

2016 Alberta Labour Force Profiles

Indigenous People Living Off-Reserve

Alberta Indigenous People Living Off-Reserve Highlights

Population Statistics

Fourth highest

percentage of Indigenous people living off-reserve in the working age population

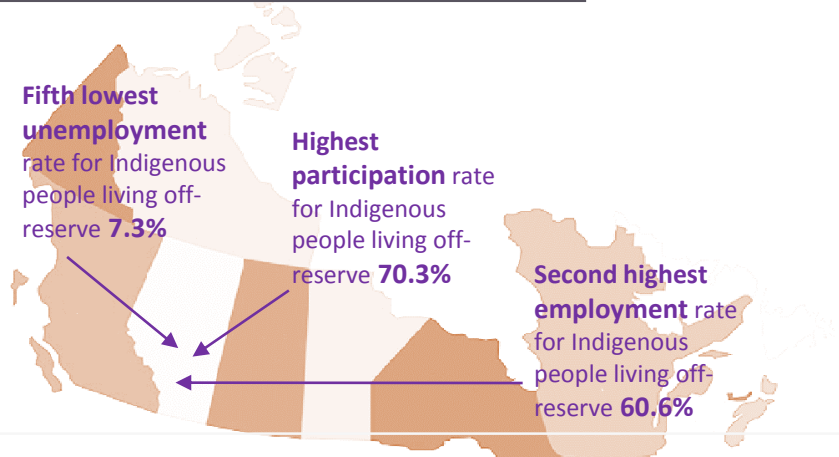
1. 11.4% MB
2. 9.4% SK
3. 6.1% NL
4. 4.7% AB

Labour Force Statistics

Fifth lowest unemployment rate for Indigenous people living off-reserve **7.3%**

Highest participation rate for Indigenous people living off-reserve **70.3%**

Second highest employment rate for Indigenous people living off-reserve **60.6%**



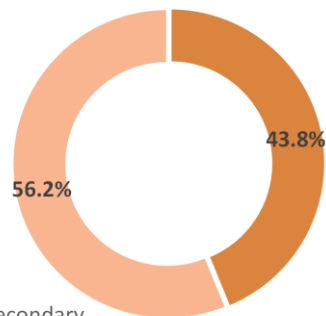
Employment



Indigenous people living off-reserve made up **4.3%** of employment

Education

In Alberta **43.8%** of Indigenous people living off-reserve 15 years and older have **post-secondary education**



- Post-secondary
- Less than post-secondary

Occupation

24.4% of employed Indigenous people living off-reserve were employed in **Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations**

Industry

15.9% of employed Indigenous people living off-reserve were employed in **Construction Industry**

Wages

Highest Hourly Wage in Canada



Canadian Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) **\$23.30**
 Alberta Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) **\$26.05**

Population Statistics

In 2016, Alberta had the fourth highest percentage of Indigenous people living off-reserve in the working age population, at 4.7%, while Manitoba had the highest percentage at 11.4% (Table 1). The overall share for Canada was 3.1%.

In 2016, the working age population of Indigenous people living off-reserve in Alberta was 159,800 (Table 2). The proportion of Indigenous people off reserve in Alberta between the ages of 15 and 24 years was 23.7%; while 58.1% were between 25 and 54 years. The corresponding proportions for all of Alberta was 15.2% and 55.6%, respectively.

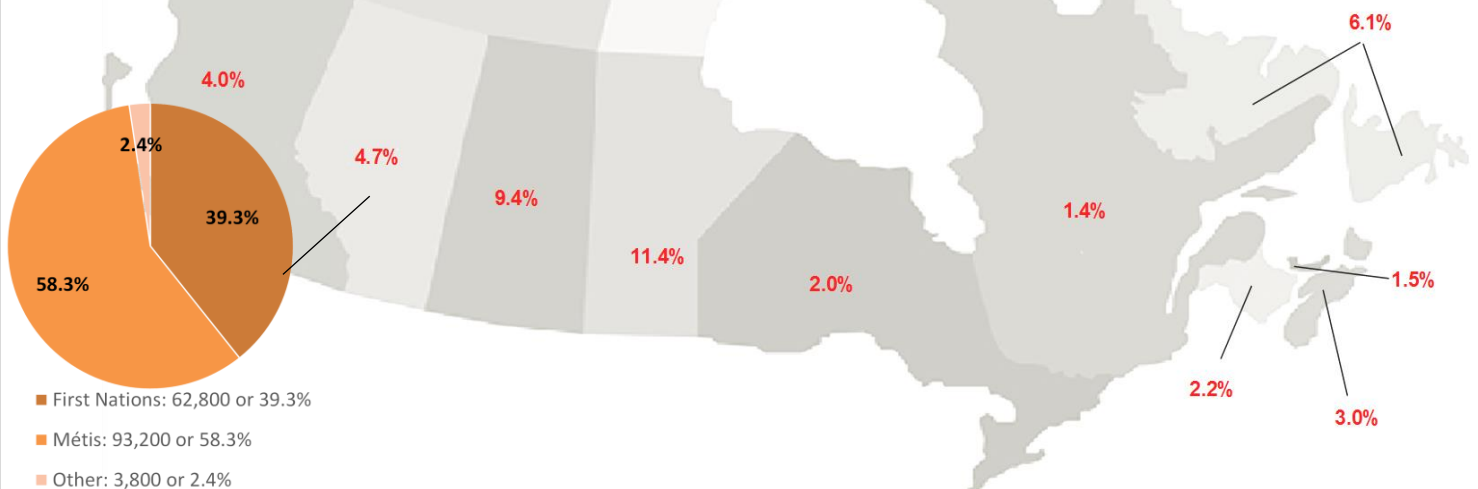
Number and Percentage of Indigenous people living off-reserve by Province, 2016 Table 1

	Population	Indigenous People (Off-Reserve)	Indigenous Share
Canada	29,587,200	911,700	3.1%
Newfoundland and Labrador	444,300	27,300	6.1%
Prince Edward Island	121,800	1,800	1.5%
Nova Scotia	788,700	23,600	3.0%
New Brunswick	623,400	14,000	2.2%
Quebec	6,888,000	96,300	1.4%
Ontario	11,523,500	234,500	2.0%
Manitoba	999,000	113,800	11.4%
Saskatchewan	869,000	81,700	9.4%
Alberta	3,398,800	159,800	4.7%
British Columbia	3,930,700	158,900	4.0%

Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) by Age Group, Alberta, 2016 Table 2

	All Indigenous People		First Nation		Métis		Other	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
15+ years	159,800	100.0%	62,800	100.0%	93,200	100.0%	3,800	100.0%
15 - 24 years	37,800	23.7%	14,300	22.8%	22,200	23.8%	*	*
25 -54 years	92,900	58.1%	38,900	61.9%	52,000	55.8%	2,100	55.3%
55 + years	29,000	18.1%	9,600	15.3%	19,000	20.4%	*	*

* Insufficient data

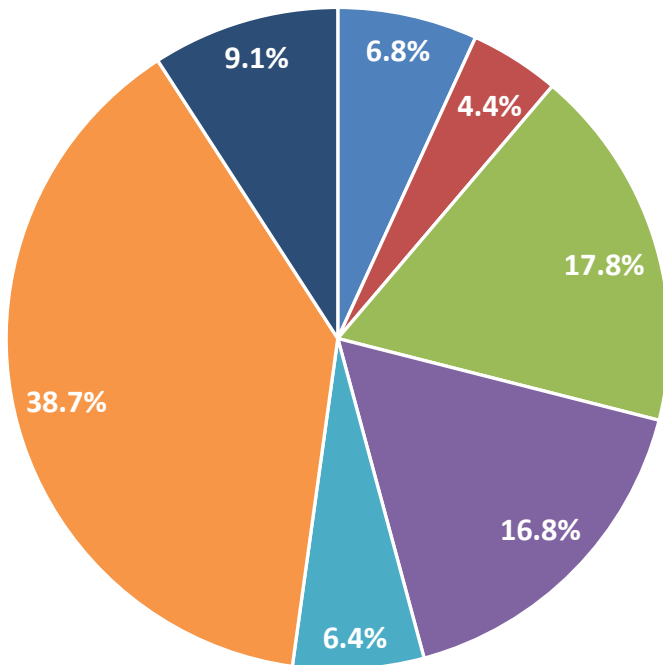


The Edmonton economic region in 2016 had the highest off-reserve Indigenous population at 38.7%, followed by Calgary at 17.8% (Table 3). The Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River economic region has the third largest off-reserve indigenous population in Alberta. In total, these three regions accounted for 65% of all Indigenous People off-reserve in Alberta. The Camrose – Drumheller economic region had the lowest Indigenous working age population at only 4.4% in 2016.

