

Urban Aboriginal Population:

A Statistical Profile of Aboriginal Peoples Living in the
City of Edmonton

City of Edmonton

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City of Edmonton
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The views expressed in this report are solely those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the City of Edmonton

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1.1 About the Author

Jacqueline M. Quinless

Jacqueline has a graduate degree in sociology with concentration in applied statistics from the University of Calgary, and years of applied research experience. She is also a faculty member in sociology at Camosun college in British Columbia where she teaches courses in the area of social research methods and sociology of the family. She is currently employed as the Research Director at Quintessential Research Group Inc, a social research and statistical consulting firm based in British Columbia. Prior to joining private industry, Jacqueline was employed for 10 years with Statistics Canada where she worked with numerous Aboriginal groups throughout Western and Northern Canada in a variety of research capacities. She has been involved in large scale data analysis projects, providing training workshops to Aboriginal people in survey methodology and data analysis, as well as coordinating and managing primary data collection activities for the 2001 Census of Population, the 2001 Early Enumeration for the Arctic Region & Inuit Peoples and the 2001 Treaty Seven Housing Survey. She has also been involved in numerous smaller scale social and health projects related to housing, employment, education, children and youth, and health & well being for various Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities. Jacqueline has presented research findings directly related to the Aboriginal community at various conferences nationally and internationally.

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.1 Key Findings

- In 2006, Aboriginal peoples accounted for 5.6% of the total population in the City of Edmonton. The Aboriginal Identity population in the City of Edmonton was at 30,365 residents in 2001 growing to 38,170 residents by 2006. This represents a population increase of 25.7% during the 5 year Census cycle.
- Of the total population in the City of Edmonton, Métis account for 3.0% followed by First Nations of 2.3%, and Inuit of 0.1%. The Métis population is the fastest growing Aboriginal group in the City of Edmonton.
- This rapid population increase is important to recognize especially if one considers that if the Aboriginal population continues to grow at the same pace this could possibly result in an estimated 66,094 Aboriginal Identity population living in the City of Edmonton by 2018.
- The median age for the Aboriginal identity population is 25.7 years compared to 36.1 years for the non-Aboriginal population and a greater proportion of the Aboriginal Identity population living in private households is less than 15 years of age compared to the non-Aboriginal population. These findings lend support to the trend of a young and growing urban Aboriginal population in the City of Edmonton, and the respective Ward and Traffic Districts. While we see that there has been positive population growth in the City of Edmonton, there has been substantially more growth among Aboriginals than non-Aboriginals.
- The findings throughout this report indicate that common-law relationships were more frequent in 2006 among the Aboriginal Identity population compared to the non-Aboriginal population. In almost all cases, the rate of common-law unions was twice as high for the Aboriginal Identity population compared to non-Aboriginals.
- In 2006, over 95% of the Aboriginal Identity population in all three geographic profiles (the City of Edmonton, Ward Districts and Traffic Districts) reported English as their “Mother Tongue”, that is the first language learned at home in childhood and still understands. However, there are still areas in the city where a small percentage of Aboriginal people, (mostly First Nations) have reported a non-official language (predominantly Cree and Ojibway) as their Mother Tongue and also the language that they speak most often at home.
- The results revealed that the Aboriginal Identity population changed residences more frequently than the non-Aboriginal population both 1 year prior to and 5 years prior to the 2006 Census. This trend is more noticeable among the First Nations peoples than among members of the Métis community.

- Since 2001, we observe an overall increasing trend in educational attainment for both the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal populations. While the non-Aboriginal population continues to have higher percentages of people with high school diplomas, other non-university training and university degrees, the Aboriginal Identity population has shown marked increases in these areas as well. The most striking trend between 2001 and 2006 is that both groups have had significant increases in individuals reporting apprenticeship or trades certificates.
- Since 2001 there were overall increases in the Labour Force Participation (LFP) reported in 2006 for the Aboriginal identity (68.6%) and non-Aboriginal population (72.3%), as well as among First Nations (65.5%) and Métis (70.5%) peoples. Moreover, the unemployment rate decreased from 2001 to 2006 for all groups, though unemployment tended to be higher for the Aboriginal Identity population (10.3%) than the non-Aboriginals (4.6%). A similar trend emerges when examining the unemployment rate from 2001 to 2006 between the First Nations and Métis populations. In almost all cases the unemployment rate tends to be higher in 2006 among First Nations (14.2%) compared to Métis peoples (7.8%).
- The median income (before taxes) of the Aboriginal population in 2005 (\$18,769) was still considerably lower than that reported for the non-Aboriginal population (\$28,233). The median income of Aboriginal Identity females in 2005 was the lowest of all comparison groups. In most cases, the median income of Aboriginal males was also lower than non-Aboriginal males. Among the Aboriginal Identity population, the median income of First Nations females and males was lower than that of their Métis counterparts.
- In 2006, there were several occupational categories dominated by the Aboriginal population. The data show that the highest concentration of Aboriginal people worked in occupations related to the trades for males and sales and service occupations for females. While there are large percentages of Aboriginal people working in areas such as management, health, and government occupations, their jobs are more administrative, clerical and supportive compared to the non-Aboriginal population.
- The findings in this study reveal that the incidence of low income among the Aboriginal Identity population (38%) was much higher than the non-Aboriginal population (16.5%). The incidence of low income was also higher for First Nations people (47.3%) living in private households in 2005 compared to the Métis population (31.2%).

3.0 INTRODUCTION

3.1 Background

Results from the 2006 Census of Population indicate that the number of people who identified as Aboriginal (including First Nations, Métis or Inuit) in Canada surpassed the one-million mark, reaching 1,172,790. The Aboriginal population now accounts for almost 4% of the total Population of Canada. During the period between 1996 and 2006, the Aboriginal population in Canada grew by 45%, which is the largest increase ever observed and nearly six times faster than the 8% rate increase for the non-Aboriginal population (Statistics Canada, The Daily 2009).

Recent research has indicated that more Aboriginal people in Canada today live in urban centers than on reserves with this urbanization trend shown to be most pronounced in Western Canadian cities. In 2006, 54% of Aboriginals lived in urban areas (including large cities or census metropolitan areas or smaller urban areas) up from 50% in 1996. (Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples of Canada 2006 Census). While Winnipeg has been identified as home to the largest urban Aboriginal population (68,380), the City of Edmonton combined with surrounding census metropolitan areas is the second highest centre with an urban Aboriginal population (52,100) accounting for 5% of its total population.¹ Data in this report indicates that the Aboriginal Identity population for the City of Edmonton has grown at a faster rate since 2001 compared to non-Aboriginal population. Our calculations reveal that if the Aboriginal population continues to grow at the same current pace this could possibly result in an estimated 66,094 Aboriginal Identity population living in the City of Edmonton by 2018.²

It is important to recognize that not everyone who reports having an Aboriginal ancestor will necessarily identify as an Aboriginal person, that is, as a North American Indian, Métis or Inuit. This makes the concept of “Aboriginal Ancestry” somewhat difficult to interpret and analyze. For the purposes of this report, the analysis will concentrate on people who have identified themselves as a member of one or more of these Aboriginal groups. Specifically, this study is based on the total Aboriginal Identity population for the City of Edmonton, that is those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group (North American Indian/First Nations, Métis or Inuit) and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the Indian Act of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation. Throughout the study the Aboriginal Identity population is compared to the non-Aboriginal population, and comparisons are also made between First Nations and Métis peoples.³

This study provides a statistical overview, using tables and figures to describe some of the main social, economic and demographic characteristics of the urban Aboriginal Identity population living in Edmonton from 2001 to 2006. All of the data used for this report were prepared by Statistics Canada using 2001 and 2006 semi-customized Census target group profile tabulations for the Office of the Deputy City Manager.

¹ Source: Statistics Canada, *Aboriginal Peoples of Canada 2006 Census* CD ROM publication.

² This growth rate is expressed as the compound average annual growth rate, and does not take into consideration varied social and economic factors.

³ All First Nations and Métis comparisons made throughout this document pertain to those individuals who on Census day reported single item responses to First Nations and/or Métis groups.

The City of Edmonton has generally been regarded as one of the gateways to the new economy. Hence, it is imperative that policy makers are able to comprehend current urban realities and issues facing the urban Aboriginal population in Edmonton so they can adequately prepare and plan for the future.

The Province of Alberta's Aboriginal government-wide policy framework, *Strengthening Relationships*, focuses on various policy initiatives ranging for example from education, language, culture and homelessness. Therefore the findings in this study are particularly useful in that they can be used to inform policy makers of issues facing the urban Aboriginal population and serve as a reference point with respect to adequate program and service delivery for native language and school programs, community health and social services, business and economic development, and even labour market conditions too name but a few.

The findings in this study are divided into three main components based on standard and customized levels of geographic boundaries. These boundaries include: 1. the Census sub-division for the City of Edmonton, as used by Statistics Canada; 2. Ward Districts which is comprised of six distinct geographic areas or municipal electoral districts often used for the purpose of electing members of Council and School Board Trustees, created under the Municipal Government Act and the Ward Boundary Bylaw; and 3. Twenty nine traffic districts which represent separate and distinct neighbourhoods within the City of Edmonton⁴. Each of these three distinct geographic components is comprised of seven key socio-economic and demographic sections, including Population size, Family Status and Living Arrangements, Language, Mobility, Educational Attainment, Labour Force Activity, and Income. Based on data availability, each section presents tables and figures and includes a discussion of comparisons between the findings for the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population, as well as between First Nations and Métis groups. The report concludes with a brief summarization of the major findings and conclusions.

The City of Edmonton and surrounding census metropolitan area has the second largest urban Aboriginal population in Canada.

3.2 Data Sources

This report uses data from 2001 and 2006 semi-customized Census target group profile tabulations. According to Statistics Canada, in 2006 about 98% of households were enumerated using the self-enumeration method. In this case, 70% of households were mailed a census questionnaire and 30% of households received their questionnaires from a census enumerator. Completed census forms were either returned by mail or completed on-line. In addition, about 2% of households in remote communities, northern areas of the country and in large urban downtown areas with transient residents completed their census forms using the canvasser method which uses a personal interview conducted by a census enumerator.

The data presented in this study are based on Office of the Deputy City Manager custom 2006 Census tabulations. It is important to note that for reasons of confidentiality that all Census data are subject to suppression rules of Statistics Canada and all counts in census tabulations (except those for total population and dwelling counts based on

⁴ Definitions of Ward and Traffic Districts according to Ward Boundary Design Policy C469, January 2009

100% data) are subject to a process called random rounding. As indicated in this report, the data for particular sub-categories in some tables is missing due to suppression or because the number of cases is too small to be interpreted as meaningful.

3.3 Questionnaires

The census uses two questionnaires, a short form (2B) and a long form (2A) to collect information on the demographic, social, and economic conditions of the Canadian Population. In 2006, 80% of all off-reserve Aboriginal households received the short census questionnaire (2A), which contained eight questions on basic demographic information such as relationship to person 1, age, sex, marital status, and mother tongue. One in five off-reserve households (20%) received the long questionnaire form (2B) which included the eight questionnaires from the short form as well as 53 additional questions on topics such as education, income, employment, and mobility.

3.4 Undercoverage

While the objective of the Census of Population is to provide a snapshot of detailed information on the social, economic and demographic conditions of the population on Census Day, inevitably a small percentage of the population are not included. Undercoverage occurs for a variety of reasons including for example because a household did not receive a questionnaire, an individual has no usual place of residence or did not spend the night of Census Day in a dwelling. Undercoverage is an important issue to consider especially when interpreting and analyzing Census data for the Aboriginal population for two reasons. First, it can be exceedingly difficult to delineate an accurate portrait of the urban Aboriginal population if one takes into consideration the high degree of mobility. Research studies have shown that a significant proportion of the Aboriginal population are transient and frequently move between on-reserve and off-reserve locations, as well as within census metropolitan areas. Second, one must consider the magnitude of undercounted Aboriginal people, and how this impacts the counts by Aboriginal Identity group status and geographic location. However, despite these limitations, the Census is still regarded as one of the most up-to-date and comprehensive sources of data available on Aboriginal people in Canada.

3.5 Defining the Aboriginal Population

Defining the Aboriginal population of Canada can be somewhat problematic and can result in different estimates of its size. There is no single or "correct" definition of the Aboriginal population and the choice of a definition depends on the purpose for which it is to be used. Different definitions/counts are used depending on the focus and requirements of the user.

The 2006 Census provides data that are based on the definitions of ethnic origin (ancestry), Aboriginal Identity, Registered Indian, and Band membership. For purposes of analysis, this study uses the concept of Aboriginal Identity to provide a statistical profile of the social, economic and demographic conditions of the urban Aboriginal population in the City of Edmonton.

1. Aboriginal Ancestry/Origin refers to those persons who reported at least one Aboriginal origin (North American Indian, Métis or Inuit) on the ethnic origin question in

the Census. The question asks about the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which the respondent's ancestors belong.

2. Aboriginal Identity refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit. Also included are individuals who did not report an Aboriginal identity, but did report themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian, and/or Band or First Nation membership.

3. Registered, status or treaty Indian refers to those who reported they were registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who are registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada and can prove descent from a Band that signed a treaty. The term "treaty Indian" is more widely used in the Prairie Provinces.

4. Member of an Indian Band or First Nation refers to those persons who reported being a member of an Indian band or a First Nation of Canada.

3.6 Interpreting Results

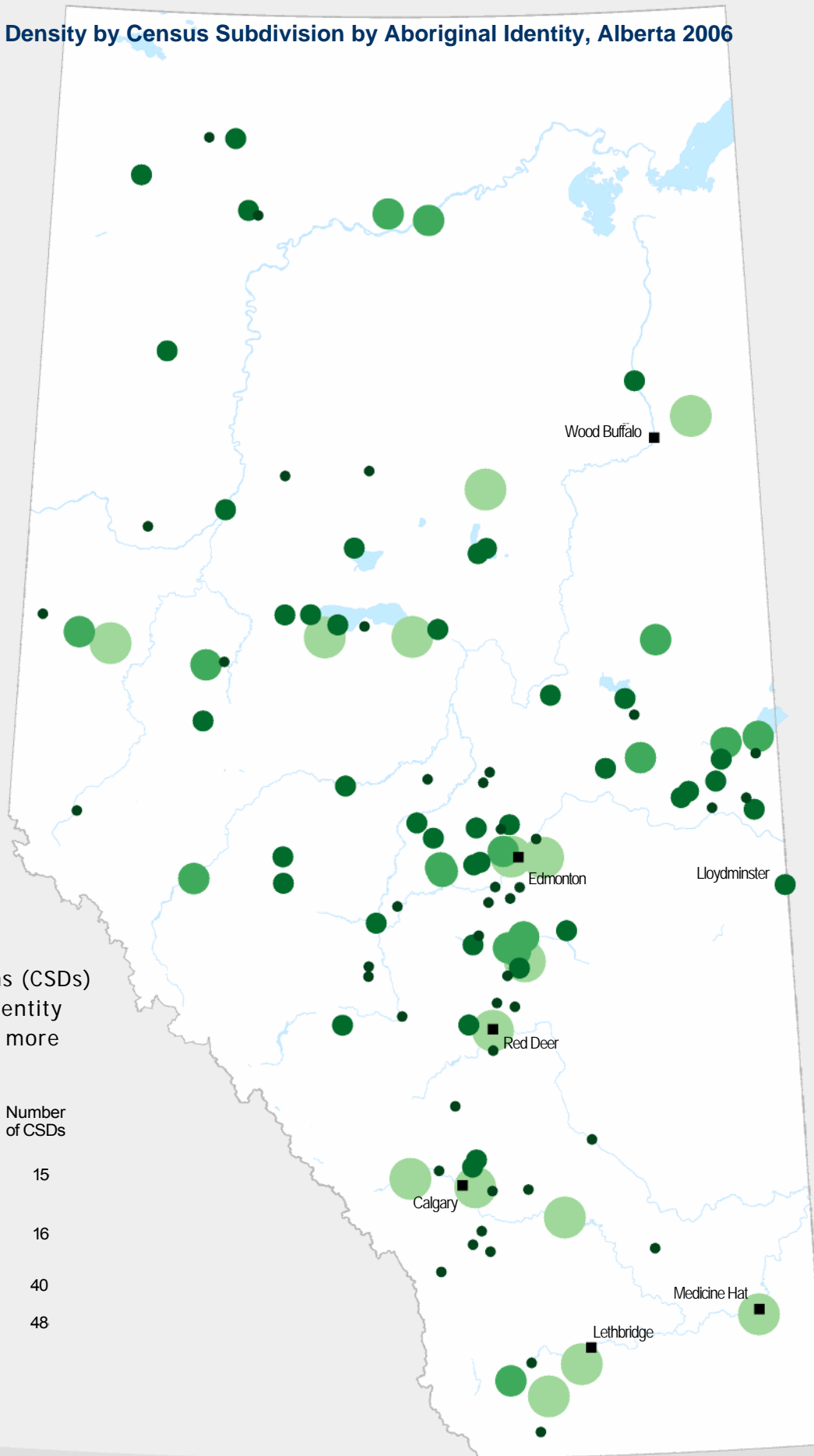
Statistics Canada applies a confidentiality procedure of random rounding to all Census data to avoid the possibility of associating statistical data with any identifiable individual. With this method all data, including totals and margins are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of "5" or in some cases "10". As a result, the sum of a set of data may not add to the total, and percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add to 100%.

The impact of this procedure is particularly noticeable on small counts. In effect, small numbers may lose their precision, and percentages calculated based on these numbers may not represent the proportion of the population indicated. This is especially important when interpreting findings for the First Nations and Métis populations in both the Ward Districts and Traffic Districts sections of the report. In such cases, the percentages in a table may add to over and in some instances less than 100%. Again, the reader is advised to proceed with caution when interpreting the findings.

3.7 Census Maps

This report includes three reference maps that visually display the concentrations of the Aboriginal identity population, the First Nations population and the Métis population throughout the province of Alberta. These maps are derived from data using the 2006 Census of Population and were obtained from the Statistics Canada "Aboriginal Peoples of Canada" CD Rom publication.

Map 1 – Population Density by Census Subdivision by Aboriginal Identity, Alberta 2006

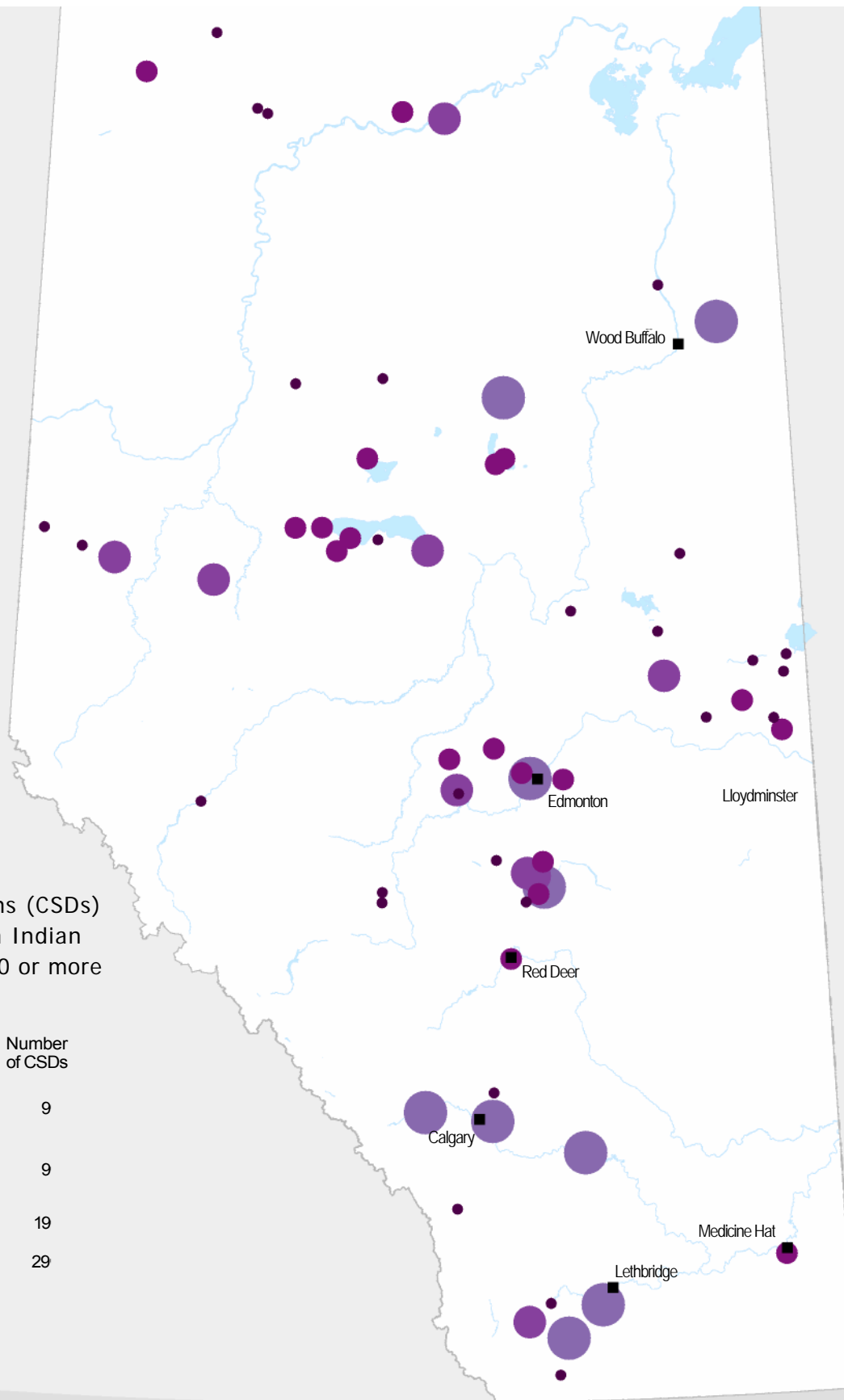


Alberta

2006 Census Subdivisions (CSDs)
with an Aboriginal Identity
Population of 250 or more

Population Range	Number of CSDs
2,000+	15
1,000 to 1,999	16
500 to 999	40
250 to 499	48

Map 2 – Population Density by Census Subdivision by First Nations, Alberta 2006

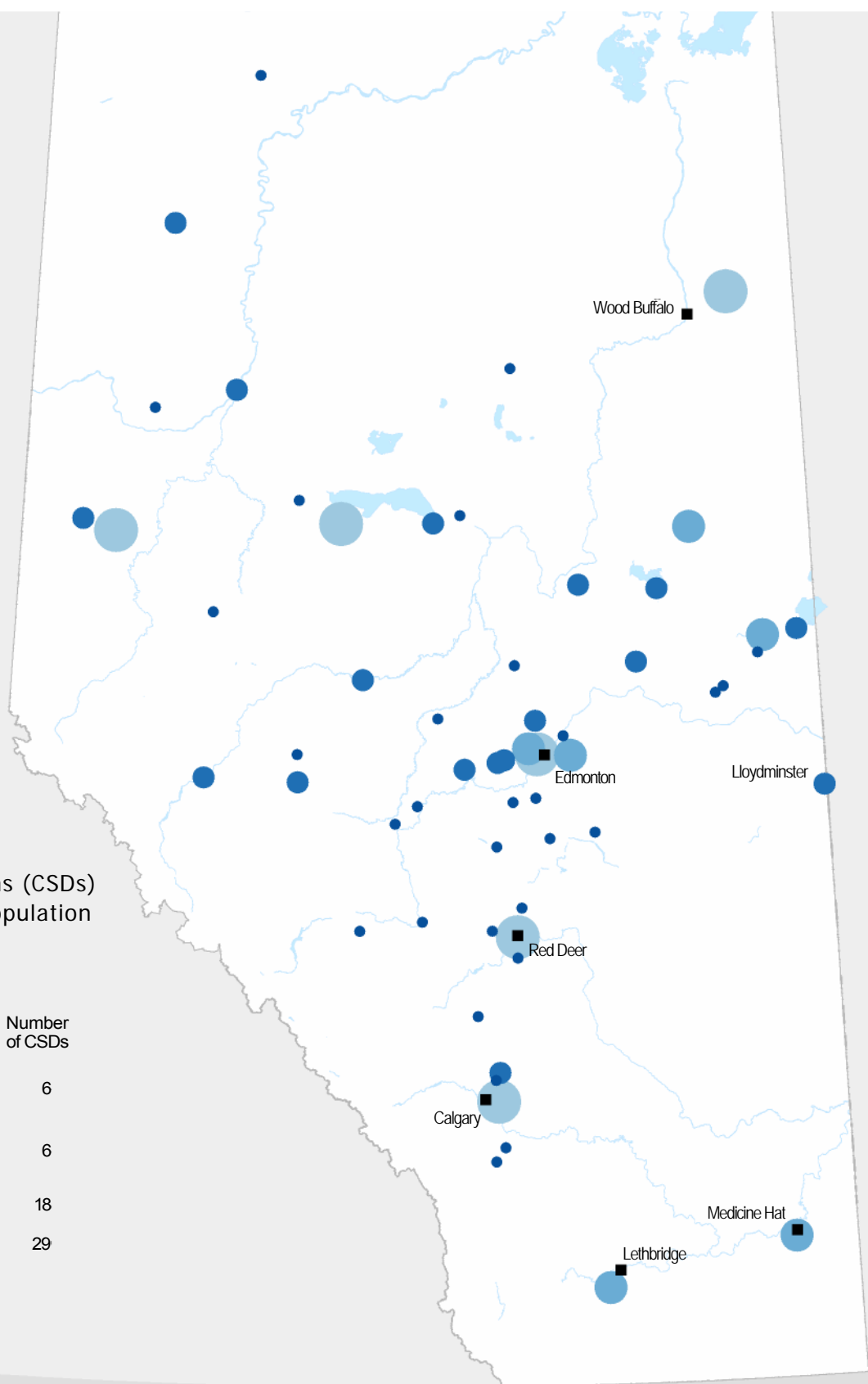


Alberta

2006 Census Subdivisions (CSDs)
with a North American Indian
Identity Population of 250 or more

Number of CSDs	Population Range
9	2,000+
9	1,000 to 1,999
19	500 to 999
29	250 to 499

Map 3 – Population Density Census Subdivision by Métis, Alberta 2006



Alberta

2006 Census Subdivisions (CSDs)
with a Métis Identity Population
of 250 or more

Population Density	Number of CSDs
2,000+	6
1,000 to 1,999	6
500 to 999	18
250 to 499	29

4.0 PART A: ABORIGINAL PEOPLES RESIDING IN THE CITY OF EDMONTON

4.1 Population Size

- Data presented in Table 1 shows that in 2006 the Aboriginal Identity population represented 5.6% of the total population in the City of Edmonton. The findings in Table 1 indicate that there was an increase in the Aboriginal Identity population in the City of Edmonton from 30,365 residents in 2001 to 38,170 residents in 2006. This represents a population increase of 25.7% during the 5 year Census cycle.⁵
- Of the total population in the City of Edmonton, the Métis population accounted for 3.0%, followed by First Nations at 2.3%, and Inuit at 0.1%. The remainder of the Aboriginal population either identified with more than one group, or indicated they were members of an Indian Band or First Nations.

The Métis population is the fastest growing Aboriginal group in the City of Edmonton.

Table 1: Aboriginal Identity Population in the City of Edmonton, 2001 and 2006

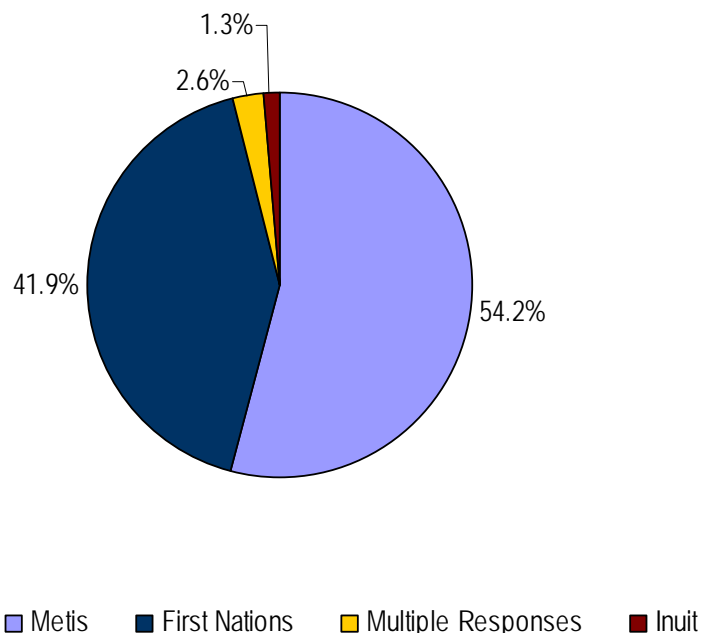
	2006		2001		Percent Change
Total Population	684090		626990		
Total Aboriginal identity population	38170		30365		
<i>Aboriginal Identity population as a percent of the Total Population</i>	5.6%		4.8%		0.74%
North American Indian (First Nations)	15985	2.3%	13450	2.1%	0.19%
Métis	20695	3.0%	15745	2.5%	0.51%
Inuit	495	0.1%	325	0.1%	0.02%
Multiple Aboriginal identity responses	370	0.1%	215	0.0%	0.02%
Aboriginal responses not included Elsewhere	630	0.1%	630	0.1%	0.0%

- Figure 1 visually displays the data from Table 1. It shows the distribution of Aboriginal Identity groups as a percentage of the Total Aboriginal Identity Population (n=38,170) in the City of Edmonton in 2006. From this, we see that the Métis population represents 54.2% followed by First Nations 41.9%, and Inuit 1.3%.⁶

⁵ The growth rate or population change is calculated by $(T2 - T1/T1) * 100$

⁶ The remaining category of "Multiple Response" accounts for 2.6% of the Aboriginal Identity population, meaning that an individual respondent identified with more than one Aboriginal Identity group

Figure 1: Aboriginal Groups as a Percentage of the Total Aboriginal Identity Population in the City of Edmonton, 2006



4.1.1 Age and Sex

- The age structure of the urban Aboriginal population is much younger than the non-Aboriginal population in the City of Edmonton. Calculations from data presented in Table 2 reveals that close to 50% of the Aboriginal identity population is less than 25 years old compared to approximately 32% of the non-Aboriginal population.
- There is a noticeable difference in the median age between the Aboriginal identity population and the non-Aboriginal population.⁷ According to Statistics Canada, the median age for the Aboriginal identity population is considerably younger at 25.7 years of age compared to 36.1 years of age for the non-Aboriginal population (Statistics Canada, Community Profiles Website 2009).
- Figure 2 is a useful illustration that provides a brief snapshot of the age distribution of the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal population residing in the City of Edmonton in 2006. The pyramid clearly demonstrates that the Aboriginal Identity population is relatively young, with most members less than 25 years of age. While the proportion of younger Aboriginals is higher than that of non-

⁷ The median age is the point at which exactly one half of the population is older and the other half is younger.

Aboriginals the data indicate that there are more non-Aboriginal seniors, that is people 65 years of age and over, compared to the Aboriginal population.

Figure 2: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population Pyramid, City of Edmonton 2006

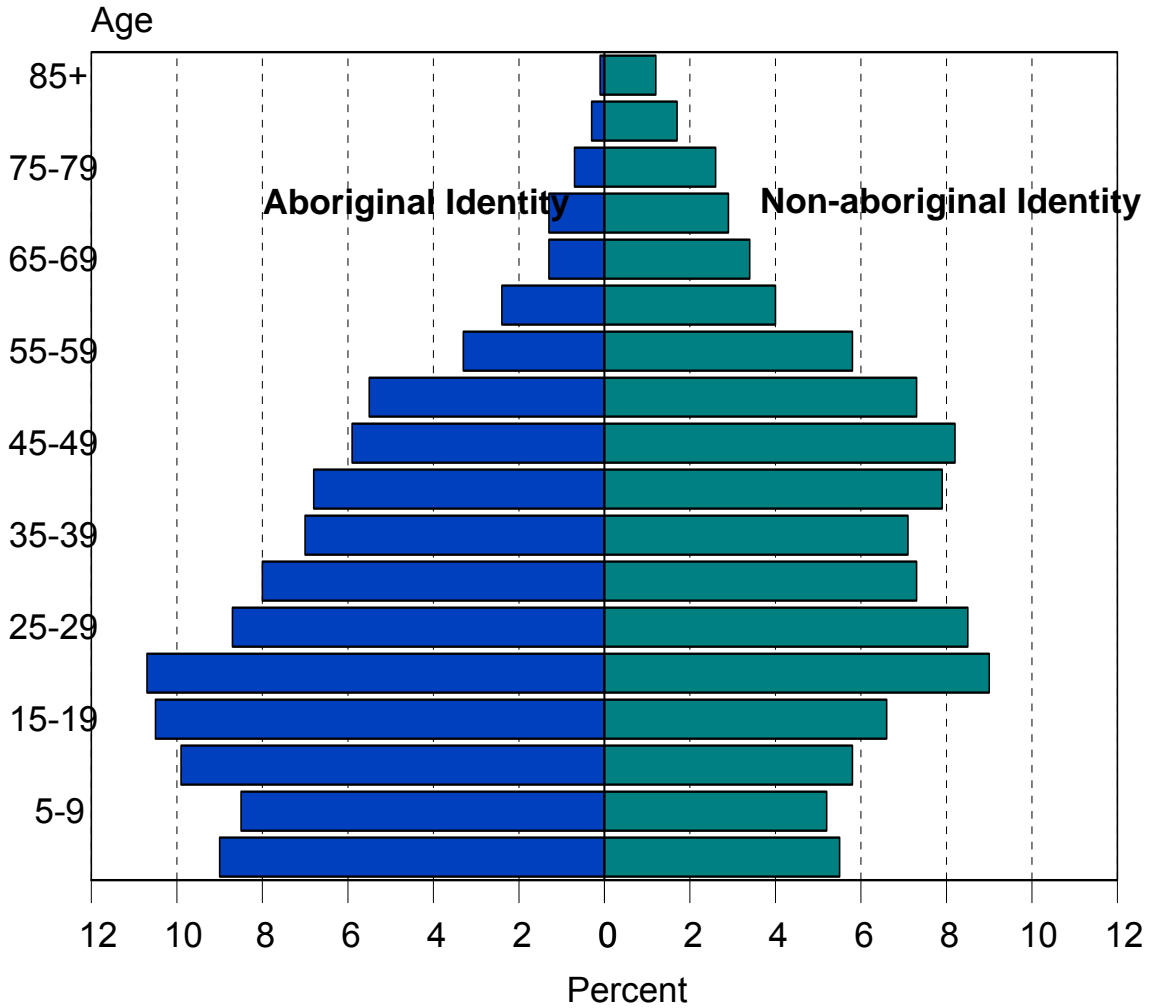


Table 2: Age Distribution of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Population, City of Edmonton 2006

Age Groups	Aboriginal Identity				non-Aboriginal			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	17705		20465		339590		344500	
0 to 4 years	1760	9.9%	1670	8.2%	19185	5.6%	18345	5.3%
5 to 9 years	1660	9.4%	1595	7.8%	18555	5.5%	17285	5.0%
10 to 14 years	1890	10.7%	1905	9.3%	19955	5.9%	19555	5.7%
15 to 19 years	2065	11.7%	1955	9.6%	22905	6.7%	22245	6.5%
20 to 24 years	1915	10.8%	2165	10.6%	30945	9.1%	30665	8.9%
25 to 29 years	1625	9.2%	1690	8.3%	29555	8.7%	28865	8.4%
30 to 34 years	1445	8.2%	1595	7.8%	25400	7.5%	24240	7.0%
35 to 39 years	1050	5.9%	1640	8.0%	24315	7.2%	24000	7.0%
40 to 44 years	1105	6.2%	1485	7.3%	27780	8.2%	26575	7.7%
45 to 49 years	955	5.4%	1300	6.4%	28595	8.4%	27560	8.0%
50 to 54 years	725	4.1%	1370	6.7%	24325	7.2%	25290	7.3%
55 to 59 years	540	3.0%	720	3.5%	20010	5.9%	19730	5.7%
60 to 64 years	395	2.2%	530	2.6%	13420	4.0%	14040	4.1%
65 to 69 years	200	1.1%	310	1.5%	10830	3.2%	12115	3.5%
70 to 74 years	225	1.3%	255	1.2%	9100	2.7%	11060	3.2%
75 to 79 years	100	0.6%	165	0.8%	7525	2.2%	9940	2.9%
80 to 84 years	40	0.2%	80	0.4%	4510	1.3%	7360	2.1%
85 years +	0	0.0%	40	0.2%	2675	0.8%	5625	1.6%

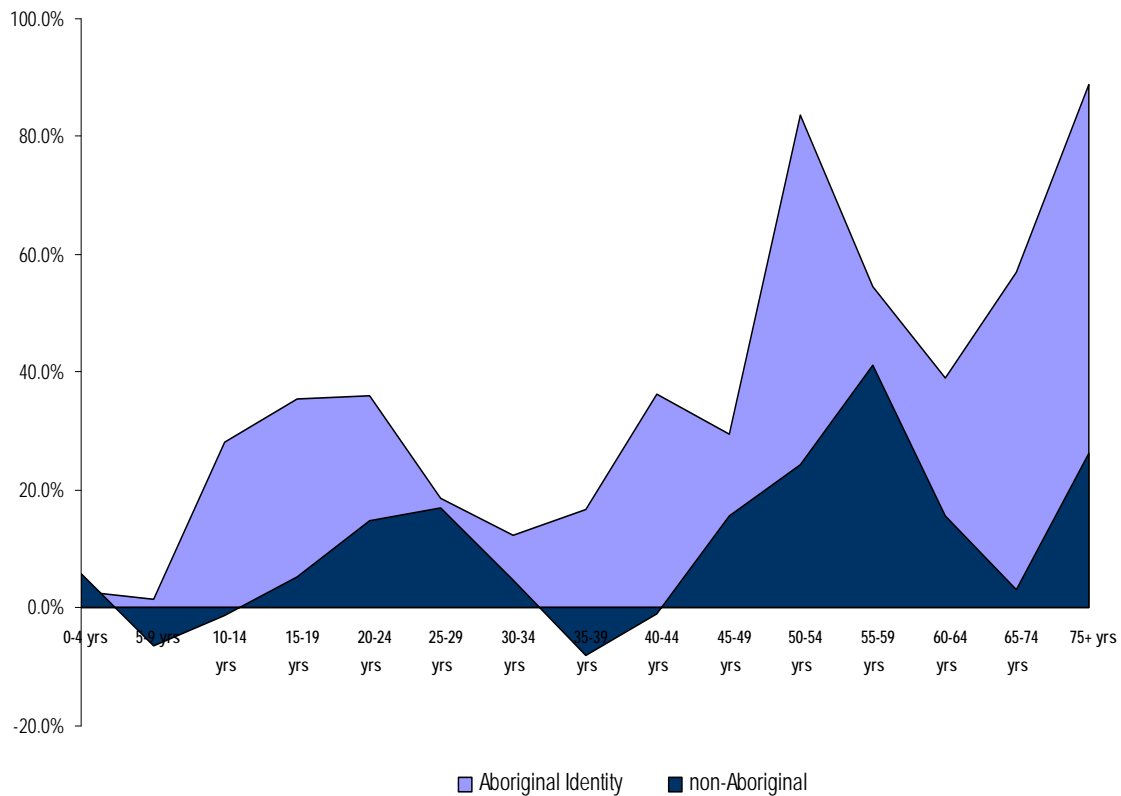
- Calculations based on Table 3 indicate that in 2006, First Nations seniors aged 55 and over accounted for 7.7% per cent of the population, and Métis aged 55 and over accounted for 10.9%. The findings in Table 3 further indicate that there were slightly more First Nations males (less than 19 years of age) compared to both First Nations females, as well as Métis males.
- The data further shows that children under the age of five represent 10% of the First Nations population and 8.3% of the Métis population. The potential implications of a young and growing population are numerous. These include for example greater demands for adequate housing, schooling at all levels, and quality childcare.

Table 3: Age Distribution of the First Nations and Métis Population, City of Edmonton 2006

Age Groups	First Nations				Métis			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	7415	100%	8915	100%	9945	100%	11090	100%
0 to 4 years	825	11.1%	815	9.1%	940	9.5%	805	7.3%
5 to 9 years	920	12.4%	775	8.7%	710	7.1%	775	7.0%
10 to 14 years	885	11.9%	940	10.5%	975	9.8%	940	8.5%
15 to 19 years	960	12.9%	880	9.9%	1065	10.7%	1045	9.4%
20 to 24 years	785	10.6%	830	9.3%	1075	10.8%	1275	11.5%
25 to 29 years	675	9.1%	690	7.7%	870	8.7%	950	8.6%
30 to 34 years	530	7.1%	730	8.2%	880	8.8%	820	7.4%
35 to 39 years	465	6.3%	745	8.4%	570	5.7%	880	7.9%
40 to 44 years	440	5.9%	630	7.1%	650	6.5%	820	7.4%
45 to 49 years	285	3.8%	510	5.7%	655	6.6%	750	6.8%
50 to 54 years	215	2.9%	540	6.1%	495	5.0%	800	7.2%
55 to 59 years	215	2.9%	285	3.2%	320	3.2%	420	3.8%
60 to 64 years	70	0.9%	220	2.5%	315	3.2%	305	2.8%
65 to 69 years	65	0.9%	115	1.3%	135	1.4%	195	1.8%
70 to 74 years	60	0.8%	80	0.9%	170	1.7%	150	1.4%
75 to 79 years	15	0.2%	55	0.6%	85	0.9%	120	1.1%
80 to 84 years	0	0.0%	50	0.6%	35	0.4%	25	0.2%
85 years and over	0	0.0%	20	0.2%	0	0.0%	20	0.2%

- Figure 2 charts the population growth by age for the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal population from the 2001 to 2006 Census period. We see that overall there has been a significant amount of positive growth for the Aboriginal Identity population in the City of Edmonton, with a majority of growth occurring in the population aged 5 to 24 years. Here, we observe a trend that is consistent with other national and provincial trends showing that the Aboriginal Identity population is younger and growing at a faster rate than the non-Aboriginal population.
- Interestingly, despite a rather young population the data in Figure 2 also shows that the Aboriginal Identity population in the City of Edmonton is experiencing positive growth for their population 45 to 55 years of age as well as growth in their aging population 66 to 75 years.

Figure 2: Growth Rate of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Population during Census 2001 and 2006, City of Edmonton



4.2 Marital Status and Living Arrangements

- Marital status composition is very different for the Aboriginal population in City of Edmonton compared to the non-Aboriginal population. A comparison of Figure 3 and Figure 4 reveals that a higher percentage of Aboriginal people (61%) reported being “single” (never legally married) compared to the non-Aboriginal population (37%).
- Meanwhile, close to half of the non-Aboriginal population (47%) in the City of Edmonton indicated that they were legally married compared to only 21% of the Aboriginal Identity population.
- The incidence of divorce is similar for both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population residing in the City of Edmonton in 2006. The results show that 9% of the Aboriginal population reported being divorced compared to 8% of the non-Aboriginal population. However, the incidence of separation (but still legally married) is higher for the Aboriginal population. The results in Figure 4 and Figure 5 show that twice as many Aboriginal people reported being separated (6%) compared to the non-Aboriginal population (3%).

Figure 3: Aboriginal Identity Population 15 years and over by Legal Marital Status, City of Edmonton 2006

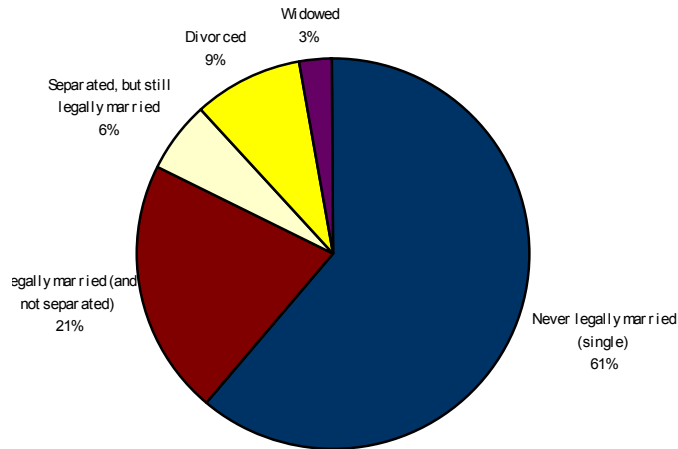
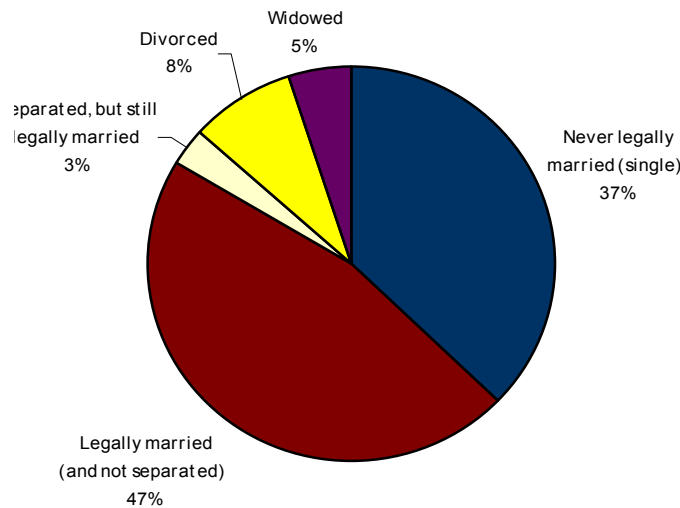


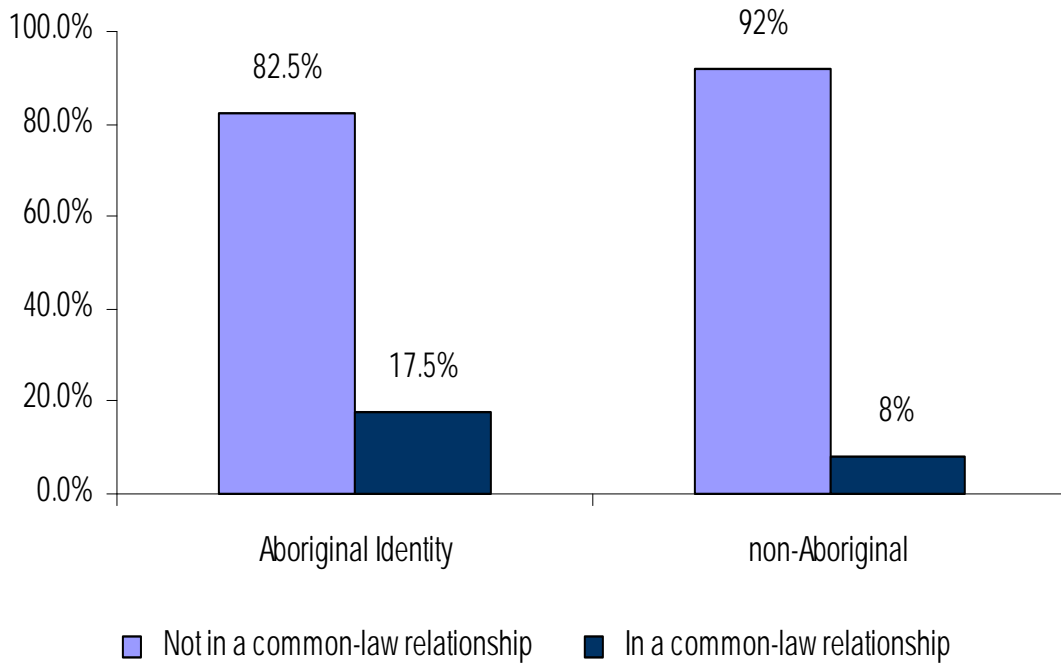
Figure 4: Non-Aboriginal population 15 years and over by Legal Marital Status, City of Edmonton 2006



- Figure 5 indicates that common-law relationships were more frequent among the Aboriginal Identity population than the non-Aboriginal population in the City of Edmonton. According to Statistics Canada a significantly higher percentage (17.5%) of the Aboriginal Identity population reported being in a common-law relationship in 2006, compared to the non-Aboriginal population (8%) (Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples of Canada 2006 Census)

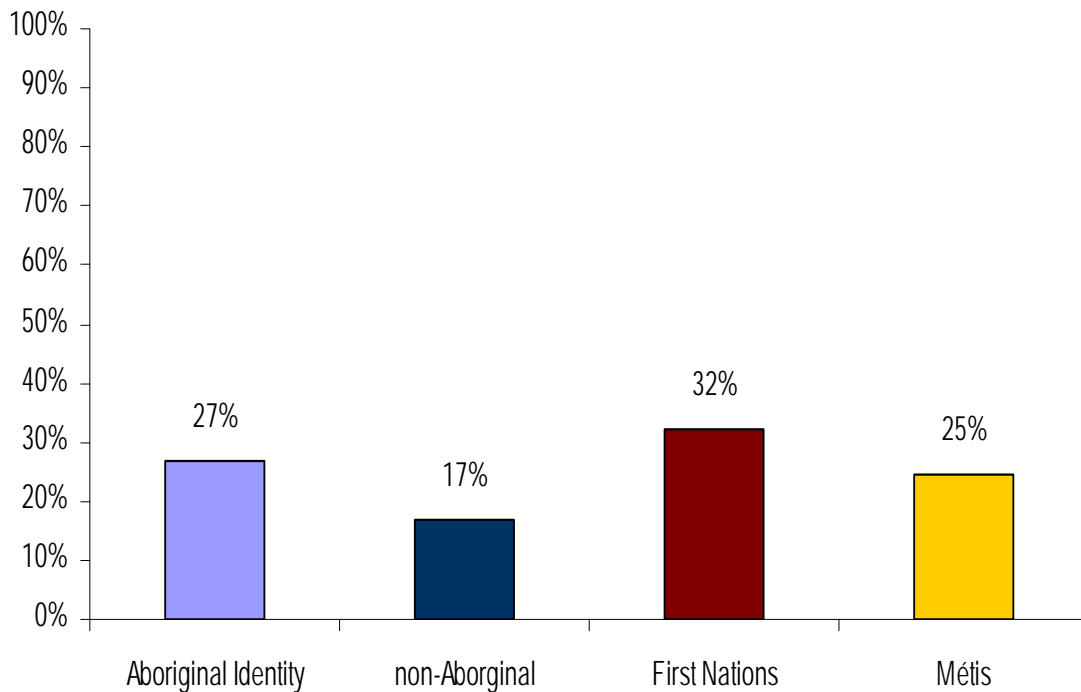
Common-law unions are more prevalent in the Aboriginal Identity community.

Figure 5: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population 15 years and over by Common Law Status, City of Edmonton 2006



- Appendix Table 1 reveals that the population of persons 15 years and over in private households with children at home is somewhat consistent between the Aboriginal Identity (26%) and non-Aboriginal communities (29%). However, there is a noticeable difference in the *total number* of children less than 15 years of age in private households between these groups. As shown in Figure 6 below, 27% of the Aboriginal Identity population living in private households is less than 15 years of age compared to just 17% of the non-Aboriginal population.
- The findings also show that the First Nations population had a greater proportion of people less than 15 years of age living in private households (32%) compared to the Métis population (25%).
- In short, both the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal population indicated that they have children at home. However, there is a significantly higher percentage of young children residing in Aboriginal homes when compared to the non-Aboriginal population

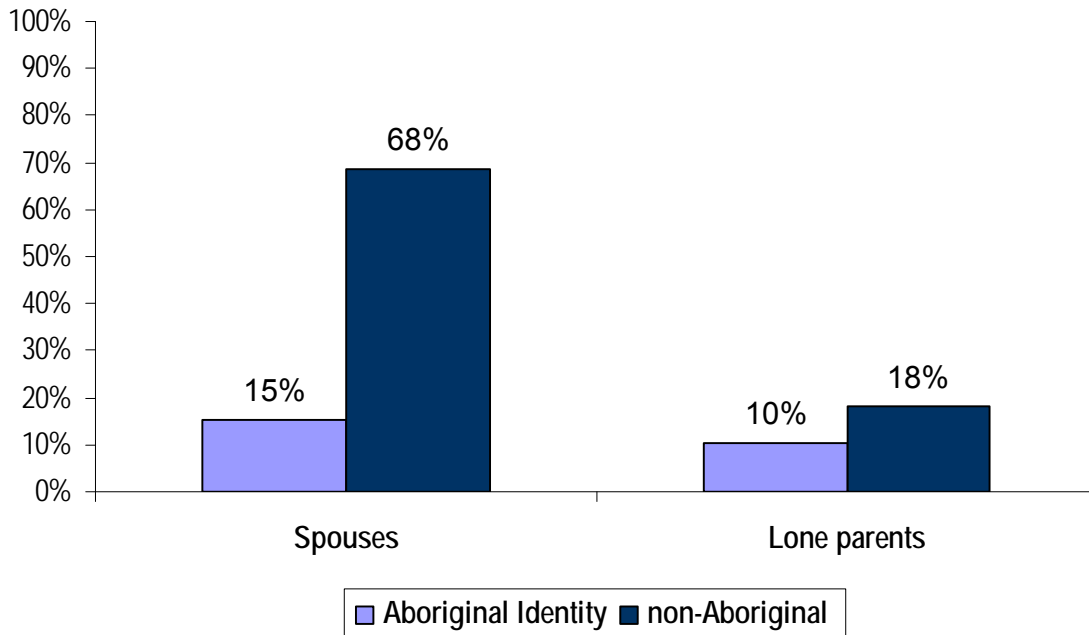
Figure 6: Aboriginal identity Groups and non-Aboriginal Population <15 years of age living in Private households, City of Edmonton 2006.



- According to Statistics Canada, there are 10% of Aboriginal lone parent families residing in the City of Edmonton, 85% of which are headed by females (Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples of Canada, 2006 Census,). This finding is consistent with current research that shows that a significant proportion of the urban Aboriginal population in cities across Canada are comprised of lone parent families. This is important to consider because research indicates that lone parent families are at greater risk of lower levels of income, educational attainment, inadequate and substandard housing conditions as well as psychological and emotional stress. In addition, children of lone parent families are also more likely to be subject to poverty as well as a range of behavioural, social and academic difficulties (Guimond and Robitaille, 2008; Luong, 2008; Lipman, Boyle, Dooley and Offord, 1998; Roberts, 2002; Kerr and Michalski, 2007).

85% of Aboriginal lone parent families living in the City of Edmonton are headed by women.
- Data presented in Figure 8 is taken from Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples of Canada Census 2006 publication. It displays the percent distribution of Census families in the City of Edmonton in 2006 in the context of spouses and lone parents, for both the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal population.

Figure 7: Census Family Status by Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Populations, City of Edmonton 2006



4.3 Language

- Data presented in Figure 9 shows that in 2006 91.8% of the Aboriginal Identity population in the City of Edmonton reported English as their only mother tongue, that is the first language learned at home in childhood and still understands.
- Approximately 6.3% of the Aboriginal Identity population reported a non-official language as their only mother tongue, which is comprised predominately by Cree and Ojibway and Siouan. Figure 8 and Figure 9 indicate that while the majority of First Nations and Métis people reported English as both their Mother Tongue and the language most often spoken at home, 11.4% of First Nations and 2.5% of Métis people indicated a non-official language as their mother tongue, predominantly represented by Cree Ojibway and Siouan.
- Data from Figure 10 indicates that while 98.8% of the Aboriginal Identity population reported English as the language most often spoken at home, less than 1% of the population speaks a non-official language at home.

Figure 8: Aboriginal Identity Groups by Mother Tongue, City of Edmonton 2006

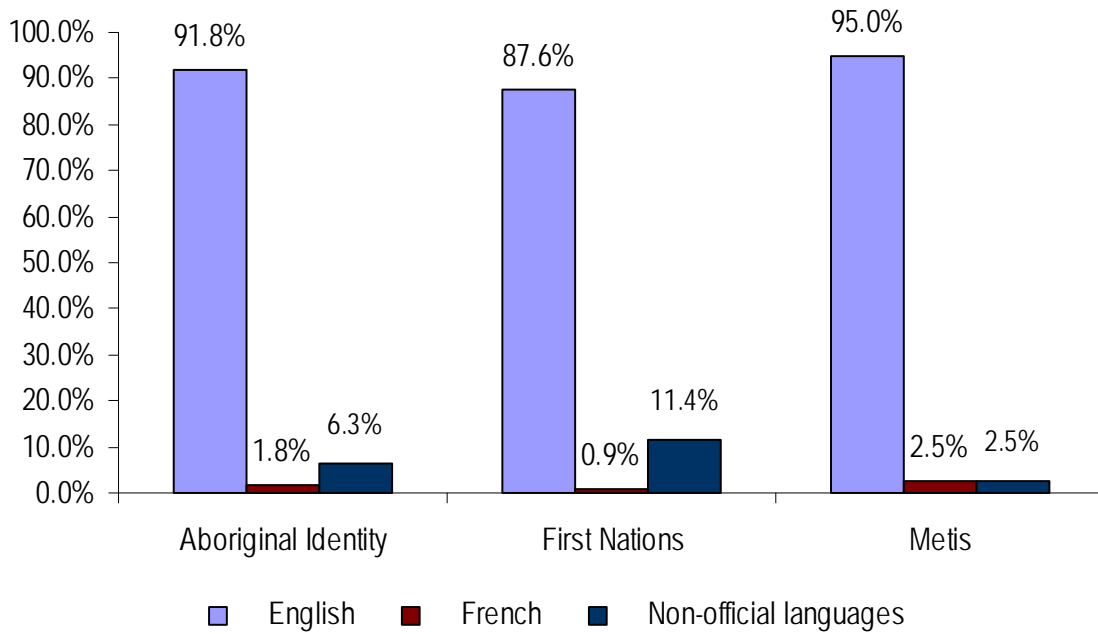
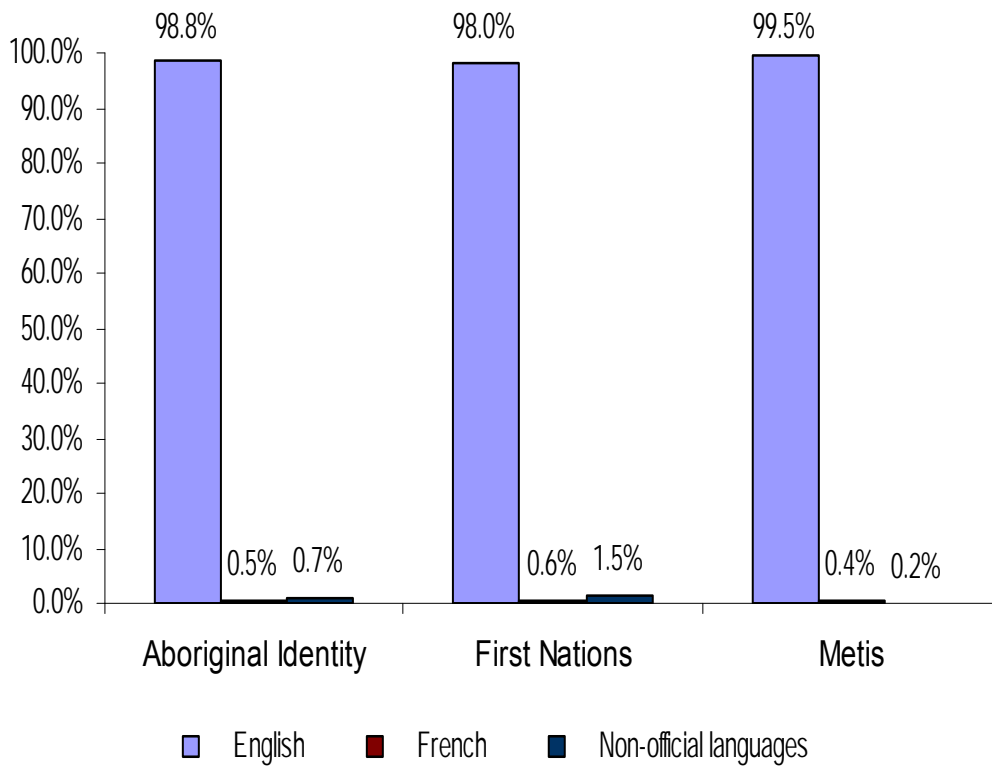


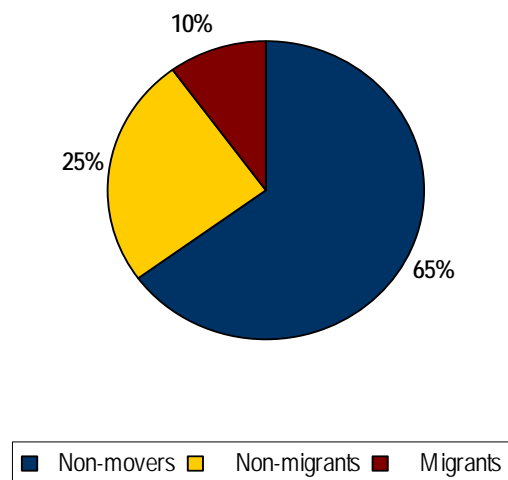
Figure 9: Aboriginal Identity Groups by Language Spoken Most Often at Home, City of Edmonton, 2006



4.4 Mobility

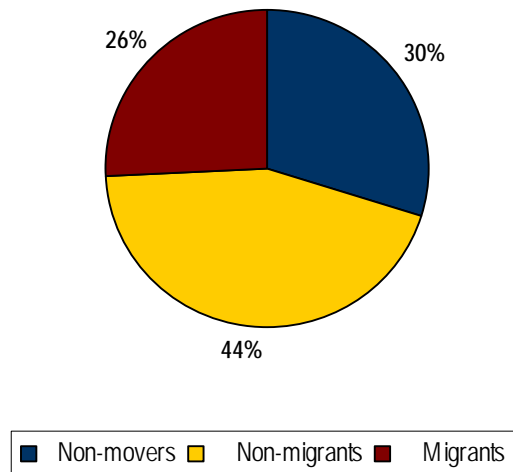
- A person's mobility status refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his or her usual place of residence at an earlier point (either one or five years). A person is classified as a non-mover if no difference exists. Movers are all those who, on census day, were residing at a different address than they were on census day one or five years earlier. Movers are further divided into two groups: migrants and non-migrants. Non-migrants are people who have moved, but reside in the same census subdivision (CSD) as they had before the move. Migrants are movers who were residing in a different CSD at the earlier point (internal migrants) or who were living outside Canada at that time (external migrants).
- Mobility patterns for the Aboriginal Identity population are different when compared to the non-Aboriginal population. The results in Appendix Table 2 indicate that the Aboriginal population residing in the City of Edmonton were more likely to have moved than the non-Aboriginal population *one year prior* to the 2006 Census (35% compared to 20%).
- Figure 11 reveals that of the 35% of Aboriginal “movers” in the City of Edmonton, 25% had moved within the City (or Census Subdivision) one year prior while 10% of the population had actually resided in a completely different area (or Census Subdivision) one year prior to the 2006 Census.

