



The Aboriginal Economic Benchmarking Report

Core Indicator 1: Employment

The National Aboriginal Economic Development Board
June, 2013

The National Aboriginal Economic Development Board
10 Wellington St., 9th floor
Gatineau, (Quebec) K1A 0H4
(819).953.2994

THE NATIONAL ABORIGINAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Established in 1990, the National Aboriginal Economic Development Board is an Order-in-Council board mandated to provide policy and program advice to the federal government on Aboriginal economic development. Comprised of First Nations, Inuit and Métis community and business leaders from across Canada, the Board plays an important role in helping the federal government develop and implement policies and programs that respond to the unique needs and circumstances of Aboriginal Canadians. The Board also provides a vital link between policy makers, federal departments and Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal business and community leaders.

The National Aboriginal Economic Development Board can be found online at:

<http://www.naedb-cndea.com>

The Board's members are:

Chair: Chief Clarence Louie, British Columbia

Chief, Osoyoos Indian Band

Vice-Chair: Dawn Madahbee, Ontario

General Manager, Waubetek Business Development Corporation

Member-At-Large: Pita Aatami, Quebec

President, Air Inuit

Richard Francis, New Brunswick

Past Director, Economic Development, Kingsclear First Nation

John Michael Keyuk, Saskatchewan

Vice President, G. Raymond Contracting Ltd.

Matthew Mukash, Quebec

Grand Chief, Grand Council of the Crees

Chief Terrance Paul, Nova Scotia

Chief, Community of Membertou

James Ross, Northwest Territories

President, AuraRoss Resources Limited

Chief Sharon Stinson Henry, Ontario

Chief, Chippewas of Rama First Nation



Introduction

In today's modern society, employment is the cornerstone for economic development and, in addition to being the main source of income for most individuals, is a basis for self respect and autonomy. However, the Aboriginal labour market situation is much worse than that of the non-Aboriginal population. This report seeks to provide additional information and to present an overview of the situation, not an in-depth analysis, of the Aboriginal Economic Benchmarking Report's Core Indicator #1: Employment. This indicator is based on three measures: Aboriginal Employment, Aboriginal Labour Force Participation and Aboriginal Unemployment. Despite progress since 1996, significant gaps remain between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians for all three measures.

Aboriginal success in the labour market should be of concern not only for Aboriginal leaders or government policy makers, but for all Canadians. Increasing Aboriginal employment will contribute to the Canadian economy while decreasing social spending. Furthermore, with greater labour shortages caused by an aging Canadian population, an increase of young Aboriginal entrants into the labour market will be vital to filling Canada's labour demand requirements over the next decade and beyond.

2022 TARGET: EMPLOYMENT		
KEY MEASURES	ABORIGINAL BENCHMARK	2022 TARGET
Employment Rate	8.9 percentage points below the non-Aboriginal rate	The NAEDB target for Employment is Aboriginal employment, labour force participation, and unemployment rates comparable to those of Canada's non-Aboriginal population
Labour Force Participation Rate	3.8 percentage points below the non-Aboriginal rate	
Unemployment Rate	8.5 percentage points above the non-Aboriginal rate	

Labour market outcomes differ greatly between First Nations, Inuit and Métis and gains have not been shared equally among the three groups. For example, First Nations living on reserve have the lowest labour market outcomes of any Aboriginal group. Inuit have generally seen little improvement in employment measures over the period 1996 to 2006. On the other hand, in some areas such as employment and labour force participation, Métis have rates that are comparable to, or slightly exceed, those of non-Aboriginal Canadians.

It is important to note that the measures of economic development that are used in our Aboriginal Economic Benchmarking Report do not capture the informal economy, which includes activities outside of the wage economy — such as traditional hunting and fishing — that are central to our way of life. That is because the NAEDB is setting targets for Aboriginal people to achieve comparable economic outcomes to non-Aboriginal Canadians, and not because we intend to diminish the value of our traditional economic activities.

Measure 1: Aboriginal Employment

The Aboriginal employment rate showed a steady increase between 1996 and 2006. The gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people is declining in all regions of Canada; however, gains are not shared equally among the Aboriginal groups: Métis and off-reserve First Nations display higher employment rates than on-reserve First Nations and Inuit. Also, Aboriginal people in Canada tend to work in different sectors of the economy than other Canadians; in general, they are employed in greater numbers in industries that traditionally require less formal education, such as construction, primary industries, as well as accommodation and food services. Overall, employed First Nations and non-Aboriginal Canadians showed comparable full-time employment rates over the 1995 to 2005 period, whereas the Métis and Inuit gap was less comparable.

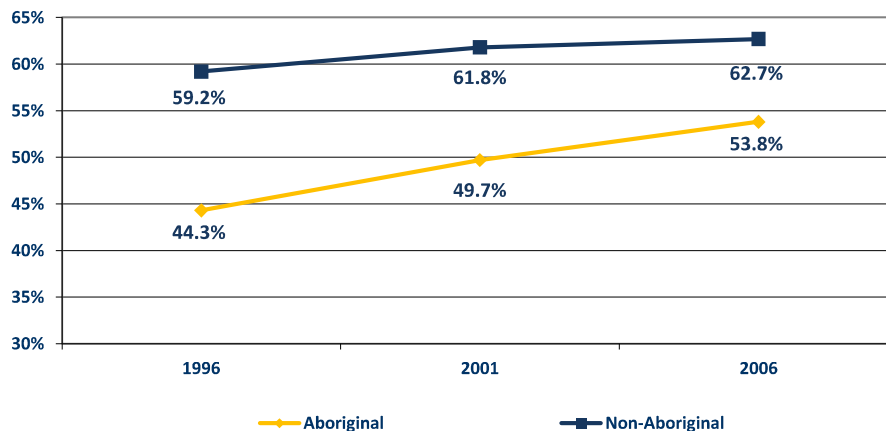
a. Employment Rate

In 2006, the employment rate for Aboriginal people was 53.8% compared with 62.7% for non-Aboriginal Canadians, a gap of 8.9 percentage points. This gap has steadily decreased since 1996. In 1996, the employment rate was 44.3% for Aboriginal people compared with 59.2% for non-Aboriginal Canadians—a difference of 14.9 percentage points. These rates improved in 2001 to 49.7% and 61.8%, respectively—narrowing the difference to 12.1 percentage points—and improved again in 2006 (Chart 1).

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

The employment rate measures the proportion of the population aged 15 or older that is employed. It is an important measure to assess economic progress, as a higher rate of employment increases purchasing power which contributes to a higher Gross Domestic Product.

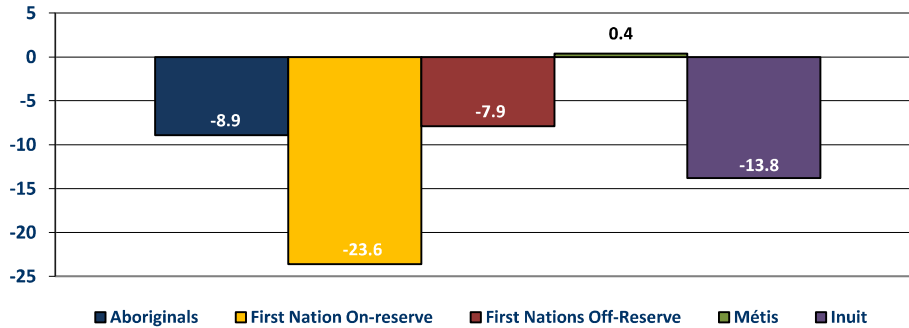
Chart 1: Employment Rate in Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Populations, Canada, 1996-2006



Source: Appendix Table 1

In 2006, the employment rate varied by Aboriginal heritage group (Chart 2). Gaps remain significant between First Nations living on-reserve (23.6 percentage points), Inuit (13.8 percentage points) and non-Aboriginal people in Canada. On the other hand, the employment rate was higher for Métis than non-Aboriginal Canadians. Overall, the data suggests that there are more employment opportunities for those living off-reserve than on-reserve and in Inuit communities.

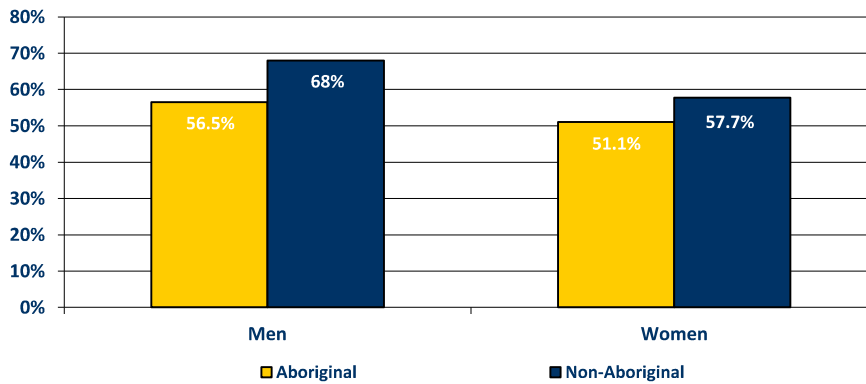
Chart 2: Employment Rate Gap Between Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations, Canada, 2006



Source: Appendix Table 2

With regard to gender, the employment rate in 2006 for the Aboriginal population was 5.4 percentage points higher for men (56.5%), than for women (51.1%); while the gender gap for the non-Aboriginal population was 10.3 percentage points: men experienced an employment rate of 68.0 % while women were employed at a rate of 57.7%. The numbers suggest that, on a relative basis, Aboriginal men are not doing as well as their non-Aboriginal counterparts. Indeed, the employment rate for Aboriginal men is 11.5 percentage points lower than the one for non-Aboriginal men. In contrast, the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women is 6.6 percentage points (Chart 3).

Chart 3: Employment Rate in Canada by Identity and Gender, 2006



Source: Appendix Table 3

The Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal employment rate varies across provinces and territories. Aboriginal people in Alberta and in Prince Edward Island have the highest employment rates (61% and 59.3% respectively) higher than the national Aboriginal average of 53.8% (Summary Table 1). The lowest employment rates are found in Newfoundland and Labrador (42.5%), Saskatchewan (46.1%) and Nunavut (47.2%).

Summary Table 1: Employment Rate in Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Populations, Canada, 2006

	Non Aboriginals	Aboriginals	Gap between Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals (percentage points)
Canada	62.7%	53.8%	8.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	48.2%	42.5%	5.7
Prince Edward Island	60.7%	59.3%	1.4
Nova Scotia	57.3%	53.2%	4.1
New Brunswick	57.5%	49.7%	7.8
Quebec	60.5%	51.3%	9.2
Ontario	62.9%	57.0%	5.9
Manitoba	65.6%	50.1%	15.5
Saskatchewan	67.1%	46.1%	21.0
Alberta	71.4%	61.0%	10.4
British Columbia	61.9%	55.3%	6.6
Yukon Territory	75.2%	55.3%	19.9
Northwest Territories	82.8%	52.2%	30.6
Nunavut	87.2%	47.2%	40.0

Source: Appendix Table 1

As Summary Table 1 demonstrates, in 2006, the gap between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal employment rate was widest in the Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) and in the Territories.

A closer analysis indicates that First Nations living on-reserve have low employment rates across Canada, but in Saskatchewan (30.8%), Manitoba (31.3%) and Alberta (38.6%), they display the lowest employment rate of all Aboriginal Heritage groups (Appendix Table 1). Among Inuit, those living in Newfoundland and Labrador and in Nunavut display the lowest employment rates – 41.6% and 46.8% respectively. Across Canada, the Métis employment rate is slightly lower than the non-Aboriginal employment rate in most provinces, except in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia where it is higher for Métis than for non-Aboriginals.

With the exception of Newfoundland and Labrador, all provinces and territories saw significant gaps between on- and off-reserve employment rates. New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Northwest Territories had gaps of over 10 percentage points; while Manitoba and Alberta saw the greatest gaps.

