

Senior Management Committee (SMC)

Ministry of Indigenous Affairs

Socio-economic review
and Recommendations

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Background

- Indigenous peoples in Canada continue to face barriers in receiving equitable and culturally competent education, health, and housing amongst others
- Systemic discrimination against Indigenous peoples and the aftermath of colonization perpetuates low quality-of-life outcomes
- The Ministry of Indigenous Affairs sets priorities for and tracks the progress of Ontario's Indigenous agenda through collaboration with Indigenous community partners
- Ministry's current initiatives: New Relationship Fund, Health centres, Youth Work Exchange, and Off-reserve housing

Overview

Analysis and Key Findings

Descriptive statistics about the current position of Indigenous peoples are reported to help create ministerial strategies

Recommendations

To positively impact Indigenous outcomes and make improvements to existing initiatives.



Key Findings

- **Housing:** Over one in six Indigenous people (17.1%, or 309,345 people) lived in housing that was considered not suitable for the number of people who lived there, according to the National Occupancy Standard (Statistics Canada)
- **Health:** Bombay et. al (2014) found that individuals that have a familial history of attending residential schools are at risk of greater stressors in childhood and adulthood, ultimately resulting in poor health outcomes.
- **Violence:** Canadian Indigenous women and girls make up only 4% of the population, yet have accounted for an estimated 16 % of Canada's female murder victims over the past 30 years
- **Education:** In 2021, just under half (49.2%) of Indigenous people aged 25 to 64 years had completed a postsecondary certificate, degree or diploma, a rate lower than that of non-Indigenous people (68.0%)

Recommendations

- Encouraging collaboration and co-development of initiatives with Indigenous communities
 - Collaborate as equals
 - Examples: Encourage Indigenous data governance
- Create sector-specific programs and policies
 - Conducting further research by using community-based participatory research methods
 - Examples: Indigenous-specific health programs through integrated care models, improving Indigenous education in schools and decreasing barriers to access through funding opportunities

References

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Thank You