



2023 Alberta Labour Force Profiles: Indigenous Peoples Living Off Reserve

Published by Jobs, Economy and Trade, Government of Alberta

This publication is issued under the Open Government Licence – Alberta (<http://open.alberta.ca/licence>). Please note that the terms of this licence do not apply to any third-party materials included in this publication.

Email: JET.LFSAnalyst@gov.ab.ca

In Edmonton: 780.422.4266

Long distance: 1.800.661.3753

This publication is available online at <https://open.alberta.ca/publications/2371-3275>

2023 Alberta Labour Force Profiles, Indigenous Peoples Living Off Reserve | Jobs, Economy and Trade

© 2024 Government of Alberta | June 20, 2024 | ISBN 978-1-4601-6030-5 | ISSN 2371-3275



Contents

Introduction	4
Highlights 2023.....	5
Population statistics	6
Labour force statistics	11
• Overview	11
• Participation	12
• Employment	16
• Unemployment rate	23

Introduction

The 2023 Alberta Labour Force Profile examines the labour market statistics and trends for Indigenous peoples living off reserve in Alberta. Topics include working age population, labour force participation, employment, unemployment, demographics, industry and occupation. Statistics provided are 12-month averages for the year.

Definitions:

Indigenous peoples: Persons who reported having an Indigenous identity, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit), or those who reported more than one identity. Excluded from the *Labour Force Survey* are persons living on reserves and other Indigenous settlements in the provinces.

Target population: The non-institutionalized population 15 years of age and over. Excluded from the survey's coverage are persons living on reserves and other Indigenous settlements in the province, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces, the institutionalized population and households in extremely remote areas with very low population density. These groups together represent an exclusion of less than two per cent of the Canadian population aged 15 and over.

Labour force: Civilian, non-institutionalized persons 15 years of age and older who were employed or unemployed during the reference week.

Participation rate: Number of employed and unemployed people as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older.

Employment rate: Number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and older. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, one defined by age, sex, marital status or province) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Unemployment rate: Number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (for example, one defined by age, sex or marital status) is the number of unemployed persons in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that same group.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) and Census Agglomeration (CA): A CMA or a CA is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (known as the core).

A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more must live in the core. A CA must have a core population of at least 10,000.

To be included in the CMA or CA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the core, as measured by commuting flows derived from previous place of work census data. The boundaries of CMAs and CAs are based on the 2011 Standard Geographical Classification.

Industry: General nature of the business carried out by the employer for whom the respondent works (main job only), based on the 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). If a person did not have a job during the survey reference week, the information is collected for the last job held, provided the person worked within the previous twelve months.

Occupation: The kind of work persons 15 years of age and older 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 and based on the 2021 National Occupational Classification (NOC). If the individual did not have a job during the reference week, the data relate to the previous job if that job was held in the past year.

Note on the data:

Numbers and percentages may not add up exactly to their totals due to rounding by Statistics Canada.

Data and definitions provided are from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey.

Highlights 2023

- In 2023, there were 207,600 Indigenous peoples living off reserve aged 15 years and over in Alberta, accounting for 5.5 per cent of all Albertans and 16.2 per cent of all Indigenous peoples off reserve in Canada (the third largest in size among provinces) within the same age range. This is an increase of 2.5 per cent from 2022 and 47 per cent from 2013.
- Compared to non-Indigenous peoples, Indigenous peoples were more active in the labour market with a higher participation rate at 71.1 per cent. Their unemployment rate was 4.8 percentage points higher (10.5 per cent) and employment rate was 1.8 percentage points lower (63.7 per cent).
- The gap in employment rate between Indigenous peoples and non-Indigenous peoples was primarily among the core working age group.
- Alberta continued to have the highest participation rate and employment rate for Indigenous peoples living off reserve among provinces.
- Indigenous peoples living off reserve accounted for 5.7 per cent of the total labour force and 5.4 per cent of all employed workers in Alberta (up from 4.4 per cent and 4.2 per cent in 2013, respectively).
- In 2023, the participation rate, employment rate and unemployment rate among Métis were the highest over 10 years. For First Nations, the participation rate and employment rate were lower compared to 2022 and the unemployment rate was the highest over 10 years (excluding 2020)
- The proportion of Indigenous peoples living off reserve with a post-secondary certificate or diploma was almost equal to the proportion of non-Indigenous people with the same educational attainment, with a difference of 0.7 percentage points. The gap remained larger at 17.2 percentage points for the proportion of people with a university degree.
- The industries that hired the most Indigenous peoples living off reserve were wholesale and retail trade, health care and social assistance and construction.
- The top occupations for Indigenous peoples living off reserve were sales and service; trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations; and business, finance and administration.

Population statistics

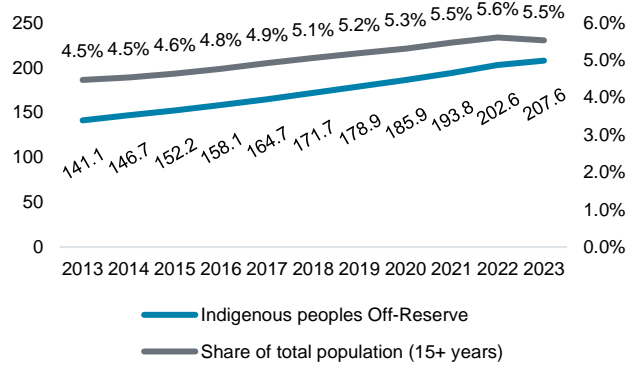
In 2023, the population of Indigenous peoples living off reserve aged 15 years and over was 207,600, a growth of 2.5 per cent from 2022 and 47 per cent from 2013.

The share of Indigenous peoples living off reserve in Alberta's population slightly decreased from 5.6 per cent in 2022 to 5.5 per cent in 2023.

This share of 5.5 per cent in 2023 for Alberta was higher than the national share (3.9 per cent) (Figure 2), ranking the fifth highest across provinces.

FIGURE 1. POPULATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES LIVING OFF RESERVE, ALBERTA, 2013-2023

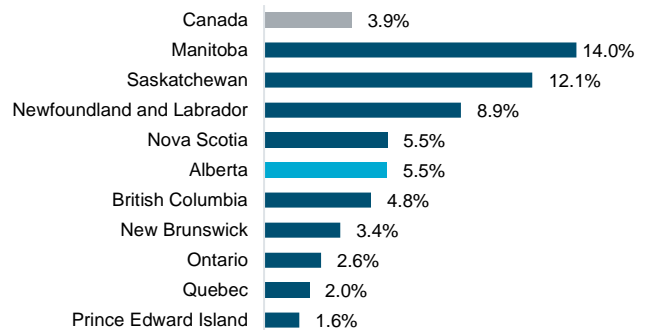
(thousands of persons; percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade.

