

Wheeler River Project

Community Profile

Beauval, Saskatchewan



InterGroup

CONSULTANTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Approach.....	1
2.0	Community Context	2
2.1	Overview.....	2
2.2	History.....	2
2.3	Governance	5
2.4	Beauval Population	5
2.5	Population Growth Rates of Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan.....	7
3.0	Infrastructure and Services	8
3.1	Educational Facilities.....	8
3.2	Health Facilities and Services	8
3.3	Social Services.....	9
3.4	Emergency Services.....	9
3.5	Recreation Services	10
3.6	Transportation and Access	10
3.7	Utilities and Public Services.....	10
3.8	Housing	10
4.0	Economy.....	12
4.1	Labour Force Characteristics	12
4.2	Educational Attainment	15
4.3	Income	18
4.4	Local Economy	26
5.0	References.....	32

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Elected Officials Beauval, Saskatchewan	5
Table 2: Housing Characteristics for Beauval, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2016)	11
Table 3: Labour Force Characteristics for Beauval, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2016)	13
Table 4: Level of Educational Attainment for Beauval, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2016)	16
Table 5: Distribution of Personal Income for Beauval, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2015)	19
Table 6: Distribution of Household Income for Beauval, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2015).....	22
Table 7: Sources of Income for Beauval, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2015)...	24
Table 8: Local Businesses in Beauval	26
Table 9: Employment by Sector for Beauval, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2016)	28

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Communities in the Vicinity of the Wheeler River Project	4
Figure 2: Age and Sex Distribution for Beauval and Saskatchewan (2016).....	6
Figure 3: Population Growth Rates Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan	7

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The community profile for the Northern Village of Beauval (Beauval), Saskatchewan has been developed as an initial step towards characterizing the socio-economic baseline in relation to the Wheeler River Project.

This community profile includes the following sections:

- **Introduction**, including research approach;
- **Community Context**, including location, history, governance, population, and demographics;
- **Infrastructure and Services**, including community facilities and services, utilities and public services, and housing and accommodations; and
- **Economy**, including discussions on labour force, education and training, income, and the local economy.

1.1 APPROACH

Secondary data sources were used to characterize the existing socio-economic environment of Beauval, Saskatchewan. Sources used for data collection include existing literature and databases from public sources such as:

- Statistical data sources (e.g., Statistics Canada);
- Federal and provincial government reports and data; and
- Online sources (e.g., community web pages and profiles, available literature, business web pages, news articles and profiles).

1.1.1 Data Limitations

Data presented in the report have some limitations which include:

Statistics Canada Data Limitations. While Statistics Canada data can provide a preliminary understanding of a community, they should be interpreted with caution because of issues of comparability across years, confidentiality, and data quality. For the following community profile 2016 Statistics Canada data is relied upon; however, there are instances where comparisons with 2006 and 2011 data are made. It is noted that in 2011 there was a shift in how the census was administered, with a National Household Survey replacing the long-form census. One of the key differences was a shift from a mandatory to an optional response requirement for citizens.

Statistics Canada also suppresses data for confidentiality or data quality. Data suppression for confidentiality reasons is meant to prevent the disclosure of data that could be used to identify individuals. It is often used for income characteristics in geographic areas where the population or private households do not meet a certain threshold. Data suppression due to data quality is done for a variety of reasons, including incompletely enumerated reserve parcels or Indian settlements or a global non-response rate of higher than or equal to 50%.

Secondary Research: Research was limited to the review of existing literature and databases from a variety of secondary sources.

2.0 COMMUNITY CONTEXT

2.1 OVERVIEW

Beauval is located in northwestern Saskatchewan, just west of Lac la Plonge and is approximately 8 km northeast on Highway 165 from its junction with Highway 155 (Figure 1). Beauval is referred to as “beautiful valley” as the community is situated on hills that overlook the Beaver River Valley. The river and surrounding lakes in the region offer renowned pickerel fishing and are known to have large numbers of trout and northern pike. For this reason, commercial fishing is a main industry in the area, in addition to eco-tourism, and mining (Cameco n.d.a). Just over half (58.5%) of the population of Beauval self-identify as Métis, with the remainder identifying as First Nations (17.9%), non-Aboriginal (4.6%), and multiple Aboriginal ancestry (3.9%) (Statistics Canada 2016)¹. Roughly three-quarters (76.6%) of the Beauval population reported English as their mother tongue, with the remaining quarter consisting of Aboriginal languages including Cree (Statistics Canada 2016).

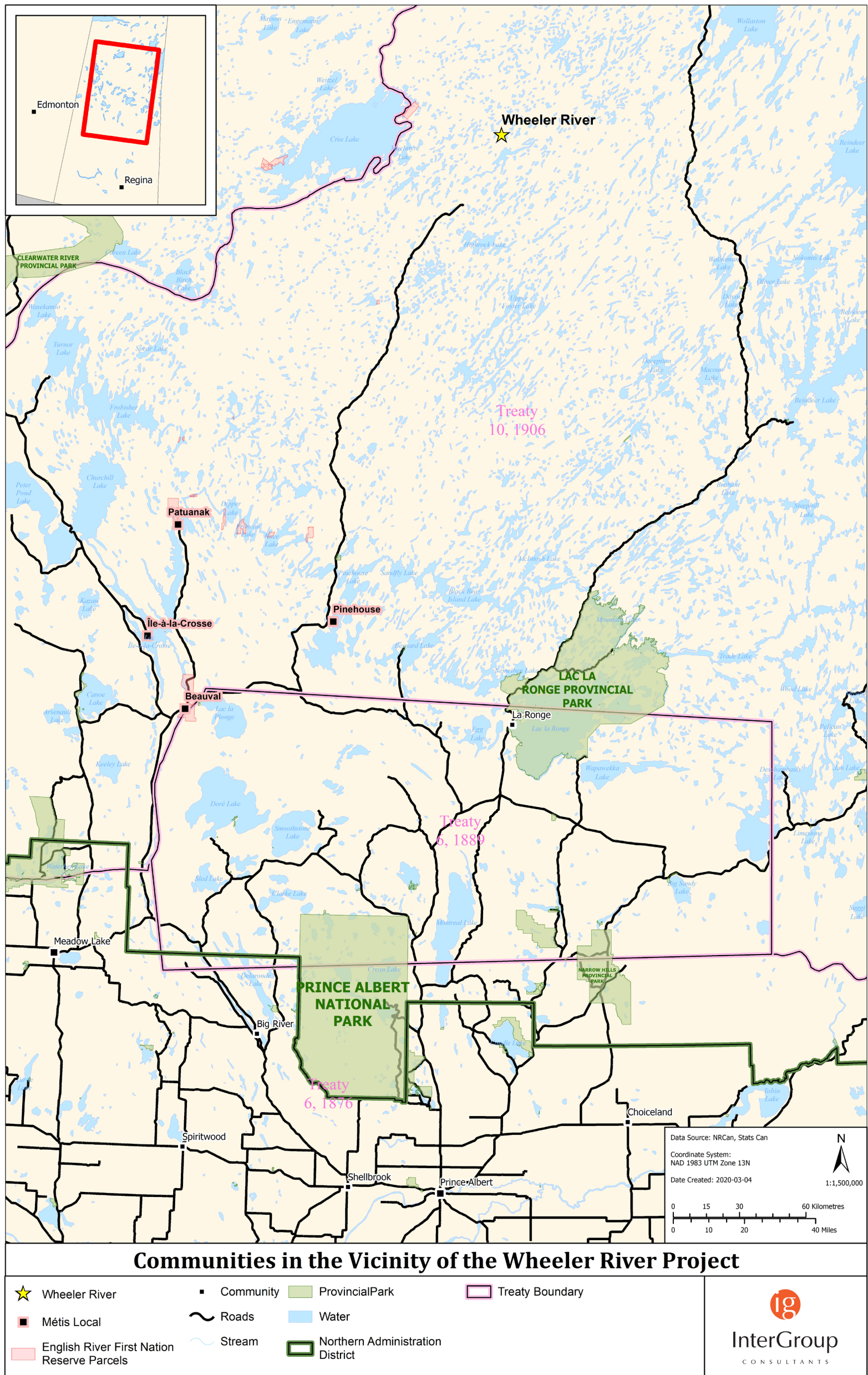
2.2 HISTORY

The community of Beauval was established in the early twentieth century as a Roman Catholic mission and transportation hub. Originally located in Île-à-la-Crosse, the Beauval Indian Residential School (1860-1995) relocated to the community of Beauval in 1906. Four years later, a trading store opened catering to local trappers, later developing into an outpost (Cameco n.d.a). The trading post was situated near the Churchill River trade route for use by the Hudson’s Bay Company, to this day people canoe this trade route for the scenery and historical significance (Village of Beauval n.d.). In 1969, the residential school was transferred to the Canadian Government’s control. The Federal Government worked in partnership with a Board of Directors comprised of Meadow Lake District Indian Band Chiefs to run the school. In the mid-1970s the control of the residential school was transferred again from the Federal Government to a First Nations parent group. In 1979, the school land became part of English River First Nation’s La Plonge Indian Reserve. Six years later in 1985 the Meadow Lake Tribal Council took control of the Beauval Indian Residential School and amalgamated it with both the La Plonge High School and

¹ Although there has been a shift to use of the term Indigenous as opposed to Aboriginal, when describing Statistics Canada data terminology has been used as consistent with Statistics Canada definitions. Statistics Canada defines Aboriginal identity persons who are First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are Registered or Treaty Indians (that is registered under the Indian Act of Canada) and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band. Aboriginal peoples of Canada are defined in the Constitution Act 1982 section 35 (2) as including the Indian Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

Beauval Student Residence. The newly amalgamed school was named the Beauval Indian Education Centre, which ran for ten years prior to being demolished by former students in 1995 (Niessen 2017).

Figure 1: Communities in the Vicinity of the Wheeler River Project



2.3 GOVERNANCE

Beauval is governed by a mayor, deputy mayor, and three councillors who follow a four-year election cycle (Government of Saskatchewan Municipal Directory System 2020, Government of Saskatchewan n.d.). The elected officials and their appointment date can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Elected Officials Beauval, Saskatchewan

Title	Name	Appointment Date
Mayor	Nick Daigneault	2020
Deputy Mayor	Dawn Ewart	2020
Councillor	James Dennet	2020
Councillor	Rosaire Alcrow	2020
Councillor	Mervin Morin	2020

Source: Government of Saskatchewan Municipal Directory System 2020, Government of Saskatchewan n.d.)

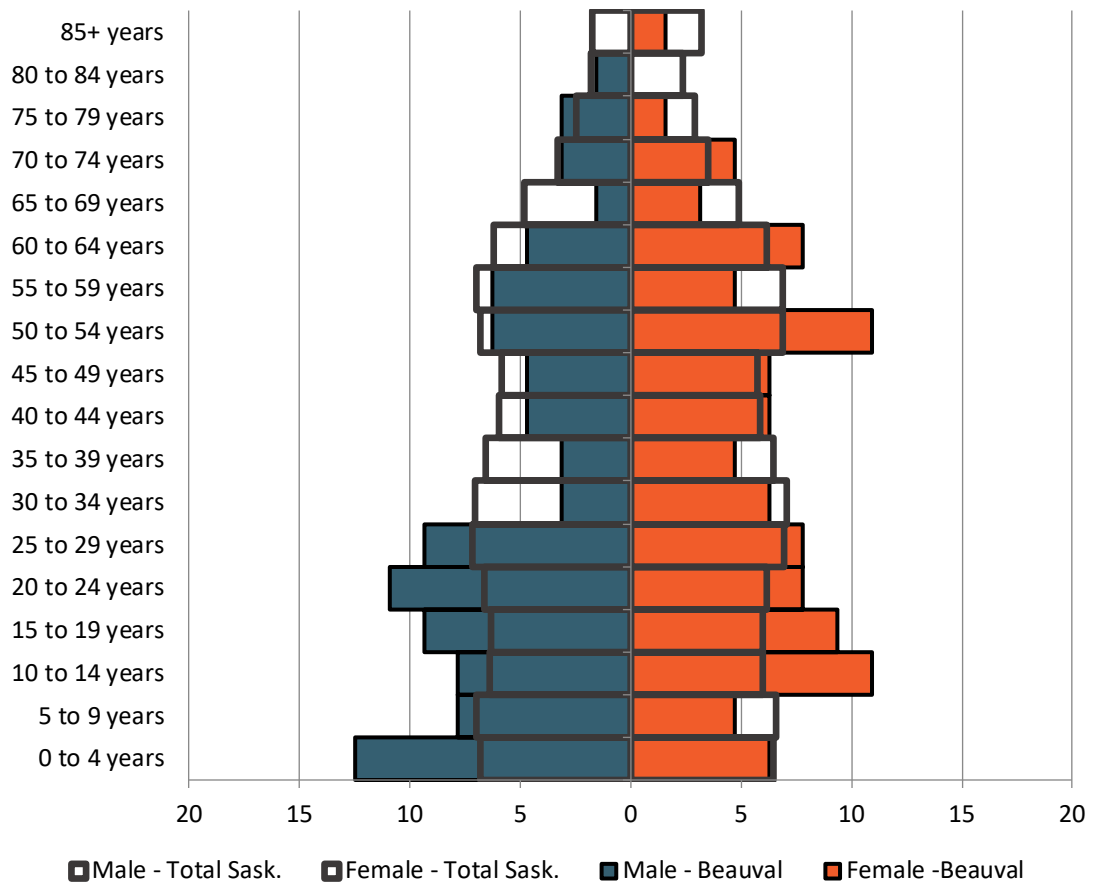
Beauval’s Métis Local committee is part of the Métis Nation-Saskatchewan Northern Region III, which is one of twelve regions within Saskatchewan. Mervin Tex Bouvier is the regional director of the Northern Region III (Métis Nation-Saskatchewan n.d.). The Métis Local group works with Mayor and Council as well as other local groups to establish programs and events within the community (InterGroup Consultants Ltd., 2011).

2.4 BEAUVAL POPULATION

As of 2016, Statistics Canada reported that the population of Beauval was 640 which is a decrease in population from 756 residents in 2011 (Statistics Canada 2016; Statistics Canada 2011).

Figure 2 provides an illustration of the age and sex distribution for the population in 2016, compared to the age-sex structure for Saskatchewan as a whole. The population of Beauval tends to be younger in comparison to the province and the proportion of the Beauval population of working age and ages 65 and over is smaller than it is in Saskatchewan.

Figure 2: Age and Sex Distribution for Beauval and Saskatchewan (2016)



Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Population count does not include incompletely enumerated communities.

2.5 POPULATION GROWTH RATES OF NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN AND SASKATCHEWAN

Figure 3 provides a comparison of population growth rates for northern Saskatchewan versus the province of Saskatchewan as a whole. Since 1991 northern Saskatchewan has experienced population growth on a constant basis, while the province of Saskatchewan experienced very little growth from 1991 to 1996, negative growth from 1996 to 2006 and only positive growth from 2006 to 2016.

Figure 3: Population Growth Rates Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan



Source: Statistics Canada 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016.

3.0 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

This section describes the infrastructure and services available in Beauval. Topics include community facilities and services (including educational facilities, health facilities, social services, emergency services, recreational services, and transportation and access), utilities and public services, and housing and accommodations.

3.1 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

3.1.1 Childcare

Aboriginal HeadStart provides care for children aged three and four years of age, as well as provides support to parents (Village of Beauval n.d.). Childcare can also be accessed through the Beauval Childcare Centre Inc. located in the community (Yellowpages n.d.).

3.1.2 Primary and Secondary Education

Beauval has one school in the community, Valley View School, providing education for grades kindergarten to grade 12. The school has approximately 320 students and is equipped with computers and internet access for students. There are board-owned teacherages available for rent within the community of Beauval for teachers who work at Valley View School (Northern Lights School Division n.d.).

3.1.3 Post-secondary Education

There are several ways Beauval residents can access post-secondary education in northern Saskatchewan. The Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research in Beauval provides Métis-specific education and employment in partnership with post-secondary institutions. The Institute offers education and career counselling to both adults with and without a high school diploma, as well as those looking for post-secondary education. Programs currently available to residents of Beauval include a month-long Heavy Equipment Operator course. (Gabriel Dumont Institute n.d.)

3.2 HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Health services in Beauval can be accessed at the Beauval Health Centre run by Integrated Northern Health. The Health Centre is open Monday to Friday from 8am to 5pm, with a lunch time closure at noon. Services offered at the Beauval Health Centre include:

- Addiction services;
- Ambulance services;
- Dental Therapist;
- Diabetes education;
- Home care services;
- Mental health/Holistic health services (may include family support, suicide prevention, youth suicide services, addiction, National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program (NNADAP) workers, mental health therapists);

- Nurse in Charge/Nurse Manager;
- Physician Services; and
- Public health (Immunization, public health services and programs, nutrition) (Saskatchewan Health Authority n.d.).

Integrated Northern Health is a partner of KidsFirst NORTH, a program offered in Beauval which helps parents gain important parenting skills and assists in supporting child development. Through the program families can access home visits as well as take part in community programming (Saskatchewan Health Authority, n.d.). The Growing Great Kids curriculum is the primary program which is delivered through home visits to off-reserve families who have enrolled during pregnancy or shortly after childbirth. The KidsFirst NORTH program includes:

- Screening and assessment;
- Prenatal case finding;
- Home visiting services;
- Mental health and addictions;
- Early learning; and
- Family support (KidsFirst NORTH n.d.).

3.3 SOCIAL SERVICES

The Health Centre provides social services to residents of Beauval including mental health and addiction services, and holistic health services (Saskatchewan Health Authority n.d.).

3.4 EMERGENCY SERVICES

Beauval has the following emergency services:

- **Fire services** are provided by a volunteer fire crew at a Fire Hall located within the community (FNMR - Northern Affairs Division 2012; Village of Beauval n.d.). A fire truck previously used at Cameco's Key Lake Mill was provided to the community after the truck was scheduled for replacement (Cameco n.d.b).
- **Policing services** are provided by the RCMP through a detachment in Beauval (FNMR – Northern Affairs Division 2012). In addition to regular policing services, this detachment provides:
 - Criminal records check;
 - Document verification;
 - Fingerprints;
 - General information;
 - Non-emergency complaints;
 - Report a crime; and
 - Vulnerable sector check (Royal Canadian Mounted Police 2015).

- **Ambulance services** are available within the community and provided by the Integrated Northern Health (Saskatchewan Health Authority n.d.).

3.5 RECREATION SERVICES

The community arena, Charles Gauthier Memorial Arena, provided recreational opportunities to Beauval residents before burning down in 2011 (CBC News 2011). The community presently has the Beauval Curling Rink, which has two curling rinks for residents to use. Other opportunities for recreation include:

- Ball diamonds;
- Running track;
- Gymnasium;
- Playgrounds;
- River Edge Park (camping, picnics);
- Trails (biking, skiing, and jogging); and
- Sports Ground (FNMR – Northern Affairs Division 2012).

3.6 TRANSPORTATION AND ACCESS

Highway 165 is maintained by Saskatchewan Highways and Infrastructure and is the only access road into the community of Beauval (Saskatchewan Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure n.d.). Internal roads within the community are either gravel or paved. The Beauval airport is located just southeast of the community. The airport has two narrow gravel runways with lighting at both ends which allow for access both during the day and evening (Nav Canada 2020).

3.7 UTILITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES

The community has the following municipal services:

- Water treatment station and distribution; and
- Sewage collection.

Saskatchewan Telecommunications provides the community with telephone services, and electricity is supplied by Saskatchewan Power Corporation. High speed internet and cellular services are also available to residents.

3.8 HOUSING

Statistics Canada has several important indicators that help provide an understanding of the state of housing in communities. Taken together, the total number of homes and the total population in the communities on Census Day 2016 can provide a glimpse into the average number of residents living in each home.

Table 2 presents the housing characteristics for Beauval, northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan according to the 2016 Census of Canada. In 2016, Beauval had 293 occupied private dwellings. Beauval had a higher number of average rooms per dwelling (6.5) in comparison to

northern Saskatchewan (5.6), but less than Saskatchewan as a whole (6.7). The village had a lower average number of persons per household (3.1) than northern Saskatchewan (3.6), but higher than Saskatchewan as a whole (2.5). The percentage of households requiring major repairs in Beauval (8.53%) was nearly one third of the rate of northern Saskatchewan (30.73%) but similar to that of the province of Saskatchewan (8.67%).

Table 2: Housing Characteristics for Beauval, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2016)

	Beauval¹	Northern Saskatchewan^{1,2}	Saskatchewan¹
Total Number of Occupied Private Dwellings ³	293	10,235	432,620
Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling	6.5	5.6	6.7
Average Number of Persons per Household	3.1	3.6	2.5
Households Requiring Major Repairs ⁴	8.53%	30.73%	8.67%

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Data has been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
2. Northern Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No.18.
3. 'Private dwelling' refers to a separate set of living quarters with a private entrance either from outside the building or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule, or stairway inside the building. The entrance to the dwelling must be one that can be used without passing through the living quarters of some other person or group of persons.
4. Major repairs include defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings.

4.0 ECONOMY

This section describes the economic environment for Beauval, as well as northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan for comparison. It presents labour force characteristics, education and training, income, employment, information on economic development, and local businesses.

4.1 LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

The labour force includes persons over the age of fifteen years old during the period of the census who can contribute to the economy within a population. This statistic is usually described as a percentage and conveys the proportion of the population that the economy is dependent on.

Key indicators of labour force are:

- **Participation Rate:** the labour force participation rate reflects the number of people who are interested in participating in the workforce (population 15 years and over). This indicator is typically in conjunction with employment rates as it accounts for those people who may not be working (e.g., students, homemakers, institutionalized people).
- **Employment Rate:** reflects the proportion of the total population (aged 15 years and over) that was working Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016.
- **Unemployment Rate:** accounts for the proportion of the total population (population in the labour force) that was not working Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016.

4.1.1 Beauval Labour Force Characteristics

In 2016, Statistics Canada reported that 410 Beauval residents were eligible to participate in the labour force (i.e., individuals aged 15 years and over) of whom 210 were males and 195 were female (Table 3). The participation rate for residents was 57.3%, with a lower participation rate for female residents (56.4%) than male residents (61.9%). The overall participation rate for residents of Beauval was about 8.5% higher than the participation rates in northern Saskatchewan (48.8%) and 11% lower than the province of Saskatchewan (68.3%).

