



The Aboriginal Economic Benchmarking Report

Core Indicator 2: Income

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

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Introduction

As first introduced in the *Aboriginal Economic Benchmarking Report*, all Aboriginal groups have lower average income levels than non-Aboriginal Canadians. Aboriginal people are among the poorest in Canada. The high rate of unemployment and low education attainment that Aboriginal people experience contribute greatly to their poor outcomes in terms of income and their greater dependency on government transfers.

However, as Aboriginal people have become increasingly active in the labour force, their incomes have increased. The period of economic growth that Canada experienced in the 1990s and early 2000s also benefited the Aboriginal population which saw an increase in its income. In 2005, the average income for Aboriginal people was \$23,888, up from \$15,699 in 1995. Although this income represents only two thirds that of the non-Aboriginal population (\$35,872), it still represents substantial progress.

This report seeks to provide additional information and to present an overview of the situation, not an in-depth analysis, of the *Aboriginal Economic Benchmarking Report's* Core Indicator #2: Income. This indicator is based on two measures: Aboriginal Income and Aboriginal Income Received through Transfers. Despite progress since 1996, under both measures there is a significant gap between Aboriginal people in Canada and other Canadians.

2022 TARGET: INCOME

KEY MEASURES	ABORIGINAL BENCHMARK	2022 TARGET
Aboriginal Average Income	33.4% lower than the non-Aboriginal level	The NAEDB target for Income is Aboriginal average income and per cent of income from transfers comparable to those of Canada's non-Aboriginal population
% of Income from Transfers	7.2 percentage points above the non-Aboriginal rate	

Indicators of economic development differ markedly between First Nations, Inuit and Métis, and between on-reserve and off-reserve First Nations populations. In terms of income, Métis exhibit the best outcomes, followed by off-reserve First Nations. On-reserve First Nations and Inuit show the poorest outcomes.

It is important to note that the measures of economic development that are used in our *Aboriginal Economic Benchmarking Report* do not capture the informal economy, which includes activities outside of the wage economy — such as traditional hunting and fishing — that are central to our way of life. That is because the NAEDB is setting targets for Aboriginal people to achieve comparable economic outcomes to non-Aboriginal Canadians and not because we intend to diminish the value of our traditional economic activities.



Income Highlights by Heritage Group

First Nations: In 2006, the average income of First Nations people was \$20,940, 58.4% of that of the non-Aboriginal population (\$35,872). The First Nations off-reserve population had an average income of \$24,519, 68.4% of the non-Aboriginal population, while the on-reserve population had average income of \$15,958, only 44.5% of non-Aboriginals.

Inuit: In 2006, the Inuit average income was \$24,461, 71.0% of the non-Aboriginal income. The high cost of living in the North, however, means that this income results in less purchasing power than a comparable income in Southern Canada.

Métis: In 2006, Métis average income was \$28,257, 78.8% of the non-Aboriginal population, the highest of the three Aboriginal heritage groups.



Measure 1: Aboriginal Income

Although Aboriginal income increased between 1995 and 2005, Aboriginal people have lower average and median income levels than non-Aboriginal people. In addition, Aboriginal employment income is also lower than non-Aboriginal employment income.

Income

Income measures refer to “Total Income”, or “Before-tax Income”. They refer to the total money income received from the following sources during the calendar year of reference by persons 15 years of age and over: wages and salaries, net farm income, net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice, child benefits, OAS pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement, benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, benefits from Employment Insurance, other income from government sources, dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates and other investment income, retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs, and other money income.

Average income is obtained by adding up the total income of all individuals 15 years of age and over who reported income and dividing this sum by the number of individuals with income. Median income is the amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half of the population having incomes above the median, half having incomes below the median.

Income is an important measure of economic progress as it assesses the standard of living and consumption enjoyed by citizens.

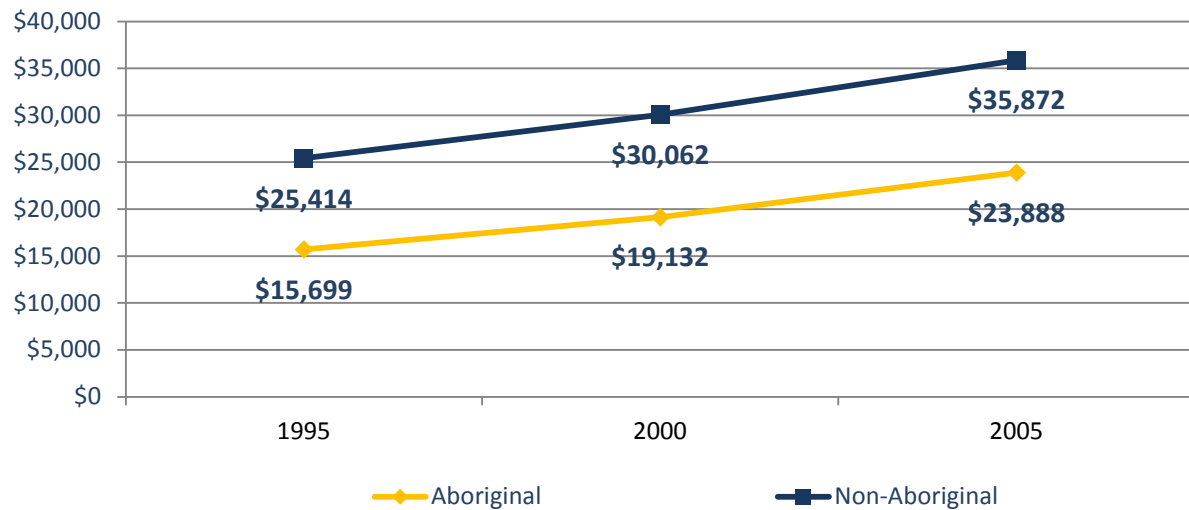
a. Average and Median Income

Aboriginal people in Canada have lower average and median income levels than the non-Aboriginal population. In 2005, the average income for the Aboriginal population was \$23,888, 66.6% of the non-Aboriginal level, and the median income was \$16,752, 64.5% of the non-Aboriginal level. Although the average Aboriginal income increased considerably from 1995 to 2005, rising from \$15,699 to \$23,888, the absolute gap in average income between Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal people increased from \$9,715 in 1995 to \$11,984 in 2005 (Chart 1 on page 5).

Despite the increase in the absolute gap between the populations, the relative gap, measured as the average Aboriginal income as a portion of the average non-Aboriginal income, has decreased. The growth in Aboriginal income between 1995 and 2005 was 4.29% per year, larger than the growth rate for non-Aboriginal income, which was 3.51% per year (Appendix Table 1). As a result of this growth, average Aboriginal income was 66.6% of non-Aboriginal income in 2005, up from 61.8% in 1995. If these annual growth trends continue into the future, with the average Aboriginal income growing faster than the non-Aboriginal income, the absolute gap will also close.



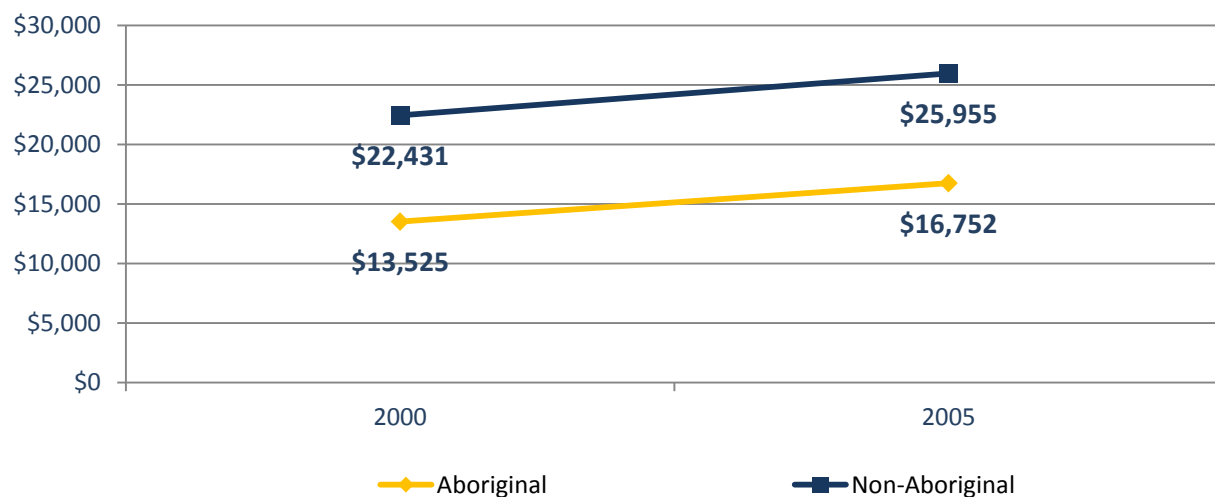
Chart 1: Average Income in Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Populations, Canada, 1995-2005



Source: Appendix Table 1

It is interesting to note that, in 2005, the median income for the Aboriginal population was a smaller proportion of the non-Aboriginal median income (64.5%) than the average Aboriginal income is of the non-Aboriginal average income (66.6%) (Chart 2). People with very high incomes have a larger effect on the average income than the median income, explaining why the average income value is typically higher. Measuring both is useful because the ratio of the average income divided by the median income can be used as a measure of inequality. This measure is slightly higher for the Aboriginal population than the non-Aboriginal population, particularly among on- and off-reserve First Nations and Inuit, indicating that income disparity is somewhat greater in the Aboriginal population than in the non-Aboriginal one.

