



2006 Census Analysis

Aboriginal People in Alberta

Population **Employment** Unemployment **Income**

Education **Industry** Participation **Occupation**

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Aboriginal People in Alberta

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This report, *Aboriginal People in Alberta*, is one of three reports in the Alberta 2006 Census Analysis series that present results and analyses with findings from the 2006 Canadian Census. The 2006 Census Analysis series focuses on labour market activities in Alberta and includes analysis for the current and previous Census year(s).

The other two reports in the series are the Alberta Profile and Persons with Disabilities Profile.

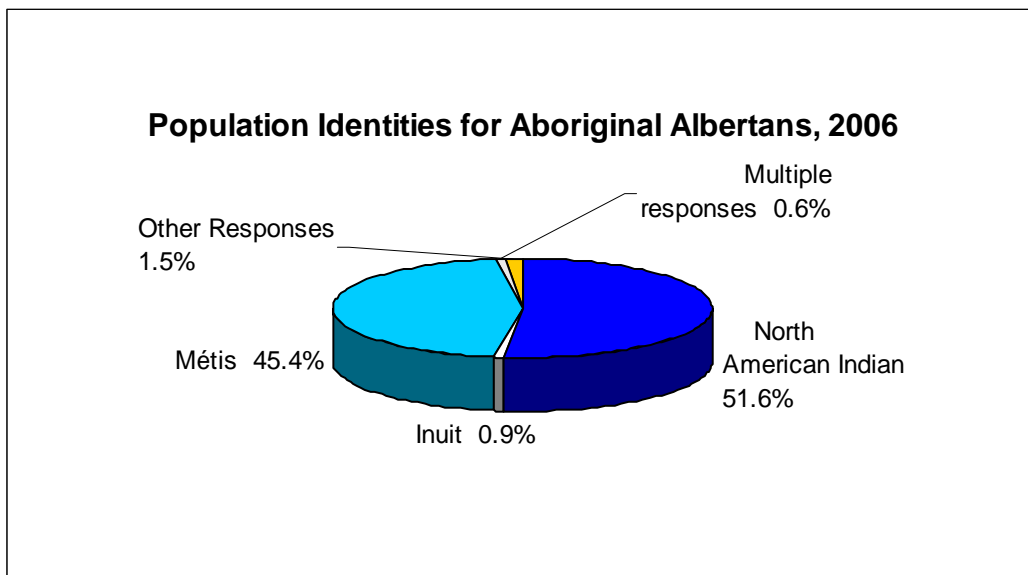
In the 2006 Census, Statistics Canada defined **Aboriginal identity** as those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group. These included: North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian Band or First Nation¹. Census data includes Aboriginal people living on and off-reserve. In order to avoid duplicated responses, the results presented in this analysis referred mainly to those who reported as "Aboriginal self-reporting."

¹ 2006 Census Dictionary, Statistics Canada – Catalogue No. 92-566-XWE

In Alberta, 97% of Aboriginal people reported either North American Indian or Métis identity. Over time, patterns in Aboriginal self-identification have changed. For example, in recent years a growing number of people who had not previously identified with an Aboriginal group are now doing so. However, the percentage breakdown in identities for Alberta's Aboriginal people has remained relatively stable over the past ten years.

The composition of individuals identifying themselves as North American Indians was 51.6%, and the per cent identifying themselves as Métis was 45.4% in Alberta.

Figure 1



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

Note: Data represents those self-reporting Aboriginal Albertans

The population of Aboriginal Albertans was younger than the provincial population

The age structure in Figure 2 shows a younger Aboriginal population than the overall provincial population. Close to a third or 31.3% of Alberta's Aboriginal people were aged 0 to 14, whereas children aged 0 to 14 represented 19.4% of the overall provincial population. While 10.2% of Albertans were over the age of 65, Alberta's Aboriginal people aged 65 and over were 3.8% of the Aboriginal population.

Figure 2

Alberta Population by Age Group, 2006				
	Alberta Total		Aboriginal People	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
Total Population	3,256,355	100.0%	185,600	100.0%
0 - 4 years	202,755	6.2%	18,200	9.8%
5 - 9 years	203,915	6.3%	19,105	10.3%
10 - 14 years	224,540	6.9%	20,695	11.2%
15 - 19 years	237,595	7.3%	19,410	10.5%
20 - 24 years	250,115	7.7%	16,275	8.8%
25 - 29 years	239,340	7.3%	14,670	7.9%
30 - 34 years	233,270	7.2%	13,610	7.3%
35 - 39 years	236,320	7.3%	12,980	7.0%
40 - 44 years	266,580	8.2%	13,105	7.1%
45 - 49 years	273,095	8.4%	11,070	6.0%
50 - 54 years	236,425	7.3%	8,945	4.8%
55 - 59 years	188,125	5.8%	6,370	3.4%
60 - 64 years	132,485	4.1%	4,125	2.2%
65+ years	331,795	10.2%	7,035	3.8%

Based on 20% sample data

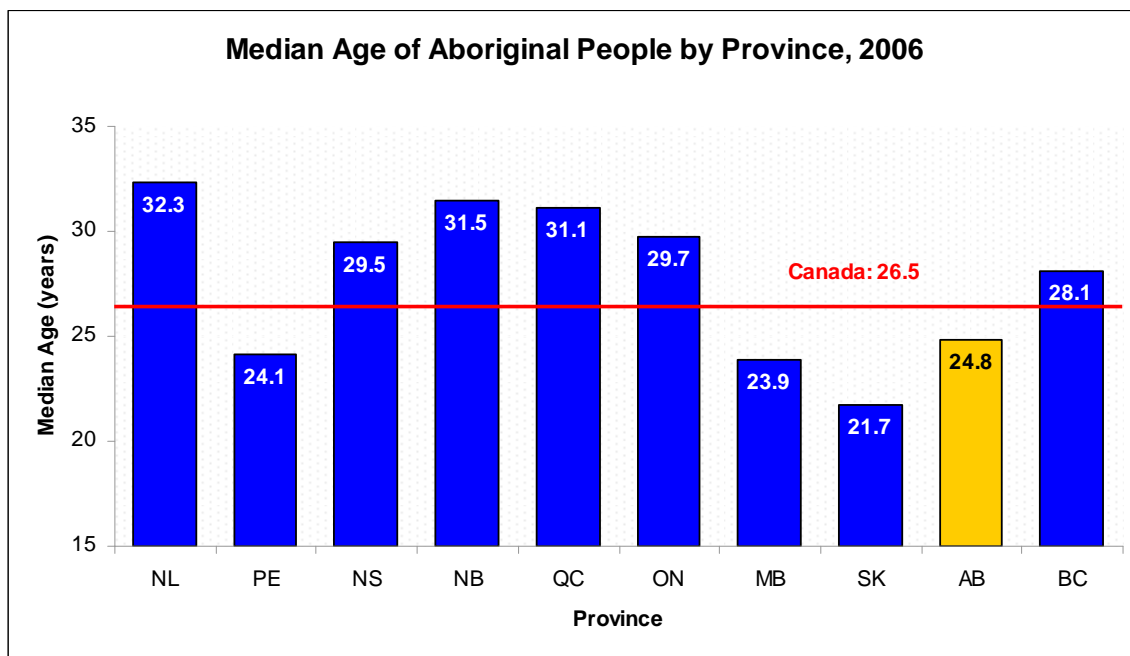
Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

The **median age** of Aboriginal Albertans increased 1.4 years between 2001 and 2006

The median age of Alberta's Aboriginal people was 24.8 years. Alberta's Aboriginal people had the fourth lowest median age in Canada, following Saskatchewan, 21.7 years, Manitoba, 23.9 years, and Prince Edward Island, 24.1 years (see Figure 3). The median age of Aboriginal Albertans in 2006 was 1.7 years lower than the national Aboriginal people's median age of 26.5 years; and was 11.6 years lower than Alberta's non-Aboriginal people's median age of 36.4 years.

The median age of Alberta's Aboriginal people increased 1.4 years between 2001 and 2006. Across Canada, the median age of Aboriginal people rose in every province except Prince Edward Island, which declined by 0.6 years. Figure 3 shows the median age of Aboriginal people for Canada and the provinces.

