# FN Digital Democracy News

## McMaster University

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**Dear Current and Prospective Partners:**

We are excited to share the second edition of the First Nation Digital Democracy Newsletter with you. Inside you can read about what we have been up to and what activities we have planned in the future. We hope you find value in this publication.

The Digital Democracy project is a unique collaboration between University researchers, Indigenous communities, government, non-government, and private sector partners with the goal of developing insights and strategies as to how communities can leverage digital technologies to enhance participation and governance. A main focus of the project has been exploring the use of online voting technology and understanding its impacts. Collectively, the project draws upon the deep and rich experiences of project partners to assist Indigenous communities in meeting their distinct needs and community goals. The Social Sciences & Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) funds the research through a Partnership Development Grant.

The first few years of the project have been a great success and we are excited to share some milestone accomplishments with you. As part of work with the Centre for e-Democracy we sponsored a roundtable in Ottawa to inform the Special Committee on Electoral Reform. The project added an Indigenous focus to the event, an element that been left out of previous discussions. By doing this, the project was able to inform the Committee about Indigenous perspectives on online voting. Policy briefs and videos of the presentations from the

event are available on our project website: digitalimpactfn.com. We also partnered with Wasauksing First Nation as part of their recent Land Code ratification vote, which passed with great success. The vote was an important step toward enhancing the community's self-determination, a theme that emerged from working with other community partners. We were pleased to be able to provide a report and presentation to community leadership. Since our last newsletter we have produced about 10 reports or newsletter articles for our community partners.

Our research findings have also been presented at a number of scholarly conferences. Most recently these included the 2017 meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association and the 2017 Prairie Political Science Conference. Results were also shared with the broader community in a keynote talk at the Our Future Hamilton Summit in November 2017 and as part of a special talk to students and faculty at the University of Calgary's School of Public Policy in September 2017. In addition, the research was published in The International Indigenous Policy Journal, Canadian Journal of Native Studies and Canadian Journal of Political Science. A shorter piece advocating for reform of the Indian Act to allow communities more autonomy over the governance of their elections was also published in Policy Options. To learn more about any of these documents please visit our website.

Finally, based on this work we have some exciting partnerships that will guide our work

in 2018. We have partnered with Tsuut'ina Nation in Alberta to support them in using online voting. We are also supporting Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) by crafting a report with actionable policy recommendations to advise on potential legislative change and strategies INAC could employ to best support communities that want to use alternative voting methods such as online voting for their elections and votes. We are thrilled that the project has led to these partnerships and we hope that our work will have a meaningful policy impact as a consequence.

We invite any communities interested in learning more about the project, the findings, or looking to partner with the project to contact us. As a project partner, you can expect to receive benefits such as:

- Custom reports on the unique findings from your community;
- Presentations or webinars for the community;
- Opportunities for training community members on data analytics; and
- Employment of local youth and elders.

Thank you for your continued support and involvement in this work. We look forward to continuing to build partnerships and ensuring that the project has a meaningful impact on policy.

Sincerely,

*The Research Team*

# Roundtable on Online Voting

The Online Voting Roundtable: Electoral Futures in Canada, which was held on September 26 at the University of Ottawa, provided a unique opportunity to reflect on the future of digital democracy and online voting in Canada and to assess the impact of digital technology on community engagement, participation, and governance in First Nations communities. The Roundtable was jointly organized by the Centre for e-Democracy (CeD) at the University of Toronto, McMaster University's the First Nations Digital Democracy project led by Dr. Chelsea Gabel, and the Centre for International Policy Studies at the University of Ottawa. It brought together a diverse group of participants from Canada and abroad, including the Honorable Maryam Monsef, Minister of Democratic Institutions, government officials, leaders and members from Indigenous communities, academics studying elections and political participation, practitioners, and digital technology experts.



The Roundtable kicked off with a welcome address by Dr. Nicole Goodman, CeD Director, setting the tone for a multi-faceted discussion on the potential adoption of online voting in Canada's federal elections. The Honourable Maryam Monsef, Minister of Democratic Institutions delivered inspiring opening remarks, expressing political will for modernization of Canada's outdated voting process to meet the needs and expectations of voters. She told the audience that she looked forward to bringing Canada's electoral system into the 21st century.

