



## Aboriginal Peoples Labour Force Survey 2012

### B.C. Population Living Off Reserve

**Gap Between  
Non-Aboriginal  
People and  
Aboriginal  
People**  
*(Non-Aboriginal minus  
Aboriginal)<sup>1</sup>*

### Who Has a Job?

% of the Population With a Job

**Among the 15-64 Population (number)**

60,400      42,000      104,600      3,018,400

	North American Indian	Metis	All Aboriginal People	Non-Aboriginal People	Gap
Total	55.8	66.2	59.7	71.8	12.1
<i>By Age</i>					
Age 15-24	44.2	51.9	47.7	54.2	6.5
Age 25-64	60.5	72.4	64.9	75.8	10.9
<i>By Gender</i>					
Male	61.8	67.8	63.5	74.4	10.9
Female	50.3	64.7	56.2	69.2	13.0
<i>By Region <a href="#">(view map)</a></i>					
Large Metropolitan Areas	56.6	65.7	60.9	72.0	11.1
Northern Region	53.9	65.2	57.4	76.6	19.2
South Outside the Metropolitan Areas	56.2	67.2	59.5	69.9	10.4
<i>By Highest Level of Education</i>					
<i>Among Non-students, age 25-64</i>					
With No Completed Credentials	43.5	53.6	47.1	59.2	12.1
With High School Diploma	61.1	70.0	64.0	74.0	10.0
With Post Secondary Credential	70.3	82.8	75.2	80.5	5.3
With High School	71.8	84.9	76.6	80.9	4.3
Without High School	*	*	63.0	71.3	8.3

### Who Is Unemployed?

% of the Labour Force who are Unemployed

**Among the 15+ Labour Force**

Total	15.2	9.7	12.8	6.5	-6.3
<i>By Age</i>					
Age 15-24	20.3	16.6	18.6	12.8	-5.8
Age 25-64	13.5	7.5	10.9	5.5	-5.4
<i>By Gender</i>					
Male	15.6	*	13.7	6.8	-6.9
Female	14.6	*	11.9	6.2	-5.7
<i>By Region <a href="#">(view map)</a></i>					
Large Metropolitan Areas	10.3	*	9.1	6.5	-2.6
Northern Region	22.7	*	19.2	5.8	-13.4
South Outside the Metropolitan Areas	14.5	*	13.3	6.5	-6.8



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	North American Indian	Metis	All Aboriginal People	Non- Aboriginal People	Gap Between Non-Aboriginal People and Aboriginal People <small>(Non-Aboriginal minus Aboriginal)<sup>1</sup></small>
<b>Type of Jobs</b>					
<b>Among the Population Who Have a Job (Number)</b>	33,900	28,500	63,300	2,251,600	
<i>Occupation</i>					
% in Management and Professional Occupations	*	*	15.2	27.8	12.6
% in Semi Professional/Technical occupation	41.3	33.3	37.8	33.4	-4.3
% in Intermediate and lesser skilled occupations	43.4	51.6	47.2	38.8	-8.4
<i>Industrial Sector</i>					
% In Goods Producing	27.7	23.2	25.8	19.7	-6.1
% in Forest Industry (logging, wood and pulp & paper manufacturing)	*	*	4.7	2.4	-2.4
% In Service Sector	72.3	76.8	74.2	80.3	6.1
% in Education, Health & Social Services	*	*	17.5	19.6	2.1
<i>Industrial Sector by Region</i> <a href="#">(view map)</a>					
% In Service Sector					
Large Metropolitan Areas	71.1	79.2	75.5	82.6	7.0
Northern Region	*	*	74.6	68.0	-6.6
South Outside the Metropolitan Areas	73.1	72.2	72.8	76.8	4.0
<i>Other Attributes of the Job</i>					
% Self Employed	11.8	14.4	13.0	18.3	5.3
% Paid Worker	87.9	85.3	87.0	81.7	-5.3
<i>Among Paid Workers</i>					
% in the Private Sector	79.2	79.8	79.5	76.6	-2.9
% Covered by a Collective Agreemer	32.6	32.9	32.7	31.2	-1.5
<b>Average Hourly Wage Rate (\$)</b>	20.5	20.9	20.7	23.7	3.0
<i>By Gender</i>					
Male	21.39	22.73	21.90	25.85	4.0
Female	19.63	19.31	19.51	21.53	2.0
Male-Female Wage Gap(\$)	1.76	3.42	2.39	4.32	
<i>By Highest Level of Education</i>					
With completed High School	19.51	18.76	19.23	19.94	0.7
With completed High School and a Post Secondary Credential	22.85	24.75	23.73	26.63	2.9
<i>By Region</i> <a href="#">(view map)</a>					
Large Metropolitan Areas	20.99	20.52	20.76	23.80	3.0
Northern Region	19.80	*	20.22	24.46	4.2
South Outside the Metropolitan Areas	20.48	21.26	20.80	22.99	2.2
<i>Other Characteristics of the Workforce</i>					
% who work part time	23.3	27.4	25.1	21.7	-3.4
% who work > 40 Hours	*	*	13.3	15.3	2.0
Average Weekly Hours Worked	35.0	34.8	34.9	36.1	1.2



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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)<sup>1</sup></small>
% With No Completed Credentials	22.1	16.8	19.9	8.2	-11.6
% with High School Credential	30.7	33.3	32.1	28.4	-3.7
% with Post Secondary Credential	47.0	49.8	48.1	63.4	15.3
% with a Credential, either High School or Post Secondary	77.7	83.2	80.1	91.8	11.6

##### By Gender

Men	77.9	79.5	78.2	90.4	12.2
Women	77.8	86.6	81.8	93.1	11.4

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

Large Metropolitan Areas	82.3	84.8	83.7	92.7	9.0
Northern Region	67.0	75.6	68.9	88.3	19.5
South Outside the Metropolitan Areas	81.4	83.8	82.3	89.8	7.5

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

	40.5	44.3	42.1	60.7	18.6
By Gender					
Men	33.3	30.7	35.8	58.7	22.9
Women	47.1	47.6	47.3	62.6	15.2

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

Large Metropolitan Areas	46.9	49.7	47.7	64.0	16.3
Northern Region	*	*	31.8	49.7	18.0
South Outside the Metropolitan Areas	*	*	40.9	53.2	12.3

##### By Level of Post Secondary Credential

% With a University Degree	*	11.3	11.6	29.7	18.0
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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)<sup>1</sup></small>
By Age					
15-24	*	*	44.0	51.3	7.3
25-54	*	*	6.5	5.6	-1.0
By Gender					
Men	*	*	21.0	15.7	-5.3
Women	*	*	17.7	16.5	-1.1
By Region <a href="#">(view map)</a>					
Large Metropolitan Areas	*	*	20.6	18.2	-2.4
Northern Region	*	*	15.5	11.3	-4.2
South Outside the Metropolitan Areas	*	*	18.7	12.1	-6.6

\* 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