

**ABORIGINAL Housing**  
**Part ii**

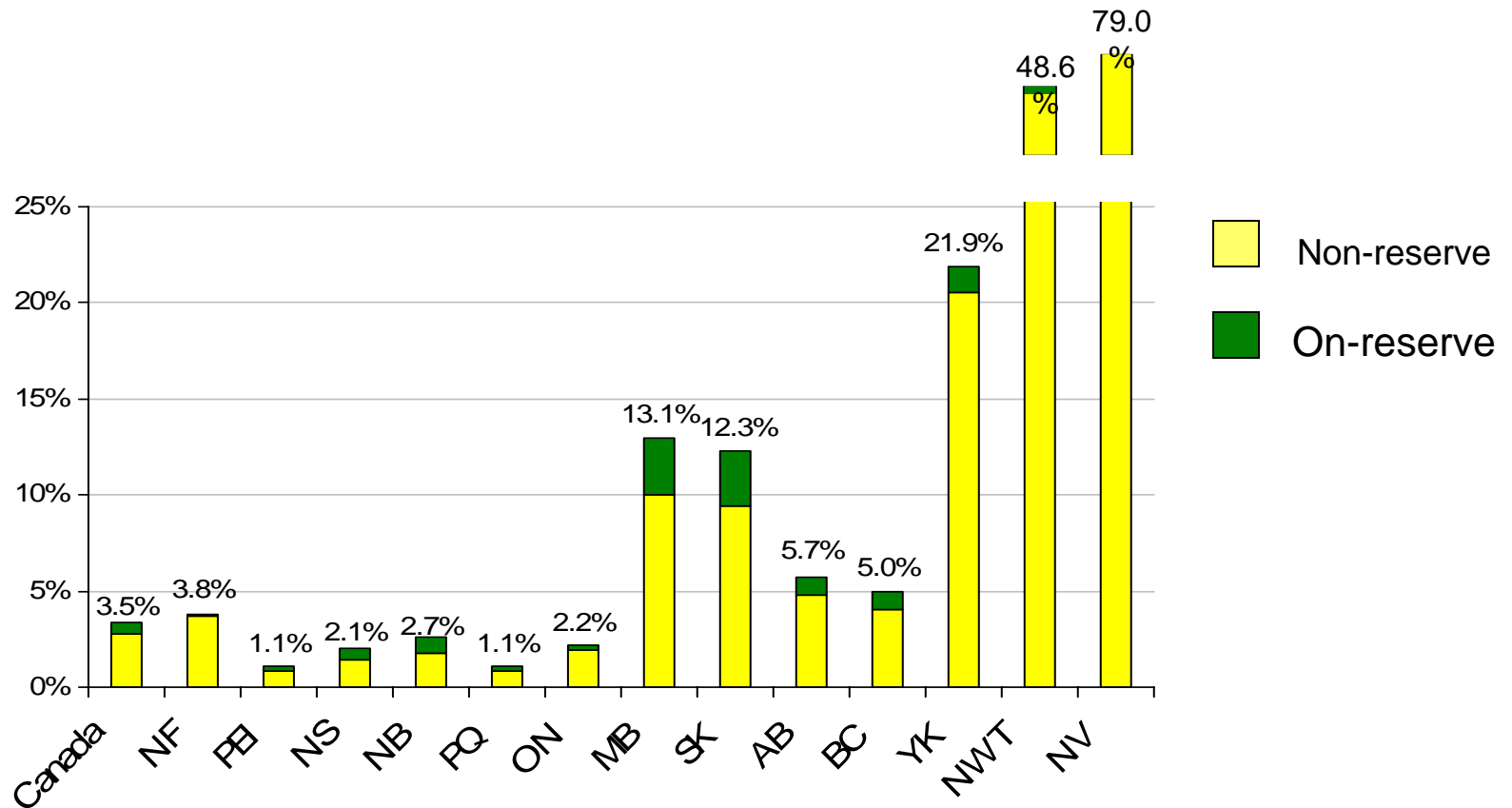
**Reference Book**

Sept 23 / 2004

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# Aboriginal Households as a Percentage of All Households, 2001



Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

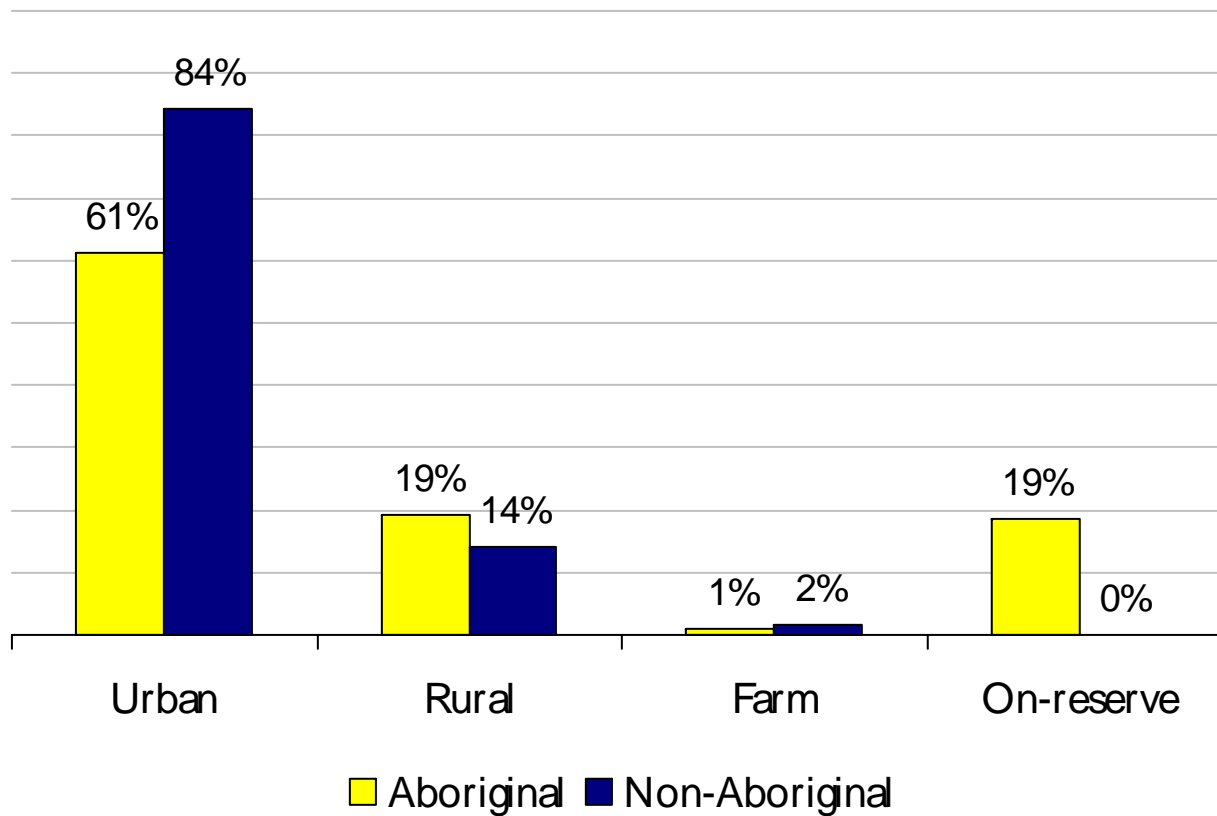
# Number of Households that are Aboriginal Households, 2001

	All Households #	Aboriginal Households					
		Total Aboriginal #	Share of All Households	Non-reserve #	Share of All Households	On-Reserve #	Share of All Households
Canada	11,364,155	392,530	3.5%	319,265	2.8%	73,265	0.6%
Newfoundland and Labrador	188,705	7,250	3.8%	6,995	3.7%	255	0.1%
Prince Edward Island	49,550	560	1.1%	420	0.8%	140	0.3%
Nova Scotia	357,400	7,400	2.1%	5,130	1.4%	2,270	0.6%
New Brunswick	281,720	7,390	2.6%	5,200	1.8%	2,190	0.8%
Quebec	2,953,485	33,445	1.1%	24,935	0.8%	8,510	0.3%
Ontario	4,165,745	90,385	2.2%	77,670	1.9%	12,715	0.3%
Manitoba	416,090	54,305	13.1%	41,685	10.0%	12,620	3.0%
Saskatchewan	344,735	42,390	12.3%	32,250	9.4%	10,140	2.9%
Alberta	1,060,665	60,240	5.7%	51,040	4.8%	9,200	0.9%
British Columbia	1,515,755	75,125	5.0%	60,125	4.0%	15,000	1.0%
Yukon	10,750	2,355	21.9%	2,200	20.5%	155	1.4%
North West Territories	12,400	6,030	48.6%	5,955	48.0%	75	0.6%
Nunavut	7,175	5,665	79.0%	5,665	79.0%	-	0.0%

Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

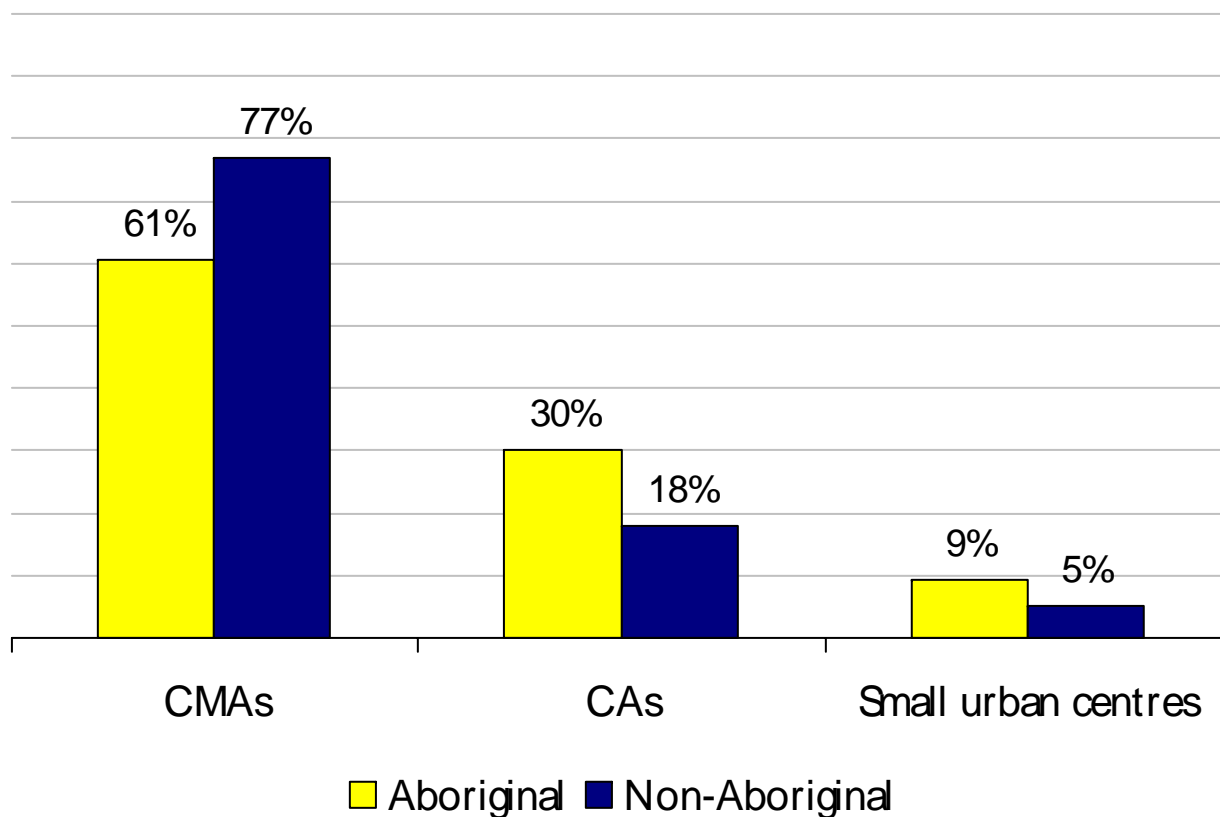
Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

# Location of Households, 2001



Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

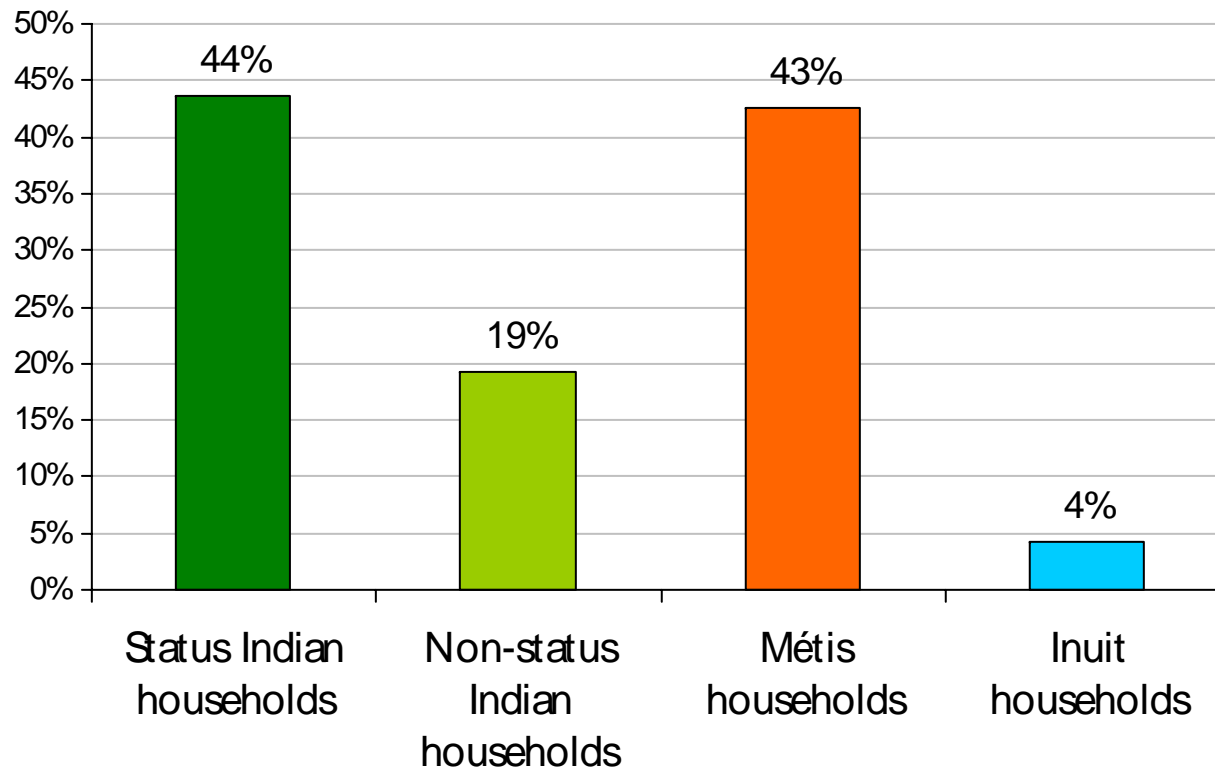
# Location of Urban Non-Reserve Households, 2001



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households  
Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

Aboriginal households are less likely than non-Aboriginal households to live in urban areas, while a greater share of urban Aboriginal households live in CAs and small urban centres.

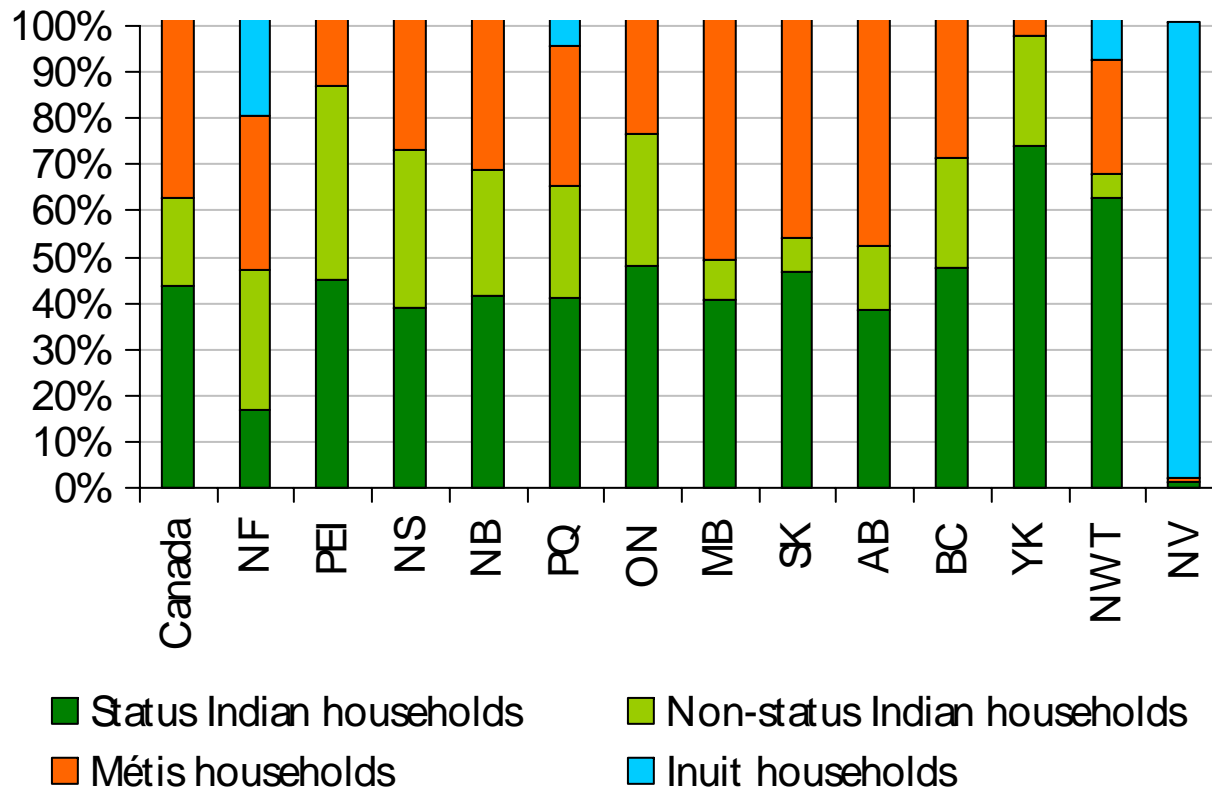
# Breakdown of Aboriginal Households by Aboriginal Identity



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

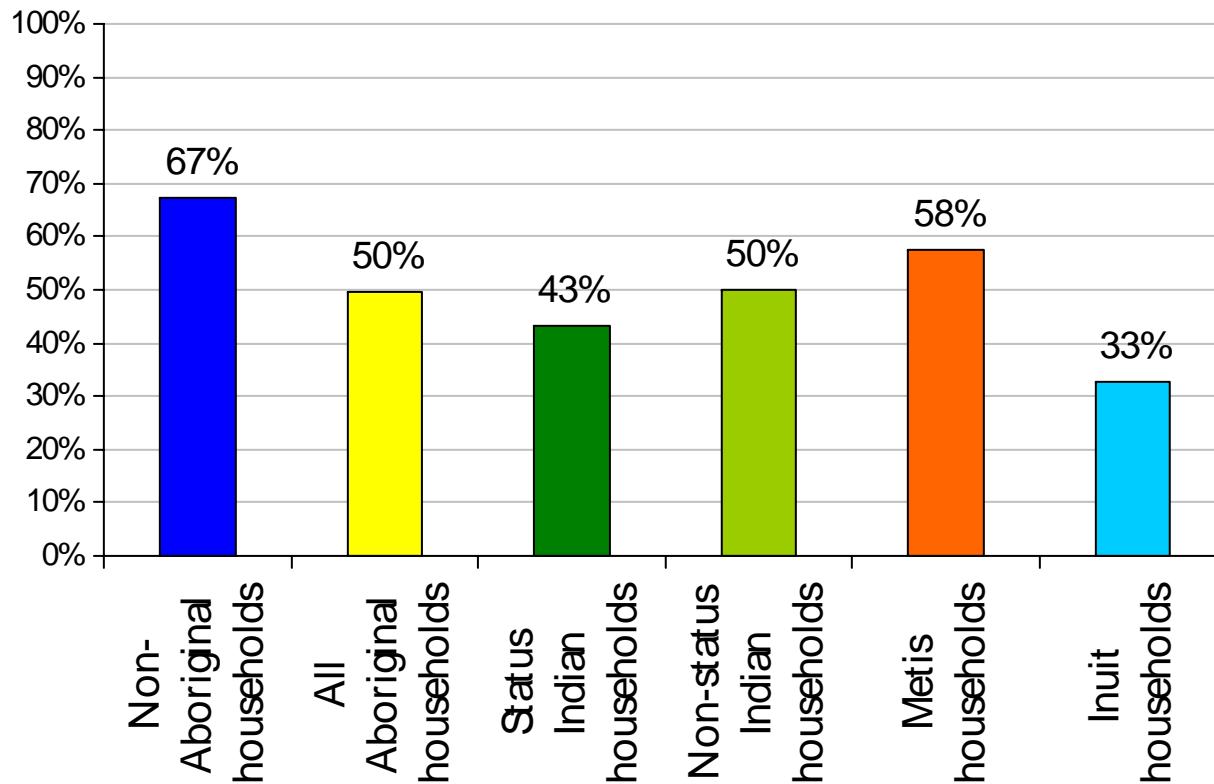
# Distribution of Aboriginal Households by Aboriginal Identity



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

# Ownership Rate Among Aboriginal Households, 2001



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

Half of Aboriginal households own their home, compared to over two-thirds of non-Aboriginal households.

