



The Aboriginal Economic Benchmarking Report

Underlying Indicators

The National Aboriginal Economic Development Board
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The National Aboriginal Economic Development Board
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THE NATIONAL ABORIGINAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Established in 1990, the National Aboriginal Economic Development Board is an Order-in-Council board mandated to provide policy and program advice to the federal government on Aboriginal economic development. Comprised of First Nations, Inuit and Métis community and business leaders from across Canada, the Board plays an important role in helping the federal government develop and implement policies and programs that respond to the unique needs and circumstances of Aboriginal Canadians. The Board also provides a vital link between policy makers, federal departments and Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal business and community leaders.

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Introduction

This report presents the Underlying Indicators used in the *Aboriginal Economic Benchmarking Report*. The Underlying Indicators track the ability of Aboriginal people in Canada to improve their performance on the three Core Indicators: 1) Employment, 2) Income and 3) Wealth and Well-Being. For example, increases in educational attainment, the growth and profitability of businesses, as well as access to lands and resources each have an influence over the quality of jobs Aboriginal people hold, their earnings and their wealth accumulation. Not all of these measures are applicable to – or available across – all Aboriginal heritage groups, but together they help to track the readiness of Aboriginal people to seize economic opportunities.

The NAEDB has identified five Underlying Indicators: 1) Education, 2) Entrepreneurship and Business Development, 3) Governance, 4) Lands and Resources and 5) Infrastructure. This report provides additional information and statistical data beyond that contained in the *Aboriginal Economic Benchmarking Report*, but does not present an in-depth analysis of the underlying indicators. Furthermore, the Board expects that as additional data becomes available over time, the number of Underlying Indicators and measures that are tracked will increase.

INDICATOR	KEY MEASURES	ABORIGINAL BENCHMARK	2022 TARGET
Education	High school completion rate	20.6 percentage points lower than the non-Aboriginal rate	The NAEDB target for Education is Aboriginal high school and University completion rates comparable to those of Canada's non-Aboriginal population.
	University completion rate	14.4 percentage points lower than the non-Aboriginal rate	
Entrepreneurship and Business Development	Self-employment rate	5.2 percentage points lower than the non-Aboriginal rate	The NAEDB target for Entrepreneurship is Aboriginal self-employment rates comparable to that of Canada's non-Aboriginal population.
Governance	Aboriginal community intervention status	150 First Nations under intervention	The NAEDB target for Governance is 0 First Nation communities under intervention.
Lands and Resources	Participation in the <i>First Nations Land Management Act</i>	77 First Nations* under the <i>First Nations Land Management Act</i>	The NAEDB target for Lands and Resources is 50% of First Nation communities to be either participating in the <i>First Nations Land Management Act</i> or having settled comprehensive land claim and self-government agreements.
	Participation in Comprehensive Land Claims and Self-Government Agreements	96 Aboriginal Communities involved in Ratified Agreements	
Infrastructure	Drinking water infrastructure	46% of First Nations communities have drinking water infrastructure that meets prescribed standards	The NAEDB target for Infrastructure is 100% of First Nations communities have drinking water infrastructure that meets prescribed Health Canada standards and overcrowding rates comparable to those of Canada's non-Aboriginal population.
	Overcrowding of dwellings	8.5 percentage points above the non-Aboriginal rate	

*Includes 8 First Nations whose development process is currently inactive.

Underlying Indicator 1: Education

Education is essential to Aboriginal economic growth: higher educational attainment increases employability and is correlated with higher income. Ensuring that Aboriginal youth possess the necessary capacity to develop the required skills and knowledge to be successful in today's economy begins with a strong foundation in education.

The level of educational attainment is an important variable because it provides valuable insights as to why Aboriginal people comprise a large number of jobs in primary industries, such as construction and food services (see report on core indicator #1: Employment). A comparison of the educational attainment between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people indicates that Aboriginal students do not have the same educational outcomes as their non-Aboriginal counterparts. For example, in 2006, the percentage of the population (15 and over) with a High School Diploma was 56.3% for the Aboriginal population compared with 76.9% for the non-Aboriginal population, a gap of 20.6 percentage points (Chart 1 and Data Table 1). Furthermore, the proportion of Aboriginal people with a university certificate, diploma or degree (8.6%) is nearly three times lower than the proportion of non-Aboriginal people with a university certificate, diploma or degree (23%) (Chart 5 and Data Table 2).

Included in this report are several charts and tables presenting data on education levels and areas of study, which build upon the two measures presented in the *Aboriginal Economic Benchmarking Report*.

Education Highlights by Heritage Group

First Nations: In 2006, the proportion of the First Nations population 15 and over who had completed high school was 51.6%, about two-thirds of the non-Aboriginal figure of 76.9%. The First Nations on-reserve population had a high school completion rate of 40.2%, two thirds the rate of the off-reserve population of 60.1%. The proportion of the First Nations population (15 and over) who had completed university was 8.1%, about one-third of the non-Aboriginal figure of 23.0%. The First Nations on-reserve population had a university completion rate of 5.7%, below the rate of the off-reserve population of 9.0%.

Inuit: In 2006, the Inuit high school completion rate for persons 15 and over was 39.1%, slightly more than half the non-Aboriginal rate of 76.9%, the largest gap of the three Aboriginal heritage groups, and a rate similar to that found for the on-reserve First Nations population. In 2006, the Inuit university completion rate for persons 15 and over was 4.2%, approximately one-sixth that of the non-Aboriginal rate of 23.0%, and the largest gap among the three Aboriginal heritage groups, including the on-reserve First Nations population.

Métis: In 2006, the Métis high school completion rate for persons 15 and over was 65.4%, somewhat below the non-Aboriginal rate of 76.9%, the best performance of the three Aboriginal heritage groups. The Métis university completion rate for persons 15 and over was 9.8%, slightly below one half of the non-Aboriginal rate of 23.0%, representing the smallest gap among the three Aboriginal heritage groups.

The figures presented in this report highlight the need for increased funding for Aboriginal education at all levels. For example, the NAEDB believes that Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC)

First Nation education funding has not kept pace with the growth of the youth population and with the increasing demand for well-educated workers in the labour market. According to AANDC main estimates, AANDC's expenditure in post-secondary education went from \$280M in 2004-05 to \$329M in 2012-13, an increase of approximately 1.9% per year. In comparison, between 2004-05 and 2011-12, funding for postsecondary education at the Ministry of Training Colleges and University of Ontario went from \$3.5B to \$5.4B, an increase of more than 7.75% per year¹. On reserve schools lack proper funding, while Aboriginal children studying in the provincial school systems lack culturally appropriate learning material. This situation contributes to a lower success rate throughout the education system for Aboriginal people.

Furthermore, additional efforts should focus on fields of study where Aboriginal people are underrepresented, both in school and in the labour market, and in fields that lead to job opportunities. To fully benefit from economic opportunities in the natural resource sector, Aboriginal people need to possess the employable skills and education that resource companies are seeking. Education in relevant trades or fields of studies like physical sciences and mathematics may increase the Aboriginal people's representation in the resource sector.

Aboriginal people must have the right skill sets to be able to develop their communities and operate businesses. To attract economic opportunities in their communities, and to participate in economic development on their land, Aboriginal people need the right human resources and skills in their local labour force, as well as knowledgeable leaders to manage them. Having access to well educated and competent workers is the driving force of a community's success.

¹ Ministry of Finance of Ontario: *Public Accounts of Ontario 2004-2005 Ministry Statement and Schedule*, p. 366 and *Public Accounts of Ontario 2011-2012, Ministry Statement and Schedule*, p. 368.

Charts – Education

Chart 1: Percentage of population (15 and over) with a High School Diploma, by Identity, Canada, 1996-2006

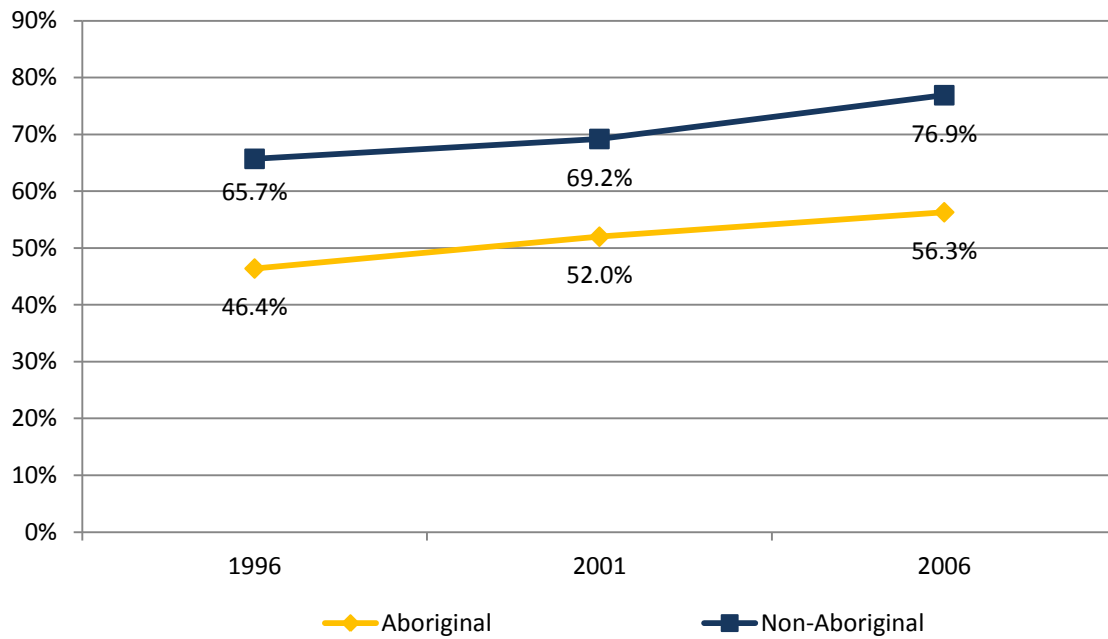


Chart 2: Percentage of population (15 and over) with a High School Diploma, by Identity and Gender, Canada, 2006

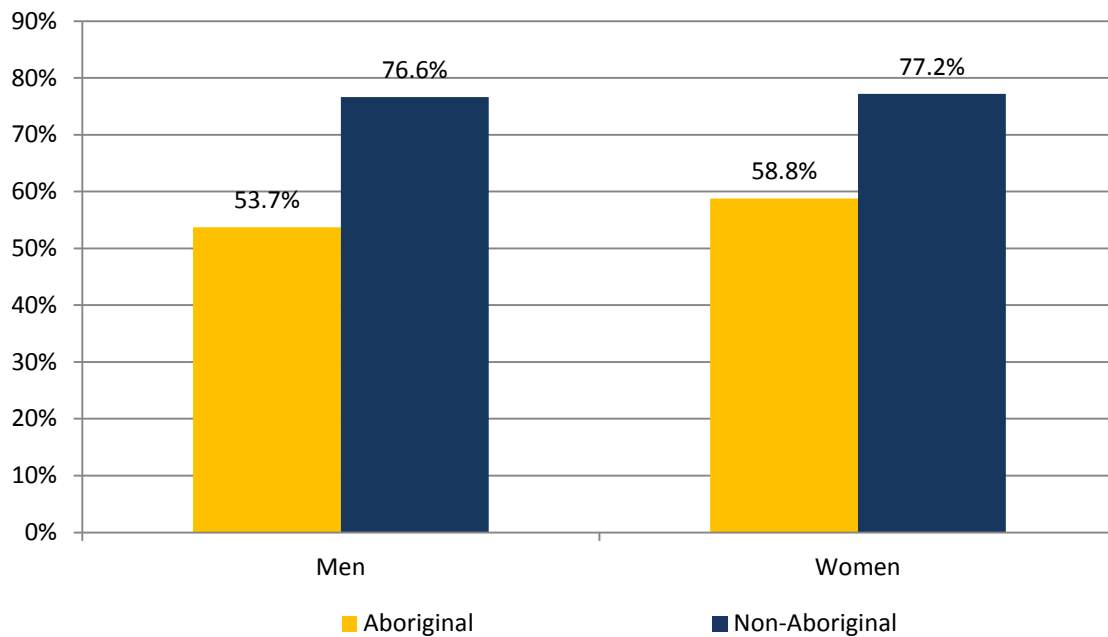


Chart 3: Percentage of (15 and over) with a High School Diploma, by Region and Identity, 2006