Approximately 45.1% of people ages 15 years and older living in Beauval were employed in 2016, compared to a lower employment rate in northern Saskatchewan (37.2%) and a higher employment rate in Saskatchewan (63.5%) as a whole. In 2016, Beauval residents had lower employment rates for female residents (43.6%) than male residents (50%). In comparison, the employment rates were similar for male (37.0%) and female (37.5%) residents of northern Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan had higher employment rates for males (67.5%) than females (59.5%).

The unemployment rate for Beauval in 2016 was 19.1%, which was lower than the unemployment rate in northern Saskatchewan (23.8%) and greater than the provincial average (7.1%). In 2016, male residents had a lower unemployment rate (19.2%) compared to female residents (22.7%). In contrast in northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan as a whole, male residents had a higher unemployment rate than female residents.

Table 3: Labour Force Characteristics for Beauval, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2016)

	Beauval ¹			Northern Saskatchewan ^{1,2}			Saskatchewan ¹		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population 15 Years and Over by Labour Force Activity	410	210	195	25,295	12,610	12,685	857,295	424,260	433,035
In the Labour Force ³	235	130	110	12,355	6,540	5,815	585,540	311,110	274,430
Employed ⁴	185	105	85	9,420	4,660	4,755	544,095	286,330	257,760
Unemployed ⁵	45	25	25	2,935	1,875	1,060	41,445	24,775	16,665
Not in the Labour Force ⁶	175	85	90	12,940	6,070	6,870	271,760	113,155	158,605
Participation Rate ⁷	57.3%	61.9%	56.4%	48.8%	51.9%	45.8%	68.3%	73.3%	63.4%
Employment Rate ⁸	45.1%	50.0%	43.6%	37.2%	37.0%	37.5%	63.5%	67.5%	59.5%
Unemployment Rate ⁹	19.1%	19.2%	22.7%	23.8%	28.7%	18.2%	7.1%	8.0%	6.1%

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Data has been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases, 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
2. North Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No.18.
3. "Labour Force" refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, were either employed or unemployed and reported for populations aged 15 years and over in private households." (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).

4. "Employed" refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents who, during the week prior to Census Day: "(a) Did any work at all at a job or business, that is, paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-employment. This also includes persons who did unpaid family work, which is defined as unpaid work contributing directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related member of the same household; or (b) Had a job but were not at work due to factors such as their own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, vacation or a labour dispute. This category excludes persons not at work because they were on layoff or between casual jobs, and those who did not then have a job (even if they had a job to start at a future date)." (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).
5. "Unemployed" refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7 2016, were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either: a) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less." (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).
6. "Not in the labour force" refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7, 2016, were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an 'off' season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability." (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).
7. The "Participation Rate" refers to the number of people in the labour force in the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7, 2016, as a percentage of the population 15 years and over. (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).
8. The "Employment Rate" refers to the number of people employed in the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7, 2016 as a percentage of the total population 15 years and over. (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).
9. The "Unemployment Rate" refers to the number of people unemployed in the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7, 2016 expressed as a percentage of the population in the labour force. (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).

4.2 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

This section describes rates of educational attainment for the community.

Table 4 provides the distribution of the highest level of education attained by Beauval residents compared to northern Saskatchewan and the province for 2016. Nearly one-third (29.3%) of the Beauval population 15 years and older had less than a high school certificate, which was lower than northern Saskatchewan (50.9%), but higher than the province as a whole (20.7%). The difference may partially reflect the younger demographics of the population in Beauval and northern Saskatchewan as compared to the province (Statistics Canada 2016). Male residents (32.6%) are more likely to have less than a high school certificate when compared to female residents (20.5%). This trend is similar to both northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan as a whole where male residents are more likely to not have the equivalent of a high school diploma.

Beauval had higher attainment rates for an apprenticeship, trades certificate or diploma (12.2%) than northern Saskatchewan (8.2%) and the province (10.4%). In Beauval, those who had completed this level of education saw males as the majority (18.6%) in comparison to females (5.1%).

Beauval residents had a higher completion rate for a post-secondary non-university certificate or degree (17.1%) than northern Saskatchewan (11.1%), and the same rate as Saskatchewan (17.1%). Beauval males (14%) had lower attainment rates than females (23.1%) for post-secondary non-university certificates or diplomas. This trend is seen across northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan. Statistics Canada tracks post-secondary certification or degree through:

- Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate or Diploma;
- Post-Secondary Non-University Certificate or Diploma;
- University Certificate or Diploma below the Bachelor's Level; and
- University Degree.

Beauval residents had a higher completion rate for a university degree (11%) than northern Saskatchewan (7.4%), but lower than the province as a whole (18%). The trend throughout northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan is for more females to complete a university degree than males.

Table 4: Level of Educational Attainment for Beauval, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2016)

	Beauval ^{1,2}			Northern Saskatchewan ^{1,2,3}			Saskatchewan ^{1,2}		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population 15 and Over by Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree ⁴	410	215	195	25,295	12,605	12,690	857,295	424,265	433,035
Less than High School Certificate	120 29.3%	70 32.6%	40 20.5%	12,865 50.9%	6,945 55.1%	5,920 46.7%	177,210 20.7%	96,680 22.8%	80,530 18.6%
High School Certificate or Equivalent ⁵	115 28.0%	55 25.6%	60 30.8%	5,195 20.5%	2,250 17.9%	2,955 23.3%	261,210 30.5%	133,730 31.5%	127,480 29.4%
Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate or Diploma	50 12.2%	40 18.6%	10 5.1%	2,080 8.2%	1,495 11.9%	585 4.6%	89,440 10.4%	64,100 15.1%	25,340 5.9%
Post-Secondary Non-University Certificate or Diploma ⁶	70 17.1%	30 14.0%	45 23.1%	2,810 11.1%	1,180 9.4%	1,630 12.8%	146,770 17.1%	51,240 12.1%	95,530 22.1%
University Certificate or Diploma Below the Bachelor's Level	0 0.0%	10 4.7%	10 5.1%	475 1.9%	110 0.9%	365 2.9%	28,195 3.3%	10,790 2.5%	17,405 4.0%
University Degree	45 11.0%	0 0.0%	40 20.5%	1,865 7.4%	630 5.0%	1,230 9.7%	154,480 18.0%	67,730 16.0%	86,745 20.0%

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Statistics Canada data has been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5 and in some cases, 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.

2. Educational attainment data for 2016 were derived from 30% data. However, on Indian reserves and in remote communities, Statistics Canada attempts to obtain data from 100% of the population.
3. Northern Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No. 18.
4. "Highest certificate, diploma or degree" refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree the individual has completed based primarily on time spent "in-class." For high school graduates, a university education is considered to be a higher level of education than a college diploma, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than a trade. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time acquiring trade certification may be on-the-job, as opposed to being in a classroom.
5. "High school certificate or equivalent" includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.
6. "Postsecondary non-university certificate or diploma" includes non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

4.3 INCOME

Income determines the standard of living (e.g., quantity and quality of goods and services) available to individuals and households. Two indicators are provided in this section to better understand the incomes currently available for the residents for Beauval, northern Saskatchewan, and in Saskatchewan. Indicators provided by Statistics Canada include:

- Distribution of income by individuals and households; and
- Income sources, showing the distributions among employment, government payments and interest, and other investments for each community.

4.3.1 Income Levels

Table 5 presents the average personal employment income of the population aged 15 and older for Beauval, northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan in 2015. Average personal income (\$63,517) was higher than northern Saskatchewan (\$57,985) and lower than the province of Saskatchewan (\$64,855). In 2016, male residents in Beauval reporting income (n=210) earned on average \$67,432, while females reporting income (n=230) earned on average \$60,207. The gap between average income in Beauval was over \$7,000 between females and males in 2016. This same trend is seen in northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan; however, Beauval had a smaller gap between male and female average salaries.

The Saskatchewan Low Income Tax Credit has a threshold of \$32,643² (Government of Canada 2019). In 2015, 50% of the population of Beauval, 62% of individuals in northern Saskatchewan, and 40% of individuals in Saskatchewan had less than \$30,000 in income. Female residents of Beauval (49%) were more likely to report less than \$30,000 than males (47%), which is a trend that is also seen in northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan. In 2015, approximately 24% of Beauval residents, 14% of individuals in northern Saskatchewan, and 22% of individuals in Saskatchewan earned an income of \$70,000 or greater.

² The Saskatchewan low-income tax credit is a tax-free amount paid to help Saskatchewan residents with low and modest incomes. For July 2018 and June 2019, the program provides a tax-free amount to individuals and families. The credit starts to be reduced when the adjusted family net income is more than \$32,643.

Table 5: Distribution of Personal Income for Beauval, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2015)

	Beauval ^{1,2,3}			Northern Saskatchewan ^{1,2,3,4}			Saskatchewan ^{1,2,3}		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Average Employment Income for Full-Year Full-Time Workers	\$63,517	\$67,432	\$60,207	\$57,985	\$64,790	\$51,411	\$64,855	\$72,366	\$54,808
Total Number of Private Households with Income	440	210	230	22695	11215	11485	822620	407715	415015
Under \$10,000	80 18%	40 19%	40 17%	7080 31%	4025 36%	3055 27%	105780 13%	47325 12%	58455 14%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	75 17%	30 14%	40 17%	4305 19%	1750 16%	2550 22%	118380 14%	46195 11%	72180 17%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	65 15%	30 14%	35 15%	2830 12%	1145 10%	1690 15%	107890 13%	42345 10%	65545 16%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	45 10%	15 7%	30 13%	2120 9%	860 8%	1265 11%	95605 12%	41315 10%	54295 13%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	30 7%	10 5%	15 7%	1520 7%	645 6%	870 8%	89285 11%	42260 10%	47025 11%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	15 3%	10 5%	10 4%	1060 5%	485 4%	575 5%	70395 9%	36950 9%	33450 8%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	15 3%	5 2%	15 7%	790 3%	440 4%	355 3%	53855 7%	31055 8%	22795 5%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	25 6%	15 7%	10 4%	650 3%	345 3%	305 3%	41930 5%	25290 6%	16645 4%
\$80,000 to \$99,999	30 7%	10 5%	20 9%	1070 5%	590 5%	485 4%	60470 7%	36850 9%	23620 6%
	50 11%	40 19%	15 7%	1270 6%	935 8%	335 3%	79030 10%	58125 14%	20905 5%

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Data has been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
2. Income variables do not account for inflation.
3. Personal income variables were derived from 20% sample data. However, on Indian Reserves and in remote communities, attempts are made to obtain data from 100% of the population.
4. Northern Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No. 18.
5. Income refers to Total Income (i.e. personal income). Total income is the total money income received during the calendar year prior to the Census year. Sources of income are: wages and salaries, net farm income; net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice; child benefits; Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement; benefits from Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan; benefits from Employment Insurance; other income from government sources; dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates and other investment income; retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs; and other money income. Not included in all Census years as total income: income tax refunds, lump sum inheritance payments, gambling revenue, lump sum insurance policy settlements, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property or belongings, loan repayments, property tax rebates or refunds of pension contributions.
6. The 2015 data sets group \$80,000 to \$99,999 as \$80,000 to \$89,999 and \$90,000 to \$99,999. These categories have been collapsed in the table.

Table 6 shows the distribution of household income for Beauval, northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan for 2015. The average household income (2015) for Beauval residents \$98,027, which is higher than northern Saskatchewan (\$71,111) and Saskatchewan (\$93,942) (Statistics Canada 2016). A lower proportion (18%) of households in Beauval had incomes of \$30,000 or less than in northern Saskatchewan (29%), and a comparable rate to the province as a whole (17%). In 2015, approximately 54% of Beauval households, 28% of households in northern Saskatchewan, and 36% of households in Saskatchewan earned income in higher income brackets of \$70,000 or greater.

Table 6: Distribution of Household Income for Beauval, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2015)

	Beauval^{1,2,3}	Northern Saskatchewan^{1,2,3,4}	Saskatchewan^{1,2,3}
Average Household Employment Income before Taxes in 2015 for Full-Year Full-Time Workers	\$98,027	\$71,111	\$93,942
Total Number of Private Households with Income ^{5,6}	200	10,235	432,625
Under \$5,000	0 0%	445 4%	6,930 2%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	0 0%	325 3%	4,575 1%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	10 5%	405 4%	7,675 2%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	10 5%	715 7%	18,025 4%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	15 8%	1,135 11%	33,720 8%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	25 13%	1,025 10%	35,110 8%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	10 5%	830 8%	33,870 8%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	5 3%	725 7%	31,595 7%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	20 10%	610 6%	29,700 7%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	5 3%	545 5%	27,605 6%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	5 3%	490 5%	25,810 6%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	15 8%	420 4%	23,280 5%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	20 10%	865 8%	48,375 11%
\$125,000 to \$149,999 ⁷	20 10%	605 6%	35,320 8%
\$150,000 and over	40 20%	1,100 11%	71,035 16%

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Data has been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
2. Income variables do not account for inflation.

3. Household income variables were derived from 20% sample data. However, on Indian Reserves and in remote communities, attempts are made to obtain data from 100% of the population.
4. Northern Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No. 18.
5. Income refers to Total Income (i.e. household income). Total income is the total money income received during the calendar year prior to the Census year. Sources of income are: wages and salaries, net farm income; net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice; child benefits; Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement; benefits from Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan; benefits from Employment Insurance; other income from government sources; dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates and other investment income; retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs; and other money income. Not included in all Census years as total income: income tax refunds, lump sum inheritance payments, gambling revenue, lump sum insurance policy settlements, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property or belongings, loan repayments, property tax rebates or refunds of pension contributions.
6. Private household refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a family group (census family) with or without other persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (e.g., temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. For census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household. Unless otherwise specified, all data in household reports are for private households only.
7. Data sets grouped include: \$20,000 to \$29,999 as \$20,000 to \$24,999 and \$25,000 to \$29,999. These categories have been collapsed in the table; \$30,000 to \$39,999 as \$30,000 to \$34,999 and \$35,000 to \$39,999. These categories have been collapsed in the table; \$40,000 to \$49,999 as \$40,000 to \$44,999 and \$45,000 to \$49,999. These categories have been collapsed in the table; \$150,000 and over as \$150,000 to \$199,999 and \$200,000 and over. These categories have been collapsed in the table.

4.3.2 Beauval Sources of Income

Statistics Canada tracks three general categories or sources of income: employment and self-employment income, government payments, and interest and other investment income.

Table 7 illustrates that the percentage of income for the population of Beauval (80.7%) from employment income is higher than that of residents of northern Saskatchewan (72.0%) and Saskatchewan (73.2%). A higher percentage of males (85.2%) had employment income than females (75.4%), which reflected trends in northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan as a whole. The percentage of income from Government Transfer payments in Beauval (15.6%) was lower than northern Saskatchewan (21.8%), both were higher than that of the province as a whole (10.5%).

Table 7: Sources of Income for Beauval, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2015)

	Beauval ^{1,2,3}			Northern Saskatchewan ^{1,2,3,4}			Saskatchewan ^{1,2,3}		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employment Income (%) ⁵	80.7	85.2	75.4	72.0	78.8	64.2	73.2	76.8	68.0
Government Transfer Payments (%) ⁶	15.6	10.3	21.7	21.8	14.4	30.0	10.5	7.2	15.2
Other (%) ⁷	3.7	4.5	2.9	6.2	6.8	5.8	16.3	16.0	16.8

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Sources of income variables for the Census were derived from 20% sample data. However, on Indian reserves and in remote communities, attempts are made to obtain data from 100% of the population.
2. Data has been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
3. Sources of income of a population group or a geographic area, refers to the relative share of each income source or group of sources, expressed as a percentage of the aggregate total income of that group or area. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
4. Northern Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No. 18.
5. Employment Income include all income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.
6. Government transfer include all cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during the reference period. It includes (1) Old Age Security pension, Guaranteed Income Supplement, Allowance or Allowance for the Survivor; (2) Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits from Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan; (3) benefits from Employment Insurance and Quebec parental insurance plan, (4) Child benefits from federal and provincial programs; (5) social assistance benefits; (6) workers' compensation benefits; (7) working income tax benefit; (8) goods and services tax credit and harmonized sales tax credit; and (9) other income from government sources. For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.

7. Other income sources include severance pay and retirement allowances, alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, income from abroad (excluding interest and dividends), non-refundable scholarships, bursaries, fellowships and study grants, and artists' project grants. Other income was calculated as a total (100%) minus employment income (%) and government transfer payments (%).

4.4 LOCAL ECONOMY

This section describes employment by sector, economic development, and local business for Beauval, Saskatchewan.

4.4.1 Local Business

Table 8 displays the local businesses within Beauval which support the local economy.

Table 8: Local Businesses in Beauval

Business	Description
Amyott Inn	Inn
Amy's Bar and Motel	Bar and hotel
Angler's Trail Resort	Fishing camp outfitters, family recreation, beach, convenience store, restaurant and boat rental
Beauval Health Centre	Health services
Beauval Development Inc.	Municipal economic development
Beauval General Store	Travel Center, gas, restaurant, and general store
Beauval Marine and Small Engine Repair	Boats, snowmobile, and ATV repairs, mechanical services, shrink wrap boats, boat storage, Kimpex dealer, marine oil and parts available
Beauval Taxi	Taxi service
Blueberry Hills Natural Spring Water	Spring water bottling business
Butt and Top Construction	Forestry Construction, roads, housing, renovations, water and sewer logging, brush clearing
English River Travel Centre	Travel agent
GDI Training and Employment	Career counselling, education, training, student support and job placement
Keeley Lake Lodge 1989	Hunting Lodge
MDeez Confectionary and Gas Bar Ltd.	Confectionary, gas, and post office

Business	Description
Northern Enterprise Fund	Loans for northern businesses and projects
Northern Store	Grocery, general merchandise, and financial services
Pine Ridge Bible Camp	Seasonal religious service
Pineridge Ford	Car dealership
Polar Oils Ltd.	Bulk oil dealer
Primrose Lake Economic Development Corporation	Economic development assistance and business, loans, and scholarships
Sandy Beach Resort	Resort
SIIT Industrial Career Centre	Career services, technical training, job coaching, driver license training, career planning, academic upgrading, career counselling, safety training (CSTC), and apprenticeship indenturing
Sipishk Communications Inc. (CIPI 96.5 FM)	Radio station

Source: Village of Beauval Saskatchewan n.d.

4.4.2 Beauval Employment by Sector

Table 9 outlines employment by sector Beauval compared to residents of northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan. The data indicates that the key sectors for employment are educational services (26%), mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extractions (13%), and retail trade (11%). For northern Saskatchewan, key sectors for employment are education (18%), health care and assistance (15%) and public administration (14%). For the province as a whole, health care and social assistance (13%); retail (11%); and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (9%) were the key sectors for employment.

Data indicates males and females within the village of Beauval are employed in different industries. Key industrial sectors for the employment of males include mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extractions (24%) and retail trade (16%). Key industrial sectors for employment for females include educational services (41%) and health care and social assistance (14%).

Table 9: Employment by Sector for Beauval, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2016)

	Beauval ¹			Northern Saskatchewan ^{1,2}			Saskatchewan ¹		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Labour Force population aged 15 years and over by industry ³	235	125	110	12,355	6,540	5,815	585,540	311,110	274,430
Industry – not applicable ⁴	20	-	20	1,565	910	660	10,225	5,205	5,020
All industry categories ⁵	215	125	85	10,790	5,635	5,155	575,310	305,905	269,410
Agriculture; forestry; fishing and hunting	15	15	0	240	220	20	51,255	36,820	14,440
Mining; quarrying; and oil and gas extraction	30	30	0	1,165	1,025	145	23,070	20,040	3,025
Utilities	0	0	0	95	80	15	5,395	3,780	1,610
Construction	0	0	0	800	735	70	49,310	43,460	5,850
Manufacturing	0	10	0	150	120	30	26,710	21,000	5,710
Wholesale Trade	0	0	10	105	70	35	20,480	15,325	5,155
Retail Trade	25	20	10	1,015	455	555	63,360	30,185	33,180
Transportation and Warehousing	15	10	0	445	325	120	24,755	19,385	5,370

	Beauval ¹			Northern Saskatchewan ^{1,2}			Saskatchewan ¹		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Information and Cultural Industries	0	0	0	90	45	45	10,005	5,055	4,950
Finance and Insurance	0	0	0	95	20	75	20,155	6,495	13,655
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	0	0	0	90	65	25	7,650	4,425	3,220
Professional; Scientific and Technical Services	0	0	0	165	70	95	25,250	12,985	12,265
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	0	0	10	10	0	1,340	680	660
Admin. and Support; Waste Mgmt and Remediation	10	10	0	310	165	145	16,395	9,660	6,735
Educational Services	60	15	45	1,895	530	1,365	45,360	13,670	31,690
Health Care and Social Assistance	20	0	15	1,660	290	1,370	72,625	11,285	61,335
Arts; Entertainment and Recreation	0	0	0	100	55	45	10,545	5,120	5,425
Accommodation and Food Services	10	10	0	585	270	310	37,785	14,295	23,490
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	0	10	0	250	135	115	25,680	12,590	13,090
Public Administration	20	15	10	1,520	955	570	38,180	19,640	18,535

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Data has been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
2. Northern Saskatchewan refers to Census Division No. 18.
3. Includes the experienced labour force which refers to persons aged 15 years and over who during the Census were employed and the unemployed who had last worked for pay or in self employment prior to the Census.
4. Includes unemployed persons aged 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment or who had last worked prior to January 1, 2015.
5. Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. The data are produced according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2012 with 25% sample data.

4.4.3 Beauval Economic Development

Beauval Development Inc. (BDI) seeks economic development opportunities for the community of Beauval. Beauval Development Inc supports both local development projects and provides support to local entrepreneurs. After their incorporation in 2014, their initial investment was an office rental space called Sister Simard Center. The same year, BDI purchased their first business, Blueberry Hills Water Bottling. Their newly acquired water bottling company became their first business operation (Beauval Development Inc. n.d.). The following year, BDI along with Primrose Lake Economic Development Corporation and the Clarence Campeau Development Foundation began work on a \$2.3 million-dollar office and gymnasium complex. Established in 2016, the complex has several tenants including the Northern Village of Beauval Administration office, the Gabriel Dumont Institute, Saskatchewan Government Insurance, and BDI Kitchen and Catering (Beauval Development Inc. n.d.).

