



Boosting Local Economic and Employment Development in Indigenous Communities

Lindsey Ricker, OECD Policy Analyst

NESA National Conference

Wednesday, 8 August 2018



Main topics explored by the project

Boosting Indigenous Peoples' access to employment opportunities

Improving education and skills training with Indigenous communities

Indigenous job creation through SMEs and entrepreneurship policies

Progress in local governance led by Indigenous Communities



Case study approach: Canadian examples

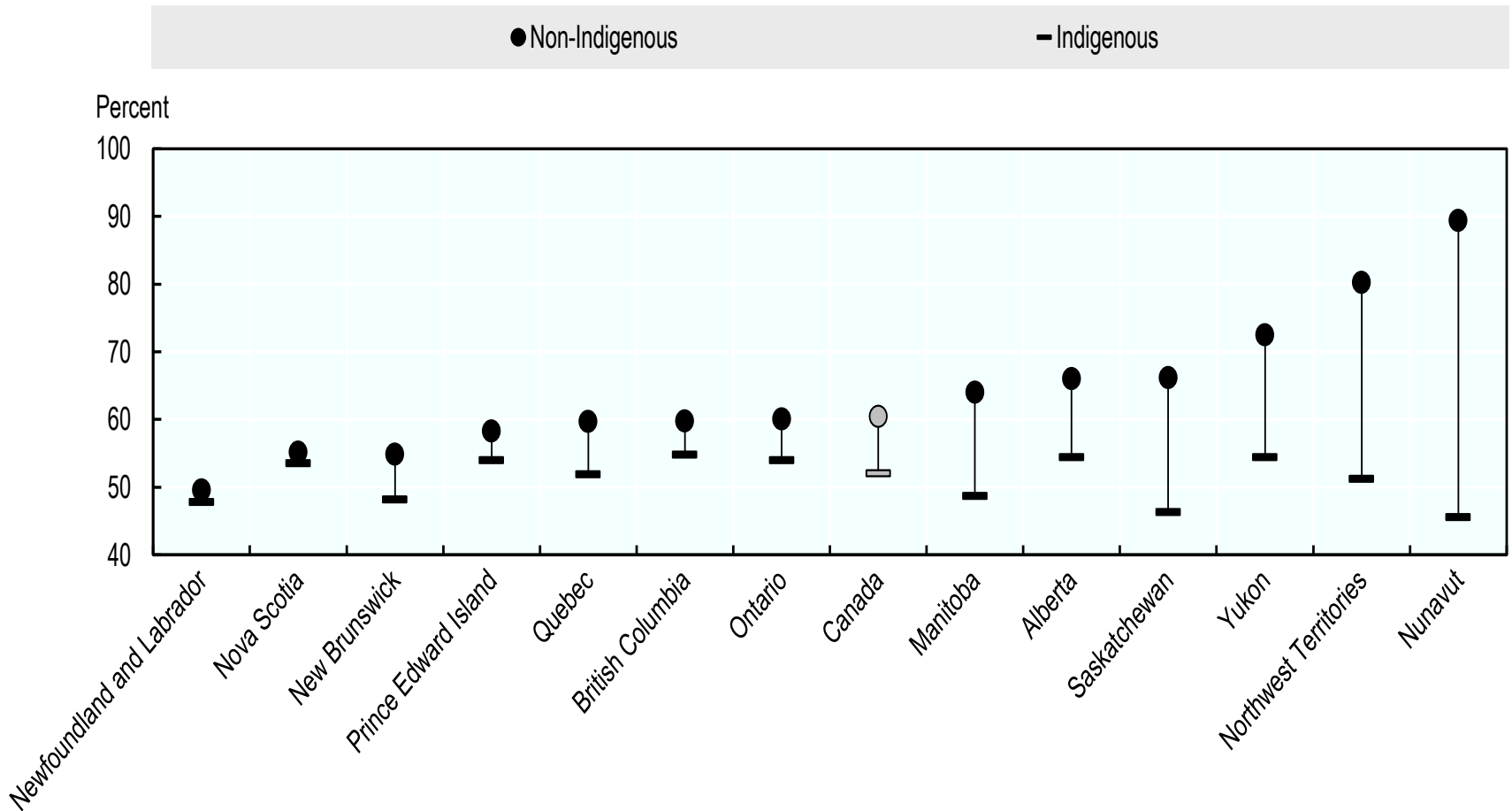




BOOSTING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES



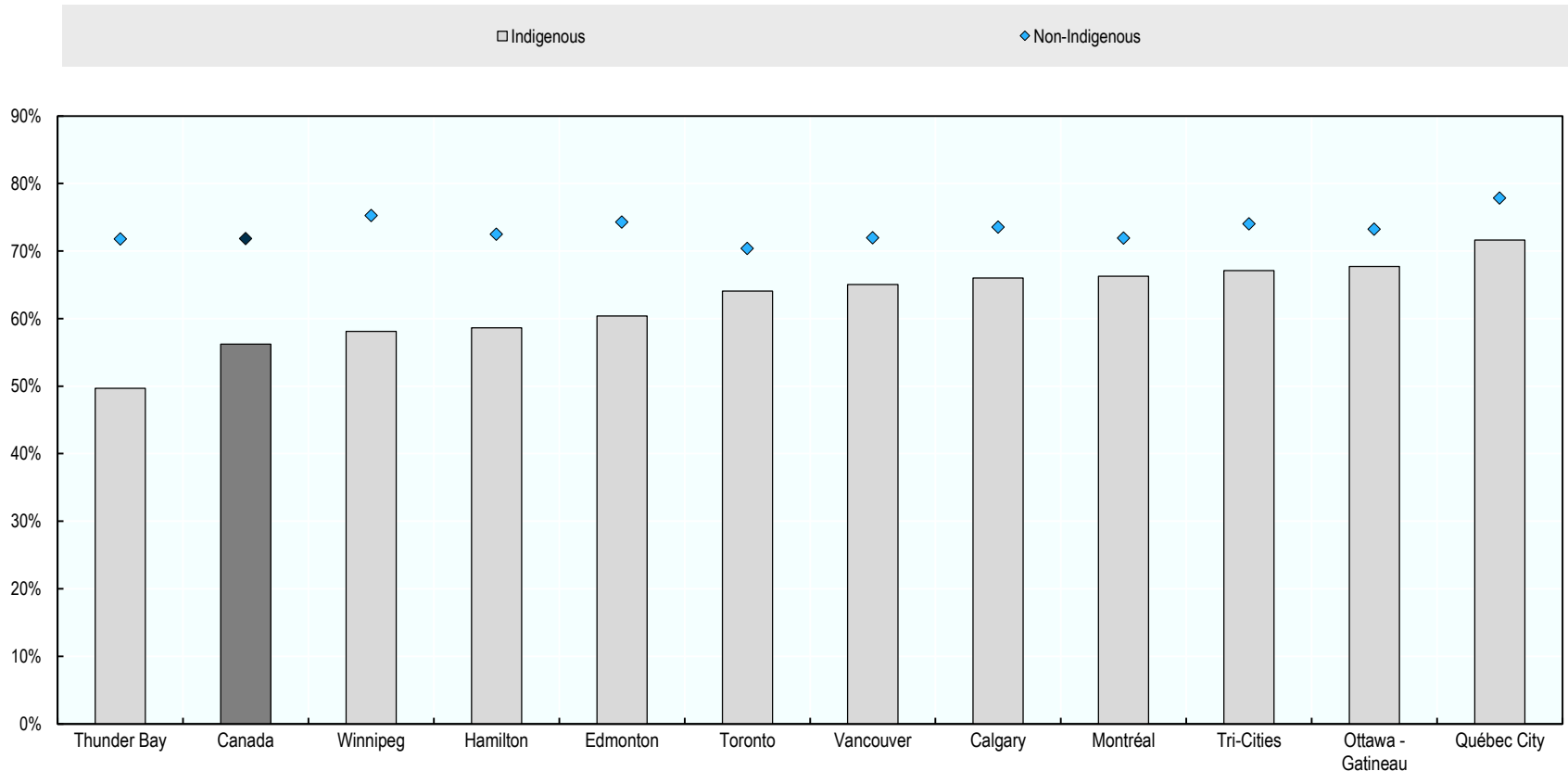
Employment Rates, %, Canadian Provinces, Indigenous Status, Ages 15 years+, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada (2016), Census of Population. Canada and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, 2016 Census – 25% Sample data, data extracted by Employment and Skills Development Canada, received 11 April 2018.



