



Educational and Labour Market Challenges and Prospects for Aboriginal Young Adults in Canada

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Centre for the Study of Living Standards

Presentation Prepared for The Millennials' Challenge: Young Adults and
Intergenerational Fairness

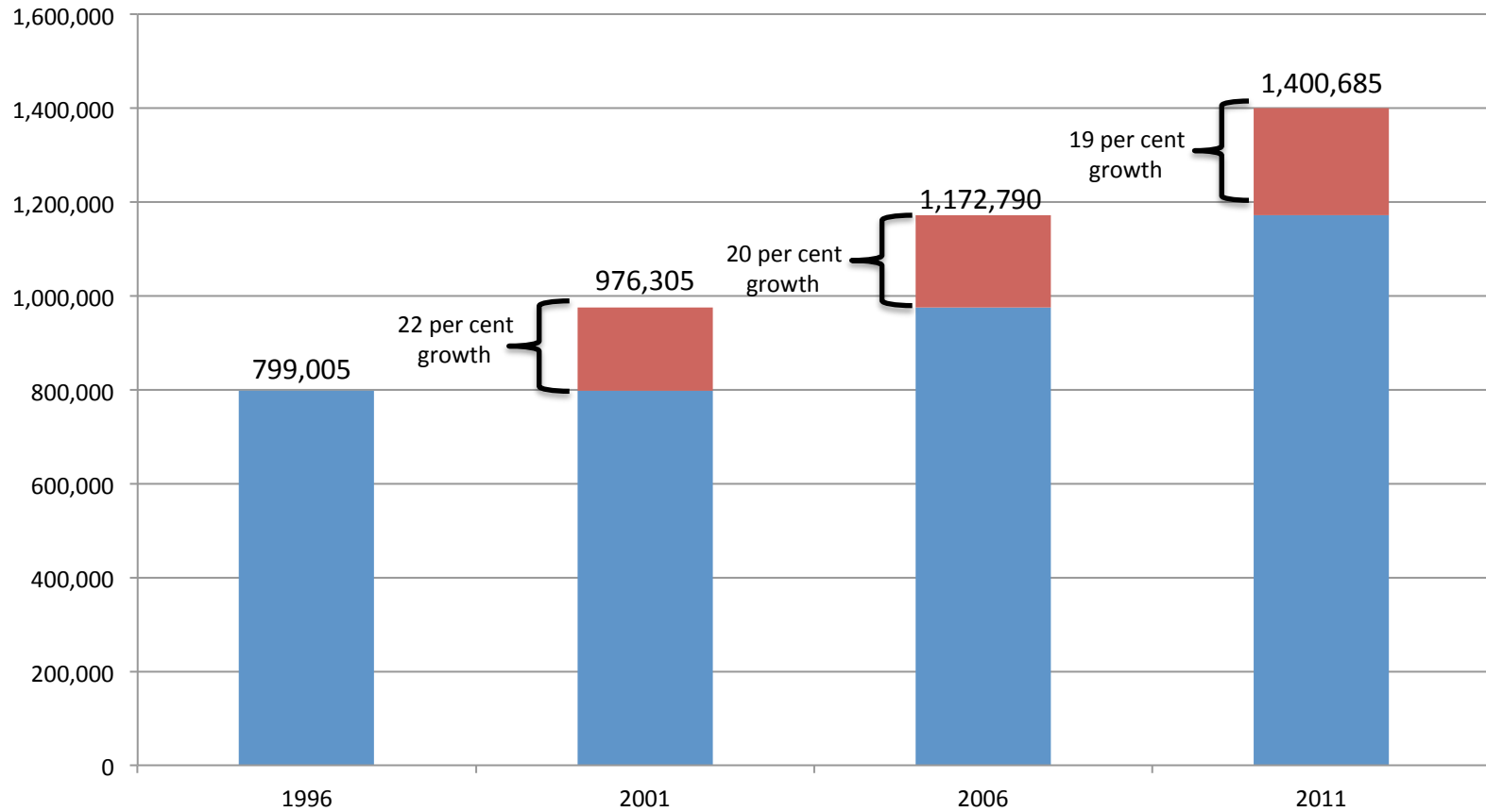
Queen's International Institute on Social Policy

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Overview of Presentation

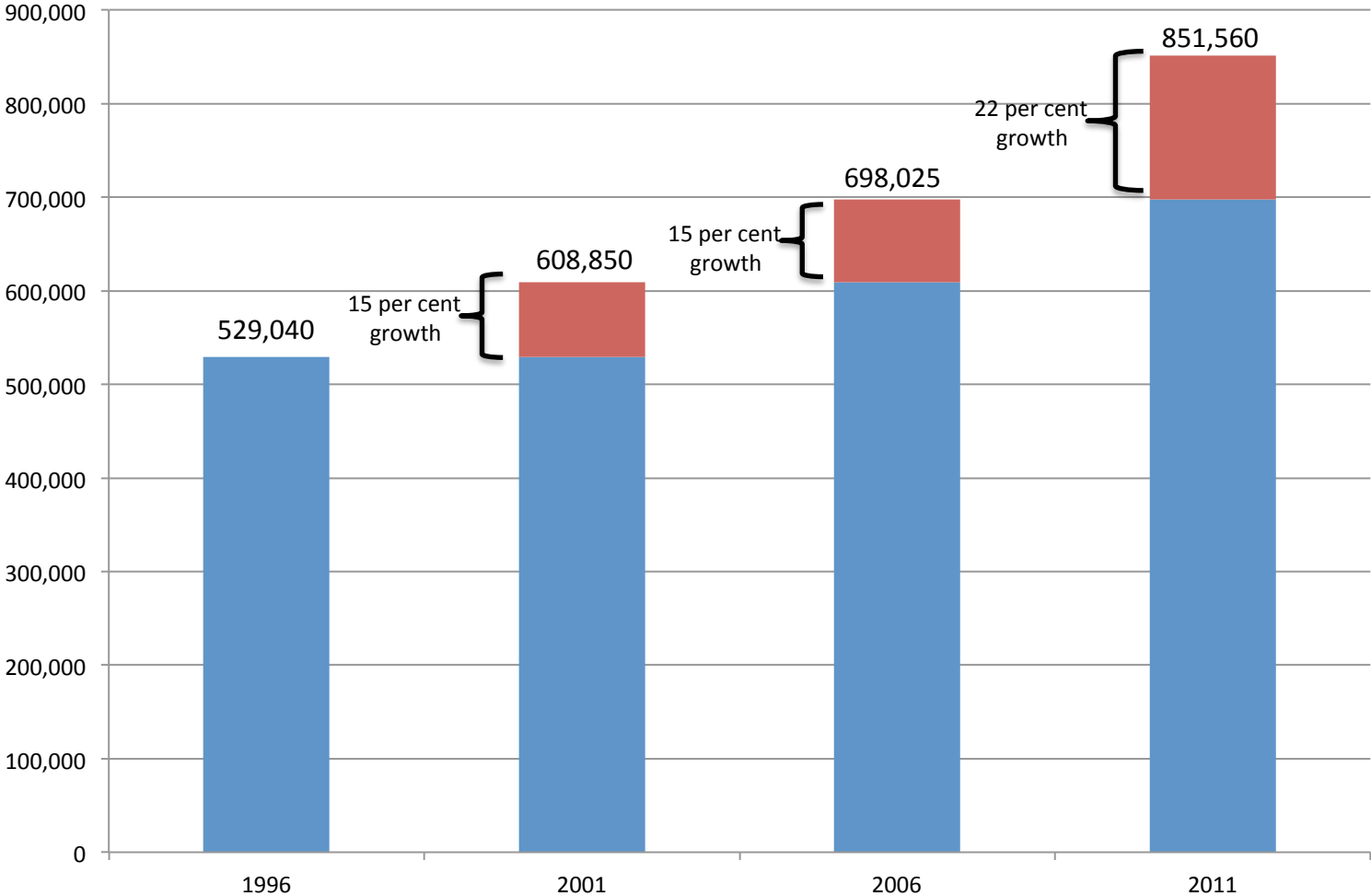
- I. Introduction and Context
- II. Educational Attainment of Aboriginal Young Adults
- III. Labour Market Performance of Aboriginal Youth
- IV. CSLS Estimates of Closing the Aboriginal Education Gap
- V. Factors Affecting the Labour Market Prospects of Aboriginal Young People
 - A. Commodity Prices
 - B. Retraining Opportunities
 - C. Education
 - D. Social Support
- VI. Conclusion

Aboriginal Population, Canada, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011



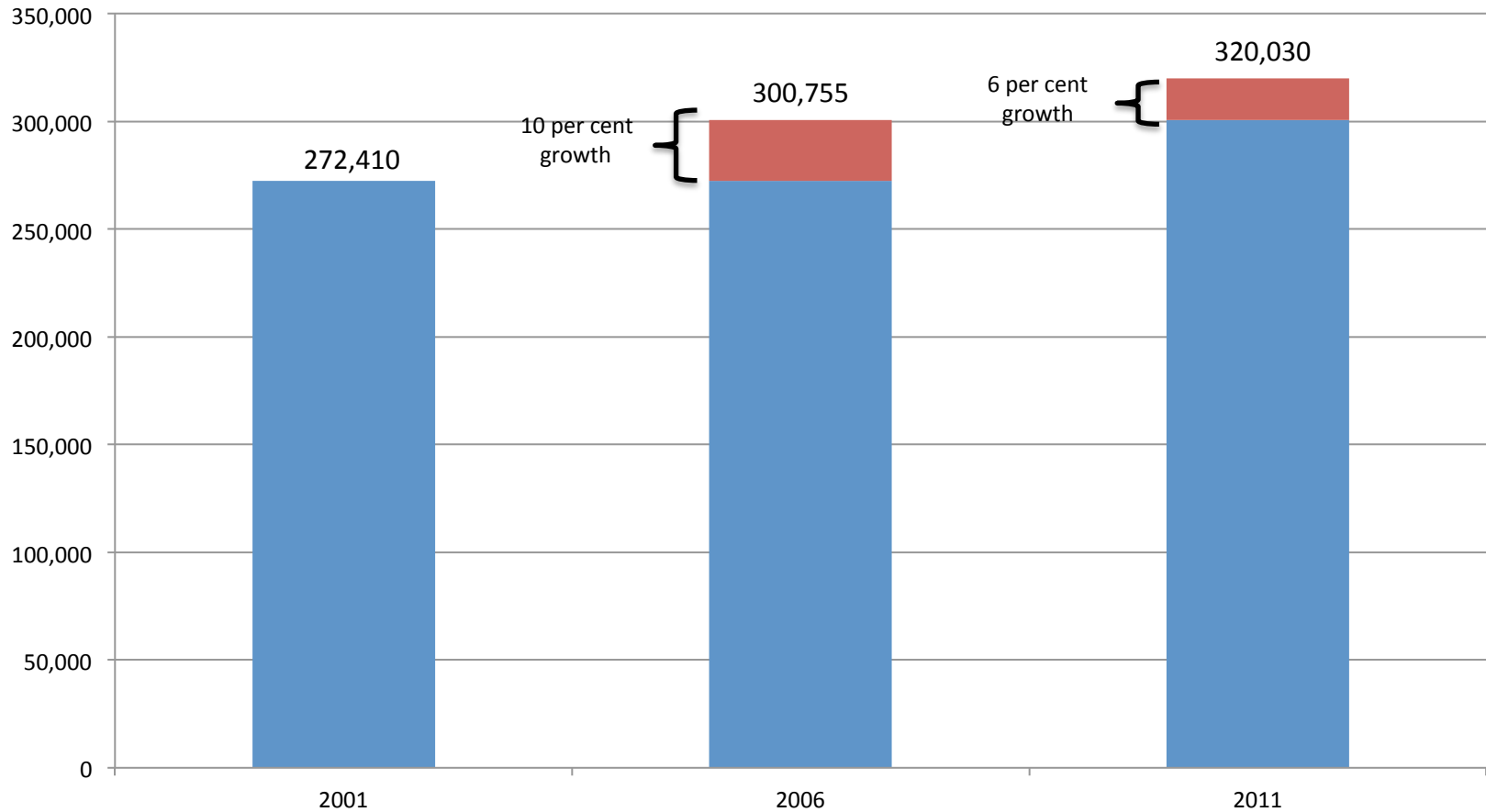
Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 1996 Census (Catalogue Number 93F0025XDB96002), 2001 Census (Catalogue Number 97F0011XCB2001002), 2006 Census (Catalogue Number 97-558-XCB2006006), and 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-011-X2011026).

First Nations Population, Canada, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011



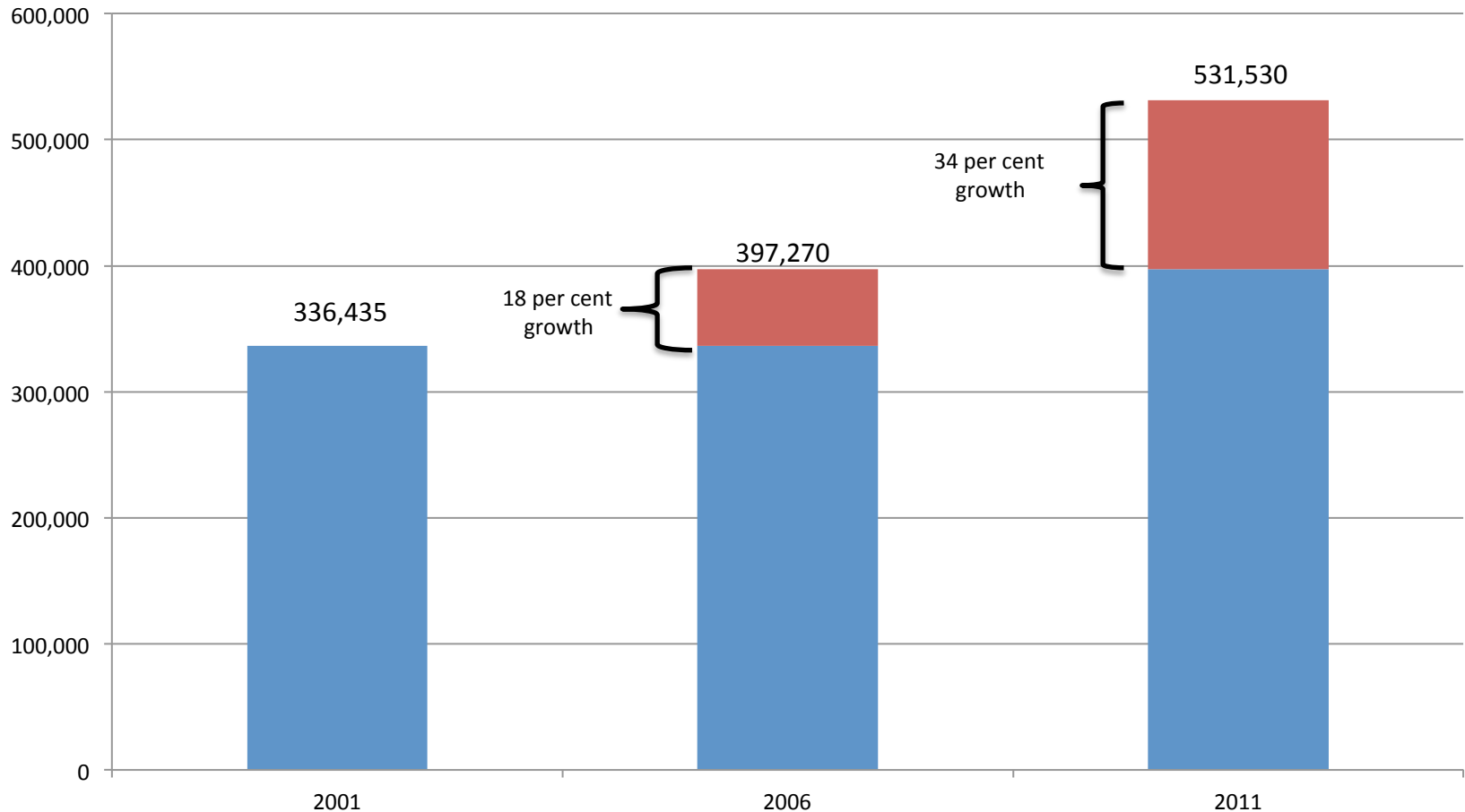
Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 1996 Census (Catalogue Number 93F0025XDB96002), 2001 Census (Catalogue Number 97F0011XCB2001002), 2006 Census (Catalogue Number 97-558-XCB2006006), and 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-011-X2011026).

First Nations Population, On Reserve, 2001, 2006, 2011



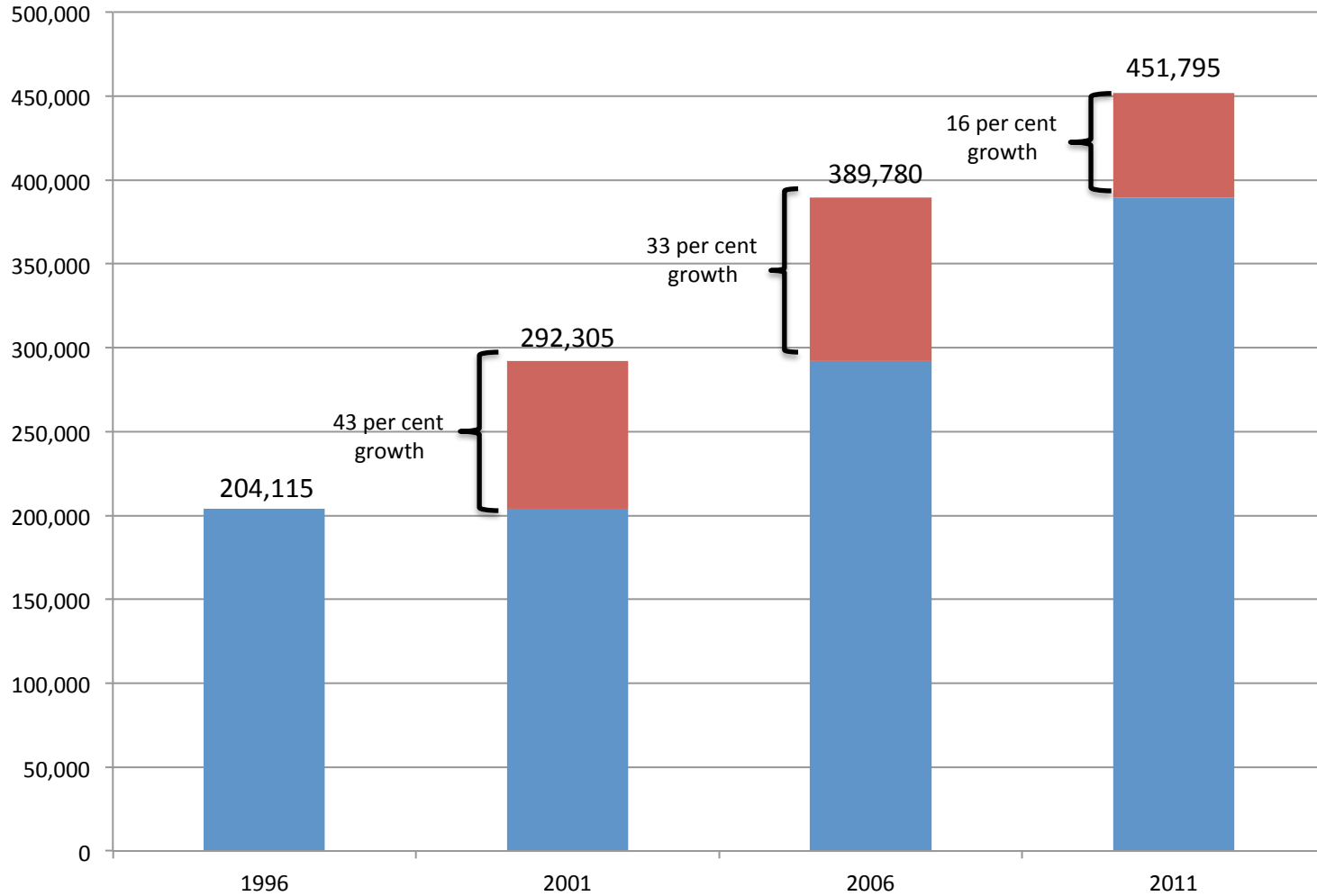
Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 2001 Census (Catalogue Number 97F0011XCB2001001), 2006 Census (Catalogue Number 97-558-XCB2006006), and 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-011-X2011026).

