The Active Circle Research Project is funded by grant #CIHR-AHI 120532 from the Canadian Institutes for Health Research (CIHR), Institute of Aboriginal Peoples’ Health (IAPH), and Health Canada – First Nations and Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB).
ACTIVE CIRCLE RESEARCH PROJECT
ANNUAL REPORT 2014-2015

ABOUT THE PROJECT:

The full title of our project is: Youth Driven Development in Aboriginal Communities – Impact Evaluation of the Active Circle Initiative (CIHR-AHI #120532).

The purpose of the Active Circle Research Project is to better understand how youth development programs like Active Circle influence Aboriginal First Nations, Métis and Inuit communities and youth in terms of health, development and capacity. The research is conducted in partnership between academic institutions, Motivate Canada, Active Circle communities and Community Research Assistants, and is guided by a Governing Circle. Each participating Active Circle community is invited to have a member on the Governing Circle. Funding comes from a grant from the Canadian Institutes for Health Research (CIHR), Institute of Aboriginal Peoples’ Health (IAPH), and Health Canada – First Nations and Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB). The project began March 1, 2012 and the funding end date is February 28, 2015 (the project end date is officially March 31, 2016 under CIHR’s funding extension rules).

About Active Circle:

Active Circle is an initiative of Motivate Canada, a national charitable organization that uses sport, physical education and community driven development to improve the lives of young people by fostering leadership, social inclusion, social entrepreneurship and civic engagement. Active Circle supports Inuit, First Nations and Métis youth to become vibrant, active and healthy through sport and recreation. Gen7 Messengers are Aboriginal athletes and role models who are trained by Motivate Canada in public speaking and facilitation. When a GEN7 Messenger has successfully completed their training, they are paired with an Aboriginal community to act as a role model and motivator for the youth of that community.

For more information on Motivate Canada and Active Circle, please visit:  
http://www.motivatecanada.ca/en/home  
http://www.activecircle.ca/en/
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PROJECT AIMS

Aim #1: To create a reliable and culturally relevant method to measure Positive Youth Development (PYD) in Aboriginal First Nations, Métis and Inuit youth and then, using the new method, measure Aboriginal youth from various communities and events across Canada.

Aim #2: To measure and track changes in Aboriginal youth who participate in programs supported by Motivate Canada and Aboriginal communities with respect to physical, emotional, mental and spiritual ways. This is being measured through participatory research methods such as Photovoice and Anishnaabe Symbol-Based Reflection (ASBR), health surveys and talking circles. See www.ryerson.ca/asbr for more information on ASBR.

Aim #3: To study community-level availability, accessibility, and quality of opportunities and settings for physical activity, sport, and recreation using Photovoice, ASBR and talking circles.

Aim #4: To study the impact of Active Circle activities on community capacity through a community lens using talking circles and ASBR. Later, there will be a chance for youth to present their artwork and symbols at a Sharing Circle in their community. Each community will also have the chance to send youth representatives to a Sharing Community Stories event which will be planned near the end of the project.

For information on our research methods please see pages 4 to 7.
RESEARCH METHODS

Community-Based Participatory Research
Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) is an approach to research which aims to include communities as full and equal partners in the research process. CBPR fits within an Indigenous research framework in which knowledge is reclaimed by those who produce it. The Active Circle Research Project brings together researchers, participants, communities and experts from Aboriginal communities, service organizations and academic institutions. The Project uses mixed methods from Indigenous and Western research traditions to investigate PYD outcomes and holistic health, physical activity, sport, and recreation opportunities to better understand PYD in an Aboriginal context and to evaluate current programs that are offered by Motivate Canada, in partnership with Aboriginal communities.

Anishnaabe Symbol-Based Reflection
Anishnaabe Symbol-Based Reflection (ASBR) is an arts-based research method first developed by Lynn Lavallée in 2005. ASBR is a participatory method that recognizes the act of creating a symbol as a spiritual one. After creating a symbol, participants can share the story that inspired the creation as part of the healing process through Sharing Circles.

