# Overview: Manitoba's Aboriginal Population

Prepared for:

Aboriginal and Northern Affairs, Aboriginal Affairs Secretariat / Policy and Strategic Initiatives

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December 2014

## **Table of Contents**

Table	of Contents	1
List of	f Tables	3
List of	f Charts and Graphs	5
1.0	Executive Summary	7
2.0	Introduction and Objective	10
2.1	Data Sources	10
2.2	Defining the Aboriginal Population	11
3.0	Aboriginal Population	12
3.1	Geographic Context: Northern and Southern Manitoba	17
3.2	Urban Context	20
3.3	Population Change	22
3.4	On Reserve Population	26
4.0	Selected Aboriginal Population Characteristics	27
4.1	Age Structure	27
5.0	Living Arrangements of Aboriginal Children	36
6.0	Aboriginal Languages	40
7.0	Housing and Mobility	44
7.1	Housing Affordability	48
7.2	Housing Condition	50
7.3	Suitability of Housing	52
7.4	Mobility	56
8.0	Educational Attainment	60
8.1	School Attendance by Age	65
9.0	Labour Force	69
9.1	Weeks Worked	79
9.2	Class of Worker	80
9.3	Labour Force Activity and Education	81
9.4	Employment by Industry	89
9.5	Employment by Occupation	91
9.6	Occupational Skill Levels	93
10.0	Income	96
10	0.1 Employment Income	100

10.2	2 Household Income	105
	3 Income and Education	
	Low Income (Poverty)	
	Conclusion	
13.0	References	123

## **List of Tables**

Table 1 Aboriginal Identity Population as % of Total Population by Province & Territory, 2011	12
Table 2 Percentage Change in Aboriginal Identity Population, 2006 to 2011	14
Table 3 Aboriginal Population as % of Total Population by Province & Territory, 2006 & 2011	15
Table 4 Aboriginal Identity Population as Percentage of Total Population, Manitoba 1996 to 2011	16
Table 5 Aboriginal Identity Population as Percentage of Northern & Southern Manitoba 1996 to 2011	18
Table 6 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Population Change South & North Manitoba, 2006 to 2011	19
Table 7 Ten Communities With Largest Aboriginal Populations in Manitoba, 2006 & 2011	21
Table 8 Ten Communities With Largest Percentage of Aboriginal Populations in Manitoba,	21
Table 9 Percentage Change for Total and Aboriginal Population (both sexes), Manitoba 2006 & 2011	22
Table 10 First Nations Population by Registered or Treaty Indian Status, Manitoba 2011	25
Table 11 Distribution of On and Off Reserve Population by Select Aboriginal Groups, Manitoba 2011	26
Table 12 Distribution of On and Off Reserve First Nations Population, Manitoba 2011	
Table 13 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Median Age by Province and Territory, 2006 & 2011	27
Table 14 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Population Showing Median Age, Manitoba 2001, 2006 & 2011	28
Table 15 Aboriginal Population by Aboriginal Group Showing Median Age, Manitoba 2011	29
Table 16 Distribution of Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population by Age, Manitoba 2011	31
Table 17 Distribution of Aboriginal Population by Select Aboriginal Groups & Age, Manitoba 2011	34
Table 18 Change in Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Population by Age, Manitoba 2001 to 2011	35
Table 19 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Dependency Ratio, Manitoba 2001, 2006 & 2011	36
Table 20 Aboriginal Children in Census Families Showing Living Arrangement, Manitoba 2011	37
Table 21 Number of Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Foster Children, Manitoba 2011	
Table 22 Aboriginal Foster Children as Percentage of Aboriginal Children by Province /Territory, 2011	39
Table 23 Aboriginal population by knowledge of official languages, Manitoba 2011	41
Table 24 Aboriginal Population by Mother Tongue (single and multiple responses),	41
Table 25 First Nations and Métis Aboriginal Population by Mother Tongue, Manitoba 2006 & 2011	42
Table 26 Population Reporting Aboriginal Mother Tongue by Aboriginal Language, Manitoba 2011	43
Table 27 Knowledge of Aboriginal Languages (single and multiple responses), Manitoba 2011	44
Table 28 Aboriginal Dwellings as Percentage of Total Dwellings, Manitoba 2001, 2006 and 2011	44
Table 29 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Dwellings by Tenure, Manitoba 2001, 2006 and 2011	45
Table 30 Change in Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Dwellings by Tenure, Manitoba 2001 to 2011	47
Table 31 Aboriginal & Total Households by Tenure Showing Monthly Shelter Costs, Manitoba 2011	49
Table 32 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Private Dwellings by Condition, Manitoba 2011	50
Table 33 Percentage of Aboriginal Population On and Off Reserve by Housing Condition,	51
Table 34 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Households by Housing Suitability, Manitoba 2011	52
Table 35 Number of Aboriginal and Non - Aboriginal Persons by Housing Suitability, Manitoba 2011	53
Table 36 Number of Aboriginal Persons by Housing Suitability & Select Aboriginal Group,	54
Table 37 Percentage of Aboriginal Population On and Off Reserve by Housing Suitability,	54
Table 38 Aboriginal Population On and Off Reserve Living in Unsuitable Housing, Manitoba 2011	55
Table 39 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Mobility Status Population 1 Year & Over, Manitoba 2011	57
Table 40 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Mobility Status for Population 5 Years & Over, Manitoba 2011	58
Table 41 Educational Attainment Level by Aboriginal Group and Non Aboriginal, Manitoba 2011	61
Table 42 Adults With Postsecondary Education by Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal, Manitoba 2011	63

Table 43 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Adults by Sex and Educational Attainment, Manitoba 2011	65
Table 44 Aboriginal & Non - Aboriginal Population by Age and Attendance at School, Manitoba 2011	66
Table 45 Aboriginal Groups (both sexes) by Age and Attendance at School, Manitoba 2011	67
Table 46 Percentage of Aboriginal Population by Sex Showing Attendance at School, Manitoba 2011	68
Table 47 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Population by Labour Force Activity, Manitoba, 2006 & 2011	69
Table 48 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Population by Labour Force Activity, Manitoba 2006 & 2011	70
Table 49 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Labour Force Participation Rate by Age, Manitoba, 2006 & 2011	73
Table 50 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Employment Rate by Age Groups, Manitoba, 2006 & 2011	74
Table 51 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Unemployment Rate by Age Groups, Manitoba, 2006 & 2011	
Table 52 Aboriginal Population by Labour Force Characteristics & Aboriginal Group, 2011	76
Table 53 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Adult Labour Force Status by Sex, Manitoba 2006 and 2011	78
Table 54 Aboriginal & Non - Aboriginal Labour Force by Weeks Worked, Manitoba 2010	79
Table 55 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Labour Force by Class of Worker, Manitoba 2011	80
Table 56 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics & Education Level, Manitoba 2011	82
Table 57 First Nations & Métis Labour Force Characteristics & Educational Level, Manitoba 2011	
Table 58 Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics by Sex and Educational Attainment Level,	
Table 59 Aboriginal and Non - Aboriginal Labour Force by Industry, Manitoba 2011	
Table 60 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Total Labour Force by Occupation, Manitoba 2011	
Table 61 Aboriginal and Non - Aboriginal Population by Occupational Skill Level, Manitoba 2011	
Table 62 Aboriginal Population by Sex & Occupational Skill Level, Manitoba 2011	
Table 63 Aboriginal Median Total Income (all sources) Ranked by Provinces and Territories, 2010	
Table 64 Total & Median Income by Source Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Population, Manitoba 2010	
Table 65 Total Median Income by Source & Share of Income by Aboriginal Group, Manitoba 2010	
Table 66 Aboriginal Median Employment Income Ranked by Province and Territory, 2010	
Table 67 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population Employment Income, Manitoba 2010	
Table 68 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population Sex & Employment Income, Manitoba 2010	
Table 69 Total Median Employment Income for Aboriginal Groups by Sex, Manitoba 2010	
Table 70 Aboriginal and Total Population Median Household Income, Manitoba 2005 and 2010	
Table 71 Median Aboriginal Household Income by Province and Territory, 2010	
Table 72 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Households by Income Range (Before Tax), Manitoba 2010	
Table 73 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Household (Before & After Tax) Income, Manitoba 2010	
Table 74 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Population Median Income by Education, Manitoba 2010	
Table 75 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Population Median Employment Income, Manitoba 2010	
Table 76 First Nation & Non Aboriginal Population Median Income by Education, Manitoba 2010	
Table 77 First Nations Total & Employment Income by Work Activity and Education, Manitoba 2010	
Table 78 Métis and Non Aboriginal Population Median Income by Education Level, Manitoba 2010	
Table 79 Métis Total Income & Median Employment Income by Education, Manitoba 2010	
Table 80 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population by Low Income Status, Manitoba 2011	
Table 81 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population by Sex & Low Income Status, Manitoba 2011	
Table 82 Aboriginal Population Group (both sexes) by Low Income Status, Manitoba 2011	
Table 83 Percentage of Aboriginal Population In Low Income by Sex & Aboriginal Group,	122

## **List of Charts and Graphs**

Figure 1 Canada's Aboriginal Identity Population by Province & Territory, 2011	13
Figure 2 Percentage Change in Aboriginal Population by Province & Territory, 2006 to 2011	14
Figure 3 Aboriginal Population as Percentage of Total by Province & Territory 2006 & 2011	16
Figure 4 Actual & Projected Manitoba Aboriginal Population, Manitoba 1996 to 2026	17
Figure 5 Aboriginal Population as % of Total, Southern & Northern Manitoba, 1996 to 2011	19
Figure 6 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Population Change South & North Manitoba, 2006 to 2011	20
Figure 7 Aboriginal Population (both sexes) by Aboriginal Group, Manitoba 2011	23
Figure 8 Distribution of Aboriginal Population by Select Aboriginal Group, Manitoba 2011	24
Figure 9 Distribution of First Nations Population by Registered or Treaty Indian Status, Manitoba 2011	25
Figure 10 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Median Age by Province / Territory, 2011	28
Figure 11 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population Median Age, Manitoba 2001, 2006 & 2011	29
Figure 12 Aboriginal Population by Aboriginal Group Showing Median Age, Manitoba 2011	30
Figure 13 Aboriginal Population by Age, Manitoba 2011	32
Figure 14 Non Aboriginal Population by Age, Manitoba 2011	33
Figure 15 Percentage Change Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Population by Age, Manitoba 2001 to 2011	35
Figure 16 Aboriginal Children in Census Families Showing Living Arrangement, Manitoba 2011	37
Figure 17 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Foster Children, Manitoba 2011	38
Figure 18 Aboriginal Foster Children as Percentage of Aboriginal Children by Province/Territory, 2011	40
Figure 19 Percentage of Aboriginal Population Reporting Aboriginal Mother Tongue, Manitoba 2011	43
Figure 20 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Dwellings by Tenure, Manitoba 2001, 2006 and 2011	46
Figure 21 Change in Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Dwellings by Tenure, Manitoba 2001 to 2011	47
Figure 22 Aboriginal & Total Households by Tenure Spending 30% or more on Shelter, Manitoba 2011	48
Figure 23 Aboriginal & Total Households by Tenure & Monthly Shelter Costs, Manitoba 2011	49
Figure 24 Percentage of Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Dwellings by Condition, Manitoba 2011	50
Figure 25 Aboriginal Population On and Off Reserve by Housing Condition, Manitoba 2011	51
Figure 26 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Households by Housing Suitability, Manitoba 2011	52
Figure 27 Number of Aboriginal Persons in Unsuitable Housing, Manitoba 2011	53
Figure 28 Aboriginal Population On and Off Reserve Living in Unsuitable Housing, Manitoba 2011	55
Figure 29 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Mobility Status Population 1 Year & Over, Manitoba 2011	57
Figure 30 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Migrant Status Population 1 Year & Over, Manitoba 2011	58
Figure 31 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Mobility Status Population 5 Years & Over, Manitoba 2011	59
Figure 32 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Migrant Status Population 5 Years & Over, Manitoba 2011	59
Figure 33 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Population by Education Level, Manitoba 2011	61
Figure 34 First Nations & Métis 25 to 64 Years of Age by Educational Attainment, Manitoba 2011	62
Figure 35 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Population with Postsecondary Education, Manitoba 2011	64
Figure 36 First Nations & Métis With Post Secondary Education, Manitoba 2011	64
Figure 37 Aboriginal & Non - Aboriginal Adults by Age & Attendance at School, Manitoba 2011	66
Figure 38 Selected Aboriginal Groups by Age and Attendance at School, Manitoba 2011	67
Figure 39 Aboriginal Population by Sex & Age Showing Attendance at School, Manitoba 2011	68
Figure 40 Change in Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Employment Status, Manitoba 2006 to 2011	70
Figure 41 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Labour Force Participation Rate, Manitoba 2006 & 2011	71
Figure 42 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Employment Rate, Manitoba 2006 & 2011	71

Figure 43	Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Unemployment Rate, Manitoba 2006 & 201172
Figure 44	Aboriginal and Non Aborignal Labour Force Participation Rate by Age, Manitoba 201173
Figure 45	Aboriginal and Non Aborignal Unemployment Rate by Age Groups, Manitoba 201175
Figure 46	Aboriginal Population by Labour Force Participation Rate, Manitoba 201177
Figure 47	Aboriginal Population by Unemployment Rate & Aboriginal Group, Manitoba 201177
Figure 48	Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Unemployment Rate by Sex, Manitoba 2006 and 201179
Figure 49	Aboriginal Labour Force by Weeks Worked, Manitoba 201080
Figure 50	Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Labour Force Participation Rate by Education, Manitoba 201183
Figure 51	Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Employment Rate by Education Level, Manitoba 201184
Figure 52	Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Unemployment Rate by Education Level, Manitoba 201185
Figure 53	Aboriginal Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex & Education Level, Manitoba 201188
Figure 54	Aboriginal Unemployment Rate by Sex & Education Level, Manitoba 201188
Figure 55	Aboriginal Population aged 15 years & over Employment by Industry, Manitoba 201189
Figure 56	Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Labour Force by Occupation, Manitoba 201191
Figure 57	Aboriginal and Non - Aboriginal Population by Occupational Skill Level, Manitoba 201195
Figure 58	Aboriginal Adults Population by Sex & Occupational Skill Level, Manitoba 201196
Figure 59	Total Income by Source for Aboriginal and Non - Aboriginal Population, Manitoba 201098
Figure 60	Total Median Income from all Sources by Aboriginal Group, Manitoba 2010100
Figure 61	Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Median Employment Income by Work Activity, Manitoba 2010102
Figure 62	Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Median Employment Income by Sex, Manitoba 2010103
Figure 63	Total Median Employment Income (both sexes) by Aboriginal Group, Manitoba 2010104
Figure 64	Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Total Median Income by Education Level, Manitoba 2010109
Figure 65	Gap in Median Income Between Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal by Education, Manitoba 2010109
Figure 66	Gap in Median Employment Income Between Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal, Manitoba 2010111
Figure 67	Gap in Median Income Between First Nation & Non Aboriginal by Education, Manitoba 2010112
Figure 68	Gap in Median Employment Income Between First Nation & Non Aboriginal, Manitoba 2010114
Figure 69	Gap in Median Income Between Métis & Non Aboriginal by Education, Manitoba 2010115
Figure 70	Gap in Median Employment Income Between Métis & Non Aboriginal, Manitoba 2010117
Figure 71	Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Low Income Rate for Selected Age Groups, Manitoba 2011119
Figure 72	Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population Low Income Rate by Sex, Manitoba 2011120
Figure 73	Low Income Rate by Aboriginal Population Group, Manitoba 2011121

## 1.0 Executive Summary

Using both the most recent data available from the 2011 Census of Canada and 2011 National Household Survey as well as historical census data, this report provides an overview of demographic, social and economic data of the Aboriginal population in Manitoba.

Changes in the census methodology between 2006 and 2011 impact the historical comparability of previous census data. As a result, potential bias in National Household Survey data should be considered when interpreting and drawing conclusions from the information.

Manitoba's Aboriginal population was 195,895 in 2011. This represented 16.7% of the total provincial population. The Aboriginal population increased 11.7% between 2006 and 2011, more than three times the overall growth rate of 3.6% for the province as a whole. In both northern and southern Manitoba the Aboriginal population is growing faster than the Non Aboriginal population. As a result, Aboriginal people account for a growing percentage of the overall population in both regions.

First Nation individuals accounted for just over 58% of the overall Aboriginal population in Manitoba. Métis are the second largest Aboriginal group, representing 40% of the overall Aboriginal population.

Winnipeg had the largest urban Aboriginal population in 2011 with 72,335. Across Manitoba, The Pas had the largest percentage (46.6%) of Aboriginal population among urban centres.

With a median age of 24.4 years, Manitoba's Aboriginal population is young. In 2011 Manitoba had the third youngest Aboriginal population among all provinces and territories in Canada. Over the past ten years the Aboriginal working age population (15 to 64) has grown approximately eight times as fast as the Non Aboriginal population. However, seniors are the fastest growing segment of the Aboriginal population.

For the first time in 2011, the National Household Survey provided data on the number of foster children. Results show that 80.4% of all foster children in Manitoba were Aboriginal. Among all provinces and territories in Canada, Manitoba had both the highest number and the highest percentage of Aboriginal foster children.

In 2011 almost half of Aboriginal dwelling in Manitoba were owner occupied compared with three quarters of Non Aboriginal dwellings. However, over the past decade the number Aboriginal home owners increased 81.0% compared with 6.0% among Non-Aboriginal households. Aboriginal households are more likely to experience issues with housing affordability, poor condition, and suitability (overcrowding) than Non Aboriginal households.

The Aboriginal population has a higher mobility rate than the Non Aboriginal population but Aboriginal persons are less likely to move between provinces and rarely account for movement between countries.

More than a third of Aboriginal adults 25 to 64 years of age had not completed high school in 2011, twice the Non Aboriginal rate. Almost forty percent of the remaining Aboriginal adults had some form of postsecondary education. Within the Aboriginal population, educational attainment levels vary substantially. Almost half of First Nation adults had not completed high school nor any postsecondary certificates, diplomas or degrees. Metis are more likely to obtain a postsecondary education. Most Aboriginal adults in Manitoba with a postsecondary education hold a College or other non-university certificate or diploma. The data indicates Aboriginal females are more likely to return to school at later stages in their lives than Aboriginal males.

Between 2006 and 2011, Manitoba's Aboriginal labour force increased by 11.5%. Over the same period, the number of Aboriginal adults not in the labour force increased by 16.7%.

Among all age groups, Aboriginal labour force participation and employment rates are lower than comparable groups among the Non Aboriginal population. Conversely, Aboriginal unemployment rates among all age groups declined between 2006 and 2011. However, Aboriginal unemployment rates remain higher than those for the Non Aboriginal population.

Among Aboriginal groups First Nations had the lowest labour force participation rate and highest unemployment rate in 2011. Métis labour force participation rates are the highest among Aboriginal groups in Manitoba. The Métis unemployment rate was well below the overall Aboriginal unemployment rate but still above the Non Aboriginal rate. As educational attainment levels increase, Aboriginal participation in the labour force and employment rates reach those comparable to or exceed rates for the Non-Aboriginal population. However unemployment rates, despite education level, remain high.

Aboriginal adults in the labour force are generally employed across all industrial occupational sectors in Manitoba. Industries with the highest rates of Aboriginal employment include: Health care and social assistance, Public administration, Retail trade, and Educational services. Sales and services followed by trade, transport and equipment operation occupations had the largest rates of Aboriginal employees.

The median individual income from all sources for the Aboriginal population in Manitoba in 2010 was \$17,690 compared to \$30,709 for the Non Aboriginal population. Manitoba's Aboriginal population income ranks last when compared with other provinces and territories across Canada.

Almost eighty percent of the Aboriginal population derived their income from market income sources in 2010. The main component of market income was employment. Child benefits and other income from government such as social assistance form the largest share of government transfer income.

Overall employment income for Aboriginal adults in Manitoba in 2010 was \$24,456. Aboriginal employment income in Manitoba ranked third highest among provinces and territories across Canada. The median employment income for Aboriginal adults who worked full time was \$38,208.

The median Aboriginal household income in Manitoba was \$46,190 in 2010. Manitoba had the third lowest median Aboriginal household income of all provinces and territories in Canada.

Data indicate that as education levels increase gaps in Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal incomes narrow. The First Nations population have substantial differences in median income by education level when compared with the Non Aboriginal population. Income gaps with the Non Aboriginal population narrow for Métis. At the highest education levels Métis adults who worked full time / full year have income levels which exceed those for the Non Aboriginal population.

Manitoba's Aboriginal population had an overall low income rate more than double the Non Aboriginal rate in 2011. Aboriginal children under 6 year of age experience high rates of poverty. Aboriginal females in Manitoba are more likely to experience low income than Non Aboriginal females.

## 2.0 Introduction and Objective

The objective of this report is to provide an overview of the Aboriginal population (including on and off reserves) in Manitoba using data from the 2011 Census of Canada and the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Good information is an important resource for those wishing to learn more about the Manitoba's Aboriginal population.

Data from sources such as the Census and National Household Survey allow for items to be measured and quantified but data alone has limited utility without context. Cultural values and understandings which bring texture and meaning to the data are invaluable and should be used alongside good, reliable data to interpret and understand current realities. The report does not delve into possible root causes for any of the demographic, social or economic circumstances presented.

#### 2.1 Data Sources

Unless otherwise stated, all data cited in this report are from the 2011 Census of Canada and earlier censuses of Canada and from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). <sup>1</sup>

In 2011 Statistics Canada conducted the National Household Survey (NHS) for the first time. This voluntary survey was introduced as a replacement for the long form census. Overall, the NHS is virtually identical to the long form Census used in the 2006 Census of Canada.

The change to a voluntary survey can affect the comparability of previous Census data. Therefore, it is impossible to determine with certainty whether a substantial difference seen for any particular characteristic (variable) is attributable to an actual change in that variable or to potential bias in the data. Readers of this report should be aware of the potential risk involved in drawing conclusions or making decisions on the basis of the data due to these limitations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Figures cited in this report are for the non – institutional population living in private households. Persons living in institutional dwellings such as hospitals, nursing homes and penitentiaries are <u>excluded from the data</u>. Readers should note that data from the Census and the National Household Survey are subject to random rounding. As a result, the sum of the values may not equal the total.

## 2.2 Defining the Aboriginal Population

There are various ways to define the Aboriginal population. The National Household Survey (and earlier censuses) provides data on Aboriginal persons based upon identity, ethnicity (ancestry) and Band membership. It has become common practice to use **Aboriginal identity** as the main definition when assessing and measuring the Aboriginal population.

The term "Aboriginal identity" refers to whether someone reported being an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit). Also included are those who reported being a Registered or Treaty Indian (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada) and / or being a member of a First Nation or Indian Band. <sup>2</sup>

Unless otherwise stated, this report uses the concept of Aboriginal identity as the basis for all of the demographic characteristics cited herein.

In addition, the data includes a "Multiple Aboriginal identities" category for those persons who reported being any two or all three of either First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit).

The category "Aboriginal identities not included elsewhere" includes persons who did not report being First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) but who did report Registered or Treaty Indian status and/or membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

Among the First Nation population, data is reported for those who are Registered or Treaty Indian and, in some cases, those who are "Non Status" <sup>3</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Statistics Canada, 2013. <u>2011 National Household Survey Dictionary</u>, page 19. Catalogue no. 99-000-X2011001.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The term "Non Status" is not reported in published Statistics Canada figures. In this report data for the "Non Status" population are derived figures obtained by subtracting the number of Registered or Treaty Indian population from the First Nation total.

## 3.0 Aboriginal Population

Across Canada, the Aboriginal Identity population was 1,400,685 according to the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). This represented 4.3% of the total population of Canada.

Manitoba's Aboriginal population was 195,895 according to the National Household Survey. This represented 16.7% of the total provincial population.

Among all provinces and territories, Manitoba had the fourth largest Aboriginal population based on actual population count. Ontario (301,430), British Columbia (232,290), and Alberta (220,695) have the largest Aboriginal populations based on the 2011 National Household Survey.

Table 1 Aboriginal Identity Population as % of Total Population by Province & Territory, 2011

<u> </u>		Province & Territory, 2011			
Area Aboriginal Identity Aboriginal as % of					
	Population	Population			
Canada	1,400,685	4.3%			
Newfoundland and Labrador	35,800	7.1%			
Prince Edward Island	2,230	1.6%			
Nova Scotia	33,845	3.7%			
New Brunswick	22,620	3.1%			
Quebec	141,915	1.8%			
Ontario	301,430	2.4%			
Manitoba	195,895	16.7%			
Saskatchewan	157,740	15.6%			
Alberta	220,695	6.2%			
British Columbia	232,290	5.4%			
Yukon Territory	7,710	23.1%			
Northwest Territories	21,160	51.9%			
Nunavut	27,360	86.3%			

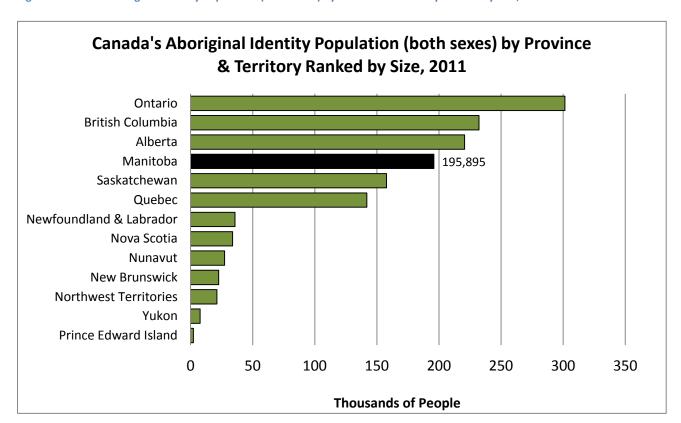


Figure 1 Canada's Aboriginal Identity Population (both sexes) by Province & Territory Ranked by Size, 2011

Manitoba's Aboriginal population increased 11.7% between 2006 and 2011, more than three times the overall growth rate of 3.6% for the province as a whole.

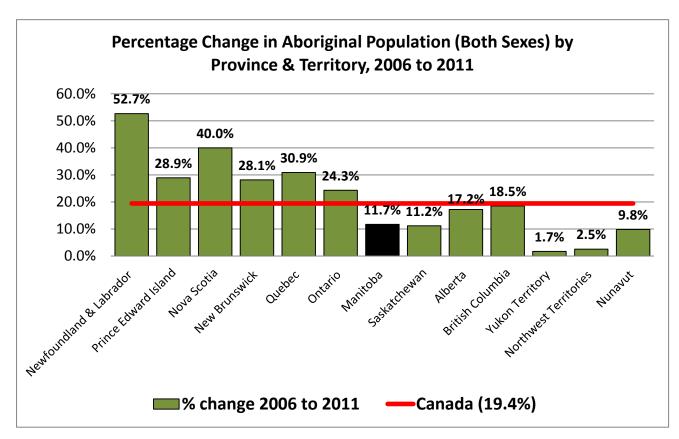
While Manitoba's Aboriginal population is growing, several other provinces and territories have also experienced rapid rates of growth among their Aboriginal populations.

Table 2 Percentage Change in Aboriginal Identity Population (Both Sexes) by Province / Territory, 2006 to 2011

Percentage Change in Aboriginal Identity Population (Both Sexes) by Province / Territory, 2006 to 2011						
Area	% change 2006 to 2011					
Canada	1,172,790	1,400,685	227,895	19.4%		
Newfoundland & Labrador	23,450	35,800	12,350	52.7%		
Prince Edward Island	1,730	2,230	500	28.9%		
Nova Scotia	24,175	33,845	9,670	40.0%		
New Brunswick	17,655	22,620	4,965	28.1%		
Quebec	108,430	141,915	33,485	30.9%		
Ontario	242,495	301,430	58,935	24.3%		
Manitoba	175,395	195,895	20,500	11.7%		
Saskatchewan	141,890	157,740	15,850	11.2%		
Alberta	188,365	220,695	32,330	17.2%		
British Columbia	196,075	232,290	36,215	18.5%		
Yukon	7,580	7,710	130	1.7%		
Northwest Territories	20,635	21,160	525	2.5%		
Nunavut	24,920	27,360	2,440	9.8%		

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census Table 97-558-XCB2006006, 2011 National Household Survey Table 99-011-X2011026. Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

Figure 2 Percentage Change in Aboriginal Population (Both Sexes) by Province & Territory, 2006 to 2011



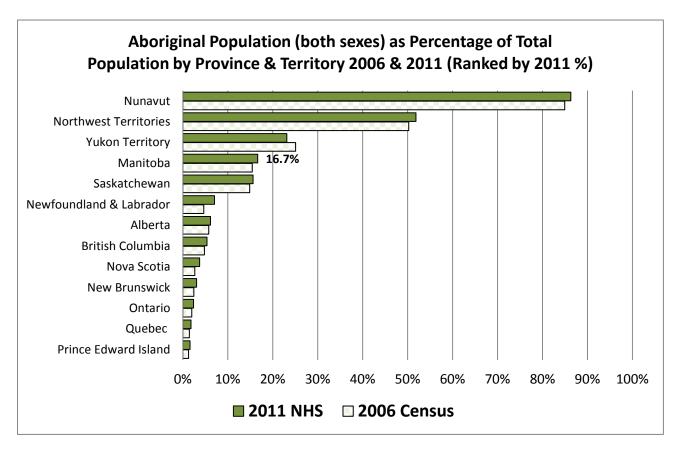
Manitoba's Aboriginal population as a percentage of the overall population ranked first among provinces in 2011. Manitoba ranked fourth overall when all provinces and territories are compared.

Table 3 Aboriginal Population as % of Total Population by Province & Territory, 2006 & 2011

Aboriginal Population as % of Total Population by Province & Territory, 2006 & 2011					
Area	2006 Census	2011 NHS			
Canada	3.8%	4.3%			
Newfoundland and Labrador	4.7%	7.1%			
Prince Edward Island	1.3%	1.6%			
Nova Scotia	2.7%	3.7%			
New Brunswick	2.5%	3.1%			
Quebec	1.5%	1.8%			
Ontario	2.0%	2.4%			
Manitoba	15.5%	16.7%			
Saskatchewan	14.9%	15.6%			
Alberta	5.8%	6.2%			
British Columbia	4.8%	5.4%			
Yukon Territory	25.1%	23.1%			
Northwest Territories	50.3%	51.9%			
Nunavut	85.0%	86.3%			

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census Table 97-558-XCB2006006, 2011 National Household Survey Table 99-011-X2011026. Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

Figure 3 Aboriginal Population (both sexes) as Percentage of Total Population by Province & Territory 2006 & 2011 (Ranked by 2011 %)



Over the past fifteen years, Manitoba's Aboriginal population has consistently increased as a percentage of the total population.

Table 4 Aboriginal Identity Population as Percentage of Total Population, Manitoba 1996 to 2011

Aboriginal Identity Population as Percentage of Total Population, Manitoba 1996 to 2011						
Year Total Population		Aboriginal Identity	Aboriginal % of Total	Non Aboriginal	Non Aboriginal %	
		Population		Population	of Total	
1996 Census	1,100,295	128,685	11.7%	971,610	88.3%	
2001 Census	1,103,700	150,040	13.6%	953,660	86.4%	
2006 Census	1,133,515	175,395	15.5%	958,120	84.5%	
2011 NHS	1,174,345	195,895	16.7%	978,450	83.3%	

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census Table 93F0025XDB96002, 2001 Census Table 97F0011XCB01002, 2006 Census Table 97-558-XCB2006006, 2011 National Household Survey Table 99-011-X2011026.

Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

Manitoba's Aboriginal population is projected to reach approximately 219,000 by 2016 and 262,200 by 2026. <sup>4</sup>

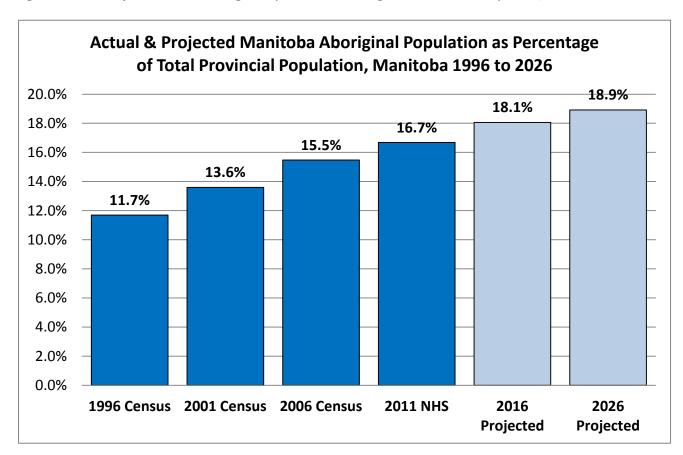


Figure 4 Actual & Projected Manitoba Aboriginal Population as Percentage of Total Provincial Population, Manitoba 1996 to 2026

#### 3.1 Geographic Context: Northern and Southern Manitoba

The distribution and concentration of Manitoba's Aboriginal population varies widely between northern and southern portions of the province. For this report, "Northern Manitoba" is comprised of Census Divisions 19, 21, 22, & 23.

According to the National Household Survey, the Aboriginal population in northern Manitoba was 64,725 in 2011. This represented 73.4% of the overall population in northern Manitoba.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Projections based upon data from the Manitoba Bureau of Statistics (<u>Manitoba's Aboriginal Community: A 2001 to 2026 Population and Demographic Profile</u>, June 2005). The projected Aboriginal population figures to 2026 are based upon a medium level projection scenario.

The Aboriginal population in southern Manitoba was 131,170 in 2011. While larger in absolute numbers than the north, Aboriginal persons in southern Manitoba accounted for 11.7% of the overall southern population.

Table 5 Aboriginal Identity Population as Percentage of Total Population, Northern & Southern Manitoba 1996 to 2011

Aboriginal Identity Population as Percentage of Total Population, Northern & Southern Manitoba 1996 to 2011						
Year	Northern Manitoba					
	Total Population	<b>Aboriginal Population</b>	Aboriginal as % of Total			
1996 Census	82,790	52,400	63.3%			
2001 Census	82,035	55,985	68.2%			
2006 Census	84,295	61,045	72.4%			
2011 NHS	88,145	64,725	73.4%			
Year		Southern Manitoba				
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Aboriginal Population</b>	Aboriginal as % of Total			
1996 Census	1,017,515	76,270	7.5%			
2001 Census	1,021,665	94,065	9.2%			
2006 Census	1,049,105	114,340	10.9%			
2011 NHS	1,120,120	131,170	11.7%			

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census table 95F0181XDB96001, 2001 Census Community Profiles, 2006 Census table 92-594-XWE, & 2011 Census table 98-316-XWE & 2011 NHS table 99-011-X2011007.

North refers to Census Divisions 19, 21, 22, & 23. South refers to all remaining Census Divisions. Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

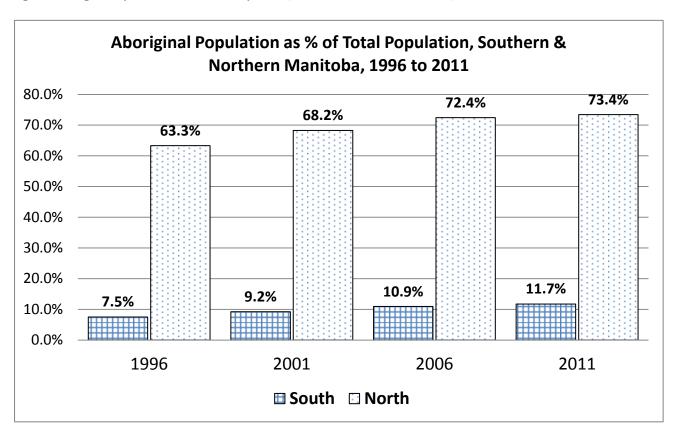


Figure 5 Aboriginal Population as % of Total Population, Southern & Northern Manitoba, 1996 to 2011

In both northern and southern Manitoba the Aboriginal population is growing faster than the Non Aboriginal population. As a result, Aboriginal people account for a growing percentage of the overall population in both regions. Between 2006 and 2011, the Non Aboriginal population in the north declined by almost 1,200 people.

Table 6 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population Change in Southern and Northern Manitoba, 2006 to 2011

Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population Change in Southern and Northern Manitoba,								
	2006 to 2011							
Area Aboriginal Aboriginal Change 2006 to Population 2011 Population 2006 2011				% Change 2006 to 2011				
South	131,175	114,360	16,815	14.7%				
North	64,710	61,045	3,665	6.0%				
Area Non-Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	Change 2006 to	% Change 2006				
	Population 2011	Population 2006	2011	to 2011				
South	956,425	934,935	21,490	2.3%				
North	22,070	23,240	-1,170	-5.0%				

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census table 92-594-XWE, & 2011 Census table 98-316-XWE & 2011 NHS table 99-011-X2011007. North refers to Census Divisions 19, 21, 22, & 23. Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

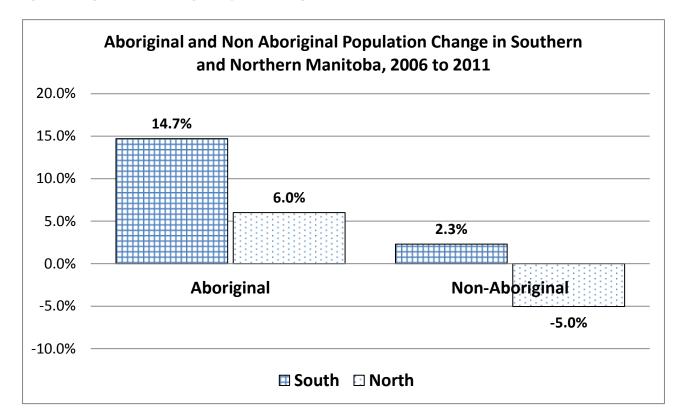


Figure 6 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population Change in Southern and Northern Manitoba, 2006 to 2011

#### 3.2 Urban Context

Aboriginal persons comprise both a substantial number and percentage of overall populations among several urban centres across Manitoba. Winnipeg had the largest urban Aboriginal population in 2011 with 72,335. This represented 10.7% of the total Winnipeg population.

The ten communities in Manitoba which had the largest Aboriginal populations in 2011 are shown below. These ten communities accounted for 48.4% of the total Aboriginal population in Manitoba in 2011, up from 47.7% in 2006.

Table 7 Ten Communities with Largest Aboriginal Populations in Manitoba, 2006 & 2011

Ten Communities With Larges	Ten Communities With Largest Aboriginal Populations in Manitoba, 2006 & 2011							
Community *	Aboriginal 2011 NHS	Aboriginal 2006 Census						
Winnipeg, City (21.3%)	72,335	63,745						
Brandon, City (23.2%)	5,040	3,995						
Thompson, City (26.2%)	4,475	4,910						
Selkirk, City (27.1%)	3,175	2,465						
Portage la Prairie, City (29.1%)	2,845	2,575						
The Pas, Town (36.4%)	2,590	2,245						
Dauphin, City (29.7%)	1,870	1,505						
Flin Flon (Part), City (30.4%)	955	905						
Swan River, Town (32.0%)	875	715						
Steinbach, City (26.3%)	655	535						

<sup>\*</sup> Value in parenthesis ( ) refers to 2011 National Household Survey global response rate (GNR).

Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census of Canada table 94-578-XCB2006001 & 2011 NHS table 99-014-X2011016. Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

Winnipeg's sheer size is evident when looking at absolute numbers. However, Aboriginal persons comprise a much larger percentage of overall population in several other communities across Manitoba. The urban centre with the largest percentage of Aboriginal persons in 2011 was The Pas. According to the 2011 National Household Survey, 46.6% of the population in The Pas was Aboriginal.

Table 8 Ten Communities with Largest Percentage of Aboriginal Populations in Manitoba,

Ten Communities With Largest Percentage of Aboriginal Populations in Manitoba,							
2006 & 2011							
Community * Aboriginal as % of total Aboriginal as 6 2011 NHS 2006 Cer							
The Pas, Town (36.4%)	46.6%	40.7%					
Churchill, Town (43.2%)	45.9%	55.9%					
Powerview-Pine Falls, Town (48.0%)	45.6%	41.3%					
Riverton, Village (46.9%)	44.1%	40.6%					
Thompson, City (26.2%)	35.1%	36.6%					
Selkirk, City (27.1%)	34.3%	27.4%					
Gillam, Town (40.5%)	28.2%	46.6%					
Swan River, Town (32.0%)	23.3%	19.1%					
Dauphin, City (29.7%)	23.3%	19.4%					
Portage la Prairie, City (29.1%)	23.0%	21.3%					

<sup>\*</sup> Value in parenthesis ( ) refers to 2011 National Household Survey global response rate (GNR).

Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census of Canada table 94-578-XCB2006001 & 2011 NHS table 99-014-X2011016. Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

## 3.3 Population Change

Between 2006 and 2011 the total Aboriginal population in Manitoba grew by 11.7%, more than five times the rate of growth of the Non – Aboriginal population (2.1%).

Within the Aboriginal population rates of growth vary substantially. The First Nations (North American Indian) population growth rate exceeded the overall Aboriginal growth rate. However, the Registered or Treaty Indian population growth rate was lower. The Métis growth rate was almost ten percent.

While the overall counts are small, the number of persons who reported they were a Registered or Treaty Indian or a member of an Indian band but who did not identify themselves as Aboriginal declined. Conversely, the number of persons reporting multiple Aboriginal identities (someone who reported being any two or all three of either: First Nations, Métis or Inuit) increased substantially (by almost 76 percent).

Table 9 Percentage Change for Total and Aboriginal Population (both sexes), Manitoba 2006 & 2011

Percentage Change for Total and Aboriginal Population (both sexes), Manitoba 2006 & 2011							
Population	2006 2011		Change 2006	% change			
	Census	NHS	to 2011	2006 to 2011			
Total population	1,133,515	1,174,345	40,830	3.6%			
Aboriginal Total	175,395	195,895	20,500	11.7%			
First Nations (North American Indian)	100,645	114,225	13,580	13.5%			
Registered or Treaty Indian	101,810	110,800	8,990	8.8%			
Métis	71,805	78,835	7,030	9.8%			
Inuk (Inuit)	560	580	20	3.6%			
Multiple Aboriginal identities	685	1,205	520	75.9%			
Aboriginal not included elsewhere	1,695	1,055	-640	-37.8%			
Non-Aboriginal population	958,120	978,450	20,330	2.1%			

Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census of Canada table 94-578-XCB2006001, 97-558-XCB2006011 & 2011 NHS table 99-014-X2011016.

Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

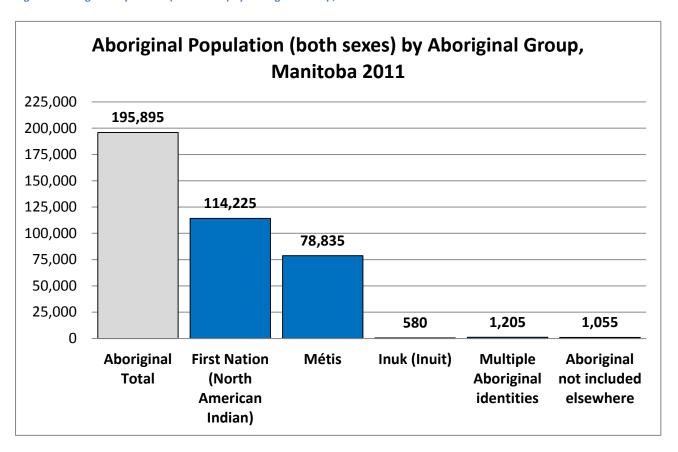


Figure 7 Aboriginal Population (both sexes) by Aboriginal Group, Manitoba 2011

First Nation individuals accounted for just over 58% of the overall Aboriginal population in Manitoba in 2011. Métis are the second largest Aboriginal group in Manitoba, representing 40% of the overall Aboriginal population.

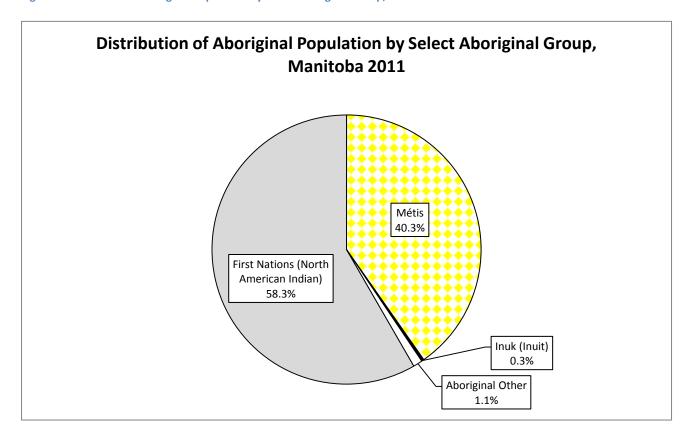


Figure 8 Distribution of Aboriginal Population by Select Aboriginal Group, Manitoba 2011

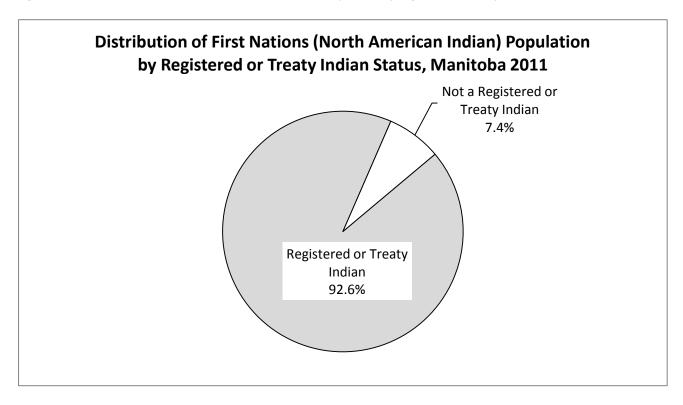
Among the First Nations population in Manitoba, 92.6% (105,815) reported that there were a Registered or Treaty Indian in 2011. First Nations person who were not a Registered or Treaty Indian ("Non Status") accounted for 7.4% (8,410) of the First Nations population.

In this report data for the "Non Status" population are derived by subtracting the number of Registered or Treaty Indian population from the First Nation total. It should be noted that among other Aboriginal groups in Manitoba, there were 3,485 Métis who reported being Registered or Treaty Indians in 2011. In addition, 1,490 persons in the multiple Aboriginal identity or Aboriginal groups not included elsewhere categories reported they were Registered or Treaty Indians in 2011.

Table 10 First Nations (North American Indian) Population Showing Distribution of Registered or Treaty Indian Status, Manitoba 2011

First Nations (North American Indian) Population Showing Distribution of Registered or Treaty Indian Status, Manitoba 2011							
Status First Nations % of First Nat Population Population							
Total First Nations (North American Indian) Population	114,225	100.0%					
Registered or Treaty Indian	105,815	92.6%					
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	8,410	7.4%					
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS, Table 99-011-X201102	6						

Figure 9 Distribution of First Nations (North American Indian) Population by Registered or Treaty Indian Status, Manitoba 2011



## 3.4 On Reserve Population

According to the National Household Survey, 31.8% of the Aboriginal population in Manitoba lived on a Reserve in 2011. <sup>5</sup> The total on reserve population was 62,965 of which 99.1% were First Nations (720 Non Aboriginal persons reported living on a reserve in 2011).

The on reserve population represented 54.0% of the overall First Nations population. Conversely, 46.0% lived off reserve in 2011.

Table 11 Distribution of On and Off Reserve Population by Select Aboriginal Groups, Manitoba 2011

Distribution Location		ff Reserve Poj iginal tal	First Natio	lect Aborigina ons (North n Indian)	All Other		
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Total	195,895	100.0%	114,225	100.0%	81,675	100.0%	
On reserve	62,250	31.8%	61,685	54.0%	565	0.7%	
Off reserve 133,650 68.2% 52,545 46.0% 81,105 99.3%							
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS Table 99-011-X2011026							

Table 12 Distribution of On and Off Reserve First Nations (North American Indian) Population, Manitoba 2011

Distribution of On and Off Reserve First Nations (North American Indian) Population, Manitoba 2011							
Aboriginal Group Population % of Total							
First Nations (North American Indian) Total	114,225	100.0%					
First Nations (North American Indian) On reserve	61,685	54.0%					
First Nations (North American Indian) Off reserve	52,545	46.0%					
Registered or Treaty Indian Total	105,815	100.0%					
Registered or Treaty Indian On reserve	61,255	57.9%					
Registered or Treaty Indian Off reserve	44,560	42.1%					
Not Registered or Treaty Indian ("Non Status") Total	8,410	100.0%					
Not Registered or Treaty Indian ("Non Status") On reserve	430	5.1%					
Not Registered or Treaty Indian ("Non Status") Off reserve 7,985 94.9%							
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS Table 99-011-X2011026							

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Three (3) Indian Reserves in Manitoba were not enumerated in the 2011 Census and National Household Survey.

## 4.0 Selected Aboriginal Population Characteristics

This section provides an overview of selected demographic characteristics for Manitoba's Aboriginal population.

### 4.1 Age Structure

Data from the 2011 National Household Survey highlights the youthful age structure of Manitoba's Aboriginal population.

The median age characterizes the age at which half of the population is older and half younger than the median value. According to the National Household Survey, the median age of Manitoba's Aboriginal population in 2011 was 24.4 years. Manitoba had the third youngest Aboriginal population among all provinces and territories in Canada.

Table 13 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Median Age by Province and Territory, 2006 & 2011

Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Median Age by Province and Territory, 2006 & 2011							
Area	Aborig	inal	Non-Ab	original			
	2006 Census	2011 NHS	2006 Census	2011 NHS			
Canada	26.5	27.7	39.7	40.6			
Newfoundland & Labrador	32.3	33.6	41.9	44.3			
Prince Edward Island	24.1	30.1	40.6	42.7			
Nova Scotia	29.5	30.8	41.8	43.9			
New Brunswick	31.5	31.3	41.4	43.6			
Quebec	31.1	32.7	40.7	41.3			
Ontario	29.7	31.2	38.9	40.2			
Manitoba	23.9	24.4	40.4	40.7			
Saskatchewan	21.7	22.6	41.4	40.9			
Alberta	24.8	25.3	36.4	36.8			
British Columbia	28.1	28.9	41.1	42.2			
Yukon	30.1	30.7	41	40.8			
Northwest Territories	26	26.4	35.1	36.4			
Nunavut	20.1	21.3	36.8	38.8			

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census Highlight Table & 2011 NHS Table 99-010-X2011005. Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

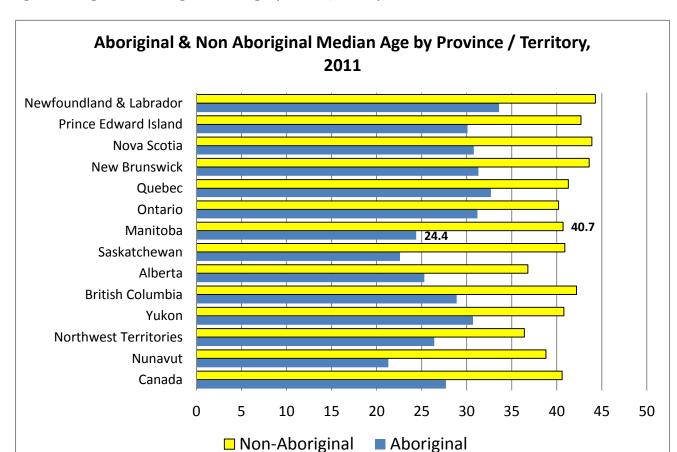


Figure 10 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Median Age by Province / Territory, 2011

In 2001 the difference in median age of the Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal population in Manitoba was 15.7 years. In 2011, while the median age of the Aboriginal population has increased, the difference between the Non Aboriginal population is now 16.3 years.

Table 14 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Population Showing Median Age, Manitoba 2001, 2006 & 2011

Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Population Showing Median Age, Manitoba 2001, 2006 & 2011						
Population	Median Age					
	2001 Census	2006 Census	2011 NHS			
Aboriginal Population	22.8	23.9	24.4			
Non-Aboriginal Population	38.5	40.4	40.7			

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Highlight Table, 2006 Census Highlight Table, 2011 NHS Table 99-010-X2011005. Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

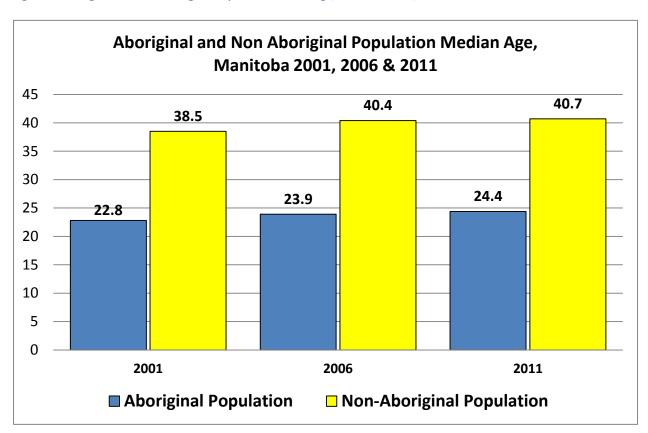


Figure 11 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population Median Age, Manitoba 2001, 2006 & 2011

Within the Aboriginal population median age varies by Aboriginal group. First Nations generally have a much lower median age. In 2011 half the First Nations population were under 21 years of age while half of the Métis population were 29.6 years of age or older.

Table 15 Aboriginal Population by Aboriginal Group Showing Median Age, Manitoba 2011

Aboriginal Population by Aboriginal Group Showing Median Age, Manitoba 2011						
Aboriginal Group	Median Age					
Aboriginal Total	24.4					
First Nations	21					
First Nations (Registered or Treaty Indian)	21.2					
First Nations (not a Registered or Treaty Indian)	18.3					
Métis	29.6					
Inuk (Inuit)	25.8					
Multiple Aboriginal identities	15.5					
Aboriginal not included elsewhere	36.9					
Non-Aboriginal Population	40.7					
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 NHS Focus on Geography Series, 99-010-X2011005						

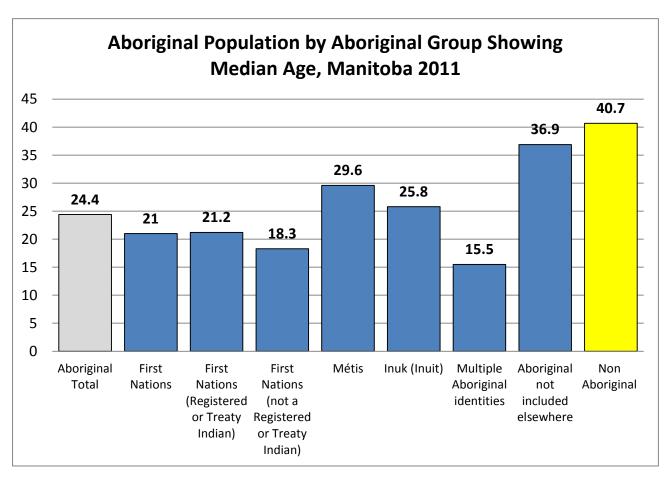


Figure 12 Aboriginal Population by Aboriginal Group Showing Median Age, Manitoba 2011

In addition to median age, the distribution of population by age groups is a useful measure to characterize and describe a population.

Table 16 Distribution of Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population by Age Groups (both sexes), Manitoba 2011

Distribution of Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population by Age Groups (both sexes),  Manitoba 2011								
Age groups	Aboriginal	%	Non Aboriginal	%				
Total population	195,895	100.0%	1,012,375	100.0%				
0 to 4 years	22,430	11.5%	54,755	5.4%				
5 to 9 years	20,370	10.4%	54,250	5.4%				
10 to 14 years	19,935	10.2%	59,420	5.9%				
15 to 19 years	20,875	10.7%	65,340	6.5%				
20 to 24 years	15,990	8.2%	66,935	6.6%				
25 to 29 years	13,260	6.8%	64,925	6.4%				
30 to 34 years	12,500	6.4%	62,760	6.2%				
35 to 39 years	11,980	6.1%	63,595	6.3%				
40 to 44 years	12,025	6.1%	65,745	6.5%				
45 to 49 years	11,915	6.1%	78,175	7.7%				
50 to 54 years	10,970	5.6%	79,000	7.8%				
55 to 59 years	7,615	3.9%	72,155	7.1%				
60 to 64 years	6,370	3.3%	62,525	6.2%				
65 to 69 years	4,335	2.2%	45,905	4.5%				
70 to 74 years	2,635	1.3%	35,790	3.5%				
75 to 79 years	1,590	0.8%	29,985	3.0%				
80 years and over	1,110	0.6%	51,100	5.0%				

In Manitoba, 32.1% of the Aboriginal population was under 15 years of age in 2011, down from 33.1% five years earlier. Among the Non-Aboriginal population 16.7% were aged 15 or less in 2011.

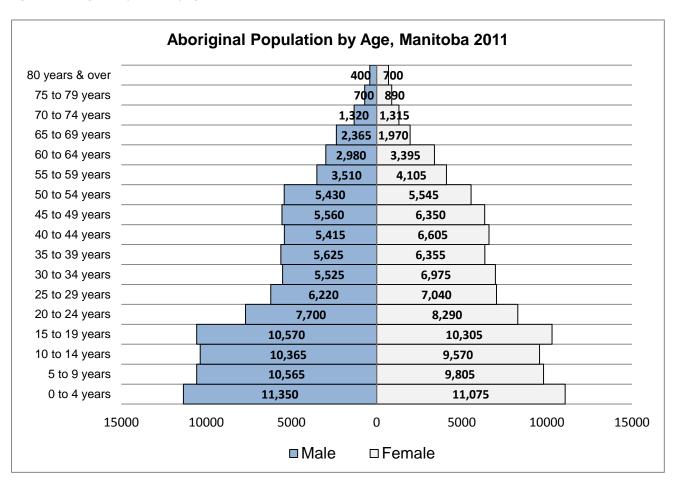
The population aged 15 to 34 accounted for 32.0% of the Aboriginal population in 2011. Young adults 15 to 34 comprise 19.5% of the Non Aboriginal population in 2011.

The proportion of the Aboriginal population 35 to 64 years of age was virtually unchanged between 2006 and 2011, accounting for 31.1% of the Aboriginal population in 2011 compared with 30.7% five years earlier. Among the Non Aboriginal population, 41.6% were 35 to 64 years of age in 2011.

Aboriginal seniors 65 years of age and over now comprise 5.0% of the Aboriginal population in Manitoba, up from 4.2% in 2006. The percentage of seniors among the Non Aboriginal population reached 16.0% in 2011, more than three times the Aboriginal rate.

Manitoba's Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal age structure are shown in the following population pyramids

Figure 13 Aboriginal Population by Age, Manitoba 2011



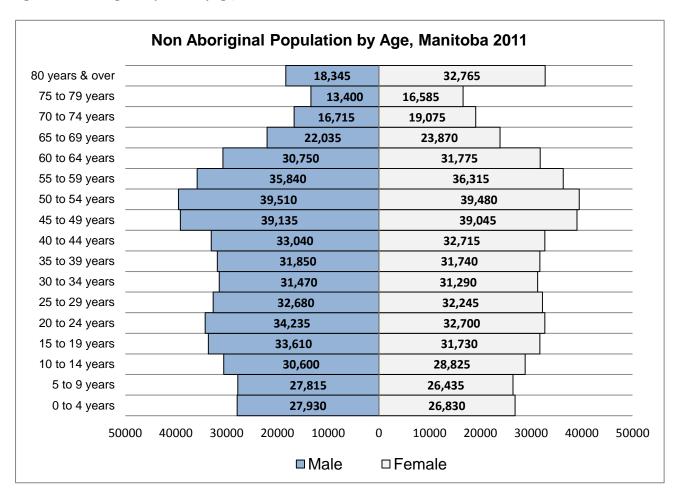


Figure 14 Non Aboriginal Population by Age, Manitoba 2011

An abridged population distribution table by age groups for selected Aboriginal groups is shown below. As noted by median age data, age distribution data highlights the relatively youthful age structure of the First Nation population in comparison to the Metis and other Aboriginal groups.

Table 17 Distribution of Aboriginal Population by Select Aboriginal Groups & Age Groups (both sexes), Manitoba 2011

Age groups	Aboriginal Total			First Nations (North American Indian)		tis	All Other Aboriginal Groups	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total population	195,895	100.0%	114,225	100.0%	78,835	100.0%	2,840	100.0%
0 to 4 years	22,430	11.5%	15,390	13.5%	6,645	8.4%	395	13.9%
5 to 9 years	20,370	10.4%	13,860	12.1%	6,255	7.9%	255	9.0%
10 to 14 years	19,935	10.2%	12,710	11.1%	6,950	8.8%	285	10.0%
15 to 19 years	20,875	10.7%	13,010	11.4%	7,615	9.7%	245	8.6%
20 to 24 years	15,990	8.2%	9,365	8.2%	6,470	8.2%	150	5.3%
25 to 34 years	25,760	13.2%	13,625	11.9%	11,730	14.9%	400	14.1%
35 to 44 years	24,005	12.2%	13,630	11.9%	10,055	12.8%	325	11.4%
45 to 54 years	22,885	11.7%	11,655	10.2%	10,890	13.8%	335	11.8%
55 to 64 years	13,985	7.2%	6,440	5.6%	7,290	9.2%	255	9.0%
65 to 74 years	6,970	3.5%	3,315	2.9%	3,535	4.5%	115	4.0%
75 years and over	2,700	1.4%	1,240	1.1%	1,400	1.8%	40	1.4%

Over the past ten years the Aboriginal population under 15 years of age has grown by 16%. In turn, the size of the Aboriginal working age population (15 to 34 and 35 to 64 years of age) has grown approximately eight times as fast as the Non Aboriginal population.

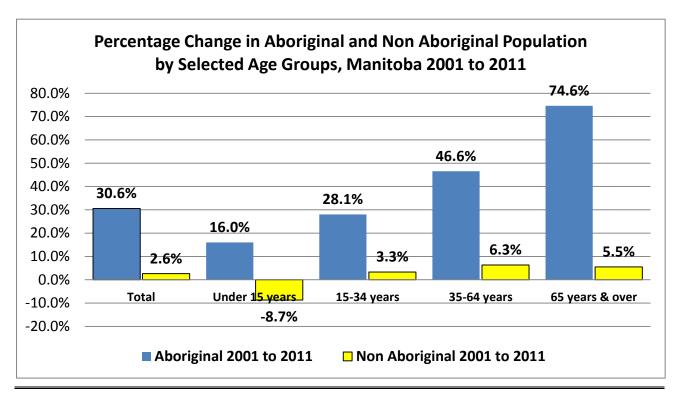
While Aboriginal seniors 65 years of age and over are a relatively small percentage of the overall Aboriginal population, seniors are the fastest growing segment of the Aboriginal population.

Table 18 Percentage Change in Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population (Both Sexes) for Selected Age Groups, Manitoba 2001 to 2011

Percentage Cha		_	on Aborigina Manitoba 20	-	Sexes) for Selected			
Age Groups	Aboriginal							
	2001	2006	2011	Change 2001 to 2011	% change 2001 to 2011			
Total	150,040	175,395	195,895	45,855	30.6%			
Under 15 years	54,070	58,195	62,730	8,660	16.0%			
15-34 years	48,905	55,995	62,625	13,720	28.1%			
35-64 years	41,535	53,880	60,875	19,340	46.6%			
65 years & over	5,540	7,340	9,675	4,135	74.6%			
Age Groups			Non A	boriginal				
	2001	2006	2011	Change 2001 to 2011	% change 2001 to 2011			
Total	953,655	958,120	978,450	24,795	2.6%			
Under 15 years	180,320	166,865	164,670	-15,650	-8.7%			
15-34 years	245,330	244,485	253,490	8,160	3.3%			
35-64 years	387,855	402,300	412,455	24,600	6.3%			
65 years & over	140,155	144,460	147,840	7,685	5.5%			

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Table 97F0011XCB01002, 2006 Census Table 97-558-XCB2006006, 2011 National Household Survey Table 99-011-X2011026. Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

Figure 15 Percentage Change in Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population by Selected Age Groups, Manitoba 2001 to 2011



The age dependency ratio is a useful measure in understanding a population's age structure. A dependency ratio is a measure of age composition not economic dependency. It measures the number of "dependent persons" (children and seniors) for every 100 "productive" members in the population, that is, those of working age (15 to 64).

High age dependency ratios tend to indicate substantial demands placed on the "productive" members of the population. The table below shows the age dependency ratio for Aboriginal groups and the Non Aboriginal population in Manitoba over the past ten years.

Table 19 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Dependency Ratio by Aboriginal Group, Manitoba 2001, 2006 & 2011

Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Dependency Ratio by Aboriginal Group, Manitoba 2001, 2006 & 2011								
Population 2001 2006 2011								
Aboriginal Population	65.9	59.6	58.6					
First Nation (North American Indian)	75.6	68.3	68.7					
Métis	52.4	48.8	45.9					
Inuit	57.1	46.7	46.8					
Multiple Aboriginal responses	71.2	83.6	112.6					
Aboriginal not included elsewhere	72.1	65.2	37.0					
Non-Aboriginal	50.6	48.1	46.9					

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Table 97F0011XCB01002, 2006 Census Table 97-558-XCB2006006, 2011 National Household Survey Table 99-011-X2011026. Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

## 5.0 Living Arrangements of Aboriginal Children

According to the National Household Survey, 57.5% (50,855) of Aboriginal children (biological, adoptive and stepchildren) aged 14 and under in Manitoba lived in a family with both parents. <sup>6</sup> Conversely, 38.8% lived in a lone-parent family. Almost four percent of Aboriginal children lived with grandparents where no parents were present ("skip-generation families").

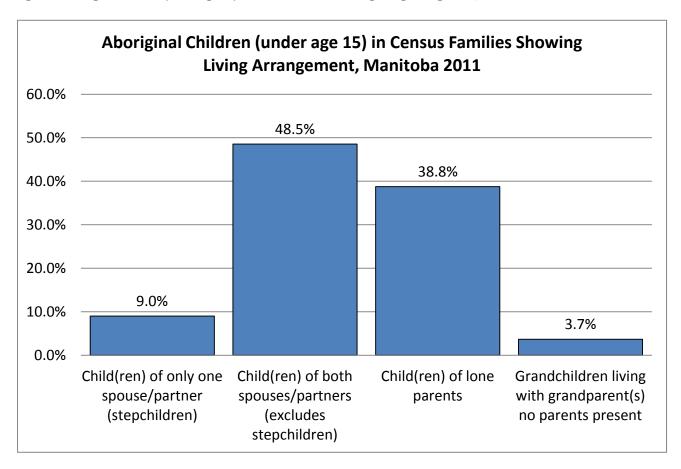
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> As defined by Statistics Canada, a stepchild is a child living with a couple who is the biological or adopted child of only one person in the couple, and whose birth or adoption preceded the current relationship. Please see Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide Catalogue no. 99-011-X2011006 for more detail.

The table below provides summary measures of living arrangements for Aboriginal children in Manitoba.

Table 20 Aboriginal Children (under age 15) in Census Families Showing Living Arrangement, Manitoba 2011

Aboriginal Children (under age 15) in Census Families Showing Living Arrangement, Manitoba 2011					
Living Arrangement Aboriginal children					
Children in census families	88,385	100.0%			
Child(ren) of only one spouse/partner (stepchildren)	7,950	9.0%			
Child(ren) of both spouses/partners (excludes stepchildren)	42,905	48.5%			
Child(ren) of lone parents	34,270	38.8%			
Grandchildren living with grandparent(s) no parents present 3,255 3.7%					
Source: Statistics Canada. 2011 National Household Survey Aborigin	al Population Profile.				

Figure 16 Aboriginal Children (under age 15) in Census Families Showing Living Arrangement, Manitoba 2011



For the first time in 2011, the National Household Survey provided data on the number of children who were foster children or living with other relatives in arrangements that did not include at least one parent or grandparent (these could be extended family such as aunts, uncles or cousins).

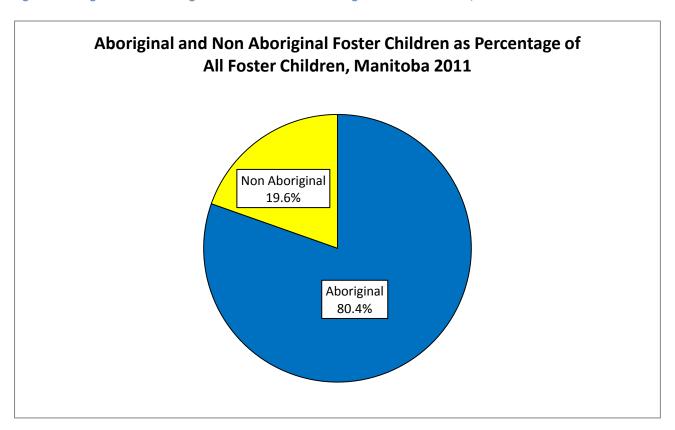
Results showed the total number of foster children in Manitoba was 5,970. Of these, 4,800 were Aboriginal, 80.4% of all foster children in Manitoba.

Table 21 Number of Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Foster Children, Manitoba 2011

Number of Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Foster Children, Manitoba 2011					
Foster Children Count %					
Total number of foster children	5,970	100.0%			
Aboriginal foster children	4,800	80.4%			
Non Aboriginal foster children	1,170	19.6%			

Source: Statistics Canada 2011 NHS Families and Households Highlight table 3 and 2011 NHS Aboriginal Community Profile

Figure 17 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Foster Children as Percentage of All Foster Children, Manitoba 2011



Among all provinces and territories in Canada, Manitoba had both the highest number and the highest percentage of Aboriginal foster children.

Table 22 Aboriginal Foster Children as Percentage of All Aboriginal Children Not in a Census Family by Province / Territory, 2011

Aboriginal Foster Children as Percentage of All Aboriginal Children Not in a Census Family								
by Province / Territory, 2011								
Area	Persons not in census families	Foster of	children	Not in censur (excluding fost				
Canada	231,525	18,515	8.0%	213,010	92.0%			
Newfoundland & Labrador	4,525	170	3.8%	4,355	96.2%			
Prince Edward Island	405	0	0.0%	395	97.5%			
Nova Scotia	6,010	230	3.8%	5,785	96.3%			
New Brunswick	3,805	120	3.2%	3,685	96.8%			
Quebec	25,050	1,170	4.7%	23,880	95.3%			
Ontario	50,300	2,190	4.4%	48,110	95.6%			
Manitoba	30,445	4,800	15.8%	25,650	84.3%			
Saskatchewan	22,585	2,285	10.1%	20,305	89.9%			
Alberta	36,765	3,745	10.2%	33,025	89.8%			
British Columbia	44,940	3,335	7.4%	41,610	92.6%			
Yukon	1,560	100	6.4%	1,465	93.9%			
Northwest Territories	2,815	205	7.3%	2,610	92.7%			
Nunavut	2,310	170	7.4%	2,140	92.6%			
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NH	S Aboriginal Population Pr	ofile, 99 - 011	- X2011007	•	1			

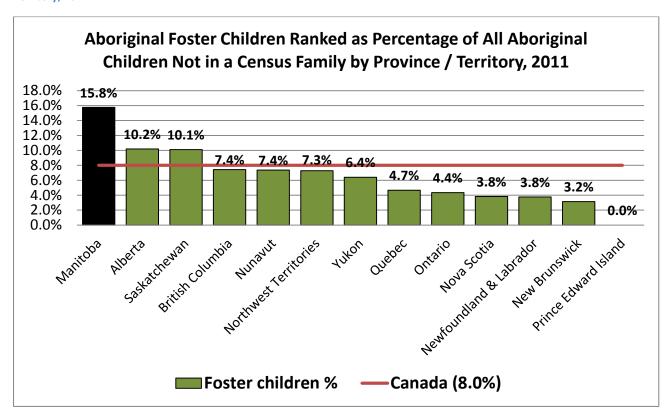


Figure 18 Aboriginal Foster Children Ranked as Percentage of All Aboriginal Children Not in a Census Family by Province / Territory, 2011

## 6.0 Aboriginal Languages

English is the most common language for Aboriginal persons in Manitoba. Of the two official languages in Canada, 91.4% of Manitoba's Aboriginal population reported speaking English only. Few Aboriginal persons in Manitoba spoke only French or were not able to conduct a conversation in neither official language. Almost 16,000 (8.1%) Aboriginal persons in Manitoba are bilingual, that is, able to speak and carry on a conversation in both official languages.

Table 23 Total Aboriginal identity population in private households by knowledge of official languages, Manitoba 2011

Total Aboriginal identity population in private households by knowledge of official languages, Manitoba 2011					
Official languages	Total Responses	%			
Aboriginal Total	195,895	100.0%			
English only	179,120	91.4%			
French only	305	0.2%			
English and French	15,880	8.1%			
Neither English nor French	585	0.3%			
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Sur	vey Aboriginal Profile Table 99-011-X20	011007.			

Mother tongue is defined as the first language learned that one is still able to speak. Almost 18% (34,735) of the Aboriginal population in Manitoba reported an Aboriginal mother tongue in 2011, down from 20.6% five years earlier. Three quarters of Aboriginal persons in Manitoba report English as their mother tongue.

Table 24 Aboriginal Population by Mother Tongue (single and multiple responses),

Aboriginal Population by Mother Tongue (single and multiple responses), Manitoba 2006 & 2011						
Mother Tongue	Aboriginal					
	2006	%	2011	%		
Total Population	175,395	100.0%	195,895	100.0%		
Total - Single responses	172,465	98.3%	193,990	99.0%		
English	128,750	74.7%	150,885	77.8%		
French	8,075	4.7%	8,080	4.2%		
Aboriginal languages	35,595	20.6%	34,735	17.9%		
Other languages	45	0.0%	295	0.2%		
Total - Multiple responses	2,930	1.7%	1,905	1.0%		
English and Aboriginal language	2,185	74.6%	1,280	67.2%		
French and Aboriginal language	95	3.2%	100	5.2%		
English, French and Aboriginal	25	0.9%	20	1.0%		
Other multiple responses	630	21.5%	505	26.5%		
Other multiple responses         630         21.5%         505         26.5%           Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census Table 97-558-XCB2006016 & 2011 NHS Table 99-011-X2011030						

Among Aboriginal groups, First Nations are more likely to report an Aboriginal mother tongue than other Aboriginal groups. Thirty percent of First Nations persons in Manitoba reported an Aboriginal mother tongue in 2011, down from 34.5% five years earlier.

While the actual population numbers are small (an estimated 115 persons) the Inuit population in Manitoba had the second highest percentage reporting an Aboriginal mother tongue (21.3%) in 2011. Metis are more likely to report a French mother tongue than other Aboriginal groups.

Table 25 First Nations and Métis Aboriginal Population by Mother Tongue (single and multiple responses), Manitoba 2006 & 2011

responses), Manitoba 2006 & 2011  Mother Tongue First Nations (North American Indian)						
Mother Tongue	2006	Mortin 2				
Total Population		100.0%		<b>%</b>		
Total - Single responses	100,645		114,230	100.0%		
	98,510	97.9%	112,960	98.9%		
English	64,335	65.3%	78,635	69.6%		
French	140	0.1%	260	0.2%		
Aboriginal languages	34,005	34.5%	33,895	30.0%		
Other languages	25	0.0%	160	0.1%		
Total - Multiple responses	2,130	2.1%	1,275	1.1%		
English and Aboriginal language	2,000	93.9%	1,095	85.9%		
French and Aboriginal language	35	1.6%	70	5.5%		
English, French and Aboriginal	10	0.5%	0	0.0%		
Other multiple responses	90	4.2%	110	8.6%		
<b>Mother Tongue</b>		Méti	S			
	2006	%	2011	%		
Total Population	71,805	100.0%	78,835	100.0%		
Total - Single responses	71,095	99.0%	78,265	99.3%		
English	62,045	87.3%	69,725	89.1%		
French	7,885	11.1%	7,760	9.9%		
Aboriginal languages	1,145	1.6%	685	0.9%		
Other languages	15	0.0%	100	0.1%		
Total - Multiple responses	710	1.0%	565	0.7%		
English and Aboriginal language	125	17.6%	140	24.8%		
French and Aboriginal language	50	7.0%	30	5.3%		
English, French and Aboriginal	15	2.1%	20	3.5%		
Other multiple responses	515	72.5%	370	65.5%		

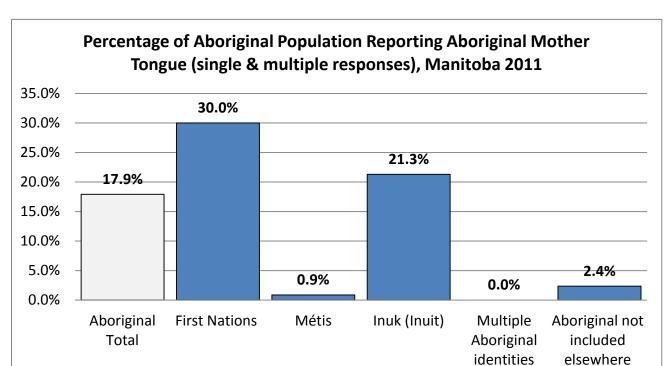


Figure 19 Percentage of Aboriginal Population Reporting Aboriginal Mother Tongue (single & multiple responses), Manitoba 2011

In 2011, the Aboriginal mother tongue most frequently reported by Aboriginal people in Manitoba was Cree (52.9%). Ojibway and Oji-Cree comprise the next largest Aboriginal mother tongues.

Table 26 Population Reporting Aboriginal Mother Tongue (single and multiple responses) by Aboriginal Language, Manitoba 2011

Population Reporting Aboriginal Mother Tongue (single and multiple responses) by Aboriginal Language, Manitoba 2011							
Language Total Responses %							
Total Aboriginal Mother Tongue	37,780	100.0%					
Cree, n.o.s.	19,950	52.8%					
Swampy Cree	55	0.1%					
Mi'kmaq	10	0.0%					
Ojibway	8,545	22.6%					
Oji-Cree	7,030	18.6%					
Michif	170	0.4%					
Dene	1,050	2.8%					
Dakota	725	1.9%					
Siouan languages, n.i.e.	10	0.0%					
Inuktitut & Inuit languages, n.i.e.	125	0.4%					
Other Aboriginal languages	70	0.2%					
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Table 98-314-XC	B2011050.						

More Aboriginal people report the ability to conduct a conversation in or knowledge of an Aboriginal language than those who report having an Aboriginal mother tongue. In Manitoba more than 43,000 Aboriginal people reported the ability to conduct a conversation in an Aboriginal language in 2011. Cree languages are the more frequently cited, followed by Ojibway and Oji-Cree.

Table 27 Knowledge of Aboriginal Languages (single and multiple responses), Manitoba 2011

Knowledge of Aboriginal Languages (single and multiple responses), Manitoba 2011					
Language *	Total Responses	%			
Aboriginal languages	43,045	100.0%			
Cree languages	23,330	54.1%			
Ojibway	10,125	23.5%			
Oji-Cree	7,700	17.9%			
Michif	230	0.5%			
Dene	1,200	2.8%			
Dakota	885	2.1%			
Inuktitut	155	0.4%			
Other Aboriginal languages	45	0.1%			

<sup>\*</sup> Languages with no responses are not shown.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey Table 99-011-X2011030

# 7.0 Housing and Mobility

According to the National Household Survey there were 87,775 Aboriginal dwellings (including Band housing) across Manitoba in 2011. Dwellings occupied by Aboriginal households represent 18.8% of all dwellings in Manitoba.

Table 28 Aboriginal Dwellings as Percentage of Total Dwellings, Manitoba 2001, 2006 and 2011

Aboriginal Dwellings as Percentage of Total Dwellings, Manitoba 2001, 2006 and 2011							
Year	Total Aboriginal Aboriginal as						
	Dwellings	Dwellings *	% of total				
2001 Census	432,555	65,360	15.1%				
2006 Census	448,780	78,715	17.5%				
2011 NHS	465,805	87,775	18.8%				

<sup>\*</sup> Aboriginal count reflects Aboriginal households plus Band housing.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census table 95FO325XCB2001009, 2006 Census table 97-554-XCB2006023 and 2011 NHS Community Profile. Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

Housing tenure refers to whether a household owns or rents their dwelling. In this report the number of Band housing units are shown in the data tables but excluded from discussions of tenure.

The rate of homeownership among Aboriginal occupied dwellings has steadily increased over the past decade. Almost half (49.5%) of Aboriginal occupied dwelling in Manitoba were owner occupied in 2011. Three quarters of Non-Aboriginal household are owner occupied.

Table 29 Percentage Distribution of Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Dwellings by Tenure, Manitoba 2001, 2006 and 2011

Percentage Distribution of Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Dwellings by Tenure, Manitoba 2001, 2006 and 2011							
Tenure		Aboriginal					
	200	1	20	06	2011		
Total dwellings	55,035	100.0%	67,130	100.0%	75,625	100.0%	
Owned	20,695	37.6%	29,485	43.9%	37,465	49.5%	
Rented	24,040	43.7%	26,150	39.0%	26,060	34.5%	
Band Housing	10,325	18.8%	11,585	17.3%	12,150	16.1%	
Tenure		•	Non Ab	original			
	200	1	20	06	20	11	
Total dwellings	377,520	100.0%	381,650	100.0%	390,180	100.0%	
Owned	272,600	72.2%	279,815	73.3%	288,970	74.1%	
Rented	104,890	27.8%	101,750	26.7%	101,155	25.9%	

Source: 2001 Census table 95FO325XCB2001009, 2006 Census table 97-554-XCB2006023 and 2011 NHS Community Profile. Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

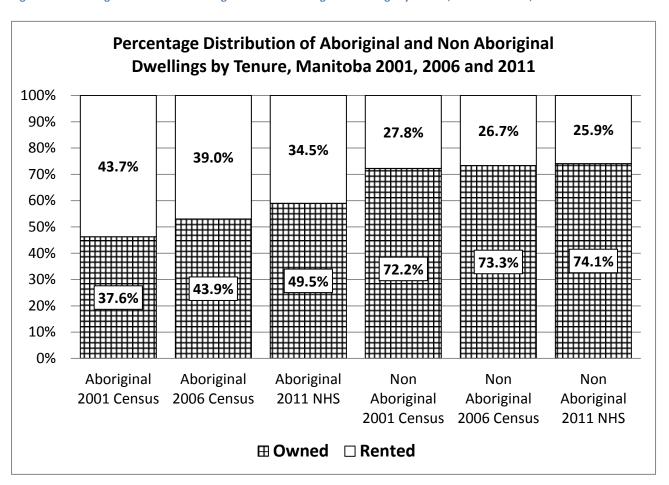


Figure 20 Percentage Distribution of Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Dwellings by Tenure, Manitoba 2001, 2006 and 2011

While the rate of home ownership among Aboriginal households remains lower, over the past decade the number Aboriginal home owners increased 81.0% compared with 6.0% among Non – Aboriginal households.

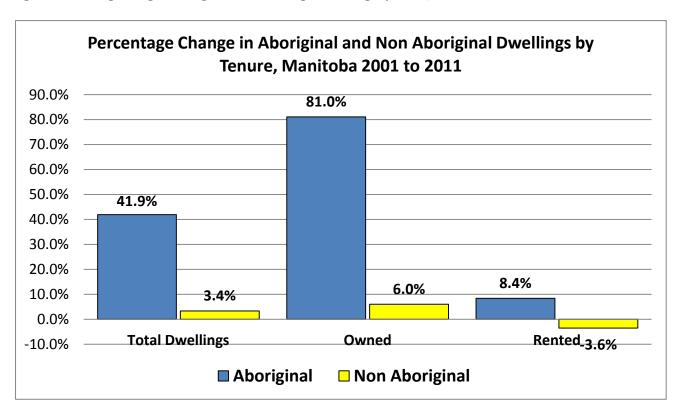
Table 30 Percentage Change in Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Dwellings by Tenure, Manitoba 2001 to 2011

Percentage Change in Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Dwellings by Tenure, Manitoba 2001 to 2011							
Tenure			Aborigina	ıl *			
	2001						
Total dwellings	44,750	55,640	63,520	18,770	41.9%		
Owned	20,695	29,485	37,465	16,770	81.0%		
Rented	24,040	26,150	26,060	2,020	8.4%		
Tenure			Non Aboria	ginal			
	2001	2006	2011	Change 2001 to 2011	% Change 2001 to 2011		
Total dwellings	377,520	381,650	390,180	12,660	3.4%		
Owned	272,600	279,815	288,970	16,370	6.0%		
Rented	104,890	101,750	101,155	-3,735	-3.6%		

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding Band Housing

Source: 2001 Census table 95FO325XCB2001009, 2006 Census table 97-554-XCB2006023 and 2011 NHS Community Profile. Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

Figure 21 Percentage Change in Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Dwellings by Tenure, Manitoba 2001 to 2011



In addition to housing tenure, the National Household Survey provides measures which can be used as indicators of housing adequacy such as the condition of dwelling, suitability (crowding), and affordability.

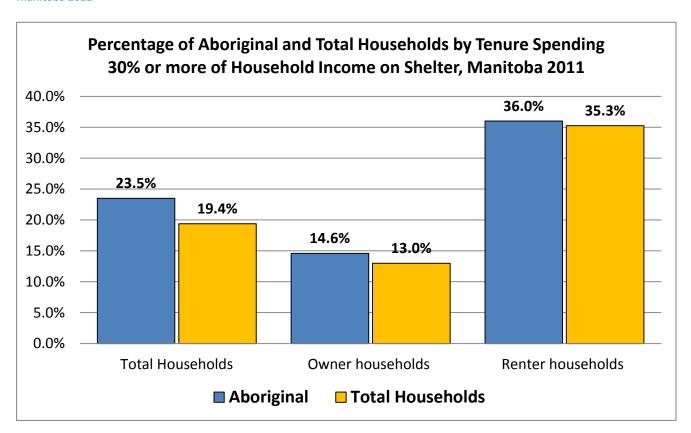
#### 7.1 Housing Affordability

Aboriginal households are more likely to experience issues with housing affordability. Affordability is defined as spending more than 30% of total household income on shelter costs.

According to the National Household Survey, 23.5% of all Aboriginal households in Manitoba spent more than 30% of their income on shelter costs in 2011. This compares with 19.5% of all households in Manitoba.

Owner households are less likely to experience affordability issues compared with renter households. In 2011, almost fifteen percent (14.6%) of Aboriginal home owners versus 36.0% of Aboriginal renters paid more than 30% of income on shelter.

Figure 22 Percentage of Aboriginal and Total Households by Tenure Spending 30% or more of Household Income on Shelter, Manitoba 2011



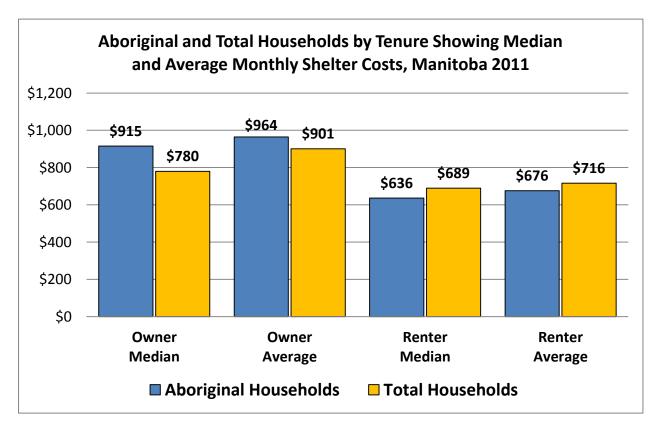
While the percentage of income spent on shelter costs is often less for owner occupied dwellings, the actual dollar amount spent monthly on shelter can vary substantially between owners and renters.

According to the National Household Survey the average monthly shelter costs for Aboriginal home owners in Manitoba was \$964. This compares with just over \$900 for all households. The average monthly rental cost for Aboriginal households in 2011 was \$676, lower than the \$716 average monthly rent paid by all renters in Manitoba.

Table 31 Aboriginal and Total Households by Tenure Showing Monthly Shelter Costs, Manitoba 2011

Aboriginal and Total Households by Tenure Showing Monthly Shelter Costs, Manitoba 2011										
<b>Monthly Shelter Costs</b>	Aboriginal Households Total Househ									
	Median \$	Average \$	Median \$	Average \$						
Owner	\$915	\$964	\$780	\$901						
Renter	\$636	\$676	\$689	\$716						
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Hou	usehold Survey. To	tal and Aboriginal P	opulation Profiles.							

Figure 23 Aboriginal and Total Households by Tenure Showing Median and Average Monthly Shelter Costs, Manitoba 2011



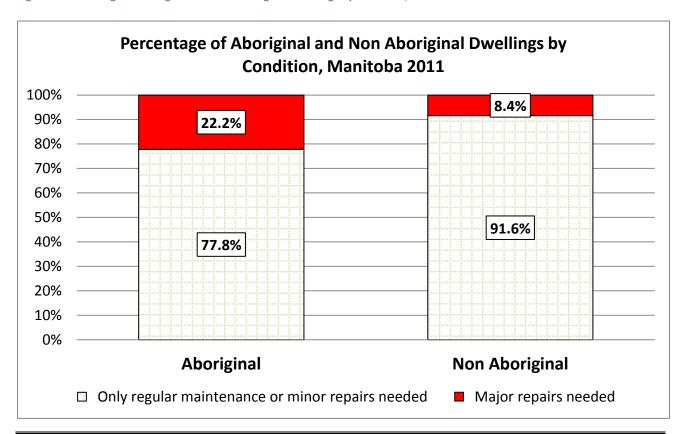
#### 7.2 Housing Condition

Data from the National Household Survey indicate that Aboriginal households in Manitoba are almost three times more likely than Non Aboriginal households to live in dwellings requiring major repairs. Examples of major repairs include defective plumbing or electrical wiring, as well as structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings.

Table 32 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Private Dwellings by Condition, Manitoba 2011

Condition	Condition Aboriginal			
Total Dwellings	75,625	100.0%	390,180	100.0%
Only regular maintenance/minor repairs needed	58,830	77.8%	357,280	91.6%
Major repairs needed	16,795	22.2%	32,900	8.4%

Figure 24 Percentage of Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Dwellings by Condition, Manitoba 2011



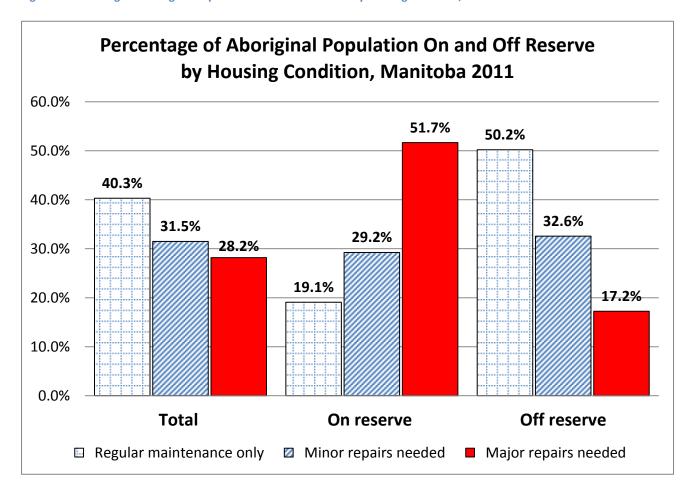
Data highlights the disparity of housing conditions on and off reserve. More than half of the Aboriginal population living on reserves in Manitoba in 2011 lived in dwellings needing major repairs.

Table 33 Percentage of Aboriginal Population On and Off Reserve by Housing Condition,

Percentage of Aboriginal Population On and Off Reserve by Housing Condition,  Manitoba 2011												
Condition of dwelling	Tot	tal	On reserve		Off reserve							
Total Population	195,900	100.0%	62,245	100.0%	133,645	100.0%						
Regular maintenance only	78,975	40.3%	11,875	19.1%	67,100	50.2%						
Minor repairs needed	61,705	31.5%	18,205	29.2%	43,505	32.6%						
Major repairs needed	55,210	28.2%	32,170	51.7%	23,045	17.2%						

Source: Statistics Canada 2011 NHS Table 99-011-X2011035

Figure 25 Percentage of Aboriginal Population On and Off Reserve by Housing Condition, Manitoba 2011



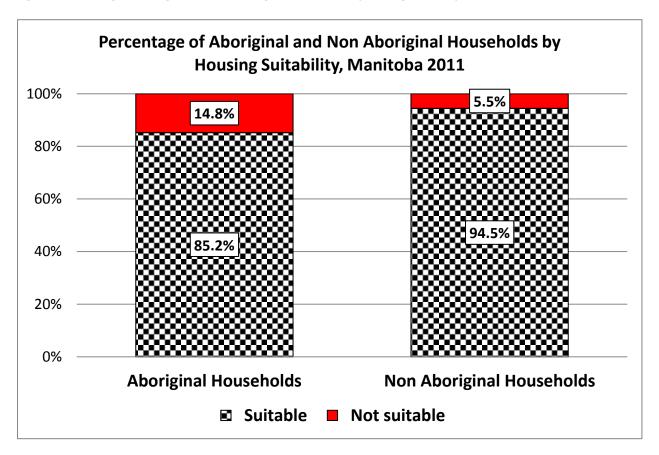
#### 7.3 Suitability of Housing

The National Household Survey found that Aboriginal households in Manitoba were twice as likely as Non Aboriginal households to be living in dwellings deemed to be unsuitable; that is, the dwelling was crowded because there were not enough bedrooms based on the National Occupancy Standard.

Table 34 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Households by Housing Suitability, Manitoba 2011

<b>Housing Suitability</b>	Abori	ginal	Non Abo	original
Total Households	75,625	100.0%	390,180	100.0%
Suitable	64,450	85.2%	368,545	94.5%
Not suitable	11,180	14.8%	21,625	5.5%

Figure 26 Percentage of Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Households by Housing Suitability, Manitoba 2011

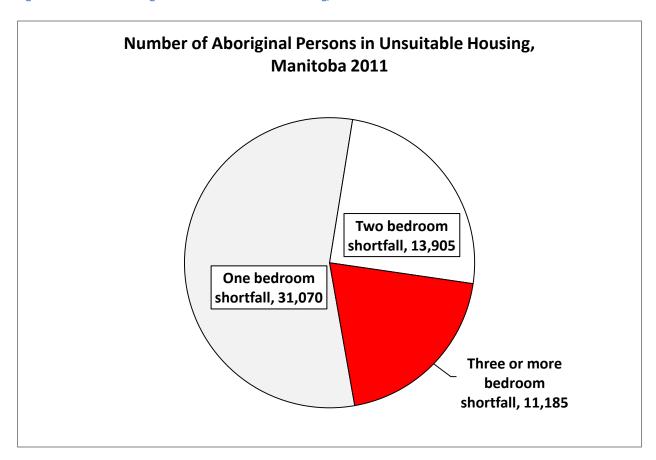


In actual numbers more than 56,000 Aboriginal persons in Manitoba were living in overcrowded housing in 2011. In just over half of these situations, overcrowding could be rectified with one additional bedroom.

Table 35 Number of Aboriginal and Non - Aboriginal Persons by Housing Suitability, Manitoba 2011

Number of Aboriginal and Non - Aboriginal Persons by Housing Suitability, Manitoba 2011										
Housing suitability	Abor	iginal	Non-Abo	riginal						
Total	195,895	100.0%	978,450	100.0%						
Suitable	139,735	71.3%	877,460	89.7%						
Not suitable	56,160	28.7%	100,990	10.3%						
One bedroom shortfall	31,070	55.3%	68,540	67.9%						
Two bedroom shortfall	13,905	24.8%	22,930	22.7%						
Three or more bedroom shortfall	11,185	19.9%	9,520	9.4%						
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS Table 99 -	011 - x2011036									

Figure 27 Number of Aboriginal Persons in Unsuitable Housing, Manitoba 2011



Among Aboriginal groups in Manitoba the issue of unsuitable housing is more prevalent among First Nations and on reserve. In 2011, almost forty percent of the First Nations population were living in unsuitable housing compared with 13.2% for Métis and 21.4% for all other Aboriginal groups.

Table 36 Number of Aboriginal Persons by Housing Suitability & Select Aboriginal Group,

Number of Aboriginal Persons by Housing Suitability & Select Aboriginal Group,  Manitoba 2011											
Aboriginal Group Total Suitable Not s											
195,895	139,735	71.3%	56,160	28.7%							
114,230	69,090	60.5%	45,140	39.5%							
78,835	68,425	86.8%	10,410	13.2%							
2,820	2,220	78.7%	600	21.4%							
	Manitol Total 195,895 114,230 78,835	Manitoba 2011TotalSuita195,895139,735114,23069,09078,83568,425	Manitoba 2011TotalSuitable195,895139,73571.3%114,23069,09060.5%78,83568,42586.8%	Manitoba 2011           Total         Suitable         Not su           195,895         139,735         71.3%         56,160           114,230         69,090         60.5%         45,140           78,835         68,425         86.8%         10,410							

More than half (54.5%) the population living on reserves in Manitoba lived in overcrowded conditions in 2011. In addition, the data show that overcrowding is more severe on reserve. The percentage of Aboriginal population living in dwellings experiencing a shortfall of three bedrooms or more reaches 27.7% on reserve compared with 10.6% off reserve.

Table 37 Percentage of Aboriginal Population On and Off Reserve by Housing Suitability,

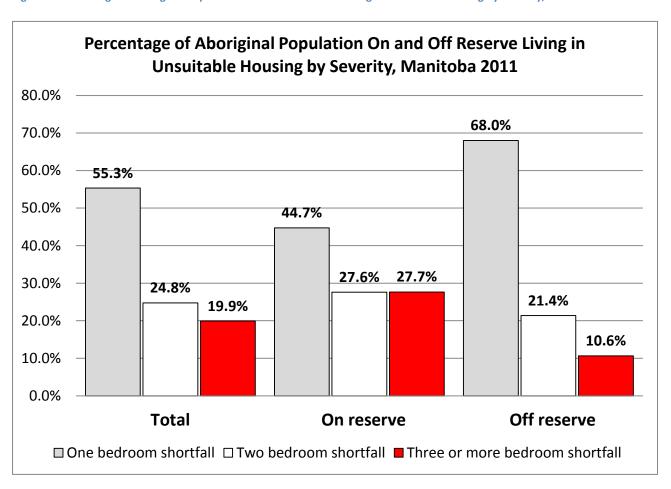
Percentage of Aboriginal Population On and Off Reserve by Housing Suitability, Manitoba 2011											
Area of residence	Total Aboriginal Population	%	Suitable	%	Not suitable	%					
Total	195,900	100.0%	139,735	100.0%	56,160	100.0%					
On reserve	62,245	31.8%	31,630	22.6%	30,620	54.5%					
Off reserve	133,645	68.2%	108,100	77.4%	25,545	45.5%					
Source: Statisti	cs Canada 2011 NHS	Table 99-0	11-X2011035	5							

Table 38 Percentage of Aboriginal Population On and Off Reserve Living in Unsuitable Housing by Severity, Manitoba 2011

Percentage of Aboriginal Population On and Off Reserve Living in Unsuitable Housing by											
Severity, Manitoba 2011											
Bedroom Shortfall	Not	%	On	%	Off	%					
	suitable		reserve		reserve						
Total - Not suitable	56,160	100.0%	30,620	100.0%	25,545	100.0%					
One bedroom shortfall	31,075	55.3%	13,700	44.7%	17,370	68.0%					
Two bedroom shortfall	13,905	24.8%	8,450	27.6%	5,460	21.4%					
Three or more bedroom shortfall	11,185	19.9%	8,470	27.7%	2,715	10.6%					

Source: Statistics Canada 2011 NHS Table 99-011-X2011035

Figure 28 Percentage of Aboriginal Population On and Off Reserve Living in Unsuitable Housing by Severity, Manitoba 2011



#### 7.4 Mobility

Mobility provides information on whether people are moving from one town or province to another or simply moving within the same city. The information reflects both moves made within the last year (population one year of age and over) and moves made within the past five years (population five years of age and over).

Data from the National Household Survey indicate Manitoba's Aboriginal population has a higher mobility rate than the Non Aboriginal population. Aboriginal persons in Manitoba are less likely to move between provinces and rarely account for external migration, that is, international movement between countries.

In general, the majority of the population do not frequently move. In 2011, less than fourteen percent (13.8%) of the Aboriginal population had moved within the last year compared with 12.3% for the Non Aboriginal population.

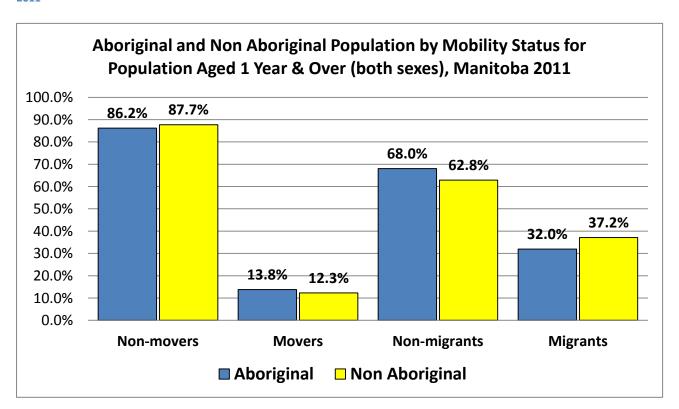
Among those Aboriginal persons who did move, most (68.0%) moved within the same town or city, that is, they are considered to be non – migrants. For Aboriginal movers classified as migrants (those who moved to a different town or city) 86.6% moved within the province of Manitoba compared with 66.4% for Non Aboriginal migrants.

Table 39 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population by Mobility Status for Population Aged 1 Year & Over (both sexes), Manitoba 2011

Over (both sexes), Manitoba 2011											
Mobility Status	Abori	iginal	Non Aboriginal								
Population 1 Year & Over	191,320	100.0%	967,885	100.0%							
Non-movers	164,860	86.2%	848,970	87.7%							
Movers	26,460	13.8%	118,920	12.3%							
Non-migrants	18,005	68.0%	74,735	62.8%							
Migrants	8,455	32.0%	44,180	37.2%							
Internal migrants	8,340	98.6%	29,605	67.0%							
Intraprovincial migrants	7,225	86.6%	19,650	66.4%							
Interprovincial migrants	1,120	13.4%	9,950	33.6%							
External migrants	115	1.4%	14,575	33.0%							

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS Table 99 – 011 – X2011007

Figure 29 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population by Mobility Status for Population Aged 1 Year & Over (both sexes), Manitoba 2011



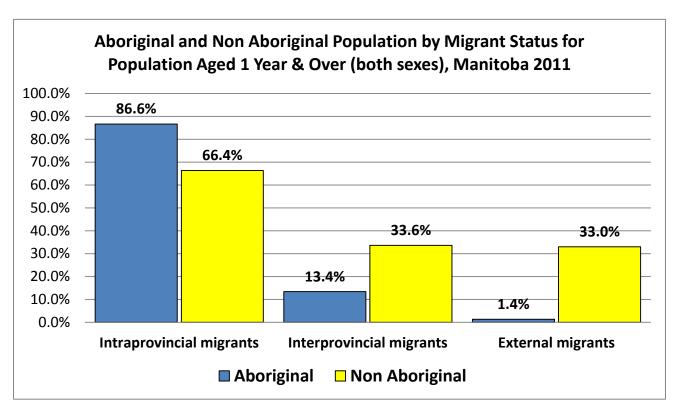


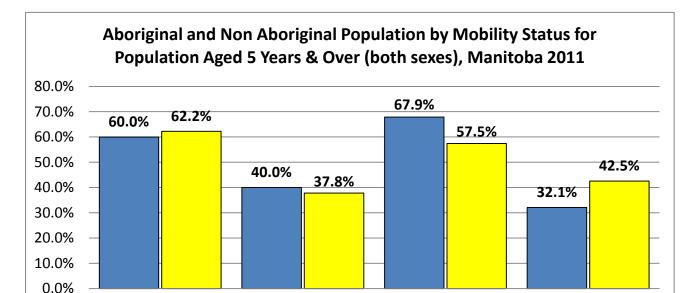
Figure 30 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population by Migrant Status for Population Aged 1 Year & Over, Manitoba 2011

While the number and rate of movers increases when mobility is measured over a five year period, the general patterns of mobility remain similar. Over a five year period Manitoba's Aboriginal population are more likely to move than the Non Aboriginal population; more likely to move within the same town or city and, for migrants, less likely to move between provinces.

Table 40 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population by Mobility Status for Population Aged 5 Years & Over, Manitoba 2011

	Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population by Mobility Status for Population Aged 5 Years & Over (both sexes), Manitoba 2011										
Mobility Status	s), Manitoba 20 ginal		original								
Population 5 Years & Over	173,470	100.0%	924,805	100.0%							
Non-movers	104,020	60.0%	575,520	62.2%							
Movers	69,450	40.0%	349,285	37.8%							
Non-migrants	47,150	67.9%	200,665	57.5%							
Migrants	22,300	32.1%	148,620	42.5%							
Internal migrants	21,965	98.5%	93,695	63.0%							
Intraprovincial migrants	17,890	81.4%	60,915	65.0%							
Interprovincial migrants	4,075	18.6%	32,780	35.0%							
External migrants	330	1.5%	54,930	37.0%							
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS T	able 99 – 011 – X20	11007									

**Migrants** 



**Non-migrants** 

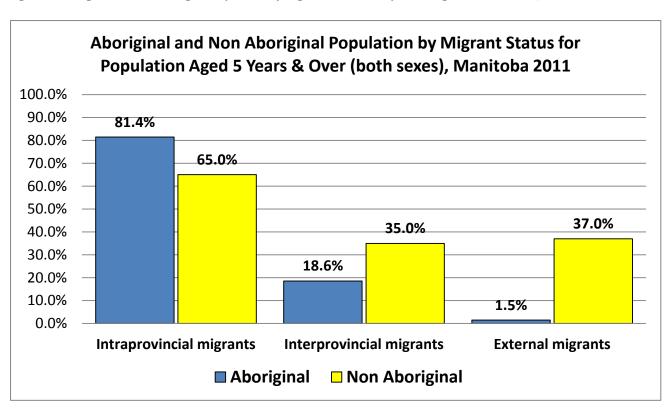
Non Aboriginal

Figure 31 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population by Mobility Status for Population Aged 5 Years & Over, Manitoba 2011

Figure 32 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population by Migrant Status for Population Aged 5 Years & Over, Manitoba 2011

Movers

Aboriginal



Non-movers

8.0 Educational Attainment

The National Household Survey provides educational attainment information by various age groups. Since many young people may still be in the process of completing their formal education, unless otherwise noted, data cited in this section refer to the population 25 years of age and over or 25 to 64 years of age.

According to the National Household Survey, 37.3% of Manitoba's Aboriginal adults 25 to 64 years of age had not completed high school in 2011. This was more than twice the Non Aboriginal rate (13.9%).

Aboriginal adults who had completed high school as their highest level of education account for 23.2% of all Aboriginal adults in Manitoba. Almost forty percent (39.5%) of the remaining Aboriginal adults in Manitoba had some form of postsecondary education in 2011.

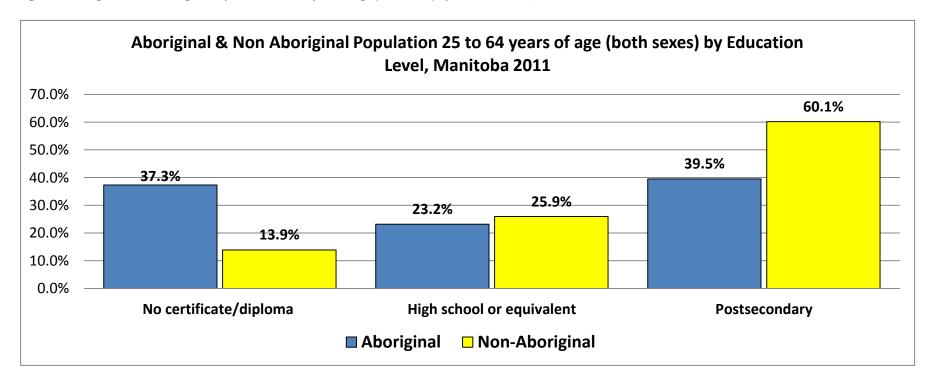
Within the Aboriginal population, educational attainment levels vary among the First Nation and Metis population. Population figures for Inuit and other Aboriginal groups are too small for detailed analysis.

Almost half of the adult First Nation population in Manitoba reported they had not completed high school nor any postsecondary certificates, diplomas or degrees in 2011. Metis are more likely to obtain a postsecondary education.

Table 41 Adults 25 to 64 years of age (both sexes) by Educational Attainment Level for Aboriginal Population by Aboriginal Group and Non Aboriginal Population, Manitoba 2011

Aboriginal Population, Manitoba 2011												
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	Aborigin	al Total	First Natio	`	Mé	tis	Non Abo	riginal				
Population aged 25 to 64 years	86,635	100.0%	45,340	100.0%	39,970	100.0%	537,315	100.0%				
No certificate, diploma or degree	32,320	37.3%	22,460	49.5%	9,545	23.9%	74,705	13.9%				
High school diploma or equivalent	20,075	23.2%	8,835	19.5%	10,915	27.3%	139,410	25.9%				
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	34,235	39.5%	14,045	31.0%	19,515	48.8%	323,190	60.1%				

Figure 33 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Population 25 to 64 years of age (both sexes) by Education Level, Manitoba 2011



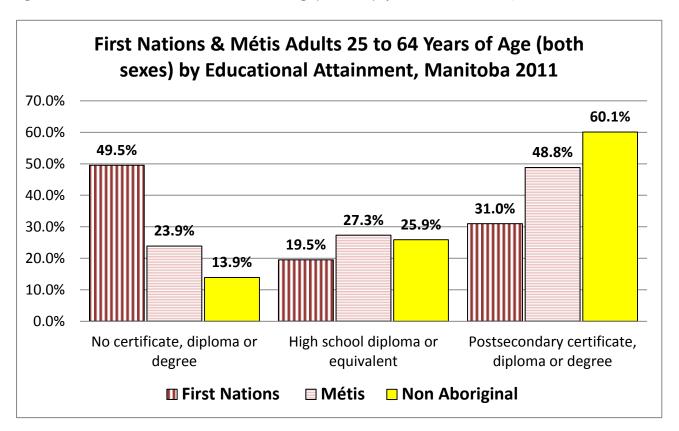


Figure 34 First Nations & Métis Adults 25 to 64 Years of Age (both sexes) by Educational Attainment, Manitoba 2011

The category of postsecondary education comprises a broad range of different education and training pursuits. The National Household Survey indicates Aboriginal adults in Manitoba are more likely to obtain an apprentice, trade, or college / non – university education than the Non Aboriginal population.

Among Aboriginal adults with a postsecondary education, 26.8% held an apprentice or trade certificate / diploma. Most Aboriginal adults in Manitoba with a postsecondary education hold a College or other non-university certificate or diploma. Aboriginal adults are less likely to obtain a university degree at the bachelor level or higher. Just over 1 in 5 Aboriginal adults in Manitoba held a university degree in 2011.

Among First Nation and Metis the distribution of postsecondary education levels by type are similar. Metis are slightly more likely to have an apprenticeship or college education than First Nation adults.

Table 42 Adults 25 to 64 years of age (both sexes) With Postsecondary Education for Aboriginal Population by Aboriginal Group and Non Aboriginal Population, Manitoba 2011

# Adults 25 to 64 years of age (both sexes) With Postsecondary Education for Aboriginal Population by Aboriginal Group and Non Aboriginal Population, Manitoba 2011

	Aboriginal i opulation, Maintoba 2011											
Educational Attainment	Aboriginal Total		First Nations (North		Métis		Non Aboriginal					
			American Indian)									
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	34,235	100%	14,045	100.0%	19,515	100.0%	323,190	100%				
Apprenticeship / trades certificate or diploma ‡	9,185	26.8%	3,690	26.3%	5,295	27.1%	57,010	17.6%				
College or other non-university certificate or diploma	14,810	43.3%	5,980	42.6%	8,570	43.9%	105,340	32.6%				
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level *	2,520	7.4%	1,205	8.6%	1,240	6.4%	26,960	8.3%				
University at bachelor level or above	7,710	22.5%	3,170	22.6%	4,405	22.6%	133,880	41.4%				

<sup>‡</sup> The category "Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma" includes Registered Apprenticeship certificates (including Certificate of Qualification, Journeyperson's designation) and other trades certificates or diplomas such as pre-employment or vocational certificates and diplomas from brief trade programs completed at community colleges, institutes of technology, vocational centres, and similar institutions.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS table 99-012-X2011039

<sup>\*</sup> Statistics Canada has noted that the category "University certificate or diploma below the bachelor's level" was over-reported in the NHS. As a result, the data for this category should be used with caution.

Figure 35 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Population 25 to 64 years of age with Postsecondary Education, Manitoba 2011

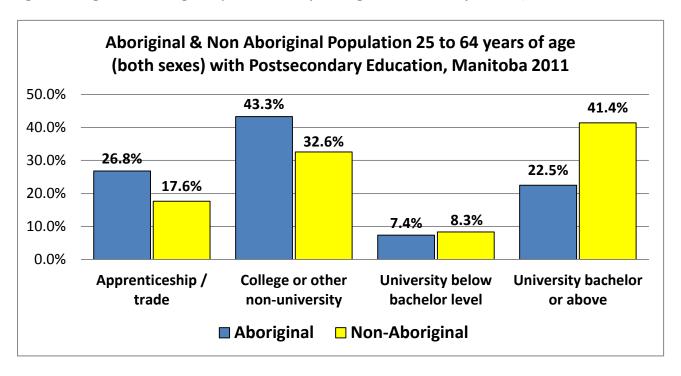
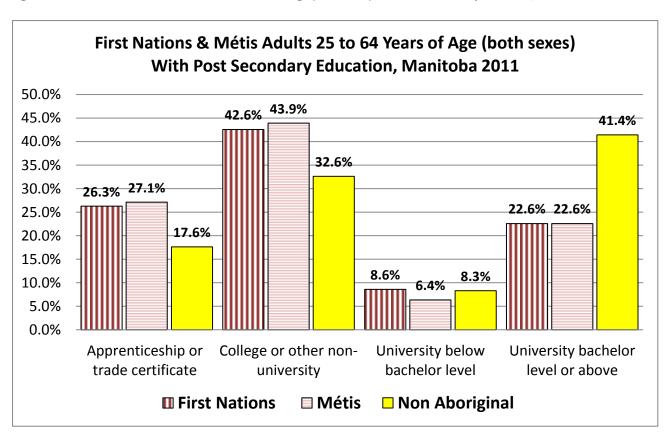


Figure 36 First Nations & Métis Adults 25 to 64 Years of Age (both sexes) with Post Secondary Education, Manitoba 2011



The National Household Survey reveals substantial differences in educational attainment levels by gender. Aboriginal males are more likely than Aboriginal females to not complete high school. Conversely, Aboriginal females are more likely than Aboriginal males to obtain a postsecondary education.

Table 43 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Adults 25 to 64 years of age by Sex and Educational Attainment Level, Manitoba 2011

Educational Attainment	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total aged 25 to 64 years	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No certificate, diploma or degree	41.7%	33.5%	16.1%	11.7%
High school diploma or equivalent	22.5%	23.8%	25.9%	26.0%
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	35.8%	42.7%	58.0%	62.3%

### **8.1** School Attendance by Age <sup>7</sup>

The National Household Survey indicates that young Aboriginal adults (under 24 years of age) in Manitoba are less likely to be attending school than Non Aboriginals in the same age group.

At later stages in life there is little difference in school attendance between the Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal populations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Statistics Canada encourages users to treat school attendance by age data with caution. It is believed that some respondents may have interpreted the question as "has the person ever attended a school" rather than the actual question "at any time since September 2010, has the person attended school" (Statistic Canada, 2013. Education Reference Guide. NHS 2011. (Catalogue no. 99-012-x2011006).

Table 44 Aboriginal and Non - Aboriginal Population (both sexes) 15 years of age & over by Age Group and Attendance at School, Manitoba 2011

Age groups  Total 15 +	Aboriginal						
	Total	Did not atte	end school	Attended	school		
	133,165	106,500	80.0%	26,665	20.0%		
15 to 19 years	20,870	6,660	31.9%	14,210	68.1%		
20 to 24 years	15,985	11,480	71.8%	4,510	28.2%		
25 to 44 years	49,765	43,515	87.4%	6,255	12.6%		
45 to 64 years	36,870	35,270	95.7%	1,595	4.3%		
65 years & over	9,665	9,575	99.1%	90	0.9%		
Age groups	Non-Aboriginal						
	Total	Did not attend school		Attended school			
Total 15 +	813,775	680,655	83.6%	133,125	16.4%		
15 to 19 years	64,060	12,325	19.2%	51,735	80.8%		
20 to 24 years	64,570	32,495	50.3%	32,075	49.7%		
25 to 44 years	251,090	215,555	85.8%	35,540	14.2%		
45 to 64 years	286,215	274,335	95.8%	11,880	4.2%		
65 years & over	147,840	145,945	98.7%	1,890	1.3%		

Figure 37 Percentage of Aboriginal and Non - Aboriginal Adults (both sexes) by Age Groups Showing Attendance at School, Manitoba 2011

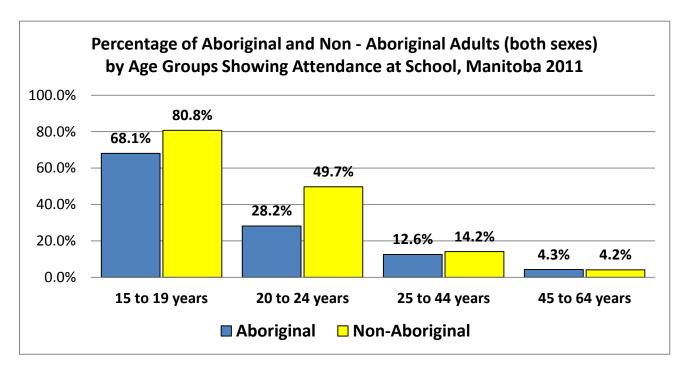
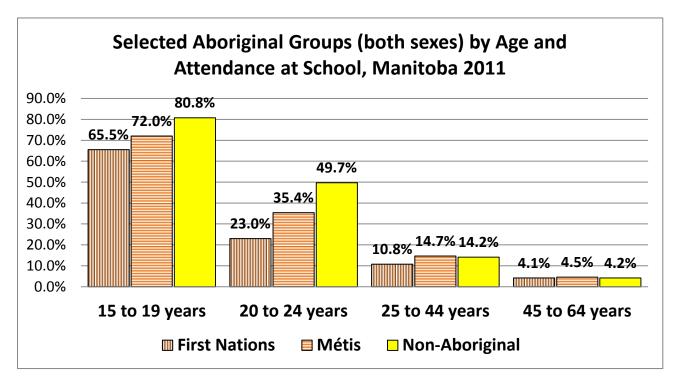


Table 45 Selected Aboriginal Population Groups 15 years of age & over by Age and Attendance at School, Manitoba 2011

Age Group	First Nations					
	Total	Did not atte	end school	Attende	ed school	
Total 15 years of age & over	72,270	57,870	80.1%	14,405	19.9%	
15 to 19 years	13,015	4,485	34.5%	8,525	65.5%	
20 to 24 years	9,360	7,205	77.0%	2,155	23.0%	
25 to 44 years	27,250	24,310	89.2%	2,940	10.8%	
45 to 64 years	18,090	17,335	95.8%	750	4.1%	
65 years and over	4,555	4,530	99.5%	25	0.5%	
Age Group	Métis					
	Total	Did not atte	end school	Attende	ed school	
Total 15 years of age & over	58,990	47,145	79.9%	11,850	20.1%	
15 to 19 years	7,610	2,140	28.1%	5,480	72.0%	
20 to 24 years	6,470	4,180	64.6%	2,290	35.4%	
25 to 44 years	21,785	18,595	85.4%	3,195	14.7%	
45 to 64 years	18,185	17,360	95.5%	825	4.5%	
65 years and over	4,935	4,875	98.8%	60	1.2%	

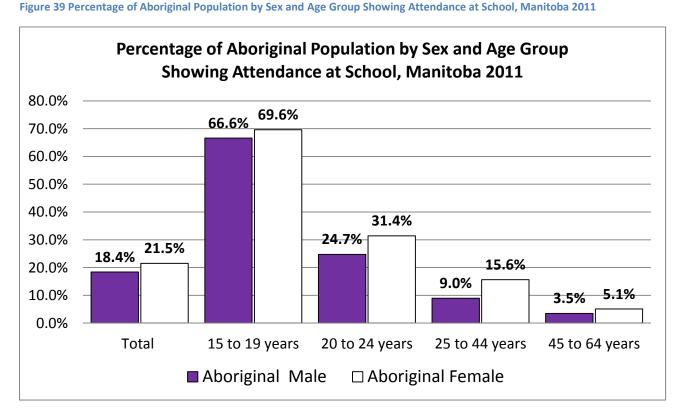
Figure 38 Selected Aboriginal Groups (both sexes) by Age and Attendance at School, Manitoba 2011



Within Manitoba's Aboriginal population, Aboriginal females are more likely to be attending school or return to school at later stages in their lives than Aboriginal males.

Table 46 Percentage of Aboriginal Population by Sex and Age Group Showing Attendance at School, Manitoba 2011

Age groups	Aborigina	Aboriginal Male		Aboriginal Female		
	Did not attend school %	Attended school %	Did not attend school %	Attended school %		
Total 15 +	81.6%	18.4%	78.5%	21.5%		
15 to 19 years	33.4%	66.6%	30.4%	69.6%		
20 to 24 years	75.3%	24.7%	68.5%	31.4%		
25 to 44 years	91.0%	9.0%	84.4%	15.6%		
45 to 64 years	96.5%	3.5%	94.9%	5.1%		
65 years & over	98.9%	1.1%	99.4%	0.7%		



#### 9.0 Labour Force

According to the National Household Survey, there were 77,350 Aboriginal adults 15 years of age and over in the labour force in 2011. <sup>8</sup>

Between 2006 and 2011, Manitoba's Aboriginal labour force increased by 11.5%. Over the same period, the Non Aboriginal labour force grew by 3.2%. The number of Aboriginal adults not in the labour force increased by 16.7% between 2006 and 2011 (from 47,815 to 55,815) compared with 2.0% for the Non Aboriginal population.

Table 47 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population 15 and over (both sexes) by Labour Force Activity, Manitoba, 2006 & 2011

Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population 15 and over (both sexes) by Labour Force Activity, Manitoba, 2006 & 2011						
Labour Force Activity	Aboriginal					
	2006 Census	2011 NHS	Change 2006 to	% Change 2006 to		
			2011	2011		
Total 15 years & over	117,105	133,165	16,060	13.7%		
In the labour force	69,350	77,350	8,000	11.5%		
Employed	58,680	66,645	7,960	13.6%		
Unemployed	10,670	10,710	40	0.4%		
Not in the labour force	47,755	55,815	8,060	16.9%		
Labour Force Activity	Non-Aboriginal					
	2006 Census	2011 NHS	Change 2006 to	% Change 2006 to		
			2011	2011		
Total 15 years & over	791,245	813,780	22,535	2.8%		
In the labour force	541,895	559,490	17,590	3.2%		
Employed	518,995	530,645	11,650	2.2%		
Unemployed	22,900	28,845	5,950	26.0%		
Not in the labour force	249,350	254,290	4,940	2.0%		

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census Statistics Canada 97-559-XCB2006008 and 2011 NHS table 99-012-X2011039. Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Data from the National Household Survey (NHS) on labour force activity is in reference to the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011.

Percentage Change in Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal (Both Sexes) **Employment Status, Manitoba 2006 to 2011** 30.0% 26.0% 25.0% 20.0% 16.7% 13.5% 13.6% 15.0% 11.5% 10.0% 3.2% 2.8% 2.2% 5.0% 2.0% 0.3% 0.0% Total population In the labour **Employed** Unemployed Not in the labour 15 years and force force over ■ Aboriginal □ Non Aboriginal

Figure 40 Percentage Change in Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal (Both Sexes) Employment Status, Manitoba 2006 to 2011

Table 48 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population 15 and over (both sexes) by Labour Force Activity, Manitoba 2006 & 2011

Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population 15 and over (both sexes) by Labour Force Activity, Manitoba 2006 & 2011					
Labour Force Characteristics	Aboriginal 2006	Aboriginal 2011	Non-Aboriginal 2006	Non-Aboriginal 2011	
Total 15 years & over	117,105	133,165	791,245	813,780	
In the labour force	69,350	77,350	541,895	559,490	
Employed	58,680	66,645	518,995	530,645	
Unemployed	10,670	10,710	22,900	28,845	
Not in the labour force	47,755	55,815	249,350	254,290	
Participation rate	59.2%	58.1%	68.5%	68.8%	
Employment rate	50.1%	50.0%	65.6%	65.2%	
Unemployment rate	15.4%	13.8%	4.2%	5.2%	

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census Statistics Canada 97-559-XCB2006008 and 2011 NHS table 99-012-X2011039

Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

Figure 41 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population 15 and over (both sexes) by Labour Force Participation Rate, Manitoba 2006 & 2011

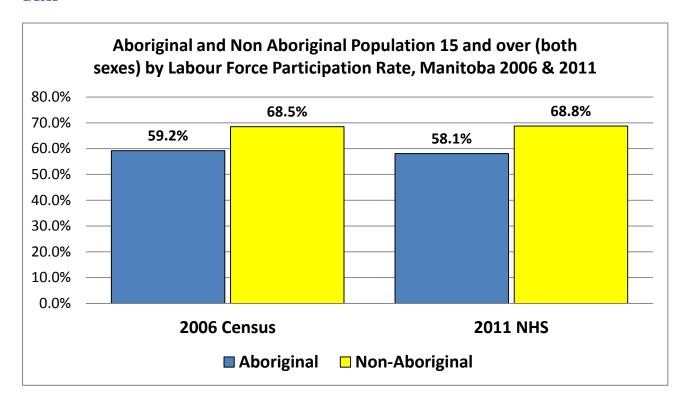
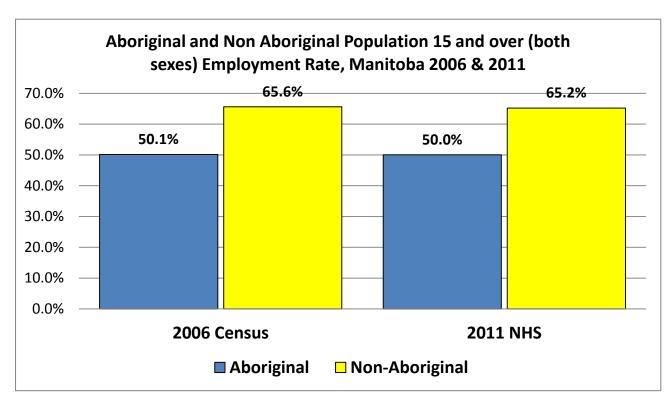


Figure 42 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population 15 and over (both sexes) Employment Rate, Manitoba 2006 & 2011



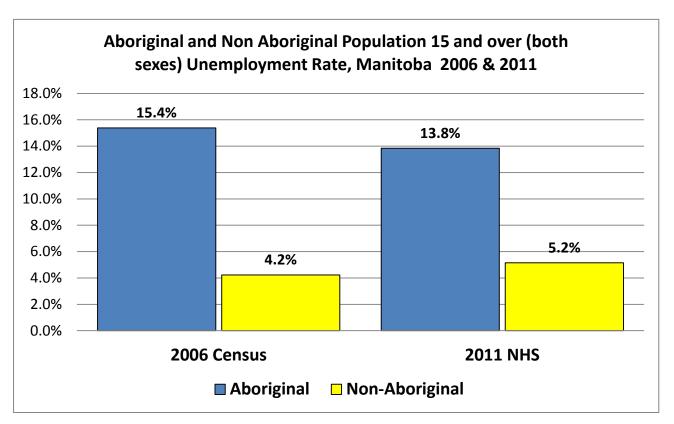


Figure 43 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population 15 and over (both sexes) Unemployment Rate, Manitoba 2006 & 2011

In general, Aboriginal labour force participation rates increase with age. However, among all age groups, Aboriginal labour force participation rates are lower than comparable age groups among the Non Aboriginal population.

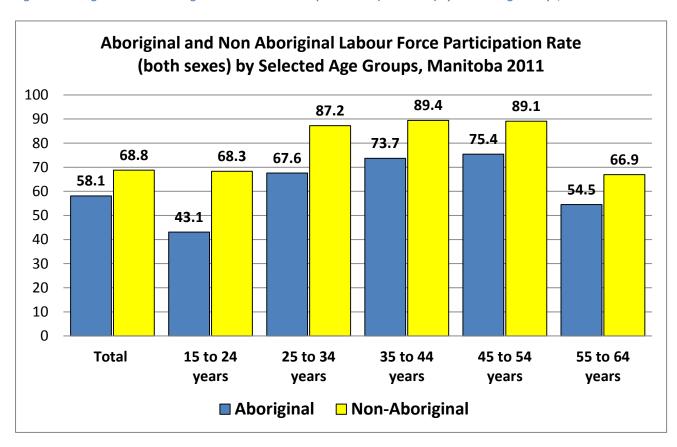
Between 2006 and 2011 the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal adults 15 years of age and over declined slightly. Aboriginal youth 15 to 24 years of age and young Aboriginal adults 25 to 34 years of age both saw their labour force participation rates fall between 2006 and 2011.

Table 49 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Labour Force Participation Rate (both sexes) by Selected Age Groups, Manitoba, 2006 & 2011

Aboriginal and N	Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Labour Force Participation Rate (both sexes) by Selected Age								
Groups, Manitoba, 2006 & 2011									
Age groups Aboriginal Non-Aboriginal									
	2006 Census	2011 NHS	2006 Census	2011 NHS					
Total 15 +	59.2%	58.1%	68.5%	68.8%					
15 to 24 years	45.5%	43.1%	72.6%	68.3%					
25 to 34 years	69.1%	67.6%	87.1%	87.2%					
35 to 44 years	73.5%	73.7%	89%	89.4%					
45 to 54 years	74.6%	75.4%	88.1%	89.1%					
55 to 64 years	52.7%	54.5%	65%	66.9%					

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS Table 99 - 012 - x2011039. Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

Figure 44 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Labour Force Participation Rate (both sexes) by Selected Age Groups, Manitoba 2011



Based on the National Household Survey data, the overall Aboriginal employment rate in Manitoba in 2011 was 50.0%, virtually unchanged from five years earlier (50.1%).

Aboriginal employment rates in Manitoba are lower in every age group when compared with the Non Aboriginal population. Aboriginal adults in Manitoba 34 years of age and under saw their employment rates fall between 2006 and 2011. Employment rates for Aboriginal adults 35 years of age and over increased between 2006 and 2011.

Table 50 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Employment Rate (both sexes) by Selected Age Groups, Manitoba, 2006 & 2011

Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Employment Rate (both sexes) by Selected Age Groups, Manitoba, 2006 & 2011									
Age groups	Abor	riginal	Non-Ab	original					
	2006 Census	2011 NHS	2006 Census	2011 NHS					
Total 15 +	50.1%	50%	65.6%	65.2%					
15 to 24 years	34.5%	33.1%	66%	60.5%					
25 to 34 years	57.3%	56.2%	83.2%	82.4%					
35 to 44 years	63.5%	65.4%	86.5%	86.2%					
45 to 54 years	67.9%	69.4%	85.7%	86.4%					
55 to 64 years	47.5%	50.5%	63%	64.4%					

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS Table 99 - 012 - x2011039.

Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

Among all age groups Aboriginal unemployment rates declined between 2006 and 2011. Conversely, Non Aboriginal unemployment rates increased in each age group over the same period. It should be noted that comparisons of National Household Survey data with earlier Census data should be treated with caution.

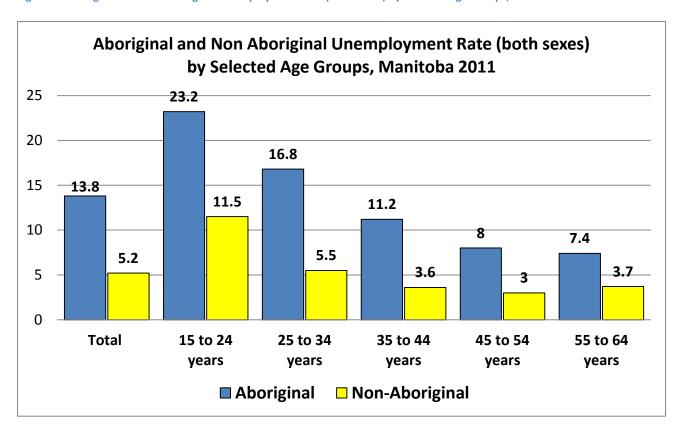
Despite apparent improvements, Aboriginal unemployment rates in all age groups remain higher than those for the Non Aboriginal population.

Table 51 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Unemployment Rate (both sexes) by Selected Age Groups, Manitoba, 2006 & 2011

Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Unemployment Rate (both sexes) by Selected Age Groups, Manitoba, 2006 & 2011								
Age groups	Abori	iginal	Non-Ab	original				
	2006 Census	2011 NHS	2006 Census	2011 NHS				
Total 15 +	15.4%	13.8%	4.2%	5.2%				
15 to 24 years	24.2%	23.2%	9.1%	11.5%				
25 to 34 years	17.1%	16.8%	4.5%	5.5%				
35 to 44 years	13.6%	11.2%	2.8%	3.6%				
45 to 54 years	9%	8%	2.7%	3%				
55 to 64 years	9.9%	7.4%	3.1%	3.7%				

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS Table 99 - 012 - x2011039. Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

Figure 45 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Unemployment Rate (both sexes) by Selected Age Groups, Manitoba 2011



There is substantial diversity in the labour force participation rates and unemployment rates among Manitoba's Aboriginal groups.

First Nations population in Manitoba had the lowest labour force participation rate (46.9%) and highest unemployment rate (21.1%) in 2011. The Métis labour force participation rate of 71.6% was the highest among all Aboriginal groups in Manitoba. The Métis unemployment rate of 8.1% was well below the overall Aboriginal unemployment rate in Manitoba (13.8%) but still well above the Non Aboriginal rate of 5.2%.

Table 52 Manitoba Aboriginal Population 15 years and over (both sexes) by Labour Force Characteristics & Aboriginal Group, 2011

Manitoba Aboriginal Population	n 15 years and over (b	oth sexes) by La	bour Force C	haracteristics &	& Aboriginal G	roup, 2011
Labour Force	First Nations (North	Registered or	Métis	Inuk	Multiple	Aboriginal not
Activity	American Indian)	Treaty Indian		(Inuit)	Aboriginal	included
					identities	elsewhere
Total 15 years & over	72,265	70,840	58,990	400	625	875
In the labour force	33,860	33,070	42,230	275	365	620
Employed	26,695	26,005	38,820	270	295	570
Unemployed	7,160	7,060	3,415	0	70	55
Not in the labour force	38,410	37,770	16,760	130	265	250
Participation rate	46.9%	46.7%	71.6%	68.8%	58.4%	70.9%
Employment rate	36.9%	36.7%	65.8%	67.5%	47.2%	65.1%
Unemployment rate	21.1%	21.3%	8.1%	0%	19.2%	8.9%
onemprofilient rate	21.170	21.570	0.170	570	12.270	0.270

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS Table 99-012-X2011059

Figure 46 Aboriginal Population 15 Years & Over by Labour Force Participation Rate & Aboriginal Group, Manitoba 2011

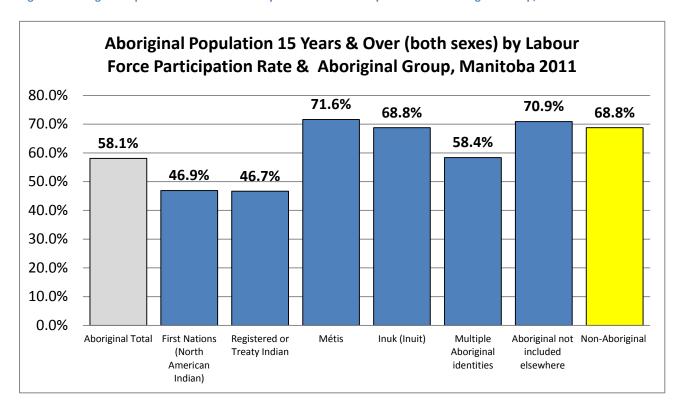
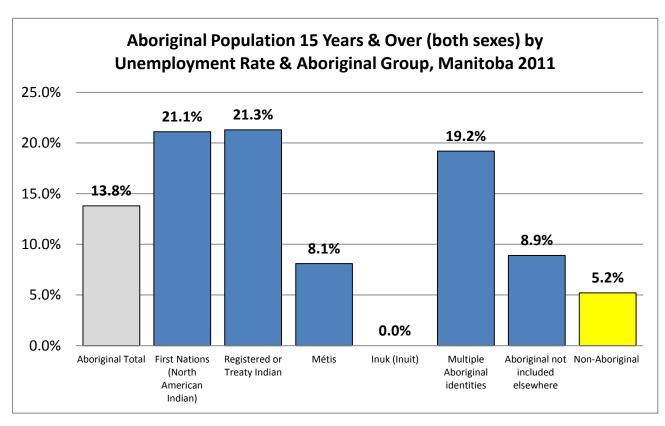


Figure 47 Aboriginal Population 15 Years & Over (both sexes) by Unemployment Rate & Aboriginal Group, Manitoba 2011



Labour force participation rates for both Aboriginal males and females fell between 2006 and 2011. The employment rate for Aboriginal males in Manitoba was virtually unchanged (52.8% to 52.3%) between 2006 and 2011. Among Aboriginal females the employment rate improved slightly from 47.6% to 48.0%. Rates for both Aboriginal males and females still lag well behind those for the Non Aboriginal population.

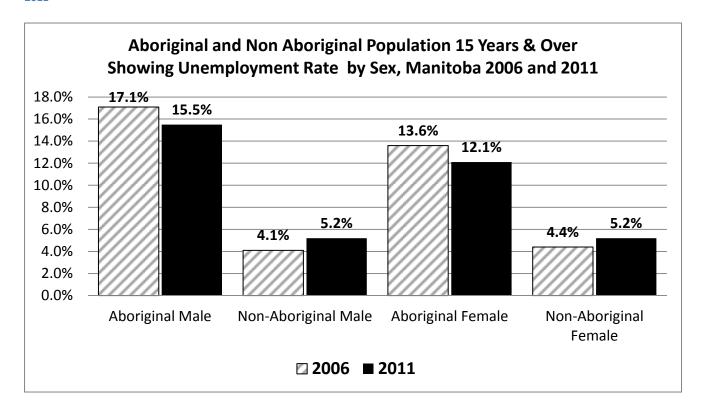
Despite stagnant labour force participation and employment rates, the unemployment rate for Aboriginal males in Manitoba fell from 17.1% to 15.5% between 2006 and 2011. Over the same period the Aboriginal female unemployment rate also declined, dropped from 13.6% to 12.1%. However, unemployment rates for both Aboriginal males and females remain well above rates for the Non Aboriginal population in Manitoba.

Table 53 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Adult Labour Force Status by Sex, Manitoba 2006 and 2011

Aboriginal and Non Abo	original Adult Lab	our Force Status	s by Sex, Manitoba	2006 and 2011
Labour Force			Male	
Activity	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non Aboriginal	Non Aboriginal
	2006	2011	2006	2011
Total 15 years & over	55,555	63,330	385,780	399,795
In the labour force	35,390	39,225	286,075	294,935
Employed	29,345	33,125	274,320	279,745
Unemployed	6,045	6,095	11,750	15,200
Not in labour force	20,170	24,105	99,700	104,855
Participation rate	63.7%	61.9%	74.2%	73.8%
Employment rate	52.8%	52.3%	71.1%	70.0%
Unemployment rate	17.1%	15.5%	4.1%	5.2%
Labour Force		F	emale	
Activity	Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non Aboriginal	Non Aboriginal
	2006	2011	2006	2011
Total 15 years & over	61,640	69,835	405,480	413,985
In the labour force	33,995	38,130	255,825	264,545
Employed	29,370	33,515	244,675	250,910
Unemployed	4,625	4,605	11,150	13,650
Not in labour force	27,645	31,710	149,655	149,435
Participation rate	55.2%	54.6%	63.1%	63.9%
Employment rate	47.6%	48.0%	60.3%	60.6%
Unemployment rate	13.6%	12.1%	4.4%	5.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census Statistics Canada 97-559-XCB2006008 and 2011 NHS table 99-012-X2011039. Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

Figure 48 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population 15 Years & Over Showing Unemployment Rate by Sex, Manitoba 2006 and 2011



### 9.1 Weeks Worked

According to the National Household Survey, Aboriginal adults who worked in 2010 were likely to work fewer weeks than Non Aboriginal adults.

Table 54 Aboriginal and Non - Aboriginal Labour Force (both sexes) aged 15 years and over by Weeks Worked, Manitoba 2010

Worked, Manitoba 2010							
Labour Force Activity	Aboriginal		Non Abo	riginal			
Worked in 2010	69,840	100.0%	537,535	100.0%			
1 to 13 weeks	5,195	7.4%	24,140	4.5%			
14 to 26 weeks	7,220	10.3%	39,480	7.3%			
27 to 39 weeks	4,240	6.1%	29,995	5.6%			
40 to 48 weeks	8,790	12.6%	76,455	14.2%			
49 to 52 weeks	44,395	63.6%	367,470	68.4%			

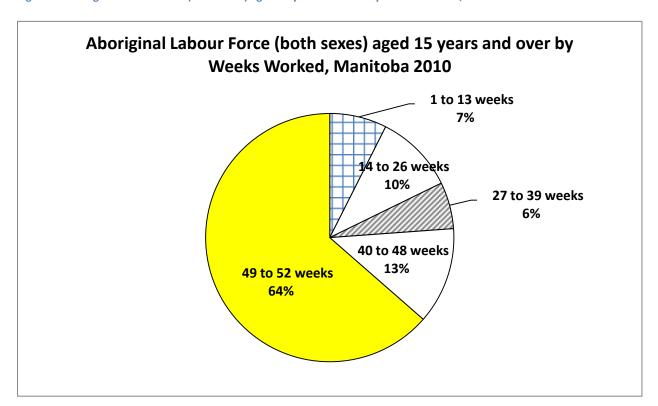


Figure 49 Aboriginal Labour Force (both sexes) aged 15 years and over by Weeks Worked, Manitoba 2010

#### 9.2 Class of Worker

Self – employment represents a small portion of the overall Aboriginal labour force. In 2011, there were approximately 3,800 self-employed Aboriginal adults in Manitoba, 5.2% of all Aboriginal workers. Self – employed workers account for 11.2% of Non-Aboriginal workers in Manitoba.

Table 55 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Labour Force aged 15 years and over (both sexes) by Class of Worker, Manitoba 2011

Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Labour Force aged 15 years and over (both sexes) by Class of Worker, Manitoba 2011								
Class of worker	Abori	ginal	Non Aboriginal					
Labour force aged 15 years & over	77,350	100.0%	559,485	100.0%				
Class of worker - not applicable	4,025	5.2%	7,010	1.3%				
All classes of worker	73,325	94.8%	552,480	98.7%				
Employee	69,520	94.8%	490,800	88.8%				
Self-employed	3,805	5.2%	61,685	11.2%				

## 9.3 Labour Force Activity and Education

Data from the National Household Survey indicates that as Aboriginal educational attainment levels increase, Aboriginal participation in the labour force improves and employment rates reach those comparable to or exceed those for the Non-Aboriginal population. Differences do remain when unemployment rates are considered. Even as education levels improve Aboriginal unemployment rates remain above those for the Non-Aboriginal population.

The labour force participation rate for Aboriginal adults without a high school certificate was 9.0 percentage points lower than the rate for Non Aboriginal adults with a similar level of education.

Conversely, the labour force participation rate for Aboriginal adults with an apprenticeship or trade certificate was 4.1 percentage points higher than the rate for Non Aboriginal adults with a similar level of education.

Generally, at higher levels of education differences in labour market activity between the Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal population narrow or disappear.

Table 56 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population 15 Years and over by Labour Force Characteristics (both sexes) & Educational Attainment Level, Manitoba 2011

Educational Attainment Level	Labour Force Participation Rate		Employment Rate		Unemployment Rate	
	Aboriginal	Non Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non Aboriginal
Total Population 15 years & over	58.1%	68.8%	50%	65.2%	13.8%	5.2%
No certificate, diploma or degree	37.7%	46.7%	29.1%	43%	22.9%	8%
High school diploma or equivalent	70.5%	71.3%	61.8%	66.8%	12.4%	6.3%
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	80.1%	76.8%	73.5%	73.9%	8.1%	3.8%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	75.5%	71.4%	67.9%	68.3%	10%	4.3%
Trades certificate or diploma (other than apprenticeship)	73.5%	70.9%	66.4%	67.6%	9.8%	4.6%
Registered Apprenticeship certificate	78.8%	72%	70.6%	69.2%	10.4%	3.9%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	80.5%	76.3%	73.9%	73.2%	8.2%	4.1%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	77.5%	73.7%	70.1%	71.2%	9.3%	3.3%
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	85.8%	80.7%	81.1%	77.8%	5.4%	3.6%

The employment rate for Aboriginal persons without a high school certificate was 29.1% compared with 43.0% for Non Aboriginal adults with a similar level of education. Those gaps narrow for Aboriginal adults with higher levels of education. The employment rate for Aboriginal adults with a university degree at the bachelor level was 3.3 percentage points higher than the rate for Non Aboriginal adults with a similar level of education.

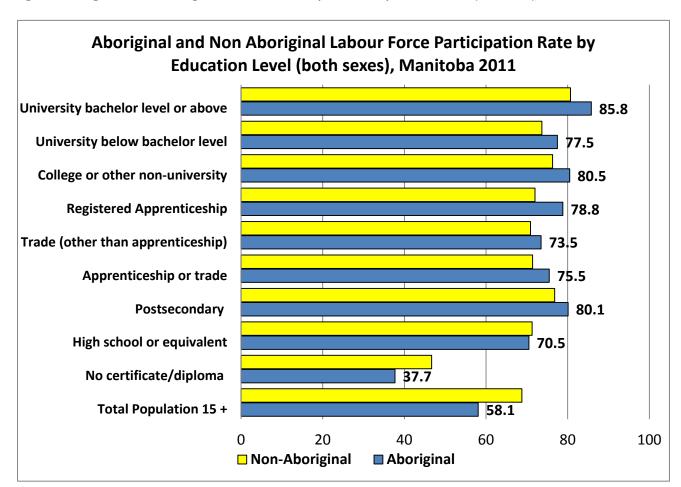


Figure 50 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Labour Force Participation Rate by Education Level (both sexes), Manitoba 2011

The pattern of narrowing disparities in labour force participation rates and employment rates between the Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal population as education level increase does not hold when unemployment rates are examined.

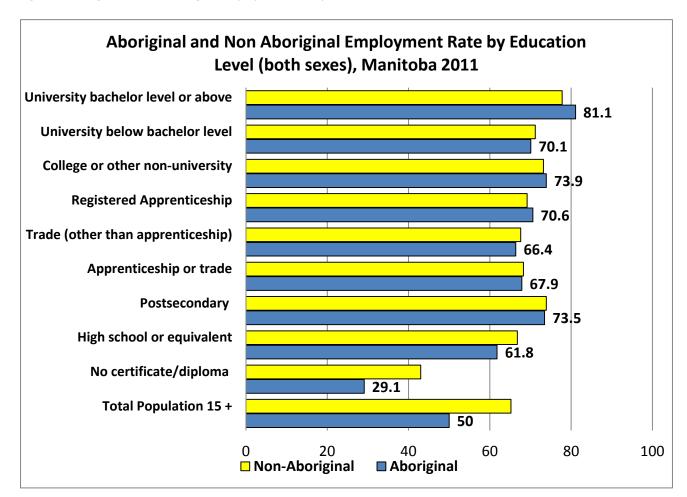
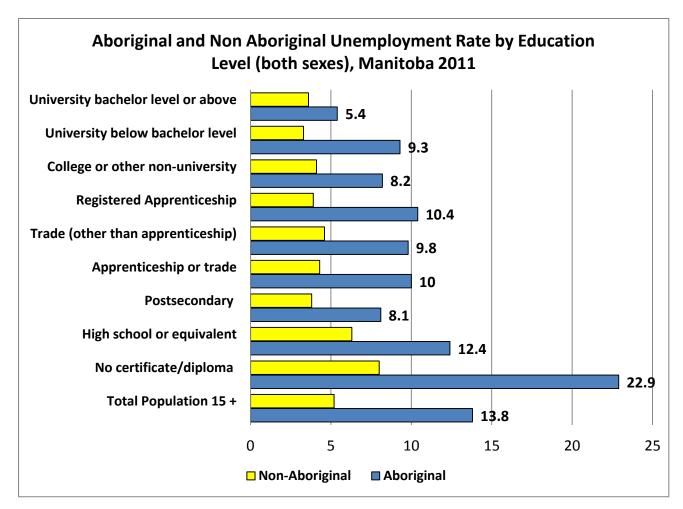


Figure 51 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Employment Rate by Education Level (both sexes), Manitoba 2011

The Aboriginal unemployment rate for an adult with a high school degree and no further education was 12.4%, double the rate for Non Aboriginal adults with a similar level of education. For Aboriginal adults with a university degree at the bachelor level the unemployment rate was 1.8 percentage points higher than the rate for Non Aboriginal adults with a similar level of education.

The data indicates that regardless of educational attainment level, Aboriginal unemployment rates are higher than those for the Non Aboriginal population.





Labour force characteristics by education level for First Nation and Métis adults are shown in the table below. In general, labour force participation and employment rates increase and unemployment declines for both groups as educational attainment levels improve but significant differences are evident between First Nation and Métis labour force outcomes.

Table 57 First Nations & Métis Population 15 Years and over by Labour Force Characteristics (both sexes) & Educational Attainment Level, Manitoba 2011

Educational Attainment Level	Labour Force Participation Rate		<b>Employment Rate</b>		<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	
	First Nations	Métis	First Nations	Métis	First Nations	Métis
Total Population 15 +	46.8%	71.6%	36.9%	65.8%	21.1%	8.1%
No certificate, diploma or degree	31.9%	50.6%	22.3%	43.9%	30%	13.2%
High school diploma or equivalent	59.3%	79.9%	47.2%	73.8%	20.4%	7.6%
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	76.3%	82.6%	67.4%	77.7%	11.7%	5.9%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	70.2%	78.7%	58.9%	73.4%	16%	6.7%
Trades certificate or diploma (other than apprenticeship)	68.2%	76.8%	57.7%	72.1%	15.7%	6%
Registered Apprenticeship certificate	74.2%	81.3%	61.8%	75.3%	16.7%	7.7%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	76.4%	83.2%	67.1%	78.6%	12.1%	5.6%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	78.5%	77.1%	68.1%	72.6%	13.2%	6.3%
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	83%	87.8%	78.2%	83.1%	5.8%	5.4%

Data on labour force activity and education level by gender indicates that, regardless of educational attainment level, Aboriginal males generally have higher rates of unemployment than Aboriginal females. For Aboriginal females attachment to the labour force is much lower for those who have low levels of education such as those who did not have a high school certificate.

Table 58 Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics by Sex and Educational Attainment Level,

Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics by Sex and Educational Attainment Level,  Manitoba 2011							
<b>Educational Attainment Level</b>	Labour Force Participation Rate		<b>Employment Rate</b>		<b>Unemployment Rate</b>		
	Aboriginal Male	Aboriginal Female	Aboriginal Male	Aboriginal Female	Aboriginal Male	Aboriginal Female	
Total Population 15 +	61.9%	54.6%	52.3%	48%	15.6%	12.1%	
No certificate, diploma or degree	44.6%	30.5%	34.3%	23.6%	23.1%	22.6%	
High school diploma or equivalent	76.7%	65.5%	66.6%	57.7%	13.1%	11.8%	
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	82%	78.6%	73.9%	73.3%	9.8%	6.8%	
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	79.6%	68.9%	69.5%	65.2%	12.5%	5.4%	
Trades certificate or diploma (other than apprenticeship)	77.9%	68.4%	68.2%	64.3%	12.5%	6.3%	
Registered Apprenticeship certificate	81.8%	70.2%	71.5%	68.8%	12.5%	2.7%	
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	82.7%	79.3%	75.6%	73%	8.5%	8%	
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	73%	80.2%	66.7%	72.1%	8.7%	9.7%	
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	89.5%	83.9%	83.2%	80%	6.8%	4.7%	

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS, Table 99-012-X2011039

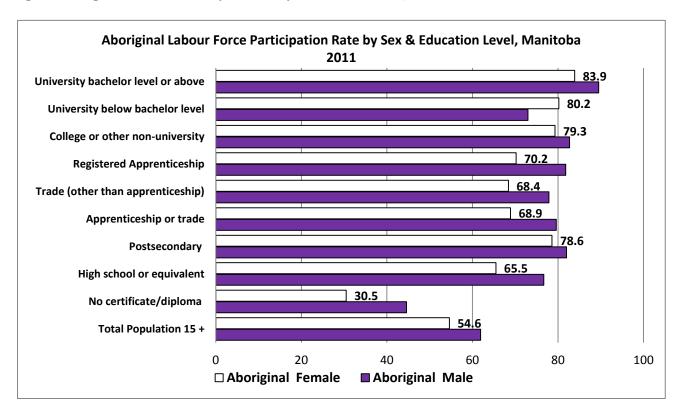
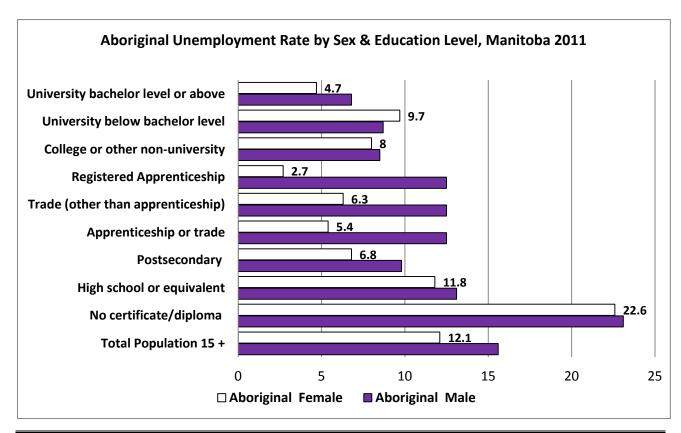


Figure 53 Aboriginal Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex & Education Level, Manitoba 2011





### 9.4 Employment by Industry

Industry refers to the general nature of business carried out in the establishment where a person is employed. Based on the National Household Survey, Aboriginal adults in the labour force are generally employed across all industrial sectors in Manitoba.

Industries with the highest rates of Aboriginal employment include: Health care and social assistance (15.1%), Public administration (13.6%), Retail trade (10.4%), Educational services (9.0%), Construction (8.3%) and Accommodation / food services (7.2%). These six industries accounted for 63.6% (43,050) of Aboriginal employees in Manitoba in 2011.

Among the Non Aboriginal population industries with the largest percentage of employment were: Health care and social assistance (13.1%), Retail trade (11.1%), Manufacturing (9.2%), Educational services (8.3%), Public administration (7.9%) and Construction (6.4%). These six industries accounted for 56.1% (309,375) of the Non Aboriginal labour force in 2011.



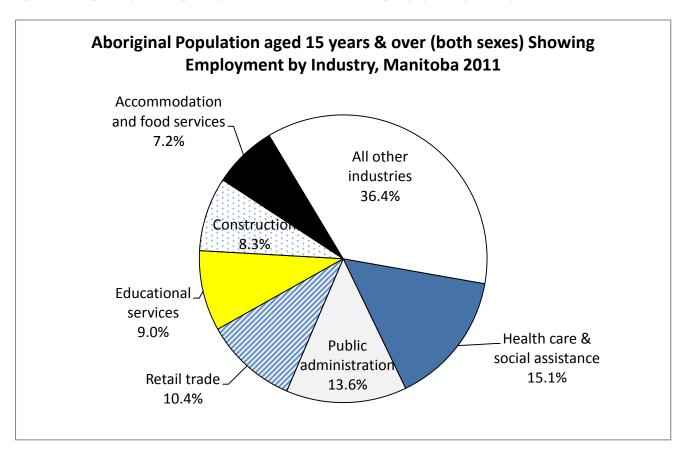


Table 59 Aboriginal and Non - Aboriginal Labour Force Population (both sexes) aged 15 years and over by Industry, Manitoba 2011

Aboriginal and Non - Aboriginal Labour Force Population (both sexes)	aged 15 years a	and over by I	ndustry, Mani	toba 2011 *
Industry *	Abori	ginal	Non Ab	original
Total labour force aged 15 years & over	77,350	100.0%	559,485	100.0%
Industry - not applicable	4,030	5.2%	7,005	1.3%
All industries	73,320	94.8%	552,485	98.7%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,815	2.5%	25,570	4.6%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	965	1.3%	4,360	0.8%
Utilities	1,520	2.1%	6,520	1.2%
Construction	6,110	8.3%	35,275	6.4%
Manufacturing	4,530	6.2%	50,765	9.2%
Wholesale trade	1,700	2.3%	19,855	3.6%
Retail trade	7,660	10.4%	61,060	11.1%
Transportation and warehousing	3,625	4.9%	29,730	5.4%
Information and cultural industries	1,080	1.5%	10,405	1.9%
Finance and insurance	1,845	2.5%	24,200	4.4%
Real estate and rental and leasing	740	1.0%	7,365	1.3%
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,500	2.0%	25,380	4.6%
Management of companies and enterprises	70	0.1%	435	0.1%
Administrative & support, waste management & remediation services	3,020	4.1%	18,265	3.3%
Educational services	6,630	9.0%	45,895	8.3%
Health care and social assistance	11,055	15.1%	72,645	13.1%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,405	1.9%	11,090	2.0%
Accommodation and food services	5,250	7.2%	35,240	6.4%
Other services (except public administration)	2,850	3.9%	24,685	4.5%
Public administration	9,950	13.6%	43,740	7.9%

<sup>\*</sup> Based upon North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2007). Two digit NAICS codes not shown. Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey Aboriginal Community Profile

### 9.5 Employment by Occupation

Occupation refers to the kind of work performed by persons as determined by the main activities in their job.

According to the National Household Survey the occupation category of sales and services (25.2%) had the largest rate of Aboriginal employees in Manitoba. This was followed by trade, transport and equipment operation and related occupations (19.1%). The third largest occupation category in which Aboriginal persons were employed was education, law & social, community & government services (16.7%). These three occupation categories accounted for 61.0% (44,750) of all occupations among Aboriginal persons in Manitoba in 2011.

Among the Non Aboriginal population in Manitoba the occupation of sales and service (22.2%), business, finance and administration (15.8%), trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (14.7%) were the three main employers. These three occupation categories accounted for 52.7% (291,050) of all Non Aboriginal employment in 2011.

Figure 56 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Total Labour Force (Both Sexes Aged 15 years and over) by Occupation, Manitoba 2011

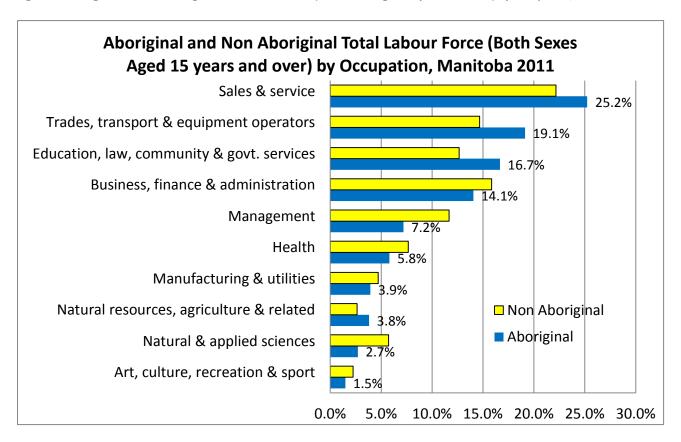


Table 60 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Total Labour Force (Both Sexes Aged 15 years and over) by Occupation, Manitoba 2011

Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Total Labour Force (Both Sexes Aged 15 years and over) by Occupation, Manitoba 2011							
Occupation *	Abori	Aboriginal		original			
Total labour force	77,350	100.0%	559,485	100.0%			
Occupation - not applicable	4,025	5.2%	7,005	1.3%			
All occupations	73,325	94.8%	552,485	98.7%			
Management occupations	5,270	7.2%	64,505	11.7%			
Business, finance and administration occupations	10,305	14.1%	87,535	15.8%			
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,985	2.7%	31,645	5.7%			
Health occupations	4,260	5.8%	42,300	7.7%			
Occupations in education, law & social, community & government services	12,215	16.7%	69,980	12.7%			
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	1,085	1.5%	12,385	2.2%			
Sales and service occupations	18,505	25.2%	122,460	22.2%			
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	14,025	19.1%	81,060	14.7%			
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	2,795	3.8%	14,585	2.6%			
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	2,885	3.9%	26,010	4.7%			

<sup>\*</sup> Based on National Occupational Classification (NOC).

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS Aboriginal Population Profile & 2011 Community Profile

# 9.6 Occupational Skill Levels 9

The National Household Survey provides the opportunity to examine the nature and type of occupations Aboriginal persons are employed in by skill level. The data is classified into four occupational skill levels using the National Occupational Classification (NOC):

- Skill level A includes both managers and professionals and refers to occupations that usually require a formal or university education or extensive occupational experience;
- Skill level B refers to occupations that usually require a college or apprenticeship training;
- Skill level C refers to occupations that usually require a high school or job specific training;
- Skill level D refers to occupations for which on the job training is given.

As part of the classification there is also a "not applicable" category which refers to people who never worked or worked prior to January 2010.

Overall, when compared with the Non Aboriginal population, the data indicates that Aboriginal adults in Manitoba are over represented in skill level "D" occupations and generally under - represented in occupations classified as skill level "A".

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Skill level refers to the kind of work performed by persons during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011.

Table 61 Distribution of Aboriginal and Non - Aboriginal Population 15 Years of age & over (both sexes) by Occupational Skill Level, Manitoba 2011

Distribution of Aboriginal and Non - Aboriginal Population 15 Years of age & over (both sexes) by Occupational Skill Level, Manitoba 2011				
Skill Level *	Aborigi	inal		
Total 15 Years & over	133,165	100.0%		
Skill level A Managers	5,570	4.2%		
Skill level A Professionals	8,375	6.3%		
Skill level B College or apprenticeship training	25,110	18.9%		
Skill level C High school or job-specific training	27,365	20.5%		
Skill level D On-the-job training	15,775	11.8%		
Not applicable	50,970	38.3%		
Skill Level *	Non-Abor	Non-Aboriginal		
Total 15 Years & over	813,775	100.0%		
Skill level A Managers	67,480	8.3%		
Skill level A Professionals	97,625	12.0%		
Skill level B College or apprenticeship training	178,380	21.9%		
Skill level C High school or job-specific training	184,125	22.6%		
Skill level D On-the-job training	71,995	8.8%		
Not applicable	214,165	26.3%		

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS table 99-012-x2011059

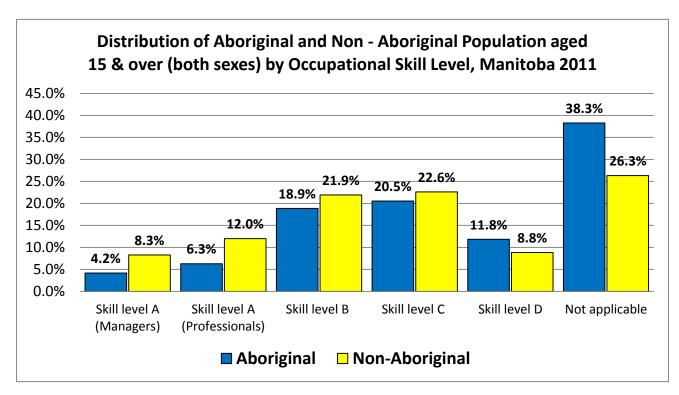


Figure 57 Distribution of Aboriginal and Non - Aboriginal Population aged 15 & over by Occupational Skill Level, Manitoba 2011

Within the Aboriginal population, Aboriginal females are more likely than Aboriginal males to be employed in skill level "A" occupations. Aboriginal males tend to be employed in occupations classified as skill level B and D. However, more than forty percent of Aboriginal females in Manitoba were classified as "not applicable", 6.8 percentage points higher than the rate for Aboriginal males.

Table 62 Percentage Distribution of Aboriginal Population by Sex & Occupational Skill Level, Manitoba 2011

Occupation Skill Level *	al Skill Level, Man		riginal	
Skiil Level	Ma			nale
Total 15 Years & over	63,330	100.0%	69,835	100.0%
Skill level A Managers	3,065	4.8%	2,510	3.6%
Skill level A Professionals	2,690	4.2%	5,685	8.1%
Skill level B	14,290	22.6%	10,820	15.5%
Skill level C	12,850	20.3%	14,515	20.8%
Skill level D	8,460	13.4%	7,315	10.5%
Not applicable	21,975	34.7%	28,995	41.5%

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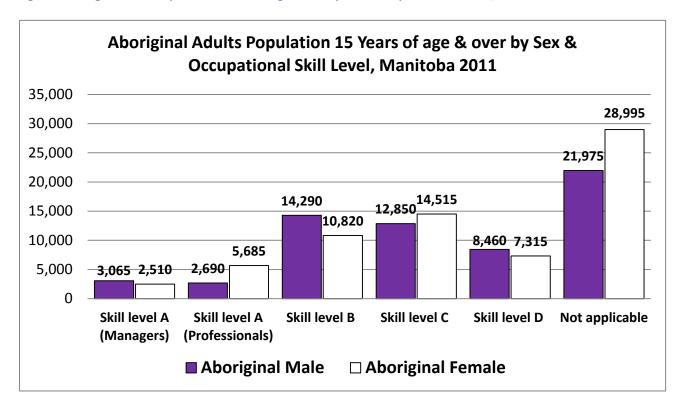


Figure 58 Aboriginal Adults Population 15 Years of age & over by Sex & Occupational Skill Level, Manitoba 2011

#### 10.0 Income

According to the National Household Survey, the median individual income from all sources for the Aboriginal population in Manitoba in 2010 was \$17,690. In 2005 the median income from all sources for the Aboriginal population in Manitoba was \$15,246 (not adjusted for inflation).

The median individual income from all sources for the Non Aboriginal population in Manitoba in 2010 was \$30,709.

The median is often used as a measure of central tendency rather than the average in the
analysis of income data. The median is less affected by extreme values and therefore
presents a more reasonable estimate of income than an average.

The median income of Manitoba's Aboriginal population ranks last when compared with other provinces and territories across Canada.

Table 63 Aboriginal Median Total Income (all sources) Ranked by Provinces and Territories, 2010

Aboriginal Median Total Income (all sources) Ranked by Provinces and Territories, 2010			
Area	Median Aboriginal Income		
Yukon	\$25,113		
Northwest Territories	\$23,992		
Alberta	\$23,013		
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$22,669		
Ontario	\$22,546		
Quebec	\$22,239		
Prince Edward Island	\$21,158		
Canada	\$20,701		
Nunavut	\$20,066		
Nova Scotia	\$19,708		
British Columbia	\$19,264		
New Brunswick	\$18,156		
Saskatchewan	\$18,092		
Manitoba	\$17,690		
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS table 99-014-X	K2011032		

Although there are several sources of income, income can be grouped into two main types: market income and government transfers. <sup>10</sup>

According to the National Household Survey, almost eighty percent (79.2%) of the Aboriginal population in Manitoba saw their total income derived from market income sources in 2010. The main component of market income is employment income.

Income from government transfers represented the remaining portion of total income (20.8%). This proportion was down slightly from 2005 when government transfers reflected 21.5% of Aboriginal income share.

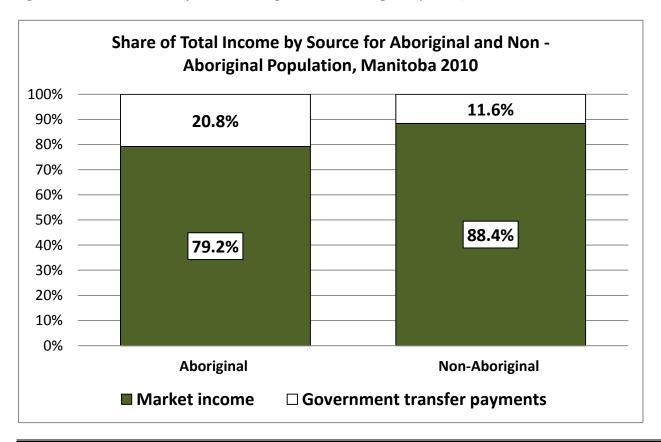
Child benefits and other income from government sources such as social assistance form the largest share of government transfers for the Aboriginal population. A detailed breakdown of the various forms of market and government transfer income sources are shown in the table below.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Market income includes income from all non-government sources such as employment, investments, private pensions and spousal or child support payments. Government transfers include Canada / Quebec Pension Plan benefits, Old Age Security (OAS) pension and the Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS), employment insurance benefits, child benefits and other income from government sources.

Table 64 Share of Total Income and Median Income by Source for Aboriginal and Non - Aboriginal Population, Manitoba 2010

Source of Income	Abor	riginal	Non-Aboriginal	
	Median Income	Share of Income	Median Income	Share of Income
Total income	\$17,690	100%	\$30,709	100%
Market income	\$23,292	79.2%	\$29,643	88.4%
Employment income	\$24,456	74.5%	\$31,314	75.4%
Investment income	\$187	0.7%	\$505	4%
Pensions, superannuation & annuities	\$11,609	2.8%	\$13,035	7.4%
Other money income	\$681	1.2%	\$507	1.5%
Government transfer payments	\$3,419	20.8%	\$4,013	11.6%
Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits	\$5,379	2.5%	\$6,544	4%
Old Age Security pension & GIS	\$8,764	3%	\$6,232	3.5%
Employment Insurance benefits	\$4,927	2.6%	\$4,128	1.3%
Child benefits	\$4,628	6.7%	\$2,621	1.3%
Other income from government sources	\$764	6%	\$648	1.5%

Figure 59 Share of Total Income by Source for Aboriginal and Non - Aboriginal Population, Manitoba 2010



Within Manitoba's Aboriginal population there are substantial differences in the share and sources of income among Aboriginal groups. Market income accounts for less than seventy percent (68.6%) of total income for the First Nation population whereas the Métis and Inuit population received 86.1% and 89.5% of their total income from market sources respectively.

Table 65 Total Median Income by Source & Percentage Share of Income by Aboriginal Group, Manitoba 2010

Total 1	Median Income	by Source & Percer	ntage Share of Inc	come by Abor	riginal Group	o, Manitoba 201	10
Income Source	Aboriginal Total	First Nations (North American Indian)	Registered or Treaty Indian	Métis	Inuk (Inuit)	Multiple Aboriginal identities	Aboriginal not included elsewhere
			Median I	ncome by Sou	rce		
Total income	\$17,690	\$12,459	\$12,441	\$27,089	\$23,757	\$22,177	\$27,274
Market income	\$23,292	\$18,185	\$18,044	\$27,596	\$25,028	\$17,957	\$28,298
Govt. transfer	\$3,419	\$3,465	\$3,440	\$3,276	\$2,945	\$4,919	\$6,160
<b>Income Source</b>		- 1	Percentag	e Share of Inc	ome		
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Market income	79.2%	68.6%	68.4%	86.1%	89.5%	75.2%	82.2%
Govt. transfer	20.8%	31.4%	31.6%	13.9%	10.7%	25.0%	17.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS table 99-014-X2011032

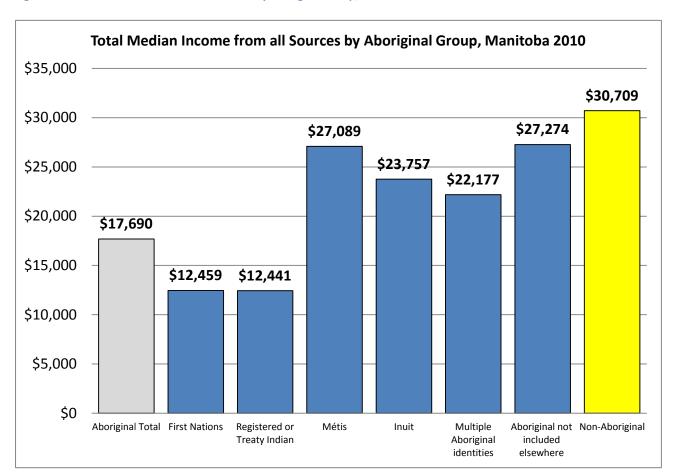


Figure 60 Total Median Income from all Sources by Aboriginal Group, Manitoba 2010

### 10.1 Employment Income

According to the National Household Survey, the overall employment income for Aboriginal adults in Manitoba in 2010 was \$24,456. Manitoba's median Aboriginal employment income ranked third highest among provinces and territories across Canada.

Table 66 Aboriginal Median Employment Income Ranked by Province and Territory, 2010

Aboriginal Median Employment Income Ranked by Province and Territory, 2010			
Area	Aboriginal Employment Income		
Alberta	\$29,925		
Northwest Territories	\$27,168		
Canada	\$24,481		
Manitoba	\$24,456		
Saskatchewan	\$24,231		
Ontario	\$23,694		
Quebec	\$23,694		
Yukon	\$23,613		
British Columbia	\$22,462		
Nova Scotia	\$21,351		
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$20,379		
Nunavut	\$18,544		
New Brunswick	\$17,926		
Prince Edward Island	\$14,081		

Employment income data can be further refined to show distinctions between those who worked full time for a full year compared with others who did not work full time.

For Aboriginal adults with employment income in Manitoba who worked full time for the full year the median employment income was \$38,208 in 2010. This compares with \$44,345 for the Non Aboriginal population.

Table 67 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population 15 years & over (both sexes) Showing Employment Income, Manitoba 2010

Incom	e, Manitoba 2010	
<b>Employment Activity</b>	Aboriginal	Non Aboriginal
Total Employment Income	\$24,456	\$31,314
Employed Full year / Full Time	\$38,208	\$44,345
Other / Part Time	\$11,612	\$14,479

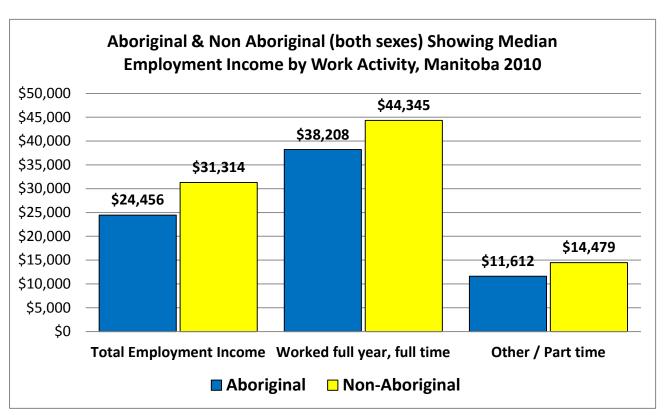


Figure 61 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal (both sexes) Showing Median Employment Income by Work Activity, Manitoba 2010

The median employment income for Aboriginal males in Manitoba who worked full time, full year in 2010 was \$41,607. In 2005, the figure was \$34,949 (not adjusted for inflation).

The median employment income for Aboriginal females in Manitoba who worked full time full year in 2010 was \$34,763. In 2005 the median employment income for Aboriginal females was \$28,502 (not adjusted for inflation).

Table 68 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population 15 years & over by Sex Showing Employment Income, Manitoba 2010

<b>Employment Activity</b>	Female			
	Aboriginal	Non Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non Aboriginal
Total Employment Income	\$26,413	\$36,587	\$22,940	\$26,397
Employed Full year / Full Time	\$41,607	\$48,455	\$34,763	\$40,041
Other / Part Time	\$11,960	\$15,544	\$11,237	\$13,674

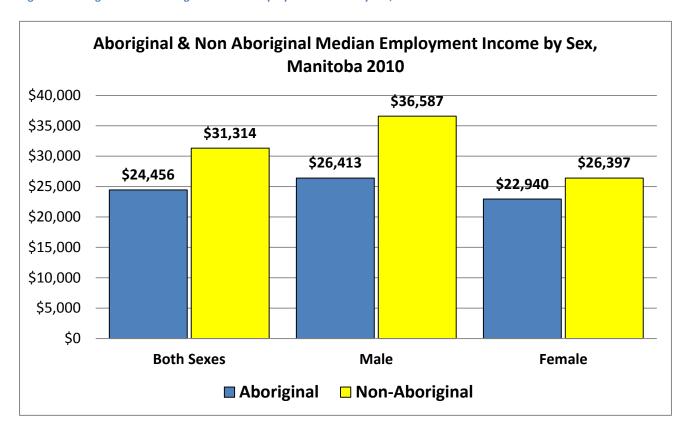


Figure 62 Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Median Employment Income by Sex, Manitoba 2010

Unlike the data for total income from all sources, there is less variation in levels of employment income between Aboriginal groups in Manitoba. Métis and Aboriginal adults not included elsewhere had the highest employment incomes, First Nations adults had the lowest.

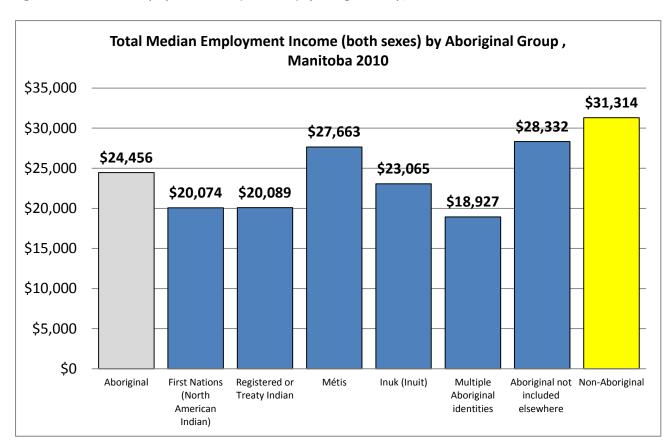
With the exception of the First Nations and multiple Aboriginal identity populations, Aboriginal male employment income exceeds those of Aboriginal females. Within the First Nations population, the gap in employment income between males and females is small.

Table 69 Total Median Employment Income for Aboriginal Groups by Sex, Manitoba 2010

Total Median Employment Income for Aboriginal Groups by Sex, Manitoba 2010					
Aboriginal Group	<b>Both Sexes</b>	Male	Female		
Aboriginal	\$24,456	\$26,413	\$22,940		
First Nations (North American Indian)	\$20,074	\$19,750	\$20,553		
Registered or Treaty Indian	\$20,089	\$19,390	\$20,695		
Métis	\$27,663	\$32,099	\$24,821		
Inuk (Inuit)	\$23,065	\$25,055	\$22,006		
Multiple Aboriginal identities	\$18,927	\$18,861	\$20,736		
Aboriginal not included elsewhere	\$28,332	\$28,399	\$24,961		
Non Aboriginal	\$31,314	\$36,587	\$26,397		
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Househ	old Survey Table 00 01/	L V2011041			

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey. Table 99-014-X2011041

Figure 63 Total Median Employment Income (both sexes) by Aboriginal Group, Manitoba 2010



#### 10.2 Household Income

Household income is the sum of the total incomes of all members of a household. According to the National Household Survey, the median Aboriginal household income in Manitoba was \$46,190 in 2010.

In 2005, the median Aboriginal household income (not adjusted for inflation) in Manitoba was \$37,521.

Table 70 Aboriginal and Total Population Median Household Income, Manitoba 2005 and 2010

Aboriginal and Total Population	ation Median Household Income, Manitoba 2005 and 2010				
Year	Aboriginal Households	Total Households			
2011 NHS	\$46,190	\$57,299			
2006 Census	\$37,521 *	\$47,875 *			

<sup>\*</sup> Not adjusted for inflation

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census Community profile 92 - 594 - XWE and 92 - 591 - XWE and 2011 National Household Survey Table 99 - 011 - X2011007 & Table 99 - 004 - XWE. Note: comparisons with 2011 NHS and previous Census data should be treated with caution.

Manitoba had the third lowest median and median after tax Aboriginal household income of all provinces and territories in Canada in 2010.

Table 71 Median Aboriginal Household Income by Province and Territory Ranked by Income, 2010

Area	Median Aboriginal	Median Aboriginal after-
	household income	tax household income
Northwest Territories	\$72,786	\$65,305
Nunavut	\$67,392	\$63,275
Alberta	\$66,755	\$59,766
Yukon	\$58,551	\$54,180
Newfoundland & Labrador	\$55,334	\$49,931
Ontario	\$54,188	\$49,923
Canada	\$52,581	\$48,335
Quebec	\$50,059	\$45,841
British Columbia	\$49,426	\$46,243
Nova Scotia	\$47,438	\$43,709
Saskatchewan	\$47,132	\$44,748
Manitoba	\$46,190	\$42,879
Prince Edward Island	\$44,003	\$38,514
New Brunswick	\$41,161	\$38,904

According to the National Household Survey, more than 17,000 Aboriginal households (22.7%) in Manitoba had before tax incomes of under \$20,000 in 2010. The rate of Non Aboriginal households in the under \$20,000 category was 12.6%.

Aside from the under \$20,000 income category, disparities in the distribution of Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal households by income range emerge and increase after the \$60,000 and over income threshold.

Among the high income range, almost 12,500 Aboriginal households (16.5%) in Manitoba had before tax incomes of over \$100,000.

Table 72 Distribution of Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Households by Income Range (Before Tax Income), Manitoba 2010

Distribution of Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Households by Income Range (Before Tax Income), Manitoba 2010					
Income Range	Aboriginal	Households	Non Aborigina	l Households	
Total Households	75,630	100.0%	390,175	100.0%	
Under \$9,999	7,825	10.3%	17,135	4.4%	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	9,330	12.3%	32,045	8.2%	
\$20,000 to \$29,999	8,245	10.9%	35,865	9.2%	
\$30,000 to \$39,999	7,640	10.1%	40,055	10.3%	
\$40,000 to \$49,999	7,385	9.8%	37,985	9.7%	
\$50,000 to \$59,999	6,025	8.0%	33,830	8.7%	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	9,735	12.9%	58,615	15.0%	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	7,000	9.3%	44,095	11.3%	
\$100,000 to \$124,999	5,475	7.2%	36,830	9.4%	
\$125,000 & over	6,970	9.2%	53,710	13.8%	
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Nationa	l Household Survey T	able 99-0110X201	1007 and Table 99 - 01	4 - x2011016	

The median after tax Aboriginal household income in Manitoba was \$42,879 in 2010. After tax income is commonly considered a good measure of disposable income. Overall, the effect of taxation on the re – distribution of income by income groups is similar for both Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal households. Up to the \$80,000 and over income range there is little change in the distribution of households when comparing before and after tax income.

Table 73 Distribution of Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Household (Before & After Tax) Income, Manitoba 2010

Income Range	Before Tax		After Tax		Change after Tax	
	Aboriginal	Non Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non Aboriginal
Under \$9,999	10.3%	4.4%	10.4%	4.5%	0.0%	0.1%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	12.3%	8.2%	12.7%	8.8%	0.4%	0.6%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	10.9%	9.2%	12.1%	11.0%	1.2%	1.8%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	10.1%	10.3%	11.6%	12.3%	1.5%	2.0%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	9.8%	9.7%	11.2%	11.4%	1.4%	1.7%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	8.0%	8.7%	8.8%	10.2%	0.8%	1.5%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	12.9%	15.0%	14.3%	16.7%	1.4%	1.6%
\$80,000 to \$99,999	9.3%	11.3%	8.8%	10.7%	-0.5%	-0.6%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	7.2%	9.4%	5.9%	7.5%	-1.3%	-1.9%
\$125,000 & over	9.2%	13.8%	4.3%	6.9%	-5.0%	-6.8%

### 10.3 Income and Education

Findings from the National Household Survey indicate that as education levels increase, gaps in Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal incomes narrow. However, educational attainment is only one factor of many which potentially affects income levels and earnings. Therefore, readers should be cautious in attributing a "cause and effect relationship" when examining educational attainment and income.

Among all Aboriginal adults in Manitoba the median income was \$17,690 in 2010. This reflected a gap of more than \$13,000 between Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal median incomes.

For Aboriginal adults with a high school certificate their median income was \$18,946. This income reflected a gap of approximately \$6,500 from Non Aboriginal Adults with a similar level of education.

Conversely, for Aboriginal adults in Manitoba with a university degree at the bachelor level or higher, their median income in 2010 was \$47,754. The gap in income with the Non Aboriginal population was approximately \$1,000.

Table 74 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population 15 years & over (both sexes) Showing Total Median Income by Education Level, Manitoba 2010

<b>Education Level</b>	Median	Income	
	Aboriginal	Non-	"gap"
		Aboriginal	
Total 15 Years & over	\$17,690	\$30,709	\$13,079
No certificate, diploma or degree	\$11,060	\$19,676	\$8,616
High school diploma or equivalent	\$18,946	\$25,457	\$6,511
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	\$34,020	\$39,617	\$5,597
Postsecondary below bachelor level	\$30,885	\$35,589	\$4,704
University at bachelor level or above	\$47,754	\$48,813	\$1,059

Figure 64 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population 15 years & over (both sexes) Showing Total Median Income by Education Level, Manitoba 2010

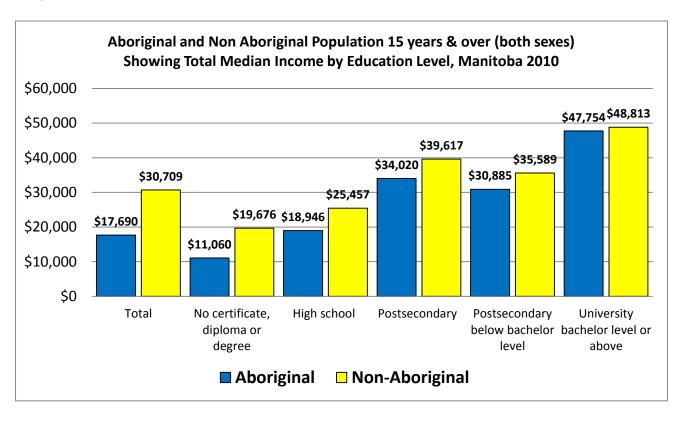
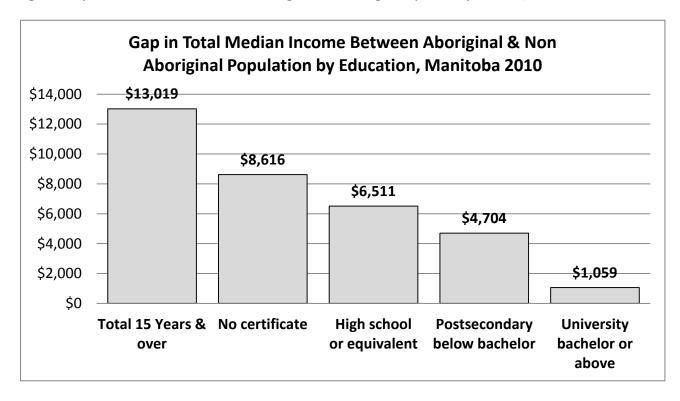


Figure 65 Gap in Total Median Income Between Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Population by Education, Manitoba 2010



Aside from education, work activity (whether people worked full or part time) impacts income levels. For example, Aboriginal adults in Manitoba with no high school certificate had a total median income of \$11,060 in 2010. However, the median income for Aboriginal adults with the same level of education climbs to \$29,208 for those who worked full time for the full year in 2010.

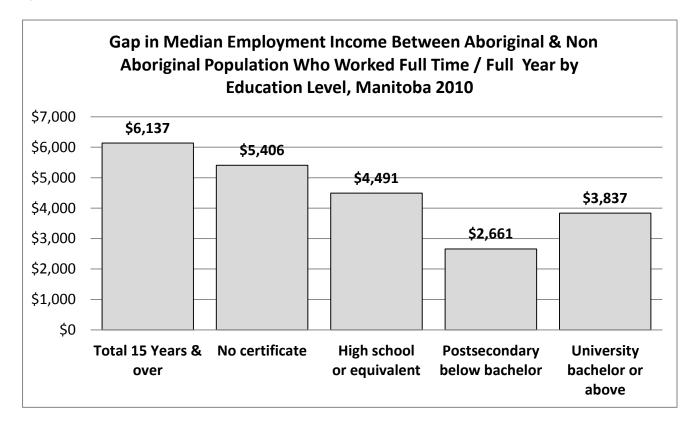
National Household Survey data show that there is more variability in median income between Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal adults when employment by full or part time is considered. For example, while the income gap narrows for most education levels, the gap actually widens for those with a university degree when full time work is considered.

Table 75 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population 15 years & over (both sexes) Showing Median Employment Income by Work Activity and Education Level, Manitoba 2010

Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population 15 years & over (both sexes) Showing Median Employment Income by Work Activity and Education Level, Manitoba 2010					ork Activity	
<b>Education Level</b>	Worked f	Worked full year, full time		Did not work Full Time, Full Year		Income "gap"
	Aboriginal	Non- Aboriginal		Aboriginal	Non- Aboriginal	_
Total Population 15 & over	\$38,208	\$44,345	\$6,137	\$11,612	\$14,479	\$2,867
No certificate, diploma or degree	\$29,632	\$35,038	\$5,406	\$7,079	\$7,715	\$636
High school diploma or equivalent	\$32,917	\$37,408	\$4,491	\$11,289	\$12,030	\$741
Postsecondary	\$46,772	\$51,656	\$4,884	\$19,230	\$19,975	\$745
Postsecondary below bachelor level	\$42,378	\$45,039	\$2,661	\$18,538	\$19,003	\$465
University at bachelor level or above	\$59,932	\$63,769	\$3,837	\$23,080	\$21,316	-\$1,764

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey Table 99 - 014 - x2011041

Figure 66 Gap in Median Employment Income Between Aboriginal & Non Aboriginal Population Who Worked Full Time / Full Year by Education Level, Manitoba 2010



Population counts are too small to analyze the Inuit and other Aboriginal groups but data is available for First Nations and Métis. The First Nations population in Manitoba have substantial differences in median income by education level when compared with the Non Aboriginal population.

Table 76 First Nation and Non Aboriginal Population 15 years & over (both sexes) Showing Total Median Income by Education Level, Manitoba 2010

Median Income by Educ Education Level	Media	Income	
	First Nation	Non-Aboriginal	"gap"
Total 15 Years & over	\$12,459	\$30,709	\$18,250
No certificate, diploma or degree	\$8,550	\$19,676	\$11,126
High school diploma or equivalent	\$13,829	\$25,457	\$11,628
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	\$26,420	\$39,617	\$13,197
Postsecondary below bachelor level	\$22,832	\$35,589	\$12,757
University at bachelor level or above	\$44,747	\$48,813	\$4,066

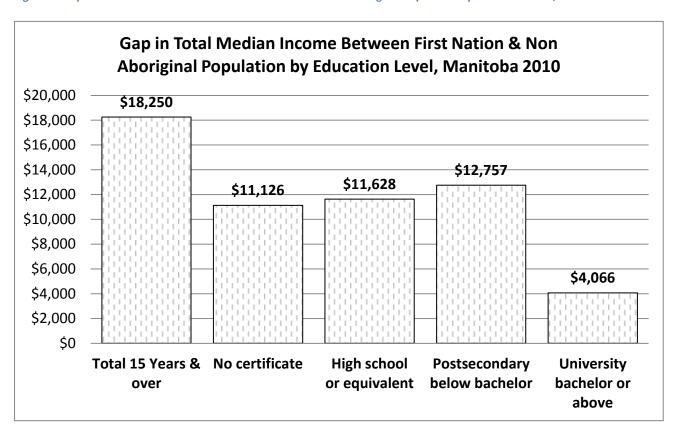


Figure 67 Gap in Total Median Income Between First Nation & Non Aboriginal Population by Education Level, Manitoba 2010

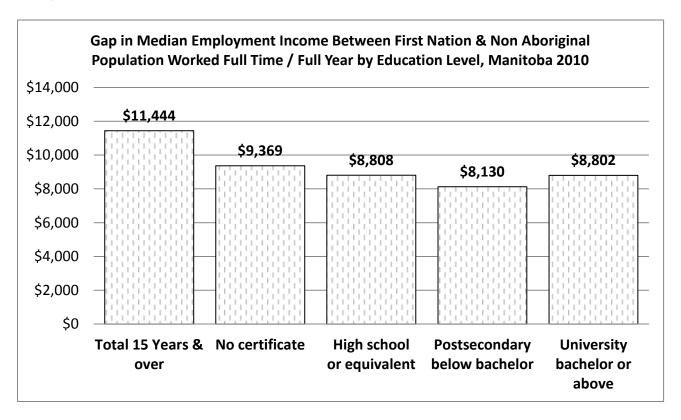
Examining median incomes of First Nation adults who worked full time / full year with the Non Aboriginal population reveal that gaps in income narrow except for those with the highest level of education.

Table 77 First Nations Population 15 years and over (both sexes) Showing 2010 Total Median & Median Employment Income by Work Activity and Education Level, Manitoba 2010

#### First Nations Population 15 years and over (both sexes) Showing 2010 Total Median & Median Employment Income by Work Activity and Education Level, Manitoba 2010 **Education Level** Worked full year, Did not work Full Time, **Income** Income "gap" "gap" full time **Full Year First First** Non-Non-**Nations Nations Aboriginal Aboriginal** Total Population 15 & over \$32,901 \$44,345 \$11,444 \$9,604 \$14,479 \$4,875 \$35,038 No certificate, diploma or degree \$25,669 \$9,369 \$6,712 \$7,715 \$1,003 High school diploma or equivalent \$37,408 \$12,030 \$1,995 \$28,600 \$8,808 \$10.035 Postsecondary \$42,310 \$51,656 \$18,220 \$19,975 \$1,755 \$9,346 Postsecondary below bachelor level \$36,909 \$45,039 \$8,130 \$16,424 \$19,003 \$2,579 University at bachelor level or above \$54,967 \$63,769 \$8,802 \$23,941 \$21,316 -\$2,625

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey Table 99 - 014 - x2011041

Figure 68 Gap in Median Employment Income Between First Nation & Non Aboriginal Population who worked Full Time / Full Year by Education Level, Manitoba 2010



Income gaps among the Métis and Non-Aboriginal population in Manitoba are much narrower. As education levels increase for the Métis population gaps in income with the Non Aboriginal population narrow substantially. At the highest education levels gap in Métis and Non Aboriginal income virtually disappear.

Table 78 Métis and Non Aboriginal Population 15 years & over (both sexes) Showing Total Median Income by Education Level, Manitoba 2010

<b>Education Level</b> Income by Education	Median	Income	
	Métis	Non- Aboriginal	"gap"
Total 15 Years & over	\$27,089	\$30,709	\$3,620
No certificate, diploma or degree	\$16,836	\$19,676	\$2,840
High school diploma or equivalent	\$23,582	\$25,457	\$1,875
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	\$38,263	\$39,617	\$1,354
Postsecondary below bachelor level	\$36,213	\$35,589	-\$624
University at bachelor level or above	\$48,790	\$48,813	\$23

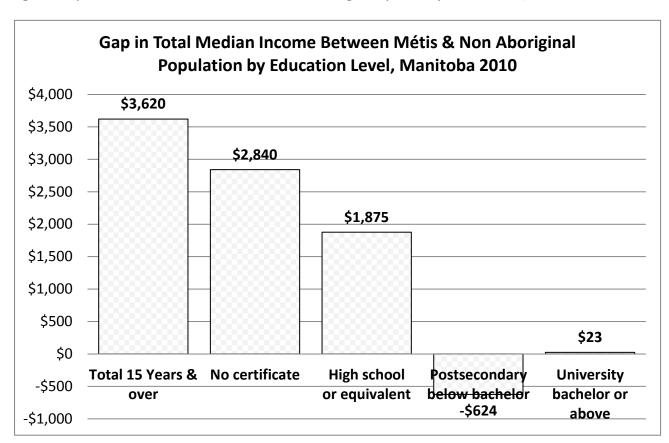


Figure 69 Gap in Total Median Income Between Métis & Non Aboriginal Population by Education Level, Manitoba 2010

Median incomes of Métis adults who worked full time / full year are comparable to income levels among the Non Aboriginal population. At the highest education levels Métis adults who worked full time / full year have income levels which exceed those for the Non Aboriginal population.

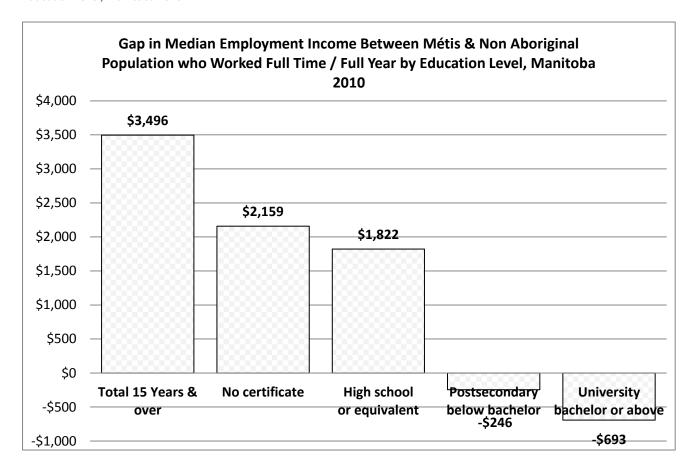
Table 79 Métis Population 15 years and over (both sexes) Showing 2010 Total Median Income and Median Employment Income by Work Activity and Education Level, Manitoba 2010

# Métis Population 15 years and over (both sexes) Showing 2010 Total Median Income and Median Employment Income by Work Activity and Education Level, Manitoba 2010

<b>Education Level</b>		Worked full year, full time			rk Full Time, Year	Income "gap"
	Métis	Non- Aboriginal		Métis	Non- Aboriginal	
Total Population 15 & over	\$40,849	\$44,345	\$3,496	\$13,188	\$14,479	\$1,291
No certificate, diploma or degree	\$32,879	\$35,038	\$2,159	\$7,712	\$7,715	\$3
High school diploma or equivalent	\$35,586	\$37,408	\$1,822	\$12,030	\$12,030	\$0
Postsecondary	\$48,730	\$51,656	\$2,926	\$19,746	\$19,975	\$229
Postsecondary below bachelor level	\$45,285	\$45,039	-\$246	\$19,394	\$19,003	-\$391
University at bachelor level or above	\$64,462	\$63,769	-\$693	\$20,902	\$21,316	\$414

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey Table 99 - 014 - x2011041

Figure 70 Gap in Median Employment Income Between Métis & Non Aboriginal Population who worked Full Time / Full Year by Education Level, Manitoba 2010



In general, income for the First Nation and Métis population in Manitoba exhibit a pattern of improvement as education increases and full time employment is achieved. The results are less consistent for the First Nation population as gaps in median income compared with Non Aboriginal adults both narrow and widen when education level and full time employment are considered.

# 11.0 Low Income (Poverty)

The National Household Survey provides low income (poverty) data based on the Low Income Measure after tax (LIM – AT). The LIM – AT concept identifies an individual or household as low income if their income is less than half of the median income of all individuals or households. <sup>11</sup>

Manitoba's Aboriginal population had an overall low income rate of 31.2% in 2011. This was more than double the Non Aboriginal population rate of 14.3%.

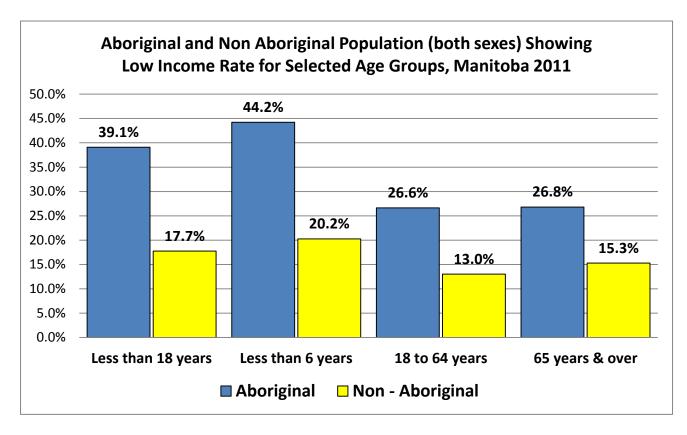
Young Aboriginal children under 6 year of age experienced a low income (poverty) rate at 44.2%. This was twice the Non-Aboriginal rate for children under six years of age. The low income rate for Aboriginal adults 18 to 64 years of age and Aboriginal seniors were both double the Non Aboriginal rate for their respective age groups.

Table 80 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population (both sexes) in Private Households by Low Income Status, Manitoba 2011

Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal P	-		by Low Income		
Low Income Status	Status, Manitoba 2011 Aboriginal				
	<b>Total Population</b>	Population In low	Low Income		
		income	Rate %		
Total Population	133,650	41,715	31.2%		
Less than 18 years of age	48,990	19,160	39.1%		
Less than 6 years of age	16,410	7,260	44.2%		
18 to 64 years of age	77,400	20,615	26.6%		
65 years & over	7,255	1,945	26.8%		
Low Income Status		Non - Aboriginal			
	<b>Total Population</b>	Population   Population In low   Low In			
		income	Rate %		
Total Population	977,730	140,230	14.3%		
Less than 18 years of age	203,435	36,090	17.7%		
Less than 6 years of age	64,400	13,030	20.2%		
18 to 64 years of age	626,565	81,580	13.0%		
65 years & over	147,740	22,560	15.3%		
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS, Abo	riginal Population Profile.				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> The LIM – AT threshold is the same for a person or household regardless of where they live and is derived from the individuals or households that actually responded to the NHS. Given the new methodology of the National Household Survey, estimates of low income for 2011 are not comparable to the census based estimates produced in the past. Statistics Canada, 2013, <u>Income Reference Guide</u>, NHS 2011. Catalogue no. 99-014-x2011006.

Figure 71 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population (both sexes) Showing Low Income Rate for Selected Age Groups, Manitoba 2011



Aboriginal females in Manitoba are more likely to experience low income than Non Aboriginal females. A gap of 17.7 percentage points exists between the Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal female low income rates in Manitoba in 2011.

Table 81 Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population in Private Households by Sex & Low Income Status, Manitoba 2011

Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population in Private Households by Sex & Low Income Status, Manitoba 2011						
<b>Low Income Status</b>	M	ale	Female			
	Aboriginal	Non -	Aboriginal	Non -		
		Aboriginal		Aboriginal		
Population	64,030	483,945	69,620	493,785		
Population In low income	18,700	64,095	23,015	76,135		
Low Income Rate %	29.2%	13.2%	33.1%	15.4%		
Source: 2011 NHS, Aboriginal Populatio						

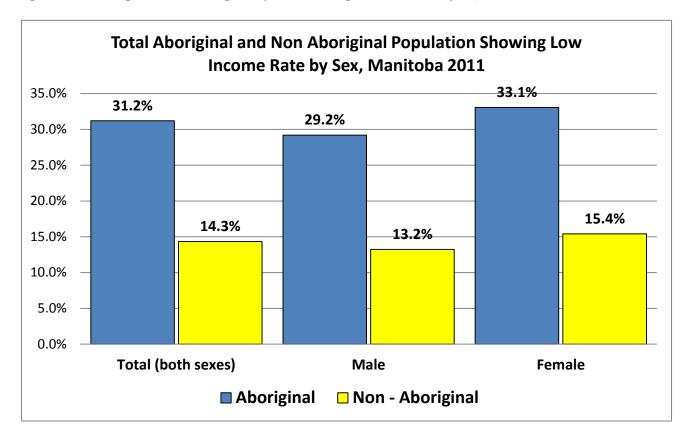


Figure 72 Total Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Population Showing Low Income Rate by Sex, Manitoba 2011

Within Manitoba's Aboriginal population low income rates vary substantially between Aboriginal groups. Low income rates among the First Nations population exceed those for the Aboriginal population in general. The Métis population had rates of low income ten percentage points lower than the overall Aboriginal rate, but Métis rates are higher than the Non Aboriginal population. Rates are high among those Aboriginal persons reporting multiple Aboriginal identities but the actual population counts are small.

Among Aboriginal groups in Manitoba, low income rates are generally higher among Aboriginal females.

Table 82 Aboriginal Population Group (both sexes) by Low Income Status, Manitoba 2011

Aboriginal Population Group (bot	Aboriginal Population Group (both sexes) by Low Income Status, Manitoba 2011					
Aboriginal Group	Population	Population in Low Income	Low Income Rate %			
Aboriginal Total	133,645	41,715	31.2%			
First Nation (North American Indian)	52,545	24,265	46.2%			
Registered or Treaty Indian	49,395	22,930	46.4%			
Not Registered or Treaty Indian (Non status)	3,150	1,335	42.4%			
Métis	78,375	16,635	21.2%			
Inuit	575	125	21.7%			
Multiple Aboriginal identities	1,185	460	38.8%			
Aboriginal not included elsewhere	970	235	24.2%			
Non Aboriginal	977,730	140,230	14.3%			
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 NHS Table 99 - 01	4 - x2011043					

Figure 73 Low Income Rate by Aboriginal Population Group (both sexes), Manitoba 2011

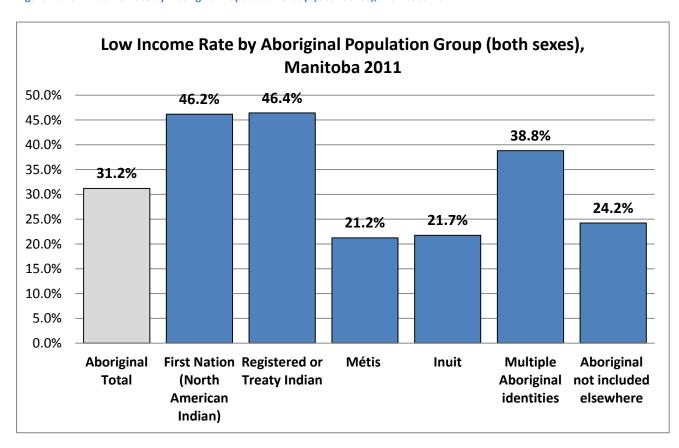


Table 83 Percentage of Aboriginal Population In Low Income by Sex & Aboriginal Group,

Aboriginal Group	Low Income Rate %				
	Total (both sexes)	Male Fen			
Aboriginal identity	31.2%	29.2%	33.1%		
First Nations	46.2%	44.7%	47.4%		
Registered or Treaty Indian	46.4%	44.9%	47.7%		
Métis	21.2%	19.7%	22.7%		
Inuit	21.7%	22.2%	21.3%		
Multiple Aboriginal identities	38.8%	43%	34.5%		
Aboriginal not included elsewhere	24.2%	18.8%	29.6%		
Non Aboriginal	14.3%	13.2%	15.4%		

# 12.0 Conclusion

This report has sought to provide a broad overview of demographic and socio – economic characteristics of Manitoba's Aboriginal population.

Additional details may be obtained by consulting the individual data tables available from Statistics Canada as well as additional sources cited in the reference section.

## 13.0 References

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