

ABORIGINAL PEOPLE IN THE CALGARY AREA

**A Statistical Profile of the Aboriginal Population of
the City of Calgary and the Calgary CMA**

(With thanks to CUI and WED)

February, 2007



Ten Things You Should Know about the Aboriginal Population of the Calgary Area

1. The Calgary Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has been the fastest-growing urban Aboriginal population center in Canada.
2. The Aboriginal population of Calgary (19,780 in 2001) is exceeded in size by only the Chinese and South Asian visible minority communities, and is widely distributed throughout the City.
3. While the Aboriginal population of the Calgary area is relatively youthful, an aging trend among the Aboriginal population is now underway.



Ten Things You Should Know ...

4. The local Aboriginal population self-identifies as 49% Métis and 46% North American Indian, with the balance being Inuit or multi-Aboriginal.
5. There is reason to believe that the Aboriginal population experiences a relatively high incidence of health problems.
6. Challenges to the well-being of Aboriginal people reflect the underlying “determinants of health”, especially income levels.



Ten Things You Should Know...

7. Compared to other Aboriginal people in Alberta, those who live in the Calgary CMA earn more income, are better educated and more entrepreneurial, but endure the same rate of unemployment.
8. While the Aboriginal population is making progress in educational attainment, the education gap relative to the rest of the population continues to widen.



Ten Things You Should Know...

9. If the Aboriginal population of the Calgary CMA continues to grow at the rate that it did between 1996 – 2001, the Aboriginal population will triple to 65,000 by 2017.
10. Results from the 2006 Census are expected by December, 2007.



Statistics Canada's definitions of "Aboriginality" are both technical and specific.

Aboriginal Origin?

- ❖ North American Indian
- ❖ Métis
- ❖ Inuit

- ❖ North American Indian + Métis
- ❖ North American Indian + Inuit
- ❖ Métis + Inuit
- ❖ North American Indian + Métis + Inuit

- ❖ North American Indian + Non-Aboriginal
- ❖ Métis + Non-Aboriginal
- ❖ Inuit + Non-Aboriginal

- ❖ North American Indian + Métis + Non-Aboriginal
- ❖ North American Indian + Inuit + Non-Aboriginal
- ❖ Métis + Inuit + Non-Aboriginal
- ❖ North American Indian + Métis + Inuit + Non-Aboriginal

- ❖ Non-Aboriginal

Aboriginal Identity?

- ❖ North American Indian
- ❖ Métis
- ❖ Inuit

- ❖ North American Indian + Métis
- ❖ North American Indian + Inuit
- ❖ Métis + Inuit
- ❖ North American Indian + Métis + Inuit

- ❖ Non-Aboriginal

First Nation?

- ❖ Affiliated with a First Nation:
 - Treaty
 - Non-Treaty
- ❖ Non-affiliated

Legal Status?

- ❖ Status Indian:
 - Band member
 - Not a Band member
- ❖ Non-Status Indian

NATION

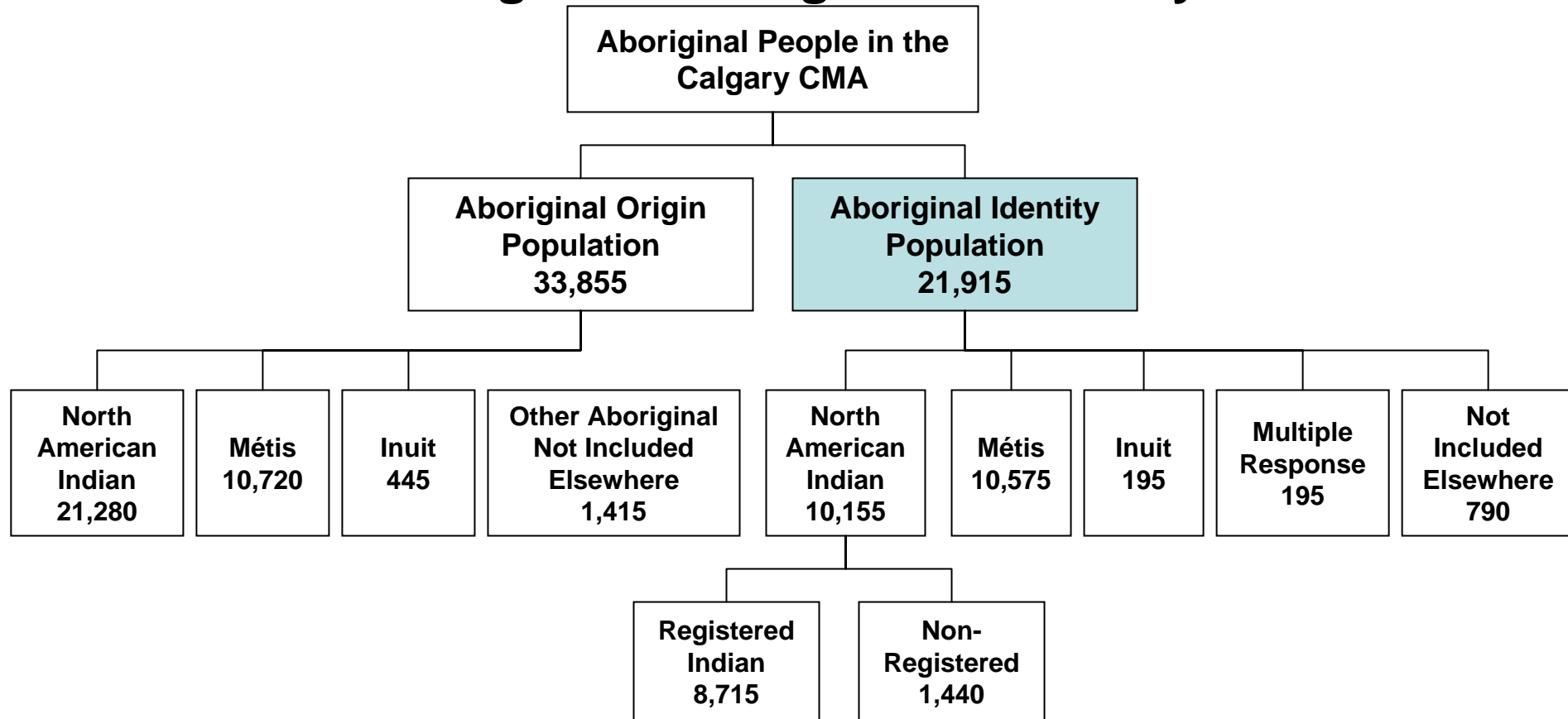
STATUS

ORIGIN

IDENTITY



The size of the “Aboriginal population” of the Calgary Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) varies, depending on the definition of “Aboriginal” – “origin” or “identity”?



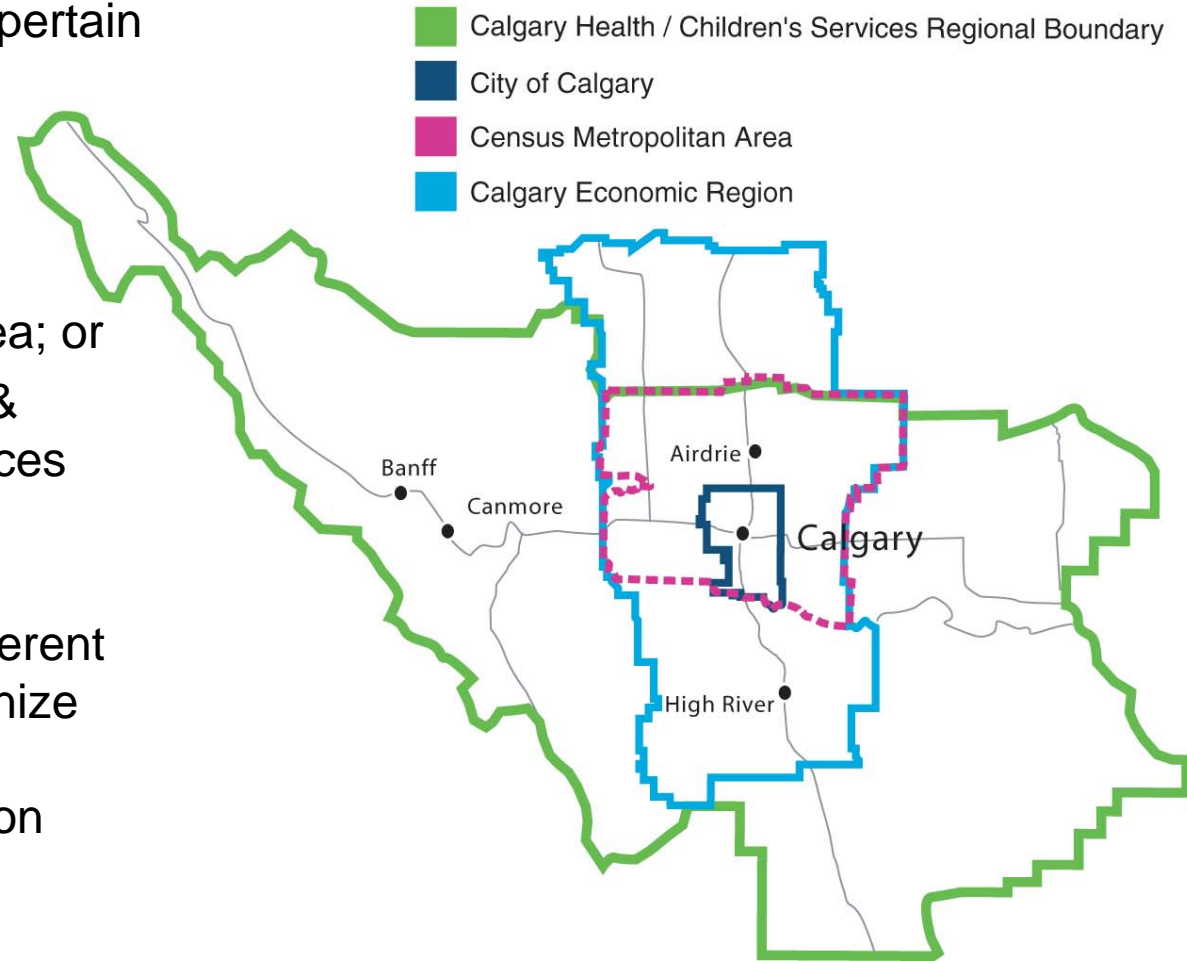
Self-reporting of residents of Calgary CMA, based on responses to the StatsCan 2001 Census of Canada

Note: totals due not add up due to rounding



Different geographic frames of reference for statistical information about the Aboriginal population of the greater Calgary area need to be reconciled.

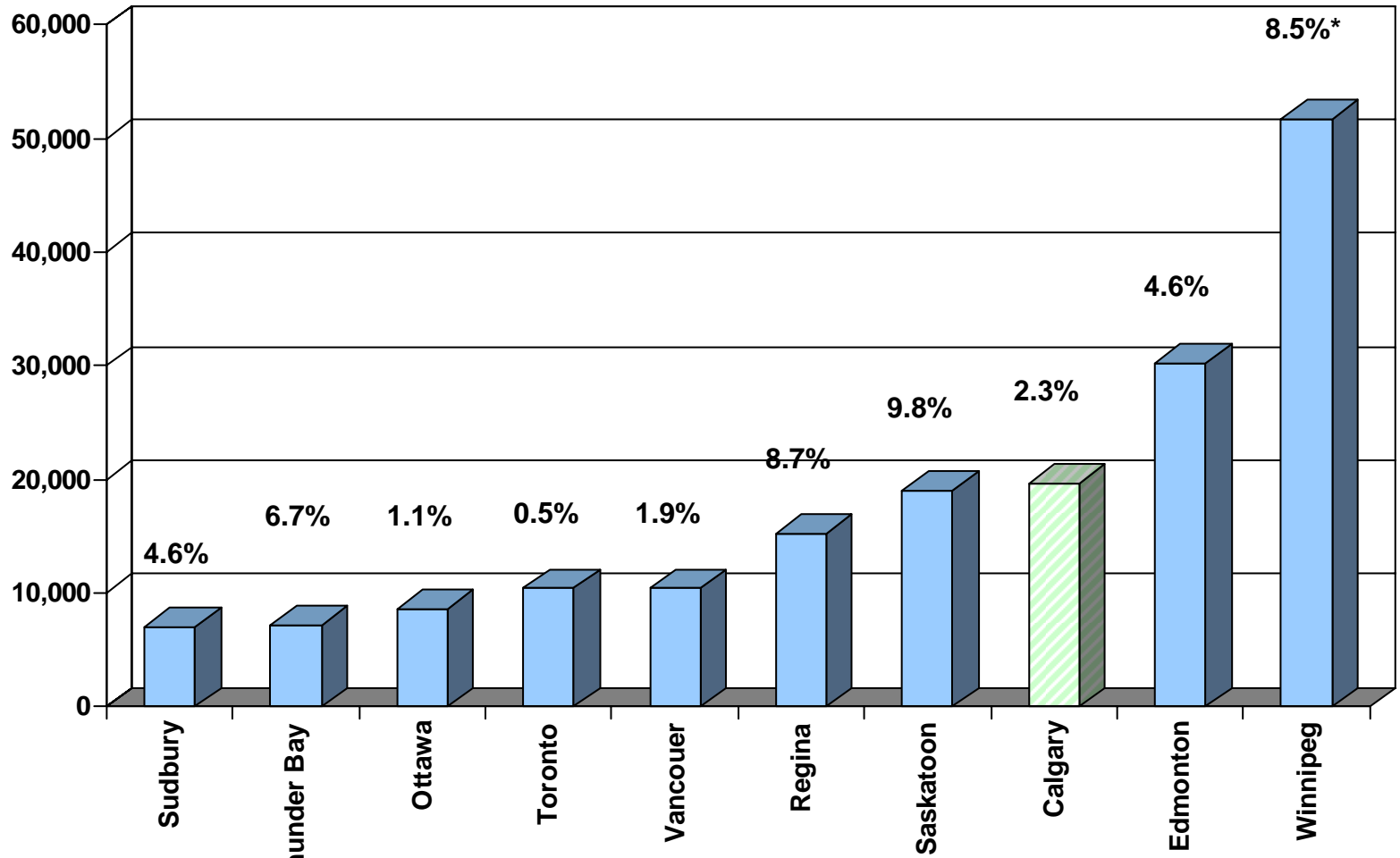
- Various data series pertain to the Aboriginal population of either:
 - City of Calgary;
 - Calgary Census Metropolitan Area; or
 - Calgary Health & Children's Services regions.
- Comparisons of information from different sources must recognize differences in the geographic population base.



Between 1996 and 2001 (last dates for which Census figures are available), the Calgary Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has been the fastest-growing urban Aboriginal population center in Canada - due mostly to new arrivals from out-of-province (45% of population growth) and elsewhere in Alberta (35%).



Aboriginal Identity Population, Selected Urban Areas, 2001

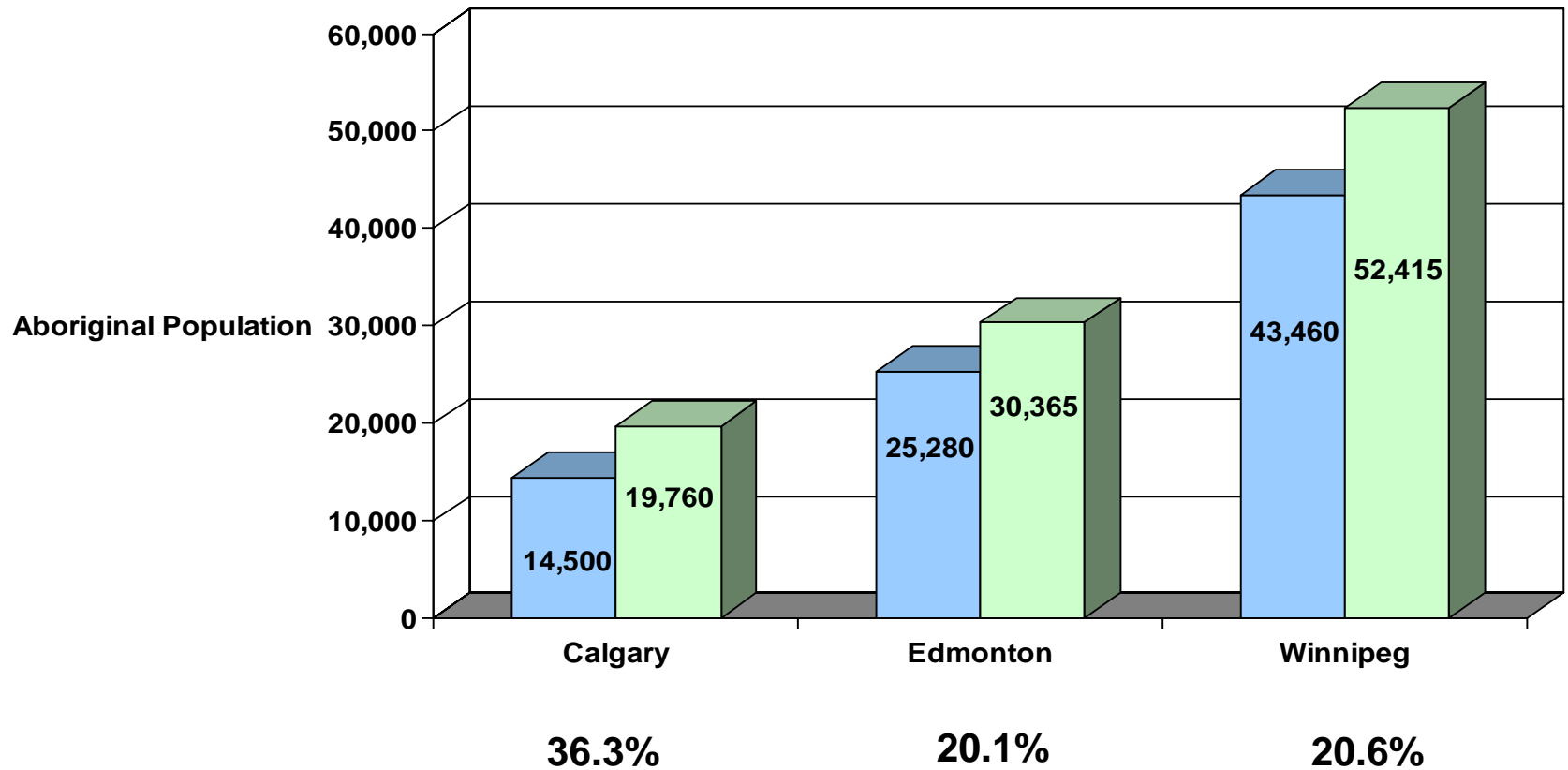


* Aboriginal percentage of total CMA population



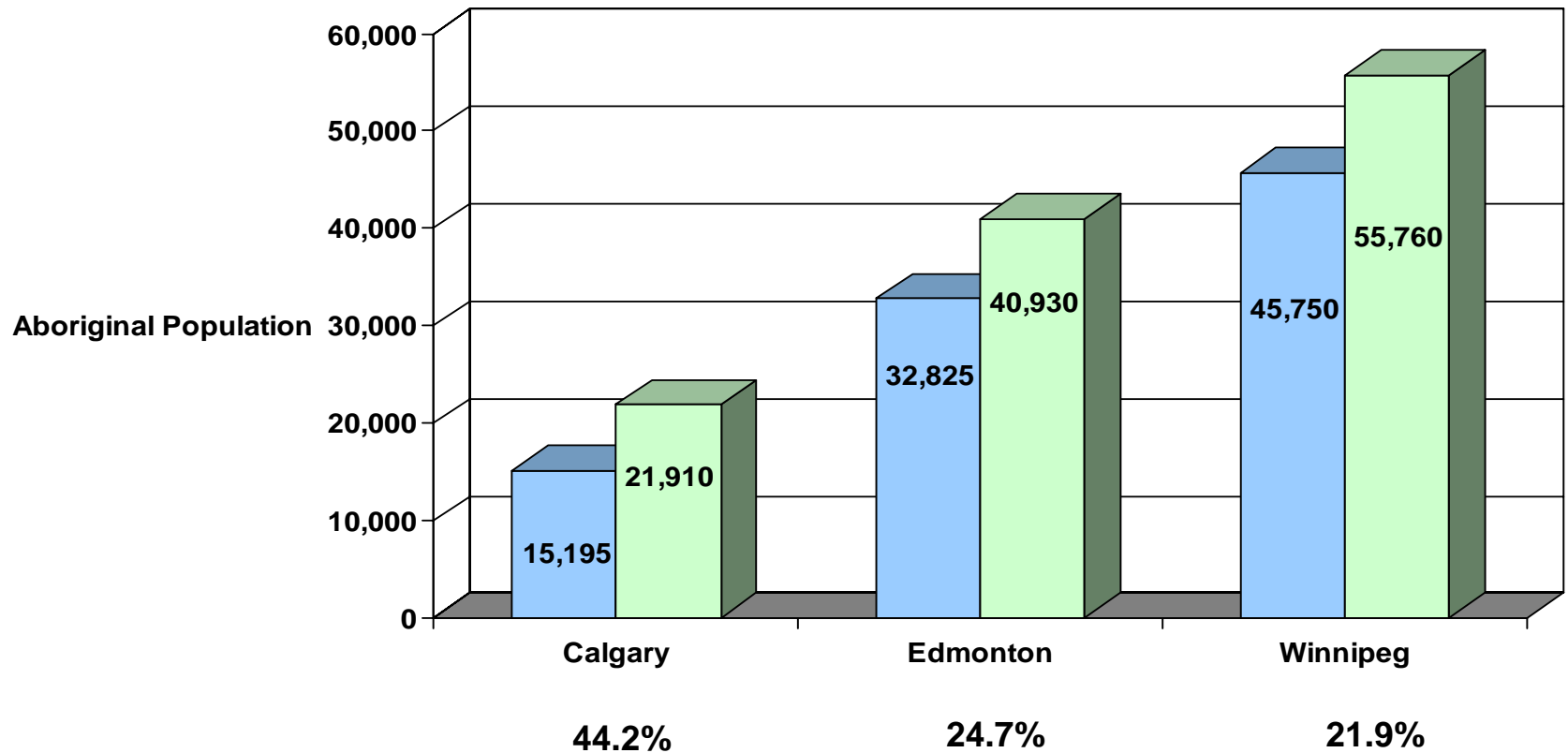
Aboriginal Population Growth – 1996-2001

Selected Cities



Aboriginal Population Growth – 1996-2001

Selected CMAs



“Drivers” of the Increase in the Aboriginal Population of the Calgary CMA: New arrivals account for 80% of the increase from 1996 to 2001

Drivers	#	%
Children born to 1996 residents	1,489	20.1%
People over 5 Years of age in 2001		
Moved from elsewhere in Alberta	2,275	30.7%
Moved from out of province	3,105	41.8%
Born to people who relocated into Calgary	551	7.4%
Total Increase	7,420	100%
Net Increase	6,715	90.5%
Estimated departures and deaths	705	9.5%

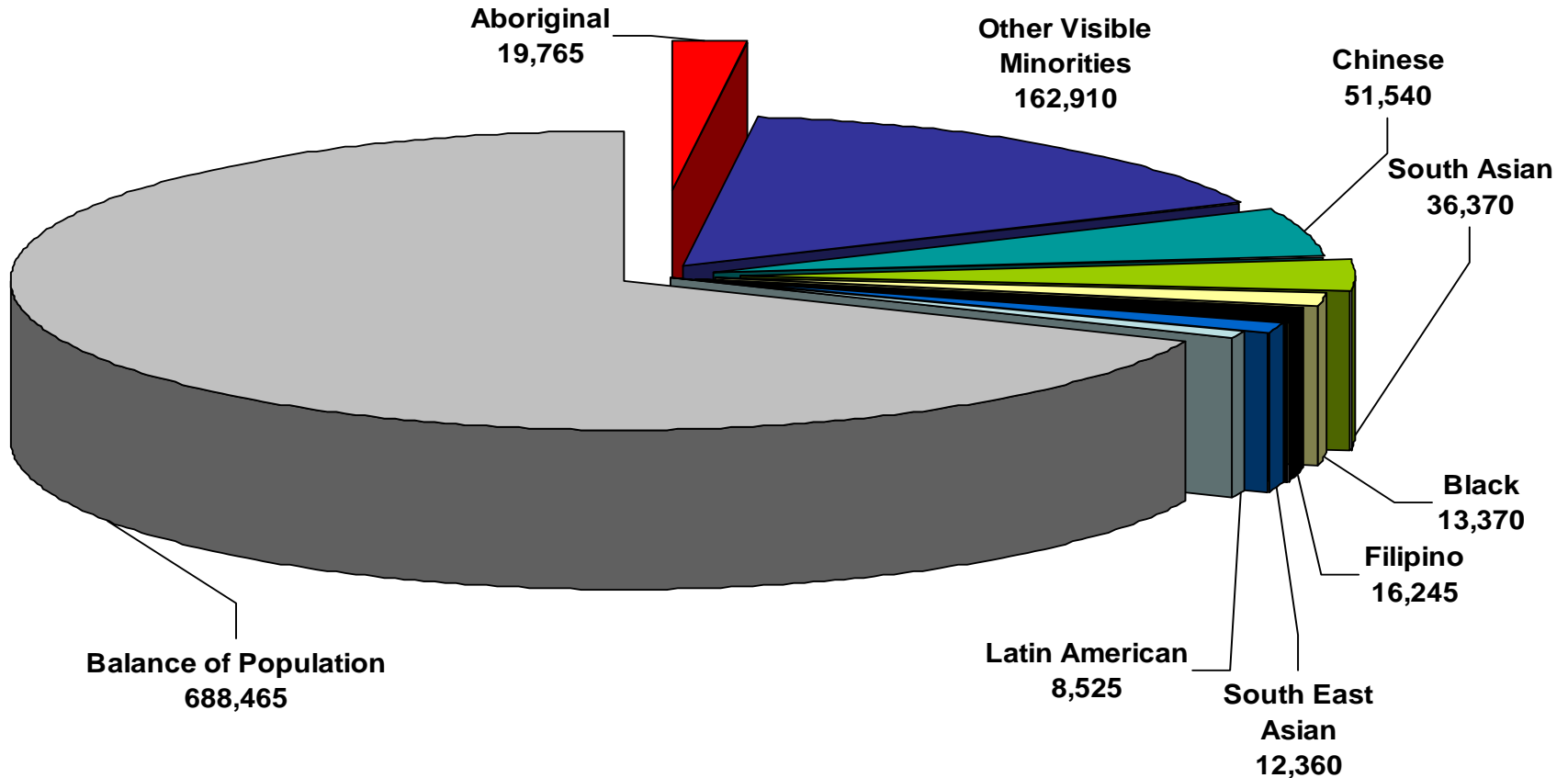
Between 1996 and 2001, 10.5 Aboriginal people took up residence in the Calgary CMA for every one who departed



The Aboriginal population of Calgary (19,780 in 2001) is exceeded in size by only the Chinese and South Asian visible minority communities, and is widely distributed throughout the City – Aboriginal people make up no more than 12% of any neighborhood.



