

**SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC  
CHARACTERISTICS OF  
ABORIGINAL FAMILIES LIVING  
OFF-RESERVE:  
A CASE STUDY  
OF PRINCE ALBERT**

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**A Report Submitted to:  
THE PRINCE ALBERT MODEL FOREST ASSOCIATION  
March, 1995**



The Prince Albert Model Forest Association is financially supported by the Canadian Forest Service through Canada's Model Forest Program.

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## ***EXECUTIVE SUMMARY***

Development of efficient and effective forest management policies requires information on all those that may be affected by the policy measure. Among one of the major objectives of the Prince Albert Model Forest is to "provide evidence on the socio-economic effects of historical and recent forest resource use and conservation on people living within and in the vicinity of the model forest." One such group of people is the aboriginal families in the city of Prince Albert. In order to provide an assessment of impact of change in forest use on such groups, their present socio-economic conditions must be known. Since such information has not been collected in the past, this study was carried out.

This study is based on 30 aboriginal families living in the city of Prince Albert. On account of non-availability of a sampling frame, a "true" random sample of families could not be drawn. However, the process adopted was to select cases at random in predominantly aboriginal areas of the City of Prince Albert. On account of funding limitations, the selected sample size, although adequate from a statistical analysis point of view, was relatively small (only 30 cases).

About one-fifth of these were Metis, while the remaining 80% were treaty Indians. Average family had 3.83 persons, of which 2.13 were children and infants. Only 4 families in the sample had six or more persons. The age distribution showed more younger people, relative to those retired (65 plus), leading to a younger dependency ratio of 0.56, which in relation to the rest of the Canadian population is high.

Average educational attainment of adults was relatively lower. More than half (39% of the total) the adults had less than grade 8, and about 90% of all adults did not have high school. Of the 20 male adults, 15% had completed high school, as against 61% for female adults. Only 6% of

female adults had high school plus some form of a certificate. Most of the adults acquired skills in areas such as life skills, carpenter/mechanics, education aide, and health worker/secretary, among others.

None of the adults was employed (for wages) in traditional activities, although 13 adults did participate in such activities, and sold part of the goods harvested from them. The most popular form of traditional activities included gathering of berries (13 adults), gathering of sweetgrass/sage (9 adults), hunting (3 adults), fishing (2 adults), and trapping (1 adult). Much of the fruits of these activities were for private use, although a small portion of the total was sold. On average, this source of sales was only \$69.98 per family because of lower educational levels and lack of other skills, a high rate of unemployment prevailed. Almost 75% of adults in the community were unemployed. Of the rest, only 15.69% of the total number of adults were employed full-time.

As a direct consequence of the high unemployment rate, wage income constituted a very small proportion of total income. Average income was estimated at \$17,513 per family, which is only \$4,573 per capita. Compared to the Saskatchewan average of \$18,900 per capita, it is obvious that economic means of the aboriginal families are meagre.

As these families spent all the income, the idea of saving was almost non-existent. Only two of the 30 families had managed to save some money, while for the others borrowing was more common. Almost two-thirds of sample families had loans, many of which were for purchase of automobiles. The major item of expenditure was for shelter which claimed almost a third of the total expenses. Food and related items claimed another 28.3% of total expenses, followed by transportation, and clothing expenses.

Aboriginal families shopped within the city of Prince Albert. Only 2.2% of total expenses were incurred outside the city. Thus, a very high level of these families' expenditures support the city's economy.

The estimated family income and expenditures noted in this report are based on a relatively small sample of 30 families. Furthermore, since a true random sampling process could not be applied, results should be interpreted with care.

In conclusion, alternative forest management plans for the Prince Albert Model Forest Region should take into account present economic conditions facing aboriginal families. Exodus of these families out of the reserves has not translated into productive employment for many of them. Most families still rely upon government transfers. Average family incomes are relatively lower, even after imputation for income in kind is made. Unless better programs are designed to target this problem, economic conditions facing aboriginal families living off reserve is likely to worsen in the future.



## ***ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS***

The authors would like to thank the Prince Albert Model Forest (PAMF) Association for the financial support for this study. Sincere thanks are also due to Dr. Thomas Bouman, Administrator, PAMF, for his timely advice, and facilitating data collection. The author is also very grateful to Rose Henry for carrying out the pain-staking task of interviewing the families. The help of Mike St. Louis who provided computer related tasks is sincerely appreciated. Lastly, our thanks go to Joan Garvie for her contribution in word processing this report and to Claire Lipscomb for the technical editing.



## ***TABLE OF CONTENTS***

<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Page</b>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	vii
LIST OF TABLES.....	ix
LIST OF FIGURES.....	xi
Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Need for the Study.....	1
1.2 Problematic Situation.....	3
1.3 Objectives of the Study.....	4
1.4 Scope of the Study.....	5
1.5 Organization of the Study.....	5
Chapter 2 STUDY METHODOLOGY .....	6
2.1 Sampling Frame.....	6
2.2 Selection of Sample Respondents.....	7
2.3 Data Collection .....	8
2.4 Analysis of Data .....	9
Chapter 3 FAMILY STRUCTURE .....	10
3.1 Status of Aboriginal Families .....	10
3.2 Size of the Family.....	10
3.3 Age Distribution of Aboriginal Family Members .....	12
3.4 Dependency Status of Aboriginal Families.....	17
3.5 Mobility of Aboriginal Households.....	18
Chapter 4 EDUCATIONAL AND SKILLS ATTAINMENTS .....	20
4.1 Education.....	20
4.2 Acquisition of Skills .....	25
Chapter 5 LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT .....	28
5.1 Importance of Traditional Employment Activities.....	28
5.2 Labour Force Participation and Employment Levels .....	29
5.3 Nature of Traditional Activities.....	32

## TABLE OF CONTENTS *continued*

<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Page</b>
Chapter 6 FAMILY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PATTERNS .....	35
6.1 Sources and Level of Income .....	35
6.2 Level of Family Expenditure .....	38
6.3 Overview of Family Expenditures Pattern .....	41
6.4 Discussion of Expenditures by Categories .....	42
6.4.1 Expenditures on Food and Related Products .....	42
6.4.2 Expenditures on Shelter .....	43
6.4.3 Clothing and Related Products Expenses .....	44
6.4.4 Furniture and Appliances.....	45
6.4.5 Expenditures Related Transportation .....	46
6.4.6 Health Care and Education Related Services .....	48
6.4.7 Recreation and Entertainment Expenses .....	48
6.4.8 Other Expenditures .....	50
6.5 Economic Incidence of Family Expenditures.....	51
Chapter 7 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS .....	53
REFERENCES .....	57
APPENDIX A STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE .....	59
APPENDIX B DETAILED FAMILY EXPENDITURE PATTERN FOR PRINCE ALBERT ABORIGINAL HOUSEHOLDS, 1993-94 .....	73
APPENDIX C PLACE OF PURCHASE .....	79

## ***LIST OF TABLES***

<b>Table</b>	<b>Page</b>
Table 3.1: Aboriginal Family Structure in the City of Prince Albert, 1994 .....	11
Table 3.2: Aboriginal Family Size by Gender Class, Prince Albert, 1994.....	13
Table 3.3: Dependency Ratio for Indian and non-Indian Population in Canada.....	17
Table 4.1: Highest Level of Schooling for Population 15 and Over, 1986, by Selected Groups, Canada.....	21
Table 4.2: Distribution of Educational Attainment by Age and Gender Type, Adult Members, Prince Albert Aboriginal Sample, 1994 .....	25
Table 5.1: Labour Force Participation for the Prince Albert Aboriginal Adult Population, 1994 .....	30
Table 5.2: Family Participation in Traditional Activities, the Type and Value of Activity .....	34
Table 6.1: Level and Sources of Annual Income, Prince Albert Aboriginal Households, 1993-94 .....	37
Table 6.2: Comparison of Average Annual Family Income and Expenditures, 1993-94 .....	39
Table 6.3: Prince Albert Aboriginal Families' Expenditures Pattern, 1993-94 .....	42
Table 6.4: Type of Transportation Used by Prince Albert Aboriginal Families, 1993-94 .....	47
Table 6.5: Ownership of Vehicles and Source of Income, Prince Albert Aboriginal Families, 1994 ...	47
Table 6.6: Distribution of Other Expenditures of Prince Albert Aboriginal Families, 1993-94 .....	51
Table 6.7: Distribution of Family Expenditures by Place of Purchase.....	52
Table B.1 Annual Expenses per Family by Category and Percentage of Total, P.A. Aboriginal Families, 1993-94.....	75
Table C.1: Place of Purchase and Number of Families Responding to Expenditure Category, Prince Albert Aboriginal Families .....	81



## ***LIST OF FIGURES***

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Page</b>
Figure 1.1: Growth of Aboriginal Population in the city of Prince Albert, 1911 - 1991 .....	4
Figure 3.1: Breakdown of Sample Families by Type of Aboriginal Family, Prince Albert.....	11
Figure 3.2: Family Composition of Aboriginal Families in Prince Albert, 1994.....	13
Figure 3.3: Distribution of Aboriginal Families in the City of Prince Albert by Number of Members, 1994. ....	14
Figure 3.4: Age Structure of the Populations: Canada and Indians Off-Reserve.....	15
Figure 3.5: Age Structure of the City of Prince Albert Aboriginal Population, 1994.....	16
Figure 3.6: Distribution of Aboriginal Families in Prince Albert by Mobility Status During the Last Five Years. 1994.....	19
Figure 4.1: Comparative Educational Attainment, Indians Off Reserve and Other Aboriginal Groups, 1981 and 1986.....	22
Figure 4.2: Distribution of Adult Members of Prince Albert Aboriginal Households by highest Level of Educational Attainment, 1994.....	22
Figure 4.3: Distribution of Educational Attainment for Prince Albert Aboriginal Households Adults by Gender Type and Highest Grade Attained, 1994.....	24
Figure 4.4: Distribution of Members with Post-Secondary Education by Type of Skills, Prince Albert Aboriginal Sample, 1994.....	26
Figure 5.1: Distribution of Prince Albert Aboriginal Sample Families by Nature of Employment.....	29
Figure 5.2: Distribution of Prince Albert Aboriginal Sample Adults by Duration of Employment During 1993-94.....	32
Figure 5.3: Participation by Families in Traditional Activities, Prince Albert Aboriginal Sample, 1993- 94. ....	33
Figure 5.4: Distribution of Aboriginal Families by Nature of Traditional Activities, Prince Albert, 1993-94.....	33
Figure 6.1: Average Family Income, Aboriginals and all Canadians, 1980, 1985.....	36
Figure 6.2: Distribution of Prince Albert Aboriginal Families by Number of Wage Earners.....	37
Figure 6.3: Distribution of Sample Household Income by Source, 1994-94. ....	39
Figure 6.4: Distribution of Food Expenditures by Major Items, Prince Albert Aboriginal Families, 1993-94.....	43
Figure 6.5: Shelter Related Expenditures by Prince Albert Aboriginal Families, 1993-94. ....	44
Figure 6.6: Clothing and Related Products Expenditures by Prince Albert Aboriginal Families, 1993- 94. ....	45
Figure 6.7: Distribution of Furniture and Appliances Related Product Expenditures by Prince Albert Aboriginal Families, 1993-94.....	46
Figure 6.8: Distribution of Transportation Related Expenditures by Prince Albert Aboriginal Families, 1993-94.....	49
Figure 6.9: Distribution of Healthcare and Education Related Services by Prince Albert Aboriginal Families, 1993-94.....	49
Figure 6.10: Distribution of Recreation and Entertainment Expenditures by Major Categories, Prince Albert Aboriginal Households, 1993-94.....	50

## **Chapter 1**

# **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Need for the Study**

Every five years, the Federal Government collects information about Canadians. This information allows the government (federal, provincial and municipal) to assess the current situation of the structure of Canadian society. It also allows the government, using past data, to assess the demographic and socio-economic trends taking place over a period of time. The importance of such data and or information is to help in planning purposes as well as to evaluate the impact of social policy on a particular group of people, locality or the general Canadian society. It must, however, be stated that some of the data collected by the federal government are so aggregated that they most often do not reveal the true demographic and socio-economic characteristics of a particular group of people or locality that is of interest to agencies other than federal/provincial governments. Although demographic and socio-economic characteristics of any group of people are determined by the interaction of social policy and the environment -- social, economic and political--in which people live, policy makers must have a clear understanding of these characteristics.

The Prince Albert Model Forest Association has a mandate of "providing evidence on the socio-economic effects of historical and recent forest resource use and conservation on people living within and in the vicinity of the model forest."<sup>1</sup> In order to ascertain the nature of change, existing conditions (prior to change in forest management period) must be known. Past data collection efforts

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<sup>1</sup> The Statement of one of several working objectives that were agreed upon by the PAMF Association. For other working objectives, see Kulshreshtha and Walker (1993, p. 37).

have been guided by administrative and policy needs of the higher level (federal and provincial) governments. As Elias (1991, p. 218) states, "many important elements of development are so wholly shaped by non-aboriginal governments and other competing interests that planning has been almost irrelevant." Creation of the Model Forest program, however, brings a change in the style of such management decision making.

Several studies have been carried out in the past to investigate the demographic and the socio-economic characteristics of native people in Canada. One such study is the "Native Needs Assessment" published by the Social Service of the City of Calgary.<sup>2</sup> The study documented the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of native people and assessed their needs which will help them fully integrate into the urban community in Calgary. Studies by Eliot (1970) and Hawthorn (1965-67) have also reported on selected socio-economic characteristics of native people.

In Saskatchewan, and in the region and vicinity of the Prince Albert Model forest, people of aboriginal<sup>3</sup> origin live both on reservations as well as off reservations, particularly in urban centres. For example, in Saskatchewan, of the 27,385 dwellings of aboriginal origin, over 60 percent live off reserve (Statistics Canada, 1994). The city of Prince Albert is one of the places where migration of aboriginal people has been taking place since 1961. In 1961 there were 225 people of aboriginal ancestry; by 1991 this number had increased to 7,710, or almost a quarter of the city's 1991 population of 34,181. As shown in Figure 1.1, the growth rate in this population is faster than that

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<sup>2</sup> For further details, see City of Calgary (1984).

<sup>3</sup> In this report, the term aboriginal is used in the same context as native or Indian, and therefore, will be used interchangeably.

for the city itself. Socio-economic characteristics of these families is a relatively unstudied area. This study was undertaken to fill this void.

## **1.2 Problematic Situation**

In estimating impacts of forest management options, a good understanding of the socio-economic conditions of aboriginal people before and after the implementation of option is required. Such an understanding must be comprehensive in scope, extending from physical setting, social institutions, economic activities, all the way to aboriginal values and knowledge.<sup>4</sup> Although socio-cultural aspects of this knowledge are extremely important, these methods need to be developed elsewhere. In this Report, emphasis is on economic aspects of the aboriginal community in the city, and to a minor extent, on associated social characteristics.

Major questions that need to be asked in the context of the PAMF forest management option development include: (i) What is the nature and magnitude of economic dependence of the people living off reserve on forests? (ii) Are the aboriginal people living off -reserve associated with forest sector, in terms of employment and livelihood? (iii) What are the economic resources (income level) available to these people, and how is the money spent by them? and (iv) What is the region of economic impact from the expenditures incurred by aboriginal people in the city of Prince Albert. This study was designed to address these issues in the context of aboriginal households in the city of Prince Albert.

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<sup>4</sup> Aboriginal knowledge extends from all aspects of social institutions including forest management. Such knowledge is translated into skills and expertise.

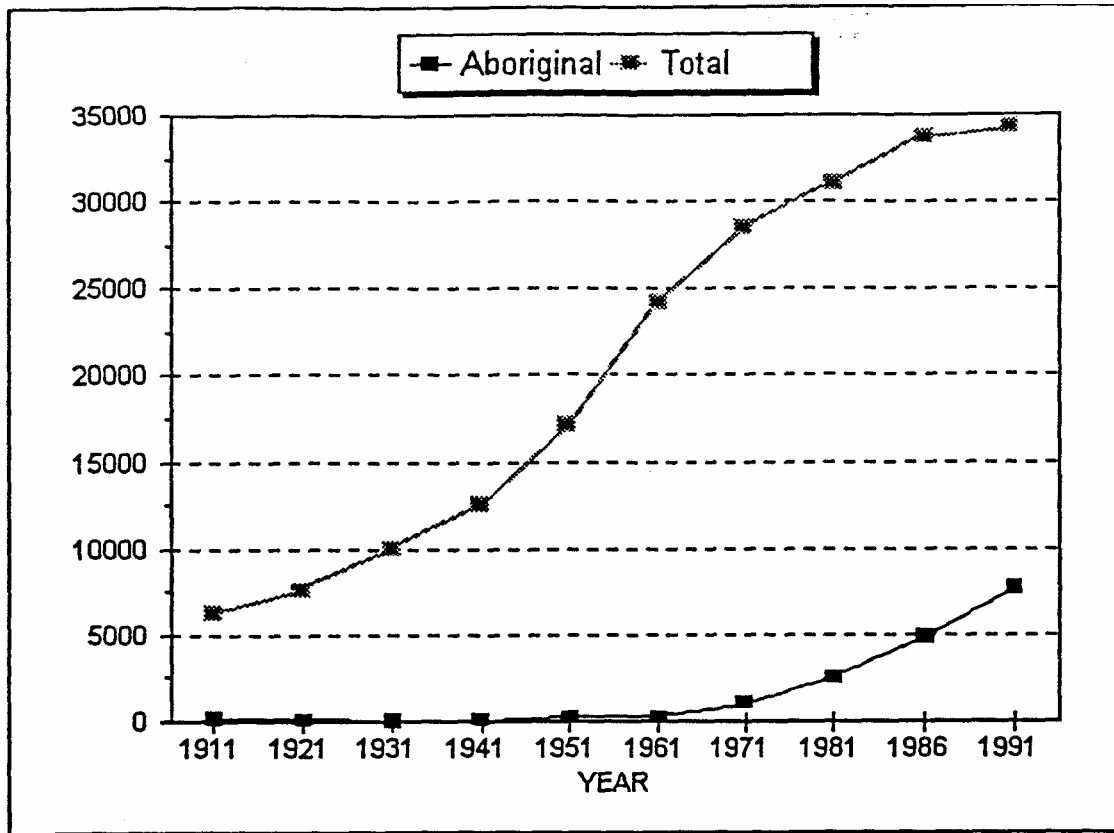


Figure 1.1:  
Growth of Aboriginal Population in the city of Prince Albert, 1911 - 1991

### 1.3 Objectives of the Study

The major objectives of the study are:

- i) to document family structure-size, gender and age distribution of sample aboriginal households;
- ii) to estimate average educational attainments of adult members of households;
- iii) to document employment status and source of income for various aboriginal families;
- iv) to present evidence on the use of the forest for various commercial and non-commercial activities; and

- v) to estimate the pattern of expenditures for the aboriginal households, and the region of economic impacts of these expenditures.

