

Our Health Counts London

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

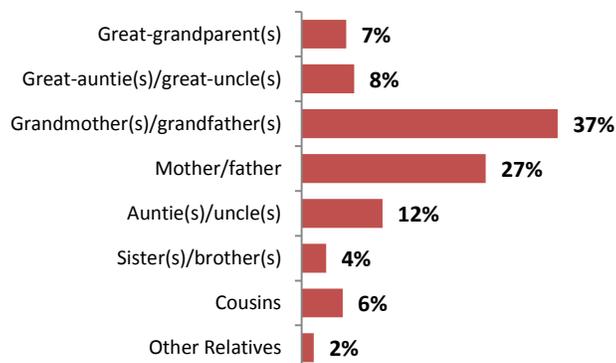
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

Federal residential and industrial schools are examples of colonial policies which aimed to assimilate Indigenous peoples within Canadian society.^{1,2,3} The impacts of these institutions, including intergenerational impacts continue to shape educational attainment and health outcomes, interrupt parenting techniques, and language transmission among Indigenous peoples.² These generational effects have disrupted Indigenous families in urban, rural, and remote communities.⁴ The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Calls to Action list key first steps for reparation and a blueprint for a new, respectful, nation-to-nation relationship between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in Canada.

3% of the Indigenous adults in London were students at a federal residential school or federal industrial school.

Almost 7 in 10 Indigenous adults in London had at least one family member attend residential school. This is higher than the rate of 40% among First Nations adults in Hamilton.⁵

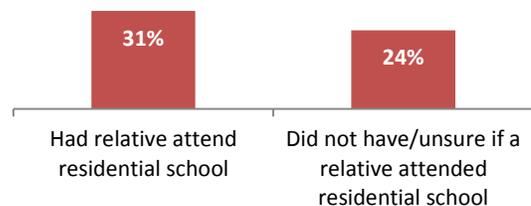
Over half of Indigenous adults in London had grandparents and/or parents who attended.



Over 50%*

of survivors in London said their overall health and wellbeing was negatively impacted by their attendance at residential schools.

Of adults who had a family member attend residential school, **31% screened positive for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).**



2 in 5 Indigenous adults believed their overall health and wellbeing is negatively affected by a member of their family attending residential school.

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

Definitions

Indigenous adults: persons self-identifying as Indigenous such as First Nations, Métis, Inuit, or other Nation aged 15 years and older living or using services in the City of London; Residential school: federal residential school or federal industrial school

*Due to small sample sizes these numbers should be interpreted with caution.

Sources

1. Allan & Smylie (2015); 2. Truth and Reconciliation Canada (2015); 3. Daschuk (2013); 4. Smylie et al. (2011)

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

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Our Health Counts: Community health assessment by the people, for the people