## Breakout 2D: Data: Needs, Needs, Uses, Tools, Technologies
## 3:15PM-4:45PM
## Bob Simpson, Melanie Robert, Rodney Nelson

Bob Simpson

The Inuvialuit Indicators Project involved collaboratively establishing baseline social, cultural and economic data of Inuvialuit. This project focuses on beneficiaries in order to identify gaps. As such, indicators need to be organized around the objectives of the agreement. Inuvialuit, like most Indigenous governments, have a clear vision to improve citizen's social conditions. It is important is to continue to look at and develop data to identify socio-economic disparities between Indigenous peoples and other Canadians, which can assist the allocation of government source revenues and ultimately close the gap.

Melanie Robert

Open government "is about greater openness and accountability, strengthening democracy and citizen participation, and driving innovation and economic opportunities for all Canadians". At the heart of this citizen-centered approach, is open data. Indigenous data, information, and knowledge form a keystone for building nation to nation relationships, yet many Indigenous communities remain ambivalent to the notion of open data and are reluctant to see their data become public. Reconciliation demands a renewed and constant effort to address legacies; the government needs to be mindful of indigenous control and desires, while also recognizing that indigenous data expertise exists outside of the government. As we move forward, questions in terms of data sovereignty, data repatriation, data governance, and data sharing need to be addressed.

Rodney Nelson

Open data is driving growth, innovation, and access to education. It is simultaneously an area of opportunity in terms addressing Indigenous socio-economic struggles, but, at the same time, it is also an area of concern. Questions of data security and protection were raised, including: What do you want to protect? Why do you want to protect it? What is it worth to you? Moreover, Indigenous concerns related to ownership, representation, utility, autonomy, privacy, and cultural identity were raised. This presentation emphasized that Indigenous people can and should be selective about the type of knowledge that is included and excluded.

## Discussion Period

- Data has a connection to everything we do, government and community-wise.
- Before open data, there needs to security.
- The difference between traditional knowledge, which is for everyone, and sacred knowledge, which is for specific people was noted. There is a spectrum of privacy, that is

sacred and kept, and transparency, shared, is a conversation that needs to be had. If it is knowledge to be shared, it needs to be credited. It is also importance to consider how this data is being used, especially in terms of decision-making.

## What does reconciliation mean?

- Nation-Nation is visibly more important that performance indicators. What comes before performance? Re-establishing a Nation-to-Nation relationship.
- Nation to nation building of trust. We don't know. It's the journey that counts, with a good heart, good way, good mind. The only way for this to happen is to go to communities.
- Dialogue needs to be occurring between the source and the users. Community members need to be sitting at the table.
- The challenge is not the collection of the data, but the capacity within organizations to properly analyze it.