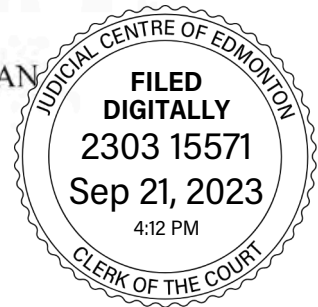


COURT FILE NUMBER 2303 15571
COURT COURT OF KING'S BENCH OF ALBERTA
JUDICIAL CENTRE EDMONTON
PLAINTIFF COALITION FOR JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS LTD.
DEFENDANT CITY OF EDMONTON
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AFFIDAVIT OF DR. YALE BELANGER

Sworn on September 21, 2023

I, Yale Belanger, of the City of Lethbridge, in the Province of Alberta, MAKE OATH AND SAY THAT:

1. I am a Professor of Political Science at the University of Lethbridge. I completed my PhD in Indigenous Studies at Trent University in 2006. Attached as **Exhibit "1"** to this Affidavit is a copy of my *curriculum vitae*, which sets out my education, work experience, academic research and service contributions.
2. I research housing and homelessness issues in Canada, including in Alberta, with a focus on the social determinants leading to Indigenous homelessness, and its social and economic impacts.
3. I am currently the lead on a study entitled "Co-creating a data and knowledge roadmap to support youth homelessness research in Canada," a university-community partnership funded by \$499,800 in grants from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) and administered by Making The Shift (MTS).

4. I am the recipient of multiple competitive research grants, which have supported studies into diverse aspects of Indigenous housing and homelessness. I am the author and/or co-author, or editor of 9 books, the author and/or co-author of 50 peer-reviewed publications and 34 book chapters (several are awaiting publication/currently under review), and have supervised, co-supervised, 4 graduate students to successful completion (sat on 11 committees in total).
5. I am an editorial board member for the Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute (AHURI), where I have been responsible for annually adjudicating grant applications into the study Indigenous homelessness and housing issues, since 2011.
6. I am a Committee member responsible for contributing to the creation and publication of the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness's (COH) Indigenous definition of homelessness.
7. I have researched homelessness and housing in Alberta, and through that process, have acquired specialized insight into the Indigenous homeless population, the shelter system, and encampment policies in the City of Edmonton. I have specific expertise on the difficulty individuals have around exiting homelessness and entering permanent housing, Not In MY Back Yard's (NIMBY) socio-economic impacts, and how municipalities perceive and police Indigenous homeless peoples in public space.
8. I have been retained by the Plaintiff in this lawsuit to provide an expert opinion on the City of Edmonton's shelter and encampment clearing policies and their impact on unhoused individuals living in the city, with consideration to how these policies impact unhoused Indigenous peoples. As a result of my education, training, credentials, work experience, and other details set out below, I have personal knowledge of the information set out in this affidavit, except to such matters based upon information and belief.
9. I certify that I am aware of my duty as an expert witness to assist the court, and not be an advocate for any party. I have made this affidavit and have given this written testimony in conformity with that duty. If I am called on to give further testimony, it will be in conformity with that duty.

Background: Demographics, Homelessness Defined

10. In 2021, 1,807,250 people self-identified as Indigenous, representing 4.9 percent of the total Canadian population.¹ Of these, 1,048,405 (58 percent) identified as First Nations, 624,220

¹ First Nation is a self-governing community of Indigenous people living on a reserve, which is Crown-held land overseen by Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC), a federal "Indian" bureaucracy that operates out of Ottawa. "Aboriginal people" is a constitutionally entrenched phrase describing Canada's Indian, Inuit, and Métis peoples. The term "Indian" is used in legislation or policy; it also appears in discussions concerning such legislation or policy, as will proper names of communities used historically and today.

(34.5 percent) as Métis, and 70,540 (3.9 percent) as Inuit.² It is estimated that approximately 61% of the Indigenous population in Canada lives in urban communities.³

11. Prior to 2020, and the COVID-19 pandemic, upwards of 235,000 Canadians experienced some form of homelessness every year, and over 35,000 people experiencing homelessness on any given night.⁴
12. An opioid crisis preceding COVID-19, dating to 2017, has worsened.⁵ According to the Government of Alberta's statistics, in 2016, the number of people dying per month from drug poisoning ranged from 40 to 68. In the first five months of 2023 those fatalities ranged from 116 to 182.⁶
13. In 2022, the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) restated warnings offered in 2018, that Canada was headed for a significant housing crisis⁷—a crisis that fully materialized in 2023.⁸
14. In total, growing drug use combined with markedly fewer housing prospects and affordability issues that developed alongside and after the physical and economic displacements associated with COVID-19, remain causal factors, meaning that homelessness numbers are likely considerably higher.
15. The Canadian Observatory on Homelessness (COH), a non-partisan research and policy partnership between academics, policy and decision makers, service providers and people with lived experience of homelessness, established a detailed, 6-page description of homelessness, which is ...

... the situation of an individual, family or community without stable, safe, permanent, appropriate housing, or the immediate prospect, means and ability of acquiring it. It is the result of systemic or societal barriers, a lack of affordable and appropriate housing, the individual/household's financial, mental, cognitive, behavioural or physical challenges, and/or racism and discrimination. Most people do not choose to be homeless, and the experience is generally negative, unpleasant, unhealthy, unsafe, stressful and distressing.⁹

² Statistics Canada. (2022). Indigenous Population Continues to Grow and is Much Younger than the Non-Indigenous Population. Although the Pace of Growth has Slowed, p. 2.

³ National Association of Friendship Centres (NAFC). (2021). Urbanization and Indigenous Peoples in Canada: Responses for the Questionnaire from the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, p. 3.

⁴ Gaetz, S., DeJ, E., Richter, T., Redman, M. (2016). The State of Homelessness in Canada 2016, p. 12.

⁵ Fischer, B. (2023). The Continuous Opioid Death Crisis in Canada: Changing Characteristics and Implications for Path Options Forward. *The Lancet Regional Health—Americas* 19.

⁶ Government of Alberta. (2023). Count of Drug Poisoning Deaths by Month, 2016-2023.

⁷ Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). (2022). Canada's Housing Supply Shortage: Restoring Affordability by 2030.

⁸ Cryderman, K. (2023). Canada's Housing Affordability Crisis Comes to Alberta.

⁹ Canadian Observatory on Homelessness (2017). Canadian Definition of Homelessness ("Canadian Definition of Homelessness"), p. 1.

16. In greater detail, the definition recognized four discreet types of homelessness:¹⁰
1. *Unsheltered*, or absolutely homeless and living on the streets or in places not intended for human habitation
 2. *Emergency sheltered*, including those staying in overnight shelters for people who are homeless, as well as shelters for those impacted by family violence
 3. *Provisionally accommodated*, referring to those whose accommodation is temporary or lacks security of tenure
 4. *At Risk of Homelessness*, referring to people who are not homeless, but whose current economic and/or housing situation is precarious or does not meet public health and safety standards.
17. The four-part typology is inclusive of gender, Indigenous historical, experiential, and cultural perspectives, and numerous populations including youth, women, families, people with mental health and addictions issues, seniors, veterans, immigrants, refugees, racialized people, and members of the LGBTQ2S communities.
18. Homelessness is increasingly racialized. Of those homeless individuals surveyed in 2018, for example, 30% of respondents self-identified as Indigenous (approximately 5% of the Canadian population identified as Indigenous in the 2016 census).¹¹
19. In 2017 the COH published the first comprehensive definition of Indigenous homelessness in Canada, which is defined as “a human condition that describes First Nations, Métis and Inuit individuals, families or communities lacking stable, permanent, appropriate housing, or the immediate prospect, means or ability to acquire such housing.”¹²
20. The lack of available space to house oneself, be it due to housing stock scarcity, economic concerns, problems such as discrimination and racism, or personal health concerns, are impactful and undercut Indigenous peoples’ efforts to remain housed.
21. As both academics and front-line practitioners have noted for decades, it is vital to appreciate that Indigenous peoples experiencing these kinds of homelessness cannot culturally, spiritually, emotionally, or physically reconnect with their indigeneity or lost relationships.¹³
22. There are, consequently, twelve dimensions of Indigenous homelessness that we must consider: (1) historic displacement (2) contemporary geographic separation (3) spiritual disconnection (4) mental disruption and imbalances (5) cultural disintegration and loss (6)

¹⁰ Canadian Definition of Homelessness.

¹¹ Infrastructure Canada. (2019). *2018 Everyone Counts: Highlights-Report*, p. 11.

¹² Canadian Observatory on Homelessness (2017). *Definition of Indigenous Homelessness in Canada (“Definition of Indigenous Homelessness”)*, p. 6.

¹³ Definition of Indigenous Homelessness, p. 6.

- overcrowding (7) relocation and mobility (8) going home (8) nowhere to go (10) escaping or evading harm (11) emergency crisis (12) climatic refugee homelessness.¹⁴
23. As an academic leader and an individual with lived experience puts it, “Understanding homelessness for Indigenous Peoples means examining the legacy impacts of assimilation policies of colonialism and acknowledging that current policies and practices are grounded in historical and structural racism against Indigenous peoples.”¹⁵
 24. Structural determinants such as these, historically and from contemporary perspectives, dramatically influence how Indigenous homelessness manifested, to various degrees.
 25. Two trends complicate our understanding of the applicable trends, which I will help clarify.
 - i. One, First Nations (reserve) homelessness is almost completely ignored in the academic and government literature. It is rarely recognized because social and political convention embraces a belief that homelessness is an urban matter. As Indigenous peoples living in First Nation, Métis, or Inuit communities, were deemed rural peoples, homeless was therefore not plausible.¹⁶ Although they have largely ignored reserve homelessness, government officials have devoted tremendous time and effort to enumerating reserve housing conditions, and academics have scrutinized these data seeking to understand First Nations homelessness. While I cannot speak precisely about the issue of reserve homelessness, due to the scarcity of accessible data, I can assuredly speak about reserve housing.
 - ii. Two, when we study urban contexts, the trends are reversed: some academics are conversant about urban Indigenous homelessness, but less so about urban Indigenous housing issues. In this case, I am able to speak to each issue.

Indigenous Homelessness & Shelter Use in Canada

26. Indigenous homelessness has been a mounting concern nationally dating to the 2000s and remains underreported in official government census data and correspondence.¹⁷
27. A 2022 Statistics Canada study shows that “First Nations people living off-reserve (12%), Métis (6%), and Inuit (10%) were more likely to have experienced unsheltered homelessness than the non-Indigenous population.”¹⁸

¹⁴ Definition of Indigenous Homelessness, pp. 30-39.

¹⁵ Rodrigues, C., Henderson, R., Lucas, K., Bristowe, S., Ramage, K., Milaney, K. (2020). Understanding Homelessness for Urban Indigenous Families: How Can We Envision Gendered and Culturally Safe Responses. 2020, p. 3.

¹⁶ Belanger, Y. (forthcoming). The Policy of State as a Social Determinant of Health: Canada’s Indigenous Homelessness Policy. In: C. Bevan, *International Handbook of Law, Policy & Homelessness*. Routledge.

¹⁷ Anderson, T. (2019). Results from the 2016 Census: Housing, Income and Residential Dissimilarity Among Indigenous People in Canadian Cities Ottawa: Statistics Canada.

¹⁸ Uppal, S. (2022). A Portrait of Canadians Who Have Been Homeless. Statistics Canada, p. 1.

28. Roughly 30% of homeless youth identify as Indigenous.¹⁹ Of those who identified as Indigenous, 37% were living in unsheltered locations.²⁰
29. The lack of data is more pronounced when factoring in urban Indigenous homelessness for no comprehensive official national enumeration of the Canadian Indigenous homeless population—on or off reserve—has been conducted, nor have the available data been compiled and formally analyzed.²¹
30. Various Point In Time (PIT) homeless counts completed in several cities in Canada verify Indigenous peoples' overrepresentation among the homeless population, and those living in precarious housing.²²
31. Two specific schools of thought have emerged to help clarify the cause and effect of urban Indigenous homelessness:
 - i. Front-line, worker-collected data utilized for municipal policy development
 - ii. Researcher-driven academic literature, which is frequently developed according to personal interest, rather than with the intention of informing policy or support services (i.e., outcome-oriented)
32. Practitioners from each school tend to agree with Belanger, Awosoga, and Weasel Head's findings showing that 6.97% of urban Indigenous people are considered homeless on any one night compared to 0.78% of the non-Indigenous population. This means:
 - i. more than one in 15 urban Indigenous people are homeless on any one night, compared to one out of 128 non-Indigenous Canadians
 - ii. urban Indigenous people are eight times (8x) more likely to be or become homeless than non-Indigenous urban individuals²³
33. These findings are one decade old, but they remain a crucial starting point for government, third sector, and academic analyses.
34. In terms of shelter use, an Employment and Social Development Canada (2019) research project determined that Indigenous peoples are approximately 11 times more likely to use a homeless shelter than non-Indigenous people.²⁴

¹⁹ Schwan, K. (2016). Too Little, Too Late: Reimagining Our Response to Youth Homelessness in Canada (“**Too Little, Too Late**”).

²⁰ Too Little, Too Late.

²¹ Anderson, J., Collins D. (2014). Prevalence and Causes of Urban Homelessness Among Indigenous Peoples: A Three-Country Scoping Study.

²² Belanger, Y., Awosoga, O., Weasel Head, G. (2013). Homelessness, Urban Aboriginal People, and the Need for a National Enumeration (“**Homelessness, Urban Aboriginal Peoples**”). *Aboriginal Policy Studies* 2 (2), p. 5.

²³ Homelessness, Urban Aboriginal Peoples, p. 14.

²⁴ Falvo, N. (2019). The Use of Homeless Shelters by Indigenous Peoples in Canada. Employment and Social Development Canada. (2019). Study of Indigenous Homelessness in Canada (“**Study of Indigenous Homelessness in Canada**”).

Edmonton's Indigenous Homeless & Shelter Demographics

35. Indigenous peoples make up 6.2% of the 1.42 million people living in Edmonton's census metropolitan area, up from 5.2% in 2016.
36. In the City of Edmonton, 58,165 Indigenous peoples account for 5.8% of the 938,325 population.²⁵ Approximately 60% (roughly 35,000) of the Indigenous population lives within the inner-city (2016 Census data).²⁶
37. Indigenous homelessness is growing in Edmonton. In 2006, Indigenous peoples made up 38% of Edmonton's total homeless population (n=912).²⁷ The 2021 PIT Count identified Indigenous people making up 54% of Edmonton's total homeless population.²⁸ In 2023, Indigenous peoples make up 56% of the City's homeless population.
38. From 2006 and 2023, the number of Indigenous people in Edmonton acknowledged as homeless nearly doubled to 1,768.²⁹
39. Indigenous individuals in Edmonton were homeless for an average of 4.2 years, compared to 2.8 years for non-Indigenous respondents (the overall average was 3.5 years).³⁰
40. Nationally, Indigenous Peoples are 10 times more likely to access homeless emergency shelters than non-Indigenous people.³¹
41. In Edmonton, shelter users are ~seven times more likely to be Indigenous than are members of the city's total population.³² In this regard, the City is unable to match the number of shelters spaces (beds). In 2006, there were 536 spaces.³³ In August 2023, the City shelter system's capacity is 793 beds.
42. The City of Edmonton created 291 additional shelter spaces during the same period the number of Indigenous homeless grew by 852. For perspective, there are currently more than two times the number of Indigenous people who are homeless (n=1,768) than there are available beds (n=793).

²⁵ Statistics Canada. (2022). Census Profile. 2021 Census of Population.

²⁶ Edmonton Police Service. (2019). Indigenous Community Engagement Strategy, 2018-2022, p. 2.

²⁷ Homelessness, Urban Aboriginal Peoples, p. 13.

²⁸ Homeless Hub. (2023). Edmonton.

²⁹ Homeward Trust. (2023). Data, Analytics & Reporting. This number is apt to change as the database is updated.

³⁰ Homeward Trust. (2016). 2016 Edmonton Point in Time Homeless Count Final Report ("2016 Edmonton Point in Time Homeless Count Final Report").

³¹ Government of Canada. (2022). Final Report of the Advisory Committee on Homelessness.

³² Study of Indigenous Homelessness in Canada, slide 0013.

³³ Gordon, K. (2006). Emergency winter beds for homeless OK'd: Space for additional 400 at former city print shop. Edmonton Journal.

43. Many Indigenous individuals who are homeless in Edmonton prefer sleeping rough to staying in a shelter. Indigenous community members (68%) said that a peaceful outdoor environment was a factor in their choice to sleep rough, compared with non-Indigenous (40%).³⁴
44. Edmonton's 2016 PIT count determined that Indigenous homeless individuals were more likely to be unsheltered, making up 62% of that population, and more likely to be female. Indigenous women were 70 times more likely than non-Indigenous women to be unsheltered.³⁵ Nationally, 32% of Indigenous shelter users were female compared to 23.5% of non-Indigenous shelter users.³⁶
45. As the 2016 PIT count authors concluded, "The patterns ... indicate that there is clearly much work to be done in engaging the Indigenous population and providing appropriate services."³⁷
46. Even though Indigenous peoples are disproportionately affected by homelessness in Edmonton, most emergency shelter spaces are provided by non-Indigenous, faith-based non-profit organizations.³⁸ The residential school legacy, for one, can lead Indigenous individuals to be cautious if not mistrustful of faith-based services.³⁹
47. Edmonton's homeless shelters have been described by unhoused individuals as unsafe. Administrators are unwilling to allow pets, to store personal belongings, or to permit couples to remain together overnight. Some individuals choosing to stay in a shelter have been robbed of belongings and clothing.⁴⁰
48. Those choosing to sleep rough to ensure their pets' safety, to remain with their partners, or to protect their personal belongings, regularly confront violence on the street, and in winter, dangerously cold temperatures (Edmonton catalogues 180 annual days with temperatures below freezing, and 25 days with a minimum temperature of -25C).⁴¹
49. Historically homeless shelters have ineffectively serviced Indigenous peoples, which has led to Indigenous peoples avoiding shelters at higher rates than non-Indigenous people.⁴²
50. We lack comparable data from Canada. However, in Australia, Indigenous homeless individual's use of mainstream services run by charitable organizations is likewise

³⁴ Maps Alberta Capital Region. (2023). Staying Outside is Not a Preference: Homelessness in Edmonton, p. 18.

³⁵ 2016 Edmonton Point in Time Homeless Count Final Report, p. 22.

³⁶ Government of Canada. (2022). Final Report of the Advisory Committee on Homelessness, p. 3.

³⁷ 2016 Edmonton Point in Time Homeless Count Final Report, p. 22.

³⁸ City of Edmonton. (2022) Council Report, p. 1.

³⁹ Weasel Head, G. (2011). All We Need is Our Land: An Exploration of Urban Aboriginal Homelessness ("All We Need is Our Land"), pp. 61-62.

⁴⁰ City News. (2022). Dangers of Extreme Cold for People Living on Edmonton's Streets.

⁴¹ Government of Canada. (2020). Temperature and Precipitation Graph for 1981 to 2010 Canadian Climate Normals Edmonton City Centre.

⁴² McCallum, K. & Isaac, D. (2011). Feeling Home: Culturally Responsive Approaches to Aboriginal Homelessness, p. 10.

substantially lower.⁴³ Australia is good comparator site based on a similar history of colonialism, and is a ‘federal’ state like Canada, resulting in similar institutional dynamics.

51. A final word on data. The number of Indigenous homeless in Edmonton are likely much higher for two reasons:
 - i. Those coordinating PIT counts, and the volunteers in the field, frequently enumerate only those that would be considered visibly homeless (not hidden)
 - ii. Indigenous people regularly relocate to the city from nearby First Nations, cities, and smaller towns and villages⁴⁴
52. The literature indicates that Indigenous people, especially those who fall under the *Indian Act*, are unique in that they are fluid in their homelessness and have the option to be “part-time in cities and on reserves.”⁴⁵ *Indian Act* distinctions are discussed in greater detail in the next section.