First Nations Population, Off Reserve, 2001, 2006, 2011



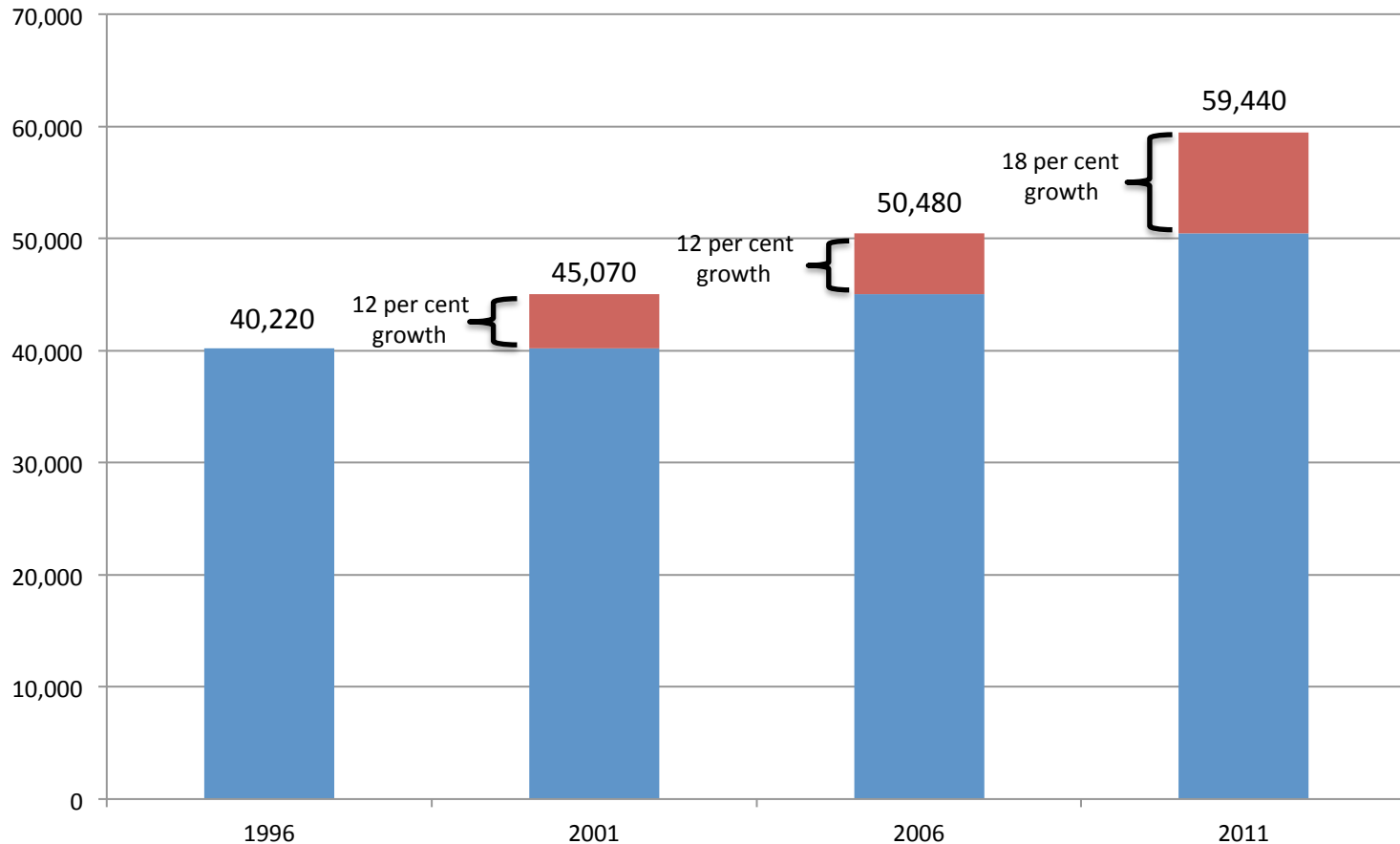
Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 2001 Census (Catalogue Number 97F0011XCB2001001), 2006 Census (Catalogue Number 97-558-XCB2006006), and 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-011-X2011026).

Metis Population, Canada, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011



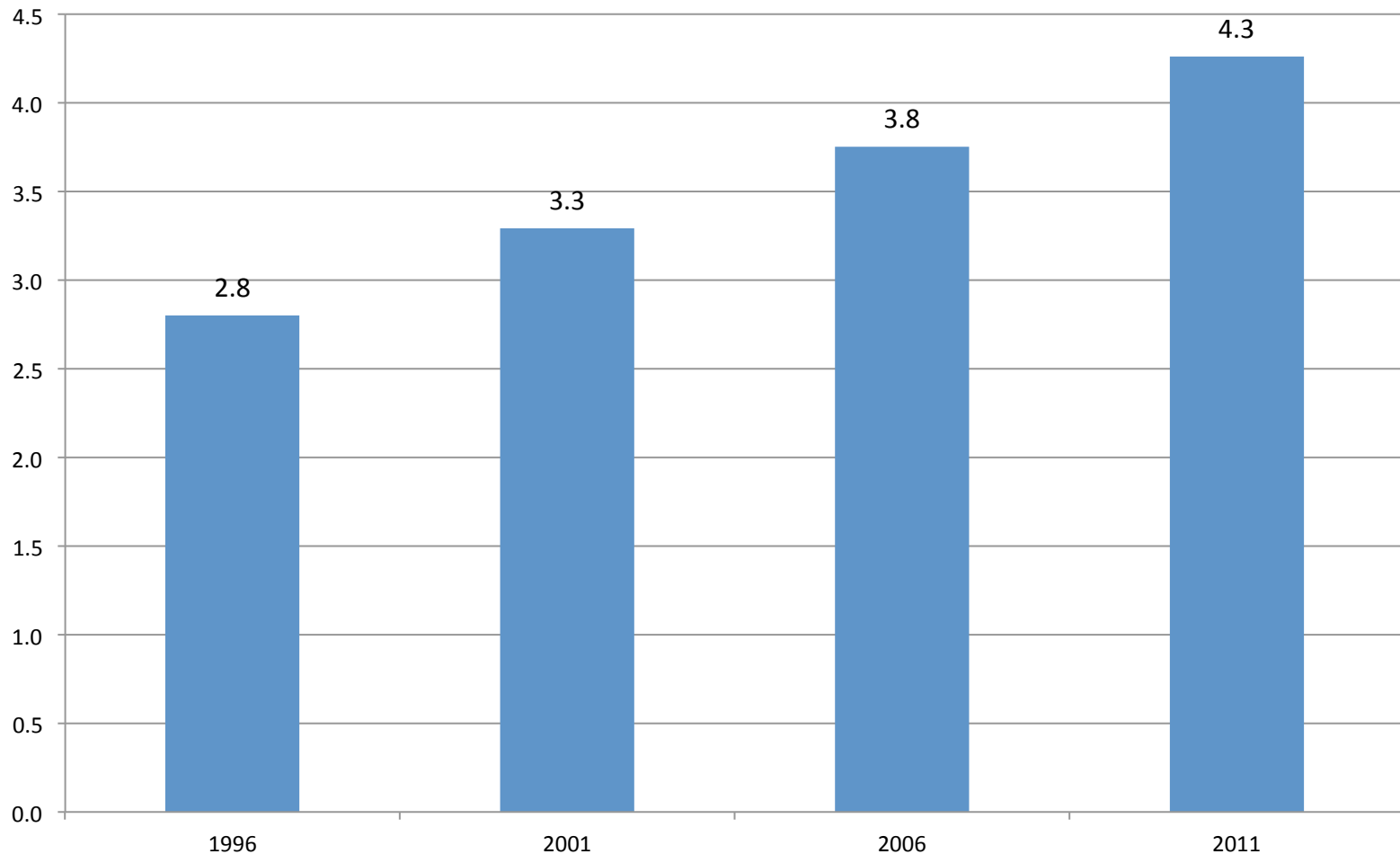
Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 1996 Census (Catalogue Number 93F0025XDB96002), 2001 Census (Catalogue Number 97F0011XCB2001002), 2006 Census (Catalogue Number 97-558-XCB2006006), and 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-011-X2011026).

Inuit Population, Canada, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011



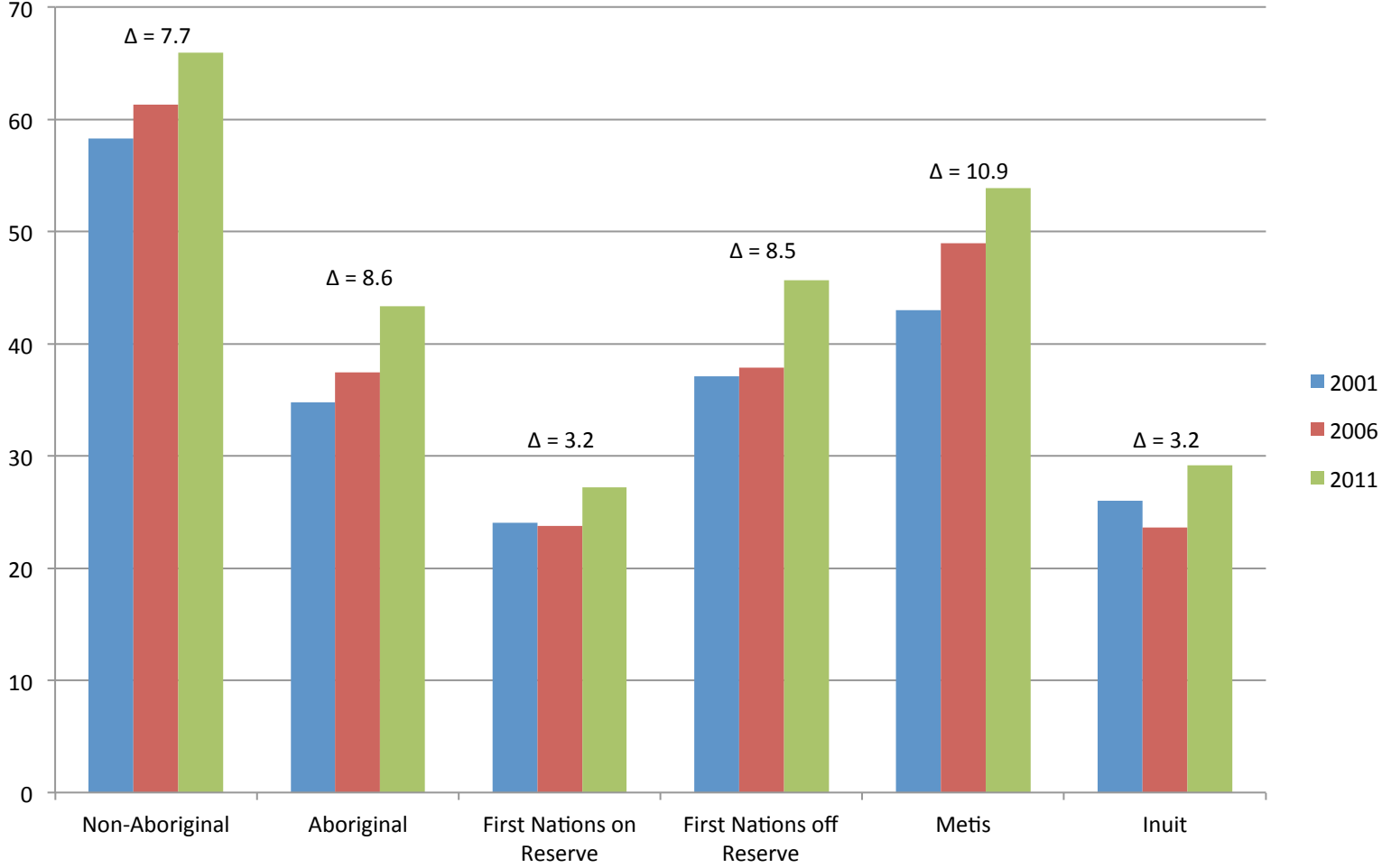
Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 1996 Census (Catalogue Number 93F0025XDB96002), 2001 Census (Catalogue Number 97F0011XCB2001002), 2006 Census (Catalogue Number 97-558-XCB2006006), and 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-011-X2011026).

Aboriginal Share of Total Canadian Population, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011 (%)



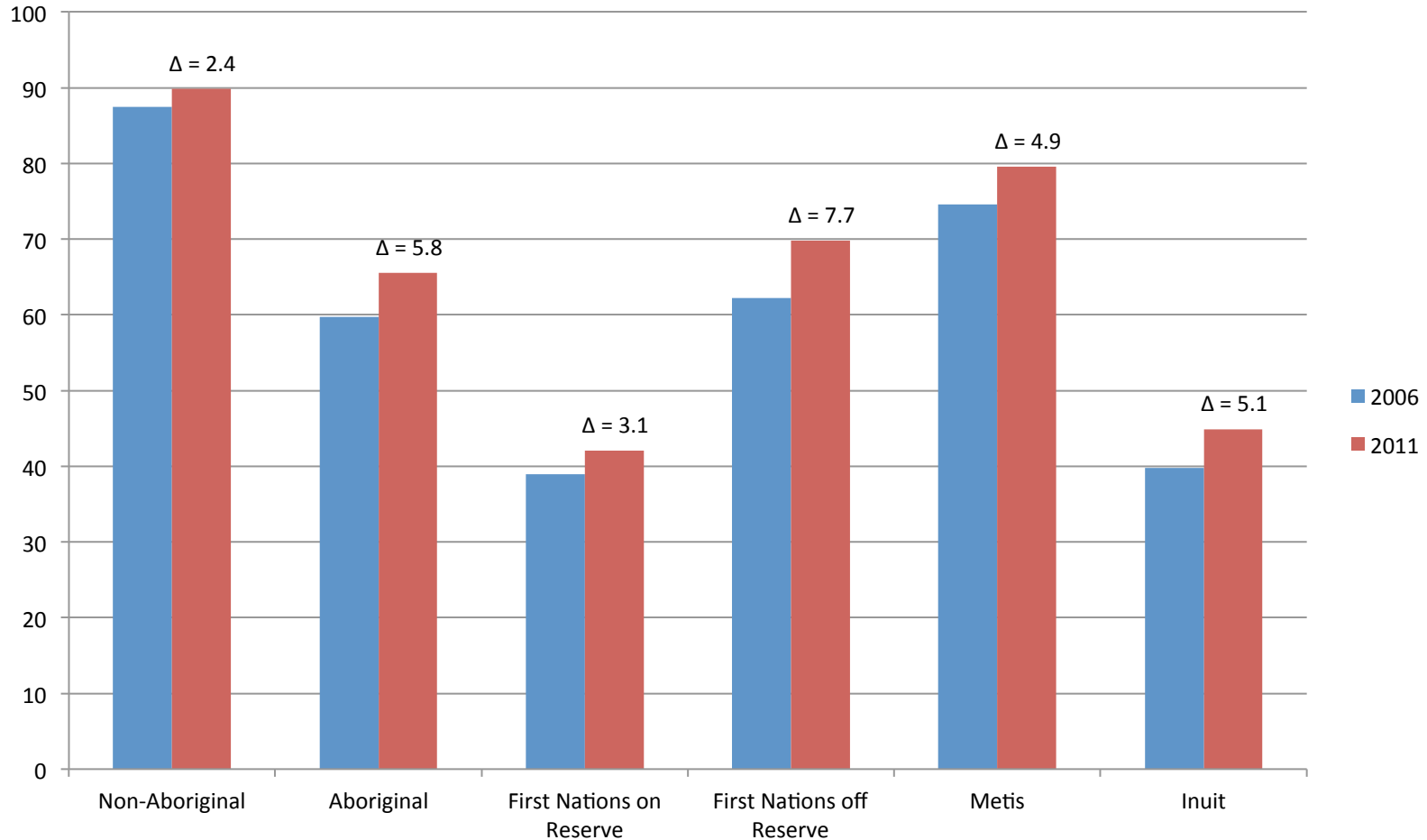
Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 1996 Census (Catalogue Number 93F0025XDB96002), 2001 Census (Catalogue Number 97F0011XCB2001002), 2006 Census (Catalogue Number 97-558-XCB2006006), and 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-011-X2011026).

