

Article

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Fredericton



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2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Fredericton

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Symbols

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- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^S value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- P preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published



Fredericton

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Fredericton

Did you know that...

- The Aboriginal population living in the census agglomeration area of Fredericton is getting smaller. In 2006, 2,375 Aboriginal people lived there, a 10% decrease from 2001.
- The Aboriginal population in Fredericton is young. Almost half (48%) of the Aboriginal people in Fredericton were under the age of 25, compared to 31% of non-Aboriginal people.
- Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 living in Fredericton were less likely than their non-Aboriginal counterparts to be attending school (42% versus 67%).
- Over half of the Aboriginal adult population (aged 25 to 64 years) in Fredericton have completed postsecondary education. Over half of Aboriginal men (53%) and Aboriginal women (54%) aged 25 to 64 had completed postsecondary education compared to roughly two-thirds (65% and 66%, respectively) of their non-Aboriginal counterparts.
- The unemployment rate for the Aboriginal core working age population (aged 25 to 54) in Fredericton was higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population (20.2% compared to 4.9%). Unemployment rates were slightly higher for Aboriginal men in Fredericton than they were for Aboriginal women.
- In 2006, the Métis (72.2%) and First Nations (63.7%) populations had lower employment rates than the non-Aboriginal population (83.5%).
- In 2000, Aboriginal people in Fredericton working full time full year earned 75% of what their non-Aboriginal counterparts were earning. By 2005, this percentage had increased to 79%, slightly narrowing the gap in median earnings of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.
- Less than half of Fredericton's Aboriginal population had moved at least once, either within Fredericton or to Fredericton from another community, between 2001 and 2006.

Introduction

This report examines the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the Aboriginal population living in the census agglomeration (CA) of Fredericton.¹ The First Nations reserve communities of St. Mary's 24 and Devon 30 of Saint Mary's and Kingsclear 6 of Kingsclear are located within the CA of Fredericton. The 2006 Census and 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), which provide an extensive set of data about Aboriginal people, are the data sources.

The report focuses on the **Aboriginal identity population**, which refers to those people who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.

The term 'First Nations' is used throughout the report to refer to people who identified as North American Indian. The term 'Aboriginal population' is used to refer to the Aboriginal identity population.

Setting the context

There were 1,172,790 Aboriginal people in Canada in 2006, accounting for 3.8% of Canada's total population.

In 2006, a total of 17,655 Aboriginal people lived in New Brunswick, representing 2% of the provincial population.

There were 2,375 Aboriginal people living in the census agglomeration of Fredericton, which represented 3% of the total population of the CA. By comparison, the CA of Miramichi, with 1,300 Aboriginal people, had a larger proportion of Aboriginal people in that the Aboriginal population represented 5% of that CA's total population.

Between 2001 and 2006, the Aboriginal population in Fredericton decreased by 10%, from 2,635 to 2,375 people. The First Nations population decreased by 10%, while the Métis population decreased by 19%.

First Nations—largest Aboriginal group in Fredericton

In 2006, 1,990 persons identified as First Nations people accounting for the majority (84%) of the Fredericton CA's Aboriginal population. Another 220 identified as Métis and 40 as Inuit. The Métis accounted for 9% of the Aboriginal population while Inuit accounted for about 2%.²

Of those who identified as First Nations people in 2006, the majority (85%) reported being a Treaty Indian or a registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada.

1. The geographic area covered in this report is the census agglomeration (CA) of Fredericton. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000. For maps, see:

http://geodepot.statcan.gc.ca/2006/13011619/13011619_030118200519/03130103010320/1402/03130120320-11.pdf.

2. Includes people who reported more than one Aboriginal identity group and those who reported being a registered or Treaty Indian and/or member of an Indian band or First Nation without reporting an Aboriginal identity.

About the data sources

The census provides a statistical portrait of Canada and its people. The most recent census was on May 16, 2006.

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) was conducted between October 2006 and March 2007. The survey provides extensive data on Inuit, Métis and off-reserve First Nations children aged 6 to 14 and those aged 15 and over living in urban, rural and northern locations across Canada. The Aboriginal Peoples Survey was designed to provide data on the social and economic conditions of Aboriginal people in Canada (excluding reserves).

It was possible to report both single and multiple responses to the Aboriginal identity questions on the census and the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. Census data used in this article for First Nations people, Métis and Inuit are based on the single responses only. Total Aboriginal identity population counts include people, who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, and/or those who reported being a registered or Treaty Indian, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation. The Aboriginal Peoples Survey data represent a combination of both the single and multiple Aboriginal identity populations.

