

The First Nations and Inuit in Construction Contents

- 1. First Nations and Inuit active workforce
- 2. Proportion of the workforce by type of certificate
- 3. Distribution of the workforce by status
- 4. Trades and occupations
- 5. Distribution of hours per sector
- 6. Distribution of workers per sector

The First Nations and Inuit in Construction **Active workforce**

• In 2022, the First Nations and Inuit workforce took an important step forward by adding 214 workers and represented a record share of total construction industry employees.

2012 to 2	2022, number of wo	orkers and total	
Year	First Nations a	and Inuit Total	Share of First Nations and Inuit
2012	1,155	164,045	0.70%
2013	1,062	161,901	0.66%
2014	970	158,085	0.61%
2015	974	153,587	0.63%
2016	891	154,118	0.58%
2017	937	157,560	0.59%
2018	994	165,702	0.60%
2019	1,198	176,319	0.68%
2020	1,082	178,086	0.61%
2021	1,283	191,067	0.67%
2022	1,497	197,925	0.76%

The First Nations and Inuit in Construction **Type of certificate**

 Although the vast majority of First Nations and Inuit workers hold a competency certificate, a higher share hold exemptions or still do not have a certificate.

Table 2 – Proportion of the workforce according to type of certificate

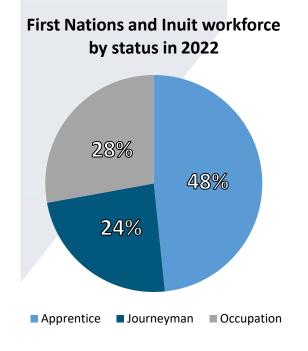
2022, share of employees

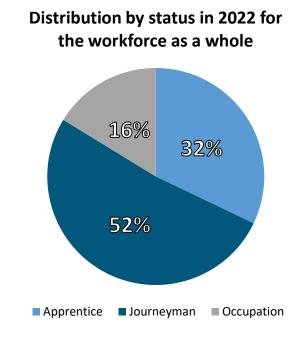
Type of certificate	First Nations and Inuit (FNI)	Non-FNI workforce	Share of FNI
Competency certificate	85%	94%	0.7%
Exemption	11%	5%	1.7%
No certificate	4%	1%	3.3%
Total	100%	100%	0.8%

Source: Commission de la Construction du Québec, April 2023.

The First Nations and Inuit in Construction **Status**

 Among First Nations and Inuit employees, a higher proportion have the status of apprentice or occupation worker.





The First Nations and Inuit in Construction **Trade and occupation**

 The First Nations and Inuit represent a higher share of the workforce in the trades of ironworker, heavy equipment operator, and heavy equipment mechanic and in certain occupations, such as truck driver. Tableau 3 – First Nations and Inuit employed workers by status according to trade and occupation and share of the total workforce

2022, number of workers

	Fir	First Nations and Inuit			Share of First Nations and Inuit		
Trade/occupation	Apprentice	Journeyperson	Total	Apprentice	Journeyperson	Total	
Bricklayer-mason	11	5	16	0.57%	0.15%	0.48%	
Insulator	4	1	5	1.11%	0.12%	0.62%	
Tile setter	4	2	6	0.29%	0.14%	0.41%	
Carpenter-joiner	390	104	494	1.47%	0.34%	1.59%	
Boiler maker	1	1	2	1.10%	0.18%	0.37%	
Cement finisher	11	3	14	0.69%	0.14%	0.64%	
Roofer	21	2	23	0.67%	0.06%	0.70%	
Electrician	66	38	104	0.90%	0.26%	0.72%	
Tinsmith	10	4	14	0.50%	0.12%	0.41%	
Reinforcing steel erector	14	6	20	2.46%	0.40%	1.33%	
Refrigeration mechanic	13	5	18	0.73%	0.16%	0.58%	
Crane operator	0	6	6	0.00%	0.37%	0.37%	
Elevator mechanic	3	3	6	0.65%	0.34%	0.68%	
Millwright	0	5	5	0.00%	0.68%	0.68%	
Heavy equipment mechanic	4	2	6	4.30%	0.61%	1.80%	
Fire-protection mechanic	5	2	7	0.73%	0.20%	0.71%	
ronworker	22	35	57	2.28%	1.36%	2.20%	
Erector mechanic glazier	5	2	7	0.41%	0.12%	0.42%	
Shovel operator	27	49	76	1.66%	0.65%	1.01%	
Heavy equipment operator	57	46	103	4.42%	0.89%	1.96%	
Painter	19	12	31	0.60%	0.32%	0.82%	
Plasterer	12	6	18	0.59%	0.29%	0.86%	
Resilient flooring layer	1	0	1	0.21%	0.00%	0.13%	
nterior systems installer	3	1	4	0.25%	0.05%	0.21%	
Pipe fitter	21	16	37	0.66%	0.21%	0.50%	
Trades, total	724	356	1,080	1.14%	0.35%	0.65%	
Blaster and driller			8			1.18%	
Truck driver			15			2.57%	
Store man/clerk			0			0.00%	
Line worker			24			0.90%	
Labourer			294			1.20%	
Surveyor			15			1.03%	
Welder			6			0.61%	
Other occupations			55			4.59%	
Occupations, total			417			1.30%	
Total			1,497			0.76%	

Source: Commission de la construction du Québec, April 2023

The First Nations and Inuit in Construction **Distribution of hours worked**

 When we compare First Nations and Inuit workers to the workforce as a whole, they record a higher proportion of hours worked in the civil engineering and roads sector.