The principles of Anishnaabe Symbol-Based Reflection are:

- The process of research is just as important as the outcome. The process of allowing participants to make symbols is a spiritual experience that opens the door to expression and healing. Therefore, allowing participants time to make their symbols is critical.
- Participants should not be limited by finances. Participants should be provided with funding to support the development of their method.
- Sharing circles are critical to the method and should be facilitated by people who know their traditions.
- Medicines and/or appropriate cultural protocols are essential to the success of this method.
- A final sharing circle where participants share their work gives voice to their experiences. Researchers must allow this process to happen naturally. Therefore, videotaping and audio recording are discouraged.
- Participants' symbols are accompanied by their stories - in their own words.
- If participants wish, they should be invited to present the results of the research at knowledge sharing events. While it is not common to have participants present at academic conferences, this is changing with the focus on community-based research.

September 2015.
Photovoice

Photovoice is an arts-based research process that allows people to communicate their experiences through photography and stories. It is both a research method and tool for social change. Though the use of photography as a form of personal or political expression is not unique to Photovoice, the theoretical framework for Photovoice as a research method was first developed by Caroline Wang and Mary Ann Burriss in the 1990s (Source: Wang and Burris. Photovoice: Concept, Methodology, and Use for Participatory Needs Assessment Health Educ Behav June 1997). In brief, consenting participants are given a camera and a theme on which to take photographs and then gather to share their stories with each other and community members and/or policy makers. For our project, consenting youth participants were asked to take photographs to: 1) show how they felt about the impact of Motivate Canada supported programs on themselves, their family and friends, and community at large; and 2) show the different places and spaces that youth in the community can get active.

Talking Circles & NVivo

Talking Circles were incorporated into various aspects of the Project as a way of collecting qualitative data – information that is descriptive rather than numerical in nature. During the development of the PYD Compass (Project Aim 1), Talking Circles, opened by Elders or Traditional Persons, and facilitated by Aboriginal youth from our Research Team, were conducted in thirteen Aboriginal communities across Canada. During the Active Circle research activities in five participating communities (Project Aims 2, 3 & 4), Talking Circles were held with youth, youth leader and community participants to share insight on Motivate Canada programs and the impact that these programs had on their lives and their communities. In addition, Talking and Sharing Circles were used by Project graduate students (Auksi, Baillie and Carrière) as part of their respective theses work.

Discussions from the Talking Circles were either recorded and transcribed (if each participant in a Talking Circle consented to this) or detailed in written notes. The Research Team used QSR International’s NVivo 10 software to identify and categorize key themes (“nodes”) from the transcribed material and the team using a Two-Eyed Seeing approach (Marshall – 2004 http://www.integrativescience.ca/) to analyze the data.

For the Project, consenting ASBR participants created a symbol to help describe how Motivate Canada programming has affected them, their families and their community. Participants shared their art work and related stories with other participants and through community reports and sharing events. For more information on ASBR, please visit: http://www.ryerson.ca/asbr/index.html#home

Image above:
When I first started going to Mikisew I was bullied a lot then Ron started helping me with everything, being my counsellor. Then I started getting into the boxing program and it helped me a lot. I was ashamed of myself because I was, I’m big. And I’d be brave because I was bullied a lot when I was younger and I was determined to get through, break the shell. And I had courage. And so the boxing program helped me a lot and now I’m better than I was before when I was in Mikisew.

- Cross Lake ASBR participant
Questionnaires and Direct Measures

*Questionnaires* and body *measurements* are Western ways of collecting *quantitative* data -- information which can be given a *numerical* value and then analyzed statistically. In those communities that were interested in measuring *physical activity levels*, *holistic health* and *body mass index* in youth (Project Aim 2), the following tools were offered:

**Physical Activity Levels** were assessed using a self-reported measure called the: *Godin Leisure Time Exercise Questionnaire*. Consenting youth participants were asked to indicate the frequency of strenuous, moderate and mild exercise in a typical 7 day period.


**Holistic Health** was measured using the Perceived Holistic Health Measure*. Consenting youth participants were asked to rate their Spiritual, Social, Emotional and Physical Health and to rate the importance of these attributes to their overall health.


**Body Mass Index** (BMI) is the numerical value derived from a person's weight, divided by the square of his/her height. It is used as a method of estimating body fat for the purpose of assessing risk for metabolic and other disease outcomes. It is an inexpensive way of estimating body fat levels and risk, but it does have its limitations (eg. it may not be a good indicator for growing children or in individuals or populations who have very long or short legs in relation to torso, since standing – not sitting – height is used, nor does it indicate the type or location of fat in the body). For those consenting communities and participants, height and weight measurements were recorded.

