# Digital Technology Adoption in Remote and Northern Indigenous Communities in Canada

**Brian Beaton** 

Doctoral Candidate, Faculty of Education
University of New Brunswick

October 13, 2016

Canadian Rural Revitalization Foundation /
Rural Policy Learning Commons Conference
Guelph, Ontario



Recognizing and honouring the unceded traditional territories of the Wolastoq Nation as the place for my doctoral studies work and the Nishnawbe Aski Nation in northern Ontario where our research work is taking place and Six Nation territory where we gather.









As a settler and ally, I am privileged and honoured to be working with the First Nations Innovation research project, the Keewaytinook Okimakanak First Nations and their First Nations council





#### **Context**

- Beaton, B., Perley, D., George, C. & O'Donnell, S. (2016, in press). Engaging Remote Indigenous Communities Using Appropriate Online Research Methods. In In N. Fielding, R. M. Lee & G. Blank (eds.), The Sage handbook of online research methods 2nd edition, Sage. London, UK.
- Beaton, B., McMahon, R., O'Donnell, S., Hudson, H., Whiteduck, T. & Williams, D. (2016). Digital Technology Adoption in Northern and Remote Indigenous Communities. Prepared for Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada. First Mile Connectivity Consortium. March.
- Theories: Community informatics (Clement, et al), OCAP (AFN), Decolonization (Battiste, Smith, Tuck, Wilson), Resilient communities (Kirmayer), Desired-based development (Tuck, 2009)



#### Report: Digital Technology Adoption in Northern and Remote Indigenous Communities in Canada

Posted on April 26, 2016 by brianbeaton

This report prepared by the FMCC team addresses research on digital technology adoption in remote and northern First Nation and Inuit communities. It summarizes the major elements of our project, including the literature review, identification of primary and secondary data sources, methodologies, strategies and research questions, and recommendations from our research. It includes six comprehensive appendices that are linked to the appropriate report sections and are available online.

#### Suggested Reference to the report:

Beaton, B., McMahon, R., O'Donnell, S., Hudson, H., Whiteduck, T. & Williams, D. (2016). Digital Technology Adoption in Northern and Remote Indigenous Communities. Prepared for Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada. First Mile Connectivity Consortium. March.

- Click here for a PDF copy of the report (27 pages): Digital Technology Adoption in Northern and Remote Indigenous Communities
- Click here for a PDF copy of Appendix 1 (48 pages): Literature Review and References
- Click here for a PDF copy of Appendix 2 (14 pages): Identification of Primary and Secondary Data Sources
- Click here for a PDF copy of Appendix 3 (18 pages): Methodologies, Research Strategies and Research
  Questions
- · Click here for a PDF copy of Appendix 4 (23 pages): Online Focus Group in Timiskaming First Nation, Quebec
- . Click here for a PDF copy of Appendix 5 (23 pages): Key Informant Interviews in Iskut First Nation, B.C.
- Click here for a PDF copy of Appendix 6 (18 pages): Community Asset Mapping Tool Poplar Hill First Nation,
   Ontario

Search ...

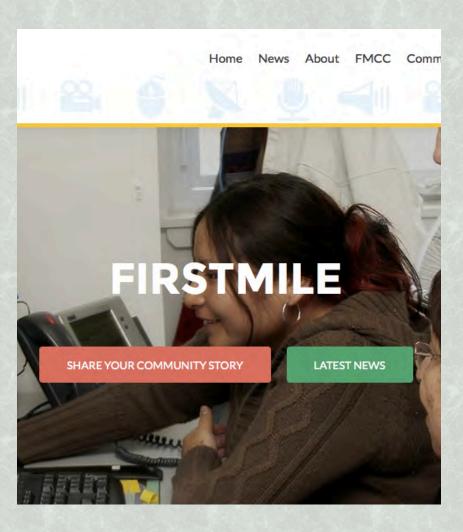
#### LATEST NEWS

- FMCC Team Presents at World Forum on Free Media Conference
- First Nations in Northern Ontario Innovate with Social Media Tools
- FNI team presents research methodologies at U of Alberta
- First Nations Innovation research project partners at Canadian Sociological Society Conference at Congress 2016
- FNI / FMCC / MWC represented at SSHRC workshop – Leveraging Emerging Technologies for the Benefit of Canadians

#### RECENT COMMENTS



#### **First Nations Innovation research**



- Ongoing since 2005
- Funded by SSHRC (Social Sciences & Humanities Research Council of Canada)
- In-kind from partners:
- ★ Keewaytinook Okimakanak (Ontario)
- → First Nations Education Council (Quebec)



## New model for understanding technology adoption

 Previous model - individual / household adoption – works well in urban environments benefitting telcos but difficult to apply in remote / northern Indigenous communities

#### A new model is required

- Judy Whiteduck (2010) e-Community model for digital technology deployment in First Nations
- McMahon et al. (2014) Indigenous intermediary technology organizations
- Rhinesmith (2016) networked community adoption model and Dailey, Bryne,
   Powell, Karaganis & Chung (2010): central role of community organizations in technology adoption in low income communities in US
- O'Donnell (2001): role of community and voluntary orgs supporting technology adoption in Europe



