

# Chapter 5:

## Looking Forward

Indigenous Contributions to the  
Manitoba Economy



» This young and growing First Nations population represents an opportunity for Indigenous people and for Manitoba.

## Introduction

Canada is a greying country: People are having fewer babies,<sup>1</sup> the large “baby boomer” generation is moving into retirement age, and Canadians are living longer.<sup>2</sup> Manitoba, however, is not following this national aging trend.<sup>3</sup> Statistics Canada’s 2016 census shows more children under the age of 15 in Manitoba than seniors over the age of 64. There are also more millennials (ages 15–34) than baby boomers (ages 51–70).<sup>4</sup> Indigenous people in Manitoba are very much leading this trend. While those identifying as First Nations people<sup>5</sup> make up 10.5% of the Manitoba population as a whole, they account for 19.5% of children aged 14 and under. This young and growing First Nations population represents an opportunity for Indigenous people and for Manitoba. These youth are the future workers, entrepreneurs, and professionals who will advance economic development. Improving the lives of Indigenous people in Manitoba will resonate outward and improve the lives of all Manitobans.

The purpose of this chapter is to look forward. This requires first reviewing where we are today, which we call the “base case.” From there, we present projections to 2026 for population and labour force in Manitoba. These two variables play critical roles in shaping the future economy. The base case can be assessed with 2016 information about population, age cohorts, education, income, and labour force. This chapter provides Indigenous population information with a particular focus on the First Nations population living in Manitoba. The Indigenous population numbers include First Nations, Métis, and Inuit.

The Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak Inc. (MKO),<sup>6</sup> Southern Chiefs’ Organization (SCO),<sup>7</sup> and Look North initiative<sup>8</sup> have plans for the future that involve increasing economic opportunities; environmental stewardship; water protection; managing fish habitats; further developing their hunting, fishing, and trapping industries; increasing the housing supply; developing solar, wind, and geothermal energy projects; growing the mining industry; developing the tourism sector; and increasing

1 Provencher, C., Milan, A., Hallman, S., & D’Aoust, C. (2018, June 5).

2 Shumanty, R. (2018, June 28).

3 CBC News. (2017, May 3).

4 Lee, D. (2017).

5 Those who identified as First Nations means those who answered in the affirmative (Option 2) to question 18, “Is this person an Aboriginal person, that is First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit)?” on the 2016 Census. Option 2 is “Yes, First Nations (North American Indian).”

6 Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak Inc. (2016).

7 Southern Chiefs’ Organization Inc. (2017).

8 Look North Economic Task Force. (2017)

entrepreneurial activity. Providing population and labour force projections may create an opportunity for discussions about what is needed to realize these economic development plans.

## Base Case 2016

The base case discusses the key variables—population and labour force—that affect the future of economic development in Manitoba and economic development for Indigenous people. Data for the base case is from 2016. In considering population, this chapter discusses age distribution by cohorts<sup>9</sup> and education and income levels. In terms of labour force, it includes labour statistics on and off reserve and for Manitoba’s North and South.

### Population

The First Nations people are a growing share of the total Manitoba population. In 2006, 8.9% (100,645) of Manitobans self-identified as First Nations. In 2016, this number increased to 10.5% (130,505)<sup>10</sup> out of a total provincial population of 1,240,695. The First Nations population is growing faster than that of the rest of the province—about three times as fast. From 2006 to 2016, Manitoba’s population increased at a rate of 9.5%, while the First Nations population increased by 29.7%.<sup>11</sup> While there can be many explanations for this percentage change, it might be best argued that about two-thirds of this increase was due to new births and fewer deaths, and the remaining third was due to changes in self-identification and reporting.<sup>12</sup>

As can be seen in Table 5.1, the on-reserve and off-reserve populations of First Nations people in Manitoba are split roughly equally. Of the total First Nations population, 48% (63,125) live on reserve and 52% (67,380) live off reserve. However, there is a substantial difference in the percentage of First Nations people living on and off reserve in the North versus the South.<sup>13</sup> In the North, approximately 78.8% (37,420) of First Nations live on reserve, while approximately 31.0% (25,700) of First

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<sup>9</sup> A cohort is a group of people of the same age range.

<sup>10</sup> All population data are from Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Population Profile 2016, unless otherwise indicated. See Table 5A.1 in Appendix A.

<sup>11</sup> See Table 5A.1 in Appendix A.

<sup>12</sup> A 2004 study by Michael Mendelsohn found that “[a]pproximately half the increase in the Aboriginal identity population [in Canada between 1996 and 2001] is...attributable to additional people choosing to identify themselves as Aboriginal...” (p. 4). In addition, in its “Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada, 2011 to 2036” from 2015, Statistics Canada reports that “[F]rom 2006 to 2011, ethnic mobility appears to have contributed 64% of growth in the First Nations population” in Canada.

<sup>13</sup> For this study, the North includes Statistics Canada’s Census Divisions 21 to 23. The South includes Census Divisions 1 through 20.

» *The First Nations people account for 66% of the Indigenous people population of the North and 7% of the population of the South.*

Nations living in the South live on reserve. The off-reserve numbers are 21.2% (10,090) in the North and 69.0% (57,295) in the South.

**TABLE 5.1: Indigenous population**

	Population	Percent distribution
Indigenous total	223,310	
First Nations	130,505	
Métis	89,335	
Inuit	610	
Indigenous on reserve	64,305	29%
Indigenous off reserve	159,000	71%
Indigenous North	52,350	23%
Indigenous South	170,955	77%
First Nations on reserve	63,125	48%
First Nations off reserve	67,380	52%
First Nations North	47,510	36%
First Nations South	82,995	64%

Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Population Profile, 2016

Examining how many First Nations people live in the North as compared to the South of Manitoba helps clarify their importance for the future of the North. Although 36.4% (47,510) of First Nations members live in the North, only 5.8% of Manitobans live there.<sup>14</sup> The First Nations people account for 66% of the population of the North and 7% of the population of the South.

The Indigenous population in Manitoba—including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit—in 2016 was 223,310,<sup>15</sup> representing 18% of the population of Manitoba. Of these, 89,335 identified as Métis and 610 identified as Inuit.<sup>16</sup> Including Métis and Inuit population numbers with First

<sup>14</sup> See Tables 5A.2 and 5A.4 in Appendix A.

<sup>15</sup> See Table 5A.3 in Appendix A.

<sup>16</sup> The remaining 2,840 identified as a member of a First Nation but not as a First Nations, Métis, or Inuit person or they identified as any two or all three of the following: First Nations, Métis, or Inuit.

Nations numbers mainly increases the off-reserve population count. Looking at the Indigenous population in Manitoba as a whole, 71% (159,000) live off reserve and 64,305 (29%) live on reserve. The North is where 23% (52,350) of Indigenous people live, and the remaining 77% (170,955) live in the South. Of those living in the South, the vast majority—85% (144,910)—live off reserve, whereas in the North, 27% (14,090) live off reserve and 73% (38,260) live on reserve. Indigenous people account for 73% of the population of the North and 15% of the population of southern Manitoba.

## Age Distribution

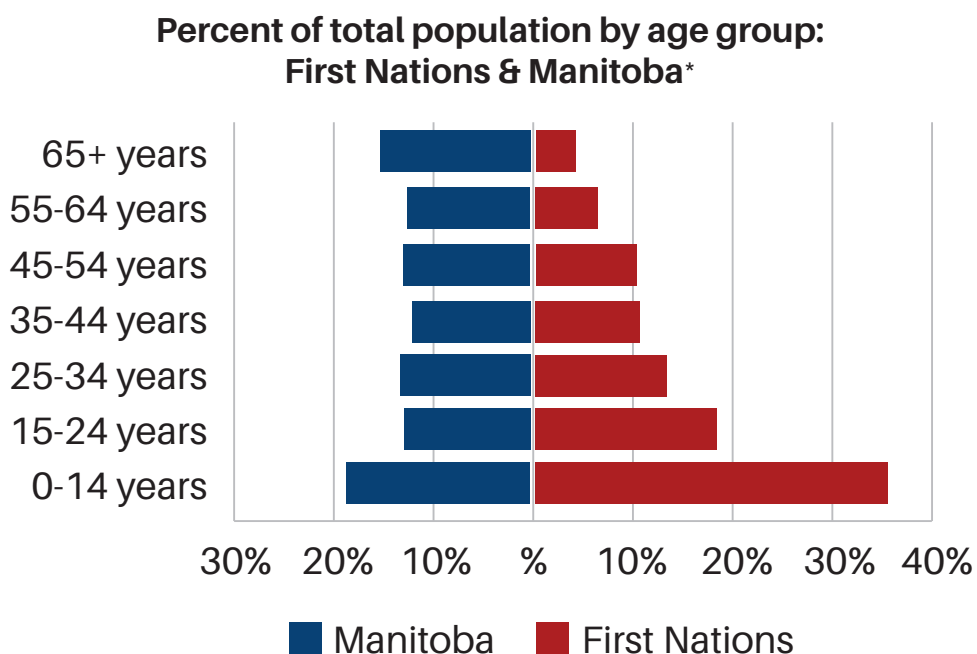
The First Nations population is younger than the Manitoba population as a whole. Table 5.2 and Figure 5.1 show children (aged 14 and under) make up more than one third (46,795 or 36%) of the First Nations population in Manitoba, whereas people of retirement age make up only 4% (5,510). Indigenous numbers are similar. Contrast this with Manitoba as a whole, for which the numbers are 19% and 15%, respectively. According to Statistics Canada, the median age<sup>17</sup> of Manitobans is 37.8. For First Nations, the median age is 22.5. For Indigenous people in Manitoba, the median age is 25.5. In the younger age groups, the First Nations population makes up a large proportion of the overall Manitoba population. As previously mentioned, First Nations people make up 10.5% of the Manitoba population, but they make up 19.5% of all children aged 14 and under (up from 16.6% in 2006); meanwhile, First Nations individuals aged 15- to 24-years-old compose 14.6% of the total Manitoba population (up from 11.7% in 2006).

<sup>17</sup> The median age is the age at which half the population is younger and half the population is older.

**TABLE 5.2:** Population by age group – Manitoba & First Nations

Age group	MB population	% of total MB population	First Nations	% of total FN population	Indigenous	% of total Indigenous population
0-14	239,395	19.3%	46,795	35.9%	69,765	31.2%
15-24	165,805	13.4%	24,200	18.5%	39,850	17.8%
25-34	168,620	13.6%	17,700	13.6%	31,310	14.0%
35-44	157,825	12.7%	14,050	10.8%	25,710	11.5%
45-54	166,345	13.4%	13,560	10.4%	25,485	11.4%
55-64	161,880	13.0%	8,695	6.7%	18,690	8.4%
65+	180,830	14.6%	5,510	4.2%	12,500	5.6%
All ages	1,240,700	100%	130,505	100%	223,310	100%
Working age (15-65)	820,475	66.1%	78,205	59.9%	141,045	63.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Population Profile, 2016

**FIGURE 5.1:** Population profile by age cohort – Manitoba/First Nations

Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Population Profile, 2016

\* The Manitoba numbers are the total for the entire province (i.e. they include First Nations).



The First Nations population numbers aren't just on the rise in the younger age groups; they represent a growing proportion of Manitobans for all age cohorts. Even at the oldest age cohort of 65 and over, First Nations members accounted for 2% of the Manitoban population of this age in 2006 and 3% a decade later in 2016. Indeed, the First Nations population is simply growing at a much faster rate than the provincial population—especially at the older age cohorts. The Manitoba population aged 65 and over grew at a rapid 19% from 2006 to 2016 due to longer life expectancy and aging baby boomers,<sup>18</sup> while First Nations people aged 65 and over increased by 63% over the same time period.<sup>19</sup> Manitobans within the key working-age range of 45 to 54 declined by 2.5% from 2006 to 2016, but the First Nations population in this age group increased by 46%.

Because the First Nations population skews so young, in 2016, First Nations people made up only 9.5% of the provincial working-age population, defined as those aged 15 to 64. However, the large number of First Nations children, composing 19.5% of Manitobans aged 0 to 14, indicates that this proportion is set to change. First Nations people have been forming an increasingly large portion of the working-age population in the last ten years, and this proportion is going to increase.

## Formal Education

Formal education is crucial for economic development on a community level and for future income on an individual level. Therefore, it is important to understand what First Nations people are choosing to specialize in when they do go on to post-secondary studies, such as trades certificates, apprenticeships, or college or university education. The most popular fields of study for First Nations students are business and public administration; construction trades, mechanics, and engineering; and health. About 60% of First Nations students who go on to post-secondary education also study in these fields. A further 30% study various disciplines, including education; family and consumer sciences, and legal studies; and personal, protective, and transportation services (which include culinary studies and security services). These fields of study are chosen roughly equally at 10% each.

Many have identified the need to improve formal educational attainment levels for First Nations people in Manitoba with the view that bringing levels on par with provincial levels will also mean better employment

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<sup>18</sup> Statistics Canada. (2017, May 3).

<sup>19</sup> For more information on the causes of First Nations mortality and life expectancy since the arrival of European settlers, see First Nations Health Authority. (2018).

opportunities.<sup>20</sup> These statistics do not take into account traditional and cultural education and Indigenous ways of knowing. Certainly, higher levels of high school completion rates for First Nations people have been identified as important for furthering economic development for the province as a whole. Already, those living off reserve have higher education completion rates than those on reserve (54% versus 34% high school completion rate). These rates are impacted by educational facilities, since some reserves do not have high schools. This means First Nations youths often must leave their reserves to attend high school. In addition, on-reserve schools are funded at a third less per student than provincial schools funded by the Manitoba government.<sup>21</sup> The numbers also show that those in the North have a lower high school completion rate than those in the South (36% versus 49%), and men have a lower rate than women. First Nations men living on reserve in Manitoba have a high school completion rate of 29%.<sup>22</sup> Overall in 2016, First Nations people had a high school completion rate of 45%; the rate for Manitoba as a whole was 75%. Work is being done to improve high school graduation rates, with initiatives such as land-based learning models and Indigenous-centred programming.

Education can lead to a skilled workforce available for starting new business ventures, constructing and repairing housing, and educating the next generation. These skilled workers can fill labour shortages, on and off reserve, including for example, in natural resources, conservation, and the life sciences.

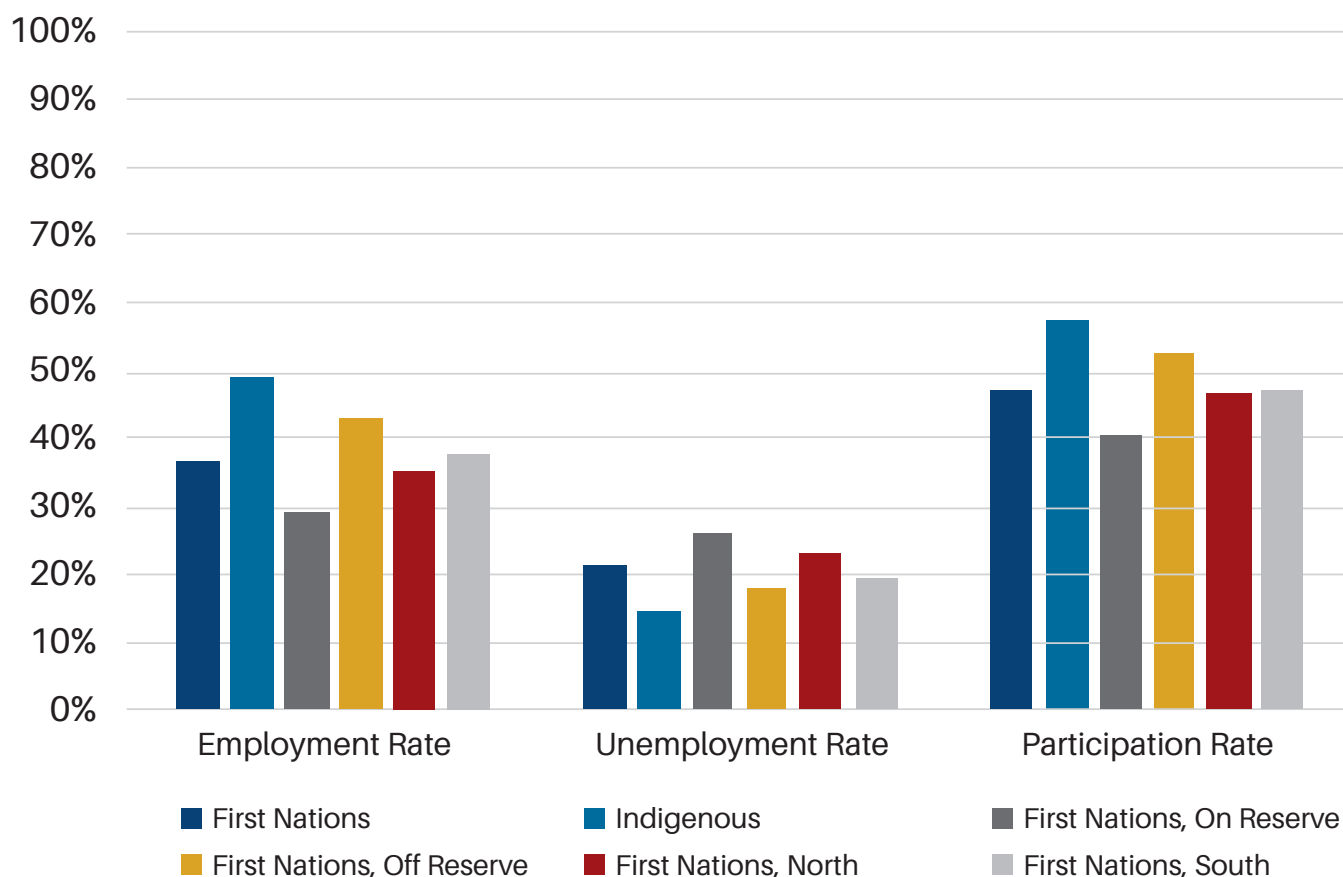
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20 When looking at these educational attainment numbers, it is important to keep in mind that the census sample includes ages 15 and over, and a 15-year-old is unlikely to have graduated from high school. The First Nations population has relatively more 15- to 19-year-olds than the general population (9.7% versus 6.5%), and that accounts for some of the gap in educational attainment rates.