#### **1.4 Scope of the Study**

This study is based on a sample of aboriginal households living in the city of Prince Albert. Information pertaining to these households is for the period 1993-94. No claim is made that these results are representative of all aboriginal households in the city, or those living off-reserve elsewhere in northern Saskatchewan.

#### **1.5 Organization of the Study**

The remainder of this report contains six chapters. The method of data collection for the study is described in Chapter 2. Details on family size, structure, and mobility patterns are described in Chapter 3, which is followed by a discussion of educational attainment, skill development and employment status of aboriginal families in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 provides information on use of the forest for traditional activities, and Chapter 6 on income and expenditure patterns for these households. The major conclusions are summarized in Chapter 7.

## **Chapter 2**

### **STUDY METHODOLOGY**

The data for the study were collected from a sample of aboriginal households in the city of Prince Albert. The method of obtaining this information is described in this chapter.

#### **2.1 Sampling Frame**

The selection of the city of Prince Albert as the location for the study was based on the following reasons:

- i) It is the only large urban centre within the PA Model Forest trading region;
- ii) It is the major area where major industrial and household purchases are made by the institutions and households in the PA Model Forest region; and,
- iii) Many of the aboriginal households have social links in the PA Model Forest region as well as in the vicinity area.

Selection of the city as the major focus then led to the second question of how to select households. Attempts were made to obtain a list of aboriginal households in the city. Several sources were considered, including the following:

- i. City of Prince Albert: the city has a register of all treaty Indians and also of all property tax payers. This source of information was considered unrepresentative of the aboriginal households of the city for two reasons: One, many aboriginal families rent, which would mean their exclusion from the above list; Two, the aboriginal households in the city include Metis and other non-treaty Indians which cannot be identified. For these reasons, this source of information was not used.

- ii. Prince Albert Grand Council: The PAGC maintains details on various treaty Indians in the region, by name of Original reserve. Obtaining such names, however, requires approval of such a request by the PAGC, and then by the respective Chief of the Reserve, from where the individual originated. Given the fact that Metis and non-status Indians are not included in this list, this source of data was not pursued.
- iii. Aboriginal Cultural Associations/Club in the city of Prince Albert: Two such groups were contacted. These were: West Flat Neighbourhood Citizens' Group, and Native Coordinating Council. However, for the sake of confidentiality such lists, names and addresses of aboriginal households could not be obtained.
- iv. Indian-Metis Friendship Centre: The centre maintains a list of clients/visitors to the centre. The major advantage with this list is its scope -- it includes both Indians and Metis. However, regulations of the centre did not permit the release of such a list to an external agency.
- v. The above set of activities resulted in a lack of a sampling frame for the aboriginal households for the city of Prince Albert.

## **2.2 Selection of Sample Respondents**

The initial plan for sampling for this study was to draw a random sample of aboriginal families in the city of Prince Albert. However, the inability of the Study Team members to obtain a useable

sampling frame led to developing a procedure that approaches a random sampling method, but does not have all the features of a "true" random sample.

A sample of size of 30 households was decided on at the very outset. The figure was based on available time and financial resources. Also, the number was based on statistical properties of a sample, where sample of 30 cases or more reflects large sample properties.

Given that no sampling frame was available to the research team, selection of cases posed some problem. The best list, if available, would have been that of the Indian-Metis Friendship Centre. As a second best, a survey enumerator was hired who also was familiar with the aboriginal households living in the city.<sup>5</sup> Two areas -- East Flats and West Flats -- within the city were selected. This selection was based on the knowledge of the city where aboriginal households reside. Cases were selected at random in these areas, until a target of 30 households was reached.

### **2.3 Data Collection**

The information from the aboriginal households was collected using a questionnaire. A draft questionnaire was developed and tested on some aboriginal students at the University of Saskatchewan. A copy of this questionnaire is enclosed in Appendix A. All data were collected through face-to-face interviews conducted during September - October, 1994.

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<sup>5</sup> Ms. Rose Henry, a family worker with the Indian-Metis Friendship Centre was hired to conduct these interviews.

## **2.4 Analysis of Data**

All the information collected was entered onto a spreadsheet program. Each set of data was examined with respect to its useability, based on its reasonableness. All 30 questionnaires were found useable using this criterion. Analysis of these data was based on simple averages. Further analysis of this data is left to future research activities.

## **Chapter 3**

### **FAMILY STRUCTURE**

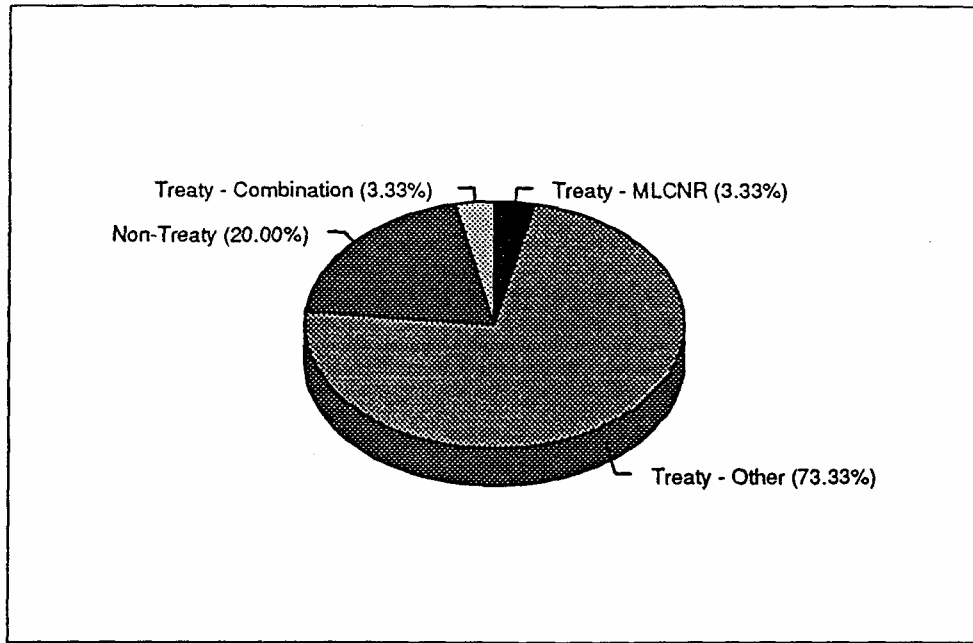
Among various socio-economic characteristics that are relevant in a study of human welfare, family structure -- size, age composition -- is perhaps the most significant one. In this chapter, family based characteristics of the aboriginal households living off reserve in the city of Prince Albert are provided. The chapter is divided into five sections: Section 3.1 contains information on the cultural origin of families followed in Section 3.2, by information on the family size, and gender ratio. This is followed by a description of age profile of the sample in Section 3.3, dependency ratios in Section 3.4, and mobility of the families in Section 3.5.

#### **3.1 Status of Aboriginal Families**

Of the 30 families survey, four-fifths of them were treaty Indians, and the remaining 20% were non-treaty Indians (see Figure 3.1). Thus, in the sample, many of the families had moved out of a reserve, and still maintained some relationship with the band. The Montreal Lake Cree Nation (MLCN) constituted a very small proportion of the total. Only 3.3 percent of the families (actually only one family) belonged to the MLCN.

#### **3.2 Size of the Family**

The average size of the family in Saskatchewan is estimated at 2.7 people. Given this as the norm, it would appear that average aboriginal household size in Prince Albert is slightly larger, as shown in Table 3.1.



**Figure 3.1:**  
**Breakdown of Sample Families by Type of Aboriginal Family, Prince Albert**

**Table 3.1:**  
**Aboriginal Family Structure in the City of Prince Albert, 1994**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Average per Family</b>
No. of Households	30	-
Total No. of Family Members	115	-
Average Size		3.83
Adults	51	1.70
Children	20	1.47
Infants	44	0.67

The average family size for these aboriginal households was 3.83 persons, of persons, of which 1.7 persons were adults, and 2.14 persons were children and infants (below the age of 15 years). A typical family structure in terms of adults, children, and infants is shown in Figure 3.2.

Another feature of these households was that, among adults, there were more female than male members per household (Table 3.2). Such a difference was not noted for children and infants. Overall, the male-female ratio for these households was at 1:1.13 persons. One possible explanation is that many of the female adults are young and have moved out of reserves in search of either further education or gainful employment.

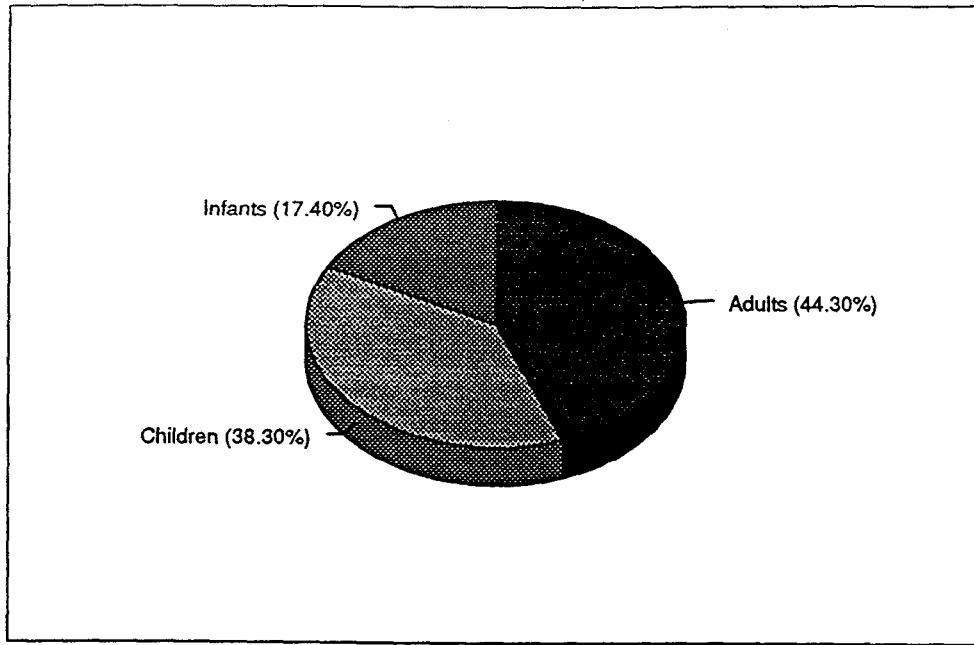
In terms of distribution of families by size, as shown in Figure 3.3, very few families exceeded five members. Most families were between 2-5 members. Thus, a typical aboriginal family in the city of Prince Albert is one with 2 adults and 2 children.

### **3.3 Age Distribution of Aboriginal Family Members**

Studies of native families for other jurisdictions suggest that, relative to the total Canadian population, the native Canadians have a much larger proportion of young in their population. Frideres (1993, p.139) indicates that over one third of the native population is less than 15 years of age while that of the total Canadian population is only about one fifth. Figure 3.4 shows the age structure of the aboriginal population living off reserve and compares it with the Canadian population. Over a period of time, population of aboriginals living off reserve is expected to grow. Factors accounting for such a population increase are the birth rate, death rate and the rate at which people lose and gain Indian status.<sup>6</sup> Another important factor determining population growth is

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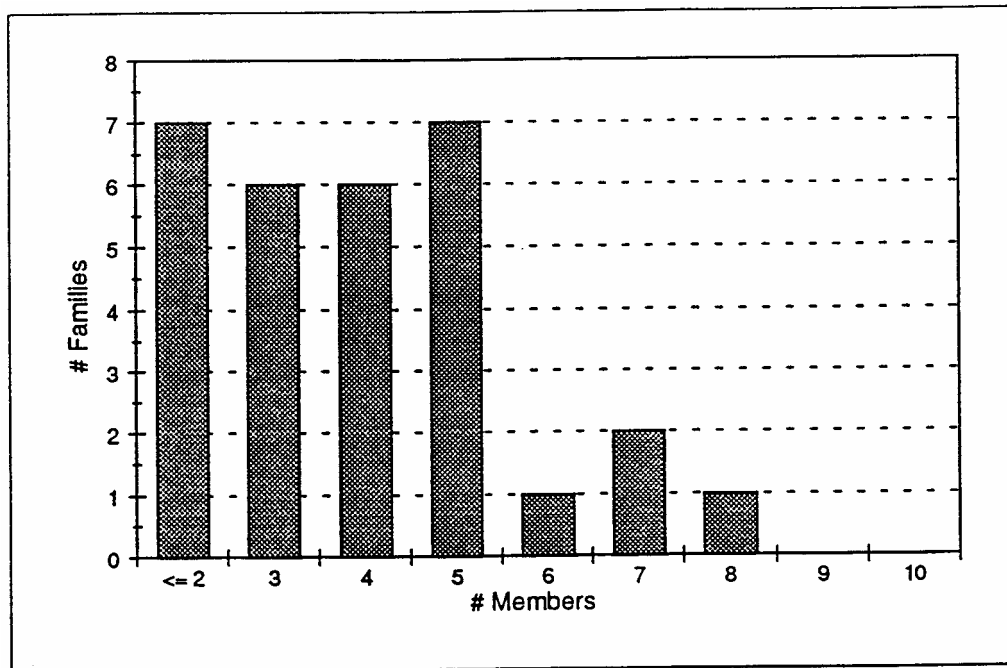
<sup>6</sup> The introduction of Bill C-31 has changed the definition of who is and is not an Indian.



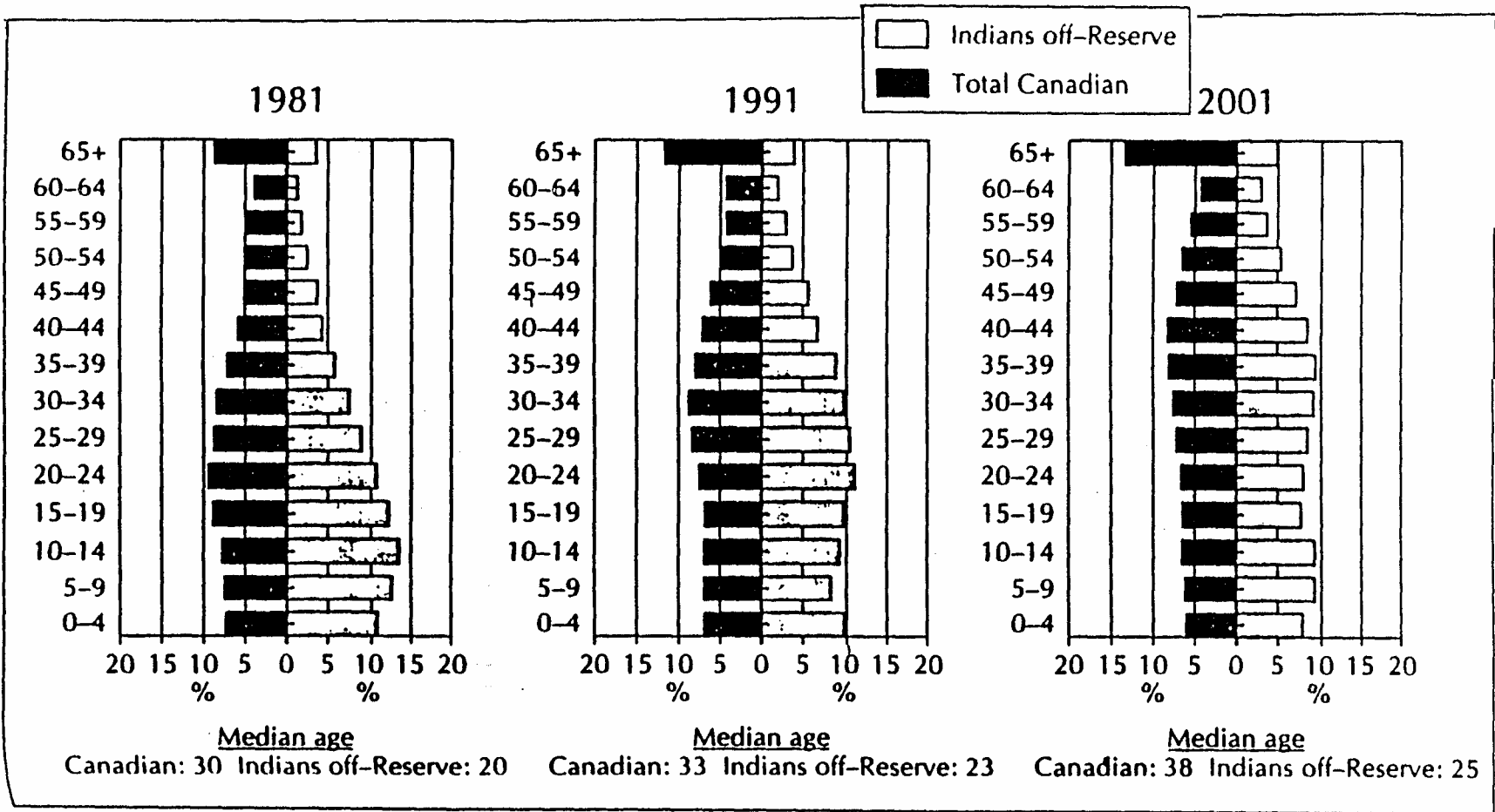
**Figure 3.2:**  
**Family Composition of Aboriginal Families in Prince Albert, 1994.**