The first panel on Canadian attitudes and experiences with online voting featured presentations by Dr. Nicole Goodman, Dr. Jon Pammett from Carlton University, and Dr. Leah Stokes from the University of California in Santa Barbara. In her analysis of the state of online voting in Canada, Dr. Goodman discussed how turnout at advance polls in provincial and federal elections had increased, while the overall turnout had been decreasing. This is an indication that voters today want more choice and convenience in their voting options. Research on Canadian attitudes towards online voting presented by Dr. Pammett showed that there was a significant interest in this voting option. It is likely that there would be much engagement with it were it to be implemented. Online voting seems to be particularly popular among younger voters who are more internet-savvy. Finally, Dr. Stokes talked about the impact of online voting on voter turnout in Ontario. There is a statistically significant increase of turnout with online voting, but this outcome is offset when people are required to register early and when online voting is only allowed in advance voting.

The second panel presented Indigenous perspectives on online voting. Representatives of Indigenous communities, including Nipissing First Nation, Whitefish River First Nation, Huu-ay-aht First Nations, and the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne, shared their communities' experiences in using online voting as a tool for member engagement in decision-making. The panel was moderated by Dr. David MacDonald from the University of Guelph and opened with introductory remarks by Drs. Chelsea Gabel and Karen Bird from McMaster University and Yvonne Jones, Inuk MP Labrador and Charlie Angus, MP Timmins-James Bay. Dr. Gabel emphasized the emancipatory and transformative potential of digital technology and how it could have a broader political impact on First Nations communities by providing opportunities for moving out of colonial present. She presented the SSHRC Project on First Nations and digital democracy and referenced recently published research showing that online voting can facilitate positive chance and promote youth voices within Indigenous communities. Dr. Karen Bird talked about the need to broaden perspectives on online voting and electoral reform by bringing Indigenous perspectives to bear on electoral reform at the federal level and further look at how Indigenous peoples want to interact with federal parliament. The

Honourable Yvonne Jones and the Honourable Charlie Angus discussed the benefits that online voting brings to Indigenous communities, particularly how it allows Indigenous peoples to be more fully engaged, both on reserve and in public life outside their communities. Moreover, digital culture is energizing the youth to participate and is having a dramatic effect within these communities. Case studies and nuanced perspectives on how online voting was used in self-governance, referendums and community engagement were further presented by Dwayne Nashkawa, Chief Executive Officer of Nipissing First Nation, Chief Shining Turtle, Franklin Paibomsai of Whitefish River First Nation, John Jack, Member of Council for Huu-ay-aht First Nations, and Joyce King, Director of the Akwesasne Justice Department and Leona Benedict, the Chief Electoral Officer and the Chief Referendum Officer for the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne.

The afternoon session included presentations by international experts from the United States, Switzerland and Estonia on their countries' experiences with online voting. Dr. Thad Hall presented an overview of the complex, political environment for electronic elections in the United States and focused on the strong public opposition against online voting. This perspective was contrasted with success stories from Estonia and Switzerland, where online voting was introduced in part to tackle the problem of a decline in turnout. Dr. Uwe Serdült, Principal Investigator in the Centre for Democracy Studies Aarau at the University of Zurich, discussed demographic, social and political factors that had influenced the high level of acceptance of online voting in Swiss cantons and municipalities and provided policy recommendations based on the Swiss experience and on the comprehensive statistical analysis his research group had completed on the effects of online voting on Swiss electoral turnout. Dr. Priit Vinkel, Head of the Elections Department at the Estonian Parliament, shed light on his country's unique experience with online voting. Estonia has used online ballots in legally-binding national elections since 2005 and is currently the only country in the world that heavily relies on online voting in local, parliamentary, presidential and European elections. Online voting in the country has been largely successful, and the number of citizens voting via Internet has increased steadily in each successive election.