FIGURE 2. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES LIVING OFF RESERVE AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION, BY PROVINCE, 2023

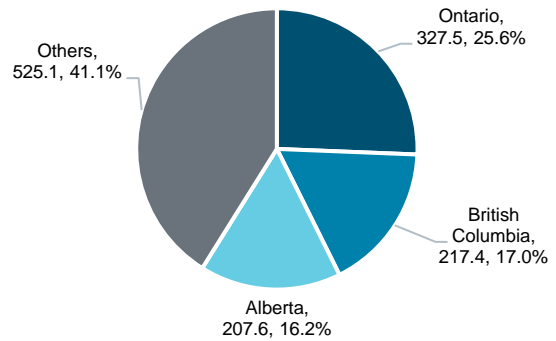
(percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade.

In 2023, the third largest proportion of Indigenous peoples living off reserve resided in Alberta (16.2 per cent), following Ontario (25.6 per cent) and British Columbia (17.0 per cent).

FIGURE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE IN CANADA BY PROVINCE, 2023
(thousands of persons; percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade.

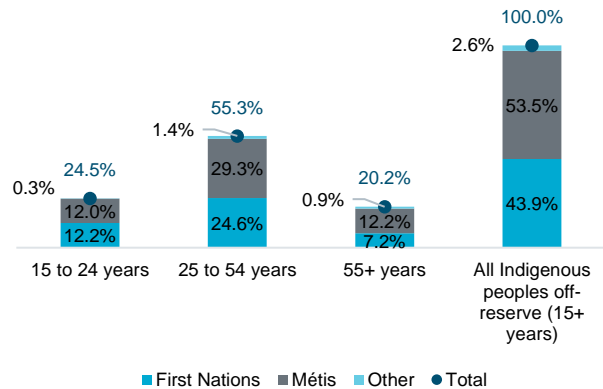
Of the 207,600 Indigenous peoples living off reserve in Alberta in 2023:

- Métis accounted for 53.5 per cent (111,000); and
- First Nations accounted for 43.9 per cent (91,200).

The core working age group (25 to 54 years) accounted for 55.3 per cent (114,800) of all Indigenous peoples living off reserve in 2023 in Alberta.

- The proportion for young people aged 15 to 24 years was 24.5 per cent with a population of 50,800.
- The proportion for older people aged 55 years and over 20.2 per cent with a population of 42,000.

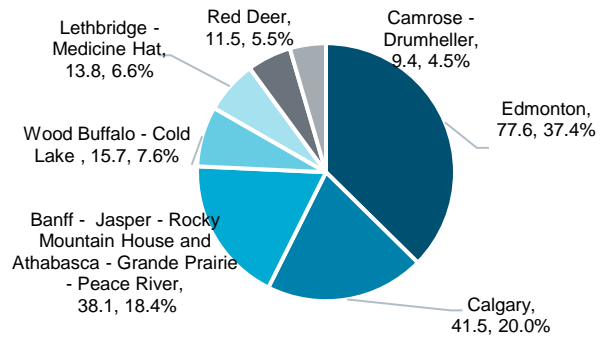
FIGURE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY AGE, ALBERTA, 2023
(percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade.

In 2023, more than 75 per cent of Alberta's Indigenous peoples living off reserve resided in the Edmonton, Calgary and Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River economic regions.

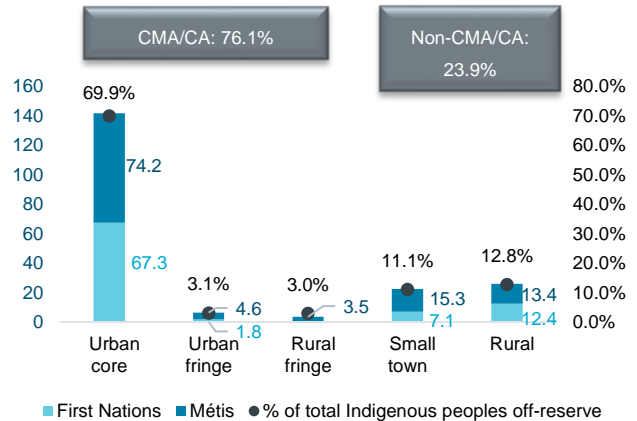
FIGURE 5. DISTRIBUTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY ECONOMIC REGION, ALBERTA, 2023
(thousands of persons; percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade.

In 2023, 69.9 per cent of Indigenous peoples off reserve in Alberta lived in the urban core area.

FIGURE 6. DISTRIBUTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY URBAN/RURAL, ALBERTA, 2023
(thousands of persons; percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade.

The proportion of Indigenous peoples living off reserve attaining higher education increased between 2013 and 2023.

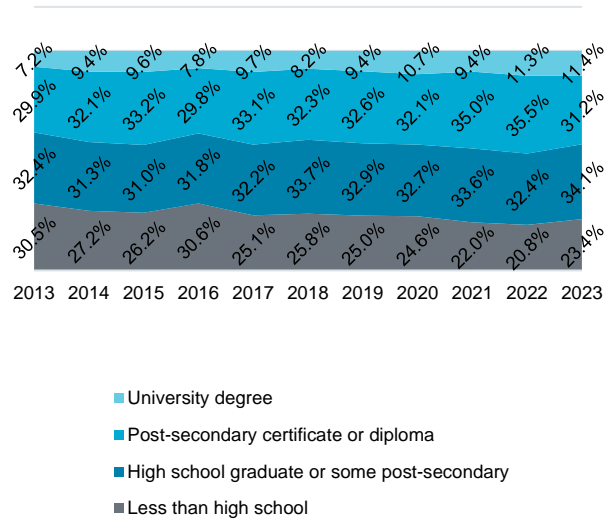
Persons with a post-secondary certificate or diploma accounted for 31.2 per cent of all Indigenous peoples living off reserve in 2023. This is close to the share of 31.9 per cent found in non-Indigenous peoples (Figure 8).

Between 2013 and 2023, the share for Indigenous peoples living off reserve with a university degree increased by 4.1 percentage points (from 7.2 per cent to 11.4 per cent).

