



Aboriginal Peoples Labour Force Survey 2005

Population Living Off Reserve

**Gap Between
Non-Aboriginal
Peoples and
Aboriginal
Peoples**

*(Value for Non-
Aboriginal Peoples
minus value for
Aboriginal Peoples¹)*

Who Has a Job?

% of the Population With a Job

Among the 15-64 Population (number)

	North American Indian	Metis	All Aboriginal Peoples	Non- Aboriginal Peoples	Gap Between Non-Aboriginal Peoples and Aboriginal Peoples
	54,200	33,700	88,500	2,811,200	
Total	53.3	70.5	59.8	72.4	12.6
<i>By Age</i>					
Age 15-24	40.4	60.4	46.8	58.8	12.0
Age 25-64	58.6	73.6	64.6	75.7	11.1
<i>By Gender</i>					
Male	57.5	73.5	63.8	76.9	13.1
Female	49.7	67.5	56.1	68.0	11.9
<i>By Region</i> (view map)					
In the Large Metropolitan Areas	56.2	74.3	63.7	72.6	8.9
In the South Outside the Metropolitan Areas	54.2	69.1	59.7	71.0	11.3
In the North	48.4	64.9	53.6	75.3	21.7
<i>By Highest Level of Education</i>					
<i>Among Non-students, age 25-64</i>					
With No Completed Credentials	43.7	57.5	49.3	60.0	10.7
With High School Diploma	59.7	75.9	65.4	74.7	9.3
With Post Secondary Credential	72.3	83.9	77.7	81.1	3.4
- Without High School	*	*	63.8	69.8	6.0
- With High School	78.4	87.1	81.1	81.8	0.7

Who Is Unemployed?

[\(similar info from 2001 Census\)](#)

% of the Labour Force who are Unemployed

Among the 15+ Labour Force

Total	19.6	8.7	15.0	5.6	-9.4
<i>By Age</i>					
Age 15-24	27.3	12.8	21.6	9.6	-12.0
Age 25-64	17.1	7.6	13.0	4.9	-8.1
<i>By Gender</i>					
Male	19.5	*	14.6	5.6	-9.0
Female	19.6	*	15.3	5.6	-9.7
<i>By Region</i> (view map)					
Large Metropolitan Areas	17.2	*	13.3	5.4	-7.9
Southern Region (Outside the Metropolitan Areas)	*	*	13.0	6.1	-6.9
Northern Region	26.1	*	20.8	5.6	-15.2



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Type of Jobs

[\(similar info from 2001 Census\)](#)

	North American Indian	Metis	All Aboriginal Peoples	Non- Aboriginal Peoples	
Among the Population Who Have a Job (Number)	29,200	23,800	53,200	2,077,900	
<i>Occupation</i>					
% in Management and Professional Occupations *		*	17.5	25.9	8.4
% in Semi Professional/Technical occupation	31.2	36.6	33.6	32.7	-1.0
% in Intermediate and lesser skilled occupations	51.7	45.4	48.9	41.5	-7.4
<i>Industrial Sector</i>					
% In Goods Producing	26.7	27.3	26.9	21.1	-5.8
% in Forest Industry (logging, wood and pulp & paper manufacturing	*	*	4.9	3.7	-1.2
% In Service Sector	73.3	72.7	73.1	78.9	5.8
% in Education, Health & Social Services	*	*	15.8	17.1	1.3
<i>Industrial Sector by Region (view map)</i>					
% In Service Sector					
-In the Large Metropolitan Areas	71.9	71.0	71.3	81.7	10.4
-In the Southern Region outside the Large Metropolitan Areas	77.4	72.9	75.5	73.6	-1.9
-In the Northern Region	*	*	72.9	67.7	-5.2
<i>Other Attributes of the Job</i>					
% Self Employed	12.0	19.3	15.4	19.6	4.2
% Paid Worker	88.0	80.7	84.8	80.4	-4.4
<i>Among Paid Workers</i>					
% in the Private Sector	82.9	82.8	82.9	78.3	-4.6
% Covered by a Collective Agreement	24.9	33.3	28.6	32.8	4.2
Average Hourly Wage Rate (\$)	16.24	17.20	16.63	19.44	2.81
<i>By Gender</i>					
- Male	16.20	18.04	16.98	21.20	4.22
- Female	16.28	16.34	16.30	17.66	1.36
- Male-Female Wage Gap(\$)	-0.08	1.70	0.68	3.54	
<i>By Highest Level of Education</i>					
-With completed High School	15.37	16.15	15.69	16.76	1.07
-With completed High School and a Post Secondary Credential	19.94	21.43	20.56	22.58	2.03
<i>By Region (view map)</i>					
-In the Large Metropolitan Areas	17.64	17.88	17.74	19.61	1.87
-In the Southern Region outside the Large Metropolitan Areas	15.32	17.29	16.06	18.79	2.73
-In the Northern Region	15.60	*	15.51	19.66	4.15
<i>Other Characteristics of the Workforce</i>					
% who work part time	23.3	19.7	21.8	20.5	-1.3
% who work > 40 Hours	*	*	16.9	17.9	1.0
Average Weekly Hours Worked	35.4	37.5	36.3	36.9	0.6

