Diabetes Among Aboriginal Peoples in Canada: Prevalence and Predictors, 1991-2011

by

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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that I am the sole author of this thesis. This is a true copy of the thesis, including any required final revisions, as accepted by my examiners. I understand that my thesis may be made electronically available to the public.

Abstract

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus is one of several prevalent chronic diseases that has severely impacted Aboriginal Canadians. In addition to high prevalence rates, the characteristics of diabetes among Aboriginal peoples also include early disease onset and severe complications. In general, type 2 diabetes (T2DM) accounts for 90% of all types of diabetes and is recognized to be preventable by improving modifiable factors such as obesity, physical inactivity, unhealthy diet, cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption. Social determinants of health such as low social economic status, household food insecurity, and other cultural factors also play an important role in predicting the development of T2DM by affecting modifiable factors. It is necessary to apply a comprehensive framework that includes both modifiable factors and social determinants in understanding the risk factors of T2DM.

Objective: There are two main objectives in this study. The first is to measure trends in diabetes prevalence and related factors from 1991 to 2012 among Aboriginal adults who were classified as Treaty Indians or Registered Indians. The second objective is to examine the associations between modifiable factors and social determinants and T2DM among off-reserve First Nations and Métis adults.

Method: In the first part of this study, four cycles (1991, 2001, 2006 and 2012) of the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) were used to examine the changes in prevalence rates of diabetes and related factors during the past twenty years. All rates were age-standardized using the age distribution of 2011 census. The second part of this study focused on the most recent 2012 APS. A set of binary multivariable logistic regression models were applied to examine the associations between independent variables and T2DM.

Results: The prevalence rates of all types of diabetes among off-reserve living Registered Indian adults increased from 12.43% in 1991 to 14.54% in 2001, then declined slightly in 2012. The mean age of diabetes diagnosis also increased from 2001 to 2006, then declined in 2012. The prevalence of obesity and regular alcohol consumption has shown an increasing trend, while the prevalence of cigarette smoking has shown a decreasing trend. The percentage of people who have obtained a high school diploma and above increased largely from 1991 to 2012. The median personal income rose from \$ 11,582 to \$ 18,098. The employment rate increased from 1991 to 2001, and then declined sharply in 2012. Focused on the 2012 APS, the second part of this study found that being overweight or obese, consuming no alcohol or excessive amounts of alcohol, experiencing very low household food security, and having attended residential schools were significant factors that associated with T2DM.

Conclusion: This study confirmed the high prevalence rates of diabetes among Aboriginal peoples in Canada. The prevalence rate of all types of diabetes among off-reserve living Registered Indian adults was still at least two times higher than the national average in 2012. In addition, the pattern observed in diabetes and age onset of diabetes is not evident for the major modifiable factors. This study also found that obesity was an important modifiable factor for T2DM. In addition to modifiable factors, social determinants such as education, income, and household food insecurity, and residential school exposure are also important in predicting T2DM among Aboriginal adults. Therefore, a comprehensive framework including modifiable lifestyle factors, social determinants and cultural factors is needed to be applied in understanding factors of T2DM among Aboriginal peoples. It is also urgent to call upon policy changes on improving household food security, healing residential school trauma, and reducing poverty to provide extra social supports for vulnerable populations.

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1. Introduction and Overview

In Canada, the Aboriginal population consists of three constitutionally defined groups: First Nations people, Métis, and Inuit. According to the National Household Survey (NHS), the total number of Aboriginal people in Canada in 2011 was 1,400,685, which accounts for 4.3% of the nation's total population (Statistics Canada, 2011). The 2011 NHS also shows that the Aboriginal population is demographically younger than the non-Aboriginal population (Statistics Canada, 2011). Although this is a growing, young and increasingly urbanized population, their health is on average poorer than that of other Canadians (Tjepkema, 2002).

The issues that Aboriginal peoples in Canada face are not significantly different from those in other countries. Taking a global point of view, the 400 million Indigenous people in the world are still living in poor average health compounded by other problems such as poverty, food insecurity and poor sanitary environments (Gracey & King, 2009). With the help of successful immunization programs, progress in controlling some infectious diseases such as measles, poliomyelitis, tetanus, and tuberculosis has been achieved among these populations (Waldram et al., 2006). On the other hand, the incidence of chronic diseases (like diabetes, cardiovascular disease and cancer) has increased rapidly and is continuing to escalate, partly because of urbanization and lifestyle change (Reading, 2009). Canada also follows the epidemiological transition that the causes of death disease shift from infectious diseases to chronic and degenerative diseases (Beaujot & Kerr, 2007). The rapid development of chronic diseases highlights the important role of non-communicable diseases among Aboriginal populations.

Diabetes mellitus is one of the burdensome chronic diseases that has severely impacted Aboriginal peoples in Canada. In 2008, about 6.8 percent (2.4 million) Canadians were living

with diabetes (PHAC, 2011). Compared with this national average, the prevalence rates of all-types of diabetes among on-reserve First Nations¹, off-reserve First Nations and Métis were 17.2%, 10.3% and 7.3%, respectively (PHAC, 2011). Besides the high prevalence rates, Aboriginal populations are disproportionately affected by early disease onset, higher complication rates, and barriers to diabetes care (Reading, 2009). The excess risk of diabetes and related conditions, including immune disorders, loss of vision, and nerve and circulatory problems that can lead to amputations and other complications, significantly affects the well-being of Aboriginal populations (Jiang et al., 2005; Meatherall et al., 2005).

For the general population, the most common form of diabetes mellitus is type 2 diabetes (T2DM), which accounts for 90% of all cases. Although it is well recognized that T2DM can be prevented by interventions on modifiable factors like obesity, physical inactivity, unhealthy eating, cigarette smoking and alcohol intake (Young et al., 2000; Bazzano et al., 2005), it is still difficult for individuals to maintain a healthy lifestyle (Fitzgerald & Spaccarotella, 2009).

Various population surveys such as the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), and First Nations Regional Health Survey (RHS) have confirmed that the prevalence of these modifiable factors are higher among Aboriginal peoples compared with the non-Aboriginal population in Canada (Statistics Canada, 2009; RHS, 2011).

Beyond these modifiable factors, social determinants including social economic status, living conditions, social support and access to health services are especially influential in shaping Indigenous health. In addition, there are other social determinants that are particularly essential

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¹ "Reserves" are Crown land designated for use by a particular First Nation community. "On-reserve First Nations" refers to the First Nations population living in these reserve communities. In 2011, approximately 75% of the total Aboriginal population lived outside such communities ("off-reserve".) (AANDC, 2013)

& Gracey, 2009). All of these factors come together to create a unique social environment influencing the well-being of Aboriginal peoples (Mitchell, 2012). It is suggested that the poor health outcomes among Aboriginal population may be the result of inequalities in social determinants such as socio-economic disadvantage and poverty (Carrière et al., 2010).

Although a number of studies have addressed the influence of social determinants on T2DM (Raphael et all, 2003; Jack et al., 2012; Hill et al., 2013), few of them target Aboriginal peoples in Canada. Using social ecological models, this study aims to have a better understanding of factors that affect T2DM in Canadian Aboriginal population and also provide suggestions for improving policies and programs to reduce diabetes and its complications.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Definition and type of diabetes

Diabetes mellitus refers to a metabolic disorder in which there are high levels of blood sugar over a long period, due to an incapability of producing enough insulin or an improper response to the insulin produced (WHO, 2015). The aetiological types of diabetes include type 1, type 2 and other specific types including gestational diabetes (WHO, 1999). Type 1 diabetes refers to the autoimmune mediated destruction of the pancreatic islet beta-cell, which leads to little or no insulin being produced (WHO, 1999). The majority (90%) of cases of diabetes are T2DM, which is caused by defects in insulin secretion (WHO, 1999). Patients with T2DM either resist the effects of insulin or cannot produce sufficient insulin to meet the needs of their bodies. Left untreated, the accumulated blood sugar reaches such a high level that vessels of many organs such as the heart, eyes, feet, kidneys, and nerve systems become damaged (WHO, 2015). Serious complications from diabetes such as myocardial infarction and end-stage renal disease can be life-threatening. Gestational diabetes specifically refers to the temporary condition of higher blood sugar that develops during pregnancy. Gestational diabetes increases the risk of complication during pregnancy, and also increases the risk of T2DM after delivery (WHO, 2015).

It is important to understand the risk factors that are related to diabetes. Because type 1 diabetes is a complex disease caused by autoimmune factors with unknown etiology, definite risk factors for type 1 diabetes are currently not known (CDA, 2016). Therefore, type 1 diabetes is still not preventable (WHO, 2015). Unlike type 1 diabetes, sufficient evidence indicates that lifestyle interventions targeting on modifiable risk factors such as overweight and obesity, sedentary lifestyle, and dietary factors can prevent the development of T2DM (Alberti et al.,

2007). However, it is difficult to maintain a healthy lifestyle as barriers existing from interpersonal level to macro policy level (Fitzgerald & Spaccarotella, 2009).

2.2 Diabetes complications

Diabetes can have a plethora of negative effects. Complications that accompany diabetes significantly affect the well-being of diabetes patients. Major co-morbidities of diabetes include cardiovascular disease, nerve problems, immune disorders, kidney disease, eye problems, and amputations. Cardiovascular disease is an important complication that contributes most to the mortality among diabetes patients (Ayach & Korda, 2009). Compared to people without diabetes, people with diabetes are two to four times more likely to have cardiovascular disease (PHAC, 2011). Further, cardiovascular disease and diabetes share similar risk factors such as obesity, hypertension and dyslipidemia. These common factors explain the high rates of comorbidity of both diseases.

Kidney disease is another complication related to diabetes. High blood sugar damages the blood vessels in the kidneys, which leads to the decline of kidney function and even kidney failure (PHAC, 2011). Diabetes patients who develop chronic kidney diseases usually require hospitalization. Moreover, nerve damage and poor circulation caused by diabetes can lead to many foot problems such as neuropathy, foot ulcers and abscesses, gangrene, and amputation (Meatherall et al., 2005). Lower-extremity amputation not only adds the risk of hospitalization but also contributes to the increase of morbidity and mortality of diabetes patients.

2.3 Modifiable risk factors for T2DM

The multifactorial aetiology of T2DM consists of complex biological, behavioural and environmental effects that can be generalized into non-modifiable and modifiable risk factors

(Young et al., 2000; Alberti et. al., 2007). Non-modifiable risk factors of T2DM refer to inherited genetic factors, age, gender and previous gestational diabetes history (Alberti et. al., 2007). Compared with these non-modifiable factors, modifiable risk factors of T2DM are more meaningful in the discovery of effective prevention and intervention strategies. Major modifiable risk factors of T2DM discussed below include obesity, physical inactivity, unhealthy diet, smoking and alcohol drinking.

2.3.1 Obesity:

Obesity is the main aetiological cause of T2DM (Astrup & Finer, 2000). The elevation of plasma free fatty acids in obesity impairs glucose tolerance and leads to insulin resistance (Felber & Golay, 2002). Another mechanism is that the predominant utilization of lipids in skeletal muscle decreases glycogen synthesis and leads to insulin resistance (Felber & Golay, 2002). Using Body Mass Index (BMI) as an indicator of obesity, many studies have shown a positive association between diabetes and obesity in both males and females (Bruce, 2000; Liu et al., 2006). The 2009-2010 Canadian Community Health Survey has shown that more than 75% of Canadians with diabetes were overweight or obese (PHAC, 2011). It is worth considering that self-report BMI is found to underestimate weight and overestimate height compared with direct measures for BMI (Gorber et al., 2007). Therefore, the actual situation of obesity may be more serious. Analyzing data from the National Population Health Survey, one study found that the odds for diabetes occurrence was about three times higher for overweight (BMI over 27 kg/m²) than non-overweight people in all age groups (Choi & Shi, 2001).

In addition, many studies confirm that weight loss is associated with reductions in both diabetes incidence and diabetes-related mortality (Williamson et al., 2000, Hamman et al., 2006). Hamman et al. (2006) found that a 5-kg weight loss accounted for a 55% reduction in the risk of

diabetes over 3.2 years of follow-up. Another study conducted a 12-year mortality follow-up of overweight people with diabetes. Results showed that the total mortality in people who reported intentional weight loss was 25% lower than those not reporting intentional weight loss (Williamson et al., 2000).

2.3.2 Physical inactivity:

Physical inactivity is recognized as another important modifiable risk factor for T2DM and its complications. As a result of the development of modern technology, television, computer games, and internet use increasingly occupies people's leisure time. Significant increases in sedentary behaviour have taken place in both occupational and leisure settings. Research findings have reached the consensus that inactive individuals are more likely to have a higher prevalence of diabetes. For instance, using the Canadian Community Health Survey of 2005, Dinca-Panaitescu et al. (2011) showed that the prevalence of T2DM was 5.9% and 2.6% in physically inactive and active persons, respectively.

Many studies have confirmed the role of physical activity in the prevention of T2DM (Manson et al., 1991; Hu et al., 2001). As indicated in the clinical practice guidelines of the Canadian Diabetes Association, a lifestyle intervention program involving moderate weight loss and regular physical activity should be implemented in order to reduce the risk of T2DM (CDA, 2014). The beneficial role of physical activity in reducing risk of T2DM includes regulating body weight; reducing dyslipidemia, inflammation and endothelial dysfunction; and increasing insulin sensitivity and glucose control (Bassuk & Manson, 2005).

2.3.3 Unhealthy diet:

With the progress of urbanization, the availability of fast food and processed food has increased significantly in the past few decades. Consuming food that contains higher sugar, higher fat and lower fiber breaks the energy balance and contributes to the occurrence of T2DM. Results from the 2004 CCHS showed that eating habits of Aboriginal people do not meet Canada's Food guide to Healthy Eating recommendations (Health Canada, 2012). Consumption of foods that are high in energy, fat, salt and sugar accounts for a high proportion of diet among Aboriginal peoples living off-reserve (Health Canada, 2012).

On the other hand, diets that are high in whole grains, fruits and vegetables and low in refined grains, processed meats and sugar-sweetened beverages reduce the risk of diabetes (Ley et al., 2014). One prospective study has found that healthy eating (more fruit, vegetables, whole-meal bread, low-fat dairy, and little alcohol) reduces the incidence of T2DM compared with less healthy diets (more white bread, processed meat, fries, and full-cream milk) (Brunner et al., 2008). As recommended by Canada's Food Guide, healthy eating habits will be helpful to reduce the risk of T2DM. One of the critical steps of maintaining healthy eating is limiting foods that are high in calories, fat, sugar or salt (Health Canada, 2007).

2.3.4 Cigarette smoking:

Smoking impairs insulin sensitivity by increasing circulating insulin-antagonistic hormones and free fatty acid and affecting the autonomic nervous system (Eliasson, 2003). Many studies have found that cigarette smoking is positively related to an increased risk of T2DM (Choi & Shi, 2001; Bruce, 2000; Will et al., 2001). For instance, Choi & Shi (2001) indicated that former daily smokers were 2.28 times more likely to have diabetes compared to those who never smoked. They also found that the rate of diabetes increased as the amount of smoking increased. This dose-response relationship between cigarette smoking and the incidence of

diabetes has been confirmed by another large prospective study (Will et al., 2001). Moreover, Will et al. (2001) found that women who had quit smoking for more than 5 years and men who had quit smoking for more than 10 years had the same incidence of diabetes as people who had never smoked. This suggests that the positive association between smoking and diabetes can be reversed after quit smoking (Will et al., 2001).

2.3.5 Alcohol consumption:

The effect of alcohol on glucose metabolism is complex. Because alcohol inhibits gluconeogenesis, acute intake of alcohol may lead to the risk of hypoglycaemia (Van de Wiel, 2004). Although the mechanisms are unknown, moderate drinking increases insulin sensitivity and is protective for the development of T2DM (Van de Wiel, 2004). Meta-analysis of both cohort and prospective observational studies have confirmed that moderate alcohol consumption reduces risk of T2DM (Koppes et al., 2005; Baliunas et al., 2009). Compared with moderate intake of alcohol, excessive intake of alcohol impairs metabolic control (Van de Wiel, 2004). One research found that high alcohol intake (more than 10 drinks per week) increased the risk of developing T2DM in men (Wei et al., 2000).

The Canadian Diabetes Association defines daily moderate intake of alcohol as up to two to three drinks for men and one to two drinks for women daily. In addition, heavy alcohol drinkers (more than three drinks daily) are strongly suggested to reduce the amount of alcohol intake (CDA, 2014).

2.4 Diabetes among Aboriginal peoples in Canada

2.4.1. Characteristics: High prevalence, early onset, and severe complications

As one of the most prevalent chronic diseases, diabetes has had a deep impact on the health of Canadians. About 6.8% of Canadians (2.4 million) were living with diabetes in 2008, and this number is estimated to rise to 3.7 million by 2018 if incidence rates continue to increase at the same pace (PHAC, 2011). Compared to the national level, in 2008 the age-standardized prevalence rates of diabetes among on-reserve First Nations, off-reserve First Nations, and Métis were 17.2%, 10.3% and 7.3%, respectively (PHAC, 2011). While the prevalence of diabetes is already quite high, longitudinal studies from the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have both shown that the incidence of diabetes among Aboriginal people has kept increasing for the past 20 years (Johnson et al., 2009; Dyck et al., 2010; Oster et al., 2011).

Although T2DM usually develops in adulthood, the prevalence of T2DM has been significantly increased worldwide in youth (D'Adamo & Caprio, 2011). The number of Aboriginal children being diagnosed with T2DM has also been increasing for the past few decades at an alarming rate (Dyck et al., 2012, Sellers et al., 2012, Oster et al., 2012). In a retrospective study on children and adolescents in Manitoba from the period of 2006-2011, the average age of presenting T2DM was 13.2 years among First Nations children and 11.1% of First Nations children who were diagnosed with T2DM were under 10 years old (Sellers et al., 2012). In Alberta, there was a significant rise in the prevalence and incidence of T2DM among Status First Nations² youth from 1995 to 2007 (Oster et al., 2012). Another study in Saskatchewan showed that the rates of T2DM increased more rapidly among First Nations children than non-First Nations children (Dyck et al., 2012).

In addition to high prevalence rates and earlier onset of T2DM, the issue of diabetes complications is also serious among Aboriginal peoples. One study showed the risk of end-stage

² In this paper I use "Status First Nations" to refer to people who are registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada.

renal disease among First Nations adults with diabetes was 2.66 times higher than non-First Nations adults (Jiang et al., 2014). Further analysis indicated that both earlier onset of diabetes and long exposure to diabetes are associated with high prevalence of end-stage renal disease (Dyck et al., 2012). Another study indicated that quality of life among lower-extremity amputees was negatively impacted in both urban and rural Aboriginal communities by major functional changes (Meatherall et al., 2005).

2.4.2. Diabetes Management

Diabetes patients can live well with diabetes through successful management plans. Critical elements of diabetes management include education, nutrition, medication, and lifestyle management (Canadian Diabetes Association, 2014). However, clinical practice guidelines are not often fully followed and diabetes management among Aboriginal peoples is suboptimal (Oster et al., 2009; Hayward et al., 2012; Harris et al., 2011). Poor quality of care in turn leads to increased morbidity and mortality due to diabetes (Harris et al., 2013). One study of Alberta First Nations communities showed that about 11% of diabetes patients did not have primary care providers, and nearly half of First Nations people had never visited diabetes nurses or dietitians. Screening tests for glucose control and foot complications were also poorly implemented (Oster et al., 2009). The Canadian First Nations Diabetes Clinical Management Epidemiologic (CIRCLE) study found a significant gap in diabetes care in comparison to the general Canadian population. About 2/3 of patients did not maintain blood glucose, cholesterol and blood pressure measurements under the recommended standard level (Harris et al., 2011). Diabetes-related complications such as hypertension, dyslipidemia, chronic kidney disease, and depression are considerably higher among First Nations populations than among the general population (Harris et al., 2011).

Research conducted among healthcare practitioners on Vancouver Island summarized five barriers (geographical, cultural, educational, financial and systemic) for treatment and diagnosis of diabetes among Aboriginal communities (McKee et al., 2009). Isolated Aboriginal communities living in remote areas faced geographical barriers to accessing healthcare services (McKee et al., 2009). Language, cultural and social environment barriers bring additional challenges for health professionals in delivering diabetes education and treatment programs to Aboriginal patients (Waldram et al., 2006). Educational barriers include lack of awareness of the importance of diabetes education, shortage of educational resources (such as inadequate access to online resources), and difficulty understanding educational programs due to lack of cultural relevance (McKee et al., 2009). Financial barriers indicate that lower social economic status may lead to lower healthcare access. Systemic barriers include the lack of diabetes screening and diagnostic services in Aboriginal communities (McKee et al., 2009). This study helped us in understanding barriers to diagnosis and treatment of diabetes in Aboriginal communities and also suggested potential solutions including education, increasing participation in screening programs, increasing health resources and cultural relevance in prevention programs.

2.4.3 Prevalence of modifiable risk factors for T2DM

There is considerable evidence that Aboriginal people experience high rates of modifiable risk factors for T2DM. Compared with non-Aboriginal population, obesity is more prevalent among Aboriginal peoples in Canada. The 2007/2008 CCHS self-reported data showed that the prevalence of obesity was 16.9% among non-Aboriginal adults, and 25.7% among Aboriginal adults. Using 2006 APS, another study found that the obesity prevalence among off-reserve First Nations, Métis, and Inuit was 26.1%, 26.4, and 23.9% respectively (Statistics Canada, 2009). The prevalence of obesity is more severe for the Aboriginal population who lived

on-reserve. The 2002/03 Regional Longitudinal Health Survey found that the prevalence of obesity was 36% for on-reserve First Nations (RHS, 2007).

Analysis of the 2009-2010 CCHS showed that 51.8% off-reserve First Nations adults were physically inactive during leisure time, which is slightly higher than non-Aboriginal counterparts (49.7%). In addition to regular physical activities like walking, swimming, dancing, running, the First Nations Regional Health Survey (RHS) also includes traditional activities like fishing, hunting, and berry picking. The RHS 2008/10 adult survey found that nearly three quarters of on-reserve First Nation peoples report inadequate physical activities (RHS, 2011).

With the ongoing process of urbanization, Aboriginal populations have transitioned from eating foods obtained by traditional methods of hunting, fishing and harvesting to consuming processed food and produced by commercial enterprises (Willows, 2005). Western-pattern diets, characterized by higher consumption of processed meat, sweet and desserts, high-fat foods, and refined grains, have become prevalent among Aboriginal populations (Power, 2008). Traditional foods are not only nutritious but also may have positive social and cultural benefits on the health of Aboriginal peoples (Power, 2008). Common examples of traditional foods include locally available vegetables and fruit (blueberries, raspberries, beans, corn, and potatoes), grain and grain-based products (barley, bannock, and oatmeal), and meat and fish (caribou, deer and salmon) (Eat Right Ontario, 2015). Challenges in choosing traditional foods including poor climate conditions, limited land restriction, and environmental contaminants that may affect the safety of traditional foods (Earle, 2011).

One study of the eating habits of off-reserve Aboriginal adults in Ontario and the western provinces found that eating habits did not fully meet the recommendations by Canada's Food Guide. For instance, there were 56% of Aboriginal men who consumed regular soft drinks,

compared to only 29% in non-Aboriginal men. This research also showed that foods like sandwiches, pizza, submarines, hamburgers and hot-dogs were popular choices among Aboriginal adults aged 19-50 years (Health Canada, 2012).

The prevalence rates of daily smoking and heavy drinking are higher among Aboriginal peoples than the general population. The 2007-2010 CCHS showed that compared with non-Aboriginal people (15%), the smoking rate among off-reserve First Nations, Métis, and Inuit was 32%, 30% and 39%, respectively. Similarly, the prevalence rates of heavy drinking (having five drinks or more at least once a month during last year) were 26%, 27%, 26%, among off-reserve First Nations, Métis, and Inuit, compared with 19% in the non-Aboriginal population (Gionet & Roshanafshar, 2013).

2.5 Social determinants of health

The "social determinants of health" (SDH) refers to the social and economic conditions that influence health (Marmot et al., 2008). One Canadian SDH model contains 14 aspects that have strong effects on people's health. These include Aboriginal status, gender, race, disability, early life, education, income, food insecurity, health services, housing, social exclusion and social safety net (Mikkonen & Raphael, 2010). In the case of Aboriginal peoples, growing evidence suggests that there may also be unique determinants of health, including access to cultural activities, retention of culture and language, and experiences such as residential school attendance (King & Gracey, 2009). Disparities in the social determinants of health have been observed between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians (Carrière et al., 2010). The social determinants of health approach may therefore be helpful in explaining the impact of the social environment on health inequalities by affecting modifiable health behaviours.

Socio-economic status (SES) is an important social determinant of health, and is usually considered to include education, income and employment. Studies have found that people who have lower education, lower income and unemployment status are more likely to have T2DM. Education level is related with employment security and level of income. People with a higher education level have better understanding of health knowledge and may more easily adopt healthy behaviours (Mikkonen & Raphael, 2010). One study confirms a negative association between educational level and the prevalence of diabetes in all age groups (Choi & Shi, 2001). Among the three components of SES, income has been found to have the strongest effect in predicting the occurrence of diabetes. Income affects many aspects of health behaviours such as quality of diet, extent of physical activity, smoking and excessive alcohol intake (Mikkonen & Raphael, 2010). The prevalence of T2DM has been found to be 4.14 times higher in the lowest household income groups (incomes of \$15,000 or lower) than in the highest household income groups (\$80,000 or above) in Canada (Dinca-Panaitescu et al., 2011).

Food security refers to the condition "when all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life" (FAO, 2013). The concept of food security includes three aspects: food availability, food access and food use (WHO, 2014). Food insecurity is a barrier to access sufficient quality and quantity of food and maintain a healthy diet (Mikkonen & Raphael, 2010). Gucciardi et al. (2009) have found that the rate of household food insecurity was significantly higher among Canadians with diabetes than those without diabetes (9.3% vs. 6.8%). This study also showed that household food insecurity was highly related with being physically inactive, consuming less fruits and vegetables and being a current smoker (Gucciardi et al., 2009).

In addition to the social determinants of the health of the general Canadian population, some cultural factors are also important especially for Aboriginal people. For instance, knowledge of an Aboriginal language may be one such social determinant of health (Richmond & Ross, 2009). McIvor & Napoleon (2009) reviewed and analyzed relevant literature and found that Aboriginal language is a protective factor against health issues and has positive effects on Indigenous health (McIvor & Napoleon, 2009).

Residential school attendance is another cultural factor that had deep impact on Aboriginal people's health. From 1870s to mid-1990s, there were more than 150 government-sponsored, church-run residential schools in Canada. A total number of more than 150,000 Aboriginal children have attended these schools (Benjamin, 2014). Students were forced to live at schools and were separated from their Aboriginal languages and cultures. In addition, students experienced various forms of neglect and abuse (RCAP, 1996). Evidence has shown that the experience of residential school attendance not only negatively associated with the health of residential school survivors, but also impacts the health of their offspring (Elias et al., 2012, Bombay et al., 2011). One explanation is that post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), which exists among residential school survivors, may lead to "residential school syndrome". Symptoms of residential school syndrome include sleep difficulties, anger management difficulties, relationship dysfunction, and tendency to have alcohol or sedative drugs abuse (Barton et al., 2005).

2.6 Research framework: Socio ecologic models

Conventional intervention strategies for T2DM have focused on health behaviour modifications, including increasing physical activity, controlling obesity and improving dietary habits. However, these factors may be less modifiable given social determinants such as poverty,

low education attainment, and household food insecurity. Thus there is an increasing need to incorporate social determinants of health in public health strategies for T2DM, especially targeted to Aboriginal peoples. (Raphael et all, 2003; Jack et al., 2012; Mitchell, 2012; Hill et al., 2013).

Social ecological models provide such a comprehensive framework of understanding the complex social and physical environments and their interactions in shaping population health by integrating several levels of factors (Burke et al., 2009). Social ecological models emphasize the interdependence of social and physical environments in shaping population health by incorporating determinants of different levels, such as individual, family, organizational and population levels (Burke et al., 2009). Using a social ecological model, Willows et al. (2012) suggested that social environment factors at various ecological levels (such as in utero environments, family environment and macro surrounding environment) contributed to obesity among Aboriginal children (Willows et al., 2012). The effect of diet and physical-activity interventions may be limited if the social environment that people are living does not change (Willows et al., 2012). Similar to obesity research, Hill et al. (2013) suggested the application of a socioecological perspective in preventing prediabetes and T2DM by recognizing the influence of social and environmental factors (Hill et al., 2013).

2.7 Summary of literature review:

The literature summarized above has generally indicated that the Canadian Aboriginal population has been experiencing a high burden of diabetes including high prevalence rates, early onset, great severity, excessive burden of complications, and insufficient management. The prevalence rates of commonly recognized modifiable risk factors (e.g. obesity, physical inactivity, poor diet, smoking and heavy alcohol drinking) for T2DM are higher among

Aboriginal peoples in Canada compared with non-Aboriginal population. Social determinants of health such as social economic status, food insecurity, and other cultural factors are helpful to unpack the cause underlying the so-called modifiable factors. Although the research on social determinants of T2DM is increasing (Raphael et all, 2003; Jack et al., 2012; Hill et al., 2013), there are limited studies examining the social determinants of T2DM among Aboriginal peoples in Canada. It is important to apply a comprehensive framework that includes both modifiable factors and social determinants in understanding risk factors and identifying strategies for prevention of T2DM in Canadian Aboriginal populations.

3. Study Rationale and Research Objectives

To begin to address the gap in understanding of the complex conditions contributing to T2DM among Aboriginal peoples in Canada, this study was carried out to examine potential risk factors using the social ecological model as a guiding framework. A variety of factors, including so-called modifiable health behaviours and outcomes (being obese, smoking and drinking alcohol), individual level factors (age, gender, Aboriginal identity, education, employment and income), family level factors (household food security), and cultural factors (Aboriginal language, residential school attendance and traditional activities) were considered. Data from four cycles of the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (1991, 2001, 2006 and 2012) were used to address two main objectives:

Objective 1: Measuring trends in diabetes prevalence and risk factors, 1991–2012

To provide context, changes in the prevalence and age at onset of diabetes over the previous three decades were examined, as were changes in major risk factors over the same time.

First, using the four cycles of the APS (1991, 2001, 2006 and 2012), changes in age-standardized prevalence rates and age at diagnosis to depict the progression of diabetes over the 1990s and early 2000s were examined. As described above, there is evidence that younger children are increasingly at risk for T2DM.

Second, changes in several key risk factors for diabetes, including obesity prevalence, rates of smoking and alcohol drinking, as well as educational attainment and income, were assessed. Because of changes to the definition and measurement of Aboriginal populations over the last several decades, as described below, this examination includes only Status First Nations, or people registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada to focus in a consistent population.

Objective 2: Measuring modifiable risk factors and their relationship to T2DM among
Aboriginal adults

Using the most recent cycle of the APS (2012), associations between modifiable risk factors as well as other factors and T2DM among off-reserve First Nations, and Métis adults (age 18 years and older) were examined. In detail, the associations between modifiable risk factors (obesity, smoking, alcohol drinking), socioeconomic status (education, employment, and income), family level factor (household food security), cultural factors (Aboriginal language, residential school attendance, and traditional activities) and the likelihood of T2DM were assessed.

4. Methods

4.1 Data Sources

Conducted by Statistics Canada, the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) is a post-census survey, the first cycle of which was conducted in 1991. The APS targets Aboriginal adults and children aged six and above, including First Nations peoples living off reserve, Métis, and Inuit (Statistics Canada, 2012 a). The 1991 and 2001 APS included on-reserve First Nations as well. The purpose of the APS is to collect information on social and economic conditions and identify the needs of Aboriginal people in various domains such as health, education, employment, income, mobility and housing. Four cycles of the APS (1991, 2001, 2006 and 2012) provide abundant information on the social contexts that shape the health of Aboriginal people. The 2012 APS includes additional cultural and social factors that allow the examination of a more comprehensive list of social determinants of health.

Although there are limitations when using self-report surveys in measuring health outcomes and social conditions, the APS is perhaps the best existing data source that reflects the health of Aboriginal peoples living off-reserve. In order to use all of the variables available in the APS data, I applied for access to the four cycles of confidential APS master files instead of using public micro data files. My project proposal was approved by the Social Science and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) as file CISS-RDC-761646. After approval, the APS master files were accessed at the South-Western Ontario Research Data Center (SWO-RDC) at the University of Waterloo. Statistical analysis was carried out in the Research Data Center (RDC) using SAS Version 9.4. All statistical results were vetted for released by Statistics Canada after applying weighting and rounding rules for the APS.

4.2 Examining diabetes prevalence and related factors across APS surveys (1991, 2001, 2006, and 2012)

4.2.1 Target population

This study focuses on people who were "Registered Indians" or "Treaty Indians³" to compare the changes over years through a relatively homogeneous population. There is considerable evidence of changes to the population identifying as Aboriginal in the census. In particular, there has been an increased propensity of people to identify themselves as Métis or non-Status First Nations since at least 1996 (Guimond, Kerr and Beaujot, 2004; Caron-Malenfant et al, 2014). This has led to the growth of these populations, which are mainly urban and living outside of First Nations reserves, at a rate well beyond that which could be achieved by "natural increase" or the excess of births relative to deaths (Guimiond, Kett and Beaujot, 2004). There is also some evidence that these changing patterns of ethnic identification have implications for measured socioeconomic status, and may have led to increases in the average incomes and educational attainment measured in the census (Caron-Malenfant et al., 2014).

In order to avoid this potential confounding, I focus on one Aboriginal population—those who are legally defined as Registered Indians. In 2012, 49.8% of the population identifying as Aboriginal in the census was Registered, and about half of that population (55%) lived outside of First Nations reserves (AANDC, 2013). Although First Nations, Inuit and Métis are distinct populations, focusing on the off-reserve Registered Indian population will help to elucidate the changing patterns of diabetes prevalence and its risk factors in one Aboriginal population.

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³ Registered Indians are persons who are registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who belong to a First Nation or Indian band that signed a treaty with the Crown. (Statistics Canada, 2012 b)

The target population in this study therefore includes Aboriginal adults (aged 18 years and above) who were Treaty Indians or Registered Indians as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada. After weighting, the total sample size in the years of 1991, 2001, 2006, and 2012 are 197,920, 214,230, 236,440, and 238,900, respectively.

4.2.2 Major variables

Diabetes and age of onset: In the earliest cycle of APS (1991), one question asked whether the respondent had been diagnosed with diabetes by a health professional. Information about types of diabetes and age of onset are not available. Starting from 2001, a question asking "At what age were you first told that you have diabetes?" was added to the questionnaire. In the most recent cycle of 2012 APS, diabetes types included type 1, type 2 and gestational diabetes. Obesity: Body Mass Index (BMI) was used to categorize people into body weight categories. BMI is calculated as weight (in kg) divided by height (in meters squared). Information on both height and weight were reported by the respondent. The international standard of Body Mass Index (BMI) was adopted in measuring obesity in adults aged 18 and over (WHO, 2016). Categories of body weight classification include: underweight (BMI under 18.5), normal weight (BMI of 18.5 to 24.9), overweight (BMI of 25.0 to 29.9), obese class I (BMI of 30.0 to 34.9), obese class II (BMI of 35.0 to 39.9), obese class III (BMI of 40 or over) (Health Canada, 2003). Based on this classification, the obesity variable in this study was recoded as non-obese group (underweight and normal weight) and obese group (overweight, obesity class I, II, and III). Smoking: Questions on smoking refer specifically to cigarettes. Smoking in other forms such as cigars, pipes, or chewing tobacco, were not considered. The question asked, "At the present time do you smoke cigarettes daily, occasionally or not at all?" All of the 4 cycles of APS were able to classify smokers into three types: daily smoker, occasional smoker and non-smoker.

Alcohol drinking: One drink of alcohol beverage is defined as one bottle or can of beer or a glass of draft; one glass of wine or a wine cooler; or one drink or cocktail with one and a half ounces of liquor. A question asked "During the past 12 months, how often did you drink alcohol beverages?" Based on the frequency of drinking alcohol, this variable classified alcohol drinker into seven groups: less than once a month, once a month, 2 to 3 times a month, once a week, 2 to 3 times a week, 4 to 6 times a week, and every day. After recoded, the variable "type of drinker" categorized respondents as a regular drinker (once a month or more), occasional drinker (less than once a month) or non-drinker.

Educational attainment: The variable "highest level of schooling" was used to measure a person's educational attainment. The classifications of education level vary slightly through the 4 cycles of APS. In order to compare educational attainment between the years, I recoded a variable indicating the completion of high school diploma or not in each cycle of APS.

Employment rate: Information about employment status is available through all cycles of APS. Employment rate was calculated as the number of employed people divided by all people in the labour force.

Income: The variable "total personal income" is used to compare the changes in income through the years. This variable comes from Census data that refers to the total income from all sources during the previous calendar year. In addition, I used the Consumer Price Index for the years 1990, 2000, 2005 and 2011 to adjust for inflation or deflation over these years (Statistics Canada, 2016a).

4.3 Measures in the 2012 APS

4.3.1 Target population

In the 2012 APS, Aboriginal identification is defined as anyone who reported being at least one of the following: 1) an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit); 2) a Status Indian, that is, a Registered or Treaty Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada; or 3) a member of a First Nation or Indian band (Statistics Canada, 2009). Specifically, this study targets off-reserve First Nations and Métis adults aged 18 years and above. The Inuit population who live in the far north are distinct from First Nations peoples and Métis for their unique culture and practices (Wallace, 2014). For instance, consuming a large percentage of fish and meat is common in many Inuit families as their food resources mainly come from harvested country food (Tait, 2008). Another example is the prevalence of heavy drinking in the Inuit population. Data show that nearly a quarter of Inuit aged 15 and older reported heavy drinking (Wallace, 2014). Therefore, Inuit adults were excluded in this study as their unique health behaviours and culture suggest that independent research is needed for this population.

4.3.2 Dependent variable

Self-reported diabetes is captured by the question "Has a health professional diagnosed diabetes for you?" In addition, another variable classifies diabetes types as type 1, type 2, or gestational diabetes. Recoded from the above two variables, the dichotomous dependent variable indicates whether the respondent has been diagnosed with T2DM or not.

4.3.3 Independent variables

4.3.3.1 Health behaviours and outcomes: *Obesity, Smoking, and Alcohol drinking*

The definition of these variables: obesity, smoking and alcohol drinking are the same as in the previous section. Recoding of smoking and alcohol drinking variables are different. After combining occasional smoker and non-smoker, the new smoking variable indicated type of smoker as two groups: daily smoker, and occasional or non-smoker. Another new variable grouped alcohol drinker into 3 categories: non-drinker, every day drinker, and other drinker. Other drinker refers to those who drank less than 4 to 6 times a week.

4.3.3.2 Social economic status: Education, employment, and income

The variable "highest level of education attained" indicated a person's highest level of schooling attained. This variable summarized seven education levels as: grade 8 or equivalent or lower; some secondary education; secondary school diploma or equivalent; some postsecondary education; postsecondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level; bachelor's degree; and university certificate/diploma/degree above bachelor level. After combining several education levels together, the new educational attainment variable was recoded into three groups: below secondary school diploma or equivalent; secondary school diploma or equivalent; and postsecondary education and over.

The variable about employment identified whether the respondent was employed or not during the reference week. This dichotomous variable indicated the employment status as employed or not employed.

The 2012 APS microdata file was linked with the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) Dissemination Database so that additional statistical information is available (Statistics Canada, 2014). For instance, the income variable came from the 2011 NHS. Total personal income refers to the total income from all sources during the calendar year 2010. Sources of

income include wages and salaries; net farm self-employment income; net income from unincorporated non-farm 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 and interest on bonds, deposits, savings certificates and other investment income; retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities; other money income (Statistics Canada, 2013). In this study, the continuous variable of "total personal income" was recoded into a categorical variable that showed the four quartiles of annual personal income.

4.3.3.3 Family level variable: Household food security

Level of food security in household is captured in the APS by a series of questions asking how often in the previous 12 months the respondents experienced the following conditions: "the food you bought just didn't last, and there wasn't any money to get more", "you couldn't afford to eat balanced meals", "have you ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food", "this happened almost every month, some months but not every month, or in only 1 or 2 months", "did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money to buy food", and "were you ever hungry but didn't eat because you couldn't afford enough food (Statistics Canada, 2012 b)." This six-item module is the short form adapted from the 18-item Household Food Security Survey Module. Raw scores were calculated as the sum of affirmative responses to the 6 questions. Based on the raw score, food security status was recoded into three categories: high or marginal food security (raw score 0-1), low food security (raw score 2-4), and very low food security (raw score 5-6) (USDA, 2015).

4.3.3.4 Cultural factors: Aboriginal language, Residential school attendance, and traditional activities

One variable indicated whether the respondent was ever exposed to an Aboriginal language at home or outside home. This variable classified respondent into two groups: ever exposed to an Aboriginal language, and never exposed to an Aboriginal language.

The variable about residential school attendance indicated whether the respondent and/or a family member ever attended a residential school. Residential school in the APS survey refers to both residential schools and federal industrial schools (Statistics Canada, 2012 b). In detail, this variable classified respondent into seven groups: only respondent attended; only parent or grandparent attended; both respondent and parent or grandparent attended; only other family members attended; respondent/parent/grandparent/other family member attended; only parent/grandparent/other family members attended; and neither respondent nor any family members attended. After combining the first six groups together, the new variable about residential school attendance was recoded into three categories: respondent or any family members attended, neither respondent nor any family members attended, and not stated.

Respondents who answered "not stated" were not deleted as missing values because more than a quarter (27.2 %) of respondents fell into this group.

Traditional activities include four aspects: making clothing or footwear; making arts or crafts (for example carvings, drawings, jewelers); hunting, fishing or trapping; and gathering wild plants (Statistics Canada, 2012 b). One variable indicated whether a person had done any traditional activities during the past year. The recoded variable classified respondents into two groups: did one or more traditional activities during the past year, and did not do any traditional activities during the past year.

4.3.4 Control variables

Demographic variables such as age, gender, Aboriginal identity, and geographic variables were controlled for in the analysis. One geographic variable indicated region of residence, the other geographic variable indicated the size of the population centre where the respondent was residing. The six regions of residence include Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies, British Columbia, and Territories. The four types of population centres refer to rural areas, small population centres (1,000 to 29,999), medium population centres (30,000 to 99,999), and large urban population centres (100,000 or more). Detail information about variables that were used in the analysis is shown in Table 1 as follows.

Table 1 Definition of variables used in the analysis

Group name	Variable name	Categories
Dependent variable	Type 2 diabetes	Yes
		No
Control variables	Age group	18-25 years old
		25-35 years old
		35-45 years old
		45-55 years old
		55 years and above
	Gender	Male
		Female
	Aboriginal identity	First Nations
		Métis
	Region of residence	Atlantic
		Quebec
		Ontario
		Prairies
		British Columbia
		Territories
	Population centre size	Rural area
		Small population centre
		Medium population centre
		Large urban population centre
Health behaviours and outcomes	Obesity status	Underweight or normal weight
		Overweight and obesity
	Type of smoker	Daily smoker
		Occasional smoker or non-smoker
	Type of alcohol drinker	Everyday drinker
		Other drinker
		Non-drinker
Social economic status	Educational level	Below secondary school diploma or
		equivalent
		Secondary school diploma or equivalent
		Postsecondary education and above
	Employment status	Employed
	r	Not employed
	Total personal income	1st quartile
	(annual)	-
		2nd quartile
		3rd quartile

Group name	Variable name	Categories
		4th quartile
Family level factor	Household food security	High or marginal food security
		Low food security
		Very low food security
Cultural factors	Exposure to an Aboriginal language	Exposed to an Aboriginal language
		Never exposed to an Aboriginal
		language
	Residential school	Respondent or any family members
	attendance	ever attended
		Neither respondent nor any family
		members attended
		Not stated
	Traditional activities during the past year	Did one or more traditional activities
	-	Did not do any traditional activities

4.4 Missing values

In this study, missing values refer to those who answered "Don't know", "Refusal", or "Not stated". Detail information about missing values in each variables is shown in Table 2. An exception is that for the variable about residential school attendance, "Not stated" group was not treated as missing values, but was kept as a separate group as more than a quarter of respondents belong to this group. All individuals for whom there are missing values are deleted before further analysis from all analyses.

Table 2. Percentage of missing values of variables in the 2012 APS

Name of variable	Missing value (%)
Type 2 diabetes	0.40
Obesity status	8.26
Type of smoker	4.83
Type of drinker	5.04
Education level	3.33
Employment status	2.74
Household food security	5.22
Exposure to Aboriginal language	2.29
Traditional activities	3.56

4.5 Statistical Analysis

4.5.1 Statistical analysis for the first objective

The first study objective is to examine the changes in prevalence rate of diabetes as well as relevant factors using 4 cycles of APS data. To have consistent comparisons, age standardization was applied to adjust these prevalence rates. One reason is that age distribution changed over the past twenty years. The other reason is that the prevalence rates of diabetes and its factors (such as obesity, smoking, alcohol drinking) are all age-related. The age distribution of 2011 census was used for the age standardization (Statistics Canada, 2016b).

In addition, pseudo-cohort analysis is applied to link the 4 cycles of cross-sectional APS data. Pseudo-cohort analysis allows us to track the average experiences of people in the same birth cohort and thus to have a deep understanding in changes over time (Davy, 2006). On the other hand, we are not able to track the changes in the same individual as it is not the real longitudinal data (Davy, 2006).

4.5.2 Statistical analysis for the second objective

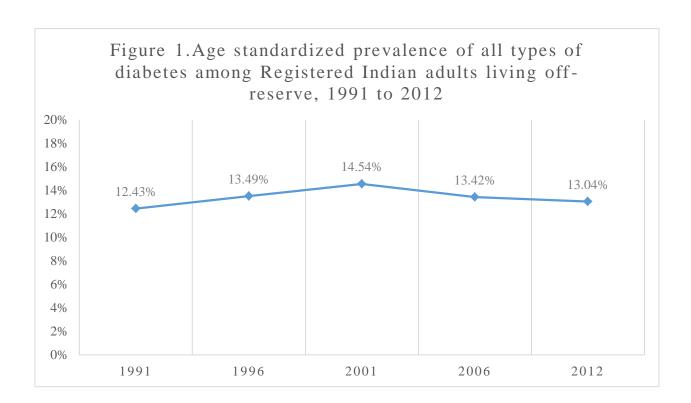
Focused on the 2012 APS, the second study objective is to examine the effects of different groups of factors on the prevalence of T2DM. Statistical analysis includes mainly three steps. First, frequency tables for each variable were obtained to depict the sample characteristics. Second, Pearson chi-square tests were used to assess bivariate associations and the significance level was set to $\alpha < 0.05$. A scaled weight was applied in this step. Third, a set of binary multivariable logistic regression models were developed, including all independent variables that were significant in the second step. Variables in different groups were added in the regression

procedure step by step. Bootstrap weights were applied as a resampling method to estimate sampling error that produced in the APS (Statistics Canada, 2009).

5. Results using APS 1991, 2001, 2006, and 2012

5.1 Trends in prevalence rates of diabetes and its factors, and age of diabetes onset

Because the 1991, 2001 and 2006 APS did not have the information about types of diabetes, this study calculated all types of diabetes to make a consistent comparison through the years. After obtaining data in the years 1991, 2001, 2006 and 2012, the prevalence rates in 1996 is estimated as the mean value of the prevalence rates in 1991 and 2001 to keep data in a same 5-year period. Figure 1 shows the age-standardized prevalence of all types of diabetes among off-reserve living Registered Indian adults (aged 18 years and above) from 1991 to 2012. The prevalence of diabetes increased from 1991 (12.43%) to 2001 (14.54%), then declined slightly in 2012 (13.04%). Although a decreasing trend is shown after the year 2001, the prevalence rates were still at least two times higher than the national average.



Information on age of onset of diabetes is avalable for beginning in 2001 but the type of diabetes was not available for 2001 and 2006; thus, the mean age onset of diabetes refers to all types of diabetes. Figure 2 shows the mean age onset of diabetes (with 95 % confidence interval) among Registered Indian adults living off-reserve from 2001 to 2012. The mean age of diabetes diagnosis increased from 41.8 years in 2001 to 45.8 years in 2006, then declined to 42.9 years in 2012.

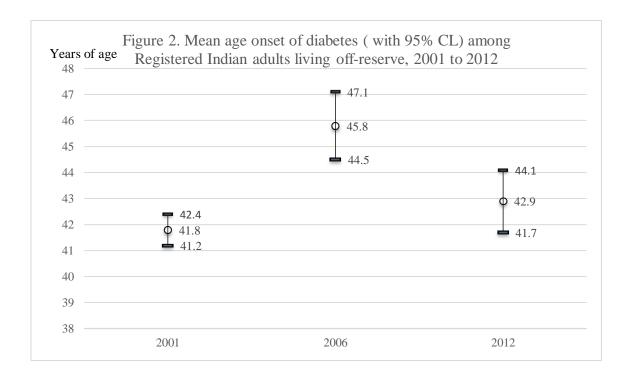


Figure 3 indicates the changes in modifiable risk factors for diabetes from 1991 to 2012. The percentages of people who were overweight or obese were high in all years. About half of Registered Indian adults (51.09%) were overweight or obese in 1991. The prevalence of obesity continually increased to 66.40% in 2012. Alcohol consumption shows a similar trend of increase. The percentage of regular drinkers (who drank more than once a month) increased 10% during the past twenty years. On the contrary, the prevalence of cigarette smoking has shown a

decreasing trend. The percentage of daily smokers was nearly 40% in 1991, and this number fell to less than 30% in 2012.

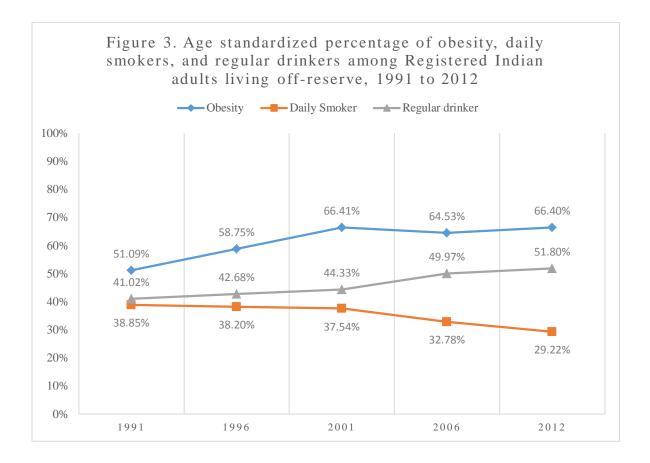
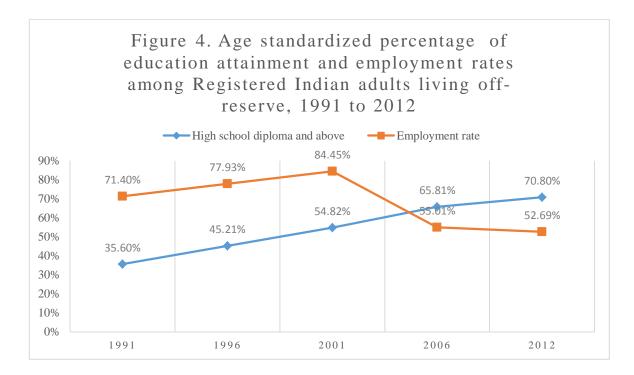
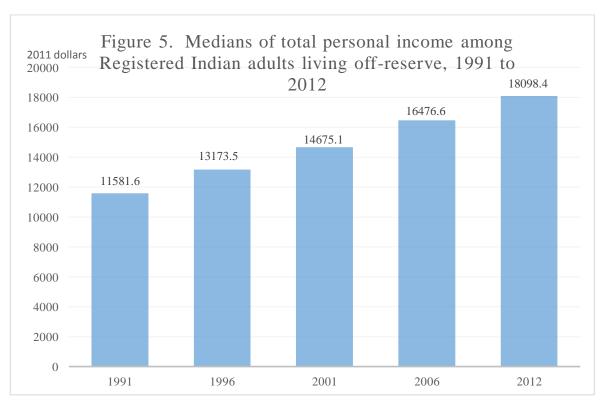


Figure 4 depicts the changes in education attainment and employment rates among Registered Indian adults living off-reserve from 1991 to 2012. The percentage of people who have obtained a high school diploma and above increased largely during the past twenty years. Compared with only 35.6% of people who have gained a high school diploma and above in 1991, more than 70% of people have obtained the same educational level in 2012. The employment rates increased in the first ten years from 71.4% to 84.45%, and then declined sharply to 52.69% in the next ten years. The change of income level over the years is shown in Figure 5. The median total personal income was adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index in the year of 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2011. Results show that the median of total

personal income continuously increased about 56% over these years. The median personal income rose from \$ 11,582 in 1991 to \$ 18,098 in 2012.





5.2 Cohort analysis

Because the four cycles of APS were not designed as longitudinal surveys, it is difficult to track the changes of diabetes and its factors over time using these cross-sectional data. To have a deeper understanding about the changes in diabetes and its factors, pseudo-cohort analyses were applied to link the surveys across time. Table 3 shows the detailed age groups of four birth cohorts that were analyzed in this section. For instance, it is assumed that people who belonged to cohort one (18 to 28 years) in 1991 were the same group of people who were 28 to 38 years in 2001, 33 to 43 years in 2006, and 39 to 49 years in 2012.

Table 3. Age groups of four birth cohorts

		<u> </u>		
	1991	2001	2006	2012
Cohort 1	18-28y	28-38y	33-43y	39-49y
Cohort 2	28-38y	38-48y	43-53y	49-59y
Cohort 3	38-48y	48-58y	53-63y	59-69y
Cohort 4	48-58y	58-68y	63-73y	69-79y

Figure 6 shows the change in prevalence of diabetes among four birth cohorts. There are two major findings in this figure. First, the prevalence rates of diabetes were closely related with age. As age increased, the prevalence of diabetes increased accordingly. Second, there is no significant difference among the four birth cohorts. All four cohorts followed the same progress in developing diabetes over time, which indicates that there is no cohort effect on the change of prevalence rates of diabetes.

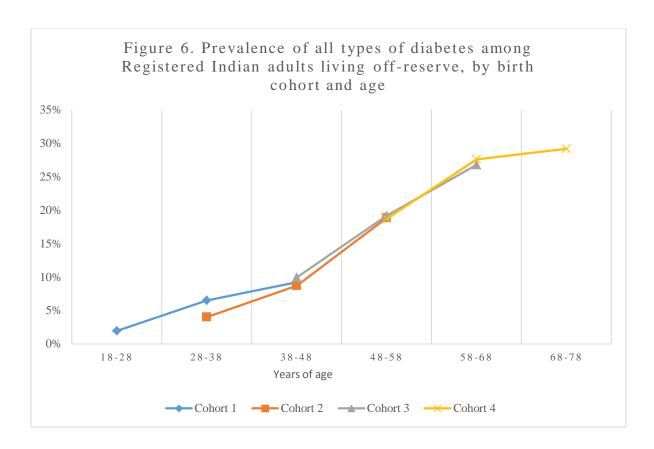


Figure 7 indicates the prevalence of obesity among different birth cohorts. With the exception of the fourth cohort, the prevalence of obesity increased with age. At the same ages, older cohorts have lower prevalence rates of obesity than younger cohorts. For instance, in the age group of 38 to 48 years, the percentage of obesity was 70.22%, 68.33% and 59.06% in birth cohorts one, two and three, respectively.

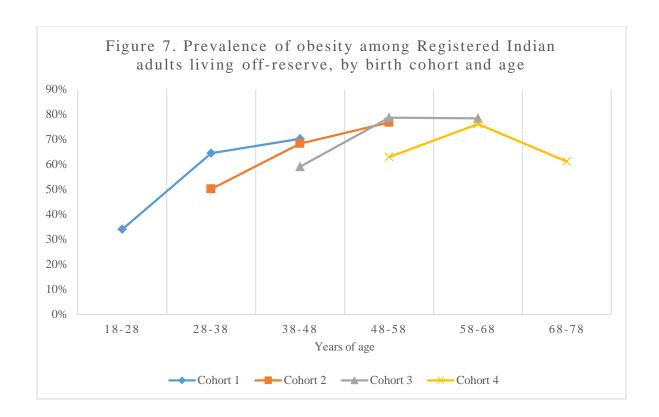


Figure 8 shows that daily smoking was negatively related with age. All birth cohorts followed a declining course of daily smoking as age increased. The younger cohorts have a slightly lower percentage of daily smokers than the older cohorts when considering the same age span. For instance, the percentage of daily smokers in people who were 48 to 58 years were 33.03%, 35.66% and 37.9% for cohorts one, two, and three.

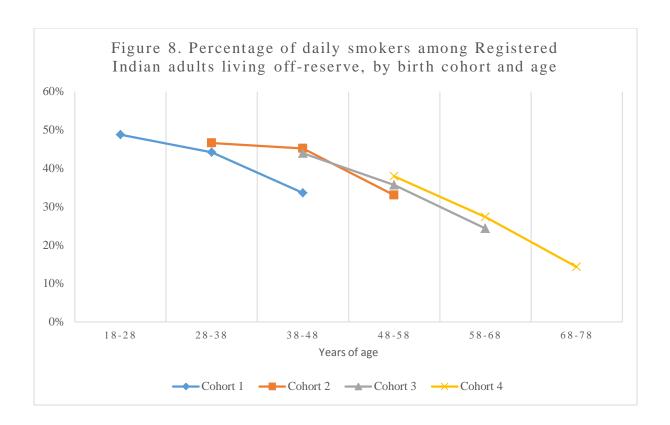
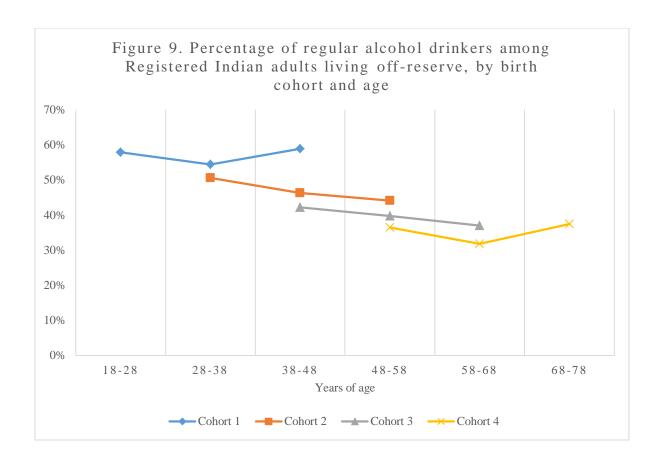


Figure 9 summarizes the change in the prevalence rates of regular drinkers (who drank alcohol more than once a month). The percentages of regular drinkers fluctuated with age in cohorts one and four, and regular drinking was negatively related with age in cohorts two and three. Younger cohorts have a higher percentage of regular drinkers than older cohorts. For instance, percentages of regular drinkers in people who were 38 to 48 years were 58.92%, 46.29%, and 42.17% in cohorts one, two, and three.



Summary: The prevalence rates of all types of diabetes among off-reserve living Registered Indian adults increased from 1991 to 2001, then declined slightly in 2012. The mean age of diabetes diagnosis also increased from 41.8 years in 2001 to 45.8 years in 2006, then declined to 42.9 years in 2012. The prevalence rates of obesity and regular alcohol consumption are continuously increasing, while the prevalence rate of cigarette smoking has shown a decreasing trend. The percentage of people who have obtained a high school diploma and above increased largely. The median personal income also rose from \$11,582 to \$18,098. The employment rate increased from 71.4% in 1991 to 84.45% 2001, and then declined to 52.69% in 2012. In addition, cohort analysis shows that the modifiable factors and diabetes donot seem to follow the same trends. All birth cohorts followed the same progress in developing diabetes.

6. Results using the 2012 APS

6.1 Descriptive analysis:

Using the 2012 APS, the target population in this study refers to off-reserve First Nations and Métis adults aged 18 years and above. After removing missing values, a total number of 12,780 respondents were included in this study. After weighting, the sample represents 690,780 First Nations and Métis adults living off-reserve.

Over half (53.06%) of the sample were First Nations adults, and 46.94% of the sample were Métis. Female respondents accounted for 54.87% of the sample, and male respondents accounted for 45.13%. Less than 20% of the respondents were in the age group of 18 to 25 years, and nearly 20% of respondents were in each the following age groups: 25-35 years, 35-45 years, and 45-55 years. The remaining 23.55% were in the 55 years and above group.

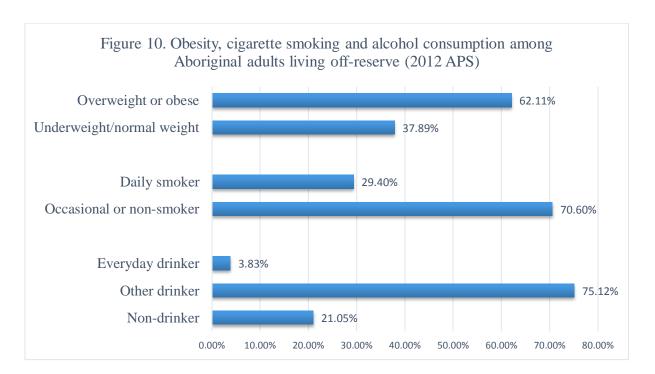
The distribution of residence regions showed that nearly 40% of respondents lived in the region of Prairies, and only 1.2% of the Aboriginal adults lived in Territories. The proportions living in the provinces of Ontario, British Columbia, and Québec, as well as the Atlantic provinces were 25.77%, 17.77%, 10.38%, and 7.09%, respectively. The urban/rural variable indicated that nearly half (45.33%) of the Aboriginal adults lived in large urban population centres. People who lived in rural areas, small population centres, and medium population centres were 22.17%, 20.27%, and 12.23% accordingly.

Types of diabetes:

People who have not been diagnosed with any types of diabetes accounts for 90.16% of the sample population. Among diabetes patients, the majority of those with diabetes have been diagnosed with type 2 (9.44%). The percentages of type 1 diabetes and gestational diabetes are 0.29% and 0.08%, respectively.

Modifiable risk factors of T2DM:

Figure 10 summarizes the main characteristics of modifiable factors for type 2 diabetes. With respect to obesity status, more than 60% of the sample were overweight or obese, and less than 40% were underweight or normal weight. Results showed that most (70.6%) of the respondents were occasional smokers or non-smokers, and only 29.4% were daily smokers. For alcohol consumption, 3.83% of the respondents drank alcohol every day, about 1/5 of the respondents did not drink at all, and the remainder drank alcohol less than every day.



Social economic status:

Social economic status refers to three aspects: education, employment and income. More than 60% of the population have achieved postsecondary education or above. 16.46% of the

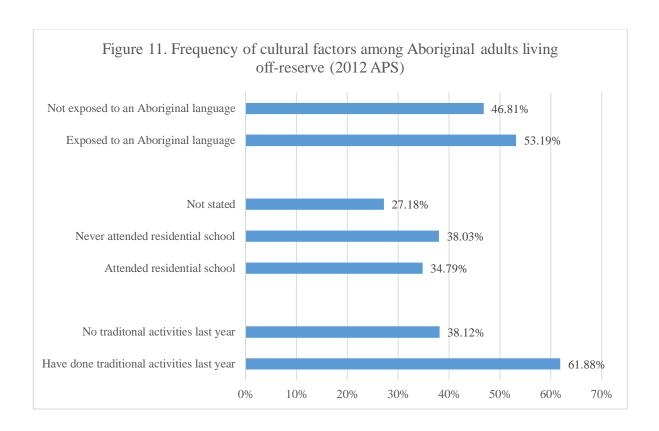
population have obtained secondary school diploma or equivalent, and 23.09% of the sample earned less than a secondary school education. The employment rate in the sample was 62.28%. The annual total personal income was recoded into quartiles. In detail, four income groups refer to people whose annual personal income was less than \$10,280, \$10,290 to \$23,080, \$23,080 to \$44,590, and \$44,590 and above. The mean income of the four groups were \$4,142, \$16,469, \$33,031, and \$76,067, respectively.

Household food security:

Frequency of household food security shows that majority of respondents (81.94%) were characterized as having high or marginal food security. On the other hand, there are still 9.14% of respondents belonged to the "low food security" group, and 8.92% of people experienced very low food security.

Cultural factors:

Cultural factors include exposure to an Aboriginal language, attending residential schools, and attending traditional activities. Figure 11 shows the frequency of cultural factors (Aboriginal language, residential school attendance, and traditional activities) in the sample population. More than half of the respondents had been exposed to an Aboriginal language, either at home or outside their homes. With respect to residential school attendance, more than one third (34.79%) of respondents or their family members have attended residential schools. Nearly 40% of respondents or their family members have never attended residential schools, and 27.18% of respondents did not state their attendance at residential schools. Also, more than 60% of respondents attended one or more traditional activities during the past year.



6.2 Bivariate analysis:

Table 4 describes the associations between dependent and independent variables. According to the chi-square tests, age was strongly associated with T2DM. Adults in the age group of 45 to 55 years were two times more likely to have T2DM than adults in the age group of 35 to 45 years. Moreover, in the age group of 55 years and above, the percentage of T2DM was as high as 22.4%. Gender was not significantly associated with T2DM. Male adults were only slightly more likely to have T2DM than female adults. With respect to Aboriginal identity, the chi-square tests of independence indicate that First Nations adults were more likely to have T2DM (10.53%) compared with Métis adults (8.6%). The likelihood of T2DM was different by regions of residence and urban/rural areas. Respondents who lived in Québec were more likely to report T2DM compared with other provinces. In addition, people who lived in large urban

population centres were less likely to report T2DM (8.55%), compared with people who lived in rural areas (10.71%) or small population centres (11.54%).

Being overweight or obese was strongly associated with T2DM. Those who were overweight or obese were four times more likely to have T2DM, compared with those who were underweight or normal weight. On the contrary, cigarette smoking did not appear to be associated with T2DM. The relationship between alcohol drinking and T2DM resembled a "U" shape. Based on chi-square tests of independence, respondents who were non-drinkers or everyday drinkers were more likely to have T2DM compared to those who drank alcohol less than every day.

According to chi-square tests, lower levels of education attainment were positively associated T2DM. For instance, respondents with less than a secondary school diploma or equivalent were more likely to report T2DM compared to those with an education level beyond postsecondary education (14.98% vs. 8.55%). Employment status was also associated with T2DM. Respondents who were not employed reported more than 2 times higher rates of T2DM than those who were employed. In regards to total personal income, people in higher income groups were less likely to report T2DM compared to people in the lower income groups.

Food security status was strongly associated with T2DM. Compared with respondents who were in the "high or marginal food security" group, those who belonged to the "very low food security" group were more likely to report T2DM. Chi-square test shows that the difference between levels of household food security in terms of likelihood of T2DM were statistically significant.

Results showed that cultural factors were also important in predicting T2DM among Aboriginal adults. Respondents who have been exposed to an Aboriginal language were more likely to report T2DM, in contrast to those who have not been exposed to an Aboriginal language (10.29% vs. 8.92%). Respondents who had never attended residential school and did not have family members who had done so were less likely to have T2DM. The percentages of T2DM in "not stated" group, "attended residential school" group and "never attended residential school" group were 11.75%, 10.04% and 7.72%, respectively. In terms of traditional language, people who have taken part in traditional activities had a higher rate of T2DM compared to people who have not done any traditional activities in the past year.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Table 4: Characteristics of sample among Off-reserve First Nations and M\'etis adults and bivariate associations with diagnosis of Type 2 diabetes \\ \end{tabular}$

	N	Not diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes(%)	Diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes(%)	P value
Age group				
18-25	1930	100.00	0.00	<.0001
25-35	2410	98.34	1.66	
35-45	2610	93.87	6.13	
45-55	2750	87.27	12.73	
55+	3080	77.60	22.40	
Gender				
Female	6930	90.76	9.24	0.1113
Male	5860	89.93	10.07	
Aboriginal identity				
First Nations	6730	89.45	10.55	0.0002
Métis	6050	91.40	8.60	
Region of residence				
Atlantic	950	89.47	10.53	<.0001
Québec	1350	88.89	11.11	
Ontario	3250	89.23	10.77	
Prairies	4850	91.75	8.25	
British Columbia	2250	91.11	8.89	
Territories	150	100.00	0.00	
Population Centre size				
Rural area	2800	89.29	10.71	<.0001
Small population centre	2600	88.46	11.54	
Medium population centre	1550	90.32	9.68	
Large urban population centre	5850	91.45	8.55	
Obesity status				
Underweight or normal weight	4790	96.87	3.13	<.0001
Overweight or obese	7990	86.48	13.52	
Type of smoker				
Occasional smoker or non-smoker	8970	90.19	9.81	0.2738
Daily smoker	3810	90.81	9.19	
Type of drinker				
Non-drinker	2690	81.41	18.59	<.0001
Other drinker	9600	92.92	7.08	
Everyday drinker	490	89.80	10.20	

	N	Not diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes(%)	Diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes(%)	P value
Highest level of education				
attained				
Below secondary school diploma				
or equivalent	2870	85.02	14.98	<.0001
Secondary school diploma or	20.60	04.17	5.02	
equivalent	2060	94.17	5.83	
Postsecondary education and above	7840	91.45	8.55	
	7040)1. 4 3	0.55	
Employment status Not employed	4640	85.56	14.44	<.0001
1 7				<.0001
Employed	8140	93.12	6.88	
Annual total personal income	^-	0.4	0.00	
1st quartile (less than \$10,280)	2740	91.61	8.39	<.0001
2nd quartile (\$10,290 to \$23,080)	3250	87.38	12.62	
3rd quartile (\$23,080 to \$44,590)	3390	90.86	9.14	
4th quartile (more than \$44,590)	3410	91.79	8.21	
Level of food security in househol	ld			
High or marginal food security	10510	90.87	9.13	<.0001
Low food security	1140	90.35	9.65	
Very low food security	1130	85.84	14.16	
Exposure to Aboriginal language				
No	6840	91.08	8.92	0.0087
Yes	5930	89.71	10.29	
Residential school attendance				
No	5050	92.28	7.72	<.0001
Yes	4580	89.96	10.04	
Not stated	3150	88.25	11.75	
Traditional activities		· -		
No	4820	91.08	8.92	0.0359
Yes	7960	89.95	10.05	0.000

Note: 1. Data from the 2012 APS; Scaled weights were applied. 2. Frequency counts of each independent variable (except geographic variables) were rounded to the nearest ten; Frequency counts of geographic variables (region of residence, and population centres) were rounded to the nearest fifty. 3. Bolded P values were significant at a level of $\alpha < 0.05$.

6.3 Multiple logistic regression models:

Table 5 summarizes the main results of multiple logistic regression models. Self-report T2DM was the major dependent variable. Group of independent variables were added in the regression models in 5 steps. The first model considers only the health behaviour factors (obesity, cigarette smoking, and alcohol consumption). In the second model, demographic variables such as age, gender, Aboriginal identity, and geographic variables were included. Variables that reflect social economic status (educational level, employment status and annual total personal income) were added in the third model. The fourth model considered household food security as a family level variable. Finally, the fifth model included cultural factors such as Aboriginal language, attending residential schools, and traditional activities.

Obesity status was significantly associated with T2DM in all five models. In the first model that included health behaviour factors, using "underweight or normal weight" group as reference, the odds ratio with 95% confidence interval in the "overweight or obese" group is as high as 4.55 (3.36-6.16). The effect of cigarette smoking was insignificant in predicting T2DM in all five models. This finding is consistent with the results of bivariate analysis. Compared with other drinkers (who drank alcohol less than everyday), non-drinkers were more likely to report T2DM (OR=1.64, 95% CI=1.27, 2.12 in the final model). Although everyday drinkers appeared to have a higher rate of T2DM than other drinkers, this relationship was not significant in regression models.

Previously, the bivariate analysis showed that there were significant differences in T2DM for Aboriginal identity and geographic variables. The relationships between T2DM and these variables were not significant in the regression models. Among demographic variables, only age was significantly associated with T2DM (OR=1.07, 95% CI=1.06, 1.08 in the final model).

In the third model, variables that indicated individual's social economic status were considered in the logistic regression analysis. Results showed that education level and total personal income were significantly associated with T2DM. In detail, compared with respondents belonging to the "below secondary school diploma or equivalent" group, those who have attained a secondary school diploma or equivalent were less likely to report T2DM (OR=0.67, 95% CI=0.47, 0.96 in the third model). Respondents who belonged to the highest quartile group of annual personal income were less likely to have T2DM (OR=0.67, 95% CI=0.47, 0.96 in the third model), compared with those in other income groups.

In the fourth model, household food security was included as a family level variable. Household food security status was significantly associated with T2DM (OR=1.75, 95% CI=1.14, 2.69 in the final model). Compared with respondents who belonged to the "high or marginal food security" group, those who were in "very low food security" group were more likely to report T2DM.

Residential school attendance was significantly associated with T2DM. Compared with respondents who had not attended residential schools and did not have family members who had done so, respondents with exposure to residential schools and those who did not state their attendance of residential schools were more likely to report T2DM (OR=1.44, 95% CI= 1.09, 1.92 and OR=1.60, 95% CI= 1.16, 2.22 respectively).

Model diagnostics

Table 5 summarizes several model fit statistics. The value of maximized log likelihood decreased from 349998.89 in the first model to 306635.68 in the fifth model. The value of c-

statistics increased from 0.705 in the first model to 0.844 in the fifth model. The full model is more reasonable in predicting T2DM after considered various levels of independent variables.

Table 5: Logistic regression models estimating Type 2 diabetes among Off-reserve First Nations and Métis adults (18 years and above)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
	OR (95% CI)				
Obesity status					
Underweight or normal weight†	1.00 ()	1.00 ()	1.00 ()	1.00 ()	1.00 ()
Overweight or obese	4.55* (3.36-6.16)	4.13* (2.99-5.72)	4.28* (3.09-5.91)	4.28* (3.10-5.91)	4.19* (3.04-5.78)
Type of smoker					
Occasional smoker or non-					
smoker†	1.00 ()	1.00 ()	1.00 ()	1.00 ()	1.00 ()
Daily smoker	1.01 (0.79-1.29)	1.25 (0.96-1.63)	1.22 (0.94-1.58)	1.16 (0.89-1.51)	1.13 (0.87-1.47)
Type of drinker					
Other drinker†	1.00 ()	1.00 ()	1.00 ()	1.00 ()	1.00 ()
Non-drinker	2.87* (2.27-3.61)	1.77* (1.37-2.28)	1.67* (1.29-2.15)	1.65* (1.28-2.14)	1.64* (1.27-2.12)
Everyday drinker	1.59 (0.94-2.70)	0.93 (0.55-1.59)	0.93 (0.54-1.60)	0.95 (0.55-1.64)	0.94 (0.55-1.62)
Age		1.07* (1.06-1.07)	1.06* (1.06-1.07)	1.07* (1.06-1.07)	1.07* (1.06-1.08)
Gender					
Female†		1.00 ()	1.00 ()	1.00 ()	1.00 ()
Male		1.09 (0.88-1.35)	1.16 (0.93-1.45)	1.17 (0.94-1.46)	1.16 (0.92-1.45)
Aboriginal identity					
First Nations†		1.00 ()	1.00 ()	1.00 ()	1.00 ()
Métis		0.83 (0.65-1.06)	0.84 (0.66-1.08)	0.86 (0.67-1.10)	0.92 (0.72-1.18)
Region of residence					
Atlantic		0.79 (0.50-1.24)	0.75 (0.48-1.19)	0.77 (0.48-1.22)	0.86 (0.54-1.38)
Québec		0.80 (0.54-1.20)	0.77 (0.51-1.15)	0.78 (0.52-1.18)	0.83 (0.55-1.26)
Ontario†		1.00 ()	1.00 ()	1.00 ()	1.00 ()
Prairies		0.82 (0.59-1.12)	0.83 (0.61-1.14)	0.84 (0.61-1.16)	0.82 (0.60-1.12)
British Columbia		0.75 (0.49-1.17)	0.76 (0.49-1.18)	0.75 (0.49-1.17)	0.73 (0.47-1.14)
Territories		0.76 (0.46-1.24)	0.80 (0.48-1.34)	0.79 (0.47-1.33)	0.70 (0.41-1.20)

Mod	del 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
OR	(95% CI)	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)
Population Centre size					
Rural area†		1.00 ()	1.00 ()	1.00 ()	1.00 ()
Small population centre		1.18 (0.83-1.67)	1.19 (0.84-1.69)	1.18 (0.83-1.69)	1.19 (0.83-1.71)
Medium population centre		1.08 (0.71-1.64)	1.06 (0.69-1.63)	1.06 (0.69-1.62)	1.06 (0.69-1.62)
Large urban population centre		1.06 (0.78-1.44)	1.07 (0.79-1.46)	1.04 (0.76-1.42)	1.08 (0.79-1.49)
Highest level of education attained					
Below secondary school diploma or equ	iivalent†		1.00 ()	1.00 ()	1.00 ()
Secondary school diploma or equivalent	t		0.67* (0.47-0.96)	0.68* (0.48-0.98)	0.71 (0.50-1.02)
Postsecondary education and above			1.07 (0.81-1.41)	1.08 (0.82-1.43)	1.07 (0.81-1.41)
Employment status					
Not employed†			1.00 ()	1.00 ()	1.00 ()
Employed			0.89 (0.68-1.18)	0.96 (0.72-1.26)	0.93 (0.71-1.22)
Annual total personal income					
1st quartile (less than \$10,280) †			1.00 ()	1.00 ()	1.00 ()
2nd quartile (\$10,290 to \$23,080)			0.91 (0.65-1.28)	0.90 (0.63-1.27)	0.91 (0.64-1.29)
3rd quartile (\$23,080 to \$44,590)			0.75 (0.53-1.06)	0.77 (0.55-1.09)	0.78 (0.55-1.10)
4th quartile (more than \$44,590)			0.67* (0.47-0.96)	0.71 (0.49-1.03)	0.71 (0.49-1.03)
Level of food security in household					
High or marginal food security†				1.00 ()	1.00 ()
Low food security				1.23 (0.81-1.89)	1.16 (0.76-1.78)
Very low food security				1.86* (1.23-2.79)	1.75* (1.14-2.69)
Exposure to Aboriginal					
language					
No †					1.00 ()
Yes					1.15 (0.89-1.48)
Residential school attendance					
No†					1.00 ()

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
	OR (95% CI)				
Yes					1.44* (1.09-1.92)
Not stated					1.60* (1.16-2.22)
Traditional activities					
No†					1.00 ()
Yes					1.29 (0.99-1.68)
Model fit characteristics					
N	12780	12780	12780	12780	12780
Sum of weights	602777.9	602777.9	602777.9	602777.9	602777.9
df	4	15	21	23	27
-2 Log L	349998.89	313089.49	311035.62	309510.88	306635.68
C statistics	0.705	0.837	0.839	0.842	0.844

Note: Data from the 2012 APS. Bootstrapped estimates are applied. † Reference category. * Bolded values are significant at p<0.05.

7. Discussion

7.1 Trends in the prevalence of diabetes and its factors

Using the four cycles of APS, this study summarizes the trend in the prevalence of diabetes and its relevant factors among Aboriginal adults who were Treaty Indians or Registered Indians and living off-reserve, over the past twenty years. This population was chosen because of its relative stability, compared with other definitions of Aboriginal populations. First, although the prevalence rates of all types of diabetes showed a decreasing trend over the ten years between 2001 and 2012, the prevalence of diabetes among Registered Indians was still at least two times higher than the national average. For instance, the prevalence rate of all types of diabetes among Registered Indian adults was as high as 13.04% in 2012, but the national prevalence rate of diabetes was only 6.5% in the same year (Statistics Canada, 2016c). Second, the pattern observed in diabetes and age of onset of diabetes is not evident for the major modifiable factors. Diabetes prevalence increased among Registerted Indians increased from 1991 to 2001 and then decreased slightly to 2012. During this time, the percentages of those obese and who were regular drinkers increased, while the percentage of daily smokers decreased. Third, educational attainment and annual personal income increased over the past twenty years, but employment rates decreased since the year 2001. Although the median total income increased about 56% from 1991 to 2012, the median total income was still much lower than the national average (\$18,098 vs. \$31,320 in 2012). Last, cohort analysis showed that, unlike the modifiable factors, all birth cohorts followed the same patterns in developing diabetes over observable age ranges. Overall, this suggests that the links between diabetes and the modifiable risk factors for the disease might be weakening in this population.

7.2 Relationships between modifiable factors, social determinants and type 2 diabetes

Focused on the 2012 APS, the second part of this study examined the relationship between modifiable risk factors, social determinants and T2DM among First Nations and Métis adults living off-reserve. Using the social ecological model as a conceptual framework, regression models that included conventional modifiable factors as well as social determinants of health were used. Results showed that obesity was a major factor for T2DM, even after adjustment for factors indicative of social determinants (OR=4.19, 95% CI=3.04, 5.78 in the final model). This indicated that obesity might be a critical reason for diabetes. Daily smoking was not associated with T2DM in either bivariate or regression analysis. With respect to alcohol drinking, in the bivariate analysis, not drinking or drinking everyday were positively associated with T2DM. In the regression analysis, only non-drinking was significantly associated with T2DM. This is probably because it is challenging to distinguish between moderate and heavy drinkers. The literature suggests that moderate consumption of alcohol is associated with lower incidence of diabetes, and heavy consumption is associated with increased incidence of diabetes (Howard et al., 2004, Koppes et al., 2005, Baliunas et al., 2009). Moderate drinking is usually defined as 2-4 drinks per day or as 1-3 drinks per day, and heavy drinking is usually defined as more than 3 or 4 drinks per day (Howard et al., 2004, Koppes et al., 2005). However, the question about alcohol use in the APS did not ask about daily alcohol use. Instead, the question asked, "How often in the past 12 months have you had five or more drinks on one occasion". Therefore, we could not estimate the amount of alcohol consumption in different groups of drinkers. It is possible that every day drinkers include both moderate and heavy drinkers. Despite the fact that the increased risk of T2DM was not found in "every day drinkers" in the regression models, the relationship between non-drinkers and T2DM is consistent with other literature. Another consideration is that we do not know the drinking history of the respondent. For

instance, the respondent could be a heavy drinker previously, then stopped drinking in the past year in response to having been diagnosed with diabetes or another disease.

In addition to the modifiable risk factors of T2DM, associations with several social determinants on T2DM were observed in the regression analysis. In the third regression model, both educational attainment (secondary school diploma or equivalent) and income (annual personal income more than \$44,590) were shown to be negatively associated with T2DM. These findings are consistent with previous literature (Choi & Shi, 2001, Ross et al., 2010, Dinca-Panaitescu et al., 2011).

Food insecurity is a potent marker of socioeconomic disadvantage. Previous studies have found that household food insecurity is associated with an increased likelihood of diabetes (Seligman et al., 2007, Gucciardi et al., 2009). This study similarly found a relationship between household food insecurity and T2DM. Results showed that respondents who were in the "very low food security" group were significantly more likely to report T2DM, compared with those who were in the "high or marginal food security" group. It is suggested that people living in food-insecure households are less likely to consume fruits and vegetables and more likely to be physically inactive (Gucciardi et al., 2009). Another interpretation is that people living in food-insecure households tend to overeat during food adequacy periods to compensate periods of insufficient food, and this binge-fast dietary pattern finally leads to insulin resistance (Seligman et al., 2007).

This study also examined the relationship between several important cultural factors and T2DM. Bivariate analysis showed that exposure to an Aboriginal language and having attended traditional activities were associated with T2DM. In the multivariate logistic regression models, these differences were no longer significant. Both bivariate and regression results showed that

either respondents or their family members who had attended residential schools and those who did not state their attendance of residential schools were more likely to report T2DM, compared with people or their family members who never attended residential schools. Barton et al. (2005) suggested that post-traumatic stress disorder exists among residential school survivors, which causes symptoms such as difficulties in sleep and anger management, relationship dysfunction, and tendency to have alcohol or sedative drugs abuse. Moreover, Bombay et al. (2014) indicated that this historical trauma has intergenerational effects on the health of the children and grandchildren of IRS survivors. This may be one of the reasons that people or their family members who have attended residential schools were more likely to have T2DM.

7.3 Limitations

There are several limitations in this study. First, previous literature suggested that the issue of diabetes was more serious among First Nations living on-reserve (PHAC, 2011), but we are not able to include those populations because on-reserve Aboriginal peoples are not recruited in APS. Second, the prevalence rates of diabetes are estimated based on self-reported variables. Without reliable diagnosis of diabetes such as glucose measurement, this estimation may be biased. Other self-reported measures such as height, weight, smoking, and alcohol drinking may also be misreported and thus bring information bias. For instance, the self-reported body weight and height may underestimate the percentage of overweight or obese. Third, some important health behavioural factors, such as physical activities and diet patterns, are not included in APS. Therefore, health behavioural factors may not be completely controlled in the multivariate analysis. Last, because the APS are not longitudinal surveys and sampling method varies from cycle to cycle, we are not able to explore the causal relationship between risk factors and diabetes.

7.4 Study strengths and implications

Although there are several limitations as described above, there are also strengths to this study. First, this study depicts the progress of diabetes and its factors through the past twenty years. Although we could not conclude that there is causal relationship between these factors and diabetes, some clear trends were shown by using four cycles of cross-sectional APS. These trends are helpful in understanding the development of T2DM over years. Second, focusing on the 2012 APS, this study applied a comprehensive framework in examining potential factors of T2DM among Aboriginal adults. In addition to conventional lifestyle factors such as obesity, cigarette smoke and alcohol consumption, this study also includes some important social determinants such as social economic status, household food security, and cultural factors such as Aboriginal language and residential school attendance. Based on the results of this study, several implications will be discussed.

First, the prevalence rate of diabetes remains high among Aboriginal peoples in Canada. Results showed that although the prevalence rates of diabetes decreased about 2% over the last ten years (from 14.54% to 13.04%), the prevalence rate of diabetes among off-reserve Registered Indian adults in 2012 was still two times higher than the national average (13.04% vs. 6.5%). Therefore, efforts are needed to address the issue of diabetes among Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

Second, obesity is an important modifiable factor of T2DM. The first part of this study showed that the prevalence of obesity is continually rising at an alarming rate (from 51.09% to 66.40%) over the past twenty years. The second part of this study confirmed that obesity was a major factor for T2DM (OR>4 in all models). It is necessary to raise the awareness of potential diabetes risk among people who were overweight or obese (BMI \geq 25). Encouraging weight

loss will therefore be a critical strategy for preventing diabetes. On the other hand, obesity is such a complex health concern that is not easily modifiable. A socio-ecological perspective suggests that in addition to individual factors, social and environmental influences cannot be neglected in considering interventions to reduce obesity (Willows et al., 2012). For instance, low household income and poor availability of healthy foods in stores might limit the ability of people to maintain healthy diets (Willows et al., 2012). Therefore, effective obesity prevention strategies require the efforts at all ecological levels.

Third, in addition to modifiable factors, social determinants of health are also important in predicting T2DM among Aboriginal adults. This study found that education, income, and household food insecurity were all significantly associated with T2DM. Moreover, this study showed that historical trauma still affects the offspring of residential school survivors, as people or their family members who have attended residential schools were more likely to report T2DM. Thus a comprehensive framework including modifiable lifestyle factors, social determinants as well as cultural factors needs to be applied for a better understanding of factors of T2DM in Aboriginal adults.

Lastly, there are also some policy implications based on this study. Primary prevention of T2DM usually focuses on modifiable risk factors of obesity, physical inactivity and unhealthy diet (Alberti et al., 2007). However, lifestyle intervention alone may not be sufficient for those people who have low income or household food insecurity as it is difficult for them to maintain a healthy lifestyle (Raphael et al, 2003). This study confirms that off-reserve Aboriginal adults who had low educational attainment, personal income, and household food security were more likely to report T2DM. Based on the results of this study, we suggest that diabetes prevention should be supported by extra social support programs addressing social determinants of health.

For instance, the Aboriginal Diabetes Initiative (ADI) is funded by the federal government to reduce the prevalence and incidence of diabetes and its risk factors among Aboriginal peoples in Canada since 1999. In order to improve food security, the ADI has funded community activities such as community kitchens and gardens and healthy food box programs through First Nations and Inuit communities. It is necessary to encourage these community actions among off-reserve living First Nations and Métis as well. Moreover, beyond individual and community interventions, large-scale policy change in household food security is also needed to address the conditions within which Aboriginal peoples currently live. Other strategies such as effective poverty reduction plans or policies that support Aboriginal educational attainment should also be strengthened, especially for vulnerable populations.

With respect to healing the trauma of residential schools, this study found that residential school exposure was significantly associated with T2DM, indicating that intergenerational trauma may exist among offspring of residential school survivors. Therefore, it is important to raise awareness of residential school exposure as an important risk factor for T2DM. Both individual and community healing activities should also involve younger generations whose family members had attended residential schools.

7.5 Future research directions

We examined the associations between modifiable lifestyle factors, social determinants and diabetes using the APS data. Because the APS are cross-sectional surveys, we are not able to examine causal relationships between these factors and diabetes. Future research may explore the pathway between lifestyle factors, social determinants and diabetes by using longitudinal data or constructing advanced statistical models, such as structural equation models. Moreover, although it is informative to examine the changes in diabetes prevalence and associated risk factors within

Aboriginal populations, these changes have not occurred in isolation. Over this time period, educational attainment and income among other Canadians has also changed, as have other risk factors such as obesity. Future studies could examine the changes in the relative difference between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations on these risk factors, and their impact on the excess diabetes risk. Lastly, this study found cultural factors such as residential school exposure was significantly associated with diabetes, future research could have a deep discussion on the impact, mechanism and prevent strategies of cultural factors affecting Indigenous health.

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9. Appendix: 2012 APS Questionnaire

Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division

Aboriginal Peoples Survey – 2012

Education and Employment

Questionnaire

January 2012

Disponible en français









Statistics Canada Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division

Aboriginal Peoples Survey - 2012 Education and Employment

Questionnaire

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INTRODUCTION (INT)

INT_R01

This survey will collect data from First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit in Canada.

(The information collected will be used by Aboriginal organizations, groups and communities as well as government to help plan programs and policies in such areas as education, employment and health.)

Although this survey is voluntary, I hope that you will participate because the information could benefit you, your family and your community.

In order to reduce the number of questions, Statistics Canada plans to combine information collected during the 2011 National Household Survey to the information you provide in this interview. We may also add information from other surveys or administrative data sources. All information will be kept confidential and used for statistical purposes only.

INT_R02

IDENTIFICATION (ID)

ID_R01 I would now like to ask you some questions about yourself. ID_Q01 Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations, Métis or Inuk (Inuit)? First Nations includes Status and Non-Status Indians. INTERVIEWER: The terms "First Nations" and "North American Indian" can be interchanged. Some respondents may prefer one term over the other. "Inuit" is the plural form of "Inuk". Yes 2 No (Go to ID Q03) DK, RF (Go to ID_Q03) ID_Q02 INTERVIEWER: If the respondent has already specified the Aboriginal group(s), select the group(s) from the list below; if not, ask: Are you First Nations, Métis or Inuk (Inuit)? INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply. First Nations (North American Indian) includes Status and Non-Status Indians. The terms "First Nations" and "North American Indian" can be interchanged. Some respondents may prefer one term over the other. "Inuit" is the plural form of "Inuk". First Nations (North American Indian) 2 Métis Inuk (Inuit) 3 DK, RF ID_Q03 Are you a Status Indian, that is, a Registered or Treaty Indian as defined by the Indian Act of Canada? INTERVIEWER: "Status Indians" include Registered and Treaty Indians. Registered Indians are persons who are registered under the Indian Act of Canada. Treaty Indians

ID_Q04A

Have you ever applied to Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (previously named INAC) to be registered as a Status Indian under Bill C-31 or Bill C-3?

are persons who belong to a First Nation or Indian band that signed a treaty with the

INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.

Yes, Status Indian (Registered or

1 Yes, Bill C-31 2 Yes, Bill C-3

Treaty)
2 No
DK. RF

Crown.

3 No (Go to ID_Q05) DK, RF (Go to ID_Q05)

ID_Q04B	Have you been registered as a Status Indian under Bill C-31 or Bill C-3?	
	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.	
	1 Yes, Bill C-31 2 Yes, Bill C-3 3 No DK, RF	
ID_Q05	Are you a member of a First Nation or Indian band?	
	INTERVIEWER: For example, Musqueam Indian Band, Sturgeon Lake First Nation, Atikamekw (At ti' ka mek) of Manawan, etc	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION 1 (HC1)

HC1_C01 If (5 < Age < 15) or $(Age = 15..17 \text{ and } APIT_Q01 = 2 (No))$, go to HC1_R01. Otherwise, go to HC1_END. The next section is about the people who currently live at this address and their HC1_R01 relationship to **^FNAME**. What is your relationship to ^FNAME? HC1_Q01 01 Spouse (husband/wife) 02 Common-law partner 03 Mother 04 Father Son/Daughter 05 Brother/Sister 06 Foster father/mother 07 Foster son/daughter 80 Grandfather/mother (include great-09 grandfather/mother) 10 Grandson/daughter In-law 11 12 Uncle/Aunt Other related 13 14 Unrelated (DK, RF not allowed) What is your date of birth? HC1_Q02 INTERVIEWER: This is the date of birth of the PMK (Person Most Knowledgeable). DK, RF INTERVIEWER: Enter PMK's sex. HC1_N03 Male Female (DK, RF not allowed) HC1_Q04 What is your marital status? Are you...? INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. If a Quebec respondent answers "civil union", code to the "married" category. Married 2 Living common-law 3 Widowed (Go to HC1_Q06) Separated (Go to HC1_Q06) 5 **Divorced** (Go to HC1_Q06) 6 Single, never married (Go to HC1_Q06) DK, RF (Go to HC1_Q06)

HC1_Q05	What is your spouse's or partner's relationship to ^FNAME?	
	O1 Spouse (husband/wife) O2 Common-law partner O3 Mother O4 Father O5 Son/Daughter O6 Brother/Sister O7 Foster father/mother O8 Foster son/daughter O9 Grandfather/mother (include great-grandfather/mother) 10 Grandson/daughter 11 In-law 12 Uncle/Aunt 13 Other related 14 Unrelated DK, RF	
HC1_Q06	Including ^FNAME, how many persons usually live here, at this address, as of today?	
	INTERVIEWER: Include all persons who have their main residence at this address, even if they are temporarily away. Examples include, joint custody, students, secondary residence or cottage.	
	(MIN: 1) (MAX: 99) DK, RF	
HC1_Q07	Including ^FNAME, how many persons under the age of 18 usually live here, at this address, as of today?	
	(MIN: 1) (MAX: 99)	
	DK, RF (Go to HC1_Q09)	
HC1_C08	If HC1_Q07 = 1, go to HC1_Q09. Otherwise, go to HC1_Q08.	
HC1_Q08	How many of these persons are younger than or the same age as ^FNAME?	
	(MIN: 0) (MAX: 99)	
	DK, RF	

HC1_Q09

Including yourself, what members of **^FNAME**'s family and other people usually live here at this address?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Mark all that apply. Include relatives and non-relatives. If it is known how the PMK and his or her spouse (if applicable) are related to the child, choose the correct responses from the list below; otherwise probe.

- 01 Spouse (husband/wife)
- 02 Common-law partner
- 03 Mother
- 04 Father
- 05 Son/Daughter
- 06 Brother/Sister
- 07 Foster father/mother
- 08 Foster son/daughter
- 09 Grandfather/mother (include greatgrandfather/mother)
- 10 Grandson/daughter
- 11 In-law
- 12 Uncle/Aunt
- 13 Other related
- 14 Unrelated
- DK, RF

MARITAL STATUS (MS)

MS_Q01 What is your marital status? Are you...?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Read categories to respondent. If a Quebec respondent answers "civil union", code to the "married" category.

- 1 Married
- 2 Living common-law
- 3 Widowed
- 4 Separated
- 5 Divorced
- 6 Single, never married

DK, RF

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION 2 (HC2)

,	•	
HC2_C01	If (Age = 1517 and APIT_Q01 = 1 (Yes)) OR (Age \geq 18), go to HC2_R01. Otherwise, go to HC2_END.	
HC2_R01	The next section is about the people who currently live at this address.	
HC2_Q01	Including yourself, how many persons usually live here, at this address, as of today?	
	<u>INTERVIEWER</u> : Include all persons who have their main residence at this address, even if they are temporarily away. Examples include, joint custody, students, secondary residence or cottage.	
	(MIN: 1) (MAX: 99)	
	DK, RF	
HC2_C02	If HC2_Q01 = 1 (number of people at address), go to HC2_END. Otherwise, go to HC2_Q02.	
HC2_Q02	How many persons under the age of 18 usually live here, at this address, as of today?	
	(MIN: 0) (MAX: 99)	
	DK, RF	
HC2_Q03	What members of your family and other people usually live here at this address?	
	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply. Include relatives and non-relatives.	
	01 Spouse (husband/wife)	
	02 Common-law partner	
	03 Mother	
	04 Father	
	05 Son/Daughter	

- In-law
- 12 Uncle/Aunt
- Other related
- 14 Unrelated

DK, RF

06 07

MOBILITY (MOB)

MOB_Q01

MOB Q02

MOB_R01 Now I would like to ask you some questions about where you live and moves that you have made.

Have you lived in this city, town or community all your life?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Do not include temporary moves for school or work.

1 Yes (Go to MOB_Q14) 2 No DK, RF (Go to MOB_Q14)

Why did you move to this city, town or community?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Mark all that apply. If respondent moved away from this city, town or community and then returned, collect reason for the most recent return.

O1 To be with or follow family members/spouse

02 Relationship (boyfriend/girlfriend)

03 Work / To find a job

04 School

05 Better housing

06 Housing less expensive

07 More housing available

08 Availability of services

09 Better health care / Health reasons

10 Felt it was a good place to live / Better quality of life

11 Flood

12 Relocation / Forced to move by government

13 Water quality

14 Wanted to move

15 Safety concerns / Crime

16 Other - Specify (Go to MOB_S02)

DK, RF

Go to MOB_Q03

(Why did you move to this city, town or community?)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

DK, RF

How many years ago did you move here? If you moved away and returned, please refer to your most recent return.

INTERVIEWER: If less than 6 months, enter "0". If 6 months to 1 year, enter "1".

(MIN: 0) (MAX: 99)

DK, RF

MOB_S02

MOB Q03

MOB_C04	If (ID_Q02 =1 (First Nations) or 2 (Métis)) OR (ID_Q03 = 1 (Yes, Status Indian)) OR (ID_Q04B = 1 (Yes, Bill C-31) or 2 (Yes, Bill C-3) (or 1 and 2)) OR (ID_Q05 = 1 (Yes)), go to MOB_Q04. Otherwise, go to MOB_C07A.		
MOB_Q04	Have you ever lived on a reserve or in a First Nations community?		
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to MOB_C07A) (Go to MOB_C07A)	
MOB_Q05	Referring to your latest move away from a reserve or First Nations community, how many years ago did you move away?		
	INTERVIEWER: If less than 6 months, enter	"0". If 6 months to 1 year, enter "1".	
	(MIN: 0) (MAX: 99)		
	DK, RF		
MOB_Q06	What were the reasons why you moved av	vay?	
	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.		
	01 To be with or follow family members/spouse 02 Relationship (boyfriend/girlfriend) 03 Work / To find a job 04 School 05 Better housing 06 Housing less expensive 07 More housing available 08 Availability of services 09 Better health care / Health reasons 10 Flood 11 Relocation / Forced to move by government 12 Water quality 13 Wanted to move 14 Safety concerns / Crime 15 Alcohol and/or drugs in community 16 Other - Specify DK, RF Go to MOB_C07A	(Go to MOB_S06)	
MOB_S06	(What were the reasons why you moved away?)		
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.		
/,0	(80 spaces)		
	DK, RF		
MOB_C07A	If ID_Q02=3 (Inuk), go to MOB_C07B. Otherwise, go to MOB_Q14.		
MOB_C07B	If REGION_INUIT = 10-NUNATSIAVUT, 24-f go to MOB_Q10. Otherwise, go to MOB_Q07.	NUNAVIK, 61-INUVIALUIT or 62-NUNAVUT,	

MOB_Q07	Have you ever lived in an Inuit community (Inuit Nunangat)?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to MOB_Q14) (Go to MOB_Q14)
MOB_Q08	Referring to your latest move away from an Inuit community (Inuit Nunangat), how many years ago did you move away?	
	INTERVIEWER: If less than 6 months, enter	"0". If 6 months to 1 year, enter "1".
	(MIN: 0) (MAX: 99)	
	DK, RF	
MOB_Q09	What were the reasons why you moved away?	
	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.	
	01 To be with or follow family members/spouse 02 Relationship (boyfriend/girlfriend) 03 Work / To find a job 04 School 05 Better housing 06 Housing less expensive 07 More housing available 08 Availability of services 09 Better health care / Health reasons 10 Flood 11 Relocation / Forced to move by government 12 Water quality 13 Wanted to move 14 Safety concerns / Crime 15 Alcohol and/or drugs in community 16 Other - Specify DK, RF Go to MOB_Q14	(Go to MOB_S09)
MOB_S09	(What were the reasons why you moved away?)	
	<u>INTERVIEWER</u> : Specify.	
	(80 spaces)	
	DK, RF	
Go to MOB_Q14		
MOB_Q10	Have you ever lived outside Inuit Nunangat (an Inuit community)?	
	1 Yes 2 No	(Go to MOB_Q14)
	DK, RF	(Go to MOB_Q14)

MOB_Q11

What were the reasons why you lived outside Inuit Nunangat (an Inuit community)?

INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.

- 01 To be with or follow family members/spouse
- 02 Relationship (boyfriend/girlfriend)
- 03 Work / To find a job
- 04 School
- 05 Better housing
- 06 Housing less expensive
- 07 More housing available
- 08 Availability of services
- 09 Better health care / Health reasons
- 10 Flood
- 11 Relocation / Forced to move by government
- 12 Water quality
- 13 Wanted to move
- 14 Safety concerns / Crime
- 15 Alcohol and/or drugs in community
- 16 Other Specify

(Go to MOB_S11)

DK, RF

Go to MOB_Q12

(What were the reasons why you lived outside Inuit Nunangat (an Inuit community)?)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

DK, RF

How many years ago did you move back to Inuit Nunangat (an Inuit community)?

INTERVIEWER: If less than 6 months, enter "0". If 6 months to 1 year, enter "1".

Refers to a return to any Inuit community after living outside Inuit Nunangat and not necessarily the Inuit community where the respondent currently resides.

(MIN: 0) (MAX: 99)

DK, RF

MOB S11

MOB_Q12

MOB_Q13	Thinking of your present situation, what are the most important reasons keeping you in this community?	
	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.	
	O1 School / Education opportunities O2 Job O3 Family is here / Wants to be close to family O4 Friends O5 Good hunting, fishing, trapping and harvesting opportunities O6 It is my home town O7 Good place to raise children / Good place to teach traditional activities O8 More activities for adults and children O9 Less expensive to live here 10 Medical facilities available in community 11 Community is calm, quiet / Prefer small town life 12 Better housing 13 Other - Specify (Go to MOB_S13) DK, RF	
	Go to MOB_Q14	
MOB_S13	(Thinking of your present situation, what are the most important reasons keeping you in this community?)	
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
	(80 spaces)	
	DK, RF	
MOB_Q14	In the last five years, how many times have you moved? Include all moves from one residence to another, even moves within the same city, town or community.	
	(MIN: 0) (MAX: 25)	
* . ()	DK, RF	
MOB_C15	If MOB_Q14 = 0, go to MOB_END. Otherwise, go to MOB_Q15.	
MOB_Q15	In the last 12 months, how many times have you moved? (Include all moves from one residence to another, even moves within the same city, town or community.)	
	(MIN: 0) (MAX: 15)	
	DK, RF	

EDUCATION STATUS 1 (EDS1)

EDS1_Q01

EDS1_C01 If Age < 19, go to EDS1_R01.

Otherwise, go to EDS1_END.

The next questions ask about your education. EDS1_R01

> Are you currently attending elementary or high school? Please do not include attendance in an upgrading or high school equivalency program such as General

Educational Development (GED) or Adult Basic Education (ABE).

1 Yes

2 No (Go to EDS1_Q03) 3 Home schooled (Go to EDS1_END) DK, RF (Go to EDS1_END)

EDS1_Q02 What grade or level are you currently in?

> 01 Kindergarten

02 Grades 1 to 6

03 Grade 7 / Quebec: Secondary I

Grade 8 / Quebec: Secondary II 04

Grade 9 / Quebec: Secondary III / 05

Manitoba: Senior 1

Grade 10 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level I / Quebec:

Secondary IV / Manitoba: Senior 2

Grade 11 / Newfoundland and

Labrador: Level II / Quebec: Secondary V / Manitoba: Senior 3

Grade 12 / Newfoundland and

Labrador: Level III / Manitoba: Senior

DK, RF

Go to EDS1_END

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 Education and Employment

Questionnaire: Main

EDS1_Q03

What is the highest grade of elementary or high school that you ever completed? Please include completion through an upgrading or high school equivalency program (such as General Educational Development (GED) or Adult Basic Education (ABE)).

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Please confirm that the respondent actually <u>completed</u> the indicated grade ("so you finished...?").

01 02	No schooling Kindergarten	(Go to EDS1_END) (Go to EDS1_Q05A)
03 04	Grades 1 to 5 Grade 6	(Go to EDS1_Q05A) (Go to EDS1_Q05A)
05	Grade 7 / Quebec: Secondary I	(Go to EDS1_Q05A)
06	Grade 8 / Quebec: Secondary II	(Go to EDS1_Q05A)
07	Grade 9 / Quebec: Secondary III /	,,
	Manitoba: Senior 1	(Go to EDS1_Q05A)
80	Grade 10 / Newfoundland and	
	Labrador: Level I / Quebec:	(0. (500) 005)
00	Secondary IV / Manitoba: Senior 2 Grade 11 / Newfoundland and	(Go to EDS1_Q05A)
09	Labrador: Level II / Quebec:	
	Secondary V / Manitoba: Senior 3	
10	Grade 12 / Newfoundland and	
	Labrador: Level III / Manitoba: Senior	
	4	
11	High school completion through an	
	upgrading or high school equivalency	(0 (5004 000)
DI/ 5	program	(Go to EDS1_Q06)
DK, F	₹ F	

Did you complete a high school diploma? Please do not include completion through an upgrading or high school equivalency program (such as General Educational Development (GED) or Adult Basic Education (ABE)).

```
1 Yes (Go to EDS1_END)
2 No
DK, RF
```

Are you currently attending an upgrading or high school equivalency program (such as General Educational Development (GED) or Adult Basic Education (ABE))?

```
1 Yes (Go to EDS1_Q06)
2 No
DK, RF
```

Have you ever taken an upgrading or high school equivalency program (such as General Educational Development (GED) or Adult Basic Education (ABE))?

```
1 Yes
2 No (Go to EDS1_END)
DK, RF (Go to EDS1_END)
```

Have you successfully completed an upgrading or high school equivalency program (such as General Educational Development (GED) or Adult Basic Education (ABE))?

```
1 Yes
2 No
DK, RF
```

EDS1_Q04

EDS1_Q05A

EDS1_Q05B

EDS1_Q05C

Where (did you attend / are you attending) an upgrading or high school equivalency program? (Was / Is) it? INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. 1 At a community centre 2 At an adult high school (including an alternative school) 3 Through correspondence courses or some other form of distance education (including on-line learning) 4 Through some other method - Specify (Go to EDS1_S06) DK, RF	
Go to EDS1_C07 (Where (did you attend / are you attending) an upgrading or high school equivalency program? (Was / Is) it? Through some other method)	
INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
(80 spaces)	
DK, RF	
If EDS1_Q03=11 (HS completion through upgrading), go to EDS1_Q07. Otherwise, go to EDS1_END.	
What is the highest grade of elementary or high school that you completed before leaving school?	
INTERVIEWER: Please confirm that the respondent actually completed the indicated grade ("so you finished?"). 01 Kindergarten 02 Grades 1 to 5 03 Grade 6 04 Grade 7 / Quebec: Secondary I 05 Grade 8 / Quebec: Secondary II 06 Grade 9 / Quebec: Secondary III / Manitoba: Senior 1 07 Grade 10 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level I / Quebec: Secondary IV / Manitoba: Senior 2 08 Grade 11 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level II / Manitoba: Senior 3 DK, RF	

EDUCATION STATUS 2 (EDS2)

EDS2_C01 If 18 < Age < 45, go to EDS2_R01. Otherwise, go to EDS2_END.

EDS2_R01 The next few questions ask about your education.

What is the highest grade of elementary or high school that you ever completed? Please include completion through an upgrading or high school equivalency program such as General Educational Development (GED) or Adult Basic Education (ABE).

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Please confirm that the respondent actually <u>completed</u> the indicated grade ("so you finished...?").

01 02 03 04	No schooling Kindergarten Grades 1 to 5 Grade 6	(Go to EDS2_END)
05	Grade 7 / Quebec: Secondary I	
06	Grade 8 / Quebec: Secondary II	
07	Grade 9 / Quebec: Secondary III /	
	Manitoba: Senior 1	
80	Grade 10 / Newfoundland and	
	Labrador: Level I / Quebec:	
	Secondary IV / Manitoba: Senior 2	
09	Grade 11 / Newfoundland and	
	Labrador: Level II / Quebec:	
4.0	Secondary V / Manitoba: Senior 3	(Go to EDS2_Q04A)
10	Grade 12 / Newfoundland and	
	Labrador: Level III / Manitoba: Senior	(O- 4- FD00 004A)
	4 Ora da 40	(Go to EDS2_Q04A)
11	Grade 13	(Go to EDS2_Q04A)
12	High school completion through an	
	upgrading or high school equivalency	(Ca ta EDCO OOE)
10	program	(Go to EDS2_Q05)
13	Home schooled	(Go to EDS2_END)
DK, F	ZL.	(Go to EDS2_Q04A)

Are you currently attending high school or an upgrading or high school equivalency program (such as General Educational Development (GED) or Adult Basic Education (ABE))?

ı	res, nign school
2	Yes, an upgrading or high school

	equivalency program	(G0 t0 ED32_Q05)
3	No	(Go to EDS2_Q04B)
DK,	RF	(Go to EDS2_END)

EDS2_Q02

EDS2_Q01

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 Education and Employment

Questionnaire: Main

EDS2_Q03	What grade or level are you currently in?	
EDS2 Q04A	 Grade 7 / Quebec: Secondary I Grade 8 / Quebec: Secondary II Grade 9 / Quebec: Secondary III / Manitoba: Senior 1 Grade 10 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level I / Quebec: Secondary IV / Manitoba: Senior 2 Grade 11 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level II / Quebec: Secondary V / Manitoba: Senior 3 Grade 12 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level III / Manitoba: Senior 4 DK, RF Go to EDS2_END 	? Please do not include completion
LDOZ_QO+A	Did you complete a high school diploma? Please do <u>not</u> include completion through an upgrading or high school equivalency program (such as General Educational Development (GED) or Adult Basic Education (ABE)).	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to EDS2_END)
EDS2_Q04B	Have you successfully completed an upg program (such as General Educational De Education (ABE))?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to EDS2_Q05)
EDS2_C04C	If EDS2_Q01 = 28, go to EDS2_END. Otherwise, go to EDS2_Q04C.	
EDS2_Q04C	Are you currently attending high school or an upgrading or high school equivalency program (such as General Educational Development (GED) or Adult Basic Education (ABE))?	
	1 Yes, high school 2 Yes, an upgrading or high school equivalency program	(Go to EDS2_END)
	3 No DK, RF	(Go to EDS2_END) (Go to EDS2_END)

Where (did you attend / are you attending) an upgrading or high school equivalency program? (Was / Is) it?
INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.
1 At a community centre 2 At an adult high school (including an alternative school) 3 Through correspondence courses or some other form of distance education (including on-line learning) 4 Through some other method - Specify (Go to EDS2_S05) DK, RF
Go to EDS2_C06
(Where (did you attend / are you attending) an upgrading or high school equivalency program? (Was / Is) it?
Through some other method)
INTERVIEWER: Specify.
(80 spaces)
DK, RF
If EDS2_Q01= 12, go to EDS2_Q06. Otherwise, go to EDS2_END.
What is the highest grade of elementary or high school that you completed before leaving school?
<u>INTERVIEWER</u> : Please confirm that the respondent actually <u>completed</u> the indicated grade ("so you finished?").
01 Kindergarten 02 Grades 1 to 5 03 Grade 6 04 Grade 7 / Quebec: Secondary I 05 Grade 8 / Quebec: Secondary II 06 Grade 9 / Quebec: Secondary III / Manitoba: Senior 1 07 Grade 10 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level I / Quebec: Secondary IV / Manitoba: Senior 2 08 Grade 11 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level II / Manitoba: Senior 3 09 Grade 12 DK, RF

EDUCATION 1 - GRADES 1 TO 6 (ED1)

ED1_C01 If $EDS1_Q02 = 2$ (Grade 1 to 6), go to $ED1_R01A$. Otherwise, go to ED1_END. The next few questions ask about the schools that ^FNAME has attended or is ED1_R01A currently attending. Did ^FNAME attend an early childhood development or preschool program? ED1_Q01A 1 Yes 2 No (Go to ED1_Q02) (Go to ED1_Q02) DK, RF Was this program designed for Aboriginal children? ED1_Q01B Yes No DK, RF ED1_Q02 How many different schools has ^FNAME attended altogether? Please include preschool and kindergarten. (MIN: 1) (MAX: 10) DK, RF (Go to ED1_C04) ED1_C03 If ED1_Q02 = 1 (number of schools attended), go to ED1_C04. Otherwise, go to ED1_Q03. For ^FNAME's last change in schools, what was the main reason for changing ED1_Q03 schools? 01 Regular progression through the school system 02 Family or child moved Marks too low / Not progressing well 03 04 Expelled Not getting along with students 05 Not getting along with teachers or other school staff Concerns about the standards and quality of teaching Wanted a specific program School closure 09 New school was located closer to home Wanted a more culturally appropriate 11 school Concerns about safety at school 13 Other - Specify (Go to ED1_S03) DK, RF

Go to ED1_C04

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 Education and Employment

Question	naira.	Nain
QUESTION	nanc.	ivialii

ED1_S03	(For ^FNAME's last change in schools, w schools?)	hat was the <u>main</u> reason for changing
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
	(80 spaces)	
	DK, RF	
ED1_C04	If ((ID_Q02 =1 (First Nations) or 2 (Métis)) C (ID_Q04B = 1 (Yes, Bill C-31) or 2 (Yes, Bill go to ED1_Q04. Otherwise, go to ED1_Q06.	
ED1_Q04	Did he/she ever attend an elementary school located in a First Nations community (on reserve)? Please include preschool and kindergarten.	
	1 Yes	
	2 No DK, RF	(Go to ED1_Q06) (Go to ED1_Q06)
ED1_Q05	Which grades?	
	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.	
	01 Nursery School or Preschool	
	02 Kindergarten 03 Grade 1	
	04 Grade 2 05 Grade 3	
	06 Grade 4 07 Grade 5	
	08 Grade 6	
	DK, RF	
ED1_Q06	Some people have to move to attend sch schools where they are living. Did ^FNAM school?	
X	1 Yes	
	2 No DK, RF	
ED1_R07	The next few questions ask about Aborig including preschool and kindergarten.	inal languages at elementary school,
ED1_Q07	Has ^FNAME ever been taught an Aborig	inal language in classes at school?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to ED1_Q09) (Go to ED1_Q09)
		. – ,

ED1_Q08	Which grades?	
	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.	
	01 Nursery School or Preschool 02 Kindergarten 03 Grade 1 04 Grade 2 05 Grade 3 06 Grade 4 07 Grade 5 08 Grade 6 DK, RF	
ED1_Q09	Has ^FNAME ever been taught other sub more hours per day?	jects in an Aboriginal language for two or
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to ED1_R11) (Go to ED1_R11)
ED1_Q10	Which grades?	
	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.	
	01 Nursery School or Preschool 02 Kindergarten 03 Grade 1 04 Grade 2 05 Grade 3 06 Grade 4 07 Grade 5 08 Grade 6 DK, RF	
ED1_R11	And now a few questions about ^FNAME	's performance at school.
ED1_Q11	Has he/she ever repeated a grade?	
X	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respond	dent.
	1 Yes, once 2 Yes, twice or more 3 No, never DK, RF	
ED1_Q12A	What was ^FNAME's overall grade average card?	ge as a percentage on his/her last report
	INTERVIEWER: Use letter grades if necess	ary.
	 80% or above (mainly A's) 70 to 79% (mainly B's) 60 to 69% (mainly C's) 50 to 59% (mainly D's) Under 50% (mainly E's and F's) No grades given DK, RF 	(Go to ED1_Q13) (Go to ED1_Q13) (Go to ED1_Q13) (Go to ED1_Q13) (Go to ED1_Q13)

ED1_Q12B	Overall, how well did he/she do on his/her last report card?
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.
	1 Above average 2 Average 3 Below average DK, RF
ED1_Q13	Is ^FNAME receiving any additional help or tutoring? Please do not include help or tutoring from a family member.
	1 Yes (Go to ED1_Q17) 2 No DK, RF
ED1_Q14	Do you or ^FNAME 's teachers feel that he/she requires any additional help or tutoring?
	1 Yes 2 No (Go to ED1_R20A) DK, RF (Go to ED1_R20A)
ED1_Q15A	What are the reasons you or the teachers feel he/she requires additional help or tutoring? Is it:
	a physical impairment?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED1_Q15B	(What are the reasons you or the teachers feel he/she requires additional help or tutoring? Is it:) a behavioural problem?
\$	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED1_Q15C	(What are the reasons you or the teachers feel he/she requires additional help or tutoring? Is it:)
	an emotional problem?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED1_Q15D	(What are the reasons you or the teachers feel he/she requires additional help or tutoring? Is it:)
	a learning disability or difficulty?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 Education and Employment

Questionnaire:	. 1	Main
Question name.		viaiii

ED1_Q15E	(What are the reasons you or the teachers feel he/she requires additional help or tutoring? Is it:)
	poor academic performance?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED1_Q15F	(What are the reasons you or the teachers feel he/she requires additional help or tutoring? Is it:)
	to enhance (supplement) the school program?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED1_Q15G	(What are the reasons you or the teachers feel he/she requires additional help or tutoring? Is it:)
	some other reason?
	1 Yes - Specify 2 No (Go to ED1_Q16) DK, RF (Go to ED1_Q16)
ED1_S15G	(What are the reasons you or the teachers feel he/she requires additional help or tutoring? Is it:
	some other reason?)
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.
	(90 arrang)
	(80 spaces) DK, RF
ED1_Q16	Why is he/she <u>not</u> receiving the additional help or tutoring required?
E0 (_Q10	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.
	1 Cost is too high
	Help or tutoring not available for child's needs
	3 Help or tutoring not available to fit family's schedule
	4 Aboriginal tutor not available5 Transportation is a problem
	6 Other DK, RF
	Go to ED1_R20A
ED1_Q17	How often does he/she receive additional help or tutoring?
	1 Once a week or less often
	2 Twice a week 3 More than twice a week
	DK, RF

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 Education and Employment

	Questionnaire: Main
ED1_Q18	Is this help or tutoring provided by the school, by someone outside the school or by both?
	 By the school By someone outside the school Both DK, RF
ED1_Q19A	What are the reasons ^FNAME is receiving additional help or tutoring? Is it:
	a physical impairment?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED1_Q19B	(What are the reasons ^FNAME is receiving additional help or tutoring? Is it:)
	a behavioural problem?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED1_Q19C	(What are the reasons ^FNAME is receiving additional help or tutoring? Is it:)
	an emotional problem?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED1_Q19D	(What are the reasons ^FNAME is receiving additional help or tutoring? Is it:)
	a learning disability or difficulty? 1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED1_Q19E	(What are the reasons ^FNAME is receiving additional help or tutoring? Is it:)
	poor academic performance?

ED1_Q19F

(What are the reasons ^FNAME is receiving additional help or tutoring? Is it:)

to enhance (supplement) the school program?

1 Yes 2 No DK, RF

1 Yes 2 No DK, RF

ED1_Q19G	(What are the reasons ^FNAME is receiving additional help or tutoring? Is it:)	
	some other reason?	
	1 Yes - Specify 2 No (Go to ED1_R20A) DK, RF (Go to ED1_R20A)	
ED1_S19G	(What are the reasons ^FNAME is receiving additional help or tutoring? Is it:	
	some other reason?)	
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
	(80 spaces)	
	DK, RF	
ED1_R20A	And now some questions about ^FNAME's current school.	
ED1_Q20A	I am interested in times the school contacted you without you having contacted them first. During this school year, have any of ^FNAME's teachers or staff from his/her school:	
	sent you or your family notes or e-mails specifically about ^FNAME?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED1_Q20B	(I am interested in times the school contacted you without you having contacted them first. During this school year, have any of ^FNAME's teachers or staff from his/her school:)	
	provided newsletters, memos or notices addressed to all parents?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED1_Q20C	(I am interested in times the school contacted you without you having contacted them first. During this school year, have any of ^FNAME's teachers or staff from his/her school:)	
	called you or your family on the phone (including automated recordings)?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	

ED1_Q21A

For each statement that I read you, please tell me how well ^FNAME's school has been doing during this school year. Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.

The school lets you know (between report cards) how ^FNAME is doing in school.

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- 5 Not applicable

DK, RF

ED1_Q21B

(For each statement that I read you, please tell me how well **^FNAME**'s school has been doing during this school year. Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)

The school provides information on how to help him/her with his/her homework.

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- 5 Not applicable

DK, RF

ED1_Q21C

(For each statement that I read you, please tell me how well **^FNAME**'s school has been doing during this school year. Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)

The school provides information about why ^FNAME is placed in particular groups or classes.

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- 5 Not applicable

DK, RI

How do you feel about the following statements about ^FNAME's school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.

Overall, ^FNAME feels safe at school.

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree

DK, RF

ED1_Q22A

	Questionnaire: Main
ED1_Q22B	(How do you feel about the following statements about ^FNAME's school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)
	Overall, he/she is happy at school.
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.
	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Disagree 4 Strongly disagree DK, RF
ED1_Q22C	(How do you feel about the following statements about ^FNAME 's school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)
	Most children in the school enjoy being there.
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.
	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Disagree 4 Strongly disagree DK, RF
ED1_Q22D	(How do you feel about the following statements about ^FNAME 's school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)
	This school offers parents many opportunities to be involved in school activities.
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.
ED1_Q22E	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Disagree 4 Strongly disagree DK, RF (How do you feel about the following statements about ^FNAME's school? Tell me
	if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)
* ()	This school supports First Nations, Métis or Inuit culture (through teaching and/or activities).
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.
	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Disagree 4 Strongly disagree DK, RF

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) - 2012 **Education and Employment**

Questionnaire: Main

ED1_Q22F

(How do you feel about the following statements about ^FNAME's school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)

Racism is a problem at school.

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.

- Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- Strongly disagree

DK, RF

ED1_Q22G

(How do you feel about the following statements about ^FNAME's school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)

Bullying is a problem at school.

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.

- Strongly agree 1
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree

DK, RF

ED1 Q22H

(How do you feel about the following statements about ^FNAME's school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)

The presence of alcohol is a problem at school.

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.

- Strongly agree 1
- 2 Agree
- Disagree 3
- Strongly disagree

DK, RF

ED1_Q22I

(How do you feel about the following statements about ^FNAME's school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)

The presence of drugs is a problem at school.

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.

- Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree

	Questionnaire. Main
ED1_Q22J	(How do you feel about the following statements about ^FNAME's school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)
	Violence is a problem at school.
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.
	1 Strongly agree
	2 Agree 3 Disagree
	4 Strongly disagree DK, RF
FB4 B004	
ED1_R23A	I now have a few questions about your family's involvement with ^FNAME 's school.
ED1_Q23A	During this school year, did you or any other family member do any of the following:
	speak to, correspond with or visit ^FNAME's teacher (including parent-teacher interviews)?
	1 Yes 2 No
	3 Not applicable
	DK, RF
ED1_Q23B	(During this school year, did you or any other family member do any of the following:)
	visit his/her class?
	1 Yes
	2 No3 Not applicable
	DK, RF
ED1_Q23C	(During this school year, did you or any other family member do any of the following:)
	attend a school event in which he/she participated (for example a play, sports competition or science fair)?
• •	1 Yes
	2 No3 Not applicable
	DK, RF
ED1_Q23D	(During this school year, did you or any other family member do any of the following:)
	volunteer in ^FNAME's class or help with a class trip?
	1 Yes
	NoNot applicable
*	DK, RF

ED1_Q23E	(During this school year, did you or any other family member do any of the following:)
	help elsewhere in the school such as in the library or computer room?
	1 Yes 2 No 3 Not applicable DK, RF
ED1_Q23F	(During this school year, did you or any other family member do any of the following:)
	participate in fundraising for the school?
	1 Yes 2 No 3 Not applicable DK, RF
ED1_Q23G	(During this school year, did you or any other family member do any of the following:)
	participate in other school activities?
	1 Yes 2 No 3 Not applicable DK, RF
ED1_Q24	How often do you or another family member check or provide help with ^FNAME's homework?
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories 1-4 to respondent.
	1 Rarely or never
	2 Less than once per week3 1 - 3 times per week
C.	4 4 or more times per week 5 Not applicable
X	6 Help not needed
	DK, RF
ED1_Q25	How often do you or another adult read aloud to ^FNAME or listen to him/her read or attempt to read aloud?
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.
	1 Rarely or never 2 Less than once per week 3 1 - 3 times per week 4 4 or more times per week DK, RF

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 Education and Employment

Questionnaire: Main

ED1_Q26	How often does he/she currently read or outside of school?	look at books, magazines, comics, etc.
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respond	dent. Include electronic media.
	 1 Rarely or never 2 Less than once per week 3 1 - 3 times per week 4 4 or more times per week DK, RF 	
ED1_Q27	Does ^FNAME have access to the Interne	et in your home?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED1_R28A	Now I would like to ask about absences the last two weeks.	hat ^FNAME may have had from school in
ED1_Q28A	How many times in the previous two full	school weeks did he/she miss school?
	INTERVIEWER: This refers to times school	was missed WITH parent's permission.
	1 None 2 1 or 2 3 3 or 4 4 5 or more	(Go to ED1_Q29)
ED1_Q28B	DK, RF Why did he/she miss school?	(Go to ED1_Q29)
	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.	
	 01 Illness or injury 02 Family trip 03 School trip or exchange 04 School was closed (such as strike, bad weather) 05 To help with traditional activities (such as harvesting, hunting, fishing, gathering wood) 06 To help out at home 07 Bored at school / Not interested / Doesn't like school 08 Problems with school work 09 Had problems with teachers 10 Peers / School climate (bullying) 11 Suspended from school or kicked out 12 Wanted to work instead 13 Medical appointment 14 Family-related issues 15 Other - Specify DK, RF 	(Go to ED1_S28B)
	Go to ED1_Q29	

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 **Education and Employment**

Questionnaire: Main (Why did he/she miss school?) ED1_S28B INTERVIEWER: Specify. (80 spaces) DK, RF How many times in the previous two full school weeks did ^FNAME skip classes? ED1_Q29 INTERVIEWER: This refers to times classes were skipped WITHOUT parent's permission. 1 None 2 1 or 2 3 3 or 4 5 or more DK, RF ED1_Q30 How many times in the previous two full school weeks did he/she arrive late for school? None 1 2 1 or 2 3 3 or 4 5 or more The next few questions deal with your hopes for ^FNAME's schooling and savings ED1_R31 for his/her future education. How far do you hope that ^FNAME will go in school? ED1_Q31 INTERVIEWER: Record the highest level of schooling the parent hopes the child will attend even if the child is not expected to complete that level. Less than high school diploma (Go to ED1_R33) High school diploma or equivalency 2 Trade or vocational certificate or diploma, or an apprenticeship certificate College or CEGEP (Québec) certificate or diploma A university degree 6 Any level of education after high school 7 No preference DK, RF ED1_Q32 Are you, or anyone else, saving any money for his/her postsecondary education? Postsecondary education costs include such things as tuition fees, housing, food, transportation, etc.

INTERVIEWER: "or anyone else" includes friends and/or relatives.

- Yes
- 2 No

ED1_R33	And now a few questions about the education of members of ^FNAME's family.
ED1_Q33	Have any of ^FNAME's brothers or sisters ever dropped out of high school? Include step, half and adopted brothers and sisters that have ever lived with him/her.
	1 Yes 2 No 3 Brothers and sisters too young /
	3 Brothers and sisters too young / Never lived with them

Has no brothers and sisters

ED1_Q34

What is the highest level of education that (you have / ^FNAME's mother or female guardian has) ever completed? Include any partial completion of a trade, college or university certificate, degree or diploma as "Some postsecondary education".

01 No schooling

DK, RF

- 02 Grade 8 or lower (Québec: Secondary II or lower)
- 03 Less than high school diploma or its equivalent
- O4 High school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate
- 05 Some postsecondary education
- 06 Trade certificate or diploma
- 07 College, CEGEP or other nonuniversity certificate or diploma (other than trades certificates or diplomas)
- 08 University certificate or diploma below the bachelor's level
- 09 Bachelor's degree (e.g. B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.)
- 10 University certificate, diploma or degree above the bachelor's level

ED1_Q35

What is the highest level of education that (you have / ^FNAME's father or male guardian has) ever completed? Include any partial completion of a trade, college or university certificate, degree or diploma as "Some postsecondary education".

- 01 No schooling
- 02 Grade 8 or lower (Québec: Secondary II or lower)
- 03 Less than high school diploma or its equivalent
- 04 High school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate
- 05 Some postsecondary education
- 06 Trade certificate or diploma
- 07 College, CEGEP or other nonuniversity certificate or diploma (other than trades certificates or diplomas)
- 08 University certificate or diploma below the bachelor's level
- 09 Bachelor's degree (e.g. B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.)
- 10 University certificate, diploma or degree above the bachelor's level

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) - 2012 **Education and Employment**

Questionnaire: Main

EDUCATION 2 PART A -	CURRENT ATTENDEES	- GRADES 7 - 12 (ED2A)
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ED2A_C01A If (EDS1_Q02 = 3..8) OR (EDS2_Q02 = 1 (Yes)) OR (EDS2_Q04C = 1 (Yes)), go to

ED2A R01A.

Otherwise, go to ED2A_END.

The next few questions ask about the schools that ^FNAME has attended or is ED2A_R01A

currently attending.

Did he/she attend an early childhood development or preschool program? ED2A_Q01A

2 No (Go to ED2A_Q02) DK, RF (Go to ED2A_Q02)

Was this program designed for Aboriginal children? ED2A_Q01B

> Yes No DK, RF

Up to and including Grade 6, how many different schools did ^FNAME attend ED2A_Q02

altogether? Please include preschool and kindergarten.

(MIN: 1) (MAX: 10)

DK, RF

Since starting Grade 7 (Secondary I), how many different schools has he/she ED2A Q03

attended altogether? (Include traditional, alternative, vocational, adult high

schools, etc.)

INTERVIEWER: Probe to ensure that respondent did not include the same school as

Grades 1 - 6. If same school as Grades 1 - 6, enter <0>.

(MIN: 0) (MAX: 10)

DK, RF

If both ED2A Q02 and ED2A Q03 = DK or RF, go to ED2A C05. ED2A_C04A

Otherwise, go to ED2A_C04B.

If (ED2A_Q02 + ED2A_Q03) (total number of schools attended) = 1, go to ED2A_C05. ED2A_C04B

Otherwise, go to ED2A_Q04.

ED2A_Q04	For his/her last change in schools, what was the <u>main</u> reason for changing schools?
	01 Regular progression through the school system 02 Family or teen moved 03 Marks too low / Not progressing well 04 Expelled 05 Not getting along with students 06 Not getting along with teachers or other school staff 07 Concerns about the standards and quality of teaching 08 Wanted a specific program 09 School closure 10 New school was located closer to home 11 Wanted a more culturally appropriate school 12 Concerns about safety at school 13 Other - Specify DK, RF Go to ED2A_C05
ED2A_S04	(For his/her last change in schools, what was the main reason for changing schools?) INTERVIEWER: Specify.
	(80 spaces) DK, RF
ED2A_C05	If ((ID_Q02 =1 (First Nations) or 2 (Métis)) OR (ID_Q03 = 1 (Yes, Status Indian)) OR (ID_Q04B = 1 (Yes, Bill C-31) or 2 (Yes, Bill C-3) (or 1 and 2)) OR (ID_Q05 = 1 (Yes))), go to ED2A_Q05. Otherwise, go to ED2A_Q07.
ED2A_Q05	Did he/she ever attend an elementary or high school located in a First Nations community (on reserve)? Please include preschool and kindergarten.
	1 Yes 2 No (Go to ED2A_Q07) DK, RF (Go to ED2A_Q07)

ED2A_Q06	Which grades?
	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.
	 Nursery School or Preschool Kindergarten Grade 1 Grade 2 Grade 3 Grade 5 Grade 6 Grade 7 / Quebec: Secondary I Grade 8 / Quebec: Secondary III / Manitoba: Senior 1 Grade 10 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level I / Quebec: Secondary IV / Manitoba: Senior 2 Grade 11 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level II / Quebec: Secondary V / Manitoba: Senior 3 Grade 12 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level III / Manitoba: Senior 4 DK, RF
ED2A_Q07	Some people have to move to attend school because there are no elementary or high schools where they are living. Did ^FNAME have to move in order to attend school?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED2A_R08	The next few questions ask about Aboriginal languages at elementary and high school, including preschool and kindergarten.
ED2A_Q08	Has he/she ever been taught an Aboriginal language in classes at school? 1 Yes
	2 No (Go to ED2A_Q10) DK, RF (Go to ED2A_Q10)

Which grades? ED2A_Q09 INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply. Nursery School or Preschool 01 02 Kindergarten 03 Grade 1 Grade 2 04 05 Grade 3 06 Grade 4 07 Grade 5 80 Grade 6 09 Grade 7 / Quebec: Secondary I 10 Grade 8 / Quebec: Secondary II Grade 9 / Quebec: Secondary III / 11 Manitoba: Senior 1 Grade 10 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level I / Quebec: Secondary IV / Manitoba: Senior 2 Grade 11 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level II / Quebec: Secondary V / Manitoba: Senior 3 Grade 12 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level III / Manitoba: Senior DK. RF Has he/she ever been taught other subjects in an Aboriginal language for two or ED2A Q10 more hours per day? Yes No (Go to ED2A_END) DK, RF (Go to ED2A_END) Which grades? ED2A_Q11 INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply. Nursery School or Preschool Kindergarten Grade 1 Grade 2 Grade 3 05 Grade 4 Grade 5 07 Grade 6 80 09 Grade 7 / Quebec: Secondary I Grade 8 / Quebec: Secondary II 10 11 Grade 9 / Quebec: Secondary III / Manitoba: Senior 1 Grade 10 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level I / Quebec: Secondary IV / Manitoba: Senior 2 Grade 11 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level II / Quebec: Secondary V / Manitoba: Senior 3 Grade 12 / Newfoundland and

DK, RF

Labrador: Level III / Manitoba: Senior

EDUCATION 2 PART B - CURRENT ATTENDEES - GRADES 7 - 12 (ED2B)

ED2B_C12 If ED2A FLAG = 1 (Completed), go to ED2B R12. Otherwise, go to ED2B_END. ED2B_R12 And now a few questions about ^FNAME's performance at school. Has he/she ever repeated a grade? ED2B_Q12 INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Yes, once 2 Yes, twice or more No, never DK, RF ED2B_Q13A What was ^FNAME's overall grade average as a percentage on his/her last report card? INTERVIEWER: Use letter grades if necessary. 80% or above (mainly A's) (Go to ED2B_Q14) 2 70 to 79% (mainly B's) (Go to ED2B_Q14) 3 60 to 69% (mainly C's) (Go to ED2B_Q14) 50 to 59% (mainly D's) (Go to ED2B_Q14) Under 50% (mainly E's and F's) 5 (Go to ED2B_Q14) No grades given ED2B_Q13B Overall, how well did he/she do on his/her last report card? INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. 1 Above average 2 **Average** 3 **Below average** DK, RF ED2B Q14 Is ^FNAME receiving any additional help or tutoring? Please do not include help or tutoring from a family member. Yes (Go to ED2B_Q18) No DK, RF ED2B_Q15 Do you or his/her teachers feel that he/she requires any additional help or tutoring? 1 Yes 2 No (Go to ED2B_END) (Go to ED2B_END) DK. RF ED2B_Q16A What are the reasons that you or the teachers feel ^FNAME requires additional help or tutoring? Is it: a physical impairment? Yes No DK, RF

ED2B_Q16B	(What are the reasons that you or the teachers feel ^FNAME requires additional help or tutoring? Is it:)	
	a behavioural problem?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED2B_Q16C	(What are the reasons that you or the teachelp or tutoring? Is it:)	hers feel ^FNAME requires additional
	an emotional problem?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED2B_Q16D	(What are the reasons that you or the teachelp or tutoring? Is it:)	hers feel ^FNAME requires additional
	a learning disability or difficulty?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED2B_Q16E	(What are the reasons that you or the teachelp or tutoring? Is it:)	hers feel ^FNAME requires additional
	poor academic performance?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED2B_Q16F	(What are the reasons that you or the teachelp or tutoring? Is it:)	hers feel ^FNAME requires additional
<u> </u>	to enhance (supplement) the school progr	am?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED2B_Q16G	(What are the reasons that you or the teachelp or tutoring? Is it:)	hers feel ^FNAME requires additional
	some other reason?	
	1 Yes - Specify 2 No DK, RF	(Go to ED2B_Q17) (Go to ED2B_Q17)

	Questionnaire: Main	
ED2B_S16G	(What are the reasons that you or the teachers feel ^FNAME requires additional help or tutoring? Is it:	
	some other reason?)	
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
	(80 spaces)	
	DK, RF	
ED2B_Q17	Why is he/she not receiving the additional help or tutoring required?	
	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.	
	 Cost is too high Help or tutoring not available for child's needs Help or tutoring not available to fit family's schedule Aboriginal tutor not available Transportation is a problem Other - Specify (Go to ED2B_S17) DK, RF	
	Go to ED2B_END	
ED2B_S17	(Why is he/she not receiving the additional help or tutoring required?)	
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
	(80 spaces)	
	DK, RF	
	Go to ED2B_END	
ED2B_Q18	How often does he/she receive additional help or tutoring?	
	 Once a week or less often Twice a week More than twice a week DK, RF 	
ED2B_Q19	Is this help or tutoring provided by the school, by someone outside the school or by both?	
	 By the school By someone outside the school Both DK, RF 	
ED2B_Q20A	What are the reasons ^FNAME is receiving additional help or tutoring? Is it:	
	a physical impairment?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	

ED2B_Q20B	(What are the reasons ^FNAME is receiving additional help or tutoring? Is it:)	
	a behavioural problem?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED2B_Q20C	(What are the reasons ^FNAME is receiving additional help or tutoring? Is it:)	
	an emotional problem?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED2B_Q20D	(What are the reasons ^FNAME is receiving additional help or tutoring? Is it:)	
	a learning disability or difficulty?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED2B_Q20E	(What are the reasons ^FNAME is receiving additional help or tutoring? Is it:)	
	poor academic performance?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED2B_Q20F	(What are the reasons ^FNAME is receiving additional help or tutoring? Is it:)	
	to enhance (supplement) the school program? 1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED2B_Q20G	(What are the reasons ^FNAME is receiving additional help or tutoring? Is it:)	
	some other reason?	
	1 Yes - Specify 2 No (Go to ED2B_END) DK, RF (Go to ED2B_END)	
ED2B_S20G	(What are the reasons ^FNAME is receiving additional help or tutoring? Is it:	
	some other reason?)	
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
	(80 spaces)	
	DK, RF	

EDUCATION 2 PART C - CURRENT ATTENDEES - GRADES 7 - 12 (ED2C)

ED2C_C21A	If ED2B_FLAG = 1 (Completed), go to ED2C_R21A.
	Otherwise, go to ED2C_END.

ED2C_R21A And now some questions about **^FNAME**'s current school.

ED2C_Q21A I am interested in times the school contacted you without you having contacted them first. During this school year, have any of ^FNAME's teachers or staff from

his/her school:

sent you or your family notes or e-mails specifically about him/her?

1 Yes 2 No DK, RF

ED2C_Q21B (I am interested in times the school contacted you without you having contacted

them first. During this school year, have any of ^FNAME's teachers or staff from

his/her school:)

provided newsletters, memos or notices addressed to all parents?

1 Yes 2 No DK, RF

ED2C_Q21C (I am interested in times the school contacted you without you having contacted

them first. During this school year, have any of ^FNAME's teachers or staff from

his/her school:)

called you or your family on the phone (including automated recordings)?

1 Yes 2 No DK, RF

ED2C_Q22A

For each statement that I read you, please tell me how well ^FNAME's school has been doing during this school year. Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree

or strongly disagree.

The school lets you or your family know (between report cards) how he/she is doing in school.

INTERVIEWER: Read categories 1 - 4 to respondent, if necessary.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- 5 Not applicable

DK, RI

ED2C_Q22B

(For each statement that I read you, please tell me how well 'FNAME's school has been doing during this school year. Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)

The school provides information on how to help him/her with his/her homework.

INTERVIEWER: Read categories 1 - 4 to respondent, if necessary.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- 5 Not applicable

DK, RF

ED2C_Q22C

(For each statement that I read you, please tell me how well ^FNAME's school has been doing during this school year. Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)

The school provides information about why he/she is placed in particular groups or classes.

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Read categories 1 - 4 to respondent, if necessary.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- 5 Not applicable

DK, RF

ED2C_Q22D

(For each statement that I read you, please tell me how well ^FNAME's school has been doing during this school year. Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)

The school provides information on how to help him/her plan for further education after high school.

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Read categories 1 - 4 to respondent, if necessary.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- 5 Not applicable

DK, RF

How do you feel about the following statements about ^FNAME's school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.

Overall, he/she feels safe at school.

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree

DK, RF

ED2C_Q23A

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) - 2012 **Education and Employment**

Questionnaire: Main (How do you feel about the following statements about ^FNAME's school? Tell me ED2C_Q23B if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.) Overall, he/she is happy at school. INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary. Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Disagree Strongly disagree DK, RF ED2C_Q23C (How do you feel about the following statements about ^FNAME's school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.) Most students in the school enjoy being there. INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary. Strongly agree 1 2 Agree 3 Disagree 4 Strongly disagree DK, RF ED2C Q23D (How do you feel about the following statements about ^FNAME's school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.) This school offers parents many opportunities to be involved in school activities. INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary. Strongly agree 1 2 Agree Disagree 3 Strongly disagree DK, RF ED2C_Q23E (How do you feel about the following statements about ^FNAME's school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.) This school supports First Nations, Métis or Inuit culture (through teaching and/or activities). INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary. Strongly agree 1

- 2 Agree
- 3 Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree

DK. RF

	Questionnaire: Main	
ED2C_Q23F	(How do you feel about the following statements about *\textstyle=\text{NAME}'s school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.) Racism is a problem at school.	
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.	
	1 Strongly agree	
	2 Agree 3 Disagree	
	4 Strongly disagree DK, RF	
ED2C_Q23G	(How do you feel about the following statements about ^FNAME's school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)	
	Bullying is a problem at school.	
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.	
	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Disagree 4 Strongly disagree DK, RF	
ED2C_Q23H	(How do you feel about the following statements about ^FNAME's school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)	
	The presence of alcohol is a problem at school.	
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.	
	1 Strongly agree	
	2 Agree 3 Disagree	
	4 Strongly disagree DK, RF	
ED2C_Q23I	(How do you feel about the following statements about ^FNAME's school? Tell me	
LD20_Q231	if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)	
	The presence of drugs is a problem at school.	
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.	
	1 Strongly agree	
	2 Agree 3 Disagree	
	4 Strongly disagree	
	DK, RF	

ED2C_Q23J (How do you feel about the following statements about ^FNAME's school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.) Violence is a problem at school. INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary. Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Disagree Strongly disagree DK, RF ED2C_Q24 At any time during this school year, did ^FNAME need support for personal problems, career choices, course schedules or anything else? Yes (Go to ED2C_END) 2 No DK, RF (Go to ED2C END) Did he/she receive the support he/she needed from: ED2C_Q25A friends? Yes 1 No 2 DK, RF Content type: $ED2C_Q24 = 1$ ED2C_Q25B (Did he/she receive the support he/she needed from:) parents, guardians or other family members? Yes 2 No DK, RF ED2C_Q25C (Did he/she receive the support he/she needed from:) teachers, guidance counsellors or others at school? Yes No DK, RF ED2C_Q25D (Did he/she receive the support he/she needed from:) anyone else? Yes - Specify 2 No (Go to ED2C_END) DK, RF (Go to ED2C_END)

	Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 Education and Employment Questionnaire: Main
ED2C_S25D	(Did he/she receive the support he/she needed from:
	anyone else?)
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.
	(80 spaces)
	DK, RF

If ED2C FLAG = 1 (Completed), go to ED2D R26A.

EDUCATION 2 PART D - CURRENT ATTENDEES - GRADES 7 - 12 (ED2D)

ED2D_C26A

ED2D_Q27

Otherwise, go to ED2D_END. I now have a few questions about ^FNAME's family's involvement with his/her ED2D_R26A

school.

During this school year, did you or any other family member do any of the ED2D_Q26A

following:

speak to, correspond with or visit his/her teacher (including parent-teacher interviews)?

1 Yes 2 No

3 Not applicable

DK, RF

ED2D_Q26B (During this school year, did you or any other family member do any of the

following:)

attend a school event in which he/she participated (for example, a play, sports competition or science fair)?

Yes 1

2 No

Not applicable

DK, RF

(During this school year, did you or any other family member do any of the ED2D_Q26C

following:)

participate in other school activities?

Yes

No

Not applicable

DK, RF

How often do you or another family member check or provide help with his/her

homework?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories 1 - 4 to respondent.

Rarely or never

2 Less than once per week

3 1 - 3 times per week

4 or more times per week

5 Not applicable

6 Help not needed

ED2D_Q28	How often does ^FNAME currently read or look at books, magazines, comics, etc. outside of school hours?
	<u>INTERVIEWER</u> : Read categories to respondent. Include electronic media.
	1 Rarely or never 2 Less than once per week 3 1 - 3 times per week 4 4 or more times per week DK, RF
ED2D_Q29	Does he/she have access to the Internet in his/her home?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF

EDUCATION 2 PART E - CURRENT ATTENDEES - GRADES 7 - 12 (ED2E)

ED2E_C30A If ED2D_FLAG = 1 (Completed), go to ED2E_R30A.

Otherwise, go to ED2E_END.

ED2E_R30A Now, I would like to ask about activities that ^FNAME may have taken part in at any

time during this school year. For each activity please answer yes, no or not available. Do not include activities that he/she takes part in during school hours.

ED2E_Q30A At any time during this school year, did ^FNAME participate in a sport or a

physical activity or play organized sports (including taking lessons)?

1 Yes

 2
 No
 (Go to ED2E_Q31A)

 3
 Not available
 (Go to ED2E_Q31A)

 DK, RF
 (Go to ED2E_Q31A)

ED2E_Q30B How often did he/she usually participate in any of these activities?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Read categories to respondent. Some activities may only last for part of a school year. If so, indicate the time spent while it lasted.

- 1 Less than once per week
- 2 1 3 times per week
- 3 4 or more times per week

DK. RF

ED2E_Q30C Were they organized by his/her school, outside the school or both?

- 1 Organized by the school
- 2 Organized outside the school
- 3 Both

DK, RF

ED2E_Q31A At any time during this school year, did he/she participate in an art, drama or

music group or club (including taking lessons)?

1 Yes

 2
 No
 (Go to ED2E_Q32A)

 3
 Not available
 (Go to ED2E_Q32A)

 DK, RF
 (Go to ED2E_Q32A)

ED2E_Q31B How often did he/she usually participate in any of these groups or clubs?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Read categories to respondent. Some activities may only last for part of a school year. If so, indicate the time spent while it lasted.

- 1 Less than once per week
- 2 1 3 times per week
- 3 4 or more times per week

DK, RF

ED2E_Q31C Were they organized by his/her school, outside the school or both?

- Organized by the school
- 2 Organized outside the school
- 3 Both

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 Education and Employment

tionnaire: Mair	n

ED2E_Q32A	At any time during this school year, did ^FNAME participate in a school group or club (such as student council, yearbook or science club) or groups or clubs outside of school?	
	1 Yes 2 No 3 Not available DK, RF	(Go to ED2E_Q33A) (Go to ED2E_Q33A) (Go to ED2E_Q33A)
ED2E_Q32B	How often did he/she usually participate in any of these groups or clubs?	
	<u>INTERVIEWER</u> : Read categories to respondent. Some activities may only last for par a school year. If so, indicate the time spent while it lasted.	
	 Less than once per week 1 - 3 times per week 4 or more times per week DK, RF 	
ED2E_Q32C	Were they organized by his/her school, our	tside the school or both?
	1 Organized by the school 2 Organized outside the school 3 Both DK, RF	
ED2E_Q33A	At any time during this school year, did he/she participate in activities related to First Nations, Métis or Inuit culture?	
	1 Yes 2 No 3 Not available DK, RF	(Go to ED2E_Q34A) (Go to ED2E_Q34A) (Go to ED2E_Q34A)
ED2E_Q33B	How often did he/she usually participate in	these activities?
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to responde a school year. If so, indicate the time spent when the	
	1 Less than once per week 2 1 - 3 times per week 3 4 or more times per week DK, RF	
ED2E_Q34A	At any time during this school year, did ^F	NAME spend time with Elders?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to ED2E_Q35A) (Go to ED2E_Q35A)
ED2E_Q34B	How often did he/she usually spend time w	vith them?
	<u>INTERVIEWER</u> : Read categories to respondent. Some activities may only last for part of a school year. If so, indicate the time spent while it lasted.	
	 Less than once per week 1 - 3 times per week 4 or more times per week DK. RF 	

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 Education and Employment

Questionnaire: Main

ED2E_Q35A At any time during this school year, did he/she volunteer or help without pay in the community?

1 Yes

ED2E_Q35B

ED2E Q36A

ED2E_Q36B

2 No (Go to ED2E_Q36A) DK, RF (Go to ED2E_Q36A)

How often did he/she usually volunteer or help without pay in the community?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Read categories to respondent. Some activities may only last for part of a school year. If so, indicate the time spent while it lasted.

- 1 Less than once per week
- 2 1 3 times per week
- 3 4 or more times per week

DK, RF

At any time during this school year, did ^FNAME work at a job such as babysitting, at a store or tutoring?

1 Yes

2 No (Go to ED2E_END)
DK, RF (Go to ED2E_END)

How often did he/she usually work at a job?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Read categories to respondent. Some activities may only last for part of a school year. If so, indicate the time spent while it lasted.

- 1 Less than once per week
- 2 1 3 times per week
- 3 4 or more times per week

EDUCATION 2 PART F - CURRENT ATTENDEES - GRADES 7 - 12 (ED2F)

ED2F_C37A If ED2E_FLAG = 1 (Completed), go to ED2F_R37A. Otherwise, go to ED2F_END. Now I would like to ask about absences that ^FNAME may have had from school in ED2F_R37A the last two weeks. How many times in the previous two full school weeks did he/she miss school? ED2F_Q37A INTERVIEWER: This refers to times school was missed WITH parent's permission. 1 None (Go to ED2F_Q38) 2 1 or 2 3 3 or 4 5 or more DK, RF (Go to ED2F_Q38) ED2F_Q37B Why did he/she miss school? INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply. 01 Illness or injury 02 Family trip 03 School trip or exchange School was closed (such as strike, bad weather) To help with traditional activities (such as harvesting, hunting, fishing, gathering wood) To help out at home 06 Bored at school / Not interested / 07 Doesn't like school Problems with school work 80 Had problems with teachers 09 Peers / School climate (bullying) 10 Suspended from school or kicked out 11 12 Wanted to work instead Medical appointment 13 Family-related issues 15 Other - Specify (Go to ED2F_S37B) DK, RF Go to ED2F_Q38 ED2F_S37B (Why did he/she miss school?) INTERVIEWER: Specify. (80 spaces)

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ED2F_Q38	How many times in the previous two full school weeks did ^FNAME skip classes?	
	<u>INTERVIEWER</u> : This refers to times classes were skipped WITHOUT parent's permission.	
	1 None 2 1 or 2 3 3 or 4 4 5 or more DK, RF	
ED2F_Q39	How many times in the previous two full school weeks did he/she arrive late for school?	
	1 None 2 1 or 2 3 3 or 4 4 5 or more DK, RF	
ED2F_Q40A	Now thinking about ^FNAME 's <u>closest</u> friends, how many of these friends:	
	think completing high school is very important?	
	 None of them Some of them Most of them All of them Not applicable DK, RF 	
ED2F_Q40B	(Now thinking about ^FNAME's closest friends, how many of these friends:)	
	skip classes once a week or more? None of them Some of them All of them Not applicable DK, RF	
ED2F_Q40C	(Now thinking about ^FNAME's <u>closest</u> friends, how many of these friends:)	
	have dropped out of high school without graduating?	
	 None of them Some of them Most of them All of them Not applicable DK, RF 	

ED2F_Q40D	(Now thinking about ^FNAME's <u>closest</u> friends, how many of these friends:)	
	are planning to further their education or training after leaving high school?	
	 None of them Some of them Most of them All of them Not applicable DK, RF 	
ED2F_Q40E	(Now thinking about ^FNAME's <u>closest</u> friends, how many of these friends:)	
	have a reputation for causing trouble?	
	 None of them Some of them Most of them All of them Not applicable DK, RF 	
ED2F_Q40F	(Now thinking about ^FNAME's <u>closest</u> friends, how many of these friends:)	
	smoke cigarettes?	
	 None of them Some of them Most of them All of them Not applicable DK, RF 	
ED2F_Q40G	(Now thinking about ^FNAME's closest friends, how many of these friends:)	
	use drugs?	
	 None of them Some of them Most of them All of them Not applicable DK, RF 	
ED2F_Q40H	(Now thinking about ^FNAME's <u>closest</u> friends, how many of these friends:)	
	drink alcohol?	
	 None of them Some of them Most of them All of them Not applicable DK, RF 	

ED2F_Q40I	(Now thinking about ^FNAME's <u>closest</u> friends, how many of these friends:)	
	think it's okay to work hard at school?	
	 None of them Some of them Most of them All of them Not applicable DK, RF 	
ED2F_Q40J	(Now thinking about ^FNAME's closest fr	iends, how many of these friends:)
	work for an employer or at jobs such as babysitting, at a store or tutoring?	
	 None of them Some of them Most of them All of them Not applicable DK, RF 	
ED2F_Q41	Sometimes young people drop out of sch for ^FNAME?	ool and return again. Was this the case
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to ED2F_END) (Go to ED2F_END)
ED2F_Q42	How many times did he/she drop out?	
	(MIN: 1) (MAX: 10)	
	DK, RF	(Go to ED2F_END)
ED2F_C43A	If ED2F_Q42 = 1, go to ED2F_Q43A. Otherwise, go to ED2F_Q43B.	

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) - 2012 **Education and Employment**

Questionnaire: Main

ED2F_Q43A

What were the reasons ^FNAME dropped out of school?

INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.

- 01 Bored / Not interested
- 02 Problems with school work
- Problems with teachers 03
- Kicked out / Expelled / Suspended 04
- Missing a few credits / Not worth 05 continuing
- 06 Peers / School climate (bullying)
- Prejudice / Racism 07
- Own health 80
- 09 Pregnant / Caring for own child
- 10 Problems at home
- 11 Accident / Injury
- Disability 12
- Mental health issues 13
- 14 Alcohol / Drug problems / Addictions
- 15 Moved
- Had to work / Money problems 16
- Wanted to work 17
- To help with traditional activities (such as harvesting, hunting, fishing, gathering wood) / Out on the land Other - Specify
- DK, RF

(Go to ED2F_S43A)

(Go to ED2F_END)

Go to ED2F_C43B

ED2F_S43A

(What were the reasons ^FNAME dropped out of school?)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

DK, RF

ED2F_C43B

If ED2F_Q43A = one response only (01..19), go to ED2F_END. Otherwise, go to ED2F_Q43C.

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 Education and Employment

Questionnaire: Main

ED2F_Q43B

Thinking of the last time ^FNAME dropped out, what were the reasons he/she dropped out?

INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.

- 01 Bored / Not interested
- 02 Problems with school work
- 03 Problems with teachers
- 04 Kicked out / Expelled / Suspended
- O5 Missing a few credits / Not worth continuing
- 06 Peers / School climate (bullying)
- 07 Prejudice / Racism
- 08 Own health
- 09 Pregnant / Caring for own child
- 10 Problems at home
- 11 Accident / Injury
- 12 Disability
- 13 Mental health issues
- 14 Alcohol / Drug problems / Addictions
- 15 Moved
- 16 Had to work / Money problems
- 17 Wanted to work
- To help with traditional activities (such as harvesting, hunting, fishing, gathering wood) / Out on the land
- 19 Other Specify (Go to ED2F_S43B) DK, RF (Go to ED2F_END)

Go to ED2F_C43C

ED2F_S43B

(Thinking of the last time ^FNAME dropped out, what were the reasons he/she dropped out?)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

DK, RF

ED2F_C43C

If ED2F_Q43B= one response only (01..19), go to ED2F_END. Otherwise, go to ED2F_Q43C.

ED2F_Q43C

What was the MAIN reason he/she dropped out?

- 01 Bored / Not interested
- 02 Problems with school work
- 03 Problems with teachers
- 04 Kicked out / Expelled / Suspended
- 05 Missing a few credits / Not worth continuing
- 06 Peers / School climate (bullying)
- 07 Prejudice / Racism
- 08 Own health
- 09 Pregnant / Caring for own child
- 10 Problems at home
- 11 Accident / Injury
- 12 Disability
- 13 Mental health issues
- 14 Alcohol / Drug problems / Addictions
- 15 Moved
- 16 Had to work / Money problems
- 17 Wanted to work
- To help with traditional activities (such as harvesting, hunting, fishing, gathering wood) / Out on the land
- 19 ^Other Specify

EDUCATION 2 PART G - CURRENT ATTENDEES - GRADES 7 - 12 (ED2G)

ED2G_C44A If ED2F FLAG = 1 (Completed), go to ED2G R44A. Otherwise, go to ED2G_END. The next few questions deal with your hopes for ^FNAME's schooling and savings ED2G_R44A for his/her future education. How far do you hope that he/she will go in school? ED2G_Q44A INTERVIEWER: Record the highest level of schooling the respondent hopes to attend / parent hopes the child will attend even if the child is not expected to complete that level. Less than high school diploma (Go to ED2G R48) 2 High school diploma or equivalency Trade or vocational certificate or 3 diploma, or an apprenticeship certificate College or CEGEP (Québec) 4 certificate or diploma 5 A university degree Any level of education after high 6 school No preference DK, RF (Go to ED2G_Q45) ED2G_Q44B Is there anything standing in his/her way of going that far, such as...? INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply. Financial situation 2 Unavailability of programs close to home 3 Won't have the requirements to get in (marks are too low or current courses limit choices) Health reasons or learning or other disability Lack of interest or not enough motivation No, nothing stands in the way Other - Specify (Go to ED2G_S44B) DK, RF Go to ED2G_Q45 (Is there anything standing in his/her way of going that far, such as...? ED2G_S44B Other) INTERVIEWER: Specify. (80 spaces) DK, RF

ED2G_Q45	Are you, or anyone else, saving any money for ^FNAME's post-secondary education? Post-secondary education costs include such things as tuition fees, housing, food, transportation, etc.
	INTERVIEWER: "or anyone else" includes friends and/or relatives.
	1 Yes 2 No (Go to ED2G_Q47) DK, RF (Go to ED2G_Q47)
ED2G_Q46	Do you expect the total savings to cover the entire cost, more than half the cost, about half the cost or less than half of the cost?
	INTERVIEWER: Cost relates to all of post-secondary education, not only the first year.
	1 The entire cost 2 More than half of the cost 3 About half of the cost 4 Less than half of the cost DK, RF
ED2G_Q47	After high school, does he/she plan to take further training or education?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED2G_R48	And now a few questions about the education of members of ^FNAME's family.
ED2G_Q48	Have any of his/her brothers or sisters ever dropped out of high school? Include step, half and adopted brothers and sisters that have ever lived with him/her.
	 Yes No Brothers and sisters too young / Never lived with them Has no brothers and sisters DK, RF

ED2G_Q49

What is the highest level of education that (you have / ^FNAME's mother or female guardian has) ever completed? Include any partial completion of a trade, college or university certificate, degree or diploma as "Some postsecondary education".

- 01 No schooling
- 02 Grade 8 or lower (Québec: Secondary II or lower)
- 03 Less than high school diploma or its equivalent
- 04 High school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate
- 05 Some postsecondary education
- 06 Trade certificate or diploma
- O7 College, CEGEP or other nonuniversity certificate or diploma (other than trades certificates or diplomas)
- 08 University certificate or diploma below the bachelor's level
- 09 Bachelor's degree (e.g. B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.)
- 10 University certificate, diploma or degree above the bachelor's level

DK, RF

What is the highest level of education that (you have / ^FNAME's father or male guardian has) ever completed? Include any partial completion of a trade, college or university certificate, degree or diploma as "Some postsecondary education".

- 01 No schooling
- 02 Grade 8 or lower (Québec: Secondary II or lower)
- 03 Less than high school diploma or its equivalent
- O4 High school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate
- 05 Some postsecondary education
- 06 Trade certificate or diploma
- 07 College, CEGEP or other nonuniversity certificate or diploma (other than trades certificates or diplomas)
- 08 University certificate or diploma below the bachelor's level
- 09 Bachelor's degree (e.g. B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.)
- 10 University certificate, diploma or degree above the bachelor's level

DK, RF

ED2G_Q50

EDUCATION 3 PART A - HIGH SCHOOL LEAVERS AND COMPLETERS (ED3A)

EDUCATION 3 PART A - HIGH SCHOOL LEAVERS AND COMPLETERS (EDSA)		
ED3A_C01	If ((EDS1_Q03 = 211) OR (EDS1_Q04 = 1 (Yes) or 2 (No)) OR (EDS2_Q01 = 12 (HS completion through upgrading)) OR (EDS2_Q02 = 2 (Yes), 3 (No), DK or RF) OR (EDS2_Q04A = 1 (Yes)) OR (EDS2_Q04B = 1 (Yes)) OR (EDS2_Q04C = 2 (Yes), 3 (No), DK or RF)), go to ED3A_R01. Otherwise, go to ED3A_END.	
ED3A_R01	The next few questions ask about the elementary and high schools that you have attended.	
ED3A_Q01	Up to and including Grade 6, how many different schools did you attend altogether? Please include preschool and kindergarten.	
	(MIN: 1) (MAX: 10)	
	DK, RF	
ED3A_Q02	Starting in Grade 7 (Secondary I), how many different schools did you attend altogether? (Include traditional, alternative, vocational, adult high schools, etc.)	
	<u>INTERVIEWER</u> : Probe to ensure that respondent did not include the same school as Grades 1 - 6.	
	(MIN: 0) (MAX: 10)	
	DK, RF	
ED3A_C03A	If both ED3A_Q01 and ED3A_Q02 = DK or RF, go to ED3A_C04. Otherwise, go to ED3A_C03B.	
ED3A_C03B	If (ED3A_Q01 + ED3A_Q02) (total number of schools attended) = 1, go to ED3A_C04. Otherwise, go to ED3A_Q03.	
ED3A_Q03	For your last change in schools, what was the <u>main</u> reason for changing schools?	
	01 Regular progression through the school system 02 Family or teen moved 03 Marks too low / Not progressing well 04 Expelled 05 Not getting along with students 06 Not getting along with teachers or other school staff 07 Concerns about the standards and quality of teaching 08 Wanted a specific program 09 School closure 10 New school was located closer to home 11 Wanted a more culturally appropriate school 12 Concerns about safety at school	
	13 Other - Specify (Go to ED3A_S03) DK, RF	

Go to ED3A_C04

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) - 2012 **Education and Employment**

Questionnaire: Main

(For your last change in schools, what was the main reason for changing ED3A_S03 schools?) INTERVIEWER: Specify. (80 spaces) DK, RF If ((ID_Q02 =1 (First Nations) or 2 (Métis)) OR (ID_Q03 = 1 (Yes, Status Indian)) OR ED3A_C04 (ID_Q04B = 1 (Yes, Bill C-31) or 2 (Yes, Bill C-3) (or 1 and 2)) OR (ID_Q05 = 1 (Yes))), go to ED3A_Q04. Otherwise, go to ED3A_Q06. ED3A_Q04 Did you ever attend an elementary or high school located in a First Nations community (on reserve)? Please include preschool and kindergarten. Yes 2 No (Go to ED3A_Q06) DK, RF (Go to ED3A_Q06) ED3A_Q05 Which grades? INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply. Nursery School or Preschool 01 02 Kindergarten 03 Grade 1 04 Grade 2 05 Grade 3 06 Grade 4 Grade 5 07 80 Grade 6 09 Grade 7 / Quebec: Secondary I Grade 8 / Quebec: Secondary II 10 Grade 9 / Quebec: Secondary III / Manitoba: Senior 1 Grade 10 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level I / Quebec: Secondary IV / Manitoba: Senior 2 Grade 11 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level II / Quebec: Secondary V / Manitoba: Senior 3 Grade 12 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level III / Manitoba: Senior Grade 13 15 DK, RF ED3A Q06 Some people have to move to attend school because there are no elementary or high schools where they are living. Did you have to move in order to attend school? Yes No DK, RF ED3A_R07 The next few questions ask about Aboriginal languages at elementary and high

school, including preschool and kindergarten.

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 Education and Employment

Questionnaire: Main

ED3A_Q07	Were you ever taught an Aboriginal langu	uage in classes at school?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to ED3A_Q09) (Go to ED3A_Q09)
ED3A_Q08	Which grades?	
	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.	
	 Nursery School or Preschool Kindergarten Grade 1 Grade 2 Grade 3 Grade 5 Grade 6 Grade 7 / Quebec: Secondary I Grade 8 / Quebec: Secondary III / Manitoba: Senior 1 Grade 10 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level I / Quebec: Secondary IV / Manitoba: Senior 2 Grade 11 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level II / Quebec: Secondary V / Manitoba: Senior 3 Grade 12 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level III / Manitoba: Senior 3 Grade 12 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level III / Manitoba: Senior 4 Grade 13 Grade 13 DK, RF 	
ED3A_Q09	Were you ever taught other subjects in ar hours per day?	n Aboriginal language for two or more
	1 Yes	(Go to ED3A END)

2 No DK, RF No (Go to ED3A_END) (Go to ED3A_END)

ED3A_Q10

Which grades?

INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.

- 01 Nursery School or Preschool
- 02 Kindergarten
- 03 Grade 1
- Grade 2 04
- 05 Grade 3
- 06 Grade 4
- Grade 5 07
- 80 Grade 6
- 09 Grade 7 / Quebec: Secondary I
- 10
- Grade 8 / Quebec: Secondary II Grade 9 / Quebec: Secondary III / 11 Manitoba: Senior 1
- Grade 10 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level I / Quebec: Secondary IV / Manitoba: Senior 2
- Grade 11 / Newfoundland and 13 Labrador: Level II / Quebec: Secondary V / Manitoba: Senior 3
- Grade 12 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level III / Manitoba: Senior
- 15 Grade 13

EDUCATION 3 PART B - HIGH SCHOOL LEAVERS AND COMPLETERS (ED3B)

ED3B_C11 If ED3A FLAG = 1 (Completed), go to ED3B R11. Otherwise, go to ED3B_END. ED3B_R11 And now a few questions about your performance at elementary and high school. Did you ever repeat a grade? ED3B_Q11 INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Yes, once 2 Yes, twice or more No, never DK, RF ED3B_Q12A In your last year of school, what was your overall grade average as a percentage? INTERVIEWER: If respondent dropped out before receiving a report card, ask about their previous year. Use letter grades if necessary. 80% or above (mainly A's) (Go to ED3B_Q13) 2 70 to 79% (mainly B's) (Go to ED3B_Q13) 3 60 to 69% (mainly C's) (Go to ED3B_Q13) 50 to 59% (mainly D's) (Go to ED3B_Q13) Under 50% (mainly E's and F's) 5 (Go to ED3B_Q13) No grades given DK, RF ED3B_Q12B Overall, how well did you do at school? INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. 1 Above average 2 **Average** 3 **Below average** DK, RF ED3B Q13 In your last year of school, did you receive additional help or tutoring? Please do not include help or tutoring from a family member. Yes (Go to ED3B_Q17) No DK, RF (Go to ED3B_END) ED3B_Q14 In your last year of school, did your parents or teachers feel that you required any additional help or tutoring? Yes 2 No (Go to ED3B_END) DK. RF (Go to ED3B_END) ED3B Q15A What were the reasons they felt you required additional help or tutoring? Was it: a physical impairment? Yes 2 No DK, RF

ED3B_Q15B	(What were the reasons they felt you required additional help or tutoring? Was i	it:)
	a behavioural problem?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED3B_Q15C	(What were the reasons they felt you required additional help or tutoring? Was i	it:)
	an emotional problem?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED3B_Q15D	(What were the reasons they felt you required additional help or tutoring? Was i	it:)
	a learning disability or difficulty?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED3B_Q15E	(What were the reasons they felt you required additional help or tutoring? Was i	it:)
	poor academic performance?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED3B_Q15F	(What were the reasons they felt you required additional help or tutoring? Was i	it:)
	to enhance (supplement) the school program? 1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED3B_Q15G	(What were the reasons they felt you required additional help or tutoring? Was i	it:)
	some other reason?	
	1 Yes - Specify 2 No (Go to ED3B_Q16) DK, RF (Go to ED3B_Q16)	
ED3B_S15G	(What were the reasons they felt you required additional help or tutoring? Was i	it:
/()	some other reason?)	
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
	(80 spaces)	
	DK, RF	

ED3B_Q16	Why did you not receive the additional help or tutoring required?
	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.
	1 Cost was too high 2 Tutor not available to meet my needs 3 Tutor not available to fit family's schedule 4 Aboriginal tutor not available 5 Transportation was a problem 6 Other - Specify (Go to ED3B_S16) DK, RF
	Go to ED3B_END
ED3B_S16	(Why did you not receive the additional help or tutoring required?)
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.
	(80 spaces)
	DK, RF
	Go to ED3B_END
ED3B_Q17	How often did you receive additional help or tutoring?
	 Once a week or less Twice a week More than twice a week DK, RF
ED3B_Q18	Was this help or tutoring provided by the school, by someone outside the school or by both?
Ç.	 By the school By someone outside the school Both DK, RF
ED3B_Q19A	What were the reasons you were receiving additional help or tutoring? Was it:
	a physical impairment?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED3B_Q19B	(What were the reasons you were receiving additional help or tutoring? Was it:)
/.U	a behavioural problem?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF

ED3B_Q19C	(What were the reasons you were receiving additional help or tutoring? Was it:)
	an emotional problem?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED3B_Q19D	(What were the reasons you were receiving additional help or tutoring? Was it:)
	a learning disability or difficulty?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED3B_Q19E	(What were the reasons you were receiving additional help or tutoring? Was it:)
	poor academic performance?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED3B_Q19F	(What were the reasons you were receiving additional help or tutoring? Was it:)
	to enhance (supplement) the school program?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED3B_Q19G	(What were the reasons you were receiving additional help or tutoring? Was it:)
	some other reason?
C.	1 Yes - Specify 2 No (Go to ED3B_END) DK, RF (Go to ED3B_END)
ED3B_S19G	(What were the reasons you were receiving additional help or tutoring? Was it:
	some other reason?)
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.
	(80 spaces)
	DK, RF

EDUCATION 3 PART C - HIGH SCHOOL LEAVERS AND COMPLETERS (ED3C)

ED3C_C20A If ED3B_FLAG = 1 (Completed), go to ED3C_R20A.

Otherwise, go to ED3C_END.

ED3C_R20A And now some questions about your last year of elementary or high school.

How do you feel about the following statements about your last year of school?

Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.

Overall, I felt safe at school.

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.

1 Strongly agree

2 Agree

3 Disagree

4 Strongly disagree

DK, RF

ED3C_Q20B (How do you feel about the following statements about your last year of school?

Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)

Overall, I was happy at school.

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.

1 Strongly agree

2 Agree

3 Disagree

4 Strongly disagree

DK, RF

(How do you feel about the following statements about your last year of school?

Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)

Most students in the school enjoyed being there.

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.

1 Strongly agree

2 Agree

3 Disagree

4 Strongly disagree

DK, RF

(How do you feel about the following statements about your last year of school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)

The school offered parents many opportunities to be involved in school activities.

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.

1 Strongly agree

2 Agree

3 Disagree

4 Strongly disagree

DK, RF

ED3C_Q20C

ED3C_Q20A

ED3C_Q20D

	Questionnaire: Main
ED3C_Q20E	(How do you feel about the following statements about your last year of school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)
	The school supported First Nations, Métis or Inuit culture (through teaching and/or activities).
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.
	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree
	2 Agree 3 Disagree
	4 Strongly disagree
	DK, RF
ED3C_Q20F	(How do you feel about the following statements about your last year of school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)
	Racism was a problem at school.
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.
	1 Strongly agree
	2 Agree 3 Disagree
	4 Strongly disagree
	DK, RF
ED3C_Q20G	(How do you feel about the following statements about your last year of school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)
	Bullying was a problem at the school.
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.
	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree
	2 Agree 3 Disagree
	4 Strongly disagree
	DK, RF
ED3C_Q20H	(How do you feel about the following statements about your last year of school? Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree.)
	The presence of alcohol was a problem at school.
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.
	1 Strongly agree
	2 Agree
	3 Disagree
	4 Strongly disagree DK, RF
	טוג, וגו

	Quodiorinano, main	
ED3C_Q20I	(How do you feel about the following state Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disag	
	The presence of drugs was a problem at s	chool.
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to responde	ent, if necessary.
	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree	
	3 Disagree	
	4 Strongly disagree DK, RF	
ED3C_Q20J	(How do you feel about the following state Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disag	
	Violence was a problem at school.	
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to responde	ent, if necessary.
	1 Strongly agree	
	2 Agree 3 Disagree	
	4 Strongly disagree DK, RF	
ED3C_Q21	At any time during your last year in schoo problems, career choices, course schedul	
	1 Yes	
	2 No DK, RF	(Go to ED3C_END) (Go to ED3C_END)
ED3C_Q22A	Did you receive the support you needed fr	om:
	friends?	
	1 Yes	
<u> </u>	2 No DK, RF	
ED3C_Q22B	(Did you receive the support you needed f	rom:)
	parents, guardians or other family membe	rs?
	1 Yes	
	2 No DK, RF	
ED3C_Q22C	(Did you receive the support you needed f	rom:)
	teachers, guidance counsellors or others	at school?
	1 Yes	
	2 No DK, RF	
•		

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 Education and Employment

Questionnaire: Main

ED3C_Q22D

(Did you receive the support you needed from:)

anyone else?

1 Yes - Specify

2 No (Go to ED3C_END) DK, RF (Go to ED3C_END)

ED3C_S22D (Did you receive the support you needed from:

anyone else?)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

EDUCATION 3 PART D - HIGH SCHOOL LEAVERS AND COMPLETERS (ED3D)

ED3D_C23 If ED3C FLAG = 1 (Completed), go to ED3D R23. Otherwise, go to ED3D_END. I now have a few questions about your family's involvement in your last year of ED3D_R23 elementary or high school. During your last year of school, did you live with a parent, guardian or other family ED3D_Q23 member...? INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. All of the time 2 Some of the time None of the time 3 DK, RF In your last year of school, did your parents, guardians or any other family member ED3D_Q24A do any of the following: speak to, correspond with or visit your teacher (including parent-teacher interviews)? 1 Yes 2 No 3 Not applicable DK, RF ED3D_Q24B (In your last year of school, did your parents, guardians or any other family member do any of the following:) attend a school event in which you participated, (for example, a play, sports competition or science fair)? Yes 1 2 No Not applicable 3 DK, RF (In your last year of school, did your parents, guardians or any other family ED3D_Q24C member do any of the following:) participate in other school activities? Yes 2 No 3 Not applicable DK, RF ED3D Q25 In your last year of school, how often did your parents, guardians or another family member check or provide help with your homework? INTERVIEWER: Read categories 1 - 4 to respondent. Rarely or never 1 2 Less than once per week 3 1 - 3 times per week 4 4 or more times per week 5 Not applicable

Help not needed

6

ED3D_Q26

In your last year of school, how often did you read or look at books, magazines, comics, etc. outside of school hours?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Read categories to respondent. Include electronic media.

- 1 Rarely or never
- 2 Less than once per week
- 3 1 3 times per week
- 4 4 or more times per week

EDUCATION 3 PART E - HIGH SCHOOL LEAVERS AND COMPLETERS (ED3E)

ED3E_C27A If ED3D_FLAG = 1 (Completed), go to ED3E_R27A.

Otherwise, go to ED3E_END.

ED3E_R27A Now I would like to ask about activities in your last year of elementary or high

school that you may have taken part in. For each activity, please answer yes, no, or not available. Do not include activities that you participated in during school

hours.

ED3E_Q27A In your last year of school, did you participate in a sport or a physical activity or

play organized sports (including taking lessons)?

1 Yes

 2
 No
 (Go to ED3E_Q28A)

 3
 Not available
 (Go to ED3E_Q28A)

 DK, RF
 (Go to ED3E_Q28A)

ED3E_Q27B How often did you usually participate in any of these activities?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Read categories to respondent. Some activities may only last for part of a school year. If so, indicate the time spent while it lasted.

- 1 Less than once per week
- 2 1 3 times per week
- 3 4 or more times per week

DK, RF

ED3E Q27C Were they organized by your school, outside the school or both?

- 1 Organized by the school
- 2 Organized outside the school
- 3 Both

DK, RF

ED3E_Q28A In your last year of school, did you participate in an art, drama or music group or

club (including taking lessons)?

1 Yes

2 No (Go to ED3E_Q29A) 3 Not available (Go to ED3E_Q29A) DK, RF (Go to ED3E_Q29A)

ED3E_Q28B How often did you usually participate in any of these groups or clubs?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Read categories to respondent. Some activities may only last for part of a school year. If so, indicate the time spent while it lasted.

- 1 Less than once per week
- 2 1 3 times per week
- 3 4 or more times per week

DK, RF

ED3E Q28C Were they organized by your school, outside the school or both?

- 1 Organized by the school
- 2 Organized outside the school
- 3 Both

DK, RF

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Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 Education and Employment

Questionnaire: Main

ED3E_Q29A

In your last year of school, did you participate in a school group or club (such as student council, yearbook or science club) or groups or clubs outside of school?

1 Yes

 2
 No
 (Go to ED3E_Q30A)

 3
 Not available
 (Go to ED3E_Q30A)

 DK, RF
 (Go to ED3E_Q30A)

ED3E_Q29B

How often did you usually participate in any of these groups or clubs?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Read categories to respondent. Some activities may only last for part of a school year. If so, indicate the time spent while it lasted.

- 1 Less than once per week
- 2 1 3 times per week
- 3 4 or more times per week

DK, RF

ED3E Q29C

Were they organized by your school, outside the school or both?

- 1 Organized by the school
- 2 Organized outside the school
- 3 Both

DK, RF

ED3E_Q30A

In your last year of school, did you participate in activities related to First Nations, Métis or Inuit culture?

1 Yes

2 No (Go to ED3E_Q31A)
3 Not available (Go to ED3E_Q31A)
DK, RF (Go to ED3E_Q31A)

ED3E_Q30B

How often did you usually participate in these activities?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Read categories to respondent. Some activities may only last for part of a school year. If so, indicate the time spent while it lasted.

- 1 Less than once per week
- 2 1 3 times per week
- 3 4 or more times per week

DK. RI

ED3E Q31A

In your last year of school, did you spend time with Elders?

1 Yes

2 No (Go to ED3E_Q32A) DK, RF (Go to ED3E_Q32A)

ED3E_Q31B

How often did you usually spend time with them?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Read categories to respondent. Some activities may only last for part of a school year. If so, indicate the time spent while it lasted.

- 1 Less than once per week
- 2 1 3 times per week
- 3 4 or more times per week

ED3E_Q32A	In your last year of school, did you volunteer or help without pay in the community?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to ED3E_Q33A) (Go to ED3E_Q33A)
ED3E_Q32B	How often did you usually volunteer or he	Ip without pay in the community?
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respond a school year. If so, indicate the time spent w	
	 Less than once per week 1 - 3 times per week 4 or more times per week DK, RF 	
ED3E_Q33A	In your last year of school, did you work a tutoring?	t a job such as babysitting, at a store or
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to ED3E_END) (Go to ED3E_END)
ED3E_Q33B	How often did you usually work at a job?	
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respond a school year. If so, indicate the time spent w	
	 Less than once per week 1 - 3 times per week 4 or more times per week DK, RF 	

EDUCATION 3 PART F - HIGH SCHOOL LEAVERS AND COMPLETERS (ED3F)

ED3F_C34A If ED3E_FLAG = 1 (Completed), go to ED3F_R34A.

Otherwise, go to ED3F_END.

ED3F_R34A Now I would like to ask about absences that you may have had from school in your

last year of elementary or high school.

ED3F_Q34A In your last year of school, how often did you:

miss school (WITH parent's permission)?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

1 Often

2 Sometimes

3 Rarely

4 Never

DK, RF

ED3F_Q34B (In your last year of school, how often did you:)

skip classes (WITHOUT parent's permission)?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

1 Often

2 Sometimes

3 Rarely

4 Never

DK, RF

ED3F_Q34C (In your last year of school, how often did you:)

arrive late for school?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Read categories to respondent.

1 Often

2 Sometimes

3 Rarely

4 Never

DK, RI

ED3F_Q35A

Now thinking about your <u>closest</u> friends in your last year of school, how many of these friends:

thought completing high school was very important?

- 1 None of them
- 2 Some of them
- 3 Most of them
- 4 All of them
- 5 Not applicable

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 Education and Employment

Questionnaire: Main

ED3F_Q35B (Now thinking about your closest friends in your last year of school, how many of these friends:) skipped classes once a week or more? None of them 2 Some of them Most of them 3 All of them 4 Not applicable DK, RF (Now thinking about your closest friends in your last year of school, how many of ED3F_Q35C these friends:) had dropped out without graduating? None of them 2 Some of them Most of them 3 4 All of them Not applicable DK, RF (Now thinking about your closest friends in your last year of school, how many of ED3F_Q35D these friends:) were planning to further their education or training after leaving high school? None of them 2 Some of them 3 Most of them 4 All of them Not applicable DK, RF ED3F_Q35E (Now thinking about your closest friends in your last year of school, how many of these friends:) had a reputation for causing trouble? None of them Some of them Most of them All of them Not applicable ED3F_Q35F (Now thinking about your closest friends in your last year of school, how many of these friends:) smoked cigarettes? None of them 1 2 Some of them 3 Most of them All of them

Not applicable

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 Education and Employment

Questionnaire: Main

ED3F_Q35G (Now thinking about your closest friends in your last year of school, how many of these friends:) used drugs? None of them 2 Some of them Most of them 3 All of them 4 5 Not applicable DK, RF (Now thinking about your closest friends in your last year of school, how many of ED3F_Q35H these friends:) drank alcohol? None of them 2 Some of them 3 Most of them 4 All of them 5 Not applicable DK, RF (Now thinking about your closest friends in your last year of school, how many of ED3F_Q35I these friends:) thought it was okay to work hard at school? None of them 2 Some of them 3 Most of them 4 All of them Not applicable DK, RF ED3F_Q35J (Now thinking about your closest friends in your last year of school, how many of these friends:) worked for an employer or at jobs such as babysitting, at a store or tutoring? None of them Some of them Most of them All of them Not applicable DK, RF ED3F_Q36 Sometimes young people drop out of school and may or may not return again. Was this the case for you? Yes 1 2 (Go to ED3F_Q40A) No DK, RF (Go to ED3F_Q40A) ED3F_Q37 How many times did you drop out of school? (MIN: 1) (MAX: 10) (Go to ED3F_C39) DK, RF

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) - 2012 **Education and Employment**

Questionnaire: Main

If $ED3F_Q37 = 1$, go to $ED3F_Q38A$. ED3F_C38A Otherwise, go to ED3F_Q38B.

What were the reasons you dropped out of school?

INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.

- 01 Bored / Not interested
- Problems with school work 02
- 03 Problems with teachers
- Kicked out / Expelled / Suspended 04
- Missing a few credits / Not worth 05 continuing
- 06 Peers / School climate (bullying)
- Prejudice / Racism 07
- 80 Own health
- Pregnant / Caring for own child
- Problems at home 10
- 11 Accident / Injury
- Disability 12
- Mental health issues 13
- Alcohol / Drug problems / Addictions 14
- 15 Moved
- Had to work / Money problems 16
- Wanted to work 17
- To help with traditional activities (such as harvesting, hunting, fishing, gathering wood) / Out on the land
- 19 Other - Specify (Go to ED3F_S38A) DK, RF (Go to ED3F_C39)

Go to ED3F_C38B

(What were the reasons you dropped out of school?)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

DK, RF

If ED3F_Q38A = one response only (01..19), go to ED3F_C39. Otherwise, go to ED3F_Q38C.

ED3F_S38A

ED3F_Q38A

ED3F_C38B

ED3F_Q38B

Thinking of the last time you dropped out of school, what were the reasons you dropped out?

INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.

- 01 Bored / Not interested
- 02 Problems with school work
- 03 Problems with teachers
- 04 Kicked out / Expelled / Suspended
- 05 Missing a few credits / Not worth continuing
- 06 Peers / School climate (bullying)
- 07 Prejudice / Racism
- 08 Own health
- 09 Pregnant / Caring for own child
- 10 Problems at home
- 11 Accident / Injury
- 12 Disability
- 13 Mental health issues
- 14 Alcohol / Drug problems / Addictions
- 15 Moved
- 16 Had to work / Money problems
- 17 Wanted to work
- To help with traditional activities
 (such as harvesting, hunting, fishing, gathering wood) / Out on the land
 Other Specify
- DK, RF

Go to ED3F_C38C

ED3F_S38B

(Thinking of the last time you dropped out of school, what were the reasons you dropped out?)

(Go to ED3F_S38B)

(Go to ED3F_C39)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

DK, RF

ED3F_C38C

If ED3F_Q38B = one response only (01..19), go to ED3F_C39. Otherwise, go to ED3F_Q38C.

ED3F_Q38C	What was the <u>main</u> reason you dropped or	ut of elementary or high school?
	 O1 Bored / Not interested O2 Problems with school work O3 Problems with teachers O4 Kicked out / Expelled / Suspended O5 Missing a few credits / Not worth continuing O6 Peers / School climate (bullying) O7 Prejudice / Racism O8 Own health O9 Pregnant / Caring for own child 10 Problems at home 11 Accident / Injury 12 Disability 13 Mental health issues 14 Alcohol / Drug problems / Addictions 15 Moved 16 Had to work / Money problems 17 Wanted to work 18 To help with traditional activities (such as harvesting, hunting, fishing, gathering wood) / Out on the land 19 ^Other - Specify DK, RF 	
ED3F_C39	If ((EDS1_Q03 = 11 (High school completion (Yes)) OR (EDS1_Q05A = 1 (Yes)) OR EDS1 (High school completion through upgrading) OR (EDS2_Q04A = 1 (Yes)) OI (EDS2_Q04C = 2 (Yes, an upgrading))), go Otherwise, go to ED3F_Q40B.	1_Q05B = 1 (Yes)) OR (EDS2_Q01 = 12)) OR (EDS2_Q02 = 2 (Yes, an R (EDS2_Q04B = 1 (Yes)) OR
ED3F_Q39	What was the main reason you returned to	o schooling?
	01 Parents/friends talked me into it 02 Realized value of education / Wanted a diploma 03 Paid to go back to school / Government incentive 04 Couldn't get a (good) job 05 Was allowed back 06 Found better/different school 07 Did not return to schooling 08 Other - Specify DK, RF Go to ED3F_C40A	(Go to ED3F_S39)
ED3F_S39	(What was the main reason you returned to	o schooling?)
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
	(80 spaces)	
•	DK, RF	

ED3F_C40A	If ((EDS1_Q03 = 11 (High school completion through upgrading)) OR (EDS1_Q04 = 1 (Yes)) OR (EDS1_Q05C = 1 (Yes)) OR (EDS2_Q01 = 12 (High school completion through upgrading)) OR (EDS2_Q04A = 1 (Yes)) OR (EDS2_Q04B = 1 (Yes))), go to ED3F_Q40A. Otherwise, go to ED3F_Q40B.
ED3F_Q40A	How old were you when you completed high school?
	INTERVIEWER: Include courses taken later as part of an upgrading or a high school equivalency program such as General Educational Development (GED) or Adult Basic Education (ABE).
	(MIN: 14) (MAX: 44)
	DK, RF
	Go to ED3F_END
ED3F_Q40B	How old were you when you last attended elementary or high school?
	INTERVIEWER: Do not include attendance at an upgrading or a high school equivalency program such as General Educational Development (GED) or Adult Basic Education

DK, RF

(ABE).

EDUCATION 3 PART G - HIGH SCHOOL LEAVERS AND COMPLETERS (ED3G)

ED3G_C41 If ED3F_FLAG = 1 (Completed), go to ED3G_R41. Otherwise, go to ED3G_END. ED3G_R41 Now, I would like to ask some questions about any education above the high school level. Have you received any other education that could be counted towards a certificate, ED3G_Q41 diploma or degree from an educational institution even if you did not complete it? Please do not include courses for interest only. Yes 2 No (Go to ED3G END) DK, RF (Go to ED3G_END) ED3G_Q42A What type of educational institution did you attend? Was it: a university? Yes 2 No DK, RF ED3G_Q42B (What type of educational institution did you attend? Was it:) a college, CEGEP or other non-university institution? Yes No DK, RF (What type of educational institution did you attend? Was it:) ED3G_Q42C a trade school? Yes No 2 DK, RF Have you completed the requirements for any diploma, certificate or degree for ED3G_Q43 your education or training above the high school level? (Go to ED3G_Q47) Yes No DK. RF ED3G Q44 Are you currently attending trade school, college, CEGEP or university? INTERVIEWER: Ask respondent to include attendance only for courses that can be counted as credit towards a certificate, diploma or degree. Yes (Go to ED3G_Q51) 2 No DK, RF ED3G_Q45 In what year did you last take postsecondary education? (MIN: 1983) (MAX: 2012) DK, RF

What were the reasons you did not finish your postsecondary education? ED3G_Q46A INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply. Pregnant / Caring for own child(ren) 01 02 Other family responsibilities Own illness / Disability 03 Financial reasons (not enough 04 money) 05 Lost interest / Lack of motivation Got a job / Wanted to work 06 Too old or too late now 07 80 Courses too hard / Bad results 09 Too difficult to be away from home 10 Prejudice and racism 11 Moved 12 Other - Specify (Go to ED3G S46A DK, RF Go to ED3G_C46B (What were the reasons you did not finish your postsecondary education?) ED3G_S46A INTERVIEWER: Specify. (80 spaces) DK, RF ED3G_C46B If ED3G_Q46A = one response only, go to ED3G_Q53. Otherwise, go to ED3G Q46B. ED3G_Q46B What is the main reason you did not finish your postsecondary education? Pregnant / Caring for own child(ren) Other family responsibilities 02 03 Own illness / Disability Financial reasons (not enough money) Lost interest / Lack of motivation Got a job / Wanted to work Too old or too late now Courses too hard / Bad results 80 Too difficult to be away from home 09 Prejudice and racism 10 11 Moved ^Other - Specify 12 DK, RF Go to ED3G_Q53 ED3G_Q47 In what year did you obtain your most recent certificate, diploma or degree?

93

(MIN: 1983) (MAX: 2012)

ED3G_Q48A

What certificate(s), diploma(s) or degree(s) have you completed?

INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.

- 01 Registered Apprenticeship certificate (including Certificate of Qualification, Journeyperson's designation)
- O2 Other trades certificate or diploma from a trade school or a professional training center
- O3 College, CEGEP or other nonuniversity certificate or diploma (other than trades certificates or diplomas)

(Go to ED3G_Q48B)

- 04 University certificate or diploma below the bachelor's level
- 05 Bachelor's degree (e.g., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.)
- 06 University certificate or diploma above the bachelor's level
- 07 Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry
- 08 Master's degree (e.g., M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.)
- 09 Earned doctorate (e.g., Ph.D., D.Sc., D.Ed.)

DK, RF (Go to ED3G_Q50)

Go to ED3G_Q49

Was that (a certificate or diploma / college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma) from a program of...?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

- 1 Less than 3 months
- 2 3 months to less than 1 year
- 3 1 year to 2 years
- 4 More than 2 years

DK, RI

What was the major field of study of the highest certificate, diploma or degree you completed?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Ask respondent to be specific. For example: health care attendant, medical laboratory technology, early childhood education, civil engineering. If the respondent was in a trade or journeyperson program, list the area of specialization (e.g. auto mechanics, hairstyling, carpentry).

(80 spaces)

DK, RF

Are you currently attending trade school, college, CEGEP or university?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Ask respondent to include attendance only for courses that can be counted as credit towards a certificate, diploma or degree.

1 Yes

2 No (Go to ED3G_Q53) DK, RF (Go to ED3G_Q53)

ED3G_Q48B

ED3G Q49

ED3G_Q50

ED3G_Q51	Are you enrolled as a full-time or part-time student or both?
	 Full-time student Part-time student Both full-time and part-time student DK, RF
ED3G_Q52A	Towards what type of certificate, diploma or degree are you currently working?
	<u>INTERVIEWER</u> : If taking more than one program, ask respondent for highest certificate, diploma or degree.
	1 Trade certificate or diploma 2 College, CEGEP or other non- university certificate or diploma (other than trades certificates or diplomas) (Go to ED3G_Q52C) 3 University certificate or diploma below the bachelor's level (Go to ED3G_Q53) 4 Bachelor's degree (e.g. B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.) (Go to ED3G_Q53) 5 University certificate, diploma or degree above the bachelor's level (Go to ED3G_Q52D) DK, RF (Go to ED3G_Q53)
ED3G_Q52B	Is it a(n) ?
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.
	 Registered Apprenticeship certificate (including Certificate of Qualification, Journeyperson's designation) Other trades certificate or diploma from a trade school or a professional training center DK, RF
C	Go to ED3G_Q53
ED3G_Q52C	Is it a certificate or diploma from a program of?
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. 1 Less than 3 months 2 3 months to less than 1 year 3 1 year to 2 years 4 More than 2 years DK, RF
	Go to ED3G_Q53

ED3G_Q52D	Is it a(n)?
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.
	1 University certificate or diploma above the bachelor's level 2 Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry 3 Master's degree 4 Earned doctorate DK, RF
ED3G_Q53	Did you take part in any workshops, programs or courses designed to help you adjust to your postsecondary education?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED3G_Q54	Did you move to carry out your postsecondary education?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED3G_Q55A	(Have you ever been / Were you) able to access any of your postsecondary courses through the Internet or some other form of distance education?
	<u>INTERVIEWER</u> : For those currently attending school, this refers to both previous and current courses.
	1 Yes 2 No (Go to ED3G_Q56) 3 Not applicable (Go to ED3G_Q56) DK, RF (Go to ED3G_Q56)
ED3G_Q55B	(Have you ever taken / Did you take) any of your postsecondary courses through the Internet or some other form of distance education? INTERVIEWER: For those currently attending school, this refers to both previous and current courses.
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED3G_Q56	(Have there been / Were there) people available during your postsecondary education that you could talk to about personal things, school related problems, etc.?
/()	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.
	1 All of the time 2 Some of the time 3 None of the time DK, RF

EDUCATION 3 PART H - HIGH SCHOOL LEAVERS AND COMPLETERS (ED3H)

ED3H_C57A If ED3G_FLAG = 1 (Completed), go to ED3H_C57B.

Otherwise, go to ED3H_END.

ED3H_C57B If ED3G_Q41 = 2, DK or RF, go to ED3H_Q64A.

Otherwise, go to ED3H_R57.

ED3H_R57 The next questions are about funding for your postsecondary education.

ED3H_Q57 Did you apply for a government student loan?

ED3H_Q58

1 Yes (Go to ED3H_Q59)

2 No DK, RF (Go to ED3H Q60A)

What were the reasons you did not apply for one?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Mark all that apply.

01 Did not know where to get

information
Did not need one

02 Did not need one03 Did not think would qualify / Parent's,

respondent's income too high

04 Did not know how to apply

05 Loans not available for

program/institution of interest

06 Did not meet residency requirements

07 Not willing to borrow/go into debt

Not able to borrow enoughPrefered to borrow elsewhere

10 Other - Specify (Go to ED3H_S58)

DK, RF

Go to ED3H_Q60A

ED3H_S58 (What were the reasons you did not apply for one?)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

DK, RF

Go to ED3H_Q60A

ED3H_Q59 Did you receive a government student loan?

1 Yes 2 No

DK, RF

ED3H_Q60A Thinking of how you (paid or are paying / paid) for your education, did you:

use your own savings or work while going to school?

1 Yes

2 No

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 Education and Employment

Questionnaire: Main (Thinking of how you (paid or are paying / paid) for your education, did you:) ED3H_Q60B receive money from your parents or other family members, that you do not have to pay back? Yes 2 No DK, RF ED3H_Q60C (Thinking of how you (paid or are paying / paid) for your education, did you:) receive band funding, money from Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (previously named INAC) or funding from an Inuit Land Claim organization? Yes 2 No DK, RF ED3H_Q60D (Thinking of how you (paid or are paying / paid) for your education, did you:) receive money from grants, bursaries or scholarships (including from an Aboriginal organization)? Yes 2 No DK, RF (Thinking of how you (paid or are paying / paid) for your education, did you:) ED3H_Q60E receive Employment Insurance or other government funding? Yes Νo DK, RF ED3H_Q60F (Thinking of how you (paid or are paying / paid) for your education, did you:) receive a bank loan or a line of credit? Yes No DK, RF ED3H_Q60G (Thinking of how you (paid or are paying / paid) for your education, did you:) receive a loan from your parents or other family members? Yes 2 No DK, RF ED3H Q60H (Thinking of how you (paid or are paying / paid) for your education, did you:) receive some other source of funding?

(Go to ED3H_Q61)

(Go to ED3H_Q61)

Yes - Specify

No

	Questionnaire. Main	
ED3H_S60H	(Thinking of how you (paid or are paying / paid) for your education	, did you:
	receive some other source of funding?)	
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
	(80 spaces)	
	DK, RF	
EDOLL OCA		
ED3H_Q61	Did the amount of money you had available for your education pre- attending the school you wanted to attend?	ent you from
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED3H_Q62	(Is the money you have / Was the money you had) sufficient to mee expenses?	t your needs or
	1 Yes (Go to ED3H_Q64A) 2 No	
	DK, RF (Go to ED3H_Q64A)	
ED3H_Q63	Would you have been willing to borrow the additional money require needs or expenses?	red to meet your
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED3H_Q64A	Sometimes people do NOT take the education or training they want various reasons. Do any of the following reasons apply to you:	to take for
	time constraints (too busy, no time to study)?	
x	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED3H_Q64B	(Sometimes people do NOT take the education or training they wan various reasons. Do any of the following reasons apply to you:)	it to take for
	courses available do not match your needs or interests?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED3H_Q64C	(Sometimes people do NOT take the education or training they war various reasons. Do any of the following reasons apply to you:)	it to take for
	lack of confidence or preparedness?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	

ED3H_Q64D	(Sometimes people do NOT take the education or training they want to take for various reasons. Do any of the following reasons apply to you:)
	taking courses is not a high personal priority at the time?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED3H_Q64E	(Sometimes people do NOT take the education or training they want to take for various reasons. Do any of the following reasons apply to you:)
	cannot afford the costs or courses are too expensive?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED3H_Q64F	(Sometimes people do NOT take the education or training they want to take for various reasons. Do any of the following reasons apply to you:)
	personal or family responsibilities (childcare, elder care)?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED3H_Q64G	(Sometimes people do NOT take the education or training they want to take for various reasons. Do any of the following reasons apply to you:)
	personal health?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED3H_Q64H	(Sometimes people do NOT take the education or training they want to take for various reasons. Do any of the following reasons apply to you:)
<u> </u>	any other reason?
	1 Yes - Specify 2 No (Go to ED3H_Q65) DK, RF (Go to ED3H_Q65)
ED3H_S64H	(Sometimes people do NOT take the education or training they want to take for various reasons. Do any of the following reasons apply to you:
	any other reason?)
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.
	(80 spaces)
	DK, RF

ED3H	

Do you plan to take any other education that could be counted towards a certificate, diploma or degree from an educational institution?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: For those currently attending school, this refers to education beyond their current studies.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

DK, RF

ED3H_R66

ED3H_Q66

And now a few questions about the education of members of your family.

Have any of your brothers or sisters ever dropped out of high school? Include step, half and adopted brothers and sisters that have ever lived with you.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Brothers and sisters too young / Never lived with them
- 4 Has no brothers and sisters

DK, RF

ED3H_Q67

What is the highest level of education that your mother or female guardian has ever completed? Include any partial completion of a trade, college or university certificate, degree or diploma as "Some postsecondary education".

- 01 No schooling
- 02 Grade 8 or lower (Québec:

Secondary II or lower)

- 03 Less than high school diploma or its equivalent
- O4 High school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate
- 05 Some postsecondary education
- 06 Trade certificate or diploma
- College, CEGEP or other nonuniversity certificate or diploma (other than trades certificates or diplomas)
- 08 University certificate or diploma below the bachelor's level
- 09 Bachelor's degree (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.,
- 10 University certificate, diploma or degree above the bachelor's level

ED3H_Q68

What is the highest level of education that your father or male guardian has ever completed? Include any partial completion of a trade, college or university certificate, degree or diploma as "Some postsecondary education".

- 01 No schooling
- 02 Grade 8 or lower (Québec: Secondary II or lower)
- 03 Less than high school diploma or its equivalent
- 04 High school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate
- 05 Some postsecondary education
- 06 Trade certificate or diploma
- O7 College, CEGEP or other nonuniversity certificate or diploma (other than trades certificates or diplomas)
- 08 University certificate or diploma below the bachelor's level
- 09 Bachelor's degree (e.g. B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.)
- 10 University certificate, diploma or degree above the bachelor's level

EDUCATION 4 (ED4) ED4_C01 If Age > 44, go to ED4 R01. Otherwise, go to ED4 END. The next few questions ask about your education. ED4_R01 What is the highest grade of elementary or high school that you ever completed? ED4_Q01 Please include completion through an upgrading or high school equivalency program such as General Educational Development (GED) or Adult Basic Education (ABE). INTERVIEWER: Please confirm that the respondent actually completed the indicated grade ("so you finished...?"). 01 No schooling (Go to ED4_END) 02 Kindergarten (Go to ED4_Q03A) (Go to ED4_Q03A) 03 Grades 1 to 5 (Go to ED4_Q03A) 04 Grade 6 Grade 7 / Quebec: Secondary I 05 (Go to ED4_Q03A) Grade 8 / Quebec: Secondary II 06 (Go to ED4_Q03A) Grade 9 / Quebec: Secondary III / 07 Manitoba: Senior 1 (Go to ED4_Q03A) 80 Grade 10 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level I / Quebec: Secondary IV / Manitoba: Senior 2 (Go to ED4_Q03A) Grade 11 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level II / Quebec: Secondary V / Manitoba: Senior 3 10 Grade 12 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level III / Manitoba: Senior Grade 13 11 12 High school completion through an upgrading or high school equivalency program (Go to ED4_Q04) 13 Home schooled (Go to ED4_R06) DK, RF ED4_Q02 Did you complete a high school diploma? Please do not include completion through an upgrading or high school equivalency program such as General Educational Development (GED) or Adult Basic Education (ABE). Yes (Go to ED4_R06) No 2 DK. RF (Go to ED4_END) ED4_Q03A Have you successfully completed an upgrading or high school equivalency program such as General Educational Development (GED) or Adult Basic Education (ABE)? (Go to ED4_Q04) 1 Yes 2 No DK, RF ED4_Q03B Are you currently attending an upgrading or high school equivalency program? Yes

(Go to ED4_R06)

(Go to ED4_R06)

2

DK, RF

No

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 **Education and Employment**

Questionnaire: Main

ED4_Q04

ED4 S04

ED4_C05

ED4_Q05

Where (did you attend / are you attending) an upgrading or high school equivalency program? (Was / Is) it...?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

- At a community centre
- At an adult high school (including 2 an alternative school)
- Through correspondence courses 3 or some other form of distance education (including on-line learning)
- Through some other method -**Specify**

(Go to ED4_S04)

DK, RF

Go to ED4_C05

(Where (did you attend / are you attending) an upgrading or high school equivalency program? (Was / Is) it...?

Through some other method)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

DK, RF

If ED4 Q01 = 12, go to ED4 Q05.

Otherwise, go to ED4 R06.

What is the highest grade of elementary or high school that you completed before leaving school?

INTERVIEWER: Please confirm that the respondent actually completed the indicated grade ("so you finished...?").

- Kindergarten
- 02 Grades 1 to 5
- Grade 6
- Grade 7 / Quebec: Secondary I
- Grade 8 / Quebec: Secondary II 05
- Grade 9 / Quebec: Secondary III /

Manitoba: Senior 1

- Grade 10 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level I / Quebec:
 - Secondary IV / Manitoba: Senior 2
- Grade 11 / Newfoundland and Labrador: Level II / Manitoba: Senior
- 09 Grade 12

DK, RF

Now, I would like to ask some questions about any education above the high school level.

ED4 R06

ED4_Q06	Have you received any other education that could be counted towards a certificate, diploma or degree from an educational institution even if you did not complete it? Please do not include courses for interest only.	
	1 Yes 2 No (Go to ED4_Q18A) DK, RF (Go to ED4_Q18A)	
ED4_Q07A	What type of educational institution did you attend? Was it:	
	a university?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED4_Q07B	(What type of educational institution did you attend? Was it:)	
	a college, CEGEP or other non-university institution?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED4_Q07C	(What type of educational institution did you attend? Was it:)	
	a trade school?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
ED4_Q08	Have you <u>completed</u> the requirements for any diploma, certificate or degree for your education or training above the high school level?	
	1 Yes (Go to ED4_Q12) 2 No DK, RF	
ED4_Q09	Are you currently attending trade school, college, CEGEP or university?	
	<u>INTERVIEWER</u> : Ask respondent to include attendance only for courses that can be counted as credit towards a certificate, diploma or degree.	
	1 Yes (Go to ED4_Q16) 2 No DK, RF	
ED4_Q10	In what year did you last take postsecondary education?	
	(MIN: 1940) (MAX: 2012)	
	DK, RF	

What were the reasons you did not finish your postsecondary education? ED4_Q11A INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply. Pregnant/Caring for own child(ren) 01 02 Other family responsibilities 03 Own illness / Disability Financial reasons (not enough 04 money) 05 Lost interest / Lack of motivation Got a job / Wanted to work 06 Too old or too late now 07 80 Courses too hard / Bad results 09 Too difficult to be away from home 10 Prejudice and racism 11 Moved 12 Other - Specify (Go to ED4 S11A DK, RF Go to ED4_C11B (What were the reasons you did not finish your postsecondary education?) ED4_S11A INTERVIEWER: Specify. (80 spaces) DK, RF ED4_C11B If ED4 Q11A has more than one response, go to ED4 Q11B. Otherwise, go to ED4 Q18A. ED4_Q11B What is the main reason you did not finish your postsecondary education? Pregnant/Caring for own child(ren) Other family responsibilities 02 03 Own illness / Disability Financial reasons (not enough money) Lost interest / Lack of motivation Got a job / Wanted to work Too old or too late now Courses too hard / Bad results 80 Too difficult to be away from home 09 Prejudice and racism 10 11 Moved ^Other - Specify 12 DK, RF Go to ED4_Q18A ED4_Q12 In what year did you obtain your most recent certificate, diploma or degree? (MIN: 1940) (MAX: 2012)

ED4_Q13A

What certificate(s), diploma(s) or degree(s) have you completed?

INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.

- 01 Registered Apprenticeship certificate (including Certificate of Qualification, Journeyperson's designation)
- O2 Other trades certificate or diploma from a trade school or a professional training center
- O3 College, CEGEP or other nonuniversity certificate or diploma (other than trades certificates or diplomas)

(Go to ED4_Q13B)

- 04 University certificate or diploma below the bachelor's level
- 05 Bachelor's degree (e.g., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.)
- O6 University certificate or diploma above the bachelor's level
- 07 Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry
- 08 Master's degree (e.g., M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.)
- 09 Earned doctorate (e.g., Ph.D., D.Sc., D.Ed.)

DK, RF (Go to ED4_Q15)

Go to ED4_Q14

Was that (a certificate or diploma / a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma) from a program of...?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Mark all that apply. Read categories to respondent.

- 1 Less than 3 months
- 2 3 months to less than 1 year
- 3 1 year to 2 years
- 4 More than 2 years

DK, RF

What was the major field of study of the <u>highest</u> certificate, diploma or degree you completed?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Ask respondent to be specific. For example - health care attendant, medical laboratory technology, early childhood education, civil engineering. If the respondent was in a trade or journeyperson program, list the area of specialization (e.g. auto mechanics, hairstyling, carpentry).

(80 spaces)

DK, RF

Are you currently attending trade school, college, CEGEP or university?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Ask respondent to include attendance only for courses that can be counted as credit towards a certificate, diploma or degree.

1 Yes

2 No (Go to ED4_Q18A) DK, RF (Go to ED4_Q18A)

ED4_Q13B

ED4 Q14

ED4 Q15

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 **Education and Employment**

Questionnaire: Main

ED4_Q16

Are you enrolled as a full-time or part-time student, or both?

- Full-time student 1
- 2 Part-time student
- Both full-time and part-time student 3

DK, RF

ED4_Q17A

Towards what type of certificate, diploma or degree are you currently working?

INTERVIEWER: If taking more than one program, ask respondent for highest certificate, diploma or degree.

- Trade certificate or diploma 1
- 2 College, CEGEP or other nonuniversity certificate or diploma (other than trades certificates or diplomas)

(Go to ED4_Q17C

- University certificate or diploma 3 below the bachelor's level
- (Go to ED4 Q18A)
- 4 Bachelor's degree (e.g. B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.)
- (Go to ED4_Q18A)
- 5 University certificate, diploma or degree above the bachelor's level
- (Go to ED4_Q17D)

DK, RF

(Go to ED4_Q18A)

Is it a(n)...? ED4_Q17B

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

- **Registered Apprenticeship** certificate (including Certificate of Qualification, Journeyperson's designation)
- Other trades certificate or diploma 2 from a trade school or a professional training center

DK, RF

Go to ED4_Q18A

ED4_Q17C

Is it a certificate or diploma from a program of ... ?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

- Less than 3 months
- 3 months to less than 1 year
- 3 1 year to 2 years
- 4 More than 2 years

DK, RF

Go to ED4_Q18A

ED4_Q17D	Is it a(n) ?
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.
	1 University certificate or diploma above the bachelor's level 2 Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry 3 Master's degree 4 Earned doctorate DK, RF
ED4_Q18A	Sometimes people do NOT take the education or training they want to take for various reasons. Do any of the following reasons apply to you:
	time constraints (too busy, no time to study)?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED4_Q18B	(Sometimes people do NOT take the education or training they want to take for various reasons. Do any of the following reasons apply to you:)
	courses available do not match your needs or interests?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED4_Q18C	(Sometimes people do NOT take the education or training they want to take for various reasons. Do any of the following reasons apply to you:)
	lack of confidence or preparedness?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED4_Q18D	(Sometimes people do NOT take the education or training they want to take for various reasons. Do any of the following reasons apply to you:)
	taking courses is not a high personal priority at the time?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED4_Q18E	(Sometimes people do NOT take the education or training they want to take for various reasons. Do any of the following reasons apply to you:)
	cannot afford the costs or courses are too expensive?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF

ED4_Q18F	(Sometimes people do NOT take the education or training they want to take for various reasons. Do any of the following reasons apply to you:)
	personal or family responsibilities (childcare, elder care)?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED4_Q18G	(Sometimes people do NOT take the education or training they want to take for various reasons. Do any of the following reasons apply to you:)
	personal health?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
ED4_Q18H	(Sometimes people do NOT take the education or training they want to take for various reasons. Do any of the following reasons apply to you:)
	any other reason?
	1 Yes - Specify 2 No (Go to ED4_Q19) DK, RF (Go to ED4_Q19)
ED4_S18H	(Sometimes people do NOT take the education or training they want to take for various reasons. Do any of the following reasons apply to you:
	any other reason?)
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.
	(80 spaces)
	DK, RF
ED4_Q19	Do you plan to take any other education that could be counted towards a certificate, diploma or degree from an educational institution?
	<u>INTERVIEWER</u> : For those currently attending school, this refers to education beyond their current studies.
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF

ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE (LAN)

LAN_R01 Now I would like to ask some questions about your knowledge of Aboriginal languages. Some examples include Cree, Ojibway, Inuktitut, Mi'kmaq, Michif and

Dene.

LAN_Q01 Do you speak an Aboriginal language, even if only a few words?

1 Yes

2 No (Go to LAN_Q05) DK, RF (Go to LAN_Q05)

LAN_B02 What Aboriginal language or languages do you speak?

INTERVIEWER: Accept up to three responses.

LAN_C03A If LAN_B02.LLU_Q01 [1] = DK or RF, go to LAN_Q09.

Otherwise, go to LAN_C03B.

LAN_C03B If LAN_B02.LLU_Q01 [1] and one of LAN_B02.LLU_Q01 [2] or LAN_B02.LLU_Q01 [3]=

response other than "111-no more response", go to LAN_Q03.

Otherwise, go to LAN_Q04.

LAN_Q03 Among those Aboriginal languages that you speak, which one do you speak the

best?

DK, RF (Go to LAN_Q09)

LAN_Q04 How would you rate your ability to speak this Aboriginal language? Would you say

you can speak...?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

1 Very well

2 Relatively well

3 With effort

4 Only a few words

DK, RF

Go to LAN_Q08

LAN_Q05 Do you understand an Aboriginal language, even if only a few words?

1 Yes

2 No (Go to LAN_Q09) DK, RF (Go to LAN_Q09)

LAN_B06 What Aboriginal language or languages do you understand?

INTERVIEWER: Accept up to three responses.

LAN_C07A If LAN_ $B06.LLU_Q01 [1] = DK or RF, go to LAN_<math>Q09$.

Otherwise, go to LAN_C07B.

LAN_C07B If LAN_B06.LLU_Q01 [1] and one of LAN_B06.LLU_Q01 [2] or LAN_B06.LLU_Q01 [3] =

response other than "111- no more response", go to LAN_Q07.

Otherwise, go to LAN_Q08.

	understand the best?	you understand, which one do you
	DK, RF	(Go to LAN_Q09)
LAN_Q08	How would you rate your ability to undersyou say you can understand?	stand this Aboriginal language? Would
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respond	dent.
	 Very well Relatively well With effort Only a few words DK, RF 	
LAN_Q09	How important is it to you that you speak is it?	and understand an Aboriginal language?
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories 1 - 4 to re-	spondent.
	 1 Very important 2 Somewhat important 3 Not very important 4 Not important 5 No opinion DK, RF 	
LAN_Q10A	How often are you exposed to an Aborigi	nal language:
	at home?	
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respond	dent.
	1 More than once a day2 Once a day	
	More than once a weekOnce a week	
X	5 Less than once a week 6 Never DK, RF	
LAN_Q10B	(How often are you exposed to an Aborig	inal language:)
	outside the home?	
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respond	dent.
(0)	 More than once a day Once a day More than once a week Once a week Less than once a week Never DK, RF 	

LAN_B11

What is the language that you first learned at home in childhood?

 $\underline{\mathsf{INTERVIEWER}} \text{: This includes Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal languages. Accept three responses only if languages were learned at the same time.}$

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL (RS)

RS_C01	If Age >= 20, go to RS_R01. Otherwise, go to RS_R02A.
RS_R01	The next questions ask about attendance at residential school.
RS_Q01	Were you ever a student at a residential school or a federal industrial school?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
	Go to RS_Q02A
RS_R02A	The next questions ask about attendance at residential school.
RS_Q02A	Were any of the following members of your family ever a student at a residential school or a federal industrial school?
	Any of your grandparents?
	1 Yes 2 No 3 Not applicable DK, RF
RS_Q02B	(Were any of the following members of your family ever a student at a residential school or a federal industrial school?)
	Your mother?
	1 Yes 2 No 3 Not applicable DK, RF
RS_Q02C	(Were any of the following members of your family ever a student at a residential school or a federal industrial school?)
	Your father?
	1 Yes 2 No 3 Not applicable DK, RF
RS_C02D	If Age < 15, go to RS_Q02E. Otherwise, go to RS_Q02D.
RS_Q02D	(Were any of the following members of your family ever a student at a residential school or a federal industrial school?)
	Your current spouse or partner?
	1 Yes 2 No 3 Not applicable DK, RF

RS_Q02E (Were any of the following members of your family ever a student at a residential school or a federal industrial school?) Any of your brothers or sisters? Yes No 3 Not applicable DK, RF (Were any of the following members of your family ever a student at a residential RS_Q02F school or a federal industrial school?) Any of your other relatives? Yes - Specify (Go to RS_S02F 2 Not applicable DK, RF Go to RS_END (Were any of the following members of your family ever a student at a residential RS_S02F school or a federal industrial school? Any of your other relatives?)

(80 spaces)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

LABOUR MARKET ACTIVITIES MINIMAL (LMAM)

LMAM_C01 If Age > = 15, go to LMAM_Q01. Otherwise, go to LMAM_END. Many of the following questions concern your activities last week. By last week, I LMAM_Q01 mean the week beginning on Sunday and ending Saturday. Last week, did you work at a job or business? (regardless of the number of hours) Yes 2 No (Go to LMAM Q02) DK, RF Go to LMAM_END Last week, did you have a job or business from which you were absent? LMAM_Q02 Yes (Go to LMAM_Q03) 2 No DK, RF Go to LMAM_END What was the main reason you were absent from work last week? LMAM_Q03 Own illness or disability Caring for own children 03 Caring for elder relative (60 years of age or older) Maternity or parental leave 04 Other personal or family 05 responsibilities Vacation 06 Labour dispute (strike or lockout) (Employees only) Temporary layoff due to business conditions (Employees only) Seasonal layoff (Employees only) Casual job, no work available (Employees only) Work schedule (e.g., shift work) (Employees only) Self-employed, no work available (Self-employed only) Seasonal business (Excluding employees) Other - Specify (Go to LMAM_S03) DK, RF Go to LMAM_END (What was the main reason you were absent from work last week?) LMAM S03 INTERVIEWER: Specify. (80 spaces)

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (LMA2)

LMA2_C04A	If (((LMAM_Q01=2) and (LMAM_Q02=2)) or (LMAM_Q03=8, 9 or 10))), go to LMA2_C04 Otherwise, go to LMA2_END.	
LMA2_C04B	If ((LMAM_Q01=2) and (LMAM_Q02=1) and Otherwise, go to LMA2_Q04.	(LMAM_Q03=8)), go to LMA2_D08.
LMA2_Q04	In the 4 weeks ending Saturday, did you do anything to find work?	
	1 Yes 2 No	(Go to LMA2_Q07)
	DK, RF	(Go to LMA2_END)
LMA2_C05	If (AGE >= 065), go to LMA2_END. Otherwise, go to LMA2_Q05.	
LMA2_Q05	Last week, did you have a job to start at a	definite date in the future?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to LMA2_Q06)
	Go to LMA2_END)
LMA2_Q06	Will you start that job before or after ^NM	BEGE?
	 Before the date above On or after the date above DK, RF 	(Go to LMA2_D08)
	Go to LMA2_END	
LMA2_Q07	Did you want a job with more or less than	30 hours per week?
C	1 30 or more hours per week 2 Less than 30 hours per week DK, RF	
LMA2_Q08	Could you have worked last week (if you been offered)?	had been recalled / if a suitable job had
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to LMA2_Q09)
	Go to LMA2_END	

LMA2_Q09	What was the main reason you were not avail	ilable to work last week?
	 Own illness or disability Caring for own children Caring for elder relative (60 years of age or older) Other personal or family responsibilities Going to school Vacation Already has a job Other - Specify (Control of the personal or family responsibilities 	Go to LMA2_S09)
	Go to LMA2_END	
LMA2_S09	(What was the main reason you were not ava	nilable to work last week?)
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
	(80 spaces)	*
	DK, RF	

LOOKING FOR WORK (LW)

LW_C01A If $(((LMAM_Q01 = 2)) \text{ and } (LMAM_Q02 = 2)) \text{ or } ((LMAM_Q01 = 2)) \text{ and } (LMAM_Q02 = 1)$ and (LMAM_Q03 = 9 or 10))), go to LW_C01B. Otherwise, go to LW_END. LW_C01B If $(LMA2_Q04 = 1)$, go to LW_Q01 . Otherwise, go to LW_C01C. If (LMA2_Q04 = 2) and (Age < 65) and (LMA2_Q05 = 1) and (LMA2_Q06 = 1), go to LW_C01C LW_Q02. Otherwise, go to LW_END. LW_Q01 How did you go about looking for work? INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply. Contacted potential employer(s) 01 directly 02 Through friend(s)/relative(s) Through co-worker(s) 03 Placed or answered newspaper 04 ad(s) 05 Community bulletin boards/radio Contacted public employment agency (Service Canada Centre/Canada Employment Centre, provincial employment centre) Contacted Aboriginal organization or Aboriginal employment agency 80 Was referred by another employer Searched the Internet 09 Was referred by a union 10 11 Other - Specify (Go to LW_S01) DK, RF Go to LW_Q02 LW_S01 (How did you go about looking for work?) INTERVIEWER: Specify. (80 spaces) DK, RF LW_Q02 As of last week, how many weeks have you been looking for work? (MIN: 0) (MAX: 999) DK, RF Have any of the following caused you difficulty in finding work: LW_Q03A not knowing where to look for work? Yes

2

No DK, RF

LW_Q03B	(Have any of the following caused you difficulty in finding work:)
	not knowing the type of job you wanted?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
LW_Q03C	(Have any of the following caused you difficulty in finding work:)
	not having the work experience required for available jobs?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
LW_Q03D	(Have any of the following caused you difficulty in finding work:)
	not having enough education or training for available jobs?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
LW_Q03E	(Have any of the following caused you difficulty in finding work:)
	not having the means of transportation to get to available jobs?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
LW_Q03F	(Have any of the following caused you difficulty in finding work:)
	a shortage of jobs?
LW_Q03G	Yes No DK, RF (Have any of the following caused you difficulty in finding work:)
_	anything else?
	1 Yes - Specify 2 No (Go to LW_END) DK, RF (Go to LW_END)
LW_S03G	(Have any of the following caused you difficulty in finding work:
/()	anything else?)
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.
	(80 spaces)
▼	DK, RF

DISCOURAGED WORKERS (DW)

DW_C01A If $(((LMAM_Q01 = 2) \text{ and } LMAM_Q02 = 2)) \text{ or } ((LMAM_Q01 = 2) \text{ and } (LMAM_Q02 = 1))$ and (LMAM_Q03 = 9 or 10))), go to DW_C01B. Otherwise, go to DW_END. DW_C01B If $((LMA2_Q04 = 2) \text{ and } (Age < 65) \text{ and } (LMA2_Q05 = 2, DK \text{ or RF}))$, go to DW_Q01. Otherwise, go to DW_END. DW_Q01 Did you want a job last week? Yes 2 No (Go to DW_END) DK, RF (Go to DW_END) What was the main reason you did not look for work last week? DW_Q02 Own illness or disability Caring for own children 02 03 Caring for elder relative (60 years of age or older) Other personal or family 04 responsibilities 05 Going to school 06 Waiting for recall (to former job) Waiting for replies from employers 07 Believes no work available (in area or suited to skills) (Go to DW_Q03) 09 No reason given 10 Other DK, RF Go to DW_END DW_Q03 Could you have worked last week if a suitable job had been offered? Yes (Go to DW_END) No DK, RF (Go to DW_END) DW_Q04 What was the main reason you were not available to work last week? Own illness or disability Caring for own children Caring for elder relative (60 years of age or older) Other personal or family responsibilities 05 Going to school 06 Vacation 07 Already has a job 80 Other - Specify (Go to DW_S04) DK, RF

Go to DW_END

	Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 Education and Employment Questionnaire: Main
DW_S04	(What was the main reason you were not available to work last week?)
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.
	(80 spaces)
	DK, RF

PAST JOB ATTACHMENT (PJA)

 PJA_C01A If (((LMAM_Q01 = 2) and (LMAM_Q02 = 2)) or ((LMAM_Q01 = 2) and (LMAM_Q02 = 1))

and (LMAM_Q03=8, 9 or 10))), go to PJA_C01B.

Otherwise, go to PJA_END.

PJA_C01B If (LMAM_Q01 = 2) and (LMAM_Q02 = 1) and (LMAM_Q03 = 8, 9 or 10), go to

PJA_Q02.

Otherwise, go to PJA_C01C.

 PJA_C01C If (LMA2_Q04 = 1 or 2) and (Age < 65), go to PJA_Q01 .

Otherwise, go to PJA_END.

PJA_Q01 Have you ever worked at a job or business?

1 Yes

2 No (Go to PJA_END) DK, RF (Go to PJA_END)

PJA_Q02 When did you last work?

INTERVIEWER: Select month on this screen and enter year on next screen.

01 January02 February

03 March 04 April

05 May

06 June

07 July

08 August

09 September

10 October

11 November12 December

DK

RF (Go to PJA_END)

PJA_N02 <u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Enter year.

(MIN: 1900) (MAX: 2012)

MULTIPLE EMPLOYMENT (ME)

ME_C01 If ((LMAM_Q01=1) or ((LMAM_Q01=2) and (LMAM_Q02=1) and

(LMAM_Q03=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13 or 14))), go to ME_Q01. Otherwise, go to ME_END.

ME_Q01 Did you have more than one job or business last week?

Yes

2 No (Go to ME_END) DK, RF (Go to ME_END)

Was this a result of changing employers? ME_Q02

> Yes 2 No DK, RF

CLASS OF WORKER INTRODUCTION (CWI)

CWI_C01A If $((LMAM_Q01 = 1) \text{ or } ((LMAM_Q01 = 2) \text{ and } (LMAM_Q02 = 1) \text{ and } (LMAM_Q03 = 1, 2, 1))$

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, or 14))), go to CWI_C01B. Otherwise, go to CWI_END.

If (ME_Q02 = 1 (Yes), 2 (No), DK or RF), go to CWI_R01. CWI_C01B

Otherwise, go to CWI_END.

CWI_R01 I am now going to ask some questions about (your new job or business / the job or

business at which you usually work the most hours).

CLASS OF WORKER (LMA3)

If ((LMAM_Q01=1) or ((LMAM_Q01=2) and (LMAM_Q02=1) and (LMAM_Q03=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13 or 14))), go to LMA3_Q10. Otherwise, go to LMA3_END. LMA3_C10

LMA3_Q10 Were you an employee or self-employed?

Employee

2 Self-employed

3 Working in a family business without

INCORPORATED BUSINESS (IB)

If ((LMAM_Q01 = 1) or ((LMAM_Q01 = 2) and (LMAM_Q02 = 1) and (LMAM_Q03 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, or 14))), go to IB_C01B. Otherwise, go to IB_END. IB_C01A

IB_C01B If $(LMA3_Q10 = 2)$, go to IB_Q01 .

Otherwise, go to IB_END.

IB_Q01 Did you have an incorporated business?

> Yes 2 No DK, RF

JOB TENURE (JT)

If ((LMAM_Q01 = 1) or ((LMAM_Q01 = 2) and (LMAM_Q02 = 1) and (LMAM_Q03 = 1, 2, JT_C01A 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, or 14))), go to JT_C01B. Otherwise, go to JT_END. JT_C01B If $(LMA3_Q10 = 1, 3, DK \text{ or RF})$, go to JT_Q01 . Otherwise, go to JT_Q02. JT_Q01 When did you start working for your present employer? INTERVIEWER: Select month on this screen and enter year on next screen. 01 January 02 February 03 March 04 April 05 May 06 June 07 July 80 August 09 September October 10 November 11 12 December DK RF (Go to JT_END) INTERVIEWER: Enter year. JT_N01 (MIN: 1950) (MAX: 2012) DK, RF Go to JT_END JT_Q02 When did you start working at your present business? INTERVIEWER: Select month on this screen and enter year on next screen. January 02 February March April 04 05 May 06 June 07 July August 08 09 September 10 October November 11 12 December DK RF (Go to JT_END) JT_N02 INTERVIEWER: Enter year. (MIN: 1950) (MAX: 2012) DK, RF

INDUSTRY (LMA4)

LMA4_C11A If ((LMAM_Q01=1) or ((LMAM_Q01=2) and (LMAM_Q02=1) and

(LMAM_Q03=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13 or 14))), go to LMA4_C11B.

Otherwise, go to LMA4_END.

LMA4_C11B If (LMA3_Q10=2), go to LMA4_Q11.

Otherwise, go to LMA4_Q12.

LMA4_Q11 What was the name of your business?

INTERVIEWER: Enter the full name of the business.

If there is no business name, enter the respondent's full name.

(50 spaces)

DK, RF

Go to LMA4_Q13

LMA4_Q12 For whom did you work?

 $\underline{\text{INTERVIEWER}}\text{: Enter the full name of the company, business, government department}$

or agency, or person.

(50 spaces)

DK, RF

LMA4_Q13 What kind of business, industry or service was this?

INTERVIEWER: Enter a detailed description.

For example:

new home construction

primary school

municipal police

wheat farm

retail shoe store

food wholesale

car parts factory

federal government

(50 spaces)

OCCUPATION (LMA5)

LMA5_C14 If ((LMAM_Q01=1) or ((LMAM_Q01=2) and (LMAM_Q02=1) and

(LMAM_Q03=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13 or 14))), go to LMA5_D14.

Otherwise, go to LMA5_END.

LMA5_Q14 What was your work or occupation?

INTERVIEWER: Enter a detailed description.

For example: legal secretary plumber fishing guide wood furniture assembler secondary school teacher computer programmer

(50 spaces)

DK, RF

LMA5_Q15 In this work, what were your main activities?

INTERVIEWER: Enter a detailed description.

For example:

prepared legal documents installed residential plumbing guided fishing parties made wood furniture products taught mathematics developed software

(50 spaces)

USUAL HOURS OF WORK (LMA6)

LMA6_C16 If ((LMAM_Q01=1) or

((LMAM_Q01=2) and (LMAM_Q02=1) and (LMAM_Q03=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13 or

14))), go to LMA6_D16. Otherwise, go to LMA6_END.

LMA6_Q16 (Excluding overtime, on average, how many <u>paid</u> hours do you <u>usually</u> work per

week? / On average, how many hours do you usually work per week?)

(MIN: 0.0) (MAX: 168.0)

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT (PT)

If $((LMAM_Q01 = 1))$ or $((LMAM_Q01 = 2))$ and $(LMAM_Q02 = 1)$ and $(LMAM_Q03 = 1, 2, 1)$ PT_C01A

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, or 14))), go to PT_C01B.

Otherwise, go to PT_END.

PT_C01B If $(LMA6_Q16 < 30)$, go to PT_Q01 .

Otherwise, go to PT_END.

PT_Q01 What is the main reason you usually work less than 30 hours per week (at your

main job)?

01 Own illness or disability 02 Caring for own children

03

Caring for elder relative (60 years of age or older)

Other personal or family 04

responsibilities

Going to school 05

Business conditions 06

07 Could not find work with 30 or more

hours per week

80 Own preference

Other - Specify (Go to PT_S01) 09

DK, RF

Go to PT_END

(What is the main reason you usually work less than 30 hours per week (at your PT_S01

main job)?)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

PERMANENT WORK (PW)

 PW_C01A If ((LMAM_Q01 = 1) or ((LMAM_Q01 = 2) and (LMAM_Q02 = 1) and (LMAM_Q03 = 1, 2,

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, or 14))), go to PW_C01B.

Otherwise, go to PW_END.

 $PW_C01B \hspace{1cm} If (LMA3_Q10 = 1), go to PW_Q01.$

Otherwise, go to PW_END.

PW_Q01 Is your job permanent, or is there some way that it is not permanent? (e.g.,

seasonal, temporary, term, casual)

1 Permanent (Go to PW_END)

Not permanent (e.g. seasonal, temporary, term, casual)

DK, RF (Go to PW_END)

PW_Q02 In what way is your job not permanent?

1 Seasonal job

2 Temporary, term or contract job

(non-seasonal)

3 Casual job

4 Other - Specify (Go to PW_S02)

DK, RF

Go to PW_END

PW_S02 (In what way is your job not permanent?)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

LABOUR MOBILITY (LM)

LM_Q02

LM_S02

LM_C01 If (Age > = 15), go to LM_Q01. Otherwise, go to LM_END.

LM_Q01 Would you move to another city or town to improve your job or career opportunities?

1 Yes (Go to LM_END)
2 No
3 Maybe (Go to LM_END)

3 Maybe (Go to LM_END)
DK, RF (Go to LM_END)

What is the main reason you would not move?

01 Still in school

02 Happy with job situation

03 Miss family/friends

04 No guarantee of finding work elsewhere

05 Uncertainty / Afraid of changes (different city, people)

06 Cultural, linguistic or social reasons

07 Cost of living elsewhere too high

08 Moving too expensive

09 Education / Professional recognition

10 Caring for own child

11 Other family responsibilities

12 Retired

13 Maintain access to healthcare

14 Other - Specify (Go to LM S02)

DK, RF

Go to LM_END

(What is the main reason you would not move?)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES (TA)

TA_C01A

If (Age > = 15), go to TA_R01A.
Otherwise, go to TA_END.

TA_R01A

The following questions ask about other activities you may have taken part in.
Some of these questions may not apply to you but participation in these activities varies across the country and will be asked nationwide.

TA_Q01A

In the last year, did you make clothing or footwear?

1 Yes
2 No (Go to TA_Q01F)

TA_Q01B In the <u>last month</u>, did you do this...?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

1 Every day

2 A few times a week

3 Once a week

4 A few times a month

5 Once a month

6 Not at all last month

DK, RF

DK, RF

TA_Q01C Did you do this...?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

(Go to TA_Q01F)

1 For pleasure or leisure

2 For your own use or your family's

use

3 For money or to supplement your

income

For some other reason - Specify (Go to TA_S01C)

DK, RF

Go to TA_C01D

TA_S01C (Did you do this...?

For some other reason)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

DK, RF

TA_C01D If (TA_Q01C = 1 only (For pleasure or leisure)) OR (TA_Q01C = 4 only (For some other

reason)), go to TA_Q02A. Otherwise, go to TA_Q01D.

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Education and Employmen
Questionnaire: Main

TA_Q01D	Would you say that you would like to spend more time making clothing or footwear, less time doing it or that you are spending just about the right amount of time doing it?	
	 More time Less time About the right amount of time DK, RF 	(Go to TA_Q02A) (Go to TA_Q02A) (Go to TA_Q02A)
TA_Q01E	What reasons prevent you from doing the	ese activities more often?
	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.	
	 Not enough time Not enough money to buy supplies or equipment No one to teach the skills needed Physical disability Location Other - Specify DK, RF 	(Go to TA_S01E)
	Go to TA_Q02A	
TA_S01E	(What reasons prevent you from doing th	nese activities more often?)
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
	(80 spaces) DK, RF Go to TA_Q02A	
TA_Q01F	Are you interested in making clothing or	footwear?
\$	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to TA_Q02A) (Go to TA_Q02A)
TA_Q01G	What reasons prevent you from doing the	ese activities?
	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.	
	 Not enough time Not enough money to buy supplies or equipment No one to teach the skills needed Physical disability Location Other - Specify DK, RF 	(Go to TA_S01G)
	Go to TA_Q02A	

TA_S01G	(What reasons prevent you from doing these activities?)	
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
	(80 spaces)	
	DK, RF	
TA_Q02A	In the <u>last year</u> , did you make arts or crafts, for example, carvings, drawings, jewellery?	
	1 Yes 2 No (Go to TA_Q02F) DK, RF (Go to TA_Q02F)	
TA_Q02B	In the <u>last month</u> , did you do this ?	
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.	
	1 Every day 2 A few times a week 3 Once a week 4 A few times a month 5 Once a month 6 Not at all last month DK, RF	
TA_Q02C	Did you do this ?	
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.	
	For pleasure or leisure For your own use or your family's use For money or to supplement your income	
<u> </u>	4 For some other reason - Specify (Go to TA_S02C) DK, RF	
	Go to TA_C02D	
TA_S02C	(Did you do this?	
	For some other reason)	
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
/,0)	(80 spaces) DK, RF	
TA_C02D	If (TA_Q02C = 1 only (For pleasure or leisure)) OR (TA_Q02C = 4 only (For some other reason)), go to TA_Q03A. Otherwise, go to TA_Q02D.	

Would you say that you would like to spe time doing it or that you are spending jus 1 More time 2 Less time 3 About the right amount of time	
2 Less time	
DK, RF	(Go to TA_Q03A) (Go to TA_Q03A) (Go to TA_Q03A)
What reasons prevent you from doing the	ese activities more often?
INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.	
 Not enough time Not enough money to buy supplies or equipment No one to teach the skills needed Physical disability Location Other - Specify DK, RF 	(Go to TA_S02E)
Go to TA_Q03A	
(What reasons prevent you from doing th	ese activities more often?)
INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
(80 spaces)	
DK, RF	
Go to TA_Q03A	
Are you interested in making arts or craft	s?
1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to TA_Q03A) (Go to TA_Q03A)
What reasons prevent you from doing the	ese activities?
 INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply. Not enough time Not enough money to buy supplies or equipment No one to teach the skills needed Physical disability Location Other - Specify DK, RF 	(Go to TA_S02G)
	What reasons prevent you from doing the INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply. 1 Not enough time 2 Not enough money to buy supplies or equipment 3 No one to teach the skills needed 4 Physical disability 5 Location 6 Other - Specify DK, RF Go to TA_Q03A (What reasons prevent you from doing the INTERVIEWER: Specify. (80 spaces) DK, RF Go to TA_Q03A Are you interested in making arts or craft 1 Yes 2 No DK, RF What reasons prevent you from doing the INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply. 1 Not enough time 2 Not enough money to buy supplies or equipment 3 No one to teach the skills needed 4 Physical disability 5 Location

Go to TA_Q03A

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 Education and Employment

Questionnaire: Main TA_S02G (What reasons prevent you from doing these activities?) INTERVIEWER: Specify. (80 spaces) DK, RF TA_Q03A In the last year, did you hunt, fish or trap? Yes 2 No (Go to TA_Q03F) (Go to TA_Q03F) DK, RF TA_Q03B During the hunting, fishing or trapping seasons, how often did you do this? INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Combine frequency for all activities if respondent participated in hunting, fishing, and trapping. 1 **Every day** 2 A few times a week 3 Once a week A few times a month 5 Once a month Less than once a month DK, RF TA Q03C Did you do this ... ? INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply. For pleasure or leisure 2 For money or to supplement your income 3 For your own use or your family's use To share with others in the community To share with people in other communities For some other reason - Specify DK, RF Go to TA_C03D TA_S03C (Did you do this ...? For some other reason) INTERVIEWER: Specify. (80 spaces)

139

reason)), go to TA_Q04A. Otherwise, go to TA_Q03D.

If (TA_Q03C = 1 only (For pleasure or leisure)) OR (TA_Q03C = 6 only (For some other

DK, RF

TA_C03D

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 Education and Employment

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Questionnaire	. 1	∨ıaın
Question in land		viaiii

TA_Q03D	Would you say that you would like to spend more time hunting, fishing, or trapping, less time doing it or that you are spending just about the right amount of time doing it?	
	 More time Less time About the right amount of time DK, RF 	(Go to TA_Q04A) (Go to TA_Q04A) (Go to TA_Q04A)
TA_Q03E	What reasons prevent you from doing the	ese activities more often?
	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.	
	 Not enough time Not enough money for supplies or equipment Fewer animals Quota restrictions No one to do it with Physical disability Location Other - Specify DK, RF 	(Go to TA_S03E)
	Go to TA_Q04A	
TA_S03E	(What reasons prevent you from doing the	ese activities more often?)
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
	(80 spaces)	
	DK, RF	
	Go to TA_Q04A	
TA_Q03F	Are you interested in hunting, fishing or t	rapping?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to TA_Q04A) (Go to TA_Q04A)
TA_Q03G	What reasons prevent you from doing the	ese activities?
	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.	
	 Not enough time Not enough money for supplies or equipment Fewer animals Quota restrictions No one to do it with Physical disability Location Other - Specify DK, RF 	(Go to TA_S03G)

TA_S03G	(What reasons prevent you from doing these activities?) INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
	(80 spaces)	
	DK, RF	
TA_Q04A	In the <u>last year</u> , did you gather wild plants, for example, berries, rice or sweet grass?	
	1 Yes 2 No (Go to TA_Q04F) DK, RF (Go to TA_Q04F)	
TA_Q04B	While they were in season, how often did you do this?	
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.	
	1 Every day 2 A few times a week 3 Once a week 4 A few times a month 5 Once a month 6 Less than once a month DK, RF	
TA_Q04C	Did you do this ?	
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply. 1 For pleasure or leisure 2 For money or to supplement your income 3 For your own use or your family's use 4 To share with others in the community 5 To share with people in other communities 6 For some other reason - Specify DK, RF Go to TA_C04D	
TA_S04C	(Did you do this?	
	For some other reason) INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
	(80 spaces) DK, RF	
TA_C04D	If (TA_Q04C = 1 only (For pleasure or leisure)) OR (TA_Q04C = 6 only (For some other reason)), go to TA_END. Otherwise, go to TA_Q04D.	

TA_Q04D	Would you say that you would like to spend more time gathering wild plants, less time doing it or that you are spending just about the right amount of time doing it?	
	 More time Less time About the right amount of time DK, RF 	(Go to TA_END) (Go to TA_END) (Go to TA_END)
TA_Q04E	What reasons prevent you from doing this	s activity more often?
	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.	
	 Not enough time Not enough money for supplies or equipment Fewer plants/berries to harvest No one to teach skills needed Location Other - Specify DK, RF Go to TA_END	(Go to TA_S04E)
TA_S04E	(What reasons prevent you from doing thi	is activity more often?)
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
	(80 spaces) DK, RF Go to TA_END	
TA_Q04F	Are you interested in gathering wild plant	s?
C	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to TA_END) (Go to TA_END)
TA_Q04G	What reasons prevent you from doing this	s activity?
	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply. 1 Not enough time 2 Not enough money for supplies or equipment 3 Fewer plants/berries to harvest 4 No one to teach skills needed 5 Location 6 Other - Specify DK, RF Go to TA_END	(Go to TA_S04G)

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 Education and Employment

Questionnaire: Main

(What reasons prevent you from doing this activity?) TA_S04G

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

SOURCES OF PERSONAL INCOME (SPI)

 SPI_C01 If Age >= 15, go to SPI_R01 . Otherwise, go to SPI_END .

SPI_R01 The next questions are about your sources of total personal income.

For the year ending December 31, 2011, did you receive income from...?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.

- 01 Employment including wages, salaries, commissions and tips
- 02 Self-employment including wages, salaries, commissions and tips
- 03 Employment insurance
- 04 Provincial or municipal social assistance or welfare
- 05 Pension (Canada or Quebec Pension Plan/Job related retirement pensions/superannuation and annuities)
- Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement
- 07 Other sources (e.g. other government income, child tax benefit, child support, education allowances and scholarships, Northern Allowance, spousal support)

08 None (Go to SPI_END)
DK, RF (Go to SPI_END)

If SPI_Q01 = one response only (01..07), go to SPI_END. Otherwise, go to SPI_Q02.

What was your main source of total personal income?

- 1 Employment including wages, salaries, commissions and tips
- 2 Self-employment including wages, salaries, commissions and tips
- 3 Employment insurance
- 4 Provincial or municipal social assistance or welfare
- 5 Pension (Canada or Quebec Pension Plan/Job related retirement pensions/superannuation and annuities)
- 6 Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement
- 7 Other sources (e.g. other government income, child tax benefit, child support, education allowances and scholarships, Northern Allowance, spousal support)

DK, RF

SPI_C02

SPI_Q01

SPI Q02

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (TPI)

TPI Q03

TPI_C01 If (Age > = 15 and SPI_Q01 = 1..7 or DK or RF), go to TPI_Q01. Otherwise, go to TPI_END.

TPI_Q01 Now a question about your total <u>personal</u> income.

What is your best estimate of your total <u>personal</u> income, before taxes and deductions, from all sources during the year ending December 31, 2011?

Income can come from various sources such as from work, investments, pensions or government. Examples include Employment Insurance, Social Assistance, Child Tax Benefit and other income such as child support, spousal support (alimony) and rental income.

INTERVIEWER: Capital gains should not be included in the personal income.

(MIN: -9000000) (MAX: 90000000)

DK, RF

TPI_C02 If $TPI_Q01 = DK \text{ or } RF$, go to TPI_Q02 .

Otherwise, go to TPI_END.

TPI_Q02 Can you estimate in which of the following groups your <u>personal</u> income falls?
Was your total personal income during the year ending December 31, 2011...?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

1 Less than \$30,000, including

income loss (Go to TPI_Q03)
2 \$30,000 and more (Go to TPI_Q04)

DK, RF

Go to TPI_END

Please stop me when I have read the category which applies to you.

Was it...?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

- 1 Less than \$5,000
- 2 **\$5,000** to less than \$10,000
- 3 \$10,000 to less than \$15,000
- 4 \$15,000 to less than \$20,000
- \$20,000 to less than \$25,000\$25,000 to less than \$30,000
- DK. RF

Go to TPI_END

TPI_Q04

Please stop me when I have read the category which applies to you.

Was it...?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

- 01 \$30,000 to less than \$40,000
- 02 **\$40,000** to less than \$50,000
- 03 **\$50,000** to less than \$60,000
- 04 **\$60,000** to less than **\$70,000**
- 05 **\$70,000 to less than \$80,000**
- 06 **\$80,000 to less than \$90,000**
- 07 **\$90,000** to less than **\$100,000**
- 08 **\$100,000** and over

DK, RF

Go to TPI_END

EMPLOYMENT INCOME (EI)

EI C01 If ((SPI_Q01 = 1 (Employment)) or (2 (Self-employment))), go to EI_Q01. Otherwise, go to EI_END. EI_Q01 What is your best estimate of your total wages and salaries from your job or business before any deductions during the year ending December 31, 2011? <u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Include commissions, bonuses, tips, taxable benefits, research grants, royalties, etc.. Do not include income from investments, pensions, social assistance, rental income, child tax benefits, spousal support, etc.. (MIN: -9000000) (MAX: 9000000) DK, RF EI_C02 If $EI_Q01 = DK$ or RF, go to EI_Q02 . Otherwise, go to EI_END. Were your total wages and salaries during the year ending December 31, 2011...? EI_Q02 INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Less than \$30,000 including income loss (Go to EI_Q03) \$30,000 and more (Go to EI_Q04) DK, RF (Go to EI_END) Please stop me when I have read the category which applies to you. EI Q03 Was it...? INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. Less than \$5,000 1 2 \$5,000 to less than \$10,000 \$10,000 to less than \$15,000 3 \$15,000 to less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to less than \$25,000 \$25,000 to less than \$30,000 6 DK, RF Go to EI_END EI_Q04 Please stop me when I have read the category which applies to you. Was it...? INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. 01 \$30,000 to less than \$40,000 02 \$40,000 to less than \$50,000 03 \$50,000 to less than \$60,000 04 \$60,000 to less than \$70,000 05 \$70,000 to less than \$80,000 06 \$80,000 to less than \$90,000 07 \$90,000 to less than \$100,000

\$100,000 and over

80

GENERAL HEALTH 1 (GH1)

Now, I would like to ask some questions about your health. By health, I mean not GH1_R01 only the absence of disease or injury but also physical, mental and social well-

being.

GH1_Q01 In general, would you say your health is...?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

1 **Excellent**

Very good Good

2

4 Fair

5 **Poor**

PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH (PRG)

PRG_C01A If Sex = 2 (Female) and Age = 15..49, go to PRG_R01 .

Otherwise, go to PRG_C01B.

PRG_C01B If Sex = 2 (Female) and Age > 49, go to PRG_R02 .

Otherwise, go to PRG_END.

PRG_R01 It is important to know, when analyzing health, whether or not a person is

pregnant.

PRG_Q01 Are you pregnant?

1 Yes 2 No DK, RF

PRG_R02 The next questions are about children you have given birth to.

PRG_Q02 How many children have you ever given birth to?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: Ask respondent to count all children including those who may have died since birth. Do not include stillbirths, abortions or adopted children. If NONE, please enter

"0".

(MIN: 0) (MAX: 20)

DK, RF (Go to PRG_END)

 PRG_C03 If $PRG_Q02 = 0$, go to PRG_END .

Otherwise, go to PRG_Q03.

PRG_Q03 At what age did you have your (first) child?

INTERVIEWER: All children including those who may have died since birth or who may

be living elsewhere are to be included. Do not include stillbirths.

(MIN: 12) (MAX: 59)

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT (HW)

HW_C01	If PRG_Q01 = 1 (Yes), go to HW_END. Otherwise, go to HW_R01.	
HW_R01	The next questions are about height and v	veight.
HW_Q01	How tall are you without shoes on?	
	0 Less than 1' / 12" (less than 29.2 cm) 1 1'0" to 1'11" / 12" to 23" (29.2 to 59.6 cm) 2 2'0" to 2'11" / 24" to 35" (59.7 to 90.1 cm) 3 3'0" to 3'11" / 36" to 47" (90.2 to 120.6 cm) 4 4'0" to 4'11" / 48" to 59" (120.7 to 151.0 cm) 5 5'0" to 5'11" (151.1 to 181.5 cm) 6 6'0" to 6'11" (181.6 to 212.0 cm) 7 7'0" and over (212.1 cm and over) DK, RF	(Go to HW_Q02) (Go to HW_N01B) (Go to HW_N01C) (Go to HW_N01D) (Go to HW_N01F) (Go to HW_Q02) (Go to HW_Q02)
HW_N01A	INTERVIEWER: Select the exact height.	
	00 1'0" / 12" (29.2 to 31.7 cm) 01 1'1" / 13" (31.8 to 34.2 cm) 02 1'2" / 14" (34.3 to 36.7 cm) 03 1'3" / 15" (36.8 to 39.3 cm) 04 1'4" / 16" (39.4 to 41.8 cm) 05 1'5" / 17" (41.9 to 44.4 cm) 06 1'6" / 18" (44.5 to 46.9 cm) 07 1'7" / 19" (47.0 to 49.4 cm) 08 1'8" / 20" (49.5 to 52.0 cm) 09 1'9" / 21" (52.1 to 54.5 cm) 10 1'10" / 22" (54.6 to 57.1 cm) 11 1'11" / 23" (57.2 to 59.6 cm) DK, RF	
×	Go to HW_Q02	
HW_N01B	INTERVIEWER: Select the exact height.	
	00 2'0" / 24" (59.7 to 62.1 cm) 01 2'1" / 25" (62.2 to 64.7 cm) 02 2'2" / 26" (64.8 to 67.2 cm) 03 2'3" / 27" (67.3 to 69.8 cm) 04 2'4" / 28" (69.9 to 72.3 cm) 05 2'5" / 29" (72.4 to 74.8 cm) 06 2'6" / 30" (74.9 to 77.4 cm) 07 2'7" / 31" (77.5 to 79.9 cm) 08 2'8" / 32" (80.0 to 82.5 cm) 09 2'9" / 33" (82.6 to 85.0 cm) 10 2'10" / 34" (85.1 to 87.5 cm) 11 2'11" / 35" (87.6 to 90.1 cm) DK, RF	
	Go to HW_Q02	

HW_N01C	INTERVIEWER: Select the exact height.
	00 3'0" / 36" (90.2 to 92.6 cm) 01 3'1" / 37" (92.7 to 95.2 cm) 02 3'2" / 38" (95.3 to 97.7 cm) 03 3'3" / 39" (97.8 to 100.2 cm) 04 3'4" / 40" (100.3 to 102.8 cm) 05 3'5" / 41" (102.9 to 105.3 cm) 06 3'6" / 42" (105.4 to 107.9 cm) 07 3'7" / 43" (108.0 to 110.4 cm) 08 3'8" / 44" (110.5 to 112.9 cm) 09 3'9" / 45" (113.0 to 115.5 cm) 10 3'10" / 46" (115.6 to 118.0 cm) 11 3'11" / 47" (118.1 to 120.6 cm) DK, RF
	Go to HW_Q02
HW_N01D	INTERVIEWER: Select the exact height.
	00 4'0" / 48" (120.7 to 123.1 cm) 01 4'1" / 49" (123.2 to 125.6 cm) 02 4'2" / 50" (125.7 to 128.2 cm) 03 4'3" / 51" (128.3 to 130.7 cm) 04 4'4" / 52" (130.8 to 133.3 cm) 05 4'5" / 53" (133.4 to 135.8 cm) 06 4'6" / 54" (135.9 to 138.3 cm) 07 4'7" / 55" (138.4 to 140.9 cm) 08 4'8" / 56" (141.0 to 143.4 cm) 09 4'9" / 57" (143.5 to 146.0 cm) 10 4'10" / 58" (146.1 to 148.5 cm) 11 4'11" / 59" (148.6 to 151.0 cm) DK, RF
	Go to HW_Q02
HW_N01E	INTERVIEWER: Select the exact height.
	00 5'0" (151.1 to 153.6 cm) 01 5'1" (153.7 to 156.1 cm) 02 5'2" (156.2 to 158.7 cm) 03 5'3" (158.8 to 161.2 cm) 04 5'4" (161.3 to 163.7 cm) 05 5'5" (163.8 to 166.3 cm) 06 5'6" (166.4 to 168.8 cm) 07 5'7" (168.9 to 171.4 cm) 08 5'8" (171.5 to 173.9 cm) 09 5'9" (174.0 to 176.4 cm) 10 5'10" (176.5 to 179.0 cm) 11 5'11" (179.1 to 181.5 cm) DK, RF
	Go to HW_Q02

HW_N01F	INTERVIEWER: Select the exact height.	
	00 6'0" (181.6 to 184.1 cm) 01 6'1" (184.2 to 186.6 cm) 02 6'2" (186.7 to 189.1 cm) 03 6'3" (189.2 to 191.7 cm) 04 6'4" (191.8 to 194.2 cm) 05 6'5" (194.3 to 196.8 cm) 06 6'6" (196.9 to 199.3 cm) 07 6'7" (199.4 to 201.8 cm) 08 6'8" (201.9 to 204.4 cm) 09 6'9" (204.5 to 206.9 cm) 10 6'10" (207.0 to 209.5 cm) 11 6'11" (209.6 to 212.0 cm) DK, RF	
HW_Q02	How much do you weigh?	
	INTERVIEWER: Enter amount only.	
	(MIN: 1) (MAX: 575)	
	DK, RF (Go to HW_E	END)
HW_N02	INTERVIEWER: If necessary, ask: Was that in pounds or k	ilograms?
	1 Pounds 2 Kilograms (DK, RF not allowed)	
HW_C03	If ProxyMode = 1 (Proxy), go to HW_END. Otherwise, go to HW_Q03.	
HW_Q03	Do you consider yourself ?	
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.	
K	1 Overweight 2 Underweight 3 Just about right DK, RF	

GENERAL HEALTH 2 (GH2)

GH2_Q01	Do you have a regular medical doctor?	
	1 Yes 2 No	(Go to GH2_R03A)
	DK, RF	(Go to GH2_R03A)
GH2_Q02	Why do you not have a regular medical d	octor?
	INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.	
	No medical doctors available in the area	
	2 Medical doctors in the area are not taking new patients	
	3 Have not tried to contact one 4 Had a medical doctor who left or retired	
	5 Receiving care elsewhere (e.g. walk- in clinic, nursing station)	
	6 Other - Specify DK, RF	(Go to GH2_S02)
	Go to GH2_R03A	
GH2_S02	(Why do you not have a regular medical of	doctor?)
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
	(80 spaces)	
	DK, RF	
GH2_R03A	Now I'd like to ask about your contacts w the past 12 months, that is, from [date on	
GH2_Q03A	Not counting if you were an overnight pa seen or talked to any of the following hea emotional or mental health? (Do not inclu- homes or convalescent homes.)	alth professionals about your physical,
	A family doctor, (pediatrician) or general	practitioner?
	INTERVIEWER: Include both face-to-face a	nd telephone contacts.
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) - 2012 **Education and Employment**

Questionnaire: Main

GH2_Q03B

(Not counting if you were an overnight patient, in the past 12 months, have you seen or talked to any of the following health professionals about your physical, emotional or mental health? (Do not include overnight stays in hospitals, nursing homes or convalescent homes.))

A nurse for care or advice about your physical, emotional or mental health?

INTERVIEWER: Include both face-to-face and telephone contacts.

- Yes
- 2 No

DK, RF

GH2_Q03C

(Not counting if you were an overnight patient, in the past 12 months, have you seen or talked to any of the following health professionals about your physical, emotional or mental health? (Do not include overnight stays in hospitals, nursing homes or convalescent homes.))

A psychologist, social worker or counsellor (about your physical, emotional or mental health)?

INTERVIEWER: Include both face-to-face and telephone contacts.

- 1 Yes
- 2 Nο

DK, RF

GH2 Q03D

(Not counting if you were an overnight patient, in the past 12 months, have you seen or talked to any of the following health professionals about your physical, emotional or mental health? (Do not include overnight stays in hospitals, nursing homes or convalescent homes.))

Any other medical doctor or specialist such as a surgeon, allergist, orthopedist, (urologist / gynecologist) or psychiatrist (about your physical, emotional or mental health)?

INTERVIEWER: Include both face-to-face and telephone contacts.

Yes - Specify

No (Go to GH2_Q04) DK, RF (Go to GH2 Q04)

GH2 S03D

(Not counting if you were an overnight patient, in the past 12 months, have you seen or talked to any of the following health professionals about your physical, emotional or mental health? (Do not include overnight stays in hospitals, nursing homes or convalescent homes.)

Any other medical doctor or specialist such as a surgeon, allergist, orthopedist, (urologist / gynecologist) or psychiatrist (about your physical, emotional or mental health)?)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) - 2012 **Education and Employment**

Questionnaire: Main

GH2_Q04

When was the last time that you saw a dental professional?

INTERVIEWER: This includes only face-to-face visits.

1	Less than 1 year ago	(Go to GH2_Q06)
2	1 year to less than 2 years ago	(Go to GH2_Q06)
3	2 years to less than 3 years ago	(Go to GH2 Q06)

- 3 years to less than 4 years ago
- 5 4 years to less than 5 years ago
- 6 5 or more years ago
- Never

DK, RF (Go to GH2_Q06)

GH2_Q05

What are the reasons you have not seen a dental professional in the past three years?

INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.

- 01 Have not gotten around to it
- 02 Respondent - did not think it was necessary
- 03 Doctor - did not think it was necessary
- 04 Personal or family responsibilities
- Not available at time required 05
- Not available at all in the area 06
- 07 Waiting time was too long
- Transportation problems 80
- 09 Language - problem
- 10 Cost
- 11 Did not know where to go / uninformed
- 12 Fear (e.g., painful, embarrassing, find something wrong)
- 13 Wears dentures
- Unable to leave the house because of a health problem
- Other 15

DK, RF

GH2_Q06

During the past 12 months, was there ever a time when you felt that you needed health care but you didn't receive it?

- Yes
- (Go to GH2_END) No DK, RF (Go to GH2_END)

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 **Education and Employment**

Questionnaire: Main GH2_Q07 Thinking of the most recent time, why didn't you get care? INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.

> 01 Not available - in the area

02 Not available - at time required (e.g. doctor on holidays, inconvenient hours)

03 Waiting time too long

04 Felt would be inadequate

05 Cost

06 Too busy

07 Didn't get around to it / didn't bother

80 Decided not to seek care

09 Doctor - didn't think it was necessary

10 Language problems

11 Personal or family responsibilities

Dislikes doctors / afraid 12

Unable to leave the house because of a health problem

14 Other - Specify (Go to GH2_S07)

DK, RF

Go to GH2_Q08

(Thinking of the most recent time, why didn't you get care?)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

DK, RF

Again, thinking of the most recent time, what was the type of care that was needed?

INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.

Treatment of - a physical health problem (other than an injury)

Treatment of - an emotional or mental health problem

A regular check-up (including regular pre-natal care)

Care of an injury

5 Other - Specify (Go to GH2_S08)

DK. RF

Go to GH2_END

(Again, thinking of the most recent time, what was the type of care that was needed?)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

DK, RF

GH2_S07

GH2_Q08

GH2_S08

CHRONIC CONDITIONS 1 (CC1)

CC1_C01	If Age < 12, go to CC1_Q01. Otherwise, go to CC1_END.	
CC1_Q01	Has ^FNAME ever had asthma that was diagnosed by a health professional?	
	1 Yes 2 No (Go to CC1_R03A) DK, RF (Go to CC1_R03A)	
CC1_Q02	Does this condition or health problem prevent or limit ^FNAME's participation in school, at play or any other activity normal for a child his/her age?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
CC1_R03A	In the following question, "long-term conditions" refer to conditions that have lasted or are expected to last six months or more and have been diagnosed by a health professional.	
CC1_Q03A	Has a health professional diagnosed any of the following long-term conditions for ^FNAME:	
	food or digestive allergies?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
CC1_Q03B	(Has a health professional diagnosed any of the following long-term conditions for ^FNAME:)	
	respiratory allergies such as hay fever?	
•	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
CC1_Q03C	(Has a health professional diagnosed any of the following long-term conditions for ^FNAME:)	
	any other allergies?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
CC1_Q03D	(Has a health professional diagnosed any of the following long-term conditions for ^FNAME:)	
	bronchitis?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	

Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) – 2012 **Education and Employment**

Questionnaire: Main CC1_Q03E (Has a health professional diagnosed any of the following long-term conditions for ^FNAME:) diabetes? Yes 2 No DK, RF CC1_Q03F (Has a health professional diagnosed any of the following long-term conditions for ^FNAME:) learning disability? Yes 2 No DK, RF CC1_Q03G (Has a health professional diagnosed any of the following long-term conditions for attention deficit disorder (with or without hyperactivity)? Yes 2 No DK, RF (Has a health professional diagnosed any of the following long-term conditions for CC1 Q03H ^FNAME:) emotional, psychological or nervous difficulties? Yes Νo DK, RF CC1_Q03I (Has a health professional diagnosed any of the following long-term conditions for ^FNAME:) autism? Yes No DK, RF CC1_Q03J (Has a health professional diagnosed any of the following long-term conditions for ^FNAME:) any speech or language difficulties? 1 Yes 2 No

^FNAME:)

2

Yes

No DK, RF

CC1_Q03K

developmental disability or disorder?

(Has a health professional diagnosed any of the following long-term conditions for

	Questionnaire. Main
CC1_Q03L	(Has a health professional diagnosed any of the following long-term conditions for ^FNAME:)
	fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD)? (Includes fetal alcohol syndrome and fetal alcohol effects.)
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
CC1_Q03M	(Has a health professional diagnosed any of the following long-term conditions for ^FNAME:)
	tuberculosis?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF
CC1_Q03N	(Has a health professional diagnosed any of the following long-term conditions for ^FNAME:)
	any other long-term conditions?
	1 Yes - Specify 2 No (Go to CC1_END) DK, RF (Go to CC1_END)
CC1_S03N	(Has a health professional diagnosed any of the following long-term conditions for ^FNAME:
	any other long-term conditions?)
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.
	(80 spaces)
	DK, RF

CHRONIC CONDITIONS 2 (CC2)

CC2_C01	If Age > 11, go to CC2_R01. Otherwise, go to CC2_END.		
CC2_R01	Now I'd like to ask about certain chronic health conditions which you may have. I am interested in "long-term conditions" which are expected to last or have already lasted six months or more and that have been diagnosed by a health professional.		
CC2_Q01	Do you have asthma?		
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF		
CC2_Q02	Do you have arthritis, excluding fibromyalgia?		
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF		
CC2_Q03A	Do you have high blood pressure?		
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to CC2_Q04)	
CC2_Q03B	Have you ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure?		
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF		
CC2_Q04	Do you have chronic bronchitis, emphyse disease or COPD? 1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	ema or chronic obstructive pulmonary	
CC2_Q05A	Do you have diabetes?		
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to CC2_Q06) (Go to CC2_Q06)	
CC2_Q05B	How old were you when this was first diagnosed?		
	(MIN: 1) (MAX: 99)		
	DK, RF		
CC2_C05C	If Sex = 2 (Female) and CC2_Q05B > 14, go to CC2_Q05C. Otherwise, go to CC2_Q05E.		
CC2_Q05C	Were you pregnant when you were first diagnosed with diabetes?		
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to CC2_Q05E) (Go to CC2_Q05E)	

CC2_Q05D	Other than during pregnancy, has a health professional ever told you that you have diabetes?	
	1 Yes	
	2 No DK, RF	(Go to CC2_Q06) (Go to CC2_Q06)
CC2_Q05E	When you were first diagnosed with diabestarted on insulin?	
	 Less than 1 month 1 month to less than 2 months 2 months to less than 6 months 6 months to less than 1 year 1 year or more 	
	6 Never DK, RF	(Go to CC2_Q05G)
CC2_Q05F	Do you currently take insulin for your dia	lbetes?
	1 Yes 2 No	
	DK, RF	
CC2_Q05G	In the past month, did you take pills to control your blood sugar?	
	1 Yes 2 No	
	DK, RF	
CC2_Q06	Do you have heart disease?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
CC2_Q07	Do you have intestinal or stomach ulcers	?
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
CC2_R08	Remember, I'm interested in conditions d	liagnosed by a health professional.
CC2_Q08	Do you have a bowel disorder such as Crohn's Disease, ulcerative colitis, Irritable Bowel Syndrome or bowel incontinence?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
CC2_Q09	Do you have a mood disorder such as depression, bipolar disorder, mania or dysthymia?	
	INTERVIEWER: Include manic depression.	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	

CC2_Q10	Do you have an anxiety disorder such as a phobia, obsessive-compulsive disorder	
	or a panic disorder?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
CC2_Q11	Do you have a learning disability?	
	1 Yes 2 No (Go to CC2_Q13) DK, RF (Go to CC2_Q13)	
CC2_Q12	Do you have Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
CC2_Q13	Do you have any other long-term physical or mental health condition that has been diagnosed by a health professional?	
	1 Yes - Specify 2 No (Go to CC2_END) DK, RF (Go to CC2_END)	
CC2_S13	(Do you have any other long-term physical or mental health condition that has been diagnosed by a health professional?)	
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
	(80 spaces)	
	DK, RF	

INJURIES (INJ)

Now some questions about injuries which occurred in the past 12 months, and INJ_R01 were serious enough to limit your normal activities the day after the injury occurred. For example, a broken bone, a bad cut, a burn or a sprain. INJ_Q01 In the past 12 months, that is, from [date one year ago] to yesterday, were you injured? 1 Yes 2 No (Go to INJ_END) DK, RF (Go to INJ_END) INJ_Q02 How many times were you injured? (MIN: 1) (MAX: 30) DK, RF (Go to INJ_END) INJ_C03A If $INJ_Q02 > 1$, go to INJ_Q03B . Otherwise, go to INJ_Q03A. INJ_Q03A What type of injury did you have? For example, a broken bone or burn. 01 Multiple serious injuries (excluding multiple minor injuries) 02 Broken or fractured bones 03 Burn, scald, chemical burn 04 Dislocation 05 Sprain or strain (including torn ligaments and muscles) Cut, puncture, animal or human bite 06 (open wound) Scrape(s), bruise(s), blister(s) 07 (including multiple minor injuries) 80 Concussion or other brain injury Poisoning (excluding food poisoning, poison ivy, other contact dermatitis, and allergies) Injury to internal organs Dental injury Hypothermia, frostbite Other - Specify (Go to INJ_S03A) DK, RF Go to INJ_Q04 INJ_S03A (What type of injury did you have? For example, a broken bone or burn.) INTERVIEWER: Specify. (80 spaces) DK, RF

Go to INJ_Q04

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Questionnaire: Main

INJ_Q03B

Thinking about the most serious injury, what type of injury did you have? For example, a broken bone or burn.

- O1 Multiple serious injuries (excluding multiple minor injuries)
- 02 Broken or fractured bones
- 03 Burn, scald, chemical burn
- 04 Dislocation
- O5 Sprain or strain (including torn ligaments and muscles)
- O6 Cut, puncture, animal or human bite (open wound)
- 07 Scrape(s), bruise(s), blister(s) (including multiple minor injuries)
- 08 Concussion or other brain injury
- Poisoning (excluding food poisoning, poison ivy, other contact dermatitis, and allergies)
- 10 Injury to internal organs
- 11 Dental injury
- 12 Hypothermia, frostbite
- 13 Other Specify

(Go to INJ_S03B)

DK, RF

Go to INJ_Q04

(Thinking about the most serious injury, what type of injury did you have? For example, a broken bone or burn.)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

DK, RF

INJ_S03B

INJ_Q04

Where were you when you were injured? For example, someone's house, an office building, construction site.

INTERVIEWER: If respondent says 'At work', probe for type of workplace.

- 01 In a home or its surrounding area (including respondent's home or other homes)
- 02 Residential institution
- O3 School, college, university (exclude sports areas)
- O4 Sports or athletics area of school, college, university
- Other sports or athletics area (exclude school sports areas)
- Other institution (e.g., church, hospital, theatre, civic building)
- 07 Street, highway, sidewalk
- 08 Commercial area (e.g., store, restaurant, office building, transport terminal)
- 09 Industrial or construction area
- 10 Farm (exclude farmhouse and its surrounding area)
- 11 Countryside, forest, lake, ocean, mountains, prairie, etc.
- 12 Other Specify

(Go to INJ_S04)

DK, RF

Go to INJ_Q05

(Where were you when you were injured? For example, someone's house, an office building, construction site.)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

DK, RF

INJ_S04

INJ_Q05	What were you doing when you were inju	ured?
	O1 Sports or physical exercise (including school activities, running and playing)	
	02 Leisure or hobby (including volunteering)	
	03 Working at a job or business (excluding travel to and from work)	
	04 Household chores, outdoor yard maintenance, home renovations or other unpaid work	
	05 Sleeping, eating, personal care	
	 Going up and down stairs Driver or passenger in/on road motor vehicle (including motorcycles, trucks) 	
	08 Driver or passenger in/on off-road motor vehicle (including boat, ATV, snowmobile)	
	09 Walking	
	10 Other - Specify DK, RF	(Go to INJ_S05)
	Go to INJ_C06) `
INJ_S05	(What were you doing when you were in	jured?)
	INTERVIEWER: Specify.	
	(80 spaces)	
	DK, RF	
INJ_C06	If (INJ_Q03A = 09 (poisoning) or 12 (hypoth (poisoning) or 12 (hypothermia, frostbite)), of therwise, go to INJ_Q06.	
INJ_Q06	Was the injury the result of a fall?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to INJ_Q08) (Go to INJ_Q08)
	DIA, IAI	(30 to 1140_000)

INJ_Q07

How did you fall?

- 01 While skating, skiing or snowboarding
- While engaged in other sport or physical exercise (including school activities and running)
- 03 Going up or down stairs / steps (icy or not)
- O4 Slip, trip, stumble or loss of balance while walking on ice or snow
- O5 Slip, trip, stumble or loss of balance while walking on any other surface
- Of From furniture or while rising from furniture (e.g., bed, chair)
- 07 From elevated position (e.g., ladder, tree, scaffolding)
- 08 Due to health problems (e.g., faint, weakness, dizziness, hip/knee gave out, seizure)

09 Other - Specify

(Go to INJ_S07)

DK, RF

Go to INJ_END

(How did you fall?)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

DK, RF

Go to INJ_END

INJ_S07

INJ_Q08

What caused the injury?

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: If respondent replies "Transportation accident", probe for details to code to categories 10-13. If not, code to category 1.

- 01 Transportation accident
- O2 Accidentally bumped, pushed, bitten, etc. by person or animal
- O3 Accidentally struck or crushed by object(s)
- 04 Accidental contact with sharp object, tool or machine
- 05 Smoke, fire, flames
- O6 Accidental contact with hot object, liquid or gas
- 07 Extreme weather or natural disaster
- 08 Overexertion or strenuous movement
- 09 Physical assault
- 10 Riding a bicycle
- 11 ATV collision
- 12 Snowmobile collision
- 13 Boating accident
- 14 Hunting accident
- 15 Thin ice
- 16 Domestic/family violence
- 17 Suicide attempt
- 18 Other Specify

(Go to INJ_S08)

DK, RF

Go to INJ_END

(What caused the injury?)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

DK, RF

INJ_S08

MENTAL HEALTH (MH)

MH_C01 If ProxyMode = 2 (Non-proxy), go to MH_R01.

Otherwise, go to MH_END.

MH_R01 And now, I'd like to ask you some questions about your feelings about your mental

health and well-being.

Some of these questions may be sensitive.

MH_Q01 In general, would you say your mental health is...?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

1 Excellent

2 Very good

3 Good

4 Fair

5 **Poor**

DISTRESS (DIS)

DIS_C01A If ProxyMode = 2 (Non-proxy), go to DIS_R01A.

Otherwise, go to DIS_END.

DIS_R01A The following questions deal with feelings you may have had during the past

month.

DIS_Q01A During the past month, that is, from [date one month ago] to yesterday, about how

often did you feel:

tired out for no good reason?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent.

1 All of the time

2 Most of the time

3 Some of the time

4 A little of the time

5 None of the time

DK, RF (Go to DIS_END)

DK, KF (GO IO DIS_END)

(During the past month, that is, from [date one month ago] to yesterday, about how often did you feel:)

nervous?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.

1 All of the time

2 Most of the time

3 Some of the time

4 A little of the time

5 None of the time (Go to DIS_Q01D)

DK, RF (Go to DIS_Q01D)

(During the past month, that is, from [date one month ago] to yesterday, about how often did you feel:)

so nervous that nothing could calm you down?

INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.

1 All of the time

2 Most of the time

3 Some of the time

4 A little of the time

5 None of the time

DK, RF

DIS_Q01C

DIS_Q01B

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Questionnaire: Main DIS_Q01D (During the past month, that is, from [date one month ago] to yesterday, about how often did you feel:) hopeless? INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary. All of the time Most of the time 2 3 Some of the time A little of the time 5 None of the time DK, RF DIS_Q01E (During the past month, that is, from [date one month ago] to yesterday, about how often did you feel:) restless or fidgety? INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary. All of the time Most of the time 2 Some of the time 3 A little of the time None of the time 5 (Go to DIS_Q01G) DK, RF (Go to DIS_Q01G) (During the past month, that is, from [date one month ago] to yesterday, about how DIS_Q01F often did you feel:) so restless you could not sit still? INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary. All of the time Most of the time 2 Some of the time 3 4 A little of the time 5 None of the time DIS Q01G (During the past month, that is, from [date one month ago] to yesterday, about how often did you feel:) sad or depressed? INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary. All of the time 1 2 Most of the time

(Go to DIS_Q01I)

(Go to DIS_Q01I)

Some of the time A little of the time

None of the time

3

5

DIS_Q01H	(During the past month, that is, from [date one month ago] to yesterday, about how often did you feel:)	
	so depressed that nothing could cheer you up?	
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.	
	All of the time Most of the time Some of the time A little of the time None of the time DK, RF	
DIS_Q01I	(During the past month, that is, from [date one month ago] to yesterday, about how often did you feel:)	
	that everything was an effort?	
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.	
	1 All of the time 2 Most of the time 3 Some of the time 4 A little of the time 5 None of the time DK, RF	
DIS_Q01J	(During the past month, that is, from [date one month ago] to yesterday, about how often did you feel:)	
	worthless?	
	INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent, if necessary.	
	1 All of the time 2 Most of the time 3 Some of the time 4 A little of the time 5 None of the time DK, RF	

SUICIDE (SU)

SU_C01 If ProxyMode = 2 (Non-proxy), go to SU_R01.

Otherwise, go to SU_END.

SU_R01 The following questions relate to the sensitive issue of suicide.

SU_Q01 Have you ever seriously considered committing suicide or taking your own life?

1 Yes

2 No (Go to SU_END) DK, RF (Go to SU_END)

SU_Q02 Has this happened in the past 12 months?

1 Yes

2 No (Go to SU_END)
DK, RF (Go to SU_END)

SU_Q03 Have you ever attempted to commit suicide or tried taking your own life?

1 Yes

2 No (Go to SU_END) DK, RF (Go to SU_END)

SU_Q04 Did this happen in the past 12 months?

1 Yes

2 No

SMOKING (SMK)

 SMK_C01 If Age >= 12, go to SMK_R01 .

Otherwise, go to SMK_END.

SMK_R01 The next questions are about smoking.

SMK_Q01 At the present time, do you smoke cigarettes daily, occasionally or not at all?

1 Daily

 2
 Occasionally
 (Go to SMK_C04)

 3
 Not at all
 (Go to SMK_C04)

 DK, RF
 (Go to SMK_C04)

SMK_Q02 At what age did you begin to smoke cigarettes daily?

(MIN: 5) (MAX: 99)

DK, RF

SMK_Q03 How many cigarettes do you smoke each day now?

(MIN: 1) (MAX: 99)

DK, RF

SMK_C04 If (HC1_Q06 = 1 (Number of household members) or HC2_Q01 (Number of household

members) =1) and (SMK_Q01 = 1 (daily) or SMK_Q01 = 2 (occasionally)), go to

SMK_END.

Otherwise, go to SMK_Q04.

SMK_Q04 Including both household members and regular visitors, does anyone smoke

inside your home, every day or almost every day?

INTERVIEWER: Include cigarettes, cigars and pipes.

1 Yes

2 No

ALCOHOL USE (ALC)

ALC_Q01

ALC_Q03

ALC_C01 If Age >= 12, go to ALC_R01.
Otherwise, go to ALC_END.

ALC_R01 The next questions are about drinking alcoholic beverages. When I use the word

'drink' it means:

- one bottle or can of beer or a glass of draft

- one glass of wine or a wine cooler

- one drink or cocktail with 1 ½ ounces of liquor

During the past 12 months, have you had a drink of beer, wine, liquor or any other

alcoholic beverage?

1 Yes

2 No (Go to ALC_END) DK, RF (Go to ALC_END)

ALC_Q02 During the past 12 months, how often did you drink alcoholic beverages?

1 Less than once a month

2 Once a month

3 2 to 3 times a month

4 Once a week

5 2 to 3 times a week

6 4 to 6 times a week

7 Every day

DK, RF

How often in the past 12 months have you had five or more drinks on one occasion?

1 Never

2 Less than once a month

3 Once a month

4 2 to 3 times a month

5 Once a week

6 More than once a week

DRUG USE (DU)

DU_C01

DU_Q03

56_661	Otherwise, go to DU_END.
DU_R01	Now I am going to ask some questions about the use of drugs and other substances for recreational purposes. I would like to remind you that everything you say will remain strictly confidential.
DU_Q01	Have you ever used or tried marijuana, cannabis or hashish?

1 Yes 2 No DK, RF (Go to DU_END)

If ProxyMode = 2 (Non-proxy) and Age > 13, go to DU_R01.

DU_Q02 Have you ever used prescription drugs for recreational purposes?

1 Yes 2 No DK, RF

Have you ever used or tried street drugs (such as cocaine, speed, solvents or steroids)?

1 Yes 2 No DK, RF

FOOD SECURITY (FS)

FS_R01	Now I'm going to read you some statements that may be used to describe the food situation for a household. Please tell me if the statement was often true, sometimes true, or never true for (you / you and other household members) in the past 12 months.	
FS_Q01	The first statement is: "The food that (you / you and other household members) bought just didn't last, and there wasn't any money to get more." Was that often true, sometimes true, or never true in the past 12 months?	
	 Often true Sometimes true Never true DK, RF 	
FS_Q02	"(You / You and other household members) couldn't afford to eat balanced meals." In the past 12 months was that often true, sometimes true, or never true?	
	1 Often true 2 Sometimes true 3 Never true DK, RF	
FS_Q03	In the past 12 months, since last [CurrentMonth], did (you / you and other household members) ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?	
	1 Yes 2 No (Go to FS_Q05) DK, RF (Go to FS_Q05)	
FS_Q04	How often did this happen - almost every month, some months but not every month, or in only 1 or 2 months?	
<u> </u>	1 Almost every month 2 Some months but not every month 3 Only 1 or 2 months DK, RF	
FS_Q05	In the past 12 months, did you (personally) ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money to buy food?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	
FS_Q06	In the past 12 months, were you (personally) ever hungry but didn't eat because you couldn't afford enough food?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	

COMMUNITY SUPPORT (CS)

CS_R01

The next questions are about family ties and supports available to you.

CS_Q01

Who would you turn to for support in times of need?

INTERVIEWER: Mark all that apply.

- 01 No one
- 02 Husband/wife/spouse/common-law

partner

- O3 Son or daughter (15 years or older)
- 04 Father or mother
- 05 Brother or sister
- 06 Grandfather or grandmother
- 07 Other relative
- 08 Friends, neighbours, co-workers
- 09 Employer
- 10 Elders
- 11 Clergy or religious/spiritual figure
- 12 Community/friendship centres
- 13 Other non-relative Specify

(Go to CS_S01)

DK, RF

Go to CS_Q02

(Who would you turn to for support in times of need?)

INTERVIEWER: Specify.

(80 spaces)

DK, RF

On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being very weak and 5 being very strong, how strong are the ties among members of your family living in your city, town or community but in another household? (For example, a relative or relatives who live in your community, but in another dwelling.)

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: If the respondent has no family members living in another household in his/her city, town or community, enter "0".

(MIN: 0) (MAX: 5)

DK, RF

CS_S01

CS_Q02

HOUSING (HOU)

HOU_R01 Now I would like to ask you about housing. HOU_Q01 Is this dwelling ... ? INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. If the respondent's household contains both owners and renters, such as a boarder, the dwelling should be considered owned. Owned by you or a member of this household, even if it is still being paid for Rented, even if no cash rent is paid DK, RF HOU_Q02 Is this dwelling in need of any repairs? Do not include remodelling or additions. INTERVIEWER: Read categories to respondent. No, only regular maintenance is needed (painting, furnace cleaning, etc.) 2 Yes, minor repairs are needed (missing or loose floor tiles, bricks or shingles, defective steps, railing or siding, etc.) 3 Yes, major repairs are needed (defective plumbing or electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.) DK, RF HOU_Q03 How many rooms are there in this dwelling? INTERVIEWER: Include kitchen, bedrooms, finished rooms in attic or basement, etc.. Do not count bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes. (MIN: 1) (MAX: 95) DK, RF The next questions are about subsidized housing. This includes rent geared to HOU R04 income, social housing, public housing, government assisted housing and nonprofit housing. It also includes rent supplements and housing allowances. HOU_Q04 Is this dwelling subsidized? Yes No DK. RF

HOU_Q05	Are (you / you or another household member) on a waiting list for subsidized housing?	
	1 Yes 2 No DK, RF	(Go to HOU_END) (Go to HOU_END)
HOU_Q06	How long have (you / you or another household member) been waiting subsidized housing?	
	INTERVIEWER: If less than 1 month, enter "1	" and select "months" on next screen.
	(MIN: 1) (MAX: 360)	
	DK, RF	(Go to HOU_END)
HOU_N06	INTERVIEWER: If necessary, ask: Is that in months or years?	
	1 Months 2 Years (DK, RF not allowed)	