Figure 10: Aboriginal Identity Population by 1 year Mobility Status, City of Edmonton 2006



- The results in Appendix Table 2 further indicate that the members of the Aboriginal population were more likely to have moved (70%) either within the Census subdivision or from entirely different Census subdivision compared to the non-Aboriginal population (49%) *five years* prior to the 2006 Census.
- Figure 11 reveals that of the 70% of Aboriginal “movers” in the City of Edmonton, 44% had moved within the City (or Census Subdivision) five years prior, while 26% of the population had actually resided in a completely different area (or Census Subdivision) *five years* prior to the 2006 Census.

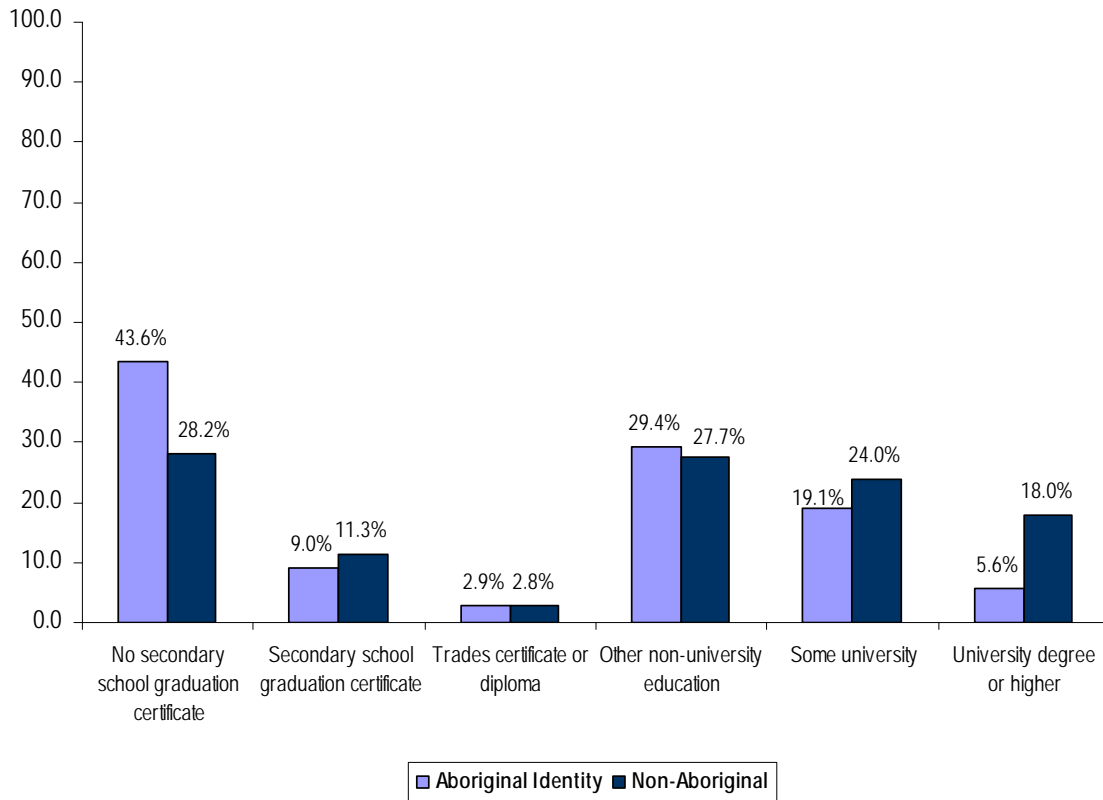
Figure 11: Aboriginal Identity Population by 5 year Mobility Status, City of Edmonton 2006



4.5 Educational Achievement

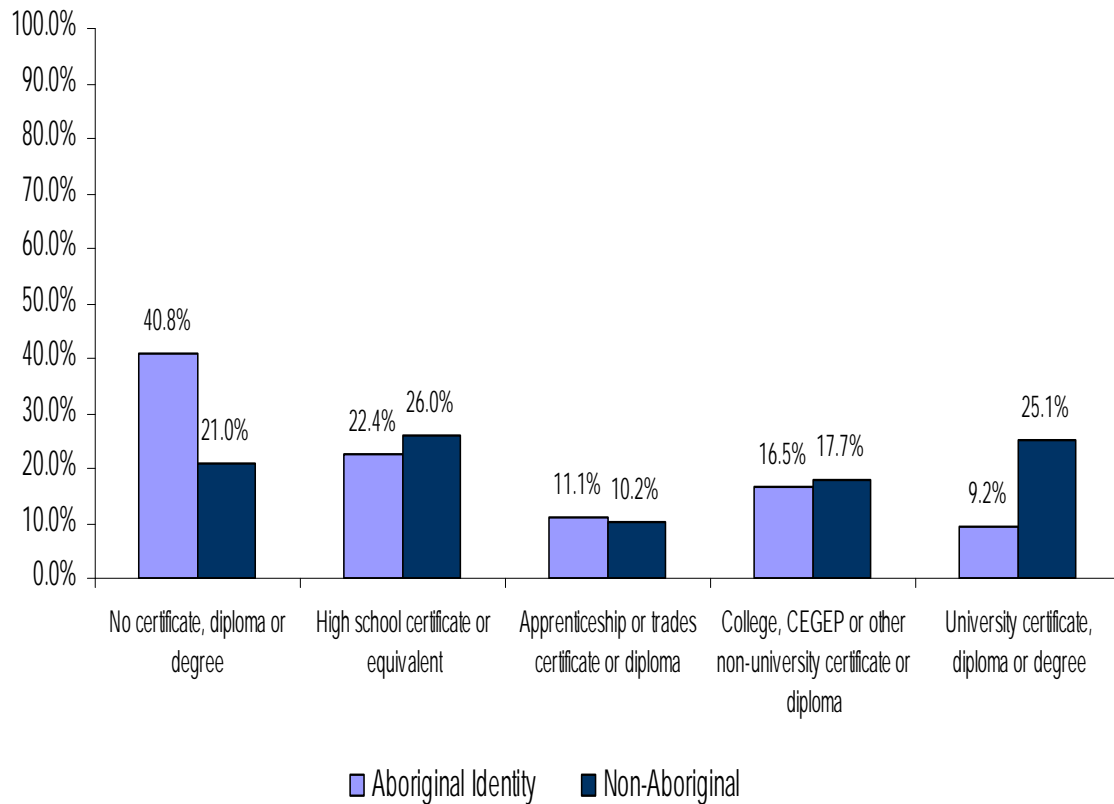
- It is well documented that educational attainment is an important socio-economic determinant of employment and income outcomes. While many positive changes have been made to improve the educational opportunities and outcomes for Aboriginal people, the findings in this study show that there remain differences in the levels of educational attainment between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population.
- Data regarding highest level of schooling reveals different patterns of educational achievement among the Aboriginal identity population 15 and over compared to the non-Aboriginal population. In the 2001 Census, respondents 15 years and over were asked to report the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university completed. This variable captures years of school completed as well as degrees obtained.
- Figure 13 shows that in 2001 the percentage of the adult urban Aboriginal population without a high school diploma was significantly higher than that for the non-Aboriginal population (43.6% compared to 28.2%). This difference is important when considering that nearly half of the Aboriginal Identity population did not have the minimum education for employability. In terms of other non-university education and having attained at least some university the Aboriginal population was relatively on par with the non-Aboriginal population. The most noticeable difference between these groups in 2001 was with respect to having attained a university degree; we see that the Aboriginal population (5.6%) lagged behind the non-Aboriginal population (18%).

Figure 12: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population 15 years and over by Highest Level of Schooling, City of Edmonton 2001



- However, despite the differences in 2001 we see that in 2006 educational attainment rates for the Aboriginal Identity population did improve in many respects. The results in Figure 13 show that 22.4% of the Aboriginal Identity population reported having obtained a high school diploma compared to 26% of the non-Aboriginal population.
- In addition, the data also reveals that more Aboriginal people reported having attained a university degree in 2006 (9.2%) compared to 2001 (5.6%). However, the Aboriginal population still reported lower levels of educational attainment in 2006 than the non-Aboriginal population. The most noticeable difference in terms of educational attainment for both groups between 2001 and 2006 is that a significantly higher percentage of these populations have moved into the field of apprenticeship and trades. In 2001, 2.9% of Aboriginal people indicated that they were in the trades compared to 11.1% in 2006. Similarly, we see that in 2001 2.8% of the non-Aboriginal population reported trades as their highest level of educational attainment compared to 10.2% in 2006.

Figure 13: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population by Highest Level of Schooling 15 years and over, City of Edmonton 2006⁸



4.6 Labour Force Activity

- The findings in this study reveal that the urban Aboriginal population has a younger age structure than the non-Aboriginal population, which could have implications for the future of the City of Edmonton. It is well documented that skilled labour shortages are a current issue for the Province of Alberta and these shortages are projected into the future. The urban Aboriginal population offers the promise of a young and growing labour supply that could potentially alleviate some of these shortages.

⁸ The categories for the variable “highest level of schooling” changed from Census 2001 and 2006, and therefore direct comparisons between the 5 year Census cycle for this variable are not possible. In addition, some of the age categories for highest level of schooling in 2006 were collapsed in order to produce an overall trend for the population 15 years and older. Since this data is subjected to random rounding procedures it is important to recognize that some of the categories are slightly inflated and should therefore be interpreted with caution. However, overall trends are still apparent for both the non-Aboriginal and Aboriginal populations with respect to educational attainment.

4.6.1 Labour Force Participation

- Labour market trends indicate that labour force participation rates⁹ are generally higher among men than women. Overall, the percentage point change in labour force participation from 2001 to 2006 is higher for Aboriginal males with the exception of those persons aged 15 to 24 years where the rate is slightly higher for females (8.5%) compared to males (7.5%). Most notably, however, the increase in labour force participation over this 5-year period was higher across all age categories for the Aboriginal Identity population than the non-Aboriginal population.

Table 4: Percentage Point Change in Labour Force Participation, City of Edmonton 2001 to 2006¹⁰

Age Range	Aboriginal Identity	
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	5.6	3.2
Population 15 to 24 years	7.5	8.5
Population 25 years and over	4.9	1.4
	non-Aboriginal	
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	1.9	2.7
Population 15 to 24 years	3.8	4.4
Population 25 years and over	1.4	2.2

4.6.2 Unemployment

- There were slight differences between the Aboriginal Identity population and the non-Aboriginal population in terms of labour force participation in 2006. Data presented in Table 5 indicate that the participation rate for total Aboriginal identity population was 68.6%, compared to 72.3% for the non-Aboriginal population. Meanwhile, the participation rate for the First Nations population was 65.5% compared to 70.5% for the Métis population.
- Data in Table 5 further shows that in 2006, the unemployment rate (10.3%) for the Aboriginal Identity population in the City of Edmonton was considerably higher than the non-Aboriginal population (4.6%). The unemployment rate was also significantly higher for the First Nations population (14.2%) than the Métis population (7.8%).

⁹ Participation rate = Labour force divided by Population 15 years of age and over (excluding institutional residents) X 100. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the total labour force in that group, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, in that group.

¹⁰ The difference between the Labour Force participation from 2001 to 2006 is expressed as percentages points only since the rate may have varied each year.

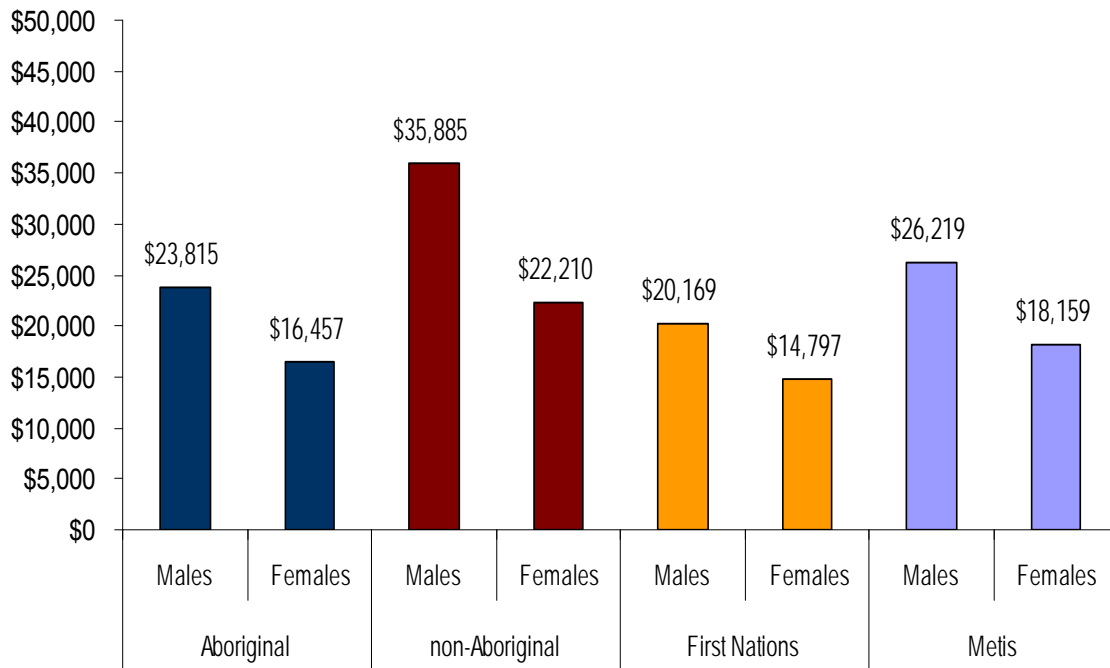
Table 5: Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations by Labour Force Characteristics 2001 and 2006, City of Edmonton

	Aboriginal Identity	non-Aboriginal	First Nations	Métis
Labour Force Participation Rate				
2006	68.6%	72.3%	65.5%	70.5%
2001	66.3%	70.5%	64.0%	68.1%
Unemployment Rate				
2006	10.3%	4.6%	14.2%	7.8%
2001	14.0%	5.7%	16.6%	11.9%

4.7 Income

- The median income (before taxes) of the Aboriginal population in 2005 (\$18,769) was still considerably lower than that reported for the non-Aboriginal population (\$28,233). In addition, data reported in Figure 15 shows that the median income of Aboriginal Identity females (before taxes) in 2005 was \$16,457 compared to \$22,210 for the non-Aboriginal female population. Meanwhile, the median income of Aboriginal Identity males (before taxes) in 2005 was \$23,815 compared to \$35,885 for the non-Aboriginal male population.
- The results further show that the median income of First Nations females (before taxes) in 2005 was \$14,797 compared to Métis females \$18,159. Also, the median income of First Nations males was \$20,169 compared to Métis males \$26,219.
- In all cases, we see that the median income in 2005 (before taxes) is generally lower for females in all groups compared to males. It is also the lowest for First Nations females regardless of ethnicity and gender.

Figure 14: Aboriginal Identity Groups 15 years of age and over by Median Income in 2005 (before taxes)¹¹ City of Edmonton



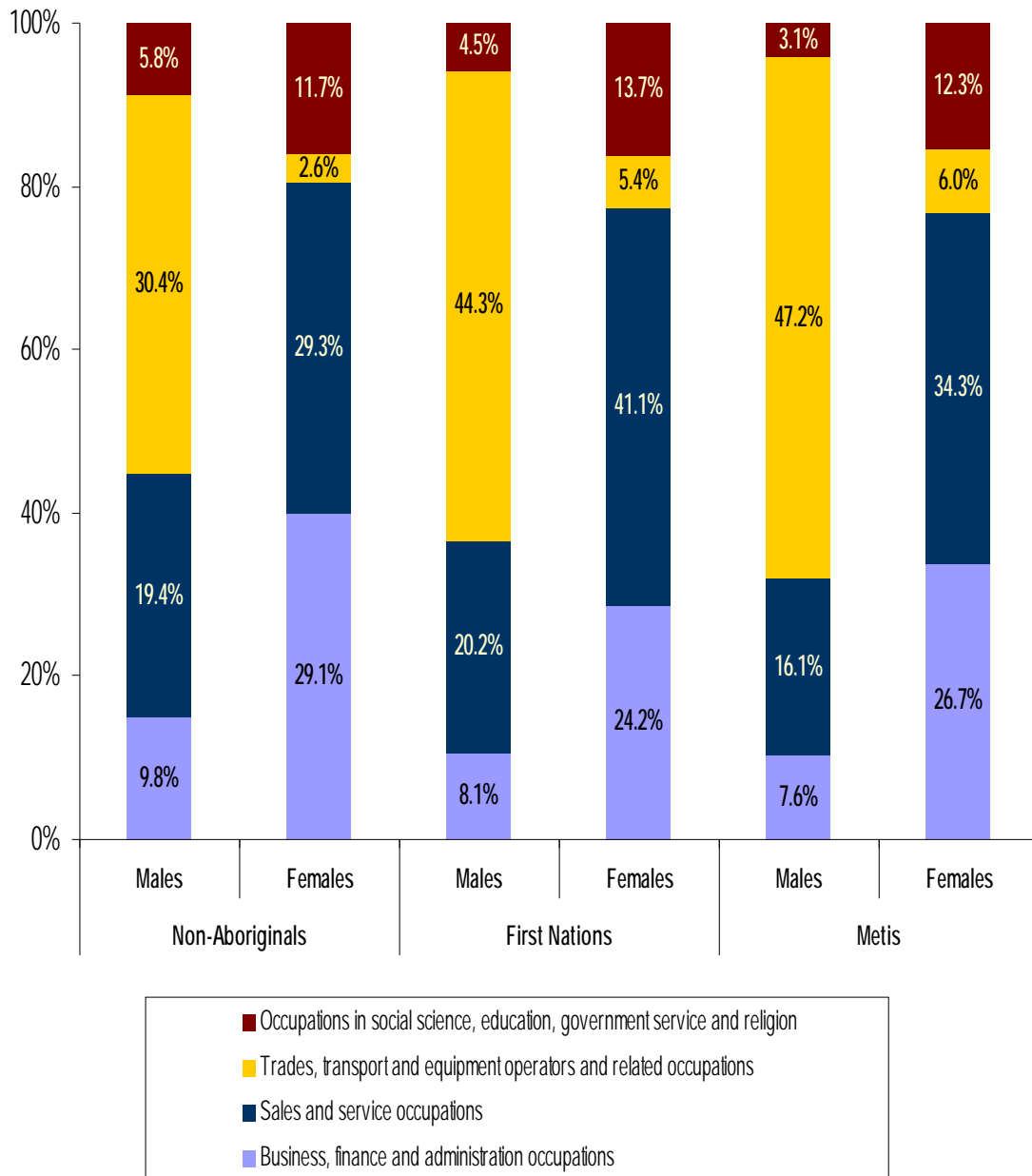
4.7.1 Occupation

- According to Figure 16, the four most common occupational categories for both the Aboriginal Identity population and non-Aboriginal population in 2006 were Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators, Sales and Service Occupations, Business, Finance and Administration Occupations, and Occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion.
- Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations was the most commonly reported occupational category for both First Nations (44.3%) and Métis (47.2%) males in 2006 compared to non-Aboriginal males (30.4%).
- Jobs unique to Sales and Service was the second highest occupational category reported by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal males in 2006. First Nations men represent 20.2% in this category compared to 19.4% non-Aboriginal and 16.1% Métis men.
- Interestingly, Sales and Service occupations was the number one occupational category for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females in 2006. First Nations women accounted for 41.1% of this grouping compared to 34.3% Métis and 29.3% non-Aboriginal women.

¹¹ 'Total income' refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over: wages and salaries (total); net farm income; net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice; child benefits; Old Age Security 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; other money income.

- The second most common occupational category for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females was Business, Finance and Administration. Non-Aboriginal females accounted for 29.1% in this classification slightly higher than Métis females 26.7% followed by First Nations 24.2% females

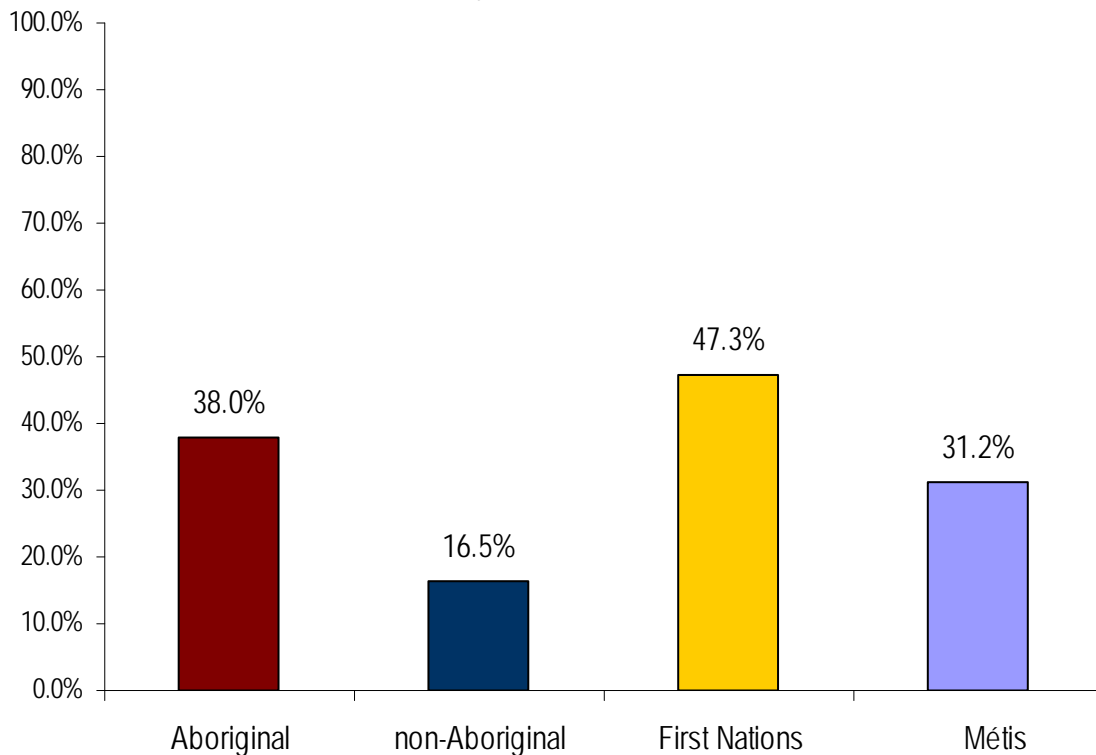
Figure 15: Aboriginal Identity Groups and Non-Aboriginal Population 15 years and over by Occupation, City of Edmonton 2006



4.8 Low Income

- Statistics Canada’s “low income-rate” measures the percentage of persons who live in a family with an income below the low income cutoff (LICO). The LICO is a statistical measure of the income threshold by which Canadian likely devote a larger share of income than average to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing
- An individual is considered to be “low income” if their income is one-half of the median income in their metropolitan area, adjusted for family composition and size. In 2005, the median income of the Aboriginal Identity population 15 years and over in the City of Edmonton was \$18,769 compared to \$28,233 for the non-Aboriginal population (Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Peoples of Canada, Census 2006).
- Data from Figure 17 shows that 38% of Aboriginal people were living in low income households compared to 16.5% of non-Aboriginal people. In addition, close to half of the First Nations (47.3%) households were low income compared to one-third (31.2%) of Métis. This implies that compared to the average household, households living in low-income are spending more than 20 percent of their total income on basic necessities such as food, shelter and clothing. The findings in this study reveal that the incidence of low income among the Aboriginal Identity population is much higher compared to the non-Aboriginal population residing in the City of Edmonton.

Figure 16: Aboriginal identity Groups and non-Aboriginal Populations by Prevalence of Low-Income for Total Persons in Private Households, City of Edmonton 2006

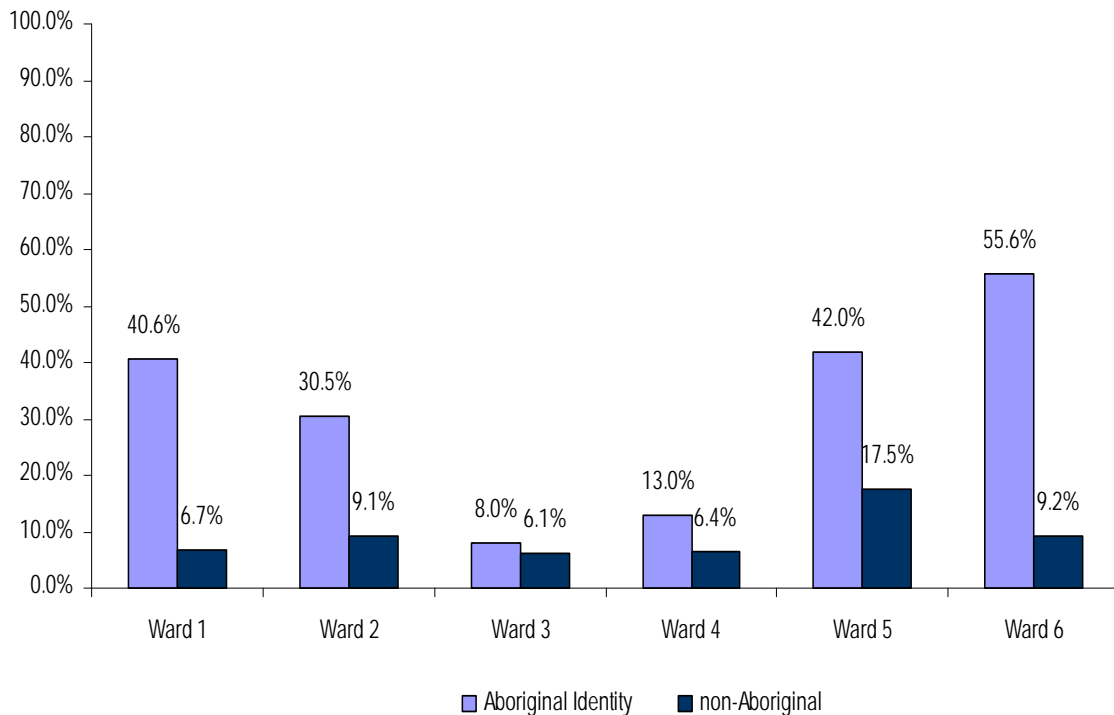


5.0 PART B: ABORIGINAL PEOPLES BY WARD DISTRICTS

5.1 Overall Ward Districts Profile:

- Figure 17 shows the overall growth rate for the Aboriginal Identity population compared to the non-Aboriginal population for each of the six Ward Districts in the City of Edmonton for the period between the 2001 and 2006 Census. The results reveal that while both the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal groups experienced population growth in all six Ward Districts during the five year Census cycle, the Aboriginal Identity population experienced a significantly higher rate of population growth particularly in Ward 6 (55.6%), Ward 5 (42%), and Ward 1 (40.6%).
- In contrast, Ward District 3 and Ward District 4 experienced the lowest levels of growth for both the Aboriginal Identity population 8% and 13% compared to the non-Aboriginal population with 6.1% and 6.4% respectively.
- Compared to all other Ward Districts, the non-Aboriginal population experienced the highest rate of growth in Ward District 5 (17.5%).

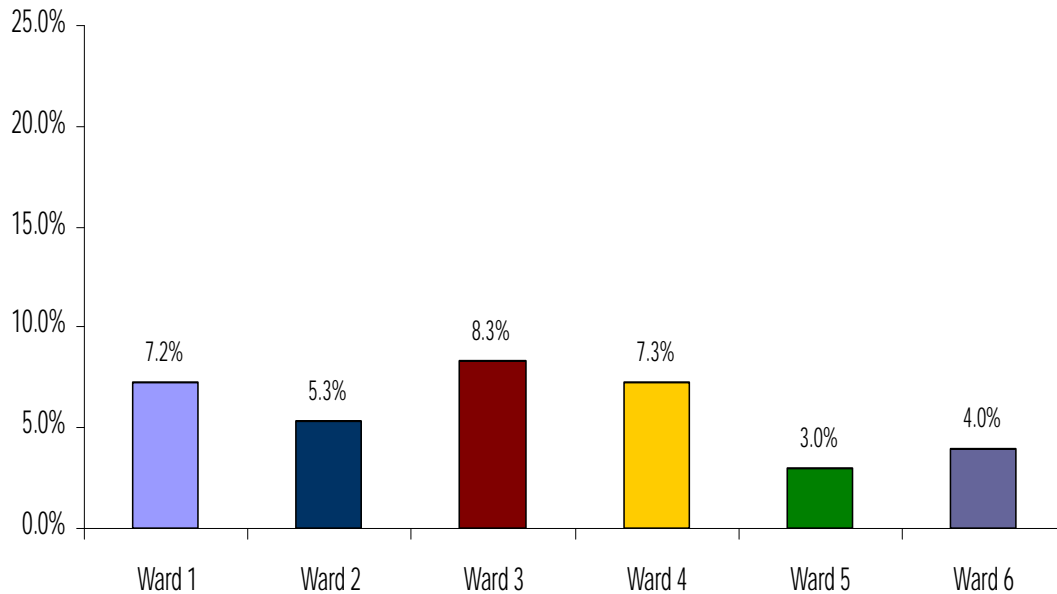
Figure 17: Overall Growth Rates for the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Population during Census 2001 and Census 2006 by Ward Districts.



- The results in Figure 18 indicate that less than 10% of the Aboriginal Identity population in all Ward Districts reported a non-official language (neither English nor French) as their “Mother Tongue;” that is the language that they first learned at home and still understand.

- Ward District 3 has the highest percentage of Aboriginal people who reported a non-official language as their mother tongue (8.3%) compared to Ward District 5 with the lowest percentage (3%).
- Appendix Table 4 to Appendix Table 9 further reveal that of these “non-official” languages, Cree and Ojibway are the most common for all Ward Districts.

Figure 18: Non-Official Mother Tongue Language for the Aboriginal Identity Population by Ward Districts 2006



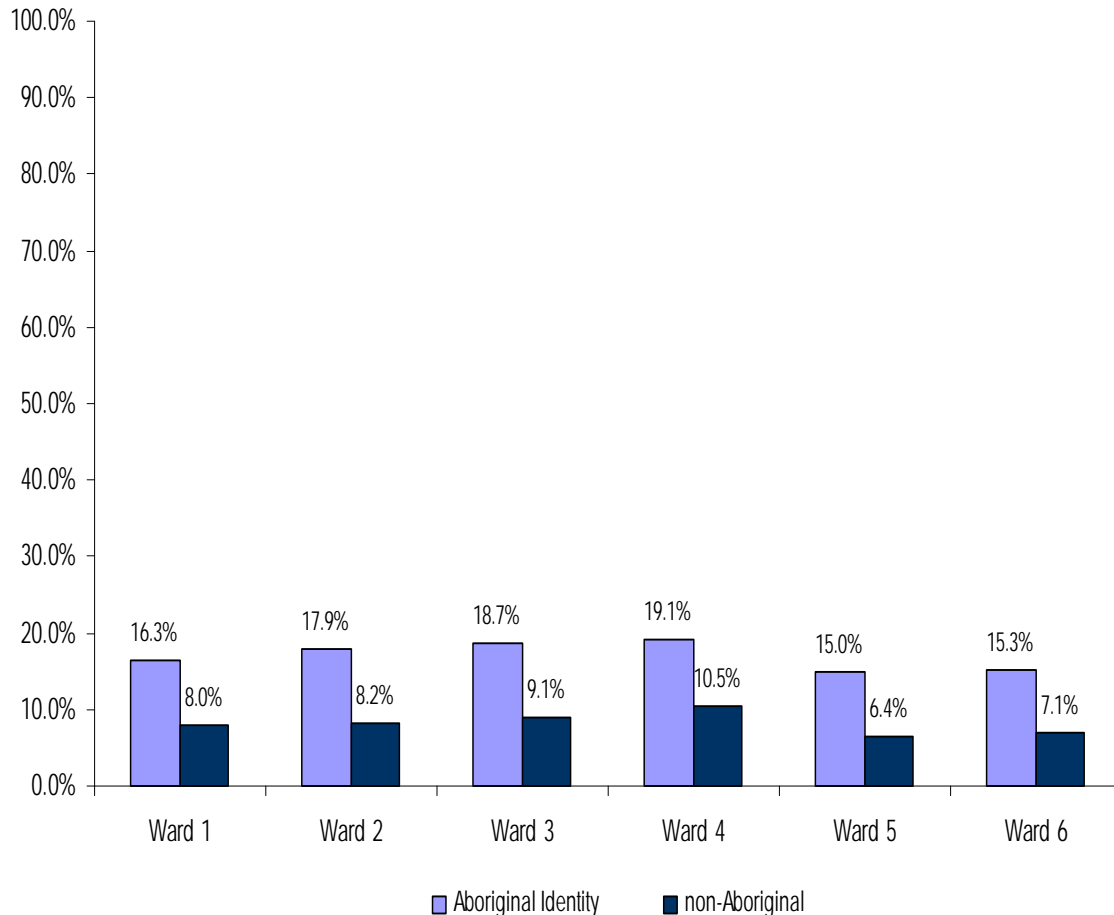
- Overall, Table 6 indicates that just a small proportion of the Aboriginal population indicated a non-official language as their mother tongue. Close to 90% of Aboriginal people in all six Ward Districts reported English as their mother tongue.
- While between 6% to 12% of First Nations people in all six Ward Districts reported a non-official language as their “Mother Tongue” less than 2.5% reported that they speak these languages most often at home.
- The results further indicate that compared to the First Nations population, less than roughly 3.5% of the Métis population reported a non-official language as their “Mother Tongue”. In addition, only 0.5% of the Métis population in Ward District 3 reported that they speak a non-official language most often at home. Meanwhile, over 99% of the Métis population in all other Ward Districts are speaking English most often at home.

Table 6: Languages Characteristics for the Aboriginal Identity Population by Ward Districts 2006

	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6
Aboriginal Identity						
Mother Tongue						
English	91.5%	92.9%	89.8%	89.6%	96.1%	94.7%
French	1.3%	1.8%	2.0%	3.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Non-official languages: Cree, Siouan, Ojibway,	7.2%	5.3%	8.3%	7.3%	3.0%	4.0%
Language spoken most often at home						
English	99.0%	99.5%	98.7%	97.4%	100%	99.2%
French	0%	0%	0%	2.0%	0%	1.0%
Non-official languages: Cree, Siouan, Ojibway,	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%	0%	0%
First Nations						
Mother Tongue						
English	87.5%	89.4%	85.7%	83.3%	93.1%	90.6%
French	0.0%	0.9%	0.6%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Non-official languages: Cree, Siouan, Ojibway,	12.0%	9.6%	13.5%	13.5%	6.5%	9.1%
Language spoken most often at home						
English	98.1%	99.0%	97.5%	95.2%	100.0%	99.7%
French	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Non-official languages: Cree, Siouan, Ojibway,	1.8%	0.0%	2.5%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Métis						
Mother Tongue						
English	95.2%	95.3%	93.0%	93.7%	97.8%	97.2%
French	2.3%	2.4%	3.1%	2.9%	1.4%	2.0%
Non-official languages: Cree, Siouan, Ojibway,	2.4%	2.3%	3.7%	3.6%	0.8%	0.9%
Language spoken most often at home						
English	99.7%	99.3%	99.6%	99.0%	99.7%	99.6%
French	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%
Non-official languages: Cree, Siouan, Ojibway,	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

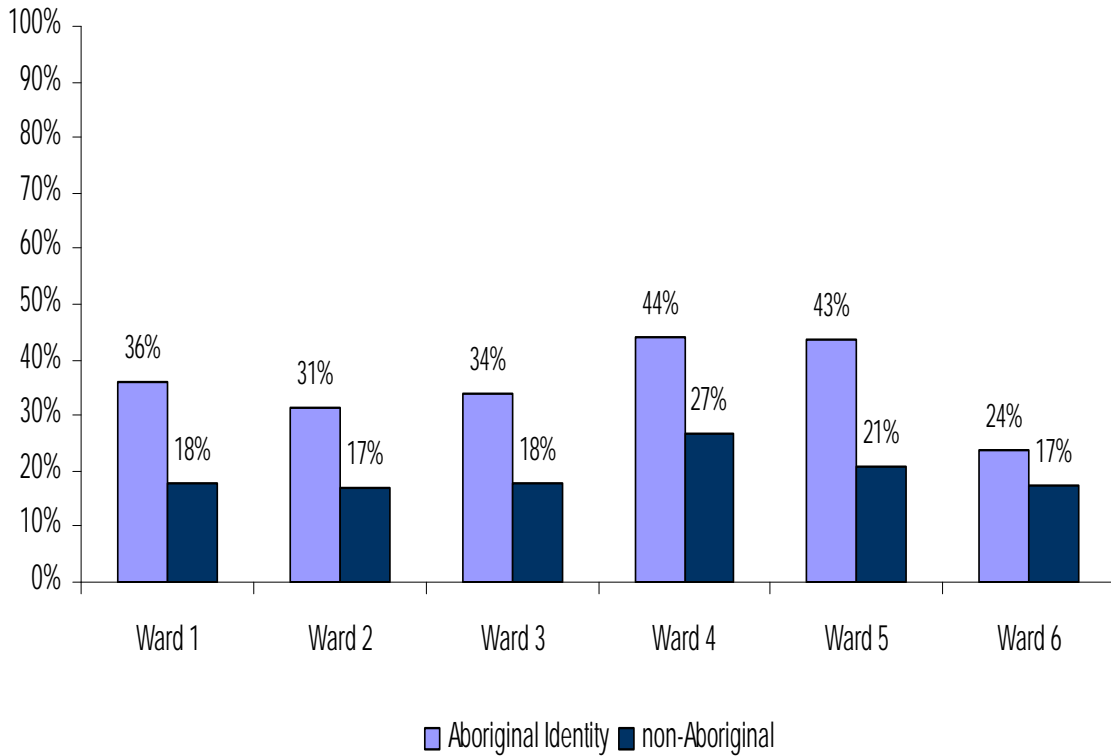
- Figure 19 reveals the pattern of common-law status unions among the Aboriginal Identity population in all Ward Districts. While common-law relationships are becoming more common in Canada, it is interesting to note that the incidence of common-law relationships for the Aboriginal identity population is roughly twice as high as that of the non-Aboriginal population across all Ward Districts.

Figure 19: Common Law Status for the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population by Ward Districts 2006



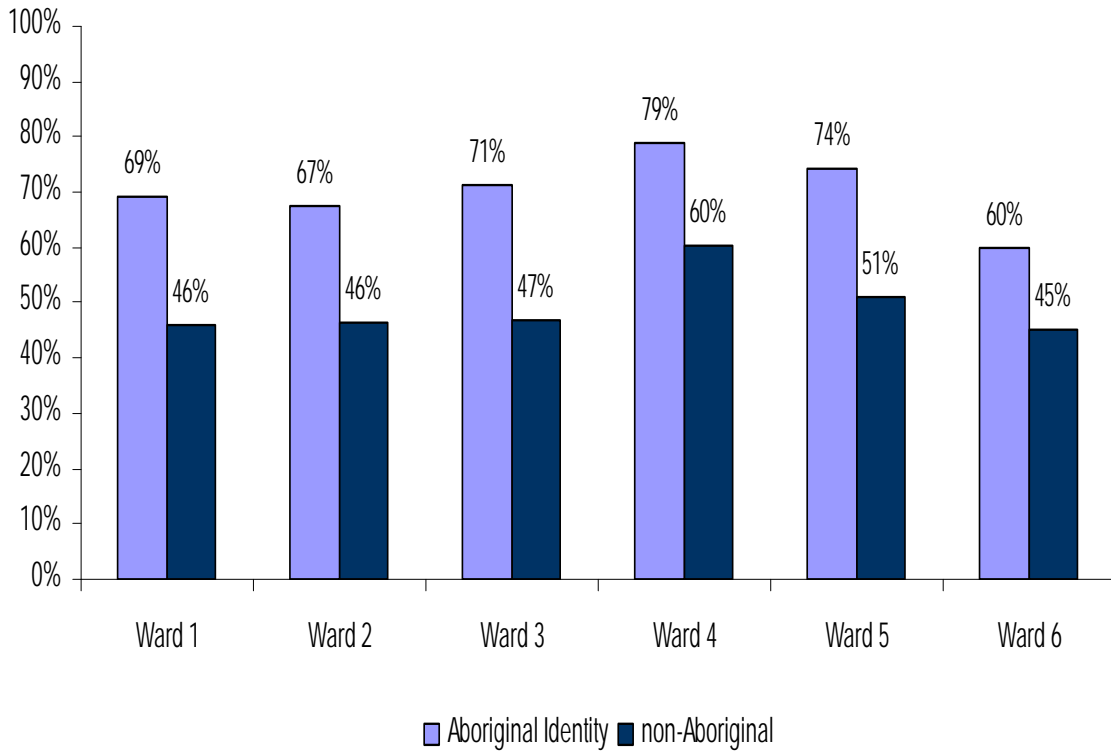
- Figure 20 indicates that the mobility patterns 1 year prior to the 2006 Census for the Aboriginal Identity population for each of the six Ward Districts is noticeably different from the non-Aboriginal population. Nearly twice as many Aboriginal people moved into all Ward Districts compared to the non-Aboriginal population. Of these, Ward District 4 (44%) and Ward District 5 (43%) were the most popular destinations. Comparatively, a significantly smaller proportion of Aboriginal people (24%) moved to Ward District 6.

Figure 20: Mobility Patterns of “movers” for the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Populations 1 year prior to the 2006 Census by Ward Districts



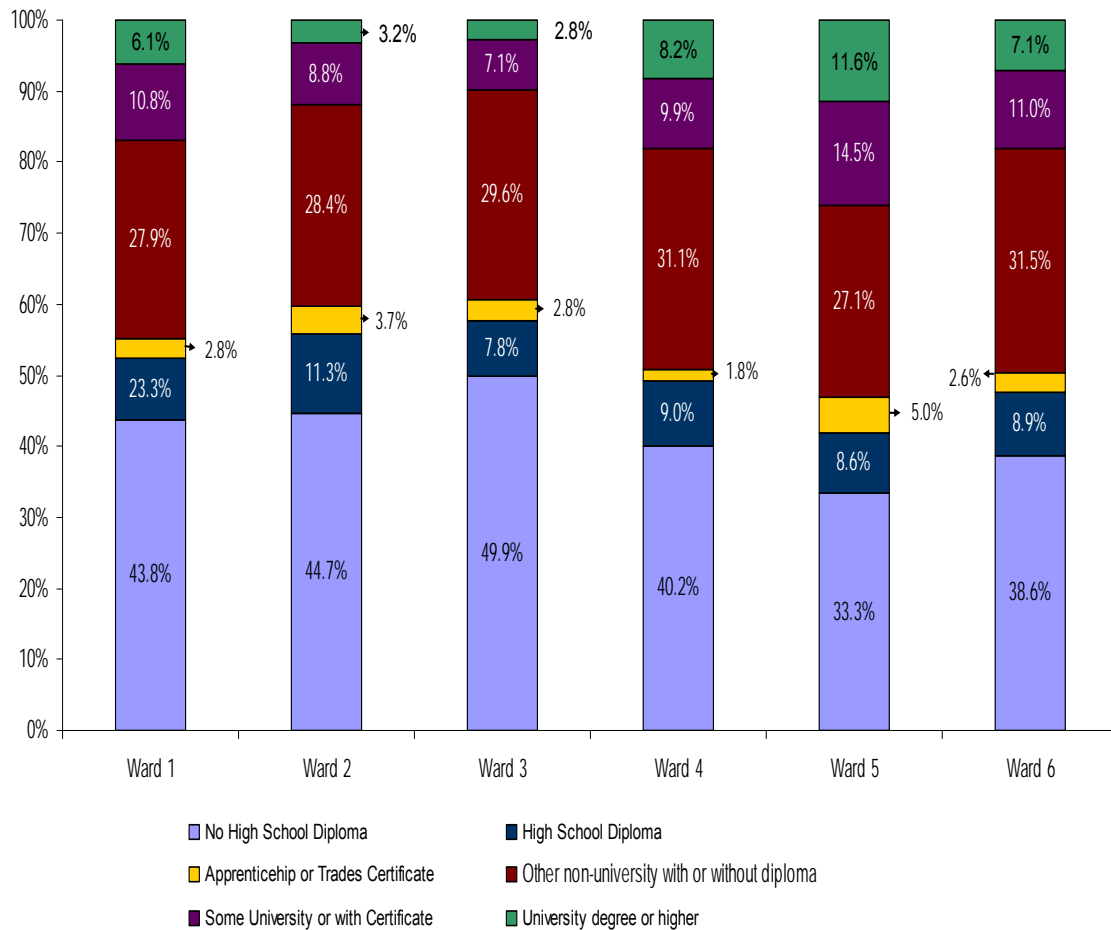
- Figure 21 reveals that a higher percentage of the Aboriginal Identity population than the non-Aboriginal population moved into each of the six Ward Districts 5 years prior to the 2006 Census.
- Interestingly, over 60% of the Aboriginal Identity population moved into all of the Ward Districts 5 years prior to the 2006 Census. As was the case for 1 year mobility, Ward District 4 (79%) experienced the most mobility and Ward District 6 the least mobility (60%), 5 years prior to the 2006 Census.

Figure 21: Mobility Patterns for the “movers” for the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Populations 5 years prior to the 2006 Census by Ward Districts



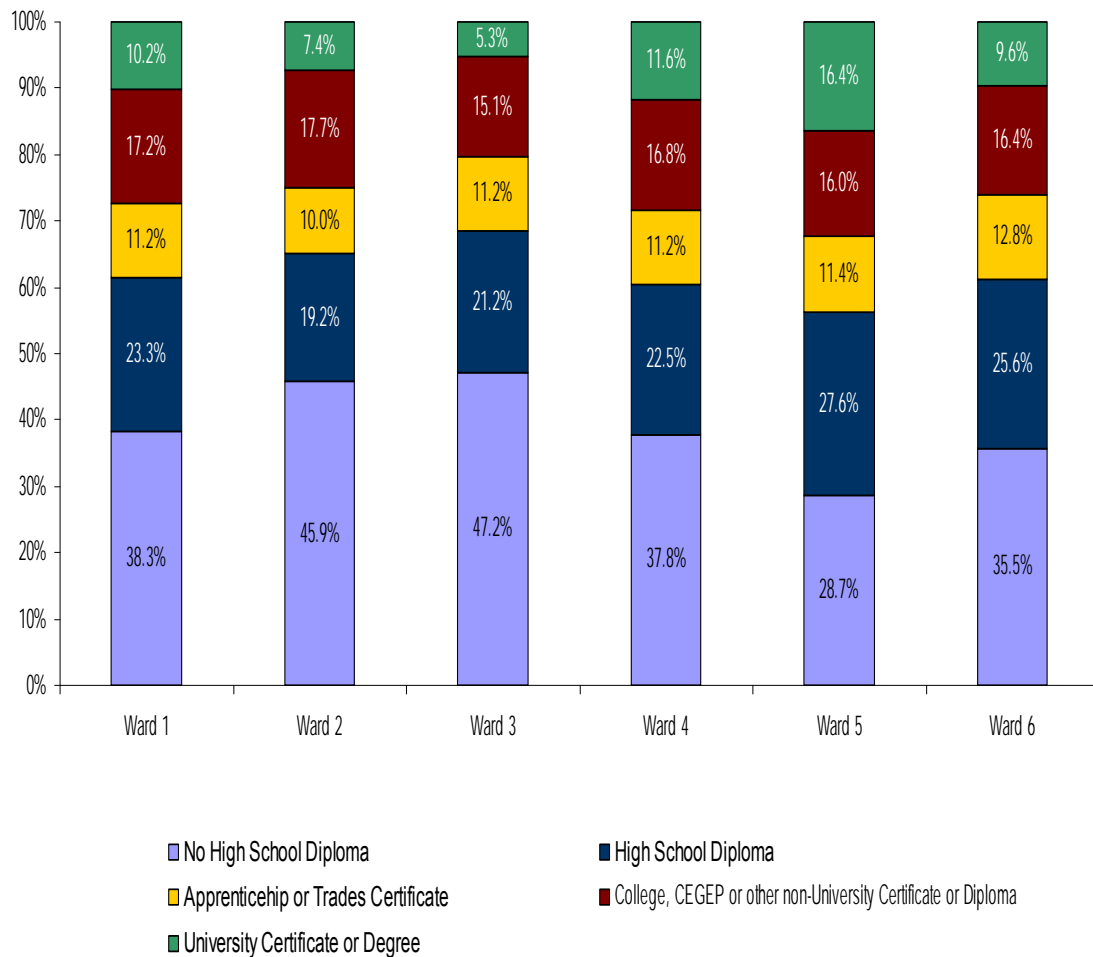
- As shown in Figure 22, a significant proportion the Aboriginal Identity population (over 33%) in all of the Ward Districts reported that they had not obtained a high school diploma in 2001. However, roughly three in ten indicated that they had participated in some other non-university training, and a range of 7% to 14% reported some level of university education, without a degree.
- The results further indicate that a higher percentage of the Aboriginal Identity population residing in Ward Districts 4 (8.2%) and Ward District 5 (11.6%) reported earning a university degree.

Figure 22: Highest Level of Schooling for the Aboriginal Identity Population 15 years and over by Ward Districts, 2001



- Figure 23 reveals that compared to 2001, a higher percentage of the Aboriginal Identity population in all six Wards reported having a university degree or higher in 2006. As was the case in 2001, university degree holders are located in Ward Districts 4 (11.6%) and Ward District 5 (16.4%).
- As a result of the increased educational attainment of the Aboriginal Identity population, for all six Ward Districts we also observe larger proportions reporting their highest level of education as a “high school diploma” in 2006 compared to 2001.
- In 2006, a range of 15% to 17% of the Aboriginal Identity population reported having attained a college or some other non-university educational training. The results further indicate that for each Ward District a significantly higher percentage of members of the Aboriginal Identity population reported attaining an apprenticeship or trades certificate/diploma in 2006 than in 2001. In fact, the overall trend between 2006 and 2001 shows an increase in those people reporting an apprenticeship/trades certificate for both the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal population.

Figure 23: Highest Level of Schooling for the Aboriginal Identity Population 15 years and over by Ward Districts, 2006



5.2 Ward District 1

5.2.1 Population Size

- Data presented in Table 7 shows that in 2006, Aboriginal peoples accounted for 6.1% of the total population in Ward District 1, up from 4.6% in 2001. With 6,770 Aboriginal Identity residents, Ward District 1 is home to the third largest Ward District of urban Aboriginal people in the City of Edmonton in 2006.
- Of the total population in Ward District 1, Métis accounted for 3.1%, followed by First Nations at 2.8%. Inuit account for less than 1% (approximately 50 individuals indicated a single Inuit response). The remainder of the Aboriginal population either identified with more than one group, or indicated that they were members of an Indian Band or First Nations.

Table 7: Percent Distribution and Percent Change of the Aboriginal Identity and Non-Aboriginal Population for Ward District 1, 2001 to 2006

	2006		2001		Percent Change
Total Population	110,835		103,875		
Total Aboriginal identity population	6,770		4,815		
<i>Aboriginal Identity population as a percent of the Total Population</i>	6.1%		4.6%		1.47%
North American Indian (First Nations)	3110	2.8%	2140	2.1%	0.75%
Métis	3440	3.1%	2520	2.4%	0.68%
Inuit ¹	50	0.0%	65	0.1%	-0.02%
Multiple Aboriginal identity responses ¹	55	0.0%	40	0.0%	0.01%
Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere	115	0.1%	50	0.0%	0.06%

¹ Percentages of 0% for these categories are not accurately represented due to such small numbers.

5.2.2 Age and Sex

- Calculations based on data from Table 8 indicate that approximately 40% of Aboriginal residents residing in Ward 1 are less than 19 years of age compared to roughly 24% of the non-Aboriginal population. The table also demonstrates that overall, there are more Aboriginal Identity males less than 14 years of age compared to females in Ward District 1. Interestingly, the data further indicates that there are larger proportions of Aboriginal Identity females (6.9%) aged 20-24 years, and of the highest child bearing years for this community, compared to Aboriginal males (4.7%).
- The results further indicate that only 3.4% of the Aboriginal population in Ward District 1 are seniors (65 years of age and over) compared to 12.4% of the non-Aboriginal population.

Table 8: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population by Age and Sex for Ward District 1 in 2006

Age Groups	Aboriginal Identity				non-Aboriginal			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total Population	3260	48.2%	3510	51.8%	54420	49.1%	56420	50.9%
0 to 4 years	350	5.2%	290	4.3%	2995	2.7%	2950	2.7%
5 to 9 years	335	4.9%	315	4.7%	3085	2.8%	2880	2.6%
10 to 14 years	420	6.2%	310	4.6%	3410	3.1%	3415	3.1%
15 to 19 years	320	4.7%	305	4.5%	4065	3.7%	3995	3.6%
20 to 24 years	315	4.7%	470	6.9%	4660	4.2%	4175	3.8%
25 to 29 years	285	4.2%	250	3.7%	3940	3.6%	4070	3.7%
30 to 34 years	235	3.5%	240	3.5%	3660	3.3%	3645	3.3%
35 to 39 years	225	3.3%	230	3.4%	3740	3.4%	3855	3.5%
40 to 44 years	180	2.7%	250	3.7%	4525	4.1%	4590	4.1%
45 to 49 years	180	2.7%	230	3.4%	4860	4.4%	5065	4.6%
50 to 54 years	150	2.2%	280	4.1%	4110	3.7%	4345	3.9%
55 to 59 years	95	1.4%	125	1.8%	3270	3.0%	3330	3.0%
60 to 64 years	80	1.2%	65	1.0%	2215	2.0%	2255	2.0%
65 to 69 years	20	0.3%	40	0.6%	1835	1.7%	2145	1.9%
70 to 74 years	30	0.4%	55	0.8%	1540	1.4%	1860	1.7%
75 to 79 years	20	0.3%	25	0.4%	1370	1.2%	1830	1.7%
80 to 84 years	10	0.1%	30	0.4%	810	0.7%	1170	1.1%
85 years +	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	340	0.3%	840	0.8%
Total Population	6770				110835			

- Calculations based on data from Table 9 indicate that there are slightly more First Nations children (22%) less than 9 years of age residing in Ward District 1 compared to their Métis counterparts (17%). Meanwhile, the Métis population aged 35 to 49 years of age slightly outnumbers the same age grouping of the First Nations population (21.0% compared to 17.6%).

Table 9: First Nations and Métis by Age and Sex Distribution for Ward District 1 in 2006

Age Groups	First Nations				Métis			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
	1515	48.0%	1645	52.1%	1735	49.6%	1750	50.1%
0 to 4 years	155	4.9%	135	4.3%	205	5.9%	150	4.3%
5 to 9 years	220	7.0%	190	6.0%	120	3.4%	125	3.6%
10 to 14 years	210	6.7%	145	4.6%	200	5.7%	160	4.6%
15 to 19 years	175	5.5%	125	4.0%	145	4.1%	175	5.0%
20 to 24 years	130	4.1%	190	6.0%	185	5.3%	260	7.4%
25 to 29 years	175	5.5%	120	3.8%	105	3.0%	125	3.6%
30 to 34 years	75	2.4%	135	4.3%	155	4.4%	100	2.9%
35 to 39 years	80	2.5%	120	3.8%	145	4.1%	115	3.3%
40 to 44 years	80	2.5%	115	3.6%	100	2.9%	125	3.6%
45 to 49 years	40	1.3%	120	3.8%	155	4.4%	95	2.7%
50 to 54 years	55	1.7%	110	3.5%	90	2.6%	140	4.0%
55 to 59 years	55	1.7%	50	1.6%	40	1.1%	60	1.7%
60 to 64 years	25	0.8%	35	1.1%	50	1.4%	30	0.9%
65 to 69 years	15	0.5%	10	0.3%	10	0.3%	30	0.9%
70 to 74 years	15	0.5%	20	0.6%	15	0.4%	25	0.7%
75 to 79 years	10	0.3%	20	0.6%	15	0.4%	15	0.4%
80 to 84 years	0	0.0%	20	0.6%	10	0.3%	10	0.3%
85 years +	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.3%
Total Population	3155				3495			

5.2.3 Marital Status and Living Arrangements

- Marital status composition is different for the Aboriginal Identity population compared to the non-Aboriginal population in Ward District 1. A comparison between Figure 24 and Figure 25 reveals that there are significantly more Aboriginal people (58.4%) aged 15 years and over who indicated that they were single (never legally married) compared to the non-Aboriginal population (34.3%).
- Furthermore, close to half (48.9%) of the non- Aboriginal Identity population in Ward District 1 indicated that they were legally married compared to just 23.7% of the Aboriginal Identity population.
- While the incidence of divorce is fairly consistent between the Aboriginal (8.4%) and the non-Aboriginal (8.7%) populations, more Aboriginal people reported being separated (6.7%) compared to non-Aboriginal people (3.0%). Conversely, smaller proportions of Aboriginals are widowed (2.7% compared to 5.2%).

- These findings can largely be explained by the younger age profile of the Aboriginal population residing in Ward District 1.

Figure 24: Percentage of Aboriginal Identity population 15 years and over by Marital Status for Ward District 1, 2006

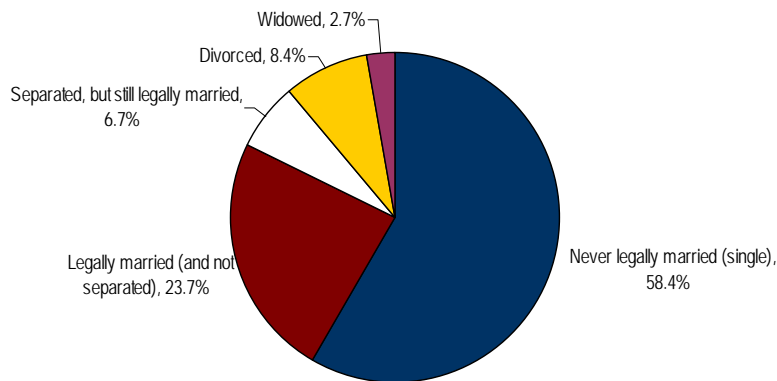
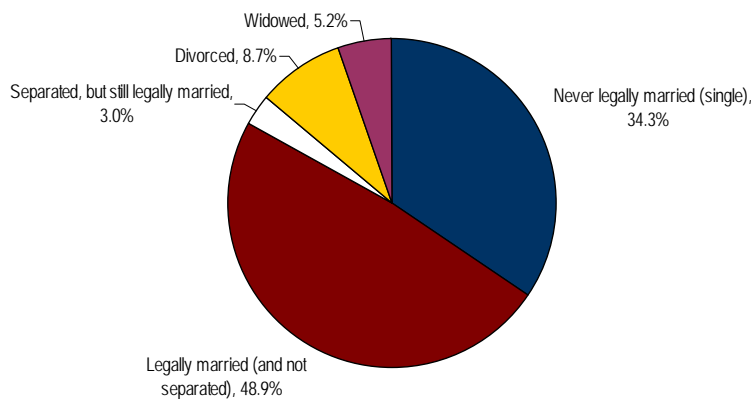
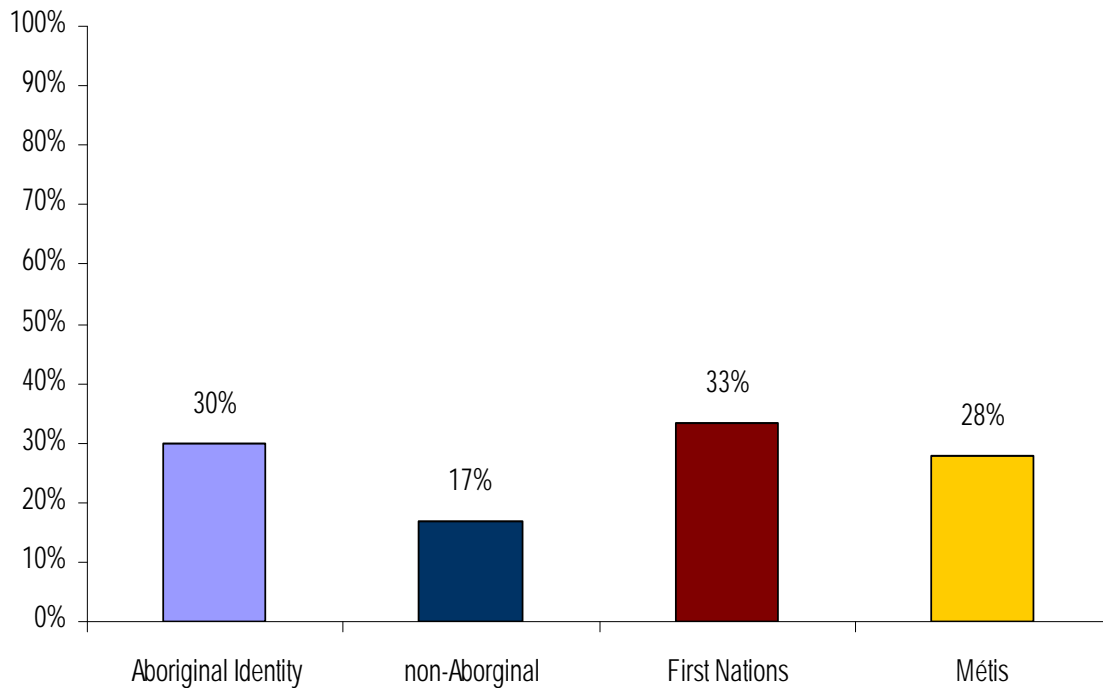


Figure 25: Percentage of non-Aboriginal population 15 years and over by Marital Status 2006 for Ward District 1, 2006



- The results in Figure 26 indicate that there is a much large proportion of the Aboriginal Identity population are living in private households with children less than 15 years of age (30% compared to only 17% of the non-Aboriginal population).
- In addition, larger proportions of First Nations households have children less than 15 years of age (33%) than do the Métis population (28%).

Figure 26: Aboriginal Identity Groups and non-Aboriginal Population by Private Household and the Prevalence of Children < 15 years of age 2006 - Ward District 1

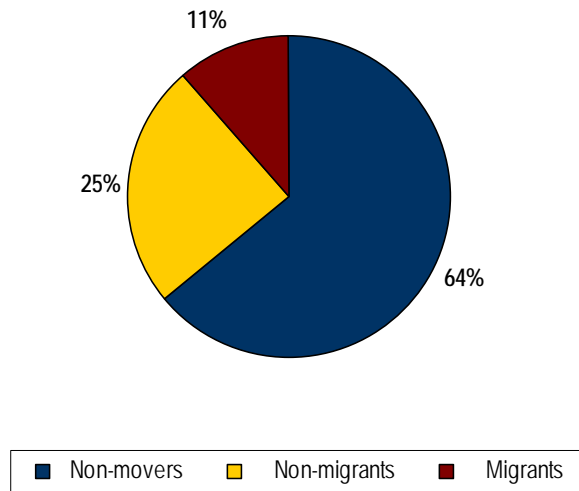


5.2.4 Mobility

- Mobility patterns for the Aboriginal Identity population are significantly different than those observed for the non-Aboriginal population.¹² The results in Appendix Table 10 indicate that the Aboriginal population residing in Ward District 1 were more likely to have moved (36%) within or to Ward District 1 compared to the non-Aboriginal population (18%) one year prior to the 2006 Census. The results further indicate that more First Nations people (44%) reported that they moved 1 year prior to the 2006 Census compared to the Métis population (30%).
- Figure 27 below shows that of this 36% of “movers” in Ward District 1, 25% of the Aboriginal Identity population had moved within the district while 11% of the population had actually come from a completely different district one year prior to the 2006 Census.

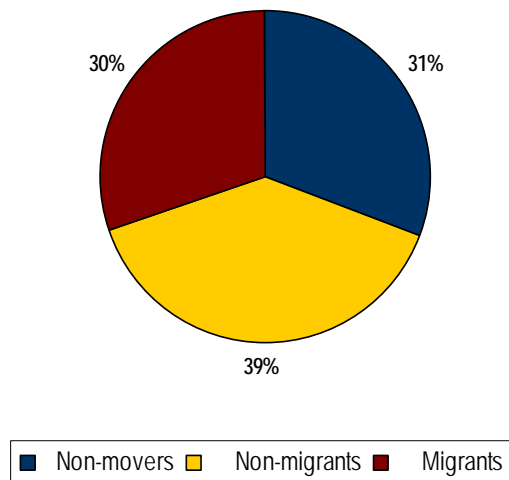
- ¹² A person's mobility status refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his or her usual place of residence at an earlier point (either one or five years). A person is classified as a non-mover if no difference exists. Movers are all those who, on census day, were residing at a different address than they were on census day one or five years earlier. Movers are further divided into two groups: migrants and non-migrants. Non-migrants are people who have moved, but reside in the same census subdivision (CSD) as they had before the move. Migrants are movers who were residing in a different CSD at the earlier point (internal migrants) or who were living outside Canada at that time (external migrants).

Figure 27: Aboriginal Identity Population by 1 year Mobility Status 2006- Ward District 1



- Figure 28 reveals that of the 69% of “movers” in Ward District 1, 39% of the Aboriginal Identity population had moved within the district while 30% of the population had actually resided in a completely different district five years prior to the 2006 Census.

Figure 28: Aboriginal Identity Population by 5 year Mobility Status 2006 - Ward District 1

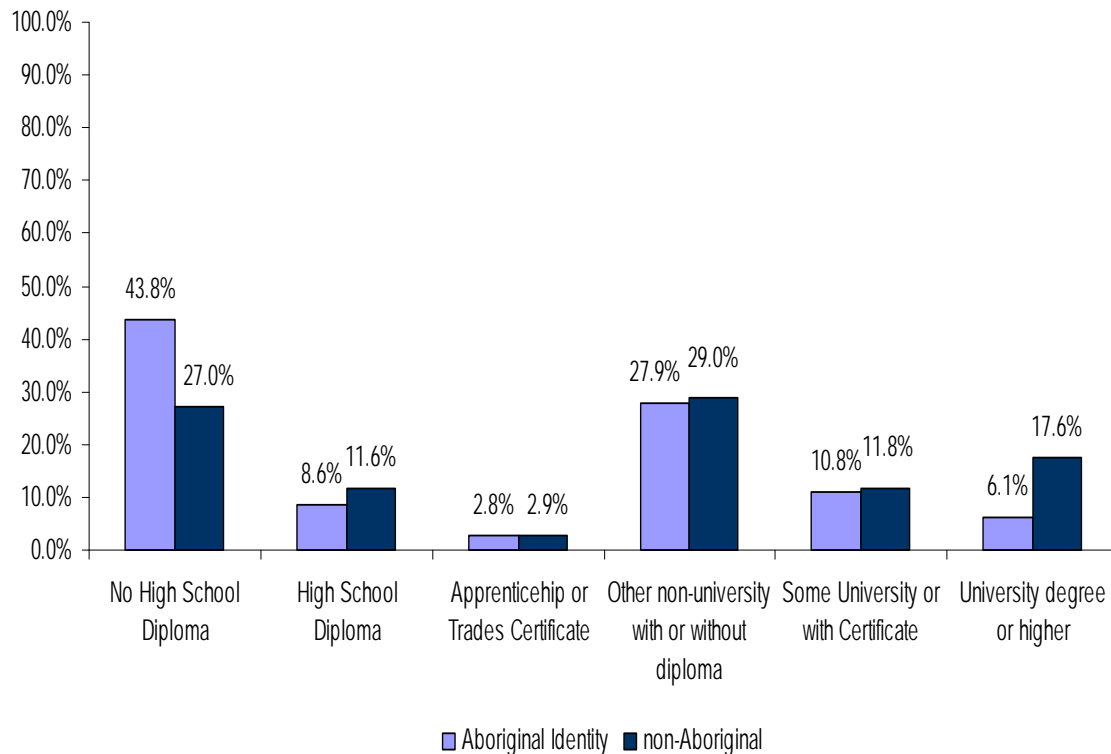


5.2.5 Educational Achievement

- As shown in Figure 29, in 2001 the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal differences in educational attainment for Ward District 1 are most clearly observed in the lowest and highest educational categories. While a much higher proportion of the Aboriginal Identity population did not have a high school diploma (43% compared to 27%), a smaller proportion had earned a university degree (6.1% compared to 17.6%).

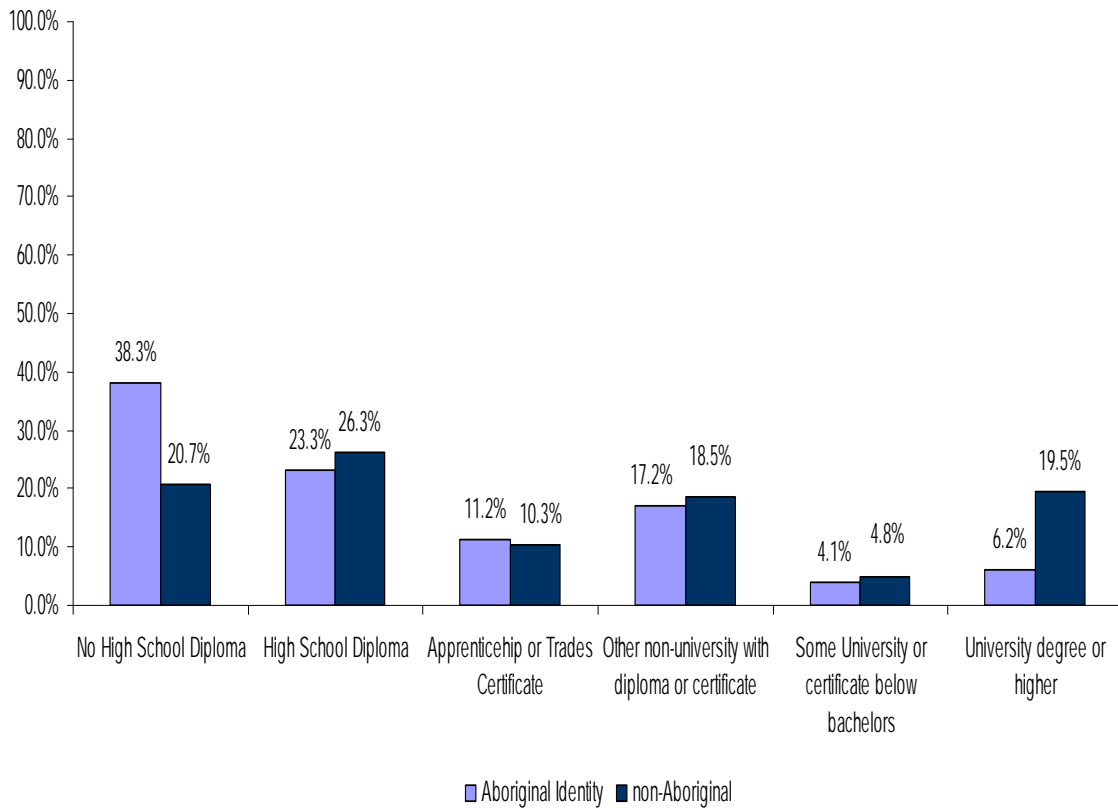
- Meanwhile, the percentage of the Aboriginal Identity population reported having attained other non-university training (27.9%) and some university education (10.8%) was similar to the non-Aboriginal population (29.0% and 11.8%, respectively).

Figure 29: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population by Highest Level of Schooling 15 years and over Ward District 1, 2001



- The Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal educational attainment differences for 2006 are similar to those found above for 2001. As shown in Figure 31, we see that in 2006, compared to the non-Aboriginal population the Aboriginal Identity population had a higher percentage of individuals without a high school diploma (38.3% compared to 20.7%) and a lower percentage with a university degree (6.2% compared to 19.5%).

Figure 30: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population by Highest Level of Schooling 15 years and over Ward District 1, 2006



5.2.6 Labour Force Activity

- Table 10 indicates that overall employment rates for Aboriginal males and non-Aboriginal males 15 years of age and over residing in Ward District 1 tend to be somewhat consistent and higher than those compared to their female counterparts. The results also indicate that employment rates tend to be lowest for both First Nations males (69.7%) and females (52.1%) 15 years and over compared to their Métis counterparts (75.7% and 62%, respectively).

Table 10: Aboriginal Identity Groups and non-Aboriginal Population by Employment Rate and Sex in 2006 - Ward District 1

Age Range	Aboriginal Identity	
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	73	57.5
Population 15 to 24 years	57.5	57.4
Population 25 years and over	79.5	57.8
non-Aboriginal		
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	75.1	63.8
Population 15 to 24 years	70.3	68.1
Population 25 years and over	76.2	62.9
First Nations		
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	69.7	52.1
Population 15 to 24 years	54.1	42.9
Population 25 years and over	77.6	55.5
Métis		
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	75.7	62
Population 15 to 24 years	62.1	64.4
Population 25 years and over	80.8	61.1

5.2.7 Labour Force Participation (LFP) and Unemployment

- There were slight differences between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population in terms of labour force participation in both 2001 and 2006. The findings in Table 11 indicate that the participation rate for the Aboriginal Identity population was 71.4% compared to 72.3% for the non-Aboriginal population. Meanwhile the participation rate for the First Nations population was 69.8% compared to 72.9% for the Métis population.
- Table 11 further reveals that in 2006 the unemployment rate for members of the Aboriginal Identity population (9.4%) was considerably higher compared to the non-Aboriginal population (4.2%). We see that the First Nations population experienced the highest unemployment rates in 2006 (14.6%) and 2001 (15.8%) compared to the Métis population 6% and 14.7% respectively

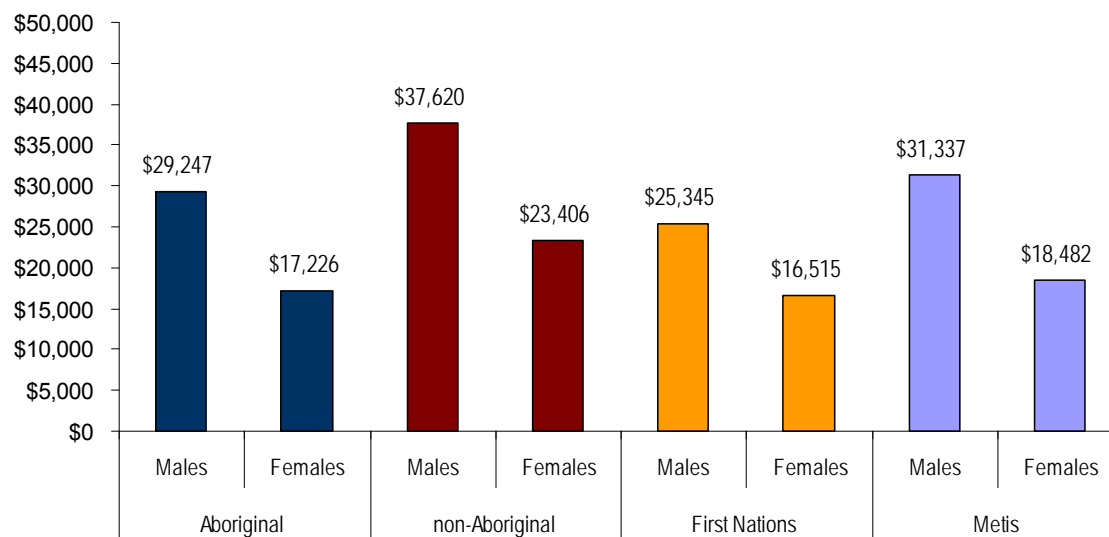
Table 11: Aboriginal Identity Groups and the non-Aboriginal Population by Labour Force Characteristics 2001 and 2006 - Ward District 1

	Aboriginal Identity	non-Aboriginal	First Nations	Métis
Labour Force Participation Rate				
2006	71.4%	72.3%	69.8%	72.9%
2001	67.7%	71.1%	63.4%	71.6%
Unemployment Rate				
2006	9.4%	4.2%	14.6%	6%
2001	14.9%	5.1%	15.8%	14.7%

5.2.8 Income

- Figure 32 shows that the median income of Aboriginal Identity females (before taxes) in 2005 was \$17,226 compared to \$23,406 for non-Aboriginal females. Whereas the median income of non-Aboriginal males (before taxes) in 2005 was \$37,620 compared to Aboriginal males \$29,247.
- The median income of First Nations females (before taxes) in 2005 was \$16,515 compared to \$18,482 for Métis females. Meanwhile, the median income of First Nations males (before taxes) in 2005 was \$25,345 compared to Métis males \$31,337.

Figure 31: Median Income in 2005 by Aboriginal Identity Groups and the non-Aboriginal Population 15 years of age and over (before taxes)¹³ - Ward District 1

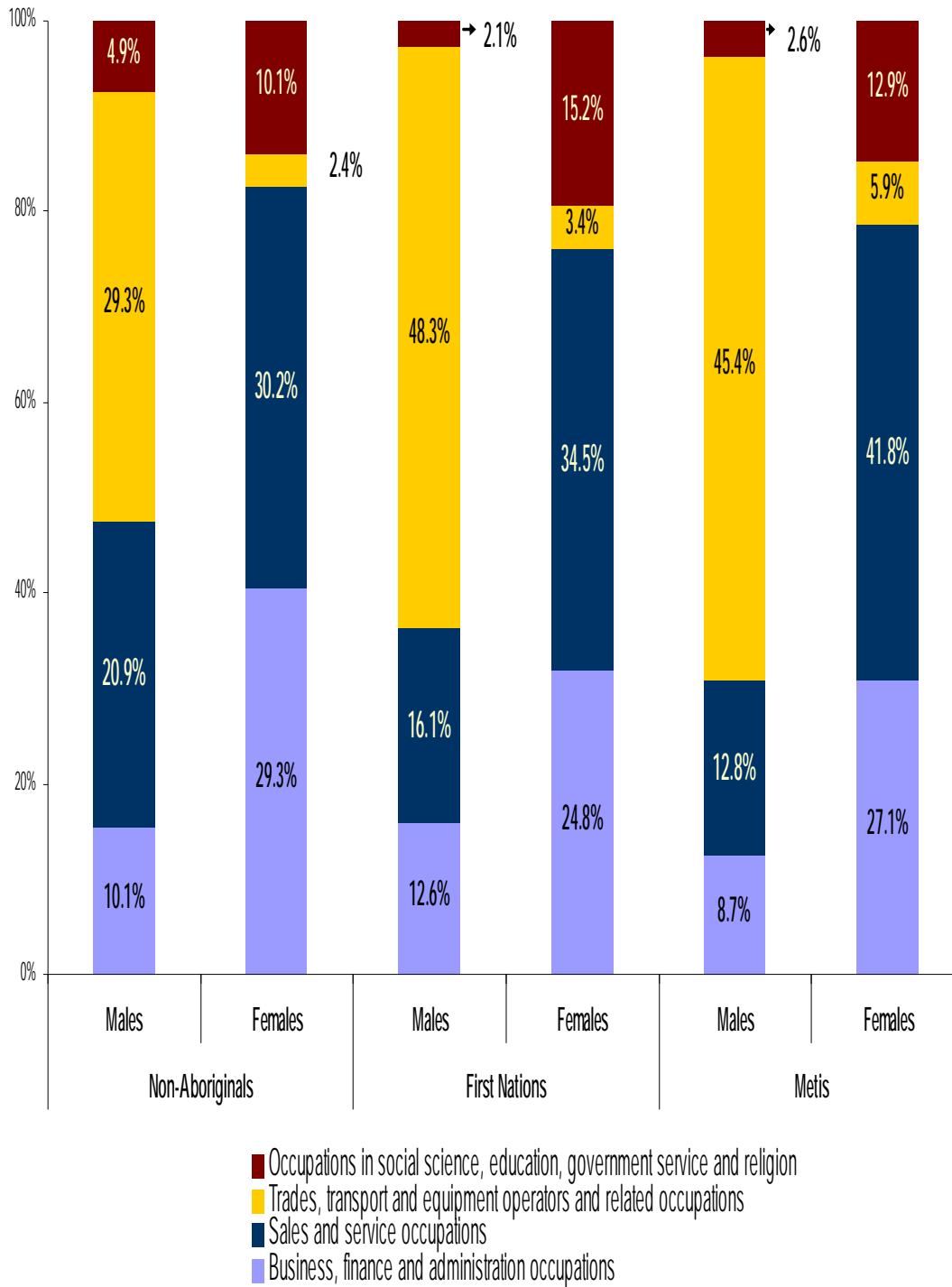


¹³ 'Total income' refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over: wages and salaries (total); net farm income; net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice; child benefits; Old Age Security 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; other money income.

5.2.9 Occupations

- Data presented in Figure 33 shows that the four most common occupational categories for the First Nations, Métis and non-Aboriginal populations in 2006 were 1. Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators, 2. Sales and Services Occupations, 3. Business, Finance and Administration Occupations, and 4. Occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion.
- Trades, transport and equipment operators was the most commonly reported occupational category for both First Nations (48.3%) and Métis males (45.4%) compared to non-Aboriginal males (29.3%).
- Sales and service occupations was the number one occupational category for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females in 2006. Métis women accounted for 41.8% of this grouping followed by First Nations 34.5% and non-Aboriginal women 30.2%.
- The second most common occupational category for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females was Business, finance and administration. Non-Aboriginal females accounted for 29.3% in this classification compared to 27.1% Métis followed by First Nations 24.8% females.

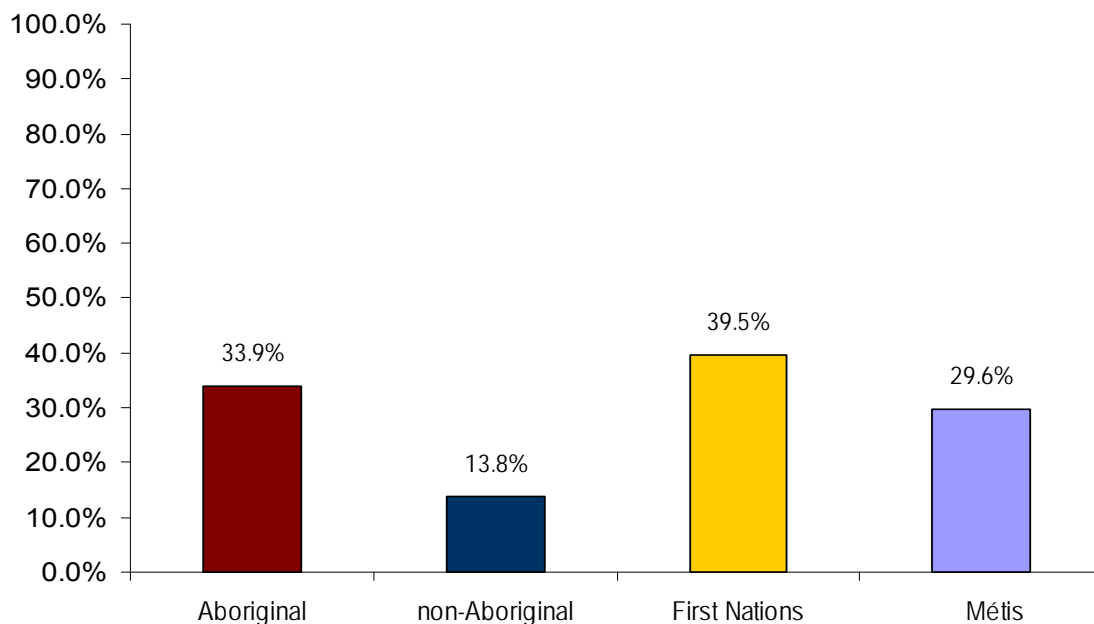
Figure 32: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population 15 years and over by Occupation 2006 - Ward District 1



5.2.10 Low Income

- Figure 33 reveals that there are significantly more Aboriginal people (33.9%) living in low income households compared to the non-Aboriginal population (13.8%).
- More First Nations people reported living in low income households (39.5%) compared to the Métis population (29.6%).
- The findings in this study reveal that the incidence of low income among Aboriginals people residing in Ward District 1 is much higher compared to the non-Aboriginal population.

Figure 33: Aboriginal Identity Groups and the non-Aboriginal Population Prevalence of Low Income by Total Persons in Private Households¹⁴ (before taxes) 2006 - Ward District 1



5.3 Ward District 2

5.3.1 Population Size:

- The results presented in Table 12 show that in 2006 Aboriginal peoples accounted for 7.2% of the total population in Ward District 2. With 8,110 Aboriginal Identity residents Ward District 2 is home to the second largest ward district of urban Aboriginal people in the City of Edmonton in 2006.
- Of the total population in Ward District 2, Métis accounted for 3.9% followed by First Nations 3.1%, and Inuit 0.1%. The remainder of the Aboriginal population either identified with more than one group, or indicated that they were members of an Indian Band or First Nations

¹⁴ The results in this Figure compare the total Aboriginal Identity population (which includes multiple and single item responses for all three Aboriginal groups) to that of the non-Aboriginal population for Ward District 1. The results also compare single item responses for those individuals who reported First Nations and Métis only.

Table 12: Percent Distribution and Percent Change of the Aboriginal Identity and Non-Aboriginal Population in Ward District 2, 2001 to 2006

	2006		2001		Percent Change
Total Population	112370		102970		
Total Aboriginal identity population	8110		6215		
<i>Aboriginal Identity population as a percent of the Total Population</i>	7.2%		6.0%		1.18%
North American Indian (First Nations)	3435	3.1%	2625	2.5%	0.51%
Métis	4375	3.9%	3430	3.3%	0.56%
Inuit	135	0.1%	15	0.0%	0.11%
Multiple Aboriginal identity responses ¹	30	0.0%	55	0.1%	-0.03%
Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere	130	0.1%	85	0.1%	0.03%

¹ The percentage of 0% for this category is not accurately represented due to such small numbers.

5.3.2 Age and Sex:

- Calculations based on Table 13 indicate that there is a somewhat even distribution between the percentage of Aboriginal males and females who are less than 19 years of age. However, the data further reveals that Ward District 2 is also home to a relatively young non-Aboriginal population. Table 13 indicates that 38.4% of the Aboriginal Identity population is less than 19 years of age compared to approximately 24.5% of the non-Aboriginal population.
- Further calculations show that there were 16% of Aboriginal children less than 9 years of age compared to approximately 12% of the non-Aboriginal population. However, there are significantly more Aboriginal children (22.4%) within the 10 to 19 years of age category compared to non-Aboriginal children (12.7%). Interestingly, while just 4.8% of the Aboriginal population in Ward District 2 are seniors (65 years of age and older), this figure is 16.3% for the non-Aboriginal population.

Table 13: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population by Age and Sex Distribution 2006 – Ward District 2

	Aboriginal Identity				non-Aboriginal			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
	3640	44.9%	4465	55.1%	55980	49.8%	56395	50.2%
0 to 4 years	290	3.6%	290	3.6%	3400	3.0%	3410	3.0%
5 to 9 years	350	4.3%	370	4.6%	3455	3.1%	2985	2.7%
10 to 14 years	455	5.6%	490	6.0%	3420	3.0%	3410	3.0%
15 to 19 years	450	5.5%	420	5.2%	3870	3.4%	3550	3.2%
20 to 24 years	335	4.1%	380	4.7%	4560	4.1%	4610	4.1%
25 to 29 years	380	4.7%	320	3.9%	4465	4.0%	4410	3.9%
30 to 34 years	255	3.1%	440	5.4%	4015	3.6%	4030	3.6%
35 to 39 years	215	2.7%	305	3.8%	4165	3.7%	3885	3.5%
40 to 44 years	245	3.0%	300	3.7%	4980	4.4%	4375	3.9%
45 to 49 years	185	2.3%	285	3.5%	4820	4.3%	4365	3.9%
50 to 54 years	135	1.7%	365	4.5%	3690	3.3%	3975	3.5%
55 to 59 years	140	1.7%	120	1.5%	3155	2.8%	3030	2.7%
60 to 64 years	65	0.8%	130	1.6%	2035	1.8%	2250	2.0%
65 to 69 years	55	0.7%	110	1.4%	1800	1.6%	2070	1.8%
70 to 74 years	50	0.6%	45	0.6%	1675	1.5%	2025	1.8%
75 to 79 years	20	0.2%	65	0.8%	1165	1.0%	1795	1.6%
80 to 84 years	20	0.2%	10	0.1%	785	0.7%	1270	1.1%
85 years +	0	0.0%	15	0.2%	530	0.5%	950	0.8%
Total population	8110				112370			

- Table 14 indicates that while there is a similar distribution of children less than 5 years of age between the First Nations (7.9%) and Métis (6.8%) populations, there are more First Nations children (37.4%) between 5 and 19 years of age compared to their Métis counterparts (26%). The data further indicates that the age and sex distributions between the First Nations and Métis populations are relatively consistent between males and females within all the other age categories in this particular district.

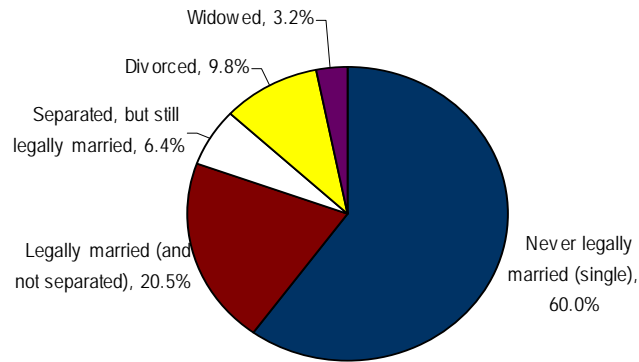
Table 14: First Nations and Métis by Age and Sex Distribution 2006 –Ward District 2

	First Nations				Métis			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
	1500	43.4%	1960	56.6%	2050	46.5%	2360	53.6%
0 to 4 years	135	3.9%	140	4.0%	160	3.6%	140	3.2%
5 to 9 years	200	5.8%	205	5.9%	140	3.2%	155	3.5%
10 to 14 years	185	5.3%	270	7.8%	245	5.6%	205	4.7%
15 to 19 years	240	6.9%	195	5.6%	200	4.5%	205	4.7%
20 to 24 years	110	3.2%	110	3.2%	205	4.7%	250	5.7%
25 to 29 years	150	4.3%	130	3.8%	210	4.8%	180	4.1%
30 to 34 years	115	3.3%	225	6.5%	145	3.3%	185	4.2%
35 to 39 years	90	2.6%	130	3.8%	120	2.7%	170	3.9%
40 to 44 years	105	3.0%	130	3.8%	130	3.0%	160	3.6%
45 to 49 years	70	2.0%	105	3.0%	100	2.3%	165	3.7%
50 to 54 years	45	1.3%	120	3.5%	90	2.0%	240	5.4%
55 to 59 years	20	0.6%	45	1.3%	120	2.7%	75	1.7%
60 to 64 years	10	0.3%	55	1.6%	60	1.4%	75	1.7%
65 to 69 years	0	0.0%	40	1.2%	50	1.1%	65	1.5%
70 to 74 years	15	0.4%	30	0.9%	40	0.9%	20	0.5%
75 to 79 years	10	0.3%	0	0.0%	15	0.3%	60	1.4%
80 to 84 years	0	0.0%	10	0.3%	20	0.5%	0	0.0%
85 years +	0	0.0%	15	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total Population	3460				4405			

5.3.3 Marital Status and Living Arrangements

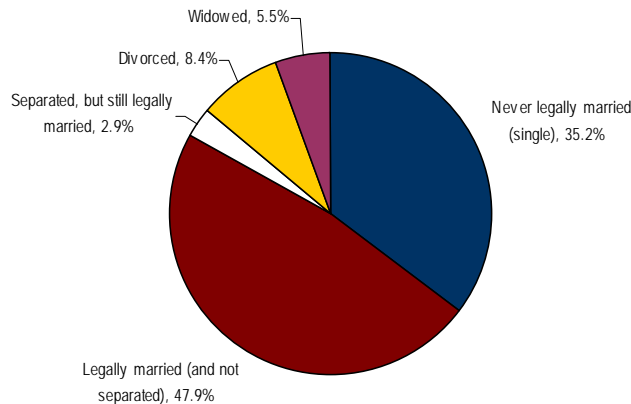
- Figure 35 reveals that a significantly higher percentage of Aboriginal people (60%) reported being single (never legally married) compared to the non-Aboriginal population (35.2%).
- Close to half (47.9%) of the non- Aboriginal Identity population indicated that they were legally married compared to the Aboriginal Identity population (20.5%).

Figure 34: Percentage of Aboriginal Identity population 15 years and over by Marital Status 2006 – Ward District 2



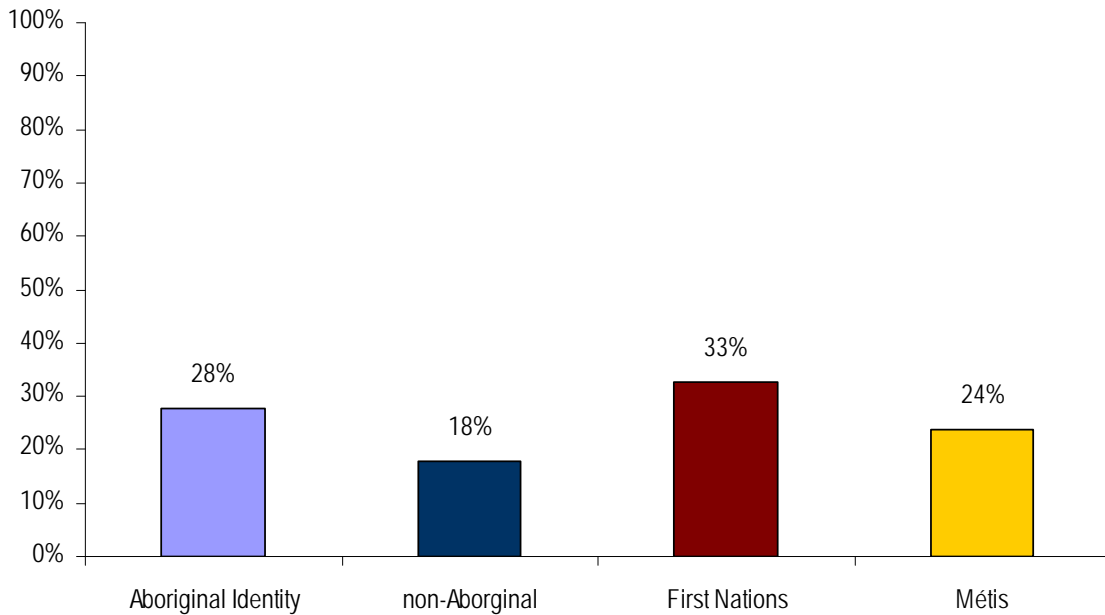
- Figure 35 indicate that the incidence of divorce and separation is higher for the Aboriginal population. The results further show that 9.8% of the Aboriginal population reported being divorced compared to the 8.4% of the non-Aboriginal, as well more Aboriginal people reported being separated (6.4%) compared to non-Aboriginal people (2.9%).

Figure 35: Percentage of non-Aboriginal population 15 years and over by Marital Status 2006 –Ward District 2



- The results in Figure 36 reveal that 28% of the Aboriginal Identity population living in private households is less than 15 years of age compared to 18% of the non-Aboriginal population.
- In addition, the findings also show that there are more First Nations children less than 15 years of age (33%) residing in private households compared to the Métis population (24%).

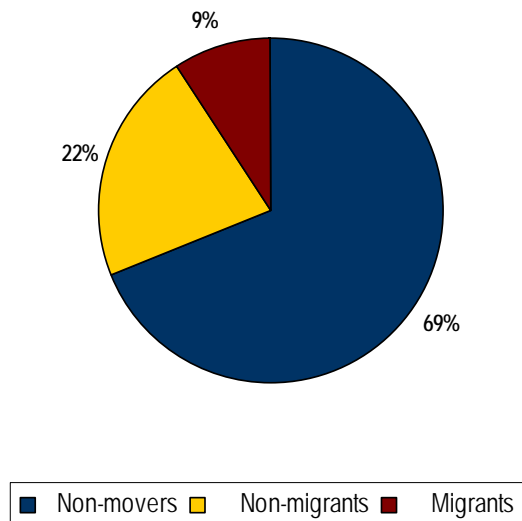
Figure 36: Aboriginal Identity Groups and the non-Aboriginal Population by Private Household and the Prevalence of Children <15 years of age in 2006 - Ward District 2



5.3.4 Mobility

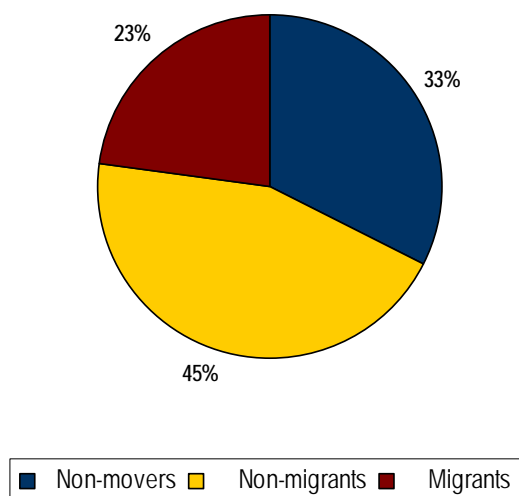
- The results in Appendix Table 11 indicate that the Aboriginal population were more likely to have moved (31%), either within the Ward District or from entirely different district compared to the non-Aboriginal population (17%) *one year* prior to the 2006 Census.
- Figure 37 reveals that of the 31% of Aboriginal Identity “movers” in Ward District 2, 22% moved within the District while 9% of the population had actually resided in a completely different district *one year* prior to the 2006 Census.

Figure 37: Mobility Status of the Aboriginal Identity Population 1 year prior to the 2006 Census - Ward District 2



- The results in Appendix Table 11 further indicate that while 68% of the Aboriginal population were more likely to have moved either within the Ward District or from entirely different district, almost half (46%) of non-Aboriginal people also reported having moved either within the Ward District or from entirely different district *five years* prior to the 2006 Census.
- The results from Appendix Table 11 in further show that more First Nations people (41%) reported that they moved 1 *year prior* to the 2006 Census compared to the Métis population (24%). The results further indicate that a majority of both the First Nations (74%) and Métis (62%) populations reported moving either within Ward District 1 or from a different district *five years* prior to the 2006 Census.
- Figure 38 reveals that of the 68% of Aboriginal Identity “movers, 45% had moved within the District while 23% of the population had actually resided in a completely different district *five years* prior to the 2006 Census

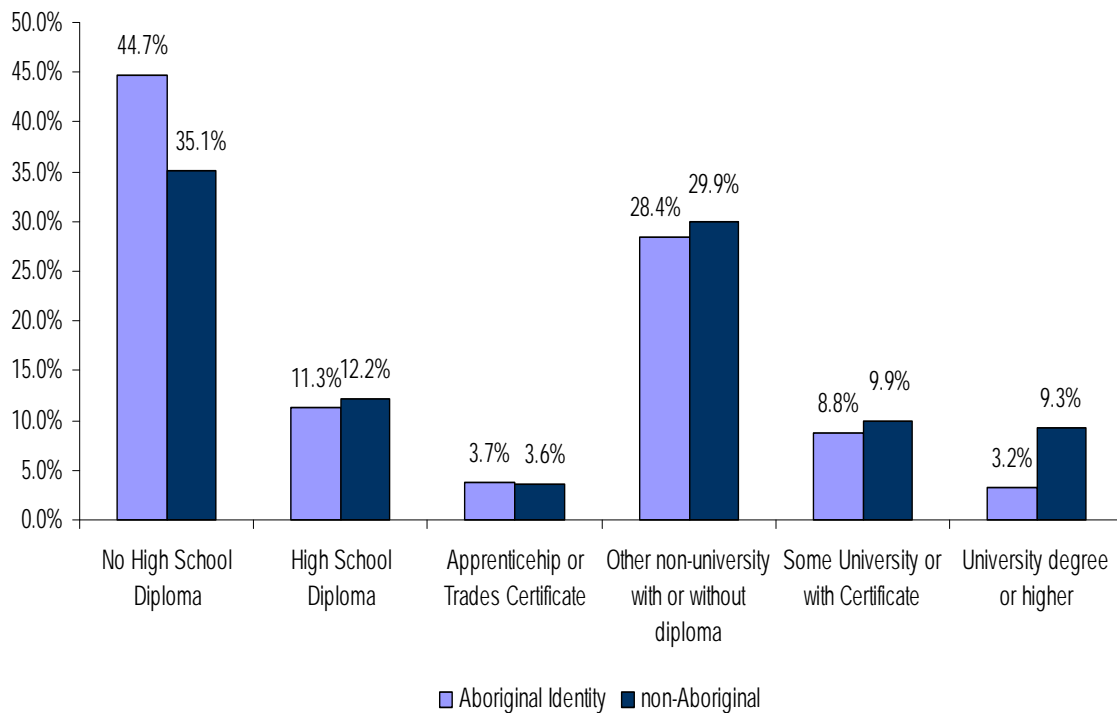
Figure 38: Mobility Status of the Aboriginal Identity Population 5 years prior to the 2006 Census - Ward District 2



5.3.5 Educational Achievement

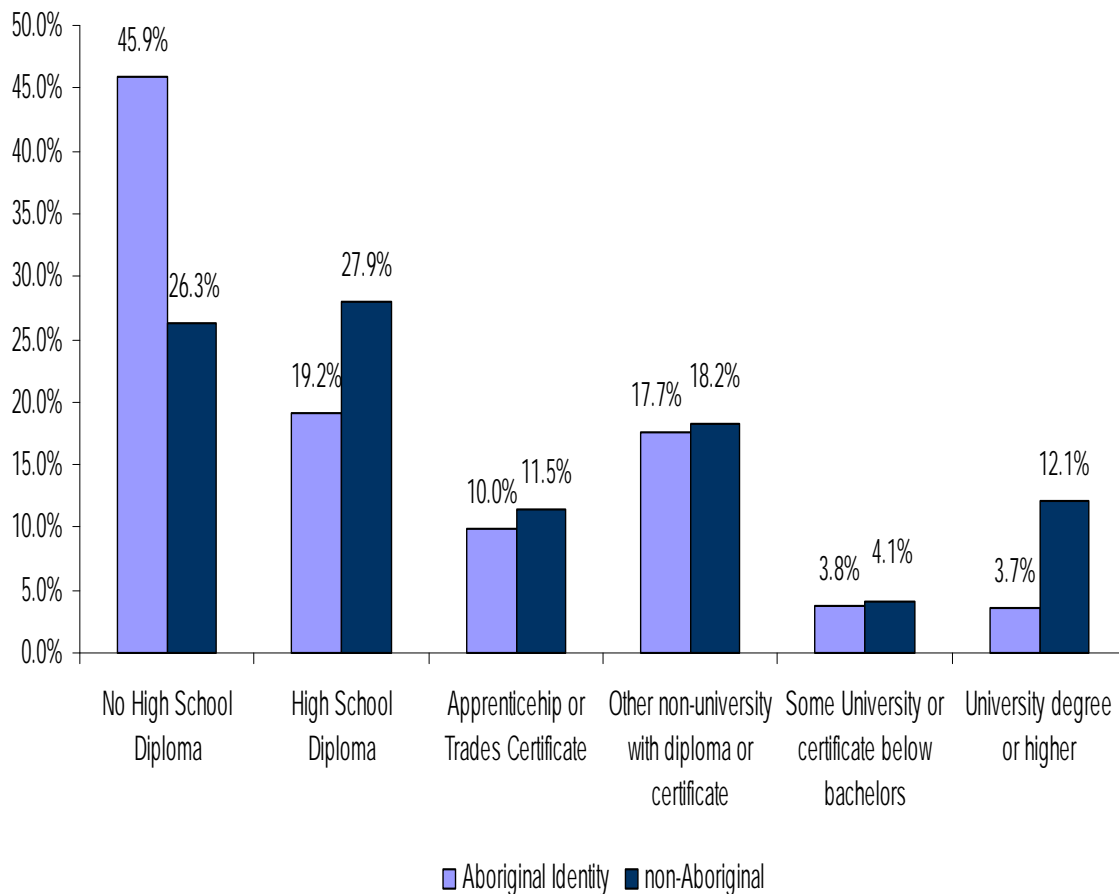
- Figure 39 indicates that in 2001 the Aboriginal Identity population residing in Ward District 2 had a higher percentage (44.7%) of individuals without a high school diploma compared to the non-Aboriginal population (35.1%).
- Interestingly, the percentage of the Aboriginal Identity population who reported they had attained other non-university training (28.4%) and some university education (8.8%) was similar to the non-Aboriginal population (29.9% and 9.9%) respectively.
- The results in Figure 39 further show that 3.2% of the Aboriginal Identity population reported having a university degree compared to the non-Aboriginal population (9.3%).

Figure 39: Highest Level of Schooling 15 years and over for the Aboriginal Identity Population compared to the non-Aboriginal Population for Ward District 2 in 2001



- Figure 40 indicates that in 2006 the Aboriginal Identity population residing in Ward District 2 had a higher percentage (45.9%) of individuals without a high school diploma compared to the non-Aboriginal population (26.3%). However, more members of both the Aboriginal Identity (19.2%) and non-Aboriginal population (27.9%) reported having a high school diploma than in 2001 (11.3% and 12.2% respectively).
- Interestingly, the percentage of those who reported they had attained an apprenticeship or trades certificate increased significantly for both the Aboriginal Identity (10.0%) and non-Aboriginal population (11.5%) compared to 2001 (3.7% and 3.6% respectively).
- The results in Figure 40 further show that 3.7% of the Aboriginal Identity population reported having a university degree or higher compared to 12.1% of the non-Aboriginal population.

Figure 40: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population by Highest Level of Schooling 15 years and over Ward District 2, 2006



5.3.6 Labour Force Activity

- Table 15 indicates that overall employment rates for non-Aboriginal males (72.7%) 15 years of age and over was higher compared to Aboriginal males (62.5%). Similarly, the employment rates for non-Aboriginal females 15 years of age and over was also higher (61.3%) compared to Aboriginal females (51.7%).
- The results further indicate that employment rates tend to be lower for both First Nations males (61.5%) 15 years of age and over and females (46.5%) compared to the Métis males (62.8%) and Métis females (55.5%).
- In addition, the results show that employment rates are the lowest for First Nations Males (45.1%) and First Nations females (47.5%) aged 15 to 24 years of age compared to all other groups.

Table 15: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population Employment Rate by Sex and Age Groups in 2006 - Ward District 2

Age Range	Aboriginal Identity	
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	62.5	51.7
Population 15 to 24 years	54.5	48.1
Population 25 years and over	66	52.6
	non-Aboriginal	
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	72.7	61.3
Population 15 to 24 years	67.9	69.4
Population 25 years and over	73.8	59.6
	First Nations	
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	61.5	46.5
Population 15 to 24 years	45.1	47.5
Population 25 years and over	70.4	46.4
	Métis	
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	62.8	55.5
Population 15 to 24 years	59.8	51.6
Population 25 years and over	63.9	56.6

5.3.7 Labour Force Participation (LFP) and Unemployment

- The findings in Table 16 indicate that in 2006 the participation rate for the Aboriginal Identity population was 64.6% compared to 70.2% for the non-Aboriginal population. Meanwhile the participation rate for the First Nations population was 62.2% compared to 65.6% for the Métis population. The results further indicate that labour force participate rate decreased for the Aboriginal Identity population between 2006 (64.6%) and 2001 (66.4%) and increased for the non-Aboriginal population from 67.9% in 2001 to 70.2% in 2006.
- The results also show that the unemployment rate for the Aboriginal Identity population was significantly higher in both 2006 (12.7%) and 2001 (13.2%) compared to the non-Aboriginal population (4.6% and 5.7%) respectively.
- Table 16 further shows that in 2006 the unemployment rate for members of the First Nations population was considerably higher compared to the Métis population. In particular, the findings show that First Nations people experienced the highest unemployment rates in 2006 (15.2%) and in 2001 (14.9%) compared to the Métis population (10.7% and 12.1%) respectively.

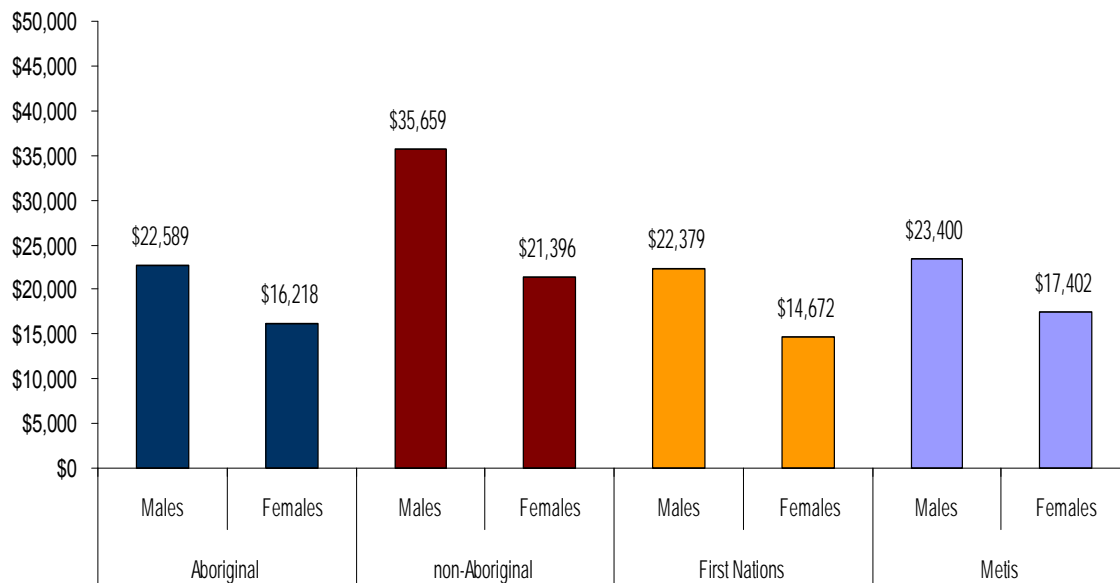
Table 16: Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Population by Labour Force Characteristics 2006 - Ward District 2

	Aboriginal Identity	non-Aboriginal	First Nations	Métis
Labour Force Participation Rate				
2006	64.6	70.2	62.2	65.6
2001	66.4	67.9	63.4	68.1
Unemployment Rate				
2006	12.7	4.6	15.2	10.7
2001	13.2	5.7	14.9	12.1

5.3.8 Income

- Results from Figure 42 show that the median income of Aboriginal Identity females (before taxes) during 2005 in Ward District 2 was \$16,218 compared to \$21,396 for non-Aboriginal females. Meanwhile, the median income of Aboriginal males was \$22,589 compared to non-Aboriginal males \$35,659 for the non-Aboriginal male population.
- The median income of First Nations females was \$14,672 compared to \$17,402 for Métis females. Meanwhile, the median income of First Nations males (before taxes) during 2005 was \$22,379 compared to Métis males \$23,400.

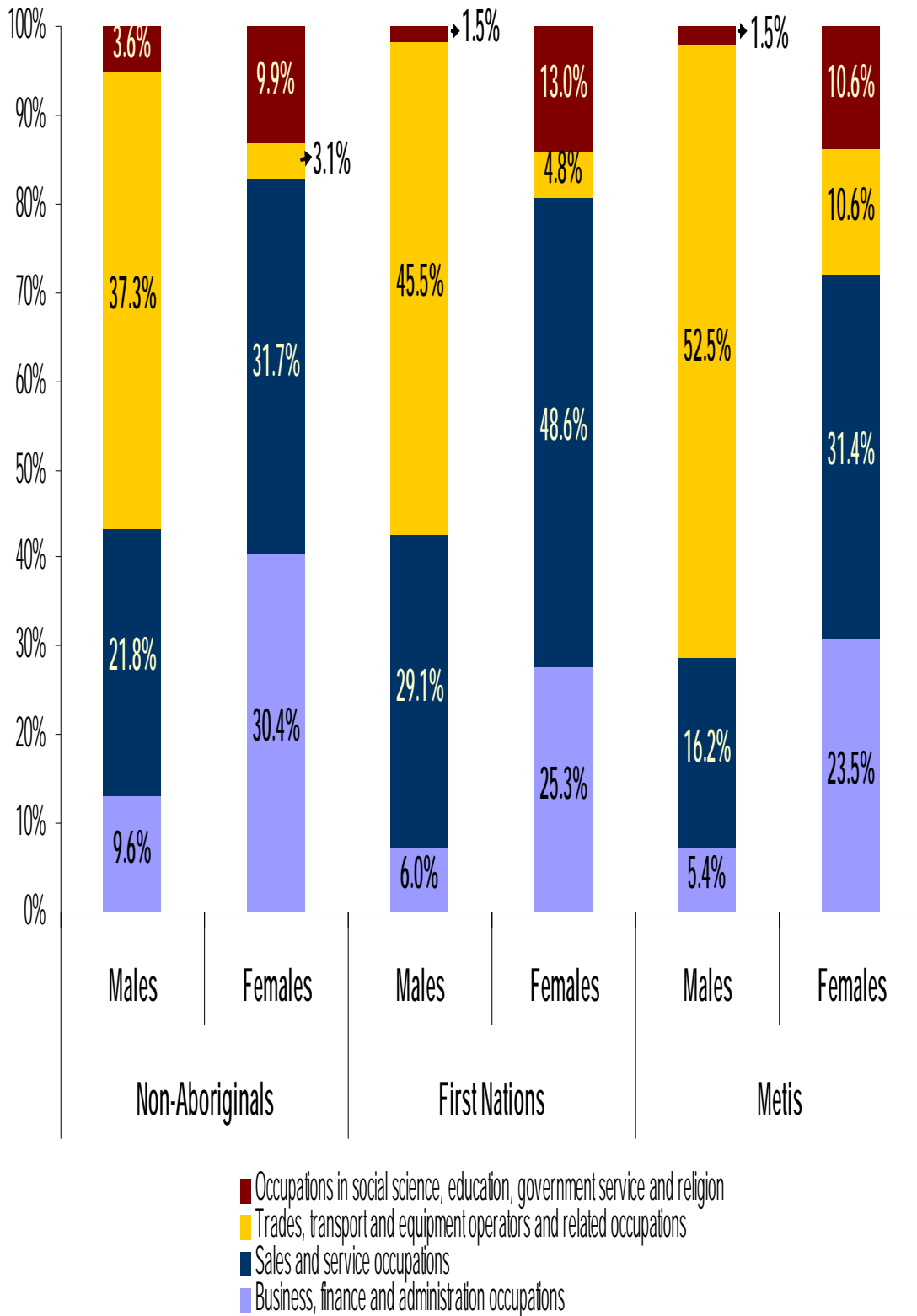
Figure 41: Median Income in 2005 for Aboriginal Identity Groups and the non-Aboriginal Population 15 years of age and over (before taxes) - Ward District 2



5.3.9 Occupation

- The results in Figure 43 show that the four most common occupational categories for the First Nations, Métis and non-Aboriginal populations residing in Ward District 2 in 2006 were 1. Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators, 2. Sales and Services Occupations, 3. Business, Finance and Administration Occupations, and 4. Occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion.
- Trades, transport and equipment operators was the most commonly reported occupational category for both First Nations (45.5%) and Métis males (52.5%) compared to non-Aboriginal males (37.3%).
- Interestingly, jobs unique to the sales and service industry was the second highest occupational category reported by First Nations males (29.1%), non-Aboriginal males (21.8%) and Métis males (16.2%).
- Sales and service occupations was the number one occupational category for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females in 2006. First Nations women accounted for 48.6% followed by Métis 31.4% and non-Aboriginal women 31.7%.
- The second most common occupational category for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females was Business, finance and administration. Non-Aboriginal females accounted for 30.4% in this classification compared to 23.5% Métis followed by First Nations 25.3% First Nations females followed by Métis females 23.5%.
- Occupations in social science, education, government services and religion were most common among women. In particular the results show that 13.0% of First Nations females reported having jobs in this industrial category followed by 10.6% Métis and 9.9% of non-Aboriginal women.

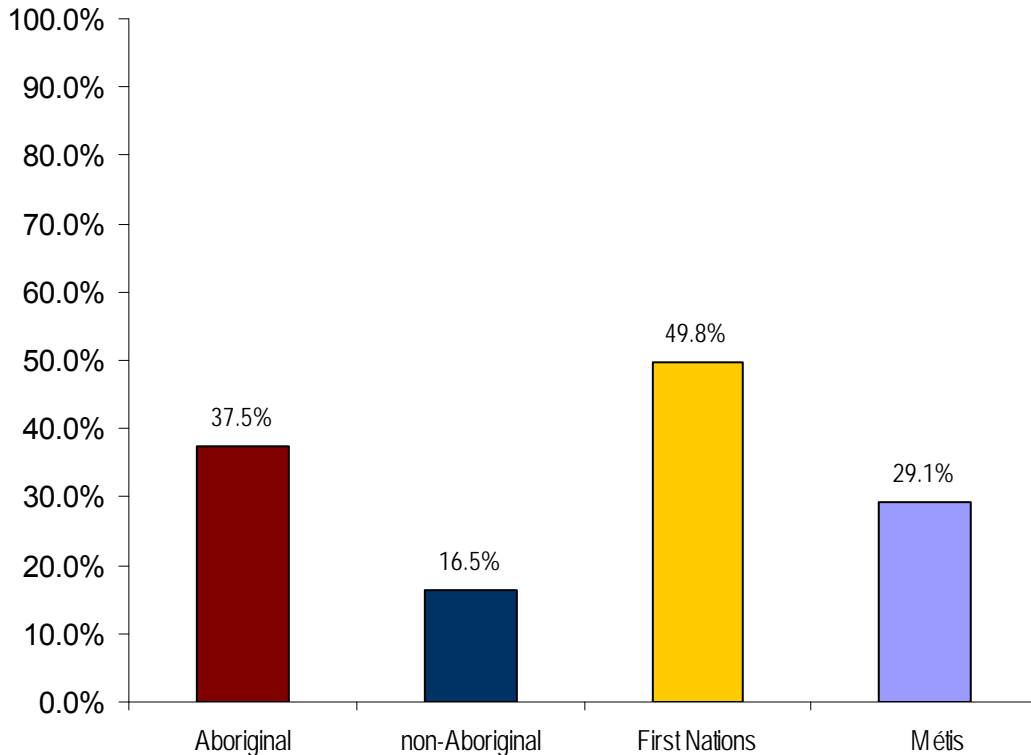
Figure 42: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population 15 years and over by Occupation 2006 - Ward District 2



5.3.10 Low Income

- Figure 43 reveals that there were significantly more Aboriginal people (37.5%) living in low income households in Ward District 2 compared to the non-Aboriginal population (16.5%).
- Almost half of the First Nations populations reported living in low income households (49.8%) compared to the Métis population (29.1%).

Figure 43: Aboriginal Identity Groups and the non-Aboriginal Population Prevalence of Low Income by Total Persons in Private Households¹⁵ (before taxes) 2006 - Ward District 2



5.4 Ward District 3

5.4.1 Population Size:

- Results from Table 17 show that in 2006 Aboriginal peoples accounted for 8.1% of the total population in Ward District 3. With 9,375 Aboriginal Identity residents Ward District 3 is home to the largest ward district of urban Aboriginal people in the City of Edmonton in 2006.
- Of the total population in Ward District 3, Métis accounted for 4.2% followed by First Nations 3.6% and Inuit 0.0% (with approximately 55 individuals indicating a single Inuit response). The remainder of the Aboriginal population either identified

¹⁵ The results in this Figure compare the total Aboriginal Identity population (which includes multiple and single item responses for all three Aboriginal groups) to that of the non-Aboriginal population for Ward District 1. The results also compare single item responses for those individuals who reported First Nations and Métis only.

with more than one group, or indicated that they were members of an Indian Band or First Nations

Table 17: Percent Distribution and Percent Change of the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population 2001 and 2006 - Ward District 3

	2006		2001		Percent Change
Total Population	115115		108505		
Total Aboriginal identity population	9375		8690		
<i>Aboriginal Identity population as a percent of the Total Population</i>	8.1%		8.0%		0.14%
North American Indian (First Nations)	4175	3.6%	3795	3.5%	0.13%
Métis	4885	4.2%	4495	4.1%	0.10%
Inuit ¹	55	0.0%	140	0.1%	-0.08%
Multiple Aboriginal identity responses	75	0.1%	70	0.1%	0.00%
Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere	190	0.2%	190	0.2%	-0.01%

¹ The percentage of 0% for this category is not accurately represented due to such small numbers.

5.4.2 Age and Sex:

-

Table 18 indicate that 41.6% of the Aboriginal Identity population is less than 19 years of age compared to approximately 24.7% of the non-Aboriginal population.

-

Table 18 further indicates that there is a somewhat even distribution between the percentage of Aboriginal males and females who are less than 19 years of age. However, the data further reveals that Ward District 3 is also home to a relatively young non-Aboriginal population. Calculations reveal that there are almost twice as many Aboriginal children less than 9 years of age (20.7%) residing in the district compared to non-Aboriginal children (11.5%).

-

Table 18 also shows that just 3.8% of the Aboriginal population are seniors (aged 65 years and older) compared to 11.2% of the non-Aboriginal population.

Table 18: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population by Age and Sex Distribution 2006 – Ward District 3

	Aboriginal Identity				non-Aboriginal			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
	4345	46.3%	5035	53.7%	57555	50.0%	57565	50.0%
0 to 4 years	530	5.7%	530	5.7%	3415	3.0%	3185	2.8%
5 to 9 years	490	5.2%	400	4.3%	3585	3.1%	3090	2.7%
10 to 14 years	425	4.5%	505	5.4%	3755	3.3%	3650	3.2%
15 to 19 years	490	5.2%	485	5.2%	3965	3.4%	3840	3.3%
20 to 24 years	400	4.3%	510	5.4%	4565	4.0%	4735	4.1%
25 to 29 years	325	3.5%	395	4.2%	4420	3.8%	4420	3.8%
30 to 34 years	365	3.9%	315	3.4%	3985	3.5%	3945	3.4%
35 to 39 years	225	2.4%	410	4.4%	4195	3.6%	4155	3.6%
40 to 44 years	270	2.9%	385	4.1%	4770	4.1%	4665	4.1%
45 to 49 years	265	2.8%	315	3.4%	5005	4.3%	4720	4.1%
50 to 54 years	145	1.5%	285	3.0%	4200	3.6%	4060	3.5%
55 to 59 years	140	1.5%	180	1.9%	3400	3.0%	3460	3.0%
60 to 64 years	125	1.3%	130	1.4%	2435	2.1%	2670	2.3%
65 to 69 years	60	0.6%	70	0.7%	2085	1.8%	2105	1.8%
70 to 74 years	70	0.7%	75	0.8%	1595	1.4%	1815	1.6%
75 to 79 years	25	0.3%	35	0.4%	1240	1.1%	1530	1.3%
80 to 84 years	0	0.0%	10	0.1%	590	0.5%	955	0.8%
85 years +	0	0.0%	10	0.1%	345	0.3%	575	0.5%
Total Population	9380				115115			

- Calculations based on data from Table 19 indicate that while there is a similar distribution of children less than 5 years of age between the First Nations (12.2%) and Métis (10.2%) populations in Ward District 3, there are significantly more First Nations children (23.6%) between 5 and 14 years of age compared to their Métis counterparts (15.3%).
- The data further indicates that in general the age and sex distributions between the First Nations and Métis populations are relatively consistent between males and females within all the other age categories in this particular district, with the exception of First Nations males aged 0 to 9 years of age. The results show that there are slightly more First Nations males 0 to 9 years of age (13.7%) compared to First Nations females (10.3%).