- The share of non-Indigenous peoples with a university degree was 28.6 per cent in 2023, an increase of 6.6 percentage points from 2013 (Figure 8).

FIGURE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, ALBERTA, 2013-2023

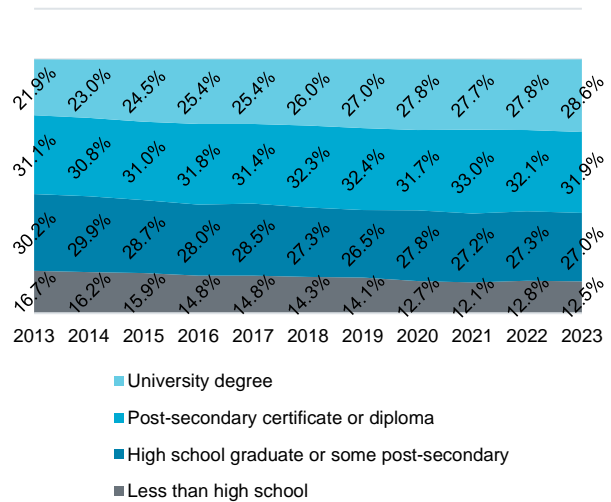
(percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade.

FIGURE 8. DISTRIBUTION OF NON-INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, ALBERTA, 2013-2023

(percentage)

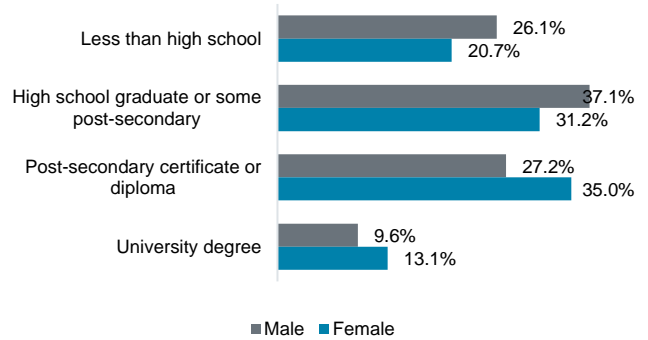


Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade.

In 2023, a greater proportion of female Indigenous peoples living off reserve held a post-secondary or above education (48.1 per cent) compared to males (36.7 per cent)

- The proportion of females with a university degree (13.1 per cent) was 3.5 percentage points greater than the proportion of males (9.6 per cent). A larger gap at 7.8 percentage points was observed for those with a post-secondary certificate or diploma.

FIGURE 9. DISTRIBUTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, ALBERTA, 2023
(percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade.

Labour force statistics

Overview

The participation rate and employment rate for Indigenous people living off reserve in 2023 dropped from the peaks in 2022 (72.4 per cent and 66.2 per cent, respectively) to 71.1 per cent and 63.7 per cent (Figure 10).

- Accounting for 5.5 per cent of Alberta’s population aged 15 and over, Indigenous people living off reserve made up 5.7 per cent of the overall labour force and 5.4 per cent of all employed workers in the province.

The unemployment rate for Indigenous people living off reserve was 10.5 per cent, up by 1.9 percentage points from 2022 and 1.1 percentage points from 2013.

Compared to non-Indigenous people living off reserve, while the participation rate for Indigenous people living off reserve was 1.7 percentage points higher, the employment rate and unemployment rate lagged 1.8 percentage points and 4.8 percentage points, respectively.

TABLE 1. ALBERTANS’ LABOUR FORCE STATUS, BY INDIGENOUS STATUS

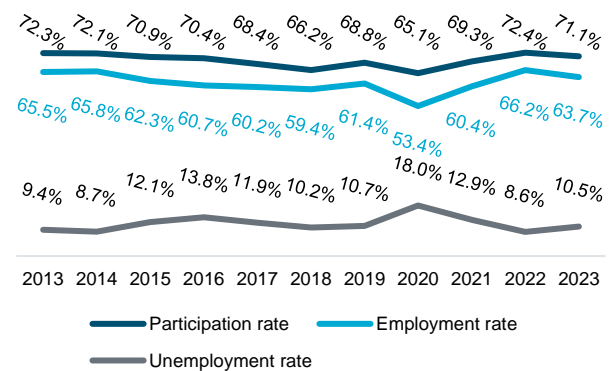
(persons; percentage)

	Indigenous Peoples Off Reserve	Non-Indigenous Peoples Off Reserve	Indigenous Share (of All Albertans Aged 15+ Years)	
	2023	2023	2023	2013
Population	207,600	3,548,400	5.5%	4.5%
Labour Force	147,700	2,464,000	5.7%	4.4%
Participation Rate	71.1%	69.4%		
Employment	132,200	2,324,000	5.4%	4.2%
Employment Rate	63.7%	65.5%		
Unemployment	15,400	140,000	9.9%	9.0%
Unemployment Rate	10.5%	5.7%		
Not in Labour Force	59,900	1,084,400	5.2%	4.7%

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade.

FIGURE 10. PARTICIPATION RATE, EMPLOYMENT RATE, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE, ALBERTA, 2012-2022

(percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade.

Participation

In 2023, the participation rate for Indigenous peoples living off reserve was 71.1 per cent, down from a peak of 72.4 per cent in 2022. This represents 147,700 Indigenous peoples, 5.7 per cent of Alberta's labour force.

- It remained higher than the participation rate for non-Indigenous peoples off reserve which was unchanged at 69.4 per cent.

The participation rate of the Métis has been trending upward and reached a 10-year high at 76.0 per cent in 2023 (Figure 12).

For First Nations, the participation rate dropped to 65.5 per cent from 67.8 per cent in 2022 and 68.5 per cent in 2013.

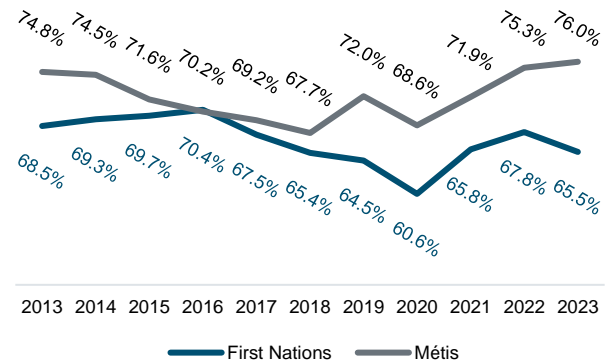
In 2023, Métis accounted for 57.1 per cent (84,300) of all Indigenous peoples living off reserve in the labour market. First Nations accounted for 40.4 per cent (59,700).

