

# Innovation and Productivity Outputs in Canadian Firms

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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. This quantification is done through a composite index based on 13 infrastructure indicators, including availability of broadband, roads, airports, the electrical grid, health care, education, water, and housing, with values ranging from 0 to 1. This report compares the level of infrastructure found in remote Indigenous communities both with remote non-Indigenous northern communities and southern cities. Indigenous communities are broken down by the three heritage groups: First Nations, Inuit and Métis. While the southern cities identified in the 2016 Census as Census Metropolitan Areas have an average index score of 0.97, remote Indigenous communities saw a score of 0.55 and remote non-Indigenous communities a score of 0.83. Inuit communities face the lowest level of infrastructure (an index score of 0.47), and remote communities in Newfoundland and Labrador fared the lowest of the jurisdictions with a score of 0.45. On average, remote Indigenous communities score higher for indicators of economic infrastructure (0.64) than for indicators of quality of life based infrastructure (0.46).