Figure 3



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

Almost five per cent of Alberta's working age population was of Aboriginal Identity

Figure 4 reveals that in 2001, Aboriginal Albertans made up 4.4% of all working age Albertans. This proportion increased to 4.8% in 2006. The number of working age Albertans who reported Aboriginal identity rose 24.5% from 2001 to 2006. Between 1996 and 2001, this increase was 32.3%.

Figure 4

Working Age Population, Canada and Alberta, 2001 and 2006				
	2001	2006	2001-2006 Change	2001-2006 % Change
Canadians	23,901,360	25,937,220	2,035,860	8.5%
Aboriginal Canadians	652,350	823,890	171,540	26.3%
Albertans	2,322,020	2,625,140	303,120	13.1%
Aboriginal Albertans	102,530	127,605	25,070	24.5%

Based on 20% sample data

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006, 2001

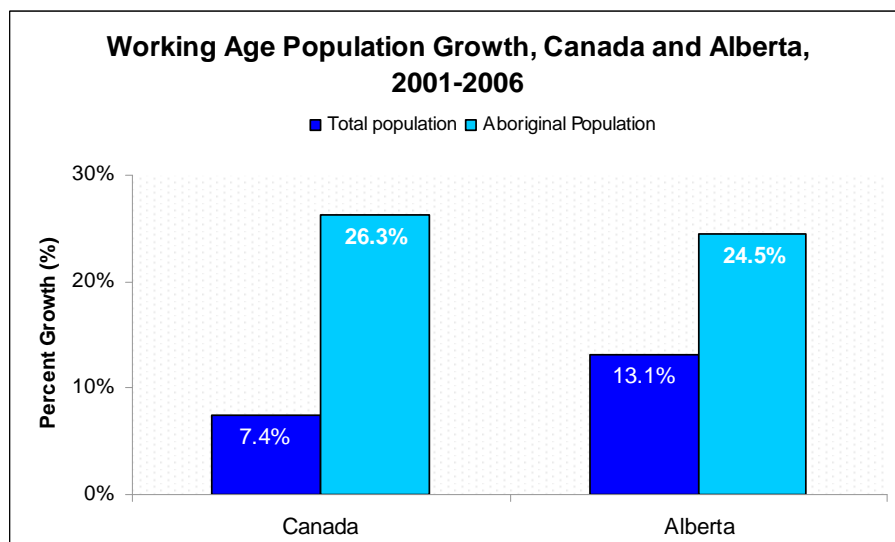
The growth rate of the working age population of Alberta's Aboriginal people almost doubled the growth rate of Alberta's working age population

The working age population of Alberta in 2001 was 2.3 million, and by 2006 this population increased to 2.6 million or 13.1%. The Alberta Aboriginal working age population grew 24.5%, almost double the provincial rate. The number of working age Aboriginal Albertans rose by over 25,000 between 2001 and 2006.

The growth rate of working age Aboriginal Canadians between 2001 and 2006 was also high. The growth rate at 26.3% for Canadian Aboriginal people was more than double the growth rate of Canada's working age population at 7.4%. (See Figure 5 in the following page).

The growth rate of the Alberta Aboriginal people aged 15 years and older, at 24.5%, was very close to the growth rate of the Canadian Aboriginal working age people of 26.3%. The working age population of Alberta increased by 13.1% between 2001 and 2006, higher than the Canadian growth rate of 7.4%.

Figure 5

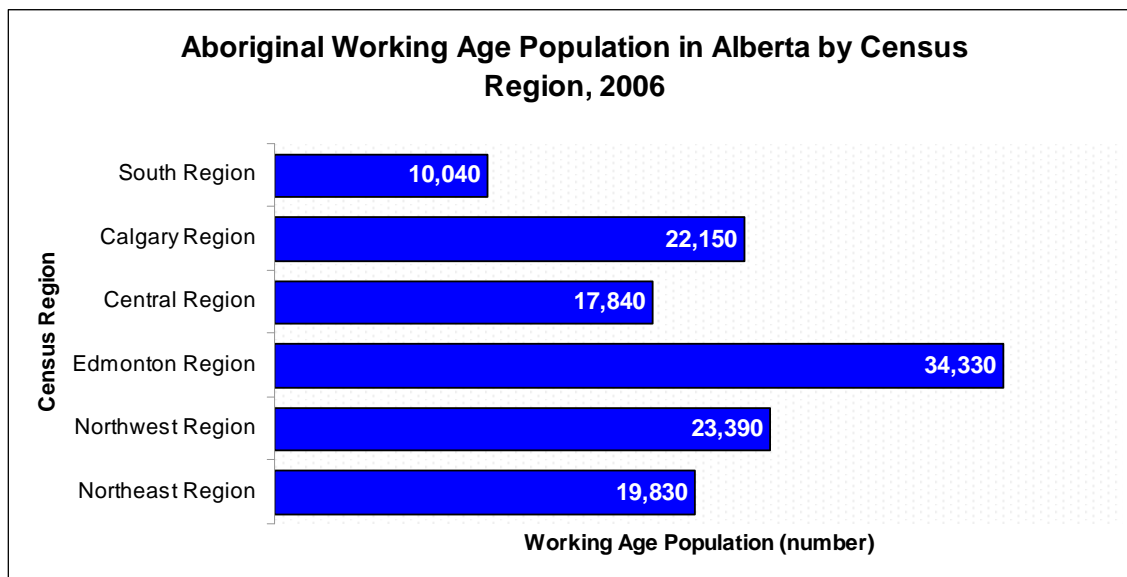


Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

The Edmonton census region had the largest number of working age Aboriginal people

Of Alberta's six census regions, nearly two-thirds, or 60.7%, of Alberta's Aboriginal people age 15 and over lived in the Edmonton, the Northwest, and the Northeast census regions in 2006. The Edmonton census region had the highest working age population of Aboriginal people at 34,330, 26.9% of the total Alberta Aboriginal working age population (Figure 6).

Figure 6



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

Note: Differences in the total numbers are due to rounding

Aboriginal labour force grew more than Alberta's labour force between 2001 and 2006

Figure 7 displays the labour force statistics for Albertans and Aboriginal Albertans. Aboriginal people made up 4.5% of the Alberta's labour force. Between 2001 and 2006, the Alberta labour force increased by 246,060 or 14.5%. The Alberta Aboriginal labour force rose by 21,430 or 32.6%.

The proportions of the working age population that was in the labour force in 2001 and 2006 for Albertans and for Aboriginal Albertans remained similar. In 2006, 74% of Alberta's working age population was in the labour force, compared to 64% of the Aboriginal's working age population.

Figure 7

Working Age Population, Alberta, 2001 and 2006						
	Alberta Totals			Aboriginal People		
	2001	2006	% Change	2001	2006	% Change
Working Age Population	2,322,020	2,625,140	13.1%	102,525	127,605	24.5%
Labour Force Numbers	1,696,760	1,942,820	14.5%	65,780	87,210	32.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

Based on 20% sample data

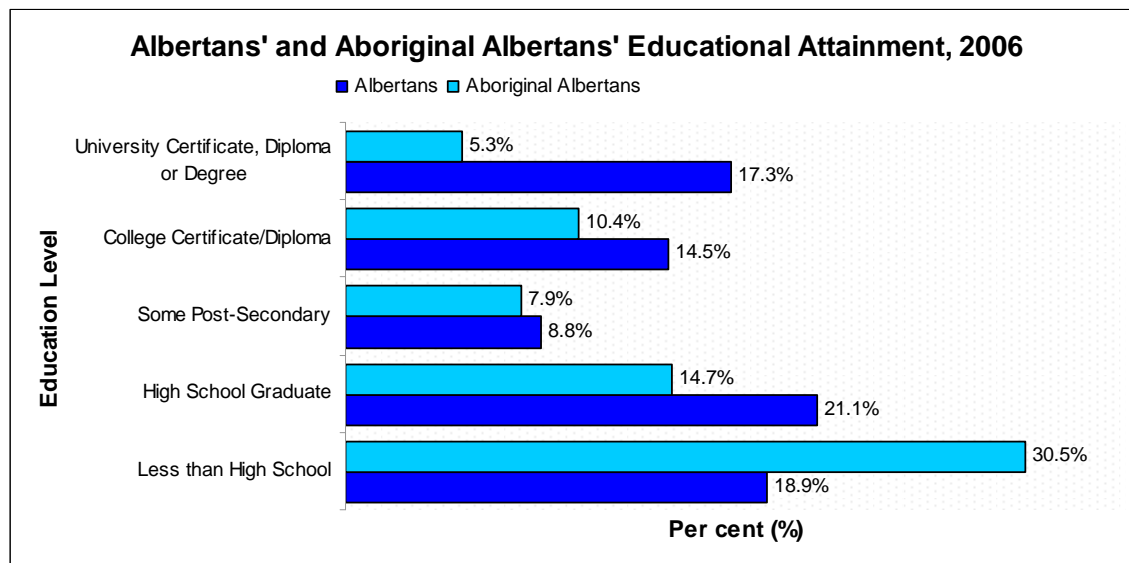
Includes all self-reporting Aboriginal people