FIGURE 11. PARTICIPATION RATE BY INDIGENOUS STATUS, ALBERTA, 2013-2023
(percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade.

FIGURE 12. PARTICIPATION RATES OF INDIGENOUS GROUPS, ALBERTA, 2013-2023
(percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade.

Among age groups, core-aged Indigenous peoples living off reserve (aged 25 to 54 years) had the highest participation rate between 2013 and 2023, ranging from 77.4 per cent (2018) to 85.6 per cent (2022). The rate for this group was 82.5 per cent in 2023.

- For non-Indigenous peoples (Figure 14), the participation rate of core working group has been stable between 87.2 per cent (2020) and 89.0 per cent (2023).

The participation rate for young Indigenous peoples living off reserve dropped from the peak of 68.3 per cent in 2022 to 66.3 per cent in 2023.

- This was 3.3 percentage points higher than the participation rate for young non-Indigenous peoples (63.0 per cent).

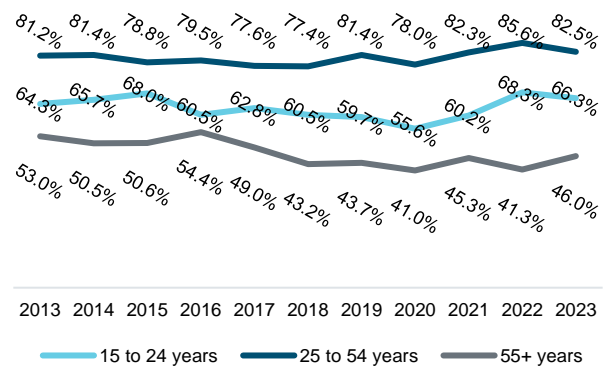
While the participation rates for the other groups have dropped, the participation rate for older Indigenous peoples living off reserve was up by 4.7 percentage points from 2022 to 46.0 per cent in 2023.

- The rate for older non-Indigenous peoples living off reserve was up by 0.3 percentage points from 2022 to 41.3 per cent.

While both young and older Indigenous peoples off reserve were more likely to participate in the labour force than non-Indigenous peoples, core-aged Indigenous peoples off-reserve lagged non-Indigenous peoples in labour force participation.

FIGURE 13. PARTICIPATION RATES OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY AGE GROUP, ALBERTA, 2013-2023

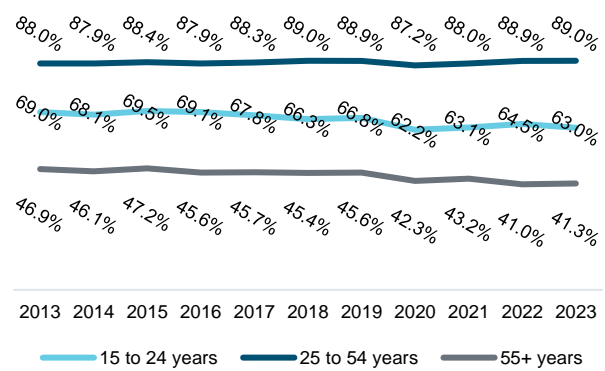
(percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

FIGURE 14. PARTICIPATION RATES OF NON-INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY AGE GROUP, ALBERTA, 2013-2023

(percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

By sex, the 2023 participation rate was 74.1 per cent for male Indigenous peoples living off reserve while it was 68.3 per cent for females.

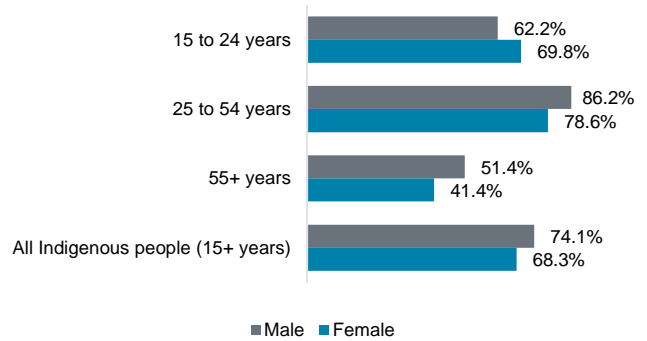
- The participation rate for young females was 7.6 percentage points higher than males.
- The rate for core-aged and older groups was 7.6 per cent and 10.0 per cent (respectively) lower for females compared to males.

In 2023, both male and female Indigenous peoples living off reserve with a higher level of educational attainment had a higher labour force participation rate.

The participation rates for females of all educational levels were lower than the rates for males. The largest difference of 11.6 percentage points was found in those with a university degree.

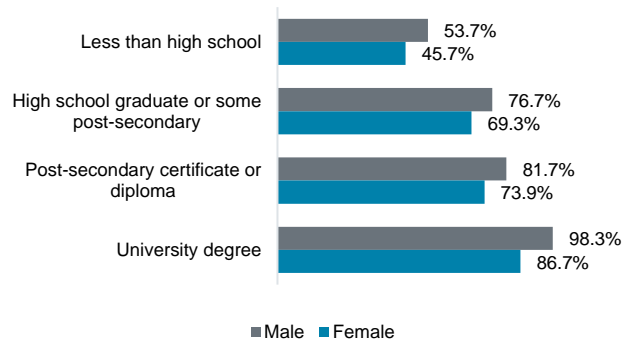
For non-Indigenous peoples living off reserve, the participation rates of all educational levels were also lower for females. However, the differences were greater than Indigenous peoples, from 17.0 percentage points for people with less than high school education to 2.6 percentage points for people with a university degree.

FIGURE 15. PARTICIPATION RATES OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY AGE AND SEX, ALBERTA, 2023 (percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

FIGURE 16. PARTICIPATION RATE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY EDUCATION AND SEX, ALBERTA, 2023 (percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

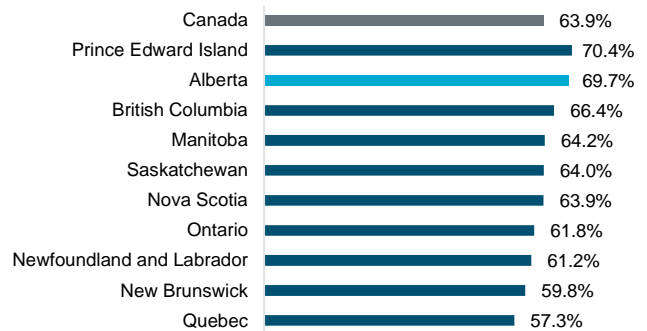
In 2023, Alberta continued to have the highest participation rate for Indigenous peoples living off reserve among all provinces (71.1 per cent). The rate for Canada was 64.4 per cent.