How Policy Pathways Lead to Indigenous Homelessness

53. Indigenous pathways to homelessness are diverse and influenced by a history of federal ‘Indian’ policies that have driven Indigenous people into vulnerable social, economic, and political contexts. As an admixture of individual, societal, and systemic forces leading to homelessness, “pathways through homelessness is central to a full understanding of the nature of homelessness” which offers “possibilities for alleviating homelessness.”⁴⁶
54. Unfortunately, “there has been only limited research which has examined homelessness as a dynamic process concerned with how people do or do not gain access to suitable, affordable housing—and how the housing process interacts with other socio-economic processes.”⁴⁷
55. Indigenous homelessness outside of First Nations communities should have been anticipated when reflecting on the nature of Canadian colonialism and the tremendous intergenerational toll these processes exacted on Indigenous families and communities.⁴⁸ As Menzies concludes, “Canadian social policy has been instrumental in creating institutions that have

⁴³ See generally Peters, E., Christensen, J. (eds). (2007). *Indigenous Homelessness: Perspectives from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand*. UMP, Introduction.

⁴⁴ Belanger, Y. & Weasel Head, G. (2013). *Urban Aboriginal Homelessness and Migration in Southern Alberta* (“**Urban Aboriginal Homelessness and Migration in Southern Alberta**”), pp. 28-31.

⁴⁵ Letkemann, P. (2004). *First Nations Urban Migration and the Importance of “Urban Nomads” in Canadian Plains Cities: A Perspective from the Streets*.

⁴⁶ Anderson, I. (2001). *Pathways Through Homelessness: Towards a Dynamic Analysis* (“**Pathways Through Homelessness**”).

⁴⁷ *Pathways Through Homelessness*, p. 1.

⁴⁸ Stout, M. & Kipling, G. (2003). *The Aboriginal Healing Foundation*, p. 51.

eradicated value systems that existed for thousands of years, re-placing them with doctrines that continue to disrupt life for Aboriginal peoples and creating a legacy of trauma.”⁴⁹

56. Hence, colonialism and settler colonialism influences how Canadians comprehend Indigenous peoples.⁵⁰ There is a clear connection between the subjugation and trauma associated with historic federal Indian policies and homelessness.
57. The individual disconnection from community and cultures influencing homelessness arguably results from policy-induced historical trauma, which suggests that deliberately inflicted trauma continues to impact First Nations (reserve) and urban Indigenous communities’ political, social, and economic dynamics.⁵¹

Economic Insecurity

58. Several socioeconomic factors influence homelessness trends. Low incomes resulting from precarious employment undermines one’s ability to secure shelter⁵² as does landlord racism manifested in NIMBY attitudes rationalizing denying Indigenous tenants’ rental space.⁵³
59. In Edmonton, 26% of Indigenous homeless individuals (verses 15% non-Indigenous) cited job loss as a reason for their experience of homelessness. Eviction and/or family conflict was also listed as a contributor.⁵⁴

Core Housing Need

60. Overcrowding was confirmed by the Standing Senate Committee on Aboriginal Peoples 2015 survey of First Nations housing.⁵⁵ The same committee noted in 2022, “Overcrowding ... contributes to a host of social problems, such as family abuse, violence, suicide, alcoholism and addictions.”⁵⁶ Overcrowding is attributable to numerous issues including limited employment and mobility.

⁴⁹ Menzies, P. (2009). *Homeless Aboriginal Men: Effects of Intergenerational Trauma*. In: Hulchanski, D., Campsie, P., Chau, S., Hwang, S., Paradis, E. (eds). *Finding Home: Policy Options for Addressing Homelessness in Canada*. Cities Centre, University of Toronto, p. 2

⁵⁰ Francis, D. (1992). *The Imaginary Indian: The Image of the Indian in Canadian Culture*. Arsenal Pulp Press, pp. 196-218.

⁵¹ Brave Heart, M. (1998). *The Return to the Sacred Path: Healing the Historical Trauma Response among the Lakota*. *Smith College Studies in Social Work* 68 (3).

⁵² Belanger, Y.D. (2022). *Permanent Precarity? Racial Exclusion, Discrimination, and Low-wage Work and Unemployment Amongst Canada’s First Nations*. In: J. Peters & D. Wells (eds.), *Canadian Labour Policy and Politics: Inequality and Alternatives*. UBC Press, pp. 258-260.

⁵³ Belanger, Y.D., Dekruyf, K., Moncrieff, A., Kazakoff, T. (2019). *The Urban Indigenous Housing Experience of NIMBY-ism in Calgary, Alberta*, p. 21-23.

⁵⁴ 2016 Edmonton Point in Time Homeless Count Final Report, p. 29.

⁵⁵ The Standing Senate Committee on Aboriginal Peoples. (2015). *Interim Report of the Standing Senate Committee on Aboriginal Peoples: Housing on First Nations Reserves: Challenges and Successes*, pp. 15-19.

⁵⁶ Honourable Marc Garneau. (2022). *The Effects of the Housing Shortage on Indigenous Peoples in Canada: Report of the Standing Committee on Indigenous and Northern Affairs (“The Effects of the Housing Shortage on Indigenous Peoples in Canada”)*, p. 20.

61. The Standing Senate Committee on Aboriginal Peoples in 2022, also identified off-reserve Indigenous core housing need as a concern. Nationally 18% of Indigenous households were in core housing need, compared with 12% of non-Indigenous households (i.e., living in a household that falls below at least one of the three housing standards: adequacy, affordability, or suitability).⁵⁷
62. In Edmonton, 21% of Indigenous households were in core housing need (above the national average) compared to 11% of non-Indigenous households (below the national average).⁵⁸
63. In terms of Indigenous shelter use, Edmonton data shows that in 2016, 60% of caregivers identified as Indigenous and 65% of the children identified as living homeless, were with an Indigenous caregiver.⁵⁹
64. One study of Indigenous youth underscored an ingrained belief that temporary living situations were common as were concerns about personal safety related to homelessness, a lack of adequate autonomy, and a need for secure support networks.⁶⁰
65. Social disruption results from issues of overcrowding and the ongoing search for more acceptable and affordable accommodations. Frequent moves and school changes, disrupt children's school performance in ways that may perpetuate poverty.⁶¹

Substance Use

66. Studies show that Indigenous homeless individuals present higher levels of substance abuse, a proven determinant of homelessness. The prevalence of alcohol and drug abuse is often higher among both urban Indigenous and reserve populations.⁶²
67. The 2016 Edmonton PIT count noted that 28% of Indigenous homeless individuals indicated that addiction or substance use was a contributing factor compared to 19% of non-Indigenous homeless population.⁶³
68. Substance abuse has been identified as keeping individuals from acquiring secure shelter or leading to their becoming homeless. As Edmonton (and Canada, writ large) is in the throes of an opioid crisis, substance use after becoming homeless is of equal concern.
69. The Alberta First Nations Information Governance Centre and Alberta Health noted that First Nations people experienced 22% of all opioid poisoning deaths during the first

⁵⁷ Wali, A. (2019). *The Housing Conditions of Off-Reserve Aboriginal Households* (“**The Housing Conditions of Off-Reserve Aboriginal Households**”), p. 1.

⁵⁸ *The Housing Conditions of Off-Reserve Aboriginal Households*, p. 23.

⁵⁹ 2016 Edmonton Point in Time Homeless Count Final Report, p. 19.

⁶⁰ Brown, J. Knol, D., Prevost-Derbecker, S., Andrushko, K. (2007). *Housing for Aboriginal Youth in the Inner City of Winnipeg*. First Peoples Child & Family Review 3 (2).

⁶¹ Clatworthy, S., Norris, M. (2007). *Aboriginal Mobility and Migration: Trends, Recent Patterns, and Implications: 1971–2001*. Aboriginal Policy Research Consortium International (APRCi), pp. 228-229.

⁶² Employment and Social Development Canada (2021). *Addiction, Substance Use and Homelessness – An Analysis from the Nationally Coordinated Point-in-Time Counts*, p. 12.

⁶³ 2016 Edmonton Point in Time Homeless Count Final Report, p. 29.

six months of 2020 (they make up roughly 6% of Alberta's population). The rate of accidental apparent opioid poisoning deaths was seven times higher among First Nations people compared to non-First Nations people.⁶⁴

70. Homeward Trust PIT count authors caution, "Although the trend of drug use and Indigenous identity is often stereotyped, it actually highlights the probability that programmes intended to address the underlying social, economic, cultural health and other issues are not reaching the Indigenous population, and therefore not adequately addressing the symptoms of a much larger problem."⁶⁵

Overincarceration of Indigenous Peoples and Inadequate Supports Following Release

71. The release of a disproportionately represented group of Indigenous ex-offenders from correctional institutions and halfway houses, is problematic, for it is common for these individuals to be released to urban communities lacking basic accommodations.⁶⁶
72. Due to a lack of services, following release, welfare dependency frequently results, which reinforces social beliefs that the homeless lack motivation (i.e., apathetic), which become an additional cause of homelessness (i.e., once stigmatized as lazy, finding work can be difficult).⁶⁷
73. A dearth of data makes discerning Edmonton trends difficult. Based on reported national trends, however, Edmonton undoubtedly confronts similar difficulties. The following data suggest this will remain an issue into the near future as individuals prepare for release. For example, despite making up roughly 5% of the national and 6% of the provincial population:
- i. Indigenous people represent 27% of the national incarcerated population⁶⁸
 - ii. In May 2022, more than 65 per cent of inmates at the Edmonton Institution for Women are Indigenous (up from 56 per cent in 2010)
 - iii. In May 2022, nearly 60 per cent of the men incarcerated at the Edmonton Institution identify the same (up from 42 per cent in 2010)⁶⁹

Racism

74. Racism is a contentious issue, especially in conservative communities where members work at projecting tolerance.⁷⁰ Research in Lethbridge and Calgary (Alberta) highlighted

⁶⁴ Alberta. (2021). Opioid Response Surveillance Report: First Nations People in Alberta, June 2021, pp. 3–4.

⁶⁵ 2016 Edmonton Point in Time Homeless Count Final Report, p. 29.

⁶⁶ The John Howard Society of Toronto. (2010). Homeless and Jailed: Jailed and Homeless.

⁶⁷ Sider, D. (2005). A Sociological Analysis of Root Causes of Aboriginal Homelessness in Sioux Lookout, Ontario. Canadian Race Relations Foundation, pp. 97-105.

⁶⁸ Edmonton Police Service. (2019). Report to the Edmonton Police Commission, p. 2.

⁶⁹ CTV News (Edmonton). (2022) A lot of racism: Percentage of Indigenous inmates in Edmonton hitting new highs.

⁷⁰ Fiske, J., Belanger, Y., Gregory, D. (2010). Outsiders in Their Homeland: Discursive Construction of Aboriginal Women and Citizenship. *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 34 (3).

- discrimination (NIMBY) against Indigenous people in the housing rental market.⁷¹ Similar work in Manitoba captured like trends.⁷²
75. It remains difficult to act on these conclusions when nationally “the extent and seriousness of discrimination against Aboriginal people, and the impact of this on homelessness, are hard to measure.”⁷³
 76. These conditions all the same weaken the individual ability to become a homeowner or the likelihood of securing affordable and suitable rental accommodations.⁷⁴
 77. In such instances multi-family and multi-generational households emerge, which frequently leads to high-density living conditions (overcrowding), which leave the residents, by the COH’s definition, homeless.
 78. Increasing the potential for homelessness is the intergenerational trauma resulting from residential school experiences,⁷⁵ the sixties-scoop, and continuing injustices perpetuated through the child welfare system.
 79. In the *Staying Outside is Not a Preference* study completed for the City of Edmonton, the authors found that “while 2 in 3 Indigenous participants had personal experience at residential schools, day school, and/or the foster care system, almost all had relatives or friends with this experience.”⁷⁶
 80. Notably, these trends are not specific to the urban environment, for reserve poverty and abysmal housing conditions regularly force Indigenous people lacking appropriate shelter into surrounding cities in search of suitable accommodations—taxing already overwhelmed services and resources.⁷⁷

⁷¹ Belanger, Y. (2023). Assessing the Barriers Associated with Diminished Client Transition Out of an Urban Indigenous Subsidized Housing Authority in a Small Prairie City (“Assessing the Barriers”).

⁷² Corrado Research and Evaluation Associates Inc. (2003). Housing discrimination and Aboriginal people in Winnipeg and Thompson, Manitoba. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Ottawa.

⁷³ Beavis, M., Klos, N., Carter, T., Douchant, C. (1997). Literature Review: Aboriginal Peoples and Homelessness. Ottawa: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, quoted in *Urban Aboriginal Homelessness and Migration in Southern Alberta*, p. 18.

⁷⁴ *Assessing the Barriers*.

⁷⁵ Ruttan, L., Laboucane-Benson, P. and Munro, B., 2008. A Story I Never Heard Before: Aboriginal Young Women, Homelessness, and Restoring Connections. Pimatisiwin: A Journal of Aboriginal & Indigenous Community Health, 6 (3).

⁷⁶ *Staying Outside is not a Preference*, p. 9.

⁷⁷ Peters, E. & Robillard, V. (2009). Everything You Want is There: The Place of the Reserve in First Nations’ Homeless Mobility. *Urban Geography* 30.

Legal Pathways to Indigenous Homelessness

81. Reasons leading to Indigenous homelessness emerge from an elaborate policy milieu informed by assumptions of cultural inferiority influenced by historic colonization and contemporary settler colonialism's forces.⁷⁸
82. Both the *Truth and Reconciliation Commission* (TRC, 2015) and the *National Inquiry Into Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women and Girls* (MMIWG, 2019) concluded, residential schooling, child welfare, intergenerational trauma, and processes of systemic bias, have exacted a tremendous toll on Indigenous families.⁷⁹ All are determinants of homelessness.
83. Most politicians and academics acknowledge—albeit to differing degrees, notably—that historic trends and the dearth of progressive contemporary policies did and continues to adversely sway urban Indigenous homeless trends. Homelessness is not an individual issue, therefore, but rather it is a policy choice.
84. A brief historical overview is warranted to describe Canada's colonial policies. Colonial policy, as discussed in this report, is derived from Canadian federalism, which divided governing powers between federal and provincial orders of government with the federal order of government (section 91) assigned exclusive legislative authority over “Indians, and lands reserved for the Indians” (subsection 24).
85. Upon being classified as wards of the state lacking political agency, the diversity of Indigenous peoples was collapsed into an administrative category—Indians—that colonial and later federal officials used to fashion policies aimed at civilizing some Indigenous peoples while (largely) ignoring others.⁸⁰
86. To act on the narrowest interpretation of its responsibility, Canada enacted the *Indian Act* in 1876 that permitted the federal government to, among other provisions, define who is an ‘Indian’ (and, consequently, which Indigenous peoples are excluded from the federal government's limited consideration of its responsibilities), create an ‘Indian’ Registry, confine ‘Indian’ people to reserves, and replace traditional governing systems with imposed, foreign political models.⁸¹
87. Decades of Indigenous and provincial challenges followed, disputing Canada's narrow reading of its responsibility as relevant to only registered status ‘Indians’ normally resident on a reserve.

⁷⁸ Thurston, W., et al. (2013). [No Moving Back \(“No Moving Back”\)](#).

⁷⁹ Mas, S. (2015). [Truth and Reconciliation Commission final report points to 'growing crisis' for indigenous youth](#). Canada. (2019). [National Inquiry Into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, Reclaiming Power and Place](#). p. 114 (Canada 2019).

⁸⁰ Dyck, N. (1991). What is the Indian ‘Problem? Tutelage and Resistance in Canadian Indian Administration. MUP, 99-118.

⁸¹ Grammond, S. (2009). Identity Captured by Law: Membership in Canada's Indigenous Peoples and Linguistic Minorities. MQUP, pp. 70-105.

88. In 1939 the Supreme Court decided that the Inuit were included in the term ‘Indians’ in the Constitution after which the federal government, intermittently included Inuit in its policies and programs.⁸²
89. In 2016, the Supreme Court of Canada (*Daniels v. Canada*) ruled that non-status Indians and Métis are included as ‘Indians’ under 91(24).⁸³ *Daniels* clarified with certainty that the division of powers (91/92) makes all Indigenous Peoples a federal government responsibility, which the federal government has refused to recognize in word or deed.
90. The Status/non-status divide heralded an extended period of extreme government parsimony for fear of fostering ‘Indian’ dependency.⁸⁴ Policy did not allow for Indigenous people to concurrently ‘be’ off-reserve (rural, town, urban) and First Nations residents—they could either choose to remain ‘Indian’ or become a Canadian citizen entitled to a separate set of rights and privileges.⁸⁵
91. The Fathers of Confederation further drew upon the British colonial civilization agenda that historically excluded Indigenous political participation.⁸⁶ A fundamental institution of civilization was First Nations self-government.⁸⁷
92. Then and now, Canada delimits the powers accessible to First Nations governments and the roles the federal government is expected to satisfy through laws, policies, and self-government institutions.⁸⁸
93. Most First Nations (about 600) operate as “band councils” under the *Indian Act*, meaning they are delegated forms of government analogous to municipalities. Those First Nations that have a self-government agreement with Canada (fewer than 50) operate outside of the *Indian Act* under their own, federally directed, constitutions not unlike provinces.
94. Urban Indigenous peoples demands for self-government duties have been duly ignored, in large part due to the federal government’s flawed interpretation regarding its limited Constitutional responsibilities.
95. *Indian Act* band leaders challenge the *Indian Act*’s prominence by asserting an inherent right to self-determination, which they insist confirms their capacity to regulate their own laws,

⁸² *Re Eskimos*, [1939] S.C.R. 104.

⁸³ *Daniels v. Canada (Indian Affairs and Northern Development)*, 2016 SCC 12, [2016] 1 S.C.R. 99.

⁸⁴ Neu D., Therrien, R. (2003). *Accounting for Genocide: Canada’s Bureaucratic Assault on Aboriginal People*. Zed Books, 88-108.

⁸⁵ Borrows, J. (2000). *Landed Citizenship: Narratives of Aboriginal Political Participation*. In: W. Kymlicka, W. Norman (eds). *Citizenship in Diverse Societies*. OUP, pp. 326-342.

⁸⁶ Owram, D. (1992). *Promise of Eden: The Canadian Expansionist Movement and the Idea of the West, 1856-1900*. University of Toronto Press, pp. 59-78.

⁸⁷ Nichols, J. (2019). *A Reconciliation Without Recollection? An Investigation of the Foundations of Aboriginal Law in Canada (“A Reconciliation Without Recollection?”)*. UTP, pp. 224-231.

⁸⁸ Titley, E. (1986). *A Narrow Vision: Duncan Campbell Scott and the Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada*. UBC, pp. 201-204.

priorities, and policies, and negotiate with federal and provincial governments on matters of law and public policy.⁸⁹

96. Notably, the *Indian Act* limited the scope of band council authority, which nurtured the Indigenous financial dependence Indian Affairs officials feared would develop.⁹⁰ Federal officials responded with funding cuts that demoralized most band governments' ability to effectively respond to local matters.
97. One such issue that was first academically catalogued in the early twentieth century were poor First Nations health outcomes linked to overcrowding and inferior housing.⁹¹ Yet dating from the 1860s until the 1970s, First Nations band council officials had little-to-no say in federal reserve housing policies (where their input remains constrained) or for that matter, urban homeless programming (absent).⁹²
98. As of the 1870s, the institutional context assigning responsibility for Indigenous peoples to the federal government was set, which remains the status quo in 2023. Federal policy then is the source of structural and procedural inequities that help to ensure Indigenous peoples remain vulnerable to homelessness.