Table 4 – Distribution of hours worked by sector according to status

2022, share of hours worked

	First N	t Nations and Inuit (FNI)		N	Non-FNI workforce	
Sector	Trades	Occupation	s Total	Trades	Occupation	s Total
Civil engineering and roads	21%	70%	32%	12%	54%	18%
Industrial	5%	6%	5%	5%	4%	5%
Institutional/commercial	47%	20%	41%	60%	34%	56%
Residential	27%	4%	22%	22%	8%	20%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Commission de la construction du Québec, April 2023.

The First Nations and Inuit in Construction **Distribution of workers**

 When we compare First Nations and Inuit workers to the workforce as a whole, a higher proportion of them work in the civil engineering and roads sector.

Table 5 – Distribution of workers by sector according to status 2022, share of workers

	First Nations and Inuit (FNI)			Non-FNI workforce
Sector	Trades	Occupations	Total	Trades Occupations Total
Civil engineering and roads	21%	64%	33%	11% 47% 17%
Industrial	4%	5%	4%	5% 4% 5%
Institutional/commercial	46%	25%	40%	55% 37% 52%
Residential	29%	6%	22%	28% 12% 26%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100% 100% 100%

Source: Commission de la construction du Québec, April 2023.

The First Nations and Inuit in Construction **Nation**

The Cree and Innu-Montagnais nations have the most workers active in the industry.

Table 6 – Number of active First Nations and Inuit workers by status according to nation

2022, number of employees

Nation	Trade	Occupation	Total	Distribution
Abenaki	12	3	15	1.0%
Algonquin	28	5	33	2.2%
Attikamek	18	22	40	2.7%
Cree	192	104	296	19.8%
Huron-Wendat	15	3	18	1.2%
Innu-Montagnais	178	99	277	18.5%
Inuit	57	2	59	3.9%
Malécite	4	1	5	0.3%
Micmac	16	10	26	1.7%
Mohawk	52	7	59	3.9%
Naskapi	2	0	2	0.1%
Not identified ¹	506	161	667	44.6%
Total	1,080	417	1,497	100.0%

^{1.} Represents Aboriginal people who without an identified nation in the CCQ's records.

Source: Commission de la Construction du Québec, April 2023.

The First Nations and Inuit in Construction **Region of residence**

- Most First Nations and Inuit workers live in the Grand-Montréal, Côte-Nord, and Baie-James regions.
- The workforce living in Baie-James is composed almost entirely of First Nations and Inuit workers.

Table 7 – Number of active First Nations and Inuit workers by status according to region of residence and share of the total workforce

2022, number of workers

	Firs	t Nations and Inuit	<u> </u>	Share of First Nations and Inuit		
Region of residence	Trade	Occupation	Total	Trade	Occupation	Total
Bas-Saint-Laurent–Gaspésie	23	15	38	0.4%	1.4%	0.5%
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	114	51	165	1.6%	3.5%	1.9%
Québec	124	24	148	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Mauricie-Bois-Francs	61	27	88	0.5%	1.6%	0.7%
Estrie	20	5	25	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%
Grand Montréal	275	64	339	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Île de Montréal	47	16	63	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Montérégie	126	20	146	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Laval–Laurentides–Lanaudière	102	28	130	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Outaouais	32	18	50	0.5%	1.3%	0.6%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	47	16	63	1.6%	3.7%	1.9%
Baie-James	160	86	246	97.0%	98.9%	97.6%
Côte-Nord	222	105	327	11.0%	15,9%	12.2%
Québec, total¹	1,078	411	1,489	0.7%	1.3%	0.8%

^{1.} Totals for all of Quebec exclude employees whose region of residence is outside the province.

Source: Commission de la Construction du Québec, April 2023

The First Nations and Inuit in Construction

Remuneration

- The average annual salary of First Nations and Inuit workers is lower than is that of the rest of the workforce in all sectors.
- The average annual salary of First Nations and Inuit journeypersons and apprentices is higher than is that of the rest of the workforce in the residential sector.

Table 8 – Comparison of remuneration between First Nations and Inuit and the rest of the workforce according to priority sector

2022, average annual salary in \$

Priority sector	Apprentice	Journeyperson	Occupation	Total
First Nations and Inuit				
Civil engineering and				
roads	33,906	61,613	39,276	43,539
Industrial	38,481	67,717	38,207	49,741
Institutional/commercial	20.405	50.443	22.405	25.60
Double askel	30,195	•	23,495	35,694
Residential	26,171		18,225	31,015
Total	29,610	59,054	33,949	37,821
Rest of the workforce				
Civil engineering and				
roads	42,938	68,161	54,258	58,976
Industrial	40,057	67,592	41,614	58,615
Institutional/commercial	33,844	65,161	35,854	51,456
Residential	24,138	,	23,014	32,870
Total	31,044		43,088	48,291
Ratio First Nations and In workforce	uit/rest of the			
Civil engineering and roads	79%	90%	72%	74%
Industrial	96%	100%	92%	85%
Institutional/commercial	89%	91%	66%	69%
Residential	108%	119%	79%	94%
Total =	95%	98%	79%	78%

Source: Commission de la construction du Québec, April 2023.

The First Nations and Inuit in Construction **Volume of work**

• The annual average hours worked is lower for First Nations and Inuit workers than for the rest of the workforce. However, the difference is the smallest since 2013.

Table 9 – Volume of work and difference

2012 to 2022, average hours worked

Year	First Nations and Inuit	Rest of the workforce	Ratio
2012	881	1,010	87.3%
2013	802	959	83.6%
2014	665	948	70.2%
2015	638	917	69.6%
2016	662	945	70.0%
2017	670	943	71.0%
2018	726	985	73.7%
2019	722	1,007	71.6%
2020	650	913	71.2%
2021	761	1,030	73.9%
2022	826	1,063	77.7%

Source: Commission de la Construction du Québec, April 2023.