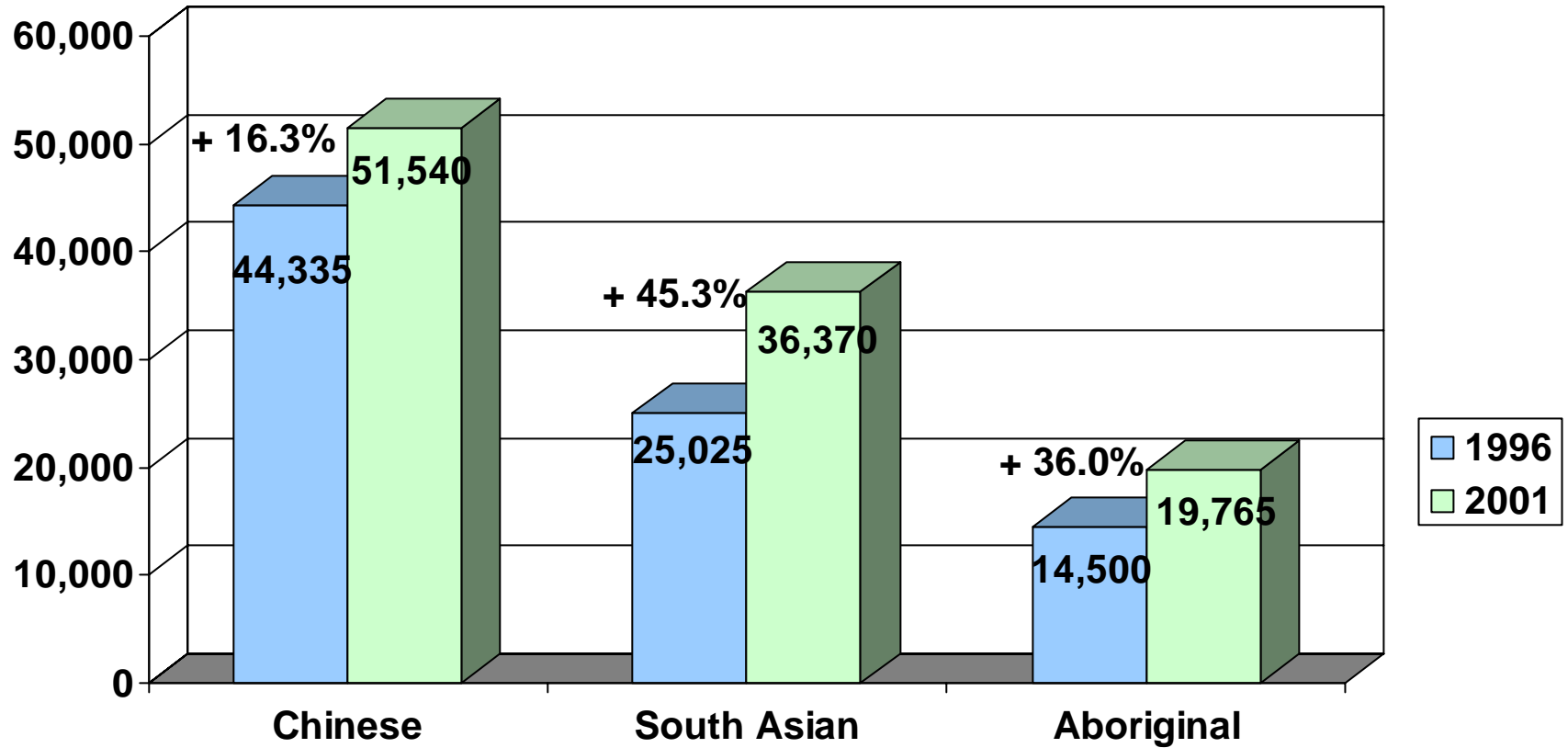
The Aboriginal population in the City of Calgary is third in size to two visible minority groups (Chinese and South Asian).



Aboriginal Population of Calgary Compared to Visible Minorities - 2001



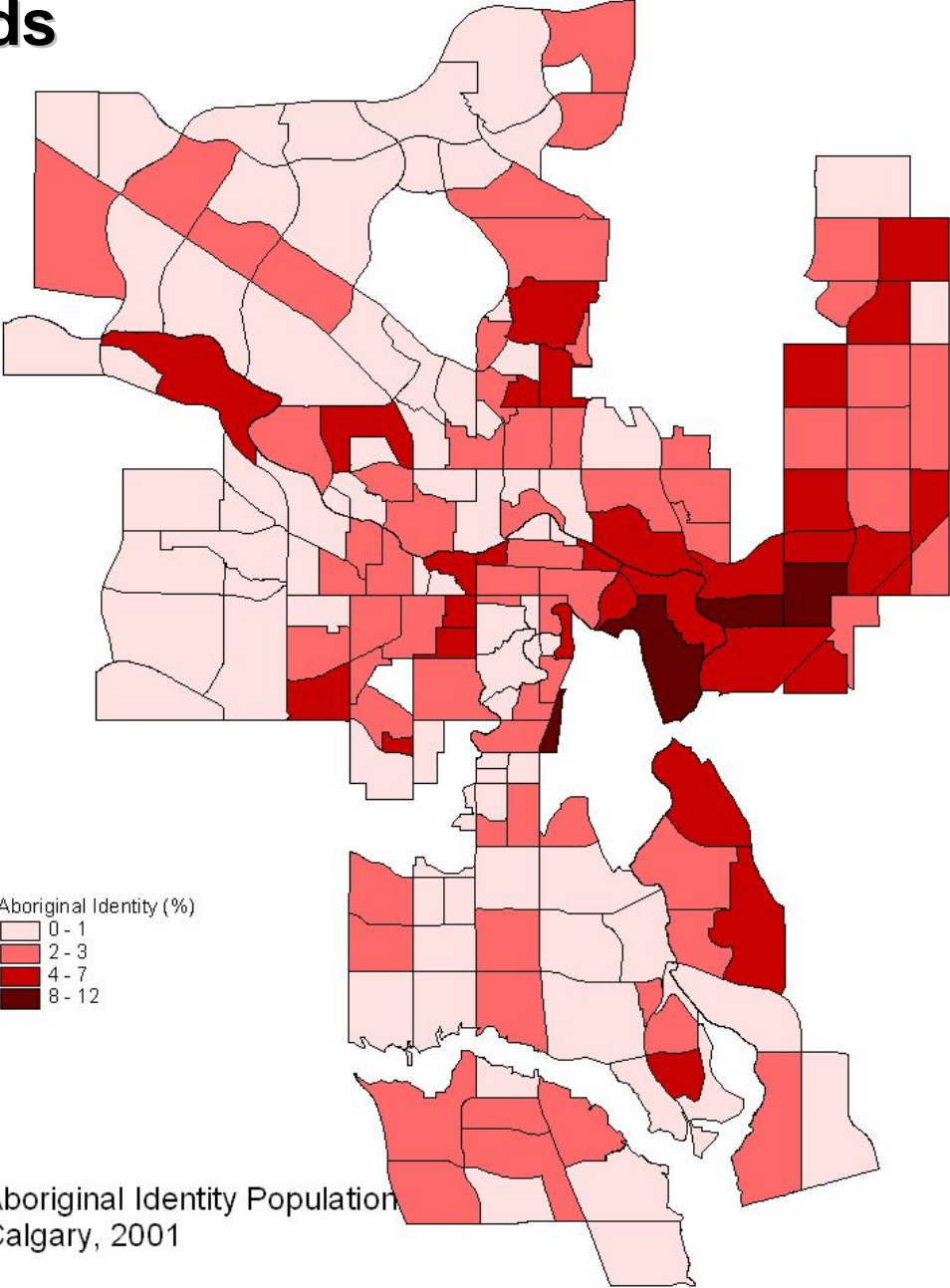
Aboriginal Population Growth is part of the diversification of Calgary



Population Growth Among Largest Minority Groups
in the City of Calgary, 1996-2001



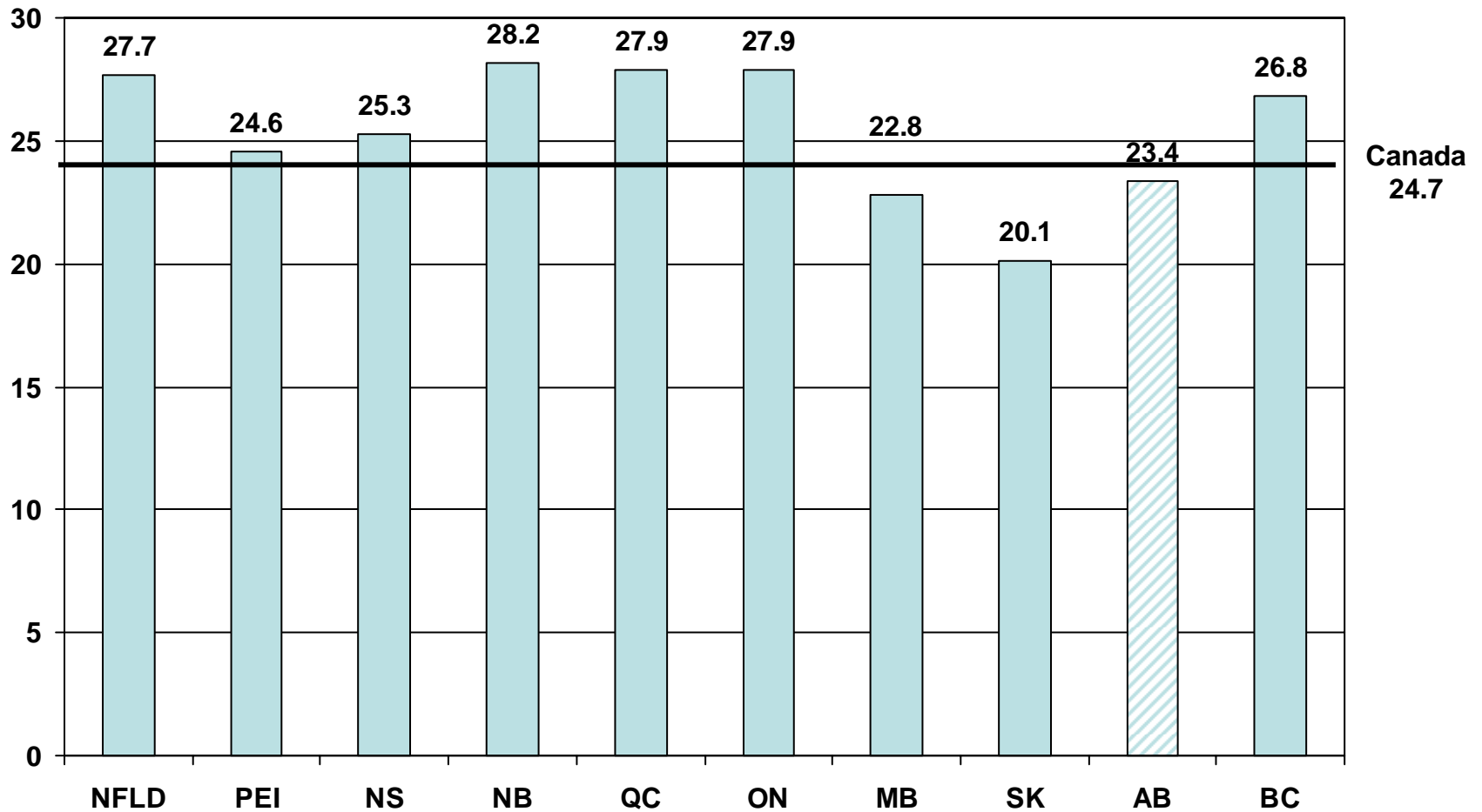
**The are no neighbourhoods
in Calgary where the
Aboriginal population
exceeds 12%.**



While the Aboriginal population of the Calgary area is relatively youthful, an aging trend among the Aboriginal population is now underway.



Median Age of Aboriginal People by Province, 2001



Data Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2001

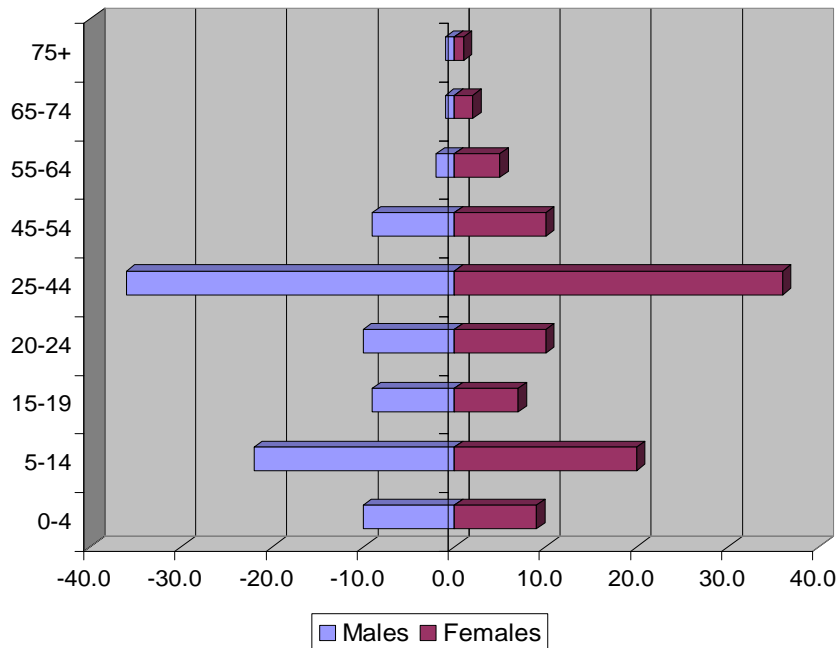
Alberta Profile: Aboriginal People in the Labour Force, Chart 2

Calgary Urban Aboriginal
Initiative (CUAI)

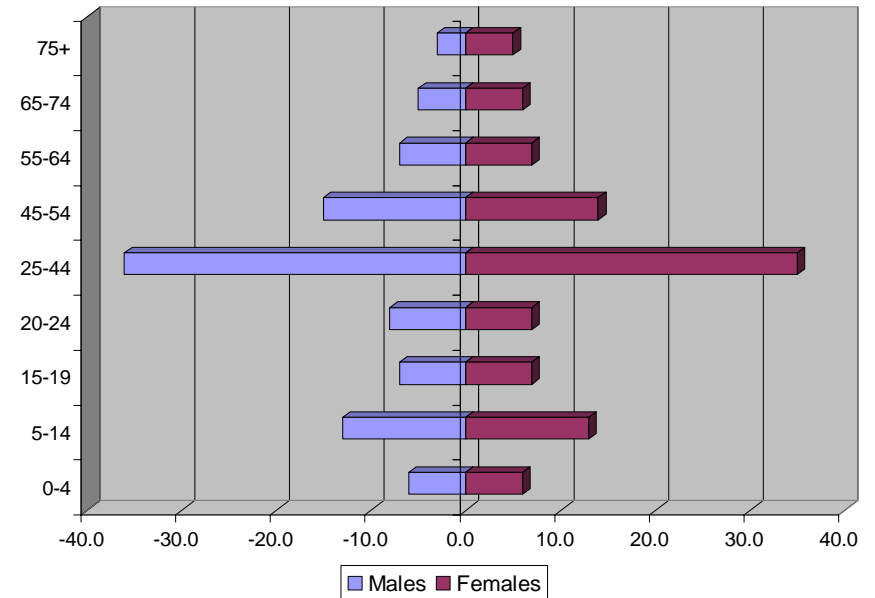


The Aboriginal population in the City of Calgary is relatively young.

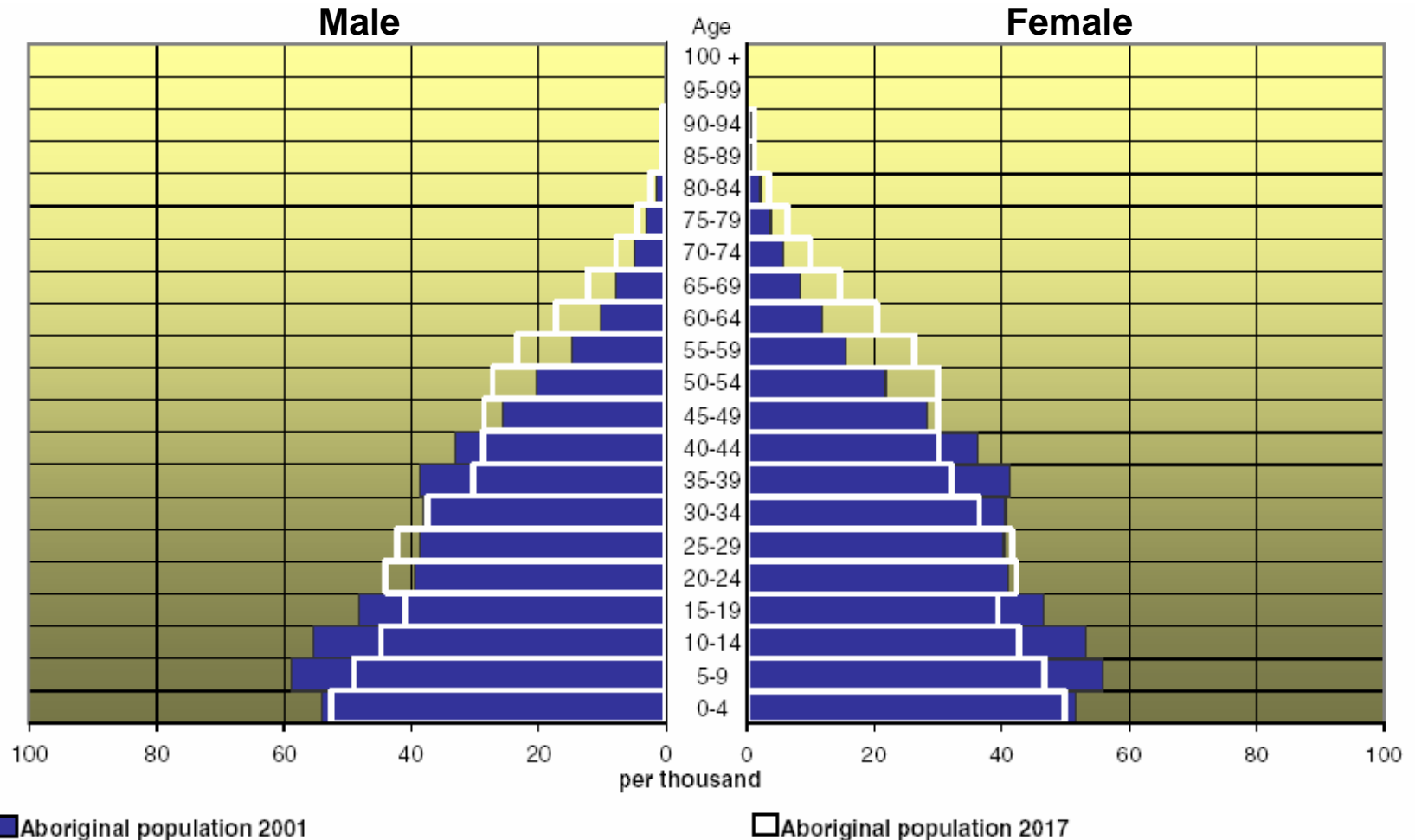
Aboriginal



Total Population



While the Aboriginal population is youthful, the proportion of working age population is stabilizing, and the future will see the largest relative growth in the population over 50 years of age.



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.1

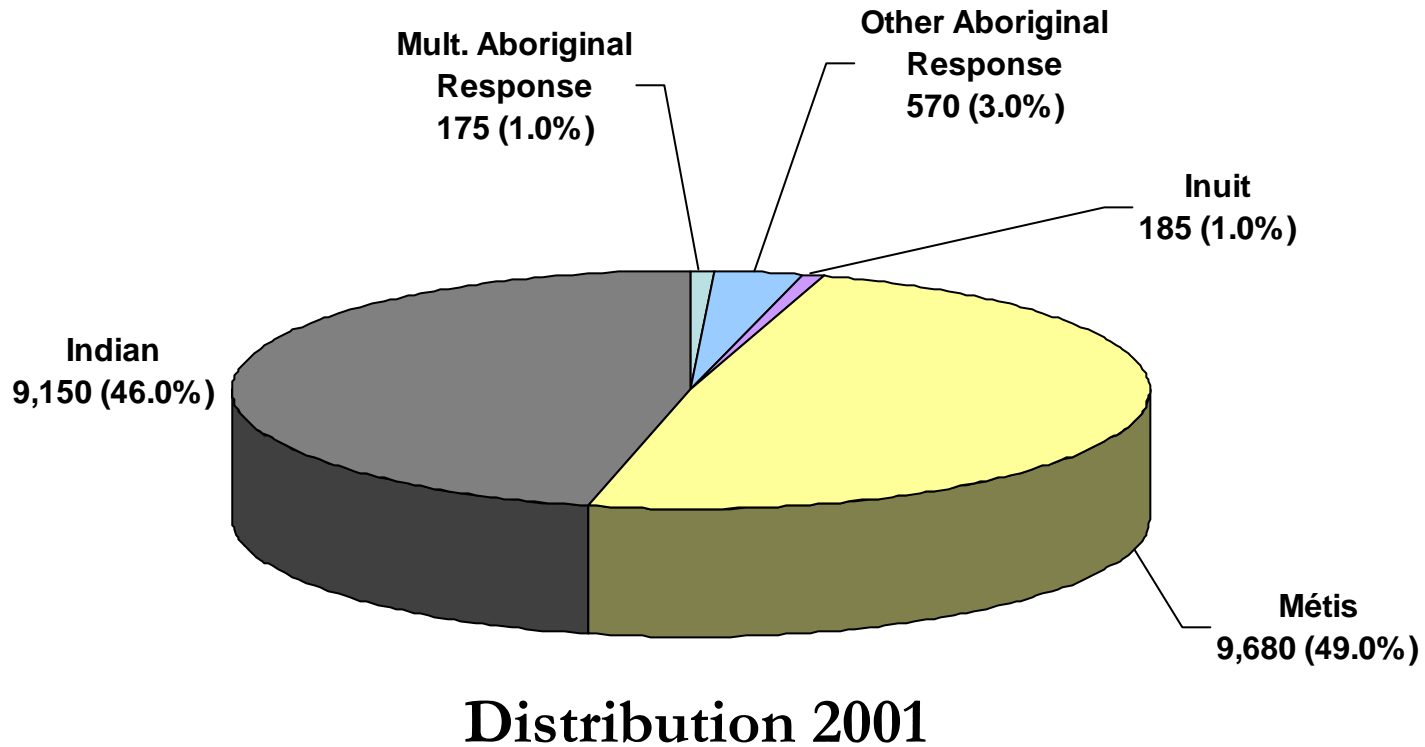
Age pyramid for the total Aboriginal population, Canada, 2001 and 2017



The local Aboriginal population self-identifies as 49% Métis and 46% North American Indian, with the balance being Inuit or multi-Aboriginal.

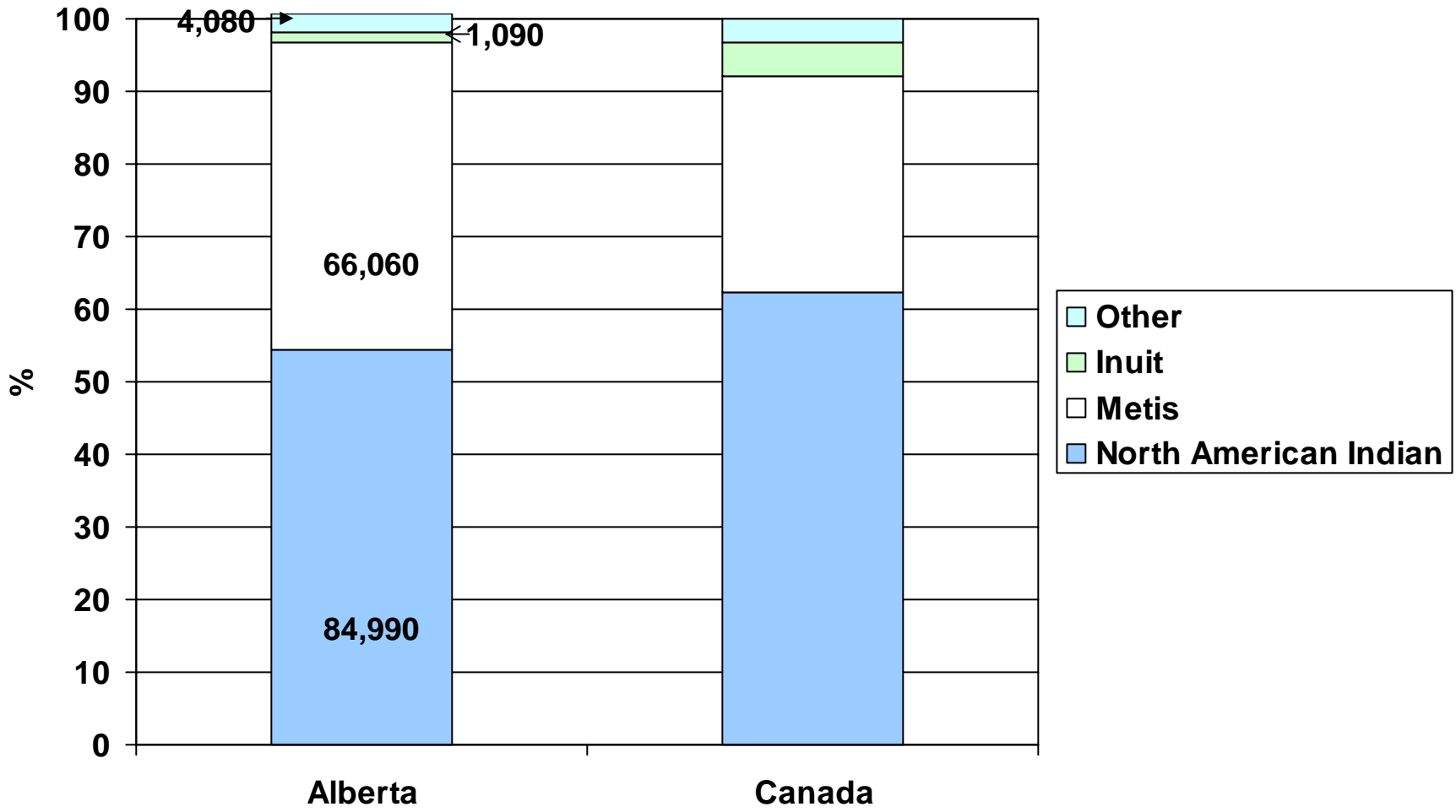


The Aboriginal population of Calgary reflects the cultural, ethnic, linguistic and political diversity of Aboriginal people in Alberta.