Share of population aged 15-24 with any certificate, diploma, or degree by Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011 (%)



Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 2001 Census (97F0011XCB2001042), 2006 Census (Catalogue Number 97-560-XCB2006028), 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-012-X2011044)

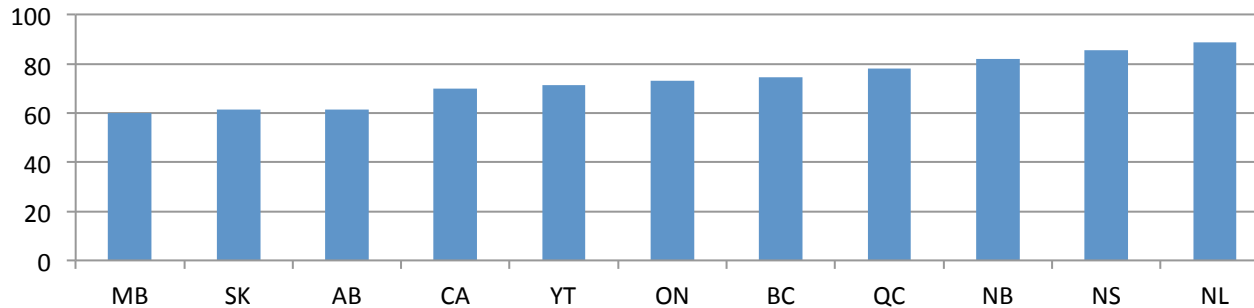
Share of population aged 20-24 with any certificate, diploma, or degree by Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2006 and 2011 (%)



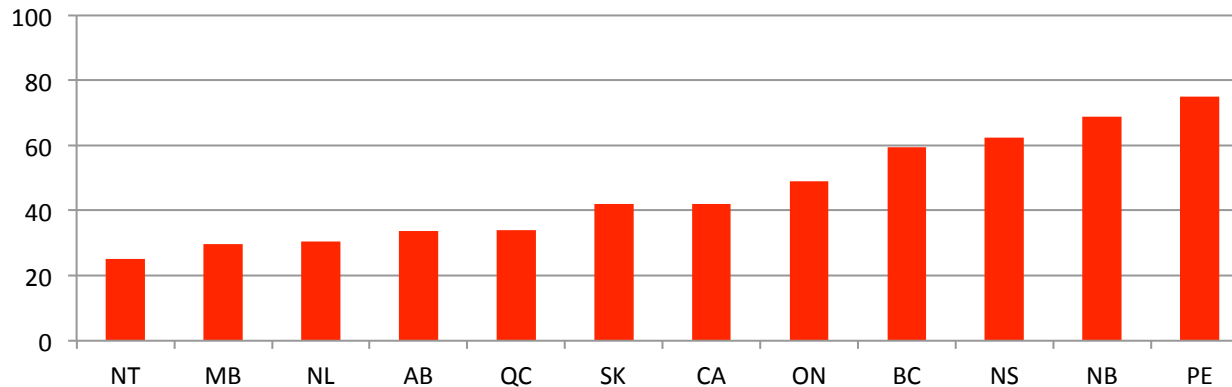
Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 2006 Census (Catalogue Number 97-560-XCB2006028), 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-012-X2011044)

First Nations aged 20-24 with any certificate, diploma, or degree, Canadian provinces and territories, 2011 (%)

Panel A: Off Reserve

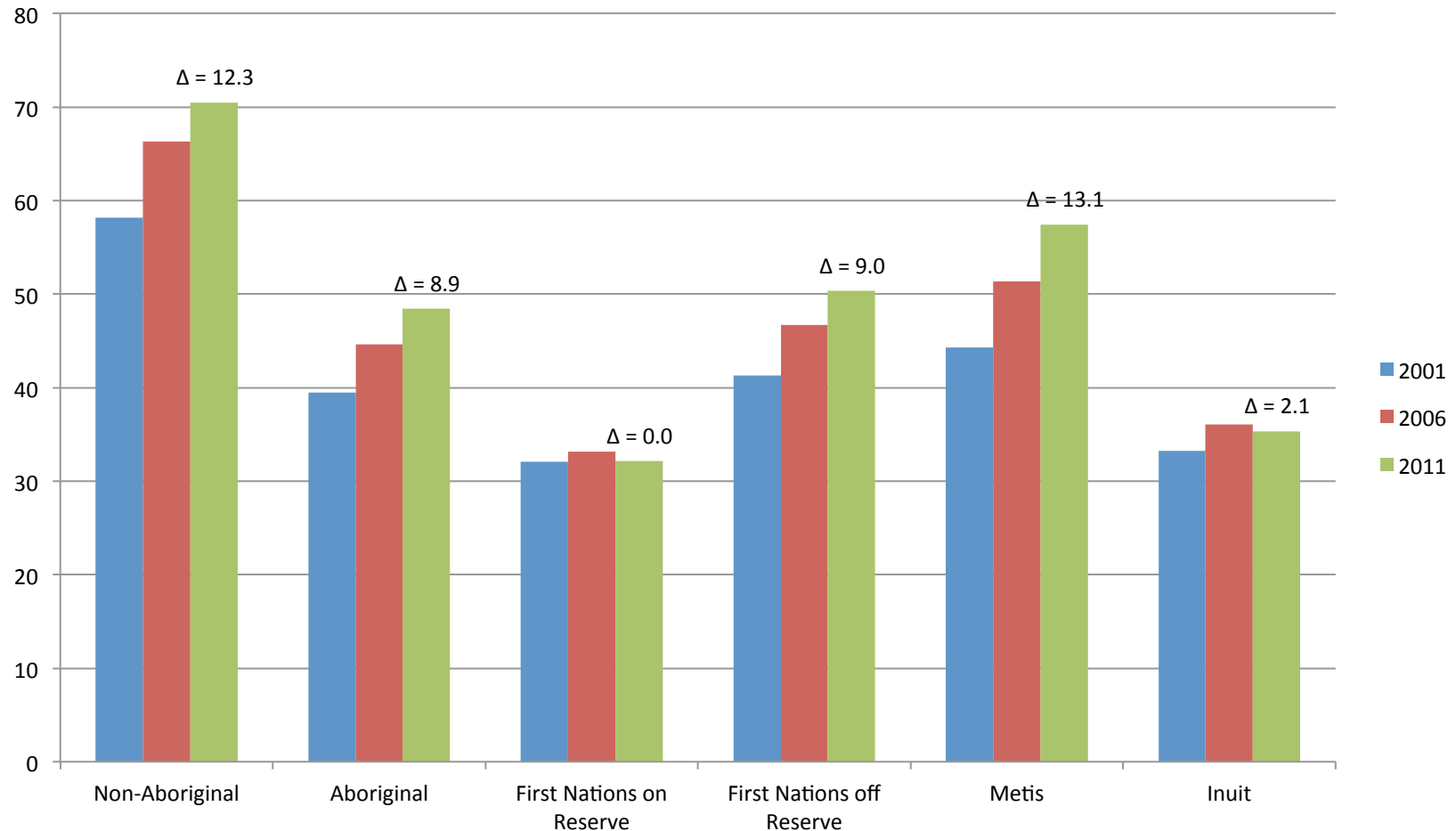


Panel B: On Reserve



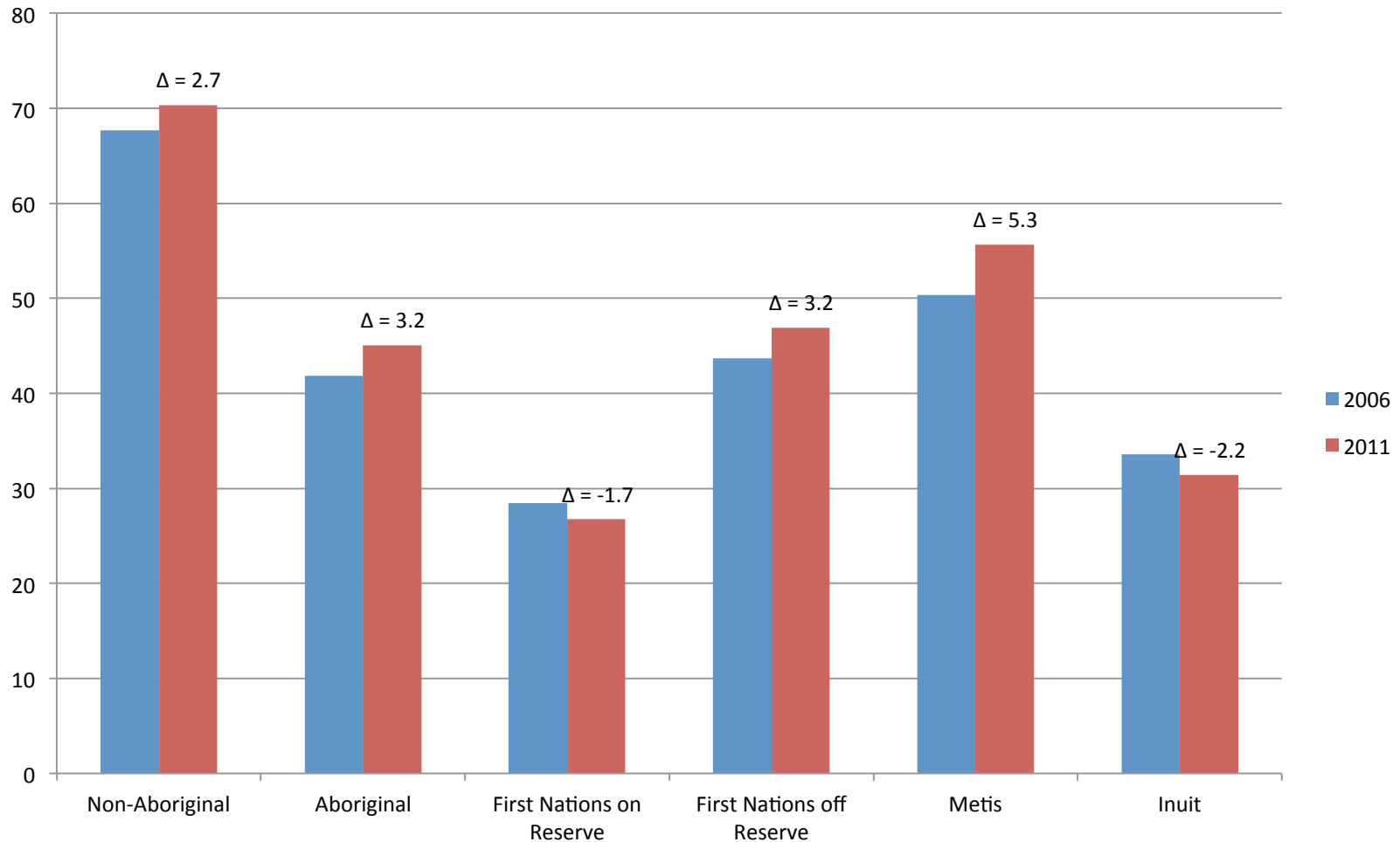
Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-012-X2011044). Some provinces / territories excluded due to small sample size.

Share of population aged 25-44 with at least a post-secondary credential, 2001, 2006, 2011, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 2001 Census (97F0011XCB2001042), 2006 Census (Catalogue Number 97-560-XCB2006028), 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-012-X2011044)

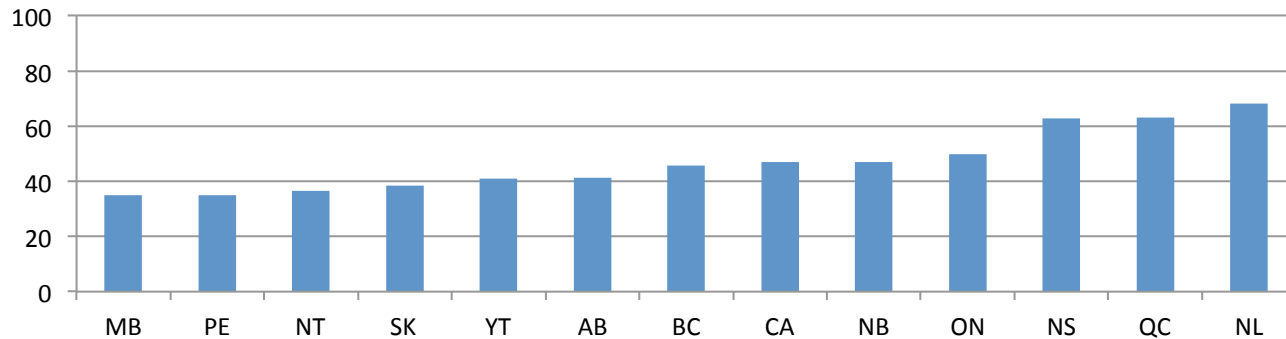
Share of population aged 25-34 with at least a post-secondary credential by Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2006 and 2011 (%)



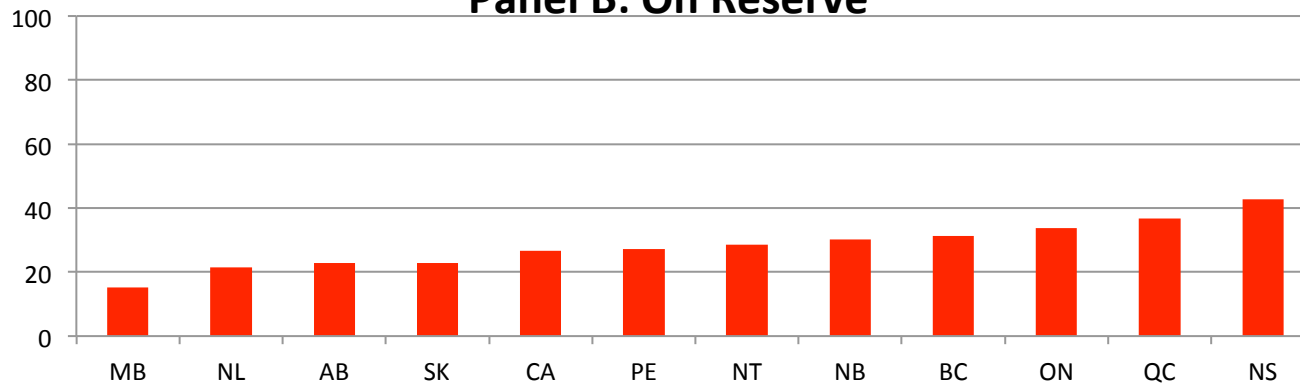
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First Nations aged 25-34 with any post-secondary credential, Canadian provinces and territories, 2011 (%)

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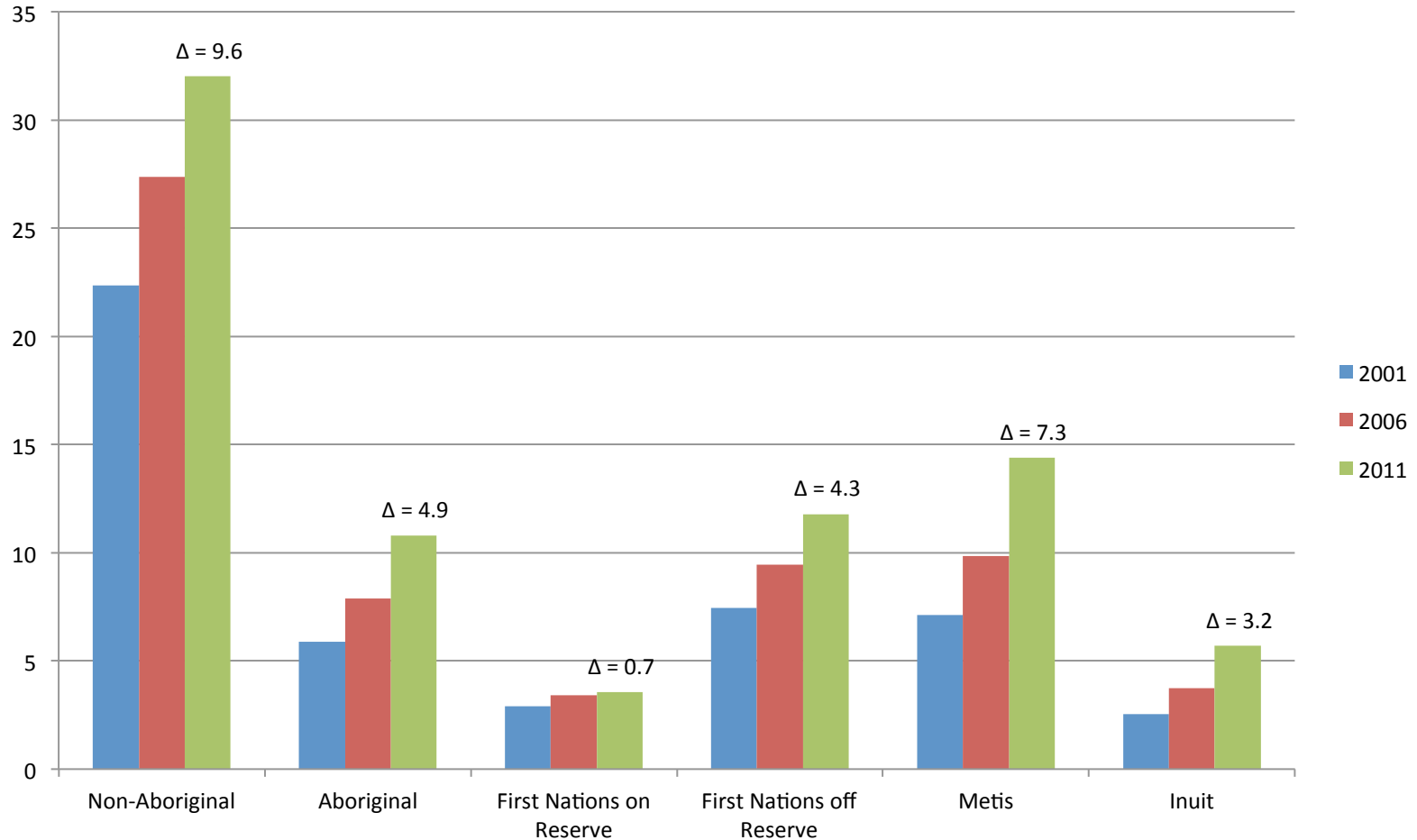


Panel B: On Reserve



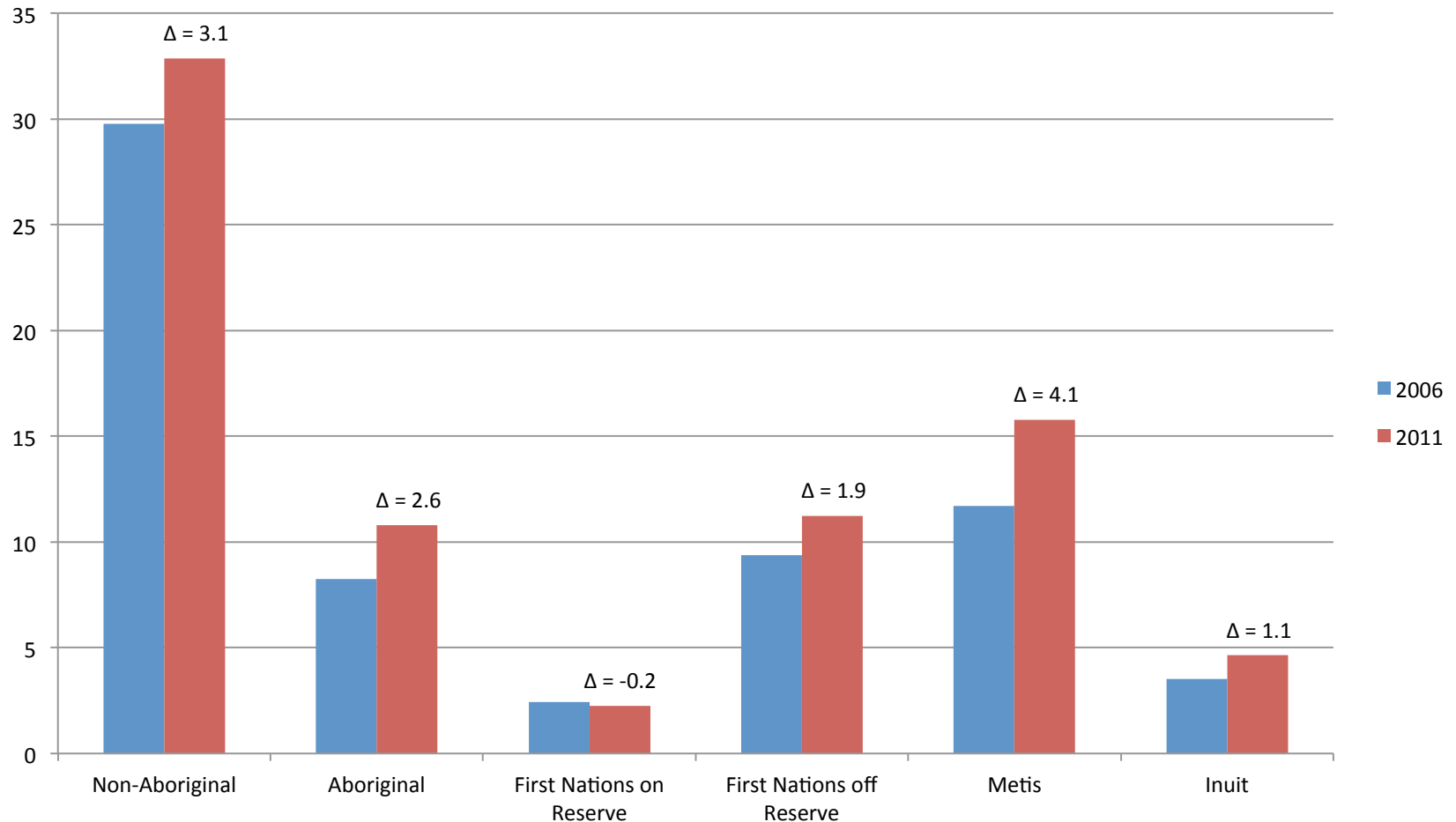
Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-012-X2011044). Some provinces / territories excluded due to small sample size.

Share of population aged 25-44 with at least a bachelor's degree, by Aboriginal identity Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011 (%)



Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 2001 Census (97F0011XCB2001042), 2006 Census (Catalogue Number 97-560-XCB2006028), 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-012-X2011044)

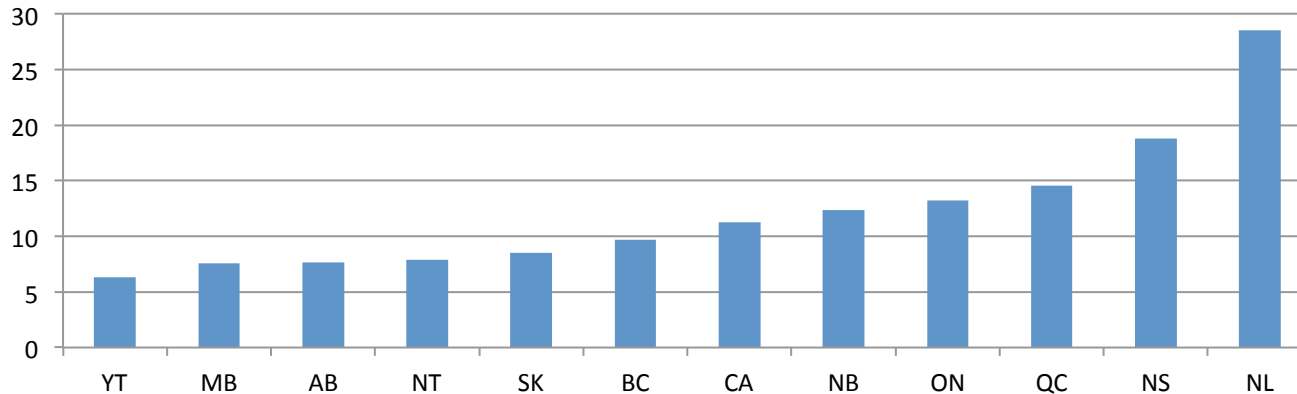
Share of population aged 25-34 with at least a bachelor's degree by Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2006 and 2011 (%)



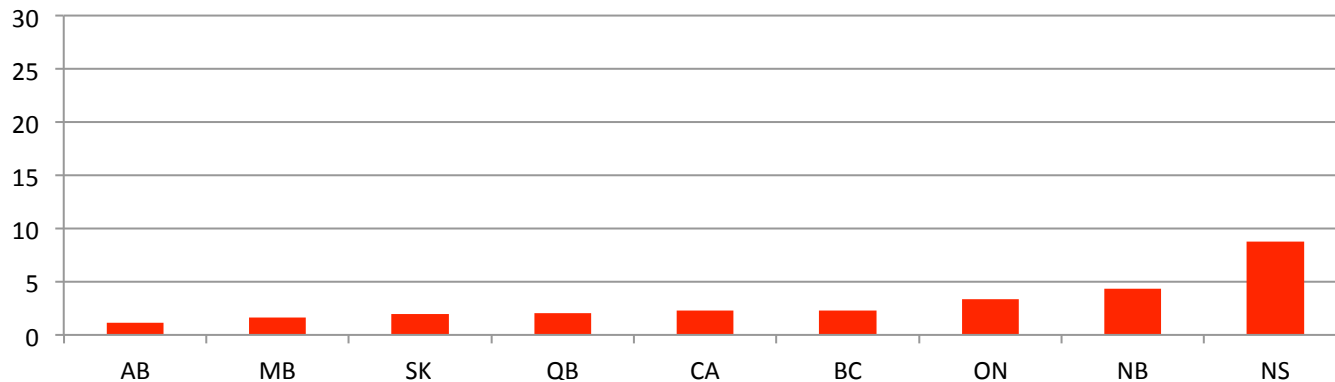
Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 2006 Census (Catalogue Number 97-560-XCB2006028), 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-012-X2011044)

First Nations aged 25-34 with a university degree, Canadian provinces and territories, 2011 (%)

Panel A: Off Reserve

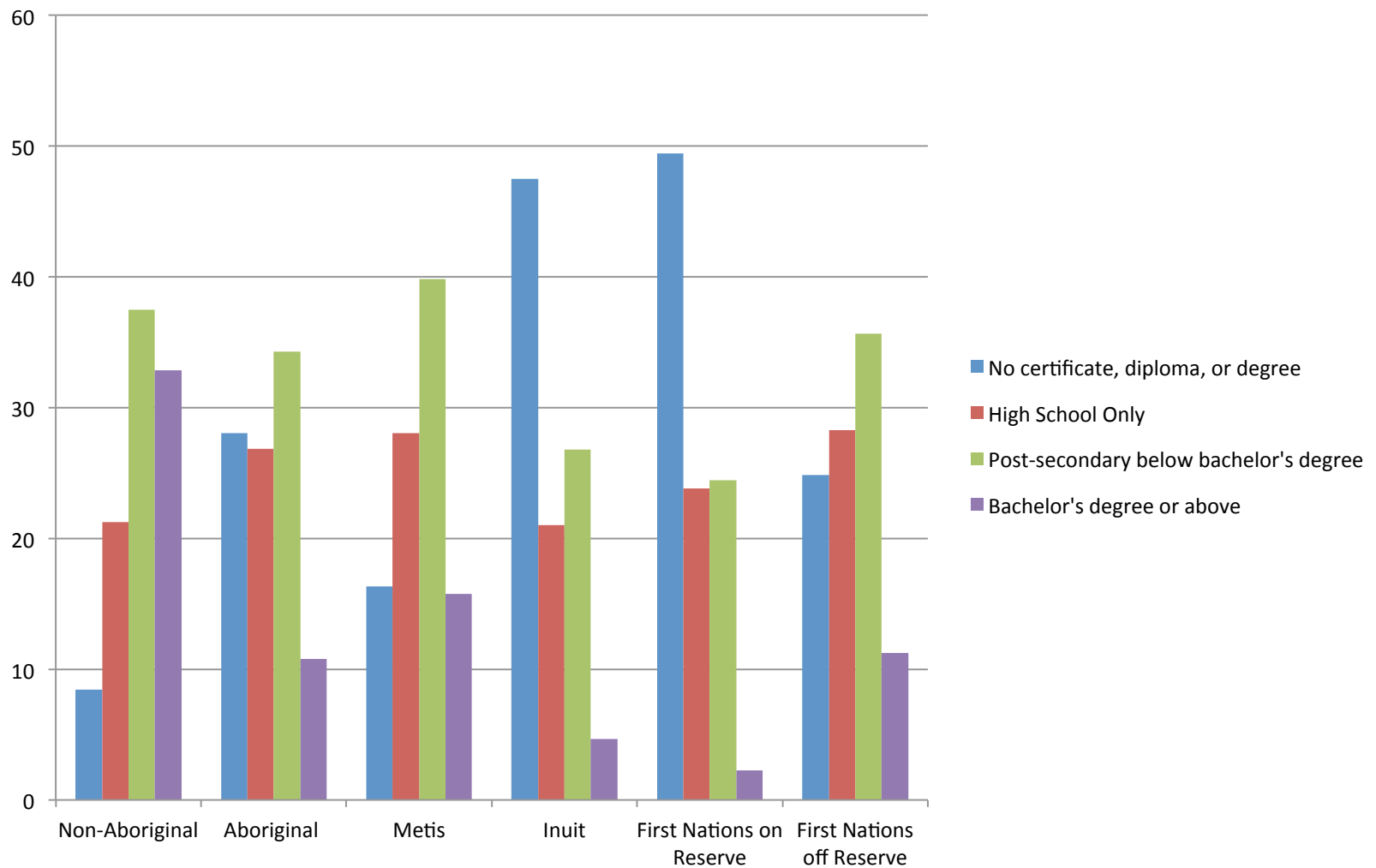


Panel B: On Reserve



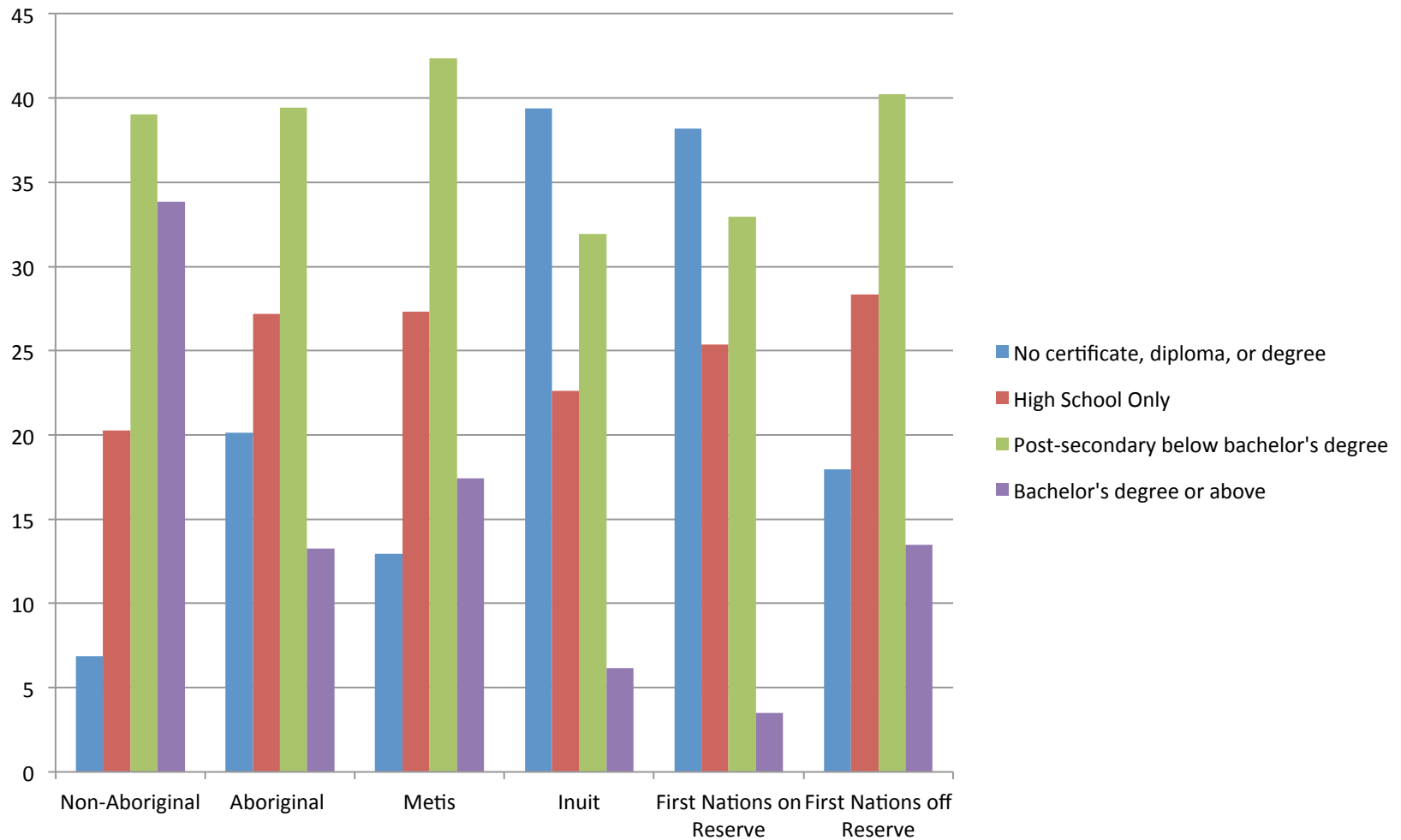
Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-012-X2011044). Some provinces / territories excluded due to small sample size.

Distribution of Highest Educational Attainment by Aboriginal Identity, Total Population Aged 25-34, Canada, 2011 (%)



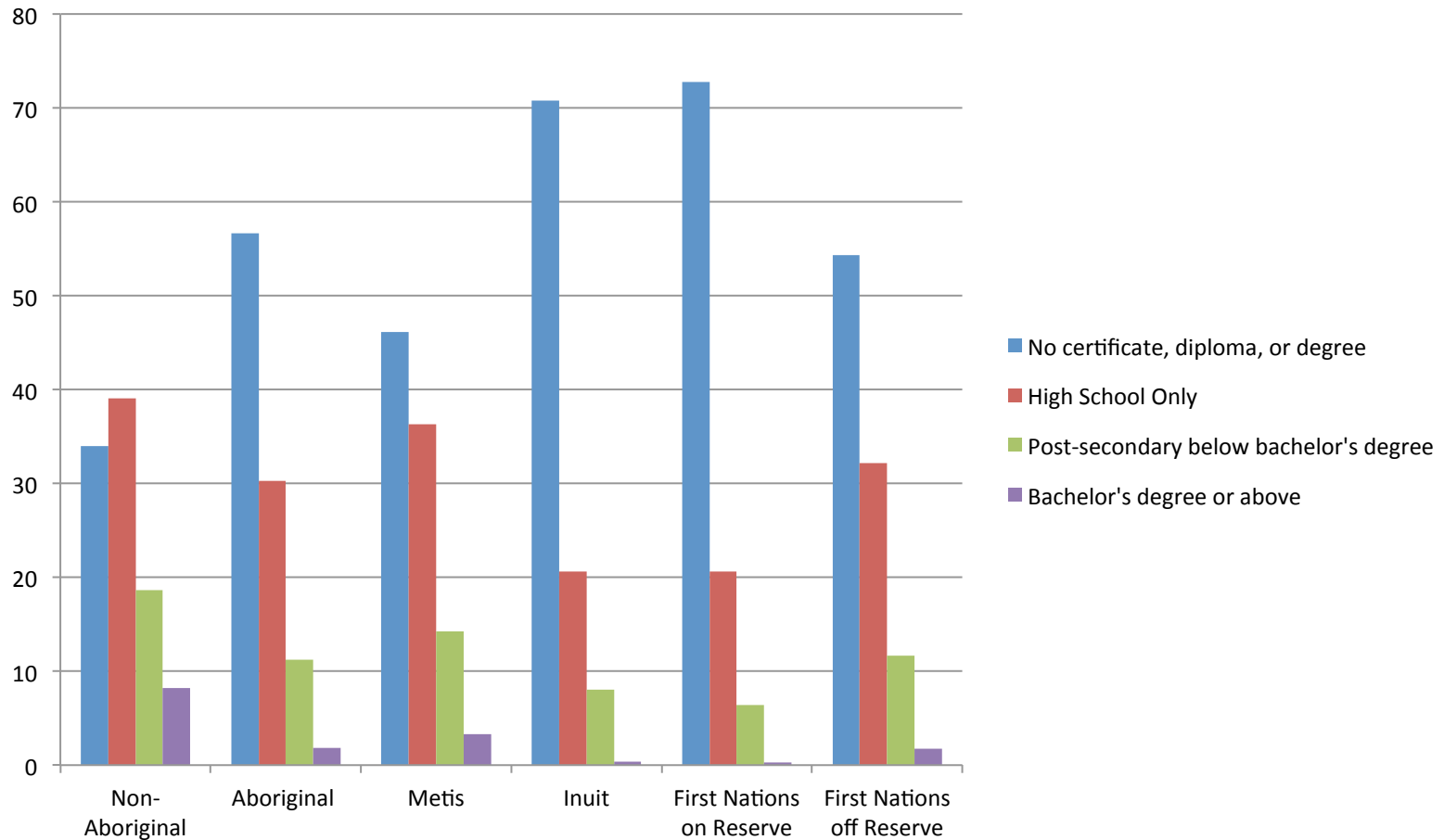
Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-012-X2011044).