**Table 3.2:**  
**Aboriginal Family Size by Gender Class, Prince Albert, 1994**

<b>Particular</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Average Per Family</b>
<u>Adults</u>		
Male	20	0.67
Female	31	1.03
<u>Children &amp; infants</u>		
Male	34	1.13
Female	30	1.00
<u>Total</u>		
Male	54	1.80
Female	61	2.03
<u>Male:Female Ratio</u>		1:1.13



**Figure 3.3:**  
**Distribution of Aboriginal Families in the City of Prince Albert by Number of Members, 1994.**



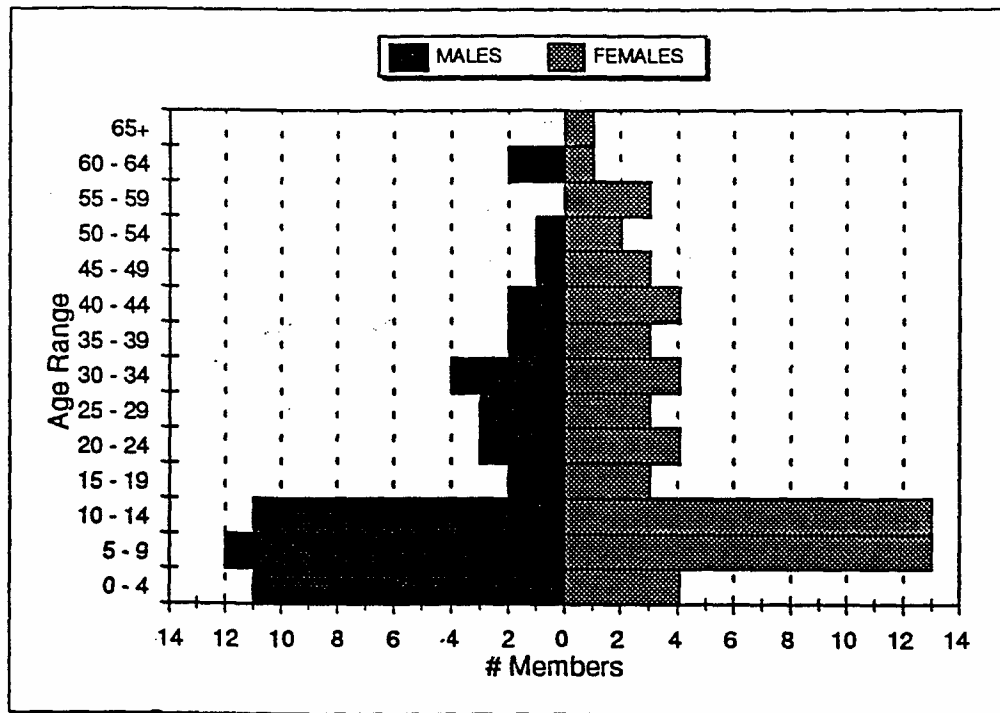
Source: DIAND (1989a)

Figure 3.4:  
 Age Structure of the Populations: Canada and Indians Off-Reserve

the mortality rate. Traditionally, the mortality rate for natives has been high but has declined in recent years due to improved medical services.

The age distribution of aboriginal population in Prince Albert is shown in Figure 3.5. The distribution shows a large proportion of young population. Furthermore, proportion of older males (60 or more) is relatively very small. Another feature of this distribution is also noticeable. Among the male members, it is noted that the proportion of younger members is large; however, for the females such is not the case. There are relatively more females that are older than males.

**Figure 3.5:**  
**Age Structure of the City of Prince Albert Aboriginal Population, 1994.**



### 3.4 Dependency Status of Aboriginal Families

Dependency ratio shows the relationship between the groups least likely to be involved in the work force (i.e. the young and the elderly), and the working population. Table 3.3 shows the dependency ratios for Indian and non-Indian population of Canada. The table reveals that the younger persons' dependency ratio for Indians is falling but still is significantly higher than that of the non-Indian population. However it is expected that the dependency ratio for natives will decline from 0.75 in 1981 to about 0.56 by the year 2001 (Frideres 1993).

**Table 3.3:**  
**Dependency Ratio for Indian and non-Indian Population in Canada**

YEAR	Indian			Non-Indian*		
	Young	Adult	Total	Young	Adult	Total
1924	62.9	11.5	74.40	56.5	7.9	64.40
1934	62.7	11.1	73.80	50.3	8.8	59.10
1944	67.0	11.8	78.80	42.4	10.2	52.60
1954	78.5	9.6	88.10	49.0	12.5	61.50
1964	95.0	8.6	103.60	58.1	13.1	71.20
1974	82.4	8.1	90.50	47.5	13.0	60.50
1981	68.4	7.0	75.40	48.8	12.8	61.60
1991	65.5	7.0	72.50	46.3	13.6	59.90

\* Data were not available for the corresponding year; the years represented are: 1921, 1931, 1941, 1951, 1961, 1971.

Source: Frideres, J. S. (1993 p.144)

For the city of Prince Albert, the younger dependency ratio is 0.56, which confirms Frideres' estimate. This level of dependency ratio is quite high compared to the national average. This indicates the high population growth among native population, and unless birth rates decline, more natives will belong to the prime employment category of 15 and 40 and the demand for jobs will increase in an already high unemployment situation in the native population. The implications for this higher proportion of adult to non-adults is that the native households will require more educational facilities and social amenities as well as services required by children. There will also be a greater burden placed on the economically active segment of the population to provide economic sustenance to the younger generation.

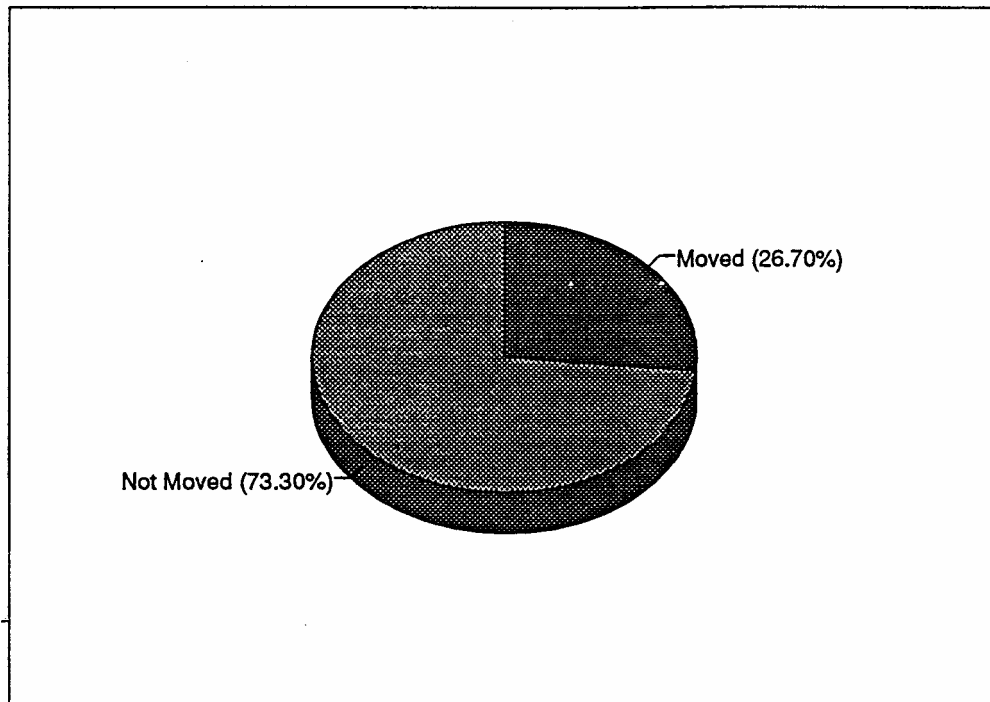
On the other category of dependency, adults of 65 years or more, the dependency ratio is only 0.05, which is much smaller than the Frideres' estimates. This also supports the previous hypothesis that it is more of the younger people who move out of the reserve, perhaps leaving more of the adults (65 years or more) behind.

### **3.5 Mobility of Aboriginal Households**

Recent migration pattern of natives indicates increasing trends in migration of native population to the cities. Siggner (1980) compared census data from 1966 to 1971 and observed that about 20% of native population moved one or more times during the period compared to about 25% of the general population. He found that 52% of those who moved went to the urban areas. A similar analysis by Frideres (1993), using data from 1981 to 1991, confirms this pattern. Although, as it might be expected, those who migrate are single adults, evidence suggests that many natives who migrate are parents with children.

Data for the Prince Albert aboriginal residents indicate that about 27% of the respondents have moved over the past five years, and that the most likely category of people to move into the reserves are people with families (Figure 3.6). Many reasons have been suggested for native urban migration. These include the search for employment and the desire to escape the poor living conditions of the reserves, communities and settlements. Other reasons include: to attend school or vocational training and to take advantage of the better living conditions the city life offers. This may include such facilities as better medical care, shopping centres, entertainment and legal services.

**Figure 3.6:**  
**Distribution of Aboriginal Families in Prince Albert by Mobility Status**  
**During the Last Five Years. 1994.**



## **Chapter 4**

### **EDUCATIONAL AND SKILLS ATTAINMENTS**

In neo-classical economic theory, investment in human capital has become accepted as an important factor of production, and is now recognized at par with the natural and other physical resources in generating economic growth. Some of the differences in the command over economic resources can, following these theories, be reflected in differences in educational attainments, and development of other skills. This information for the Prince Albert aboriginal families is provided in this chapter.

#### **4.1 Education**

The rate at which natives attend school has increased over the past decade, particularly for the younger age members. For example, in 1960 only 43% of native children between the ages of 4 and 5 went to kindergarten and by the 1990s, this has increased to about 70%. In general, only 33% of natives aged 15 and 24 years attend school compared to 40% for all Canadians. More than half of natives, 15 years and older and with less than grade 9 education, are not attending school, while the proportion for all Canada is about 22%. In 1961, less than 5% of native students completed grade 12 or 13, though this has increased in recent years. Despite the increasing number of Indian students remaining at school, few obtain a diploma or matriculation degrees. Table 4.1 shows the highest level of schooling for population 15 years and over in 1986. The table indicates a high proportion of Metis and Indians with education level up to grade 12-13 and in non-university institutions. Of those who go to university, only about half graduate.

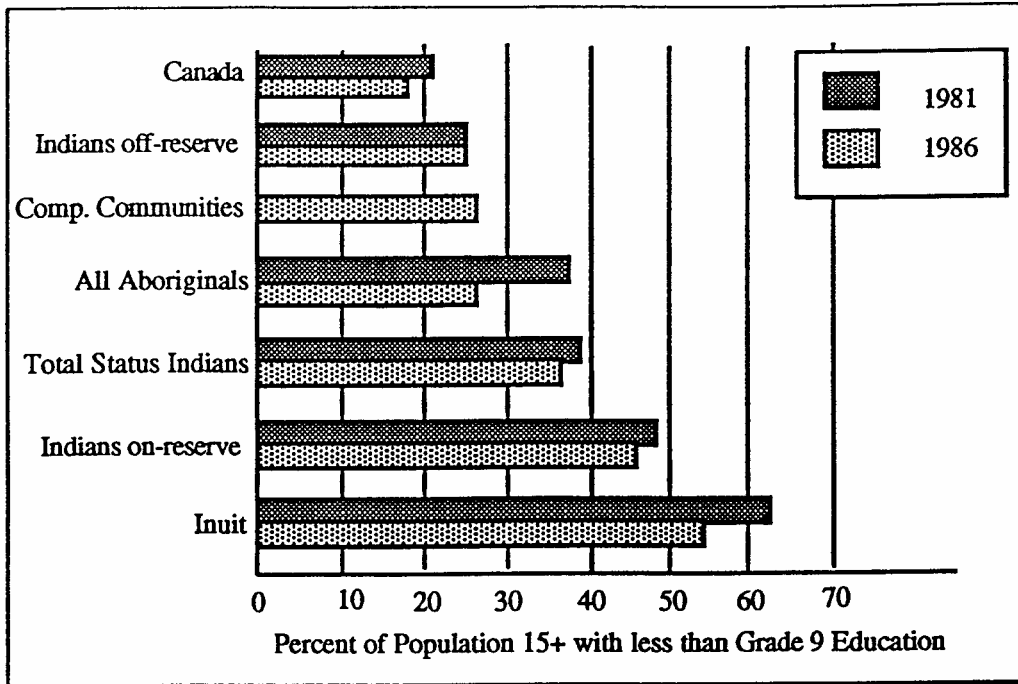
**Table 4.1:  
 Highest Level of Schooling for Population 15 and Over, 1986, by Selected Groups, Canada**

	Metis		Indian		Aboriginal	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Less than Grade 9	23,870	24.6	85,255	24.4	117,190	25.9
Grades 9-13	43,350	44.7	147,930	42.4	191,930	42.5
Trade certificate/diploma	2,345	2.4	8,320	2.4	10,680	2.4
Other non-university	19,005	19.6	69,800	20.0	87,325	19.3
Some university	5,685	5.9	24,153	6.9	29,210	6.5
University degree	2,780	2.9	13,530	3.9	15,620	3.5
Total population 15+	97035	100.1 *	348970	100.0	451955	100.1*

\*May not add to 100% due to rounding error  
 Source: Frideres (1993, p. 184)

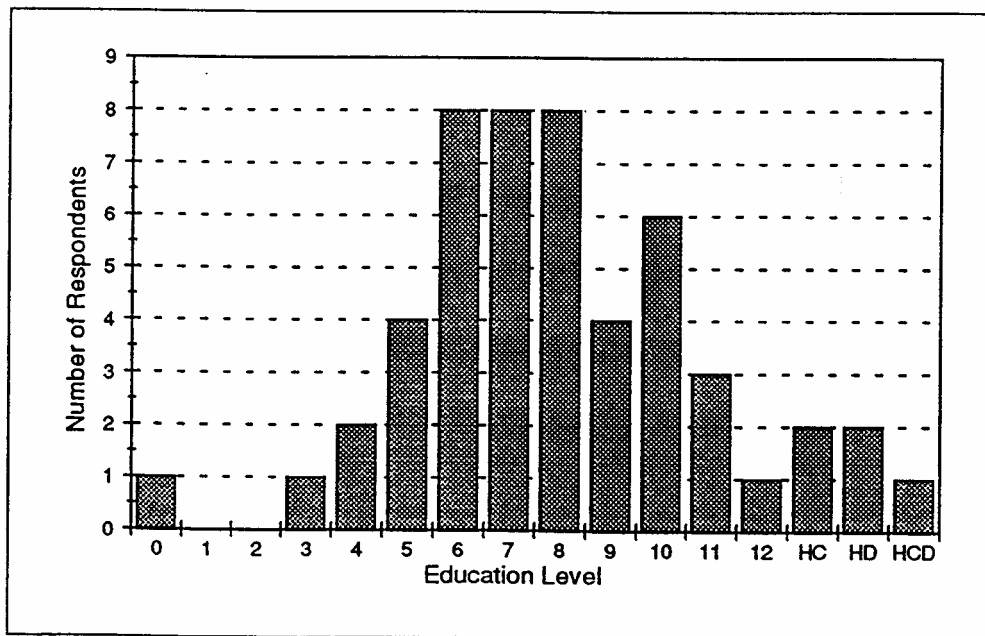
Figure 4.1 shows that close to about 25% of Indians off-reserve had less than Grade 9 education in 1986 compared to about 18% for all Canada. A similar study carried out in the city of Calgary indicates about 21% of the native respondents have at least high school education compared to about 52% for non-natives. Various reasons have been given to explain the differences in the levels of educational attainment between natives and the general Canadian population (Fisher 1969; Kardiner and Ovesey 1951; Harthom 1967; Eliot 1970). These range from lack of interest to urge to join labour force for economic or other reasons.

