

# Indigenous Health Sections

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### Background and History

- According to Oxford languages, indigenous mean originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native. The indigenous communities in Canada include Inuit, Cree and more.
- A lot of people view indigenous people as “anti- development”. However, many first nations suffer from pollution much greater than those who support development. The indigenous directly suffer from problems such as polluted rivers and mercury-contaminated fish.
- Indigenous people suffer from racism with healthcare. They are made to wait for later and just a few days ago an indigenous elder was made to wait for healthcare because the nurse thought he was drunk but then he died of a stroke

### What resources are needed?

- Summarize your causal model
- Extra Access to Healthcare - Currently The indigenous communities are facing serious health problems-such as Covid-19 and Diseases
  - Food- The Indigenous Peoples are being kicked out of their homes and being sent to shelters

### Recommendations/ Next Steps

Volunteering with Indigenous organizations, such as Reconciliation Canada and Native Canadian Centre of Toronto is a great way to get involved. You can also support Indigenous communities every year on September 30 — National Day of Truth and Reconciliation and Orange Shirt Day

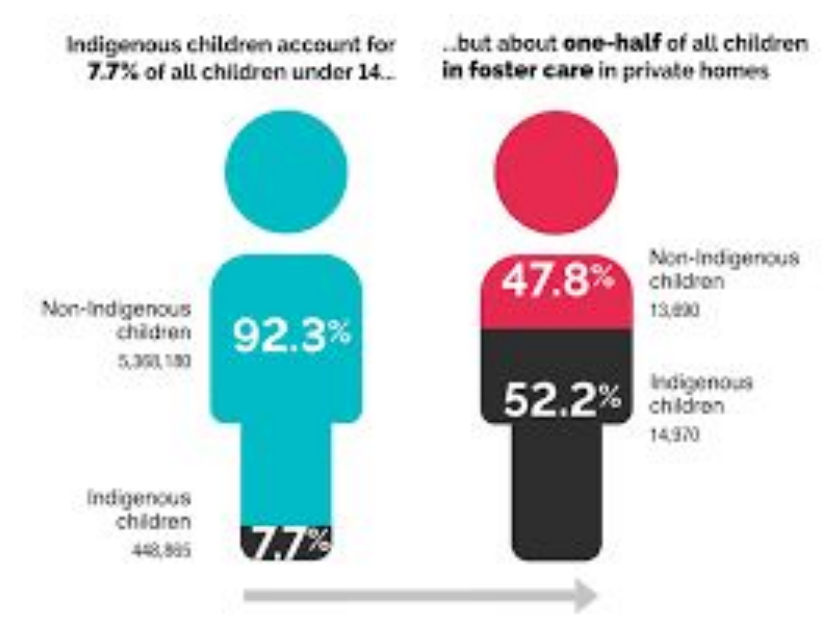
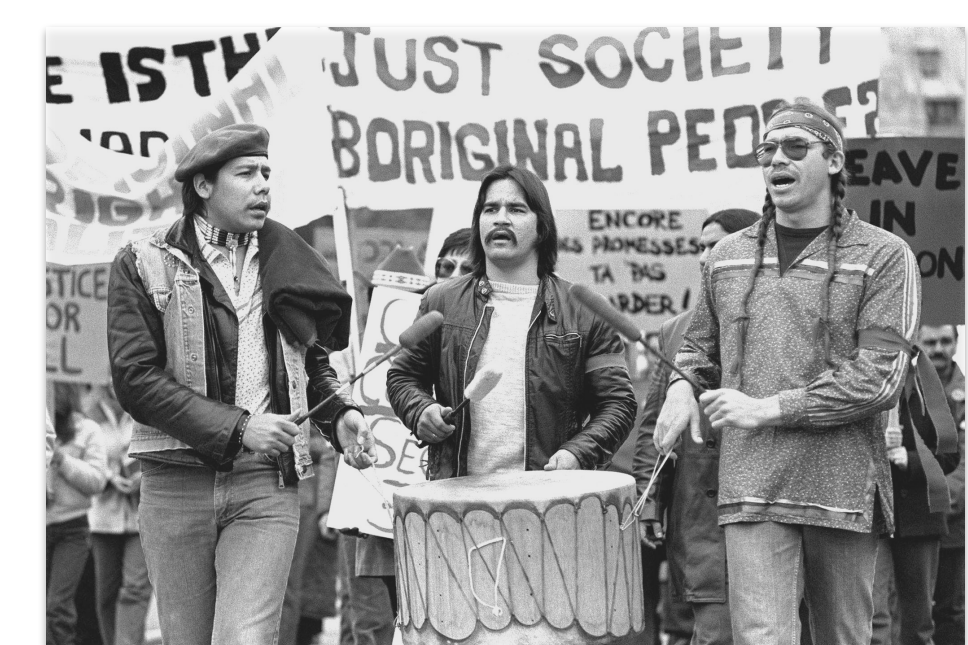
### Challenges Locally and Globally

- Worldwide
- suffers from the COVID-19 pandemic. This is due to their large social gatherings and lack of accessible healthcare.
  - Poverty
  - Tuberculosis
  - Poor levels of health
  - malnutrition
  - indigenous-based health-care systems
- In Canada
- cardiovascular illnesses
  - infectious diseases such as malaria
  - mental health conditions
  - high blood pressure
  - asthma
  - diabetes

### Political, Economical, Socio-cultural, and Technological Barriers

The indigenous people have problems in the economic barrier because the indigenous people have a major gap between themselves and the non-indigenous people. The indigenous communities make less than \$21,000 to \$ 41,000 compared to the average canadian salary, which is \$59,300. This will prevent them for paying the few doctors who don't discriminate them, and increases food contamination, which further minimizes their health.

Another barrier for them is the technological barrier. Roughly 98 per cent of homes in urban areas have internet access that meets the standard of the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC). That number falls to just 45.6 per cent for rural homes and 34.8 per cent for Indigenous homes, according to 2019 data from the commission.



How much indigenous people are discriminated	Woman	Men	Total
First nations	40%	50%	45%
Metis	25%	20%	22.5%
Inuit	35%	N/A	28%
Overall	33%	32%	33%

References (tap for websites).

1. The Canadian Encyclopedia
2. Nato
3. UN(united nations)
4. Canada.ca
5. Cbc news
6. Ohchr
7. Itinc
8. Indigenous peoples atlas of canada
9. Bc campus

# This would have not been possible without The help of the Scarry Larry Foundation

# **Introduction & Background**

**According to Oxford languages, indigenous mean originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native. The indigenous communities in Canada include Inuit, Cree and more.**

**A lot of people view indigenous people as “anti- development”. However, many First Nations suffer from pollution much greater than those who support this development. The Indigenous directly suffer from problems such as polluted rivers and mercury-contaminated fish, while we rarely notice these problems ourselves.**

**Indigenous people suffer from racism with healthcare. They are made to wait for later and just a few days ago an indigenous elder was made to wait for healthcare because the nurse thought he was drunk but then he died of a stroke.**

# Introduction & Background

Some time ago, Canadian government created policies against indigenous people. In 1831, there was the Indian Residential school system. There was around 150,000 indigenous children sent to residential schools. A lot of them passed away there.

The teachers abused them and taught them to behave more 'white'.

Then the Indian Act started at 1876 to 1955. According to [This Link](#), the Indian act caused long-term poverty, marginalization and violence to indigenous people.

The Indian hospitals started in 1930. The government separated the Indigenous people and the other people in different hospitals. They didn't give some of the Indigenous people medication just so they could see what happens and didn't let them see their family or elders, and just kept them there.

