Foregone Economic Impact of CFB Kapyong

Between 2002 and 2004 Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI) moved from their Winnipeg Kapyong Barracks to CFB Shilo, near Brandon. According to reporting from that time, there would be an economic impact from the loss of this barracks on Winnipeg's economy."[1] And while the Federal Government acknowledged that the site had "excellent potential for redevelopment…" it sat vacant and unused for 20 years.

Assuming all else equal, the opportunity cost of the 640 soldiers and 500 family members leaving Winnipeg for Shilo Manitoba is estimated to be on the order of $56 Million per year ($2022)[2]. This accounts for the direct expenditure of soldiers and their families, as well as the cost of sourcing local goods and services to support them. Assuming these values remained constant, the total foregone economic impact from 2002 to 2022 has been approximately $1.3 Billion ($2022).

Estimated Short-Run Economic Impact of Naawi-Oodena

The benefits of Urban Reserves on First Nations, Indigenous Peoples as well as the local municipalities within which the reserves are established, is well documented.[3] Generally known as triple-bottom-line, these benefits are not only economic and fiscal, but also cultural, personal, spiritual and artistic – among others. Indeed Naawi-Oodena is "…expected to include condo developments, hotels, gas bars, and an Indigenous War Museum, according to the Long Plain First Nation Chief Dennis Meeches."[4]

While it is challenging to quantify the many benefits that will be created from the formation of these, there are established methods to estimate the direct and indirect economic impact from the initial construction occur in the Naawi-Oodena lands. To this end, Economic Research, using figures from the draft Naawi-Oodena Master Plan, and supporting background studies, estimates that the project expenditure will be approximately $1 Billion ($2022). This expenditure will have a direct and indirect economic impact of $512 million on Manitoba's GDP ($2022) and create 5,254 full-time equivalent jobs. This expenditure and economic impact will be generated from the construction of residential, non-residential buildings, along with the infrastructure to support it.

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[1] See "Winnipeg city officials angry PPCLI moving, CBC" https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/winnipeg-city-officials-angry-ppcli-moving-1.292710

[2] See 17 Wing/CFB Winnipeg Economic Impact Analysis - http://www.forces.gc.ca/en/about-economic-impact/17-wing-cfb-winnipeg.page, Economic Research Calculations.

[3] See: https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1100100016331/1611939200241, https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2016/deo-wd/lu92-4-36-2005-eng.pdf, https://www.cbc.ca/radio/unreserved/five-things-we-learned-about-urban-reserves-1.6389462

[4] https://www.cbc.ca/radio/unreserved/five-things-we-learned-about-urban-reserves-1.6389462

These estimates do not include the inevitable ongoing economic and fiscal impacts from the individuals, businesses and administration that will reside.

Long-run Benefits of Naawi-Oodena

According to research from the Federal Government of Canada on the potential long-run economic benefits from the creation of Urban Reserves are as follows. The following is directly copied from the report titled, "Urban Reserves in Saskatchewan"[5]

Potential Economic Impacts of Creating Urban Reserves:

- More potential for self-generating revenue than on rural land and reserves;
- Increased employment opportunities for First Nations closer to growing populations of urban First Nations;
- Urban reserves create an environment for the successful development of First Nations owned businesses.

Potential Community and Social Impacts of Creating Urban Reserves:

- A raise in the standard of living for its members;
- Increased ability to contribute to meeting social services needs in urban areas, as well as on parent reserves in rural areas;
- Urban reserves help First Nations meet their cultural and political development objectives;
- Urban reserves provide a cultural environment for First Nations' members to interact as entrepreneurs, clients, educators, students and public citizens;
- Urban reserves also provide a centralized location for aboriginal government businesses and organizations to operate. This is beneficial for the delivery of social and educational services.

Potential Impacts on Community in which Urban Reserves are established:

- Municipal governments benefit from increased revenue from service provisions;
- Stronger linkages between First Nations and municipal governments;
- Increased demand for professional services during the development of urban reserves;
- Positive impact on local real estate markets.

[5] https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2016/deo-wd/lu92-4-36-2005-eng.pdf