

2017 Alberta Labour Force Profiles

Indigenous People Living Off-Reserve

Highlights

Population Statistics

Fourth highest

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

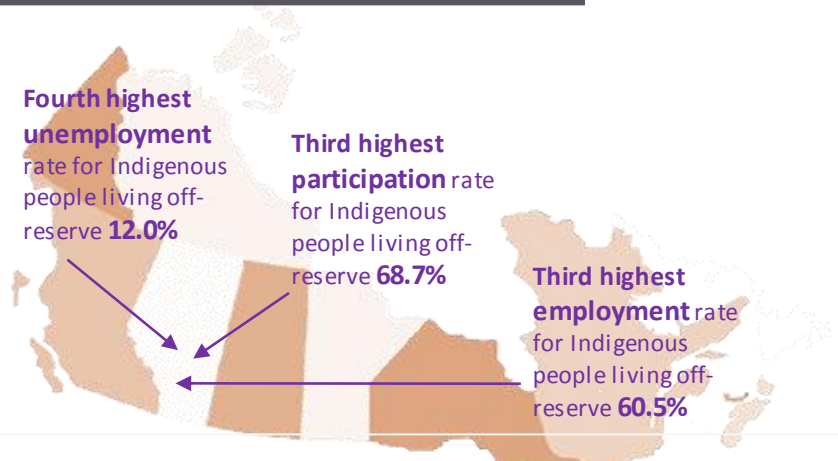
1. 11.5% MB
2. 9.7% SK
3. 6.2% NL
4. 4.9% AB

Labour Force Statistics

Fourth highest unemployment rate for Indigenous people living off-reserve **12.0%**

Third highest participation rate for Indigenous people living off-reserve **68.7%**

Third highest employment rate for Indigenous people living off-reserve **60.5%**



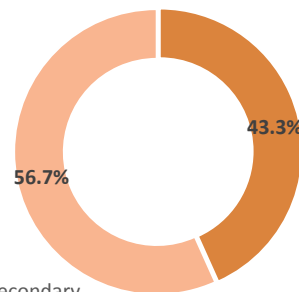
Employment



Indigenous people living off-reserve made up **4.4%** of employment

Education

43.3% of Indigenous people living off-reserve who were 15 years and older have **Post-secondary education**



- Post-secondary
- Less than post-secondary

Occupation

25.3% of employed Indigenous people living off-reserve were employed in **Sales and service occupations**

Industry

14.6% of employed Indigenous people living off-reserve were employed in the **Construction Industry**

Wages

Highest hourly wage in Canada



Canadian Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) **\$24.05**
 Alberta Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) **\$28.31**

Population Statistics

In 2017, Alberta had the fourth highest percentage of Indigenous people living off-reserve in the working age population, at 4.9%, while Manitoba had the highest percentage at 11.5% (Table 1). The overall share for Canada was 3.2%.

In 2017, the working age population of Indigenous people living off-reserve in Alberta was 168,000 (Table 2). The proportion of Indigenous people off reserve in Alberta between the ages of 15 and 24 years was 21.5%; while 57.4% were between 25 and 54 years. The corresponding proportions for all of Alberta was 14.9% and 55.2%, respectively.

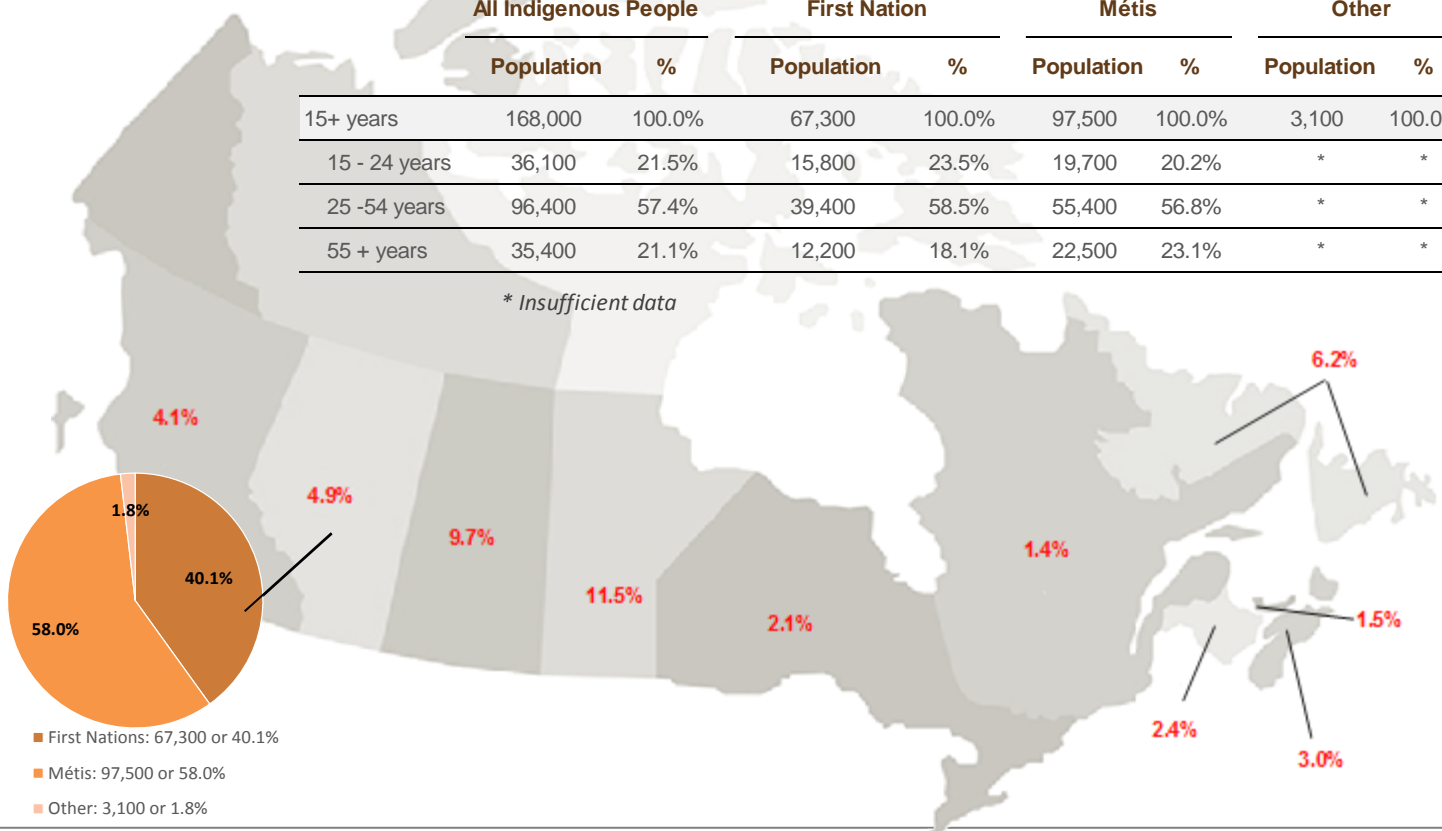
Number and Percentage of Indigenous people living off-reserve by Province, 2017 Table 1

	Population	Indigenous People (Off-Reserve)	Indigenous Share
Canada	29,902,000	949,000	3.2%
Newfoundland and Labrador	445,500	27,500	6.2%
Prince Edward Island	123,700	1,900	1.5%
Nova Scotia	792,500	23,800	3.0%
New Brunswick	624,700	14,800	2.4%
Quebec	6,932,000	100,500	1.4%
Ontario	11,684,900	246,000	2.1%
Manitoba	1,013,300	117,000	11.5%
Saskatchewan	876,800	85,200	9.7%
Alberta	3,428,800	168,000	4.9%
British Columbia	3,979,800	164,400	4.1%

Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) by Age Group, Alberta, 2017 Table 2

	All Indigenous People		First Nation		Métis		Other	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
15+ years	168,000	100.0%	67,300	100.0%	97,500	100.0%	3,100	100.0%
15 - 24 years	36,100	21.5%	15,800	23.5%	19,700	20.2%	*	*
25 -54 years	96,400	57.4%	39,400	58.5%	55,400	56.8%	*	*
55 + years	35,400	21.1%	12,200	18.1%	22,500	23.1%	*	*

* Insufficient data



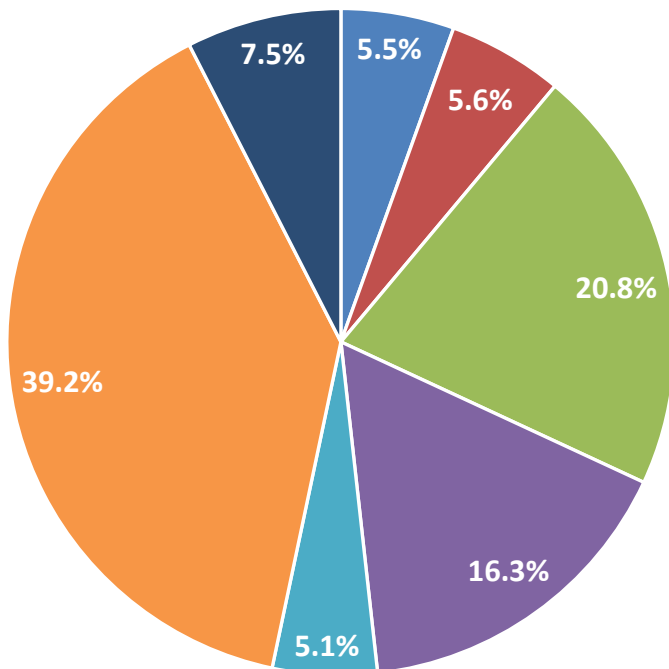
- First Nations: 67,300 or 40.1%
- Métis: 97,500 or 58.0%
- Other: 3,100 or 1.8%

The Edmonton economic region in 2017 had the highest off-reserve Indigenous population at 39.2%, followed by Calgary at 20.8% (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 76.3% of all Indigenous People off-reserve in Alberta. The Red Deer economic region had the lowest Indigenous working age population at only 5.1% in 2017.

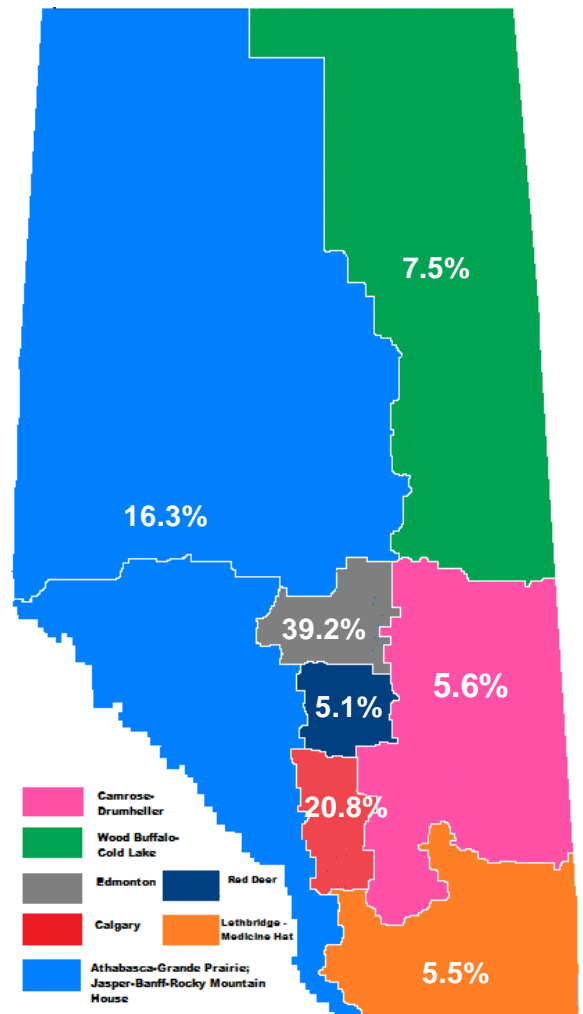
Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) by Economic Region, Alberta, 2017 Table 3

	All Indigenous People		First Nation		Métis	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	9,200	5.5%	5,500	8.2%	3,700	3.8%
Camrose - Drumheller	9,400	5.6%	3,800	5.6%	5,200	5.3%
Calgary	35,000	20.8%	15,300	22.7%	19,000	19.5%
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River	27,400	16.3%	10,200	15.2%	16,900	17.3%
Red Deer	8,500	5.1%	2,100	3.1%	6,100	6.3%
Edmonton	65,800	39.2%	25,300	37.6%	39,300	40.3%
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake	12,600	7.5%	5,100	7.6%	7,300	7.5%
Total	168,000	100.0%	67,300	100.0%	97,500	100.0%

* Insufficient data



- Lethbridge - Medicine Hat: 9,200 or 5.5%
- Camrose - Drumheller: 9,400 or 5.6%
- Calgary: 35,000 or 20.8%
- Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River: 27,400 or 16.3%
- Red Deer: 8,500 or 5.1%
- Edmonton: 65,800 or 39.2%
- Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake: 12,600 or 7.5%



In 2017, the proportion of Indigenous people living off-reserve in rural areas was 16.1%, this was higher than the provincial average at 10.8% by 5.2 percentage points (Table 4). Over two thirds or 69.3% of Indigenous People living off-reserve live in urban cores.

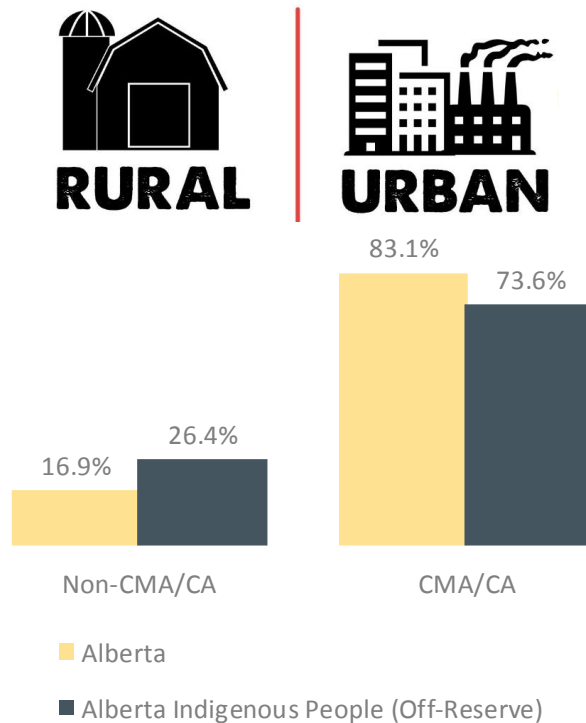
At 76.8%, First Nations are more likely to live in or near urban areas compared to Métis at 71.5% (Table 5).

Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) by Urban/Rural, Alberta, 2017 Table 4

	Alberta	Share	Indigenous People (Off-Reserve)	Share	Indigenous Share of Population
CMA/CA	2,850,600	83.1%	123,600	73.6%	4.3%
Urban core	2,688,000	78.4%	116,500	69.3%	4.3%
Urban fringe	31,100	0.9%	1,900	1.1%	6.1%
Rural fringe	131,400	3.8%	5,200	3.1%	4.0%
Non-CMA/CA	578,200	16.9%	44,400	26.4%	7.7%
Small town	206,900	6.0%	17,400	10.4%	8.4%
Rural	371,300	10.8%	27,000	16.1%	7.3%
Total	3,428,800	100.0%	168,000	100.0%	4.9%

Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) by Urban/Rural and Identity, Alberta, 2017 Table 5

	Indigenous People (Off-Reserve)	Share	First Nation	Share	Métis	Share
CMA/CA	123,600	73.6%	51,700	76.8%	69,700	71.5%
Non-CMA/CA	44,400	26.4%	15,700	23.3%	27,800	28.5%
Total	168,000	100.0%	67,300	100.0%	97,500	100.0%

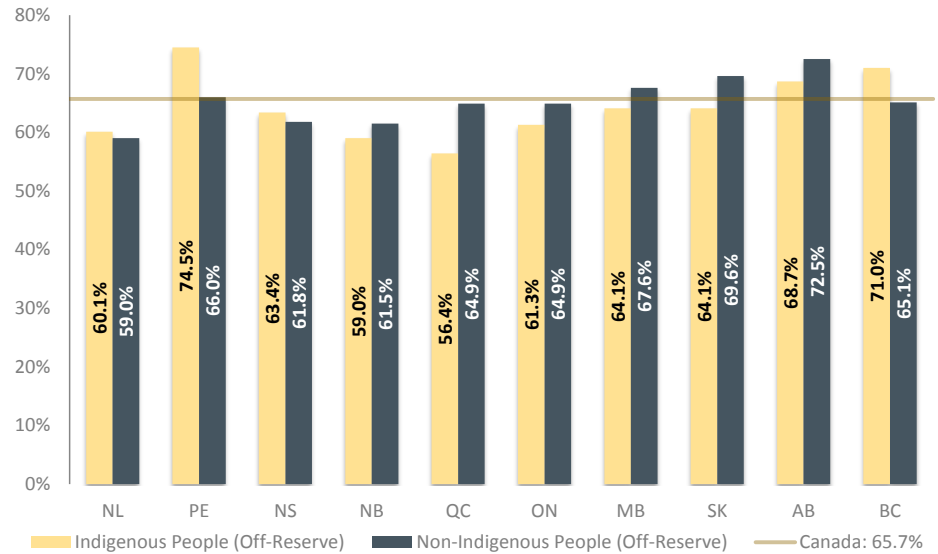


Labour Force Statistics

In 2017, the participation rate for Indigenous People off-reserve in Alberta was 68.7%, the third highest among Indigenous People off-reserve in all provinces (Figure 1). This rate was 3.0 percentage points higher than the National participation rate at 65.7%, and 4.3 percentage points higher than the Canadian average for Indigenous People off-reserve at 64.4%.

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

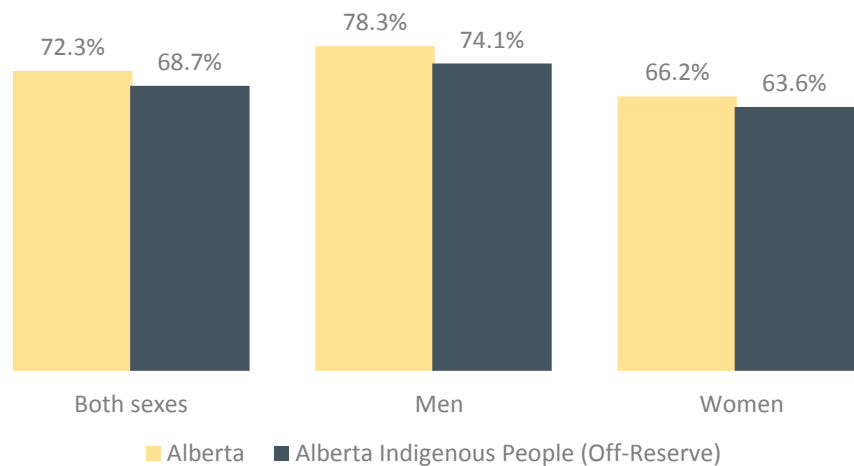
Participation Rate for Canada and Provinces, 2017 Figure 1



In 2017, the participation rate for Indigenous people living off-reserve was 68.7% (Figure 2). This is 3.6 percentage points lower than the provincial average.

The participation rate for the Indigenous men is higher at 74.1% compared to that of Indigenous women at 63.6%. Both rates are lower compared to the corresponding provincial averages of 78.3% for men and 66.2% for women.

Participation Rate by Sex Figure 2

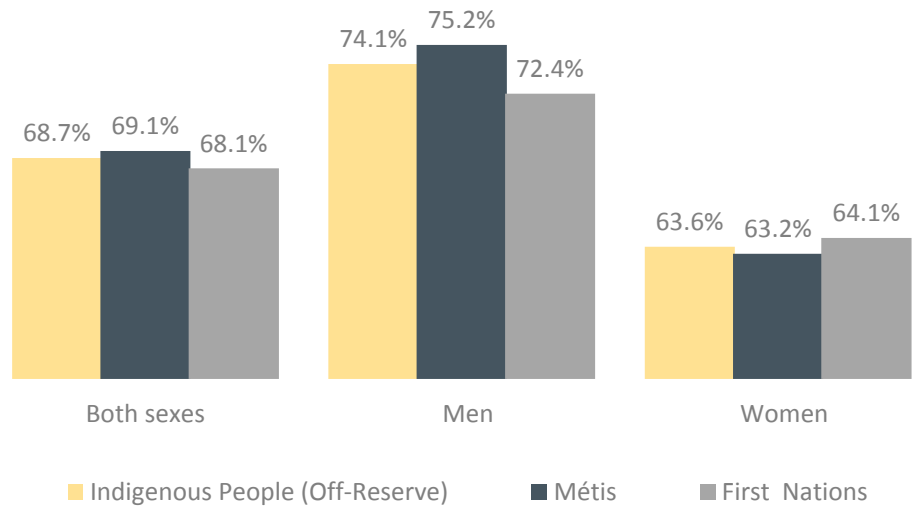


The average participation rate for Alberta Indigenous people living off-reserve was 68.7% in 2017. Métis people had a higher participation rate, at 69.1%, compared to First Nations, at 68.1% (Figure 3).

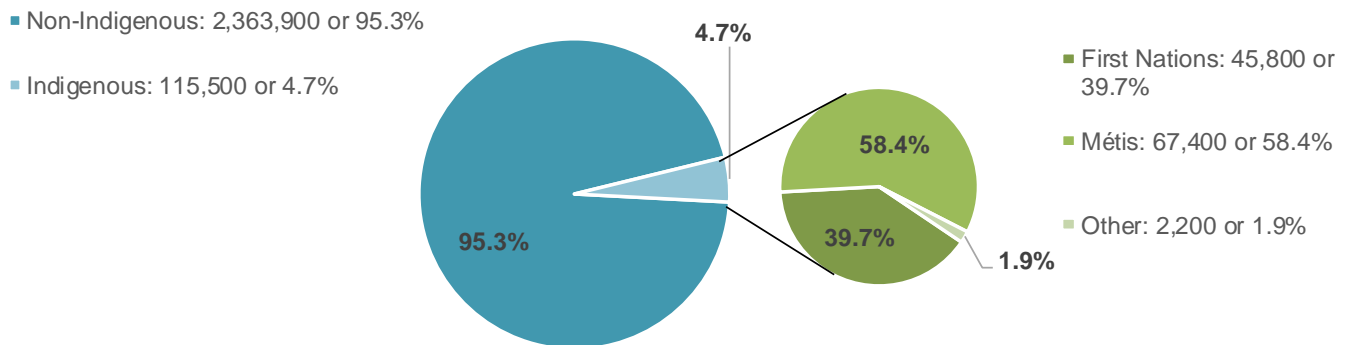
Among Indigenous men, Métis had a higher participation rate, at 75.2% compared to First Nations men, at 72.4%. For women, Métis had lower participation rate at 63.2% compared to First Nations women at 64.1%.