For the Prince Albert aboriginal members, the highest level of education attained for the 51 adults is shown in Figure 4.2. The figure indicates that about 55% of the respondents did not have Grade 9 education and about 72% of the adult respondents did not have Grade 12 certificate. Out of the 51 adults 19.61% completed high school and obtained some form of a certificate, 1.96% obta-



Source: DIAND (1989c, p.5)

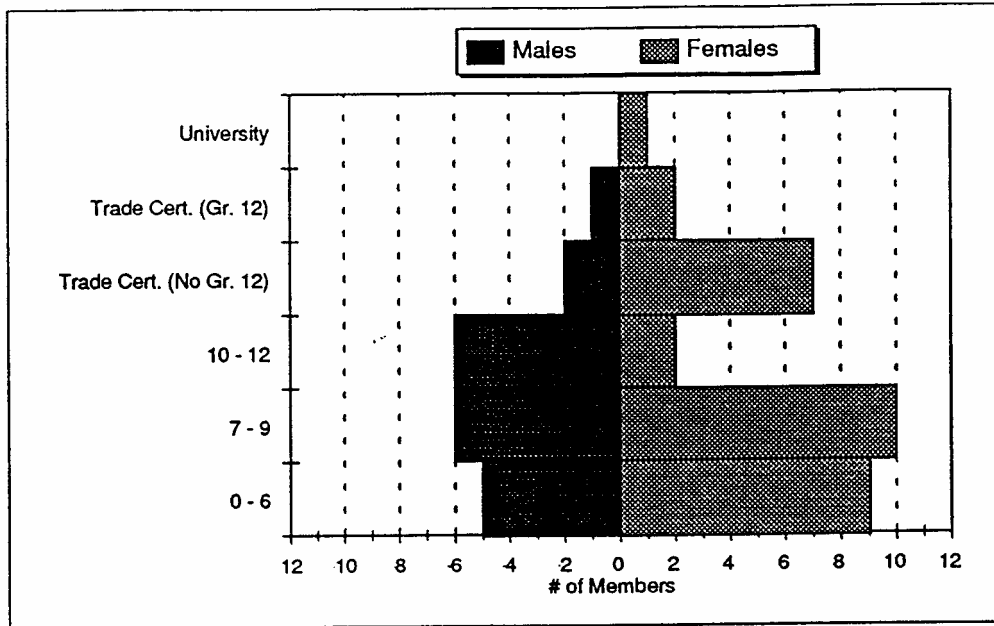
**Figure 4.1:**  
**Comparative Educational Attainment, Indians Off Reserve**  
**and Other Aboriginal Groups, 1981 and 1986**



**Figure 4.2:**  
**Distribution of Adult Members of Prince Albert Aboriginal Households**  
**by highest Level of Educational Attainment, 1994.**

-ined high school and some form of a diploma, while another 3.92% completed high school and obtained both a certificate and a diploma. The higher percentage of drop-outs after grade 7 has been attributed to a number of factors. The problems include: lack of interest, joining the labour force, family responsibilities, alcohol and or drug problems and discrimination. Other factors include: the lack of financial assistance, bad counselling, misinformation of native history and differences in their level of training compared to other students from the cities. Parnell (1976) indicates that socio-economic factors such as the relationship between an increased standard of living and the amount of time native children spend in school could influence the drop-out rate of natives. It has also been suggested that schools on the reserves teach not only marketable skills but also programs to enhance job seeking skills and vocational training that are useful to the integration of natives who migrate to the urban centres in their attempt to find employment.

Another noticeable feature of the adult members of aboriginal households in the city of Prince Albert is the differences in the educational attainment of male and female members. As shown in Figure 4.3, relatively fewer male members of the sample attained education levels of high school and beyond. Among those who completed high school, relatively fewer male adults proceeded to obtain higher education. In contrast, for female members there was evidence to suggest two groups -- those who did not proceed beyond Grade 9, and those who went to University or some trade school. The number of females in the first category was 66% as against 55% for males. Similarly, in the second category 23% of female adults were noted as against only 15% of total male members.



**Figure 4.3:**  
**Distribution of Educational Attainment for Prince Albert Aboriginal Households Adults by Gender Type and Highest Grade Attained, 1994.**

Part of the explanation for lower achievements might be the age of members. To test this, data were analysed. Results are shown in Table 4.2. It appears that younger adults have higher achievement levels than older adults. Also younger female adults have more ambition to proceed beyond high school than younger males.

**Table 4.2:**  
**Distribution of Educational Attainment by Age and Gender Type, Adult Members,**  
**Prince Albert Aboriginal Sample, 1994**

Age (Years)	No. of Males				No. of Females			
	Total	With Grade 8	With High School	With Further Training*	Total	With Grade 8	With High School	With Further Training*
15-19	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	0
20-24	3	1	1	1	4	2	1	2
25-29	3	1	1	0	3	1	1	1
30-34	4	3	0	1	4	3	1	4
35-39	2	1	1	1	3	2	0	2
40-44	2	1	0	0	4	1	0	0
45-49	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
50-54	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
55-59	-	-	-	-	3	1	0	1
60-64	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
65+	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	20	8	3	3	31	12	3	2
<b>% of Total</b>	100	40	15	0	100	39	6	6

\* Diploma, certificate, or university, may or may not have Grade 12, except for university education

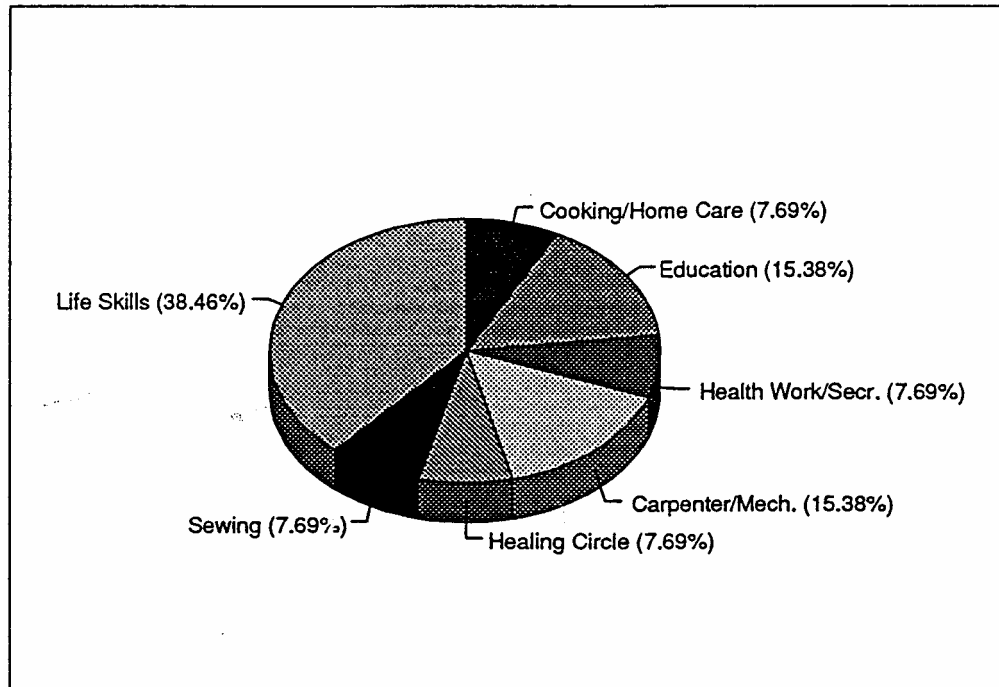
## 4.2 Acquisition of Skills

Beyond the elementary level and particularly that of the secondary school, the pattern of native student enrolment changes from the Canadian norm. For instance, in 1981, less than one percent of natives attended University as compared to 7% for the general population. Of the native - students involved in some form of post-secondary education, 60% were enrolled in vocational training such as carpentry, sheet-metal work, motor mechanics and farming. Another 30% were

enrolled in upgrading courses in various disciplines. According to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) 1978-79 Annual Report, nearly all natives enrolled in post-secondary institutions are being prepared for jobs at the semi-skilled level or lower.

The data from the city of Prince Albert aboriginal sample confirms the above observation. Figure 4.4 shows that, of the 13 respondents who have had some form of post-secondary education,

**Figure 4.4:**  
**Distribution of Members with Post-Secondary Education by Type of Skills,**  
**Prince Albert Aboriginal Sample, 1994.**



15.4% obtained diploma in education, and 7.7% were health worker/secretaries. These two types could be considered as skilled professions, in terms of other skills, about 38.5% have certificate in life skills, 15.4% have skills in carpentry and mechanics with the rest equally distributed among sewing, cooking and home care, and healing circle. Of particular importance is the large proportion of respondents trained in life skills. This may suggest the recognition of the need to teach practical skills that will make natives functional on the reserves as well as in the urban centres when they migrate in search of better economic and social opportunities.

## **Chapter 5**

### **LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT**

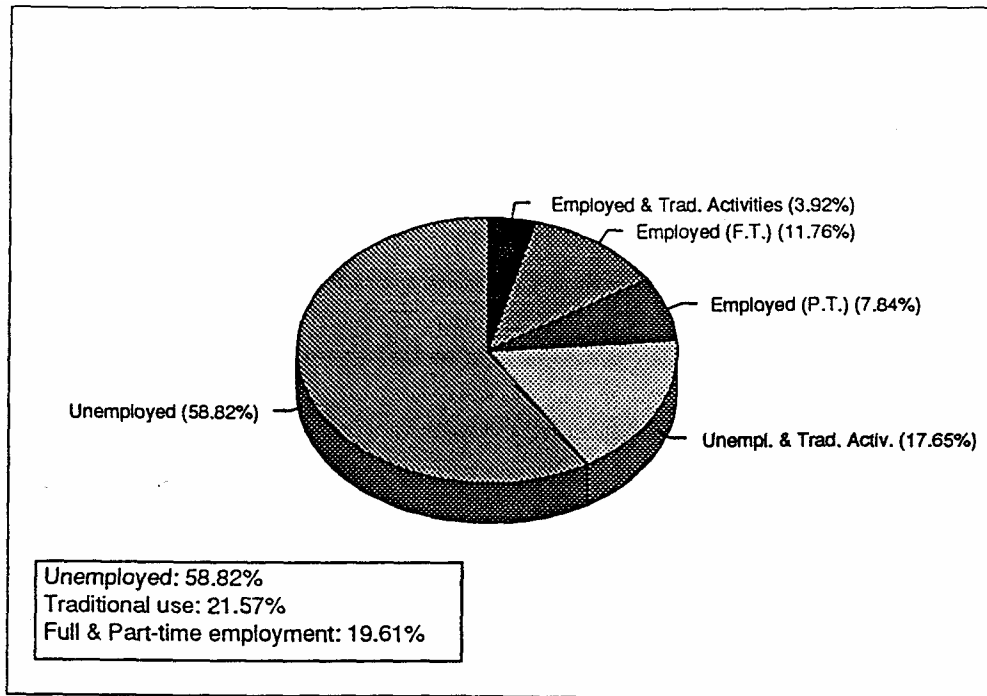
Gainful employment is one of the most significant attractions for migration of aboriginal families from reservations to urban areas. Employment affects social stability, social institutions, and community development. This chapter describes characteristics of the Prince Albert aboriginal households related to participation in gainful employment, including traditional employment activities, since some of the members are engaged in these.

#### **5.1 Importance of Traditional Employment Activities**

Aboriginals living in the city of Prince Albert can be classified into four types:

- i) Those engaged in traditional employment activities only;
- ii) Those engaged in non-traditional employment activities;
- iii) Those in which some members are engaged are in traditional employment while others in non-traditional employment activities; and,
- iv) Those in neither traditional nor non-traditional employment activities.

Distribution of 30 families, as shown in Figure 5.1, suggests that a majority of families pursued both traditional and non-traditional employment activities. About 13 of these families had neither employment income nor engaged in traditional activities. These families constituted 43% of the total. To what extent these families did not or were not able to participate in any gainful employment cannot be ascertained from the analysis of this study.



**Figure 5.1:**  
**Distribution of Prince Albert Aboriginal Sample Families by Nature of Employment.**

## 5.2 Labour Force Participation and Employment Levels

Financial security is an important determinant of not only survival but also the quality of life of individuals and the community in general. It has been documented that unemployment among natives is high compared with the general Canadian population. Darroch (1980) examined the over and under-occupational representation in the labour force. Using an index to measure the differences between ethnic groups' occupational distribution and the entire labour force, Darroch concludes that these differences have been substantially reduced. However, for native people, such disparities have substantially increased. Native Canadians are more than twice as likely to be unemployed as non-

native Canadians. Even if natives find employment, it is often of a short-term nature and in jobs requiring low skills, resulting in relatively lower wages.

In order to estimate labour force participation, unit of accounting was changed from a household to an adult member. Thus, the 51 adult members were analysed further. Results are shown in Table 5.1.

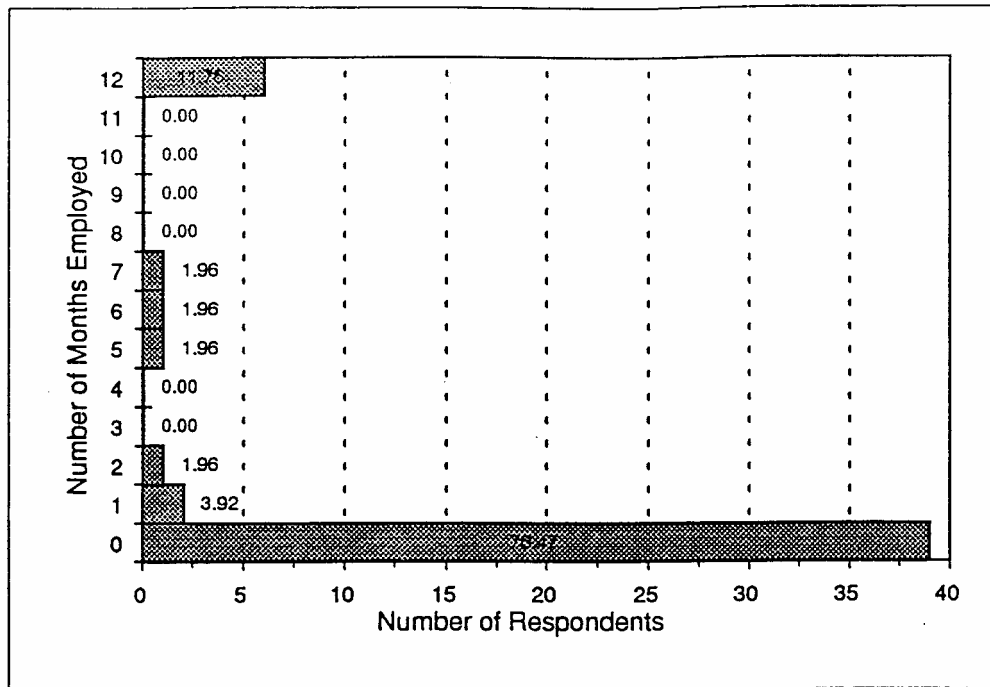
**Table 5.1:  
 Labour Force Participation for the Prince Albert Aboriginal Adult Population, 1994**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total No. of Adults	20	31	51
Not in Labour Force*	6	12	18
- do Traditional Activities	3	3	6
- no Econ. Activity	3	9	12
Labour Force	14	19	33
Participation in Gainful Employment (%)	70%	61%	65%
Employed			
- Part-time	2	3	5
- Full-time	7	1	8
- Total	9	4	13
Unemployed	5	15	20
Unemployment Rate (%)	36.7%	78.9%	60.6%
Unemp. Rate including those unemployed part-year	50.0%	94.7%	75.8%

\* Not looking for gainful employment

Results suggest that participation rate among the aboriginal families is 65%, almost equal to 66.8% for Saskatchewan as a whole. Furthermore, in spite of the lower participation rates, unemployment is very high, estimated at 61-76%, compared to only 7% for Saskatchewan.

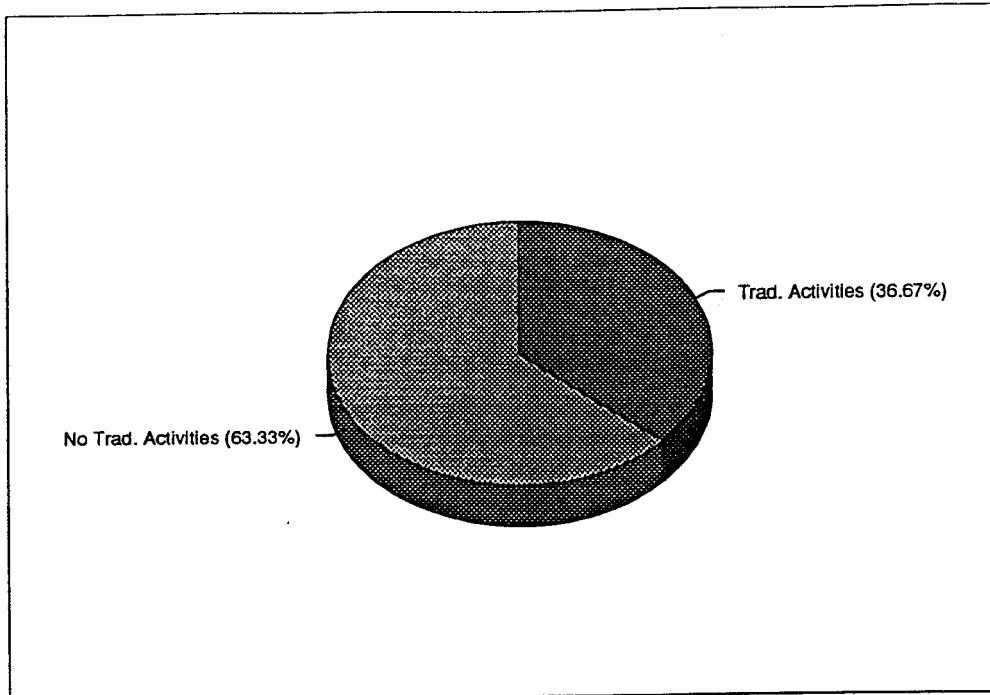
Nature of non-traditional employment by duration is shown in Figure 5.2. Of the total labour force, 15.69% were fully employed (12 months of the year), 5.88% worked for 6 or 7 months and 3.92% worked only for one month. It is of interest to note that with the exception of the 3.92% that worked for one month, none of the respondents worked less than 6 months or between 7 and 12 months. A plausible explanation for the under-employed to work for 6 or 7 months is that they did so to maximize their incomes by working at least 6 months in order to qualify for unemployment benefits. Another important observation is the high level of unemployed (74.51%) who are looking for work (72.55%) and yet choose to remain in their community. Carter (1990) indicates that through the Indian Act, federal policies have always oriented native occupation towards agriculture and primary industries. According to Frideres (1993), the structure of Canadian society prevents natives from effectively participating in the social, economic and political structure of society as a whole. He states that there is a strong correlation between external political control and economic dependence. Frideres argues that natives have become economically redundant because of changes in structure and technology as Canada moves from traditional to modern economy. The natives do not possess the skills and the technology to advance with the rest of Canada. Certain technical and social skills are prerequisite to enter the labour force, and people without these skills are kept from participating as full-time members of the society. The lack of such social and technical skills of the natives keeps them away from the labour market as the primary and the secondary sectors become more distinct.