Table 19: First Nations and Métis by Age and Sex Distribution in 2006 –Ward District 3

	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
	1865	43.9%	2380	56.0%	2365	47.9%	2565	52.0%
0 to 4 years	290	6.8%	230	5.4%	240	4.9%	265	5.4%
5 to 9 years	295	6.9%	210	4.9%	180	3.6%	160	3.2%
10 to 14 years	210	4.9%	290	6.8%	215	4.4%	200	4.1%
15 to 19 years	210	4.9%	215	5.1%	265	5.4%	280	5.7%
20 to 24 years	195	4.6%	280	6.6%	200	4.1%	230	4.7%
25 to 29 years	110	2.6%	170	4.0%	190	3.9%	220	4.5%
30 to 34 years	145	3.4%	180	4.2%	200	4.1%	150	3.0%
35 to 39 years	120	2.8%	190	4.5%	100	2.0%	220	4.5%
40 to 44 years	100	2.4%	160	3.8%	170	3.4%	210	4.3%
45 to 49 years	60	1.4%	115	2.7%	205	4.2%	195	4.0%
50 to 54 years	35	0.8%	130	3.1%	105	2.1%	155	3.1%
55 to 59 years	50	1.2%	90	2.1%	75	1.5%	85	1.7%
60 to 64 years	0	0.0%	55	1.3%	105	2.1%	75	1.5%
65 to 69 years	30	0.7%	25	0.6%	35	0.7%	40	0.8%
70 to 74 years	10	0.2%	20	0.5%	60	1.2%	45	0.9%
75 to 79 years	0	0.0%	10	0.2%	25	0.5%	25	0.5%
80 to 84 years	0	0.0%	10	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
85 years +	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total Population	4250				4935			

5.4.3 Marital Status and Living Arrangements

- A comparison of Figure 44 and Figure 46 reveals that a significantly higher percentage of Aboriginal people (62.9%) reported having been single (never legally married) compared to the non-Aboriginal population (36.3%).
- Close to half (45.9%) of the non- Aboriginal Identity population in Ward District 3 indicated that they were legally married compared to the Aboriginal Identity population (19.0%).
- The incidence of divorce is slightly lower for the Aboriginal population in Ward District 3 compared to the non-Aboriginal population. The results show that 8.4% of the Aboriginal population reported being divorced compared to the 9.4% of the non-Aboriginal. However, the incidence of separation (but still legally married) is higher for the Aboriginal population. The results show that more Aboriginal people reported being separated (6.9%) compared to non-Aboriginal people (3.4%).

Figure 44: Percentage of Aboriginal Identity population 15 years and over by Marital Status 2006 – Ward District 3

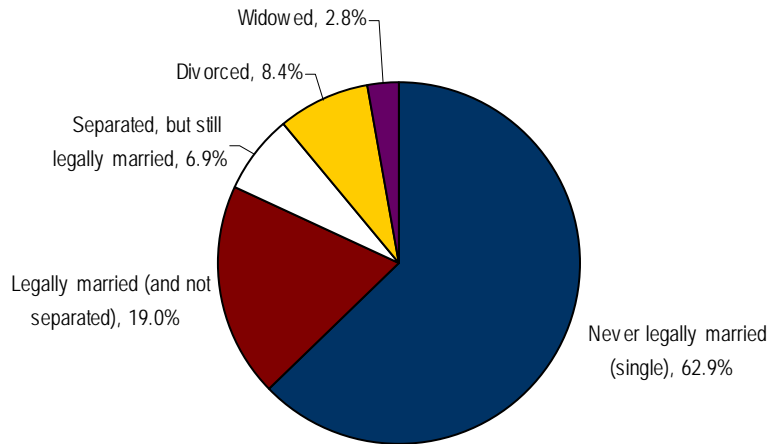
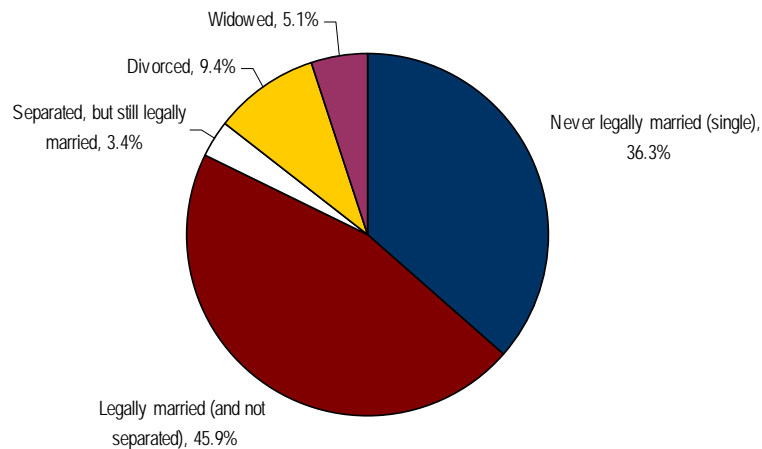
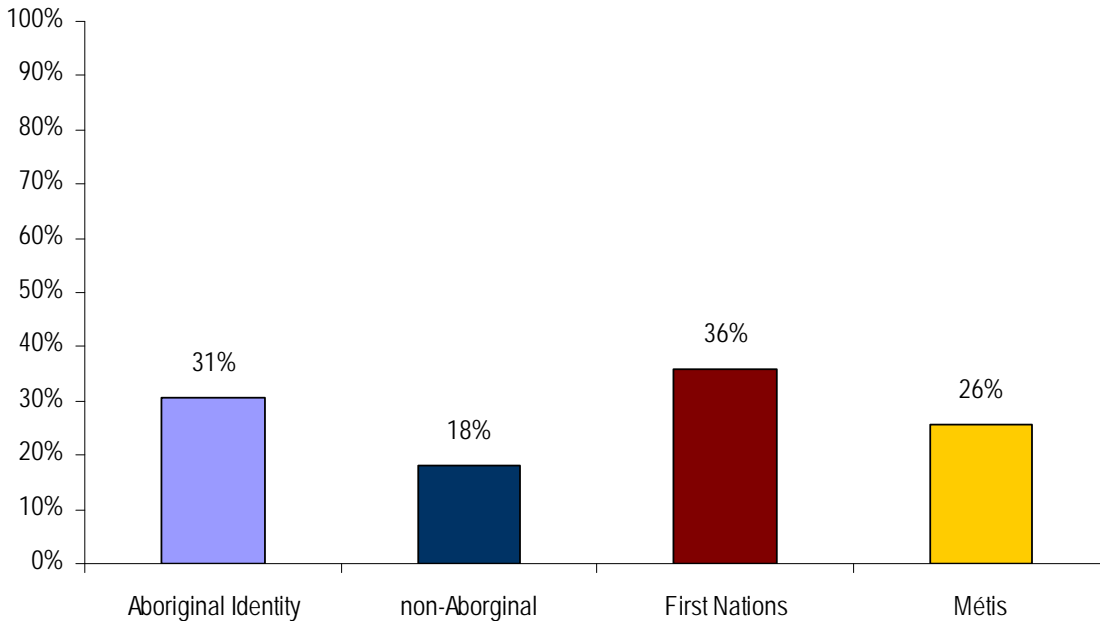


Figure 45: Percentage of non-Aboriginal population 15 years and over by Marital Status 2006 – Ward District 3



- Figure 47 shows that there are twice as many Aboriginal children that are less than 15 years of age residing in private households in Ward District 3 compared to the non-Aboriginal children. We see that 31% of the Aboriginal Identity population living in private households is less than 15 years of age compared to 18% of the non-Aboriginal population.
- In addition, the findings also show that there are more First Nations children less than 15 years of age (36%) residing in private households compared to Métis children (26%).

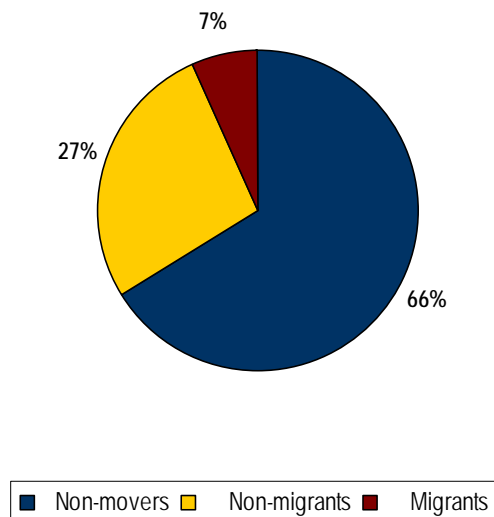
Figure 46: Aboriginal Identity Groups and the non-Aboriginal Population by Private Household and the Prevalence of Children < 15 years of age 2006 - Ward District 3



5.4.4 Mobility

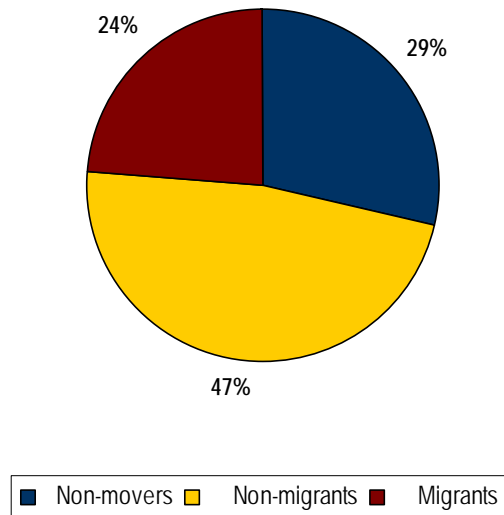
- The results from Appendix Table 12 that the Aboriginal population residing in Ward District 3 were more likely to have moved (34%) either within the Ward District or from entirely different district compared to the non-Aboriginal population (18%) *one year* prior to the 2006 Census
- Figure 47 reveals that of the 34% of Aboriginal Identity “movers” in Ward District 3, 27% moved within the District while 7% of the population had actually resided in a completely different district *one year* prior to the 2006 Census.

Figure 47: Aboriginal Identity Population by 1 year Mobility Status 2006 - Ward District 3



- The results in Appendix Table 12 further indicate that while a majority of the Aboriginal population residing in Ward District 3 were more likely to have moved (71%) almost half (47%) of non-Aboriginal people also reported having moved either within the Ward District or from entirely different district, *five years* prior to the 2006 Census.
- Figure 48 reveals that of the 71% of Aboriginal Identity “movers” in Ward District 3, 47% had moved within the District while 24% of the population had actually resided in a completely different district *five years* prior to the 2006 Census
- The results in Appendix Table 12 indicate that compared to the Métis population (32%), slightly more First Nations people (38%) reported that they moved *1 year prior* to the 2006 Census. The results further indicate that a majority of both the First Nations (75%) and Métis (69%) populations reported moving either within Ward District 1 or from a different district *five years* prior to the 2006 Census

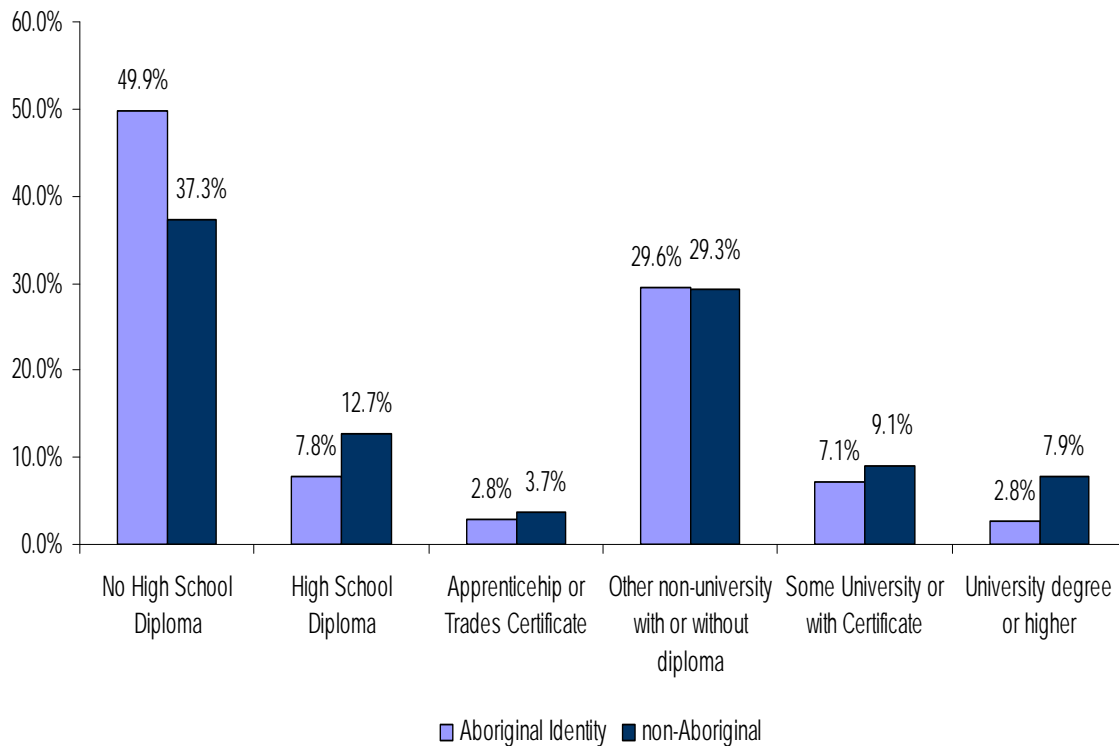
Figure 48: Aboriginal Identity Population by 5 year Mobility Status 2006 - Ward District 3



5.4.5 Educational Achievement

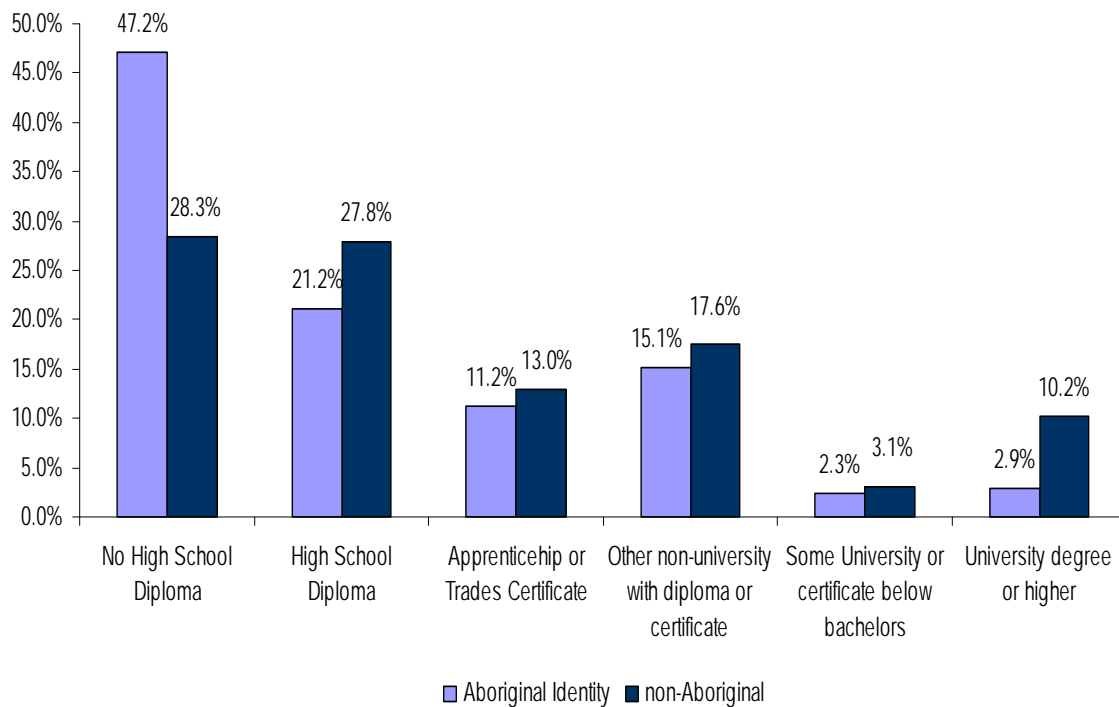
- Figure 49 indicates that in 2001 the Aboriginal Identity population residing in Ward District 3 had a higher percentage (49.9%) of individuals without a high school diploma compared to the non-Aboriginal population (37.3%).
- Interestingly, the percentage of the Aboriginal Identity population who reported they had attained other non-university training (29.6%) and some university education (7.1%) was somewhat similar to the non-Aboriginal population (29.3% and 9.1%) respectively.
- The results in Figure 49 further show that 2.8% of the Aboriginal Identity population reported having a university degree compared to 7.9% of the non-Aboriginal population.

Figure 49: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population by Highest Level of Schooling 15 years and over in Ward District 3, 2001



- Figure 50 indicates that in 2006 the Aboriginal Identity population residing in Ward District 3 had a lower percentage (47.2%) of individuals without a high school diploma compared to the non-Aboriginal population (28.3%). However, more members of both the Aboriginal Identity (21.2%) and non-Aboriginal population (27.8%) reported having a high school diploma than in 2001 (7.8% and 12.7% respectively)
- Interestingly, the percentage of those who reported they had attained an apprenticeship or trades certificate increased significantly for both the Aboriginal Identity (11.2%) and non-Aboriginal population (13.0%) compared to 2001 (2.8% and 3.7% respectively).
- The results in Figure 50 further show that 2.9% of the Aboriginal Identity population reported having a university degree compared to 10.2% of the non-Aboriginal population.

Figure 50: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population by Highest Level of Schooling 15 years and over in Ward District 3, 2006



5.4.6 Labour Force Activity

- Table 20 indicates that overall employment rates for non-Aboriginal males (72.1%) 15 years of age and over is higher compared to Aboriginal males (66.2%). Similarly, the employment rates for non-Aboriginal females 15 years of age and over is also higher (62.4%) compared to Aboriginal females (53.1%).
- The results further indicate that employment rates tend to be lower for both First Nations males (66.4%) and females (47.6%) 15 years of age and over compared to Métis males (67.4%) and females (58.0%). In addition, we see that overall the employment rates are the lowest for First Nations females (40.8%), followed by First Nations males (54.9%) aged 15 to 24 years of age.

Table 20: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population Employment Rate by Sex and Age Groups in 2006 - Ward District 3

Age Range	Aboriginal Identity	
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	66.2	53.1
Population 15 to 24 years	56.7	49.7
Population 25 years and over	70.4	54.3
	non-Aboriginal	
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	72.1	62.4
Population 15 to 24 years	66.8	66.7
Population 25 years and over	73.2	61.5
	First Nations	
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	66.4	47.6
Population 15 to 24 years	54.9	40.8
Population 25 years and over	72.9	50.6
	Métis	
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	67.4	58
Population 15 to 24 years	58.7	57.3
Population 25 years and over	70.3	58.2

5.4.7 Labour Force Participation (LFP) and Unemployment

- The findings in Table 21 indicate that in 2006 the participation rate for the Aboriginal Identity population was 65.8% compared to 70.9% for the non-Aboriginal population. Meanwhile the participation rate for the First Nations population was 62.8% compared to 68.6% for the Métis population. The results further indicate that labour force participate rate increased for the Aboriginal Identity population between 2006 (65.8%) and 2001 (63.8%) and for the non-Aboriginal population from 69.6% in 2001 to 70.9% in 2006.
- The results also show that the unemployment rate for the Aboriginal Identity population was significantly higher in both 2006 (10.5%) and 2001 (17.0%) compared to the non-Aboriginal population (5.2% and 6.3%) respectively.
- Table 21 further shows that in 2006 the unemployment rate for members of the First Nations population was considerably higher compared to the Métis population in both 2006 and 2001. In particular, the findings show that First Nations people experienced the highest unemployment rates in 2006 (12.6%) and in 2001 (21.4%) compared to the Métis population (9.1% and 12.3%) respectively. However, the unemployment rate dramatically decreased, at 8.8 percentage points for the First Nations population from 2001 to 2006.

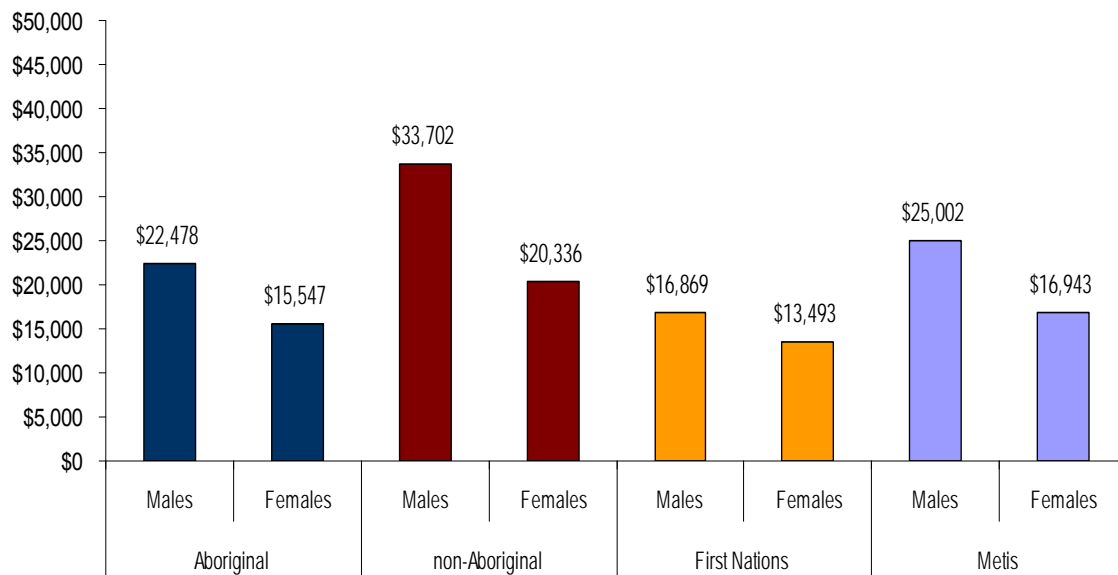
Table 21: Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Population by Labour Force Characteristics 2006 - Ward District 3

	Aboriginal Identity	non-Aboriginal	First Nations	Métis
Labour Force Participation Rate				
2006	65.8	70.9	62.8	68.6
2001	63.8	69.6	61.5	66
Unemployment Rate				
2006	10.5	5.2	12.6	9.1
2001	17	6.3	21.4	12.3

5.4.8 Income

- Data in Figure 52 shows that the median income of Aboriginal Identity females (before taxes) during 2005 in Ward District 3 was \$15,547 compared to \$20,336 for non-Aboriginal females. Meanwhile, the median income of Aboriginal males was \$22,478 compared to non-Aboriginal males \$33,702 for the non-Aboriginal male population.
- The median income of First Nations females was \$13,493 compared to \$16,943 for Métis females. Meanwhile, the median income of First Nations males was \$16,869 compared to Métis males \$25,002.

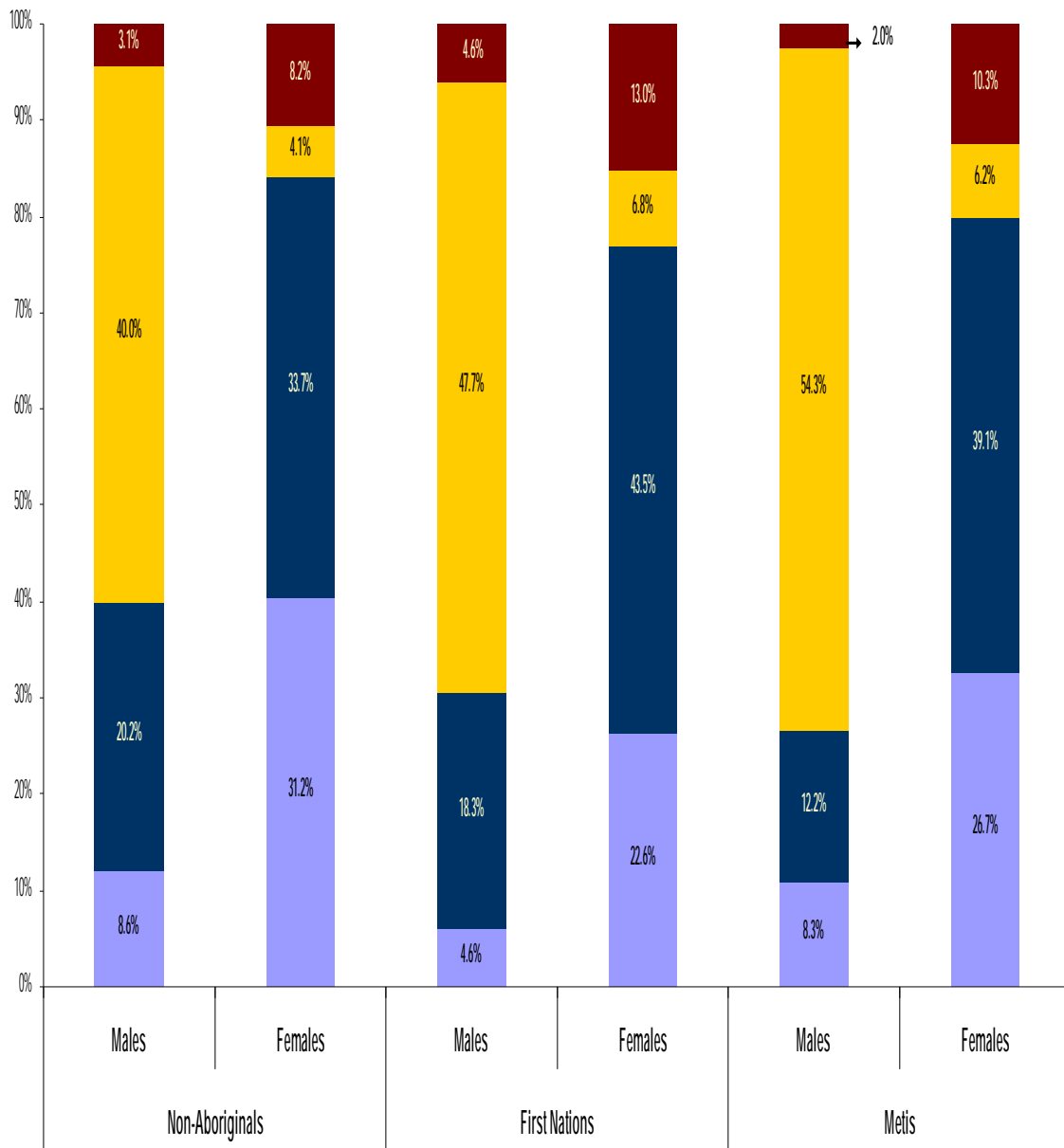
Figure 51: Median Income in 2005 for Aboriginal Identity Groups and the non-Aboriginal Population 15 years of age and over (before taxes) - Ward District 3



5.4.9 Occupations

- The results in Figure 53 shows that the four most common occupational categories for the First Nations, Métis and non-Aboriginal populations residing in Ward District 3 in 2006 were 1. Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators, 2. Sales and Services Occupations, 3. Business, Finance and Administration Occupations, and 4. Occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion.
- Trades, transport and equipment operators was the most commonly reported occupational category for both First Nations (47.7%) and Métis males (54.3%) compared to non-Aboriginal males (40.0%).
- Interestingly, jobs unique to the sales and service industry was the second highest occupational category reported by non-Aboriginal males (20.2%) followed by First Nations males (18.3%), and Métis males (12.2%).
- Sales and service occupations was the number one occupational category for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females in 2006. First Nations women accounted for 43.5% followed by Métis 39.1% and non-Aboriginal women 33.7%.
- The second most common occupational category for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females was Business, finance and administration. Non-Aboriginal females accounted for 31.2% in this classification compared to 26.7% Métis followed by First Nations 22.6% females.
- Occupations in social science, education, government services and religion were most common among women in Ward District 3. In particular the results show that 13.0% of First Nations females reported having jobs in this industrial category followed by 10.3% Métis and 8.2% of non-Aboriginal women.

Figure 52: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population 15 years and over by Occupation 2006 - Ward District 3

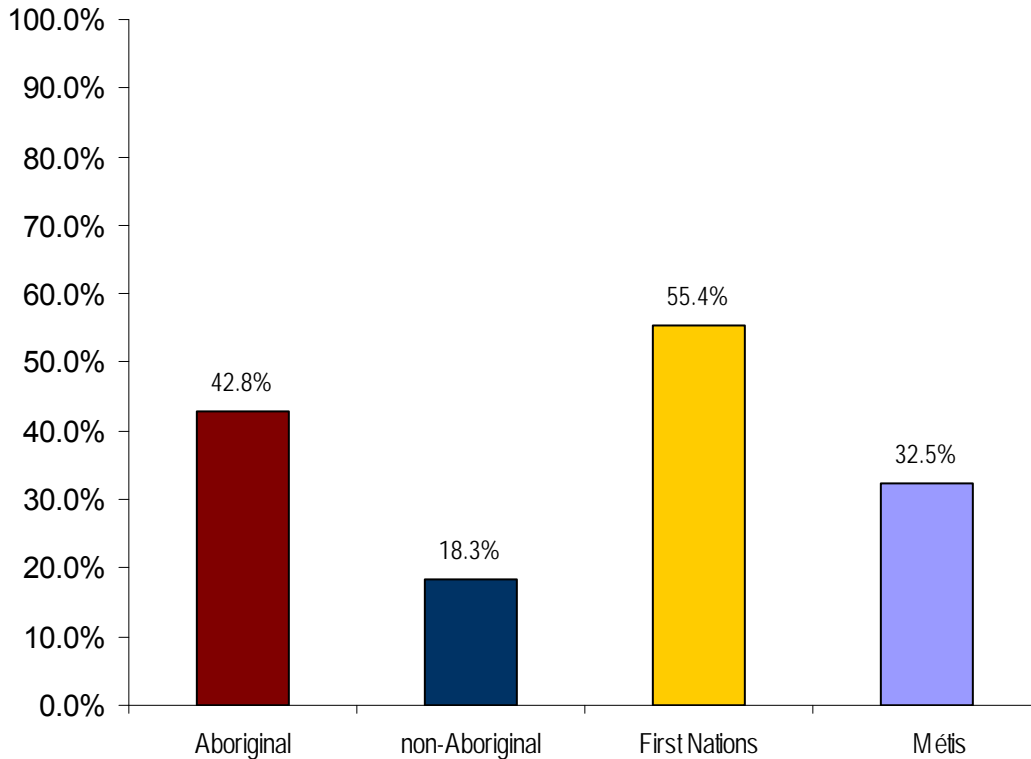


- Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion
- Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations
- Sales and service occupations
- Business, finance and administration occupations

5.4.10 Low Income

- Figure 53 reveals that there were significantly more Aboriginal people (42.8%) living in low income households in Ward District 3 compared to the non-Aboriginal population (18.3%).
- A majority of the First Nations populations in Ward District 3 reported living in low income households (55.4%) compared to the Métis population (32.5%).

Figure 53: Aboriginal Identity Groups and the non-Aboriginal Population Prevalence of Low Income by Total Persons in Private Households¹⁶ (before taxes) 2006 - Ward District 3



5.5 Ward District 4

5.5.1 Population Size:

- The results from Table 22 show that in 2006 Aboriginal peoples accounted for 5.6% of the total population in Ward District 4. With 6,270 Aboriginal Identity residents Ward District 4 is home to the fourth largest ward district of urban Aboriginal people in the City of Edmonton in 2006.
- Of the total population in Ward District 4, Métis accounted for 3.2% followed by First Nations 2.1%, and Inuit 0.1%. The remainder of the Aboriginal population either identified with more than one group, or indicated that they were members of an Indian Band or First Nations

¹⁶ The results in this Figure compare the total Aboriginal Identity population (which includes multiple and single item responses for all three Aboriginal groups) to that of the non-Aboriginal population for Ward District 1. The results also compare single items responses for those individuals who reported First Nations and Métis only.

Table 22: Percent Distribution and Percent Change for the Aboriginal Identity Population 2006 and 2001 - Ward District 4

	2006		2001		Percent Change
Total Population	111365		104695		
Total Aboriginal identity population	6270		5540		
<i>Aboriginal Identity population as a percent of the Total Population</i>	5.6%		5.3%		0.34%
North American Indian (First Nations)	2370	2.1%	2680	2.6%	-0.43%
Métis	3540	3.2%	2680	2.6%	0.62%
Inuit	140	0.1%	30	0.0%	0.10%
Multiple Aboriginal identity responses	150	0.1%	10	0.0%	0.13%
Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere	70	0.1%	140	0.1%	0.00%

5.5.2 Age and Sex:

- Calculations based on data from Table 23 indicate that 27.2% of the Aboriginal Identity population is less than 19 years of age compared to approximately 13.9% of the non-Aboriginal population. We also see that there are slightly more Aboriginal males (11.2%) less than 19 years of age residing in Ward District 4 compared to Aboriginal females (8.5%). A comparison between the Aboriginal population and non-Aboriginal population reveals that there are slightly more Aboriginal children less than 9 years of age (10.0%) residing in the district compared to non-Aboriginal children (6.2%).
- Interestingly, there are also more Aboriginal young adults aged 15 to 24 residing in Ward District 4 (25.9%) compared to their non-Aboriginal counterparts (17.6%). Close to half of both the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal population in Ward District 4 are between the ages of 10 to 29 years of age. We see that 41.6% of the Aboriginal people are between the ages of 10 to 19 compared to 41.2% of the non-Aboriginal population. The results further indicate that 6.9% of the Aboriginal population in Ward District 4 is 60 years of age and over compared to 17.6% of the non-Aboriginal population
- Table 23 also shows that just 3.5% of the Aboriginal population are seniors, that is aged 65 years and older compared to 13.8% of the non-Aboriginal population.

Table 23: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population by Age and Sex Distribution 2006 – Ward District 4

	Aboriginal Identity				non-Aboriginal			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
	2970	47.4%	3290	52.5%	56415	50.7%	54945	49.3%
0 to 4 years	180	2.9%	175	2.8%	2040	1.8%	1895	1.7%
5 to 9 years	120	1.9%	155	2.5%	1470	1.3%	1520	1.4%
10 to 14 years	205	3.3%	205	3.3%	1660	1.5%	1650	1.5%
15 to 19 years	385	6.1%	275	4.4%	2370	2.1%	2880	2.6%
20 to 24 years	500	8.0%	465	7.4%	7110	6.4%	7300	6.6%
25 to 29 years	305	4.9%	375	6.0%	7380	6.6%	6485	5.8%
30 to 34 years	255	4.1%	195	3.1%	5555	5.0%	4290	3.9%
35 to 39 years	205	3.3%	305	4.9%	4120	3.7%	3660	3.3%
40 to 44 years	230	3.7%	270	4.3%	4465	4.0%	3500	3.1%
45 to 49 years	150	2.4%	200	3.2%	4500	4.0%	3840	3.4%
50 to 54 years	145	2.3%	225	3.6%	4135	3.7%	3705	3.3%
55 to 59 years	115	1.8%	185	3.0%	3310	3.0%	2875	2.6%
60 to 64 years	85	1.4%	125	2.0%	2075	1.9%	2190	2.0%
65 to 69 years	30	0.5%	40	0.6%	1570	1.4%	1890	1.7%
70 to 74 years	30	0.5%	50	0.8%	1415	1.3%	1940	1.7%
75 to 79 years	30	0.5%	20	0.3%	1465	1.3%	1840	1.7%
80 to 84 years	0	0.0%	10	0.2%	1045	0.9%	1835	1.6%
85 years and over	0	0.0%	10	0.2%	725	0.7%	1645	1.5%
Total Population	6265				111365			

- Calculations based on data presented in Table 24 indicate that there are twice as many First Nations children (8.5%) less than 5 years of age residing in Ward District 4 compared to Métis children (4.0%) less than 5 years of age. However, the results also reveal that there are almost twice as many Métis children (5.1%) between 5 to 9 years of age residing in the district compared to First Nations children (2.7%) aged 5 to 9 years. We also see that there are more young Métis adults (16.5%) aged 20 to 24 years residing in Ward District 4 compared to their First Nations counterparts (12.3%).
- The data further indicates that in general the age and sex distributions between the First Nations and Métis populations are relatively consistent between males and females within all the other age categories in this particular district.

Table 24: First Nations and Métis by Age and Sex Distribution 2006 –Ward District 4

	First Nations				Métis			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
	1185	47.1%	1325	52.7%	1735	47.1%	1945	52.9%
0 to 4 years	95	3.8%	120	4.8%	90	2.4%	60	1.6%
5 to 9 years	25	1.0%	45	1.8%	85	2.3%	105	2.9%
10 to 14 years	105	4.2%	65	2.6%	110	3.0%	155	4.2%
15 to 19 years	150	6.0%	120	4.8%	225	6.1%	155	4.2%
20 to 24 years	165	6.6%	145	5.8%	305	8.3%	305	8.3%
25 to 29 years	125	5.0%	170	6.8%	180	4.9%	195	5.3%
30 to 34 years	90	3.6%	90	3.6%	160	4.3%	95	2.6%
35 to 39 years	95	3.8%	120	4.8%	105	2.9%	175	4.8%
40 to 44 years	115	4.6%	110	4.4%	110	3.0%	160	4.3%
45 to 49 years	65	2.6%	90	3.6%	85	2.3%	110	3.0%
50 to 54 years	40	1.6%	95	3.8%	105	2.9%	130	3.5%
55 to 59 years	60	2.4%	50	2.0%	60	1.6%	135	3.7%
60 to 64 years	30	1.2%	50	2.0%	55	1.5%	75	2.0%
65 to 69 years	10	0.4%	10	0.4%	25	0.7%	30	0.8%
70 to 74 years	15	0.6%	15	0.6%	20	0.5%	30	0.8%
75 to 79 years	0	0.0%	10	0.4%	20	0.5%	10	0.3%
80 to 84 years	10	0.4%	15	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
85 years and over	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.3%
Total Population	2515				3680			

5.5.3 Marital Status and Living Arrangements

- A comparison of

Figure 54 and Figure 55: Percentage of non-Aboriginal population 15 years and over by Marital Status 2006 –Ward District 4

- reveals that a higher percentage of Aboriginal people (66.2%) reported being single (never legally married) compared to the non-Aboriginal population (49.4%).
- We see that 31.2% of the non- Aboriginal Identity population in Ward District 4 indicated that they were legally married compared to 14.5% the Aboriginal Identity population.
- The incidence of divorce is same for the Aboriginal population in Ward District 4 compared to the non-Aboriginal population. The results in Figure 55 and Figure 56 show that 10.4% of the Aboriginal population reported being divorced compared to the 10.2% of the non-Aboriginal. However, the incidence of separation (but still legally married) is much higher for the Aboriginal population. The results show that more Aboriginal people reported being separated (6.4%) compared to non-Aboriginal people (3.3%).

Figure 54: Percentage of Aboriginal Identity population 15 years and over by Marital Status 2006 – Ward District 4

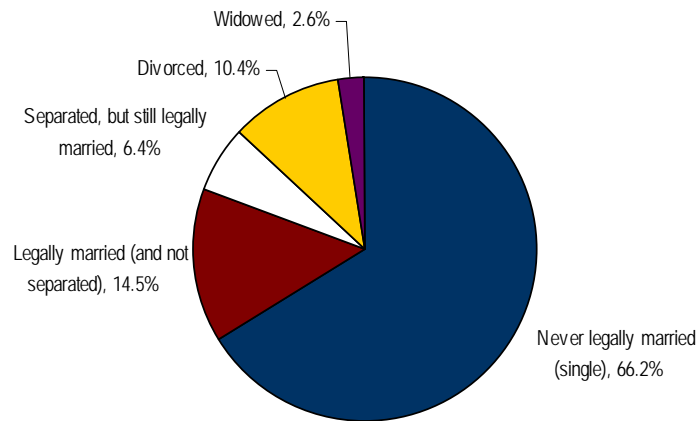
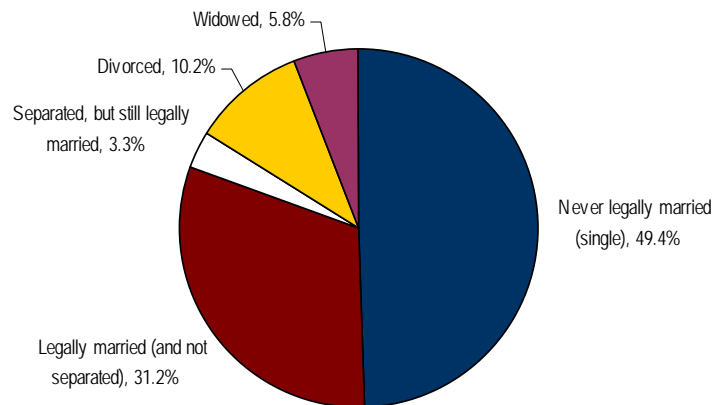
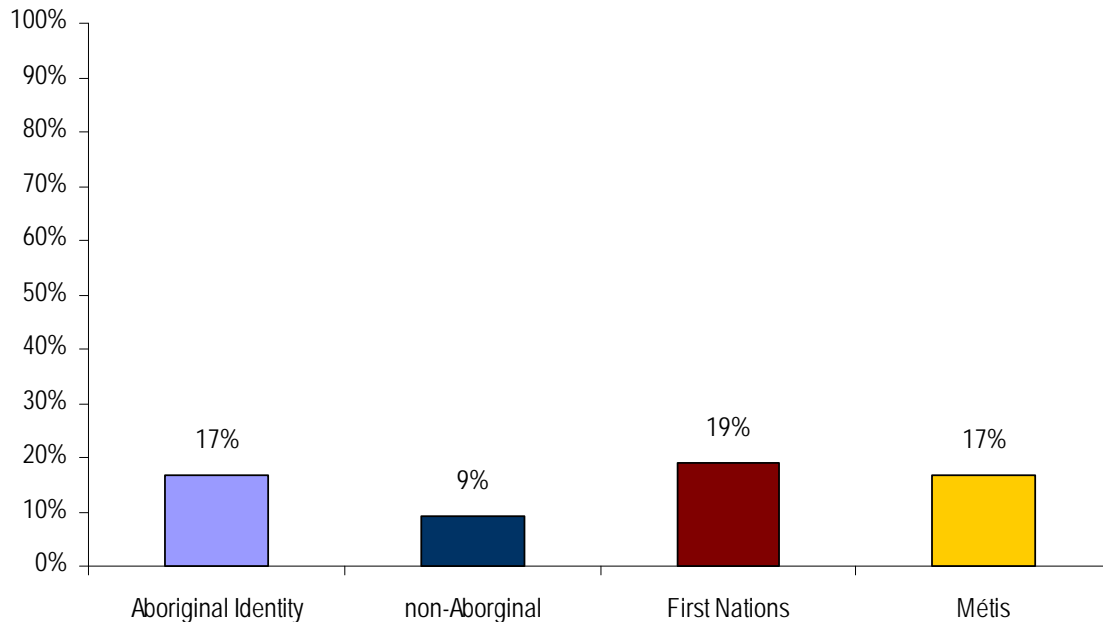


Figure 55: Percentage of non-Aboriginal population 15 years and over by Marital Status 2006 –Ward District 4



- There were more Aboriginal children that are less than 15 years of age residing in private households in Ward District 4 compared to the non-Aboriginal children.
- Figure 56 shows that 17% of the Aboriginal Identity population living in private households is less than 15 years of age compared to 9% of the non-Aboriginal population.
- In addition, the findings also show that essentially there are similar numbers of First Nations children less than 15 years of age (19%) residing in private households in Ward District 4 compared to Métis children (17%).

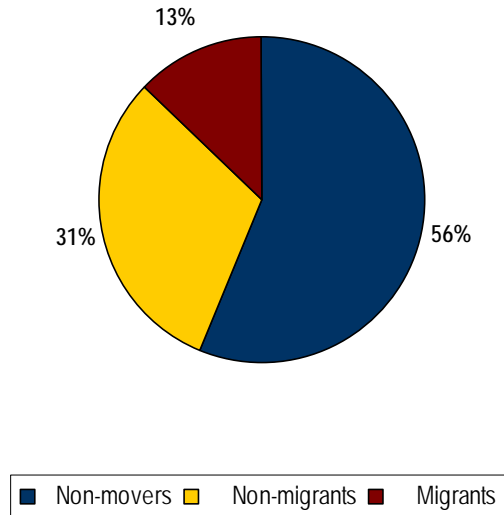
Figure 56: Aboriginal Identity Groups and the non-Aboriginal Population by Private Household and the Prevalence of Children <15 years of age 2006 - Ward District 4



5.5.4 Mobility

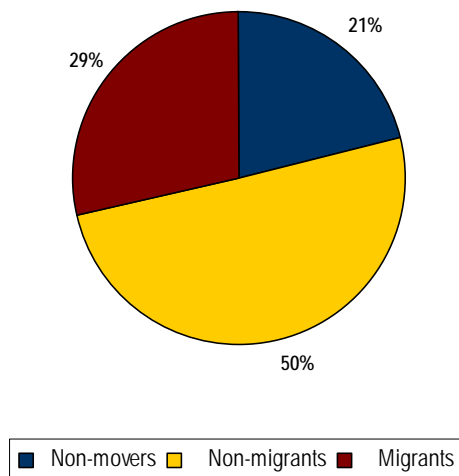
- The results in Appendix Table 13 indicate that the Aboriginal population residing in Ward District 4 were more likely to have moved (44%) either within the Ward District or from entirely different district compared to the non-Aboriginal population (27%) *one year* prior to the 2006 Census.
- Figure 57 reveals that of the 44% of Aboriginal Identity “movers” in Ward District 4, 31% moved within the District while 13% of the population had actually resided in a completely different district *one year* prior to the 2006 Census.

Figure 57: Aboriginal Identity Population by 1 year Mobility Status 2006 - Ward District 4



- The results in Appendix Table 13 further indicate that while a majority of the Aboriginal population residing in Ward District 4 were more likely to have moved (79%) either within the Ward District or from entirely different district, a majority (60%) of non-Aboriginal people also reported having moved either within the Ward District or from entirely different district, *five years* prior to the 2006 Census.
- Appendix Table 13 indicates that compared to the Métis population (40%), more First Nations people (51%) reported that they moved *1 year prior* to the 2006 Census. The results further indicate that a majority of both the First Nations (79%) and Métis (79%) populations reported moving either within Ward District 1 or from a different district *five years* prior to the 2006 Census
- Figure 58 reveals that of the 78% of Aboriginal Identity “movers” in Ward District 4, half (50%) had moved within the District while close to one-third (29%) of the population had actually resided in a completely different district, *five years* prior to the 2006 Census

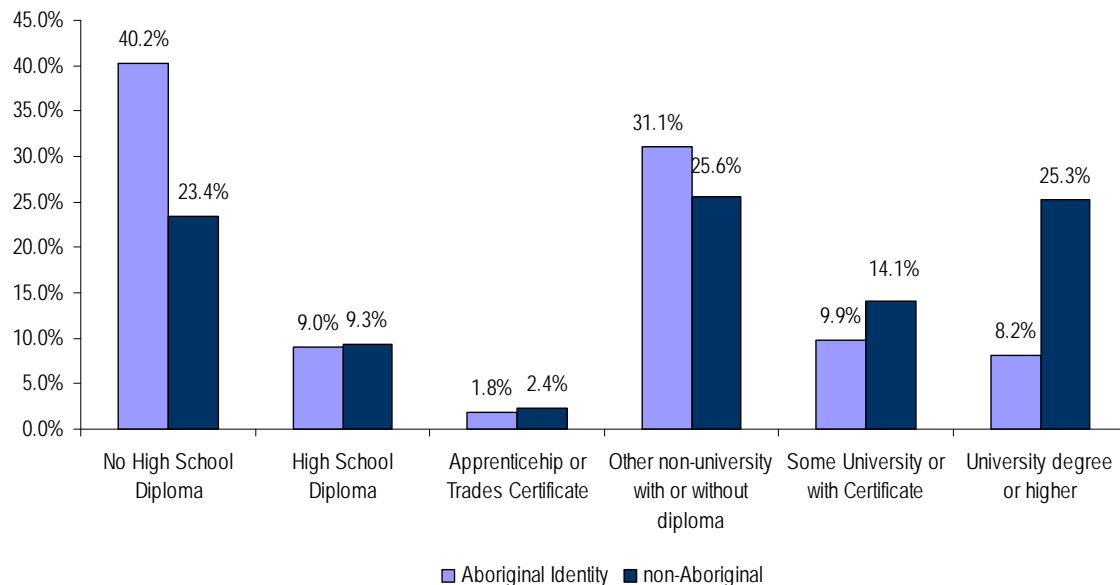
Figure 58: Aboriginal Identity Population by 5 year Mobility Status 2006 - Ward District 4



5.5.5 Educational Achievement

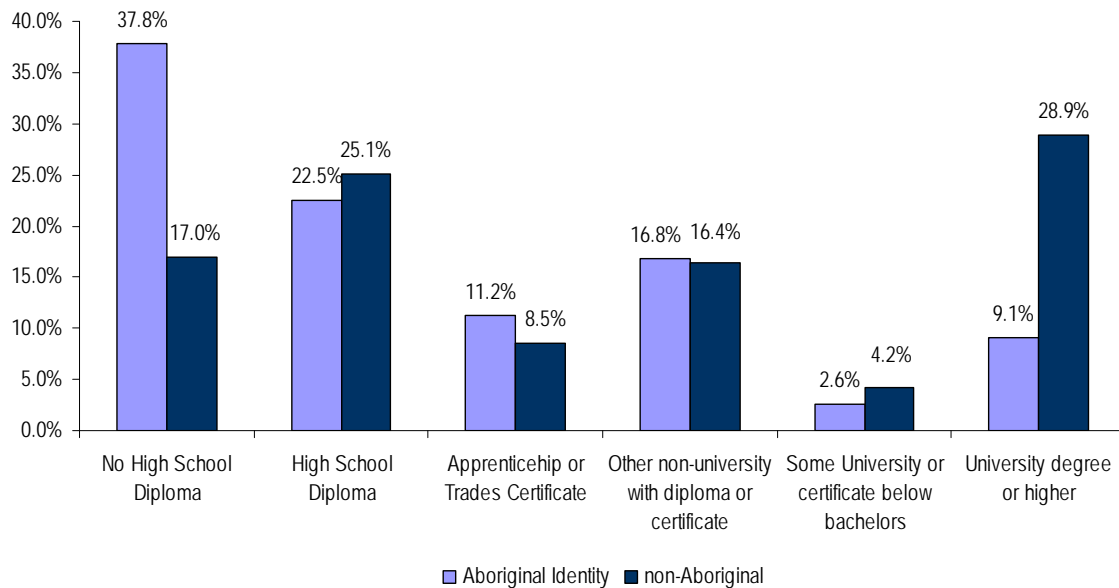
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- Figure 59 indicates that in 2001 the Aboriginal Identity population residing in Ward District 4 had a significantly higher percentage (40.2%) of individuals without a high school diploma compared to the non-Aboriginal population (23.4%).
- Interestingly, the percentage of the Aboriginal Identity population who reported they had attained other non-university training (31.1%) and some university education (9.9%) was somewhat similar to the non-Aboriginal population (25.6% and 14.1%) respectively.
- The results in
- Figure 59 further show that 8.2% of the Aboriginal Identity population reported having a university degree compared to 25.3% of the non-Aboriginal population.

Figure 59: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population by Highest Level of Schooling 15 years and over in Ward District 4, 2001



- Figure 60 indicates that in 2006 the Aboriginal Identity population residing in Ward District 4 had a higher percentage (37.8%) of individuals without a high school diploma compared to the non-Aboriginal population (17.0%). However, more a considerably higher percentage of both the Aboriginal Identity (22.5%) and non-Aboriginal population (25.1%) reported having achieved a high school diploma than in 2001 (9.0% and 9.3% respectively)
- Interestingly, the percentage of those who reported they had attained an apprenticeship or trades certificate increased significantly increased for both the Aboriginal Identity (11.2%) and non-Aboriginal population (8.5%) compared to 2001 (1.8% and 2.4% respectively).
- The results in Figure 60 further show that 9.1% of the Aboriginal Identity population reported having a university degree or higher compared to 28.9% of the non-Aboriginal population.

Figure 60: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population by Highest Level of Schooling 15 years and over in Ward District 4, 2006



5.5.6 Labour Force Activity

- Table 25 indicates that overall employment rates in Ward District 4 for non-Aboriginal males (73.1%) 15 years of age and over is higher compared to Aboriginal males (68.8%). Similarly, the employment rates for non-Aboriginal females 15 years of age and over is also higher (63.7%) compared to Aboriginal females (54.5%).
- The results further indicate that employment rates tend to be lower for both First Nations males (64.9%) and females (43.4%) 15 years of age and over compared to Métis males (70.1%) and females (60.6%). In addition, it is important to note that overall the employment rates are the lowest for First Nations females (41.5%), followed by First Nations males (54.0%) aged 15 to 24 years of age.

Table 25: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population Employment Rate by Sex and Age Groups in 2006 - Ward District 4

Age Range	Aboriginal Identity	
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	68.8	54.5
Population 15 to 24 years	62.7	57.7
Population 25 years and over	72.2	53.3
non-Aboriginal		
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	73.1	63.7
Population 15 to 24 years	72.9	71.9
Population 25 years and over	73.2	61.6
First Nations		
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	64.9	43.4
Population 15 to 24 years	54	41.5
Population 25 years and over	69	44.8
Métis		
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	70.1	60.6
Population 15 to 24 years	62.3	66.3
Population 25 years and over	75	58.6

5.5.7 Labour Force Participation (LFP) and Unemployment

- The findings in Table 26 indicate that the participation rate for the Aboriginal Identity population was 68.4% compared to 72.3% for the non-Aboriginal population. Meanwhile the participation rate was lower for the First Nations population at 63.7% compared to 69.8% for the Métis population. The results further indicate that labour force participate rate increased for the Aboriginal Identity population between 2006 (68.4%) and 2001 (63.9%) and for the non-Aboriginal population from 69.6% in 2001 to 72.3% in 2006.
- The results also show that the unemployment rate for the Aboriginal Identity population was significantly higher in both 2006 (10.3%) and 2001 (12.8%) compared to the non-Aboriginal population (5.3% and 6.6%) respectively.
- Table 26 further shows that in 2006 the unemployment rate for members of the First Nations population was considerably higher compared to the Métis population in both 2006 and 2001. In particular, the findings show that First Nations people experienced the highest unemployment rates in 2006 (16.1%) and in 2001 (17.2%) compared to the Métis population (6.3% and 9.3%) respectively. The unemployment rate remained somewhat similar for the First Nations population from 2001 to 2006.

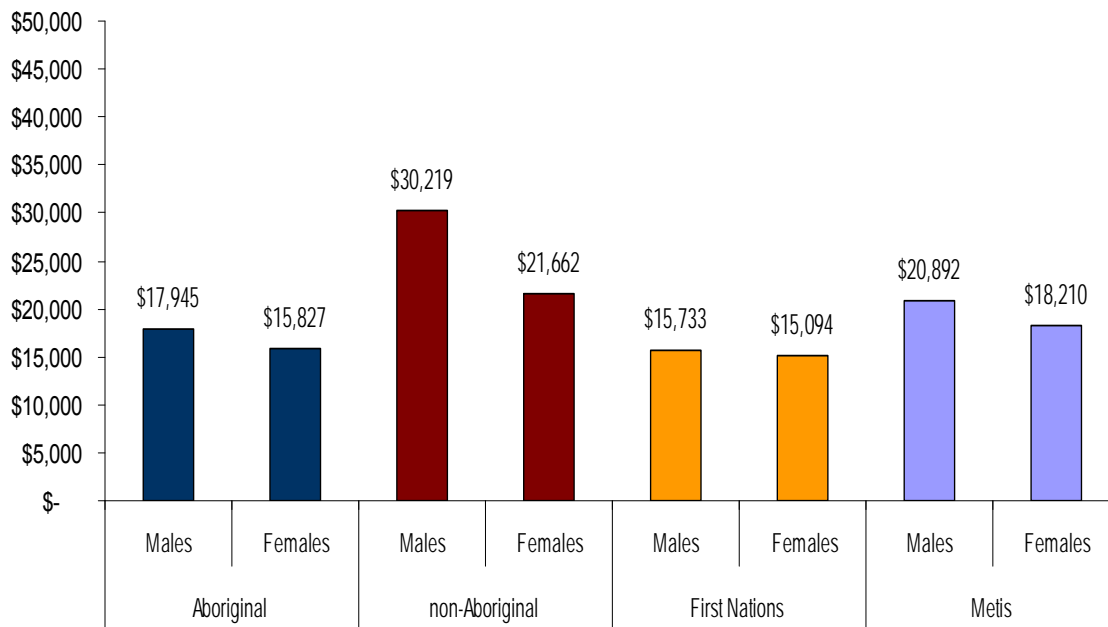
Table 26: Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Population by Labour Force Characteristics 2001 and 2006 - Ward District 4

	Aboriginal Identity	non-Aboriginal	First Nations	Métis
Labour Force Participation Rate				
2006	68.4	72.3	63.7	69.8
2001	63.9	69.9	63.3	64.5
Unemployment Rate				
2006	10.3	5.3	16.1	6.3
2001	12.8	6.6	17.2	9.3

5.5.8 Income

- The results in Figure 62 show that the median income of Aboriginal Identity females (before taxes) during 2005 in Ward District 4 was \$15,827 compared to \$21,662 for non-Aboriginal females. Meanwhile, the median income of Aboriginal males was \$17,945 compared to non-Aboriginal males \$30,219 for the non-Aboriginal male population.
- The median income of First Nations females (before taxes) during 2005 in Ward District 4 was \$15,094 compared to \$18,210 for Métis females. Meanwhile, the median income of First Nations males was \$15,733 compared to Métis males \$20,892.

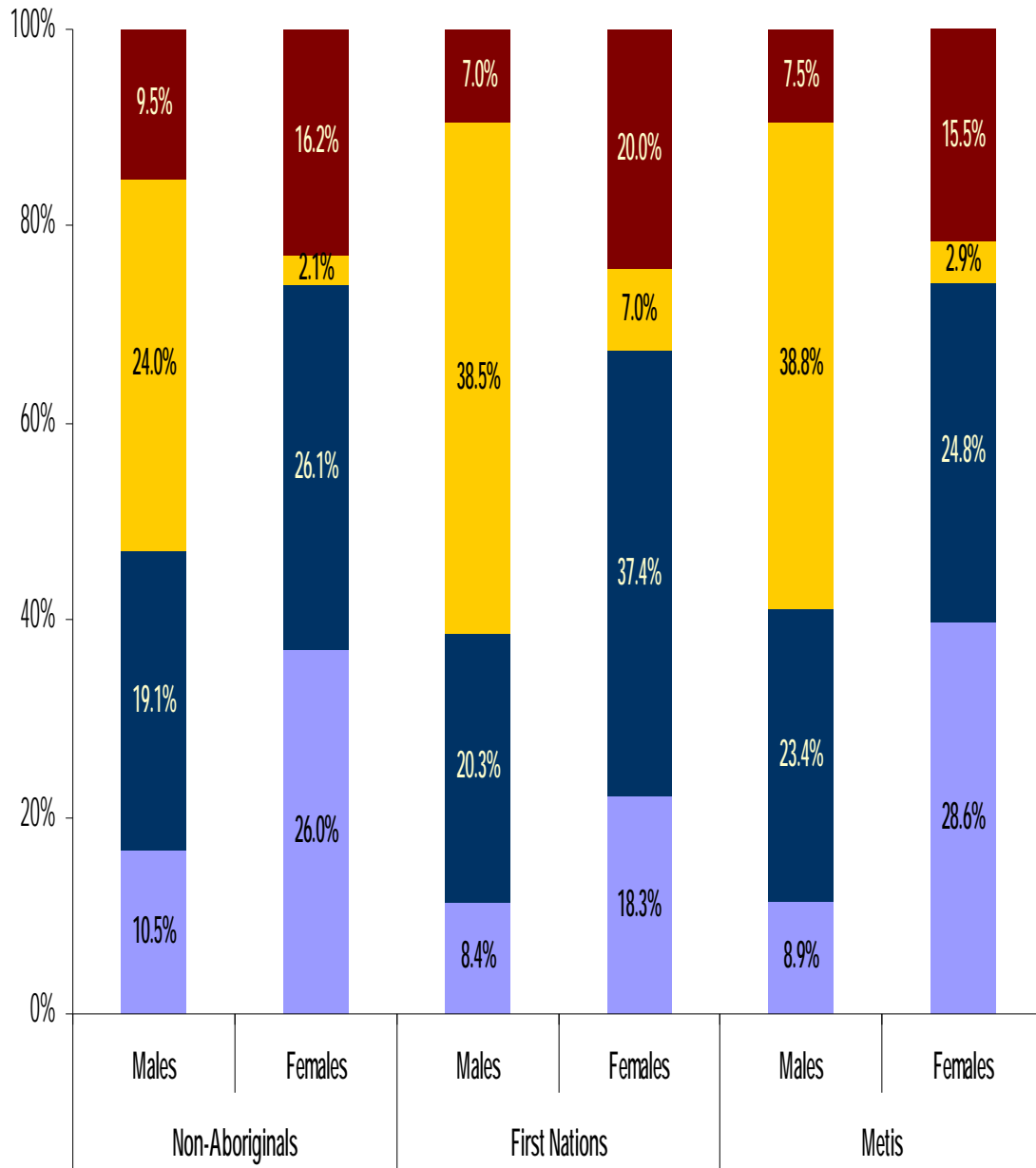
Figure 61: Median Income in 2005 for Aboriginal Identity Groups and the non-Aboriginal Population 15 years of age and over (before taxes) - Ward District 4



5.5.9 Occupations

- The results presented in Figure 63 show that the four most common occupational categories for the First Nations, Métis and non-Aboriginal populations residing in Ward District 3 in 2006 were 1. Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators, 2. Sales and Services Occupations, 3. Business, Finance and Administration Occupations, and 4. Occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion.
- Trades, transport and equipment operators was the most commonly reported occupational category for both First Nations (38.5%) and Métis males (38.8%) compared to non-Aboriginal males (24.0%).
- Interestingly, jobs unique to the sales and service industry was the second highest occupational category reported by Métis males (23.4%), followed by First Nations males (20.3%), and non-Aboriginal males (19.1%).
- Sales and service occupations was the number one occupational category for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females in 2006. First Nations women accounted for 37.4% followed by Métis 24.8% and non-Aboriginal women 26.1%.
- The second most common occupational category for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females was Business, finance and administration. Non-Aboriginal females accounted for 26.0% in this classification compared to 28.6% Métis followed by 18.3% First Nations females.
- Occupations in social science, education, government services and religion were also common Ward District 4. A comparison between groups reveals that 7.0% of First Nations males accounted for this category compared to 7.5% Métis and 9.5% of non-Aboriginal males. Meanwhile, 20.0% of First Nations women accounted for this category followed by 15.5% Métis and 16.2% of non-Aboriginal women.

Figure 62: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population 15 years and over by Occupation 2006 - Ward District 4

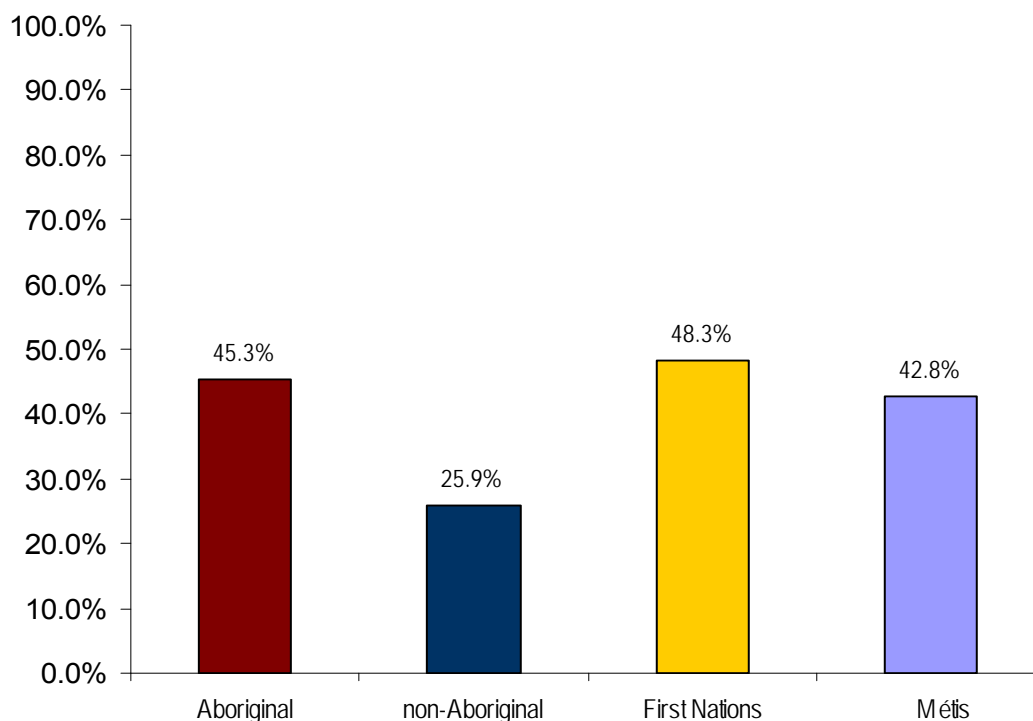


- Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion
- Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations
- Sales and service occupations
- Business, finance and administration occupations

5.5.10 Low Income

- Figure 63 reveals that there were significantly more Aboriginal people (45.3%) living in low income households in Ward District 4 compared to the non-Aboriginal population (25.9%). A similar number of First Nations (48.3%) people in Ward District 4 reported living in low income households (before taxes) compared to the Métis population (42.8%).
- The findings in this report reveal that the incidence of low income among Aboriginal people residing in Ward District 4 is much higher compared to the non-Aboriginal population.

Figure 63: Aboriginal Identity Groups and the non-Aboriginal Population Prevalence of Low Income by Total Persons in Private Households¹⁷ (before taxes) 2006 - Ward District 4



5.6 Ward District 5

5.6.1 Population Size:

- Data presented in Table 27 shows that in 2006 Aboriginal peoples accounted for 2.6% of the total population in Ward District 5. With 3,065 Aboriginal Identity residents Ward District 5 is home to the smallest ward district of urban Aboriginal people in the City of Edmonton in 2006.
- Of the total population in Ward District 5, Métis accounted for 1.5 followed by First Nations 1.0, and Inuit 0.1%. The remainder of the Aboriginal population

¹⁷ The results in this Figure compare the total Aboriginal Identity population (which includes multiple and single item responses for all three Aboriginal groups) to that of the non-Aboriginal population for Ward District 1. The results also compare single item responses for those individuals who reported First Nations and Métis only.

either identified with more than one group, or indicated that they were members of an Indian Band or First Nations

Table 27: Percent Distribution and Percent Change of the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population 2001 to 2006 - Ward District 5

	2006		2001		Percent Change
Total Population	118230		100585		
Total Aboriginal identity population	3065		2160		
<i>Aboriginal Identity population as a percent of the Total Population</i>	2.6%		2.1%		0.44%
North American Indian (First Nations)	1140	1.0%	1025	1.0%	0.00%
Métis	1790	1.5%	1010	1.0%	0.51%
Inuit	70	0.1%	45	0.0%	0.01%
Multiple Aboriginal identity responses ¹	15	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.00%
Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere ¹	50	0.0%	70	0.1%	-0.03%

¹ The percentages of 0% for these categories are not accurately represented due to such small numbers.

5.6.2 Age and Sex:

- Calculations based on data from Table 28 indicate that 37.6% of the Aboriginal Identity population is less than 19 years of age compared to approximately 23.6% of the non-Aboriginal population. Interestingly, close to half of the Aboriginal Identity population who resided in Ward District 5 reported being between the ages of 20 to 39 years of age. The results in Table 28 show that 42.3% of the Aboriginal people are between the ages of 20 to 39 compared to 31.1% of the non-Aboriginal population.
- Table 28 indicates that there are more Aboriginal females (7.8%) between the ages of 15 to 19 years of age residing in Ward District 5 compared to Aboriginal males (4.1%). A further comparison between the Aboriginal population and non-Aboriginal population reveals that there are more Aboriginal children less than 9 years of age (18.5%) residing in the district compared to non-Aboriginal children (11.0%).
- Interestingly, there are also more Aboriginal young adults aged 20 to 24 (34.9%) compared to their non-Aboriginal counterparts (23.4%).
- Table 28 also shows that just 2.1% of the Aboriginal population are seniors (aged 65 years and older) compared to 12.0% of the non-Aboriginal population.

Table 28: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population by Age and Sex Distribution 2006 – Ward District 5

	Aboriginal Identity				non-Aboriginal			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
	1390	45.4%	1670	54.6%	57715	48.8%	60515	51.2%
0 to 4 years	155	5.1%	130	4.2%	3410	2.9%	3230	2.7%
5 to 9 years	110	3.6%	170	5.6%	3230	2.7%	3160	2.7%
10 to 14 years	100	3.3%	120	3.9%	3580	3.0%	3360	2.8%
15 to 19 years	125	4.1%	240	7.8%	4065	3.4%	3930	3.3%
20 to 24 years	220	7.2%	195	6.4%	5265	4.5%	5200	4.4%
25 to 29 years	165	5.4%	130	4.2%	4760	4.0%	4815	4.1%
30 to 34 years	205	6.7%	155	5.1%	4100	3.5%	4100	3.5%
35 to 39 years	90	2.9%	135	4.4%	4050	3.4%	4365	3.7%
40 to 44 years	55	1.8%	80	2.6%	4510	3.8%	4615	3.9%
45 to 49 years	45	1.5%	125	4.1%	4585	3.9%	4765	4.0%
50 to 54 years	60	2.0%	105	3.4%	4055	3.4%	4630	3.9%
55 to 59 years	15	0.5%	15	0.5%	3400	2.9%	3675	3.1%
60 to 64 years	15	0.5%	30	1.0%	2525	2.1%	2605	2.2%
65 to 69 years	20	0.7%	10	0.3%	2050	1.7%	2230	1.9%
70 to 74 years	10	0.3%	15	0.5%	1615	1.4%	1930	1.6%
75 to 79 years	0	0.0%	10	0.3%	1260	1.1%	1625	1.4%
80 to 84 years	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	795	0.7%	1270	1.1%
85 years +	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	455	0.4%	1005	0.9%
Total Population	3060				118230			

- Calculations based on data from Table 29 indicate that there are more First Nations female children between the ages of 0 to 4 years of age (6.1%) and between the ages of 10 to 19 years of age (13.4%) compared to First Nations males, 3.9%. The results further indicate that there are more Métis female children between the ages of 5 to 9 years (6.1%) and 15 to 19 years of age (7.8%) compared to their male counterparts 2.5% and 3.6% respectively.
- The data further indicates that in general the age and sex distributions between the First Nations and Métis populations are relatively consistent between males and females within all the other age categories in this particular district.

Table 29: First Nations and Métis by Age and Sex Distribution 2006 –Ward District 5

	First Nations				Métis			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
	515	44.6%	635	55.0%	810	44.9%	990	54.8%
0 to 4 years	45	3.9%	70	6.1%	100	5.5%	55	3.0%
5 to 9 years	55	4.8%	55	4.8%	45	2.5%	110	6.1%
10 to 14 years	25	2.2%	60	5.2%	75	4.2%	65	3.6%
15 to 19 years	60	5.2%	95	8.2%	65	3.6%	140	7.8%
20 to 24 years	90	7.8%	55	4.8%	120	6.6%	140	7.8%
25 to 29 years	55	4.8%	35	3.0%	85	4.7%	90	5.0%
30 to 34 years	75	6.5%	60	5.2%	115	6.4%	95	5.3%
35 to 39 years	50	4.3%	65	5.6%	45	2.5%	70	3.9%
40 to 44 years	10	0.9%	35	3.0%	45	2.5%	40	2.2%
45 to 49 years	10	0.9%	35	3.0%	30	1.7%	95	5.3%
50 to 54 years	10	0.9%	40	3.5%	45	2.5%	60	3.3%
55 to 59 years	10	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.6%
60 to 64 years	10	0.9%	20	1.7%	0	0.0%	15	0.8%
65 to 69 years	10	0.9%	0	0.0%	15	0.8%	0	0.0%
70 to 74 years	10	0.9%	0	0.0%	10	0.6%	10	0.6%
75 to 79 years	0	0.0%	10	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
80 to 84 years	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
85 years +	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total Population	1155				1805			

5.6.3 Marital Status and Living Arrangements

- A comparison of

Figure 64 and Figure 65 and reveals that a higher percentage of Aboriginal people (63.7%) 15 years of age and over residing in Ward District 5 reported having never been legally married or “single” compared to the non-Aboriginal population (33.7%).

- Over half of the non-Aboriginal population (53.2%) in Ward District 5 indicated that they were legally married compared to the Aboriginal Identity population (22.6%).
- The incidence of divorce is higher for the Aboriginal population in Ward District 5 compared to the non-Aboriginal population. The results show that 7.7% of the Aboriginal population reported being divorced compared to the 6.6% of the non-Aboriginal. Similarly, the incidence of separation (but still legally married) is also higher for the Aboriginal population. The results show that more Aboriginal people reported being separated (4.4%) compared to non-Aboriginal people (2.2%).

Figure 64: Percentage of Aboriginal Identity population 15 years and over by Marital Status 2006 – Ward District 5

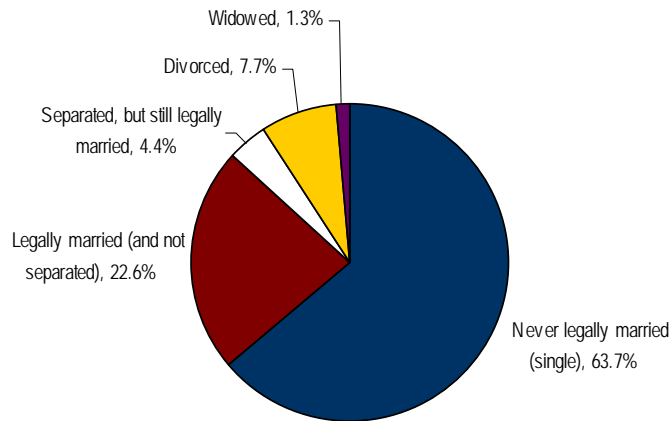
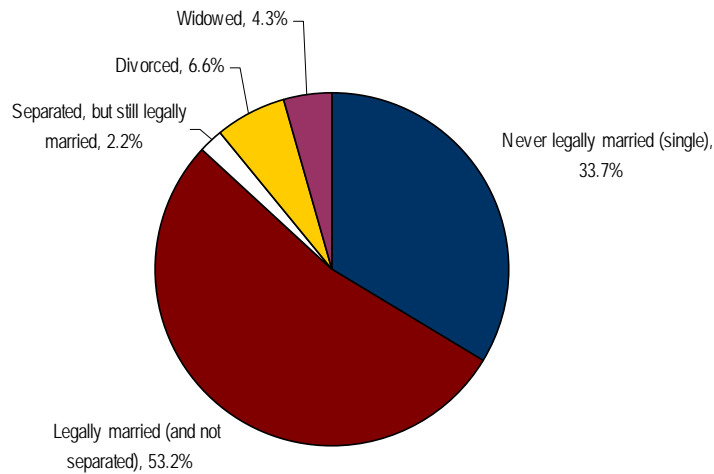
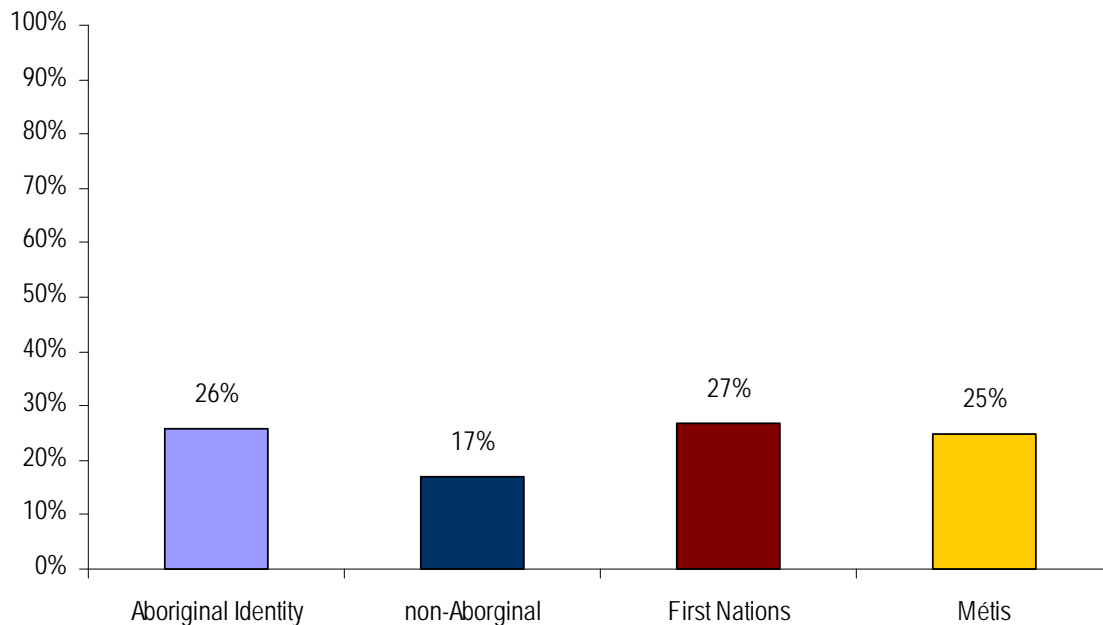


Figure 65: Percentage of non-Aboriginal population 15 years and over by Marital Status 2006 –Ward District 5



- Figure 67 reveals that there are more Aboriginal children that are less than 15 years of age residing in private households in Ward District 5 compared to the non-Aboriginal children. Twenty-six per cent of the Aboriginal Identity population living in private households is less than 15 years of age compared to 17% of the non-Aboriginal population.
- In addition, the findings also show that there is a relatively equal distribution between the number of First Nations children less than 15 years of age (27%) residing in private households in Ward District 5 compared to Métis children (25%).

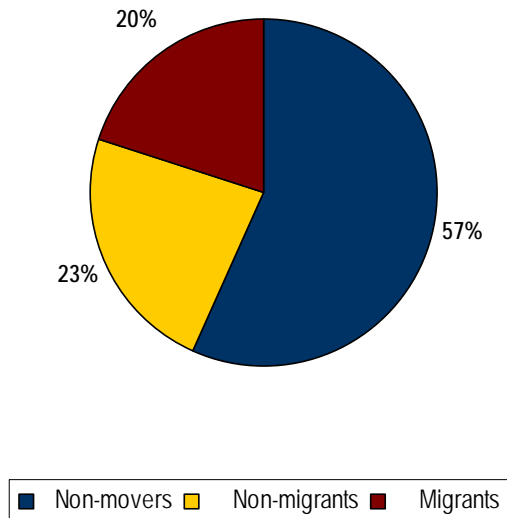
Figure 66: Aboriginal Identity Groups and the non-Aboriginal Population by Private Household and the Prevalence of Children < 15 years of age 2006 - Ward District 5



5.6.4 Mobility

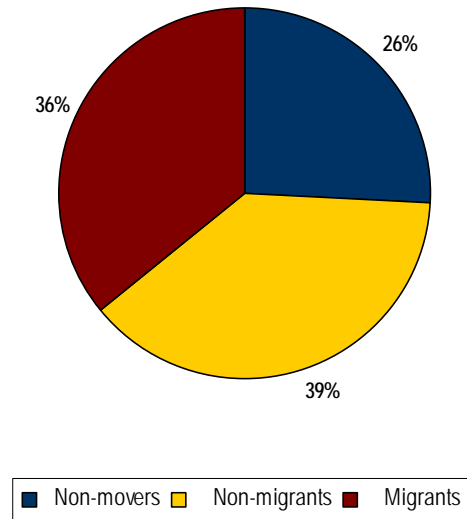
- The results in Appendix Table 14 indicate that the Aboriginal population residing in Ward District 5 were more likely to have moved (43%) either within the Ward District or from entirely different district compared to the non-Aboriginal population (21%) *one year* prior to the 2006 Census
- Figure 67 reveals that of the 43% of Aboriginal Identity “movers” in Ward District 5, 23% moved within the District (or Census Subdivision) while 20% of the population had actually resided in a completely different district (or Census Subdivision) *one year* prior to the 2006 Census.

Figure 67: Aboriginal Identity Population by 1 year Mobility Status 2006 - Ward District 5



- The results in Appendix Table 14 further indicate that while a majority of the Aboriginal population residing in Ward District 5 were more likely to have moved (75%) either within the Ward District or from entirely different district, almost half (51%) of non-Aboriginal people also reported having moved either within the Ward District or from entirely different district *five years* prior to the 2006 Census.
- Appendix Table 14 indicates that compared to the Métis population (52%), more First Nations people (38%) reported that they moved *1 year prior* to the 2006 Census. The results further indicate that a majority of both the First Nations (75%) and Métis (73%) populations reported moving either within Ward District 1 or from a different district *five years* prior to the 2006 Census.
- Figure 68 reveals that of the 75% of Aboriginal Identity “movers” in Ward District 4, 39% had moved within the District while 36% of the population had actually resided in a completely different district, *five years* prior to the 2006 Census

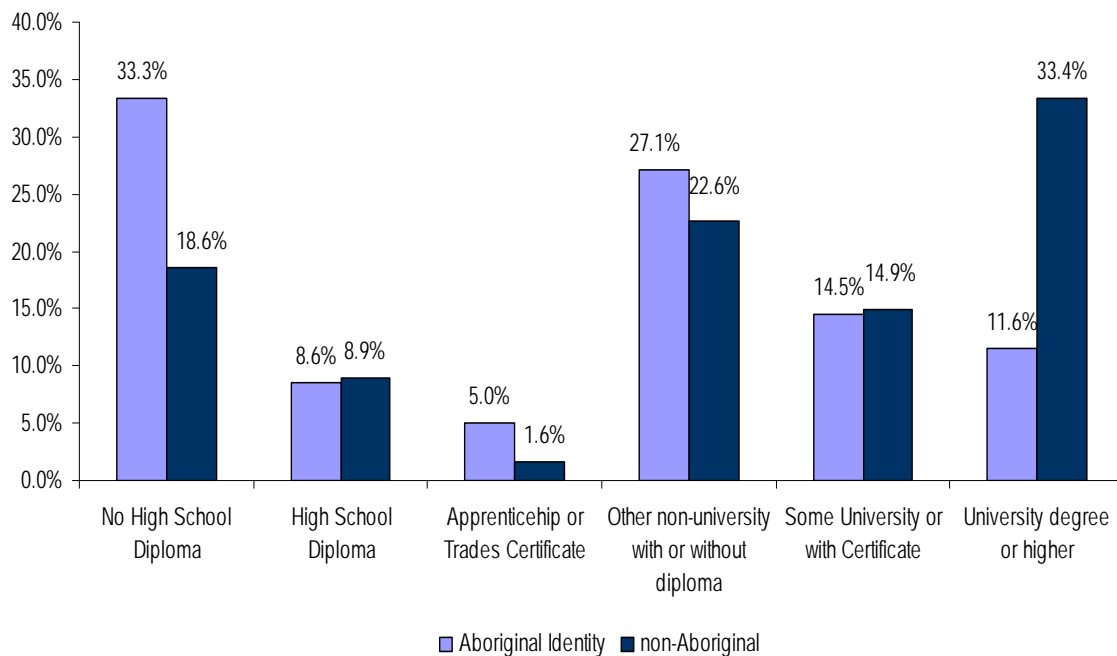
Figure 68: Aboriginal Identity Population by 5 year Mobility Status 2006 - Ward District 5



5.6.5 Educational Achievement

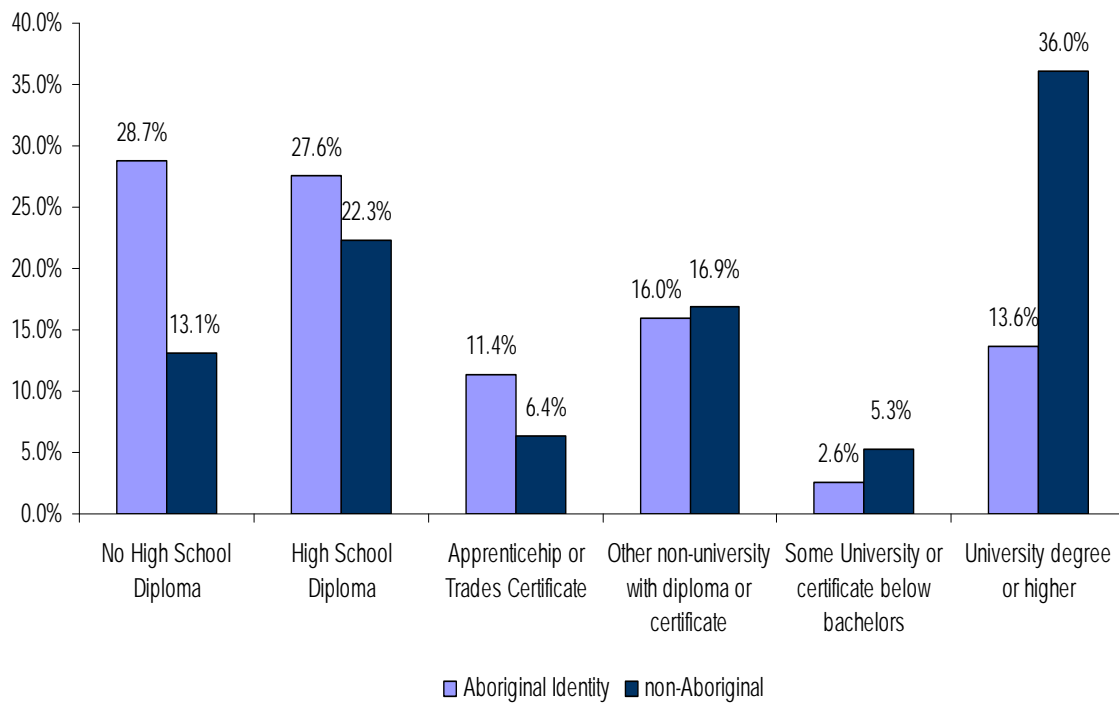
- Figure 69 indicates that in 2001 the Aboriginal Identity population residing in Ward District 5 had a higher percentage (33.3%) of individuals without a high school diploma compared to the non-Aboriginal population (18.6%).
- Interestingly, the percentage of the Aboriginal Identity population who reported they had attained other non-university training (27.1%) and some university education (14.5%) was somewhat similar to the non-Aboriginal population (22.6% and 14.9%) respectively.
- The results in Figure 69 further show that 11.6% of the Aboriginal Identity population reported having a university degree or higher compared to 33.4% of the non-Aboriginal population.

Figure 69: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population by Highest Level of Schooling 15 years and over in Ward District 5, 2001



- Figure 70 indicates that in 2006 the Aboriginal Identity population residing in Ward District 5 had a higher percentage (28.7%) of individuals without a high school diploma compared to the non-Aboriginal population (13.1%). However, more a considerably higher percentage of both the Aboriginal Identity (27.6%) and non-Aboriginal population (22.3%) reported having achieved a high school diploma than in 2001 (8.6% and 8.9% respectively)
- Interestingly, the percentage of those who reported they had attained an apprenticeship or trades certificate increased significantly for both the Aboriginal Identity (11.4%) and non-Aboriginal population (6.4%) compared to 2001 (5.0% and 1.6% respectively).
- The results in Figure 70 further show that 13.6% of the Aboriginal Identity population reported having a university degree compared to 36.0% of the non-Aboriginal population.

Figure 70: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population by Highest Level of Schooling 15 years and over in Ward District 5, 2006



5.6.6 Labour Force Activity

- Interestingly, the results in Table 30 indicates that overall employment rates in Ward District 5 for Aboriginal males (77.6%) 15 years of age and over is higher compared to non-Aboriginal males (75.2%). Similarly, the employment rates for Aboriginal females 15 years of age and over is also higher (71.6%) compared to non-Aboriginal females (63.8%).
- The results further indicate that employment rates tend to be lower for both First Nations males (76.6%) and females (65.9%) 15 years of age and over compared to Métis males (78.8%) and females (73.9%). In addition, it is important to note that overall the employment rates are the lowest for Métis males (56.8%), followed by Métis females (69.1) aged 15 to 24 years of age.

Table 30: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population Employment Rate by Sex and Age Groups in 2006 - Ward District 5

Age Range	Aboriginal Identity	
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	77.6	71.6
Population 15 to 24 years	59.4	67.8
Population 25 years and over	86.9	73
non-Aboriginal		
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	75.2	63.8
Population 15 to 24 years	65.2	66.5
Population 25 years and over	77.6	63.3
First Nations		
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	76.6	65.9
Population 15 to 24 years	58.6	70
Population 25 years and over	89.4	62.9
Métis		
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	78.8	73.9
Population 15 to 24 years	56.8	69.1
Population 25 years and over	88.8	78.4

5.6.7 Labour Force Participation (LFP) and Unemployment

- The findings in Table 31 indicate that the participation rate for the Aboriginal Identity population was higher at 79.1% compared to 72.4% for the non-Aboriginal population. Interestingly, the participation rate was similar for the First Nations population at 78.6% compared to 79.3% for the Métis population. The results further indicate that labour force participate rate increased for the Aboriginal Identity population between 2006 (79.1%) and 2001 (74.3%) and for the non-Aboriginal population from 70.0% in 2001 to 72.4% in 2006.
- The results also show that the unemployment rate for the Aboriginal Identity population was significantly higher in both 2001 (10.7%) compared to the non-Aboriginal population (5.2%). There were somewhat similar unemployment rates between the Aboriginal Identity population in 2006 (6.1%) and the non-Aboriginal population (4.2%)

- Table 31 further shows that in 2006 the unemployment rate for members of the First Nations population was higher compared to the Métis population in both 2006 and 2001. In particular, the findings show that First Nations people experienced the highest unemployment rates in 2006 (9.8%) and in 2001 (13.5%) compared to the Métis population (4.2% and 8.0%) respectively. The unemployment rates were considerably lower in 2006 for the First Nations and Métis populations compared to 2001.

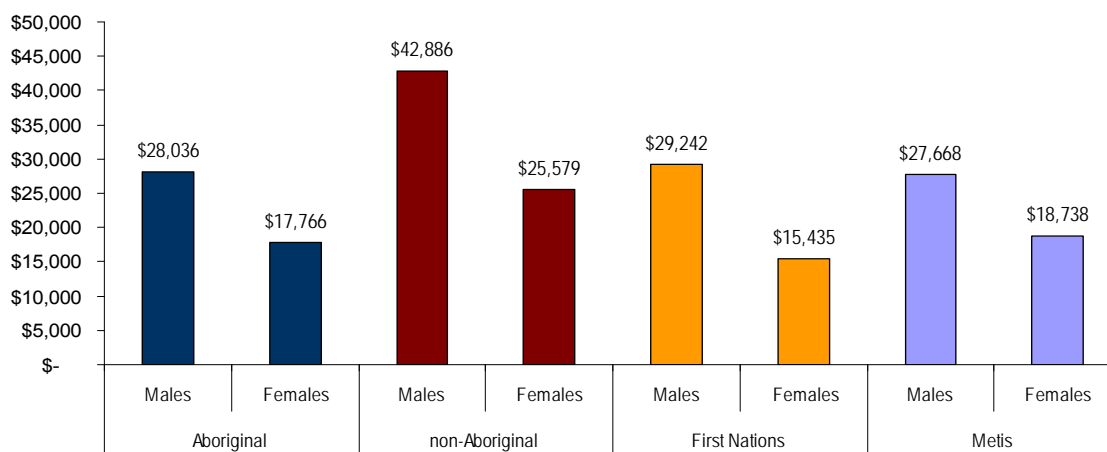
Table 31: Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Population by Labour Force Characteristics 2006 - Ward District 5

	Aboriginal Identity	non-Aboriginal	First Nations	Métis
Labour Force Participation Rate				
2006	79.1	72.4	78.6	79.3
2001	74.3	70.9	71.1	75.3
Unemployment Rate				
2006	6.1	4.2	9.8	4.2
2001	10.7	5.2	13.5	8

5.6.8 Income

- Data from Figure 72 shows that the median income of Aboriginal Identity females (before taxes) during 2005 in Ward District 5 was \$17,766 compared to \$25,579 for non-Aboriginal females. Meanwhile, the median income of Aboriginal males was \$28,036 compared to non-Aboriginal males \$42,886 for the non-Aboriginal male population.
- The median income of First Nations females (before taxes) during 2005 in Ward District 5 was \$15,435 compared to \$18,738 for Métis females. Meanwhile, the median income of First Nations males was \$29,242 compared to Métis males \$27,668.

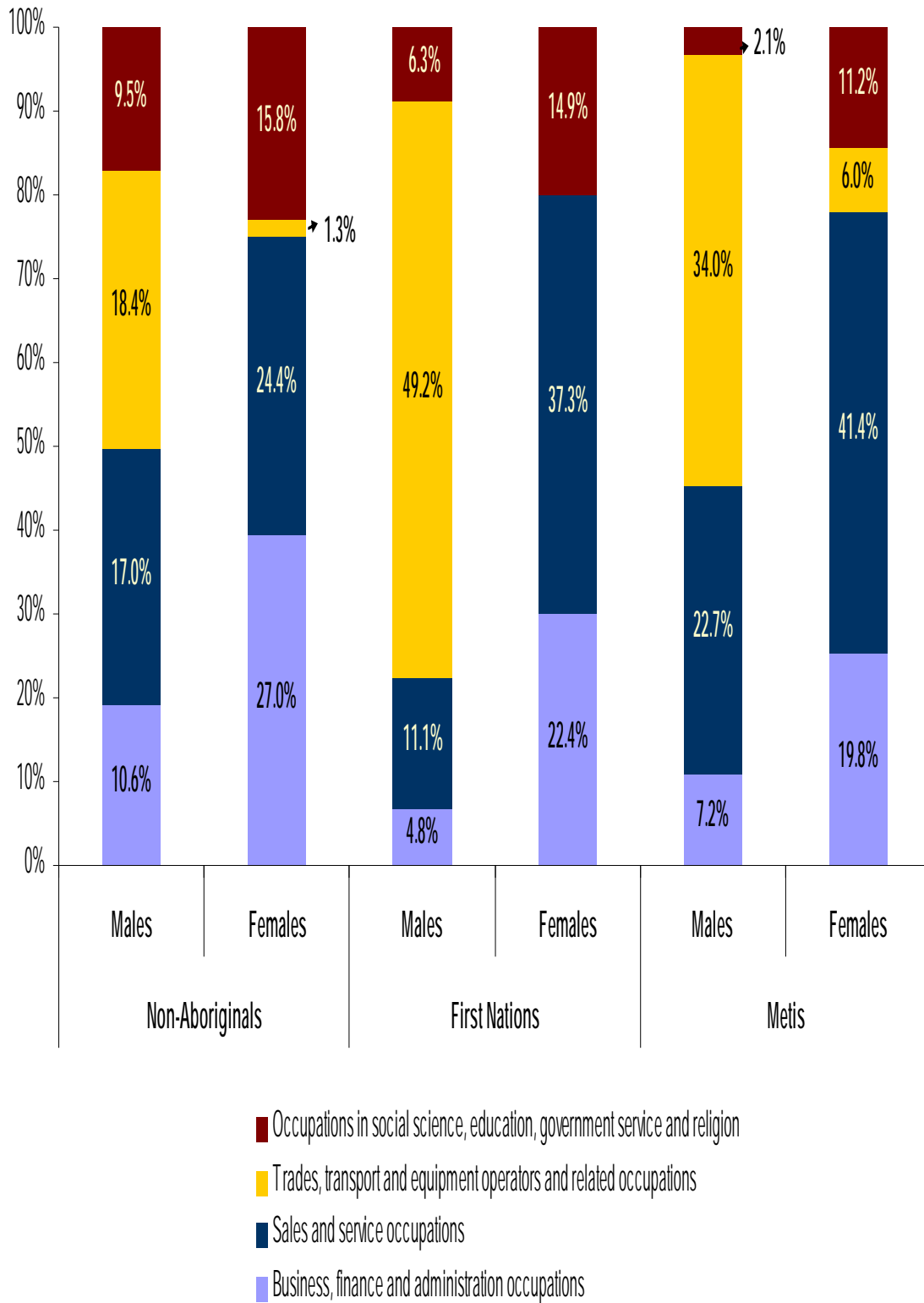
Figure 71: Median Income in 2005 for Aboriginal Identity Groups and the non-Aboriginal Population 15 years and over (before taxes) - Ward District 5



5.6.9 Occupations

- The results presented in Figure 73 show that the four most common occupational categories for the First Nations, Métis and non-Aboriginal populations residing in Ward District 5 in 2006 were 1. Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators, 2. Sales and Services Occupations, 3. Business, Finance and Administration Occupations, and 4. Occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion.
- Trades, transport and equipment operators was the most commonly reported occupational category for both First Nations (49.2%) and Métis males (34.0%) compared to non-Aboriginal males (18.4%).
- Interestingly, jobs unique to the sales and service industry was the second highest occupational category reported by Métis males (22.7%), followed by non-Aboriginal males (17.0%) and First Nations males (11.1%).
- Sales and service occupations was the number one occupational category for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females in 2006. Métis women accounted for 41.4% followed by First Nations 37.3% and non-Aboriginal women 24.4%.
- The second most common occupational category for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females was Business, finance and administration. Non-Aboriginal females accounted for 27.0% in this classification compared to 22.4% First Nations females followed by 19.8% Métis.
- Occupations in social science, education, government services and religion were also common Ward District 5. A comparison between groups reveals that 6.3% of First Nations males accounted for this category compared to 2.1% Métis and 9.5% of non-Aboriginal males. Meanwhile, 15.8% of non-Aboriginal women accounted for this category followed by 14.9% of First Nations women and 11.2% Métis.

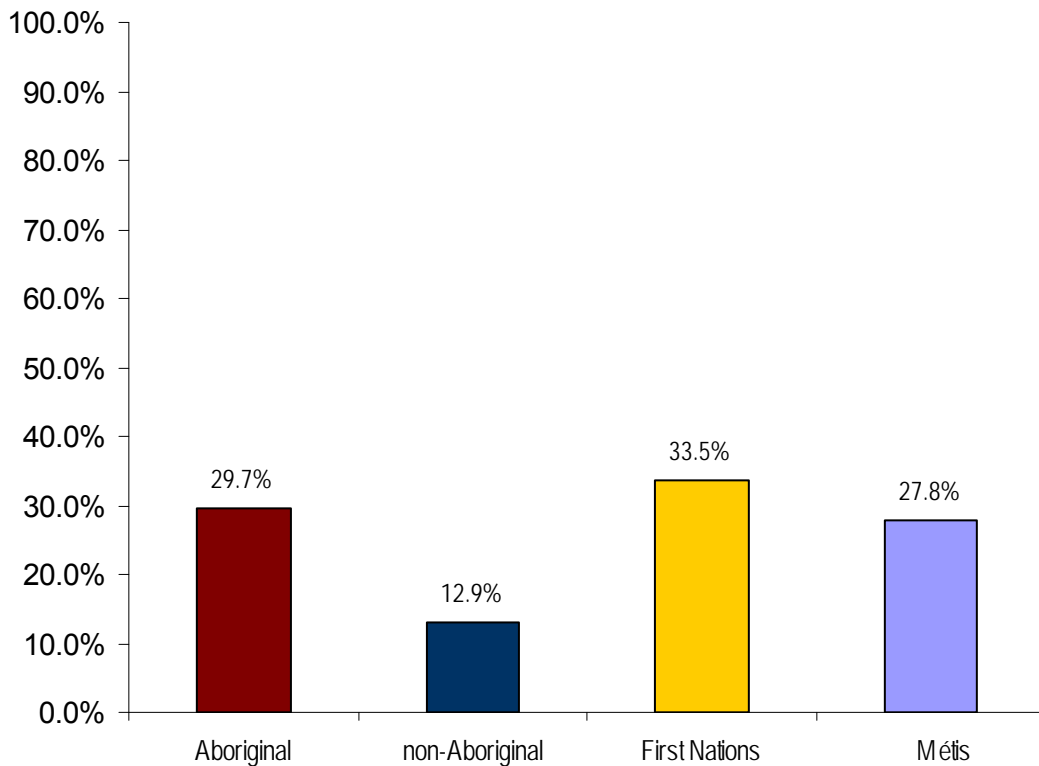
Figure 72: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population 15 years and over by Occupation 2006 - Ward District 5



5.6.10 Low Income

- Figure 73 reveals that there were significantly more Aboriginal people (29.7%) living in low income households in Ward District 5 compared to the non-Aboriginal population (12.9%).
- More First Nations people (33.5%) in Ward District 5 reported living in low income households (before taxes) compared to the Métis population (27.8%).
- The findings in this report reveal that the incidence of low income among Aboriginal people residing in Ward District 5 is much higher compared to the non-Aboriginal population.

Figure 73: Aboriginal Identity Groups and the non-Aboriginal Population Prevalence of Low Income by Total Persons in Private Households¹⁸ (before taxes) 2006 - Ward District 5



5.7 Ward District 6

5.7.1 Population Size:

- Results presented in Table 32 show that in 2006 Aboriginal peoples accounted for 3.9% of the total population in Ward District 6. With 4,585 Aboriginal Identity residents Ward District 6 is home to the fifth largest ward district of urban Aboriginal people in the City of Edmonton in 2006.

¹⁸ The results in this Figure compare the total Aboriginal Identity population (which includes multiple and single item responses for all three Aboriginal groups) to that of the non-Aboriginal population for Ward District 1. The results also compare single items responses for those individuals who reported First Nations and Métis only.

- Of the total population in Ward District 6, Métis accounted for 2.3% followed by First Nations 1.5%, and Inuit 0.0% (with approximately 40 individuals indicating a single Inuit response). The remainder of the Aboriginal population either identified with more than one group, or indicated that they were members of an Indian Band or First Nations

Table 32: Percent Distribution and Percent Change of the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population 2001 to 2006 - Ward District 6

	2006		2001		Percent Change
Total Population	116170		106355		
Total Aboriginal identity population	4585		2950		
<i>Aboriginal Identity population as a percent of the Total Population</i>	3.9%		2.8%		1.17%
North American Indian (First Nations)	1760	1.5%	1195	1.1%	0.39%
Métis	2660	2.3%	1605	1.5%	0.78%
Inuit ¹	40	0.0%	30	0.0%	0.00%
Multiple Aboriginal identity responses ¹	55	0.0%	40	0.0%	0.00%
Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere	75	0.1%	90	0.1%	0.00%

¹ The percentages of 0% for these categories are not accurately represented due to such small numbers.

5.7.2 Age and Sex

- Calculations based on data in Table 33 indicate that 44.2% of the Aboriginal Identity population is less than 19 years of age compared to approximately 27.4% of the non-Aboriginal population. Interestingly, 30.8% of the Aboriginal Identity population who resided in Ward District 6 reported being between the ages of 20 to 39 years of age compared to 29.3% of the non-Aboriginal population.
- Table 33 further indicates that there are more Aboriginal children aged 0 to 14 years of age (32.8%) residing in Ward District 6 compared to non-Aboriginal children (19.9%). In addition, we see that there is an even distribution of Aboriginal males and females in each of these age categories. Interestingly, compared to their Aboriginal male counterparts (6.7%) there are also more Aboriginal females (11.1%) 30 to 39 years of age.
- Table 33 also shows that just 3.1% of the Aboriginal population are seniors (aged 65 years and older) compared to 9.0% of the non-Aboriginal population.

Table 33: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population by Age and Sex Distribution 2006 – Ward District 6

	Aboriginal Identity				non-Aboriginal			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
	2090	45.5%	2490	54.2%	57515	49.5%	58660	50.5%
0 to 4 years	250	5.4%	255	5.6%	3930	3.4%	3665	3.2%
5 to 9 years	255	5.6%	195	4.2%	3730	3.2%	3650	3.1%
10 to 14 years	275	6.0%	275	6.0%	4130	3.6%	4080	3.5%
15 to 19 years	295	6.4%	220	4.8%	4565	3.9%	4040	3.5%
20 to 24 years	150	3.3%	140	3.1%	4780	4.1%	4640	4.0%
25 to 29 years	165	3.6%	225	4.9%	4595	4.0%	4675	4.0%
30 to 34 years	140	3.1%	255	5.6%	4085	3.5%	4230	3.6%
35 to 39 years	85	1.9%	255	5.6%	4045	3.5%	4085	3.5%
40 to 44 years	130	2.8%	205	4.5%	4525	3.9%	4830	4.2%
45 to 49 years	125	2.7%	145	3.2%	4830	4.2%	4805	4.1%
50 to 54 years	90	2.0%	105	2.3%	4145	3.6%	4575	3.9%
55 to 59 years	40	0.9%	95	2.1%	3475	3.0%	3350	2.9%
60 to 64 years	35	0.8%	45	1.0%	2135	1.8%	2075	1.8%
65 to 69 years	0	0.0%	40	0.9%	1485	1.3%	1675	1.4%
70 to 74 years	30	0.7%	20	0.4%	1260	1.1%	1490	1.3%
75 to 79 years	10	0.2%	10	0.2%	1030	0.9%	1320	1.1%
80 to 84 years	10	0.2%	20	0.4%	495	0.4%	860	0.7%
85 years +	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	280	0.2%	600	0.5%
Total Population	4590				116170			

- Calculations based on data in Table 34 indicate that there are more First Nations female children between the ages of 0 to 9 years of age (23.3%) compared to Métis children (19.1%) aged 0 to 9 years of age.
- There are more First Nations males aged 20 to 24 years (5.3%) compared to First Nations females (2.2%). However, First Nations females (10.4%) between 35 to 44 years of age outnumber their First Nations male counterparts (4.1%). Similarly, Métis females (12.4%) between 30 to 39 years of age outnumber their Métis male counterparts (5.7%).
- The data further indicates that in general the age and sex distributions between the First Nations and Métis populations are relatively consistent between males and females within all the other age categories in this particular district.

Table 34: First Nations and Métis by Age and Sex Distribution 2006 –Ward District 6

	First Nations				Métis			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
	835	46.4%	965	53.6%	1245	45.9%	1475	54.3%
0 to 4 years	105	5.8%	120	6.7%	135	5.0%	130	4.8%
5 to 9 years	120	6.7%	75	4.2%	140	5.2%	115	4.2%
10 to 14 years	140	7.8%	115	6.4%	135	5.0%	145	5.3%
15 to 19 years	125	6.9%	140	7.8%	170	6.3%	80	2.9%
20 to 24 years	95	5.3%	40	2.2%	60	2.2%	95	3.5%
25 to 29 years	65	3.6%	70	3.9%	105	3.9%	140	5.2%
30 to 34 years	30	1.7%	45	2.5%	100	3.7%	195	7.2%
35 to 39 years	40	2.2%	115	6.4%	55	2.0%	140	5.2%
40 to 44 years	35	1.9%	80	4.4%	95	3.5%	125	4.6%
45 to 49 years	35	1.9%	55	3.1%	80	2.9%	85	3.1%
50 to 54 years	30	1.7%	30	1.7%	55	2.0%	70	2.6%
55 to 59 years	15	0.8%	35	1.9%	25	0.9%	60	2.2%
60 to 64 years	0	0.0%	15	0.8%	40	1.5%	30	1.1%
65 to 69 years	0	0.0%	25	1.4%	10	0.4%	20	0.7%
70 to 74 years	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	35	1.3%	10	0.4%
75 to 79 years	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.4%
80 to 84 years	0	0.0%	10	0.6%	10	0.4%	15	0.6%
85 years +	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total Population	1800				2715			

5.7.3 Marital Status and Living Arrangements

- A comparison of Figure 74 and
-
- Figure 75 reveals that a higher percentage of Aboriginal people (51.6%) 15 years of age and over residing in Ward District 6 reported having never been legally married or “single” compared to the non-Aboriginal population (32.8%).
- Over half of the non-Aboriginal population (53.1%) in Ward District 6 indicated that they were legally married compared to the Aboriginal Identity population (33.4%).
- The incidence of divorce is similar for both the Aboriginal identity and non-Aboriginal population in Ward District 6. The results show that 7.3% of the Aboriginal population reported being divorced compared to the 7.2% of the non-Aboriginal. However, the incidence of separation (but still legally married) is higher for the Aboriginal population. The results show that more Aboriginal people reported being separated (4.4%) compared to non-Aboriginal people (2.6%).

Figure 74: Percentage of Aboriginal Identity population 15 years and over by Marital Status 2006 – Ward District 6

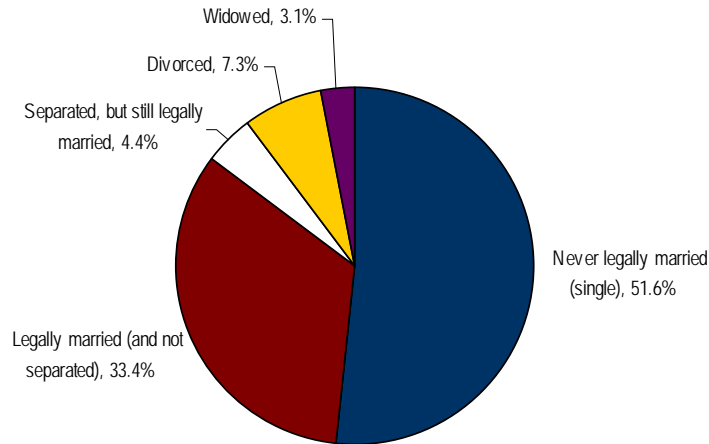
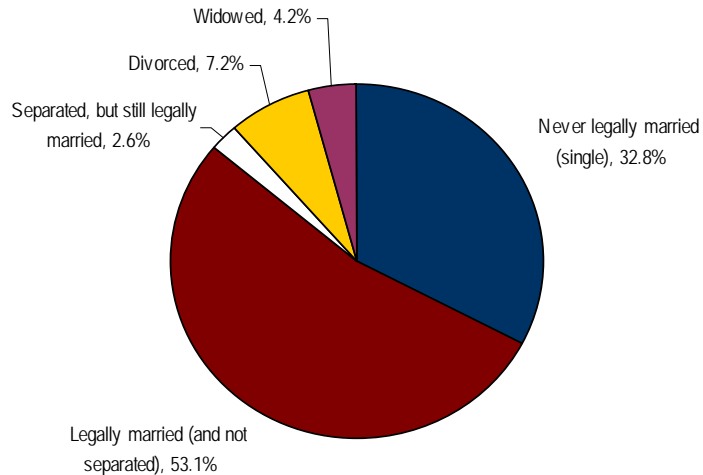
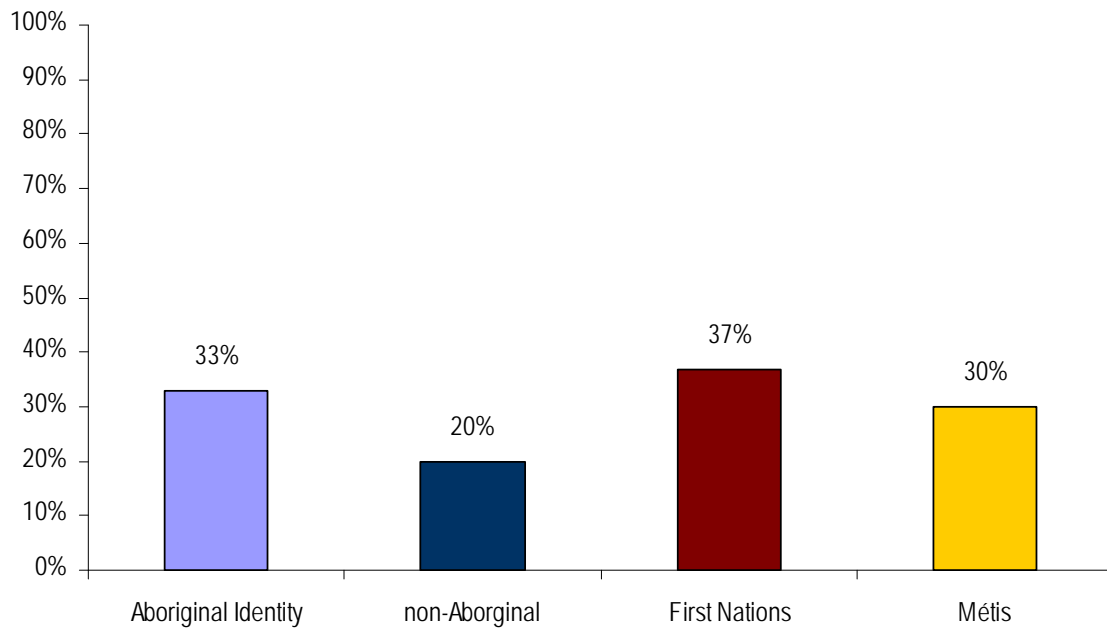


Figure 75: Percentage of non-Aboriginal population 15 years and over by Marital Status 2006 –Ward District 6



- The results in Figure 76 show that there are more Aboriginal children that are less than 15 years of age residing in private households in Ward District 6 compared to the non-Aboriginal children. Thirty-three per cent of the Aboriginal Identity population living in private households is less than 15 years of age compared to 20% of the non-Aboriginal population. In addition, the findings also show that there are a slightly higher number of First Nations children less than 15 years of age (37%) residing in private households in Ward District 6 compared to Métis children (30%).

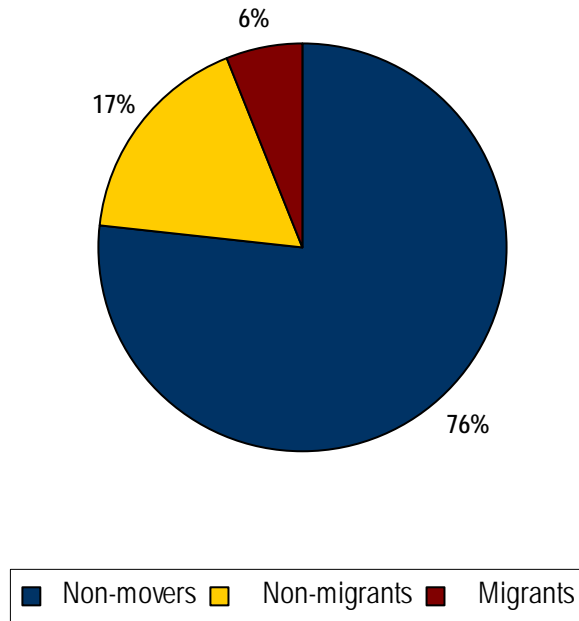
Figure 76: Aboriginal Identity Population by Private Household and the Prevalence of Children < 15 years of age 2006 - Ward District 6



5.7.4 Mobility

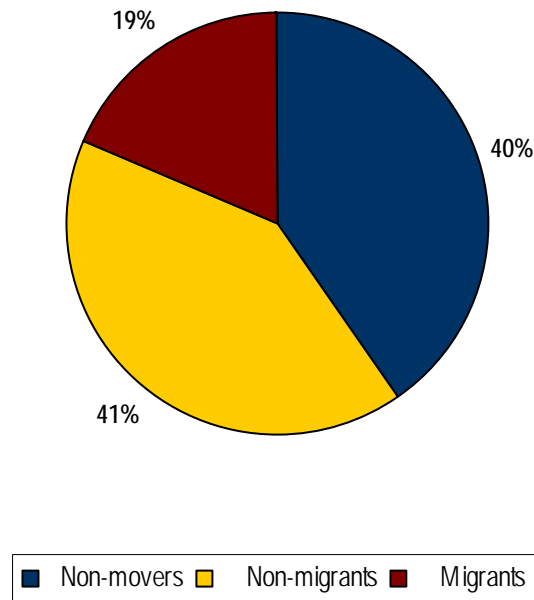
- The results in Appendix Table 15 indicate that the Aboriginal population residing in Ward District 6 were more likely to have moved (24%) either within the Ward District or from entirely different district compared to the non-Aboriginal population (17%) *one year* prior to the 2006 Census. The results further show that slightly more First Nations people (25%) reported that they moved *1 year prior* to the 2006 Census compared to the Métis population (22%).
- Figure 77 reveals that of the 23% of Aboriginal Identity “movers” in Ward District 6, 17% moved within the District (or Census Subdivision) while 6% of the population had actually resided in a completely different district (or Census Subdivision) *one year* prior to the 2006 Census

Figure 77: Aboriginal Identity Population by 1 year Mobility Status 2006 - Ward District 6



- The results in Appendix Table 15 further indicate that more First Nations (66%) population reported moving either within Ward District 1 or from a different district *five years* prior to the 2006 Census compared to the Métis population (55%). The results further show that while a majority of the Aboriginal population residing in Ward District 6 were more likely to have moved (60%) either within the Ward District or from entirely different district, almost half (45%) of non-Aboriginal people also reported having moved either within the Ward District or from entirely different district *five years* prior to the 2006 Census.
- Figure 78 reveals that of the 60% of Aboriginal Identity “movers” in Ward District 6, 41% had moved within the District while 19% of the population had actually resided in a completely different district *five years* prior to the 2006 Census

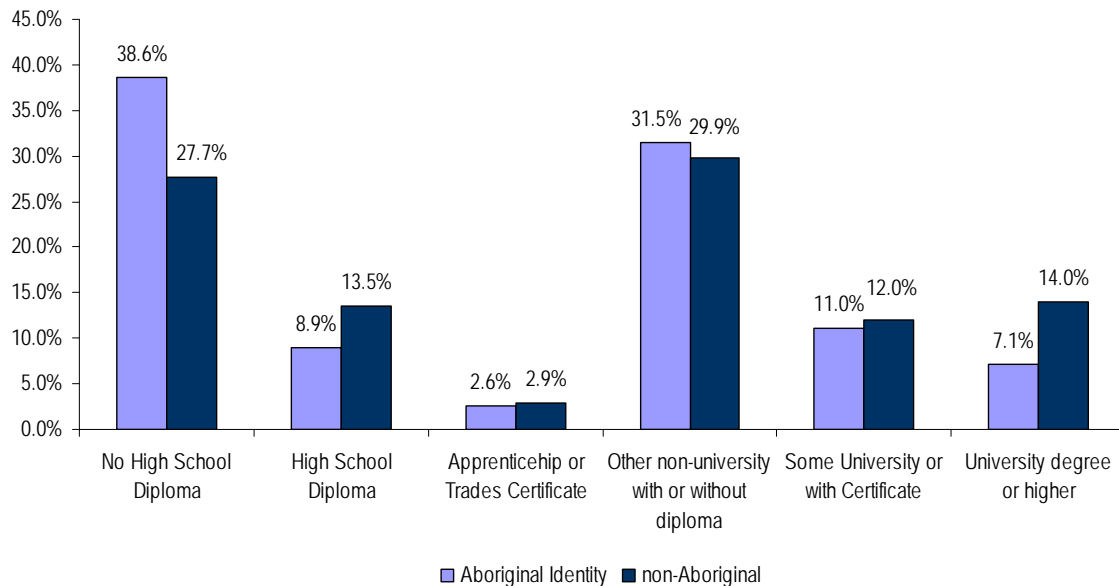
Figure 78: Aboriginal Identity Population by 5 year Mobility Status 2006 - Ward District 6



5.7.5 Educational Achievement

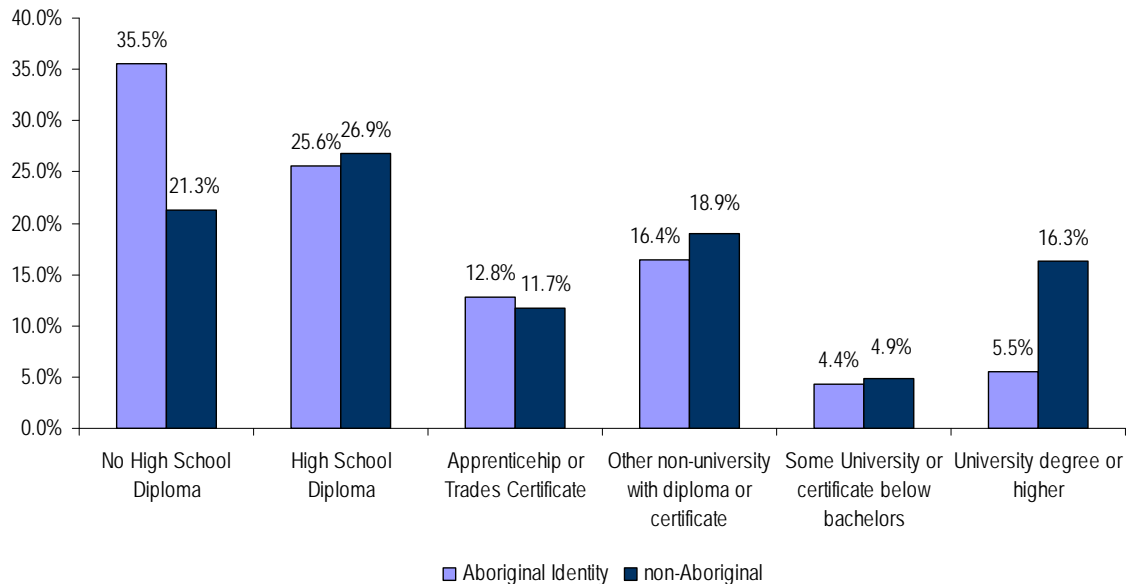
- Figure 79 indicates that in 2001 the Aboriginal Identity population residing in Ward District 6 had a slightly higher percentage (38.6%) of individuals without a high school diploma compared to the non-Aboriginal population (27.7%).
- Interestingly, the percentage of the Aboriginal Identity population who reported they had attained other non-university training (31.5%) and some university education (11.0%) was somewhat similar to the non-Aboriginal population (29.9% and 12.0%) respectively.
- The results in Figure 79 further show that 7.1% of the Aboriginal Identity population reported having a university degree compared to 14.0% of the non-Aboriginal population.

Figure 79: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population by Highest Level of Schooling 15 years and over in Ward District 6, 2001



- Figure 80 indicates that in 2006 the Aboriginal Identity population residing in Ward District 6 had a higher percentage (35.5%) of individuals without a high school diploma compared to the non-Aboriginal population (21.3%). However, more a considerably higher percentage of both the Aboriginal Identity (25.6%) and non-Aboriginal population (26.9%) reported having achieved a high school diploma than in 2001 (8.9% and 13.5 % respectively)
- Interestingly, the percentage of those who reported they had attained an apprenticeship or trades certificate increased significantly for both the Aboriginal Identity (12.8%) and non-Aboriginal population (11.7%) compared to 2001 (2.6% and 2.9% respectively).
- The results in Figure 80 further show that 5.5% of the Aboriginal Identity population reported having a university degree or higher compared to 16.3% of the non-Aboriginal population.

Figure 80: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population by Highest Level of Schooling 15 years and over in Ward District 6, 2006



5.7.6 Labour Force Activity

- The results in Table 35 indicates that overall employment rate in Ward District 6 for Aboriginal males (68.6%) 15 years of age and over is lower compared to non-Aboriginal males (76.6%). Similarly, the employment rate for Aboriginal females 15 years of age and over is also lower (56.9%) compared to non-Aboriginal females (66.3%).
- The results further indicate that employment rates tend to be lower for both First Nations males (62.1%) and females (47.0%) 15 years of age and over compared to Métis males (71.3%) and females (63.7%). In addition, it is important to note that overall the employment rates are the lowest for First Nations males (40.9%), followed by Métis females (18.9%) aged 15 to 24 years of age.

Table 35: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population Employment Rate by Sex and Age Groups in 2006 - Ward District 6

Age Range	Aboriginal Identity	
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	68.6	56.9
Population 15 to 24 years	44.4	43.1
Population 25 years and over	80.8	60.6
non-Aboriginal		
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	76.6	66.3
Population 15 to 24 years	66.4	67.2
Population 25 years and over	79.2	66.1
First Nations		
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	62.1	47
Population 15 to 24 years	40.9	18.9
Population 25 years and over	80.4	57.3
Métis		
	Males	Females
Total population 15 years and over	71.3	63.7
Population 15 to 24 years	47.8	67.6
Population 25 years and over	80.2	63

5.7.7 Labour Force Participation (LFP) and Unemployment

- The findings in Table 36 indicate that the participation rate for the Aboriginal Identity population was higher at 69.3% compared to 74.7% for the non-Aboriginal population. The participation rate was lower for the First Nations population at 63.7% compared to 73.2% for the Métis population. The results further indicate that labour force participate rate decreased for the Aboriginal Identity population between 2006 (69.3%) and 2001 (70.1%) but slightly increased for the non-Aboriginal population from 73.7 in 2001 to 74.4% in 2006.
- The results also show that the unemployment rate for the Aboriginal Identity population was significantly higher in both 2001 (12.0%) and 2006 (11.0%) compared to the non-Aboriginal population (5.1% and 4.4%) respectively.
- Table 36 further shows that in 2006 the unemployment rate for members of the First Nations population (16.0%) was higher compared to the Métis population (7.9%). However, The Métis population experienced a higher unemployment rate in 2001 (12.2%) compared to the First Nations population (9.9%).

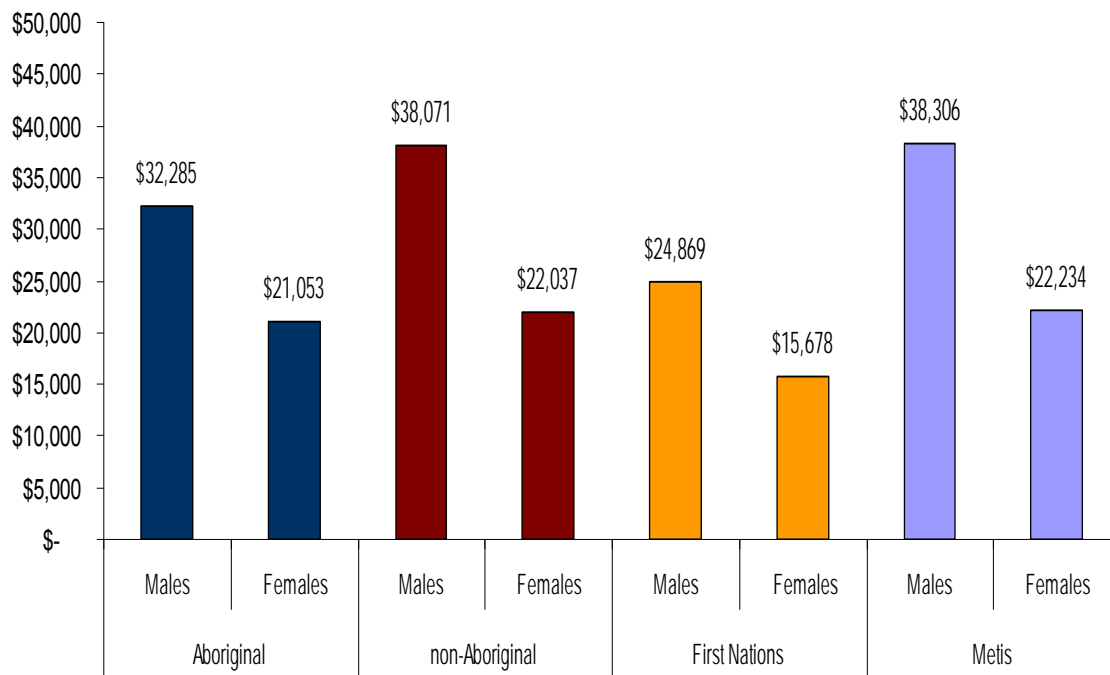
Table 36: Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Population by Labour Force Characteristics 2001 and 2006 - Ward District 6

	Aboriginal Identity	non-Aboriginal	First Nations	Métis
Labour Force Participation Rate				
2006	69.3	74.7	63.7	73.2
2001	70.1	73.7	70.3	70.5
Unemployment Rate				
2006	11	4.4	16	7.9
2001	12	5.1	9.9	12.2

5.7.8 Income

- The results in Figure 82 show that the median income of Aboriginal Identity females (before taxes) during 2005 in Ward District 6 was \$21,053 compared to \$22,037 for non-Aboriginal females. Meanwhile, the median income of Aboriginal males was \$32,285 compared to non-Aboriginal males \$38,071 for the non-Aboriginal male population.
- The median income of First Nations females (before taxes) during 2005 in Ward District 6 was \$15,678 compared to \$22,234 for Métis females. Meanwhile, the median income of Aboriginal males was \$24,869 compared to Métis males \$38,306.

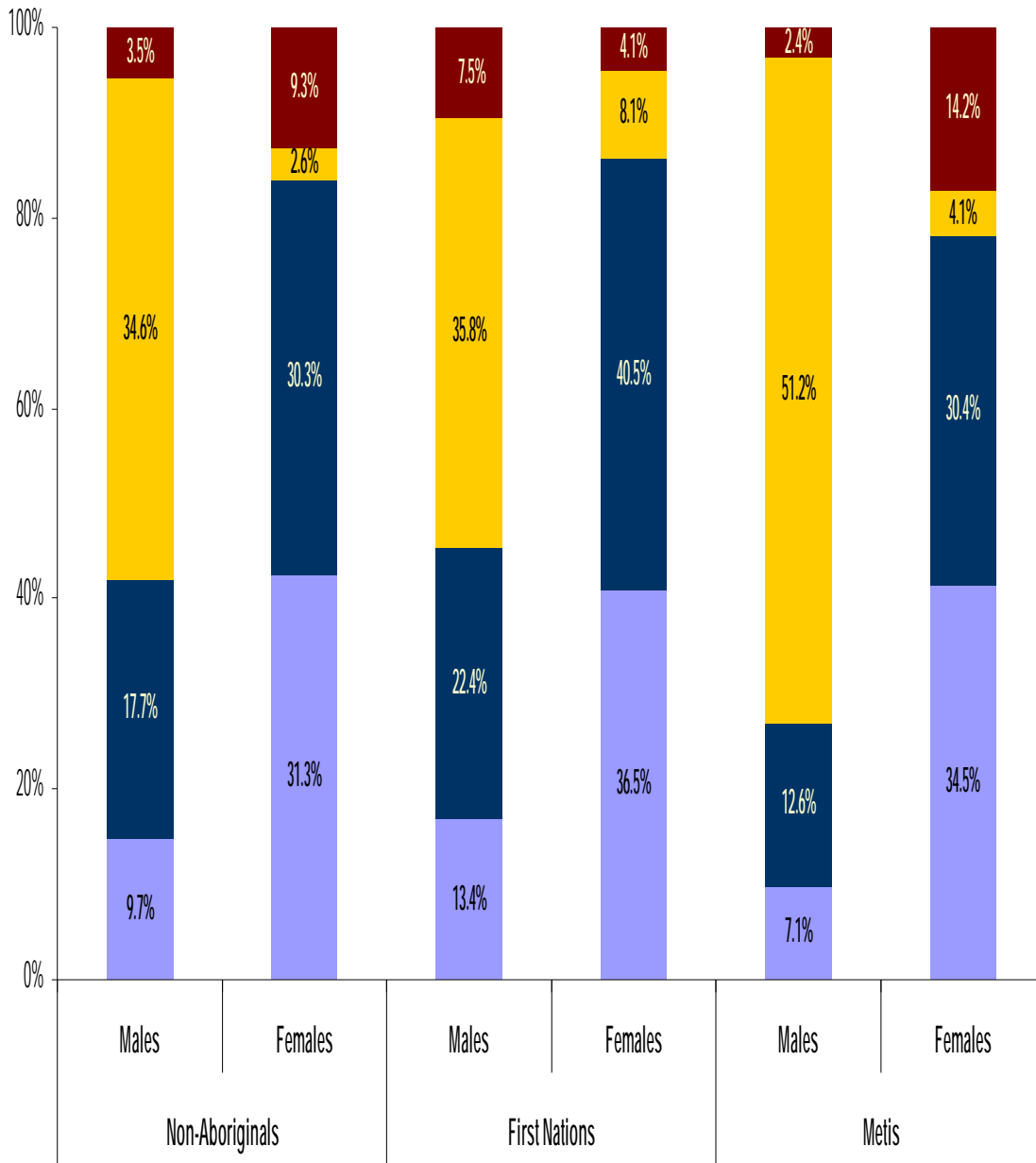
Figure 81: Median Income in 2005 for Aboriginal Identity Groups and the non-Aboriginal Population 15 years and over (before taxes) - Ward District 6



5.7.9 Occupations

- The results presented in Figure 83 show that the four most common occupational categories for the First Nations, Métis and non-Aboriginal populations residing in Ward District 6 in 2006 were 1. Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators, 2. Sales and Services Occupations, 3. Business, Finance and Administration Occupations, and 4. Occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion.
- Trades, transport and equipment operators was the most commonly reported occupational category for both First Nations (35.8%) and Métis males (51.2%) compared to non-Aboriginal males (34.6%).
- Interestingly, jobs unique to the sales and service industry was the second highest occupational category reported by First Nations males (22.4%) followed by non-Aboriginal males (17.7%) and Métis males (12.6%).
- Sales and service occupations was the number one occupational category for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females in 2006. First Nations women accounted for 40.5%, followed by Métis 30.4% and non-Aboriginal women 30.3%.
- The second most common occupational category for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females was Business, finance and administration. 31.3% of Non-Aboriginal females reported jobs in this industry compared to 36.5% First Nations and 34.5% Métis.
- Occupations in social science, education, government services and religion were also common Ward District 6. A comparison between groups reveals that 7.5% of First Nations males accounted for this category compared to 2.4% Métis and 3.5% of non-Aboriginal males. Meanwhile, 9.3% of non-Aboriginal women accounted for this category followed by 4.1% of First Nations women and 14.2% Métis

Figure 82: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population 15 years and over by Occupation 2006 - Ward District 6

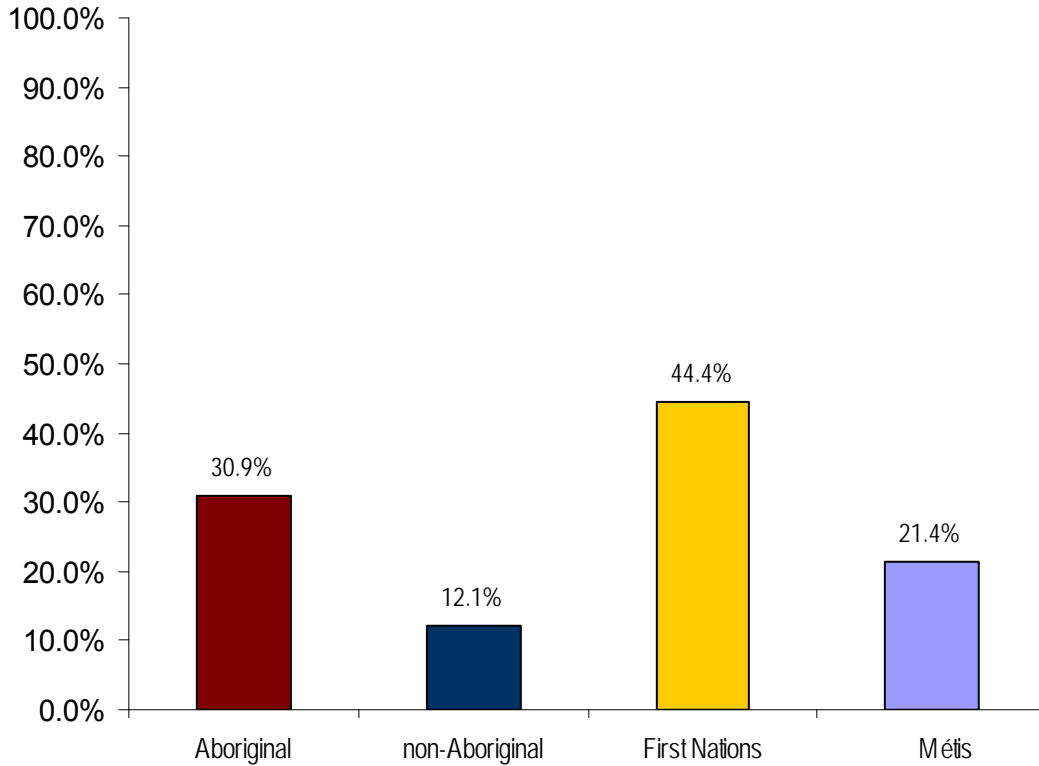


- Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion
- Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations
- Sales and service occupations
- Business, finance and administration occupations

5.7.10 Low Income

- Figure 83 reveals that there were significantly more Aboriginal people (30.9%) living in low income private households (before taxes) in Ward District 6 compared to the non-Aboriginal population (12.1%).
- In addition, more First Nations people (44.4%) reported living in low income households (before taxes) compared to the Métis population (21.4%).

Figure 83: Aboriginal Identity Groups and the non-Aboriginal Population Prevalence of Low Income by Total Persons in Private Households¹⁹ (before taxes) 2006 - Ward District 6



¹⁹ The results in this Figure compare the total Aboriginal Identity population (which includes multiple and single item responses for all three Aboriginal groups) to that of the non-Aboriginal population for Ward District 1. The results also compare single items responses for those individuals who reported First Nations and Métis only.

6.0 PART C: ABORIGINAL PEOPLES BY TRAFFIC DISTRICTS

The following section presents the data for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal residents of the 29 separate Traffic Districts (neighbourhoods) within the City of Edmonton . This section highlights some of the most significant findings while the Appendix contains a complete presentation of the detailed data tables. It should be understood that since the Aboriginal Identity population is very small in many Traffic Districts (n<100 people) and since the data are subjected to rounding, the results should be interpreted with caution. Even smaller population sizes for the First Nations and Métis populations mean that the results for these sub-populations should be interpreted with even greater caution. Some of the more glaring instances are noted in the text accompanying the tables and figures. However, this section provides an overall snapshot of some of the important socio-economic characteristics of Aboriginal people residing in the various 29 Traffic Districts between the period of Census 2006 and 2001.

6.1 Traffic Districts: Population Distribution

- Table 37 reports the overall population distribution of Aboriginal Identity population in 2006 and 2001, as an expression of the overall total Aboriginal Identity population in the City of Edmonton (n=38,165 in 2006 and n=30,365 in 2001). The results show that the Traffic Districts with the largest concentration of Aboriginal Identity peoples in 2006 includes: North Central 11.8%, Jasper Place 9.3%, Londonderry 9.3%, Downtown Fringe 9.1%, West Jasper Place 8.0%, Mill Woods 7.9%, and Beverly 6.7%,

Table 37: Population Distribution of the Aboriginal Identity Population as a Percentage of the Total Aboriginal Population in 2006 and 2001 by Traffic District

Traffic Districts	Aboriginal Identity 2006		Aboriginal Identity 2001	
	Count	%	Count	%
City of Edmonton	38165		30365	
North Central	4510	11.8%	4135	13.6%
Jasper Place	3555	9.3%	2830	9.3%
Londonderry	3555	9.3%	3200	10.5%
Downtown Fringe	3470	9.1%	3335	11.0%
West Jasper Place	3040	8.0%	2085	6.9%
Mill Woods	3020	7.9%	2415	8.0%
Beverly	2570	6.7%	2445	8.1%
Calder	2165	5.7%	1620	5.3%
Clareview	2160	5.7%	1990	6.6%
Castle Downs / Palisades	1935	5.1%	1235	4.1%
Kaskitayo	1425	3.7%	845	2.8%
Capilano	1140	3.0%	655	2.2%
Southgate	1065	2.8%	945	3.1%
Bonnie Doon	865	2.3%	695	2.3%
Lake District / Pilot Sound	565	1.5%	330	1.1%
University	540	1.4%	325	1.1%
Central Business District	440	1.2%	435	1.4%
Meadows	415	1.1%	75	0.2%
Riverbend / Terwillegar	405	1.1%	290	1.0%
West Edmonton	320	0.8%	60	0.2%
Ellerslie	260	0.7%	25	0.1%
Northeast Edmonton	195	0.5%	75	0.2%
Southeast Industrial	180	0.5%	85	0.3%
Winterburn	170	0.4%	145	0.5%
Heritage Valley	165	0.4%	85	0.3%
Northwest Industrial	15	0.0%	0	0.0%
Landbank	10	0.0%	10	0.0%
Mistatim	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Windermere	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

- Table 38 reports the overall population distribution of Aboriginal Identity population in 2006 and 2001, as an expression of the overall total population in the City of Edmonton (n=684090 in 2006 and n=626990 in 2001). Table 38 shows that the Traffic Districts of North Central, Calder, and Beverly have roughly

twice the proportion of Aboriginal Identity individuals than observed in the City of Edmonton (13.5%, 11.3% and 11.0%, respectively, compared to 5.6%) of the city's overall Aboriginal Identity population.

- Most Traffic Districts experienced nominal Aboriginal Identity population growth of less than 1% between 2001 and 2006. Notable exceptions include Northeast Edmonton (5.8%) and Northwest Industrial (9.4%), though the latter finding should be interpreted with caution since it represents a change from 0 to just 15 Aboriginal Identity individuals.
- The Traffic Districts of Central Business District (CBD), Downtown Fringe, Heritage Valley, and Landbank experienced a decline in their Aboriginal Identity populations of -2.2%, -0.4%, -2.0%, and -1.1%, respectively

Table 38: Population Distribution of the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal Population as a Percentage of the Total Population in 2006 and 2001 by Traffic District

	Total Population	Aboriginal Identity population 2006		Total Population	Aboriginal Identity population 2001		Percent Change
	2006			2001			
		Count	%		Count	%	
City of Edmonton	684090	38165	5.6%	626990	30365	4.8%	0.7%
North Central	33370	4510	13.5%	35340	4135	11.7%	1.8%
Southeast Industrial	1575	180	11.4%	1760	85	4.8%	6.6%
Calder	19085	2165	11.3%	20030	1620	8.1%	3.3%
Beverly	23320	2570	11.0%	24265	2445	10.1%	0.9%
Northeast Edmonton	1980	195	9.8%	1845	75	4.1%	5.8%
Northwest Industrial	160	15	9.4%	190	0	0.0%	9.4%
Downtown Fringe	42595	3470	8.1%	39155	3335	8.5%	-0.4%
Londonderry	45705	3555	7.8%	45190	3200	7.1%	0.7%
Clareview	30035	2160	7.2%	29485	1990	6.7%	0.4%
Jasper Place	51395	3555	6.9%	52620	2830	5.4%	1.5%
Winterburn	2530	170	6.7%	2210	145	6.6%	0.2%
West Jasper Place	54545	3040	5.6%	53575	2085	3.9%	1.7%
Bonnie Doon	18490	865	4.7%	19130	695	3.6%	1.0%
Castle Downs / Palisades	44380	1935	4.4%	36190	1235	3.4%	0.9%
Central Business District	10075	440	4.4%	6650	435	6.5%	-2.2%
Ellerslie	6430	260	4.0%	870	25	2.9%	1.2%
Capilano	28195	1140	4.0%	28310	655	2.3%	1.7%
Mill Woods	77660	3020	3.9%	81620	2415	3.0%	0.9%
Southgate	28710	1065	3.7%	28580	945	3.3%	0.4%
Kaskitayo	44485	1425	3.2%	44625	845	1.9%	1.3%
University	17275	540	3.1%	16810	325	1.9%	1.2%
West Edmonton	11250	320	2.8%	4375	60	1.4%	1.5%
Meadows	14740	415	2.8%	6065	75	1.2%	1.6%
Landbank	360	10	2.8%	260	10	3.8%	-1.1%
Lake District / Pilot Sound	30500	565	1.9%	20160	330	1.6%	0.2%
Heritage Valley	10390	165	1.6%	2345	85	3.6%	-2.0%
Riverbend / Terwillegar	34400	405	1.2%	24710	290	1.2%	0.0%
Mistatim	170	0	0.0%	165	0	0.0%	0.0%
Windermere	245	0	0.0%	340	0	0.0%	0.0%

- Table 39 below demonstrates that the First Nations population comprises a significant minority of the total Aboriginal population for the majority of Traffic Districts.
- The largest proportion of First Nations Aboriginal is found in Winterburn (64.7%) and the smallest in Northwest Industrial (0.0%) and Landbank (0.0%).
- First Nations population losses are observed in 18 of the 29 Traffic Districts with the largest losses taking place in Ellersie (-76.9%), Heritage Valley (-43.5%), and Landbank (-100.0%), though once again caution should be taken with the latter Traffic District since it experienced a loss of just 10 First Nations individuals.

Table 39: First Nations Population Distribution and Percent Change in 2006 and 2001 by Traffic District

	Aboriginal Identity Population 2006	First Nations 2006		Aboriginal Identity Population 2001	First Nations 2001		% Change
	Count	%		Count	%		
City of Edmonton	38165	16335	42.8%	30365	13665	45.0%	-2.2%
Winterburn	170	110	64.7%	145	75	51.7%	13.0%
Beverly	2570	1320	51.4%	2445	1115	45.6%	5.8%
Southeast Industrial	180	90	50.0%	85	25	29.4%	20.6%
West Jasper Place	3040	1505	49.5%	2085	1050	50.4%	-0.9%
Calder	2165	1045	48.3%	1620	695	42.9%	5.4%
North Central	4510	2175	48.2%	4135	1790	43.3%	4.9%
Downtown Fringe	3470	1645	47.4%	3335	1810	54.3%	-6.9%
Mill Woods	3020	1385	45.9%	2415	1015	42.0%	3.8%
West Edmonton	320	140	43.8%	60	10	16.7%	27.1%
Londonderry	3555	1520	42.8%	3200	1460	45.6%	-2.9%
Jasper Place	3555	1490	41.9%	2830	1155	40.8%	1.1%
Southgate	1065	440	41.3%	945	530	56.1%	-14.8%
University	540	210	38.9%	325	140	43.1%	-4.2%
Castle Downs / Palisades	1935	750	38.8%	1235	610	49.4%	-10.6%
Meadows	415	160	38.6%	75	30	40.0%	-1.4%
Riverbend / Terwillegar	405	150	37.0%	290	105	36.2%	0.8%
Kaskitayo	1425	525	36.8%	845	335	39.6%	-2.8%
Clareview	2160	795	36.8%	1990	755	37.9%	-1.1%
Northeast Edmonton	195	70	35.9%	75	30	40.0%	-4.1%
Central Business District	440	140	31.8%	435	170	39.1%	-7.3%
Lake District / Pilot Sound	565	160	28.3%	330	165	50.0%	-21.7%
Ellerslie	260	60	23.1%	25	25	100.0%	-76.9%
Heritage Valley	165	35	21.2%	85	55	64.7%	-43.5%
Capilano	1140	235	20.6%	655	230	35.1%	-14.5%
Bonnie Doon	865	150	17.3%	695	295	42.4%	-25.1%
Northwest Industrial	15	0	0.0%	...	...	...	...
Landbank	10	0	0.0%	10	10	100.0%	100.0%
Mistatim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windermere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- As shown in Table 40, the Métis population comprises the majority (more than 50%) of the Aboriginal Identity population in all but the Traffic Districts of North Central (49.6%), West Jasper Place (48.8%), Beverly (47.9%), and Winterburn (38.2%).
- Table 40 also clearly shows that the increases for the total Aboriginal population observed above in Table 39 above can be attributed to a growth in the Métis population for most traffic Districts.
- The largest increases in the Métis population are found in Ellerslie (75.0%) and Heritage Valley (46.3%).

Table 40: Métis Population Distribution and Percent Change in 2006 and 2001 by Traffic District

	Aboriginal Identity Population 2006		%	Aboriginal Identity Population 2001		%	% Change
	Count	Métis 2006		Count	Métis 2001		
City of Edmonton	38165	21035	55.1%	30365	15950	52.5%	2.6%
Bonnie Doon	865	680	78.6%	695	405	58.3%	20.3%
Capilano	1140	880	77.2%	655	425	64.9%	12.3%
Heritage Valley	165	125	75.8%	85	25	29.4%	46.3%
Ellerslie	260	195	75.0%	25	0	0.0%	75.0%
Lake District / Pilot Sound	565	400	70.8%	330	160	48.5%	22.3%
Central Business District	440	300	68.2%	435	270	62.1%	6.1%
Northwest Industrial	15	10	66.7%	...	...	...	...
Northeast Edmonton	195	125	64.1%	75	45	60.0%	4.1%
Meadows	415	260	62.7%	75	35	46.7%	16.0%
Kaskitayo	1425	865	60.7%	845	435	51.5%	9.2%
Clareview	2160	1300	60.2%	1990	1195	60.1%	0.1%
Riverbend / Terwillegar	405	240	59.3%	290	155	53.4%	5.8%
University	540	310	57.4%	325	185	56.9%	0.5%
Castle Downs / Palisades	1935	1105	57.1%	1235	655	53.0%	4.1%
Londonderry	3555	1940	54.6%	3200	1680	52.5%	2.1%
Downtown Fringe	3470	1885	54.3%	3335	1430	42.9%	11.4%
Jasper Place	3555	1925	54.1%	2830	1560	55.1%	-1.0%
Southgate	1065	570	53.5%	945	400	42.3%	11.2%
Southeast Industrial	180	95	52.8%	85	60	70.6%	-17.8%
Mill Woods	3020	1590	52.6%	2415	1330	55.1%	-2.4%
West Edmonton	320	165	51.6%	60	50	83.3%	-31.8%
North Central	4510	2235	49.6%	4135	2260	54.7%	-5.1%
West Jasper Place	3040	1485	48.8%	2085	1015	48.7%	0.2%
Calder	2165	1050	48.5%	1620	895	55.2%	-6.7%
Beverly	2570	1230	47.9%	2445	1210	49.5%	-1.6%
Winterburn	170	65	38.2%	145	60	41.4%	-3.1%
Landbank	10	0	0.0%	10	0	0.0%	0.0%
Mistatim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windermere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

6.2 Traffic Districts: Marital Status and Living Arrangements

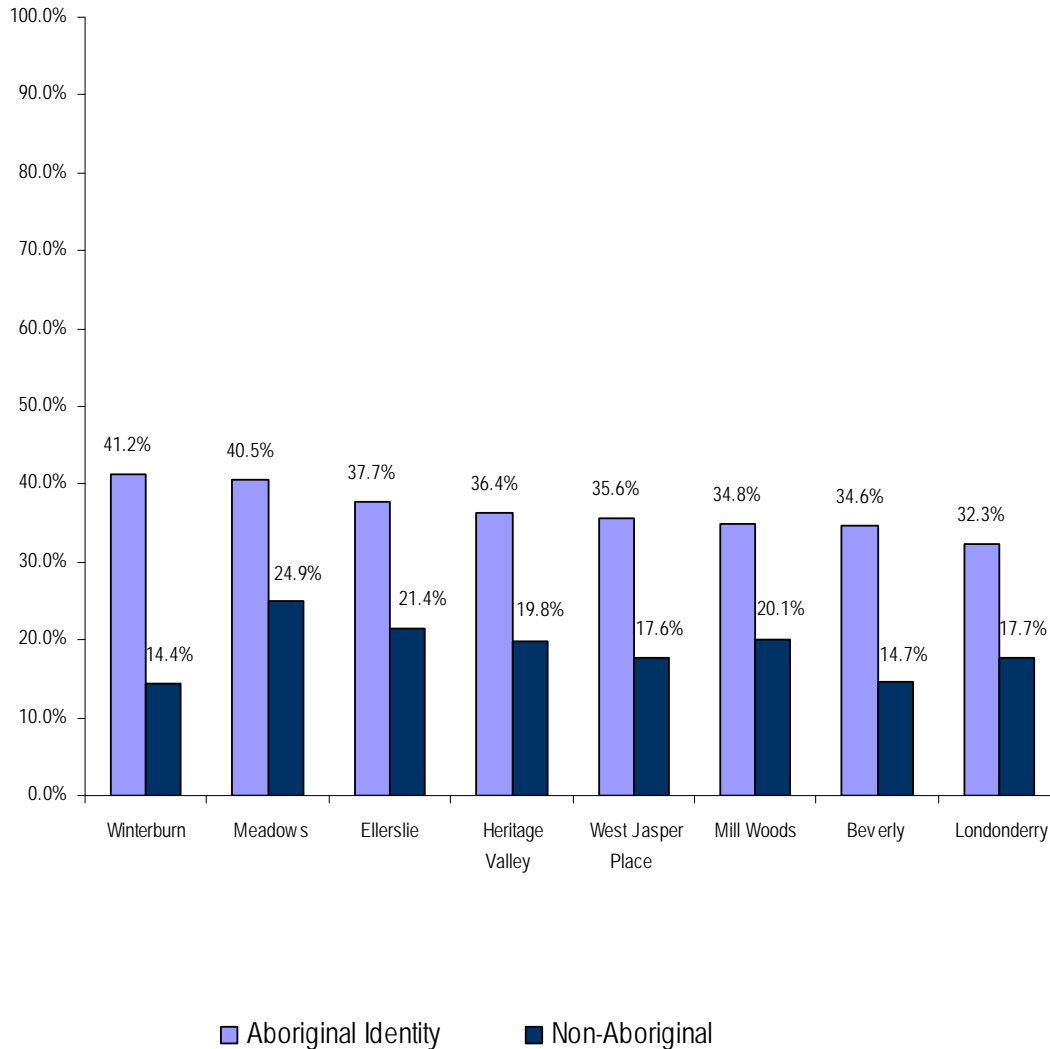
- A larger percentage of Aboriginal Identity than non-Aboriginal individuals are in a common-law relationship for all Traffic Districts except for Northwest Industrial, Ellerslie and Winterburn.

Table 41: Common Law Status for the Aboriginal Identity Population compared to the non-Aboriginal Population in 2006 by Traffic District

	Aboriginal Identity			non-Aboriginal		
	Common-Law			Common-Law		
City of Edmonton	27690	4845	17.5%	571215	46945	8.2%
Central Business District	410	105	25.6%	9685	1195	12.3%
Southeast Industrial	125	30	24.0%	1330	225	16.9%
Londonderry	2405	530	22.0%	37625	2865	7.6%
Riverbend / Terwillegar	295	65	22.0%	27695	1075	3.9%
University	460	100	21.7%	16185	1695	10.5%
Downtown Fringe	2860	580	20.3%	39485	4150	10.5%
Castle Downs / Palisades	1405	280	19.9%	35415	2540	7.2%
Beverly	1685	330	19.6%	19925	1915	9.6%
Calder	1545	290	18.8%	15935	1525	9.6%
Meadows	245	45	18.4%	11065	640	5.8%
Heritage Valley	110	20	18.2%	8340	770	9.2%
North Central	3395	575	16.9%	29155	3320	11.4%
West Jasper Place	1955	330	16.9%	44920	3345	7.4%
Jasper Place	2720	455	16.7%	43710	3460	7.9%
Northeast Edmonton	150	25	16.7%	1625	105	6.5%
Mill Woods	1965	325	16.5%	62135	4325	7.0%
Clareview	1495	215	14.4%	24155	2625	10.9%
Kaskitayo	1025	140	13.7%	36990	2270	6.1%
Southgate	850	115	13.5%	25005	2140	8.6%
Capilano	940	125	13.3%	24165	2000	8.3%
Bonnie Doon	705	90	12.8%	16100	1750	10.9%
Lake District / Pilot Sound	420	50	11.9%	23775	1315	5.5%
West Edmonton	230	25	10.9%	8735	790	9.0%
Ellerslie	165	15	9.1%	5055	540	10.7%
Northwest Industrial	20	0	0.0%	155	15	9.7%
Winterburn	105	0	0.0%	2170	305	14.1%
Mistatim	...	...	...	150	10	6.7%
Windermere	...	...	...	220	0	0.0%
Landbank	...	...	...	280	25	8.9%

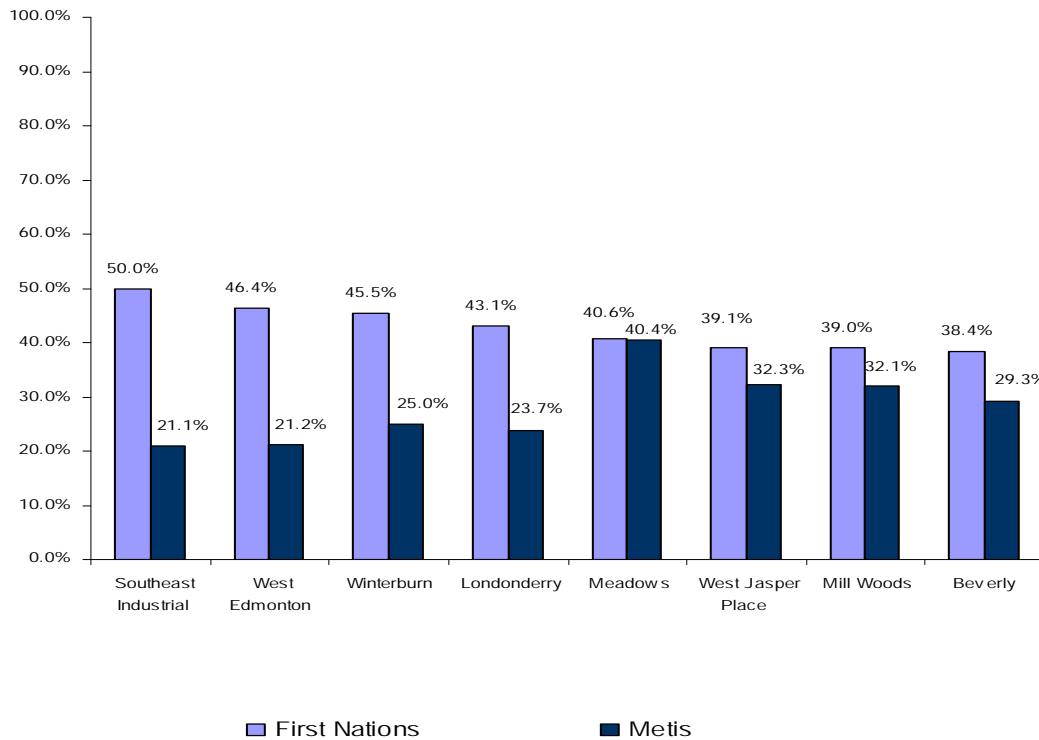
- Figure 84 below shows the 8 Traffic Districts with the largest percentage of Aboriginal children <15 years of age and the comparison figures for the non-Aboriginal population.
- The largest Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal difference is observed in Winterburn (41.2% compared to 14.4%).

Figure 84: Traffic Districts with Highest Percentage of Children <15 years of Age Living in Private Households for the Aboriginal Identity Population compared to the non-Aboriginal Population, 2006



- The results in Figure 85 show that the First Nations population is more likely than the Métis population to have young children. This finding is important when considering issues such as education, childcare, housing and health too name but a few.

Figure 85: Traffic Districts with Highest Percentage of Children <15 years of Age Living in Private Households for the First Nations Population compared to the Métis Population, 2006



6.3 Traffic Districts: Language

- Figure 86, Figure 87 and Figure 88 represent the percentage of the population whose mother tongue, (that is the first language learned and stills understand) is neither English or French for the Aboriginal Identity, First Nations, and Métis populations.
- Figure 86, Figure 87 and Figure 88 below demonstrate that while the Aboriginal Identity population in the Downtown Fringe is the most likely to have a non-official language as their mother tongue (10.1%), we also see that 25% of the First Nations population residing in Heritage Valley also reported a non-official language as their mother tongue. As results throughout the report indicate, Cree and Ojibway are the most common non-official languages among the Aboriginal population.
- The Métis populations residing in each of the same Traffic Districts are much less likely to speak a non-official language than are the First Nations populations living in the same Traffic Districts.

Figure 86: Non-Official Languages as Mother Tongue for the Aboriginal Identity Population by Traffic District 2006

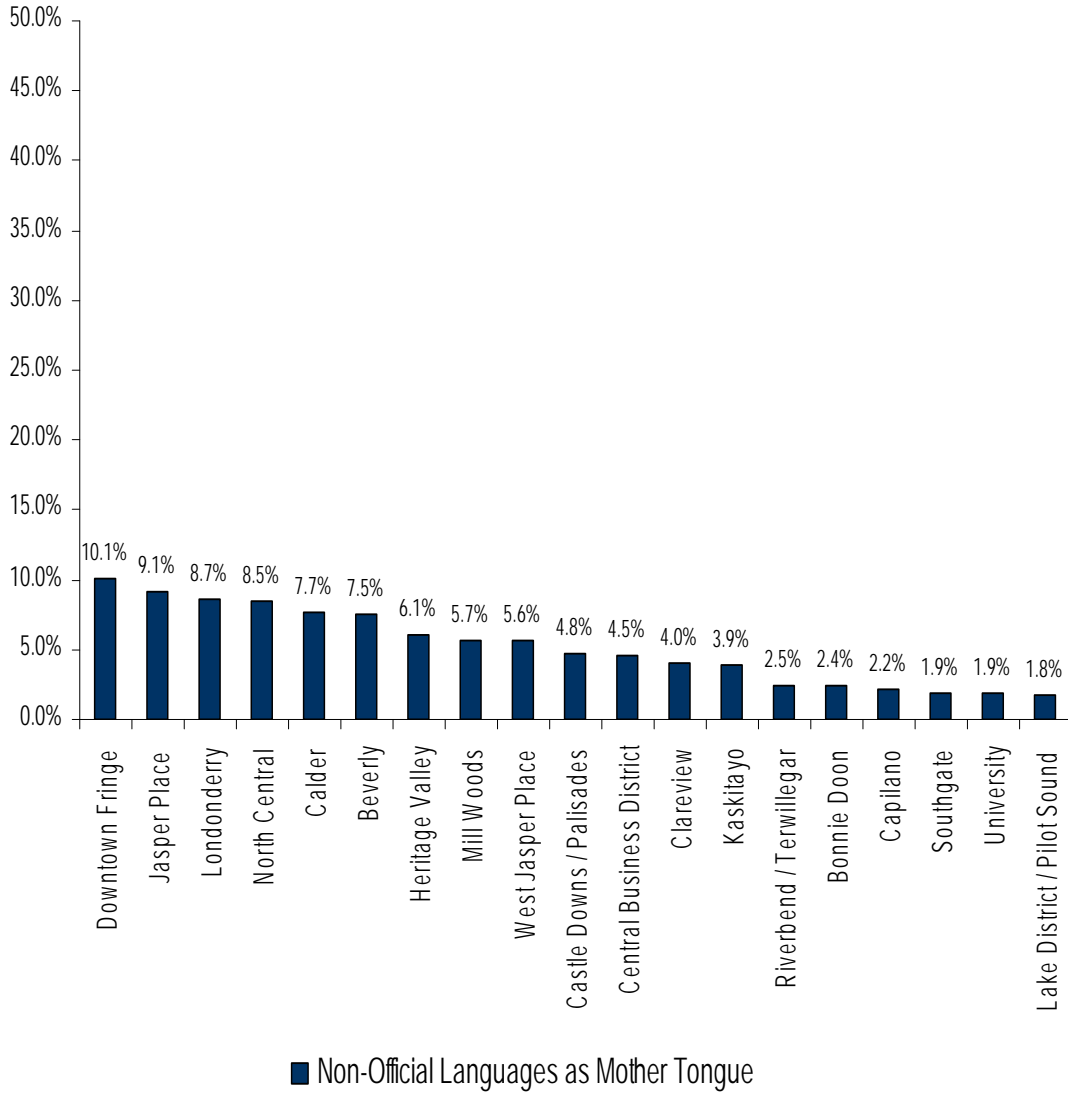


Figure 87: Non-Official Languages as Mother Tongue for the First Nations Population by Traffic District 2006

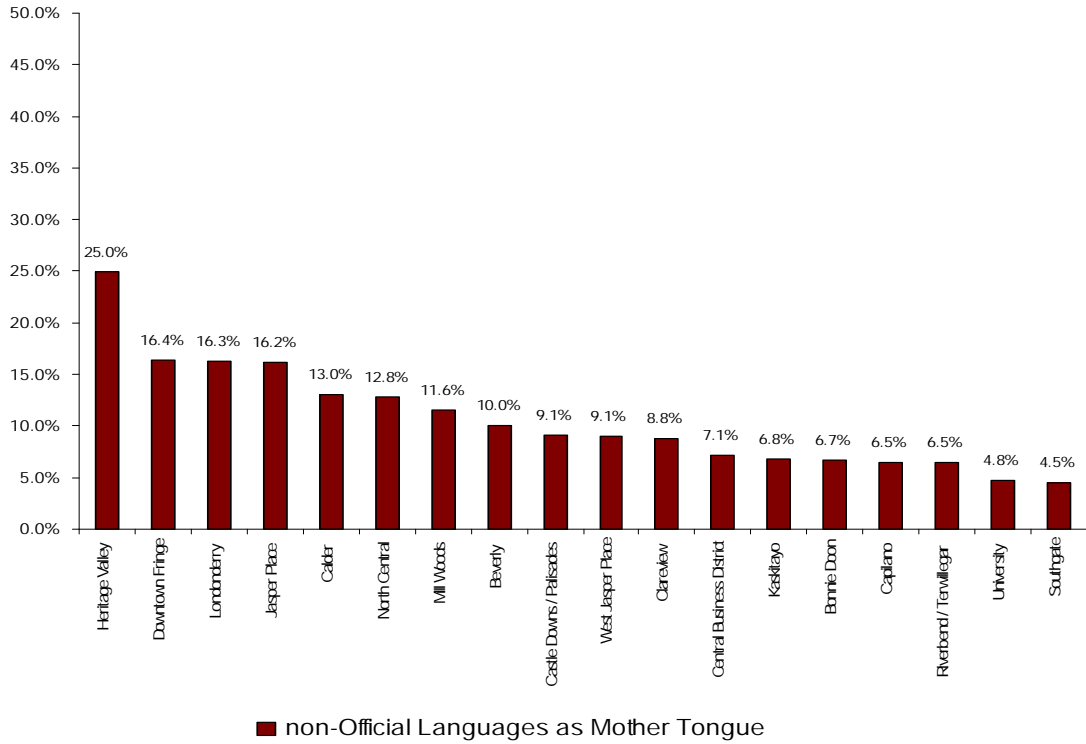
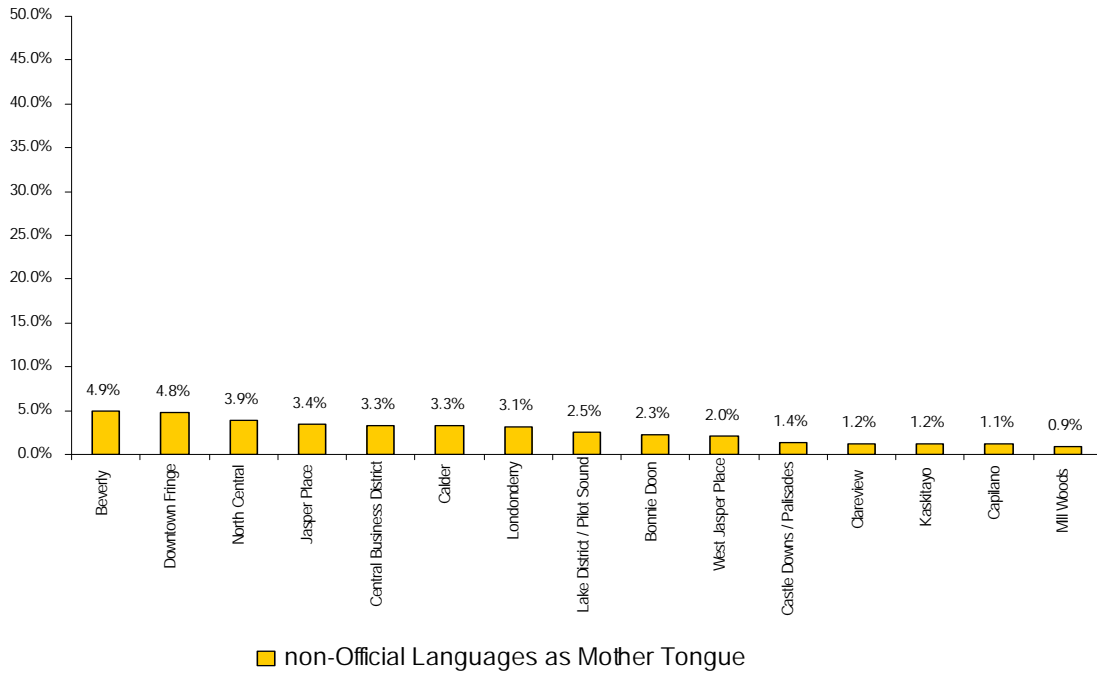


Figure 88: Non-Official Languages as Mother Tongue for the Métis Population by Traffic District 2006



6.4 Traffic Districts: Mobility

- Figure 89 and Figure 90 below show the 7 Traffic Districts with the highest incidence of mobility of the Aboriginal Identity population compared to the non-Aboriginal population both one year prior to the 2006 Census and five years prior to the 2006 Census.
- Though in all 7 Traffic Districts the Aboriginal Identity population exhibits significantly greater mobility than the non-Aboriginal population for both mobility periods, the difference is the greatest for 1 year prior to the 2006 Census (Figure 89).
- In the 1 year and 5 year mobility status, the greatest Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal difference is found in the Traffic District of the University Traffic District. Figure 91 demonstrates that this is largely accounted for by the mobility of the First Nations population.

Figure 89: Traffic Districts with the Highest Percentage of 1 Year Mobility Status for the Aboriginal Identity Population compared to the non-Aboriginal Population, 2006

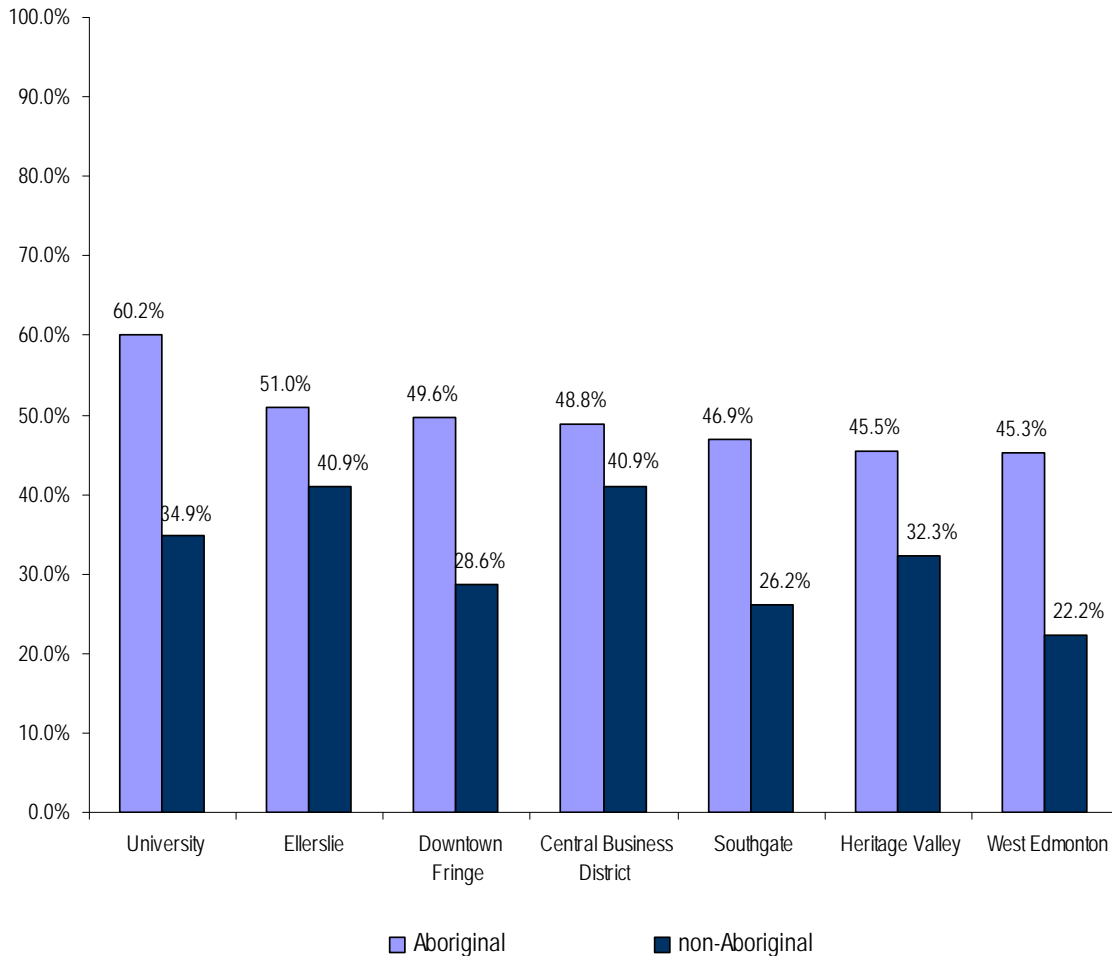


Figure 90: Traffic Districts with the Highest Percentage of 5 Year Mobility Status for the Aboriginal Identity Population compared to the non-Aboriginal Population, 2006

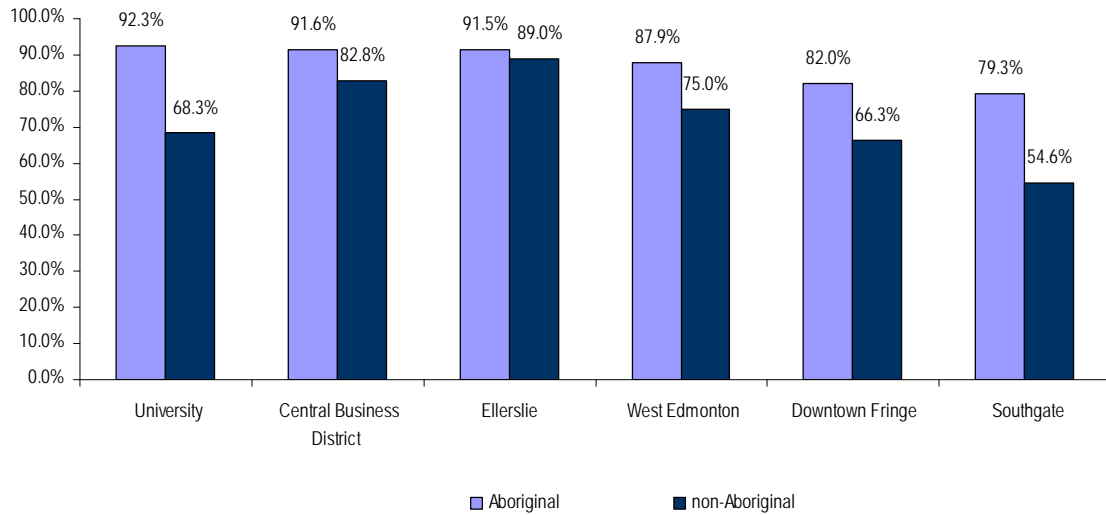
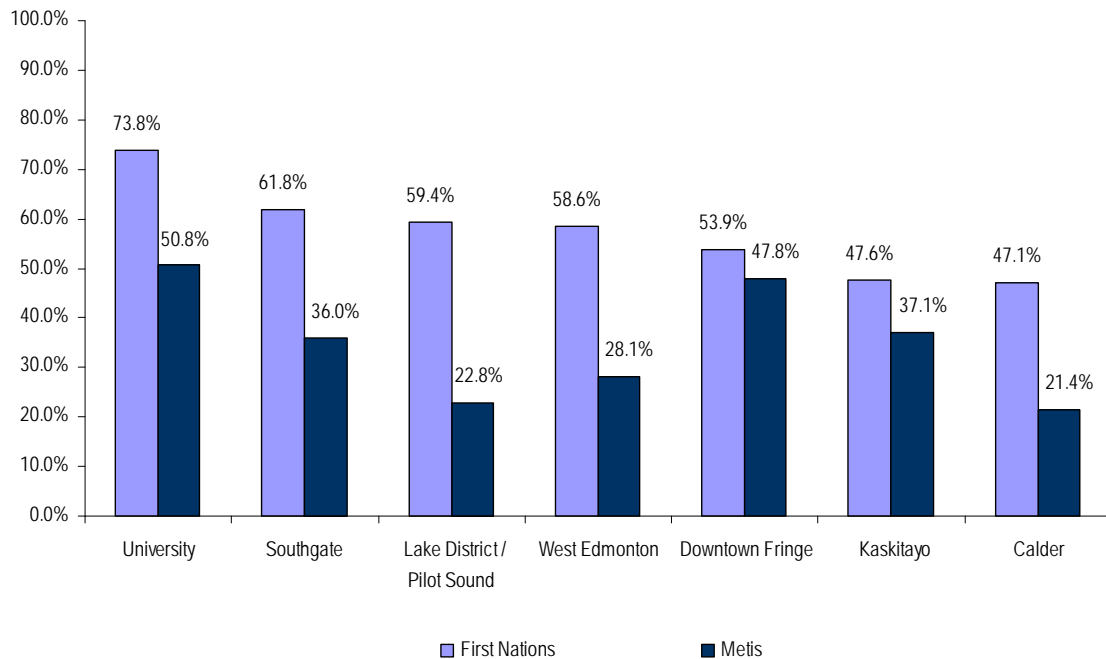


Figure 91: Traffic Districts with the Highest Percentage of 1 Year Mobility Status for the First Nations Population compared to the Métis Population, 2006



6.5 Traffic Districts: Educational Achievement

- Figure 92 represents the Traffic Districts with the highest percentage of Aboriginal Identity population with a university degree compared to the non-Aboriginal population in 2001. Compared to all other traffic districts, the Aboriginal Identity population had the highest percentage of people with a university degree residing in University (27.4%), West Edmonton (22.2%), Meadows (22.2%) and Riverbend/Terwillegar (21.9%).

- While these traffic districts represent the highest percentage of Aboriginal Identity individuals with a university degree in 2001, Figure 92 and Figure 93 show that the Aboriginal population had a lower proportion with a university degree in all traffic districts compared to the non-Aboriginal population, with the exception of Meadows. In addition, the results also show that a higher percentage of the Aboriginal Identity population reported not having a high school diploma across all 5 districts compared to the non-Aboriginal population, with the exception of West Edmonton.

Figure 92: Traffic Districts with the Highest Percentage of University Degrees for the Aboriginal Identity Population in 2001

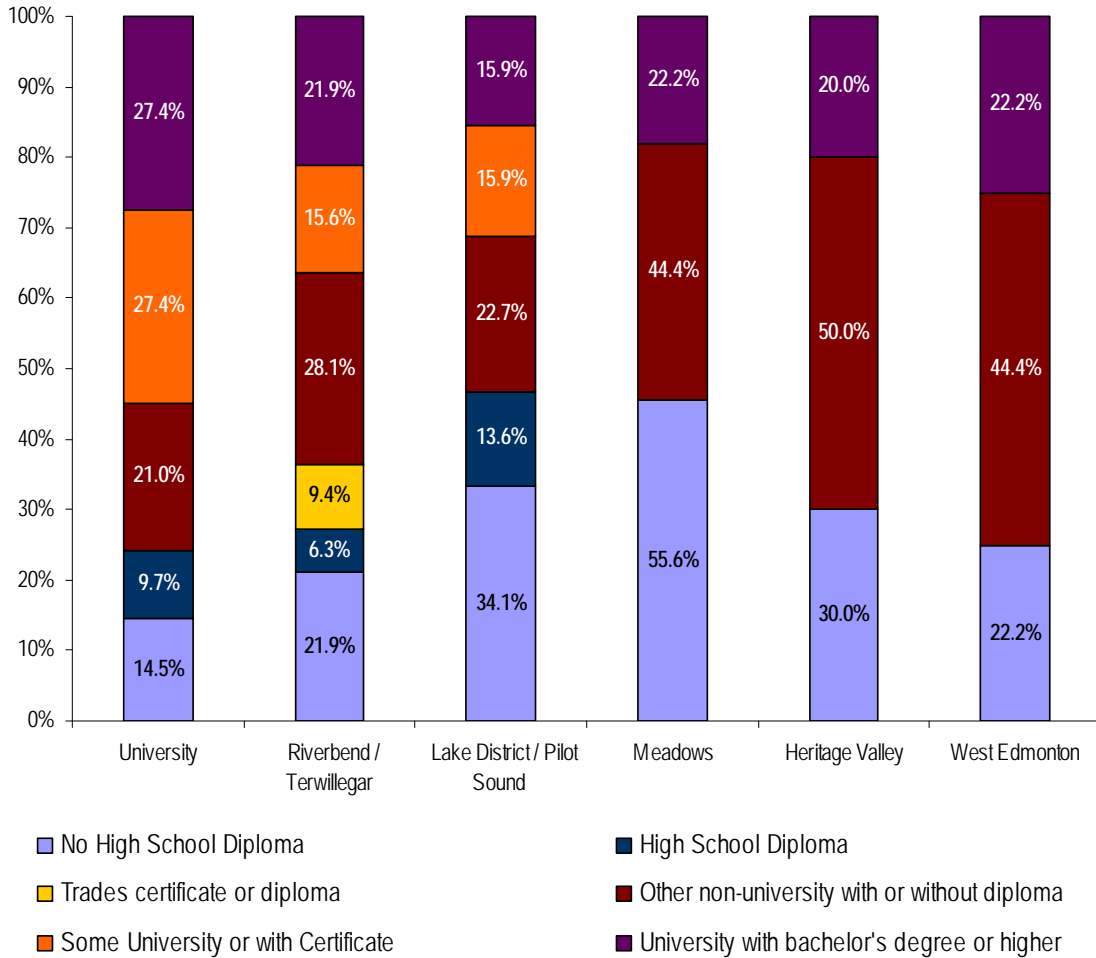
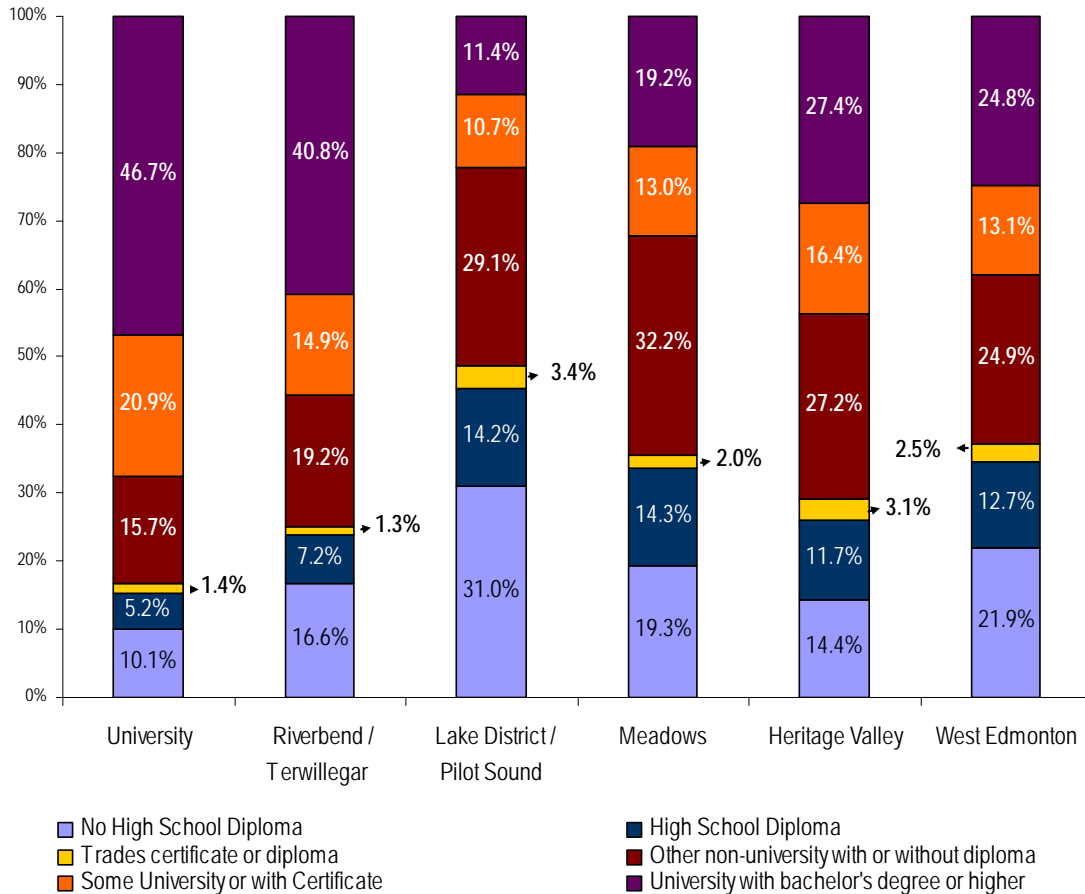


Figure 93: Traffic Districts with the Highest Percentage of University Degrees for the non-Aboriginal Population in 2001



- A comparison of Figure 94 and Figure 95 demonstrate the there were lower levels of educational attainment in 2006 among the Aboriginal population than in the non-Aboriginal population for all 8 traffic districts with the highest proportion of degree earners in the University District. However, it is more important to note that overall there have been significant increases in people reporting a university degree for the Aboriginal Identity population in 2006 compared to 2001. In addition, the results also show that a higher percentage of the Aboriginal Identity population reported not having a high school diploma across all 7 districts compared to the non-Aboriginal population, with the exception of Heritage Valley. A possible explanation to consider for an increase in members of the Aboriginal Identity population who reported not having a high school diploma between 2001 and 2006 could be attributed to the high percentage of the population who are still the process of completing high school.
- Overall, these figures are indicative of the slowly closing education gap between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population in traffic districts. A review of the overall trends in educational attainment reveal that more Aboriginal people are obtaining other non-university training, entering in the field of apprenticeship and trades and also pursuing university degrees, more so in 2006 compared to 2001 .

Figure 94: Traffic Districts with the Highest Percentage of University Degrees for the Aboriginal Identity Population in 2006

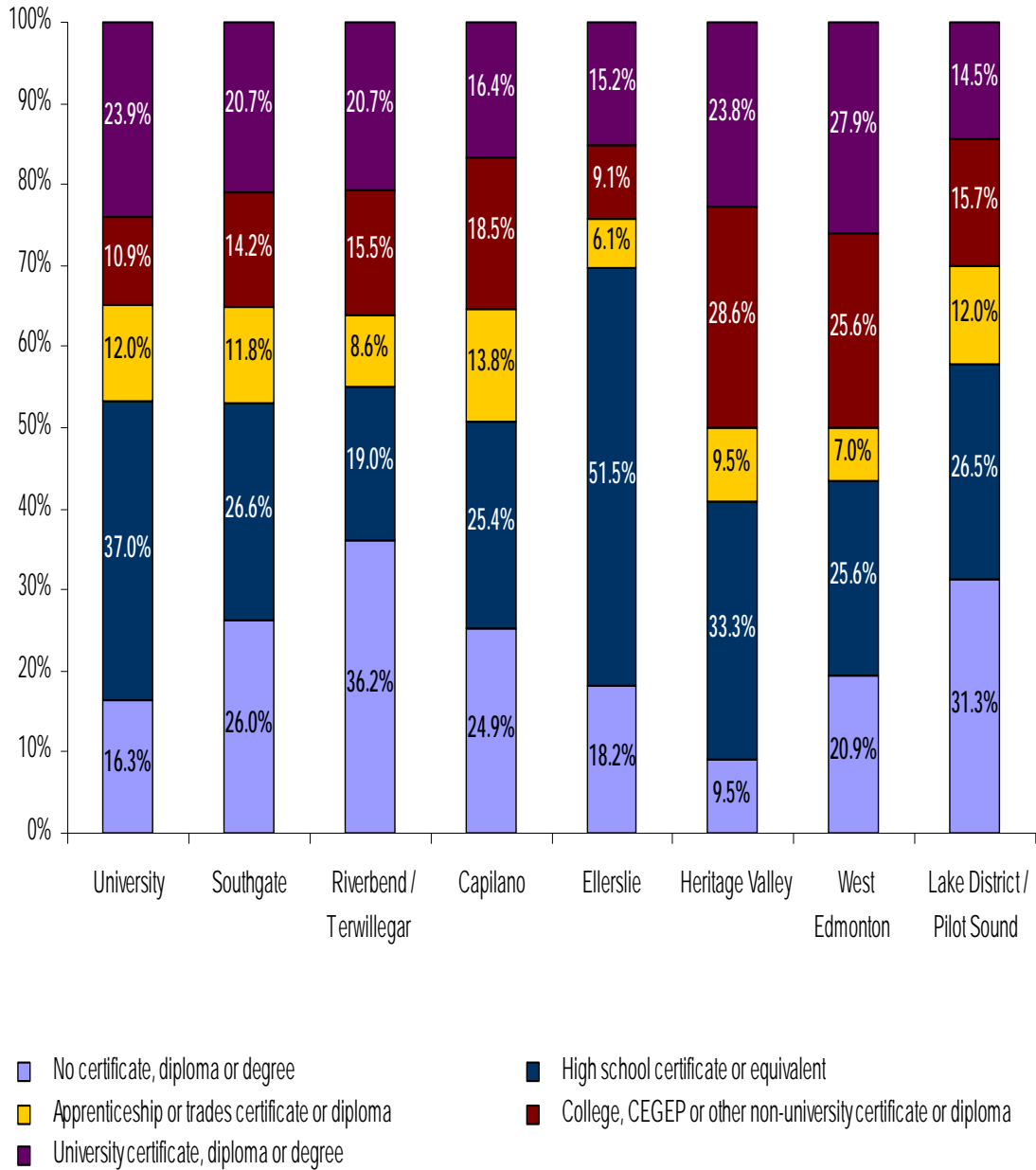
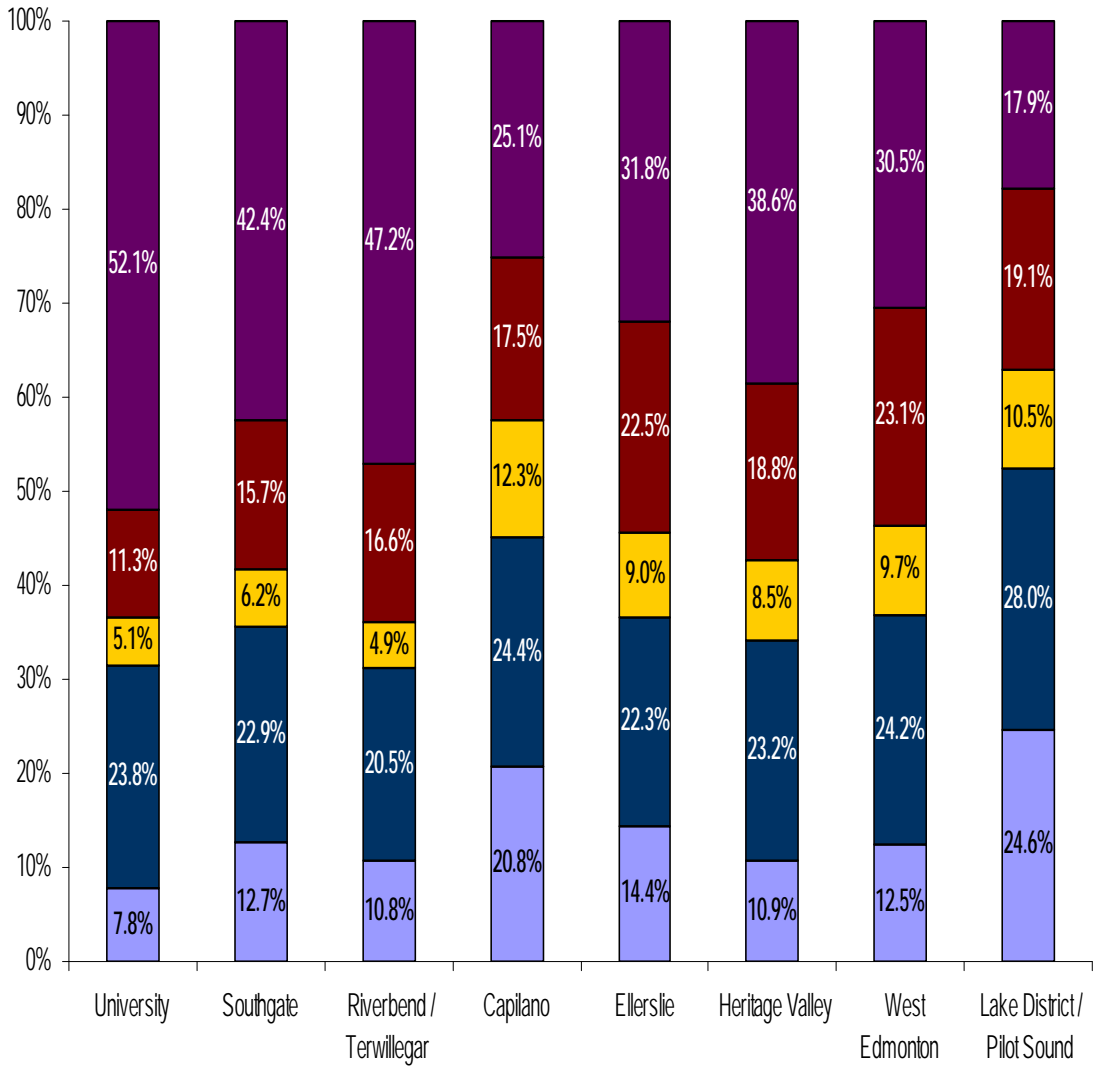


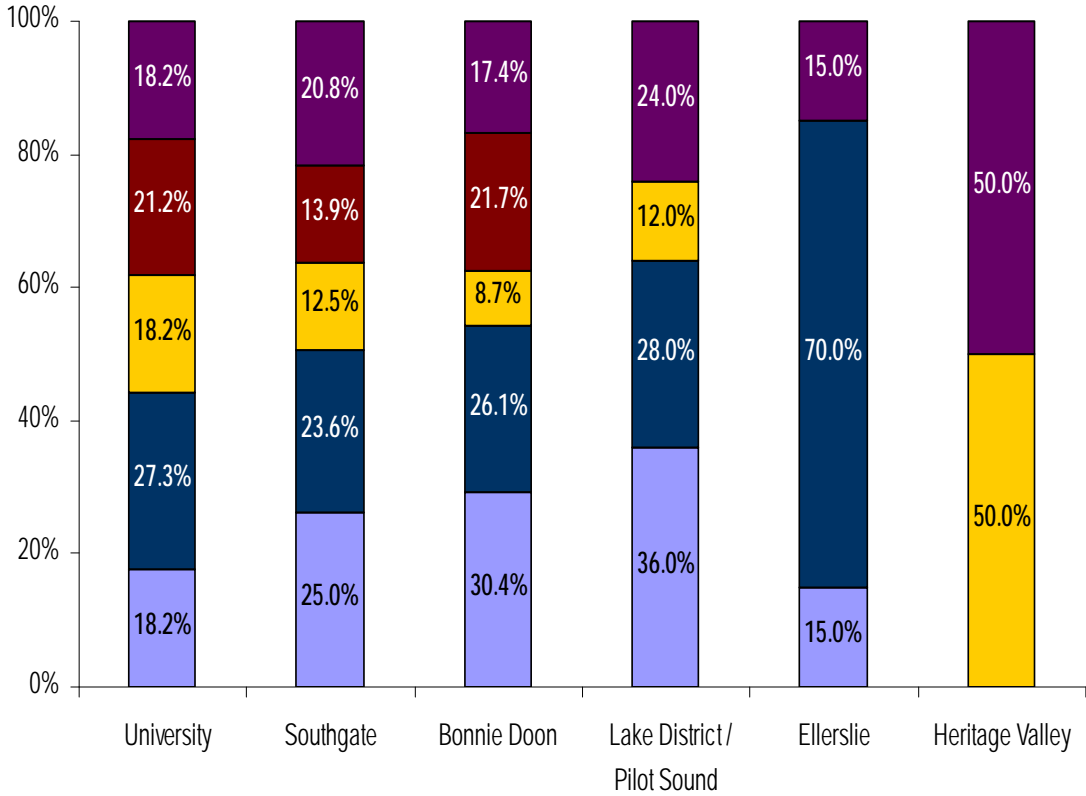
Figure 95: Traffic Districts with the Highest Percentage with University Degrees for the non-Aboriginal Population in 2006



- No certificate, diploma or degree
- High school certificate or equivalent
- Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma
- College, CEGEP or other non-university certifi
- University certificate, diploma or degree

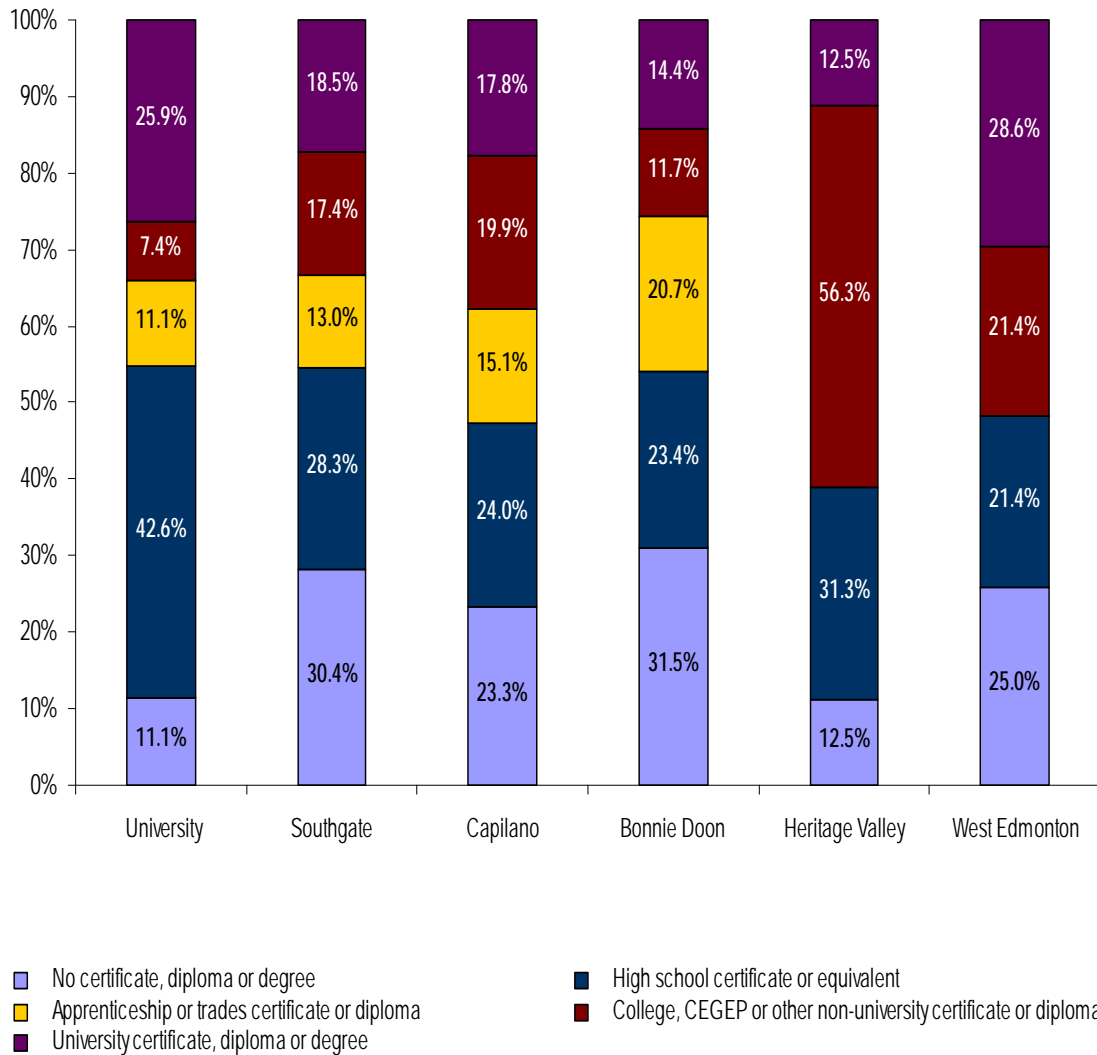
- Figure 96 and Figure 97 illustrate that the Traffic Districts of the University, Southgate are the districts with the highest proportion of both First Nations and Métis with a university degree in 2006.

Figure 96: Traffic Districts with the Highest Percentage with University Degrees for the First Nations Population in 2006



- No certificate, diploma or degree
 - Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma
 - University certificate, diploma or degree
- High school certificate or equivalent
 - College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate

Figure 97: Traffic Districts with the Highest Percentage with University Degrees for the Métis Population in 2006



6.6 Traffic Districts: Labour Force Activity

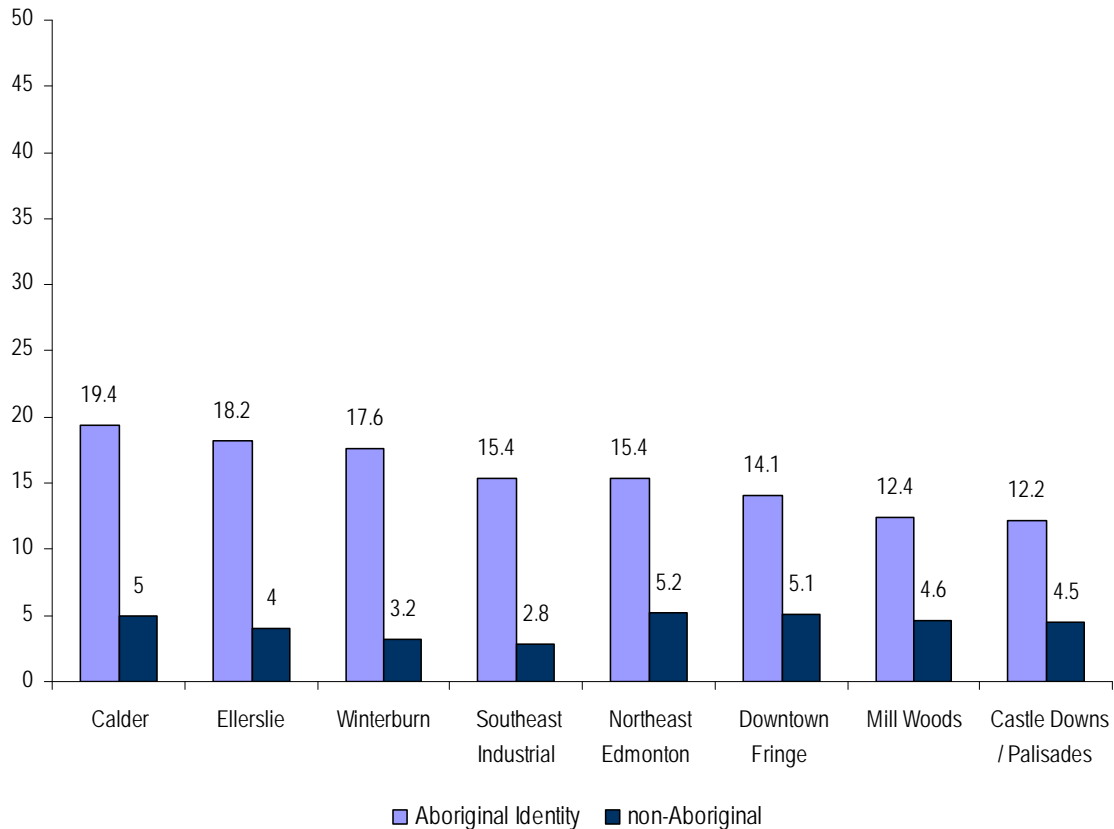
- In 2006, the labour force participation (LFP) rate for the Aboriginal population was higher than the non-Aboriginal population in 10 of the 29 Districts. This figure increased to 12 Districts by 2006, largely due to substantial LFP rate increases in the Aboriginal populations in Southgate (from 72.1% to 83.5%), Bonnie Doon (from 64.6% to 75.9%), and Heritage Valley (from 60.0% to 81.8%).
- Within the Edmonton Aboriginal Identity population, the LFP rates are much more volatile between census years, with the highest LFP rates alternating between First Nations and Métis in 7 of the Districts between 2001 and 2006. Volatility is especially notable among the First Nations populations with over-time increases in LFP rates as much as 27.4% in Meadows and decreases as much as -20.5% in Northeast Edmonton. These figures highlight the importance of interpreting the data with caution.

Table 42: Labour Force Participation Rate for Aboriginal Identity Groups and the non-Aboriginal Population by Traffic District in 2006

Labour Force Participation Rate								
Traffic District	Aboriginal Identity		non-Aboriginal		First Nations		Métis	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
City of Edmonton	66.3	68.5	70.5	72.1	64.0	65.4	68.1	70.4
Riverbend / Terwillegar	81.2	84.7	74.4	73.2	66.7	86.4	80.0	83.3
West Edmonton	100.0	84.4	77.0	81.1	...	81.2	100.0	81.5
Southgate	72.1	83.5	68.5	72.3	72.4	85.5	70.5	81.7
Heritage Valley	60.0	81.8	74.2	80.8	80.0	85.7	...	80.0
Winterburn	86.4	81.0	72.2	71.2	100.0	91.7	88.9	75.0
Capilano	74.4	78.7	63.7	65.3	87.5	73.2	67.2	77.9
Lake District / Pilot Sound	86.0	78.6	77.1	77.3	88.2	84.0	80.8	71.9
University	74.2	78.3	76.0	77.4	65.4	73.5	78.4	81.8
Bonnie Doon	64.6	75.9	68.4	72.6	63.0	62.5	66.2	76.8
Meadows	77.8	74.0	82.0	80.7	80.0	52.6	...	83.9
Kaskitayo	76.2	73.5	70.5	69.9	69.6	70.0	77.8	76.4
Castle Downs / Palisades	78.0	73.0	72.7	73.9	77.6	70.9	77.6	74.5
Clareview	68.4	71.7	77.9	78.0	66.2	61.5	70.4	77.4
Jasper Place	65.1	70.4	67.0	68.6	59.1	69.1	69.5	72.1
West Jasper Place	69.3	69.3	74.6	74.0	68.8	66.1	71.3	72.1
Central Business District	66.7	81.7	71.2	76.7	73.1	68.2	65.4	85.0
Mill Woods	70.1	67.7	75.6	75.7	66.4	62.4	71.8	73.1
Beverly	61.7	66.3	65.5	66.1	60.1	68.7	62.9	64.9
Ellerslie	...	64.7	78.5	83.8	...	81.8	...	50.0
Downtown Fringe	59.9	63.2	69.0	70.5	58.8	64.0	61.1	60.9
Londonderry	66.9	63.1	64.1	65.7	67.2	64.9	66.7	61.3
Calder	62.8	61.6	62.0	63.4	60.0	55.4	65.4	66.7
North Central	59.6	60.2	65.5	67.5	53.1	56.0	63.7	65.4
Southeast Industrial	62.5	52.0	75.2	66.5	80.0	55.6	50.0	58.8
Northeast Edmonton	91.7	44.8	68.6	71.5	66.7	46.2	100.0	43.8
Northwest Industrial	...	...	66.7	64.5	...	...	...	...
Mistatim	...	...	80.0	72.4	...	...	...	...
Windermere	...	...	71.9	75.0	...	...	...	...
Landbank	...	...	82.5	83.9	...	...	...	...

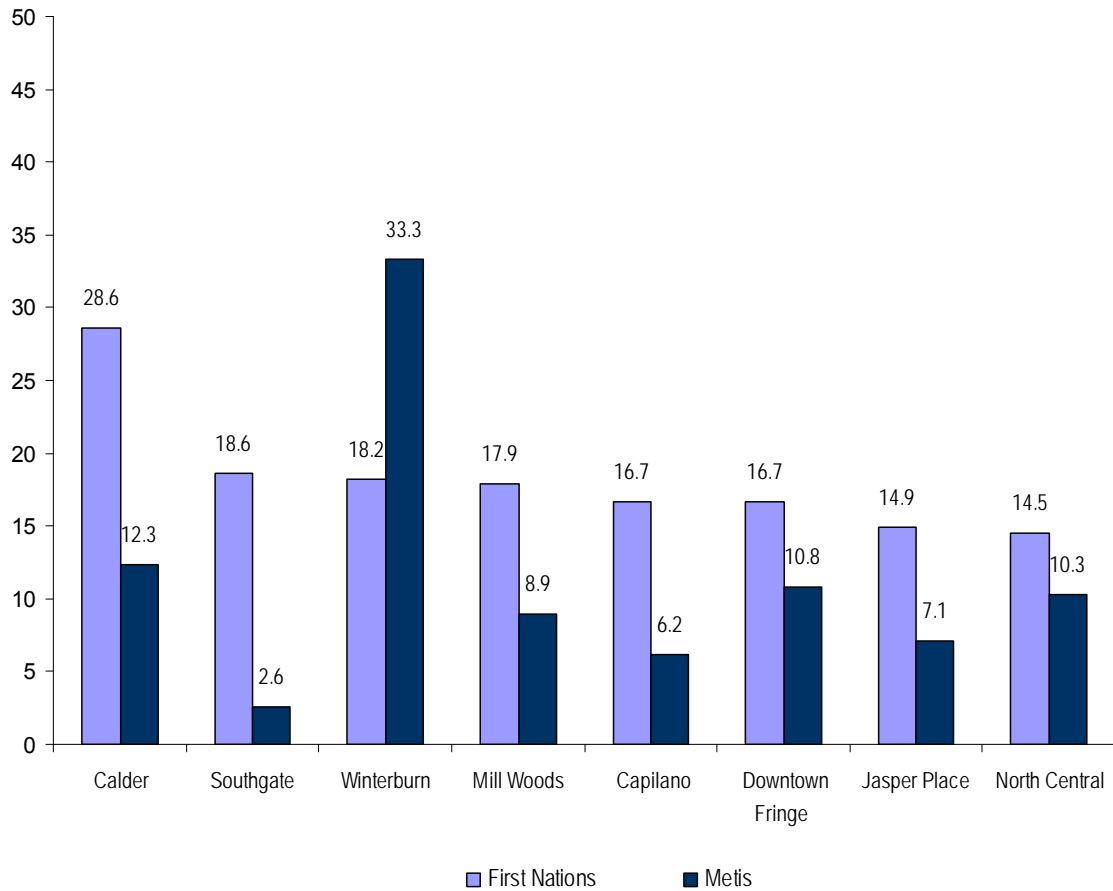
- Figure 98 shows that non-Aboriginal employment rates are significantly lower within the Traffic Districts with the highest Aboriginal Identity employment rates. The Aboriginal Identity population had the highest unemployment rates in the traffic districts of Calder (19.4%), Ellerslie (18.2%) and Winterburn (17.6%), with lower unemployment rates in Castledowns/Palisades (12.2%), MillWoods (12.4%), and Downtown Fringe (14.1%). The highest unemployment rates for the non-Aboriginal population were in the traffic districts of Northeast Edmonton (5.2%) and Downtown Fringe (5.1%).

Figure 98: Traffic Districts with the Highest Employment Rates for the Aboriginal Identity Population compared to the non-Aboriginal Population in 2006



- In the 7 of the 8 Districts with the highest First Nations Employment rates, the rates are lower among the Métis population, with the exception of Winterburn where the Métis unemployment rate is significantly higher at 33.3%. The First Nations population had the highest unemployment rates in the following traffic districts: Calder (28.6%), Southgate (18.6%) and Winterburn (18.2%). Meanwhile, the unemployment rate for the Métis population was highest in the following traffic districts: Winterburn (33.3%), Calder (12.3%) and Downtown Fringe (10.8%).

Figure 99: Traffic Districts with the Highest Employment Rates for the First Nations Population compared to the Métis Population in 2006



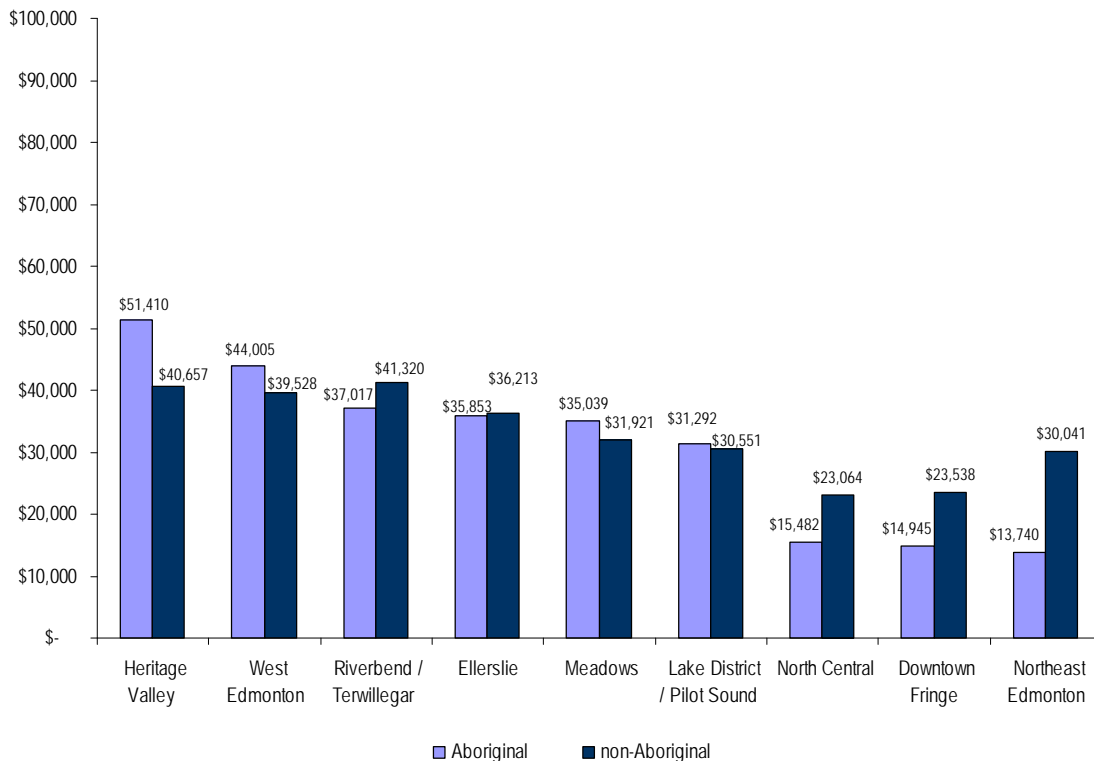
- Compared to the LFP rate, the unemployment rate differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginals are much more consistent with the rate being higher among the Aboriginal population in all Districts in 2001 and in all Districts but the University and Kaskitayo in 2006 (Table 43).
- The table also reveals that First Nations have higher unemployment rates than do the Métis in the majority of Traffic Districts.

Table 43: Unemployment Rate for Aboriginal Identity Groups and the non-Aboriginal Population by Traffic District in 2006

Traffic District	Unemployment Rate							
	Aboriginal Identity		non-Aboriginal		First Nations		Métis	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
City of Edmonton	14.0	10.4	5.7	4.7	16.6	14.2	11.9	7.8
Calder	11.3	19.4	5.2	5.0	11.1	28.6	10.3	12.3
Ellerslie	0.0	18.2	4.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Winterburn	21.1	17.6	9.8	3.2	23.1	18.2	0.0	33.3
Southeast Industrial	0.0	15.4	3.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northeast Edmonton	18.2	15.4	4.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Downtown Fringe	15.0	14.1	7.7	5.1	16.2	16.7	14.4	10.8
Mill Woods	13.3	12.4	4.9	4.6	10.8	17.9	15.2	8.9
Castle Downs / Palisades	12.8	12.2	5.2	4.5	11.5	8.2	12.1	13.0
North Central	15.0	12.0	8.2	5.3	18.1	14.5	13.4	10.3
Beverly	15.3	10.7	6.4	5.3	19.1	11.6	8.4	9.7
Riverbend / Terwillegar	15.4	10.0	4.0	3.3	33.3	10.5	12.5	13.3
Jasper Place	15.1	9.9	5.1	4.6	14.9	14.9	15.0	7.1
Capilano	6.0	9.5	5.5	5.0	14.3	16.7	0.0	6.2
Clareview	14.6	9.3	5.8	5.2	18.9	10.9	12.0	8.2
Southgate	9.9	9.2	6.9	5.2	12.7	18.6	7.0	2.6
Londonderry	19.8	8.9	6.2	5.7	26.5	10.6	12.9	7.1
West Jasper Place	14.1	8.5	4.8	4.3	14.0	14.0	14.4	4.1
Bonnie Doon	6.8	7.5	5.7	4.8	13.8	0.0	4.4	8.1
Lake District / Pilot Sound	16.2	6.1	4.4	3.6	13.3	9.5	19.0	9.8
Central Business District	9.6	6.0	6.9	5.2	21.1	20.0	5.9	0.0
University	15.2	5.6	7.5	6.1	29.4	20.0	6.9	0.0
West Edmonton	0.0	5.3	2.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kaskitayo	10.8	3.3	4.9	4.3	12.5	4.1	12.2	4.1
Northwest Industrial	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mistatim	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meadows	0.0	0.0	5.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heritage Valley	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.9	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Windermere	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Landbank	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

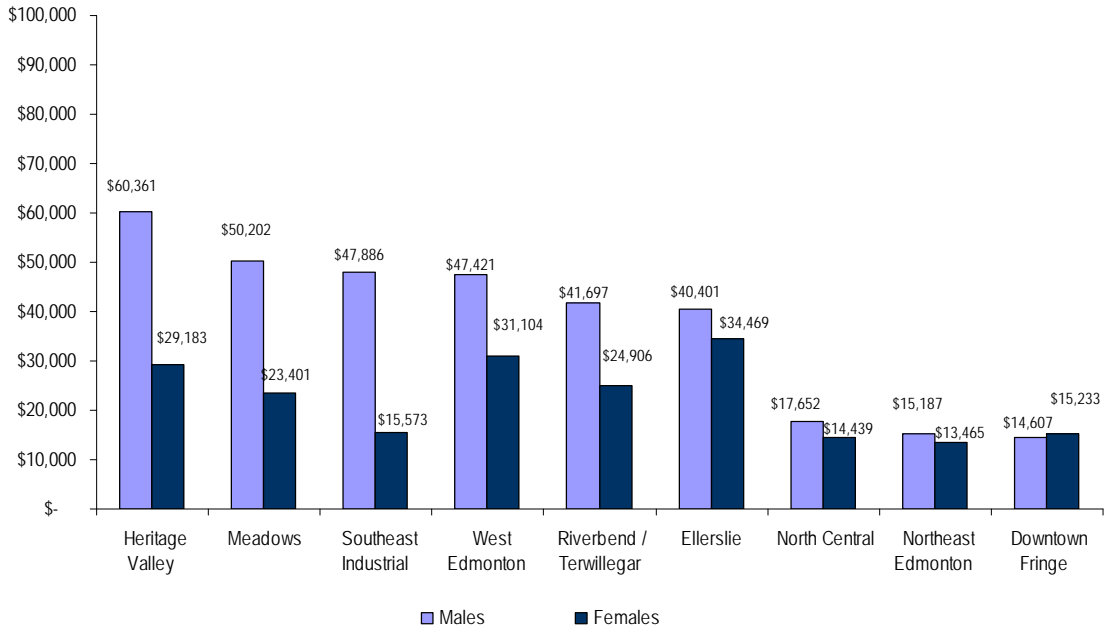
6.7 Traffic Districts: Income

- In 4 of the 6 Districts with the highest Aboriginal median incomes, the results in Figure 100 indicate that the Aboriginal median incomes are higher than for the non-Aboriginal population. The greatest Aboriginal income advantage over the non-Aboriginal population is observed in Heritage Valley (a difference of \$10,753).
- In following three traffic districts have the lowest median Aboriginal incomes, Northeast Edmonton (\$13,740), Downtown Fringe (\$14,945), and North Central (\$15,482). The results in Figure 100 show that the Aboriginal / non-Aboriginal income difference in median income is the highest in Northeast Edmonton with a difference of \$16,301.
- **Figure 100: Traffic Districts with the Highest and Lowest Median Income for the Aboriginal Identity Population compared to the non-Aboriginal Population in 2005 by Traffic District**



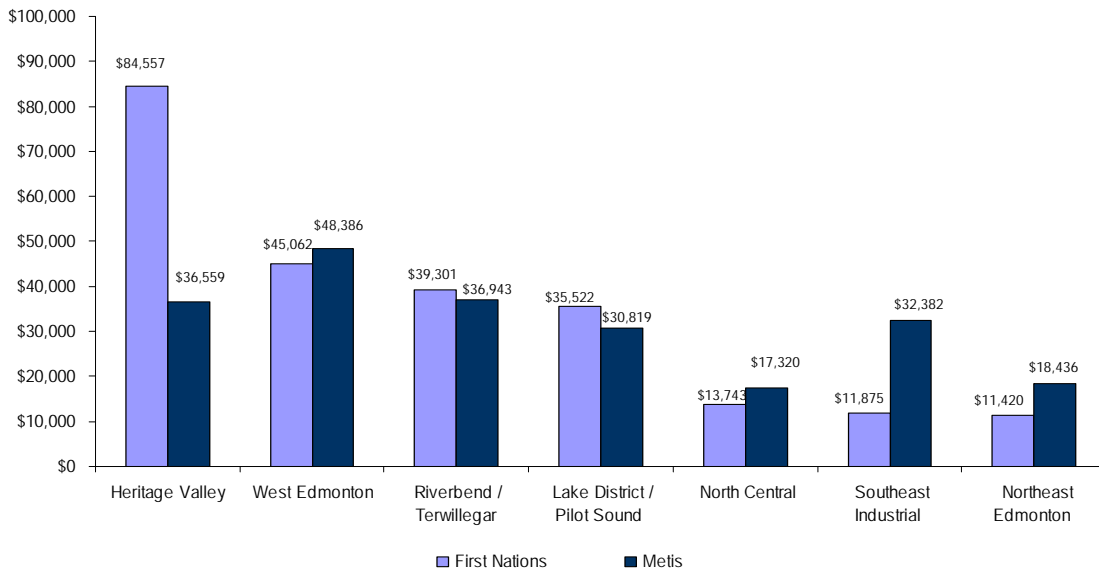
- The results in Figure 101 show that in all of the traffic districts with the highest reported median incomes for Aboriginal males, the males median incomes were consistently higher compared to females. The greatest difference in median income for Aboriginal males compared to females is observed in Southeast Industrial with a difference of \$32,293.
- Aboriginal Identity males had the highest median incomes in the traffic districts of Heritage Valley (\$60,361), Meadows (\$50,202) and Southeast Industrial (\$47,886) compared to their female counterparts (\$29,183, \$23,401, and \$15,573)

Figure 101: Traffic Districts with the Highest and Lowest Median Income for Aboriginal Identity Males compared to Females in 2005 by Traffic District



- The results in Figure 102 show that the 3 traffic districts with the highest reported median incomes for First Nations were Heritage Valley (\$84,557), West Edmonton (\$45,062) and Riverbend/Terwillegar (\$39,301). A comparison of these traffic districts shows that Métis population reported median incomes of \$36,559, \$48,386 and \$36,943.
- Figure 102 further shows that the largest First Nations / Métis income difference in median income is in Heritage Valley with a difference of \$47,998.

Figure 102: Traffic Districts with the Highest and Lowest Median Income for the First Nations Population compared to the Métis Population in 2005 by Traffic District



6.8 Traffic Districts: Occupation

- Table 44 reports data on Standard Occupational Classifications (SOC) in the traffic districts within the City of Edmonton with the highest concentrations of Aboriginal Identity peoples. The results show us that among the Aboriginal Identity population, those residing in West Jasper Place are the most highly represented in jobs that are considered to be more stable and higher paying as they are related to management (7.5%), health (3.7%), and social science, education, government service and religion (12.7%). Trades and related occupations and primary industry occupations are the most likely to be found in North Central and Londonderry.
- When comparing the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal populations, the latter are more likely to work in social science, education, government service and religion, sales and service, trades and related occupations, primary industry, and in processing, manufacturing, and utility occupations.

Table 44: Traffic Districts with the Largest Aboriginal Identity Populations in Occupations (SOC) compared to the non-Aboriginal Population in 2006

	Jasper Place	West Jasper Place	North Central	Londonderry	Mill Woods	Downtown Fringe
Aboriginal Identity						
All occupations	1890	1340	1985	1485	1305	1755
Management	5.3%	7.5%	3.0%	5.1%	6.9%	2.8%
Business, Finance and Administration	17.2%	17.2%	11.1%	15.5%	22.6%	12.5%
Natural & Applied Sciences	3.4%	2.6%	2.5%	2.7%	4.6%	3.7%
Health	2.6%	3.7%	3.3%	2.7%	1.9%	5.1%
Social Science, Education, Government Service & Religion	5.6%	12.7%	9.6%	6.4%	8.4%	10.8%
Art, Culture, Recreation & Sport	0.0%	3.4%	1.5%	0.7%	0.0%	1.1%
Sales & Service	28.8%	26.9%	29.5%	27.9%	25.3%	29.9%
Trades & Related Occupations	27.0%	22.4%	32.0%	30.6%	23.4%	23.4%
Primary Industry	3.2%	1.5%	5.5%	5.4%	3.4%	1.7%
Processing, Manufacturing & Utilities	6.6%	2.6%	2.0%	3.4%	2.7%	8.8%
non-Aboriginal						
All occupations	29760	32990	19480	24390	46630	27620
Management	9.9%	11.1%	6.4%	6.4%	8.0%	8.5%
Business, Finance and Administration	17.8%	19.4%	17.7%	19.1%	20.0%	18.9%
Natural & Applied Sciences	6.9%	7.4%	5.7%	5.5%	7.2%	7.2%
Health	6.0%	7.2%	4.8%	4.5%	5.5%	5.9%
Social Science, Education, Government Service & Religion	8.6%	7.5%	6.2%	5.6%	5.7%	9.3%
Art, Culture, Recreation & Sport	3.6%	2.7%	2.4%	1.4%	1.9%	4.4%
Sales & Service	24.5%	26.2%	27.4%	27.8%	25.0%	25.8%
Trades & Related Occupations	18.2%	14.6%	22.9%	23.9%	20.1%	14.7%
Primary Industry	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%
Processing, Manufacturing & Utilities	2.5%	2.2%	4.9%	4.2%	4.8%	3.5%

- Table 45 reports data on North American Industrial Classifications (NAICS) in the traffic districts within the City of Edmonton with the highest concentrations of First Nations peoples.
- Table 45 reveals that the largest occupational categories for each Traffic District varying significantly among the First Nations populations with Jasper Place, North Central , and Downtown Fringe residents most likely to work in accommodation and food services, West Jasper Place residents working most predominantly in public administration, Beverly in construction, and Millwoods First Nations people in retail trade.
- Conversely the occupational distribution of the Métis is more consistent across Traffic Districts. Métis residing in Jasper Place, West Jasper Place, North Central, and Mill Woods are most predominantly found in construction occupations. Beverly Métis populations are most likely to work in health care and social assistance and those residing in the Downtown Fringe are most likely to work in accommodation and food services.

Table 45: Traffic Districts with the Highest Percentage of the First Nations Population in Occupations (NAIC) compared to the Métis Population in 2006

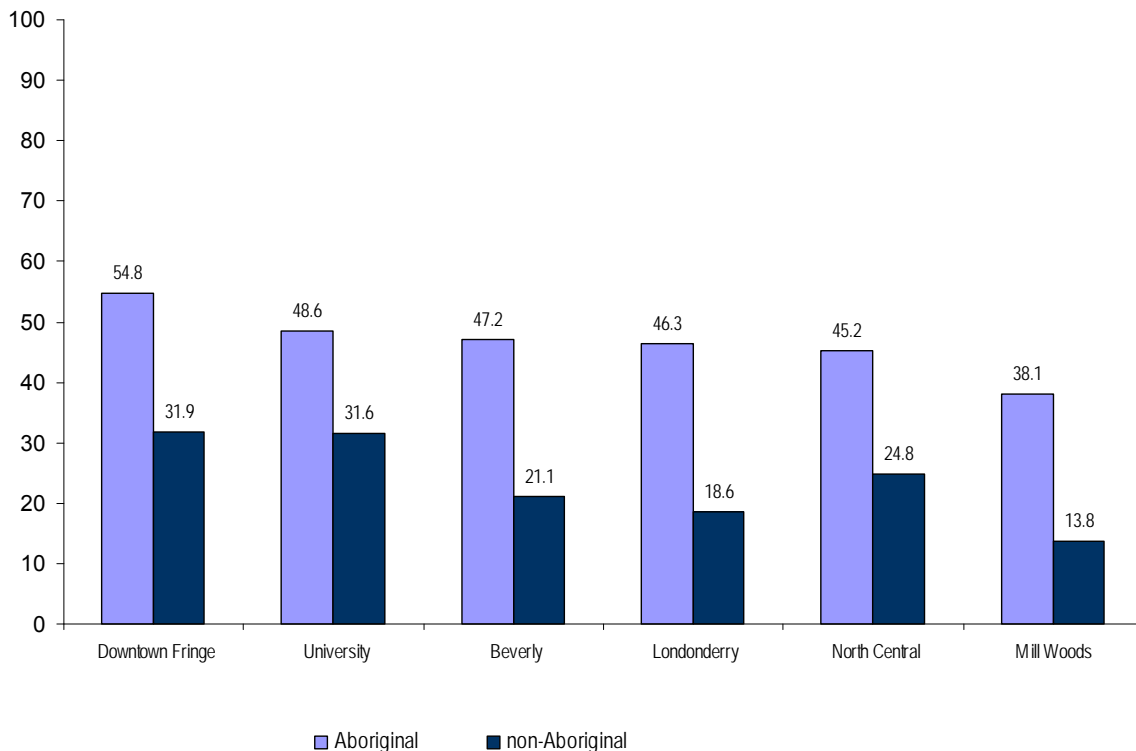
	Jasper Place	West Jasper Place	North Central	Beverly	Mill Woods	Downtown Fringe
First Nations						
All Occupations	755	590	815	545	520	860
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mining, Oil & Gas	2.6%	0.0%	2.5%	1.8%	6.7%	1.2%
Utilities	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Construction	11.3%	13.6%	12.3%	23.9%	8.7%	11.0%
Manufacturing	12.6%	6.8%	3.1%	8.3%	13.5%	12.2%
Wholesale Trade	4.0%	5.1%	4.9%	0.0%	3.8%	2.9%
Retail Trade	7.9%	11.0%	11.0%	5.5%	15.4%	8.1%
Transportation & Warehousing	8.6%	5.1%	6.1%	0.0%	5.8%	5.2%
Information & Cultural Industries	1.3%	0.0%	1.2%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Finance & Insurance	3.3%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	1.2%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	2.6%	2.5%	0.0%	1.8%	2.9%	4.7%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Admin. Support, Waste Management & Remediation Services	6.6%	4.2%	12.9%	14.7%	6.7%	11.0%
Educational Services	1.3%	6.8%	7.4%	1.8%	3.8%	1.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	12.6%	7.6%	7.4%	6.4%	4.8%	10.5%
Arts, entertainment & Recreation	1.3%	0.0%	4.3%	1.8%	1.9%	1.2%
Accommodation & Food Services	15.2%	9.3%	16.6%	12.8%	8.7%	12.2%
Other Services (except public administration)	4.6%	2.5%	8.0%	8.3%	2.9%	9.3%
Public Administration	3.3%	19.5%	3.1%	5.5%	9.6%	6.4%

	Jasper Place	West Jasper Place	North Central	Beverly	Mill Woods	Downtown Fringe
Métis						
All Occupations	1040	725	1135	550	775	895
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mining, Oil & Gas	3.8%	3.4%	4.4%	4.5%	5.2%	2.2%
Utilities	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Construction	14.9%	15.2%	15.0%	10.9%	11.6%	11.2%
Manufacturing	7.7%	8.3%	4.4%	9.1%	9.7%	8.9%
Wholesale Trade	6.7%	2.8%	5.7%	2.7%	11.0%	3.9%
Retail Trade	13.5%	12.4%	8.4%	13.6%	7.7%	8.4%
Transportation & Warehousing	4.3%	4.1%	7.0%	1.8%	6.5%	2.8%
Information & Cultural Industries	1.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Finance & Insurance	1.9%	5.5%	0.9%	0.0%	5.8%	2.2%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	1.9%	2.8%	3.1%	0.0%	1.9%	1.1%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	7.2%	3.4%	3.1%	4.5%	4.5%	5.0%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Admin. Support, Waste Management & Remediation Services	6.3%	1.4%	6.6%	7.3%	1.3%	4.5%
Educational Services	1.9%	4.8%	2.6%	4.5%	3.2%	4.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	7.2%	10.3%	11.0%	17.3%	7.1%	14.5%
Arts, entertainment & Recreation	0.0%	2.8%	0.9%	2.7%	1.9%	1.7%
Accommodation & Food Services	10.1%	11.0%	10.1%	8.2%	8.4%	16.8%
Other Services (except public administration)	3.4%	11.0%	9.3%	10.0%	1.3%	6.1%
Public Administration	6.7%	0.0%	7.9%	3.6%	9.7%	3.9%

6.9 Traffic Districts: Low Income

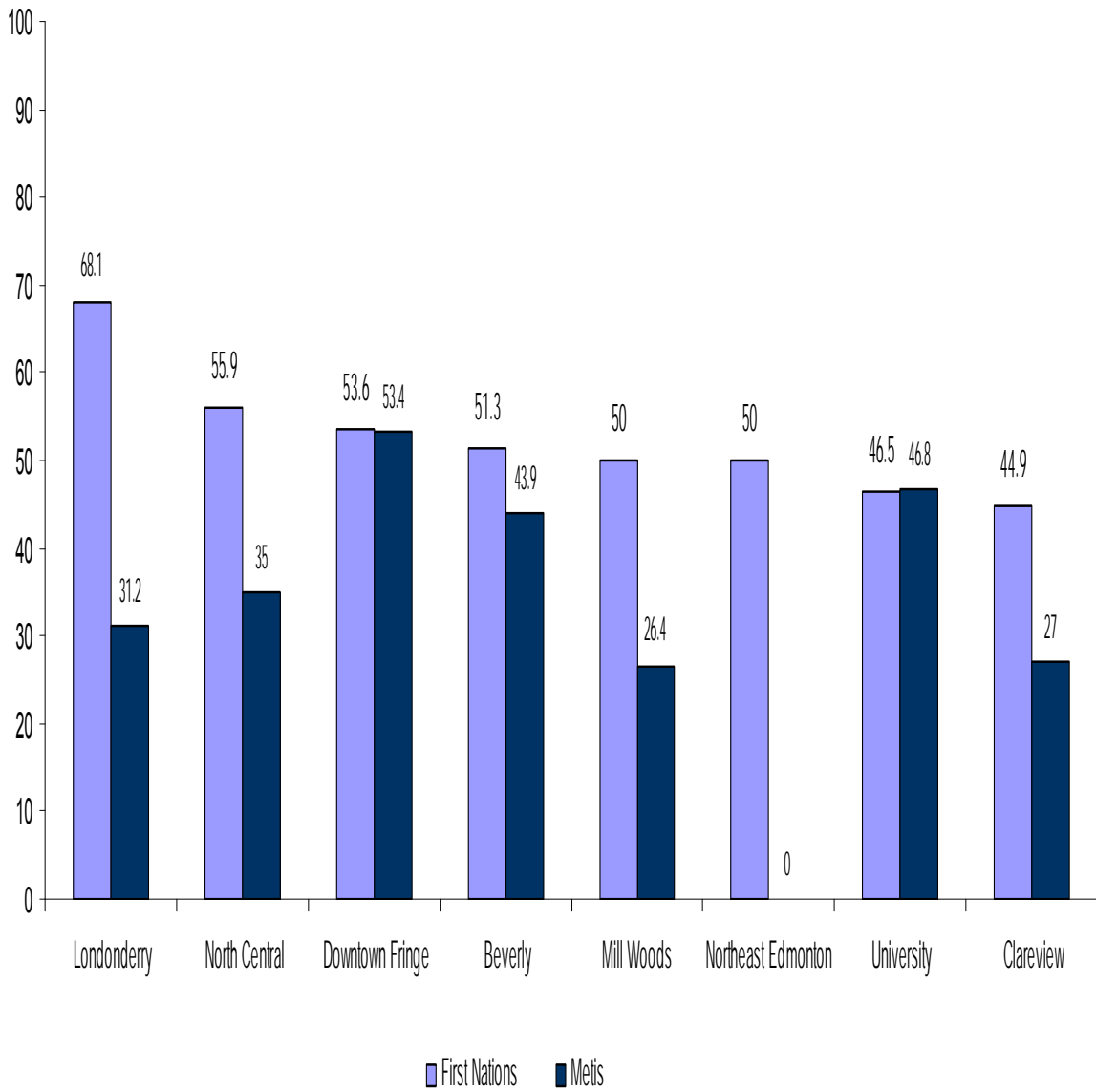
- Figure 103 reports data on the traffic districts with the highest prevalence of low income for the Aboriginal Identity population. The results demonstrate that the percentage of low income for the Aboriginal Identity population is much higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population across all 6 districts. The traffic districts with the highest levels of low income for the Aboriginal Identity population include the Downtown Fringe (54.8%), University (48.6) and Beverly (47.2%). The greatest difference (27.7%) between the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal population can be seen in the traffic district of Beverly.

Figure 103: Prevalence of Low Income by Total Persons in Private Households (before taxes) in 2005 for the Aboriginal Identity Population compared to the non-Aboriginal Population by Traffic Districts



- Figure 104 reports data on the traffic districts with the highest prevalence of low income for the First Nations population. The results demonstrate that the percentage of low income for the First Nations population is consistently higher across all 8 traffic districts compared to the Métis population.
- When comparing traffic districts, the results show that the incidence of low income for the First Nations population is highest in the traffic districts of Londonderry (68.1%), North Central (55.9%) and Downtown Fringe (53.6%). A further examination of the data reveals that while these three districts represent the highest level of low income for First Nations, the percentage of low income is also higher compared to their Métis counterparts in each of the three districts.

Figure 104: Prevalence of Low Income by Total Persons in Private Households (before taxes) in 2005 for the First Nations Population compared to the Métis Population by Traffic Districts



7.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The findings in this report provide information to create an overall profile and summary description of some of the key demographic, social, and economic conditions in 2001 and 2006 of Aboriginal people living in the City of Edmonton and in its 6 Ward Districts and 29 Traffic Districts (neighbourhoods). All of the data used for this report were prepared by Statistics Canada using 2001 and 2006 semi-customized Census target group tabulations for the Office of the Deputy City Manager.

The findings in this report are divided into three main components based on standard and customized geographic boundaries for the City of Edmonton, 6 Ward Districts and 29 Traffic Districts. Each of the three geographic components is comprised of seven key socio-demographic sections including population size, family status and living arrangements, language characteristics, mobility status, educational attainment, labour force activity, and income. In most instances, comparisons are made between 2001 and 2006 for the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal populations, as well as between the First Nations and Métis populations.

The overall findings in this report reveal important trends in the size, growth and age structure of Aboriginal Peoples residing in the City of Edmonton. The results show that the Aboriginal population is comprised of a relatively young cohort, with a high percentage of people less than 19 years of age compared to non-Aboriginals. However, the data also indicate that there has been positive growth in the Aboriginal Identity population 65 years of age and over. These findings are important because they highlight that while the age structure of the Aboriginal population is shifting, it is also growing in all age groups. The reasons for this include high fertility rates, mobility patterns, and an increasing number of people self-reporting and identifying as Aboriginal. We see that a majority of the young Aboriginal Identity population is comprised of First Nations people as opposed to Métis. In terms of overall growth, the findings reveal that the Aboriginal populations in Ward Districts 1, 5 and, 6 experienced the most growth during the 2001 and 2006 Census period.

The household composition of the Aboriginal population is quite different when compared to the non-Aboriginal population in the City of Edmonton and its respective Ward and Traffic Districts. A review of marital status findings suggests that in 2006 the majority (60%) of the Aboriginal Identity population residing in the City of Edmonton reported that they have never legally been married, and many of those individuals reside in common-law relationships. The overall trend that emerges between 2001 and 2006 is that a greater percentage of the Aboriginal community is moving more towards common-law partnerships than the non-Aboriginal population. Aboriginal people also have a significantly higher proportion of children less than 15 years of age residing in private households, a trend that is most characteristic of the First Nation community. In addition, the data also show that close to 95% of the Aboriginal population reported English as their Mother Tongue and the language that they speak most often at home. However, less than 10% of the Aboriginal population in the Ward Districts also reported a non-official language, predominantly comprised of Cree and Ojibway as their more tongue. Again, this trend is most common among First Nations peoples.

A comparison of the mobility of the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal population both 1 year and 5 years prior to the 2006 Census of Population reveals interesting patterns in the City of Edmonton, and subsequent Ward and Traffic Districts, which contribute to the city's population growth. Overall, the data shows that the City of Edmonton has experienced a total population increase of approximately 9% between the period of 2001 and 2006, and

that there has also been growth for the Aboriginal Identity population during this time.²⁰ Part of the increase in population size can be attributed to people moving both into the City from elsewhere in the province, as well as from other areas outside of the province of Alberta. More specially, mobility patterns showed to be quite high for both the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal population 5 years prior to the 2006 Census, but were noticeably higher for the Aboriginal Identity population during this time.

While the city also experienced a high degree of mobility 1 year prior to the 2006 Census, an even higher proportion of movement into the city was attributed to the Aboriginal Identity population rather than to non-Aboriginals. An analysis of 1 year mobility patterns for the Ward Districts reveals that while more people moved in and among Ward Districts 4 and 5 compared to all other Ward Districts, most of this movement was among the Aboriginal community. However, it is important to note that mobility status is characterized by geographic boundaries and pertains to movement within or among a designated Census Subdivision (CSD). Therefore, when applied to Ward and Traffic districts within the City of Edmonton it is not possible to identifying where people were moving from other than the CSD. Despite this limitation, mobility patterns are still observed for the Aboriginal Identity population and can be compared to the non-Aboriginal population in terms of a change of residence. In this case, the trend that emerges from the data is that, compared to non-Aboriginal Edmontonians, the Aboriginal Identity population more frequently changed residences in both 5 years and 1 year prior to the 2006 Census of population. The data further show that this trend is more common among First Nations than Métis populations in both Ward and Traffic Districts.

Overall, the Aboriginal Identity population showed increases in educational attainment in several areas between 2001 and 2006. The most noticeable changes were among those individuals who reported higher levels of training in the field of apprenticeship and trades, other non-university education, and university degrees. A comparison with the non-Aboriginal population reveals that while the Aboriginal population has shown increased levels of educational attainment, these percentages on average still remain lower than the non-Aboriginal population. In 2006, both Ward Districts 4 and 5 had the highest percentage of Aboriginal people with university degrees compared to all other districts, with the University Traffic District exhibiting one of the highest rankings. The emerging trend among both groups is seen when examining the significant increase in the number of people entering into the area of apprenticeship and trades in 2006 compared to 2001, a finding that is consistent among both Ward and Traffic Districts.

In 2006, the Labour Force Participation rate (LFP) generally increased for both the Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal populations, including First Nations and Métis peoples in the City of Edmonton and respective districts. While there were noted increases in the LFP in 2006 for the Aboriginal (68.6%) and non-Aboriginal (72.3%) populations, the trend that emerges is that the Aboriginal community's participation rates still tended to be lower than for non-Aboriginals, irrespective of geographic district and gender. Overall, we see that First Nations peoples tended to have a significantly lower LFP rate when compared to the Métis population. In addition, there was a marked decrease in the unemployment rate for all groups from 2001 to 2006. In 2006, the findings show a 10.3% unemployment rate for the Aboriginal population and a 4.6% rate for the non-Aboriginal population residing in the City of Edmonton. What we can infer about these rates is that despite the overall increase in employment in 2006, the Aboriginal population consistently had higher unemployment rates

²⁰ (684090-626990)/626990*100

than the non-Aboriginal population, and these rates were highest among First Nations peoples.

The occupational distribution differed significantly between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population. We see that consistently across Wards and Traffic Districts, the male Aboriginal Identity population was most highly represented in jobs in trades, transport, and equipment operators, while females dominated sales and service occupations. First Nations adults were the most likely to work in these types of occupations. A more detailed analysis of occupation revealed that while a large proportion of female Aboriginals work in areas such as management, health, and government occupations, their jobs were more likely to be administrative, clerical, and supportive compared to the non-Aboriginal population. As a whole, therefore, the Edmonton Aboriginal community tends to work in lower status and lower paying occupations when compared to the non-Aboriginal population.

The median income of the Aboriginal population in 2006 (\$18,769) was still considerably lower than that reported for the non-Aboriginal population (\$38,326). This difference can be attributed to a variety of factors including for example lower levels of educational attainment, and lower paying occupations. The data shows that with the exception of a relatively few traffic districts, non-Aboriginal males tended to have the highest median income in the city followed by Métis males and in some instances non-Aboriginal females. In addition, both First Nations males and Métis males had higher median incomes than their female counterparts. In almost all instances, First Nations females had the lowest reported median incomes for the City of Edmonton, as well as across both Ward and Traffic Districts.

In summary, the results of this detailed analysis reveal a young and growing urban Aboriginal population, who are more mobile and more likely to be in common-law relationships, and though despite having made some strides in their educational attainment and economic position, still remain economically disadvantaged when compared to the non-Aboriginals.

The interpretation of findings in this report lend support to the Province of Alberta's Aboriginal government-wide policy framework, *Strengthening Relationships*, in that it provides a statistical overview, using tables and figures to describe some of the main social, economic and demographic characteristics of the urban Aboriginal Identity population living in Edmonton from 2001 to 2006. While the City of Edmonton has been regarded as one of the gateways to the new economy, this report will be useful to policy makers in that they will be able to gain a better comprehension and appreciation for the current urban realities, issues and trends among the City's Aboriginal Identity population. It is hoped that this report will serve as a reference point with respect to adequate program and service delivery for native language and school programs, community health and social services, business and economic development, and labour market conditions in order to adequately prepare and plan for the future lives of Aboriginal people and the City of Edmonton.

8.0 APPENDIX

Appendix Table 1: Living Arrangements for Aboriginal Identity Groups and the non-Aboriginal Population, City of Edmonton in 2006

Aboriginal	Count	%
Population 15 years and over in private households with no children at home	17670	46%
Population 15 years and over in private households with children at home	9870	26%
Population <15 years in private households	10470	27%
Total number of persons in private households	38010	0%
non-Aboriginal		
Population 15 years and over in private households with no children at home	370980	54%
Population 15 years and over in private households with children at home	197970	29%
Population <15 years in private households	112835	17%
Total number of persons in private households	681785	100%
First Nations		
Population 15 years and over in private households with no children at home	6765	42%
Population 15 years and over in private households with children at home	4350	27%
Population <15 years in private households	5155	32%
Total number of persons in private households	16270	100%
Métis	Count	%
Population 15 years and over in private households with no children at home	10470	50%
Population 15 years and over in private households with children at home	5345	26%
Population <15 years in private households	5140	25%
Total number of persons in private households	20955	100%

Appendix Table 3: Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal by Common-Law Status by All Ward Districts, 2006

Ward District 1	Aboriginal Identity		non-Aboriginal	
Total population 15 years and over by common-law status	4745		92105	
Not in a common-law relationship	3975	83.8%	84730	92.0%
In a common-law relationship	775	16.3%	7375	8.0%
Ward District 2	Aboriginal Identity		non-Aboriginal	
Total population 15 years and over by common-law status	5860		92295	
Not in a common-law relationship	4810	82.1%	84715	91.8%
In a common-law relationship	1050	17.9%	7575	8.2%
Ward District 3	Aboriginal Identity		non-Aboriginal	
Total population 15 years and over by common-law status	6500		94445	
Not in a common-law relationship	5290	81.4%	85865	90.9%
In a common-law relationship	1215	18.7%	8575	9.1%
Ward District 4	Aboriginal Identity		non-Aboriginal	
Total population 15 years and over by common-law status	5225		101130	
Not in a common-law relationship	4225	80.9%	90550	89.5%
In a common-law relationship	1000	19.1%	10580	10.5%
Ward District 5	Aboriginal Identity		non-Aboriginal	
Total population 15 years and over by common-law status	2270		98255	
Not in a common-law relationship	1935	85.2%	92000	93.6%
In a common-law relationship	340	15.0%	6250	6.4%
Ward District 6	Aboriginal Identity		non-Aboriginal	
Total population 15 years and over by common-law status	3080		92985	
Not in a common-law relationship	2610	84.7%	86405	92.9%
In a common-law relationship	470	15.3%	6580	7.1%

Appendix Table 4: Language Characteristics by Ward 1

	Count	%
Aboriginal Identity by mother tongue	6765	
Single responses	6705	
English	6135	91.5%
French	90	1.3%
Non-official languages – Cree and Ojibway	485	7.2%
Aboriginal Identity by language spoken most often at home	6765	
Single responses	6745	
English	6675	99%
French	10	0%
Non-official languages - Cree and Ojibway	60	1%
First Nations by mother tongue	3160	
Single responses	3125	
English	2735	88%
French	10	0%
Non-official languages- Cree and Ojibway	375	12%
First Nation by language spoken most often at home	3160	
Single responses	3140	
English	3080	98%
Non-official languages - Cree and Ojibway	55	2%
Métis by mother tongue	3490	
Single responses	3470	
English	3305	95%
French	80	2%
Non-official languages- Cree and Ojibway	85	2%
Métis by language spoken most often at home	3490	
Single responses	3490	
English	3480	100%
French	10	0%
Non-official languages	10	0%

Appendix Table 5: Language Characteristics by Ward 2

	Count	%
Aboriginal Identity by mother tongue	8105	
Single responses	8010	
English	7445	92.9%
French	145	1.8%
Non-official languages - Cree and Ojibway	425	5.3%
Aboriginal Identity by language spoken most often at home	8105	
Single responses	8060	
English	8005	99.5%
First Nations by mother tongue	3460	
Single responses	3385	
English	3025	89%
French	30	1%
Non-official languages- Cree and Ojibway	325	10%
First Nation by language spoken most often at home	3460	
Single responses	3415	
English	3380	99%
French	20	1%
Métis by mother tongue	4405	
Single responses	4395	
English	4190	95%
French	105	2%
Non-official languages- Cree and Ojibway	100	2%
Métis by language spoken most often at home	4405	
Single responses	4410	
English	4380	99%
French	10	0%
Non-official languages	20	0%

Appendix Table 6: Language Characteristics by Ward 3

	Count	%
Aboriginal Identity by mother tongue	9380	
Single responses	9170	
English	8235	89.8%
French	180	2.0%
Non-official languages- Cree and Ojibway	760	8.3%
Aboriginal Identity by language spoken most often at home	9380	
Single responses	9310	
English	9190	99%
French	15	0%
Non-official languages	105	1%
<i>Cree</i>	45	43%
<i>Ojibway</i>	60	57%
First Nations by mother tongue	4245	
Single responses	4170	
English	3575	86%
French	25	1%
Non-official languages- Cree and Ojibway	565	14%
First Nation by language spoken most often at home	4245	
Single responses	4205	
English	4100	98%
French	0	0%
Non-official languages- Cree and Ojibway	105	2%
Métis by mother tongue	4935	
Single responses	4820	
English	4485	93%
French	150	3%
Non-official languages- Cree and Ojibway	180	4%
Métis by language spoken most often at home	4940	
Single responses	4910	
English	4890	100%
French	15	0%
Non-official languages	0	0%

Appendix Table 7: Language Characteristics by Ward 4

	Count	%
Aboriginal Identity by mother tongue	6265	
Single responses	6205	
English	5560	89.6%
French	195	3.1%
Non-official languages- Cree and Ojibway	450	7.3%
Aboriginal Identity by language spoken most often at home	6265	
Single responses	6235	
English	6070	97%
French	100	2%
Non-official languages- Cree and Dene	60	1%
First Nations by mother tongue	2510	
Single responses	2485	
English	2070	83%
French	85	3%
Non-official languages- Cree and Ojibway, Siouan	335	13%
First Nation by language spoken most often at home	2510	
Single responses	2480	
English	2360	95%
French	65	3%
Non-official languages -Cree	55	2%
Métis by mother tongue	3685	
Single responses	3650	
English	3420	94%
French	105	3%
Non-official languages- Cree and Ojibway	130	4%
Métis by language spoken most often at home	3685	
Single responses	3680	
English	3645	99%
French	30	1%
Non-official languages	10	0%

Appendix Table 8: Language Characteristics by Ward 5

	Count	%
Aboriginal Identity by mother tongue	3065	
Single responses	3045	
English	2925	96.1%
French	35	1.1%
Non-official languages- Cree and Ojibway	90	3.0%
Aboriginal Identity by language spoken most often at home	3060	
English	3040	100%
	Count	%
First Nations by mother tongue	1150	
Single responses	1155	
English	1075	93%
French	0	0%
Non-official languages- Cree and Ojibway	75	6%
First Nation by language spoken most often at home	1155	
Single responses	1155	
English	1155	100%
Métis by mother tongue	1805	
Single responses	1795	
English	1755	98%
French	25	1%
Non-official languages - Cree	15	1%
Métis by language spoken most often at home	1805	
Single responses	1795	
English	1790	100%
French	0	0%
Non-official languages	0	0%

Appendix Table 9: Language Characteristics by Ward 6

	Count	%
Aboriginal Identity by mother tongue	4585	
Single responses	4530	
English	4290	94.7%
French	55	1.2%
Non-official languages – Cree and Siouan	180	4.0%
Aboriginal Identity by language spoken most often at home	4585	
Single responses	4555	
English	4520	99%
French	25	1%
	Count	%
First Nations by mother tongue	1800	
Single responses	1750	
English	1585	91%
French	0	0%
Non-official languages – Cree and Siouan	160	9%
First Nation by language spoken most often at home	1800	
Single responses	1765	
English	1760	100%
Métis by mother tongue	2715	
Single responses	2715	
English	2640	97%
French	55	2%
Non-official languages - Cree	25	1%
Métis by language spoken most often at home	2715	
Single responses	2715	
English	2705	100%
French	15	1%
Non-official languages	0	0%

Appendix Table 10: Mobility Patterns of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Populations 1 and 5 years prior to the 2006 Census- Ward 1

	Aboriginal Identity		Non-Aboriginal	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago	6670		109490	
Non-movers	4260	64%	89860	82%
Movers	2415	36%	19630	18%
Non-migrants	1660	25%	13730	13%
Migrants	755	11%	5890	5%
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	6125		104870	
Non-movers	1885	31%	56555	54%
Movers	4240	69%	48315	46%
Non-migrants	2380	39%	32205	31%
Migrants	1855	30%	16110	15%
	First Nations		Métis	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago	3115		3435	
Non-movers	1745	56%	2405	70%
Movers	1370	44%	1035	30%
Non-migrants	850	27%	820	24%
Migrants	520	17%	215	6%
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	2870		3135	
Non-movers	810	28%	1000	32%
Movers	2060	72%	2130	68%
Non-migrants	950	33%	1410	45%
Migrants	1110	39%	720	23%

Appendix Table 11: Mobility Patterns of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Populations 1 and 5 years priors to the 2006 Census- Ward 2

	Aboriginal Identity		Non-Aboriginal	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago	8000		110890	
Non-movers	5505	69%	91870	83%
Movers	2495	31%	19015	17%
Non-migrants	1765	22%	13275	12%
Migrants	730	9%	5745	5%
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	7520		105535	
Non-movers	2445	33%	56610	54%
Movers	5075	68%	48925	46%
Non-migrants	3365	45%	33905	32%
Migrants	1715	23%	15015	14%
	First Nations		Métis	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago	3405		4360	
Non-movers	1995	59%	3310	76%
Movers	1405	41%	1050	24%
Non-migrants	940	28%	780	18%
Migrants	460	14%	265	6%
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	3185		4100	
Non-movers	825	26%	1545	38%
Movers	2360	74%	2560	62%
Non-migrants	1450	46%	1810	44%
Migrants	910	29%	745	18%

**Appendix Table 12: Mobility Patterns of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Populations 1 and 5 years
priors to the 2006 Census -Ward 3**

	Aboriginal Identity		Non-Aboriginal	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago	9135		113815	
Non-movers	6035	66%	93390	82%
Movers	3105	34%	20425	18%
Non-migrants	2485	27%	14720	13%
Migrants	620	7%	5710	5%
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	8320		108485	
Non-movers	2390	29%	57520	53%
Movers	5930	71%	50970	47%
Non-migrants	3950	47%	35335	33%
Migrants	1980	24%	15635	14%
	First Nations		Métis	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago	4135		4825	
Non-movers	2560	62%	3310	69%
Movers	1570	38%	1520	32%
Non-migrants	1150	28%	1320	27%
Migrants	425	10%	195	4%
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	3725		4430	
Non-movers	935	25%	1360	31%
Movers	2790	75%	3075	69%
Non-migrants	1660	45%	2270	51%
Migrants	1135	30%	805	18%

Appendix Table 13: Mobility Patterns of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Populations 1 and 5 years prior to the 2006 Census - Ward 4

	Aboriginal Identity		Non-Aboriginal	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago	6155		110445	
Non-movers	3450	56%	80885	73%
Movers	2710	44%	29560	27%
Non-migrants	1920	31%	18800	17%
Migrants	790	13%	10760	10%
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	5910		107405	
Non-movers	1250	21%	42500	40%
Movers	4665	79%	64910	60%
Non-migrants	2975	50%	36030	34%
Migrants	1690	29%	28875	27%

	First Nations		Métis	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago	2425		3660	
Non-movers	1185	49%	2185	60%
Movers	1235	51%	1475	40%
Non-migrants	790	33%	1140	31%
Migrants	445	18%	335	9%
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	2295		3530	
Non-movers	500	22%	750	21%
Movers	1800	78%	2780	79%
Non-migrants	1025	45%	1820	52%
Migrants	775	34%	960	27%

Appendix Table 14: Mobility Patterns of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Populations 1 and 5 years priors to the 2006 Census- Ward 5

	Aboriginal Identity		Non-Aboriginal	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago	3015		116750	
Non-movers	1705	57%	92500	79%
Movers	1310	43%	24255	21%
Non-migrants	705	23%	15910	14%
Migrants	600	20%	8340	7%
Internal migrants	580	97%	6225	75%
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	2775		111570	
Non-movers	715	26%	54685	49%
Movers	2065	75%	56885	51%
Non-migrants	1070	39%	34535	31%
Migrants	995	36%	22345	20%
	First Nations		Métis	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago	1140		1770	
Non-movers	545	48%	1095	62%
Movers	595	52%	675	38%
Non-migrants	310	27%	370	21%
Migrants	280	25%	300	17%
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	1035		1650	
Non-movers	255	25%	440	27%
Movers	780	75%	1205	73%
Non-migrants	385	37%	650	39%
Migrants	395	38%	555	34%

Appendix Table 15: Mobility Patterns of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Populations 1 and 5 years prior to the 2006 Census- Ward 6

	Aboriginal Identity		Non-Aboriginal	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago	4500		114665	
Non-movers	3440	76%	94875	83%
Movers	1060	23%	19795	17%
Non-migrants	780	17%	14240	12%
Migrants	275	6%	5555	5%
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	4080		108545	
Non-movers	1645	40%	59750	55%
Movers	2440	60%	48800	45%
Non-migrants	1670	41%	32975	30%
Migrants	765	19%	15815	15%
	First Nations		Métis	
	Count	%	Count	%
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago	1775		2655	
Non-movers	1345	76%	2075	78%
Movers	435	25%	580	22%
Non-migrants	330	19%	425	16%
Migrants	100	6%	150	6%
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	1575		2450	
Non-movers	530	34%	1105	45%
Movers	1045	66%	1340	55%
Non-migrants	605	38%	1030	42%
Migrants	440	28%	310	13%

Appendix Table 16: Marital Status for the Aboriginal Identity Population in 2006 by Traffic Districts

Traffic District	Aboriginal Identity Population Marital Status Count	Never legally married (single) Count	%	Legally married (and not separated) Count	%	Separated (but still legally married) Count	%	Divorced Count	%	Widowed Count	%
City of Edmonton	27690	16885	61.0%	5865	21.2%	1715	6.2%	2465	8.9%	760	2.7%
Central Business District	410	270	65.9%	75	18.3%	20	4.9%	30	7.3%	15	3.7%
University	460	320	69.6%	70	15.2%	15	3.3%	55	12.0%	0	0.0%
Southgate	850	625	73.5%	105	12.4%	40	4.7%	65	7.6%	15	1.8%
Riverbend / Terwillegar	295	155	52.5%	125	42.4%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jasper Place	2725	1690	62.0%	440	16.1%	225	8.3%	240	8.8%	115	4.2%
West Jasper Place	1955	1100	56.3%	570	29.2%	90	4.6%	155	7.9%	25	1.3%
Northwest Industrial	15	10	66.7%	10	66.7%	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Central	3390	2185	64.5%	375	11.1%	260	7.7%	415	12.2%	155	4.6%
Calder	1545	905	58.6%	385	24.9%	60	3.9%	165	10.7%	35	2.3%
Londonderry	2410	1560	64.7%	415	17.2%	180	7.5%	205	8.5%	50	2.1%
Beverly	1685	1075	63.8%	335	19.9%	105	6.2%	110	6.5%	70	4.2%
Clareview	1495	875	58.5%	365	24.4%	115	7.7%	110	7.4%	35	2.3%
Capilano	940	490	52.1%	310	33.0%	20	2.1%	95	10.1%	25	2.7%
Bonnie Doon	705	385	54.6%	175	24.8%	30	4.3%	95	13.5%	20	2.8%
Mill Woods	1965	1095	55.7%	575	29.3%	100	5.1%	135	6.9%	60	3.1%

Traffic District	Aboriginal Identity Population		Marital Status			Separated (but still legally married)		Divorced		Widowed	
	Count	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Mistatim	0	...	...	10	0.0%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Downs / Palisades	1400	830	59.3%	375	26.8%	80	5.7%	90	6.4%	30	2.1%
Lake District / Pilot Sound	420	220	52.4%	140	33.3%	35	8.3%	30	7.1%	10	2.4%
Southeast Industrial	125	45	36.0%	45	36.0%	20	16.0%	0	0.0%	10	8.0%
Meadows	250	110	44.0%	120	48.0%	0	0.0%	15	6.0%	0	0.0%
Downtown Fringe	2860	2005	70.1%	275	9.6%	195	6.8%	305	10.7%	75	2.6%
Kaskitayo	1020	635	62.3%	230	22.5%	60	5.9%	85	8.3%	15	1.5%
Ellerslie	170	60	35.3%	100	58.8%	10	5.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Heritage Valley	110	40	36.4%	55	50.0%	10	9.1%	15	13.6%	0	0.0%
Windermere	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Edmonton	230	75	32.6%	105	45.7%	40	17.4%	10	4.3%	0	0.0%
Winterburn	105	50	47.6%	35	33.3%	10	9.5%	10	9.5%	0	0.0%
Landbank	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northeast Edmonton	145	80	55.2%	55	37.9%	10	6.9%	10	6.9%	0	0.0%

Appendix Table 17: Marital Status for the non-Aboriginal Population in 2006 by Traffic Districts

Traffic District	non-Aboriginal Population Marital Status	Never legally married (single)		Legally married & not separated		Separated (but still legally married)		Divorced		Widowed	
	Count	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
City of Edmonton	571215	211950	37.1%	265840	46.5%	16570	2.9%	48105	8.4%	28745	5.0%
Central Business District	9685	5890	60.8%	2315	23.9%	265	2.7%	775	8.0%	430	4.4%
University	16185	9480	58.6%	4570	28.2%	405	2.5%	1150	7.1%	575	3.6%
Southgate	25005	10810	43.2%	10130	40.5%	695	2.8%	2055	8.2%	1310	5.2%
Riverbend / Terwillegar	27700	7480	27.0%	17370	62.7%	420	1.5%	1370	4.9%	1060	3.8%
Jasper Place	43710	15000	34.3%	19865	45.4%	1355	3.1%	4495	10.3%	2985	6.8%
West Jasper Place	44920	16045	35.7%	22275	49.6%	1280	2.8%	3395	7.6%	1935	4.3%
Northwest Industrial	155	65	41.9%	40	25.8%	0	0.0%	25	16.1%	25	16.1%
North Central	29150	12795	43.9%	9885	33.9%	1140	3.9%	3400	11.7%	1930	6.6%
Calder	15930	5375	33.7%	6965	43.7%	590	3.7%	1610	10.1%	1395	8.8%
Londonderry	37625	12700	33.8%	17975	47.8%	1245	3.3%	3380	9.0%	2320	6.2%
Beverly	19925	7420	37.2%	8195	41.1%	700	3.5%	2180	10.9%	1425	7.2%
Clareview	24160	9700	40.1%	10570	43.8%	895	3.7%	2285	9.5%	710	2.9%
Capilano	24160	7880	32.6%	11370	47.1%	705	2.9%	2405	10.0%	1805	7.5%

Traffic District	non-Aboriginal Population Marital Status	Never legally married (single)		Legally married and not separated		Separated (but still legally married)		Divorced		Widowed	
Bonnie Doon	16100	6870	42.7%	6025	37.4%	530	3.3%	1605	10.0%	1070	6.6%
Mill Woods	62135	21495	34.6%	31830	51.2%	1795	2.9%	4585	7.4%	2435	3.9%
Lake District / Pilot Sound	23775	7215	30.3%	14235	59.9%	410	1.7%	1175	4.9%	735	3.1%
Southeast Industrial	1335	460	34.5%	530	39.7%	60	4.5%	210	15.7%	70	5.2%
Meadows	11065	3025	27.3%	7115	64.3%	185	1.7%	455	4.1%	285	2.6%
Downtown Fringe	39485	20365	51.6%	10275	26.0%	1595	4.0%	4735	12.0%	2510	6.4%
Kaskitayo	36990	12390	33.5%	19445	52.6%	860	2.3%	2585	7.0%	1705	4.6%
Ellerslie	5060	1795	35.5%	2815	55.6%	95	1.9%	240	4.7%	110	2.2%
Heritage Valley	8340	2400	28.8%	5165	61.9%	160	1.9%	440	5.3%	175	2.1%
Windermere	220	55	25.0%	140	63.6%	0	0.0%	15	6.8%	0	0.0%
West Edmonton	8735	2390	27.4%	5485	62.8%	135	1.5%	530	6.1%	195	2.2%
Winterburn	2170	665	30.6%	990	45.6%	105	4.8%	290	13.4%	120	5.5%
Landbank	280	70	25.0%	190	67.9%	0	0.0%	20	7.1%	10	3.6%
Northeast Edmonton	1625	435	26.8%	870	53.5%	45	2.8%	200	12.3%	80	4.9%

Appendix Table 18: Prevalence of Children <15 Years of Age in Private Households in 2006 for the Aboriginal Identity Population compared to the non-Aboriginal Population by Traffic Districts

Traffic District	Total # of Persons in Private Households	Aboriginal Identity	Total # of Persons in Private Households	non-Aboriginal
City of Edmonton	38015	27.6%	681785	16.5%
Central Business District	435	8.0%	9935	4.0%
University	535	15.0%	17155	6.3%
Southgate	1065	20.2%	28670	12.9%
Riverbend / Terwillegar	405	27.2%	34400	19.5%
Jasper Place	3535	23.5%	51325	15.0%
West Jasper Place	3035	35.6%	54535	17.6%
Northwest Industrial	15	0.0%	150	3.3%
North Central	4500	24.9%	33315	12.7%
Calder	2160	28.2%	19055	16.6%
Londonderry	3550	32.3%	45660	17.7%
Beverly	2570	34.6%	23150	14.7%
Clareview	2160	30.8%	30015	19.6%
Capilano	1135	17.6%	27995	14.4%
Bonnie Doon	865	18.5%	18440	12.9%
Mill Woods	3015	34.8%	77430	20.1%
Mistatim	0	0.0%	170	14.7%
Castle Downs / Palisades	1935	27.6%	44360	20.2%
Lake District / Pilot Sound	570	25.4%	30505	22.1%
Southeast Industrial	180	30.6%	1570	15.3%
Meadows	420	40.5%	14740	24.9%
Downtown Fringe	3380	18.0%	41765	7.4%
Kaskitayo	1420	28.2%	44345	16.9%

Traffic District	Total # of Persons in Private Households	Aboriginal Identity	Total # of Persons in Private Households	non-Aboriginal
Ellerslie	265	37.7%	6430	21.4%
Heritage Valley	165	36.4%	10370	19.8%
Windermere	0	0.0%	245	10.2%
West Edmonton	315	28.6%	11240	22.4%
Winterburn	170	41.2%	2470	14.4%
Landbank	0	0.0%	360	20.8%
Northeast Edmonton	195	25.6%	1980	17.7%

Appendix Table 19: Prevalence of Children <15 Years of Age in Private Households in 2006 for the First Nations Population compared to the Métis Population by Traffic Districts

Traffic District	Total # of Persons in Private Households	First Nations	Métis
City of Edmonton	38015	31.7%	24.6%
Central Business District	435	25.0%	1.7%
University	535	16.7%	11.3%
Southgate	1065	21.6%	18.4%
Riverbend / Terwillegar	405	29.0%	26.5%
Jasper Place	3535	25.3%	23.7%
West Jasper Place	3035	39.1%	32.3%
Northwest Industrial	15	0.0%	0.0%
North Central	4500	29.0%	20.4%
Calder	2160	33.5%	23.8%
Londonderry	3550	43.1%	23.7%
Beverly	2570	38.4%	29.3%
Clareview	2160	34.6%	26.9%
Capilano	1135	10.9%	17.0%
Bonnie Doon	865	20.0%	18.4%
Mill Woods	3015	39.0%	32.1%
Mistatim	0	0.0%	0.0%
Castle Downs / Palisades	1935	30.7%	25.3%
Lake District / Pilot Sound	570	21.9%	28.8%
Southeast Industrial	180	50.0%	21.1%
Meadows	420	40.6%	40.4%
Downtown Fringe	3380	18.1%	20.1%
Kaskitayo	1420	32.7%	26.0%
Ellerslie	265	0.0%	46.2%
Heritage Valley	165	25.0%	40.0%
Windermere	0	0.0%	0.0%
West Edmonton	315	46.4%	21.2%
Winterburn	170	45.5%	25.0%
Landbank	0	0.0%	0.0%
Northeast Edmonton	195	7.1%	36.0%

Appendix Table 20: Language Characteristics by Mother Tongue for the Aboriginal Identity Population in 2006 by Traffic Districts

Traffic District	Aboriginal Identity Population Single Response	English	non-official Language
City of Edmonton	37670	91.8%	6.3%
Central Business District	440	81.8%	4.5%
University	540	88.9%	1.9%
Southgate	1070	97.2%	1.9%
Riverbend / Terwillegar	405	95.1%	2.5%
Jasper Place	3520	89.5%	9.1%
West Jasper Place	3015	93.0%	5.6%
Northwest Industrial	20	50.0%	0.0%
North Central	4370	89.9%	8.5%
Calder	2150	90.0%	7.7%
Londonderry	3525	88.9%	8.7%
Beverly	2540	91.7%	7.5%
Clareview	2115	93.1%	4.0%
Capilano	1135	95.6%	2.2%
Bonnie Doon	845	96.4%	2.4%
Mill Woods	2980	93.0%	5.7%
Mistatim	0	...	...
Castle Downs / Palisades	1890	94.7%	4.8%
Lake District / Pilot Sound	570	94.7%	1.8%
Southeast Industrial	175	100.0%	0.0%
Meadows	415	100.0%	0.0%
Downtown Fringe	3430	88.5%	10.1%
Kaskitayo	1415	95.4%	3.9%
Ellerslie	260	100.0%	0.0%
Heritage Valley	165	90.9%	6.1%
Windermere	0	...	...
West Edmonton	310	98.4%	0.0%
Winterburn	170	97.1%	0.0%
Landbank	0	...	...
Northeast Edmonton	190	100%	0.0%

Appendix Table 21: Language Characteristics by Mother Tongue for the First Nations Population in 2006 by Traffic Districts

Traffic District	First Nations Population Single Response	English	non-official Language
Central Business District	140	60.7%	7.1%
University	210	85.7%	4.8%
Southgate	445	95.5%	4.5%
Riverbend / Terwillegar	155	93.5%	6.5%
Jasper Place	1480	83.4%	16.2%
West Jasper Place	1490	90.6%	9.1%
Northwest Industrial	10	0.0%	0.0%
North Central	2105	86.9%	12.8%
Calder	1035	87.4%	13.0%
Londonderry	1505	82.1%	16.3%
Beverly	1300	89.6%	10.0%
Clareview	795	90.6%	8.8%
Capilano	230	95.7%	6.5%
Bonnie Doon	150	93.3%	6.7%
Mill Woods	1340	88.4%	11.6%
Mistatim	0	...	...
Castle Downs / Palisades	715	89.5%	9.1%
Lake District / Pilot Sound	160	90.6%	0.0%
Southeast Industrial	85	100.0%	0.0%
Meadows	155	100.0%	0.0%
Downtown Fringe	1620	83.0%	16.4%
Kaskitayo	515	92.2%	6.8%
Ellerslie	55	109.1%	0.0%
Heritage Valley	40	75.0%	25.0%
Windermere	0	...	...
West Edmonton	130	100.0%	0.0%
Winterburn	110	95.5%	0.0%
Landbank	0	...	...
Northeast Edmonton	70	100%	0.0%

Appendix Table 22: Language Characteristics by Mother Tongue for the Métis Population in 2006 by Traffic Districts

Traffic District	Métis Population Single Response	English	non-official Language
Central Business District	305	93.4%	3.3%
University	310	90.3%	0.0%
Southgate	570	99.1%	0.0%
Riverbend / Terwillegar	235	97.9%	0.0%
Jasper Place	1900	94.7%	3.4%
West Jasper Place	1480	95.6%	2.0%
Northwest Industrial	15	66.7%	0.0%
North Central	2170	93.1%	3.9%
Calder	1050	91.0%	3.3%
Londonderry	1925	93.8%	3.1%
Beverly	1215	93.4%	4.9%
Clareview	1275	94.9%	1.2%
Capilano	880	95.5%	1.1%
Bonnie Doon	665	97.7%	2.3%
Mill Woods	1590	97.2%	0.9%
Mistatim	0	...	...
Castle Downs / Palisades	1100	97.7%	1.4%
Lake District / Pilot Sound	395	98.7%	2.5%
Southeast Industrial	95	94.7%	0.0%
Meadows	255	100.0%	0.0%
Downtown Fringe	1875	92.8%	4.8%
Kaskitayo	865	97.1%	1.2%
Ellerslie	195	94.9%	0.0%
Heritage Valley	125	92.0%	0.0%
Windermere	0	...	...
West Edmonton	160	103.1%	0.0%
Winterburn	65	100.0%	0.0%
Landbank	0	...	...
Northeast Edmonton	120	100%	0.0%

Appendix Table 23: Mobility Status 1 Year Prior to Census 2006 for the Aboriginal Identity Population compared to the non-Aboriginal Population by Traffic Districts

Traffic Districts	Aboriginal Identity		non-Aboriginal	
	Total Population	% of Movers	Total Population	% of Movers
City of Edmonton	37480	34.9%	676050	19.6%
Central Business District	430	48.8%	10005	40.9%
University	540	60.2%	17215	34.9%
Southgate	1065	46.9%	28360	26.2%
Riverbend / Terwillegar	390	39.7%	33985	16.6%
Jasper Place	3490	34.7%	50830	16.1%
West Jasper Place	2990	35.6%	53995	18.1%
Northwest Industrial	15	0.0%	155	22.6%
North Central	4420	36.8%	33035	19.8%
Calder	2115	33.1%	18860	18.1%
Londonderry	3460	29.8%	45180	15.0%
Beverly	2510	30.7%	23070	18.2%
Clareview	2115	36.2%	29605	20.9%
Capilano	1130	22.6%	27960	14.4%
Bonnie Doon	850	25.3%	18300	18.2%
Mill Woods	2955	22.8%	76730	15.9%
Mistatim	10	0.0%	165	6.1%
Castle Downs / Palisades	1925	27.8%	43790	16.6%
Lake District / Pilot Sound	565	34.5%	30095	17.5%
Southeast Industrial	180	8.3%	1535	22.1%
Meadows	415	25.3%	14450	20.7%
Downtown Fringe	3415	49.6%	42240	28.6%
Kaskitayo	1395	41.2%	43995	17.9%
Ellerslie	245	51.0%	6275	40.9%
Heritage Valley	165	45.5%	10170	32.3%
Windermere	0	0.0%	245	4.1%
West Edmonton	320	45.3%	10940	22.2%
Winterburn	165	30.3%	2505	14.2%
Landbank	10	0.0%	355	11.3%
Northeast Edmonton	195	28.2%	1965	15.0%

Appendix Table 24: Mobility Status 5 Years Prior to Census 2006 for the Aboriginal Identity Population compared to the non-Aboriginal Population by Traffic Districts

Traffic Districts	Aboriginal Identity		non-Aboriginal	
	Total Population	% of Movers	Total Population	% of Movers
City of Edmonton	34735	70.3%	90680	49.3%
Central Business District	415	91.6%	2610	82.8%
University	520	92.3%	3585	68.3%
Southgate	990	79.3%	4455	54.6%
Riverbend / Terwillegar	365	58.9%	3730	50.0%
Jasper Place	3295	68.3%	5720	40.1%
West Jasper Place	2670	68.9%	6690	44.7%
Northwest Industrial	20	75.0%	30	32.3%
North Central	4205	74.4%	4405	48.8%
Calder	1995	64.4%	2375	43.1%
Londonderry	3080	70.0%	4565	41.0%
Beverly	2275	69.9%	2795	45.3%
Clareview	1885	70.8%	4405	50.2%
Capilano	1085	50.7%	2925	35.4%
Bonnie Doon	820	59.1%	2245	46.5%
Mill Woods	2620	59.7%	8300	40.9%
Mistatim	0	...	10	11.8%
Castle Downs / Palisades	1800	66.4%	5205	48.7%
Lake District / Pilot Sound	550	67.3%	4200	50.3%
Southeast Industrial	180	66.7%	310	52.0%
Meadows	375	70.7%	2285	66.9%
Downtown Fringe	3270	82.0%	7580	66.3%
Kaskitayo	1290	73.6%	5180	41.8%
Ellerslie	235	91.5%	2100	89.0%
Heritage Valley	140	78.6%	2545	85.4%
Windermere	0	...	10	16.7%
West Edmonton	290	87.9%	1905	75.0%
Winterburn	155	64.5%	230	53.5%
Landbank	0	...	15	14.1%
Northeast Edmonton	185	40.5%	265	59.6%

Appendix Table 25: Mobility Status 1 Year Prior to Census 2006 for the First Nations Population compared to the Métis Population by Traffic Districts

Traffic Districts	First Nations		Métis	
	Total Population	% of Movers	Total Population	% of Movers
City of Edmonton	15985	41.4%	20710	30.6%
Central Business District	130	34.6%	305	52.5%
University	210	73.8%	315	50.8%
Southgate	445	61.8%	570	36.0%
Riverbend / Terwillegar	145	44.8%	235	34.0%
Jasper Place	1450	43.4%	1900	31.3%
West Jasper Place	1490	43.3%	1455	27.8%
Northwest Industrial	10	0.0%	15	0.0%
North Central	2155	41.3%	2170	32.3%
Calder	1020	47.1%	1030	21.4%
Londonderry	1480	34.1%	1905	27.8%
Beverly	1275	35.3%	1220	26.2%
Clareview	765	44.4%	1285	32.7%
Capilano	230	13.0%	880	22.2%
Bonnie Doon	140	39.3%	680	19.1%
Mill Woods	1365	24.9%	1555	20.6%
Mistatim	0	—	0	—
Castle Downs / Palisades	740	35.1%	1105	23.5%
Lake District / Pilot Sound	160	59.4%	395	22.8%
Southeast Industrial	90	0.0%	95	10.5%
Meadows	160	31.3%	255	21.6%
Downtown Fringe	1615	53.9%	1860	47.8%
Kaskitayo	515	47.6%	850	37.1%
Ellerslie	55	36.4%	180	50.0%
Heritage Valley	40	25.0%	120	58.3%
Windermere	0	—	0	—
West Edmonton	145	58.6%	160	28.1%
Winterburn	100	35.0%	60	25.0%
Landbank	10	0.0%	0	—
Northeast Edmonton	70	21.4%	120	33.3%

Appendix Table 26: Mobility Status 5 Years Prior to Census 2006 for the First Nations Population compared to the Métis Population by Traffic Districts

Traffic Districts	First Nations		Métis	
	Total Population	% of Movers	Total Population	% of Movers
City of Edmonton	14690	73.8%	19290	67.8%
Central Business District	115	87.0%	300	93.3%
University	205	92.7%	305	88.5%
Southgate	400	82.5%	545	75.2%
Riverbend / Terwillegar	135	44.4%	215	67.4%
Jasper Place	1370	69.7%	1780	68.0%
West Jasper Place	1350	75.9%	1280	61.7%
Northwest Industrial	0	—	15	100.0%
North Central	2060	78.6%	2050	71.0%
Calder	975	70.3%	955	60.2%
Londonderry	1290	67.4%	1725	72.2%
Beverly	1135	74.0%	1125	67.6%
Clareview	675	75.6%	1150	68.3%
Capilano	220	52.3%	845	47.9%
Bonnie Doon	140	67.9%	650	56.2%
Mill Woods	1180	64.8%	1395	54.8%
Mistatim	0	—	0	—
Castle Downs / Palisades	665	80.5%	1065	54.9%
Lake District / Pilot Sound	155	90.3%	385	58.4%
Southeast Industrial	90	72.2%	90	66.7%
Meadows	150	76.7%	230	65.2%
Downtown Fringe	1530	78.1%	1790	86.3%
Kaskitayo	470	76.6%	785	72.6%
Ellerslie	55	109.1%	165	87.9%
Heritage Valley	35	71.4%	100	85.0%
Windermere	0	—	0	—
West Edmonton	120	83.3%	155	96.8%
Winterburn	100	45.0%	55	109.1%
Landbank	10	0.0%	0	—
Northeast Edmonton	65	46.2%	120	41.7%

Appendix Table 27: Median Income in 2005 for the Aboriginal Identity Population compared to the non-Aboriginal Population, 15 Years and over by Traffic Districts

Traffic District	Aboriginal Identity Population with Income	Aboriginal Identity Median Income	non-Aboriginal Population with Income	non-Aboriginal Median Income
City of Edmonton	25835	\$18,769	550365	\$28,233
Central Business District	395	\$19,189	9390	\$27,202
University	450	\$16,827	15750	\$23,859
Southgate	805	\$20,008	24275	\$27,117
Riverbend / Terwillegar	275	\$37,017	26500	\$41,320
Jasper Place	2530	\$18,118	42295	\$28,423
West Jasper Place	1825	\$21,824	43290	\$29,606
Northwest Industrial	...	...	-	...
North Central	3220	\$15,482	28410	\$23,064
Calder	1430	\$16,548	15425	\$25,210
Londonderry	2225	\$18,614	36330	\$25,446
Beverly	1540	\$18,515	19060	\$25,946
Clareview	1380	\$20,359	23120	\$27,802
Capilano	885	\$26,423	23370	\$30,818
Bonnie Doon	645	\$26,407	15710	\$27,299
Mill Woods	1810	\$21,611	59275	\$27,081
Mistatim	...	...	-	...
Castle Downs / Palisades	1300	\$18,480	34045	\$30,370
Lake District / Pilot Sound	385	\$31,292	22785	\$30,551
Southeast Industrial	100	\$25,746	1265	\$30,523
Meadows	210	\$35,039	10585	\$31,921
Downtown Fringe	2680	\$14,945	38110	\$23,538
Kaskitayo	960	\$19,333	35525	\$30,510
Ellerslie	170	\$35,853	4910	\$36,213
Heritage Valley	110	\$51,410	8035	\$40,657
Windermere	...	...	...	...
West Edmonton	220	\$44,005	8475	\$39,528
Winterburn	105	\$20,970	2120	\$27,884
Landbank	...	...	280	\$30,231
Northeast Edmonton	145	\$13,740	1510	\$30,041

Appendix Table 28: Median Income in 2005 for the Aboriginal Identity Population compared to the non-Aboriginal Population, 15 Years and over by Sex and Traffic Districts

Traffic District	Aboriginal Identity Population with Income			non-Aboriginal Population with Income		
		Males	Females		Males	Females
Central Business District	395	\$19,140	\$20,054	9390	\$29,479	\$22,203
University	450	\$19,631	\$13,315	15750	\$27,022	\$21,388
Southgate	805	\$23,983	\$17,649	24275	\$33,297	\$21,283
Riverbend / Terwillegar	275	\$41,697	\$24,906	26500	\$56,285	\$30,852
Jasper Place	2530	\$24,716	\$15,615	42295	\$35,261	\$22,506
West Jasper Place	1825	\$31,038	\$19,662	43290	\$37,182	\$23,725
Northwest Industrial	...	...	...	-	...	...
North Central	3220	\$17,652	\$14,439	28410	\$28,854	\$18,672
Calder	1430	\$25,363	\$14,783	15425	\$33,147	\$19,791
Londonderry	2225	\$24,396	\$15,762	36330	\$33,270	\$19,794
Beverly	1540	\$20,173	\$16,136	19060	\$33,666	\$20,436
Clareview	1380	\$33,653	\$17,179	23120	\$36,324	\$20,724
Capilano	885	\$28,743	\$24,972	23370	\$39,317	\$23,724
Bonnie Doon	645	\$30,608	\$21,913	15710	\$34,045	\$22,027
Mill Woods	1810	\$27,720	\$17,825	59275	\$36,122	\$20,746
Mistatim	...	...	...	-	...	...
Castle Downs / Palisades	1300	\$22,555	\$17,972	34045	\$39,647	\$23,590
Lake District / Pilot Sound	385	\$35,186	\$28,495	22785	\$40,395	\$23,198
Southeast Industrial	100	\$47,886	\$15,573	1265	\$38,379	\$21,691
Meadows	210	\$50,202	\$23,401	10585	\$40,973	\$25,449
Downtown Fringe	2680	\$14,607	\$15,233	38110	\$26,634	\$20,601
Kaskitayo	960	\$26,036	\$16,202	35525	\$40,650	\$23,748
Ellerslie	170	\$40,401	\$34,469	4910	\$45,849	\$28,566
Heritage Valley	110	\$60,361	\$29,183	8035	\$53,303	\$31,975
Windermere	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Edmonton	220	\$47,421	\$31,104	8475	\$51,736	\$30,184
Winterburn	105	\$20,978	\$20,849	2120	\$37,646	\$23,434
Landbank	...	...	...	280	\$41,999	\$20,760
Northeast Edmonton	145	\$15,187	\$13,465	1510	\$36,530	\$25,375

Appendix Table 29: Median Income in 2005 for the First Nations Population compared to the Métis Population, 15 Years and over by Traffic Districts

Traffic District	First Nations Population with Income	First Nations Median Income	Métis Population with Income	Métis Median Income
City of Edmonton	10265	\$16,277	14965	\$20,935
Central Business District	105	\$15,786	290	\$21,295
University	170	\$16,025	270	\$19,639
Southgate	330	\$20,586	435	\$18,804
Riverbend / Terwillegar	105	\$39,301	170	\$36,943
Jasper Place	1015	\$17,733	1385	\$19,292
West Jasper Place	835	\$19,493	960	\$23,606
Northwest Industrial	...	...	...	...
North Central	1435	\$13,743	1720	\$17,320
Calder	600	\$14,774	770	\$18,119
Londonderry	795	\$16,510	1370	\$19,545
Beverly	755	\$16,330	785	\$19,890
Clareview	475	\$15,325	885	\$23,524
Capilano	170	\$19,685	700	\$26,839
Bonnie Doon	120	\$17,776	505	\$30,100
Mill Woods	745	\$16,316	1025	\$23,936
Mistatim	...	...	...	...
Castle Downs / Palisades	480	\$17,931	765	\$18,189
Lake District / Pilot Sound	125	\$35,522	245	\$30,819
Southeast Industrial	35	\$11,875	70	\$32,382
Meadows	65	\$27,574	150	\$34,944
Downtown Fringe	1270	\$14,598	1420	\$15,871
Kaskitayo	330	\$16,988	595	\$19,556
Ellerslie	55	\$29,254	105	\$36,015
Heritage Valley	30	\$84,557	75	\$36,559
Windermere	...	...	...	...
West Edmonton	80	\$45,062	130	\$48,386
Winterburn	60	\$20,885	40	\$36,925
Landbank	...	...	...	...
Northeast Edmonton	65	\$11,420	80	\$18,436

Appendix Table 30: Percent Distribution of Occupational Classifications (SOC) for the Aboriginal Identity Population in 2006 by Traffic District

Traffic Districts	All occupations	Management	Business, Finance and Administration	Natural & Applied Sciences	Health	Social Science, Education, Government Service & Religion	Art, Culture, Recreation & Sport	Sales & Service	Trades & Related Occupations	Primary Industry	Processing, Manufacturing & Utilities
Central Business District	315	11.1%	25.4%	6.3%	0.0%	7.9%	7.9%	11.1%	25.4%	4.8%	3.2%
University	360	5.6%	15.3%	6.9%	0.0%	15.3%	4.2%	23.6%	23.6%	2.8%	4.2%
Southgate	700	2.9%	12.9%	7.1%	6.4%	5.0%	1.4%	32.9%	22.9%	6.4%	2.1%
Riverbend / Terwillegar	245	4.1%	12.2%	0.0%	10.2%	10.2%	6.1%	32.7%	10.2%	12.2%	0.0%
Jasper Place	1890	5.3%	17.2%	3.4%	2.6%	5.6%	0.0%	28.8%	27.0%	3.2%	6.6%
West Jasper Place	1340	7.5%	17.2%	2.6%	3.7%	12.7%	3.4%	26.9%	22.4%	1.5%	2.6%
Northwest Industrial	20	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
North Central	1985	3.0%	11.1%	2.5%	3.3%	9.6%	1.5%	29.5%	32.0%	5.5%	2.0%
Calder	920	6.5%	17.9%	1.1%	0.0%	6.5%	1.1%	26.6%	30.4%	3.8%	6.0%
Londonderry	1485	5.1%	15.5%	2.7%	2.7%	6.4%	0.7%	27.9%	30.6%	5.4%	3.4%
Beverly	1090	6.4%	11.5%	1.4%	3.7%	11.5%	0.0%	30.3%	22.9%	4.6%	7.3%
Clareview	1060	4.2%	22.2%	2.4%	1.4%	4.2%	0.9%	28.8%	31.1%	0.9%	4.2%
Capilano	735	7.5%	18.4%	1.4%	8.2%	11.6%	0.0%	23.8%	23.8%	2.7%	3.4%
Bonnie Doon	520	1.9%	25.0%	1.9%	6.7%	11.5%	3.8%	22.1%	20.2%	2.9%	3.8%
Mill Woods	1305	6.9%	22.6%	4.6%	1.9%	8.4%	0.0%	25.3%	23.4%	3.4%	2.7%
Mistatim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Downs / Palisades	1000	5.0%	16.5%	3.5%	4.5%	5.0%	1.5%	36.5%	20.5%	1.5%	5.0%
Lake District / Pilot Sound	320	12.5%	25.0%	7.8%	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%	15.6%	18.8%	3.1%	0.0%
Southeast Industrial	65	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	76.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Meadows	180	5.6%	30.6%	8.3%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	5.6%
Downtown Fringe	1755	2.8%	12.5%	3.7%	5.1%	10.8%	1.1%	29.9%	23.4%	1.7%	8.8%
Kaskitayo	740	6.8%	15.5%	2.7%	6.1%	8.8%	2.0%	30.4%	23.6%	2.0%	3.4%
Ellerslie	95	10.5%	21.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.3%	26.3%	10.5%	0.0%

Traffic Districts	All occupations	Management	Business, Finance and Administration	Natural & Applied Sciences	Health	Social Science, Education, Government Service & Religion	Art, Culture, Recreation & Sport	Sales & Service	Trades & Related Occupations	Primary Industry	Processing, Manufacturing & Utilities
Heritage Valley	95	10.5%	26.3%	10.5%	0.0%	21.1%	10.5%	0.0%	10.5%	10.5%	0.0%
Windermere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Edmonton	190	13.2%	44.7%	7.9%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	15.8%	13.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Winterburn	80	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Landbank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northeast Edmonton	65	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	46.2%	30.8%	0.0%	0.0%

Appendix Table 31: Percent Distribution of Occupational Classifications (SOC) for the non-Aboriginal Population in 2006 by Traffic District

Traffic Districts	All occupations	Management	Business, Finance and Administration	Natural & Applied Sciences	Health	Social Science, Education, Government Service & Religion	Art, Culture, Recreation & Sport	Sales & Service	Trades & Related Occupations	Primary Industry	Processing, Manufacturing & Utilities
	408580	9.1%	18.9%	7.8%	6.4%	8.5%	2.9%	24.0%	17.4%	1.8%	3.2%
Central Business District	7375	10.3%	20.8%	11.8%	6.1%	10.0%	4.7%	23.1%	10.1%	1.7%	1.6%
University	12430	8.2%	12.6%	9.7%	9.0%	22.5%	6.3%	19.4%	9.3%	2.0%	1.1%
Southgate	17920	8.3%	15.4%	10.4%	8.0%	15.7%	4.8%	22.0%	11.7%	2.2%	1.6%
Riverbend / Terwilligar	20120	16.1%	19.6%	12.0%	11.1%	12.3%	3.1%	17.5%	6.7%	0.8%	0.9%
Jasper Place	29760	9.9%	17.8%	6.9%	6.0%	8.6%	3.6%	24.5%	18.2%	1.9%	2.5%
West Jasper Place	32990	11.1%	19.4%	7.4%	7.2%	7.5%	2.7%	26.2%	14.6%	1.7%	2.2%
Northwest Industrial	100	0.0%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	20.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%
North Central	19480	6.4%	17.7%	5.7%	4.8%	6.2%	2.4%	27.4%	22.9%	1.6%	4.9%
Calder	9980	6.9%	17.8%	4.0%	5.4%	5.0%	1.7%	26.4%	27.2%	2.3%	3.4%
Londonderry	24390	6.4%	19.1%	5.5%	4.5%	5.6%	1.4%	27.8%	23.9%	1.7%	4.2%
Beverly	13045	8.0%	18.6%	6.2%	4.0%	7.1%	2.6%	22.9%	24.3%	2.6%	3.8%
Clareview	18635	6.4%	20.1%	5.4%	4.8%	5.2%	1.5%	27.3%	23.4%	2.0%	4.1%
Capilano	15670	8.9%	19.3%	8.5%	6.0%	11.2%	4.1%	19.2%	17.1%	2.5%	3.3%
Bonnie Doon	11615	7.9%	17.3%	8.0%	6.0%	12.0%	5.5%	19.8%	18.3%	2.5%	2.8%
Mill Woods	46630	8.0%	20.0%	7.2%	5.5%	5.7%	1.9%	25.0%	20.1%	1.9%	4.8%
Mistatim	105	14.3%	33.3%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	28.6%	0.0%	9.5%
Castle Downs / Palisades	25990	8.4%	20.3%	7.2%	6.5%	6.7%	1.6%	25.9%	19.4%	1.0%	2.8%
Lake District / Pilot Sound	18250	9.3%	19.4%	6.7%	6.2%	5.8%	1.4%	26.5%	18.1%	1.0%	5.4%
Southeast Industrial	880	5.1%	23.9%	2.8%	1.1%	1.7%	1.7%	21.6%	34.7%	4.0%	3.4%
Meadows	8875	11.5%	18.8%	7.0%	7.4%	5.3%	1.6%	23.0%	18.1%	1.7%	5.7%
Downtown Fringe	27620	8.5%	18.9%	7.2%	5.9%	9.3%	4.4%	25.8%	14.7%	1.8%	3.5%
Kaskitayo	25600	10.4%	19.2%	10.7%	7.3%	11.1%	3.1%	22.4%	12.1%	1.6%	2.0%

Traffic Districts	Social Science, Education, Government Service & Religion										
	All occupations	Management	Business, Finance and Administration	Natural & Applied Sciences	Health	Art, Culture, Recreation & Sport	Sales & Service	Trades & Related Occupations	Primary Industry	Processing, Manufacturing & Utilities	
Ellerslie	4215	10.8%	19.6%	10.3%	6.9%	5.9%	3.6%	19.5%	18.5%	2.3%	2.6%
Heritage Valley	6690	13.1%	18.9%	13.7%	8.7%	9.8%	2.2%	18.6%	10.9%	1.7%	2.6%
Windermere	165	12.1%	36.4%	0.0%	9.1%	6.1%	6.1%	18.2%	6.1%	6.1%	0.0%
West Edmonton	7075	13.6%	20.7%	9.5%	9.8%	6.7%	2.4%	20.4%	12.9%	1.5%	2.5%
Winterburn	1540	4.9%	22.1%	3.6%	4.2%	3.6%	0.0%	25.3%	30.2%	1.9%	4.5%
Landbank	240	10.4%	16.7%	4.2%	4.2%	8.3%	0.0%	14.6%	27.1%	10.4%	0.0%
Northeast Edmonton	1140	7.5%	21.1%	2.2%	4.4%	5.3%	0.9%	18.9%	30.7%	5.3%	3.9%

Appendix Table 32: Percent Distribution of Occupational Classifications (NAIC) for the first Nations Population in 2006 by Traffic District

Traffic Districts	All Occupations	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	Mining & Oil & Gas	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Transportation & Warehousing	Information & Cultural Industries	Finance & Insurance	Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	Management of Companies/Enterp Management of Companies/Enterprises	Administrative Support, Waste Management & Remediation Services	Educational Services	Health Care & Social Assistance	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	Accommodation & Food Services	Other Services (except public administration)	Public Administration
City of Edmonton	7135	0.4%	3.0%	0.2%	12.8%	7.6%	3.3%	10.2%	6.0%	1.2%	1.4%	0.9%	2.2%	0.2%	9.5%	4.4%	8.3%	1.9%	11.4%	6.7%	8.5%
Central Business District	60	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%
University	125	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.0%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%	0.0%	8.0%	12.0%	0.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	0.0%	12.0%	0.0%	8.0%
Southgate	280	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	19.6%	3.6%	3.6%	7.1%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	14.3%	12.5%	0.0%	5.4%	8.9%	0.0%
Riverbend /Terwillegar	95	0.0%	21.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.8%	0.0%	15.8%	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jasper Place	755	0.0%	2.6%	1.3%	11.3%	12.6%	4.0%	7.9%	8.6%	1.3%	3.3%	1.3%	2.6%	0.0%	6.6%	1.3%	12.6%	1.3%	15.2%	4.6%	3.3%
West Jasper Place	590	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.6%	6.8%	5.1%	11.0%	5.1%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	4.2%	6.8%	7.6%	0.0%	9.3%	2.5%	19.5%
Northwest Industrial	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Central	815	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	12.3%	3.1%	4.9%	11.0%	6.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.9%	7.4%	7.4%	4.3%	16.6%	8.0%	3.1%
Calder	365	2.7%	6.8%	0.0%	11.0%	8.2%	4.1%	8.2%	9.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.1%	2.7%	2.7%	0.0%	11.0%	8.2%	11.0%
Londonderry	555	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	17.1%	5.4%	3.6%	10.8%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	1.8%	9.9%	4.5%	11.7%	7.2%	6.3%
Beverly	545	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	23.9%	8.3%	0.0%	5.5%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	2.8%	1.8%	1.8%	14.7%	1.8%	6.4%	1.8%	12.8%	8.3%	5.5%
Clareview	310	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.4%	4.8%	3.2%	16.1%	6.5%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.3%	11.3%	4.8%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	11.3%
Capilano	150	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	23.3%	10.0%	0.0%	13.3%	6.7%	13.3%
Bonnie Doon	75	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	26.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	13.3%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%
Mill Woods	520	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	8.7%	13.5%	3.8%	15.4%	5.8%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	6.7%	3.8%	4.8%	1.9%	8.7%	2.9%	9.6%
Mistatim	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Downs / Palisades	365	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%	4.1%	0.0%	11.0%	8.2%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.0%	2.7%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	5.5%	19.2%
Lake District / Pilot Sound	110	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	13.6%	0.0%	9.1%	9.1%	27.3%
Southeast Industrial	20	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Meadows	55	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	36.4%	0.0%
Downtown Fringe	860	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	11.0%	12.2%	2.9%	8.1%	5.2%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	11.0%	1.2%	10.5%	1.2%	12.2%	9.3%	6.4%
Kaskitayo	245	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	12.2%	6.1%	0.0%	20.4%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	10.2%	6.1%	6.1%	4.1%	14.3%	8.2%	0.0%
Ellerslie	45	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	22.2%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%
Heritage Valley	30	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%

Traffic Districts	All Occupations	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	Mining & Oil & Gas	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Transportation & Warehousing	Information & Cultural Industries	Finance & Insurance	Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	Management of Companies/Enterp Management of Companies/Enterprises	Administrative Support, Waste Management & Remediation Services	Educational Services	Health Care & Social Assistance	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	Accommodation & Food Services	Other Services (except public administration)	Public Administration
Windermere	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Edmonton	65	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	30.8%
Winterburn	50	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Landbank	10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Northeast Edmonton	30	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%

Appendix Table 33: Percent Distribution of Occupational Classifications (NAIC) for the Métis Population in 2006 by Traffic District

Traffic Districts	All Occupations	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	Mining & Oil & Gas	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Transportation & Warehousing	Information & Cultural Industries	Finance & Insurance	Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	Management of Companies/Enterprises	Support, Waste Management & Remediation	Educational Services	Health Care & Social Assistance	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	Accommodation & Food Services	Other Services (except public administration)	Public Administration	
City of Edmonton	11000	0.4%	3.5%	0.4%	13.4%	8.0%	5.3%	10.7%	5.4%	1.2%	2.7%	1.9%	4.1%	0.1%	4.5%	3.5%	9.9%	1.5%	9.6%	6.9%	7.2%	
Central Business District	255	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	3.9%	7.8%	5.9%	3.9%	3.9%	0.0%	7.8%	0.0%	7.8%	7.8%	0.0%	3.9%	7.8%	5.9%	9.8%	
University	220	0.0%	6.8%	0.0%	15.9%	6.8%	0.0%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	4.5%	
Southgate	380	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%	10.5%	17.1%	5.3%	14.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%	3.9%	3.9%	11.8%	3.9%	10.5%	9.2%	0.0%	
Riverbend /Terwillegar	145	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	20.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%	13.8%	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%	10.3%	
Jasper Place	1040	0.0%	3.8%	1.0%	14.9%	7.7%	6.7%	13.5%	4.3%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	7.2%	0.0%	6.3%	1.9%	7.2%	0.0%	10.1%	3.4%	6.7%	
West Jasper Place	725	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	15.2%	8.3%	2.8%	12.4%	4.1%	1.4%	5.5%	2.8%	3.4%	0.0%	1.4%	4.8%	10.3%	2.8%	11.0%	11.0%	0.0%	
Northwest Industrial	10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
North Central	1135	0.9%	4.4%	0.0%	15.0%	4.4%	5.7%	8.4%	7.0%	0.0%	0.9%	3.1%	3.1%	0.0%	6.6%	2.6%	11.0%	0.9%	10.1%	9.3%	7.9%	
Calder	515	1.9%	2.9%	0.0%	24.3%	9.7%	2.9%	4.9%	5.8%	1.9%	4.9%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	7.8%	2.9%	6.8%	0.0%	9.7%	3.9%	7.8%	
Londonderry	895	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	16.2%	7.3%	5.6%	13.4%	6.7%	1.1%	3.4%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	6.1%	1.1%	9.5%	0.0%	8.4%	3.9%	7.8%	
Beverly	550	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	10.9%	9.1%	2.7%	13.6%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	7.3%	4.5%	17.3%	2.7%	8.2%	10.0%	3.6%	
Clareview	735	0.0%	2.0%	1.4%	13.6%	6.1%	6.1%	10.2%	8.2%	0.0%	1.4%	2.7%	3.4%	0.0%	4.8%	5.4%	5.4%	0.0%	8.2%	13.6%	6.8%	
Capilano	570	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	14.0%	7.9%	4.4%	8.8%	8.8%	2.6%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	2.6%	14.9%	0.0%	8.8%	3.5%	10.5%	
Bonnie Doon	420	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	8.3%	7.1%	21.4%	2.4%	3.6%	2.4%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	3.6%	3.6%	14.3%	0.0%	7.1%	4.8%	9.5%	
Mill Woods	775	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%	11.6%	9.7%	11.0%	7.7%	6.5%	0.0%	5.8%	1.9%	4.5%	0.0%	1.3%	3.2%	7.1%	1.9%	8.4%	1.3%	9.7%	
Mistatim	0
Castle Downs / Palisades	585	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	9.4%	8.5%	6.8%	10.3%	5.1%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	2.6%	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%	8.5%	1.7%	12.8%	7.7%	12.8%	
Lake District / Pilot Sound	200	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	7.5%	12.5%	12.5%	7.5%	0.0%	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	12.5%	10.0%	
Southeast Industrial	45	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	55.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	
Meadows	130	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	7.7%	11.5%	0.0%	15.4%	7.7%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%	11.5%	7.7%	7.7%	0.0%	
Downtown Fringe	895	0.0%	2.2%	1.1%	11.2%	8.9%	3.9%	8.4%	2.8%	1.1%	2.2%	1.1%	5.0%	0.0%	4.5%	4.5%	14.5%	1.7%	16.8%	6.1%	3.9%	

Traffic Districts	All Occupations	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	Mining & Oil & Gas	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Transportation & Warehousing	Information & Cultural Industries	Finance & Insurance	Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	Management of Companies/Enterprises	Support, Waste Management & Remediation	Educational Services	Health Care & Social Assistance	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	Accommodation & Food Services	Other Services (except public administration)	Public Administration
Kaskitayo	480	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	8.3%	9.4%	2.1%	4.2%	3.1%	0.0%	3.1%	4.2%	7.3%	2.1%	4.2%	4.2%	14.6%	2.1%	10.4%	9.4%	7.3%
Ellerslie	50	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Heritage Valley	60	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%
Windermere	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Edmonton	110	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.6%	13.6%	0.0%	9.1%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.6%	0.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	36.4%
Winterburn	25	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Landbank	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northeast Edmonton	35	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Appendix Table 34: Prevalence of Low Income by Total Persons in Private Households (before taxes) in 2005 for the Aboriginal Identity, non-Aboriginal, First Nations and Métis Populations by Traffic Districts

Traffic Districts	Aboriginal		non-Aboriginal		First Nations		Métis	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Central Business District	435	34.5	9930	29.2	135	37	300	33.3
University	535	48.6	17155	31.6	210	46.5	305	46.8
Southgate	1065	32.4	28660	21	440	34.1	570	33.3
Riverbend / Terwillegar	405	14.8	34400	6.9	155	16.1	245	10.2
Jasper Place	3540	34.7	51300	15.5	1485	40.4	1915	31.2
West Jasper Place	3035	36.2	54515	13.8	1510	43.4	1485	29.3
Northwest Industrial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Central	4500	45.2	33295	24.8	2170	55.9	2230	35
Calder	2160	36.3	19040	19	1045	43.5	1050	31
Londonderry	3550	46.3	45650	18.6	1520	68.1	1940	31.2
Beverly	2565	47.2	23130	21.1	1315	51.3	1230	43.9
Clareview	2160	34.1	30010	18.1	795	44.9	1300	27
Capilano	1130	13.7	27995	12.6	235	21.3	880	11.9
Bonnie Doon	855	30.4	18435	17.3	150	40	670	29.1
Mill Woods	3020	38.1	77400	13.8	1385	50	1595	26.4
Mistatim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Downs / Palisades	1920	27.3	44325	14.6	740	43.9	1100	17.7
Lake District / Pilot Sound	570	25.4	30485	8.5	155	15.6	400	29.1
Southeast Industrial	180	25	1565	11.5	90	27.8	90	...
Meadows	420	19	14740	7.3	160	34.4	260	11.5
Downtown Fringe	3380	54.8	41760	31.9	1610	53.6	1835	53.4
Kaskitayo	1420	34.4	44330	13.6	520	39.4	865	32
Ellerslie	265	19.2	6430	7.3	55	...	190	25.6
Heritage Valley	165	0	10375	6.5	40	...	125	...
Windermere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Edmonton	315	9.5	11240	5.6	140	17.9	160	0
Winterburn	170	14.7	2450	12.7	105	0	60	33.3
Landbank	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...
Northeast Edmonton	195	23.1	1980	20.5	70	50	125	...