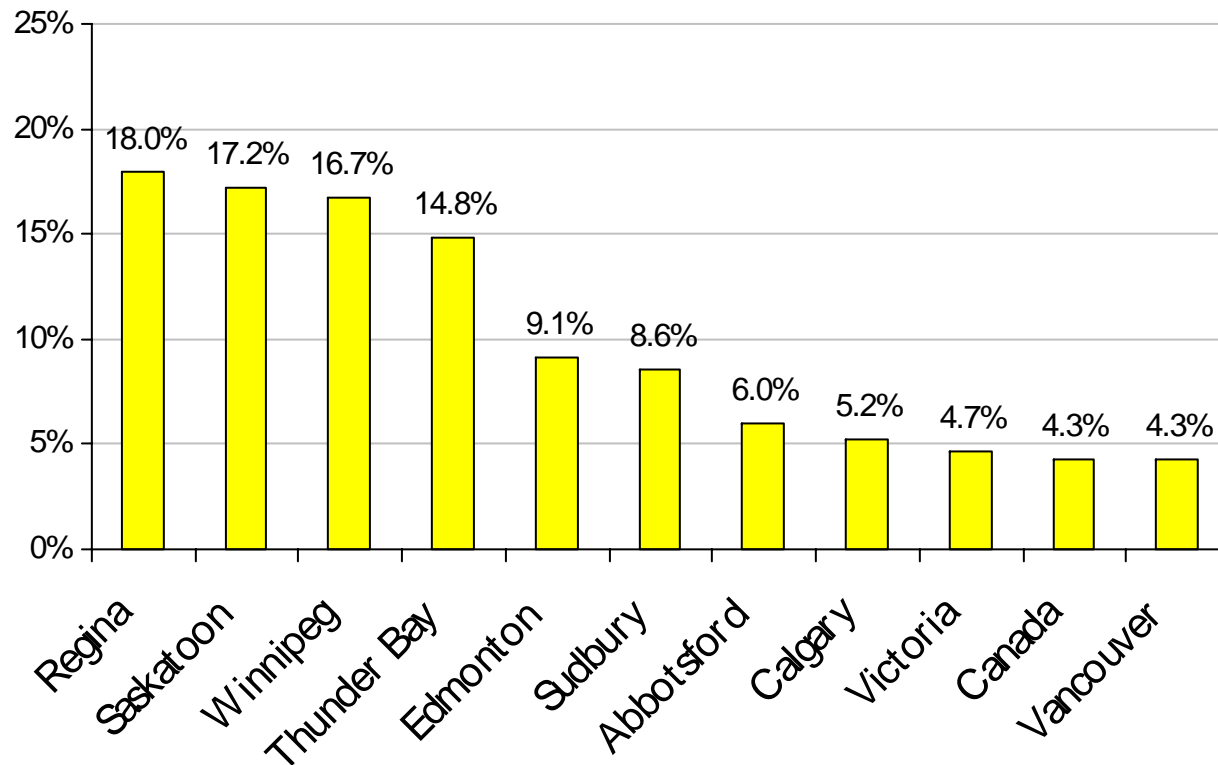
# Cities with the Greatest Number of Aboriginal (non-reserve) Households, 2001

	Total	Owner	Renter
Canada	319,265	153,375	165,890
Winnipeg	24,955	9,445	15,505
Vancouver	18,300	5,805	12,495
Edmonton	17,830	6,990	10,840
Toronto	11,460	4,630	6,830
Calgary	9,990	4,535	5,455
Saskatoon	8,035	2,705	5,325
Ottawa-Gatineau	7,905	3,820	4,085
Montreal	7,185	2,695	4,490
Regina	6,405	2,040	4,360
Hamilton	3,810	1,600	2,215

Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

# Cities with the Greatest Share of Renter Households that are Aboriginal Households (non-reserve), 2001



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

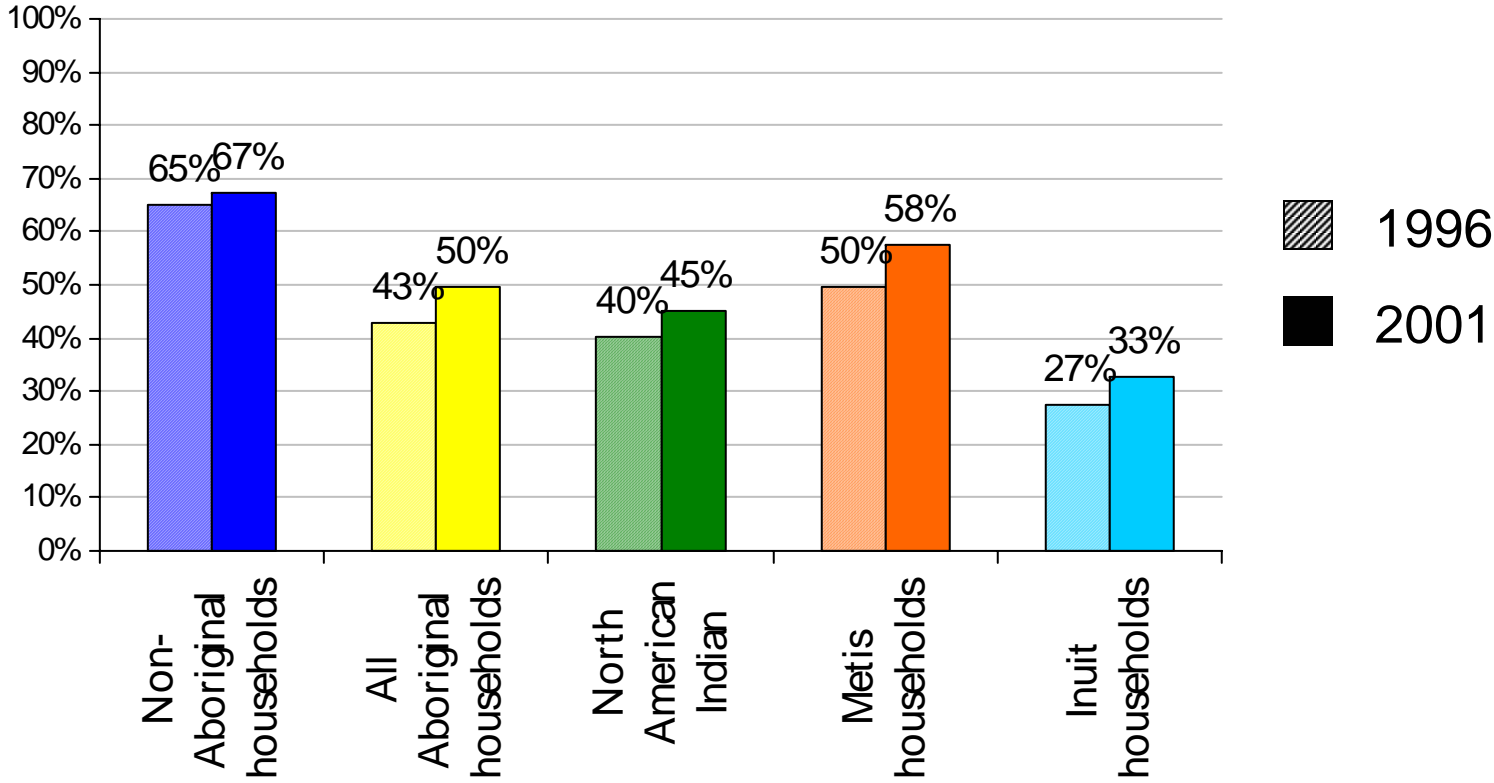
Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

# Assessing Housing Conditions- Acceptable Housing

CMHC define a dwelling as acceptable when it is:

- *adequate* in condition (no major repairs are required);
- *suitable* in size, for the size and make-up of the households (based on the National Occupancy Standards – NOS); and
- *affordable* (costs less than 30 per cent of total before-tax household income)

# Ownership Rate Increases from 1996 - 2001



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

# Assessing Housing Conditions- Core Housing Need

A household is in **core housing need** if:

- its dwelling falls below one or more of the adequacy, suitability or affordability standards,

AND

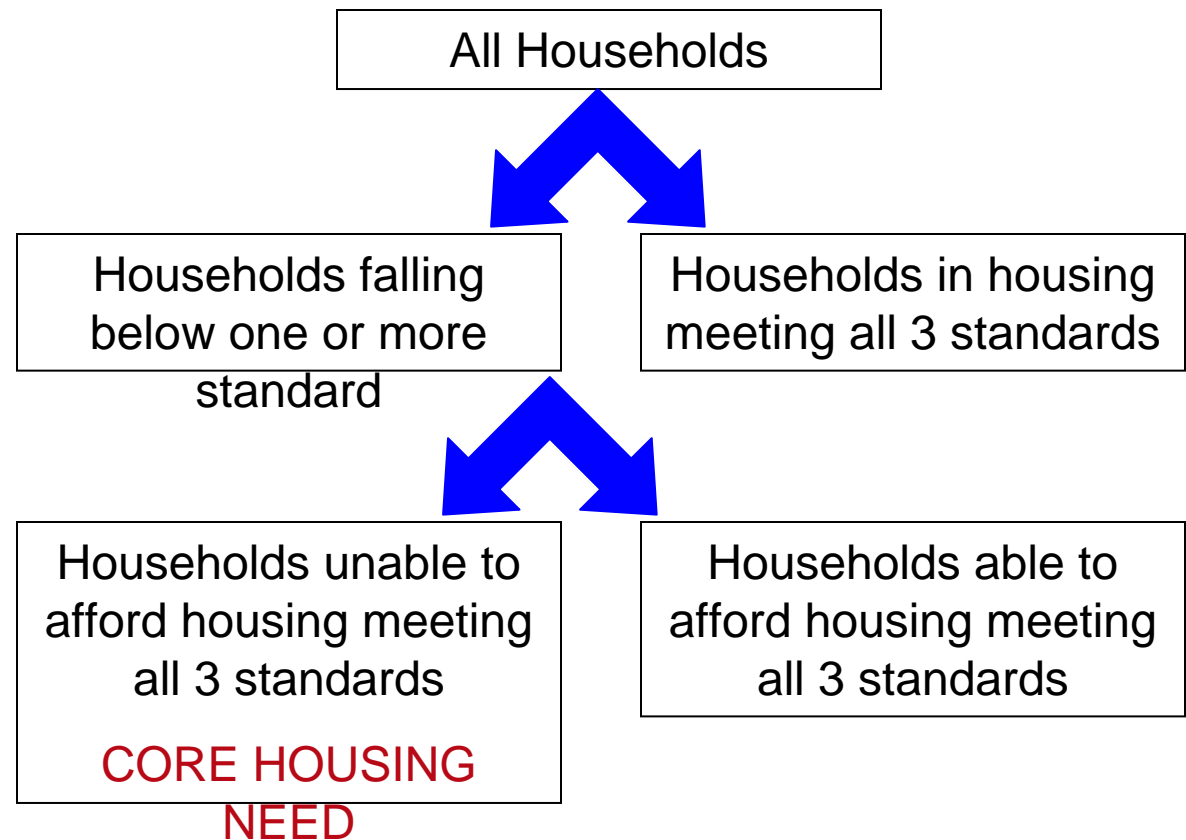
- it could not find local rental housing meeting all three standards

# The Core Housing Need Process

*Step 1: Assess if households fall below any standards*

*Most Canadians are well housed, or could afford to be*

*Step 2: Assess if households below standards could afford local rental housing meeting all the standards*



# Aboriginal Households and the share in Core Housing Need

	Total		Owner		Renter	
	Total	% In Core Housing Need	Total	% In Core Housing Need	Total	% In Core Housing Need
All Aboriginal households	297,300	24.8%	148,200	11.8%	149,100	37.8%
Status Indian households	127,500	28.4%	54,900	12.4%	72,600	40.5%
Non-status Indian households	57,300	24.9%	28,600	12.3%	28,700	37.4%
Métis households	128,400	20.6%	74,100	10.7%	54,300	34.2%
Inuit households	13,100	31.9%	4,300	20.7%	8,800	37.3%
Non-Aboriginal households	10,508,300	15.6%	7,081,500	8.5%	3,426,800	30.1%

Households includes only those assessed for core housing need (excludes households on farms or reserves, and those whose income is less than \$0 or greater than their shelter costs)

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

# Aboriginal Households and Core Housing Need

	Total		Owner		Renter	
	Total	In Core Housing Need	Total	In Core Housing Need	Total	In Core Housing Need
All Aboriginal Households	297,300	73,900	148,200	17,500	149,100	56,300
Status Indian households	127,500	36,200	54,900	6,800	72,600	29,400
Non-status Indian households	57,300	14,300	28,600	3,500	28,700	10,700
Métis households	128,400	26,500	74,100	7,900	54,300	18,600
Inuit households	13,100	4,200	4,300	900	8,800	3,300
Non-Aboriginal households	10,508,300	1,635,800	7,081,500	605,000	3,426,800	1,030,800

Households includes only those assessed for core housing need (excludes households on farms or reserves, and those whose income is less than \$0 or greater than their shelter costs)

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

# Aboriginal Households and Core Housing Need, 1996 -2001

	All Households			Households in Core Housing Need	
	1996	2001	% Chg*	1996	2001
All Aboriginal Households	218,300	297,300	36%	32%	25%
North American Indian Households	148,200	184,900	25%	34%	27%
Métis Households	81,800	128,400	57%	27%	21%
Inuit Households	10,900	13,100	20%	33%	32%
Non-Aboriginal Households	9,809,500	10,508,300	7%	18%	16%

\*Caution should be exercised in analyzing trends for Aboriginal households. Over time, patterns in Aboriginal self-identification for the Census have changed, and in recent years, a growing number of people who had not previously identified with an Aboriginal group are now doing so. Changes in Aboriginal participation in the census over time also result in comparability issues

The number of households in core housing need declined among non-Aboriginal households but increased among Aboriginal households.

Households includes only those assessed for core housing need (excludes households on farms or reserves, and those whose income is less than \$0 or greater than their shelter costs)

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

# Aboriginal Households and the Percentage in Core Housing Need, 1996 -2001

	All Households			Households in Core Housing Need	
	1996	2001	% Chg*	1996	2001
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Non-Aboriginal Households	9,809,500	10,508,300	7%	18%	16%

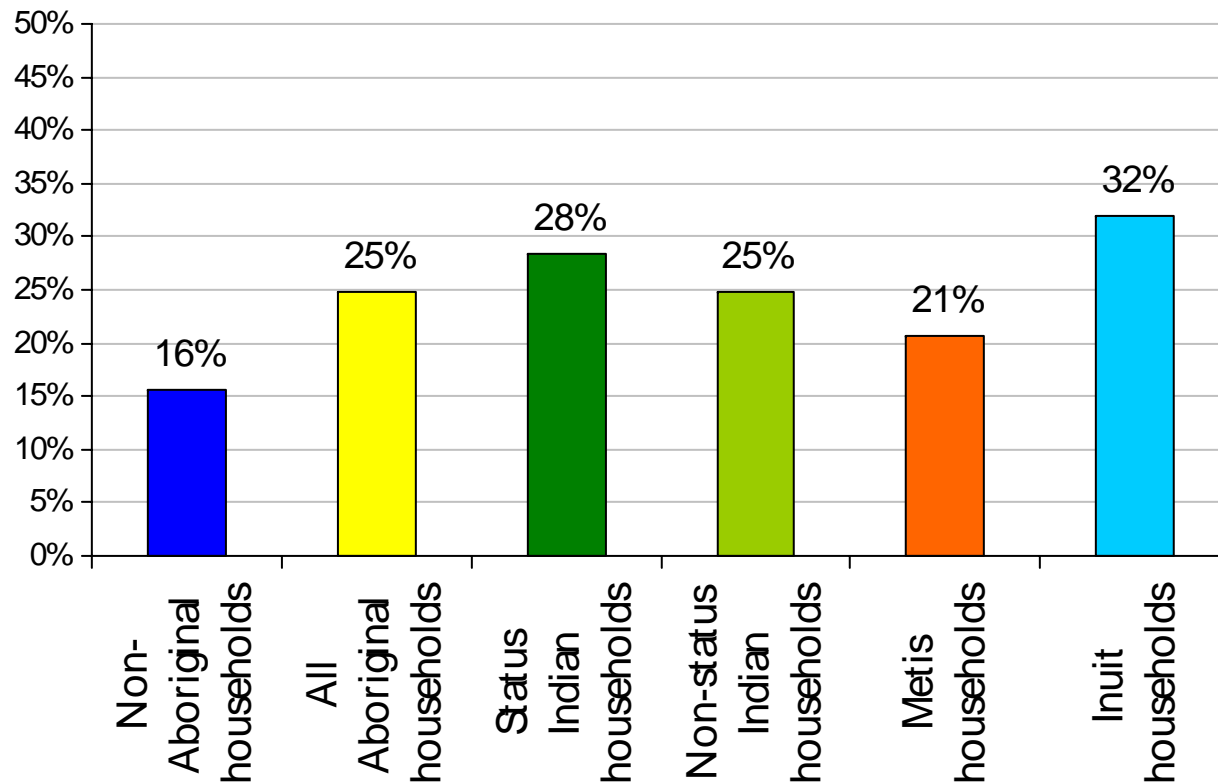
\*Caution should be exercised in analyzing trends for Aboriginal households. Over time, patterns in Aboriginal self-identification for the Census have changed, and in recent years, a growing number of people who had not previously identified with an Aboriginal group are now doing so. Changes in Aboriginal participation in the census over time also result in comparability issues

**Aboriginal households experienced a larger decline in the incidence of core housing need relative to non-Aboriginal households.**

Households includes only those assessed for core housing need (excludes households on farms or reserves, and those whose income is less than \$0 or greater than their shelter costs)

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

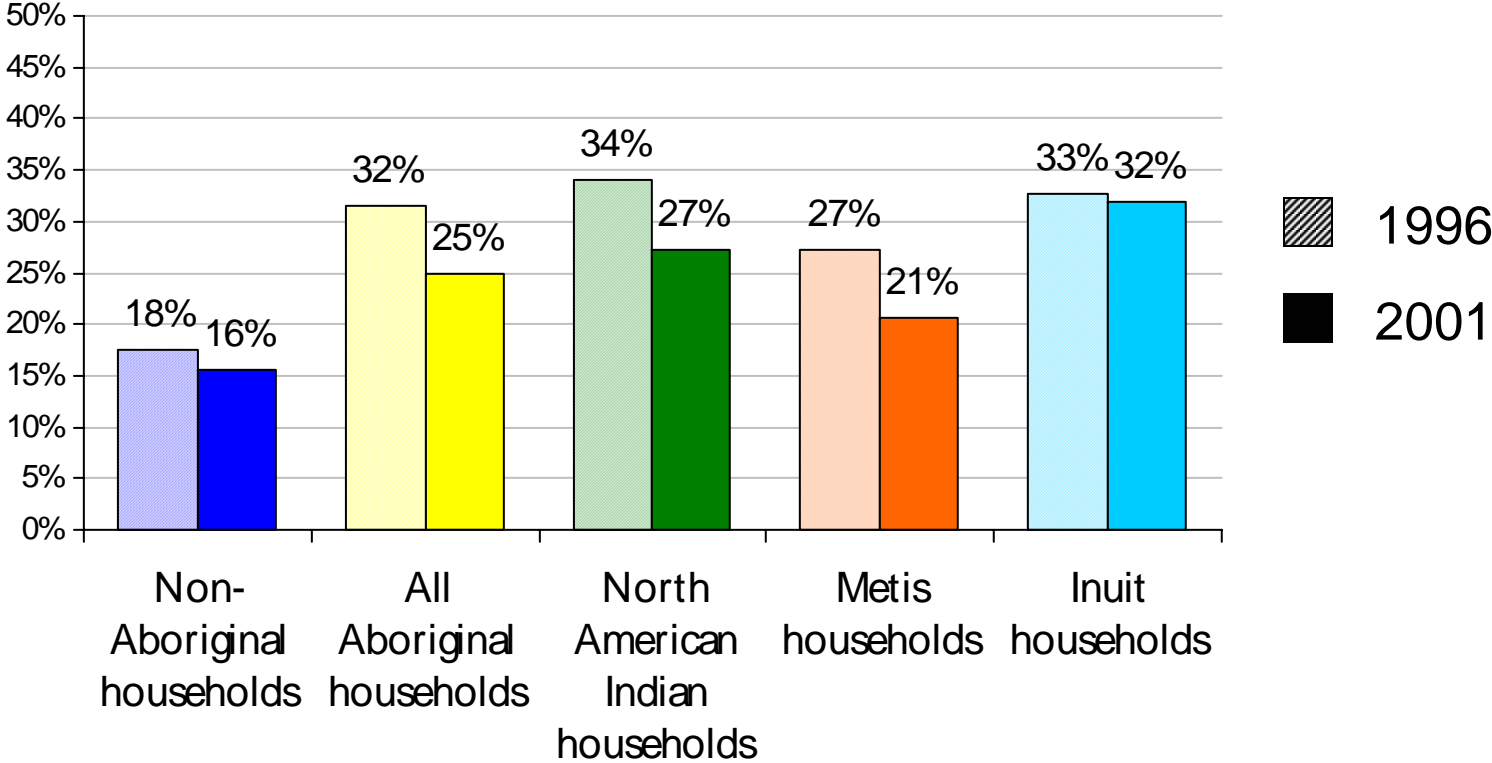
# Incidence of Core Housing Need, 2001



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households  
Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