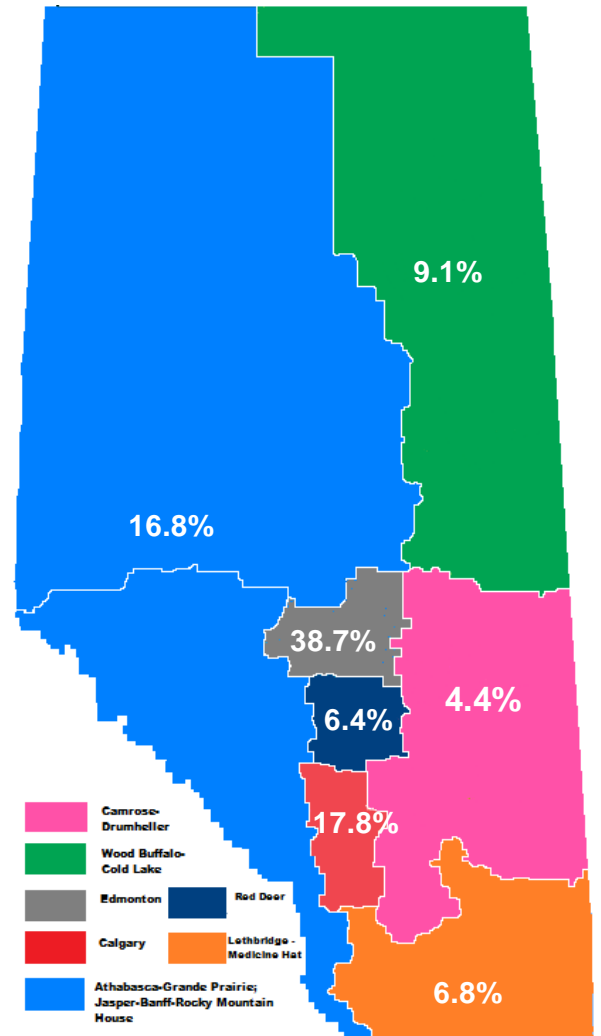
Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) by Economic Region, Alberta, 2016 Table 3

	All Indigenous People		First Nation		Métis	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	10,900	6.8%	3,900	6.2%	6,800	7.3%
Camrose - Drumheller	7,000	4.4%	*	*	5,200	5.6%
Calgary	28,400	17.8%	15,100	24.0%	13,000	13.9%
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River	26,900	16.8%	9,200	14.6%	17,200	18.5%
Red Deer	10,200	6.4%	5,500	8.8%	4,500	4.8%
Edmonton	61,800	38.7%	22,800	36.3%	37,200	39.9%
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake	14,600	9.1%	4,900	7.8%	9,200	9.9%
Total	159,800	100.0%	62,800	100.0%	93,200	100.0%

* Insufficient data



- Lethbridge - Medicine Hat: 10,900 or 6.8%
- Camrose - Drumheller: 7,000 or 4.4%
- Calgary: 28,400 or 17.8%
- Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River: 26,900 or 16.8%
- Red Deer: 10,200 or 6.4%
- Edmonton: 61,800 or 38.7%
- Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake: 14,600 or 9.1%



In 2016, the proportion of Indigenous people living off-reserve in rural areas was 17.4%, this was higher than the provincial average at 11.1% by 6.3 percentage points (Table 4). Over two thirds or 69.6% of Indigenous People living off-reserve live in urban cores.

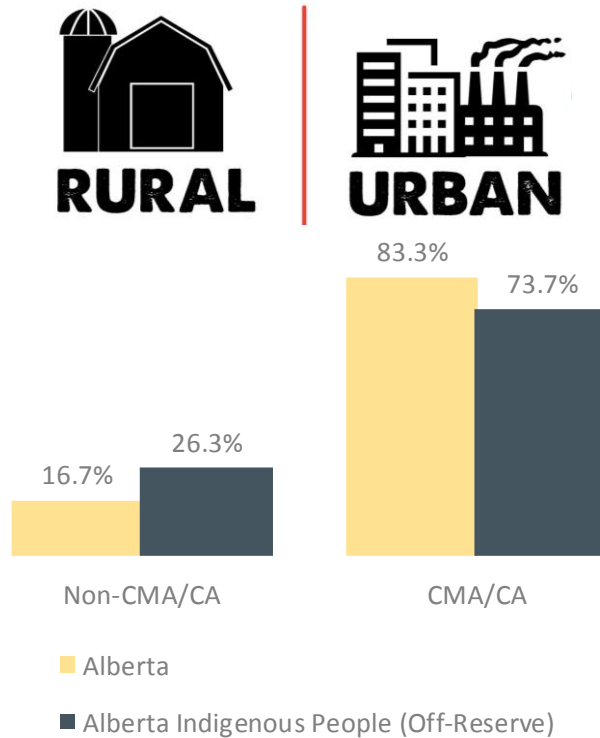
At 76.0%, First Nations are more likely to live in or near urban areas compared to Métis at 72.0% (Table 5).

Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) by Urban/Rural, Alberta, 2016 Table 4

	Alberta	Share	Indigenous People (Off-Reserve)	Share	Indigenous Share of Population
CMA/CA	2,829,700	83.3%	117,700	73.7%	4.2%
Urban core	2,649,000	77.9%	111,200	69.6%	4.2%
Urban fringe	56,800	1.7%	3,100	1.9%	5.5%
Rural fringe	124,000	3.6%	3,500	2.2%	2.8%
Non-CMA/CA	569,100	16.7%	42,000	26.3%	7.4%
Small town	190,700	5.6%	14,200	8.9%	7.4%
Rural	378,400	11.1%	27,800	17.4%	7.3%
Total	3,398,800	100.0%	159,800	100.0%	4.7%

Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) by Urban/Rural and Identity, Alberta, 2016 Table 5

	Indigenous People (Off-Reserve)		First Nation		Métis	Share
		Share		Share		
CMA/CA	117,700	73.7%	47,700	76.0%	67,100	72.0%
Non-CMA/CA	42,000	26.3%	15,100	24.0%	26,100	28.0%
Total	159,800	100.0%	62,800	100.0%	93,200	100.0%