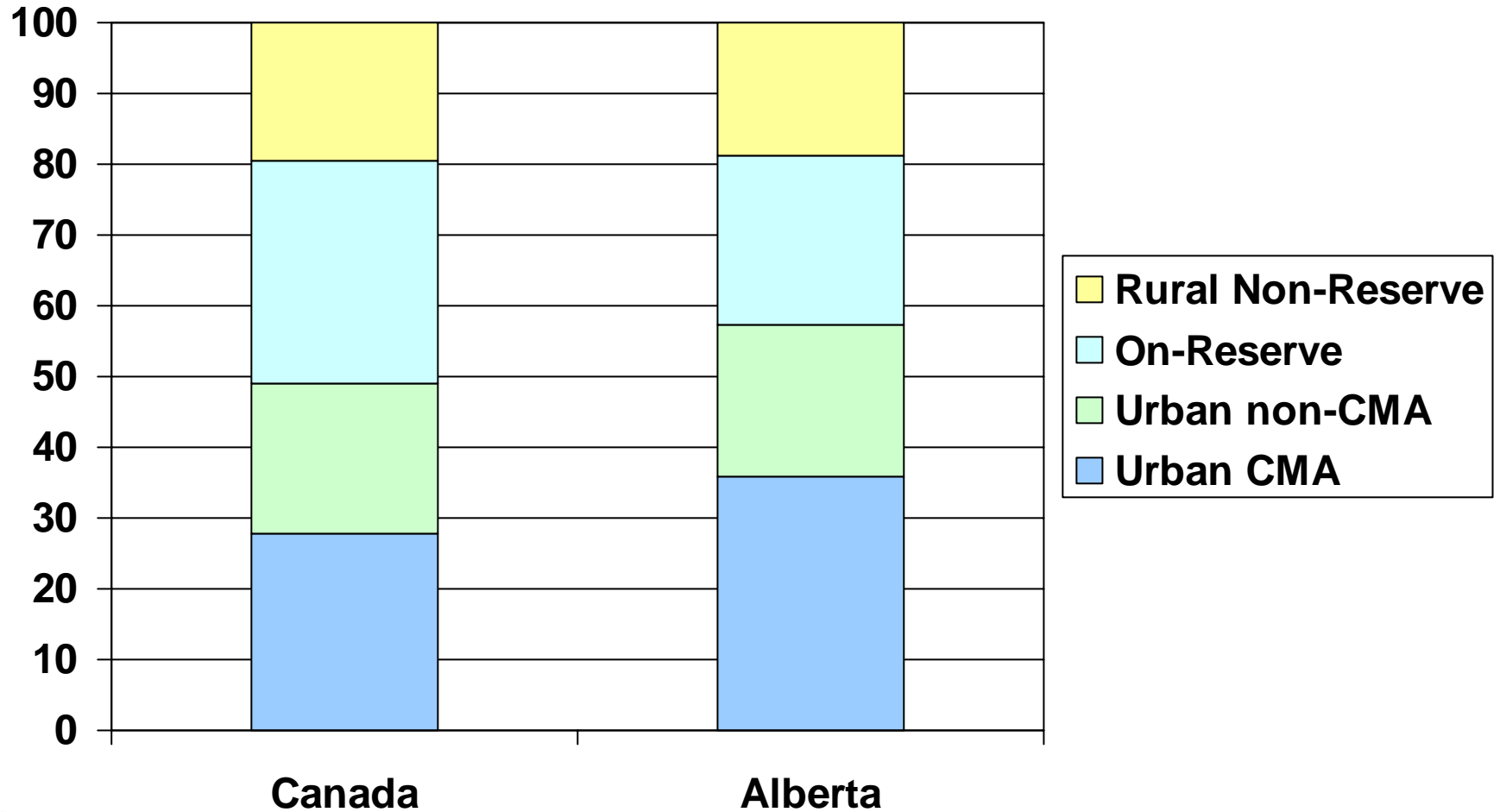
■ Mult. Aboriginal Response ■ Other Aboriginal Response ■ Inuit ■ Métis ■ Indian

More Métis people live in Alberta than in any other province.



Percentage Distribution of the Aboriginal Identity Population by Self-Affiliation

The Aboriginal population in Alberta is more highly urbanized than in the rest of Canada, with a correspondingly smaller proportion of population resident on Reserves.



Health Status of the Aboriginal Population

- An Aboriginal perspective on health:
 - “The well being of the mind, body, spirit and emotions of Aboriginal children, adults, families and communities”.

- No available statistics on the health status of the Aboriginal population of the Calgary area, but provincial and national studies suggest a relatively high incidence of health problems.



Challenges to the well-being of Aboriginal people reflect the underlying “determinants of health”

- “Determinants of Health” include: **income** and social status, social support networks, education, employment/working conditions, social environments, physical environments, personal health practices and coping skills, healthy child development, genetic factors, health services, gender and culture.



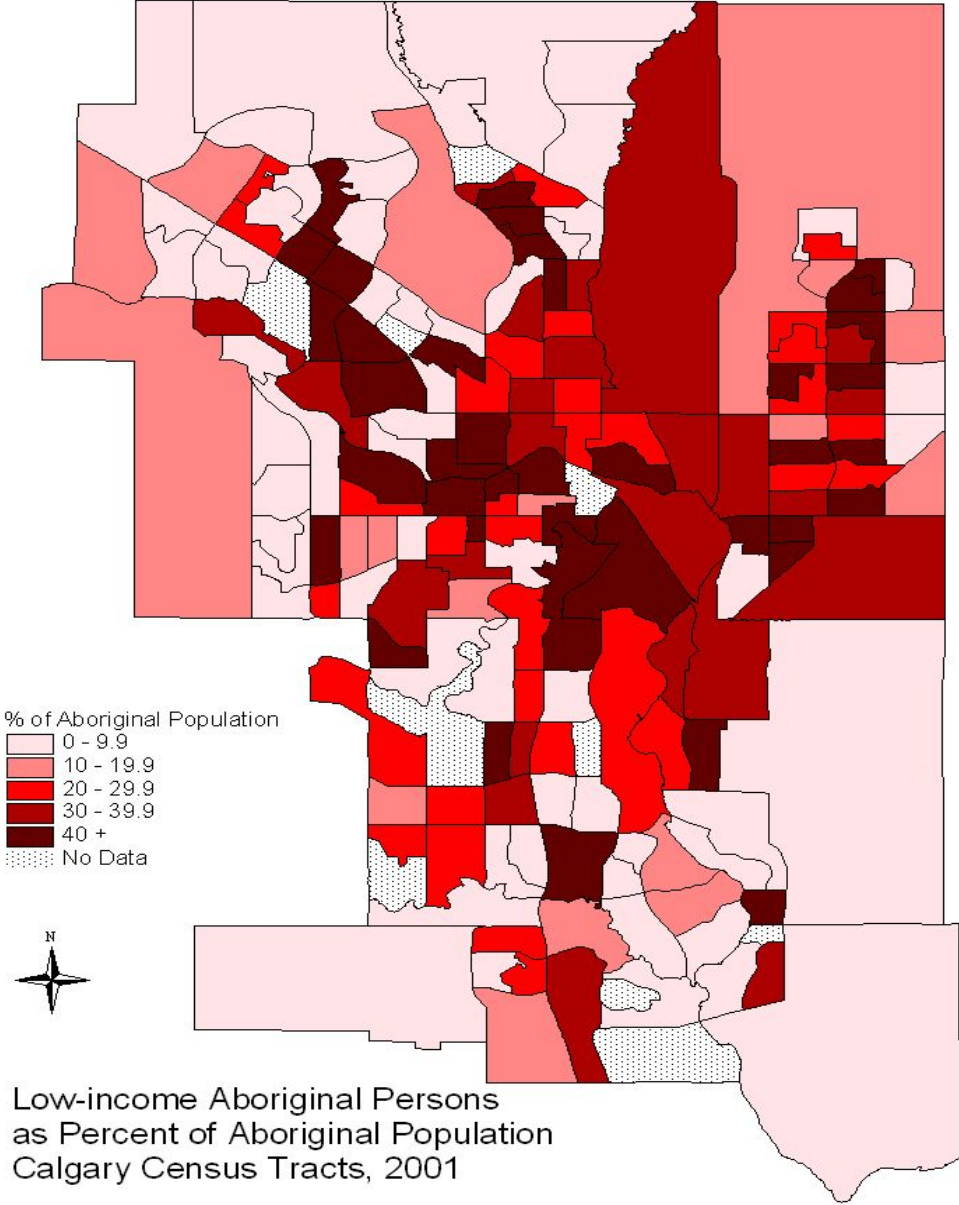
Aboriginal Income Compared to the Rest of Calgary

- Unemployment rates at twice prevailing levels, median income levels at 80% of the norm for Calgary, and an incidence of poverty about 2.5 times higher than for the rest of the population



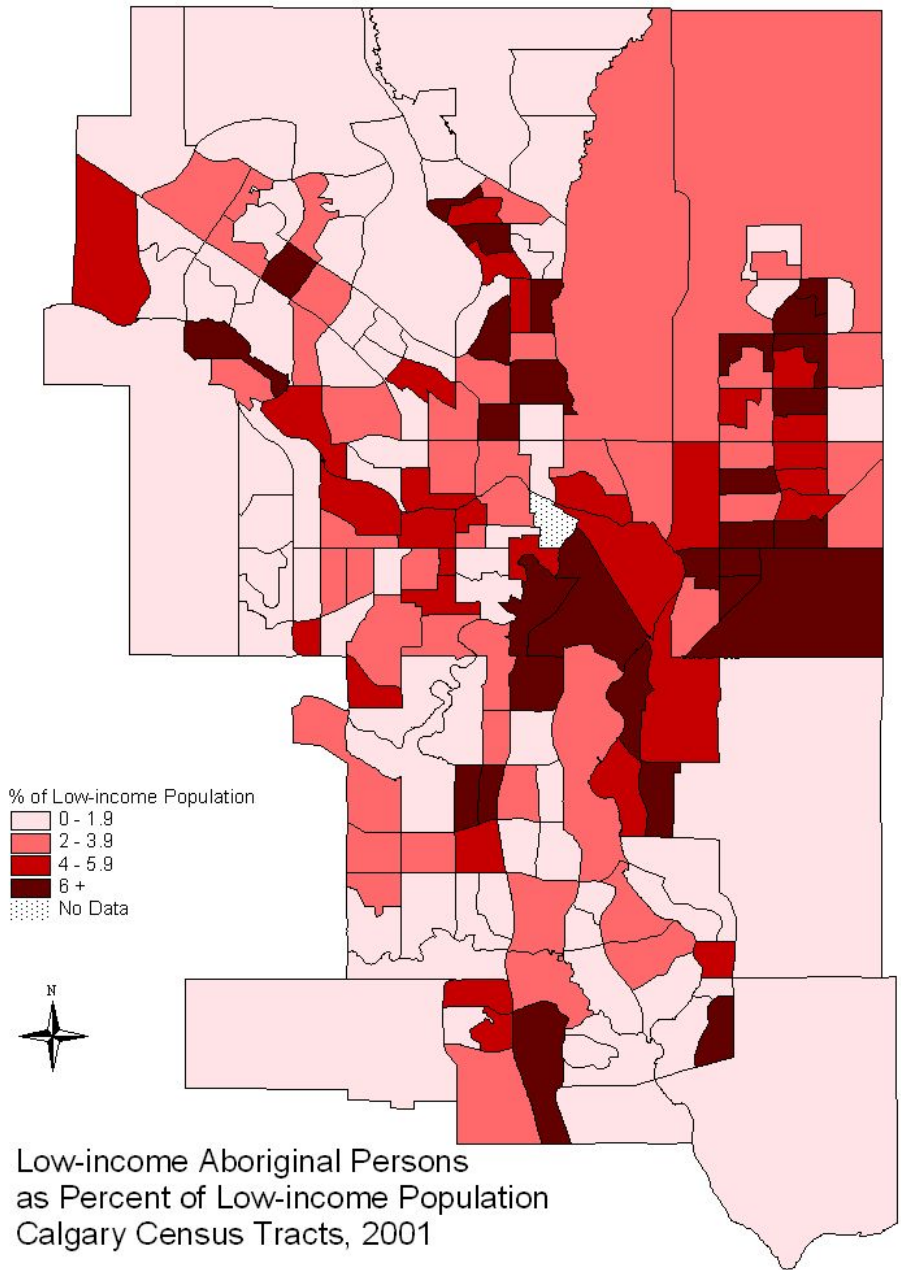
The incidence of low income within the Aboriginal population of many Calgary neighbourhoods exceeds 40%.

Percentage of Low Income within the Aboriginal Population

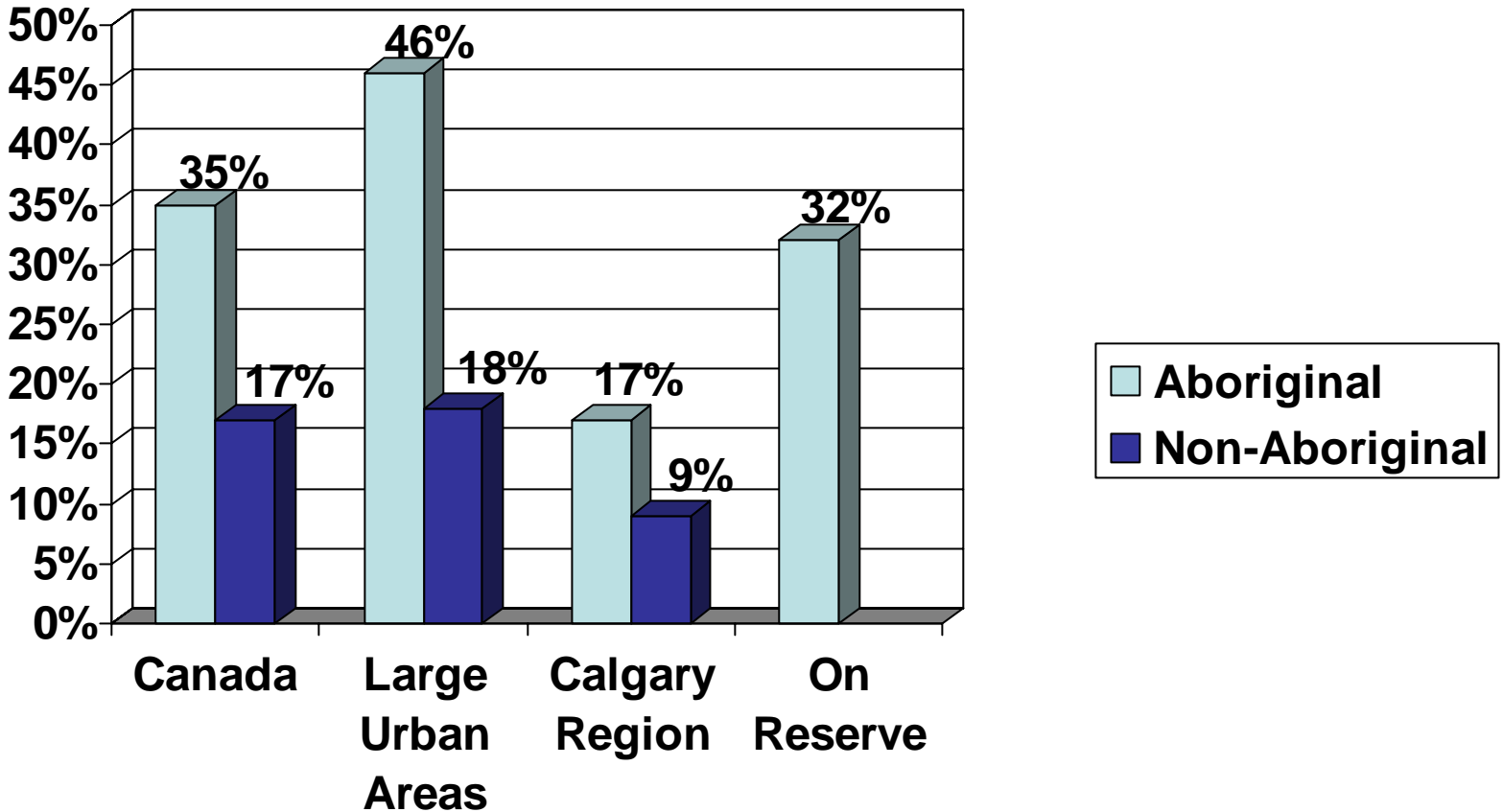


While Aboriginal people comprise only 2.3% of the City's population, over 6% of the low income population of many neighbourhoods is Aboriginal.

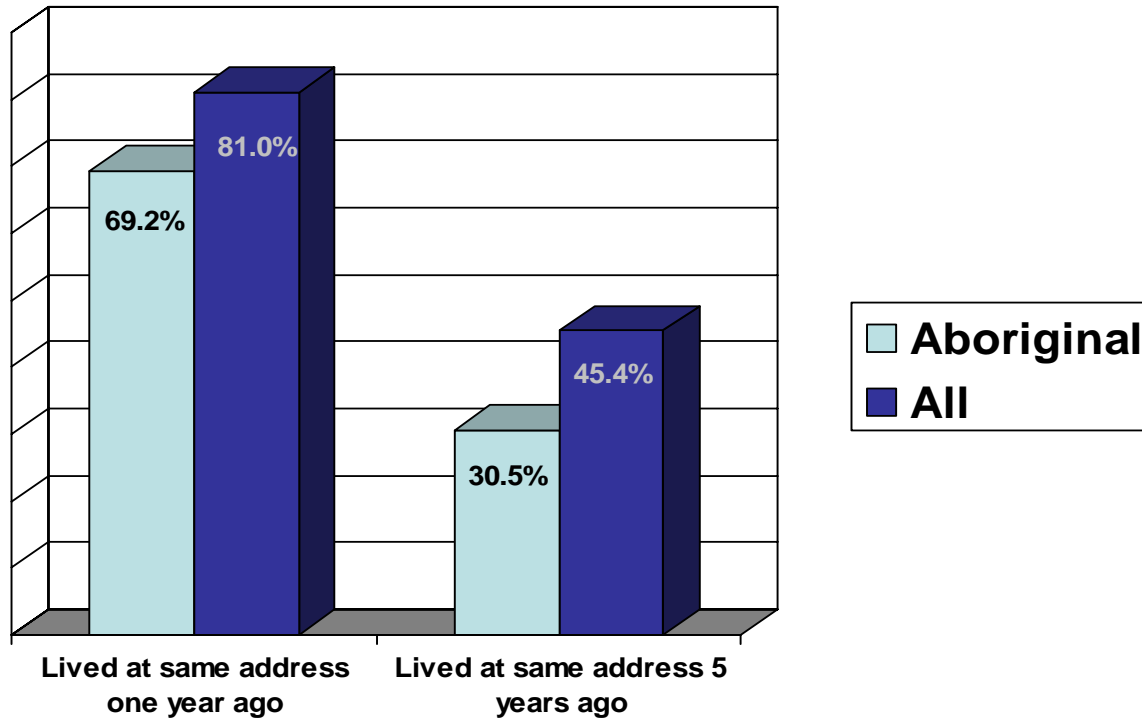
Percentage of Aboriginal People within the Urban Low Income Population



Children in Lone-Parent Families



The Aboriginal population of the Calgary CMA is more mobile

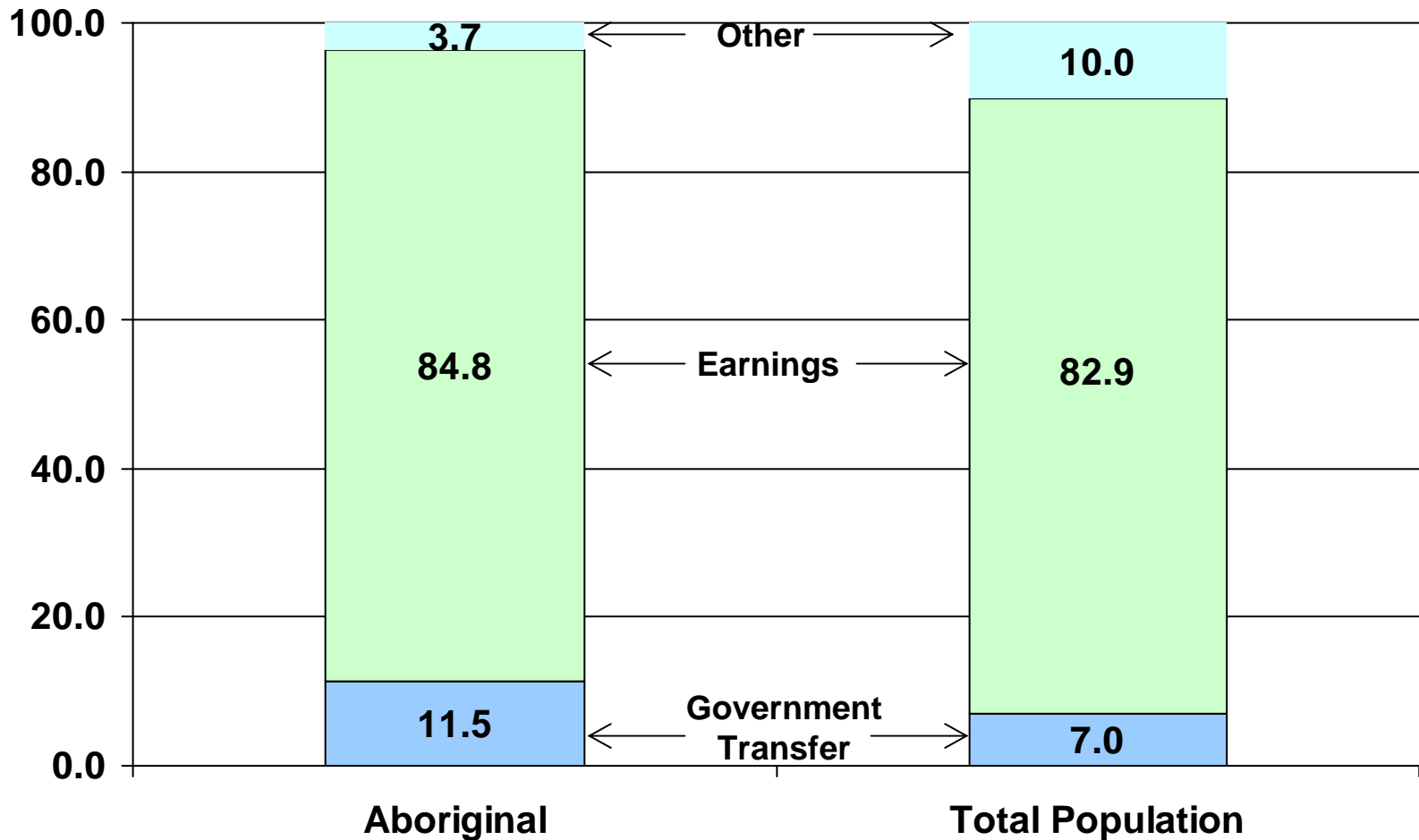


Housing Needs

- An outstanding need for over 2,000 affordable, suitable housing units for 30% of the Aboriginal households in the Calgary CMA (not considering the recent rise in the cost of housing and the drop in vacancy rates for rental housing).



Earnings account for a higher percentage of income among the Aboriginal population of the Calgary CMA (84.8%) than the total population (82.9%)



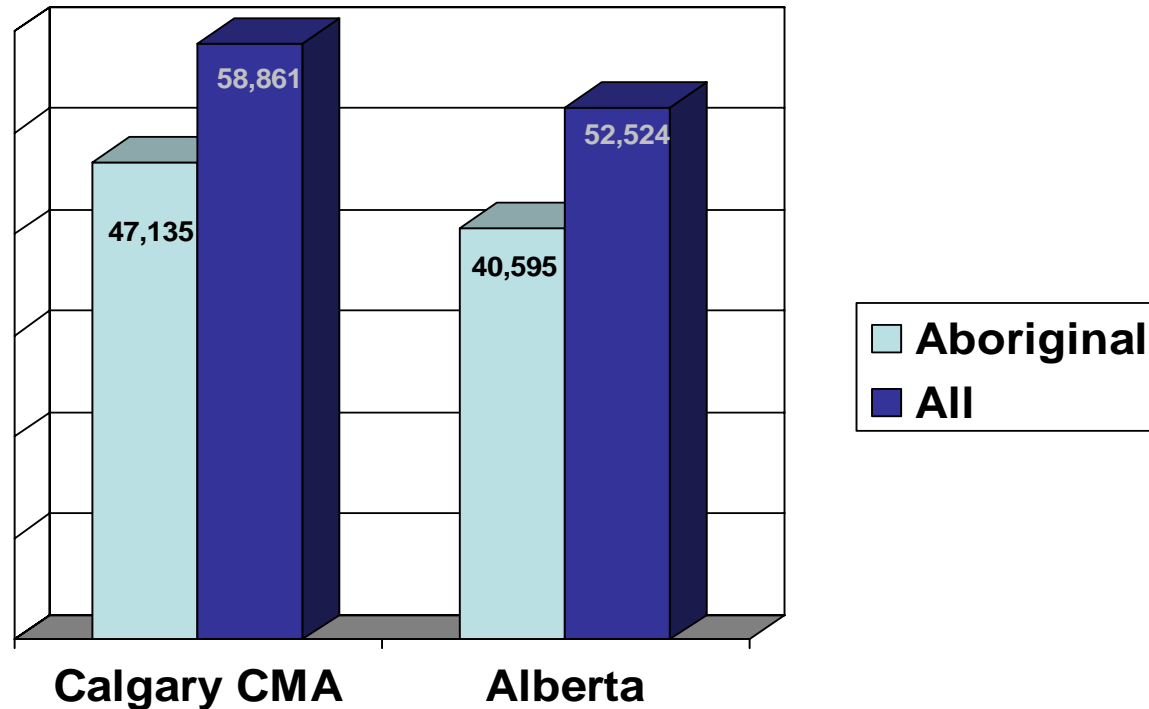
Compared to other Aboriginal people in Alberta, those who live in the Calgary CMA:

- Earn 16% more income, but endure the same rate of unemployment;
- Are more entrepreneurial, and are making better progress in educational achievement.