The panel exploring technical considerations for online voting featured computer security experts from Canada and the United States. Dr. Aleksander Essex from Western University outlined key security risks associated with remote online voting, emphasizing the political impact of potential security threats to high-stake elections from state-sponsored actors. Rather then weighing in arguments for or against online voting, we should focus on whether voting via Internet can be implemented securely. Don Wallach, Professor in the Department of Computer Science at Rice University, argued that our biggest vulnerabilities are our voter registration databases maintained online, referencing the recent case of foreign nation-state actors, likely Russian, hacking the computer network of the U.S. Democratic Party's National Committee (DNC) and releasing documents to interfere with the 2016 presidential elections. He elaborated on how adversaries can get malware into our voting machines and outlined strategies for mitigating against cyber threats (e.g., paper ballots as a deterrent to an electronic attack). Dr. Jeremy Clark, Assistant Professor at Concordia University's Institute for Information System Engineering, talked about innovation to solve potential security issues online voting, particularly the use of blockchain technology, which allow for greater transparency (traceability) of online transactions and are applicable in internet banking.

The Roundtable concluded with a panel on policy lessons and future possibilities for online voting in Canada, which provided further opportunities for interaction between experts and attendees. While the presentations and subsequent discussions highlighted varied and complex perspectives on the issue, there

seemed to be two main takeaways emerging from the meeting. First, the adoption of online voting is highly depended on contextual factors and there is no one-size-fits-all solution to implementing online voting in different countries and contexts. While some communities perceive digital innovation in elections as highly beneficial, for others disadvantages clearly outweigh benefits. The evidence presented during the Roundtable indicated that currently there is no shortage of political will for voting reform in Canada, which is by no means limited to modernization through the adoption of technology; and that communities across the country have benefited from online voting and the enhanced opportunities for political and civic engagement it can provide. These favorable attitudes towards the adoption of online voting are consistent with the results from public opinion polls showing that the majority of Canadians are in favour of online voting in federal elections and are likely to cast ballots online even if they consider the technology risky.



The second main takeaway from the Roundtable is the considerable opposition to online voting from a vocal community of computer security experts who view security risks as very real and imminent. Online voting remains a controversial, technological innovation that generates heated policy debates worldwide. There is a clear bifurcation of opinions on the adoption and implementation of online voting. On the one hand, some social science research finds that online voting has the potential to make the voting process easier and more accessible for electors (especially under certain circumstances e.g., traveling, mobility issues, away at school, inclement weather, illness) and to positively impact voter engagement. On the other hand, computer security experts caution about security vulnerabilities, with some claiming that the implementation of voting technologies constitutes a danger to our democracy. Many argue that not only are online voting systems and voting machines easy to hack, but also that voter registration databases which are maintained online are potentially vulnerable to attacks by political adversaries. It is not surprising, then, that policy decisions about technological changes in the voting process are frequently guided by technical considerations regarding the security of online voting systems. The Roundtable discussions clearly reflected these gaps in risk perception between advocates for online voting and security experts. Although a number of municipalities in Nova Scotia and Ontario have reported mostly positive experiences with online voting, policy proposals and experiments with online voting in other provinces, such as Alberta and British Columbia, have been less than successful. In those cases, concerns about security risks have overridden any other considerations or benefits of online voting. Overall, the Roundtable was an important step towards a more inclusive dialogue for developing policy recommendations regarding the deployment of online voting in Canadian federal elections, however, lessons learned from past experiences in a Canadian context suggest that uncertainty about the future of online voting.

# Impact of Online Voting on First Nations Participation and Governance

One of the key issues discussed during the Online Voting Roundtable was the potential of digital technology to increase electoral participation in band elections and band governance in First Nations communities. The panel on Indigenous perspectives on online voting included presentations from representatives of Nipissing First Nation, Whitefish River First Nation, Huu-ay-aht First Nations, and the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne. The presenters shared the reasons why their communities decided to explore Internet voting technology in referenda and other community matters and reflected on the lessons learned from these experiences. In addition to benefits such as improved accessibility, convenience, voter satisfaction, and greater inclusion of community members, digital technology has provided an important tool to assist First Nations communities in passing important local laws and further improving self-government.

