

Appendix 1 (as supplied by the authors): Indigenous research principles

Characteristic	TCPS2	OCAP® ¹	The National Inuit Strategy on Research	Principles of Ethical Métis Research.
Year Established	2008	1998	2018	2010
Stakeholders involved in development	The Canadian Institutes of Health Research The Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council	The National Steering Committee of the First Nations and Inuit Regional Longitudinal Health Survey, a precursor of the First Nations Regional Health Survey. The National Health Survey evolved into the First Nations Information Governance Committee, which operates with the Assembly of First Nations.	Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami the national representational organization for the Inuit in Canada Inuit Qaujisarvingat National Committee	Métis research principles were previously developed through the National Aboriginal Health Organization, which has since ceased operations.
Context and Guiding principles	A framework for research with First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples of Canada, while	1) Ownership 2) Control 3) Access 4) Possession:	5 priority areas: 1) Inuit governance 2) Ethical Conduct 3) Align funding with Inuit research priorities	1) Reciprocal relationships 2) Respect for Métis autonomy and collectiveness, local community protocols, confidentiality, and personal Métis identity;

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	<p>recognizing the impossibility of creating a pan-Aboriginal approach. Aims to compliment Individual community principles.</p> <p>Guiding Principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Respect for Persons 2) Justice 3) Concern for Welfare <p>The above research principles are interpreted in Aboriginal Contexts</p>	<p>Communities ownership and continued access to their collective data throughout the research process, including controlling how data are interpreted and disseminated</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4) Access, ownership, and control 5) Build capacity Principles 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Safe and inclusive environments for the research; 4) Consideration for the diversity of Métis perspectives; 5) Researcher responsibilities of ensuring research benefits and relevancy, accuracy, accountability, acknowledgement of participants and protection of cultural knowledge; 6) Familiarity of the researcher with Métis cultural and historical contexts.
Reference	<p>TCPS 2 - Chapter 9- Research Involving the First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples Of Canada. 2014.</p>	<p>Ownership, Control, Access and Possession (OCAP™): The Path to First Nations Information Governance Ottawa: The First Nations Information Governance Centre; 2014.</p>	<p>National Inuit Strategy on Research. Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami; 2018.</p>	<p>Principles of Ethical Métis Research. National Aboriginal Health Organization and the Métis Centre at NAHO; 2010.</p>