Data have been provided for the total Aboriginal identity population and in some cases they have been broken down by Aboriginal group, sex and age group. For Aboriginal groups where the census count of the population aged 15 years and over is 200 or less, only the census count has been provided. No further data are shown due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

A young population

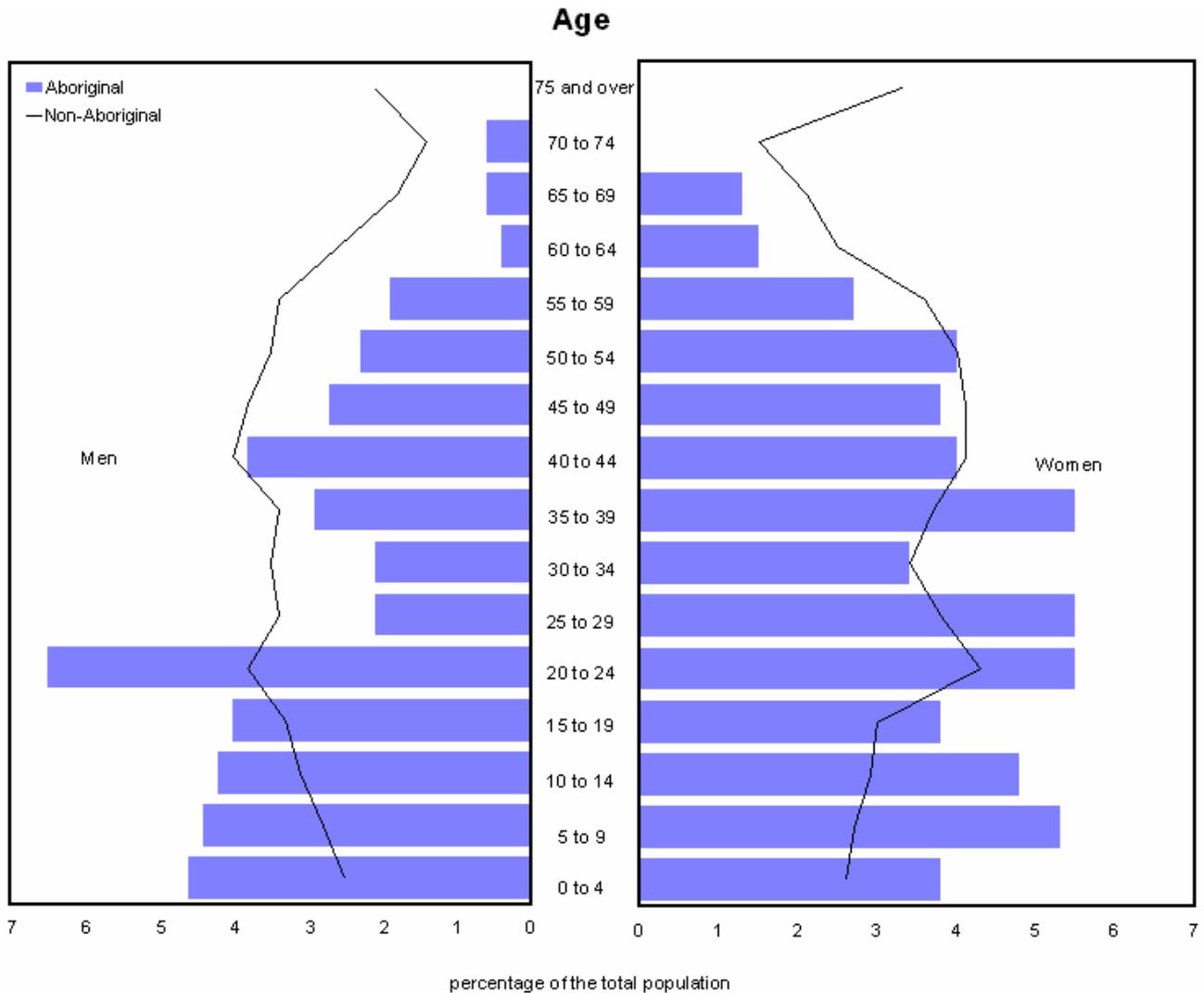
The Aboriginal population living in the census agglomeration (CA) of Fredericton is slightly younger than the non-Aboriginal population. In 2006, the median age³ of the Aboriginal population in Fredericton was 27 years, compared to 39 years for the non-Aboriginal population.