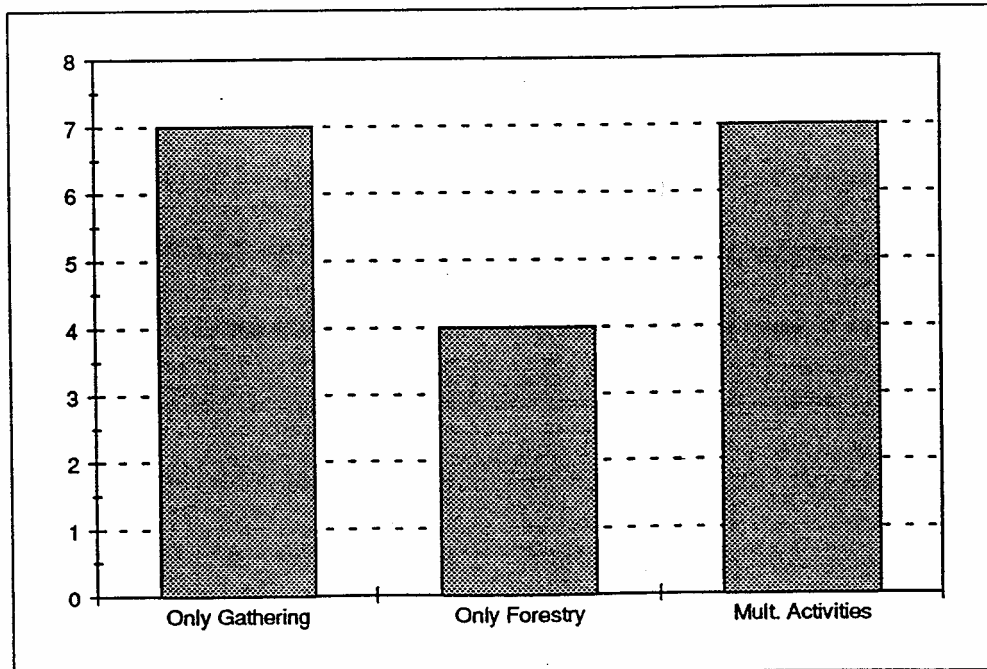
**Figure 5.2:**  
**Distribution of Prince Albert Aboriginal Sample Adults by Duration of Employment During 1993-94.**

### 5.3 Nature of Traditional Activities

While the Prince Albert Model Forest survey indicates that natives do not engage in any traditional activity for wages, they do, however, utilize the resources of the traditional sector by engaging in activities such as trapping, hunting, fishing, gathering and forestry. Figure 5.3 shows that about 35.3% of the families engage in traditional activity in one form or another while about 64.7% do not. Figure 5.4 also shows that out of the 18 families that engaged in traditional activities, 7 families participated in only gathering, 7 families engaged in multiple activities listed above, while 4 families participated in only forestry. Table 5.2 shows the family participation in traditional activities and the value resulting from the commercialization of each type of activity. The table indicates that the value of the commercialized activity is \$1,630 which amounts to about \$90.5 per family per year



**Figure 5.3:**  
**Participation by Families in Traditional Activities,**  
**Prince Albert Aboriginal Sample, 1993-94.**



**Figure 5.4:**  
**Distribution of Aboriginal Families by Nature of Traditional Activities,**  
**Prince Albert, 1993-94.**

for those who participate, and \$54.33 for all families. The table further shows that only one family engaged in trapping and the animals collected were mainly for domestic use. Three families were involved in hunting for both commercial and domestic purposes. Fishing, gathering and forestry were the main commercial traditional activities. The quantity and the value of traditional activities carried out by these families seem to suggest that such activities are not economically viable as full-time wage earning activities. This is an indication that the traditional activities can no longer support the growing population of these households.

**Table 5.2:  
 Family Participation in Traditional Activities, the Type and Value of Activity**

	Number of Families	Unit	Quantity Collected	Quantity Sold	Value Sold (\$)
<b>Trapping</b>	1				
-Type of Animal					
Weasel		#	13	0	0
Fisher		#	1	0	0
Red Squirrel		#	25	0	0
<b>Hunting</b>	3				
-Type of Animal					
Moose		#	2	0	0
Caribou		#	1	1	60
Deer		#	1	0	0
Rabbit		#	3	0	0
<b>Fishing</b>	2	lbs.	200	200	340
<b>Gathering</b>	13				
Berries		lbs.	1,430	1,370	1,130
<b>Forestry</b>	9				
Sweetgrass/Sage		lbs.		185	100
<b>Total</b>	18*		N/A	N/A	1,630

\* Since multiple activities are pursued, the column would not add up to the total.

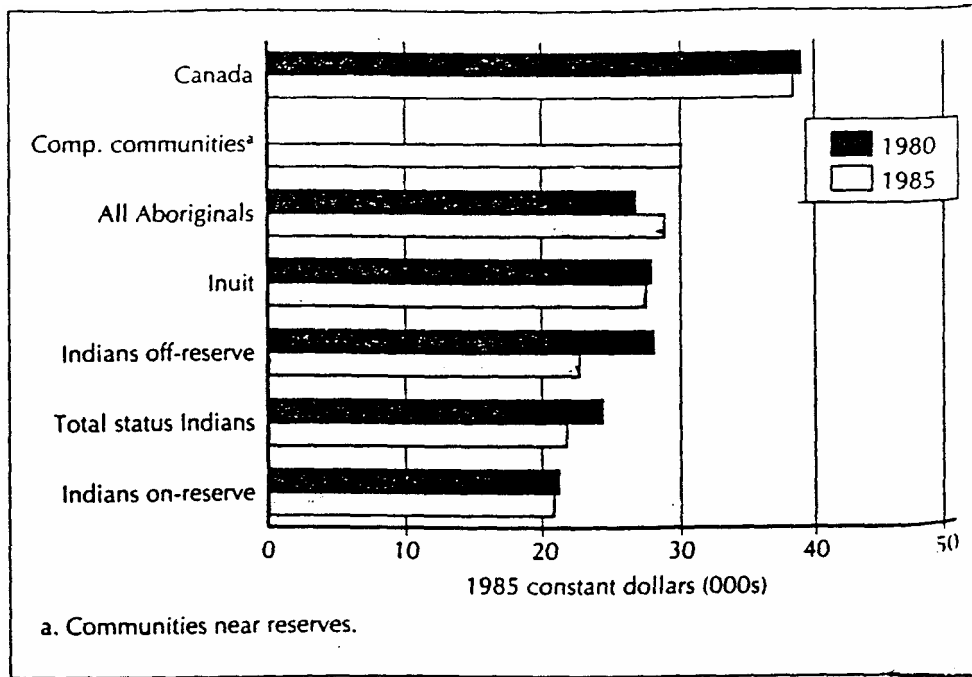
## **Chapter 6**

### **FAMILY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PATTERNS**

Economic well-being of families is directly related to the command over economic resources. This command is typically measured in terms of income available for consumption by the family. In this Chapter, level and sources of family income, and the pattern of expenditure are discussed.

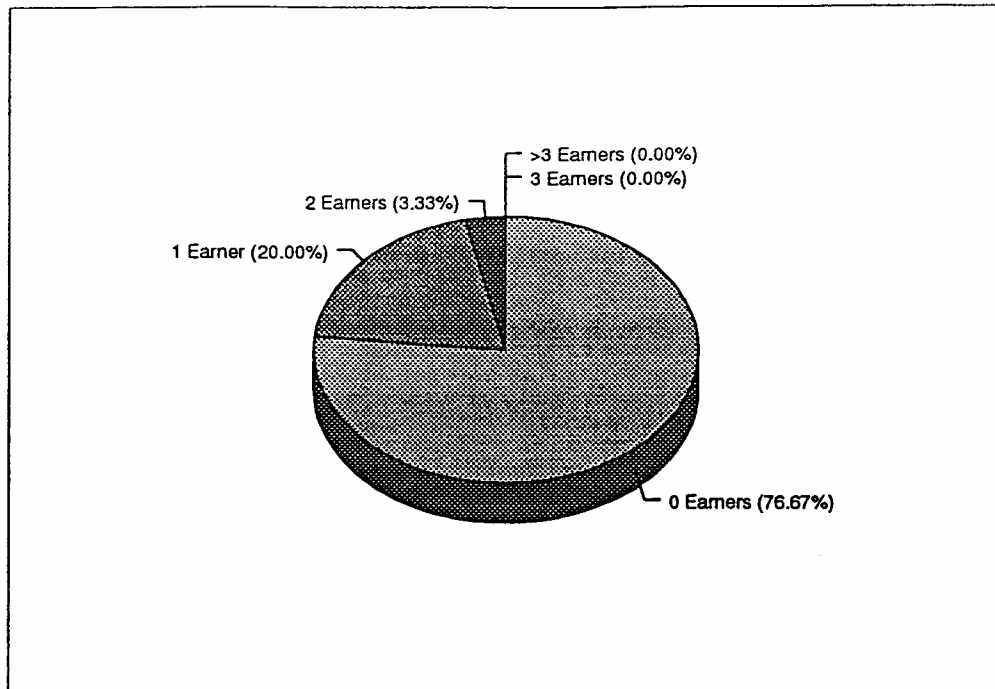
#### **6.1 Sources and Level of Income**

Due to the social, economic and political situation of natives, their average income is below that of the general Canadian population. Hawthorn (1966) indicated that on a yearly basis, native workers received \$1,361 compared to \$4,000 by Canadian workers. By 1986, natives' income had increased to over \$9,000 and that of average Canadians to nearly \$20,000. Figure 6.1 shows the average income for natives and for all Canadians for 1984 and 1985. The figure indicates that the average income for a Canadian family was about \$38,000 compared to about \$21,000 for the natives on the reserve (at 1985 constant dollars). In addition to the wide disparity of income between the general Canadian population and the natives off reserve, another distinguishing feature is the sources of income between the two groups. According to a census conducted between 1980 and 1985 the number of natives receiving government transfer payments (non-wage income) as a major source of income increased. The increase was about 16% for off reserve Indians and 12% for the total Indian population, compared to 4% for the general Canadian population.



**Figure 6.1:**  
**Average Family Income, Aboriginals and all Canadians, 1980, 1985**

All families in the sample had two earners or fewer. About 76.7% of all families, as shown in Figure 6.2, had no earners. Of the remaining 23.3%, most had only one wage earner per family. The Prince Albert Model Forest survey broke down the sources of income to separate earned income from government transfers, and income from other sources. Table 6.1, shows the income sources of the respondents. The table indicates that direct employment and related income of the aboriginal families was \$6,250 per family per year, as against non-employment related income, including government transfer payments (social assistance and family allowances) being over one and a half times more, on average. The total family income of the respondents was estimated at \$17,066 per family per annum, of which social assistance payments constituted almost 42% of the total.



**Figure 6.2:**  
**Distribution of Prince Albert Aboriginal Families by Number of Wage Earners.**

**Table 6.1:**  
**Level and Sources of Annual Income, Prince Albert Aboriginal Households, 1993-94**

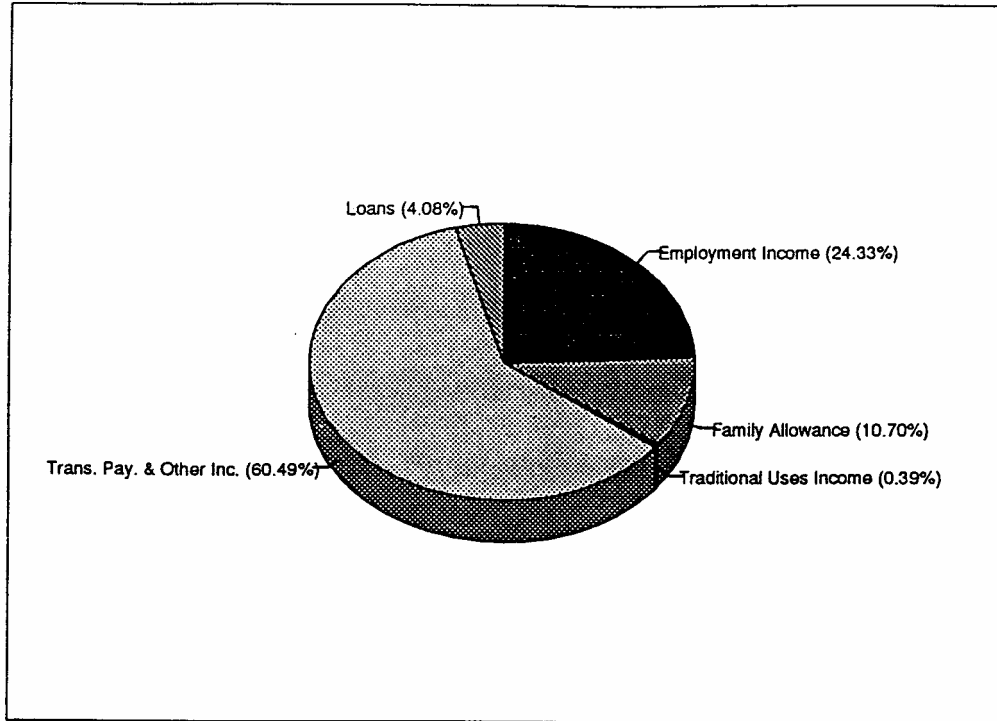
Source	Average/Family (\$)	% of Total
Employment Income	4,328	25.4
Traditional Employment Income	74	0.4
Unemployment Ins. Benefits	739	4.3
Pension Income	1,113	6.5
<b>Total Employment and related Income</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>36.6</b>
Family Allowance	1,904	11.1
GST Refund	532	3.1
Social Assistance	7,123	41.7
Other Income	1,256	7.4
<b>Total Non-Employment Related Income</b>	<b>10,816</b>	<b>63.4</b>
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>17,065</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Traditional uses of forests only led to an average of \$70 per family per year of imputed cash income, and thus, was a insignificant amount of income relative to the total. Other income estimated at \$1,256 per family included a variety of sources, including making of crafts, as well as money received from family members and relatives, among others. If all these incomes are added, an average family had \$17,066 per year to live on. Many families supplemented this by borrowing, whereas some families had to pay taxes on the income earned. After all these adjustments are made, this amounted to \$17,513 of disposable income per family. Distribution of the total disposable income is shown in Figure 6.3.

On a per capita basis, income before loans and deductions was only \$4,573 per year compared to are average Saskatchewan person making \$18,900 per annum. This is indicative of the economic plights of many of these families.

## **6.2 Level of Family Expenditure**

Sample respondents were asked to account for a detailed pattern of family expenditures. This detail was guided by the need for data for the Regional Economic Impact Analysis Model. The detailed expenditures were aggregated to various broad categories following Statistics Canada family expenditures survey categories. On average, an aboriginal family spent almost the total disposable income, as shown in Table 6.2. The disposable income of the aboriginal families was estimated at \$17,513 per annum, which included cash available to the family through loans, but excluded all deductions at source as required. The disposable income constituted 98.4% of the total income (from employment sources, and as loans). The family expenditures level was estimated at \$17,329 per



**Figure 6.3:**  
**Distribution of Sample Household Income by Source, 1994-94.**

**Table 6.2:**  
**Comparison of Average Annual Family Income and Expenditures, 1993-94**

Particulars	Level (\$)	% of Total Income
Cash Income	16,996	95.5
Income in kind (Trad. Empl.)	70	
Loan Income	726	
Gross Income	17,792	100
Adjustments (Deductions)	-279	1.6
Total Disposable Income	17,513	98.4
Total Family Expenditures	17,329	97.4
Savings	184	1.0

family, learning a sum of \$184 for family savings. The savings constituted only one percent of the gross income of the family

A statistical analysis of these expenditures was carried out to estimate marginal propensity to consume. The following function was specified:

$$E_i = f(INC_i, B_{TYPE\ i}, [B_{TYPE\ i} * INC_i]) \quad (6.1)$$

where  $E_i$  = Annual Expenditures for the  $i^{th}$  Family,

$INC_i$  = Annual Income for the  $i^{th}$  Family,

$B_{TYPE\ i}$  = Binary Variable for type of family: Equals 1 if it is a wage earning; zero otherwise.

The equation was estimated using the 30 families and the following results were obtained:

$$E_i = -574.8 + 1.058 INC_i + 2257.45 B_{TYPE\ i} - 0.133 [B_{TYPE\ i} * INC_i] \quad (6.2)$$

(t-value) (-0.42) (15.63) (1.38) (1.55)

$$R^2 = 0.965 \quad n = 30$$

Results suggest a very high marginal propensity to consume by these families, and a limited evidence on differences between families deriving wage income vs. transfer payment. Although the latter two coefficients are only significantly different from zero only at 80% probability, we can reconstruct two consumption functions:

For wage earner families

$$E_i = 1682.7 + 0.925 INC_i \quad (6.3)$$

For non-wage earner families

$$E_i = -574.74 + 1.058 INC_i \quad (6.4)$$

Thus, wage earner families have higher expenditures, on average, and of the every dollar earned 92.5 cents are spent. The non-wage earner families have a somewhat lower level of expenditures, but an increase in the transfer payment lead to \$1.05 increase in expenditures.