**Dwayne Nashkawa, Chief Executive Officer of Nipissing First Nation (NFN)**, pointed out that the experiment with online voting in his community was deemed to be a success. NFN was the first Indigenous community in Ontario to pass its own constitution (Chi-Naaknigewin). When the final draft of the Chi-Naaknigewin was presented for approval by the NFN members, online voting was provided as an additional voting option to make participation in the referendum easier for off-reserve members living in Canada and the United States. Different considerations went into the decision to trial online voting. First, there were expectations that the new voting option would increase voter turnout by facilitating the participation of members that would not have voted if the voting process was too cumbersome. Second, NFN Council hoped the novelty of online voting would attract members who are savvy Internet and social media users. Finally, online voting was appealing because of the immediacy of voting results. Community members voted overwhelmingly in favour of the Chi-Naaknigewin. Online voting in this context became an important tool for voter engagement and NFN is currently exploring other online engagement tools to keep members connected and facilitate their participation more broadly in decision-making.

Whitefish River First Nation has similarly trialled online voting in a referendum for ratification of its new Matrimonial Real Property Law (MRP). Chief Shining Turtle, Franklin Paibomsai of Whitefish River First Nation discussed his community's experience with this new voting option, which was available to members between March 2-5, 2015. The experience imparted some important lessons for future elections and referenda. For instance, a key factor for the acceptance of online is to address, at the early stage of the process, concerns by some community members over protecting voters' personal information. It is a good idea to deploy online voting as an additional option along with paper ballots since not all community members are comfortable casting their vote via Internet. Some members believe that voting with paper ballots guarantees greater transparency than electronic systems since everyone can witness the opening of the ballot box at the end of election day. Indigenous youth often remain quite critical regarding the security aspects of electronic voting systems. While online voting makes instant results available, for many in the community this calls into question the legitimacy of the results.

Overall, participants in the referendum found multiple day online voting very beneficial. It was recognized that the initial deployment of online voting would require outreach and education for

youth, elderly, and community members at large to help them learn about the features of online voting systems and understand how online voting works.

**John Jack**, **Member of Council for Huu-ay-aht First Nations,** discussed the efforts of his community in deploying online voting and other electronic means for political participation and enagagement. HFN near Bamfield, BC had implemented self-government just recently, after the conclusion of the Maa-Nulth treaty. A pilot project using online voting was held at its general assembly in November 2012. HFN Council decided to promote the use of digital technology as a means for more effective engagement of community members in decision-making, particularly disengaged indigenous youth. Most of the First Nation's disperse population live off-reserve, with 60% living at a significant distance. Online voting, therefore, made possible the inclusion of members who are unable to make it to a single voting site. This led to a greater level of involvement and engagement and helped overcome deeply entrenched distrust of government and governance. Perceived disadvantages of this voting method include: economically disadvantaged members may not have access to Internet or other hardware being more involved; concerns over potential legal reviews and ability to audit or review results; and considerations involving costs and infrastructural ability to take part and engage with the new technology.

**Joyce King, Director of the Akwesasne Justice Department and Leona Benedict, the Chief Electoral Officer and the Chief Referendum Officer for the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne** reflected on the experience of their community with online voting, which was used as an additional voting option in the referendum on "Couples Property Law" held in 2015. Members highly appreciated the extended availability of online voting, especially as it allowed the rolling out of the referendum over a two-month period. The focus was on the use of digital technology as a tool for participation, rather than as an end. Online voting was found effective in assuring that one person can cast only one vote since members who voted online were not able to use their personal credentials again. In this sense, online voting was perceived to be very secure.
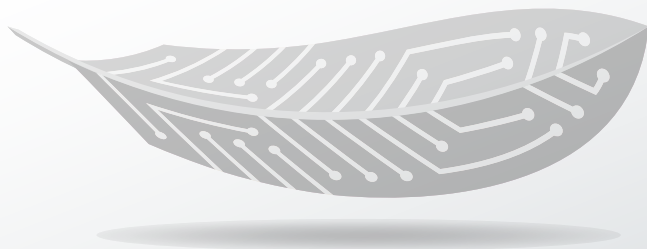
# Interview *with*