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Wheeler River Project

Community Profile English River First Nation and Patuanak



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CONSULTANTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Approach.....	1
2.0	Community Context	3
2.1	Overview.....	3
2.2	History.....	4
2.3	Governance	7
2.4	English River First Nation Population.....	8
2.5	Patuanak Population	10
2.6	Population Growth Rates of Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan.....	14
3.0	Infrastructure and Services	15
3.1	Educational Facilities	15
3.2	Health Facilities and Services	16
3.3	Social Services.....	16
3.4	Emergency Services.....	17
3.5	Recreation Services	17
3.6	Transportation and Access	18
3.7	Utilities and Public Services.....	18
3.8	Housing	18
4.0	Economy	20
4.1	Labour Force Characteristics	20
4.2	Educational Attainment	26
4.3	Income	31
4.4	Local Economy	38
5.0	References.....	50

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Chief and Council English River First Nation, Saskatchewan	7
Table 2: Elected Officials Patuanak, Saskatchewan.....	8
Table 3: Registered Population of English River First Nation (February 2020)	10
Table 4: Indigenous Population of Patuanak, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan	13
Table 5: Housing Characteristics On-Reserve for Wapachewunak and La Plonge compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2016)	19
Table 6: Housing Characteristics in Patuanak compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2016).....	19
Table 7: Labour Force Characteristics for English River First Nation On-Reserve in Wapachewunak and La Plonge compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2016).....	21
Table 8: Labour Force Characteristics for English River First Nation in Patuanak compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2016)	24
Table 9: Level of Educational Attainment for English River First Nation On-Reserve in Wapachewunak and La Plonge compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2016)	27
Table 10: Level of Educational Attainment for English River First Nation in Patuanak compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2016)	30
Table 11: Distribution of Personal Income for English River First Nation On-Reserve in Wapachewunak compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2015)	32
Table 12: Distribution of Household Income for English River First Nation On-Reserve in Wapachewunak compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2015)	34
Table 13: Sources of Income for English River First Nation On-Reserve in Wapachewunak compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2015)	37
Table 14: Local Businesses in English River First Nation	39
Table 15: Employment by Sector for English River First Nation On-Reserve in Wapachewunak and La Plonge compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2016).....	41
Table 16: Employment by Sector for English River First Nation in Patuanak compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2016)	45

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Communities in the Vicinity of the Wheeler River Project	6
Figure 2: Age and Sex Distribution for English River On-Reserve in Wapachewunak and La Plonge compared to Saskatchewan (2016).....	9
Figure 3: Age and Sex Distribution for Patuanak compared to Saskatchewan (2016).....	11
Figure 4: Population Growth Rates Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan	14

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The community profile for English River First Nation (ERFN), Saskatchewan has been developed as an initial step towards characterizing the socio-economic baseline in relation to The Wheeler River Project. The community profile also includes details for the northern hamlet of Patuanak, which is closely tied to ERFN's main reserve Wapachewunak 192D.

This community profile includes the following sections:

- **Introduction**, including research approach;
- **Community Overview**, including location, history, governance, population, and demographics;
- **Infrastructure and Services**, including community facilities and services, utilities and public services, and housing and accommodations; and
- **Economy**, including discussions on labour force, education and training, income, and the local economy.

1.1 APPROACH

Secondary data sources were used to characterize the existing socio-economic environment. Sources used for data collection include existing literature and databases from public sources such as:

- Statistical data sources (e.g., Statistics Canada);
- Federal and provincial government reports and data; and
- Online sources (e.g., community web pages and profiles, available literature, business web pages, news articles and profiles).

1.1.1 Data Limitations

Data presented in the report have some limitations which include:

Statistics Canada Data Limitations. While Statistics Canada data can provide a preliminary understanding of a community, they should be interpreted with caution because of issues of comparability across years, confidentiality, and data quality. For the following community profile 2016 Statistics Canada data is relied upon; however, there are instances where comparisons with 2006 and 2011 data are made. It is noted that in 2011 there was a shift in how the census was administered, with a National Household Survey replacing the long-form census. One of the key differences was a shift from a mandatory to an optional response requirement for citizens. Statistics Canada also suppresses data for confidentiality or data quality. Data suppression for confidentiality reasons is meant to prevent the disclosure of data that could be used to identify individuals. It is often used for income characteristics in geographic areas where the population or private households do not meet a certain threshold. Data suppression due to data quality is done

for a variety of reasons, including incompletely enumerated reserve parcels or Indian settlements or a global non-response rate of higher than or equal to 50%.

Secondary Research: Research was limited to the review of existing literature and databases from a variety of secondary sources.

2.0 COMMUNITY CONTEXT

2.1 OVERVIEW

English River First Nation (ERFN) is located approximately 500 km north of Saskatoon in Treaty 10 territory as seen in Figure 1. The First Nation has 19 different reserve parcels, although only Wapachewunak 192D and La Plonge 192 are populated:

Resident population:

- Wapachewunak 192D – population: 565; and
- La Plonge 192 – population 148.

No resident population:

- Cree Lake 192G;
- Dipper Rapids 192C;
- Elak Dase 192A;
- English River 192H;
- English River First Nation Cable Bay Cree Lake I.R.;
- English River FN Barkwell Bay No. 192I;
- English River FN Beauval Forks No. 192O;
- English River FN Cable Bay Cree Lake No. 192M;
- English River FN Flatstone Lake No. 192L;
- English River FN Haultain Lake No. 192K;
- Grasswoods 192J;
- Ille a La Crosse 192E;
- Knee Lake 192B;
- Leaf Rapids 192P;
- Mawdsley Lake Reserve No. 192R;
- Primeau Lake 192F; and
- Slush Lake Reserve No. 192Q (Government of Canada 2019b).

English River First Nation’s main reserve parcel, Wapachewunak 192D (“Wapachewunak”), is adjacent to the northern hamlet of Patuanak (Figure 1) on the Churchill River and acts as the administrative centre of the First Nation (Meadow Lake Tribal Council, n.d.). Although separate

administrative entities, the two communities are interconnected. Located half a kilometre down the road from each other, they share much of the same infrastructure and services, including a school, roads, an airport, a landfill, and medical facilities. The facilities and services that supply education, healthcare, policing, and recreation to the communities is governed by a board structure with one position open to a representative from the hamlet of Patuanak and the rest to representatives from ERFN. Family connections between the two communities are strong. Administrative differences between the communities are largely the result of jurisdiction. (Key Lake Extension Project 2011).

English River First Nation's La Plonge 192 ("La Plonge") reserve parcel near Beauval (Figure 1), Saskatchewan is also populated. For the purposes of this report, references to ERFN refer primarily to the on-reserve communities of Wapachewunak and La Plonge, the two locations with year-round residents. It should be noted that while the La Plonge reserve is home to permanent residents, the First Nation is administered from the reserve at Wapachewunak.

Statistics Canada enumerates Wapachewunak, La Plonge and Patuanak separately, and provides the basis for much of the information presented. Information on ERFN citizens residing off-reserve is not readily available from secondary sources. To the extent possible, these communities are described separately within this document, but the interconnectedness among the locations means certain topics (e.g., infrastructure and services) are described collectively.

2.2 HISTORY

English River First Nation is a community of Denesuline or Dene people (historically called Chipewyan), with a long history in northern Saskatchewan. Prior to the mid 1700s, the Dene were known to live off the caribou on the northern edge of the boreal forest and into the barren grounds. The abundance of caribou for food and skins were important factors in their survival (Smith, 1976). In Samuel Hearne's inland travels in 1769-1772, he noted that the Chipewyan required little in the way of trade goods, as the caribou provided almost all of their needs (Smith, 1981). The movement of the Dene into the boreal forest was encouraged by the Hudson Bay Company (HBC) to gain their active participation in the fur trade (Yerbury, 1976; Gillespie, 1976). To achieve this, the HBC actively recruited and trained people in the skills of trapping and skinning (Jarvenpa, 1980).

The move into the boreal forest was enabled by a peace agreement between the Cree and the Dene in the winter of 1715-1716 (Gillespie, 1976; Smith, 1976). A subsequent smallpox epidemic (1781) drastically reduced the Cree population in the boreal forest region of western Saskatchewan, followed by outbreaks of influenza that further reduced the population (Smith, 1976; Yerbury, 1976). As the Dene moved into the boreal forest in the areas around Cree Lake and south to Île-à-la-Crosse their reliance on caribou was decreased and the use of moose, other wildlife, and pemmican from the trading posts increased in their diet. The move into the boreal forest resulted in a loss of self-sufficiency based on caribou, and greater reliance on the trading posts (Yerbury 1976).

In the late 1800s, the Canadian government signed seven treaties with Indigenous communities across the prairies. In northern Saskatchewan, communities were motivated to sign treaty to maintain their traditional lifestyle, and to balance the influx of settlers into the area. The initial request of the present-day ERFN was ignored by the Canadian Government, as they did not see

an economic benefit in signing a Treaty. However, in 1906 a Treaty was signed between three Bands (the English River [Dene], Clear Lake [Dene]¹, and Canoe Lake [Cree]) and the Canadian Government forming Treaty 10. In exchange for over 200,000 square kilometres of land, the Dene and Cree people of the three communities were promised education, medicine, assistance caring for the elderly, annual payments, and a promise they would be able to maintain their traditional way of living.

As a result, Treaty Day was established as a time to celebrate in the community, with preparation starting the week prior to the event. A tent with tables were setup, and members of the community would line up to receive their payment. Everyone would sit together, talk and ask questions to their leaders, who at this time were the only authority within the community. The community came together to solve problems and having the leader as a single source of governance seemed to benefit the community greatly (Dodson et al. 2006).

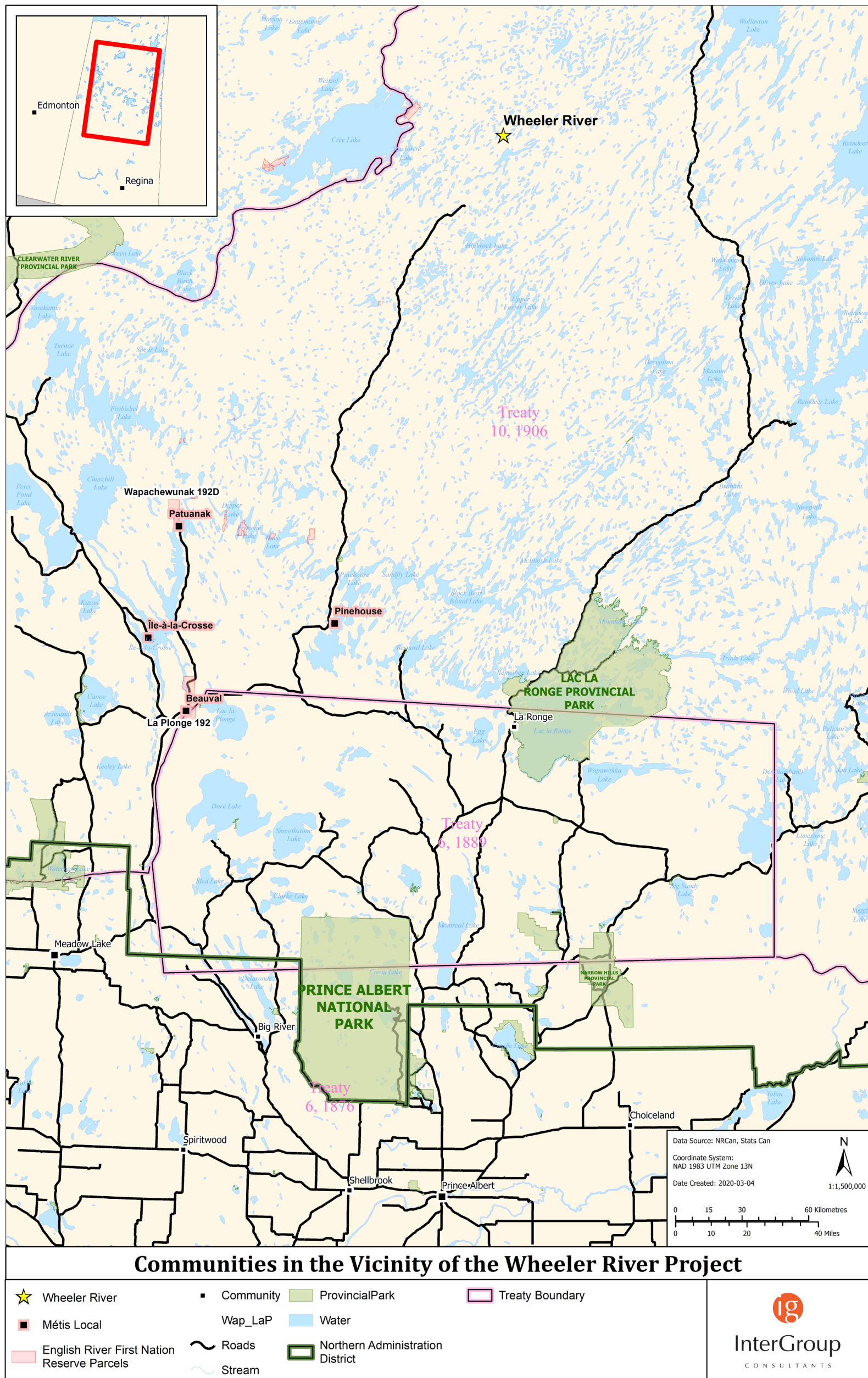
The “promise not to interfere with their hunting, trapping, and fishing was the most important one made at the treaty negotiations. These activities have sustained (the community) since time immemorial and they knew that any limitations would endanger their well-being” (Dodson et al. 2006). Although the Government representatives ensured them they would not be prevented from hunting and fishing in their country, they did not explain that the government could place restrictions on these activities from time to time if deemed necessary. It was soon recognized that the Federal Government’s motivation behind the treaty was to exploit the area, and new laws impeded the most important aspect of the treaty, maintaining a traditional way of life (Dodson et al. 2006).

In 1907, the Province of Saskatchewan which had jurisdiction over fur bearing and game animals, passed legislation that imposed hunting seasons and restrictions on certain species. “Over the next several decades, both the federal and provincial governments, citing conservation and economic necessities, introduced legislation that slowly eroded the hunting, fishing and trapping rights” (Dodson et al. 2006). Regulations on where First Nations were allowed to fish were passed in the 1920s and ‘30s in an effort to establish a commercial fishery. In 1930, the federal government passed the Natural Resources Transfer Act, which gave Saskatchewan control over its natural resources. The Northern Fur Conservation Block partitioned much of northern Saskatchewan into 89 Fur Conservations Areas in 1946 (Government of Saskatchewan 2012). English River First Nation continues to use Fur Block N-18 and N-16 as the heart of their traditional territory.

By the early 1940’s many families relocated from settlement areas on Dipper Lake, Primeau Lake, Knee Lake, and Cree Lake to the settlement at Patuanak. Men continued to make trips for trapping and fishing, and would travel from their community in different seasons to deliver fur and food (Jarvenpa 1976). This pattern continued into the 1970’s when Patuanak became a permanent settlement in the region. The attraction to housing, electricity, elementary school, stores, and other services provided incentive for people to relocate, although a small number of people continued to live in various smaller settlements (Jarvenpa 1977).

¹ The Clear Lake Band, then known as Peter Pond First Nation, split into Birch Narrows Dene Nation and Buffalo River Dene Nation in 1972.

Figure 1: Communities in the Vicinity of the Wheeler River Project



2.3 GOVERNANCE

2.3.1 English River First Nation

English River First Nation is governed by a Chief and six Councillors, who are supported by a Band Manager (Table 1). The appointment date for First Nations officials in English River First Nation was October 2019 with an expiry date of October 2023 (Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada 2019). English River First Nation is a member of the Meadow Lake Tribal Council (MLTC).

Table 1: Chief and Council English River First Nation, Saskatchewan

Title	Name	Appointment Date
Chief	Jerry Bernard	October 27, 2019
Councillor	Irene Apeis	October 27, 2019
Councillor	Jenny Wolverine	October 27, 2019
Councillor	Katrina Eaglechild	October 27, 2019
Councillor	Megan Gar	October 27, 2019
Councillor	Randy McIntyre	October 27, 2019
Councillor	Sandra Wolverine	October 27, 2019
Band Manager	Morley Campbell	October 27, 2019

Source: Government of Canada 2019.

2.3.2 Patuanak

Patuanak is governed by a mayor and two aldermen (Table 2) who are elected on a four-year cycle. The northern hamlet is part of the Métis Northern Region III with Métis Local 82 located in Patuanak (Nuclear Waste Management Organization 2013).

Table 2: Elected Officials Patuanak, Saskatchewan

Title	Name	Appointment Date
Mayor	Maurice Hazel	2016
Alderman	Darcy Lariviere	2016
Alderman	Estelle Florence	2016

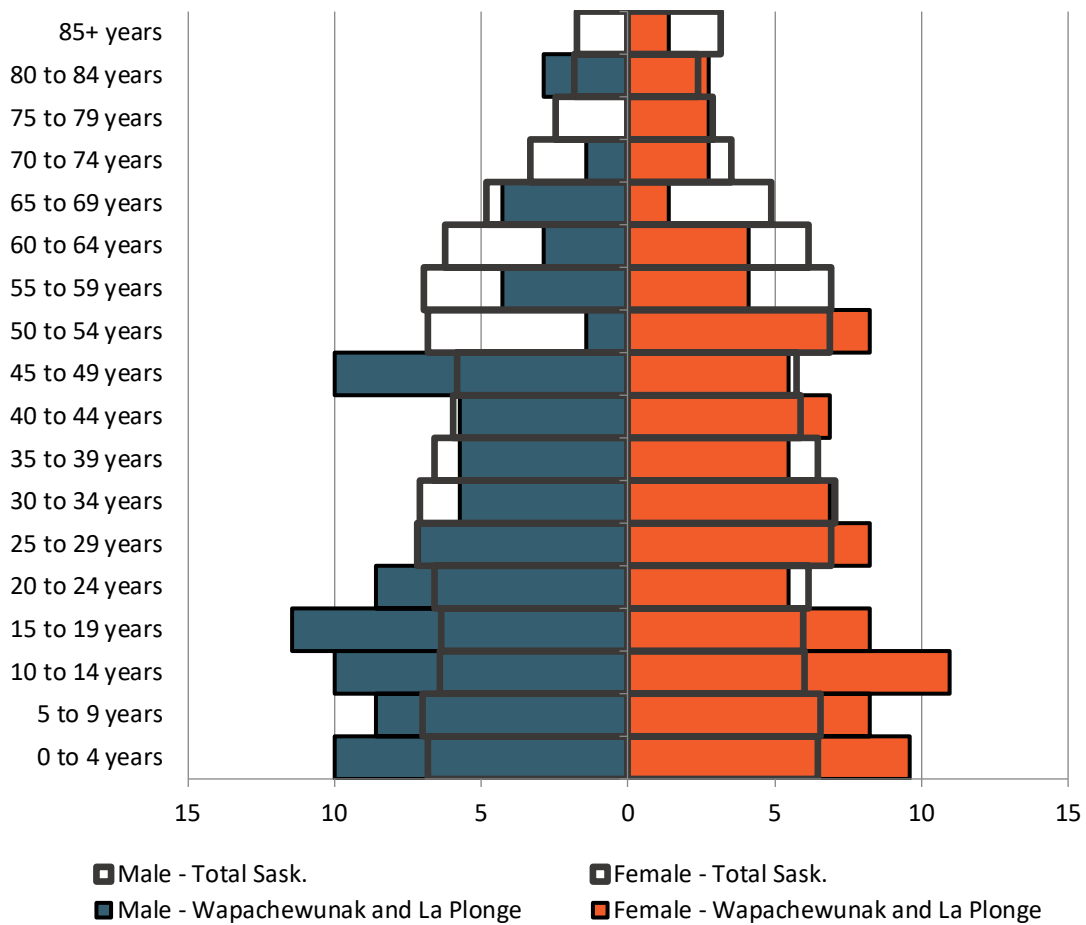
Source: Government of Saskatchewan Municipal Directory System, 2018.

2.4 ENGLISH RIVER FIRST NATION POPULATION

As of 2016, Statistics Canada reported that the population on-reserve in Wapachewunak was 565 which is an increase in population from the 482 residents in 2011 (Statistics Canada 2016; Statistics Canada 2011). La Plonge saw an increase in population in 2016 as well with 148 residents, a 29% increase from the population size of 115 in 2011. This change should be interpreted with some caution as it may reflect a change from the National Household Survey to the long-form census (see Section 1.1.1).

Figure 2 provides an illustration of the age and sex distribution for the 2016 population in Wapachewunak and La Plonge, compared to the age and sex distribution for Saskatchewan as a whole. Wapachewunak and La Plonge have a larger proportion of residents under the age of 19, and smaller proportion of residents 55 years and older in comparison to the province of Saskatchewan. The population of Wapachewunak and La Plonge are younger than the province as a whole.

Figure 2: Age and Sex Distribution for English River On-Reserve in Wapachewunak and La Plonge compared to Saskatchewan (2016)



Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Population count does not include incompletely enumerated communities.

2.4.1 Registered Population of English River First Nation

English River First Nation citizens reside both on- and off-reserve (Table 3). As of February 2020, English River First Nation had a total registered population of 1,644 citizens, 803 males and 841 females (Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada 2019). Of these, nearly half the population (783 citizens) live on-reserve. The remaining members (861), did not live on an English River First Nation reserve parcel (Wapachewunak and La Plonge), with 38 living on other First Nation reserves (17 males and 21 females) and 823 living off reserve (403 males and 420 females).

**Table 3: Registered Population of English River First Nation
 (February 2020)**

Residency	Total¹	Male¹	Female¹
Registered On-Reserve	783 (48%)	383 (48%)	400 (48%)
Registered Off-Reserve ²	861 (52%)	420 (52%)	441 (52%)
Total Registered Population	1,644 (100%)	803 (100%)	841 (100%)

Source: Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, 2019.