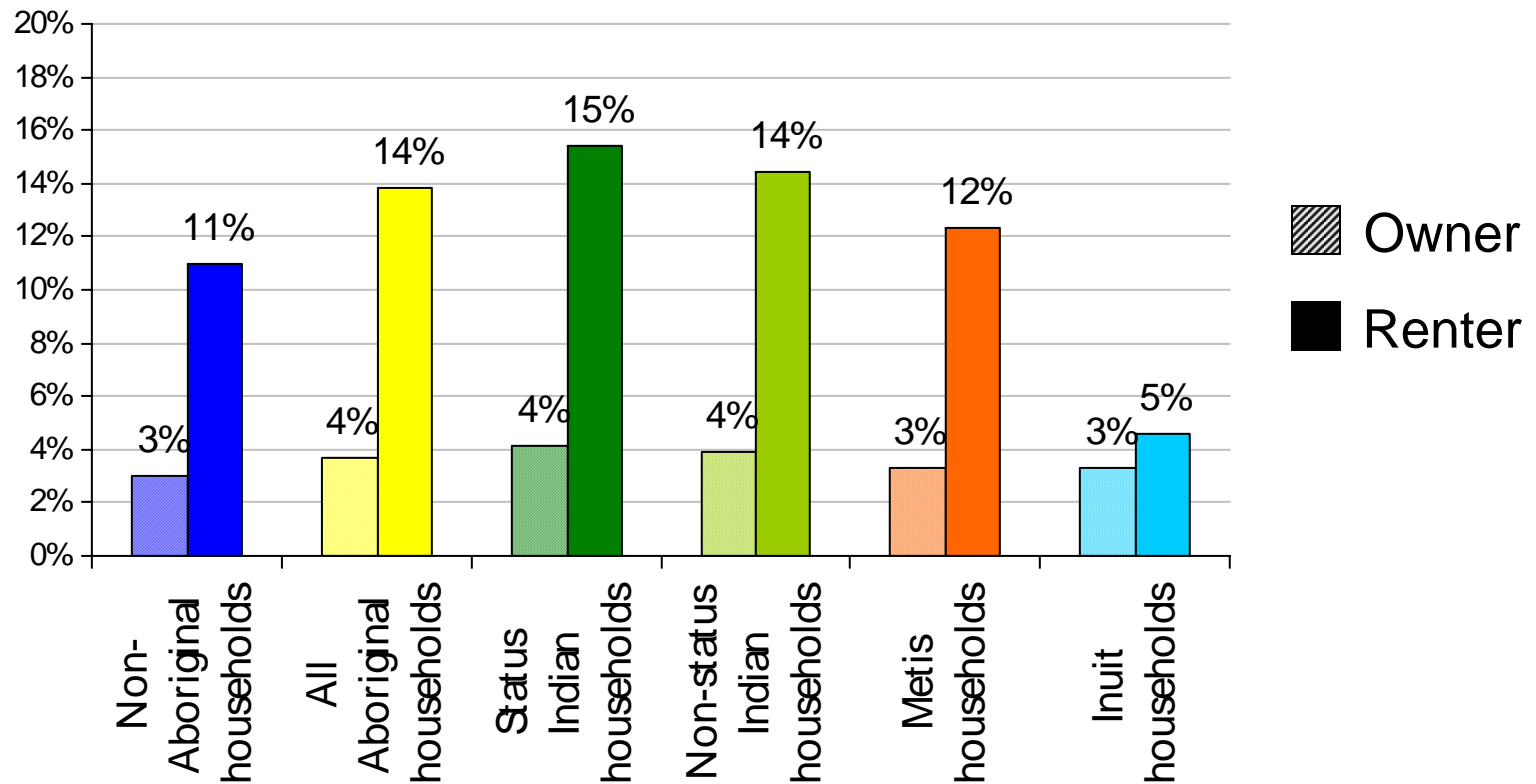
**Inuit households are twice as likely as non-Aboriginal households to fall into core housing need.**

# Incidence of Core Housing Need, 1996-2001



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households  
 Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

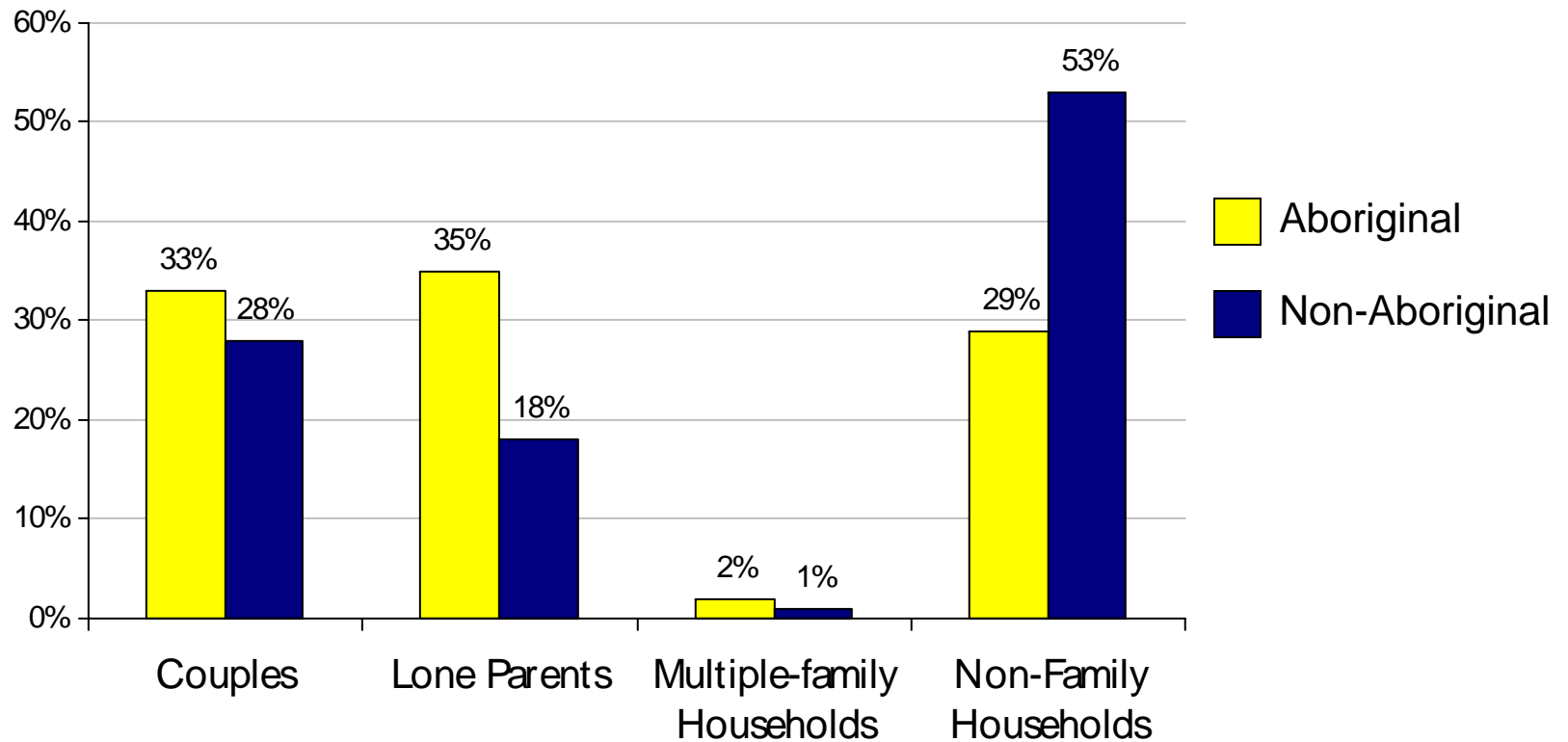
# Percentage of Households Spending 50% or More of Their Income on Shelter and in Core Housing Need, Canada, 2001



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households  
 Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

Aboriginal households, particularly Status Indian households, are more likely than non-Aboriginal households to experience extreme affordability problems .

# Distribution of Core Housing Need Households by Household Type, 2001

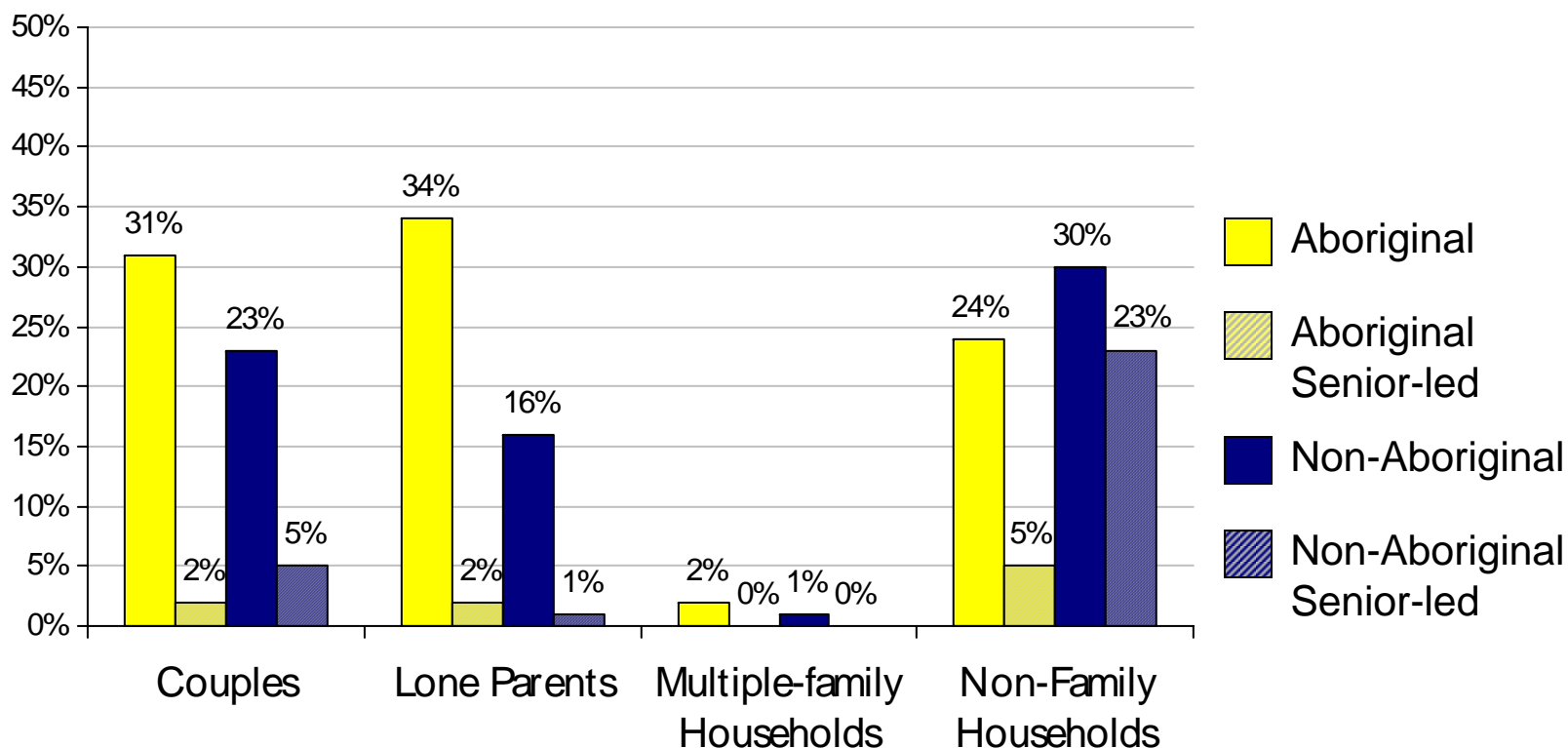


Over a third (35%) of Aboriginal households in core housing need are lone-parent households, almost twice the share of non-Aboriginal households.

Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

# Non-Aboriginal Seniors Account for Most of the Difference in Distribution of “Non-Family Households”, 2001

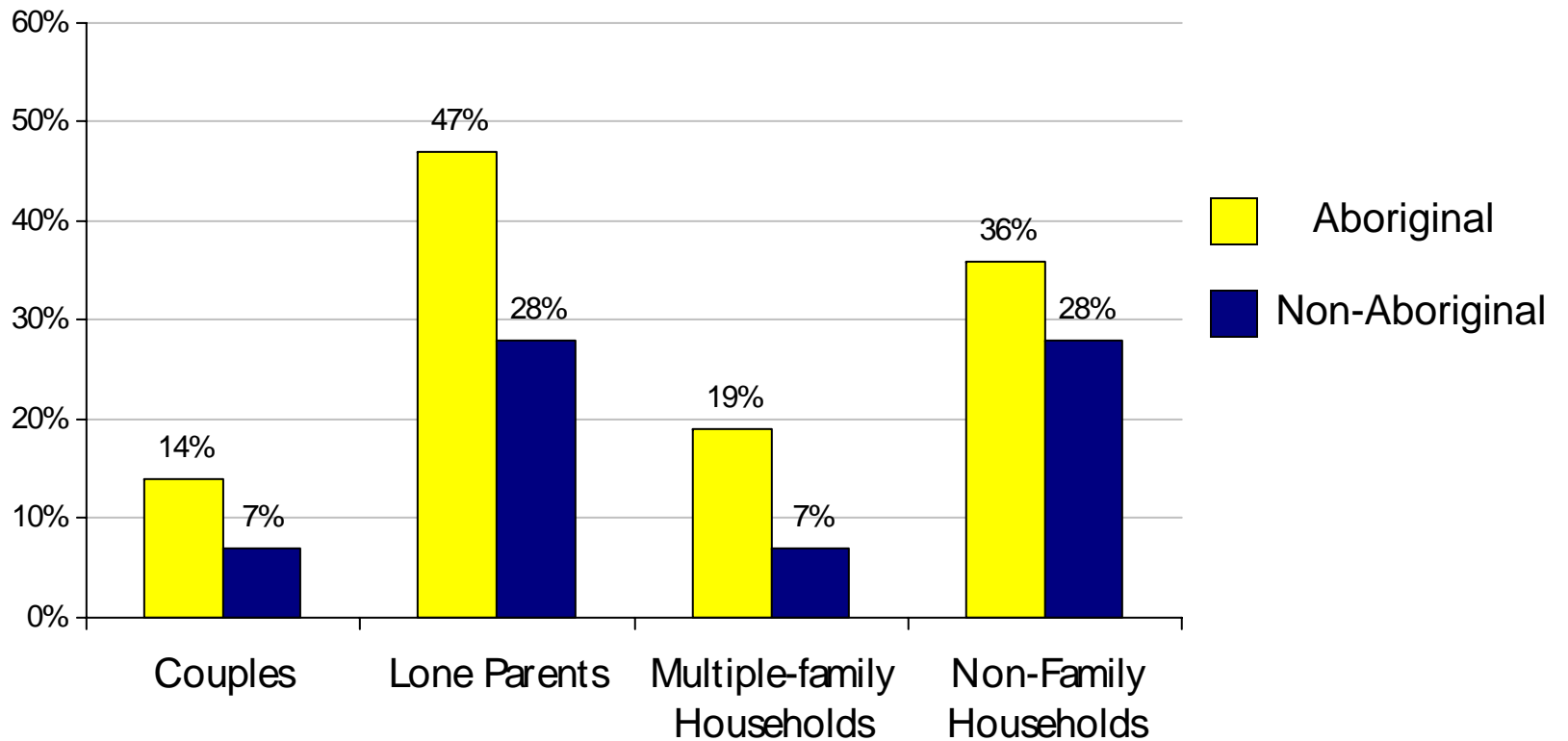


23% of Non-Family non-Aboriginal households are led by a senior, compared to only 5% of Aboriginal households.

Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

# Incidence of Core Housing Need by Household Type, 2001

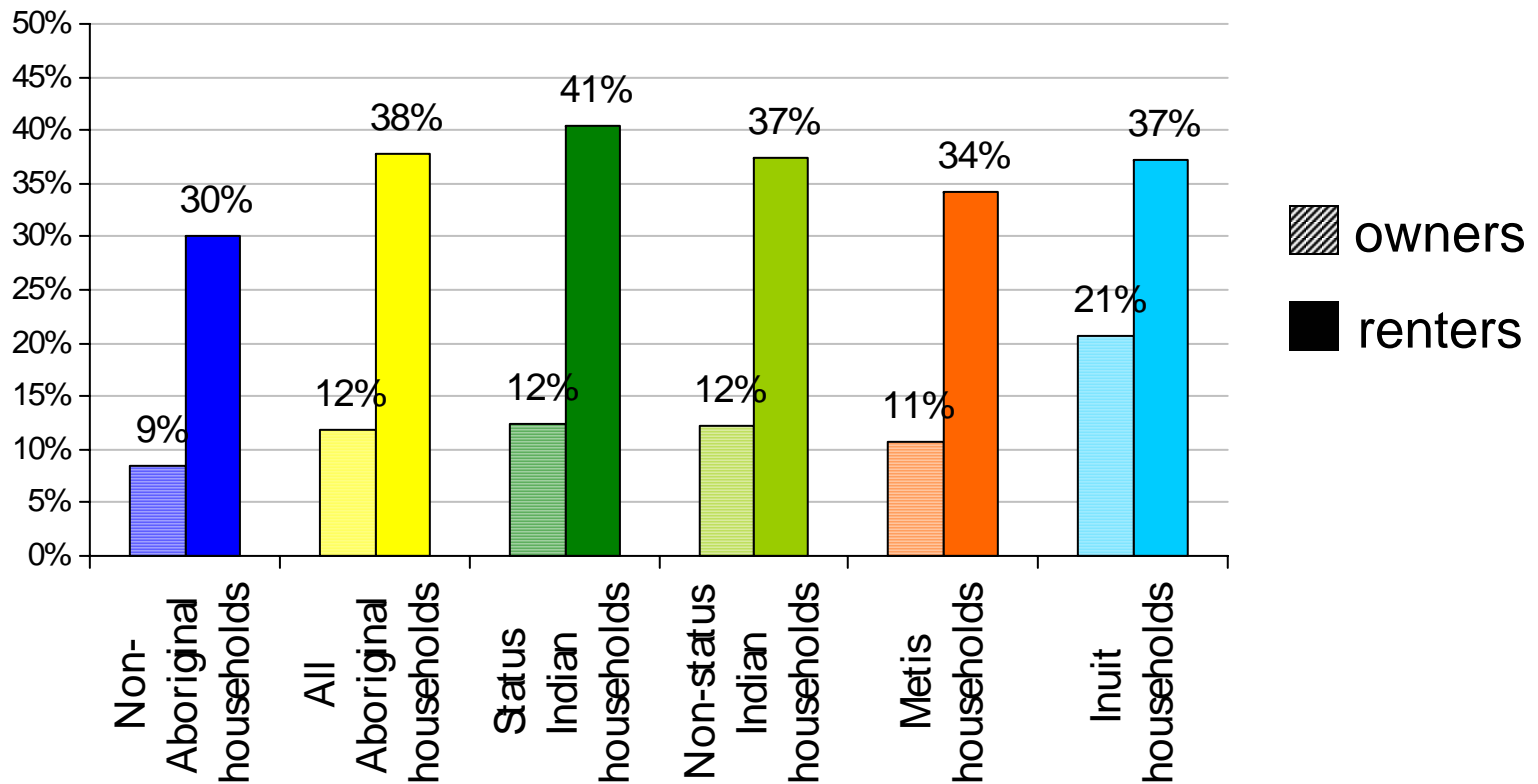


Almost half (47%) of Aboriginal lone-parent households are in core housing need, compared to 28% of non-Aboriginal lone-parent households.

Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

# Core Housing Need More Prevalent Among Renters

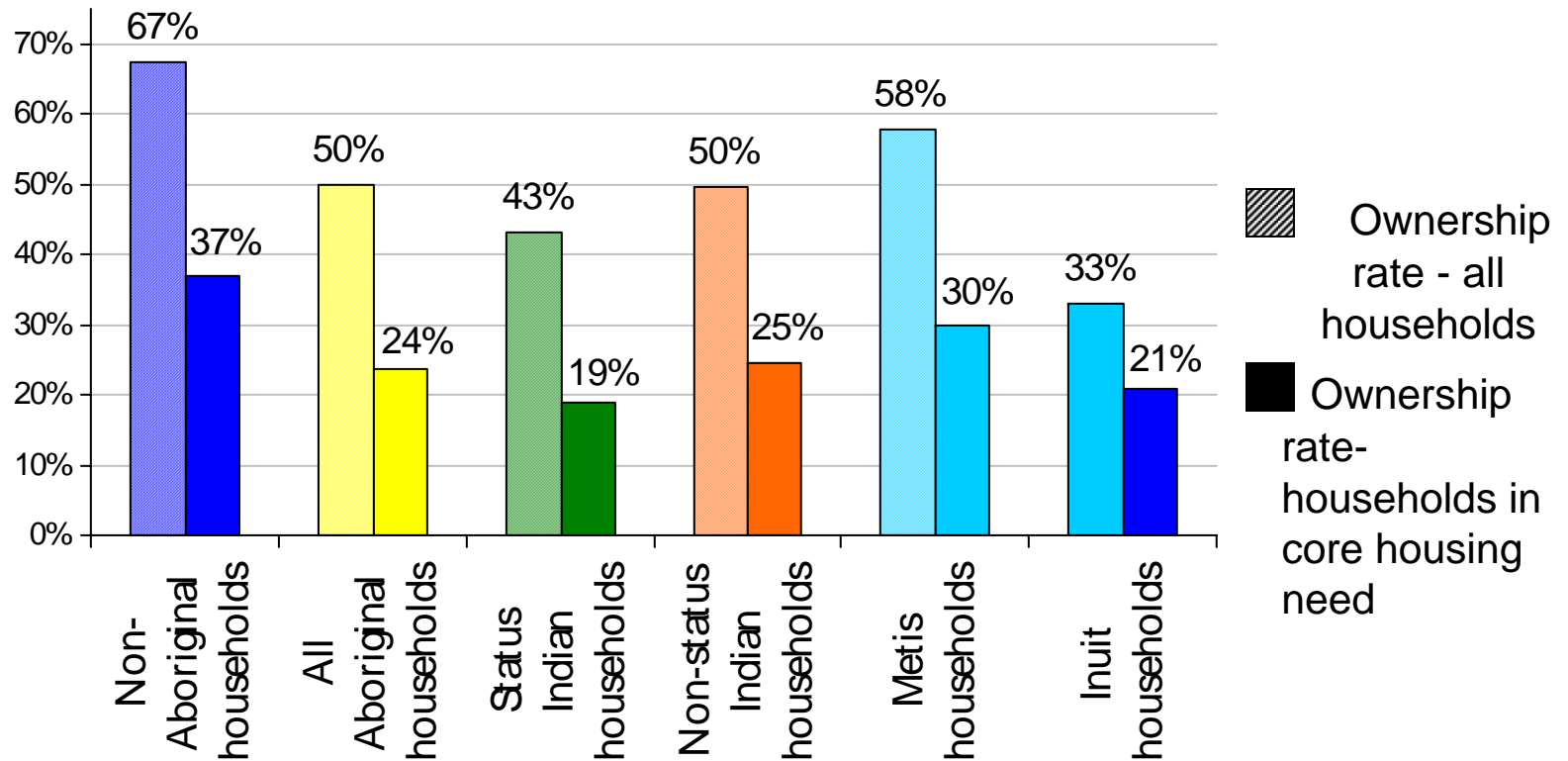


Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households  
 Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

Renter households are 2-3 times more likely than owners to be in core housing

need.

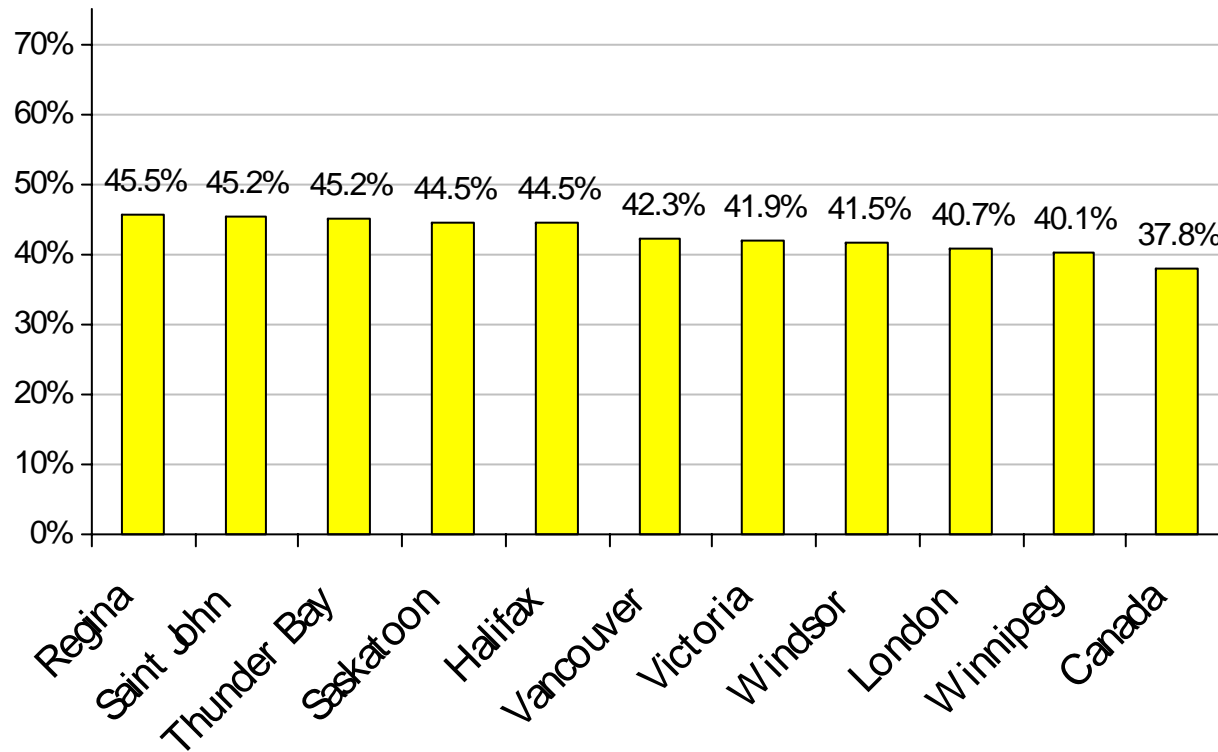
# Households in Core Housing Need Less Likely to be Owners, 2001



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

# Incidence of Core Housing Need among Aboriginal Renter Households (non-reserve), 2001



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

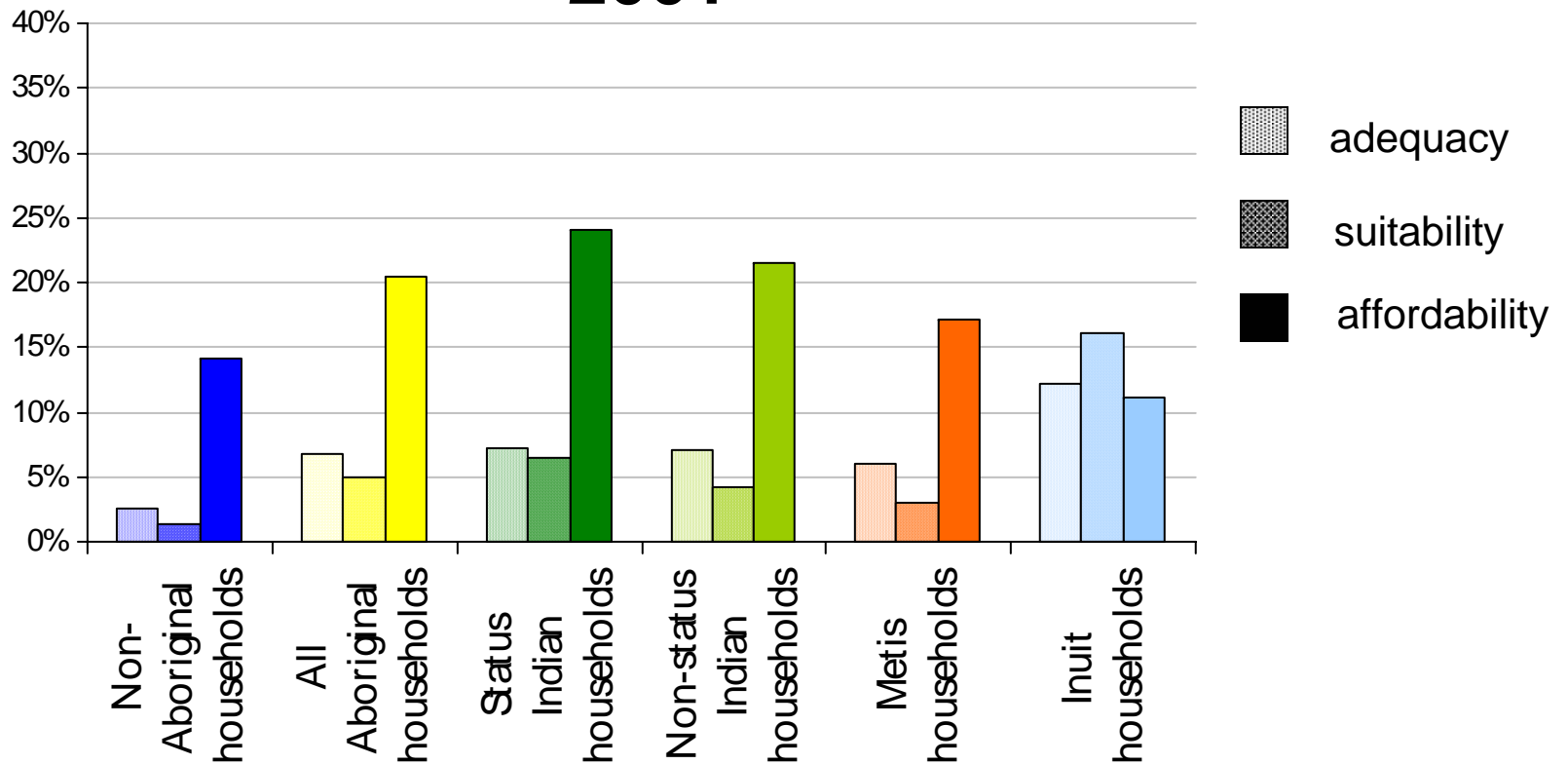
# Incidence of Core Housing Need among Aboriginal Renter Households (non-reserve), 2001

Geography	Aboriginal Households	Households in Need	Incidence of Need
Canada	149,100	56,300	37.8%
Winnipeg	14,000	5,600	40.1%
Vancouver	11,100	4,700	42.3%
Edmonton	9,900	3,300	32.8%
Saskatoon	4,600	2,100	44.5%
Toronto	6,200	2,000	31.6%
Regina	3,700	1,700	45.5%
Calgary	5,000	1,700	33.2%
Montreal	4,000	1,200	28.9%
Ottawa-Hull	3,800	1,100	29.5%
Victoria	2,000	800	41.9%

Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

# Share of Aboriginal Households (non-reserve) in Core Housing Need and Below Housing Standards, 2001



Affordability is the greatest problem for all households (Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal), with the exception of Inuit households. Among Inuit households, there is a greater likelihood of living in a crowded dwelling or a dwelling in need of major repairs.

Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households  
 Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

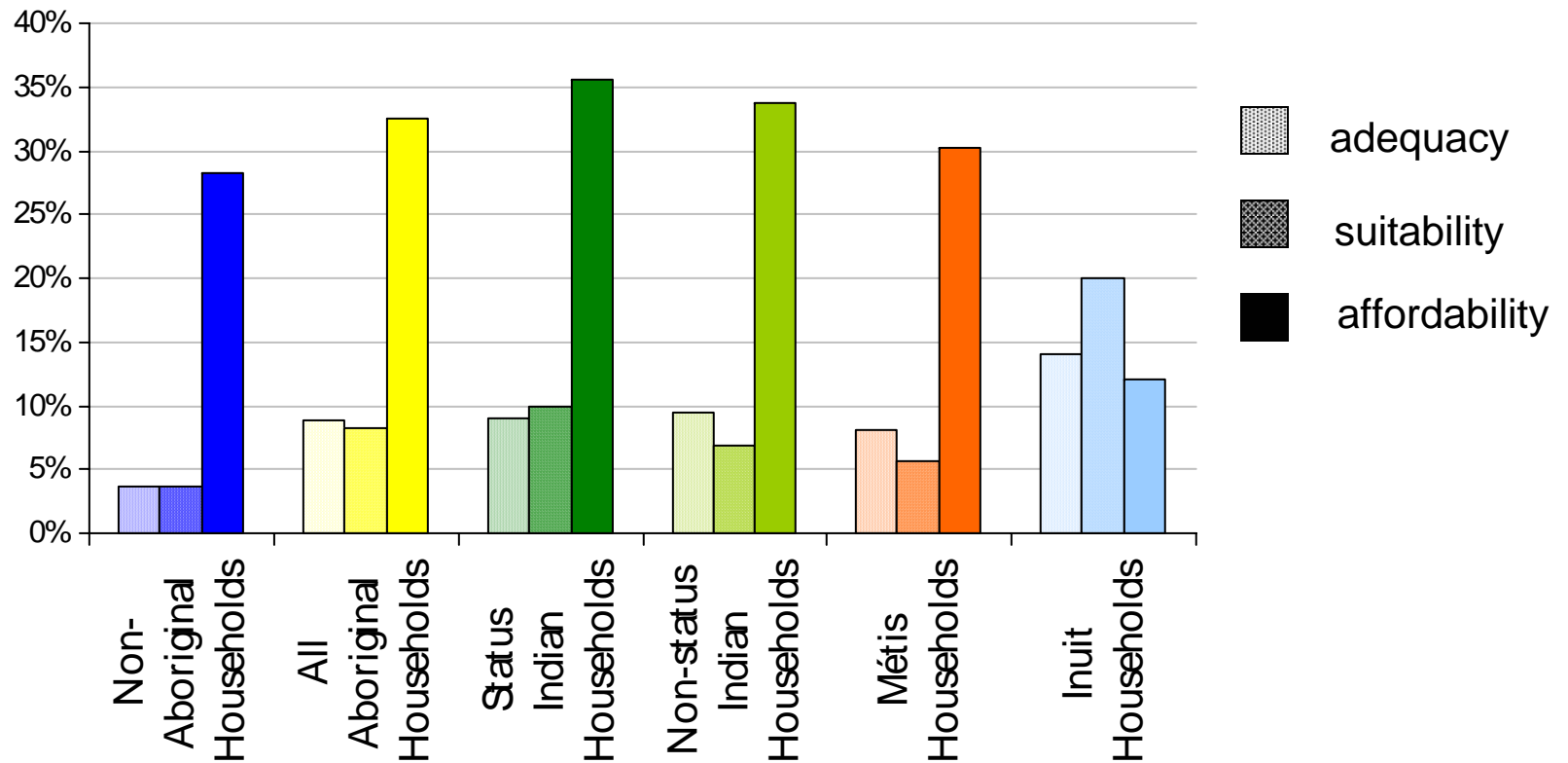
# Share of Aboriginal Households (non-reserve) in Core Housing Need and Below Housing Standards, 2001

Aboriginal Status	Total	In Core Housing Need					
	#	Below Adequacy		Below Suitability		Below Affordability	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
Non-Aboriginal Households	10,508,300	257,500	2.5%	151,100	1.4%	1,490,100	14.2%
All Aboriginal Households	297,300	20,300	6.8%	14,500	4.9%	60,900	20.5%
Status Indian Households	127,500	9,100	7.2%	8,300	6.5%	30,700	24.1%
Non-Status Indian Households	57,300	4,000	7.1%	2,400	4.2%	12,300	21.5%
Metis Households	128,400	7,700	6.0%	3,900	3.0%	22,100	17.2%
Inuit Households	13,100	1,600	12.2%	2,100	16.1%	1,400	11.1%

Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

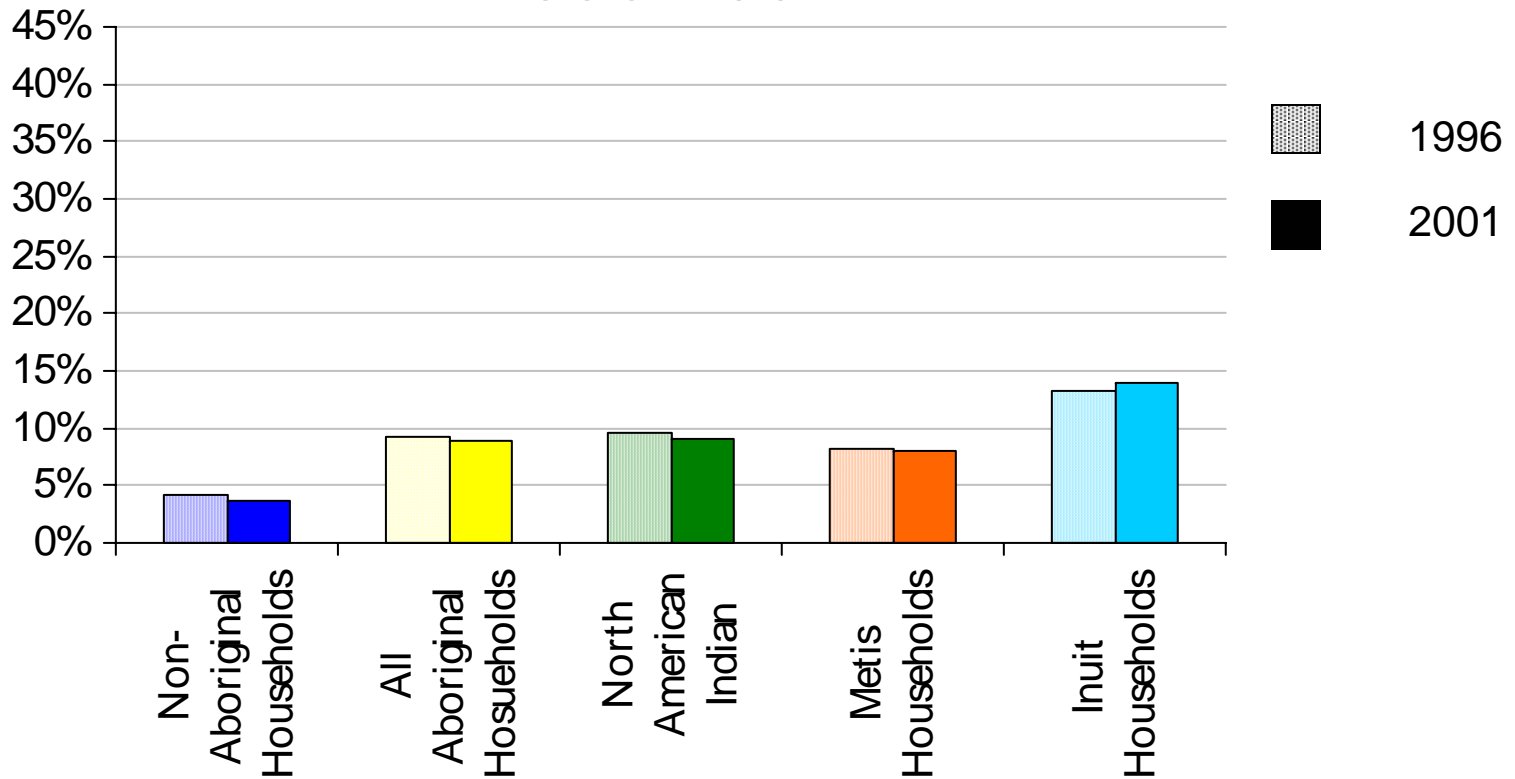
# Share of Aboriginal Renter Households in Core Housing Need and Below Housing Standards, 2001



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

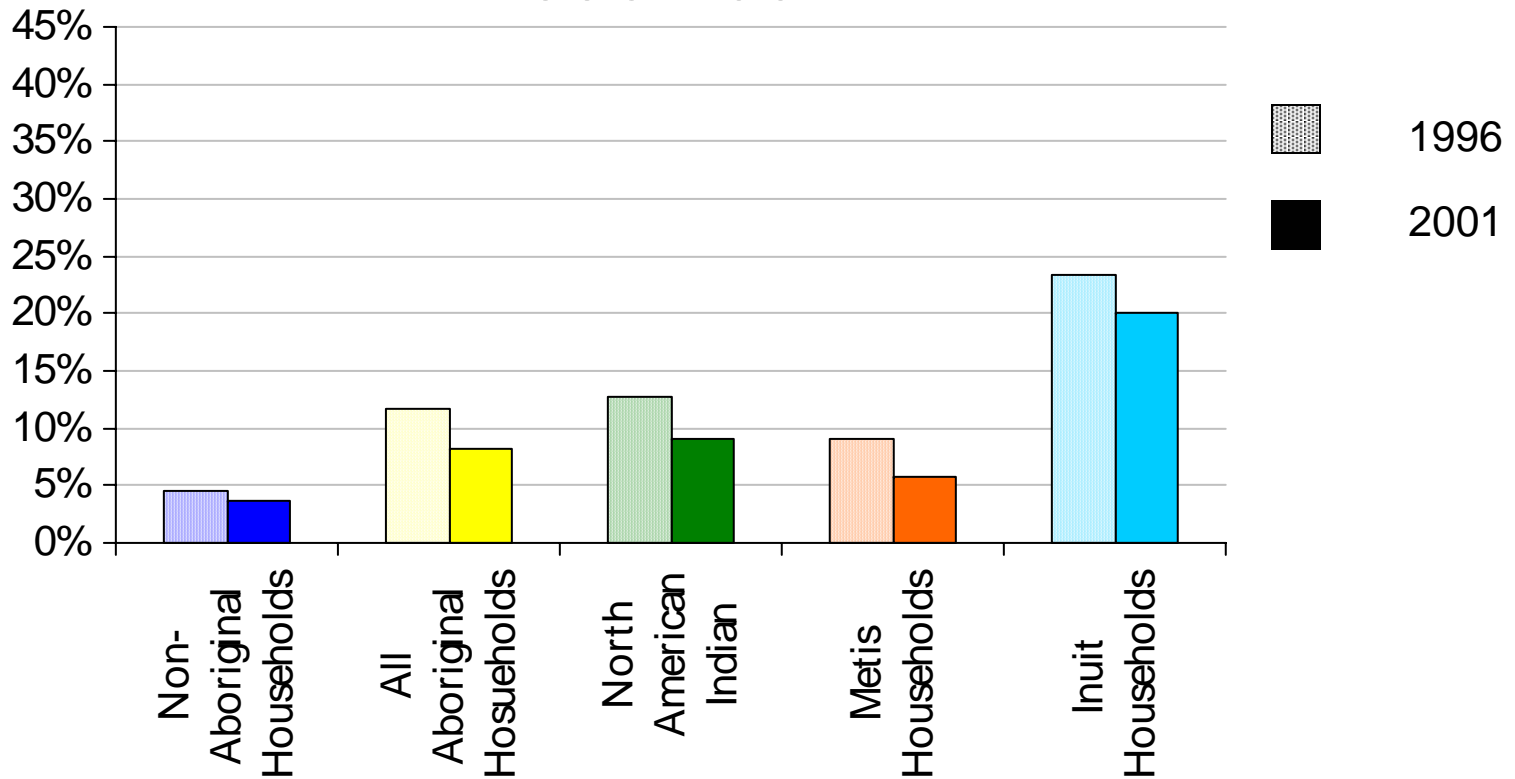
# Share of Aboriginal Renter Households in Core Housing Need and Below the Adequacy Standard, 1996-2001



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households  
 Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

The incidence of crowded households declined between 1996 and 2001 among all households, with the exception of Inuit households.

