Aboriginal Health & Well Being

A Look at the Conditions of First Nations, Métis and Inuit Communities in Canada



Mapping the conditions of First Nations Communities As of 2011 there were just over 1,400,685 (4.3%) Aboriginal Canadians 😂 That 4.3% is made up of... Métis (32.3%) Inuit (4.2%)

In Canada the Aboriginal population is on the rise, between 2006 and 2011 it grew 20% compared to 5.2% for the rest of Canada.

Learning goal... increase knowledge of social conditions for First Nation Métis and Inuit in Canada today

The majority of Registered Indians in Canada live in approximately 900 small First Nations Communities.

 Nearly all have a substantially lower than average standard of living than the average Canadian community – the best off First Nations communities compare with the worst off areas of non Aboriginal Canada

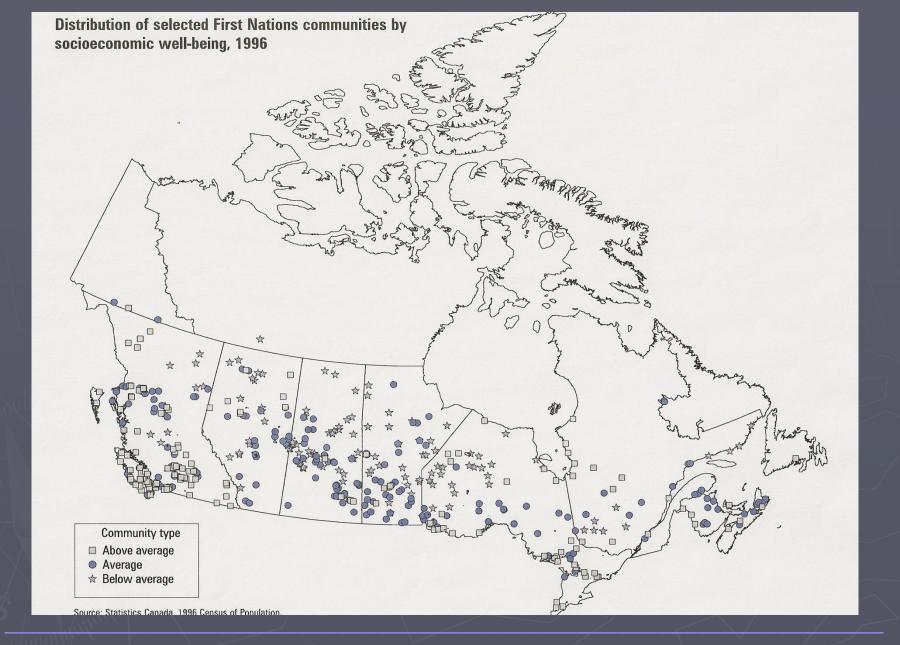
Mapping the Conditions of First Nations Communities

23% were considered <u>above average</u> communities, most were clustered in Quebec, mid and southern Ontario, and the southern and coastal areas of British Columbia

47% were considered <u>average</u>, found in the Maritimes, southern Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan

32% were considered below average and these were situated in mid Quebec, north western Ontario, northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan and Alberta

go on to slide 6



Stats	Worst off non Aboriginal regions	Best off First Nations communities	Above Average	Average	Below Average
% with less than grade 9 education	20	12	15	20	44
% employed	57	58	60	42	35
# persons per room in homes	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.3
average annual income	18,900	18,200	16,000	11,000	10,000

FYI The average parental income for Fenelon Falls Secondary is 44,700 **DYK** Poverty Low Income Cut Offs are 24,000 for a family of 4 in Fenelon or 36,000 for a family of 4 in Toronto

So... What do we know so far?

Student Action...

In your small group, go to one of the work stations, Each station has an iPad and some work sheets with instructions Our goal is to find the most up to date information regarding social conditions in Canada for First Nations, Métis and Inuit

#1 Comparatively Speaking, Just How Bad is it?

- Go to <u>http://www.beststart.org/resources/anti_poverty/pdf/WhyAmIPoor.pdf</u> find pages
- the current rates of overall child poverty in Canada are _____
- the current rates of Aboriginal child poverty in Canada are _____
- the United Nations rank Canada's standard of living overall
- the UN rank Canada's standard of living for Aboriginal people ____

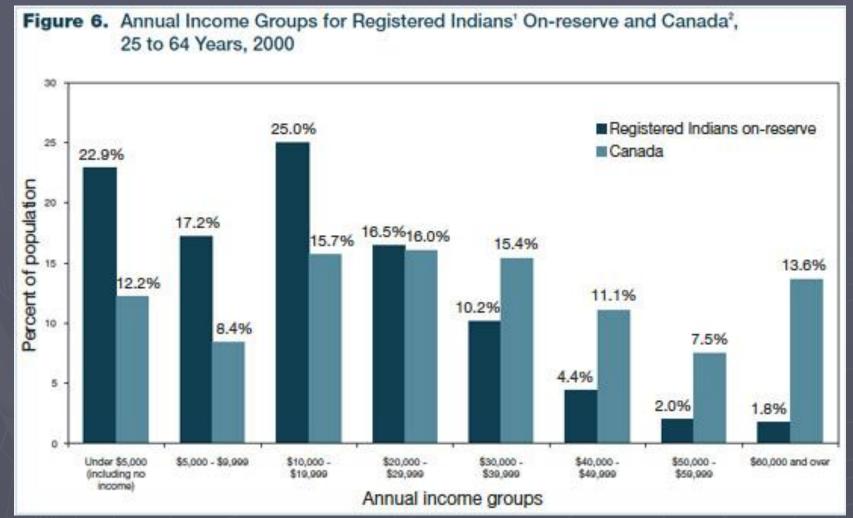
the cost of lost revenue based on low income tax and social assistance costs is _____

 the difference between the rates of poverty of for First Nations children living off reserve versus non Aboriginal children is ______
 the difference between the rates of poverty of for First Nations children living in big cities versus non Aboriginal children is ______

#2 Employment

- Go to <u>http://www.beststart.org/resources/anti_poverty/pdf/WhyAmIPoor.pdf</u> find pages 8 & 17 of this pdf
- Go to <u>http://hc-sc.gc.ca/fniah-spnia/pubs/aborig-autoch/2009-stats-profil/index-eng.php</u> and answer the following questions...
- ▶ In 2006, comparatively speaking, the unemployment rates on reserves were
- First Nations children are at a higher risk of living with _____ % of the average median income of Canadians or less?
- The employment rate for Registered Indians on-reserve compares to the general Canadian rate
- Between 1996 2001 figures on-reserve Registered Indians labour force participation, employment rates and unemployment rates were ______
- The median annual income for Registered Indians on-reserve is ______ that of the general Canadian population
- Given equal education and experience First Nations people.
- Go to http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/as-sa/97-559/table/t7eng.cfm
- On reserve statistics compare to off reserve statistics for Registered Indians

Annual Income Brackets



Employment and Systemic Discrimination

The unemployment rates are improving but it is still 3 xs higher
 Unemployment rates dropped 4.9% for FN in 2001 but dropped 7% for non FN

What does this table tell us?	Non Aboriginal Man Employed	Aboriginal Man Employed	Non Aboriginal Woman Employed	Aboriginal Woman Employed
Not finished high school	41%	32%	62%	42%
University Graduate	78%	84%	82%	86%

Overrepresented in mining, construction, and public administration
Underrepresented in management, professional, scientific, tech, finance and insurance



#3 Housing

- percentage of First Nations communities have unsafe drinking water
- First Nations people are currently living without indoor plumbing
- Chief Shawn Atleo thinks that these conditions are allowed to continue because
- Some of the other hazards these communities face connected to housing include ______
- Go to <u>http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/story/2011/11/25/f-native-housing.html</u>
 - percentage of homes on reserves require major repairs
 - _ of the average Canadian home require major repairs
- The overcrowding rates on reserve compared to the average Canadian rate are
- Go to <u>http://www.beststart.org/resources/anti_poverty/pdf/WhyAmIPoor.pdf</u>
 What rate of Aboriginal Canadian families across Canada have core housing needs (costs more than 30% of their income)?
 Off reserve ______ Aboriginals live in housing that is need of major repair



#4 Education

- Go to http://www.beststart.org/resources/anti_poverty/pdf/WhyAmIPoor.pdf page 16 to 18
 - percentage of non Aboriginals hold a University degree?
 - _____ percentage of on reserve Aboriginals do? _____ percentage of off reserve Aboriginals do?
- percentage of non Aboriginal Canadians have less than a high school diploma?
- this compares to ______ First Nations Canadians?
- First Nations, Métis and Inuit cultures taught in schools across Canada

_____ percentage of FN children felt that they were unwelcome? percentage of FN children experienced racism at school?

Aboriginal school funding ______ since 1996

- Go to http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/story/2011/11/24/f-first-nationsinfrastructure.html
- The school conditions in many Aboriginal communities are _____

 Currently schools are either provincially run, federally and band run or federally run

The Good News...

- As of 2001 496 of 503 schools are band run with more of an emphasis on First Nations curriculum, languages and culture
- Increased sensitivity and awareness and less biased texts and materials are on the rise
- 2001 39% didn't finish high school compared to 20% non-Aboriginal

However, this is an improvement over 1996 45% didn't finish high school

Increase in the number of FN enrolled in Post Secondary schools from 14,000 in 1987 to 26,000 in 2001

#5 Health & Life Expectancy

- Go to <u>http://www.beststart.org/resources/anti_poverty/pdf/WhyAmIPoor.pdf</u> page 21
- These aspects of poverty and housing that affect health_____
 - is the infant mortality rate in Canada; it is ______ reserve; and off reserve for Aboriginal people it is _____

all contribute

on

- to the higher rates of SIDS (Sudden Infant Death Syndrome) for Aboriginal babies
- Food security is connected to health because ______
- The rates of respiratory conditions _____
- Poverty is connected to mental health.
- Go to <u>http://hc-sc.gc.ca/fniah-spnia/diseases-maladies/2005-01 health-sante_indicat-eng.php#potential</u>
- The life expectancy rates for Non Aboriginal versus Aboriginal Canadians are
- The Potential Years of Life Lost rates (unintentional injury and or suicide) are

Heart and stroke fatalities _

Additional Health Concerns

- Lower health care standards
- Diabetes rates are 3 to 5 times higher
- More than ½ First Nations children are overweight 22.3% overweight and 36.2% obese
- HIV AIDs annual # stabilized but growing over recent years in aboriginal communities from 1% in 1990 to 7.2% in 2001
- Tuberculosis rates 8 to 10 times higher