

# First Nation economies and the connection to urban centres

Comparative economic performance

# Purpose and Scope

- Examine economic performance of FN and other communities from perspective of connection to urban centres
- Same perspective on community wellbeing
- Progress report on indicators of community economic self-reliance

# Approaches to Economic Development

- Canada: From resource-based development to competitiveness, product cycle, urban dynamism
- Regional development: From growth poles, attracting industry to enhancing local capacity
- FNCs: exclusion, disruptions, location

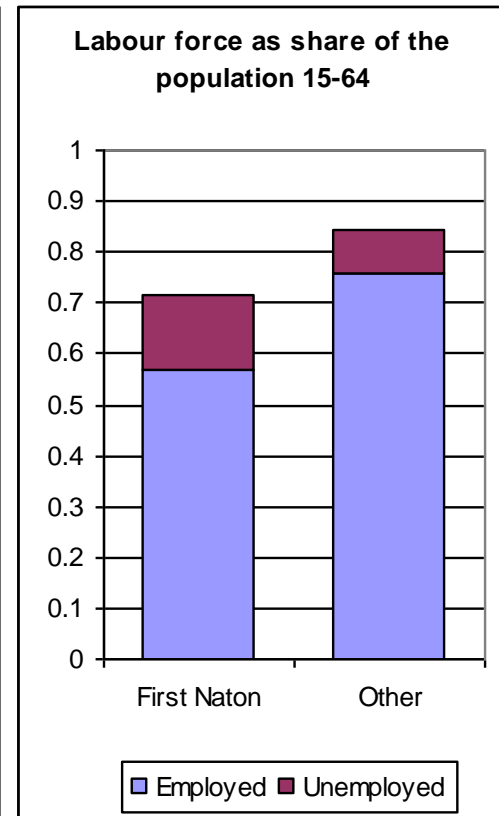
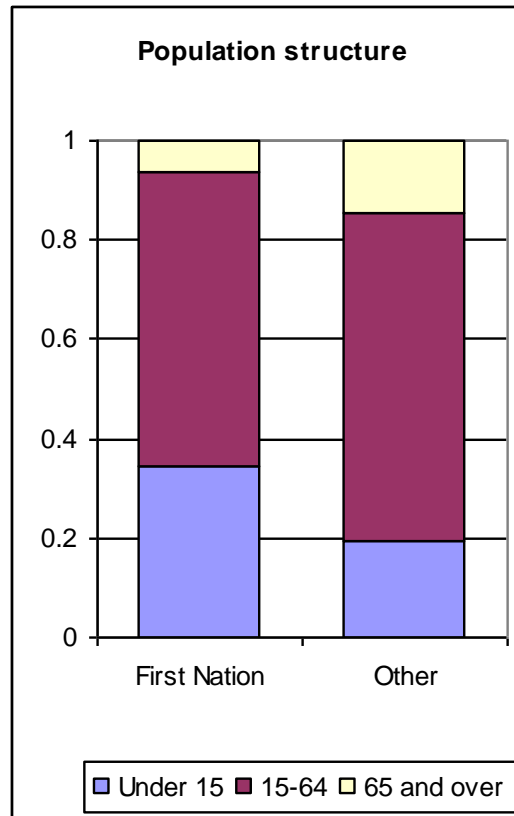
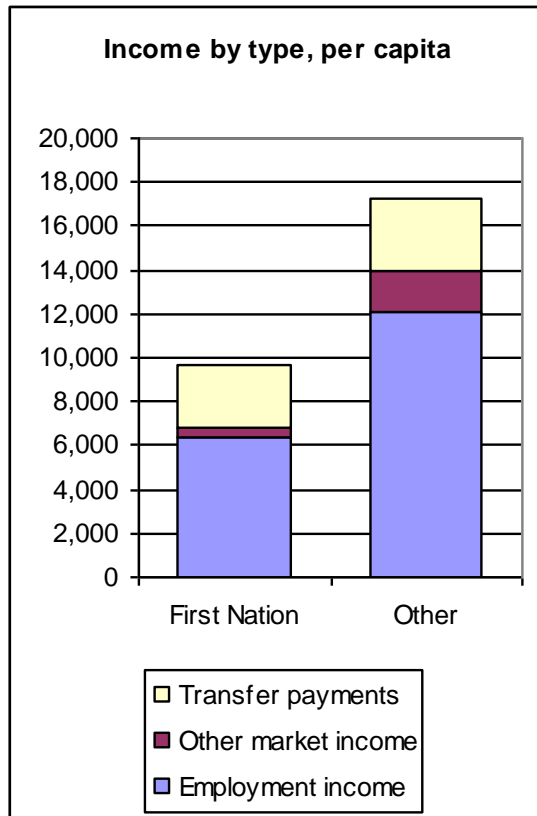
# Approach

- Income by source, per capita, related to population and labour market activity
- FN and other Census Subdivisions (CSDs) within the same population size range
- Communities grouped by connection to an urban centre
- Focus on relative performance of FNCs in market economy

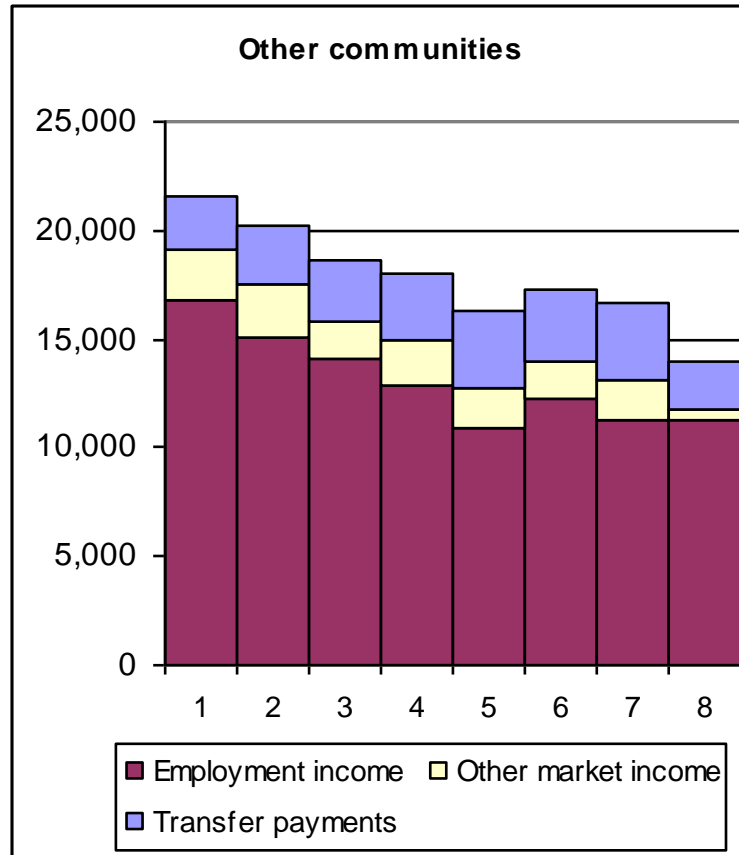
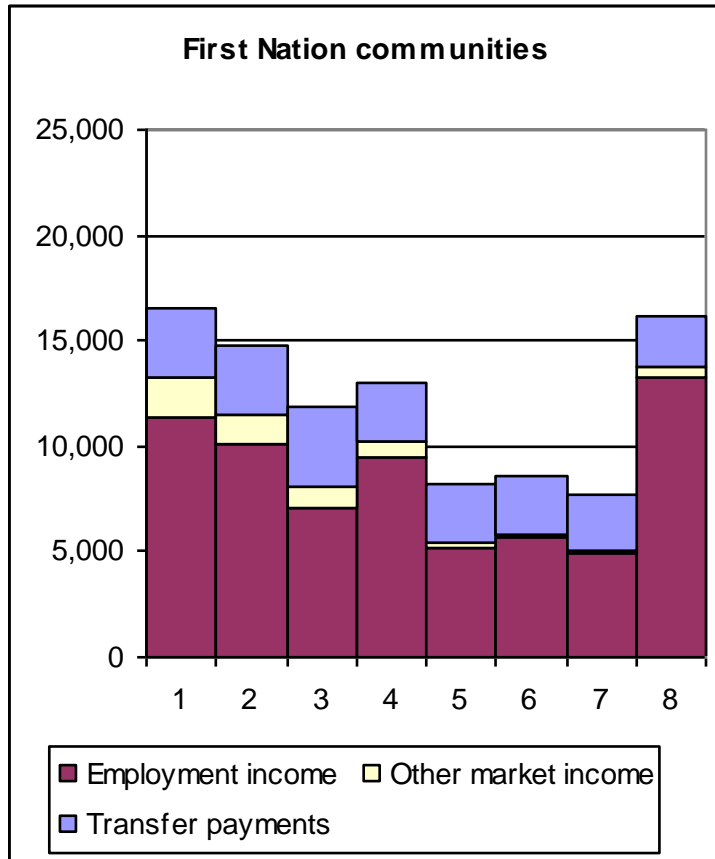
# CSDs with small populations by relation to an urban centre

			Number of CSDs		Share of total	
			First Nation	Other	First Nation	Other
<b>CSD is part of CMA or CA</b>	<b>1</b>	Metropolitan	16	153	5%	5%
	<b>2</b>	Large urban	10	31	3%	1%
	<b>3</b>	Small urban	26	167	8%	6%
<b>Influence of CMA or CA</b>	<b>4</b>	Strong	7	428	2%	14%
	<b>5</b>	Moderate	55	1,113	17%	37%
	<b>6</b>	Weak	78	782	24%	26%
	<b>7</b>	None	115	298	35%	10%
	<b>8</b>	North	21	32	6%	1%
<b>Total</b>			<b>328</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

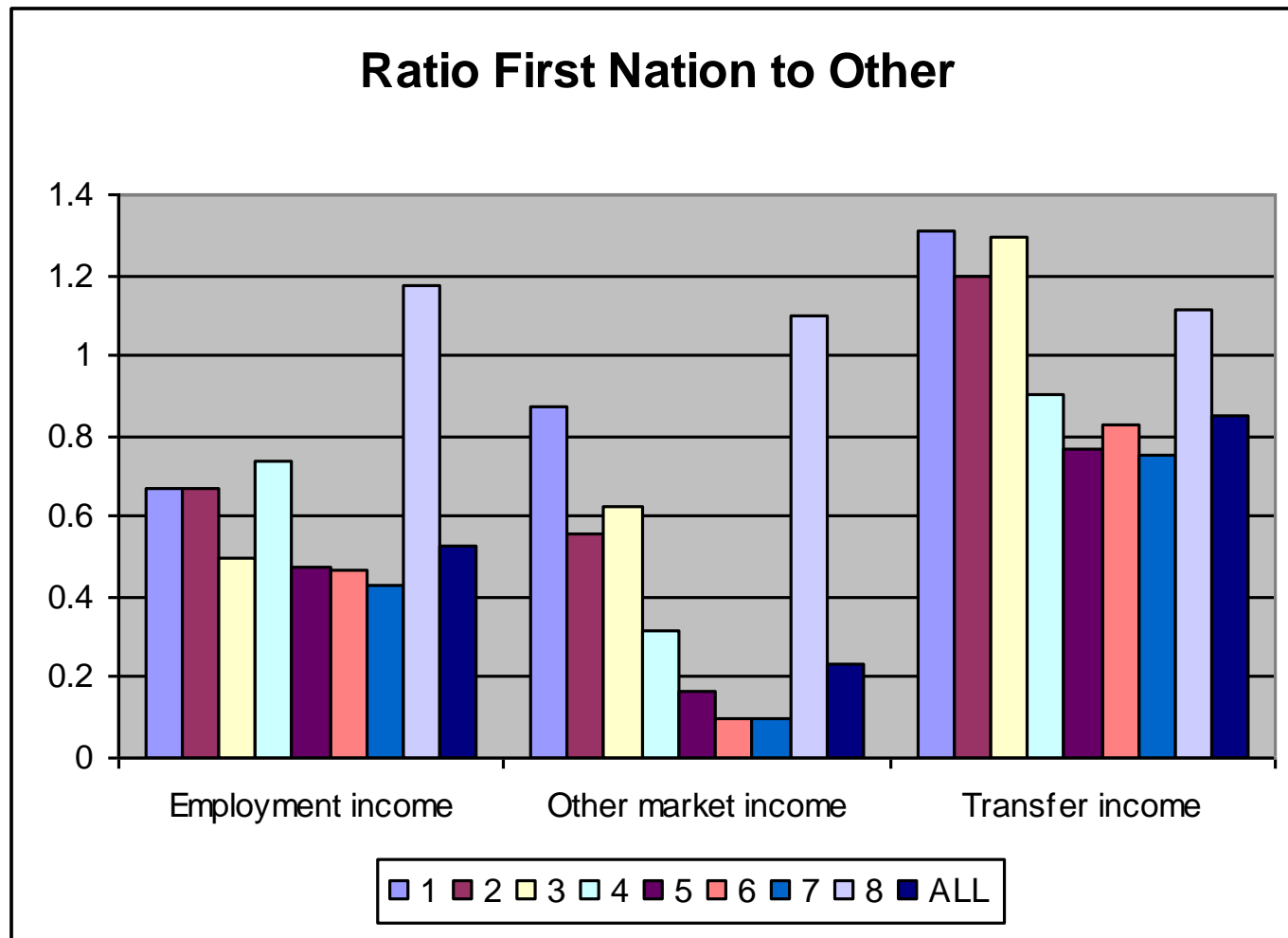
# Economic indicators for small communities



# Income per capita

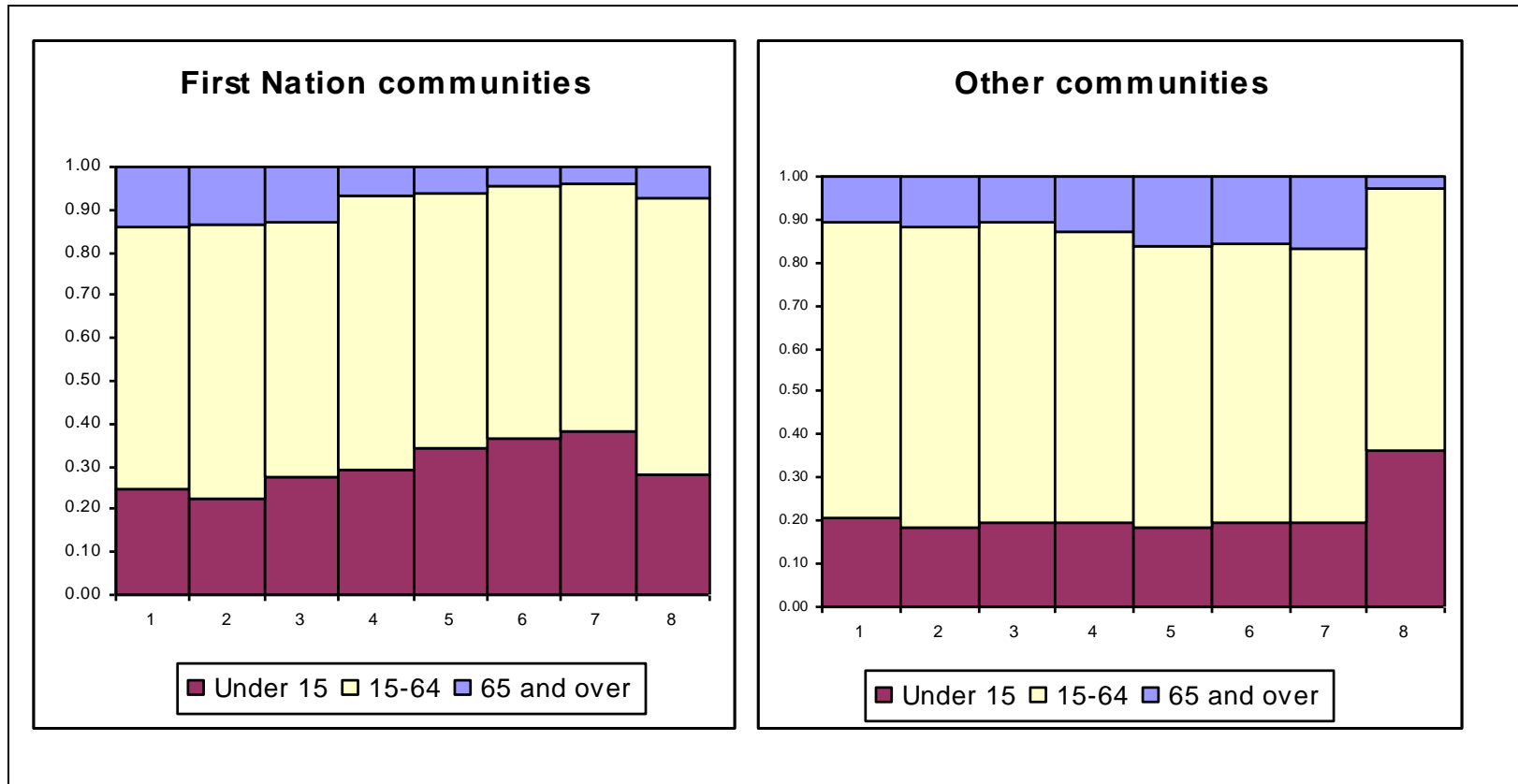


# Relative per capita income

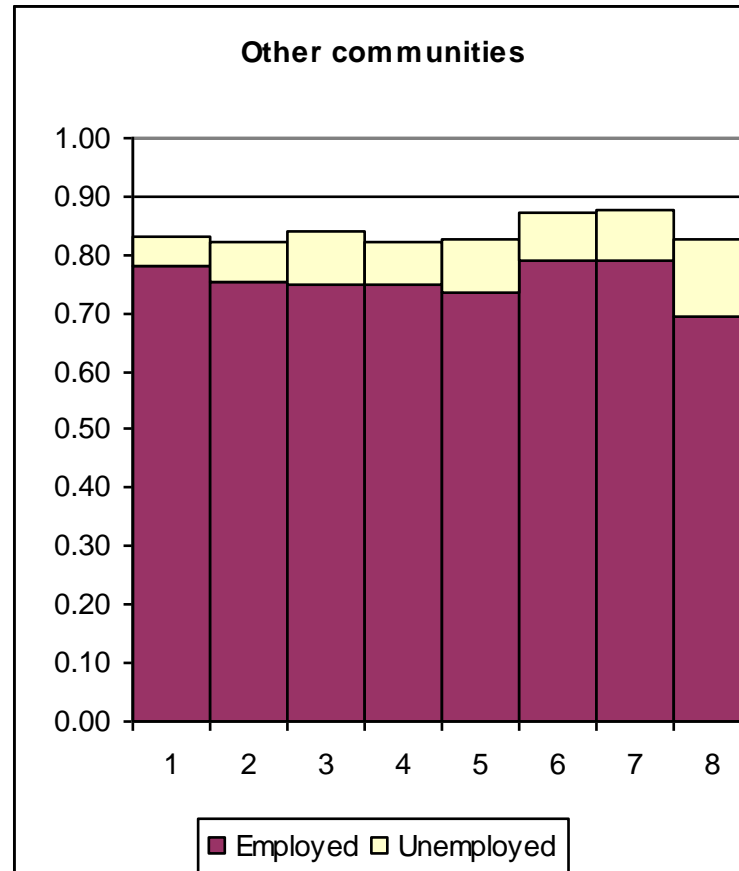
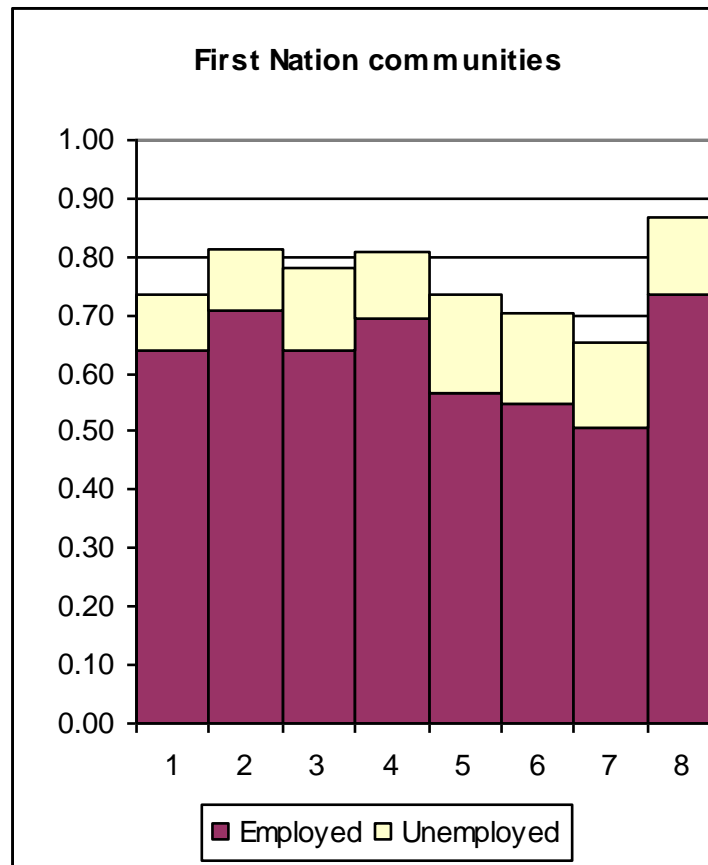




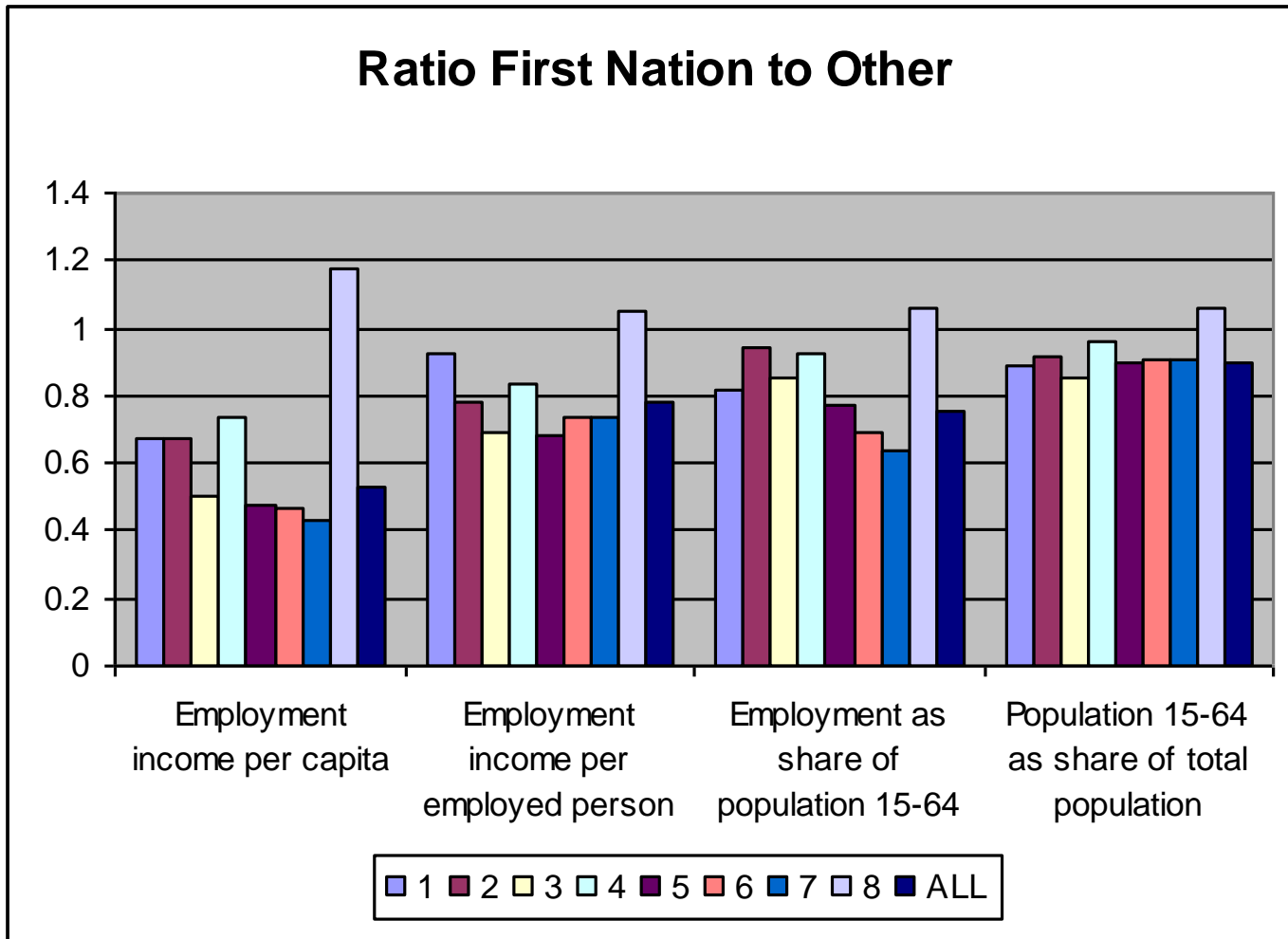
# Population age structure



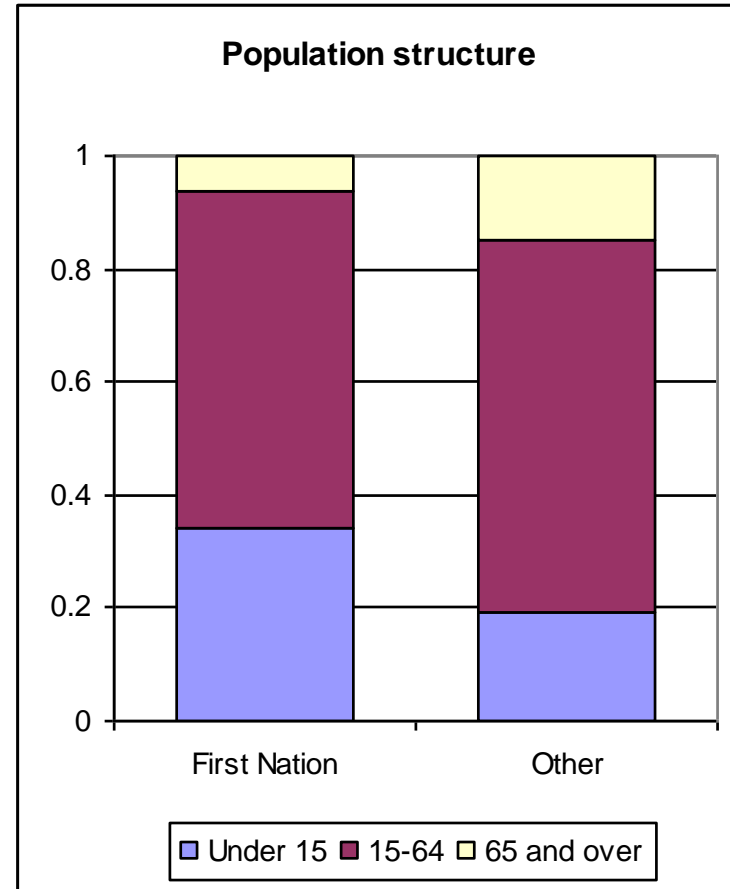
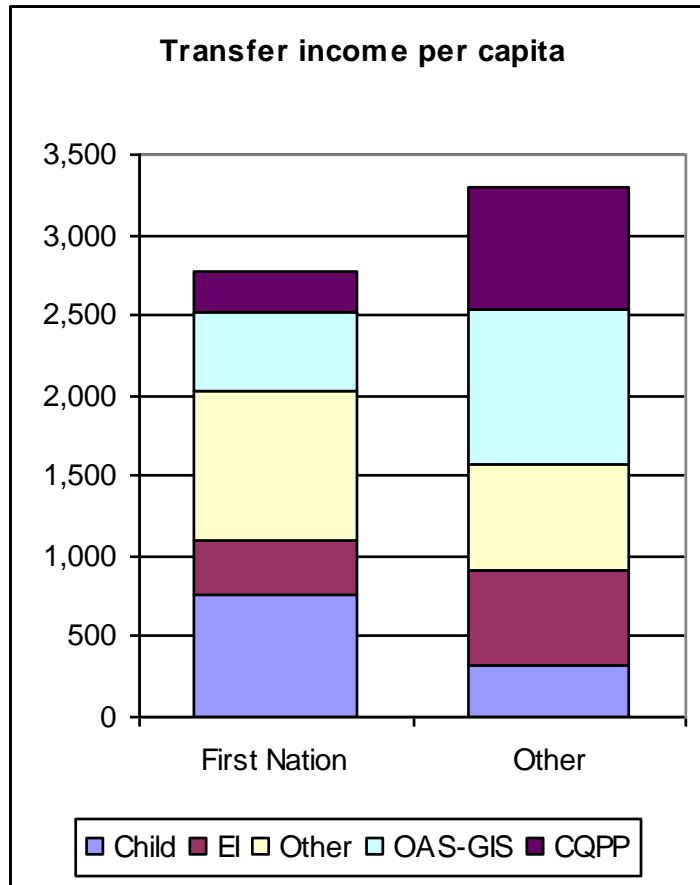
# Labour force as share of population 15-64



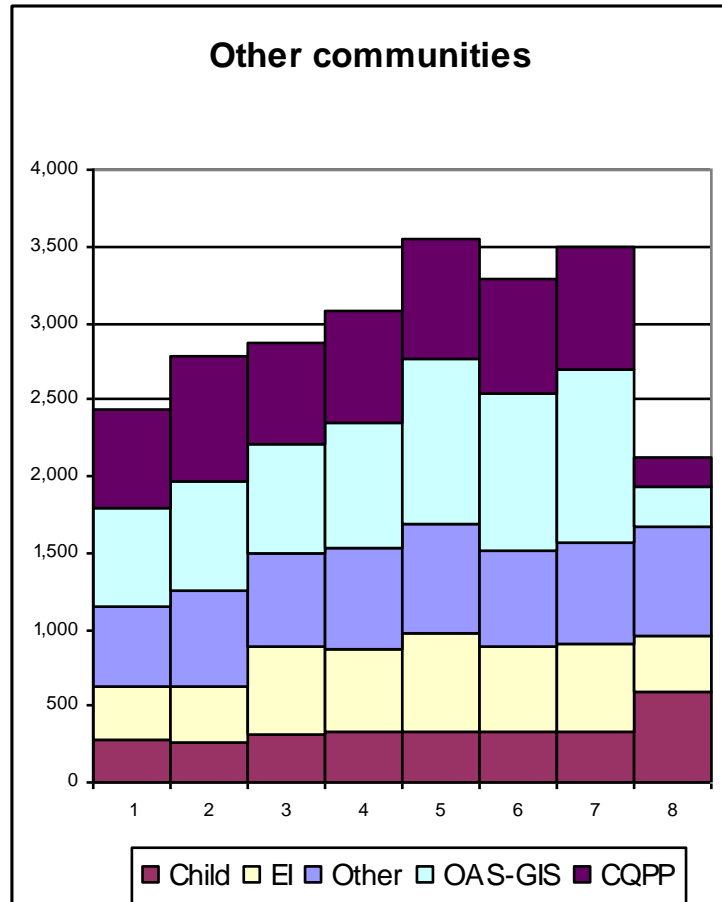
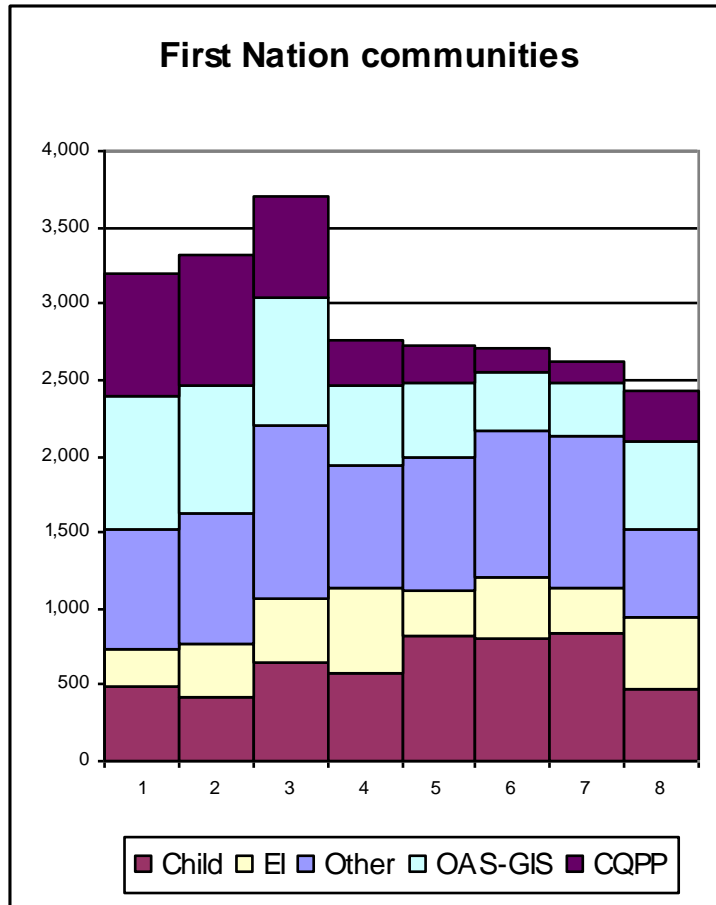
# Relative employment income



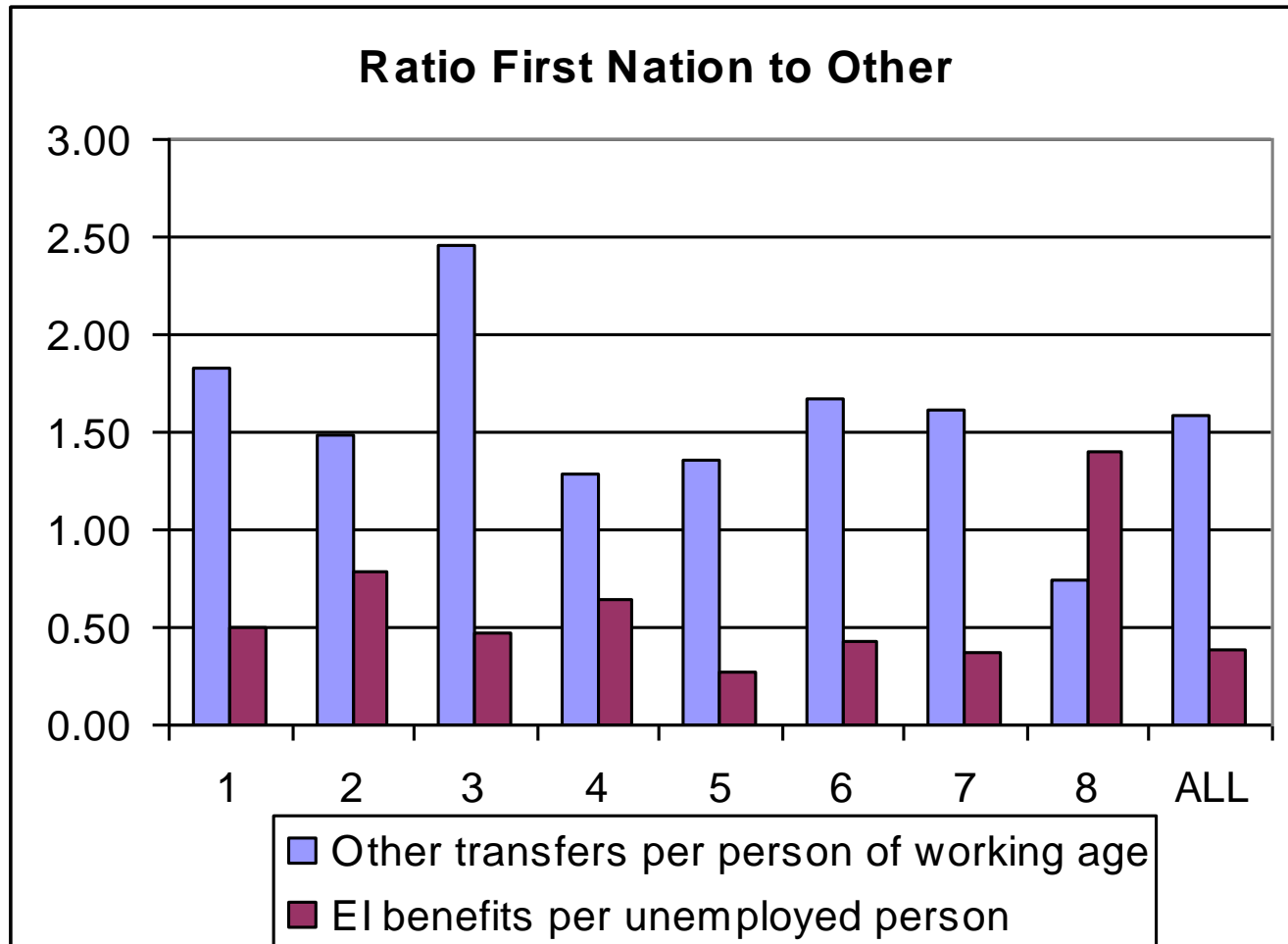
# Transfer income and age structure



# Transfer income



# Relative transfer income



# Away from urban

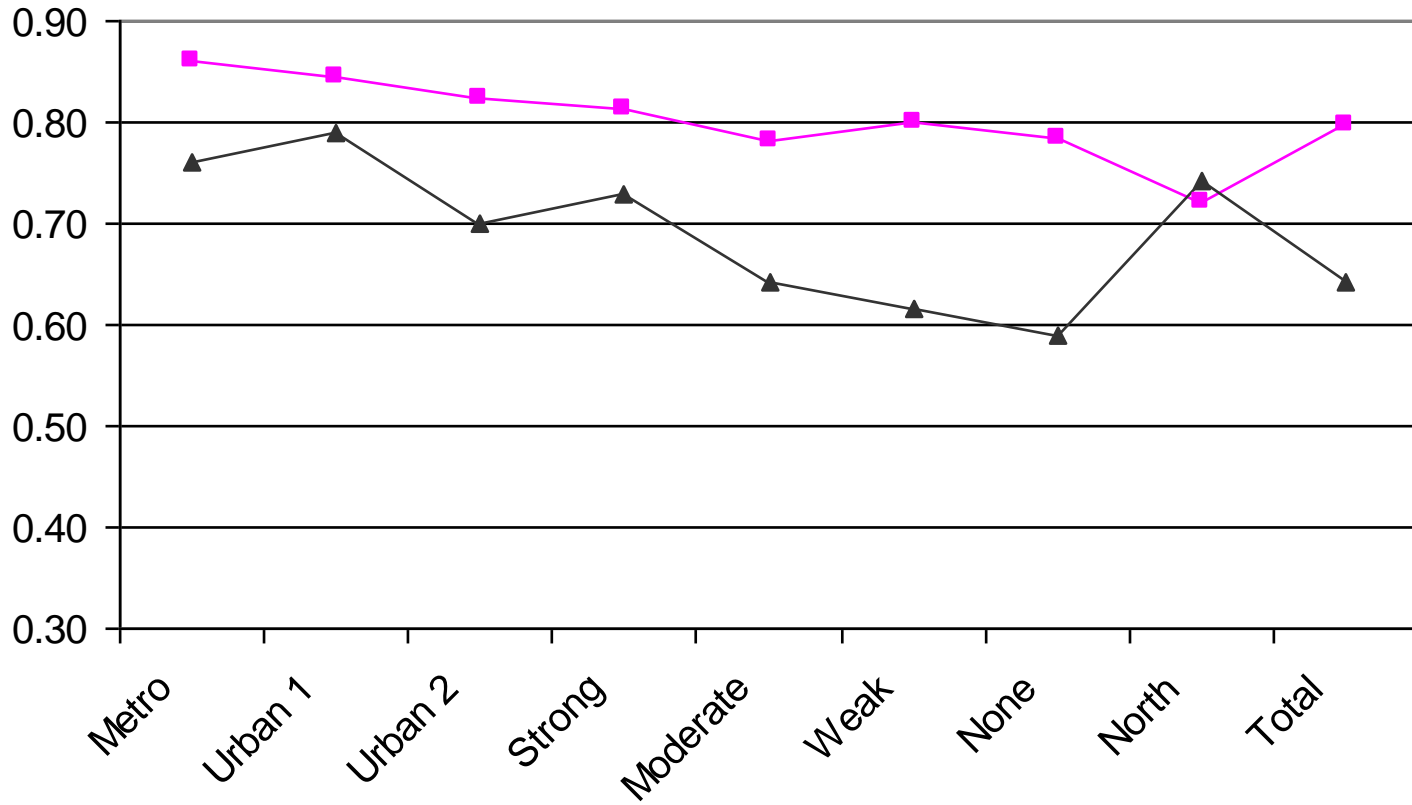
- Relative market income of FNCs particularly low
- OCs: pop older, LF participation similar, higher unemployment, lower earnings per employed person, more EI
- FNCs: pop younger, lower LF participation, higher unemployment, lower earnings per employed person, higher other transfers

# Community Wellbeing Index

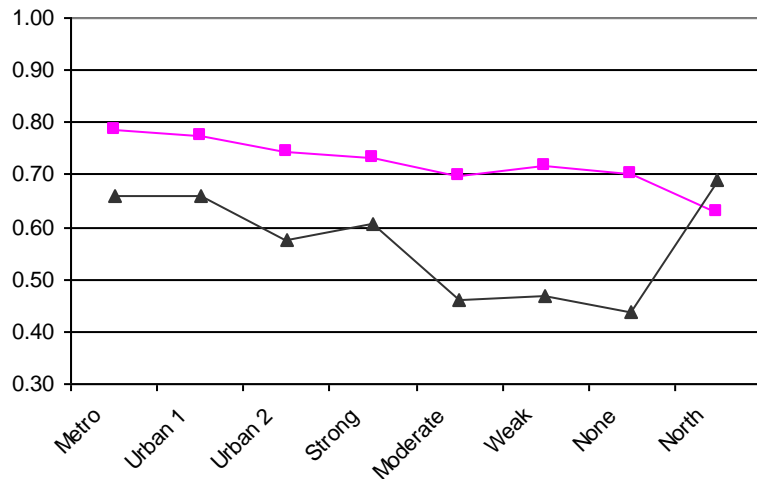
- Education: grade 9 completed (2/3); high school plus (1/3)
- Labour force: participation rate of pop 20+; employment rate pop15+
- Income: log of per capita income
- Housing: no major repairs; no crowding
- Range of values converted to 0-1 index



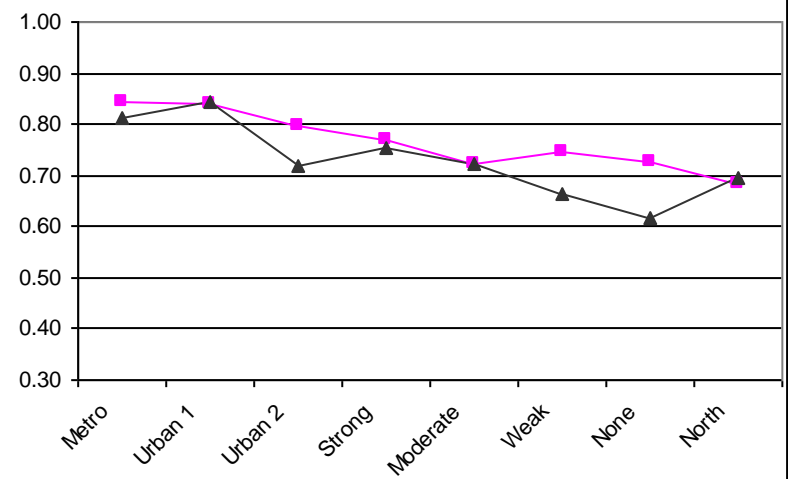
## Community Wellbeing Index (CWB)



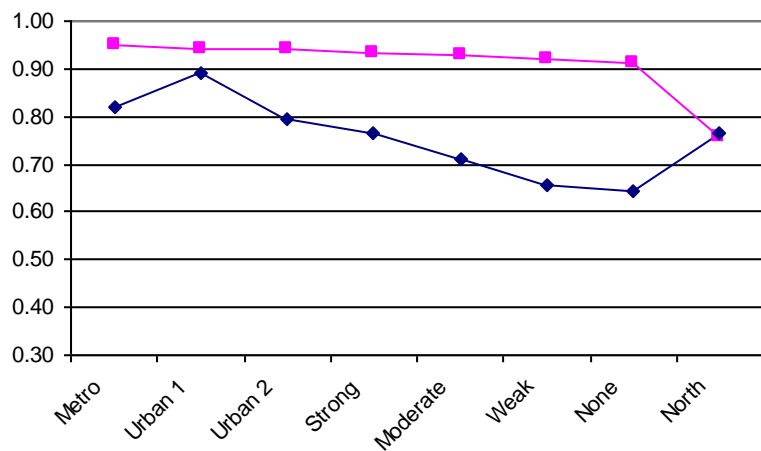
**CWB, income component**



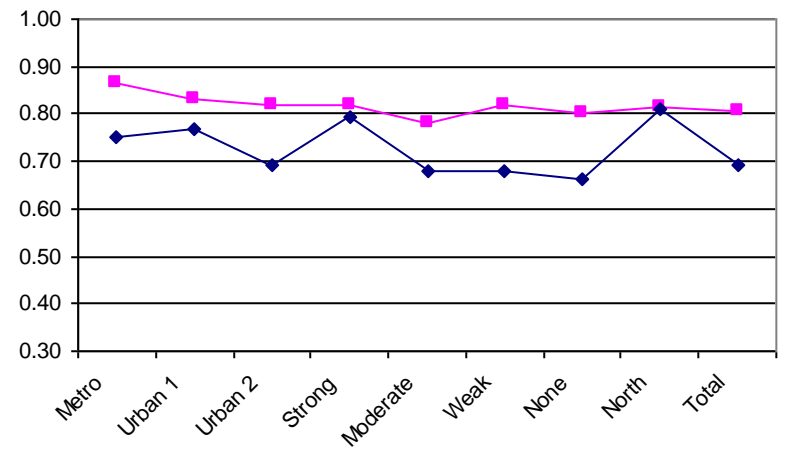
**CWB, education component**



**CWB, housing component**



**CWB, labour market component**



# The CWB: Size matters

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	First Nation	Other	Gap
CWB study			
All CSDs	0.650	0.806	0.156
Comparable communities	0.650	0.805	0.155
Our calculations			
Selected CSDs	0.641	0.798	0.157
All communities, weighted by population	0.638	0.860	0.222

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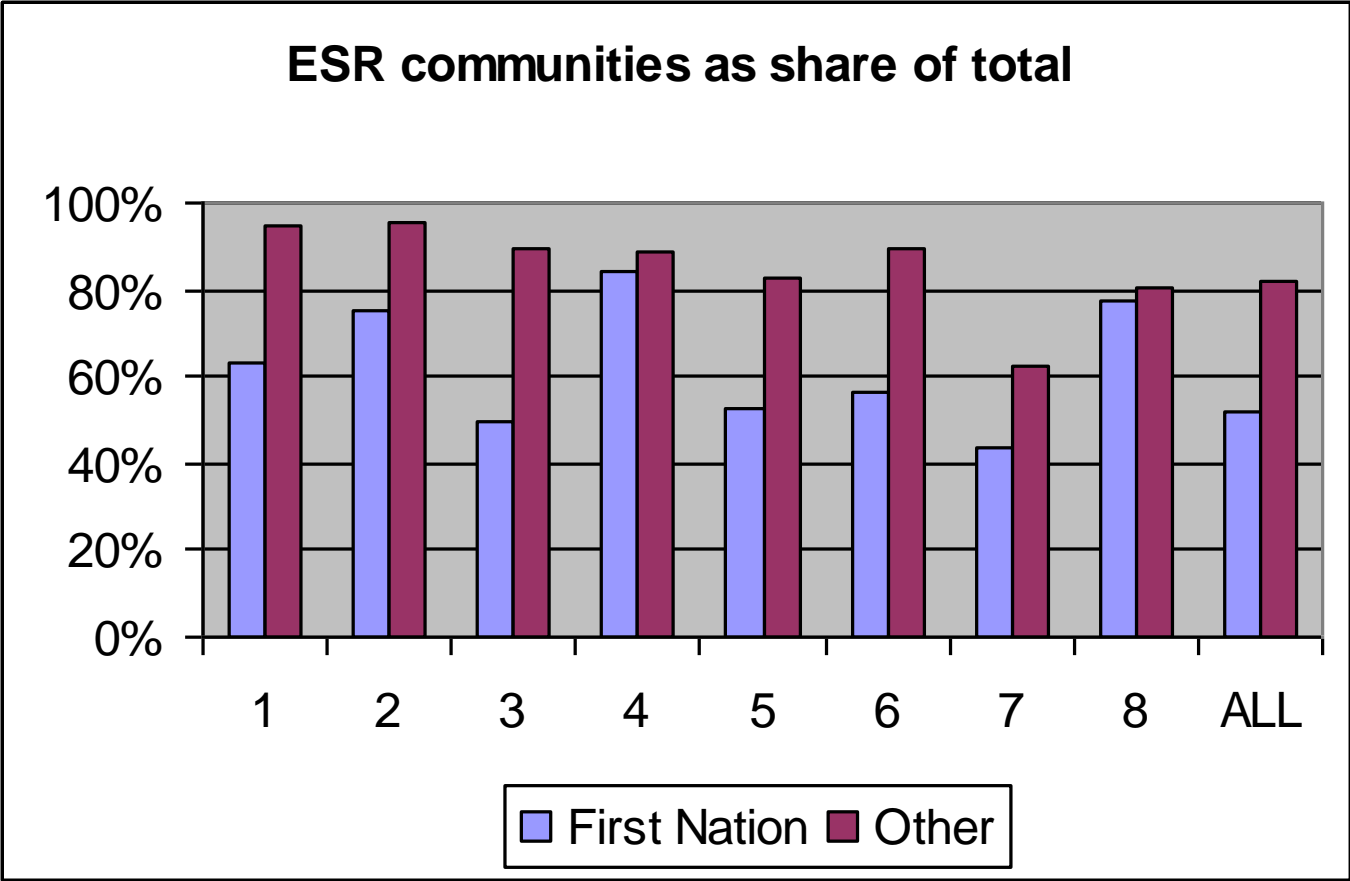
# Community economic self-reliance I

- Work in progress
- Focus on the least developed communities
- Question: Is community ESR meaningful and useful for analysis, policy?
- Measure community ESR by ESR of people

# Community economic self-reliance II

- ESR measures (on full census data):
  - Work effort of family
  - Transfers as share of income
  - Adequate income of working family (LICO+ or MBM+)
- Similar composite, aggregate measure based on census PUMF

# Community economic self-reliance III



# Conclusion

- Participation in urban economies is a major factor for development and wellbeing
- Focus on FNCs with weak or no urban link
- What strategies are available to FNs to enhance participation in urban economic activity?