In the case of our research Project, because the number of participant in each community was small, the results cannot be generalized to the larger community nor interpreted more broadly.

The Medicine Circle

The *Medicine Circle* is a contemporary term used to describe some teachings used in many Indigenous nations in Canada. While Medicine Circle names, teachings, colours and interpretations may vary between nations, it is an important cultural symbol and tool that illustrates the interconnectedness between different aspects of life. For our project, the team accepted a definition of the Medicine Circle, having roots in Anishnabek narrative (Lovelace 2014). The Medicine Circle that was developed was used as an analytic tool to help develop the PYD COMPASS.
Storytelling

Oral storytelling traditions are deeply rooted in Indigenous culture; they are used to convey concepts of identity, important lessons, ecological information, and history. The Talking Circle is a form of storytelling. During the process of analyzing key concepts (the data) from the Talking Circles, the Team used storytelling as a way of seeing that narratives can take on layers of meaning and of seeing how these layers can be interconnected. Through storytelling, the Team saw the interconnectedness of the “data” and that it was important to portray layers of connectivity on the Compass through the addition of arcs. See Figure above.

Photo at right: Here PYD Team members (L-R: Sean Hillier, hidden; Mark Bruner; Robert Lovelace; and Kathy Hare) discuss the placement of “nodes” on the PYD Compass framework. This was a collaborative process that gave each member of the PYD Team a chance to tell their story about where they would situate a node on the Compass. Layers of meaning and interconnectedness were considered.

Figure left: The PYD Compass framework. Each quadrant represents one of the Four Directions; each axis Physical, Emotional, Spiritual, Cognitive -- an attribute that can be connected to other axes through coloured arcs. Using NVivo Software, the team identified key concepts (or “nodes”) that were then placed on the PYD Compass using a Two-Eyed Seeing approach.
THE POSITIVE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (PYD) COMPASS

The following table describes the key steps in creating a valid and culturally appropriate method to measure PYD in Aboriginal Youth (Project Aim 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What have researchers, community groups and Aboriginal experts already said about PYD in Aboriginal Youth?</td>
<td>Conduct a Literature Review to describe the knowledge contained in of research and Indigenous journals, and grey literature.</td>
<td>Completed. Literature review manuscript has been completed and is being submitted to a journal for review and publication. Additional analysis of information from the literature was conducted under the RE-AIM framework. The analysis of the literature findings helped inform the development of the PYD Compass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do Aboriginal youth have to say about PYD?</td>
<td>Seek out Aboriginal youth perspective through facilitated youth Talking Circles</td>
<td>Completed. 13 Talking Circles held across Canada. 99 youth from 8 communities participated. First Nation, Métis and Inuit youth represented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the main themes arising from the youth Talking Circles?</td>
<td>Analyze written data from Talking Circles using NVivo, through Governing Circle input and through storytelling.</td>
<td>Completed. Themes or &quot;nodes&quot; identified and situated on a PYD Compass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What questions (or 'items') are meaningful measurements of PYD in Aboriginal Youth?</td>
<td>Based on the positioning of &quot;nodes&quot; on the Compass, create a list of questions with scales that can be used in a questionnaire for Youth.</td>
<td>Close to Final Draft Completed. PYD Team, Governing Circle and Aboriginal Youth created and reviewed the PYD Compass Questionnaire. Next Steps: Review by and input from Governing Circle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the tool a valid one?</td>
<td>To validate the tool, it needs to be tested by Aboriginal youth.</td>
<td>To do: In consultation with the Governing Circle and Aboriginal organizations, identify events that may be interested in collaborating and participating in the validation process. Develop data collection plan and prepare ethics documents. Analyze results.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Currently, the PYD Compass-Q is a paper-based questionnaire. We believe that moving the questionnaire to an electronic format – an “App” – would make it more appealing to youth, and more accessible to communities who could use the App to own, control, access and possess data from their community. In addition to the key steps described above, the Research Team is working with another research group that has created such an electronic App-based questionnaire for Aboriginal children and youth health and well-being. We hope to learn from their experience and knowledge.
Five Active Circle communities are actively engaged in the program evaluation part of our Project (see Project Aims 2-4, page 3). These communities are: Cross Lake First Nation in Manitoba; Seine River First Nation in Northern Ontario; Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation in Ontario; Wabano Centre for Aboriginal Health in Ottawa; and Vancouver Parks & Recreation in British Columbia (Vancouver Parks & Recreation represents 5 urban community centres). Each community identified a Community Research Assistant — an individual based in their community who works closely with the Research Team to facilitate research project activities in their respective communities. The CRAs advertised and recruited participants; and participated in data collection, analysis and dissemination activities. CRAs are a vital link between the Research Team and the communities; we could not undertake the project without them.
Cross Lake First Nation