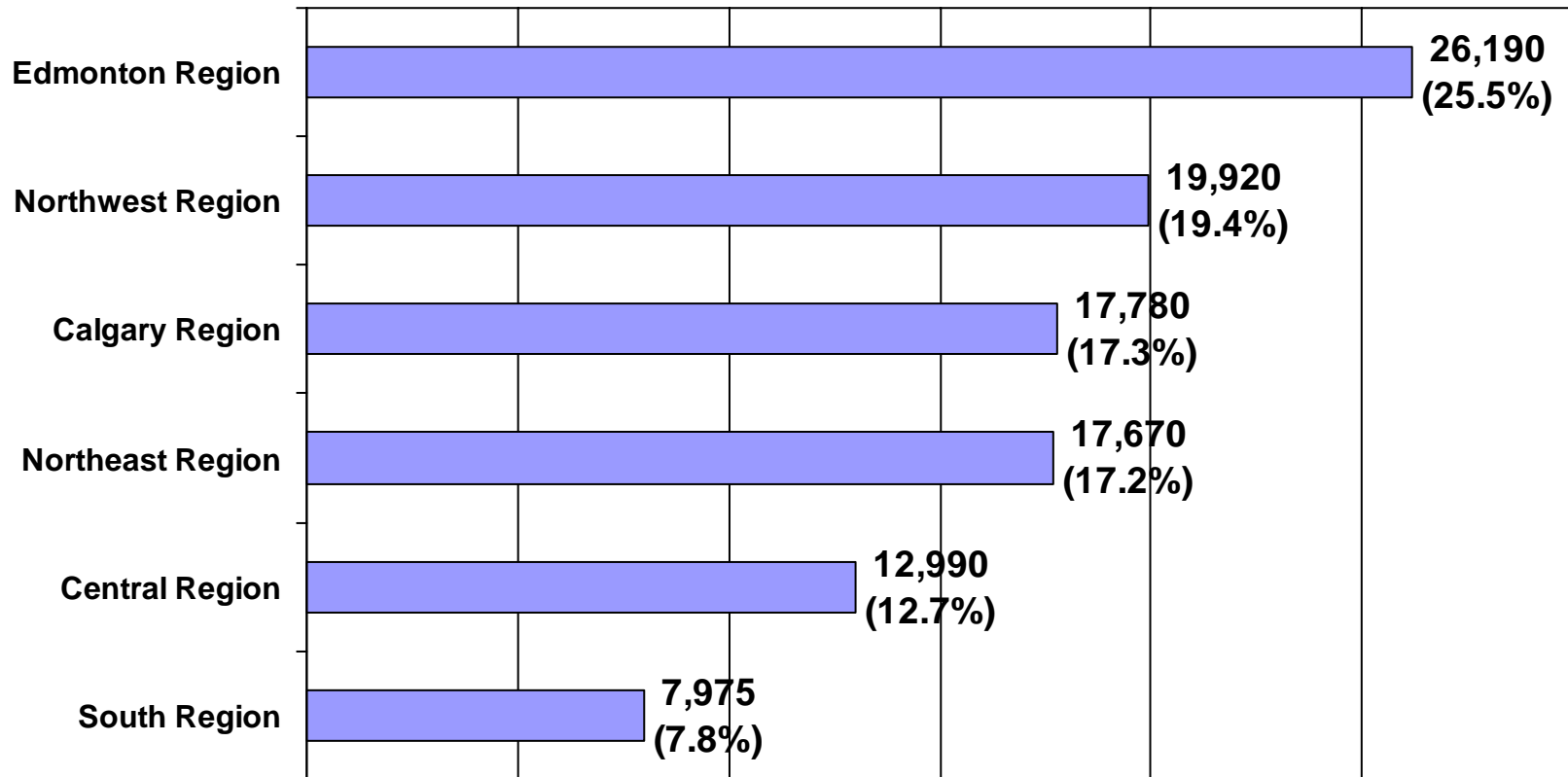


Calgary leads Alberta in Median Income of Aboriginal Households

\$ Median Household income, 2000



Working Age Population for Aboriginal People by AHRE Region



Data Source: Statistics Canada Census, 1996 and 2001

Note: Canada and Alberta data include the values for Aboriginal people

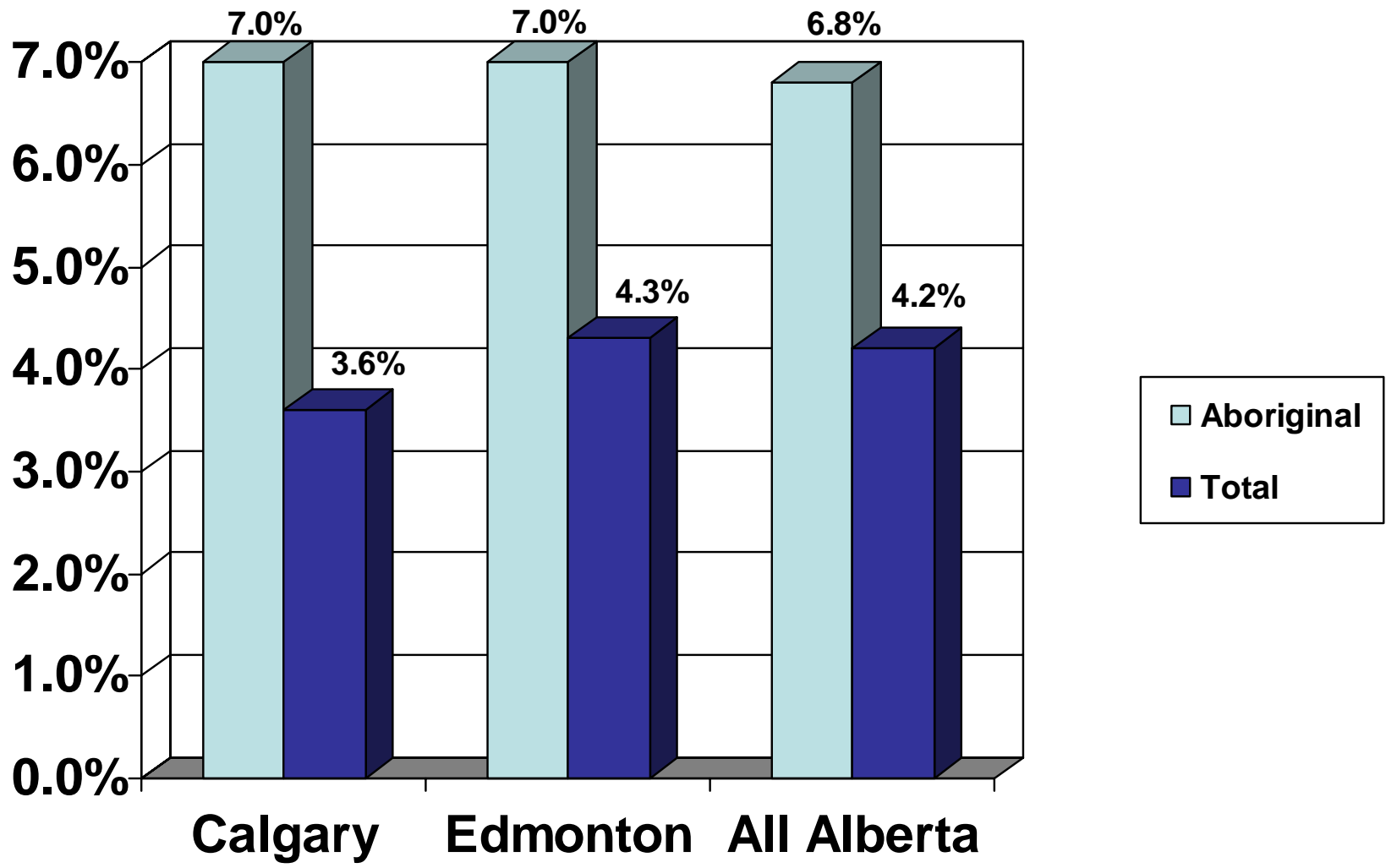
Alberta Profile: Aboriginal People in the Labour Force, Chart 4

The Calgary CMA is a major contributor to off-reserve Aboriginal employment in Alberta: 18% of population and 28% of employment

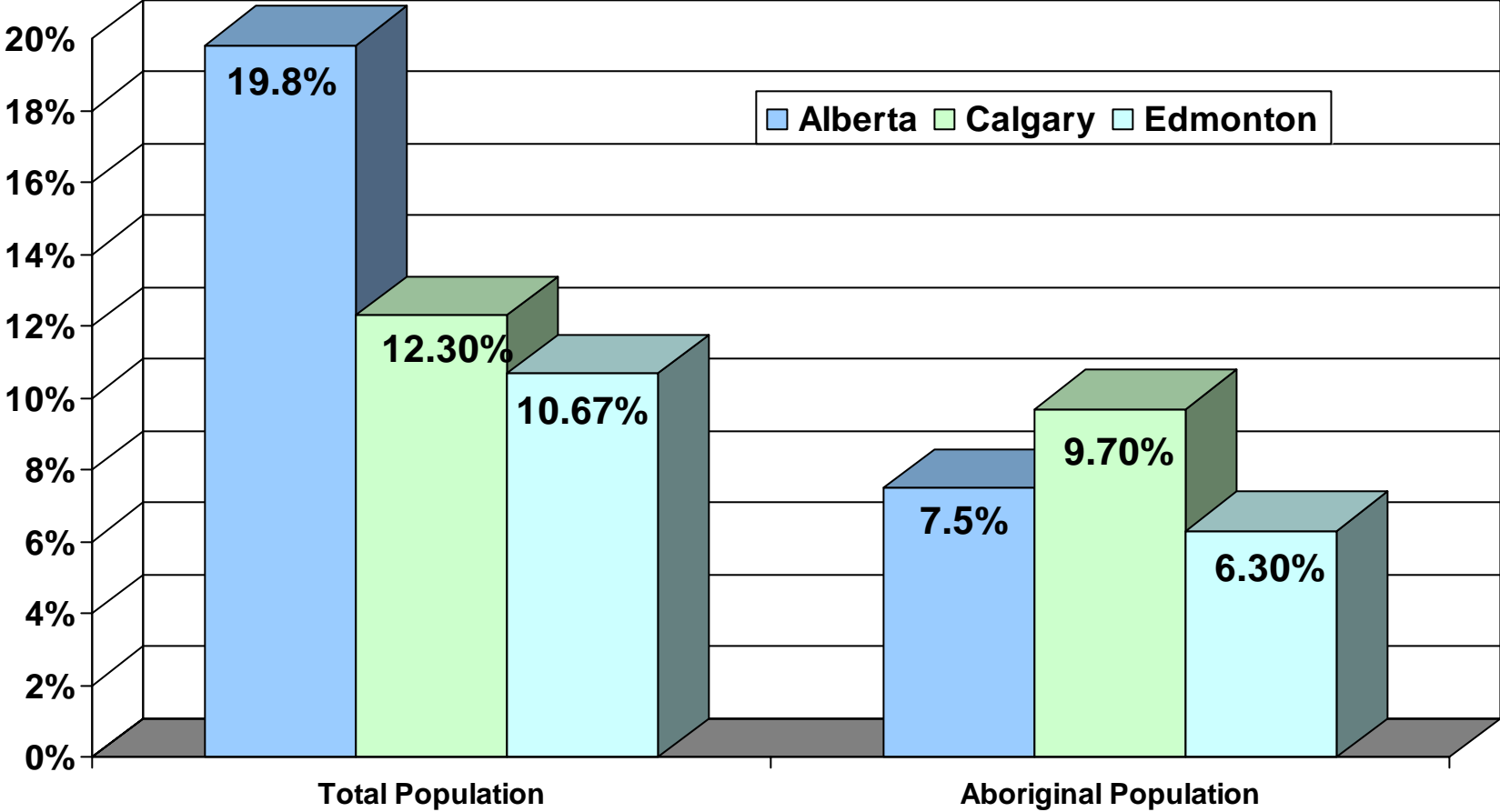


Source: Alberta HR&E Labour Force Statistics 08/ 06 Aboriginal Population Off-Reserve Package

Unemployment remains a problem for Aboriginal people in the Calgary CMA



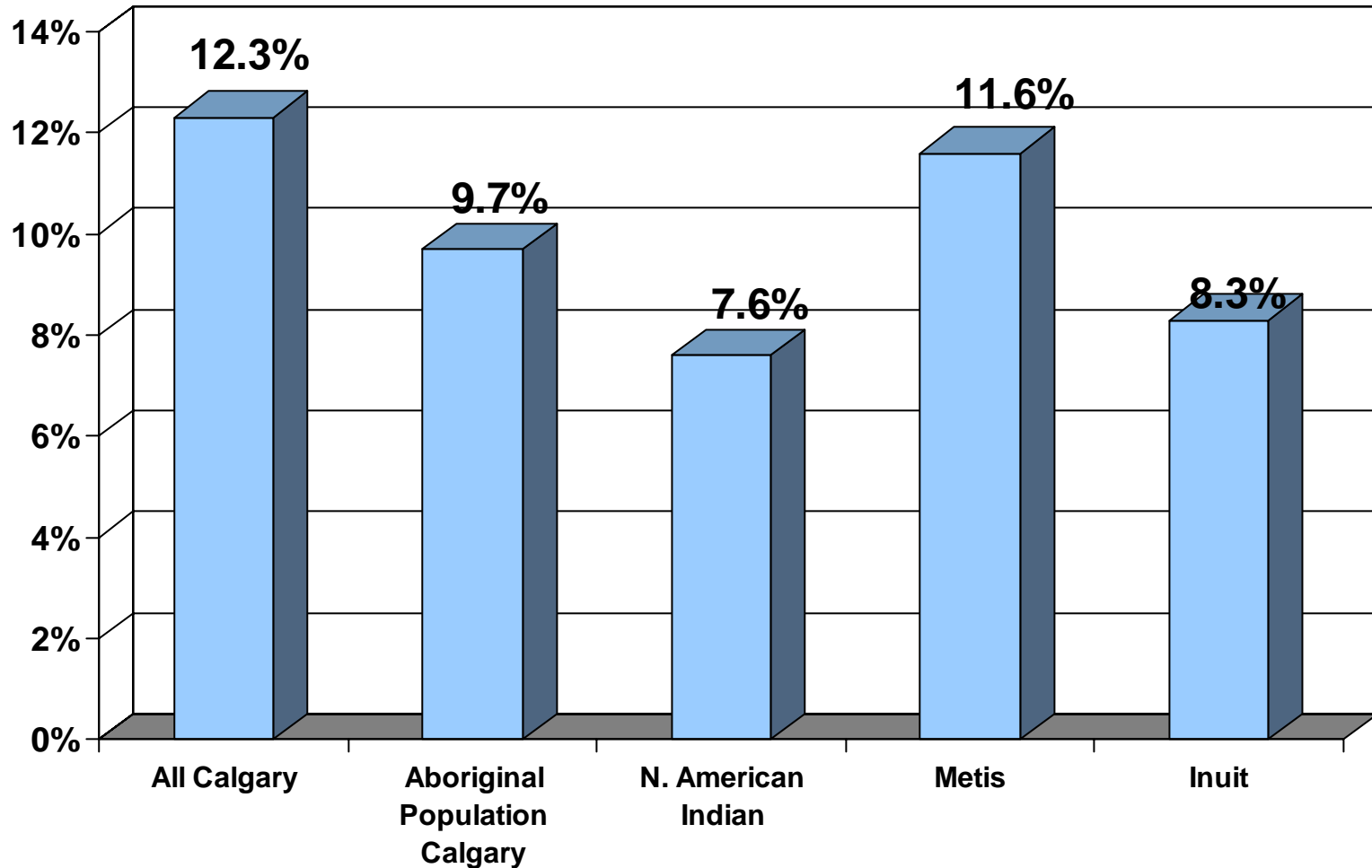
Calgary leads Alberta in Aboriginal Self-Employment



% of Self-employed in Labour Force in Calgary



Self-employment is a significant factor among the Aboriginal labour force



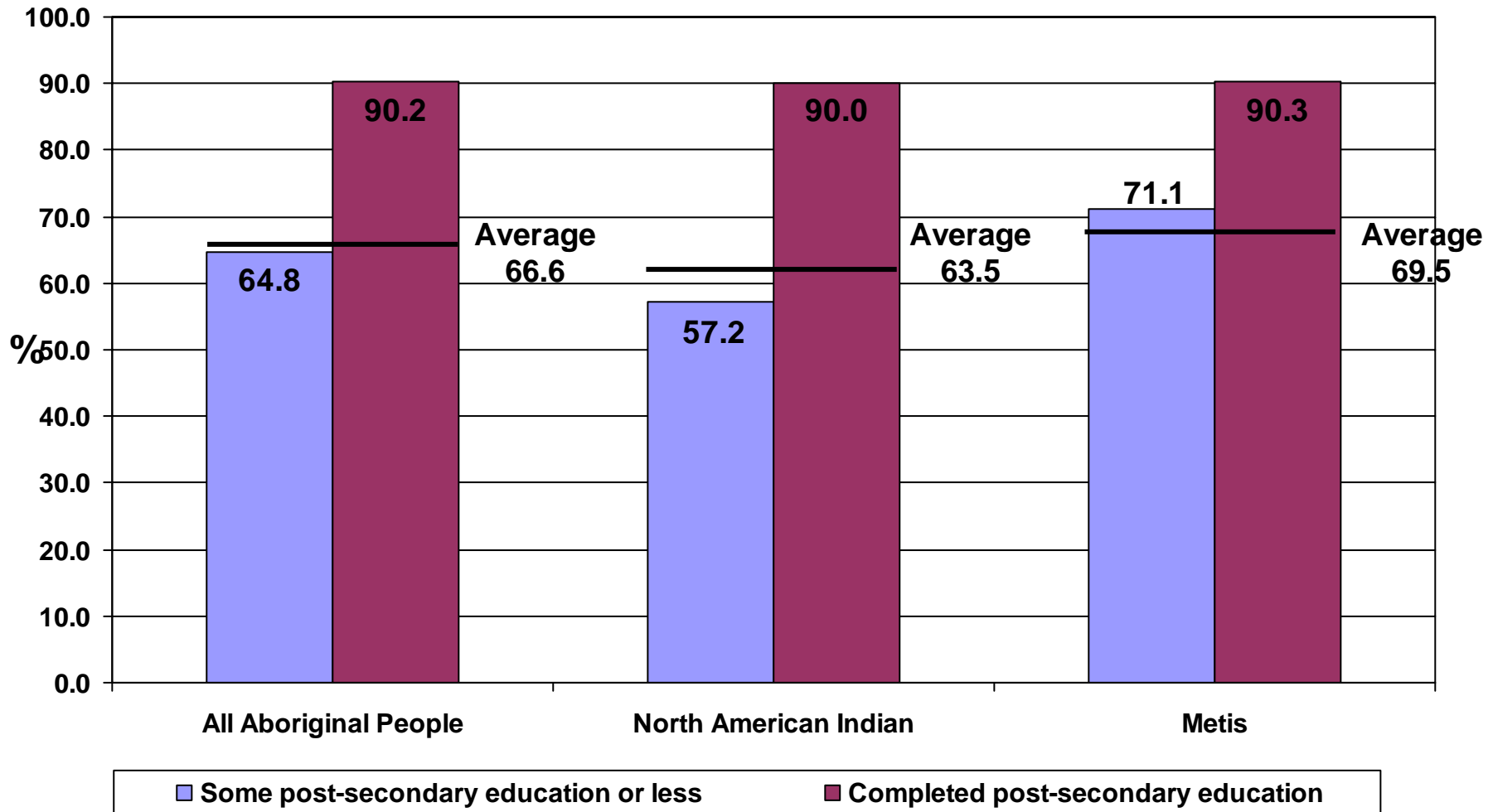
% of Self-employed in Labour Force in Calgary



The Aboriginal population is making more progress in education than the population on First Nations reserves, but the gap in educational attainment relative to the rest of the population continues to widen.

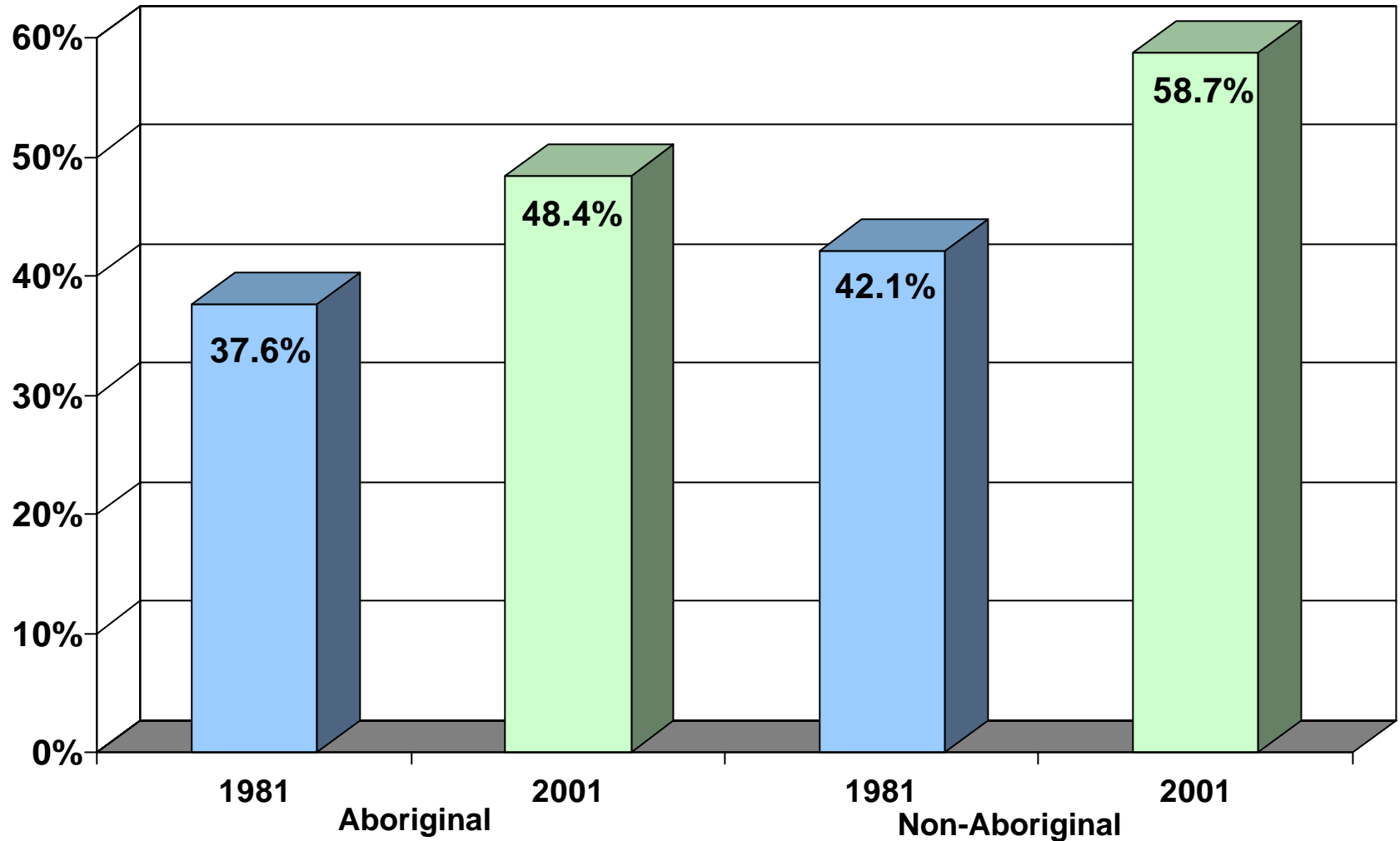


Educated Aboriginal people are succeeding in employment



**Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve) Employment Rates
by Educational Attainment, Alberta, August 2005**

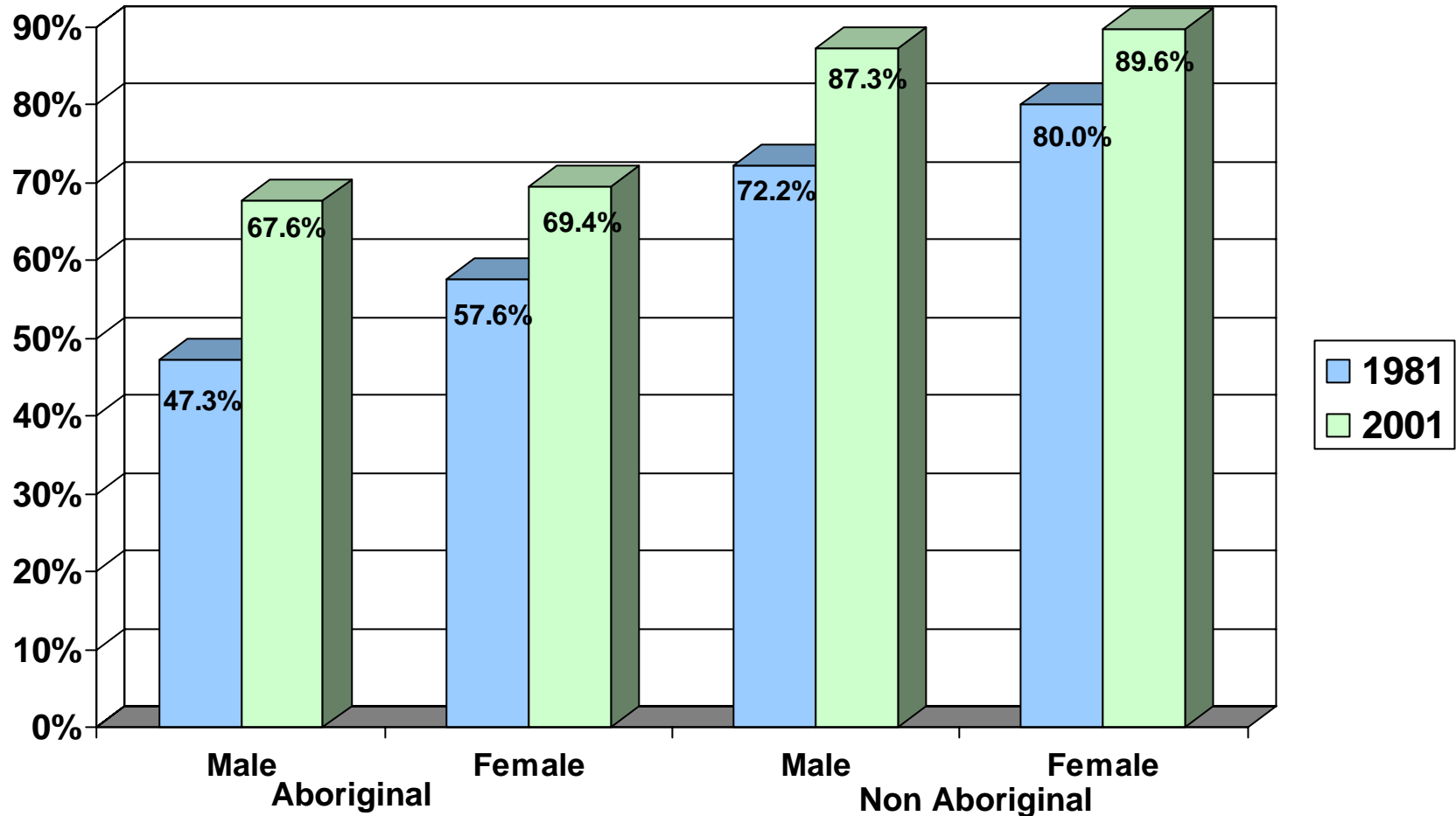
School attendance rates for Aboriginal youth are increasing, but not as fast as for the rest of the population.



School attendance rates, Calgary CMA, Aboriginal & Non-Aboriginal Persons aged 15-24, 1981-2001



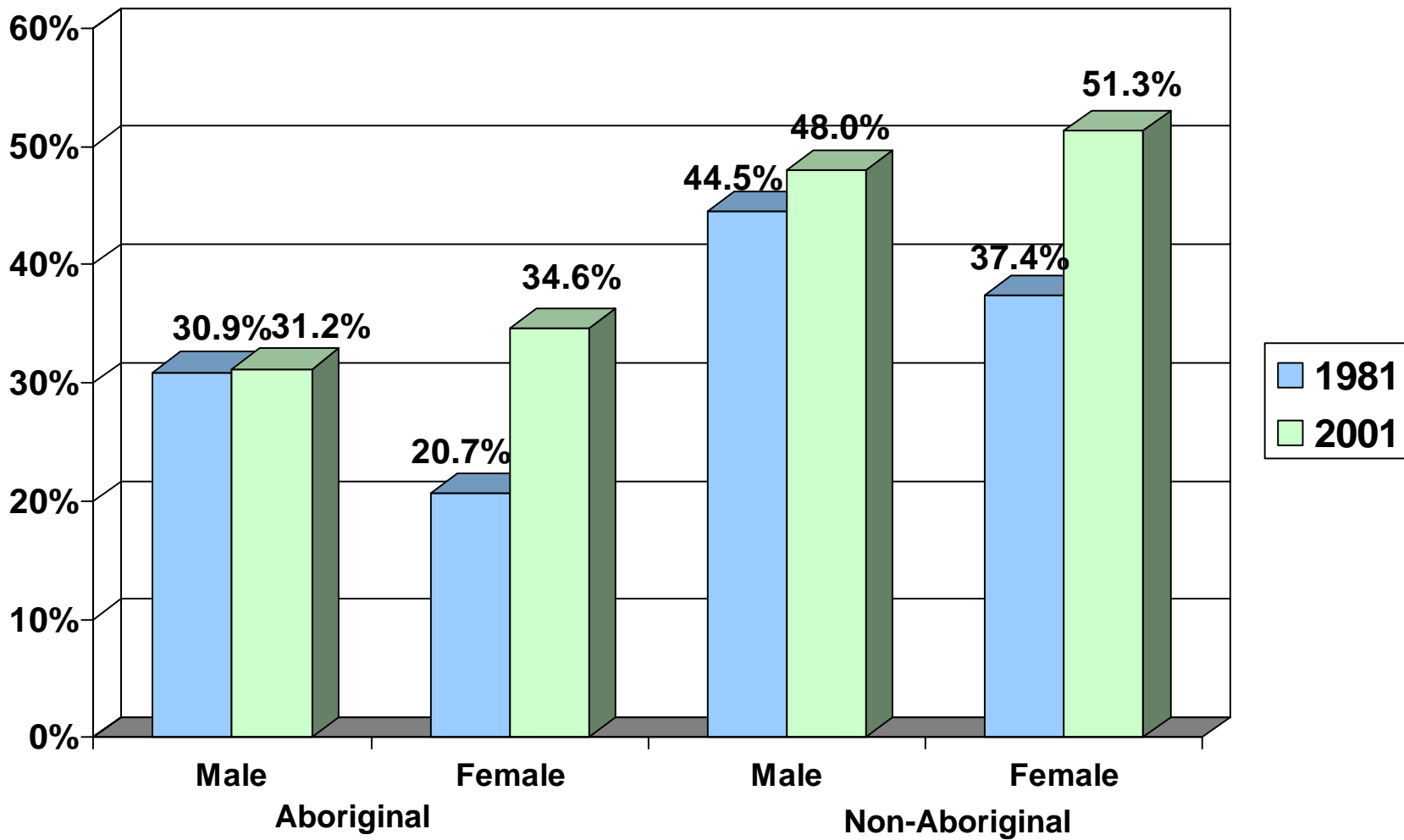
Aboriginal people in the Calgary CMA are investing in completing high school, but progress still lags behind the whole population



Proportion of the Calgary CMA Aboriginal & Non-Aboriginal Population Aged 20-24 who have completed high school education, 1981 - 2001



Aboriginal women have increased their success in completing post-secondary education over 20 years, Aboriginal men have not progressed, but the “education gap” compared to the whole population is widening



Proportion of the Calgary CMA Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, Aged 20-24, not attending school, who have completed post-secondary education, 1981-2001



If the Aboriginal population of the Calgary CMA continues to grow at the rate that it did between 1996 – 2001, the Aboriginal population will triple to 65,000 by 2017.



Relative growth of the Aboriginal identity population by province: 1996-2001

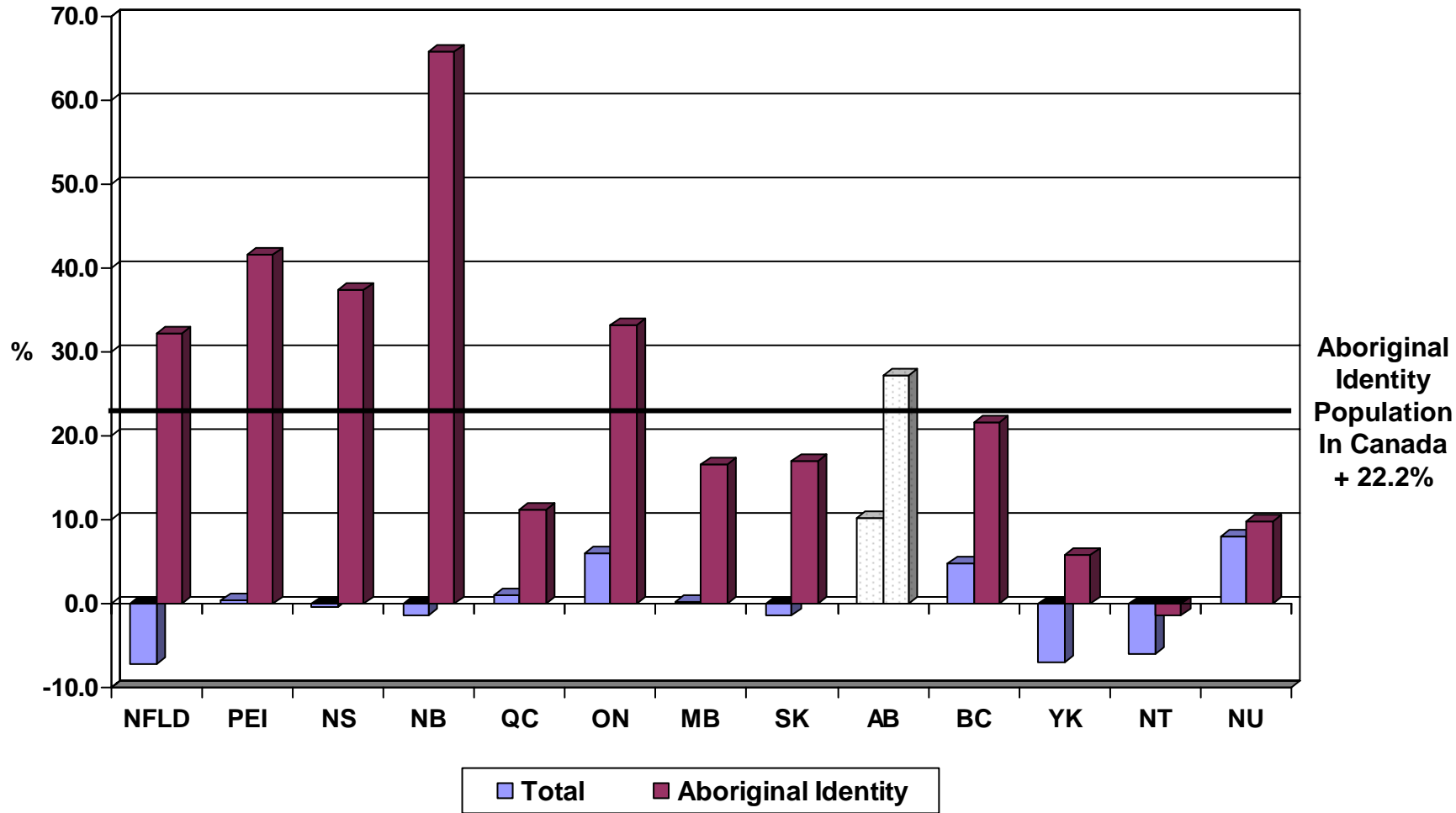
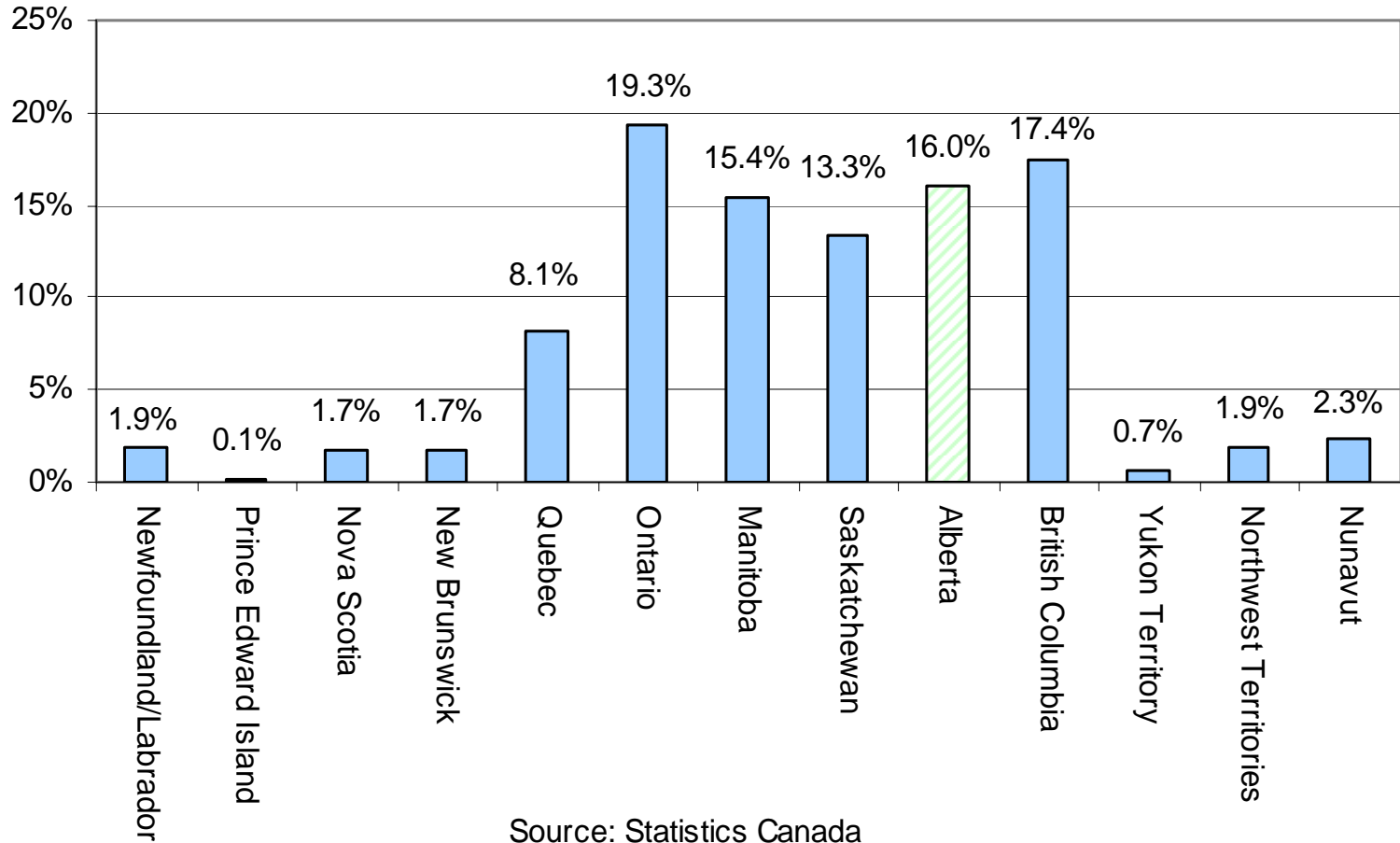
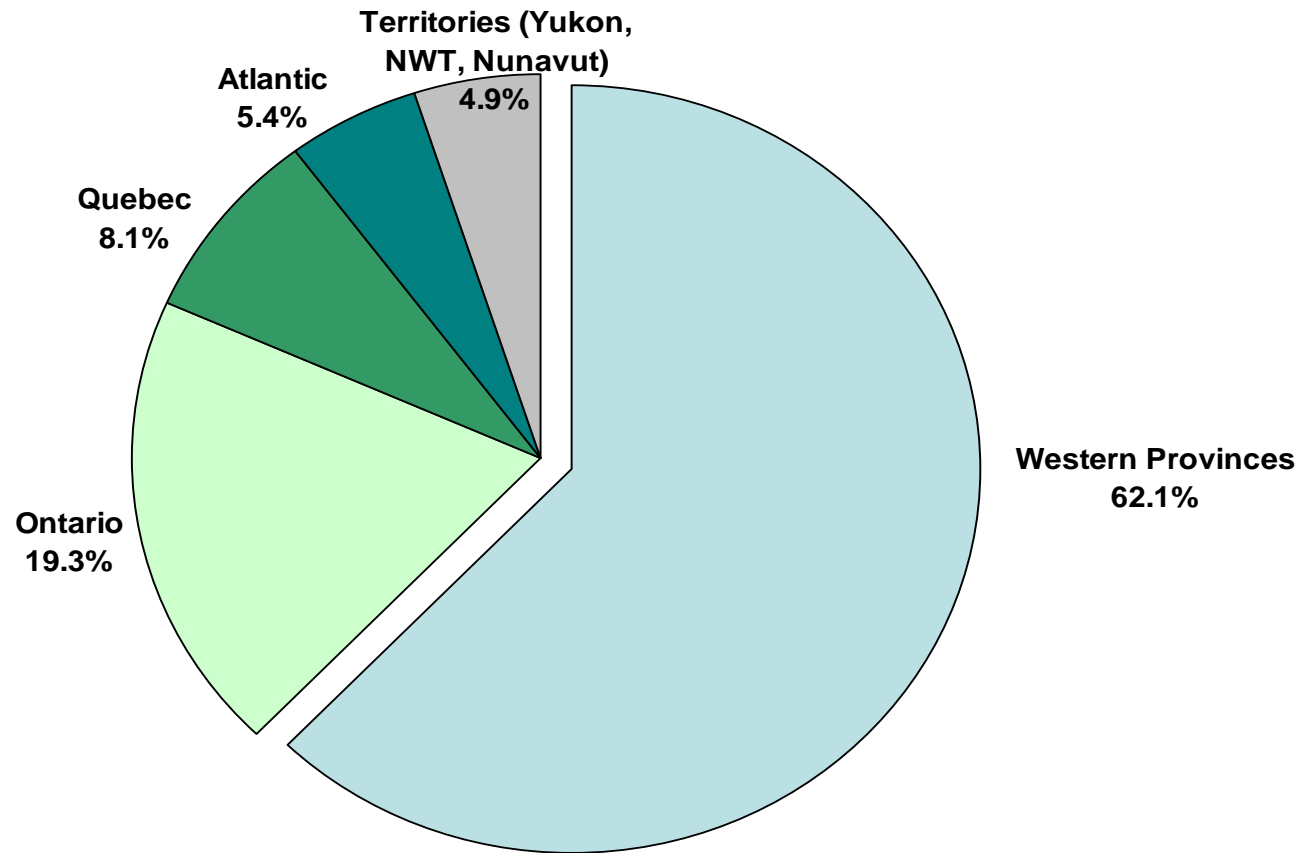


Figure 1: Percent of Canada's Total Aboriginal Identity Population by Province, 2001



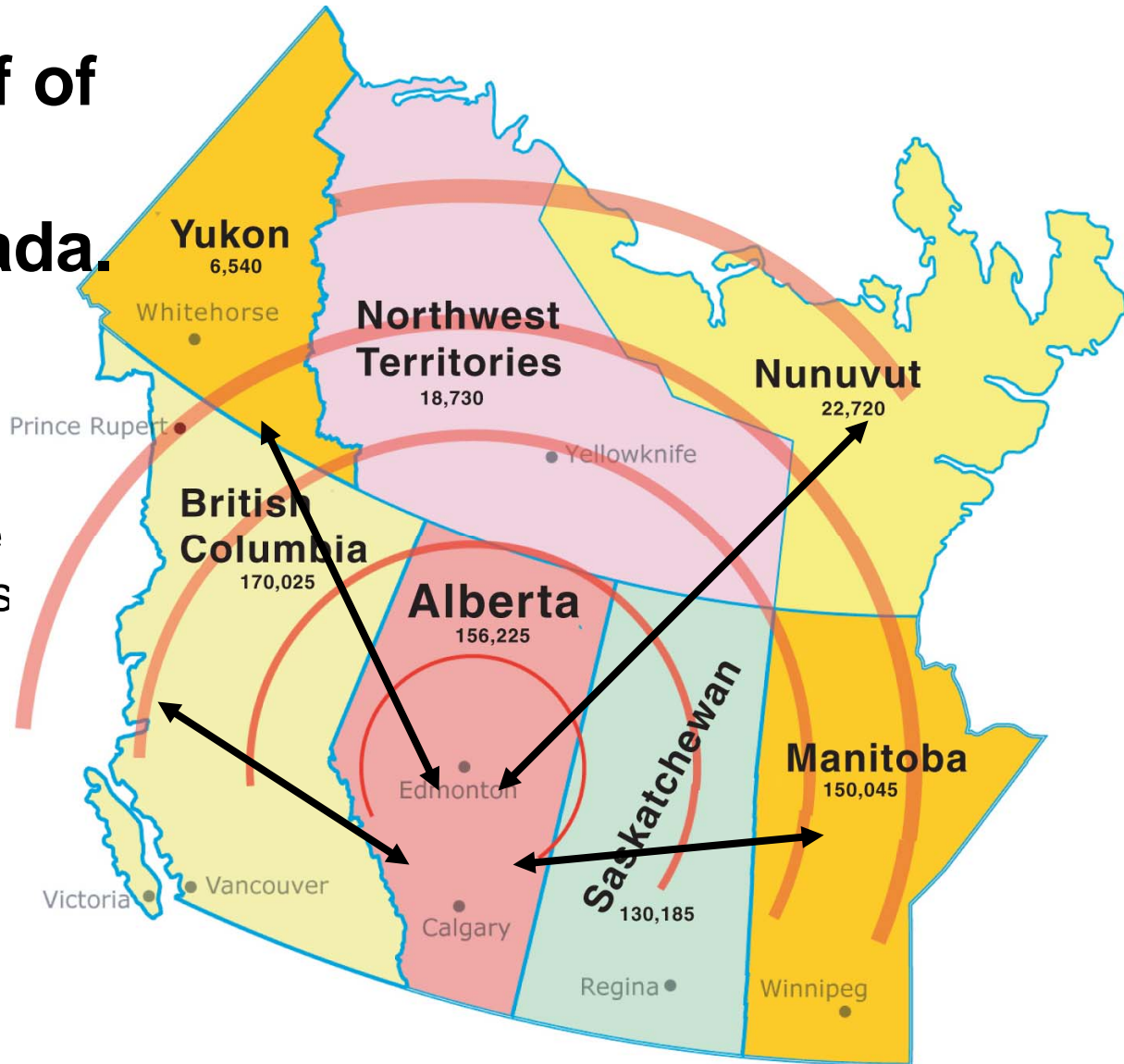
Source: 2001 Census

Most of the Aboriginal people in Canada live in the West (2001).



Alberta is a major destination for half of the Aboriginal population in Canada.

- Calgary's strategic location as business, transportation and service centre for half of Canada's Aboriginal population is attracting both business and migration.



Numbers represent total Aboriginal identity population in each jurisdiction.



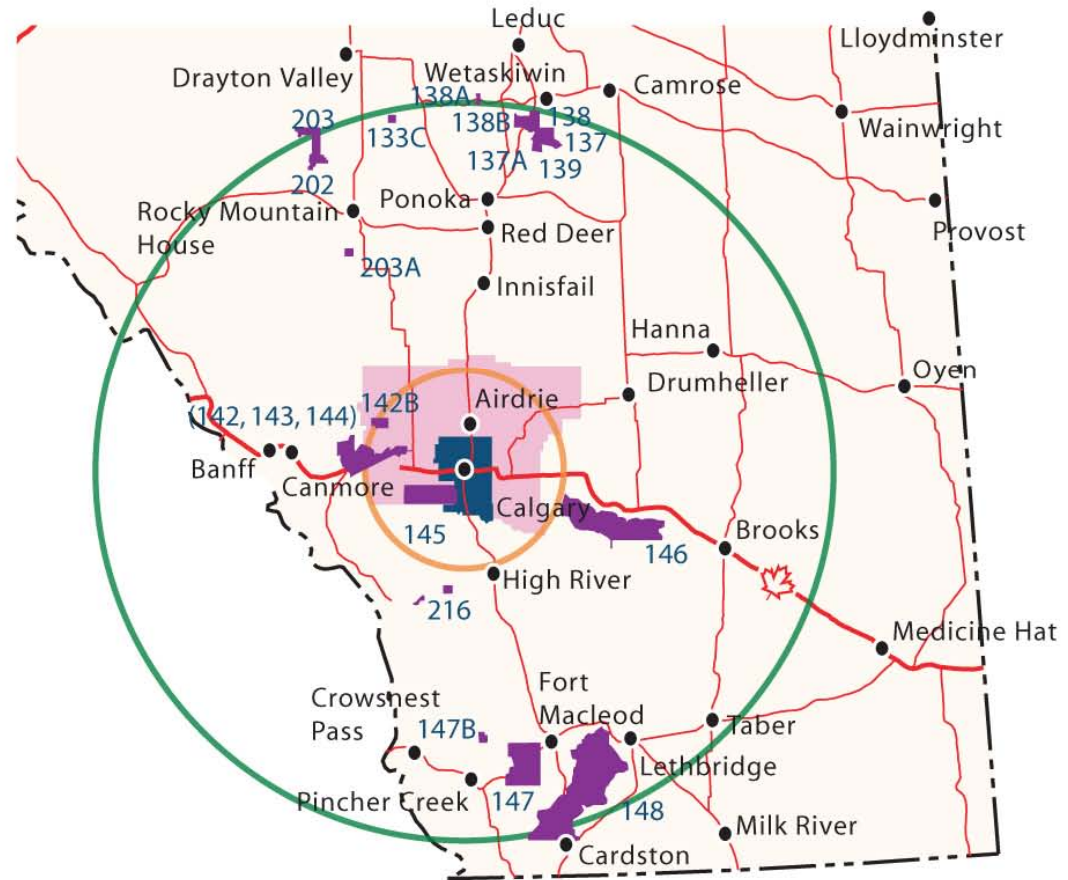
Aboriginal Population within the Calgary Trading Area

Cumulative Aboriginal Population

■ City of Calgary	19,760
■ Including Census Metropolitan Area	21,910
■ Including Aboriginal Population within 1 Hour Drive of Calgary	23,893
■ Including Aboriginal Population within 2.5 Hour Drive of Calgary	54,637

First Nations Reserves

■ Buck Lake	133C
■ Ermineskin	138
■ Louis Bull	138B
■ Montana	139
■ O'Chiese	203, 203A
■ Pigeon Lake	138A
■ Samson	137, 137A
■ Siksika	146
■ Stoney	142, 142B, 143, 144
■ Sunchild	202
■ Tsuu T'ina Nation ...	145

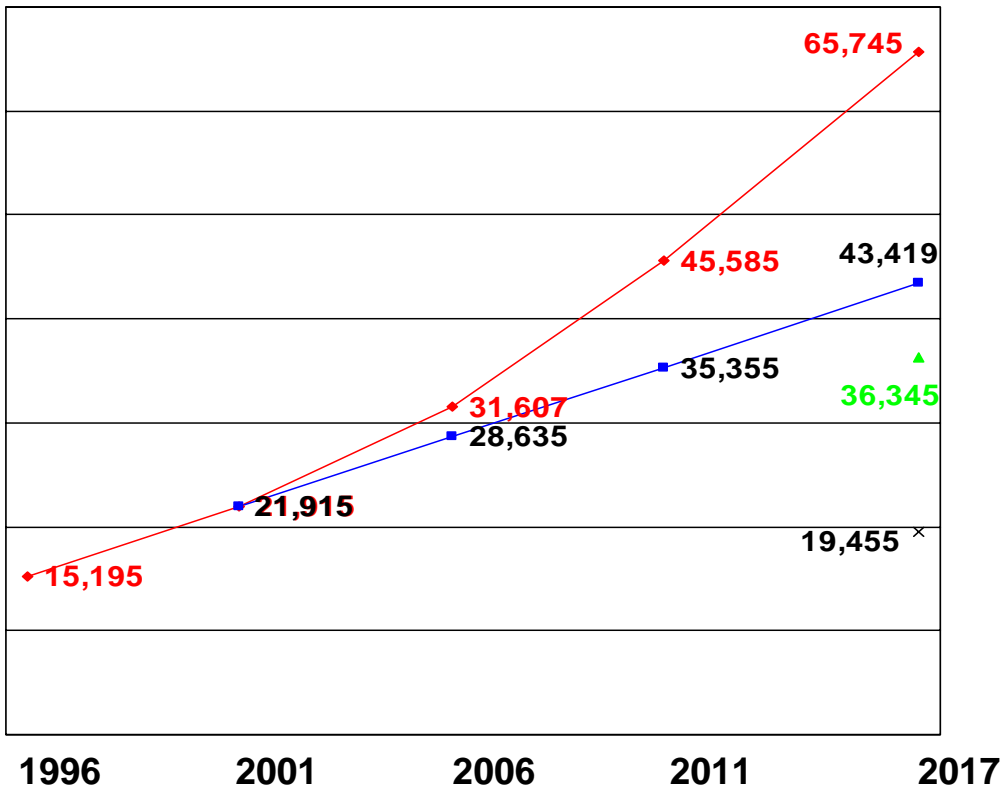


There is under-reporting of the Aboriginal population because a number of First Nations did not participate in the census along with the lack of census data for areas with less than 200 Aboriginal people. Almost 40% of Alberta's Aboriginal population is near by.



The Aboriginal population of the Calgary CMA will continue to increase, but at what rate?

Aboriginal Population Of Calgary CMA



- ◆ Continuing 1996-2001 Trend (compounded)
- Continuing 1996-2001 Growth of 1,017/yr
- ▲ Statscan Maximum Forecast Scenario
- × Statscan Minimum Forecast Scenario

① Assuming that the proportionate share of the Aboriginal population between the Calgary and Edmonton populations remains at 2001 level.

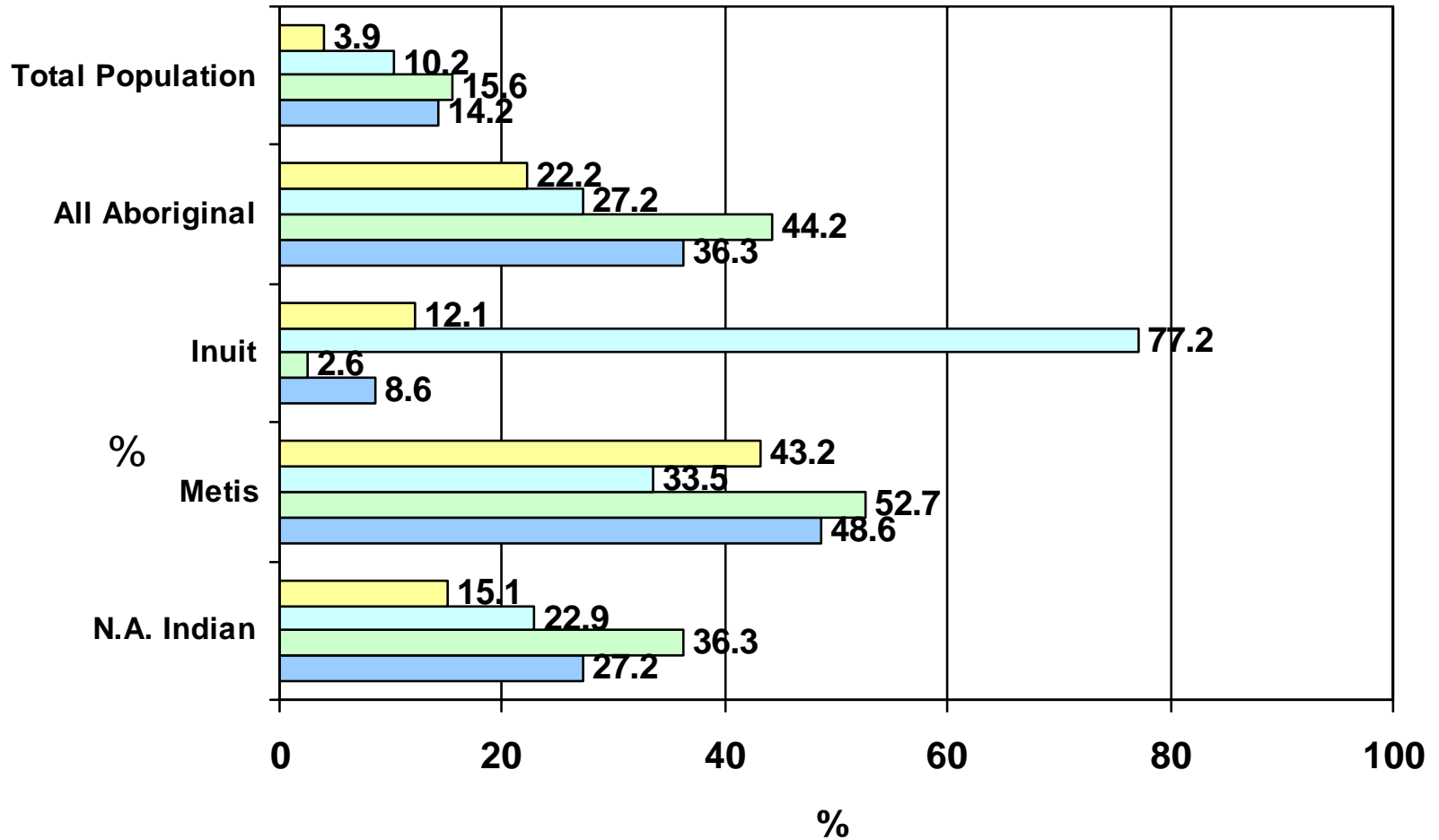
Results from the 2006 Census are
expected by December, 2007



Discussion?



The Aboriginal population of the Calgary CMA increased by 44% between 1996 and 2001 – almost three times the rate of increase of the entire population.

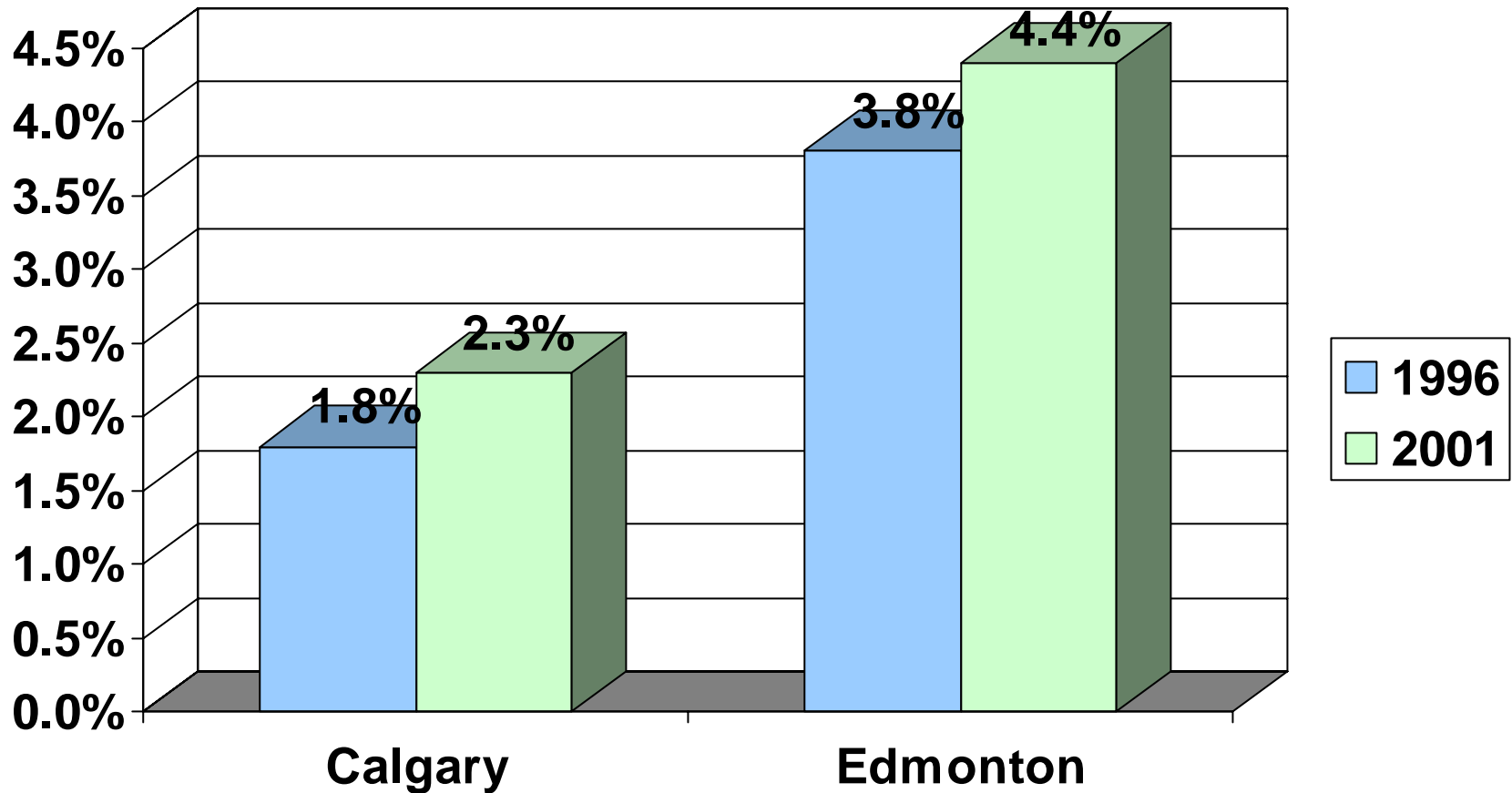


■ Calgary
 ■ Calgary CMA
 ■ Alberta
 ■ Canada

Aboriginal Population % Increase From 1996-2001



The Aboriginal proportion of the urban population is growing.



1996-2001, CMA Data



The urban proportion of the Aboriginal population in Alberta is stable, at about 49%.

	1996		2001		
	<i>Aboriginal Population</i>	<i>% Alberta's Aboriginal Population</i>	<i>Aboriginal Population</i>	<i>% Alberta's Aboriginal Population</i>	<i>% Increase</i>
SOUTH					
Calgary CMA	15,195	12.4%	21,910	14.0%	1.6%
Lethbridge	1,810	1.5%	2,290	1.5%	0%
Medicine Hat	1,335	0.9%	950	0.8%	-0.1%
CENTRAL					
Edmonton CMA	32,825	26.7%	40,930	26.2%	-0.5%
Red Deer	2,075	1.7%	2,675	1.7%	0%
NORTH					
Fort McMurray	4,570	3.7%	5,130	3.3%	-0.4%
Grande Prairie	1,890	1.5%	2,610	1.7%	0.2%
Total Major Urban Centres	59,315	48.3%	76,880	49.2%	
Total Alberta	122,835	100%	156,220	100%	



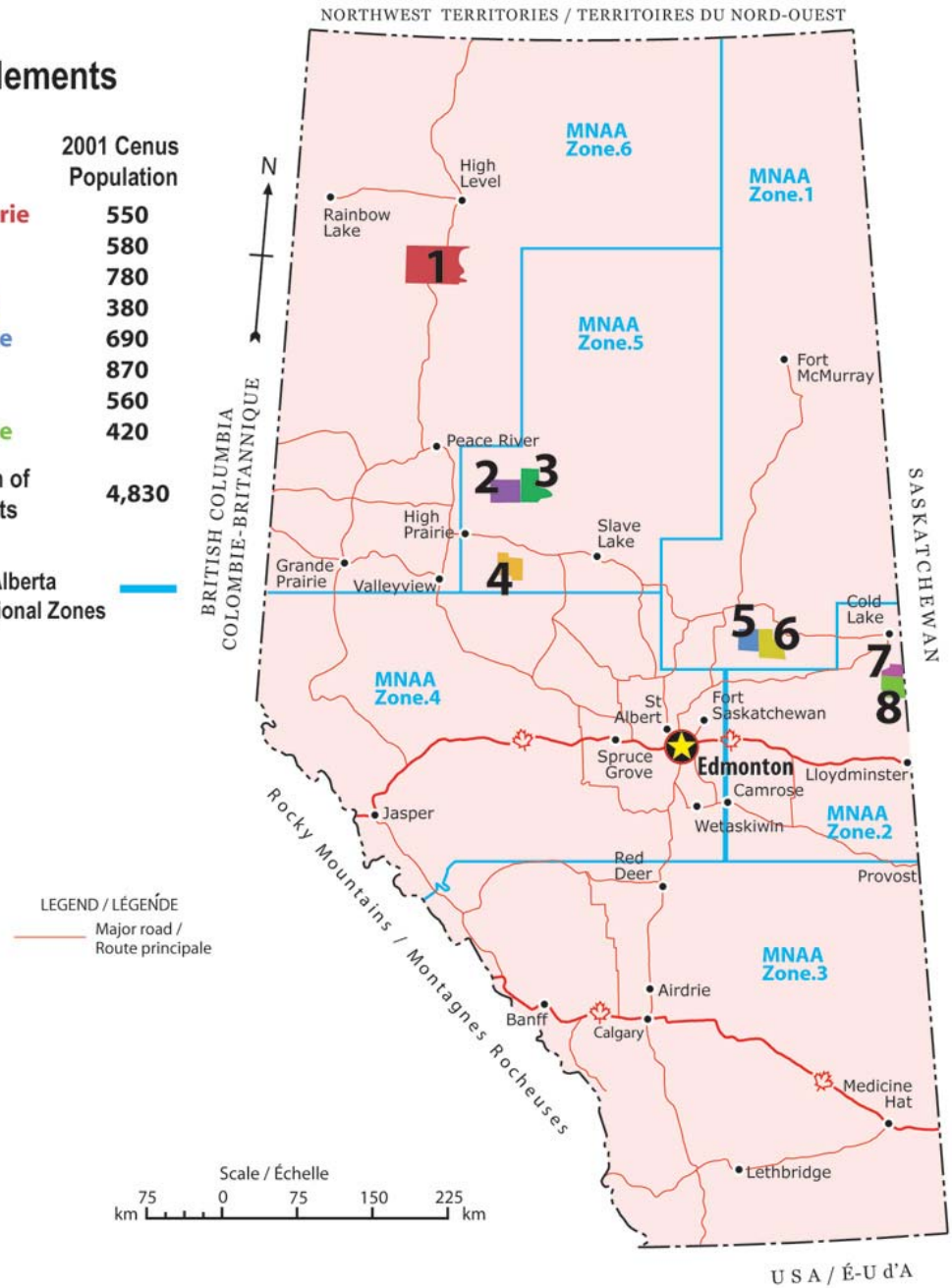
Métis Jurisdictional Boundaries in Alberta

Metis Settlements

	2011 Cenus Population
1. Paddle Prairie	550
2. Peavine	580
3. Gift Lake	780
4. East Prairie	380
5. Buffalo Lake	690
6. Kikino	870
7. Elizabeth	560
8. Fishing Lake	420

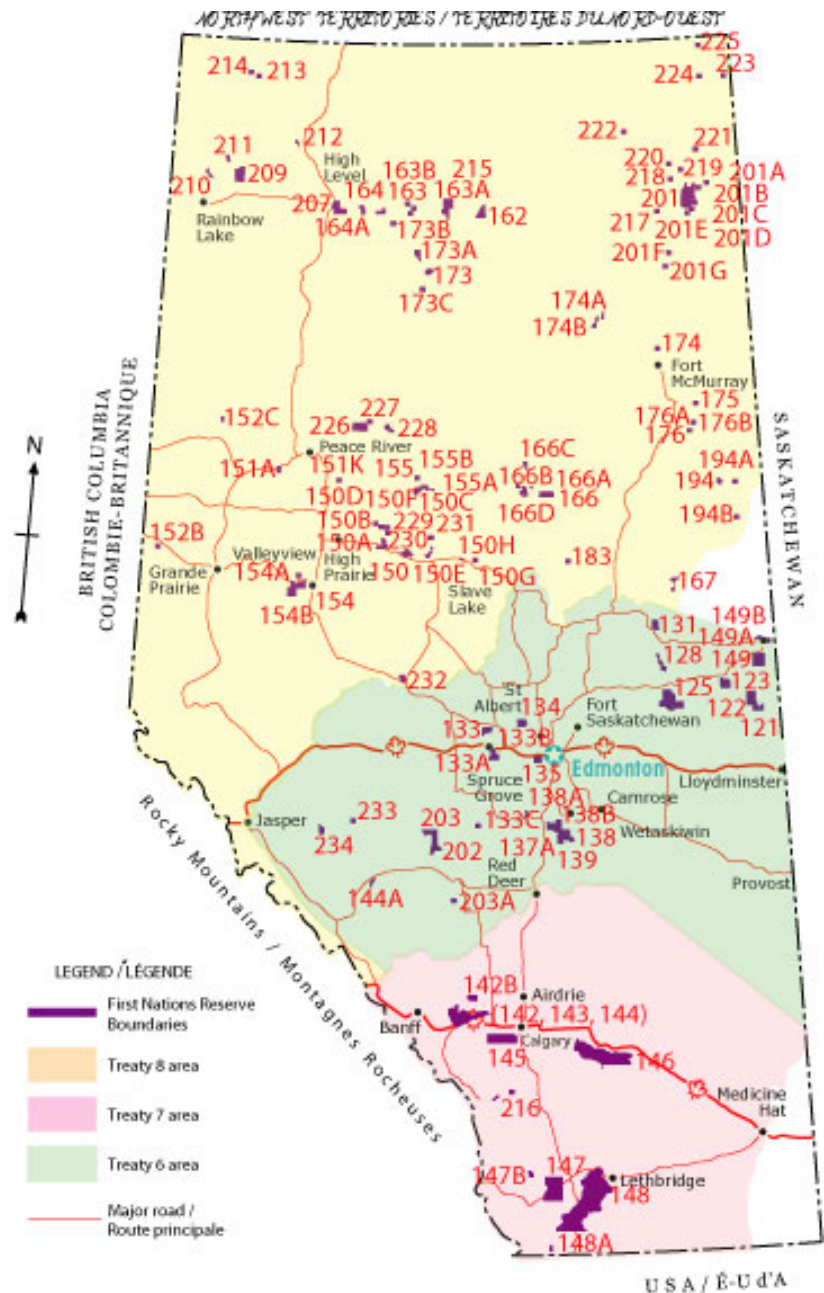
Total Population of
Metis Settlements
4,830

Metis Nation of Alberta
Association Regional Zones



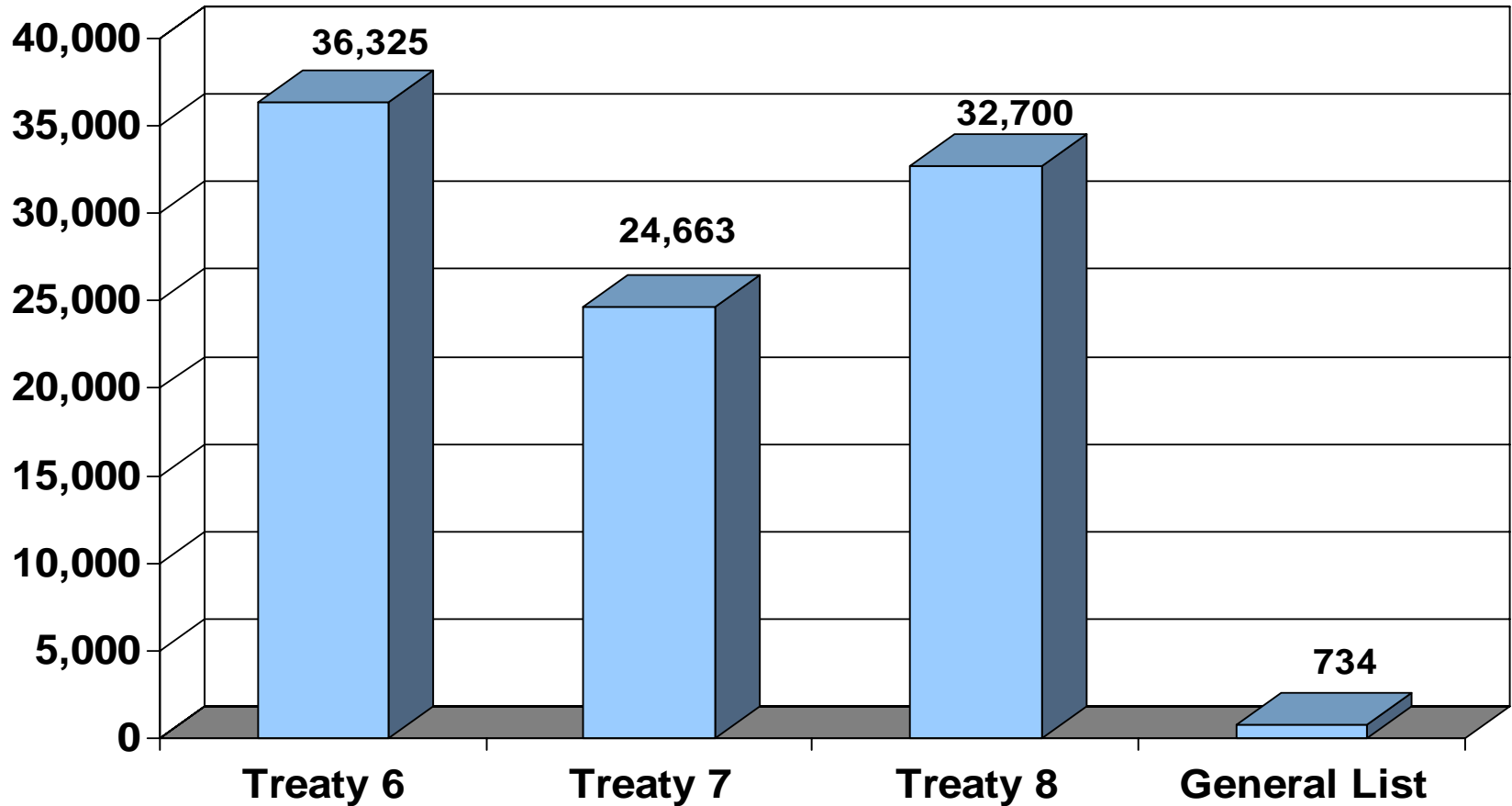
First Nation Reserves in Alberta

Alexander.....	134
Alexis	133, 232-234
Athabasca Chipewyan	201, 201A-G
Beaver	164, 164A
Beaver Lake	131
Bigstone Cree	166, 166A-D, 183
Blood Tribe	148, 148A
Chipewyan Prairie	194, 194A-B
Cold Lake	149, 149A-B
Dene Tha'	207, 209-214
Driftpile River	150
Duncan's	151A, 151K
Enoch	135
Ermineskin	138, 138A
Fort McKay	174, 174A-B
Fort McMurray	175, 176, 176A-B
Frog Lake	121, 122
Heart Lake	167
Horse Lake	152B-C
Kapawe'no	229, 230, 231, 150B-D
Kehewin	123
Little Red River	162, 215
Loon River Cree	No Reserve
Louis Bull	138B
Lubicon Lake	No Reserve
Mikisew Cree	217-225
Montana	139
O'Chiese	203, 203A
Paul	133A-C
Peigan	147, 147B
Saddle Lake	125, 128
Samson Cree	137A
Sawridge	150G-H
Siksika	146
Stoney	142, 142B, 143, 144, 144A, 216
Sturgeon Lake	154, 154A-B
Sucker Creek	150A
Sunchild Cree	202
Swan River	150E-F
Tallcree	163, 163A-B, 173, 173A-C
Tsuu T'ina Nation	145
Whitefish Lake	155, 155A-B
Woodland Cree	226-228

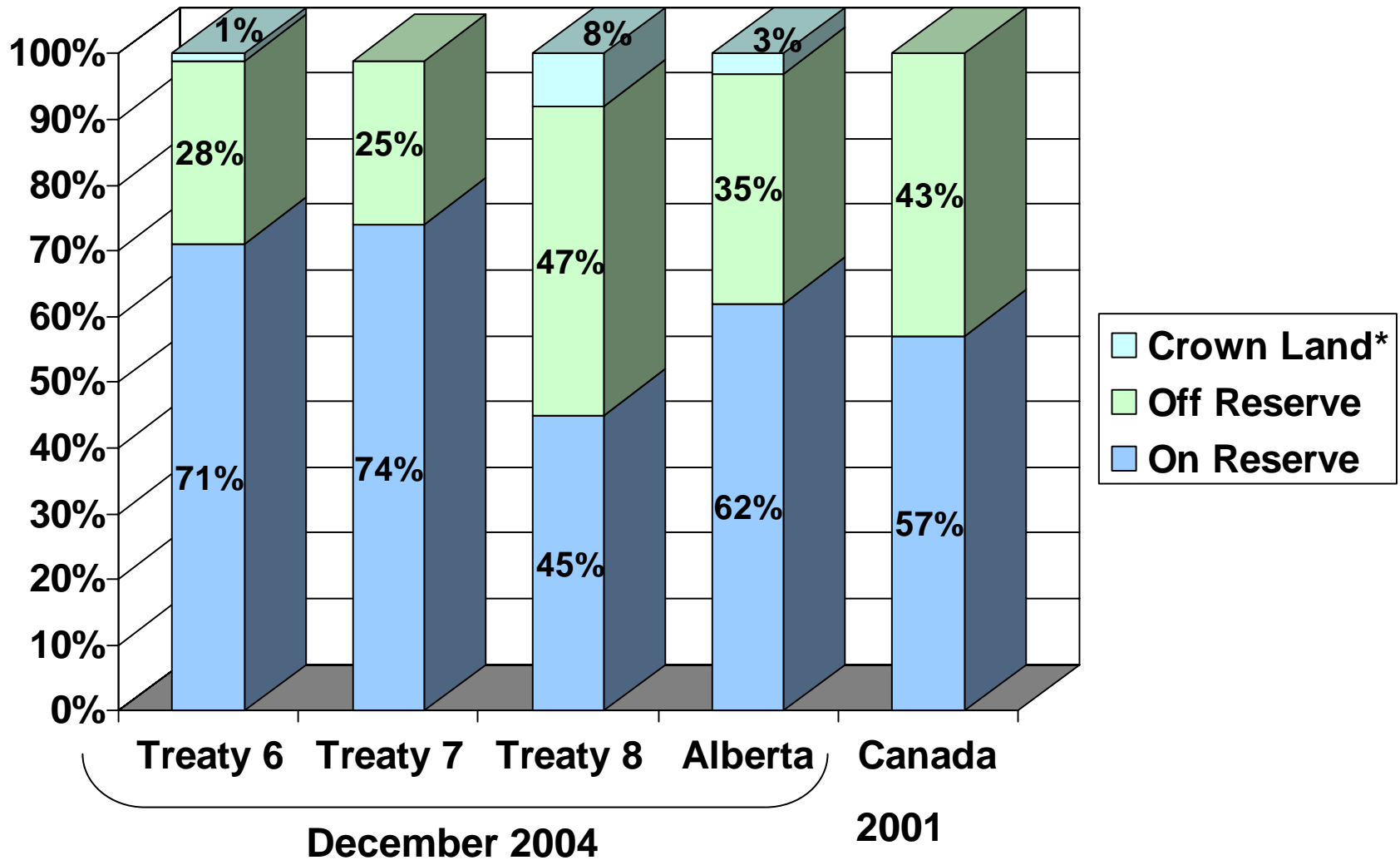


Calgary Urban Aboriginal Initiative (CUAI)

Affiliation of the Registered Indian Population by Treaty Area: Alberta, December 2004.



Residence of Registered Indian Population



* Mostly First Nations communities which are not reserves.



Political and Linguistic Affiliation of First Nations in Alberta

Treaty 6

Tribal Council	First Nation	Traditional Language(s)
Unaffiliated Treaty 6 First Nations	Paul Band Saddle Lake	Stoney & Cree Cree
Four Nations	Louis Bull Montana Ermineskin Cree Samson Cree	Cree Cree Cree Cree
Tribal Chiefs Ventures Inc.	Beaver Lake Cold Lake Frog Lake Heart Lake Whitefish Lake Kehewin Cree	Cree Chipewyan Cree Cree Cree Cree
Yellowhead Tribal Council	O'Chiese Sunchild Alexis Nakota Sioux Alexander Enoch Cree	Cree & Saulteaux Cree Stoney Cree Cree

Treaty 7

Tribal Council	First Nation	Traditional Language(s)
Treaty 7 Management Corporation	Siksika Tsuu T'ina Nakoda (Stoney) Kainai Piikani	Blackfoot Tsuu T'ina Stoney Blackfoot Blackfoot

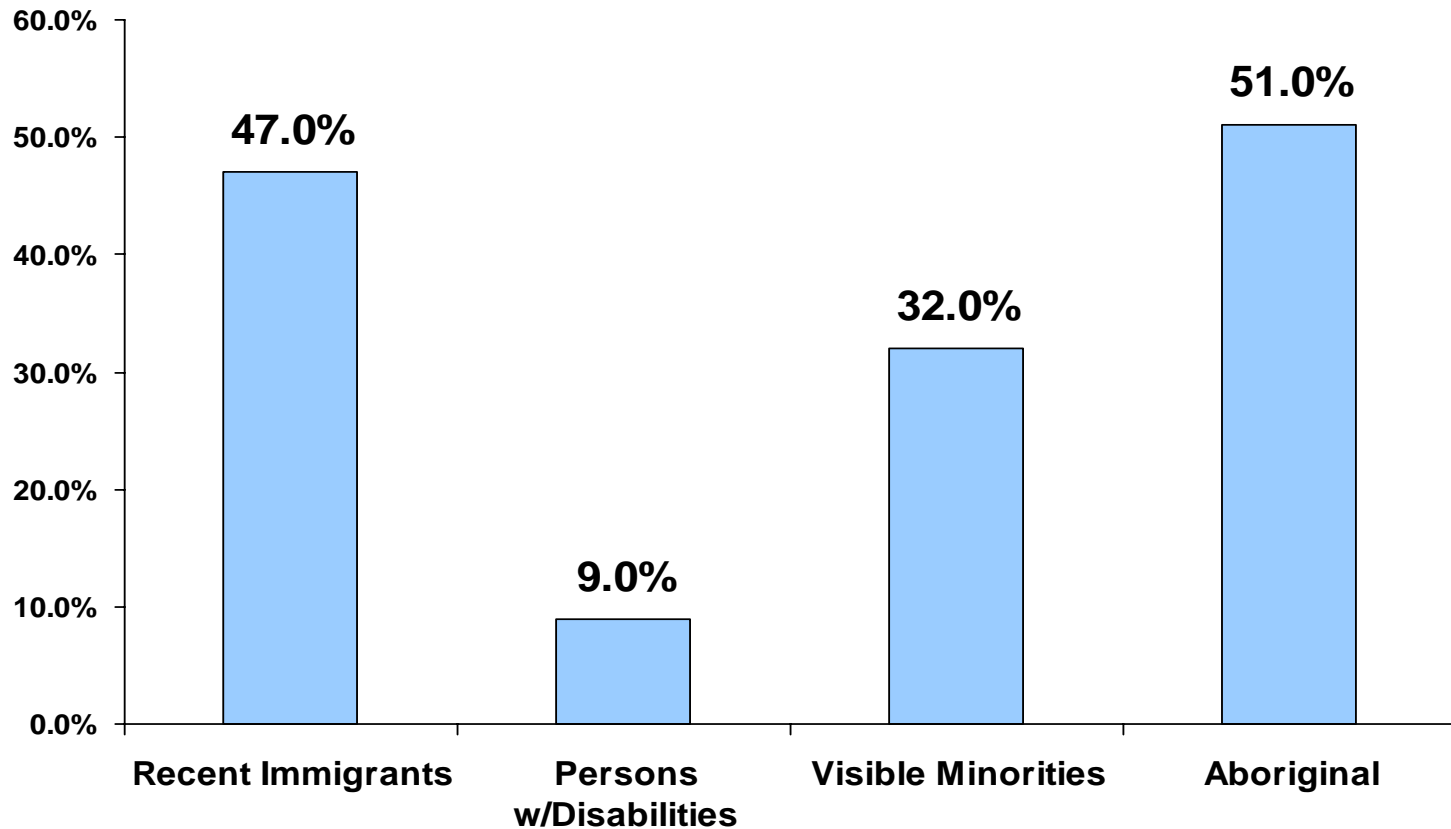


Treaty 8

Tribal Council	First Nation	Traditional Language(s)
Unaffiliated First Nations	Bigstone Cree Peerless Lake Smith's Landing Lubicon Lake Indian Nation	Cree Cree Chipewyan Cree
Athabasca Tribal Council	Mikisew Cree Athabasca Chipewyan Chipewyan Prairie Fort McKay Fort McMurray	Cree Chipewyan Chipewyan Chipewyan Cree
Kee Tas Kee Now Tribal Council	Whitefish Lake Woodland Cree Loon River	Cree Cree Cree
Lesser Slave Lake Tribal Council	Driftpile Kapawe'no Sawridge Sucker Creek Swan River	Cree Cree Cree Cree Cree
Western Cree Tribal Council	Horse Lake Duncan's Sturgeon Lake Cree	Cree Cree Cree
North Peace Tribal Council	Beaver Tallcree Little Red River Cree Dene Tha'	Beaver Cree Cree Dene



