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An overview of education data for Inuit, Métis and off- reserve First Nations Peoples

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Saskatoon, March 15 2010

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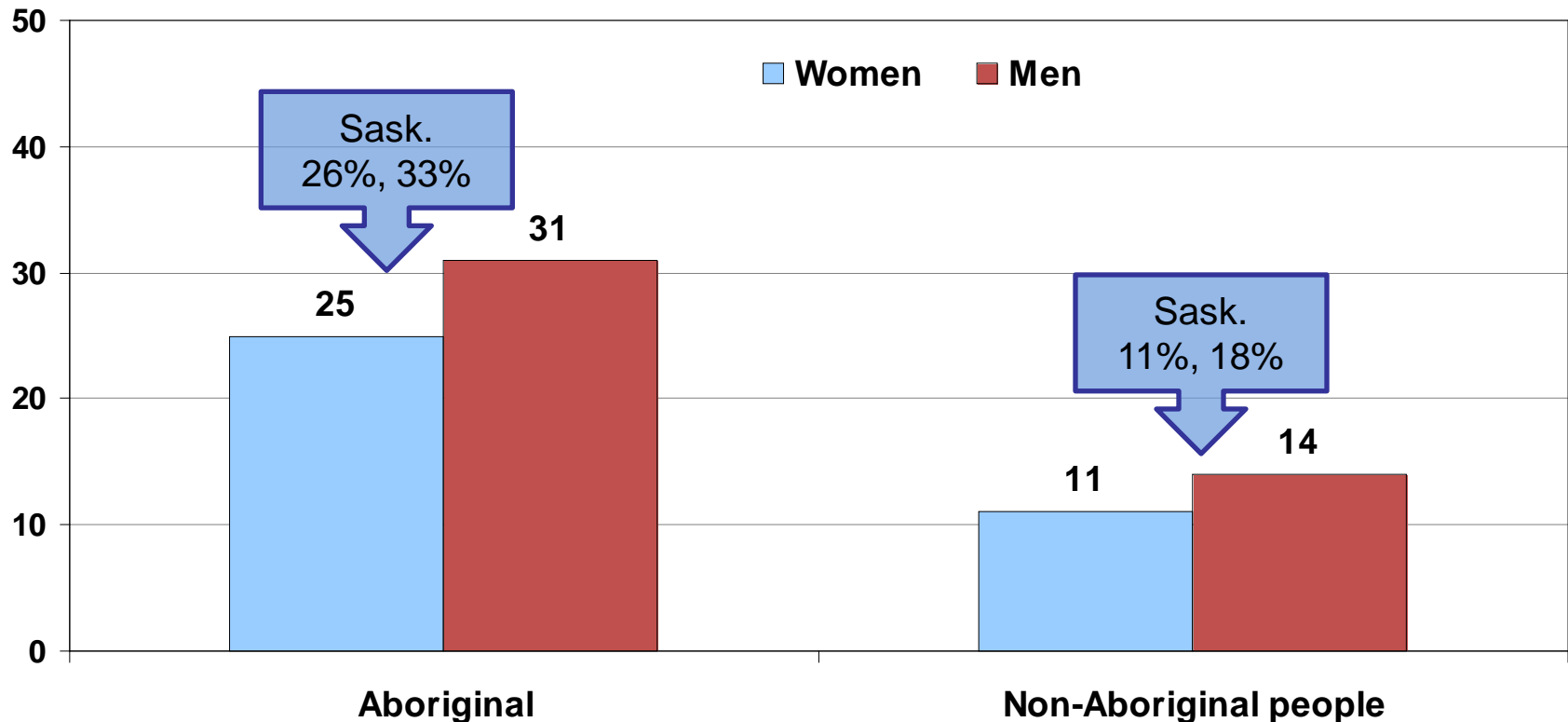
- Demographics on levels of schooling
- Factors related to school achievement
- Language and culture at school



Demographics on level of schooling

A greater share of Aboriginal people does not have a high school diploma

Percentage of people aged 25 to 54 with less than a high school diploma, Canada, 2006



Note: Aboriginal includes First Nations off reserve, Métis and Inuit populations.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Reasons for not completing high school

Reasons for not completing elementary or secondary school, Aboriginal men and women aged 15 to 34, Canada, 2006

