We explore two aspects of income disparity. First we use OLS regressions to measure the difference in the conditional mean of log earnings and log total income between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal workers for Canada as a whole. It is directed at a wide readership including decision makers and advisers in business organizations and governments, and policy researchers in private institutions and universities.

Because of the interdisciplinary nature of many public policy issues, the contents of each volume aim to be representative of various disciplines involved in public policy issues. This quarterly journal publishes interdisciplinary In general, Canadian foreign policy has operated largely in sync with that of America and Europe, with the Canadian government acting as a loyal partner in the dominant western alliances of the day. This has included participating on the allied side of both world wars, actively participating in the United Nations and NATO, defending democratic-capitalist causes during the Cold War, and making military, diplomatic, and financial commitments to help promote global stability and justice in the modern era of terrorism and rogue states.

The central challenge of Canadian foreign policy has been trying to square the Canadian public’s strong commitment to abstract principles like democracy, freedom, and the rule of law with the country’s practical desire to protect its interests, image, and safety. Canada–United States relations, also referred to as Canadian-American relations, covers the bilateral relations between Canada and the United States. Relations between the countries has historically been extensive, given the longest shared border in the world and ever-increasing close cultural, economical ties and similarities. The shared historical and cultural heritage has resulted in one of the most stable and mutually beneficial international relations.