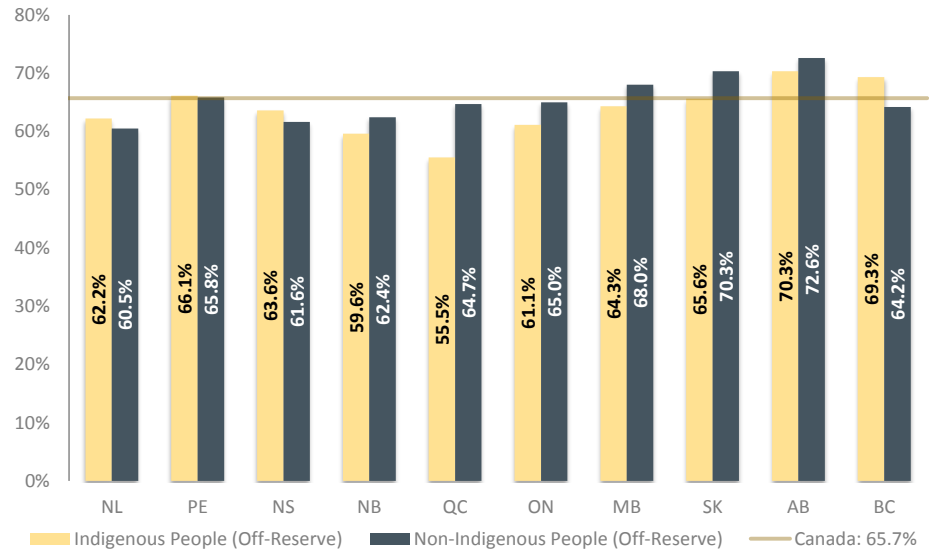


Labour Force Statistics

In 2016, the participation rate for Indigenous People off-reserve in Alberta was 70.3%, the highest among Indigenous People off-reserve in all provinces (Figure 1). This rate was 4.6 percentage points higher than the National participation rate at 65.7%, and 5.9 percentage points higher than the Canadian average for Indigenous People off-reserve at 64.4%. The largest difference between non-Indigenous and Indigenous occurred in Ontario at 9.2 percentage points.

Indigenous People off-reserve in Alberta had the **highest** participation rate in the country

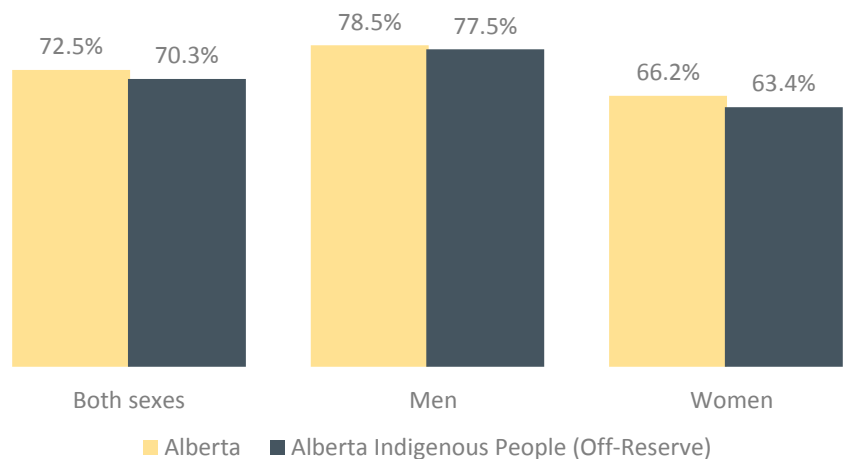
Participation Rate for Canada and Provinces, 2016 Figure 1



In 2016, the participation rate for Indigenous people living off-reserve was 70.3% (Figure 2). This is 2.2 percentage points lower than the provincial average.

Male participation rate for the Indigenous working age population is higher at 77.5% compared to that of Indigenous women at 63.4%. Both rates are lower compared to the corresponding provincial averages of 78.5% for men and 66.2% for women.

Participation Rate by Sex Figure 2

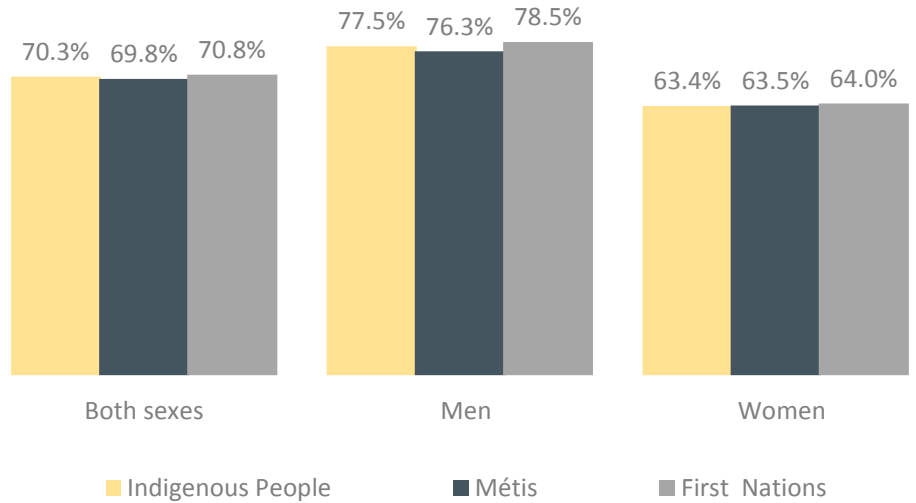


The average participation rate for Alberta Indigenous people living off-reserve was 70.3% in 2016. Métis people had a lower participation rate, at 69.8%, compared to First Nations, at 70.8% (Figure 3).

Among Indigenous men, First Nations had a higher participation rate, at 78.5% compared to Métis men, at 76.3%. For women, Métis had lower participation rate at 63.5% compared to First Nations women at 64.0%.

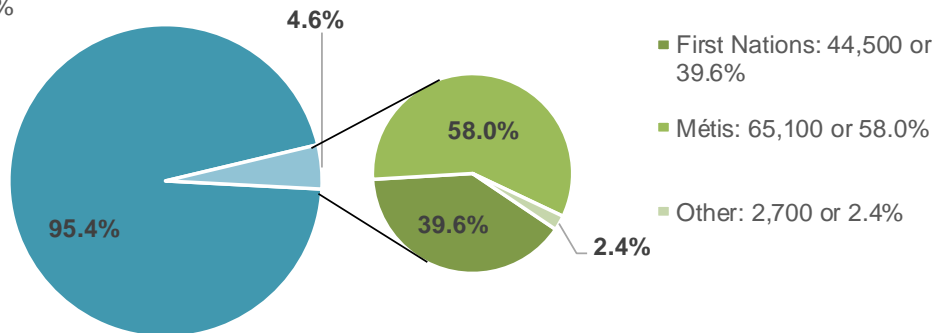
In 2016, Indigenous People off-reserve made up 4.6% of the labour force in Alberta (Figure 4). Among them 44,500 or 39.6% were First Nations, 65,100 or 58.0% were Métis and 2,700 or 2.4% were Inuit or multiple identities.