21 Porter, J. (2016, March 14).

22 This figure includes ages 15 and up. If only ages 25 to 64 are considered, the high school completion rate rises to 34%.



**FIGURE 5.2: Labour force statistics (%) – First Nations, Indigenous, & Manitoba**

**Labour force:** The population 15 years of age and over who were employed or unemployed.

**Employed:** Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

**Unemployed:** Unemployed persons are those who were available for work but were on temporary layoff or had looked for work in the past four weeks.

**Employment rate:** The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 and up.

**Unemployment rate:** The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

**Participation rate:** The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 and up.

» *Income levels can indicate how First Nations populations are closing an economic gap to reach similar income levels as others in Manitoba.*

**TABLE 5.3: Labour force indicators – First Nations, North and South**

	First Nations North	First Nations South	First Nations Total	Manitoba
Population 15+	29,925	53,785	83,715	1,001,305
Labour force	13,880	25,550	39,430	662,155
Employed	10,570	20,300	30,870	617,465
Unemployed	3,310	5,250	8,560	44,690
Not in the labour force	16,040	28,245	44,285	339,150

Source: Statistics Canada, Aboriginal Population Profile 2016.

**TABLE 5.4: Labour force indicators – Indigenous, North and South**

	Indigenous North	Indigenous South	Indigenous Total
Population 15+	33,480	120,060	153,540
Labour force	16,375	71,440	87,815
Employed	12,855	61,915	74,770
Unemployed	3,515	9,530	13,045
Not in the labour force	17,110	48,615	65,725

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census.

## Income levels

The average income of a population can be an indicator of that population's standard of living and its economic prosperity. Indeed, income levels can indicate how First Nations people are closing an economic gap to reach similar income levels as others in Manitoba. First Nations in Manitoba had an average employment income<sup>23</sup> of \$27,360

<sup>23</sup> Employment income includes wages, salaries, commissions, and net self-employment income from unincorporated businesses and professional practice.

in 2015, and this amount increased to \$43,788 for workers who were employed for the full year at full-time hours.<sup>24</sup> However, these figures are 64% and 74% of the Manitoba averages of \$42,552 and \$59,523. At the same time, the median total income<sup>25</sup> for a First Nations person in 2015 was half of the median total income for the Manitoba population at large (\$17,278 vs. \$34,279).<sup>26</sup>

First Nations people living on reserve and in the North experienced more of an income gap. For First Nations members living on reserve, the median total income in 2015 was \$13,100. First Nations members living off reserve had a higher median total income of \$21,870.<sup>27</sup> First Nations in the North and the South had more similar incomes with a median total income of \$16,181 in the North and \$17,883 in the South.<sup>28</sup>

## Labour Force

As can be seen in Figure 5.2 and Tables 5.3 and 5.4, employment and participation rates for First Nations people in Manitoba are lower than the provincial rates. For the on-reserve population, there can be several factors at play, including adequate career guidance for youth and the unemployed, opportunities for building their skills, the number of job opportunities on reserve, and, in remote locations, opportunities to find work off reserve or start a business. For reserves closer to larger urban centres, there may still be a lack of access to resources and capital and a lack of integration with the urban labour market.<sup>29</sup> The importance of First Nations communities pursuing economic development and creating employment opportunities through urban reserves and other initiatives is clear.

Looking at the numbers, for First Nations, the employment rate<sup>30</sup> is 37%, compared to 62% province-wide.<sup>31</sup> The employment rate for First Nations on reserve is 30%, while for off reserve it is 43%. In the North, the employment rate is 36% compared to 38% in the South. First Nations men living on reserve are experiencing a rate of 29.6%.

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<sup>24</sup> See Table 5B.1 in Appendix B.

<sup>25</sup> Total income includes employment income, investment sources, pension income, other income from market sources, and government transfers.

<sup>26</sup> See Table 5B.1 in Appendix B.

<sup>27</sup> See Table 5B.2 in Appendix B.

<sup>28</sup> See Table 5B.3 in Appendix B.

<sup>29</sup> Kendall, J. (2009, Nov. 11).

<sup>30</sup> The employment rate is the number of employed people in that group as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and up.

<sup>31</sup> See Table 5C.2 in Appendix C.

The labour force participation rate shows a similar pattern. The participation rate is the total labour force—including all those employed or unemployed but looking for work in the past month—expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 and up. The on-reserve rate is 41% while the off-reserve rate is 53%. First Nations in the North and the South both have participation rates of about 47%. As a comparison, the participation rate for Manitoba as a whole is 66%. As was the case for Manitoba as a whole, employment and participation rates for First Nations actually declined over the 10-year period from 2006 to 2016.<sup>32</sup> Knowing these key facts is important for planning for the future. These data points are information about today, but they do not have to determine what comes next. In some ways, they form a benchmark, and they call out for action to be taken so a different future emerges. And this is happening with the discussions, planning, and commitment to action being shown by Indigenous leaders and communities.

Overall, 67% of First Nations people are employed in sales and service jobs (27%); education, social, community, and government services (21%); and trades, transport, and equipment operator occupations (19%).<sup>33</sup> They are represented in these occupations at a higher rate than Manitobans as a whole. The only other occupation in which First Nations people are over-represented in comparison with Manitobans generally is in natural resources and agriculture jobs, although these workers still represent only 4% of employed First Nations people. More than one third of First Nations men are employed in trades, transport, and equipment operator occupations, and more than one third of First Nations women on reserve are employed in education, social, community, and government services jobs. As with educational fields of study, these numbers are positive when thinking about the skilled labour needed to add to the quality housing supply. When it comes to goals of natural resource development, the supply of skilled workers is lower.

In terms of industries, First Nations people are primarily employed in four industries: health care and social assistance (20%), educational services (13%), public administration (11%), and construction (10%), for a total of 54.5% of workers.<sup>34</sup> These four industries occupy 67% of employed First Nations people on reserve and 37% of those living off. The off-reserve population is more likely to be employed in lower-paying but plentiful jobs in the retail trade or accommodation and food

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<sup>32</sup> See Table 5C.3 in Appendix C.

<sup>33</sup> See Table 5C.4 in Appendix C.

<sup>34</sup> See Tables 5C.7 in Appendix C.

services industries.<sup>35</sup> These four industries occupy more workers in the North as compared with the South (61% versus 52%). First Nations women living on reserve have the highest degree of concentration in just two industries: health care and social assistance (32%) and educational services (27%), for a total of 59% of these workers.

There is room for growth in the North and South in terms of increasing the number of workers employed in the fishing, forestry, hunting, and mining industries. Currently, 2.2% of First Nations people are employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, as compared to 4.4% of all Manitobans. Meanwhile, 1% of First Nations people (2% in the North) work in the mining and oil and gas extraction industry, above the Manitoba rate of 0.8%.

## Summary – Base Case

The National Aboriginal Economic Development Board has a vision of greater economic participation for First Nations people and has established targets to achieve this vision. These include higher rates of employment, labour force participation, and high school graduation, as well as increased average income among First Nations.<sup>36</sup> This discussion about the base case and the various indicators illustrates that there is room to grow and pursue opportunities; An improved future is what First Nations leaders are calling for and pursuing.

## Population and Labour Force Projections 2016 to 2026

This section looks forward to 2026 with projections on population and labour force. The number of people employed or available to work plays an important role in the economic development prospects—for Indigenous people and Manitoba. 2026 is used as it is far enough into the future to help think about today differently, yet close enough that it is within reach: it is only two five-year budget cycles away. The projections are based on data from Statistics Canada and the Manitoba Bureau of Statistics. While these agencies give legitimacy and a high level of confidence to the numbers presented about 2026, it should be understood that the projections (based on the past), do not mean this is the only future. There are choices and decisions and initiatives that may

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<sup>35</sup> In 2017, Statistics Canada reported, “Continuing a trend which began more than 50 years ago, employment growth was strongest in service-producing industries from 2006 to 2016, most notably in health care and social assistance as well as in retail trade.”

<sup>36</sup> The National Aboriginal Economic Development Board. (2012, 2015).

» The population projections suggest how many people there will be by 2026, and the labour force projections suggest how many will be employed.

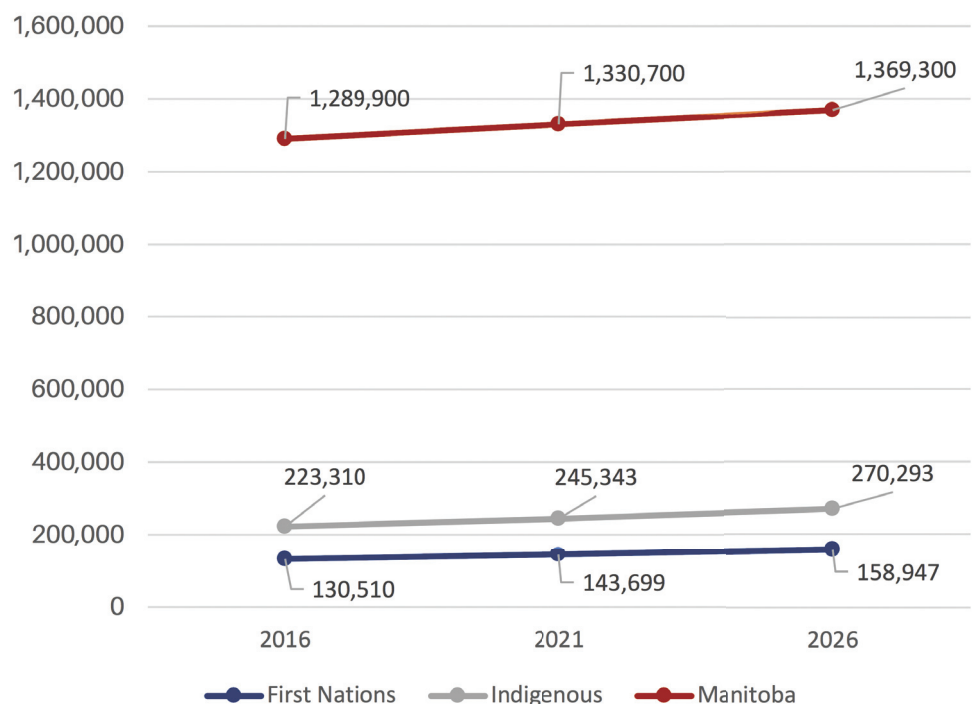
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» First Nations people increase by 28,437 by 2026, while the Indigenous population climbs by 46,983.

change the projected numbers by 2026. And as one can imagine, even a small change early on can result in a significantly different result or outcome.

First, the population projections suggest how many people there will be by 2026, and the labour force projections suggest how many will be employed, and more. With an emphasis on economic development now and over the next two decades, the primary focus is on those of working age. Overall, the population projections for 2026 show an increase in the number of people in Manitoba, as well as in increases in the numbers of Indigenous and First Nations people. In Figure 5.3 and Table 5.5, First Nations people increase by 28,437 by 2026, while the Indigenous population (including First Nations) climbs by 46,983. Both increase at least 20% over these two decades. Meanwhile, across Manitoba, a 6% increase in population is projected by 2026. This means, as noted in Table 5.5, that Indigenous and First Nations populations increase as a percentage of Manitoba's population from 2016 to 2026—going from 17.3% to 19.7% for Indigenous people and from 10.3% to 11.6% for First Nations people. From 2016 to 2026, those of working age (ages 15 to 64) will also grow.

**FIGURE 5.3:** Population projections summary: First Nations, Indigenous, & Manitoba





**TABLE 5.5: Population projections – First Nations & Indigenous populations as a percentage of Manitoba population\***

	2016	2021	2026
First Nations as % of total Manitoba population	10.1%	10.8%	11.6%
Indigenous as % of total Manitoba population	17.3%	18.4%	19.7%

\* For 2016, First Nations population numbers are drawn from the Aboriginal Population Profile, 2016 Census; Manitoba population numbers are from the Manitoba Census Profile, 2016 Census. First Nations population totals exclude those in collective dwellings such as nursing homes and prisons, while the Manitoba population numbers include those in collective dwellings, causing the percentages in Table 5.5 to be slightly low (by approximately 0.4%).

*The projected population growth creates an opportunity if matched with a growth in employment and jobs.*

In terms of labour force projections, the First Nations' working-age population is expected to grow by an additional 22,254 by 2026 (Appendix D, Tables 5D.1-5D.4). Yet, the participation rate is likely to decline, from 47% to 37%, as the number of people employed is not expected to increase as quickly as the working age population (Table 5.6, Figures 5.4 and 5.5). This decline may be offset only slightly with a lower unemployment rate in the North, from 24% to 22% by 2026, meaning more are employed.

The Indigenous labour force (those employed or unemployed but looking for work) in Manitoba is projected to increase from 87,815 in 2016 to 96,383 in 2026. These 8,568 Indigenous people represent a 9.8% increase over two decades. The number of employed Indigenous people is expected to increase by 6.9%, while those unemployed may climb from 13,045 in 2016 to 16,468 in 2026—a 26% increase.

With available labour, often in short supply elsewhere, the projected population growth creates an opportunity if matched with a growth in employment and jobs, along with more business start-ups and innovators. Given these results, moving further toward full employment of Indigenous people is not expected to be easy nor is it a given. Many are already speaking about the considerable effort needed to offset the falling labour force projections.

**TABLE 5.6: Labour force statistics – First Nations - current and projected<sup>37</sup>**

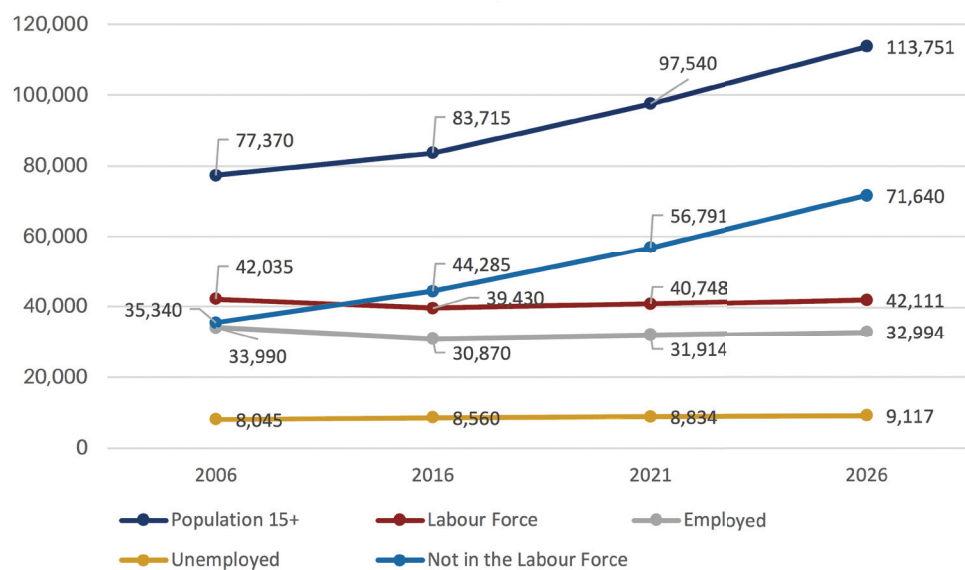
First Nations North	2016	2021	2026
Population 15+	29,925	34,535	39,461
Labour force	13,880	14,837	15,333
Employed	10,570	11,620	12,013
Unemployed	3,310	3,216	3,319
Not in the labour force	16,040	19,698	24,128
Unemployment rate	23.6%	21.7%	21.6%
Participation rate	46.8%	43.0%	38.9%
Employment rate	35.8%	34.0%	30.0%

First Nations South	2016	2021	2026
Population 15+	53,785	63,007	74,292
Labour force	25,550	25,912	26,778
Employed	20,300	20,294	20,981
Unemployed	5,250	5,618	5,797
Not in the labour force	28,245	37,095	47,513
Unemployment rate	19.8%	21.7%	21.6%
Participation rate	47.4%	41.1%	36.0%
Employment rate	38.0%	32.0%	28.0%

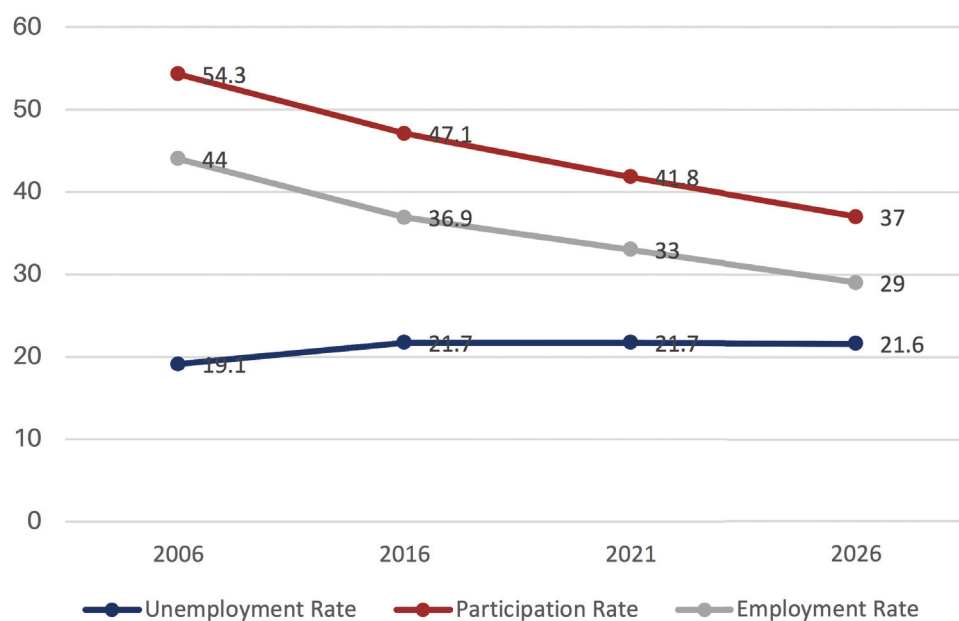
Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population. SJ Research Services.

<sup>37</sup> This report estimated 2021 and 2026 labour market statistics by applying the average 2006 to 2016 growth rates by indicator to 2016 data and trending it to 2026. The population aged 15+ was taken from the population forecasts. The “not in the labour force” figure was derived as the labour force subtracted from the population 15 and up. In all cases, the forecasted unemployment and participation rates are derived. The labour market forecasts represent an extreme case, and a more likely scenario is out-migration acting to clear the labour market and lower the unemployment rate.

**FIGURE 5.4:** Labour force indicators, First Nations, 2006 to 2026



**FIGURE 5.5:** Labour force indicators (%), First Nations, 2006 to 2026



## Conclusion

Based on population alone, First Nations communities and Indigenous people in Manitoba will continue to grow as an economic force through to 2026. According to the Conference Board of Canada in its 2017 report titled “Maximizing Manitoba’s Potential,”<sup>38</sup> Manitoba could become an economic growth leader in Canada, with its growth prospects overtaking those of neighbouring provinces as early as 2032. This future is possible with more youth in the workforce. The Indigenous population, younger than the overall Manitoba population, seems critical to realizing these future prospects.

Although the base case shows that more progress is needed to bring First Nations economic indicators to the same levels as the rest of Manitoba, First Nations leaders and community members are already working on many fronts to improve the opportunities and lives of their people. Although our look forward from the base case to 2026 shows labour force indicators not improving, other futures are possible. To realize a different future will require deliberate policies and actions coordinated between First Nations people, the Government of Canada, the Province of Manitoba, and Manitobans in general to improve life for First Nations.

As described in Chapter 1, culturally appropriate formal education can be a key factor for economic development for Indigenous people. But equally important in determining an Indigenous future is the degree of sovereignty over development and freedom to self-rule and make their own decisions. Also critical are capable institutions of governance within individual First Nations, including stable rules for decision-making, fair and independent mechanisms for dispute resolution, and a separation of politics from day-to-day business management. Looking forward, emphasis can be placed on continually building legitimate, culturally grounded institutions of self-government, including a governing structure, economic system, policies, and procedures that harmonize with each Nation’s contemporary culture. Leaders—be they elected, spiritual, or community leaders—who share knowledge and new directions are well positioned to find new pathways and resources as Indigenous communities continue to advance toward a desired future.<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> Bond, S. & Spence, S. (2017).

<sup>39</sup> The Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development. (n.d.).

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## Appendix 5A: Population

**TABLE 5A.1:** Population increases over two 5-year periods

	Manitoba total <sup>1</sup>	% Increase over previous census	First Nations*	% Increase over previous census	Indigenous*	% Increase over previous census
2006	1,133,515		100,645		175,395	
2011	1,174,345	3.6%	114,230	13.5%	195,895	11.7%
2016	1,240,700	5.7%	130,505	14.2%	223,310	14.0%
10-year increase		9.5%		29.7%		27.3%

\* For 2006 & 2016, these totals exclude those in collective dwellings such as nursing homes and prisons.

**Table 5A.2:** First Nations distribution – North/South & on and off reserve

	Population	Percent distribution
First Nations on reserve	63,125	48%
First Nations off reserve	67,380	52%
First Nations North	47,510	36%
First Nations South	82,995	64%
First Nations North, on reserve	37,420	79%
First Nations North, off reserve	10,090	21%
First Nations South, on reserve	25,700	31%
First Nations South, off reserve	57,295	36%

**TABLE 5A.3: Indigenous distribution – North/South & on and off reserve**

	Population	Percent distribution
Indigenous on reserve	63,845	29%
Indigenous off reserve	159,465	71%
Indigenous North	52,350	23%
Indigenous South	170,955	77%
Indigenous North, on reserve	38,260	73%
Indigenous North, off reserve	14,090	27%
Indigenous South, on reserve	26,045	15%
Indigenous South, off reserve	144,910	85%

**TABLE 5A.4: North/South Manitoba population distribution**

	Manitoba total*	Northern MB*	Southern MB*
Population	1,240,700	72,160	1,168,540
Percent distribution		5.8%	94.2%

\* These totals exclude those in collective dwellings such as prisons and nursing homes.

## Appendix 5B: Income

**TABLE 5B.1:** Income statistics – First Nations and Manitoba

	Total MB pop	First Nations	% of total
Median total income	\$ 34,279	\$ 17,278	50.4%
Average total income	\$ 43,767	\$ 24,425	55.8%
Median employment income	\$ 33,697	\$ 19,829	58.8%
Average employment income	\$ 42,552	\$ 27,360	64.3%
Median employment income - full-year full-time workers	\$ 50,026	\$ 38,121	76.2%
Average employment income - full-year full-time workers	\$ 59,523	\$ 43,788	73.6%
Median government transfers	\$ 4,306	\$ 4,381	101.7%
Average government transfers	\$ 7,099	\$ 7,813	110.1%

**TABLE 5B.2:** Income statistics – First Nations, on and off reserve

	First Nations on reserve	% of MB total	First Nations off reserve	% of MB total
Median total income	\$ 13,100	38%	\$ 21,870	64%
Average total income	\$ 18,751	43%	\$ 29,637	68%
Median employment income	\$ 14,739	44%	\$ 24,087	71%
Average employment income	\$ 21,676	51%	\$ 31,643	74%
Median employment income - full-year full-time workers	\$ 31,662	63%	\$ 43,341	87%
Average employment income - full-year full-time workers	\$ 36,788	62%	\$ 48,779	82%
Median government transfers	\$ 2,454	57%	\$ 5,625	131%
Average government transfers	\$ 7,008	99%	\$ 8,621	121%

**TABLE 5B.3:** Income statistics – First Nations, North and South

	First Nations North	% of MB total	First Nations South	% of MB total
Median total income	\$ 16,181	47%	\$ 17,883	52%
Average total income	\$ 23,518	54%	\$ 24,926	57%
Median employment income	\$ 18,342	54%	\$ 20,627	61%
Average employment income	\$ 26,887	63%	\$ 27,614	65%
Median employment income - full-year full-time workers	\$ 35,822	72%	\$ 39,396	79%
Average employment income - full-year full-time workers	\$ 42,517	71%	\$ 44,493	75%
Median government transfers	\$ 3,710	86%	\$ 4,760	111%
Average government transfers	\$ 7,576	107%	\$ 7,947	112%

## Appendix 5C: Labour Force

**TABLE 5C.1:** Labour force size, numbers employed and unemployed

	Population aged 15 and over	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed
Manitoba	1,001,305	662,155	617,465	44,690
First Nations	83,710	39,430	30,870	8,560
First Nations, on reserve	40,345	16,430	12,105	4,330
First Nations, off reserve	43,365	23,000	18,765	4,235
First Nations, North	29,925	13,880	10,570	3,310
First Nations, South	53,785	25,550	20,300	5,250
Manitoba males	470,520	338,470	315,715	22,750
First Nations males, on reserve	20,205	8,710	5,975	2,735
First Nations males, off reserve	19,115	11,060	8,790	2,265
Manitoba females	488,895	306,305	288,810	17,490
First Nations females, on reserve	20,140	7,725	6,130	1,595
First Nations females, off reserve	24,250	11,940	9,975	1,970



**TABLE 5C.2: Labour Force Statistics (%) – Manitoba and First Nations**

	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
Manitoba total	61.7%	6.7%	66.1%
First Nations	36.9%	21.7%	47.1%
First Nations, on reserve	30.0%	26.4%	40.7%
First Nations, off reserve	43.3%	18.4%	53.0%
First Nations, North	35.8%	23.6%	46.8%
First Nations, South	38.0%	19.8%	47.4%
Manitoba males	67.1%	6.7%	71.9%
First Nations males, on reserve	29.6%	31.4%	43.1%
First Nations males, off reserve	46.0%	20.5%	57.9%
Manitoba females	59.1%	5.7%	62.7%
First Nations females, on reserve	30.4%	20.6%	38.4%
First Nations females, off reserve	41.1%	16.5%	49.2%

**TABLE 5C.3: Labour force statistics, 2006 & 2016**

<b>First Nations North</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2016</b>
Population 15+	28,170	30,481
Labour force	15,305	14,356
Employed	12,376	11,240
Unemployed	2,929	3,117
Not in the labour force	12,867	16,124
Unemployment rate	19.1%	23.6%
Participation rate	54.3%	46.8%
Employment rate	44.0%	35.8%

<b>First Nations South</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2016</b>
Population 15+	49,200	53,234
Labour force	26,730	25,074
Employed	21,614	19,630
Unemployed	5,116	5,443
Not in the labour force	22,473	28,161
Unemployment rate	19.1%	19.8%
Participation rate	54.3%	47.4%
Employment rate	44.0%	38.0%

<b>First Nations</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2016</b>
Population 15+	77,370	83,715
Labour force	42,035	39,430
Employed	33,990	30,870
Unemployed	8,045	8,560
Not in the labour force	35,340	44,285
Unemployment rate	19.1%	21.7%
Participation rate	54.3%	47.1%
Employment rate	44.0%	37.0%

**TABLE 5C.4: Occupations – Manitoba and First Nations**

Occupation types	Manitoba	% of total	Rank	First Nations	% of total	Rank
Total with occupations	649,525			35,775		
Sales and service	144,490	22.2%	1	9,500	26.6%	1
Education, law and social, community and government services	86,060	13.2%	4	7,575	21.2%	2
Trades, transport, and equipment operators	102,665	15.8%	2	6,870	19.2%	3
Business, finance and administration	96,050	14.8%	3	4,155	11.6%	4
Management	71,455	11.0%	5	2,110	5.9%	5
Health occupations	52,280	8.0%	6	2,035	5.7%	6
Natural resources and agriculture	18,395	2.8%	9	1,350	3.8%	7
Manufacturing and utilities	29,650	4.6%	8	935	2.6%	8
Natural and applied sciences	34,135	5.3%	7	665	1.9%	9
Art, culture, recreation and sport	14,350	2.2%	10	575	1.6%	10

**TABLE 5C.5:** Occupations – First Nations, on and off reserve

Occupation types	First Nations, on reserve	% of total	Rank	First Nations, off reserve	% of total	Rank
Total with occupations	14,320			21,450		
Sales and service	3,660	25.6%	1	5,845	27.2%	1
Education, law and social, community and government services	3,560	24.9%	2	4,015	18.7%	3
Trades, transport and equipment operators	2,790	19.5%	3	4,085	19.0%	2
Business, finance and administration	1,550	10.8%	4	2,610	12.2%	4
Management	925	6.5%	5	1,185	5.5%	6
Health occupations	670	4.7%	6	1,370	6.4%	5
Natural resources and agriculture	595	4.2%	7	755	3.5%	7
Manufacturing and utilities	260	1.8%	8	675	3.1%	8
Natural and applied sciences	160	1.1%	9	505	2.4%	9
Art, culture, recreation and sport	160	1.1%	9	420	2.0%	10

**TABLE 5C.6: Occupations – First Nations, North and South**

Occupation types	First Nations, North	% of total	Rank	First Nations, South	% of total	Rank
Total with occupations	12,385			23,390		
Sales and service	3,370	27.2%	1	6,130	26.2%	1
Education, law and social, community and government services	2,940	23.7%	2	4,635	19.8%	2
Trades, transport and equipment operators	2,365	19.1%	3	4,505	19.3%	3
Business, finance and administration	1,355	10.9%	4	2,800	12.0%	4
Management	665	5.4%	5	1,445	6.2%	6
Health occupations	585	4.7%	6	1,450	6.2%	5
Natural resources and agriculture	550	4.4%	7	800	3.4%	7
Manufacturing and utilities	220	1.8%	8	715	3.1%	8
Natural and applied sciences	185	1.5%	9	480	2.1%	9
Art, culture, recreation and sport	150	1.2%	10	425	1.8%	10

**TABLE 5C.7: Industries of employment – Manitoba and First Nations**

Industry categories	Manitoba	% of total	Rank	First Nations	% of total	Rank
Total working in industries	649,525			35,770		
Health care and social assistance	93,960	14.5%	1	7,185	20.1%	1
Educational services	55,025	8.5%	3	4,630	12.9%	2
Public administration	46,640	7.2%	6	4,050	11.3%	3
Construction	49,575	7.6%	5	3,660	10.2%	4
Retail trade	69,705	10.7%	2	3,445	9.6%	5
Accommodation and food services	43,655	6.7%	7	2,545	7.1%	6
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	22,280	3.4%	13	1,600	4.5%	7
Transportation and warehousing	35,490	5.5%	8	1,440	4.0%	8
Other services (except public administration)	28,060	4.3%	11	1,200	3.4%	9
Manufacturing	54,645	8.4%	4	1,045	2.9%	10
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	12,980	2.0%	15	935	2.6%	11
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	28,680	4.4%	9	800	2.2%	12
Utilities	7,390	1.1%	18	795	2.2%	13
Professional, scientific, and technical services	28,475	4.4%	10	565	1.6%	14
Information and cultural industries	10,875	1.7%	16	420	1.2%	15
Finance and insurance	25,885	4.0%	12	405	1.1%	16



Industry categories	Manitoba	% of total	Rank	First Nations	% of total	Rank
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	5,460	0.8%	19	355	1.0%	17
Wholesale trade	21,890	3.4%	14	355	1.0%	17
Real estate and rental and leasing	8,230	1.3%	17	340	1.0%	19
Management of companies and enterprises	630	0.1%	20	0	0.0%	20

**TABLE 5C.8:** Industries of employment – First Nations, on and off reserve

Industry categories	First Nations, on reserve	% of total	Rank	First Nations, off reserve	% of total	Rank
Total working in industries	14,320			21,450		
Health care and social assistance	3,035	21.2%	1	4,155	19.4%	1
Educational services	2,860	20.0%	2	1,765	8.2%	6
Public administration	2,210	15.4%	3	1,840	8.6%	5
Construction	1,535	10.7%	4	2,130	9.9%	3
Retail trade	1,170	8.2%	5	2,270	10.6%	2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	585	4.1%	6	1,015	4.7%	7
Accommodation and food services	490	3.4%	7	2,055	9.6%	4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	440	3.1%	8	500	2.3%	11
Transportation and warehousing	430	3.0%	9	1,010	4.7%	8

Industry categories	First Nations, on reserve	% of total	Rank	First Nations, off reserve	% of total	Rank
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	390	2.7%	10	415	1.9%	14
Utilities	370	2.6%	11	425	2.0%	13
Other services (except public administration)	280	2.0%	12	920	4.3%	9
Manufacturing	125	0.9%	13	915	4.3%	10
Real estate and rental and leasing	120	0.8%	14	225	1.0%	19
Information and cultural industries	85	0.6%	15	335	1.6%	16
Professional, scientific, and technical services	80	0.6%	16	485	2.3%	12
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	45	0.3%	17	315	1.5%	17
Wholesale trade	35	0.2%	18	315	1.5%	17
Finance and insurance	35	0.2%	18	365	1.7%	15
Management of companies	0	0.0%	20	0	0.0%	20

**TABLE 5C.9: Industries of employment – First Nations, North and South**

Industry categories	First Nations, North	% of total	Rank	First Nations, South	% of total	Rank
Total working in industries	12,385			23,385		
Health care and social assistance	2,375	19.2%	1	4,810	20.6%	1
Educational services	2,220	17.9%	2	2,410	10.3%	3
Public administration	1,680	13.6%	3	2,370	10.1%	4

Industry categories	First Nations, North	% of total	Rank	First Nations, South	% of total	Rank
Construction	1,210	9.8%	4	2,450	10.5%	2
Retail trade	1,150	9.3%	5	2,295	9.8%	5
Accommodation and food services	745	6.0%	6	1,800	7.7%	6
Utilities	495	4.0%	7	300	1.3%	17
Transportation and warehousing	485	3.9%	8	955	4.1%	8
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	435	3.5%	9	1,165	5.0%	7
Other services (except public administration)	265	2.1%	10	935	4.0%	9
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	250	2.0%	11	105	0.4%	19
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	245	2.0%	12	555	2.4%	12
Arts, entertainment and recreation	240	1.9%	13	695	3.0%	11
Manufacturing	130	1.0%	14	915	3.9%	10
Real estate and rental and leasing	115	0.9%	15	225	1.0%	18
Information and cultural industries	100	0.8%	16	320	1.4%	14
Professional, scientific, and technical services	100	0.8%	16	465	2.0%	13
Finance and insurance	85	0.7%	18	320	1.4%	14
Wholesale trade	40	0.3%	19	315	1.3%	16
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0.0%	20	0	0.0%	20

## Appendix 5D: Population and Labour-Force Projections

**TABLE 5D.1:** First Nations population projection – North, on reserve

Year	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	0-14 as % of total	15-64 as % of total	65+ as % of total
2016	13,510	22,258	1,663	37,432	36.09%	59.46%	4.44%
2017	13,506	22,701	1,755	37,961	35.58%	59.80%	4.62%
2018	13,502	23,164	1,841	38,507	35.06%	60.16%	4.78%
2019	13,534	23,621	1,914	39,069	34.64%	60.46%	4.90%
2020	13,581	24,084	1,980	39,646	34.26%	60.75%	4.99%
2021	13,654	24,548	2,039	40,241	33.93%	61.00%	5.07%
2022	13,582	25,106	2,164	40,852	33.25%	61.46%	5.30%
2023	13,555	25,632	2,287	41,474	32.68%	61.80%	5.51%
2024	13,526	26,187	2,397	42,110	32.12%	62.19%	5.69%
2025	13,503	26,755	2,503	42,760	31.58%	62.57%	5.85%
2026	13,539	27,267	2,620	43,427	31.18%	62.79%	6.03%
2027	13,517	27,862	2,725	44,104	30.65%	63.17%	6.18%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population. SJ Research Services.

**TABLE 5D.2:** First Nations population projection – South, on reserve

Year	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	0-14 as % of total	15-64 as % of total	65+ as % of total
2016	9,275	15,282	1,142	25,698	36.09%	59.46%	4.44%
2017	9,304	15,728	1,184	26,215	35.49%	59.99%	4.52%
2018	9,336	16,190	1,238	26,765	34.88%	60.49%	4.63%
2019	9,397	16,650	1,294	27,341	34.37%	60.90%	4.73%
2020	9,474	17,115	1,352	27,941	33.91%	61.25%	4.84%
2021	9,572	17,580	1,410	28,563	33.51%	61.55%	4.94%
2022	9,588	18,108	1,508	29,204	32.83%	62.01%	5.16%
2023	9,642	18,616	1,607	29,865	32.29%	62.33%	5.38%
2024	9,703	19,145	1,697	30,544	31.77%	62.68%	5.56%
2025	9,773	19,686	1,784	31,242	31.28%	63.01%	5.71%
2026	9,891	20,190	1,877	31,958	30.95%	63.18%	5.87%
2027	9,987	20,723	1,979	32,689	30.55%	63.39%	6.05%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population. SJ Research Services.

**TABLE 5D.3: First Nations population projection – North, off reserve**

Year	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	0-14 as % of total	15-64 as % of total	65+ as % of total
2016	3,605	6,104	407	10,116	35.63%	60.34%	4.02%
2017	3,615	6,215	429	10,259	35.24%	60.58%	4.18%
2018	3,624	6,331	450	10,405	34.83%	60.84%	4.33%
2019	3,642	6,445	468	10,555	34.51%	61.06%	4.43%
2020	3,664	6,561	484	10,708	34.21%	61.27%	4.52%
2021	3,691	6,676	499	10,866	33.97%	61.44%	4.59%
2022	3,679	6,818	530	11,027	33.36%	61.83%	4.80%
2023	3,678	6,952	560	11,190	32.87%	62.13%	5.00%
2024	3,675	7,093	587	11,355	32.37%	62.46%	5.17%
2025	3,673	7,238	613	11,524	31.88%	62.81%	5.32%
2026	3,686	7,368	641	11,696	31.52%	63.00%	5.48%
2027	3,683	7,516	671	11,869	31.03%	63.32%	5.65%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population. SJ Research Services.

**TABLE 5D.4: First Nations population projection – South, off reserve**

Year	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	0-14 as % of total	15-64 as % of total	65+ as % of total
2016	20,405	34,556	2,303	57,264	35.63%	60.34%	4.02%
2017	20,545	35,565	2,395	58,504	35.12%	60.79%	4.09%
2018	20,691	36,609	2,511	59,810	34.59%	61.21%	4.20%
2019	20,895	37,645	2,631	61,171	34.16%	61.54%	4.30%
2020	21,131	38,692	2,756	62,579	33.77%	61.83%	4.40%
2021	21,413	39,741	2,879	64,032	33.44%	62.06%	4.50%
2022	21,509	40,932	3,086	65,527	32.82%	62.47%	4.71%
2023	21,687	42,079	3,292	67,058	32.34%	62.75%	4.91%
2024	21,873	43,270	3,482	68,625	31.87%	63.05%	5.07%
2025	22,077	44,487	3,664	70,228	31.44%	63.35%	5.22%
2026	22,381	45,626	3,860	71,867	31.14%	63.49%	5.37%
2027	22,633	46,803	4,098	73,534	30.78%	63.65%	5.57%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population. SJ Research Services.

**TABLE 5D.5: Indigenous Population projection – North, on reserve**

Year	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	0-15 as % of total	15-64 as % of total	65+ as % of total
2016	11,952	24,165	2,142	38,259	31.24%	63.16%	5.60%
2017	12,088	24,454	2,249	38,791	31.16%	63.04%	5.80%
2018	12,219	24,763	2,348	39,330	31.07%	62.96%	5.97%
2019	12,377	25,069	2,433	39,878	31.04%	62.86%	6.10%
2020	12,544	25,382	2,509	40,434	31.02%	62.77%	6.20%
2021	12,730	25,696	2,576	41,001	31.05%	62.67%	6.28%
2022	12,783	26,068	2,724	41,576	30.75%	62.70%	6.55%
2023	12,870	26,412	2,871	42,152	30.53%	62.66%	6.81%
2024	12,948	26,783	3,001	42,732	30.30%	62.68%	7.02%
2025	13,023	27,166	3,126	43,316	30.07%	62.72%	7.22%
2026	13,145	27,495	3,266	43,907	29.94%	62.62%	7.44%
2027	13,208	27,933	3,358	44,499	29.68%	62.77%	7.55%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population. SJ Research Services.

**TABLE 5D.6: Indigenous Population projection – South, on reserve**

Year	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	0-15 as % of total	15-64 as % of total	65+ as % of total
2016	8,136	16,450	1,458	26,044	31.24%	63.16%	5.60%
2017	8,263	16,789	1,501	26,552	31.12%	63.23%	5.65%
2018	8,390	17,142	1,560	27,092	30.97%	63.27%	5.76%
2019	8,539	17,496	1,621	27,656	30.88%	63.26%	5.86%
2020	8,699	17,855	1,685	28,239	30.81%	63.23%	5.97%
2021	8,877	18,215	1,749	28,841	30.78%	63.16%	6.06%
2022	8,980	18,616	1,862	29,458	30.48%	63.20%	6.32%
2023	9,113	18,999	1,975	30,087	30.29%	63.15%	6.57%
2024	9,247	19,402	2,079	30,729	30.09%	63.14%	6.77%
2025	9,386	19,817	2,179	31,382	29.91%	63.15%	6.94%
2026	9,562	20,196	2,288	32,047	29.84%	63.02%	7.14%
2027	9,716	20,620	2,383	32,720	29.69%	63.02%	7.28%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population. SJ Research Services.

**TABLE 5D.7: Indigenous Population projection – North, off reserve**

Year	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	0-15 as % of total	15-64 as % of total	65+ as % of total
2016	4,402	8,899	789	14,090	31.24%	63.16%	5.60%
2017	4,450	8,996	827	14,273	31.18%	63.03%	5.80%
2018	4,496	9,099	863	14,459	31.10%	62.93%	5.97%
2019	4,552	9,202	894	14,648	31.08%	62.82%	6.10%
2020	4,611	9,307	921	14,839	31.07%	62.72%	6.21%
2021	4,676	9,413	945	15,035	31.10%	62.61%	6.29%
2022	4,693	9,540	999	15,233	30.81%	62.63%	6.56%
2023	4,722	9,657	1,053	15,431	30.60%	62.58%	6.82%
2024	4,747	9,784	1,100	15,631	30.37%	62.59%	7.04%
2025	4,771	9,915	1,146	15,832	30.14%	62.63%	7.24%
2026	4,813	10,027	1,196	16,036	30.01%	62.53%	7.46%
2027	4,832	10,179	1,229	16,239	29.75%	62.68%	7.57%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population. SJ Research Services.

**TABLE 5D.8: Indigenous Population projection – South, off reserve**

Year	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	0-15 as % of total	15-64 as % of total	65+ as % of total
2016	45,270	91,526	8,112	144,907	31.24%	63.16%	5.60%
2017	44,959	93,668	8,803	147,429	30.50%	63.53%	5.97%
2018	44,623	95,888	9,496	150,006	29.75%	63.92%	6.33%
2019	44,380	98,100	10,161	152,641	29.07%	64.27%	6.66%
2020	44,166	100,337	10,824	155,327	28.43%	64.60%	6.97%
2021	44,018	102,581	11,471	158,070	27.85%	64.90%	7.26%
2022	43,418	105,021	12,424	160,863	26.99%	65.29%	7.72%
2023	42,954	107,353	13,389	163,696	26.24%	65.58%	8.18%
2024	42,466	109,795	14,306	166,568	25.49%	65.92%	8.59%
2025	41,974	112,293	15,210	169,477	24.77%	66.26%	8.97%
2026	41,661	114,586	16,179	172,426	24.16%	66.46%	9.38%
2027	41,190	117,129	17,078	175,398	23.48%	66.78%	9.74%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population. SJ Research Services.

**TABLE 5D.9: Population projection summary – Manitoba & First Nations**

	2016	2021	2026
First Nations population projection*	130,510	143,699	158,947
Manitoba population projection**	1,289,900	1,330,700	1,369,300
First Nations as % of total provincial population	10.1%	10.8%	11.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population. SJ Research Services.

\* Excludes collective dwellings such as prisons and nursing homes.

\*\* Includes collective dwellings such as prisons and nursing homes.

**TABLE 5D.10: Population projection summary – Manitoba & Indigenous**

	2016	2021	2026
Indigenous population projection*	223,300	245,343	270,293
Manitoba population projection**	1,289,900	1,330,700	1,369,300
Indigenous as % of total provincial population	17.3%	18.4%	19.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population. SJ Research Services.

\* Excludes collective dwellings such as prisons and nursing homes.

\*\* Includes collective dwellings such as prisons and nursing homes.



**TABLE 5D.11: Labour force statistics – First Nations - 2006 to 2026**

<b>First Nations North</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2021*</b>	<b>2026*</b>
Population 15+	28,170	29,925	34,535	39,461
Labour force	15,305	13,880	14,837	15,333
Employed	12,376	10,570	11,620	12,013
Unemployed	2,929	3,310	3,216	3,319
Not in the labour force	12,867	16,040	19,698	24,128
Unemployment rate	19.1%	23.6%	21.7%	21.6%
Participation rate	54.3%	46.8%	43.0%	38.9%
Employment rate	44.0%	35.8%	34.0%	30.0%

<b>First Nations South</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2026</b>
Population 15+	49,200	53,785	63,007	74,292
Labour force	26,730	25,550	25,912	26,778
Employed	21,614	20,300	20,294	20,981
Unemployed	5,116	5,250	5,618	5,797
Not in the labour force	22,473	28,245	37,095	47,513
Unemployment rate	19.1%	19.8%	21.7%	21.6%
Participation rate	54.3%	47.4%	41.1%	36.0%
Employment rate	44.0%	38.0%	32.0%	28.0%

<b>First Nations North &amp; South</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2026</b>
Population 15+	77,370	83,715	97,541	113,753
Labour force	42,035	39,430	40,748	42,111
Employed	33,990	30,870	31,914	32,994
Unemployed	8,045	8,560	8,834	9,117
Not in the labour force	35,340	44,285	56,793	71,642
Unemployment rate	19.1%	21.7%	21.7%	21.6%
Participation rate	54.3%	47.1%	41.8%	37.0%
Employment rate	44.0%	36.9%	33.0%	29.0%

\*Projected

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population. SJ Research Services.

**TABLE 5D.12:** Labour force statistics – Indigenous - 2006 to 2026

Indigenous North & South	2006	2016	2021*	2026*
Population 15+	123,485	153,540	174,192	198,264
Labour force	75,325	87,815	91,957	96,383
Employed	64,855	74,770	77,300	79,915
Unemployed	10,460	13,045	14,657	16,468
Not in the labour force	48,165	65,725	82,235	101,881
Unemployment rate	13.9%	14.9%	15.9%	17.1%
Participation rate	61.0%	57.2%	52.8%	48.6%
Employment rate	53.0%	49.0%	44.0%	40.0%

\*Projected

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population. SJ Research Services.