

## **Bridging the Aboriginal Education Gap**

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The paper uses techniques from Forensic Economics—usually applied in cases of personal injury or wrongful death—to measure the individual monetary benefit for Saskatchewan people as they make their educational choices and then the social benefit for Saskatchewan of Bridging the Aboriginal Education Gap—raising the educational level of its Aboriginal population to equal that of its Nonaboriginal population. Then the Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program is used as an example to show that Aboriginal education initiatives are profit centers for the provincial government.