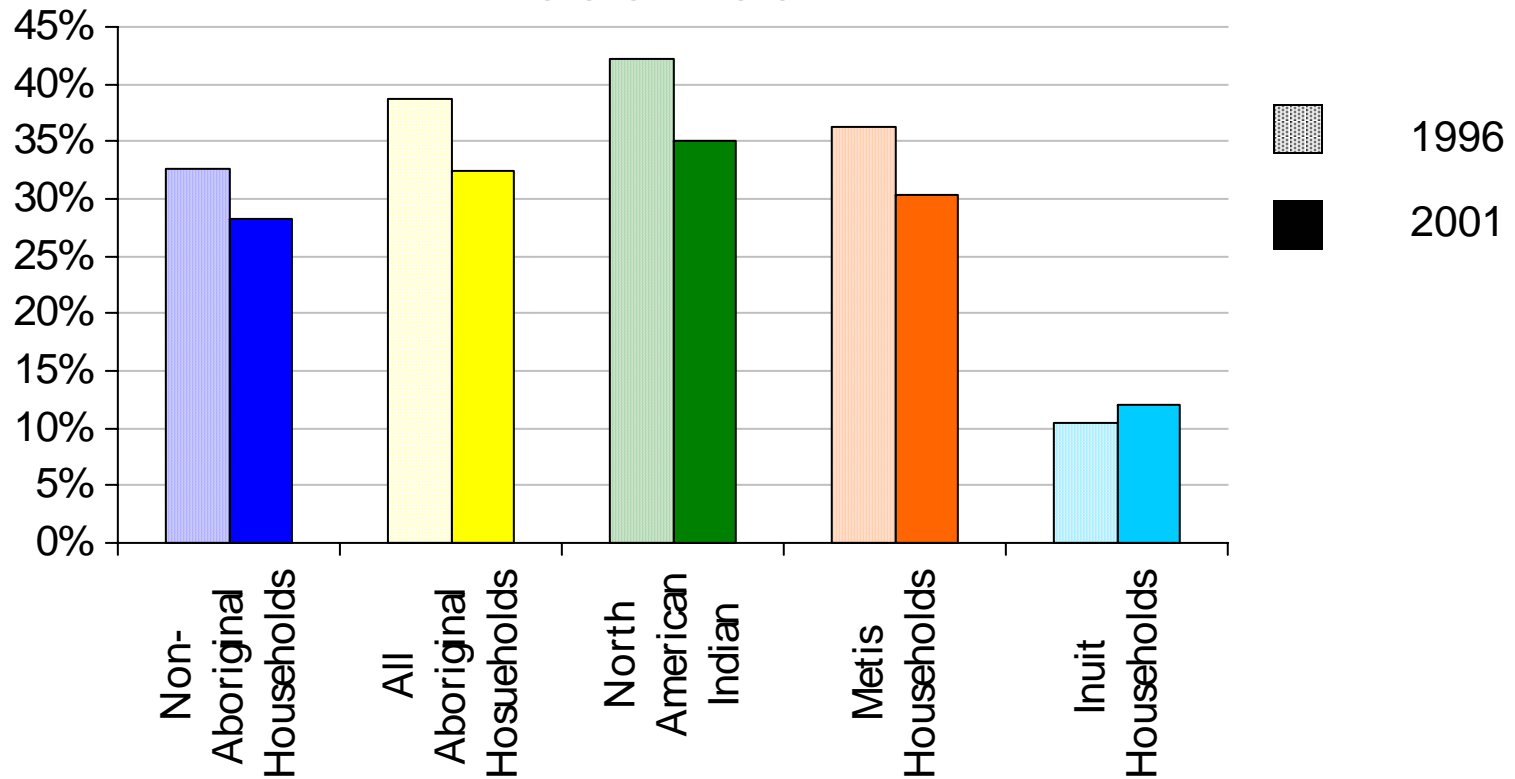
# Share of Aboriginal Renter Households in Core Housing Need and Below the Suitability Standard, 1996-2001



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

# Share of Aboriginal Renter Households in Core Housing Need and Below the Affordability Standard, 1996-2001



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households  
 Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

A smaller proportion of households experienced problems with affordability in 2001 than 1996, with the exception of Inuit households.

# Adequacy: The Need for Major Repair Among Households in Core Housing Need, 2001

	Total Below the Adequacy Standard (alone or in combination with other standards)		Below Adequacy Standard Only		Below Adequacy Standard in Combination with Suitability and/or Affordability Standard	
	#	Share of Total Households	#	Share of Total Households	#	Share of Total Households
All Aboriginal households	20,250	6.8%	7,125	2.4%	13,125	4.4%
Status Indian households	9,145	7.2%	2,735	2.1%	6,410	5.0%
Non-status Indian households	4,045	7.1%	1,145	2.0%	2,900	5.1%
Metis households	7,680	6.0%	3,010	2.3%	4,670	3.6%
Inuit households	1,595	12.2%	910	7.0%	685	5.2%
Non-Aboriginal households	257,540	2.5%	105,385	1.0%	152,155	1.4%

Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

The dwellings occupied by Aboriginal households are in greater need of major repair, relative to non-Aboriginal households. Inuit experience the greatest problem with housing adequacy.

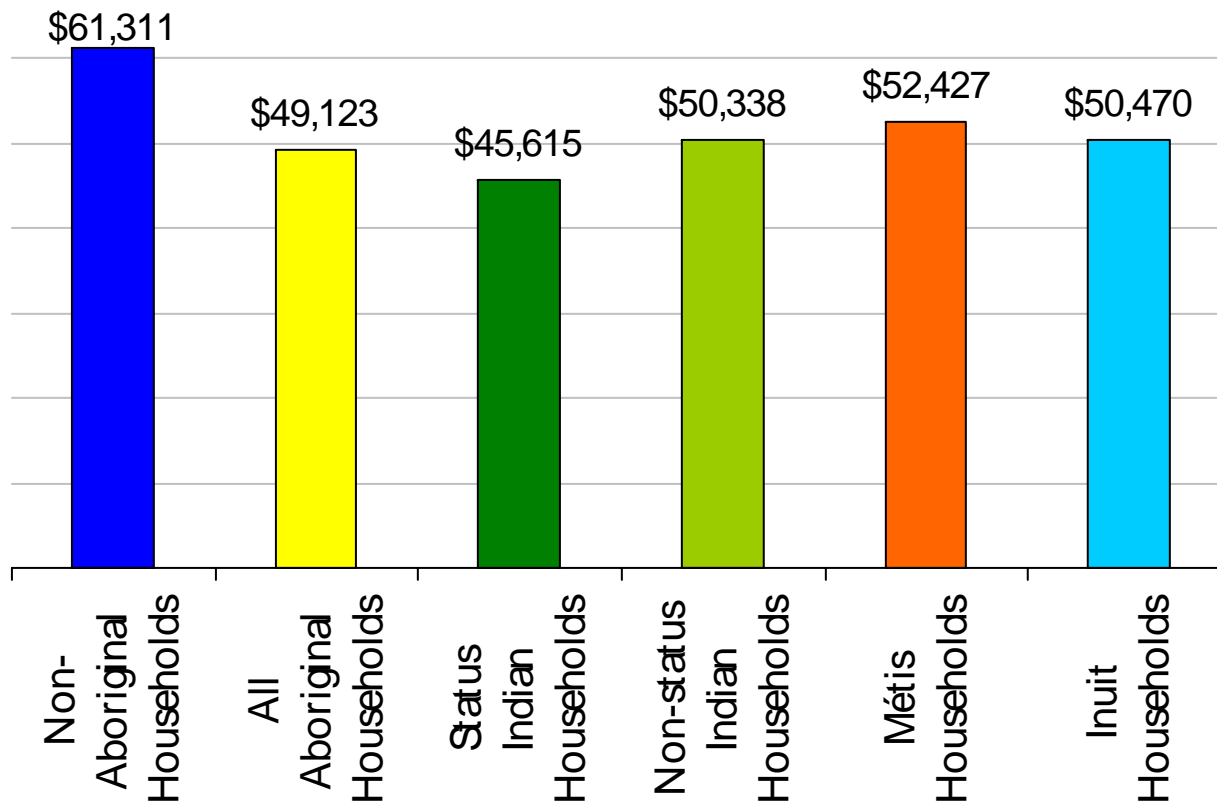
## Suitability: Severity of Crowding Among Households in Core Housing Need, 2001

	Percentage of Households that are in Core Housing Need and:			
	Crowded	Crowded and short 1 bedroom	Crowded and short 2 bedrooms	Crowded and short 3 bedrooms
Non-Aboriginal Households	1.4%	1.1%	0%	0%
All Aboriginal Households	4.9%	3.8%	0.8%	0.2%
Status Indian households	6.5%	5.1%	1.1%	0.3%
Non-Status Indian households	4.2%	3.3%	0.8%	0.1%
Métis Households	3.0%	2.5%	0.4%	0.1%
Inuit Households	16.1%	11.5%	3.6%	1.0%

Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households  
 Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

Most households are not severely crowded, and are only short one bedroom from meeting the suitability standard. Inuit experience the greatest problem with crowding.

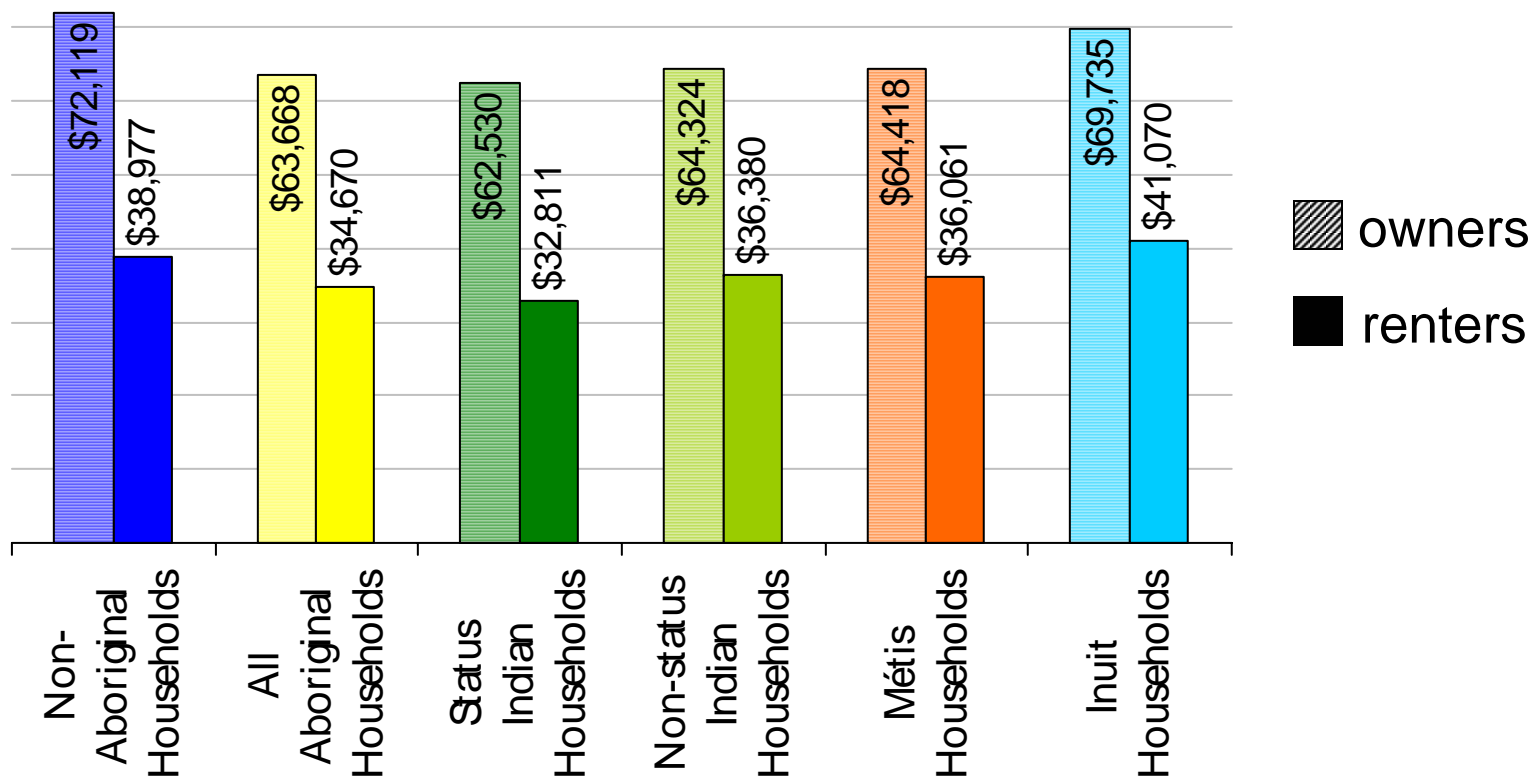
# Average Household Income, 2001



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households  
Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

Affordability is the key determinant of core housing need, and on average, aboriginal households significantly lag non-aboriginal households in total household income

# Average Income for Owner and Renter Households, 2001

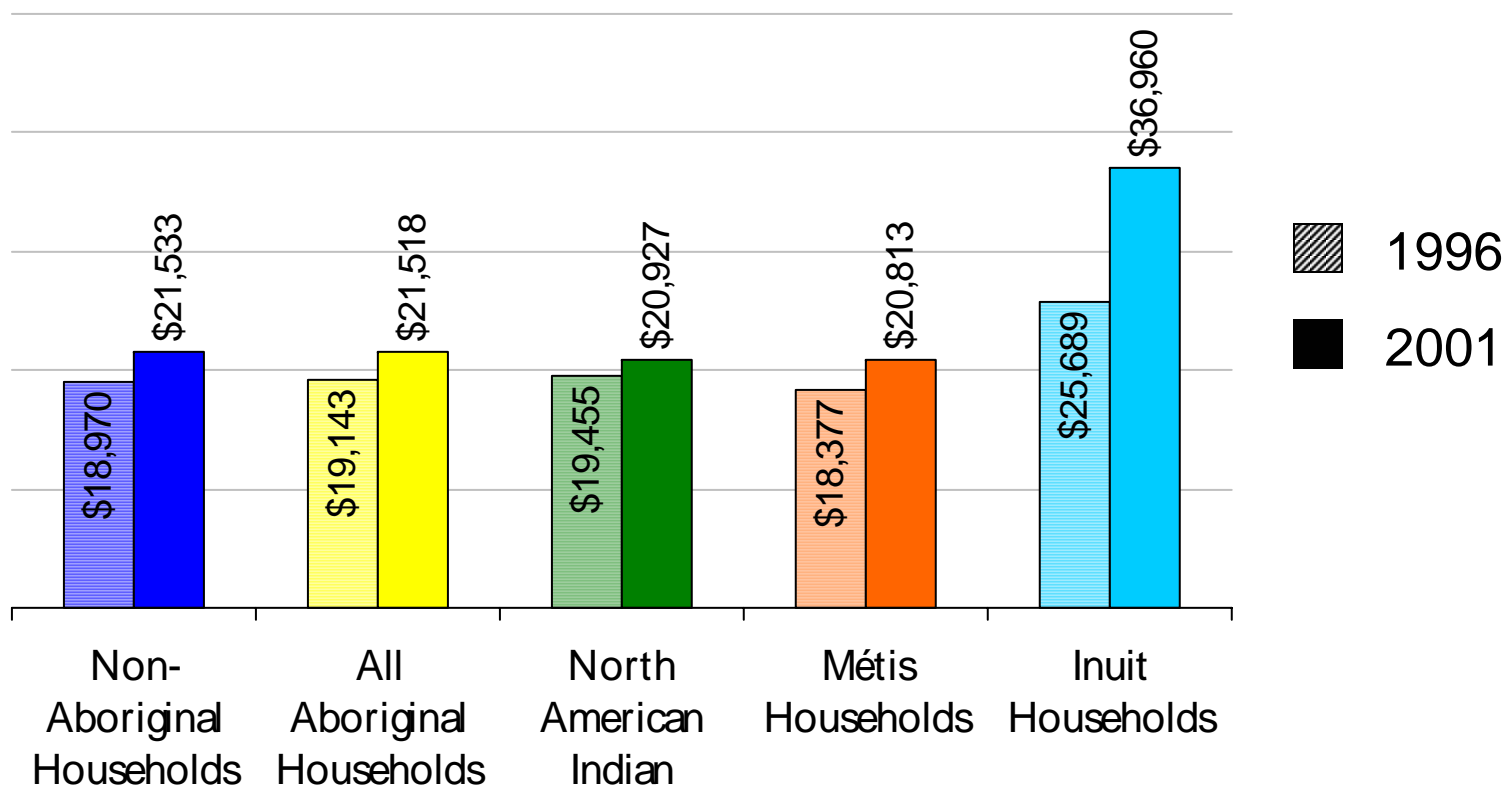


Income among renter households is considerably lower compared to owners.

Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

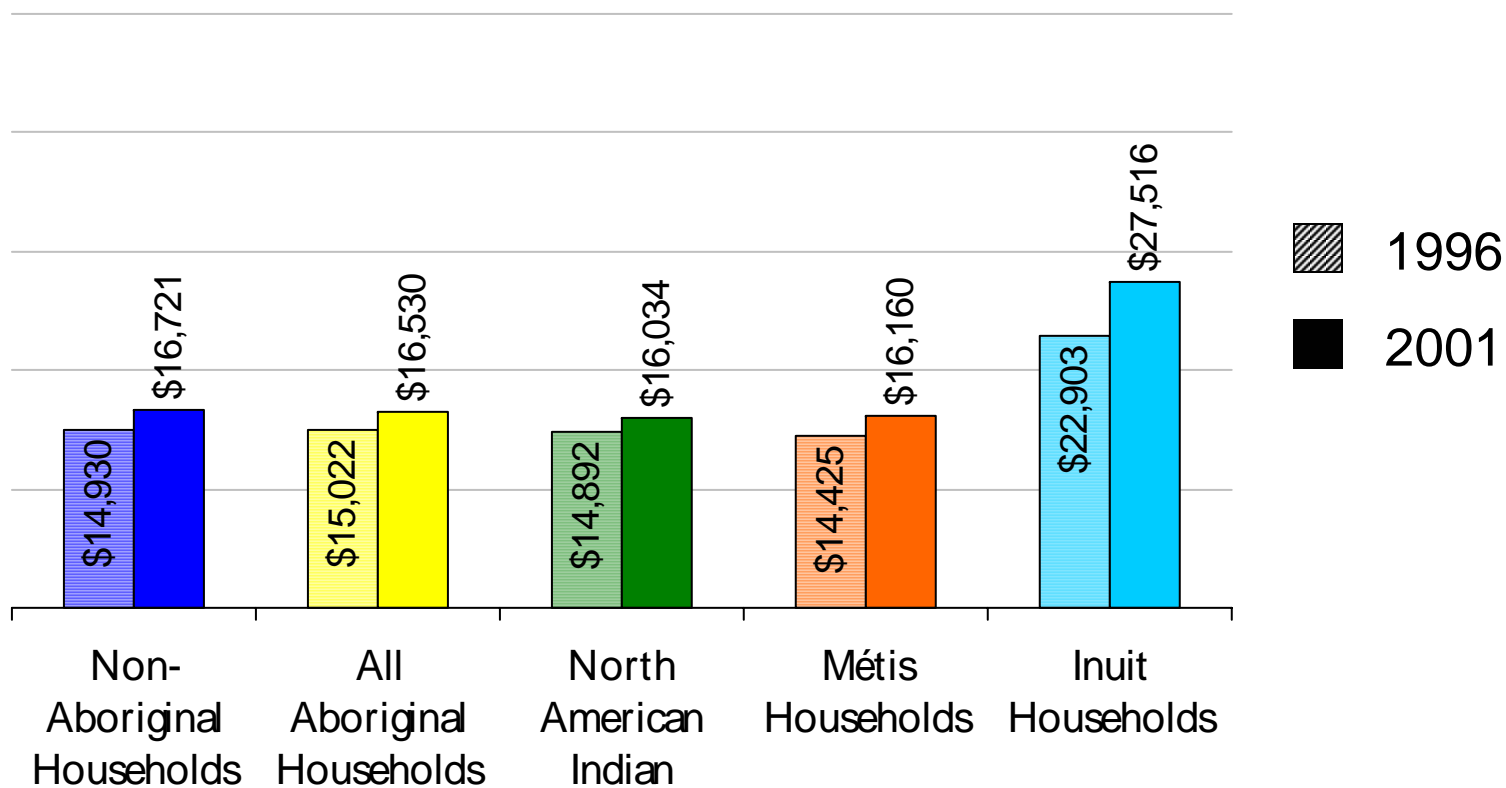
# Average Income of Owner Households in Core Housing Need, 1996-2001



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

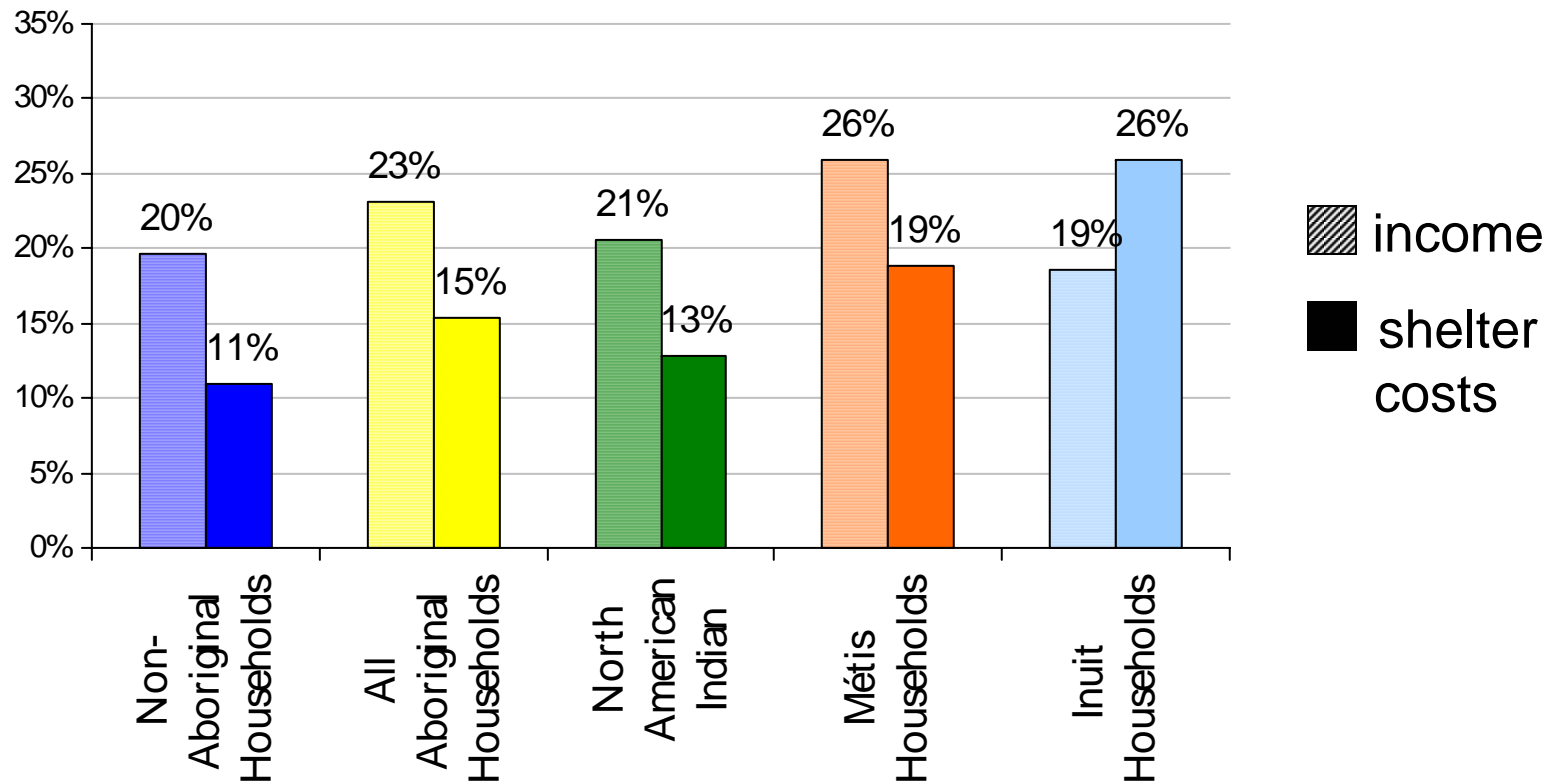
# Average Income of Renter Households in Core Housing Need, 1996-2001



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

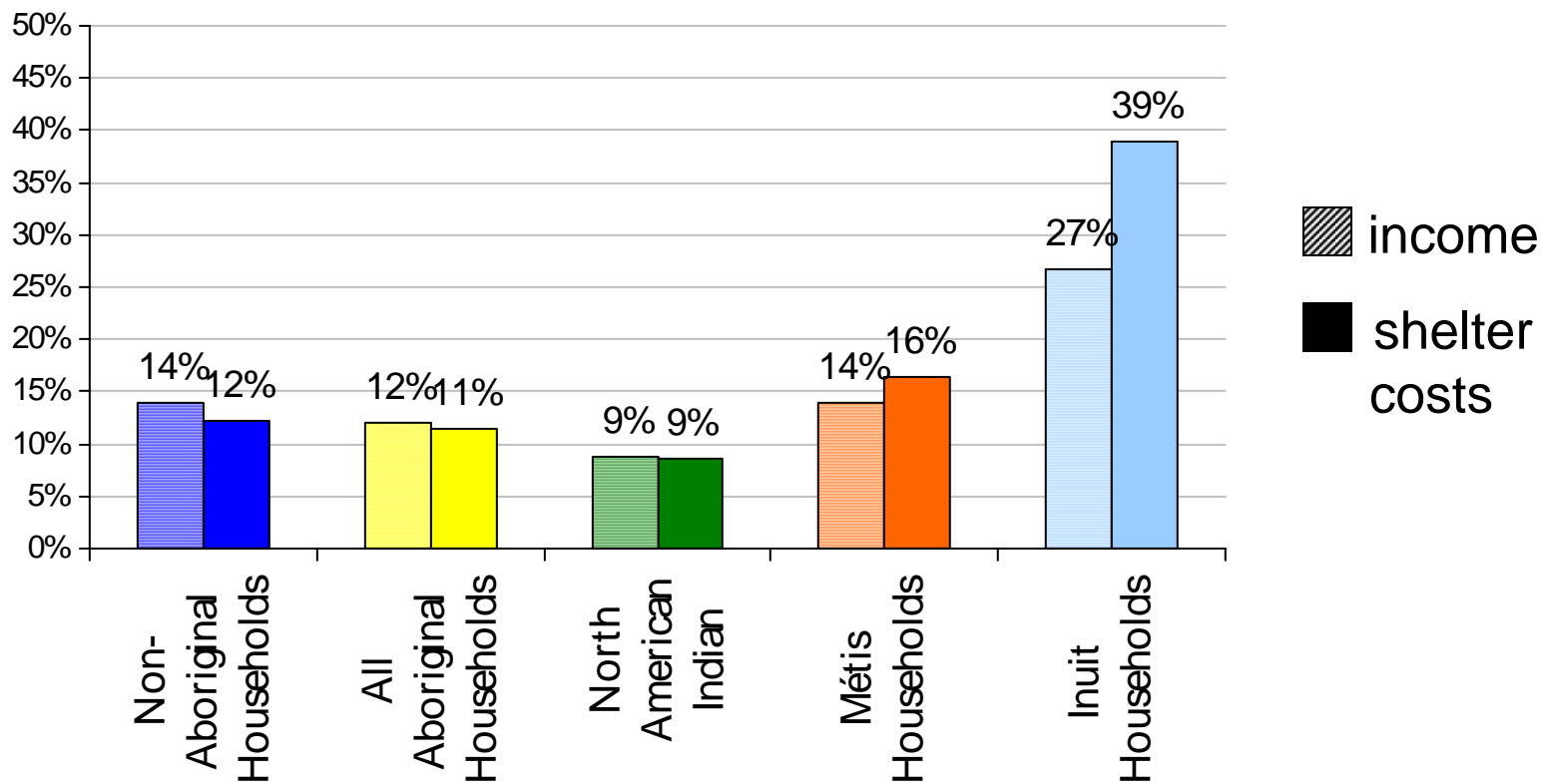
# Change in Income and Shelter Costs, 1996 - 2001



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households  
 Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

**Housing conditions improved between 1996 and 2001 as household income grew faster than shelter costs. Inuit households were the sole exception.**

# Change in Income and Shelter Costs for Households in Core Housing Need, 1996-2001



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households  
 Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

For households in core housing need, incomes grew only marginally faster than shelter costs. For Métis and Inuit households, shelter costs grew faster than

# Employment Status of Primary Maintainer, 2001

The primary maintainer of households in core housing need are more likely to be unemployed compared to the all household total.

Employment Status of Primary Maintainer, 2001

		Total	Household in core housing need
Non-Aboriginal Households	Total - labour force status	100%	100%
	Not in Labour Force	31%	51%
	In labour force	69%	49%
	Employed	65%	43%
	Unemployed	4%	7%
All Aboriginal Households	Total - labour force status	100%	100%
	Not in Labour Force	26%	45%
	In labour force	74%	55%
	Employed	66%	41%
	Unemployed	9%	14%
Status Indian Households	Total - labour force status	100%	100%
	Not in Labour Force	29%	49%
	In labour force	71%	51%
	Employed	61%	36%
	Unemployed	10%	15%
Non-status Indian Households	Total - labour force status	100%	100%
	Not in Labour Force	25%	46%
	In labour force	75%	54%
	Employed	67%	41%
	Unemployed	8%	13%
Metis Households	Total - labour force status	100%	100%
	Not in Labour Force	23%	42%
	In labour force	77%	58%
	Employed	69%	45%
	Unemployed	8%	12%
Inuit Households	Total - labour force status	100%	100%
	Not in Labour Force	24%	31%
	In labour force	76%	69%
	Employed	64%	53%
	Unemployed	12%	16%

Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

# Major Source of Household Income, 2001

Households in core housing need are more than twice as likely to report “income from government” as the major source of income, relative to all households.

Major Source of Households Income, 2001

		Total	Household in core housing need
Non-Aboriginal	Total	100%	100%
	Paid employment	65%	35%
	Self-employment	4%	5%
	Income from government	20%	54%
	Other income	11%	6%
All Aboriginal	Total	100%	100%
	Paid employment	69%	36%
	Self-employment	3%	3%
	Income from government	24%	58%
	Other income	4%	3%
Status Indian households	Total	100%	100%
	Paid employment	65%	32%
	Self-employment	3%	2%
	Income from government	28%	63%
	Other income	4%	3%
Non-status Indian households	Total	100%	100%
	Paid employment	69%	34%
	Self-employment	4%	3%
	Income from government	23%	59%
	Other income	4%	3%
Metis households	Total	100%	100%
	Paid employment	73%	38%
	Self-employment	4%	4%
	Income from government	20%	55%
	Other income	4%	3%
Inuit households	Total	100%	100%
	Paid employment	68%	50%
	Self-employment	2%	2%
	Income from government	27%	46%
	Other income	2%	2%

Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

## **On-reserve Households**

Housing costs for most reserve households are paid through band housing arrangements, so shelter costs are not collected.

Affordability, and by extension core housing need cannot be determined, but the other standards can be examined.

# Aboriginal On-reserve Households, 2001

	Number of Aboriginal On-reserve Households		
	1996	2001	Chg 1996-2001
Canada	58,800	73,300	25%
Newfoundland and Labrador	200	300	34%
Prince Edward Island	**	100	87%
Nova Scotia	2,000	2,300	15%
New Brunswick	1,800	2,200	25%
Québec	6,400	8,500	32%
Ontario	9,000	12,700	41%
Manitoba	11,100	12,600	14%
Saskatchewan	8,700	10,100	17%
Alberta	6,700	9,200	37%
British Columbia	12,600	15,000	19%
Yukon Territory	100	200	11%
Northwest Territories	**	**	**
Nunavut	n/a	n/a	n/a

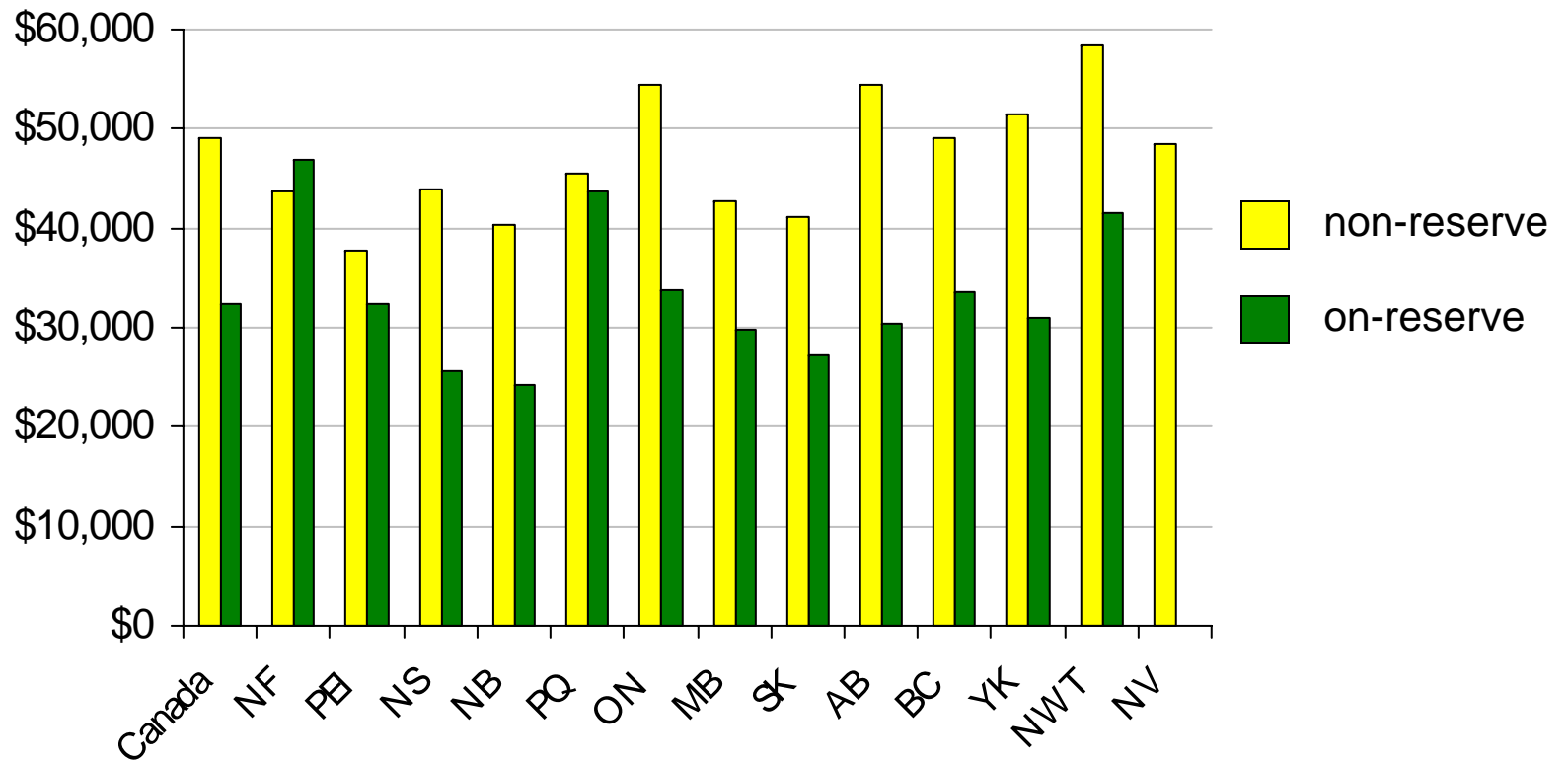
\*\* Indicates fewer than 100 households.

There are no reserves or Indian settlements in Nunavut.

Just as increased identification as “Aboriginal” contributed to the increase in the number of non-reserve Aboriginal households, non-demographic factors also affected the growth rate of reserve households from 1996 to 2001. A more complete enumeration of reserves in 2001 is partially responsible for the increase in the number of reserve households. The number of incompletely enumerated reserves or Indian settlements fell from 77 (with an estimated population of 77,000) in 1996 to 30 (with an estimated population of 31,000) in 2001.

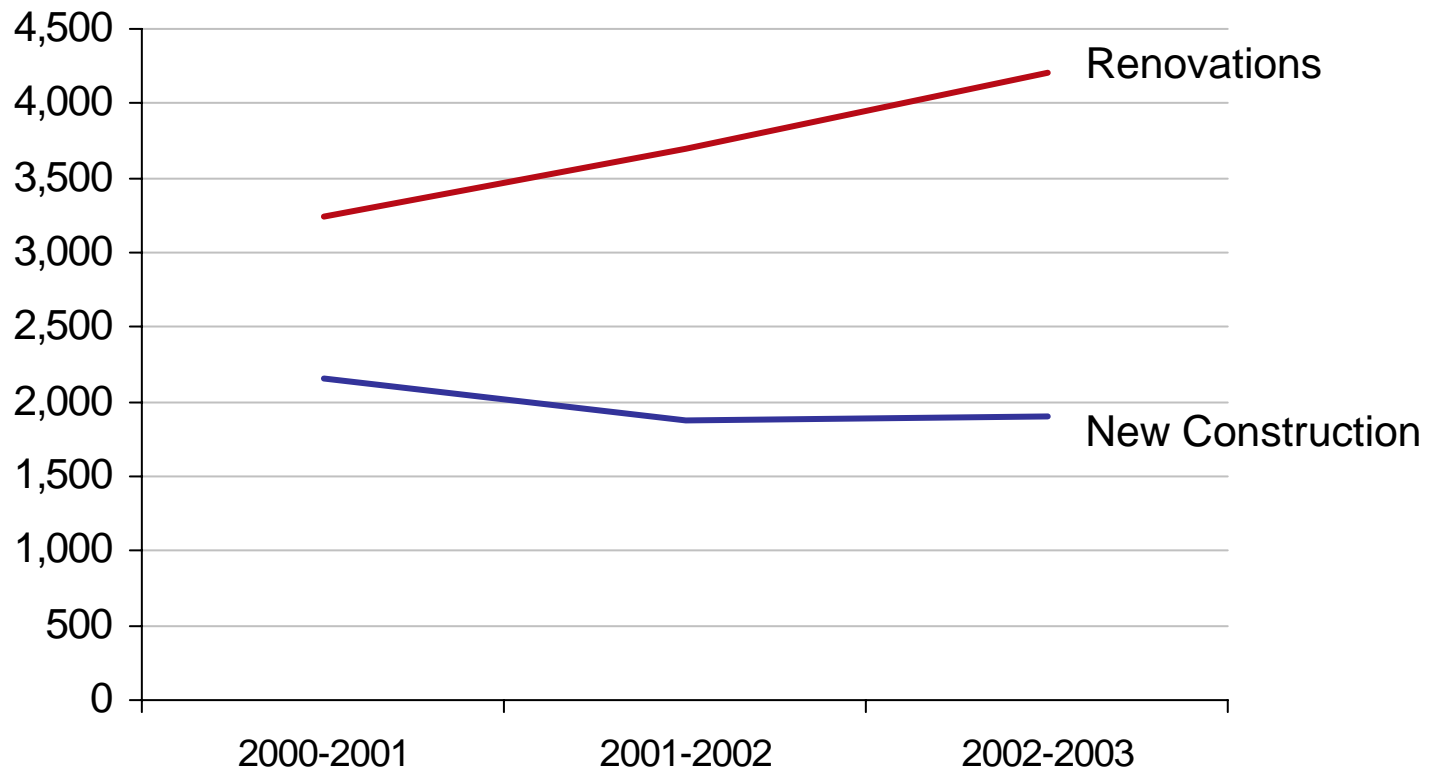
Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