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Labour Supply

(similar info from 2001 Census)

Highest Level of Education

Among the Population Age 25-64

% With No Completed Credentials	24.4	24.9	24.5	10.8	-13.6
% with High School Credential	40.9	31.5	37.2	32.1	-5.0
% with Post Secondary Credential	34.7	43.6	38.4	57.0	18.7
- % with a Credential, either High School or Post Secondary	75.6	75.1	75.5	89.2	13.6
<i>By Gender</i>					
Men	70.2	69.6	70.4	88.4	18.0
Women	79.9	80.3	79.8	90.0	10.2
<i>By Region</i> (view map)					
-In the Large Metropolitan Areas	77.0	79.8	78.7	90.7	12.0
-In the Southern Region (outside the Large Metropolitan Areas)	80.6	75.2	77.5	86.4	8.8
-In the Northern Region	67.3	63.8	66.9	83.1	16.3
- % with both a High School Credential and a Post Secondary Credential	27.7	34.6	30.3	54.0	23.7
<i>By Gender</i>					
Men	25.3	28.8	27.0	53.1	26.1
Women	29.7	40.2	33.6	54.8	21.2
<i>By Region</i> (view map)					
-In the Large Metropolitan Areas	35.8	40.4	38.4	57.8	19.5
-In the Southern Region (outside the Large Metropolitan Areas)	*	*	29.2	46.1	16.9
-In the Northern Region	*	*	19.2	41.0	21.8
<i>By Level of Post Secondary Credential</i>					
- % With a University Degree	*	10.9	7.9	24.1	16.2

Who's at School?

(similar info from 2001 Census)

Among the Population Age 15-54

% Attending School	17.7	13.5	16.3	15.9	-0.4
<i>By Age</i>					
15-24	*	*	40.6	49.2	8.6
25-54	*	*	5.9	5.5	-0.4
<i>By Gender</i>					
Men	*	*	15.1	14.9	-0.2
Women	*	*	17.6	16.9	-0.7
<i>By Region</i> (view map)					
-In the Large Metropolitan Areas	*	*	14.2	17.1	2.9
-In the Southern Region (outside the Large Metropolitan Areas)	*	*	17.5	13.0	-4.5
-In the Northern Region	*	*	18.6	12.9	-5.6

* Estimate too unreliable to release.

1. A positive gap means that Aboriginal peoples have a higher value for that variable than non-Aboriginal peoples and a negative gap means the opposite. For variables where higher values mean better outcomes (for example, the "% of the population with a job"), a positive gap means Aboriginal performance is not as good as non-Aboriginal performance. For variables where higher values mean worse outcomes (for example, the "% of the labour force who are unemployed"), a positive gap means Aboriginal performance is better than non-Aboriginal performance. The greater the number, the greater the inequality between the two groups. For variables that measure a societal good, such as education achievements or a societal bad such as unemployment rates, the goal is to minimize the gap between the two groups.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Produced by: BC STATS