Chart 2: Median Income in Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Populations, Canada, 2000 and 2005



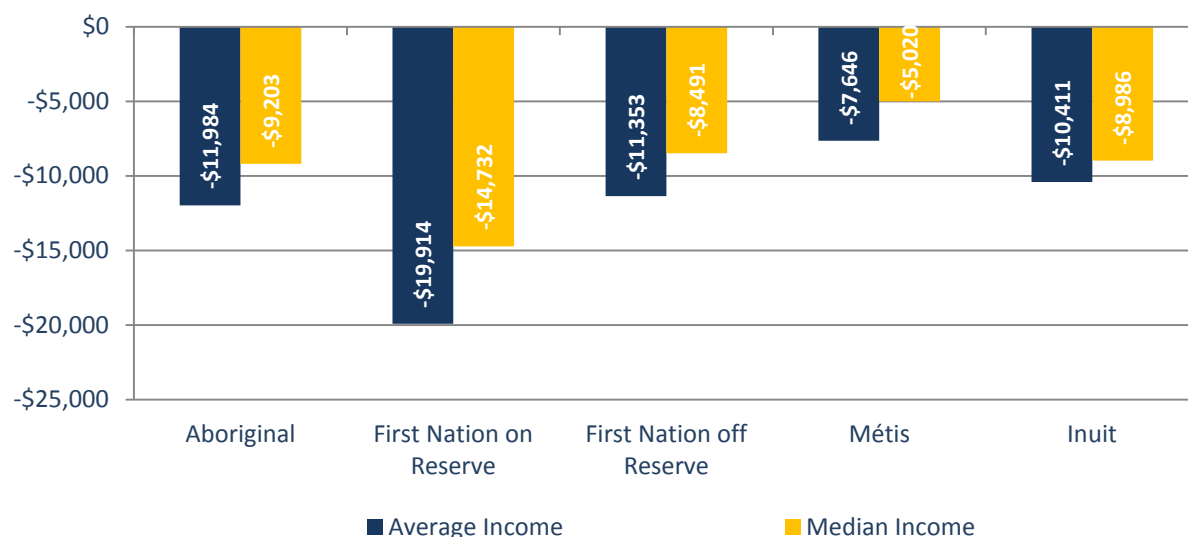
Source: Appendix Table 4

The on-reserve First Nations population shows the largest gap compared with the non-Aboriginal population, in terms of both average and median income (Chart 3, page 6). This gap has increased considerably between 1995 and 2005 as the average income for the on-reserve First Nations population increased by only \$3,706, while the non-Aboriginal average grew by \$10,458, and the total



Aboriginal average grew by \$8,189. Furthermore, the average annual growth rate was 2.68 per cent per year, lower than the non-Aboriginal growth rate. Both the absolute gap and the relative gap have grown. The Métis population had the smallest income gap compared with the non-Aboriginal population. Their average grew by \$10,587 from 1995 to 2005, meaning that, for the Métis population, the absolute gap decreased slightly over that time period. Both off-reserve First Nations and Inuit populations had gaps falling between these two levels, and they both demonstrate the pattern described above, where the absolute gap increased and the relative gap decreased.

Chart 3: Average and Median Income Gap between Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations, Canada, 2005



Source: Appendix Tables 2a and 5a

b. Gender

The breakdown of average income by gender indicates that Aboriginal men (\$27,135) earn more money than Aboriginal women (\$20,908) (Summary Table 1). This gap (\$6,227) is smaller than the one among non-Aboriginal Canadians (\$16,330). Aboriginal men earn, on average, an income equal to 61.4 per cent of their non-Aboriginal counterparts, while Aboriginal women earn an average income equal to 75.0 per cent of the income of non-Aboriginal women.

Summary Table 1: Average Income in Canada by Aboriginal Identity and Gender, 2005				
	Men (\$)	Women (\$)	Gap Men – Women (\$)	Women/Men (%)
Aboriginal	27,135	20,908	6,227	77.1
Non-Aboriginal	44,204	27,874	16,330	63.1
Gap non-Aboriginal – Aboriginal (\$)	17,069	6,966	-	-
Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal (%)	61.4	75.0	-	-

Source: Appendix Table 3



The median income of Aboriginal men is \$18,714, which is particularly low compared with the median of non-Aboriginal men of \$32,639 (Summary Table 2). This gap of \$13,925 is larger than the gap of \$4,986 between the two women groups. Aboriginal women had a median income of \$15,564, compared with \$20,640 for non-Aboriginal women.

Summary Table 2: Median Income in Canada by Aboriginal Identity and Gender, 2005				
	Men (\$)	Women (\$)	Gap Men – Women (\$)	Women/Men (%)
Aboriginal	18,714	15,654	3,060	83.6
Non-Aboriginal	32,639	20,640	11,999	63.2
Gap non-Aboriginal – Aboriginal (\$)	13,925	4,986	-	-
Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal (%)	57.3	75.8	-	-

Source: Appendix Table 6

The gap in average income of Aboriginal people in Canada between genders was almost nonexistent in Nunavut, at \$218. It was largest in Alberta, where Aboriginal men had average incomes \$12,079 higher than women. Median income for Aboriginal women is notably higher in some provinces than the median income of Aboriginal men. This was observed in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Yukon and Nunavut. Among non-Aboriginal Canadians, men had higher median incomes than women in all provinces (Appendix Tables 3 and 6).

Summary Table 3 (page 8) indicates that the provinces with the lowest levels of Aboriginal income are Saskatchewan and Manitoba, encompassing a large proportion of the on-reserve First Nations population in Canada, and the Atlantic Provinces, which have lower incomes in general (Appendix Tables 2a and 5a). The Atlantic Provinces, despite low Aboriginal incomes, also have the smallest gap with the non-Aboriginal population, because the overall average and median income is lower than elsewhere in Canada. Although the Territories have among the highest levels of average Aboriginal income, they also have some of the largest gaps because non-Aboriginal income levels are disproportionately higher. The regions where the Aboriginal incomes are the highest, such as Alberta and the Northwest Territories, are also those that show the largest gap with non-Aboriginals because non-Aboriginal income is above average in these areas. This trend indicates that, geographically speaking, Aboriginal incomes by province vary in the same way as non-Aboriginal incomes, but do not fluctuate as much.



Summary Table 3: Average and Median Income in Canada by Aboriginal Identity, 2005

	Non Aboriginals		Aboriginals		Gap between Aboriginals and non Aboriginals	
	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median
Canada	\$35,872	\$25,955	\$23,888	\$16,752	\$11,984	\$9,203
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$27,856	\$19,704	\$22,595	\$16,544	\$5,261	\$3,160
Prince Edward Island	\$27,830	\$22,495	\$21,796	\$15,959	\$6,034	\$6,536
Nova Scotia	\$30,358	\$23,002	\$22,796	\$16,146	\$7,562	\$6,856
New Brunswick	\$28,643	\$22,171	\$19,549	\$15,065	\$9,094	\$7,106
Quebec	\$32,176	\$24,532	\$24,187	\$18,008	\$7,989	\$6,524
Ontario	\$38,318	\$27,451	\$25,963	\$18,808	\$12,355	\$8,643
Manitoba	\$32,843	\$25,614	\$20,752	\$15,246	\$12,091	\$10,368
Saskatchewan	\$33,108	\$25,234	\$19,939	\$13,843	\$13,169	\$11,391
Alberta	\$42,998	\$29,501	\$27,111	\$18,335	\$15,887	\$11,166
British Columbia	\$35,002	\$25,286	\$22,927	\$15,836	\$12,075	\$9,450
Yukon Territory	\$41,697	\$34,951	\$27,926	\$20,690	\$13,771	\$14,261
Northwest Territories	\$55,975	\$49,219	\$30,353	\$20,080	\$25,622	\$29,139
Nunavut	\$65,546	\$64,952	\$25,561	\$16,069	\$39,985	\$48,883

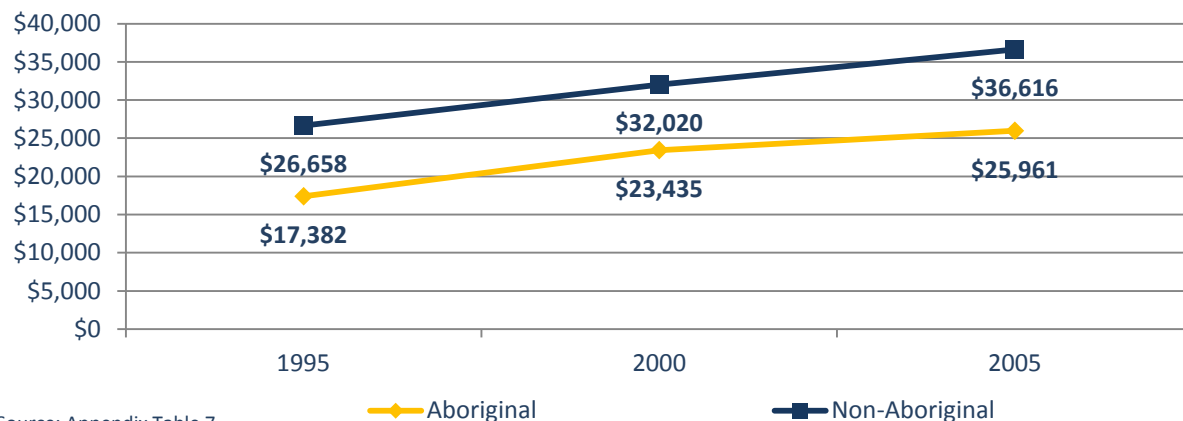
Source: Appendix Table 1 and 4

Median income on reserves in Canada stood at \$11,223 and \$17,464 off reserve. Saskatchewan and Manitoba had the lowest on-reserve median income at \$7,738 and \$8,778 respectively. The biggest gaps between on- and off-reserve median incomes were found in Nova Scotia (-\$7,908), Ontario (-\$7,028) and the Northwest Territories (-\$9,295). The regions with the smallest gaps were: Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Yukon Territory – all at less than \$4,000 (Appendix Table 4).

c. Employment Income

Employment income reflects money earned from employment sources only. In 2005, the average employment income for Aboriginal people in Canada was \$25,961, 70.9% the level of non-Aboriginal Canadians (\$36,616) (Chart 4). Though this gap remains substantial, it has narrowed somewhat since 1995. In that year, the average employment income for Aboriginal people in Canada was \$17,382, or 65.2% of the non-Aboriginal Canadians' level (\$26,658). In terms of economic convergence, this is a positive sign.

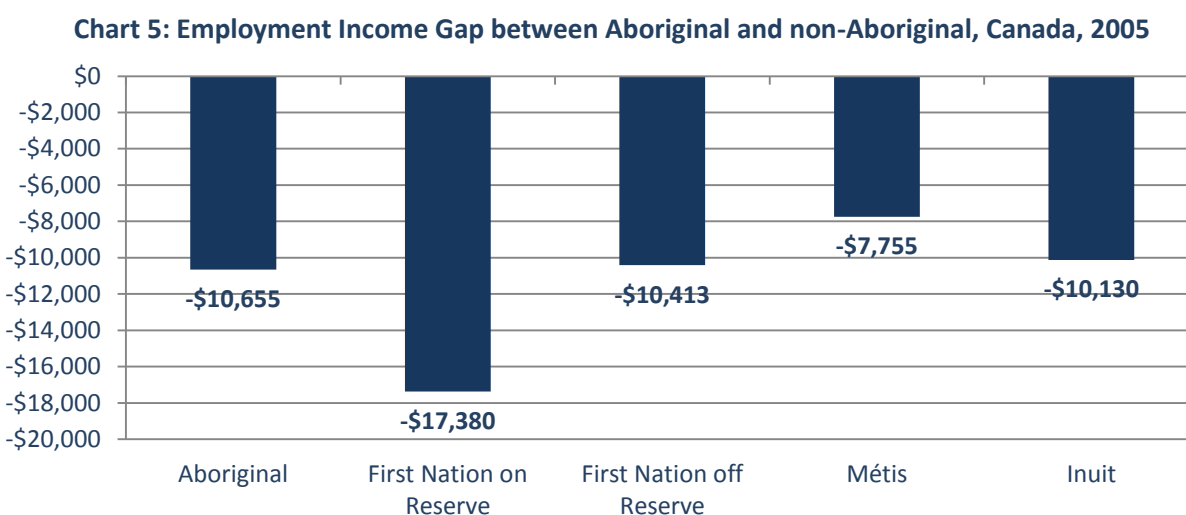
Chart 4: Average Employment Income for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, Canada, 1995, 2000 and 2005



Source: Appendix Table 7



The following chart (Chart 5) shows substantial differences across Aboriginal heritage groups in the employment income gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations in 2005. Overall, the Métis population had the smallest gap (\$7,755), followed by the Inuit (\$10,130) and the First Nations (\$12,964) populations. Moreover, the gap for on-reserve First Nations individuals (\$17,380) is larger than the gap for off-reserve First Nations individuals (\$10,413).



Source: Appendix Table 7

On average, men enjoy higher employment income than women (Summary Table 4). This fact also holds for Aboriginal people in Canada. Indeed, in 2005, Aboriginal men earned on average \$30,110, while Aboriginal women earned only \$21,773. However, this gap of \$8,337 is lower than the wage gap between non-Aboriginal men and women, where men earned on average \$44,273 and women \$28,272, a gap of \$16,001. These numbers indicate that the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal men is higher than gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women, both in absolute and relative terms.

Summary Table 4: Average Employment Income in Canada by Aboriginal Identity and Gender, 2005				
	Men (\$)	Women (\$)	Gap Men – Women (\$)	Women/Men (%)
Aboriginal	30,110	21,773	8,337	72.3
Non-Aboriginal	44,273	28,272	16,001	63.8
Gap non-Aboriginal – Aboriginal (\$)	14,163	6,499	-	-
Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal (%)	68.0	77.0	-	-

Source: Appendix Table 8

The employment income gap between Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals in 2005 also varied considerably, depending on the province or territory (Summary Table 5, page 10). In Nunavut, where the non-Aboriginal population is small but well-employed, the gap was \$37,654; this was followed by the Northwest Territories, with a gap of \$22,011. The lowest gap occurred in Prince Edward Island (\$4,513).



The gap for all the other provinces and territories varied between \$6,000 and \$14,000, with no clear regional trend (except for the territories).

Summary Table 5: Average Employment Income for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, Canada, 2005

	Non Aboriginals	Aboriginals	Gap between Aboriginals and non Aboriginals
Canada	\$36,616	\$25,961	\$10,655
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$28,324	\$21,305	\$7,019
Prince Edward Island	\$25,620	\$21,107	\$4,513
Nova Scotia	\$30,110	\$23,560	\$6,550
New Brunswick	\$28,523	\$20,137	\$8,386
Quebec	\$32,738	\$24,776	\$7,962
Ontario	\$39,588	\$27,820	\$11,768
Manitoba	\$32,353	\$23,111	\$9,242
Saskatchewan	\$31,555	\$23,187	\$8,368
Alberta	\$43,049	\$29,466	\$13,583
British Columbia	\$35,383	\$24,836	\$10,547
Yukon Territory	\$40,437	\$27,993	\$12,444
Northwest Territories	\$55,698	\$33,687	\$22,011
Nunavut	\$65,798	\$28,144	\$37,654

Source: Appendix Table 7

On-reserve First Nations consistently had the lowest average employment income of all Aboriginal heritage groups, in all provinces and territories. On-reserve First Nations in Newfoundland and Labrador (\$16,317), Manitoba (\$17,106) and Saskatchewan (\$17,415) display the lowest average employment income (Appendix Table 7).



Measure 2: Aboriginal Income Received Through Transfers

Although the reliance on income received through transfers decreased between 1995 and 2005, the Aboriginal population receives a higher proportion of income from government transfers than non-Aboriginals. In addition, a larger proportion of Aboriginals than non-Aboriginals is dependent on income from government transfers as their main source of income.

Income from Government Transfers

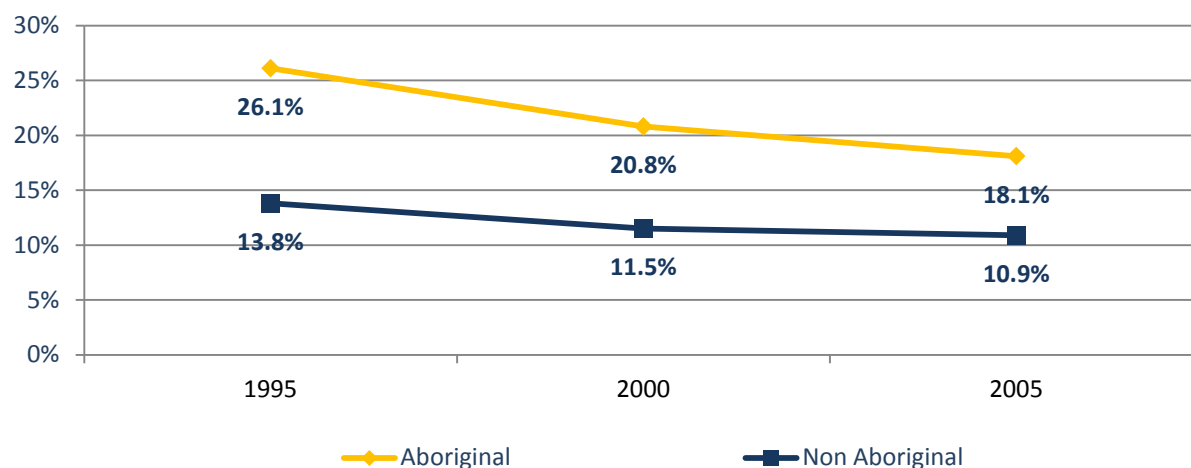
Income from government transfers includes Social Assistance, Old Age Security pension, Guaranteed Income Supplements, Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits, child benefits, Employment Insurance benefits, and any other income from government sources.

a. Proportion of income from government transfers

Income received through transfers measures the proportion of the total income received from government sources. As earned income increases or reliance on government transfers decreases – or if both happen at the same time – the proportion of income derived from transfers will decrease.

The Aboriginal population receives a higher proportion of its income from government transfers than the non-Aboriginal population. However, between 1995 and 2005, the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal's reliance on government transfers shrunk by 5.1 percentage points (Chart 6).

Chart 6: Percentage of Income from Government Transfer Payments in Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Populations, Canada, 1995-2005



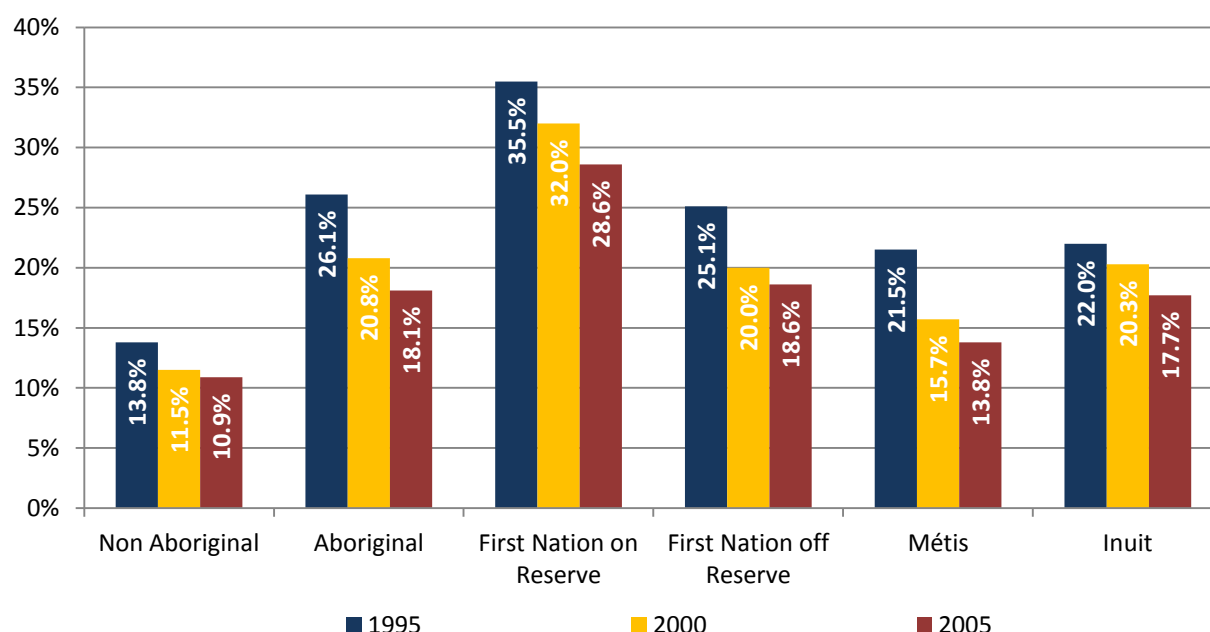
Source: Appendix Table 9

A number of factors can explain the reason that government transfers represent a higher proportion of the Aboriginal population's income. Individuals who are more economically disadvantaged are eligible for more transfers through programs such as Social Assistance. As other indicators demonstrate, Aboriginal individuals are more economically disadvantaged than their non-Aboriginal counterparts, so it is to be expected that they would receive more income from government transfers. If two populations receive the same amount in government transfers, the transfers will account for a higher percentage of the



income of the population with the lower average income. Similarly, different levels of reliance on government transfers across Aboriginal heritage groups are determined in part by income differences (Chart 7).

Chart 7: Percentage of Income from Government Transfer Payments: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 1995, 2000 and 2005.



Source: Appendix Table 9

The Atlantic Provinces, with the exception of New Brunswick, show the smallest gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations in government transfers, largely because the non-Aboriginal populations in these provinces rely more on government transfers as a proportion of their income (Summary Table 6).

Summary Table 6: Proportion of Income of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Population from Government Transfers, Canada, 2005

	Non Aboriginals	Aboriginals	Aboriginal Proportion minus non-Aboriginal Proportion
Canada	10.9%	18.1%	7.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	20.2%	24.7%	4.5
Prince Edward Island	17.8%	21.1%	3.3
Nova Scotia	15.1%	18.3%	3.2
New Brunswick	16.4%	24.4%	8
Quebec	13.8%	22%	8.2
Ontario	9.7%	16.6%	6.9
Manitoba	11.7%	21.5%	9.8
Saskatchewan	12%	23.1%	11.1
Alberta	7%	13.2%	6.2
British Columbia	10.5%	17.8%	7.3
Yukon Territory	7.4%	15.5%	8.1
Northwest Territories	3.6%	11.7%	8.1
Nunavut	2.3%	17.5%	15.2

Source: Appendix Table 9



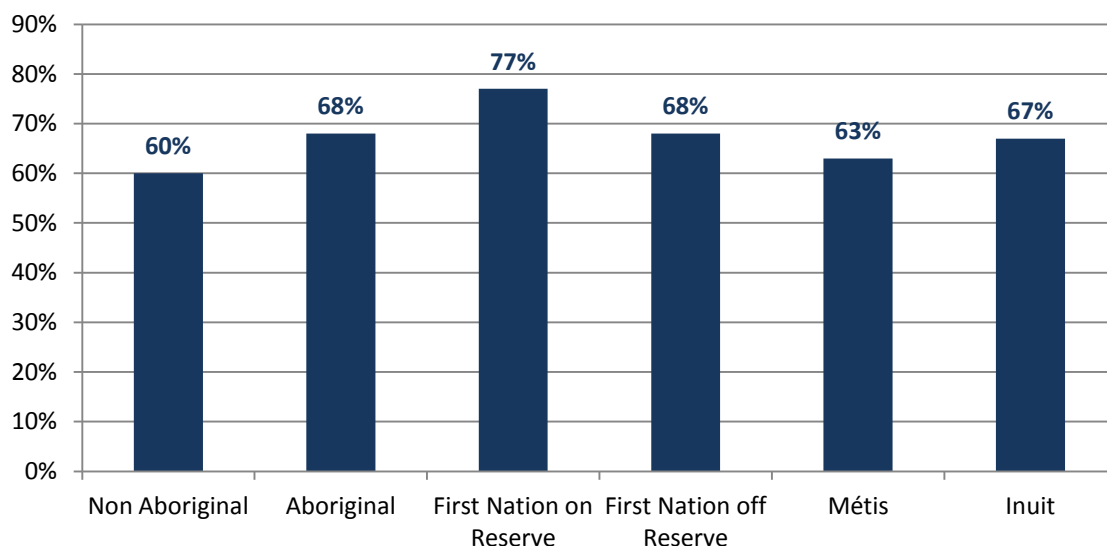
Summary Table 6 indicates that among the non-Atlantic Provinces, Alberta showed the smallest gap. In Alberta, government transfers per capita are less than any of the other provinces, with the exception of Nunavut and the Northwest Territories, for both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations. Nunavut displays the largest gap, because non-Aboriginal people there receive almost no government transfers. The next largest gaps occur in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, provinces with large on-reserve First Nations populations.

Newfoundland and Labrador was the only region in Canada where off-reserve First Nations (28.9) received a higher percentage of their income from government transfers compared to their on-reserve (19.7) counterparts. Elsewhere in Canada, reserves in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta saw gaps of over 10 percentage points for percentage of income received from government transfers compared to off-reserve (11.9, 10.5 and 15.4 respectively). The on- and off-reserve gap at the national level was 10 percentage points (Appendix Table 9).

b. Proportion of the population receiving government transfers

Data from 2005 indicate that the Aboriginal population has a higher reliance on government transfers compared with the non-Aboriginal population. Compared with non-Aboriginals, a higher proportion of Aboriginal individuals receive government transfer payments (Chart 8).

Chart 8: Percentage of individuals receiving government transfer payments: persons with Aboriginal Identity, Canada, 2005

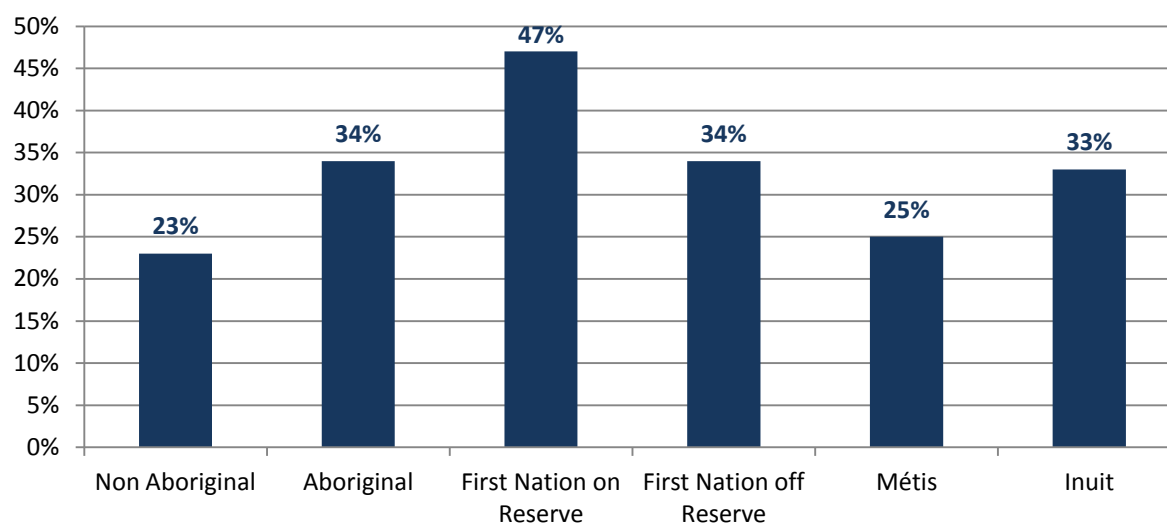


Source: Appendix Table 10a

In addition, the proportion of Aboriginal individuals who rely on government transfer payments as their major source of income is significantly higher than the proportion of non-Aboriginals who do. This situation is reflected across all heritage groups, but First Nations living on reserve are especially reliant on government transfer payments as a source of income: for close to half of the on-reserve First Nations in Canada, government transfer payments represent their main source of income (Chart 9, page 14).



Chart 9: Percentage of individuals who receive a major proportion of their income from government transfer payments: persons with Aboriginal Identity, Canada, 2005



Source: Appendix Table 10b

Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people rely on different sources of government income, or, in other words, different government programming (Summary Table 7, page 15). A higher proportion of the non-Aboriginal population receives Old Age Security and CPP/QPP benefits than the Aboriginal population. This is in part due to different demographics: 13% of the non-Aboriginal population is 65 and over, while only 5% of the Aboriginal population is. Similarly, as the Aboriginal population is young and Aboriginal families tend to be larger than non-Aboriginal families, a higher percentage of Aboriginal parents receive Child Tax Credit compared to non-Aboriginal people.

With regard to Employment Insurance (EI), although Aboriginal people are overrepresented among the unemployed population, they receive EI benefits on a proportion similar to non-Aboriginal people, except for First Nation people living on reserve, who show a much lower proportion. This is probably due to the nature of the EI program, which requires an applicant to have worked a given number of hours in the past year to qualify for benefits. The low rate of qualification for EI indicates that Aboriginal people, especially First Nation people living on reserve, do not work enough insurable hours during a year and thus cannot qualify for benefits.

The data presented also indicate that Aboriginal people, especially First Nations on reserve, are much more reliant on Social Assistance (included in the “other income from government sources” in Summary Table 7, page 15) than non-Aboriginal people. According to Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, the social assistance dependency rate on reserve in 2005-2006 was 36%, compared to a national dependency rate of 5.5%¹. This reliance on Social Assistance can probably be explained by socio-economic factors, like low education attainment, low mobility rate, and lack of economic development in Aboriginal communities, all of which prevent Aboriginal people from benefiting from employment and other economic opportunities.

¹ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, *Evaluation of the Income Assistance Program*, December 2007, <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100011999/1100100012006>



Summary Table7: Source of Government Transfer Payments by Aboriginal Identity, Persons who Received Government Transfer Income, 2005					
	Non-Aboriginal	First Nation on Reserve	First Nation off Reserve	Métis	Inuit
Number of individuals receiving government transfer payments	14,898,015	153,085	186,485	182,425	22,015
Proportion receiving Old Age Security/Income Supplement	25%	10%	9%	11%	8%
Proportion receiving CPP and QPP benefits	32%	8%	14%	18%	10%
Proportion receiving EI benefits	15%	9%	15%	19%	14%
Proportion receiving Child Tax Credits	23%	34%	33%	28%	41%
Proportion receiving other income from government sources*	61%	85%	77%	71%	72%
Note: The proportion of all sources of transfer payments received does not sum up to 100% because individuals may receive government income from more than one source.					
* Other income from government sources includes social assistance payments, provincial income supplement payments to the elderly, payments from training programs sponsored by governments, TAGS payments for employees in the fishing industry, insurance plans, veterans' pensions and payments, and payments from workers' compensation.					

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2006, AANDC Tabulations

Finally, it is interesting to note that, although government transfer payments account for the main source of income for a higher proportion of Aboriginal people than for non-Aboriginal people, and although a higher proportion of Aboriginal people receive government-transfer-payment income than do non-Aboriginals, nevertheless, Aboriginal people receive, on average, \$347 less than non-Aboriginal people in overall transfer payments (Summary Table 8). This situation is probably due in part to lower EI and CPP/QPP benefits. As these benefits are based on past subscriptions to the regime, which are based on employment income, Aboriginal people receive less because they subscribe less.

Summary Table 8: Average Income Received from Government Sources, Aboriginal Identity, 2005						
	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	First Nation On Reserve	First Nation Off Reserve	Métis	Inuit
Average Income Received	\$6,210	\$5,863	\$5,398	\$6,174	\$5,833	\$6,045
Gap with non-Aboriginal (\$)	-	\$347	\$812	\$36	\$377	\$165
Gap with non-Aboriginal (%)	-	5.6%	13.1%	0.6%	6.1%	2.7%

Source: Appendix Table 11a



Conclusion

Despite progress made between 1995 and 2005, Aboriginal people still have lower average and median income than non-Aboriginal people. This lower income is associated with a lower engagement in the labour market: Aboriginal people have a lower employment rate and higher unemployment rate than non-Aboriginals. In addition, a greater portion of Aboriginal people's income is received through government transfers than non-Aboriginal people's income.

However, even when Aboriginal people find employment, their average employment income is less than that of their non-Aboriginal counterparts. A number of factors can explain this situation. First, as highlighted in the *Core Indicator 1: Employment* report, Aboriginal people are less likely to work in traditionally well-paid areas geared to the well educated, such as the finance and professional service industries. They are more likely to work in primary industries and construction. Even within the same sector, Aboriginal people are at a disadvantage. For example, as highlighted in our *Increasing Aboriginal Participation in Major Resource Projects* report, Natural Resources Canada estimates that, in the mining sector, Aboriginal workers earn approximately \$18,000 less each year than their non-Aboriginal counterparts, a difference explained in large part by Aboriginal people holding less skilled jobs.² Indeed, as indicated in *The Aboriginal Economic Benchmarking Report*, Aboriginal people have a lower education attainment than do non-Aboriginal people, which is highly correlated with employment and income.

With regards to education and income, previous studies suggest that Aboriginals with high levels of education face considerable economic disparity: they do not enjoy as high a return on education as non-Aboriginal people do.³ In other words, non-Aboriginal people with college diplomas, trade certificates, high school, and even those who did not finish high school all earn more than Aboriginal people with those same levels of education. Further research on this specific topic would be required in order to develop relevant Aboriginal programming to address the issue.

A significant proportion of the Aboriginal population suffers from low income. As a Library of Parliament study concludes, "the overall prevalence of low income is significantly greater among Aboriginal people than among the non-Aboriginal population. Of those with Aboriginal identity living in private households, 18.7% who live in economic families and 42.8% who are unattached individuals experienced low income in 2005. By contrast, among non-Aboriginal people, low-income rates were 8.4% for individuals in economic families and 28.0% for unattached individuals that same year"⁴. For Aboriginal families living in the North, the effects of low income are exacerbated by the high cost of living. And for Aboriginal would-be entrepreneurs, low income limits their capacity to start a business or access equity.

Living in a low income household is especially difficult for children. In 2005, 27.5% of Aboriginal children under 15 years of age lived in low-income households in Canada. In comparison, the low-income rate among non-Aboriginal children was 12.9%. Furthermore, the 2006 *Aboriginal Peoples Survey* found that 30% of Inuit children in Canada had experienced being hungry because the family had run out of food or money to buy food. This suggests a pressing need to take actions to fight poverty among Aboriginals in order to ensure that the next generation can fully accomplish its potential.

² Natural Resource Canada, *Aboriginal Participation in Mining, Statistical Profile*, 2009, Catalogue no. M34-6/2-2009E-PDF

³ Daniel Wilson and David Macdonald, *The Income Gap Between Aboriginal Peoples and the Rest of Canada*, Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, 2010. Krishna Pendakur and Ravi Pendakur, *Aboriginal Income Disparity in Canada*, Metropolis British Columbia – Working Paper Series, 2008.

⁴ Chantal Collin and Hilary Jensen, *A Statistical Profile of Poverty in Canada*, Library of Parliament, Social Affairs Division, 2009.



ANNEX A – Supplementary Data

Appendix Table 1a: Average Income: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2005

Appendix Table 1b: Average Income: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2000

Appendix Table 1c: Average Income: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 1995

Appendix Table 2a: Average income: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 2005

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Appendix Table 5a: Median income: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 2005

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Appendix Table 6: Median income by Aboriginal Identity, Province and Gender, 2005

Appendix Table 7a: Average Employment Income: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2005

Appendix Table 7b: Average Employment Income: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2000

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Appendix Table 8: Average Employment Income by Aboriginal Identity, Province and Gender, 2005

Appendix Table 9a: Percentage of Income from Government Transfer Payment: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2005

Appendix Table 9b: Percentage of Income from Government Transfer Payment: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2000

Appendix Table 9c: Percentage of Income from Government Transfer Payment: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 1995

Appendix Table 10a: Percentage of the population 15 years and over, receiving government transfer payment: persons with aboriginal Identity, 2005

Appendix Table 10b: Percentage of the population 15 years and over with a major proportion of their income coming from government transfer payment: persons with aboriginal Identity, 2005

Appendix Table 11a: Average Transfer Income from Government Sources, Aboriginal Identity, 2005

Appendix Table 11b: Median Transfer Income from Government Sources, Aboriginal Identity, 2005



Appendix Table 1a: Average Income: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2005

	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	23,888	16,160	26,397	20,940	15,958	24,519	28,226	25,461	25,880	25,624	35,872
Newfoundland and Labrador	22,595	17,943	22,856	20,439	17,724	20,960	23,850	24,713	n.a.	21,854	27,856
Prince Edward Island	21,796	17,860	22,992	22,009	n.a.	24,252	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27,830
Nova Scotia	22,796	15,588	25,505	20,119	15,556	24,106	26,312	23,793	n.a.	28,938	30,358
New Brunswick	19,549	16,570	21,216	18,656	16,533	21,108	21,033	n.a.	n.a.	20,863	28,643
Quebec	24,187	20,967	25,396	23,334	20,917	25,368	25,375	26,074	24,623	24,361	32,176
Ontario	25,963	17,103	27,910	24,027	17,016	26,811	29,241	28,301	25,558	29,777	38,318
Manitoba	20,752	13,146	24,098	16,460	13,070	20,827	25,837	19,927	21,734	19,825	32,843
Saskatchewan	19,939	12,574	23,602	16,069	12,469	20,252	25,876	0	28,946	18,809	33,108
Alberta	27,111	15,516	29,937	22,058	15,407	26,377	31,978	28,557	31,526	28,974	42,998
British Columbia	22,927	16,398	25,225	20,424	16,134	23,146	27,870	22,265	23,188	24,629	35,002
Yukon Territory	27,926	25,136	29,018	27,090	24,166	28,451	34,224	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41,697
Northwest Territories	30,353	26,004	34,630	27,362	24,644	33,582	44,932	25,337	n.a.	n.a.	55,975
Nunavut	25,561	n.a.	25,561	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25,193	n.a.	n.a.	65,546

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

Appendix Table 1b: Average Income: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2000

	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	19,132	14,616	20,888	17,376	14,383	19,728	22,213	19,878	19,557	20,673	30,062
Newfoundland and Labrador	17,383	20,162	17,259	16,232	20,162	15,718	19,148	17,809	17,449	15,073	22,789
Prince Edward Island	16,565	17,091	16,374	16,046	16,402	15,867	19,637	8,303	n.a	18,949	23,769
Nova Scotia	16,646	13,339	18,827	15,414	13,337	17,856	17,897	25,393	14,203	27,801	25,427
New Brunswick	15,867	13,206	17,171	14,187	13,163	15,226	18,417	20,963	13,049	21,719	24,254
Quebec	20,050	18,108	21,228	19,642	18,088	21,771	21,424	19,054	19,949	21,803	27,192
Ontario	21,822	16,041	23,309	20,658	16,010	22,623	24,445	23,637	22,298	23,878	33,027
Manitoba	16,970	12,488	19,171	14,327	12,453	16,785	20,578	23,558	15,912	15,784	27,560
Saskatchewan	15,961	11,550	18,409	13,247	11,382	15,477	20,372	16,702	16,180	18,738	26,914
Alberta	19,398	12,408	21,392	16,505	12,229	19,533	22,545	25,893	18,587	20,710	31,898
British Columbia	19,424	15,585	20,867	17,829	15,523	19,249	23,426	17,522	20,990	18,968	29,999
Yukon Territory	21,842	18,874	23,303	20,937	18,437	22,352	27,578	25,880	17,575	28,234	34,406
Northwest Territories	23,344	21,677	27,648	21,257	19,678	29,883	31,847	21,459	20,614	20,427	44,522
Nunavut	19,876	n.a	19,876	34,498	n.a	34,498	47,986	19,686	n.a	n.a	52,864

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97F0011XCB01046

Appendix Table 1c: Average Income: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 1995

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Non-Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total
Canada	15,699	12,519	17,096	14,748	12,358	16,678	17,638	16,729	25,414
Newfoundland and Labrador	16,199	18,995	16,051	14,806	18,877	13,941	18,429	15,648	19,792
Prince Edward Island	16,336	14,092	16,971	16,289	13,523	17,250	15,057	0	20,551
Nova Scotia	14,248	11,682	17,093	14,061	11,658	17,548	14,874	21,406	21,634
New Brunswick	13,972	12,015	15,990	13,833	11,984	16,462	13,067	12,047	20,834
Quebec	16,610	14,841	17,665	16,151	14,790	17,993	17,463	16,632	23,255
Ontario	17,886	13,626	19,072	17,384	13,603	18,814	19,869	16,961	27,417
Manitoba	13,361	10,596	14,967	11,691	10,530	13,413	15,891	18,282	23,602
Saskatchewan	12,744	10,023	14,404	11,183	9,979	12,688	15,434	17,978	23,444
Alberta	15,409	10,772	16,849	13,348	10,727	15,301	17,966	16,757	26,544
British Columbia	16,674	14,108	17,777	15,961	14,104	17,127	19,536	15,269	26,603
Yukon Territory	19,312	16,686	20,517	18,930	16,515	20,153	23,642	18,142	31,188
Northwest Territories	18,156	17,344	18,538	16,950	15,184	21,717	27,285	16,964	41,637

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



Appendix Table 2a: Average income: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 2005

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	11,984	19,712	9,475	14,932	19,914	11,353	7,646	10,411	9,992	10,248
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,261	9,913	5,000	7,417	10,132	6,896	4,006	3,143	n.a.	6,002
Prince Edward Island	6,034	9,970	4,838	5,821	n.a.	3,578	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Nova Scotia	7,562	14,770	4,853	5,821	14,802	6,252	4,046	6,565	n.a.	1,420
New Brunswick	9,094	12,073	7,427	9,987	12,110	7,535	7,610	n.a.	n.a.	7,780
Quebec	7,989	11,209	6,780	8,842	11,259	6,808	6,801	6,102	7,553	7,815
Ontario	12,355	21,215	10,408	14,291	21,302	11,507	9,077	10,017	12,760	8,541
Manitoba	12,091	19,697	8,745	16,383	19,773	12,016	7,006	12,916	11,109	13,018
Saskatchewan	13,169	20,534	9,506	17,039	20,639	12,856	7,232	33,108	4,162	14,299
Alberta	15,887	27,482	13,061	20,940	27,591	16,621	11,020	14,441	11,472	14,024
British Columbia	12,075	18,604	9,777	14,578	18,868	11,856	7,132	12,737	11,814	10,373
Yukon Territory	13,771	16,561	12,679	14,607	17,531	13,246	7,473	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Northwest Territories	25,622	29,971	21,345	28,613	31,331	22,393	11,043	30,638	n.a.	n.a.
Nunavut	39,985	n.a.	39,985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40,353	n.a.	n.a.

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



Appendix Table 2b: Average income: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 2000

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	10,930	15,446	9,174	12,686	15,679	10,334	7,849	10,184	10,505	9,389
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,406	2,627	5,530	6,557	2,627	7,071	3,641	4,980	5,340	7,716
Prince Edward Island	7,204	6,678	7,395	7,723	7,367	7,902	4,132	15,466	n.a.	4,820
Nova Scotia	8,781	12,088	6,600	7,723	12,090	7,571	7,530	34	11,224	-2,374
New Brunswick	8,387	11,048	7,083	10,067	11,091	9,028	5,837	3,291	11,205	2,535
Quebec	7,142	9,084	5,964	7,550	9,104	5,421	5,768	8,138	7,243	5,389
Ontario	11,205	16,986	9,718	12,369	17,017	10,404	8,582	9,390	10,729	9,149
Manitoba	10,590	15,072	8,389	13,233	15,107	10,775	6,982	4,002	11,648	11,776
Saskatchewan	10,953	15,364	8,505	13,667	15,532	11,437	6,542	10,212	10,734	8,176
Alberta	12,500	19,490	10,506	15,393	19,669	12,365	9,353	6,005	13,311	11,188
British Columbia	10,575	14,414	9,132	12,170	14,476	10,750	6,573	12,477	9,009	11,031
Yukon Territory	12,564	15,532	11,103	13,469	15,969	12,054	6,828	8,526	16,831	6,172
Northwest Territories	21,178	22,845	16,874	23,265	24,844	14,639	12,675	23,063	23,908	24,095
Nunavut	32,988	n.a.	32,988	18,366	n.a.	18,366	4,878	33,178	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97F0011XCB01046



Appendix Table 2c: Average income: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 1995

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total
Canada	9,715	12,895	8,318	10,666	13,056	8,736	7,776	8,685
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,593	797	3,741	4,986	915	5,851	1,363	4,144
Prince Edward Island	4,215	6,459	3,580	4,262	7,028	3,301	5,494	20,551
Nova Scotia	7,386	9,952	4,541	4,262	9,976	4,086	6,760	228
New Brunswick	6,862	8,819	4,844	7,001	8,850	4,372	7,767	8,787
Quebec	6,645	8,414	5,590	7,104	8,465	5,262	5,792	6,623
Ontario	9,531	13,791	8,345	10,033	13,814	8,603	7,548	10,456
Manitoba	10,241	13,006	8,635	11,911	13,072	10,189	7,711	5,320
Saskatchewan	10,700	13,421	9,040	12,261	13,465	10,756	8,010	5,466
Alberta	11,135	15,772	9,695	13,196	15,817	11,243	8,578	9,787
British Columbia	9,929	12,495	8,826	10,642	12,499	9,476	7,067	11,334
Yukon Territory	11,876	14,502	10,671	12,258	14,673	11,035	7,546	13,046
Northwest Territories	23,481	24,293	23,099	24,687	26,453	19,920	14,352	24,673

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

Appendix Table 3: Average income by Aboriginal Identity, Province and Gender, 2005

	Aboriginal				Non-Aboriginal			
	Total	Men	Women	Women as percentage of Men	Total	Men	Women	Women as percentage of Men
Canada	23,888	27,135	20,908	77.1	35,872	44,204	27,874	63.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	22,595	26,521	18,832	71.0	27,856	34,397	21,629	62.9
Prince Edward Island	21,796	23,581	20,524	87.0	27,830	31,948	23,995	75.1
Nova Scotia	22,796	26,455	19,358	73.2	30,358	37,147	24,061	64.8
New Brunswick	19,549	21,543	17,650	81.9	28,643	34,598	22,987	66.4
Quebec	24,187	26,503	21,935	82.8	32,176	38,666	25,921	67.0
Ontario	25,963	29,826	22,430	75.2	38,318	47,267	29,846	63.1
Manitoba	20,752	22,262	19,388	87.1	32,843	39,423	26,551	67.3
Saskatchewan	19,939	21,385	18,634	87.1	33,108	40,095	26,378	65.8
Alberta	27,111	33,434	21,355	63.9	42,998	55,855	29,977	53.7
British Columbia	22,927	26,217	19,969	76.2	35,002	43,123	27,203	63.1
Yukon Territory	27,926	28,984	26,974	93.1	41,697	45,929	37,320	81.3
Northwest Territories	30,353	31,853	28,905	90.7	55,975	64,858	45,819	70.6
Nunavut	25,561	25,671	25,453	99.2	65,546	70,440	59,256	84.1

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

Appendix Table 4a: Median Income: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2005

	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	16,752	11,304	19,051	14,477	11,223	17,464	20,935	16,969	18,267	18,953	25,955
Newfoundland and Labrador	16,544	12,896	16,786	14,590	12,560	15,436	18,072	18,693	n.a.	16,124	19,704
Prince Edward Island	15,959	12,544	16,792	15,416	n.a.	16,765	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,495
Nova Scotia	16,146	10,571	18,913	13,932	10,496	18,404	19,291	15,962	n.a.	22,892	23,002
New Brunswick	15,065	12,807	16,671	13,912	12,759	15,673	17,874	n.a.	n.a.	16,804	22,171
Quebec	18,008	15,331	19,126	17,181	15,297	18,775	19,542	18,701	20,132	19,744	24,532
Ontario	18,808	12,706	20,663	17,185	12,631	19,659	22,044	18,276	20,296	21,879	27,451
Manitoba	15,246	8,847	18,579	11,800	8,778	15,581	20,654	13,358	15,062	16,868	25,614
Saskatchewan	13,843	7,810	16,989	10,962	7,738	14,153	19,773	n.a.	16,120	13,858	25,234
Alberta	18,335	11,133	20,844	15,014	11,052	17,927	22,839	17,533	23,843	21,556	29,501
British Columbia	15,836	11,388	17,812	14,040	11,238	16,436	20,052	15,260	15,446	17,251	25,286
Yukon Territory	20,690	17,894	21,742	20,300	17,600	21,242	26,726	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34,951
Northwest Territories	20,080	16,596	25,933	17,558	15,622	24,917	36,211	16,609	n.a.	n.a.	49,219
Nunavut	16,069	n.a.	16,069	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15,939	n.a.	n.a.	64,952

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

Appendix Table 4b: Median Income: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2000

	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	13,525	10,693	15,006	12,263	10,592	13,867	16,342	13,699	13,573	14,535	22,431
Newfoundland and Labrador	13,034	17,536	12,829	12,724	17,536	11,922	13,916	13,148	11,920	11,937	16,167
Prince Edward Island	13,702	11,552	14,419	13,228	11,424	13,746	20,235	10,379	n.a	18,137	18,931
Nova Scotia	11,392	9,997	12,517	10,827	10,001	12,013	13,123	13,974	13,126	14,796	18,902
New Brunswick	11,426	9,984	12,305	10,373	9,963	10,798	13,492	16,305	11,963	13,869	18,419
Quebec	15,330	14,828	15,643	15,249	14,826	16,000	15,588	14,311	14,807	17,476	20,731
Ontario	16,023	12,361	17,394	15,241	12,356	16,718	18,506	16,661	17,761	17,745	24,981
Manitoba	12,459	8,965	14,505	10,543	8,980	12,383	15,931	17,093	11,868	11,806	21,634
Saskatchewan	11,366	7,808	13,195	9,270	7,734	10,978	15,130	6,774	10,123	13,778	20,653
Alberta	13,437	8,156	15,139	10,966	8,073	13,535	16,147	15,156	12,648	15,484	23,650
British Columbia	13,242	11,609	14,369	12,177	11,497	12,831	17,057	10,998	14,034	11,967	22,535
Yukon Territory	16,223	14,528	17,677	15,347	13,904	16,259	23,402	22,645	14,109	23,667	30,040
Northwest Territories	16,141	15,123	20,039	14,635	13,583	23,680	25,707	15,104	12,960	14,432	40,303
Nunavut	13,190	n.a	13,190	33,664	n.a	33,664	38,400	13,090	n.a	n.a	50,128

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97F0011XCB01046

Appendix Table 5a: Median income: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 2005

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	9,203	14,651	6,904	11,478	14,732	8,491	5,020	8,986	7,688	7,002
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,160	6,808	2,918	5,114	7,144	4,268	1,632	1,011	n.a.	3,580
Prince Edward Island	6,536	9,951	5,703	7,079	n.a.	5,730	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Nova Scotia	6,856	12,431	4,089	7,079	12,506	4,598	3,711	7,040	n.a.	110
New Brunswick	7,106	9,364	5,500	8,259	9,412	6,498	4,297	n.a.	n.a.	5,367
Quebec	6,524	9,201	5,406	7,351	9,235	5,757	4,990	5,831	4,400	4,788
Ontario	8,643	14,745	6,788	10,266	14,820	7,792	5,407	9,175	7,155	5,572
Manitoba	10,368	16,767	7,035	13,814	16,836	10,033	4,960	12,256	10,552	8,746
Saskatchewan	11,391	17,424	8,245	14,272	17,496	11,081	5,461	n.a.	9,114	11,376
Alberta	11,166	18,368	8,657	14,487	18,449	11,574	6,662	11,968	5,658	7,945
British Columbia	9,450	13,898	7,474	11,246	14,048	8,850	5,234	10,026	9,840	8,035
Yukon Territory	14,261	17,057	13,209	14,651	17,351	13,709	8,225	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Northwest Territories	29,139	32,623	23,286	31,661	33,597	24,302	13,008	32,610	n.a.	n.a.
Nunavut	48,883	n.a.	48,883	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	49,013	n.a.	n.a.

