

"INFINITY" BY MÉTIS ARTIST CHRISTI BELCOURT

## STATEMENT OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF TRADITIONAL LAND

*I (we) wish to acknowledge this land on which the University of Toronto operates. For thousands of years it has been the traditional land of the Huron-Wendat, the Seneca, and most recently, the Mississaugas of the Credit River. Today, this meeting place is still the home to many Indigenous people from across Turtle Island and we are grateful to have the opportunity to work on this land.*



# aboriginals in canada

A STUDY OF QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS FOR FIRST NATIONS, INUIT AND METIS PEOPLES

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# AGENDA

1. Introduction & Problem Statement
2. Methods
3. Findings
4. Conclusions
5. Implications & Discussion



# INTRODUCTION

## I. Introduction & Problem Statement



# INTRODUCTION

- The purpose of our study is to analyze the differences between the Aboriginal, and Non-Aboriginal, identity population in Canada in terms of specific quality of life indicators such as: access to health care services, perceived health status, frequency of diseases, and socioeconomic aspects (income, education, age structure).



## CURRENT STATISTICS

- In 2016, there were 1,673,785 Aboriginal people in Canada, accounting for **4.9%** of the total population. This was up from **3.8%** in 2006 and **2.8%** in 1996.

Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population



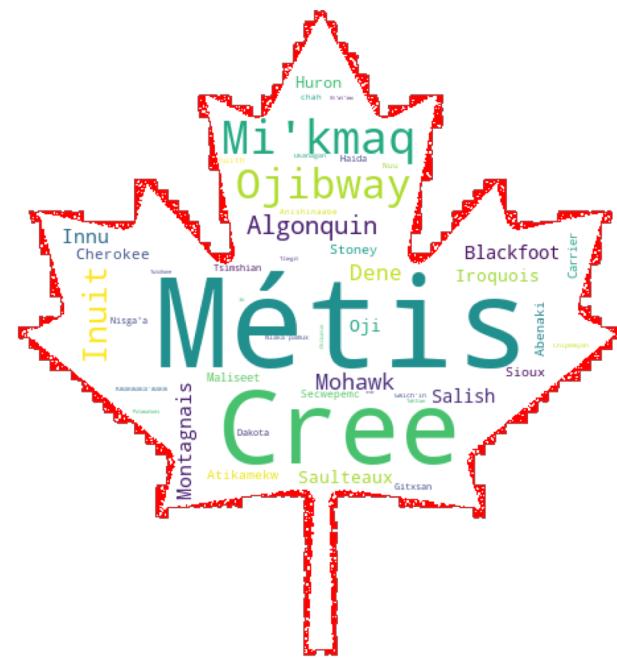
## CURRENT STATISTICS

- Since 2006, the Aboriginal population has grown by **42.5%**—more than four times the growth rate of the non-Aboriginal population over the same period.

Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

## QUESTIONS AND CONCERNS

- What does the future look like for aboriginal peoples in Canada?
- What key quality of life indicators can we look to for analysis?
- What dataset information is publicly available for study?
- Who has jurisdiction over the areas where people live?
- Who has jurisdiction over the data



Map of Aboriginal Ancestry survey responses

# RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What is the distribution of aboriginal population throughout the national provinces?
- What is the proportion of aboriginal population on and off reserves
- What is the income disparity
- How do we compare the access to healthcare services (medical doctor for example) for both population?
- Contact with a medical doctor in the past 12 months
- Has a regular medical doctor
- Health habits
- Identify Variables
- Current smoker, daily or occasional
- Food Insecurity, moderate or severe
- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day
- Chronic diseases
- Diabetes
- 5 or more drinks on one occasion, at least once a month in the past year
- Never had alcoholic drinks in the past 12 months
- High blood pressure, heart disease or suffering from effects of stroke
- One or more chronic conditions
- Respiratory problems
- Perceived health
- Perceived health, very good or excellent
- Perceived health, fair or poor
- What are the difference in terms of age structure, income and education for all groups?
- How do we compare Influenza immunization for both population?
- Variables
- Influenza immunization, less than one year ago

## METHODS

On the Statcan API we needed data in two different levels, one in province level as a whole and two, for each aboriginal reserve. So, for each level of data we had to make two different calls API calls.

**The parameters we used for these calls were:**

- Type = JSON
- Lang = E (English)
- Geos = CSD (municipalities) and PR (provinces)

# METHODS

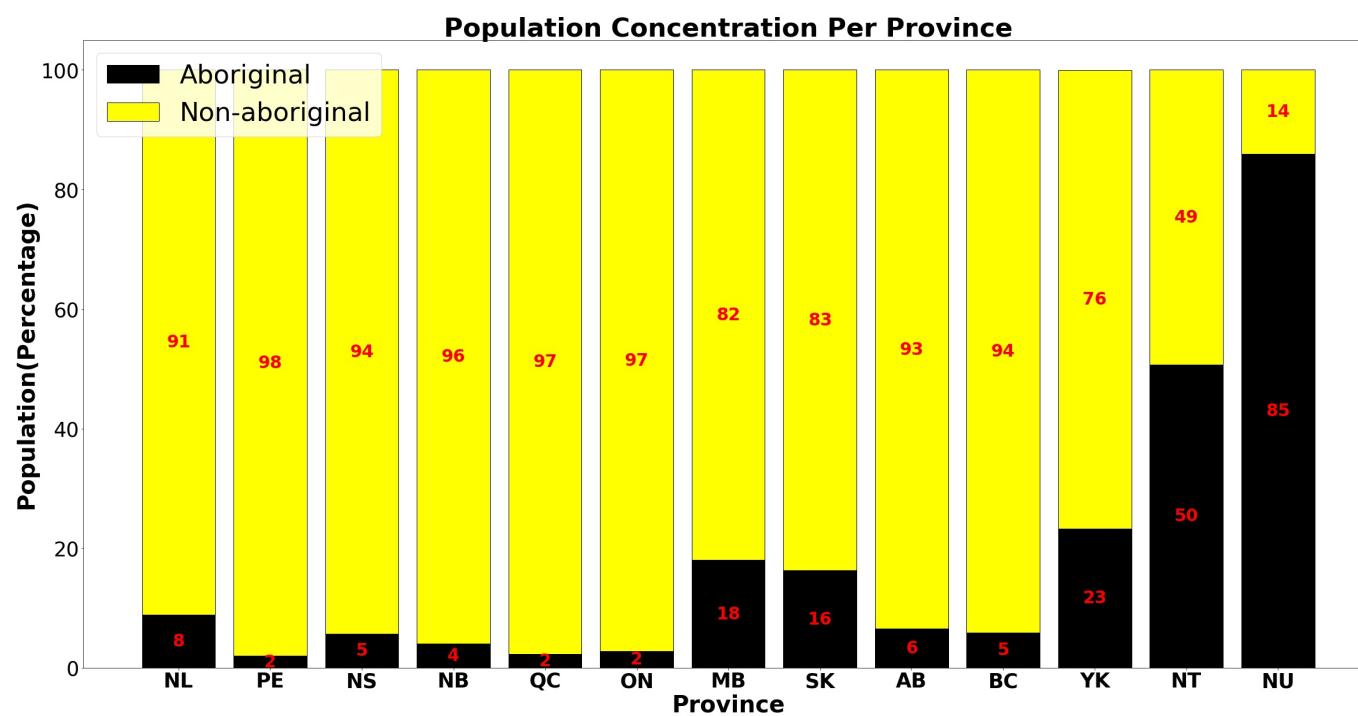
The parameters we used for these calls were:

- Type = JSON
- Lang = E (English)
- dguid = number we got in the first query
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Topics:

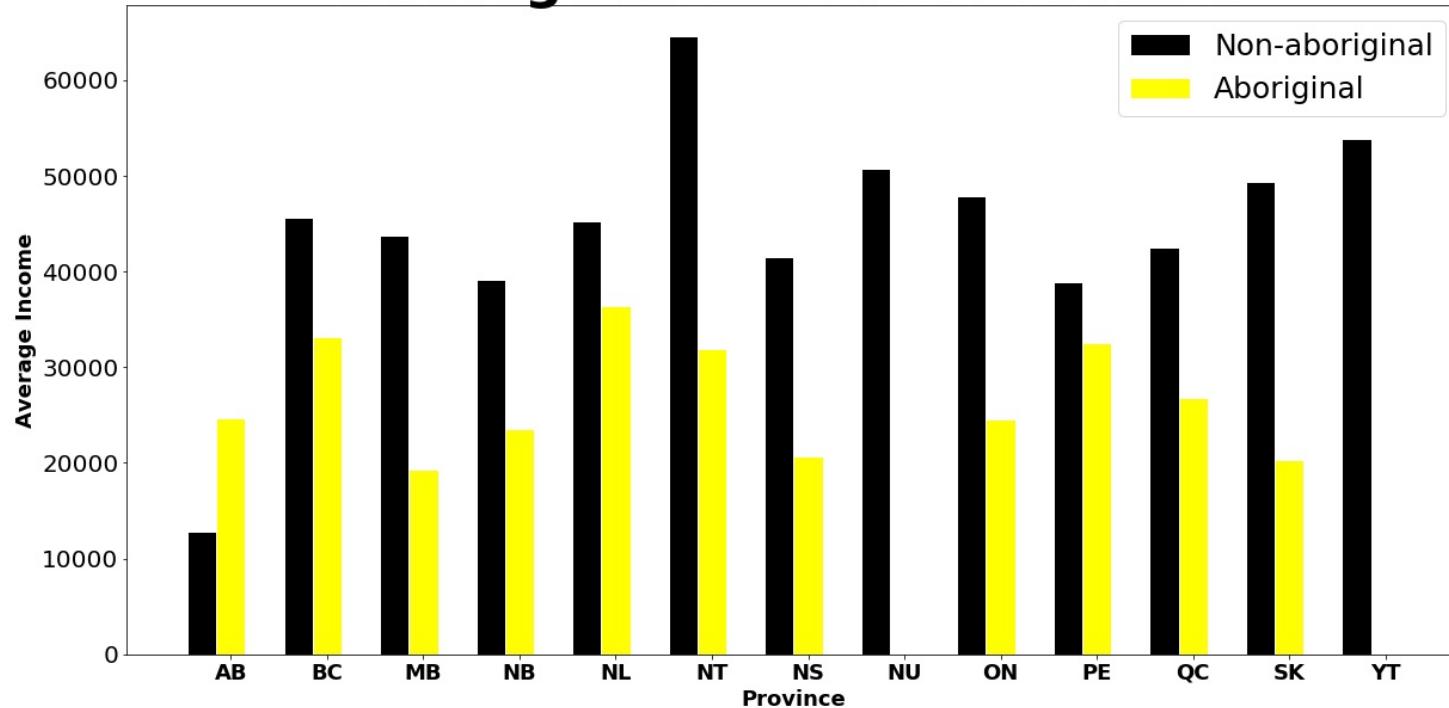
- Aboriginal peoples - used for the aboriginal and non-aboriginal people living in each province
- Education - used for the comparison of education level between people living in Indian reserves and in the province as a whole
- Income - used for the comparison of average income between people living in Indian reserves and in the province as a whole
- Population - used for the comparison of age between males and females living in Indian reserves and in the province as a whole and for the population growth table and charts

# POPULATION

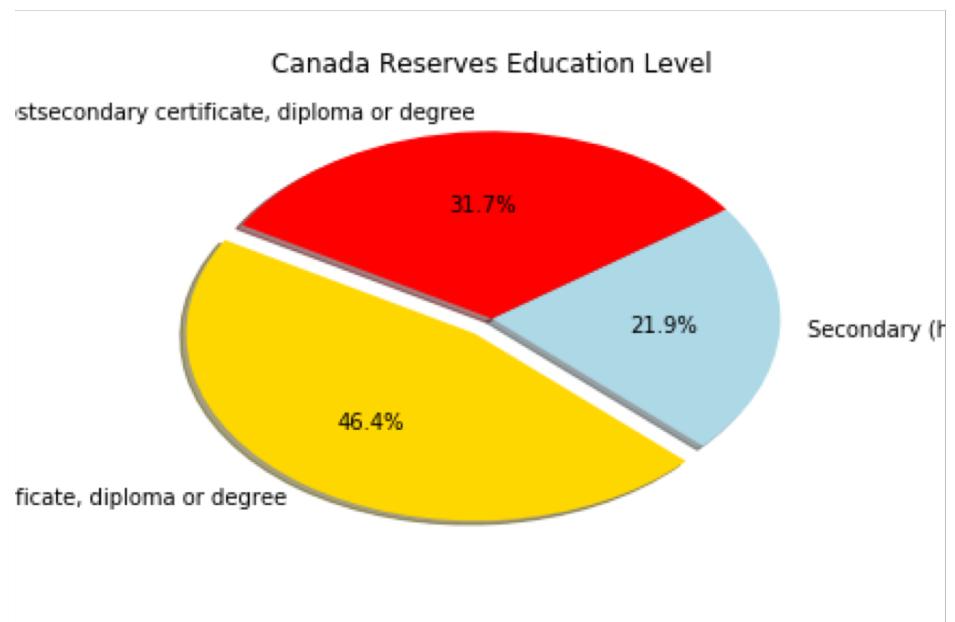
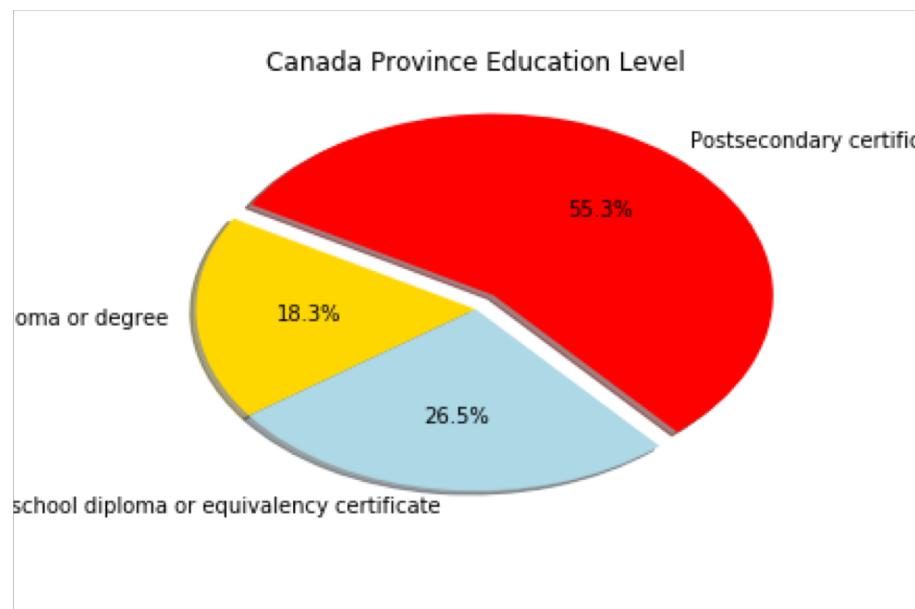


## INCOME

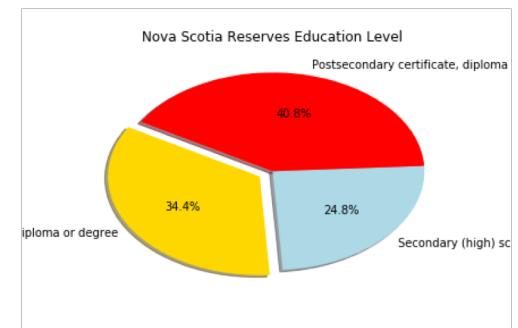
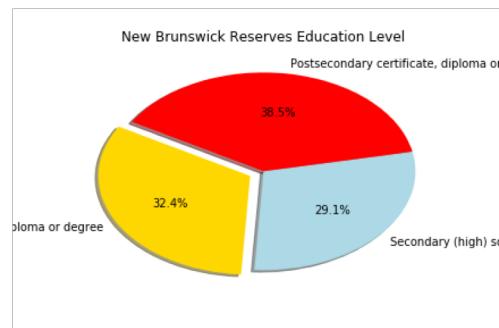
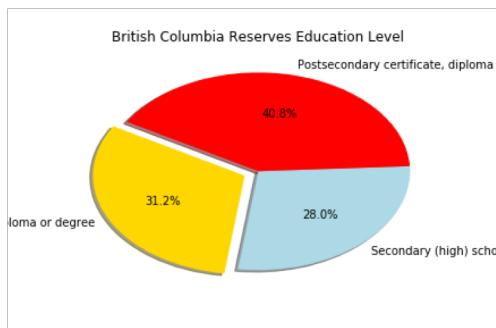
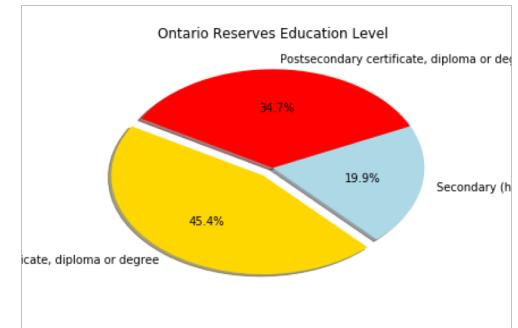
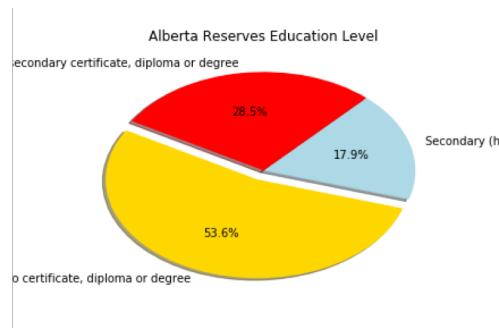
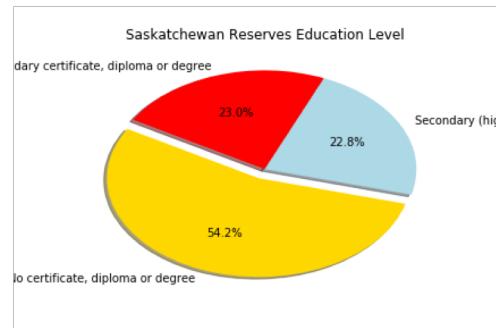
### Average Income Per Province