In 2006, almost half (48%) of the Aboriginal people in Fredericton were under the age of 25, compared to 31% of the non-Aboriginal population. Furthermore, 4% of Aboriginal people were 65 years and over, compared to 12% of the non-Aboriginal population. About 28% of Aboriginal people in Fredericton were under the age of 15, compared to 17% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts (chart 1). For more details on the age distribution, (see table 1 in the appendix).

Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under represented 5% of the CA's children. About one in three (28%) of the First Nations people and the Métis (27%) were 14 years of age and under.

3. The median age is the point where exactly one-half of the population is older and the other half is younger.

Chart 1
Population pyramid for the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, Fredericton, 2006



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Aboriginal children less likely to live with both parents

In 2006, 63% of Aboriginal children aged 14 and under lived with both parents compared with 81% of non-Aboriginal children. Aboriginal children were more likely to live with a lone parent (28%) than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (18%) (see table 2 in the appendix).

Aboriginal youth less likely than non-Aboriginal youth to be attending school

Overall, in 2006, Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 living in Fredericton were less likely to be attending school than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (42% versus 67%). However, Aboriginal people had a slightly greater tendency to return to school later in life than did non-Aboriginal people. Of those aged 45 years and older, 8% of Aboriginal people were in school in 2006, compared to 4% of the non-Aboriginal population (see table 3 in the appendix).

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey found that, among the Aboriginal population living in the Atlantic provinces, (excluding reserves), men and women had different reasons for not completing high school. For young Aboriginal men aged 15 to 34, the most commonly reported reason was 'wanted to work', followed by 'bored with school' and 'had to work', while Aboriginal women reported 'bored with school', followed by 'pregnancy'.

Over half of Aboriginal people in Fredericton have completed postsecondary education

About half of Aboriginal men (53%) and Aboriginal women (54%) aged 25 to 64 had completed postsecondary education, compared to 65% of non-Aboriginal men and 66% of non-Aboriginal women. Postsecondary education includes a trades certificate, a college diploma or a university certificate, diploma or degree. Aboriginal men (26%) and women (8%) were more likely than their non-Aboriginal male (12%) and female (6%) counterparts to have obtained a trades qualification (see text table 1).

Text table 1

Highest level of educational attainment of people aged 25 to 64 years, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity and sex, Fredericton, 2006

Level of education	Aboriginal population		Non-Aboriginal population	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	28.1	21.7	12.0	10.1
High school	19.1	24.5	23.3	24.0
Total postsecondary ¹	52.8	53.8	64.7	65.9
Trades	25.8	7.7	11.5	5.8
College	15.7	27.3	18.2	23.8
University degree ²	9.0	17.5	31.5	31.2

1. 'Total postsecondary' includes the category 'Certificate or diploma below bachelor'. This education group is not shown separately due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

2. The overall quality of data for the 'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' variable in the 2006 Census is acceptable. However, users of data from the category 'university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level' should be aware that the 2006 Census showed unexpected growth in this category, compared with 2001. We recommend users interpret the 2006 Census results with caution. For more details, see:

<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/info/education-eng.cfm>.

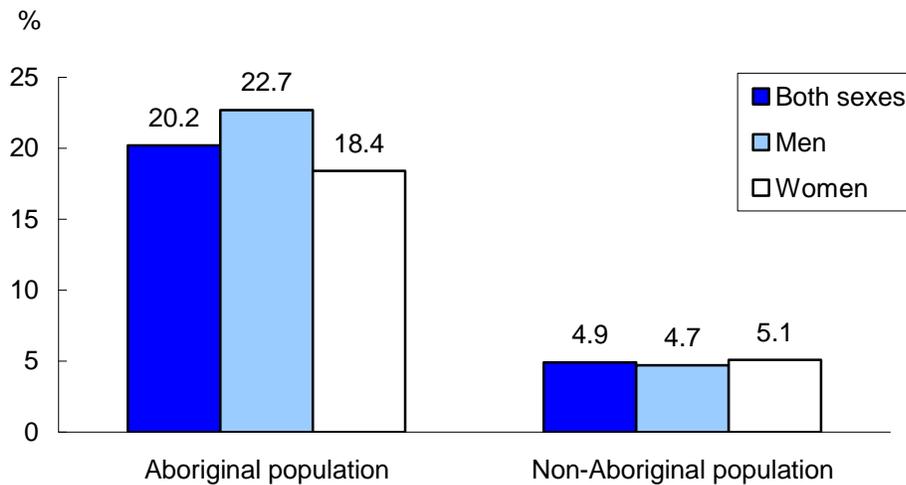
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Higher unemployment rates for Aboriginal people in Fredericton

In 2006, the unemployment rate⁴ for the Aboriginal core working age population (aged 25 to 54) in Fredericton was higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population (20.2% compared to 4.9%). Unemployment rates were slightly higher for Aboriginal men (22.7%) in Fredericton than they were for Aboriginal women (18.4%).

4. The unemployment rate for a particular group is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census day (May 16, 2006).

Chart 2
Unemployment rates for people aged 25 to 54 years, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations and sex, Fredericton, 2006



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Aboriginal employment rates were lower than those of the non-Aboriginal population

Another measure of labour market performance is the employment rate.⁵ In 2006, the employment rates for the Aboriginal population were found to be lower than those of the non-Aboriginal population. The employment rates of Aboriginal men and women were similar at about 65.0%. In contrast, the employment rates for their non-Aboriginal counterparts were 87.7% and 79.5 respectively (see table 4 in the appendix).

Aboriginal women more likely to work full time full year than their male counterparts in Fredericton

Almost four in 10 (37%) Aboriginal people living in Fredericton were working full time full year⁶ in 2005. This percentage was slightly lower than that of the non-Aboriginal population (41%).

Aboriginal women (41%) were more likely than their male counterparts (32%) to be full-time full-year workers. Non-Aboriginal men (47%) were more likely than their female counterparts (36%) to be full-time full-year workers.

Text table 2
Percentage of full-time full-year workers, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity and sex, Fredericton, 2005

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	36.8	32.4	40.6
Non-Aboriginal population	41.3	47.3	35.8

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

5. The employment rate refers to the number of employed people, in a given group, as a percentage of the total population in that group.

6. The term 'full-time full-year workers' refers to persons 15 years of age and over who worked 49 to 52 weeks (mostly full time) in 2005 for pay or in self-employment.

Occupations in 'sales and services' most prevalent

In studying the labour market of a given area, it is helpful to examine its occupational⁷ make-up. In 2006, the three most common occupational categories⁸ for both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal experienced labour forces in Fredericton were 'sales and service', 'trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations' and 'business, finance and administrative'. Aboriginal people were slightly more likely than non-Aboriginal people to work in 'trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations' (15% versus 12%) (see table 5 in the appendix).

Earnings gap closing

In 2000, the median earnings⁹ of full-time full-year Aboriginal earners in Fredericton (measured in 2005 dollars) were about \$29,100. By 2005, this had slightly increased to about \$29,800. Aboriginal people who worked full time full year in 2005 earned less than their non-Aboriginal counterparts at over \$37,700. In addition, the gap between median earnings narrowed slightly. In 2000, Aboriginal people in Fredericton working full time full year earned 75% of what their non-Aboriginal counterparts were earning. By 2005, this percentage had increased to 79% (see table 6 in the appendix).

Total income lower for Aboriginal people

The census collects a number of measures of income that help in understanding the economic situation of a population. Earnings data have been provided for the population working full time full year in 2005. It is also useful to look at total income¹⁰ as sources of income go beyond that of employment. In 2005, just over one in 10 (11%) Aboriginal people with income in Fredericton had a **total** income of \$40,000 or over, compared to just under three in 10 (29%) of their non-Aboriginal counterparts. In 2005, Aboriginal men had the lowest median income (\$13,800), whether compared to Aboriginal women (\$18,200) or to non-Aboriginal men (\$31,600) or non-Aboriginal women (\$21,500) (see table 7 in the appendix).

Additionally, in Fredericton, 7% of the Aboriginal population aged 15 years and over and 4% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts reported having no income in 2005 (data not shown).

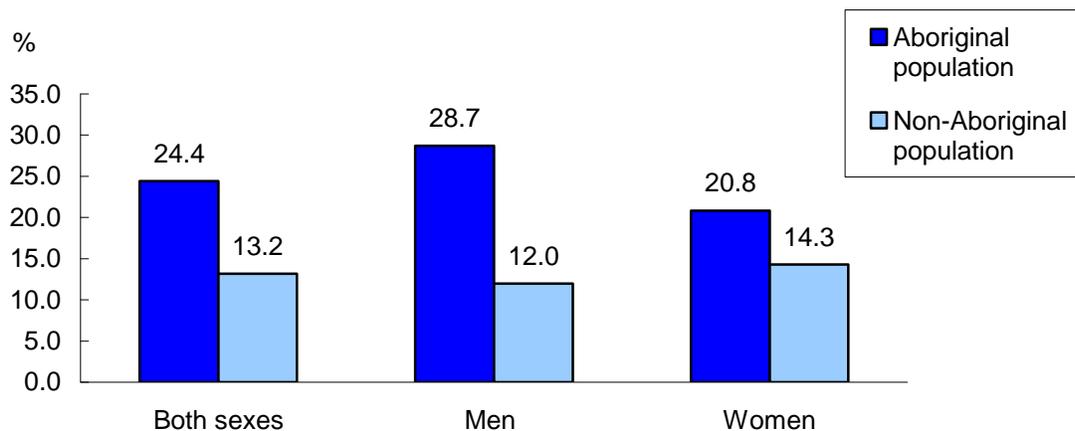
-
7. Occupation refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job 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.
 8. Occupations contained within the categories can cover a broad range of skill levels. For example, the business and finance occupation category includes professional occupations requiring a university degree, as well as clerical occupations that require a high school diploma or equivalent.
 9. Median earnings are earnings levels that divide the population into two halves, i.e., half of the population receiving less than this amount, and half, more. Earnings or employment income refers to the income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.
 10. Total income refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over: wages and salaries (total), net farm income, net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice, child benefits, Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement, benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, benefits from Employment Insurance, other income from government sources, dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income, retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs), other money income.

About one-quarter of Aboriginal people in Fredericton living below the low income cut-off

Statistics Canada uses the concept of low income cut-off (LICO)¹¹ to indicate an income threshold below which a family will likely devote a larger share of its income on the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family. In 2005, in Fredericton about one-quarter (24%) of Aboriginal people¹² were living under the LICO, compared to 13% of non-Aboriginal people. In addition, about one-third (33%) of Aboriginal children (aged 14 years and under) in Fredericton were living under the LICO, compared to 14% of non-Aboriginal children (data not shown). These data are based on the **before-tax** LICO.

Chart 3

Proportion of persons living below the before-tax low income cut-off by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations and sex, Fredericton, 2005



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Less than half of Fredericton's Aboriginal population moved at least once between 2001 and 2006

The census counts people where they are living on one particular day. On May 16, 2006 (the date of the 2006 Census) there were 2,375 Aboriginal people living in the census agglomeration area of Fredericton. This count does not include all of the Aboriginal people who may have lived in Fredericton at some point during the year, but only those who were living in Fredericton on that particular day.¹³

Moreover, census population counts may not reflect the possibility that people move between communities - for example, someone might move from a reserve community to a large city and back again within the same year. In Fredericton, in 2006, over half (63%) of the Aboriginal population had lived at the same address five years ago, compared to 59% of the non-Aboriginal population. From 2001 to 2006, just over one in 10 (16%) Aboriginal people had moved at least once within Fredericton, and the rest (21%) had moved to Fredericton from another community. A community may refer to another municipality, or a reserve, or a rural area (see table 8 in the appendix).

11. The low income cut-off is a statistical measure of the income threshold level below which Canadians are estimated to devote at least one-fifth more of their income than the average family to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing. For the 2005 matrix of low income before-tax cut-offs and additional information, please refer to the [2006 Census Dictionary](#), Catalogue no. 92-566-X.

12. For the purposes of low income statistics, certain populations, including persons living on Indian reserves, are excluded. This is because the low income cut-offs are based on certain expenditure-income patterns from survey data which are not available for the entire population (the survey does not cover Indian reserves, the three territories and residents of institutions or military barracks).

13. For example, students who return to live with their parents during the year are included at their parents' address, even if they lived elsewhere while attending school or working at a summer job.

When asked on the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey why they moved to their current city, town or community, most Aboriginal people aged 15 and over in the Atlantic provinces (excluding reserves) reported family-related reasons, followed by work-related reasons.

Slightly over one in five Aboriginal people live in homes needing major repairs

In Fredericton, the share of Aboriginal people living in homes requiring major repairs¹⁴ was 21% in 2006, compared to 20% in 2001. In comparison, the share of Fredericton non-Aboriginal population living in dwellings in need of major repairs was 7% in 2006 and 8% in 2001 (see table 9 in the appendix).

The share of Aboriginal people living in crowded¹⁵ homes was 2% in 2006 and 3% in 2001. In comparison, the share of Fredericton non-Aboriginal population living in crowded homes was 1% in both 2006 and in 2001.

Majority report being healthy

In the Atlantic provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador), the majority of First Nations people living off reserve (aged 15 and over) rated their health as excellent or very good in 2006. When asked as part of the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey whether their health was excellent, very good, good, fair or poor, 54% of the adult First Nations population living off reserve gave themselves a rating of excellent or very good. Furthermore, 25% of First Nations people reported that their health was good.

Similarly, the majority of Métis (aged 15 and over) living in the Atlantic provinces rated their health as excellent or very good in 2006. When asked as part of the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey whether their health was excellent, very good, good, fair or poor, 61% of the adult Métis population gave themselves a rating of excellent or very good. Furthermore, 24% of Métis people reported that their health was good.

Over half of the Aboriginal people in the Atlantic provinces live with one or more chronic conditions

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey also inquired about chronic conditions¹⁶ that had been diagnosed by a health professional. Over half (59%) of the First Nations adult population (aged 15 and over) living off reserve in the Atlantic provinces, had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition. Arthritis or rheumatism was the most commonly reported condition affecting 27% of adults followed by high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke (25%), respiratory problems 20% and other long-term health conditions (17%).

Among the Métis adult population (aged 15 and over) living in the Atlantic provinces, 57% had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition. Arthritis or rheumatism (24%) and high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke (24%) were the most commonly reported conditions affecting adults followed by respiratory problems (18%) and other long-term health conditions (16%).

14. Dwellings in need of major repairs are those that, in the judgment of the respondent, require major repairs to such things as defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and/or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.

15. Crowding is defined as more than one person per room. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

16. Chronic conditions were those that had lasted or were expected to last six months or more and had been diagnosed by a health professional.

Further Statistics Canada products related to Aboriginal peoples

The following list provides links to several products related to the Aboriginal peoples from the 2006 Census of Population, the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) and the 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey (ACS):

2006 Census of Population

Aboriginal Peoples in Canada in 2006: Inuit, Métis and First Nations, 2006 Census: Findings

<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/analysis/aboriginal/index.cfm>

2006 Census: Highlight tables

<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/hlt/index-eng.cfm>

2006 Census Topic Based Tabulations – Aboriginal peoples

<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/topics/SubTopics.cfm?Temporal=2006&APATH=3&THEME=73&FREE=0&GRP=1>

Aboriginal Population Profile, 2006 Census

<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/profiles/aboriginal/Index.cfm?Lang=E>

2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey and 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey

Analytical Articles

<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/89-635/SB-as-sa.cfm?lang=eng>

2006 Profile of Aboriginal Children, Youth and Adults

<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/89-635/index.cfm?Lang=eng>

Appendix

Table 1
Age and sex distribution of Aboriginal identity and non-Aboriginal populations, Fredericton, 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total ages	100.0	44.4	55.6	100.0	48.4	51.6
0 to 4	8.4	4.6	3.8	5.2	2.5	2.6
5 to 9	9.7	4.4	5.3	5.5	2.8	2.7
10 to 14	9.3	4.2	4.8	6.1	3.1	2.9
under 15	27.6	13.5	14.1	16.7	8.5	8.2
15 to 19	7.8	4.0	3.8	6.3	3.3	3.0
20 to 24	12.2	6.5	5.5	8.0	3.8	4.3
under 25	47.6	24.2	23.4	31.0	15.5	15.5
25 to 29	7.6	2.1	5.5	7.2	3.4	3.8
30 to 34	5.5	2.1	3.4	6.8	3.5	3.4
35 to 39	8.4	2.9	5.5	7.1	3.4	3.7
40 to 44	7.8	3.8	4.0	8.0	4.0	4.1
45 to 49	6.5	2.7	3.8	7.9	3.8	4.1
50 to 54	6.3	2.3	4.0	7.5	3.5	4.0
55 to 59	4.6	1.9	2.7	7.0	3.4	3.6
60 to 64	1.7	0.4	1.5	5.1	2.6	2.5
65 and over	3.8	1.7	1.9	12.3	5.3	6.9
65 to 69	1.9	0.6	1.3	3.9	1.8	2.1
70 to 74	1.1	0.6	0.0	2.9	1.4	1.5
75 and over	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.4	2.1	3.3

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 2
Living arrangements of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under, Fredericton, 2006

Living arrangements	Aboriginal children	Non-Aboriginal children
	percent	
Total - children 14 years and under¹	100.0	100.0
Total living with at least one parent	90.8	98.6
Living with two parents ²	62.6	80.8
Living with a lone parent	28.2	17.8

1. 'Total population - children 14 years and under' includes the categories, 'Total living with a grandparent (no parent present)', 'Total living with another relative', and 'Total living with non-relatives.'

