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LEMETIS

Manitoba Metis Federation

Suppl. 1986

 june 3
census day

A Message to All Aboriginal People...

le 3 juin
recensement

Do you identify with one
of these aboriginal groups?

Status or
Registered Indian
Non-status Indian
Metis
Inuit

If you do,
count yourself in
on Census Day

- Here is Question 7 exactly as it appears on the Census questionnaire:


7. Do you consider yourself an
aboriginal person or a native Indian
of North America, that is, Inuit, North
American Indian or Metis?

- No, I do not consider myself
Inuit, North American Indian
or Metis
- Yes, Inuit
- Yes, status or registered Indian
- Yes, non-status Indian
- Yes, Metis


Answer this question as what you
consider yourself to be as of June 3,
1986.

- The Census is not a registration, it is simply a method of counting all the people.
- For a census to work, all of us must count ourselves in. Do your part. Fill in the questionnaire accurately on June 3.

THE CENSUS IS IMPORTANT


 le 3 juin
recensement


Count
yourself in!

 june 3
census day

Count yourself in!

Count yourself in!

 le 3 juin
recensement

 june 3
census day

1986 CENSUS ABORIGINAL PEOPLES PROGRAM

Background Information

Statistics Canada is required by law to conduct a Census of Population every five years. The next Census will be June 3, 1986.

Every ten years information gathered from the Census is used for redistribution of representation in the House of Commons. Each Census provides detailed information about the social and economic conditions of the Canadian people.

Who Uses Census Data?

Census information is essential to a wide range of organizations. Businesses use the data to estimate the size and characteristics of their markets and to choose new store locations. Governments use it to plan where and how to implement social and economic programs. The design of many services such as daycare centres, bus routes and senior citizens' housing depends on Census

data. The wide range of topics available from this one source at a national, provincial and community level makes the Census a unique information service.

How Is It Collected?

Approximately 45,000 people will be hired across Canada to collect the Census. It is planned that 25,000 of them will be students and other young people.

Every household in Canada will receive a questionnaire from a Census Representative. The completed questionnaires from urban areas are returned by mail and those from rural areas are picked up.

Four out of five households receive a short questionnaire containing 9 basic questions. Every fifth household receives a longer questionnaire with an additional 23 questions. This method permits a wide range of

questions to be asked from a representative sample of Canadians, but keeps costs down and reduces the burden on households.

The Census questionnaires will be available in both English and French. They will also be translated into 28 other languages. A telephone assistance service will be available in several languages.

What Questions Are Asked?

The questions asked include topics such as age, family structure, ethnic origin, languages, education, income, occupations and employment. All questions are approved by Order in Council. They have been developed after intensive consultation with data users and other groups about each question's value.

The 1986 Census will ask three new questions. One asks information about the disabled. The second asks aboriginal status. The third asks those with postsecondary degrees to indicate their area of specialization.

It's Confidential

The Statistics Act guarantees the confidentiality of information given. The act prohibits disclosure of an individual's response and all Statistics Canada employees take an oath of secrecy. Statistics Canada is also prohibited from sharing information on individuals with any other organizations, including other government departments.



Yvon Dumont
President

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

June 3, 1986 is Census Day. I, as President of the Manitoba Metis Federation, encourage all Metis in Manitoba to "stand-up and be counted" in this census.

The census will be important to us in several areas:

- 1) in the 1981 census there were only 20,000 Metis identified in Canada - our statistics show in excess of 120,000 Metis
- 2) the funding (provincial and federal) is allocated on a per capita basis.

Barbara Bruce, a Manitoba Metis Federation member who is well known in all communities, is working with Stats Canada as a Native Liaison Officer. She has done an excellent job in getting out to the Regions and assuring the Metis people are informed on the importance of identifying as Metis on the census form.

I am requesting everyone do as much public relations work as possible in their own communities to assure everyone identifies themselves.


In addition, we at the Manitoba Metis Federation Head Office are producing and distributing some 7 - 8,000 copies of this newsletter.

Please remember on June 3 - count yourself in.

W. Yvon Dumont
President
Manitoba Metis Federation Inc.

*Count me
in!*

THE 1986
CENSUS

 june 3
census day

THE CENSUS OF CANADA - A THREE HUNDRED YEAR OLD TRADITION

The first modern Census in the world was taken in Canada in 1666. Jean Talon, the Great Intendant, arrived to take charge of New France. He wanted to know where the colony stood; what people's skills were, how many men could be mustered to defend the colony, how many swords they had, and how many bachelors needed wives from France. Talon's enumeration recorded 3,215 persons with details about age, sex, marital status and occupation. Canada thus became the first country to use a Census as a source of economic and social data for planning the future.

Later Censuses added questions on livestock, crops, buildings, churches, grist mills and firearms. By 1739, there had been 37 full censuses and 9 partial ones.

Censuses were taken at various times until 1871 when the first regular ten-year or decennial Census of Canada was conducted, as provided for by the British North America Act in 1867. The decennial census was extended to the provinces and territories as they joined Confederation.

The 1871 Census, in addition to being the first census of the newly created Dominion, was also noteworthy because of a summary of pre-Confederation censuses compiled by Dr. J.C. Tache, the country's first Census Commissioner. The summary was published in Volume IV of the 1871 Census Report. As a result of Dr. Tache's interest in demography, Canada is probably the only country in the world to possess a detailed record of its growth from its earliest days. The volumes of the 1871 Census still interest scholars who go to Ottawa from many countries to study Canada's statistical system.

In 1905, a permanent Census and Statistics Office was created. Previously, a temporary organization had been set up at the time of each Census. In 1918, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (D.B.S.) was established. Under legislation enacted in 1971, the D.B.S. became known as Statistics Canada.

The West was growing rapidly in the latter part of the 19th century. Thus, in 1896, a farm and population Census of Manitoba was conducted to measure the changes that were taking place with such speed. This was extended to all three Prairie provinces in 1906. The first national quinquennial (five-year) Census was taken in 1956. In the Statistics Act of 1971, this mid-decade Census was made mandatory to ensure up-to-date information about Canada's rapidly changing population.

The seventh quinquennial Census of Canada, our 16th Census since Confederation will take place on Tuesday, June 3rd, 1986.

On June 3rd, be part of the tradition, count yourself in!

Count yourself in!

Count yourself in!

THE 1986 CENSUS

A special program...

The aboriginal peoples program is a component of the 1986 Census of Population. It has three objectives:

- 1) to ensure that the 1986 Census produces a high quality base of statistical information on Canada's aboriginal population;
- 2) to provide basic aboriginal population counts in time for the next First Ministers Conference on Aboriginal Constitutional Matters to support continued discussion of entrenchment of aboriginal rights in the Constitution;
- 3) to facilitate access to this data by aboriginal organizations and communities and to assist these groups in deriving the maximum benefit from this information;

The program was first conceived during discussions at the April 1985 meeting of the First Ministers Conference on Aboriginal Matters as a means of obtaining a reliable data base on which to found further deliberations. It evolved to its present form through a series of meetings with organizations representing all aboriginal peoples and with provincial and territorial governments.

If successful the program will meet two needs. It will produce statistical information needed to support further Constitutional negotiations with representatives of Canada's aboriginal population. It will also provide a valuable administrative tool to aboriginal organizations and communities; and a particularly timely tool as these communities achieve greater autonomy in the administration of their affairs.

Over the coming months, those leading up to and immediately following Census day on June 3, 1986, many Indians, Inuit and Metis will be employed by Statistics Canada both to carry out the public communications campaign and to carry out the enumeration of the population. In the 1981 Census, over 1,000 aboriginal people were employed in various census operations. This number will be surpassed in the 1986 Census.

Statistics Canada...

You may ask why this task has been assigned to Statistics Canada. As Canada's national statistical agency, Statistics Canada is highly regarded in the international community as a professional, innovative and effective institution.

In Canada, Statistics Canada has earned a reputation for neutrality in carrying out its mandate that is vital to its role of providing credible information to all parties on any issue we address. To ensure that this reputation for neutrality is protected Statistics Canada has no policy-making role. Therefore, whether the task be measuring unemployment, monitoring inflation or counting Canada's population, Canadians everywhere have come to rely on Statistics Canada to provide a fair and accurate picture.

Confidentiality...

As are all Canadians, you may well be concerned with the uses the information you will provide on your Census questionnaire will be put to. The answer is straightforward. The information will only be used for the statistical purposes of our agency. No other agency, including other federal departments, will be allowed to see the questionnaires of individual Canadians. The Statistics Act, under which the Census is taken, prohibits Statistics Canada or its employees from divulging information about any individual to anyone. All Census employees with access to information on individuals are required to swear an oath of secrecy. The Statistics Act provides strong penalties for anyone who violates its provisions.

Statistics Canada takes very seriously its commitment to protect the privacy of the information provided to us. Special rules and procedures have been developed to prevent even accidental disclosure in statistical tables of information pertaining to an identifiable individual. We take great pride in the fact that there has never been a reported breach of confidentiality in the history of our agency. Canadians expect no less and their trust is essential to the success of our programs.

IDENTIFYING THE ABORIGINAL POPULATION

To be able to provide information on the aboriginal population Statistics Canada must be able to identify responses from this population. The 1981 Census identified aboriginal persons from the question on ethnic origin.

Native people could specify to which group they belong, either

- a) Inuit
- b) Status or Registered Indian
- c) Non-Status Indian
- d) Metis

The question read as follows: "To which ethnic or cultural group do you or did your ancestor belong on first coming to this continent?"

This question appeared only on the long questionnaire which was distributed to 20% of the households except for remote areas of Canada where 100% of households received it.

A number of criticisms were made of the 1981 Census question and methodology ranging from the adequacy of the question itself to its inclusion among the questions asked of only a sample of households.

Statistics Canada was very attentive to those criticisms and has acted to improve both the methodology and the question for the 1986 Census. Extensive consultations were undertaken in order to determine the best way to improve the 1986 Census and to determine the needs of the different groups representing aboriginal peoples.

Senior officials of Statistics Canada met with representatives of all provincial and federal departments concerned with aboriginal peoples. As well, they met with the majority of national and provincial associations of native peoples. All of these consultations were very productive and provided a great deal of input for Statistics Canada. Every suggestion and recommendation was analysed, and different proposals were submitted to the various groups. After several meetings and a number of counter proposals it was agreed to add one question to the 1986 Census and to ask that question of every Canadian. Question 7, approved by the federal Cabinet in July 1985, together with other Census questions, is as follows:

Do you consider yourself an aboriginal person or a native Indian of North America, that is Inuit, North American Indian or Metis?

- No, I do not consider myself Inuit, North American Indian or Metis
- Yes, Inuit
- Yes, Status or Registered Indian
- Yes, Non-Status Indian
- Yes, Metis

Since the question will be asked of every Canadian rather than a sample of Canadians as in 1981 it will eliminate any sampling error which could arise from a 1 in 5 sample. Furthermore, there will be a procedure by which any persons who did not respond to the question will be called back. It is anticipated that the new questions and the new procedures will give a better count of the aboriginal population.

It should be noted that question 7 establishes no objective test or criteria for responding to any of the various aboriginal person categories of question 7. How people will respond will depend entirely on their own perception of the most appropriate response. Since the Census usually collects all the information for a particular household on a single questionnaire, usually completed by one member of the household, it will be important for household members to discuss how they wish to respond to this question. It will be possible to mark more than one response category (for example: Yes, non-status Indian and Yes, Metis).

Some Canadians will be asked an additional question concerning their ethnic origin. This question, number 17, appears only on the long form questionnaire and reads as follows:

To which ethnic or cultural group(s) do you or did your ancestors belong?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> French | <input type="checkbox"/> Jewish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> English | <input type="checkbox"/> Polish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Irish | <input type="checkbox"/> Black |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scottish | <input type="checkbox"/> Inuit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> German | <input type="checkbox"/> North American Indian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Italian | <input type="checkbox"/> Metis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ukrainian | Other ethnic or cultural group(s). For example, Portuguese, Greek, Indian (India), Pakistani, Filipino, Japanese, Vietnamese. (specify below) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dutch (Netherlands) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | |

Other (specify) _____

Other (specify) _____

Other (specify) _____

At first glance this question may seem to be an unnecessary repetition of question 7. However, it should be noted that some people, particularly of mixed ancestry, may not identify with the aboriginal population sufficiently to report themselves as an aboriginal person in question 7. They may, nonetheless, report an aboriginal origin together with other ethnic origins in question 17. This additional question will therefore provide valuable supplementary information for analysis of responses to question 7.

Housing

Information on household structures will provide invaluable information in the extent of doubling up of aboriginal families, living arrangements of the elderly, and cultural differences in living arrangements between the aboriginal and general populations.

- Tenure (home ownership)
- Shelter costs by type
- Number of rooms
- Number of persons per room
- Period of construction
- Heating equipment
- Fuel used for heating
- Value of dwelling

Housing information collected in the 1986 Census will provide an overall picture of the living conditions of native peoples. This information is needed in order for governments and communities to tailor policies and programs to the specific housing needs of different native families and households.

One issue which faces the native population today is housing affordability. Many native households, particularly in urban areas, spend a high proportion of their income on shelter. At some point this expenditure can impinge on their ability to consume the goods and services that are also required for an adequate standard of living. The Census provides information on this issue. It asks one person from each household to record the amount spent on utilities and on rent or mortgage. When these amounts are added and then compared with household income, they provide an estimate of housing affordability problems. Such estimates can then be used to direct housing assistance programs.


Not only do we need to know whether native peoples can afford their housing but also whether the available housing is suitable. In some cases the dwelling may not be large enough for the number of occupants. This situation arises when there are too few dwellings, so families must "double-up", and live in crowded conditions.

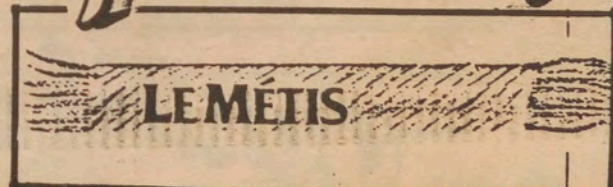
This is one reason why the Census asks respondents to record the number of rooms in a dwelling. The number of occupants in a dwelling divided by the number of rooms is a good indication of crowding and signals where new dwelling construction is needed.

Some native peoples live in dwellings that lack adequate heating facilities. The Census question on type of heating equipment produces information to determine areas of housing most in need of modern heating.

By comparing housing information from the 1986 Census with that from the 1981 Census, we can see whether there has been a trend toward improved housing for native peoples. This allows us to assess the usefulness of existing housing programs and to redirect attention to areas of need.



 **june 3** **le 3 juin**
census day recensement



Count yourself in!

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR INFORMED DECISION-MAKING

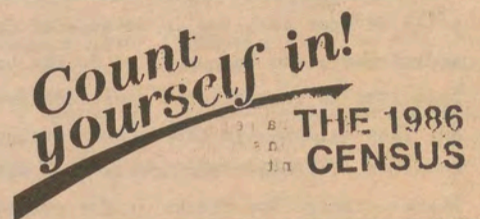
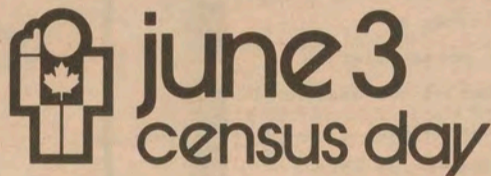
Statistics Canada anticipates that information from the 1986 Census aboriginal peoples data base will be used by aboriginal communities, businesses, and organizations, and of course by governments, in a wide variety of contexts to benefit the aboriginal population. These include constitutional negotiations on the entrenchment of aboriginal rights, self-government, land claims negotiations, formulation of economic development initiatives, monitoring employment equity, development of programs for the preservation of aboriginal cultures, marketing by aboriginal businesses, and development of programs in the areas of education, housing and income support.

Social/Cultural characteristics

- Ethnic origin
- Place of birth

As mentioned previously ethnic origin information will allow you to identify how many Canadians have some aboriginal ethnic origin but did not report themselves as aboriginals in question 7, how many people reported themselves as aboriginals but have no aboriginal ethnic origin (e.g. wives of Status Indians), and how the children of families involving an aboriginal and a non-aboriginal parent were recorded by respondents in answering question 7.

Information on place of birth allows you to determine where people born in a given province or territory now reside. It therefore provides a view of cumulative internal migration, a measure of the ability of a province or territory to retain its population in the face of the attractions of the other provinces and territories. It is then possible to inspect the characteristics of those who leave and those who remain to better comprehend the dynamics underlying this movement.



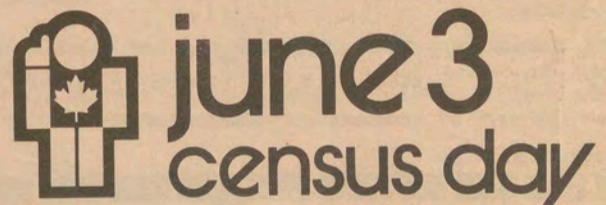
FOR WHICH AREAS WILL THIS INFORMATION BE AVAILABLE

Your areas...

For many purposes the standard areas for which Statistics Canada publishes data will suffice. However, you may have a more specialized need for an area not included among our standard areas. Some examples would include:

- locals of the member associations of the Metis National Council;
- a particular configuration of the proposed Nunavut and Western Districts of the Northwest Territories;
- the reserves administered by a particular band or all reserves administered by bands that are members of a particular tribal council;
- the service area of a native friendship centre.


Statistics Canada has the capability to provide you with a tabulation of its Census information for any of the areas mentioned above. The precision of the results will vary depending on the size of population and the location of the area required. Usually, the detailed geographic coding of Census information permits a reasonable approximation of the area requested. Expert staff are available to advise and assist those who make use of these services.



What do you need...?

As mentioned in the introduction to this pamphlet one component of the Aboriginal Peoples Program is to define and meet the needs of the aboriginal population for 1986 Census data. To permit us to achieve this objective a round of consultations will be held with aboriginal organizations, businesses and community leaders during 1986. The purpose of these consultations will be to determine what Census information, in what formats and in what forms of presentation is required by aboriginal organizations and how best we can facilitate your access to these products.

Due to time and budget constraints it will not be possible to visit everyone who is interested in commenting on possible products and services. We would however welcome any comments you might wish to provide in the event you are not contacted during the consultation process. These comments should be addressed to:


 Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada
Barbara Bruce

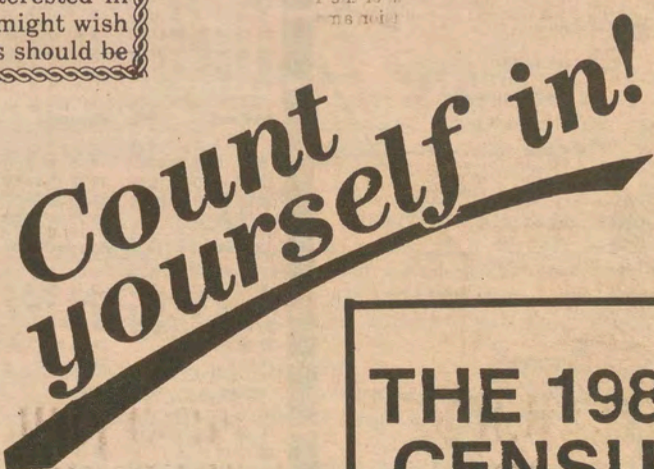
1473 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

Canada

(204) 949-7776



1986 Census of Canada / Recensement du Canada de 1986



THE 1986 CENSUS

HOW WE COLLECT CENSUS DATA

The process of gathering information for the Census of Canada involves a mixture of traditional and modern collection methodologies.

The traditional, or Canvasser method requires Census Representatives to conduct a door-to-door canvass of their assigned areas, interview a member of each household and record the answers to questions. This approach is, both time-consuming and impractical for today's lifestyles. Consequently, its use is limited to remote areas.

The modern, or self-enumeration method was introduced in Canada on a national scale in 1971. Since then it has been the main method of collecting Census data.

Essentially, a 'self-census', the new collection methodology has many advantages over the traditional Canvasser method. Information can be gathered by simply leaving a questionnaire for the family to complete at its convenience. This reduces the chance of error as the householder has the time to check personal records, if necessary. It also saves the Census Representative considerable time, and thus helps to keep the costs of the Census down.

Self-enumeration is implemented in two-ways: drop-off/mail-back and drop-off/pick-up.

Drop-off/mail-back is a method whereby a Census Representative calls at each dwelling in advance of Census Day and leaves a questionnaire to be completed by the householder. The householder is requested to complete the questionnaire for each member of the household and then mail it, in the return envelope provided, to a central location. The questionnaire is then sorted and returned to the Census Representative who checks it for completeness and follows up if necessary. This procedure is used to enumerate approximately 70% of the population. Generally, it is used in urban areas with a population of 10,000 or more.

Drop-off/pick-up is the procedure used in rural areas and small centres with less than 10,000 population. Generally, in drop-off/pick-up areas, mail services are less accessible. Approximately 28% of the population and 98% of the farms are enumerated by this procedure. As in drop-off/mail-back, a Census Representative calls at each dwelling and leaves a questionnaire to be completed as of Census Day. Instead of mailing it back, the respondent is requested to hold it until the Census Representative returns to pick it up.

Finally in areas where self-enumeration is not feasible because of travel time and costs, Census information is collected by the traditional Canvasser method. Essentially, the canvasser method is used in remote areas such as the North West Territories and the vast northern regions of the provinces. In this method a Census Representative visits each dwelling and completes a questionnaire for the household by interview. Although the area enumerated by the canvasser method is quite large, it only accounts for about 2% of the population.

Canada is not only credited with the creation of the modern Census, but is still regarded as a world leader in census-taking. On June 3rd, do your part by completing the Census questionnaire and counting yourself in!

CONFIDENTIALITY: A RIGHT GUARANTEED

The 1986 Canada Census

The information you give on June 3, 1986 will be kept **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**.



There's good reason for this. All CENSUS employees — temporary and permanent alike — take an oath of secrecy. The penalty for violating this oath is criminal prosecution with:

- fines up to \$1,000, or
- imprisonment up to six months, or
- both if convicted.

The Chief Statistician of Canada states that "there is no tradition in the history of Statistics Canada stronger than our commitment to protecting the confidentiality of each respondents' information."

You have a legal obligation to fill out the CENSUS questionnaire.

Your individual data will be rolled into that of hundreds of other households in your community. In this way, profiles of communities, family structure, housing, and employment can be constructed without jeopardizing your privacy.

In the 66-year history of Statistics Canada, there has never been a case of confidentiality being violated.



Confidential when completed

Only persons sworn to secrecy under the Statistics Act will have access to your completed questionnaire. Information derived from this questionnaire will be treated in accordance with the confidentiality provisions of the Act. Persons who have been sworn to secrecy under the Act are subject to prosecution if they violate these provisions.



Legal requirement

The information sought in this questionnaire is collected under the authority of the Statistics Act. Everyone is required to provide this information.

No one — not the police, not a judge, not another federal Department, not even the National Security Intelligence Agency — can obtain your individual CENSUS questionnaire.

Self-enumeration - cross-hatched areas and cities
Canvasser - all white areas



Count yourself in! / Soyez dit nombre!

Jan./janv. 1986	Feb./fév. 1986	Mars/mars 1986
1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30 31
April/avril 1986	May/mai 1986	June/juin 1986
1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30	31
July/juil. 1986	Aug./août 1986	Sept./sept. 1986
1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31	
Oct./oct. 1986	Nov./nov. 1986	Dec./déc. 1986
1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30 31	



Count yourself in!

THE 1986 CENSUS

Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada
 Barbara Bruce

1473 St. James Street
 Winnipeg, Manitoba
 R3H 0W9


Canada

(204) 949-7776

Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada

Manitoba METIS
Count yourself in!
June 3

1986 Census of Canada / Recensement du Canada de 1986

 **June 3**
census day

TRANSLATION OF THE 1986 CENSUS QUESTIONS

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Algonkian (Cree)* | Italian |
| Algonkian (Ojibway)* | Japanese |
| Arabic | Korean |
| Armenian | Macedonian |
| Cambodian | Magyar |
| Chinese | Polish |
| Croatian | Portuguese |
| Dutch | Punjabi |
| Filipino | Russian |
| Finnish | Serbian |
| German | Spanish |
| Greek | Thai |
| Hindi | Ukrainian |
| Inuktitut | Urdu |
| | Vietnamese |

THE QUESTIONS WILL ALSO BE PRODUCED IN BRAILLE

Translations for the more prominent dialects of Cree and Ojibway will be provided.

Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada
 Janet Assiniboine

1473 St. James Street
 Winnipeg, Manitoba
 R3H 0W9

Canada

(204) 949-8755

1986 Census of Canada / Recensement du Canada de 1986

HOW CANADA USES CENSUS INFORMATION

The CENSUS is the most crucial source of information about Canada. Every day, its results are used in thousands of ways by governments, businesses, labour unions and managers, service organizations and individuals. Here's how.

Federal Transfer Payments: Every person not counted by the CENSUS can cost his or her province up to \$900 in lost social services. That's because many provincial social programs -- health, education, welfare -- depend on federal transfer payments. These, in turn, depend on population counts for each province.

Municipalities: Local governments need CENSUS data to develop community programs and plan services. If CENSUS data were not available, many towns and cities would have to collect the information another way. In a 1978 survey, local officials estimated that conducting their own surveys would cost each municipality an average of \$50,000. It would cost much more today.

Business and Industry: Every 20 minutes, every working day, every year, someone in the business community phones or writes to Statistics Canada for CENSUS data. In fact, Canadian businesses account for 30% of CENSUS data users, ranking second only to government. This is not really surprising as this information is needed to develop employment plans, analyse markets and select new retail and manufacturing sites.

Health Care: Prince Edward Island has a higher proportion of senior citizens in its population than any other province or territory. That's important CENSUS data for the health care planners in Charlottetown. The aging of the Canadian population will have a severe effect on medical services across the country. In fact, a Statistics Canada study based on CENSUS data estimates that by 2031, the elderly will account for over two-thirds of all hospitalizations in Canada.

Labour Force: The 1981 CENSUS showed that almost 65% of Canadian adults were in the labour force. It also provided valuable information about those Canadians' job skills, their education, age and income. Such data are crucial to planners responsible for developing employment policies and programs in both the public and private sectors.

Social Service Agencies: In 1981, married women had an average of 2.5 children each; ten years before, they had had 2.75 children. CENSUS data that reveal social trends like this are needed by organizations which provide daycare centres, subsidized housing and other social services.

Women: Over 40% of Canadian women are in the labour force. Their average income -- \$8,414 -- is less than half that of men's. CENSUS data are used to assess the expanding role of women in the economy and to plan affirmative action programs.

Education: The 1981 CENSUS showed that almost 23% of Canada's population was under the age of 15. Such information, along with data about ethnic origin and mother tongue, help governments to project school enrollment and plan special programs, such as minority language instruction.


Agriculture: The CENSUS of Agriculture shows that between 1976 and 1981, the number of farms in Canada fell by more than 20,000. These data are important to the development of farm programs. CENSUS information also answers basic questions about food production, farm income and the amount of land under cultivation. To maximize cost-efficiency, the CENSUS of Agriculture and the CENSUS of Population are conducted at the same time using the same staff.

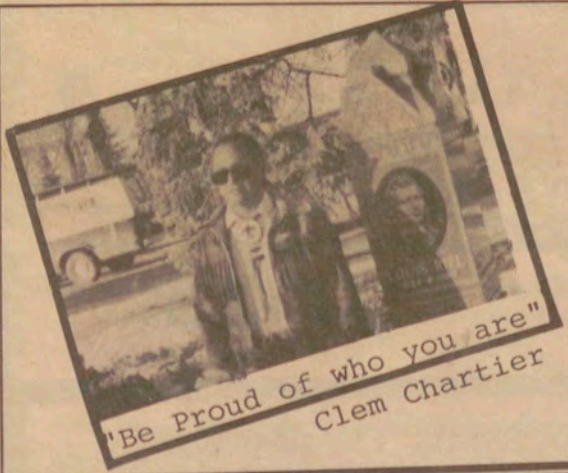
Disability: In 1986, the CENSUS will ask Canadians, for the first time, about any disabilities that may affect their work or their lifestyles. These data will help to forecast the need for special services and employment programs for disabled Canadians.

Aboriginal People: In 1981, native peoples numbered 413,000, about 1.7% of the Canadian population. CENSUS data are important to both governments and native organizations, which will need statistics about aboriginal peoples to negotiate native self-government. In the 1986 Census, all Canadians will be asked if they consider themselves to have native ancestry.

Parliamentary Representation: The BNA Act stipulates that the number of seats in the House of Commons will be determined by population figures collected by the decennial CENSUS.

Law Enforcement: Many communities use CENSUS data to decide how many police officers they need to serve their residents most quickly and efficiently.

 **June 3**
census day



"Be Proud of who you are"
Clem Chartier



Yvon Dumont
"I'm counting myself in
on June 3"

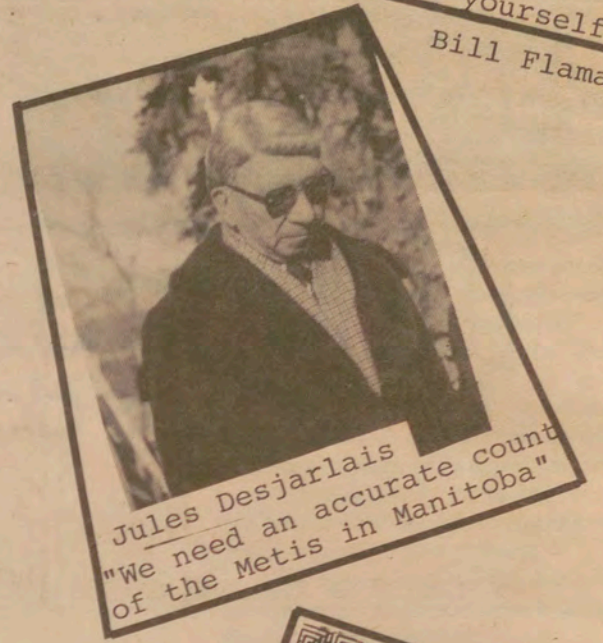


"Please! Count yourself in"
Bill Flamand

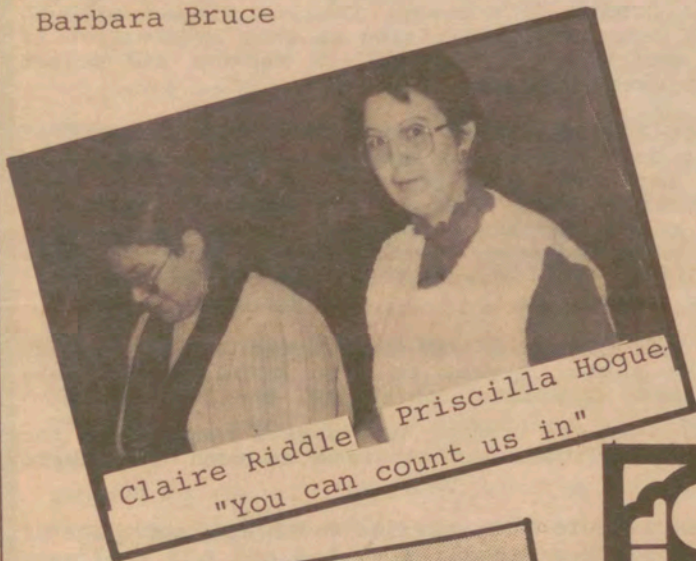


"I'm a Metis and proud
to be counted in"

Barbara Bruce



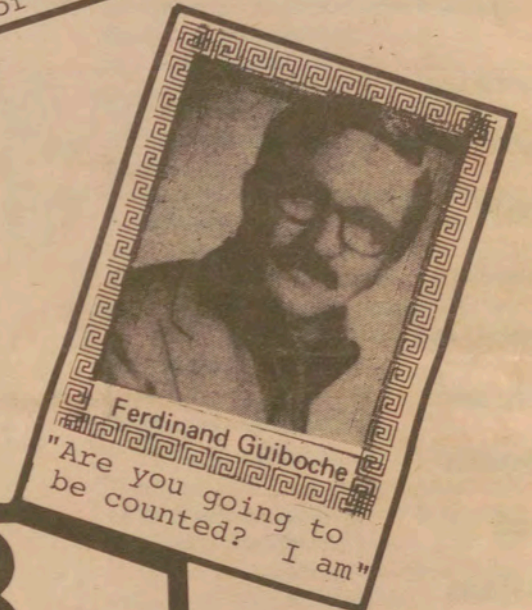
Jules Desjarlais
"We need an accurate count
of the Metis in Manitoba"



Claire Riddle Priscilla Hogue
"You can count us in"



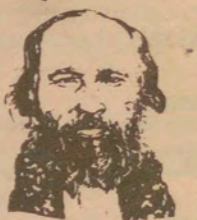
John Morrisseau
"We need an accurate
count of the Metis
in Manitoba"



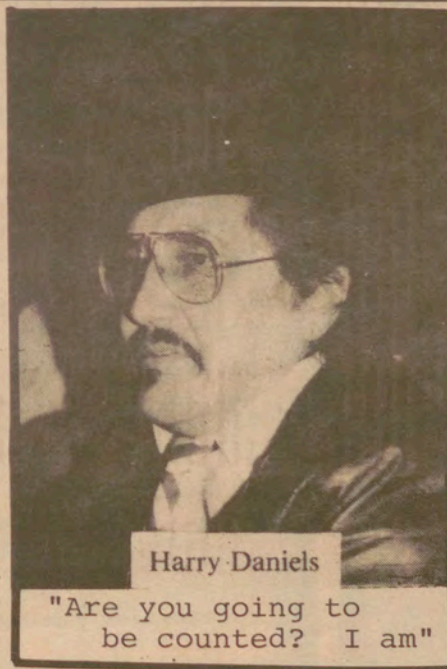
Ferdinand Guiboche
"Are you going to
be counted? I am"



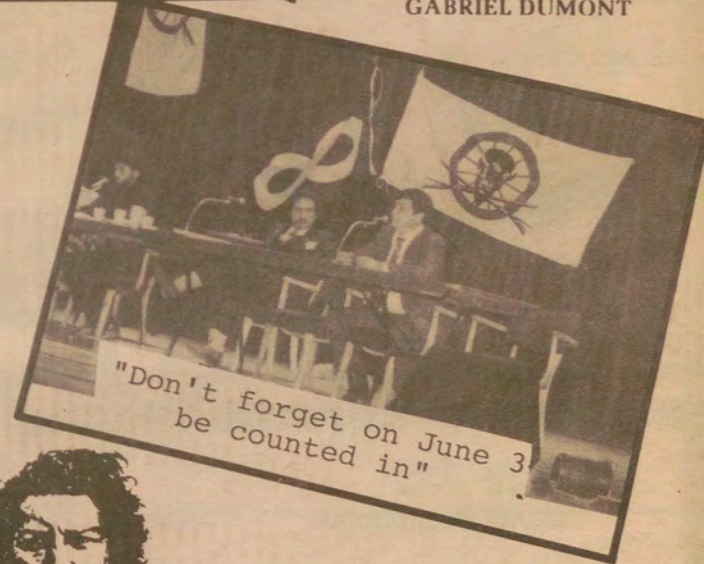
June 3 census day



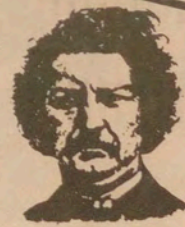
GABRIEL DUMONT




Harry Daniels
"Are you going to
be counted? I am"




"Don't forget on June 3
be counted in"



LOUIS RIEL


 Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada
Barbara Bruce
 1473 St. James Street
 Winnipeg, Manitoba
 R3H 0W9 (204) 949-7776


 1986 Census of Canada / Recensement du Canada de 1986

LE METIS

Count yourself in!

THE 1986 CENSUS