Municipal Colonialism and Institutionally Sanitizing the Urban Environment

99. With the legal and policy framework in place, municipal leaders in Canada structured local authority in ways that benefitted settlers by simultaneously disempowering and harming Indigenous peoples.⁹³
100. Upon possessing Indigenous lands, community-building initiatives began, according to the manifest right to own, and develop the contested lands.⁹⁴ This model was devised to justify the acquisition of Indigenous lands, which were recast as settled sites of progress and civilization.
101. Indigenous culture and urbanism were (and are) portrayed as incommensurable.⁹⁵ In turn, all historic government policies reflected the idea that 'Indians' would remain isolated in

⁸⁹ Indigenous Corporate Training, Inc. (2015). *Why Do Indigenous Peoples Want Self-Government?*

⁹⁰ Kelm, M., Smith, K. (2018). Talking Back to the Indian Act: Critical Readings in Settler Colonial Histories. UTP, see chapter 1.

⁹¹ See Boyle, D. (1905). *32. Canadian Indians in 1904*. *Man* 5. Wall, J. (1934). *Trachoma among the Indians of Western Canada*. *Canadian Public Health Journal* 25 (6).

⁹² Belanger, Y. (2016). A Critical Review of Canadian First Nations and Aboriginal Housing Policy, 1867-present. In: N. Nichols; C. Doberstein (eds), *Exploring Effective Systems Responses to Homelessness*. Canadian Observatory on Homelessness, pp. 442-459.

⁹³ Biolsi, T. (2005). *Imagined Geographies: Sovereignty, Indigenous Space, and American Indian Struggle*. *American Ethnologist* 32 (2).

⁹⁴ Shields, R., Moran, K., Gillespie, D. (2020). *Edmonton, Amiskwacyi Waskahikan, and a Papaschase Suburb for Settlers ("Edmonton, Amiskwacyi Waskahikan")*.

⁹⁵ Maaka, R., Fleras, A. (2005). *The Politics of Indigeneity: Challenging the State in Canada and Aotearoa New Zealand*. Otago University Press, pp. 168-170.

- surveilled reserves anticipating their transition into ‘acceptable citizens’, and their move off reserve into nearby villages, towns, and cities.
102. Indigenous participation in local development was thus deemed irrelevant, which then acted to remind Indigenous visitors to towns and cities of professed colonial supremacy.
 103. In this setting, municipal colonialism developed, which emphasized a planning approach to managing Indigenous peoples’ local activities.⁹⁶ Municipal institutions proceeded to deny Indigenous territorial claims and self-determination, thus embedding in law, policy, and social attitudes, the principle of Indian inferiority.
 104. Federal officials encouraged Indigenous peoples to abandon the First Nation as provincial officials devised ways to discourage Indigenous permanency. For roughly Canada’s first nine decades after Confederation in 1867, Indigenous peoples remained largely rural populations.
 105. Individuals leaving the reserves were supposed to follow one of two paths: (1) they would become farmers tending to a private parcel of land; or (2) they would abandon the reserve and move to a nearby non-Indigenous community. Upon relocating, they would cease to be federal responsibilities and become provincial citizens.
 106. Once living off reserve, they would become entitled to provincial programming as they were no longer eligible for federal Indian programs. Inadequate bureaucratic attention was paid to Indigenous people who relocated but maintained their cultural affiliations.⁹⁷ This lack of attention occurred because, from a federal perspective, these individuals were no longer legally ‘Indians’.
 107. No consideration therefore was given to those individuals moving to the cities in lieu of remaining on reserves, hence urban migrants suffered from a lack of resources needed either to ease their transition or to promote their permanency.⁹⁸
 108. Urban Indigenous peoples to most Canadians, remain foreign visitors occupying unfamiliar space, which once again is attributed to an Indigenous-urban incommensurability that remains the basis of the political belief that urban Indigenous peoples are neither a municipal, provincial, or federal responsibility.⁹⁹
 109. A wicked trend developed whereby federal officials anticipating First Nations individuals moving off-reserve, did not invest in reserve housing for those preparing to leave. Those who

⁹⁶ Stanger-Ross, J. (2008). Municipal Colonialism in Vancouver: City Planning and the Conflict Over Indian Reserves, 1928–1950s. *Canadian Historical Review* 89 (4).

⁹⁷ Belanger, Y. (2013). *Breaching Reserve Boundaries: Canada v. Misquadis and the Legal Evolution of the Urban Aboriginal Community (“Breaching Reserve Boundaries”)*. In E. Peters; C. Andersen (eds). *Indigenous in the City: Contemporary Identities and Cultural Innovation*. UBC, pp. 69-87.

⁹⁸ *Breaching Reserve Boundaries*.

⁹⁹ Peters, E. (1996). *Urban and Aboriginal: An Impossible Contradiction?* In: Caulfield, J.; Peake, L. (eds). *City Lives and City Forms: Critical Research and Canadian Urbanism*. UTP, pp. 47-62.

remained lingered in deteriorating housing. The federal programs needed to help ease the Indigenous transition to urban residency were not established.

110. In the 1950s urban Indigenous homelessness developed. First Nations overcrowding had been common dating to the 1880s. In the 1950s, overcrowding and deteriorating housing was so common that homelessness was being reported.
111. One set of authors warned, based on an extensive study of British Columbia First Nations, that if left unabated, existing conditions would produce significant negative intergenerational effects.¹⁰⁰ By the 1960s, First Nation individuals were indeed migrating into nearby towns and cities, thus setting the stage for urban Indigenous homelessness's fluorescence.
112. The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP) noted in 1996, that Canada's historic obsession with inculcating 'responsibility' amongst Indigenous peoples, left Indigenous peoples institutionally vulnerable to homelessness and housing risk while hindering Indigenous efforts at formulating crucial policy interventions.¹⁰¹
113. Urban Indigenous populations, consequently, now occupy a policy vacuum characterized by variability in policy formulation, overlap and gaps in policy areas in different cities, and a mismatch between policy areas and community needs.¹⁰²
114. The outcome of the legal, policy, and social setting remains a "patchwork of short-term, overlapping, and inefficient urban Aboriginal programs and policies."¹⁰³
115. Municipal officials reprise provincial officials' claim that as a federal responsibility, any spending related to Indigenous homelessness programming, remains a federal obligation. Federal officials—to date disregarding the *Daniels* (2016) decision—subscribe to the belief that 'Indians' living off-reserve are eligible for provincial services, thereby exempting the federal government from having to spend on urban Indigenous issues.
116. Inter-governmental infighting about precise responsibility for "Indians, and lands reserved for the Indians", has led to serious underfunding that contributes to gaps in services for First Nations living off-reserve and for urban Indigenous peoples—despite evidence of a growing demand for services.¹⁰⁴
117. Federal policy unwittingly manufactured a reserve-urban binary that acknowledged First Nations as political communities, but that simultaneously offered no provisions for urban Indigenous peoples. This inflexible dichotomy between reserve and urban populations fueled

¹⁰⁰ Hawthorn, H., Belshaw, C., Jamieson, S. (1960). *The Indians of British Columbia*. University of California Press, pp. 230-243.

¹⁰¹ Canada. (1996). *Highlights from the Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples* ("**Highlights of the Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples**").

¹⁰² Hanselmann, C. (2001). *Urban Aboriginal People in Western Canada*. CanadaWest Foundation, pp. 17-21.

¹⁰³ Andersen, C., Strachan, J. (2011). Urban Aboriginal Programming in a Coordination Vacuum: The Alberta (Dis)Advantage. In: E. Peters (ed). *Urban Aboriginal Policy Making in Canadian Municipalities*. MQUP, p. 127.

¹⁰⁴ Canada. (2017). *Evaluation of the Urban Aboriginal Strategy: Final Report*. Canada Senate, Standing Committee on Human Rights (2013). *Recognising Rights: Strengthening Off-Reserve First Nations Communities*, p. 30.

a process whereby the state created federal funding formulas that rendered “invisible the complexity of historical interactions and the diversity of social groups.”¹⁰⁵

118. More colloquially, Canada’s institutional colonial approach shaped and preserves a jurisdictional quagmire that guarantees Indigenous peoples will remain vulnerable to homelessness.¹⁰⁶

Structural Pathways and Indigenous Homelessness

119. Perhaps the best examples of the structural issues discussed, which are germane to the discussion of urban Indigenous homelessness, are Indigenous housing policy and federal homelessness policies.

Indigenous Housing Policy

120. Housing in First Nations communities is directly linked to urban housing difficulties and urban Indigenous homelessness.¹⁰⁷ First Nations homelessness is unique from urban Indigenous homelessness, but it must be noted that their dynamics nevertheless influence one other.
121. Poor Indigenous housing is not new to Canada, or Alberta. An Alberta Royal Commission (1934-36) led by Supreme Court of Alberta Judge Albert Ewing, spoke of deplorable housing conditions, describing Métis and Indian individuals and families as “living in shacks on road allowances and eking out a miserable existence, shunned and suspected by the white population. Those living in more remote places are better off, but their living is precarious.”¹⁰⁸
122. Reserve housing policy fell by the wayside until the mid-1950s, when hints of a housing crisis began to circulate. By 1966, several government reports identifying dreadful reserve housing conditions compelled the federal government to allocate \$75M to construct 12,500 new Indian, Inuit, and Métis housing units.
123. Seeking to end the reserve housing crisis by 1971, an additional \$35.25M was given to improve water and sewage facilities and electrification, build roads and bridges, and to advance community planning.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁵ Furniss, E. (1999). *The Burden of History: Colonialism and the Frontier Myth in a Rural Canadian Community*. UBC. p. 18.

¹⁰⁶ Alberton, G., Angell, B., Gorey K., Grenier, S. (2020). *Homelessness Among Indigenous Peoples in Canada: The Impacts of Child Welfare Involvement and Educational Achievement*. *Children and Youth Services Review* 104846.

¹⁰⁷ Peters, E., Robillard, V. (2007). *Urban Hidden Homelessness and Reserve Housing*. Aboriginal Policy Research Consortium International (APRCi).

¹⁰⁸ Alberta. (1936). *Letter*.

¹⁰⁹ Battle, R. (1966). *An Historical Review of Indian Affairs Policies and New Directions for the Future (“An Historical Review of Indian Affairs Policies”)*, p. 7 of Policies, Programs and News Directions in Indian Affairs, starting at page 23.

124. Though not officially tabled until 1971, an off-reserve housing program was created to “assist families locating off reserves.”¹¹⁰
125. First Nations’ housing improvements occurred. Yet by the 1980s, Canada had begun its retreat from social housing provision¹¹¹ and in 1996 transferred the duty for First Nations housing delivery to the CMHC.¹¹²
126. In the next three decades, committees and institutions ranging from the House of Commons’ *Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs* (1992),¹¹³ the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP, 1996),¹¹⁴ the Auditor General of Canada (2003),¹¹⁵ the United Nations (2014, 2019),¹¹⁶ the *Standing Senate Committee on Aboriginal Peoples* (2015),¹¹⁷ and the *Standing Committee on Indigenous and Northern Affairs* (2022),¹¹⁸ criticized Canada’s handling of Indigenous housing, generally, and particularly First Nations housing.
127. For example, First Nations individuals with Registered or Treaty Indian status living on reserve were nearly twice as likely to live in crowded housing, compared with those who lived off reserve (35.7% versus 18.4%).¹¹⁹
128. Reflecting on current Indigenous housing policy, the key message to emerge from these various reports is that First Nations (reserve) housing is in need of vast improvement.¹²⁰
129. The federal government’s three-decade policy response was unspectacular. The National Housing Council, an advisory body to the federal government, recommended spending least \$6.3 billion over two years beginning in 2022-23.
130. In 2022, the federal government committed \$4 billion to support housing, including \$2.4 billion for First Nations communities, and \$1.6 billion for Inuit, Métis, and First Nations self-governing and Modern Treaty communities. Of that, \$287.1 million (7.2% of the total allocated) was directed to address critical housing shortages in Indigenous communities,

¹¹⁰ An Historical Review of Indian Affairs Policies, p. 7.

¹¹¹ Suttor, G. (2016). *Still Renovating: A History of Canadian Social Housing Policy*. McGill-Queen's Press, p. 9.

¹¹² Canada. (2008). *Evaluation of the 1996 On-Reserve Housing Policy*.

¹¹³ Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs report *A Time for Action*, quoted in Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, *Seventh Report* (2007).

¹¹⁴ Highlights of the Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

¹¹⁵ Canada. (2003). *Federal Government Support to First Nations: Housing on Reserves*. Office of the Auditor General of Canada.

¹¹⁶ United Nations. (2014). *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*. United Nations. (2019). *Report on the Right to Adequate Housing of Indigenous Peoples*.

¹¹⁷ Senate. (2015). *On-Reserve Housing and Infrastructure: Recommendations for Change*.

¹¹⁸ *The Effects of the Housing Shortage on Indigenous Peoples in Canada*.

¹¹⁹ Statistics Canada. (2022). *Census in Brief: Housing Conditions among First Nations people, Métis and Inuit in Canada from the 2021 Census*, p. 4.

¹²⁰ *Urban Aboriginal Homelessness and Migration in Southern Alberta*.

including the urban Indigenous population, which makes up 61% of the national Indigenous population.¹²¹

131. I tend to favour the Assembly of First Nation's (AFN) estimates that \$44 billion is needed to resolve First Nations housing issues.¹²²
132. The AFN in 2011 pinpointed a shortfall of 85,000 reserve housing units. Conservatively factoring a cost of roughly \$200,000 to construct each unit (2023 dollars), a minimum of \$17 billion would be required to alleviate reserve overcrowding.¹²³
133. Roughly 44% of the existing housing stock requires major repair and another 15% requires outright replacement.¹²⁴
134. Urban Indigenous housing remains poor (core housing need) and largely ignored by policymakers, reflecting the belief that leaving the reserve signifies provincial uptake of Indigenous services.
135. Several urban housing programs in southern Canada date to the early 1970s, and some of them remain crucial homelessness mitigation strategies. Most prominent was the CMHC-delivered Urban Native Housing Program (UNHP).¹²⁵ It fulfilled two unified objectives:
 - i. offered support to Indigenous non-profit organizations and co-op groups that owned and/or operated urban rental housing projects
 - ii. helped satisfy a federal government promise to build or acquire 50,000 housing units to house anticipated urban Indigenous emigres¹²⁶
136. Despite its uptake by numerous Friendship Centres and tribal councils, by 2015 less than 20,000 UNHP units had been had built nationally.¹²⁷
137. Poor reserve and urban Indigenous housing, coupled with high rates of intra- and inter-city mobility, and First Nations-extra-reserve mobility, exacerbates existing poor housing options.¹²⁸ It is a problem with no quick solution, and this requires urban responses to mitigate Indigenous homelessness.

¹²¹ Mallees, N., Pasaafiume, A. (2023). Federal underfunding of Indigenous Housing Leads to years-long wait-lists, frustration ("**Federal underfunding of Indigenous Housing**").

¹²² Federal underfunding of Indigenous Housing.

¹²³ Assembly of First Nations (2011). A Submission to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Finance ("**A Submission to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Finance**").

¹²⁴ A Submission to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Finance.

¹²⁵ Walker, R. (2008). Social Housing and the Role of Aboriginal Organizations in Canadian Cities, p. 6.

¹²⁶ Pomeroy, S. (2007). A New Beginning: A National Non-Reserve Aboriginal Housing Strategy ("**A New Beginning**"). In: White, J., Wingert, S., Beavon, D., Maxim, P. (eds), Aboriginal Policy Research Vol. IV: Setting the Agenda for Change, p. 235.

¹²⁷ A New Beginning.

¹²⁸ Urban Aboriginal Homelessness and Migration in Southern Alberta. No Moving Back. Lindstrom, G., Pomeroy, P., Falvo, N., Bruhn, J. (2020). Understanding the Flow of Urban Indigenous Homelessness: Examining the Movement Between Treaty 7 First Nations and Calgary's Homeless-Serving System of Care.

Indigenous Homelessness Policies in Canada

138. As previously noted, homelessness is customarily defined as an urban phenomenon.¹²⁹
139. ‘Indians’ lived on reserves that were intentionally located long distances from the nearest large population centres. Hence, they were considered rural peoples whose communities were immune from homelessness.
140. Prior to Indigenous urbanization dating to the 1950s, Indigenous homelessness was rarely discussed. It had emerged as a policy concern by the 1980s, though it was 2003 before the federal government included an Indigenous component within a national homelessness program.
141. Notably, there is no dedicated national Indigenous housing, homelessness, or shelter strategy. Indigenous homelessness programming is dependent on national homelessness policies that combine targeted programs and those offering Indigenous funding streams.
142. In 2003, the three-year *National Homelessness Initiative* directed \$45 million to the *Urban Aboriginal Homelessness* (UAH) module that led to 382 projects.¹³⁰
143. Reviewing the last two decades of related policy decisions, Canada fashions housing policy that relies on a combination of social housing subsidies and third sector agencies for program delivery.
144. Indigenous homelessness responses rely on the creation of large, funding programs that unfortunately assign responsibility for planning and budgeting to varied institutions lacking effective coordination.
145. The lack of Indigenous participation at the policy tables means that programs at times include problematic elements, such as promoting a distinction-based approach privileging the unique rights, interests and circumstances of the First Nations, the Métis Nation, and Inuit (excluding urban Indigenous political and economic interests).
146. The more recent *Reaching Home* strategy includes an Indigenous module privileging urban Indigenous organizations to promote “greater flexibility and support in determining their own initiatives, local priorities, and collaboration with Indigenous partners.”¹³¹
147. *Reaching Home*, for example, fails to clearly define which ‘Indigenous peoples’ have program access while employing language that appears to limit urban Indigenous peoples access, a group that comprises 61% of the national Indigenous population.
148. The AFN and the federal government are currently deploying \$35.8 million *Reaching Home* dollars to jointly develop a First Nations distinction-based approach to homelessness.¹³²

¹²⁹ Pijl, E., Belanger, Y. (2020). *Lost in Transition: Entering the Liminal Space of Rural Homelessness in a Small Prairie Town*. *Journal of Housing and Social Distress*.

¹³⁰ Urban Aboriginal Homelessness and Migration in Southern Alberta.

¹³¹ Canada. (2023). *About Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy*.

¹³² Canada. (2021). *Canada's Reaching Home Strategy: National First Nations Homelessness Symposium*, p. 9.

149. The federal government's ongoing dependence on policy frameworks reliant on group differentiation, fosters chaotic funding and programmatic environments that in turn disadvantage urban Indigenous populations.
150. The federal response remains uncoordinated if not ably funded, and no joint federal, provincial, and/or municipal programs operate to address Indigenous homelessness and/or housing issues.
151. Unfortunately, urban Indigenous homelessness's scale dwarfs most urban Indigenous organizations' financial ability to respond.

Indigenous Encampments as an Urban Indigenous Community

152. The homelessness issues being discussed are occurring within traditional Indigenous lands. As the City of Edmonton's territorial acknowledgement reads:

“The lands on which Edmonton sits and the north Saskatchewan River that runs through it have been the sites of natural abundance, ceremony and culture, travel and rest, relationship building, making in trading for indigenous peoples since time immemorial.

We acknowledge this land as the traditional territories of many First Nations such as the Nehiyaw (Cree), Denesuliné (Dene), Nakota Sioux (Stoney), Anishinaabe (Saulteaux) and Niitsitapi (Blackfoot).”¹³³
153. Though Edmonton's colonial origin stories conclude that Indigenous people chose to remain on reserves in lieu of adopting urban lifestyles, a growing academic literature counters these stereotypes to emphasize urban Indigenous adaptability and the meaningfulness of urban space.¹³⁴
154. The lack of programs and supports has to this stage been verified. Studies also show the federal and provincial governments intentionally provide minimal safeguards that are temporary, conditional, and wholly inadequate to resolving homelessness.¹³⁵
155. Current supports have “reduced the problem of homelessness” thus ensuring “the mere survivability of unhoused individuals” based on a local safety net that fails to offer the pathways needed for individuals to exist homelessness.¹³⁶
156. Urban Indigenous individuals suffer from unresponsive programming due to decades of ongoing federal/provincial infighting regarding precise government responsibility. Should an

¹³³ City of Edmonton. (2020). *Indigenous Land Acknowledgement*.