# Average Income for Aboriginal Households, Non-Reserve and On-Reserve, 2001



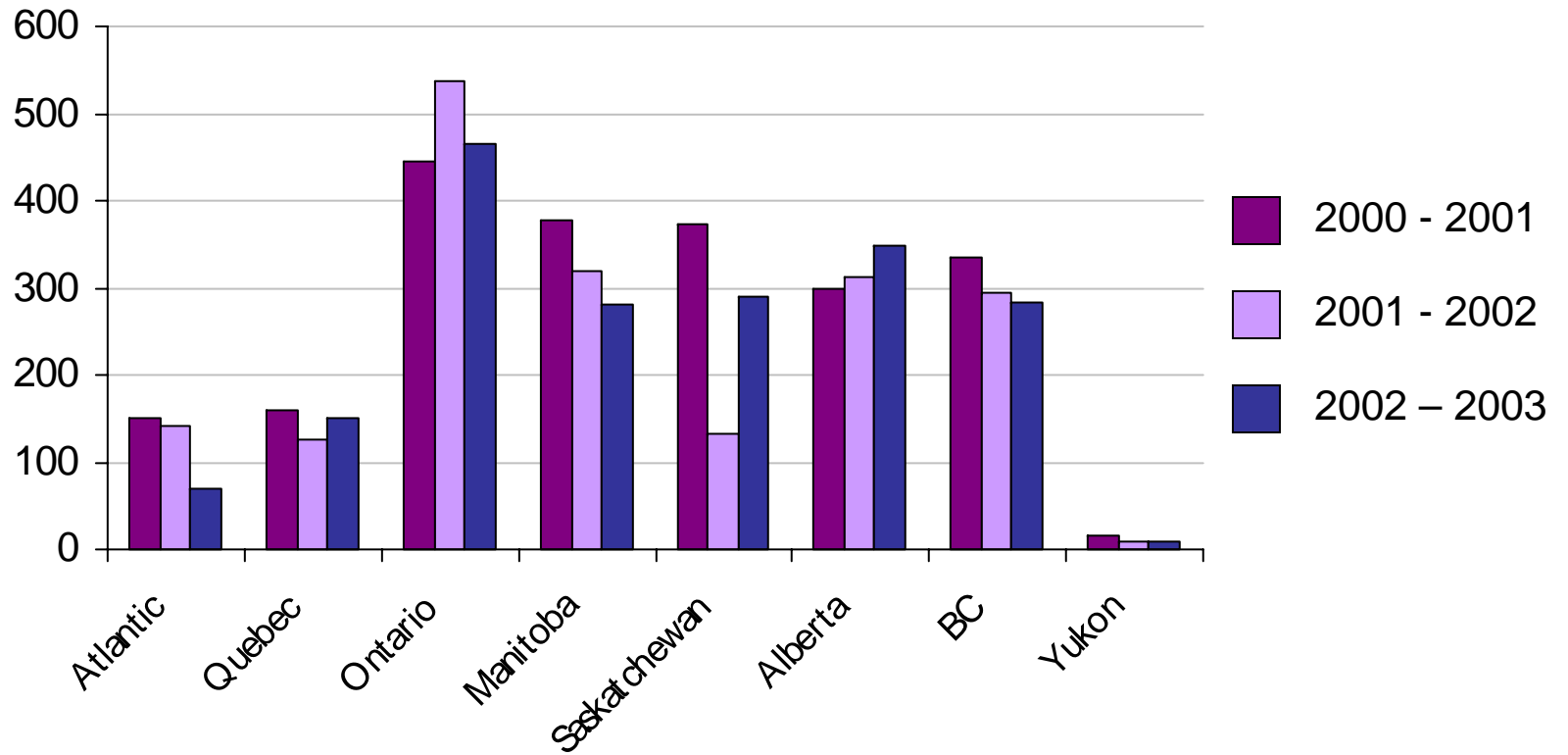
Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

# On-reserve New Construction and Renovations, 2000-2003



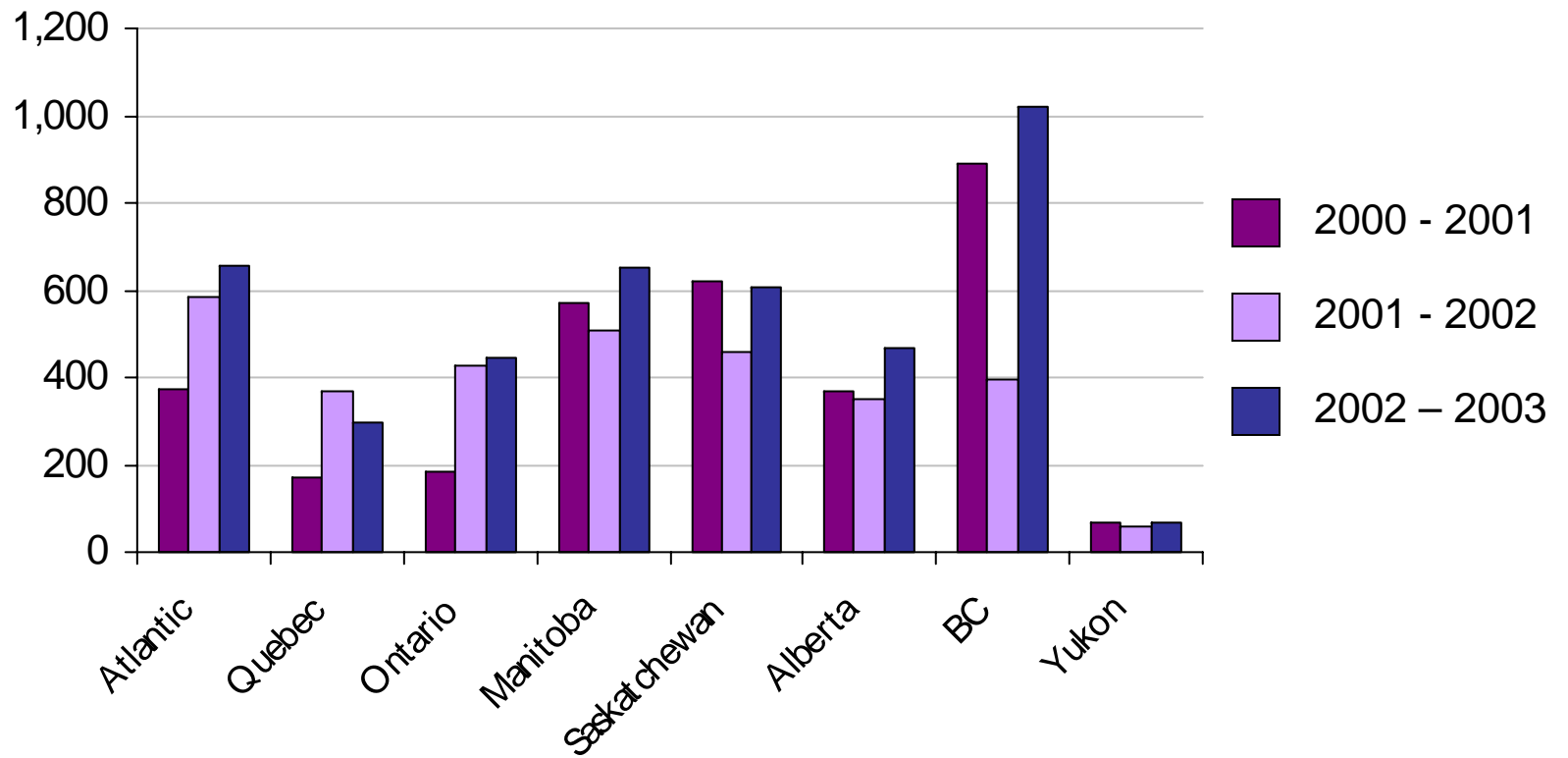
New construction on reserves has declined, while renovations have increased.

# On-reserve New Construction Declining, 2000-2003



Source: INAC

# On-reserve Renovations Increasing, 2000-2003



Source: INAC

## On-reserve Housing Activity, 2002-2003

	2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003	
	New Construction	Renovations	New Construction	Renovations	New Construction	Renovations
Canada	2,152	3,245	1,872	3,690	1,899	4,210
Atlantic	150	374	142	585	69	654
Quebec	159	172	126	367	151	296
Ontario	445	184	536	426	466	444
Manitoba	378	572	319	507	281	652
Saskatchewan	372	619	132	460	291	608
Alberta	298	367	313	351	348	468
BC	334	890	295	395	283	1,020
Yukon	16	67	9	59	10	68

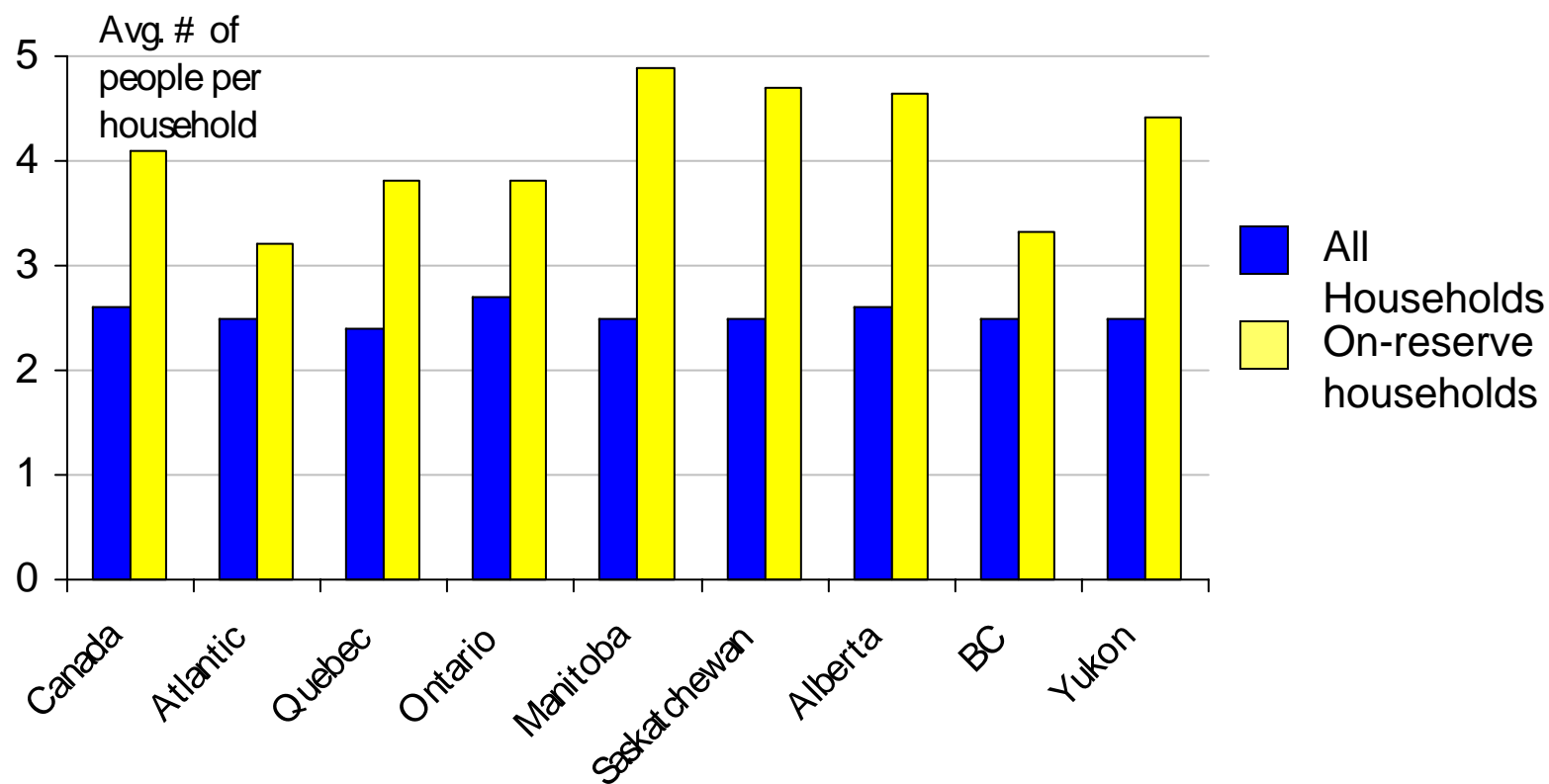
Source: INAC

## On-reserve Housing Conditions (INAC), 2000-2003

		Adequate	Major Repairs	Replacements	Total
Canada	2000 - 2001	71,082	14,084	4,731	89,757
	2001 - 2002	72,303	14,634	4,715	91,652
	2002 - 2003	72,697	15,840	4,937	93,474
Atlantic	2000 - 2001	4,397	727	202	5,326
	2001 - 2002	4,397	865	199	5,461
	2002 - 2003	4,396	908	211	5,515
Quebec	2000 - 2001	7,575	722	77	8,374
	2001 - 2002	7,734	712	98	8,544
	2002 - 2003	7,756	809	153	8,718
Ontario	2000 - 2001	16,129	3,253	1,148	20,530
	2001 - 2002	16,673	3,233	1,098	21,004
	2002 - 2003	17,024	3,533	1,087	21,644
Manitoba	2000 - 2001	10,540	2,386	1,356	14,162
	2001 - 2002	10,860	2,307	1,316	14,483
	2002 - 2003	10,521	2,642	1,319	14,482
Saskatchewan	2000 - 2001	10,089	1,121	294	11,504
	2001 - 2002	10,190	1,155	274	11,619
	2002 - 2003	9,879	1,693	364	11,936
Alberta	2000 - 2001	9,314	2,235	573	12,136
	2001 - 2002	9,052	2,820	571	12,443
	2002 - 2003	9,345	2,843	682	12,870
BC	2000 - 2001	12,364	3,479	1,047	16,870
	2001 - 2002	12,679	3,429	1,127	17,235
	2002 - 2003	13,077	3,298	1,091	17,466
Yukon	2000 - 2001	674	161	34	855
	2001 - 2002	718	113	32	863
	2002 - 2003	699	114	30	843

Source: INAC

# On-reserve average household size, 2000-2003



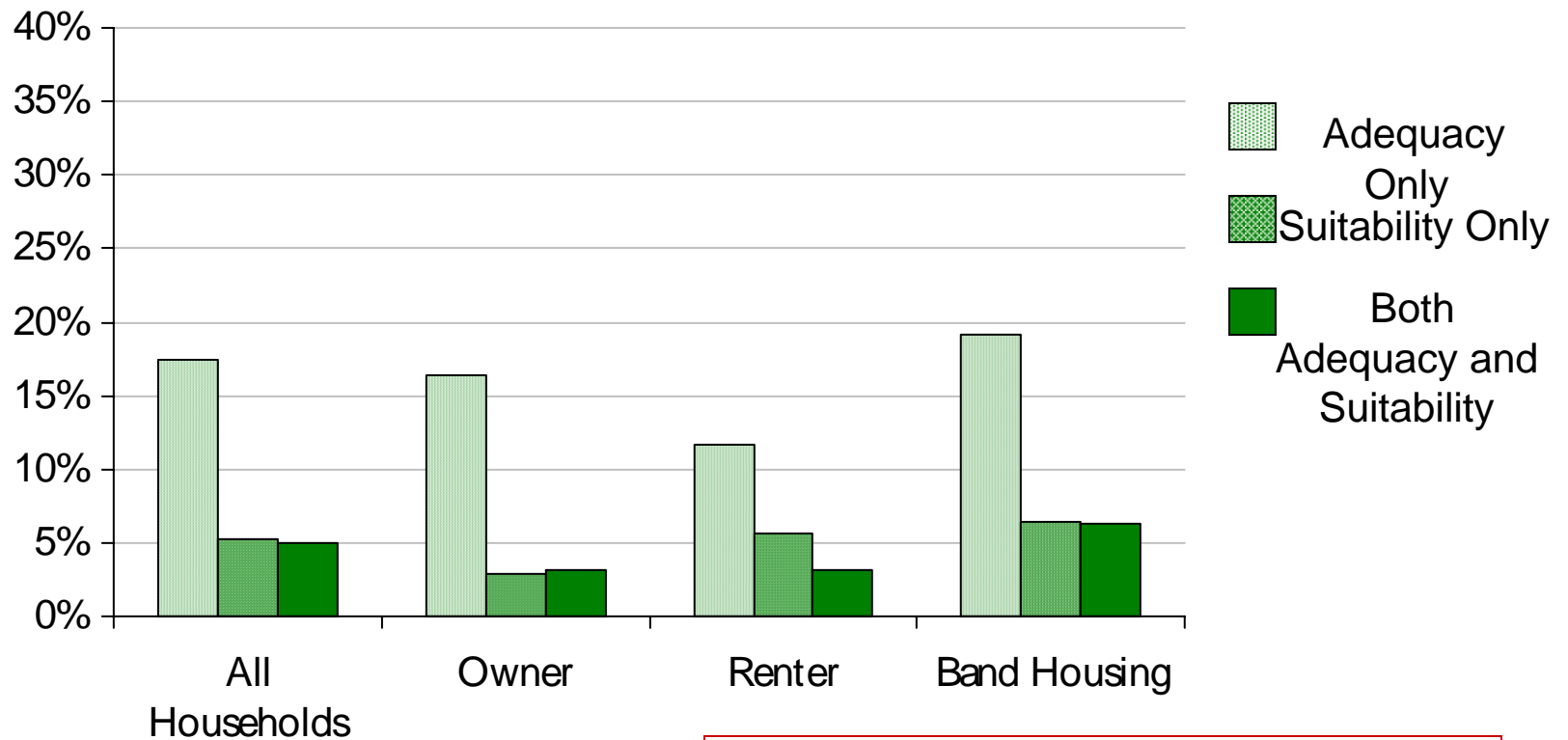
Across the country, on-reserve households tend to be larger than the average for all households (on and non-reserve) .

## On-reserve Average Household Size (INAC), 2000-2003

	All Households	On-Reserve Households		
	2001 Census*	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Canada	2.6	4.09	4.04	4.05
Atlantic	2.5	3.21	3.13	3.21
Quebec	2.4	3.81	3.76	3.99
Ontario	2.7	3.81	3.79	3.75
Manitoba	2.5	4.89	4.79	4.95
Saskatchewan	2.5	4.70	4.76	4.68
Alberta	2.6	4.65	4.66	4.56
BC	2.5	3.32	3.26	3.20
Yukon	2.5	4.41	2.66	2.71

Source: INAC and Statistics Canada

# Share of On-reserve Aboriginal Households Below Adequacy and Suitability Standards, and Unable to Afford Acceptable Housing



On-reserve households in band housing are more likely to fall live in crowded dwellings or dwellings in need of major repair, compared to owners and renters.

Aboriginal total includes only reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

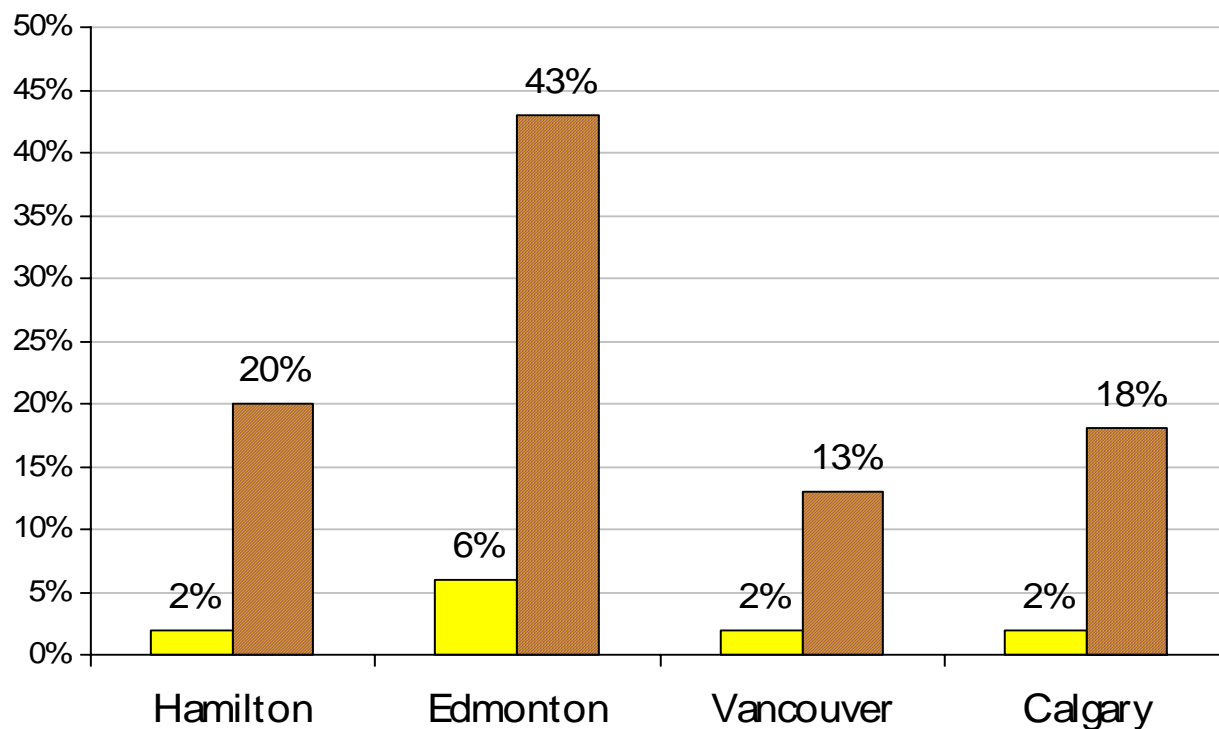
## Number of On-reserve Aboriginal Households Below Adequacy and Suitability Standards, and Unable to Afford Acceptable Housing

	All Households	Below One of More Housing Standards			
		Total Below Standards	Below Adequacy Only	Below Suitability Only	Below Both Suitability and Adequacy
All Households	73,265	20,320	12,775	3,875	3,670
Owned	20,835	4,675	3,420	610	645
Rented	9,275	1,900	1,085	525	285
Band Housing	43,105	13,735	8,260	2,740	2,730

Aboriginal total includes only reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

# Aboriginal People and Homelessness



Aboriginal people as share of city's population



Aboriginal people as share of city's homeless population

Sources:

Hamilton's Report Card on Homelessness, Apr 2002, p 10.

Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing, (October 2002), A Count of Homeless Persons in Edmonton and 2001 census data for city population.

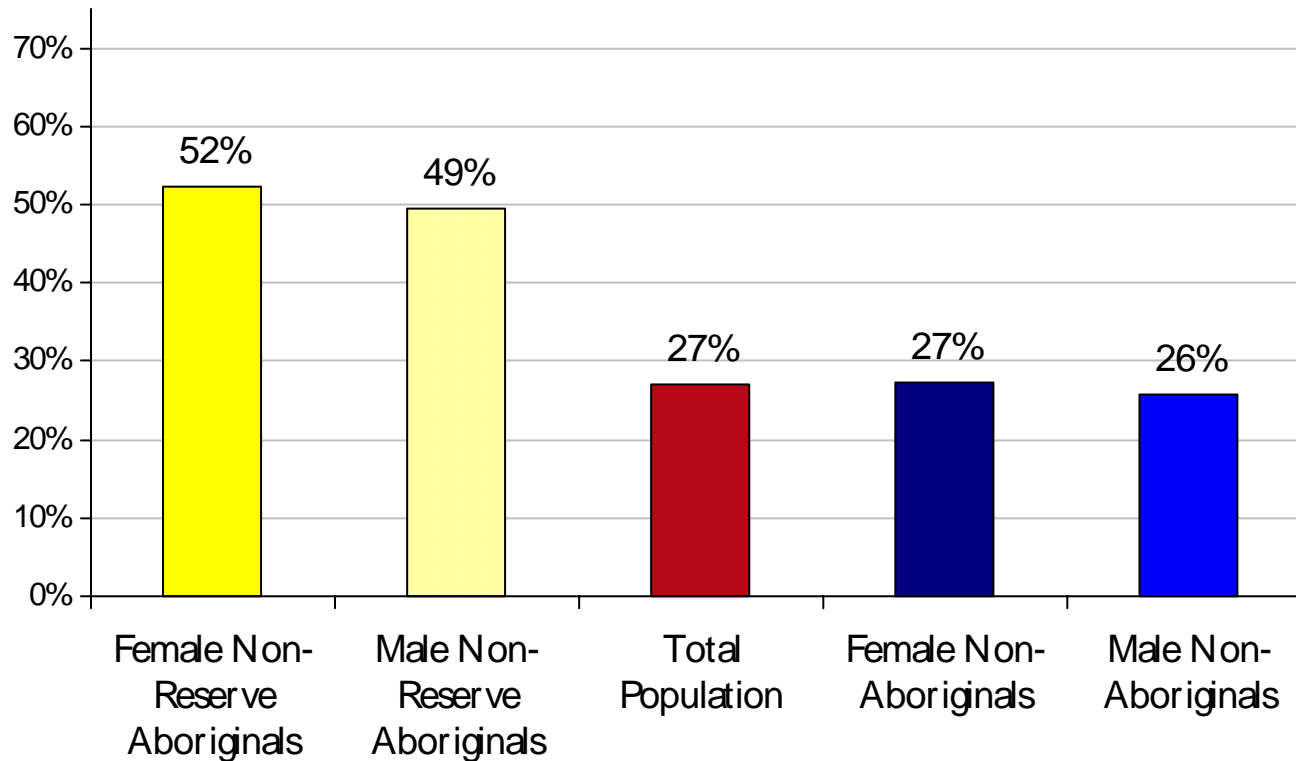
Calgary and Vancouver statistics: Canada West Foundation, "Urban Aboriginal People in Western Canada: Realities and Policies", 2001.

**A disproportionate  
share of homeless  
people are  
Aboriginal.**

## **Aboriginal Females**

While housing conditions are usually determined for the *household* that occupies a dwelling, examining the housing conditions of female Aboriginals requires looking at the *female population* living in a households (as a household can contain both males and females).

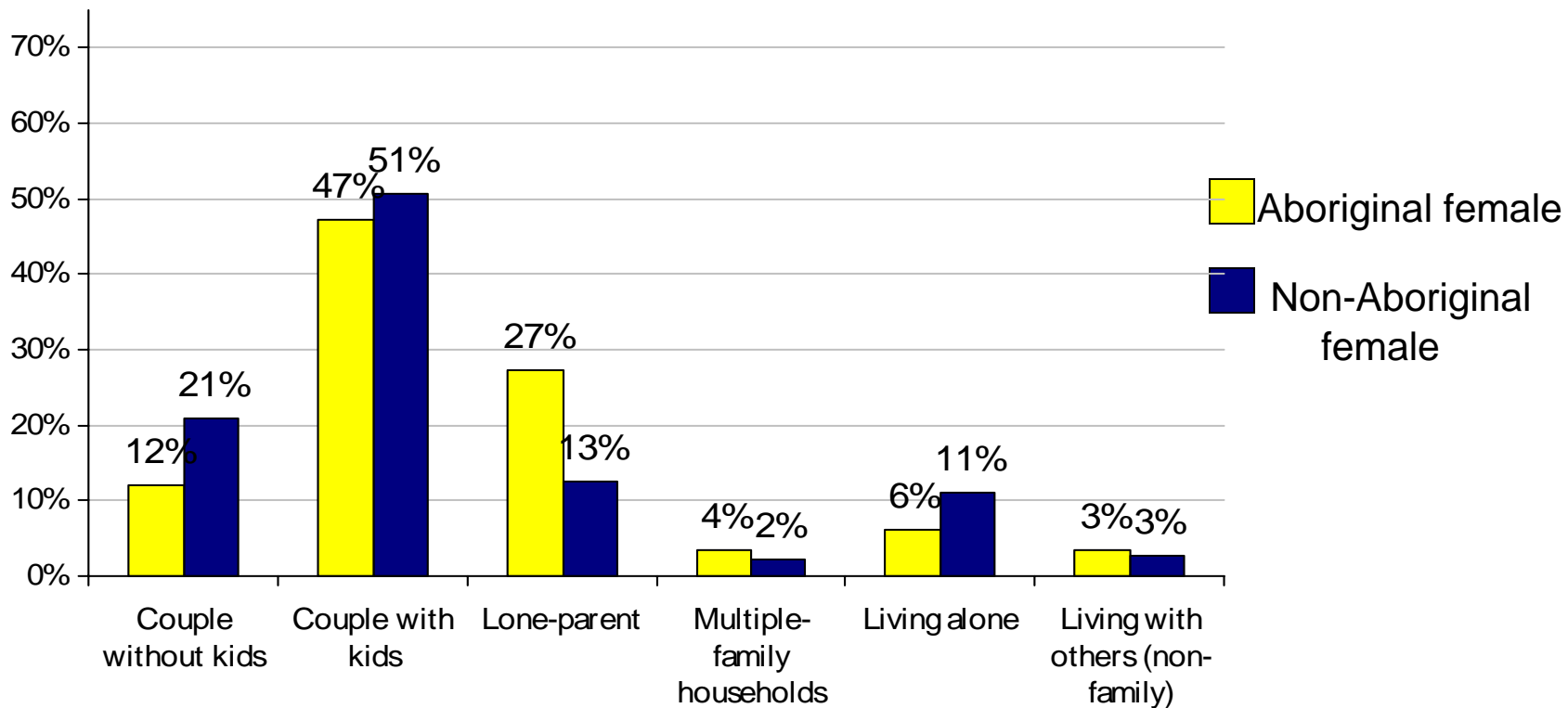
# Percentage of Population in Renter Households, 2001



Aboriginal females are almost more than twice as likely as non-Aboriginal females to live in renter households.

Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households  
Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

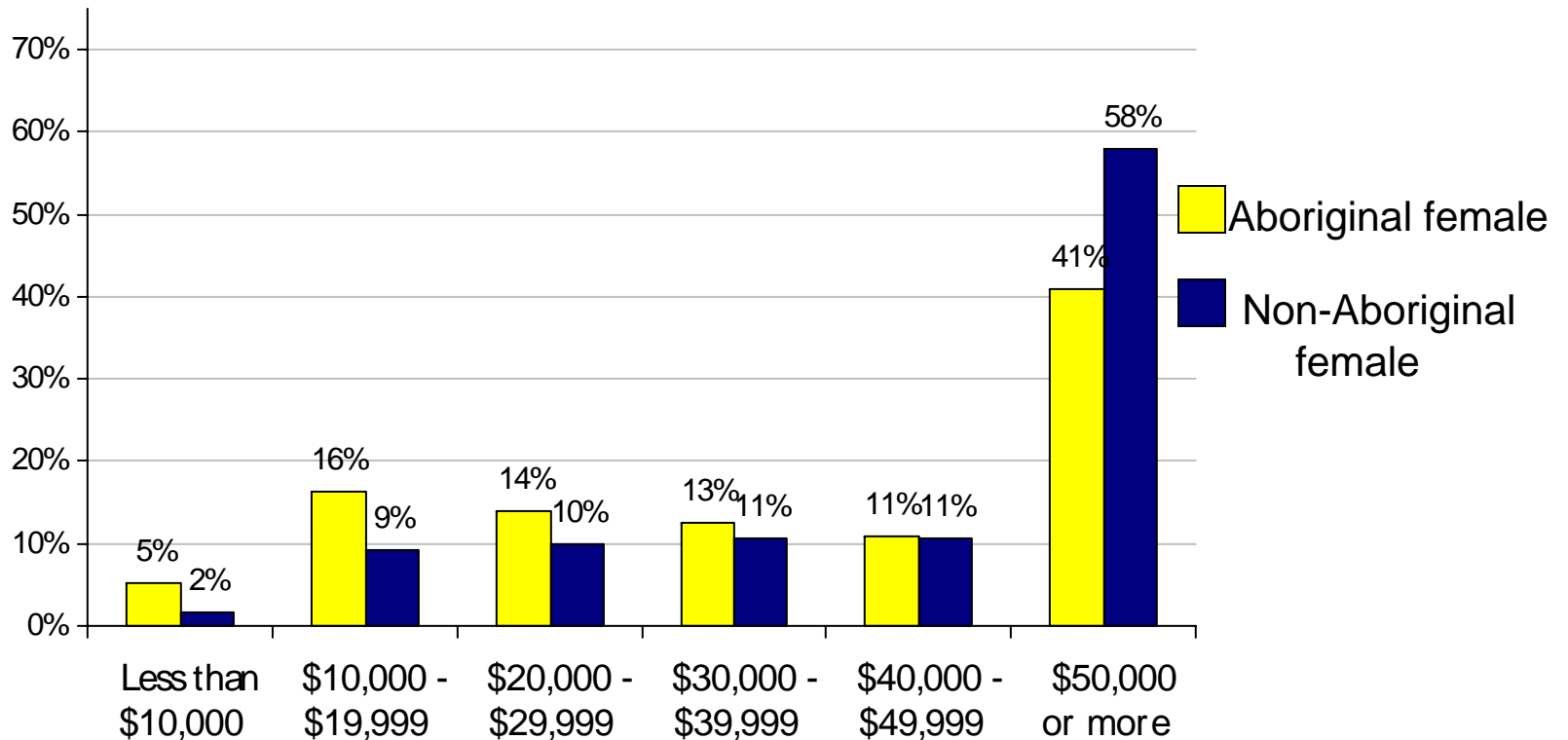
# Distribution of Female Population by Household Type, 2001



Aboriginal females are almost four times as likely as non-Aboriginal females to live in a lone parent household.

Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households  
 Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

# Distribution of Female Population by Household Income Group, 2001

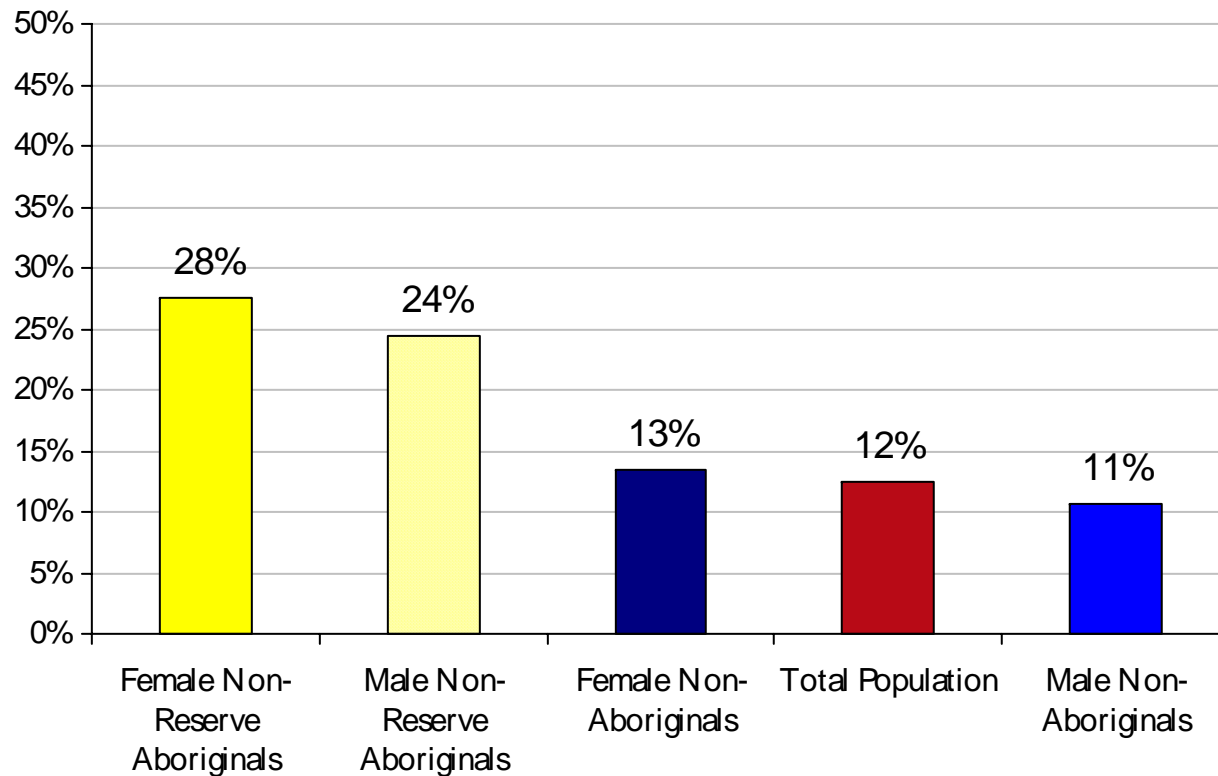


Aboriginal females are almost twice as likely as non-Aboriginal females to live in a household with an income of <\$20,000.

Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

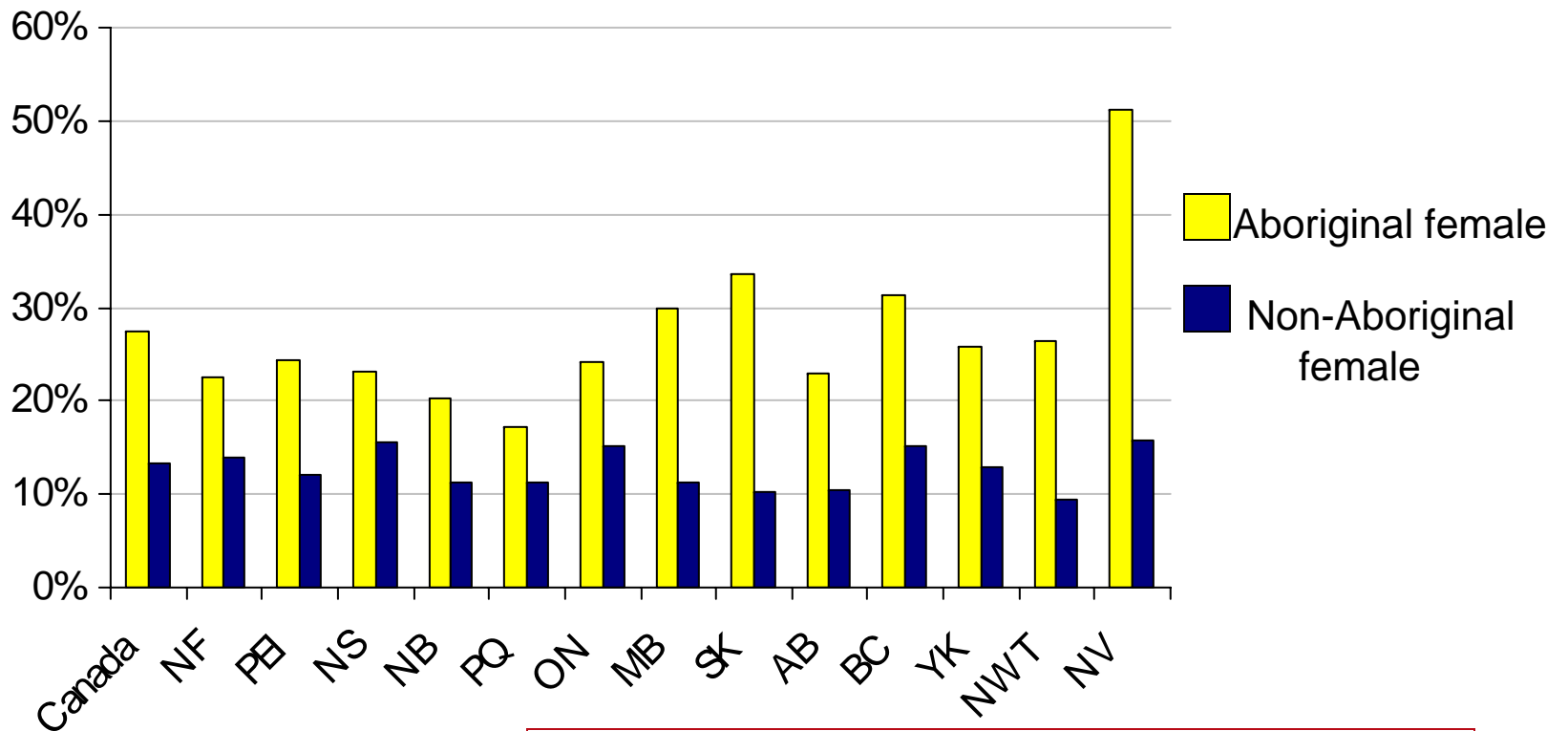
# Percentage of Population in Core Housing Need Households, 2001



Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households

Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

# Percentage of Females Population in Core Housing Need Households, 2001



**In the Western Provinces and Territories, Aboriginal females are more than twice as likely as non-Aboriginal females to live in core housing need households.**

Aboriginal total does not include on-reserve households  
 Source: CMHC (census-based housing indicators and data)

## Definitions:

**Households** refer to all private households. People living in collective dwellings are excluded by definition (see Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Dictionary, Cat. no. 92-378-XIE, pages 190-193).

**An Aboriginal household** is defined as one of the following: a non-family household in which at least 50 per cent of household members self-identified as Aboriginal; or a family household that meets at least one of two criteria: at least one spouse, common-law partner, or lone parent self-identified as an Aboriginal; or at least 50% of household members self-identified as Aboriginal.

When discussing core housing need, household data exclude farm, band, and reserve households (for which shelter costs are not collected by the census); households with incomes of zero or less; and households whose shelter costs equal or exceed their incomes.

For renters, **shelter costs** include rent and any payments for electricity, fuel, water, and other municipal services. For owners, shelter costs include mortgage payments (principal and interest), property taxes, and any condominium fees, along with payments for electricity, fuel, water, and other municipal services.

Income data collected by the Census of Canada refer to the calendar year preceding the census, while shelter cost data give expenses for the current year. Shelter-cost-to-income ratios are computed directly from these data, that is, by comparing current shelter costs to incomes from the previous year.

## Definitions:

“**On-reserve**” is used to describe households in Census Subdivisions (CSDs) identified as Indian Reserves, Indian Settlements, Indian Government Districts, Terres réservées, Nisga'a Village, Nisga'a Land, and Teslin Land, as well as specific northern communities selected by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) because they are affiliated with First Nations or Indian Bands (for a list of the specific communities and further definitions, see Statistics Canada 2001 Census Dictionary- Geographic Unit: Census Subdivision). Census enumeration is incomplete on several reserves (see footnote 13 for additional details), and the 396,200 Aboriginal households in 2001 does not include the estimated count from these missed reserves.

Census Metropolitan Areas (**CMAs**) consist of one or more adjacent municipalities situated around a major urban core with a population of at least 100,000.

Census Agglomerations (**CAs**) consist of one or more adjacent municipalities situated around a major urban core with a population of at least 10,000.

**Small urban centres** consist of one or more adjacent municipalities situated around a major urban core with a population ranging from 2,500 to 9,999.