Since the type of family (wage earner vs unemployed) did not have significant coefficients, these were dropped, and equation re-estimated as follows:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} E_i & = & 690.1 + 0.973 INC_i & (6.5) \\ \text{(t-value)} & & (0.51) \quad (26.57) \\ \\ R^2 & = & 0.962 & n = 30 \end{array}$$

These results suggest that for the aboriginal families, marginal propensity to spend is 0.97, which indicates for every dollar increase in the income, 97.3 cents are spent on various goods and services.

### 6.3 Overview of Family Expenditures Pattern

An overview of family expenditures of the aboriginal families in Prince Albert is shown in Table 6.3. The major item of expenditures is that related to shelter. On average a family spent \$5,765 per year on housing, and various utilities. Such expenditures constituted roughly one third of the total. The second major item of expenditures was food and related products. On average, a family spent 28% of the total on food -- an average of \$4,874 per family per year. Transportation and clothing were the next two major items. Food and shelter together claim almost 61% of the total income of aboriginal families in Prince Albert.

**Table 6.3:**  
**Prince Albert Aboriginal Families' Expenditures Pattern, 1993-94**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Amount in \$/year</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Food	4,873.98	28.4
Housing	5,764.54	33.3
Furniture & Appliance	480.72	2.8
Clothing	1,267.91	7.2
Health & Education	896.77	5.40
Recreation & Entertainment	1,096.71	6.83
Transportation	1,731.44	9.9
Other Expenditures	1,216.90	7.1
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>17,328.97</b>	<b>100.0</b>

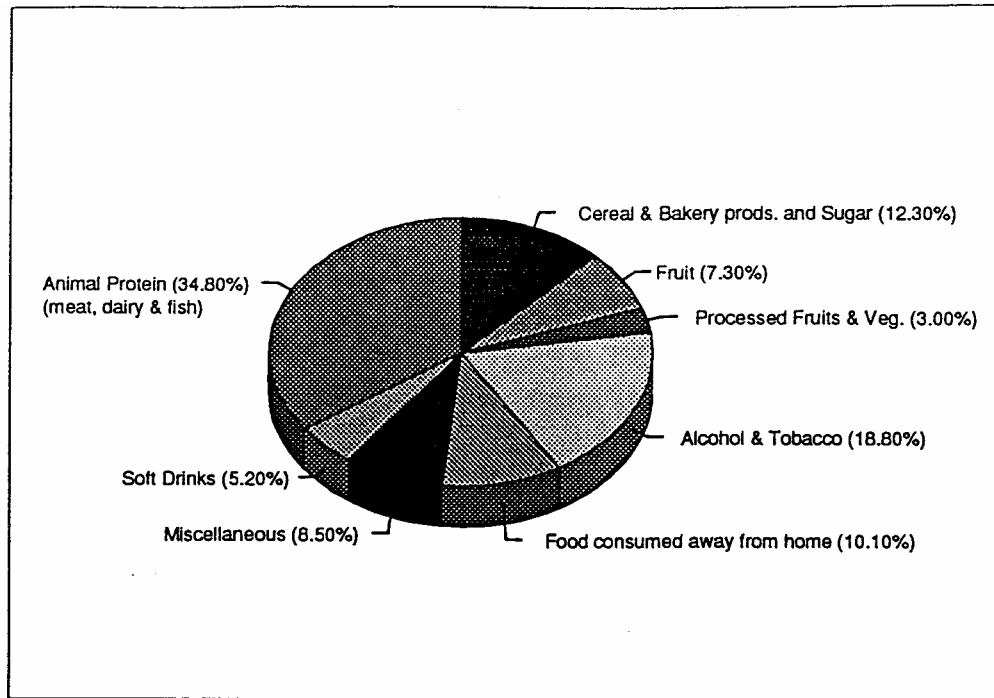
## **6.4 Discussion of Expenditures by Categories**

In this section, the eight expenditure categories shown in Table 6.3 are discussed. Major items of expenditures within each are shown. Detailed expenses are shown in Appendix B.

### **6.4.1 Expenditures on Food and Related Products**

Meat and meat products were the single largest category of food expenditures for Prince Albert aboriginal families. These, together with dairy and fish products, constituted roughly one third of the total food dollar, as shown in Figure 6.4.

About 10.1% of the food dollar was spent on meals away from home (meals at work, meals at school, and restaurant meals). Together with another 2.3% of total expenditures on alcohol, the



**Figure 6.4:**  
**Distribution of Food Expenditures by Major Items, Prince Albert  
Aboriginal Families, 1993-94.**

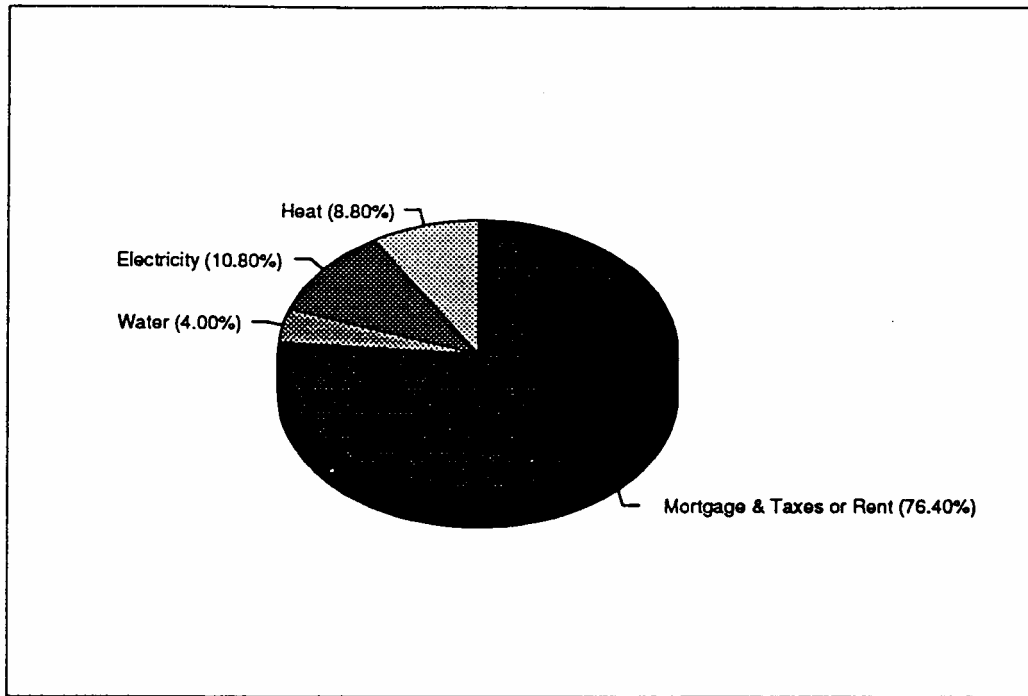
food expenditures away from home comprise of 12.4% of the total. This proportion is smaller than the 8.7% spent by Canadian households, in 1993 (Bask. Bureau of Statistics, 1994).

Tobacco was the second largest single item of expenditures. On average, the Prince Albert aboriginal family spent \$749 per year (or \$59 per month) on tobacco products. Alcohol consumed at home or away from home was a relatively smaller part of the total, constituting only 4.1% of the total food expenditures.

#### **6.4.2 Expenditures on Shelter**

Shelter related expenses included expenses related to owning/renting a house, as well as those related to various utilities -- light, heat and water. Most families rented the residence. In fact ownership of the home was only reported by 6.6% of all households. Slightly over three quarters of

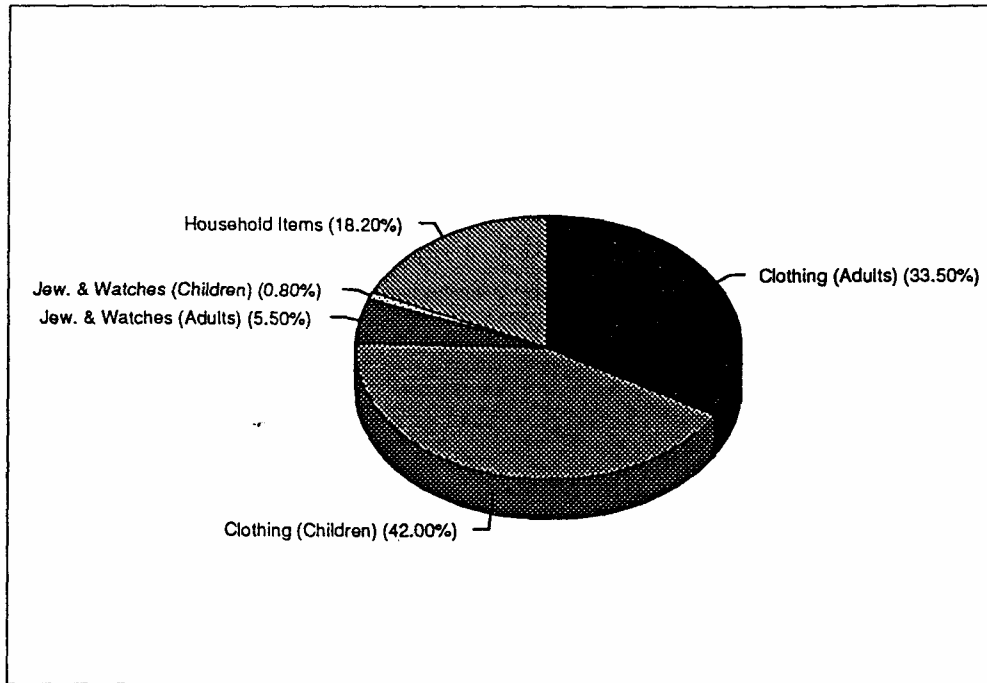
all shelter related expenses were either as rent or payment of mortgages and property taxes, as shown in Figure 6.5. The remaining 3.6% of these expenses was for utilities. Among these, electricity costs were 10.8% of total shelter related expenses, closely followed by heating cost.



**Figure 6.5:**  
**Shelter Related Expenditures**  
**by Prince Albert Aboriginal Families, 1993-94.**

### **6.4.3 Clothing and Related Products Expenses**

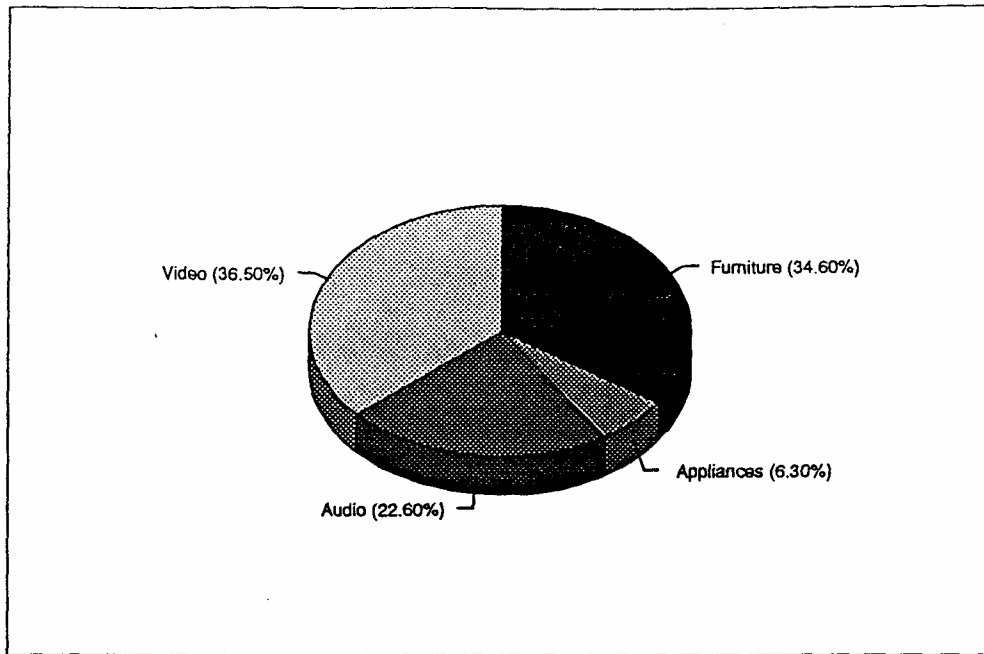
Figure 6.6, shows that the average amount spent on children's clothing was higher than that for adult clothing (42% vs 34% of the total). This is not surprising given the cost of children clothing and the fact that children form a larger segment of the population. On average a family spent \$454 per annum on children's clothing, compared to only \$425 per annum on adult clothing. Household items claimed an average of \$231 per annum per family.



**Figure 6.6:**  
**Clothing and Related Products Expenditures**  
**by Prince Albert Aboriginal Families, 1993-94.**

#### **6.4.4 Furniture and Appliances**

A review of furniture and appliances related expenses indicates that most of these expenses were made for furniture, video and audio equipment, and that none of the families surveyed made any expenses during the year on computer, satellite dish or other appliances. As shown in Figure 6.7, the largest item of expenditure was video equipment, claiming slightly over one-third of total expenses under this category. Furniture purchases claimed another one-third of the total, while expenditures on appliances was only 6.3% of total expenses in this category. This relatively low level of expense on appliances is justifiable since many of these families rent, and most of these units come equipped with basic pieces of equipment.



**Figure 6.7:**  
**Distribution of Furniture and Appliances Related Product Expenditures**  
**by Prince Albert Aboriginal Families, 1993-94.**

#### **6.4.5 Expenditures Related Transportation**

Aboriginal families in the city of Prince Albert used a variety of transportation modes. However, during year 1993-94 of the survey, none of the families used railway or airlines as means of transportation. Thus, most of the time, types of road transportation -- both within city as well as intercity -- were used. Fewer than half of the families interviewed owned an automobile/truck, as shown in Table 6.4. However, two families owned two vehicles, and one family owned three vehicles. Reasons for such differences in ownership patterns were investigated. In particular, wage income was hypothesized to be a major determinant of these differences. Further analysis was carried out and results are shown in Table 6.5. All of the families without personal vehicles were without wage earners. However, probability of owning a car improved as families had wage earners.

**Table 6.4:**  
**Type of Transportation Used by Prince Albert Aboriginal Families, 1993-94**

<b>Type of Transportation</b>	<b>No. of Families Reporting</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Ownership of a Vehicle	14	46.7
One vehicle/family	11	36.7
Two vehicles/family	2	6.6
Three vehicles/family	1	3.3
Use of Taxi	17	56.7
Use of Bus	16	53.3
Use of Bike	11	36.7

**Table 6.5:**  
**Ownership of Vehicles and Source of Income, Prince Albert Aboriginal Families, 1994**

<b>No. of Vehicles</b>	<b>All Families</b>	<b>No. of Wage Income</b>	<b>Families with No Wage Income</b>
None	16	0	16
One	11	6	5
Two	2	2	4
Three	1	1	0
Total	30	9	21

On average, an aboriginal family spent \$1,731 per year on transportation. About 85.6% of these (\$1,482 per family) were related to ownership and operation of personal vehicles, as shown in Figure 6.8. Use of taxis was the next higher item of expense, followed by use of bus, and bikes.

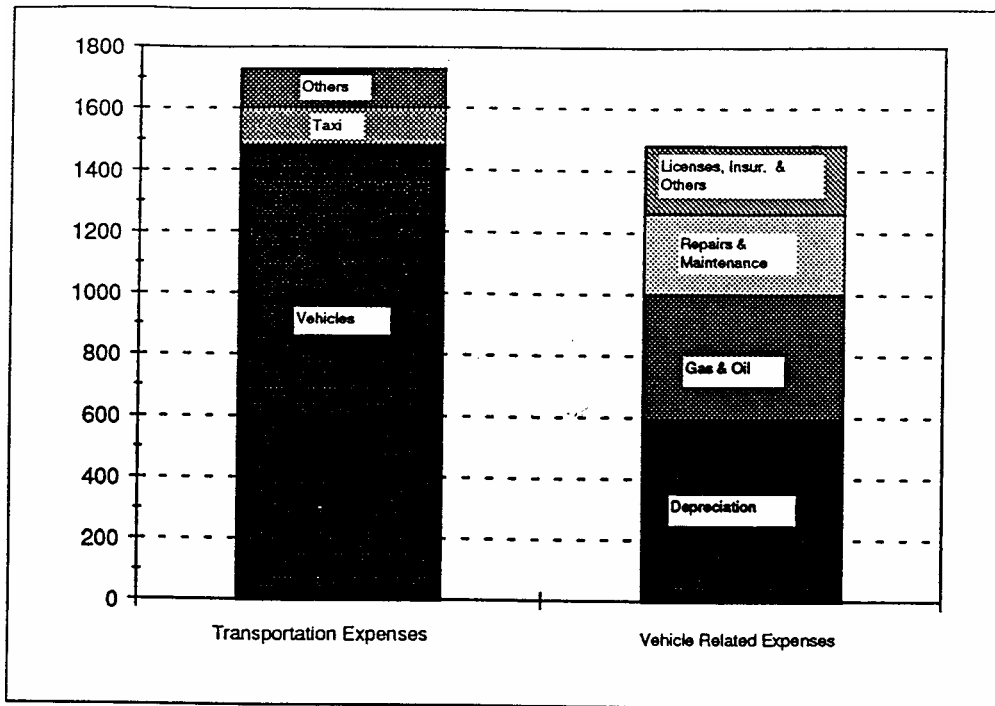
A large portion of the total vehicle costs was related to depreciation on these vehicles. Of the total cost of owning and operating personal vehicles of \$1,482 per annum, 40% was for depreciation, 28% for gas and oil, 7% for repairs and maintenance, and the remaining 15% was for license fees and insurance premiums.

#### **6.4.6 Health Care and Education Related Services**

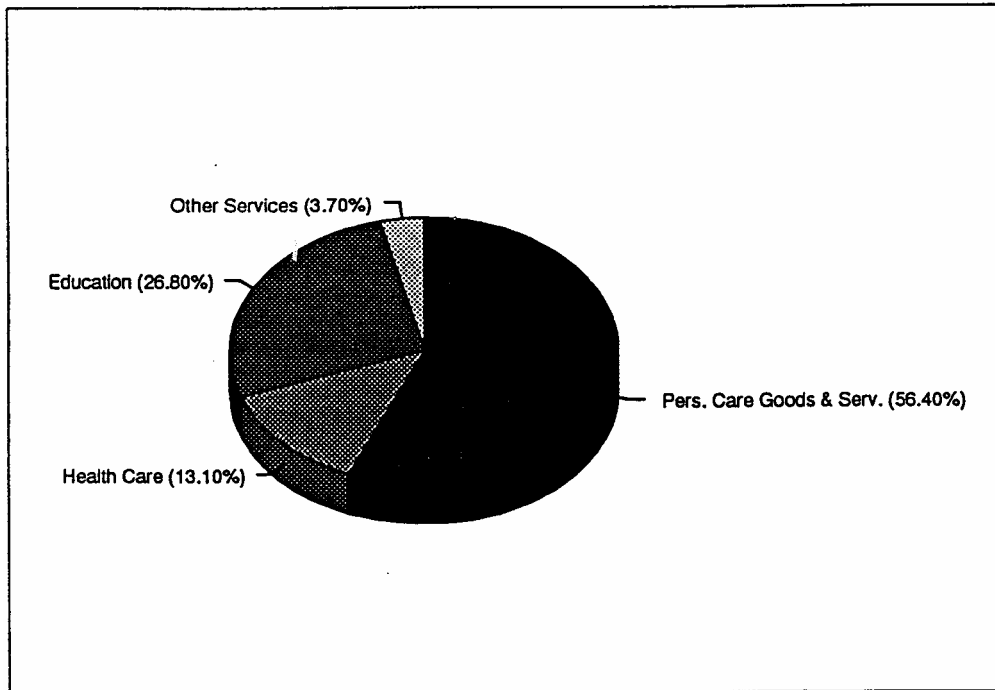
The average family expenses on health care, education and related services were about \$897 per year of which share of personal care goods, hair and toiletries, constituted roughly a half of this total. Educational expenses were next higher, followed by health care. Figure 6.9 shows the proportions spent on the three services.

#### **6.4.7 Recreation and Entertainment Expenses**

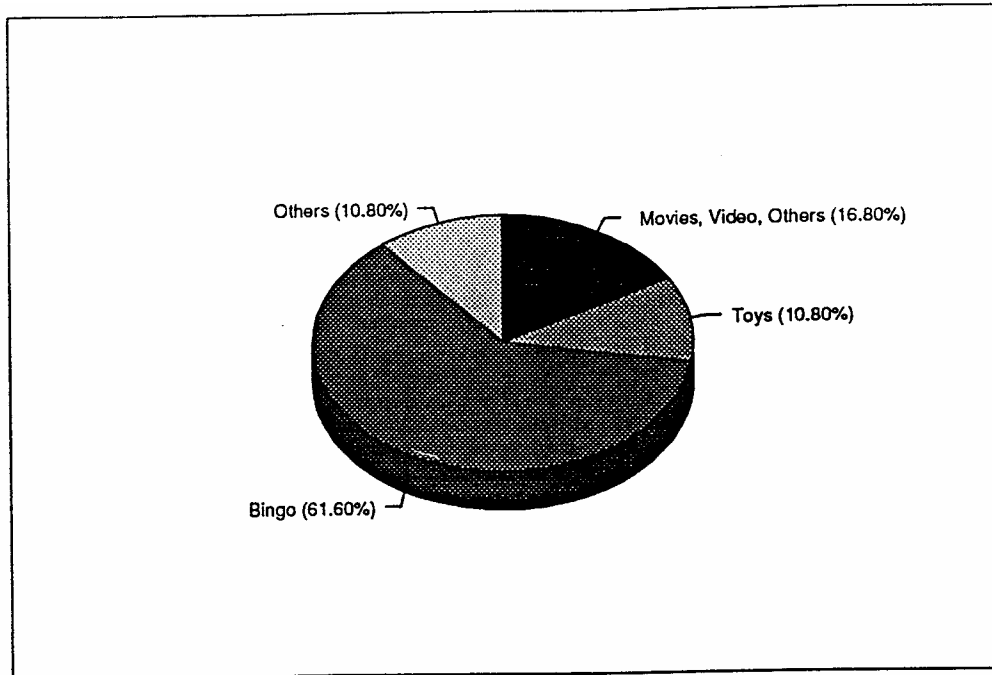
The major item of expenditure under this category was bingos. As shown in Figure 6.10, expenditures on entertainment constituted roughly two thirds of total expenses under this category. In other words, \$676 per family per annum was spent on this activity. Furthermore, 22 of the 30 families participated in this type of recreation. Movies, theatres, and video rentals constituted the second highest item of expense. The next highest item of expense was purchase of toys and games, which commanded an expense of \$118 per annum. Given the relative composition of children and infants (on average 1.8 per family) this is not totally unexpected.



**Figure 6.8:**  
**Distribution of Transportation Related Expenditures**  
**by Prince Albert Aboriginal Families, 1993-94.**



**Figure 6.9:**  
**Distribution of Healthcare and Education Related Services**  
**by Prince Albert Aboriginal Families, 1993-94.**



**Figure 6.10:**  
**Distribution of Recreation and Entertainment Expenditures**  
**by Major Categories, Prince Albert Aboriginal Households, 1993-94.**

#### **6.4.8 Other Expenditures**

Aboriginal families in Prince Albert spent an average of \$1,217 per month on miscellaneous items. Of these, phone and other communications topped the list. As shown in Table 6.6, this item claimed 33.4% of total expenses under this category. Purchases of domestic goods and services (cleaning, laundry, gardening, household cleaning, among others) were the next high expense item. Pets and pet expenses were incurred only by 6 families, averaging only \$30.2 per annum.

**Table 6.6:**  
**Distribution of Other Expenditures of Prince Albert Aboriginal Families, 1993-94**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Average Expenditure/Family</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Phone and other Communications	406.8	33.4
Cable T.V.	137.2	11.3
Child Care/Daycare	128.6	10.6
Domestic goods	419.6	34.5
Pets & Pet Expenses	30.2	2.5
Miscellaneous	94.5	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,216.9</b>	<b>100</b>

### **6.5 Economic Incidence of Family Expenditures**

Most aboriginal families shopped in the city of Prince Albert. More details are shown in Appendix C. The only few exceptions were, among the food products, fish, meals at work, restaurant meals, and tobacco products. Even these expenditures, as shown in Table 6.7, constituted less than one percent of the total food expenditures. For clothing, a slightly higher (2.6% of the total) proportion of purchases were made in the city of Saskatoon. For vehicle related expenses, shopping within the city was the lowest. Only 84% of all purchases were made within the city, while Saskatoon purchases constituted 5.3% of the total, and other places 10.6% of the total. Over-all, 97.8% of all family expenditures were retained with the economy of the city, with only 1.1% each leaking out to the city of Saskatoon and to other locations.

**Table 6.7:**  
**Distribution of Family Expenditures by Place of Purchase**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Percent of Total Expenditure</b>		
	<b>Prince Albert</b>	<b>Saskatoon</b>	<b>Other</b>
Food	99.1	0.9	0
Shelter	100.0	0	0
Clothing	97.4	2.6	0
Health & Education	100.0	0	0
Recreation & Entertainment	99.8	0.2	0
Furniture & Fixtures	100.0	0	0
Vehicle & Transportation	84.1	5.3	10.6
Other	99.9	0	0.1
<b>All Expenses</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>

## **Chapter 7**

### **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

Based on the analysis presented in this study, the following conclusions are reached;

- 1) The native communities surveyed indicated a younger population compared to the general Canadian population. As well, the size of family was also larger than the average. Average family size in the sample was 3.83 people, of which 2.14 persons were children and infants.
- 2) The aboriginal community showed a higher younger dependency ratio, implying that the families are likely to be burdened by having to provide economic sustenance to the younger population and thereby having less to save in order to generate much needed economic activities.
- 3) The study also reveals that there is in and out-migration within the communities. However, more importantly, the groups that are likely to out-migrate are the young females and in-migrate are families with children.
- 4) A high proportion of aboriginal adults, compared to the general Canadian population, do not have high school education. For those who obtain high school education and attend post-secondary institutions, most attend vocational institutions that prepare them for low-skill or semi-skill professions. About 72% of all adults did not have a high school level education.
- 5) Due to their lack of education and skills and partly to the social, economic and political structure of the Canadian society, most aboriginal members find it difficult if not impossible to participate fully in the labour force. The unemployment rate within this community was 66% of the total.

- 6) None of the respondents were employed in the traditional sector for wages or salaries. Nonetheless, they obtained some form of economic benefits, though small, by participating in traditional activities such as trapping, hunting, fishing, gathering and forestry.
- 7) The lack of economic opportunities in the aboriginal families resulted in, on average, receiving a higher percentage of their overall lower incomes in the form of government transfers.
- 8) A typical family had an annual income of \$17,066 per annum, which amounts to \$4,456 per capita. Compared to the Saskatchewan average per capita income of \$18,900, the level is significantly small. Thus, on a relative basis, aboriginal households have less than one-fourth of the economic income level of an average Saskatchewan resident.
- 9) The study also reveals an unusually high proportion of incomes spent on tobacco and on bingo.
- 10) Finally, the study reveals that almost all of the economic activities of the respondents are carried out in Prince Albert. Thus, there are very small leakages outside the city economy on account of aboriginal family expenditures.

The estimated family income and expenditures noted in this report are based on a relatively smaller sample of 30 families. Furthermore, since a true random sampling process could not be applied, results should be interpreted with care.

In conclusion, unless a sound economic base is established, the high rate of population increases vis a vis the lack of economic opportunities will inevitably lead to a vicious cycle of poverty in the native communities. The native population will continue to depend on government transfers, and in their attempt to escape the hopelessness of their communities migrate to the urban centres. However, such measures may not have resulted in a significant improvement of the economic future facing these families. Unless steps are taken to develop better economic plans for the region, with

a specific focus on the aboriginal families in the urban centres, the economic conditions facing these people will likely worsen. The already high unemployment situation that currently exists in the aboriginal community in the city of Prince Albert will likely get further worse. Development of future plans such as the Management plan for the Prince Albert Model Forest Region should address the plight of these families.



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## ***APPENDIX A STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE***



**PRINCE ALBERT MODEL FOREST  
 STUDY CITY OF PRINCE ALBERT  
 1994 ABORIGINAL FAMILY SURVEY**

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:					
FAMILY TYPE					
ABORIGINAL:					
<input type="checkbox"/> TREATY -- <input type="checkbox"/> Montreal Lake Cree Nation Band <input type="checkbox"/> Other Band: _____					
<input type="checkbox"/> NON-TREATY					
<input type="checkbox"/> COMBINATION (only one partner of Aboriginal ancestry)					
<b>SURVEY KEY</b>					
<b>Y = Yes      N = No      N/A = not applicable</b>					
<b>1. FAMILY STRUCTURE</b>					
Please list the members of this family with the head of household in order by age.					
FAMILY MEMBER	AGE	SEX (M or F)		AGE	SEX (M or F)
Family Member 1 Name:			Family Member 5 Name:		
Family Member 2 Name:			Family Member 6 Name:		
Family Member 3 Name:			Family Member 7 Name:		
Family Member 4 Name:			Family Member 8 Name:		
Have the present family members lived elsewhere in the past five years?					
<input type="checkbox"/> YES. where? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> NO					
Where is most of the family shopping done? <input type="checkbox"/> Prince Albert					
<input type="checkbox"/> Saskatoon					
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____					
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____					

<b>2.A. FAMILY EDUCATION INFORMATION</b>			
Please answer Y or N to the following for adults 15 years and over (in order as in Table 1):			
	FAMILY MEMBER		
EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENT	1	2	3
What is the highest education level achieved?			
If so, was a degree/diploma acquired?			
Does this person have a trades certificate or other training courses? (Please specify)			
What area/field is this person did this person study in?			
<b>3.A. FAMILY EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION</b>			
Please answer only for all those persons 15 years and over (in order as in. Table I): Note: Employment in traditional activities relates to hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering and other traditional activities resulting in the selling of produce not used for household consumption.			
	FAMILY MEMBER		
	1	2	3
Is this person currently employed? (i.e. paid employment or self-employment in traditional activities)	Y    N	Y    N	Y    N
IF EMPLOYED:			
During which months of the last year was this person employed in traditional activities beginning August 1993 to July 1994? (enter A S O N D J F M A M J J)			
During how many months of the last year did this person work for a wage or salary? (enter A S O N D J F M A M J J)			
Where is this person's workplace?			
What kind of work does this person do?			
IF NOT EMPLOYED:			
Is this person currently looking for work?			
How many months in the past year (12 mths) did this person work?			

<b>2.B. FAMILY EDUCATION INFORMATION</b>			
Please answer Y or N to the following for adults 15 years and over.			
	FAMILY MEMBER		
EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENT	4	5	6
What is the highest education level achieved?			
If so, was a degree/diploma acquired?			
Does this person have a trades certificate or other training courses? (Please specify)			
What area/field is this person did this person study in?			
<b>3.B. FAMILY EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION</b>			
Please answer only for all those persons 15 years and over (in order as in Table I): Note: Employment in traditional activities relates to hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering and other traditional activities resulting in the selling of produce not used for household consumption.			
	FAMILY MEMBER		
	4	5	6
Is this person currently employed? (i.e. paid employment or self-employment in traditional activities)	Y N	Y N	Y N
IF EMPLOYED:			
During which months of the last year was this person employed in traditional activities beginning August 1993 to July 1994? (enter A S O N D J F M A M J J)			
During how many months of the last year did this person work for a wage or salary? (enter A S O N D J F M A M J J)			
Where is this person's workplace?			
What kind of work does this person do?			
IF NOT EMPLOYED:			
Is this person currently looking for work?			
How many months in the past year (12 mths) did this person work?			

<b>4. TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES PRODUCTION</b>	
Please indicate the total produce from traditional activities for the entire family:	
TRAPPING: Did any family member trap in the past year? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
How many of the following pelts were trapped in the last year (12 mths)?	
Mink: _____	Coyote: _____
Black Bear: _____	Beaver: _____
Weasel: _____	
Lynx: _____	Fisher: _____
Wolf: _____	Skunk: _____
Muskrat: _____	
Red Squirrel: _____	Otter: _____
Red Fox: _____	Cross Fox: _____
Other (specify) : _____	Other (specify) : _____
Of the above, how many were sold and for what price (if known)?	
Mink: _____ (\$ _____)	Coyote: _____ (\$ _____)
Black Bear: _____ (\$ _____)	
Beaver: _____ (\$ _____)	Weasel: _____ (\$ _____)
Lynx: _____ (\$ _____)	
Fisher: _____ (\$ _____)	Wolf: _____ (\$ _____)
Skunk: _____ (\$ _____)	
Muskrat: _____ (\$ _____)	Red Squirrel: _____ (\$ _____)
Otter: _____ (\$ _____)	
Red Fox: _____ (\$ _____)	Other (specify): _____ (\$ _____)
Cross Fox: _____ (\$ _____)	Other (specify): _____ (\$ _____)
<b>HUNTING:</b> Did any family member hunt in the least year? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
How many of the following were hunted in the last year? _____	
White-tail deer: _____	Elk: _____
Moose: _____	Bear: _____
Of these, how many were sold/shared, and if sold, for what price? _____	
White-tail deer: _____ (\$ _____)	Elk: _____ (\$ _____)
Moose: _____ (\$ _____)	Bear: _____ (\$ _____)
<b>FISHING:</b> Did any family member fish in the least year? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
How much fish was caught by this family in the past Year? _____	
How much of this was sold/shared, and if sold for what price? _____	
<b>GATHERING:</b> Did any family member gather in the least year? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
How much berries were picked? _____	
How much of this was sold/shared, and if sold, for what price: _____ (\$ _____)	
How much mushrooms were picked? _____	
How much of this was sold/shared, and if sold, for what price: _____ (\$ _____)	
Were any forest products gathered for crafts or medicinal uses?	
If so, what kinds of products? _____	How much? _____
Were any of these sold? Please estimate quantity and price: _____	

PLEASE COLLECT ALL DATA FOR THE 3 REGIONS AS SHOWN [i.e, for purchases in the city of Prince Albert, other places in Saskatchewan (please specify to right of table), and outside of Saskatchewan]				
<b>5. FAMILY EXPENDITURE ON FOOD</b>				
Typical expenditures on food for home consumption: <input type="checkbox"/> monthly <input type="checkbox"/> annually				
ITEM	AMOUNT (\$)	PLACE OF PURCHASE (%)		
		PRINCE ALBERT	OTHER SASK (SPECIFY)	OUTSIDE SASK
Meat products				
Dairy products				
Fish products				
Fresh fruit and vegetables				
Processed fruit and vegetables				
Flour and flour wroducts				
Breakfast cereals				
Bakery products				
Sugar and sugar products				
Soft drinks				
Misc.(chocolate, coffee, snacks) Specify:				
Typical monthly expenditures on restaurant food, alcohol, and tobacco: <input type="checkbox"/> monthly <input type="checkbox"/> annually				
ITEM	AMOUNT (\$)	PLACE OF PURCHASE (%)		
		PRINCE ALBERT	OTHER SASK (SPECIFY)	OUTSIDE SASK
Meals at work:           - self - spouse - other				
Meals at school				
Restaurant meals at other times				
Alcohol in restaurants, lounges, bars, and other establishments				
Alcohol to be consumed elsewhere				
Tobacco products:       - cigarettes - tobacco				

