

Our Health Counts Toronto

An inclusive community-driven health survey for Indigenous peoples in Toronto

Missing Persons

Indigenous communities and organizations continue to mobilize to heighten awareness and ensure accountability and transparency in the process of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. The amount of under-addressed violence, victimization, missing persons and homicide that led to this inquiry represent one of the most obvious displays of racial discrimination and social exclusion experienced by Indigenous peoples in Canada. Although data collection methods are missing information about Indigenous identity and underestimate the number of incidents, Indigenous peoples report higher rates of victimization, missing persons, and homicide (6x higher than that of non-Indigenous Canadians).^{1,2} The high level of Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQI among cases of violent offences and unsolved missing persons highlights systemic discrimination within the justice system.^{2,3,4} Decades of advocacy by Indigenous family and community members are the reason that these issues of violence, victimization and murder have finally been recognized as a national injustice.

Over ¼ of Indigenous adults in Toronto have had a close friend or family member go missing.

Of the close friends or family members who have gone missing, **18% were not reported missing to the police.**

1 in 10 Indigenous adults have had to file a missing person's report with the police for a child or family member.

1 in 3 Indigenous adults in Toronto have had a close friend or family member die as a result of violence caused by another person.



Indigenous people who reported having a close friend or family member go missing:



Indigenous people who reported having a close friend/family member die from violence caused by another person:



*Trans/Other estimates are not reported due to the small number of participants