Footnotes:

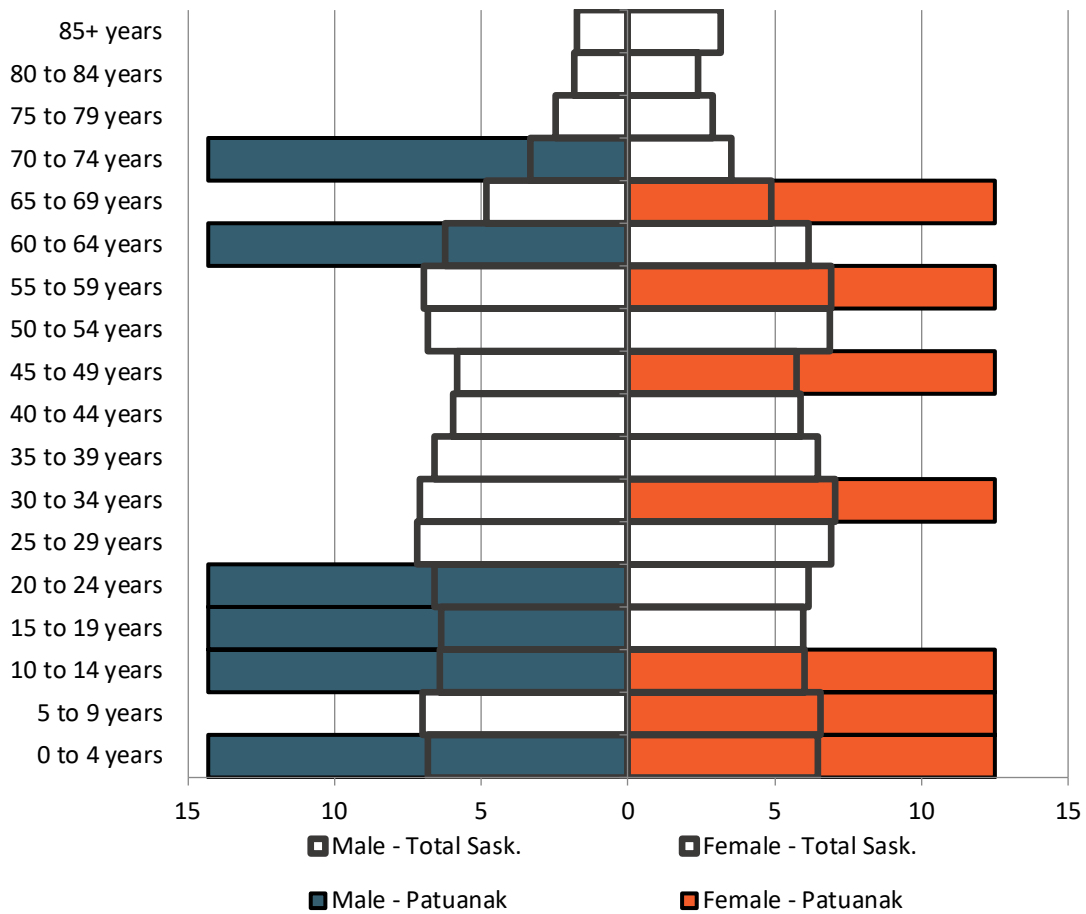
1. Percentages are based on Total Registered Population.
2. Registered Off-Reserve includes on other reserves, on own crown land, on other band crown land, on no band crown land, and off-reserve.

2.5 PATUANAK POPULATION

As of 2016, Statistics Canada reported that the population in Patuanak was 73, an increase in population from the 64 residents in 2011 (Statistics Canada 2016; Statistics Canada 2011).

Figure 3 provides an illustration of the age and sex distribution for the 2016 population in Patuanak, compared to the age and sex distribution for Saskatchewan as a whole.

Figure 3: Age and Sex Distribution for Patuanak compared to Saskatchewan (2016)



Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Data have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases 10. Rows may not add up due to rounding.

Table 4 presents the Indigenous population of Patuanak, northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan in 2016. Of the 75 individuals living in Patuanak in 2016, 65 self-identify as First Nations (87% of total population) and 10 self-identify as Métis (13% of total population) for a total of 75 individuals self-identifying as Indigenous (or 100% of the population) (Statistics Canada 2016). Patuanak had a higher proportion of its total population self-identify as Indigenous than both northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan. In Patuanak, a higher proportion of its total population self-identify as First Nations when compared to Métis, which is similar to northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan. There were no residents in Patuanak or northern Saskatchewan who self-identified as Inuk.

Table 4: Indigenous Population of Patuanak, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan

	Population ^{1,2}			Indigenous Population ^{1,2,3,4}			First Nation ^{1,2,5}			Métis ^{1,2,6}		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Patuanak	75 (100%)	35 (47%)	40 (53%)	75 (100%)	25 (33%)	40 (53%)	65 (87%)	25 (33%)	40 (53%)	10 (13%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Northern Saskatchewan ⁷	37,065 (100%)	18,640 (50%)	18,425 (50%)	32,010 (86%)	15,945 (43%)	16,070 (43%)	25,575 (69%)	12,730 (34%)	12,845 (35%)	6,435 (17%)	3,215 (9%)	3,225 (9%)
Saskatchewan	1,098,350 (100%)	545,785 (50%)	552,565 (50%)	172,810 (16%)	83,745 (8%)	89,055 (8%)	114,570 (10%)	55,275 (5%)	59,290 (5%)	57,880 (5%)	28,325 (3%)	29,550 (3%)

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

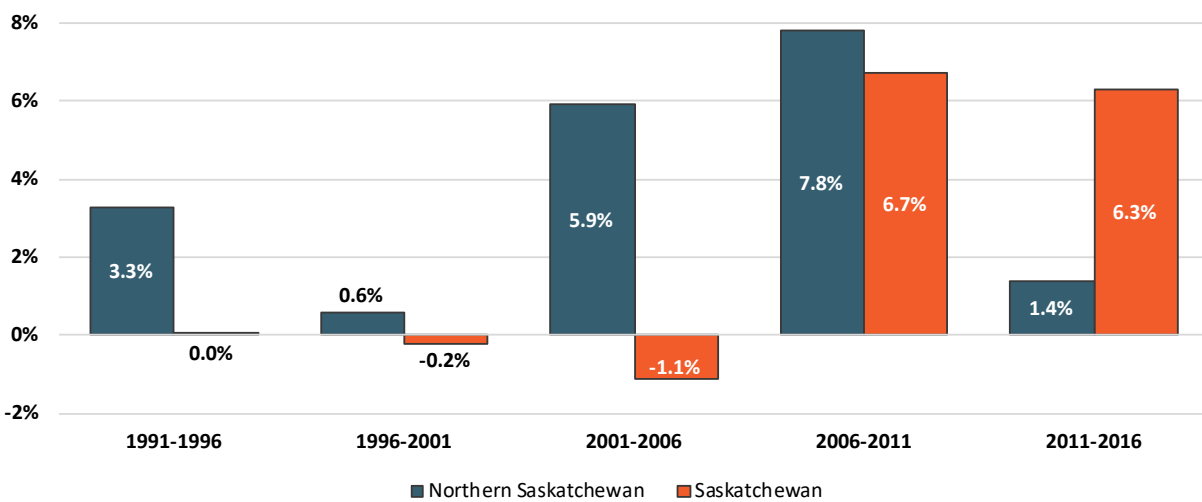
Footnotes:

1. Population count does not include incompletely enumerated communities.
2. Data have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases 10. Rows may not add up due to rounding.
3. Total Aboriginal identity population is composed of those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, First Nation (North American Indian), Métis or Inuit and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian, as defined by the Indian Act of Canada and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.
4. Percentage of Indigenous Population has been calculated based on Total Population.
5. Percentage of First Nation identity has been calculated based on Total Population.
6. Percentage of Métis identity has been calculated based on Total Population.
7. Northern Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No. 18.

2.6 POPULATION GROWTH RATES OF NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN AND SASKATCHEWAN

Figure 4 provides a comparison of population growth rates for northern Saskatchewan versus the province of Saskatchewan as a whole. Since 1991 northern Saskatchewan has experienced population growth on a constant basis, while the province of Saskatchewan experienced very little growth from 1991 to 1996, negative growth from 1996 to 2001 and 2001 to 2006, and only positive growth from 2006 to 2011 and 2011 to 2016.

Figure 4: Population Growth Rates Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan



Source: Statistics Canada 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016.

3.0 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

This section describes the infrastructure and services available on-reserve in Wapachewunak and La Plonge, and in Patuanak. As Wapachewunak and Patuanak are closely interconnected and accessed by residents of both communities, they are discussed collectively. Topics include community facilities and services (including educational facilities, health facilities, social services, emergency services, recreational services, and transportation and access), utilities and public services, and housing and accommodations.

3.1 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

3.1.1 Elementary and High School

The St. Louis School located in Patuanak provides education to children from kindergarten to grade twelve. St. Louis School also offers Dene and has staff employed who provide literacy and math assistance, as well as special education for students (English River School n.d.). Classes at St. Louis School have Traditional Knowledge built into the curriculum in an effort to maintain traditional identity. The First Nation also runs Mission Hill Elementary School in La Plonge. Following graduation from Mission Hill, La Plonge students attend the Valleyview Highschool in Beauval (Nuclear Waste Management Organization 2013).

3.1.2 Post-secondary Education

In 2011 the University of Saskatchewan opened the Office of Aboriginal Initiatives in English River First Nation's Grasswood urban reserve south of Saskatoon. This centre gives a place for community members to access general information about the university, such as enrollment, potential employment and research opportunities (University of Saskatchewan n.d.).

There are several options for community members to access postsecondary education within the area. The University of Saskatchewan offers courses through Northlands College and there are campuses located in La Ronge, Creighton, Île-à-la-Crosse and Buffalo Narrows. Each of these campuses require a few hours at minimum to commute to and from the community, with Creighton being the farthest at roughly a seven hour drive one-way. As a result, students are required to relocate to attend classes at these campuses. Students have access to a variety of certification options such as University education, Technology and Trades diplomas and certificates, and Adult Basic Education (Northlands College n.d.).

First Nations students who meet eligibility criteria can receive financial assistance for post-secondary education through Indigenous Services Canada (ISC). To attain financial assistance for education students must be enrolled in a recognized educational institution and successfully complete courses towards their degree, diploma or certificate (Government of Canada 2020).

Through a Collaboration Agreement between Cameco Corporation, Orano and English River First Nation in 2012, a trust for post-secondary education has been assisting English River residents with post-secondary education funding. Through the trust, 58 students from English River First Nation received scholarships in 2018. The trust also aids with purchasing school supplies for children in elementary and high school, and funding sports and recreation programs (Joint Implementation Committee 2018).

3.2 HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES

English River Health Services is located in Patuanak and is run by the Keewatin Yatthé Regional Health Authority. The health facility is open during the week from 8:30am-4:30pm with a one-hour lunch when they are closed. The health facility is staffed with a Registered Nurse and Registered Practical Nurse. A doctor visits the clinic on a monthly basis. Specialty health services including dental, psychological, and optical are among some of the specialties not offered on a regular basis in Patuanak (Northern Saskatchewan Health Services n.d.). Residents of La Plonge access health services through the health clinic located eight kilometres west in Beauval, also operated by the Keewatin Yatthé Regional Health Authority (Nuclear Waste Management Organization 2013).

The English River Health facility offers the following services to residents in the area including:

- Addiction Services;
- Community Health Developer/Rep;
- Dental Therapist;
- Dietician;
- Emergency Air Medevac;
- Home Care Services;
- Medical Transport Coordinator/Clerk;
- Mental Health/Holistic Health Services (Services may include family support, suicide prevention, youth suicide services, addictions, NNADAP workers, mental health therapists.);
- Primary Care Services (Nurse Practitioner, Physician Services, Maternal Child Health Worker); and
- TeleHealth Services (Northern Saskatchewan Health Services n.d.).

3.3 SOCIAL SERVICES

There are a few social services and organizations available to ERFN residents including:

- Interagency forum including health, social, education and other organizations;
- National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program;
- Indian Child Family Services Program;
- Aboriginal Head Start Program;
- Women's Group;
- Community Youth Group;
- Fundraising Group; and
- Healing Group (Nuclear Waste Management Organization 2013).

In addition to social services, there are annual events held by the community to strengthen social connections. Every year English River First Nation holds a healing canoeing journey, with 2019 marking the tenth year of the event. The healing journey is to help people heal from grief and trauma, and also brings mental health awareness to the community. The tenth event in 2019 consisted of 50 elders and youth who paddled down Pine River and Beaver River (APTN News 2019).

For about 24 years, members of the community return to a traditional lifestyle for a week duration with the goal of strengthening families referred to as the Family Conference. Workshops are planned for all members of a family to participate in to bring strength and overcome historical and generational trauma. Some of the activities offered free of charge to all family members include massages, haircuts, foot care, and make-up and beauty services (APTN News 2019).

3.4 EMERGENCY SERVICES

3.4.1 English River has the following emergency services:

- **Fire services** are provided by fire suppression groups that work towards reducing fire risks in the area. There are basic fire halls located in Patuanak and in nearby Beauval (Nuclear Waste Management Organization 2013).
- **Policing services** are provided by the RCMP, which has a detachment office located in Beauval. Services provided by this detachment include criminal records check, document verification, fingerprinting, general information, nonemergency complaints, crime reporting, and vulnerable sector checks (RCMP 2015).
- **Ambulance services** are available in Patuanak and Beauval for La Plonge residents. The majority of emergency health services are accessed by medevac air transport to larger hospitals such as Île-à-la-Crosse, Prince Albert, Meadow Lake, or Saskatoon (Nuclear Waste Management Organization 2013).

3.5 RECREATION SERVICES

There are several recreational buildings in Patuanak for the community for use. The Ovide G. McIntyre Memorial Arena is operated by the First Nation and has four dressing rooms, broadcasting capability during games and a kitchen for preparing and selling food. Hockey games are held at the arena as well as travelling attractions that come through the community and on occasion, graduation ceremonies. The adult supervised Youth Centre in Patuanak has several forms of entertainment for youth including a television, stereo, foosball, pool tables, and games. The William Apesis Memorial Band Hall can be used for social gatherings such as weddings, receptions, town meetings. Musicians frequently use the Band Hall as there is a stage inside (Nuclear Waste Management Organization 2013).

There are recreational or protected areas near some of the reserve parcels in absence of provincial or national parks. These include Lac La Plonge, Little Amyot Lake Recreation Site, Migratory Bird Concentration Site, and Fort Black. There are three parks within Patuanak or in close proximity including the treaty grounds near the Band Office, the Lein Wolverine Park near the Band Hall and a community beach and picnic area just outside of Patuanak (Nuclear Waste Management Organization 2013).

3.6 TRANSPORTATION AND ACCESS

Highway 918 is maintained by Saskatchewan Highways and Infrastructure and is the only access road into Patuanak and Wapachewunak. Just over an hour south of Patuanak at the southern terminus of Highway 918 is La Plonge, which connected to Highway 165 at Beauval.

3.7 UTILITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES

The following utilities and public services are available on-reserve and in the community of Patuanak:

- Water treatment station and distribution;
- Sewage collection and lagoon;
- Landfill;
- Cemetery;
- Telephone and internet provided by Saskatchewan Telecommunications; and
- Electricity provided by SaskPower (Nuclear Waste Management Organization, 2013).

Saskatchewan Telecommunications (SaskTel) provides telephone, internet, and tv services to both Patuanak and on-reserve in Wapachewunak. In 2019, Sasktel's new maxTV Stream was made available to 25 Northern and Indigenous communities in Saskatchewan including Patuanak and English River First Nation. The new service provides faster and a more reliable internet service (SaskTel 2019).

3.8 HOUSING

Statistics Canada has a number of important indicators that help provide an understanding of the state of housing in communities. Taken together, the total number of homes and the total population in the communities on Census Day 2016 can provide a glimpse into the average number of residents living in each home.

3.8.1 English River First Nation Housing

Table 5 presents the housing characteristics on-reserve for Wapachewunak and La Plonge compared to northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan. In 2016, on-reserve there were 184 occupied dwellings in Wapachewunak and 46 in La Plonge. Northern Saskatchewan had 10,235 and Saskatchewan as a whole had 432,620. On-reserve, Wapachewunak had the lowest number of average rooms per house (5.2), while La Plonge (6.1) was higher than northern Saskatchewan (5.6). The province as a whole (6.7) had the highest average rooms per house. The percentage of households requiring major repairs on-reserve in Wapachewunak (48.9%) and La Plonge (65.2%) were greater than northern Saskatchewan (30.7%) and the province as a whole (8.7%).

Table 5: Housing Characteristics On-Reserve for Wapachewunak and La Plonge compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2016)

	ERFN On-Reserve		Northern Saskatchewan ²	Saskatchewan
	Wapachewunak ¹	La Plonge ¹		
Private Households Occupied by Residents	184	46	10,235	432,620
Average Number of Rooms per dwelling	5.2	6.1	5.6	6.7
Households Requiring Major Repairs ³	90 (48.9%)	30 (65.2%)	3,145 (30.7%)	37,520 (8.7%)

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Data have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
2. Northern Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No.18.
3. Major repairs include dwellings needing major repairs such as dwellings with defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and dwellings needing structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings.

3.8.2 Patuanak Housing

Table 6 presents the housing characteristics for Patuanak compared to northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan. There were 27 occupied private dwellings in Patuanak. Patuanak (5.4) had the lowest average number of rooms per dwelling compared to northern Saskatchewan (6.0) and the province as a whole (6.7). Over a third of Patuanak homes (37%) required major repairs.

Table 6: Housing Characteristics in Patuanak compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2016)

	Patuanak ¹	Northern Saskatchewan ²	Saskatchewan
Private Households Occupied by Residents	27	10,235	432,620
Average Number of Rooms per dwelling	5.4	6.0	6.7
Households Requiring Major Repairs ³	10 (37%)	3,145 (30.7%)	37,520 (8.7%)

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Data have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
2. Northern Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No.18.
3. Major repairs include dwellings needing major repairs such as dwellings with defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and dwellings needing structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings.

4.0 ECONOMY

This section describes the economic environment for English River First Nation both on and in Patuanak, as well as northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan for comparison. It presents labour force characteristics, education and training, income, employment, information on economic development, and local businesses.

4.1 LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

The labour force includes persons over the age of fifteen years old during the period of the census who can contribute to the economy within a population. This statistic is usually described as a percentage and conveys the proportion of the population that the economy is dependent on.

Key indicators of labour force are:

- **Participation Rate:** the labour force participation rate reflects the number of people who are interested in participating in the workforce (population 15 years and over). This indicator is typically in conjunction with employment rates as it accounts for those people who may not be working (e.g., students, homemakers, institutionalized people), but are still active contributors in the economy.
- **Employment Rate:** reflects the proportion of the total population (aged 15 years and over) that was working Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7, 2016.
- **Unemployment Rate:** accounts for the proportion of the total population (population in the labour force) that was not working Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7, 2016.

4.1.1 English River Labour Force Characteristics

In 2016, Statistics Canada reported that on-reserve there were 430 residents in Wapachewunak and 110 in La Plonge eligible to participate in the labour force as seen in Table 7. This is compared to 25,295 residents eligible in northern Saskatchewan and 857,295 eligible in the province as a whole. The participation rate for on-reserve residents was 43.0% for Wapachewunak and 31.8% for La Plonge. In comparison, northern Saskatchewan (48.8%) and Saskatchewan (68.3%) both had higher participation rates than the three communities.

The employment rates in Wapachewunak (33.7%) and La Plonge (31.8%) were comparable in 2016. The employment rates of the three communities were comparable to that of northern Saskatchewan (37.2%), but the province of Saskatchewan (63.5%) had the highest employment rates in 2016. Unemployment rates for Wapachewunak (21.6%) in 2016 were comparable to northern Saskatchewan (23.8%), but greater than the province as a whole (7.1%).

Table 7: Labour Force Characteristics for English River First Nation On-Reserve in Wapachewunak and La Plonge compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2016)

	ERFN On-reserve						Northern Saskatchewan ²			Saskatchewan		
	Wapachechewunak ¹			La Plonge ¹			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female						
Total Population 15 Years and Over by Labour Force Activity	430	205	215	110	50	55	25,295	12,610	12,685	857,295	424,260	433,035
In the Labour Force ³	185	90	95	35	15	25	12,355	6,540	5,815	585,540	311,110	274,430
Employed ⁴	145	65	85	35	15	20	9,420	4,660	4,755	544,095	286,330	257,760
Unemployed ⁵	40	25	10	0	0	0	2,935	1,875	1,060	41,445	24,775	16,665
Not in the Labour Force ⁶	240	115	120	70	35	35	12,940	6,070	6,870	271,760	113,155	158,605
Participation Rate ⁷	43.0%	43.9%	44.2%	31.8%	30.0%	45.5%	48.8%	51.9%	45.8%	68.3%	73.3%	63.4%
Employment Rate ⁸	33.7%	31.7%	39.5%	31.8%	30.0%	36.4%	37.2%	37.0%	37.5%	63.5%	67.5%	59.5%
Unemployment Rate ⁹	21.6%	27.8%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.8%	28.7%	18.2%	7.1%	8.0%	6.1%

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Data have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases, 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
2. North Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No.18.
3. "Labour Force" refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, were either employed or unemployed and reported for populations aged 15 years and over in private households." (Statistics Canada 2019).

4. "Employed" refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents who, during the week prior to Census Day: "(a) Did any work at all at a job or business, that is, paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-employment. This also includes persons who did unpaid family work, which is defined as unpaid work contributing directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related member of the same household; or (b) Had a job but were not at work due to factors such as their own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, vacation or a labour dispute. This category excludes persons not at work because they were on layoff or between casual jobs, and those who did not then have a job (even if they had a job to start at a future date)." (Statistics Canada 2019).
5. "Unemployed" refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7 2016, were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either: a) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less." (Statistics Canada 2019).
6. "Not in the labour force" refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7 2016, were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an 'off' season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability." (Statistics Canada 2019).
7. The "Participation Rate" refers to the number of people in the labour force in the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7 2016, as a percentage of the population 15 years and over. (Statistics Canada 2019).
8. The "Employment Rate" refers to the number of people employed in the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7 2016 as a percentage of the total population 15 years and over. (Statistics Canada 2019).
9. The "Unemployment Rate" refers to the number of people unemployed in the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7 2016 expressed as a percentage of the population in the labour force. (Statistics Canada 2019).