¹³⁴ Belanger, Y., Barron, L., Mills, M., McKay-Turnbull, C. (2003). *Urban Aboriginal Youth in Winnipeg: Culture and Identity Formation in Cities*. Department of Culture and Heritage Canada.

¹³⁵ Evans, J., Stout, M., Collins, D., McDowell, K. (2021) *The Reticent State? Interpreting Emergency Responses to Homelessness in Alberta, Canada (“The Reticent State”)*. *Housing Studies*, p. 11.

¹³⁶ *The Reticent State*.

individual become homeless, they will quickly discover federal programs are aimed at simply ensuring their survivability.

157. Indigenous individuals who consequently find themselves homeless in Edmonton, unite on the streets and renew kinship ties within their homelands. Where possible, they seek out Indigenous neighbourhoods that can offer reprieve and temporary housing to a mobile group who find themselves without shelter.¹³⁷
158. Indigenous people who establish encampments to enhance their survivability, are in effect creating their own neighbourhoods within their traditional lands. In doing so, they are:
 - i. claiming the right to housing, as enshrined in the *National Housing Strategy Act*, which categorizes housing as a human right¹³⁸
 - ii. asserting their occupancy rights to traditional land and territories¹³⁹
159. Indigenous peoples' right to housing, is "interconnected with their right to lands, territories and resources, their cultural integrity and their ability to determine and develop their own priorities and strategies for development."¹⁴⁰
160. It is within these and other homelands that "social traditions and, in the process, personal and social identities" are renewed and constructed.¹⁴¹

The Pekiwewin Prayer and Relief Camp

161. The Pekiwewin Prayer and Relief Camp was established 24 July 2020 (Pekiwewin is Cree for 'coming home'). Like other encampments that have become prominent across Canada in the last decade, the Pekiwewin Camp was a response to a lack of housing and affordability.¹⁴²
162. The Pekiwewin Camp came into being after the city announced it was closing a temporary day shelter at the Expo Centre without an immediate backup plan.¹⁴³
163. The Pekiwewin Camp was built on space designated as an overflow parking lot for a nearby baseball stadium sited in the Rosssdale neighborhood. On 7 November 2020, the City of Edmonton shut down the Pekiwewin Camp.¹⁴⁴

¹³⁷ Norris, M., Clatworthy, S. (2003). *Aboriginal Mobility and Migration within Urban Canada: Outcomes, Factors and Implications*. In: D. Newhouse, E. Peter (eds). *Not Strangers in These Parts: Urban Aboriginal Peoples*. Ottawa: Policy Research Initiative.

¹³⁸ *National Housing Strategy Act* S.C. 20019, c. 29, s. 313.

¹³⁹ Farha, L. & Schwan, K. (2020). *A National Protocol for Homeless Encampments in Canada ("A National Protocol")*, p. 11.

¹⁴⁰ *A National Protocol*, p. 29.

¹⁴¹ K. Basso, *Wisdom Sits in Places: Landscape and Language Among the Western Apache*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, quoted in *All We Need is Our Land*, p. 27.

¹⁴² Desai, S. & Gray-Donald, D. (2018). *Camped out for justice*.

¹⁴³ Omstead, J. (2020). *This is about prayer: Inside Edmonton's Camp Pekiwewin ("This is about prayer")*.

¹⁴⁴ Stewart, C. (2020). *Camp Pekiwewin closed and residents relocated as Edmonton city, police clear site*.

164. Started by frontline outreach workers, Black, Indigenous, and racialized community organizers, and unhoused or formerly unhoused individuals, Pekiwewin Camp organizers deemed it necessary to establish a camp after regularly finding slashed tents and hearing reports of homeless individuals being pepper sprayed.
165. The Pekiwewin Prayer and Relief Camp was established to provide unhoused and at-risk people:
- i. Safety and protections
 - ii. Shelter
 - iii. Food and water
 - iv. Other resources required by unhoused and at-risk people.
166. At its peak The Pekiwewin Camp hosted upwards of 400 visitors daily, representing roughly one-quarter of Edmonton's Indigenous homeless population, many of whom lived on site in 170 tents.
167. An operational kitchen was serving two meals a day; donations of individual clothing, tent, and toiletry were being received; a community security force had been established; and a harm reduction and first aid tent established.¹⁴⁵ Toothpaste, menstrual products, first-aid supplies, and a range of drug paraphernalia were available at the first aid tent.¹⁴⁶
168. Camp residents indicated that they felt safer and more welcome in the camp than in city-funded shelters.¹⁴⁷
169. A leadership group that helped govern the Pekiwewin Camp made six demands:
- i. Put an end to tent slashing, pepper spraying, and other destruction or theft of people's property, belongings, and dwellings
 - ii. Establish an accessible emergency response fund for frontline workers who work with the houseless or who have housing challenges and mental health care and addictions concerns
 - iii. Provide free transit allowing individuals to maintain kinship ties, retain jobs, ensure folks can both ride public transit when temperatures drop and avoid trespassing charges that occur when they may not have transit fares when carded by the police
 - iv. Honour treaty promises and land acknowledgements thus permitting the Pekiwewin Camp to remain a site of ceremony under Indigenous stewardship

¹⁴⁵ Kowley, K. (2020). Echo Elsewhere: Settler Colonialism and the Materialization of Sound. MA thesis. University of Alberta.

¹⁴⁶ This is about prayer.

¹⁴⁷ Boone, R. (2020) Pekiwewin's Legacy.

- v. Create more transitional support services based on harm reduction principles for community members, while following health recommendations to not displace people during the pandemic
 - vi. Conduct a formal review of city bylaws that erode personal security, safety, and dignity of people with no fixed address¹⁴⁸
170. The Pekiwewin Camp members sought to renew ties with Creation, and to create a sense of community. An organizer with Beaver Hills Warriors said, “It sets a tone that this isn’t necessarily a protest, this is about prayer, this is also about creating community—rekindling a lot of kinships that might have been sleeping for a while.”¹⁴⁹
171. The City of Edmonton recognized the Pekiwewin Camp’s Rossdale location as “a gathering site for many Indigenous peoples, and the site of traditional burial grounds.”¹⁵⁰
172. Forming an encampment is, in this case, a step above survivability. It is where community is forged, and resources pooled for the purposes of ensuring survivability-plus.¹⁵¹
173. Indigenous encampments would not be needed if there was available, accessible shelter and culturally accommodating space to absorb the numbers of Indigenous homeless.

Municipal and Settler Colonialism Physically Sanitizing the Urban Environment

174. Edmonton is a contact zone dating from the pre-contact era when Indigenous peoples from various nations engaged in trade, participated in ceremony, and gathered for social and diplomatic reasons. The post-contact era began with an historic trading fort constructed that would develop into Treaty 6’s western metropolitan centre.
175. Edmonton remains a gateway community in the traditional sense, a site that regional and northern provincial and territorial Indigenous peoples regularly visit to access government services (i.e., health) and economic and educational opportunities.
176. Edmonton will continue to attract Indigenous peoples, while remaining home to what is its fourth generation of urban Indigenous residents.
177. During the late nineteenth century, unfettered access to Indigenous lands stimulated southern Alberta’s development, which surged from the 1890s until World War I.¹⁵² During this period the city began its transition into an urban landscape. Edmonton’s population grew rapidly during the 20th century, and by 2016, it was Canada’s fifth largest city (981,280).

¹⁴⁸ Olmstead, J. (2020). Camp Pekiwewin issues new demands, collaborates with service agencies.

¹⁴⁹ This is about prayer.

¹⁵⁰ Brown, M. (2023). Indigenous Landmarks and Spaces in Edmonton.

¹⁵¹ The reticent state.

¹⁵² Spry, I. (1983). The Tragedy of the Loss of the Commons in Western Canada. In: I. Getty & A. Lussier (eds), *As Long as the Sun Shines and Water Flows: A Reader in Canadian Native Studies* (1983), pp. 203-228.

178. Despite living side-by-side, the settlers newly transplanted to Cree territory, sought their own sense of personal identity, and they forged this character by simultaneously and consciously disregarding Indigenous regional contributions.¹⁵³
179. The settler identity could not co-exist alongside the Indigenous identity, so a settler colonial practice was developed seeking the elimination of Indigenous peoples from the region (i.e., dispossession in Canada).¹⁵⁴
180. In Edmonton, settler-informed norms developed to take precedence in guiding the emergent political classes' community-building initiatives, norms that remain influential.¹⁵⁵
181. As one volunteer at the Pekiwewin Camp stated, "By safeguarding people's dignity and acknowledging the complex systemic onslaught of oppression that our community members are up against, Pekiwewin has, for many people, become home."¹⁵⁶
182. The historic removal of residents of the 40-square-mile Papaschase Indian Reserve located in the area known as Rossdale Flats, captures these forces.¹⁵⁷ Papaschase Indian Reserve was established in 1877 as part of Treaty 6 but annulled in 1888 after local settlers opposed the reserve being located near to Edmonton and demanded its removal.¹⁵⁸
183. Despite promising community members of the Papaschase Indian Reserve that they could remain, federal officials initiated a decade-long campaign that included restricting rations, to encourage reserve residents to 'voluntarily' relocate.¹⁵⁹
184. In 1887, the remaining band members were finally displaced from their reserve.¹⁶⁰ It became an industrial zone for Edmonton's growing urban population and is today a residential community. With this act the Papaschase Indian Reserve was erased, and its residents removed from Edmonton to what is the Enoch Cree Nation #440.
185. The Papaschase Indian Reserve example illustrates how Aboriginal land title was altered to accept the European notion of appropriate land use, and who has a right to the city and thus legitimately entitled to occupy urban space.
186. The Papaschase Indian Reserve also exposes the paradox of establishing a community built on Indigenous peoples' physical removal: each citizen/resident is not afforded the same legal

¹⁵³ Peter Price, *Questions of Order: Confederation and the Making of Modern Canada* (UTP 2020), pp. 82-107.

¹⁵⁴ Wolfe, P. (2006). *Settler Colonialism and the Elimination of the Native*. *Journal of Genocide Research* 8 (4).

¹⁵⁵ Granzow, K. (2020). *Invested Indifference: How Violence Persists in Settler Colonial Society ("Invested Indifference")*. UBC Press, 2020, pp. 140-163; 191-209.

¹⁵⁶ Robinson, S. (2020). *Encamping for a Change: A Better World is Possible*. AlbertaViews.

¹⁵⁷ *Mills Woods Living Heritage*.

¹⁵⁸ Edmonton, Amiskwaciy Waskahikan.

¹⁵⁹ Papaschase First Nations. (2023). *Highlights of Papaschase's History ("Highlights of Papaschase's History")*.

¹⁶⁰ *Highlights of Papaschase's History*.

- protections. The law was specifically devised and used to facilitate Indigenous dispossession, settler occupation, and the respatialization of the Canadian landscape.¹⁶¹
187. Contemporary Indigenous homelessness is directly linked to government institutions such as the reserve system and the *Indian Act*, which officials continue to deploy to help constrain individual and group rights, prohibit ceremonies, and promote urbanization (despite not committing needed resources to mitigate against identified institutional deficits or to help facilitate individual urban transition).¹⁶²
 188. In response, Indigenous people create “new and distinct communities while concomitantly creating new cultural norms, adapting, as we have always done, to the material circumstances around us.”¹⁶³
 189. The difficult task of community building remains aggravated by being unwelcome in one’s own lands.¹⁶⁴
 190. The Pekiwewin Camp’s closure reflects the state’s long-held desires, within the context of Indigenous settlement patterns, to ensure homeless Indigenous peoples, do not spend extended amounts of time, in the city. If they do, they must be less conspicuous.
 191. Encampments in this context, notably, still pose a threat to the settler psyche, for they offer Indigenous homeless individuals permanency through community building efforts, within traditional lands Edmonton is sited on.
 192. Being evicted from public spaces by way of institutions such as court injunctions or police services, reflects a history of the Canadian courts being utilized against Indigenous interests, thus reinforcing an historic legal/policy/social relationship that routinely denies Indigenous interests.
 193. The Edmonton Police Service eventually removed the remaining dozen or so people who did not leave after Camp Pekiwewin post-eviction. The tactics used to close Camp Pekiwewin, included the use of institutions like legislation, policy, and the police. As studies illustrate, contemporaneous displacements occur in ways reminiscent of how historic Indigenous displacements in Edmonton were practiced.¹⁶⁵
 194. As Indigenous people are institutionally predisposed to becoming homeless, and there are fewer supports available to help them manage their homelessness, they are doubly threatened with dispossession and social marginalization.

¹⁶¹ Veracini, L. (2012). *Suburbia, Settler Colonialism and the World Turned Inside Out*. *Housing, Theory and Society* 29(A).

¹⁶² Nichols, J. (2019). A Reconciliation Without Recollection? An Investigation of the Foundations of Aboriginal Law in Canada. UTP, pp. 224-231.

¹⁶³ C. Andersen (2002), quoted in *Homelessness, Urban Aboriginal Peoples*, p. 10.

¹⁶⁴ *Housing of Urban Aboriginal People in Urban Centres*. Belanger, Y., Weasel Head, G. (2016). All we need is our land: Exploring Southern Alberta Indigenous Homelessness. In: E. Peters, J. Christensen. *Indigenous homelessness: Perspectives from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand*.

¹⁶⁵ *Invested Indifference, The Reticent State, Edmonton, Amiskwaciy Waskahikan*.

Dr. YALE D. BELANGER (Ph.D.)

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CURRENT POSITION

Professor, Political Science Department, University of Lethbridge, 2016-present

PREVIOUS POSITIONS

Department Chair, Political Science Department, University of Lethbridge, 2020-2021
Associate Professor, Political Science (2014-2016) & Native American Studies Departments (2010-2014), University of Lethbridge, 2010-2016
Assistant Professor, Native American Studies Department, University of Lethbridge, 2004-2010
Assistant Professor, Political Studies Department, University of Saskatchewan, 2003-2004

ACADEMIC AFFILIATIONS

Research Affiliate, Prentice Institute for Global Population and Economy, University of Lethbridge, 2017-present
Adjunct Associate Professor, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge, 2012-2015.

EDUCATION

- 2006 Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.). Indigenous Studies, Trent University, Peterborough, ON.
Dissertation: A Brief History of Indian Political Organizing in Canada, 1870-1951.
Advisor: Prof. David R. Newhouse.
Examiner: Dr. James Rodger (JR) Miller, Canada Research Chair, FRSC.
- 2000 Master of Arts (M.A.). University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB.
- 1998 Bachelor of Arts (B.A.). Honours Arts Program, University of Lethbridge, AB.

IMPACT FACTOR

Google Scholar Citations: 1361
Google Scholar h-index: 23
Google Scholar i10-index: 39

This is Exhibit " 1 " referred to in the
Affidavit of Yale Belanger
Sworn before me this 21 day of
September 2025


A Commissioner for Oaths in and for Alberta

JAIME WOOD
A Commissioner for Oaths
in and for Alberta
My Commission Expires March 24, 2025

AWARDS, PRIZES, RECOGNITION

2019. Eadington Fellow, *Centre for Gaming Research*, University of Nevada Las Vegas (UNLV) (May 2019).

2017. Member, Royal Society of Canada, College of New Scholars, Artists, and Scientists (2017-2024).

2017. *Ways of Knowing: An Introduction to Native Studies in Canada* identified by the CBC's *Reconciliation, Treaties and Indigenous History in Canada: A Reading List*, as a key resource for Canadians seeking treaty education/insights.

2015. *Blockades or Breakthroughs* listed as one of *The Hill Times'* Best 100 Political Books of 2014.

2013. Innovation in Housing First Award. Social Housing in Action (SHIA), City of Lethbridge, AB.

2011. Shortlisted for the Native American and Indigenous Studies Association's (NAISA) *Most Thought-Provoking Article in Native American and Indigenous Studies Prize*.

2001-2002. Ontario Graduate Scholarship, Trent University. Award Amount: \$15,000

2000. Manitoba Legislative Internship (declined). Award Amount: \$18,500

1999-2000. University of Manitoba Graduate Fellowship. Award Amount: \$8,500

1998-1999. University of Manitoba Graduate Fellowship. Award Amount: \$8,500

RESEARCH GRANTS

EXTERNAL GRANTS/FUNDING

2021-2024. Making The Shift (MTS) project funding for "Co-creating a data and knowledge roadmap to support youth homelessness research in Canada." **PI for Data & Technology Grant: Y.D. Belanger. Total Grant Amount: \$499,800.**

2020-2022. SSHRC Insight Grant entitled "Organizational Challenges to Address Homelessness: Lessons learned from 3 Mid-sized Canadian Cities." PI for Insight Grant: J. Graham. Co-investigator: Y.D. Belanger. **Total Grant Amount: \$83,462.**

2020-2022. Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) project funding for "Urban Indigenous Self-Government in Canada: Pasts, Presents, Futures." PI for project funding: D. Newhouse. Co-PI: Y.D. Belanger. **Total funding amount: \$489,267.**

2018-2021. Alberta Gaming Research Institute (AGRI) Grant entitled “Gambling and Problem Gambling: A National Study.” PI: R. Williams. Co-applicant: Y.D. Belanger. **Total Grant Amount: \$1,273,687.**

2013-2021. SSHRC Partnership Grant entitled “Canadian Observatory on Homelessness.” PI for Partnership Grant: S. Gaetz. Co-applicant: Y.D. Belanger. **Total Grant Amount: \$2.5 million.**

2013-2018. SSHRC Insight Grant City entitled “Planning and Aboriginality in Canada’s Prairie Provinces.” PI for Insight Grant: R. Walker. Co-investigator: Y.D. Belanger. **Total Grant Amount: \$343,968.**

2013. Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) Grant entitled, “Homelessness Research in Alberta: Prioritizing Health Indicators through Community-based Research and Knowledge Exchange Forums (KEF)s.” **Co-PI for CIHR Grant: Y.D. Belanger. Total Grant Amount: \$25,000.**

2012-2020. SSHRC Partnership Grant entitled “Borders in Globalization: Cultures, Governance, Market Forces, Security, and Sustainability.” PI for Partnership Grant: E. Brunet-Jailly. Collaborator: Y.D. Belanger. **Total Grant Amount: \$3.98 million.**

2012-2019. SSHRC Partnership Grant entitled “Neighbourhood Change, Diversity and Inequality in Global Cities.” PI for Partnership Grant: D. Hulchanski. Co-investigator: Y.D. Belanger. **Total Grant Amount: \$2.5 million.**

2012-2018. SSHRC Partnership Grant entitled “Urban Aboriginal Knowledge Network Research for a better life.” PI for Partnership Grant: D. Newhouse. Co-applicant: Y.D. Belanger. **Total Grant Amount: \$2.5 million.**

2012-2015. Alberta Gaming Research Institute (AGRI) Grant entitled “A Mixed Methods Study to Assess Urban Aboriginal Gambling in Canada’s Prairie Provinces.” **PI for AGRI Grant: Y.D. Belanger.** Co-applicant: R. Williams. **Total Grant Amount: \$138,821.**

2012. Alberta Homelessness Research Consortium (AHRC) Grant entitled, Assessing Urban Aboriginal Homelessness & Aboriginal Migration Patterns in Lethbridge.” **PI for AHRC Grant: Y.D. Belanger. Total Grant Amount: \$5,000.**

2010-2012. Alberta Rural Development Network (ARDN) Grant entitled, “Learning from What Works: Microcredit and Microfinance for Low-Income Entrepreneurs in South Western Alberta.” **PI for ARDN Grant: Y.D. Belanger.** Co-applicants: S. Pederson & S. Yanicki. **Total Grant Amount: \$8,175.**

2010-2011. Alberta Rural Development Network (ARDN) Grant entitled “RISE communications network in southern Alberta.” **Co-PI on Grant: Y.D. Belanger,** with S. Ferzacca & D. Gregory. **Total Grant Amount: \$10,000.**

2008-2012. SSHRC Aid to Small University Grant entitled “Establishing a regional Aboriginal research centre.” PI on SSHRC Grant: D. Gregory. Co-principal applicant: Y.D. Belanger. **Total Grant Amount: \$62,000.**

2008-2012. SSHRC Standard Research Grant entitled “Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Perspectives on Housing Needs and Barriers to Attainable Housing.” **PI for SSHRC Grant: Y.D. Belanger.** Co-applicants: J. Fiske & D. Gregory. **Total Grant Amount: \$97,500.**

2008-2011. Alberta Gaming Research Institute (AGRI) Grant entitled “Social & Economic Impacts of Gambling in Alberta (SEIGA).” PI for AGRI Grant: R. Williams. Co-investigator: Y.D. Belanger. **Total Grant Amount: \$685,000.**

INTERNAL GRANTS

2019 (declined). University of Lethbridge Research Fund grant entitled “Evaluating the Urban Aboriginal Non-Market Housing Experience in Calgary.” **Total Grant Amount: \$5,997.72**

2017. Chinook Summer Research Award entitled “Indigenizing Federalism: Institutionalizing Aboriginal Self-Government in the Post-Charter Era.” Student: K. Barr. **Total Grant Amount: \$5,625.**

2016. Chinook Summer Research Award entitled “Meaning of the International Border Separating Montana and Alberta.” Student: S. Nilsson. **Total Grant Amount: \$5,625.**

2015. Chinook Summer Research Award entitled “Assessing Rural Homelessness in Southern Alberta.” Student: K. Thompson. **Total Grant Amount: \$5,625.**

2015. SSHRC Student Training Grant entitled “Assessing Rural Homelessness in Southern Alberta.” Student: K. Dekruyf. **Total Grant Amount: \$5,000.**

2009. Chinook Summer Research Award entitled “Collapse of the Kainai First Nation’s cattle ranching industry.” Student: J. Doherty. **Total Grant Amount: \$5,625.**

2006. SSHRC General Research Grant to assist with producing a concerning urban Aboriginal housing issues. **Total Grant Amount: \$6,500.**

2005-2006. University of Lethbridge Research Fund grant to research Southern Alberta Native attitudes about voting in provincial and federal elections. **Total Grant Amount: \$4,327.90**

2004-2005. Alberta Gaming Research Institute (AGRI) *Small Research Grant Award* to research Aboriginal gaming in Canada. **Total Grant Amount: \$6,000.**

PUBLICATIONS

Lifetime summary (count) according to the following categories:

• Scholarly books authored, edited or co-edited	9
• Papers in refereed journals	50
• Book chapters	34
• Non-refereed contributions/reference works.....	18
• Work in progress.....	4
• Professional/Technical reports	33
• Encyclopedia entries	27
• Book reviews	24
• Conference presentations (accepted)/panel participant/moderator	107

SCHOLARLY BOOKS (authored, edited, or co-edited)

Belanger, Y.D. (slated for 2023). *A Movement Standing Still: Aboriginal Self-Government and Indigenous Self-Determination in Canada, 1867-present*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press (under contract)

Belanger, Y.D., Hanrahan, M. (2022). *Ways of Knowing: An Introduction to Indigenous Studies in Canada*, 4th Ed. Toronto: Nelson Education Ltd/TopHat.

Belanger, Y.D. (2018). *Ways of Knowing: An Introduction to Native Studies in Canada*, 3rd Ed. Toronto: Nelson Education Ltd. 458 pp.

Belanger, Y.D., Lackenbauer, P.W. (eds.). (2014). *Blockades or Breakthroughs? Aboriginal Peoples Confront the Canadian State*. Kingston & Montréal: McGill-Queen's University Press. 488 pp. (2nd printing, 2018)

Belanger, Y.D. (2014). *Ways of Knowing: An Introduction to Native Studies in Canada*, 2nd Ed. Toronto: Nelson Education Ltd. 425 pp.

Belanger, Y.D. (ed.). (2011). *First Nations Gaming in Canada*. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press. 307 pp.

Belanger, Y.D. (2010). *Ways of Knowing: An Introduction to Native Studies in Canada*. Toronto: Nelson Education Ltd. 381 pp.

Belanger, Y.D. (ed.). (2008). *Aboriginal Self-government in Canada: Current Issues and Trends*, 3rd Ed. Saskatoon: Purich Publishing. 429 pp.

Belanger, Y.D. (2006). *Gambling with the Future: The Evolution of Aboriginal Gaming in Canada*. Saskatoon: Purich Publishing. 232 pp.

Oakes, J. Riewe, R., Belanger, Y.D., Legge, K. Blady, S., Stevens, L. (eds.). (2004). *Aboriginal Cultural Landscapes*. Winnipeg, MB: Aboriginal Issues Press. 347 pp.

PAPERS IN REFEREED JOURNALS

Belanger, Y.D. (in preparation). "Online Gambling in Alberta and the Negotiated Rights of First Nations Casino Operators: Evaluating State Path Dependency in an Era of Legal Evolution." *Gambling Law and Economics*

Graham, J., Belanger, Y., Maurer, K., Donnan, M., Laing, S., Coleman and K., Laramée, H. (under review). "Comparing the Homelessness Plan Experiences of Small Canadian Cities: Emerging Insights for Policy and Practice." *International Journal on Homelessness*

Fawcett, B, Walker, R, Belanger, Y.D. (under review). "Emergent Spaces and Structural Limitations of First Nations Urban Reserves." *International Indigenous Policy Journal*

Allami, Y., Williams, R.J., Hodgins, D.C., Stevens, R.M.G., Shaw, C. A., el-Guebaly, N., Nicoll, F., Christensen, D.R., McGrath, D.S. & Belanger, Y.D., (slated for 2023). "Canadians with Problem Gambling: Relative Popularity and Helpfulness of Treatment Options." *Journal of Substance Use & Addiction Treatment*

Allami, Y., Williams, R.J., Hodgins, D.C., Stevens, R.M.G., Shaw, C. A., el-Guebaly, N., Christensen, D.R., McGrath, D.S. & Belanger, Y.D. (slated for 2023). "Predictors of Problem Gambling Remission in Adults: A Canadian Longitudinal Study." *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors* DOI:org/10.1037/adb0000964

McGrath, D., Hodgins, D., Leonard, C.A., Williams, R.J., Belanger, Y.D., Christensen, D.R., el-Guebaly, N., Nicoll, F., Smith, G. (2023). "Differences in Problem Gambling Severity, Gambling Behavior, and Comorbidities in Gamblers who do and do not Use Cannabis: Evidence from a Canadian National Sample." *Addictive Behaviours* 137 DOI.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2022.107520

Shaw, C. A., Hodgins, D. C., Williams, R. J., Belanger, Y. D., Christensen, D. R., el-Guebaly, N., McGrath, D. S., Stevens, R. M. G., & Nicoll, F. (2022). "Gambling in Canada during the pandemic: Six months after the national COVID lockdown." *Canadian Journal of Addictions* 13(3): 36-45 DOI.org.10.1097/CXA.0000000000000157

Hodgins, D.C., Williams, R.J., Belanger, Y.D., Christensen, D.R., el-Guebaly, N., McGrath, D.S., Nicoll, F., Shaw, C. A., & Stevens, R.M.G. (2022). "Making Change: Attempts to Reduce or Stop Gambling in a General Population Sample of People Who Gamble." *Frontiers in Psychiatry* DOI.org/10.3389/fpsy.2022.892238

- Williams, R.J., Belanger, Y.D., Christensen, D.R., el-Guebaly, N., Hodgins, D., McGrath, D., Stevens, R. (2022). "Etiology of Problem Gambling in Canada." *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors* DOI.org/10.1037/adb0000843
- Hodgins, D., Leonard, C.A., Williams, R.J., Belanger, Y.D., Christensen, D.R., el-Guebaly, N., McGrath, D., Nicoll, F., Smith, G. (2022). "Gambling in Canada During the COVID-19 Lockdown: Prospective National Survey." *Journal of Gambling Studies* DOI:org/10.1007/s10899-021-10073-8
- Christensen, D.R., Nicoll, F., Williams, R.J., Shaw, C.A., el-Guebaly, N., Hodgins, D., McGrath, D., Smith, G., Belanger, Y.D. & Stevens, R. (2021). "Harm Minimization Training, Knowledge, and Behaviour of Canadian Casino Employees." *Journal of Gambling Studies*
- Christensen, D.R., Nicoll, F., Williams, R.J., Shaw, C.A., el-Guebaly, N., Hodgins, D., McGrath, D., Smith, G., Belanger, Y.D. & Stevens, R. (2021). "Responsible Gambling in Canada: An Analysis of the RG Check Patron Surveys." *Journal of Gambling Studies* DOI.org/10.1007/s10899-021-10052-z
- Williams, R.J., Leonard, C.A., Belanger, Y.D., Christensen, D.R., el-Guebaly, N., Hodgins, D., McGrath, D., Nicoll, F., Smith, G. (2021). "Indigenous Gambling and Problem Gambling in Canada." *Journal of Gambling Studies* DOI.org/10.1007/s10899-021-10022-5
- Williams, R.J., Leonard, C.A., Belanger, Y.D., Christensen, D.R., el-Guebaly, N., Hodgins, D., McGrath, D., Nicoll, F., Smith, G. (2021). "Predictors of Gambling and Problem Gambling in Canada." *Canadian Journal of Public Health* DOI: 10.17269/s41997-020-00443-x
- Williams, R.J., Leonard, C.A., Belanger, Y.D., Christensen, D.R., el-Guebaly, N., Hodgins, D., McGrath, D., Nicoll, F., Smith, G. (2020). "Gambling and Problem Gambling in Canada in 2018: Prevalence and Changes since 2002." *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry* DOI: 10.1177/0706743720980080
- Pijl, E., Belanger, Y.D. (2020). "Lost in Transition: Entering the Liminal Space of Rural Homelessness in a Small Prairie Town." *Journal of Social Distress and the Homeless*. DOI: 10.1080/10530789.2020.1763575
- Nejad, S., Walker, R., Macdougall, B., Belanger, Y.D., Newhouse, D. (2019). "'This is an Indigenous city; why don't we see it?' Indigenous urbanism and spatial production in Winnipeg." *Canadian Geographer - Le Géographe canadien* 63(3): 411-423. DOI: 10.1111/cag.12520
- Belanger, Y.D. (2018). "Water Stewardship and Rescaling Management of Transboundary Rivers in the Alberta-Montana Borderlands." *Journal of Borderlands Studies* 34(2): 235-255. DOI: 10.1080/08865655.2017.1367709
- Belanger, Y.D., Dekruyf, K. (2017). "Neither Citizen nor Nation: Urban Aboriginal (In)visibility and Co-production in a Mid-sized Southern Alberta City." *Canadian Journal of Native Studies* 37(1):

1-28.

Berdahl, L., Walker, R., Lashta, E., Newhouse, D., Belanger, Y.D. (2017). "Public Attitudes Towards Indigeneity in Canadian Prairie Urbanism." *Canadian Geographer - Le Géographe canadien*. 61(2): 212-223. DOI: 10.1111/cag.12360

Belanger, Y.D., Williams, R.J., Prusak, Y. (2016). "Tracking the Westernization of Urban Aboriginal Gambling in Canada's Prairie Provinces." *International Gambling Studies* 17(1): 1-19.

Williams, R.J., Belanger, Y.D., Prusak, Y. (2016). "Gambling and Problem Gambling among Canadian Urban Aboriginals." *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry* 61(11): 724-731.

Hale, G., Belanger, Y.D. (2015). *From "Social Licence" To "Social Partnership"? Promoting Win-Win Cultures Of Resource And Infrastructure Development*. Toronto: C.D. Howe Institute.

Belanger, Y.D. (2014b). "Are Canadian First Nations Casinos Providing Maximum Benefits? Appraising Canada's First Nations Casino Industry in Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, 1996-2010." *UNLV Gaming Research and Review* 18(2): 65-84. Reprinted in Robert Bone & Robert Anderson (eds.), *Natural Resources and Indigenous Peoples*. Don Mills, ON: Captus Press, 2016.

Newhouse, D.R., Belanger, Y.D., Ouart, P. (2014). "The Abandoned Ones: Non-Status Indians and Political Organizing." *Aboriginal Policy Studies* 3(3): 4-26.

Belanger, Y.D. (2014a). "Legislating and Regulating First Nations Gaming: The Mohawk Council of Kahnawá:ke's Experience, 1999-2013." *Gaming Law Review & Economics* 18(4): 369-382.

Arthur, J., Williams, R.J. & Belanger, Y.D. (2014). "The Relationship Between Legal Gambling and Crime in Alberta." *Canadian Journal Of Criminology And Criminal Justice* 56(1): 49-84.

Belanger, Y.D., Awosoga, O., Weasel Head, G. (2013). "Homelessness, Urban Aboriginal People, and the Need for a National Enumeration." *Aboriginal Policy Studies* 2(2): 4-33.

Belanger, Y.D., Williams, R.J. (2012). "The First Nations Contribution to Alberta's Charitable Gaming Model: Assessing the Impacts." *Canadian Public Policy* 38(4): 551-572.

Belanger, Y.D., Williams, R.J., Arthur, J. N. (2012). "Manufacturing Regional Disparity In The Pursuit Of Economic Equality: Assessing Alberta's First Nations Gaming Policy, 2006-2010." *Canadian Geographer - Le Géographe canadien* 56(3): 11-30.

Belanger, Y.D., Weasel Head, G., Awosoga, O. (2012). "Housing of Urban Aboriginal People in Urban Centres: A Quantitative Perspective." *Aboriginal Policy Studies* 2(1): 4-25.

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Belanger, Y.D. (2008a). *Dances With Dependency: Indigenous Success Through Self-Reliance*. C. Helin. *Journal of Aboriginal Economic Development* 6(1): 87-88. Reprinted from *Lethbridge Herald* January 19, 2008.

Belanger, Y.D. (2005b). *Water and Fishing: Aboriginal Rights in Australia and Canada*. P. Kauffman (ed.). *Journal of Aboriginal Economic Development* 4(2): 141-142.

Belanger, Y.D. (2005a). *Aboriginal Autonomy and Development in Northern Quebec and Labrador*. C. Scott (ed.). *Native Studies Review* 16(1): 119-121.

Belanger, Y.D. (2004). *A People's Dream: Aboriginal Self-Government in Canada*. D. Russell. *Native Studies Review* 15(1): 118-121.

Belanger, Y.D. (2003d). *Defending the Land: Sovereignty and Forest Life in James Bay Cree Society*. R. Niezen. *Indigenous Nations Studies Journal* 4(2).

Belanger, Y.D. (2003c). *Discourses of Domination: Racial Bias in the Canadian English-Language Press*. F. Henry & C. Tator. *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 35(2): 134-135.

Belanger, Y.D. (2003b). *The Indian Association of Alberta: A History of Political Action*. L. Meijer-Drees. *Journal of Aboriginal Economic Development* 3(2): 94-95.

Belanger, Y.D. (2003a). *Making Native Space: Colonialism, Resistance, and Reserves in British Columbia*. C. Harris. *The American Review of Canadian Studies* 33(2): 289-292.

- Belanger, Y.D. (2002e). *Education, Modern Development, and Indigenous Knowledge: An Analysis of Academic Knowledge Production*. S. McGovern. *Indigenous Nations Studies Journal* 3(1): 122-123.
- Belanger, Y.D. (2002d). *First Nations? Second Thoughts*. T. Flanagan & *Citizens Plus: Aboriginal Peoples and the Canadian State*. A Cairns. Review Essay in *Journal of Aboriginal Economic Development* 2(2): 104-107.
- Belanger, Y.D. (2002c). *Indian Treaty-Making Policy in the United States and Canada, 1867-1877*. J. St. Germain. *Canadian Journal of Native Studies* 22(1): 403-404
- Belanger, Y.D. (2002b). *Indigenous Cultures in an Interconnected World*. C. Smith & G. Ward (eds.). *Canadian Journal of Native Studies* 22(1): 404.
- Belanger, Y.D. (2002a). *Indigenous Peoples, Ethnic Groups, and the State*. D. Maybury-Lewis. *Indigenous Nations Studies Journal* 3(2): 104-105.
- Belanger, Y.D. (2001d). *Nunavut: Inuit Regain Control of their Lands and their Lives*. J. Dahl, J. Hicks, and P. Jull (eds.). *Indigenous Nations Studies Journal* 2(1): 117-118.
- Belanger, Y.D. (2001c). *The Problem of Justice: Tradition and Law in the Coast Salish World*. B. Miller. *Indigenous Nations Studies Journal* 2(2): 105-107.
- Belanger, Y.D. (2001b). *Red On Red: Native American Literary Separatism*. C. Womack. *Canadian Journal of Native Studies* 21(1): 189-190.
- Belanger, Y.D. (2001a). *Un/Covering the North: News, Media, and Aboriginal People*. V. Alia. *The American Review of Canadian Studies* 30(4): 567-570.
- Belanger, Y.D. (2000b). *Earth, Water, Air and Fire: Studies in Canadian Ethnohistory*. D. McNab, (ed.). *Canadian Journal of Native Studies* 20(2): 504-505.
- Belanger, Y.D. (2000a). *The Fur Trade in Canada*, with a new introduction by A. Ray. H. Innis. *Canadian Journal of Native Studies* 20(2): 500-501.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS/PANEL PARTICIPANT/MODERATOR

- November 9, 2023. Halifax, Nova Scotia. "Homelessness Prevention Plans in Small Canadian Cities: An Analysis of Problems, Prospects, and Insight Into Comparative Analysis Across Small Canadian Cities" (invited speaker). John Graham (presenter), Katie Coleman & Yale Belanger. *Annual Conference of the Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness (CAEH)*.
- May 4, 2023. Ottawa, Ontario. "Canada v Misquadis: A Primer (and Some Thoughts on Urban Indigenous Self-Determination and Political Legitimacy)" (invited speaker). *National Gathering of Urban Indigenous Coalitions*.
- April 26, 2023. Lethbridge, Alberta. "Back to the Future: The UCP's Indigenous Policies, 2019-

2023” invited speaker, w/ Dr. Richard Mueller). *Southern Alberta Council on Public Affairs (SACP-A)*.

March 22, 2023. Chicago, Illinois. “Comparing the Homelessness Plan Experiences of small Canadian Cities: Insights for Policy and Practice” (invited speaker). John Graham (presenter), Yale Belanger, Katherine Maurer & Mary Ellen Donnan. *International Journal on Homelessness Conference*.

October 25, 2022. Toronto, Ontario. *Comparing the homelessness plan experiences of small Canadian cities: Insights for policy and practice*. John Graham (presenter), Yale Belanger, Katherine Maurer & Mary Ellen Donnan. *CAEH22 National Conference on Ending Homelessness*.

June 24, 2022. Banff, Alberta. “‘Casinos in the Wild’: Settler Colonialism, Provincial Hegemony, and the Indigenous Challenge of Pursuing Economic Sovereignty” (invited speaker). *Alberta Gaming Research Institute*, 20th Annual Conference on Gaming Research. With Darrel Manitowabi.

January 11, 2022. Edmonton, Alberta. Academic Roundtable meeting to inform the Coordinated Community Response to Homelessness Task Force, Alberta Government (virtual).