Distribution of Highest Educational Attainment by Aboriginal Identity, Labour Force Aged 25-34, Canada, 2011, (%)



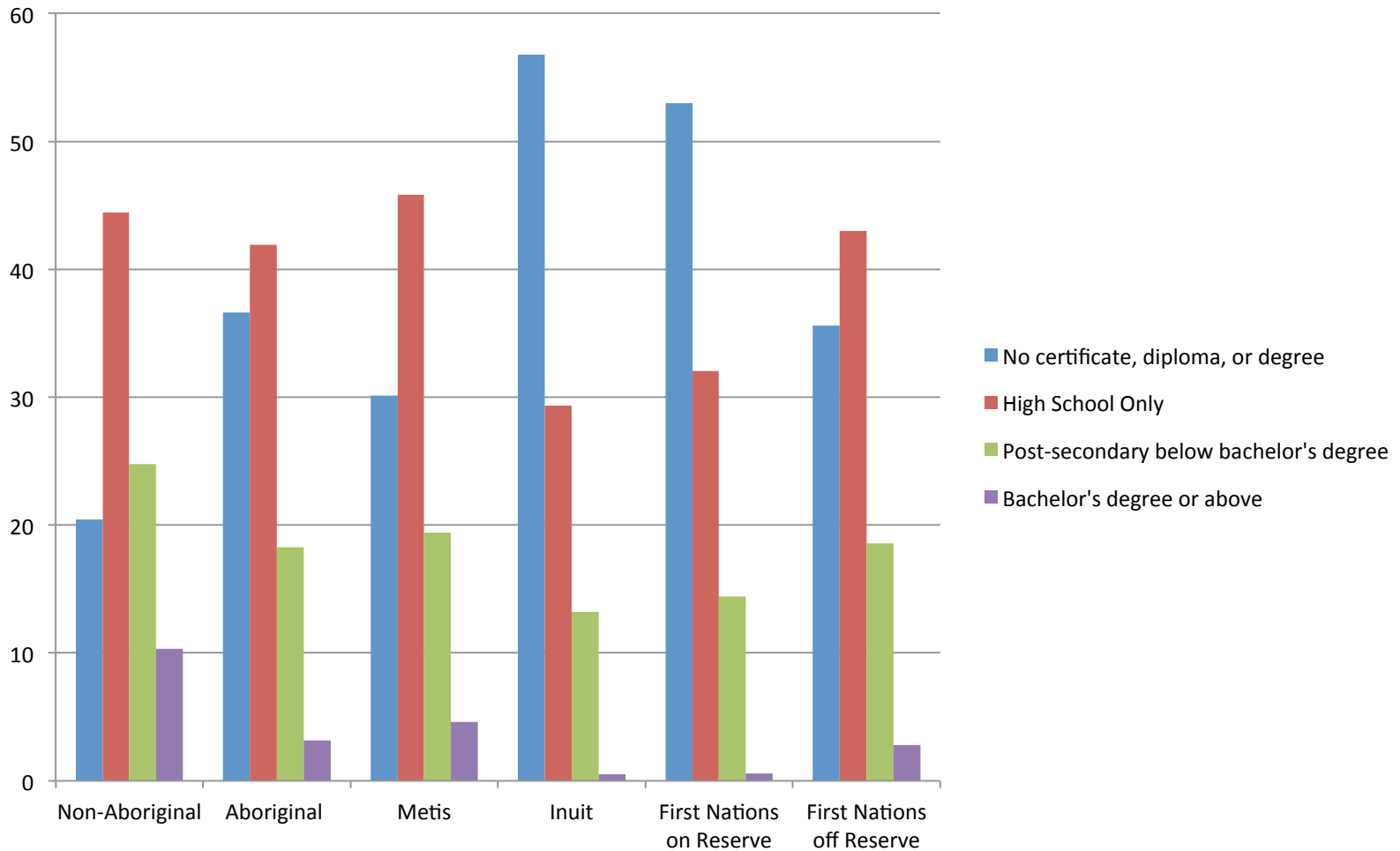
Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-012-X2011044).

Distribution of Highest Educational Attainment by Aboriginal Identity, Total Population Aged 15-24, Canada, 2011 (%)



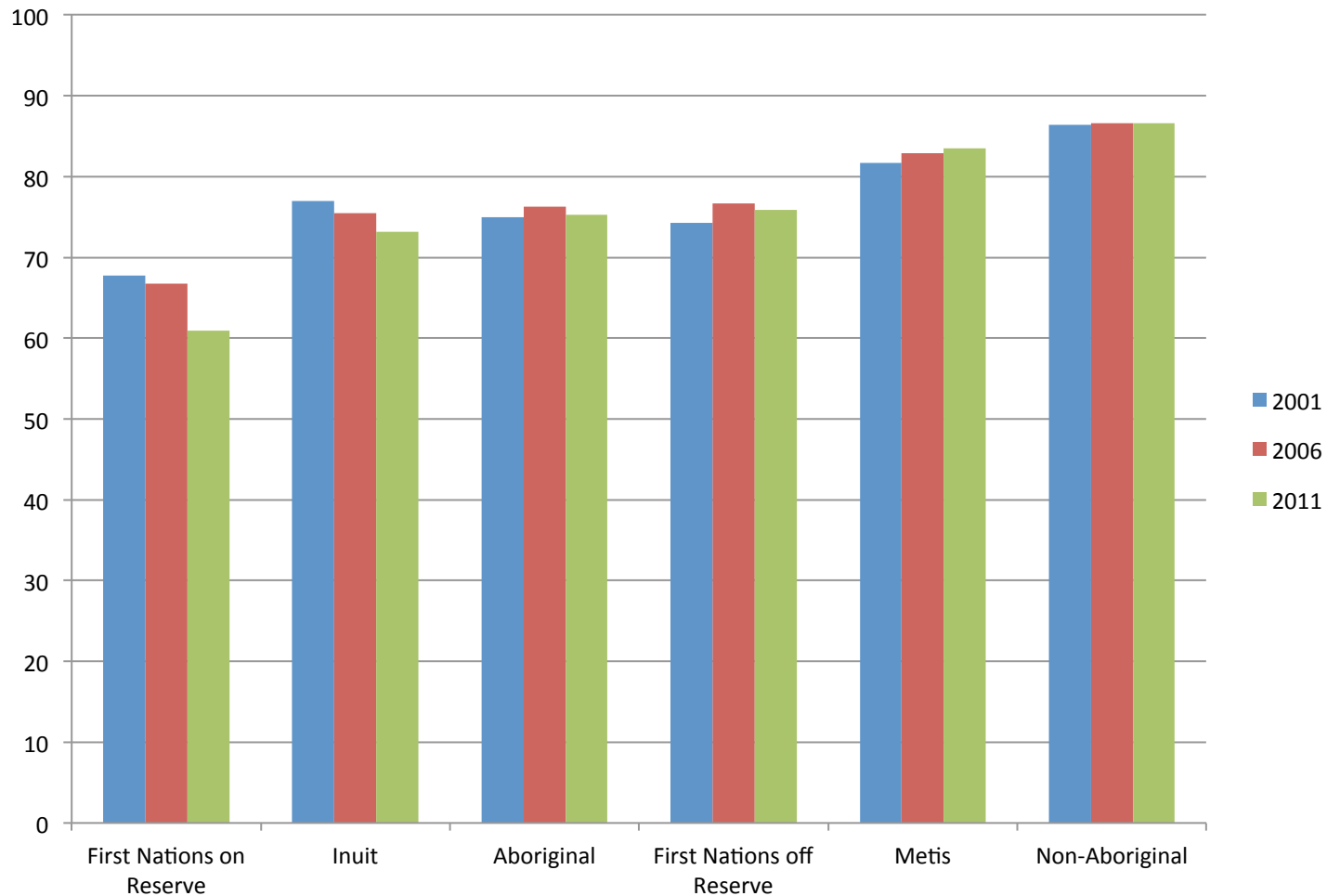
Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-012-X2011044).

Distribution of Highest Educational Attainment by Aboriginal Identity, Labour Force Aged 15-24, Canada, 2011 (%)



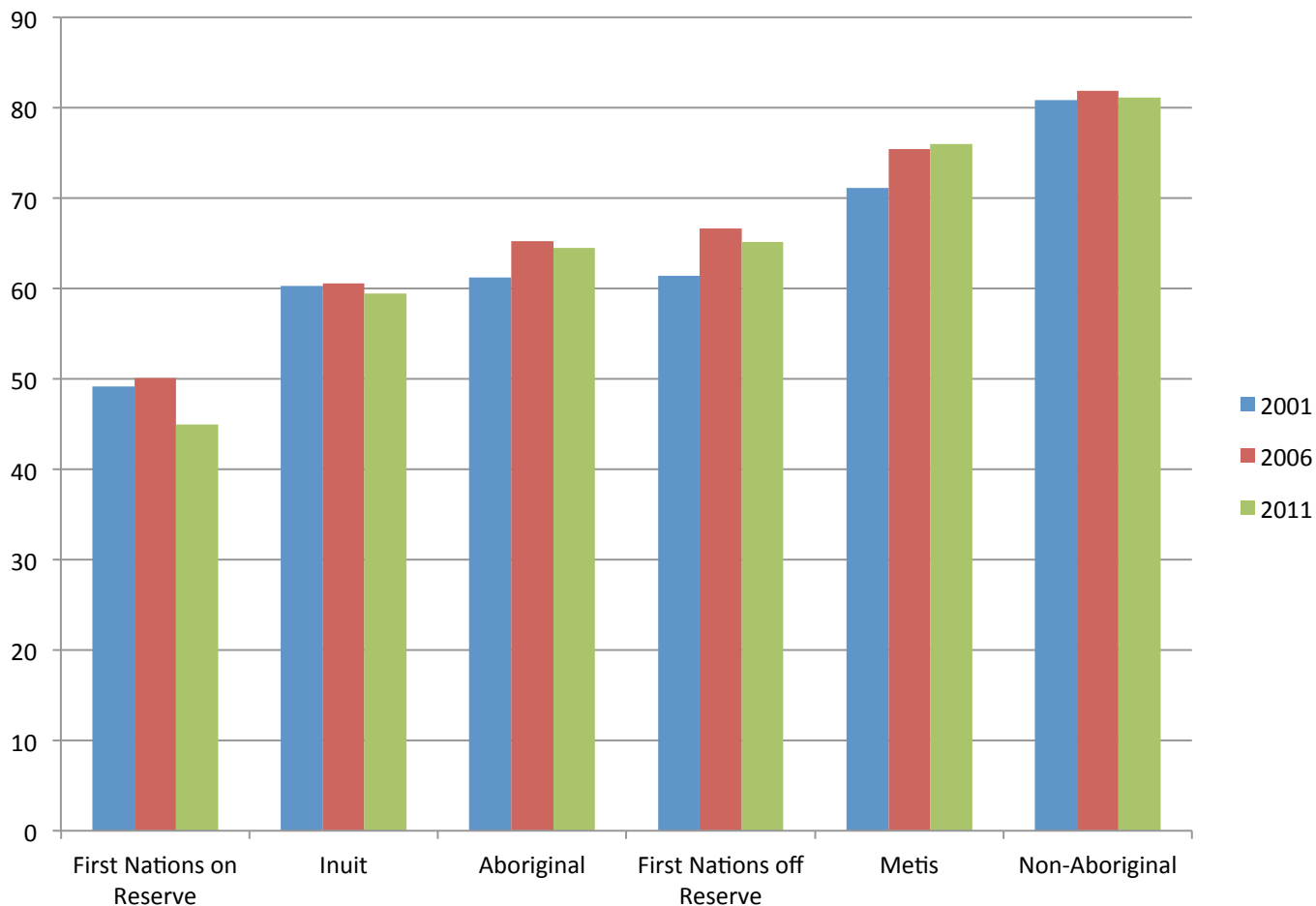
Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-012-X2011044).

Labour Force Participation Rate by Aboriginal Identity, Ages 25-44, Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011 (%)



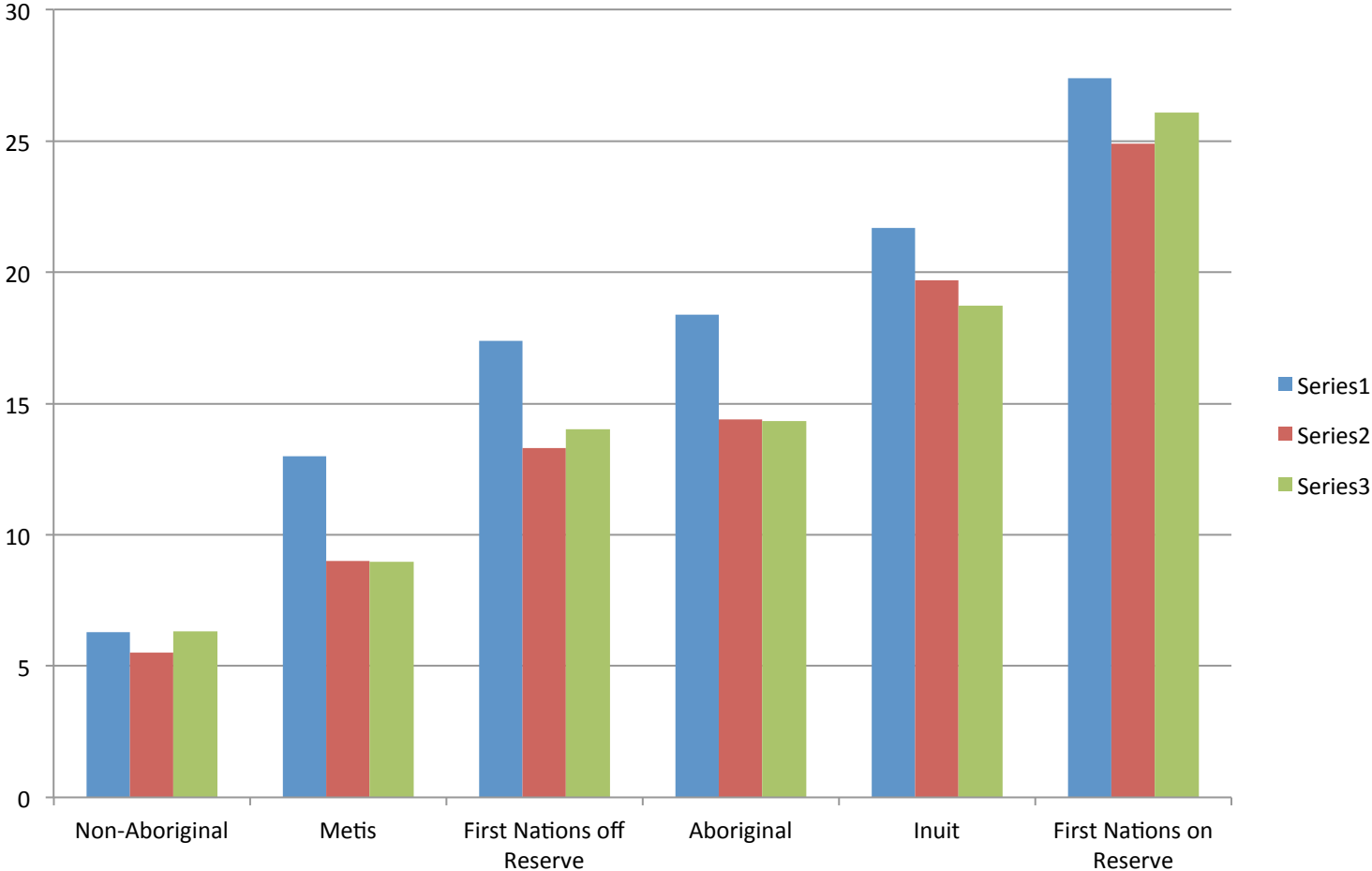
Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 2001 Census (Catalogue Number 97F0011XCB2001044), 2006 Census (Catalogue Number 97-564-XCB2006002), and 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-012-X2011044).

Employment Rate by Aboriginal Identity, Ages 25-44, Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011 (%)



