

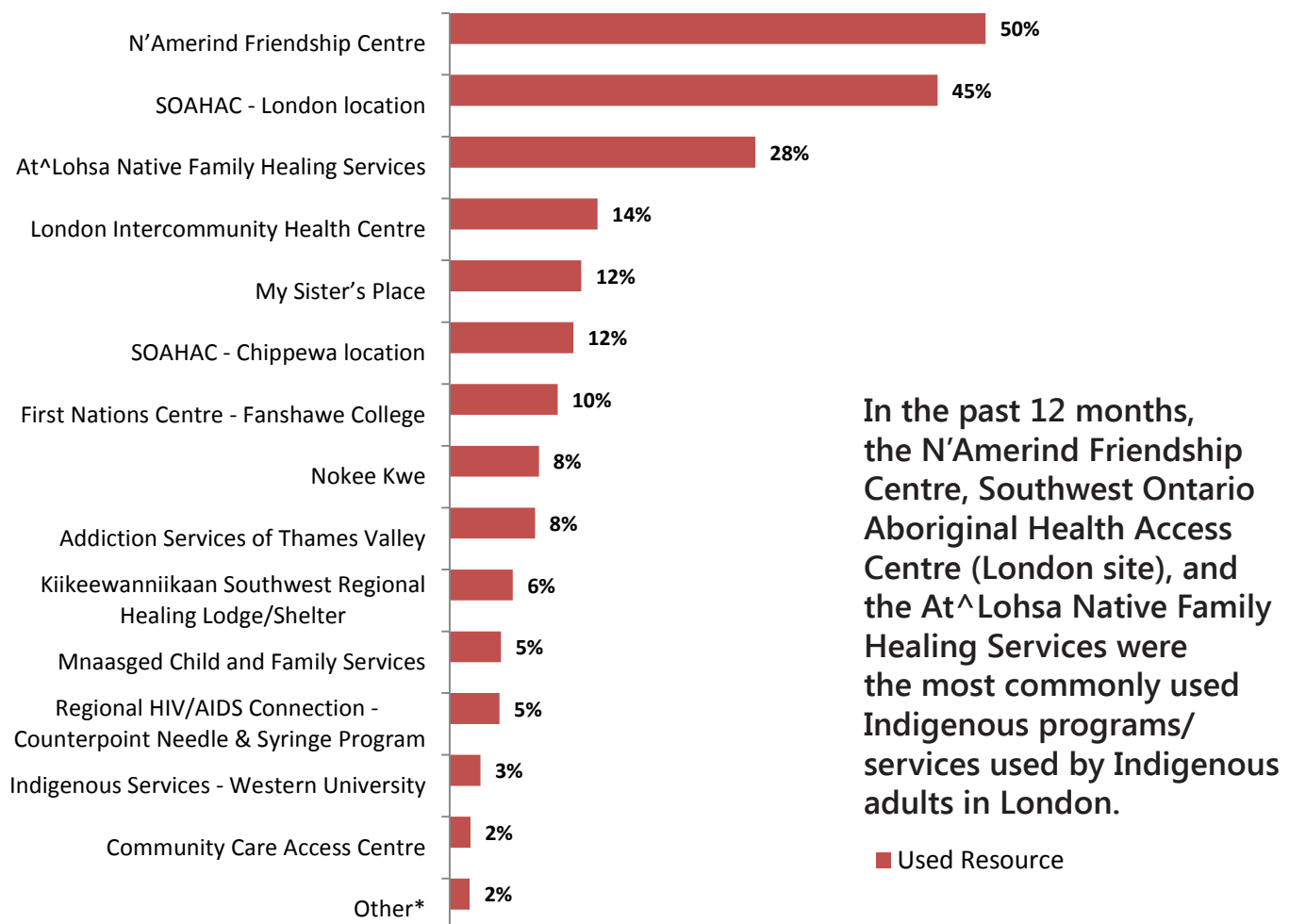
Our Health Counts London

The first inclusive, community-driven health survey for Indigenous peoples in London

COMMUNITY RESOURCE NEEDS

Indigenous-led and -centered health and social services are key for addressing the health and social needs of Indigenous people living in urban areas. According to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, “[I]ndigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining [...] programmes affecting them and [...] to administer such programmes through their own institutions”.¹ Indigenous leadership and participation has also been shown to be an important cross-cutting pathway to health program effectiveness.² The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada’s Final Report highlights the importance of culturally-based programs/services in the context of improving educational attainment, decreasing the health gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, decreasing incarceration rates, improving parent and child experiences within the child welfare system, and aiding in supporting cultural revitalization efforts.³

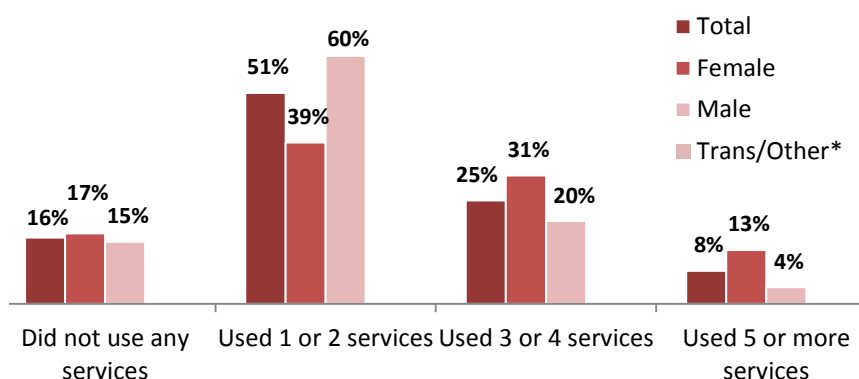
Community Resource Use



*Other includes: Child and Parent Resource Institute, Nimkee Nupigawagan Healing Centre, Eagle Circle the Nest

84% of Indigenous adults in London used at least one Indigenous or non-Indigenous specific health or social service in London.

17% of Indigenous adults avoid using certain health and social services.



Indigenous people that identified as female tended to use more services (3 or more) than males in London.

*to maintain anonymity for Indigenous persons identifying as trans or other, data could not be presented

Community Resource Needs

45% or more of Indigenous adults indicated that the following community resources serving Indigenous people in London were **inadequate**:

- Resources for Indigenous fathers
- Resources for Indigenous children
- Resources for dealing with the impacts of child welfare
- Resources for suicide prevention
- Resources for Indigenous youth
- Resources for dealing with the impacts of incarceration
- Resources for Indigenous men

Population based estimates were created using respondent driven sampling (see Project Overview and Methods Factsheet)

Definitions

Indigenous adults: persons 15 years or older self-identifying as Indigenous, such as First Nations, Métis, Inuit or other Indigenous Nations, living or using services in the City of London; Trans/Other: includes Trans, Other and you do not have a category that applies to me; Trans: Transgender, Transsexual, or Gender Queer.

Sources

1. UN General Assembly (2008); 2. Smylie et al. (2016); 3. Truth and Reconciliation Canada (2015)

Authors

Kristen O'Brien, Gertie Mai Muise, Chloé Xavier, Raglan Maddox, Brian Dokis, Nancy Laliberte, Janet Smylie



Southwest Ontario
Aboriginal Health
Access Centre



Indigenous Primary
Health Care Council

For the full OHC London report visit:
www.welllivinghouse.com

Funding for this publication was provided by the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (MOHLTC). The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors/researchers and do not necessarily reflect the official views of the MOHLTC