### Whole community understanding of digital technology adoption

Infrastructure supporting community adoption **Community** services and community organizations Community members and households



### Digital technologies used by and for the whole community

Healthcare, telehealth, and health education Economic development, business and entrepreneurship

Education and distance education

Indigenous government and governance

Justice, public safety and emergency communications

Community interconnection and interdependency

Digital content about Indigenous culture and identity

Commercial entertainment

Research, data collection, GIS, report generation

Infrastructure maintenance, remote monitoring

Indigenous resurgence, self-determination and activism

Land-based activities and environmental sustainability



## How Indigenous communities use digital technologies: research

- Indigenous resurgence
- Indigenous culture and identity
- Indigenous government and governance
- Education and distance education
- · Healthcare, telehealth, and health education
- Economic development and entrepreneurship
- Land-based activities
- Public safety
- Social networking



#### **Identification of Primary and Secondary Data Sources**

### Data sources associated with:

- community members / household factors
- community-level factors
- infrastructure supporting adoption



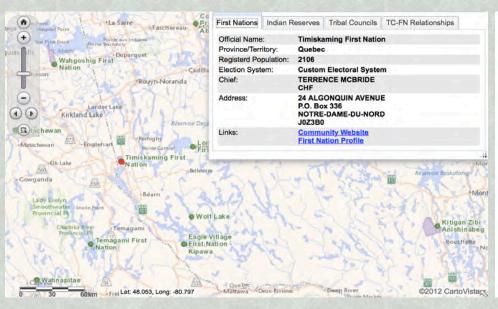


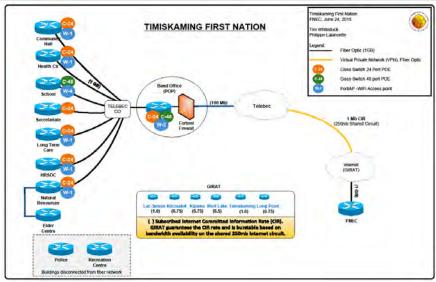
### Methodologies, Research Strategies and Research Questions

- 1. Methodologies considered
  - Focus group with video conference
  - Online survey of community members
  - Online leadership survey
  - Questionnaire administered in schools
- 2. Other methodologies to consider for future studies
  - Random sample telephone survey
  - Targeted telephone survey
  - On-site household survey
  - Research questions



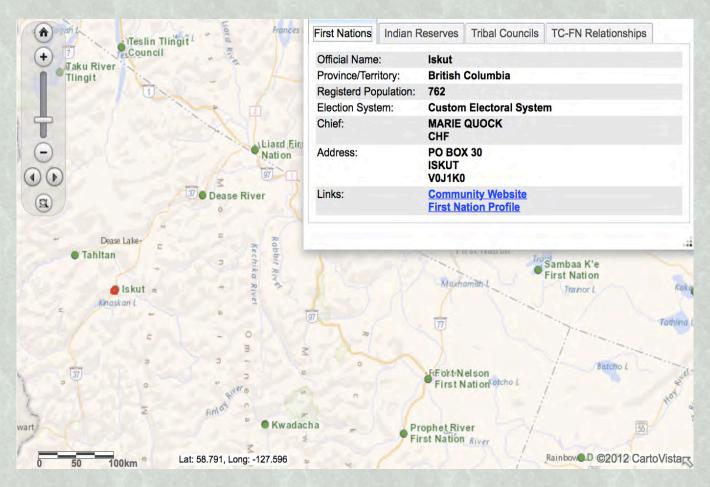
## Online Focus Group in Timiskaming First Nation, Quebec



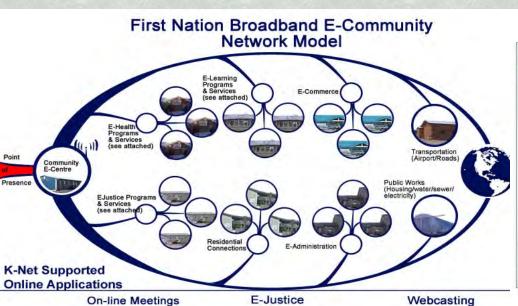


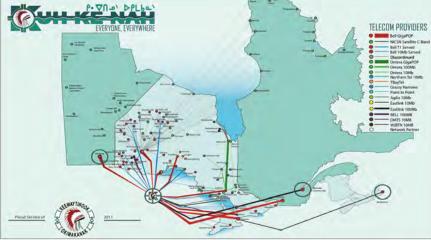


## Key Informant Interviews in Iskut First Nation, B.C.



## Community Asset Mapping Tool in Poplar Hill First Nation, ON





Videoconferencing
High Speed internet

Voice over IP (VOIP)

Mobile Services

E-Learning

E-Administration

vvebcasting

Teleradiology

Telemedicine

E-Commerce

K-Net Services, November 2008



#### **Identified Recommendations**

### Conducting research on digital technology adoption in remote and northern Indigenous communities:

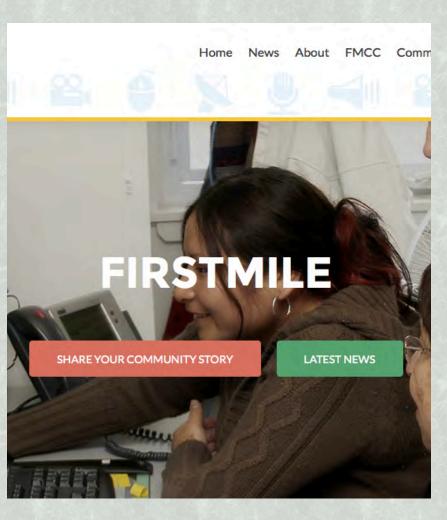
- · More research is needed ..
- Distinguish among Inuit, First Nation, and Métis nations and communities
- Need to work with an Inuit community to include their experience
- Respect and follow the appropriate research ethics and data governance protocols
- Partner with regional Indigenous organizations that can act as intermediaries
- Develop a strong working relationship with each unique Indigenous community
- Online research can be appropriate and cost-effective ...
- Requires an appropriate mix of three methodological approaches: online or virtual research conducted remotely by trained researchers, in-person research with visiting researchers, and capacity-building to train and support local community researchers
- Whole community approach to developing appropriate research instruments and data analysis.



### Addressing constraints and barriers to digital technology adoption in these communities:

- Review existing mechanisms for funding digital network infrastructure development in remote and northern regions and assess the resulting costs and benefits to Indigenous communities.
- Support approaches for developing digital infrastructure in northern and remote regions that ensure equity, adaptability, accessibility, affordability and sustainability.
- Support the regional community intermediary organizations that provide technical expertise with the resources required to upgrade, operate and maintain the digital infrastructure in remote and northern Indigenous communities.
- Ensure every Indigenous community has local technical support available.
- Recognize the need for training, skills development and capacity-building in the community, at all levels from residents interested in skills and applications for use at home and work to community technicians.
- Support local and regional efforts to produce digital content in Indigenous languages.

### Research, policy, outreach: First Mile website



- http://firstmile.ca
- Research: First Nations Innovation project
- Policy: First Mile
   Connectivity Consortium
- Outreach: community stories

#### References

- Anaya, J. (2014). Report of the special rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous peoples, James Anaya, on the situation of Indigenous peoples in Canada. United Nations, Human Rights Council, 27th session, May. New York: United Nations.
- Beaton, B., Seibel, F. & Thomas, L. (2014). Valuing the social economy and information and communication technologies (ICT) in small remote First Nations. Association of Social Economy and Non-Profit Research, Brock University, St. Catherines, Ontario, May.
- Beaton, B., Campbell, P. (2014). Settler Colonialism and First Nations e-Communities in Northwestern Ontario. Journal of Community Informatics, 10 (2).
- Gibson KL, Coulson H, Miles R, Kakekakekung C, Daniels E, O'Donnell S. (2011). Conversations on telemental health: listening to remote and rural First Nations communities . Rural and Remote Health 11 (online), 2011: 1656.
- Gurstein, M., Beaton, B., Sherlock, K. (2009). A community informatics model for e-services in Indigenous communities: The KNET approach to water treatment in northern Ontario. *Journal of Community Informatics*, 5(2).
- McMahon, R., LaHache, T., & Whiteduck, T. (2015). Digital data management as Indigenous resurgence in Kahnawà:ke. International Indigenous Policy Journal 6(3).
- Molyneaux, H., O'Donnell, S. Kakekaspan, C., Walmark, B., Budka, P., Gibson, K. (2014) Social Media in Remote First Nation Communities. Canadian Journal of Communication 39(2) 275-288.
- O'Donnell, S., McQuillan, H. & Malina, A. (2003). *elnclusion: Expanding the Information Society in Ireland*. Information Society Commission, Department of the Taoiseach, Government of Ireland. Dublin. September.
- O'Donnell, S. (2001). Towards an Inclusive Information Society in Europe: The Role of Voluntary Organisations. Information Society Technologies (IST) Research Program, European Commission. Dublin: Itech Research.
- Perley, S. (2009) Representation and Participation of First Nations Women in Online Videos. Journal of Community Informatics 5(1).
- Rhinesmith, C. (2016). Digital Inclusion and Meaningful Broadband Adoption Initiatives. Evanston, IL: Benton Foundation, January. benton.org/broadband-inclusion-adoption-report
- Simon, J., Burton, K., Lockhart, E. & O'Donnell, S. (2014). Post-Secondary Distance Education in a Contemporary Colonial Context: Experiences of Students in a Rural First Nation in Canada. The International Review of Research on Open and Distance Learning. 1(15), 1-19.
- Tuck, E. (2009). Suspending Damage: A letter to communities. In Harvard Educational Review, 79: 3: 409-428. Harvard Education Publishing Group.
- Whiteduck, J. (2010). Building the First Nation e-Community. In White, J.P., Peters, J., Beavon, D., Dinsdale, P. (eds). Aboriginal Policy Research VI: Learning, Technology and Traditions. Toronto: Thompson Educational Publishing: 95-103.