Over twenty per cent of the Aboriginal people in Alberta had some post-secondary certificates, post-secondary diplomas, or university degrees

Figure 8 shows the per cent of employed Aboriginal people by the [highest educational level attained](#). In 2006, 30.5% of Aboriginal Albertans had less than a high school education, which is lower than the proportion in 2001 of 47.6%. A higher proportion of employed Aboriginal people in Alberta had a University degree in 2006, 3.9%, compared to 2.5% in 2001.

The gap between Aboriginal people and all Albertans with less than a high school education has narrowed. From 17.0 percentage points in 2001, the difference is reduced to 11.6 percentage points in 2006.

Figure 8

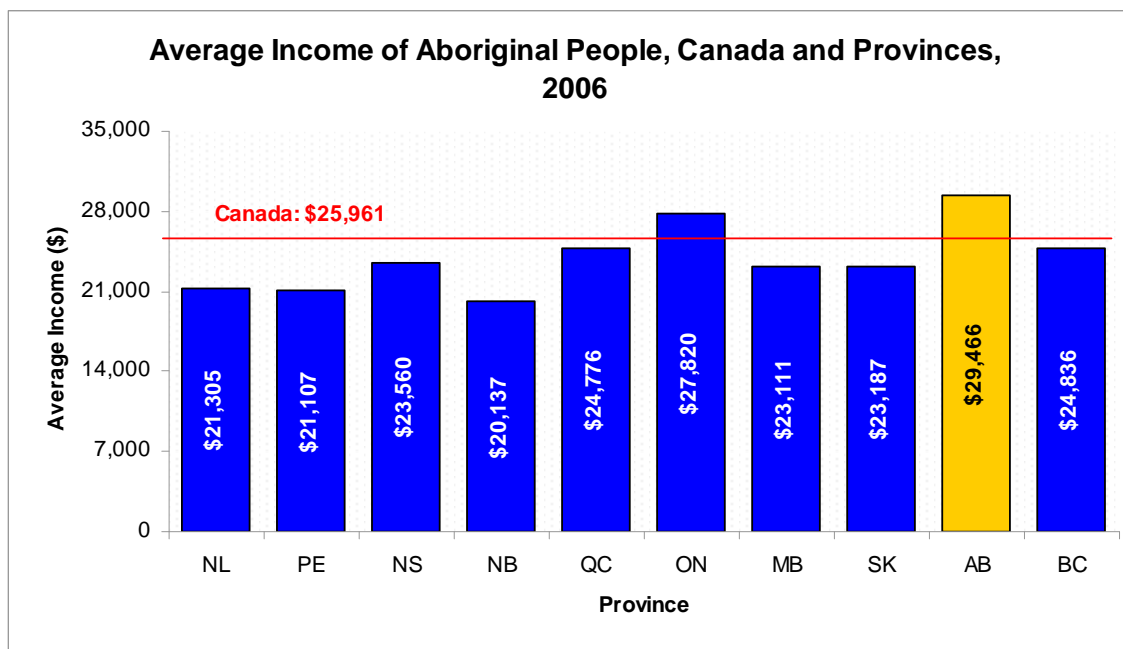


Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

The **average income** for Alberta's Aboriginal people was the highest among Aboriginal people in Canada

The average income in 2006 for Aboriginal people in Canada and the provinces is displayed in Figure 9. The average annual income of \$29,466 for Alberta's Aboriginal people was \$3,505 above the national average for Aboriginal people.

Figure 9



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

The average income for Aboriginal males in Alberta was higher than the Canadian Aboriginal males

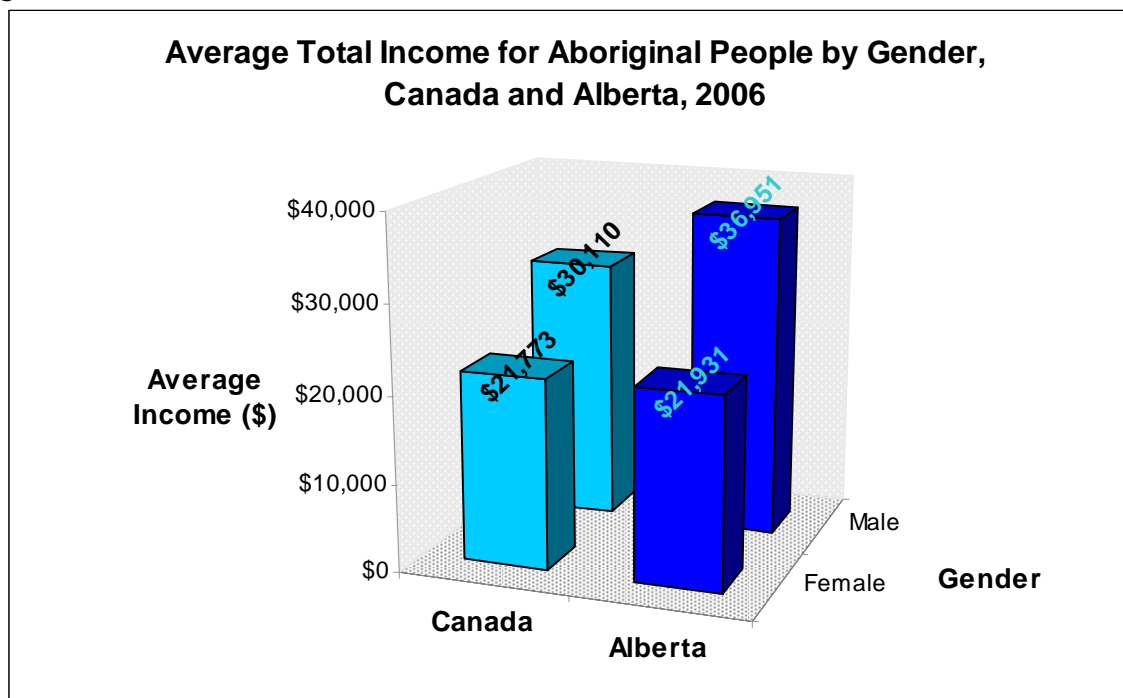
Figure 10, on the next page, shows that the average income for Alberta's Aboriginal males was \$6,841 more than that of Canadian Aboriginal males in 2006. In 2001, Alberta's Aboriginal males had income that was \$1,600 higher, on average, than their Canadian counterparts.

Aboriginal males in Alberta had higher average income than Aboriginal females

The average income for Aboriginal males in Alberta was \$15,020 higher than for Aboriginal females.

For Alberta's Aboriginal females, their average income in 2006 was \$158 more than their Canadian counterparts. In 2001, the average income for Alberta's Aboriginal females was \$900 less than the average income for Canadian Aboriginal females.

Figure 10



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

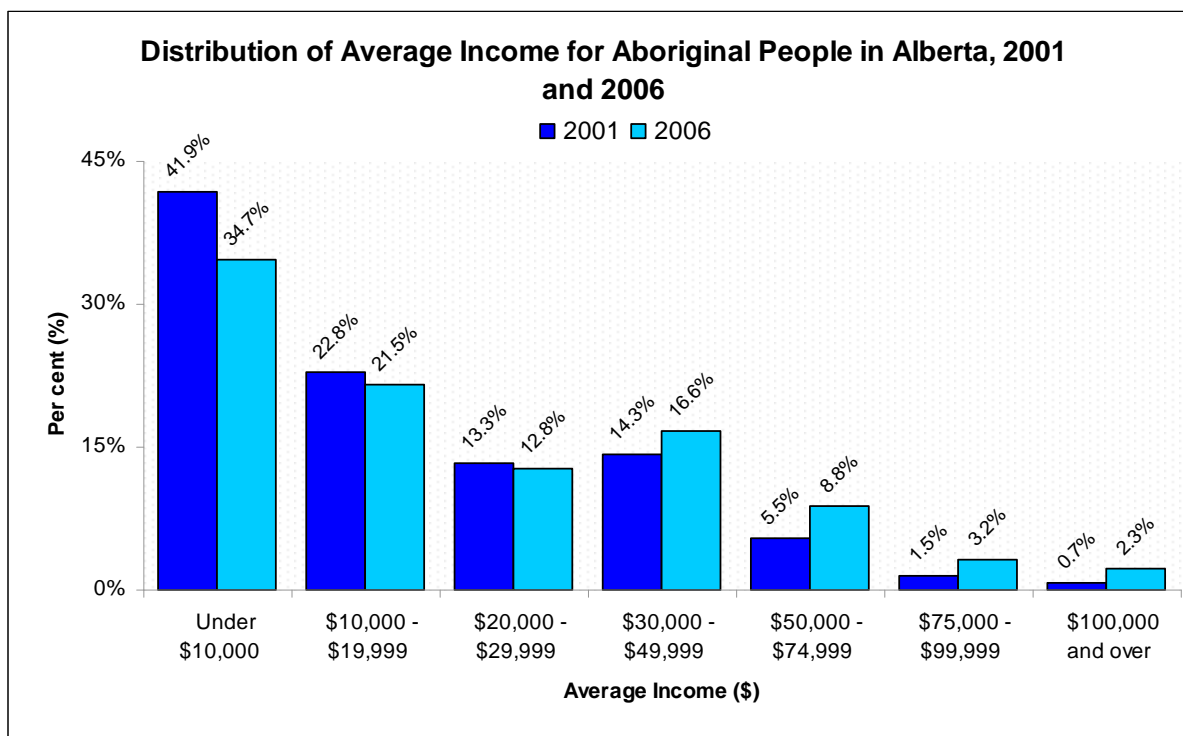
The average income for Aboriginal Albertans increased between 2001 and 2006

Figure 11, on the next page, shows the distribution of average income for Aboriginal Albertans in 2001 and 2006. The average income for Alberta's Aboriginal people increased between 2001 and 2006. During this period, the proportion of Alberta's Aboriginal people with an average income of less than \$10,000 decreased by 7.2 percentage points. The proportion of Alberta's Aboriginal people with under \$20,000 income also declined. Nearly two-thirds, or 64.7% of Alberta's Aboriginal people had average income below \$20,000 in 2001. In 2006, 56.2% of Alberta's Aboriginal people had average incomes less than \$20,000.

Average Income

There were proportionately more Aboriginal people in Alberta who had an average income above \$30,000 in 2006 compared to 2001. Aboriginal people with an average income below \$30,000 were proportionately smaller in 2006 than in 2001. The percentage of Aboriginal people earning between \$50,000 and \$74,999 rose the most in 2006, increasing 3.3 percentage points from 2001.

Figure 11

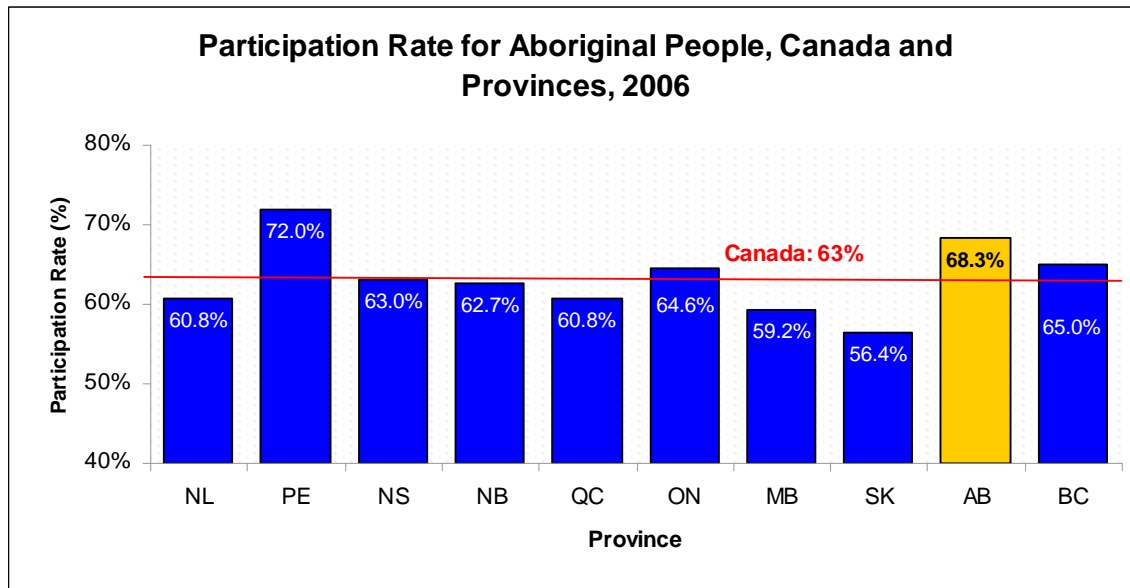


Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

Alberta's Aboriginal people had the second highest participation rate of all Aboriginal people in Canada, after Prince Edward Island

Figure 12 shows that, after Prince Edward Island's 72.0%, Alberta's Aboriginal participation rate of 68.3% was the second highest in Canada. The participation rate of Alberta's Aboriginal people was 5.3 percentage points higher than the national average of 63% for Aboriginal people.

Figure 12

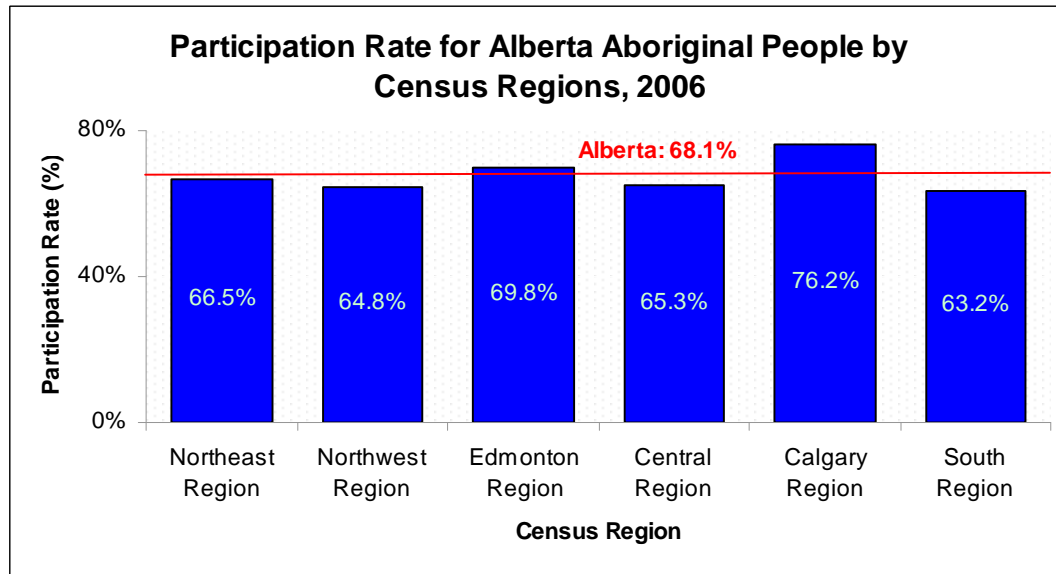


Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

The Calgary census region had the highest participation rate for Alberta's Aboriginal people in the province

Figure 13, on the next page, shows the Aboriginal participation rates for the six census regions in Alberta. In 2006, the Calgary region had the highest Aboriginal participation rate. At 76.2%, the participation rate in the Calgary census region was 12.4 percentage points above the provincial average of 68.1% for Aboriginal people. The south census region had the lowest aboriginal participation rate, at 63.2%.

Figure 13



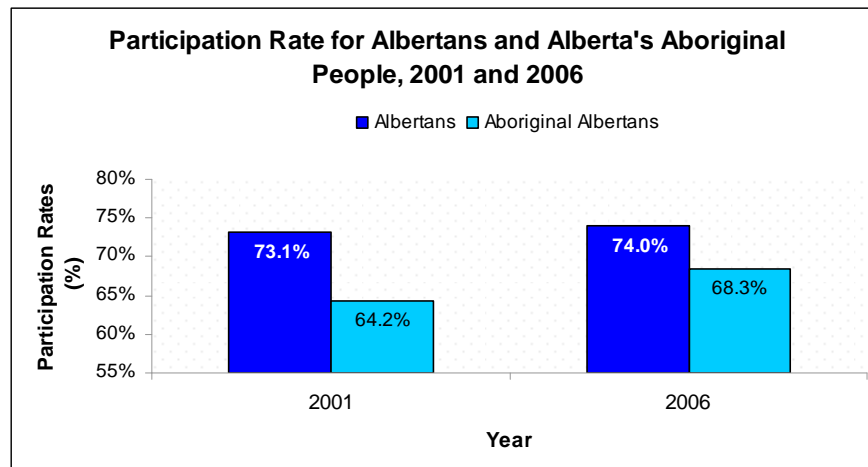
Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

The increase in the participation rate was higher for Alberta's Aboriginal people than for all Albertans between 2001 and 2006

Figure 14 shows participation rates for Alberta's Aboriginal People and all Albertans in 2001 and 2006. Between 2001 and 2006, Albertans' participation rate increased by 0.9 percentage points, while the participation rate for Aboriginal Albertans increased by 4.1 percentage points, over four times the growth of the provincial participation rate.

In 2006, the difference in the participation rates between all Albertans and Aboriginal people in Alberta has narrowed. Albertans' participation rate was 5.7 percentage points higher than that of Aboriginal Albertans in 2006, down from the 8.9 percentage point difference in 2001.

Figure 14



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

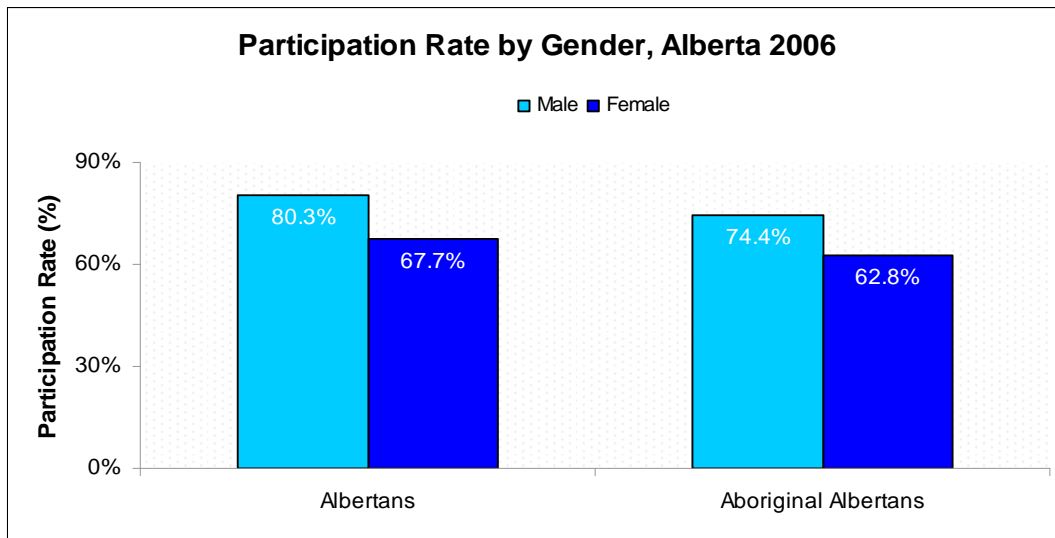
Alberta's Aboriginal males had higher participation rates than Aboriginal females

The participation rates by gender for Alberta's Aboriginal people and all Albertans in 2006 is shown in Figure 15. Male participation rates were higher than female participation rates in Alberta for both Albertans and Aboriginal Albertans. The gender difference in participation rates was 12.6 percentage points for Albertans, and 11.6 percentage points for Aboriginal people.

For males, the participation rate for Albertans was 5.9 percentage points higher than for Aboriginal males in 2006. This difference has narrowed from the 9.4 percentage point gap in 2001.

The difference in the participation rates between female Albertans and Aboriginal females was 4.9 percentage points in 2006, which was smaller than the 7.9 percentage point gap in 2001.

Figure 15



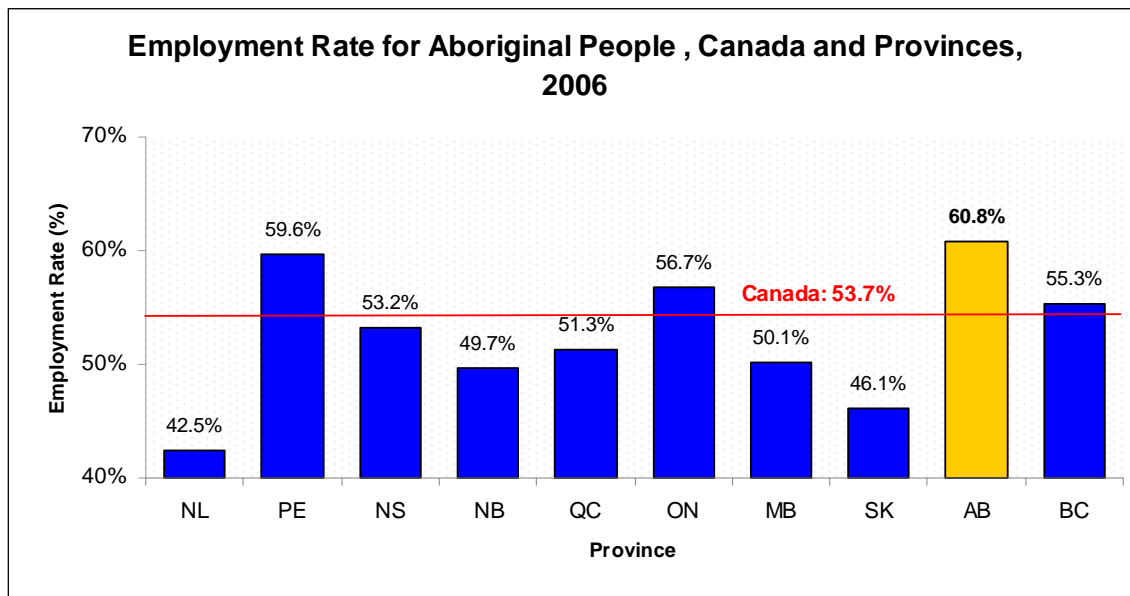
Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

Alberta's Aboriginal people had the highest **employment rate** of Aboriginal people in all Canadian provinces

Figure 16 shows the employment rates for Aboriginal people in Canada and the provinces. The employment rate of 60.8% for Alberta's Aboriginal people in 2006 was the highest of the ten provinces. This rate was 7.1 percentage points higher than the national employment rate of 53.7%.

The employment rate for Aboriginal Albertans in 2006 was 6.2 percentage points higher than in 2001.