2. 'Living with two parents' includes those living with stepparents. Information on stepparents is not available separately.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 3
School attendance rates of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, by sex and age group, Fredericton, 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	percent	
Total - 15 and over	19.1	17.9
15 to 24	42.1	67.3
25 to 44	27.7	26.8
45 and over	8.2	3.6

Note(s):

A new version of the school attendance question was used in the 2006 Census. Studies on data certification showed important variations with previous censuses and with the Labour Force Survey. It appears that the 2006 Census could have overestimated the school attendance for the population aged 45 years and over. We recommend users of the attendance at school variable interpret the 2006 Census results with caution. For more details on the changes to the questionnaire for the Education module, see:

<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/info/education-eng.cfm>.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 4
Employment rates of people aged 25 to 54 years, by sex and population group, Fredericton, 2006

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	64.7	64.9	65.0
Non-Aboriginal population	83.5	87.7	79.5

Note(s):

The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), expressed as a percentage of the total population, in that particular group.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 5
Occupational distribution of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal experienced labour force 15 years of age and older, Fredericton, 2006

Occupational categories	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	percent	
All occupations¹	100.0	100.0
Management	5.9	10.0
Business, finance and administrative	20.3	20.5
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	9.3	10.3
Sales and service	37.3	26.1
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	15.3	12.2
Occupations unique to primary industry	4.2	2.2

1. 'All occupations' includes the categories 'Natural and applied sciences and related occupations', 'Health', 'Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport' and 'Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities'. These occupational categories are not shown separately due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

Note(s):

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 (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006), 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.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 6
Median earnings, in 2005 constant dollars, of full-time full-year earners by population group, Fredericton, 2000 and 2005

Sex	2000		2005	
	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	dollars			
Both sexes	29,073	38,576	29,773	37,727
Men	34,631	44,801	30,808	42,226
Women	24,661	33,610	29,553	33,861

Note(s):

Median earnings are earnings levels that divide the population into two halves, i.e., half of the population receiving less than this amount, and half, more. Earnings or employment income refers to the income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income. The earnings in 2000 and 2005 are calculated in constant dollars for the year 2005. Full-time full-year earners worked 49 to 52 weeks during the year preceding the census, mainly full-time (i.e., 30 hours or more per week). Individuals with self-employment income are included. Those living in institutions are excluded.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

Table 7
Median income and distribution of total income of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 15 years of age and older with income, Fredericton, 2005

Median income and distribution	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Population 15 years and over with an income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$20,000	56.4	61.9	52.9	40.0	32.5	47.0
\$20,000 to \$39,999	32.4	25.4	37.4	30.7	29.3	32.1
\$40,000 and over	11.2	12.7	9.6	29.3	38.2	20.9
Median income (\$)	\$16,263	\$13,846	\$18,153	\$25,910	\$31,622	\$21,453

Note(s):

Median income (of individuals) - The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. In this report, the term 'income' refers to the total money income received from various sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 8
Mobility status of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 5 years of age or older, by sex, Fredericton, 2006

Mobility status	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total population 5 years of age or older	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lived at same address (dwelling) five years ago	63.0	64.0	61.9	58.7	58.5	59.0
Lived in same community but at a different address (dwelling)	15.9	16.4	15.4	20.5	20.5	20.5
Lived in a different community	21.1	19.6	22.7	20.8	21.0	20.5

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 9
Housing conditions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, Fredericton, 2001 and 2006

Housing conditions	2001		2006	
	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	percent			
Population living in crowded dwellings	3.2	0.8	2.1	0.7
Population living in dwellings in need of major repairs	20.2	7.9	20.5	7.4

Note(s):

Crowding is defined as more than one person per room. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

Dwellings in need of major repairs are those that, in the judgement of the respondent, require major repairs to such things as defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and/or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.