Employment rate, %, ages 15-64, Indigenous status, most-populated CMAs, 2016

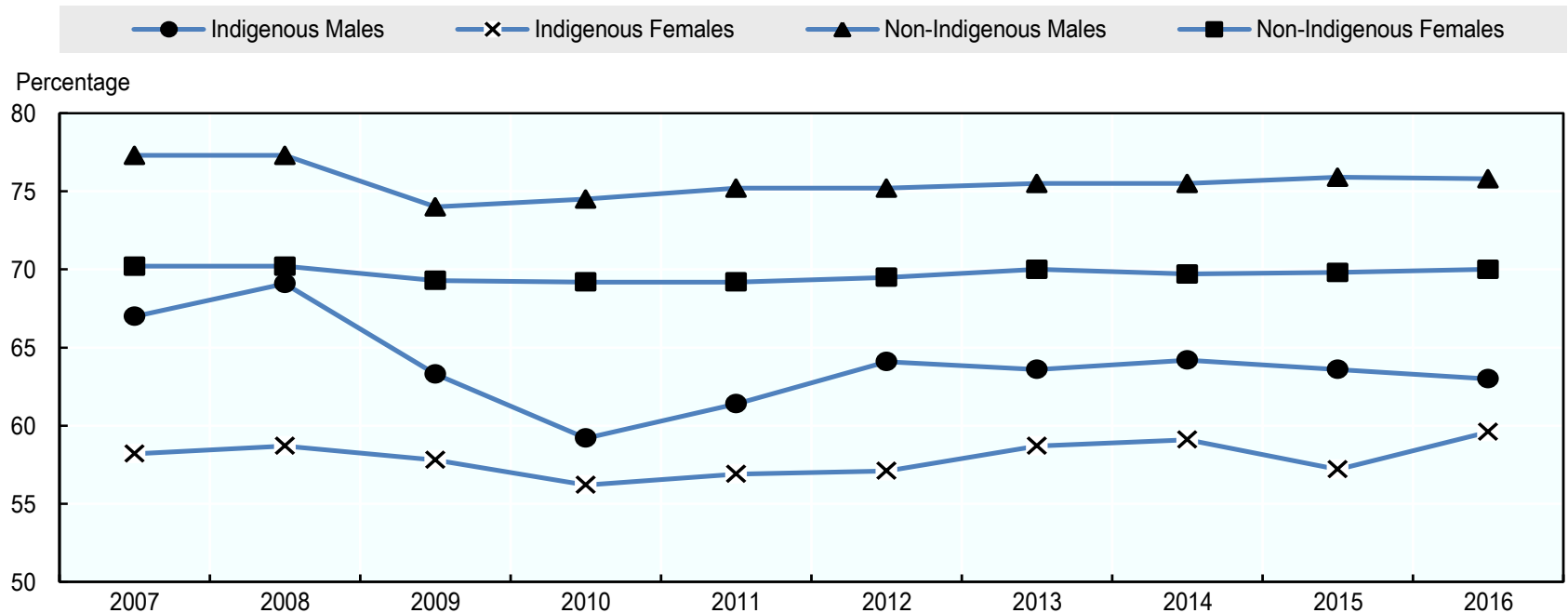


Note: Thunder Bay refers to the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of Greater Sudbury – Thunder Bay. Tri-Cities stands for Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo CMA.

Source: Statistics Canada (2016), 2016 Census of Population. Canada and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, 2016 Census – 25% Sample data, data extracted by Employment and Skills Development Canada, received 11 April 2018.



Employment Rate Percentages for the Years 2007-2016, Canada, Indigenous Status, Sex, Ages 15-64



Note: Excluded from the survey's coverage are persons living on reserves and other Aboriginal settlements in the provinces as well as those living in the territories.

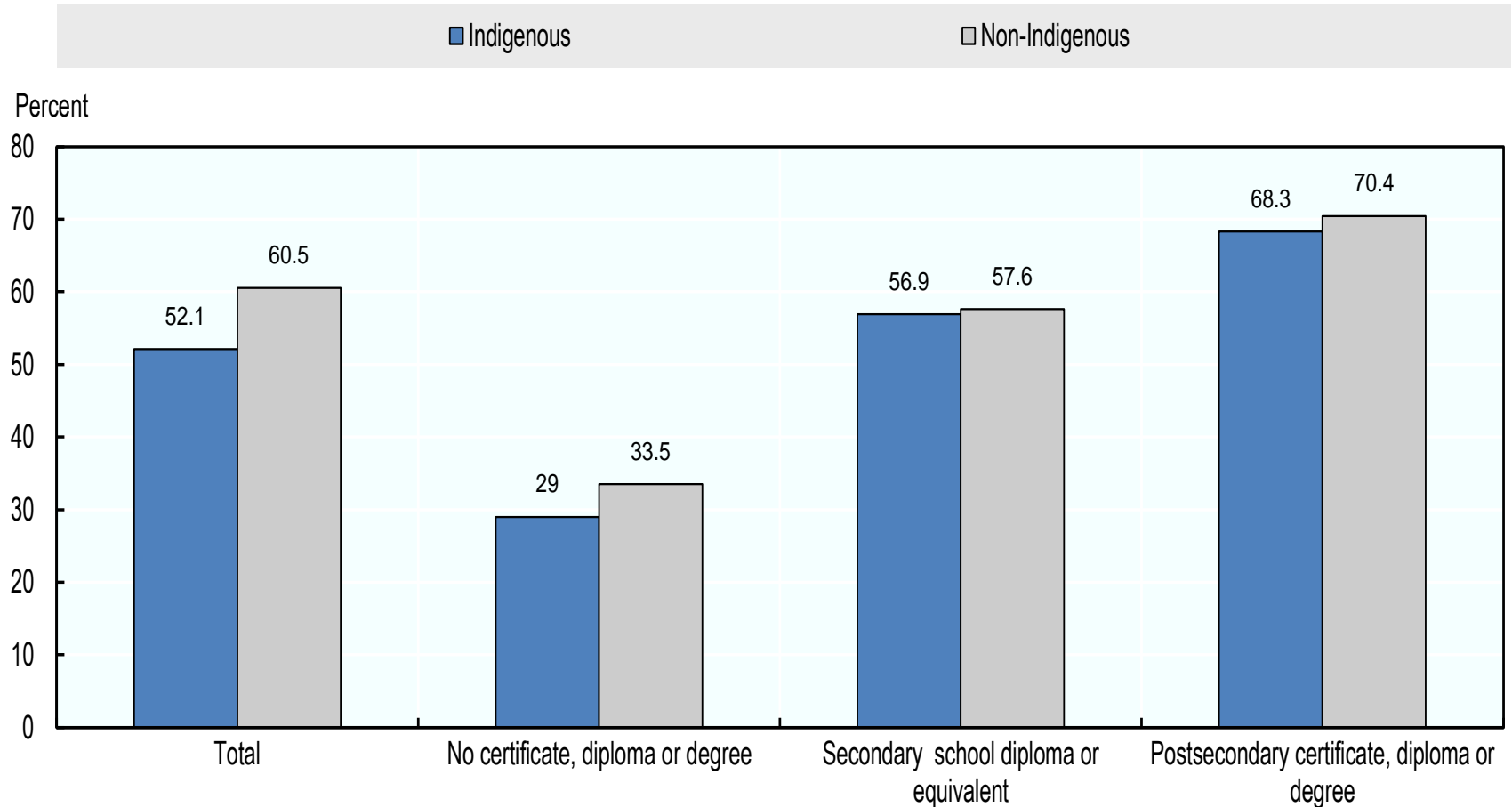
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0226- Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by Aboriginal group, sex and age group, Canada, selected provinces and regions, annual (persons), CANSIM (database), (accessed: 3 July 2017).



BOOSTING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES



Employment rate, Ages 25-64, by highest level of educational attainment, Indigenous status, Canada, 2016



Note: Excluded from the survey's coverage are persons living on reserves and other Aboriginal settlements in the provinces as well as those living in the territories.

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 282-0226- Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by Aboriginal group, sex and age group, Canada, selected provinces and regions, annual (persons), CANSIM (database), (accessed: 3 July 2017).



INDIGENOUS JOB CREATION THROUGH SMES AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP POLICIES



Canadian Case Study Example: CAHRD

Holistic approach



- Employment services
- Education and training
- Support services
- Community projects



EMERGING POLICY LESSONS



Emerging policy lessons from Canada

- Focus on moving more Indigenous People into **high-skill jobs**
- Programmes are most successful when they are **delivered and managed by Indigenous People**
- Need to provide access to **culturally-sensitive services**
- **Working with employers** on HR practices is critical
- Leverage **local** leadership
- **Developing** social capital and community-driven initiatives
- Look for opportunities for **enhanced coordination** between national, regional, and local policies



Thank you

Lindsey.Ricker@oecd.org
www.oecd.org/cfe/lead