<b>6. FAMILY EXPENDITURE ON CLOTHING</b>				
Typical expenditure on clothing , accessories, and fabrics: <input type="checkbox"/> monthly <input type="checkbox"/> annually				
ITEM	AMOUNT (\$)	PLACE OF PURCHASE (%)		
		PRINCE ALBERT	OTHER SASK (SPECIFY)	OUTSIDE SASK
<b>ADULT CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES:</b>				
Total clothing: (suits/dresses, jeans, blouses/shirts, coats/jackets (except leather and fur))				
Total leather products: (leather coats/jackets, shoes and boots, leather gloves and belts, leather wallets) purses/luggage)				
Total fur products: (fur coats, mittens, etc.)				
Jewellery				
Watches				
<b>CHILDREN'S CLOTHING &amp; ACCESSORIES:</b>				
Total clothing: (dresses/skirts/pants/suits, jeans/blouses/shirts)				
Total leather products: (boots and shoes, belts/leather coats/gloves)				
Watches				
Jewellery				
Diapers:      cloth <input type="checkbox"/> disposable <input type="checkbox"/>				
Other (specify):				
<b>YARNS, FABRICS &amp; HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES:</b>				
Yarns and wool				
Fabrics and lace				
Blankets, sheets, towels & cloths				
Custom tailoring				

<b>7. FAMILY EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH CARE, EDUCATION AND SERVICES</b>				
Typical expenditure on grooming, health care and other services: <input type="checkbox"/> monthly <input type="checkbox"/> annually				
ITEM	AMOUNT (\$)	PLACE OF PURCHASE (%)		
		PRINCE ALBERT	OTHER SASK (SPECIFY)	OUTSIDE SASK
<b>GROOMING AND PERSONAL ITEMS:</b>				
Hair care services: adults children				
Other personal care services (facials, manicures, etc.)				
Shampoo, soap, fragrances, cosmetics, and other toiletries				
<b>HEALTH CARE:</b>				
Health plan premiums: medical (Blue Cross, etc.) dental optical other				
Medical services: dental chiropractic massage therapy optical				
Medicines and drugs				
<b>FINANCIAL AND OTHER SERVICES:</b>				
Financial services: banking accounting other				
Legal services				
Insurance: property automobile life				
Lotteries				
<b>EDUCATION AND READING MATERIAL:</b>				
Books, newspapers, and magazines				
School fees				
University and post-secondary fees				

<b>8. FAMILY EXPENDITURE ON RECREATION/CULTURE AND ENTERTAINMENT</b>						
Typical monthly/annual expenditure on recreation and entertainment:						
ITEM	AMOUNT (\$)	M O N T H L Y	A N N U A L	PLACE OF PURCHASE (%)		
				PRINCE ALBERT	OTHER SASK (SPECIFY)	OUTSIDE SASK
<b>RECREATION EXPENDITURES:</b>						
<b>FISHING/HUNTING/CAMPING:</b>						
Equipment						
Accommodation (hotel, motel, cabin, etc.)						
Restaurant food						
Other food						
Licenses, outfitting fees, etc.						
Camping fees and permits						
Camping gear and equipment						
<b>OTHER RECREATIONAL/CULTURAL EXPENSES:</b>						
Golfing and sporting fees						
Other recreational equipment: (incl. athletic, musical, photographic, etc.)						
Bingo expenditures (incl cards, equipment, etc.)						
Toys and games not included above						
Movies, theatre, concerts, etc.						
Video rental						
Other (specify):						

### 9. HOUSING EXPENDITURES

Do you own this (or any other) house?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes -- How many months did you own it in the past year? _____ [Go to part A.]			
<input type="checkbox"/> No -- How many months did you rent in the past year? _____ [Go to part B.]			
Please report monthly or annual expenses.	Monthly	Annually	Plan.
<b>A. OWN HOME:</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Mortgage incl. property taxes (CMHC)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Mortgage, and Property taxes			
<b>B. RENT HOME: Rent</b>			
<b>UTILITY EXPENSES:</b>			
Heat (specify type):			
Electricity			
Water			
<b>RENOVATION/REPAIR EXPENDITURES:</b>			
Contracted work			
Work done by family member			

### 10. EXPENDITURE ON FURNITURE AND APPLIANCES

Please report these expenditures for the past year

ITEM	AMOUNT (\$)	PLACE OF PURCHASE (%)		
		PRINCE ALBERT	OTHER SASK (SPECIFY)	OUTSIDE SASK
Furniture and fixtures				
Household appliances				
Furnaces, air-conditioners, etc.				
Audio equipment (stereos, radios, etc.)				
Video equipment (TV's, VCR's, etc.)				
Computer equipment				
Satellite dishes				
Other (specify):				

### 11. VEHICLE EXPENDITURES

Do you own a car, truck, or van?

Yes -- Please give details all family vehicles:

VEHICLE 1	VEHICLE 2	VEHICLE 3
Year purchased: _____	Year purchased: _____	Year purchased: _____
Place purchased: _____	Place purchased: _____	Place purchased: _____
Amount paid: _____	Amount paid: _____	Amount paid: _____
Type of vehicle: _____	Type of vehicle: _____	Type of vehicle: _____
Quality: <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low	Quality: <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low	Quality: <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low

No -- Did you rent/lease a vehicle this year?

Yes -- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per month/year (circle)

Place:

[Report monthly expenses] Where does your family buy the following if not in P.A.?	P. A.	0 T H E R	VEHICLE 1	VEHICLE 2	VEHICLE 3
Gasoline					
Oil and other lubricants					
Repairs and other maintenance					
Registration/license plates					
Driver's license					
Other (specify):					
<b>OTHER TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES:</b>					
Bus					
Taxicabs					
Moving expenses					
Plane					
Rail					

**OTHER VEHICLES OWNED BY FAMILY:**

ITEM AND NUMBER (SPECIFY)	AMOUNT (\$)	PLACE OF PURCHASE	YEAR OF PURCHASE	ANNUAL EXPENSES
Bicycles				
Motorcycles/snowmobiles				
Travel trailers/motorhomes				
Boats(motor)				
Canoes/rowboats				
Planes/aircraft				
Other (specify):				

<b>12. OTHER FAMILY EXPENDITURES</b>				
Typical expenditure on services and household supplies: <input type="checkbox"/> monthly <input type="checkbox"/> annually				
ITEM	AMOUNT (\$)	PLACE OF PURCHASE (%)		
		PRINCE ALBERT	PRINCE ALBERT	PRINCE ALBERT
<b>COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES:</b>				
Telephone services: rental service and long distance installation/repairs				
Postal/courier services				
Cable T.V. services: rental charges and installation				
<b>DOMESTIC SERVICES:</b>				
Child care/daycare services				
Domestic/cleaning/laundry services				
Gardening/outdoor services				
<b>HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES:</b>				
Lawn & garden supplies				
Pets & pet expenses				
Household cleaning supplies				
Paper & stationery products				
Light bulbs and electrical supplies				
Hardware and tools				
Other (specify):				
<b>13. PERSONAL INCOME AND DEDUCTIONS</b>				
Typical family income information for this year:				
ITEM	INCOME EARNER			
	SELF	SPOUSE	OTHER	
<b>INCOME:</b>				
Place of employment (specify place)				
Number of months worked from September 1993 to August 1994				
Please report monthly take-home income				
Please report any other monthly income				
<b>SAVINGS/LOANS:</b>				
Estimate of savings: <input type="checkbox"/> monthly (RSP's, etc) <input type="checkbox"/> annually				
Monthly loan payments (if any)				
Interest proportion of loan payment (if known)				



***APPENDIX B***

***DETAILED FAMILY EXPENDITURE PATTERN***

***FOR PRINCE ALBERT ABORIGINAL HOUSEHOLDS, 1993-94***



**Table B.1**  
**Annual Expenses per Family by Category and Percentage**  
**of Total, P.A. Aboriginal Families, 1993-94**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Average/Family (\$)</b>	<b>Percentage of the Total</b>
<b>Food Expenses</b>		
Meat	1,260.89	7.3
Dairy	373.73	2.2
Fish	61.35	0.4
Fruit	356.60	2.1
Processed Fruit & Vegetables	147.14	0.9
Flour	122.43	0.7
Breakfast	242.14	1.4
Bakery Products	276.35	1.6
Sugar	76.31	0.4
Soft Drinks	252.26	1.5
Miscellaneous	304.95	1.8
Meals at Work	176.24	1.0
Meals of School	17.93	0.1
Restaurant Meals (other times)	295.02	1.7
Alcohol (in restaurants)	88.72	0.5
Alcohol (consumed elsewhere)	112.96	0.7
Tobacco Products	708.96	4.1
<b>Sub--Total Food</b>	<b>4,873.98</b>	<b>28.4</b>
<b>Adult Clothing</b>		
Clothing	380.44	2.2
Leather Products	44.30	0.3
Fur Products	0.58	0.0
Jewellery	36.04	0.2
Watches	33.73	0.2
<b>Children Clothing</b>		
Clothing	431.00	2.5
Leather Products	22.57	0.1
Watches	3.53	0.0
Jewellery	6.09	0.0
Diapers	74.79	0.4
Other Items	4.35	0.0
<b>Household Textile Products</b>		
rams	16.47	0.1
Fabrics and Lace	108.50	0.6
Textiles (blankets, sheets, etc.)	105.56	0.6
<b>Sub-Total Clothing</b>	<b>1,267.91</b>	<b>7.2</b>

<b>Category</b>	<b>Average/Family (\$)</b>	<b>Percentage of the Total</b>
<b>Health Care, Education and Services</b>		
Hair Care Services	174.98	1.0
Personal Care Services	15.34	0.1
Toiletries (shampoo, soap, etc.)	319.38	1.8
Health Plan Premiums	42.16	0.2
Medical Services	19.74	0.1
Medicines and Drugs	55.56	0.3
Financial Services	3.78	0.0
insurance	25.25	0.1
Books, Newspapers etc.	127.61	0.7
School Fees	112.97	0.7
<b>Sub-Total Health &amp; Education</b>	<b>896.77</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Recreation/Entertainment Expenditures</b>		
Equipment	27.82	0.2
Accommodation	2.31	0.0
Restaurant Food	3.48	0.0
Other Food	27.95	0.2
Licenses etc.	0.41	0.0
Camping Fees and Permit	1.57	0.0
Camping Gear and Equipment	1.99	0.0
Gaffing and Sporting Fees	1.63	0.0
Other Recreational Equipment	40.81	0.2
Bingo	675.73	3.9
Toys and Games	118.03	0.7
Movies, Theatre etc.	94.21	0.5
Video Rental	89.56	0.5
Other Items	11.21	0.1
<b>Sub-Total Recreation &amp; Entertainment</b>	<b>1,1096.71</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Housing Expenditure</b>		
Mortgage incl. Property Taxes, or Rent	4403.40	25.4
Heating	507.69	2.9
Electricity	620.25	3.6
Water	233.20	1.4
<b>Sub-Total Housing</b>	<b>5,764.54</b>	<b>33.3</b>

<b>Category</b>	<b>Average/Family (\$)</b>	<b>Percentage of the Total</b>
<b>Furniture &amp; Appliances</b>		
Furniture and Fixtures	166.07	1.0
Household Appliances	30.53	0.2
Audio Equipment	108.76	0.6
Video Equipment	175.36	1.0
<b>Sub-Total Furniture &amp; Appliances</b>	<b>480.72</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Vehicle Expenses</b>		
Capital Cost Allowance and Interest	595.19	3.5
Gas	359.11	2.1
Oil	50.13	0.3
Repair and Maintenance	260.04	1.5
Registration/License Plates	198.00	1.1
Driver's License	19.45	0.1
Other Expenses	0.10	0.0
<b>Sub-Total Vehicle Costs</b>	<b>1,482.02</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Other Transportation</b>		
Bus	78.61	0.4
Taxi	122.59	0.7
Moving Expenses	11.39	0.1
Other (Bikes)	36.86	0.2
<b>Sub-Total Transportation</b>	<b>1,731.44</b>	<b>9.9</b>
<b>Other Expenditures</b>		
Phone Services	406.84	2.4
Postal/Courier Services	25.87	0.2
Cable T.V.	137.15	0.8
Child Care/Day Care	128.56	0.7
Domestic/Cleaning Laundry	82.36	0.5
Gardening/Outdoor Services	6.53	0.0
Lawn and Gardening Supplies	5.24	0.0
Pets and Pet Expenses	30.17	0.2
Household Cleaning Supplies	245.60	1.4
Paper and Stationery Supplies	34.70	0.2
Light Bulbs and Electrical Supplies	19.36	0.1
Other Items	94.45	0.6
<b>Sub-Total Other</b>	<b>1,216.90</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Total All Expenses</b>	<b>17,328.97</b>	<b>100.0</b>



## ***APPENDIX C***

### ***PLACE OF PURCHASE***



**Table C.1: Place of Purchase and Number of Families Responding to Expenditure Category, Prince Albert Aboriginal Families**

Category	No. of Families Responding	Place of Purchase (%)		
		P.A.	S'toon	Other
<b>Food Expenses</b>				
Meat	30	100	0	0
Dairy	29	100	0	0
Fish	15	93.83	6.17	0
Fruit	30	100	0	0
Processed Fruit & Vegetables	23	100	0	0
Flour	24	100	0	0
Breakfast	25	100	0	0
Bakery Products	29	100	0	0
Sugar	29	100	0	0
Soft Drinks	25	100	0	0
Miscellaneous	30	100	0	0
Meals at Work	5	93.81	6.19	
Meals at School	3	100	0	0
Restaurant Meals (other times)	25	97.5	2.5	0
Alcohol (in restaurants)	6	100	0	0
Alcohol (consumed elsewhere)	7	100	0	0
Tobacco Products	23	93.95	6.05	0
<b>Adult Clothing</b>				
Clothing	30	98.8	1.2	0
Leather Products	8	100	0	0
Fur Products	1	100	0	0
Jewellery	9	100	0	0
Watches	16	100	0	0
<b>Children Clothing</b>				
Clothing	22	93.7	6.3	0
Leather Products	7	100	0	0
Jewellery	3	100	0	0
Watches	4	100	0	0
Diapers	6	100	0	0
Other Items	2	100	0	0
<b>Household Textile Products</b>				
Yarns	6	100	0	0
Fabrics and Lace	14	100	0	0
Textiles (blankets, sheets, etc.)	26	100	0	0
<b>Health Care, Education and Services</b>				
Hair Care Services	25	100	0	0
Personal Care Services	2	100	0	0
Toiletries (shampoo, soap, etc.)	30	100	0	0
Health Plan Premiums	2	100	0	0
Medical Services	2	100	0	0
Medicines and Drugs	7	100	0	0
Financial Services	2	100	0	0
Insurance	2	100	0	0
Books, Newspapers etc.	23	99.64	0.36	0
School Fees	19	100	0	0

Category	No. of Families Responding	Place of Purchase (%)		
		P.A.	S'toon	Other
<b>Recreation/Entertainment Expenditures</b>				
Equipment	4	100	0	0
Accommodation	1	100	0	0
Restaurant Food	2	100	0	0
Other Food	5	100	0	0
Licenses etc.	1	100	0	0
Camping Fees and Permit	2	100	0	0
Camping Gear and Equipment	3	100	0	0
Golfing and Sporting Fees	1	100	0	0
Other Recreational Equipment	1	100	0	0
Bingo	22	100		0
Toys and Games	16	100	0	0
Movies, Theatre etc.	8	100	0	0
Video Rental	13	100	0	0
Other Items	3	83.93	16.07	0
<b>Housing Expenditure</b>				
Rent	30	100	0	0
Heating	21	100	0	0
Electricity	27	100	0	0
Water	20	100	0	0
<b>Furniture &amp; Appliances</b>				
Furniture and fixtures	14	100	0	0
Household Appliances	10	100	0	0
Audio Equipment	12	100		0
Video Equipment	16	100	0	0
Other Items	1	100	0	0
<b>Vehicle Expenses</b>				
Capital Cost Allowance	14	78	22	0
Gas	24	78	0	22
Oil	13	93	0	7
Repair and Maintenance	7	75	0	25
Registration/License Plates	14	93	0	7
Driver's License	14	93	0	7
Other Expenses	1	100	0	0
<b>Other Transportation</b>				
Bus	16	100	0	0
Taxi	17	100	0	0
Moving Expenses	4	100	0	0
Other (Bikes)	11	100	0	0
<b>Other Expenditures</b>				
Phone Services	30	99.66	0.34	0
Postal/Courier Services	11	100	0	0
Cable T.V.	12	100	0	0
Child Care/Day Care	6	100	0	0
Domestic/Cleaning Laundry	7	100	0	0
Gardening /Outdoor Services	1	100	0	0
Lawn and Gardening Supplies	2	100	0	0
Pets and Pet Expenses	6	100	0	0
Household Cleaning Supplies	29	100	0	0
Paper and Stationery Supplies	14	100	0	0
Light Bulbs and Electrical Supplies	15	100	0	0
Other Items	3	100	0	0