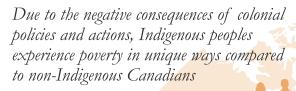
SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

This infographic can be found in the NCCIH fact sheet *Poverty as a social determinant of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis health* (2020).

This fact sheet explores poverty as a determinant of health for First Nations, Inuit and Métis individuals, families and communities. It provides an overview of the various ways in which poverty can be measured, its prevalence among Indigenous peoples, how it manifests and is experienced by Indigenous peoples, and how this contributes to their poorer health and well-being. The fact sheet concludes with a discussion of poverty reduction strategies.



HOMELESSNESS



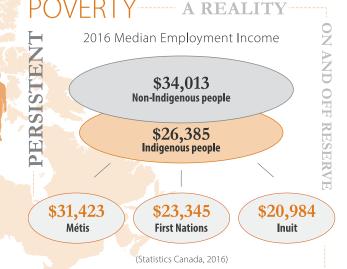
(Government of Canada, 2018).

attainment

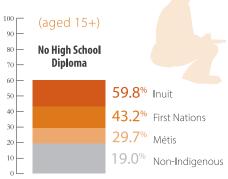
FOOD INSECURITY



(Tarasuk, Mitchell, & Dachner, 2016)



EDUCATIONAL ----- BARRIERS TO ACCESSING SKILLS -----



(Statistics Canada, 2019b)

While most low-income Canadians live in poverty for only short periods of time, Indigenous people are more likely to be living in persistent poverty

(Government of Canada, 2016; Lamman & MacIntyre, 2016).

SINCE THE 1996 RCAP REPORT, LITTLE PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE TO ADDRESS THE GAPS THAT EXIST

Indigenous	Non-Indigeno	us
14.8%	2006 6.3%	
15.0%	2011 7.5%	
15.4%	2016 7.4%	

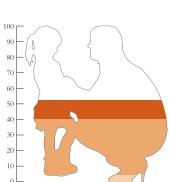
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(2016 compiled from Statistics Canada, 2018; 2011 and 2006 compiled from NAEDB, 2015)

WOMEN & GIRLS LIVING

CHILD APPREHENSION

In 2016, Indigenous children were vastly over-represented in the child welfare system, representing 7.7% of all children under age 14, yet accounting for 52.2% of all foster children in this age group (Indigenous Services Canada, 2019c).



By the end of the 1960s, "30% to 40% of the children who were legal wards of the state were Aboriginal children – in stark contrast to the rate of 1% in 1959" (Fournier & Crey, 1997, as cited in Kirmayer et al., 2000, p. 609).

52.2 %	2016
30-40%	by 1969
1%	1959

(Canadian Women's Foundation, 2018) 28.0% 21.8% 13.8%



In 2014, 18.7% of Indigenous people living off reserve lived in poverty compared to 8.8% of the Canadian population

(Government of Canada, 2017).



FOR MORE INFORMATION: UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA 3333 UNIVERSITY WAY, PRINCE GEORGE, BC, V2N 4Z9 1 250 960 5250 NCCIH@UNBC.CA NCCIH.CA