Key Findings from the 2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey and the Aboriginal Peoples Survey—Nunavut Inuit Supplement

Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division
Aboriginal Liaison Advisor Program

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Outline

- About the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) and the Aboriginal Peoples Survey – Nunavut Inuit Supplement (APS-NIS)
- Labour market experiences of First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit (APS)
- Nunavut Inuit and government employment (APS-NIS)
Data from the 2017 APS are now available, marking the fifth cycle of this comprehensive national survey of Métis, Inuit, and First Nations people living off reserve aged 15 or older.

The APS provides data on a wide-range of topics including labour, education, language, housing and health to inform policy and programming activities aimed at improving the well-being of First Nations people living off reserve, Métis, and Inuit.
Aboriginal Peoples Survey—Nunavut Inuit Supplement

The Aboriginal Peoples Survey—Nunavut Inuit Supplement is a component of the APS. The supplement was targeted towards Inuit enrolled under the Nunavut Agreement and comprised a large supplementary sample of Inuit in Nunavut.

An additional set of questions was included to learn more about the availability, interest and level of preparedness of Inuit enrolled under the Nunavut Agreement for government employment.
APS Target Population

- Aboriginal identity population of Canada
- 15 years of age or older as of January 15, 2017
- living in private dwellings
- excluding people living on Indian reserves and settlements and in certain First Nations communities in Yukon and the Northwest Territories

The response rate was 76%, yielding a sample of approximately 24,000 First Nations, Métis and Inuit respondents
APS—NIS Target Population

APS Nunavut Inuit Supplement
- Inuit enrolled under the Nunavut Agreement
- Aged 15 or older
- Living in private dwellings both inside and outside of Nunavut
- Large supplementary sample in Nunavut allows analysis at the community level

The response rate for the APS—NIS was 84.5%.
### The Aboriginal Peoples Survey and the Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census of Population</th>
<th>Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| From the Census, we get a picture of the characteristics of the **employed** and **unemployed** – age, sex, industry, occupation and more. | From the APS, we can also learn:  
  - Levels of job satisfaction  
  - Access to training and skills development  
  - Reasons for working part-time  
  - Over-qualification/Under-qualification  
  - Reasons for being self-employed  
  - Assistance/support for business owners  
  - How unemployed people are looking for work  
  - Willingness to move for work  
  - Barriers to finding work and what would help most |
2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey topics

- Health & well-being
  - Physical health
    - BMI
    - Chronic conditions
    - Injuries
    - Mental health

- Food and nutrition
  - Food security

- Community involvement
  - Sense of belonging
  - Volunteering

- Disability

- Health care access
  - Access to doctor, nurse
  - Disease screening
  - Dental care

- Housing
  - Income
  - Basic needs
  - Mobility

- Information technology
  - Internet access

- Education
  - Training

- Aboriginal language
Labour Market Experiences of First Nations people living off reserve
• In 2016, there were 642,845 First Nations people living off reserve.

• Around half (52%) of First Nations people living off reserve aged 15 or older were employed in 2016.

• Employment rates varied with age, with 64% of core working age adults, 40% of youth and 34% of older adults being employed.

First Nations population living off reserve, Canada, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 to 24 years</td>
<td>112,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 54 years</td>
<td>251,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 or older</td>
<td>99,720</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census
Among employed, over one in ten were self-employed

- 11% of employed First Nations people living off reserve were self-employed in 2017
- Over one-third owned an incorporated business
- Almost a third had employees
- Freedom or independence the leading reason for choosing self-employment (31%)
About six in ten participated in other labour activities
A shortage of jobs most commonly cited barrier to finding employment

Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2017
Note: * significantly different from reference group (p < 0.05)
About one in five reported that an increase in the number of available jobs would help them most.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What would help most to find work</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More jobs/work available</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills training (e.g., computer, language, writing, skilled trades, etc.)</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More education (academic)</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work experience</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contacts or networking</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child care assistance</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better health / Younger / Older</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving to another city/region</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job finding clubs</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2017
In 2017, there were 177,740 First Nations people living off reserve who were not currently working or actively looking for work, that is, they were not in the labour force.

Possible reasons people are not in the labour force:
- Going to school
- Taking care of children
- Retired
- Illness or disability

When asked about plans to enter the labour force, 58,040 said they planned to look for work in the next 12 months.
Labour Market Experiences of Métis
Six in ten (60% or 275,270 individuals) Métis aged 15 or older were employed in 2016.

