



Okanagan Indian Band

Socio-economic Baseline

FOR THE PROPOSED BC HYDRO REVELSTOKE UNIT 6 PROJECT

DRAFT INTERIM REPORT FOR BC HYDRO

NOVEMBER 30, 2016



Okanagan Indian Band Socio-economic Baseline for the Proposed BC Hydro Revelstoke Unit 6 Project

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Prepared by The Firelight Group for and with Okanagan Indian Band

Co-authored by: Karen Fediuk, Sarah Reid, and The Firelight Group with Okanagan Indian Band

Peer review by Alistair MacDonald

Submitted to: Fabian Alexis and Colleen Marchand, Okanagan Indian Band Territorial Stewardship Department

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Disclaimer: The information contained in this report is based on research by The Firelight Group, as well as published works and archival research, all of which was limited by available time and resources. It reflects the understanding of the authors, and is not intended to be a complete depiction of the dynamic and living systems of resource use, traditional economy, and local knowledge regarding community conditions maintained by Okanagan Indian Band members. The information contained herein does not, and should not be used to, define, limit, or otherwise constrain the Indigenous title, rights, or interests of Okanagan Indian Band, or other First Nations or Indigenous peoples. This report does not represent the opinions of the Okanagan Indian Band on whether or not the proposed Revelstoke Unit 6 Project should proceed.

Okanagan Indian Band

12420 Westside Road, Vernon, B.C. V1H 2A4

t: 250.542.4328 **e:** okibadmin@okanagan.org

okib.ca

The Firelight Group

Head office: Suite 253 – 560 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.C. V8W 3C6

t: 250.590.9017 **e:** info@thefirelightgroup.com

thefirelightgroup.com

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Executive Summary

This study provides a socio-economic baseline for Okanagan Indian Band (OKIB) members living on reserve, with a focus on education, training, employment, community well-being, harvesting, and traditional food consumption and use.

The study is based on both primary and secondary research. Primary data sources include both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The bulk of the data is derived from an independent OKIB community survey, funded by BC Hydro's contribution to this socio-economic study. Additional information for this study was collected through focus groups, key informant interviews, and verification meetings.

In October 2016, OKIB band membership recorded 2,000 registered members, 900 of which were living on reserve. OKIB is the largest community in the Okanagan Nation and has six reserves, totalling approximately 11,282.50 hectares (OKIB 2016a; Okanagan First Peoples 2008a). The OKIB population living on reserve is younger than that of the region, but older than that of other First Nations communities in B.C. There are many factors driving younger people off the reserve, including a housing shortage, lack of public transportation, limited employment opportunities, and the pursuit of post-secondary education.

Despite having a relatively large land base, there are many competing interests and land tenure arrangements on OKIB reserve lands. There are few physical locations remaining to build new housing infrastructure and 45% of the existing housing stock is in need of major repairs. Finding suitable, adequate, and affordable housing on reserve is a serious challenge: there are currently 52 families on the waitlist for band housing rentals.

OKIB members have very high graduation and success rates, with 20 high-school graduates in 2016 and 60 students currently being supported to attend post-secondary. Nearly half of survey participants indicated they had post-secondary education and almost three quarters expressed an interest in pursuing additional training or education. Key barriers to training and education include lack of financial support, family responsibilities, transportation, and difficulty in finding apprenticeships to complete and/or maintain certifications.

Most on-reserve households reported at least one adult who was employed (either full-time, part-time or seasonally). Despite having a relatively high employment rate, members are typically employed in low-earning jobs (e.g., retail/service industry, administration, building, education). Over half of respondents reported that their annual household income was below \$40,000. The living wage for the Okanagan region is calculated at \$64,470 per household of four.

Most (96%) OKIB members feel safe in their community and have more than one person they can call on for support (98%). Members take pride in community strengths such as strong family values, the natural environment, social connections, knowledgeable and healthy elders, low rates of criminal activity, and access to a variety of community health programs. The top challenges to community well-being were reported as housing, alcohol and drug abuse, lack of education and training opportunities, lateral violence, and lack of employment.

OKIB members continue to engage in a wide range of cultural practices, from storytelling, drumming, and ceremony, to feasting and using traditional medicines. Further, more than 87% of survey respondents report harvesting traditional foods from Okanagan territory in the last 10 years. The most common reasons for harvesting are for immediate and extended family use. Primary barriers to harvesting include lack of time, transportation, and knowledge.

Most members report that they would like to be harvesting more traditional foods than they currently have available. Almost one in four households struggles when it comes to food security, including both market and traditional foods.

Overall, OKIB members are well-educated and connected to their culture and traditional ways of life. Major challenges to life on reserve include lack of housing, transportation, and employment opportunities.

Acronyms

ATA	Ability to take advantage
BC FLNRO	BC Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations
CP	Certificate of possession
CPR	Canadian Pacific Railway
CWB	Community well-being
FNFNES	First Nations Food, Nutrition and Environment Study
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GED	General education diploma
HBC	Hudson's Bay Company
ILM	Interior to Lower Mainland Transmission Line
MLG	Ministerial loan guarantee
NHS	National Household Survey
NWC	North West Company
OKIB	Okanagan Indian Band
ONA	Okanagan Nation Alliance
TSA	Timber supply area
TSD	OKIB Territorial Stewardship Department
VC	Valued component
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

This report presents the results of a community-based socio-economic baseline study (the study) carried out with the Okanagan Indian Band (OKIB or the Band) in relation to BC Hydro's proposed Revelstoke Generating Unit 6 Project (the project). The study focuses on establishing the social and economic baseline conditions of the OKIB membership, and socio-economic change experienced by OKIB members over time and anticipated in the future, especially in relation to the potential beneficial (positive) or adverse (negative) effects anticipated from the proposed project, as well as in relation to the effects of Revelstoke 1-5 and other cumulative effects in the region.

The report is organized into the following sections:

- Section 1 provides an introduction to the study, including scope of work, methods and limitations;
- Section 2 provides a brief overview of the proposed project, as relevant to OKIB territory;
- Section 3 provide a brief overview of the OKIB, including the history, governance system, location and use of their territory, and a description of traditional economy, livelihoods, and diet;
- Section 4 establishes OKIB social, economic and cultural values (i.e., what matters most), as defined by OKIB;
- Section 5 sets out OKIB's socio-economic baseline, including current harvesting practices and food security; and
- Section 6 concludes the study and provides recommendations for further research.

1.2 About The Firelight Group

The Firelight Group (Firelight) is a research consultancy providing community-based research and technical support services, including community-based social and economic baseline and impact assessment. Based in Victoria, B.C., The Firelight Group works with communities across Canada to undertake high-quality, evidence-based research that is respectful and respected by others, and to help clients move forward with their objectives. Firelight includes leading specialists in social, economic, and cultural research and has contributed to numerous large and small socio-economic and environmental impact assessments (SEIAs; EIAs) since its inception.

1.3 Scope and Limitations

This study focuses on documenting current socio-economic conditions for OKIB and its membership, specific to socio-economic valued components and indicators that may be in any fashion (direct or indirect) impacted by the proposed BC Hydro Revelstoke 6 project.

This study grew out of concerns that there was inadequate baseline data on OKIB socio-economic conditions available to draw an accurate baseline characterization for the environmental assessment. Additionally, the community perceived that the socio-economic profile created by Golder Associates and SNC Lavalin to represent OKIB in an early draft of the socio-community chapter of BC Hydro's environmental assessment application materials was inaccurate as the profile provided data for a population of over 5,300 residents and 2,615 dwellings in the Okanagan Indian Band Area (Okanagan Part 1 Reserve, Duck Lake 7 Reserve, Priest's Valley 6 Reserve), however only 930 were identified as Indigenous (INAC 2016). As the socio-economic profile of OKIB prepared by BC Hydro's consultants, along with profiles prepared by Statistics Canada and the National Household Survey (NHS) are not considered to portray an accurate representation of the community, this study was created.

An important limitation of this study is that the data does not reflect a preferred, or pre-industrial baseline, but an already heavily impacted one. Extensive tenure, ownership and development arrangements within Okanagan traditional territory have already limited or prevented OKIB members from meaningfully exercising their Indigenous rights, for example by not having an adequate land base to pursue seasonal rounds or not having sufficient preferred harvesting species within traditional territory to conduct successful harvests (e.g., salmon, caribou, elk, and moose). More information on the ways in which early settlement, industrial expansion, and current industrial developments have impacted Okanagan territory to date are offered in Section 3. However, this brief review is far from representative of a fulsome cumulative effects assessment. In order to fully understand the impacts of any future development on Okanagan rights and interests,

a pre-industrial baseline and proper cumulative effects study must be integrated into impact assessment for the project.

It is also important to note that, due to the limitations of this study, the results presented herein do not substitute for a full diet or harvest study.

In addition, timelines limited the extent of data collection, including the household survey and interview processes. Originally, a target of 200 households was set in order to achieve a participation rate greater than 50%, however the survey was very lengthy, taking some participants up to 90 minute to complete, and the interview team faced challenges in scheduling people to commit to this much time. Further, the random sampling method meant that the survey team was essentially cold-calling respondents and sometimes struggled to get a response. In the end, the target was lowered to 100 surveys, of which 98 were completed. If time and resources were of no concern, further survey work could be done in the community to increase the sample size. Nonetheless, the study is considered to be a strong representation of OKIB households. The survey itself may not adequately capture workforce or barriers to education and training, due to the limited number of respondents between the ages of 19 and 50. However, focus groups and key informant interviews were conducted to fill these gaps as part of this study.

1.4 Methods

This study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through several methods:

- A random household survey administered by OKIB Territorial Stewardship Department staff;
- Interviews with OKIB staff from education, employment, territorial stewardship;
- Five focus groups (youth, elders, men, women, and general); and
- Four verification meetings were held with OKIB Territorial Stewardship staff, the OKIB Territorial Stewardship Committee members and the Okanagan Revelstoke 6 Project Review Committee.

Secondary data sources (Statistics Canada CANSIM tables, Census and National Household Survey 2011, Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada Indian Register, ethnographic sources) were used to contextualize results.

All methods were developed in consultation with and subject to the approval of Okanagan Indian Band Territorial Stewardship Department (TSD) staff.

Individual consent forms were completed for each survey, focus group, and interview respondent. In the case of youth respondents, consent forms were signed by both the youth participant and their parent/guardian.

Survey Methods

The survey was designed in consultation with a community survey team.¹ The survey was developed in order to establish a current socio-economic baseline of the Okanagan Indian Band and its membership for the purposes of informing the environmental assessment for BC Hydro's proposed Revelstoke Generating Unit 6 project. Where possible, the questions were designed to be comparable with other data sets, including Statistics Canada Census and National Household Survey, the Indigenous Peoples' survey and FNFNES Survey (Chan et al. 2011). Six individuals from the Nation were trained to administer the survey in mid-July 2016. The survey was revised based on feedback and launched at the end of July. Surveys for on-reserve OKIB members were completed in person. TSD staff also wanted to ensure that members living off reserve had a chance to share their views. Letters inviting participation in the survey were mailed out in early August to a randomly selected subset of off-reserve members (116 addresses without names) provided by the OKIB membership clerk.

A housing list was obtained from Territorial Stewardship GIS Technician from the 911 addressing, containing 525 physical addresses. The list was reviewed and non-residential addresses (civic, retail, parks) along with addresses known to staff to be occupied by non-OKIB members living on the reserve were removed. Of the 488 residential addresses remaining, 396 residential addresses were considered likely to contain OKIB members. A random list of 250 addresses was drawn. OKIB staff then divided the list into neighbourhoods and assigned an interviewer to a group of households.

Community researchers contacted households by phone or home visit to set up an interview. In each household, an adult (aged 18 years or older) was invited to participate. Twenty-five-dollar gift cards were offered to respondents as an honoraria to thank them for their participation in the research. Anonymity and confidentiality of respondents was maintained through use of coded interview forms.

Household interviews took place over a period of seven weeks (from the beginning of August to the third week of September) and took between 30 and 60 minutes. Interviews included questions on the following topics:

¹ The community survey team was made up of six OKIB members who were either seconded from their existing jobs at the TSD, or hired to work specifically on this project. The team brought a range of skills and experience to the project, and played a critical role in developing the survey questions. The survey team was trained in interview and data collection methods prior to administering the survey.

- Socio-demographic characteristics (residence, age, marital status, housing, mobility, education, employment, income, health);
- Household harvesting practice areas/use;
- Harvesting in Okanagan Territory in the last 10 years;
- Revelstoke 6 opportunity interest;
- Perceptions of positive and negative effects of the Revelstoke Dam (1-5 and 6);
- Household traditional and store-bought food security; and
- Education and training interests.

Data was entered by the interviewers into an online form hosted by Survey Monkey. The data was later downloaded by Firelight staff into a spreadsheet and quality-checked and, where possible, missing information was entered. Data analysis was done by Firelight staff. The survey results were reviewed and verified with OKIB staff in the community on October 11, 2016.

Survey Reliability

The survey is considered to reliably represent a suitable cross-section of the views and socioeconomic conditions faced by OKIB families living on reserve based on the survey sampling methodology (random) and size (35% of eligible on-reserve households were surveyed).

On reserve lands, community interviewers attempted to contact 196 households with an initial phone call or home visit. In total, 160 households were successfully contacted. Of these, 48 were determined to be non-eligible as they had no residents who were OKIB members. Of the remaining households, 100 individuals agreed to be interviewed and 12 refused, resulting in a total of 98 completed surveys (two of the 100 were initiated but not completed). The high participation (89%) of households contacted is a strong indicator of the reliability of results.

In total, 98 OKIB members living on reserve (57 women and 41 men) between the ages of 18 and 92 (Table 4) chose to complete the survey. There was a fairly even participation by gender (58 per cent females and 42 per cent males). Additionally, 16 individuals (13 females and three males) living off reserve chose to complete a survey. As there are a total of 1,060 OKIB members living off reserve (54% of all OKIB members), this is considered a very small sample size. Given the limited number of off-reserve participants and their locations (on other reserves, in various cities in B.C. and outside of Canada), their results are not widely discussed in this report as they cannot be considered representative of the off-reserve population.

One limitation of the random household sample methodology is that the survey was typically completed by the head of the household and thus youth and young adults are under-represented in the survey results. Follow-up research targeted to youth was completed in the form of a focus group, but a youth-targeted survey is also recommended.

Focus Groups

A series of five semi-structured focus groups were convened the week of October 10, 2016:

- Elders (3 participants);
- Youth (4 participants);
- Women (5 participants);
- Men (4 participants); and
- General (3 participants).

Attendance for all focus groups was by invitation, except for the ‘general’ meeting, which was advertised in the community newsletter. Focus group participants were presented with honoraria to thank them for their participation. Extensive notes were taken during each session and the sessions were recorded, allowing researchers to go back and verify any gaps in the notes. Notes from the focus groups were thematically analysed and coded for inclusion in this report.

Key Informant Interviews

Three key informant interviews were held with OKIB staff from education, employment and territorial stewardship departments in order to fill gaps identified in the survey data.

Verification Meetings

Four verification meetings were held: two with TSD staff exclusively (October 11, November 25), one with the Okanagan Rev6 Project Review Committee (October 25), and one with the Territorial Stewardship Committee (November 4). In addition, the survey results were presented, discussed and verified at each of the focus groups.

2. Project Background²

The Revelstoke Dam and Generating Station is located on the Columbia River, five kilometers upstream from the City of Revelstoke. The dam is part of BC Hydro's Columbia River hydroelectric system, with Mica Dam and Kinbasket Reservoir located upstream, and Keenleyside Dam and Arrow Lakes Reservoir situated downstream.

Originally constructed between 1977 and 1984, the Revelstoke Dam and Generating Station was designed to hold six generating units, but only four units were installed when the facility was constructed. The fifth generating unit was added more recently and began service in 2010. BC Hydro is now proposing to add the sixth and final generating unit.

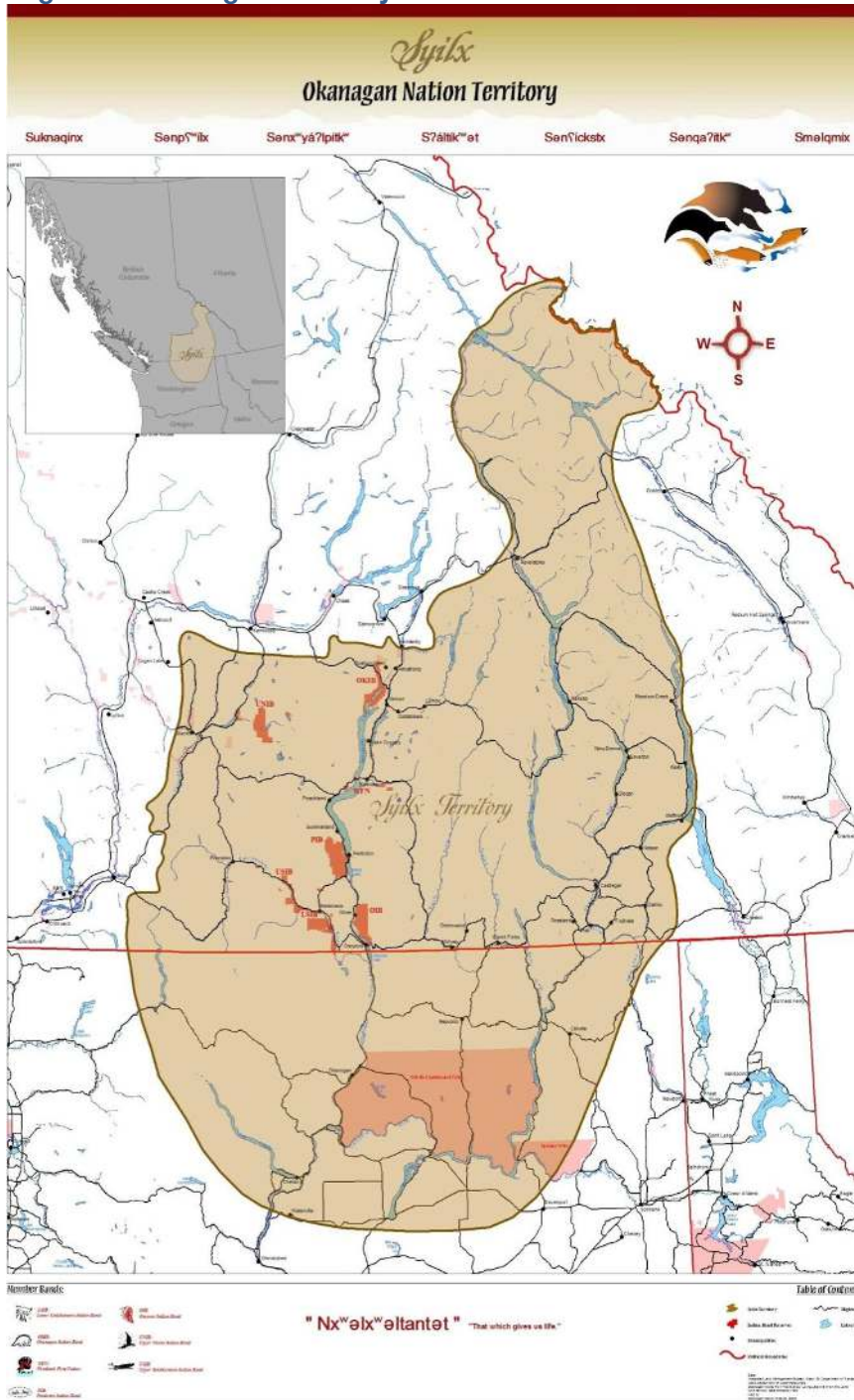
The Revelstoke Dam facilities currently include a large concrete gravity dam at the generating station, an adjacent earth fill embankment dam along the west side of the reservoir, a gated spillway, penstocks, a power plant, and a switchgear building. The current infrastructure produces about 7,817 gigawatt hours or roughly 15% of the electricity BC Hydro generates each year. Revelstoke Unit 6 would add approximately 500 megawatts of capacity to BC Hydro's system.

The on-site construction of the sixth unit is estimated to take approximately 40 months. In addition, the installation of a capacitor station in Summerland (within Okanagan Nation Territory), and an upgrade to the Nicola Substation, (also within Okanagan Nation Territory) would both need to take place, requiring about 18 months of construction. It is expected that 390 person years of employment will be created during the construction phase of the proposed project. This equates to approximately 80.7 full time equivalent (FTE) positions over the entirety of the construction phase. Total project costs are estimated at \$420 million.

Construction is currently scheduled to commence in 2018, with an in-service date of October 2021. The sixth unit and the capacitor station have a 70-year operating lifespan. Plans for decommissioning are thus not being developed at this time.

² Unless otherwise noted, all information reported in the project background is sourced from: *BC Hydro. 2016a. Revelstoke Generating Station Unit 6 Project Description Version 2.*

Figure 1: Okanagan Territory



3. Okanagan Indian Band

Background

The Okanagan Indian Band (OKIB) are part of the *Sylix* (Okanagan Nation) and are located in the southern interior of British Columbia. OKIB members speak *Nsyilxcen*, often referred to as simply Okanagan, which is part of the Interior Salish linguistic division. OKIB members refer to themselves as *Inkumupulux* or Head of the Lake referencing both who they are and where they live. OKIB is comprised of six reserves located from Armstrong to Winfield and Westside Road along the head of Okanagan Lake. OKIB is the largest Community in the Okanagan Nation and has six reserves, totaling approximately 11,282.50 ha (OKIB 2016a; Okanagan First Peoples 2008a) (see Figure 2, Reserves of the Okanagan Indian Band, below).