When averaging labour force participation rates over 2013-2023, Alberta ranked the second highest at 69.7 per cent, only behind Prince Edward Island. The average for Canada was 63.9 per cent.

In Alberta, the share of Indigenous peoples living off reserve in the total labour force was 5.7 per cent in 2023, down by 0.1 percentage points from 2022 and up by 1.3 percentage points from 2013.

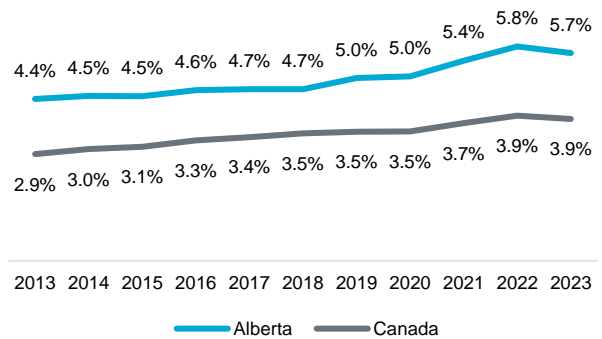
For Canada, the share was unchanged at 3.9 per cent compared to 2022, up by 1.0 percentage point from 2013.

FIGURE 17. PARTICIPATION RATE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY PROVINCE, 2013-2023 AVERAGE
(percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

FIGURE 18. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE, SHARE OF TOTAL LABOUR FORCE, ALBERTA VS. CANADA, 2013-2023
(percentage)



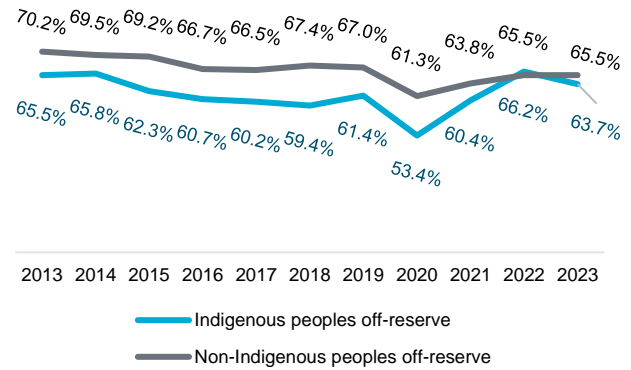
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

Employment

The employment rate for Indigenous peoples living off reserve in 2023 was 63.7 per cent, down by 2.5 percentage points from 2022 and 1.8 percentage points from 2013.

The employment rate for non-Indigenous peoples off reserve remained at 65.5 per cent, 1.8 percentage points higher than the rate for Indigenous peoples living off reserve.

FIGURE 19. EMPLOYMENT RATE BY INDIGENOUS STATUS, ALBERTA, 2013-2023
(percentage)

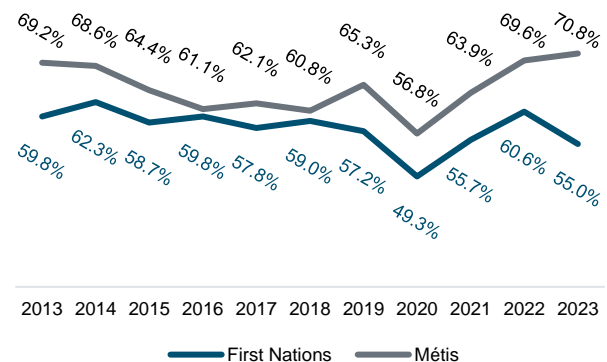


Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

The 2023 employment rates for Métis and First Nations were 70.8 per cent and 55.0 per cent, respectively.

- For Métis, the rate increased by 1.2 percentage points from 2022 and became the highest over the 10-year period.
- For First Nations, the rate dropped by 5.6 percentage points from 2022 and 4.8 percentage points from 2013.

FIGURE 20. EMPLOYMENT RATES OF INDIGENOUS GROUPS, ALBERTA, 2013-2023
(percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

In 2023, the employment rate for Indigenous peoples living off reserve aged 25 to 54 years was 74.7 per cent, down 5.1 percentage points from 2022 and 1.1 percentage points from 2013.

- For non-Indigenous peoples off reserve, the rate increased slightly to 84.8 per cent in 2023, 10.1 percentage points higher than Indigenous peoples.

The youth employment rate for Indigenous peoples living off reserve was 56.5 per cent in 2023, 0.7 percentage points lower than 2022 but 3.5 percentage points higher than 2013.

- The youth employment rate for non-Indigenous peoples off reserve decreased by 2.3 percentage points to 55.4 per cent in 2023, 1.1 percentage points lower compared to Indigenous peoples.

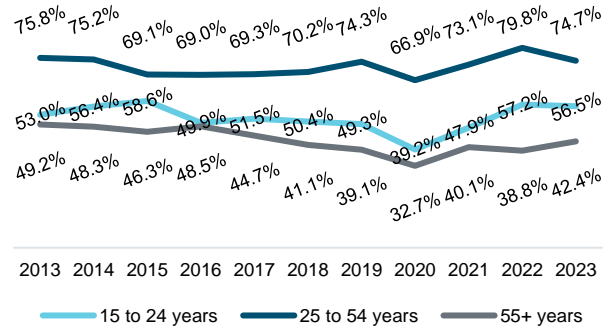
For people aged 55 years and over, the employment rate increased by 3.6 percentage points to 42.4 per cent in 2023, 6.8 percentage points lower compared to 2013.

- For non-Indigenous peoples, it increased by 0.7 percentage points to 39.9 per cent in 2023, 3.1 percentage points lower than the rate for Indigenous peoples.

The gap in employment rate between Indigenous peoples and non-Indigenous peoples was primarily among the core working age group.

FIGURE 21. EMPLOYMENT RATES OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY AGE GROUP, ALBERTA, 2013-2023

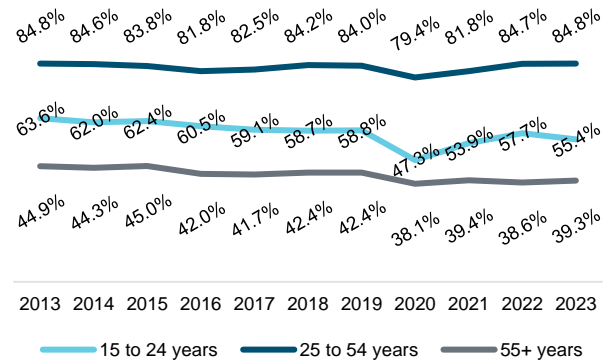
(percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

FIGURE 22. EMPLOYMENT RATES OF NON-INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY AGE GROUP, ALBERTA, 2013-2023

(percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

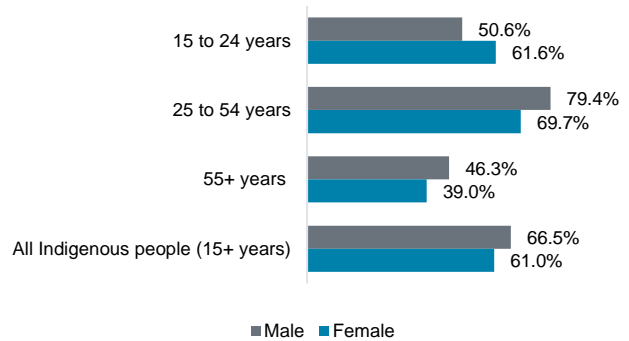
The 2023 employment rate was 66.5 per cent for male Indigenous peoples living off reserve and 61.0 per cent for females.

The employment rate was higher in females compared to males for young Indigenous peoples living off reserve while it was lower in females for core-aged and older groups.

For both female and male Indigenous peoples living off reserve, the employment rate was the highest for those with a university degree and lowest for people whose highest educational attainment was less than a high school diploma.

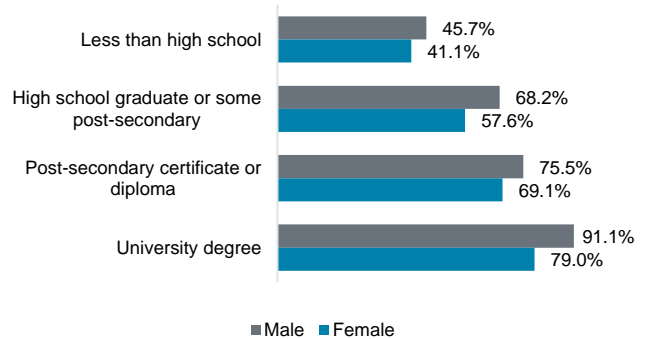
- The difference in employment rates between females and males was up to 12.1 percentage points for those with a university degree and 10.6 percentage points for high school graduates or people with some post-secondary education.

FIGURE 23. EMPLOYMENT RATES OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY AGE AND SEX, ALBERTA, 2023 (percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

FIGURE 24. EMPLOYMENT RATE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY EDUCATION AND SEX, ALBERTA, 2023 (percentage)

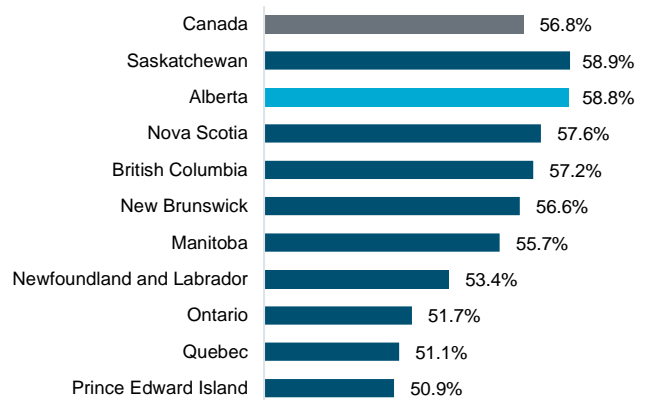


Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

In 2023, Alberta continued to have the highest employment rate for Indigenous peoples living off reserve among provinces at 60.9 per cent. The employment rate for Canada was 58.7 per cent.

- The 10-year average was 58.8 per cent in Alberta, the second highest of all provinces following Saskatchewan. The average for Canada was 56.8 per cent.

FIGURE 25. EMPLOYMENT RATE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY PROVINCE, 2013-2023 AVERAGE
(percentage)

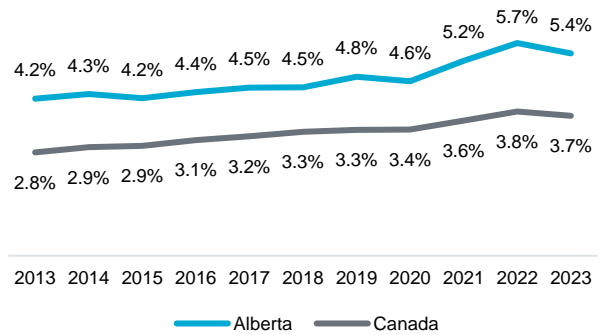


Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

Between 2013 and 2023, Indigenous peoples living off reserve accounted for 4.2 per cent to 5.7 per cent of all employed workers in Alberta. The share for 2023 decreased by 0.3 percentage points to 5.4 per cent from 2022, 1.7 percentage points higher than the share at national level (3.7 per cent).

- Indigenous peoples living off reserve accounted for 2.8 per cent to 3.8 per cent of all employed workers in Canada.

FIGURE 26. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE, SHARE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, ALBERTA VS. CANADA, 2013-2023
(percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

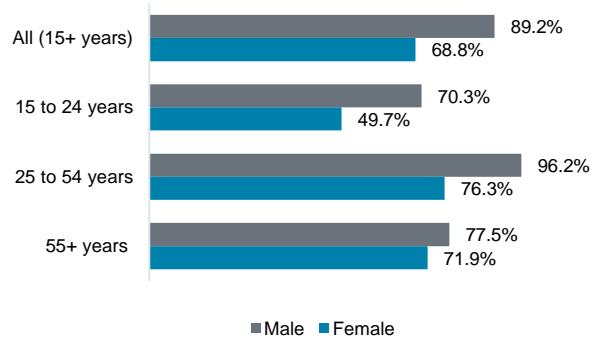
In 2023, 89.2 per cent of employed male Indigenous peoples were working full-time, 20.4 percentage points higher than the proportion of female Indigenous peoples working full-time (68.8 per cent).

- The largest gap in full-time employment between female and male Indigenous peoples was among people aged 15 years and over. In this age group, 66.7 per cent of working women were employed full time compared to 92.0 per cent of men.

Of all employed Indigenous peoples living off reserve in 2023, 77.0 per cent worked in the services-producing sector and 23.0 per cent in the goods-producing sector. The top industries were:

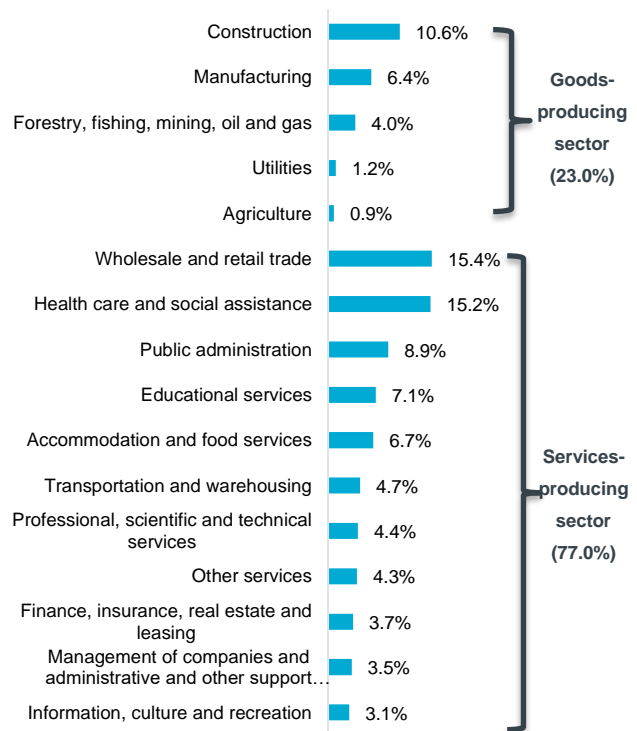
- wholesale and retail trade (15.4 per cent);
- health care and social assistance (15.2 per cent); and
- construction (10.6 per cent).

FIGURE 27. FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, ALBERTA, 2022
(percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

FIGURE 28. DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY INDUSTRY, ALBERTA, 2022
(percentage)

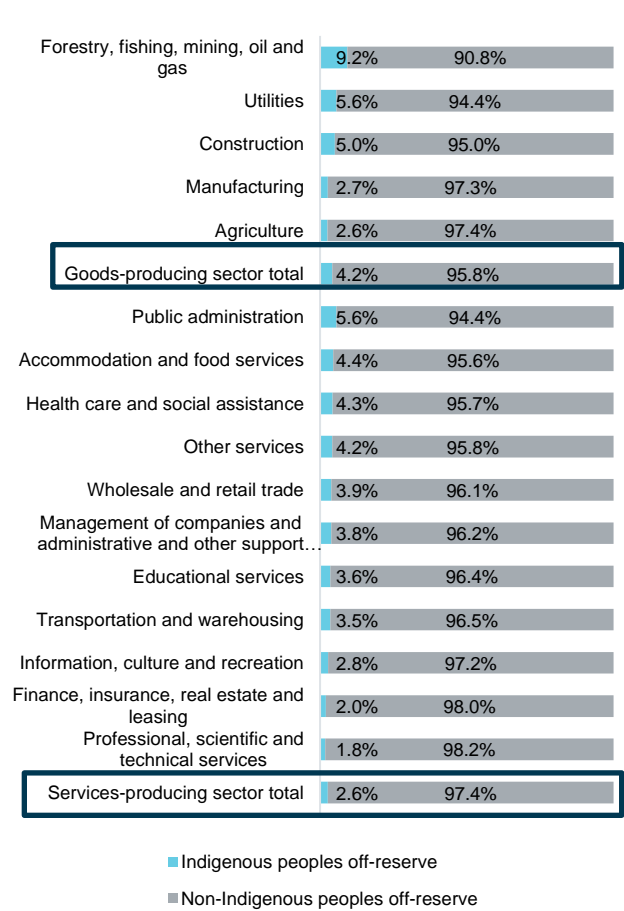


Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

In 2023, Indigenous peoples accounted for 4.2 per cent of all employed Albertans in the goods-producing sector and 2.6 per cent in the services-producing sector.

The share for Indigenous peoples of total employed Albertans by industry ranged from 1.8 per cent (professional, scientific and technical services) to 9.2 per cent (forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas).

FIGURE 29. DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDIGENOUS STATUS IN EACH INDUSTRY, ALBERTA, 2023 (percentage)

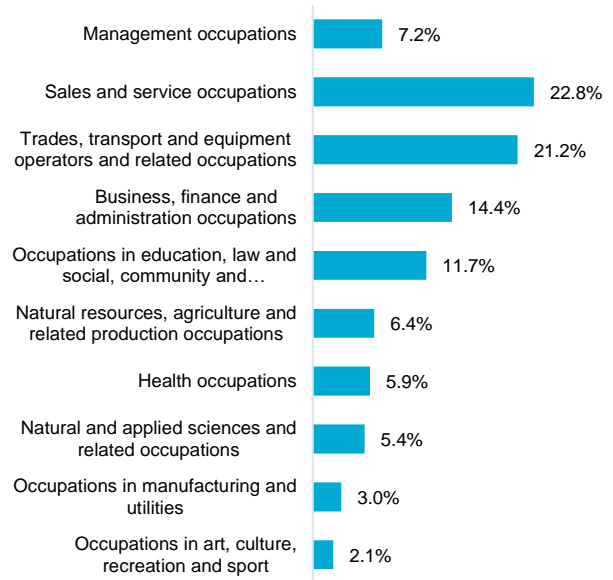


Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

In 2023, the occupations that accounted for the greatest proportion of all employed Indigenous peoples living off reserve were:

- sales and service occupations (22.8 per cent);
- trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (21.2 per cent); and
- business, finance and administration occupations (14.4 per cent).

FIGURE 30. DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY OCCUPATION, ALBERTA, 2023
(percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

Of all employed workers within each occupation, the share for Indigenous peoples living off reserve ranged from 3.3 per cent (natural and applied sciences and related occupations) to 10.6 per cent (natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations).

FIGURE 31. DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDIGENOUS STATUS IN EACH OCCUPATION, ALBERTA, 2023
(percentage)



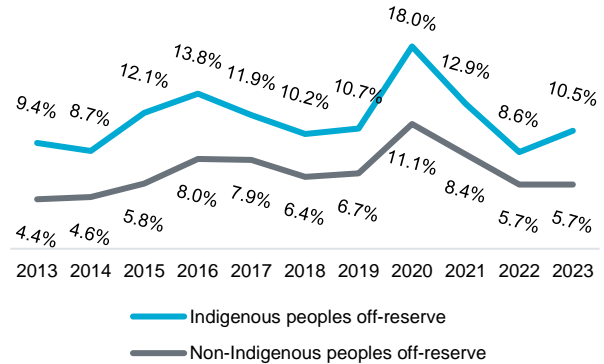
Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

Unemployment rate

In 2023, the unemployment rate for Indigenous peoples living off reserve in Alberta was 10.5 per cent, up 1.9 percentage points from 2022 and 1.1 percentage points higher than 2013.

- The unemployment rate for non-Indigenous peoples remained unchanged from 2022 at 5.7 per cent, 4.8 percentage points lower than Indigenous peoples.

FIGURE 32. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY INDIGENOUS STATUS, ALBERTA, 2013-2023
(percentage)

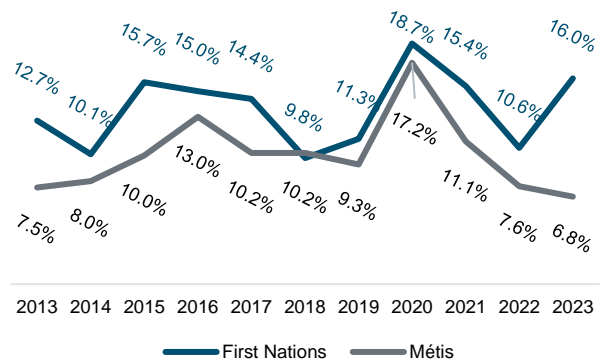


Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

The unemployment rate for Métis decreased by 0.8 percentage points from 2022 to 6.8 per cent, the lowest point since 2013.

The rate for First Nations increased by 5.4 percentage points from 2022 to 16.0 per cent, 3.3 percentage points higher than 2013.

FIGURE 33. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF INDIGENOUS GROUPS, ALBERTA, 2013-2023
(percentage)

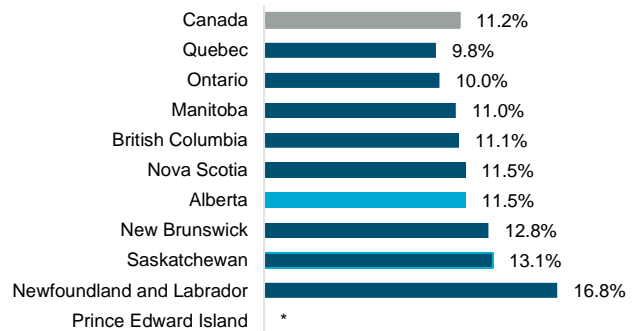


Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

In 2023, the unemployment rate for Indigenous peoples living off reserve in Canada was 8.8 per cent, 1.7 percentage points lower than the rate of 10.5 per cent in Alberta.

For the average unemployment rate between 2013 and 2023, Alberta ranked the sixth lowest among provinces at 11.5 per cent, slightly higher than the national rate of 11.2 per cent.

FIGURE 34. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY PROVINCE, 2013-2023 AVERAGE
(percentage)



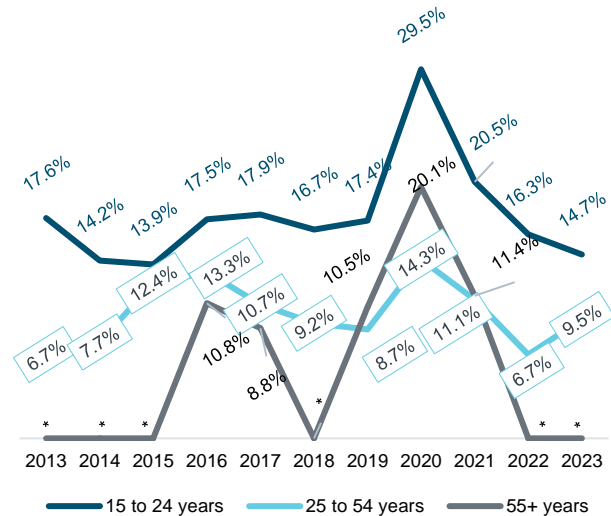
* Data has been suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

The unemployment rate for Indigenous peoples of core working age was 9.5 per cent in 2023.

The rate for young Indigenous peoples was down 1.6 percentage points from 2022 to 14.7 per cent, 2.9 percentage points lower than 2013.

FIGURE 35. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OFF RESERVE BY AGE GROUP, ALBERTA, 2013-2023
(percentage)



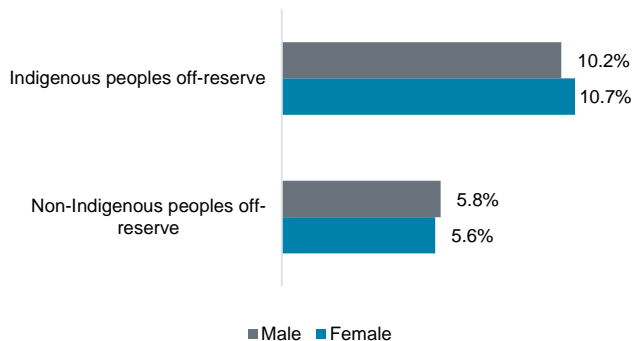
* Data has been suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

In 2023, the unemployment rate for female Indigenous peoples living off reserve was 10.7 per cent, 0.5 percentage points higher than males (10.2 per cent).

- For non-Indigenous peoples, the unemployment rates for females and males were 5.1 and 4.4 percentage points (respectively) lower than Indigenous peoples.

FIGURE 36. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY INDIGENOUS STATUS AND SEX, ALBERTA, 2023
(percentage)



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Custom tabulation provided to Jobs, Economy, and Trade

For More Information

We at Alberta Jobs, Economy and Trade are committed to providing ongoing labour market information and insights.

We encourage readers to visit our website for the latest updates on Alberta's labour market outlook and to provide feedback on this report. You can find us at: <https://www.alberta.ca/labour-market-information> or contact us at JET.LFSAnalyst@gov.ab.ca.

Thank you for your interest in Alberta's Labour Force Profiles.