

July 2015



151 Slater Street, Suite 710
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H3
Tel: 613-233-8891
Fax: 613-233-8250
csls@csls.ca

CENTRE FOR
THE STUDY
OF LIVING
STANDARDS

BENCHMARKING MÉTIS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT

Jasmin Thomas

CSLS Research Report 2015-07

July 2015

Prepared for the Métis National Council

Benchmarking Métis Economic and Social Development

Abstract

The Métis National Council has commissioned this benchmarking report, which will draw on the framework developed by the National Aboriginal Economic Development Board (NAEDB), to provide information on the extent to which Métis in Canada are participating in the economy and in society compared with non-Aboriginal Canadians. A number of indicators from the NAEDB report are used to compare Métis economic performance with that of non-Aboriginal Canadians in terms of employment, income, and education. In addition, new indicators of Métis socio-economic development are suggested for governance, land and resources, and entrepreneurship and business development. In short, this descriptive report provides an indication of the appropriate indicators to benchmark Métis socio-economic development against non-Aboriginal socio-economic development, while establishing a benchmark against which future progress can be gauged.

Benchmarking Métis Economic and Social Development

Table of Contents

Abstract	2
Table of Contents	3
List of Acronyms	7
Executive Summary	8
Highlights.....	8
Core Indicators	8
Underlying Indicators	9
Métis Nation Provinces.....	12
Statistical Issues	12
Strong Gains, Gaps Remain	12
I. Introduction	14
II. The Métis Context.....	18
A. Definition of the Métis.....	18
B. History	19
C. Geographical Distribution	20
D. Age Structure	22
E. Mother Tongue	24
III. Data Sources and Data Issues	24
A. Data Sources	25
i. 2001 Census, 2006 Census, 2011 National Household Survey	25
ii. Labour Force Survey	26
iii. Canadian Community Health Survey	26
iv. Métis Registries	26
B. Ethnic Mobility	27
C. Métis Self-Identification versus Métis Nation Identification.....	29
IV. Benchmarking Métis Economic and Social Performance: Canada	30
A. Core Indicators.....	30

i. Labour Market	30
a. Employment Rate	30
b. Unemployment Rate	33
c. Labour Force Participation Rate	35
ii. Income	37
a. Median Income.....	37
b. Income Received Through Transfers.....	38
iii. Wealth and Well-Being	39
a. Poverty	39
b. Health.....	40
c. Well-Being	41
B. Underlying Indicators.....	41
i. Education	42
a. High School Diploma or Equivalent.....	42
b. College, CEGEP or Other Non-University Certificate or Diploma.....	44
c. Bachelor’s Degree.....	44
d. Master’s Degree	45
e. Doctorate	46
f. Learning Institutions.....	48
g. Skills and Employment Training	49
h. Endowment Funds and the Strategic Partnership Fund	50
ii. Entrepreneurship and Business Development	51
a. Self-Employment	51
b. Directories of Métis Businesses.....	55
c. Métis Economic Development Corporations and Capital Corporations.....	56
d. Procurement	59
iii. Governance	60
a. Voter Turnout.....	61
b. Separation of Powers	62
c. Self-Government on the Alberta Settlements	62
iv. Land and Resources	63
a. Alberta Settlements	64
b. Impact and Benefit Agreements.....	65
v. Infrastructure: Housing	67

a. Housing Suitability and Condition of Dwelling.....	68
b. Housing Corporations	69
C. Additional Indicators	71
i. Michif Language.....	71
ii. Literary Influence	72
D. Summary	72
V. Benchmarking Métis Economic and Social Performance: Selected Provinces	76
A. Core Indicators.....	76
i. Labour Market	76
a. Employment Rate.....	76
b. Unemployment Rate	79
c. Labour Force Participation Rate	81
ii. Income	84
a. Median Income.....	84
b. Income Received Through Transfers.....	85
iii. Health.....	86
B. Underlying Indicators.....	88
i. Education	88
a. High School Diploma or Equivalent	88
b. College, CEGEP or Other Non-University Certificate or Diploma.....	89
c. Bachelor’s Degree.....	90
d. Master’s Degree	92
e. Doctorate	93
ii. Entrepreneurship and Business Development	94
iii. Infrastructure: Housing.....	96
C. Summary	98
References.....	103
Appendix 1: Benchmarking Métis Economic and Social Performance: Selected Census Metropolitan Areas	108
A. Core Indicators.....	108
i. Labour Market	108
a. Employment Rate.....	108
b. Unemployment Rate	109
c. Labour Force Participation Rate	109
ii. Income	110

a. Median Income.....	110
b. Income Received Through Transfers.....	110
B. Underlying Indicators.....	111
i. Education	111
a. High School Diploma or Equivalent.....	111
b. College, CEGEP or Other Non-University Certificate or Diploma.....	111
c. Bachelor’s Degree.....	112
d. Master’s Degree	112
e. Doctorate.....	113
ii. Entrepreneurship and Business Development	113
iii. Infrastructure: Housing.....	114

List of Acronyms

ASETS	Aboriginal Skills and Employment Training Strategy
CSLS	Centre for the Study of Living Standards
IBA	Impact and Benefit Agreement
MEDS	Métis Economic Development Strategy
MMF	Manitoba Métis Federation
MNA	Métis Nation of Alberta
MNBC	Métis Nation of British Columbia
MNC	Métis National Council
MNO	Métis Nation of Ontario
MNS	Métis Nation of Saskatchewan
NAEDB	National Aboriginal Economic Development Board

Benchmarking Métis Economic and Social Development

Executive Summary

The Métis National Council (MNC) has commissioned this benchmarking report, which will draw on the framework developed by the National Aboriginal Economic Development Board (NAEDB) in the 2012 report entitled “The Aboriginal Economic Benchmarking Report,” in order to provide information on the extent to which Métis in Canada are participating in the economy and in society compared to non-Aboriginal Canadians.

The landmark Aboriginal benchmarking report released by the NAEDB provided three core indicators central to measuring economic progress: employment, income, and wealth and well-being. The NAEDB report also included five underlying indicators that tracked the ability of Aboriginal Canadians to improve their economic performance: education, entrepreneurship and business development, governance, land and resources, and infrastructure. Many of the core indicators and underlying indicators in this Métis benchmarking are measured identically to those used in the NAEDB benchmarking report. However, some of the indicators in the NAEDB report were First Nations-specific. Consequently, this report makes modifications to existing indicators and proposes new indicators to ensure that this report is Métis-specific.

Highlights

Core Indicators

The report begins by examining the three core indicators: the labour market, income, and wealth and well-being. For the labour market indicator, measured by the employment rate, the unemployment rate, and the labour force participation rate, the report finds that:

- The Métis employment rate has increased since 2001 from 59.4 per cent to 61.8 per cent, while the absolute gap with the non-Aboriginal population has closed and reversed itself.
- The Métis unemployment rate dropped from 14.0 per cent to 10.4 per cent between 2001 and 2011, while the absolute gap with the non-Aboriginal population closed by 4 percentage points.
- The Métis labour force participation rate marginally decreased from 69.1 per cent to 68.9 per cent between 2001 and 2011, while the absolute gap with the non-Aboriginal population rose by 0.1 percentage points.

Although there appears to have been strong aggregate performance, it is important to point out that the relative youthfulness of the Métis population creates misleading results. Métis employment rates and Métis labour force participation rates are actually lower for nearly every age group, and it is only the aggregation process that leads to stronger Métis performance. If it is assumed that the Métis population has the same age structure as the non-Aboriginal population, Métis employment and labour force participation rates plummet by 5.3 percentage points and 5.0 percentage points respectively, to a level below that of the non-Aboriginal population.

The second core indicator that this report examines is income, measured by median income and the share of income received through transfers. The report finds that Métis nominal median income, calculated only for individuals with income, rose by approximately \$10,000 between 2000 and 2010, reaching \$26,173, while Métis median income relative to non-Aboriginal median income reached 86.7 per cent, up from 72.9 per cent in 2000. If current trends continue, Métis median income will be equivalent to non-Aboriginal median income by 2020. In addition, the share of Métis income received through transfers decreased between 2000 and 2010 from 15.7 per cent to 14.1 per cent.

The third indicator is wealth and well-being, measured by health and well-being. The report finds that Métis health indicators are generally worse than non-Aboriginal health indicators, and that Métis well-being, measured by life satisfaction and community belonging, is lower than non-Aboriginal well-being.

Underlying Indicators

This report also studied five underlying indicators:

1. Education
2. Entrepreneurship and business development
3. Governance
4. Land and resources
5. Infrastructure

These underlying indicators were modeled on the NAEDB report, but a number of supplementary indicators have been suggested so that the results present a more accurate picture of Métis-specific socio-economic development.

The first underlying indicator is education, measured by the share of the population with certain levels of educational attainment. Crucially, the report finds that:

- The share of the Métis population aged 15 and over with a college, CEGEP, or other non-university certificate or diploma as their highest degree increased by 5.3 percentage points from 2001 to 18.7 per cent in 2011, while the absolute gap with the non-Aboriginal population closed and reversed itself.
- The share of the Métis population with a Bachelor's degree as their highest degree rose 2.7 percentage points from 4.0 per cent to 6.7 per cent between 2001 and

2011, while the absolute gap with the non-Aboriginal population remained unchanged.

- The share of the Métis population with a Master's degree as their highest degree rose from 0.7 per cent to 1.3 per cent over the ten-year period, while the absolute gap increased by 0.8 percentage points.

The report supplemented these measures of education with additional information concerning learning institutions, skills and employment training, and endowment funds. This report finds that there are three main Métis learning institutions: Rupertsland Institute in Alberta, which focuses on academic quality research, Louis Riel Institute in Manitoba, which focuses on adult education, and Gabriel Dumont Institute in Saskatchewan, which offers post-secondary training and certification. These institutions appear to have been successful. For example, Gabriel Dumont's teacher training program, SUNTEP has graduate over 1,000 students since 1984, while Rupertsland Institute has published a number of academic articles examining the Métis.

This report also found that there are five Métis Aboriginal Skills and Employment Training Strategy (ASETS) holders with a combined budget of \$49.8 million. These ASETS holders also appear to have been successful: since 2010, 58 per cent of clients returned to work within 24 weeks and 22 per cent returned to school.

On top of learning institutions and skills and employment training programs, the Métis have 44 endowment funds managed by universities and colleges across the homeland with a total value of \$29.5 million to help Métis students pursue their education.

The second underlying indicator this report examines is entrepreneurship and business development. The first measure of entrepreneurial activity is the share of workers who are self-employed. In 2011, 7.5 per cent of Métis workers were self-employed down 0.9 percentage points from 2001 and 3.0 percentage points lower than the non-Aboriginal population.

The second measure of entrepreneurial activity was the number of Métis businesses in Métis business directories across the Métis homeland. In 2015, there were at least 1,000 Métis businesses registered in these directories.

Métis Economic Development Corporations and Métis Capital Corporations were the final measure of entrepreneurship and business development. This report finds that:

- Four of five Métis Nation provinces have at least one Economic Development Corporation. Only British Columbia does not.
- Métis Capital Corporations loaned approximately \$130 million to 2,000 businesses to create 5,900 jobs since 1987.

The third underlying indicator is governance. This report does not develop indicators of governance for the Métis Nation, but it suggests two potential indicators,

each of which provides an indication into the state of Métis governance by tapping into the level of democracy and freedom in the Métis Nation. These suggested indicators included:

- Voter turnout: the number and proportion of the Métis Nation population who votes in Métis Nation elections.
- Separation of powers: a measure of the extent to which the Boards of Directors of various Métis associations (e.g. Métis Economic Development Corporations and Métis learning institutions) are separated and independent from the Métis National Council and Métis National provincial organizations.

The fourth indicator is land and resources, measured by land possession on the Alberta Métis Settlements and resources development agreements, which provide economic and social benefits to the signing party. This report finds that there has been at least two Impact and Benefit Agreements (IBAs) and ten other resource and development agreements signed with at least six different Métis groups and communities.

The fifth and final indicator of Métis socio-economic development is infrastructure. In this report, we focused on housing, given that the Métis are a majority urban population and that the Métis are without a land base. This report finds that:

- 13.2 per cent of the Métis are in housing that requires major repairs, almost double the share of the non-Aboriginal population in such housing (6.8 per cent).
- Since 2006, the share of the Métis population in housing requiring major repairs has decreased by almost 1.0 percentage points.

This report also examines Métis housing corporations and housing programs, and found that four of five Métis Nation provinces (excluding British Columbia) provide housing services. Some provinces actually had more than one housing program to better target different socio-economic groups within the Métis population.

Finally, the report proposes two additional indicators in order to determine the extent and livelihood of Métis culture and traditions, including:

- Michif language indicators (e.g. the number of courses offered in Michif, the number of Michif courses, the number of Michif speakers, etc.).
- Métis literary influence indicators (e.g. the number of publications from Métis authors, the sales of books concerning Métis topics, etc.).

Clearly, at the level of the Métis Nation, the Métis population has seen significant improvements seen 2001 in a number of indicators, but there are also gaps that remain and additional indicators that could be developed to track alternative measures of socio-economic development.

Métis Nation Provinces

On top of an analysis of Métis socio-economic development at the level of the Métis Nation, this report also analyzes Métis socio-economic development in the five Métis Nation provinces and in five census metropolitan areas (CMAs) using the same indicators and measures as those used at the national level. This report presents CMA data tables, but does not discuss the results. Provincial level measures and indicators are discussed. Based on ten indicators, major observations at the provincial level include:

- Stronger absolute improvements in British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba, and weaker absolute improvements in Saskatchewan.
 - Between 2001 and 2011, Alberta saw absolute improvement in 10 out of 10 indicators, while British Columbia and Manitoba saw absolute improvement in 8 out of 10 indicators.
 - Saskatchewan saw the weakest performance in absolute terms, since it had the lowest number of indicators showing improvements between 2001 and 2011 and between 2006 and 2011.
- Stronger relative gains in British Columbia, where the gap between the Métis and the non-Aboriginal population closed in 7 out of 10 indicators between 2001 and 2011, and weaker relative gains in Saskatchewan, which saw the lowest number of relative indicators improve between 2001 and 2011.

Statistical Issues

With all of these results in mind, it is important to note two potential challenges in data interpretation:

- Differing Métis definitions, and
- Ethnic mobility.

Quite simply, the data presented in this report rely on self-identification of Métis status, which suggests that the results do not necessarily correspond to the state of affairs within the Métis Nation, which uses a more rigorous definition of Métis identity. Moreover, intragenerational ethnic mobility (a shift in the identity that an individual reports from census to census) contributed enormously to Métis population growth, and unfortunately, intragenerational ethnic mobility presents unique analytical challenges. In particular, intragenerational ethnic mobility could unnecessarily bias socio-economic development trends upward under certain circumstances.

Strong Gains, Gaps Remain

Despite methodological issues and data constraints, this report finds that there has been enormous improvement in Métis socio-economic development since 2001, as measured by a variety of indicators. However, there are clearly gaps that remain between the Métis population and the non-Aboriginal population. Interestingly, there are also gaps within the Métis population across Métis Nation provinces. Thus, strong support programs within provinces and careful monitoring of socio-economic development

indicators like those presented in this report will help ensure that socio-economic progress continues to be seen among the Métis population. In addition, concerted efforts, determined cooperation and substantial participation from Métis leaders and Métis organizations at both the provincial and national level will be required to close the remaining gaps between provinces within the Métis Nation and between the aggregate Métis and non-Aboriginal populations.

Benchmarking Métis Economic and Social Development¹

I. Introduction

“We face a moral imperative. The descendants of the people who first occupied this land deserve an equal chance to work for and to enjoy the benefits of our collective prosperity. Today, the majority do not because of gaps in education and skills, in health care and housing, and because of limited opportunities for employment. Put simply, these gaps (between Aboriginal Canadians and other Canadians and between Aboriginal men and women and between different Aboriginal groupings) are not acceptable in the twenty-first century. They were never acceptable. The gaps must be closed” (Paul Martin, Foreword from Weinstein, 2007:vi).

The Métis National Council has commissioned this Métis benchmarking report, which will draw on the framework developed by the National Aboriginal Economic Development Board (NAEDB) in the 2012 report entitled “The Aboriginal Economic Benchmarking Report,” in order to provide information on the extent to which Métis in Canada are participating in the Canadian economy and in Canadian society compared to non-Aboriginal Canadians.²

The landmark Aboriginal benchmarking report released by the NAEDB provided three core indicators central to measuring economic success: employment, income, and wealth and well-being. The NAEDB report also included five underlying indicators that tracked the ability of Aboriginal Canadians to improve their economic performance: education; entrepreneurship and business development; governance; land and resources; and infrastructure. Many of the core indicators and underlying indicators in this Métis benchmarking report are identical to those used in the NAEDB benchmarking report. However, since some of the indicators in the NAEDB report were First Nations-specific

¹ This report was written by Jasmin Thomas under the supervision of Andrew Sharpe. The CSLS would like to thank the Métis National Council for financial support. A preliminary presentation of this report was made at the Métis Economic Development Symposium III, March 17-19, 2015 in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The CSLS would like to thank all of the people who have contributed to this report through comments at the conference or through individual communications. The CSLS would also like to thank Marc LeClair and John Weinstein for their particular effort.

² The NAEDB is a board made up of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis business and community leaders from all regions of Canada that seek to advise the federal government on ways to help increase economic participation among Aboriginal men and women in the Canadian economy. The NAEDB also works towards helping Aboriginal people in Canada become economically self-sufficient and full participants in the Canadian economy. The NAEDB released an updated benchmarking report in May 2015 entitled “Aboriginal Economic Progress Report.”

or referred to Aboriginal people as a whole, existing indicators have been modified or new indicators have been proposed to ensure that this report is Métis-specific.

A major difference between this Métis benchmarking report and the NAEDB benchmarking report is the provision of data at the sub-national level. In particular, this report analyzes five provinces where 87.4 per cent of the Métis population is concentrated, as defined by Statistics Canada's self-identification method: Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In addition, indicators are presented for five key census metropolitan areas that have significant Métis populations, either in absolute or relative terms, namely Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina and Winnipeg.

In addition to benchmarking Métis socio-economic development, this report also provides detailed discussions of issues related to Métis data, such as the impact of ethnic mobility on Métis population estimates; the comparability of estimates from the 2006 census and the 2011 National Household Survey, and the potential use of administrative data sources, such as Métis registries, for assessing Métis development.³ In addition, this report explores the difference between the Métis Nation definition of a Métis individual and Statistics Canada's method of self-identification.

The information in this Métis benchmarking report will be used to guide and support the implementation of the Métis Economic Development Strategy (MEDS). The four strategic priorities of MEDS are Métis business development; Métis participation in major economic and resource development projects; Métis labour force development; and strengthening the role of Métis institutions in advancing economic development. Hence, in addition to presenting core and underlying indicators and measures, this report develops indicators and measures related to the four MEDS strategic priorities, including the number of Métis Economic Development Corporations and Métis Capital Corporations, the total assets of Métis Economic Development Corporations and Métis Capital Corporations and the number of Métis engagements in major natural resource projects resulting from the duty to consult.

After the introduction, Section 2 examines the Métis context, namely, their history, geographical distribution, age structure, and the definition of their identity. Next, section 3 provides an overview of the data used in this report and presents a number of issues that arise when analysing the data. Section 4 then examines a number of socio-economic indicators of development for the Métis in Canada. In particular, this section considers three core indicators: employment, income, and wealth and well-being. Each of these indicators has a number of sub-indicators. For example, the labour market indicator is measured through the employment rate, the unemployment rate and the labour force participation rate. Section 4 also analyzes a number of underlying indicators, including education, entrepreneurship and business development, governance, land and resources, and infrastructure. With each of these indicators there are also a number of sub-indicators.

³ See McKellips (2015) for more detailed information on the available administrative sources of Aboriginal labour market information, and their strengths and weaknesses.

Finally, Section 4 closes with a discussion of additional Métis-specific indicators related to culture, traditions, and heritage.

Section 5 continues the report by describing the same core and underlying indicators that were used at the national level for the five major Métis provinces in Canada, including British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. In some cases, the sub-indices are changed or the reader is referred back to the sub-indices for Canada.

Finally, after the provincial summary, Appendix 1 studies a selected number of core and underlying indicators for certain census metropolitan areas in Canada: Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina and Calgary. Each one of these census metropolitan areas has a large absolute number of Métis or a large Métis share of the local population. This section does not discuss the numbers that are presented. Instead, the numbers are presented in tables for the reader's delight.

Table 1: Comparability of 2012 NAEDB Report and Métis Benchmarking Report Measures and Indicators

		NAEDB Report Key Measures	CSLS Report Key Measures	
Core Indicators	Employment	Employment Rate	Employment Rate	
		Unemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate	
		Labour Force Participation Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate	
	Income	Average Income	Median Income	
		Income Received Through Transfers	Income Received Through Transfers	
	Wealth and Well-Being	Community Well-Being Index	Poverty	
			Health	
			Well-Being	
	Underlying Indicators	Education	High School Completion	High School Completion
			University Completion	College, CEGEP or Other Non-University Degree as Highest Educational Attainment
			Bachelor's Degree as Highest Educational Attainment	
			Master's Degree as Highest Educational Attainment	
			Doctorate as Highest Educational Attainment	
			Number and Budget* of Learning Institutions	
			Enrolment* and Graduation Numbers* from Learning Institutions	
			Number and Budget of Métis Aboriginal Skills and Employment Training Strategy Holders	
Entrepreneurship and Business Development		Self-Employment Share of Employment	Self-Employment Share of Employment	
		Size, Profit and Revenue of Aboriginal-Owned Businesses	Number of Businesses in Métis Business Directories	
		Number and Spending* of Métis Economic Development Corporations and Métis Capital Corporations		
Governance	Number of First Nations under Intervention (Community Intervention Status)	Number of Registered Métis Voters in Métis Nation Elections (Voter Turn Out)*		
	First Nations with Property Assessment and Taxation Bylaws (Property Taxation Status)	Degree of Independence of Métis Organizations and Corporations from the Métis Nation*		
Land and Resources	Number of First Nations in First Nations Land Management Act Comprehensive Land Claim and Self-Government Agreements	Number of Impact and Benefit Agreements		
Infrastructure	Access to Clean Drinking Water	Share of Population by Suitability of Housing		
	Overcrowding of Dwellings	Share of Population by Condition of Dwelling		
	Connectivity (Share of Population Using Computer or Internet)			
	Number of Off-Grid Communities			
Other		Number and Share* of Métis Population Who Speak Michif		
		Number of Courses Offered in Michif and Number of Schools Offering Michif Courses*		
		Literary Influence of Métis Culture and History; and Number of Métis Authors (Publications and Sales)*		

* This report does not present data for this indicator. This is a suggested indicator.

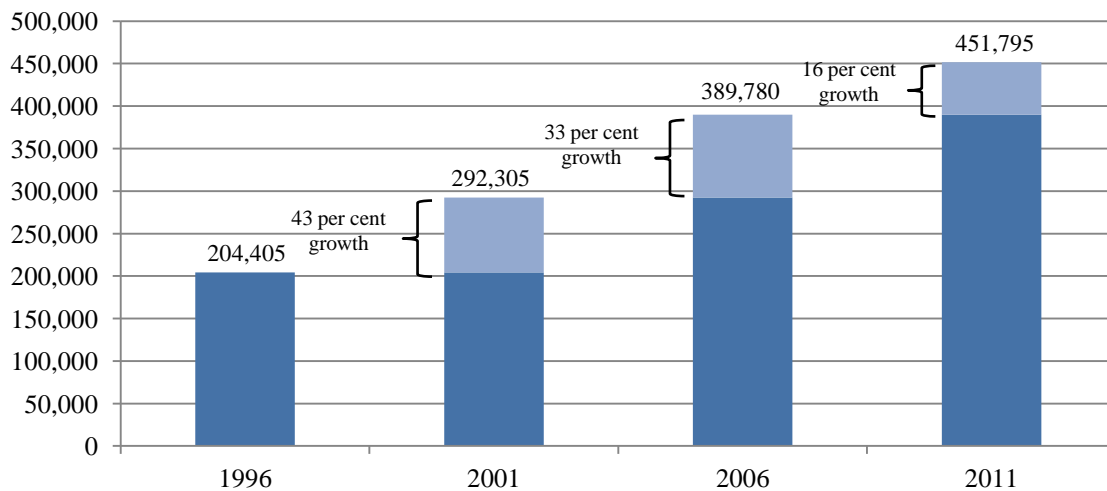
Source: CSLS

II. The Métis Context

The Métis in Canada are “Aboriginal people who trace their descent to mixed First Nation and European heritage” (National Aboriginal Economic Development Board, 2012:3). However, culturally and pragmatically, the Métis diverge from both the First Nations and the Europeans. In a way similar to how early eastern Canadians disengaged from their European French and English ancestry, the Métis disengaged from their European and Native parentage. The Métis recognize the European and Native elements of their culture, but they continue to view themselves as distinct. Quite simply, they are a “people with their own unique culture, traditions, way of life, collective consciousness and nationhood” (Statistics Canada, 2013a).

In 2011, according to the National Household Survey, there were 451,795 people who identified themselves as Métis in Canada. They “represented 32.3 per cent of the Aboriginal population and 1.4 per cent of the Canadian population” (Statistics Canada, 2013a). The Métis population grew by 15.9 per cent between 2006 and 2011, increasing from 389,780 to 451,795. Between 2001 and 2006, population growth was over twice as high (33.4 per cent). Over the entire ten-year period, the Métis population increased by 159,490.⁴ As discussed in the next section, much of this increase is due to ethnic mobility as opposed to natural population growth.

Chart 1: Métis Population, 1996 Census, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, 2011 National Household Survey, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada

A. Definition of the Métis

For the Métis National Council and the provincial Métis organizations, ever since *R. v. Powley* in the early-2000s, a Supreme Court of Canada case that defined Métis Aboriginal rights under section 35(1) of the Constitution Act, 1982, a Métis individual is

⁴ Between 1996 and 2006, the Métis population almost doubled, increasing by 91 per cent.

a “person who self-identifies as Métis, is of historic Métis Nation ancestry, is distinct from other Aboriginal peoples and is accepted by the Métis Nation” (Weinstein, 2007:154). Hence, while the federal government has not officially defined who is a Métis, for the Métis National Council (MNC) the term Métis does not include all persons with mixed Indian and European heritage.⁵ Instead, the term Métis “refers to distinctive peoples, who in addition to their mixed ancestry, developed their own customs, way of life, and recognizable group identity separate from their Indian or Inuit and European forebears (Weinstein, 2007:157). Determining the definition of a Métis individual was essential to the MNC as it would be used in many court cases concerning Métis fishing and hunting rights and it would help develop the Métis registries maintained by the provincial organizations.⁶

B. History

As descendants of the intermarriages of fur trading men and Cree and Ojibway women, the Métis people remain primarily inhabitants of the Canadian plains. Unlike Central Canada, where large-scale immigration encouraged the assimilation of individuals of mixed ancestry into settler or Indian populations, the dominance of the fur trading companies, and the occasionally unfavourable natural terrain in the prairies supported the development of smaller scale settlements in the mid-nineteenth century where the Métis could emerge as a distinct nation of people.

After the Hudson’s Bay Company sold Rupert’s Land to the Dominion of Canada in 1869, the Métis began their struggle for recognition and a Métis Nation. From the perspective of the Métis, since they were conceived on the western plains, along with the North American Indians, they believed they were its true stewards and possessed certain rights. Essentially, the Métis “sought political equity with English Ontario and French Quebec in the form of provincial status and power rather than the protection of the Crown offered to the Indians under [the] paternalistic and restrictive treaty and reserve system” (Weinstein, 2007:11). Hence, resistance efforts (Red River Rebellion, 1869 and North-West Rebellion, 1885) were undertaken by the Métis until they could be assured that the government in Ottawa would negotiate over the future of their homeland. In addition to their resistance to land surveys and transfers of authority in their two major historical rebellions, there were numerous rights and land petitions throughout the Northwest between 1800 and 1885.

With the failed rebellion in 1885, the Métis were labelled as traitors and as a result, throughout the rest of the late-19th century and the early-20th century, the Métis faded into the shadows. Their efforts to enshrine their identity, negotiate self-government, and earn recognition of their rights from the Canadian government only resumed in the mid-20th century.

⁵ For a discussion of who are the Métis and a useful treatment of the historical development of the Métis Nation, see Boisvert (1985).

⁶ This definition is not the one that is used in this report as this report uses Statistics Canada data where self-identification is the only method of determining Métis status.

Essentially, from the beginning, the Métis struggled to establish a Métis land base, but they were consistently denied land by both federal and provincial governments.⁷ In an effort to placate the Métis, while postponing any real solution, the federal and provincial governments continuously disagreed over whether the Métis were under federal or provincial jurisdiction and dealt with the Métis on an individual basis, which diverges distinctly from the federal and provincial government negotiations with First Nations.⁸

It was only with the repatriation of the constitution and the Constitution Act, 1982, that the Métis achieved part of their vision: they were explicitly recognized as one of the three distinct Aboriginal peoples within Canada. Further Constitutional Conferences occurred in the years after the enactment of the Constitution Act, where the federal government addressed the other interests and visions of the Métis Nation. In the meantime, the Métis broke away from the Native Council of Canada in 1983, which was a combined council for non-status Indians and the Métis, to establish the Métis National Council (MNC), declaring it a provisional government.

In summary, throughout Canadian history, the Métis people faced many issues that were divergent from the issues encountered by the First Nations peoples. The issues faced by the Métis tended to be “practical, rather than based on legal grounds, and thus solutions were often found more efficiently through discussion with provincial governments than through legal negotiation with federal authorities” (Arsenault and Sharpe, 2009:3). More importantly, however, the Métis “saw themselves as a nation, not a tribe;” they saw themselves as more than just “indigenous peoples and co-owners of the land with the Indians” (Weinstein, 2007:11).

C. Geographical Distribution

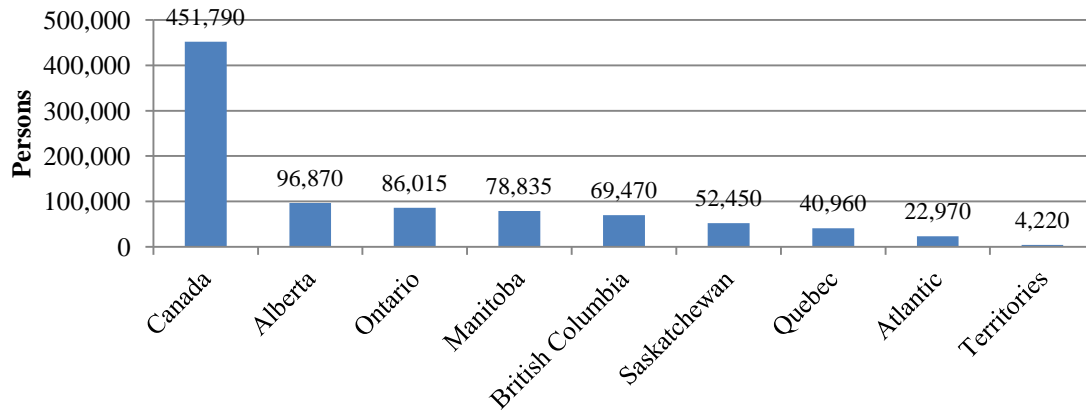
The majority of individuals who identified as Métis in Canada in 2011 lived in the western provinces or in Ontario (84.9 per cent). The largest population was in Alberta (96,865) where 21.4 per cent of all Métis lived (Chart 2). The next largest was in Ontario (86,015), accounting for 19.0 per cent of all Métis. This was followed by 78,830 Métis in Manitoba (17.4 per cent), 69,475 Métis in British Columbia (15.4 per cent), and 52,450 Métis in Saskatchewan (11.6 per cent) (Statistics Canada, 2013b). Of the ten Canadian provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan had the highest share of Métis relative to their overall populations (6.7 per cent and 5.1 per cent, respectively).

⁷ A notable exception is the Alberta Métis settlements, to be discussed in detail in Section 4, Part B-iii-c and Section 4, Part B-iv-a.

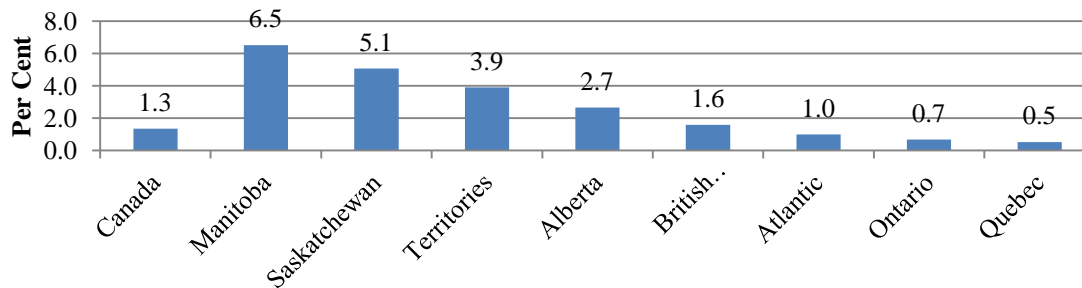
⁸ Weinstein (2007:22) noted that “with its transfer of public lands and natural resources to the Prairies in 1930, the federal government absolved itself of any further responsibility for the Métis. Any future interventions on their behalf would have to come from the provinces.” In response, the provinces planned to “avoid the outstanding issue of Métis land rights, focus on existing social and economic conditions, and seek remedies through relief measures” (Weinstein, 2005:25).

Chart 2: Absolute Number of Métis and Share of Total Population, 2011, Canada and Selected Provinces

a) Absolute Number



b) Share of Total Provincial Population

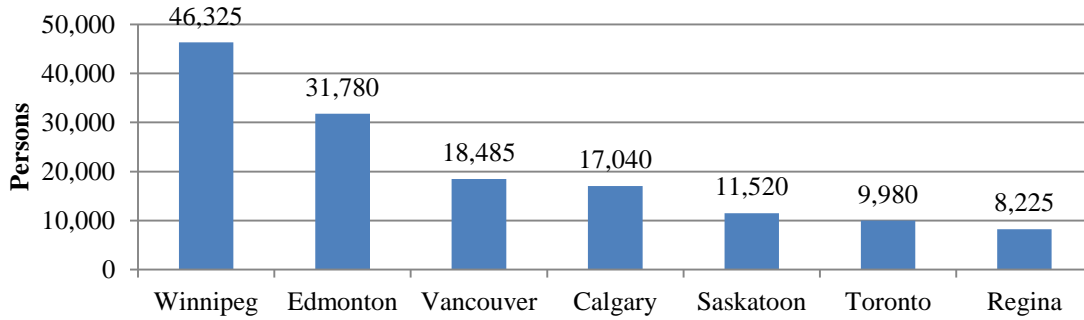


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

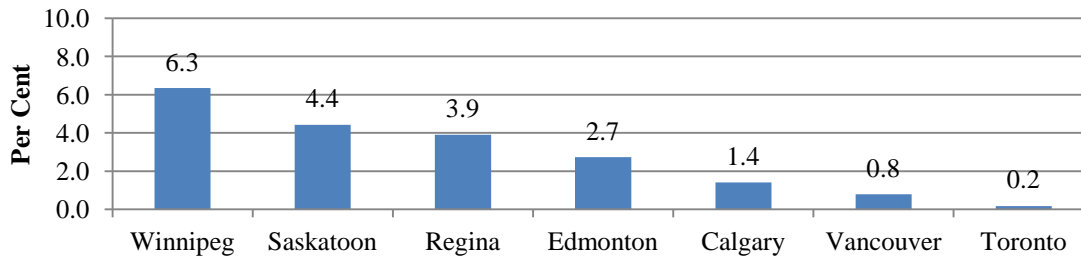
In 2011, among census metropolitan areas, Winnipeg had the highest population of Métis (46,325 people) and the highest Métis share of the population (6.5 per cent) (Chart 3). In absolute numbers, it was followed by Edmonton with 31,780, Vancouver (18,485) and Calgary (17,040). In addition, 11,520 Métis lived in Saskatoon and 9,980 in Toronto (Statistics Canada, 2013b).

Chart 3: Absolute Number of Métis and Share of Total Population, 2011, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas

a) Absolute Number



b) Share of Total CMA Population

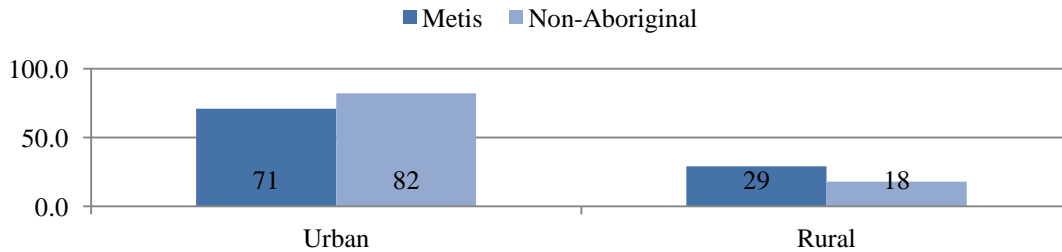


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

The Métis population is predominantly an urban population (Chart 4). However, compared to the non-Aboriginal population, they are much more likely to be in rural areas (29 per cent versus 18 per cent).

Urban Métis are more likely to be in Census Metropolitan Areas (59 per cent) as opposed to smaller cities and towns (41 per cent). The Métis population is slightly more urban than it was in 2006, when 69 per cent of the Métis lived in urban areas.

Chart 4: Urban-Rural Share of Métis Population, 2011 National Household Survey, Canada



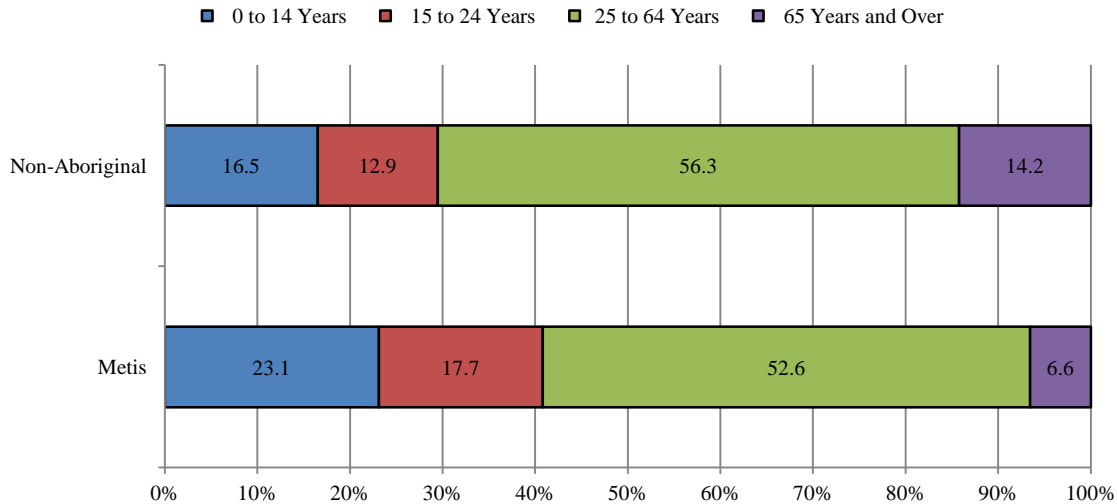
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

D. Age Structure

The Métis population is younger than the non-Aboriginal population, with a median age of 31 compared with 41 for the non-Aboriginal population in 2011 (Statistics

Canada, 2013b). However, of the Aboriginal groups, the Métis population is the oldest, more closely approximating the age distribution of the non-Aboriginal population.

Chart 5: Age Distribution, Métis and Non-Aboriginal Identities, 2011 National Household Survey, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

The Métis population's youthfulness is clearly apparent in its age distribution. Compared to the non-Aboriginal population, the Métis population had 6.6 percentage points more individuals between the ages of 0 and 15 and 4.8 percentage points more individuals between the ages of 15 and 24 (Chart 5). In addition, the Métis share of individuals aged 25 to 34 was 0.8 percentage points higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population. In contrast, the Métis population showed a smaller share for every age group consisting of individuals aged 35 years and over (Table 2).

Table 2: Age Distribution, Métis and Non-Aboriginal, 2011 National Household Survey, Canada

Age group	Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
0 to 4 years	7.7	5.5	-2.2
5 to 9 years	7.3	5.3	-2.0
10 to 14 years	8.1	5.7	-2.4
15 to 19 years	9.6	6.4	-3.2
20 to 24 years	8.1	6.5	-1.6
25 to 34 years	13.9	13.1	-0.8
35 to 44 years	13.2	13.6	0.4
45 to 54 years	15.2	16.2	1.0
55 to 64 years	10.3	13.4	3.1
65 to 74 years	4.7	8.2	3.5
75 years and over	1.8	6.0	4.2

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal share minus the Métis share.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

Since the Métis population has a different age structure than the non-Aboriginal population in 2011, and different age groups demonstrate different labour market behaviour, in certain circumstances, the aggregate employment rate and labour force

participation rate for the Métis population outperforms that of the non-Aboriginal population, despite the fact that the Métis population shows lower employment and labour force participation rates by age group. This feature is simply the result of the weights applied to each age group when determining the aggregate labour force participation rate and the aggregate unemployment rate for the Métis population. To reverse this mathematical property and determine the extent of this upward bias for the employment rate and the labour force participation rate in the Métis population, this report applies the non-Aboriginal age structure to the Métis population, generating a new aggregate employment rate and a new aggregate labour force participation rate that abstracts from the effects of the Métis population's youthfulness.

E. Mother Tongue

Of the Métis, 81.9 per cent in 2011 considered English to be their mother tongue, while only 1.8 per cent of Métis listed an Aboriginal language as their mother tongue. Clearly, Aboriginal languages among the Métis are headed to extinction, as communities and individual Métis families shift to English, likely due to their concentration in English-speaking provinces and in cities. In all of the Métis Nation provinces, there was also a decline in the frequency of Aboriginal languages as a mother tongue among the Métis population, excluding Ontario, which saw a minimal increase of 0.1 percentage points.

Table 3: Mother Tongue, English, French or Aboriginal Language, Share of Métis, 2006 Census and 2011 National Household Survey, Canada

		English	French	Aboriginal language
ON	2006	81.4	19.8	0.3
	2011	80.2	20.3	0.4
MB	2006	85.4	12.9	2.6
	2011	88.0	11.4	1.3
SK	2006	88.1	2.8	10.0
	2011	90.5	2.9	7.2
AB	2006	94.5	3.3	3.0
	2011	95.4	2.6	2.3
BC	2006	95.7	3.8	1.3
	2011	95.6	4.2	0.4
Canada	2006	82.7	15.6	2.7
	2011	81.9	16.8	1.8

Note: Individuals can have more than one mother tongue. Quebec, the Atlantic Provinces and the Territories are included in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006, 2011.

III. Data Sources and Data Issues

This section outlines the major data sources that were used in the development of this benchmarking report, including the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), the 2006 census, the 2001 census and the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS). In addition, this section discusses some of the major issues that arise when using these data sources. For example, this section reviews the

comparability of LFS and NHS data and the comparability of the 2006 census and the 2011 NHS. Finally, this section addresses issues surrounding the use of Métis data, such as self-identification and ethnic mobility.⁹

A. Data Sources

i. 2001 Census, 2006 Census, 2011 National Household Survey

The 2001 and 2006 censuses were designed to provide information about the demographic and social characteristics of the people living in Canada. There are two parts to each census: the long-form and the short-form. The long-form census was mandatory in 2001 and 2006 and was distributed to a fifth of the Canadian population with a response rate of approximately 94 per cent. The short-form census was also mandatory in 2001 and 2006 (Statistics Canada, 2014b).¹⁰

In 2011, the long-form census was replaced by the 2011 National Household Survey. Hence, between May and August 2011, Statistics Canada conducted the National Household Survey (NHS) for the first time alongside the usual short-form census (Statistics Canada, 2013c). The 2011 National Household Survey performs a very similar function to its predecessor, as it was designed to collect social and economic data about the Canadian population at a detailed level of geographic disaggregation. Unlike the previous long-form censuses, however, the 2011 National Household Survey was voluntary with a much lower response rate (69 per cent).

In this report, these two censuses and the 2011 National Household Survey are used to construct a time series for many socio-economic indicators for the Métis and non-Aboriginal populations. However, it is important to point out that a time series created from the 2011 NHS data and the long-form census data from 2001 and 2006 may not be accurate because these surveys are not directly comparable. The main source of incomparability is the voluntary nature of the 2011 NHS and the involuntary nature of the long-form censuses: certain segments of the population are more likely to decline

⁹ For a detailed discussion of Aboriginal labour market data sources, see McKellips (2015).

¹⁰ Between 2001 and 2006, census questions concerning educational attainment underwent significant alterations so that they more appropriately reflected the Canadian education system. The changes concentrated on improving the quality of the data concerning the level of educational attainment, while providing more detailed information on fields of study. The most important change for this report was the alteration of the question concerning highest certificate, diploma or degree. The 2006 census, unlike previous censuses, “provided a separate question for each level of educational attainment, rather than including all levels as part of a single list” (Statistics Canada, 2010). The major reason behind this change to the questionnaire was to “address suspected underreporting of high school completions” (Statistics Canada, 2010). Unfortunately, the changes to the 2006 census have impacted the comparability of the data with previous censuses. With the release of 2006 census data on educational attainment in 2008, initial analysis suggested that comparisons with other censuses could only be made for “individuals with a university degree as their highest level of educational attainment” (Statistics Canada, 2010). Additional analysis undertaken in the following years has indicated that (1) “data on trades’ certifications in every region excluding Quebec are comparable with previous censuses”, (2) the “category ‘university certificate or diploma below bachelor level’ should be used with caution due to unexpected growth compared with 2001 and other comparable surveys,” and (3) “the ‘college’ category and university categories at the bachelor’s level and above are comparable with previous censuses” (Statistics Canada, 2010).

responding when a survey is voluntary, which changes the non-response bias and subsequently alters aggregate estimates. Hence, it is essential that caution be used when comparing data between 2006 and 2011 because it is unclear whether changes are due to actual changes in socio-economic status or whether they are due to changes in the non-response rate.

ii. Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS), a monthly survey distributed to 60,000 households, provides estimates of employment and unemployment, the most timely and important measures of labour market performance in the Canadian economy.¹¹ In addition to employment and unemployment, the LFS gathers information on hours worked and employment by industry and occupation. In 2007, the LFS introduced an Aboriginal identity question, which has greatly facilitated the study of Aboriginal labour market development.¹²

It is important to note that data from the LFS and the NHS are not directly comparable for a variety of reasons, especially concerning individuals who identify as Aboriginal. In particular, the LFS does not cover reserves, so estimates of overall Aboriginal labour market performance will tend to be biased upwards by their exclusion. In addition, the LFS has a much smaller sample size, so estimates at a disaggregated level generally are less accurate. Moreover, the LFS estimates are annual averages, while the NHS estimates refer to a particular reference period, usually in May. For these reasons, and others, estimates from different surveys cannot be directly compared. Comparisons within a survey across time are valid.

iii. Canadian Community Health Survey

The central objective of the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) is to gather health-related data at sub-provincial levels of geography (health region or combined health regions). The survey is conducted annually and contains an Aboriginal identifier. The CCHS covers the population 12 years of age and over living in the ten provinces and the three territories. Individuals living on reserves and other Aboriginal settlements in the provinces are excluded (Statistics Canada, 2014c).

iv. Métis Registries

This report does not use data from Métis registries to analyse the socio-economic development of the Métis population. Since it remains unclear which Métis individuals are choosing to register as Métis with the Métis Nation or seek services from the Métis Nation, it is advisable that administrative data sources, namely the Métis registries, serve only administrative purposes.

¹¹ The information in this section is taken from Statistics Canada (2015b).

¹² Aboriginal LFS estimates are only available on an annual basis, unlike aggregate LFS estimates which are available on a monthly basis. They are not currently available on CANSIM, but they are available by special request from Statistics Canada.

If Métis registries were used for producing labour market variables, the reported data would most likely be biased since there is no guarantee that Métis registries are representative samples. Hence, until a greater understanding has been developed concerning the proportion of self-identified Métis who register with the Métis Nation and whether this subset of individuals is a balanced sample of the entire Métis population, administrative data sources should not be used for research purposes or for benchmarking Métis socio-economic development.

B. Ethnic Mobility

The Métis population saw rapid growth between 2001 and 2011, most of which was concentrated between 2001 and 2006. However, much of this growth is known to have come from individuals who changed their self-reported Aboriginal identity from non-Aboriginal in 2001 to Métis in 2006 or 2011 or both. The large influx between 2001 and 2006 is likely linked to increased pride and awareness of Métis culture, issues, and history arising from the *R. v. Powley* case in 2003. However, ethnic mobility was also seen between 1996 and 2001, when the Métis population was shown to have increased by 43 per cent to just below 300,000. During this period, Statistics Canada “attributed about half of the growth to higher birth rates and lower death rates, the other half to the growing tendency of those previously hiding their identity to report it” (Weinstein, 2007:146).¹³

Table 4: Métis Population Estimates by Age Group, 0 to 64, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, 2011 National Household Survey, Canada

	2001	2006	2011
0 to 4	23,568	27,931	35,531
5 to 9	25,312	30,484	32,475
10 to 14	25,907	38,918	36,108
15 to 19	24,725	40,176	40,914
20 to 24	22,388	32,518	33,312
25 to 29	21,008	27,191	31,143
30 to 34	19,662	26,710	28,420
35 to 39	20,182	26,562	25,993
40 to 44	19,307	31,223	29,806
45 to 49	16,669	29,411	35,442
50 to 54	12,415	27,154	34,460
55 to 59	8,370	19,792	25,887
60 to 64	6,497	13,947	19,440

Source: Statistics Canada, PUMF, 2001, 2006, 2011.

This ethnic mobility presents unique analytical challenges. When individuals switch their reported identity from non-Aboriginal to Métis, they bring their previous group’s socio-economic characteristics with them. Thus, as individuals migrate into the Métis population, they are likely to alter the aggregate estimates of socio-economic development in their new group. As the aggregate measures and indicators change in

¹³ The contribution of ethnic mobility to population growth was 56 per cent for the period between 1986 and 1996 (Guimond, 2003). Between 1986 and 1991, the average annual rate of ethnic mobility was 23 per 1,000 persons (approximately 48 per cent of population growth), while the average annual rate was 43 per 1,000 persons between 1991 and 1996 (approximately 61 per cent of Métis population growth) (Guimond, 1999).

response to ethnic mobility, monitoring progress over the long-term becomes increasing difficult, since it is impossible to know whether progress is the result of ethnic mobility or whether it is the result of actual improvement in the population's outcomes.¹⁴

Hence, this section provides estimates of Métis ethnic mobility between 2001 and 2006 and between 2006 and 2011, but it does not attempt to investigate the effects of ethnic mobility on the trends of socio-economic indicators over time.

Table 5: Métis Cohort Growth Factors, Estimate of Métis Identity Reporting Changes, 2001 to 2011

Age Group in Base Year	2006/2001	2011/2006	2011/2001
0 to 4	1.29	1.16	--
5 to 9	1.54	1.18	1.53
10 to 14	1.55	1.05	1.62
15 to 19	1.32	0.83	1.29
20 to 24	1.21	0.96	1.26
25 to 29	1.27	1.05	1.27
30 to 34	1.35	0.97	1.24
35 to 39	1.55	1.12	1.52
40 to 44	1.52	1.14	1.76
45 to 49	1.63	1.17	1.78
50 to 54	1.59	0.95	1.55
55 to 59	1.67	0.98	1.57
Total	1.43	1.03	1.47

Note: Age groups over 65 were excluded due to higher death rates which could potentially offset ethnic mobility. Age group refers to the age group at the start of the period of examination, either 2001 or 2006, depending on the column.

To obtain a sense of the number of individuals changing their Aboriginal identity to Métis, one can compare the size of the same age cohort at different moments in time. Assuming no immigration, no changes to reported identity and no increases in census coverage, the Canadian population who list their Aboriginal identity as Métis between the ages of 20 and 24 in 2006 should be lower than the Canadian population who list their Aboriginal identity as Métis between the ages of 15 and 19 in 2001 (Calver, 2015).¹⁵ This observation results from the fact that some people in the former group would have died between 2001 and 2006 and individuals who were born over the five-year period will be no older than 5 years of age.

¹⁴ Siggner (2003) estimates the impact of ethnic mobility on the highest level of schooling for the populations reporting Aboriginal identity in selected age cohorts over the ten-year period between 1986 and 1996. He shows that there has been an upward shift in the educational attainment distribution of the Aboriginal origin and Aboriginal identity population of the same age cohort over time. This suggests that ethnic mobility has implications for socio-economic development and that for educational attainment, ethnic mobility is biasing socio-economic development upward.

¹⁵ The assumption of negligible effects from immigration would probably not be valid for the non-Aboriginal population. The assumption of no change in the share of the Métis population included in the census is likely quite accurate, although this assumption may be less accurate for the Aboriginal population if several large reservations were incompletely enumerated in 2001, while they were completely enumerated in 2011.

Under the above assumptions, any positive population growth within an age cohort indicates that people are changing identities and moving between groups. Clearly, as previously suggested, ethnic mobility was much stronger between 2001 and 2006, ranging from growth factors of 1.21 for those aged 20 to 24 to 1.67 for those aged 55 to 59, while growth factors between 2006 and 2011 ranged from 0.83 for those aged 15 to 19 to only 1.18 for those aged 5 to 9. For those aged 0 to 59 in 2001, the growth factor was 1.43 between 2001 and 2006, while it was only 1.03 between 2006 and 2011.

Turning away from cohort growth factors, rough estimates using a cohort analysis suggest that ethnic mobility accounted for at least 70 per cent of the population growth between 2001 and 2006 and at least 44 per cent between 2006 and 2011, for a total share of at least 60 per cent between 2001 and 2011. These estimates, which assume no death and no immigration, are lower bounds and they are largely compatible with Malenfant et al. (2012) who used census linkages to determine that ethnic mobility accounted for 80 per cent of the Métis population growth between 2001 and 2006.

Table 6: Ethnic Mobility Estimates, 2001-2011

	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
Total cohort population	360,745	416,935	387,900
Total increase in the population	97,470	62,015	159,485
Total ethnic mobility	68,435	27,155	95,590
Ethnic mobility share of population increase	70.2	43.8	59.9

Source: CSLS calculations.

C. Métis Self-Identification versus Métis Nation Identification

The definition of a Métis is a “person who self-identifies as Métis, is of historic Métis Nation ancestry, is distinct from other Aboriginal peoples and is accepted by the Métis Nation” (Weinstein, 2007:154). This definition is used by the Métis National Council and its provincial affiliates in determining which individuals are considered Métis. If an individual wishes to vote in the Métis Nation elections for provincial organizations or have access to certain historic rights and privileges relevant to the Métis, like harvesting, obtaining status as a Métis under the Métis Nation is necessary.

However, due to the lack of data, the Métis Nation definition of a Métis is not used in this report. Instead, this report uses Statistics Canada’s definition of a Métis, which is based strictly on self-identification. Self-identified Métis are “persons who know they are Métis, whether they have proven it or not” (Voyageur Métis, 2012).

According to the Métis registries, there are approximately 26,000 registered Métis in Manitoba, 11,000 registered Métis in British Columbia and 30,000 registered Métis in Alberta. It is unclear how many Métis are registered in Saskatchewan and Ontario. According to Statistics Canada’s method of self-identification, there are 86,000 self-identified Métis in Ontario, 79,000 self-identified Métis in Manitoba, 52,000 self-identified Métis in Saskatchewan, 97,000 self-identified Métis in Alberta, and 69,000 self-identified Métis in British Columbia. Clearly, there is a large discrepancy between

the two sources of population estimates, with self-identified Métis being many times greater in number than registered Métis.

Given the difficulty of proving genealogy in certain instances and the financial cost of attempting to trace ancestry, Métis registries do not yet capture the total number of people who would qualify as Métis.¹⁶

IV. Benchmarking Métis Economic and Social Performance: Canada

This section provides a detailed discussion of the socio-economic development of the Métis population in relation to the non-Aboriginal population in Canada, focusing on the measures that are related to three core topics covered in the NAEDB report: the labour market, income, and wealth and well-being. Subsequently, the section examines a number of underlying indicators that were also found in the NAEDB report, including education, entrepreneurship and business development, governance, land and resources and infrastructure. Apart from these underlying indicators, this report suggests additional measures beyond those covered in the NAEDB report to supplement or replace measures from the NAEDB report that referred to First Nations in particular or Aboriginal people as a whole. Occasionally, province-specific information is provided in certain sections. After reviewing these topics and their accompanying measures, this report suggests new indicators of Métis socio-economic development, unrelated to the NAEDB report.

A. Core Indicators

The core indicators were originally used in the NAEDB report to help track changes in the socio-economic performance of Aboriginal Canadians relative to their non-Aboriginal counterparts.¹⁷ The indicators in this benchmarking report serve a similar purpose for the Métis community. Unlike the NAEDB report, which only obtained data to 2006, this report provides data and analysis to 2011.

i. Labour Market

a. Employment Rate

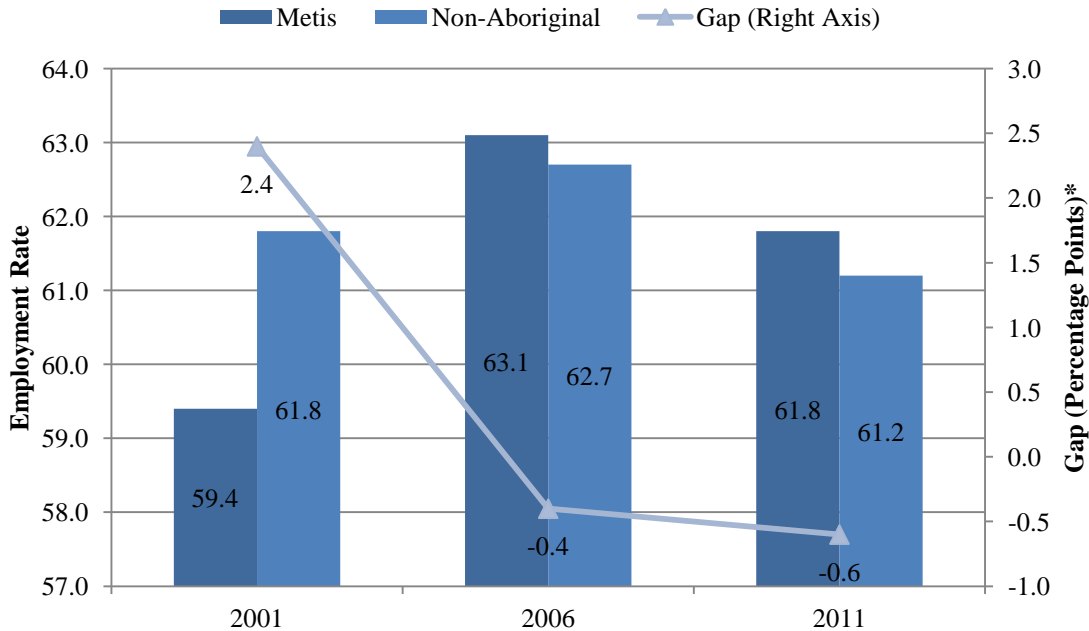
The employment rate indicates the proportion of the population aged 15 or older that is employed. Typically, the employment rate is used to assess the level of engagement of the working-age population in gainful economic activity.

In 2011, the Métis population had an employment rate of 61.8 per cent, 0.6 percentage points higher than the non-Aboriginal rate of 61.2 per cent (Chart 6).

¹⁶ Even if Métis registries captured the entire eligible Metis population, registry numbers would be much lower than census numbers due to the additional criteria in the Metis Nation definition.

¹⁷ Whenever possible, the NAEDB report included the results for the aggregate Aboriginal population, for all three heritage groups, and for on-reserve and off-reserve First Nations.

Chart 6: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Employment Rates, Per Cent, 2001 Census, 2006 Census and 2011 National Household Survey, Canada



* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal employment rate minus the Métis employment rate.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

Between the 2001 census and the 2011 National Household Survey, the Métis employment rate increased by 2.4 percentage points, while the employment rate for Non-Aboriginal people decreased by 0.6 percentage points.

The employment rate gap, measured as the non-Aboriginal employment rate minus the Métis employment rate, improved by 3.0 percentage points between 2001 and 2011. Importantly, the gap actually reversed between 2001 and 2006: the Métis ended the period by demonstrating a higher employment rate than Non-Aboriginal people. It is important to note that most of this fall occurred between 2001 and 2006, when ethnic mobility was the highest. It is possible that ethnic mobility influenced this downward trend.

Table 7: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Employment Rates by Age Category, Per Cent, 2011 National Household Survey, Canada

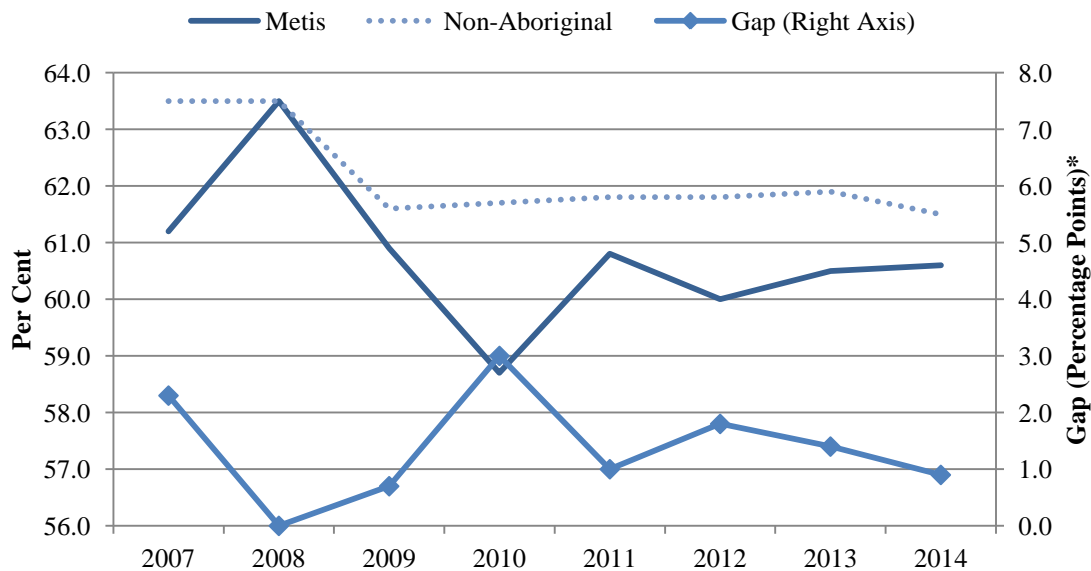
	All ages	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
Métis	61.8	50.9	75.1	76.9	74.3	54.2	19.3	4.4
Non-Aboriginal	61.2	51.3	79.8	82.4	81.1	58.7	18.8	4.2
Gap (Percentage Points)*	-0.6	0.4	4.7	5.5	6.8	4.5	-0.5	-0.2

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal employment rate minus the Métis employment rate.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

When broken down by age category, the Métis exhibit a lower employment rate than Non-Aboriginal people in every grouping, excluding those aged 15 to 24, 65 to 74 and 75 and over. Hence, the higher aggregate employment rate of Métis relative to Non-Aboriginal people is driven by the fact that the Métis had a higher share of the population in younger age groups and by the fact that different age groups demonstrate different labour market behaviour (Chart 5). If the Métis and non-Aboriginal population had identical age structures (namely, the non-Aboriginal age structure), the Métis population would actually exhibit a lower employment rate than the non-Aboriginal population (57.5 per cent versus 61.2 per cent), 5.3 percentage points below the actual rate of 61.8 per cent.

As noted earlier, the employment rate gaps are quite low for young individuals (15 to 24) and older individuals (65 and over). One explanation may be that since the Métis are less likely to be in school between the ages of 15 and 24 than Non-Aboriginal people, more of them are available for work. As well, non-Aboriginal individuals over the age of 55 may be more likely to retire than Métis individuals; hence, non-Aboriginal employment rates fall to become closer to those of the Métis population.

Chart 7: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Employment Rates, Per Cent, Labour Force Survey, 2007-2014, Canada



* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal employment rate minus the Métis employment rate.

Source: Statistics Canada.

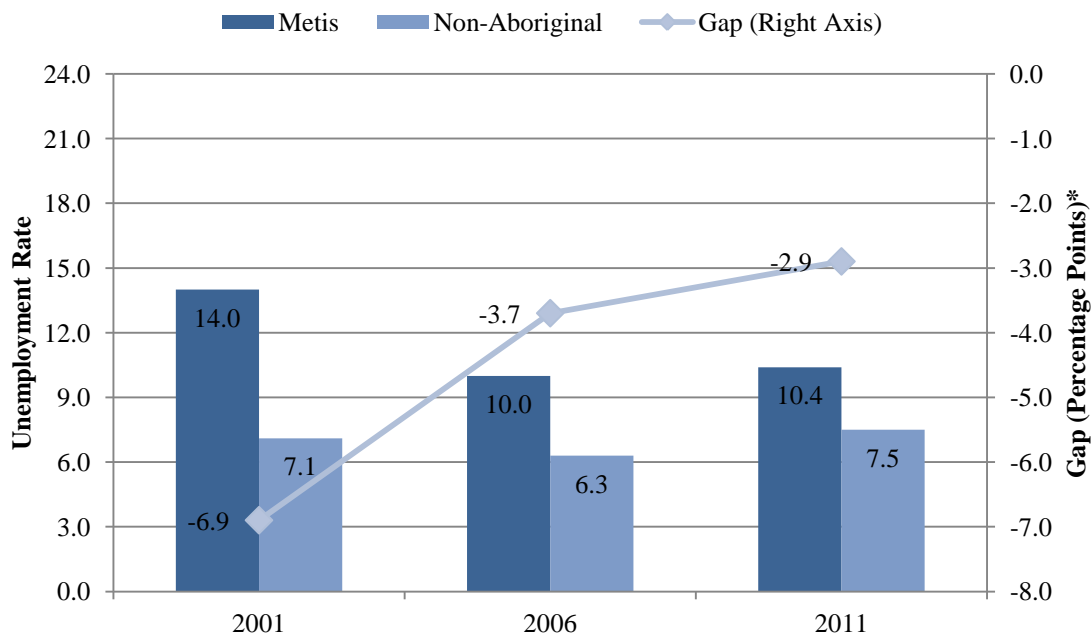
With the Labour Force Survey (LFS) it is possible to track the development of employment rates on an annual basis. The LFS shows that there has been a moderate fall in Métis employment rates since the mid-2000s (0.6 percentage points), but that the gap between the Métis employment rate and the non-Aboriginal employment rate has closed nonetheless (Chart 7). The LFS data also suggest that employment of the Métis population was more strongly affected by the financial crisis in 2009 and the overhang in 2010 than the non-Aboriginal population.

b. Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate measures the proportion of the labour force that is not working but willing to and looking for work. In other words, a person is only considered unemployed when they are without a job, but are both available to work and seeking work. In general, low unemployment rates represent strong labour market performance.

In 2011, the Métis population faced an unemployment rate of 10.4 per cent, 2.9 percentage points higher than the unemployment rate experienced by the non-Aboriginal population (7.5 per cent).

Chart 8: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Unemployment Rates, Per Cent, 2001 Census, 2006 Census and 2011 National Household Survey, Canada



* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal unemployment rate minus the Métis unemployment rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

Between the 2001 census and the 2011 National Household Survey, the Métis population saw their unemployment rate fall 3.6 percentage points from 14.0 per cent to 10.4 per cent, while the non-Aboriginal population saw its unemployment rate increase by 0.4 percentage points. By definition, this drove the unemployment rate gap from 6.9 percentage points to 2.9 percentage points, a major improvement. However, most of this improvement occurred in the period when ethnic mobility was high. Hence, ethnic mobility may have driven the fall in the Métis unemployment rate and consequently the fall in the gap.

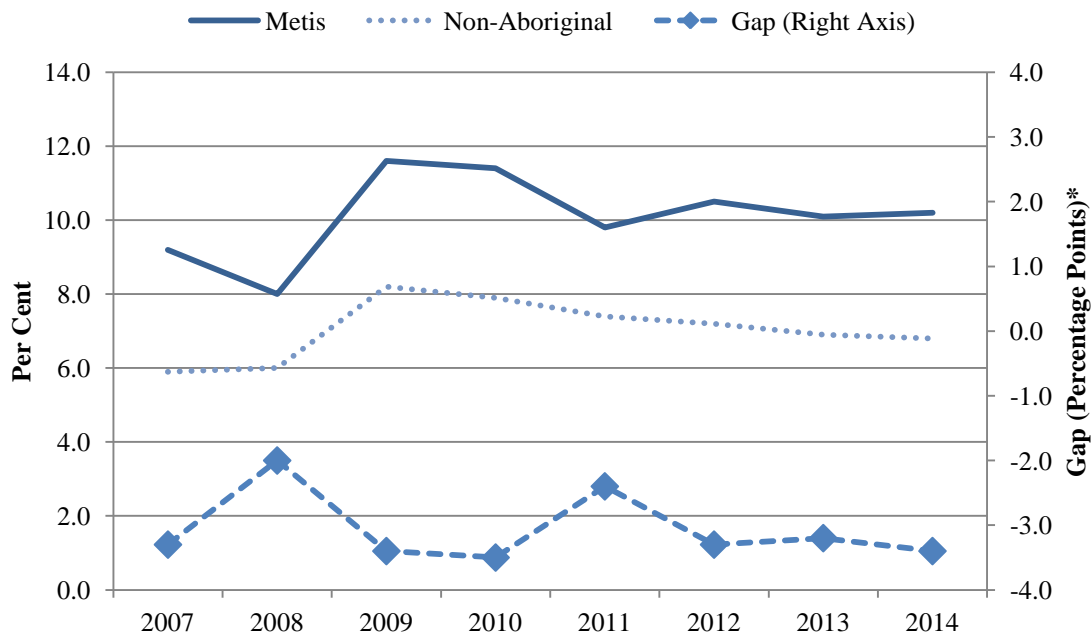
Table 8: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Unemployment Rates by Age Category, Per Cent, 2011 National Household Survey, Canada

	All ages	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
Métis	10.4	16.9	9.6	8.3	7.8	8.9	9.9	15.9
Non-Aboriginal	7.5	16.2	7.1	5.6	5.3	6.3	6.4	9.9
Gap (Percentage Points)*	-2.9	-0.7	-2.5	-2.7	-2.5	-2.6	-3.5	-6.0

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal unemployment rate minus the Métis unemployment rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

Unlike the case of the employment rate, the differences in unemployment rates by age group and the youthfulness of the Métis population do not provide any explanation for the current aggregate unemployment rate. If the Métis and non-Aboriginal population had identical age structures (namely, the non-Aboriginal age structure), the Métis population would only exhibit a marginally higher unemployment rate than it currently does (10.5 per cent versus 10.4 per cent).

Chart 9: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Unemployment Rates, Per Cent, Labour Force Survey, 2007-2014, Canada

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal unemployment rate minus the Métis unemployment rate.

Source: Statistics Canada.

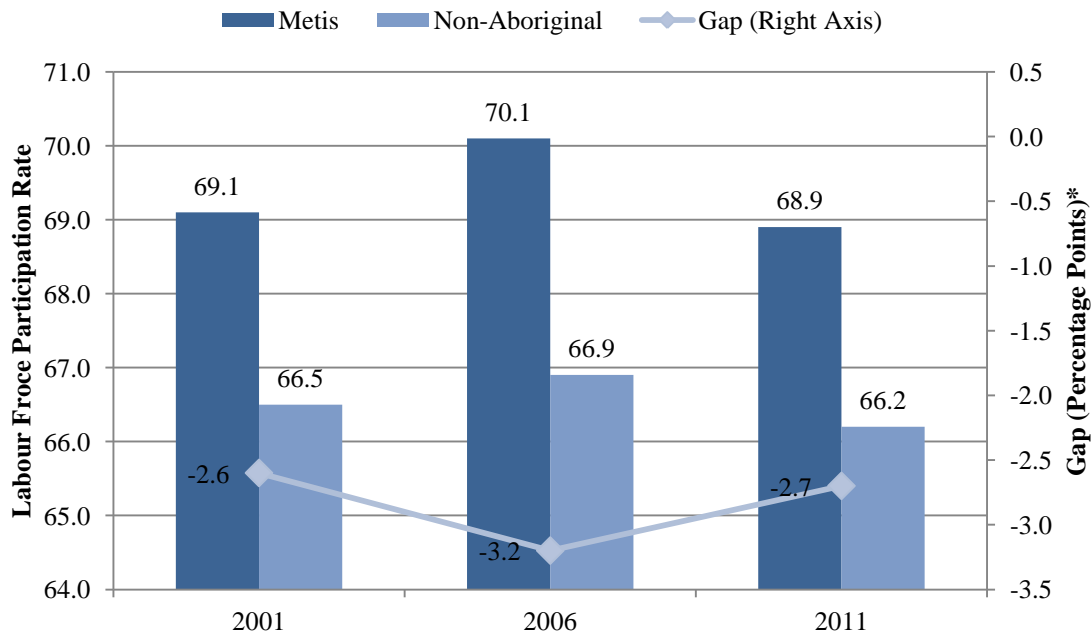
The LFS shows that there has been a moderate uptick in the Métis unemployment rate since 2007 (1.0 percentage points). Since the non-Aboriginal population saw a similar increase in their unemployment rate through this period, the gap between the Métis unemployment rate and the non-Aboriginal unemployment rate has remained almost virtually unchanged, fluctuating mildly in 2008 and 2011 (Chart 9).

c. Labour Force Participation Rate

The labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of working-age individuals in an economy who are employed or unemployed. It is important to track the development of the labour force participation rate, because it is a “key contributor to long-term economic growth” (NAEDB, 2012).

The Métis labour force participation rate was 68.9 per cent in 2011, 2.7 percentage points higher than the non-Aboriginal labour force participation rate of 66.2 per cent.

Chart 10: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Labour Force Participation Rates, Per Cent, 2001 Census, 2006 Census and 2011 National Household Survey, Canada



* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal labour force participation rate minus the Métis labour force participation rate.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

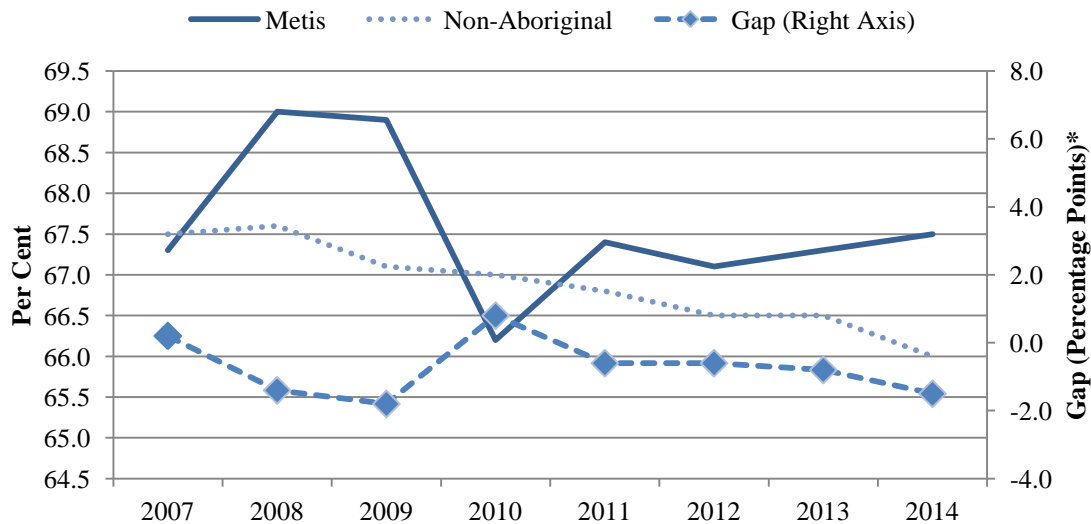
Between the 2001 census and the 2011 National Household Survey, the Métis population saw their labour force participation rate remain within the 69 to 70 per cent range, while the non-Aboriginal population maintained their labour force participation rate within the 66 to 67 per cent range. Hence, the labour force participation rate gap fluctuated, but did not show any major changes throughout this time period. It is interesting to note that there does not appear to be an obvious effect from ethnic mobility for labour force participation rates.

Table 9: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Labour Force Participation Rates by Age Category, Per Cent, 2011 National Household Survey, Population Aged 15+, Canada

	All ages	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
Métis	68.9	61.2	83.1	83.9	80.6	59.5	21.4	5.3
Non-Aboriginal	66.2	61.2	86.0	87.2	85.6	62.6	20.1	4.7
Gap (Percentage Points)*	-2.7	0.0	2.9	3.3	5.0	3.1	-1.3	-0.6

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal labour force participation rate minus the Métis labour force participation rate.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

When broken down by age category, a different picture of Métis labour force participation emerges because of the different behavioural patterns of different age groups and the relative youth of the Métis population. More particularly, since young individuals have higher labour force participation rates than older individuals, the aggregate Métis labour force participation rate is buoyed upward. In 2011, if the Métis and non-Aboriginal population had identical age structures (namely, the non-Aboriginal age structure), the Métis population would actually exhibit a lower labour force participation rate than the non-Aboriginal population (63.9 per cent versus 66.2 per cent); quite simply, the age composition effect knocks 5.0 percentage points off the Métis labour force participation rate.¹⁸

Chart 11: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Labour Force Participation Rates, Per Cent, Labour Force Survey, 2007-2014, Canada

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal labour force participation rate minus the Métis labour force participation rate.
Source: Statistics Canada.

¹⁸ The age composition effect is calculated as the impact of age structure on the aggregate measure of a variable. For example, the age composition effect for labour force participation rates can be calculated by first applying a standard age structure to labour force participation rates by age group, and second, aggregating the results in order to calculate the difference between a hypothetical labour force participation rate and an actual labour force participation rate.

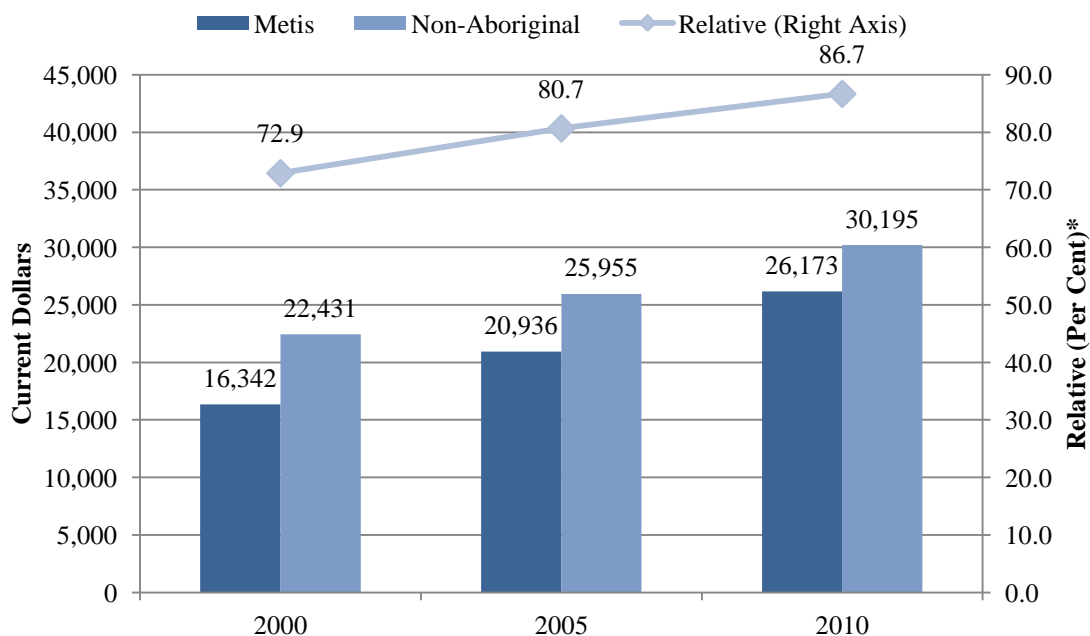
Consistent with high the Métis labour force participation rates in the censuses and the 2011 NHS, the LFS shows that the Métis labour participation rate has been above the non-Aboriginal labour force participate rate since 2010, and that there has been almost no change in the Métis labour force participation rate since 2007.¹⁹ However, the gap between the Métis labour force participation rate and the non-Aboriginal labour force participation rate declined by 1.7 percentage points because the non-Aboriginal population’s labour force participation rate declined during this period (Chart 11).

ii. Income

a. Median Income

Median income is an “important measure of economic progress as it assesses one dimension of the standard of living enjoyed by citizens” (NAEDB, 2012). In this report, median income is used since, contrary to average income, it is not affected by extremely high salaries or excessively low earnings.²⁰

Chart 12: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Individual Median Incomes, 15 Years and Over, Current Dollars, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, Canada



* Calculated as the Métis median income divided by the non-Aboriginal median income multiplied by 100.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

¹⁹ The NHS suggests that the labour force participation rate fell by 0.2 percentage points for the Métis population between 2006 and 2011, while the LFS suggests that it increased by 0.1 percentage points between 2007 and 2011.

²⁰ Median income is calculated in nominal terms (current dollars) and it is only calculated for those individuals with income.

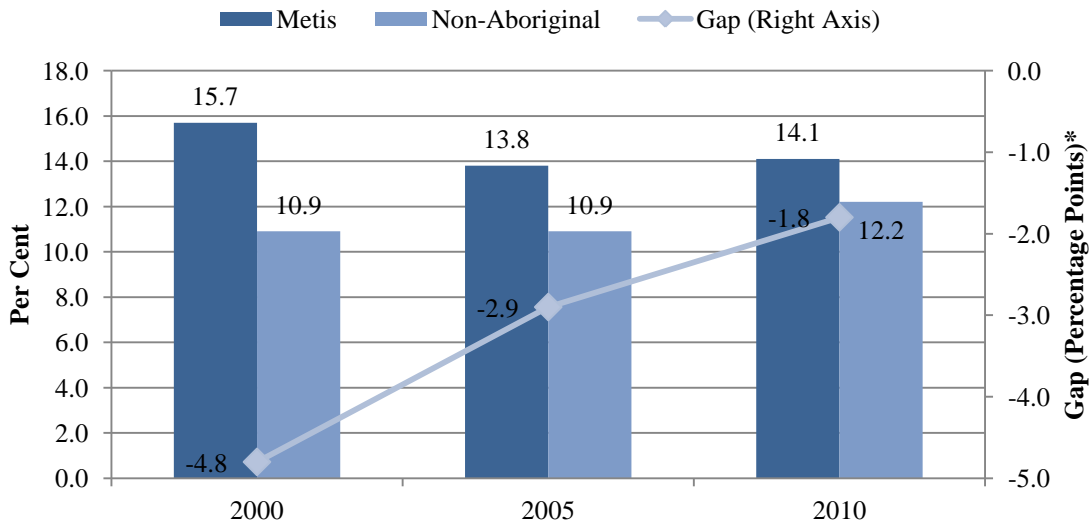
In 2010, the median income for Métis 15 years and over was \$26,173, 86.7 per cent of the median income for Non-Aboriginal people (\$30,195). This is a significant improvement from 2001 when Métis median income was only 72.9 per cent of non-Aboriginal income (\$16,342 versus \$22,431). Clearly, Métis earnings are growing at a faster rate than non-Aboriginal earnings (60.2 per cent versus 34.6 per cent from 2001 to 2011). If this trend continues, the median income of the Métis population will be equal to that of the non-Aboriginal population by 2020.

b. Income Received Through Transfers

Income received through transfers is income received from government sources, such as child benefits, social assistance payments, Employment Insurance benefits and Old Age Security pensions, as well as Guaranteed Income Supplements, Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan benefits, among others (NAEDB, 2012). Typically, individuals who are considered more economically disadvantaged than their peers are more eligible for transfers (NAEDB, 2012). Hence, when the share of income received through transfers is high, it suggests that a certain individual or group of individuals are more economically disadvantaged, perhaps alluding to dependence on the welfare state.

In 2010, the Métis population received 14.1 per cent of their income from transfers, while the non-Aboriginal population received 12.2 per cent of their income from transfers. This was a significant improvement for the Métis from 2000 when 15.7 per cent of their income was received through transfers, while it was a significant deterioration for the non-Aboriginal population, which had received 10.9 per cent of their income from transfers in 2000.

Chart 13: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Income Received Through Transfers, Share of Income, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, Canada



* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal proportion of income received through transfers minus the Métis proportion of income received through transfers.
 Source: Statistics Canada, 2011; NAEDB, 2012; BBMD & CSLs.

Between 2000 and 2010, the gap between the proportion of income received from government transfers for Métis and Non-Aboriginal people shrank. In 2000, the Métis population relied on government transfers for income 4.8 percentage points more than Non-Aboriginal people, while in 2010, they relied on income from government sources only 1.8 percentage points more than Non-Aboriginal people. This suggests that the Métis population is becoming less economically disadvantaged relative to the non-Aboriginal population over time or that Non-Aboriginal people are becoming more dependent.²¹ It is important to note that the age structure can greatly affect the share of income received through transfers. Groups with older individuals will have higher transfer shares due to old age pensions, so there is an age composition effect: if the non-Aboriginal age structure were applied to the Métis data for income received through transfers by age group, the aggregate share of income received through transfers for the Métis population would likely be higher than it currently is. It is also important to note that ethnic mobility may be responsible for a part of the improvement between 2000 and 2005 if non-Aboriginal individuals who were previously less dependent on the state chose to self-identify as Métis in 2006 when they declined to self-identity as Métis in 2001.

iii. Wealth and Well-Being

The NAEDB report used the Community Well-Being (CWB) Index as an indicator of wealth and well-being. The CWB Index measures the well-being of individual Canadian communities by combining various indicators of socio-economic well-being, namely education, labour force activity, income, and housing. Since there are no communities with a majority Métis population of any significant size in Canada (barring the Alberta Métis settlements and a number of small communities like St. Laurent, Manitoba and Batoche, Saskatchewan), there exist no CWB Indexes on the well-being of Métis. The CWB is available only for “First Nations” reserves and “other Canadian communities.”

To gauge the wealth and well-being of the Métis in Canada, three indicators of socio-economic development are suggested: measures of poverty, measures of well-being and measures of health. Data on health and well-being have been obtained from the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) for the period between 2007 and 2010, while data on poverty have been obtained from Macdonald and Wilson (2013).

a. Poverty

Statistics Canada does not produce estimates of low income or poverty for the Métis, but such estimates can be calculated from census and NHS micro-data. A study based on the 2006 census (Macdonald and Wilson, 2013) found that the poverty rate for the Métis was over 25 per cent, more than double the poverty rate of the non-Aboriginal population. It may be possible to produce updated estimates of this figure from the NHS.²²

²¹ It may also reflect a change in the transfer schemes themselves.

²² This poverty rate includes non-status Indians and Inuit.

b. Health

Health statistics are yet another indicator of community well-being. For example, in many areas related to health, the Métis population's age-standardized rates are less suggestive of a healthy community than those same rates for the non-Aboriginal population. However, in a few of areas, the Métis population outperforms the non-Aboriginal population.

Table 10: Canadian Community Health Survey, Métis and Non-Aboriginal People, Age-Standardized, Selected Indicators, 2007/2010, Canada

	Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
Worse Métis Performance			
Current smoker, daily or occasional	36.0	20.6	-15.4
Current smoker, daily	29.9	15.4	-14.5
Body mass index, self-reported, youth (12 to 17 years old), overweight or obese	28.2	19.0	-9.2
Perceived health, very good or excellent	53.7	62.7	9.0
Exposure to second-hand smoke at home	15.9	7.3	-8.6
Perceived mental health, very good or excellent	66.8	75.3	8.5
5 or more drinks on one occasion, at least once a month in the past year	26.6	18.5	-8.1
Participation and activity limitation, sometimes or often	33.2	25.5	-7.7
One or more chronic conditions	54.8	48.0	-6.8
Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese	54.0	48.3	-5.7
Respiratory problems	14.5	9.9	-4.6
Asthma	12.8	8.6	-4.2
Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied	89.8	92.6	2.8
Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong	62.5	65.0	2.5
Arthritis	13.8	12.1	-1.7
Better Métis Performance			
Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active	60.6	53.6	-7.0
High blood pressure, heart disease or suffering from effects of stroke	10.5	14.3	3.8
Diabetes	3.9	4.5	0.6

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal rate minus the Métis rate.

Note: This table features combined data from the 2007 to 2010 cycles of the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS).

Note: These indicators are not compatible with the health data that was gathered by a variety of Métis Nation provincial organizations concerning the health of Métis within the Métis Nation. There are a number of reasons why this discrepancy may exist, including Statistics Canada's self-identification methodology for surveys, different survey methodologies, and different sample groups.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 105-0513, CCHS.

In particular, the Métis population is 0.6 percentage points less likely to have diabetes; 3.8 percentage points less likely to have high blood pressure, heart disease or to suffer from the effects of a stroke; and 7.0 percentage points more likely to be involved in moderately active or active physical activity during their leisure time.

However, health statistics quickly show the areas where community health and well-being could be improved. For example, a Métis person is 8.6 percentage points more likely to be exposed to second-hand smoke at home and 15.4 percentage points more likely to be a smoker. Both of these health attributes are known to cause many illnesses in later life. In addition, the Métis population aged 12 to 17 is 9.2 percentage points more likely to be overweight or obese, while the Métis population aged 18 and over is 5.7

percentage points more likely to be overweight or obese. Furthermore, the Métis are 1.7 percentage points more likely to have arthritis; 8.1 percentage points more likely to drink heavily at least once a month; and 6.8 percentage points more likely to suffer from one or more chronic conditions. Perhaps most tellingly, only 53.7 per cent of the Métis population perceive themselves to be in very good or excellent health, while 62.7 per cent of the non-Aboriginal population perceive themselves in such a state of health. Métis perceptions of mental health are not much more promising: 66.8 per cent of Métis perceive themselves to be in very good or excellent mental health compared to 75.3 per cent of Non-Aboriginal people.

c. Well-Being

Measures of well-being can be based on data-based objective indicators as well as survey-based subjective measures. Probably the most widely used indicator of subjective well-being or happiness is life satisfaction. According to the CCHS, 89.8 per cent of Métis in Canada over the period between 2007 and 2010 rated their life satisfaction as either very good or excellent. This was slightly below the average of 92.6 per cent for non-Aboriginal Canadians. It thus appears that the vast majority of Métis in Canada are quite satisfied with their lives, although the Métis majority is somewhat below the national average.

One factor that contributes to life satisfaction is belonging to a community. The CCHS found that over the 2007-2010 period, 62.5 per cent of Métis in Canada had a very good or excellent sense of belonging to a local community. Perhaps surprisingly, since it might be expected that minority groups have a stronger sense of belonging to their community groups, this was somewhat below the non-Aboriginal figure of 65.0 per cent.

In many ways, poverty, health and well-being are intricately linked, so it is not surprising that the Métis are less likely to claim that they are satisfied or very satisfied with their lives than the non-Aboriginal population (89.8 versus 92.6 per cent) given that the Métis perform worse than the non-Aboriginal population in most health indicators and that their poverty rate is much higher than the poverty rate of Non-Aboriginal people. Not only would closing health gaps and reducing the poverty rate greatly improve the life satisfaction of Métis, it would also ensure that the Métis can participate more thoroughly in the labour market for longer periods of time. Greater labour market participation would subsequently lead to closures of other gaps in socio-economic indicators, such as those between Métis and non-Aboriginal income and employment rates.

B. Underlying Indicators

The underlying indicators were originally developed in the NAEDB report to track the ability of Aboriginal Canadians to improve their performance on the core indicators because “growth and profitability of businesses, increases in educational attainment, as well as access to lands and resources, each have an influence over the quality of jobs, earnings and wealth accumulation” (NAEDB, 2012).

Some underlying indicators presented in the NAEDB report will be presented differently in this report on Métis, or they will not be presented at all, because data was not available by Aboriginal identity. For example, some of the indicators from the NAEDB report for lands and resources, and entrepreneurship and business development have been excluded. However, whenever possible, new underlying indicators are suggested to supplement the original underlying indicators, so as to further the study of the socio-economic development of the Métis population. Hopefully, as better survey data or administrative data become available it will be possible to develop additional underlying indicators that present a more accurate and precise picture of Métis socio-economic development.

i. Education

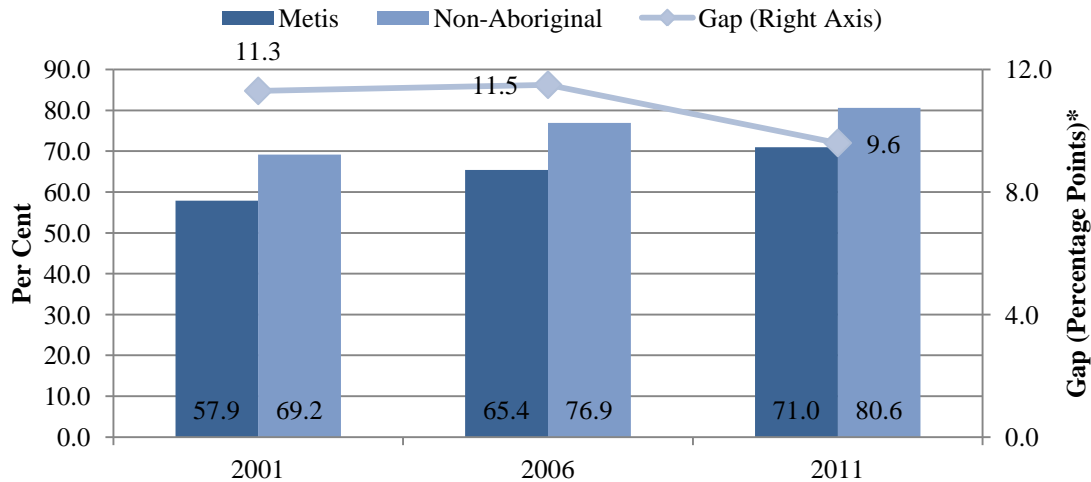
It is well-established that education is crucial for economic progress and development: formal and informal education leads to a combination of “core skills, specialized skills and leadership capabilities, [which] “ultimately [produce] the types of role models communities need to succeed at entrepreneurial activities” (NAEDB, 2012). Unfortunately, accurately measuring core skills, specialized skills and leadership capabilities over time and across groups is challenging. Fortunately, “measures of formal educational attainment, such as high school and university completion rates, provide valuable insight into the employment, skills and income potential of Métis” (NAEDB, 2012).

a. High School Diploma or Equivalent

In 2011, the proportion of the Métis population aged 15 and over that had a high school diploma was significantly smaller than the share of the non-Aboriginal population with such a diploma (71.0 per cent versus 80.6 per cent). However, between 2001 and 2011, the share of the Métis population with a high school diploma increased by 13.1 per cent, a significant improvement in one decade. The non-Aboriginal population also saw a large increase, but slightly smaller (11.4 per cent) than the increase for the Métis population.

Between the 2001 census and the 2011 National Household Survey, the gap between the non-Aboriginal and the Métis share of the population with a high school diploma dropped by 1.7 percentage points. If the share of the Métis population with a high school diploma continues to increase at the current rate, there will be parity between the two groups in six decades, although this estimate depends highly on the non-Aboriginal rate of change. This educational attainment gap will take a long time to close because it can only be closed immediately among younger age groups; the gap will continue to persist among the older age groups until these individuals pass away because older individuals rarely return to complete additional schooling. Nevertheless, there is room for improvement in the share of the Métis population with a high school diploma, especially since education and economic development are so closely linked.

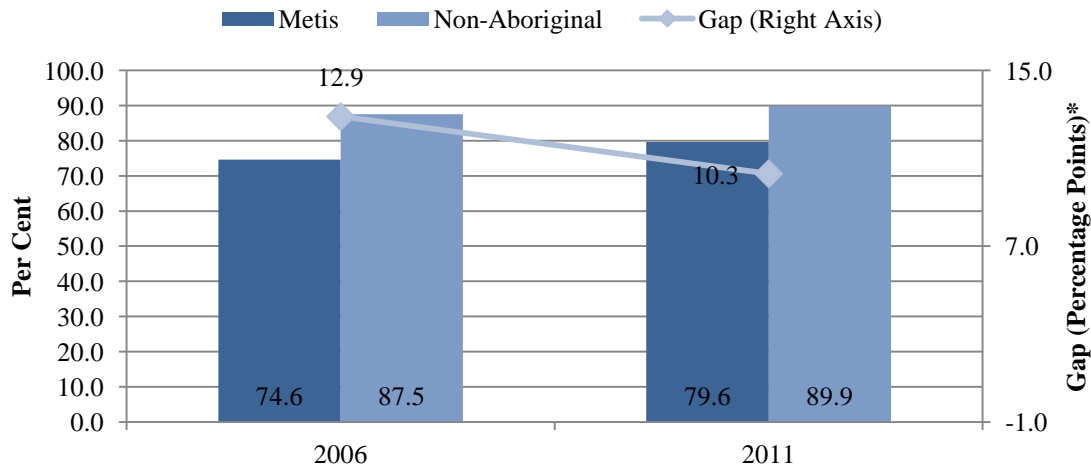
Chart 14: Métis and Non-Aboriginal, Share of the Population with a High School Diploma, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, 15 Years and Older, Canada



* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal share minus the Métis share.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

Chart 15: Métis and Non-Aboriginal, Share of the Population with a High School Diploma, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, 20 to 24 Years, Canada



* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal share minus the share.

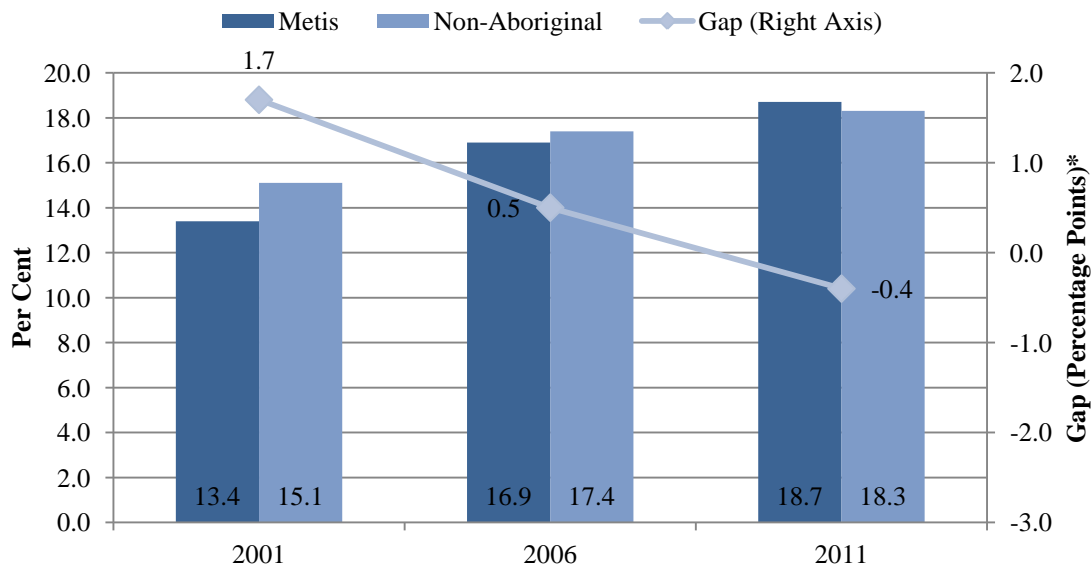
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

Analytically, it may be more useful to look at the share of the population aged 20 to 24 with a high school diploma instead of the population aged 15 and over, because older individuals are extremely unlikely to return to complete high school. Thus, by looking at the population aged 20 to 24, it is easier to develop a picture of how high school completion is changing among the Métis and non-Aboriginal groups. Chart 15 shows that the share of the Métis population with a high school diploma is increasing at a faster rate than the non-Aboriginal share, and the gap between Métis and non-Aboriginal populations is falling. Between the 2006 census and the 2011 National Household Survey, the gap fell by 2.6 percentage points from 12.9 percent to 10.3 per cent.

b. College, CEGEP or Other Non-University Certificate or Diploma

In 2011, the Métis population had a higher share of individuals 15 years and over with college, CEGEP or other non-university certificates and diplomas as their highest educational credential than the non-Aboriginal population (18.7 per cent versus 18.3 per cent) (Chart 16).