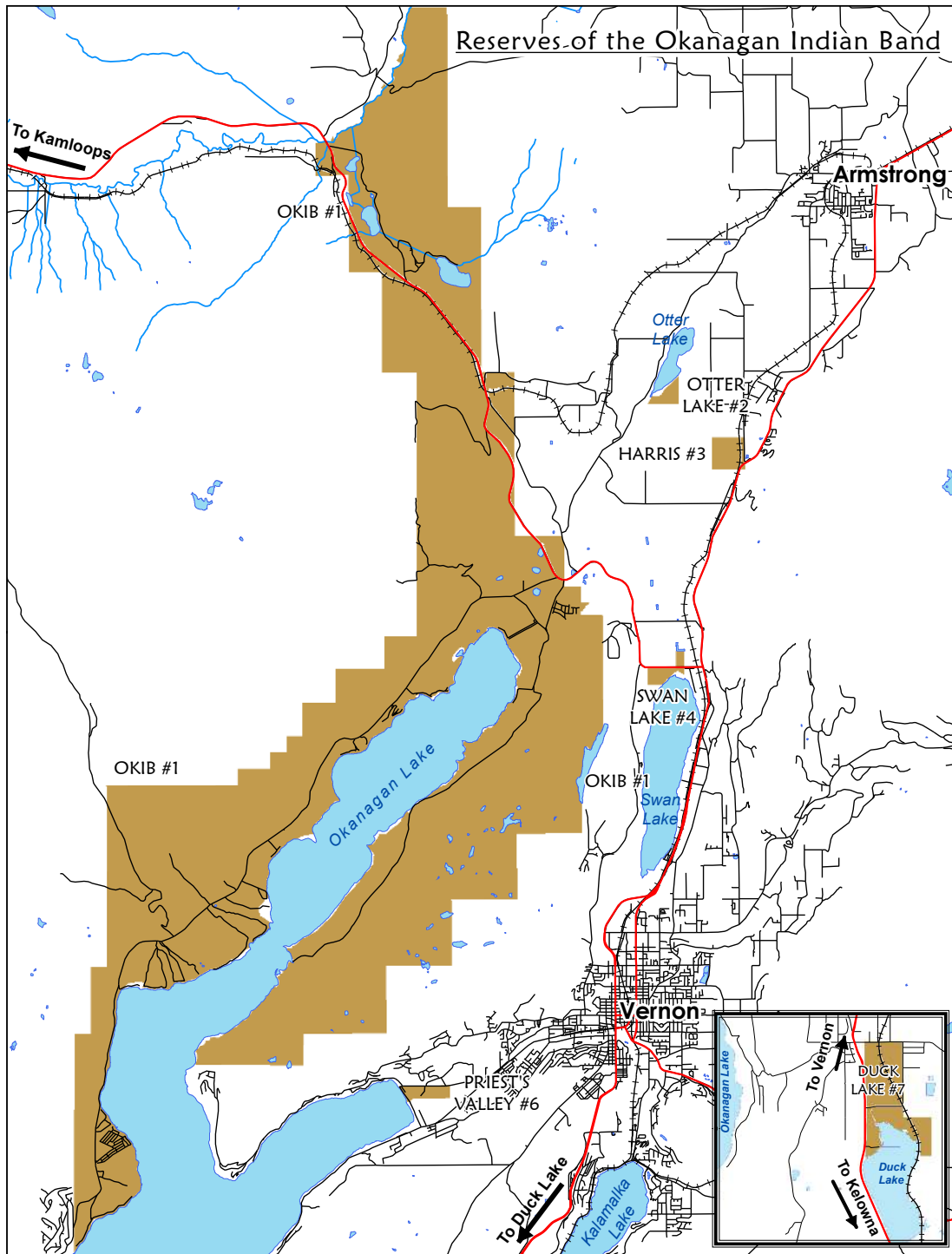
OKIB members and ancestors have occupied their traditional territory and managed its resources since time immemorial (Okanagan Nation Alliance 2006). The Okanagan Nation does not recognize the divide at the 49th parallel division of the Okanagan Nation. It is all one territory.

Okanagan Nation territory extends from north of Revelstoke, B.C. (Snkx̣ykntn), near Mica Creek, down to Wilbur, Washington in the United States with the Eastern and Western boundaries extending between Kootenay Lake and the Nicola Valley.

OKIB ancestors travelled throughout their territory according to a seasonal round. “In May or early June, early salmon runs would begin to appear, root digging would take place in the late spring and early summer, berries and seeds would be gathered throughout the summer and early fall and upland hunting would take place in the fall (Grabert 1974).

Winter villages served as central storage depots and were selected based on access to water, fuel, and good winter hunting ranges. Head of the Lake (Inkumupulux/Nkamaplix) was a well-established winter village site (Thomson 1994). Families left the winter village in spring to travel to resource sites such as key rivers and creeks for fishing, e.g., Nk’ mápelekws (Beaton) or Kwespíts’a7, *a place to catch fish*, (Arrowhead) and the uplands for hunting, root digging, and berry picking (Thomson 1994; Kennedy and Bouchard 1983).

Figure 2: Reserves of the Okanagan Indian Band

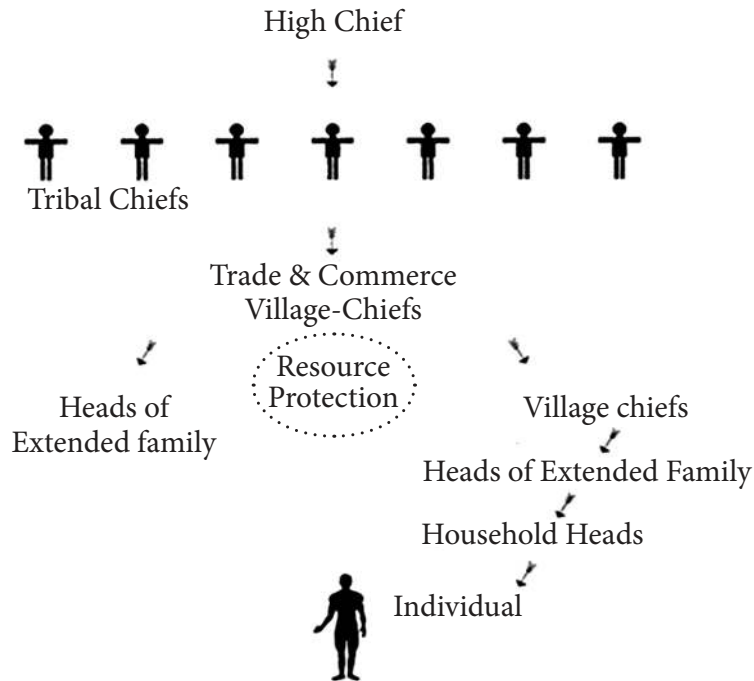


3.1 Governance and Social Structure

“The right of being a Syilx is a responsibility, first to know and follow the natural laws to make sure of healthy generations to come, and second to follow the laws of a community for the same reason” (Armstrong et al. 1994, 3). Okanagan laws are held in the *Captikw̓t*, oral histories that are passed down from generation to generation, transferring the knowledge of what it means to be Syilx. Traditionally, the system of Syilx law was upheld by a hierarchical governance system that spanned the territory (Figure 3). The High Chief/Grand Chief represented the laws of the whole Syilx at the nation level and would travel to visit each district. The chief was responsible for balancing human needs with the natural laws. Protection and careful management of the lands’ resources, meant protection for future generations. Tribal Chiefs then represented each district and were responsible for designating times for hunting, fishing, and berry picking and ensuring that no resource was over-exploited. Each district had its own village chiefs. Village Chiefs were appointed following a hereditary system or *Katlh* and ensured that the laws of the village were kept (Okanagan First Peoples 2008b). The designation of the international boundary in 1846 was the first colonial interference in this system. The solution at that time was the creation of a second southern High Chief responsible for reporting to the main High Chief. Further interference with Okanagan Nation governance would come in the 1880s through the administration of elections by Indian Agents (Thomson 1985; Thomson 1994). Today there is a High Chief/Grand Chief, but this role is quite different than it was historically.

Figure 3: Okanagan First Nation governance system

Diagram Showing the Structure of the Governance System



Source: Okanagan First Peoples – Governance: <http://www.okanaganfirstpeoples.ca/governance.cfm>

A community council of elders is responsible for granting the role of High Chief/ Grand Chief (Okanagan First Peoples 2008b). High Chief/Grand Chief Stewart Phillip was the most recent to be bestowed the honour in 2006 (ONA 2010a) and acts as formal spokesperson and Chairperson for the greater Okanagan Nation.

Elected Governance

Today, the Okanagan Indian Band follows a band council governance system. The Okanagan Indian Band presently follows *Indian Act* requirements for their elected political governing structure. Elections take place every two years and are held in April (OKIB 2016b). Okanagan Indian Band Leadership is comprised of one Chief and ten Councillors. The current elected leadership of OKIB is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: OKIB Chief and Council

Table 1: OKIB Chief and Council				
Title	Surname	Given Name	Appointment Date	Expiry Date
Chief	LOUIS	BYRON	04/03/2015	04/02/2017
Councillor	ALEXIS	HOMER	04/03/2015	04/02/2017
Councillor	BREWER	LYLE	04/03/2015	04/02/2017
Councillor	COLE	BARBARA (JUNE)	04/03/2015	04/02/2017
Councillor	ISAAC	TIM	04/03/2015	04/02/2017
Councillor	LOUIS	ALLAN BRENT	04/03/2015	04/02/2017
Councillor	LOUIS	COO-LA CACHOOT	04/03/2015	04/02/2017
Councillor	MARCHARD	RAYMOND JOSEPH	04/03/2015	04/02/2017
Councillor	WILLIAMS	RUSSELL	04/03/2015	04/02/2017
Councillor	WILSON	DANIEL ANTHONY	04/03/2015	04/02/2017
Councillor	WILSON	LELAND V.	04/03/2015	04/02/2017

Stewardship

For the Okanagan Indian Band, stewardship is not just a responsibility but also an integral part of their way of life. The First Law of Captik[™]4 is to understand and to live in balance with the natural world (Armstrong et al. 1994). Captik[™]4 is the Okanagan traditional knowledge system that provides the laws and teachings for respecting the land and all beings, as well as acting as a living record of Okanagan cumulative knowledge (Cohen 2010).

OKIB, as part of the Okanagan Nation, strives to protect and prevent the depletion of resources by practicing a sustainable resource management approach that is based on traditional values and principles (ONA 2006). This is demonstrated through both the vision statement and mission of OKIB's Territorial Stewardship Department:

Vision Statement

i?tmx^wul'a?x^wtət k^wu cxtx'stim, u†
mnim†tət əcxtx'stim i?
tmx^wul'a?x^wtət

*We take care of the land,
the land takes care of us*

Vision Statement: “We Take Care of the land, the land takes care of us.”

Mission: “To manage, protect and enhance the Natural Environment and Cultural Heritage.”

(OKIB 2016a)

Okanagan Nation Alliance

The Okanagan Indian Band is a member of the Okanagan Nation Alliance (ONA). ONA was formed in 1981 as an Okanagan Tribal Council to represent First Nations in the Okanagan (ONA 2010b) and was incorporated under the **Society Act** of B.C in 1997 (ONA 2010c). ONA represents 8 member communities. Each member community is represented by a chief or chairman on the ONA Chiefs Executive Council (ONA 2010b). The Chiefs Executive Council is headed by the ONA Chairman who also acts as spokesperson (ONA 2010d).

The eight member First Nations of the Okanagan Nation Alliance, include (ONA 2010b):

- Okanagan Indian Band;
- Upper Nicola Band;
- Westbank First Nation;

- Penticton Indian Band;
- Osoyoos Indian Band;
- Lower Similkameen Indian Band;
- Upper Similkameen Indian Band; and
- Colville Confederated Tribes.

3.2 Okanagan Indian Band History

Contact, Settlement, and Early Colonialism

First contact was with fur traders in 1811 when David Stuart of the Pacific Fur Company, under direction from John Jacob Astor, ascended the Columbia River and built Fort Okanagan (Kennedy and Bouchard 1983; Thomson 1985). Stuart also travelled further north to the Thompson River at this time, building a post at “Cumcloups” or Kamloops in 1812. Stuart’s post at Kamloops was built adjacent to the area where the North West Company’s Alexander Ross was also attempting to establish trade with the Shuswaps and Okanagans (Thomson 1985; Voorhis 1930). Exploration by both companies occurred along the Okanagan River and its drainage where OKIB Ancestors resided. This also included Okanagan Indians from Lake Okanagan (OKIB ancestors) who were known to occasionally visit Fort Kamloops (Kennedy and Bouchard 1983). The Pacific Fur Company was sold to the North West Company in 1813, which in turn merged with the Hudson’s Bay Company (HBC) in 1821 (Thomson 1985, 222). Early HBC maps record and depict the movement of Okanagan people between the Okanagan, Columbia, and Similkameen valleys as early as 1827 (ONA 2006, 6).

Prior to the 1821 transfer to the HBC, the North West Company had established a trail (~1814) through OKIB ancestral territory in order to pack furs and supplies in the region from Fort Okanagan. Later this trail would connect to Fort Alexandria (another NWC post located on the Fraser River built in 1821) (Buckland 1935). The HBC took over this trail in 1821 and used it to connect trails and transfer goods between Fort Vancouver and Fort St. James. The trail ran along the shore of Lake Okanagan to the Kelowna Ferry and followed north on the brigade trail to the head of the lake where it turned west towards Kamloops (Buckland 1935). Today, Westside Road roughly follows (on and adjacent to) the Okanagan trail (OKIB 2016c). While this historically important trail has been referred to as the Hudson’s Bay Brigade Trail, today OKIB members call it Nkwala’s Trail after an important OKIB chief and Okanagan nation Chief (OKIB 2016c). Chief Nkwala frequented the Kamloops post and offered invaluable assistance to the traders (Thomson 1985).

Syilx ancestors had a traditional economy that was flexible and quickly adapted to take advantage of the fur traders' presence. Originally, "the Syilx were not an agricultural society but instead relied on harvesting the vast amounts of seasonal flora and fauna within their traditional territories for subsistence purposes and trading extensively to disburse surplus goods" (Sam 2008, 15). Unlike other Nations, the Okanagan did not rely on providing pelts as a primary trade good with the fur traders. As they were already experienced with raising horses prior to contact (horses were introduced to the area in the first half of the 18th century), Syilx ancestors were able to sell their horses for the HBC brigade. Other "Syilx trade items included dried salmon, deer-nets, skin bags, dressed moose-skin, scent, paint or red-ochre, horses, bark made into twine for snares, bone or horn beads, arrow points, roots, wild hemp and berries" (Sam 2008, 15). Over time, Syilx ancestors also started raising other stock such as cattle and growing potatoes for trade with the HBC. Syilx were known as experienced stock-raisers by the time of settlement (Thomson 1994). The fur trade introduced Syilx ancestors to European clothes, medicines, guns, steel traps, and tobacco, among other goods. The HBC also hired them for guiding and packing services along the trail and sought the help of Okanagan Chiefs, such as Chief Nkwala, for reaching and building relations with other Nations (Thomson 1985; Thomson 1994).

In 1846 the Treaty of Washington established the international boundary between the United States and what would become Canada, splitting the territory of the Okanagan Nation in two. While the border did not impair relationships between Okanagan north and south of the border, they were now faced with different emerging systems of government, missionary orders, and other forms of colonialism (Kennedy and Bouchard 1983; Thomson 1985). Further, the border impeded access to village sites and key fishing locations for Okanagan on either side. The establishment of the boundary also brought about demise of the HBC's use of Nkwala's Trail, as travel across the border became limited (Buckland 1935). Use of the trail by the HBC was discontinued in 1848 with furs and supplies instead transported over the Cascade Mountains by the Tulameen-Hope trail which did not transit through the Okanagan valley (Thomson 1985, 23).

The Roman Catholic Oblates of Mary Immaculate arrived in OKIB's traditional territory in 1859. Father Pierre Richard and Father Charles Pandosy arrived in the summer of 1859 and, in the spring of 1860, selected a site for a mission on the banks of Mission Creek (located near modern day Kelowna) or what they referred to as Riviere l'Anse au Sable (Thomson 1985, 39). Father Paul Durieu joined the mission in 1861 and constructed a priest's house at the head of the lake. The missionaries had arrived with a mandate of forcing religious and social change among the Indians in the region and by 1864 they were servicing an area from Thompson River to the International boundary including the Okanagan Valley.

European settlement in the area emerged due to a number of reasons, including: mining, ranching, the establishment of the mission, and the exit of the HBC. During the fur trade period (1811–1848) European traders had only traversed OKIB ancestral lands and did not settle or even build a post.

It was settlers that would change the physical and political landscape of the region. The first influx of settlers occurred in 1860 around the newly constructed mission at Mission Creek and to the south around the placer mine at Rock Creek.

On August 2, 1858 the Colony of British Columbia was established bringing about a number of changes including the promotion of European settlement and the revoking of the HBC's exclusive rights of trade on the mainland in September of the same year (Thomson 1985, 24). In order for settlement to proceed, Governor James Douglas sought agreement with the Okanagan Indians through an imperial agreement in 1860. This agreement was tentative and never concluded but did include the demarcation of reservations by local magistrates that were expected to include exclusive rights by Okanagan Indians over village sites, fields, fishing sites and other areas of interest and use and could be whatever size the Okanagans demanded (Thomson 1994, 101-102). Magistrate W.G. Cox worked with Ancestors from OKIB to mark out the boundaries of their new reserves with most of the good bottomland at Head of the Lake with their fishery locations, garden plots and a winter ranging area for their livestock (Thomson 1994). As settlement began to expand due to first ranching and then the planting of orchards, conflict followed as settlers sought the land held by OKIB ancestors. J.C. Haynes, a new Magistrate who was sympathetic to the settlers, denied the rulings of Cox in 1865 and reduced the reserve at Head of the Lake from approximately 200 acres to 25 acres per household (Thomson 1994). Within 15 years of the Haynes reduction, European settlers had monopolized the good watered bottomland in the Okanagan valley (Thomson 1985).

With confederation, the dominion government became responsible for Indians in B.C. in 1871. The reduction by Haynes and the appearance of fences (from settlers) on the landscape inhibiting Okanagan traditional practices and stock-raising increased tensions and lead to the threat of war by the Okanagan and neighbouring nations (Thomson 1994). In 1877 the newly formed Indian Reserve Commission was sent to the Shuswap and Okanagan to resolve these tensions through the formal establishment of reserves. Reserves were allotted to OKIB from 1877 to 1891 and surveyed from 1880 to 1889 (OKIB 2016c, para 12). Reserves initially allotted to OKIB included: the Okanagan Reserve no. 1, Otter Lake Reserve no. 2, Harris Reserve no. 3, Swan Lake Reserve no. 4, Long Lake Reserve no. 5, Priest's Valley Reserve no. 6 and Duck Lake Reserve no. 7, Mission Creek Reserve no. 8, Tsinstikeptum Reserve no. 9, and Reserve no. 10. Westbank Indian Band, now known as Westbank First Nation, separated from the Okanagan Indian Band to become its own Indian Band in 1963 and kept reserves no. 8, 9 and 10 (OKIB 2016c, para 12).

Other government actions also dispossessed OKIB of their traditional territory. Pre-emptions for railways occurred in the 1880s further changing the landscape. The military also infringed on Okanagan Territory through the use and appropriation of OKIB lands for military active training and artillery starting in the early 1900s and continuing until after the end of the Second World War up until 1953. Ordnance used in training areas around Vernon included pyrotechnics (e.g., thunder

flashes and smoke bombs), small calibre arms (e.g., .22, .303), grenades, mortars (e.g., 2, 3, 4.5 inch smoke and high explosive) and tank and anti-tank rounds (Department of Defense and the Canadian Armed Forces 2016, para 12). This extended use (over 50 years) has left approximately 2,800 hectares of OKIB land riddled with unexploded ordinance (MacQueen 2016, para 3).

Residential School

The residential school history, with its legacy of assimilation and abuse, is an integral part of the early colonial era for OKIB. As early as 1865, the Roman Catholic Oblates in the region attempted to establish a school for boys at the Okanagan mission that would follow a formula of education later adopted by residential schools. Okanagan parents were reluctant to send their children to this school and with good reason. The boys school at the Okanagan Mission was closed in 1868 in part because it was self-funded but more importantly because in the three and a half years of operation with only 21 students there were 6 deaths and 9 desertions (Thomson 1985, 98). The refusal by Okanagan and other First Nation parents to pay for and send their children to the Okanagan mission boys school led to its end. Upon closure, the priest in charge, Father Richard, recommended the establishment of a school in Kamloops instead.

In 1886, Indian Agent Joseph William McKay, recommended that a school supported by the Department of Indian Affairs be established after discovering that no Okanagan children were attending school in the Kamloops-Okanagan Agency (Thomson 1985). It was decided that a residential school should be built at Kamloops instead of creating several day schools near reserves so that children could be kept from the “native influences” of their parents (Thomson 1985, 105). The Kamloops Indian Industrial School was established in 1890 and operated until 1978 by the Roman Catholic Oblates (BCTF 2015). In the early years, attendance was voluntary, which allowed parents to keep their children at home. This changed in 1920, when amendments made to the Indian Act made it mandatory for every Indian child to attend a residential school (BCTF 2015; UBC 2009). The Kamloops school was one of the largest residential schools in Canada with over 400 students at its peak of operations in the 1950s (BCTF 2015, 14).

After 1890, the majority of Okanagan children were sent either to the Kamloops Indian Industrial School or further from home to St. Eugene’s Indian Residential school (located in the Kootenay Agency 1898–1970) in Cranbrook (Okanagan First Peoples 2008c). Conditions at both schools were atrocious with systematic abuse and neglect as well as the rampant spread of communicable diseases such as tuberculosis (BCTF 2015). Forty-seven children died during the first seven years of St. Eugene’s (Thomson 1985, 106).

Although colonization brought harm and great challenges to the Sylix/Okanagan people they survived and today continue to strengthen their culture and protect their land (ONA 2010e).

Early Industrial Expansion

The Gold Rush within the Okanagan Nation's territory was brief but had lasting effects. The gold rush started south of the border in Fort Colville in 1855 and moved north to the Fraser River in 1858 and Rock Creek in 1859/1860 (Thomson 1985, 1994). The discovery in Rock Creek brought over 500 miners to settle in the area. The influxes of miners led to the establishment of wagon roads, trails, rail, and steamships in the region, which further facilitated settlement. A wagon road was constructed from Kamloops to Priest's Valley (Vernon) in 1871 and was extended to Mission Creek in 1875 (Thomson 1985, 26). The Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) was completed in 1881 and due to the efforts of local businessmen a rail line was built and completed off the mainline from Sicamous to the head of the lake near Priest's Valley in 1892 (Thomson 1985, 26). The CPR also placed steam ships on Lake Okanagan to travel and move goods from Okanagan Landing to the lower parts of the Lake at this time (Thomson 1985, 26-27).

Cattle and stock-raising was the first agricultural industry in the area. CPR construction contractors were some of the primary purchasers of beef (Thomson 2016, 2). OKIB actively participated in the cattle industry. The Commonage was established in 1877 as a crown grazing land open to use by OKIB and settlers. OKIB and settler's cattle grazed freely on this range with no written rules applied (Thomson 2016). Unfortunately, a number of forces reduced the cattle industry at the turn of the century. Prices for cattle fell in the early 1890s due to increased competition from the Northwest Territories (which included Alberta and Saskatchewan at this time) and large European firms started to buy farmland (Thomson 1994). The commonage was released for settlement in 1892 (Lake Country Museum 2016a) and subdivided into lots for sale in 1893, thereby removing OKIB's area for grazing (Lake Country Museum 2016b).