In 2017, Indigenous People off-reserve made up 4.7% of the labour force in Alberta (Figure 4). Among them 45,800 or 39.7% were First Nations, 67,400 or 58.4% were Métis and 2,200 or 1.9% where Inuit or multiple identities.

Participation Rate by Identity and Gender, 2017 Figure 3



Labour Force by Identity, 2017 Figure 4



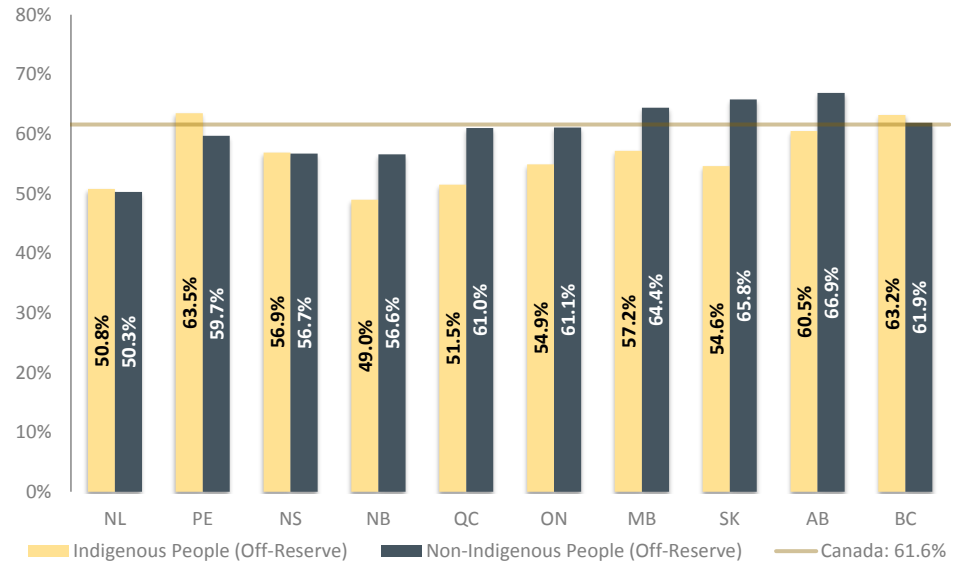
The employment rate for Indigenous People off-reserve in Alberta was 60.5%, the third highest among all Indigenous People off-reserve in the 10 provinces (Figure 5). This rate was 1.1 percentage points lower than the Canadian employment rate of 61.6%, and 3.4 percentage points above the national average for Indigenous People off-reserve at 57.1%.

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

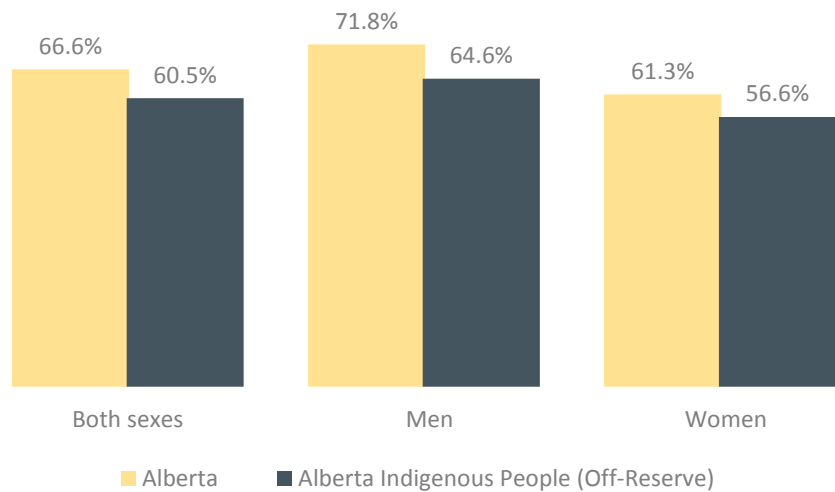
The provincial employment rate for those 15 years and over, at 66.6% in 2017, was 6.1 percentage points higher than the rate for Indigenous people living off-reserve in the same age group, at 60.5% (Figure 6).

The 71.8% employment rate for all men was 7.2 percentage points higher than the employment rate for Indigenous men at 64.6%. The employment rate for all women and Indigenous women living off-reserve was 61.3% and 56.6% respectively.

Employment Rate for Canada and Provinces, 2017 Figure 5



Employment Rate by Sex Figure 6



The average employment rate for Alberta Indigenous people living off-reserve was 60.5% in 2017.

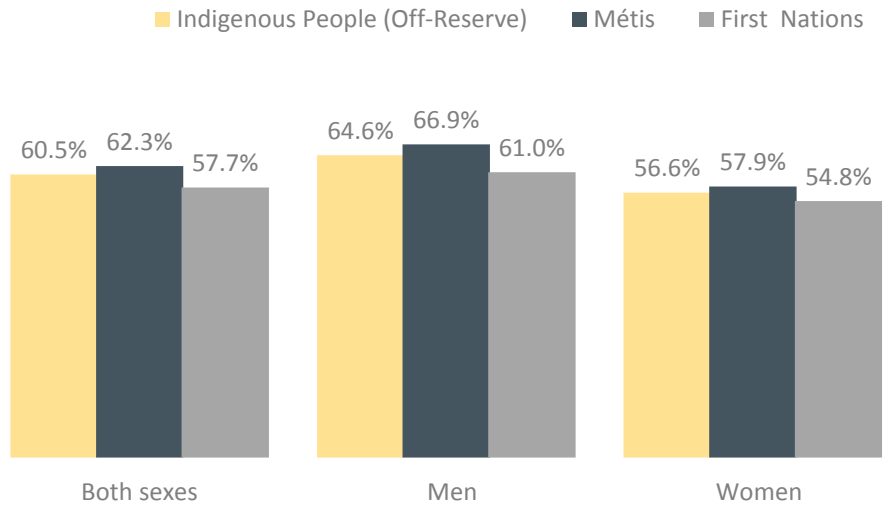
Métis people had a higher employment rate, at 62.3%, compared to First Nations, at 57.7% (Figure 7).

Indigenous men had a higher employment rate, at 64.6% than their female counterparts, at 56.6% in 2017.

Among Indigenous men, First Nations had a lower employment rate, at 61.0% compared to Métis men, at 66.9%. For women, Métis had higher employment rate at 57.9% compared to First Nations women at 54.8%.