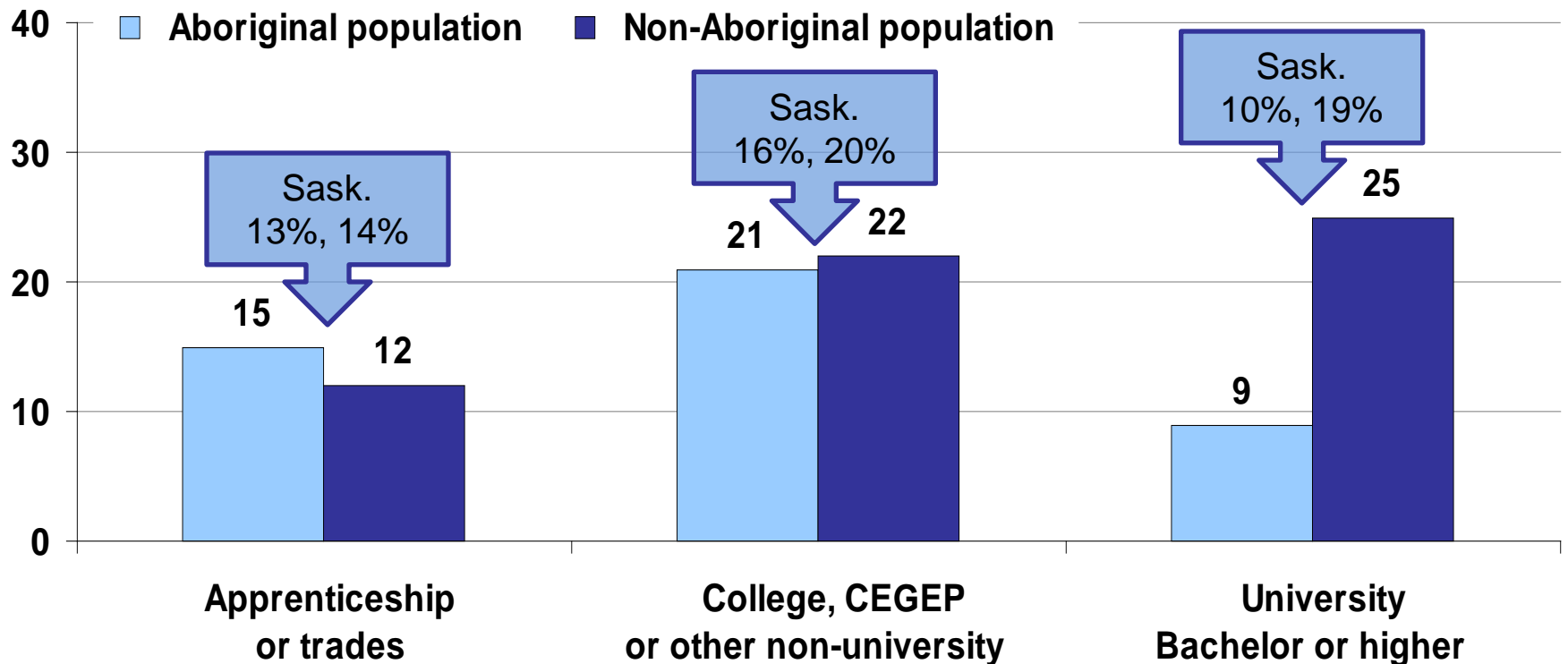
Reason	Men	Women
	%	%
Wanted to work	26	10
Bored with school	17	17
Had to work	15	7
Pregnancy/ Taking care of children	2 ^E	23
Problems at home	5	8
Courses too hard/Bad results	7	5 ^E

Notes: Aboriginal includes First Nations off-reserve, Métis and Inuit populations. Figures do not sum to 100% as respondents could provide more than one reason. E – Use with caution.

Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2006.

Aboriginal people less likely to have university credentials

Percentage of people aged 25-54 by highest certificate, diploma or degree, Canada, 2006



Note: Aboriginal includes First Nations off reserve, Métis and Inuit populations.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.



Factors related to school achievement

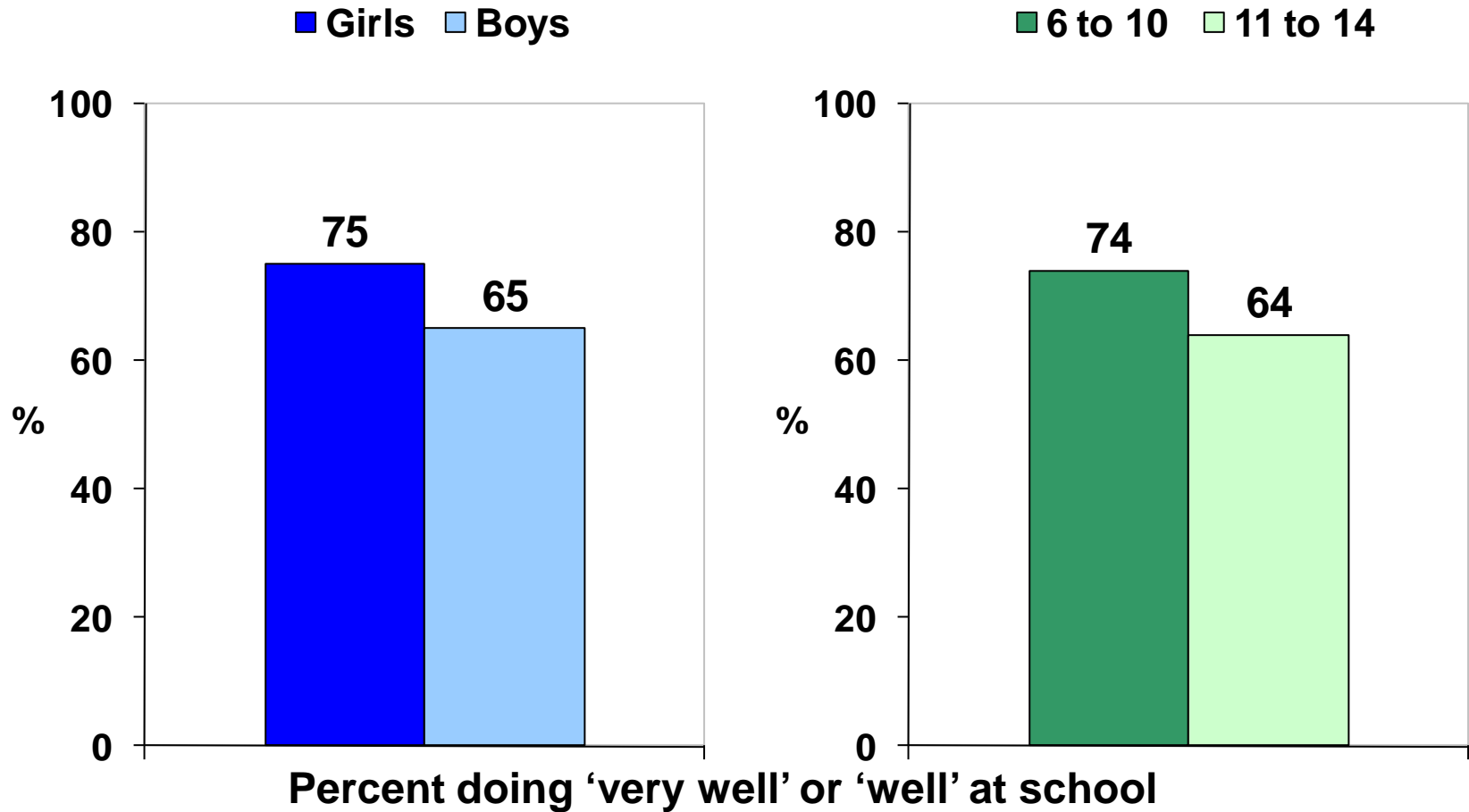
Highlights from study: **School Experiences of Off-Reserve First Nations Children Aged 6 to 14**, available at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/090116/dq090116a-eng.htm>

School achievement question (parent-reported):

“Based on your knowledge of your child’s school work, including report cards, overall, how well is ____ doing at school this year?

Would that be ... Very well? Well? Average? Poorly? Very Poorly?”

Off-reserve First Nations girls and younger children more likely to be doing 'very well' or 'well' at school



Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, Children and Youth, 2006.

Factors associated with higher perceived school achievement

School factors:

- Getting along well with teachers, or with classmates
- Having parents who were strongly satisfied with their child's school (quality of teaching, academic standards, level of discipline)

Out-of-school activities:

- Reading books everyday
- Playing sports at least once a week
- Taking part in art/music activities at least once a week

Socio-demographic:

- Living in households in the highest income range

Factors associated with lower perceived school achievement

School factors:

- Having missed school for two or more weeks in a row during the school year

Health factors:

- Having been diagnosed with a learning disability, or with attention deficit disorder

Family Background:

- Having parents who attended residential school

Off-reserve First Nations children have parents who are satisfied with their child's school

Statement about school	% Agree
This school provides enough information about _____'s attendance	95
I am satisfied with the quality of teaching at this school.	89
At this school ____ is challenged to work at his/her full potential.	85
This school has high academic standards.	80
I am satisfied with the availability of extracurricular activities at this school.	74

Note: Percent who agree includes those who said 'strongly agree' or 'agree'.

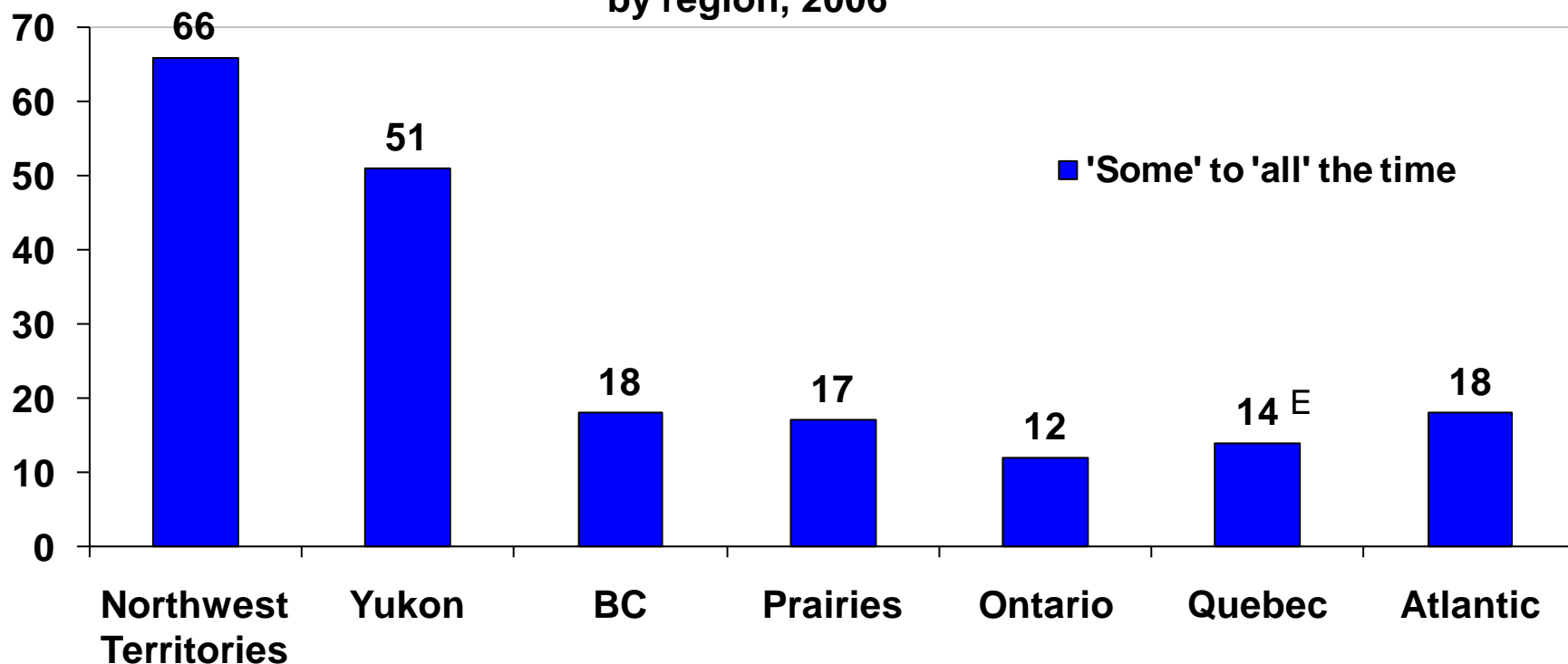
Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, Children and Youth, 2006.



Language and culture at school

Aboriginal language use at school among First Nations children most common in the Territories

Percentage of off-reserve First Nations children aged 6 to 14 who use their Aboriginal language 'some to all the time' at school, by region, 2006



E Use with caution

Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, Children and Youth, 2006.

About half of Inuit high school students aged 15 and over are being taught by Inuit teachers

Region	Has an Inuk teacher	Is being taught the Inuit language
	%	%
All Inuit in Canada	50	49
Nunatsiavut	69	50
Nunavik	60	65
Nunavut	56	64
Inuvialuit Region	29 ^E	25 ^E
Outside Inuit Nunangat	X	X

E Use with caution

X Suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2006.

