
This report uses data from the 2001, 2006, and 2011 Canadian Census to gain a better understanding of the socioeconomic status of Aboriginal people in Canada. This report investigates the relationship between income, education, and field of study accounting for the intersectionality of Aboriginal and sexual identity. The log of employment income was regressed on education, conditional on Aboriginal identity, then sex, lastly both. The process was repeated for the impact of field of study on log of employment. These relationships were tracked over time to identify possible trends. The results confirm that sex is more influential on employment income compared to Aboriginal identity, and illustrates the trend that females attain higher education levels than males. The report reveals that the gap in educational attainment for Aboriginals with high school, trades, and college is shrinking, meanwhile the difference for bachelors and above is growing. Income gaps for Aboriginals and females shrink as the education level rises and the returns to education relative to below no education has risen over the years. This report highlights that certain fields of study have a greater percentage of Aboriginal peoples compared to non-Aboriginal people, while showing that regardless of Aboriginal or sexual identity certain fields are growing. These results further the understanding of Aboriginal peoples' lower socioeconomic standing in Canada, thus impact policies and programs aimed to reduce these inequalities.

Date: Monday August 13 2018
Time: 10:30 — 11:30 AM
Room: Mackinnon 720