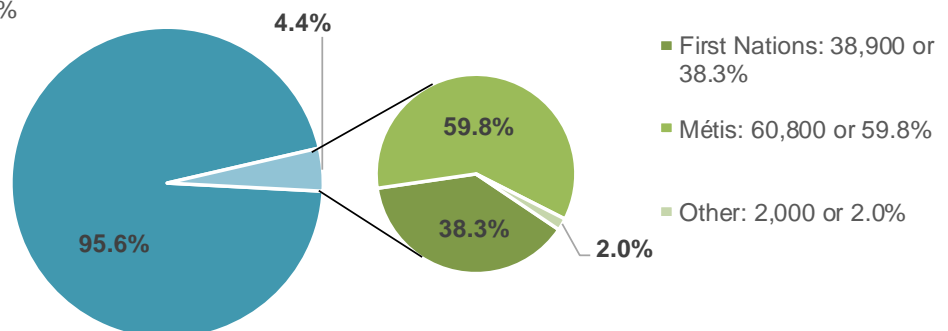
In 2017, Indigenous People off-reserve made up 4.4% of employment in Alberta (Figure 8). Among them 38,900 or 38.3% were First Nations, 60,800 or 59.8% were Métis and 2,000 or 2.0% were Inuit or multiple identities.

Employment Rate by Identity and Gender, 2017 Figure 7



Employment by Identity, 2017 Figure 8

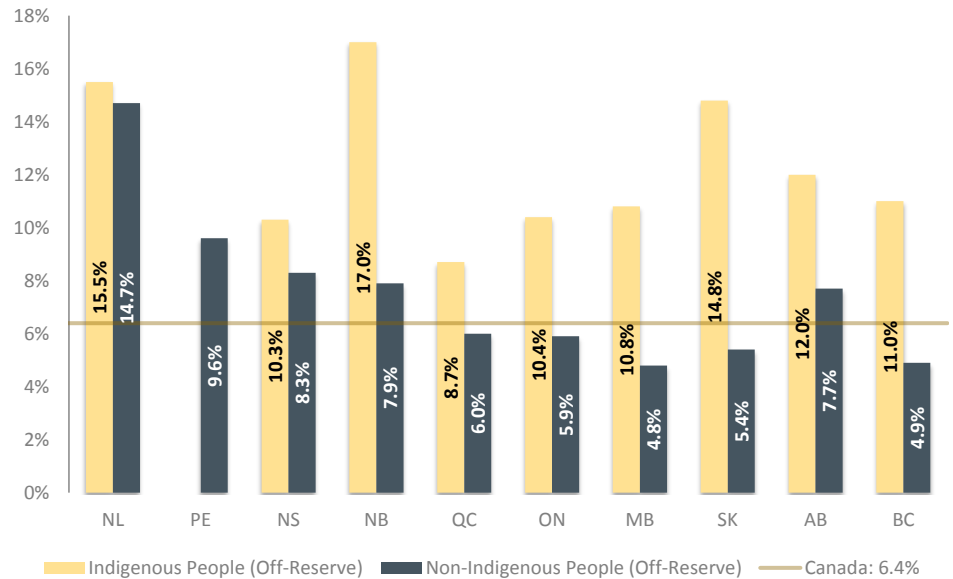
- Non-Indigenous: 2,182,400 or 95.6%
- Indigenous: 101,600 or 4.4%



The unemployment rate for Alberta Indigenous People off-reserve, at 12.0%, was higher than the Canadian average at 6.4% (Figure 9). In Alberta, the unemployment rate for Indigenous People off-reserve was the fourth highest rate among the 10 provinces in 2017 (Figure 9).

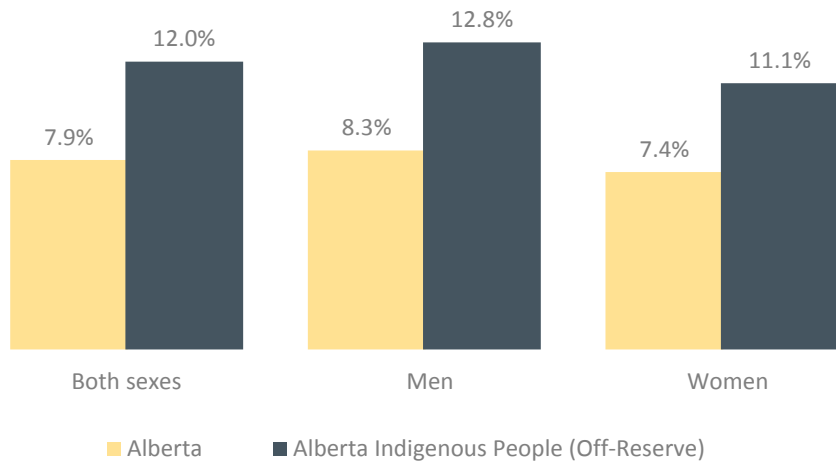
Indigenous men and women had higher unemployment rates than the provincial average (Figure 10). The unemployment rate for Indigenous men was 12.8% compared to the provincial rate for men at 8.3% or a 4.5 percentage point difference. Meanwhile, Indigenous women had an unemployment rate of 11.1% compared to 7.4% for Alberta women or a 3.7 percentage point difference.

Unemployment Rates for Canada and Provinces, 2017 **Figure 9**



Note: Insufficient data for Prince Edward Island

Unemployment Rate by Sex **Figure 10**

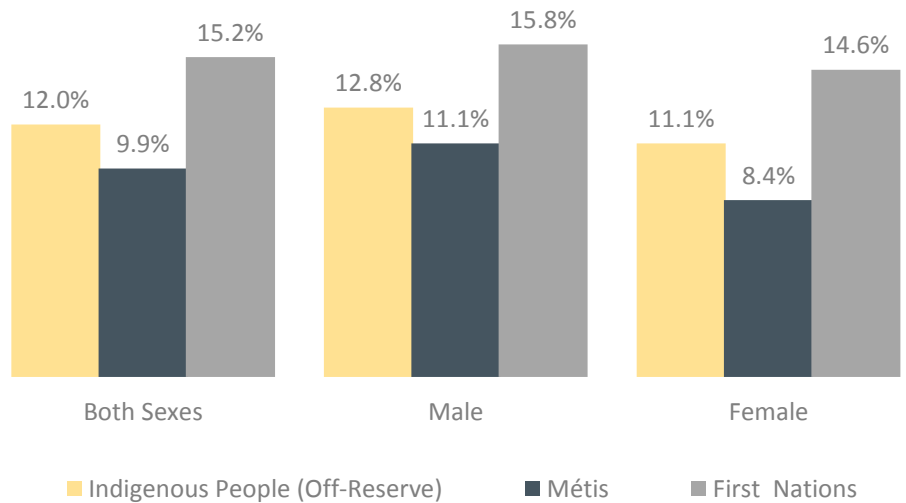


Among Indigenous people living off-reserve in Alberta, First Nations had the highest unemployment rate in 2017 at 15.2%, which was 5.3 percentage points higher than the rate for Métis (Figure 11). Similarly, men and women unemployment rates among First Nations were highest among Indigenous peoples at 15.8% and 14.6%, respectively.

The unemployment rate for Métis men and women was lower by 4.7 percentage points and 6.2 percentage points, compared to their First Nations counterparts.

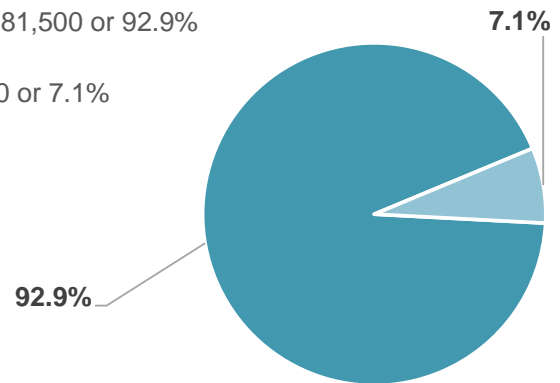
In 2017, Indigenous People off-reserve made up 7.1% of unemployment in Alberta (Figure 12).

