

Housing Tenure for Aboriginal Households in First Nation Communities by Degree of Community Accessibility

INTRODUCTION

This *Research Insight* examines housing tenure for Aboriginal households in First Nation communities by degree of community accessibility. It is based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey, and on the geography of First Nation communities obtained from Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada. Three tenures are examined: ownership, rental, and Band housing.

First Nation communities are classified into three zones for the Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (RRAP) based on their level of accessibility. “Accessible” communities are in the southern areas of Canada with easier road access. These 338 communities contained 58,065 Aboriginal households in 2011. “Less Accessible” communities lie further north in most provinces and are less accessible by road. These 121 communities contained 26,105 Aboriginal households. “Remote” communities are inaccessible and are generally found in the territories and Northern Ontario. These 72 communities contained 11,230 Aboriginal households.

In all, there were 531 First Nation communities. Accessible First Nation communities made up about 64% of the total, less accessible communities, 23%, and remote communities, 14%; these 531 communities contained, respectively, 61%, 27% and 12% of the 95,400 Aboriginal households living in them.

For more information, please see:
http://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/ab/hoprfras/hoprfras_007.cfm

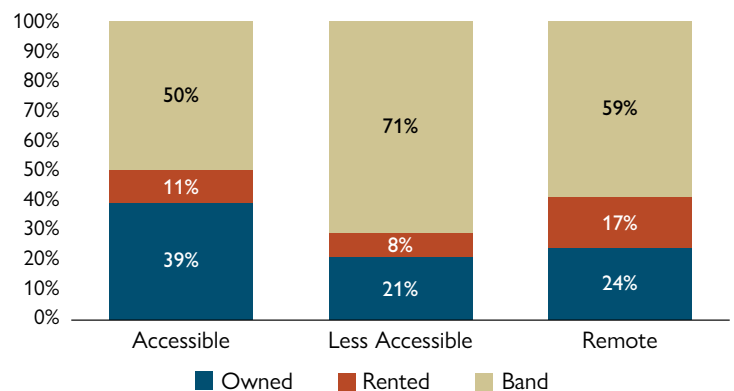
FINDINGS

Half or more of Aboriginal households lived in Band housing in each of the three zones. Band housing was particularly dominant in less accessible First Nation communities. Rented housing accounted for the smallest proportions of Aboriginal households in all three zones (see figure 1).

In less accessible First Nation communities with populations under 700, Band housing was the tenure of about half (54%) of Aboriginal households, but for those communities whose populations were 700 and over, about 80% of Aboriginal households lived in Band housing (see figure 2).

Band housing was the dominant form of tenure for Aboriginal households in First Nation communities regardless of their degree of accessibility

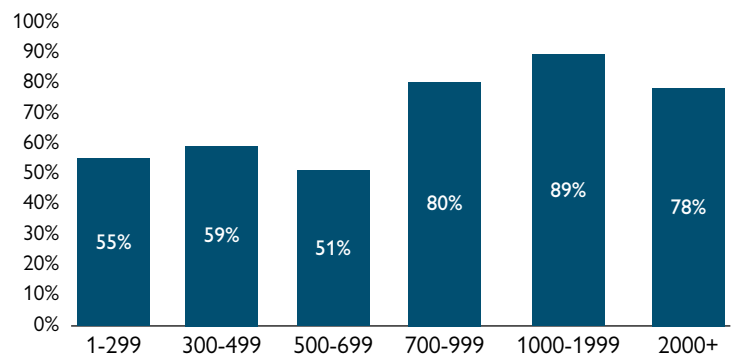
Figure 1: Proportion of Aboriginal households in First Nation communities, by tenure, by community accessibility, 2011



Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data), INAC (First Nations' geography)

Aboriginal households in less accessible First Nation communities with a relatively large population were more likely to live in Band housing

Figure 2: Proportion of Aboriginal households in Band housing by population of less accessible First Nation communities, 2011



Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data), INAC (First Nations' geography)

Ownership tenure was the dominant form of housing for Aboriginal households in accessible and less accessible communities located in B.C., accounting for about 60% in both types of communities (see figure 3).

Aboriginal households in accessible First Nation communities in Ontario and Quebec were also predominantly in owned housing (62% and 52%, respectively), but Band housing was the dominant form of housing in less accessible and remote communities in those provinces (see figure 3).

Aboriginal households in accessible First Nation communities in Atlantic Canada and the Prairies were predominantly in Band housing (see figure 3).

Rented housing was the tenure of about one third of Aboriginal households in remote First Nation communities in Quebec and the territories. Much smaller proportions of Aboriginal households lived in rented housing everywhere else across the country (see figure 3).

WHAT WE DO

Our role in housing includes providing federal funding for the construction, purchase and rehabilitation of suitable, adequate and affordable rental housing on-reserve and improving the capacity of Aboriginal peoples in managing and maintaining their housing.

FURTHER READING

2011 Census/National Household Survey Housing Conditions Series: Issue 8—Housing Conditions of On-Reserve Aboriginal Households (OPIMS 68502)

About First Nations Housing

RESOURCES

Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program On-Reserve | CMHC:
http://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/ab/hopr/fias/hopr/fias_007.cfm

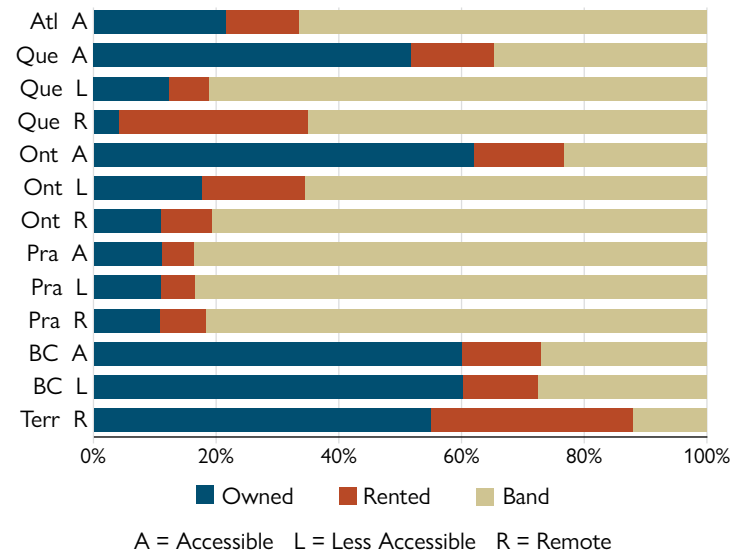
2011 Census/National Household Survey Housing Conditions Series: Issue 8—Housing Conditions of On-Reserve Aboriginal Households: <https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/odpub/pdf/68502.pdf>

About First Nations Housing:
<http://www.cmhc.ca/en/ab/abfinaho/index.cfm>

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In remote First Nation communities, Band housing is the dominant form of tenure for Aboriginal households, except in the territories, where more households own or rent their housing

Figure 3: Proportion of Aboriginal households by tenure in First Nation communities, by degree of accessibility, by region, 2011



* Some combinations of regions and degree of community accessibility had no First Nation communities.

**Represents the distribution of the sum of First Nation communities by tenure.

Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data), INAC (First Nations' geography)

ALTERNATIVE TEXT AND DATA FOR FIGURES

Figure 1: Proportion of Aboriginal households in First Nation communities, by tenure, by community accessibility, 2011

	Owned	Rented	Band
Accessible	39%	11%	50%
Less Accessible	21%	8%	71%
Remote	24%	17%	59%

Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data), INAC (First Nations' geography)

Figure 2: Proportion Aboriginal households in Band housing by population of less accessible First Nation communities, 2011

	Band
1-299	55%
300-499	59%
500-699	51%
700-999	80%
1000-1999	89%
2000+	78%

Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data), INAC (First Nations' geography)

Figure 3: Proportion of Aboriginal households by tenure in First Nation communities, by degree of accessibility, by region, 2011

		Owned	Rented	Band
Atlantic Canada	Accessible	21%	12%	67%
Quebec	Accessible	52%	13%	35%
Quebec	Less Accessible	12%	6%	81%
Quebec	Remote	4%	31%	65%
Ontario	Accessible	62%	15%	23%
Ontario	Less Accessible	18%	17%	66%
Ontario	Remote	11%	8%	81%
Prairies	Accessible	11%	5%	84%
Prairies	Less Accessible	11%	6%	84%
Prairies	Remote	11%	8%	82%
British Columbia	Accessible	60%	13%	27%
British Columbia	Less Accessible	60%	12%	28%
Territories	Remote	55%	33%	12%

Note: Some combinations of regions and degree of community accessibility had no First Nation communities.

Source: CMHC (NHS-based housing indicators and data), INAC (First Nations' geography)