November 2021. “Gambling and Problem Gambling in Canada 2002-2018: The AGRI Comparisons” (invited speaker) Nady el-Guebaly (presenter), Robert Williams, Carrie A. Leonard, Yale D. Belanger, & Rhys Stevens. *International Society of Addiction Medicine (ISAM)*, Annual Conference. (virtual)

October 25, 2021. Ottawa, Ontario. “Urban Indigenous Self-Government in Canada: Pasts, Presents, Futures: Initial Findings.” David Newhouse, Kevin Fitzmaurice, Yale D. Belanger & Calvin Hanselmann. Presentation of research findings to Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) plus participants from various federal ministries and line departments, Ottawa, Ontario (virtual).

April 28, 2021. Banff, Alberta. “Future of Indigenous Commercial Gambling Provision in Canada.” Chief Darcy Dixon and Murray Marshall (Moderator). *Alberta Gaming Research Institute*, 20th Annual Conference on Gaming Research. (virtual)

April 28, 2021. Banff, Alberta. “Future of Commercial Gambling Provision in Canada.” Discussants Steve Lautischer and Charles Major (Moderator). *Alberta Gaming Research Institute*, 20th Annual Conference on Gaming Research. (virtual)

April 27, 2021. Banff, Alberta. “Where Settler Colonialism and Indigenous Self-Determination Meet: The State of Indigenous Gaming and the State of Canada” (invited speaker). *Alberta Gaming Research Institute*, 20th Annual Conference on Gaming Research. (virtual)

January 26, 2021. Ottawa, Ontario. “United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in an Urban Context.” Legal symposium hosted by Congress for Aboriginal Peoples (CAP), Ottawa, Ontario (virtual).

June 23, 2020 (scheduled). Auckland, New Zealand. “Recognizing Institutionalized Economic Discrimination when Measuring Urban Indigenous Problem Gambling Spending: A Preliminary Discussion” (invited speaker). *International Gambling Conference*, Auckland, New Zealand (cancelled)

due to COVID-19, rescheduled for 2021).

June 22, 2020 (scheduled). Auckland, New Zealand. *International Think Tank on Gambling Research Policy and Practice, 2020* (invited participant in day-long discussion) (cancelled due to COVID-19).

September 16, 2019. Lloydminster, Saskatchewan. “The Alberta Gambling Research Institute & Gambling Research” (invited speaker). Stakeholders’ meeting, First Nation Addiction Rehabilitation Foundation (FNARD), Gold Horse Casino, Lloydminster, Saskatchewan.

May 31, 2019. Las Vegas, Nevada. “Cultural vs. Economic Investments of Tribal Casinos in Historical Perspective: An Initial Perspective.” Public presentation as part of Eadington Fellowship, *Center for Gaming Research*, University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

May 28, 2019. Las Vegas, Nevada. “Cultural vs. Economic Investments of Tribal Casinos in Historical Perspective” (invited speaker). 17th International Conference on Gambling and Risk Taking. Caesar’s Palace, Las Vegas, Nevada.

March 14, 2019. Lethbridge, Alberta. “Community & Sustainability” (invited speaker). University of Lethbridge, Take Two Speaker Series, Lethbridge, Alberta. With Catherine Kingfisher.

April 30, 2018. Red Deer, Alberta. “Municipal Planning and Indigenous Peoples: Assessing the Evolution of a Paradigm in the Making” (keynote speaker). *Community Planning association of Alberta (CPAA)*, 2018 Conference, Red Deer, Alberta.

February 16, 2018. Lethbridge, Alberta. “Practical reconciliation and Alberta-Indigenous relations: A First Step Towards Recovering the Relationship” (invited speaker). *Prentice Institute for Global Population and Economy*, Brown Bag Lecture Series, Lethbridge, Alberta.

October 18-21, 2017. Las Vegas, Nevada. “Indigenous Water Rights Reconsidered within the Context of Transboundary Water Management: A View from Alberta and Montana” (invited speaker). *Association for Canadian Studies in the United States (ACSUS)*, 24th Biennial Conference. Las Vegas, Nevada.

April 19-20, 2017. Calgary, Alberta. “Comparing the Effectiveness of Housing First as Found in Two Mid-sized Prairie Alberta Cities.” Poster presented at the *Calgary Homeless Foundation (CHF)* 2017 Homelessness Research Symposium. Calgary, Alberta. With Aileen Burke.

April 19-20, 2017. Calgary, Alberta. “Aboriginal Housing and NIMBY in Calgary.” Poster presented at the *Calgary Homeless Foundation (CHF)* 2017 Homelessness Research Symposium. Calgary, Alberta. With Kate Dekruyf & Ivan Townshend.

April 12-15, 2017. San Francisco, California. “Trans-border Indigenous Activism and Crude Oil Transportation in Canada: An Initial Appraisal” (invited speaker). *Western Social Science Association*, 59th Annual Conference. San Francisco, California (withdrew).

April 6-8, 2017. Banff, Alberta. “Gambling and Problem Gambling among Canadian Urban Aboriginals” (invited speaker). *Alberta Gaming Research Institute*, 16th Annual Conference on Gaming

Research. Banff, Alberta.

June 22-24, 2016. Regina, Saskatchewan. “‘These are your tribal members’: Urban Aboriginal (In)Visibility and Co-production in a Mid-sized Southern Alberta City” (invited speaker). *Reconciliation through Research: Fostering miyo-pimatisiwin*. First Nations University, Regina, Saskatchewan. With Katherine Dekruyf.

June 22-24, 2016. Regina, Saskatchewan. “Does Subsidized Housing Aid Aboriginal Transition into the Urban Environment? A Front-Line Service Delivery Perspective from Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada” (invited speaker). *Reconciliation through Research: Fostering miyo-pimatisiwin*. First Nations University, Regina, Saskatchewan.

June 6-10, 2016. Las Vegas, Nevada. “Indian Gaming in the U.S. and Aboriginal Gaming in Canada: A Comparative Perspective” (invited speaker). *16th International Conference on Gambling and Risk Taking*. The Mirage Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada. With Kathryn Rand & Stephen Light.

June 6-10, 2016. Las Vegas, Nevada. “Past as Prologue? Urban Aboriginal Gambling in Canada’s Prairie Provinces” (invited speaker). *16th International Conference on Gambling and Risk Taking*. The Mirage Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada. With Robert Williams.

April 7-9, 2016. Montreal, Quebec. Invited panel participant, “Indian Gaming in the U.S. and Aboriginal Gaming in Canada: A Comparative Perspective.” *ABA Business Law Section, Spring Meeting*. Montreal. QC. (withdrew)

November 2-4, 2015. Montreal, Quebec. “‘Several of this band are putting up very good houses’: A Critical Review of Canadian First Nations and Aboriginal Housing Policy, 1867-present” (invited speaker). *National Conference on Ending Homelessness*. Montreal, Quebec.

October 15-16, 2015. Las Vegas, Nevada. “The Role of Cultural Consistency and Water Stewardship in the Alberta-Montana Borderlands” (invited speaker). *Association for Canadian Studies in the United States (ACSUS), 23rd Biennial Conference*. Las Vegas, Nevada.

October 14, 2015. Calgary, Alberta. Invited panel participant, “The Canadian Federal Community.” *Institute for Research and Public Policy Round Table*, University of Calgary, Alberta.

May 26-27, 2015. Leduc, Alberta. “Reflecting on Rural Homelessness in Alberta and How We Understand It” (keynote speaker). *Alberta Rural Development Network (ARDN), Creating Rural Connections 2015: Rural Homeless is Real: What Can We Do About It?* Leduc, Alberta.

April 22-23, 2015. Calgary, Alberta. “First Nations & Aboriginal Housing in Canada: A Catalogue of Negligence” (invited speaker). *Calgary Homeless Foundation, 2015 Research Symposium*. Calgary, Alberta.

March 26-28, 2015. Banff, Alberta. Invited panel participant, “Does the Harm of Gambling Outweigh the Benefit?” *Alberta Gaming Research Institute, 14th Annual Conference on Gaming Research*. Banff, Alberta.

March 26-28, 2015. Banff, Alberta. “Gauging the Success of First Nations Casinos in Canada” (invited speaker). *Alberta Gaming Research Institute*, 14th Annual Conference on Gaming Research. Banff, Alberta.

March 24, 2015. Medicine Hat, Alberta. “Towards a Community Based Understanding of Youth Homelessness in Medicine Hat” (invited speaker). *South-Eastern Alberta Housing and Homelessness Research Forum*. Medicine Hat, Alberta.

November 27, 2014. Toronto, Ontario. “Aboriginal Homelessness in Canada: A View from the Field” (invited speaker). Webinar, *Canadian Observatory on Homelessness National Launch*. York University, Toronto, Ontario.

February 20, 2014. Winnipeg, Manitoba. “‘All We Need Is Our Land’: Exploring Southern Alberta Urban Aboriginal Homelessness” (invited speaker). *The Socio-Cultural and Geographical Dimensions of Indigenous Homelessness in Canada, Australia and New Zealand*. Workshop at the University of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

January 29, 2014. Red Deer, Alberta. “Toward a Community-Based Understanding of Youth Homelessness in Red Deer” (invited speaker). *Ending Youth Homelessness in Red Deer*. Alberta.

November 12, 2013. Edmonton, Alberta. “Toward a Community-Based Understanding of Youth Homelessness in Alberta” (invited speaker). *Northern Alberta Housing and Homelessness Research Forum*. Edmonton, Alberta.

October 30, 2013. Ottawa, Ontario. “Youth Homelessness Research in Alberta: Toward a Provincial Research Agenda” (invited speaker). *National Conference on Ending Homelessness*. Ottawa, Ontario. With David French & Kim Wirth.

October 29, 2013. Ottawa, Ontario. “Co-production and Municipal Policy Responses to Urban Aboriginal Homelessness” (invited speaker). *National Conference on Ending Homelessness*. Ottawa, Ontario.

October 17-18, 2013. Calgary, Alberta. “Thoughts on Aboriginal Homelessness in Canada” (invited speaker). Workshop and panel on Aboriginal homelessness, *Aboriginal Homelessness Research Network*, University of Calgary, Alberta.

May 27-31, 2013. Las Vegas, Nevada. “Canadian Prairie Aboriginal Attitudes about Gambling and First Nations Casinos” (invited speaker). *15th International Conference on Gambling and Risk Taking*, Caesar’s Palace, Las Vegas, Nevada.

May 21, 2013. Lethbridge, Alberta. “Toward a Community-Based Understanding of Youth Homelessness in Alberta.” *Southern Alberta Housing and Homelessness Research Forum*. Lethbridge, Alberta.

October 5, 2012. Montreal, Quebec. Two-hour private faculty seminar on Aboriginal gaming in Canada with faculty from Concordia University and the University of Montreal, Quebec.

October 3, 2012. Montreal, Quebec. “Blockades or Breakthroughs? Aboriginal People Confront the Canadian State, 1982-2012” (invited speaker). The First Peoples Studies Program (*In Collaboration with Dialogue*), Concordia University, Quebec.

October 2, 2012. Ottawa, Ontario. “Blockades or Breakthroughs? Aboriginal People Confront the Canadian State, 1982-2012” (invited speaker). Aboriginal Conference Series, University of Ottawa, Ontario.

April 17, 2012. Calgary, Alberta. “Why Don’t Common Data Requirements Lead to Academic/Public Working Relationships?” (invited speaker). Leadership Summit on Ending Homelessness, *7 Cities on Housing and Homelessness*.

April 12, 2012. Banff, Alberta. “History of Gambling Research with Indigenous Populations” (invited speaker). *Canadian Consortium for Gambling Research (CCGR)*, pre-Conference Workshop, Gambling and Problem Gambling Research With Indigenous Populations

October 26, 2011. Leduc, Alberta. “Social and Economic Impacts of Gambling in Alberta” (invited speaker). *Alberta Gaming & Liquor Commission Annual Stakeholders Meeting*. With Robert J. Williams.

September 24, 2011. Lethbridge, Alberta. “When Neoliberalism meets Neocolonialism: Alberta’s regulation of First Nations Gaming, 1993-2010” (invited speaker).” *Prairie Political Science Association*, Annual Meeting. With Robert J. Williams.

May 5, 2011. Fort Macleod, Alberta. “The Whiskey Trade, the RCMP, Treaty 7 and Southern Alberta History” (invited speaker). RCMP Fort Museum.

May 4, 2011. Lethbridge, Alberta. “The Socio-Economic Impacts of Gaming for Alberta’s First Nations” (invited speaker). *Gambling Research Group*, University of Lethbridge.

April 27, 2011. St. Albert, Alberta. “Social and Economic Impacts of Gambling in Alberta” (invited speaker). *Alberta Gaming & Liquor Commission Meetings*, Alberta, Canada. With Robert J. Williams.

April 27, 2011. Edmonton, Alberta. “Social and Economic Impacts of Gambling in Alberta” (invited speaker). *Aboriginal Affairs*, Alberta, Canada. With Robert J. Williams.

April 8-9, 2011. Banff, Alberta. “How are the First Nation Casinos Faring? Economically, Socially and Politically” (invited speaker). *Alberta Gaming Research Institute*, Banff Conference on Internet Gambling.

April 8-9, 2011. Banff, Alberta. “The Relationship Between Gambling and Crime in Alberta.” Poster presented at the *Alberta Gaming Research Institute’s 10th Annual Conference: Engaging the Big Questions in Gambling Studies, 2011*.

March 17, 2011. Lethbridge, Alberta. “Lethbridge Shelter and Resource Centre Resident Profile, 2010” (invited speaker). *Social Housing in Action Leader and Alberta Health Services*, City of

Lethbridge.

February 8, 2011. Lethbridge, Alberta. “Lethbridge Shelter and Resource Centre Resident Profile, 2010” (invited speaker). *Social Housing in Action Leader’s Council*, City of Lethbridge.

December 1-3, 2010. Gold Coast, Australia. “Are First Nations Casinos Truly ‘A Sure Thing’? Appraising Canada’s First Nations Casino Industry, 1996-2010” (invited speaker). *National Association for Gambling Studies*

October 8, 2010. Lethbridge, Alberta. “Building Inclusive Neighbourhoods: Challenging NIMBY in Lethbridge” (invited speaker). Coalition of Municipalities Against Racism and Discrimination, *Celebrating Diversity in Our Community*.

June 2, 2010. Montreal, Quebec. “Urban Aboriginal Self-Governance in the Wake of the Conservative Party’s Acceptance of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Some Preliminary Insights.” Reframing the Issues: Emerging Questions for Métis, non-status Indian and urban Aboriginal Policy Research (invited speaker). *Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences, Faculty of Native Studies, University of Alberta and the Office of the Federal Interlocutor for Métis and Non-Status Indians*.

May 7, 2010. Fort Macleod, Alberta. “The Whiskey Trade, the RCMP, Treaty 7 and Southern Alberta History” (invited speaker). RCMP Fort Museum.

April 15, 2010. Lethbridge, Alberta. “The NIMBY Gauntlet: The Process of Socially Excluding Native Renters in Lethbridge” (invited speaker). Southern Alberta Council on Public Affairs.

March 3, 2010. Lethbridge, Alberta. “Urban Reserves in Lethbridge: An Analysis” (invited speaker). *Chamber of Commerce*, City of Lethbridge.

March 2, 2010. Edmonton, Alberta. “The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and Urban Aboriginal Self-Determination in Canada: A Preliminary Analysis” (invited speaker). *Aboriginal Students Law Society Colloquium*, University of Alberta.

February 24, 2010. Lethbridge, Alberta. “Combating NIMBY in Lethbridge: An Initial Strategy” (invited speaker). *Lethbridge Aboriginal Community Gathering*.

December 16, 2009. Lethbridge, Alberta. “Combating NIMBY in Lethbridge” (invited speaker). Presentation of NIMBY’s impacts on housing projects in Lethbridge to St. Michael’s Health Centre administration.

November 25, 2009. Calgary, Alberta. “NIMBY & Lethbridge: An Exploratory Study” (invited speaker). *Bringing Alberta Home: Closing the Front Door ... Opening the Back Door Through Housing First*.

October 29, 2009. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. “Breaching Reserve Boundaries: *Canada v. Misquadis* and the Evolution of the Urban Aboriginal Community” (invited speaker). *Indigenous Urbanization Internationally: Population, Community and Identity*.

September 15, 2009. Lethbridge, Alberta. “NIMBY and Lethbridge: A Research Update” (invited speaker). Presentation of preliminary research findings to date to the Mayor’s Office and the Alberta Housing Secretariat.

July 10, 2009. Norwich, United Kingdom. “Outsiders in their Homeland: Discursive Construction of Aboriginal Women and Civic Rights” (invited speaker). *Indigenous Bodies: Reviewing, Relocating, Reclaiming*. With Jo-Anne Fiske & david Gregory.

June 12, 2009. Calgary, Alberta. “Urban Aboriginal Populations and Gambling’s Benefits: Assessing the Policy Implications of Alberta’s First Nations Gaming Policy” (invited speaker). *New Directions in Aboriginal Policy*.

May 29, 2009. Ottawa, Ontario. “A Reversal of Fortune: A Critical Analysis of NIMBY Discourse in Lethbridge.” *Canadian Political Science Association*.

May 29, 2009. Ottawa, Ontario. “Gambling on First Nations Participation: An Overview of SEIGA and Barriers to First Nations Engagement.” *Canadian Political Science Association*.

March 27, 2009. Banff, Alberta. “Virtual Sovereignty?: Exploring First Nations Internet Gaming Ventures in Canada” (invited speaker). *Alberta Gaming Research Institute*, Banff Conference on Internet Gambling.

June 20-21, 2009. Lethbridge, Alberta. The Prentice Institute for Global Population and Economy: Dialogue Session. Discussant for two papers (1) Andrew Siggner, “An Overview of Demographic and Socio-Economic Conditions of the Aboriginal Population and Their Implications for Emergent Economic and Social Issues”; and (2) Michael Haan, “Immigrants and Housing in Canada.”

May 13, 2008. Calgary, Alberta. “Aboriginal Housing as a Measure of a Community’s Public Health: A Lethbridge Case Study” (invited speaker). *Alberta Public Health Association (APHA)*, The New Faces of Homelessness: A Public Health Challenge.

April 5, 2008. Banff, Alberta. “First Nations Gaming as Self-Government Imperative: Ensuring the Health of First Nations Problem Gamblers” (invited speaker). *Alberta Gaming Research Institute*, Gambling in Society: A Question of Balance.

March 5, 2008. Calgary, Alberta. “Aboriginal Housing in Canada: Building on Promising Practices and Trends” (invited speaker). *Insight Information*, 5th Annual Conference on Aboriginal Housing.

June 25, 2007. Lethbridge, Alberta. “Lethbridge Housing Needs Assessment, Spring 2007” (invited speaker). Presentation of research findings and recommendations to Lethbridge City Council.

April 20, 2007. Kingston, Ontario. “Aboriginal Attitudes About the Canadian Forces: Ideas to (Re) Consider” (invited speaker). *School of Policy Studies, Queen’s University*, Dialogue on Diversity in Canada’s Armed Forces.

March 1, 2007. Banff, Alberta. “Aboriginal Economic Development in Historical Perspective” (invited speaker). *Aboriginal Leadership and Management*, Applied Research Priorities for Aboriginal Economic Development Policy.

October 3, 2006. Halifax, Nova Scotia. “Responsible Gambling and Aboriginal Gaming in Canada, 1979-2006” (invited speaker). *Responsible Gambling in Nova Scotia*. Halifax, Nova Scotia.

September 31, 2006. Ottawa, Ontario. “It’s my duty ... to be a warrior of the people’: Kainai Perceptions of and Participation in the Canadian Forces” (invited speaker). *Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces and Society*.

September 9, 2006. Lethbridge, Alberta. “An all-round Indian affair’: The Native Gatherings at Macleod, 1924 & 1925” (invited speaker). *The 2006 North American Gathering of the Henty Society*.