Cross Lake is a Cree community located in northern Manitoba with a population of about 7,000. The community has collaborated with Motivate Canada since 2011 in response to concerns around bullying among students at the local school. Through a series of community visits supported by Motivate Canada, Gen7 Messenger & boxing mentor Kent Brown worked with Ron and a group of youth to start a boxing program and organize discussions and presentations about bullying and the importance of staying in school.

Cross Lake is represented on the Governing Circle by Band Council member Shirley Robinson and by Ron LePage who serves as the Community Research Assistant. Colin Baillie and Christine Head are the key Research Team members who have worked with Ron during recruitment, data collection, analysis and report writing and have visited the community on numerous occasions. The community has participated in various aspects of the Active Circle Research Project including:

- Talking circles with youth to share their thoughts on positive youth development (Project Aim 1)
- Surveys (Godin Leisure-Time Exercise Questionnaire & the Perceived Holistic Health Survey) to explore self-reported levels of physical activity & holistic health (Project Aim 2)
- Anishnaabe Symbol-Based Reflection (ASBR) and Photovoice with youth to explore the impacts of the boxing program (Project Aim 2)
- Photovoice with youth leaders to explore the places, spaces, and resources in the community environment that youth use to be active (Project Aim 3)
- Rural Active Living Assessment (RALA) tool, an assessment of a rural community’s physical environment, built structures, characteristics, programs and policies that can affect levels of physical activity (Baillie thesis project)
- Talking circles with members of the community to share their thoughts on the program and its impact on the community (Project Aim 4).

Data and results have been analysed and the community report submitted to the community in September 2015.

Photo, Left: In September 2014, Lucie Lévesque and Ron LePage were invited to present ‘Active Circle: Youth Perspectives on Community Physical Activity Resources Captured through Photovoice’ at the 5th Conference on Research Advances in the Prevention & Management of Childhood & Adolescent Obesity Conference: Time to Focus on Strengths. Here Ron discusses the project with another member of the Conference.
Seine River is an Ojibway community of 650 individuals located 80 km east of Fort Frances in northwestern Ontario. Over the past 8 years, Motivate Canada and Seine River First Nation have worked together to develop and support a variety of physical activity programs focused on youth engagement and development including monthly visits from a GEN7 Messenger, volleyball and softball tournaments as well as traditional gatherings and events that bring the community together. More recently, the community has established a therapeutic horse program that has involved more than 50 youth.

Seine River is represented on the Governing Circle by Band Council member Roger Spencer and Summer Jim. Darcy Whitecrow (above right) is the Community Research Assistant. Seine River has participated in key research project activities including:

- Talking circles with youth to share their thoughts on positive youth development (Project Aim 1)
- Surveys (Godin Leisure-Time Exercise Questionnaire & the Perceived Holistic Health Survey) to explore self-reported levels of physical activity & holistic health (Project Aim 2)
- Anishnaabe Symbol-Based Reflection (ASBR) and Photovoice with youth to explore the impacts of the horse program (Project Aim 2)
- Photovoice with youth leaders to explore the places, spaces, and resources in the community environment that youth use to be active (Project Aim 3)
- Rural Active Living Assessment (RALA) tool, an assessment of a rural community’s physical environment, built structures, characteristics, programs and policies that can affect levels of physical activity (Baillie thesis project)
- Talking circles with members of the community to share their thoughts on the program and its impact on the community (Project Aim 4). (see page 15).

Data and results have been analysed and the community report submitted to the community in September 2015.
Neyaashiinigmiing - Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation

Neyaashiinigmiing is an Ojibway community located on the eastern shore of the Saugeen (Bruce) Peninsula on Georgian Bay and has a resident population of roughly 700. Motivate Canada began working here in 2009 through the GEN7 Aboriginal Role Model program & GEN7 Messenger (World Champion & Pan Am Gold medal winning boxer), Mary Spencer. Supported programs include: bicycle exchange, cross country skiing, water safety and boxing.

Neyaashiinigmiing is represented by Band Council member Veronica Smith (Governing Circle) and Shannon Drane (Community Research Assistant – *Photo Left*)

Over an 11 month time period Shannon, and Research Team members Christine Head and Colin Baillie, carried out the following research activities:

- Physical Activity and Holistic Health Questionnaires to explore self-reported levels of physical activity and holistic health (Project Aim 2)
- BMI measurements
- Photovoice with youth to explore the impact of Motivate Canada programming (Project Aim 2) and to explore the places, spaces and resources in the community environment that youth use to be active (Project Aim 3)
- Rural Active Living Assessment (RALA) tool, an assessment of a rural community’s physical environment, built structures, characteristics, programs and policies that can affect levels of physical activity, as part of Colin Baillie’s graduate student thesis (see page 15)
- Sharing circles with members of the community to share their thoughts on the program and its impact on the community (Project Aim 4)

Data – questionnaires, surveys, measurements, photographs, stories and sharing circle transcriptions – were analyzed by Shannon Drane, Colin Baillie, Christine Head, Sean Hillier and Kathy Hare. The community research report was submitted to the community in September 2015. The report details background, methods, findings, recommendations and conclusions relating to the research activities.
Wabano Centre for Aboriginal Health is located in Ottawa, Ontario and provides holistic health services to First Nation, Inuit and Metis individuals and families living within the surrounding area. Motivate Canada began working with the centre to support youth physical activity programming in 2008 and, over the years, has provided funding, mentoring and capacity building opportunities to support programs including culture-based camps and season-driven physical activities.

Melissa Hammell represents Wabano Centre on the project’s Governing Circle and Monica Ethier has been supporting the project as the Community Research Assistant.

The following research activities have been completed at Wabano Centre for Aboriginal Health:

- Anishnawbe Symbol Based Reflection (ASBR) with youth who took part in Motivate Canada supported programs to explore the impacts (Project Aim 2)
- Talking circles where members of the community and participants’ parents shared their thoughts on the programming and its impact on the youth and wider community (Project Aim 4)
- Talking circles where members of the Wabano staff who deliver physical activity programming shared their thoughts on the programming and the impact it had on them and on the youth (Project Aim 4)

The Research Team is conducting the final stages of data analysis and, after meeting with the Community Research Assistant for feedback, will prepare a report for the centre that summarizes research process and outcomes.
Vancouver is one of two urban communities that participated in the Active Circle project. In Vancouver, the Research Team worked with the City of Vancouver Parks and Recreation Board (Ray Cam Center), and A.L.I.V.E, Canada. These agencies were working to develop and deliver a more culturally specific physical activity program in community centers. The centres have taken part in the Gen7 program.

Five local community centers were engaged in the research project, most found in Vancouver’s downtown east side, which is largely comprised of Aboriginal Peoples.

The community is represented by Erin Grant, the Community Research Assistant, and by Scott Clark who serves as representative on the Governing Circle. Vancouver has participated in key research project activities including:

- Talking circles with youth to share their thoughts on positive youth development (Project Aim 1)
- Photovoice & a sharing circle with youth leaders from the various community centers to explore the places, spaces, and resources in the community environment that youth use to be active;
- A sharing circle with youth leaders to explore the ideas of places, spaces, and resources in the community environment that youth use to be active

The data collection and analysis is complete, with a community report set to be ready in the coming weeks.
Completed in October 2014 and presented at eight different conferences, Colin’s Master’s thesis project explored youth perspectives on the ways that the First Nations community environment impacts physical activity. Youth co-researchers took photos of physical activity spaces, places, and resources in both the winter and summer using a research method called PhotoVoice. Afterwards, youth took part in talking circles where they discussed their photos and completed the Rural Active Living Assessment (RALA) tool to compare how the tool describes the physical activity-environment link and their own understanding of this relationship. As a result of the research conducted by youth in the community, a conceptual model was developed of the physical activity-environment relationship. In describing the relationship between where they live and how they move, youth mentioned 1) Policy, 2) Community/Cultural Events, 3) Transportation, 4) Infrastructure, 5) Natural Environment, 6) Social Environment, 7) Physical Activity Programs, 8) Relations, and 9) Personal Attributes that influenced their activity levels. This conceptual model and the youth’s discussion of the RALA tool will be used to create a physical activity environment assessment tool. This tool will be specifically designed to help First Nations community members develop new culturally relevant programs for youth across Turtle Island as part of Colin’s PhD research.
Réal Carrière is Nehinuw (Cree) from the village of Cumberland House, Saskatchewan. He was raised on his family's traditional hunting territory, which is situated 60km from the nearest community, with no road access, running water, or electricity. Currently, he is undertaking a PhD in Policy Studies and has completed phase 1 field work — which involved interviewing Nehinuw experts with knowledge of traditional Cree governance practices — and will return to Saskatchewan in August 2015 to complete additional community-based data gathering. In addition to his field work, he has begun writing his PhD dissertation—working on the literature review and the methodology sections.