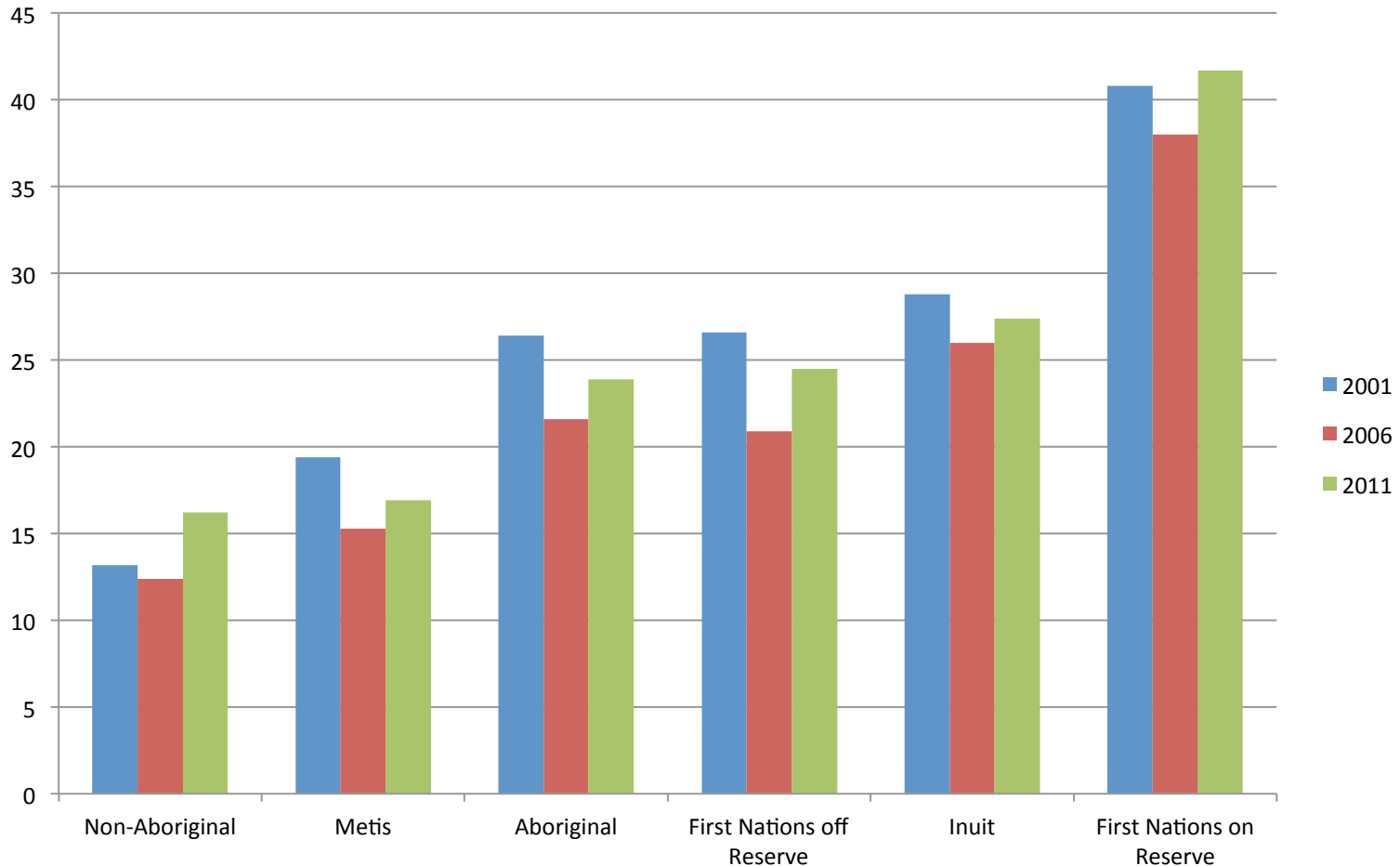
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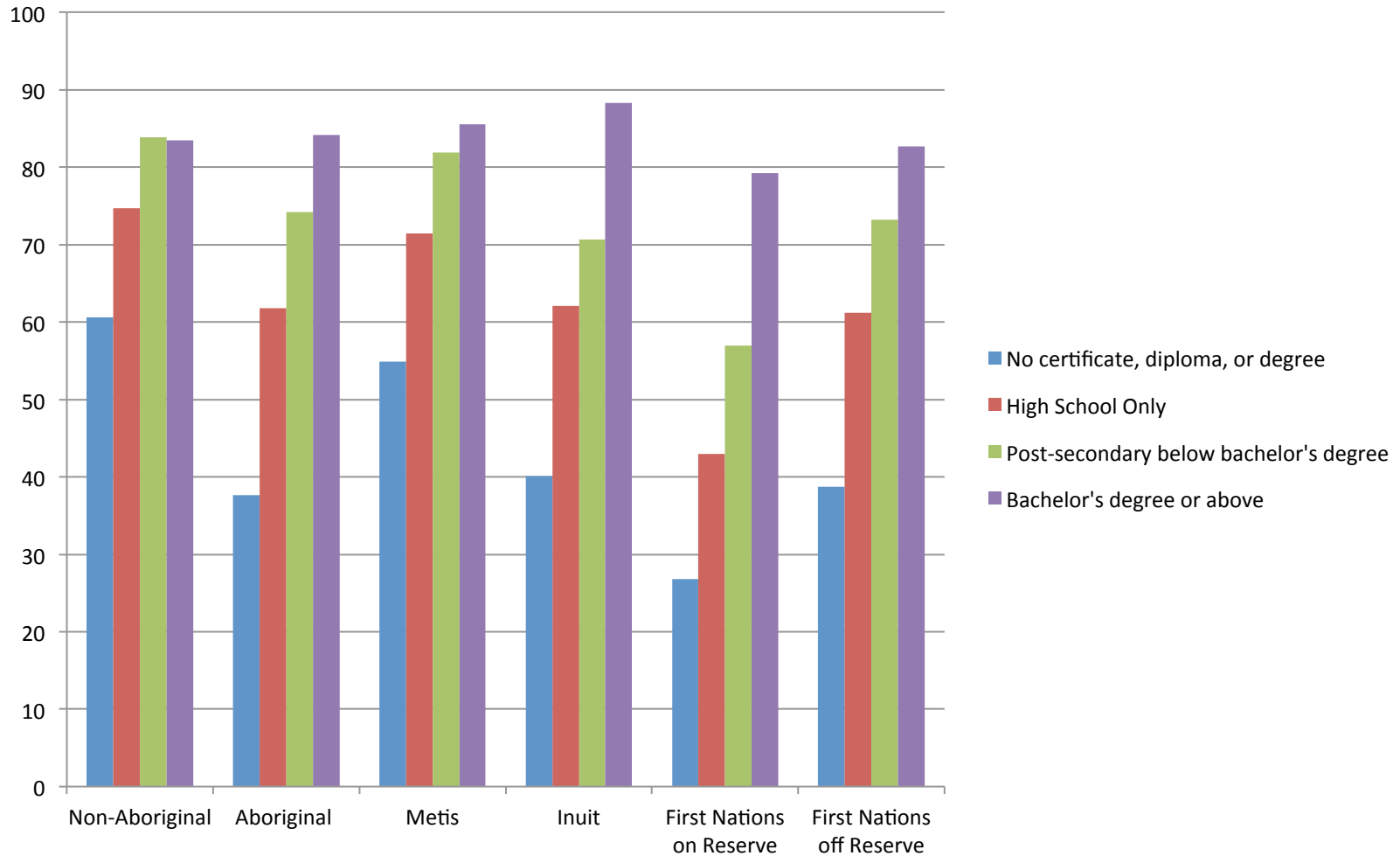
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Unemployment Rate by Aboriginal Identity, Ages 15-24, 2001, 2006, 2011, Canada (%)



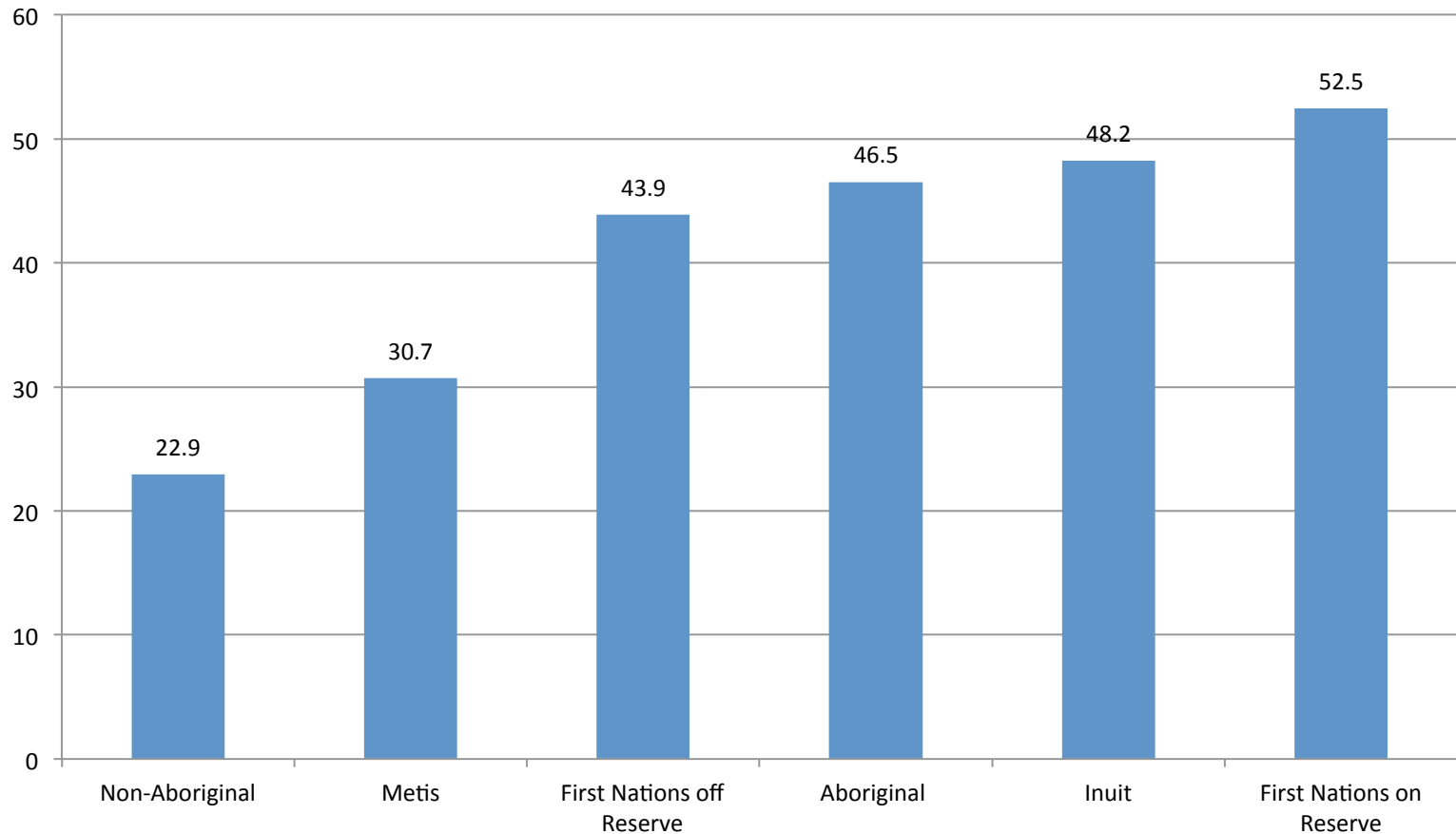
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Employment Rates by Aboriginal Identity and Educational Attainment, Ages 25-34, Canada, 2011 (%)



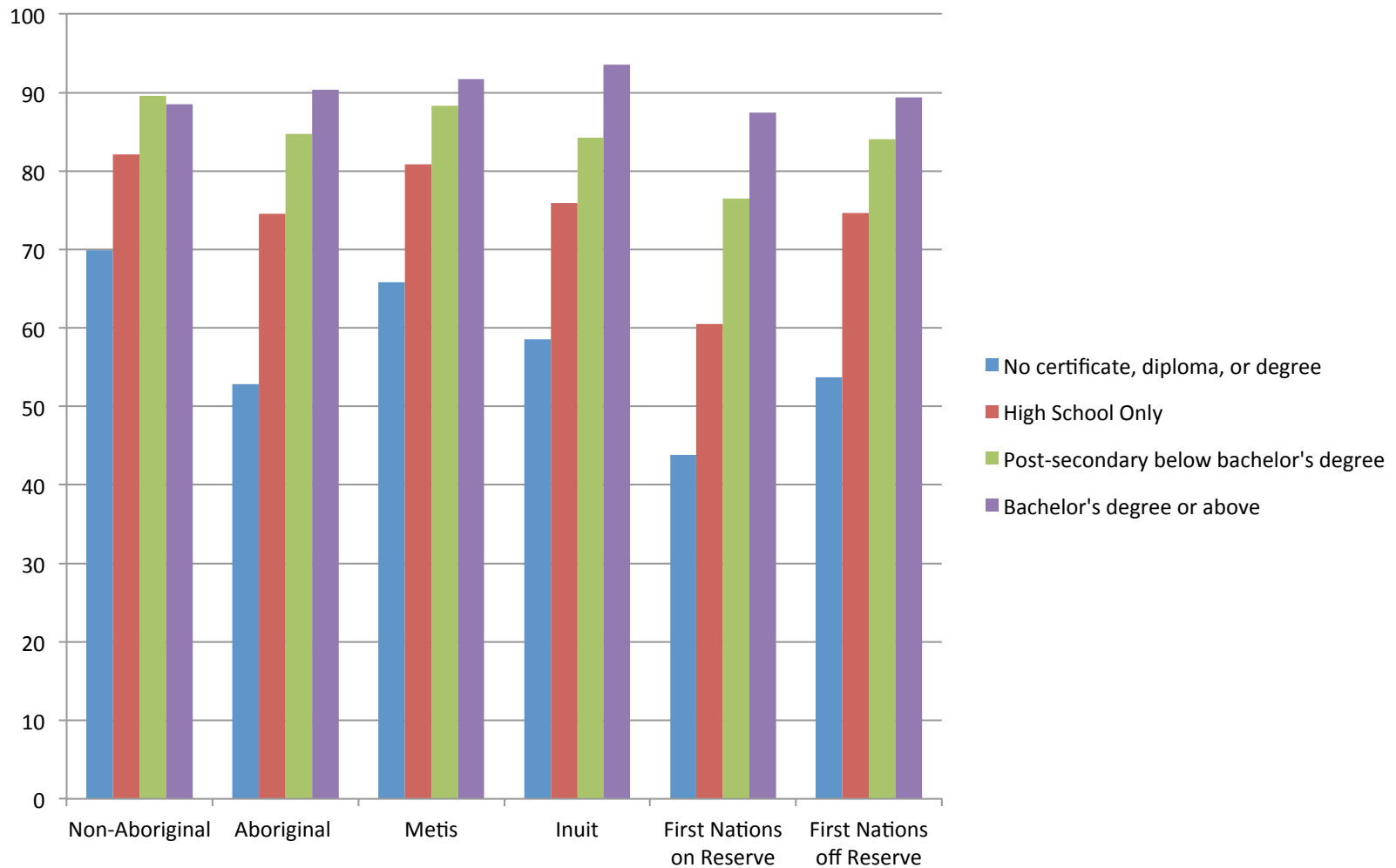
Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-012-X2011044).

Difference between employment rates by Aboriginal identity, university degree vs no credentials, Ages 25-34, Canada, 2011, percentage points



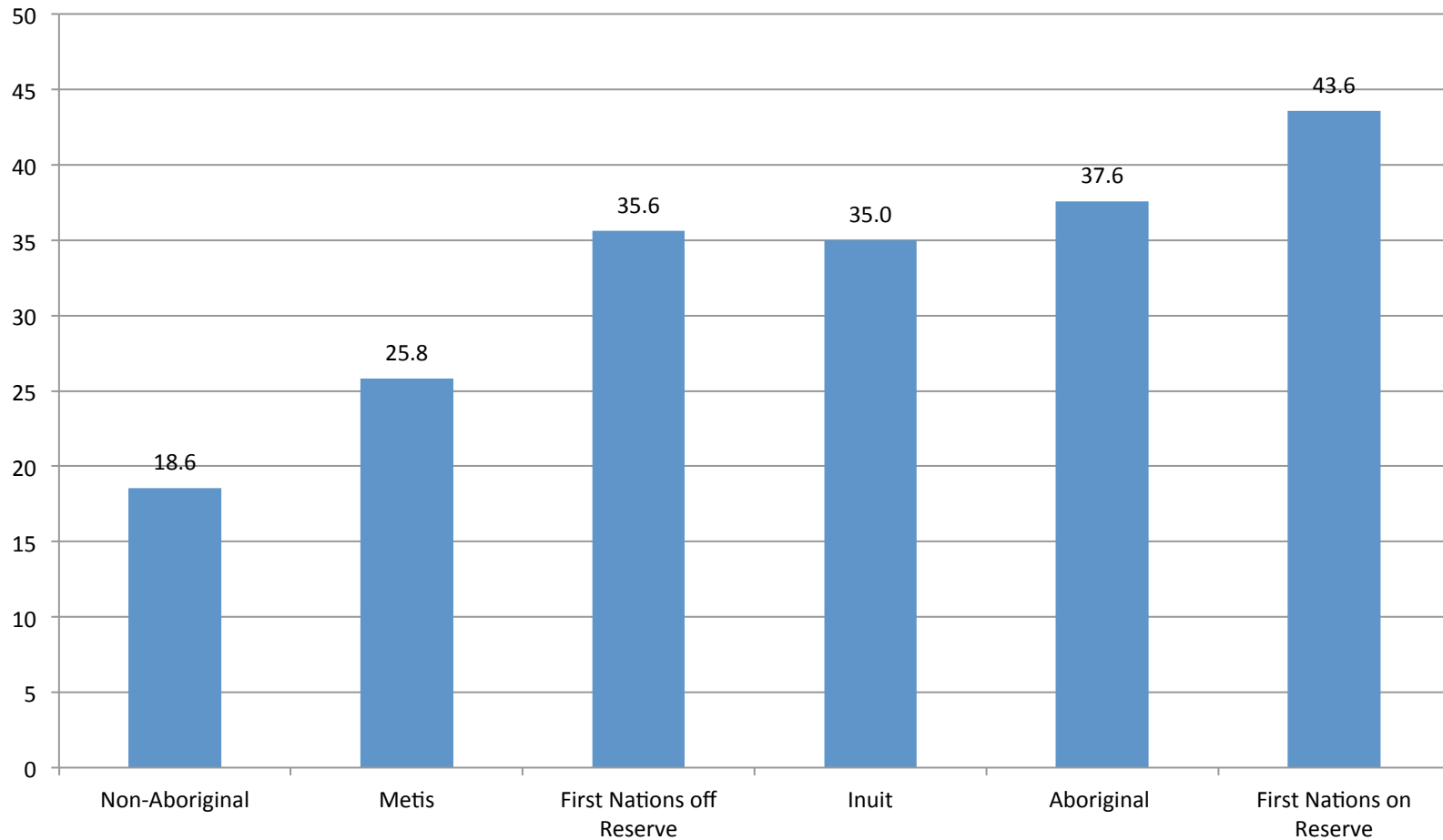
Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-012-X2011044).

Labour Force Participation Rates by Aboriginal Identity and Educational Attainment, Ages 25-34, Canada, 2011 (%)



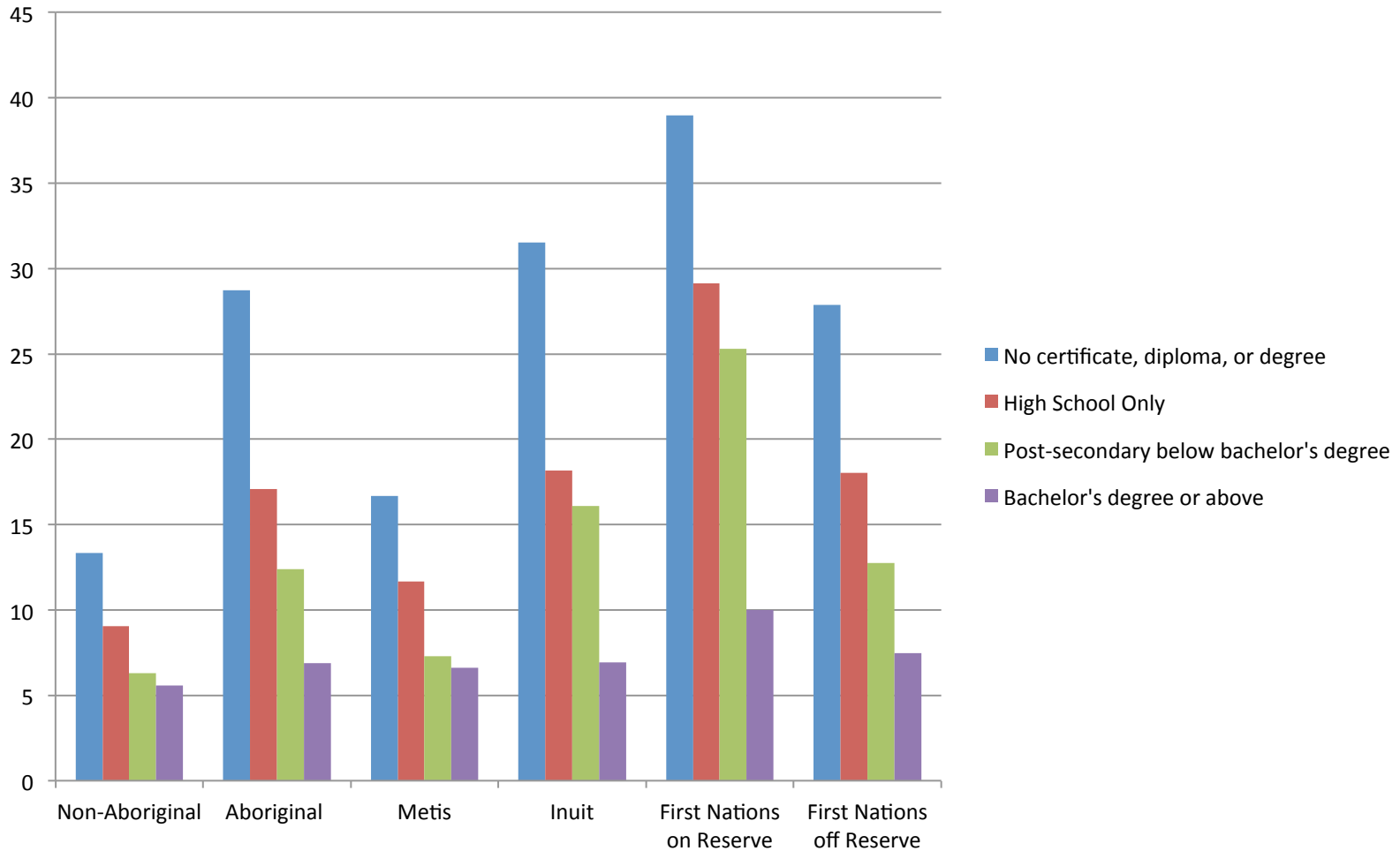
Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-012-X2011044).

Difference between participation rates by Aboriginal identity, university degree vs no credentials, Ages 25-34, Canada, 2011, percentage points



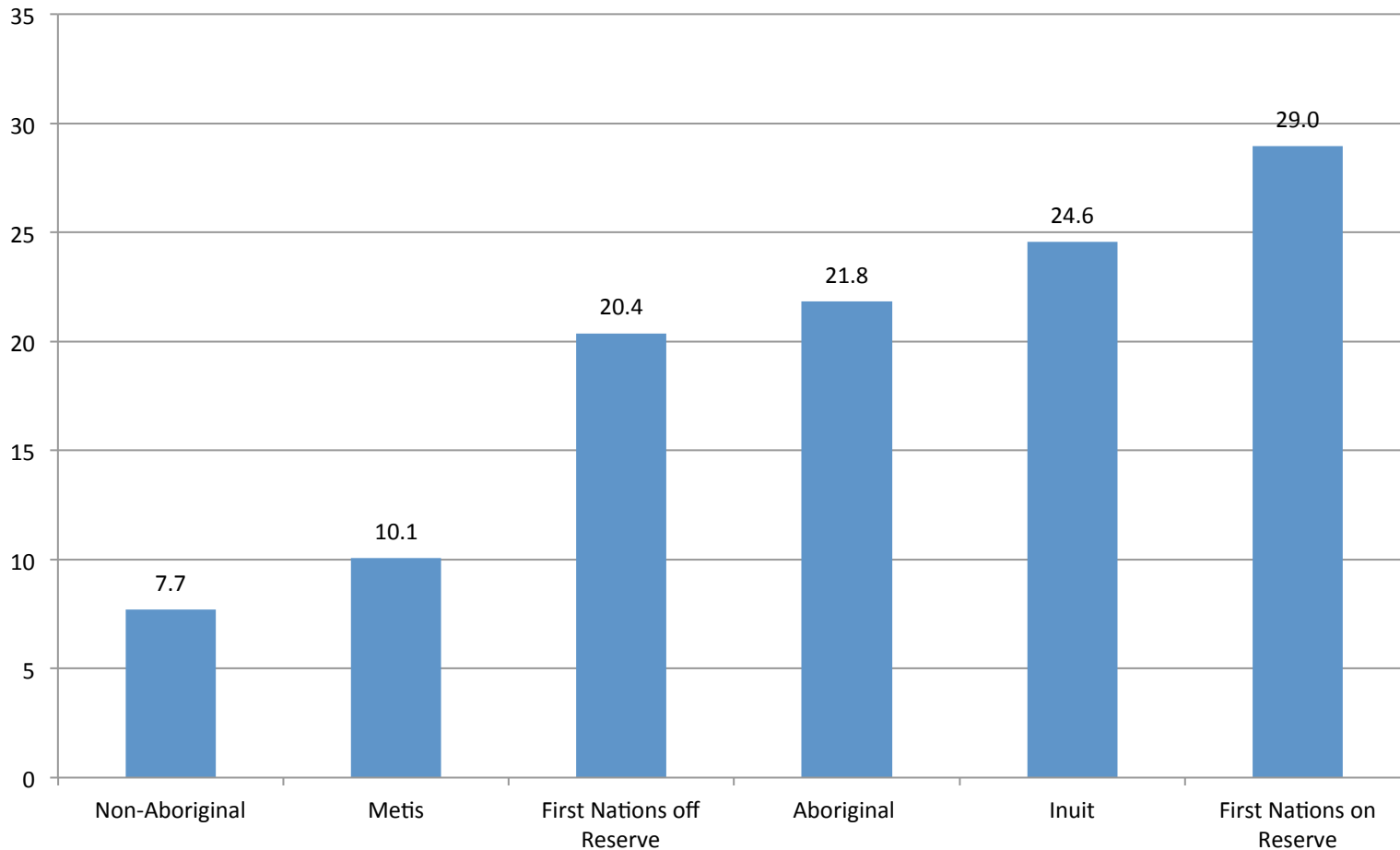
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Unemployment Rates by Aboriginal Identity and Educational Attainment, Ages 25-34, Canada, 2011 (%)



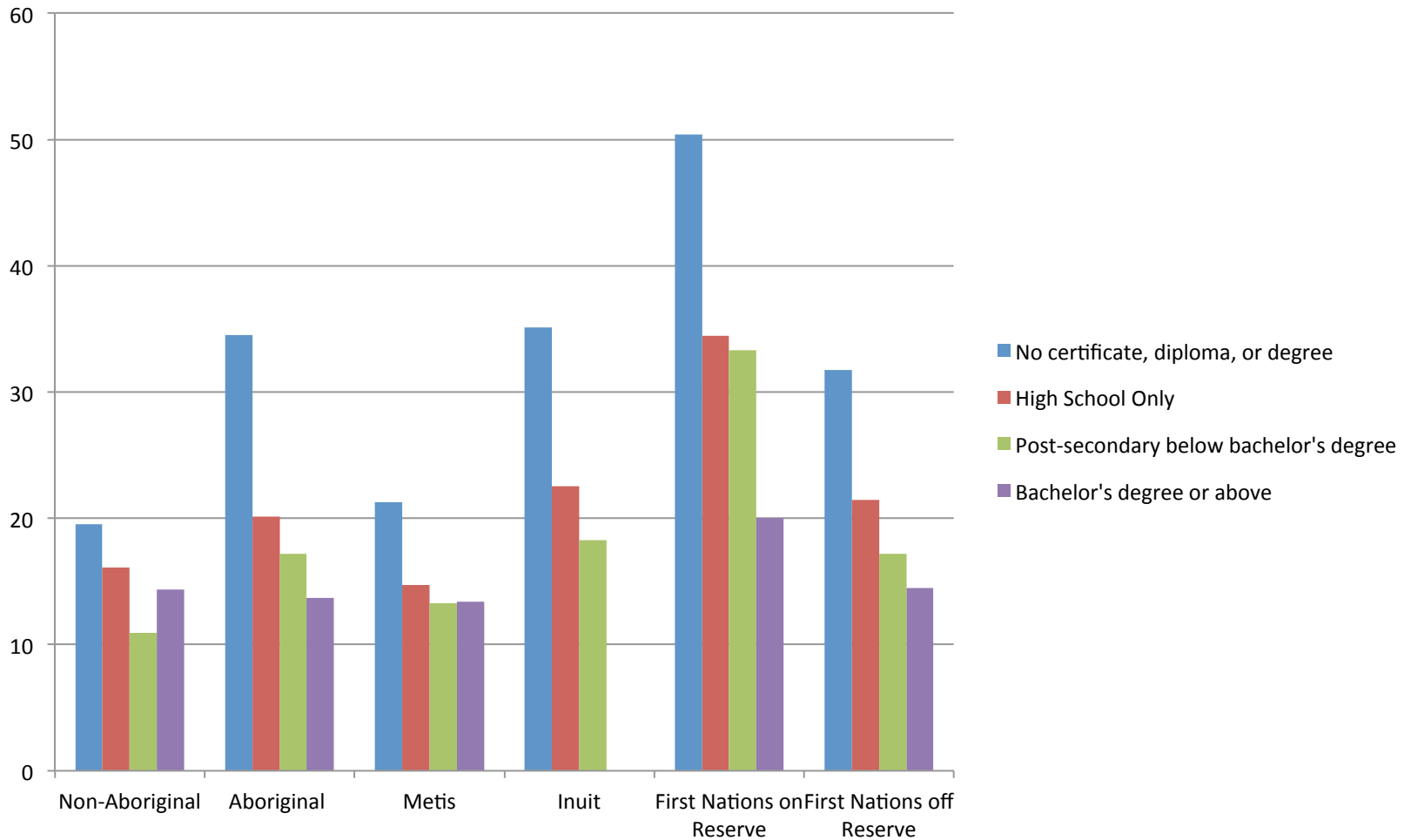
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Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-012-X2011044).

Unemployment Rates by Aboriginal Identity and Educational Attainment, Ages 20-24, Canada, 2011 (%)



Source: Statistics Canada, Data Tables from the 2011 National Household Survey (Catalogue Number 99-012-X2011044).

Estimating the Gains from Closing the Educational Attainment Gap

- The CSLS has released a series of reports estimating the economic benefits from closing the gap
- The most recent, Calver (2015), estimated the benefits of closing a projected education gap in 2031, based on recent trends in educational attainment
- Estimates based upon data from the National Household Survey (2011), projections of the Aboriginal population in 2031 produced by Statistics Canada, and projections of aggregate economic conditions by researchers at the university of Toronto

Estimating the Gains from Closing the Educational Attainment Gap

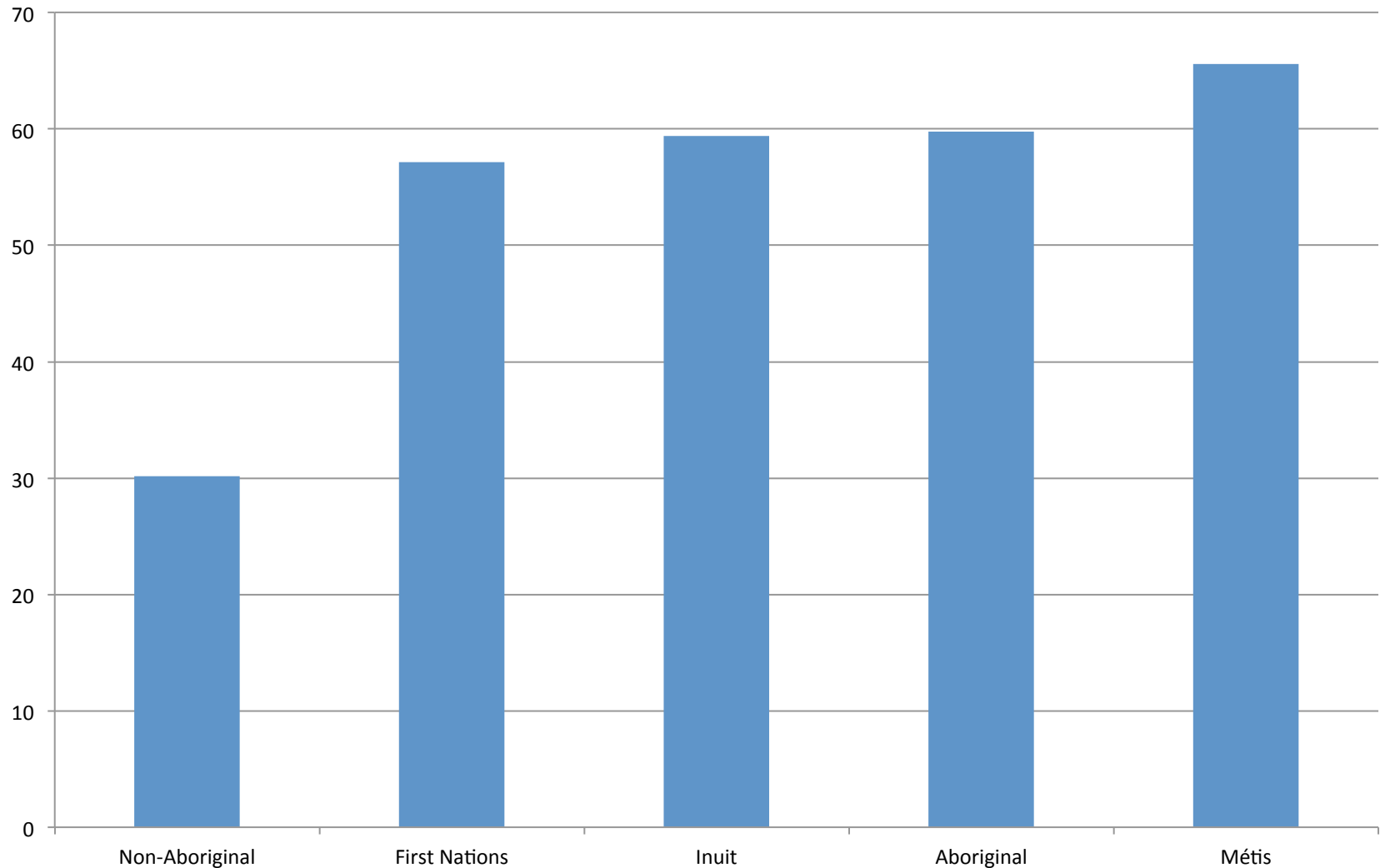
- Assume that an Aboriginal person who attains a higher level of education will achieve (on average) the outcomes observed among the similar Aboriginal population with that credential
- Controls for age, sex, and province/territory of residence
- Estimates intended as aspirational, but are infeasible in practice (unrealistic to think sufficient numbers of those aged 25+ will go back to school and catch up).

Potential Gains from Eliminating the Aboriginal Educational Attainment Gap by 2031, Canada

Age in 2031	Employment (thousands)	GDP (2010 dollars, billions)	Average Aboriginal Employment Income (2010 dollars)
15+	89.97	\$28.34	\$11,623
25-34 in 2031 (about 9-18 today)	17.98	\$4.48	\$8,412

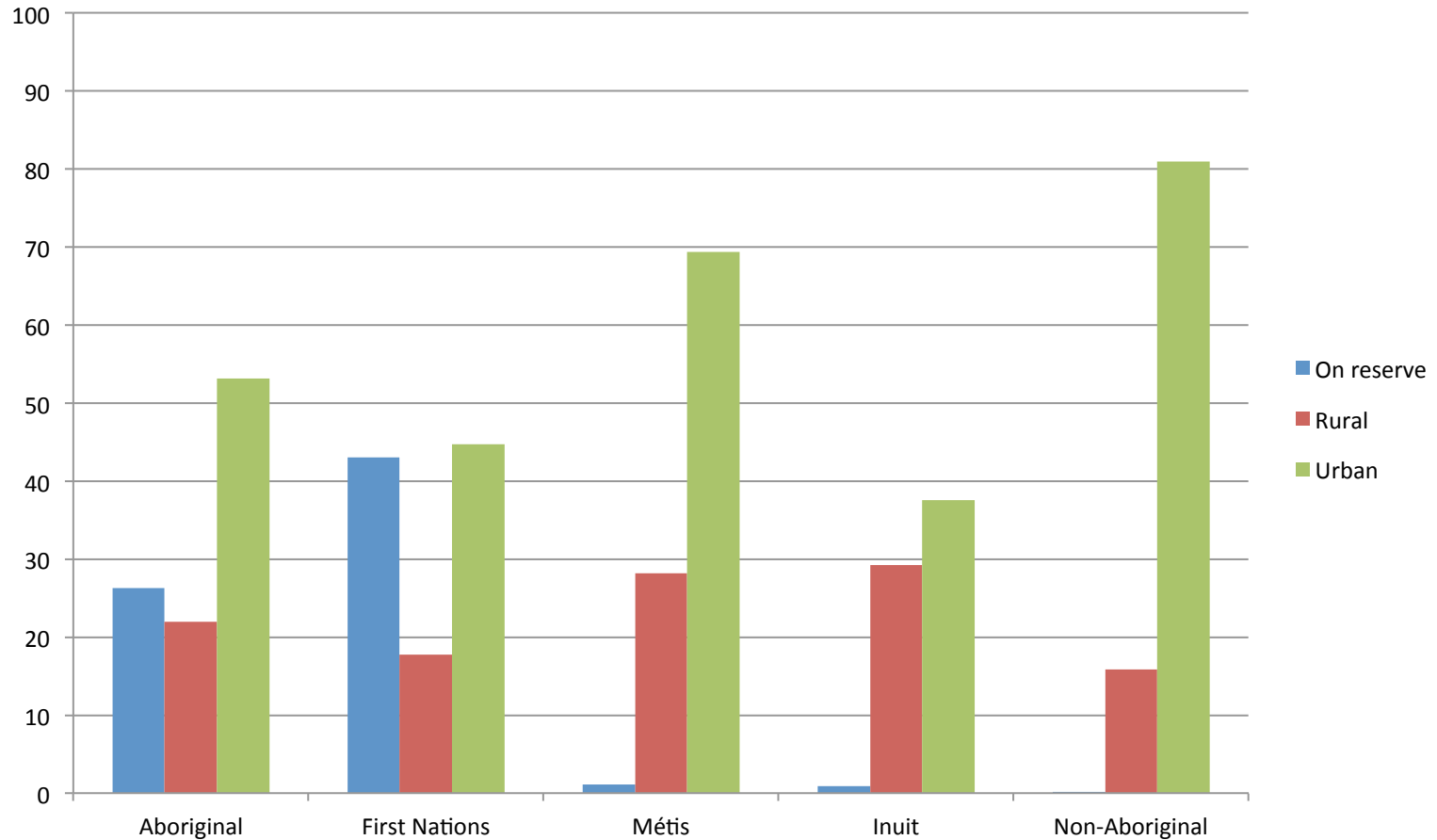
Source: Calver, Matthew (2015). "Closing the Aboriginal Education Gap in Canada: Assessing Progress and Estimating the Economic Benefits," CSLS Research Report 2015-03. These estimates assume that the gaps conditional upon education observed in the 2011 National Household Survey would remain.

Share of Total Population Living in the Territories or Western Provinces by Aboriginal Identity, 2011 (%)



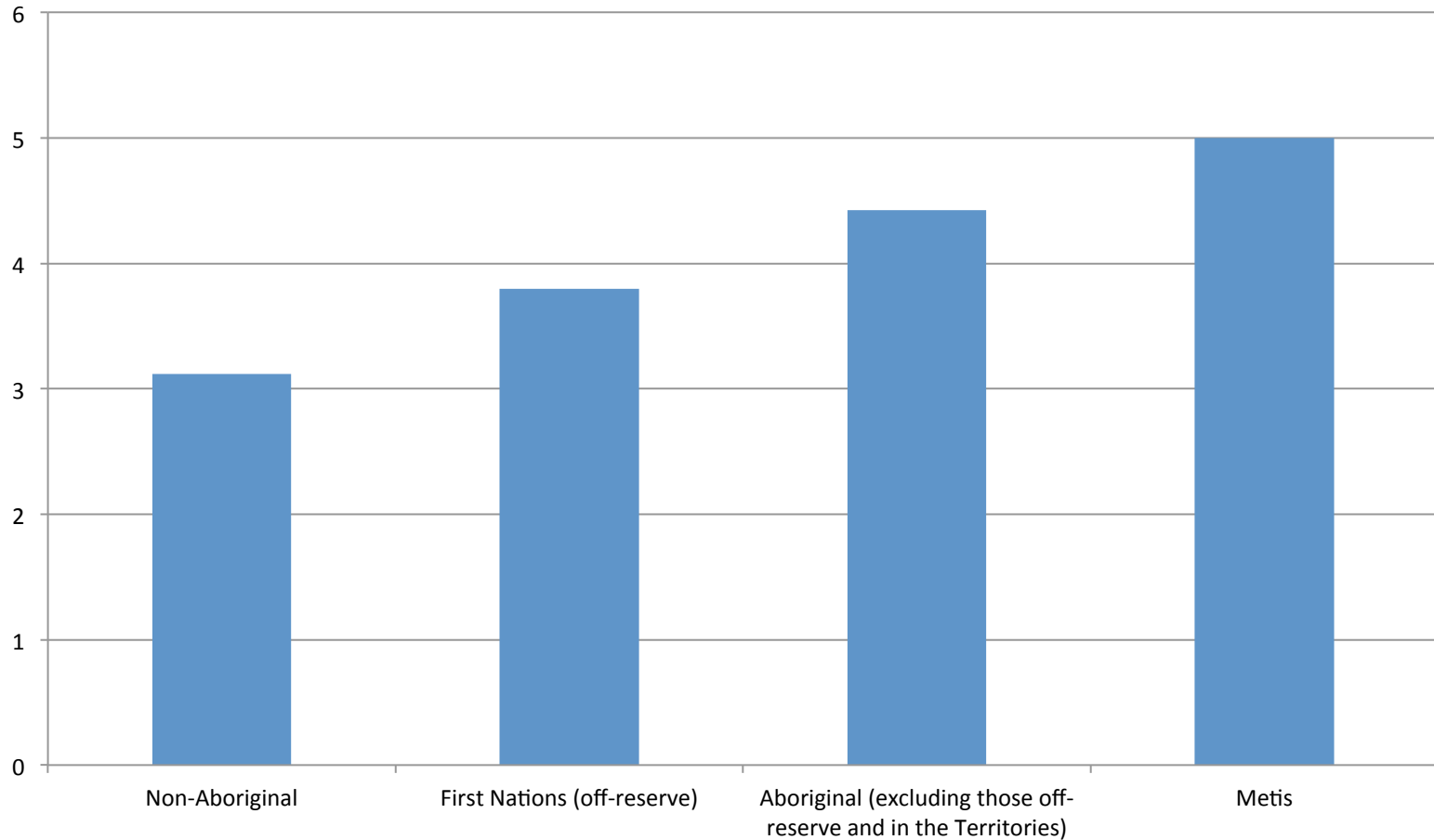
Source: 2011 National Household Survey, Catalogue Number 99-011-X2011026

Distribution of Total Population by Aboriginal Identity, Urban, Rural, and On Reserve, Canada, 2006



Source: 2006 Census, Catalogue Number 97-558-XCB2006006

Share of employment in occupations unique to primary industry by Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2013 (%)



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Aboriginal Skills and Training Employment Strategy (ASETS)

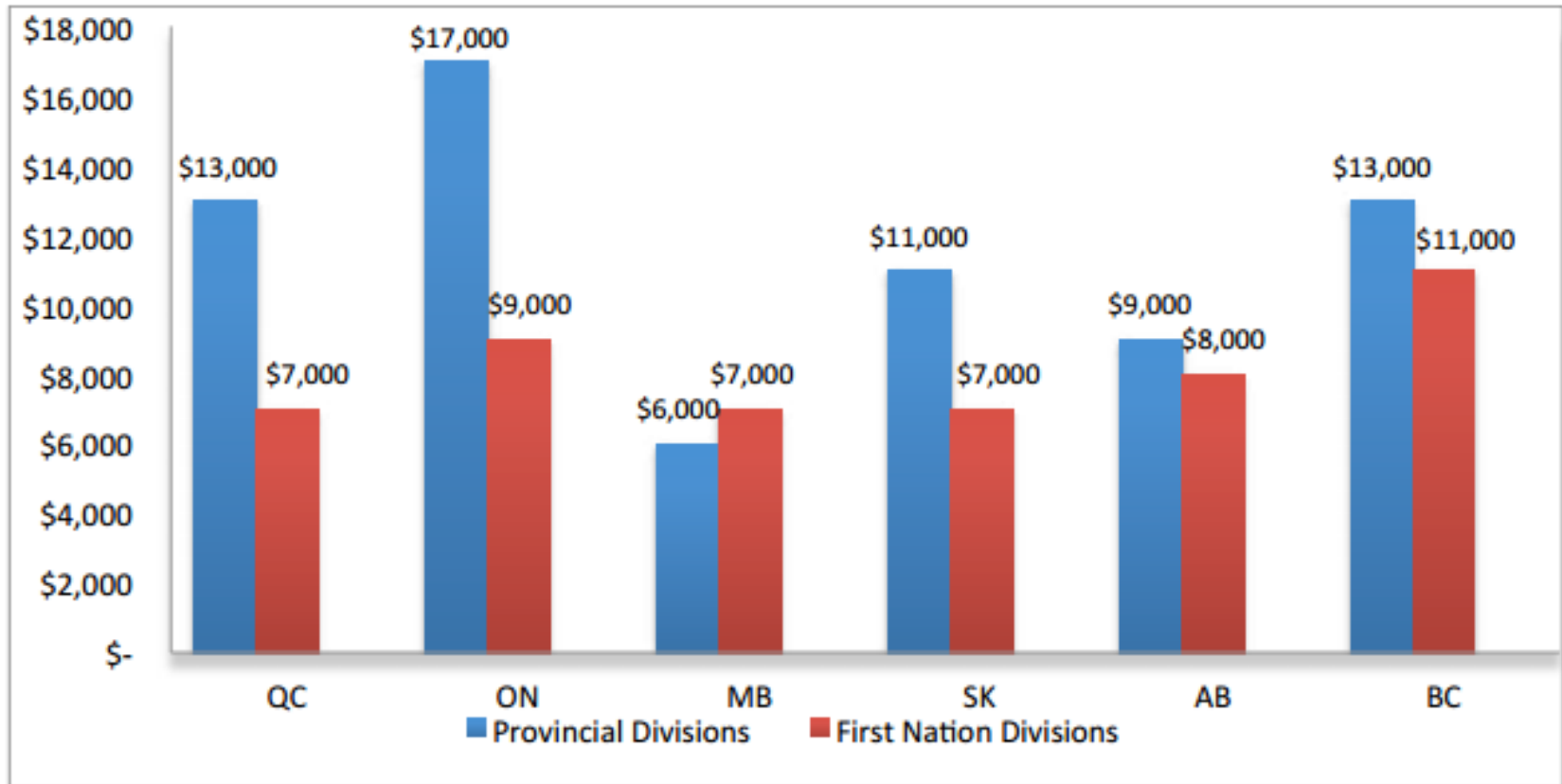
- Aboriginal agreement holders design and deliver employment programs and services suited to the needs of their clients
- All Aboriginal people, regardless of status or location, may access its programs and services, which include:
 - skills development
 - training for high-demand jobs
 - job finding
 - programs for youth
 - programs for urban and Aboriginal people with disabilities
 - access to child care

Private Sector Initiatives

Example: Zibi redevelopment project in Ottawa / Gatineau.

- Project being developed on traditionally Algonquin land
- Developer has signed agreement with Algonquins of Ontario stating that it will hire and train Aboriginal tradespeople, generate opportunities for Aboriginal business and entrepreneurship, and create mentorship programs for Aboriginal youth (Ottawa Citizen, August 20th, 2015)

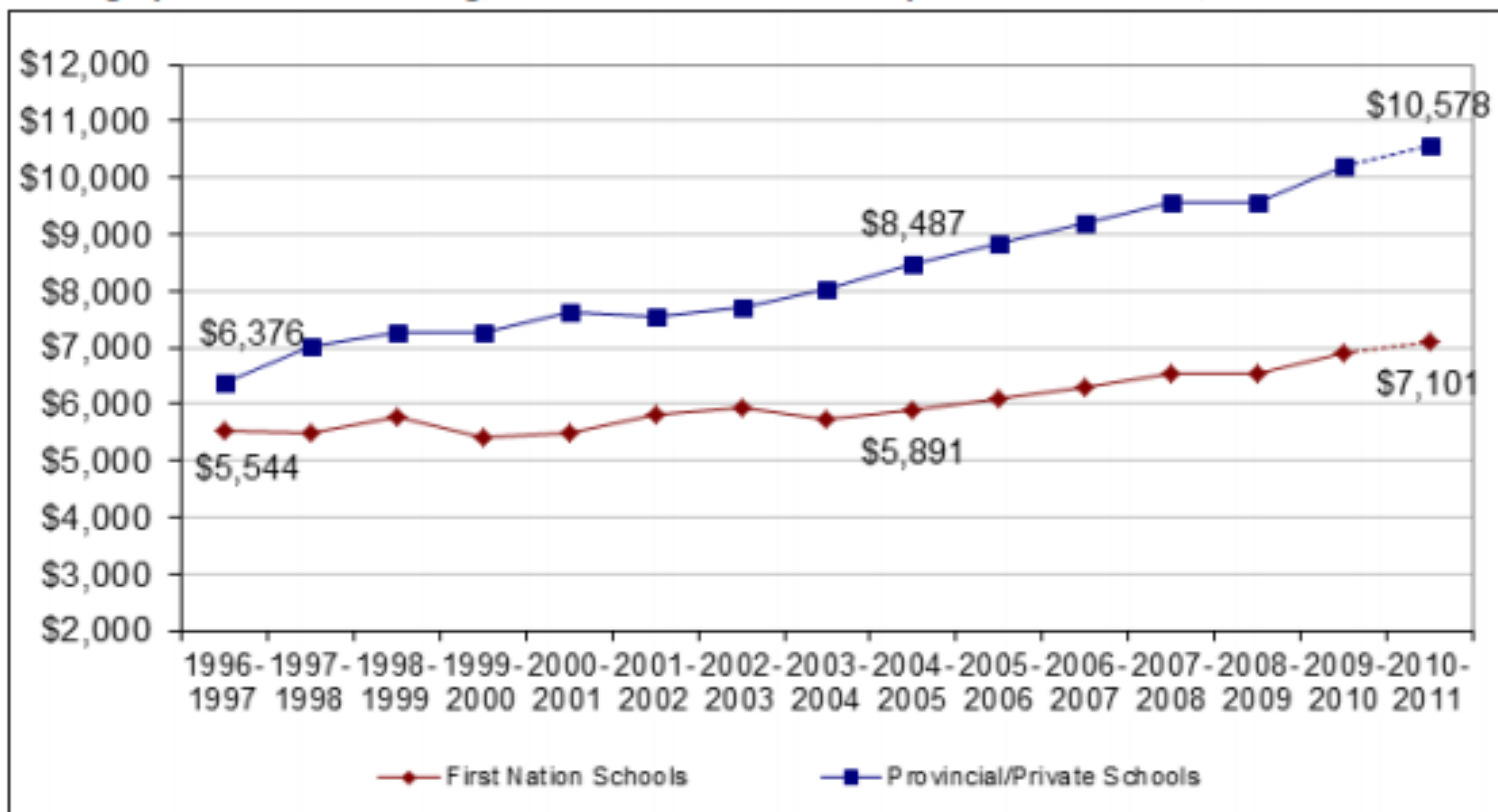
2009 Average Instructional Services Dollars per FTE between AANDC and Provincial Districts, by Region for Districts with Fewer than 100 FTEs: ²⁸



Source: Taken from Drummond, Don, and Ellen Rosenbluth (2013). "The Debate on First Nations Education Funding: Mind the Gap," Working Paper, School of Policy Studies, Queen's University.

<http://www.queensu.ca/sps/publications/workingpapers/49-Drummond-Rosenbluth.pdf>

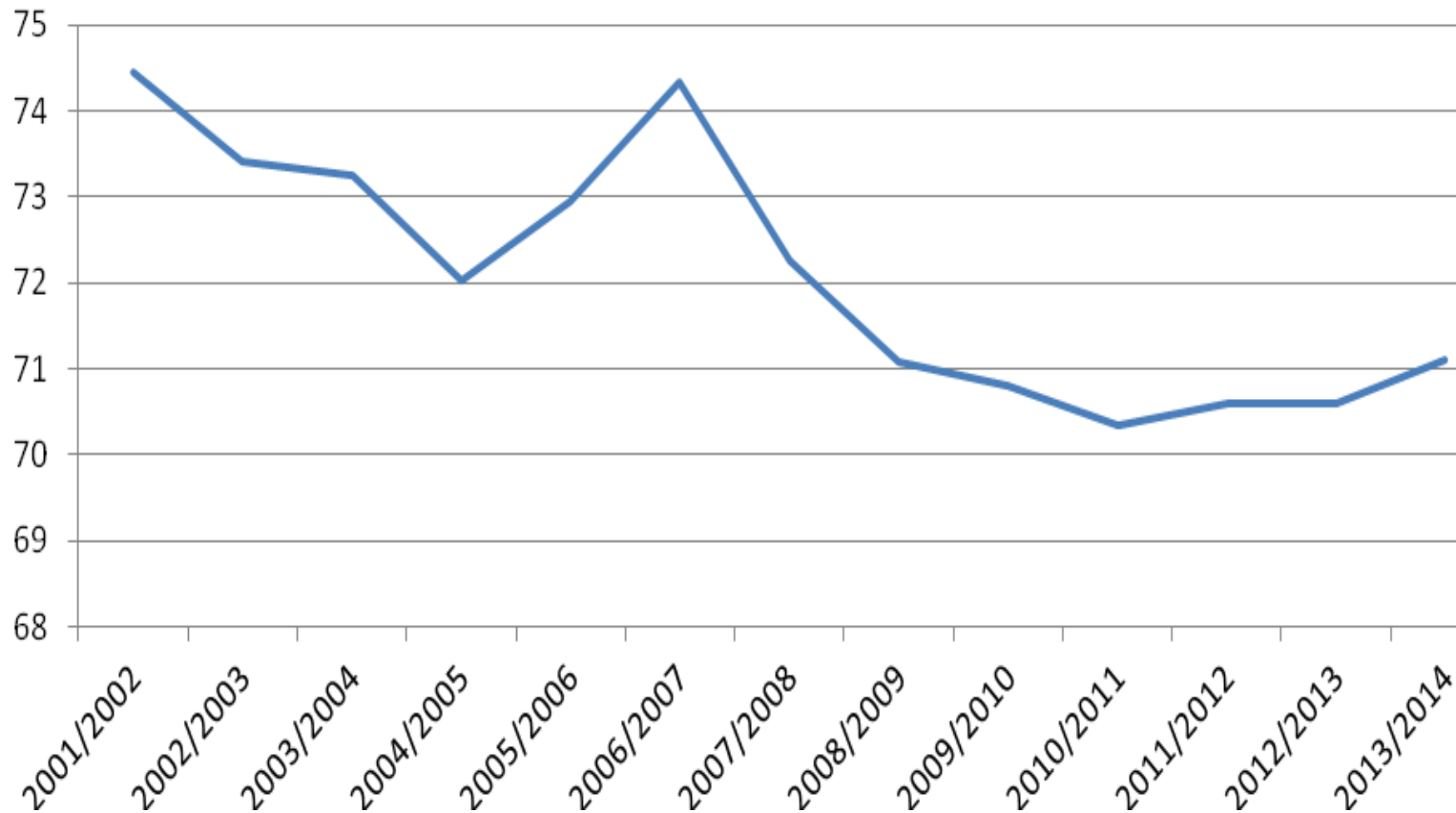
Average per-student funding, First Nation schools and provincial schools, 1996-2011⁵³



* Per-student funding is calculated using the following formula: Core Funding allocated by Federal Government for First Nation education (FN school OR provincial/private school) / Nominal roll (FN school OR provincial/private school). Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Financial Information (1996-2011); Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Nominal roll statistics (1996-2011)

Source: Taken from Drummond, Don, and Ellen Rosenbluth (2013). "The Debate on First Nations Education Funding: Mind the Gap," Working Paper, School of Policy Studies, Queen's University. <http://www.queensu.ca/sps/publications/workingpapers/49-Drummond-Rosenbluth.pdf>

Nunavut Public School Attendance Rate, 2001/2-2013/14 (%)



Note: 2012/2013 value same as for 2011/2012 due to lack of information for 2012/2013 school year.

Source: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, *Nunavut Public School Attendance Rate, 2001-2002 to 2013-2014*

Recent CSLS Research on Aboriginal Issues

- Calver, Matthew (2015). “Closing the Aboriginal Education Gap in Canada: Assessing Progress and Estimating the Economic Benefits,” CSLS Research Report 2015-03. Prepared for Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. <http://www.csls.ca/reports/csls2015-03.pdf>
- Thomas, Jasmin (2015). “Benchmarking Métis Economic and Social Development,” CSLS Research Report 2015-07. Prepared for the Métis National Council. <http://www.csls.ca/reports/csls2015-07.pdf>
- Thomas, Jasmin (forthcoming). “Review of Best Practices in Labour Market Forecasting with an Application to the Canadian Aboriginal Population.” Prepared for the National Association of Friendship Centres.
- McKellips, Fanny (forthcoming). “Aboriginal Labour Market Information in Canada: An Overview.” Prepared for the National Association of Friendship Centres.
- Palesch, Nico (forthcoming). “Creating Opportunity in Inuit Nunangat: Moving Past the Crisis in Inuit Education and Labour Market Outcomes.” Prepared for Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami