

Our Health Counts London

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

CHILD CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS

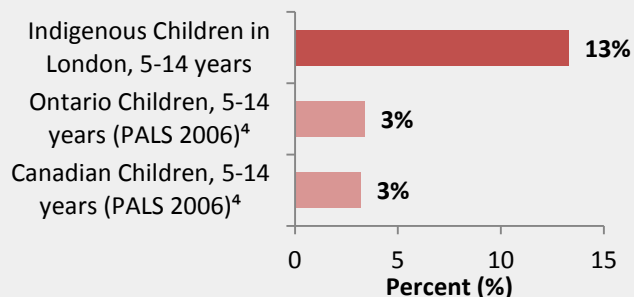
Similar to Indigenous adults, Indigenous children are more likely to experience chronic health conditions than non-Indigenous children. Diagnosis of a chronic health condition at a young age increases the likelihood of having multiple health conditions in adulthood.¹ Determinants of health, such as diet, discrimination, and environmental pollution, tend to exacerbate the prevalence of chronic diseases.² Indigenous children are more likely to experience these factors due to inequities in access to health/social services and barriers faced by families to meet optimal healthy living environments. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission highlights the importance of addressing the health inequities by regularly collecting health outcome data for Indigenous adults and children.³

26% of Indigenous children (0-14 years) in London had at least one chronic health condition.

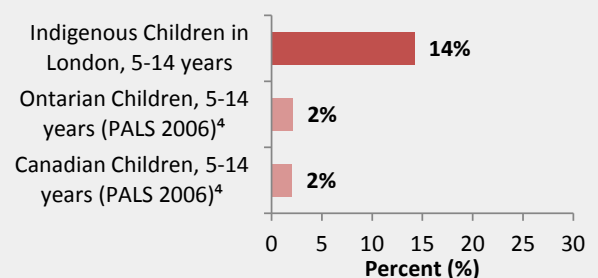
17% of Indigenous children (0-14 years) in London had two or more chronic health conditions.

29% of parents of Indigenous children reported conditions or health problem(s) prevent or limit their child's participation in school and other activities.

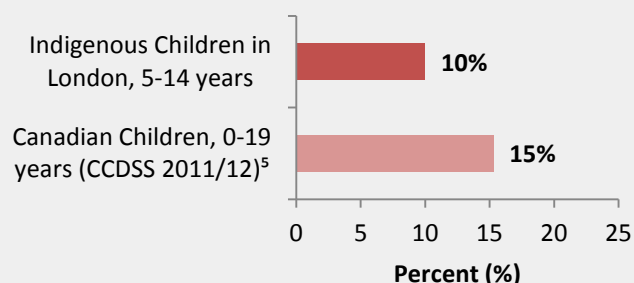
Learning Disability



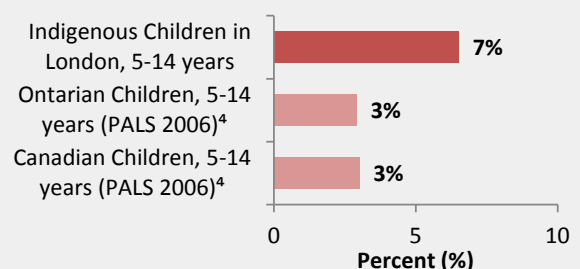
Speech/Language Difficulties



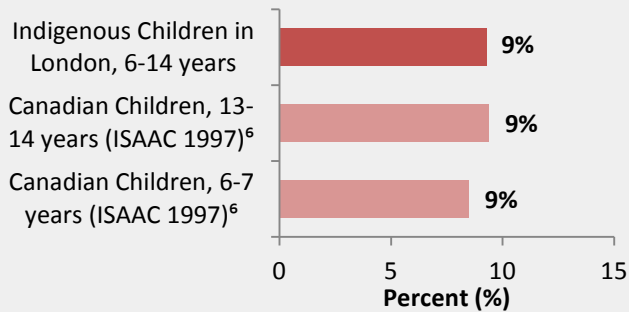
Asthma



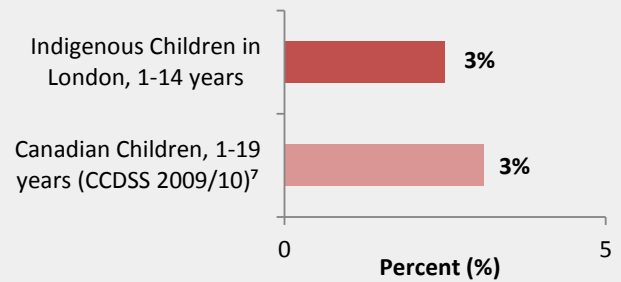
Cognitive/Mental Disability



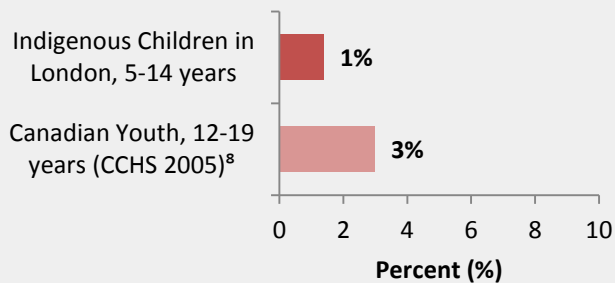
Dermatitis or Atopic Eczema



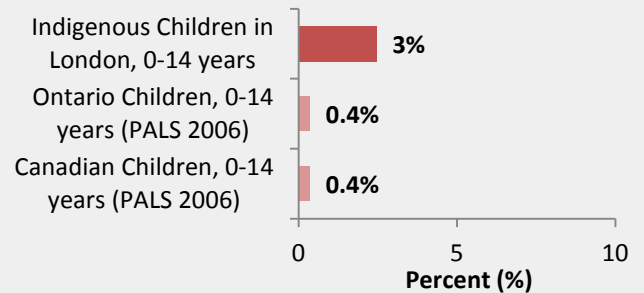
Anxiety and Depression



Chronic Bronchitis



Blindness/ Serious Vision Difficulties



Allergies

5% of Indigenous children in London, aged 0-14 years, were reported to suffer from allergies, including food allergies.

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

Definitions

Indigenous children: persons self-identifying as Indigenous such as First Nations, Métis, or Inuit aged 0-14 years living or using services in the City of London. Multiple chronic conditions included asthma, blindness, anxiety/depression, speech/language difficulties, cognitive/mental disability, dermatitis and atopic eczema, chronic bronchitis, heart conditions, physical disability, allergies, ADD/ADHD, learning disability, FASD/FAS/FAE, and cancer

Sources

1. Pavela & Latham (2016); 2. Cockerham et al. (2017); 3. Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (2015); 4. Statistics Canada (2007); 5. PHAC (2014); 6. Williams et al. (1999); 7. PHAC (2016); 8. Evans & Yue (2009).

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