Cattle ranching transitioned to orchards in the early 1900s. The Okanagan Valley Land Company and the Okanagan Centre Irrigation and Power Company Ltd bought up large tracts of land in 1908 (Thomson 2016, 3). These companies developed irrigation systems on the lands purchased and began selling them as orchard lands (Thomson 2016, 3). The Wood Lake Fruitlands Company was also purchasing, subdividing, and selling orchard land at this time (Thomson 2016, 4). By 1911, hundreds of individual plots were planted to orchards (Thomson 1985, 32). OKIB could not participate largely in orchard agricultural activity as reserve lands were not provided with the irrigation systems required nor was OKIB given the capacity to obtain such a system.

Commercial logging in the Okanagan region started as small side enterprises for European settlers (Matheson 2006). The building of the railway facilitated the expansion of the forestry industry in the area, as it was a purchaser of timber for railway-ties. The clearing of hydro-lines also offered opportunities for small-scale loggers (Matheson 2006). The expansion of the railway in the 1880s provided access to new markets (Canadian prairies and central Canada) prompting the establishment of timber mills along Lake Okanagan, in Snkx̄ykntn, and in Kamloops as well as the

expanded use of portable saw mills in the Okanagan forest interior (Geography Open Textbook Collective 2014; Matheson 2006). The 1912 Forestry Act established the BC Forestry Branch (later called Forestry Service) and imposed the requirement of Timber licenses and leases to cut on Crown Land.³ This legislative change pushed out small operators and encouraged the establishment of larger companies who could buy multiple timber leases and build stationary operations. The 1948 Forestry Act further promoted this transition from small operators to large forestry companies with larger “efficient” mills being located closer to railroads and communities (Matheson 2006, 18). Harold and Johann Thorlakson would take advantage of these changes with the establishment of the Lavington Planer Mill in 1956 and subsequent purchase of neighbouring tenures and buyout of smaller mills to eventually become Tolko Industries (Matheson 2006). Today Tolko Industries has the largest Annual Allowable Cut within OKIB traditional territory.

Contemporary Industrial Development

Today the main economic base for the Thompson-Okanagan Region⁴ includes mining, forestry, agriculture, manufacturing, tourism and retirement industries (BC Major Projects 2015). Mining, forestry, and agriculture are discussed in further depth below. Manufacturing in the Okanagan consists of small to medium enterprises including: textiles, soft drinks, bakeries, food-processing, concrete products, wood products (lumber and furniture), metal fabricating, and fiberglass. The tourism industry is continuing to grow with at least 208 active dining and accommodation businesses in the Northern Okanagan⁵ (Northern Okanagan Economic Development 2016).

Okanagan Nation Territory is the power house of British Columbia, as most of BC Hydro’s power generation is here. There are 11 hydroelectric dams, including four major hydroelectric dams — Mica, Revelstoke, Hugh Keenleyside, Duncan, Kootenay Canal and Seven Mile Dam — totalling 53% of all of BC Hydro’s infrastructure. Most recently, BC Hydro completed the Interior to Lower Mainland (ILM) Transmission line. The ILM project is BC Hydro’s largest transmission line to be built in the last 30 years. The ILM is a 500 kilovolt transmission line that is 247 km long and runs from Vancouver to just east of Nicola and crosses Highway 5A and 97C (BC Hydro 2016). Vegetation control along transmission line right-of-ways can include mechanical control methods and/or herbicide spraying (Golder Associates 2008).

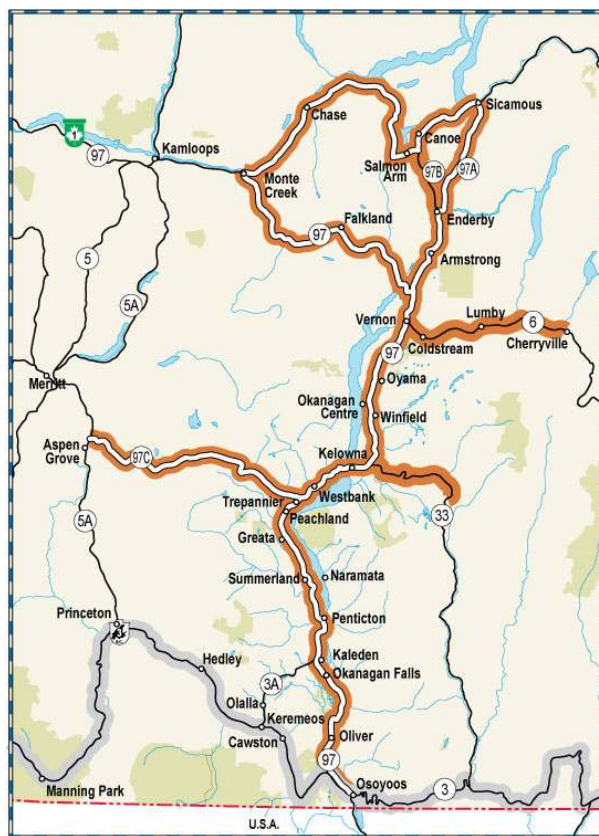
³ BC Forest Act 1912 can be accessed here: https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/library/lib_pub.htm

⁴ Thompson-Okanagan Region is defined by the BC Major Projects Inventory and includes OKIB territory see <http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/employment-business/economic-development/industry/bc-major-projects-inventory> for more information on the regions.

⁵ Economic development region around the head of Lake Okanagan including communities such as Vernon and Enderby.

Major transportation infrastructure in the region includes Highway 97, which connects Osoyoos (near the U.S. border) in the south up through Kelowna, north to Vernon, and northeast to Kamloops. Other major highways in the region include 97a, 97b and 33 (Figure 4). These highways fall into what is called the Okanagan Valley Corridor, which connects the U.S. to northern B.C. Improvements in the past three years have included highway widening and safety enhancements (e.g., addition of intersections and bike lanes). It is anticipated that with the growing population in the region further improvements to these highways will be required (BC Transportation n.d.). Westside Road was considered in 2013 the most dangerous road in B.C. Improvements along Westside Road are happening. Improvement of the Westside Road as it passes through OKIB reserve lands consists of road resurfacing.

Figure 4: Highways in the Okanagan Valley Corridor



Source: BC Transportation: http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/driving-and-transportation/transportation-infrastructure/projects/okanagan-valley-corridor/2918-hwy97_map.jpg

Agriculture continues to be an important part of the economy for the region (BC Agriculture & Seafood 2016). As reported in the 2011 census the Thompson-Okanagan region is second to having the most farms in the province of British Columbia (COEDC 2015). Agricultural products include dairy and cattle ranching, and forage in the north (around Vernon and Enderby), and grapes, cherries, and tree-fruit crops in the central (Kelowna) and southern part of the region.

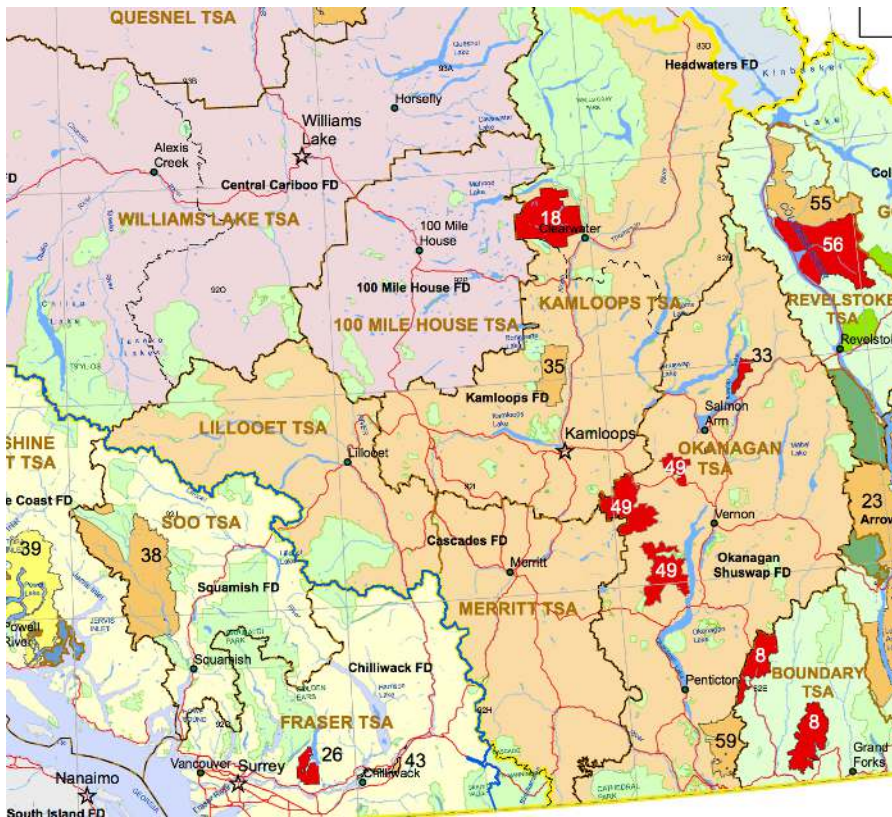
Cherry production is increasing in the region due to growing demand as well as recent legislative changes in mainland China (COEDC 2015). Water allocations is a growing concern for the OKIB. These competing interests threaten OKIB land and water stewardship along with food security, health, economy, and future salmon returns.

Mining and mineral development is growing in the region. In 2015 there were 14 exploration projects documented for Thompson-Okanagan-Cariboo (BC Ministry of Energy and Mines 2016). Of particular concern to OKIB is Ximen Mining Corporations' exploration activities in the Brown's Creek Watershed, located directly west of OKIB's main reserve lands. Fears are that activities could impact both human and animal health along with water quality and quantity.

Forestry and forestry products is another dominant industry in the region. Forestry accounts for 11% of the Okanagan-Shuswap⁶ district's total employment. Within the Okanagan Timber Supply Area (TSA) there is an annual allowable cut of 2,655,000 m³/year (BC FLNRO 2016). Tolko Industries operates within OKIB territory and has the largest allowable annual cut in the TSA (783,497 m³/yr) with operations located near Lavington, Kelowna, and Armstrong (BC FLNRO 2016). Tolko Industries also owns and operates on several tree farm licenses in OKIB territory as depicted in Figure 5 (Tolko licenses are represented by number 49). Tolko Industries also produces value-added wood products through its integrated sawmill (Northern Okanagan Economic Development 2016). Management practices do not align with OKIB values.

⁶ The Okanagan-Shuswap district is a BC FLNRO administrative boundary that roughly mirrors the Thompson-Okanagan district set by Major projects. The Okanagan-Shuswap FLNRO district includes the Okanagan, Kamloops, Lillooet, and Merritt Timber Supply areas (see Fig. #).

Figure 5: Excerpt from BC FLNRO management unit map tree farm licence (tfl), timber supply area (tsa), regions and districts location map



Source: <https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/HTH/external/publish/web/timber-tenures/tfl-regions-tsas-districts-map-350-dpi-april-10-2014.pdf>

Green technologies are also being built in the region with the Pennask Windpower Generation Plant nearing completion. The plant is located 44 km west of Kelowna on the west side of Lake Okanagan. Upon completion it will be a 15 Megawatt plant that will consist of five turbines (Zero Emission Energy Developments 2016). The Pennask Windpower Generation Plant was undertaken as part of the Okanagan Wind Projects which are sponsored by InstarAGF Asset Management Inc. and are being developed through collaboration between Zero Emission Energy Developments Inc. and the Upper Nicola Band, Westbank First Nation, and the Penticton Indian Band (Okanagan Wind 2016).

3.3 Summary of OKIB History

This section has provided a brief overview of OKIB/ Syilx governance, traditional territory, and history, as well as an overview of key aspects of colonial and industrial eras of change to date. This paints and important backdrop for the baseline that follows.

The past 140 years of colonization have had devastating consequences on the ability of OKIB to flourish in what should have been a partnership of cooperation among equals. OKIB has been prevented from exercising its Indigenous customs, laws, traditions and stewardship practices over the land and waters. In many ways, colonization, settlement, urbanization and industrial development within Okanagan territory has made it challenging for Syilx people to practice their inherent laws:

“When we [the Okanagan people] were created, a covenant was made that we, as Syilx people, were required to act as caretakers of our lands and in return we would be looked after. This is our Stlalt, [*our right and our responsibility*].”

– Syilx Nation Water Declaration, 2014

The level of existing development and industrial activity in the territory, combined with the colonial history, illustrates that OKIB’s socio-economic baseline is already heavily impacted. Despite, OKIB members display an innate resilience: they have high education success rates, continue to engage in a wide range of traditional cultural practices and are seeing success when it comes to language revitalization.

4. Establishing OKIB Values – What Matters Most?

Members who participated in community focus groups were asked a series of questions in order to understand what matters most with respect to community wellbeing and what it means to be Okanagan. The responses were thematically analyzed and organized into five broad categories: social, economic, cultural, governance and rights, and lands and waters. The following themes, or priority values, emerged from this aspect of the research:

Table 2: Priority wellbeing values of the Okanagan Indian Band	
Social	Access to appropriate, suitable and affordable housing
	Very good to excellent physical and mental health
	Access to safe and affordable transportation
	A safe community (free of drugs, crime and violence)
	Access to appropriate and affordable cultural and health services including medical and recreational services to support physical/mental health and well-being (recreational programming, youth programming) facilities, community infrastructure and programming for people of all ages
	Adequate community infrastructure to support the populations' needs (e.g., health centre, training space, water treatment, housing, recreational facilities, high school)
Economic	Local employment opportunities that are consistent with Okanagan values (meaningful, long-term, opportunity for advancement, non-destructive)
	Self-sufficiency: ability to engage in tradition and wage economy to better one's life and provide for family
	Ability to meaningfully practice traditional economy and livelihoods
	Access to local education, training and employment support services and opportunities
Cultural	Ability to access the land for cultural, health, spiritual and other traditional uses
	The ability to meaningfully practice traditional cultural practices such as ceremony, spiritual belief system and the intergenerational transfer of Syilx language and culture (e.g., traditional Syilx dance, song, language, arts, place names, ceremony)
	The ability to meaningfully practice Indigenous rights for traditional food and medicine harvesting which requires resource quality and quantity in territory is that is not disturbed

Table 2: Priority wellbeing values of the Okanagan Indian Band	
Governance and rights	Self-determination: Meaningful shared decision-making in the use, stewardship and benefits of healthy land, air and water
	The ability to protect and respectfully manage burial sites of ancestors and other archaeological and heritage sites
	Self-governance through practicing Syilx laws and customs, guided by the captikwł
Lands and waters	Healthy and abundant plants, animals and fish in preferred harvesting areas (sufficiency of resources to meaningfully practice Indigenous rights for traditional food and medicine harvesting, e.g., Columbia River salmon)
	Clean air
	Healthy water for people, plants and animals

A valued component (VC) is “defined as any part of the environment (natural or human) that is considered important by the proponent, Indigenous groups, public, scientists, and governments involved in the assessment process. Importance may be determined on the basis of values as identified by Indigenous groups’ interests, scientific literature, and regulatory standards or requirements, biodiversity, and sensitivity to project effects” (BC EAO 2014). VCs are critical pieces to any assessment as they form the basis for determining the potential impacts of the proposed project.

In the context of this study, the priority values identified above serve as VCs and provide a way to focus on what is most important to OKIB and its’ membership with respect to the proposed project.

Priority values identified by the community are largely divergent from the VCs presented in BC Hydro’s draft application information requirements for the proposed project (BC EAO 2016). In fact, very few of the values noted above are reflected in the VCs identified by the proponent (see below; BC EAO 2016, 8-11). Most of the priority values identified by the community are qualified by objective and/or goal statements, whereas the VCs identified by the proponent are simply categorical headings. Including goal statements as part of the VCs helps to describe the root of the value and set appropriate indicators. The divergence in VCs from the community and the proponent is likely a reflection of fundamentally divergent values and worldviews, which should be taken into account and reconciled by both parties moving forward.

As a comparison, related proponent identified VCs and sub-components are:

- Socio-community
 - Accommodation

- Community infrastructure services
 - Aesthetics
- Human health
 - Electromagnetic fields
- Economy
 - Labour market
 - Local government finances
 - Economic development
- Historical and archaeological heritage
 - Protected archaeological or historical sites, landscapes, landforms, features and artifacts
- Fish and fish habitat
- Ecological communities
- Plants
- Herptiles
- Birds
- Mammal
- Land and resource use
- Soils
- Hydrology and fluvial geomorphology
- Noise
- Traffic

5. Socio-economic Profile

The data for the socio-economic baseline of current conditions is primarily drawn from the Okanagan Indian Band 2016 socio-economic survey, with contextualization of results from focus groups, key informant interviews and secondary sources.⁷ See Methods section for further context and discussion.

5.1 Limits to Canada's Well-being Index in Relation to OKIB

One of the main challenges with many mainstream socio-economic metrics is that they are focused on economic measures and do not include elements such as cultural, family, and community connections of critical importance to First Nations. Despite such limitations, those metrics may be illustrative of socio-economic gaps between First Nations and non-Indigenous populations.

In 2011, Indigenous and North Affairs Canada conducted a community well-being (CWB) survey of First Nations, Inuit, and non-Indigenous communities across Canada (INAC 2011). Indicators used to develop the index, included results on housing, income, labour force, and education. Nationally, the deficit between First Nations and non-Indigenous communities across the country are: income (25 points), housing (23 points), education (17 points), and labour force activity (16 points) (INAC 2011).

According to the CWB, OKIB First Nation communities (therein described as Okanagan (Part 1) and Priest's Valley) scored 74 and 77. This is higher than the average score for B.C. Indigenous communities (62) and below the average score for non-Indigenous communities in B.C. (81). However, these scores are problematic and cannot be considered reliable, as the substantive non-First Nation residential population in these areas were included, artificially elevating the score (i.e., only 28% of residents on Okanagan Part 1 are Registered Indians, and there are no registered OKIB members living on the Priest's Valley Reserve). Tables further in this report are illustrative of the magnitude of these errors, especially those tables comparing labour force and income for the Vernon area and OKIB (Table 3).

⁷ For further context, see section 1.4 Methods, pp. 8-11.

According to OKIB TSD, Employment and Training, and Education Department Staff, OKIB is perceived as doing well in terms of education and participation in the labour force, while housing (inadequate housing, housing in need of major repairs) and income (insufficient employment, low wage paying jobs) are identified as major concerns (personal communication, October 2016).

5.2 Population Demographics

OKIB band membership records 2000 registered OKIB members with 900 members (45%) currently living on reserve. For the Okanagan Indian band Area (Okanagan Part 1 Reserve, Duck Lake 7 Reserve, Priest's Valley 6 Reserve), Census and National Household survey data record 5,300 residents and 2,615 dwellings, with 790 identified as Registered Indians (INAC 2016) and a median age of 60 years.

Out of concerns for the accuracy of the above-noted profile, this study was created. Limited data was made available from Statistics Canada through custom data requests. The general demographics for the on-reserve population are presented in Table 3, with data obtained from the custom tables appearing adjacent to available results for Okanagan Part 1 Reserve and the nearby communities of Snkx̓ykntn and Vernon. For the on-reserve OKIB members, approximately 97% live on Okanagan Part 1 Reserve with the remainder on Duck Lake 7. There is a much lower median age of 38 years for OKIB members than identified in the Census and National Household Survey for surrounding areas. Based on survey work undertaken by OKIB TSD staff, it appears that no more than 350 dwellings, or one quarter of all private dwellings on Okanagan Part 1 Reserve, contain OKIB Registered band members.

Table 3. OKIB members and all residents living on OKIB lands (Okanagan Part 1 and Duck Lake 7) and nearby municipalities: Population, dwellings, education and income				
	2011 NHS OKIB (custom data set)^a	2011 Census and NHS Profile		
		All Okanagan (Part 1), IRI BC, 2011	Vernon Census Agglomeration^b	Revelstoke, CD
Total population	760	2,560	58,514	7,060
Canadian citizens	755	2,525	54,855	6,825
Aged 18 and over	555	2,255	44,435	5,495
First Nations	755	710	3,190	325
Registered or Treaty Indian	755	685	1,495	135

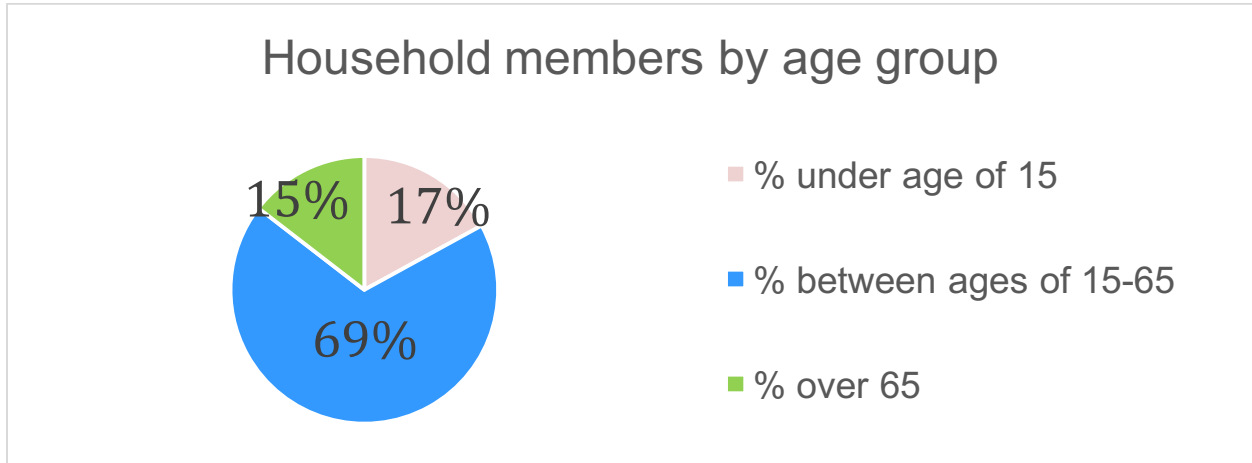
Table 3. OKIB members and all residents living on OKIB lands (Okanagan Part 1 and Duck Lake 7) and nearby municipalities: Population, dwellings, education and income

	2011 NHS OKIB (custom data set) ^a	2011 Census and NHS Profile		
		All Okanagan (Part 1), IRI BC, 2011	Vernon Census Agglomeration ^b	Revelstoke, CD
Age distribution (#/%)				
0 to 14	155 (20.5%)	240 (9.6%)	8,440 (14.4%)	1,100 (15.4%)
15 to 64	545 (72.2%)	1,375 (52.7%)	37,410 (63.8%)	
65+	65 (8.6%)	985 (37.8%)	12,735 (21.7%)	955 (13.3%)
% of the population aged 15+	79.6%	90.9%	85.6%	84.6%
Average family size	n/a	2.4	2.6	2.6
Average number of persons in private households	n/a	2.1	2.3	2.3
Median age	38	60	47.1	40.3
Education, highest certificate aged 15+				
High school diploma (%)	25.6%	33.7%	28.8%	26.8%
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	43.8%	43.9%	52.7%	54.9%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate	14.9%	14.5%	13.7%	17.2%
Private dwellings				
Dwellings occupied by usual residents	n/a	1,230	24,425	3,075
Major repairs needed	n/a	95 (7.7%)	1,605 (6.6%)	335 (10.9%)
^a Includes population information for OKIB Registered Band Members living in OKIB Indian band area on three reserves (Okanagan Part 1, Duck Lake 7, Priests's Valley). ^b Census agglomeration of Vernon includes City of Vernon, Coldstream, North Okanagan B, North Okanagan C, 2 OKIB reserve lands [Okanagan Part 1, Priest's Valley (0 residents)]				

Results from the random survey undertaken in support of this study found that the average age of participants on reserve was similar for women and men (Table 5). The average household size

(Table 6) was three people (range of one to seven). Over a quarter (28%) of households contained children (<15 years of age) and 8% of households were made up of elders only (over age 65). The age distribution of members living on reserve as revealed by the household survey are 17% under the age of 15, 69% between the ages of 15 and 64 and 15% over the age of 64 (Figure 6). This represents a slightly older population than that which is characterized in the NHS 2011 data.