Réal’s thesis aims to explore traditional Indigenous knowledge on the policy process, focusing specifically on the Nehinuw people. The main research question is, “What do the lived experiences of the Nehinuw people teach us about the Nehinuw policy process?” Réal aims to show that the Nehinuw have a distinct and unique view of the policy process. This alternative approach will be used to further the study of Indigenous governance, challenge the basic conceptualizations of the policy process, challenge dominant policy making process implemented by the Canadian government, and influence how stakeholders, like Motivate Canada, work with Indigenous people. Learning from the expertise and knowledge of Indigenous people is the fundamental task of this research project.

Réal’s work has been presented at the Canadian Indigenous Native Studies Association in Montréal in June 2015 and at the International Public Policy Conference in Milan, Italy in July 2015.
**WHO WE ARE:**

**The Research Team**

The Research Team meets regularly through teleconferencing, working group meetings and annual face-to-face gatherings. There are **four** main institutional sites participating in the overall research: Queen’s University, Ryerson University, Nipissing University and Motivate Canada. In addition, Ian Boardley of the University of Birmingham collaborates with the team on the development of a tool to measure positive youth development.

**Research Team Members**

**Principal Investigators:**
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Réal Carrière, PhD Student, Ryerson University (2014 -present) real.carriere@ryerson.ca

**Previous Research Team Members:**
Mike Auksi, Research Assistant & MSW Student, Ryerson University (2012-2013)
Kevin Emiry, Research Assistant, Nipissing University, (2013-2014)
Lisa Marie Naponse, Research Coordinator, Motivate Canada (2012)
Aaron Paibomsai, Research Assistant, Nipissing University (2012-2013)
Tristan Tremblay, Research Assistant, Nipissing University (2014-2015)

For further information about our Research Team, please visit: [http://www.activecircle.ca/en/research](http://www.activecircle.ca/en/research)
The Governing Circle

The Governing Circle oversees the activities related to the Project and ensures that decisions made with respect to the research process are done in a good way and in the community’s best interests. Membership includes select First Nations, Métis and Inuit members of the Active Circle Advisory Committee, staff of Motivate Canada and members of the Research Team. Active Circle communities participating in the Project are invited to have representation on the Governing Circle.

Members of the Governing Circle attend one in-person meeting each year and participate in teleconference meetings and electronic consultation as deemed necessary by the Research Team. Travel to meetings is supported through Project funding.

Current Members as of May 1, 2015

Don Adams, Motivate Canada CEO
Scott Clark, Vancouver Parks & Recreation Community Representative
Amanda Earle, Inuit Representative
Summer Jim & Roger Spencer, Seine River First Nation Community Representatives
Melissa Hammel, Wabano Centre for Aboriginal Health Community Representative
Lisa Marie Naponse, past Active Circle staff member, Anishinaabe Territory
Wally Rabbitskin, Active Circle Advisory Committee – Quebec
Gloria Ranger, Active Circle Advisory Committee – Northern Ontario
Shirley Robinson, Cross Lake First Nation Community Representative
Veronica Smith, Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation Community Representative
Toni Williams, Active Circle Advisory Committee – British Columbia
Rebekah Wilson, Motivate Canada staff

+ Members of the Research Team: Lucie Lévesque, Lynn Lavallée, Brenda Bruner, Mark Bruner, Katharine Hare, Robert Lovelace, Christine Head, Sean Hillier, Donna Ivimey, Colin Baillie, Réal Carrière.

Past Members: