



Aboriginal Peoples Labour Force Survey 2011

B.C. Population Living Off Reserve

**Gap Between
Non-Aboriginal
People and
Aboriginal
People**
*(Non-Aboriginal minus
Aboriginal)¹*

Who Has a Job?

% of the Population With a Job

Among the 15-64 Population (number)

58,800 44,600 104,600 3,013,500

	North American Indian	Metis	All Aboriginal People	Non-Aboriginal People	Gap Between Non-Aboriginal People and Aboriginal People
Total	51.5	66.1	57.7	71.1	13.4
<i>By Age</i>					
Age 15-24	40.6	52.3	45.1	55.1	10.0
Age 25-64	56.1	71.1	62.7	74.8	12.1
<i>By Gender</i>					
Male	52.4	65.8	58.0	73.9	15.9
Female	50.8	66.3	57.3	68.3	11.0
<i>By Region</i> (view map)					
Large Metropolitan Areas	55.4	68.9	61.9	71.4	9.5
Northern Region	55.6	67.3	60.1	74.7	14.6
South Outside the Metropolitan Areas	43.3	59.8	49.4	69.2	19.8
<i>By Highest Level of Education</i>					
<i>Among Non-students, age 25-64</i>					
With No Completed Credentials	33.4	51.2	40.3	57.1	16.8
With High School Diploma	52.1	71.4	60.1	72.0	11.9
With Post Secondary Credential	72.1	80.1	76.0	80.1	4.1
With High School	73.4	83.9	78.6	80.6	2.0
Without High School	*	*	58.9	69.9	11.0

Who Is Unemployed?

% of the Labour Force who are Unemployed

Among the 15+ Labour Force

	North American Indian	Metis	All Aboriginal People	Non-Aboriginal People	Gap Between Non-Aboriginal People and Aboriginal People
Total	19.1	9.2	14.4	7.2	-7.2
<i>By Age</i>					
Age 15-24	23.8	12.8	18.8	13.8	-5.0
Age 25-64	17.6	8.4	13.3	6.2	-7.1
<i>By Gender</i>					
Male	22.6	*	17.4	7.7	-9.7
Female	15.6	*	11.6	6.7	-4.9
<i>By Region</i> (view map)					
Large Metropolitan Areas	14.9	*	13.3	7.3	-6.0
Northern Region	23.0	*	16.3	7.3	-9.0
South Outside the Metropolitan Areas	14.1	*	15.3	7.9	-7.4



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Type of Jobs

	North American Indian	Metis	All Aboriginal People	Non- Aboriginal People	Gap Between Non-Aboriginal People and Aboriginal People <small>(Non-Aboriginal minus Aboriginal)¹</small>
Among the Population Who Have a Job (Number)	30,500	30,000	61,000	2,215,300	
<i>Occupation</i>					
% in Management and Professional Occupations	*	*	19.5	27.7	8.2
% in Semi Professional/Technical occupation	30.5	29.0	29.8	33.8	3.9
% in Intermediate and lesser skilled occupations	51.5	50.0	50.8	38.6	-12.3
<i>Industrial Sector</i>					
% In Goods Producing	21.0	21.0	21.0	19.6	-1.3
% in Forest Industry (logging, wood and pulp & paper manufacturing)	*	*	3.4	2.3	-1.1
% In Service Sector	79.0	79.0	79.2	80.4	1.2
% in Education, Health & Social Services	*	*	16.9	18.9	2.0
<i>Industrial Sector by Region</i> (view map)					
% In Service Sector					
Large Metropolitan Areas	77.8	80.5	79.4	82.6	3.2
Northern Region	*	*	80.5	72.5	-8.0
South Outside the Metropolitan Areas	81.0	74.7	77.5	75.5	-2.0
<i>Other Attributes of the Job</i>					
% Self Employed	10.2	18.0	13.9	18.7	4.7
% Paid Worker	89.8	82.0	86.1	81.3	-4.7
<i>Among Paid Workers</i>					
% in the Private Sector	80.3	79.7	80.0	76.9	-3.1
% Covered by a Collective Agreemer	28.1	34.1	30.9	30.9	0.1
Average Hourly Wage Rate (\$)	19.7	19.8	19.8	23.3	3.5
<i>By Gender</i>					
Male	22.04	21.89	21.97	25.33	3.4
Female	17.70	18.00	17.82	21.25	3.4
Male-Female Wage Gap(\$)	4.34	3.89	4.15	4.08	
<i>By Highest Level of Education</i>					
With completed High School	18.61	16.82	17.74	19.60	1.9
With completed High School and a Post Secondary Credential	22.41	23.36	22.86	26.31	3.4
<i>By Region</i> (view map)					
Large Metropolitan Areas	20.58	19.55	20.01	23.49	3.5
Northern Region	18.87	*	20.01	23.82	3.8
South Outside the Metropolitan Areas	19.18	18.7	18.96	22.41	3.5
<i>Other Characteristics of the Workforce</i>					
% who work part time	25.9	25.7	26.1	22.5	-3.5
% who work > 40 Hours	*	*	13.8	15.3	1.5
Average Weekly Hours Worked	34.8	35.3	35.0	35.8	0.8



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Labour Supply

Highest Level of Education

Among the Population Age 25-64

	North American Indian	Metis	All Aboriginal People	Non-Aboriginal People	Gap Between Non-Aboriginal People and Aboriginal People <small>(Non-Aboriginal minus Aboriginal)¹</small>
% With No Completed Credentials	23.7	17.7	21.0	7.8	-13.2
% with High School Credential	30.9	29.1	30.0	29.5	-0.5
% with Post Secondary Credential	45.4	53.2	48.9	62.7	13.8
% with a Credential, either High School or Post Secondary	76.3	82.3	78.8	92.2	13.4

By Gender

Men	77.4	75.5	76.1	91.2	15.1
Women	75.8	89.0	81.7	93.2	11.5

By Region [\(view map\)](#)

Large Metropolitan Areas	77.1	84.2	80.5	93.4	12.9
Northern Region	68.6	75.7	71.4	87.6	16.2
South Outside the Metropolitan Areas	81.8	84.7	82.5	89.9	7.4

% with both a High School Credential and a Post Secondary Credential

By Gender

Men	35.7	39.3	37.4	58.3	21.0
Women	44.7	51.8	47.6	61.8	14.1

By Region [\(view map\)](#)

Large Metropolitan Areas	42.9	46.2	44.5	63.8	19.3
Northern Region	*	*	37.1	47.9	10.7
South Outside the Metropolitan Areas	*	*	44.4	51.8	7.4

By Level of Post Secondary Credential

% With a University Degree	*	11.9	11.1	28.5	17.4
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Who's at School?

Among the Population Age 15-54

% Attending School	North American Indian	Metis	All Aboriginal People	Non-Aboriginal People	Gap Between Non-Aboriginal People and Aboriginal People <small>(Non-Aboriginal minus Aboriginal)¹</small>
% Attending School	19.7	18.8	19.6	15.9	-3.7
<i>By Age</i>					
15-24	*	*	46.8	50.0	3.2
25-54	*	*	6.3	5.6	-0.6
<i>By Gender</i>					
Men	*	*	19.4	15.5	-3.9
Women	*	*	19.8	16.3	-3.5
<i>By Region (view map)</i>					
Large Metropolitan Areas	*	*	21.5	17.5	-4.0
Northern Region	*	*	12.1	14.5	2.4
South Outside the Metropolitan Areas	*	*	18.0	12.6	-5.5

* 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, January 19, 2012