Teachers rank third as resource for Aboriginal language learning among Métis children aged 6 to 14 with Aboriginal language knowledge

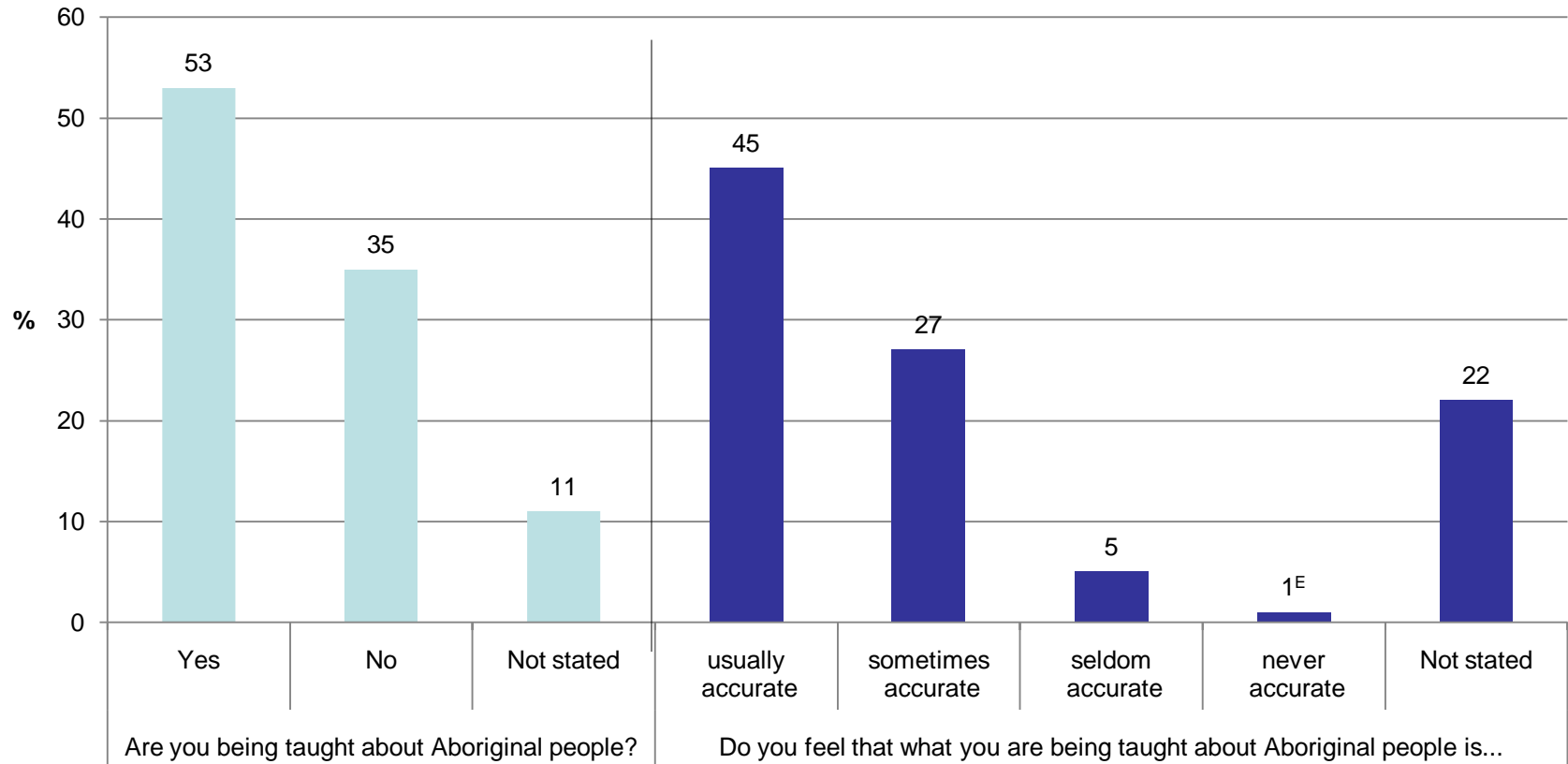
	%
Métis children who understand an Aboriginal language*	28
Who helps Métis children learn an Aboriginal language?	
Parents	43
Grandparents	39
Teachers	22
Aunts and uncles	7
Other relatives	6

*Parents were asked: "Does your child understand an Aboriginal language even if only a few words?"

Note: Total exceeds 100% because respondents may provide more than one answer.

Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, Children and Youth, 2006.

About half of Aboriginal high school students aged 15 and over are learning about Aboriginal Peoples in school



Note: Aboriginal includes First Nations off reserve, Métis and Inuit populations.

Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2006.

Questions / Comments

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