More recent data from the Labour Force Survey indicate that the employment rate for off-reserve Aboriginal people between 2009 and 2010 decreased more than it did for non-Aboriginal people (Statistics Canada 2011). In 2010, the average employment rate of Aboriginal people was 53.7%, compared to 61.8% for non-Aboriginal people, resulting in an 8.1 percentage point gap – an increase from the 5.1 percentage point gap in 2009. The recession in 2009 had negative consequences for the employment level of the 15-24 demographic: non-Aboriginal youth experienced an employment rate decline of 4.2 percentage points

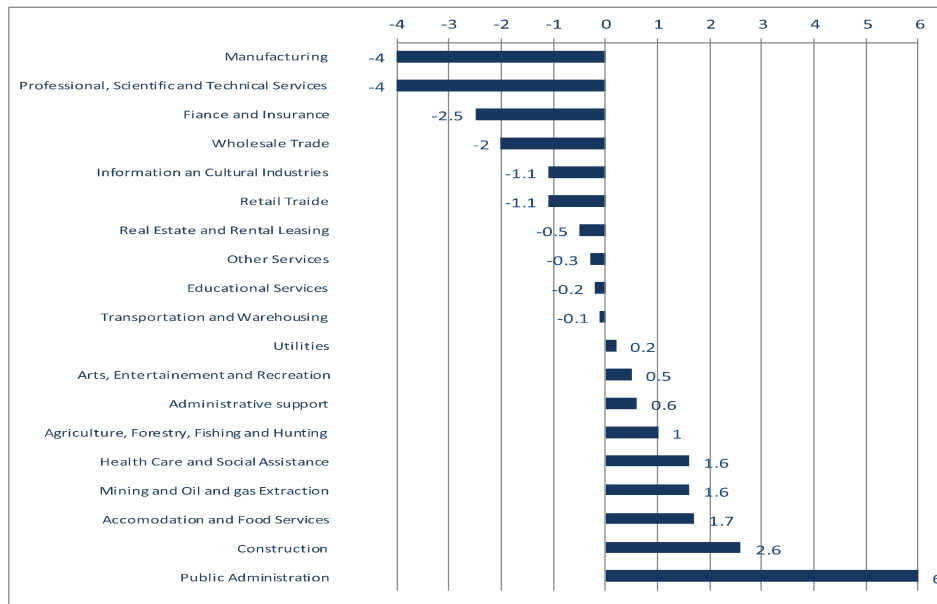


to 55.8%, while their off-reserve Aboriginal counterparts saw a 6.5 percentage point decrease to 46.0%. From 2009 to 2010, the employment rate of Aboriginal youth fell 1.0 percentage point to 45.0%, while non-Aboriginal youth saw their employment rate decline 0.5 percentage points to 55.3%. Although the effects of the recession felt by the core age group (25-54) were less severe than those felt by persons aged 15-24, Aboriginal people aged 25-54 saw more pronounced changes in employment rates than non-Aboriginal people over this period. The employment rate for Aboriginal people aged 25-54 fell 3.0 percentage points, from 59.6% in 2008 to 56.6% in 2009, followed by a second decline of 2.9 percentage points from 2009 to 2010 to 53.7%. Workers from the non-Aboriginal population of this age group, by comparison, saw their employment rate fall 1.9 percentage points from 63.6% in 2008 to 61.7% in 2009, followed by a 0.1 percentage point increase to 61.8% in 2010.

b. Employment by Industry

Overall, the employment structure of the Aboriginal population differs from that of the non-Aboriginal population. Chart 4 illustrates the gaps in the proportion of employment in each industry, classified according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The gap is calculated as the proportion of the population by industry for the identified Aboriginal population minus the non-Aboriginal proportion. A positive value indicates that a larger proportion of Aboriginal people is employed in that industry than the non-Aboriginal workforce; while a negative value indicates the proportion of the Aboriginal workforce is less than the non-Aboriginal workforce in that industry. The values are calculated as proportions of the experienced workforce, which includes employed and unemployed persons who have held a job in the previous year.

Chart 4: Proportion of Experienced Labour Force by NAICS Industry: Aboriginal Proportion Minus non-Aboriginal Proportion, Canada, 2006, percentage points



Source: Appendix Table 13

Aboriginal people are less likely to work in traditionally well-paid areas geared to the well-educated, such as the finance and professional service industries. They are more likely to work in primary industries and construction. In addition, a substantial proportion of the Aboriginal population works in public administration: 23.7% of on-reserve First Nations and 20.7% of the Inuit workforce work in this area; approximately four times the proportion for the non-Aboriginal population. The off-reserve First Nations and Métis populations also work in public administration in slightly higher proportions than the non-Aboriginal population; therefore, the overall value for the Aboriginal population is 11.6%, more than double the non-Aboriginal value (Summary Table 2).

Summary Table 2: Workers of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Identity as Percentage of Total Workers by Industry (North American Industry Classification System - NAICS) in 2006

Industry (NAICS Classification)	Aboriginal Identity Population (%)	Non-Aboriginal Identity Population (%)	Difference (Aboriginal minus Non-Aboriginal) (%)
Accommodation and Food Services	8.3	6.6	1.7
Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	4.9	4.3	0.6
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	4.1	3.1	1.0
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2.5	2.0	0.5
Construction	8.8	6.3	2.5
Educational Services	6.6	6.8	-0.2
Finance and Insurance	1.7	4.2	-2.5
Healthcare and Social Assistance	11.7	10.1	1.6
Information and Cultural Industries	1.4	2.5	-1.1
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.1	0.1	0.0
Manufacturing	8.0	12.0	-4.0
Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	3.0	1.4	1.6
Other Services	4.6	4.9	-0.3
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2.8	6.8	-4.0
Public Administration	11.6	5.6	6.0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1.3	1.8	-0.5
Retail Trade	10.4	11.4	-1.0
Transportation and Warehousing	4.9	4.9	0.0
Utilities	0.9	0.8	0.1
Wholesale Trade	2.4	4.4	-2.0
Total	100	100	-
Service Industries	75.2	76.5	-1.3
Good Industries	24.8	23.5	1.3

Note: "Workers" refers to the experienced labour force; i.e. persons who worked between January of the year before and the census
Source: Appendix Table 13

By dividing the workforce into two categories, goods-producing industries and service-producing industries, variations in the composition of the workforce over time between provinces and across Aboriginal groups can be evaluated. The goods-producing sector includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, mining, oil and gas extraction, utilities, construction and manufacturing. All other industries are classified as service-producing. With the exception of manufacturing, a higher proportion of the Aboriginal workforce in 2006 worked in each of the goods-producing industries; therefore, the gap in



the goods-producing sector is positive (Summary Table 2). However, this is different from previous years. In 2001, the gap was considerably smaller, at 0.3%, and in 1996, at -0.5%, it was negative. This transformation was caused by a changing non-Aboriginal workforce, which shifted slightly away from the goods-producing sector, particularly manufacturing, while the Aboriginal workforce did not.

At a more detailed industry level, further distinctions can be observed between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations. Within the goods-producing sector, the Aboriginal workforce is, like the non-Aboriginal workforce, primarily concentrated in the construction and manufacturing sectors. The most important goods-producing industry among the Aboriginal population is the construction industry, which accounts for roughly 40% of those employed in the goods-producing sector, followed by manufacturing, which represents slightly less than 30% of Aboriginal employment. In terms of composition, the agriculture, forestry, fishing sectors and the mining, oil and gas sectors are more important for the Aboriginal labour market than the non-Aboriginal labour market. Employment in the utilities sector is similar for both groups, accounting for less than 1% of total employment.

Generally, employment between industries in the services-producing sector is not as clustered as in the goods-producing sector. In both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, the trade and health care and social assistance sectors represent the largest areas of employment in the services-producing sector. Trade represents approximately 15% of employment for both populations, while health care and social assistance accounts for just over 10% of employment in the non-Aboriginal population and slightly over 11% in the Aboriginal population. Beyond that, Aboriginal workers in the services-producing sector are more concentrated in the public administration sector than non-Aboriginal people are (12% versus 6%), as well as in the accommodation and food services sector (8% versus 6%).

On the other hand, Aboriginal people are less concentrated in the finance, insurance, real estate and leasing sector, which represent 3% of employment for the Aboriginal population, and 6% for the non-Aboriginal population. Aboriginal workers are also less represented in the professional, scientific and technical services sector, which accounts for approximately 7% of non-Aboriginal employment, but less than 3% of Aboriginal employment. Employment in the remaining industries within the services-producing sector, which include educational services; transportation and warehousing; business, building and other support services; information, culture and recreation; and other services, represents a similar proportion of workers in both populations.

c. Full-Time versus Part-Time Employment

Generally speaking, full-time employment is an indicator of overall job quality. Furthermore, employed Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people showed comparable proportions of individuals who worked primarily full-time jobs over the 1995 to 2005 period, while a slightly smaller proportion of Métis individuals did. The Inuit population not only has a smaller proportion of individuals working full-time than First Nations, Métis and non-Aboriginal people after 1995, but also showed a declining trend between 1995 and 2005.

Summary Table 3: Proportion of Individuals Who Worked Mainly Full-Time, 1995, 2000, 2005, percent

	Non-Aboriginals	First Nations	Métis	Inuit
1995	76.7	76.5	72.9	73.7
2000	77.8	77.7	75.0	73.2
2005	77.8	77.7	74.8	69.4

Source: Appendix Table 16



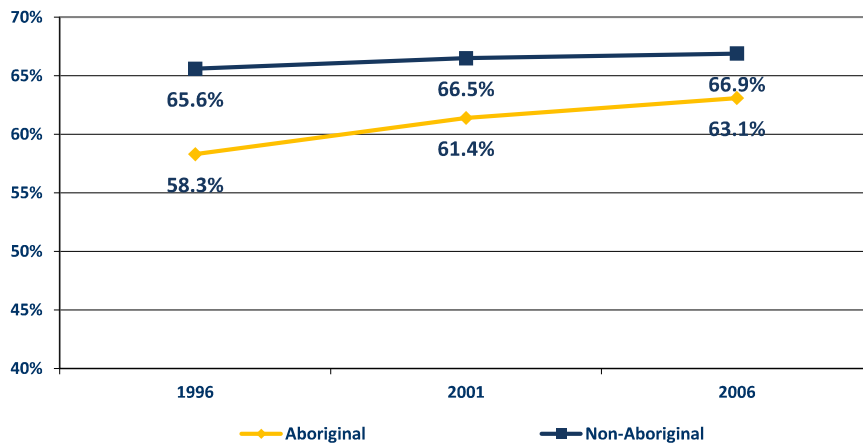
Measure 2: Aboriginal Labour Force Participation

The Aboriginal labour force participation rate is lower than the non-Aboriginal rate. However, the gap closed considerably from 1996 to 2006, dropping from 7.3 to 3.8 percentage points (Chart 5). The Aboriginal rate increased from 58.3% to 63.1%, while the non-Aboriginal rate increased slightly from 65.6% to 66.9%.

THE ABORIGINAL LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE IS LOWER THAN THE NON-ABORIGINAL RATE. HOWEVER, THE GAP CLOSED CONSIDERABLY FROM 1996 TO 2006, DROPPING FROM 7.3 TO 3.8 PERCENTAGE POINTS (CHART 5). THE ABORIGINAL RATE INCREASED FROM 58.3% TO 63.1%, WHILE THE NON-ABORIGINAL RATE INCREASED SLIGHTLY FROM 65.6% TO 66.9%.

The labour force participation rate measures the proportion of the population 15 years and over who are employed, or are unemployed but looking for a job. A strong labour force participation rate is a key contributor to long-term economic growth.

Chart 5: Labour Force Participation Rate in Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Populations, Canada, 1996, 2001, 2006

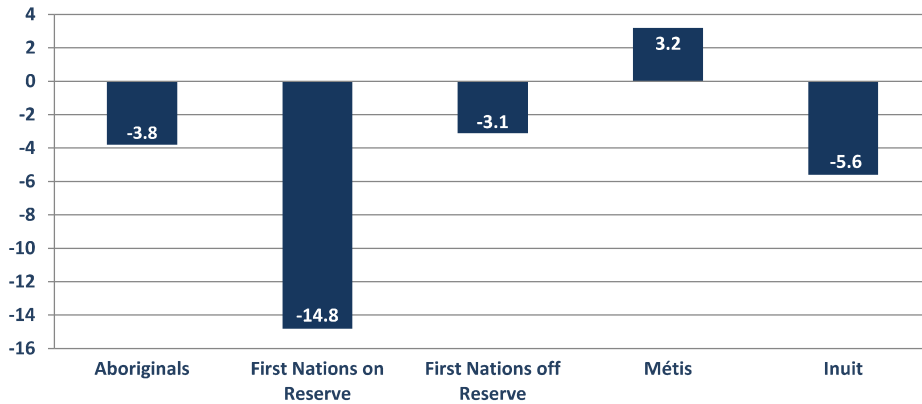


Source: Appendix Table 4

Among Aboriginal heritage groups, the less successful in terms of the labour force participation rate are on-reserve First Nations, which have a gap of 14.8 percentage points with the non-Aboriginal population. The Métis population, whose labour force participation rate (70.1%) is higher than the non-Aboriginal level of 66.9%. The labour force participation rates for First Nations off-reserve and Inuit are 3.2% and 5.6% below the non-Aboriginal rates, respectively (Chart 6, page 11). It is important to note the strong effects of age on labour force participation rates. For example, in 2006, Métis people had a labour force participation rate 3.2 percentage points higher than non-Aboriginal people. This was entirely due to their younger population¹.