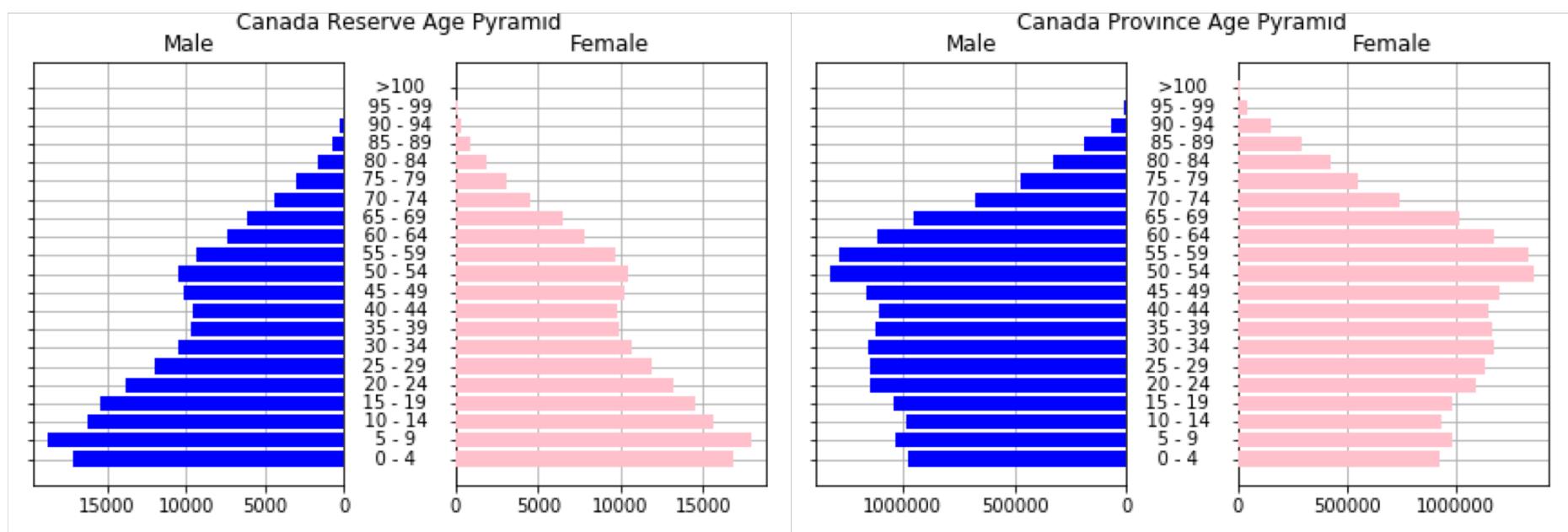
# EDUCATION



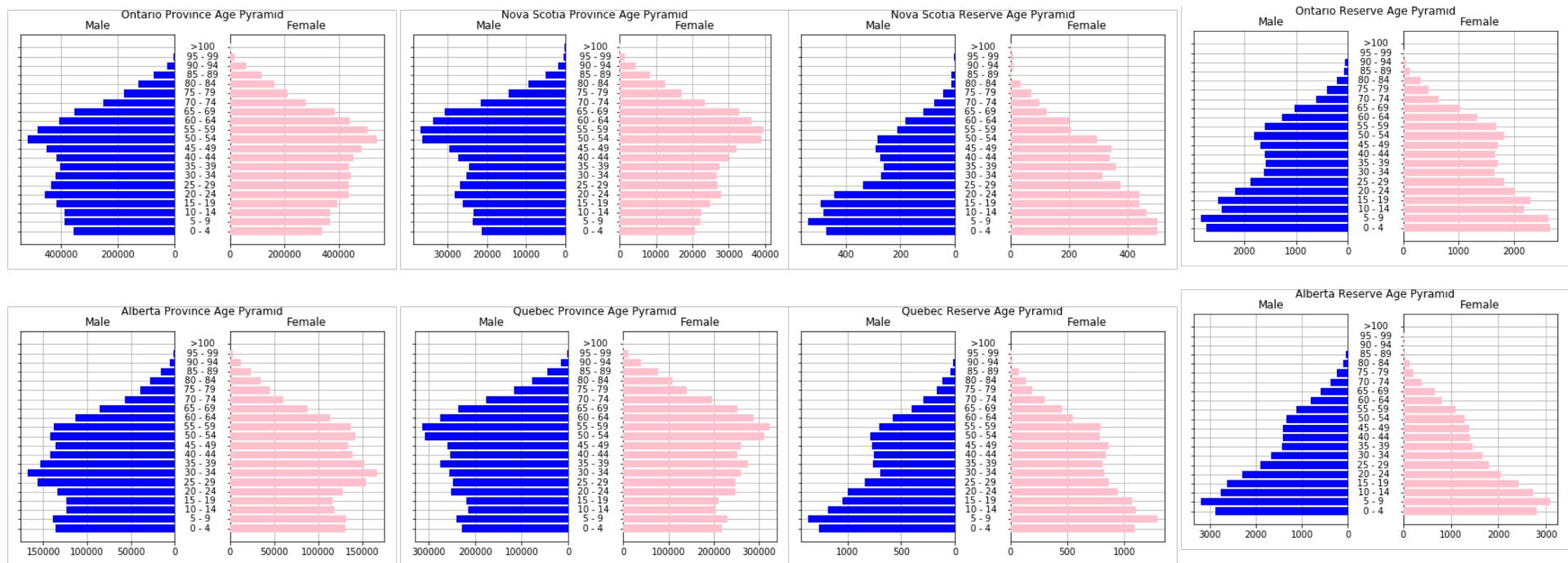
# EDUCATION



# AGE DISTRIBUTION



# AGE DISTRIBUTION





## COMMUNITY WELL-BEING (CWB) INDEX

The Community Well-Being (CWB) index is a means of examining the well-being of individual Canadian communities.

- The index is calculated using four components:
- Income (income per capita)
- Education (number of community members with higher education levels)
- Housing (number of community members living in good house conditions)
- Labour (employment rates)



## COMMUNITY WELL-BEING (CWB) INDEX

### **Questions:**

What are the differences between First Nations and non-aboriginal communities across time at a province level

How the CWB index for non-aboriginal communities differs between province?

# COMMUNITY WELL-BEING (CWB) INDEX

## Methods

Csv files were available for 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011

Each csv file had the CWB index calculated per census subdivision

Csv files were cleaned and merged the files into a unique dataframe, using census subdivision as the index

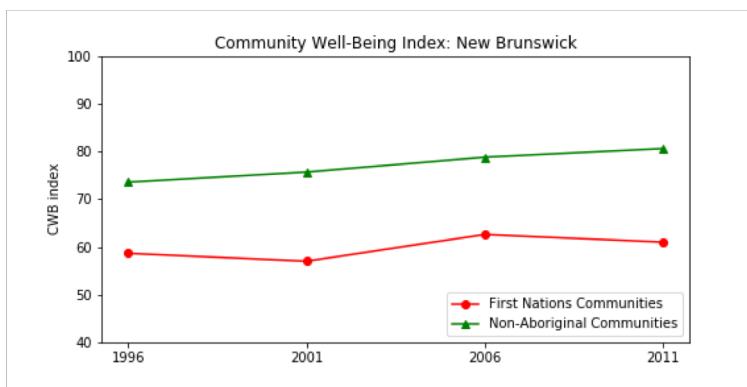
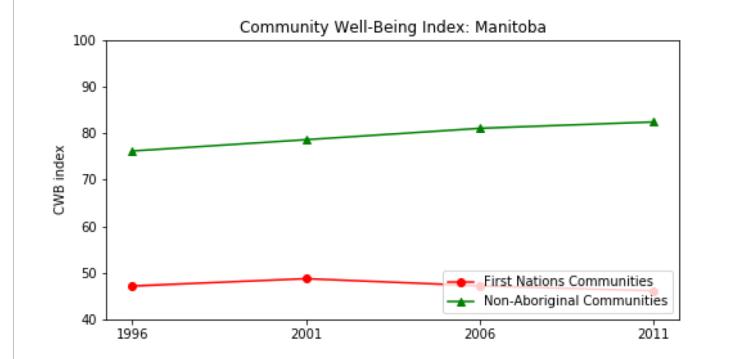
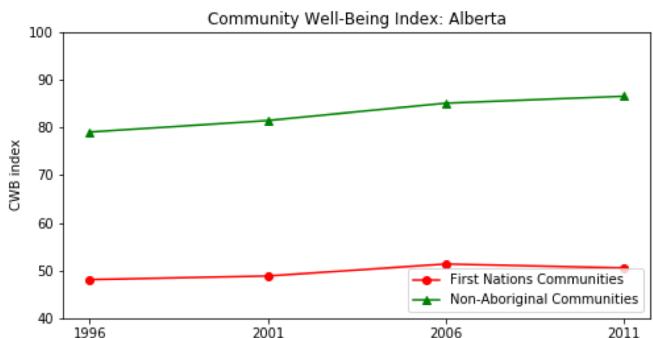
Census subdivision's code were splitted to show the province part of the code (first and second character), which I've used to group census subdivision per province

Each Census subdivision is classified as "First Nation communities" or "non-aboriginal communities"

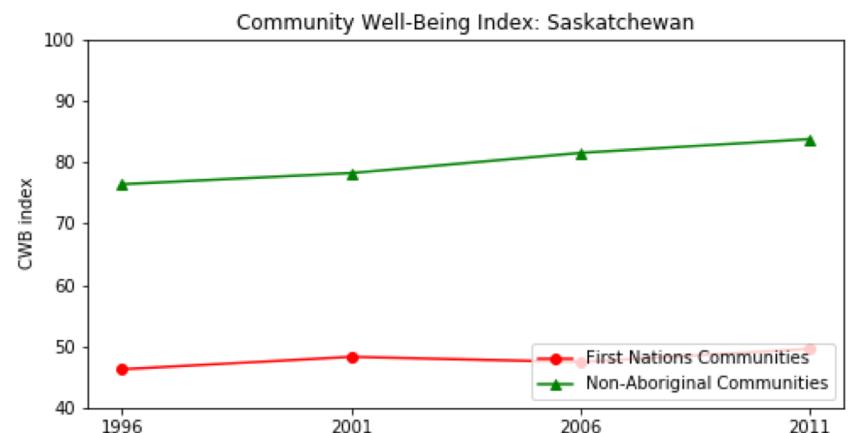
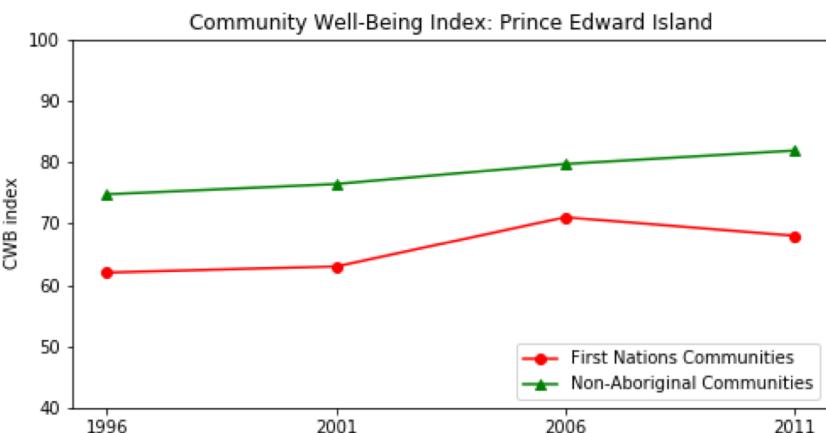
I used groupby function to group the table by Province, and then type of community

Calculated the weighted average CWB for each province, for first nation and non-aboriginal communities

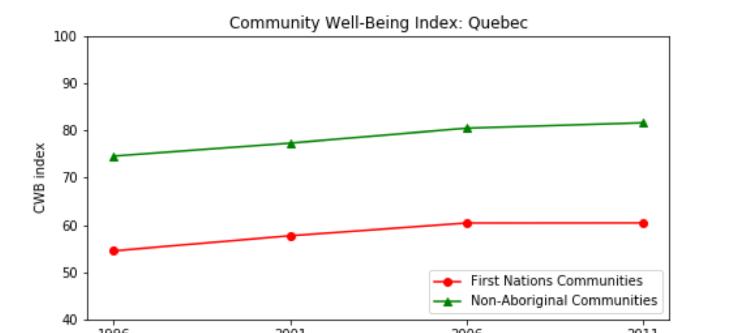
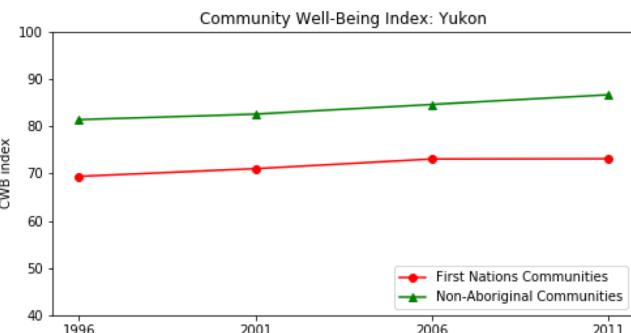
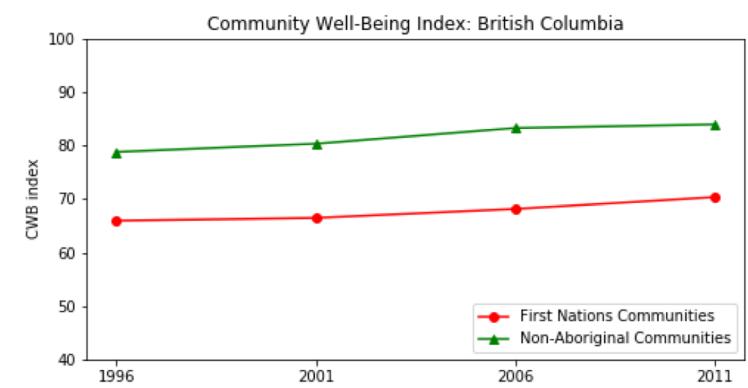
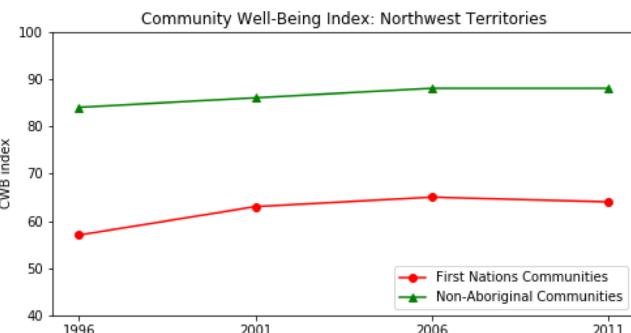
# INCREASING DIFFERENCES



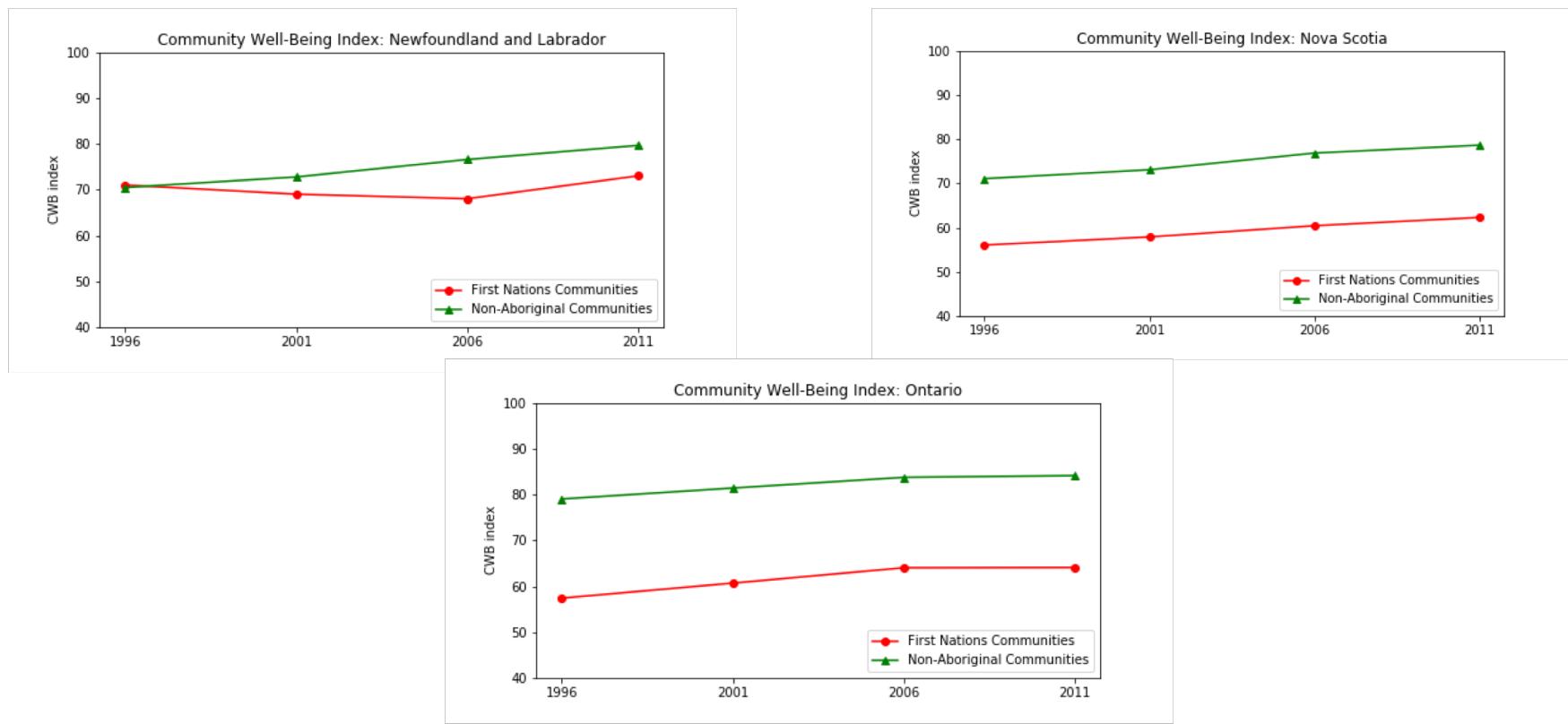
# INCREASING DIFFERENCES



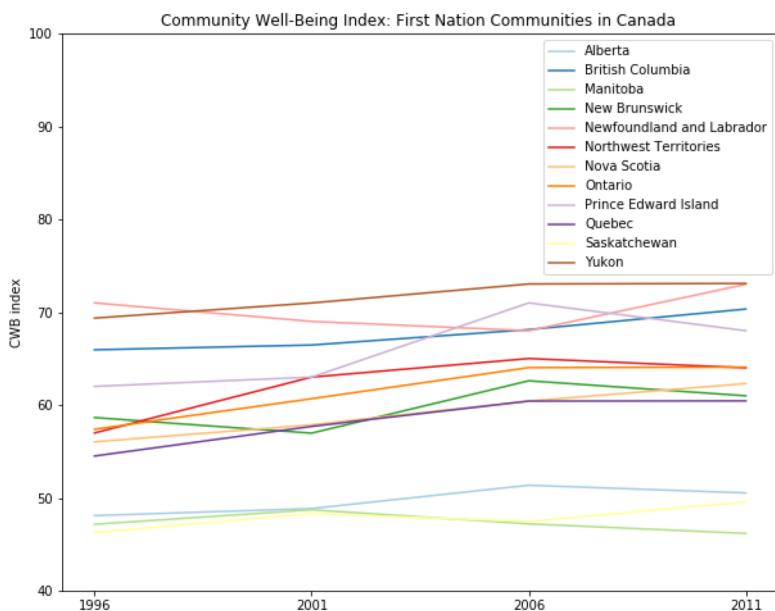
# DIFFERENCES ARE STABLE



# CWB INDICES ARE IMPROVING



# COMPARING FIRST NATIONS CWB INDEX SCORES OVER TIME



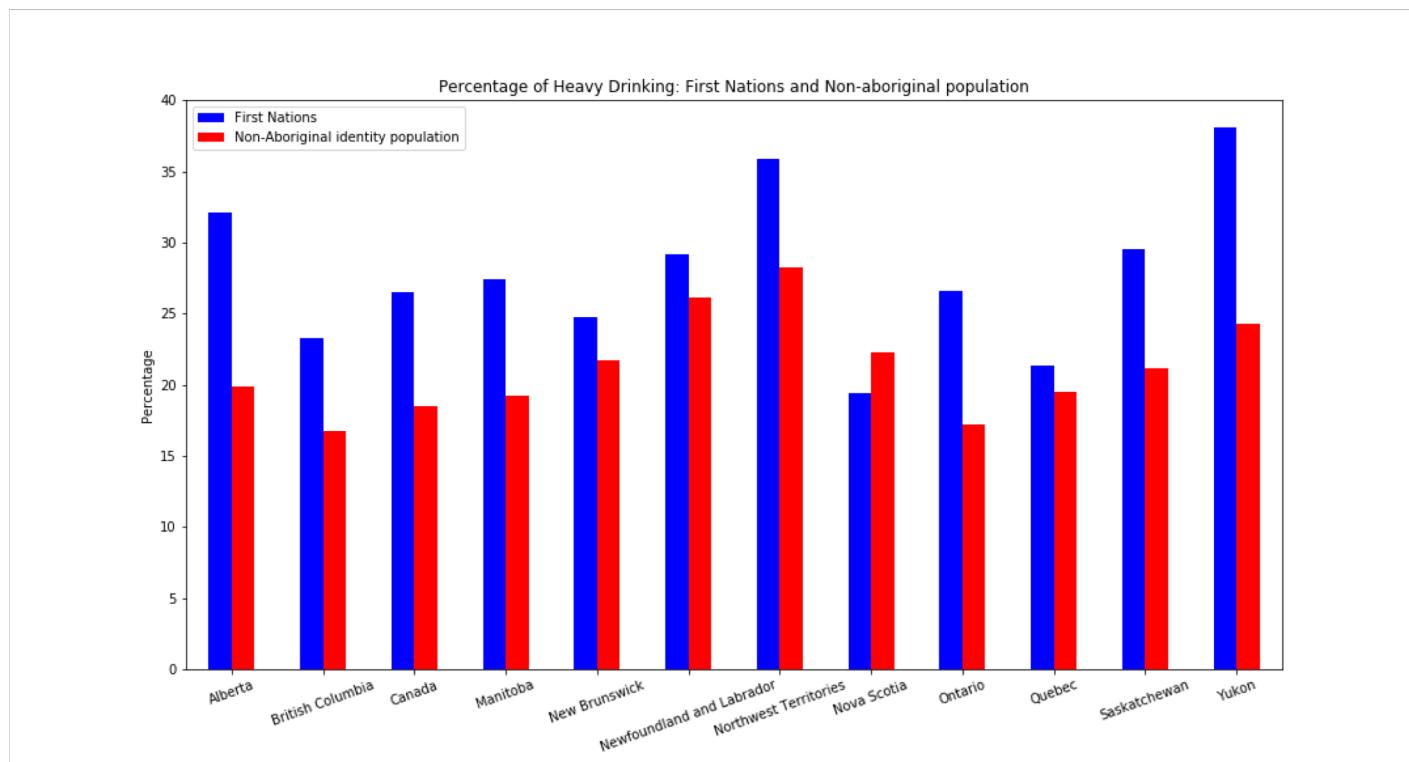
Yukon has the best CWB index for all provinces  
Followed by Newfoundland and Labrador and British Columbia  
Manitoba has the worst index  
Second worst index was calculated for Saskatchewan

## HEALTH INDICATORS: HEAVY DRINKING

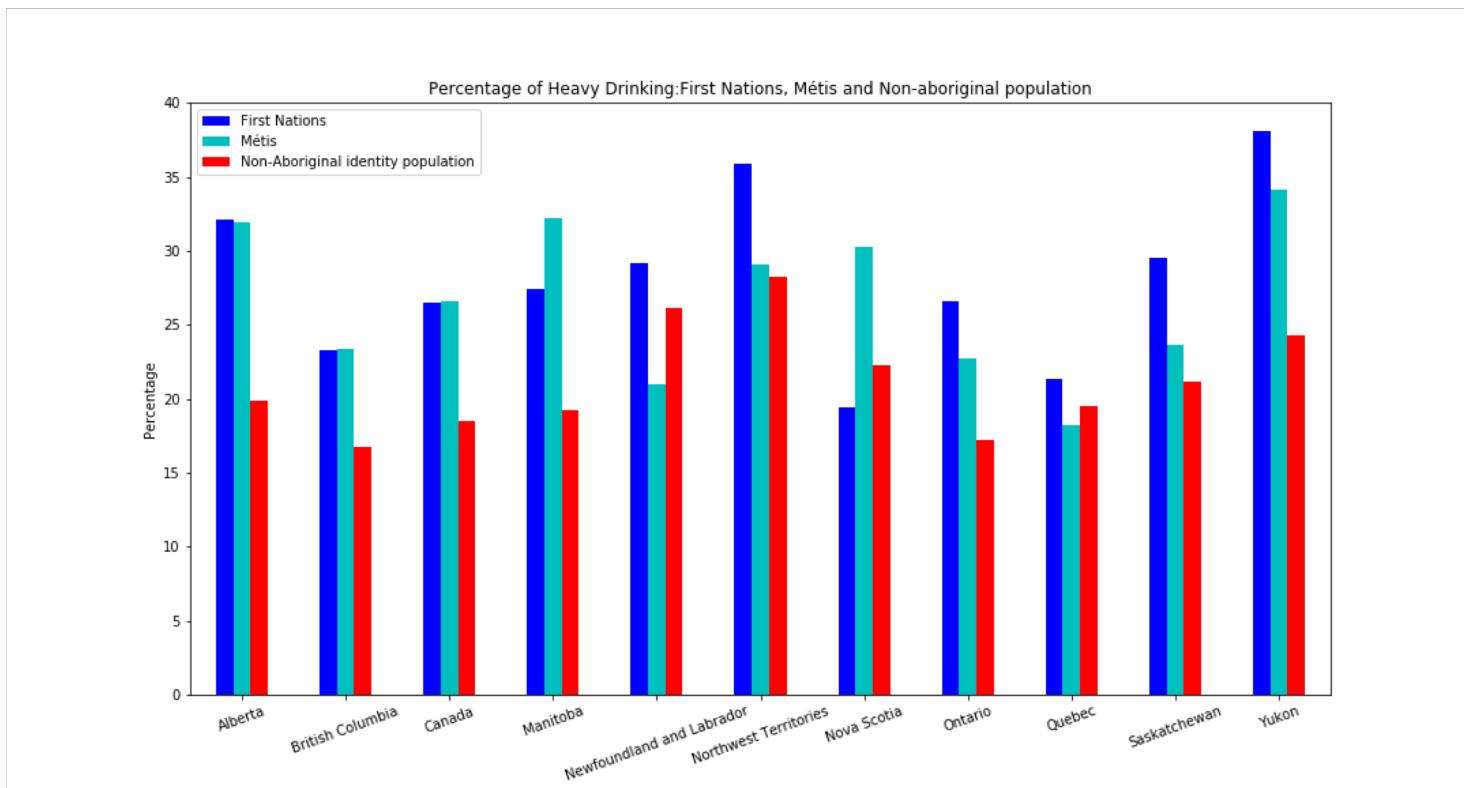
As a result of a history of colonization, isolation, poverty and language barriers, abuse of substances — especially alcohol and solvents — is more common in First Nation Communities

What are the differences between First Nations and non-aboriginal population in terms of alcohol abuse?

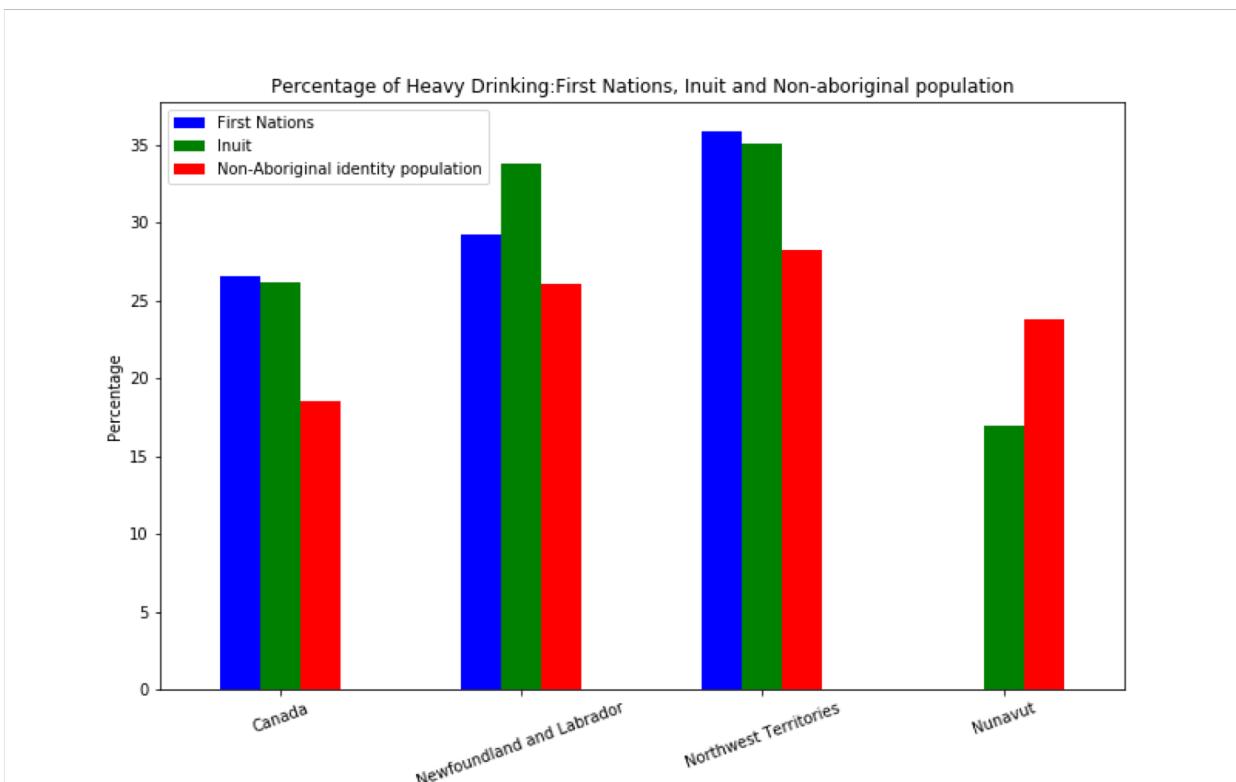
## HEALTH INDICATORS: HEAVY DRINKING



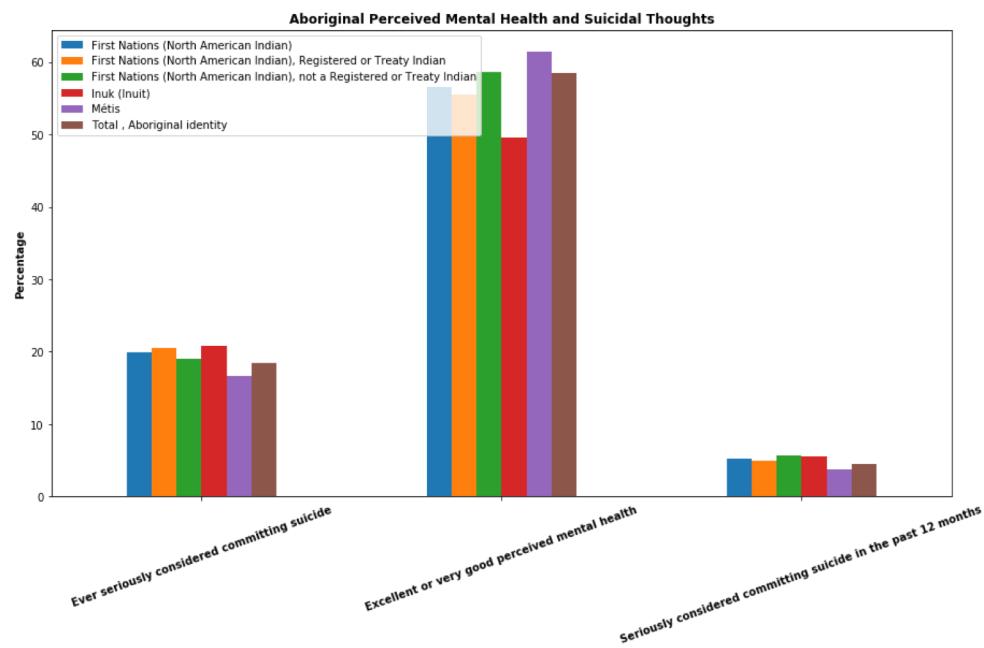
## HEALTH INDICATORS: HEAVY DRINKING



## HEALTH INDICATORS: HEAVY DRINKING



# HEALTH INDICATORS: MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE



## RESEARCH FINDINGS

- Population Per Province
- Population YOY increase (pending)
- Population Age Per Province/Reserve
- Education per Province/Reserve
- Income Per Province/Reserve
- Community Well-Being Index
- Health
- Access to Food
- Suicide (pending)

## LIMITATIONS

- Health indicators are for aboriginal and non-aboriginal populations while all other data sets are for
- Challenges of limited data
- Lacking data for some areas on reserves - Nunavut and Yukon
- Coverage of all types of indigenous peoples
- Issues of non-response leads to missing data
- Working with sets prepared by Statistics Canada, cannot cross-reference
- Limitations in structure and language over survey questions
- We don't have access to the data behind the work



THANK YOU