Employment varied with age, with 75% of core working age Métis, 52% of young Métis, and 39% of older Métis being employed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province or Territory</th>
<th>Percent employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland and Labrador</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Territories</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunavut</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among employed, one in seven were self-employed

- Around one in seven (14%) employed Métis were self-employed in 2017.
- Under half (43%) owned an incorporated business.
- Almost one-third (32%) had employees.
- Freedom or independence the leading reason for choosing self-employment (37%).

### Percentage of employed Métis aged 15 or older who were self-employed in 2017 by province and territory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province or Territory</th>
<th>Percent of employed who are self-employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Canada</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Territories</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2017
Note: E - Use with caution
About six in ten participated in other labour activities.
Barriers to employment reported by self-identified Métis aged 15 years or older in 2017

- A shortage of jobs: 61% (men) vs. 58% (women)
- Not having enough education or training: 48% (men) vs. 45% (women)
- Not having the work experience: 37% (men) vs. 49% (women)
- Not having the means of transportation: 29% (men) vs. 25% (women)
- Not knowing the type of job one wanted: 23% (men) vs. 22% (women)
- Other: 24% (men) vs. 17% (women)
- Not knowing where to look for work: 15% (men) vs. 17% (women)

Note: E - Use with caution
* significantly different from reference group (p<0.05)

A shortage of jobs most commonly cited barrier to finding employment.
About one in five self-identified Métis aged 15 or older said that an increase in the number of available jobs would help them most.
One in three of those currently not in the labour force expect to look for work within the next 12 months.

What Métis aged 15 or older who planned on looking for work in the next 12 months said would help them find work:

- 27% More education (academic)
- 21% Skills training
- 20% More jobs
- 16% Work experience
- 16% Other
- 14% Better health
- 13% Résumé writing skills
- 12% Contacts/Networking
- 7% Transportation
- 7% Child care assistance
- 5% Job finding clubs
- 4% Moving to another city/region
- 4% Help in starting a business

Note: E - Use with caution.
Labour Market Experiences of Inuit
In 2016, there were 65,025 Inuit in Canada. Close to three-quarters lived in Inuit Nunangat. The share of core working age Inuit (25 to 54) who were employed was higher outside Inuit Nunangat (64%) than within (56%).
Over three in four (78%) of Inuit aged 15 and older participated in other labour activities.
A shortage of jobs most commonly cited barrier to finding employment.
When asked what would help them most to find a job, 40% of unemployed Inuit reported that an increase in available work (more jobs) would help them most.

Education and training were also identified as key facilitators to finding work, with 18% reporting that skills training would help them most, and 13% reporting more education.
Almost half of Inuit used two or more methods to look for work

How Inuit aged 15 or older looked for work in 2017

- Within Inuit Nunangat, use of community boards or radio was more common than searching the Internet.

Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples Survey, 2017
Note: E - Use with caution
Of Inuit that were not in the labour force in 2017, 23% wanted to work in the previous week.

Believing no work was available (discouraged searchers) was the most common reason for not looking for work.
Government employment among Inuit enrolled under the Nunavut Agreement
Employment status, by sex, Nunavut Inuit, 15 years and older, living in Nunavut (%)
2017 APS–NIS cont’d

Type of government employer, by sex, Nunavut Inuit, 15 years and older, living in Nunavut (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hamlet or municipal government</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>69.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Nunavut</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>54.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public agencies in Nunavut</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>46.2E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Canada in Nunavut</td>
<td>53.8E</td>
<td>46.2E</td>
<td>53.8E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E: Use with caution
2017 APS–NIS cont’d

Nunavut Inuit aged 15 to 54 interested in government employment

Interest in government employment among those who are not employed by government, by age group, Nunavut Inuit, 15 to 54 years, living in Nunavut (%)

Top reasons why:
1. Pay and benefits other than housing (67%)
2. Type of work tasks or duties, such as meaningful work, helping people and working with the public (40.3%)
2017 APS–NIS cont’d

• One half of all Nunavut Inuit aged 15 to 54 applied at least once for government employment
  • One quarter of those who applied reported experiencing difficulties or challenges when applying
  • Three most commonly cited difficulties were:
    1. Not receiving any feedback from the employer after applying (36.5%)
    2. The hiring process was unfair (24.9%)
    3. Not being able to meet the education, work experience or equivalency requirements (23.3%)
2017 APS–NIS cont’d

• Past government employees reported being satisfied or very satisfied with last government job:
  • respect for Inuit culture, values and language (90%);
  • relationship with their direct manager/supervisor (85.9%)
  • career advancement opportunities (72.7%)
• Primary reason reported for no longer being employed by the government was that their term, casual, seasonal or contract position had ended (51.6%)
• Nine out of 10 past government employees reported they would be interested in returning to the government again in the future
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