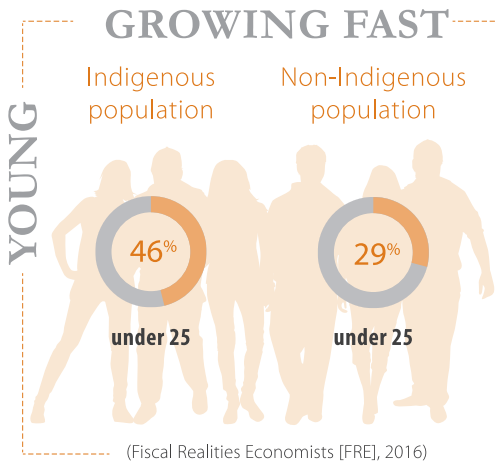
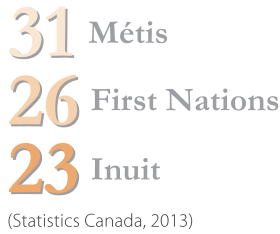


SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

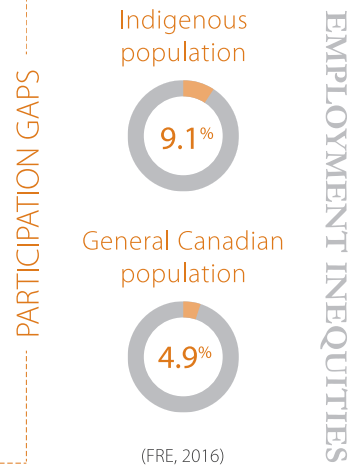
This infographic can be found in the NCCAHA fact sheet *Employment as a social determinant of First Nations, Inuit and Métis health* (2017). This fact sheet examines First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples' participation in the labour market and describes how un/employment can affect their health and well-being. The fact sheet begins by providing some context for Indigenous employment in Canada, including demographics, participation in the labour market, and employment barriers. It then summarizes the recent literature on the impacts of un/employment on Indigenous peoples' health and highlights some current initiatives to address employment inequities for Indigenous peoples.



Indigenous peoples are expected to comprise a significantly larger proportion of the Canadian labour market in the next decades.



Gaps in the employment and labour force participation rates



EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES

First Nations living on reserve have seen gaps in employment and labour force participation actually increasing over the 2006-11 period.

Please see pg. 3 of the fact sheet for the complete table of employment outcomes among Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations in Canada
(Source: Compiled from NAEDB, 2015).



POVERTY — A REALITY

2010 Average Income



(National Aboriginal Economic Development Board [NAEDB], 2015)

Historic and contemporary impacts of colonization, including poverty, lower levels of education and literacy, as well as impacts of intergenerational trauma, are pervasive (and deeply intertwined) barriers to employment for Indigenous people.



INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY, COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITIES



NATIONAL COLLABORATING CENTRE FOR ABORIGINAL HEALTH
CENTRE DE COLLABORATION NATIONALE DE LA SANTÉ AUTOCHTONE

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA
3333 UNIVERSITY WAY, PRINCE GEORGE, BC, V2N 4Z9

1 250 960 5250
NCCAHA@UNBC.CA
NCCAHA.CA