# Current Situation

Indigenous people are still facing racism. Many people think of them as poor or uneducated. Often times, Indigenous people even get hated for being healthy. People also make threats to them whether it is physically, mentally, spiritually, or emotionally.

According to [This link](#) 18.8% of indigenous people lived in a low-income household, compared to 10.7% of non-indigenous population. Indigenous peoples have Land rights in law, but not in reality. Only a few countries recognize indigenous peoples' land rights, but even in those countries, land titling and demarcation procedures have often not been completed, suffer delays or are shelved because of changes in political leadership and policies. Even where Indigenous peoples have legal title deeds to their lands, these lands are often leased out by the state as mining or logging concessions without consultation of indigenous peoples, let alone their free and prior informed consent. The lack of legal security of tenure remains a crucial issue for indigenous peoples almost everywhere.

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<https://www.pixtastock.com/illustration/66181024> (picture)

# Qualitative Data

An elder who was very old came to a hospital and asked for treatment but the hospital shrugged him away because they thought he was drunk. He ended up dying of a stroke.

An Indigenous man named Brian Sinclair died in the emergency department in 2008. He sought care from a family physician in a primary care services. After being referred into a emergency department in Manitoba, he was ignored and uncared for thirty-four hours. After his death, it was revealed that he suffered from a treatable bladder infection. Many nurses made assumptions about Brian being intoxicated and being homeless only because he was Indigenous. They also claimed that they did not notice him, although security cameras clearly shown that he was overlooked.

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## Data #1

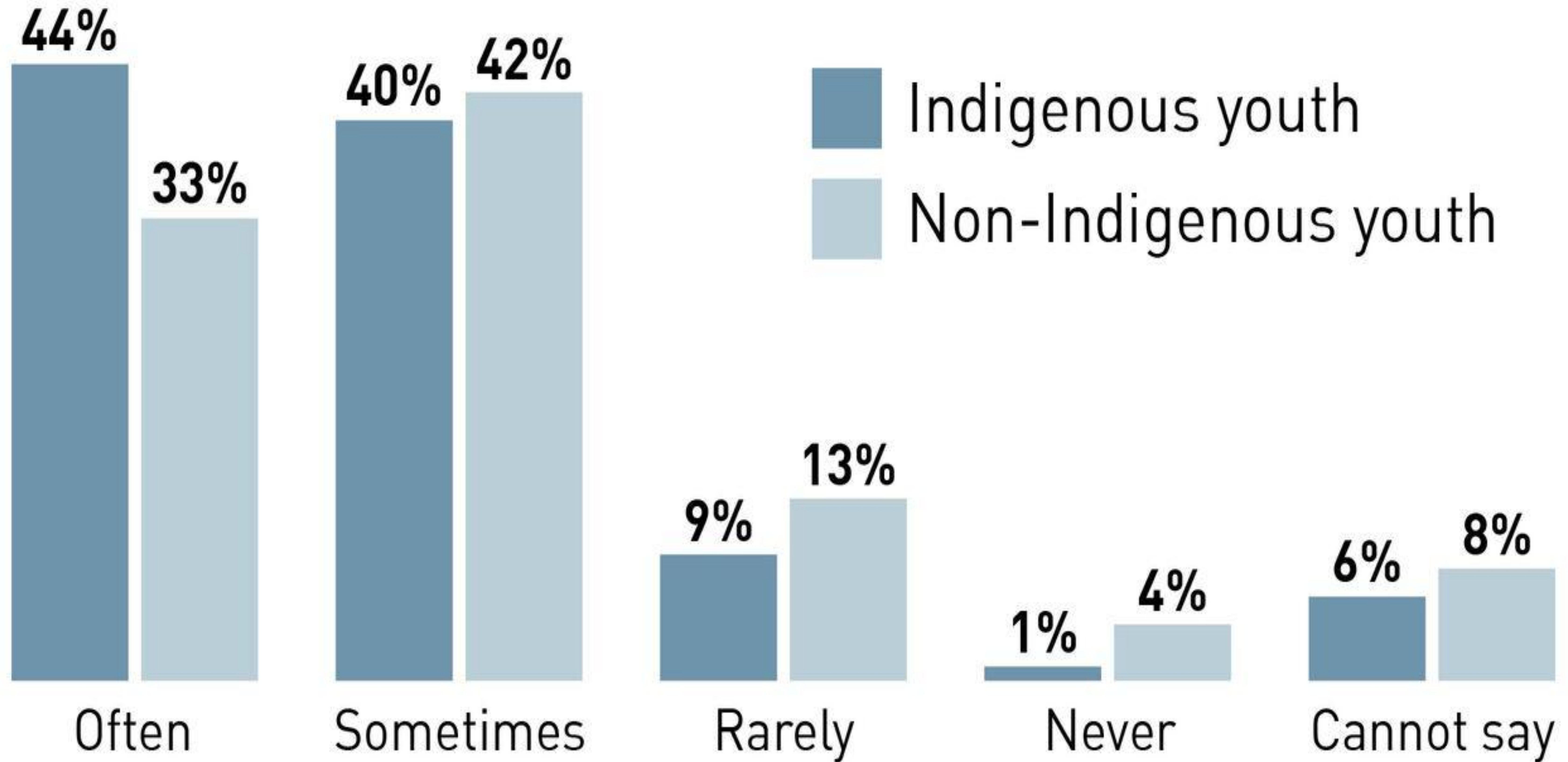
**Percentage living below the poverty line (market basket measure), Indigenous children and youth (less than 18 years) living in urban areas, Canada (excluding the territories), 2015**