4.1.2 Patuanak Labour Force Characteristics

In 2016, Statistics Canada reported that there were 55 Patuanak residents eligible to participate in the labour force (i.e., individuals aged 15 years and over) as seen in Table 8. This is compared to 25,295 residents were eligible in northern Saskatchewan and 857,295 were eligible in the province as a whole. The participation rate for Patuanak residents was 36.4% compared to northern Saskatchewan (48.8%) and Saskatchewan (68.3%), which both had higher participation rates. The employment rate in Patuanak (36.4%) was comparable to northern Saskatchewan (37.2%), both of which were less than the province as a whole (63.5%). Unemployment rates for Patuanak (50.0%) were greater than both northern Saskatchewan (23.8%) and the province as a whole (7.1%).

Table 8: Labour Force Characteristics for English River First Nation in Patuanak compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2016)

	Patuanak ¹			Northern Saskatchewan ²			Saskatchewan		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population 15 Years and Over by Labour Force Activity	55	25	30	25,295	12,610	12,685	857,295	424,260	433,035
In the Labour Force ³	20	10	10	12,355	6,540	5,815	585,540	311,110	274,430
Employed ⁴	20	10	0	9,420	4,660	4,755	544,095	286,330	257,760
Unemployed ⁵	10	0	0	2,935	1,875	1,060	41,445	24,775	16,665
Not in the Labour Force ⁶	30	15	15	12,940	6,070	6,870	271,760	113,155	158,605
Participation Rate ⁷	36.4%	40.0%	33.3%	48.8%	51.9%	45.8%	68.3%	73.3%	63.4%
Employment Rate ⁸	36.4%	40.0%	0.0%	37.2%	37.0%	37.5%	63.5%	67.5%	59.5%
Unemployment Rate ⁹	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.8%	28.7%	18.2%	7.1%	8.0%	6.1%

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Data have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases, 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
2. North Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No.18.
3. "Labour Force" refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, were either employed or unemployed and reported for populations aged 15 years and over in private households." (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).

4. "Employed" refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents who, during the week prior to Census Day: "(a) Did any work at all at a job or business, that is, paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-employment. This also includes persons who did unpaid family work, which is defined as unpaid work contributing directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related member of the same household; or (b) Had a job but were not at work due to factors such as their own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, vacation or a labour dispute. This category excludes persons not at work because they were on layoff or between casual jobs, and those who did not then have a job (even if they had a job to start at a future date)." (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).
5. "Unemployed" refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7 2016, were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either: a) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less." (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).
6. "Not in the labour force" refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7, 2016, were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an 'off' season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability." (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).
7. The "Participation Rate" refers to the number of people in the labour force in the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7, 2016, as a percentage of the population 15 years and over. (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).
8. The "Employment Rate" refers to the number of people employed in the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7, 2016 as a percentage of the total population 15 years and over. (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).
9. The "Unemployment Rate" refers to the number of people unemployed in the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7, 2016 expressed as a percentage of the population in the labour force. (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).

4.2 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

This section describes rates of educational attainment for ERFN members living in Wapachewunak and La Plonge and residents of Patuanak.

4.2.1 English River First Nation Educational Attainment

Table 9 provides the distribution of the highest level of education attained by on-reserve English River First Nation residents in Wapachewunak and La Plonge compared to northern Saskatchewan and the province for 2016. Residents on-reserve in Wapachewunak (45.9%) and in La Plonge (38.1%) had comparable rates for having obtained less than a high school certificate. The rates seen in on-reserve in English River First Nation are less than northern Saskatchewan (50.9%), but higher than the province as a whole (20.7%). Male residents are more likely to have less than a high school certificate on-reserve in Wapachewunak (52.4%) and La Plonge (50.0%) compared to female residents on-reserve in Wapachewunak (40.9%) and La Plonge (36.4%). This trend is similar to both northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan as a whole where male residents are more likely to not have the equivalent of a high school diploma.

Statistics Canada tracks post-secondary certification or degree through:

- Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate or Diploma;
- Post-Secondary Non-University Certificate or Diploma;
- University Certificate or Diploma Below the Bachelor's Level; and
- University Degree.

Residents on-reserve in Wapachewunak (9.4%) had comparable attainment rates for an apprenticeship, trades certificate or diploma as northern Saskatchewan (8.2%) and Saskatchewan (10.4%). Residents on-reserve in La Plonge (23.8%) had higher attainment rates than both northern Saskatchewan (8.2%) and the province as a whole (10.4%).

On-reserve in Wapachewunak (8.2%) and La Plonge (9.5%) residents had the lowest attainment rates for a post-secondary non-university certificate or diploma compared to northern Saskatchewan (11.1%) and the province as a whole (17.1%). On-reserve males had lower attainment rates than females for post-secondary non-university certificates or diplomas. This trend is seen across northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan.

Table 9: Level of Educational Attainment for English River First Nation On-Reserve in Wapachewunak and La Plonge compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2016)

	ERFN On-reserve						Northern Saskatchewan ^{2,3}			Saskatchewan ²		
	Wapachewunak ^{1,2}			La Plonge ^{1,2}			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female						
Total Population 15 and Over by Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree ⁴	425	210	220	105	50	55	25,295	12,605	12,690	857,295	424,265	433,035
Less than High School Certificate	195 45.9%	110 52.4%	90 40.9%	40 38.1%	25 50.0%	20 36.4%	12,865 50.9%	6,945 55.1%	5,920 46.7%	177,210 20.7%	96,680 22.8%	80,530 18.6%
High School Certificate or Equivalent ⁵	125 29.4%	60 28.6%	70 31.8%	20 19.0%	10 20.0%	10 18.2%	5,195 20.5%	2,250 17.9%	2,955 23.3%	261,210 30.5%	133,730 31.5%	127,480 29.4%
Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate or Diploma	40 9.4%	25 11.9%	15 6.8%	25 23.8%	15 30.0%	0 0.0%	2,080 8.2%	1,495 11.9%	585 4.6%	89,440 10.4%	64,100 15.1%	25,340 5.9%
Post-Secondary Non-University Certificate or Diploma ⁶	35 8.2%	15 7.1%	15 6.8%	10 9.5%	10 20.0%	10 18.2%	2,810 11.1%	1,180 9.4%	1,630 12.8%	146,770 17.1%	51,240 12.1%	95,530 22.1%
University Certificate or Diploma Below the Bachelor's Level	10 2.4%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	475 1.9%	110 0.9%	365 2.9%	28,195 3.3%	10,790 2.5%	17,405 4.0%
University Degree	25	0	20	10	0	0	1,865	630	1,230	154,480	67,730	86,745

	ERFN On-reserve						Northern Saskatchewan ^{2,3}			Saskatchewan ²		
	Wapachewunak ^{1,2}			La Plonge ^{1,2}			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female						
	5.9%	0.0%	9.1%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	5.0%	9.7%	18.0%	16.0%	20.0%

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Statistics Canada data have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5 and in some cases, 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
2. Educational attainment data for 2016 were derived from 30% data. However, on Indian reserves and in remote communities, Statistics Canada attempts to obtain data from 100% of the population.
3. Northern Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No. 18.
4. "Highest certificate, diploma or degree" refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree the individual has completed based primarily on time spent "in-class." For high school graduates, a university education is considered to be a higher level of education than a college diploma, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than a trade. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time acquiring trade certification may on-the-job, as opposed to being in a classroom.
5. "High school certificate or equivalent" includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.
6. "Postsecondary non-university certificate or diploma" includes non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

4.2.2 Patuanak Educational Attainment

Table 10 provides the distribution of the highest level of education attained by residents in Patuanak compared to northern Saskatchewan and the province for 2016. Residents in Patuanak 15 years and older (45.5%) having obtained less than a high school certificate are less than northern Saskatchewan (50.9%), but higher than the province as a whole (20.7%). Male residents are more likely to have less than a high school certificate in Patuanak (60.0%), compared to female residents (40.0%). This trend is similar to both northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan where male residents are more likely to not have the equivalent of a high school diploma. Patuanak residents (18.2%) had higher attainment rates for an apprenticeship, trades certificate or diploma than northern Saskatchewan (8.2%) and the province as a whole (10.4%). Residents in Patuanak (18.2%) saw the highest number of residents attaining post-secondary non-university certificate or diploma compared to northern Saskatchewan (11.1%) and the province as a whole (17.1%). Males had lower attainment rates than females for post-secondary non-university certificates or diplomas.

Table 10: Level of Educational Attainment for English River First Nation in Patuanak compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2016)

	Patuanak ^{1,2}			Northern Saskatchewan ^{2,3}			Saskatchewan ²		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population 15 and Over by Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree ⁴	55	25	25	25,295	12,605	12,690	857,295	424,265	433,035
Less than High School Certificate	25 45.5%	15 60.0%	10 40.0%	12,865 50.9%	6,945 55.1%	5,920 46.7%	177,210 20.7%	96,680 22.8%	80,530 18.6%
High School Certificate or Equivalent ⁵	10 18.2%	10 40.0%	10 40.0%	5,195 20.5%	2,250 17.9%	2,955 23.3%	261,210 30.5%	133,730 31.5%	127,480 29.4%
Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate or Diploma	10 18.2%	10 40.0%	0 0.0%	2,080 8.2%	1,495 11.9%	585 4.6%	89,440 10.4%	64,100 15.1%	25,340 5.9%
Post-Secondary Non-University Certificate or Diploma ⁶	10 18.2%	0 0.0%	10 40.0%	2,810 11.1%	1,180 9.4%	1,630 12.8%	146,770 17.1%	51,240 12.1%	95,530 22.1%
University Certificate or Diploma Below the Bachelor's Level	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	475 1.9%	110 0.9%	365 2.9%	28,195 3.3%	10,790 2.5%	17,405 4.0%
University Degree	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1,865 7.4%	630 5.0%	1,230 9.7%	154,480 18.0%	67,730 16.0%	86,745 20.0%

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Statistics Canada data have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5 and in some cases, 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
2. Educational attainment data for 2016 were derived from 30% data. However, on Indian reserves and in remote communities, Statistics Canada attempts to obtain data from 100% of the population.
3. Northern Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No. 18.
4. "Highest certificate, diploma or degree" refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree the individual has completed based primarily on time spent "in-class." For high school graduates, a university education is considered to be a higher level of education than a college diploma, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than a trade. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to

complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time acquiring trade certification may on-the-job, as opposed to being in a classroom.

5. "High school certificate or equivalent" includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.
6. "Postsecondary non-university certificate or diploma" includes non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

4.3 INCOME

Income determines the standard of living (e.g., quantity and quality of goods and services) available to individuals and households. Two indicators are provided in this section to better understand the incomes currently available for the residents for Wapachewunak, La Plonge, Patuanak, northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan. Indicators provided by Statistics Canada include:

- Distribution of income by individuals and households; and
- Income sources, showing the distributions among employment, government payments and interest, and other investments for each community.

Data on personal income for on-reserve residents in La Plonge, and in Patuanak are not available for confidentiality reasons.

4.3.1 English River First Nation Personal and Household Income

Table 11 presents the average personal employment income of the population aged 15 and older for on-reserve in Wapachewunak, northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan in 2015. For confidentiality reasons due to a small population size personal employment income is not available for La Plonge. Personal income on-reserve in Wapachewunak (\$45,343) was lower than northern Saskatchewan (\$57,985) and the province of Saskatchewan (\$64,855). In 2016 male residents of Wapachewunak reporting income earned on average \$57,811, while females reporting income earned on average \$37,239, a gap of over \$20,000. This same trend is seen in northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan, however Wapachewunak had the largest gap between male and female average salaries.

The Saskatchewan Low Income Tax Credit has a threshold of \$32,643² (Government of Canada 2018). In 2015, 62.4% of the population of Wapachewunak, 62.6% of individuals in northern Saskatchewan, and 40.4% of individuals in Saskatchewan had less than \$30,000 in income. Female residents of Wapachewunak (62.7%) were more likely to report less than \$30,000 than males (59.5%), a trend which is seen in northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan. In 2015, approximately 10.6% of Wapachewunak residents, 13.2% of individuals in northern Saskatchewan, and 22.1% of individuals in Saskatchewan earned income in higher income brackets of \$70,000 or greater.

² The Saskatchewan low-income tax credit is a tax-free amount paid to help Saskatchewan residents with low and modest incomes. For July 2018 and June 2019, the program provides a tax-free amount to individuals and families. The credit starts to be reduced when the adjusted family net income is more than \$32,643.

Table 11: Distribution of Personal Income for English River First Nation On-Reserve in Wapachewunak compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2015)

	ERFN On-reserve Wapachewunak ^{1,2,3}			Northern Saskatchewan ^{2,4}			Saskatchewan ²		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Average Employment Income for Full-Year Full-Time Workers ⁵	\$45,343	\$57,811	\$37,239	\$57,985	\$64,790	\$51,411	\$64,855	\$72,366	\$54,808
Total Number of Private Households with Income ⁵	425	210	215	22,695	11,215	11,485	822,620	407,715	415,015
Under \$10,000	105 25%	60 29%	45 21%	7,080 31%	4,025 36%	3,055 27%	105,780 13%	47,325 12%	58,455 14%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	100 24%	40 19%	60 28%	4,305 19%	1,750 16%	2,550 22%	118,380 14%	46,195 11%	72,180 17%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	60 14%	25 12%	30 14%	2,830 12%	1,145 10%	1,690 15%	107,890 13%	42,345 10%	65,545 16%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	40 9%	15 7%	25 12%	2,120 9%	860 8%	1,265 11%	95,605 12%	41,315 10%	54,295 13%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	15 4%	0 0%	10 5%	1,520 7%	645 6%	870 8%	89,285 11%	42,260 10%	47,025 11%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	20 5%	10 5%	5 2%	1,060 5%	485 4%	575 5%	70,395 9%	36,950 9%	33,450 8%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	10 2%	5 2%	5 2%	790 3%	440 4%	355 3%	53,855 7%	31,055 8%	22,795 5%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	15 4%	5 2%	10 5%	650 3%	345 3%	305 3%	41,930 5%	25,290 6%	16,645 4%
\$80,000 to \$99,999 ⁶	5 1%	0 0%	10 5%	1070 5%	590 5%	485 4%	60,470 7%	36,850 9%	23,620 6%

	ERFN On-reserve			Northern Saskatchewan ^{2,4}			Saskatchewan ²		
	Wapachewunak ^{1,2,3}			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female						
\$100,000 and over	25 6%	20 10%	5 2%	1270 6%	935 8%	335 3%	79,030 10%	58,125 14%	20,905 5%

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Data have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
2. Income variables do not account for inflation.
3. Personal income variables were derived from 20% sample data. However, on Indian Reserves and in remote communities, attempts are made to obtain data from 100% of the population.
4. Northern Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No. 18.
5. Income refers to Total Income (i.e. personal income). Total income is the total money income received during the calendar year prior to the Census year. Sources of income are: wages and salaries, net farm income; net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice; child benefits; Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement; benefits from Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan; benefits from Employment Insurance; other income from government sources; dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates and other investment income; retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs; and other money income. Not included in all Census years as total income: income tax refunds, lump sum inheritance payments, gambling revenue, lump sum insurance policy settlements, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property or belongings, loan repayments, property tax rebates or refunds of pension contributions.
6. The 2015 data sets group \$80,000 to \$99,999 as \$80,000 to \$89,999 and \$90,000 to \$99,999. These categories have been collapsed in the table.

Table 12 shows the distribution of household income for Wapachewunak, northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan for 2015. The average household income (2015) for Wapachewunak residents (\$60,621), was lower than northern Saskatchewan (\$71,111) and the province of Saskatchewan (\$93,942) (Statistics Canada 2016). A higher proportion (32.4%) of Wapachewunak households had incomes of \$30,000 or less than in northern Saskatchewan (22.6%) and Saskatchewan (12.2%). In 2015, approximately 32.4% of Wapachewunak households, 39.3% of households in northern Saskatchewan, and 53.5% of households in Saskatchewan earned income in higher income brackets of \$70,000 or greater.

Table 12: Distribution of Household Income for English River First Nation On-Reserve in Wapachewunak compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2015)

	ERFN On-reserve	Northern Saskatchewan ^{2,4,5}	Saskatchewan ^{2,5}
	Wapachewunak ^{1,2,5}		
Average Household Employment Income before Taxes in 2015 for Full-Year Full-Time Workers ³	\$60,621	\$71,111	\$93,942
Total Number of Private Households with Income ⁶	185	10,235	432,625
Under \$5,000	5 3%	445 4%	6,930 2%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 3%	325 3%	4,575 1%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	25 14%	405 4%	7,675 2%
\$20,000 to \$29,999 ⁷	25 14%	1,135 11%	33,720 8%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	15 8%	1,025 10%	35,110 8%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	15 8%	830 8%	33,870 8%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	25 14%	725 7%	31,595 7%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	10 5%	610 6%	29,700 7%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	15 8%	545 5%	27,605 6%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	10 5%	490 5%	25,810 6%

	ERFN On-reserve	Northern Saskatchewan ^{2,4,5}	Saskatchewan ^{2,5}
	Wapachewunak ^{1,2,5}		
\$90,000 to \$99,999	5 3%	420 4%	23,280 5%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	10 5%	865 8%	48,375 11%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	5 3%	605 6%	35,320 8%
\$150,000 and over	15 8%	1,100 11%	71,035 16%

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Data have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
2. Income variables do not account for inflation.
3. Household income variables were derived from 20% sample data. However, on Indian Reserves and in remote communities, attempts are made to obtain data from 100% of the population.
4. Northern Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No. 18.
5. Income refers to Total Income (i.e. household income). Total income is the total money income received during the calendar year prior to the Census year. Sources of income are: wages and salaries, net farm income; net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice; child benefits; Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement; benefits from Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan; benefits from Employment Insurance; other income from government sources; dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates and other investment income; retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs; and other money income. Not included in all Census years as total income: income tax refunds, lump sum inheritance payments, gambling revenue, lump sum insurance policy settlements, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property or belongings, loan repayments, property tax rebates or refunds of pension contributions.
6. Private household refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a family group (census family) with or without other persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (e.g., temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. For census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household. Unless otherwise specified, all data in household reports are for private households only.
7. Data sets grouped include: \$20,000 to \$29,999 as \$20,000 to \$24,999 and \$25,000 to \$29,999. These categories have been collapsed in the table; \$30,000 to \$39,999 as \$30,000 to \$34,999 and \$35,000 to \$39,999. These categories have been collapsed in the table; \$40,000 to \$49,999 as \$40,000 to \$44,999 and \$45,000 to \$49,999. These categories have been collapsed in the table; \$150,000 and over as \$150,000 to \$199,999 and \$200,000 and over. These categories have been collapsed in the table.

4.3.2 English River First Nation Sources of Income

Statistics Canada tracks three general categories or sources of income: employment and self-employment income, government payments, and interest and other investment income.

Table 13 illustrates that the percentage of income for the population of Wapachewunak (72.6%) from employment income is comparable to that of residents of northern Saskatchewan (72.0%) and Saskatchewan (73.2%). A higher percentage of males (79.6%) had employment income than females (64.9%), which reflected trends in northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan as a whole. The percentage of income from Government Transfer payments in Wapachewunak (25.1%) was higher than northern Saskatchewan (21.8%), both which were approximately twice that of the province as a whole (10.5%).

Table 13: Sources of Income for English River First Nation On-Reserve in Wapachewunak compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2015)

	ERFN On-reserve			Northern Saskatchewan ⁴			Saskatchewan		
	Wapachewunak ^{1,2,3}								
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employment Income (%) ⁵	72.6%	79.6%	64.9%	72.0%	78.8%	64.2%	73.2%	76.8%	68.0%
Government Transfer Payments (%) ⁶	25.1%	18.8%	32.7%	21.8%	14.4%	30%	10.5%	7.2%	15.2%
Other (%) ⁷	2.3%	1.6%	2.4%	6.2%	6.8%	5.8%	16.3%	16%	16.8%

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Sources of income variables for the Census were derived from 20% sample data. However, on Indian reserves and in remote communities, attempts are made to obtain data from 100% of the population.
2. Data have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
3. Sources of income of a population group or a geographic area, refers to the relative share of each income source or group of sources, expressed as a percentage of the aggregate total income of that group or area. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
4. Northern Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No. 18.
5. Employment Income include all income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.
6. Government transfer include all cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during the reference period. It includes (1) Old Age Security pension, Guaranteed Income Supplement, Allowance or Allowance for the Survivor; (2) Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits from Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan; (3) benefits from Employment Insurance and Quebec parental insurance plan, (4) Child benefits from federal and provincial programs; (5) social assistance benefits; (6) workers' compensation benefits; (7) working income tax benefit; (8) goods and services tax credit and harmonized sales tax credit; and (9) other income from government sources. For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.
7. Other income sources include severance pay and retirement allowances, alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, income from abroad (excluding interest and dividends), non-refundable scholarships, bursaries, fellowships and study grants, and artists' project grants. Other income was calculated as a total (100%) minus employment income (%) and government transfer payments (%).

4.4 LOCAL ECONOMY

This section describes employment by sector, economic development, and local business for English River First Nation Saskatchewan.

4.4.1 Local Business

Table 14 displays the local businesses within English River which support the local economy.

Table 14: Local Businesses in English River First Nation

Business	Description
AllTron Electric	Joint venture with Alliance Energy Ltd.
Beauval Gas and Grocery	Grocery store, restaurant, gas station and convenience store
Canadian Shield Insurance Services Ltd.	Insurance services
Cameco Northern Affairs Office (Patuanak)	Cameco local office
Des Nedge Development Inc./Tron Power	Construction and mining services
English River First Nation (Patuanak)	First Nations public services and administration
English River Fish Plant (Patuanak)	Fish packing and wholesale distribution
English River Gas Bar (Patuanak)	Gas, convenience store and ATM
English River Recreation and Area (Patuanak)	Arena and youth recreation
Golden Wally Outfitters	Outfitting business
Grasswood Business Centre/English River Travel Centre	Business and Travel Centre
J & Son's Taxi	Taxi service
JV Driver	Construction and engineering services
Mawdsley Lake Fishing Lodge	Fishing lodge
March Consulting and Engineering	Potash industry
Michelle's Hair Design	Hair salon

Business	Description
MineTec Sales	Electrical Panel sales
Mudjatic Enterprises	Mudjatic Thyssen Mining Joint Venture and Construction
Mudjatic River Outfitters	Outfitting business
Northern Store	Store
Patuanak Communication Society	Communication station, FM radio, local radio, broadcasting, tv scroll, bingo
Patuanak Taxi	Taxi service

Source: Northern Saskatchewan Business Directory 2020, Nuclear Waste Management Organization 2013.

4.4.2 English River First Nation Employment by Sector

Table 15 outlines employment by sector in on-reserve in English River First Nation compared to residents of northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan. The data indicates that the key sectors for employment on-reserve in Wapachewunak are public administration (18.9%), educational services (16.2%) and mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (13.5%). Key sectors for employment on-reserve in La Plonge are agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (25.0%) and retail trade (25.0%). For northern Saskatchewan, key sectors for employment are education (15.3%), health care and assistance (13.4%) and public administration (12.3%). For the province as a whole, health care and social assistance (12.4%); retail (10.8%); and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (8.8%) were the key sectors for employment.

Data indicates that males and females on-reserve in Wapachewunak and La Plonge are employed in different industries. Key sectors for employment of males in Wapachewunak include mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (22.2%), and public administration (22.2%). For females, key sectors for employment are educational services (31.6%), health care and social assistance (15.8%) and public administration (15.8%).

Table 15: Employment by Sector for English River First Nation On-Reserve in Wapachewunuak and La Plonge compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2016)

	ERFN On-reserve						Northern Saskatchewan ²			Saskatchewan		
	Wapachewunuak ¹			La Plonge ¹								
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Labour Force population aged 15 years and over by industry ^{3,4}	185	90	95	40	15	20	12,355	6,540	5,815	585,540	311,110	274,430
Industry – not applicable	15	10	10	10	0	0	1,565	910	660	10,225	5,205	5,020
All industry categories	170	80	90	35	15	20	10,790	5,635	5,155	575,310	305,905	269,410
Agriculture; forestry; fishing and hunting	0	0	0	10	0	0	240	220	20	51,255	36,820	14,440
Mining; quarrying; and oil and gas extraction	25	20	10	0	0	0	1,165	1,025	145	23,070	20,040	3,025
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	80	15	5,395	3,780	1,610
Construction	15	15	0	0	0	0	800	735	70	49,310	43,460	5,850
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	120	30	26,710	21,000	5,710
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	70	35	20,480	15,325	5,155
Retail Trade	20	10	10	10	10	10	1,015	455	555	63,360	30,185	33,180

	ERFN On-reserve						Northern Saskatchewan ²			Saskatchewan		
	Wapachewunak ¹			La Plonge ¹								
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Transportation and Warehousing	0	10	0	0	0	10	445	325	120	24,755	19,385	5,370
Information and Cultural Industries	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	45	45	10,005	5,055	4,950
Finance and Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	20	75	20,155	6,495	13,655
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	65	25	7,650	4,425	3,220
Professional; Scientific and Technical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	70	95	25,250	12,985	12,265
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	1,340	680	660
Admin. and Support; Waste Mgmt and Remediation	0	10	10	0	0	0	310	165	145	16,395	9,660	6,735
Educational Services	30	0	30	0	0	0	1,895	530	1,365	45,360	13,670	31,690
Health Care and Social Assistance	15	0	15	0	0	10	1,660	290	1,370	72,625	11,285	61,335
Arts; Entertainment and Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	55	45	10,545	5,120	5,425

	ERFN On-reserve						Northern Saskatchewan ²			Saskatchewan		
	Wapachewunak ¹			La Plonge ¹								
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Accommodation and Food Services	10	10	0	0	0	0	585	270	310	37,785	14,295	23,490
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	135	115	25,680	12,590	13,090
Public Administration	35	20	15	0	0	0	1,520	955	570	38,180	19,640	18,535

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Data have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
2. Northern Saskatchewan refers to Census Division No. 18.
3. Includes the experienced labour force which refers to persons aged 15 years and over who during the Census were employed and the unemployed who had last worked for pay or in self employment prior to the Census.
4. Includes unemployed persons aged 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment or who had last worked prior to January 1, 2015.
5. Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. The data are produced according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2012 with 25% sample data.

Historically it has been common for Wapachewunak to have higher unemployment rates than La Plonge. A possible explanation for this could be that the location of La Plonge is less remote, resulting in easier access to employment opportunities, as well the population size is much smaller than Wapachewunak (Nuclear Waste Management Organization 2013). There are a number of community and privately owned businesses which provide employment to residents on-reserve and in Patuanak as seen in Table 14. There are local grocery, gas and convenience stores such as Beauval Gas and Grocery which employs 35 people mainly ERFN members.

Owned and operated by English River First Nation, Tron is one of their major employers providing employment for tradespeople and office staff. As the First Nation cannot supply enough skilled employees the company requires, Tron hires people in the surrounding area as well. To assist with employee participation rates from both the First Nation and northern Saskatchewan, Tron provides orientation and training programs which has been successful in increasing participation rates. Tron and their associated companies earn \$70 million in profits annually (Nuclear Waste Management Organization 2013).

Those employed at the various uranium operations (Key Lake Mill, Rabbit Lake Mine, Cigar Lake Mine, and MacArthur River Mine) in the region participate in a fly-in/-out commuter rotation system, requiring them to be away from the community. ERFN is the only First Nation in Canada where members flying to work off-reserve are tax exempt (Nuclear Waste Management Organization 2013). South of Saskatoon is English River First Nation's Grasswood reserve which has a business centre, business complex and travel complex which generates revenues for the First Nation (Nuclear Waste Management Organization 2013).

Through the Collaboration Agreement with Cameco and Orano, funds assisted with upgrading the community fish plant, allowing fishermen to process their catch. This reduces the costs to transport fish to a processing facility therefore reducing costs and providing an option for fishermen to sell locally (Joint Implementation Committee 2018).

4.4.3 Patuanak Employment by Sector

Table 16 outlines employment by sector in Patuanak compared to residents of northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan. Key sectors for employment in Patuanak are utilities, retail trade, educational services, and health care, and social assistance. Data indicates that males and females are employed in different industries. Key sector of males in Patuanak include public administration whereas educational services are a key sector for females.

Table 16: Employment by Sector for English River First Nation in Patuanak compared to Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan (2016)

	Patuanak ¹			Northern Saskatchewan ²			Saskatchewan		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Labour Force population aged 15 years and over by industry ^{3,4}	20	10	10	12,355	6,540	5,815	585,540	311,110	274,430
Industry – not applicable	0	0	0	1,565	910	660	10,225	5,205	5,020
All industry categories	25	15	10	10,790	5,635	5,155	575,310	305,905	269,410
Agriculture; forestry; fishing and hunting	0	0	0	240	220	20	51,255	36,820	14,440
Mining; quarrying; and oil and gas extraction	0	0	0	1,165	1,025	145	23,070	20,040	3,025
Utilities	10	0	0	95	80	15	5,395	3,780	1,610
Construction	0	0	0	800	735	70	49,310	43,460	5,850
Manufacturing	0	0	0	150	120	30	26,710	21,000	5,710
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	105	70	35	20,480	15,325	5,155

	Patuanak ¹			Northern Saskatchewan ²			Saskatchewan		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Retail Trade	10	0	0	1,015	455	555	63,360	30,185	33,180
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	0	445	325	120	24,755	19,385	5,370
Information and Cultural Industries	0	0	0	90	45	45	10,005	5,055	4,950
Finance and Insurance	0	0	0	95	20	75	20,155	6,495	13,655
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	0	0	0	90	65	25	7,650	4,425	3,220
Professional; Scientific and Technical Services	0	0	0	165	70	95	25,250	12,985	12,265
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	0	0	10	10	0	1,340	680	660
Admin. and Support; Waste Mgmt and Remediation	0	0	0	310	165	145	16,395	9,660	6,735
Educational Services	0	0	10	1,895	530	1,365	45,360	13,670	31,690

	Patuanak ¹			Northern Saskatchewan ²			Saskatchewan		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Health Care and Social Assistance	10	0	0	1,660	290	1,370	72,625	11,285	61,335
Arts; Entertainment and Recreation	0	0	0	100	55	45	10,545	5,120	5,425
Accommodation and Food Services	0	0	0	585	270	310	37,785	14,295	23,490
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	0	0	0	250	135	115	25,680	12,590	13,090
Public Administration	0	10	0	1,520	955	570	38,180	19,640	18,535

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Data have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
2. Northern Saskatchewan refers to Census Division No. 18.
3. Includes the experienced labour force which refers to persons aged 15 years and over who during the Census were employed and the unemployed who had last worked for pay or in self employment prior to the Census.
4. Includes unemployed persons aged 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment or who had last worked prior to January 1, 2015.
5. Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. The data are produced according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2012 with 25% sample data.

4.4.4 English River First Nation Economic Development

Des Nedhe Development LP was established by English River First Nation in 1991 to create sustainable employment and business opportunities for English River members. Since its inception, Des Nedhe Development has invested in established companies that are leaders in Saskatchewan's mining and construction industry and expanded its portfolio into the areas of retail and real estate development and management. (Des Nedhe Development n.d.).

Among the businesses and partnership managed either solely or as joint ventures by Des Nedhe Development are:

- Tron Construction and Mining;
- Mudjatic Thyseen Mining Ltd. Partnership;
- Retail Division; and
- Renewable Energy Partnership with Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation.

Tron Construction and Mining: Tron is an industrial contractor specializing in mechanical, piping, electrical, instrumentation and structural steel (Office of the Treaty Commissioner n.d.). Tron has been a namesake in the Saskatchewan mining industry for more than 25 years and employs a highly skilled workforce (Des Nedhe n.d.). Tron provides various construction and mining related services which include:

- Civil, which includes clearing and grubbing, earthwork, foundations, retaining walls, and utilities;
- Infrastructure, which includes process and loading facilities construction, structures and ancillary buildings, pond, tank and reservoir construction, tailings, dams, dikes, spillway, and batch plant construction;
- Mechanical, which includes mechanical maintenance and construction, piping, pumping and mine dewatering systems, and water diversion and distribution;
- Services, which includes water and septic hauling, site services, and batch plant operation; and
- Electrical, which includes electrical maintenance and construction, and crushing and conveying systems (Des Nedhe n.d.).

Mudjatic Thyseen Mining Ltd. Partnership: Des Nedhe along with Thyssen Mining and other First Nations, Métis and northern Saskatchewan municipalities entered into a joint mining venture for Cameco called Mudjatic Thyssen Mining (MTM) Ltd. Partnership (Joint Implementation Committee 2018).

Retail Division: An important part of Des Nedhe's business is their retail division which includes the Grasswood Gas Bar and Convenience Store; Grasswood Vehicle Wash; Patuanak Gas Bar and Convenience Store; and Beauval General Store, Gas Bar and Restaurant (Des Nedhe Development n.d.).

Renewable Energy Partnership with Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation: Des Nedhe is also involved with renewable energy as their partnership with Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation has bid on projects for SaskPower including solar panel installation for residential buildings.

A portion of the Des Nedhe's profits goes towards investments to acquire new assets including:

- Athabasca Catering, which is the main supplier of food services for mining operations in northern Saskatchewan;
- Northern Resource Trucking provides transportation of commodities within and to the north;
- Creative Fire is a communications firm based in Saskatoon; and
- JNE Welding supplies steel fabrication to mining, construction, petrochemical and power-generation sectors across North America (Des Nedhe Development n.d.).

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Community Profile Pinehouse, Saskatchewan



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CONSULTANTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Approach.....	1
2.0	Community Context	3
2.1	Overview.....	3
2.2	History.....	3
2.3	Governance	6
2.4	Pinehouse Population	6
2.5	Population Growth Rates of Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan.....	8
3.0	Infrastructure and Services	9
3.1	Educational Facilities.....	9
3.2	Health Facilities and Services	10
3.3	Social Services.....	11
3.4	Emergency Services.....	11
3.5	Recreation Services	12
3.6	Transportation and Access	12
3.7	Utilities and Public Services.....	12
3.8	Housing	13
4.0	Economy.....	14
4.1	Labour Force Characteristics	14
4.2	Educational Attainment	17
4.3	Income	20
4.4	Local Economy	26
5.0	References.....	32

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Elected Officials Pinehouse, Saskatchewan	6
--	---

Table 2: Housing Characteristics for Pinehouse, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2016) 13

Table 3: Labour Force Characteristics for Pinehouse, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2016) 15

Table 4: Level of Educational Attainment for Pinehouse, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2016)..... 18

Table 5: Distribution of Personal Income for Pinehouse, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2015)..... 21

Table 6: Distribution of Household Income for Pinehouse, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2015)..... 23

Table 7: Sources of Income for Pinehouse, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2015) 25

Table 8: Local Businesses in Pinehouse 26

Table 9: Employment by Sector for Pinehouse, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2016) 28

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Communities in the Vicinity of the Wheeler River Project 5

Figure 2: Age and Sex Distribution for Pinehouse and Saskatchewan (2016)..... 7

Figure 3: Population Growth Rates Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan 8

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The community profile for Pinehouse, Saskatchewan (sometimes referred to as Pinehouse Lake) has been developed as an initial step towards characterizing the socio-economic baseline in relation to The Wheeler River Project.

This community profile includes the following sections:

- **Introduction**, including research approach;
- **Community Context**, including location, population, and demographics;
- **Infrastructure and Services**, including community facilities and services, utilities and public services, and housing and accommodations; and
- **Economy**, including discussions on labour force, education and training, income, and the local economy.

1.1 APPROACH

Secondary data sources were used to characterize the existing socio-economic environment of Pinehouse, Saskatchewan. Sources used for data collection include existing literature and databases from public sources such as:

- Statistical data sources (e.g., Statistics Canada);
- Federal and provincial government reports and data; and
- Online sources (e.g., community web pages and profiles, available literature, business web pages, news articles and profiles).

1.1.1 Data Limitations

Data presented in the report have some limitations which include:

Statistics Canada Data Limitations. While Statistics Canada data can provide a preliminary understanding of a community, they should be interpreted with caution because of issues of comparability across years, confidentiality, and data quality. For the following community profile 2016 Statistics Canada data is relied upon; however, there are instances where comparisons with 2006 and 2011 data are made. It is noted that in 2011 there was a shift in how the census was administered, with a National Household Survey replacing the long-form census. One of the key differences was a shift from a mandatory to an optional response requirement for citizens. Statistics Canada also suppresses data for confidentiality or data quality. Data suppression for confidentiality reasons is meant to prevent the disclosure of data that could be used to identify individuals. It is often used for income characteristics in geographic areas where the population or private households do not meet a certain threshold. Data suppression due to data quality is done for a variety of reasons, including incompletely enumerated reserve parcels or Indian settlements or a global non-response rate of higher than or equal to 50%.

Secondary Research: Research was limited to the review of existing literature and databases from a variety of secondary sources.

2.0 COMMUNITY CONTEXT

2.1 OVERVIEW

Pinehouse is a village located in north-western Saskatchewan bordering Pinehouse Lake and is approximately 34 km north on highway 914 from its junction with highway 165. The original settlement was used by the Hudson Bay Company (HBC) in the early 1900s (McNab 1992). When used by the Hudson Bay Company, it was referred to as Souris River and was located approximately 15 km north of where it is currently. Roughly two-thirds of the population of Pinehouse identify as Métis, with the remainder identifying as First Nations and non-Aboriginal (Statistics Canada 2016)¹. The mother tongue of the Pinehouse population is almost equal parts English and Cree (Statistics Canada 2016).

2.2 HISTORY

The Métis-Cree of Pinehouse are not descended from the Métis of the Red River Settlement area but are of a northern Métis ancestry (McNab 1992). The Métis in this area of Saskatchewan are predominately the product of French-Canadian voyageurs and Scottish or English traders. Historically, the Métis formed a transitional group between the Europeans of the fur trade and Indians in the area, performing the function of cultural brokers. Jarvenpa and Brumbach (1985) describe how the Métis became a working class who occupied a niche in the fur trade. Ethnographic research suggests that the Métis-Cree people of Pinehouse established themselves in the Pinehouse area in the early twentieth century. The original post was located at the north end of Pinehouse Lake (historically, it was called Snake Lake or kinêpiko-sâkahikam in Cree) near the Hudson Bay Company post at the Souris River. The settlement was also used by the Dene, many of whom departed when a smallpox epidemic killed a large percentage of the people in the area in 1901/1902 (McNab 1992, Tobias and Kay 1994). A group of Cree and Métis-Cree moved into the area from Île-à-la-Crosse and the La Ronge areas. In 1944, the Catholic church established St. Dominic's Church in the present-day location of Pinehouse. This, combined with a school built several years later, drew the Métis Cree people from the north end of the lake and other areas to the community, beginning a shift to a more sedentary lifestyle (McNab, 1992).

In 1978, the first all-weather road was completely to Pinehouse and on to the Key Lake Uranium Operation. With the road, the community had its first link to the south, which altered where people went for resource use in the region and provided access to areas that were previously only accessible by foot, waterways, and dog teams. "The increased access to other communities

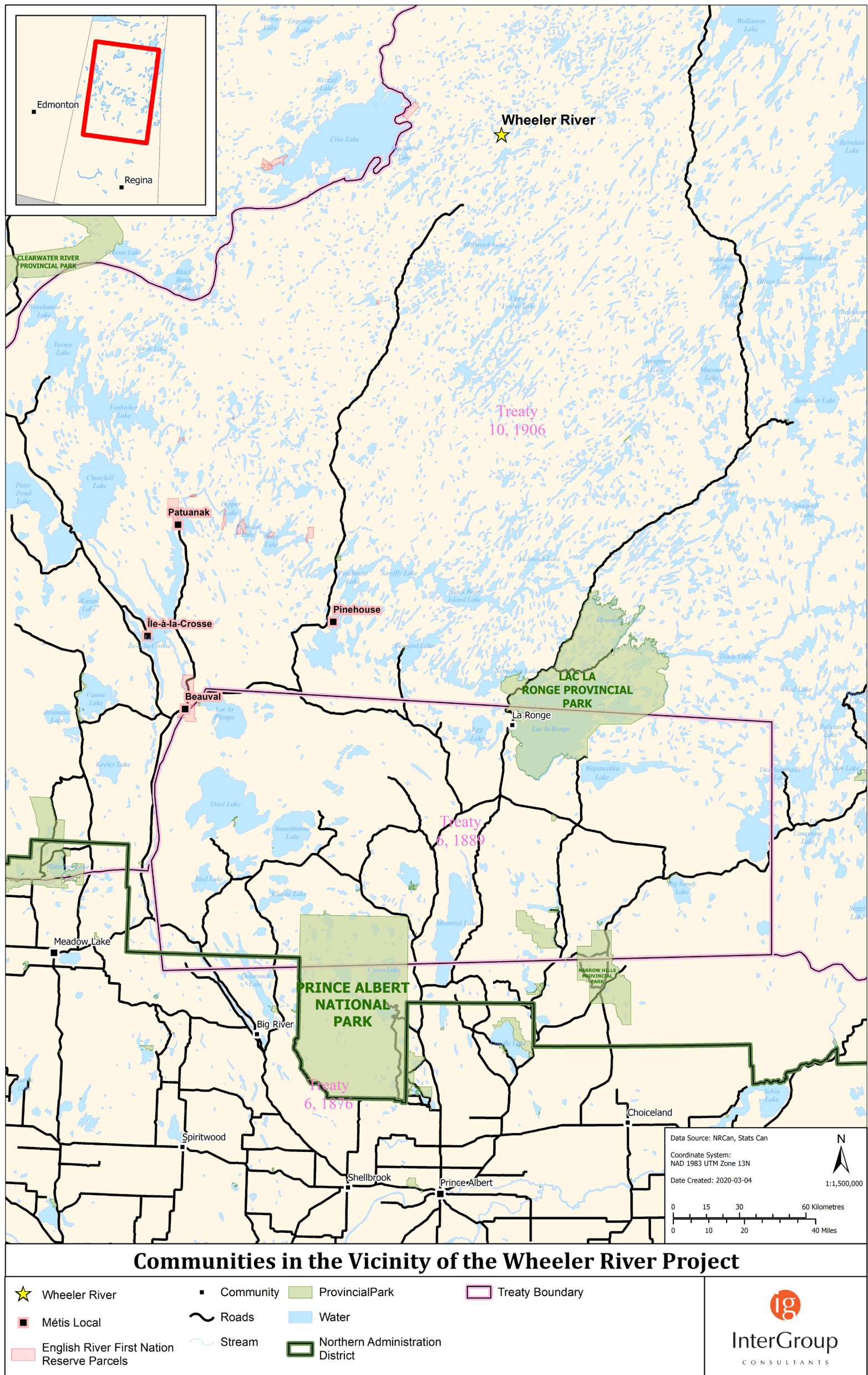
¹ Although there has been a shift to use of the term Indigenous as opposed to Aboriginal, when describing Statistics Canada data terminology has been used as consistent with Statistics Canada definitions. Statistics Canada defines Aboriginal identity persons who are First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are Registered or Treaty Indians (that is registered under the Indian Act of Canada) and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band. Aboriginal peoples of Canada are defined in the Constitution Act 1982 section 35 (2) as including the Indian Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

brought with it social issues for Pinehouse residents, including drug and alcohol abuse” and represented a low point in the community’s history (NWMO 2013).

The area supports rich diversity in a habitat important for the fish and animals that the community relied upon. The lake in particular provided whitefish, sucker, pickerel, and pike harvest for commercial and domestic purposes (Tobias and Kay 1993). Traditional activities, such as hunting, trapping, and fishing remain vital practices in the community. Tobias (as quoted in Nuclear Waste Management Organization, 2013) notes that the health of the traditional-food economy is absolutely vital to the well-being of Pinehouse residents. Pinehouse residents have a strong reliance on their traditional informal economy or ‘income-in-kind’ of hunting, trapping, and fishing. These activities (including the collection of medicinal plants/herbs, berries, and wild rice) have long been a part of the Pinehouse community as a means of providing sustenance and earning an income. Practice of these traditional and/or ‘income-in-kind’ activities are still prevalent today as a vital part of the Pinehouse economy and survival of its residents (Nuclear Waste Management Organization, 2013).

Pinehouse openly acknowledges the low points of the 1970s and is proud of the success they have achieved in rebuilding the community (Nuclear Waste Management Organization, 2013). Pinehouse has seen social benefits of supporting the use of the Cree language within the community. The use of Indigenous language at home is higher in Pinehouse in comparison to many communities in northern Saskatchewan and in the province as a whole. Along with the use of their traditional language, retaining their culture is of significant importance to the community. Maintaining their traditional culture is achieved by holding cultural activities that residents are encouraged to partake in, protecting areas of cultural importance and promoting cultural knowledge in their community (Nuclear Waste Management Organization, 2013).