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

Appendix Table 5b: Median income: Gap with Non-Aboriginal, 2000

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Multiple Aboriginal Identity Responses	Other Aboriginal Identity Responses
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total	Total
Canada	8,906	11,738	7,425	10,168	11,839	8,564	6,089	8,732	8,858	7,896
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,133	-1,369	3,338	3,443	-1,369	4,245	2,251	3,019	4,247	4,230
Prince Edward Island	5,229	7,379	4,512	5,703	7,507	5,185	-1,304	8,552	n.a.	794
Nova Scotia	7,510	8,905	6,385	5,703	8,901	6,889	5,779	4,928	5,776	4,106
New Brunswick	6,993	8,435	6,114	8,046	8,456	7,621	4,927	2,114	6,456	4,550
Quebec	5,401	5,903	5,088	5,482	5,905	4,731	5,143	6,420	5,924	3,255
Ontario	8,958	12,620	7,587	9,740	12,625	8,263	6,475	8,320	7,220	7,236
Manitoba	9,175	12,669	7,129	11,091	12,654	9,251	5,703	4,541	9,766	9,828
Saskatchewan	9,287	12,845	7,458	11,383	12,919	9,675	5,523	13,879	10,530	6,875
Alberta	10,213	15,494	8,511	12,684	15,577	10,115	7,503	8,494	11,002	8,166
British Columbia	9,293	10,926	8,166	10,358	11,038	9,704	5,478	11,537	8,501	10,568
Yukon Territory	13,817	15,512	12,363	14,693	16,136	13,781	6,638	7,395	15,931	6,373
Northwest Territories	24,162	25,180	20,264	25,668	26,720	16,623	14,596	25,199	27,343	25,871
Nunavut	36,938	n.a.	36,938	16,464	n.a.	16,464	11,728	37,038	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97F0011XCB01046

Appendix Table 6: Median income by Aboriginal Identity, Province and Gender, 2005

	Aboriginal				Non-Aboriginal			
	Total	Men	Women	Women as percentage of Men	Total	Men	Women	Women as percentage of Men
Canada	16,752	18,714	15,654	83.6	25,955	32,639	20,640	63.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	16,544	20,861	14,472	69.4	19,704	26,170	15,882	60.7
Prince Edward Island	15,959	14,604	15,989	109.5	22,495	26,722	19,069	71.4
Nova Scotia	16,146	19,133	14,372	75.1	23,002	29,861	18,136	60.7
New Brunswick	15,065	16,316	13,957	85.5	22,171	28,287	17,662	62.4
Quebec	18,008	20,185	16,843	83.4	24,532	30,180	19,873	65.8
Ontario	18,808	22,043	16,940	76.8	27,451	34,692	21,786	62.8
Manitoba	15,246	15,454	15,131	97.9	25,614	31,533	20,984	66.5
Saskatchewan	13,843	13,477	14,094	104.6	25,234	31,405	20,746	66.1
Alberta	18,335	23,370	15,941	68.2	29,501	38,935	22,120	56.8
British Columbia	15,836	17,695	14,899	84.2	25,286	32,194	20,230	62.8
Yukon Territory	20,690	20,443	21,134	103.4	34,951	37,868	32,341	85.4
Northwest Territories	20,080	20,436	19,741	96.6	49,219	58,591	40,146	68.5
Nunavut	16,069	15,875	16,250	102.4	64,952	69,785	60,087	86.1

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

Appendix Table 7a: Average Employment Income: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2005

	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	25,961	19,481	27,576	23,652	19,236	26,203	28,861	26,486	26,227	27,413	36,616
Newfoundland and Labrador	21,305	16,555	21,615	19,935	16,317	20,852	21,038	24,026	n.a.	20,580	28,324
Prince Edward Island	21,107	n.a.	21,107	21,486	n.a.	21,486	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25,620
Nova Scotia	23,560	18,064	25,206	21,585	18,026	24,065	25,640	n.a.	n.a.	31,781	30,110
New Brunswick	20,137	17,892	21,231	19,760	17,889	21,603	20,219	n.a.	n.a.	22,031	28,523
Quebec	24,776	21,456	26,014	24,305	21,413	26,787	26,023	24,441	23,176	24,246	32,738
Ontario	27,820	19,441	29,362	26,333	19,356	28,704	29,908	32,269	26,526	32,649	39,588
Manitoba	23,111	17,180	24,824	19,743	17,106	22,245	26,032	19,333	22,343	20,920	32,353
Saskatchewan	23,187	17,559	24,945	20,202	17,415	22,559	26,239	n.a.	28,106	22,500	31,555
Alberta	29,466	19,264	31,163	25,060	19,182	27,748	32,984	29,784	33,570	31,555	43,049
British Columbia	24,836	19,154	26,465	22,621	18,849	24,637	28,602	21,868	22,985	27,878	35,383
Yukon Territory	27,993	26,472	28,538	26,809	25,287	27,449	35,608	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40,437
Northwest Territories	33,687	29,119	37,747	30,747	27,756	36,943	46,992	27,773	n.a.	n.a.	55,698
Nunavut	28,144	n.a.	28,144	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27,690	n.a.	n.a.	65,798

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

Appendix Table 7b: Average Employment Income: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2000

	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	23,435	17,070	22,790	20,054	16,788	22,202	23,604	20,273	21,882	23,380	32,020
Newfoundland and Labrador	17,053	14,105	17,226	15,962	14,105	16,303	18,401	17,476	17,765	15,179	24,410
Prince Edward Island	16,134	15,229	16,482	15,742	14,863	16,214	20,484	n.a.	n.a.	13,580	22,351
Nova Scotia	18,796	13,690	21,718	17,358	13,693	21,186	19,897	28,997	15,056	30,234	26,742
New Brunswick	17,170	13,883	18,631	15,126	13,842	16,276	20,612	19,724	11,362	23,446	25,112
Quebec	21,232	18,049	23,138	20,675	18,005	24,348	23,272	19,276	22,207	25,014	29,458
Ontario	24,329	18,509	25,576	23,487	18,489	25,279	25,897	26,117	24,666	26,940	35,338
Manitoba	19,271	15,688	20,487	17,048	15,634	18,475	21,495	24,098	18,365	17,564	28,015
Saskatchewan	18,693	14,685	20,209	16,085	14,525	17,581	21,516	20,090	21,912	22,296	26,300
Alberta	22,363	17,045	23,320	20,327	16,844	21,958	24,111	28,432	20,112	22,262	33,014
British Columbia	21,403	16,484	23,147	19,669	16,426	21,637	25,095	19,215	22,691	22,512	31,910
Yukon Territory	21,992	18,365	23,708	21,115	17,891	22,893	28,472	23,316	13,713	28,108	33,633
Northwest Territories	25,332	23,682	29,161	23,803	21,939	32,703	32,682	22,013	23,292	21,223	44,116
Nunavut	20,011	n.a.	20,011	36,744	n.a.	36,744	48,405	19,770	n.a.	n.a.	51,658

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97F0011XCB01046

Appendix Table 7c: Average Employment Income: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 1995

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Non-Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total
Canada	17,382	14,055	18,463	16,861	14,053	18,532	18,676	16,495	26,658
Newfoundland and Labrador	15,174	13,181	15,310	12,951	13,181	12,898	17,353	15,137	20,973
Prince Edward Island	12,914	n.a.	13,162	13,407	n.a.	13,826	n.a.	n.a.	18,990
Nova Scotia	15,161	11,779	17,996	15,140	11,789	18,657	14,335	n.a.	22,006
New Brunswick	14,568	11,544	17,606	14,728	11,565	18,751	13,396	n.a.	21,331
Quebec	18,017	15,121	19,584	17,873	15,089	20,984	19,493	15,835	25,171
Ontario	19,606	15,556	20,567	19,348	15,554	20,512	20,883	19,248	28,934
Manitoba	15,659	13,225	16,736	14,529	13,174	16,230	16,927	n.a.	23,721
Saskatchewan	14,902	12,517	15,882	13,971	12,508	15,430	16,147	n.a.	22,560
Alberta	17,071	13,392	17,896	15,384	13,428	16,396	18,803	18,902	26,392
British Columbia	17,959	14,917	19,235	17,276	14,932	18,676	20,605	15,287	27,761
Yukon Territory	18,848	n.a.	19,218	18,538	n.a.	18,938	21,926	n.a.	30,411
Northwest Territories	18,583	n.a.	18,627	18,447	n.a.	18,600	28,379	16,743	40,943

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

Appendix Table 8: Average Employment Income by Aboriginal Identity, Province and Gender, 2005

	Aboriginal				Non-Aboriginal			
	Total	Men	Women	Women as percentage of Men	Total	Men	Women	Women as percentage of Men
Canada	25,961	30,110	21,773	72.3	36,616	44,273	28,272	63.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	21,305	24,802	17,605	71.0	28,324	34,106	21,986	64.5
Prince Edward Island	21,107	23,018	19,529	84.8	25,620	28,811	22,344	77.6
Nova Scotia	23,560	28,042	19,122	68.2	30,110	36,073	23,811	66.0
New Brunswick	20,137	22,483	17,791	79.1	28,523	33,577	23,005	68.5
Quebec	24,776	27,858	21,510	77.2	32,738	38,488	26,359	68.5
Ontario	27,820	32,205	23,470	72.9	39,588	47,768	30,783	64.4
Manitoba	23,111	25,603	20,578	80.4	32,353	38,208	25,981	68.0
Saskatchewan	23,187	26,240	20,083	76.5	31,555	37,513	25,012	66.7
Alberta	29,466	36,951	21,931	59.4	43,049	55,096	29,497	53.5
British Columbia	24,836	28,972	20,759	71.7	35,383	43,179	27,034	62.6
Yukon Territory	27,993	29,335	26,727	91.1	40,437	44,754	35,874	80.2
Northwest Territories	33,687	35,151	32,143	91.4	55,698	64,148	45,756	71.3
Nunavut	28,144	28,723	27,510	95.8	65,798	70,457	59,765	84.8

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

Appendix Table 9a: Percentage of Income from Government Transfer Payment: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2005

	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	18.1	28.2	16.1	21.8	28.6	18.6	13.8	17.7	16.3	19.6	10.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	24.7	19.5	25	27.6	19.7	28.9	23.2	20.7	19.5	27.9	20.2
Prince Edward Island	21.1	18.8	21.5	20.4	20.1	20.5	22.9	n.a.	n.a.	18.7	17.8
Nova Scotia	18.3	27.4	16.2	19.7	27.3	15.4	17.1	17.6	18.2	14.3	15.1
New Brunswick	24.4	28.9	22.5	23.9	28.9	19.4	26.2	8.2	12.2	26.2	16.4
Quebec	22	27	20.5	22.8	27.1	19.9	20.6	20.1	23	25.4	13.8
Ontario	16.6	26.7	15.2	18.4	26.8	16.3	13.9	12.7	18.2	15.8	9.7
Manitoba	21.5	34	18.5	29.6	34.1	26	15.3	18	19	29.2	11.7
Saskatchewan	23.1	35.5	19.8	31.2	35.8	28	15.3	11.1	13.2	26.7	12
Alberta	13.2	29.5	11.1	18.6	29.8	14.4	9.6	9.2	10.1	11.9	7
British Columbia	17.8	25.5	16	20.8	25.8	18.6	13.3	16.1	15.8	17.7	10.5
Yukon Territory	15.5	17.9	14.8	16.2	18.5	15.3	11.9	24	n.a.	8.5	7.4
Northwest Territories	11.7	15.5	8.9	14.3	17	9.8	5.7	13.6	6.9	10.2	3.6
Nunavut	17.5	n.a.	17.5	2.9	n.a.	2.9	3.8	17.9	n.a.	n.a.	2.3

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

Appendix Table 9b: Percentage of Income from Government Transfer Payment: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 2000

	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	20.8	31.3	17.9	24.3	32	20	15.7	20.3	19.9	19.4	11.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	28.0	36.1	27.6	31.2	36.1	30.4	23.9	26.7	24.6	35.8	21
Prince Edward Island	27.2	32.4	25.8	27.0	33.1	23.9	23.0	14.1	n.a.	38.6	18.5
Nova Scotia	24.7	37.4	18.8	27.6	37.4	19	21.9	6.6	15.8	14.5	16
New Brunswick	27.9	35.6	25	30.2	35.6	25.3	25.2	24.7	39.9	22.3	17.1
Quebec	24.5	31.7	20.8	26.3	31.9	19.8	20.9	23.1	23.7	21.7	13.8
Ontario	17.0	28	15	18.6	28.1	15.8	14.1	11.1	16.2	13.3	9.7
Manitoba	23.4	36.3	19.3	31.1	36.6	25.7	15.9	15.8	26.5	30.6	12.7
Saskatchewan	27.7	40.4	23.3	36.1	40.5	32.3	18.7	14	30.2	26.3	13.8
Alberta	17.1	32.9	14.5	22.0	33.6	16.9	13.3	9.2	12.9	15.4	9.1
British Columbia	20.6	27.7	18.6	23.4	27.8	21.2	15.2	18.9	22.5	20.6	11.5
Yukon Territory	17.2	21.4	15.4	18.0	21.8	16.3	11.7	21.5	9.1	14.2	7.3
Northwest Territories	15.7	17.8	11.4	18.8	20.9	11	9.1	16.3	10.8	18.8	3.7
Nunavut	20.6	n.a.	20.6	3.5	n.a.	4.1	4.3	20.9	n.a.	n.a.	2.2

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 97F0011XCB01046

Appendix Table 9c: Percentage of Income from Government Transfer Payment: Persons with Aboriginal Identity, 1995

	Total Aboriginal Identity			North American Indian			Métis	Inuit	Non-Aboriginal
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	Total	Total
Canada	26.1	35.4	23.5	28.6	35.5	25.1	21.5	22.0	13.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	30.3	37.6	29.8	35.5	37.6	35.1	29.4	25.8	24.5
Prince Edward Island	29.4	33.7	28.4	28.2	33.7	26.7	41.3	na	22.1
Nova Scotia	31.2	42.6	22.6	32.3	42.5	22.9	23.3	16.8	19.0
New Brunswick	29.1	36.5	23.4	29.1	36.5	22.2	29.8	34.4	19.7
Quebec	29.1	39.1	24.1	31.1	39.4	23.1	24.9	25.8	16.1
Ontario	24.2	32.4	22.6	25.2	32.4	23.3	20.2	23.1	12.4
Manitoba	30.7	39.7	27.0	36.9	40.1	33.5	23.2	11.7	14.2
Saskatchewan	33.3	41.8	30.2	38.4	41.9	35.3	26.6	20.7	15.1
Alberta	22.2	32.9	20.1	26.3	33.0	23.2	18.1	18.9	10.7
British Columbia	24.2	28.2	22.8	25.5	28.1	24.1	19.9	23.6	12.5
Yukon Territory	18.6	31.5	18.0	19.0	31.5	18.3	16.1	12.5	7.9
Northwest Territories	18.4	28.3	18.3	19.7	29.7	19.6	9.5	20.2	3.4

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

Appendix Table 10a: Percentage of individuals receiving government transfer payment: persons with aboriginal Identity, 2005

	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	68	77	65	72	77	68	63	67	64	69	60
Newfoundland and Labrador	70	70	70	69	70	69	69	67	66	74	68
Prince Edward Island	68	75	67	73	74	72	64	0	0	38	67
Nova Scotia	67	73	64	68	73	64	65	62	45	66	64
New Brunswick	72	77	69	72	77	65	72	43	63	80	65
Quebec	69	73	68	70	73	68	68	69	70	73	63
Ontario	67	80	65	70	80	66	62	62	65	68	59
Manitoba	75	82	72	79	82	76	69	79	71	75	64
Saskatchewan	69	75	66	73	75	71	62	69	61	70	58
Alberta	61	75	58	68	75	63	55	51	56	58	50
British Columbia	69	78	66	73	78	69	62	63	64	69	60
Yukon Territory	66	71	64	68	71	66	57	60	75	50	51
Northwest Territories	67	68	66	69	70	68	61	66	78	67	69
Nunavut	68	n.a.	68	47	n.a.	44	45	69	100	0	37

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

Appendix Table 10b: Percentage of individuals with a major proportion of their income coming from government transfer payment: persons with aboriginal Identity, 2005

	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	34	47	30	39	47	34	25	33	29	36	23
Newfoundland and Labrador	39	22	40	41	23	45	37	33	27	43	36
Prince Edward Island	29	32	28	29	33	28	31	100	0	17	26
Nova Scotia	32	48	26	37	48	26	27	22	41	27	27
New Brunswick	40	46	37	40	46	34	41	10	29	38	28
Quebec	36	42	35	38	42	35	34	31	40	39	26
Ontario	31	42	29	34	42	31	26	28	28	32	22
Manitoba	37	51	31	47	51	41	25	28	34	41	21
Saskatchewan	41	56	34	51	56	45	27	18	25	46	21
Alberta	28	48	23	36	48	28	20	18	22	26	17
British Columbia	33	45	29	38	45	33	25	26	27	35	22
Yukon Territory	27	31	25	27	32	25	23	32	100	17	13
Northwest Territories	26	31	21	29	32	21	13	27	0	19	7
Nunavut	37	n.a.	37	13	n.a.	13	16	38	100	0	6

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

Appendix 11a: Average Income Received from Government Sources, Aboriginal Identity, 2005

	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	5,863	5,405	6,040	5,824	5,398	6,174	5,833	6,045	6,042	6,799	6,210
Newfoundland and Labrador	7,403	4,582	7,563	7,421	4,587	7,964	7,506	6,970	7,298	7,660	7,788
Prince Edward Island	6,380	4,304	7,100	5,860	4,287	6,682	7,204	0	0	11,056	7,196
Nova Scotia	5,681	5,018	5,988	5,182	4,986	5,394	6,471	6,285	7,619	6,042	6,848
New Brunswick	6,132	5,647	6,444	5,690	5,624	5,781	7,180	4,169	4,321	6,622	6,937
Quebec	7,129	7,101	7,140	7,009	7,100	6,926	7,208	7,226	7,330	8,177	6,726
Ontario	5,959	5,311	6,135	5,854	5,303	6,118	6,123	5,139	6,617	6,599	5,946
Manitoba	5,562	5,124	5,780	5,672	5,118	6,408	5,383	4,413	5,320	7,225	5,702
Saskatchewan	6,039	5,310	6,460	6,096	5,299	7,068	5,923	4,923	5,730	6,534	6,518
Alberta	5,449	5,503	5,431	5,569	5,513	5,614	5,302	4,925	5,491	5,544	5,730
British Columbia	5,400	4,839	5,638	5,334	4,805	5,721	5,537	5,090	5,156	5,756	5,821
Yukon Territory	6,156	6,016	6,216	6,062	5,987	6,098	6,769	6,853	0	6,177	5,940
Northwest Territories	4,875	5,435	4,306	5,191	5,498	4,468	3,961	4,639	2,383	6,014	2,836
Nunavut	5,755	0	5,755	3,100	0	3,100	4,470	5,772	0	0	3,897

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

Appendix 11b: Median Income Received from Government Sources, Aboriginal Identity, 2005

	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	3,567	3,210	3,780	3,556	3,206	4,039	3,452	3,877	3,584	5,183	4,240
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,658	2,006	6,918	6,521	2,030	7,536	6,910	6,034	6,676	7,195	7,291
Prince Edward Island	4,672	2,835	5,315	3,867	2,835	4,712	4,790	0	0	6,391	6,474
Nova Scotia	3,852	3,331	4,339	3,288	3,295	3,268	5,487	3,122	7,635	4,580	5,607
New Brunswick	4,696	4,033	5,668	4,168	4,003	4,275	6,448	2,873	3,625	5,025	6,048
Quebec	6,162	5,704	6,310	5,978	5,700	6,169	6,365	5,902	6,253	7,063	5,718
Ontario	3,391	3,065	3,480	3,385	3,048	3,581	3,331	2,170	3,092	4,471	3,147
Manitoba	2,938	2,847	2,984	3,170	2,846	3,622	2,549	1,701	2,509	4,697	3,025
Saskatchewan	3,949	3,155	4,528	3,975	3,147	5,400	3,892	2,667	5,701	3,959	4,995
Alberta	3,170	3,300	3,109	3,326	3,303	3,363	2,913	2,748	2,504	3,266	3,080
British Columbia	3,135	2,610	3,406	3,110	2,567	3,560	3,168	3,306	2,741	3,480	3,327
Yukon Territory	3,716	3,866	3,613	3,717	3,816	3,713	2,271	4,177	0	5,029	3,078
Northwest Territories	1,903	2,676	1,290	2,308	2,810	1,136	971	2,117	842	2,639	941
Nunavut	3,498	0	3,498	762	0	762	2,312	3,531	0	0	752

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