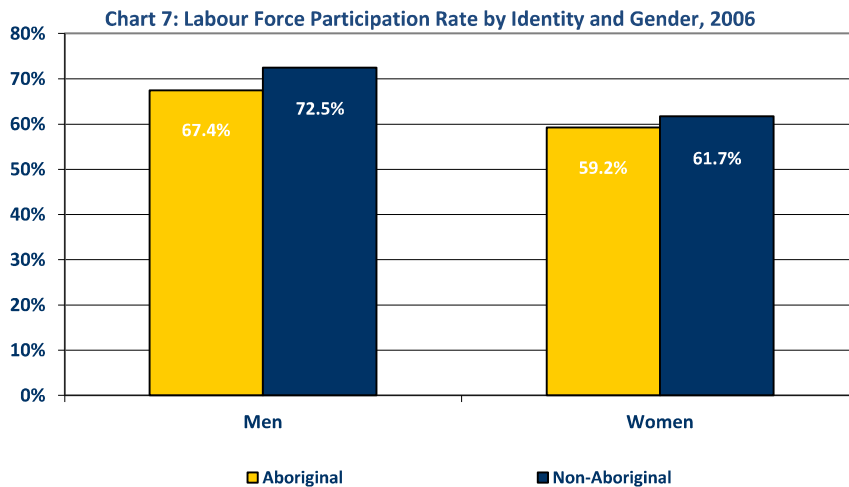
¹ Jean-Francois Arsenault, Andrew Sharpe, *Measuring the Gap: The Aboriginal Labour Force Participation Rate*, Canadian Policy Research Network, 2009.

Chart 6: Labour Force Participation Rate Gap between Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations, Canada, 2006, percentage points



Source: Appendix Table 5

The labour force participation rate of Aboriginal men in 2006 was 8.2 percentage points higher than that of women (Appendix Table 6). In that year, 67.4% of Aboriginal men participated in the labour force compared with 59.2% of women (Chart 7). This is in line with patterns seen in the general population where women’s caregiving responsibilities limit their engagement in the labour force.



Source: Appendix Table 6

This disparity is also observed in the non-Aboriginal population, although it is slightly higher, at 10.8% (the participation rate of men was 72.5%, and that of women was 61.7%). It is interesting to note that the gap between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal participation rate is slightly higher for men than for

women. Non-Aboriginal men showed a participation rate 5.1 percentage points higher than their Aboriginal counterparts (Appendix Table 6). In comparison, non-Aboriginal women experienced a rate only 2.5 percentage points higher than the rate of Aboriginal women. The gap in male and female participation rates was also observed on reserve: The participation rate of Aboriginal men living on reserve was 55.8% in 2006 compared with 48.6% for women, resulting in a gap of 7.1 percentage points (Appendix Table 10).

The labour force participation rate for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations varies across provinces and territories. Aboriginal people in Prince Edward Island and Yukon have the highest labour force participation rate (71.7% and 70.8% respectively) (Summary Table 4). The lowest rates are in Saskatchewan (56.4%), Nunavut (59.1%), and Manitoba (59.2%). The widest gap between Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals can be found in the Territories, in Saskatchewan and in Manitoba.

Summary Table 4: Labour Force Participation Rate in Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Populations, Canada, 2006

	Non Aboriginals	Aboriginals	Gap between Aboriginals and non Aboriginals (percentage points)
Canada	66.9%	63.1%	3.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	58.8%	60.8%	-2
Prince Edward Island	68.2%	71.7%	-3.5
Nova Scotia	62.9%	63%	-0.1
New Brunswick	63.7%	62.7%	1
Quebec	65%	60.8%	4.2
Ontario	67.1%	64.9%	2.2
Manitoba	68.5%	59.2%	9.3
Saskatchewan	70.1%	56.4%	13.7
Alberta	74.3%	68.5%	5.8
British Columbia	65.6%	65%	0.6
Yukon Territory	80.2%	70.8%	9.4
Northwest Territories	86.2%	65.3%	20.9
Nunavut	90.5%	59.1%	31.4

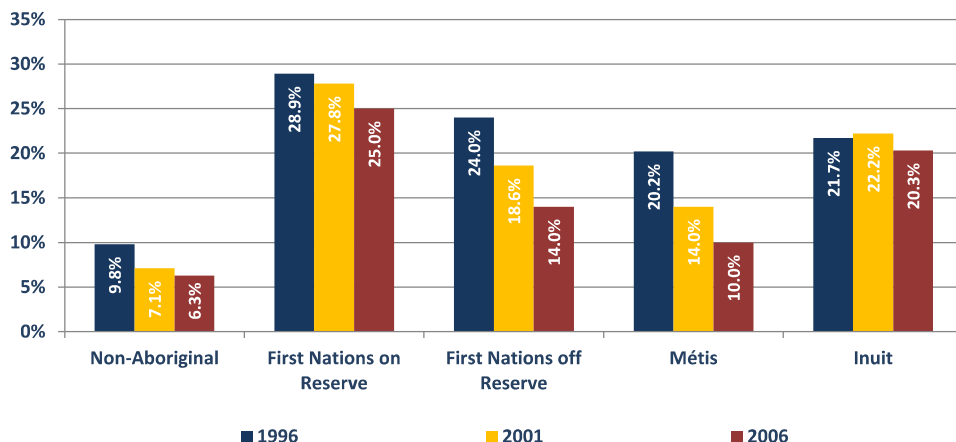
Source: Appendix Table 4

First Nations on reserve in Manitoba and Saskatchewan display the lowest labour force participation rates of all Aboriginal heritage groups, with rates of 43.9% and 43.4% respectively, well below the Canadian average of 52.1% for First Nations on reserve (Appendix Table 4). The Inuit of Newfoundland and Labrador (59.2%) and Nunavut (58.8%) display lower labour force participation rates than their counterparts in Quebec (63.2%) and the Northwest Territories (64.3%).

The labour force participation rate gap between on- and off-reserve First Nations was 11.7 percentage points below the national average. The gaps in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories were over 10 percentage points; whereas Nova Scotia and Alberta saw larger discrepancies at 18.8 and 17 percentage points respectively. Manitoba and Saskatchewan also had the lowest on-reserve labour force participation rates in the country (43.9 and 43.4). In contrast, Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island were the only two provinces with labour force participation rates greater for First Nations living on reserve than for First Nations living off reserve (Appendix Table 4).

unemployment rate of 14.0 percentage points. Off-reserve First Nations and Métis not only have smaller unemployment rate gaps compared with the non-Aboriginal rate (7.7 and 3.7 percentage points respectively), but they have also shown substantial improvement, with unemployment rates dropping by more than 10 percentage points between 1996 and 2006. Consequently, unemployment rate gaps have fallen by approximately 7 percentage points. The improvements in the overall Aboriginal unemployment rate (Chart 8, page 13) are likely due to the lower rates for off-reserve First Nations and Métis populations.

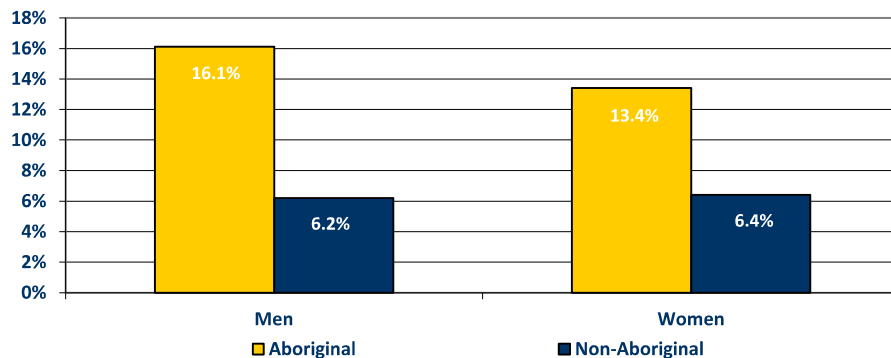
Chart 9: Unemployment rate in Canada by Aboriginal Identity, 1996, 2001, 2006



Source: Appendix Table 7

The unemployment rate for Aboriginal men in 2006 was 16.1%, 2.6 percentage points higher than the rate for Aboriginal women, at 13.4% (Chart 10). This disparity is greater than the gap between non-Aboriginal men and women. Indeed, within the non-Aboriginal group, the unemployment rate for women was only slightly higher, at 6.4%, compared with 6.2% for men.

Chart 10: Unemployment Rate by Identity and Gender, 2006



Source: Appendix Table 9

When comparing each group to their non-Aboriginal counterparts, these numbers indicate that Aboriginal men are in a less desirable unemployment situation than Aboriginal women. The gap between the unemployment rates for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal men is 9.9 percentage points, compared with 7 percentage points for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women (Appendix Table 9).

Measured by province and territory, the unemployment rates are consistently higher for the Aboriginal population (Summary Table 5). The territories and Saskatchewan have the largest gaps, while Prince Edward Island and Ontario have the smallest. These differences can be attributed in part to the composition of the Aboriginal population. The Aboriginal populations in the Territories are largely composed of Inuit or First Nations peoples with high unemployment rates, while the population in Ontario is largely off-reserve First Nations or Métis peoples, who have low unemployment rates (Appendix Table 7). In Saskatchewan however, all Aboriginal heritage groups display very high unemployment rates compared to the non-Aboriginals. The highest unemployment rate for Aboriginals can be found in Newfoundland and Labrador (30.1%), but since the non-Aboriginal unemployment was also very high (18%), the gap is not as wide as in the Territories (between 15.7 and 16.6 percentage points) or in Saskatchewan (14 percentage points).

Summary Table 5: Unemployment Rate in Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Populations, Canada, 2006

	Non Aboriginals	Aboriginals	Gap between Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals (percentage points)
Canada	6.3%	14.8%	8.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	18%	30.1%	12.1
Prince Edward Island	11%	16.7%	5.7
Nova Scotia	9%	15.5%	6.5
New Brunswick	9.7%	20.8%	11.1
Quebec	6.9%	15.6%	8.7
Ontario	6.3%	12.2%	5.9
Manitoba	4.2%	15.4%	11.2
Saskatchewan	4.2%	18.2%	14
Alberta	3.9%	11%	7.1
British Columbia	5.6%	14.9%	9.3
Yukon Territory	6.2%	21.9%	15.7
Northwest Territories	4%	20.1%	16.1
Nunavut	3.5%	20.1%	16.6

Source: Appendix Table 7

The national gap for the on- and off-reserve unemployment rate (Appendix Table 7) was -11 percentage points. Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia had gaps over -10 percentage points; and New Brunswick saw the highest discrepancy at -16.9 percentage points. Isolating the on-reserve unemployment rate, all regions in Canada had rates starting as high as 18.1 (Ontario) up to 39.3 (Newfoundland and Labrador).

Conclusion

Between 1996 and 2006, the economic development outcomes of Aboriginal people concerning employment, labour force participation and unemployment, improved. However, significant gaps still exist between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in Canada, as well as between First Nations, Métis and Inuit populations. Most of the gains in labour market outcomes can be attributed to Métis and off-reserve First Nations, since on-reserve First Nations and Inuit have seen little improvement between 1996 and 2006. Furthermore, on-reserve First Nations and Inuit have not been able to participate or benefit from economic growth to the same level as their Métis, off-reserve First Nations and non-Aboriginal counterparts. In addition, the data suggests that Aboriginal people are less likely to work in traditionally well-paid areas such as the manufacturing, finance and professional service industries. Focusing on future skills training in those areas could contribute to support Aboriginal economic development.

Although this data report is descriptive rather than analytic, this closer examination of the three measures raises a number of observations. First, Aboriginal people display a high labour force participation rate compared to their unemployment rates. In other words, Aboriginal people keep trying to find jobs despite their high rates of unemployment; they are not discouraged from attempting to find work². This is positive news and suggests that employment programming and policy should not focus solely on incentive to work, but on the creation of employment opportunities and on skills training to allow Aboriginal people to access employment. Economic development initiatives and job creation programs focusing on-reserve and in Northern communities would greatly contribute to increasing the overall Aboriginal labour market outcomes and help close the gap with non-Aboriginal Canadians.

The labour market results among the different identity and gender groups raise additional questions. Aboriginal women have a lower labour force participation rate and employment rate than their male counterparts. This is in line with patterns already observed in the general population where women's care giving responsibilities limit their engagement in the labour force. However, Aboriginal women display a lower unemployment rate than Aboriginal men and show a smaller gap in the employment and labour force participation rate with their non-Aboriginal counterparts than Aboriginal men do with non-Aboriginal men. More research on Aboriginal women employment patterns and on the way they experience labour market participation, including the impact of care giving on Aboriginal women's employment patterns, should be explored.

Finally, Canada needs a continuing dialogue among Aboriginal organizations, governments of all levels, and private and public organizations about how Aboriginal people can achieve equity in our labour markets. Canada's Aboriginal population is growing at double the rate of the non-Aboriginal population, and it is projected that Aboriginal people will be the source of Canada's core population growth between 2011 and 2021. As the Canadian economy faces anticipated labour and skills shortages in the coming years, we cannot ignore the opportunity to tap into the valuable pool of young Aboriginal people who are eager to find work.

² On this topic see Michael Mendelson, [The Aboriginal Labour Market: A Review of the Evidence](#), Caledon Institute of Social Policy, 2004.



ANNEX A Supplementary Data

Appendix Table 1a: Employment Rate: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2006

Appendix Table 1b: Employment Rate: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2001

Appendix Table 1c: Employment Rate: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 1996

Appendix Table 2a: Employment Rate: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 2006

Appendix Table 2b: Employment Rate: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 2001

Appendix Table 2c: Employment Rate: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 1996

Appendix Table 3: Employment Rate by Aboriginal Identity, Province and Gender, 2006

Appendix Table 4a: Labour Force Participation Rate: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2006

Appendix Table 4b: Labour Force Participation Rate: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2001

Appendix Table 4c: Labour Force Participation Rate: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 1996

Appendix Table 5a: Labour Force Participation Rate: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 2006

Appendix Table 5b: Labour Force Participation Rate: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 2001

Appendix Table 5c: Labour Force Participation Rate: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 1996

Appendix Table 6: Labour Force Participation Rate by Aboriginal Identity, Province and Gender, 2006

Appendix Table 7a: Unemployment Rate: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2006

Appendix Table 1b: Unemployment Rate: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2001

Appendix Table 1c: Unemployment Rate: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 1996

Appendix Table 8a: Unemployment Rate: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 2006

Appendix Table 8b: Unemployment Rate: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 2001

Appendix Table 8c: Unemployment Rate: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 1996

Appendix Table 9: Unemployment Rate by Aboriginal Identity, Province and Gender, 2006

Appendix Table 10a: Employment Measures: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, Canada, 2006

Appendix Table 10b: Employment Measures: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, Canada, 2001

Appendix Table 10c: Employment Measures: Men with Aboriginal Identity, Canada, 2006

Appendix Table 10d: Employment Measures: Women with Aboriginal Identity, Canada, 2006

Appendix Table 11a: Percentage of workers in goods-producing sectors: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2006

Appendix Table 11b: Percentage of workers in goods-producing sectors: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2001

Appendix Table 11c: Percentage of workers in goods-producing sectors: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 1996

Appendix Table 12a: Percentage of workers in Service-producing sectors: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2006

Appendix Table 12b: Percentage of workers in Service-producing sectors: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2001



Appendix Table 12c: Percentage of workers in Service-producing sectors: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 1996

Appendix Table 13: Percentage of Workers by Industry (North American Industry Classification System): Persons with Aboriginal Identity, Canada, 2006

Appendix Table 14: Distribution of Employment in Canada by Industry, Aboriginal Population and Gender, 2006

Appendix Table 15: Percentage of Aboriginal employment in Goods and Services Industries, by Gender, 2006

Appendix Table 16a: Percentage of employed that worked mainly full-time weeks in 2005

Appendix Table 16b: Percentage of employed that worked mainly full-time weeks in 2000

Appendix Table 16c: Percentage of employed that worked mainly full-time weeks in 1995

Appendix Table 1a: Employment Rate: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2006

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses	Non-Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	53.8	39.3	58.4	48.3	39.1	54.9	63.1	48.9	58.8	52.6	62.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	42.5	43.5	42.4	40.5	43.3	39.9	46	41.6	39.5	42	48.2
Prince Edward Island	59.3	58.5	59.9	57.6	56.6	57.5	62	n.a.	n.a.	76.9	60.7
Nova Scotia	53.2	37.8	59.5	48.8	37.8	59.2	59.5	65.5	50	58	57.3
New Brunswick	49.7	43.8	53.0	49.3	43.9	55.7	49.4	53.6	75	51.2	57.5
Quebec	51.3	45	53.8	50.7	44.9	55.6	53.3	50.8	48.4	49.5	60.5
Ontario	57	46.5	59.1	54.5	46.3	57.5	61.6	55.4	62.7	57.4	62.9
Manitoba	50.1	31.5	58.2	38.1	31.3	46.4	64.5	46.8	64.4	53.2	65.6
Saskatchewan	46.1	30.9	53.7	36.8	30.8	43.8	61	62.1	51.8	47.5	67.1
Alberta	61	38.8	66.4	52.5	38.6	61.5	69.3	65.8	70.1	59.5	71.4
British Columbia	55.3	42.8	59.8	51	42.6	56.4	64.4	63.4	57.3	51.8	61.9
Yukon Territory	55.3	49.8	57.4	53.2	48.8	55.1	69.9	44.1	75	70.8	75.2
Northwest Territories	52.2	45.9	58.5	48	43.8	57.6	68.1	50.1	33.3	81.8	82.8
Nunavut	47.2	n.a.	47.2	68.8	n.a.	73.3	80	46.8	66.7	66.7	87.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, 2006. Data are based on the 2006 Labour Force Survey, which is a representative sample of the Canadian population aged 15 and over. The survey is conducted by Statistics Canada and is part of the Canadian Labour Market Statistics program. The data are presented in the table above.

Appendix Table 1b: Employment Rate: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2001

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses	Non-Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	49.7	37.7	54.2	44.6	37.3	50.2	59.4	48.6	50.8	49.7	61.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	40.2	44.2	40	40.7	44.6	40.3	40.5	40.9	47.6	34	45.2
Prince Edward Island	48.3	44.9	49.6	48.2	43.8	50	52	n.a	n.a	45.5	60
Nova Scotia	47.4	37	54.1	44	37	52	55.9	56	71.4	57.5	55.1
New Brunswick	44.6	33	50.2	41.4	32.9	49.7	51	55.6	45	48.2	55.4
Quebec	47.1	40.8	50.9	45.2	40.6	51.6	50.6	49.7	46.1	51.5	59
Ontario	55.1	45.2	57.6	52.6	45.1	55.7	60.7	58.9	58.8	57.3	63.3
Manitoba	47.8	32.3	55.2	38	32.1	45.4	61.3	63.6	47	40.9	65.2
Saskatchewan	42	29.2	48.9	33.1	29.1	37.6	56.9	58.6	32.1	42.6	66
Alberta	54.6	33.5	60.6	46.4	32.9	55.9	63.6	62.1	56.8	59.2	70
British Columbia	48.7	41.6	51.4	45.3	41.5	47.7	57.8	48	49.1	44.2	60
Yukon Territory	52.7	49.2	54.4	50.6	48	52.1	68.6	33.3	66.7	69.2	75.1
Northwest Territories	53.2	50.6	59.6	49.4	47.2	61.9	66	52.1	57.1	49.1	83.9
Nunavut	47.6	n.a	47.6	76.9	n.a	76.9	70	47.4	n.a	n.a	90.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2001. Data are based on the 2001 Census of Canada. The employment rate is defined as the number of persons in the labour force divided by the total population aged 15 and over. The employment rate is expressed as a percentage. The employment rate for persons with Aboriginal identity is calculated using the total population aged 15 and over with Aboriginal identity. The employment rate for persons with Aboriginal identity is calculated using the total population aged 15 and over with Aboriginal identity. The employment rate for persons with Aboriginal identity is calculated using the total population aged 15 and over with Aboriginal identity.

Appendix Table 1c: Employment Rate: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 1996

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Non-Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total
Canada	44.3	36.9	47.5	41.1	36.5	44.7	51.8	47	59.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	37.2	51.5	36.5	36.7	51.5	33.6	35.1	41.8	42.3
Prince Edward Island	52.8	38.5	55	53.8	44	57	45.5	0	58.9
Nova Scotia	41.4	34.2	49.1	40.6	33.9	50.2	46.2	51.7	53.0
New Brunswick	42.2	41.2	43.3	42.5	41	44.8	39.1	35.7	52.7
Quebec	42.6	38.2	45.3	40.7	37.9	44.4	44.6	49.6	55.1
Ontario	48.0	40.9	49.8	46.7	40.7	48.9	54.3	47.5	60.4
Manitoba	40.2	32.1	44.6	33	31.8	34.7	51.2	53.3	63.3
Saskatchewan	37.7	29.7	42.3	31.6	29.8	33.7	48.7	50	64.8
Alberta	48.2	35.6	52	42.7	35.4	47.9	55.4	53.1	67.9
British Columbia	46.2	41.5	48.2	44.3	41.3	46.2	54.5	57.4	60.5
Yukon Territory	53.0	50	54.4	51.5	49.6	52.5	66.2	68.8	76.7
Northwest Territories	47.4	45.3	48.5	43.9	41.4	50.6	62.6	46.5	84.5

Note: In 1996 persons who identified themselves as more than one aboriginal identity were listed under both those identities. In 2001 and 2006 they were listed as Multiple Aboriginal Identity responses. In 1996 those who reported as being Registered or Treaty Indians or band members were listed as having that aboriginal identity. In 2001 and 2006 they were listed as "Other Aboriginal Identity Responses."

Note : In 1996 Nunavut was a part of the Northwest Territories

STATISTICS CANADA / LE BUREAU DE LA STATISTIQUE

Appendix Table 2a: Employment Rate: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 2006

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	8.9	23.4	4.3	14.4	23.6	7.8	-0.4	13.8	3.9	10.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	5.7	4.7	5.8	7.7	4.9	8.3	2.2	6.6	8.7	6.2
Prince Edward Island	1.4	2.2	0.8	3.1	4.1	3.2	-1.3	n.a.	n.a.	-16.2
Nova Scotia	4.1	19.5	-2.2	3.1	19.5	-1.9	-2.2	-8.2	7.3	-0.7
New Brunswick	7.8	13.7	4.5	8.2	13.6	1.8	8.1	3.9	-17.5	6.3
Quebec	9.2	15.5	6.7	9.8	15.6	4.9	7.2	9.7	12.1	11
Ontario	5.9	16.4	3.8	8.4	16.6	5.4	1.3	7.5	0.2	5.5
Manitoba	15.5	34.1	7.4	27.5	34.3	19.2	1.1	18.8	1.2	12.4
Saskatchewan	21	36.2	13.4	30.3	36.3	23.3	6.1	5	15.3	19.6
Alberta	10.4	32.6	5	18.9	32.8	9.9	2.1	5.6	1.3	11.9
British Columbia	6.6	19.1	2.1	10.9	19.3	5.5	-2.5	-1.5	4.6	10.1
Yukon Territory	19.9	25.4	17.8	22	26.4	20.1	5.3	31.1	0.2	4.4
Northwest Territories	30.6	36.9	24.3	34.8	39	25.2	14.7	32.7	49.5	1
Nunavut	40	n.a.	40	18.4	n.a.	13.9	7.2	40.4	20.5	20.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2006. Data are based on the 2006 Census of Canada. The survey was conducted from May 1 to May 15, 2006. The response rate for the survey was 78.5%. The survey was conducted in English and French. The survey was conducted in the following provinces and territories: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut. The survey was conducted in the following languages: English, French, and other languages. The survey was conducted in the following regions: Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie, and West Coast. The survey was conducted in the following regions: Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie, and West Coast. The survey was conducted in the following regions: Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie, and West Coast.

Appendix Table 2b: Employment Rate: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 2001

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	12.1	24.1	7.6	17.2	24.5	11.6	2.4	13.2	11	12.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	5	1	5.2	4.5	0.6	4.9	4.7	4.3	-2.4	11.2
Prince Edward Island	11.7	15.1	10.4	11.8	16.2	10	8	n.a.	n.a.	14.5
Nova Scotia	7.7	18.1	1	11.8	18.1	3.1	-0.8	-0.9	-16.3	-2.4
New Brunswick	10.8	22.4	5.2	14	22.5	5.7	4.4	-0.2	10.4	7.2
Quebec	11.9	18.2	8.1	13.8	18.4	7.4	8.4	9.3	12.9	7.5
Ontario	8.2	18.1	5.7	10.7	18.2	7.6	2.6	4.4	4.5	6
Manitoba	17.4	32.9	10	27.2	33.1	19.8	3.9	1.6	18.2	24.3
Saskatchewan	24	36.8	17.1	32.9	36.9	28.4	9.1	7.4	33.9	23.4
Alberta	15.4	36.5	9.4	23.6	37.1	14.1	6.4	7.9	13.2	10.8
British Columbia	11.3	18.4	8.6	14.7	18.5	12.3	2.2	12	10.9	15.8
Yukon Territory	22.4	25.9	20.7	24.5	27.1	23	6.5	41.8	8.4	5.9
Northwest Territories	30.7	33.3	24.3	34.5	36.7	22	17.9	31.8	26.8	34.8
Nunavut	43	n.a.	43	13.7	n.a.	13.7	20.6	43.2	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada, Aboriginal Population, Table 28-10000001-01, 2001. Data are based on the 2001 Census of Canada, Aboriginal Population, Table 28-10000001-01, 2001. Data are based on the 2001 Census of Canada, Aboriginal Population, Table 28-10000001-01, 2001.

Appendix Table 2c: Employment Rate: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 1996

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total
Canada	14.9	22.3	11.7	18.1	22.7	14.5	7.4	12.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	5.1	-9.2	5.8	5.6	-9.2	8.7	7.2	0.5
Prince Edward Island	6.1	20.4	3.9	5.1	14.9	1.9	13.4	58.9
Nova Scotia	11.6	18.8	3.9	5.1	19.1	2.8	6.8	1.3
New Brunswick	10.5	11.5	9.4	10.2	11.7	7.9	13.6	17
Quebec	12.5	16.9	9.8	14.4	17.2	10.7	10.5	5.5
Ontario	12.4	19.5	10.6	13.7	19.7	11.5	6.1	12.9
Manitoba	23.1	31.2	18.7	30.3	31.5	28.6	12.1	10
Saskatchewan	27.1	35.1	22.5	33.2	35	31.1	16.1	14.8
Alberta	19.7	32.3	15.9	25.2	32.5	20	12.5	14.8
British Columbia	14.3	19	12.3	16.2	19.2	14.3	6	3.1
Yukon Territory	23.7	26.7	22.3	25.2	27.1	24.2	10.5	7.9
Northwest Territories	37.1	39.2	36	40.6	43.1	33.9	21.9	38

Note: In 1996 persons who identified themselves as more than one aboriginal identity were listed under both those identities. In 2001 and 2006 they were listed as Multiple Aboriginal Identity responses. In 1996 those who reported as being Registered or Treaty Indians or band members were listed as having that aboriginal identity. In 2001 and 2006 they were listed as "Other Aboriginal Identity Responses."

Note : In 1996 Nunavut was a part of the Northwest Territories

STATISTICS CANADA / STATISTIQUES CANADIENNES

Appendix Table 3: Employment Rate by Aboriginal Identity, Province and Gender, 2006

	Aboriginal				Non-Aboriginal			
	Total	Men	Women	Gap between Men and Women	Total	Men	Women	Gap between Men and Women
Canada	53.8	56.6	51.2	5.4	62.7	68	57.7	10.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	42.5	41.8	43.2	-1.4	48.2	50.7	45.8	4.9
Prince Edward Island	59.3	68.8	52.6	16.2	60.7	64.7	57	7.7
Nova Scotia	53.2	56.1	50.6	5.5	57.3	61.9	53.1	8.8
New Brunswick	49.7	50.5	48.9	1.6	57.5	61.4	53.9	7.5
Quebec	51.3	53.5	49.3	4.2	60.5	65.6	55.8	9.8
Ontario	57	59.4	54.8	4.6	62.9	68.2	57.9	10.3
Manitoba	50.1	52.8	47.7	5.1	65.6	71.1	60.3	10.8
Saskatchewan	46.1	48.8	43.6	5.2	67.1	72.8	61.6	11.2
Alberta	61	66.3	56.2	10.1	71.4	77.5	65.2	12.3
British Columbia	55.3	58.4	52.5	5.9	61.9	67	57.1	9.9
Yukon Territory	55.3	52.9	57.4	-4.5	75.2	76.1	74.2	1.9
Northwest Territories	52.2	51.8	52.7	-0.9	82.8	85.1	80.2	4.9
Nunavut	47.2	46.7	47.7	-1	87.2	88.6	85.5	3.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, 2006. Employment rate is defined as the number of employed persons divided by the total population aged 15 and over, expressed as a percentage. The gap between men and women is calculated as the employment rate for men minus the employment rate for women. The data for Nunavut is based on the 2006 Census of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Appendix Table 4a: Labour Force Participation Rate: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2006

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses	Non-Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	63.1	52.3	66.6	58.9	52.1	63.8	70.1	61.3	64.3	61.7	66.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	60.8	72	60.2	57.2	72.2	54.4	67.1	59.2	55.3	60	58.8
Prince Edward Island	71.7	75.5	70.9	72.2	73.6	69.8	72	n.a.	n.a.	76.9	68.2
Nova Scotia	63	50	68.1	59.8	50	68.8	67.7	70.9	55	65.7	62.9
New Brunswick	62.7	62.6	62.8	63.5	63	64.1	61.7	60.7	75	56	63.7
Quebec	60.8	57.7	62.0	60	57.6	62.0	62.2	63.2	54.7	59.7	65
Ontario	64.9	56.7	66.5	63.2	56.6	65.5	68.5	65.1	66.7	61.1	67.1
Manitoba	59.2	44	65.8	49.4	43.9	56.3	70.9	57.1	71.3	61.8	68.5
Saskatchewan	56.4	43.5	62.9	49	43.4	55.6	68.2	82.8	62.4	54.2	70.1
Alberta	68.5	52.2	72.5	62.3	52	69.0	74.7	72.6	71.3	67.7	74.3
British Columbia	65	57.1	67.9	62.2	56.9	65.5	71.1	67.9	63.8	62.6	65.6
Yukon Territory	70.8	67.2	72.2	70.2	66.9	71.6	76.4	55.9	75	83.3	80.2
Northwest Territories	65.3	60.3	70.4	62.5	59	70.3	75.6	64.3	55.6	81.8	86.2
Nunavut	59.1	n.a.	59.2	81.2	n.a.	86.7	85	58.8	100	100	90.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, 2006. Data are based on the 2006 Labour Force Survey, which is a representative sample of the Canadian population aged 15 and over. The survey is conducted by Statistics Canada and is part of the Canadian Labour Market Statistics program. The data are presented in this table for the purpose of providing information on the labour force participation rate of persons with Aboriginal identity in 2006. The data are presented in this table for the purpose of providing information on the labour force participation rate of persons with Aboriginal identity in 2006.

Appendix Table 4b: Labour Force Participation Rate: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2001

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity	Other Aboriginal Identity	Non-Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	61.4	52.1	65	57.3	51.7	61.7	69.1	62.5	60.7	60.2	66.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	60.4	78.8	59.6	58.8	78.6	56.4	63.8	60.2	52.4	56.6	57.5
Prince Edward Island	63.3	61.2	64.9	64	60.4	66.7	60	100	n.a.	54.5	69.1
Nova Scotia	60.6	53	65.5	57.9	52.9	63.6	68.3	70	85.7	63.2	61.6
New Brunswick	62.1	54.9	65.7	61	54.9	67	65.5	72.2	50	58.3	63.1
Quebec	57.7	53.4	60.3	56.2	53.3	60.2	60.8	61	55.9	57.2	64.2
Ontario	64.6	57.9	66.2	62.7	57.9	64.6	69.2	70.1	65.7	65.1	67.3
Manitoba	59	46.4	65.1	50.6	46.1	56.3	70.7	75	53	52.5	68.4
Saskatchewan	54.5	43.5	60.5	46.9	43	51.3	67.4	75.9	45.3	51.6	69.3
Alberta	64.2	46.2	69.3	57.5	45.7	65.8	71.4	72.7	65.5	67.5	73.5
British Columbia	62.9	58.5	64.6	60.9	58.5	62.3	68.7	57.1	62.9	57.6	65.3
Yukon Territory	72	70.2	72.9	71	69.2	71.9	75.6	83.3	75	76.9	81.8
Northwest Territories	65	63.1	70.1	61.9	60.1	70.9	75.3	64.5	66.7	64.9	87.4
Nunavut	61.8	n.a.	61.8	84.6	n.a.	84.6	80	61.6	n.a.	n.a.	93.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, 2001. Data are based on the 2001 Census of Canada. The Labour Force Survey is a monthly survey of the Canadian labour force. The 2001 Census of Canada provides information on the population of Canada and its provinces and territories. The Labour Force Survey provides information on the labour force, including the labour force participation rate, the unemployment rate, and the underemployment rate. The 2001 Census of Canada provides information on the population of Canada and its provinces and territories. The Labour Force Survey provides information on the labour force, including the labour force participation rate, the unemployment rate, and the underemployment rate.

Appendix Table 4c: Labour Force Participation Rate: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 1996

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Non-Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total
Canada	58.3	51.7	61.1	55.5	51.4	58.8	64.9	60	65.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	57.6	82.2	56.2	56.2	84.5	51	57.8	58.7	56.2
Prince Edward Island	74.4	69.2	76	74	68	75.9	72.7	0	68.2
Nova Scotia	55.0	49.4	61	54.2	49.1	61.4	62.2	62.1	61.0
New Brunswick	62.0	63.2	60.9	62.8	63.2	62.7	56.4	78.6	62.2
Quebec	56.6	53.3	58.5	54.8	53	57.2	59.6	60	62.4
Ontario	60.6	54.7	62.2	59.7	54.6	61.5	66	64.6	66.3
Manitoba	53.9	45.8	58.4	47.1	45.6	49.3	64.4	73.3	67.6
Saskatchewan	51.0	42.3	55.9	45	42.2	48.1	61.8	59.1	68.9
Alberta	61.2	49.1	64.8	56.3	48.8	61.6	67.5	66.7	72.8
British Columbia	61.9	58.8	63.2	60.8	58.7	62.1	67.6	74.5	66.5
Yukon Territory	71.8	70.2	72.4	71	70.4	71.2	78.9	81.2	83.5
Northwest Territories	61.0	61.5	60.8	60	58.4	64.3	74	59.1	88.9

Note: In 1996 persons who identified themselves as more than one aboriginal identity were listed under both those identities. In 2001 and 2006 they were listed as Multiple Aboriginal Identity responses. In 1996 those who reported as being Registered or Treaty Indians or band members were listed as having that aboriginal identity. In 2001 and 2006 they were listed as "Other Aboriginal Identity Responses."

Note : In 1996 Nunavut was a part of the Northwest Territories

Appendix Table 5a: Labour Force Participation Rate: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 2006

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	3.8	14.6	0.3	8	14.8	3.1	-3.2	5.6	2.6	5.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	-2	-13.2	-1.4	1.6	-13.4	4.4	-8.3	-0.4	3.5	-1.2
Prince Edward Island	-3.5	-7.3	-2.7	-4	-5.4	-1.6	-3.8	n.a.	n.a.	-8.7
Nova Scotia	-0.1	12.9	-5.2	-4	12.9	-5.9	-4.8	-8	7.9	-2.8
New Brunswick	1	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.7	-0.4	2	3	-11.3	7.7
Quebec	4.2	7.3	3	5	7.4	3	2.8	1.8	10.3	5.3
Ontario	2.2	10.4	0.6	3.9	10.5	1.6	-1.4	2	0.4	6
Manitoba	9.3	24.5	2.7	19.1	24.6	12.2	-2.4	11.4	-2.8	6.7
Saskatchewan	13.7	26.6	7.2	21.1	26.7	14.5	1.9	-12.7	7.7	15.9
Alberta	5.8	22.1	1.8	12	22.3	5.3	-0.4	1.7	3	6.6
British Columbia	0.6	8.5	-2.3	3.4	8.7	0.1	-5.5	-2.3	1.8	3
Yukon Territory	9.4	13	8	10	13.3	8.6	3.8	24.3	5.2	-3.1
Northwest Territories	20.9	25.9	15.8	23.7	27.2	15.9	10.6	21.9	30.6	4.4
Nunavut	31.4	n.a.	31.3	9.3	n.a.	3.8	5.5	31.7	-9.5	-9.5

Appendix Table 5b: Labour Force Participation Rate: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 2001

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	5.1	14.4	1.5	9.2	14.8	4.8	-2.6	4	5.8	6.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	-2.9	-21.3	-2.1	-1.3	-21.1	1.1	-6.3	-2.7	5.1	0.9
Prince Edward Island	5.8	7.9	4.2	5.1	8.7	2.4	9.1	-30.9	n.a.	14.6
Nova Scotia	1	8.6	-3.9	5.1	8.7	-2	-6.7	-8.4	-24.1	-1.6
New Brunswick	1	8.2	-2.6	2.1	8.2	-3.9	-2.4	-9.1	13.1	4.8
Quebec	6.5	10.8	3.9	8	10.9	4	3.4	3.2	8.3	7
Ontario	2.7	9.4	1.1	4.6	9.4	2.7	-1.9	-2.8	1.6	2.2
Manitoba	9.4	22	3.3	17.8	22.3	12.1	-2.3	-6.6	15.4	15.9
Saskatchewan	14.8	25.8	8.8	22.4	26.3	18	1.9	-6.6	24	17.7
Alberta	9.3	27.3	4.2	16	27.8	7.7	2.1	0.8	8	6
British Columbia	2.4	6.8	0.7	4.4	6.8	3	-3.4	8.2	2.4	7.7
Yukon Territory	9.8	11.6	8.9	10.8	12.6	9.9	6.2	-1.5	6.8	4.9
Northwest Territories	22.4	24.3	17.3	25.5	27.3	16.5	12.1	22.9	20.7	22.5
Nunavut	31.5	n.a.	31.5	8.7	n.a.	8.7	13.3	31.7	n.a.	n.a.

Appendix Table 5c: Labour Force Participation Rate: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 1996

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total
Canada	7.3	13.9	4.5	10.1	14.2	6.8	0.7	5.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	-1.4	-26	0	0	-28.3	5.2	-1.6	-2.5
Prince Edward Island	-6.2	-1	-7.8	-5.8	0.2	-7.7	-4.5	68.2
Nova Scotia	6	11.6	0	-5.8	11.9	-0.4	-1.2	-1.1
New Brunswick	0.2	-1	1.3	-0.6	-1	-0.5	5.8	-16.4
Quebec	5.8	9.1	3.9	7.6	9.4	5.2	2.8	2.4
Ontario	5.7	11.6	4.1	6.6	11.7	4.8	0.3	1.7
Manitoba	13.7	21.8	9.2	20.5	22	18.3	3.2	-5.7
Saskatchewan	17.9	26.6	13	23.9	26.7	20.8	7.1	9.8
Alberta	11.6	23.7	8	16.5	24	11.2	5.3	6.1
British Columbia	4.6	7.7	3.3	5.7	7.8	4.4	-1.1	-8
Yukon Territory	11.7	13.3	11.1	12.5	13.1	12.3	4.6	2.3
Northwest Territories	27.9	27.4	28.1	28.9	30.5	24.6	14.9	29.8

Note: In 1996 persons who identified themselves as more than one aboriginal identity were listed under both those identities. In 2001 and 2006 they were listed as Multiple Aboriginal Identity responses. In 1996 those who reported as being Registered or Treaty Indians or band members were listed as having that aboriginal identity. In 2001 and 2006 they were listed as "Other Aboriginal Identity Responses."

Note : In 1996 Nunavut was a part of the Northwest Territories

Appendix Table 6: Labour Force Participation Rate by Aboriginal Identity, Province and Gender, 2006

	Aboriginal				Non-Aboriginal			
	Total	Men	Women	Gap between Men and Women	Total	Men	Women	Gap between Men and Women
Canada	63.1	67.4	59.2	8.2	66.9	72.5	61.7	10.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	60.8	63.9	57.8	6.1	58.8	63.5	54.4	9.1
Prince Edward Island	71.7	80.6	65.4	15.2	68.2	72.5	64.3	8.2
Nova Scotia	63	66.1	60.1	6	62.9	68.2	58.2	10
New Brunswick	62.7	66.8	58.8	8	63.7	68.9	58.9	10
Quebec	60.8	64.9	56.9	8	65	70.7	59.6	11.1
Ontario	64.9	68.2	62	6.2	67.1	72.5	62.1	10.4
Manitoba	59.2	63.7	55.2	8.5	68.5	74.2	63.1	11.1
Saskatchewan	56.4	60.8	52.3	8.5	70.1	76.2	64.2	12
Alberta	68.5	74.6	63	11.6	74.3	80.6	68	12.6
British Columbia	65	69.5	60.9	8.6	65.6	70.8	60.7	10.1
Yukon Territory	70.8	72.3	69.3	3	80.2	82	78.3	3.7
Northwest Territories	65.3	68.8	62	6.8	86.2	88.8	83.2	5.6
Nunavut	59.1	61.2	57	4.2	90.5	92.1	88.5	3.6

Appendix Table 7a: Unemployment Rate: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2006

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses	Non-Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	14.8	24.8	12.2	18	25	14.0	10	20.3	8.6	14.8	6.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	30.1	39.6	29.5	29.2	39.3	26.5	31.4	29.7	23.8	29.8	18
Prince Edward Island	16.7	22.5	15.6	20.2	23.1	18.9	13.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11
Nova Scotia	15.5	24.4	12.8	18.3	24.5	14.0	12.2	7.7	n.a.	11.7	9
New Brunswick	20.8	30.1	15.5	22.2	30.2	13.3	19.9	n.a.	n.a.	8.6	9.7
Quebec	15.6	21.9	13.3	15.5	22	10.3	14.4	19.8	12.5	17.4	6.9
Ontario	12.2	18.1	11.2	13.7	18.1	12.3	10.1	14.9	6.5	6	6.3
Manitoba	15.4	28.5	11.6	23	28.6	17.5	9.1	18.2	9.7	13.2	4.2
Saskatchewan	18.2	28.9	14.5	24.9	29	21.2	10.6	25	13.2	11.3	4.2
Alberta	11	25.7	8.4	15.7	25.7	10.9	7.1	10.1	1.7	12.1	3.9
British Columbia	14.9	25	11.9	18	25.2	14.0	9.4	5.3	10.2	17.3	5.6
Yukon Territory	21.9	25.9	20.3	24.4	27.1	23.1	8.5	21.1	0	15	6.2
Northwest Territories	20.1	23.9	16.8	23.1	25.7	18.1	10.1	22.1	40	11.1	4
Nunavut	20.1	n.a.	20.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.8	20.3	n.a.	n.a.	3.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, 2006. Data are based on the 2006 Census of Canada. The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed persons divided by the total labour force, expressed as a percentage. The unemployment rate for persons with Aboriginal identity is calculated using the same methodology as the unemployment rate for the total population, but using only those persons who identify themselves as Aboriginal in the 2006 Census. The unemployment rate for persons with Aboriginal identity is calculated using the same methodology as the unemployment rate for the total population, but using only those persons who identify themselves as Aboriginal in the 2006 Census. The unemployment rate for persons with Aboriginal identity is calculated using the same methodology as the unemployment rate for the total population, but using only those persons who identify themselves as Aboriginal in the 2006 Census.

Appendix Table 7b: Unemployment Rate: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2001

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses	Non-Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	19.1	27.6	16.5	22.2	27.8	18.6	14	22.2	16.2	17.4	7.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	33.5	43.8	32.9	31	45.5	28.5	36.1	32	n.a.	39.8	21.4
Prince Edward Island	24.6	26.7	23.5	23.6	27.6	23.3	13.3	50	n.a.	33.3	13.1
Nova Scotia	21.9	30.2	17.5	23.9	30.1	18.1	18	20	33.3	9.1	10.7
New Brunswick	28.1	39.7	23.5	32.3	40	25.8	22	23.1	20	17.3	12.2
Quebec	18.5	23.7	15.6	19.5	23.8	14.3	16.8	18.7	17.5	10	8.1
Ontario	14.7	22	13.1	16	22.1	13.8	12.1	16.7	9.9	12	6
Manitoba	19	30.4	15.1	24.9	30.3	19.3	13.2	15.2	11.4	22.8	4.7
Saskatchewan	23	33	19.1	29.4	32.3	26.7	15.5	18.2	29.2	17.3	4.8
Alberta	14.9	27.6	12.5	19.3	28	15.1	10.9	14.5	14.4	12.4	4.8
British Columbia	22.5	28.9	20.4	25.6	29	23.5	15.9	16.1	22	23.2	8
Yukon Territory	26.8	30	25.3	28.6	31.2	27.3	10.8	60	22.2	15	8.2
Northwest Territories	18.2	19.7	14.7	20	21.6	12.7	12	19.5	21.4	24.3	4
Nunavut	22.9	n.a.	22.9	18.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23.1	n.a.	n.a.	2.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2001. Unemployment rates are based on the total population aged 15 and over. The unemployment rate for persons with Aboriginal identity is calculated as the number of unemployed persons with Aboriginal identity divided by the total population with Aboriginal identity, multiplied by 100. The unemployment rate for persons with Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses is calculated as the number of unemployed persons with Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses divided by the total population with Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses, multiplied by 100. The unemployment rate for persons with Other Aboriginal Identity Responses is calculated as the number of unemployed persons with Other Aboriginal Identity Responses divided by the total population with Other Aboriginal Identity Responses, multiplied by 100. The unemployment rate for Non-Aboriginal persons is calculated as the number of unemployed persons who are not Aboriginal divided by the total population who are not Aboriginal, multiplied by 100. n.a. = not available.

Appendix Table 7c: Unemployment Rate: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 1996

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Non-Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total
Canada	24.0	28.7	22.3	26	28.9	24	20.2	21.7	9.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	35.3	38.6	35.1	35.1	39	34.1	39	28.4	24.8
Prince Edward Island	28.0	38.9	25	28.6	41.2	26.7	50	0	13.7
Nova Scotia	24.6	30.6	19.5	25.1	30.9	18.6	24.3	16.7	13.1
New Brunswick	32.0	34.7	28.9	32.4	35	28.5	30.7	45.5	15.3
Quebec	24.6	28.3	22.7	25.7	28.4	22.4	25.2	17.3	11.7
Ontario	20.9	25.3	19.9	21.7	25.4	20.5	17.7	25.5	9.0
Manitoba	25.5	30	23.6	29.9	30.1	29.8	20.5	22.7	6.4
Saskatchewan	26.0	29.9	24.2	29.7	29.4	29.9	21.2	0	5.9
Alberta	21.2	27.5	19.7	24.1	27.5	22.2	18	20.4	6.8
British Columbia	25.4	29.4	23.8	27	29.6	25.5	19.3	22.9	9.1
Yukon Territory	26.2	29.3	24.9	27.3	29	26.5	16.1	15.4	8.1
Northwest Territories	22.2	26.4	20.3	26.7	29	21.2	15.4	21.4	4.9

Note: In 1996 persons who identified themselves as more than one aboriginal identity were listed under both those identities. In 2001 and 2006 they were listed as Multiple Aboriginal Identity responses. In 1996 those who reported as being Registered or Treaty Indians or band members were listed as having that aboriginal identity. In 2001 and 2006 they were listed as "Other Aboriginal Identity Responses."

Note : In 1996 Nunavut was a part of the Northwest Territories

STATISTICS CANADA / LE BUREAU DE STATISTIQUE DU CANADA

Appendix Table 8a: Unemployment Rate: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 2006

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	-8.5	-18.5	-5.9	-11.7	-18.7	-7.7	-3.7	-14	-2.3	-8.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	-12.1	-21.6	-11.5	-11.2	-21.3	-8.5	-13.4	-11.7	-5.8	-11.8
Prince Edward Island	-5.7	-11.5	-4.6	-9.2	-12.1	-7.9	-2.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Nova Scotia	-6.5	-15.4	-3.8	-9.2	-15.5	-5	-3.2	1.3	n.a.	-2.7
New Brunswick	-11.1	-20.4	-5.8	-12.5	-20.5	-3.6	-10.2	n.a.	n.a.	1.1
Quebec	-8.7	-15	-6.4	-8.6	-15.1	-3.4	-7.5	-12.9	-5.6	-10.5
Ontario	-5.9	-11.8	-4.9	-7.4	-11.8	-6	-3.8	-8.6	-0.2	0.3
Manitoba	-11.2	-24.3	-7.4	-18.8	-24.4	-13.3	-4.9	-14	-5.5	-9
Saskatchewan	-14	-24.7	-10.3	-20.7	-24.8	-17	-6.4	-20.8	-9	-7.1
Alberta	-7.1	-21.8	-4.5	-11.8	-21.8	-7	-3.2	-6.2	2.2	-8.2
British Columbia	-9.3	-19.4	-6.3	-12.4	-19.6	-8.4	-3.8	0.3	-4.6	-11.7
Yukon Territory	-15.7	-19.7	-14.1	-18.2	-20.9	-16.9	-2.3	-14.9	6.2	-8.8
Northwest Territories	-16.1	-19.9	-12.8	-19.1	-21.7	-14.1	-6.1	-18.1	-36	-7.1
Nunavut	-16.6	n.a.	-16.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-8.3	-16.8	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, 2006. Data are based on the 2006 Labour Force Survey, which is a cross-sectional survey of the Canadian population aged 15 and over. The survey is conducted by Statistics Canada and is part of the Canadian Labour Market Statistics program. The survey is conducted on a regular basis and provides information on the labour force, unemployment, and other aspects of the labour market. The data are presented in this table in percentage points.

Appendix Table 8b: Unemployment Rate: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 2001

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	-12	-20.5	-9.4	-15.1	-20.7	-11.5	-6.9	-15.1	-9.1	-10.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	-12.1	-22.4	-11.5	-9.6	-24.1	-7.1	-14.7	-10.6	n.a.	-18.4
Prince Edward Island	-11.5	-13.6	-10.4	-10.5	-14.5	-10.2	-0.2	-36.9	n.a.	-20.2
Nova Scotia	-11.2	-19.5	-6.8	-10.5	-19.4	-7.4	-7.3	-9.3	-22.6	1.6
New Brunswick	-15.9	-27.5	-11.3	-20.1	-27.8	-13.6	-9.8	-10.9	-7.8	-5.1
Quebec	-10.4	-15.6	-7.5	-11.4	-15.7	-6.2	-8.7	-10.6	-9.4	-1.9
Ontario	-8.7	-16	-7.1	-10	-16.1	-7.8	-6.1	-10.7	-3.9	-6
Manitoba	-14.3	-25.7	-10.4	-20.2	-25.6	-14.6	-8.5	-10.5	-6.7	-18.1
Saskatchewan	-18.2	-28.2	-14.3	-24.6	-27.5	-21.9	-10.7	-13.4	-24.4	-12.5
Alberta	-10.1	-22.8	-7.7	-14.5	-23.2	-10.3	-6.1	-9.7	-9.6	-7.6
British Columbia	-14.5	-20.9	-12.4	-17.6	-21	-15.5	-7.9	-8.1	-14	-15.2
Yukon Territory	-18.6	-21.8	-17.1	-20.4	-23	-19.1	-2.6	-51.8	-14	-6.8
Northwest Territories	-14.2	-15.7	-10.7	-16	-17.6	-8.7	-8	-15.5	-17.4	-20.3
Nunavut	-20.2	n.a.	-20.2	-15.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-20.4	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, 2001. Data are based on the 2001 Census of Canada. The unemployment rate gap is calculated as the difference between the unemployment rate for Aboriginal people and the unemployment rate for non-Aboriginal people. The unemployment rate for Aboriginal people is calculated as the number of unemployed Aboriginal people divided by the total number of Aboriginal people in the labour force. The unemployment rate for non-Aboriginal people is calculated as the number of unemployed non-Aboriginal people divided by the total number of non-Aboriginal people in the labour force. The unemployment rate gap is calculated as the unemployment rate for Aboriginal people minus the unemployment rate for non-Aboriginal people. The unemployment rate gap is expressed in percentage points. The unemployment rate gap for Canada is -12 percentage points. The unemployment rate gap for Newfoundland and Labrador is -12.1 percentage points. The unemployment rate gap for Prince Edward Island is -11.5 percentage points. The unemployment rate gap for Nova Scotia is -11.2 percentage points. The unemployment rate gap for New Brunswick is -15.9 percentage points. The unemployment rate gap for Quebec is -10.4 percentage points. The unemployment rate gap for Ontario is -8.7 percentage points. The unemployment rate gap for Manitoba is -14.3 percentage points. The unemployment rate gap for Saskatchewan is -18.2 percentage points. The unemployment rate gap for Alberta is -10.1 percentage points. The unemployment rate gap for British Columbia is -14.5 percentage points. The unemployment rate gap for Yukon Territory is -18.6 percentage points. The unemployment rate gap for Northwest Territories is -14.2 percentage points. The unemployment rate gap for Nunavut is -20.2 percentage points.

Appendix Table 8c: Unemployment Rate: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 1996

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total
Canada	-14.2	-18.9	-12.5	-16.2	-19.1	-14.2	-10.4	-11.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	-10.5	-13.8	-10.3	-10.3	-14.2	-9.3	-14.2	-3.6
Prince Edward Island	-14.3	-25.2	-11.3	-14.9	-27.5	-13	-36.3	13.7
Nova Scotia	-11.5	-17.5	-6.4	-14.9	-17.8	-5.5	-11.2	-3.6
New Brunswick	-16.7	-19.4	-13.6	-17.1	-19.7	-13.2	-15.4	-30.2
Quebec	-12.9	-16.6	-11	-14	-16.7	-10.7	-13.5	-5.6
Ontario	-11.9	-16.3	-10.9	-12.7	-16.4	-11.5	-8.7	-16.5
Manitoba	-19.1	-23.6	-17.2	-23.5	-23.7	-23.4	-14.1	-16.3
Saskatchewan	-20.1	-24	-18.3	-23.8	-23.5	-24	-15.3	5.9
Alberta	-14.4	-20.7	-12.9	-17.3	-20.7	-15.4	-11.2	-13.6
British Columbia	-16.3	-20.3	-14.7	-17.9	-20.5	-16.4	-10.2	-13.8
Yukon Territory	-18.1	-21.2	-16.8	-19.2	-20.9	-18.4	-8	-7.3
Northwest Territories	-17.3	-21.5	-15.4	-21.8	-24.1	-16.3	-10.5	-16.5

Note: In 1996 persons who identified themselves as more than one aboriginal identity were listed under both those identities. In 2001 and 2006 they were listed as Multiple Aboriginal Identity responses. In 1996 those who reported as being Registered or Treaty Indians or band members were listed as having that aboriginal identity. In 2001 and 2006 they were listed as "Other Aboriginal Identity Responses."

Note : In 1996 Nunavut was a part of the Northwest Territories

Appendix Table 9: Unemployment Rate by Aboriginal Identity, Province and Gender, 2006

	Aboriginal				Non-Aboriginal			
	Total	Men	Women	Gap between Men and Women	Total	Men	Women	Gap between Men and Women
Canada	14.8	16.1	13.4	2.7	6.3	6.2	6.4	-0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	30.1	34.6	25.3	9.3	18	20	15.8	4.2
Prince Edward Island	16.7	14.7	18.4	-3.7	11	10.7	11.3	-0.6
Nova Scotia	15.5	15.2	15.7	-0.5	9	9.2	8.8	0.4
New Brunswick	20.8	24.4	16.8	7.6	9.7	10.9	8.5	2.4
Quebec	15.6	17.7	13.3	4.4	6.9	7.3	6.4	0.9
Ontario	12.2	12.8	11.5	1.3	6.3	5.9	6.8	-0.9
Manitoba	15.4	17.1	13.6	3.5	4.2	4.1	4.4	-0.3
Saskatchewan	18.2	19.7	16.7	3	4.2	4.4	4	0.4
Alberta	11	11.1	10.9	0.2	3.9	3.8	4.1	-0.3
British Columbia	14.9	16.1	13.8	2.3	5.6	5.3	5.9	-0.6
Yukon Territory	21.9	26.8	17	9.8	6.2	7.1	5.3	1.8
Northwest Territories	20.1	24.9	15	9.9	4	4.3	3.7	0.6
Nunavut	20.1	23.6	16.2	7.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.2

Appendix Table 10a: Employment Measures: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, Canada, 2006

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses	Non-Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Employment Rate	53.8	39.3	58.4	48.3	39.1	54.9	63.1	48.9	58.8	52.6	62.7
Labour Force Participation Rate	63.1	52.3	66.6	58.9	52.1	63.8	70.1	61.3	64.3	61.7	66.9
Unemployment Rate	14.8	24.8	12.2	18	25	14.0	10	20.3	8.6	14.8	6.3

Appendix Table 10b: Employment Measures: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, Canada, 2001

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses	Non-Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Employment Rate	49.7	37.7	54.2	44.6	37.3	50.2	59.4	48.6	50.8	49.7	61.8
Labour Force participation Rate	61.4	52.1	65	57.3	51.7	61.7	69.1	62.5	60.7	60.2	66.5
Unemployment Rate	19.1	27.6	16.5	22.2	27.8	18.6	14	22.2	16.2	17.4	7.1

Appendix Table 10c: Employment Measures: Men with Aboriginal Identity, Canada, 2006

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses	Non-Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Employment Rate	56.5	39.9	62.3	50.7	39.7	59.5	66.3	48.7	61.8	57.3	68
Labour Force Participation Rate	67.3	55.8	71.4	63.2	55.6	69.3	74.1	63.9	69.2	68.4	72.5
Unemployment Rate	16.1	28.5	12.7	19.8	28.6	14.1	10.5	23.8	10.5	16.2	6.2

Appendix Table 10d: Employment Measures: Women with Aboriginal Identity, Canada, 2006

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses	Non-Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Employment Rate	51.1	38.7	55	46.1	38.4	51.1	60	49.1	56.1	49.1	57.7
Labour Force Participation Rate	59.1	48.6	62.3	55	48.3	59.3	66.2	58.9	60	56.8	61.7
Unemployment Rate	13.5	20.4	11.8	16.2	20.6	13.8	9.5	16.7	6.4	13.6	6.4

Appendix Table 11a: Percentage of workers in goods-producing sectors: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2006

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses	Non-Aboriginal Identity Population
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	24.8	23.4	25.2	23.8	23.3	24.0	26.9	15.6	25.9	26.0	23.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	28.3	18.5	29.0	25.9	16.8	28.2	31.2	26.7	na	29.3	26.4
Prince Edward Island	33.3	45.9	29.4	36.4	47.2	31.1	14.7	na	na	na	28.7
Nova Scotia	25.2	22.9	25.8	21.0	23.5	19.4	31.7	16.2	na	26.1	21.0
New Brunswick	30.1	29.9	30.2	27.4	30.6	23.8	38.2	na	na	23.2	24.4
Quebec	22.2	22.0	22.2	22.7	22.1	23.1	24.6	9.2	19.0	27.3	23.6
Ontario	23.3	19.7	23.9	22.4	19.6	23.2	24.8	21.0	23.8	24.3	22.8
Manitoba	20.9	16.1	22.1	17.3	15.9	18.5	24.0	6.8	21.0	14.6	24.0
Saskatchewan	22.6	21.9	22.7	20.7	21.8	19.8	24.5	39.1	19.6	22.1	28.4
Alberta	30.2	25.7	30.9	28.2	25.6	29.4	31.9	26.3	28.8	29.9	27.7
British Columbia	27.6	30.4	26.9	27.7	30.5	26.3	27.3	20.0	35.3	27.9	20.8
Yukon Territory	15.6	19.8	14.1	16.7	20.7	15.1	10.9	na	na	na	13.7
Northwest Territories	23.3	25.5	21.4	26.1	26.8	24.8	21.9	16.1	na	na	13.8
Nunavut	14.0	na	14.0	na	na	n..a	na	14.1	na	na	7.4

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006. Data derived from the 2006 Census of Canada. Percentages are based on the total population of each province and territory. The total population of each province and territory is shown in the table below.

Appendix Table 11b: Percentage of workers in goods-producing sectors: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2001

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses	Non-Aboriginal Identity Population
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	25.4	24.4	25.7	24.4	24.4	24.5	27.8	17.4	25.7	25.6	25.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	28.3	31.8	28.1	25.5	31.8	24.4	35.2	20.9	na	33.9	26.5
Prince Edward Island	35.1	46.4	31.3	32.9	51.9	24.1	60.0	na	na	na	31.4
Nova Scotia	24.1	22.0	25.2	21.7	21.8	21.6	31.9	19.4	na	22.2	22.6
New Brunswick	31.9	24.1	34.9	26.0	24.4	27.3	46.7	na	na	29.1	26.4
Quebec	22.8	22.1	23.2	22.7	22.2	23.2	28.2	11.9	18.5	23.1	26.2
Ontario	25.4	23.3	25.9	24.6	23.3	25.1	27.1	31.9	25.8	24.8	25.2
Manitoba	22.5	17.4	24.1	18.3	17.3	19.3	26.4	22.6	25.7	17.9	25.4
Saskatchewan	22.9	21.8	23.3	20.6	21.3	20.0	25.4	31.8	25.6	19.5	30.1
Alberta	28.7	23.8	29.5	26.4	23.8	27.6	30.7	28.3	31.3	30.5	26.6
British Columbia	27.6	32.9	25.8	28.6	33.0	26.0	25.8	18.5	28.4	26.2	20.5
Yukon Territory	20.0	23.7	18.3	21.0	24.7	19.1	7.8	na	na	na	13.9
Northwest Territories	25.0	26.5	21.7	28.3	29.0	24.8	21.0	22.3	na	na	14.8
Nunavut	15.3	na	15.3	na	na	n..a	na	15.1	na	na	11.4

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada, Aboriginal Identity, 2001. Data are based on the 2001 Census of Canada, Aboriginal Identity, 2001. Data are based on the 2001 Census of Canada, Aboriginal Identity, 2001. Data are based on the 2001 Census of Canada, Aboriginal Identity, 2001.

Appendix Table 11c: Percentage of workers in goods-producing sectors: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 1996

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Non-Aboriginal Identity Population
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total
Canada	25.1	24.7	25.2	25.1	24.7	25.3	27.0	13.8	25.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	27.1	37.8	26.3	29.7	37.8	27.5	29.8	21.5	25.6
Prince Edward Island	44.7	na	45.7	39.7	na	43.5	na	na	31.5
Nova Scotia	18.1	17.3	19.0	18.1	16.5	19.5	18.1	na	23.6
New Brunswick	23.4	25.5	21.5	23.5	25.3	20.6	26.4	na	27.2
Quebec	23.7	26.4	22.3	24.7	26.5	22.7	27.6	8.2	25.8
Ontario	24.5	20.8	25.4	24.2	20.7	25.3	25.7	23.5	25.6
Manitoba	21.1	15.5	23.5	17.9	15.5	20.7	25.0	15.4	25.0
Saskatchewan	23.3	22.9	23.4	21.2	22.7	19.7	25.7	na	30.5
Alberta	27.1	23.1	28.0	24.6	22.8	25.6	30.0	19.6	26.8
British Columbia	31.3	35.0	29.8	32.2	35.2	30.5	27.9	32.4	23.4
Yukon Territory	21.1	24.1	20.7	20.5	27.6	20.1	21.4	na	17.6
Northwest Territories	16.1	na	15.9	22.4	na	22.1	16.7	12.4	15.3

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA / LE GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA | STATISTICS CANADA / LES STATISTIQUES CANADIENNES | 1996

Appendix Table 12a: Percentage of workers in Service-producing sectors: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2006

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses	Non-Aboriginal Identity Population
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	75.2	76.6	74.8	76.2	76.7	76.0	73.1	84.4	74.1	74.0	76.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	71.7	83.7	70.9	74.4	80.2	73.0	68.5	73.3	na	71.0	73.6
Prince Edward Island	66.7	48.6	72.3	60.9	66.7	58.1	79.4	na	na	na	71.3
Nova Scotia	74.7	77.1	74.0	79.1	77.0	80.4	68.2	81.1	na	75.0	79.0
New Brunswick	69.9	69.9	69.9	72.6	69.7	75.8	61.3	na	na	78.3	75.6
Quebec	77.8	78.0	77.7	77.4	77.9	77.0	75.4	90.8	77.4	72.1	76.4
Ontario	76.7	80.4	76.1	77.7	80.3	76.8	75.1	79.6	76.8	75.3	77.2
Manitoba	79.1	83.9	77.9	82.8	84.2	81.6	76.0	90.9	82.3	86.2	76.0
Saskatchewan	77.4	78.0	77.3	79.3	78.2	80.2	75.6	52.2	74.5	77.9	71.6
Alberta	69.8	74.3	69.1	71.8	74.5	70.5	68.1	73.1	71.2	70.4	72.3
British Columbia	72.4	69.6	73.2	72.2	69.5	73.7	72.7	73.3	68.0	72.1	79.2
Yukon Territory	84.0	80.7	85.2	83.9	77.2	86.7	92.4	na	na	na	86.2
Northwest Territories	76.6	74.1	78.6	73.6	73.5	73.8	78.4	82.8	na	na	86.3
Nunavut	85.9	na	85.9	na	na	na	na	85.9	na	na	92.4

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Canada, Aboriginal Identity, 2006. Data are based on the 2006 Census of Canada, Aboriginal Identity, 2006. Data are based on the 2006 Census of Canada, Aboriginal Identity, 2006. Data are based on the 2006 Census of Canada, Aboriginal Identity, 2006.

Appendix Table 12b: Percentage of workers in Service-producing sectors: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2001

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses	Non-Aboriginal Identity Population
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	74.6	75.6	74.3	75.6	75.5	75.6	72.2	82.6	75.0	74.4	74.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	71.8	65.9	72.1	74.0	70.5	74.6	65.1	79.9	na	64.4	73.5
Prince Edward Island	61.3	57.1	62.7	70.6	66.7	72.4	60.0	na	na	na	68.6
Nova Scotia	75.9	78.7	74.5	78.3	77.9	78.6	68.1	75.0	na	81.5	77.4
New Brunswick	68.2	75.7	65.3	73.9	75.6	72.5	53.5	na	na	72.2	73.6
Quebec	77.1	77.8	76.7	77.4	77.8	76.8	71.7	87.8	81.5	78.3	73.8
Ontario	74.6	76.7	74.1	75.4	76.7	74.9	72.9	65.2	74.2	74.9	74.8
Manitoba	77.5	82.6	75.9	81.6	82.7	80.6	73.6	80.6	82.9	83.7	74.6
Saskatchewan	77.1	78.4	76.6	79.4	78.8	80.0	74.6	50.0	74.4	78.2	69.9
Alberta	71.3	76.3	70.4	73.6	76.2	72.4	69.3	74.3	69.8	68.8	73.4
British Columbia	72.4	67.1	74.2	71.4	66.9	74.0	74.2	81.5	68.4	73.3	79.5
Yukon Territory	80.0	78.3	80.8	78.8	76.9	79.8	87.5	na	na	na	86.1
Northwest Territories	75.0	73.3	78.8	71.5	70.7	75.2	79.0	78.3	na	na	85.2
Nunavut	84.8	na	84.8	na	na	na	na	84.9	na	na	88.7

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada, Aboriginal Identity, 2001. Data are based on the 2001 Census of Canada, Aboriginal Identity, 2001. Data are based on the 2001 Census of Canada, Aboriginal Identity, 2001. Data are based on the 2001 Census of Canada, Aboriginal Identity, 2001.

Appendix Table 12c: Percentage of workers in Service-producing sectors: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 1996

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Non-Aboriginal Identity Population
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total
Canada	74.9	75.3	74.8	74.9	75.3	74.7	73.0	86.1	74.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	72.8	62.2	73.5	70.3	63.4	72.1	69.7	78.9	74.4
Prince Edward Island	51.8	na	51.4	57.7	na	56.5	na	na	68.5
Nova Scotia	81.8	83.5	80.4	81.9	82.4	80.3	80.6	na	76.4
New Brunswick	76.6	74.5	78.5	76.7	74.4	78.4	69.4	na	72.8
Quebec	76.3	73.6	77.7	75.2	73.3	77.1	72.3	91.4	74.2
Ontario	75.5	79.2	74.6	75.8	79.3	74.7	74.3	77.6	74.4
Manitoba	78.9	84.5	76.5	82.1	84.4	79.3	75.0	88.5	75.0
Saskatchewan	76.7	77.1	76.6	78.8	77.4	80.2	74.2	na	69.5
Alberta	72.9	76.9	72.0	75.4	77.0	74.4	70.1	80.4	73.2
British Columbia	68.7	65.0	70.2	67.8	64.8	69.4	72.0	63.2	76.6
Yukon Territory	78.7	75.9	78.7	79.3	75.9	79.5	75.0	na	82.4
Northwest Territories	84.0	na	84.2	77.6	na	77.4	83.0	87.7	84.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 1996. Data are based on the 1996 Census of Canada. The 1996 Census of Canada is the most comprehensive source of information on the Aboriginal population in Canada. The 1996 Census of Canada is the most comprehensive source of information on the Aboriginal population in Canada.

**Appendix Table 13:
Percentage of Workers by Industry (North American Industry Classification System): Persons with Aboriginal Identity, Canada, 2006**

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses	Non-Aboriginal Identity Population
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	4.1	7.3	3.3	4.6	7.4	3.0	3.6	1.6	3.4	4.1	3.1
Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	3.0	2.1	3.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	3.9	3.7	3.3	2.4	1.4
Utilities	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.8
Construction	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.6	9.0	8.4	9.4	5.8	9.8	7.9	6.3
Manufacturing	8.0	3.7	9.0	7.5	3.7	9.6	9.0	2.6	8.1	10.8	12.0
Wholesale Trade	2.4	0.6	2.9	1.9	0.5	2.7	3.1	1.3	4.0	2.6	4.4
Retail Trade	10.4	6.8	11.2	9.3	6.7	10.8	11.3	12.3	11.7	12.6	11.4
Transportation and Warehousing	4.9	3.3	5.3	4.3	3.2	5.0	5.4	5.7	7.4	4.8	4.9
Information and Cultural Industries	1.4	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.5
Finance and Insurance	1.7	0.4	2.0	1.2	0.4	1.7	2.3	0.8	1.3	2.3	4.2
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1.3	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.5	2.6	1.0	1.3	1.8
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2.8	1.4	3.2	2.5	1.4	3.1	3.3	1.6	2.8	3.7	6.8
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1



Appendix Table 14: Distribution of Employment in Canada by Industry, Aboriginal Population and Gender, 2006

	Aboriginal Population			Non-Aboriginal Population		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Goods-Producing Industries	24.8	39.5	9.5	23.5	33.9	11.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.1	6.2	1.9	3.1	4.1	1.9
Mining and oil and gas extraction	3.0	5.0	0.9	1.4	2.1	0.5
Utilities	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.4
Construction	8.8	15.4	1.9	6.3	10.4	1.6
Manufacturing	8.0	11.4	4.4	12.0	16.1	7.4
Services-Producing Industries	75.2	60.5	90.5	76.5	66.1	88.1
Wholesale trade	2.4	3.3	1.5	4.4	5.6	3.1
Retail trade	10.4	8.2	12.6	11.4	9.7	13.3
Transportation and warehousing	4.9	6.9	2.7	4.9	6.9	2.6
Information and cultural industries	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.5	2.6	2.4
Finance and insurance	1.7	0.8	2.6	4.2	2.9	5.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	2.8	2.6	3.1	6.8	7.1	6.4
Management of companies and enterprises	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

	Aboriginal Population			Non-Aboriginal Population		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	4.9	5.2	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.0
Educational services	6.6	3.6	9.8	6.8	4.3	9.7
Healthcare and social assistance	11.7	4.0	19.7	10.1	3.5	17.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.1
Accommodation and food services	8.3	5.2	11.6	6.6	5.0	8.4
Other services (except public administration)	4.6	4.1	5.1	4.9	4.3	5.5
Public administration	11.6	11.3	12.0	5.6	5.7	5.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 15: Percentage of Aboriginal employment in Goods and Services Industries, by Gender, 2006

	Aboriginal Identity Population						Non-Aboriginal Identity Population					
	Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women	
	Goods	Services	Goods	Services	Goods	Services	Goods	Services	Goods	Services	Goods	Services
Canada	24.8	75.2	39.5	60.5	9.5	90.5	23.5	76.5	33.9	66.1	11.9	88.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	28.3	71.7	43.5	56.7	12.4	87.8	26.4	73.6	39.5	60.5	12.0	88.0
Prince Edward Island	33.3	66.7	55.4	45.9	13.3	90.4	28.7	71.3	42.7	57.3	14.1	86.0
Nova Scotia	25.2	74.7	39.2	60.7	10.8	89.3	21.0	79.0	32.6	67.4	8.6	91.4
New-Brunswick	30.1	69.9	45.9	54.2	12.7	87.3	24.4	75.6	36.6	63.4	11.0	89.0
Quebec	22.2	77.8	34.5	65.5	8.8	91.3	23.6	76.4	33.4	66.6	12.5	87.5
Ontario	23.3	76.7	36.8	63.2	9.7	90.3	22.8	77.2	32.6	67.4	12.0	88.0
Manitoba	20.9	79.1	34.0	66.0	7.3	92.7	24.0	76.0	34.7	65.3	12.0	88.0
Saskatchewan	22.6	77.4	37.4	62.6	6.8	93.2	28.4	71.6	42.0	58.0	12.9	87.1
Alberta	30.2	69.8	46.7	53.3	12.3	87.8	27.7	72.3	39.4	60.6	13.8	86.2
British Columbia	27.6	72.4	44.8	55.2	10.0	90.0	20.8	79.2	30.8	69.2	9.8	90.2
Yukon	15.6	84.0	27.1	72.6	5.1	94.3	13.7	86.2	22.2	77.9	4.5	95.2
Northwest Territories	23.3	76.6	36.5	63.8	9.3	90.7	13.8	86.3	19.7	80.5	6.5	93.4
Nunavut	14.0	85.9	23.4	76.7	3.9	95.9	7.4	92.4	11.2	88.8	2.0	97.0

Appendix Table 16a: Percentage of employed that worked mainly full-time weeks in 2005

	Total Aboriginal Identity	North American Indian	Métis	Inuit	Non-Aboriginal
Canada	76.3	77.7	74.8	69.4	77.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	78.1	80.2	78.5	77.0	80.3
Prince Edward Island	89.3	89.5	85.7	na	80.4
Nova Scotia	72.8	74.7	68.1	100.0	77.3
New Brunswick	79.5	80.0	77.1	66.7	80.0
Quebec	81.3	83.9	77.9	76.5	79.2
Ontario	75.9	77.3	73.5	60.0	77.6
Manitoba	78.2	79.8	76.5	87.5	76.9
Saskatchewan	73.4	73.1	73.6	na	76.4
Alberta	78.8	80.7	77.5	48.0	78.7
British Columbia	72.0	73.6	69.2	72.7	74.4
Yukon, NWT, Nunavut	73.9	79.3	82.9	67.0	87.2

Appendix Table 16b: Percentage of employed that worked mainly full-time weeks in 2000

	Total Aboriginal Identity	North American Indian	Métis	Inuit	Non-Aboriginal
Canada	76.4	77.7	75.0	73.2	77.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	79.3	81.5	82.8	74.0	80.3
Prince Edward Island	72.7	75.0	0.0	na	80.8
Nova Scotia	75.7	77.5	71.1	59.9	77.0
New Brunswick	83.6	83.7	82.8	100.0	79.9
Quebec	79.6	81.9	75.3	69.5	80.0
Ontario	77.1	77.9	74.7	84.0	77.9
Manitoba	76.7	78.2	75.9	79.7	77.1
Saskatchewan	75.4	76.2	74.0	100.0	74.7
Alberta	77.8	80.7	75.6	72.1	77.7
British Columbia	72.6	73.3	72.1	53.8	74.2
Yukon, NWT, Nunavut	75.5	78.6	75.5	73.9	85.0

Appendix Table 16c: Percentage of employed that worked mainly full-time weeks in 1995

	Total Aboriginal Identity	North American Indian	Métis	Inuit	Non-Aboriginal
Canada	75.1	76.5	72.9	73.7	76.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	84.5	95.1	85.7	73.5	78.7
Prince Edward Island	57.1	53.8	na	100.0	80.2
Nova Scotia	77.7	79.4	60.0	na	75.6
New Brunswick	74.8	81.0	35.7	0.0	78.0
Quebec	79.9	83.4	73.7	74.7	78.7
Ontario	73.5	74.5	69.6	70.0	76.6
Manitoba	74.9	75.8	73.9	50.0	74.9
Saskatchewan	76.3	77.7	74.9	100.0	74.3
Alberta	76.5	79.3	73.9	60.0	76.0
British Columbia	72.1	73.4	67.9	72.7	74.6
Yukon, NWT, Nunavut	75.0	75.1	78.1	74.3	82.6