Unemployment Rate by Identity and Sex, 2017 **Figure 11**



Unemployment by Identity, 2017 **Figure 12**

- Non-Indigenous: 181,500 or 92.9%
- Indigenous: 13,900 or 7.1%



Employment

In 2017, 71.9% of employed Alberta Indigenous people living off-reserve were in the Services-Producing Sector, and 28.1% 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, 14.6%; Health Care and Social Assistance, 11.9%; and Retail Trade, 10.3%.

Employment of Alberta Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) by Industry, 2017 Table 6

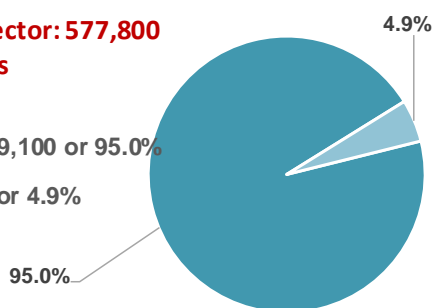
Industry	Employment	% of Total
Goods-Producing Sector		
Agriculture	**	**
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas	8,600	8.5%
Utilities	**	**
Construction	14,800	14.6%
Manufacturing	4,300	4.2%
Services-Producing Sector		
Educational Services	6,300	6.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	12,100	11.9%
Public Administration	6,500	6.4%
Wholesale Trade	4,000	3.9%
Retail Trade	10,500	10.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	6,100	6.0%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	3,500	3.4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,000	3.9%
Management of Companies and Administrative and Other Support Services	3,500	3.4%
Information, Culture and Recreation	3,300	3.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	7,900	7.8%
Other Services	5,300	5.2%
Total employed	101,600	100.0%

** Insufficient data

Goods-Producing Sector: 577,800 employed Albertans

of which

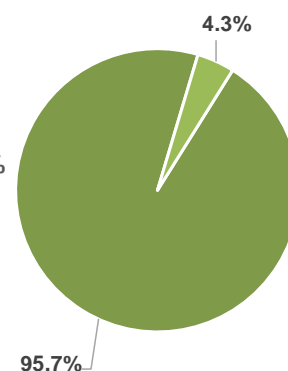
- Non-Indigenous: 549,100 or 95.0%
- Indigenous: 28,600 or 4.9%



Services-Producing Sector: 1,706,200 employed Albertans

of which

- Non-Indigenous: 1,633,300 or 95.7%
- Indigenous: 73,000 or 4.3%



In 2017, 62.8% of Indigenous people living off-reserve in Alberta were employed in three occupational groups: Sales and service, 25.3%; Trades, transport and equipment operators and related, 22.8%; and Business, finance and administrative, 14.7%. At the provincial level, 56.2% of Albertans worked in these three occupational groups combined (Table 7).

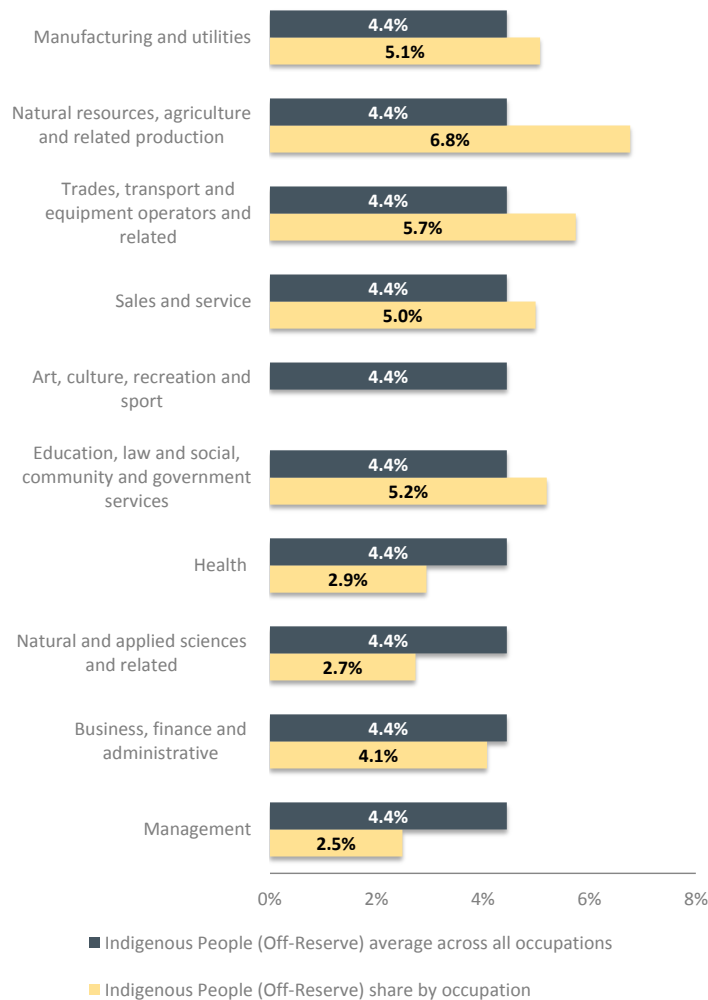
The largest difference in employment by occupational group is in the Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations where the provincial average is 5.1 percentage points below that of Indigenous people (off-reserve).

In 2017, Indigenous people living off-reserve accounted for 4.4% of employment in Alberta. Among the 10 occupation group's, Natural resources, agriculture and related production had proportion of employment from Indigenous people living off-reserve at 6.8% (Figure 13).

Employment by Occupation, 2017 Table 7

Occupation	Albertans		Indigenous Albertans	
	Employment	% of Total	Employment	% of Total
Management	216,900	9.5%	5,400	5.3%
Business, finance and administrative	365,300	16.0%	14,900	14.7%
Natural and applied sciences and related	182,800	8.0%	5,000	4.9%
Health	160,000	7.0%	4,700	4.6%
Education, law and social, community and government services	236,600	10.4%	12,300	12.1%
Art, culture, recreation and sport	47,500	2.1%	**	**
Sales and service	515,100	22.6%	25,700	25.3%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	404,000	17.7%	23,200	22.8%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production	88,700	3.9%	6,000	5.9%
Manufacturing and utilities	67,000	2.9%	3,400	3.3%
All occupations	2,284,000	100.0%	101,600	100.0%