November 4, 2005. Lethbridge, Alberta. “Aboriginal Gaming: Who’s Cashing In?” (invited panel participant). *Royal Society of Canada*. University of Lethbridge, Alberta.

May 6, 2005. Edinburgh, Scotland. “The Politics of Accommodation: Working Toward a Policy of Aboriginal Inclusion” (invited speaker). *Centre of Canadian Studies*, University of Edinburgh. First Nations, First Thoughts.

March 17, 2003. Winnipeg, Manitoba. “Urban Aboriginal Youth in Winnipeg: Culture and Identity Formation in Cities.” Presentation of research findings to *Culture and Heritage Canada* (teleconferenced to Ministry office in Ottawa).

January 31, 2003. Anchorage, Alaska. “Aboriginal Self-Government in Canada: Gauging ‘Success’ From an Aboriginal Viewpoint” (invited speaker). *Institute of Social and Economic Research Conference Series*, University of Alaska, Anchorage, Alaska.

April 19, 2002. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. “Aboriginal Organizations in Canada, 1867-1987: Toward an Understanding of an Organizing Ideology” (invited speaker). *Political Studies Department*, University of Saskatchewan.

January 2002. Peterborough, Ontario. “The importance of site to identity construction in northern Manitoba” (invited speaker). *Algonquian Identity seminar*, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.

March 2001. Peterborough, Ontario. “Guided history methodology and its importance in creating culturally-relevant local histories” (invited speaker). *Pine Tree Lecture Series*, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.

October 17, 2000. Montreal, Quebec. “‘The Region Teemed With Abundance’: Interlake Saulteaux concepts of territory and sovereignty” (invited speaker). *32nd Algonquian Conference*, McCord Museum & McGill University, Montreal, Quebec.

October 2000. Peterborough, Ontario. “The media’s misrepresentation of the shooting of Dudley George.” *Native History in Canada seminar*.

March 2000. Winnipeg, Manitoba. "Saulteaux Land Use in Manitoba's Interlake region: 1842-71." *Issues in the North Colloquium*, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

March 2000. Winnipeg, Manitoba. "Fairford Saulteaux resistance to Church Missionary Society (CMS) influence: 1842-54." *13th Annual Manitoba History Conference*, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

February 1999. Winnipeg, Manitoba. "Native Studies, graduate students and the issue of relationship." *Issues in the North colloquium*. University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

December 1998. Winnipeg, Manitoba. "Napi, Devolution, and Government Policy Reformation." Presentation before the Indigenization and Devolution of Social Programs graduate seminar.

May 1998. Calgary, Alberta. "The Hippies Went Indian: Indianness and its Effect on the 1960's Counterculture." *The 1998 History Undergraduate Colloquium*.

April 1998. Lethbridge, Alberta. "The Media in Canada: A Critique of the Lethbridge Herald's Editorial Policy Toward Native People" (invited speaker). Presentation before Mass Media in Canada seminar, *University of Lethbridge*.

November 1997. Lethbridge, Alberta. "My Life as a Stringer: Options & Opportunities for Canada's Freelance Writers Covering Native Issues" (invited speaker). Presentation before the City Hall Reporting class, *Journalism Program, Lethbridge Community College*.

May 1997. Edmonton, Alberta. "Demarcation of Sacred Lands: The Fight for Religious Freedom." *The 1997 History Undergraduate Colloquium*.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

COURSES TAUGHT

- 2023 Public & Social Policy in Canada; Canadian Politics & Government
- 2022 Canadian Politics & Government; Reconciliation and the State; Indigenous Peoples & Local Government in Canada; Media and Politics in Canada (latter two scheduled)
- 2021 Reconciliation and the State; Social Policy in Canada; Social Movements
- 2020 Social Policy in Canada; Canadian Politics & Government; Indigenous Peoples & Local Government in Canada; Media and Politics in Canada
- 2019 Canadian Politics & Government; Reconciliation and the State (*Sabbatical leave, July-December 2019*)
- 2018 Social Movements; Canadian Politics & Government; Indigenous Peoples & Local Government in Canada; Media and Politics in Canada
- 2017 Media and Politics in Canada; Canadian Politics & Government; Social Policy in Canada; Reconciliation and the State
- 2016 Social Policy in Canada; Social Movements; Indigenous Peoples & Local Government in Canada
- 2015 The Politics of Indigenous Protest; Media and Politics in Canada (*Sabbatical leave, July-December 2015*)

- 2014 Introduction to Native American Studies (x2); Canadian Indian History; Aboriginal Peoples and Natural Resources
- 2013 Canadian Indian History, Prairie Indian Treaties (x2); Native Politics in Canada
- 2012 Introduction to Native American Studies (x2); Aboriginal Peoples and Natural Resources; Traditional Aboriginal Political Economy; American Indian History
- 2011 Traditional Aboriginal Political Economy; Native Politics in Canada (*Sabbatical leave, July-December 2011*)
- 2010 Traditional Aboriginal Political Economy; Canadian Indian History; Introduction to Native American Studies; Prairie Indian Treaties
- 2009 Native Politics in Canada; Introduction to Native American Studies (x2); Administrative Aspects of First Nations' Governments; The Métis
- 2008 Traditional Aboriginal Political Economy; Aboriginal Peoples and Natural Resources; Introduction to Native American Studies; Canadian Indian History; Prairie Indian Treaties
- 2007 Aboriginal Political Organizations in Canada; Introduction to Native American Studies; Native American History (USA)¹ (*Sabbatical leave, July-December 2007*)
- 2006 Native American Health; Native Politics in Canada; The Métis; Canadian Indian History; Aboriginal Peoples and Canadian Politics¹
- 2005 Prairie Indian Treaties; Introduction to Native American Studies; Administrative Aspects of First Nations' Governments
- 2004 Native Politics in Canada; Canadian Indian History; The Evolution of Indian Policy in the U.S. and Canada¹; Political Change in a Global Era (x2)¹
- 2003 Political Change in a Global Era¹; The Interface of Aboriginal Organizations in Canada¹; Introduction to Native Studies²; Urban Aboriginal Self-Government in Canada²; Introduction to Native Studies I³; Introduction to Native Studies II³; Aboriginal People, Environment, and Economy⁴; Native Politics in Canada⁴
- 2002 Introduction to Native American Studies; Introduction to Native Studies I³; Introduction to Native Studies II³; Topics in Aboriginal Identity⁴
- 2001 Introduction to Native Studies I³; Introduction to Native Studies II³; Introduction to Native American Studies
- 2000 Introduction to Native American Studies; The Native Peoples of Canada, Pt. I⁴; The Native Peoples of Canada, Pt. II (x2)⁴
- 1999 The Native Peoples of Canada, Pt. I⁴; The Native Peoples of Canada, Pt. II⁴

¹ University of Saskatchewan

² Trent University

³ Brandon University

⁴ University of Manitoba

STUDENT/THESIS SUPERVISION/COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

2020 – May 2023. M.A. THESIS SUPERVISOR (Allison Moncrieff). Political Science, University of Lethbridge.

2019 – May 2023. M.A. Committee Member (Wael Nassar). Geography, University of Lethbridge.

2020 – 2022. M.A. Committee Member (Anderson Ebhomielen). Political Science, University of Lethbridge. Successfully defended 3 May 2022.

2014 – 2021. Ph.D. Committee Member (Ben Fawcett). Geography and Planning, University of Saskatchewan. Successfully defended 28 October 2021.

2014 – 2017. M.A. THESIS SUPERVISOR (Kathryn Dekruyf). Native American Studies, University of Lethbridge. Thesis: “‘Citizens Minus’: Urban Aboriginal Self-determination and Co-production in the City of Calgary.” Successfully defended April 2017.

2009 – 2012. M.Sc. Committee Member (Jennifer Arthur). Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge. Successfully defended 14 June 2012.

2010 (Sept) – 2012. M.Sc. THESIS SUPERVISOR (Spencer Edelman). Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge. *Thesis*: “The Residential School Settlement with Yukon First Nation Survivors: A Positive Form of Relationship Renewal?” Successfully defended 5 June 2012.

2008 – 2011. M.A. THESIS CO-SUPERVISOR (Gabrielle Weasel Head). Native American Studies, University of Lethbridge. *Thesis*: “‘All We Need is Our Land’: An Exploration of Urban Aboriginal Homelessness.” Successfully defended 21 March 2011.

2009 – 2010. Undergraduate thesis supervisor (Jeffrey Doherty). Native American Studies. Successfully defended April 2010.

2005 – 2008. M.A. Committee Member (Annabelle Crop Eared Wolf). Native American Studies, University of Lethbridge. Successfully defended May 2008.

2006 – 2007. M.A. Site Supervisor (Janene Moch). Diploma in Investigative & Forensic Accounting, University of Toronto. Successfully completed program requirements August 2007.

2003 – 2004. M.A. Committee Member (Cathy Nilson). Political Studies, University of Saskatchewan. Successfully defended May 2004.

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

2022. External Examiner, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Lethbridge, Alberta.

2018. External Examiner, M.A. Thesis, University of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

2014. External Examiner, Ph.D. Thesis, Charles Darwin University, Darwin, Australia.

2011. External Examiner, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Calgary, Alberta.

ACADEMIC SERVICE

CURRENT COMMITTEES & ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES

General Faculties Council (GFC), 2022-2025

External Alternate Faculty member for the Department of Physics & Astronomy Chair Selection Committee and Search Committee, 2021-2022

Royal Society of Canada Committee, University of Lethbridge (2018-current)

PROFESSIONAL AND COMMUNITY COMMITTEES

Committee member, Philosophy Politics and Law (PPL), program development (June 2022 – ongoing)

Chair, Hiring Committee. *Jarislowski Chair in Trust and Political Leadership* (January 2022-May 2023)

STP Committee Member (2022-2023)(13 files reviewed)

Royal Society of Canada (RSC), Member, Social Sciences Selection Committee, College of New Scholars, Artists, and Scientists (35 dossiers) (2021)

International Editorial Board Member, *International Gambling Studies Journal*, 2013-current

Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute (AHURI), editorial board member (2011-present)

Addressing Aboriginal Homelessness in Canada, Canadian Observatory on Homelessness (co-lead) (2013-2021)

Alberta Rural Development Network (ARDN), Regional Advisory Board (RAB), Homelessness Partnering Strategy, Alberta Rural & Remote Homelessness Funding (2014-2017)
 Parkland Institute, Research Committee (2013-2016)
 Southwest Alberta Community Loan Fund (SWACLF), Vice-president (2013-2015)
 Canadian Homelessness Research Network, Collaborator (2011-2015)
 Social Housing in Action Leadership Council (2013-2014)
 Alberta Health Services-Social Housing in Action, committee member (2013-2014)
 Southwest Alberta Community Loan Fund (SWACLF), Board Member (2011-2012)
 Canadian Historical Association, Jurist, Aboriginal History Book Prize committee (Spring 2011)
 Alberta Homelessness Research Consortium, Steering Committee (October 2010-2013)
 Alberta Housing Secretariat, co-Chair Lethbridge Research Node (March 2010-2013)
 Urban Resilience Research Building Indigenous Nations (University of Saskatchewan) (2008-2010)
 City of Lethbridge, Social Housing In Action (SHIA) (2007-2012)
 City of Lethbridge, Affordable Housing Policy Task Force (policy consultation group) (2007-2010)
 City of Lethbridge, Affordable Housing Committee (2007-2009)
 Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers (CANDO) Standing Committee on Education & Research and National Co-ordinator: Competency Evaluation Committee (2002-2010)
 University Support Committee USIC/Flying Dust First Nation (2003-2010)

PAST ACADEMIC COMMITTEES & ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES

Chair, Hiring Selection Committee, Department of Political Science, University of Lethbridge 2020-2021
 Chair, Department of Political Science, University of Lethbridge 2020-2021
 Dean's Advisory Council, University of Lethbridge 2020-2021
 Senate, University of Lethbridge (BoG rep), 2019-2021
 Governance Committee, Board of Governors, University of Lethbridge, 2019-2021
 Board of Governors, University of Lethbridge (ULFA), 2018-2021 (ministerial appointment)
 Chair, Salary Tenure Promotion (STP) Committee, Arts & Science Faculty, 2021
 Salary Tenure Promotion (STP) Committee, Health Science Faculty, 2018-2020
 Board of Governors (BOG), Chair Selection Committee, 2017-2018
 Arts and Science representative of the Faculty of Health Sciences Council, 1 September 2016-31 August 2018
 Salary Tenure Promotion (STP) Committee (x3 files) (Spring 2018)
 Chair, Chair Selection Committee, Geography (Fall 2017-spring 2018)
 Academic Quality Assurance Committee (AQAC), 1 July 2016-October 2017
 Chief Negotiator, ULFA Handbooks Committee (2015)
 Representative, Appointment Committee for the Vice-President (Research) (September 2014 – 2015)
 Chair Selection Committee, Religious Studies (Spring 2015)
 Chair Selection Committee, Political Science (Spring 2015)
 ULFA Handbooks Committee (July 2013-2015)
 Vice-President Research (VPR) Research Advisory Committee (Fall 2011-2015)
 Native American Studies Faculty Search Committee (Spring 2014)
 Salary Tenure Promotion (STP) Committee (Spring 2013)
 Committee of Research and Teaching, Faculty of Arts and Science (Summer 2010-2012)

General Faculties Council, General Liberal Education Requirement committee (University of Lethbridge 2010-2012)
 Chair Selection Committee, Sociology (Spring 2011)
 Gender and Diversity Caucus (ULFA 2010-2011)
 Chair Selection Committee, Political Science (Spring 2010)
 ULFA Study Leave Relocation Committee (2008-2009)
 First Nations, Métis & Inuit (FNMI) Support Committee (2007-2009)
 Native American Studies Faculty Search Committee (Spring 2008)
 Salary Tenure Promotion (STP) Committee (Spring 2007)
 Native American Studies Chair Selection Committee (Spring 2012, 2011, 2007, 2005)
 Travel Committee (University of Lethbridge 2006-2008)
 Canadian Studies (University of Lethbridge 2006-2008)

JOURNAL EDITORIAL DUTIES

International Editorial Board, *International Gambling Studies* (2013-current)
 Book Review Editor, *Native Studies Review* (2007-2012)
 Guest Editor, *Journal of Aboriginal Economic Development: First Nations Gaming* (2002)
 Co-editor, *Journal of Aboriginal Economic Development* (2002-2010)

JOURNAL/ACADEMIC PRESS/ACADEMIC AGENCY REVIEWER

Aboriginal Issues Press, University of Manitoba (2)
 Aboriginal Policy Studies (3)
 American Indian Culture and Research Journal (1)
 Asian Journal of Gambling Issues and Public Health (1)
 Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute (report reviewer 2011-2014, 2016, 2019-2022) (13)
 Canadian Geographer (1)
 Canadian Homelessness Research Network (Toronto) (3)
 Canadian Journal of Native Studies (2)
 Canadian Public Policy (5)
 Canadian Journal of Political Science (4)
 City & Society (1)
 Critical Social Work (3)
 Environment and Planning A (1)
 Fraser Institute (2)
 Frontier Centre (1)
 Great Plains Quarterly (1)
 Guggenheim Fellowship (1)
 Health & Place (2)
 Institute on Governance (Ottawa) (1)
 Institute on Research for Public Policy (IRPP) (1)
 International Gambling Studies (5)
 Journal of Aboriginal Economic Development (7)
 Journal of Canadian Studies (2)
 Journal of Gambling Studies (1)
 Journal of Housing and the Built Environment (1)
 Journal of Law and Social Policy (1)

Journal of Rural and Community Development (1)
 Macdonald-Laurier Institute (1)
 McGill-Queen's University Press (book manuscripts) (2)
 Native Law Centre (University of Saskatchewan) (book manuscript 2017)
 Native Studies Review (3)
 Oxford University Press (book manuscripts) (3)
 Pearson Education (book manuscript 2008)
 Publius: The Journal of Federalism (3)
 Saskatchewan Institute of Public Policy (1)
 The International Indigenous Policy Journal (2)
 Thompson Nelson Education (2)
 UNLV Gaming Research and Review Journal (2)
 University of British Columbia Press (book manuscript 2017)
 University of Ottawa Press (book manuscript 2017)
 University of Saskatchewan Native Law Centre (book manuscript 2017)
 University of Toronto Press (book manuscript 2017)
 Urban Planning (1)

GRANT REVIEWER

Prentice Institute, Research Affiliate Funding (2021)
 SSHRC Standard Research/Insight Grants Program reviewer (2021-2019, 2017, 2010, 2008, 2006)
 Guggenheim Fellowship (2020)
 SSHRC Partnership Grant reviewer (2020)
 MITACS (Acceleration Proposal Grant) (2021, 2019, 2017)
 Marsden Fund (Royal Society, NZ) (2017)
 M.S.I. Foundation (2017)
 Canada Council Killam Prize (2016)
 Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute (2011-present)
 Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre (2013, 2010)
 Alberta Centre for Child, Family & Community Research (2013)

COMMUNITY AND UNIVERSITY SERVICE

Expert Witness

- Invited participant for #letstalkhousing National Housing Strategy. *Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)*. September 28, 2016.
- Invited presentation on The Study of Crude Oil in Canada. *The Senate of Canada*. Ottawa, Ontario. April 13, 2016.
- For Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP, civil claim BC/Yukon Association of Drug War Survivors v. City of Abbotsford (2014-2015). *Supreme Court of B.C.*
- For Rochon/Genova LLP, class action suit against Ultimate Bet (2013-2015). *Superior Court of Ontario*.

MEDIA COVERAGE (244 appearances)

Work highlighted or opinions sought from media outlets such as *The National* with Peter Mansbridge, CBC Radio International and CBC Canada (provincial/national), Radio UAS 96.1 (Sinaloa, Mexico), Aboriginal Peoples Television Network (APTN), *Prime Time Alberta*, *Globe and*

Mail, National Post, Financial Post Magazine, Municipal Monitor, Optimum Online: The Journal of Public Sector Management, and Maisonneuve: A Quarterly of Arts, Opinion & Ideas.

- “UCP under fire for handling Indigenous relations.” *Turtle Island News* 4 May 2023.
- “UCP under fire for handling Indigenous relations.” *Lethbridge Herald* 27 April 2023.
- Jess-TV (Lethbridge, AB). 19 March 2023. *How Did I Get Here* (discussion about homelessness and housing in Lethbridge).
- “‘Our own grey areas’: First Nations navigate hazy cannabis retain jurisdiction, taxes, testing, sovereignty.” *Regina Leader-Post* 23 April 2021.
- “After the raid: White Bear’s gambling opened a path to First Nations sovereignty.” *Regina Leader-Post* 23 March 2021.
- “Casino battle royale.” *Regina Leader-Post* January 23, 2021.
- “Big bet on future pays off.” *Regina Leader-Post* January 23, 2021.
- “L’impact de la chute des revenus d’OLG sur les communautés autochtones.” *CBC ICI Première*. 26 November 2020.
- “First Nations lobby Ottawa for bigger cut of the multibillion-dollar gambling business.” *CBC News*. 18 January 2019.
- “Chilling public protest.” *Briarpatch Magazine* April 20, 2018.
- 770 A.M. (Calgary). *The Morning News with Gord Gillies*. 19 February 2018 (discussion about reconciliation in Alberta: 8 minutes).
- “Name recognition goes a long way.” *Lethbridge Herald* 17 October 2017.
- “U of L scholars named to Royal Society of Canada.” *Lethbridge Herald* 17 September 2017.
- “Essays on Indigenous struggles offer both insight and oversight.” *Canadian Dimension* March 13, 2017.
- “The remarkable life of Levi ‘Deskahēh’ General: Friends and foes.” *Two Row Times* 12 April 2017.
- “Sand Hills posts deficit, looks to rebound.” *Brandon Sun* December 3, 2016.
- “First Nations and Community Engagement for Large Scale Projects.” *Municipal Monitor*, Q4 (2016): 12-14.
- 88.7 CFUR, Prince George News. 2 September 2016 (discussion about Aboriginal homelessness: 2 minutes).
- “Indigenous Calgaryans struggle to find their cultural identity.” *CBCNews Calgary* July 10, 2016.
- “Study explores homelessness in Fort Macleod.” *The Macleod Gazette* January 27, 2016.
- CTV News (CFCN). “Small towns, big need for affordable housing.” January 6, 2016.
- “First Nations casinos in Alberta see the most profit.” *Alberta Sweetgrass* December 2015.
- “Carberry casino a loser.” *Winnipeg Free Press* December 15, 2015.
- “Aboriginal casino policy need overhaul.” *Brandon Sun* December 15, 2015.
- “\$1.3M loss for Sand Hills Casino.” *Brandon Sun* December 12, 2015.
- “Social relationships key to economy.” *Lethbridge Herald* December 8, 2015.
- 770 Calgary, Alberta Morning News. 5 December 2015 (discussion about recently released CD Howe report on social partnerships: 5 minutes).
- “Moving from NIMBY to Yes: Stronger Social Partnerships Needed to get Resource Projects off the Ground.” *Canadian Press* December 1, 2015.
- “Moving from NIMBY to Yes: Stronger Social Partnerships Needed to get Resource Projects off the Ground.” *NorthumberlandView* December 1, 2015.
- “First Nations Casinos.” *Gaming Post* November 2, 2015.

- “‘The action need to take place,’ says residential school survivor on commission findings.” *Calgary Herald* June 2, 2015.
- *Global News* Lethbridge June 2, 2015 (interview about the recently released TRC report: 1 minute).
- “Council, committee will talk affordable housing.” *Fort Macleod Gazette* May 20, 2015: A12.
- “What’s in a name? School divisions have decision to make.” *Saskatoon Star Phoenix* May 15, 2015.
- “Substandard facilities challenge First Nations officers.” *Calgary Herald* May 14, 2015.
- “Homeless youth a unique group.” *Lethbridge Herald* March 4, 2015.
- “Funding cut for First Nations groups.” *Fast Forward Weekly* January 29, 2015.
- ACCESS TV (CTV): *Prime Time Alberta*. February 10, 2014 (interview about the First Nations Education Act: 9 minutes).
- “Homeless strategy on the right track: research.” *Red Deer Advocate* January 29, 2014.
- BIG 105 (FM). January 29, 2014 (discussion about youth homelessness in Red Deer: 1 minute).
- KG Country 95.5 (FM). January 29, 2014 (discussion about youth homelessness in Red Deer: 1 minute).
- “Eagle River Casino Near Edmonton May Close Due to Bankruptcy.” *First Perspective* January 27, 2014.
- CBC-Edmonton (radio). January 24, 2014 (interview about Alexis FN filing bankruptcy: 2 minutes).
- “Carrying the Commitment.” *Canadian Diversity* 11, no. 4 (Winter 2016): 19-20.
- “Eagle River Casino seeks bankruptcy protection.” *CBC-News*. January 24, 2014.
- “Enoch Cree Nation celebrating major achievement.” *Global News* January 17, 2014.
- 570 News/Talk/Sports (radio). January 17, 2014 (interview about new VLT centre in Halifax: 1 minute).
- *Global News* January 17, 2014 (interview about Enoch FN taking over full ownership of casino: 2 minutes).
- “New VLT centre opens in Halifax despite outcry from neighbourhood.” *Vancouver Sun*, January 17, 2014. Reprinted same day *Edmonton Journal*, *Calgary Herald*, *Ottawa Citizen*, *Whitehorse Star*, and *Saint John Telegraph Journal* (Jan. 18, 2014).
- CTV News (Atlantic). January 17, 2014 (interview about new VLT centre in Halifax: 2 minutes).
- “Groups honoured for helping homeless.” *Lethbridge Herald* November 22, 2013.
- “U of L researchers land funding.” *Lethbridge Herald* October 16, 2013.
- CTV Lethbridge (CFCN). October 1, 2013 (interview about Riverstone NIMBY concerning proposed development: 1 minute).
- “Aboriginal communities face a fundamental dilemma.” *South Peace News* August 28, 2013.
- “U of L researcher part of national homelessness initiative.” *Lethbridge Herald* July 31, 2013.
- ACCESS TV (CTV): *Prime Time Alberta*. July 16, 2013 (interview about NIMBY and its impact in Alberta: 12 minutes).
- QR77 Newstalk Calgary (radio). July 13, 2013 (interview about the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness: 5 minutes).
- CJOC (radio). July 12, 2013 (interview about the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness: 1 minute).
- The A-Channel (CITY-TV). July 11, 2013 (interview about the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness and disaster preparedness: 1 minute).
- “University of Lethbridge Researchers and Community Partners to Play Key Role in National Homelessness Initiative.” *Lethbridge Living* July 11, 2013.

- “Racism in Alberta causing social ills.” *Lethbridge Herald* May 21, 2013.
- “The week ahead.” *Hill Times* April 13, 2016.
- “Unclear picture on Aboriginal homelessness.” *Lethbridge Herald* April 9, 2013.
- “All bets are on: Do casinos pay off for cities?” *Financial Post Magazine* April 3, 2013 (mention of SEIGA Report).
- “When it comes to casinos, natives feel like they’ve got game.” *Globe and Mail* March 7, 2013.
- ACCESS TV (CTV): *Prime Time Alberta*. January 18, 2013 (interview about Idle No More and its impact: 16 minutes).
- Edmonton AM (CBC-Radio). January 4, 2013 (interview about Wildrose Party’s Keno expansion proposal: 6 minutes).
- The Eyeopener (CBC-Radio Calgary). January 4, 2013 (interview about Wildrose Party’s Keno expansion proposal: 8 minutes).
- CTV Lethbridge (CFCN) December 26, 2012 (interview about impact of social media and Idle No More: 2 minutes).
- ACCESS TV (CTV): *Prime Time Alberta*. December 21, 2012 (interview about Idle No More: 7 minutes).
- “Casino factors.” *Brandon Sun* November 19, 2012.
- “Broken promise.” *Brandon Sun* November 14, 2012.
- “Company given lucrative casino contract.” *Brandon Sun* November 13, 2012.
- CBC Winnipeg (radio). November 2, 2012 (interview about new FN casino agreement: 6 minutes).
- Aboriginal Peoples Television Network (APTN) National News. October 25, 2012 (interview about cyber bullying: 3 minutes).
- CTV-Lethbridge (CFCN) September 13, 2012 (interview about social media and racism after the grassfire in Lethbridge: 4½ minutes).
- ACCESS TV (CTV): *Prime Time Alberta*. September 12, 2012 (interview about social media and racism after the grassfire in Lethbridge: 7 minutes).
- CTV-Lethbridge (CFCN) September 12, 2012 (interview about social media and racism after the grassfire in Lethbridge: 2½ minutes).
- “Alberta is getting rich off vulnerable problem gamblers.” *Calgary Herald* July 6, 2012.
- ACCESS TV (CTV): *Prime Time Alberta*. June 27, 2012 (interview about Alberta Aboriginal on reserve school attendance and educational outcomes: 14 minutes).
- “Western Canadians never far from a casino.” *Toronto Star*. March 26, 2012.
- ACCESS TV (CTV): *Prime Time Alberta*. February 25, 2012 (interview about the Truth and Reconciliation Commission’s (TRC) interim report: 5 minutes).
- “Growing urban Aboriginal population focus of U of L research.” *Alberta Sweetgrass* February 2012.
- ACCESS TV (CTV): *Prime Time Alberta*. December 1, 2011 (interview about the FNDF revenue agreement: 15 minutes).
- “Alberta chiefs reviewing distribution of casino revenues.” *Alberta Sweetgrass* December 2011. A1.
- “Alberta chiefs challenge gaming policy.” *Calgary Herald* November 27, 2011. Reprinted in *Montreal Gazette* Nov. 27, 2011; and the *Vancouver Sun* Nov. 28, 2011.
- “From Stoney Nakoda youth, a call for unity ... and an overhaul.” *Calgary Herald* November 13, 2011.
- CKUA 99.3 FM, October 26, 2011 (interview about Centre for Urban Aboriginal Research symposium: 90 seconds)

- CBC-Calgary (radio), October 20, 2011 (interview about Centre for Urban Aboriginal Research symposium: 1 minute).
- CTV-Lethbridge (CFCN) October 20, 2011 (interview about Centre for Urban Aboriginal Research symposium: 1 minute).
- Country 95.5 FM, October 20, 2011 (interview about Centre for Urban Aboriginal Research symposium: 1 minute).
- “Seeds of change?” *Lethbridge Herald* October 21, 2011.
- “New centre opens at U of L.” *Lethbridge Herald* October 19, 2011.
- “Casino model needs overhaul.” *Brandon Sun* October 18, 2011.
- “Not all First Nations reaping casino benefits.” *CBCNews* October 18, 2011
- CBC-Manitoba (TV), October 18, 2011 (interview about lack of circulating casino revenues: 5 minutes).
- CBC-Manitoba (radio), October 18, 2011 (interview about lack of circulating casino revenues: 5 minutes).
- “New Research Centre in Lethbridge focuses on urban aboriginal issues.” *PrairiePost.com* October 17, 2011.
- “Management fees eat up First Nations casino profits.” *CBCNews* October 17, 2011.
- CBC-Manitoba (TV), October 17, 2011 (interview about casino revenues paid to American operator: 6 minutes).
- CBC-Manitoba (radio), October 17, 2011 (interview about casino revenues paid to American operator: 6 minutes).
- QR-77 Country 105 FM (Calgary), October 15, 2011 (interview about the Centre for Urban Aboriginal Research symposium: 5 minutes).
- “Chief criticizes Alberta government’s decision to end aboriginal affairs as stand-alone ministry.” *Edmonton Journal* October 14, 2011.
- CBC-Regina (radio), *Blue Sky: Wide Open Radio* with Garth Materie, October 3, 2011 (interview on call-in show about recent SIGA difficulties: 25 minutes).
- “Going It Alone.” *Maisonneuve: A Quarterly of Arts, Opinion & Ideas* September 15, 2011. pp. 40-45.
- CBC-Saskatchewan (radio), *The Morning Edition* with Sheila Coles, September 15, 2011 (interview about FSIN complaints about SIGA spending: 8 minutes).
- “Atleo’s plan to disband Indian Affairs.” *Vancouver Sun* July 13, 2011.
- “End ‘paternalistic’ system.” *Nanaimo Daily News* July 13, 2011: A9.
- “First Nations proposes Aboriginal fix.” *Windsor Star* July 13, 2011.
- “Dump department of Aboriginal Affairs, urges AFN boss.” *Montreal Gazette* July 12, 2011. Reprinted in the *Vancouver Sun, Windsor Star & Calgary Herald* July 13, 2011.
- The A-Channel (CITY-TV). May 2, 2011 (interview about the SEIGA study final report and recommendations: 1 minute).
- “Small group loses big in casinos.” *Regina Leader-Post* April 30, 2011.
- “Charities can’t win for losing.” *Edmonton Journal* April 30, 2011.
- 660 News (Lethbridge). April 30, 2011 (news spot entitled The Problem with Problem Gamblers: 30 seconds).
- “Small group of gamblers responsible for most of the money wagered in casinos, lotteries and VLTs: study.” *Edmonton Journal* April 29, 2011. Reprinted in the *Regina Leader-Post* April 29, 2011; and the *Calgary Herald* Apr. 30, 2011.
- *Radio-Canada*. April 29, 2011. “10% des joueurs responsables de la majorité des recettes provinciales de jeu.”

- “One-tenth of gamblers responsible for biggest chunk of Money.” *Red Deer Advocate* April 29, 2011.
- “Alberta study finds one-tenth of gamblers responsible for biggest chunk of money.” *Canadian Press* April 28, 2011.
- “Campaign silence for First Nations voters.” *Calgary Herald* April 23, 2011.
- “Relative silence on native issues.” *Ottawa Citizen* April 23, 2011.
- “First Nations feel out of touch with election.” *Ottawa Citizen* April 22, 2011. Reprinted in the *Vancouver Sun*, *The Province*, *Calgary Herald*, *Regina Leader-Post*, *Victoria Times-Colonist*, *Saskatoon Star-Phoenix*, *Edmonton Journal*, *Windsor Star*, and *Montreal Gazette* April 23, 2011.
- “First Nations gaming in Canada.” *Alberta Sweetgrass* April 2, 2011.
- “Socioeconomic impacts of gambling in Alberta analyzed in comprehensive Institute-funded research report.” *Gambling Research Reveals* 19, no. 3 (February/March 2003), pp. 1-3.
- “Taking a chance on the future.” *Lethbridge Herald* March 7, 2011.
- “Politics aside.” *The Daily Graphic/Central Plains Herald-Leader* March 5, 2011.
- “Opening a dialogue of respect.” *The Legend* February 2011.
- “Research shows that NIMBY exists here.” *Lethbridge Herald* February 11, 2011. A5.
- “From the library ...” *Gambling Research Reveals* 10, no. 2 (December 2010/January 2011), p. 3.
- “Change won’t be easy for new chief, council.” *Lethbridge Herald* January 7, 2011. A1.
- “Fiscal secrets of First Nations.” *Telegraph-Journal* December 11, 2010. A1.
- “Stoney leaders file \$1M travel tabs.” *Calgary Herald* December 9, 2010. Reprinted in the *Ottawa Citizen* and *Saskatoon Star-Phoenix* Dec. 9.
- ACCESS TV (CTV): *Prime Time Alberta*. December 1, 2010 (interview about the Alberta Métis hunting decision: 4 minutes).
- “Community Minded: Research project examines reactions to First Nations renters and homeowners with an eye to creating greater inclusion.” *Southern Alberta Magazine* 2, no. 1 (2010).
- “Eighty native leaders, most in Alberta, earn more than PM.” *Calgary Herald* November 23, 2010. Reprinted in the *Saskatchewan Leader-Post* Nov. 23, 2010.
- “Natives roll the dice on life after AC – After Casino.” *Montreal Gazette* November 23, 2010. Reprinted by *Global News* Nov. 23, 2010.
- “Ottawa can step in for First Nations finance illegalities.” *National Post* November 23, 2010. Reprinted in the *Vancouver Sun* Nov. 23 and the *Financial Post* Nov. 24, 2010.
- CKXU Lethbridge, *Ravine*. November 17, 2010 (interview about the UNDRIP and NIMBY research in Lethbridge).
- “Curb provincial power over army, says ex-senior bureaucrat.” Aboriginal Peoples Television Network (APTN) National News. October 5, 2010.
- “Casino New Brunswick Debuts.” *Global Gaming Business* June 2010.
- “Casino a likely winner: expert.” *Telegraph-Journal* May 4, 2010. A1.
- CBC-Canada (Cape Breton). April 30, 2010 (interview about Membertou First Nation installation of VLTs).
- “Poverty and Plenty: A tale of two reserves.” *A King’s Journalism Investigation*. April 2010.
- “It’s a NIMBY world for natives, says researchers.” *Lethbridge Herald* April 16, 2010. A3.
- CTV-Lethbridge (CFCN). April 16, 2010 (interview about NIMBY in Lethbridge: 1 minute).
- The Source 94.1 FM. April 15, 2010 (interview about NIMBY in Lethbridge: 30 seconds).
- Rogers Cable, Lethbridge. April 15, 2010 (interview about NIMBY in Lethbridge: 5 minutes).
- “Exploring an ugly issue.” *Lethbridge Herald* April 14, 2010.
- CTV-Calgary (CFCN). March 17, 2010 (interview about racism in Lethbridge: 2 minutes).
- “Gaming an engine for development, expert says.” *Telegraph-Journal* February 23, 2010. A3.

- “Policing their own.” *Lethbridge Herald* February 8, 2010. A1.
- “This just in: Massive book on Canadian politics out in April.” *The Hill Times* February 8, 2010. 2.
- “Aboriginal gang violence in southern Alberta misunderstood.” *The Endeavour* December 10, 2009.
- CTV-Calgary (CFCN). December 1, 2009 (interview about housing issues in Lethbridge: 1 minute).
- Aboriginal Peoples Television Network (APTN) National News. December 1, 2009 (interview about recent court decision and race relations in Lethbridge: 3 minutes).
- Aboriginal Peoples Television Network (APTN) National News. November 30, 2009 (interview about recent court decision and race relations in Lethbridge: 5 minutes).
- CTV-Calgary (CFCN). November 27, 2009 (interview about recent court decision and race relations in Lethbridge: 2 minutes).
- “Trouble Brewing?” *Lethbridge Herald* November 19, 2009. A1.
- CBC-Saskatchewan (radio), *The Morning Edition* with Sheila Coles, August 26, 2009 (interview about FSIN’s desire to acquire jurisdiction over provincial reserve casino operations: 5 minutes).
- CBC-Canada (Montreal), *L’Heure Des Comptes*, July 27, 2009 (interview about AFN leadership change and First Nations economic development potential: 10 minutes).
- “New First Nations chief seeks to unify people after tight vote.” *Calgary Herald* July 24, 2009.
- CBC-Regina, *Blue Sky: Wide Open Radio*, July 23, 2009 (interview about recent Statistics Canada report indicating a 10-fold increase in per-capita gambling expenditures in SK: 10 minutes).
- “Jarring jail rates.” *Lethbridge Herald* July 22, 2009.
- CBC-Canada (French), July 17, 2009 (interview about upcoming AFN election in Calgary: 15 minutes).
- *Calgary Herald*, July 8, 2009 (background interview about upcoming AFN election in Calgary).
- CBC-Calgary, July 7, 2009 (interview about establishment of housing ombudsman at Tsuu T’ina First Nation: 2 minutes).
- ACCESS TV (CTV): *Prime Time Alberta* (participating panellist discussing the state of urban and reserve Aboriginal housing in Alberta: 10 minutes). April 24, 2009.
- “Blood election concerns unfounded.” *Lethbridge Herald* November 20, 2008.
- CBC-Edmonton, *Edmonton A.M.* November 13, 2008 (interview about and update about SEIGA preliminary data report: 5 minutes).
- CBC-Calgary, *Calgary Eye Opener*, November 13, 2008 (interview about Bill C-31 and Tsuu T’ina membership debate: 5 minutes).
- CBC-Alberta, October 31, 2008 (interview about Bill C-31 and Tsuu T’ina membership debate: 5 minutes).
- CBC-Regina, September 30, 2008 (interview about First Nations blockades in Saskatchewan: 5 minutes).
- “Alienated nations: Disengaged natives seldom vote in provincial or federal elections.” *Calgary Herald* September 7, 2008: B1-2.
- “Gambling Research at the U of Lethbridge.” *Gambling Research Reveals* 7, no. 5 (June/July 2008), p. 3.
- “Smoking ban shortchanges local casinos.” *Edmonton Journal* August 26, 2008.
- CBC-Canada, *Revision Quest*, July 29; repeated August 1, 2008 (interview about First Nations gaming in Canada: 5 minutes).
- CHQR Radio-Calgary, June 24, 2008 (interview about problem gambling in Alberta and an update on the AGLC provincially-funded socio-economic research project: 10 minutes).

- “Who’s doing what? A Look at Some of the Interesting Work Taking Place.” *Lethbridge Herald: Progress Edition* June 10, 2008: E2.
- “City professors part of gambling study.” *Lethbridge Herald* May 18, 2008. A3.
- “First Nations Gaming.” *Regina Leader Post* May 8, 2007: E6.
- Aboriginal Peoples Television Network (APTN), Winnipeg, Manitoba. *APTN National News: Contact* (participant panellist on investigative television program discussing Aboriginal casinos in Canada: 1 hour) February 27, 2008.
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- *The National* with Peter Mansbridge. January 4, 2006 (interview about Native voting patterns in southern Alberta specifically and Canada generally: 3 minutes).
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