Figure 6: OKIB age distribution in households on reserve



OKIB members living on reserve are generally older in comparison to the profile of Registered First Nations living in B.C. (Table 8). This is reflected in the age distribution of the survey participants. TSD and Education staff explained that there were multiple factors driving younger people off reserve including:

- A housing shortage;
- Lack of public transportation between the reserve and nearby municipalities;
- Limited employment opportunities on OKIB reserves; and
- Pursuit of post-secondary education (Kelowna, Vancouver).

The nearest post-secondary campus is in Kelowna (56 km from Okanagan Part 1 Reserve), but many students are studying in the Vancouver area. Members living on reserve who are not employed or interested in a trades career can access employment and training services within the Community Services and Development Department.

The band membership list indicates that there are currently 900 OKIB members living on reserve (Table 4), up from the 760 accounted for in the 2011 NHS data (see Table 3). Given the small on-reserve population of the community, an increase of 140 members is quite substantial and indicates that either the NHS data is inaccurate and/or that the population is growing quickly.

Table 4. OKIB survey participation⁸	
OKIB Registered Population (2016 band membership list, October)	2,000
OKIB population on reserve (2016 band membership list)	900
# of households (HH) in study area (on reserve)	396
# of HH randomly selected to participate	250
# of HH targeted to complete an interview	200
# of HHS receiving initial phone call or home visit	196
# houses contacted	160
Not eligible – not OKIB, physical health, vacant homes	48
# of refusals	12
# accepted	100
# accepted but not completed	2
# of OKIB HH on reserve that participated	98
# of females filling out the survey	57 (58%)
# of males filling out the survey	41 (42%)
On reserve HH participation rate (respondents/eligible households)	89%

Table 5. Average age and age range of participants			
	Total (n)	Average age	Range
On reserve	98	54	18–92
Women on reserve	57	53	20–84
Men on reserve	41	56	18–92
Off reserve	16	46	22–71
Women off reserve	13	48	22–71
Men off reserve	3	38	26–52

⁸ The overall results were discussed with TSD staff. Staff felt that the participant profile was an accurate profile of households.

Table 6. OKIB household composition		
	On reserve n=98	Off reserve n=16
Average # of individuals/household (range)	3 (1,7)	3 (1,10)
Average # of children <15 years of age /HH (range)	.5 (0,3)	.7 (0,7)
Average # of people aged 15-65 /HH (range)	2 (0,7)	2 (0,5)
Average # of people aged 65+/HH (range)	0 (0,2)	0 (0,1)
% of households with children	28%	25%
% of households with seniors	32%	12%
% of households with seniors only	8%	6%

When it comes to marital status (Table 7), over half (52%) of respondents living on reserve were married or in common law relationships while off-reserve respondents were more likely to be single or living in a relationship for less than a year (44%), re-married or living common law.

Table 7. Marital status of participants					
	Total n=114	Single, never married or living with a partner for < 1 year	Living common law or married	Separated or divorced	Widowed
On reserve	98	24	50	14	10
Off reserve	16	7	6	1	2

Table 8. Numbers and age distribution of Registered Indians for B.C. and OKIB*					
	Registered Indians in B.C.		OKIB Registered Pop.		
	2011 Registered Indian pop. in B.C. (INAC, Indian Register) ^a	2011 NHS data	2011 OKIB Registered Indian pop. (INAC Indian Register)	2011 NHS OKIB (custom data set for Okanagan Part 1, Duck Lake 7)	2016 OKIB Band membership list
All					
Registered/Status FN	132,687	112,405	1,862	n/a	2,000
Females	67,283	57,190	964	n/a	
Males	65,404	55,220	898	n/a	
Age distribution (#/%)					

0 to 14	28,710 (21.6%)	29,305 (26%)	n/a	n/a	315 (16%)
15 to 64	94,136 (70.9%)	76,200 (67.8%)	n/a	n/a	1,412 (72%)
65+	9,841 (7.4%)	6,905 (6.1%)	n/a	n/a	233 (12%)
% aged 15+	n/a	73.9%			84%
Median age	n/a	29.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
Median age females		31.2			
Median age males		27.1			
On reserve only					
Registered/Status FN	61,374	49,730	912	755	900 (45.9% of pop'n)
Females	29,633	24,080	443	380	
Males	31,741	25,650	469	375	
Age distribution (#/%)					
0-14	n/a	12,580 (25.3%)	n/a	155 (20.5%)	n/a
15-64	n/a	33,350 (67%)	n/a	545 (72.2%)	n/a
65+	n/a	3,800 (7.6%)	n/a	65 (8.6%)	n/a
% aged 15+		74.7%		79.6%	
Median age	n/a	30.8	n/a	38	n/a
Median age females		31.7		42.1	
Median age males		30.0		25.2	
* Reported being Status Indians/Registered Indians or Treaty Indians.					
^a INAC reference Registered Indian Population by Sex and Residence 2011. Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. ISSN: 1702-0964 https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1351001356714/1351001514619 - bc					

5.3 Housing

The OKIB survey asked a series of questions on private dwelling characteristics including type, tenure (owner/renter) and condition of dwelling (Table 9). Few participants (11%) indicated that more than one family resided in the dwelling. Most members reported owning their homes (79%). Detached homes were the predominant form of housing on reserve (84%), although 10% of survey respondents reported living in a movable dwelling (modular home or RV/trailer). Within the Vernon Census Agglomeration (VCA) area, only 2.9% of all dwellings occupied by the usual resident (680 of 24,425) are movable compared to 2.7% provincially and 1.4% nationally. The majority of movable dwellings in the VCA are on Okanagan Indian Reserve 1 (350 of 680) and Priest's Valley Reserve (no. 6). Almost one third (28.5%) of dwellings on Okanagan Indian Reserve 1 are classified as movable. In contrast, less than 1% of dwellings in the City of Vernon and 1.3% of dwellings in North Okanagan B and C are movable, rising to 5.8% in Coldstream. It is our assumption based on past experience that the residents of these movable dwellings are predominantly lower income households (non First Nation fixed income retirees or lower income wage earners living on movable dwellings on registered leases on Certificate of Possession (C.P) lands [see further explanation of C.P. below] or OKIB members self-financing a dwelling).

The condition of the dwelling is a serious concern. Almost half (45%) of OKIB households on reserve reported the need for major repairs. This is very different from the rate of 6.5% to 11% reported for nearby municipalities and 7.2% across B.C (see Table 3 and Statistics Canada NHS Profile British Columbia, 2011). Although there is a high percentage of homeowners, some of these fall under the rent to own program, in which the band retains responsibility for repairs until the mortgage is paid in full. Another reason for the high rate of houses in need of major repairs are that they are older and were determined to have been built to substandard conditions (1960s and 1970s). A third reason is that many households fall into the low-income category (see section on income) and cannot afford repairs.

Table 9. Private dwelling characteristics	
	On Reserve (n=98)
Dwelling type	
Detached home	83%
Townhome	5%
Apartment (renting)	1%
Modular home	8%
RV/ Trailer	2%
Other (basement suite)	1%
Tenure	
Homeowner ⁹	79%
Renter – Band housing	8%
Renter	13%
Condition of dwelling	
No, only regular maintenance (painting, furnace cleaning, etc.)	20%
Yes, minor repairs (missing or loose floor tiles, bricks or shingles, defective railing, siding, etc.)	33%
Yes, major repairs (defective plumbing or electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.)	45%
N/A - I do not rent or own a home	2%

The OKIB survey did not ask questions related to housing suitability and overcrowding such as the number of bedrooms available for the size of the household or the number of persons per room. The average household size reported was three, with a range of one to seven people living in a dwelling on reserve and a range of one to 10 living in a dwelling off reserve. For the VCA, the average number of persons in private households (see Table 3) was 2.3 (2.1 in City of Vernon). Previous censuses have reported that the highest rates of overcrowding are among First Nations in Canada are those living on reserve at 26% and that 33% of First Nations on reserve live in inadequate housing (Monk 2013).

⁹ Members who are part of the bands' social housing rent-to-own program are considered homeowners, yet the band remains responsible for maintenance and repairs until the mortgage is paid in full.

Additionally, both TSD staff and informants in focus group participants (October 11, 2016) report a critical shortage of housing on reserve, driving members off reserve. There is currently a waitlist of 52 for band housing rentals. Currently, there is a freeze on the rent to own program. One focus group participant reported that she hadn't requested her name be put on the housing list as she felt that there were too many other families with children who needed the housing more than her.

OKIB has limited funding from the federal government to fulfill the social housing needs. The Government of Canada does provide some funding through the On-Reserve Housing Support Program, the Ministerial Loan Guarantee (MLG) and shelter allowance. The On-Reserve Housing support program provides some funding and support for new housing unit construction, renovation/repair, lot servicing and capacity building related to on-reserve housing. The MLG assists First Nations in accessing loans for housing on reserve while the shelter allowance is provided to assist with the costs of rental housing and utilities paid to income assistance recipients. There is also the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's on-reserve non-profit rental housing program. This provides a subsidy for the financing and operation of rental units (up to 25 years). These programs do not cover full housing costs, therefore First Nations communities usually need to secure additional funds (bank loans, rental charges).

Staff indicate that much of the land on reserve (especially waterfront lands) are not communal but have been allotted to individuals (both OKIB and non-OKIB members) who hold a Certificate of Possession (C.P.). There is currently a moratorium on provision of further allotments (C.P.).

Challenges to building a house on either C.P. or Band lands, for individuals not able to take advantage of the social housing program, are the financial costs, and inequivalent equity (Makin and Matas 2000). Title of on-reserve lands resides in the Crown: in 2000, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that reserve lands had half the market value of adjacent municipal lands (Globe and Mail, November 10, 2000 "Reserve land worth half of market value: court"). Private loans through banks can be difficult to secure and may be subject to higher interest rates. For individuals who are able to bring their own capital to build a house, as they build equity, the investment is not equivalent to the investment that they could make from a house off reserve because of the lower market value and the limited opportunities for re-sale. C.P. lands for example, can only be transferred to other band members.

To assist band members, OKIB has obtained Ministerial Loan Guarantees and loans from the Canadian Housing Mortgage Corporation, including mortgage loan insurance, in order to pursue capital to increase housing stock available to members. For members not eligible for social housing, OKIB has negotiated a discount on modular homes and also acts as a guarantor on mortgages.

In terms of social housing, on an annual basis, OKIB adds about five dwellings to the on-reserve housing stock in addition to usual maintenance and repair. TSD staff report that funding has eroded over the years (personal communication, October 2016). Consequently, the annual number

of dwellings built has been cut in half, further exacerbating the housing shortage. Funds available for social housing in Canada have been steadily decreasing over the last 20 years, with a push for increased market-based housing and home ownership on reserve (Monk 2013).

5.4 Education and Training

Education Level

According to OKIB Education Department staff, there are currently approximately 200 school-aged children and youth (four to 16) living on reserve and registered in school. There is a preschool and elementary school on reserve, but students must travel off reserve to attend high school.

Survey results indicate that almost half of all participants (49%) had postsecondary education (Table 11) while 64% held a high school diploma or GED certificate. Thirty-one per cent indicated that they had a trade certificate or diploma, while 14% of respondents reported having a journeyman/red seal or professional designation (**Table 10.**).

Table 10. Number and types of trade or professional designations		
Description of types of certificate or designation (n=14)	Journeyman or Red Seal status (n=4)	Professional designation (n=10)
Auto body mechanics (1)	Electrician	Care-aid (1)
Pipefitter (1)	Carpenter	Long Term Care Manager (1)
Electrician (2)	Culinary	Early childhood educator (2)
Culinary (2)	Pipe fitter	Registered Social Worker (2)
Class One Driver (1)		Administrator (1)
Carpentry (1)		Teacher (2)
Esthetician (1)		Artist (1)
RISC Archaeology (1)		
Military ordinances (1)		
Practical Nursing (1)		
Early Childhood educator (2)		

BC Hydro estimates 385 person years (PY) of employment during the construction phase of the Project (SNC Lavalin 2016). The majority of the employment opportunities associated with the project are in the electrical trades occupations under the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), and as boilermakers. Nineteen PY are allocated for carpenters, and eight for

pipefitters. Ensuring that trained and certified OKIB members have access to employment opportunities in their field should be a core goal for BC Hydro moving forward.

The level of education reported in this survey is similar to NHS 2011 data (Table 3), which indicated that 43.8% of OKIB members had post-secondary education while 25.6% had obtained up to a high school equivalent education. Overall, in terms of education achievement there are similar levels between OKIB members and nearby municipalities. Staff in the Education department confirm that OKIB has a very high graduation and success rate (personal communication, October 2016).

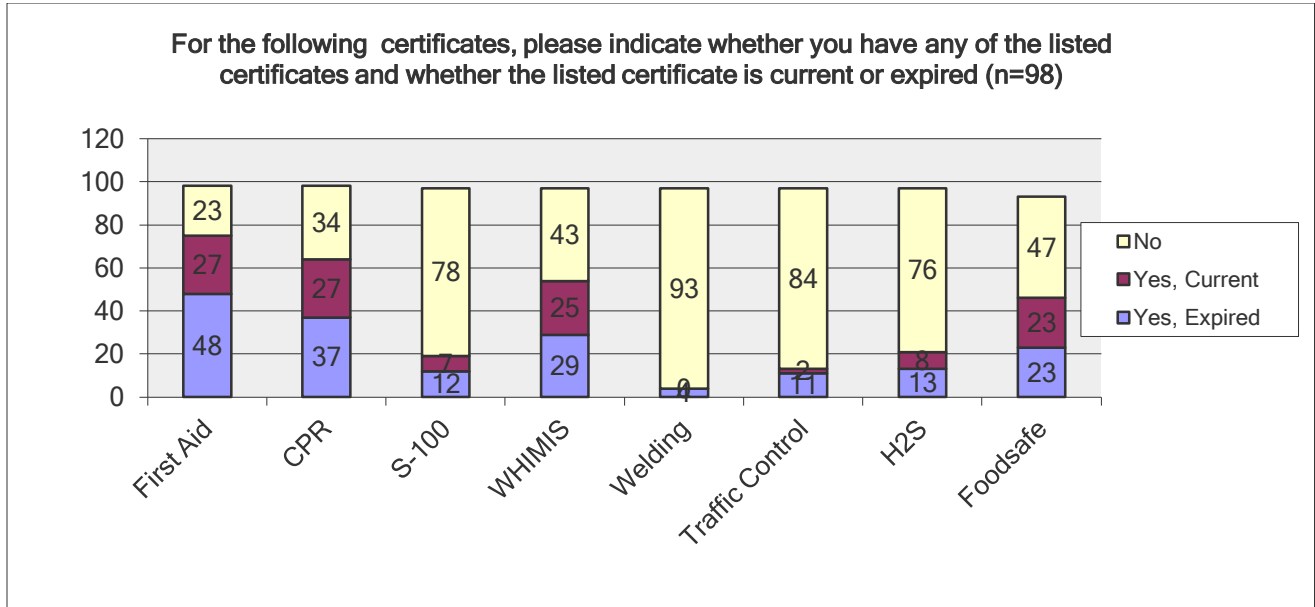
Table 11. Type of diplomas, degrees, certificates held by OKIB members	
	On Reserve (n=98)
Highest education level obtained	
None	20%
High school or equivalent	31%
Post-secondary certificate/diploma/degree	49%
Types of diplomas/certificates held	
High school level	
High school diploma	47%
General Education Development	17%
Post-secondary	
Trade certificate/diploma	31%
University level	
Below a Bachelor's degree	13%
Bachelor's degree	8%
Above a Bachelor's degree	2%

Training Related to Industry

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they had obtained safety certificates commonly required, and whether or not these certifications were current, including: First Aid, S-100 (Basic fire suppression), WHMIS (workplace hazardous materials information safety system), H2S (hydrogen sulphide), Welding, Traffic Control and Foodsafe. As can be seen in Figure 7, there is a high level of

achievement of safety certification. Most adults had achieved certification in general First Aid, CPR and WHIMIS, while half had Foodsafe.

Figure 7. Common industry and safety certificates held by OKIB members (n=98)

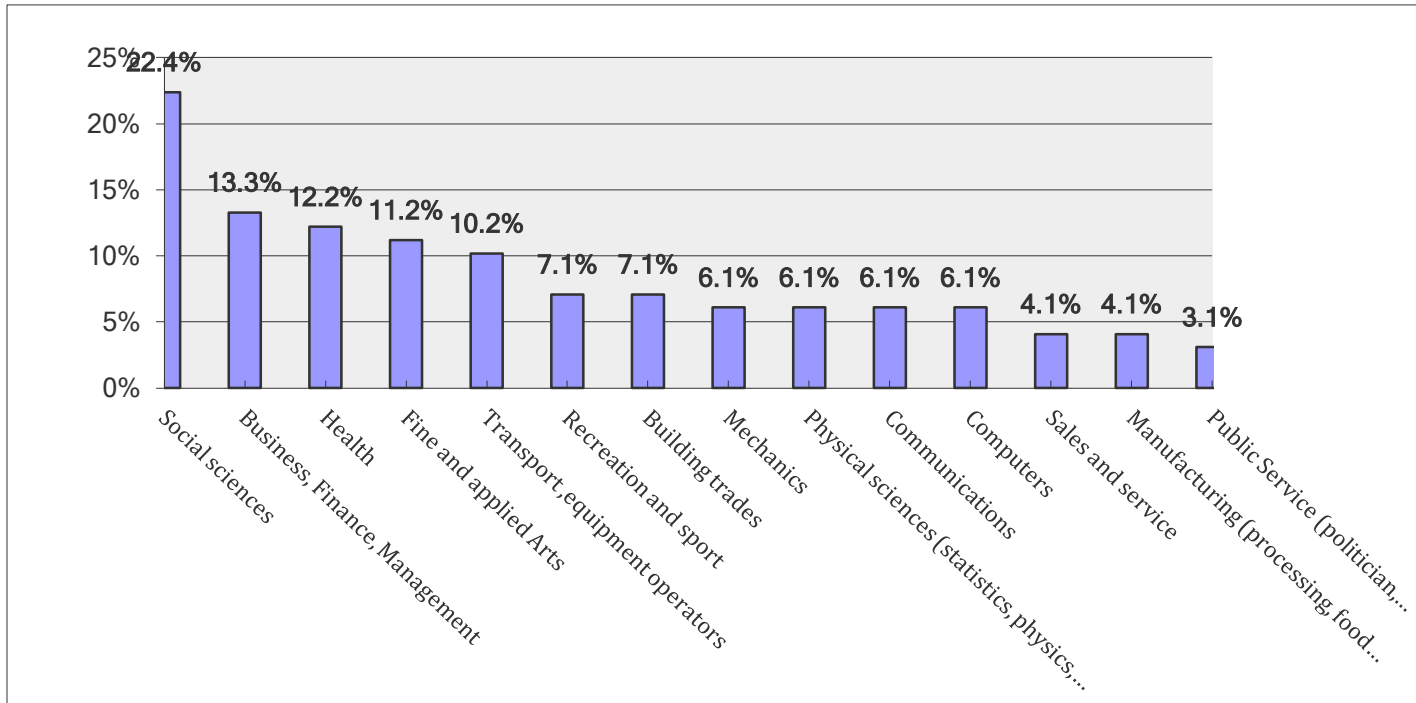


Education and Training Interests and Barriers

All participants were asked to choose up to two broad areas (from a list of 19 options)¹⁰ in which they would like to pursue additional education or training opportunities (Figure 8). Overall, 74% of participants indicated that they were interested in further education or training opportunities. This was further annotated by OKIB social development staff who estimate that 50% of OKIB members living on reserve are employed, 25% are on income assistance, 15% are at the end of their careers, and 10% are currently enrolled in post-secondary education. A logical conclusion can be drawn here that the 15% who are at the end of their careers (retired) and a portion of those who are currently working would not be interested in pursuing further education and training—hence the 26% of survey participants who chose not to answer this question. Of the 74% who indicated that they are interested in further education and training opportunities, the more common areas of interest were social sciences (22%), business and finance (13%), health (12%), fine arts (11%) and transport/equipment operation (10%).

¹⁰ See Appendix A for the online survey instrument; the question on survey p.12 applies.

Figure 8. Education or training interests of OKIB members (n=98)



Respondents identified the greatest barriers to pursuing additional education and/or training as (Table 12):

- Lack of financial support to take training programs (36%);
- Lack of interest (25% of those who provided this response were retired);
- Age (half of those who provided this response were elders over age 65);
- Current employment (19%);
- Other family responsibilities (17%); and
- Lack of a high school diploma (10%).

As discussed in the Methods section (1.4), findings on barriers to training may be an accurate picture for older OKIB members but may be under-representative for youth. As such, this question was followed up on in the youth focus groups. Transportation to and from training opportunities and difficulty finding apprenticeships and work experience to maintain training certifications were identified as additional barriers faced by young people.

Table 12. Key training barriers identified	
	On Reserve (n=98)
Financial support (need for)	36%
No interest (end of career)	26%
Age (retired)	25%
Other family/personal responsibilities	17%
Existing employment responsibilities (e.g., lack of time)	19%
No high school diploma	10%
Transportation deficits	10%
Need to relocate elsewhere	9%
No driver's license	3%
Caring for elders	2%
Lack of day care	2%

Staff in the Education and Employment and Training departments were interviewed in order to gather a broader perspective on interests and barriers. Youth who have recently achieved a high school diploma can access postsecondary education funding (covers up to four years of tuition and a basic stipend to help support living costs) from INAC. There are currently 60 students supported by this program. In the last few years, Band Education staff has noted a shift in the numbers of OKIB youth working towards completion of a bachelor's program rather than a two-year diploma or certificate program (personal communication, October 2016).

For older adults or for those pursuing trade opportunities, there are training opportunities via OKIB Employment and Training. There is a current case load of 92 clients (aged 16+) indicating a high interest in gaining meaningful employment. One key barrier noted is that a number of members who have received training/certification have struggled to gain work experience. Additional barriers to pursuing training opportunities include: low education levels, transportation issues, limited training spaces and existing employment reducing available time to pursue interests (e.g., some individuals are the sole income earner and are not able to pursue further training).

5.5 Wage Employment

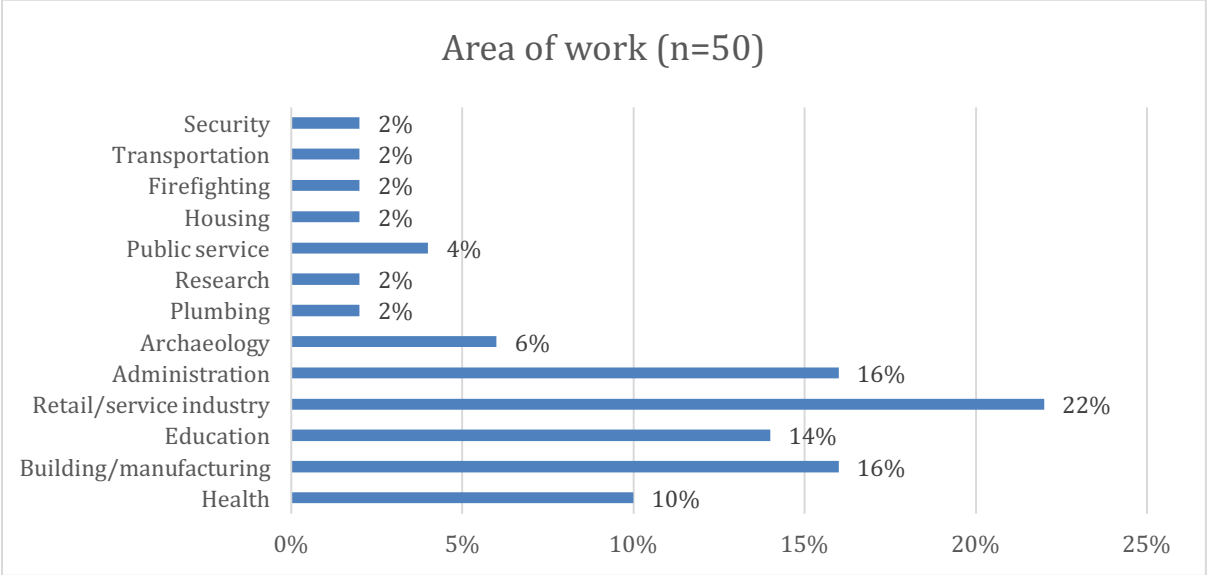
In the OKIB survey, most households on reserve (80%) reported that there was at least one adult who was employed (Table 13). Sixty-three per cent of respondents reported that they were employed (Table 14): 37.8% were full time employees, 10% were employed part time, 9% were self-employed and 6% were seasonal employees. Fourteen per cent indicated that they were unemployed. The remainder were retired (16%), on disability (5%) or laid off (1%).

Table 13. Households reporting employment (n=98)	
Households with at least one person with employment	80%
Households with members aged 15-65 reporting employment	84%
Households with members aged 65+ reporting employment	2 out of 8
Average (range) of individuals employed per household	
Full time	1 (0-3)
Part time	.7 (0-2)

Table 14. Employment status of respondents (n=98)	
Employee, full time (at least 30 hours/week)	37.8%
Employee, part time (less than 30 hours/week)	10.2%
Seasonal/temporary employee, full time (at least 30 hours/week)	3.1%
Seasonal/temporary employee, part time (less than 30 hours/week)	3.1%
Apprentice, full time	0.0%
Apprentice, part time	0.0%
Self-employed (at least 30 hours/week)	3.1%
Self-employed (less than 30 hours/week)	6.1%
Unemployed	14.3%
On disability	5.1%
Temporary lay off	1.0%
Retired	16.3%

Respondents were also asked what type of paid work they do (if any). Twenty-two per cent of employed respondents stated that they work in the retail or service industry, 16% are employed in Administration, another 16% in building and manufacturing. Other common fields of employment include education (14%), health (10%) and archaeology (6%) (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Area of work



Barriers to Employment Goals

Respondents were asked to identify if they were seeking employment opportunities. Seventy-seven per cent of respondents indicated they were not seeking employment as they were adequately employed (43.9%), on disability (6%), or semi-retired/retired (27.6%). Only 23% of respondents indicated that they were actively seeking employment opportunities (Table 15) with a preference for full time employment or full time seasonal work.

Table 15. Type of work seeking if unemployed or underemployed^a (n=22)	
Full-time work	55%
Part-time work	37%
Short term contract	9%
Seasonal work, part-time	18%
Seasonal work, full-time	36%

^a Underemployment refers to the condition in which people are employed either less than full-time at regular jobs or are employed in positions inadequate with respect to training, education and economic needs.

Among individuals who were either unemployed or working part time, the most common barriers to greater employment were: physical health, seasonal business, and a lack of qualifications (Table 16). It should also be noted that focus group participants identified transportation (either public transportation, lack of a personal vehicle or lack of a driver’s license), lack of job opportunities on (or near) the reserve, and lack of long-term jobs in field of interest to members as barriers to employment.

Table 16. Top reasons people indicated they were unemployed or work part-time	
	% of responses (n=30) by 21 respondents
Physical health	40%
Seasonal business	17%
Don't have the qualifications for jobs available	17%
Personal or family responsibilities (e.g., caring for children or elderly)	13%
No driver's license	10%
Studying (in school or apprenticeship program)	3%
Self-employed, no work available	3%
No reliable transportation	3%
Not interested	3%
Housing problems	1%
No high school diploma or equivalent	0%
No job opportunities where I live that match my skills	0%
Addictions	0%

When asked whether family members would be willing to temporarily relocate to Snkx̄yktn for employment, one third of households stated “Yes” (Table 17). This is a very high positive response, indicating that OKIB members may be very interested in any potential employment opportunities associated with the Project.

Table 17. Are any family members willing to relocate to Snkx̄yktn for employment (n=98)	
Yes	31
No	44
Don't know	23

Given the high number of older employed or retirees answering the survey, there may be inadequate information about the barriers to employment for OKIB members resulting from the survey. Further research through focus groups and key informant interviews identified a number of additional barriers, including the financial barrier of having to purchase ones' own tools for most trades-oriented positions, lack of apprenticeship and job opportunities to gain work experience and lack of clarity around tickets needed for viable and meaningful employment with BC Hydro. OKIB members also expressed concerns about the short-term nature of many jobs (i.e., construction), the limited skilled positions available and indicated preference for long-term, meaningful employment positions that are both in line with cultural values (e.g., non-destructive, on the land activities that are respectful of lands, waters and animals) and provide opportunities for advancement.

Based on income information (see Section 5.6) and NHS data (Table 18), it is apparent that there is a low rate of full-time employment among OKIB members. NHS data shows a labour force participation rate for OKIB members on reserve at 61.2% while the employment rate is only 45.5% and unemployment was 27%. Data for the nearby City of Vernon reveal a similar participation rate (59.3%) but a much higher rate of employment (53.7%) and a much lower unemployment rate (9.4%). In addition, many of the current employment positions held by OKIB members appear to be low paying as incomes tend to be relatively low.

Table 18. NHS labour force participation and income		
	City of Vernon n=36,490	OKIB n=760 (Statistics Canada custom data tables)
Total population in the labour force	18,450	605
Participation rate	59.3	61.2
Employment rate	53.7	45.5
Unemployment rate	9.4	27
Employment income in 2010		
Median	\$44,631	\$32,366
Average	\$50,979	\$33,092
Average weeks worked in 2010	42.7	34.8
Average weekly employment income	\$1,194	\$951
Median total income of individuals in 2010	\$26,862	\$15,116
Weekly total income of individuals	\$517	\$291
Composition of total income		
Employment income	65.1%	69.5%
Retirement pensions	10.0%	2.3%
Investment income	5.5%	1.4%
Other money income	2.3%	2.7%
Government transfer payments	17.1%	25.3%
Total population by decile of adjusted after-tax family income		
In bottom half of the Canadian distribution	20,945 (57%)	600 (79%)
In top half of the Canadian distribution	15,540 (43%)	160 (21%)

5.6 Income

Overall, Okanagan Indian band individual and household incomes appear to lag behind those of other B.C. citizens and below what is considered necessary to support a family. The living wage for the Okanagan region is calculated at \$18.42/hour to support a family of four, based on a 35 hour work week and two income earners (Richards 2014). This totals \$32,235/year (based on 50 weeks) per income earner or \$64,470 per household.

In contrast, over half of the OKIB respondents indicated that their annual household income was below \$40,000 (**Table 19**). In comparison, the median total income for all census families has been reported in 2014 at \$76,770 in B.C., and \$76,130 in Vernon (Statistics Canada, Cansim Table 111-0009) (See Table 3).

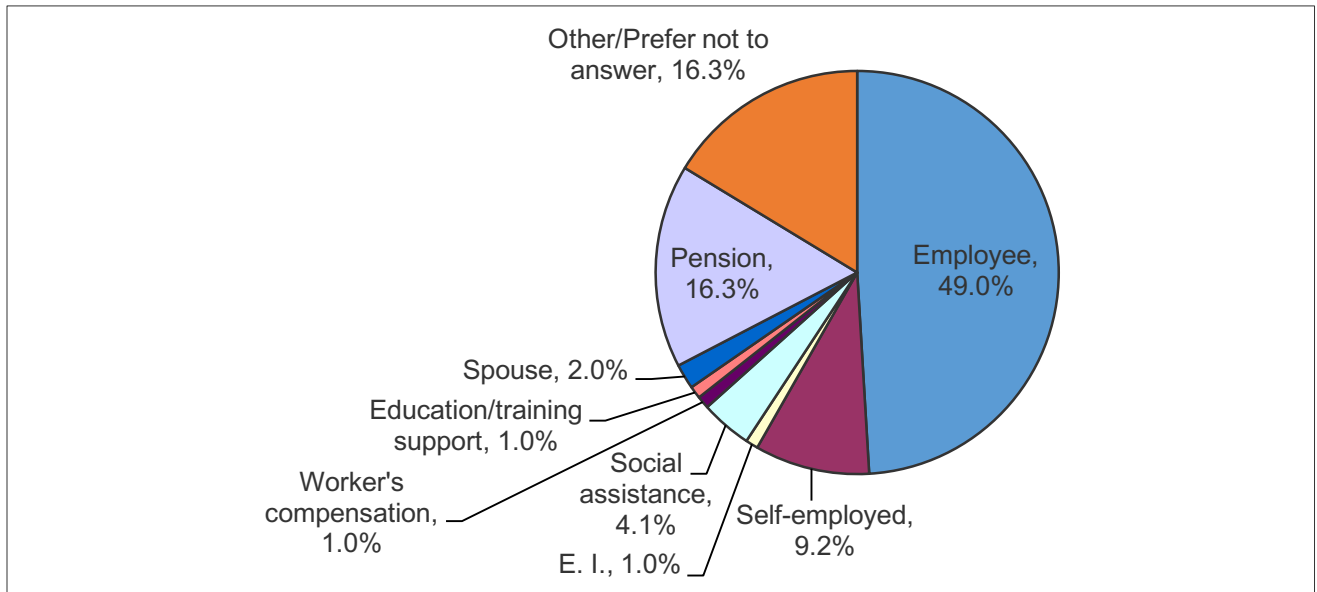
Table 19. Total household income reported by respondents living on reserve (n=98)	
Income range	Percentage
Under \$5,000	1
\$5,000 – \$9,999	1
\$10,000 – \$14,999	6
\$15,000 – \$19,999	7
\$20,000 – \$29,999	13
\$30,000 – \$39,999	14
\$40,000 – \$49,999	15
\$50,000 – \$59,999	7
\$60,000 – \$79,999	6
\$80,000 – \$99,999	2
\$100,000 – \$124,999	5
Above \$124,999	1
Don't know/ Prefer not to answer	20

Table 20. OKIB members and all residents living on OKIB lands (Okanagan Part 1 and Duck Lake 7) and nearby municipalities: population, dwellings, education and income

	2011 NHS OKIB (Source: custom data set) ^b	2011 Census and NHS Profile		
		All Okanagan (Part 1), IRI BC, 2011	Vernon Census Agglomeration ^b	Revelstoke, CD
Individual income				
Median	15,116	22,426	27,756	29,053
Average	19,704	27,924	36,692	36,962
Household total income				
Median	n/a	45,656	55,542	57,724
Average	n/a	51,287	69,450	68,984
Total income, composition of population aged 15+				
Employment income (%)	69.5%	37.1%	64.8%	74.2%
Investment income	1.4%	5.0%	7.0%	5.4%
Retirement pensions	2.3%	21.8%	10.0%	7.1%
Other money income	2.7%	4.6%	2.4%	1.1%
Government transfer payments	25.3%	31.6%	15.8%	12.1%
CPP (%)	3.9%	13.6%	5.7%	3.8%
Old age	6.0%	11.2%	4.7%	3.0%
EI	3.4%	2.4%	1.7%	1.9%

The largest source of income reported by OKIB survey respondents was wages (49%), followed by pension (16.3%), prefer not to answer (16.3%), self-employed (9.2%) and social assistance (4.1%) (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Income source of respondents



While average employment income in Vernon in 2011 was \$50,979, it was \$33,092 for OKIB members living on reserve. When income is divided by the usual number of weeks worked, this equates to an apparent overall earnings gap of approximately \$242.90/week between OKIB and the Vernon average. Additionally, although the total median income for individuals in 2010 in B.C. was \$28,190 (Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 111-0008) and \$26,862 in the city of Vernon, the total median income of First Nations living on the OKIB reserve is \$15,116 (\$11,449 for males and \$16,833 for females). This was also lower than the median income reported across B.C. for First Nations at \$16,127.

Half of the households on reserve reported that they relied on other ways to meet their needs besides employment income, such as borrowing money from friends and family, undertaking small cash jobs, participating in bulk food buying programs (Good Food Box) and using the food bank (Table 21). The low income of OKIB households on reserve is a significant barrier to well-being, making it difficult for families to meet basic needs and engage in preferred opportunities.

Table 21. Other ways to meet needs besides employment income	
	(n=98)
Trade labour	10%
Trade food	14%
Small cash jobs	24%
Extra cash from family	9%
Good food box ^a	17%
Food bank	6%
I don't engage in any of these	48%
^a Good Food Box is a bulk purchasing fruit and vegetables program that reduces food costs. The band subsidizes a portion of the program.	

Low incomes are also associated with poor physical and mental health conditions, greater life dissatisfaction, depression, stress, violence, unhealthy coping behaviours (e.g., smoking, drugs, alcohol), and higher medical costs for the system (Dietitians of Canada 2016; Raphael 2002). Low incomes often translate to material deprivation, such as poor diet, difficulty purchasing adequate foods, clothing and personal care products and lack of engagement in recreational programming. This can contribute directly to poor health (physical and mental). OKIB members illustrated that being able to provide for ones' family instils a sense of pride that is stripped when adequate paid employment is lacking (men's focus group, October 2016).

Transportation costs are another significant stressor. The community is spread out with distances between homes and services often more than 10 km apart. There is no available public or subsidized transportation on reserve or between the reserve and Vernon. TSD staff report that for some families, having their children attend youth programming or immersion school (K-7) on reserve is not a choice that they can take advantage of because of a lack of transportation. Instead, many children attend the Vernon school district which supplies bussing. As reported later in the food security section, many are not able to provide an adequate, nutritious diet for their families or engage in harvesting (harvesting practices section) in ways that they would like to.

5.7 Sense of Individual and Community Health, Safety, and Strength

Individual Health

The OKIB survey asked a series of seven questions about personal health, sense of safety and challenges and strengths of the community. Individuals were asked to rate their physical and mental health level.

While most Okanagan residents, British Columbians, and Canadians rate both their health (57%, 57% and 59%) and mental health (69%, 69.7%, 71%) as very good or excellent (Statistics Canada 2014), OKIB members paint a different portrait. In this survey, only 29% rated their physical health as very good to excellent while 56% reported their mental health to be very good or excellent (Table 22). Discussions about perceptions of physical and mental health and wellbeing were convened during the focus groups. It was noted that getting out on the land and water and participating in harvesting and other cultural activities is important for mental health and well-being. Participants expressed that it is challenging to balance wage employment with traditional practices and demands, and people aren't getting out on the land as much as they'd like to. Concerns about contaminant levels in fish and game were also noted as causes for avoidance behaviours and poor physical health.

Table 22. Personal health rating – physical and mental		
Category	Physical health	Mental health
Excellent	10%	23%
Very good	19%	33%
Good	41%	30%
Fair	21%	12%
Poor	9%	2%

However, in terms of overall stress levels, only 20% indicated regular high levels of stress (quite a bit or extremely stressful) (Table 23). This is similar to rates reported among the general population aged 15+ in B.C. (23.5%) and 24% in the Okanagan Health Service delivery area. This is attributed to strong social support networks and extended family, as well as worldviews that prioritize family and community.

Table 23. Perceived level of stress (n=97)	
Category	Percentage
Extremely stressful	3%
Quite a bit stressful	17%
A bit stressful	46%
Not very stressful	25%
Not at all stressful	9%

Sense of Safety and Community Cohesion

Overall, 96% of respondents feel very safe or somewhat safe in their community (Table 24). Eighty-seven per cent of respondents indicated that they had a high level of support, being able to call on more than two people in the community for help with problems (Table 25) This is somewhat higher than the rate of 78% for B.C. (Statistics Canada, 2013a).

Table 24. Perceived safety in OKIB community (n=97)	
Category: How safe do you feel in your community?	Percentage
Very safe	27%
Safe	43%
Somewhat safe	26%
Unsafe	1%
Prefer not to answer	3%

Table 25. Social network and support (n=97)	
Number of people you can call on for support	Percentage*
None	2%
1-2 people	10%
3-5 people	34%
6-10 people	12%
More than 10	41%

Community Wellbeing: Strengths and Weaknesses

The top five community strengths that OKIB members saw in the community were:

- Family values (45%);
- The natural environment (26%);
- Elders (21%);
- Social connections (17%);
- Low rates of criminal activity, drug abuse and suicide (16%); and
- Community health programs (15%).

Table 26. Community strengths listed by respondents in descending order (n=97)

Category	Percentage
Family values	45%
Natural environment	26%
Elders	21%
Social connections	17%
Low rates of suicide/crime/drug abuse/gang activity	16%
Community/health programs	15%
Use of traditional language	11%
Awareness of Okanagan culture	11%
Traditional ceremonial activities	9%
Leisure/recreational activities	5%

The main challenges facing the community were housing (43%), alcohol and drug abuse (36%), education and training opportunities (26%), lateral violence (24%)¹¹ and employment (18%) (Table 27).

¹¹ Residential schools have been suggested as the primary cause of a cluster of behaviours known as lateral violence thought to be prevalent within Aboriginal communities. Lateral violence can occur within oppressed societies and include bullying, gossiping, feuding, shaming, and blaming other members of one's own social group as well as having a lack of trust toward other group members (Aboriginal Healing Foundation 2014).

Table 27. Top community wellness challenges facing OKIB (n=97)	
Area	Percentage
Housing	43%
Alcohol and drugs	37%
Education/training	27%
Lateral violence	24%
Employment/jobs	19%
Funding	13%
Natural environment/ resources/ land use planning/ community planning	10%
Health	8%
Control over decisions	8%
Culture	5%

5.8 Participation in Cultural Practices

A very high percentage of respondents reported that members of their households participated in cultural practices and harvesting activities in the last year (Figure 11 and Figure 12). Within the last 12 months, most households reported that members hunted (54%), fished (51%) collected berries (71%), medicines (63%), harvested wood (55%), collected tree products (51%), and tended a garden (58%).

Figure 11. Participation in cultural practices by OKIB households

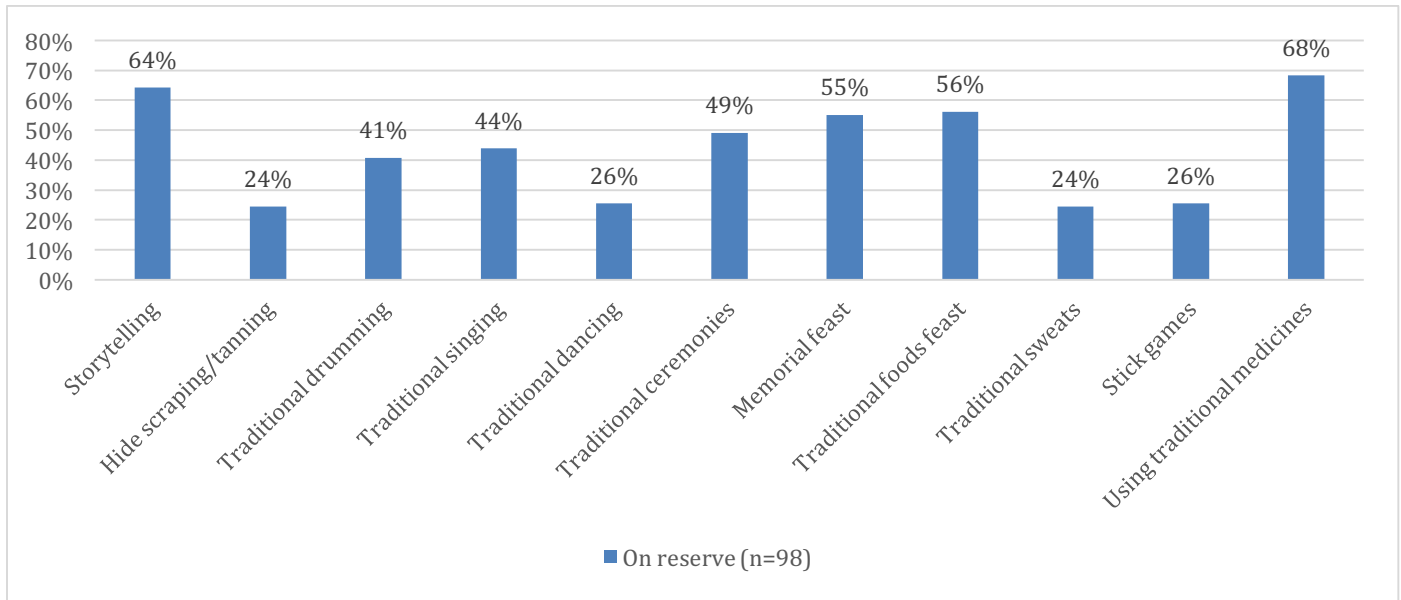
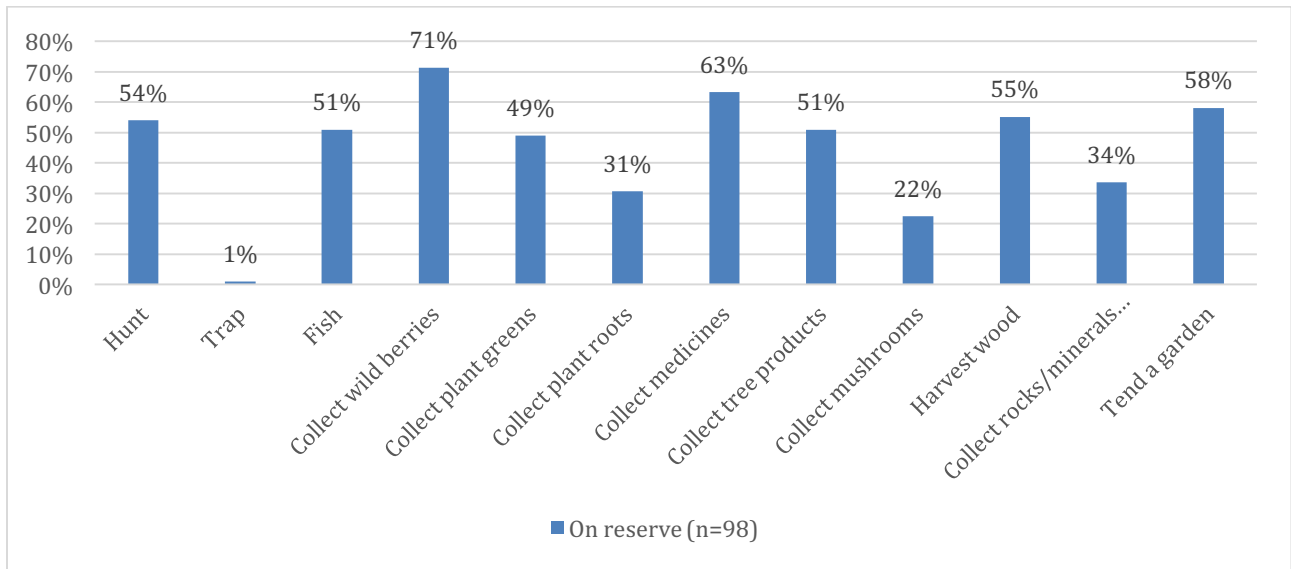


Figure 12. Percentage of households harvesting traditional resources in the last year

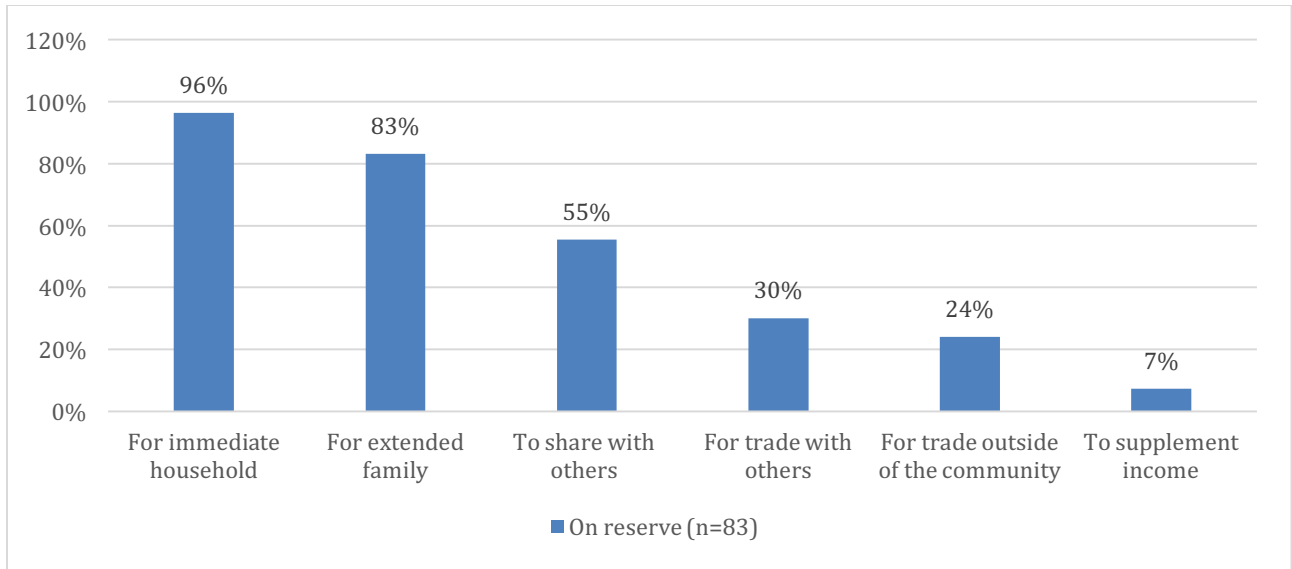


Overall, 87% of respondents said that they had harvested in the last 10 years in Okanagan Territory.

The most common reasons for harvesting were for immediate family use (81%) and extended family use (70%) (Figure 13). One third of adults reported trading traditional foods/products with

others outside of their family while 7% indicated that they participated in harvesting to supplement their income.

Figure 13. Reasons for harvesting among OKIB members who harvested in the last year



Generally, the largest barrier identified to additional harvesting was time (28%), followed by lack of suitable transportation to and from harvesting sites, someone to harvest with, general knowledge and knowledge of where to go. There were some minor differences when the barriers were looked at by age of the respondent. For example, physical disability was reported as a barrier by only older individuals, while lack of a firearms certificate was largely reported as a barrier by those less than 50 years of age (Figure 14 and Figure 15).

Figure 14. Main reasons for not harvesting more: top two choices

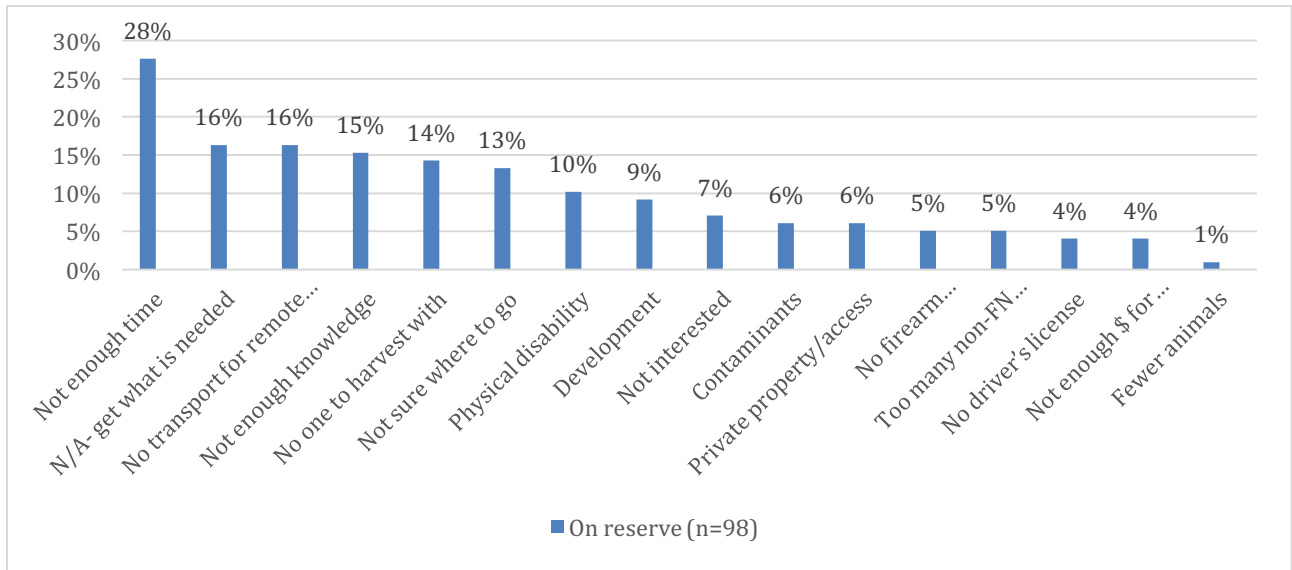
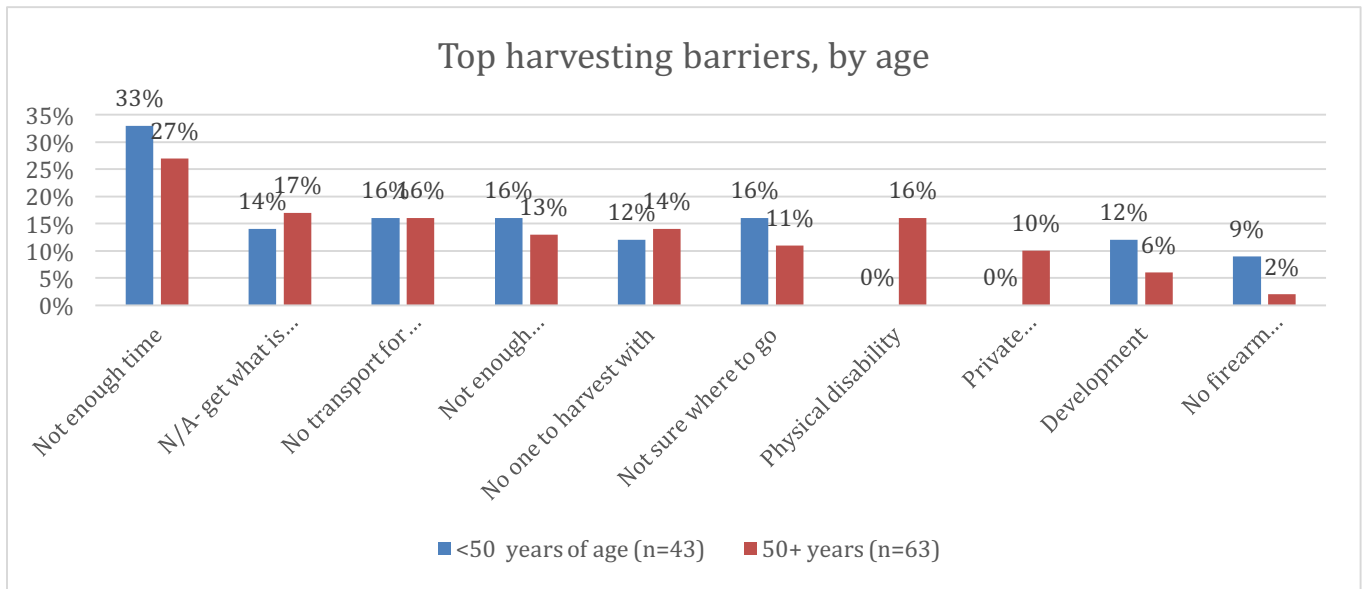


Figure 15. Main reasons for not harvesting more by age



Usual Harvesting Areas

In terms of usual areas of harvest, most individuals reported remembering that before 1970 families were actively engaged in harvesting throughout the territory (Figure 16, Figure 17, and Figure 18) although more so in Area 3. In the last 10 years, much of the harvesting has been confined to Area 3. More detail as to usual places of harvest was beyond the scope of this survey. The greatest decline in activity has been in Area 1, the area where the Revelstoke and Mica Dams are located. However, berry harvesting remains important in Area 1.

Figure 16. OKIB harvest zones within Okanagan Territory

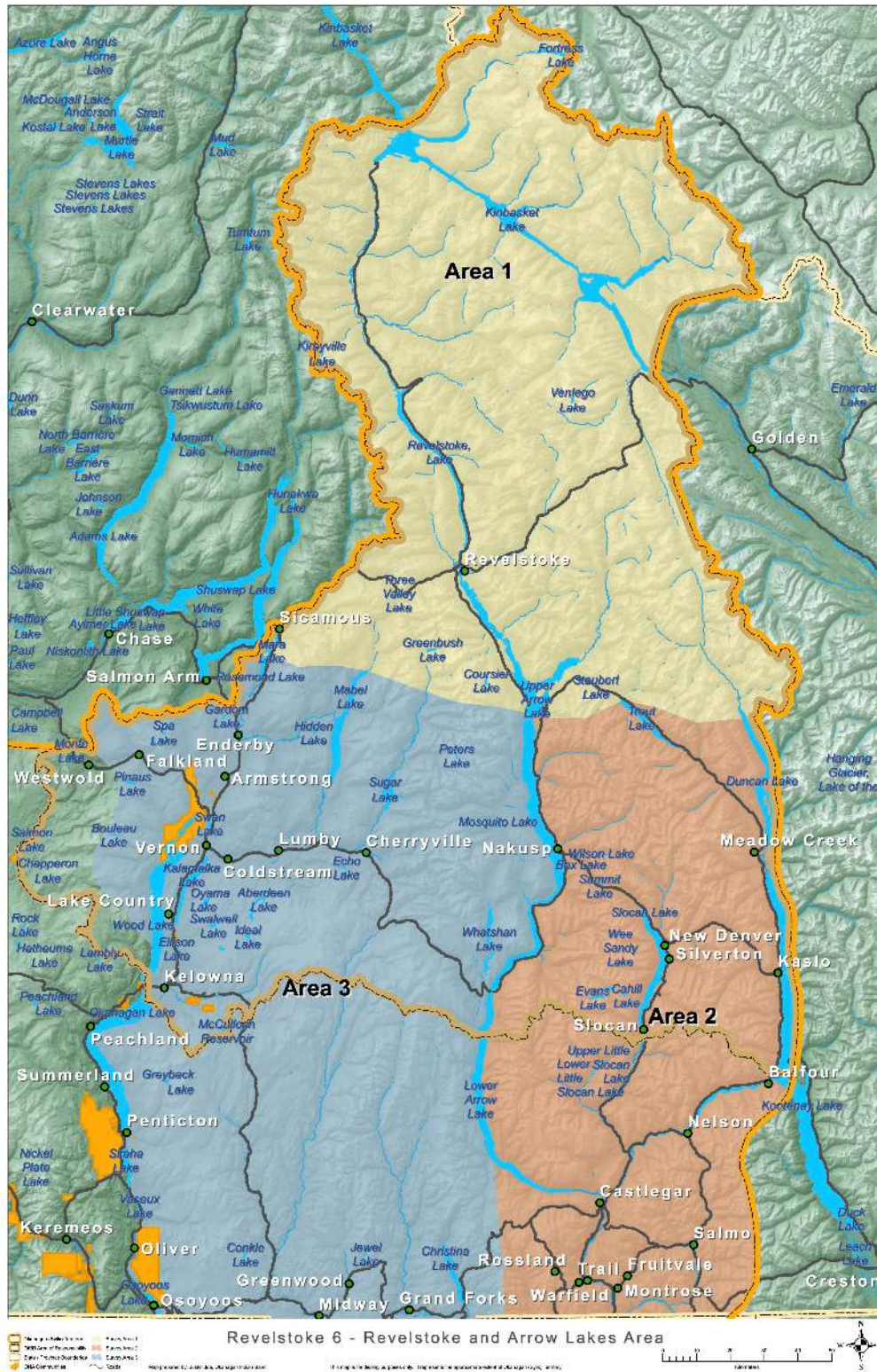


Figure 17. Animal harvesting in Areas 1-3

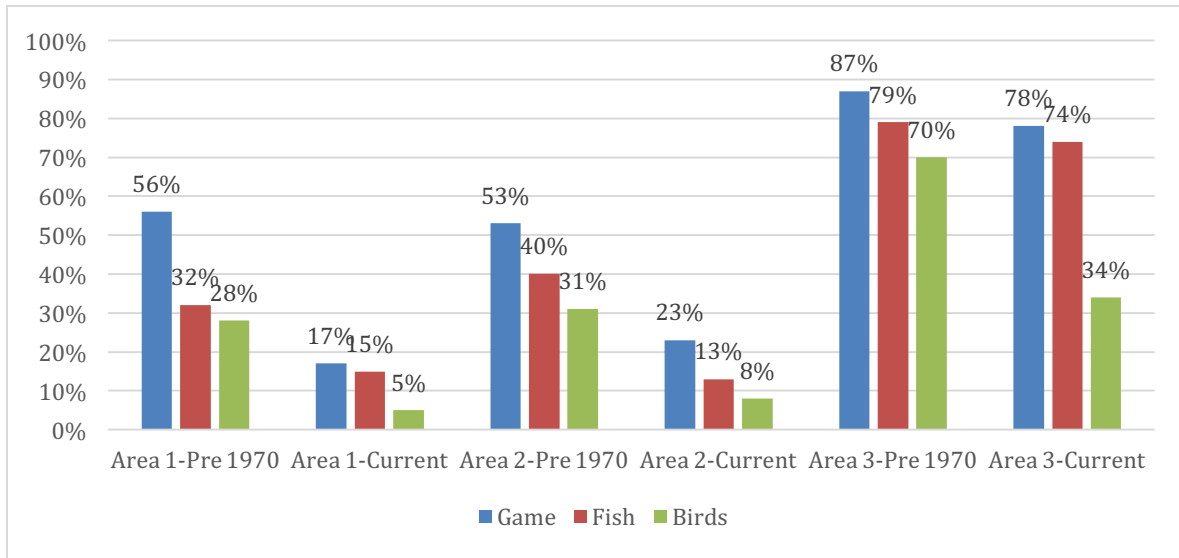
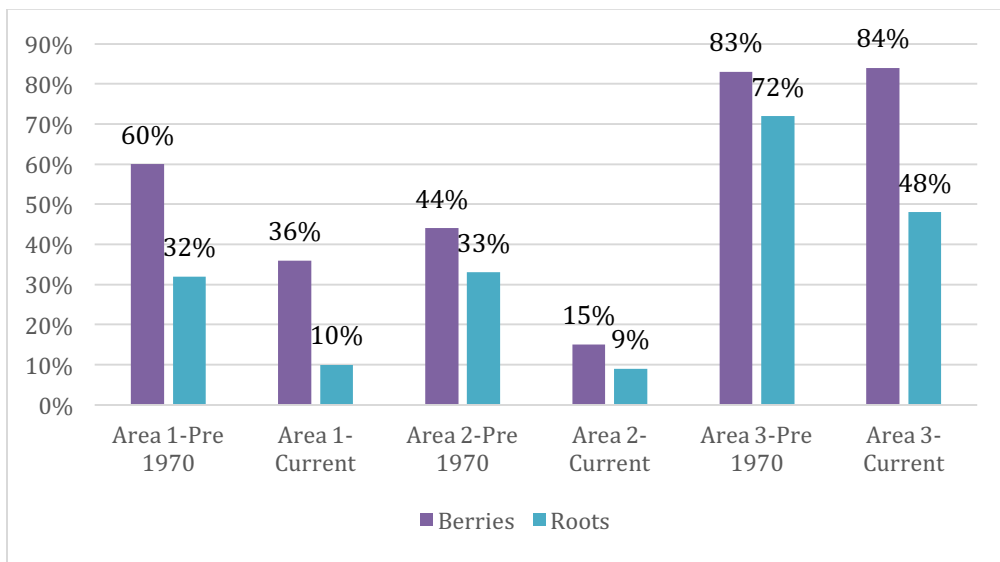


Figure 18. Plant harvesting in Areas 1-3

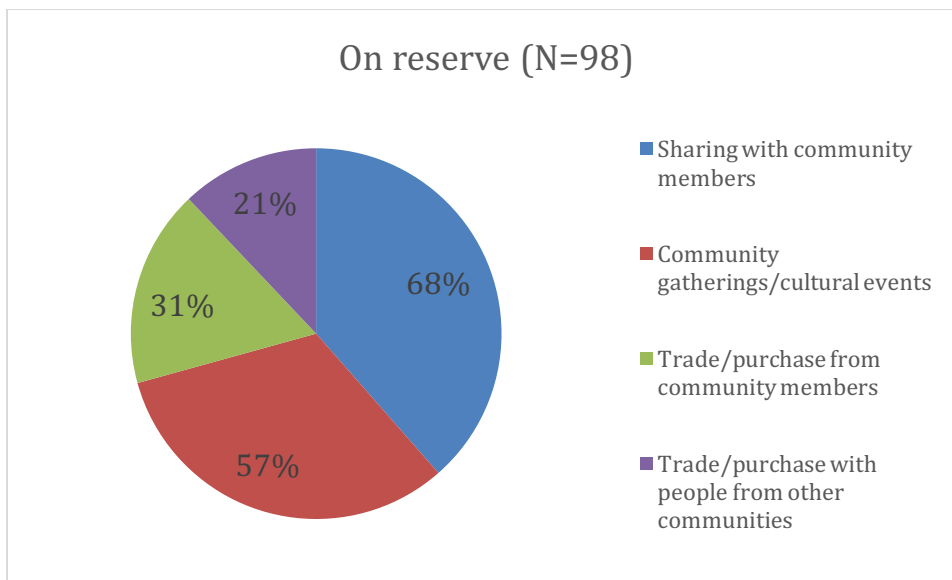


Traditional Food Consumption and Preferred Use

The current diet of OKIB members is a mixture of traditional and store bought food. On this survey, OKIB members were asked to indicate the usual ways that they got traditional food (direct harvesting, community feasts, sharing) and to estimate how frequently they had eaten over 50 kinds of traditional food harvested in the last 12 months from within Okanagan Nation territory.

In addition to direct harvesting by the majority of households on reserve, most respondents actively obtained traditional food through sharing (68%) and at community events (57%). Many also traded or purchased traditional foods (Figure 19).

Figure 19. Additional ways that people get traditional food, other than direct harvest



Overall use by participants was very high, with 97% of participants eating traditional food harvested within Okanagan territory. The top 10 foods eaten based on percentage of individuals and frequency are deer meat, salmon,¹² moose meat, soapberries and huckleberries (Table 28).

Most adults consumed fish (88%), game (91%), berries (91%) and ate or drank teas made from plants/shrubs/trees (68%). Less than half of respondents reported eating birds (28%) and mushrooms (25%). For a minority of individuals or those at the upper end of reported use (95th and 99th percentile) traditional foods are relied on daily. These adults, have a very different food use pattern than the average adult who reported use of most species on a monthly basis. For example,

¹² Salmon are extirpated from both the upper portion of Columbia River (north of Chief Joseph dam in the U.S.) and the upper reaches of the Okanagan Lakes system. Salmon are therefore distributed to OKIB members as part of a food fishery program if resident stocks are adequate. The salmon are trucked in to the community from Kettle Falls and Skaha lake for distribution. The amounts are inadequate compared to historic levels.

some adults reported having game meat such as deer in their diet on a daily basis, while most had it monthly.