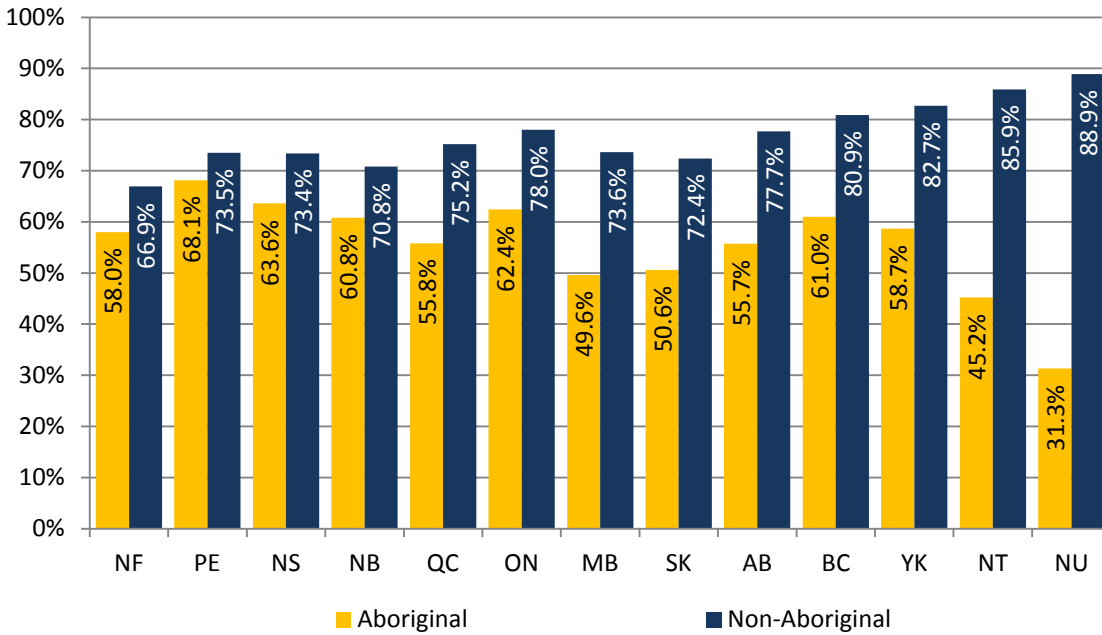


Chart 4: Percentage of Aboriginal population (15 and over) with a High School Diploma, by Identity, Canada, 2006

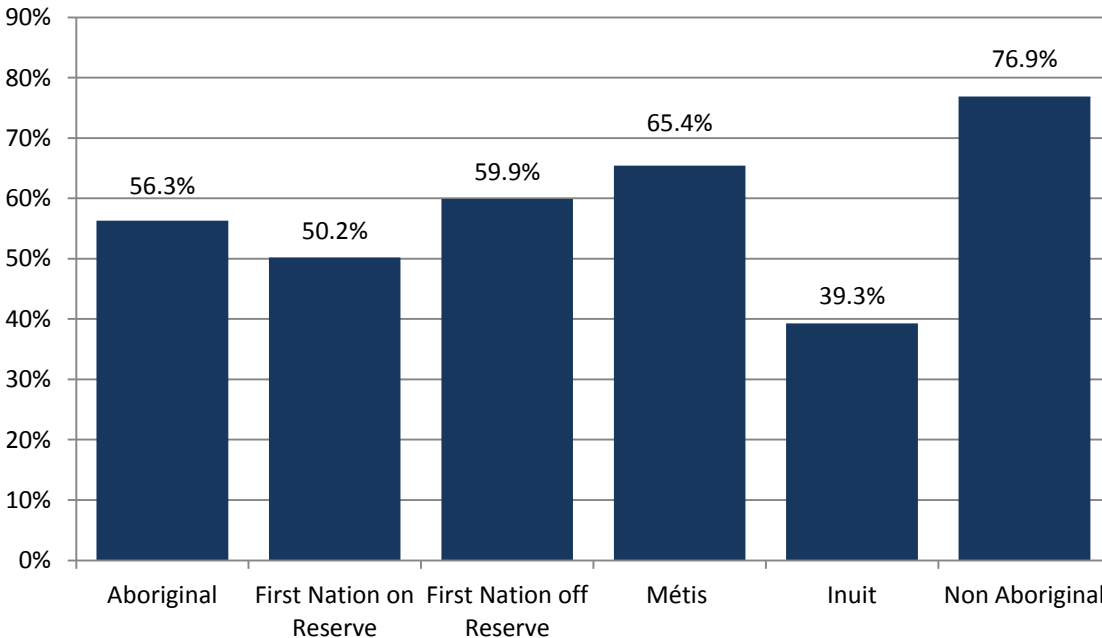


Chart 5: Percentage of population (15 and over) with a University Certificate, Diploma or Degree, by Identity, Canada, 1996-2006

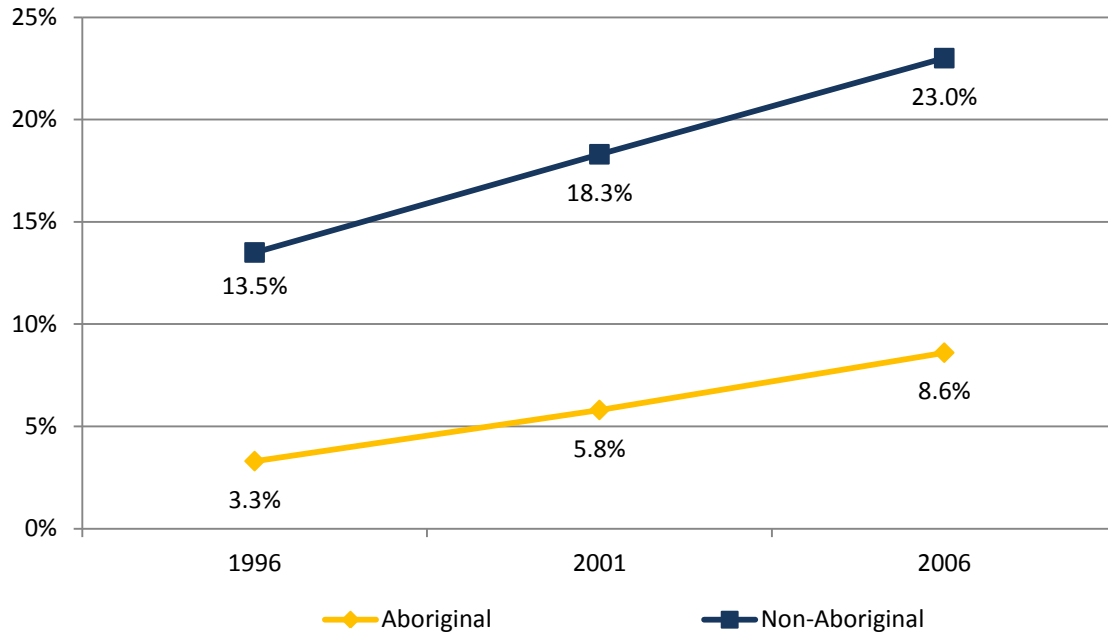


Chart 6: Percentage of population (15 and over) with a University Certificate, Diploma or Degree, by Identity and Gender, Canada, 2006

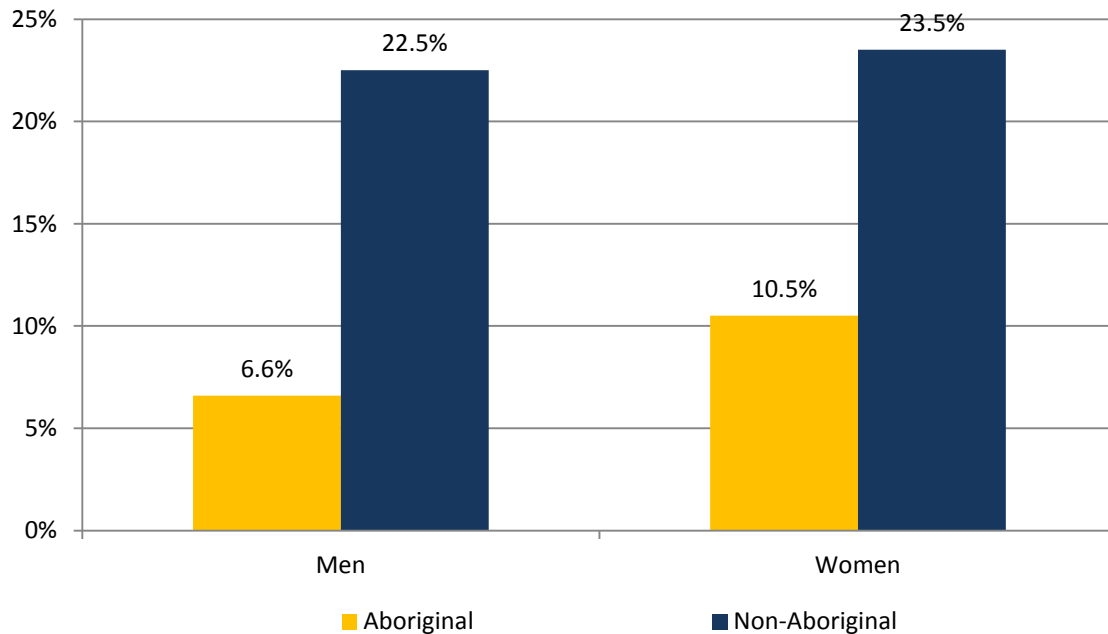


Chart 7: Percentage of population (15 and over) with a University Certificate, Diploma or Degree, by Region and Identity, 2006

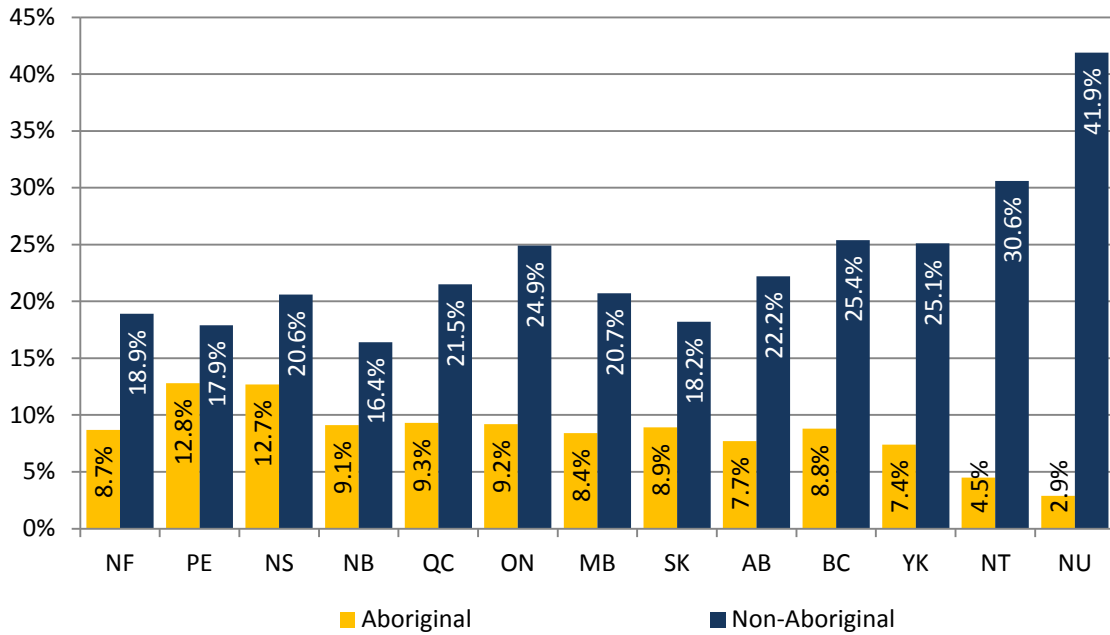


Chart 8: Percentage of Aboriginal population (15 and over) with a University Certificate, Diploma or Degree, by Identity, Canada, 2006

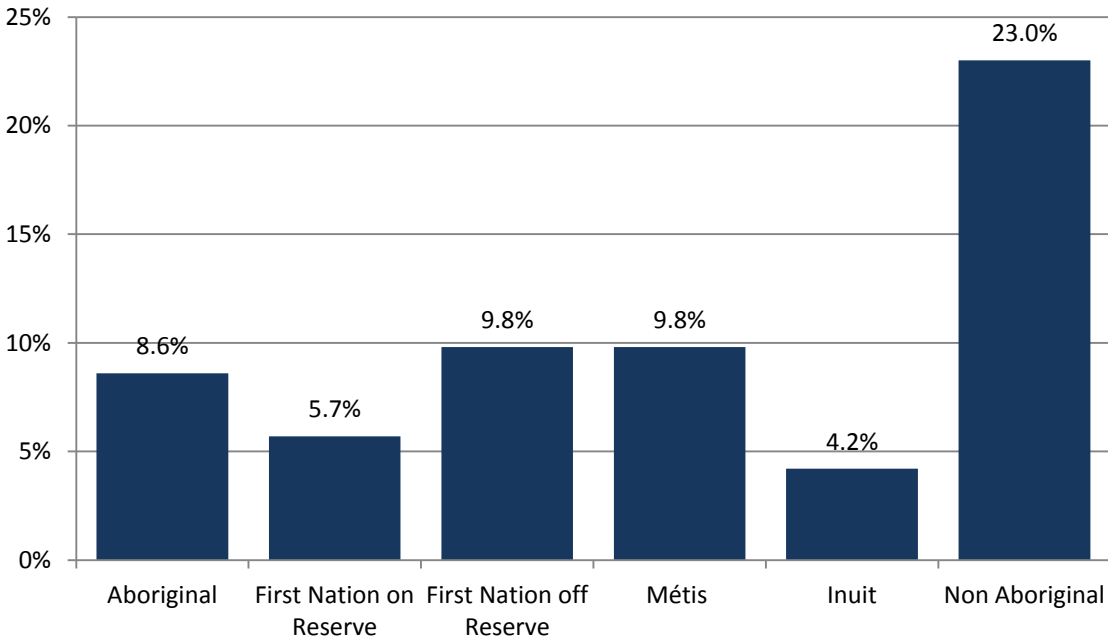


Chart 9: Distribution of the Population (15 and over) by Educational Attainment, by Identity, Canada, 2006

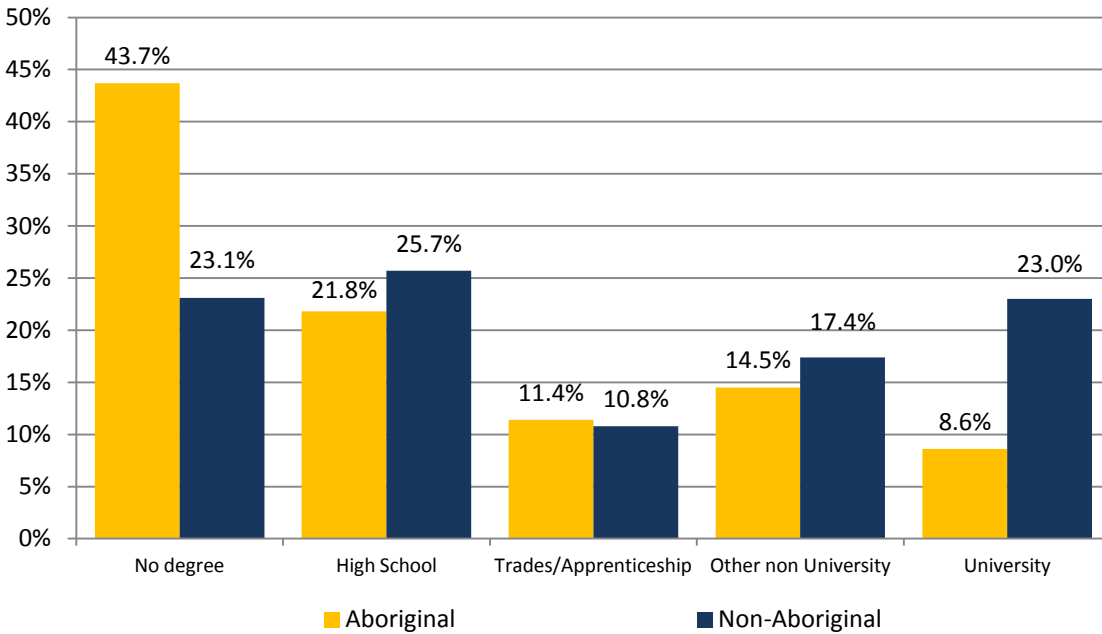
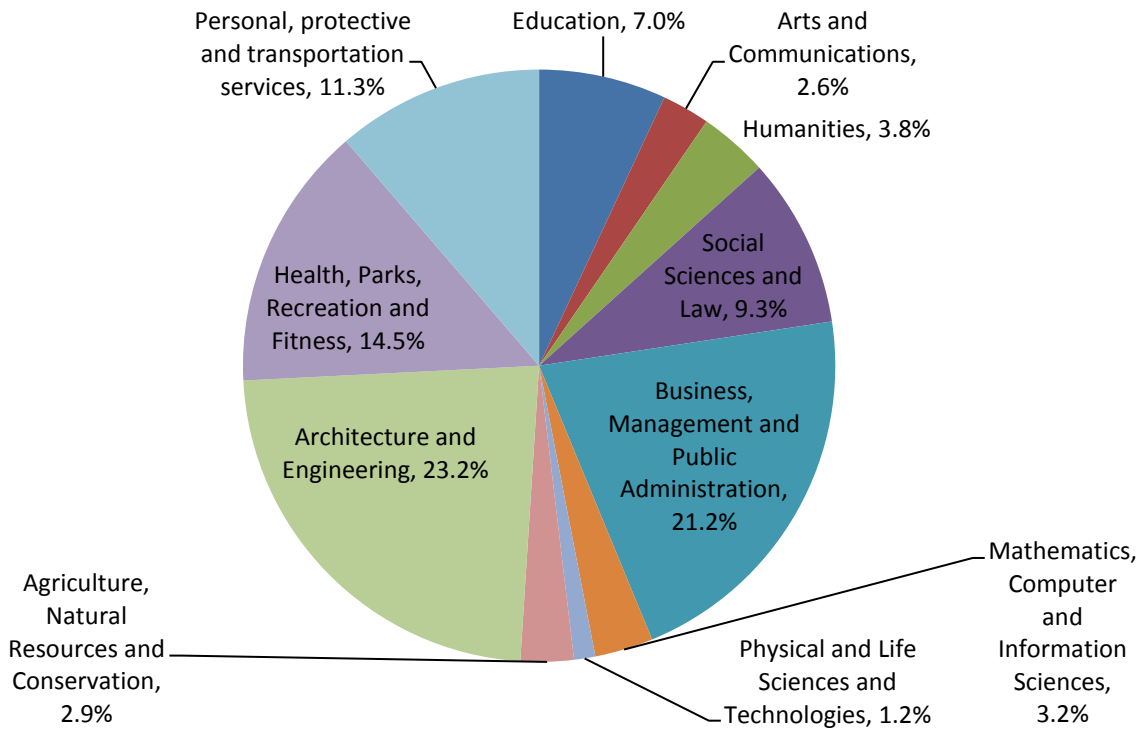


Chart 10: Major Field of Study of Highest Post-Secondary Degree, Certificate or Diploma Attained, (Classification of Instructional Programs), Aboriginal Identity, Canada, 2006



Data Tables – Education

**Table 1a: Percentage of population (15 and over) with a High School Diploma:
Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2006**

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses	Non- Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	56.3	40.5	61.5	51.6	40.2	59.9	65.4	39.3	64.0	61.2	76.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	58.0	44.3	58.8	54.5	44.1	56.6	62.7	54.5	61.5	60.6	66.9
Prince Edward Island	68.1	64.2	69.4	69.2	63.5	71.7	66.7	100.0	n.a	61.5	73.5
Nova Scotia	63.6	55.9	66.7	60.7	55.7	65.5	67.0	70.4	65.0	73.4	73.4
New Brunswick	60.8	58.9	61.9	62.3	58.6	66.7	58.1	60.7	37.5	57.3	70.8
Quebec	55.8	40.4	61.8	53.7	40.2	65.4	64.8	36.6	67.7	64.2	75.2
Ontario	62.4	44.2	66.4	58.2	43.9	63.9	70.0	59.1	73.5	65.3	78.0
Manitoba	49.6	30.4	58.0	39.0	30.2	49.8	62.5	58.4	55.2	42.3	73.6
Saskatchewan	50.6	36.3	57.7	44.1	36.2	53.0	61.1	62.1	56.5	47.2	72.4
Alberta	55.7	36.0	60.7	48.0	35.9	56.1	63.2	63.9	59.3	60.1	77.7
British Columbia	61.0	48.8	65.4	56.5	48.4	61.8	70.2	70.5	61.4	60.8	80.9
Yukon Territory	58.7	49.8	62.2	56.8	49.5	60.0	72.4	44.1	100.0	75.0	82.7
Northwest Territories	45.2	38.5	51.9	41.1	35.6	53.6	64.1	39.6	77.8	61.9	85.9
Nunavut	31.3	n.a	31.3	75.0	n.a	73.3	75.0	30.8	33.3	n.a	88.9

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-560-XCB2006028

**Table 1b: Percentage of population (15 and over) with a High School Diploma:
Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2001**

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses	Non- Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	52.0	41.4	56.1	49.4	41.0	55.9	57.9	42.3	55.8	54.8	69.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	56.4	62.8	56.1	54.6	62.5	53.6	60.6	55.1	42.9	53.6	57.7
Prince Edward Island	58.0	58.0	58.8	56.8	56.3	57.1	68.0	25.0	100	50.0	62.6
Nova Scotia	59.2	58.5	59.7	58.6	58.5	59.0	60.8	50.0	57.1	65.9	64.7
New Brunswick	56.9	58.4	56.2	57.3	58.4	56.2	55.4	64.7	76.2	56.8	62.8
Quebec	48.4	37.8	54.9	46.9	37.5	59.9	58.4	32.1	59.8	58.8	68.5
Ontario	57.7	44.4	61.0	55.1	44.2	59.5	63.9	59.9	64.9	59.2	70.5
Manitoba	44.0	30.9	50.4	38.1	30.7	47.4	52.3	56.8	43.9	38.1	64.0
Saskatchewan	47.4	37.8	52.5	43.4	37.9	49.6	54.0	62.1	39.0	48.7	62.2
Alberta	52.4	39.7	56.0	48.3	39.2	54.6	56.7	61.5	51.7	56.1	70.2
British Columbia	56.4	49.5	59.0	54.2	49.3	57.3	62.1	57.6	57.9	53.5	72.6
Yukon Territory	62.5	61.4	63.2	61.1	60.1	61.6	74.4	72.2	50.0	68.0	78.6
Northwest Territories	44.3	41.1	52.4	39.1	35.8	56.8	59.7	44.0	52.4	42.1	82.2
Nunavut	39.6	n.a	39.6	84.6	n.a	76.9	77.8	39.2	n.a	n.a	90.3

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97F0011XCB01042

**Table 1c: Percentage of population (15 and over) with a High School Diploma:
Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 1996**

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Non-Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total
Canada	46.4	36.6	49.8	44.9	36.6	49.0	51.0	37.6	65.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	51.5	59.4	49.0	47.1	59.0	52.4	56.7	48.1	54.7
Prince Edward Island	48.8	44.0	50.0	47.1	46.2	51.1	63.6	n.a	58.5
Nova Scotia	56.3	53.2	40.5	55.9	53.1	40.9	63.0	51.7	61.0
New Brunswick	60.1	60.0	39.7	60.9	59.9	37.9	51.9	71.4	59.6
Quebec	43.2	31.5	50.0	40.9	31.2	46.2	53.9	28.1	64.7
Ontario	51.9	35.7	43.7	50.5	35.6	43.9	56.8	57.0	67.1
Manitoba	38.1	27.9	56.3	33.5	27.7	58.3	45.0	50.0	60.8
Saskatchewan	41.5	32.9	54.2	38.1	32.8	56.1	47.3	54.5	58.4
Alberta	47.9	38.9	49.4	45.9	38.8	49.4	50.5	55.6	67.2
British Columbia	50.8	44.9	46.7	49.3	44.8	48.2	57.4	46.8	69.5
Yukon Territory	58.3	54.7	41.5	58.0	50.9	41.7	62.0	62.5	75.6
Northwest Territories	38.6	30.3	61.3	37.2	25.8	62.0	55.7	36.2	81.5

Note: In 1996 persons who identified themselves as more than one Aboriginal identity were listed under both those identities. In 2001 and 2006 they were listed as Multiple Aboriginal Identity responses. In 1996 those who reported as being Registered or Treaty Indians or band members were listed as having that Aboriginal identity. In 2001 and 2006 they were listed as "Other Aboriginal Identity Responses."