	<b>Percentage in poverty</b>
Total under 18 years of age	29.8
Living with two parents	12.8
Living with one parent in lone-parent family	51.2
Living with grandparent(s) without parents present	42.7
Foster children	37.2

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016

# Frequency of discrimination against Indigenous people today

Data #2

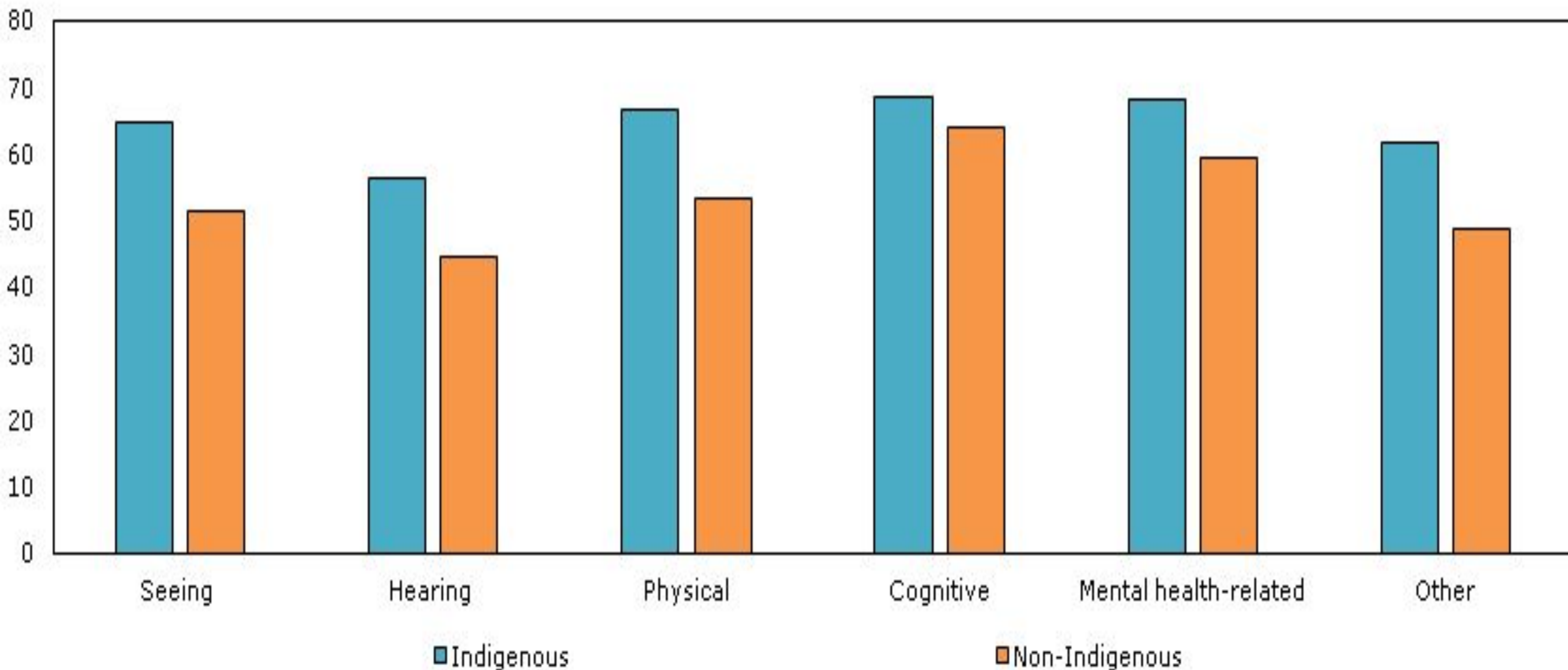




# Data #3

Proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous participants with long-term conditions or disabilities reporting somewhat or much worse self-rated overall health since before the pandemic, by type of difficulty, June 23 to July 6, 2020

percent



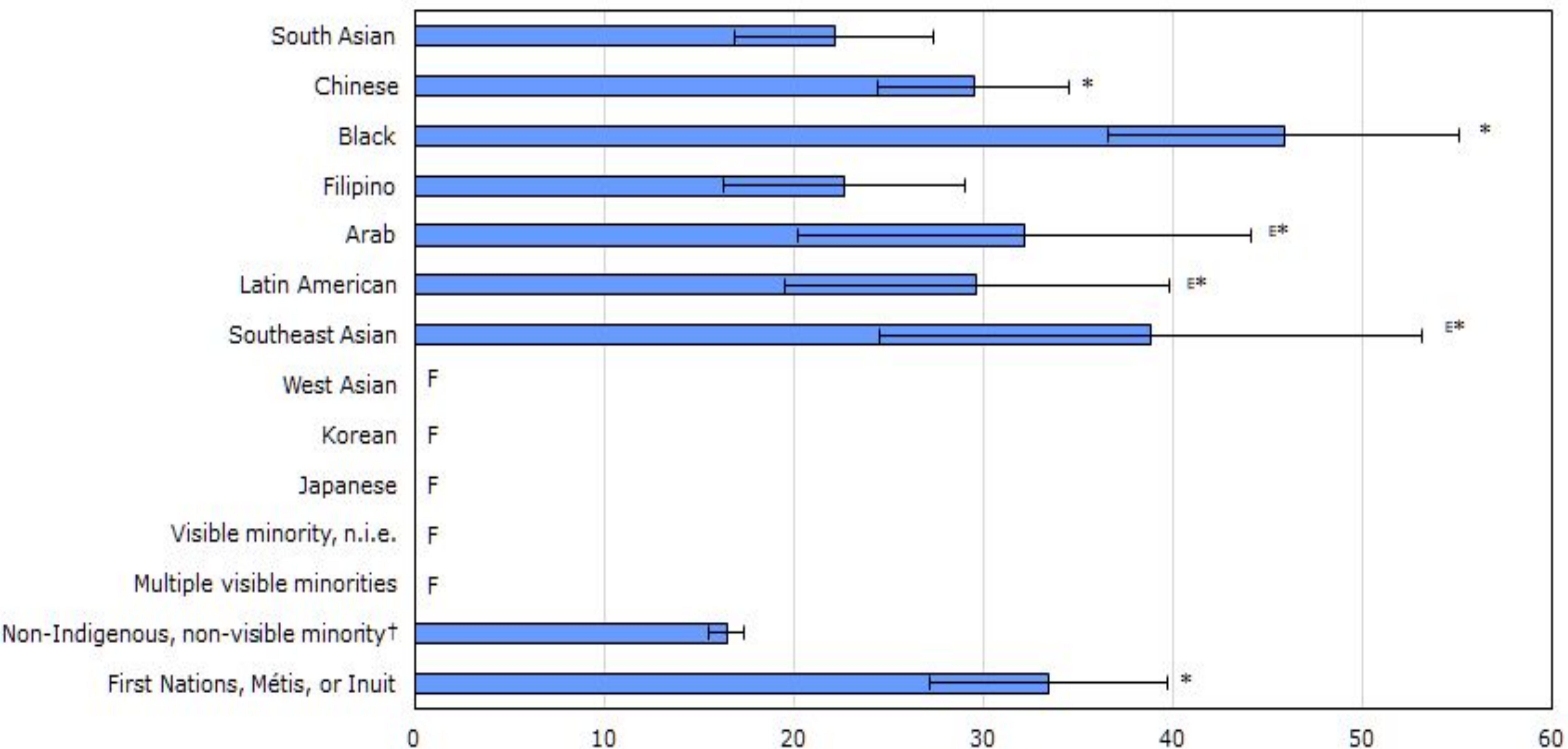
**Note:** Categories are not mutually exclusive.

**Source:** Impacts of COVID-19 on Canadians - Living with Long-term Conditions and Disabilities.

# Data #4

## Experiences of discrimination in the past 5 years, by population group or Indigenous identity, Canada, 2019

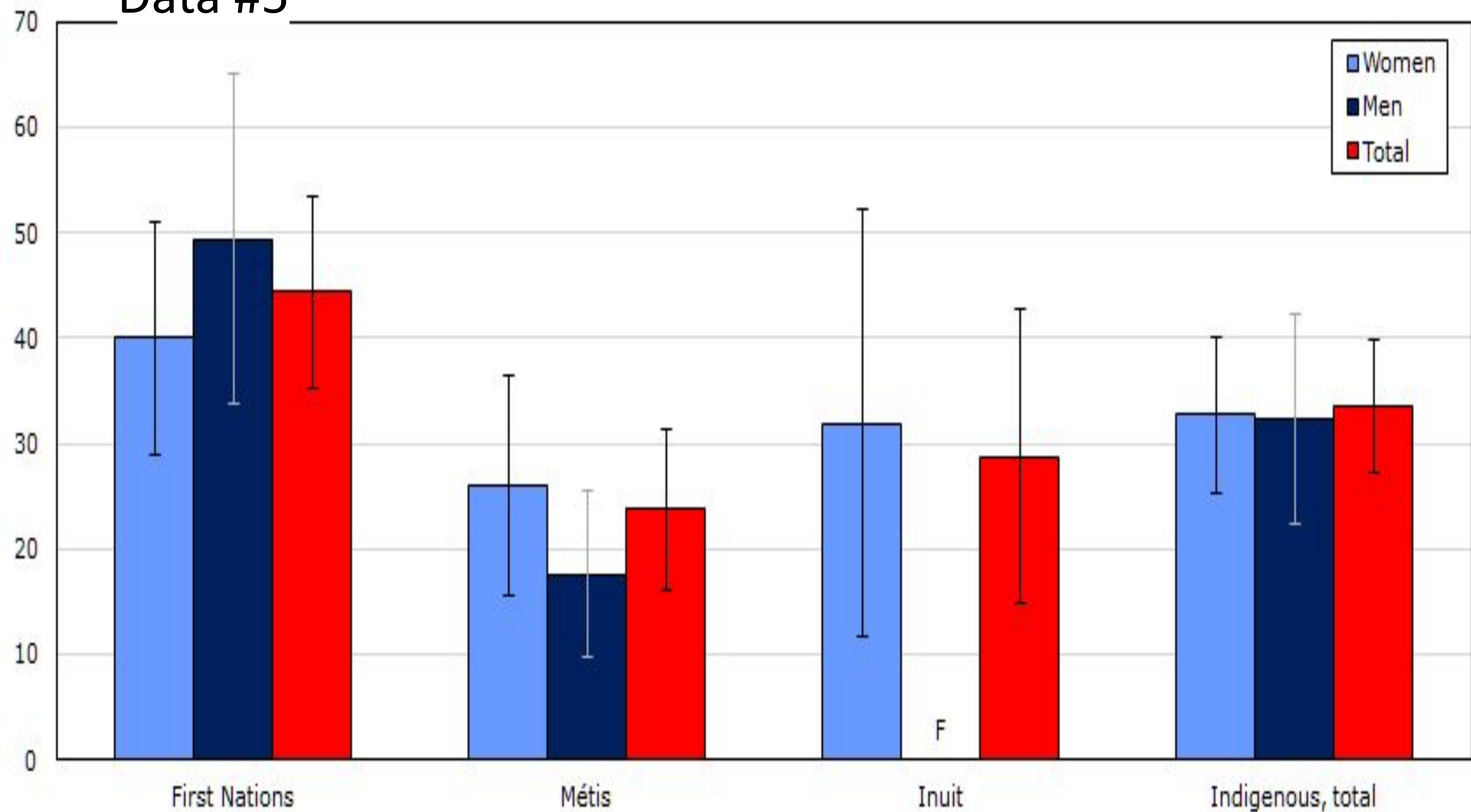
Population group or Indigenous identity



# Experiences of discrimination in the past 5 years, by Indigenous identity and gender, Canada, 2019

percent

Data #5



## Recommendations & Next Steps

Volunteering with Indigenous organizations, such as Reconciliation Canada and Native Canadian Centre of Toronto is a great way to get involved. You can also support Indigenous communities every year on September 30 — National Day of Truth and Reconciliation and Orange Shirt Day. You can also try to add decorations to make indigenous people more comfortable. Indigenous people were often traumatized by hospitals, which gives them distrust.

# Community Partnerships

Currently, the Indigenous Natural Resource Partnership (INRP) has donated eighty million dollars in total that are funding for: the increase of indigenous communities to engage or benefit in and to focus on economic development opportunities, and the increase of collaboration between the indigenous people and natural resource development stakeholders, such as the government, industry, and NGOs. The project was expected to finish by April 2027. The INRP will prioritize projects which will have results which benefit numerous indigenous communities.

# Impacts of COVID-19

Coronavirus poses a great threat to the Indigenous people. The indigenous have been often discriminated by doctors, and the new pandemic made their situation worse. However, proper health-care services isn't the only problem the indigenous people face, because they often lack sanitation such as clean water and soap. Likewise, most nearby local medical facilities, if and when there are any, are often under-equipped and under-staffed. A key factor is to ensure these services and facilities are provided in indigenous languages, and as appropriate to the specific situation of Indigenous peoples. The problem the indigenous people face isn't just health care, but also in their culture. Indigenous people often gather in large groups for social gatherings or ceremonies.



The End  
Wela' Lioq!  
Ekosani!

no one look at this slide

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1PP4Jtgf\\_kVY5zgy5pGbT36hJ5l9LwHsJo1RHFh6w5l/edit#slide=id.g2947a27966\\_0\\_2](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1PP4Jtgf_kVY5zgy5pGbT36hJ5l9LwHsJo1RHFh6w5l/edit#slide=id.g2947a27966_0_2)

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