Table 28: Top 10 traditional foods commonly eaten by OKIB respondents		
Traditional food	Percentage eating	Average number of days eaten per year
Deer meat	83%	30
Salmon	88%	15
Moose meat	57%	15
Soapberries	61%	12
Blue huckleberries	59%	12
Saskatoons	71%	10
Chokecherries	35%	5
Red huckleberries	26%	5
Blueberries	31%	4
Rosehips	30%	4

It is also clear from the survey that for many OKIB members, access to traditional food is desired to increase. Eighty-nine per cent of individuals said that they would like more traditional food than they currently have available. Some of these reasons are provided earlier in the harvesting section regarding barriers to harvesting/having more traditional food. Of particular note is that 44% of respondents stated that some traditional foods are not eaten for contamination concerns. Nine per cent of all respondents said that they avoided fish in the Okanagan Lakes due to pollution, while 13% avoided kokanee and 8% avoided burbot/ling cod due to concerns about mercury accumulation and pollution. Two per cent of OKIB members said that they did not eat deer due to pollution concerns. The areas most commonly avoided by members included the Okanagan Lakes, lower elevations/valley bottoms, roadsides and near transmission lines.

5.9 Food Security

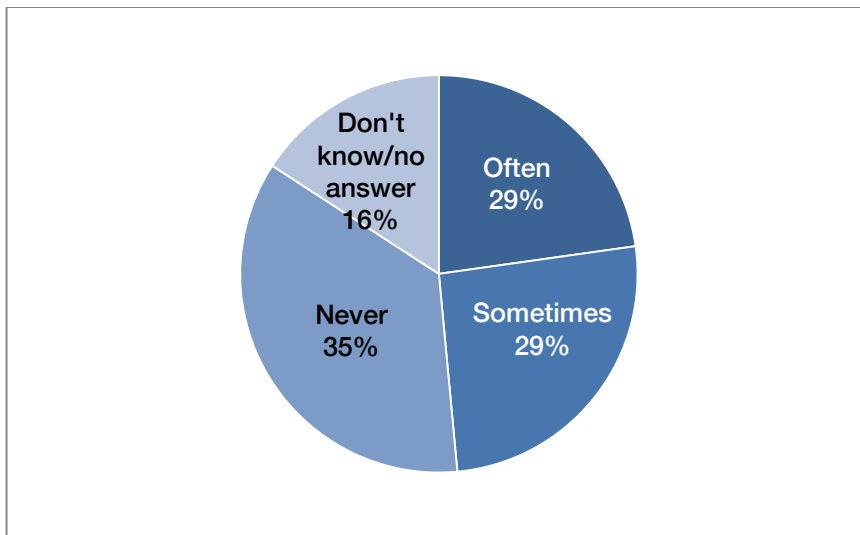
In 1996, the Food and Agriculture Organization defined that food security exists “when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their

dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.”¹³ In Canada and the U.S., the term ‘food insecurity’ is commonly used to describe households and individuals who identify as not having enough income to cover food costs.

For this OKIB survey, participants were asked eight questions related to food security. In recognition of the unique food systems of First Nations in Canada who rely on both the traditional and market food system, the first two questions were specific to traditional food security followed by six questions on store bought food security. The traditional food security questions were taken from the First Nations Food Nutrition and Environment Study [www.fnfnes.ca] while the store-bought food security questions were taken from the six-item short form of the U.S. Household Food Security Survey Module (2012).

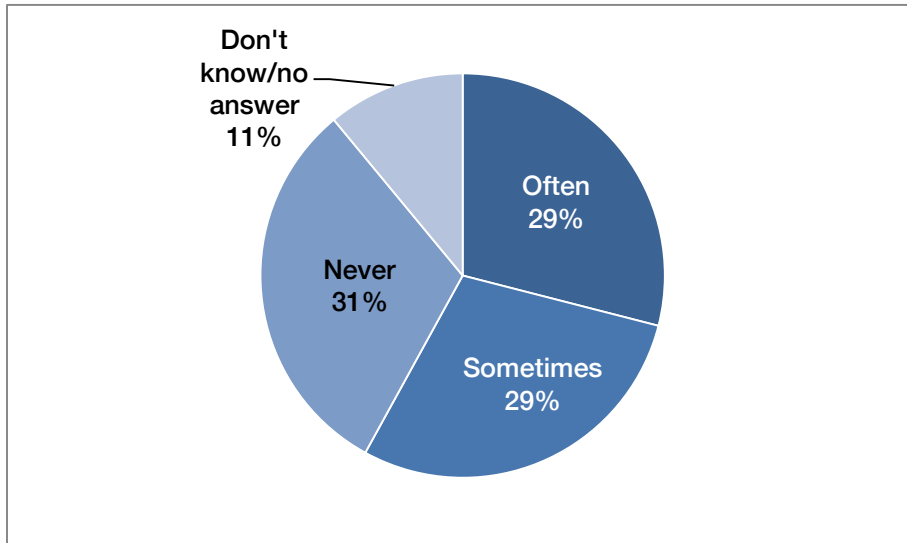
In terms of traditional food security, a minority of households (36%) never worried about the security of their traditional food supplies (that they would run out or that they couldn’t get more of what they needed). In Figure 20 and Figure 21 below, responses are displayed based on how often traditional food supplies ran out and could not easily be replenished over a 12-month period (never, sometimes, often) and how much people worried about traditional foods running out.

Figure 20. OKIB members who worried that traditional food supply would run out



¹³ Food and Agriculture Organization (1996). Rome Declaration on World Food Security and World Food Summit Plan of Action, Rome, Italy. Available at www.fao.org/docrep/003/w3613e/w3613e00.htm

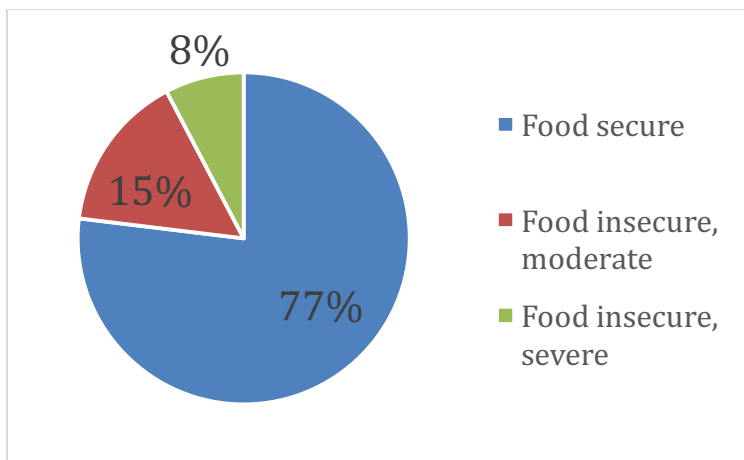
Figure 21. Traditional food supplies didn't last and we couldn't get more



Overall, a relatively high percentage of reporting OKIB households appear to be struggling to feed their families.

Based on the answers, 77% of OKIB households are considered food secure (Figure 22) meaning that they do not have difficulty purchasing enough food. However, this of course leaves almost one in four households (23%) struggling re: food security. Fifteen per cent of households are moderately food insecure, meaning that they may need to purchase smaller amounts of some food and/or choose lower quality foods while 7% have **severe** food insecurity, meaning that they are likely to regularly experience food shortages. In contrast, in 2011–2012, the national food insecurity rate was measured at 8.3% among all households and at 8.2% among households in B.C. (Statistics Canada 2015). Levels of food security in Canadian Indigenous households off reserve are estimated at 23% (Tarasuk et al. 2014).

Figure 22. Household market food security (n=97)



6. Conclusions

This OKIB community-based socio-economic baseline study for the BC Hydro Revelstoke Generating Unit 6 project focuses on the social and economic status of OKIB members, as well as socio-economic change experienced by Syilx people over time. This interim report does not address impact assessment or significance estimation, both of which will be addressed in the Okanagan Nation's Part C submission to the Environmental Assessment (EA) application.

Based on priorities identified by OKIB Territorial Stewardship Department staff and the community research team, this study included primary data collection in the following areas: education, training, employment, community well-being, harvesting, and traditional food consumption and use.

Large gaps remain between OKIB members and the non-Indigenous population. Most notably, these are reflected in income and consequential health differences. Despite having a relatively high employment rate, members are typically employed in low-earning jobs (e.g., retail/service industry, administration, building, education). Over half of respondents reported that their annual household income was below \$40,000. The living wage for the Okanagan region is calculated at \$64,470 per household of four. While the education gap is narrowing, meaningful employment and living wages are still out of reach for many. Many industry representatives within Okanagan Territory still seem to hold to the false belief that First Nations are largely uneducated, undeveloped, and suited mainly for low skilled positions. Further, suitable, appropriate and affordable housing on reserve is an ongoing challenge, with 52 families on the waitlist for band housing rentals.

Although OKIB has faced continued adversity, this has not deterred the ultimate focus to attain a model of independence, self-determination, and equal footing. OKIB are working toward a model of independence with own sources of revenue that fit within OKIB values and ideas of a preferred economy. There is a high level of education success and engagement in cultural and language revitalization activities. Other community resiliencies identified through the study include high levels of social capital, with most members having large support networks they can rely on in times of need. Further, most members report feeling safe in the community (96%). There are a number of culture and language programs available to members of all ages, including the cultural immersion school and programming such as annual hunting camps and weaving workshops. The band has also implemented innovative strategies to house members, such as the rent-to-own program and house building subsidies, while continuing to build additional band-owned rental housing on an annual basis.

In order to not jeopardize this resilience, OKIB needs to be involved in the design and implementation of mitigations — both those that reduce negative effects, and those that enable and enhance the ability to take advantage of opportunities and further bolster resilience.

It is recommended that BC Hydro work with OKIB to ensure that the results of the study provided herein are incorporated into project planning, construction, and operations, and continue to support OKIB to conduct detailed research and engagement on project impacts, potential mitigations, and residual impact significance (as per the Part C submission), as well as a fulsome cumulative effects assessment of all past, present, and reasonably foreseeable developments in Okanagan Territory.

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Appendix A: Survey



OKIB Traditional Economy and Workforce Survey for Okanagan Indian Band Members

1. Demographics

The purpose of the study is to collect information from OKIB members about household demographics, quality of life, well-being, and impacts of the Revelstoke Dam (past, ongoing and additional future impacts) related to the proposed addition of a sixth generating unit to the dam.

* Date of interview

Date / /

* Interviewer's initials

* Participant's gender (1 = male, 2 = female)

* Participant's location (1 = on-reserve, 2 = off-reserve)

* Survey number

* How many persons, including yourself, live in your household?

(Include children and adults, but not visitors. To live in your household, a person has to have meals and sleep there at least 3 nights per week.)

Total number of people:

How many are less than 15 years of age?

How many are between 15 and 65?

How many are older than 65?

* How many persons, including yourself, living in your household are either self-employed or an employee now? (i.e. this month)

Full-time (30+ hours/week):

Part-time (less than 30 hours/week):

* Is there more than one family living in the same dwelling?

Yes

No

N/A - I do not rent or own a home



OKIB Traditional Economy and Workforce Survey for Okanagan Indian Band Members

2. Identity

* Where were you born?

Name of reserve/town/city

Province

* What is your date of birth?

Date DD / MM / YYYY

* What is your age?

* Are you?

- Status member of Okanagan Indian Band
- Non-status
- Member of other Nation (provide FN name)

* Where do you reside

- In my community (on reserve)
- Vernon
- Kelowna
- Revelstoke
- Salmon Arm
- Kamloops
- Penticton
- On another reserve
- Other (please specify)

* Which of the following best describes your marital status?

- Single, never married
- Never married, living with a partner less than a year
- Living common-law (living together for at least 12 months)
- Married
- Separated
- Divorced
- Widowed



OKIB Traditional Economy and Workforce Survey for Okanagan Indian Band Members

3. Proposed Project

BC Hydro's Revelstoke Generating Station Unit 6 Project Description

The Revelstoke Dam and Generating Station is located on the Columbia River, five kilometers upstream from the City of Revelstoke. The dam is part of BC Hydro's Columbia River hydroelectric system, with Mica Dam and Kinbasket Reservoir located upstream, and Keenleyside Dam and Arrow Lakes Reservoir situated downstream (BC Hydro 2016).

Originally constructed between 1977-1984, the Revelstoke Dam and Generating Station was designed to hold six generating units but only four units were installed when the facility was constructed. The fifth generating unit was recently added and began service in 2010. BC Hydro is now preparing to add the sixth and final generating unit (BC Hydro 2014). The Revelstoke facilities currently include a large concrete gravity dam at the generating station, an adjacent earth fill embankment dam along the west side of the reservoir, a gated spillway, penstocks, a power plant, and a switchgear building. The current infrastructure produces about 7,817 gigawatt hours or roughly 15% of the electricity BC Hydro generates each year. Revelstoke Unit 6 would add approximately 500 megawatts of capacity to BC Hydro's system.

The on-site construction of the sixth unit is estimated to take approximately 40 months. In addition, an on-site capacitor and an upgrade to the Nicola Substation would also need to take place, requiring about 18 months of construction. It is expected that 390 person years of employment, or 81.25 full-time equivalent (FTE) employment positions will be created during the construction phase of the proposed project. Total project costs are estimated at \$420 million.

Construction is currently scheduled to commence in 2018, with an in-service date of October 2021. The sixth unit and the capacitor station have a 70 year operating lifespan. Plans for decommissioning are thus not being developed at this time.

* Do you think there were/are impacts from the original construction of the Revelstoke Dam?

- No
- Don't have enough information
- Yes (please describe)

* Do you think there were /are impacts from the addition of the fifth turbine to the Revelstoke Dam?

No

Don't have enough information

Yes (please describe)

* Do you think there will be possible negative impacts from the addition a sixth turbine to the Revelstoke Dam?

No

Don't have enough information

Yes (please describe)

* Do you think there will be possible positive impacts from the addition of a sixth turbine to the Revelstoke Dam?.

No

Don't have enough information

Yes (please describe)

* Do you have any other thoughts about the Revelstoke Dam?

No

Don't have enough information

Yes (please describe)



4. Housing

* Do you live in a

- Detached home
- Townhome (row housing)
- Apartment (renting)
- Modular home
- RV Trailer
- Condominium (can be in an apartment but you own it)
- Other (describe)

* What is your family's current dwelling status?

- Temporary accommodation (couch surfing, hotel, motel)
- Renter off-reserve (even if no cash rent is paid)
- Band housing renter (even if no cash rent is paid)
- Homeowner (even if paying mortgage)
- Renter on-reserve (private, even if no cash rent is paid)

* Is your residence in need of any repairs?

- No, only regular maintenance (painting, furnace cleaning, etc.)
- Yes, minor repairs (missing or loose floor tiles, bricks or shingles, defective railing, siding, etc.)
- Yes, major repairs (defective plumbing or electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.)
- N/A - I do not rent or own a home



5. Income

* What is your primary source of income?

- Paid employment (wages/salary)
- Self-employment
- Employment insurance
- Social assistance
- Worker's compensation
- Education or training (loans, grants, bursaries)
- Spousal support
- Child support
- Pension
- Other / Prefer not to answer (please specify)

* Can you indicate which of the following groups your annual total household income falls within for the year 2015?

- Under \$5,000
- \$5,000 – \$9,999
- \$10,000 – \$14,999
- \$15,000 – \$19,999
- \$20,000 – \$29,999
- \$30,000 – \$39,999
- \$40,000 – \$49,999
- \$50,000 – \$59,999
- \$60,000 – \$79,999
- \$80,000 – \$99,999
- \$100,000 – \$124,999
- Above \$124,999
- I don't know / Prefer not to answer

* Please indicate the ways that you meet your needs other than employment income. Check all that apply.

- Trade labour
- Trade food
- Food bank
- Small cash jobs
- Extra cash from family
- Good food box
- N/A - I do not engage in any of the above



OKIB Traditional Economy and Workforce Survey for Okanagan Indian Band Members

6. Education and Training

* Please indicate which of the following certificates, diplomas or degree that you have completed (check all that apply).

- High School Diploma (Dogwood)
- General Education Development (GED)
- Trade certificate or diploma
- University certificate or diploma below the bachelor's level
- Bachelor's degree (B.A., B.Sc., L.L.B)
- University degree above the bachelor's level
- None of the above

For the following questions, please indicate whether you have any of the listed certificates and whether the listed certificate is current or expired

	No	Yes, Current	Yes, Expired
First Aid	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CPR	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
S-100	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
WHIMIS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Welding	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Traffic Control	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
H2S	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Foodsafe	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Do you have a trade certification or designation?

- Yes No

If yes, please specify your trade and indicate if you have a journeyman or red seal designation

What is your trade?

Journeyman or red seal?

* Do you have a recognized professional designation? (e.g. nurse, accountant, doctor, lawyer, teacher, etc.)

Yes

No

If yes, please specify your professional designation and indicate if you have a diploma or degree.

What is your professional designation?

Degree?

* If you could pursue any kind of education or training, what area would it be in? Please pick up to 2 choices.

- Building (constructions, installation, finishing, restoration)
- Handling goods and materials (sorting, loading)
- Operating, repairing equipment, machinery, vehicles
- Manufacturing (processing, food production and agriculture)
- Communications
- Transportation
- Social sciences (archaeology, languages, sociology, psychology, geography, history)
- Sciences and mathematics (statistics, physics, chemistry, biology, environmental monitoring)
- Engineering
- Business, Finance, Management
- Design
- Health
- Public Service (politician, administration, etc.)
- Trades, transport and equipment operators
- Fine and applied Arts (interior design, fashion design, architecture, artist, etc.)
- Recreation and sport
- Computers
- Sales and service
- None

* What are the biggest barriers to taking those programs today? Please pick up to 2 choices.

- Lack of day care
- Caring for elder relatives (60 years or older)
- Not enough financial support
- Transportation
- Current employment
- Need to relocate elsewhere
- Other personal or family responsibilities
- Attending school
- No driver's license
- No high school diploma or equivalent
- No interest
- Age



7. Employment

* What is your employment status?

- Employee, full time (at least 30 hours/week)
- Employee, part time (less than 30 hours/week)
- Seasonal/temporary employee, full time (at least 30 hours/week)
- Seasonal/temporary employee, part time (less than 30 hours/week)
- Apprentice, full time
- Apprentice, part time
- Self-employed (at least 30 hours/week)
- Self-employed (less than 30 hours/week)
- Unemployed
- On disability
- Temporary lay off
- Retired

If you are employed, what field/industry do you work in and what is your job title?

Your field/industry:

Job title:

* If you are unemployed and/or under-employed, please indicate if you are seeking any of the following:

- Full-time work
- Part-time work
- Short term contract
- Seasonal work, part-time
- Seasonal work, full-time
- N/A - I am not unemployed
- N/A - I have a disability
- N/A- I am retired

* If you are unemployed or work part-time, please choose up to 2 answers that best matches the reason(s) that you are unemployed or work part time

- N/A - I am not unemployed
- Personal or family responsibilities (ex. caring for children or elderly)
- Laid off
- Studying (in school or apprenticeship program)
- Self-employed, no work available
- Seasonal business
- No job opportunities where I live that match my skills
- Don't have the qualifications for jobs available
- No driver's license
- No reliable transportation
- Physical health
- Addictions
- Housing problems
- No high school diploma or equivalent
- Not interested
- Other



8. Relocation

* Are any members of your household willing to temporarily relocate to Revelstoke for employment?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know



9. Driver's Licence

* Which of the following BC drivers' licence do you currently hold?

- Lower than Class 5 (L or N)
- Class 5 (personal, construction and utility vehicles)
- Class 4 (buses up to 25 passengers)
- Class 3 (large trucks)
- Class 2 (large buses)
- Class 1 (semi-trailers)
- N/A - I don't hold a Driver's Licence

Please indicate why you do not have a current Driver's Licence

- Not interested
- Cannot afford
- Suspension
- Testing issues
- I don't need it
- N/A - I hold a Driver's Licence

* What is your household's most common form of transportation?

- Family car
- Rely on family and friends for rides
- Hitchhiking
- Taxi
- Motorcycle
- Walking
- Bicycling
- Bus (off-reserve)



OKIB Traditional Economy and Workforce Survey for Okanagan Indian Band Members

10. Traditional Activities & Resource Use

This part of the survey is about traditional resource use. You will be asked several questions about the kinds of harvesting (fish, game, birds, plants, berries) undertaken by yourself in the past year, along with your consumption of traditional foods. This information will be used to understand the kinds and amount of traditional food eaten in this community.

* In the last year, did members of your household engage in any of the following activities:

	Yes	No
Storytelling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hide scraping/tanning	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Traditional drumming	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Traditional singing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Traditional dancing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Traditional ceremonies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Memorial feast	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Traditional foods feast	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Traditional sweats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Stick games	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Harvesting traditional medicines	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Using traditional medicines	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* In the last year, did members of your household:

	Yes	No
Hunt	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Trap	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fish	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Collect wild berries	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Collect plant greens	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Collect plant roots	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Collect medicines	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Collect tree products	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Collect mushrooms	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Harvest wood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Collect rocks and minerals for cultural purposes (e.g. sweat house rocks, ochre, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tend a garden plot (grow food)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Do members of your household harvest:
(Please check all that apply)

- For your immediate household use
- For your extended family
- To share with others in the community
- For trade with others in the community
- For trade outside of the community
- To supplement income
- Not applicable. we don't harvest

* What are the main reasons you don't harvest more often? (Check top 2)

- N/A - I harvest as much as I would like to.
- No transportation
- Not the right kind of transportation (four wheel drive, ATV) for remote areas
- Not enough time
- Not enough money for supplies or equipment
- No driver's license
- Not sure where to go
- Fewer animals
- No one to harvest with
- No firearm training/license
- Not enough knowledge
- Not interested
- Too much development in territory
- Too much competition from non-First Nation recreationalists/harvesters
- Physical disability
- Harassment
- Private property/restricted access
- Exposure to pollutants/contaminants
- Lack of confidence in foods

* Please indicate if you have gotten traditional foods in any of the following ways in the past year:
(Check all that apply)

- Sharing with community members
- Community gatherings/cultural events
- Trade/purchase from community members
- Trade/purchase with people from other communities
- None of the above

In the last 10 years, did you harvest in the Okanagan territory



OKIB Traditional Economy and Workforce Survey for Okanagan Indian Band Members

11. Traditional Harvesting in Okanagan territory in the last 10 years

* In the last 10 years, how often have you, or members of your household, harvested the traditional foods listed in the areas below?