Participation Rate by Identity and Gender, 2016 Figure 3



Labour Force by Identity, 2016 Figure 4

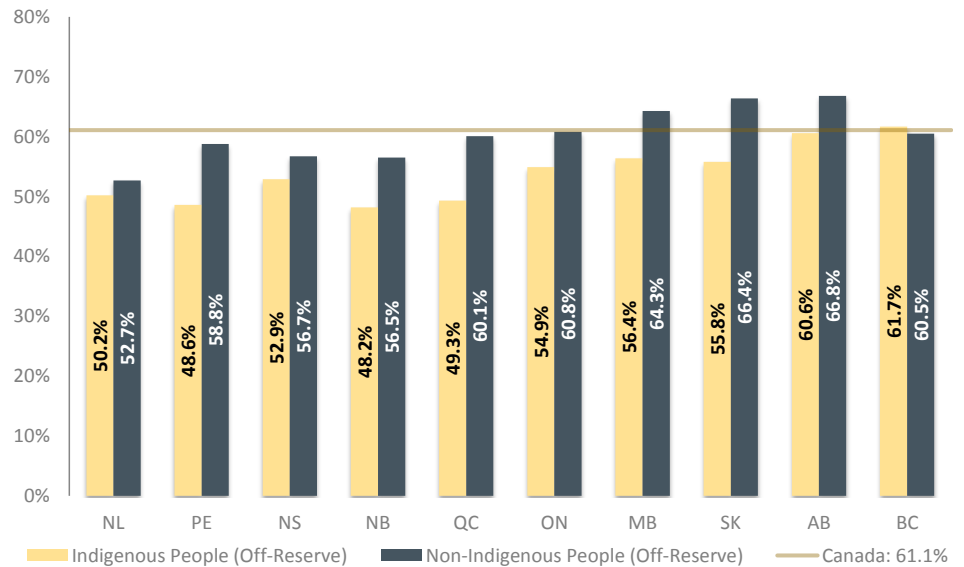
- Non-Indigenous: 2,350,300 or 95.4%
- Indigenous: 112,300 or 4.6%



The employment rate for Indigenous People off-reserve in Alberta was 60.6%, the second highest among all Indigenous People off-reserve in the 10 provinces, behind British Columbia at 61.7% (Figure 5). This rate was 0.5 percentage points lower than the Canadian employment rate of 61.1%, and 4.1 percentage points above the national average for Indigenous People off-reserve at 56.5%.

Indigenous People off-reserve in Alberta had the **second highest** employment rate in the country

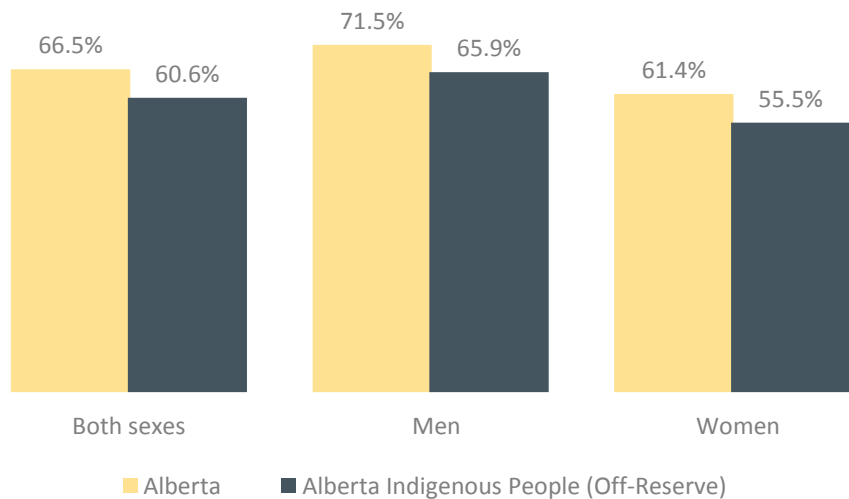
Employment Rate for Canada and Provinces, 2016 Figure 5



The provincial employment rate for those 15 years and over, at 66.5% in 2016, was 5.9 percentage points higher than the rate for Indigenous people living off-reserve in the same age group, at 60.6% (Figure 6).

The 71.5% employment rate for all men was 5.6 percentage points higher than the employment rate for Indigenous men at 65.9%. The employment rate for all women and Indigenous women living off-reserve was 61.4% and 55.5% respectively.

Employment Rate by Sex Figure 6



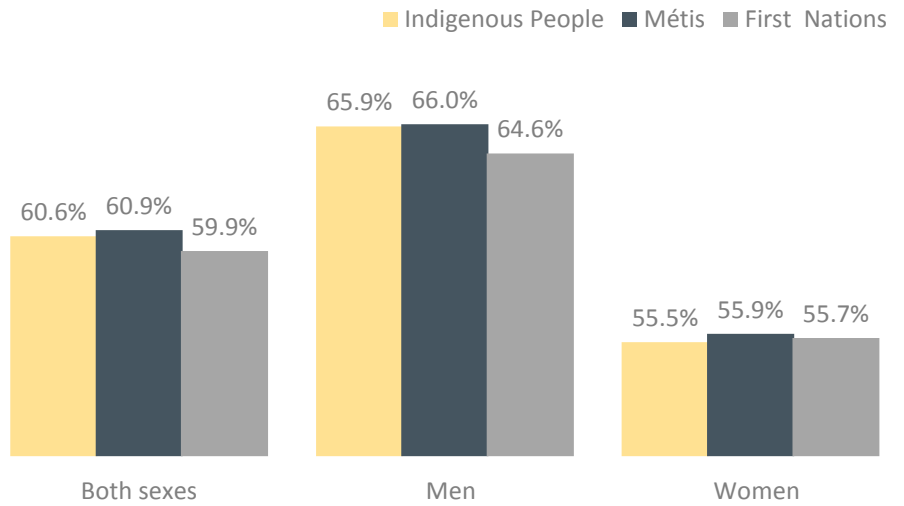
The average employment rate for Alberta Indigenous people living off-reserve was 60.6% in 2016. Métis people had a higher employment rate, at 60.9%, compared to First Nations, at 59.9% (Figure 7).

Indigenous men had a higher employment rate, at 65.9% than their female counterparts, at 55.5% in 2016.

Among Indigenous men, First Nations had a lower employment rate, at 64.6% compared to Métis men, at 66.0%. For women, Métis had higher employment rate at 55.9% compared to First Nations women at 55.7%.

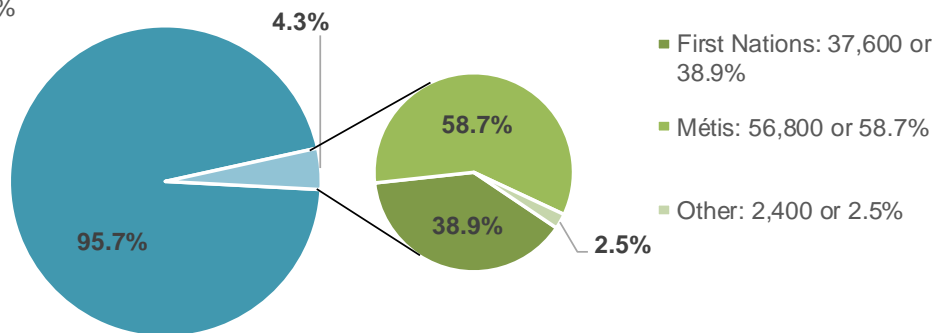
In 2016, Indigenous People off-reserve made up 4.3% of employment in Alberta (Figure 8). Among them 37,600 or 38.9% were First Nations, 56,800 or 58.7% were Métis and 2,400 or 2.5% were Inuit or multiple identities.

Employment Rate by Identity and Gender, 2016 **Figure 7**



Employment by Identity, 2016 **Figure 8**

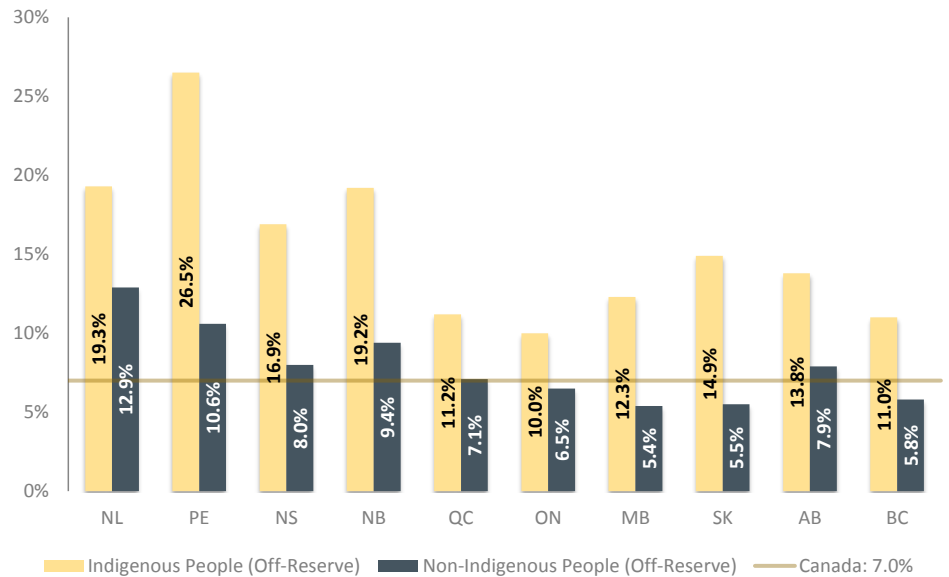
- Non-Indigenous: 2,164,000 or 95.7%
- Indigenous: 96,700 or 4.3%



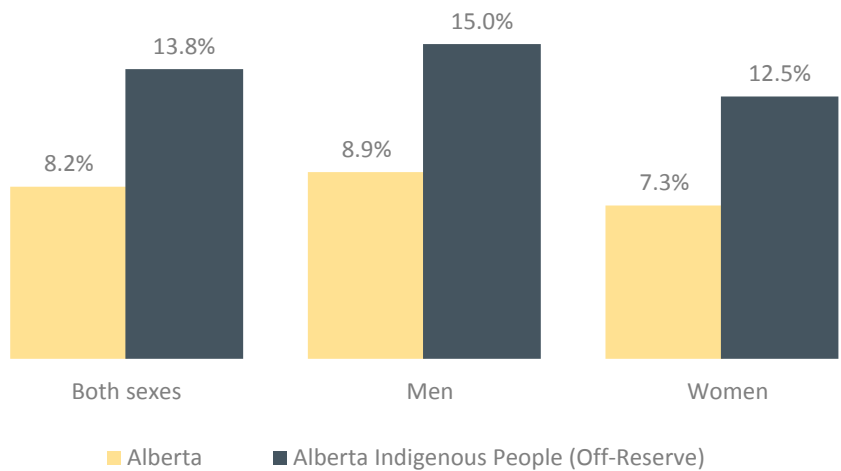
The unemployment rate for Alberta Indigenous People off-reserve, at 13.8%, was higher than the Canadian average at 7.0% (Figure 9). In Alberta, the unemployment rate for Indigenous People off-reserve was the fifth lowest rate among the 10 provinces in 2016 (Figure 9).

Indigenous men and women had higher unemployment rates than the provincial average (Figure 10). The unemployment rate for Indigenous men was 15.0% compared to the provincial rate for men at 8.9% or a 6.1 percentage point difference. Meanwhile, Indigenous women had an unemployment rate of 12.5% compared to 7.3% for Alberta women or a 5.2 percentage point difference.

Unemployment Rates for Canada and Provinces, 2016 Figure 9



Unemployment Rate by Sex Figure 10



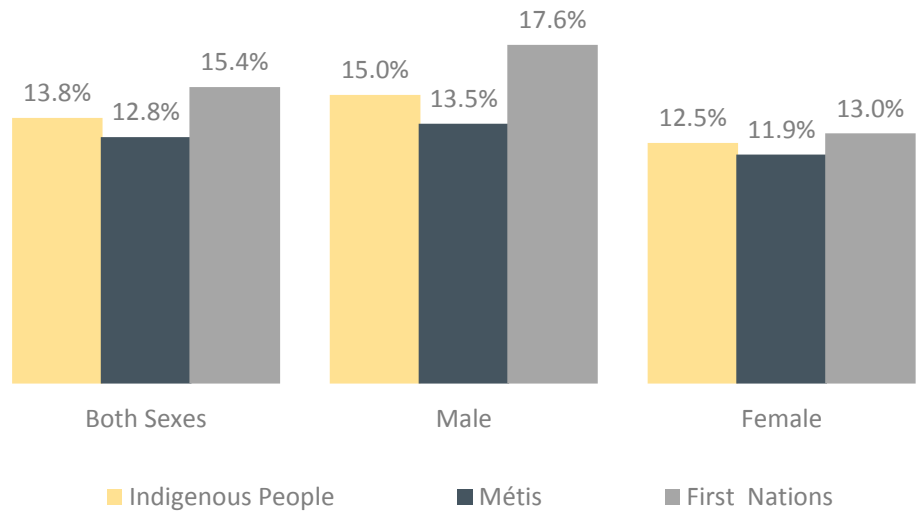
Among Indigenous people living off-reserve in Alberta, First Nations had the highest unemployment rate in 2016 at 15.4%, which was 2.6 percentage points higher than the rate for Métis (Figure 11). Similarly, men and women unemployment rates among First Nations were highest among Indigenous peoples at 17.6% and 13.0%, respectively.

Métis had a lower unemployment rate at 12.8% compared to First Nations' at 15.4%.

The unemployment rate for Métis men and women was lower by 4.1 percentage points and 1.1 percentage points, compared to their First Nations counterparts.

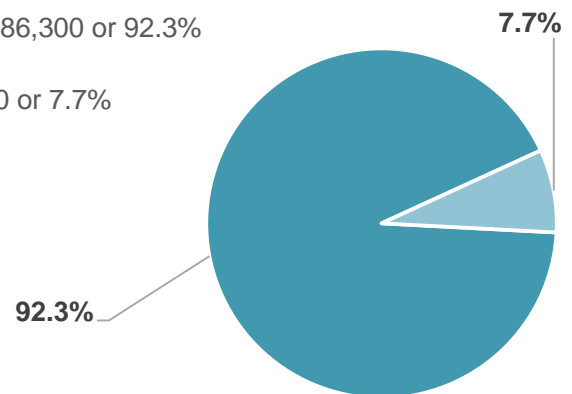
In 2016, Indigenous People off-reserve made up 7.7% of unemployment in Alberta (Figure 12).

Unemployment Rate by Identity and Sex, 2016 **Figure 11**



Unemployment by Identity, 2016 **Figure 12**

- Non-Indigenous: 186,300 or 92.3%
- Indigenous: 15,500 or 7.7%



Employment

In 2016, 69.2% of employed Alberta Indigenous people living off-reserve were in the Services-Producing Sector, and 30.9% were in the Goods-Producing Sector (Table 6).

Over a third of employed Indigenous people living off-reserve in Alberta worked in three industries: Construction, 15.9%; Retail Trade, 11.9%; and Health Care and Social Assistance, 11.7%.

Employment of Alberta Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) by Industry, 2016 Table 6

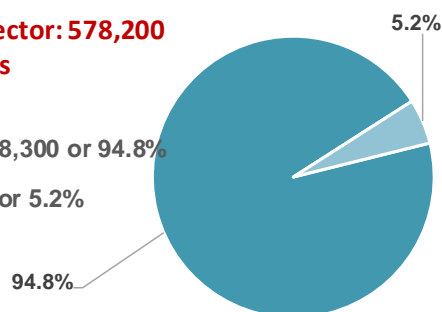
Industry	Employment	% of Total
Goods-Producing Sector	29,900	30.9%
Agriculture	**	**
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas	8,400	8.7%
Utilities	**	**
Construction	15,400	15.9%
Manufacturing	4,500	4.7%
Services-Producing Sector	66,900	69.2%
Educational Services	4,400	4.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	11,300	11.7%
Public Administration	4,100	4.2%
Wholesale Trade	2,900	3.0%
Retail Trade	11,500	11.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	5,900	6.1%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	3,400	3.5%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,900	3.0%
Management of Companies and Administrative and Other Support Services	5,700	5.9%
Information, Culture and Recreation	3,500	3.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	6,400	6.6%
Other Services	4,700	4.9%
Total employed	96,700	100.0%

** Insufficient data

Goods-Producing Sector: 578,200 employed Albertans

of which

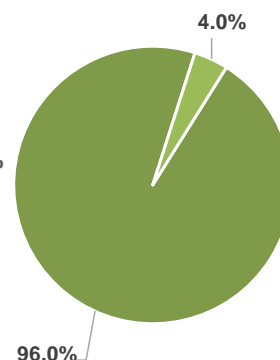
- Non-Indigenous: 548,300 or 94.8%
- Indigenous: 29,900 or 5.2%



Services-Producing Sector: 1,682,500 employed Albertans

of which

- Non-Indigenous: 1,615,700 or 96.0%
- Indigenous: 66,900 or 4.0%



In 2016, 65.7% of Indigenous people living off-reserve in Alberta were employed in three occupational groups: Trades, transport and equipment operators and related, 24.4%; Sales and service, 24.3%; and Business, finance and administrative, 17.0%. At the provincial level, 57.0% of Albertans worked in these three occupational groups combined (Table 7).

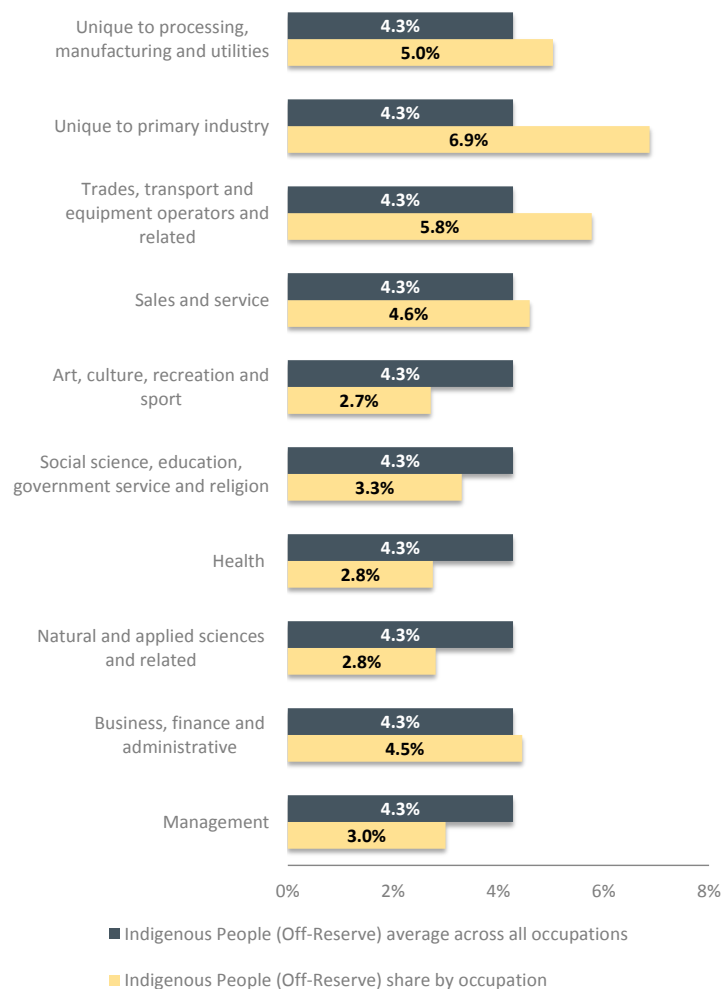
The largest difference in employment by occupational group is in the Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations where the provincial average is 6.3 percentage points below that of Indigenous people (off-reserve).

In 2016, Indigenous people living off-reserve accounted for 4.3% of employment in Alberta (Figure 13). Among the 10 occupation group's, two occupations had over 5.0% of employment from Indigenous people living off-reserve: Occupations unique to primary industry, 6.9%; and Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations, 5.8%.

Employment of by Occupation, 2016 Table 7

Occupation	Albertans		Indigenous Albertans	
	Employment	% of Total	Employment	% of Total
Management	203,600	9.0%	6,100	6.3%
Business, finance and administrative	368,400	16.3%	16,400	17.0%
Natural and applied sciences and related	178,000	7.9%	5,000	5.2%
Health	163,300	7.2%	4,500	4.7%
Social science, education, government service and religion	236,100	10.4%	7,800	8.1%
Art, culture, recreation and sport	51,600	2.3%	1,400	1.4%
Sales and service	511,300	22.6%	23,500	24.3%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	408,800	18.1%	23,600	24.4%
Unique to primary industry	74,200	3.3%	5,100	5.3%
Unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	65,500	2.9%	3,300	3.4%
All occupations	2,260,800	100.0%	96,700	100.0%

Employment of Share by Occupation, 2016 Figure 13



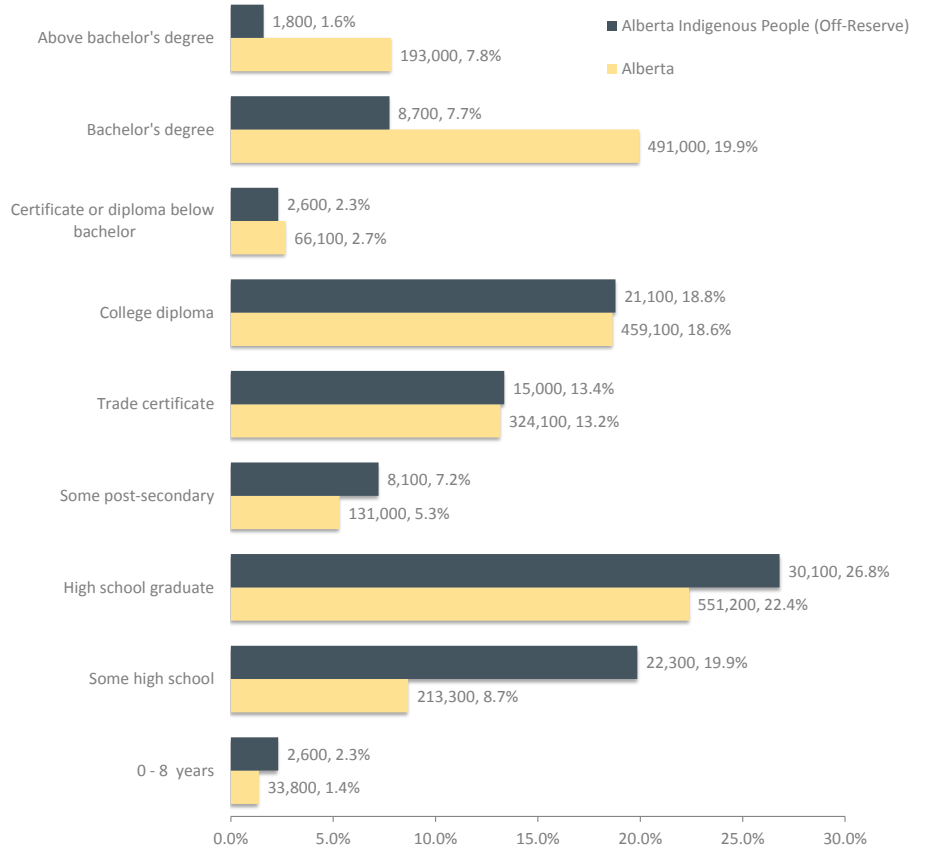
Education

In 2016, 43.8% of the Indigenous labour force living off-reserve in Alberta completed a post-secondary education; 34.5% attained post-secondary certificates or diplomas; and another 9.3% had university degrees (Figure 14).

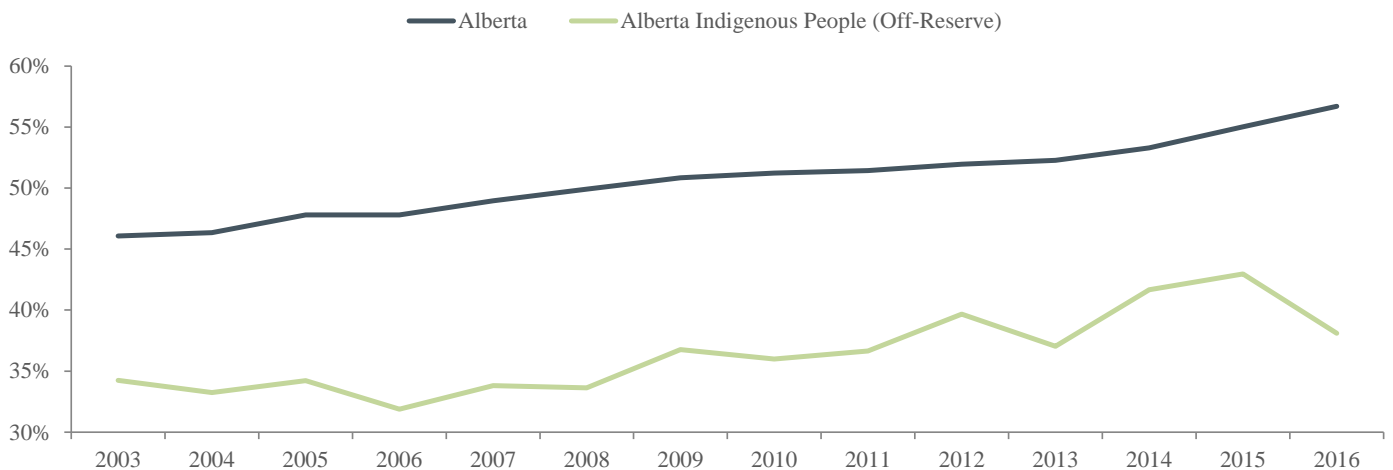
The percentage of Alberta Indigenous people living off-reserve in the labour force who had less than a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment was 22.2%. The provincial average was 10.0%.

Between 2003 and 2016 the proportion of Indigenous people living off-reserve in Alberta that completed a post-secondary education increased from 34.2% to 38.1% (Figure 15). For the entire province it increased from 46.1% to 56.7%.

Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve), 2016 **Figure 14**



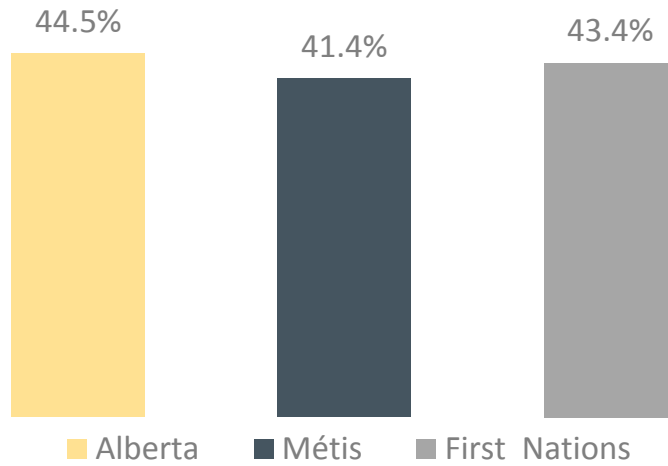
Proportion of Persons 15 years and over in Alberta that Completed a Post-Secondary Education **Figure 15**



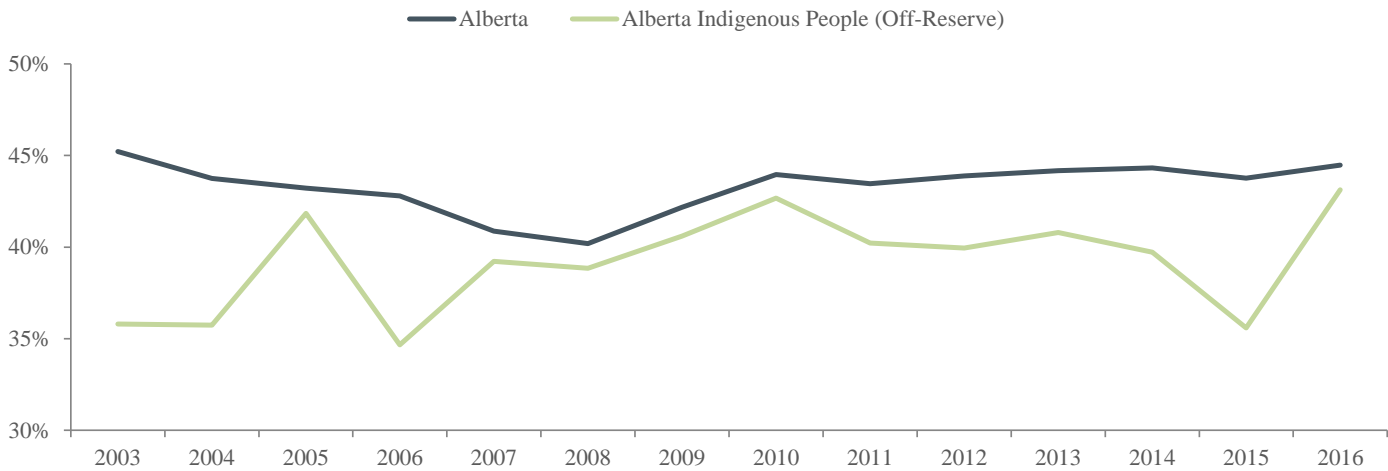
In 2016, there were 6,200 First Nation's youth who were students, this represents 43.4% of all First Nation's youth (Figure 16). For Métis there 9,200 students, representing 41.4% of Métis youth. The provincial average was 44.5%.

Since 2003 the proportion of youth Indigenous people living off-reserve attending school has been trending upwards and approaching the provincial average (Figure 17).

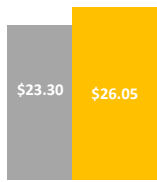
Proportion of Youth (15-24) in Alberta that are Students, 2016 Figure 16



Proportion of Youth (15-24) in Alberta that are Students Figure 17



Wages



In 2016, the average hourly wage for **Indigenous people living off-reserve in Alberta** at **\$26.05** was \$2.75 higher than **national Indigenous** average hourly rate of **\$23.30** (Table 8).

Indigenous people living off-reserve in Alberta had the **highest** average hourly wage in the country

Average Hourly Wage in 2016, Canada and Provinces Table 8

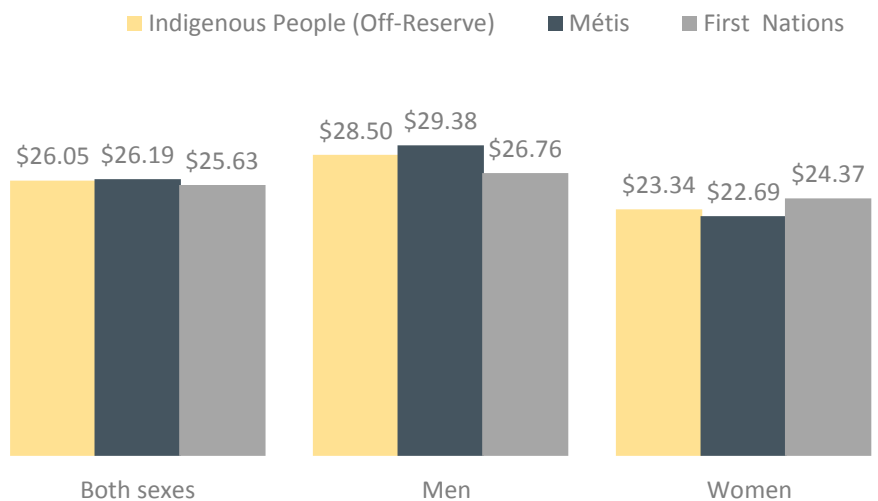
Region	Provincial Average	Indigenous People (Off-Reserve)
Canada	\$25.72	\$23.30
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$24.25	\$23.26
Prince Edward Island	\$21.09	\$19.54
Nova Scotia	\$22.79	\$20.90
New Brunswick	\$21.85	\$18.53
Quebec	\$24.22	\$23.32
Ontario	\$26.14	\$22.00
Manitoba	\$23.54	\$22.32
Saskatchewan	\$26.82	\$25.29
Alberta	\$29.59	\$26.05
British Columbia	\$25.26	\$22.83



Alberta Indigenous People (Off-Reserve)
\$26.05

Alberta
\$29.59

Average Hourly Wage by Sex and Identity, Alberta, 2016 Figure 18



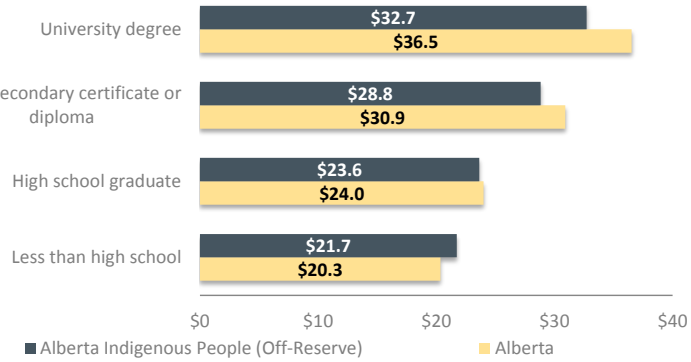
Among Alberta Indigenous men, Métis had the highest average hourly wage at \$29.38 (Fig 18). For Women, First Nations had the highest average hourly wage at \$24.37.

In three of the four educational groups, Alberta Indigenous People on average earned below the provincial average (Figure 19). For those with less than high school on average Alberta Indigenous People off-reserve earned \$1.40 more than the provincial average.

In 2016, the highest paying industry for Alberta Indigenous People off-reserve was Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas (Figure 20).

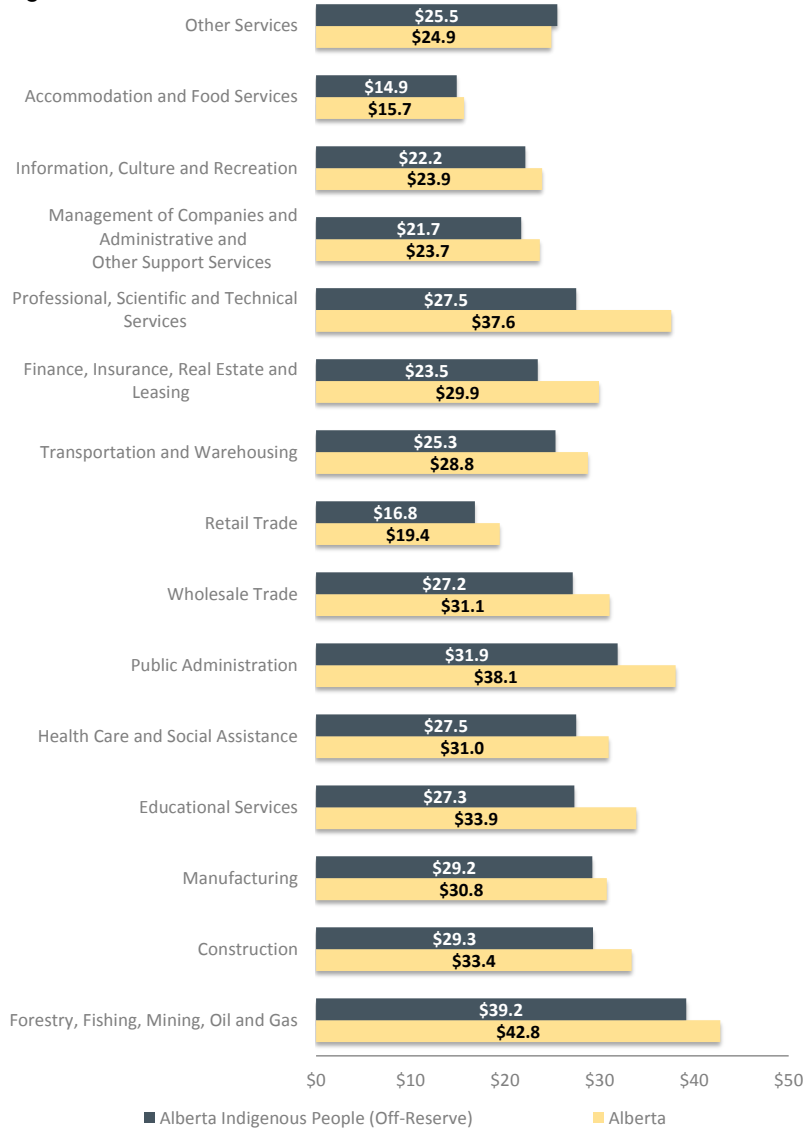
Average Hourly Wage by Education, Alberta, 2016

Figure 19



Average Hourly Wage by Industry, Alberta, 2016

Figure 20



Appendix

All of the following definitions are from the **Guide to the Labour Force Survey**, Statistics Canada.

Aboriginal identity:

Persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, for example, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit. This is based on the individual's own perception of his/her Aboriginal identity, similar to the concept used with the Census. "Aboriginal identity" is not to be confused with "Aboriginal ancestry", another concept measured by the Census, but not with the LFS.

Industry:

The general nature of the business carried out by the establishment for whom the respondent works (main job only).

Occupation:

The kind of work persons 15+ years were doing during the reference week, as determined by the kind of work reported and the description of the most important duties of the job. If the individual did not have a job during the reference week, the data relates to the previous job, if that job was held in the past year.

Labour Force:

The labour force is the portion of the civilian, non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed. The reference week is defined as the week, usually containing the 15th day of the month, in which information is collected for the Labour Force Survey.

Call us or visit our website for more information or to find the following publications:

- Annual Alberta Labour Market Review
- Monthly Alberta Labour Force Statistics Highlights and Packages
- Alberta's Occupational Demand and Supply Outlook
- Alberta Labour Force Profiles
- Alberta Industry Profiles

www.work.alberta.ca/labour.html

(See Labour Market Information)

In Edmonton: 780.422.4266

Long distance: 1.800.661.3753

Employment Rate:

The number of persons employed expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

Participation Rate:

The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. This measure represents the proportion of the said population that is either employed or actively seeking employment.

Working Age Population:

Those persons 15+ years except persons living on Indian reserves, inmates of institutions, and regular members of the Canadian Armed Forces.

Average Hourly Wage:

Based on hourly wage before taxes and other deductions, and include tips and commissions. Only persons who are an employee are included in the average.

Working age population:

Those persons 15+ years except persons living on Indian reserves, inmates of institutions, and full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces.

Note on the data:

Numbers and percentiles may not add up exactly to their totals due the rounding that Statistics Canada preforms on their data before they release it.