st 2018. This part of the profile will contain person-level data for standard geographies.

- Canada, provinces and territories (CPT)
- Census metropolitan areas/Census agglomerations (CMA/CA)
- Census divisions/Census subdivisions (CD/CSD)

A second part to this profile will be released July 18th 2018. This part will include

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If you know an organization or person that may benefit from what this newsletter has to offer, please pass it on or put them in contact with us.

Got a Question or Comment?

Please contact one of the Aboriginal Liaison Advisors in your region as listed above.

custom geographies for person-level variables as well as households and dwellings. The following geographies will be available at that time:

- Inuit regions
- Métis settlements
- Indian band and Tribal Council areas
- Historic treaty areas
- Modern treaty and self-government agreement areas

Did you know?

Happy birthday StatCan!

Join Statistics Canada's employees across the country in celebrating 100 years' worth of questions and answers compiled into millions upon millions of confidential and accurate data points.

Connecting Stats, Stories and People

To mark Statistics Canada's 100th anniversary throughout 2018, this blog will feature stories of leaders and change-makers that have impacted the world of statistics. This special series of blog articles will include profiles on Jean Talon, Robert H. Coats and Agatha Chapman, among others. For more information about our program of activities to mark our Centennial, visit One Hundred Years and Counting.

Join the conversation as we celebrate our 100th birthday!

To learn interesting facts about StatCan's history and get the latest updates on our planned activities throughout 2018, follow us on Facebook and Twitter! Join the #StatCan100 conversation as we share 100 years of history in our weekly #ThrowbackThursday series.

2018 Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces

From **April 5, 2018 to December 31, 2018** some residents in your area may be contacted by mail or telephone to answer Statistics Canada's Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces. The survey may be either self-completed on a secure online website (if available in your area) or over the telephone with a trained interviewer.

Specifically, we are interested in the peoples' experiences related to safety in public and private spaces. Questions are asked about personal experiences at home, school, in the workplace, public spaces, and online.

Approximately 104,000 households will be selected at random throughout the

<u>provinces.</u> It is then possible that a member or members of a First Nation community may be asked to participate in the survey. All survey participants, 15 years of age and older, will be assured of complete confidentiality.

Interviewers will provide survey respondents with the telephone number of our Regional Office enabling them to directly contact Statistics Canada if additional information is needed.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces, you can visit www.statcan.gc.ca/sspps or please contact one of the following people:

Julie Sauvé, Survey Manager Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division Phone: (613) 854-8281

Kathy AuCoin, Chief of the Analysis Program Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Phone: (613)951-5190





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