## Joyce Tekahnawiiaks M. King,
*Director, Akwasasne Justice Department,*
*Mohawk Council of Akwasasne*

Joyce Tekahnawiiaks M. King  is the Director of the Akwesasne Justice Department for the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne.  The Department administers programs and services including Probation, Parole, Diversions and the Akwesasne Court.  The Akwesasne Court operates under an inherent right jurisdiction and its principles are based on restorative justice.   Joyce received a Privy Council appointment as a lifetime Justice of the Peace on January 10, 1990, pursuant to section 107 of the Indian Act. She presided over the Akwesasne Mohawk Court for ten years prior to her Directorship. Prior to working with Mohawk Council of Akwesasne, Joyce was the Director for the Haudenosaunee Environmental Task Force (HETF) and oversaw four traditional Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) environmental programs across New York State.   During this time, she represented tribal interests in Region 2 (New York, New Jersey and Puerto Rico) as member of the National Tribal Operations Committee (NTOC) to develop environmental policies for Tribes in the United States.  While sitting as a member of NTOC, Joyce was also appointed to the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council (NEJAC) which followed U.S. FACA rules and participated in hosting public environmental forums across the United States. Tekahnawiiaks (Deh-gunnaw-wee-yuks) also served as Administrator for the Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs and became well-versed in traditional protocol according to oral tradition.  During her tenure as Administrator, she was also the Managing of the Akwesasne Notes Bookstore.  For the last two years as Administrator, Tekahnawiiaks worked with Indian Time newspaper as the Managing Editor to cover significant events within the Haudenosaunee (Six Nations/Iroquois) Confederacy.

**How would you describe the attitudes amongst Akwesasne's members toward digital technology? What impact did online voting have on turnout in the referendum vote compared to past votes in the community?**

*JTMK:*  Let me preface by saying that the community of Akwesasne is a very diverse community. We have members living in many parts of Canada and in the United States.  Because we have relatives in different parts of the United States and Canada, social media is a very important part of keeping in touch with family.  We are very tech savvy, incorporating smart phones, Twitter and Facebook as a means of keeping in contact with family.  As well, with such a large organization as the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne, we have our own IT services.  When we consider the use of new technology, IT staff pretests the system before the application is utilized to ensure the new technology would function correctly.  For example, for door-to-door voting, we employed cellular sticks.  The IT staff wanted to ensure the Referendum officers would have the best internet connection.  The techs went to the most remote locations (remember, we are located right on the border and some Canadian cell towers barely reach the border) to find which cellular stick (mobile hotspot) model would work best in the outer extremities of Akwesasne.  In the end, we picked a U.S. 4-G LTE Global USB Modem.  When this community had a chance to vote online, our members embraced the idea.  In fact, some non-resident members want to be a part of the community but because they lived outside the area of Akwesasne, the non-resident members may have never had a chance to participate in issues at Akwesasne.

In the past, most referendum votes were done through polling stations and through paper ballots. Through historical data between 1991 and 2013, the highest number of votes obtained for a referendum was 509 votes in November 2004.   (It's important to make the distinction of "eligible voters."  In the 2004 referendum, only 1,950 persons were eligible to vote:  eligibility was confined to members/voters living on the territory of Akwesasne."   While a total membership may have been 5,000+ as registered members. ) We also had the experience of using mail-in ballots. In May 2012, mail-in ballots were incorporated into the referendum regulations. However, the results were dismal in regard to total eligible voters: Of the 7,293 eligible voters, only 332 people responded to the referendum through mail-in ballots and through voting in any of the three district polling stations.  The 7,293 eligible voters represented all voters, regardless of residency.

By utilizing online voting, the numbers of voters participating on issues, increased significantly. As you may or may not know, the Federal Bill S-2 (Family Homes on Reserves and Matrimonial Interests or Rights Act) required a 25% voter participation for the Federal government to recognize a First Nation law on matrimonial real property on reserves. Through Mohawk Council of Akwesasne's historical data, it was clear that Akwesasne has never reached such a high voter participation threshold for the entire membership 18 years of age or older. When Mohawk Council of Akwesasne heard that the Canadian legislation would require a 25% voter threshold of all members, the Council at the time, asked if we would design the voting regulations to incorporate online voting. Of course, the Akwesasne Justice Department jumped at the chance to improve voter participation to meet the Federal voter threshold, the Justice Coordinator investigated the possibility of online voting and interviewed the company we would be working with to meet our voting needs.

In the end, we achieved the 25% voter participation threshold requirement imposed by the Federal government, and, thus, the "Iatathróna Raotiientáhtsera Couples Property Law" was recognized as an Akwesasne law in accordance with the Family Homes on Reserves and Matrimonial Interests or Rights Act."

**In what ways did the online voting technology need to be adapted to traditions and decision-making practices of the community?**

*JTMK:* We incorporated family meetings before the vote takes place. We used District meetings (there are three districts at Akwesasne as well as presenting at a Tribal meeting – who are our New York State counterpart). We were available at community forums, district meetings and general meetings. We engaged the community to ensure the community was part of the process. The other practice is going door to door with two referendum officers. Any appeal to the referendum would be appealed to the Akwesasne Mohawk Court – an institution that has been at Akwesasne since 1965. The most significant decision-making practice was to ensure that all Eligible Voters could vote, even those living on the "U.S. portion of Akwesasne" which rose to the campaign slogan "One Community One Vote."

**Given that Akwesasne is spread out over three different non-Indigenous jurisdictions, what problems or barriers to participation did online voting help you to overcome?**

*JTMK:* Before e-voting, Eligible Voters had to vote in one of the three Districts: The polling stations were restricted to District resident members only. Online voting removed the barriers that restricted voting to on-reserve voters. Also, because voting was instantaneous, there was no problem with persons trying to vote in another District (twice). It's not that the community has ever had a problem of people trying to vote twice, we wanted to be confident that if this question came up, we knew voting twice wasn't a possibility. We had live updates at the polling station: a person who voted in one District could not vote again in another District. AND, we allowed a person to vote at any of the District polling stations. The polling stations were not limited to where you live. The Federal Government required voter participation of all members. We went door to door in any area at Akwesasne to get a vote. As well, we used different electronic media to get people to vote online, such as Facebook, website and a live chat.

**How would you characterize your relationship with the private sector partner you worked with to deploy online voting? What advice would you give to other First Nation communities considering similar partnerships?**

*JTMK:* The services from our online-voting contractor have been excellent. If we encountered a problem, the voting company would have a person work out the problem immediately. For example, when we opened the vote to online voting, some people couldn't log on. We called the voting company and we found out that the date entered was very particular. It was something like using two digits for the month and the day, when in fact, it may have been the reverse: day and then the month. Most people at Akwesasne use month then day. The company fixed the problem immediately and put up a sample and instructions how to enter a date.

**Looking forward, do you envision a greater deployment of digital engagement tools in your community? How can digital technology be used to support larger efforts toward achieving self-determination and independence from settler governments?**

*JTMK:* Absolutely! The Mohawk Council of Akwesasne is negotiating a Final Self-Government Agreement. We are looking at the requirements to approve the agreement. If the agreement requires a double majority (i.e., a majority of the voters to pass the agreement by a majority), the rules imposed requires roughly, 4,000 voters to participate. This would require a tremendous effort. There is no question that this may only be achieved by online voting utilizing door to door referendum officers.

In the future, Mohawk Council of Akwesasne would be able to reach out to more people; have them be engaged in the issues at Akwesasne, no matter where they live. (Snowbirds). If a person returns to Akwesasne on a regular basis, they should have every opportunity to vote and participate in the issues as Akwesasne takes a larger role in the administration of Justice and the exercise of self-government.

# Who we are

**Chelsea Gabel** holds a Canada Research Chair in Indigenous Well-Being, Community-Engagement and Innovation and is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Health, Aging and Society and the Indigenous Studies Program at McMaster University. Dr. Gabel is currently leading three SSHRC grants and is involved in a number of research collaborations across Canada that integrate her expertise in community-based participatory research, photovoice, digital technology, intervention research and Indigenous health and well-being. She is also a member of the Canadian Institutes for Health Research (CIHR) Standing Committee on Ethics that provides high-level strategic advice on the ethical, legal and socio-cultural dimensions of CIHR's mandate.

**Nicole Goodman** is an Assistant Professor of Political Science at Brock University and Director of the Centre for e-Democracy. Her recent research focuses on the effects of digital technology and innovation on political institutions and actors. Nicole is regularly called upon by governments for her expertise related to voting technologies and electoral modernization and has written reports for Elections Canada and the Privy Council Office of Canada. Nicole has also supported strategic policy change or stakeholder engagement in government organizations in areas of health, competition, open government, election technologies, and others, most recently working with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Her research has been presented in testimony to the Standing Committee on the Legislative Assembly (Ontario) and the Special Committee on Electoral Reform, and featured in The Globe and Mail, Ottawa Citizen, Toronto Star, CBC and on TVO. Nicole's work has been supported by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada and Mitacs.

# Want to be involved?

We are currently looking for First Nations communities and organizations to partner in our research that have either used digital technology or are considering doing so for elections, other types of votes, or community consultations. There are many benefits to participating in this project. While unique deliverables can be customized for the community, the following are some specific benefits of participation:
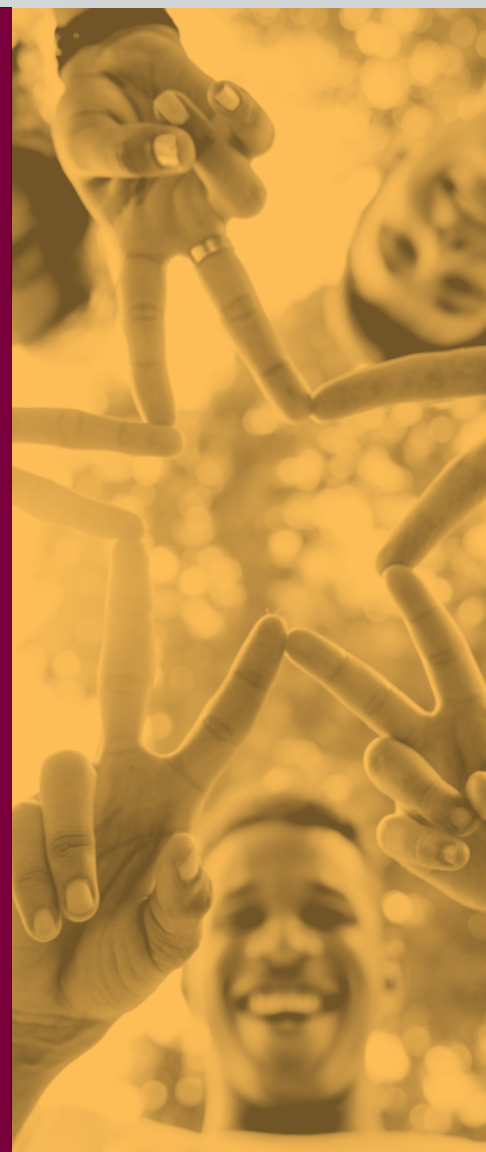
- Custom report on the unique findings from your community;
- Copies of other publications from the research;
- Opportunity to coauthor, if desired;
- Opportunities for training of community members on data analytics;
- Employment of local youth and elders;
- Custom presentations of project findings via Webinar;
- Invitation to participate in future discussions regarding policy and Internet voting development.

*Please contact us if you would like more information about the project or if you are interested in taking part via email at: info@digitalimpactfn.com or by phone at 905-870-9487.*

Want to learn about project findings? Please visit our website at:

## DigitalImpactFN.com

Feel free to contact us if you'd like any additional information.