Use this legend:

0 = Never harvested in this area

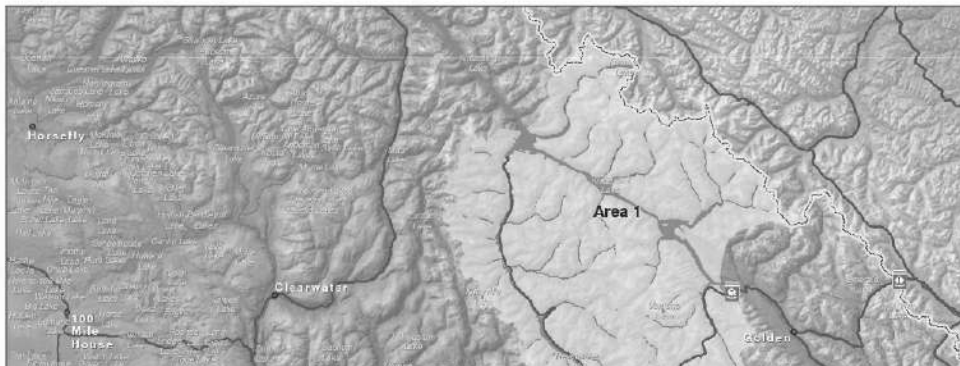
1 = Occasionally, not every year

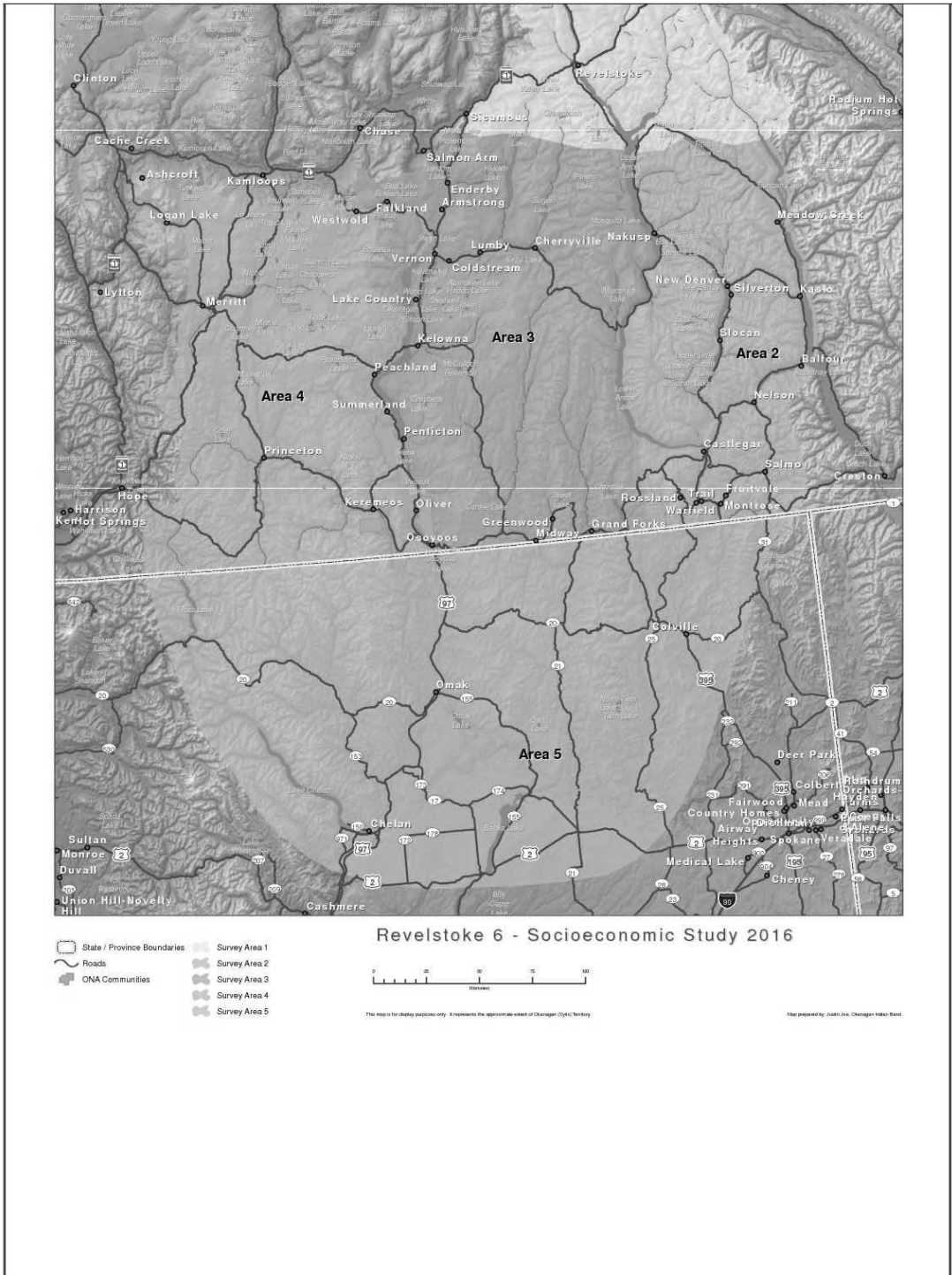
2 = Every year

Please place a number next to each food for each of the 5 geographical areas identified in the attached map (refer to the Okanagan territory map).

	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5
Wild Game	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Berries	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Roots	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Fish	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Birds	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

OKIB MAP







OKIB Traditional Economy and Workforce Survey for Okanagan Indian Band Members

12. Traditional Harvesting in ONA territory before the Dam

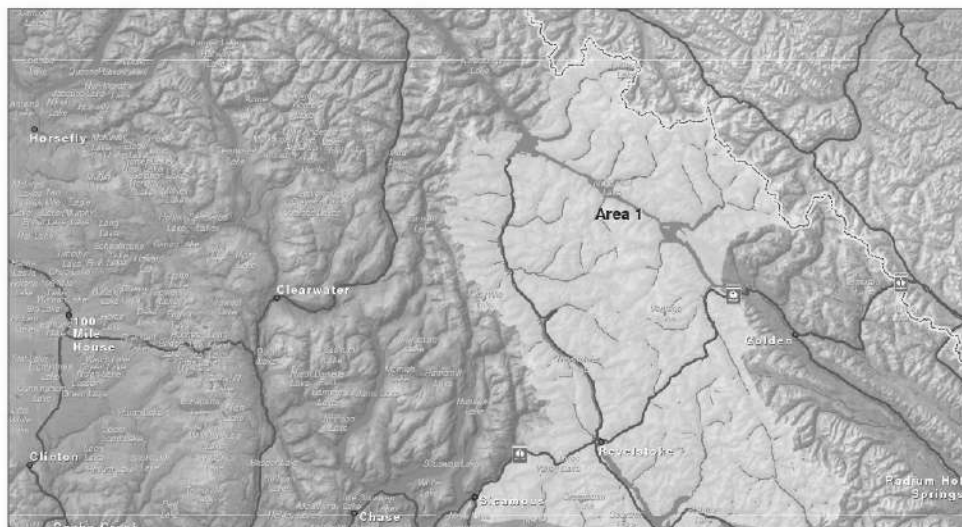
Do you recall from personal experience or from family stories, whether you or your extended family harvested in any of these areas prior to the construction of the Revelstoke Dam in 1977.

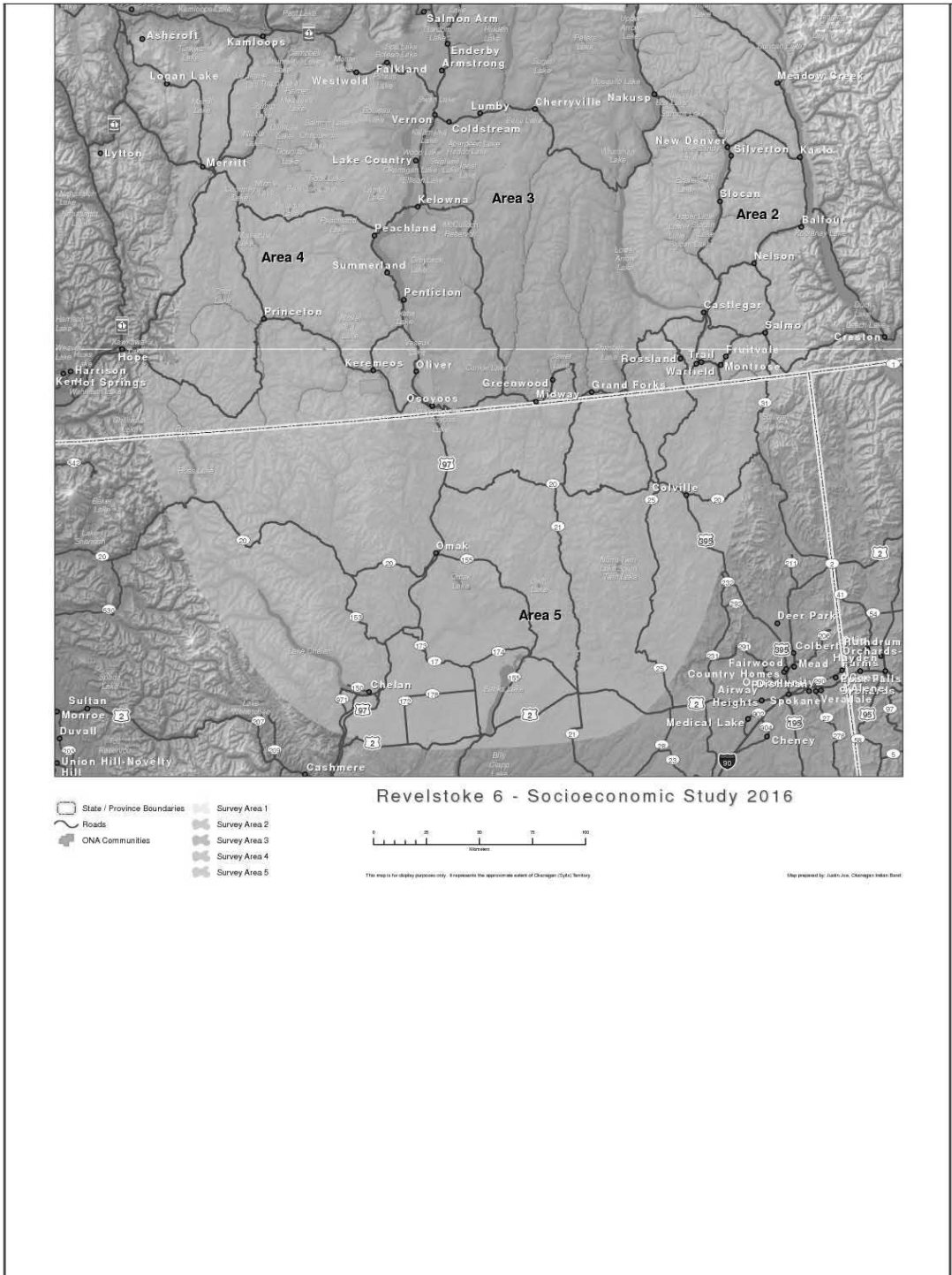
If no, please skip this question and GO TO NEXT PAGE.

If yes, please indicate if your family harvested in the area with which species.

	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5
Wild Game	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Roots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Berries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

OKIB MAP







OKIB Traditional Economy and Workforce Survey for Okanagan Indian Band Members

13. Frequency of Traditional Food Consumption: Fish

* In the past year, have you eaten any FISH harvested within Okanagan territory? This does not include fish purchased at a grocery store or in a restaurant.

- YES
 NO

For each of the species listed, indicate YES or No

If you indicated YES for a species, include the average **number of days** that you believe to have eaten this food in each season that lasts 3 months or 90 days. For example, if you ate a particular food 'rarely', enter '1 or 2' for that season. If you ate the food monthly, enter 3 days per season. If you ate the food weekly in that season of 3 months, enter between 4 -12 days .

	Did you have ANY during the past year?	Number of days eaten during Spring (March-May)	Number of days eaten during Summer (June-Aug)	Number of days eaten during Fall (Sept-Nov)	Number of days eaten during Winter (Dec-Feb)
Salmon, any	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Salmon, kokanee	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Trout, any	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Bass (smallmouth, largemouth)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Burbot	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Whitefish (lake, mountain, pygmy)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



14. Frequency of Traditional Food Consumption: Game

* In the past year, have you eaten any GAME harvested within Okanagan territory?

YES

NO

For each of the species listed, indicate YES or No

For each species listed below, indicate if you ate it (YES) or not (NO) during the year. If you ate it, please indicate the average number of days that you believe to have eaten this food in each season of 3 months (90 days). For example, if you ate this food 'rarely' during a season, enter '1 or 2'. If you ate the food monthly, enter 3 days per season. If you ate the food weekly in that season of 3 months, enter between 4 -12 days .

	Did you have ANY during the past year?	Number of days eaten during Spring (March-May)	Number of days eaten during Summer (June-Aug)	Number of days eaten during Fall (Sept-Nov)	Number of days eaten during Winter (Dec-Feb)
Deer meat	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Moose meat	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Elk meat	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Bear meat	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Rabbit meat	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Porcupine meat	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Sheep meat (bighorn, stone)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Groundhog	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Squirrel meat	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cougar meat	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Bobcat meat	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



OKIB Traditional Economy and Workforce Survey for Okanagan Indian Band Members

15. Frequency of Traditional Food Consumption: Birds

* In the past year, have you eaten any WILD BIRDS harvested within Okanagan territory?

- YES
- NO

For each of the species listed, indicate YES or No

For each species listed below, indicate if you ate it (YES) or not (NO) during the year. If you ate it, please indicate the average number of days that you believe to have eaten this food in each season of 3 months (90 days). For example, if you ate this food 'rarely' during a season, enter '1 or 2'. If you ate the food monthly, enter 3 days per season. If you ate the food weekly in that season of 3 months, enter between 4 -12 days .

	Did you have ANY during the past year?	Number of days eaten during Spring (March-May)	Number of days eaten during Summer (June-Aug)	Number of days eaten during Fall (Sept-Nov)	Number of days eaten during Winter (Dec-Feb)
Ducks	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Grouse (blue/dusky, spruce/fool's hen, ruffed, sharp tailed, willow/ptarmigan)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Quail	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Partridge	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Red-necked pheasant	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Geese (Canada, brant, snow)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



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16. Berries

* In the past year, have you eaten any WILD BERRIES harvested within Okanagan territory?

- YES
 NO

If you indicated YES for a species, include the average number of days that you believe to have eaten this food in each season that lasts 3 months or 90 days. For example, if you ate a particular food 'rarely', enter '1 or 2' for that season. If you ate the food monthly, enter 3 days per season. If you ate the food weekly in that season of 3 months, enter between 4 -12 days .

	Did you have ANY during the past year?	Number of days eaten during Spring (March-May)	Number of days eaten during Summer (June-Aug)	Number of days eaten during Fall (Sept-Nov)	Number of days eaten during Winter (Dec-Feb)
Soapberries	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Wild strawberries (stq'm'it'mix)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Raspberries (tall, trailing, dwarf)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Blackcap (blackberry, black raspberry)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Thimbleberries (palp=qn)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Saskatoon berries (siya?)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Chokecherry (sklws=atq)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Grouseberry	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Rosehips	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Crabapple	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Huckleberry, red	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

	Did you have ANY during the past year?	Number of days eaten during Spring (March-May)	Number of days eaten during Summer (June-Aug)	Number of days eaten during Fall (Sept-Nov)	Number of days eaten during Winter (Dec-Feb)
Huckleberry, blue (s̓kx=atq)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Blueberries (oval, leafed, bog)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cranberries	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Elderberry, blue (ckʷkʷ=i+m̓ix)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Currant	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Oregon grape (s̓crs=i+m̓ix)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Juniper berries	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



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17. Plants

* In the past year, have you eaten or drank teas from other parts of PLANTS/SHRUBS/TREES (other than berries covered previously in this survey) harvested within Okanagan territory?

- YES
 NO

Please indicate for each species if you have (YES) or have not (NO) eaten/taken in tea form. For those you indicated 'YES', estimate the average number of days that you believe to have eaten this food or taken it in tea form in each season of 3 months or 90 days. For example, if you had a particular plant 'rarely', enter '1 or 2' for that season. If you ate the food monthly, enter 3 days per season. If you ate the food weekly in that season of 3 months, enter between 4 -12 days .

	Did you have ANY during the past year?	Number of days used during the Spring (March-May)	Number of days used during the Summer (June-Aug)	Number of days used during the Fall (Sept-Nov)	Number of days used during the Winter (Dec-Feb)
Bitterroot (sþitþm)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Tiger lily (stx=cin)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Balsam root (smúk ^w a?=xn)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Camas (ʔitx ^w aʔ)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
White Camas (cx ^w Á=úsa)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Indian onions, nodding (xliwaʔ)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Indian potatoes (s-k ^w Ák ^w Ánm)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Chocolate tips (ayu7)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Rattle snake plantain (nki7iws)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cow's parsnip/Indian rhubarb (x ^w x ^w t=iþp)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

	Did you have ANY during the past year?	Number of days used during the Spring (March-May)	Number of days used during the Summer (June-Aug)	Number of days used during the Fall (Sept-Nov)	Number of days used during the Winter (Dec-Feb)
Wild mint species (tʰwʰaʰtʰiʰwʰaʰ?)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Labrador Tea/Indian Tea/Trappers Tea (xʰwʰxʰʰtʰmʰ=iʰp)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Yarrow (kwʰetsʰ kwʰetsʰ wi7hup7s)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Kinnikinnick (skʰlis)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Wild raspberry stems and/or leaves (tʰʰalaʰ?)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Huckleberry leaves (packʰ istxʰatq)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Sage (nqʰnqʰtiʰp)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Devil's club (xaxagáʰ/lhp)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Strawberry leaf/root	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Willow (stkcxʰ=iʰp)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Juniper stems, leaves, roots (snčičqʰ=p=naʰ?)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Chokecherry bark (skʰwsʰ=atq)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Hemlock (ciqʰlx)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Alder (qʰʰn=iʰp)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Poplar (mímít=iʰp)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Douglas fir (cǎ=iʰp)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Larch (ciqʰlx)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cottonwood (mulx)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Birch (qʰwʰ+iʰn)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Wild ginger (spuʰ=s=iʰtmix)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Prince's pine (tkkaʰkaʰʰiʰ=ikaʰʰst)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

	Did you have ANY during the past year?	Number of days used during the Spring (March-May)	Number of days used during the Summer (June-Aug)	Number of days used during the Fall (Sept-Nov)	Number of days used during the Winter (Dec-Feb)
Pine (s?atq*=+p)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Spruce (skwkw=+p)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Yew (ck*=ink)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cedar (?astk")	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Balsam fir (mr=+p)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Tree Fungus (k?amt=+lq")	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Lichen (tq"sq*sp=isxn)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Other (please specify name and consumption frequency/season)



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18. Frequency of Mushrooms use

* In the past year, have you eaten any WILD MUSHROOMS harvested within the Okanagan territory?

- YES
- NO

Please indicate for each species if you have (YES) or have not (NO) eaten/taken them. For those you indicated 'YES', estimate the average number of days that you believe to have eaten this food in each season of 3 months or 90 days. For example, if you had a particular mushroom 'rarely', enter '1 or 2' for that season. If you ate the food monthly, enter 3 days per season. If you ate the food weekly in that season of 3 months, enter between 4 -12 days .

	Did you have ANY during the past year?	Number of days eaten during the Spring (March-May)	Number of days eaten during the Summer (June-Aug)	Number of days eaten during the Fall (Sept-Nov)	Number of days eaten during the Winter (Dec-Feb)
Shaggy manes	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Pine	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Morel	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Chanterelle	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



19. Food Security for Traditional Foods

* Would you like to have more traditional food to eat than in the past year?

- Yes
- No

Can you tell me what prevents you from eating more traditional food?

* In OKIB territory, are there any specific wild foods/medicines that you do not eat because of health, pollution, quality or conservation concerns?

- No
- Don't know
- Yes (please list specific foods & concerns)

These next questions are about the traditional food eaten in your household in the last 12 months, since (current month) of last year. Please indicate whether the statements are often true, sometimes true or never true for your household within the last 12 months.

* Some people might say, "I/We worried whether our traditional food supply at home would run out before I/we could get more." Was this statement often, sometimes, or never true for your household in the last 12 months?

- Often
- Sometimes
- Never
- Don't know or choose not to answer

* Some people might say, "The traditional food that I/we got just didn't last, and we couldn't get any more." Was this statement often, sometimes, or never true for your household in the last 12 months?

- Often
- Sometimes
- Never
- Don't know or choose not to answer



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20. Food Security for Foods Purchased from the Grocery Store

These next questions are about the food purchased from the grocery store or market that was eaten in your household in the last 12 months, since (current month) of last year. Please indicate whether the statements are often true, sometimes true or never true for your household within the last 12 months.

* **The food that I/we bought just didn't last, and I/we didn't have money to get more." Was this statement often, sometimes, or never true for your household in the last 12 months?**

- Often true
- Sometimes true
- Never true
- Don't know or refused

* **"I/We couldn't afford to eat balanced, nutritious meals." Was this statement often, sometimes, or never true for your household in the last 12 months?**

- Often true
- Sometimes true
- Never true
- Don't know or refused

* **In the last 12 months, since last (name of current month), did you or other adults in your household ever cut the size of meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?**

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / refuse to answer

* How many months did you skip meals or cut the size of your meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

- Almost every month
- Some months but not every month
- Only 1 or 2 months
- N/A - I didn't ever skip or cut the size of meals

* In the last 12 months, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / refuse to answer

* In the last 12 months, did you ever feel hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / refuse to answer



21. Health, Safety & Wellbeing

* In general, would you say your physical health is:

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

* In general, would you say your mental health is:

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

* Thinking about the amount of stress in your life, would you say that most days are:

- Not at all stressful
- Not very stressful
- A bit stressful
- Quite a bit stressful
- Extremely stressful

* How safe do you feel in your community?

- Very Safe
- Safe
- Somewhat safe
- Unsafe
- Prefer not to answer

* How many people in the community can you, or the members of your household, call if you needed support or help with a problem?

- 1-2
- 3-5
- 6-10
- More than 10
- None (0)

* What are the most important community wellness challenges that OKIB is currently facing? (check up to two)

- Education and training opportunities
- Alcohol and drug abuse
- Housing
- Culture
- Natural environment/ resources/ land use planning/ community planning
- Health
- Funding
- Control over decisions
- Gang activity
- Employment/number of jobs
- Lateral violence

* What are the main strengths of your community? (check up to two)

- Family values
- Social connections
- Traditional ceremonial activities
- Leisure/recreational activities
- Use of traditional language
- Natural environment
- Awareness of Okanagan culture
- Community/health programs
- Low rates of suicide/crime/drug abuse/gang activity
- Elders
- Education and training opportunities
- Strong economy



22. Thank you

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey.