

**The National
Indigenous
Economic
Development
Board**

Annotated Bibliography

Canadian Sources

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Indigenous Economic Development

Borrows, J., & Schwartz, R. (2020). *Indigenous Peoples and International Trade*. Cambridge University Press.

This volume explores the emergence of Indigenous peoples' participation in international trade and investment, as well as how it is shaping legal instruments in environment and trade, intellectual property and traditional knowledge. (<https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108675321>)

Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business. (2019). *Industry and Inclusion: An Analysis of Indigenous Potential in Federal Supply Chains*.

An analysis of Indigenous businesses capacity to supply goods and services to the federal government and achieving a procurement target set to match the representation of Indigenous peoples in Canada. (https://www.ccab.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/CCAB_Research-Report_web.pdf)

Colbourne, R., & Anderson, R. B. (2020). *Indigenous Wellbeing and Enterprise: Self-Determination and Sustainable Economic Development*. Routledge.

This book explores the economic wellbeing of Indigenous peoples globally through case studies that provide practical examples of how Indigenous wellbeing is premised on sustainable self-determination that is in turn dependent on a community's evolving model for economic development, its cultural traditions, its relationship to its traditional territories and its particular spiritual practices.

First Nations Information Governance Centre. (2021). *Social and Economic Well-Being: A First Nations Gender-Balanced Analysis*.

This report and its findings provide a valuable national portrait of gender inequities in First Nations communities, particularly for Two-Spirit or transgender individuals who are virtually invisible in most national datasets.

Flanagan, T., & Jackson, T. (2017). *Community capitalism flowering among some First Nations*. *Globe & Mail*.

This article examines how community capitalism is flowering among First Nations who are employing their collective assets—reserve lands and the right to be consulted on the use of their traditional territories—to enter the Canadian economy in a big way.

Government of Canada. (2022, February 15). *Overview: The Indigenous Peoples Economic and Trade Cooperation Arrangement*.

This article provides information on the Indigenous Peoples Economic and Trade Cooperation Arrangement (IPETCA), which is a non-binding and cooperation-based arrangement that acknowledges the importance of enhancing the ability of Indigenous peoples and Indigenous businesses to benefit from the opportunities created by international trade and investment. (https://www.international.gc.ca/trade-commerce/indigenous_peoples-peuples_autochtones/ipetca_overview-acecpa_apercu.aspx?lang=eng)



Loizides, S., & Wuttunee, W. (2003) *Leaders on Leadership: Aboriginal Perspectives and Challenges. Conference Board of Canada, 451(3).*

This briefing offers the perspectives of 30 Aboriginal leaders on the leadership role, the qualities and challenges of leaders, barriers they face, and strategies and activities they should pursue.

Loizides, S., & Wuttunee, W. (2005). *Creating Wealth and Employment in Aboriginal Communities. Conference Board of Canada.*

Through this case study approach, six key factors that contribute to the success of Aboriginal community-owned firms are identified: (1) strong leadership and vision; (2) a strategic community economic development plan; (3) access to capital, markets, and management expertise; (4) good governance and management; (5) transparency and accountability; and (6) the positive interplay of business and politics.

Lukiwski, T. (2018). *Modernizing Federal Procurement for Small and Medium Enterprises, Women-Owned and Indigenous Businesses.*

An examination of modern Federal procurement practices for Women-Owned and Indigenous small and medium enterprises.

(<https://www.ourcommons.ca/Content/Committee/421/OGGO/Reports/RP9996115/oggorp15/oggorp15-e.pdf>)

Newhouse, D. (1999). *Modern Aboriginal Economies: Capitalism with a Red Face. Journal of Aboriginal Economic Development, 1(2), 55-61.*


This paper offers insight on the unique perspectives that aboriginal belief systems have for economic development, how these can be preserved, and what lessons these might have for future development efforts both within aboriginal communities and the mainstream.

Newhouse, D. (2000). *Resistance is Futile: Aboriginal Peoples Meet the Borg of Capitalism.* In Bishop, J.D. (Eds.), *Ethics and Capitalism* (pp. 75-82). University of Toronto Press.

This chapter explores the relationship between Aboriginal communities and capitalism. The author argues that Aboriginal communities cannot resist capitalism and must use it to their advantage for economic development. (<https://doi.org/10.3138/9781442674660>)

Newhouse, D. (2002). *Aboriginal Economic Development in the Shadow of the Borg. Journal of Aboriginal Economic Development, 3(1), 107-113.*

This paper explores the challenges faced by Aboriginal communities in economic development in a capitalist Canada.



Nowlin, C. (2020). Indigenous Capitalism and Resource Development in an Age of Climate Change: A Timely Dance with the Devil? *McGill Journal of Sustainable Development Law*, 17(1), 71-98.

This article proposes that the prevailing desire among international leaders (non-Indigenous and Indigenous alike) for financial largesse and economic growth presents its own problems for ecological sustainability.

Rosenthal, S. (2021, June 14). *'Capitalism must die to protect the sacred.'* Canadian Dimension. This article overviews *The Red Deal*, a new book by the Red Nation—an American grassroots organization dedicated to the “liberation of Native peoples from capitalism and colonialism.” (<https://canadiandimension.com/articles/view/capitalism-must-die-to-protect-the-sacred>)

Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development. (2009, December 3). *Strengthening the Relationship between Economic Development and Reserve Land: The way out of the Indian Act is a real economy.*

A discussion on the Indian Act as it relates to strengthening the relationship between economic development and reserve land as a means to build economic development opportunities.

Standing Committee on Indigenous and Northern Affairs. (2022). *Barriers to Economic Development in Indigenous Communities* (House of Commons 44th parliament, 1st session).


In early 2022, the Standing Committee on Indigenous and Northern Affairs of the House of Commons (the committee) undertook a study on the barriers to Indigenous economic development and how to remove them. This report explores the testimony heard as part of this study and provides recommendations.

Tulo Centre of Indigenous Economics. (2014). *Building a Competitive First Nation Investment Climate.*

Comprehensive overview of elements necessary to create the administrative, fiscal, and legal framework to support markets on First Nations and, in some cases, tribal lands.

Wuttunee, W. (2004) *Living rhythms: Lessons in Aboriginal economic resilience and vision.* McGill-Queen's University Press.

Using a series of case studies featuring Aboriginal communities and organizations, Wanda Wuttunee shows that their adaptations to economic and social development are based on Indigenous wisdom and experience. She demonstrates that the choices made to meet community and individual goals in Aboriginal economic development, business and entrepreneurship growth are important to a strong Canadian economy.



Wuttunee, W. (2018). Stronger together: First Nation community/municipality collaborations. In Rocan, C. (Ed.), *Case Studies in Collaborative Governance* (pp. 113-134). University of Ottawa Press.

This chapter explores the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' (FCM) partnership with the Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers (Cando) in the Community Economic Development Initiative (CEDI) to prioritize joint economic development initiatives.

Wuttunee Jobin, S. (2023) *Upholding Indigenous Economic Relationships*. UBC Press.

Upholding Indigenous Economic Relationships explains settler colonialism through the lens of economic exploitation, using Indigenous methodologies and critical approaches. It explores the connection between Indigenous worldviews and good economic relations.

Employment

Conference Board of Canada. (2019). *Working Together: Indigenous Recruitment and Retention in Remote Canada*.

This report examines the current situation (2019) of Indigenous recruitment and retention for organizations in Canada's Northern and remote regions, pointing to difficulties finding new workers despite a young and growing population.

(<https://www.conferenceboard.ca/product/working-together-indigenous-recruitment-and-retention-in-remote-canada/>)

Delic, S. (2013). *Three Essays in Labour Economics: An Application of Mixed Methods Research to Understanding of the Employment Status of Aboriginal Workers in Canada*. [PhD Dissertation]. Carleton University.

The essays examine the link between Aboriginal identity and economic success in the Canadian labour market through labour force survey data, census data, and key informants.

(https://curve.carleton.ca/system/files/etd/c9d0c8c7-366a-431f-91ca-c30222d76800/etd_pdf/c89bbb9b7b891b1dd1304de61e05f863/delic-threessaysinlaboureconomicsanapplication.pdf)

Lamb, D., & Verna, A. (2021). Nonstandard Employment and Indigenous Earnings Inequality in Canada. *Journal of Industrial Relations*, 63(5), 661-683.

The study investigates the extent to which the type of employment, specifically nonstandard work, may contribute to a better understanding of Indigenous earnings disparities. The findings show that Indigenous workers are overrepresented in nonstandard jobs and that such forms of work are associated with sizable earnings penalties.

MacKinnon, S. (2015). *Decolonizing Employment: Aboriginal Inclusion in Canada's Labour Market*. University of Manitoba Press.

This examination of Aboriginal labour market participation outlines the deeply damaging, intergenerational effects of colonial policies and describes how a neoliberal political economy serves to further exclude Indigenous North Americans, requiring a fundamental policy shift.



Oppenheimer, R. J. (2017). Aboriginal Employment and Wages in Canada: A Decade of Positives and Negatives. *Journal of Aboriginal Economic Development*, 10(2), 148-156.

This article discusses the changes in the employment and participation rates and wages for Aboriginal people since the recession of 2008-2009. Gender, age, and educational differences are discussed.

Public Policy Forum. (2020, June 25). Mapping the Landscape: Indigenous Skills Training and Jobs in Canada.

This report demonstrates that there is an unprecedented opportunity for Indigenous peoples to get ahead in the labour force. It recommends steps that are needed to help Indigenous youth reach their full potential as they enter the labour force.

(<https://ppforum.ca/publications/mapping-the-landscape-indigenous-skills-training-and-jobs-in-canada/>)

Ross, M. (2019). The Indigenous–White Earnings Gap and Labour Market Discrimination in Canada. [Master's Thesis]. Dalhousie University.

This study looks at the relationship between self-reported labour market discrimination and the annual earnings gap between the Indigenous and white populations as of 2013 using Cycle 28 of the General Social Survey on Victimization in Canada

(<https://dalspace.library.dal.ca/bitstream/handle/10222/76825/Ross-Mallory-MDE-ECON-Dec-2019.pdf?sequence=7&isAllowed=y>)


Income

Aragón, F. M. (2015). The Effect of First Nations Modern Treaties on Local Income. *CD Howe Institute Debrief*, 218.

This paper examines the economic impact of modern treaties on First Nation communities. The analysis compares communities that implemented a treaty against other similar communities without treaties, indicating that treaties have increased real income in First Nation communities by some 17 percent.

Haan, M., Chuatico, G., & Cornetet, J. (2020). Aboriginal Earnings in Canada: The Importance of Gender, Education, and Industry. *Canadian Ethnic Studies*, 52(2), 1-27.

This paper identifies some of the factors that drive both income and differences in income between men and women, amongst Indigenous peoples. Using data from the 2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), it examines key socioeconomic factors and identifies how these are linked to income.



Pendakur, K., & Pendakur, R. (2021). The Impact of Self-Government, Comprehensive Land Claims, and Opt-In Arrangements on Income Inequality in Indigenous Communities in Canada. *Canadian Public Policy*, 47(2), 180-201.

This paper uses difference-in-difference models to measure the impact of self-government agreements, comprehensive land claims agreements, and opt-in arrangements on average income and income inequality in Indigenous communities at the community level.

Community Well-Being

Geddes, B. (2015, April). *Measuring Wellness: An Indicator Development Guide for First Nations*. BC Aboriginal Child Care Society.

This guide provides an approach to determining what wellness means in your community and provides steps and tools for the development of indicators of wellness, indicators that will show progress towards your community's vision and overall health.

(https://static1.squarespace.com/static/558c624de4b0574c94d62a61/t/574de5d7ab48de9a7db592da/1464722919928/BCFNDGI_-_INDICATOR_DEVELOPMENT_GUIDE.PDF)

Government of Canada. (2010, April 7). *The Community Well-Being index*.

The Community Well-Being (CWB) index measures socio-economic well-being for communities across Canada over time. It has 4 components: education, labour force activity, income, and housing. (<https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1100100016579/1557319653695>)

Guimond, E., Canada, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, & Strategic Research Directorate. (2013). *Community well-being and treaties: Trends for First Nation historic and modern treaties*.

This research brief reviews trends in the well-being of First Nation communities that are part of historic and modern-day treaties, using the Community Well-being Index (CWB).

(<https://central.bac-lac.gc.ca/.item?id=R3-182-2013-eng&op=pdf&app=Library>)


Heggie, C. (2018, August 10). *Indigenous Wellness Indicators: Including Urban Indigenous Indicators in the Healthy City Strategy*. City of Vancouver.

With the City of Vancouver preparing its second Healthy City Strategy Action Plan, now is an opportune moment for the City to collaborate with the urban Indigenous community to develop culturally relevant, strengths-based Indigenous wellness indicators.

(https://sustain.ubc.ca/sites/default/files/2018-62%20Indigenous%20Wellness%20Indicators_Heggie.pdf)

Office of the Auditor General of Canada. (2018). *Report 5 – Socio-economic Gaps on First Nations Reserves – Indigenous Services Canada*.

This report recommends that through engagement with First Nations and other partners, Indigenous Services Canada should use relevant data to comprehensively measure and report on the overall socio-economic well-being of First Nations people on reserves compared with that of other Canadians. (https://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/parl_oag_201805_05_e_43037.html)



Papillon, M. (2008). Aboriginal quality of life under a modern treaty: lessons from the experience of the Cree Nation of Eeyou Istchee and the Inuit of Nunavik. *Institute for Research on Public Policy*.

In 1975, the Crees of Eeyou Istchee and the Inuit of Nunavik, in northern Quebec, became the first Aboriginal peoples to sign a CLCA – the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA). This study suggests that the effects of the JBNQA should be assessed with caution as Cree and Inuit communities have undergone significant changes, both positive and negative, in the past 30 years. (<https://irpp.org/research-studies/aboriginal-quality-of-life-under-a-modern-treaty/>)

Park, J. (2021). Mortality among First Nations people, 2006 to 2016. *Health Reports*, 32(10), 3–13.

This report uses the 2006 Canadian Census Health and Environment Cohort (CanCHEC) to calculate the number and rates of death for a 10-year follow-up period for on- and off-reserve First Nations people and the non-Indigenous population by sex, age, and region, showing higher age-standardized mortality rates (ASMRs) compares with the non-Indigenous population.

Reading, J., & Halseth, R. (2013). Pathways to Improving Well-Being for Indigenous Peoples: How Living Conditions Decide Health. *National Collaborating Centre for Aboriginal Health*.

This report provides an overview to how the socio-economic determinants of health are connected to health inequities for Aboriginal peoples in Canada. The authors draw on research and health status data to document what is known about the effects of the following determinants on the health of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples in Canada. (<https://www.ccsa-nccah.ca/docs/determinants/RPT-PathwaysWellBeing-Reading-Halseth-EN.pdf>)

Rowan, M. C. (2021). Recognizing the Wealth of Knowledge in Inuit, First Nations, and Métis Communities. *LEARNing Landscapes*, 14(1), 23–28.

In this interview, Carol Rowan recounts how she moved up North to Inukjuak, because she sought to live and learn with Inuit. She shares how living with land, engaging with Elders, speaking in Inuktitut, and using local materials of the place can serve to displace prevailing Western hegemony with deeper, more intimate understandings of local environment and lifestyles.

Wien, F., Denis, J., Dockstator, J., Dockstator, M., Duhaime, G., Loppie, C., Loxley, J., Moore, C., Newhouse, D., Weir, W., Whiteduck, J., & Wuttunee, W. (2019). First Nation Paths to Well-being: Lessons from the Poverty Action Research Project. *International Union for Health Promotion and Education*, 26, 6-16.

This paper describes a poverty reduction approach to addressing an important determinant of health and well-being among Canada's First Nations, the Poverty Action Research Project (PARP), developed by the AFN's Make Poverty History Committee. (<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1757975919831654>)



Education

Aboriginal Report How are We Doing 2021/2022 [ab-hawd-school-district-public.pdf \(gov.bc.ca\)](#)

Since the 1998–99 fiscal year, the Government of British Columbia has published *How Are We Doing?*, an annual report comparing results for Indigenous and non-Indigenous students in its provincial public schools. The report helps the Ministry of Education, Indigenous communities, and school districts to discuss the issues, make recommendations, and take action to improve educational results for Indigenous students.

Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business and Indspire. (2020). *Insights into Indigenous Post-Secondary Graduates' Experiences in the Canadian Workforce*.

CCAB and Indspire explore how Indigenous post-secondary experiences are associated with entrepreneurship, working for Indigenous employers, and overall labour market outcomes. (https://www.ccab.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/CCAB-Indspire-AODA_English3_FINAL-SEP3.pdf)

CBC News. (2022, September 20). *Nunavut college students say problems persist with funding program, months after gov't promised changes*. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

This article explores the problems impacting the Financial Assistance for Nunavut Students program (FANS) including students reportedly going hungry, turning to social media for food and having their enrolment jeopardized because they can't pay tuition.

(<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/fans-program-student-funding-1.6588836>)

Currie-Patterson, N., & Watson, K. (2017). A policy, a 'priority,' an unfinished project: The Ontario First Nation, Métis, and Inuit Education Policy Framework. *Canadian Journal for New Scholars in Education*, 8(1).

Drawing upon critical pedagogy, theories of decolonizing education, and policy enactment, the authors engaged with the Ontario First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Education Policy Framework and a set of related documents to a critical discourse analysis. Four discourses were revealed: achievement; increasing capacities; incorporating “cultures, histories, and perspectives”; and absence.

First Nations Information Governance Centre. (2020). *Factors Associated with School Outcomes among First Nations Youth*.

This report examines the predictors of educational success among First Nations youth aged 12–17 living on reserve and in northern First Nations communities.

Office of the Auditor General of Canada. (2018). *Report 5 – Socio-economic Gaps on First Nations Reserves – Indigenous Services Canada*.

This report recommends that, through engagement with First Nations and other partners, Indigenous Services Canada should collect, use, and share data with First Nations appropriately to improve education results of First Nations people on reserves. (https://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/parl_oag_201805_05_e_43037.html)



Smith, M. S. (2013). *Transforming the Academy: Indigenous Education, Knowledges, and Relations*. *University of Alberta*.

In this piece, the author's primary aim was to mobilize social science and humanities research and scholarship in order to educate about equity and diversity issues generally, and Indigenous issues more specifically, within our disciplines, schools, and universities, as well as the broader society.

(http://www.theiversitygapcanada.com/uploads/1/3/0/4/130476297/3.transforming_the_academy_2013.pdf)

Tomlins-Jahnke, H., Styres, S. D., Lilley, S., & Zinga, D. (2019). *Indigenous Education: New Directions in Theory and Practice*. The University of Alberta Press.

Part of a growing body of research, this is an exciting, powerful volume for Indigenous and non-Indigenous teachers, researchers, policy makers, and scholars, and a must-read for anyone who wants to understand the contested spaces of contemporary education.

Entrepreneurship and Business Development

Buckland, J. (2017). *Financial Empowerment as a Response to Social Exclusion in Canada*. *Simons College, Canadian Mennonite University*.

This paper explores the different responses of the state, the business sector, and civil society to financialization and argues that a more coherent and holistic response, aligned with the needs of vulnerable Canadians would serve all stakeholders better than the current approach.

Canada's Public Policy Forum. (2016). *Improving access to capital for Canada's First Nations communities*.


This report examines six broad recommendations that emerged from the discussions that could form the basis of a practical, multi-stakeholder response: modernize the federal-First Nations fiscal relationship; improve First Nation governance processes and capabilities; invest in First Nations' education and training; foster and support regional cooperation to create a more attractive investment climate; strengthen Aboriginal Financial Institutions; and improve financial literacy and education opportunities. (https://ppforum.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/First-Nation_March-8.pdf)

Canada's Public Policy Forum (2015, April 29). *First Nations Financial Literacy Ottawa roundtable summary report*.

Reports on the current state of First Nations financial literacy and identifies ways for Indigenous communities to build strengthen financial capacity acumen and gain greater access to revenue. (<https://ppforum.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Ottawa-Roundtable-on-First-Nations-Financial-Literacy.pdf>)

Indigenous Services Canada. (2019). *Modernization of Indigenous participation in procurement: discussion paper*.

This report by CIRNAC studies the impacts of the Government of Canada's efforts to encourage Indigenous participation in and highlights five principles that should drive a modernized



Indigenous procurement policy: fair; demonstrates leadership and commitment; accountable and transparent; supportive and innovative; and streamlined, strengthened, and devolved. (<https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1554219055004/1612130030035>)

Native Women's Association of Canada. (2015). Final Report: Financial Literacy for Aboriginal Women Empowering Aboriginal Women through Financial Stability and Planning. Covers topics related to Aboriginal women empowerment through financial stability and planning to increase the financial literacy for Aboriginal women.

Podlasly, M., & von der Porten, S. (2019). The Role of Indigenous People in Major Project Development: Paths for Indigenous Participation in Electricity Infrastructure. *First Nations Major Project Coalition*.

This paper, prepared by the First Nation Major Project Coalition (MPC), highlights the growing world examples of Indigenous ownership in major projects including energy infrastructure. (https://commdev.org/wp-content/uploads/pdf/publications/MPC_Electric.pdf)

The National Indigenous Economic Development Board. (2017, September 13). Recommendations Report On Improving Access To Capital For Indigenous Peoples In Canada.

This report is based on a study that Waterstone Strategies recently produced for the National Indigenous Economic Development Board. The Waterstone Strategies report assessed the characteristics of the gap between First Nation and Inuit financing, and mainstream Canadian financing. (<http://www.naedb-cndea.com/en/recommendations-report-on-improving-access-to-capital-for-indigenous-peoples-in-canada/>)

Governance

Aragón, F. M. (2015). The Effect of First Nations Modern Treaties on Local Income (report and chart). *C.D. Howe Institute*.

Examines the economic impact of modern treaties on First Nation communities. The analysis compares communities that implemented a treaty against other similar communities without treaties. (https://www.cdhowe.org/sites/default/files/attachments/research_papers/mixed/e-brief_218_0.pdf)

Leroy Wolf Collar. (2020). First Nations Self-Government: 17 Roadblocks to Self-Determination, and One Chief's Thoughts on Solutions. Brush Education.

This guide is for current and aspiring Indigenous leaders who want to increase their understanding of good governance, management, and leadership, as well as those who want to explore issues around Indigenous self-determination in Canada.



Richards, J., & Krass, M. (2015). First Nations Own-Source Revenue: How Is the Money Spent? *C.D. Howe Institute*.

Examines how much money First Nations are raising from market-based commercial activities and how they are spending it. (https://www.cdhowe.org/sites/default/files/2021-10/Commentary_437.pdf)

White, G. (2021). “We, The Inuit of Labrador”: Balancing Inuit and Western Traditions in the Nunatsiavut Constitution. *Journal of Canadian Studies*, 55(1), 88–117.

This article examines the constitution of the Nunatsiavut Government, the self-government regime established by the Inuit of Northern Labrador in 2005.

Lands and Resources

Bernauer, W. (2023). The Duty to Consult and Colonial Capitalism: Indigenous Rights and Extractive Industries in the Inuit Homeland in Canada. *Northern Review*, 54.

Using case studies of duty to consult litigation related to resource extraction on and near Inuit territory, the author argues that Inuit experiences with the duty to consult have been mixed. (<https://doi.org/10.22584/nr54.2023.007>)

Flanagan, T., & Harding, L. (2017). Treaty Land Entitlement and Urban Reserves in Saskatchewan: A Statistical Evaluation. *The Frontier Centre for Public Policy*.

This paper uses the Community Well-Being (CWB) index to investigate whether First Nations that have participated in the TLE and urban reserve initiatives have shown more rapid improvement in their CWB scores than other Saskatchewan First Nations. (https://fcpp.org/wp-content/uploads/FC17005_TreatyLand_F1.pdf)

Icton, M., & Mescall, D. (2021). Policy Forum: Establishing an Urban Reserve—Property Tax Challenges and Opportunities. *Canadian Tax Journal*, 69(3), 835-55.

This article provides a summary of the statutory environment surrounding the formation and taxation of an urban reserve. A case study of the establishment and 33 years of operation of Asimakiniseekan Askiy is provided. (<https://doi.org/10.32721/ctj.2021.69.3.pf.icton>)

Jobin, S., & Riddle, E. (2019). The Rise of the First Nations Land Management Regime in Canada: A Critical Analysis. *Yellowhead Institute*.

This report explores the First Nations Land Management Regime and the implications of its changes as Canada moves towards a strategy of sectoral self-governance. (<https://yellowheadinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/fnlma-report.pdf>)

Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development. (2014). Study of land management and sustainable economic development on First Nations reserve lands.

An examination of sustainable economic development through land management on First Nations reserve lands. (<https://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/9.579441/publication.html>)



Infrastructure

Anderson, K. (2021). Perceptions of household drinking water across a variety of water distribution systems in three First Nations in Manitoba.

The purpose of this research was to assess whether First Nations perceptions of water is dependent on the type of water distribution system associated with the household. (<https://mspace.lib.umanitoba.ca/xmlui/handle/1993/35284>)

Arachchilage, G. (2022). Effect of Water Distribution System on Drinking Water Quality in First Nations Communities in Manitoba, Canada [University of Manitoba].

The overall objective of this thesis research was to compare the quality of tap water in homes with piped water versus those with cisterns. (<https://mspace.lib.umanitoba.ca/xmlui/handle/1993/36266>)

Baird, K., & Podlasly, M. (2020, September 3). *The Opportunity for Indigenous Infrastructure*. Public Policy Forum.

This paper highlights a selection of successful First Nations infrastructure arrangements and sets out five principles for success in considering Indigenous-focused infrastructure projects. (<https://ppforum.ca/publications/the-opportunity-for-indigenous-infrastructure/>)

Bradford, L.E.A., Vogel, T., Lindenschmidt, K.-E., McPhedran, K., Strickert, G.E.H., Fonstad, T.A., & Bharadwaj, L.A. (2018). Co-design of water services and infrastructure for Indigenous Canada: A scoping review. *Facets*, 3(1), 487–511.

In this paper, a scoping review was conducted to explore the state of knowledge on co-design of water infrastructure in Indigenous Canada to build a knowledge base from which practices and processes could emerge.

Giswold, J. (2021). Clean Water for First Nations: Is the Government Spending Enough? *Office of The Parliamentary Budget Officer*.

This analysis relies on data and cost recommendations from the 2011 National Assessment of First Nations Water and Wastewater systems, as in the PBO's previous report, with adjustments to reflect more recent demographic data and system risk assessments. The period of analysis covered is 2016-2017 to 2025-2026. (<https://www.pbo-dpb.gc.ca/en/blog/news/RP-2122-021-M--clean-water-first-nations-is-government-spending-enough--eau-potable-premieres-nations-gouvernement-depense-t-il-assez>)

Independent Auditors Report. (2021). Access to Safe Drinking Water in First Nations Communities—Indigenous Services Canada (No. 3; 2021 Reports of the Auditor General of Canada to the Parliament of Canada). Office of the Auditor General of Canada.

This report concluded that Indigenous Services Canada did not provide adequate support to First Nations communities so that they have access to safe drinking water. (https://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/parl_oag_202102_03_e_43749.html)



Indigenous Services Canada. (2021, February 26). Remaining long-term drinking water advisories [Geospatial material].

This source lists the communities still facing a long-term drinking water advisory. (<https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1614387410146/1614387435325>)

Johnston, N., & Sharpe, A. (2019). An Infrastructure Index for Remote Indigenous Communities. *Centre for the study of living standards*.

This report sheds light on the deficiencies in infrastructure faced by Canada's remote Indigenous communities by quantifying the level of infrastructure in 236 remote communities in Canada's North.

McMahon, R. (2011). The Institutional Development of Indigenous Broadband Infrastructure in Canada and the United States: Two Paths to "Digital Self-Determination." *Canadian Journal of Communication*, 36(1), 115–140.

This article illustrates how efforts to articulate a strategy of "digital self-determination" are contingent on national contexts.

McMahon, R., Chasle, A., & Whiteduck, T. (2015). First Mile Methodologies in Community Informatics Research: Learning from First Nations. *The Journal of Community Informatics*, 11(3), Article 3.

How can Indigenous research methodologies inform Community Informatics? In this paper we reflect on this question by considering the problematic history of researcher-Indigenous relations before exploring some innovative approaches. (<https://doi.org/10.15353/joci.v11i3.2705>)

O'Donnell, S., Kakekaspan, G., Beaton, B., Walmark, B., Mason, R., & Mak, M. (2011). A New Remote Community-Owned Wireless Communication Service: Fort Severn First Nation Builds Their Local Cellular System with Keewaytinook Mobile. *Canadian Journal of Communication*, 36(4), 663–673.

This study traces the history of Keewaytinook Mobile and its implementation in Fort Severn and describes how and why community members are using the service.

O'Donnell, S., Walmark, B., Beaton, B., Gibson, K., & Kakekaspan, M. (2011). How the Washaho Cree Nation at Fort Severn Is Using a "First Mile Approach" To Deliver Community Services (SSRN Scholarly Paper No. 1985750).

This paper presents a case study of Fort Severn First Nation putting First Mile concepts into action. Working with their tribal council, Keewaytinook Okimakanak, and other strategic partners to develop the broadband networks in the community, Fort Severn has shaped these technologies to meet the community's needs. (<https://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=1985750>)



O'Donnell, S., Johnson, L., Kakepetum-Schultz, T., Burton, K., Whiteduck, T., Mason, R., Beaton, B., McMahon, R., & Gibson, K. (2013). Videoconferencing for First Nations community-controlled education, health and development. *The Electronic Journal of Communication*, 23(1).

This article discusses how First Nations are using videoconferencing to create and support community-controlled education and training, health services, and other community development activities.

O'Donnell, S., & Beaton, B. (2018). A “whole-community” approach for sustainable digital infrastructure in remote and Northern First Nations. *Northern Public Affairs*, October, 34-37.

This article presents a whole-community approach to designing, building, and supporting sustainable telecommunications infrastructure in remote and Northern communities.

Podlasly, M., & von der Porten, S. (2019). The Role of Indigenous People in Major Project Development: Paths for Indigenous Participation in Electricity Infrastructure. *First Nations Major Projects Coalition*.

This paper includes information on over 60 Indigenous and local community-owned electric generation, transmission and distribution projects. (https://commdev.org/wp-content/uploads/pdf/publications/MPC_Electric.pdf)

Shapiro, G. D., Sheppard, A. J., Mashford-Pringle, A., Bushnik, T., Kramer, M. S., Kaufman, J. S., & Yang, S. (2021). Housing conditions and adverse birth outcomes among Indigenous people in Canada. *Canadian Journal of Public Health - Revue Canadienne de Santé Publique*, 112(5), 903–911.

This study highlights the need to improve understanding of links between housing conditions and perinatal health outcomes in Indigenous populations, including examining cause-specific infant mortality in relation to housing characteristics.

The Centre for the North. (2017). Re-Thinking Infrastructure Financing for Canada's Northern and Aboriginal Communities. *The Conference Board of Canada*.

The findings in this report are based on a roundtable that brought together experts from the public and private sectors to discuss how new approaches to procurement and financing could help close Canada's Northern and Aboriginal infrastructure gaps.

(<https://www.conferenceboard.ca/product/rethinking-infrastructure-financing-canadas-northern-and-aboriginal-communities/>)

The Standing Committee on Public Accounts. (2021). Access to Safe Drinking Water in First Nations Communities (House of Commons, 43rd Parliament, 2nd session).

The OAG's audit focused on whether ISC had “provided adequate support to First Nations communities to ensure that they have access to safe drinking water.” The audit covered the period from 1 November 2015 to 1 November 2020 for which the audit's conclusion applies.



Vogel, T. (2019a). Assessing Design and Funding Methods of Water Infrastructure for Saskatchewan First Nations [Thesis, University of Saskatchewan].

A scoping review looked for existing literature on water infrastructure projects that involved the community in the design process, termed ‘co-design’.
(<https://harvest.usask.ca/handle/10388/11772>)

Wright, D. V. (2020). Cross-Canada Infrastructure Corridor, the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and “Meaningful Consultation.” *School of Public Policy Publications*, 13(24), 1–52.

This article presents the diverse contexts of Indigenous rights and interests present in Canada today, provides clarity with respect to the concept of "meaningful consultation" in contemporary Canadian jurisprudence, and relates this body of law to the corridor concept.
(<https://www.policyschool.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/CNC-Indigenous-Wright-final.pdf>)

Gender

Bleakney, A., & Melvin, A. (2022, June 20). *Indigenous women and girls: Socioeconomic conditions in remote communities compared with more accessible areas*. Statistics Canada.

This study uses Statistics Canada’s newly developed remoteness index classification and data from the 2016 Census of Population to report on the socioeconomic characteristics of First Nations, Métis and Inuit women and girls living in communities with varying levels of remoteness. (<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/75-006-x/2022001/article/00005-eng.htm>)

Drolet, M. (2022, September 26). *Unmasking differences in women’s full-time employment*. Statistics Canada.


Using data from the Labour Force Survey, this article analyses how women’s full-time employment rates evolved from 2007 to 2021. It examines the extent to which aggregate statistics on full-time employment mask the distinct experiences of diverse groups of women, namely Indigenous women, immigrant women and non-Indigenous women born in Canada.
(<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/75-006-x/2022001/article/00009-eng.htm>)

Findlay, I. M. & Wuttunee, W. (2007) Aboriginal Women’s Community Economic Development: Measuring and Promoting Success. *Institute for Research on Public Policy, Choices*, 13(4).

In this study, Isobel Findlay and Wanda Wuttunee explore innovation in Aboriginal women’s community economic development (CED) in Canada. Their research is centred on three case studies of successful CED in urban, rural and remote settings. (<https://irpp.org/wp-content/uploads/assets/research/aboriginal-quality-of-life/aboriginal-womens-community-economic-development/vol13no4.pdf>)

First Nations Information Governance Centre. (2021). *Social and Economic Well-Being: A First Nations Gender-Based Analysis*.

This report explores four main themes: demographic and socioeconomic indicators, well-being, health care access, and language and culture. This report and its findings provide a valuable national portrait of gender inequities in First Nations communities.



Gerber, L. M. (2014). Education, Employment, and Income Polarization among Aboriginal Men and Women in Canada. *Canadian Ethnic Studies*, 46(1), 121–144.

This paper examines the gains made by Aboriginal men and women to close the gaps between themselves and their non-Aboriginal counterparts. It also presents findings that social inequality is increasing within First Nations and Inuit populations.

Jakobsh, K., & Boskov, S. (2020). Breaking Barriers: A decade of Indigenous women's entrepreneurship in Canada. *Women Entrepreneurship Knowledge Hub and Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business*.

The goal of this study is to provide a review of Indigenous women entrepreneurship in Canada's economy, identify the barriers to their entrepreneurial success, understand Indigenous women entrepreneurs' unique approaches to innovation, and provide recommendations for a more inclusive ecosystem to support Indigenous women in their economic pursuits and social activities (https://wekh.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Breaking_Barriers.pdf)

Oxner, M., LaBillois, T., McMillan, L. J., Price, S., & Weaving, C. (2020). Indigenous Women in Business in Atlantic Canada. *Atlantic Aboriginal Economic Development Integrated Research Program (AAEDIRP)*.

This study captured both the challenges faced by Indigenous women in business and the strategies they utilized to overcome those challenges. Suggestions for improvements in policies and programs that would better nurture and support Indigenous women in their business ventures were also captured. (https://www.apcnc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Indigenous-Women-in-Business-in-Atlantic-Canada-October-31-2020-FINAL_compressed.pdf)

Statistics Canada. (2021, October 20). *Study: The achievements, experiences and labour market outcomes of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit women with bachelor's degrees or higher*. The Daily.

This study examines and provides new information about the educational attainment and labour market outcomes of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit women with a bachelor's degree or higher, primarily between the ages of 25 to 64, using data from the 2006 and 2016 Censuses of Population, the 2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey and the 2018 National Graduates Survey. (<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/211020/dq211020b-eng.htm>)

Youth

Anderson, T. (2021, December 1). Portrait of youth in Canada: Data report. *Statistics Canada*.


This chapter will look at Indigenous youth in Canada by examining their demographic, familial, educational, economic, health and cultural characteristics. (https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2021/statcan/42-28-0001/CS42-28-0001-2021-4-eng.pdf)




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