Figure 16

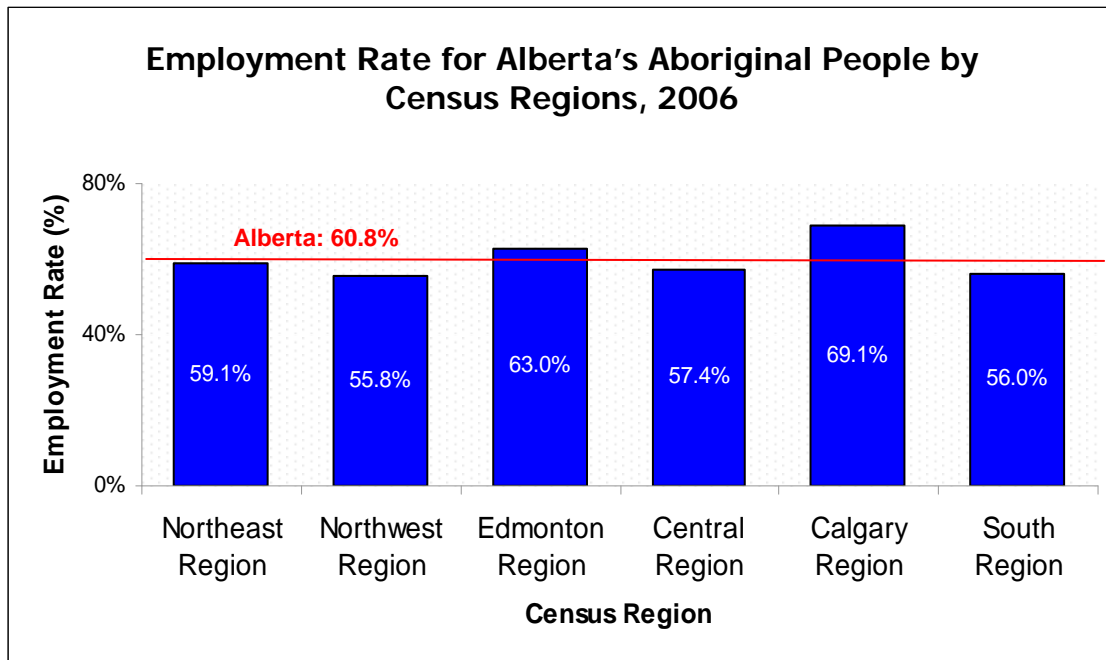


Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

Employment rates for Alberta's Aboriginal people in the Edmonton and Calgary census regions were higher than elsewhere in the province

The employment rates in the six census regions are shown in Figure 17 on the next page. At 69.1%, the employment rate for Aboriginal people in the Calgary census region was the highest in the province. Employment rate in the Edmonton region, at 63.0%, was higher than the provincial average for Aboriginal people of 60.8%. The employment rate was the lowest in the Northwest region, at 55.8%.

Figure 17



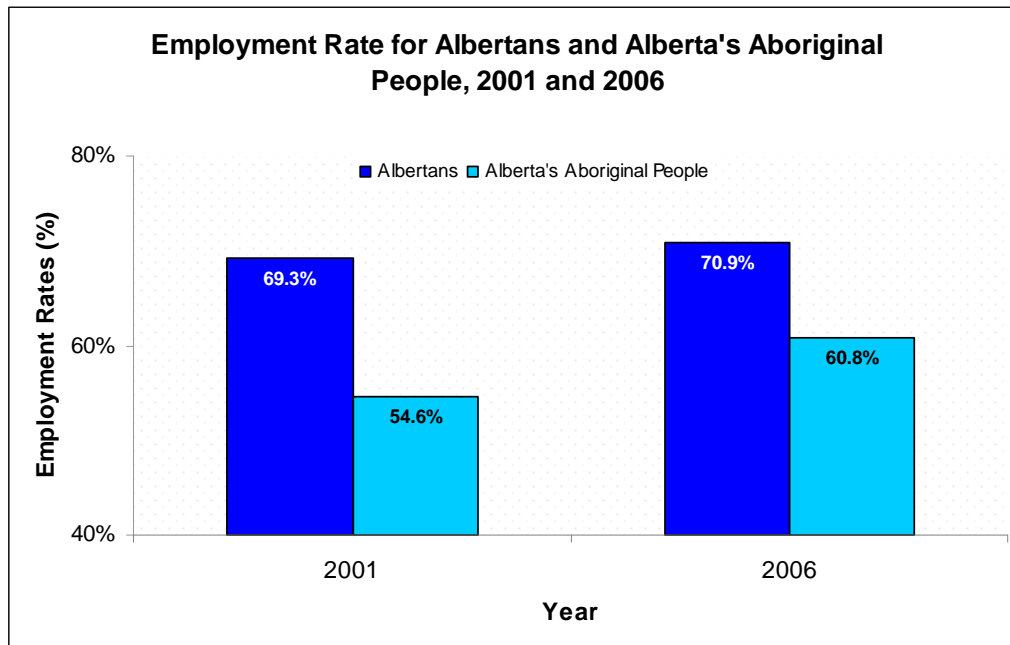
Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

Between 2001 and 2006, the increase in the employment rate for Alberta's Aboriginal people was greater than the increase in employment rate for all Albertans

Employment rates for Alberta's Aboriginal people rose 6.2 percentage points between 2001 and 2006. Over the same period, the provincial employment rate increased 1.6 percentage points. Figure 18, on the next page, shows the employment rates for all Albertans and Alberta's Aboriginal people for 2001 and 2006.

In 2006, the employment rate difference between Albertans and Alberta's Aboriginal people was 10.1 percentage points, which is a smaller difference than the 14.7 percentage points gap in 2001.

Figure 18



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

In 2006, nearly eighty thousands Aboriginal Albertans were **employed**; this was higher than the 55,980 total employment in 2001 (Figure 19).

Of all employed Aboriginal Albertans, more than half, or 51.8%, were males

Just under half or 48.2% of Alberta's Aboriginal people in employment were female in 2006, higher than the 45.9% for all Albertan females. Figure 21 shows total employment numbers by gender for both Alberta's Aboriginal people and all Albertans.

Figure 19

Employment by Gender, Alberta, 2006				
	Aboriginal People		All Albertans	
	Employed	% of total	Employed	% of total
Total	77,570	100.0%	1,859,960	100.0%
Male	40,185	51.8%	1,006,865	54.1%
Female	37,390	48.2%	853,100	45.9%

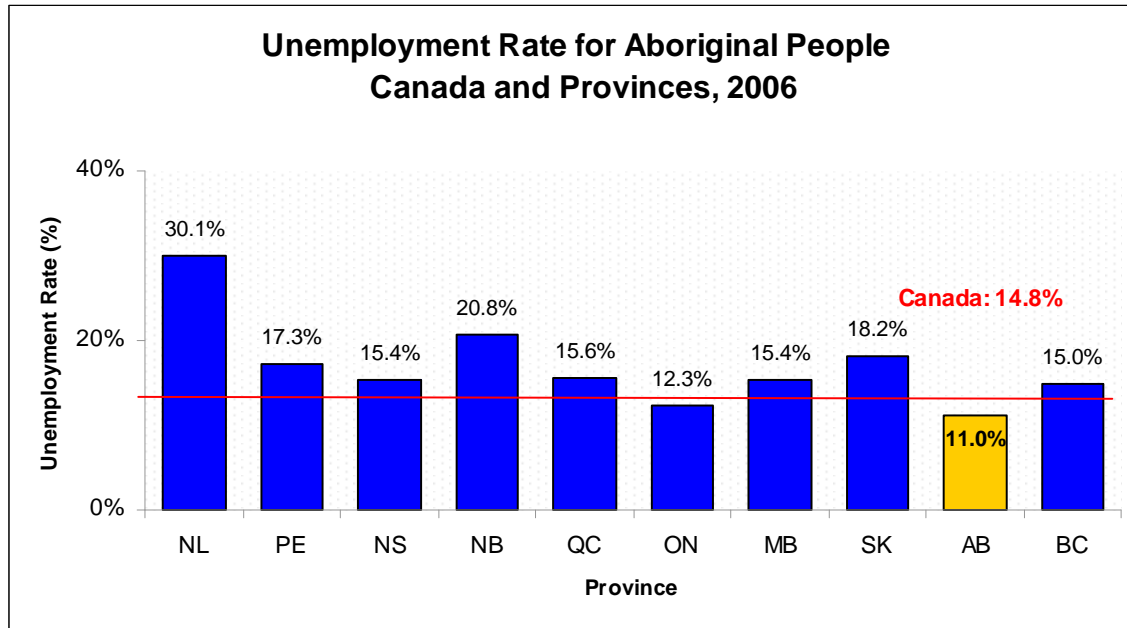
Based on 20% sample data

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

Alberta's Aboriginal people had the lowest unemployment rate in Canada

Alberta's Aboriginal people had the lowest unemployment rate in Canada (Figure 20). The unemployment rate for Alberta's Aboriginal people was 3.8 percentage points below the national average of 14.8%.

Figure 20



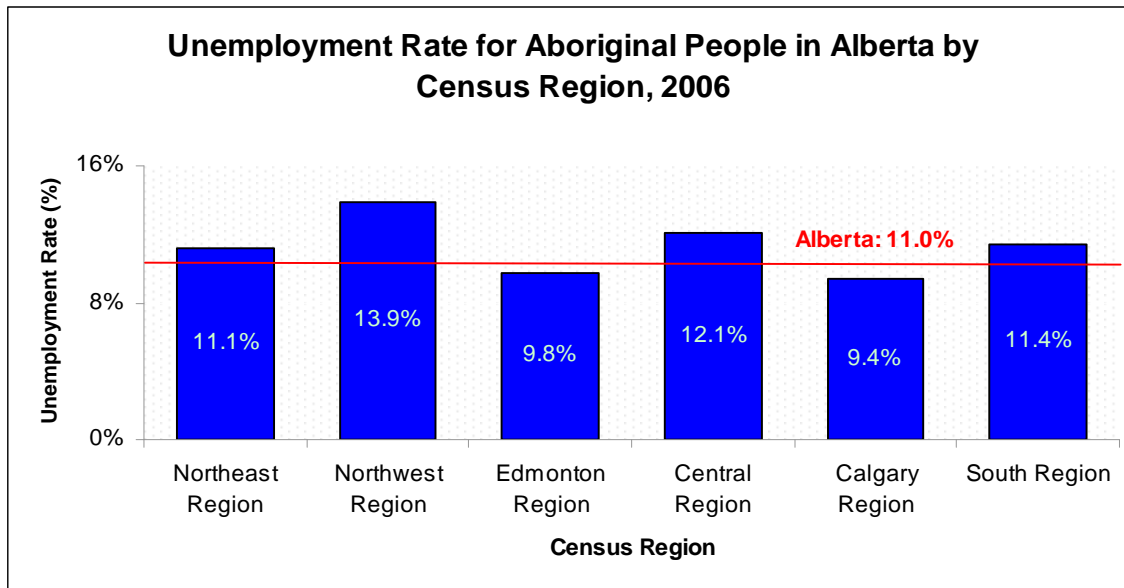
Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

Unemployment rates for Alberta's Aboriginal people in the Calgary and Edmonton census regions were the lowest in the province

In 2006, the Calgary census region had the lowest unemployment rate for Aboriginal Albertans, at 9.4%. The unemployment rate in the Calgary census region was the lowest in 2001 as well. The Edmonton census region had the second lowest unemployment rate at 9.8% (Figure 21).

The unemployment rate for Alberta's Aboriginal people was the highest in the Northwest region, at 13.9%, in 2006.

Figure 21



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

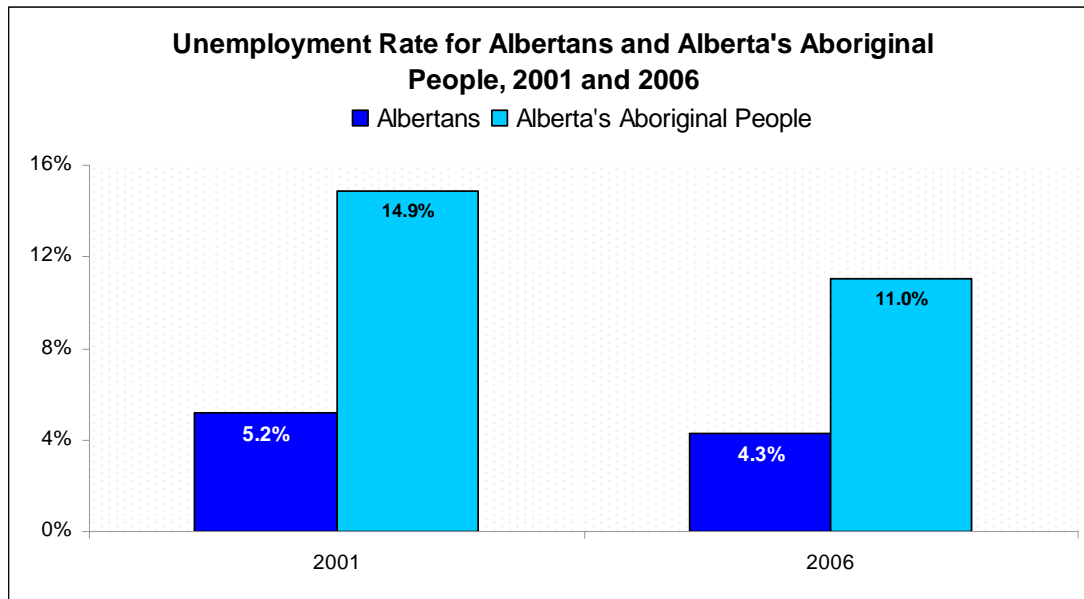
The unemployment rates for Alberta's Aboriginal people have dropped between 2001 and 2006

Figure 22, on the next page, shows unemployment rates for all Albertans and for Alberta's Aboriginal people in 2001 and 2006. Over these five years, the unemployment rate for all Albertans declined 0.9 percentage points; and for Alberta's Aboriginal people, the unemployment rate dropped 3.9 percentage points.

In 2006, the gap between the provincial unemployment rate and the rate for Aboriginal people narrowed to 6.7 percentage points from 9.7 percentage points in 2001.

The 2006 unemployment rates across all age groups for both Alberta's Aboriginal men and women were lower than their respective unemployment rates in 2001.

Figure 22



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

Figure 23 displays the number of **unemployed** by gender for Albertans and Alberta's Aboriginal people in 2006.

For both Albertans and Alberta's Aboriginal people, the gender pattern of unemployment was similar. For example, 47.3% of the unemployed Albertans were female, and 47.7% of the unemployed Aboriginal people were female.

Also, for both Albertans and Alberta's Aboriginal people, slightly more males than females were unemployed in 2006.

Figure 23

Unemployment by Gender, Alberta, 2006				
	Aboriginal People		All Albertans	
	Unemployed	% of total	Unemployed	% of total
Total	9,635	100.0%	82,860	100.0%
Male	5,075	52.7%	43,310	52.3%
Female	4,560	47.3%	39,550	47.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006
Based on 20% sample data

The unemployment rate decreased with age for Alberta's Aboriginal people

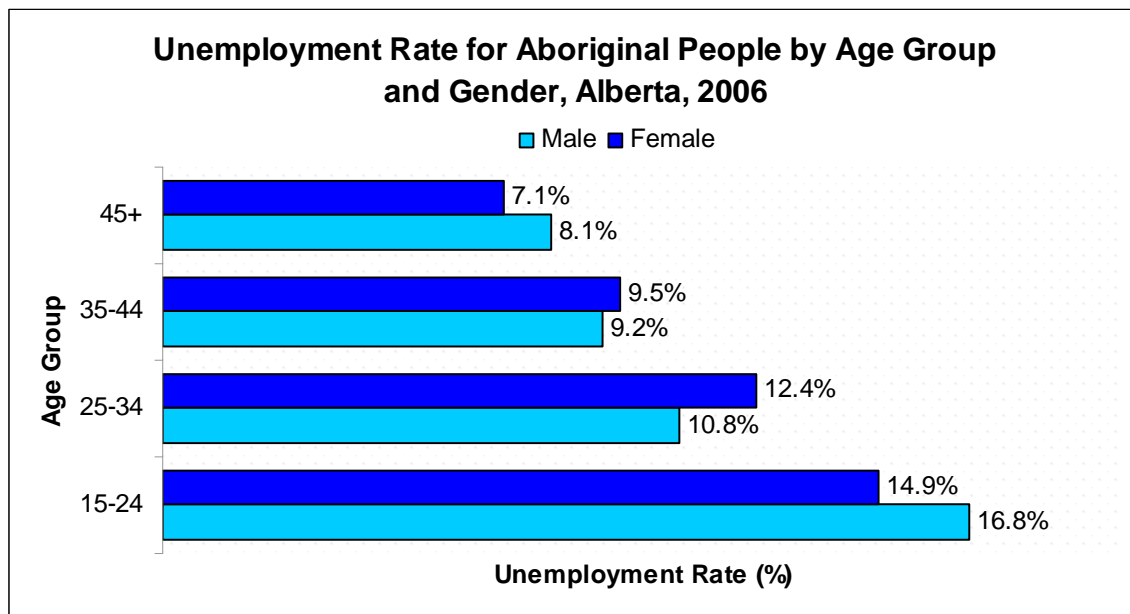
The unemployment rates for the 15 to 24 years age group for both males and females were higher than for the 45 and over age group.

The gender differences in unemployment rates varied across different age groups. Aboriginal males had lower unemployment rates than females for the 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 age groups. Whereas for the 15 to 24 and 45 and over age groups, the female unemployment rates were lower than the male unemployment rates (Figure 24).

For Aboriginal males in Alberta, the unemployment rate for the 15 and 24 age group was 16.8% in 2006, and 20.6% in 2001. For the 45 years and older group, their unemployment rate was 8.1% in 2006, lower than the 12.6% in 2001.

For Alberta's Aboriginal women, the unemployment rates dropped the most for the two younger age groups of 15 to 24 years and 25 to 34 years, declining 5.9 and 3.2 percentage points, respectively.

Figure 24

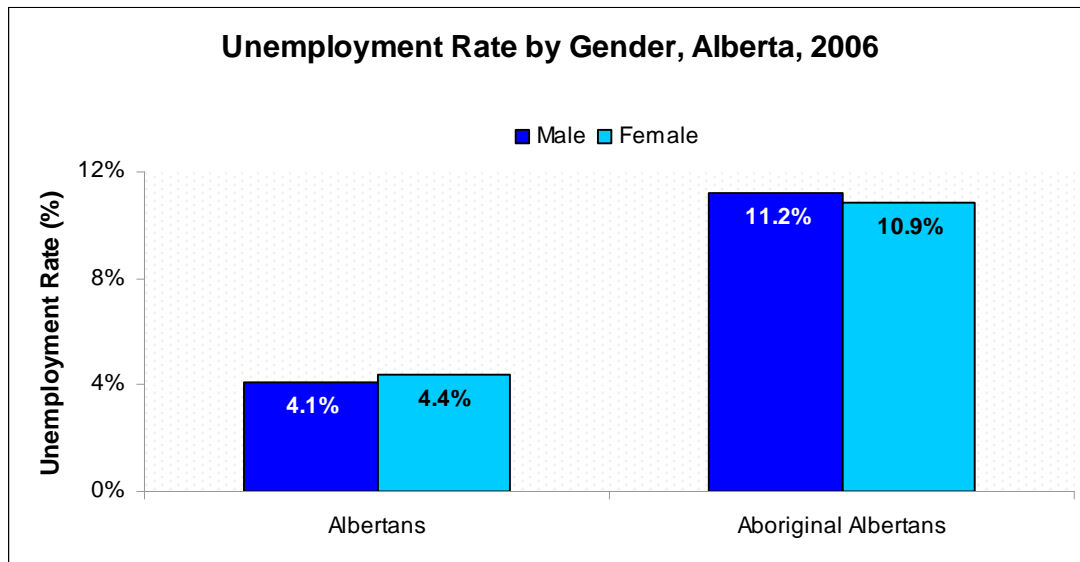


Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

The unemployment rate for male Aboriginal Albertans was slightly higher than for female Aboriginal Albertans

The unemployment rate for Alberta's Aboriginal males was 0.3 percentage points higher than female Aboriginals in 2006 (Figure 25). The difference in unemployment rate between Aboriginal males and females in 2001 was 1.7 percentage points.

Figure 25



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006

In 2006, the employment rate for Alberta Aboriginal people, at 60.8%, was the highest of all the provinces. The participation rate, at 68.3%, was the second highest in Canada, after Prince Edward Island.

The unemployment rate for Alberta's Aboriginal people, at 11.0%, was the lowest in Canada in 2006. In the 2001 Census, Alberta's Aboriginal people had the nation's second lowest unemployment rate at 14.9%.

The average income for Alberta's Aboriginal people was \$3,505 higher than the national average income for Aboriginal people in 2006.

The 2006 Alberta Aboriginal population was younger, with a median age of 24.8 years, than the provincial population, with a median age of 36.4 years. The rate of growth of Alberta Aboriginal working age population (15+ years), at 24.5%, was almost double the growth rate of Alberta's working age population, at 13.1%, in 2006.

Between 2001 and 2006, the number of employed Aboriginal people in Alberta increased by 38.6%. This growth rate was more than double the province's employment growth rate of 15.6%.

The employment rate in 2006 for Alberta's Aboriginal people increased 6.2 percentage points from 2001. This increase was nearly four times higher than the overall provincial increase of 1.6 percentage points. The participation rate for Alberta's Aboriginal people rose 4.1 percentage points between 2001 and 2006. This change was higher than the 0.9 percentage points increase for all Albertans. The unemployment rate for Alberta's Aboriginal people dropped 3.9 percentage points between 2001 and 2006, more than four times the 0.9 percentage points decline in unemployment rate for Albertans over the same period.

The proportion of Aboriginal people in Alberta who had some post-secondary education was ten per cent in 2006. This proportion was comparable to the 10.9% for all Albertans in the same census year.

In 2006, 77,570 Aboriginal males and females were employed in Alberta. The Edmonton region had the greatest number of working age Aboriginal people in 2006. Of all employed Aboriginal people in Alberta, more than half worked in five industry sectors: Construction, 12.2%; Retail trade, 11.0%; Accommodation and food services, 9.9%; Health care and social assistance, 9.0%; and Public administration, 8.7% in 2006. More than half, or 54.3%, worked in two occupational groups: Sales and services, and Trades, transport and equipment operator. Of the Aboriginal people working in Alberta in 2006, 23.6% had completed some post-secondary certificates, diplomas or University degrees. The proportion of Alberta's Aboriginal people with University degree increased from 3.9% in the 2001 Census to 7.0% in the 2006 Census. The percentage with less than a high school diploma was 26.8% in 2006, compared to 47.6% in 2001.

All definitions are from the 2006 Census Dictionary, Statistics Canada – Catalogue no. 92-566-XWE.

Aboriginal Identity: Aboriginal Identity refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or those who reported they were a member of an Indian band or First Nation.

Average Income: The weighted mean total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during the calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, and net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

Census Division: The general term for provincially legislated areas (such as county, *municipalité régionale de comté* and regional district) or their equivalents. Census divisions are intermediate geographic areas between the province/territory level and the municipality (census subdivision).

Employed: The persons who, during the week employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business, or professional practice, or were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

Employment Rate: The number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to the Census Day (May 16, 2006), expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.

Highest Educational Level Attained: or Highest certificate, diploma or degree as defined in the Statistics Canada census indicate the person's most advanced certificate, diploma or degree. This information was reported for the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents and employees.

Industry: The general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumerations (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Workers with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Labour Force: The portion of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who were employed or unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

Median Age: The point at which exactly one-half of the population is older, and the other half is younger.

Occupation: The kind of work done by persons aged 15 and over during the reference week, as determined by the kind of work reported and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumerations (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Workers with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Participation Rate: The labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. This measure represents the proportion of the working age population that is either employed or actively seeking employment.

Unemployed: The persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work. In addition, persons who were without work but had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks, or were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job, or had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less were included.

Unemployment Rate: The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

Working Age Population: Those persons aged 15 and over, except inmates of institutions and full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces.

Additional information about Alberta Aboriginal Labour Force Statistics may be found at:
<http://www.employment.alberta.ca/cps/rde/xchg/hre/hs.xsl/67.html>