Note : In 1996 Nunavut was a part of the Northwest Territories

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census of Population, AANDC Tabulation

**Table 1d: Percentage of population (15 and over) with a High School Diploma:
by Aboriginal Identity and Gender, 2006**

	Aboriginal				Non-Aboriginal			
	Total	Men	Women	Gap between Women and Men	Total	Men	Women	Gap between Women and Men
Canada	56.3	53.7	58.8	5.1	76.9	76.6	77.2	0.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	58.0	57.8	58.3	0.5	66.9	66.7	67.0	0.2
Prince Edward Island	68.0	63.4	70.7	7.2	73.5	69.7	77.0	7.3
Nova Scotia	63.6	61.6	65.4	3.8	73.4	72.0	74.7	2.8
New Brunswick	60.7	59.3	62.1	2.8	70.8	69.5	72.2	2.7
Quebec	55.8	54.8	56.8	2.0	75.2	75.3	75.1	-0.2
Ontario	62.4	60.2	64.4	4.1	78.0	78.0	78.1	0.1
Manitoba	49.6	46.6	52.3	5.7	73.6	72.5	74.7	2.2
Saskatchewan	50.6	46.4	54.4	8.0	72.4	70.0	74.6	4.6
Alberta	55.7	52.8	58.3	5.5	77.7	77.2	78.1	0.9
British Columbia	61.0	57.6	64.0	6.4	80.9	80.7	81.2	0.5
Yukon Territory	58.7	54.1	62.9	8.8	82.7	80.3	85.4	5.1
Northwest Territories	45.2	42.3	48.1	5.9	86.0	84.4	87.8	3.4
Nunavut	31.3	31.8	30.7	-1.0	89.0	87.9	90.5	2.6

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-560-XCB2006028

**Table 2a: Percentage of population (15 and over) with a University Certificate, Diploma or Degree:
Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2006**

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses	Non- Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	8.6	5.7	9.6	8.1	5.7	9.8	9.8	4.2	10.0	10.4	23.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	8.7	5.7	8.9	10.0	5.3	10.9	8.3	7.1	10.3	8.6	14.9
Prince Edward Island	12.8	5.7	15.0	11.9	5.8	15.1	17.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	17.9
Nova Scotia	12.7	11.2	13.3	12.3	11.2	13.2	12.7	24.1	n.a	16.1	20.6
New Brunswick	9.1	8.4	9.5	9.9	8.5	11.6	6.9	7.1	12.5	9.7	16.4
Quebec	9.3	5.7	10.7	9.0	5.7	11.8	11.8	3.5	6.8	10.1	21.5
Ontario	9.2	4.9	10.2	8.4	4.8	9.8	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.7	24.9
Manitoba	8.4	6.0	9.4	7.5	6.0	9.4	9.4	6.5	10.3	8.6	20.7
Saskatchewan	8.9	5.9	10.4	8.3	5.9	11.0	9.9	13.8	12.9	8.3	18.2
Alberta	7.7	4.9	8.4	7.1	4.9	8.6	8.1	9.1	12.0	10.3	22.2
British Columbia	8.8	6.1	9.7	7.9	6.0	9.1	10.3	7.1	8.5	11.9	25.4
Yukon Territory	7.4	4.9	8.4	6.9	4.5	7.6	9.8	5.9	50.0	16.7	25.1
Northwest Territories	4.5	2.9	5.9	3.5	2.4	5.8	9.4	2.6	n.a	14.3	30.6
Nunavut	2.9	n.a	2.9	31.3	n.a	33.3	25.0	2.6	n.a	n.a	41.9

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-560-XCB2006028

**Table 2b Percentage of population (15 and over) with a University Certificate, Diploma or Degree:
Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2001**

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses	Non- Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	5.8	3.6	6.7	5.5	3.5	7.0	6.7	2.7	6.0	7.6	18.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	5.5	7.1	5.5	6.3	4.5	6.4	6.0	4.9	0.0	2.1	11.5
Prince Edward Island	7.2	0.0	8.4	8.6	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7
Nova Scotia	8.7	7.7	9.4	9.0	7.7	10.4	8.1	10.0	0.0	8.0	16.6
New Brunswick	6.1	5.6	6.4	6.1	5.4	6.8	4.3	29.4	0.0	12.2	13.4
Quebec	6.4	4.2	7.8	6.5	4.1	9.6	8.0	1.8	3.9	9.1	17.3
Ontario	6.6	3.1	7.5	5.9	3.1	7.1	8.0	11.2	6.5	8.3	19.8
Manitoba	5.2	3.5	6.1	4.8	3.4	6.5	5.7	4.5	7.6	8.1	16.5
Saskatchewan	6.3	4.1	7.5	6.0	4.1	8.3	6.6	17.2	7.6	10.5	14.7
Alberta	5.2	2.9	5.9	4.9	2.8	6.4	5.5	1.2	4.8	8.6	17.6
British Columbia	5.9	3.4	6.8	5.1	3.3	6.2	7.8	10.1	8.2	5.8	19.7
Yukon Territory	5.5	2.7	6.8	4.7	1.8	6.0	11.6	n.a	n.a	12.0	22.0
Northwest Territories	3.1	2.2	5.6	2.5	1.7	6.3	6.3	1.8	0.0	7.0	25.4
Nunavut	1.6	n.a	1.6	n.a	n.a	15.4	33.3	1.4	n.a	n.a	36.4

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97F0011XCB01042

**Table 2c Percentage of population (15 and over) with a University Certificate, Diploma or Degree:
Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 1996**

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Non-
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total
Canada	3.3	1.8	4.0	3.2	1.7	4.3	3.9	1.2	13.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.0	8.2
Prince Edward Island	8.8	7.7	10.0	8.7	8.0	10.1	18.2	n.a.	10.7
Nova Scotia	6.0	4.3	7.8	6.2	4.2	8.8	5.0	0.0	12.3
New Brunswick	5.3	4.5	6.0	4.9	4.5	5.6	5.3	14.3	10.3
Quebec	3.8	2.1	4.9	3.6	2.0	5.7	5.5	1.2	12.3
Ontario	4.3	1.4	5.0	3.8	1.3	4.7	6.0	5.1	15.1
Manitoba	2.9	1.9	3.5	2.5	1.8	3.5	3.4	6.7	12.5
Saskatchewan	3.9	2.1	4.9	3.7	2.1	5.5	4.1	9.1	10.4
Alberta	2.6	1.4	3.0	2.6	1.3	3.6	2.6	2.5	13.7
British Columbia	2.9	1.3	3.6	2.5	1.3	3.3	4.2	0.0	14.0
Yukon Territory	3.1	1.1	3.7	2.2	1.3	2.6	9.9	0.0	17.1
Northwest Territories	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	2.3	3.5	0.7	22.3

Note: In 1996 persons who identified themselves as more than one Aboriginal identity were listed under both those identities. In 2001 and 2006 they were listed as Multiple Aboriginal Identity responses. In 1996 those who reported as being Registered or Treaty Indians or band members were listed as having that Aboriginal identity. In 2001 and 2006 they were listed as "Other Aboriginal Identity Responses."

Note : In 1996 Nunavut was a part of the Northwest Territories

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census of Population, AANDC Tabulation

**Table 2d: Percentage of population (15 and over) with a University Certificate, Diploma or Degree:
by Aboriginal Identity and Gender, 2006**

	Aboriginal				Non-Aboriginal			
	Total	Men	Women	Gap between Women and Men	Total	Men	Women	Gap between Women and Men
Canada	8.6	6.6	10.5	3.9	23.0	22.5	23.5	0.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	8.7	7.1	10.2	3.0	14.9	14.1	15.7	1.6
Prince Edward Island	12.4	4.3	17.3	13.0	17.9	15.5	20.2	4.7
Nova Scotia	12.7	11.2	14.0	2.8	20.6	18.9	22.2	3.4
New Brunswick	9.1	6.8	11.3	4.4	16.4	14.8	17.9	3.1
Quebec	9.3	7.7	10.9	3.2	21.5	20.9	22.1	1.3
Ontario	9.2	7.3	11.1	3.8	24.9	24.9	24.9	-0.1
Manitoba	8.4	6.6	10.0	3.4	20.6	19.8	21.5	1.7
Saskatchewan	8.9	6.3	11.3	5.0	18.2	16.6	19.7	3.2
Alberta	7.7	5.8	9.4	3.6	22.2	21.3	23.1	1.8
British Columbia	8.8	6.1	11.1	5.0	25.4	25.0	25.8	0.8
Yukon Territory	7.4	4.7	9.9	5.1	25.1	22.0	28.4	6.4
Northwest Territories	4.5	2.8	5.9	3.1	30.6	27.8	33.7	5.9
Nunavut	2.9	2.2	3.7	1.5	41.9	36.6	48.7	12.1

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-560-XCB2006028

Table 3a: Distribution of the Population (15 and over) by Educational Attainment and by Aboriginal Identity, Canada, 2006

	Aboriginals	First Nations On Reserve	First Nations Off Reserve	Métis	Inuit	Non- Aboriginals
No degree, certificate or diploma	43.7%	59.8%	40.1%	34.6%	60.7%	23.1%
High school diploma or equivalent only	21.8%	14.8%	23.7%	25.6%	13.5%	25.7%
Trades/apprenticeship certificate or diploma only	11.4%	9.6%	11.0%	13.1%	9.6%	10.8%
Other non university certificate or diploma	14.5%	10.1%	15.4%	16.9%	12.0%	17.4%
University certificate below bachelor level	2.8%	2.7%	3.0%	2.8%	1.5%	4.5%
Bachelor's degree	4.9%	2.6%	5.7%	5.9%	2.3%	14.4%
Master's degree	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%	1.0%	0.2%	3.5%
Earned doctorate	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no.97-564-XCB2006002

Table 3b: Distribution of the Population (15 and over) by Educational Attainment, by Aboriginal Identity and Gender, Canada, 2006

	Aboriginals		First Nations On Reserve		First Nations Off Reserve		Métis		Inuit		Non-Aboriginals	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
No degree, certificate or diploma	46.3%	41.2%	62.1%	57.5%	43.0%	37.8%	37.0%	32.3%	61.4%	60.0%	23.4%	22.8%
High school diploma or equivalent only	20.6%	22.9%	13.3%	16.3%	23.0%	24.2%	24.3%	26.8%	12.6%	14.4%	24.4%	26.8%
Trades/apprenticeship certificate or diploma only	14.9%	8.2%	12.9%	6.3%	14.4%	8.2%	16.8%	9.6%	12.7%	6.6%	14.2%	7.6%
Other non university certificate or diploma	11.6%	17.2%	7.9%	12.4%	12.1%	18.0%	13.8%	19.8%	10.4%	13.5%	15.4%	19.2%
University certificate below bachelor level	2.1%	3.4%	2.0%	3.5%	2.3%	3.6%	2.1%	3.4%	1.1%	2.0%	3.9%	5.0%
Bachelor's degree	3.6%	6.2%	1.5%	3.8%	4.1%	7.1%	4.7%	7.1%	1.6%	3.0%	13.8%	14.9%
Master's degree	0.7%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%	3.8%	3.1%
Earned doctorate	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.0%	0.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no.97-564-XCB2006002

Table 4: Major Field of Study of Highest Post-Secondary Degree, Certificate or Diploma Attained (Classification of Instructional Programs): by Aboriginal Identity, Canada, 2006

	Aboriginals	First Nations On Reserve	First Nations Off Reserve	Métis	Inuit	Non- Aboriginals
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	65.5%	74.6%	63.8%	60.2%	74.2%	48.8%
Education	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%	2.2%	3.9%
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	0.9%	0.4%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	1.9%
Humanities	1.3%	1.0%	1.5%	1.3%	0.9%	2.8%
Social and behavioral sciences and law	3.2%	2.5%	3.8%	3.1%	2.6%	5.0%
Business, management and public administration	7.3%	5.1%	8.0%	8.2%	5.3%	11.0%
Physical and life sciences and technologies	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	1.8%
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	1.1%	0.5%	1.3%	1.4%	0.9%	2.3%
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	8.0%	5.7%	7.6%	10.2%	6.1%	11.5%
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	5.0%	3.0%	5.3%	6.2%	2.2%	6.8%
Personal, protective and transportation services	3.9%	3.3%	3.9%	4.2%	3.5%	3.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-560-XCB2006036

Underlying Indicator 2: Entrepreneurship and Business Development

Growth in rates of Aboriginal entrepreneurship and business development is a strong indicator of increased self-sufficiency among First Nations, Inuit and Métis people. Aboriginal economic development is driven in large part by entrepreneurs because they contribute to the overall vitality of a community by offering new jobs and services. Since entrepreneurship is difficult to measure precisely, the self-employment rate is considered as a proxy.

In 2006, the most recent year for which complete census data on all Aboriginal heritage groups is available at the time this report was written, the self-employment figures reveal a gap of 5.2 percentage points between the non-Aboriginal (12%) and Aboriginal populations (6.8%). In addition, the self-employment rate for on-reserve First Nations (3.6%) and for Inuit (3.3%) is particularly low (Chart 1 and Data Table 1). Self-employed Aboriginal workers are notably present in the construction industry, in the administrative, waste management and remediation service industry, in the arts, entertainment and recreation industry and in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry (Data Table 2).

The lower percentage of self-employed Aboriginal workers likely reflects the reality that Aboriginal people face greater, and persistent, obstacles to starting a business when compared to non-Aboriginal entrepreneurs. For example, entrepreneurs on reserve tend to have less access to the financial capital necessary to start-up a business due to barriers under the *Indian Act* which limit their ability to provide collateral. The prevalence of low income among Aboriginal people (as underlined in our report on Core Indicator #2: Income) also contributes to a limited access to start-up capital. In addition, the remoteness of many Aboriginal communities limits the ability of entrepreneurs to form partnerships with potential investors. Finally, a lack of skills and training among Aboriginal youth may hinder entrepreneurs from maintaining and expanding their businesses.

Entrepreneurship and Business Development Highlights by Heritage Group

First Nations: In 2006, the self-employment rate of First Nations workers was 5.8%, 6.2 percentage points lower than the non-Aboriginal self employment rate of 12%. The First Nations on-reserve population had a self-employment rate of 3.6%, half the rate of the off-reserve population of 7.1%.

Inuit: In 2006, the Inuit self-employment rate was 3.3%, almost four times lower than the non-Aboriginal rate of 12%. It was the lowest self-employment rate of all Aboriginal heritage groups. Self-employed Inuit were especially present in the arts, entertainment and recreation industry.

Métis: In 2006, the Métis self-employment rate was 8.5%, higher than the other Aboriginal heritage groups, but 3.5 percentage points lower than the non-Aboriginal rate of 12%.

In a 2011 study, the Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business (CCAB) indicated that the 2006 Census revealed more than 37,000 self-employed Aboriginal people in Canada, up from just over 27,000 in 2001. The CCAB also highlighted that 49% of self-employed Aboriginal people are Métis, 45% are First

Nations, and two percent are Inuit. In addition, most First Nations business owners indicated that their business was located on reserve (72%). Aboriginal small business owners encounter difficulty accessing the necessary amount of capital to finance their growth plans, representing a major obstacle to successful Aboriginal entrepreneurship. The CCAB Study also indicates that on-reserve businesses are experiencing less growth than off-reserve businesses, in part because of greater difficulties accessing financing².

In advance of launching its first Economic Benchmarking Progress Report in 2014-2015, the NAEDB plans to delve further into the Entrepreneurship and Business Development indicator, including access to capital and the consequences of remoteness for on-reserve business development.

² Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business, *Promise and Prosperity: The Aboriginal Business Survey*, CCAB, 2011.

Charts – Entrepreneurship and Business Development

Chart 1: Percentage of workers who are self employed, Persons with Aboriginal Identity, Canada, 2006

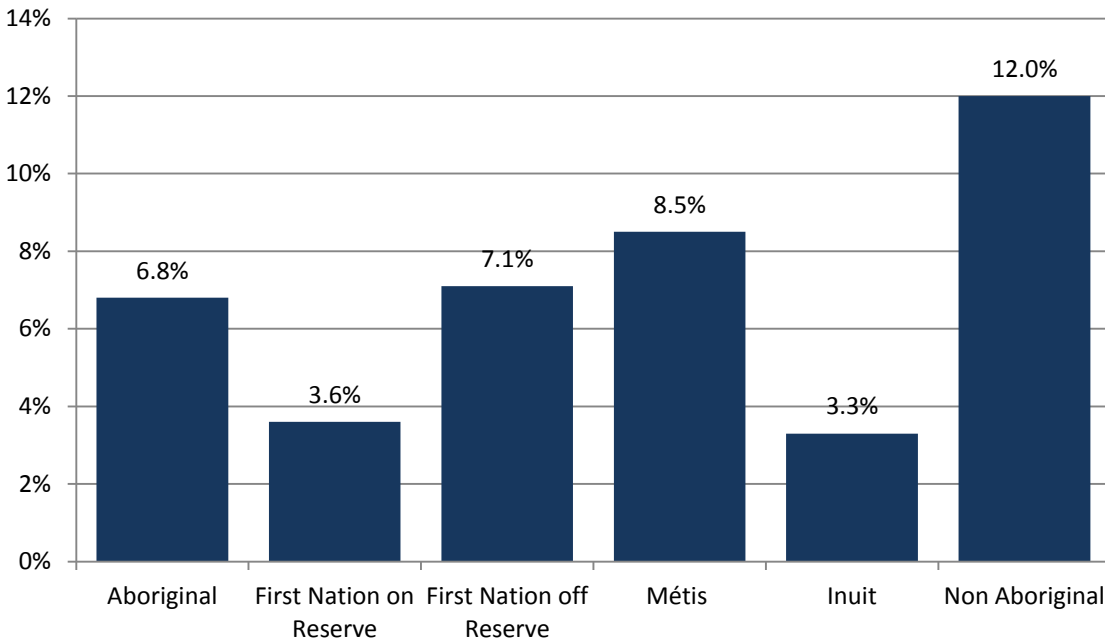
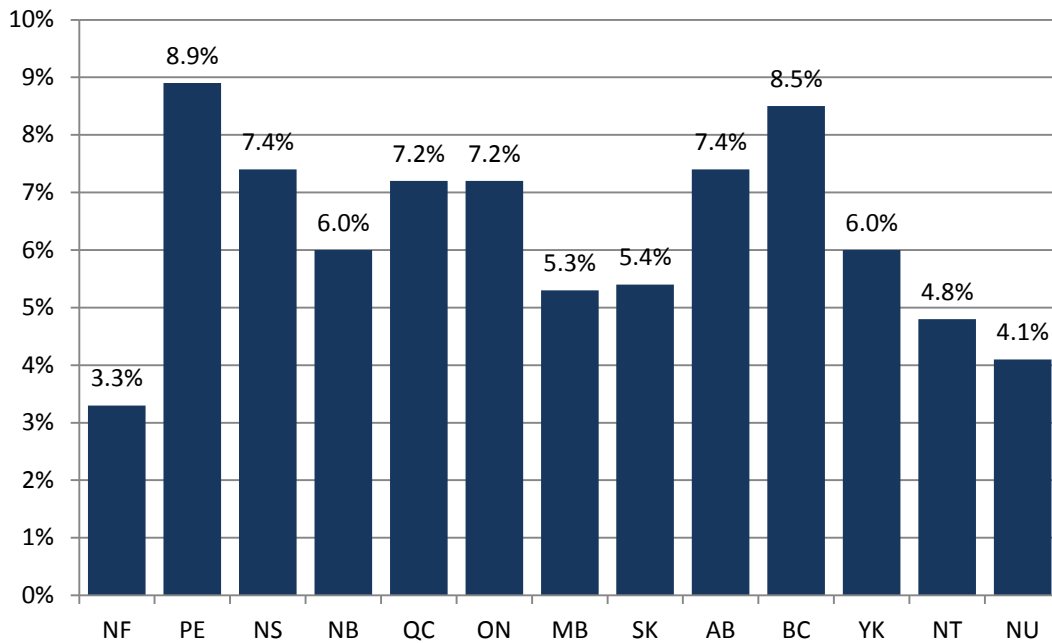


Chart 2: Percentage workers who are self employed by region, Persons with Aboriginal Identity, Canada, 2006



Data Tables – Entrepreneurship and Business Development

Table 1: Percentage of workers who are self employed: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2006

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses	Non-Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	6.8	3.7	7.6	5.8	3.6	7.1	8.5	3.3	10.0	7.4	12.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.3	0.0	3.5	3.4	1.5	4.1	3.5	1.4	n.a	5.1	6.5
Prince Edward Island	8.9	11.1	7.6	10.0	8.3	10.8	6.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	11.4
Nova Scotia	7.4	3.2	8.7	5.7	3.2	7.4	10.3	5.3	27.3	3.4	9.2
New Brunswick	6.0	4.1	7.0	5.4	3.9	6.8	8.1	n.a	n.a	2.9	8.3
Quebec	7.2	2.4	8.8	7.0	2.4	10.5	9.0	1.7	9.5	8.6	11.0
Ontario	7.2	4.4	7.7	6.6	4.3	7.3	8.1	2.4	13.6	9.8	11.4
Manitoba	5.3	2.4	6.0	3.3	2.4	4.1	6.9	n.a	4.8	3.1	12.6
Saskatchewan	5.4	3.1	6.2	3.9	3.0	4.6	7.1	n.a	13.7	3.2	17.2
Alberta	7.4	2.9	8.1	5.5	2.8	6.7	9.0	3.2	10.2	6.6	13.7
British Columbia	8.5	5.4	9.4	7.1	5.3	8.1	10.9	8.0	10.0	9.0	14.5
Yukon Territory	6.0	6.6	6.1	5.0	6.0	4.8	10.9	n.a	n.a	15.0	14.2
Northwest Territories	4.8	3.9	5.6	3.6	3.3	4.4	8.1	4.8	n.a	11.1	8.4
Nunavut	4.1	n.a	4.1	16.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	4.1	n.a	n.a	4.5

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-564-XCB2006002

Table 2a: Percentage of workers who are self employed by 2002 NAICS Industry Categories: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, Canada, 2006

	Aboriginals	First Nations	Métis	Inuit	Non-Aboriginals
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	18.7	13.3	29.7	6.7	41.6
Mining and oil and gas extraction	4.8	5.0	5.3	-	6.9
Utilities	-	-	-	-	0.5
Construction	12.5	8.9	16.9	3.2	23.0
Manufacturing	3.4	2.8	4.0	11.8	4.8
Wholesale trade	7.1	5.3	7.8	-	8.3
Retail trade	3.8	3.5	4.2	2.2	7.7
Transportation and warehousing	7.6	7.2	8.7	-	12.1
Information and cultural industries	7.1	4.3	9.4	-	7.8
Finance and insurance	3.1	2.2	3.9	-	5.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	9.7	8.3	9.6	14.3	17.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	20.1	13.9	28.0	-	26.3
Management of companies and enterprises	-	-	-	-	16.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	7.9	6.3	10.7	-	14.8
Educational services	1.6	1.4	1.9	-	3.3
Health care and social assistance	3.3	2.6	4.8	2.2	9.7

	Aboriginals	First Nations	Métis	Inuit	Non-Aboriginals
Arts, entertainment and recreation	12.8	11.5	10.6	43.8	17.3
Accommodation and food services	3.2	2.7	3.5	-	6.4
Other services (except public administration)	16.8	13.7	21.4	3.4	20.9
Public administration	-	-	-	-	-
All Industries	6.8	5.8	8.5	3.3	12.0

Source: 2006 Canadian Census Public Use Microdata File

Table 2b: Percentage of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal workers who are self employed by 2002 NAICS Industry Categories, by regions, 2006

	NFL		PEI		NS		NB		QC		ON		MB		SK		AB		BC		North		Canada	
	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.0	22.6	-	26.0	13.0	24.7	10.3	20.5	11.5	32.8	18.1	39.8	29.5	55.0	27.3	63.2	25.4	61.2	16.3	27.1	30.0	66.7	18.7	41.6
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-	0.5	-	-	-	2.5	-	2.5	-	2.0	-	3.2	-	3.8	-	4.9	7.0	8.9	10.0	9.8	3.3	-	4.8	6.9
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.5
Construction	-	6.0	100.0	16.7	21.4	16.0	10.0	14.7	9.5	20.3	16.5	25.0	8.1	25.9	6.8	23.6	14.1	21.9	16.2	27.8	4.9	17.0	12.5	23.0
Manufacturing	-	3.3	-	2.2	10.0	4.9	4.3	3.9	2.4	4.5	2.4	4.3	1.4	3.3	1.3	4.9	5.5	6.5	3.5	7.7	41.7	18.8	3.4	4.8
Wholesale trade	-	3.8	-	2.7	28.6	6.4	25.0	7.5	4.3	8.2	6.8	7.9	4.7	8.1	12.0	7.2	3.8	7.3	10.0	11.4	-	10.5	7.1	8.3
Retail trade	2.3	4.6	-	6.1	3.4	4.8	11.8	5.7	4.9	7.2	5.4	8.4	1.8	7.7	-	6.2	3.9	7.0	3.9	8.9	4.6	8.3	3.8	7.7
Transportation and warehousing	-	4.5	-	5.1	12.5	8.8	16.7	9.5	14.3	12.0	6.3	12.3	5.3	10.6	7.7	12.3	8.4	15.0	9.1	11.6	-	7.8	7.6	12.1
Information and cultural industries	-	1.6	-	4.8	-	4.3	-	2.2	3.6	8.3	2.2	8.0	3.8	6.0	13.0	5.1	6.1	5.8	16.7	10.0	11.1	6.9	7.1	7.8
Finance and insurance	-	0.7	-	15.0	-	5.4	-	6.6	-	5.4	-	5.2	7.3	5.5	-	5.4	11.1	6.9	-	8.1	-	-	3.1	5.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	13.2	-	10.7	-	13.3	-	10.4	20.0	19.4	13.5	15.8	4.3	15.2	7.7	12.2	8.8	16.1	6.5	20.1	12.5	5.0	9.7	17.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	14.3	16.4	-	17.1	25.0	19.6	-	20.7	18.4	26.5	19.0	26.0	22.2	27.1	5.0	25.1	25.8	25.3	20.3	29.9	20.0	35.7	20.1	26.3
Management of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	-	12.5	-	8.6	-	57.1	-	40.0	-	27.8	-	29.2	-	-	-	16.4

	NFL		PEI		NS		NB		QC		ON		MB		SK		AB		BC		North		Canada	
	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.
companies and enterprises																								
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	11.1	5.9	-	2.6	6.3	8.5	5.3	6.5	8.0	15.7	11.0	13.7	6.8	10.7	2.0	19.5	7.5	16.9	7.2	21.1	5.6	10.5	7.9	14.8
Educational services	-	1.5	-	2.6	5.3	3.0	-	1.6	1.2	2.2	2.4	3.6	2.4	2.0	-	2.2	1.4	3.5	1.9	5.7	-	1.4	1.6	3.3
Health care and social assistance	-	4.0	-	5.8	3.2	5.8	-	6.9	4.1	10.4	3.4	9.8	0.9	7.2	3.5	6.8	3.8	9.6	6.2	11.7	1.8	6.9	3.3	9.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	25.0	8.8	-	6.7	-	14.6	16.7	12.1	13.8	17.2	11.7	17.6	13.8	14.0	3.8	13.6	12.7	14.0	16.4	22.2	29.2	5.9	12.8	17.3
Accommodation and food services	2.4	3.6	-	4.0	4.8	4.4	-	3.4	7.0	6.8	4.7	6.6	2.2	6.4	2.8	5.5	0.4	5.5	3.2	7.5	4.5	9.7	3.2	6.4
Other services (except public administration)	-	12.3	-	25.5	6.7	17.7	-	21.9	25.8	23.7	16.9	19.6	14.9	19.7	13.1	22.8	17.4	19.6	19.7	21.7	8.3	11.8	16.8	20.9
Public administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Industries	2.3	5.5	4.3	8.8	6.6	8.0	5.1	7.8	6.5	10.5	6.6	10.9	4.6	11.7	4.3	15.7	7.4	13.2	7.7	13.8	4.9	7.6	6.2	11.4

Note: Ab. =Aboriginal, Non-Ab. =Non-Aboriginal; Self-Employment rate is the ratio of self-employed (unincorporated and incorporated) workers to all workers
Source: 2006 Canadian Census Public Use Microdata File

Table 2c: Distribution of self-employed Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal workers across 2002 NAICS Industry Categories, by region, per cent, 2006

	NFL		PEI		NS		NB		QC		ON		MB		SK		AB		BC		North		Canada	
	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	37.5	22.1	-	32.4	15.8	13.6	25.0	11.6	10.9	7.8	5.9	6.3	19.4	27.6	28.6	49.2	8.2	19.2	12.8	6.7	8.8	2.9	12.0	11.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.4	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	1.0	7.2	4.5	2.0	0.6	2.9	-	2.0	0.8
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0
Construction	-	8.0	100.0	12.3	15.8	12.7	16.7	13.4	8.7	10.1	19.0	13.2	15.1	11.5	15.9	8.5	23.2	14.0	18.2	14.3	8.8	13.2	17.6	12.5
Manufacturing	-	6.1	-	2.2	15.8	5.5	8.3	5.2	3.3	6.1	3.6	5.5	2.2	2.9	1.6	1.9	4.6	3.5	3.4	4.9	14.7	4.4	4.1	5.0
Wholesale trade	-	1.6	-	0.6	10.5	2.5	8.3	3.4	1.1	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.7	4.8	1.7	1.5	2.4	2.5	3.5	-	2.9	2.4	3.2
Retail trade	12.5	10.9	-	8.4	5.3	7.7	16.7	8.9	7.6	8.3	9.5	8.7	4.3	7.4	-	4.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	7.5	11.8	13.2	6.7	7.9
Transportation and warehousing	-	4.3	-	1.7	5.3	5.3	8.3	6.5	9.8	5.1	5.0	5.2	6.5	5.2	6.4	3.4	5.7	5.7	5.4	4.3	-	7.4	5.7	5.1
Information and cultural industries	-	0.5	-	0.6	-	1.1	-	0.5	1.1	2.0	0.5	1.9	1.1	1.0	4.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	3.0	1.9	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.7
Finance and insurance	-	0.3	-	3.4	-	2.0	-	2.7	-	1.9	-	2.3	3.2	1.9	-	1.4	2.1	1.6	-	2.2	-	-	0.7	2.1

	NFL		PEI		NS		NB		QC		ON		MB		SK		AB		BC		North		Canada	
	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.	Ab.	Non-Ab.
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	2.7	-	1.7	-	2.3	-	1.3	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.7	1.1	1.8	1.6	0.8	1.5	2.4	1.0	3.4	5.9	1.5	1.8	2.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	12.5	9.8	-	6.7	5.3	11.7	-	11.3	9.8	15.8	8.6	17.3	8.6	11.1	1.6	6.0	11.9	14.4	7.4	16.1	5.9	22.1	8.4	15.4
Management of companies and enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.1
Administrative, waste management, remediation services	12.5	4.5	-	1.1	5.3	5.9	8.3	4.6	4.3	5.3	10.0	6.2	6.5	3.3	1.6	3.4	5.2	4.6	4.9	6.7	2.9	2.9	6.1	5.6
Educational services	-	1.9	-	2.2	5.3	2.8	-	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.3	4.3	1.3	-	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.5	3.0	-	1.5	1.7	2.1
Health care and social assistance	-	9.0	-	6.1	5.3	8.3	-	10.2	8.7	10.9	5.9	8.4	3.2	7.4	11.1	4.8	4.6	6.6	7.9	8.3	2.9	7.4	6.2	8.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	12.5	2.4	-	1.7	-	3.6	8.3	1.9	4.3	3.4	5.9	3.6	4.3	2.1	3.2	1.6	3.6	2.1	4.9	3.9	20.6	1.5	5.2	3.2
Accommodation and food services	12.5	4.3	-	3.9	5.3	4.1	-	3.1	7.6	4.3	6.3	4.0	4.3	3.6	6.4	2.3	0.5	2.9	4.4	4.6	5.9	10.3	4.6	3.9
Other services	-	11.4	-	15.1	5.3	10.7	-	13.5	18.5	11.2	12.7	8.6	14.0	8.5	12.7	7.5	12.4	7.6	14.8	7.9	5.9	5.9	13.1	9.0
Public administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Industries	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Ab.=Aboriginal, Non-Ab.=Non-Aboriginal

Source: 2006 Canadian Census Public Use Microdata File

Underlying Indicator 3: Governance

Strong governance is a vital pre-condition for economic development. However, there are few solid measures that help benchmark governance across all Aboriginal heritage groups. While the implications of intervention and commercial/land-leased property taxation status differ according to the unique context and circumstances of any particular community, they both serve as limited measures of sound management practices and transparency within First Nation communities.

For community intervention status, data is presented in two tables (Charts 1-2 and Data tables 1a-1b). The first presents the number of First Nations communities under intervention over a ten-year period between 2002 and 2012. The second table breaks down the type of intervention on a regional basis.

Lower levels of community intervention point to the ability of a First Nation community to independently manage funds provided by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC). The data indicates that 150 First Nation communities are under some form of intervention status in 2012, but that the overall ten-year trend has been toward fewer communities under intervention.

Enabling First Nations to leverage real property taxation on reserve is another way to ensure that a community benefits from market activity and housing development occurring on their lands. First Nations currently have two means of instituting property taxation frameworks on reserve: developing bylaws under section 83 of the *Indian Act*, or under the authorities of the *First Nations Fiscal Management Act* (FNFMA).

Significant differences exist between section 83 and the FNFMA; however, they both provide a means for a First Nation to create a property taxation framework which can support economic success. The data on this measure (Data table 2) reveal that the majority of First Nations with property taxation frameworks are in British Columbia.

In advance of launching its first Benchmarking Progress Report in 2014-2015, the NAEDB plans to delve further into the Governance indicator and identify additional measures, including the number of communities certified by the First Nations Financial Management Board.

Charts – Governance

Chart 1: Number of First Nations Communities under Intervention, 2003-2012

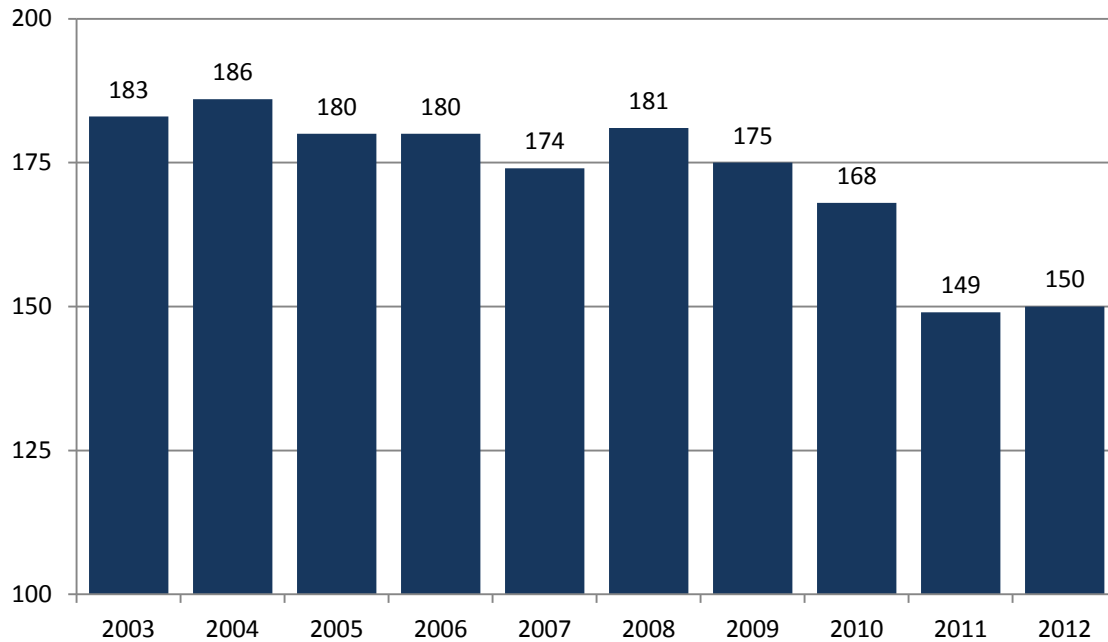
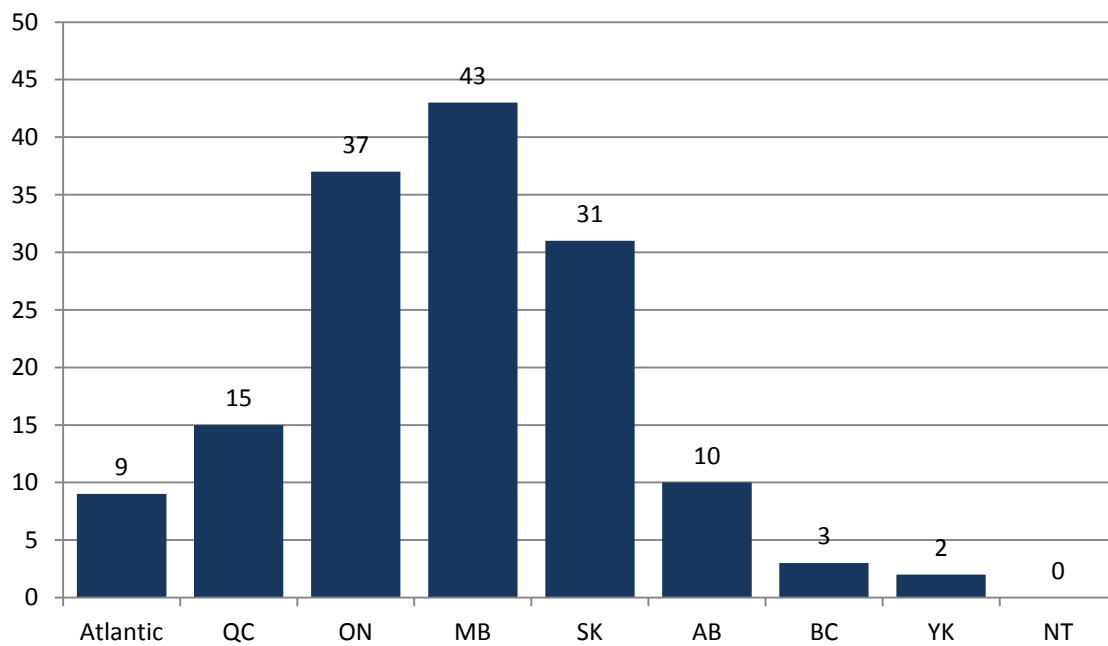


Chart 2: Number of First Nations Communities under Intervention by Region, 2012



Data Tables – Governance

Table 1a: Number of First Nations Communities under Intervention, 2002-2003 to 2011-2012

	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Remedial Management Plan (Recipient Managed)	101	100	91	94	83	91	84	81	66	72
Co-Managed Intervention	53	49	58	57	62	66	65	64	66	66
Third Party Managed Intervention	29	37	31	29	29	24	26	28	17	12
Total	183	186	180	180	174	181	175	168	149	150

Source: AANDC (2013) ** Intervention data extracted from First Nations & Inuit Transfer Payment (FNITP) System of AANDC as of March 31st in each year.

Table 1b: Number of First Nations Communities under Intervention by Region, 2012

	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Total
Remedial Management Plan (Recipient Managed)	4	9	17	19	14	5	2	2	0	72
Co-Managed Intervention	4	4	18	20	16	3	1	0	0	66
Third Party Managed Intervention	1	2	2	4	1	2	0	0	0	12
Total	9	15	37	43	31	10	3	2	0	150

Source: AANDC (2013) ** Intervention data extracted from First Nations & Inuit Transfer Payment (FNITP) System of AANDC as of March, 2012

Table 2: First Nations with Real Property Taxation Laws or Bylaws, as of May 8, 2013

	Laws under the <i>First Nations Fiscal Management Act</i>	Bylaws under Section 83 of the <i>Indian Act</i>	Total
Canada	37	57	94
Atlantic	0	1	1
Quebec	0	1	1
Ontario	0	0	0
Manitoba	1	2	3
Saskatchewan	1	5	6
Alberta	0	15	15
British Columbia	35	33	68
Yukon	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	0	0	0

Source: Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, 2013

Underlying Indicator 4: Lands and Resources

A key finding presented in the *Aboriginal Economic Benchmarking Report* was the positive correlation between higher socio-economic outcomes and control over lands and resources. Participation in the *First Nations Land Management Act* (FNLMA) or having a comprehensive land claim agreement (CLCA) are two ways that Aboriginal communities can increase control over the management of their lands and improve their economic development opportunities.

The FNLMA supports First Nations in developing a land code, assuming management responsibilities of reserve land and associated revenues, and making laws concerning environmental protection for their communities. The FNLMA allows participating First Nations to opt out of the land-related sections of the *Indian Act* and enact their own laws taking into consideration the development, conservation, use and possession of reserve lands. These laws may also enable communities to seize new economic development opportunities.

The FNLMA support First Nations' ability to manage their lands more effectively and efficiently than under the *Indian Act*, thereby making the community a more attractive location for investment. It is for this reason that measuring the number of First Nation communities under FNLMA status is an important indicator of the movement toward greater autonomy (with respect to Aboriginal land).

Data table 1 shows the number of First Nations under the FNLMA (defined as operational, developmental or self-government). The provinces with the highest number of participating communities are British Columbia, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

CLCAs are negotiated between Aboriginal groups and federal and provincial Crowns. The purpose of CLCAs is to address Aboriginal land rights that have not been dealt with by treaty or through other legal means. This includes certainty about the ownership, use and management of land and resources for all parties. Self-government agreements (SGAs) are legal arrangements that provide Aboriginal groups with greater responsibility and control over their internal affairs and decision-making. CLCAs and SGAs provide clarity and certainty land rights for Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal Canadians.

Data table 2 presents figures on CLCAs and SGAs. Quebec and Nunavut have the highest concentration of Aboriginal communities that are currently operating under CLCAs.

Data Tables – Lands and Resources

Table 1: Number of First Nations under the *First Nations Land Management Act*, as of March 31, 2012

	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Total
Moved to Self Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
FNLMA in Operation	-	-	7	3	5	-	20	-	-	35
FNLMA in Development	2	1	7	2	3	2	15	-	-	32
Total	2	1	14	5	8	2	37	0	0	69

Source: Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, 2012

Table 2: Number of Comprehensive Land Claim Agreements (CLCA) and Self Government Agreements (SGA) in effect, as of March 31, 2013

	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Nunavut	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Total
Number of CLCAs without Self-Government Agreement	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	8
Number of CLCAs with Self-Government Agreement	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	1	16
Number of Stand-Alone SGAs	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Number of communities involved in agreements	5	25	-	-	-	26	12	11	17	96

Source: Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, 2013

Underlying Indicator 5: Infrastructure

Infrastructure is critical to economic development. Transportation infrastructure helps move goods to market, community infrastructure helps ensure that the local population has the necessary services and supports to ensure public health and safety, and communications infrastructure connects communities to domestic and international networks.

Access to clean drinking water, overcrowding of dwellings, and access to communication networks and the electricity grid are measures that present an overall picture of how well Aboriginal communities can sustain a healthy living environment and support economic development.

The data presented in the following tables suggest that much of the infrastructure in Aboriginal communities is of substandard condition. In 2006, a large proportion of Aboriginal individuals reported incidences of contaminated water during the year (Chart 1 and Data Table 1). Furthermore, overcrowding of dwellings is especially problematic in Inuit communities and First Nations on reserve. With 31.1% of the Inuit population living in household including more than one person per room, the Inuit have the highest proportion of people living in crowded conditions, and a rate that is more than ten times higher than the proportion of non-Aboriginal people. At 25.6% of the population, First Nations on reserve also have high levels of overcrowding (Data Table 3).

Chart 3 and Data Table 4 show that Aboriginal people, excluding those living on reserve, have high levels of computer and Internet usage. However, the data also show that Inuit and Aboriginal people living in the territories have lower level of access to computers and to the Internet.

Another way to evaluate a community's lack of infrastructure is their possible status as an off-grid community. An off-grid community, as defined by Natural Resources Canada, is a community that is neither connected to the North American electric grid, nor to the piped natural gas network. A community classified as an off-grid community must rely on alternative ways to produce electricity, such as diesel generators. In such cases, the high costs associated with the transportation of diesel fuel to off-grid communities and the lower reliability of this infrastructure can deter new businesses, limiting future economic opportunities. In Canada, 170 Aboriginal communities, encompassing 126,861 individuals – over 10% of the Aboriginal population in Canada – are considered off-grid communities.

Charts – Infrastructure

Chart 1: Percentage of population (15 and over) who report having contaminated water at times: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, Canada, not including reserves, 2006

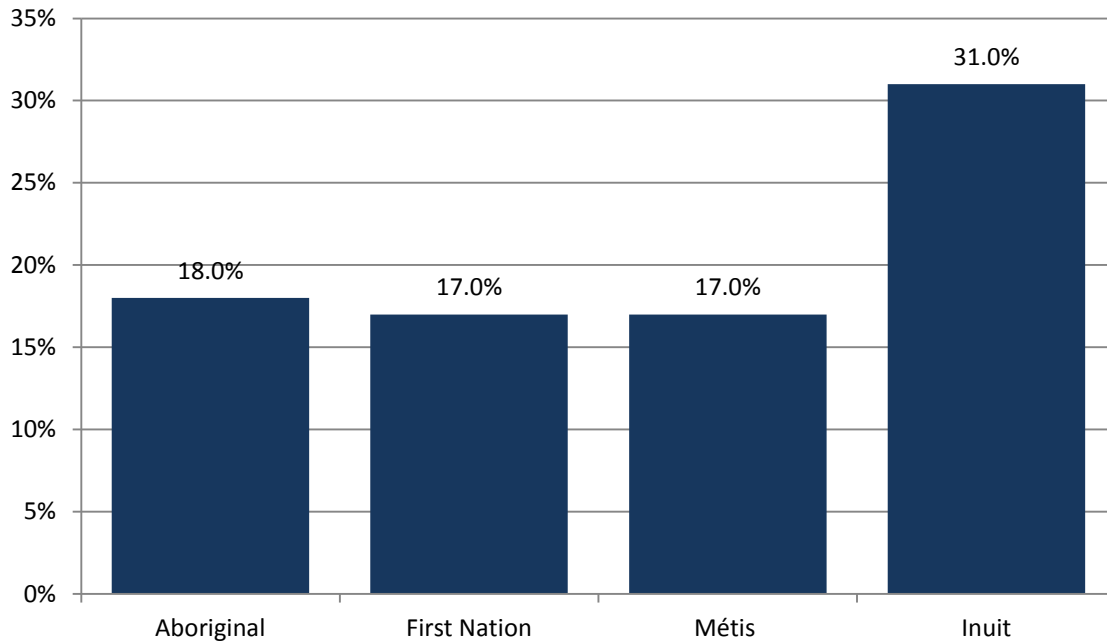


Chart 2: Percentage of population living in dwellings with more than 1 person per room, by Identity, Canada, 2006

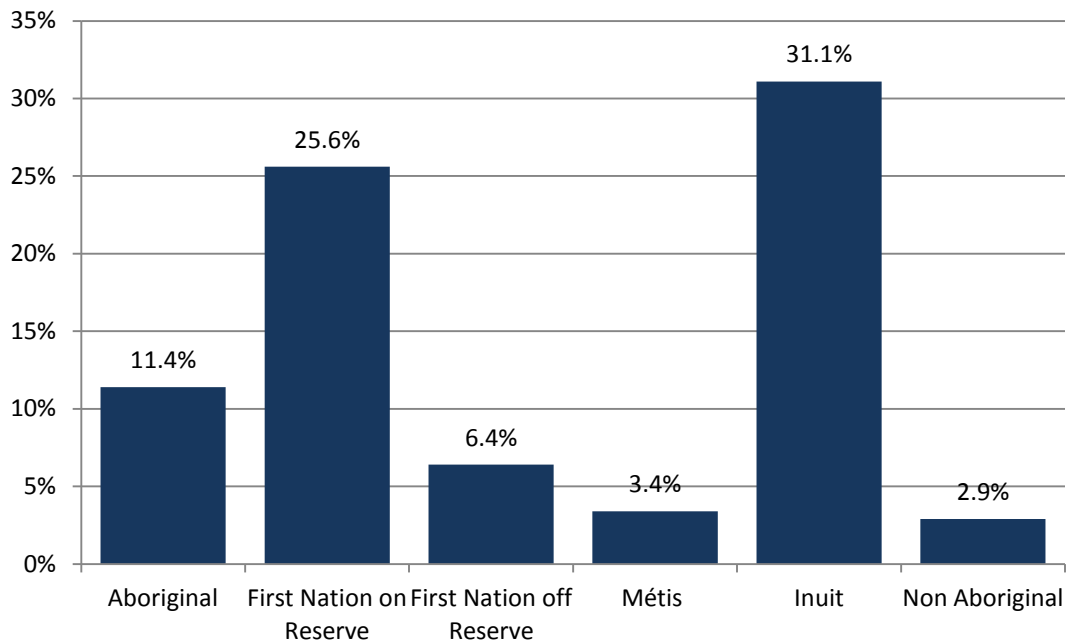
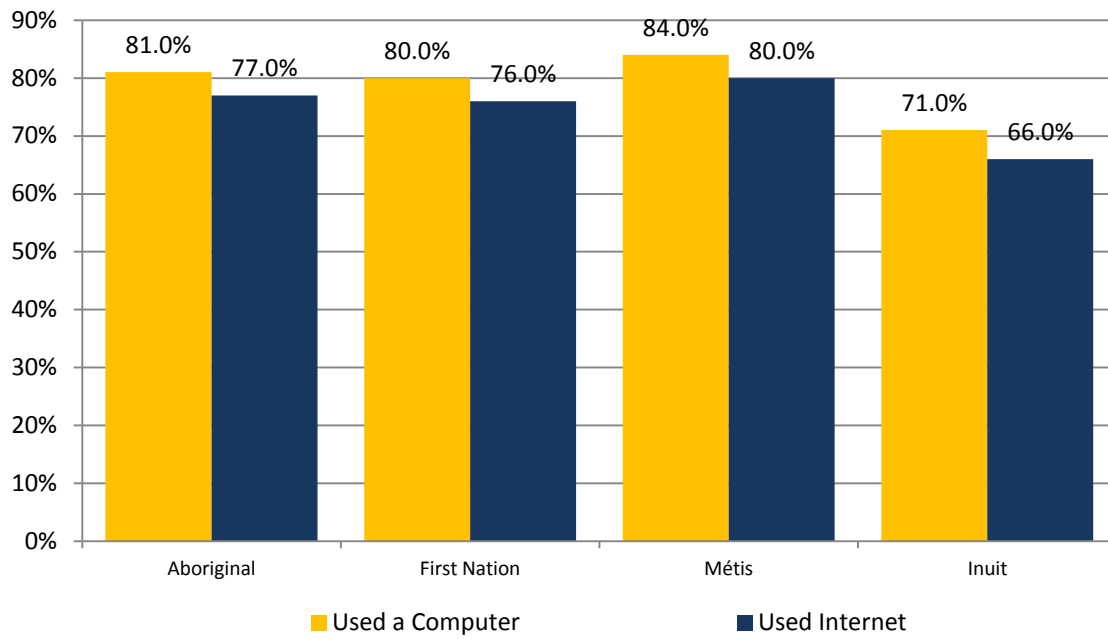


Chart 3: Percentage of population (15 and over) who used a computer and internet in the last 12 months, by Identity, Canada, not including reserves, 2006



Data Tables – Infrastructure

**Table 1: Percentage of population (15 and over) who report having contaminated water at times:
Persons with Aboriginal Identity, not including reserves, 2006**

	Total Aboriginal Identity	First Nations	Métis	Inuit
Canada	18	17	17	31
Atlantic Provinces	26	26	23	65
Quebec	20	16	17	64
Ontario	13	13	13	na
Manitoba	16	15	17	na
Saskatchewan	18	13	19	na
Alberta	12	13	12	na
British Columbia	25	27	23	na
Yukon Territory	18	na	na	na
Northwest Territory	24	na	na	33
Nunavut	23	na	na	23

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Profile of Aboriginal Children Youth and Adults.

<http://www.recensement2006.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/89-635/index.cfm?lang=eng>

Table 2: Number of Housing Units by Mode of Sewage Collection on First Nations Reserves: 2008-2009

	Piped Community	Piped Individual	Trucked	No Service	Total Housing Units
Canada	69,604 (67.0%)	21,526 (20.7%)	8,998 (8.7%)	3,696 (3.6%)	103,824
Atlantic Provinces	6,357 (94.3%)	170 (2.5%)	205 (3.0%)	11 (0.2%)	6,743
Quebec	9,880 (99.9%)	2 (0.0%)	7 (.01%)	0 (0.0%)	9,889
Ontario	8,419 (35.4%)	13,005 (54.7%)	1,207 (5.1%)	1,152 (4.8%)	23,783
Manitoba	8,774 (56.1%)	1,919 (12.3%)	3,592 (23.0%)	1,348 (8.6%)	15,633
Saskatchewan	9,612 (71.0%)	2,875 (21.2%)	960 (7.1%)	97 (0.7%)	13,544
Alberta	10,499 (71.5%)	2,468 (16.8%)	1,326 (9.0%)	397 (2.7%)	14,690
Yukon	266 (45.6%)	116 (19.9%)	197 (33.8%)	4 (0.7%)	583
British Columbia	15,797 (83.3%)	971 (5.1%)	1,504 (7.9%)	687 (3.6%)	18,959

Source: Housing and Infrastructure Assets Inventory by Reserve 2008-2009, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada

**Table 3: Percentage of population living in dwellings with more than 1 person per room:
Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2006**

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses	Non-Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	11.4	25.4	6.4	14.7	25.6	6.4	3.4	31.1	4.6	6.1	2.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	4.8	4.9	4.8	7.6	4.6	8.3	2.1	8.2	n.a	0.2	0.6
Prince Edward Island	4.6	11.3	2.6	5.3	11.4	1.8	3.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	1.1
Nova Scotia	4.5	10.9	1.4	6.3	10.9	1.4	1.5	3.1	n.a	n.a	0.8
New Brunswick	2.7	5.1	1.1	3.4	5.2	1.0	1.4	n.a	n.a	1.4	0.8
Quebec	13.1	22.8	8.7	13.3	22.9	3.1	2.2	43.3	9.4	2.9	2.2
Ontario	5.5	18.6	2.3	7.5	18.8	2.7	1.4	7.9	1.3	2.5	3.9
Manitoba	16.2	37.3	6.0	25.2	37.3	9.9	3.8	2.8	6.6	14.7	2.3
Saskatchewan	19.2	35.7	10.5	26.0	35.9	15.2	6.3	n.a	8.1	24.6	1.0
Alberta	11.5	31.0	6.1	17.7	31.0	8.3	4.7	5.6	10.7	10.0	2.3
British Columbia	6.4	13.1	4.1	8.3	13.2	5.2	2.4	n.a	0.6	9.0	3.6
Yukon Territory	5.8	6.9	5.5	6.3	7.3	6.1	1.9	10.0	n.a	n.a	1.8
Northwest Territories	15.9	21.3	10.4	19.1	23.4	9.1	3.7	16.9	9.5	10.3	4.1
Nunavut	38.4	n.a	38.3	9.5	n.a	10.0	7.7	38.6	28.6	n.a	5.3

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97-564-XCB2006022

**Table 4a: Percentage of population (15 and over) who used a computer in the last 12 months:
Persons with Aboriginal Identity, not including reserves, 2006**

	Total Aboriginal Identity	First Nations	Métis	Inuit
Canada	81	80	84	71
Atlantic Provinces	77	74	81	69
Quebec	73	75	75	62
Ontario	85	84	88	n.a
Manitoba	79	73	83	n.a
Saskatchewan	81	81	80	n.a
Alberta	84	83	86	n.a
British Columbia	86	83	89	n.a
Yukon Territory	67	n.a	n.a	n.a
Northwest Territory	74	n.a	n.a	70
Nunavut	69	n.a	n.a	69

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Profile of Aboriginal Children Youth and Adults.

<http://www.recensement2006.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/89-635/index.cfm?lang=eng>

**Table 4b: Percentage of population (15 and over) who used Internet in the last 12 months:
Persons with Aboriginal Identity, not including reserves, 2006**

	Total Aboriginal Identity	First Nations	Métis	Inuit
Canada	77	76	80	66
Atlantic Provinces	73	71	78	64
Quebec	69	70	70	56
Ontario	81	80	84	na
Manitoba	75	69	79	na
Saskatchewan	76	76	75	na
Alberta	80	78	82	na
British Columbia	82	79	86	na
Yukon Territory	62	na	na	na
Northwest Territory	69	na	na	63
Nunavut	62	na	na	62

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Profile of Aboriginal Children Youth and Adults.

<http://www.recensement2006.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/89-635/index.cfm?lang=eng>

Table 5: Number of off-grid Communities in Canada and Population, 2011

	Type	Number of Communities	Population
Canada	Aboriginal	170	126,861
	Non-Aboriginal	122	67,420
Newfoundland and Labrador	Aboriginal	16	5,634
	Non-Aboriginal	12	3,276
Quebec	Aboriginal	19	15,452
	Non-Aboriginal	25	19,277
Ontario	Aboriginal	25	14,236
	Non-Aboriginal	13	7,106
Manitoba	Aboriginal	4	2,160
	Non-Aboriginal	3	903
Saskatchewan	Aboriginal	1	70
	Non-Aboriginal	0	0
Alberta	Aboriginal	0	0
	Non-Aboriginal	2	533
British Columbia	Aboriginal	25	7,619
	Non-Aboriginal	61	16,449
Yukon Territory	Aboriginal	21	29,840
	Non-Aboriginal	1	336
Northwest Territory	Aboriginal	33	22,410
	Non-Aboriginal	5	19,540
Nunavut	Aboriginal	26	29,453
	Non-Aboriginal	n.a.	n.a.

Source: *Status of Remote/Off-Grid Communities in Canada*, Renewable and Electrical Energy Division Energy Policy Sector, Natural Resources Canada, August 2011.