Chart 16: Métis and Non-Aboriginal College, CEGEP or Other Non-University Certificate or Diploma, Highest Degree, Diploma or Certificate, Proportion of Population Aged 15+, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, Canada



* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal proportion of the population minus the Métis proportion of the population.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

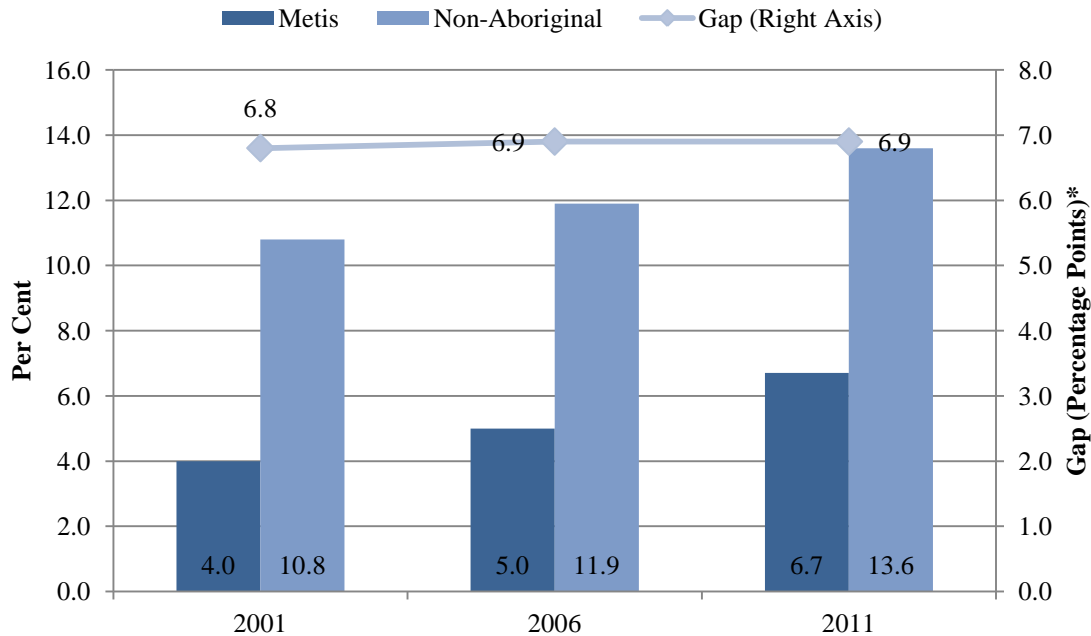
Between the 2001 census and the 2011 National Household Survey, the gap between the non-Aboriginal and Métis population actually reversed itself: the share of the Métis population with a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma as their highest educational attainment jumped from 13.4 per cent to 18.7 per cent, while the non-Aboriginal population saw their proportion of the population increase from 15.1 per cent to 18.3 per cent. Hence, the Métis population is developing sound foundations to perform well economically in careers that require college, CEGEP or other non-university certificates or diplomas as the highest educational attainment.

c. Bachelor's Degree

The share of the Métis population with a Bachelor's degree as their highest degree in 2011 was 6.7 per cent, 2.7 percentage points higher than in 2001 (4.0 per cent). In relative terms, a non-Aboriginal individual was 102 per cent more likely to have a Bachelor's degree than a Métis individual in 2011, given that 13.6 per cent of Non-Aboriginal people had this level of educational attainment. In 2011, the gap between the proportion of the Métis population with a Bachelor's degree as their highest degree and

the non-Aboriginal population with a Bachelor's degree as their highest degree was 6.9 percentage points.

Chart 17: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Bachelor's Degree, Highest Degree, Diploma or Certificate, Proportion of Population, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, Canada



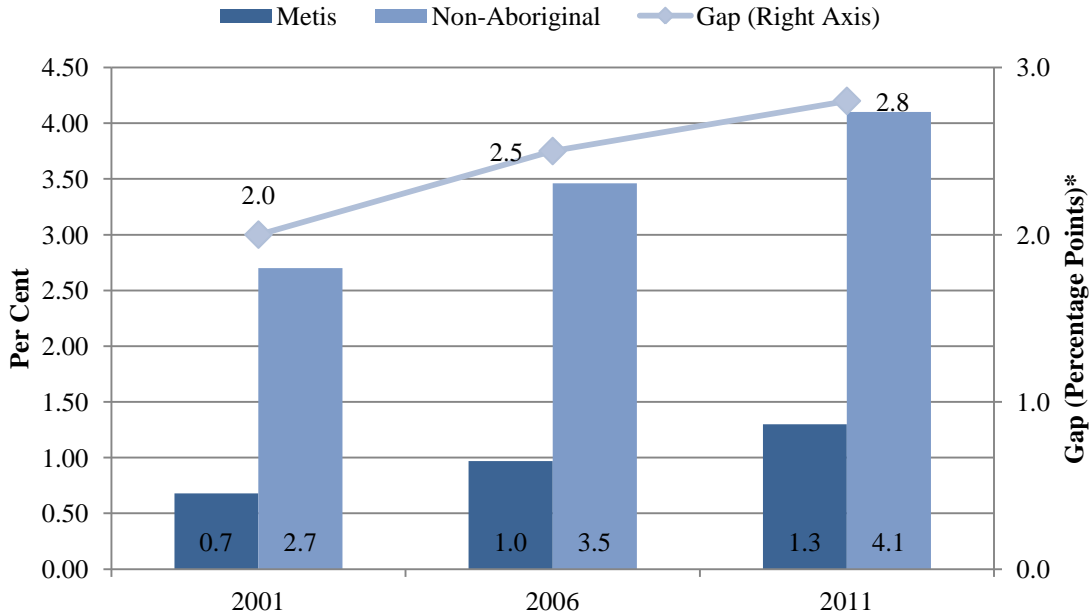
* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal proportion of the population minus the Métis proportion of the population.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

Between 2001 and 2011, the gap showed absolutely no change, since the increase in the share of the Métis and non-Aboriginal populations with a Bachelor's degree showed nearly identical percentage points increases. Hence, it appears that further efforts should be made to encourage university attendance among the Métis population.

d. Master's Degree

In 2011, the proportion of the Métis population with a Master's degree as their highest degree was 2.8 percentage points lower than the non-Aboriginal population (1.3 per cent versus 4.1 per cent). In relative terms, this means that a non-Aboriginal individual was 215 per cent more likely to have a Master's degree than a non-Aboriginal individual in 2011. Nevertheless, there was an 85 per cent increase in the proportion of Métis with a Master's degree since 2001 (0.7 per cent to 1.3 per cent).

Chart 18: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Master's Degree, Highest Degree, Diploma or Certificate, Proportion of Population, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, Canada



* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal proportion of the population minus the Métis proportion of the population.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

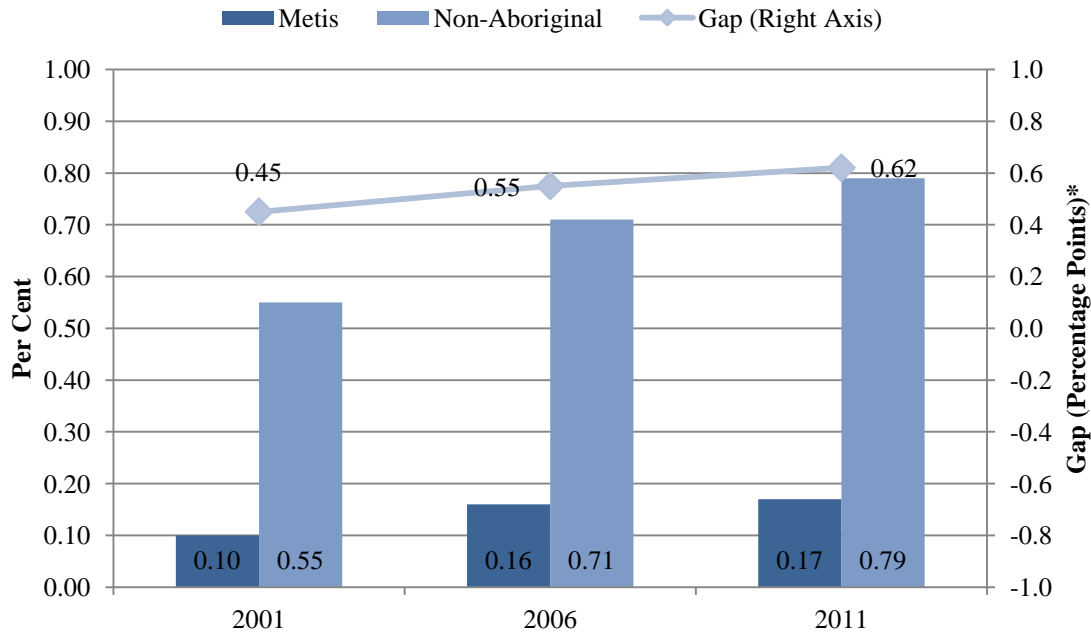
Between the 2001 census and the 2011 National Household Survey, the gap between the proportion of the non-Aboriginal population with a Master's degree as their highest degree and the proportion of the Métis population with a Master's degree as their highest degree increased by 0.8 percentage points from 2.0 per cent to 2.8 per cent. Since the gap is increasing, unlike for the other educational attainment indicators presented thus far, this suggests that there continues to be an increasing need for improvement in higher educational attainment rates for the Métis population relative to the non-Aboriginal population.

e. Doctorate

The 2011 National Household Survey indicates that 0.17 per cent of the Métis population 15 years and over earned a Doctorate as their highest degree, while 0.79 per cent of the non-Aboriginal population attained this qualification.

Between the 2001 census and the 2011 National Household Survey, there was a 0.07 percentage points increase in the share of the Métis population with a Doctorate as their highest degree. The majority of this increase was concentrated between 2001 and 2006. The high degree of ethnic mobility in this period may have contributed to this increase.

Chart 19: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Doctorate, Highest Degree, Diploma or Certificate, Proportion of Population, 15 Years and Over, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, Canada



* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal proportion of the population minus the Métis proportion of the population.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

Between the 2001 census and the 2011 National Household Survey, there were large changes in the gap between the non-Aboriginal population and the Métis population in terms of this measure of highest degree obtained: the gap increased from 0.45 percentage points to 0.62 percentage points. The gap in this underlying socio-economic indicator may seem quite small compared to the gap in some of the other measures of educational attainment, but in relative terms, an individual in the non-Aboriginal population was 365 per cent more likely to have a Doctorate than a Métis individual in 2011.²³

To further assess the performance of the Métis community in education and skills, it is useful to look at learning institutions, such as the Gabriel Dumont Institute, and their spending, influence, number of programs, enrolment and graduation. In addition, it is informative to investigate the number, influence and budget of programs administered by Métis organizations, like the Aboriginal Skills and Employment Training Strategy (ASETS). Endowment funds are another source of information on the education and skills programs and services available to the Métis.

²³ Calver (2015) develops estimates of the benefits of eliminating the educational attainment gap that existed between Métis and Non-Aboriginal people in 2011. If this gap between the Métis and non-Aboriginal population were closed by 2031, Métis employment could increase by 19,850 workers (7.9 per cent), the Métis contribution to GDP could increase by \$7.8 billion (2010 dollars) (21.7 per cent) and the Métis average employment income could increase by \$10,391 (2010 dollars) (17.8 per cent).

f. Learning Institutions

First, consider the number and quality of Métis learning institutions as one potential indicator of Métis development. Essentially, there are three major Métis learning institutions in the prairie provinces: the Louis Riel Institute with one location in Winnipeg, Manitoba, the Gabriel Dumont Institute with eleven training and employment locations in Saskatchewan, and the Rupertsland Institute with one location in Edmonton, Alberta.

The Louis Riel Institute Adult Learning Centre is a “Manitoba certified Adult Learning and Literacy Centre...partnered with the University of Winnipeg Collegiate and funded by the Province of Manitoba’s Adult Learning and Literacy branch” as a university-preparatory high school (Louis Riel Institute; MNC, 2014b:6). It is the educational arm of the MMF. The Louis Riel Institute tends to focus mainly on upgrading high school grades and diplomas for adult learners and providing mature student diplomas, while focusing on Métis culture, traditions and values. It also produces Métis Educational Resource Kits for teaching, as well as Michif language resources and DVDs for learning to speak Michif (MNC, 2014b:6). Similarly, the Gabriel Dumont institute offers Métis-specific educational programs and career services, partnering with the University of Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology, the University of Regina, various regional colleges, and Service Canada.²⁴ However, unlike the Louis Riel Institute, the Gabriel Dumont Institute offers a wider range of programs, from Basic Adult Literacy to Electrician Applied Certificates. The Gabriel Dumont Institute also has a unique program, which “trains Métis teachers to meet the needs of the province’s Aboriginal students in the K-12 system and serves as a model for Aboriginal adult education programs across Canada;” the program is called the Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program (SUNTEP) (MNC, 2014b:5). Since 1984, SUNTEP has graduated more than 1,000 Métis teachers, increasing provincial GDP by an estimated \$2.5 billion and provincial government revenue by an estimated \$1.0 billion (Howe, 2011).

The Rupertsland Institute is very similar to the Gabriel Dumont Institute, but in addition, it offers the Ruperstland Centre for Métis Research, which is an Academic Centre under the Faculty of Native Studies at the University of Alberta which focuses on providing academic-quality research on Métis issues.

There are a number of indicators that could capture the importance of these three institutes for Métis education: (1) the number of students who graduate, (2) total enrolment and the number enrolled in each specialization, (3) the total budget, and (3) employment. These indicators provide insight into cultural and community health, as well as employment, skills, and training, given that these institutions focus on Métis-specific learning, training, and employment programs and services. However, since these

²⁴ In the 2013-2014 Budget, the Province of Saskatchewan included \$10.6 million in total funding for the Gabriel Dumont Institute. The funding was allocated among the various units of the GDI: GDI’s core operations, SUNTEP, Dumont Technical Institute (DTI) operations, DTI training programs and services, and scholarship funding (MNC, 2014b:13).

measures do not cover all Métis students, the results obtained from them should be taken to represent only part of the picture and not the entire story.

g. Skills and Employment Training

Second, consider the number and spending of Métis programs related to training and education as one potential indicator of Métis education and training development. For this indicator, it would be possible to measure the number of Métis Aboriginal Skills and Employment Training Strategy (ASETS) holders and their budgets. ASETS holders are organizations or institutions that are given the role of linking individual Aboriginal Canadians with training programs and employment opportunities.

For the Métis people, there are 5 ASETS holders. In Ontario, the ASETS holder is the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO). In Manitoba, it is the Manitoba Métis Federation (MMF). In Saskatchewan and Alberta, it is their respective educational institutions, the Gabriel Dumont Institute and Rupertsland Institute. In British Columbia, it is the Métis Nation of British Columbia (MNBC). At this moment, the budgets of each of these ASETS holders ranges from approximately \$6 to \$14 million.²⁵

Table 11: Budget of Métis ASETS Holders, Millions, Per Year, Average

Province	Organization	Budget (\$)
Ontario	Métis Nation of Ontario	6.7
Manitoba	Manitoba Métis Federation	12.3
Saskatchewan	Gabriel Dumont Institute	10.6
Alberta	Rupertland Institute	13.8
British Columbia	Métis Nation of British Columbia	6.4
Total		49.8

Source: ESDC.

In total, there are 49 delivery sites providing labour market programs and services to Métis in the Métis Homeland.²⁶ In both Alberta and Saskatchewan, there are also mobile units that provide services on an itinerant basis to more remote communities, while in Manitoba, outreach services have been put into place to enable access to services for Métis in northern communities, such as Churchill (Métis National Council, 2014). Quantitatively, under the current ASETS program, from 2010 to 2013, the five Métis Nation ASETS holders served 9,945 unique clients. On December 31, 2013, 2,221 were still in the process of completing their interventions. Of the remaining 7,724 clients, approximately 58 per cent found employment within 24 weeks and 22 per cent had returned to school since 2010 (Métis National Council, 2014; Chartier, 2015). Of those remaining, 11 per cent dropped out of their program and 9 per cent remained unemployed even 12 weeks after completing their last intervention (Métis National Council, 2014).²⁷

²⁵ Approximately 70 per cent of federal funding under the ASETS comes from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and 30 per cent from the Employment Insurance Fund.

²⁶ There are 10 in Ontario, 11 in Manitoba, 11 in Saskatchewan, 10 in Alberta and 7 in British Columbia.

²⁷ Between 1999 and March 31, 2013, the Métis ASETS program and its predecessor served 91,774 clients, employed 31,558 and returned 6,825 individuals to school.

Eric Howe, a professor in the Department of Economics at the University of Saskatchewan, examined the “economic benefits of closing the Aboriginal education gap in the Province of Saskatchewan”. His study concludes that “life-time individual monetary benefits would amount to \$16.2 billion” and GDP would increase by \$19.1 billion (Métis National Council, 2014). When combined with non-monetary individual benefits and external social benefits, life-time benefits amounted to a total of \$90 billion in Saskatchewan alone. Howe also examined 1,496 clients from the Rupersland Institute, the Métis ASETS holder in Alberta, and found that the skills enhancement the Métis received resulted in increased lifetime earnings of \$1.2 billion, which will lead to their paying “additional provincial income tax at a discounted present value of \$267.9 million” (Métis National Council, 2014).

In the future, it would be wise to continue to document information on client interventions and social and economic benefits, since it would inform policy and help indicate the progress that is being made among the Métis population.

These indicators, namely the number, budget and performance of ASETS holders, provide additional information on the extent of education, training and skills development among the Métis population. However, it must be noted that this is not an exhaustive list of the organizations and programs that are available to the Métis in seeking to improve their education and skills training.

h. Endowment Funds and the Strategic Partnership Fund

“Métis endowment funds have now been established at major universities and colleges in Manitoba and Ontario” (Métis National Council, 2014). The endowments were created on a “matching dollar-for-dollar basis with post-secondary institutions” (Métis National Council, 2014). As of February 25, 2014, the Métis Agreement Holders had invested a total of \$16.4 million in endowments and leveraged over \$16 million, generating a total endowment fund of \$32.4 million.

The endowments are managed by universities and colleges, since these institutions have expertise in this area. To date, \$4.8 million in revenues has been generated, which has been used to support 4,000 Métis students through bursaries. In Manitoba alone, there have been “2,600 applicants to the MMF endowment fund, 1,400 of whom have been awarded scholarships and bursaries averaging \$1,500 per year” (MNC, 2014c:18). The endowment funds currently established will continue to provide bursaries for Métis post-secondary students in perpetuity (Métis National Council, 2014).

It should be noted that the Gabriel Dumont Institute in Saskatchewan administers its own \$2.5 million endowment, with funding received from the Province of Saskatchewan decades ago, supplemented by contributions from its labour market agreement (Métis National Council, 2014).

Table 12: Detailed Information on Endowments by Province

Province	Leveraging of Endowment (Millions)	Number of Endowments	Total Value of Endowment (Millions)
Alberta	6.7	9	13.4
Manitoba	6.5	5	12.9
Ontario	1.5	30	3.2

Source: MNC, 2014b:6

In addition to endowment funds, the Métis Nation has implemented another instrument, the Strategic Partnership Fund (SPF), to engage in labour market partnerships with the private sector. The SPF essentially provides funds for training-to-employment projects. For example, the SPF “provided the MNO with \$3.6 million for a Métis Northern Mining Strategy,” which reduced a number of barriers to employment since it “was open to any number of years of training, as long as it related back to a job with a mining company” (MNC, 2014c:20).

The Gabriel Dumont Institute also established a \$2.4 million SPF project “with a goal to have 120 people apprenticed in the Saskatchewan apprenticeship system” (MNC, 2014c:20). Currently, there are 74 clients indentured and working toward becoming journeypersons.

ii. Entrepreneurship and Business Development

a. Self-Employment

“Entrepreneurs are the principal drivers of community-based economic activity” (NAEDB, 2012). However, Métis entrepreneurs face “greater obstacles than non-Aboriginal entrepreneurs when starting businesses. Taken as a whole, [Métis-owned] businesses tend to have less access to capital and [they tend to have less] established business networks” (NAEDB, 2012). In addition, they do not always have “access to the necessary skills or training, and they encounter limited understanding of [Métis] circumstances by non-Aboriginal firms and individuals (NAEDB, 2012).

One obvious indicator of entrepreneurial activity in an economy is the proportion of workers who report that they are self-employed; in addition, breaking down self-employment into own account and employer self-employment elucidates the depth of self-employment among a community or group because employer self-employment is more stable and contributes more to community development, through employment and production, than own account (without paid help) self-employment, which only contributes through production.

Table 13: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Self-Employment Share of Workers, 2001 Census, 2006 Census and 2011 National Household Survey, Canada

	Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
Total			
2001	8.4	11.8	3.4
2006	8.4	11.4	3.0
2011	7.5	10.5	3.0
Own Account (No Paid Help)			
2001	5.2	7.3	2.1
2006	5.1	6.9	1.8
2011	5.1	6.6	1.5
Employer (Paid Help)			
2001	3.2	4.5	1.3
2006	3.3	4.5	1.2
2011	2.4	4.0	2.6

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal proportion of the population minus the Métis proportion of the population.

Note: Self-employment is calculated here as including “paid worker – originally self-employed without paid help, incorporated,” “paid worker – originally self-employed with paid help, incorporated,” “self-employed without paid help, unincorporated” and “self-employed with paid help, unincorporated”. Unpaid family workers are not included in the self-employed figures. Not available and not applicable individuals were dropped from the analysis. These figures may differ from those published by Statistics Canada for the Census and the NHS due to the exclusion of unpaid family workers.

Source: Statistics Canada, PUMF, 2001, 2006, 2011.

Between 2006 and 2011, self-employment among the Métis declined overall (0.9 percentage points) from 8.4 to 7.5 per cent. This decline was entirely concentrated among employers, since the share of workers who are self-employed without paid help (incorporated or unincorporated) remained unchanged during this time period (5.1 per cent).

The gap between the non-Aboriginal self-employment share of workers and the Métis self-employment share of workers did not change at all between 2006 and 2011. However, there were changes in the gaps between own-account and employer self-employment shares. In particular, the gap between the non-Aboriginal and Métis share of self-employed employers grew by 1.4 percentage points, while the gap between the Métis and non-Aboriginal share of self-employed own account individuals declined by 0.3 percentage points. Once again, this is not the most promising development from a benchmarking perspective. It would be much better for community-based economic activity and development if the reverse were the case.

Table 14: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Self-Employment, Workers, 2001 Census, 2006 Census and 2011 National Household Survey, Canada

	Métis	Non-Aboriginal
	Total	
2001	11,561	1,933,479
2006	18,682	2,020,163
2011	18,813	1,935,154
	Own Account (No Paid Help)	
2001	7,225	1,189,412
2006	11,320	1,229,589
2011	12,769	1,210,615
	Employer (Paid Help)	
2001	4,336	744,067
2006	7,362	790,574
2011	6,044	724,539

Note: Self-employment is calculated here as including “paid worker – originally self-employed without paid help, incorporated,” “paid worker – originally self-employed with paid help, incorporated,” “self-employed without paid help, unincorporated” and “self-employed with paid help, unincorporated”. Unpaid family workers are not included in the self-employed figures. Not available and not applicable individuals were dropped from the analysis. These figures may differ from those published by Statistics Canada for the Census and the NHS due to the exclusion of unpaid family workers.

Source: Statistics Canada, PUMF, 2001, 2006, 2011.

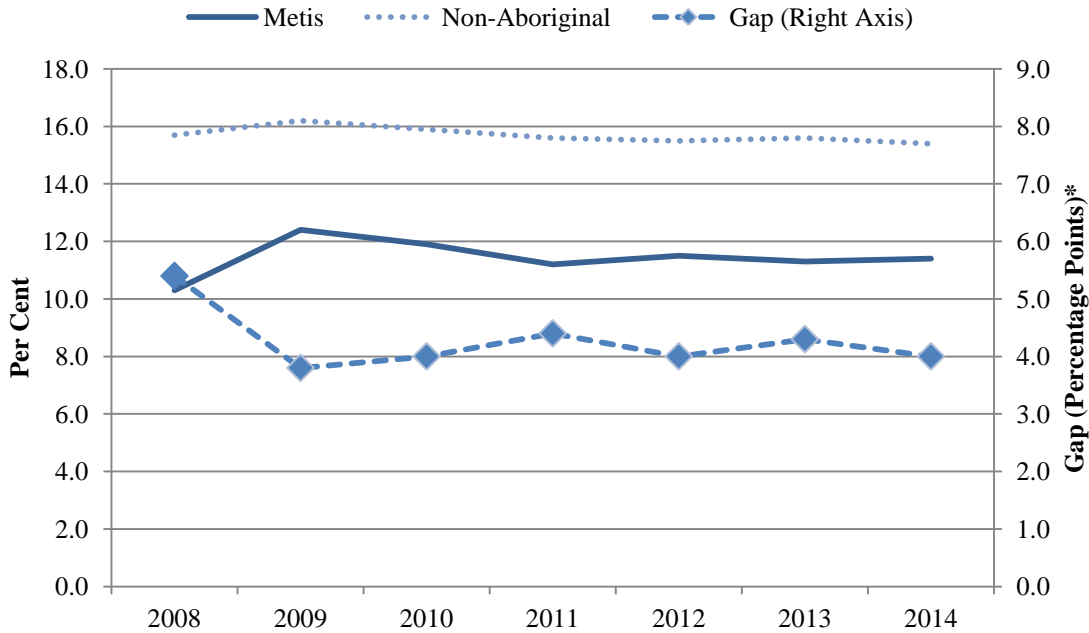
In absolute terms, the Métis population saw tremendous improvement in self-employment. Between 2001 and 2011, the number of self-employed increased by 62.7 per cent from 11,561 to 18,813. This increase was almost entirely concentrated between 2001 and 2006, when the Métis population saw absolute self-employment increase by 7,121 workers. In stark contrast, the non-Aboriginal population saw almost no improvement in absolute self-employment between 2001 and 2011, increasing by only 1,675 workers (or 0.1 per cent). The large increase in self-employment among the Métis is likely due in large part to ethnic mobility because it was concentrated during the period between 2001 and 2006 and because of increased incentives in the entrepreneurial population. Quite simply, during the early-2000s, Métis issues were highly publicized in the media because of the *Powley* case. This media attention would have encouraged individuals to examine their genealogical records or to claim Métis ancestry based on their personal beliefs. Moreover, since there are a number of programs and services available to Métis entrepreneurs, like grants, loans and consulting, entrepreneurial individuals who believed that they were Métis would have had (and continue to have) incentives to identify as Métis in order to access additional support.

Unlike the NHS, the LFS showed an increase in the proportion of workers who are self-employed between 2008 and 2011 from 10.3 per cent to 11.2 per cent. Since 2011, that rate has increased to 11.4 per cent.²⁸ Since the Métis proportion of workers who are self-employed has increased, while the share of workers who are self-employed among the non-Aboriginal population has decreased, the gap between the two populations fell by 1.4 percentage points between 2008 and 2014 from 5.4 per cent to 4.0 per cent.

²⁸ There is not breakdown between employer and own account self-employment in the LFS data due to small sample sizes.

It must be noted that the proportion of workers who are self-employed tends to mirror movements in the broader economy: self-employment shares are counter-cyclical. In particular, self-employment shares tend to increase during periods of low or negative economic growth, such as 2009, and fall when economic growth is strong and hiring rates rise. This trend has been observed because own account self-employment has proved to be a refuge for those who lose their salaried or wage position during economic downturns. Hence, improvements in self-employment shares do not “automatically imply an improved economic situation” (NAEDB, 2012).

Chart 20: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Self-Employment Share of Workers, Labour Force Survey, 2008-2014, Canada



Note: The share of self-employment among the employed population in the LFS may differ from the NHS due to the inclusion of unpaid family workers in the LFS estimates.
 * Calculated as the non-Aboriginal proportion of the population minus the Métis proportion of the population.
 Source: Statistics Canada.

For the entrepreneurship and business development indicator, the size, profit and employment levels of Aboriginal businesses could not be disaggregated by heritage group. However, alternative indicators can be used in order to determine the extent of entrepreneurial activity among the Métis in Canada. In particular, in addition to measuring the share of self-employment, it may be useful to gather information on the number of Métis businesses in Métis business directories, which would provide an indication of the number of Métis businesses seeking cultural benefits and a lower bound to the number of Métis businesses in Canada. Furthermore, investigating the number and budget of Métis Economic Development Corporations and the number and budget of Métis Capital Corporations may provide an indication of the types of environments in which small businesses attempt to grow.

Moreover, Statistics Canada publishes indicators of entrepreneurship on the freely available public-use database website CANSIM. In March 2015, Statistics Canada updated these indicators to reflect developments in 2011 and 2012. The program on entrepreneurship indicators “provides data on the dynamics of a subset of Canadian enterprises, such as the number of high-growth enterprises; births and deaths of enterprises; enterprise survival; and jobs linked to these indicators” (Statistics Canada, 2015a). It appears that there is no Aboriginal identifier for these indicators, but if there were, this would be an extremely valuable indicator that would provide insight into the entrepreneurship and business development status of the Métis community.

b. Directories of Métis Businesses

As previously mentioned, one potential indicator of Métis entrepreneurship and business development is the number of Métis businesses in Métis business directories. Fortunately, there seems to be a Métis business directory in every Métis Nation province except Alberta.

Table 15: Number of Businesses in Métis Business Directories

Province	Number
Saskatchewan	275-300
Manitoba	200+ (LRCC) 411 (MEDO)
British Columbia	71
Ontario	100+

Source: Louis Riel Capital Corporation, Métis Nation of Ontario, Métis Nation of British Columbia and Clarence Campeau Development Fund, Métis National Council (2015).

In particular, in the Métis business directory in British Columbia, there are 71 Métis businesses. In the Métis business directory in Saskatchewan, there are between 275 and 300 Métis businesses. There are two Métis business directories in Manitoba: one is controlled by the Louis Riel Capital Corporation and lists over 200 Métis businesses, while the other is controlled by the Métis Economic Development Organization and lists over 411 Métis businesses. The Métis Nation of Ontario’s business directory for Métis businesses in Ontario has over 100 participating businesses. However, it is important to note that this does not necessarily accurately reflect the total number of Métis businesses in any given province because listing is voluntary. Hence, instead of giving an estimate of the number of Métis businesses in any given province, this indicator gives an estimate of the number of Métis businesses that have an incentive to register in a Métis business registry in any given province. Typically, businesses that choose to register are seeking cultural and economic benefits from the institution or organization that controls the list.

With information on the number of declared Métis businesses, it would be possible to develop information on the employment, size and profits of these businesses through surveys. This information would greatly enhance the depth of Métis entrepreneurship and business development indicators.

c. Métis Economic Development Corporations and Capital Corporations

Another potential indicator of Métis entrepreneurial activity and business development may be the number and budget of Métis Economic Development Corporations or Capital Corporations. It appears that there are Métis Economic Development Corporations, Métis Capital Corporations or organizations that perform similar functions in four of the five Métis Nation provinces (Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario). British Columbia agreed to set up a Métis Economic Development Corporation in 2012, but it is unclear whether this has transpired.²⁹ In addition, the funding and budgets for these development corporations are difficult to obtain. However, the SaskMétis Economic Development Corporation is known to obtain the majority of its budget from its share in the profits from the Dakota Dunes Casino in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. It is also known that the Province of Ontario committed \$30 million to the Métis Voyageur Development Fund, which supports Métis entrepreneurs and businesses.

²⁹ As of March 2015, the Métis Nation of British Columbia is the only provincial Metis organization without a capital corporation. However, Métis are “eligible for business financing and support services from a number of pan-Aboriginal capital corporations and trust companies that receive support from the Provinces’ First Citizens Fund, a perpetual fund created in 1969 for the cultural, educational and economic development of Aboriginal people in British Columbia” (MNC, 2014b:14). In 2001, the Province of British Columbia “doubled the net value of the Fund from \$36 million to \$72 million” (MNC, 2014b:14).

Table 16: List of Métis Economic Development Corporations and Capital Corporations

Province	Name	Purpose
Alberta	Apeetogosan Métis Development Inc.	Apeetogosan (Métis) Development Inc. is committed to providing profitable and sustainable financial services and support to clients who seek the means to attain economic self-sufficiency. Services include small business loans, support service programs, and business advisory services.
Saskatchewan	SaskMétis Economic Development Corporation	A Saskatchewan Métis-Owned Lending Institution created to finance the start-up, acquisition and/or expansion of viable Métis controlled small business based in Saskatchewan
	Clarence Campeau Development Fund	The purpose of the CCDF is to provide financial assistance where currently there is a void for Métis clients. The CCDF is not designed to replace or be in competition with, but to augment and complement existing government programs, agencies and other financial institutions.
Manitoba	Métis Economic Development Organization	As the pre-eminent initiative of the Métis Economic Development Strategy, MEDO is a business investment and management firm working with the Manitoba Métis Federation to make key business investment decisions based on generating profit and building capacity.
	Louis Riel Capital Corporation	The Louis Riel Capital Corporation (LRCC) is a Manitoba Métis-owned lending institution created to finance the start-up, acquisition and/or expansion of viable Métis and Non-Status Indian controlled small businesses based in Manitoba.
	Métis Economic Development Organization	The Métis Economic Development Organization (MEDO) provides equity financing for Métis businesses in Manitoba and works to create opportunities for these businesses as the business arm of the MFF. ³⁰
	Métis Economic Development Fund	The Métis Economic Development Fund (MEDF) stimulates the economic development of Manitoba Métis businesses and entrepreneurs by providing equity and/or debt financing creating equity partnerships. MEDF concentrates on businesses and entrepreneurs which are in growth, expansion, or acquisition phases. The Fund may also invest in start-up ventures when the viability of the business outweighs the increased investment risk.
Ontario	Métis Nation of Ontario Development Corporation	The Métis Nation of Ontario Development Corporation (MNODC) is incorporated in the Province of Ontario as a “for profit” corporation. The Métis Nation of Ontario is the Corporation’s only shareholder. The MNODC pursues economic opportunities that will benefit all MNO citizens and is uniquely positioned to develop opportunities that reflect the MNO’s philosophy of environmentally sound projects.
	Métis Voyageur Development Fund	The MVDF is an independent Métis-owned and controlled corporation, founded in 2011, that provides funding, and business advisory and support services for resource or related sector Métis businesses.

Note: This may not be an exhaustive list of capital corporations and economic development funds.

³⁰ “MEDO’s objective is to directly capture procurement from major projects, participate in the supply chain as a general contractor and pass on procurement opportunities to the Métis business base. MEDO also seeks to generate wealth from the purchasing power of Métis in Manitoba. MEDO has a purchasing managing agreement with the MMF and captures all of its purchasing activity. It operates the MEDO Affinity Card, a loyalty marketing program which enhances the market buying power of and delivers quality purchasing opportunities to its members. Métis card holders receive discounts and special offers on products from participating merchant partners and a percentage of all business dollars comes back to the MMF through MEDO. Other MEDO ventures include MEDO Developments, a property development and management company acting as a major partner for core area development within the City of Winnipeg and property infrastructure throughout Manitoba, and MEDO Care, which is emerging as the pharmacy of choice for Métis people in Manitoba” (MNC, 2014c:5-6).

Métis Capital Corporations have performed quite well (MNC, 2015). Starting with an initial capital amount of \$20.4 million around the year 1990, they have loaned \$130 million to 2,000 businesses and have created (maintained) 5,900 jobs (Table 15).

Table 17: Métis Capital Corporations, Initial Capital, Loan Amounts, Number of Businesses Served, Jobs Created

Name (Province)	Year of Capitalization	Initial Capital (Millions)	Total Loan Amount (Millions)	Number of Businesses Receiving Loans	Jobs Created (Maintained)
Apeetogosan Métis Development Inc. (Alberta)	1988	8	60	800	2,100
SaskMétis Economic Development Corporation (Saskatchewan)	1987	5	35	600	2,000
Louis Riel Capital Corporation (Manitoba)	1992	7.4	35	600	1,800

Source: Métis National Council (2015c).

The Clarence Campeau Development Fund (CCDF), as a Métis Equity Capital Provider, has also shown strong performance. As of December 31, 2014, 843 equity contributions had been approved for a total of \$47.3 million. The equity contributions by clients were approximately \$23.7 million, while leveraged financing was approximately \$127.7 million.³¹ Clarence Campeau also provided 576 aftercare, business plans, and management and marketing contributions, for a total of \$2 million. Overall, Clarence Campeau directly secured and created 2,375 jobs, while indirectly generating close to 6,000 jobs (Métis National Council, 2015c).³²

For Métis entrepreneurs and Métis-owned businesses in the resource sector, the Métis Voyageur Development Fund (MVDF) provides grants and loans of up to \$500,000, which “fills a long-standing gap in Métis-specific business financing in Ontario” (MNC, 2014b:11). The MVDF is financed by a ten-year \$30 million contribution from the province of Ontario. Similarly, the Métis Economic Development Fund (MEDF) is used to stimulate economic development activities in Manitoba for the Métis people, but is not limited to resource sector businesses only. The Province of Manitoba capitalized the MEDF with \$10 million over 5 years, commencing in 2011. The MEDF often co-invests with the MMF’s equity capital provider, MEDO.

³¹ “Through the original agreement between the Province of Saskatchewan and the Métis Nation of Saskatchewan, the CCDF receives 6.25 per cent of provincial gaming revenues, paid out by the Saskatchewan Community Initiatives Fund. In the fiscal year 2011-2012, the amount contributed was \$3.4 million and it is expected that this contributed will grow in conjunction with gaming revenues” (MNC, 2014b:13).

³² 36 per cent of Clarence Campeau Development Fund’s investee businesses are female owned and 32 per cent are owned by youth under the age of 35 (MNC, 2015c).

In addition, under the “Major Resource and Energy Development (MRED) initiative, AANDC participated in the capitalization of new Métis Nation equity capital funds in Manitoba and Saskatchewan to increase the availability of equity funding to medium and large Métis businesses to participate in major development projects and be active partners in joint ventures (MNC, 2014b:9). Within this initiative, the CCDF has established a new fund in Saskatchewan, called the Métis Energy and Resource Program, with \$5 million in capital contributed by Canada, \$1 million by the CCDF, and \$1.4 million from the Province of Saskatchewan, while the Métis Economic Development Organization in Manitoba also established a similar fund, called the Métis Generation Fund, with \$3 million in capital contributed by Canada and \$1 million contributed by the Métis Economic Development Fund.

d. Procurement

Public sector procurement has proven difficult for Métis entrepreneurs. Generally, the federal Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Businesses was not working for a variety of reasons, but mainly because of the length of time required for bidding, the complexity of the bidding process, and the delay in payment after project completion. However, Manitoba and Ontario have engaged in set-asides for Métis, which have been successful and have promoted greater Aboriginal procurement in their provinces.

First, in Manitoba, there was the Manitoba Floodway Project. The project featured a 10 per cent designated set-aside for First Nations and Métis. It unbundled tenders into smaller packages, providing an opportunity for smaller Aboriginal firms to bid on contracts. It permitted joint venture partnerships between larger mainstream contractors and Aboriginal firms, and Aboriginal firms were not required to be bonded for contracts under \$1 million. Moreover, agreements with labour producers included referral stipulations to support hiring of Aboriginal labourers on a regular basis, and the Floodway Authority worked with government and contractors to support the necessary training for Aboriginal employment (MNC, 2014c:10). These features translated into a number of benefits (MNC, 2014c:10):

- Contractors were required to provide positions for floodway trainees;
- Experience on the set-aside provided bonding for Aboriginal contractors;
- Experience on the set-aside resulted in Aboriginal contractors obtaining subcontracts from mainstream contractors;
- Experience on the set-aside resulted in Aboriginal contractors being awarded prime contractor status on the regular floodway contracts.

Second, “the effectiveness of set-asides for Métis businesses” was illustrated in the Province of Ontario when Carbonfree Technology partnered with the Métis Nation of Ontario in December 2012 to “develop, finance, build, own and operate BrightRoof Solar projects” (MNC, 2014c:11). The “partnership is 50.1 per cent Métis-owned by the MNO, which has the intention of being a long-term solar project owner” (MNC, 2014c:11). Financially, the MNO received \$40 million to construct 10 projects, which will generate long-term predictable revenues, while creating “substantial clean electricity, sufficient to power 1,000 homes annually” (MNC, 2014c:11). One of the largest benefits of this

project is that Métis across the province of Ontario will benefit from the revenues returned to the MNO, since the MNO is a provincial organization. This is unlike many other partnerships, where only certain communities benefit.

iii. Governance

“Strong governance is a vital pre-condition for economic development” (NAEDB, 2012). Hence, it is important for the Métis to identify and develop measures of effective governance by which they can assess their progress in this area. This section suggests two possible indicators that can be developed to measure Métis governance: voter turnout and separation of powers.

Métis governance structures “have largely evolved on a province-wide basis based on mandates received through [district] ballot box elections” at the provincial level and assemblies at the national level (Madden, Graham and Wilson, 2005:16). Hence, there tends to be “significant institutional capacity at the provincial level, while the capacities of local communities vary” widely from region to region and province to province (Madden, Graham and Wilson, 2005:16).

At the local level, there are Métis community councils, which are the foundation of the Métis governance structure, representing the people at the community or local level. Local governance structures provide a mandate for the regional and provincial structures, and feed into the governance structures at the national level as well.

At the provincial level, there are provincial organizations (or governments) with Ministers, which “politically represent, act as an advocate for, and negotiate on behalf of the Métis people within their respective province,” and which undertake cultural and socio-economic programming and services for local Métis. Despite differences between the provincial organizations and a variety of rules governing the electoral process, Madden, Graham and Wilson (2005:16) suggest that there are some consistent elements, namely:

- Each provincial Métis organization maintains a membership list or, in some cases, a registry of Métis members within their respective provincial boundary;
- Each provincial Métis organization has a governance structure which allows for the balanced expression and representation of many different interest groups, including community groups, cross-cutting interest groups, and province and national interest groups;
- Each provincial Métis organization’s leadership is democratically selected through province-wide ballot box elections, held at regular intervals;
- Governance structures incorporate women, youth and elders into decision-making processes;

- An elected provincial President acts as a chief spokesperson for the Métis people within their respective province;
- Annual assemblies give members an opportunity to hold provincial organizations accountable, be updated on activities, as well as provide input and direction to the elected Board of Directors in between general elections; and
- Program and service delivery infrastructures provide cultural and socio-economic initiatives to all Métis people within the province.

At the national level, there is the Métis National Council (MNC). The MNC is “formed by the provincial Métis organizations coming together to mandate a national governance structure” (Madden, Graham and Wilson, 2005:17). The Métis National Council Executive is elected by the political leadership of the provincial organizations. Each prairie provincial organization, the Métis Nation of Alberta (MNA), the Métis Nation of Saskatchewan (MNS), and the Manitoba Métis Federation (MMF) receives 15 votes, while the Métis Nation of British Columbia (MNBC) and the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) receive 5 votes each for a total of 55 votes. Once elected, the national President remains in office for two to three years. In addition, each President of each provincial Métis organization sits as a member on the MNC’s Board of Governors. In the autumn of 2002, there was a mandate to make the MNC’s electoral process more democratic, by directly electing the MNC president, but this decision by the general assembly has “still not taken effect due to the high cost of holding a separate “national” election and the impossibility of conducting it concurrently with direct elections” at the provincial level due to their differing internal and external electoral schedules (Weinstein, 2007:165).

In addition to the above, the MNC also has a Métis Nation Cabinet. The Ministers for this cabinet are appointed by the MNC President. The Ministers are accountable for “specific Ministries and these Ministers play a supportive and collaborative role with the MNC President and the Board of Governors in order to pursue various sectoral initiatives on behalf of the Métis Nation” (Madden, Graham and Wilson, 2005:17). In addition to the Board of Governors, the MNC has two secretariats. These secretariats participate in the affairs of the MNC on behalf of women and youth.

a. Voter Turnout

Given the governance structure of the Métis Nation, it is possible that the number and proportion of Métis who vote in these elections would reflect the strength of their provincial organizations and the mandate that they have received from the Métis. However, it is important to note that the proportion of Métis who vote in Métis Nation elections must be calculated against the number of individuals on Métis registries as opposed to the number of individuals who self-identify as Métis, since only individuals on Métis registries are eligible to vote in Métis Nation elections.³³

³³ Determining the total number of individuals eligible for elections is currently a challenging issue because the voters’ lists do not directly match up with the membership lists, and in many provinces there are old

b. Separation of Powers

In addition to a measure of voter turnout, another good measure of governance for the Métis population in Canada would be the extent of the separation of power between provincial Métis associations and the Capital and Economic Development Corporations within the province. This would be a good indicator because it is important that organizations delivering services and programs be administered in a professional manner and be overseen by an independent Board of Directors. If provincial Métis organizations control the appointments to the Board of Directors of Métis service delivery organizations and programs without any selection criteria in place, there is the danger that political factors may unduly influence the operation of the economic and social development organizations. Hence, appointments to these various boards should have selection criteria to in place to ensure that directors are chosen on the basis of professional qualifications and competence.

c. Self-Government on the Alberta Settlements

The Métis provincial organizations and the Métis National Council outlined above were the Métis response to Canada's unwillingness to institute self-governance and self-determination for the Métis people. Nevertheless, the Government of Canada does not recognize the provincial Métis organizations as self-governing entities with jurisdiction. From the perspective of the Government of Canada, in recent history, one of the largest barriers to Métis self-governance is the concentration of Métis in urban areas and the difficulty of reconciling Métis self-government jurisdictions and local jurisdictions within the same geographical boundaries.

However, an example of effective Métis governance on a land base is the Métis settlements, where great strides toward Métis self-government were taken during the 1990s when the Métis Settlements General Council and individual Métis settlements councils concentrated on implementing the four pieces of legislation accompanying the Alberta-Métis Settlements Accord of 1989 (Weinstein, 2007:145). Below is an assessment of the settlement system of governance in 1999:

Given the historical and contemporary legal and political environment surrounding the assertion of Métis rights claims, the recent success of the Alberta Métis settlements in negotiating a Métis land base and delegated powers of self-government is quite a significant accomplishment. Some have criticized this accomplishment because it assumes cooperative power share with federal and provincial governments; adapts institutions which, at the time of their initial creation, could be viewed as undermining Métis provincial political

membership card holders and new membership card holders, each with varying rules of acceptance for voting by province. For example, there are 52,000 individuals on the MMF's voter's list, but only 15,000 new membership card holders. The only two provincial organizations to exclusively accept only the new membership card holders as voters in elections are the Métis Nation of British Columbia and the Métis Nation of Alberta. See Smartwolfe Enterprises Ltd. (2011) for a detailed discussion of the MMF Registry and the challenges of moving to a voter's list made entirely of new membership card holders.

organization; and intentionally excludes any reference to, or recognition of, Métis Aboriginal rights. Nevertheless, the Métis settlements in Alberta have achieved what no other Métis population and most First Nations have yet to achieve: powers of local and regional government; constitutional protection of collective fee simple title to their land and the structure of regional Métis government; a significant share in, and control over, the development of natural resources on their lands; and the creation of a jointly appointed Appeals Tribunal to hear appeals arising from the administration of provincial legislation implementing this scheme (Bell and Métis Settlements Appeal Tribunal 1999, 5-6).

Thus, the Métis settlements in Alberta have “delegated powers”, including those which are normally associated with municipal government. The Métis settlements in Alberta also have certain powers, like “ownership and regulation of settlement lands, co-management of natural resources with the province, and administration of a dispute-resolution tribunal,” which are typically associated with “senior governments within the Canadian federation” (Weinstein, 2007:201).

In addition to the Métis settlements in Alberta, there have been indications of the potential for Métis self-government in other provinces, under certain circumstances.³⁴ For example, in 1995, the Chretien government released a document entitled *Aboriginal Self-Government: The Government of Canada’s Approach to Implementation of the Inherent Right and the Negotiation of Aboriginal Self-Government*. This document expressed Ottawa’s willingness to negotiate, alongside the Government of Alberta, self-government arrangements with the Métis settlements. In addition, the document added that, “should lands be provided by other provinces to Métis people under similar regimes, the federal government would be prepared to negotiate similar arrangements, with the participation of the province in question” (Weinstein, 2007:142). However, it is unlikely that this will ever come to fruition, so Alberta will remain the only province with a measure of true Métis self-government for the foreseeable future.

iv. Land and Resources

One of the greatest assets for many communities is their land and natural resources.³⁵ The rights to land and the natural resources they produce can provide relatively stable sources of income and guarantee long-term wealth. However, excluding the Métis settlements in Alberta, the Métis Nation has no land base. They were granted land under the Manitoba Act, 1870 and other Dominion of Canada land grants, but their land was alienated from their people due to a variety of legal and illegal procedures. Hence, it is difficult to develop an indicator that will measure land and resources for the Métis population. However, the 2011 National Household Survey has provided population and land area statistics for the Métis settlements in Alberta, which could be used as one indicator of Métis land and resources. In addition, Impact and Benefit

³⁴ It is important to note that the issue of self-governance is slightly different than the issue of good governance.

³⁵ For more detailed information on First Nations and IBAs, see Working Group on Natural Resource Development (2015).

agreements, signed between Métis groups affected by natural resource development and resource development companies, can also be viewed as an indicator because they provide insight into the extent of the benefits that the Métis receive from their land and resources.

a. Alberta Settlements

In all the provinces studied, excluding Alberta, the Métis Nation does not have access to land on which they can benefit from resources. Since the first rebellion in 1869, the Métis Nation has been struggling for land for their people. In four of the five provinces considered in this report (Saskatchewan, Manitoba, British Columbia and Ontario), their efforts would not produce any tangible desirable results, although through the thick and thin of the legal disputes, the Métis were eventually successful in securing their hunting rights and Constitutional recognition, leaving only their aspirations for a land base.

As for the province of Alberta, the Métis Population Betterment Act was enacted in 1938, which provided for the “establishment of Métis settlement associations that would receive land from the province” (Weinstein, 2007). Initially, in the 1940s, there were twelve settlement areas set-aside. Four of these settlements, Marlboro, Touchwood, Cold Lake and Wolf Lake, would be terminated and their populations relocated. Eight settlements remain: Fishing Lake, Elizabeth, Kikino, Buffalo Lake, East Prairie, Gift Lake, Peavine and Paddle Prairie. Together, the eight settlements comprise a land mass of 1.28 million acres (512,000 hectares) (Weinstein, 2007).

Table 18: Population, 2006 and 2011, and Area, Square Kilometers, of Alberta Métis Settlements

	Fishing Lake	Elizabeth	Kikino*	Buffalo Lake	East Prairie	Gift Lake**	Peavine	Paddle Prairie	Total
Population (2006)	484	663	393	248	352	820	822	213	3,995
Population (2011)	436	654	959	492	366	662	690	562	4,821
Métis Share of Population (2011)	77.9	76.1	84.2	88.0	79.2	78.5	82.9	81.8	--
Area (square km)	356	250	443	337	334	811	817	1,717	5,065

* Population statistics for Kikino Part B are suppressed.

** Population statistics for Gift Lake Part B are suppressed.

Source: Statistics Canada, NHS Aboriginal Population Profiles, 2011.

It appears that many of these settlements are not showing strong economic development, except Peavine, which is showing economic growth due to its proximity to oil reserves. In general, since most of the Métis settlements are not on good tracts of land, these settlements have proved of little agricultural use for their residents and the majority of the settlements are slowly shrinking in population. However, in March 2013, the Province of Alberta and the Métis Settlements General Council signed “a new ten-year

agreement with \$85 million of funding to improve infrastructure, education and employment of the settlements” (MNC, 2014b:14). It has yet to be seen whether this agreement will result in improvements or not.

b. Impact and Benefit Agreements

Impact and Benefit Agreements (IBAs) are formal contracts outlining the impacts of a given program, the commitment and responsibilities of both parties involved in the contract and how the associated Aboriginal community will share in the benefits of any given operation, through employment and economic development opportunities (Fraser Institute, 2012). More specifically, IBAs are “key agreements outlining a developer’s commitment to offer jobs, business contracts, training, scholarship funding, and undisclosed payments to Aboriginal groups considered by the company to be impacted communities” (Quenneville, 2014). Hence, IBAs may serve as a potential indicator of Métis land and resources.

According to Natural Resources Canada (2014), there are four active IBAs that clearly identify Métis as one of the contract partners. Developing a time series that tracks the number of IBAs, and the state and extent of the benefits associated with the various Impact and Benefit Agreements, would be one clear way to measure the relationship between the Métis and their land and resources, and the benefits they desire for their use.³⁶

Table 19: List of Natural Resources Canada Impact and Benefit Agreements with Métis Groups, Canada

Province or Territory	Commodity	Métis Group	Company	Project	Year
	Diamonds	North Slave Métis Alliance	Dominion Diamond	Ekati Diamond Mine	1998
North West Territories	Diamonds	North Slave Métis Alliance	De Beers Canada Inc.	Snap Lake Mine	2006
	Diamonds	North Slave Métis Alliance	De Beers Canada	Gahcho Kué	2013
Ontario	Gold	Métis Nation of Ontario	Detour Gold	Detour Lake	2012

Note: This table of agreements reflects IBAs that were made before March 2014.

Source: Natural Resources Canada (2014).

The most recent IBA to be signed in Canada was in the North West Territories, where the North West Territories Métis Nation signed an agreement with De Beers and Mountain Province Diamonds (Quenneville, 2014). De Beers and Mountain Province Diamonds are planning on developing a diamond mine 280km northeast of Yellowknife.

“The North West Territories Métis Nation...represents Métis currently living in Yellowknife, Hay River, Fort Resolution and Fort Smith” (Quenneville, 2014). For the North West Territories Métis Nation this is only the second IBA to be signed and the first diamond project. The development of the diamond mine in the North West Territories is

³⁶ It is not publicly available, but Natural Resources Canada may be able to provide a time series on the number of IBAs signed with Métis groups. The amount of information that would be made available concerning the state and extent of the benefits is not known.

expected to generate close to 700 jobs; when the mine is fully operational, another 400 jobs will be created (Quenneville, 2014).

The Detour Lake Gold mining project in north eastern Ontario has similar benefits, but the extent of the benefits seems to be substantially greater, including not only employment and procurement, and training and education, but also Métis Nation financial participation and a Métis scholarship and bursary program. Thus far, \$8 million in Aboriginal employment opportunities have been generated, and Aboriginal employment is estimated to be one quarter of the total.

In addition to IBAs, Natural Resources Canada lists a variety of other agreements signed between resource development companies and Métis groups, six of which are active and four of which are superseded. The benefit of these agreements and their effect on socio-economic development is less clear, but they are still worth considering.

Table 20: List of Other Natural Resources Canada Agreements with Métis Groups, Canada

Province or Territory	Commodity	Métis Group	Company	Project	Year	Status	Type of Agreement
North West Territories	Diamonds	North Slave Métis Alliance	Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.	Diavik Diamond Mine	2000	Active	Participation Agreement
	Diamonds	North Slave Métis Alliance	Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.	Diavik Diamond Mine	1999	Superseded	Other
	Diamonds	North Slave Métis Alliance	De Beers Inc.	Snap Lake Mine	2002	Superseded	Memorandum of Understanding
	Lead and zinc	Hay River Métis Council	Tamerlane Ventures Inc.	Pine Point	2007	Active	Other
Ontario	Gold	Métis Nation of Ontario	Osisko Mining Corp.	Hammond Reef	2012	Active	Memorandum of Understanding
	Gold	Métis Nation of Ontario	Detour Gold	Detour Lake	2009	Superseded	Memorandum of Understanding
	Gold	Métis Nation of Ontario	Rainy River Resources Ltd.	Rainy River	2013	Active	Memorandum of Understanding
Saskatchewan	Diamonds	(1) Métis Nation of Saskatchewan Eastern Region II (2) Métis Nation of Saskatchewan Western Region II	Shore Gold Inc.	Star-Orion South Diamond	2010	Superseded	Memorandum of Understanding
	Diamonds	(1) Métis Nation of Saskatchewan Eastern Region II (2) Métis Nation of Saskatchewan Western Region II	Shore Gold Inc.	Star-Orion South Diamond	2012	Active	Other
Yukon	Lead and zinc	Fort Norman Métis Land Corporation	Chihong Canada Mining Ltd.	Selwyn (Howards Pass)	2010	Active	Cooperation Agreement

Note: This table reflects other Natural Resources Canada agreements that were signed before March 2014.

Source: Natural Resources Canada (2014).

Overall, Natural Resources Canada lists agreements with six different Métis groups since the late 1990s, whether through IBAs or other types of agreements.

In addition to formal agreements, there have been a number of instances where Métis groups in Canada have received funds from resource development companies that have not been explicitly included in agreements. For example, Enbridge has partnered with the Métis Nation of Alberta, the Métis Nation of British Columbia and the Métis Settlements for the Northern Gateway Pipelines project. The Métis benefit from this agreement in many ways, including stipulations for training and employment, procurement, joint venture opportunities and Métis participation in the 10 per cent Aboriginal equity interest in the pipeline, which all result in an estimated \$1 billion in economic opportunities to Aboriginal communities. In addition, Manitoba Hydro has partnered with the Manitoba Métis Federation, guaranteeing to provide construction contract awards, employment and training, land use and traditional knowledge input, and future project participation. Moreover, Shore Gold Incorporated has provided funds to Métis groups in northern Saskatchewan. Other partnerships include one between the Métis Local and Community Council of Pinehouse and Cameco and Areva Resources and another one between the Métis Community of Conklin and Cenovus Energy. Each of these partnerships includes benefits of business development, community investment and engagement, job creation, environmental stewardship and more. The Cameco and Areva Resources partnership is estimated to be approximately \$200 million over the next eleven years, while the Cenovus Energy partnership is estimated to be \$40-60 million over forty years (MNC, 2014c: 14).

Other resource development projects have also heavily engaged with the Métis. For example, the MNA acted as the general contractor at the regional level, and engaged and hired Métis subcontractors to be a part of the Kinder Morgan pipeline after it received regulatory approval. By the end of the process, the project was 95 per cent Métis or First Nations, with only two non-Aboriginal individuals working on the job. Furthermore, in 2011, TransCanada Pipelines concluded a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Métis Nation of Alberta, covering a three-year pilot agreement which formalized a process to include the Métis voice in project planning and assured engagement at a local level. In 2012, TransCanada Pipelines also entered into an MOU with the Métis Nation of British Columbia (MNC, 2014c:13).

Essentially, the trend appears to be that resource development leads to agreements between the resource development firms and local groups to minimize opposition to development and to ensure cordial relations with the local community. If Métis groups in areas with natural resources have a large enough presence and are organized enough to claim their resource rights, then it is likely that they can be party to a negotiation, part of an agreement, and recipients of funding.

v. Infrastructure: Housing

Infrastructure is critical to economic development. “Transportation infrastructure helps move goods to market, community infrastructure helps ensure that the local population has the necessary services and support to ensure public health and safety, and communications infrastructure connects communities to domestic and international networks” (NAEDB, 2012). The NAEDB report presents four indicators of infrastructure: access to clean drinking water, overcrowding, connectivity and off-grid communities.

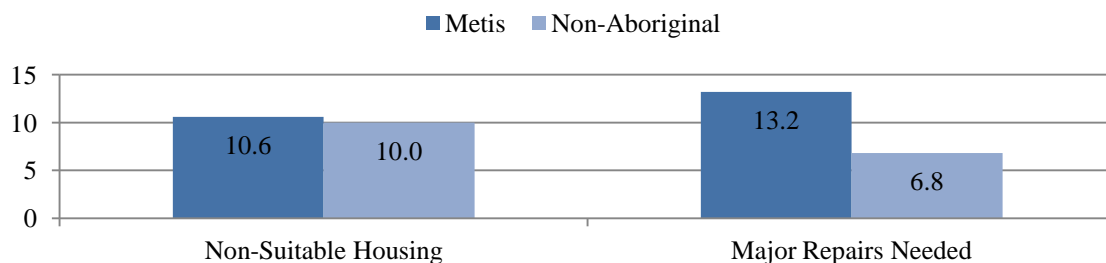
This report focuses only on two indicators, housing suitability, which is linked to overcrowding, and condition of dwelling, as the other indicators of infrastructure are relevant only to First Nations reserves and are not of particular importance to the Métis.

a. Housing Suitability and Condition of Dwelling

Housing suitability refers to whether a private household is living in suitable accommodations according to the National Occupancy Standard (NOS).³⁷ It identifies whether the dwelling has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household. More specifically, housing suitability assesses the required number of bedrooms for a household based on the age, sex and relationships among the household members.³⁸

The rate of non-suitable housing among the Métis population is quite low (10.6 per cent) and it is nearly identical to that of the non-Aboriginal population (10.0 per cent) (Chart 21).³⁹

Chart 21: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Non-Suitable Housing and Major Repairs Needed, Per Cent, 2011 National Household Survey, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

³⁷ The information regarding the definition of housing suitability is from Statistics Canada: www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/households-menage029-eng.cfm

³⁸ The NOS derives the number of bedrooms a household requires as follows: a maximum of two persons per bedroom; household members, of any age, living as part of a married or common-law couple share a bedroom with their spouse or common-law partner; lone-parents, of any age, have a separate bedroom; household members aged 18 or over have a separate bedroom, except those living as part of a married or common-law couple; household members under 18 years of age of the same sex share a bedroom, except lone-parents and those living as part of a married or common-law couple; household members under 5 years of age of the opposite sex share a bedroom if doing so would reduce the number of required bedrooms (this situation only arises in households with an odd number of males under 18, an odd number of females under 18, and at least one female and one male under the age of 5). An exception to the above is a household consisting of one individual living alone. Such a household would not need a bedroom (in other words, the individual may live in a studio apartment and be considered to be living in suitable accommodations).

³⁹ The rate of non-suitable housing is only available in 2011. Rough estimates of overcrowding can be obtained by examining the share of the Métis population with more than one individual per room in 2001 and 2006. However, this share does not perfectly reflect the NOS definition of non-suitability so estimates are not provided in this report.

Table 21: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Housing Suitability and Condition of Dwelling, Per Cent, 2006 Census, 2011 National Household Survey, Canada

		Housing suitability		Condition of Dwelling		
		Suitable	Non-suitable	Regular maintenance	Minor repairs needed	Major repairs needed
2006	Métis	--	--	50.7	35.2	14.1
	Non-Aboriginal	--	--	65.2	27.8	7.0
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	--	--	14.5	-7.4	-7.1
2011	Métis	89.4	10.6	54.7	32.1	13.2
	Non-Aboriginal	90.0	10.0	67.5	25.7	6.8
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	0.6	-0.6	12.8	-6.4	-6.4

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal employment rate minus the Métis employment rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

Condition of dwelling refers to whether the dwelling is in need of repairs; this does not include desirable remodelling or additions.⁴⁰ The gap between Métis and Non-Aboriginal people in terms of condition of dwelling is much larger than the gap between the Métis population and the non-Aboriginal population in terms of housing suitability (6.4 percentage points for individuals in housing needing major repairs).

It appears that the Métis population has improved the condition of their dwellings between 2001 and 2011 in both absolute and relative terms. In 2006, 50.7 per cent of the Métis were in dwellings that required only regular maintenance, while in 2011, 54.7 per cent were in dwellings that required only regular maintenance. Since the non-Aboriginal population saw a smaller improvement in their share of the population in dwellings that require only regular maintenance, the gap between the Métis and non-Aboriginal population closed by 1.7 percentage points between 2006 and 2011.

Hence, the housing infrastructure of the Métis population is poorer than the housing infrastructure enjoyed by the non-Aboriginal population and there is considerable room for improvement in terms of both suitability and repairs. Ensuring that the Métis population's housing infrastructure approaches the levels of the non-Aboriginal population is crucial for ensuring that their public health and safety is of the utmost standard.

b. Housing Corporations

In response to the poorer quality of housing among the Métis population, a number of provincial organizations within the Métis Nation have become involved in social housing projects over the last four decades. For example, the Manitoba Métis federation “manages 1,673 units throughout Manitoba under the Rural and Native

⁴⁰ Regular maintenance includes dwellings where only regular maintenance, such as painting or furnace cleaning, is required. Minor repairs includes dwellings needing only minor repairs, such as dwellings with missing or loose floor tiles, bricks, or shingles or defective steps, railing or siding. Major repairs includes dwellings needing major repairs, such as dwellings with defective plumbing or electrical wiring and dwellings needing structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings. The information regarding the definition of condition of dwelling is from Statistics Canada: www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/dwelling-logements003-eng.cfm

Housing Program, as one of the Community Housing Managers of Manitoba. Under the program, tenants and homeowners pay no more than 25 per cent of their family income towards housing, with the subsidy provided jointly by the federal and provincial governments” (MNC, 2014b:7). In addition, “during the federal stimulus period, the MMF received \$4.3 million from the province to renovate 645 homes across Manitoba” (MNC, 2014b:7). The MMF also offers “a lease-to-purchase program helping young and growing families in urban centre” build future equity (MNC, 2014b:7).

Similarly, in Saskatchewan, most of the “social housing stock is administered through community-based housing authorities” (MNC, 2014b:7). However, the Provincial Métis Housing Corporation, an arm of the Métis Nation of Saskatchewan, does provide “technical and inspection services on behalf of the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation,” while the Métis Urban Housing Association of Saskatchewan Incorporated (MUHAS) consists of “six member corporations providing approximately 1,400 units for families in the Battlefords, Lloydminster, Meadow Lake, Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon (MNC, 2014b:7).

In Ontario, the Métis Nation of Ontario, as a “member of the Ontario Aboriginal Housing Services, is partnering with the Government of Ontario in a First Nations, Inuit, Métis Urban and Rural (FIMUR) 2012-2015 Housing Program as part of the Investment in Affordable Housing for Ontario program” (MNC, 2014b:7). The program, FIMUR, is designed to “help move renters and affordable housing tenants into market housing through a continuum of housing options from supportive and transitional housing to affordable rental housing to home ownership” (MNC, 2014b:7). The Métis Nation of Ontario also provides a full range of property management services through its property management arm, Infinity Property Services, to the portfolio of rental properties under the Rural and Native Housing Program. In addition, Infinity Property Services “builds skills within the Métis community through initiatives such as its Building Systems Technical Advisor Internship Program that was designed to develop a workforce of highly skilled building inspection and energy conservation advisors” (MNC, 2014b:7).

Finally, in Alberta, the housing affiliate of the Métis Nation of Alberta, the Métis Urban Housing Corporation (MUHC) and its sister company, Métis Capital Housing Corporation (MCHC), are the largest providers of affordable housing for Métis, with more than 3,000 tenants in more than 800 housing units in 14 urban centres. Unlike other provinces, however, the Government of Canada directly administers a portion of the existing social housing in Alberta through the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). However, in the coming years “all the homes currently managed under the federal government’s subsidized mortgage program will join the large inventory of housing already owned by the MCHC” (MNC, 2014b:7).

In addition, in Alberta, there is an innovative partnership between MCHC, Habitat for Humanity Edmonton and CMHC involving the renovation of old housing stock or the construction of new houses for Métis families on MCHC properties.

C. Additional Indicators

The discussion thus far mirrors the indicators of the NAEDB report quite closely, but since the NAEDB report on benchmarking includes a number of indicators that cannot be presented for the Métis population, this section proposes additional indicators that could reveal important trends in Métis socio-economic development relative to the non-Aboriginal population. However, these proposed indicators lie much outside the framework of the NAEDB report and assess the cultural well-being of the Métis population. It can be argued that cultural well-being is an important element of socio-economic development, since facing the demise of one's culture and traditions can greatly deter an individual from full labour market participation.

i. Michif Language

In terms of the well-being of Métis culture and traditions, one possible indicator could be the share of the Métis population that speaks Michif or counts Michif as their mother tongue, since Michif is the traditional, historical language spoken by the Métis. Unfortunately, Statistics Canada's Census of the Population and the National Household Survey do not distinguish between the different Aboriginal languages in the Public Use Microdata File (PUMF). Hence, it is not possible to accurately measure the number of speakers of Michif or the number of individuals whose mother tongue is Michif.⁴¹ In absolute terms, however, by most estimates, there are fewer than 1,000 speakers of Michif. Statistics Canada actually estimates that there were only approximately 640 people speaking Michif in 2011, living mainly in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta (Statistics Canada, 2014a).

However, when "faced with the prospect of [their language's] ongoing decline and eventual extinction" in the late-20th century and early 2000s, the Métis began to mobilize across their homeland in an effort to "preserve and promote the use of [their] language" (Weinstein, 2007:147). In particular, with the "assistance of the MNC governing members and institutions such as the Gabriel Dumont Institute, groups began "banking" the Michif language": they began to record its usage, obtain translations from those still speaking the language, and prepare learning resources for its instruction (Weinstein, 2007: 148). These resources and others enabled school districts in Manitoba and Saskatchewan with large Métis enrolments to begin teaching Michif in the K-12 system.

⁴¹ Michif, emerging over two hundred years ago, is one of the most unique languages in the world, traditionally spoken by Métis or Michif people (Ouelette, 2013). Michif is unique because it is one of the world's few mixed languages: a language that resulted from contact between two or more different varieties of languages. Mixed languages differ "from the more usual pidgins and creoles in that [they] lack the superstrate or substrate structure which typically defines contact languages" (Prichard and Shwayder, 2014). The two contact languages for Michif were Cree and French. In general, the verbs are based on Cree and the nouns are based on French. Surprisingly, however, despite the fact that "Michif developed among bilingual speakers of Cree and French, present-day speakers of Michif tend to be bilingual in English, but not speak any French or Cree at all" (Prichard and Shwayder, 2014).

Drawing from this discussion of the attempts to restore and preserve the usage of this unique language, Michif, a few other indicators of the well-being of Métis communities emerge, namely: (1) the number of courses offered in Michif, (2) the number of students reached by these Michif courses, (3) the number of programs taught entirely in Michif, (4) the number of school districts in Manitoba and Saskatchewan that offer Michif, and (5) the number of other provinces that have engaged in offering Michif language courses. If the state of the Michif language can be view as one potential indicator for the cultural well-being of Métis communities across Canada, it may be worth exploring these indicators further.

ii. Literary Influence

In addition to their Michif restoration and preservation attempts, the Métis have been leaving an “indelible mark in the English literary world” (Weinstein, 2007:148). Hence, if information on the state of the Michif language is difficult to obtain, it might be possible to explore the number of publications by Métis authors and other individuals that concern Métis heritage, tradition or communities, the sales of these works, and their reach, which may give an indication of the extent to which Métis heritage, tradition or community knowledge is being transferred from generation to generation, and the extent of the awareness of Métis history, communities, tradition and culture among other ethnic groups. Hence, these two indicators, language use and literary influence, are another measure of cultural well-being.

Unforunately, these measures of cultural well-being are imperfect and there is room for improvement. Developing additional indicators and generating more accurate estimates of the alternative indicators that have been mentioned would help piece together a much stronger picture of Métis socio-economic development from a cultural perspective.⁴² In addition, developing additional indicators for the other topics in this paper, including governance, entrepreneurship and business development, infrastructure, education, and wealth and well-being would provide a fuller picture of the quality of life and socio-economic development of the Métis population in Canada and in the Métis Nation provinces.

D. Summary

The following section provides a brief summary of the socio-economic development of the Métis population in two tables: Table 21 and Table 22.

⁴² Some suggestions for additional indicators of Métis cultural well-being are (1) the number of visitors to Métis heritage and cultural sites, such as Métis Cross, Batoche and the Métis National Heritage Centre, and (2) the number and total amount of donations to these heritage and cultural sites.

Table 22: Summary of Changes in Indicators with Time Series Data

Indicator	Measures	Absolute 2001-2011	Gap
Labour Market	Employment Rate	Better	Better
	Unemployment Rate	Better	Better
	Labour Force Participation Rate	Worse	Better
Income	Median Income	Better	Better
	Income Received Through Transfers	Better	Better
Education	High School Completion	Better	Better
	College, CEGEP, or Other Non-University Diploma or Certificate	Better	Better
	Bachelor's Degree	Better	No Change
	Master's Degree	Better	Worse
	Doctorate Degree	Better	Better
Entrepreneurship and Business Development	Self-Employment	Worse	Better
2006-2011			
Labour Market	Employment Rate	Worse	Better
	Unemployment Rate	Worse	Better
	Labour Force Participation Rate	Worse	Better
Income	Median Income	Better	Better
	Income Received Through Transfers	Worse	Better
Education	High School Completion	Better	Better
	College, CEGEP, or Other Non-University Diploma or Certificate	Better	Better
	Bachelor's Degree	Better	No Change
	Master's Degree	Better	Worse
	Doctorate Degree	Better	Worse
Entrepreneurship and Business Development	Self-Employment	Worse	No Change
Infrastructure: Housing	Major Repairs Needed	Better	Better

Source: CSLs.

Since the 2001 census, there have been substantial gains in closing the socio-economic gaps between the Métis population and the non-Aboriginal population. For example, the median individual income earned by Métis who are 15 years and older is rapidly approaching the median individual income earned by non-Aboriginal Canadians, jumping from 72.9 per cent of non-Aboriginal Canadian earnings in 2001 to 86.7 per cent of non-Aboriginal Canadian earnings in 2011.

In addition, since the 2001 census, the gap between the Métis population and the non-Aboriginal population was reversed for a number of socio-economic indicators. In particular, since the 2001 census, the gap in labour force participation reversed itself: in 2001, the Métis population demonstrated participation rates that were 2.4 percentage points lower than the non-Aboriginal population; by 2011, their labour force participation rates were 0.6 percentage points higher.

Nevertheless, despite progress in a few key areas, there are still areas that need improvement. Specifically, the gap in educational attainment levels between the Métis

and non-Aboriginal Canadian populations has seen very little improvement and these educational attainment gaps are a significant contributor to the gaps in socio-economic outcomes. Moreover, many of the improvements that have been documented must be taken with a grain of salt due to ethnic mobility and age composition effects. Hence, in summary, it can be argued that efforts should be made to close the educational attainment gaps, especially among the younger generations, since improving educational attainment will likely lead to substantial gains in the core indicators: income, employment, and wealth and well-being.

Overall, strong support programs and careful monitoring will be required to maintain the socio-economic progress that has already been made, while concerted efforts and substantial participation from Métis leaders and Métis organizations will be required to close the remaining gaps.

Table 23: Summary Table, Core, Underlying and Additional Indicators, Canada, 2011

		2011	Absolute Change: 2001-2011	Relative to Non-Aboriginal People	
Core Indicators	Labour Market	Employment rate	61.8	2.4	101.0
		Unemployment rate	10.4	-3.6	138.7
		Labour force participation rate	68.9	-0.2	104.1
	Income	Median income (\$)	26,173	9,831	86.7
		Income received through transfers (%)	14.1	-1.6	115.6
	Education	Share of the population 15+ with a high school diploma (%)	71.0	13.1	88.1
		Share of population with college, CEGEP, or other non-university certificate as their highest degree (%)	18.7	5.3	102.2
		Share of population with a bachelor's degree as their highest degree (%)	6.7	2.7	49.3
		Share of the population with a master's degree (%)	1.3	0.6	31.7
		Share of the population with a doctorate degree (%)	0.17	0.07	21.5
		Number of learning institutions	3	--	--
		ASETS budget (million)	49.8	--	--
		Number of ASETS clients	9,945	--	--
ASETS clients who found employment in 24 weeks (%)		58	--	--	
ASETS clients who returned to school (%)		22	--	--	
Underlying Indicators	Entrepreneurship and Business Development	Value of endowment funds (million)	29.5	--	--
		Number of endowment funds	44	--	--
	Self-Government	Self-employment share of employment (%)	7.3	--	70.2
		Number of Métis businesses in directories	1000+	--	--
		Number of Métis Development Corporations	9	--	--
		Number of capital corporations	3	--	--
		Initial capital of capital corporations (million)	20.4	--	--
		Total loan amount of capital corporations (millions)	130	--	--
		Number of businesses to receive loans	2,000	--	--
		Number of jobs created through loans	5,900	--	--
		Procurement	--	--	--
		Voter turnout	--	--	--
	Land and Resources	Separation of powers	--	--	--
Self-government on Alberta Settlements		--	--	--	
Hectares of land on Alberta Settlements		512,000	--	--	
Number of Impact and Benefit Agreements		4+	--	--	
Infrastructure: Housing	Number of other agreements	10+	--	--	
	Number of Métis groups involved in agreements	6+	--	--	
	Share of population in suitable housing (%)	89.4	--	99.3	
	Share of population whose dwelling requires minor reports (%)	32.1	--	124.9	
	Share of population whose dwelling requires major reports (%)	13.2	--	194.1	
Additional Indicators	Number of housing corporations	4+	--	--	
	Michif language	--	--	--	
	Literary influence	--	--	--	

Source: CSLS.

V. Benchmarking Métis Economic and Social Performance: Selected Provinces

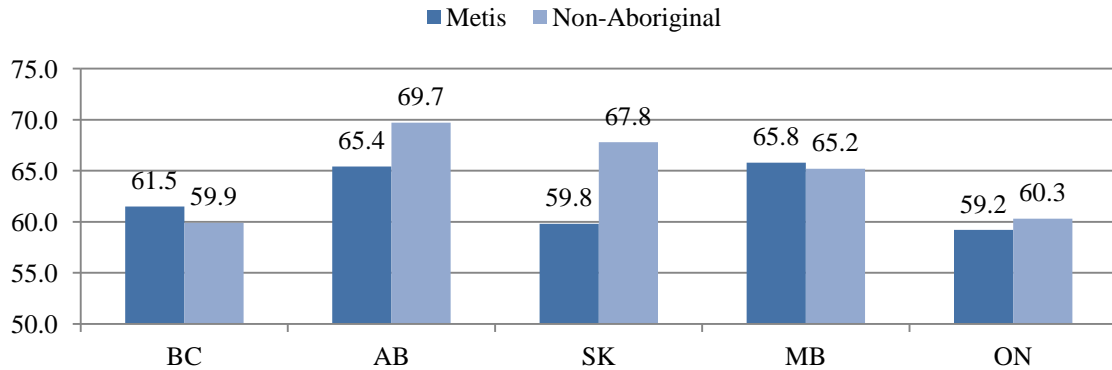
This section provides a detailed discussion of the socio-economic development of the Métis population in relation to the non-Aboriginal population in selected Canadian provinces: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. The section begins by exploring the core indicators linked to the three core topics that were covered in the NAEDB report: the labour market, income, and wealth and well-being. Subsequently, the section examines a number of underlying indicators that were also found in the NAEDB report, including indicators linked to education, entrepreneurship and business development, and infrastructure; however, these underlying indicators are supplemented with additional indicators that fall under new topics to provide a new perspective on Métis-specific socio-economic development at the provincial level, such as health. For certain topics and indicators, the reader will be referred back to Section 4, where provincial information was occasionally provided alongside national information for a more concise picture.

A. Core Indicators

i. Labour Market

a. Employment Rate

In 2011, the gap between the Métis employment rate and the non-Aboriginal employment rate varied drastically by province. The province with the smallest employment rate gap was British Columbia, where the Métis population even showed higher employment rates than the non-Aboriginal population (61.5 per cent versus 59.9 per cent). The province with the worst gap between the Métis employment rate and the non-Aboriginal employment rate was Saskatchewan, where the Métis employment rate was 8.0 percentage points lower than the non-Aboriginal employment rate. This large employment rate gap is driven by two factors. First, compared with the other provinces, Saskatchewan's Métis employment rate is one of the lowest. Only Ontario has a lower Métis employment rate. Second, relative to the five other provinces in consideration, Saskatchewan has one of the highest non-Aboriginal employment rates. Only Alberta has a higher non-Aboriginal employment rate.

Chart 22: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Employment Rates, Per Cent, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

Table 24: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Employment Rates, Per Cent, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
British Columbia	2001	57.8	60.0	2.2
	2006	64.4	61.9	-2.5
	2011	61.5	59.9	-1.6
	Δ (2001-2011)	3.7	-0.1	-3.8
Alberta	2001	63.6	70.0	6.4
	2006	69.3	71.4	2.1
	2011	65.4	69.7	4.3
	Δ (2001-2011)	1.8	-0.3	-2.1
Saskatchewan	2001	56.9	66.0	9.1
	2006	61.0	67.1	6.1
	2011	59.8	67.8	8.0
	Δ (2001-2011)	2.9	1.8	-1.1
Manitoba	2001	61.3	65.2	3.9
	2006	64.5	65.6	1.1
	2011	65.8	65.2	-0.6
	Δ (2001-2011)	4.5	0.0	-4.5
Ontario	2001	60.7	63.3	2.6
	2006	61.6	62.9	1.3
	2011	59.2	60.3	1.1
	Δ (2001-2011)	-1.5	-3.0	-1.5

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal employment rate minus the Métis employment rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

Between the 2001 census and the 2011 National Household Survey, every single province showed improvement in the gap between Métis employment rates and non-Aboriginal employment rates. Two provinces, British Columbia and Manitoba, actually saw the employment rate gap reverse: the Métis population demonstrated higher employment rates than the non-Aboriginal population by 2011.

Table 25: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Employment Rates by Age Category, Per Cent, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces

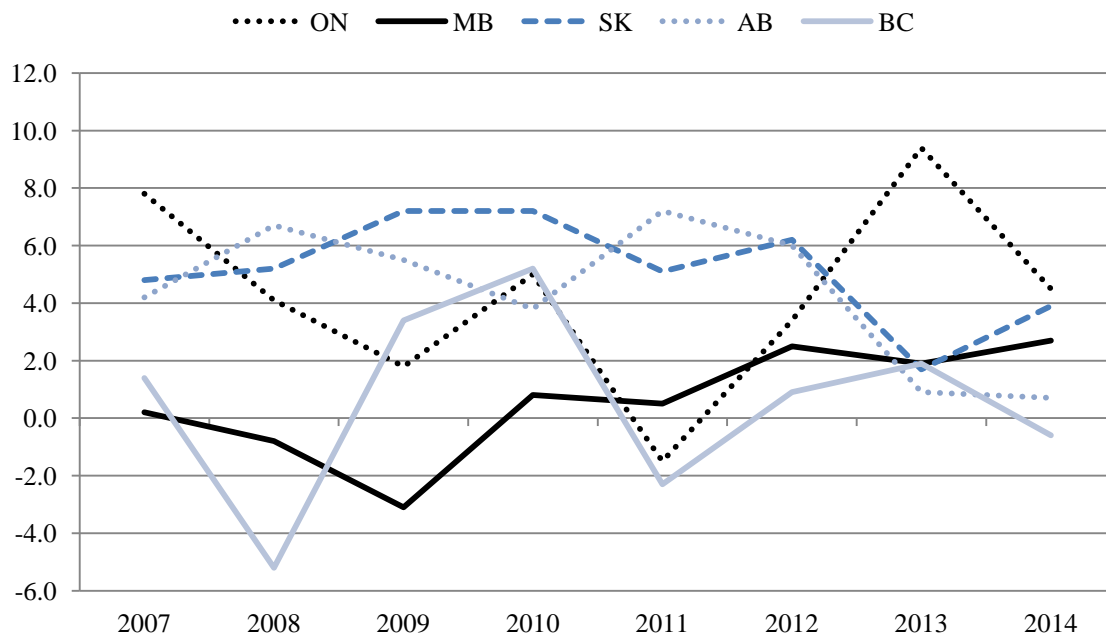
		All ages	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
BC	Métis	61.5	50.2	75.1	74.7	75.1	59.2	20.6	4.1
	Non-Aboriginal	59.9	49.8	79.1	81.2	79.8	59.3	19.5	3.9
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	-1.6	-0.4	4.0	6.5	4.7	0.1	-1.1	-0.2
AB	Métis	65.4	53.9	76.2	78.1	74.4	61.4	26.0	6.8
	Non-Aboriginal	69.7	59.8	82.8	84.7	84.9	69.8	28.0	7.3
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	4.3	5.9	6.6	6.6	10.5	8.4	2.0	0.5
SK	Métis	59.8	46.2	70.6	74.3	76.5	58.1	15.9	4.8
	Non-Aboriginal	67.8	63.5	83.9	88.5	87.9	69.6	31.0	9.7
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	8.0	17.3	13.3	14.2	11.4	11.5	15.1	4.9
MB	Métis	65.8	54.4	75.7	81.8	81.5	58.9	23.3	3.6
	Non-Aboriginal	65.2	60.5	82.4	86.2	86.4	64.4	24.3	5.2
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	-0.6	6.1	6.7	4.4	4.9	5.5	1.0	1.6
ON	Métis	59.2	48.7	76.1	74.7	71.3	48.7	16.5	4.0
	Non-Aboriginal	60.3	47.0	78.4	81.5	80.4	59.7	19.4	4.2
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	1.1	-1.7	2.3	6.8	9.1	11.0	2.9	0.2

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal employment rate minus the Métis employment rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

However, it is important to recall the impact of the Métis age distribution on these results. When broken down by age category, the Métis population actually demonstrates a lower employment rate than the non-Aboriginal population in almost every age grouping in almost every province (Table 25). Therefore, the aggregate employment rate reflects largely the young age of the Métis population in every province and the different labour market behaviour of different age groups.

Chart 23: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Employment Rate Gap (Percentage Points)*, Per Cent, Labour Force Survey, 2007-2014, Selected Provinces



* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal employment rate minus the Métis employment rate.

Source: Statistics Canada.

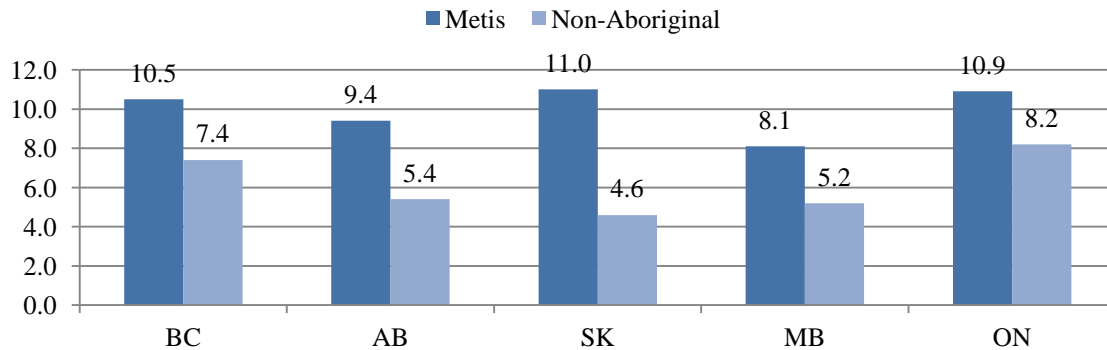
According to the LFS, the gap between Métis and non-Aboriginal employment rates declined in all provinces, excluding Manitoba. The largest decline was seen in Alberta, where the employment rate gap fell from 4.2 percentage points in 2007 to 0.7 percentage points in 2014. In Manitoba, the employment rate gap increased by 1.5 percentage points between 2007 and 2014.

b. Unemployment Rate

In 2011, the gap between Métis unemployment rates and non-Aboriginal unemployment rates was similar among most provinces: Métis unemployment rates were between 2.7 and 4.0 percentage points higher than non-Aboriginal unemployment rates. The only exception was Saskatchewan, which saw Métis unemployment rates of 11.0 per cent in 2011, 6.4 percentage points higher than non-Aboriginal unemployment rates.

The large gap in Saskatchewan was driven by two factors, the same two factors that drove the large gap in employment rates: first, the Métis population in Saskatchewan had the highest unemployment rate of any of the five provinces analysed; second, the non-Aboriginal population in Saskatchewan had the lowest unemployment rate among the five provinces examined.

Chart 24: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Unemployment Rates, Per Cent, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

Table 26: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Unemployment Rates, Per Cent, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
British Columbia	2001	15.9	8.0	-7.9
	2006	9.4	5.6	-3.8
	2011	10.5	7.4	-3.1
	Δ (2001-2011)	-5.4	-0.6	4.8
Alberta	2001	10.9	4.8	-6.1
	2006	7.1	3.9	-3.2
	2011	9.4	5.4	-4.0
	Δ (2001-2011)	-1.5	0.6	2.1
Saskatchewan	2001	15.5	4.8	-10.7
	2006	10.6	4.2	-6.4
	2011	11.0	4.6	-6.4
	Δ (2001-2011)	-4.5	-0.2	4.3
Manitoba	2001	13.2	4.7	-8.5
	2006	9.1	4.2	-4.9
	2011	8.1	5.2	-2.9
	Δ (2001-2011)	-5.1	0.5	5.6
Ontario	2001	12.2	6.0	-6.2
	2006	10.1	6.3	-3.8
	2011	10.9	8.2	-2.7
	Δ (2001-2011)	-1.3	2.2	3.5

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal unemployment rate minus the Métis unemployment rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

Between the 2001 census and the 2011 National Household Survey, all five provinces saw the unemployment rate gap decline. The largest decline was in Manitoba, where the unemployment rate gap dropped 5.6 percentage points between 2001 and 2011.

Table 27: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Unemployment Rates by Age Category, Per Cent, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces

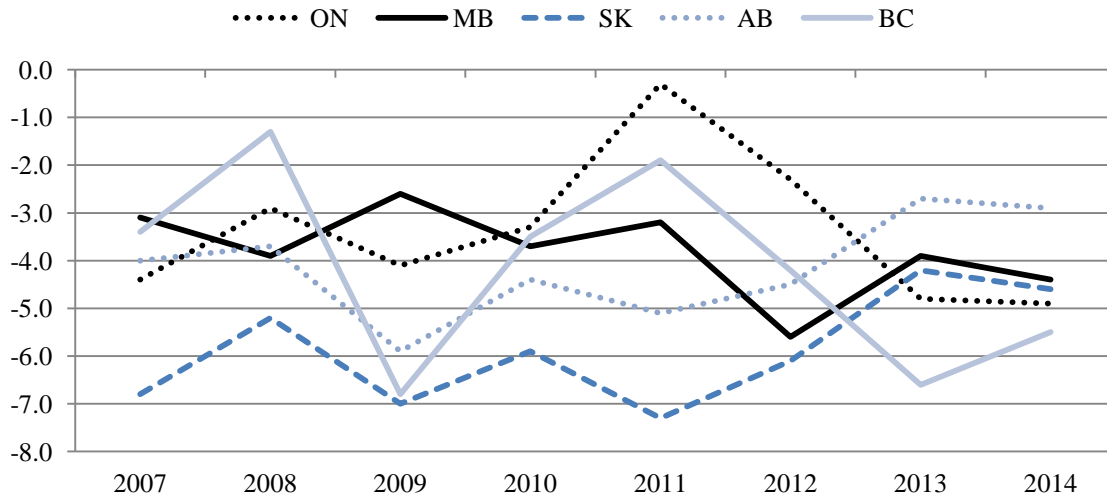
		All ages	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
BC	Métis	10.5	15.7	9.4	8.6	9.1	10.0	7.6	0.0
	Non-Aboriginal	7.4	15.5	7.2	5.5	5.5	6.4	6.0	8.7
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	-3.1	-0.2	-2.2	-3.1	-3.6	-3.6	-1.6	8.7
AB	Métis	9.4	14.7	8.1	7.4	7.6	8.5	10.8	0.0
	Non-Aboriginal	5.4	11.9	5.1	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.2
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	-4.0	-2.8	-3.0	-3.4	-3.8	-4.1	-6.3	4.2
SK	Métis	11.0	16.8	12.6	11.0	7.2	4.5	11.9	0.0
	Non-Aboriginal	4.6	10.6	5.1	3.1	2.7	3.5	3.2	3.4
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	-6.4	-6.2	-7.5	-7.9	-4.5	-1.0	-8.7	3.4
MB	Métis	8.1	14.7	8.9	5.6	4.5	5.0	10.3	0.0
	Non-Aboriginal	5.2	11.5	5.5	3.6	3.0	3.7	4.3	8.0
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	-2.9	-3.2	-3.4	-2.0	-1.5	-1.3	-6.0	8.0
ON	Métis	10.9	21.8	9.7	8.5	7.1	7.2	8.8	22.2
	Non-Aboriginal	8.2	20.0	7.9	5.8	5.3	5.9	5.7	8.3
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	-2.7	-1.8	-1.8	-2.7	-1.8	-1.3	-3.1	-13.9

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal unemployment rate minus the Métis unemployment rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

The relative youth of the Métis population does not seem to have a large effect on the aggregate unemployment rate because the unemployment rate gap is fairly consistent across most age categories, excluding 15 to 24, 65 to 74 and 75 and over (Table 27). Hence, any composition effect at the aggregate level is small.

Chart 25: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Unemployment Rate Gap (Percentage Points)*, Per Cent, Labour Force Survey, 2007-2014, Selected Provinces



* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal unemployment rate minus the Métis unemployment rate.
Source: Statistics Canada.

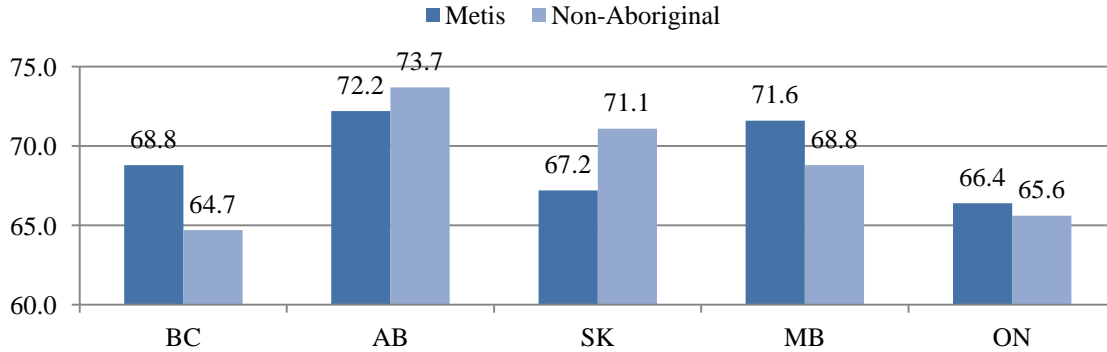
According to the LFS, in British Columbia, Ontario and Manitoba the gap between Métis and non-Aboriginal unemployment rates grew between 2007 and 2014, while the gap between Métis and non-Aboriginal unemployment rates fell in Alberta and Saskatchewan. In absolute terms, in 2014, however, the gap remains the smallest in Alberta and Manitoba, while it is the largest in British Columbia and Ontario.

c. Labour Force Participation Rate

In 2011, the five provinces analyzed showed very different labour force participation rates for Métis. In British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario, the Métis population had higher labour force participation rates than the non-Aboriginal population, while in Alberta and Saskatchewan the Métis population had lower labour force participation rates than the non-Aboriginal population.

British Columbia had the smallest gap between Métis performance and non-Aboriginal performance, while Saskatchewan had the largest. As with both unemployment and employment rates, Saskatchewan's large labour force participation rate gap between Métis and Non-Aboriginal people was driven by low Métis labour force participation rates and high non-Aboriginal labour force participation rates. Only one province had a higher non-Aboriginal labour force participation rate than Saskatchewan (Alberta) and only one province had a lower Métis labour force participation rate (Ontario).

Chart 26: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Labour Force Participation Rates, Per Cent, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

Table 28: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Labour Force Participation Rates, Per Cent, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
British Columbia	2001	68.7	65.3	-3.4
	2006	71.1	65.6	-5.5
	2011	68.8	64.7	-4.1
	Δ (2001-2011)	0.1	-0.6	-0.7
Alberta	2001	71.4	73.5	2.1
	2006	74.7	74.3	-0.4
	2011	72.2	73.7	1.5
	Δ (2001-2011)	0.8	0.2	-0.6
Saskatchewan	2001	67.4	69.3	1.9
	2006	68.2	70.1	1.9
	2011	67.2	71.1	3.9
	Δ (2001-2011)	-0.2	1.8	2.0
Manitoba	2001	70.7	68.4	-2.3
	2006	70.9	68.5	-2.4
	2011	71.6	68.8	-2.8
	Δ (2001-2011)	0.9	0.4	-0.5
Ontario	2001	69.1	67.3	-1.8
	2006	68.5	67.1	-1.4
	2011	66.4	65.6	-0.8
	Δ (2001-2011)	-2.7	-1.7	1.0

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal labour force participation rate minus the Métis labour force participation rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

Between the 2001 census and the 2011 National Household Survey, there were divergent trends between the provinces. British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba saw improvements in their gaps, while Ontario and Saskatchewan actually saw deterioration in their gaps. Ontario's deterioration is less disconcerting, since the Métis population has a higher labour force participation rate than the non-Aboriginal population. In contrast, Saskatchewan's labour force participation rate for the Métis population is 3.9 percentage points lower than that of the non-Aboriginal population, a doubling of the gap since 2001 when it was 1.9 percentage points.

Table 29: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Labour Force Participation Rates by Age Category, Per Cent, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces

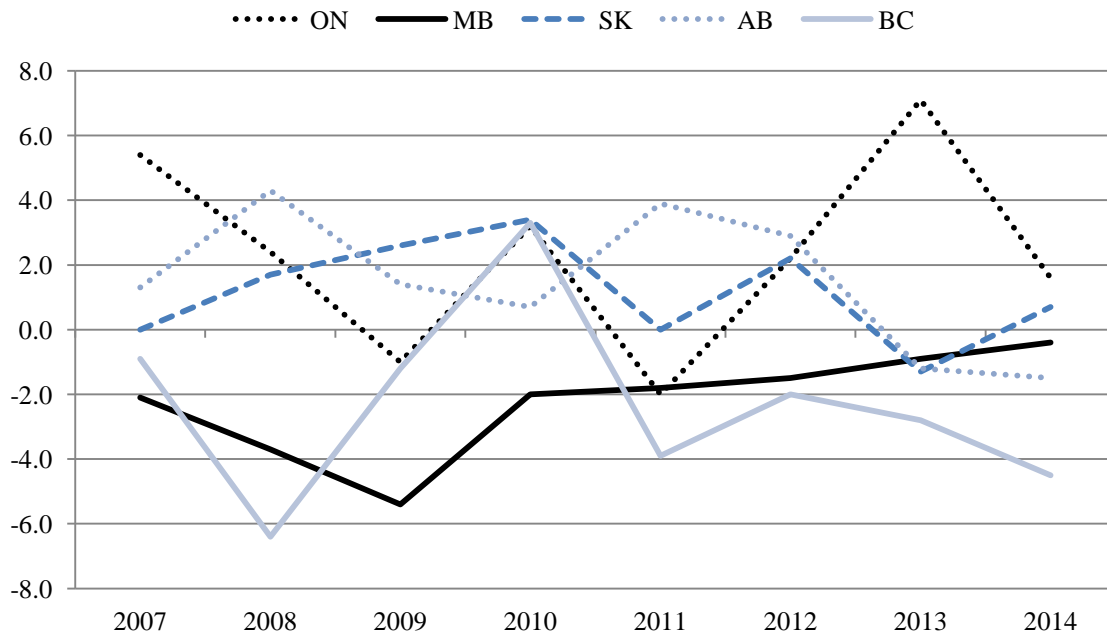
		All ages	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
BC	Métis	68.8	59.5	82.8	81.8	82.6	65.9	22.1	6.0
	Non-Aboriginal	64.7	59.0	85.2	85.9	84.4	63.3	20.7	4.3
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	-4.1	-0.5	2.4	4.1	1.8	-2.6	-1.4	-1.7
AB	Métis	72.2	63.1	83.0	84.4	80.6	67.2	29.3	7.2
	Non-Aboriginal	73.7	67.8	87.2	88.2	88.2	73.1	29.3	7.6
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	1.5	4.7	4.2	3.8	7.6	5.9	0.0	0.4
SK	Métis	67.2	55.6	80.8	83.6	82.3	60.8	18.1	4.8
	Non-Aboriginal	71.1	71.1	88.4	91.3	90.3	72.1	32.0	10.1
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	3.9	15.5	7.6	7.7	8.0	11.3	13.9	5.3
MB	Métis	71.6	63.8	83.0	86.7	85.3	62.0	26.0	3.9
	Non-Aboriginal	68.8	68.3	87.2	89.4	89.1	66.9	25.4	5.7
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	-2.8	4.5	4.2	2.7	3.8	4.9	-0.6	1.8
ON	Métis	66.4	62.2	84.3	81.6	76.7	52.5	18.2	4.8
	Non-Aboriginal	65.6	58.7	85.1	86.5	85.0	63.5	20.5	4.6
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	-0.8	-3.5	0.8	4.9	8.3	11.0	2.3	-0.2

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal labour force participation rate minus the Métis labour force participation rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

As is the case with the employment rate, the relative youth of the Métis population makes for a high overall rate since participation is higher among the young. If the age distributions for both Métis and Non-Aboriginal people were the same, the Métis population would not show as high a performance in British Columbia, Ontario and Manitoba and their performance would be worse in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Chart 27: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Labour Force Participation Rate Gap (Percentage Points)*, Per Cent, Labour Force Survey, 2007-2014, Selected Provinces



* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal labour force participation rate minus the Métis labour force participation rate.

Source: Statistics Canada.

The LFS indicates that in Saskatchewan and Manitoba the gap between Métis and non-Aboriginal labour force participation rates grew, while it shows that the gap between Métis and non-Aboriginal labour force participation rates fell between 2007 and 2014 in Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia. In absolute terms, in 2014, however, the gap remains the smallest in Alberta and British Columbia, while it is the largest in Saskatchewan and Ontario.

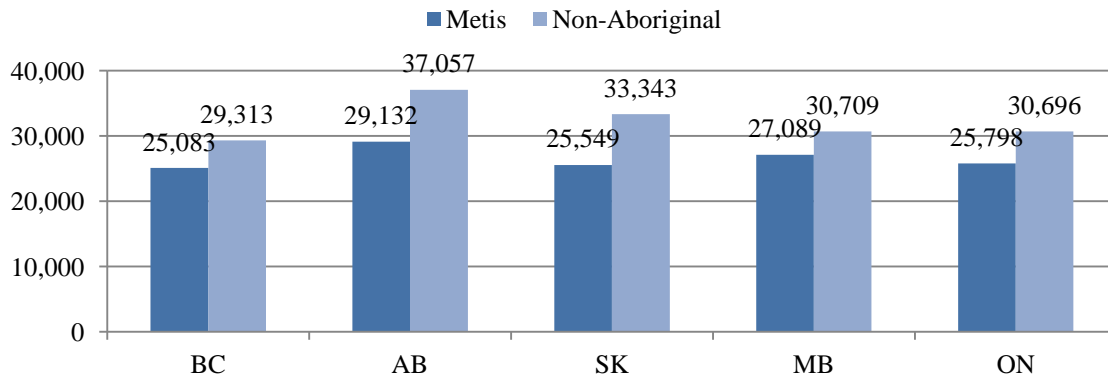
ii. Income

a. Median Income

In 2011, Métis median income of persons aged 15 years and over was less than non-Aboriginal median income in all five provinces analyzed. The best performance was in Manitoba, where the Métis median income was 88.2 per cent of non-Aboriginal median income. The worst province was Saskatchewan: Métis median income was only 76.6 per cent of non-Aboriginal median income.

In Saskatchewan, relative median income was low for two reasons: Métis median income in Saskatchewan was one of the lowest of all five provinces examined, and non-Aboriginal median income in Saskatchewan was one of the highest.⁴³

Chart 28: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Individual Median Incomes, Current Dollars, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

⁴³ There is most certainly an age-composition effect to aggregate income measures, but this effect has not been explored in this report.

Table 30: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Individual Median Incomes, Current Dollars, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Relative (Per Cent)*
British Columbia	2000	17,057	22,535	75.7
	2005	20,053	25,286	79.3
	2010	25,083	29,313	85.6
	Δ (2000-2010)	8,026	6,778	9.9
Alberta	2000	16,147	23,650	68.3
	2005	22,839	29,501	77.4
	2010	29,132	37,057	78.6
	Δ (2000-2010)	12,985	13,407	10.3
Saskatchewan	2000	15,130	20,653	73.3
	2005	19,773	25,234	78.4
	2010	25,549	33,343	76.6
	Δ (2000-2010)	10,419	12,690	3.3
Manitoba	2000	15,931	21,634	73.6
	2005	20,655	25,614	80.6
	2010	27,089	30,709	88.2
	Δ (2000-2010)	11,158	9,075	14.6
Ontario	2000	18,506	24,981	74.1
	2005	22,045	27,451	80.3
	2010	25,798	30,696	84.0
	Δ (2000-2010)	7,292	5,715	9.9

* Calculated as the Métis median income divided by the non-Aboriginal median income multiplied by 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

Between the 2001 census and the 2011 National Household Survey, all five provinces saw the median incomes of the Métis population gain ground relative to the median incomes of the non-Aboriginal population. The biggest increase was in Manitoba, where the relative median income of Métis increased by 14.6 percentage points. It is important to note that the increases in relative incomes between 2000 and 2010 may have been caused by ethnic mobility

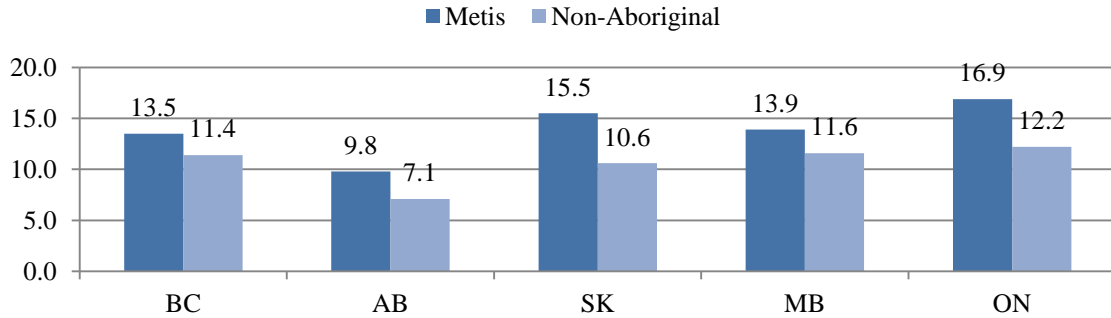
The lower median income of the Métis population indicates that there is still room for improvement. Closing the gaps for some of the underlying indicators, such as the share of the population with a high school diploma, may go quite far in closing the gap in median incomes between the two population groups.

b. Income Received Through Transfers

In absolute terms, in 2011, Ontario's Métis population received the highest proportion of their income through transfers (16.9 per cent), while Alberta's Métis population received the lowest proportion of their income through transfers (9.8 per cent). British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan also have relatively high shares compared to Alberta.

In 2011, the gap between the proportion of income received through transfers for the Métis population and the proportion of income received through transfers for the non-Aboriginal population was the lowest in British Columbia (-2.1 percentage points) and the highest in Saskatchewan (-4.9 percentage points).

Chart 29: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Income Received Through Transfers, Share of Income, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

Table 31: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Income Received Through Transfers, Share of Income, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces

	Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
British Columbia	13.5	11.4	-2.1
Alberta	9.8	7.1	-2.7
Saskatchewan	15.5	10.6	-4.9
Manitoba	13.9	11.6	-2.3
Ontario	16.9	12.2	-4.7

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal share of income minus the Métis share of income.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011

Monitoring the share of income received through government transfers is an obvious way to monitor socio-economic development; hence, the fact that the Métis population receives more income through transfers suggests that they are a socio-economic group that is more in need of assistance than the non-Aboriginal population, naturally reflecting the higher unemployment rate and lower median income of the Métis population.

iii. Health

In the provinces, Métis and non-Aboriginal health gap patterns largely match up with those of Canada. A Métis person is more likely to be a smoker or to drink excessively at least once a month, which can both severely increase risk of illness and early death. The severity of the gaps between the Métis and the non-Aboriginal population varies across provinces, but the story is much the same. However, it appears that the Métis population does not suffer diabetes any more commonly than the non-Aboriginal population. In addition, the Métis population is less likely to have high blood pressure, heart disease or to suffer from the effects of a stroke.

Table 32: Canadian Community Health Survey, Métis and Non-Aboriginal People, Selected Indicators, 2007/2010, Selected Provinces

	Indicator	Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
BC	Arthritis	14.6	11.8	-2.8
	Asthma	11.2	7.5	-3.7
	Smoker, daily or occasional	32.5	17.0	-15.5
	Diabetes	3.9	4.0	0.1
	5 or more drinks on one occasion at least once per home in the past year	23.4	16.7	-6.7
	Food insecurity, moderate or severe	20.5	7.8	-12.7
	High blood pressure, heart disease or suffering from effects of stroke	6.1	12.7	6.6
AB	Arthritis	10.8	11.4	0.6
	Asthma	11.1	9.1	-2.0
	Smoker, daily or occasional	37.8	21.8	-16.0
	Diabetes	3.6	3.5	-0.1
	5 or more drinks on one occasion at least once per home in the past year	31.9	19.9	-12.0
	Food insecurity, moderate or severe	12.9	6.2	-6.7
	High blood pressure, heart disease or suffering from effects of stroke	8.8	12.3	3.5
SK	Arthritis	10.0	14.5	4.5
	Asthma	12.5	9.1	-3.4
	Smoker, daily or occasional	40.8	21.6	-19.2
	Diabetes	3.8	4.5	0.7
	5 or more drinks on one occasion at least once per home in the past year	23.6	21.2	-2.4
	Food insecurity, moderate or severe	16.3	5.1	-11.2
	High blood pressure, heart disease or suffering from effects of stroke	10.2	15.7	5.5
MB	Arthritis	12.8	14.0	1.2
	Asthma	17.8	9.5	-8.3
	Smoker, daily or occasional	35.6	19.3	-16.3
	Diabetes	3.9	3.9	0.0
	5 or more drinks on one occasion at least once per home in the past year	32.2	19.2	-13.0
	Food insecurity, moderate or severe	16.8	6.1	-10.7
	High blood pressure, heart disease or suffering from effects of stroke	9.9	14.8	4.9
ON	Arthritis	19.3	13.2	-6.1
	Asthma	11.6	8.5	-3.1
	Smoker, daily or occasional	34.8	19.2	-15.6
	Diabetes	4.0	4.8	0.8
	5 or more drinks on one occasion at least once per home in the past year	22.7	17.2	-5.5
	Food insecurity, moderate or severe	12.3	8.0	-4.3
	High blood pressure, heart disease or suffering from effects of stroke	12.9	14.5	1.6

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal share minus the Métis share.

Note: Additional health indicators by province and Aboriginal identity can be found in CANSIM Table 105-0513.

Source: Statistics Canada.

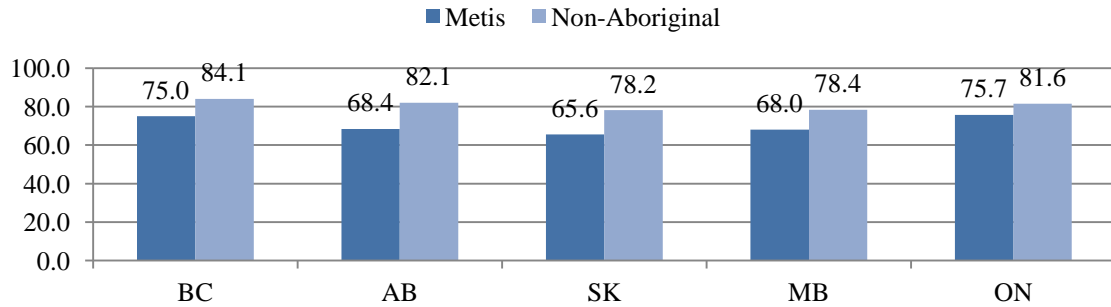
B. Underlying Indicators

i. Education

a. High School Diploma or Equivalent

In 2011, Ontario had the highest incidence of high school diplomas for the Métis population (75.7 per cent), while Saskatchewan had the lowest rate (65.6 per cent). The gap between the non-Aboriginal and the Métis shares of the population with a high school diploma was smallest in Ontario (5.9 percentage points) and largest in Alberta (13.7 percentage points).

Chart 30: Métis and Non-Aboriginal, Share of the Population with a High School Diploma, 15 Years and Over, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

Table 33: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Share of the Population with a High School Diploma, 15 Years and Over, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
British Columbia	2001	62.1	72.6	10.5
	2006	70.2	80.9	10.7
	2011	75.0	84.1	9.1
	Δ (2001-2011)	12.9	11.5	-1.4
Alberta	2001	56.7	70.2	13.5
	2006	63.2	77.7	14.5
	2011	68.4	82.1	13.7
	Δ (2001-2011)	11.7	11.9	0.2
Saskatchewan	2001	54.0	62.2	8.2
	2006	61.1	72.4	11.3
	2011	65.6	78.2	12.6
	Δ (2001-2011)	11.6	16.0	4.4
Manitoba	2001	52.3	64.0	11.7
	2006	62.5	73.6	11.1
	2011	68.0	78.4	10.4
	Δ (2001-2011)	15.7	14.4	-1.3
Ontario	2001	63.9	70.5	6.6
	2006	70.0	78.0	8.0
	2011	75.7	81.6	5.9
	Δ (2001-2011)	11.8	11.1	-0.7

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal completion rate minus the Métis completion rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

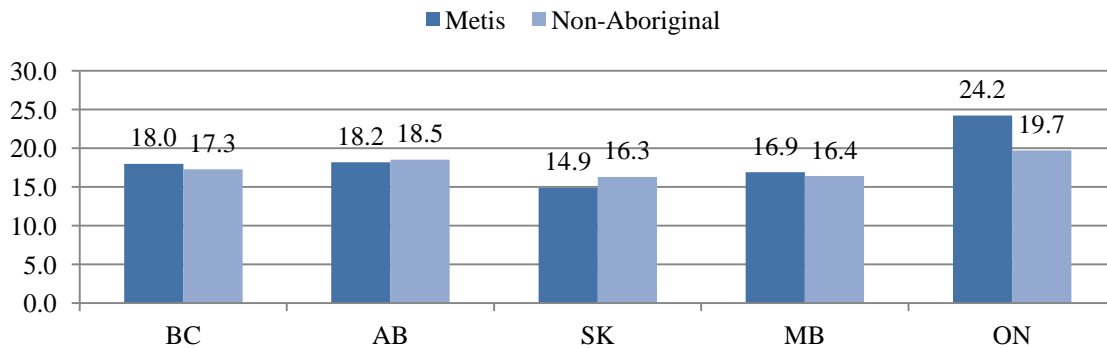
Between the 2001 census and the 2011 National Household Survey, the Métis population saw consistent improvements in their share of the population with a high school diploma and in the gap between non-Aboriginal and Métis share of the population with a high school diploma in almost all provinces. The only province to show significant deterioration in the gap between the non-Aboriginal and Métis share of the population with a high school diploma was Saskatchewan, where the gap increased from 8.2 per cent to 12.6 per cent over the decade. Fortunately, the absolute level of share of the population with a high school diploma among Métis did not decline. The increasing gap was driven by faster increases in the share among the non-Aboriginal population. Further attention to closing the high school educational attainment gap would be wise, as high school completion can improve employment prospects markedly.

b. College, CEGEP or Other Non-University Certificate or Diploma

In 2011, the proportion of the Métis population with a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma as their highest degree was nearly on par with or higher than the proportion of individuals with a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma as their highest degree in the non-Aboriginal population. The province with the highest absolute proportion of Métis with a college diploma as their highest degree was Ontario (24.2 per cent), which reflects this province's extensive investment in community colleges. Ontario also had the strongest relative performance when compared to Non-Aboriginal people, since the Métis population's share of individuals with a college diploma as their highest degree was 4.5 percentage points higher than the non-Aboriginal population's share of individuals with a college diploma as their highest degree.

The province with the lowest absolute share of the population with a college diploma as their highest degree was Saskatchewan; Saskatchewan also happened to be the province with the largest gap between the Métis and non-Aboriginal population: the non-Aboriginal population's share of individuals with a college diploma as their highest degree was 1.4 percentage points higher than the Métis population's share of individuals with a college diploma as their highest degree.

Chart 31: Métis and Non-Aboriginal College, CEGEP or Other Non-University Certificate or Diploma, Highest Degree, Diploma or Certificate, Proportion of Population, 15 Years and Over, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Province



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

Table 34: Métis and Non-Aboriginal College, CEGEP or Other Non-University Certificate or Diploma, Highest Degree, Diploma or Certificate, Proportion of Population, 15 Years and Over, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
British Columbia	2001	15.3	15.4	0.1
	2006	16.4	16.8	0.4
	2011	18.0	17.3	-0.7
	Δ (2001-2011)	2.7	1.9	-0.8
Alberta	2001	12.3	15.6	3.3
	2006	17.2	18.1	0.9
	2011	18.2	18.5	0.3
	Δ (2001-2011)	5.9	2.9	-3.0
Saskatchewan	2001	11.1	12.6	1.5
	2006	13.0	15.2	2.2
	2011	14.9	16.3	1.4
	Δ (2001-2011)	3.8	3.7	-0.1
Manitoba	2001	12.2	13.5	1.3
	2006	15.1	15.6	0.5
	2011	16.9	16.4	-0.5
	Δ (2001-2011)	4.7	2.9	-1.8
Ontario	2001	16.4	15.7	-0.7
	2006	21.1	18.4	-2.7
	2011	24.2	19.7	-4.5
	Δ (2001-2011)	7.8	4.0	-3.8

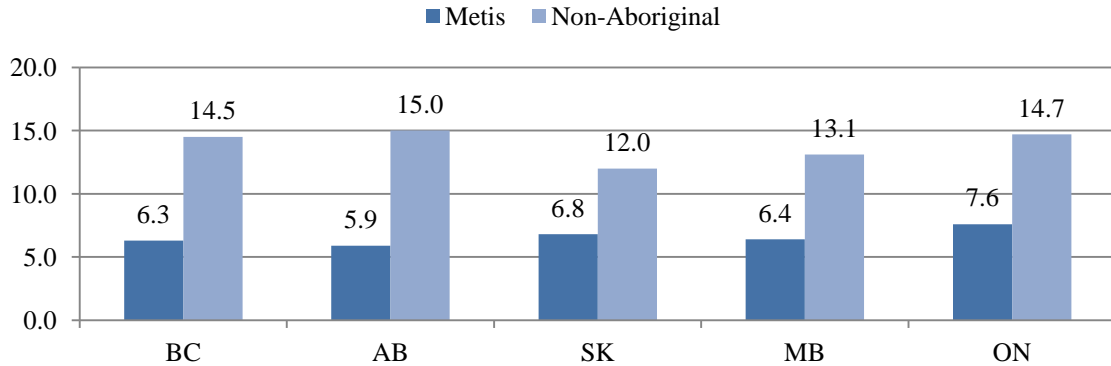
* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal proportion of the population minus the Métis proportion of the population.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

Between the 2001 census and the 2011 National Household Survey, all provinces showed improvement in their shares of the population with a college certificate or diploma as their highest degree in absolute and in relative terms, although Saskatchewan's improvement was quite small (0.1 percentage points in relative terms). The largest improvements in relative terms were seen in Ontario and Alberta.

c. Bachelor's Degree

The absolute share of the Métis population with a Bachelor's degree as their highest degree in 2011 was highest in Ontario (7.6 per cent) and lowest in Alberta (5.9 per cent). The gap between the share of the Métis population with a Bachelor's degree as their highest degree and the share of the non-Aboriginal population with a Bachelor's degree as their highest degree was smallest in Saskatchewan (5.2 percentage points), while it was highest in Alberta (9.1 percentage points).

Chart 32: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Bachelor's Degree, Highest Degree, Diploma or Certificate, Proportion of Population, 15 Years and Older, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

Table 35: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Bachelor's Degree, Highest Degree, Diploma or Certificate, Proportion of Population, 15 Years and Older, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
British Columbia	2001	4.0	11.3	7.3
	2006	4.5	12.6	8.1
	2011	6.3	14.5	8.2
	Δ (2001-2011)	2.3	3.2	0.9
Alberta	2001	3.5	11.6	8.1
	2006	4.3	12.6	8.3
	2011	5.9	15.0	9.1
	Δ (2001-2011)	2.4	3.4	1.0
Saskatchewan	2001	4.3	9.1	4.8
	2006	5.5	9.9	4.4
	2011	6.8	12.0	5.2
	Δ (2001-2011)	2.5	2.9	0.4
Manitoba	2001	3.9	10.2	6.3
	2006	5.1	10.9	5.8
	2011	6.4	13.1	6.7
	Δ (2001-2011)	2.5	2.9	0.4
Ontario	2001	4.6	11.7	7.1
	2006	5.4	12.8	7.4
	2011	7.6	14.7	7.1
	Δ (2001-2011)	3.0	3.0	0.0

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal proportion of the population minus the Métis proportion of the population.

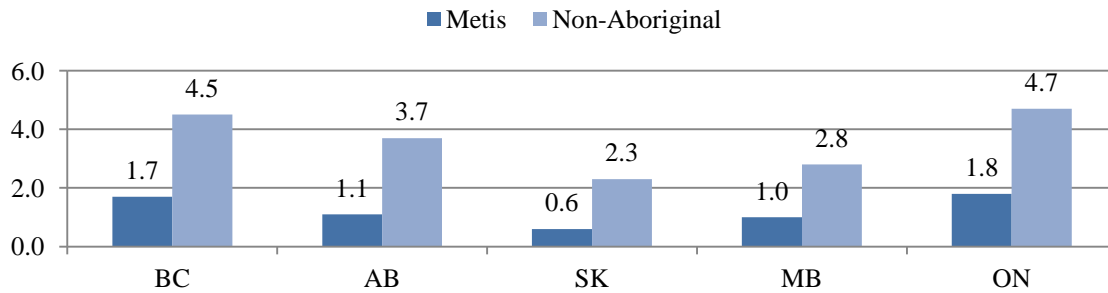
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

Between the 2001 census and the 2011 National Household Survey, the absolute level of the Métis population with a Bachelor's degree as their highest degree increased in all five provinces. However, since the share of the non-Aboriginal population with a Bachelor's degree as their highest degree also increased, and at a faster rate, the gap between the non-Aboriginal and Métis shares of the population with a Bachelor's degree as their highest degree increased in almost all provinces, excluding Ontario, where it stayed constant.

d. Master's Degree

In 2011, the absolute share of Métis over 15 years of age with a Master's degree as their highest degree was highest in Ontario (1.8 per cent) and British Columbia (1.7 per cent). It was lowest in Saskatchewan (0.6 per cent) and Manitoba (1.0 per cent). The gap between the share of the Métis population with a Master's degree as their highest degree and the share of the non-Aboriginal population with a Master's degree as their highest degree was smallest in Saskatchewan (1.7 percentage points) and Manitoba (1.8 percentage points), while it was the largest in Ontario (2.9 percentage points) and British Columbia (2.8 percentage points).

Chart 33: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Master's Degree, Highest Degree, Diploma or Certificate, Proportion of Population, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

Table 36: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Master's Degree, Highest Degree, Diploma or Certificate, Proportion of Population, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
British Columbia	2001	0.9	3.0	2.1
	2006	1.3	3.8	2.5
	2011	1.7	4.5	2.8
	Δ (2001-2011)	0.8	1.5	0.7
Alberta	2001	0.4	2.3	1.9
	2006	0.7	2.9	2.2
	2011	1.1	3.7	2.6
	Δ (2001-2011)	0.7	1.4	0.7
Saskatchewan	2001	0.3	1.5	1.2
	2006	0.6	1.9	1.3
	2011	0.6	2.3	1.7
	Δ (2001-2011)	0.3	0.8	0.5
Manitoba	2001	0.4	1.9	1.5
	2006	0.7	2.3	1.6
	2011	1.0	2.8	1.8
	Δ (2001-2011)	0.6	0.9	0.3
Ontario	2001	1.2	3.2	2.0
	2006	1.5	4.0	2.5
	2011	1.8	4.7	2.9
	Δ (2001-2011)	0.6	1.5	0.9

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal proportion of the population minus the Métis proportion of the population.

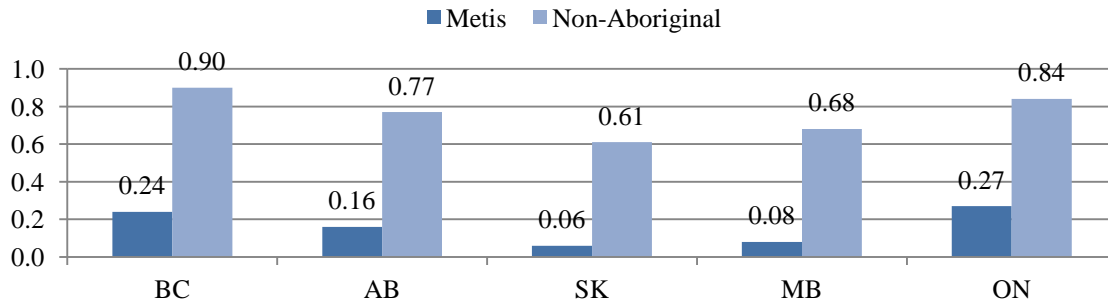
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

Between the 2001 census and the 2011 National Household Survey, the absolute share of the Métis population with a Master's degree as their highest degree increased in all five provinces considered. However, the proportion of the non-Aboriginal population with a Master's degree as their highest degree also increased in all five provinces and it increased faster than the same share in the Métis population. Hence, in terms of the proportion of the population that has a Master's degree as their highest degree, the gap between the Métis population and the non-Aboriginal population increased for all five provinces between 2001 and 2011. This suggests that there continues to be an increasing need for improvement in higher educational attainment rates for the Métis population relative to the non-Aboriginal population.

e. Doctorate

The absolute share of the Métis population in all five provinces with a Doctorate was quite different, ranging from 0.06 per cent in Saskatchewan and Manitoba to 0.27 per cent in Ontario. In 2011, the gap between the share of the Métis population aged 15 years and over and the share of the non-Aboriginal population with a Doctorate ranged from 0.55 percentage points in Saskatchewan to 0.66 percentage points in British Columbia.

Chart 34: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Doctorate, Highest Degree, Diploma or Certificate, Proportion of Population, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

Table 37: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Doctorate, Highest Degree, Diploma or Certificate, Proportion of Population, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
British Columbia	2001	0.20	0.59	0.39
	2006	0.28	0.81	0.53
	2011	0.24	0.90	0.66
	Δ (2001-2011)	0.04	0.31	0.27
Alberta	2001	0.08	0.57	0.49
	2006	0.06	0.67	0.61
	2011	0.16	0.77	0.61
	Δ (2001-2011)	0.08	0.20	0.12
Saskatchewan	2001	0.00	0.42	0.42
	2006	0.12	0.56	0.44
	2011	0.06	0.61	0.55
	Δ (2001-2011)	0.06	0.19	0.13
Manitoba	2001	0.00	0.49	0.49
	2006	0.07	0.65	0.58
	2011	0.08	0.68	0.60
	Δ (2001-2011)	0.08	0.19	0.11
Ontario	2001	0.18	0.63	0.45
	2006	0.24	0.76	0.52
	2011	0.27	0.84	0.57
	Δ (2001-2011)	0.09	0.21	0.12

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal proportion of the population minus the Métis proportion of the population.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

Between the 2001 census and the 2011 National Household Survey, the share of the Métis population with a Doctorate as their highest degree increased in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario by between 0.06 and 0.09 percentage points, while British Columbia demonstrated a slightly smaller increase of 0.04 percentage points.

Similarly, the gap between the non-Aboriginal population and the Métis population from the perspective of a Doctorate as their highest degree obtained changed quite drastically through the period in all five provinces, increasing by nearly 0.3 percentage points (in British Columbia), but generally increasing by slightly more than 0.1 percentage points in all other provinces.

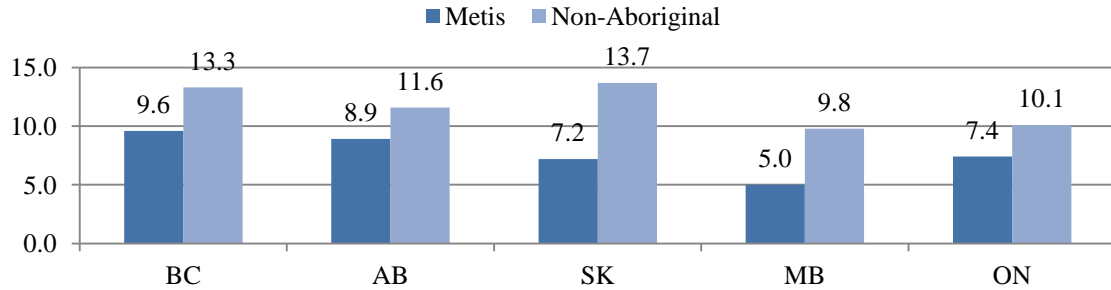
ii. Entrepreneurship and Business Development

Much of the information on Métis Economic Development Corporations and Métis Capital Corporations from the section on Entrepreneurship and Business Development in Canada (Section IV, Part B-ii) applies because a province was identified for each Capital Corporation and Development Corporation. Hence, these institutions will not be discussed again.

In 2011, the share of self-employed workers was highest in British Columbia at 9.6 per cent and lowest in Manitoba at 5.0 per cent. Between 2006 and 2011, in terms of the share of workers who are self-employed in the provinces, British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario saw their shares decrease; while Saskatchewan saw its share increase. In four provinces, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario, the gap

between Métis and non-Aboriginal self-employment shares decreased, while it increased in British Columbia.

Chart 35: Self-Employment Share of Workers, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

Table 38: Self-Employment Share of Workers, 2006 Census and 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
British Columbia	2001	10.0	14.4	4.4
	2006	10.9	13.8	2.9
	2011	9.6	13.3	3.7
	Δ (2006-2011)	-1.3	-0.5	0.8
Alberta	2001	8.7	14.1	5.4
	2006	9.7	13.3	3.6
	2011	8.9	11.6	2.7
	Δ (2006-2011)	-0.8	-1.7	-0.9
Saskatchewan	2001	9.5	18.9	9.4
	2006	5.9	15.7	9.8
	2011	7.2	13.7	6.5
	Δ (2006-2011)	1.3	-2.0	-3.3
Manitoba	2001	7.2	13.3	6.1
	2006	6.3	11.8	5.5
	2011	5.0	9.8	4.8
	Δ (2006-2011)	-1.3	-2.0	-0.7
Ontario	2001	6.8	11.2	4.4
	2006	8.1	10.9	2.8
	2011	7.4	10.1	2.7
	Δ (2006-2011)	-0.7	-0.8	-0.1

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal proportion of the population minus the Métis proportion of the population.

Note: Self-employment is calculated here as including “paid worker – originally self-employed without paid help, incorporated”, “paid worker – originally self-employed with paid help, incorporated”, “self-employed without paid help, unincorporated” and “self-employed with paid help, unincorporated”. Not available and not applicable individuals were dropped from the analysis. These figures may differ from those published by Statistics Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

Table 39: Self-Employment Share of Workers, 2006 Census and 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal
British Columbia	2001	1,931	300,971
	2006	3,662	319,374
	2011	3,704	319,667
Alberta	2001	2,922	243,521
	2006	4,994	264,215
	2011	4,685	248,493
Saskatchewan	2001	1,595	96,120
	2006	1,480	79,575
	2011	2,024	72,814
Manitoba	2001	2,152	75,180
	2006	2,553	67,663
	2011	2,224	58,197
Ontario	2001	1,575	711,532
	2006	3,514	751,656
	2011	3,701	713,182

Note: Self-employment is calculated here as including “paid worker – originally self-employed without paid help, incorporated”, “paid worker – originally self-employed with paid help, incorporated”, “self-employed without paid help, unincorporated” and “self-employed with paid help, unincorporated”. Not available and not applicable individuals were dropped from the analysis. These figures may differ from those published by Statistics Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

iii. Infrastructure: Housing

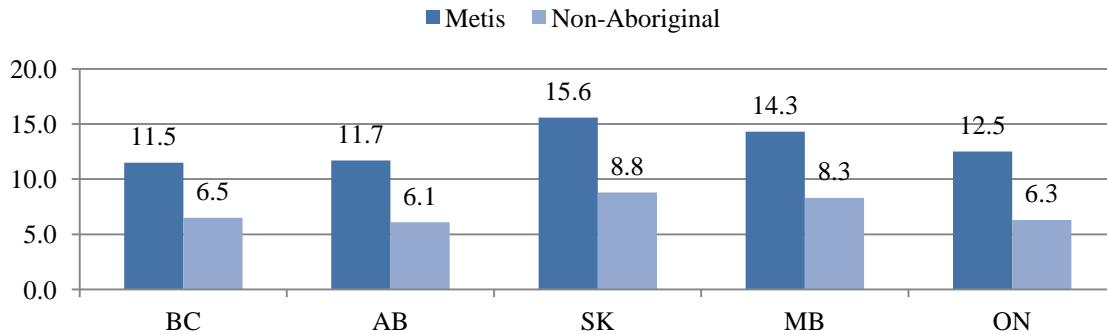
In terms of the share of the Métis population in suitable housing compared to the share of the non-Aboriginal population in suitable housing, as with many of the other indicators, we find a very similar picture across the provinces: Saskatchewan performs the worst, while the other provinces pull ahead.

However, in terms of the share of the Métis population in dwellings that require regular maintenance, minor repairs and major repairs, the story is quite different. In all of the provinces, the Métis population has a much larger share of the population in dwellings that require minor repairs and major repairs, which indicates that the Métis population on average is living in conditions that are less safe and less healthy than the non-Aboriginal population.

Table 40: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Housing Suitability, Per Cent, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces

		Housing suitability	
		Suitable	Non-suitable
British Columbia	Métis	90.0	10.0
	Non-Aboriginal	88.9	11.1
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	-1.1	1.1
Alberta	Métis	89.3	10.7
	Non-Aboriginal	91.9	8.1
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	2.6	-2.6
Saskatchewan	Métis	86.7	13.3
	Non-Aboriginal	93.7	6.3
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	7.0	-7.0
Manitoba	Métis	86.8	13.2
	Non-Aboriginal	89.7	10.3
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	2.9	-2.9
Ontario	Métis	90.9	9.1
	Non-Aboriginal	87.7	12.3
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	-3.2	3.2

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal share minus the Métis share.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

Chart 36: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Condition of Dwelling, Major Repairs Needed, Per Cent, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

Table 41: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Condition of Dwelling, Per Cent, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Provinces

		Condition of Dwelling			
		Regular maintenance	Minor repairs needed	Major repairs needed	
British Columbia	2006	Métis	53.7	34.2	12.1
		Non-Aboriginal	67.4	25.9	6.7
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	13.7	-8.3	-5.4	
2011	Métis	57.9	30.5	11.5	
	Non-Aboriginal	69.7	23.8	6.5	
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	11.8	-6.7	-5.0	
Alberta	2006	Métis	53.0	34.2	12.9
		Non-Aboriginal	66.5	27.5	6.0
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	13.6	-6.7	-6.9	
2011	Métis	57.8	30.6	11.7	
	Non-Aboriginal	68.7	25.2	6.1	
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	10.9	-5.4	-5.6	
Saskatchewan	2006	Métis	46.1	35.6	18.3
		Non-Aboriginal	58.4	33.1	8.5
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	12.3	-2.5	-9.8	
2011	Métis	49.3	35.1	15.6	
	Non-Aboriginal	61.2	30.0	8.8	
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	11.9	-5.1	-6.8	
Manitoba	2006	Métis	47.1	36.4	16.5
		Non-Aboriginal	60.9	30.9	8.2
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	13.8	-5.5	-8.3	
2011	Métis	53.0	32.8	14.3	
	Non-Aboriginal	62.3	29.4	8.3	
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	9.3	-3.4	-6.0	
Ontario	2006	Métis	53.4	35.7	10.9
		Non-Aboriginal	67.4	26.4	6.3
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	14.0	-9.3	-4.7	
2011	Métis	55.1	32.4	12.5	
	Non-Aboriginal	68.8	24.9	6.3	
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	13.7	-7.5	-6.2	

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal share minus the Métis share.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

C. Summary

Changes in the performance of the Métis over 2001 to 2011, as measured by the indicators presented in sections A and B above, is summarised in Table 40. The table reports changes in the level of the indicator and also changes in the gap with the non-Aboriginal population. The overall pattern is as follows. Since 2001, all five provinces examined, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and British Columbia, demonstrated consistent absolute improvements, and for almost every indicator, the Métis population in each province showed improvement relative to the non-Aboriginal population. This suggests that the Métis population is heading in the right direction toward fulfilling their economic development goals.

However, since 2006, provincial performance has been less consistent in both absolute and relative terms. Manitoba and Alberta have performed much better than the other provinces in absolute terms in many of the indicators, while Manitoba and Ontario performed better in terms of minimizing the gap.

Most importantly, Saskatchewan consistently demonstrated the worst performance of all the five provinces examined. Such consistency in poor performance suggests that there are important gaps that should be addressed even within the Métis population itself. More specifically, there are clearly gaps that need to be closed when Métis socio-economic progress is compared with non-Aboriginal socio-economic progress, but there are also large gaps that need to be closed when Métis socio-economic progress is compared across provinces.

Hence, strong support programs within provinces and careful monitoring will be required to maintain the socio-economic progress that has already been made. In addition, concerted efforts, determined cooperation and substantial participation from Métis leaders and Métis organizations at both the provincial and national level will be required to close the remaining gaps both between provinces and between socio-economic groups.

Table 42: Total Tally of Improvements in Indicators in Selected Provinces

Province	Absolute	Gap	Total
2001-2011			
1. British Columbia	+8	+4	+12
2. Alberta	+10	+2	+12
3. Manitoba	+8	+2	+10
4. Ontario	+6	+1	+7
5. Saskatchewan	+6	0	+6
Canada	+6	+7	+13
2006-2011			
1. Manitoba	+9	+5	+14
2. Ontario	+1	+3	+4
3. Alberta	+3	0	+3
4. British Columbia	+1	-1	0
5. Saskatchewan	0	-4	-4
Canada	+3	+5	+8

Note: In Table 40, worse receives -1, better receives +1 and no change receives 0. The tallies have been constructed based on this rubric.

Source: CSLs.

Table 43: Summary of Improvement in Indicators, Selected Provinces

		2001-2011	
	Indicator	Absolute	Gap
British Columbia			
Labour Market	Employment Rate	Better	Better
	Unemployment Rate	Better	Better
	Labour Force Participation Rate	Better	Better
Income	Median Income	Better	Better
	High School Completion	Better	Better
Education	College, CEGEP, or Other Non-University Diploma or Certificate	Better	Better
	Bachelor's Degree	Better	Worse
	Master's Degree	Better	Worse
	Doctorate Degree	Better	Worse
Entrepreneurship and Business Development	Self-Employment	Worse	Better
Total		+8	+4
Alberta			
Labour Market	Employment Rate	Better	Better
	Unemployment Rate	Better	Better
	Labour Force Participation Rate	Better	Better
Income	Median Income	Better	Better
	High School Completion	Better	Worse
Education	College, CEGEP, or Other Non-University Diploma or Certificate	Better	Better
	Bachelor's Degree	Better	Worse
	Master's Degree	Better	Worse
	Doctorate Degree	Better	Worse
Entrepreneurship and Business Development	Self-Employment	Better	Better
Total		+10	+2
Saskatchewan			
Labour Market	Employment Rate	Better	Better
	Unemployment Rate	Better	Better
	Labour Force Participation Rate	Worse	Worse

Income	Median Income	Better	Better
Education	High School Completion	Better	Worse
	College, CEGEP, or Other Non-University Diploma or Certificate	Better	Better
	Bachelor's Degree	Better	Worse
	Master's Degree	Better	Worse
	Doctorate Degree	Better	Worse
Entrepreneurship and Business Development	Self-Employment	Worse	Better
Total		+6	0
Manitoba			
Labour Market	Employment Rate	Better	Better
	Unemployment Rate	Better	Better
	Labour Force Participation Rate	Better	Better
Income	Median Income	Better	Better
Education	High School Completion	Better	Worse
	College, CEGEP, or Other Non-University Diploma or Certificate	Better	Better
	Bachelor's Degree	Better	Worse
	Master's Degree	Better	Worse
	Doctorate Degree	Better	Worse
Entrepreneurship and Business Development	Self-Employment	Worse	Better
Total		+8	+2
Ontario			
Labour Market	Employment Rate	Worse	Better
	Unemployment Rate	Better	Better
	Labour Force Participation Rate	Worse	Worse
Income	Median Income	Better	Better
Education	High School Completion	Better	Worse
	College, CEGEP, or Other Non-University Diploma or Certificate	Better	Better
	Bachelor's Degree	Better	No Change
	Master's Degree	Better	Worse
	Doctorate Degree	Better	Worse
Entrepreneurship and Business Development	Self-Employment	Better	Better
Total		+6	+1
2006-2011			
	Indicator	Absolute	Gap
British Columbia			
Labour Market	Employment Rate	Worse	Worse
	Unemployment Rate	Worse	Better
	Labour Force Participation Rate	Worse	Worse
Income	Median Income	Better	Better
Education	High School Completion	Better	Better
	College, CEGEP, or Other Non-University Diploma or Certificate	Better	Better
	Bachelor's Degree	Better	Worse
	Master's Degree	Better	Worse
	Doctorate Degree	Worse	Worse
Entrepreneurship and Business Development	Self-Employment	Worse	Worse
Infrastructure: Housing	Major Repairs Needed	Better	Better
Total		+1	-1
Alberta			
Labour Market	Employment Rate	Worse	Worse
	Unemployment Rate	Worse	Worse

	Labour Force Participation Rate	Worse	Worse
Income	Median Income	Better	Better
	High School Completion	Better	Better
Education	College, CEGEP, or Other Non-University Diploma or Certificate	Better	Better
	Bachelor's Degree	Better	Worse
	Master's Degree	Better	Worse
	Doctorate Degree	Better	No Change
Entrepreneurship and Business Development	Self-Employment	Worse	Better
Infrastructure: Housing	Major Repairs Needed	Better	Better
	Total	+3	0
Saskatchewan			
	Employment Rate	Worse	Worse
Labour Market	Unemployment Rate	Worse	No Change
	Labour Force Participation Rate	Worse	Worse
Income	Median Income	Better	Worse
	High School Completion	Better	Worse
Education	College, CEGEP, or Other Non-University Diploma or Certificate	Better	Better
	Bachelor's Degree	Better	Worse
	Master's Degree	No Change	Worse
	Doctorate Degree	Worse	Worse
Entrepreneurship and Business Development	Self-Employment	Worse	Better
Infrastructure: Housing	Major Repairs Needed	Better	Better
	Total	0	-4
Manitoba			
	Employment Rate	Better	Better
Labour Market	Unemployment Rate	Better	Better
	Labour Force Participation Rate	Better	Better
Income	Median Income	Better	Better
	High School Completion	Better	Better
Education	College, CEGEP, or Other Non-University Diploma or Certificate	Better	Better
	Bachelor's Degree	Better	Worse
	Master's Degree	Better	Worse
	Doctorate Degree	Better	Worse
Entrepreneurship and Business Development	Self-Employment	Worse	Better
Infrastructure: Housing	Major Repairs Needed	Better	Better
	Total	+9	+5
Ontario			
	Employment Rate	Worse	Better
Labour Market	Unemployment Rate	Worse	Better
	Labour Force Participation Rate	Worse	Worse
Income	Median Income	Better	Better
	High School Completion	Better	Better
Education	College, CEGEP, or Other Non-University Diploma or Certificate	Better	Better
	Bachelor's Degree	Better	Better
	Master's Degree	Better	Worse
	Doctorate Degree	Better	Worse
Entrepreneurship and Business Development	Self-Employment	Worse	Better
Infrastructure: Housing	Major Repairs Needed	Worse	Worse
	Total	+1	+3

Source: CSLs.

References

- Andersen, Chris (2014) *Métis: Race, Recognition, and the Struggle for Indigenous Peoplehood*, Vancouver: UBC Press.
- Apeetogosan (Métis) Development Inc. and Pinnacle Business Services Ltd. (2015) “Apeetogosan (Métis) Development Inc. and Pinnacle Business Services Ltd.,” www.apeetogosan.com/index.html.
- Arsenault, J.-F., and A. Sharpe (2009) “A Review of the Potential Impacts of the Métis Human Resources Development Agreements in Canada,” CSLS Research Report 2009-01, May.
- B.C. Métis Federation (2014) “BC Métis Federation Development Corporation Project Approved,” October 20, bcMétis.com/2014/10/bc-Métis-federation-development-corporation-project-approved/.
- Bell Browne Molnar and Delicate Consulting and the Centre for the Study of Living Standards (2012) “National Aboriginal Benchmarking Report,” Draft Version 2.0.
- Bell, Catherine E., and the Métis Settlements Appeal Tribunal (1999) “Contemporary Métis Justice: The Settlement Way,” Saskatoon: Native Law Centre, University of Saskatchewan.
- Boisvert, D. and K. Turnbull (1985) “Who Are the Métis?” *Studies in Political Economy* No. 18, pp. 107-147.
- Boisvert, D. and G. Contreras (2015) “Economic Impacts and Labour Market Trends 2015,” January 1, www.rupertisland.org/sudden-labour-displacement.pdf.
- Calgary Chamber (2012), “Closing the Gap: Partnering for Métis Labour Market Success,” Spring.
- Calver, M. (2015) “Closing the Aboriginal Education Gap in Canada: Assessing Progress and Estimating the Economic Benefits,” CSLS Research Report 2015-03.
- Capeluck, E. and A. Sharpe (2013) “Labour Market Prospects for the Métis in the Canadian Mining Industry,” CSLS Research Report 2013-02, May.
- Centre for the Study of Living Standards (CSLS) (2012) “Aboriginal Labour Market Performance in Canada: 2007-2011,” CSLS Research Report 2012-04, June.
- Chartier, C. (2015) “Opening Remarks to MEDS III,” Métis Economic Development Symposium III, Winnipeg, March 18, 2015, Métis National Council.

- Clarence Campeau Development Fund (2015), "About CCDF," www.clarencecampeau.com/ccdf/about/.
- CUMFI (n.d.) "Michif Language," www.cumfi.org/?q=node/8.
- Gabriel Dumont Institute (2015) "Gabriel Dumont Institute," <https://gdins.org/>.
- Guimond, E. (1999) "Ethnic Mobility and Demographic Growth of Canada's Aboriginal Populations from 1986 to 1996," in *Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada, 1998-1999*, Statistics Canada catalogue no. 91-209.
- Guimond, E. (2003) "Fuzzy definitions and Population Explosion: Changing Identities of Aboriginal Groups in Canada," in D. Newhouse and E. Peters (eds.), *Not Strangers in These Parts: Urban Aboriginal Peoples*.
- Howe, E. (n.d.) "Bridging the Aboriginal Education Gap in Alberta," www.rupertland.org/Bridging_the_Aboriginal_Education_Gap_in_Alberta.pdf.
- Louis Riel Capital Corporation (2015) "Business Directory," http://www.lrcc.mb.ca/business_directory_listing.php.
- Louis Riel Capital Corporation (2015) "About," www.lrcc.mb.ca/about.php.
- Louis Riel Institute (2015) "Louis Riel Institute," www.louisrielinstitute.com/.
- Malenfant, E., S. Coulombe, E. Guimond and A. Lebel (2012) "Intragenerational Ethnic Mobility of Aboriginal Peoples in Canada: Results from the 2001 and 2006 Censuses Record Linkage," presented at the Population Association of America 2012 Annual Meeting in San Francisco.
- Manitoba Métis Federation (2015) "Métis Economic Development Fund," www.mmf.mb.ca/departments_portfolios_and_affiliates_details.php?id=29.
- McCaffrey, L., R. Rose and S. Johnson (2014) "Métis Training to Employment Client Labour Market Self-Sufficiency Study," August 2, www.rupertland.org/sudden-labour-displacement.pdf.
- McDonald, D. and D. Wilson (2013) "Poverty or Prosperity," Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, June.
- McKellips, F. (2015) "Aboriginal Labour Market Information in Canada: An Overview," CSLS Research Report 2015-05.
- Métis Economic Development Organization (2015), "About MEDO," www.themedo.ca/about.html.

Métis National Council (2014) “Aboriginal Labour Market Development,” Presentation to the House of Commons, Standing Committee on Human Resources, Skills and Social Development and the Status of Persons with Disabilities, Ottawa, February.

Métis National Council (2015a) “Developing the Strategy,” Toward a Métis Economic Development Strategy, Report 1, March.

Métis National Council (2015b) “The Existing Policy Framework for the Strategy,” Toward a Métis Economic Development Strategy, Report 2, March.

Métis National Council (2015c) “Findings and Recommendations,” Toward a Métis Economic Development Strategy, Report 3, March.

Métis National Council (2015d) “MNC Recommendations for ASETS Renewal,” Toward a Métis Economic Development Strategy, Report 4, March.

Métis Nation of British Columbia (2015) “Business Directory,” www.mnbc.ca/business-directory.

Métis Nation of Ontario (2011) “Province Commits \$30 Million to Support Métis Entrepreneurs and Businesses,” June, www.Métisnation.org/news--media/news/ontario-Métis-establish-development-fund.

Métis Nation of Ontario (2012) “Detour Gold Concludes Impact and Benefit Agreement with Métis Nation of Ontario,” January 20, www.Métisnation.org/news--media/news/-detour-gold-concludes-impact-and-benefit-agreement-with--Métis-nation-of-ontario-.

Métis Nation of Ontario (2015) “The Métis Nation of Ontario Development Corporation,” www.Métisnation.org/governance/governing-structure/mnadc-development.

Métis Voyageur Development Fund (2015) “About,” www.mvdf.ca/about/.

National Aboriginal Economic Development Board (2012) “The Aboriginal Economic Benchmarking Report.”

National Aboriginal Economic Development Board (2015) “The Aboriginal Economic Progress Report.”

National Aboriginal Health Organization (n.d.) “ISPAYIN | Métis Youth Express Yourself: Michif Language,” www.Métisyouthexpressions.ca/michif-e.php.

Natural Resources Canada (2014) “Table of Agreements,” www.nrcan.gc.ca/mining-materials/aboriginal/14694.

- Ouelette, R.-F. (2013) "Michif: a Language Born and Near Death on our Native Land," At the Edge of Canada, January 3, www.attheedgeofcanada.com/2013/01/michif-language-born-and-near-death-on.html.
- Pilon, Robert (2015) "Métis Federation of Canada Statement on Recent MNC Newsletter: Métis Identity and the Harry Daniels Case," BC Métis Federation, www.bcMétis.com/2015/03/Métis-federation-of-canada-statement-on-recent-mnc-newsletter/
- Postras-Pratt, Y., C. Andersen and G. Contreras (n.d.) "Painting a Picture of the Métis Homeland: Synthesizing Knowledge About Métis Education, Employment, and Training," www.rupertsland.org/Painting_a_Picture_of_the_M%C3%A9tis_Homeland.pdf.
- Prichard, H., and K. Shwayder (2014) "Against a Split Phonology of Michif," *University of Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics*, Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 271-280.
- Quenneville, G. (2014) "N.W.T. Métis Nation signs benefit agreement with De Beers," December 16, CBC News, www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/n-w-t-m%C3%A9tis-nation-signs-benefit-agreement-with-de-beers-1.2874187.
- Rupertsland Institute (2015) "Rupertsland Institute," www.rupertsland.org/.
- SaskMétis Economic Development Corporation (2015) "The Corporation," www.smedco.ca/sample-page/.
- Siggner, A. J. (2003) "Impact of "Ethnic Mobility" on Socio-economic Conditions of Aboriginal Peoples," *Canadian Studies in Population*, 30(1), 137-158.
- Smartwolf Enterprises Ltd. (2011) "MMF Registry Study," March.
- Statistics Canada (2001) "2001 Census," www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/home/index.cfm.
- Statistics Canada (2006) "2006 Census," www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/index-eng.cfm.
- Statistics Canada (2010) "Census questions on education: Some important changes," www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/info/education-eng.cfm.
- Statistics Canada (2011) "National Household Survey," www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/index-eng.cfm.
- Statistics Canada (2013a) "The Education and Employment Experiences of First Nations People Living Off-Reserve, Inuit and Métis: Selected Findings from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey," prepared by Evelyne Bougie, Karen Kelly-Scott and

- Paula Arriagada, www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-653-x/2013001/article/part-partie-c-eng.htm.
- Statistics Canada (2013b) “National Household Survey User Guide | Chapter 1 - Introduction,” www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/nhs-enm_guide/index-eng.cfm.
- Statistics Canada (2013b) “Aboriginal Peoples in Canada: First Nations People, Métis and Inuit,” www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-011-x/2011001/mi-rs-eng.cfm.
- Statistics Canada (2014a) “Aboriginal languages in Canada,” www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/as-sa/98-314-x/98-314-x2011003_3-eng.cfm?fpv=10000.
- Statistics Canada (2014b) “Census of Population,” www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3901.
- Statistics Canada (2014c) “Canadian Community Health Survey – Annual Component (CCHS),” www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3226.
- Statistics Canada (2015a) “Entrepreneurship indicators of Canadian enterprises, 2011 and 2012,” March 5, www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/150305/dq150305c-eng.htm?cmp=mstatcan.
- Statistics Canada (2015b) “Labour Force Survey (LFS),” www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3701.
- Voyageur Métis (2012) “What is Self-Identification?” www.voyageurMétis.org/self/self_e.htm.
- Way, K. and C. Andersen (2014) “Sudden Labour Displacement for Métis in Alberta,” May 2, www.rupertsland.org/sudden-labour-displacement.pdf.
- Weinstein, J. (2007) “Quiet Revolution West: The Rebirth of Métis Nationalism,” Brighton: Massachusetts: Fitzhenry and Whiteside.
- Working Group on Natural Resource Development (2015) “First Nations and Natural Resource Development: Advancing Positive, Impactful Change | Step One: Finding the Ways and Means for First Nations to Fully Share in Natural Resource Development,” www.naturalresourcedev.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Working-Group-on-Natural-Resource-Development-Report-small.pdf.

Appendix 1: Benchmarking Métis Economic and Social Performance: Selected Census Metropolitan Areas

This section contains appendix tables on a set of indicators that provide insight into Métis socio-economic development in key census metropolitan areas with large Métis populations, namely Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon and Winnipeg. Some of the indicators that were presented for Canada and the provinces have not been generated for these census metropolitan areas due to small samples sizes or lack of data availability. In general, the appendix tables have been presented below in a similar format and structure to those found under Section 5 on the provinces.

A. Core Indicators

i. Labour Market

a. Employment Rate

Table 44: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Employment Rates, Per Cent, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
Edmonton	2001	62.2	68.3	6.1
	2006	67.2	69.9	2.7
	2011	65.2	69.5	4.3
Calgary	2001	71.1	71.5	0.4
	2006	75.6	72.6	-3.0
	2011	70.0	70.0	0.0
Saskatoon	2001	59.6	66.6	7.0
	2006	67.8	67.9	0.1
	2011	64.0	69.2	5.2
Regina	2001	60.0	67.6	7.6
	2006	68.8	68.4	-0.4
	2011	68.2	69.8	1.6
Winnipeg	2001	62.4	65.5	3.1
	2006	65.4	65.8	0.4
	2011	66.3	65.4	-0.9

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal employment rate minus the Métis employment rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

b. Unemployment Rate

Table 45: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Unemployment Rates, Per Cent, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
Edmonton	2001	10.5	5.2	-5.3
	2006	7.1	4.4	-2.7
	2011	9.3	5.3	-4.0
Calgary	2001	7.8	4.8	-3.0
	2006	5.9	3.9	-2.0
	2011	8.5	5.8	-2.7
Saskatoon	2001	15.5	5.8	-9.7
	2006	7.7	4.5	-3.2
	2011	9.9	5.0	-4.9
Regina	2001	11.3	5.2	-6.1
	2006	7.8	4.2	-3.6
	2011	8.9	4.3	-4.6
Winnipeg	2001	12.2	4.9	-7.3
	2006	8.7	4.5	-4.2
	2011	7.9	5.3	-2.6

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal unemployment rate minus the Métis unemployment rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

c. Labour Force Participation Rate

Table 46: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Labour Force Participation Rates, Per Cent, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
Edmonton	2001	69.5	72.0	2.5
	2006	72.4	73.1	0.7
	2011	71.9	73.4	1.5
Calgary	2001	77.1	75.2	-1.9
	2006	80.3	75.5	-4.8
	2011	76.5	74.3	-2.2
Saskatoon	2001	70.6	70.7	0.1
	2006	73.5	71.2	-2.3
	2011	71.1	72.8	1.7
Regina	2001	67.7	71.3	3.6
	2006	74.7	71.4	-3.3
	2011	74.9	72.9	-2.0
Winnipeg	2001	71.1	69.0	-2.1
	2006	71.7	68.9	-2.8
	2011	72.0	69.1	-2.9

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal labour force participation rate minus the Métis labour force participation rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

ii. Income

a. Median Income

Table 47: Métis, and Non-Aboriginal Individual Median Incomes, Current Dollars, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Relative (Per Cent)*
Edmonton	2000	15,686	23,629	66.4
	2005	20,000	28,000	71.4
	2010	31,064	37,735	82.3
Calgary	2000	20,166	25,920	77.8
	2005	27,500	30,000	91.7
	2010	33,707	38,415	87.7
Saskatoon	2000	15,458	22,483	68.8
	2005	19,000	27,000	70.4
	2010	27,904	35,322	79.0
Regina	2000	16,385	24,926	65.7
	2005	19,000	27,000	70.4
	2010	28,938	37,620	76.9
Winnipeg	2000	16,836	23,248	72.4
	2005	20,000	26,000	76.9
	2010	27,157	31,556	86.1

* Calculated as the Métis median income divided by the non-Aboriginal median income multiplied by 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

b. Income Received Through Transfers

Table 48: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Income Received Through Transfers, Share of Income, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas

	Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
Edmonton	9.8	7.5	-2.3
Calgary	7.2	5.8	-1.4
Saskatoon	12.2	8.6	-3.6
Regina	13.0	8.4	-4.6
Winnipeg	13.2	10.8	-2.4

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal share of income minus the Métis share of income.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

B. Underlying Indicators

i. Education

a. High School Diploma or Equivalent

Table 49: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Share of the Population with a High School Diploma, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
Edmonton	2001	58.5	71.7	13.2
	2006	64.7	79.1	14.4
	2011	70.8	83.3	12.5
Winnipeg	2001	55.4	69.4	14.0
	2006	65.5	78.3	12.8
	2011	69.1	81.9	12.8
Regina	2001	60.5	70.5	10.0
	2006	66.2	79.5	13.3
	2011	70.0	82.9	12.9
Saskatoon	2001	62.7	71.4	8.7
	2006	69.7	79.2	9.5
	2011	74.2	83.6	9.4
Calgary	2001	64.5	76.1	11.6
	2006	72.6	82.2	9.6
	2011	75.4	85.3	9.9

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal share minus the Métis share.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

b. College, CEGEP or Other Non-University Certificate or Diploma

Table 50: Métis and Non-Aboriginal College, CEGEP or Other Non-University Certificate or Diploma, Highest Degree, Diploma or Certificate, Proportion of Population, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
Edmonton	2001	13.4	16.1	2.7
	2006	17.6	18.5	0.9
	2011	18.7	18.5	-0.2
Winnipeg	2001	12.4	14.3	1.9
	2006	15.5	16.1	0.6
	2011	15.9	16.4	0.5
Regina	2001	11.2	13.3	2.1
	2006	12.3	14.7	2.4
	2011	15.8	15.6	-0.2
Saskatoon	2001	12.8	14.6	1.8
	2006	17.1	17.2	0.1
	2011	16.2	17.1	0.9
Calgary	2001	15.3	16.5	1.2
	2006	19.9	18.0	-1.9
	2011	19.2	17.8	-1.4

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal proportion of the population minus the Métis proportion of the population.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

c. Bachelor's Degree

Table 51: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Bachelor's Degree, Highest Degree, Diploma or Certificate, Proportion of Population, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
Edmonton	2001	4.7	12.0	7.3
	2006	4.6	12.8	8.2
	2011	6.7	15.2	8.5
Winnipeg	2001	4.9	12.4	7.5
	2006	6.6	13.1	6.5
	2011	7.5	15.5	8.0
Regina	2001	6.0	12.2	6.2
	2006	8.0	13.7	5.7
	2011	9.1	16.1	7.0
Saskatoon	2001	7.1	13.2	6.1
	2006	9.1	13.3	4.2
	2011	10.8	16.4	5.6
Calgary	2001	5.1	15.9	10.8
	2006	7.6	17.5	9.9
	2011	9.4	20.2	10.8

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal proportion of the population minus the Métis proportion of the population.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

d. Master's Degree

Table 52: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Master's Degree, Highest Degree, Diploma or Certificate, Proportion of Population, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
Edmonton	2001	0.4	2.6	2.2
	2006	1.0	3.1	2.1
	2011	1.5	3.9	2.4
Winnipeg	2001	0.5	2.4	1.9
	2006	0.9	3.0	2.1
	2011	1.3	3.6	2.3
Regina	2001	0.6	2.2	1.6
	2006	0.9	3.0	2.1
	2011	1.2	3.3	2.1
Saskatoon	2001	0.4	2.6	2.2
	2006	1.3	3.2	1.9
	2011	0.8	3.7	2.9
Calgary	2001	0.8	3.4	2.6
	2006	1.3	4.3	3.0
	2011	1.8	5.3	3.5

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal proportion of the population minus the Métis proportion of the population.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

*e. Doctorate***Table 53: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Doctorate, Highest Degree, Diploma or Certificate, Proportion of Population, 2001 Census, 2006 Census, and 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas**

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
Edmonton	2001	0.1	0.8	0.7
	2006	0.0	0.9	0.9
	2011	0.2	1.1	0.9
Winnipeg	2001	0.0	0.6	0.6
	2006	0.1	0.9	0.8
	2011	0.1	0.9	0.8
Regina	2001	0.0	0.5	0.5
	2006	0.2	0.6	0.4
	2011	0.0	0.6	0.6
Saskatoon	2001	0.0	1.2	1.2
	2006	0.4	1.4	1.0
	2011	0.0	1.5	1.5
Calgary	2001	0.3	0.7	0.4
	2006	0.1	0.8	0.7
	2011	0.3	0.9	0.6

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal proportion of the population minus the Métis proportion of the population.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011.

ii. Entrepreneurship and Business Development**Table 54: Self-Employment Share of Workers, 2006 Census and 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas**

		Métis	Non-Aboriginal	Gap (Percentage Points)*
Winnipeg	2001	6.4	9.0	2.5
	2006	6.0	8.2	2.2
	2011	5.0	7.4	2.4
Regina-Saskatoon	2001	4.8	10.3	5.5
	2006	3.5	8.5	5.0
	2011	5.7	8.4	2.7
Calgary	2001	14.1	11.8	-2.3
	2006	10.4	11.5	1.1
	2011	10.9	10.9	0.0
Edmonton	2001	8.2	10.8	2.7
	2006	7.8	9.8	2.0
	2011	5.4	8.7	3.4

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal proportion of the population minus the Métis proportion of the population.
Note: Self-employment is calculated here as including “paid worker – originally self-employed without paid help, incorporated,” “paid worker – originally self-employed with paid help, incorporated,” “self-employed without paid help, unincorporated” and “self-employed with paid help, unincorporated”. Not available and not applicable individuals were dropped from the analysis. These figures may differ from those published by Statistics Canada.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006.

iii. Infrastructure: Housing

Table 55: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Housing Suitability, Per Cent, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas

		Housing suitability	
		Suitable	Non-suitable
Edmonton	Métis	87.1	12.9
	Non-Aboriginal	90.8	9.2
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	3.7	-3.7
Winnipeg	Métis	85.7	14.2
	Non-Aboriginal	87.8	12.2
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	2.1	-2.0
Regina	Métis	90.8	9.3
	Non-Aboriginal	92.5	7.5
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	1.7	-1.8
Saskatoon	Métis	87.1	13.0
	Non-Aboriginal	92.0	8.0
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	4.9	-5.0
Calgary	Métis	92.0	8.0
	Non-Aboriginal	91.1	8.9
	Gap (Percentage Points)*	-0.9	0.9

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal share minus the Métis share.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.

Table 56: Métis and Non-Aboriginal Condition of Dwelling, Per Cent, 2011 National Household Survey, Selected Census Metropolitan Areas

			Condition of Dwelling		
			Regular maintenance	Minor repairs needed	Major repairs needed
Edmonton	2006	Métis	55.5	33.9	10.6
		Non-Aboriginal	67.5	27.3	5.3
		Gap (Percentage Points)*	11.9	-6.6	-5.3
	2011	Métis	60.2	30.4	9.5
		Non-Aboriginal	68.8	25.3	5.9
		Gap (Percentage Points)*	8.6	-5.1	-3.6
Winnipeg	2006	Métis	49.7	36.2	14.1
		Non-Aboriginal	62.6	29.7	7.8
		Gap (Percentage Points)*	12.8	-6.5	-6.3
	2011	Métis	54.8	31.7	13.5
		Non-Aboriginal	62.9	28.9	8.2
		Gap (Percentage Points)*	8.1	-2.8	-5.3
Regina	2006	Métis	51.5	37.0	11.6
		Non-Aboriginal	63.0	29.8	7.2
		Gap (Percentage Points)*	11.6	-7.3	-4.4
	2011	Métis	53.0	34.0	12.9
		Non-Aboriginal	62.8	29.1	8.1
		Gap (Percentage Points)*	9.8	-4.9	-4.8
Saskatoon	2006	Métis	56.3	33.8	9.8
		Non-Aboriginal	66.2	28.4	5.4
		Gap (Percentage Points)*	9.8	-5.4	-4.4
	2011	Métis	60.5	31.1	8.5
		Non-Aboriginal	68.5	26.0	5.4
		Gap (Percentage Points)*	8.0	-5.1	-3.1
Calgary	2006	Métis	61.7	28.8	9.5
		Non-Aboriginal	71.5	23.8	4.7
		Gap (Percentage Points)*	9.8	-5.	-4.8
	2011	Métis	64.5	27.4	8.1
		Non-Aboriginal	71.7	23.6	4.7
		Gap (Percentage Points)*	7.2	-3.8	-3.4

* Calculated as the non-Aboriginal share minus the Métis share.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011.