Indigenous Employment Share by Occupation, 2017 Figure 13



Note: Insufficient data for Art, culture, recreation and sport

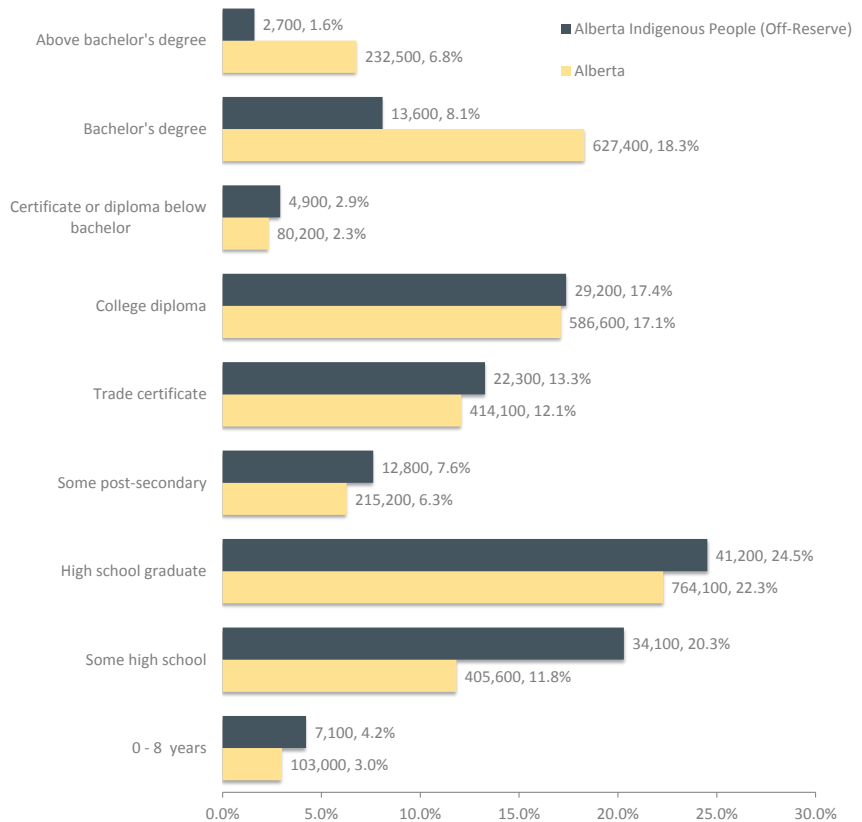
Education

In 2017, 43.3% of the Indigenous living off-reserve in Alberta completed a post-secondary education; 33.6% attained post-secondary certificates or diplomas; and another 9.7% had university degrees (Figure 14).

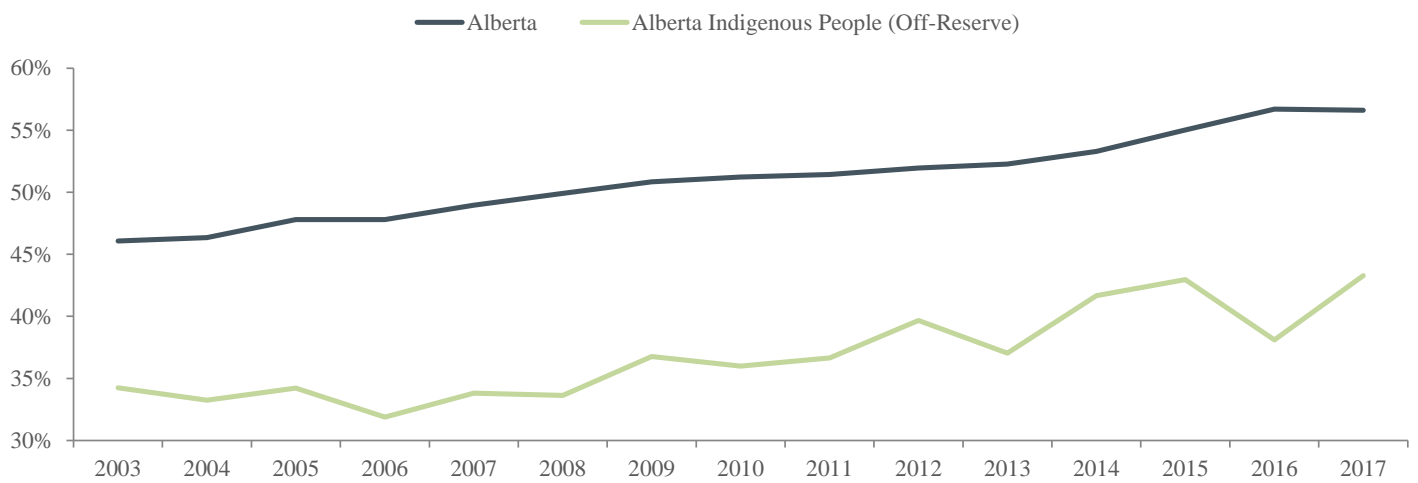
The percentage of Alberta Indigenous people living off-reserve who had less than a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment was 24.5%. The provincial average was 14.8%.

Between 2003 and 2017 the proportion of Indigenous people living off-reserve in Alberta that completed a post-secondary education increased from 34.2% to 43.3% (Figure 15). For the entire province it increased from 46.1% to 56.6%.

Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve), 2017 Figure 14



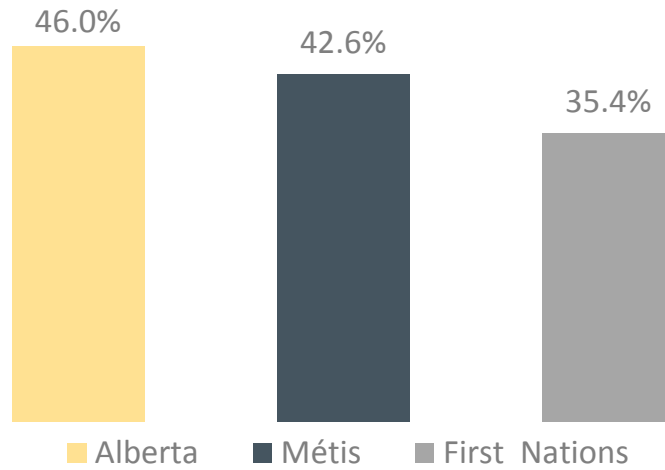
Proportion of Persons 15 years and over in Alberta that Completed a Post-Secondary Education Figure 15



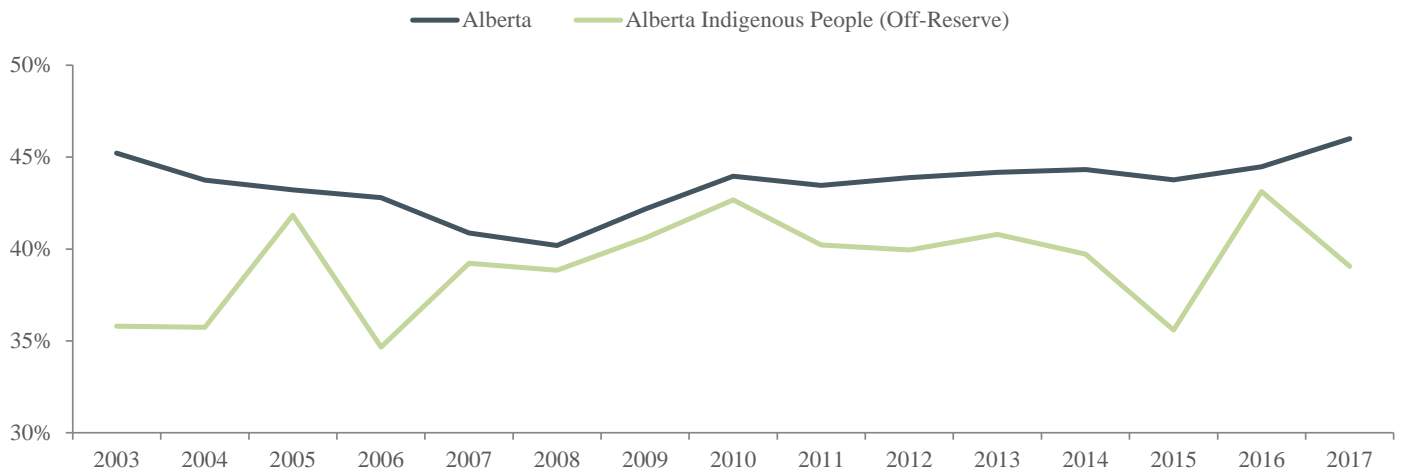
In 2017, there were 5,600 First Nation's youth who were students, this represents 35.4% of all First Nation's youth (Figure 16). For Métis there 8,400 students, representing 42.6% of Métis youth. The provincial average was 46.0%.

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, 2017 **Figure 16**



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



Wages



In 2017, the average hourly wage for **Indigenous people living off-reserve in Alberta** at **\$28.31** was \$4.26 higher than **national Indigenous** average hourly rate of **\$24.05** (Table 8).

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

Average Hourly Wage in 2017, Canada and Provinces Table 8

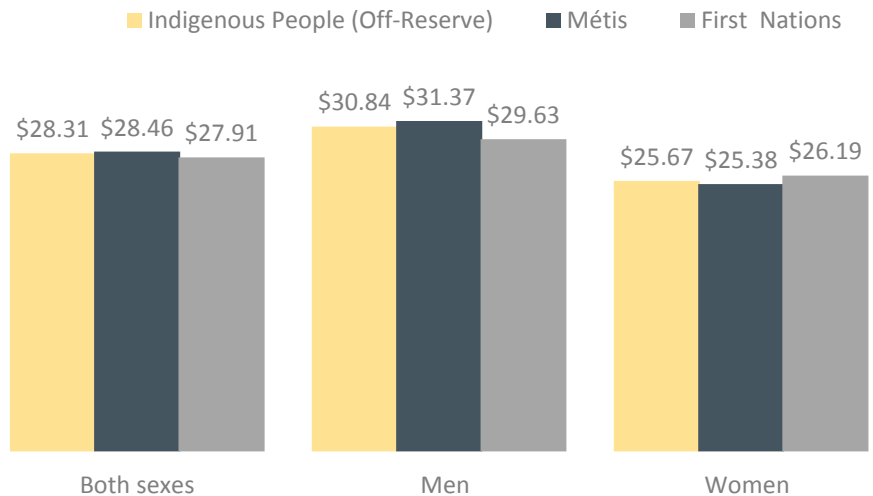
Region	Provincial Average	Indigenous People (Off-Reserve)
Canada	\$26.15	\$24.05
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$24.90	\$24.03
Prince Edward Island	\$21.76	\$22.87
Nova Scotia	\$23.37	\$21.80
New Brunswick	\$22.38	\$19.60
Quebec	\$24.93	\$22.69
Ontario	\$26.42	\$23.07
Manitoba	\$24.15	\$22.69
Saskatchewan	\$26.82	\$24.37
Alberta	\$30.00	\$28.31
British Columbia	\$25.70	\$23.18



Alberta Indigenous People (Off-Reserve)
\$28.31

Alberta
\$30.00

Average Hourly Wage by Sex and Identity, Alberta, 2017 Figure 18



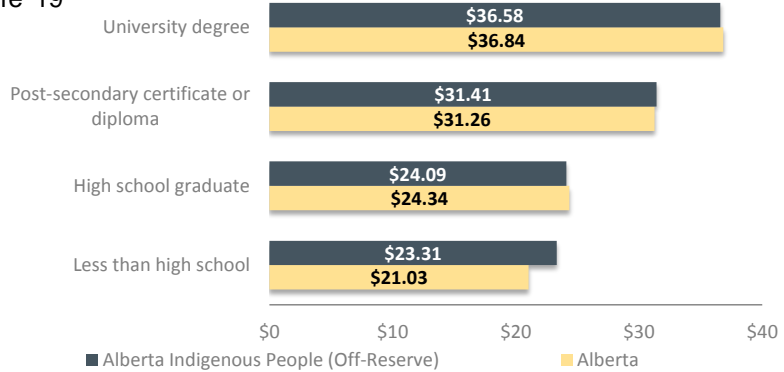
Among Alberta Indigenous men, Métis had the highest average hourly wage at \$31.37 (Fig 18). For Women, First Nations had the highest average hourly wage at \$26.19.

For those with less than high school on average Alberta Indigenous People off-reserve earned \$2.28 more than the provincial average (Figure 19).

In 2017, the highest paying industry for Alberta Indigenous People off-reserve was Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas (Figure 20).

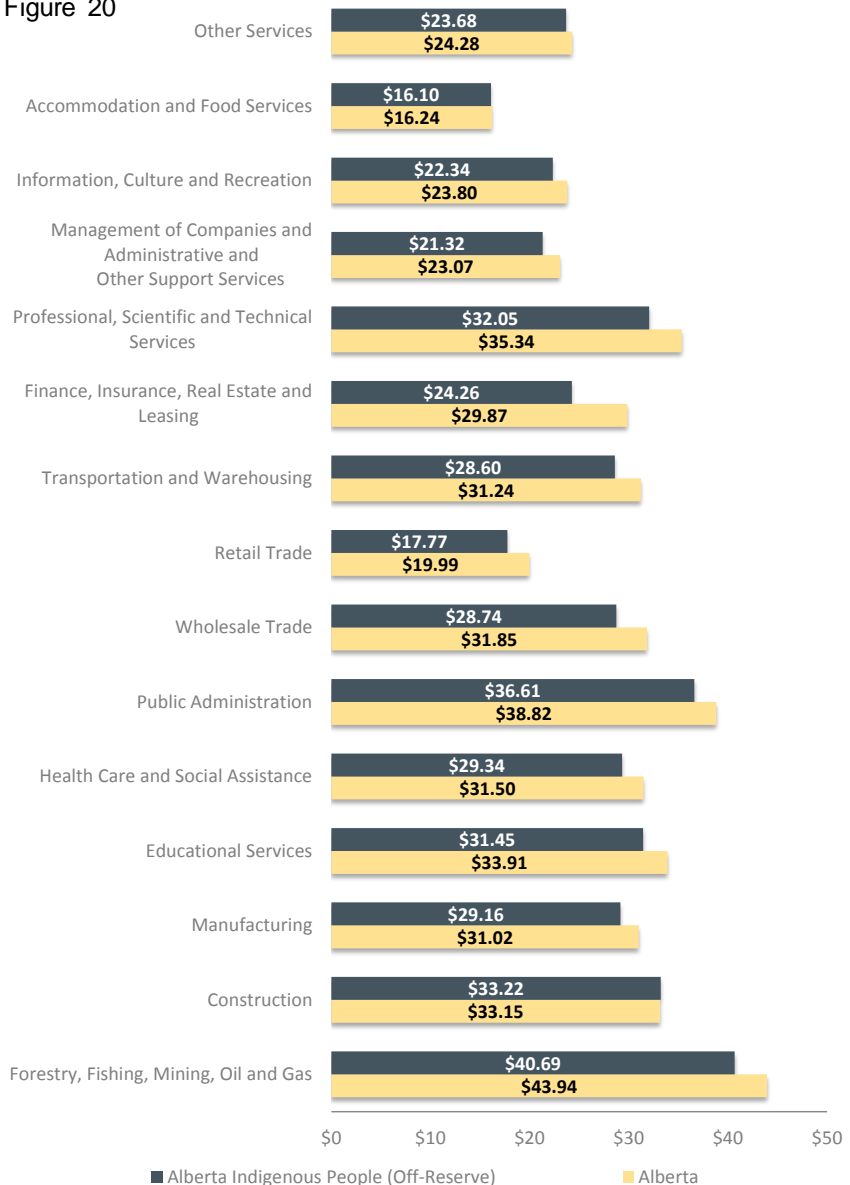
Average Hourly Wage by Education, Alberta, 2017

Figure 19



Average Hourly Wage by Industry, Alberta, 2017

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.

Note on the data:

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