Figure 1: Communities in the Vicinity of the Wheeler River Project



2.3 GOVERNANCE

Pinehouse is governed by a mayor and four alderman, who follow a three-year election cycle and meet every second and fourth Wednesday of the month (Government of Saskatchewan Municipal Directory System 2018). The elected officials and their appointment date can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Elected Officials Pinehouse, Saskatchewan

Title	Name	Appointment Date
Mayor	Mike Natomagan	September 21, 2016
Alderman	Leona Laviviere	September 21, 2016
Alderman	Conrad Misponas	September 21, 2016
Alderman	Betty Ann Durocher	September 21, 2016
Alderman	Vince Natomagan	September 21, 2016

Source: Government of Saskatchewan Municipal Directory System, 2018.

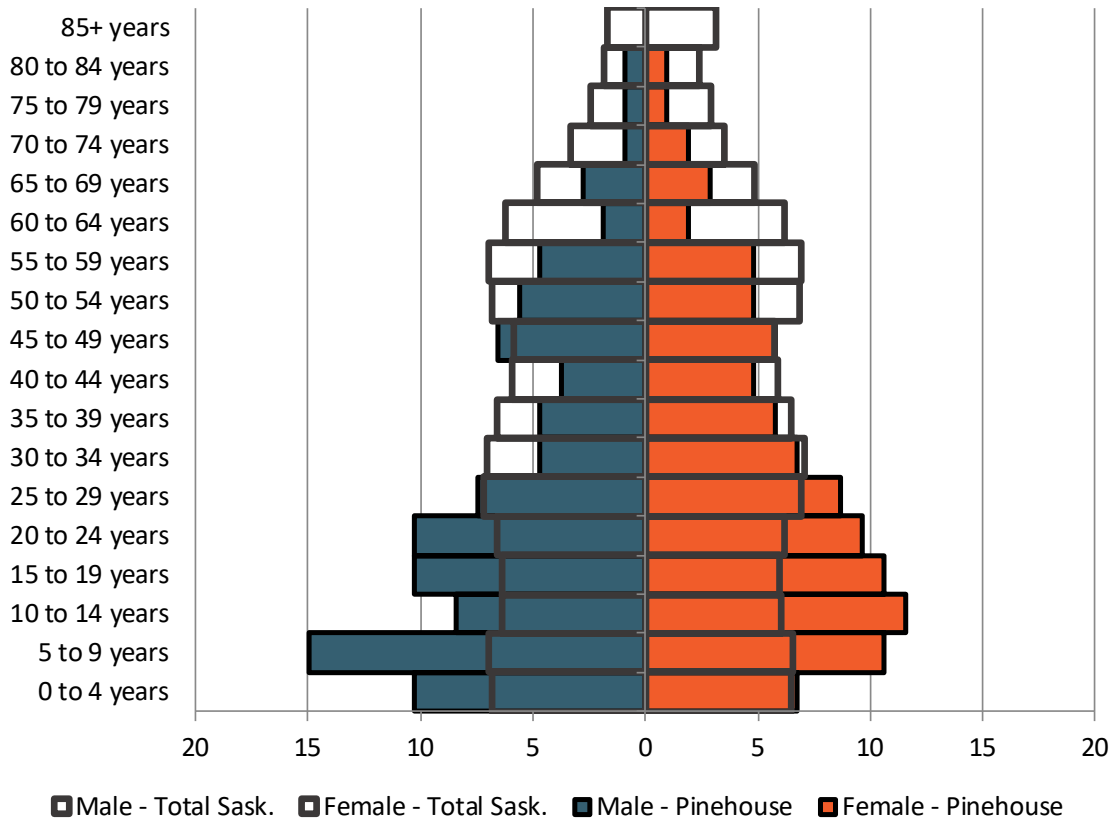
Kineepik Métis Local Inc. is the Métis Local committee for Pinehouse which consists of a board of nine local residents of Métis descent and two community Elders. Kineepik Métis Local meet on a monthly basis and is part of the Métis Nation-Saskatchewan Northern Region III, which is one of twelve regions within Saskatchewan. Mervin Tex Bouvier is the regional director of the Northern Region III (Métis Nation n.d.). The Métis Local group works with Mayor and Council as well as other local groups to establish programs and events within the community (InterGroup Consultants Ltd., 2011).

2.4 PINEHOUSE POPULATION

As of 2016, Statistics Canada reported that the population of Pinehouse was 1,052 which is an increase in population from 978 residents in 2011 (Statistics Canada 2016; Statistics Canada 2011).

Figure 2 provides an illustration of the age and sex distribution for the population in 2016, compared to the age-sex structure for Saskatchewan as a whole. The population of Pinehouse tends to be younger in comparison to the province and the proportion of the Pinehouse population of working age and ages 65 and over is smaller than it is in Saskatchewan.

Figure 2: Age and Sex Distribution for Pinehouse and Saskatchewan (2016)



Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

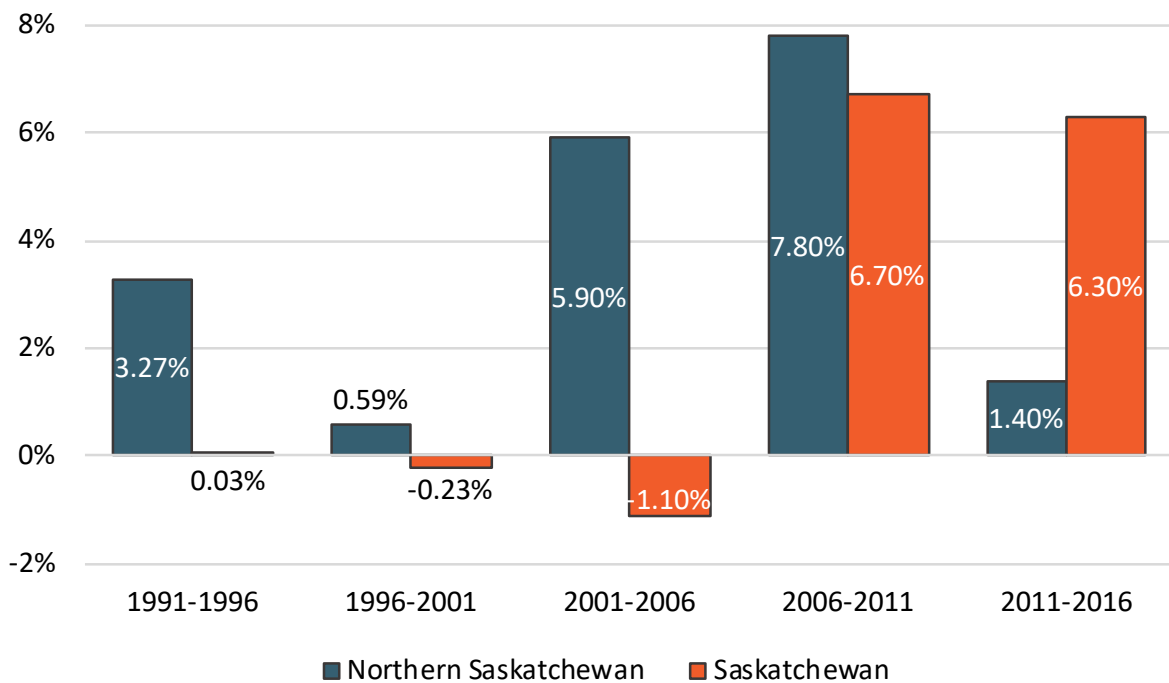
Footnotes:

1. Population count does not include incompletely enumerated communities.

2.5 POPULATION GROWTH RATES OF NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN AND SASKATCHEWAN

Figure 3 provides a comparison of population growth rates for northern Saskatchewan versus the province of Saskatchewan as a whole. Since 1991 northern Saskatchewan has experienced population growth on a constant basis, while the province of Saskatchewan experienced very little growth from 1991 to 1996, negative growth from 1996 to 2006 and only positive growth from 2006 to 2016.

Figure 3: Population Growth Rates Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan



Source: Statistics Canada 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016.

3.0 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

This section describes the infrastructure and services available in Pinehouse. Topics include community facilities and services (including educational facilities, health facilities, social services, emergency services, recreational services, and transportation and access), utilities and public services, and housing and accommodations.

3.1 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

3.1.1 Childcare

Pinehouse offers childcare and nursery services for children through several daycare programs, some of which are funded by the Northern Lights School division (NLSD). There are three childcare providers in the community, each offering care for different age ranges. The Magloire Teen Infant Day Care provides daycare for children between six weeks to three years of age, Magloire Kiddie Care provides care for children aged 18 months to kindergarten and the Awasis Centre provides programs for preschool children. Families looking for in-home assistance with childcare can also access services provided by Kids First North Program (Northern Saskatchewan Business Directory 2019).

3.1.2 Primary and Secondary Education

The Minahik Waskahigan Elementary School and Minahik Waskahigan High School are located in separate buildings beside each other. They are both a part of the Northern Lights School Division.

There are roughly 200 students that attend the Minahik High School which aims to provide a well-rounded education to its students. The high school provides education to grades seven to twelve and the students have access to a gymnasium, science lab, home economics classroom, library, art room and computer lab (Northern Lights School Division No. 113 n.d.). There are also a variety of athletic programs offered to high school students such as football, volleyball, basketball, soccer and badminton. The school offers several extracurricular activities such as drama club, the Gender and Sexuality Alliance, Yearbook, Grad club and the Science Fair. The staff at the high school includes ten high school teachers and six educational assistants. The schools offer accommodations for teachers employed at the schools. There are also resources for numeracy/literacy, social work, career transitions, student support and an Elder on staff (Minahik Waskahigan High School n.d.).

3.1.3 Post-secondary Education

There are several ways Pinehouse residents can access post-secondary education in Northern Saskatchewan. Northlands College provides post-secondary education to communities in Northern Saskatchewan and has campuses located in La Ronge, Buffalo Narrows and Creighton. Residents from Pinehouse attend these campuses as they are the closest post-secondary schools to the community. Students have access to a variety of certification options such as university education, Technology and Trades diplomas and certificates, and Adult Basic Education (Northlands College n.d.-a). Their 2017-2018 Annual Report stated that their newly added Nursing Degree program through Saskatchewan Polytechnic in La Ronge had 15 graduates from northern Saskatchewan communities including Pinehouse (Northlands College Annual Report 2017-2018).

The University of Regina offers three stand-alone programs to northern communities in Saskatchewan including a Liberal Arts Certificate program in Pinehouse (Regina Leader-Post 2019).

The University also has an extensive list of courses spanning different disciplines offered online providing flexible learning opportunities (University of Regina n.d.).

The Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research provides education and employment in partnership with post-secondary institutions for the Métis people. The Institute offers education and career counselling to both adults with and without a high school diploma, as well as those looking for post-secondary education. Following the Collaboration Agreement between Pinehouse, Cameco Corporation and Orano Canada Inc. (formerly AREVA Resources Inc.) signed in 2012, an apprenticeship program for Carpenters, Heavy Duty Mechanics, Industrial Mechanics and Welders was created through a partnership between the Institute and Pinehouse (Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, 2019). The Institute has also offered a Security Officer and Business Certificate programs within the community recently (Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, 2018a, 2018b).

Through the Collaboration Agreement the community received \$30,000 for school programming, and other contributions to education/training by:

- Identifying training requirements for the community;
- Fill internships and student positions with community members;
- Work with educational institutions to organize career fairs;
- Provide pre-employment training programs;
- Identify candidates within the community for training programs;
- Provide unpaid work placements for residents enrolled in mining training programs; and
- Work with the community to provide scholarship programs to build skillsets (Northern Village of Pinehouse, Kineepik Metis Local Inc., Cameco Corporation and Areva Resources, 2012).

3.2 HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Health facilities in Pinehouse can be accessed at the Health Centre run by the Mamawetan Churchill River Regional Health Authority. The Health Centre is open during the week for eight hours a day, Monday to Friday but offers a call-in service to a nurse outside of regular business hours for emergencies. Services provided include primary care, public health, mental health, health education, telehealth services, and home care services (Saskatchewan Health Authority n.d.-b). Pinehouse residents have access to pharmaceuticals from a local pharmacy in the community (Nuclear Waste Management Organization, 2013).

Specialists come to the community monthly and will hold day-long clinics for local health needs such as diabetes care, foot care, eye care, and physiotherapy services. Furthermore, services not available within the community can be arranged with the Health Centre for residents that must travel for health services, such as adult dental care as only children can access dental care within the community at the dental clinic in Minahik Elementary School. While non-urgent health care can be accessed within Pinehouse; minor emergency, urgent care services, and access to specialized equipment require residents to travel to neighbouring communities such as Meadow Lake, Prince Albert, La Ronge, or Saskatoon (InterGroup Consultants Ltd., 2011).

The Mamaweten Churchill River Health Region is a partner of KidsFirst NORTH, a program offered in Pinehouse which helps parents gain important parenting skills and assists in supporting child development. Through the program families can access home visits as well as take part in community programming (Saskatchewan Health Authority, n.d.-a). The Growing Great Kids curriculum is the primary program which is delivered through home visits to off-reserve families who have enrolled during pregnancy or shortly after childbirth. The KidsFirst NORTH program includes:

- Screening and assessment;
- Prenatal case finding;
- Home visiting services;
- Mental health and addictions;
- Early learning; and
- Family support (KidsFirst NORTH n.d.).

3.3 SOCIAL SERVICES

The Health Centre also provides social services to residents of Pinehouse, and together the Mamaweten Churchill River Regional Health Authority and Minahik Waskahigan School provide social workers to the community (Minahik Waskahigan n.d.). Other services offered through the Health Centre include addiction services and holistic health services (Saskatchewan Health Authority n.d.-b).

When road access to the community with the construction of Highway 918 occurred in the 1970s, Pinehouse saw new opportunities for economic development and connectivity to surrounding communities. The new connectivity to other communities resulted in an increased access to drugs and alcohol which led to abuse within the community. Through the Reclaiming Our Community initiative, Pinehouse has overcome these social challenges through recreation, education, awareness and traditional teachings. To ensure its effectiveness several interagency partnerships promote and support the initiative (Nuclear Waste Management Organization, 2013). There are other social services offered within the community including elders that can provide family assistance, youth intervention meetings, and cultural camps offered through Minahik Waskahigan School.

Through a Collaboration Agreement with Cameco and Orano several social initiatives were able to receive funding such as their Annual Elders Gathering, scholarships, recreation and housing (Cameco n.d.).

3.4 EMERGENCY SERVICES

Pinehouse has the following emergency services:

- **Fire services** are provided by a volunteer fire crew (Northern village of Pinehouse n.d.).
- **Policing services** are provided by the RCMP, which has an office across from the Town Office. The Pinehouse Police Management Board acts as a liaison between the RCMP and Pinehouse residents and is made up of volunteers that assist with coordinating the concerns of the community and the RCMP (InterGroup Consultants Ltd., 2011).

The community does not have an ambulance service, the nearest being in Beauval, Saskatchewan. With emergency hospital services located in La Ronge, Prince Albert, Meadow Lake, and Saskatoon, residents requiring emergency health care are medevaced by air to one of these locations (Nuclear Waste Management Organization, 2013).

3.5 RECREATION SERVICES

There are several recreational facilities such as an arena, community recreation hall and outdoor green space within the Pinehouse community (Nuclear Waste Management Organization, 2013). There is a local committee that runs recreational programs and organizes a variety of sports teams including baseball, volleyball, hockey and others. Shortly after the Collaboration Agreement between Pjnehouse, Kineepik Métis Local Inc., Cameco Corporation and Areva Resources Inc (now Orano) was signed, \$1.3 million was invested into the community arena for an artificial ice plant (Global News 2014).

In September 2019, a group of high school students formed The Pinehouse Youth Panel which is supervised by a Restorative Program Co-ordinator. The Youth Panel uses a community building for their programs including a youth drop-in and information nights, grief and loss support, sharing circles, boys' and girls' clubs and a homework club. They also run the canteen in the Pinehouse Lake arena as a source of revenue. The Panel has plans to access provincial and federal funding in the future by becoming incorporated (IarongeNOW 2019).

The community holds an annual Elders Gathering held in Pinehouse. The Gathering provides an opportunity for people of all ages to learn about their culture and the Elders. Food, music, dance and art are all part of the annual event. Opportunities to learn how to cook, prepare fish, woodcarving and how to make boats and paddles were some of the activities held this year (CBC News, 2019a).

There are community and family camps on lakes and rivers surrounding Pinehouse that residents like to use. North of the community on Key Lake Road there are camp sites available for use as well as the Gordon Lake Recreation Site (Nuclear Waste Management Organization, 2013).

3.6 TRANSPORTATION AND ACCESS

Highway 914 is maintained by Saskatchewan Highways and Infrastructure and is the only access road into the community of Pinehouse. Internal roads within the community are gravel and are maintained by the community.

3.7 UTILITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES

The community has the following municipal services:

- Water treatment station and distribution;
- Sewage collection;
- Landfill; and
- Cemetery.

Saskatchewan Telecommunications provides the community with telephone services, and electricity is supplied by Saskatchewan Power Corporation. High speed internet and cellular services are also available to residents. Pinehouse receives its fuel from Federated Cooperatives

located in Prince Albert who make bi-monthly deliveries to the community (Nuclear Waste Management Organization 2013).

Pinehouse Lake provides potable water to the community via a treatment plant and reservoir system on the north side of the community. There are two reservoirs which can hold 250,000 and 70,000 gallons of water. The treatment plant was constructed 50 years ago and has had renovations and upgrades to it since then. (InterGroup Consultants Ltd., 2011).

3.8 HOUSING

Statistics Canada has several important indicators that help provide an understanding of the state of housing in communities. Taken together, the total number of homes and the total population in the communities on Census Day 2016 can provide a glimpse into the average number of residents living in each home.

Table 2 presents the housing characteristics: Pinehouse, northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan according to the 2016 Census of Canada. In 2016, Pinehouse had 265 occupied private dwellings. Pinehouse had comparable number of average rooms per house (5.4) in comparison to Northern Saskatchewan (5.6), but less than the province of Saskatchewan (6.7). The village also had a higher average number of persons per household (4.0) than Northern Saskatchewan (3.6) and Saskatchewan as a whole (2.5). The percentage of households requiring major repairs in Pinehouse was nearly half (16.9%) of the rate of northern Saskatchewan (30.73%) but almost double that of the province of Saskatchewan (8.67%).

Table 2: Housing Characteristics for Pinehouse, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2016)

	Pinehouse¹	Northern Saskatchewan^{1,2}	Saskatchewan¹
Total Number of Occupied Private Dwellings ³	265	10,235	432,620
Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling	5.4	5.6	6.7
Average Number of Persons per Household	4.0	3.6	2.5
Households Requiring Major Repairs ⁴	16.98%	30.73%	8.67%

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Data has been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
2. Northern Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No.18.
3. "Total number of occupied private dwellings" is 100% data.
4. Major repairs include defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings.

4.0 ECONOMY

This section describes the economic environment for Pinehouse, as well as Northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan for comparison. It presents labour force characteristics, education and training, income, employment, information on economic development, and local businesses.

4.1 LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

The labour force includes persons over the age of fifteen years old during the period of the census who can contribute to the economy within a population. This statistic is usually described as a percentage and conveys the proportion of the population that the economy is dependent on.

Key indicators of labour force are:

- **Participation Rate:** the labour force participation rate reflects the number of people who are interested in participating in the workforce (population 15 years and over). This indicator is typically in conjunction with employment rates as it accounts for those people who may not be working (e.g., students, homemakers, institutionalized people) but are still active contributors in the economy.
- **Employment Rate:** reflects the proportion of the total population (aged 15 years and over) that was working Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7, 2016.
- **Unemployment Rate:** accounts for the proportion of the total population (population in the labour force) that was not working Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7, 2016.

4.1.1 Pinehouse Labour Force Characteristics

In 2016, Statistics Canada reported that 715 Pinehouse residents were eligible to participate in the labour force (i.e., individuals aged 15 years and over) of whom 355 were men and 360 were women (Table 3). The participation rate for residents was 55.9%, with a lower participation rate for female residents (51.4%) than male residents (60.6%). The overall participation rate for residents of Pinehouse was about 7.1% higher than the participation rates in northern Saskatchewan (48.8%) and 12.4% lower than the province of Saskatchewan (68.3%).

Approximately 42.6% of people ages 15 years and older living in Pinehouse were employed in 2016, compared to a similar employment rate in northern Saskatchewan (37.2%) and a lesser employment rate in Saskatchewan (63.4%) as a whole. Pinehouse residents had similar employment rates for female residents (40%) and male residents (45%), which is higher than the employment rates for male (36.9%) and female (37.4%) residents of northern Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan had higher employment rates for males (67.5%) than females (59.5%).

The unemployment rate for Pinehouse in 2016 was 22.5%, which was similar in northern Saskatchewan (23.8%) and greater than the provincial average (7.1%). In 2016, male residents had a higher unemployment rate (25.6%) compared to female residents (21.6%). In northern Saskatchewan and in Saskatchewan as a whole, male residents also had a higher unemployment rate than female residents.

Table 3: Labour Force Characteristics for Pinehouse, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2016)

	Pinehouse ¹			Northern Saskatchewan ^{1,2}			Saskatchewan ¹		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population 15 Years and Over by Labour Force Activity	715	355	360	25,295	12,610	12,685	857,295	424,260	433,035
In the Labour Force ³	400	215	185	12,355	6,540	5,815	585,540	311,110	274,430
Employed ⁴	305	160	145	9,420	4,660	4,755	544,095	286,330	257,760
Unemployed ⁵	90	55	40	2,935	1,875	1,060	41,445	24,775	16,665
Not in the Labour Force ⁶	315	140	180	12,940	6,070	6,870	271,760	113,155	158,605
Participation Rate ⁷	55.9%	60.6%	51.4%	48.8%	51.9%	45.8%	68.3%	73.3%	63.4%
Employment Rate ⁸	42.7%	45.1%	40.3%	37.2%	37.0%	37.5%	63.5%	67.5%	59.5%
Unemployment Rate ⁹	22.5%	25.6%	21.6%	23.8%	28.7%	18.2%	7.1%	8.0%	6.1%

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Data has been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases, 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
2. North Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No.18.
3. "Labour Force" refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016, were either employed or unemployed and reported for populations aged 15 years and over in private households." (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).

4. "Employed" refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents who, during the week prior to Census Day: "(a) Did any work at all at a job or business, that is, paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-employment. This also includes persons who did unpaid family work, which is defined as unpaid work contributing directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related member of the same household; or (b) Had a job but were not at work due to factors such as their own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, vacation or a labour dispute. This category excludes persons not at work because they were on layoff or between casual jobs, and those who did not then have a job (even if they had a job to start at a future date)." (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).
5. "Unemployed" refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7 2016, were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either: a) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less." (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).
6. "Not in the labour force" refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7 2016, were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an 'off' season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability." (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).
7. The "Participation Rate" refers to the number of people in the labour force in the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7 2016, as a percentage of the population 15 years and over. (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).
8. The "Employment Rate" refers to the number of people employed in the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7 2016 as a percentage of the total population 15 years and over. (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).
9. The "Unemployment Rate" refers to the number of people unemployed in the week of Sunday May 1 to Saturday May 7 2016 expressed as a percentage of the population in the labour force. (Source: 2016 Census Dictionary).

4.2 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

This section describes rates of educational attainment for the community.

Table 4 provides the distribution of the highest level of education attained by Pinehouse residents compared to northern Saskatchewan and the province for 2016. Just over half (51.7%) of the Pinehouse population 15 years and older had less than a high school certificate, which was higher than northern Saskatchewan (50.9%) and the province as a whole (20.7%). The difference may partially reflect the younger demographics of the population in Pinehouse and northern Saskatchewan as compared to the province (Statistics Canada 2016). Male residents (56.3%) are more likely to have less than a high school certificate when compared to female residents (45.8%). This trend is similar to both northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan as a whole where male residents are more likely to not have the equivalent of a high school diploma.

Pinehouse residents had a comparable completion rate for a post-secondary certificate or degree (11.2%) as northern Saskatchewan (11.1%) but less than that of Saskatchewan (17.1%). Statistics Canada tracks post-secondary certification or degree through:

- Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate or Diploma;
- Post-Secondary Non-University Certificate or Diploma;
- University Certificate or Diploma below the Bachelor's Level; and
- University Degree.

Pinehouse had lower attainment rates for an apprenticeship, trades certificate or diploma (7.7%) than northern Saskatchewan (8.2%) and the province (10.4%). In Pinehouse, those who had completed this level of education saw males as the majority (11.3%) in comparison to females (2.8%).

Pinehouse had higher attainment rates for a post-secondary non-university certificate or diploma (11.2% of population aged 15 years and older) when compared to northern Saskatchewan (11.1%), however Saskatchewan as a whole (17.1%) had higher completion rates for post-secondary non-university certificate or diploma. Pinehouse males (5.6%) had lower attainment rates than females (16.7%) for post-secondary non-university certificates or diplomas. This trend is seen across northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan.

Pinehouse had similar attainment rates for a university degree (7.0%) as northern Saskatchewan (7.4%), but the province of Saskatchewan (18%) had higher university degree attainment rates than both Pinehouse and northern Saskatchewan. The trend throughout Pinehouse, northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan is for more females to complete a university degree than males.

Table 4: Level of Educational Attainment for Pinehouse, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2016)

	Pinehouse ^{1,2}			Northern Saskatchewan ^{1,2,3}			Saskatchewan ^{1,2}		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population 15 and Over by Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree ⁴	715	355	360	25,295	12,605	12,690	857,295	424,265	433,035
Less than High School Certificate	370 51.7%	200 56.3%	165 45.8%	12,865 50.9%	6,945 55.1%	5,920 46.7%	177,210 20.7%	96,680 22.8%	80,530 18.6%
High School Certificate or Equivalent ⁵	190 26.6%	80 22.5%	110 30.6%	5,195 20.5%	2,250 17.9%	2,955 23.3%	261,210 30.5%	133,730 31.5%	127,480 29.4%
Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate or Diploma	55 7.7%	40 11.3%	10 2.8%	2,080 8.2%	1,495 11.9%	585 4.6%	89,440 10.4%	64,100 15.1%	25,340 5.9%
Post-Secondary Non-University Certificate or Diploma ⁶	80 11.2%	20 5.6%	60 16.7%	2,810 11.1%	1,180 9.4%	1,630 12.8%	146,770 17.1%	51,240 12.1%	95,530 22.1%
University Certificate or Diploma Below the Bachelor's Level	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	10 2.8%	475 1.9%	110 0.9%	365 2.9%	28,195 3.3%	10,790 2.5%	17,405 4.0%
University Degree	50 7.0%	20 5.6%	30 8.3%	1,865 7.4%	630 5.0%	1,230 9.7%	154,480 18.0%	67,730 16.0%	86,745 20.0%

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Statistics Canada data has been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5 and in some cases, 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.

2. Educational attainment data for 2016 were derived from 30% data. However, on Indian reserves and in remote communities, Statistics Canada attempts to obtain data from 100% of the population.
3. Northern Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No. 18.
4. "Highest certificate, diploma or degree" refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree the individual has completed based primarily on time spent "in-class." For high school graduates, a university education is considered to be a higher level of education than a college diploma, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than a trade. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time acquiring trade certification may be on-the-job, as opposed to being in a classroom.
5. "High school certificate or equivalent" includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.
6. "Postsecondary non-university certificate or diploma" includes non-degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

4.3 INCOME

Income determines the standard of living (e.g., quantity and quality of goods and services) available to individuals and households. Two indicators are provided in this section to better understand the incomes currently available for the residents for Pinehouse, northern Saskatchewan, and in Saskatchewan. Indicators provided by Statistics Canada include:

- Distribution of income by individuals and households; and
- Income sources, showing the distributions among employment, government payments and interest, and other investments for each community.

4.3.1 Personal and Household Income

Table 5 presents the average personal employment income of the population aged 15 and older for Pinehouse, northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan in 2015. Average personal income (\$60,824) was higher than northern Saskatchewan (\$57,985) and lower than the province of Saskatchewan (\$64,855). In 2016, Male residents in Pinehouse reporting income (n=310) earned on average \$70,648, while females reporting income (n=310) earned on average \$49,423. The gap between average income in Pinehouse was over \$21,000 between females and males in 2016. This same trend is seen in northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan, however Pinehouse had the largest gap between male and female average salaries.

The Saskatchewan Low Income Tax Credit has a threshold of \$32,643² (Government of Canada 2019). In 2015, 58% of the population of Pinehouse, 62% of individuals in northern Saskatchewan, and 40% of individuals in Saskatchewan had less than \$30,000 in income. Female residents of Pinehouse (16%) were more likely to report less than \$30,000 than males (11%), which is a trend that is also seen in northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan. In 2015, approximately 16% of Pinehouse residents, 14% of individuals in northern Saskatchewan, and 22% of individuals in Saskatchewan earned an income of \$70,000 or greater.

² The Saskatchewan low-income tax credit is a tax-free amount paid to help Saskatchewan residents with low and modest incomes. For July 2018 and June 2019, the program provides a tax-free amount to individuals and families. The credit starts to be reduced when the adjusted family net income is more than \$32,643.

Table 5: Distribution of Personal Income for Pinehouse, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2015)

	Pinehouse ^{1,2,3}			Northern Saskatchewan ^{1,2,3,4}			Saskatchewan ^{1,2,3}		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Average Employment Income for Full-Year Full-Time Workers	\$60,824	\$70,648	\$49,423	\$57,985	\$64,790	\$51,411	\$64,855	\$72,366	\$54,808
Total After-tax income groups in 2015 for population aged 15 years and over in private households ⁵	625	310	310	22695	11215	11485	822620	407715	415015
Under \$10,000	135 22%	75 24%	60 19%	7080 31%	4025 36%	3055 27%	105780 13%	47325 12%	58455 14%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	135 22%	55 18%	80 26%	4305 19%	1750 16%	2550 22%	118380 14%	46195 11%	72180 17%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	85 14%	35 11%	50 16%	2830 12%	1145 10%	1690 15%	107890 13%	42345 10%	65545 16%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	55 9%	25 8%	30 10%	2120 9%	860 8%	1265 11%	95605 12%	41315 10%	54295 13%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	50 8%	20 6%	30 10%	1520 7%	645 6%	870 8%	89285 11%	42260 10%	47025 11%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	30	15	20	1060	485	575	70395	36950	33450

	Pinehouse ^{1,2,3}			Northern Saskatchewan ^{1,2,3,4}			Saskatchewan ^{1,2,3}		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	5%	5%	6%	5%	4%	5%	9%	9%	8%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	30	20	10	790	440	355	53855	31055	22795
	5%	6%	3%	3%	4%	3%	7%	8%	5%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	20	10	10	650	345	305	41930	25290	16645
	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	5%	6%	4%
\$80,000 to \$99,999 ⁶	40	20	15	1070	590	485	60470	36850	23620
	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	4%	7%	9%	6%
\$100,000 and over	45	40	5	1270	935	335	79030	58125	20905
	7%	13%	2%	6%	8%	3%	10%	14%	5%

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Data has been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
2. Income variables do not account for inflation.
3. Personal income variables were derived from 20% sample data. However, on Indian Reserves and in remote communities, attempts are made to obtain data from 100% of the population.
4. Northern Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No. 18.
5. Income refers to Total Income (i.e. personal income). Total income is the total money income received during the calendar year prior to the Census year. Sources of income are: wages and salaries, net farm income; net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice; child benefits; Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement; benefits from Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan; benefits from Employment Insurance; other income from government sources; dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates and other investment income; retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIAs; and other money income. Not included in all Census years as total income: income tax refunds, lump sum inheritance payments, gambling revenue, lump sum insurance policy settlements, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property or belongings, loan repayments, property tax rebates or refunds of pension contributions.
6. The 2015 data sets group \$80,000 to \$99,999 as \$80,000 to \$89,999 and \$90,000 to \$99,999. These categories have been collapsed in the table.

Table 6 shows the distribution of household income for Pinehouse, northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan for 2015. The average household income (2015) for Pinehouse residents \$88,965, which is higher than northern Saskatchewan (\$71,111) and lower than Saskatchewan (\$93,942) (Statistics Canada 2016). A lower proportion (20%) of households had incomes of \$30,000 or less than in northern Saskatchewan (29%) and Saskatchewan (17%). In 2015, approximately 35% of Pinehouse households, 28% of households in northern Saskatchewan, and 36% of households in Saskatchewan earned income in higher income brackets of \$70,000 or greater.

Table 6: Distribution of Household Income for Pinehouse, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2015)

	Pinehouse^{1,2,3}	Northern Saskatchewan^{1,2,3,4}	Saskatchewan^{1,2,3}
Average Household Employment Income before Taxes in 2015 for Full-Year Full-Time Workers	88,965	71,111	93,942
Total Number of Private Households with Income ^{5,6}	270	10,235	432,625
Under \$5,000	0 0%	445 4%	6,930 2%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	0 0%	325 3%	4,575 1%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	10 4%	405 4%	7,675 2%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	20 7%	715 7%	18,025 4%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	25 9%	1,135 11%	33,720 8%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	25 9%	1,025 10%	35,110 8%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	20 7%	830 8%	33,870 8%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	15 6%	725 7%	31,595 7%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	30 11%	610 6%	29,700 7%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	20 7%	545 5%	27,605 6%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	15 6%	490 5%	25,810 6%

	Pinehouse ^{1,2,3}	Northern Saskatchewan ^{1,2,3,4}	Saskatchewan ^{1,2,3}
\$90,000 to \$99,999	15 6%	420 4%	23,280 5%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	25 9%	865 8%	48,375 11%
\$125,000 to \$149,999 ⁷	20 7%	605 6%	35,320 8%
\$150,000 and over	40 15%	1,100 11%	71,035 16%

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Data has been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
2. Income variables do not account for inflation.
3. Household income variables were derived from 20% sample data. However, on Indian Reserves and in remote communities, attempts are made to obtain data from 100% of the population.
4. Northern Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No. 18.
5. Income refers to Total Income (i.e. household income). Total income is the total money income received during the calendar year prior to the Census year. Sources of income are: wages and salaries, net farm income; net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice; child benefits; Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement; benefits from Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan; benefits from Employment Insurance; other income from government sources; dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates and other investment income; retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs; and other money income. Not included in all Census years as total income: income tax refunds, lump sum inheritance payments, gambling revenue, lump sum insurance policy settlements, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property or belongings, loan repayments, property tax rebates or refunds of pension contributions.
6. Private household refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a family group (census family) with or without other persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (e.g., temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. For census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household. Unless otherwise specified, all data in household reports are for private households only.
7. Data sets grouped include: \$20,000 to \$29,999 as \$20,000 to \$24,999 and \$25,000 to \$29,999. These categories have been collapsed in the table; \$30,000 to \$39,999 as \$30,000 to \$34,999 and \$35,000 to \$39,999. These categories have been collapsed in the table; \$40,000 to \$49,999 as \$40,000 to \$44,999 and \$45,000 to \$49,999. These categories have been collapsed in the table; \$150,000 and over as \$150,000 to \$199,999 and \$200,000 and over. These categories have been collapsed in the table.

4.3.2 Sources of Income

Statistics Canada tracks three general categories or sources, of income: employment and self-employment income, government payments, and interest and other investment income.

Table 7 illustrates that the percentage of income for the population of Pinehouse (75.8%) from employment income is comparable to that of residents of northern Saskatchewan (72.0%) and Saskatchewan (73.2%). A higher percentage of males had employment income than females, which reflected trends in northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan as a whole. The percentage of income from Government Transfer payments in Pinehouse (19.5%) was comparable to northern Saskatchewan (21.8%), both were roughly double that of the province as a whole (10.5%).

Table 7: Sources of Income for Pinehouse, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2015)

	Pinehouse ^{1,2,3}			Northern Saskatchewan ^{1,2,3,4}			Saskatchewan ^{1,2,3}		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employment Income (%) ⁵	75.8%	85.8%	64.4%	72.0%	78.8%	64.2%	73.2%	76.8%	68.0%
Government Transfer Payments (%) ⁶	19.5%	12.2%	29.8%	21.8%	14.4%	30.0%	10.5%	7.2%	15.2%
Other (%) ⁷	4.7%	2.0%	5.8%	6.2%	6.8%	5.8%	16.3%	16.0%	16.8%

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Sources of income variables for the Census were derived from 20% sample data. However, on Indian reserves and in remote communities, attempts are made to obtain data from 100% of the population.
2. Data has been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
3. Sources of income of a population group or a geographic area, refers to the relative share of each income source or group of sources, expressed as a percentage of the aggregate total income of that group or area. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
4. Northern Saskatchewan is defined as Census Division No. 18.
5. Employment Income include all income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.
6. Government transfer include all cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during the reference period. It includes (1) Old Age Security pension, Guaranteed Income Supplement, Allowance or Allowance for the Survivor; (2) Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits from Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan; (3) benefits from Employment Insurance and Quebec parental insurance plan, (4) Child benefits from federal and provincial programs; (5) social assistance benefits; (6) workers' compensation benefits; (7) working income tax benefit; (8) goods and services tax credit and harmonized sales tax credit; and (9) other income from government sources. For the 2016 Census, the reference period is the calendar year 2015 for all income variables.
7. Other income sources include severance pay and retirement allowances, alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, income from abroad (excluding interest and dividends), non-refundable scholarships, bursaries, fellowships and study grants, and artists' project grants. Other income was calculated as a total (100%) minus employment income (%) and government transfer payments (%).

4.4 LOCAL ECONOMY

This section describes employment by sector, economic development, and local business for Pinehouse, Saskatchewan.

4.4.1 Local Business

Table 8 displays the local businesses within Pinehouse which support the local economy.

Table 8: Local Businesses in Pinehouse

Business	Description:
Cameco Northern Affairs Office – Pinehouse IR	Uranium company
Jonlaw Development Corporation	Accommodations
Kamkota Lodge	Hunting and fishing seasonal camp, accommodations, boat and motor rental and guiding.
Medi-Cross Pharmasave	Pharmacy
Minahik Cafe & Gas Bar	Gas station and restaurant
Pinehouse Business North Development Corporation	Heavy equipment, construction and other industrial services
Pinehouse Lake Co-Operative Limited	Grocery, hardware, clothing, general merchandise and post office
Pinehouse Local Fishermans Co-op	Commercial fishing and wholesale
Snake Lake Construction Ltd	Construction services

Source: Northern Saskatchewan Business Directory 2016, Nuclear Waste Management Organization 2013.

4.4.2 Employment by Sector

Table 9 outlines employment by sector Pinehouse compared to residents of northern Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan. The data indicates that the key sectors for employment are mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extractions (32%), educational services (17%), and health care and social assistance (13%). For Northern Saskatchewan, key sectors for employment are education (18%), health care and assistance (15%) and public administration (14%). For the province as a whole, health care and social assistance (13%); retail (11%); and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (9%) were the key sectors for employment.

Data indicates males and females within the village of Pinehouse are employed in different industries. Key industrial sectors for the employment of males include mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extractions (28%) and construction (7%). Key industrial sectors for employment for females include educational services (13%) and health care and social assistance (12%).

Employment opportunities within the community are limited, especially for residents without a high school education or higher. Due to this fact, most residents are employed in seasonal work such as: commercial fishing, trapping, guiding/outfitting, firefighting and mining, or unpaid work. The surrounding area provides some employment opportunities such as tourism, forestry and mining, though these positions can require skilled labour (Nuclear Waste Management Organization, 2013).

Table 9: Employment by Sector for Pinehouse, Northern Saskatchewan, and Saskatchewan (2016)

	Pinehouse ¹			Northern Saskatchewan ^{1,2}			Saskatchewan ¹		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Labour Force population aged 15 years and over by industry ³	400	215	185	12,355	6,540	5,815	585,540	311,110	274,430
Industry – not applicable ⁴	55	35	25	1,565	910	660	10,225	5,205	5,020
All industry categories ⁵	345	180	160	10,790	5,635	5,155	575,310	305,905	269,410
Agriculture; forestry; fishing and hunting	0	10	0	240	220	20	51,255	36,820	14,440
Mining; quarrying; and oil and gas extraction	110	95	15	1,165	1,025	145	23,070	20,040	3,025
Utilities	10	0	0	95	80	15	5,395	3,780	1,610
Construction	25	25	0	800	735	70	49,310	43,460	5,850
Manufacturing	0	0	0	150	120	30	26,710	21,000	5,710
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	105	70	35	20,480	15,325	5,155
Retail Trade	25	10	20	1,015	455	555	63,360	30,185	33,180
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	0	445	325	120	24,755	19,385	5,370
Information and Cultural Industries	0	10	0	90	45	45	10,005	5,055	4,950

	Pinehouse ¹			Northern Saskatchewan ^{1,2}			Saskatchewan ¹		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Finance and Insurance	0	0	0	95	20	75	20,155	6,495	13,655
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	10	0	0	90	65	25	7,650	4,425	3,220
Professional; Scientific and Technical Services	0	0	0	165	70	95	25,250	12,985	12,265
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	0	0	10	10	0	1,340	680	660
Admin. and Support; Waste Mgmt and Remediation	0	0	0	310	165	145	16,395	9,660	6,735
Educational Services	60	15	45	1,895	530	1,365	45,360	13,670	31,690
Health Care and Social Assistance	45	0	40	1,660	290	1,370	72,625	11,285	61,335
Arts; Entertainment and Recreation	0	0	0	100	55	45	10,545	5,120	5,425
Accommodation and Food Services	20	10	15	585	270	310	37,785	14,295	23,490
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	0	0	0	250	135	115	25,680	12,590	13,090
Public Administration	30	20	10	1,520	955	570	38,180	19,640	18,535

Source: Statistics Canada 2016.

Footnotes:

1. Data has been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding whereby values are rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5, and in some cases 10. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
2. Northern Saskatchewan refers to Census Division No. 18.
3. Includes the experienced labour force which refers to persons aged 15 years and over who during the Census were employed and the unemployed who had last worked for pay or in self employment prior to the Census.

4. Includes unemployed persons aged 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment or who had last worked prior to January 1, 2015.
5. Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. The data are produced according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2012 with 25% sample data.

Due to limited employment opportunities and training programs within near proximity to the community, Pinehouse has experienced high rates of unemployment. The mining industry, specifically uranium, provides employment opportunities to both Pinehouse and other communities in the area. Those employed at the various uranium operations in the region participate in a fly-in/out commuter rotation system, requiring them to be away from the community. Seasonal employment including fishing, trapping, guiding/outfitting and firefighting can provide a source of income for residents (Nuclear Waste Management Organization, 2013).

The Collaboration Agreement includes a Workforce Development Pillar which assists residents in obtaining employment with Cameco, Areva or the operations contractors. Tools to assist residents with employment include a skills database managed by Cameco which identifies available skills within the community and available training programs to facilitate the employment of Pinehouse residents with the mining operation. Pinehouse residents receive preferential status for employment opportunities (Collaboration Agreement 2012).

4.4.3 Economic Development

Pinehouse Business North (PBN) is an Indigenous owned and operated construction and mining services contracting company in Pinehouse. Started in 2007 to create employment and infrastructure within the community, PBN has grossed revenues over \$12 million and employs over eighty locals within the area (Pinehouse Business North n.d.). Construction of a new 12-unit affordable housing complex in Pinehouse for senior citizens is set to be completed by the summer of 2018. Both the Federal and Provincial governments, the village of Pinehouse and PBN will be funding this venture. Community benefits of this project will include affordable housing to the elderly as well as employment and opportunities to train apprentices during the construction (Government of Saskatchewan 2016).

In 2012, Pinehouse entered into a \$200 million Collaboration Agreement with Cameco and Orano which aimed to strengthen development and provide funding in Pinehouse while maintaining local culture and Indigenous roots within the community (Global News 2014). As part of the Collaboration Agreement, Cameco and Orano are to provide opportunities for capacity building in eligible Pinehouse businesses in regard to new contract work opportunities when they arise. This includes regular meetings between the industry and eligible businesses to discuss business performance so moving forward they are in a favourable position for continuing business, advice when requested from the community and feedback on unsuccessful bids. When contracting opportunities arise Cameco and Orano will use their best efforts to utilize one of the community businesses for the work. To assist with this effort, Pinehouse businesses are to be given a reasonable time consideration to bid on the contract and clear communication between Cameco and eligible businesses on any changes in the Northern Preferred Supplier Program which PBN is listed under (Northern Village of Pinehouse, Kineepik Metis Local Inc., Cameco Corporation and Areva Resources, 2012).

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