Poverty is equally prevalent among the Aboriginal population and recent immigrants



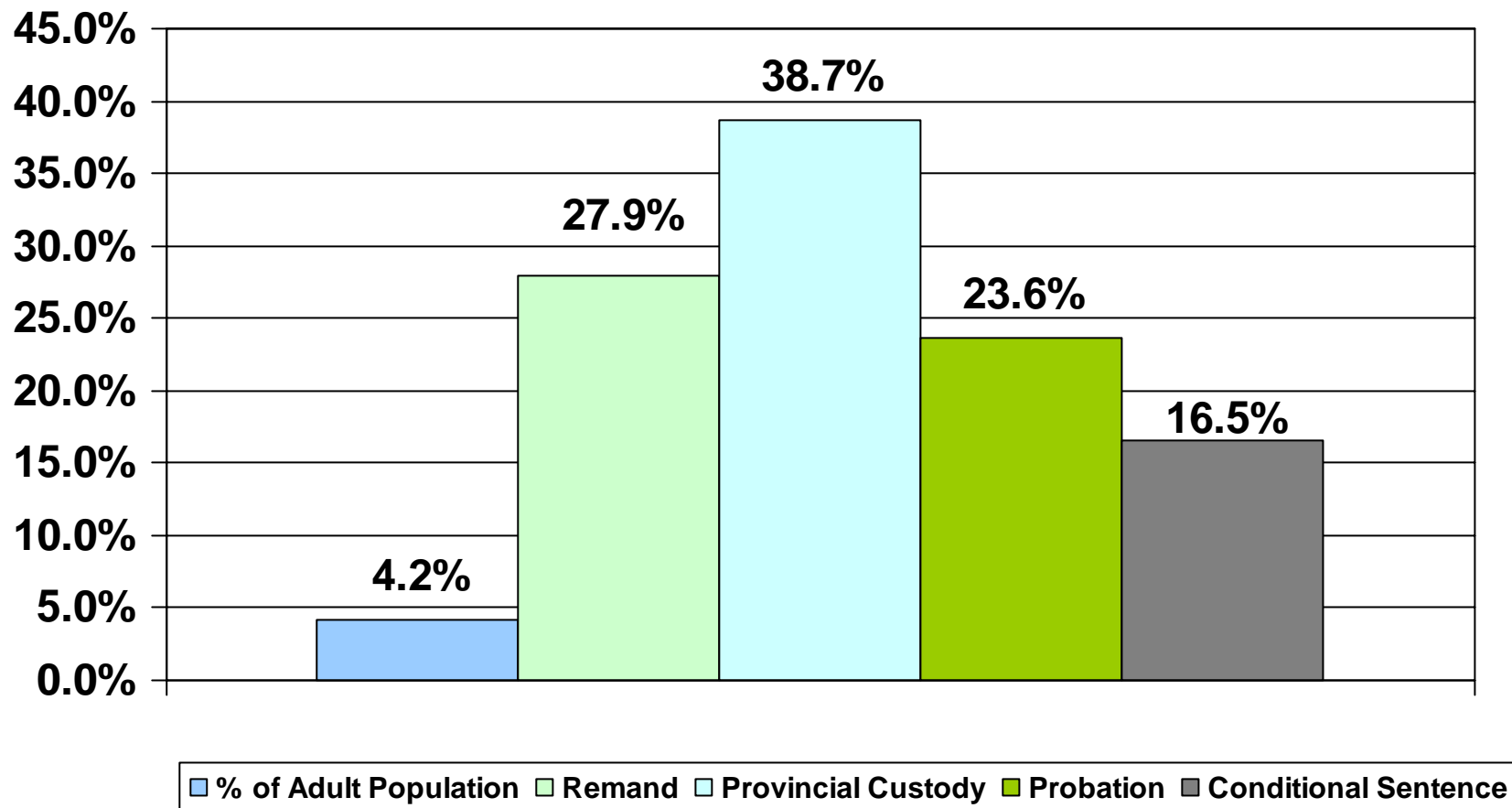
% Population Groups With Incomes Below “Low Income Cut Off” (LICO), 2001

Source: CCSD, “Urban Poverty in Canada”

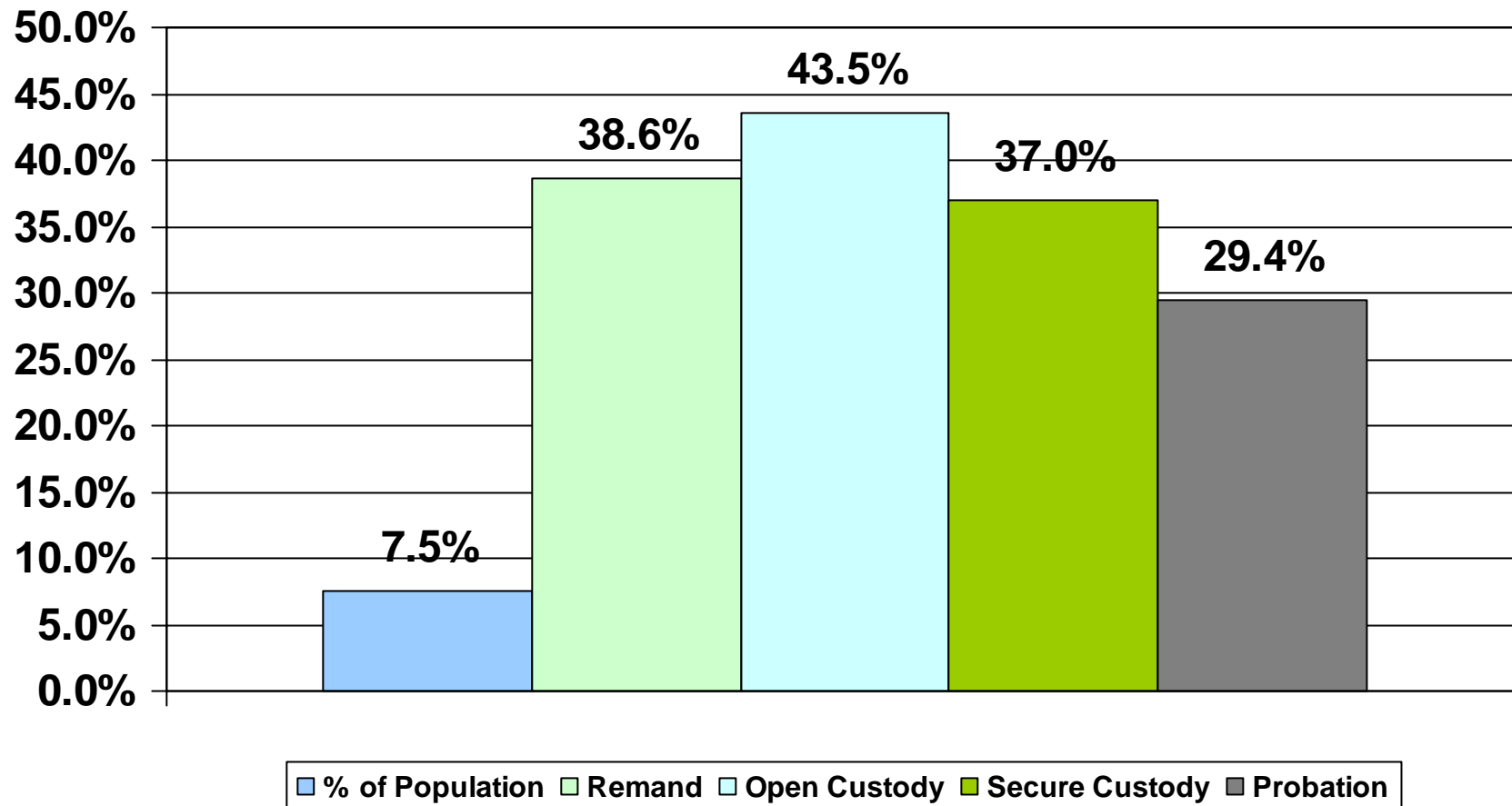


Calgary Urban Aboriginal
Initiative (CUAI)

Adult aboriginal admissions to remand, provincial facilities, probation and conditional sentence in Alberta (2003/2004) are disproportionate to population



Aboriginal young offender admissions to remand, open custody, secure custody and probation in Alberta (2003/2004) are disproportionate to population



Offending Among The Aboriginal Population In Canada

Juristat: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
Statistics Canada – Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE, Vol. 26, no. 3

1. Between 1997 and 2000, Aboriginal people were 10 times more likely to be accused of homicide than were non-Aboriginal people (11.2 accused persons per 100,000 Aboriginal population compared to 1.1 accused persons per 100,000 non-Aboriginal population).
2. Both for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal adults, the number of admissions to sentenced custody decreased between 1994/1995 and 2003/2004. This decrease was more substantial for non-Aboriginal adults, resulting in an increase in the proportionate representation of Aboriginal people among sentenced custody admissions over the same time period.
3. In 2003/2004, as compared to their representation in the adult and youth populations, Aboriginal adults and youth were highly represented in admissions to all types of correctional services. Furthermore, trends in both adult and youth corrections have shown that the proportional representation of Aboriginal people among females admitted to correctional services has been greater than that for males.



Employment growth among Aboriginal people has been almost three times higher than for all Albertans

Aboriginal People Labour Force Statistics, Alberta, 1996 and 2001

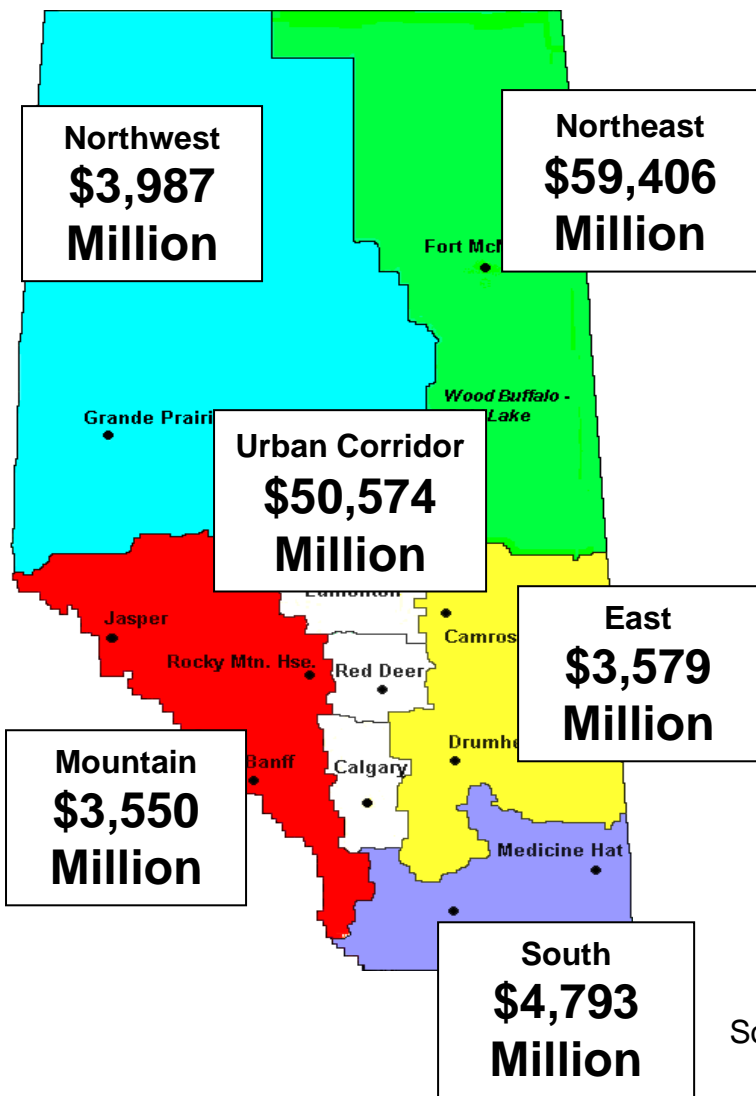
	Alberta Totals			Aboriginal People		
	1996	2001	% Change	1996	2001	% Change
Working Age Population	2,055,020	2,322,020	13.0%	77,570	102,525	32.2%
Employed	1,379,710	1,608,840	16.6%	37,420	55,980	49.6%
Unemployed	107,270	87,920	(18.0%)	10,040	9,800	(2.4%)

Data Source: Statistics Canada Census, 1996 and 2001

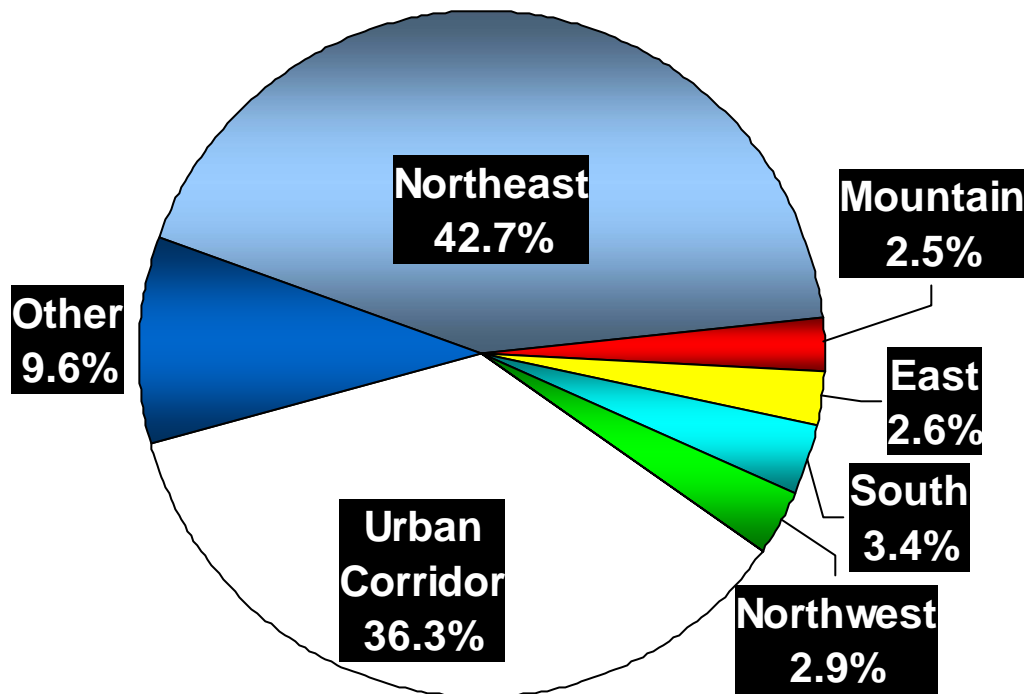
Note: Alberta data includes the values for Aboriginal people

Alberta Profile: Aboriginal People in the Labour Force, Table 3

Major Capital Projects - August 2006

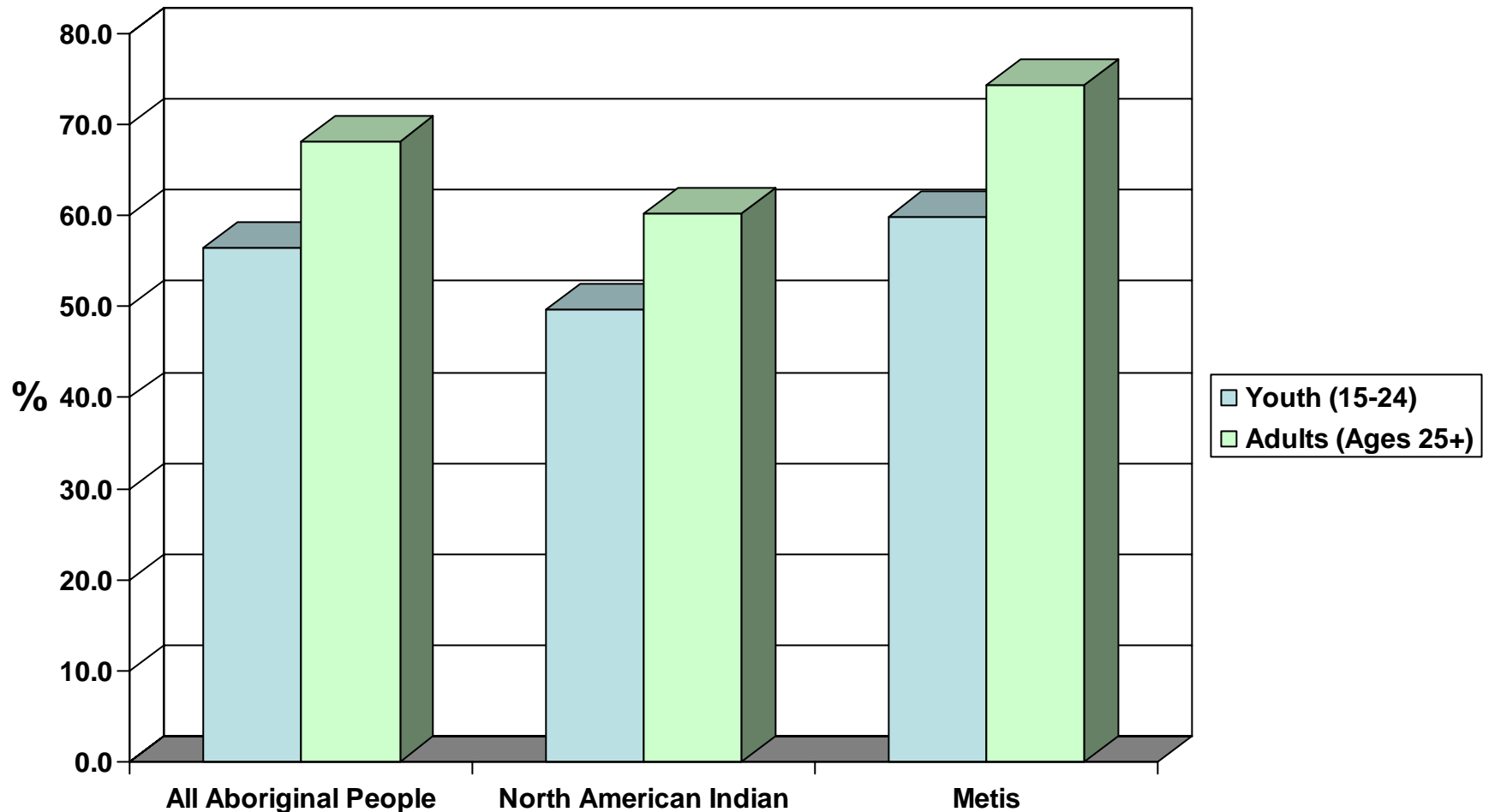


Alberta = \$139 Billion
(includes \$13 Billion unallocated to location)



Source: AED Inventory of Major Projects

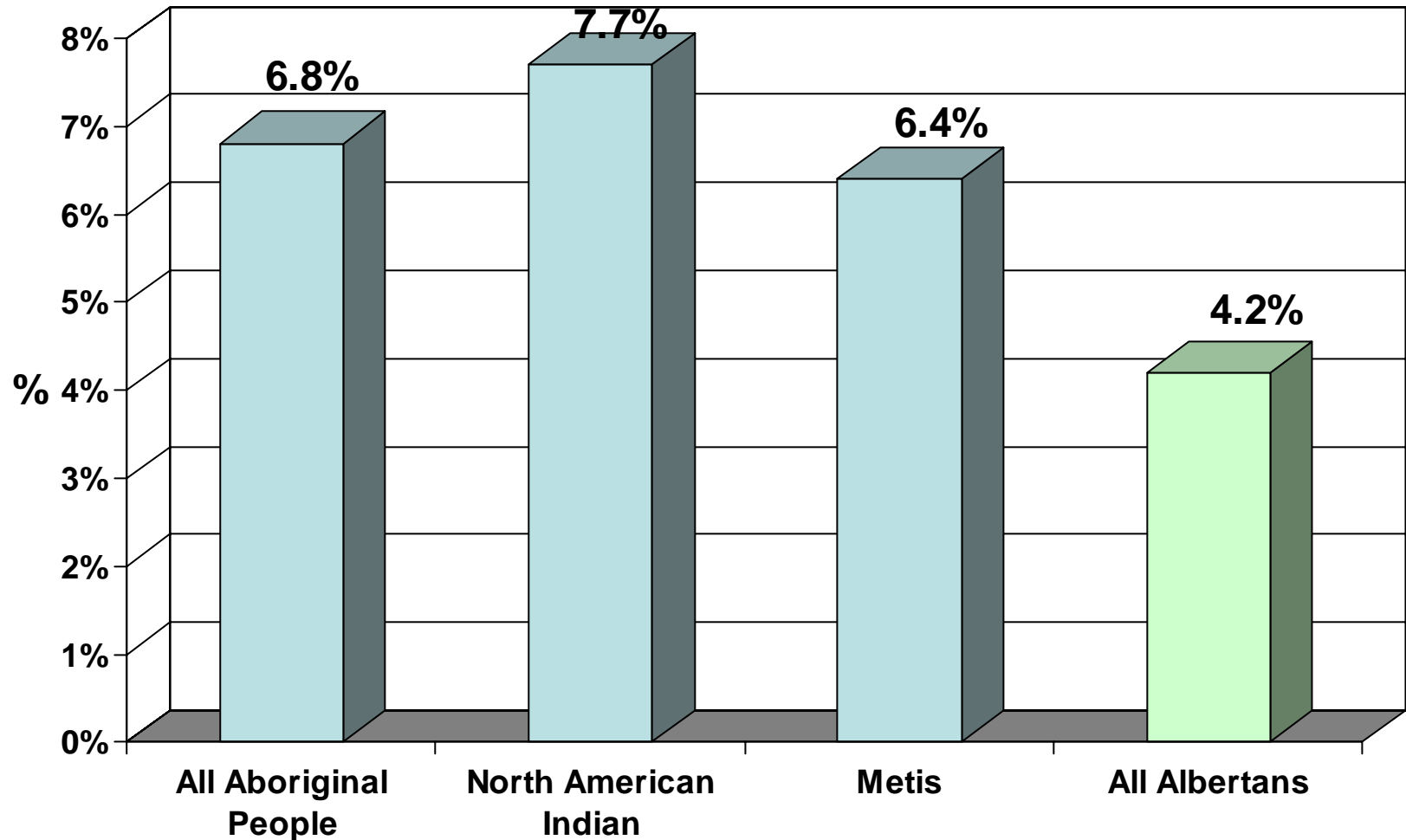
Employment rates are lower among Aboriginal youth



**Alberta Aboriginal People Off-Reserve Employment Rates
by Age – All Alberta, February 2006**



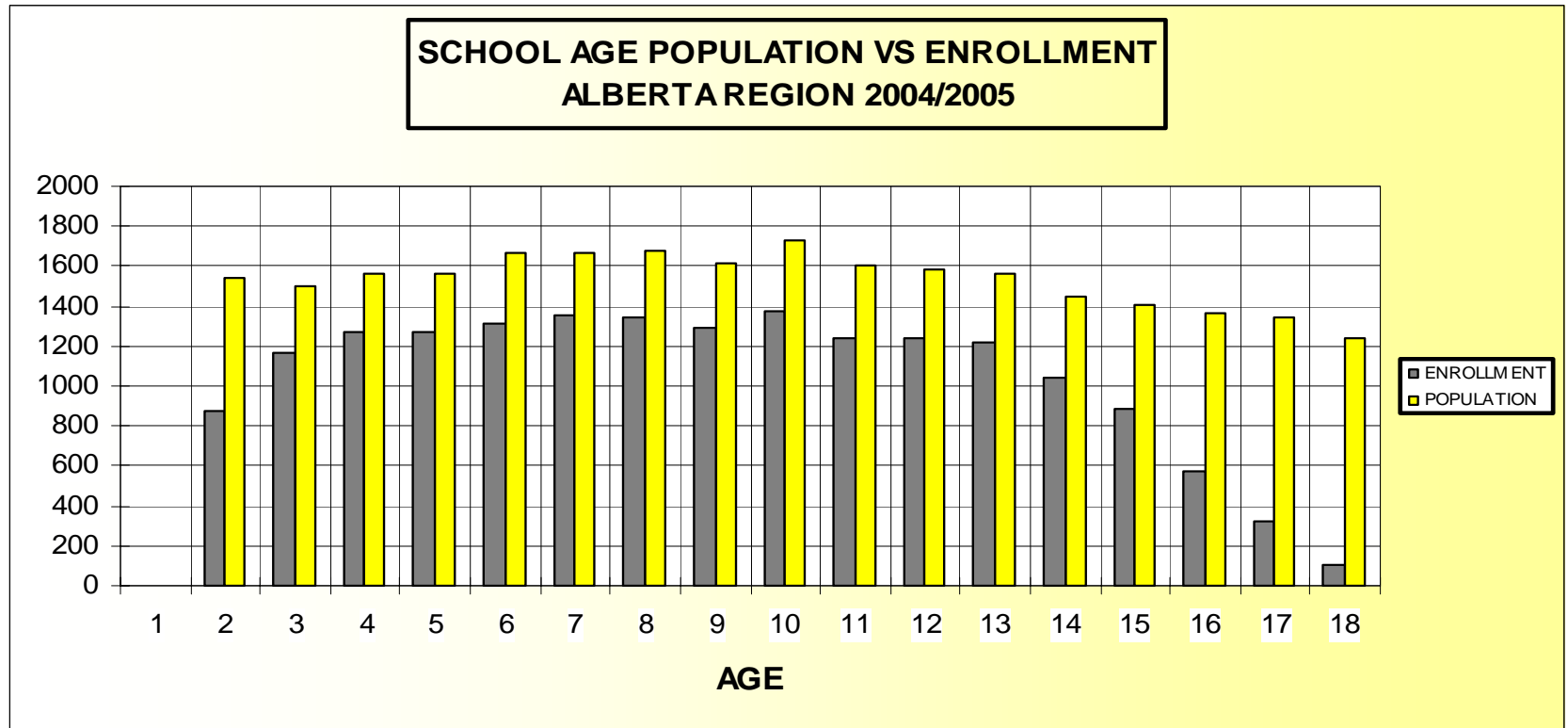
Unemployment is a problem for Aboriginal people in Alberta – but less so for Metis



**Alberta Aboriginal People Off-Reserve Unemployment Rates
– All Alberta, August 2006**



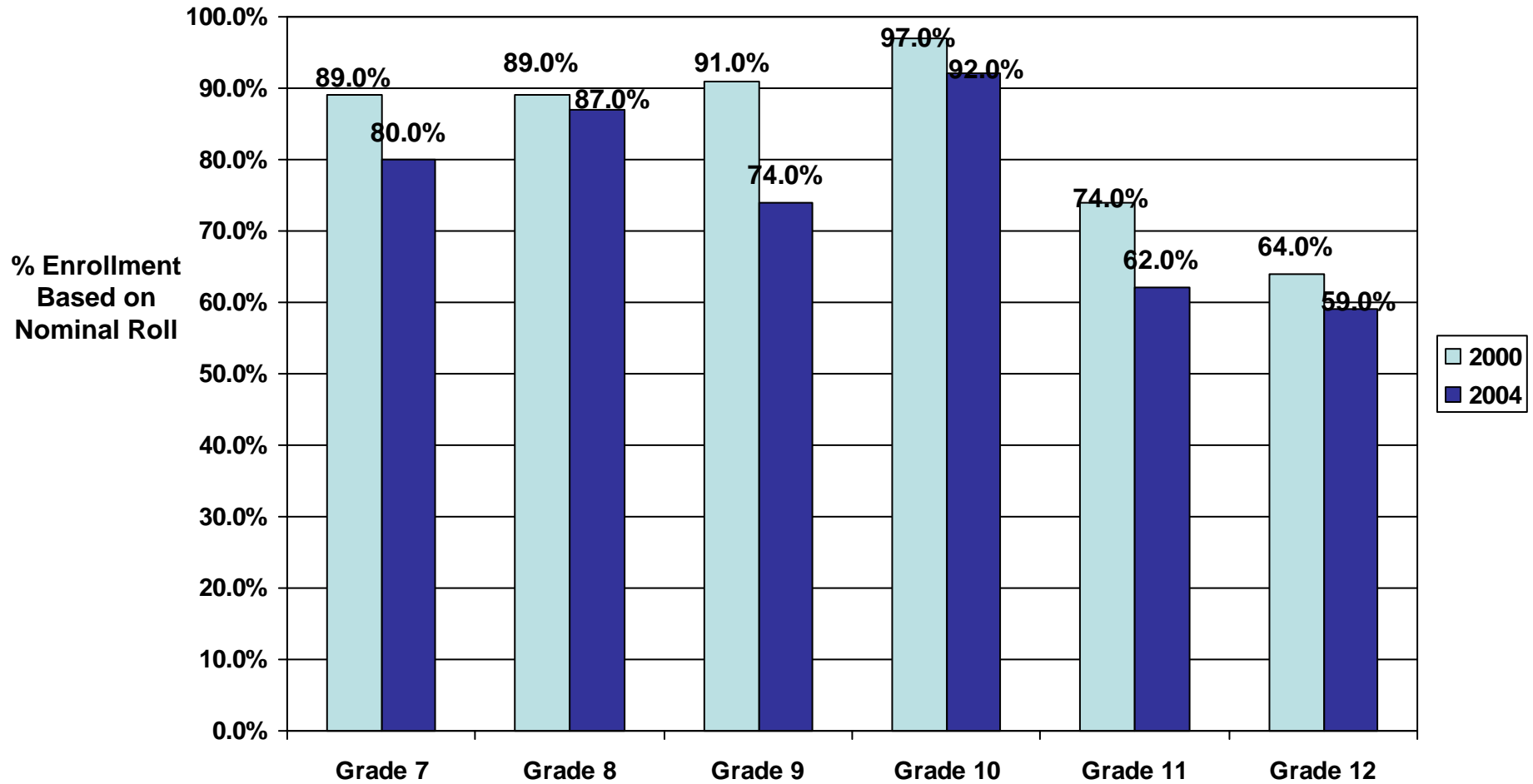
School enrollment rates, among First Nations members resident on-Reserve in Alberta, are low, especially for those over 13 years of age



Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Year in Review, 2004-05



Junior and Senior High School Enrollment Rates for the First Nations Population, Resident on-reserve in Alberta, have decreased since 2000

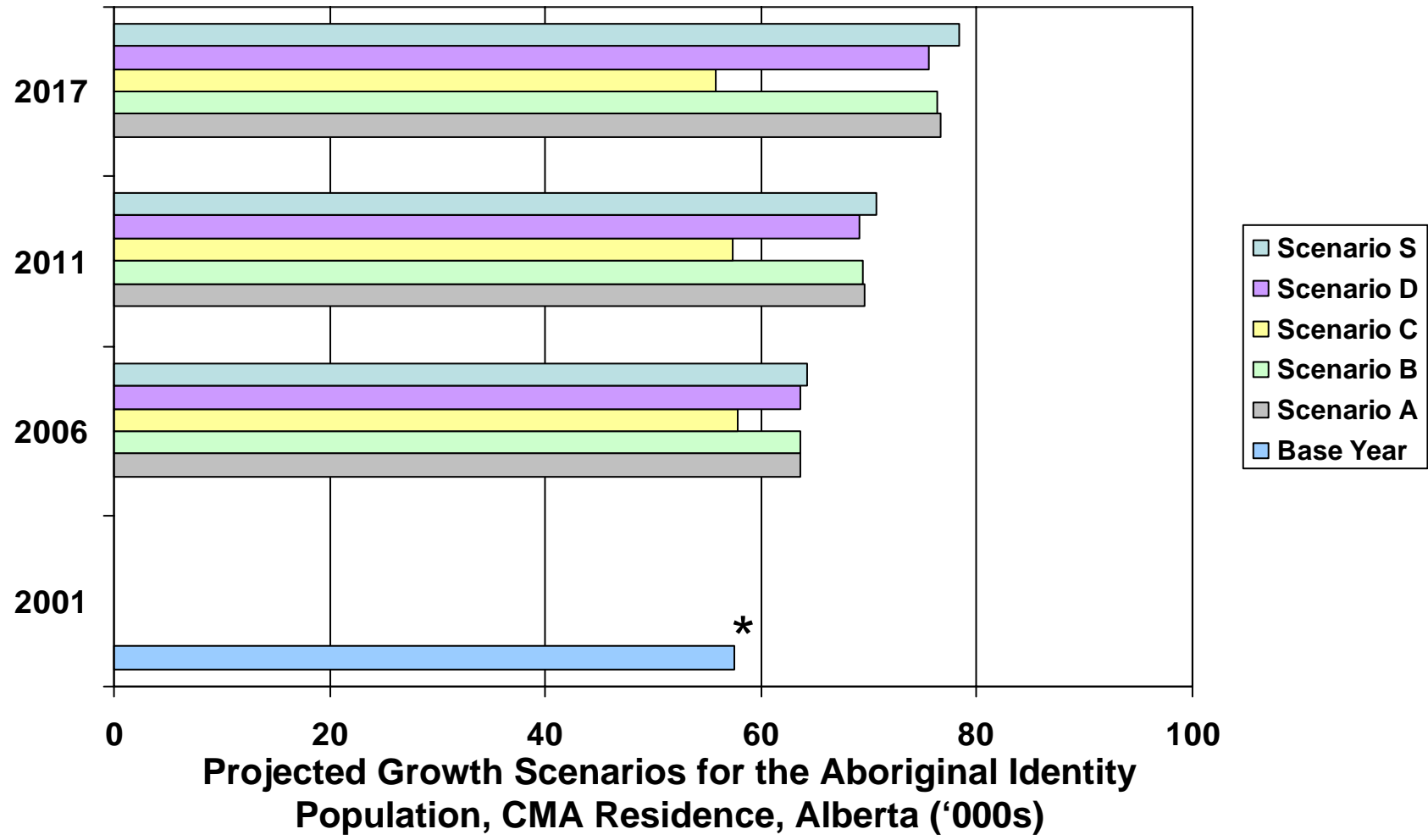


StatsCan scenarios based on factors affecting the growth rate of the Aboriginal Identity population of Canada.

Factor	Scenario				
	A High Growth	B Medium Growth	C	D	S
Fertility	Constant	Moderate Decline	Moderate Decline	Rapid Decline	“Imperfect ¹ Continuity” Mother-to-Child
Mortality	Declining	Declining	Declining	Declining	Declining
Migration Trends	Same as 1996-2001	Same as 1996-2001	Same as early '90s	Same as 1996-2001	Same as 1996-2001

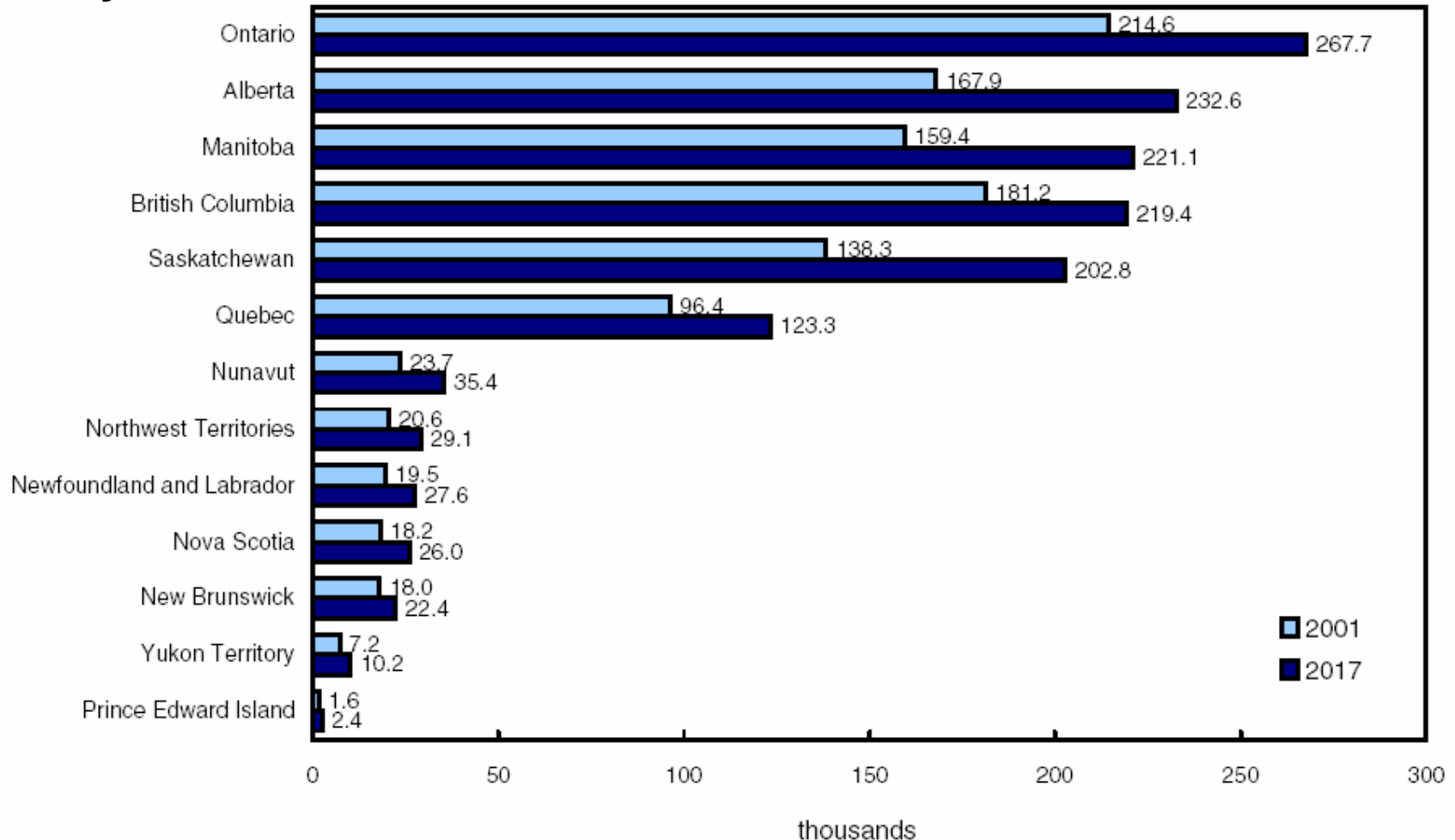
1 Legal and behaviour factors related to “Aboriginality” mean that a child doesn’t necessarily have the same Aboriginal Identity as its mother. This “exits and enters” phenomenon, as identified by StatsCan, means that increase in the Aboriginal identity population can’t be accounted for by fertility rates alone. (StatsCan Catalogue 91-547, p. 19)

StatsCan projections suggested that the total Aboriginal population residing in the Calgary and Edmonton CMAs is expected to increase by as much as 36% between 2001 and 2017.



* Note that this estimate is low at 57,500, given that the 2001 Census reports the total Aboriginal population resident in the Calgary and Edmonton CMAs as 21,910 + 40,930 = 62,840

The Aboriginal Identity population in Alberta may increase by as much as 44% from 2001 to 2017, becoming second only to Ontario.



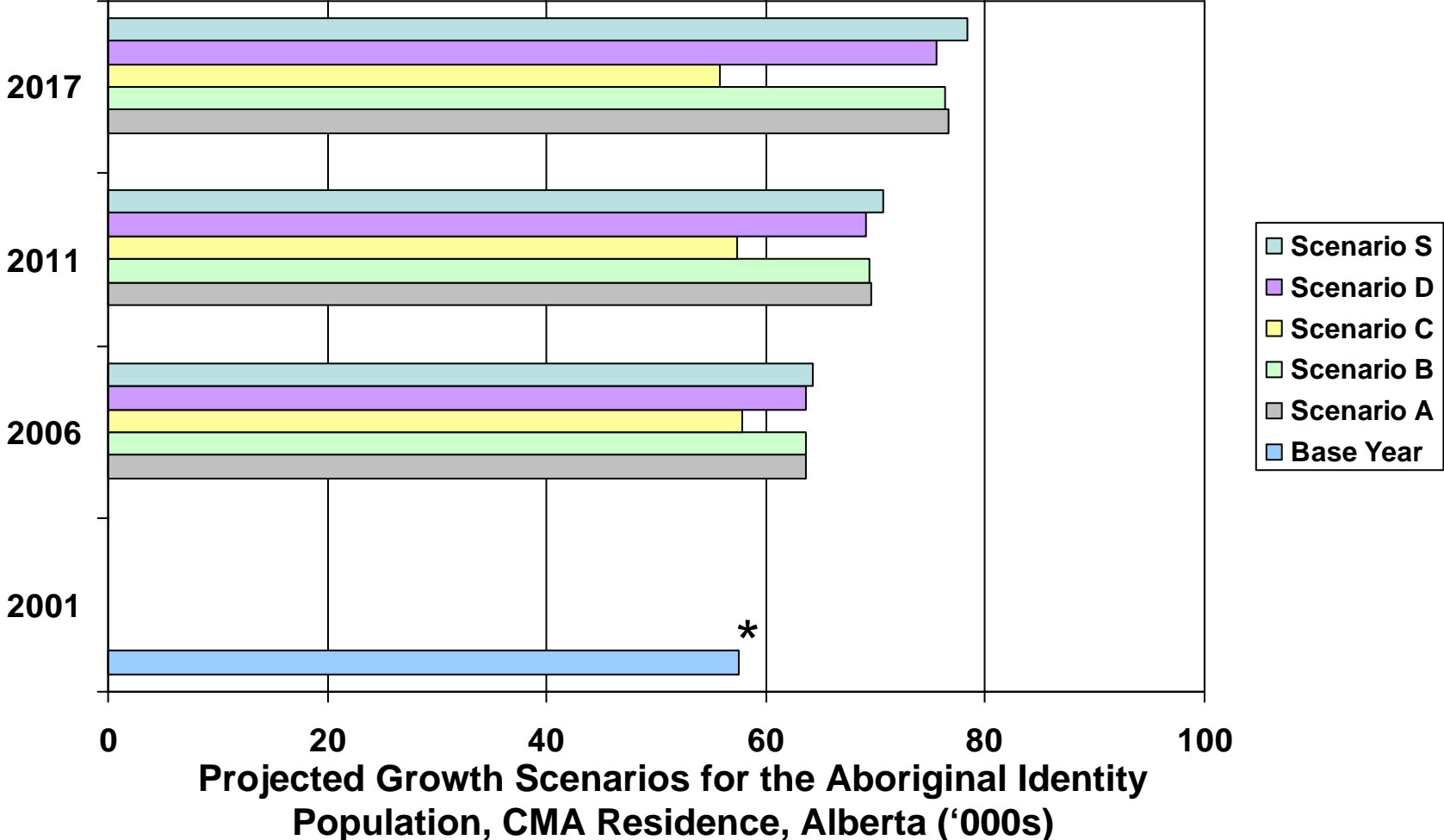
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Chart 3.7

Aboriginal population by province and territory, 2001 and 2017

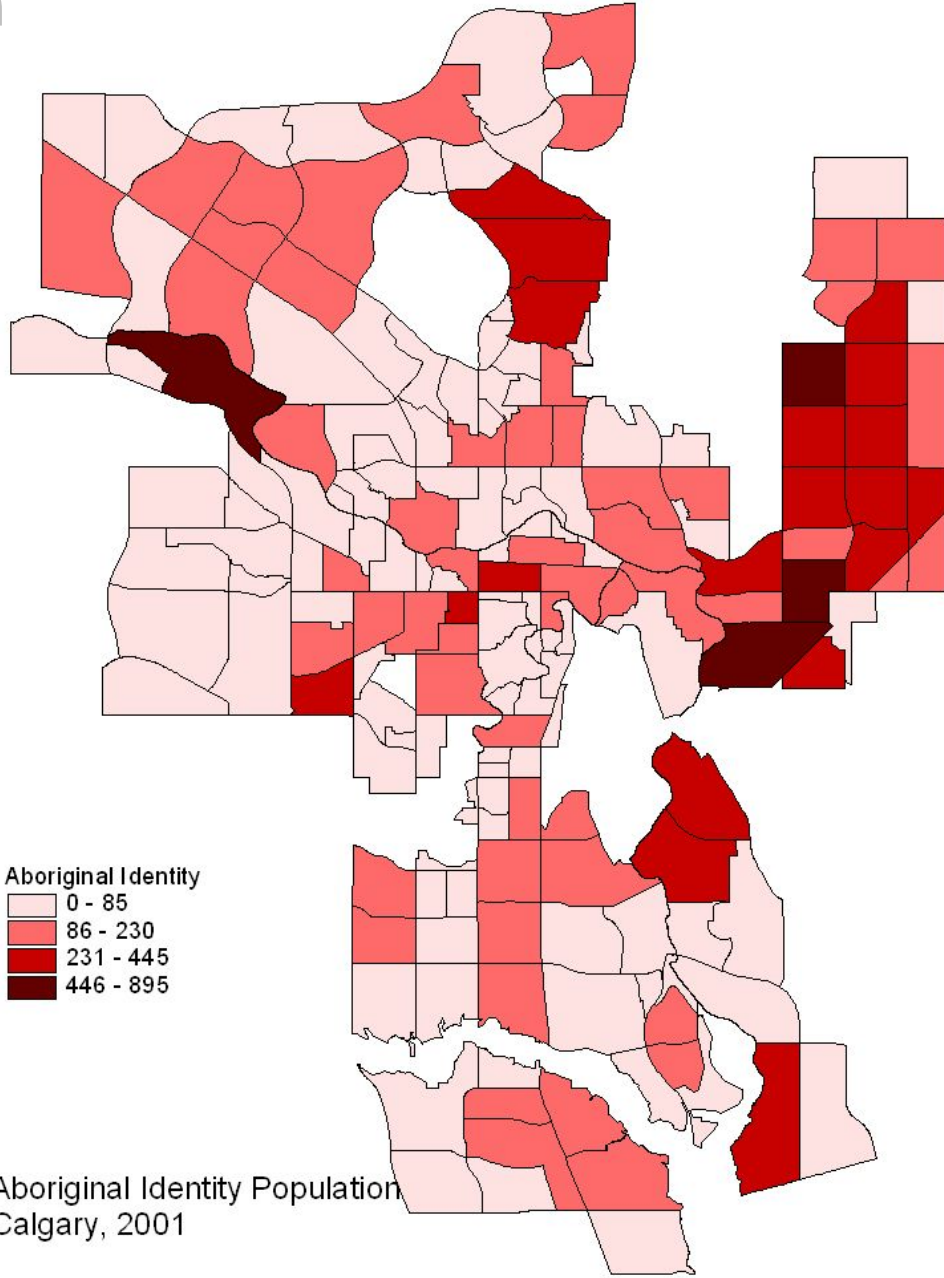


StatsCan projections suggested that the total Aboriginal population residing in the Calgary and Edmonton CMAs is expected to increase by as much as 36% between 2001 and 2017.

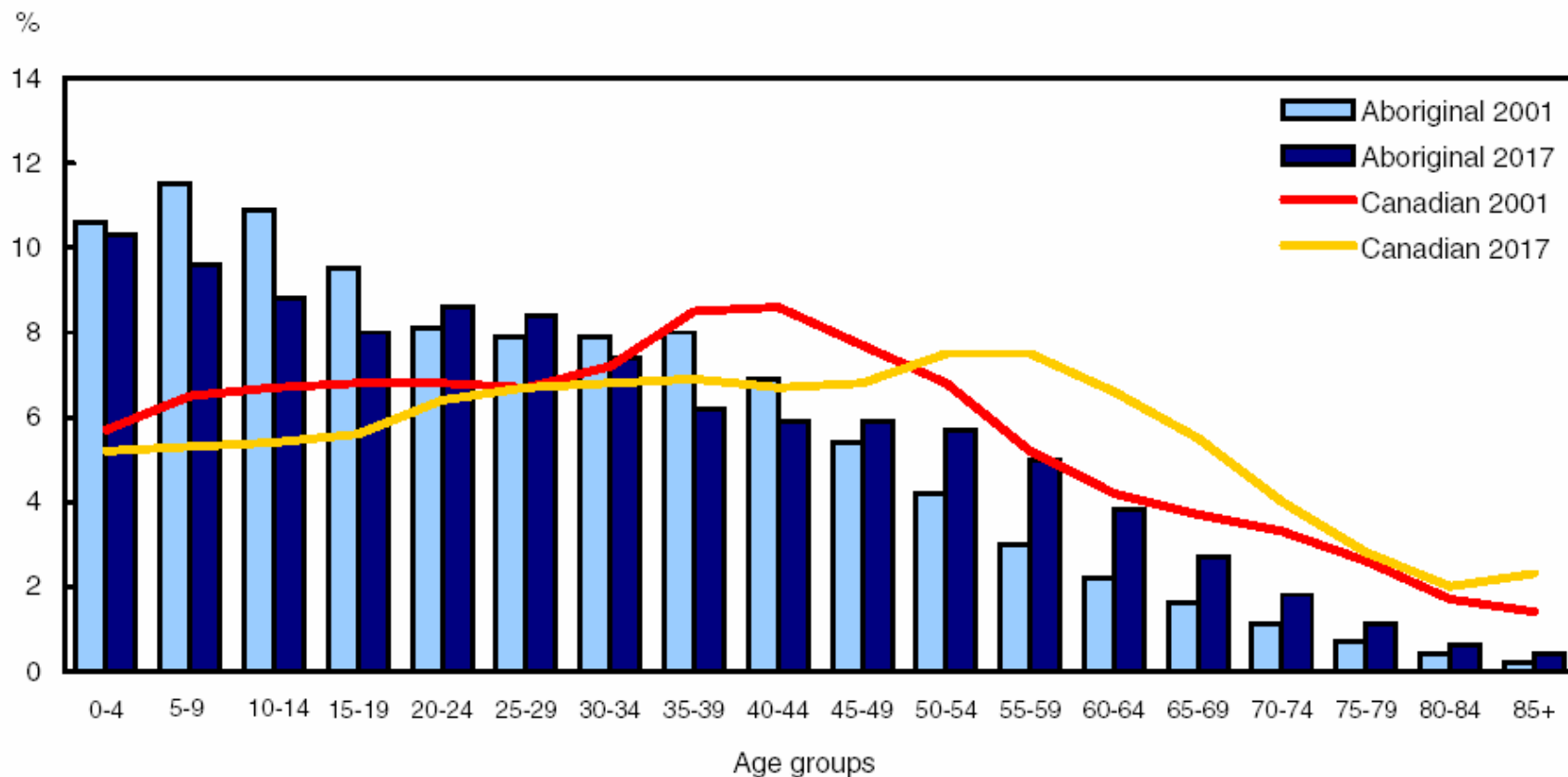


* Note that this estimate is low at 57,500, given that the 2001 Census reports the total Aboriginal population resident in the Calgary and Edmonton CMAs as 21,910 + 40,930 = 62,840

The Aboriginal population of Calgary is distributed throughout the City, with several areas of higher concentration.



Aboriginal population trends are starting to follow the aging trend of Canada's population, with a lag of about 15 years



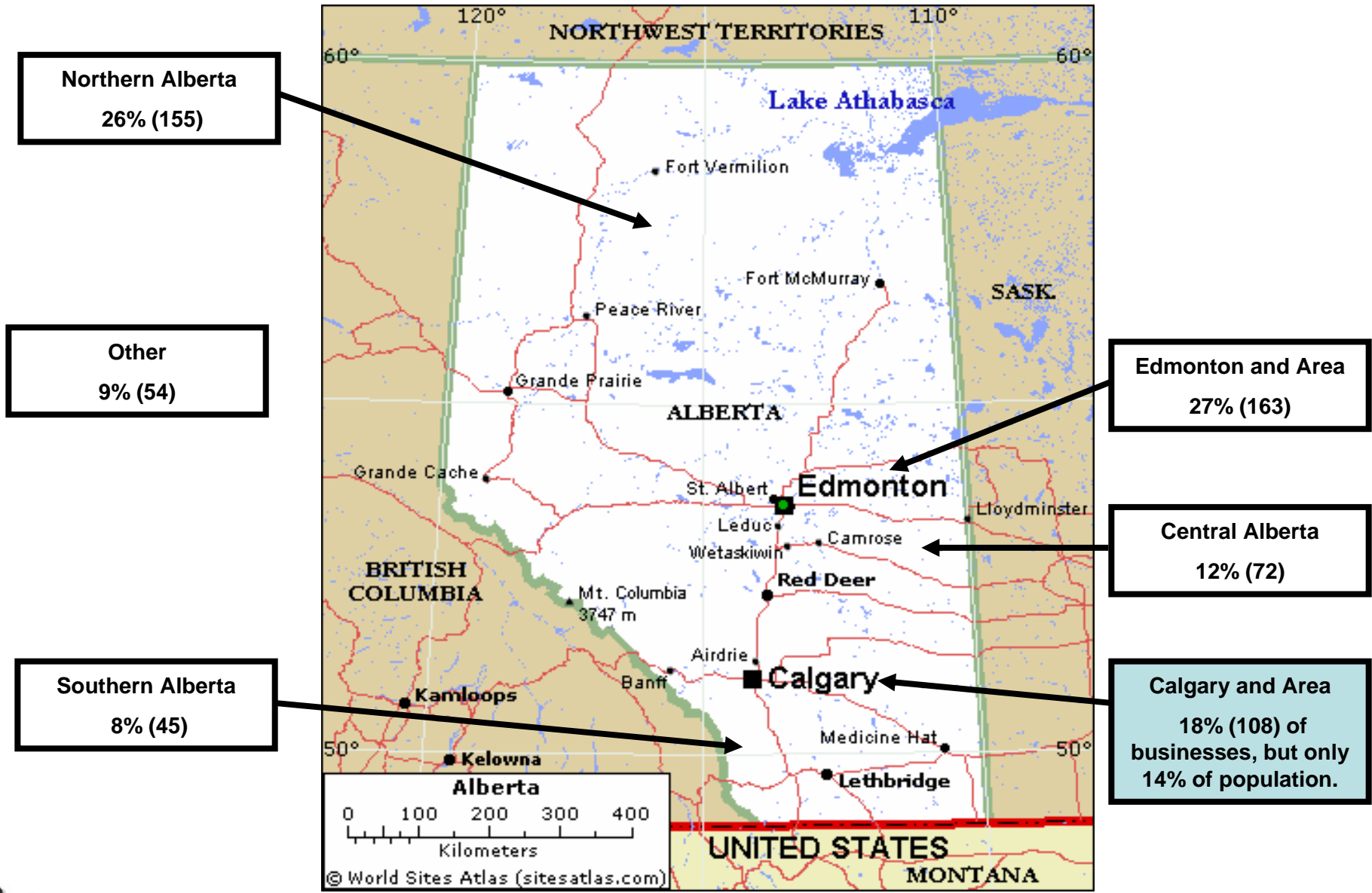
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Chart 3.6

Distribution of the Canadian and Aboriginal population by age group, 2001 and 2017



Location of Aboriginal Businesses in Alberta



Source: National Aboriginal Business Database, commissioned by INAC (based on circa 2000 data)
 Calgary Urban Aboriginal Initiative (CUAI)