



Crown-Indigenous Relations
and Northern Affairs Canada

Relations Couronne-Autochtones
et Affaires du Nord Canada

Annual Report to the National Council for Reconciliation

September 30, 2025



Canada 

Minister's Annual Report to the National Council for Reconciliation

Section 1: Overview

This Annual Report is provided in fulfillment of the Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations' obligation under the [National Council for Reconciliation Act](#). The Act, which came into force on July 2, 2024, requires the Minister responsible to provide the National Council for Reconciliation with an annual report on indicators set forth in section 16.1 of the Act. These indicators relate to child and family services, education, income, health, and justice, and were identified in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Call to Action 55.

This report is divided into three Sections:

- **Section 1** provides an overview of the scope of the report and the methodology used for its development.
- **Section 2** provides information on federal activities and initiatives on specific Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action that relate to the indicators, highlighting important progress.
- **Section 3** presents key tables and graphs that speak to the indicators.

The report is intended to support the Council's oversight role. It is anticipated that Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada and the Council will have continued dialogue about the report moving forward to ensure it supports the Council in its work.

Methodology

The data presented in this report was not generated in response to the indicators in section 16.1, but was produced for other reasons. Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada conducted a scan of publicly available information.

Department officials also engaged other federal departments to identify and provide additional available data relevant to the indicators. Meetings were held to provide information on the Council and the government's statutory obligation to provide data annually to the Council.

The report presents information drawn from:

- The Government of Canada's Calls to Action updates, which summarize departmental progress on implementation.
- Government of Canada published reports and information provided by individual departments.

Limitations

The tables and graphs presented in this report were excerpted from existing public sources or provided by federal program areas. They do not always directly or completely respond to the indicators identified in section 16.1. For example, federal, provincial and territorial data for programs, such as child and family services, are not always consistent or comparable, which constrains the ability to present comparisons. Caution should be exercised in interpreting the data contained in this report and is encouraged to consult each data source to understand the limitations associated with each dataset.

Looking Ahead

This first Annual Report represents an early step in a long-term process. Ongoing dialogue with the Council and continued coordination with federal departments will be central to shaping future reports. This engagement will ensure that reporting is both useful and responsive.

The Government of Canada is committed to providing the Council with information under the indicator themes, while being transparent about the scope of reporting and its limitations.

Section 2: Context - Implementation of the Calls to Action

The public report on the implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action provides important context for the information provided on the section 16.1 indicators.

The Calls to Action establish a framework for advancing reconciliation in Canada. Several of the Calls to Action correspond to the indicator themes set out in the *National Council for Reconciliation Act*, and work continues across government to support these areas. While the alignment is not always exact, the progress reported demonstrates ongoing efforts that contribute to reconciliation and to closing gaps identified by the Commission.

The information being presented is drawn from the public report, [Delivering on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action](#), and recent updates provided by programs to CIRNAC.



Brief overview of federal work contributing to reducing the number of Indigenous children in care:

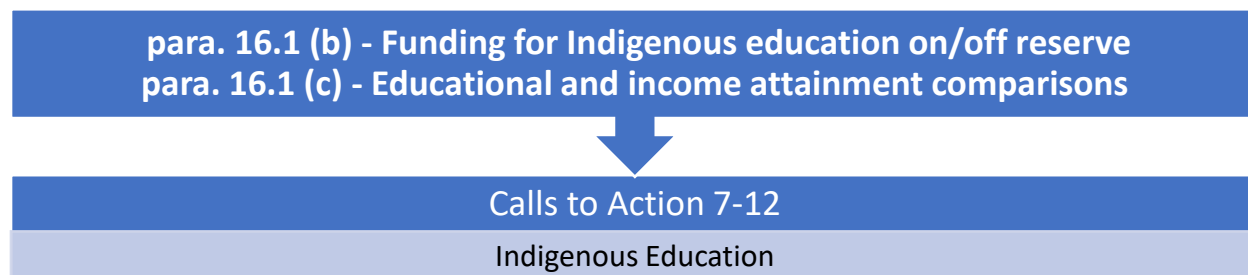
- Coming into force in 2020 of the *Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families* came into force, affirming the inherent right of self-government for First Nations, Inuit and Métis, which includes jurisdiction in relation to child and family services.
- Significant investments toward reforming the First Nations Child and Family Services Program. This includes increasing program funding from \$680 million in 2015-16 to over \$3.8 billion in 2023-24.
- As of November 29, 2024, Canada has entered into 10 trilateral and one bilateral agreement with Indigenous governing bodies Coordination agreements.
- Ongoing work with Métis, Inuit and First Nations to co-develop distinction-based approaches to implement the Act.

Brief overview of the Canadian Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS):

- Led by the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC), CCWIS is a national population-based information system that uses routinely collected data about those involved with child welfare. It provides timely and relevant national data to inform a public health approach to child welfare and child and family wellbeing.

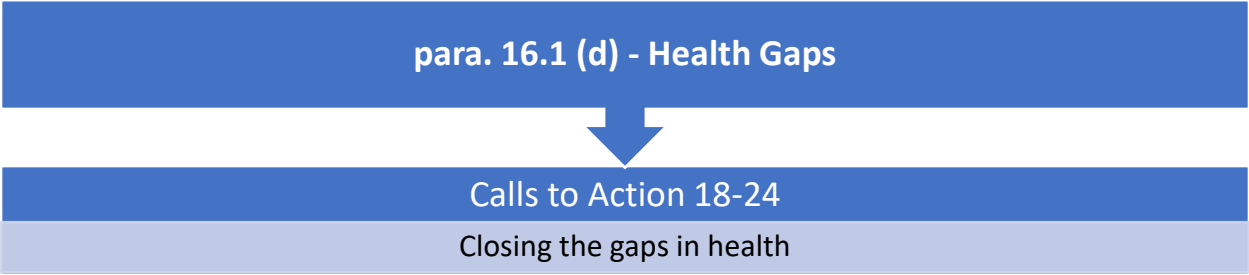
- PHAC has worked closely to build strong relationships with First Nations, Inuit and Métis organizations that exercise sovereignty over child welfare data, whether those organizations hold the data or not, and will continue to ensure the system meets their needs.

This is a sample of the work underway to reduce the number of Indigenous children in care and to improve the availability of related data.



Brief overview of federal work:

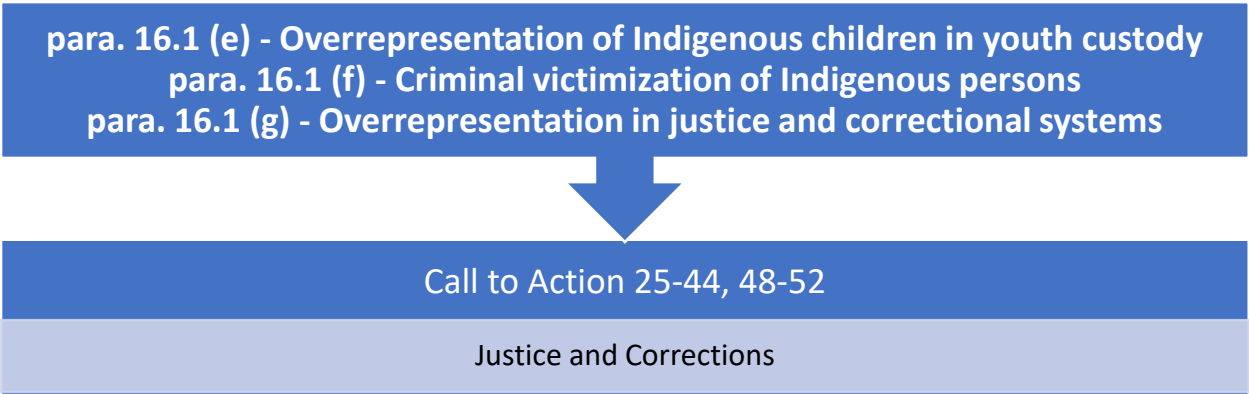
- In April 2019, a co-developed funding and policy approach was implemented to transform elementary and secondary education to better meet the needs of First Nations students on reserve. It resulted in a 98% increase between 2015-16 and 2023-24 in funding for First Nations elementary and secondary education on reserve.
- As of November 2024, Canada had signed 10 regional education agreements with First Nations partners, and discussions were underway with close to 50 additional First Nations Education Organizations.
- Indigenous Services Canada is working with partners including the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, the signatories to the Canada-Métis Nation Accord and the Assembly of First Nations on the three distinctions-based post-secondary education strategies established in 2020. The goal of the strategies is to close the post-secondary education attainment gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous students in Canada. It was the first time the federal government provided funding for Métis Nation students and for Inuit students across Inuit Nunangat.
- In 2021-22, the Income Assistance First Nations Youth Employment Strategy was implemented as a pilot project. The pilot aims to provide support to First Nations youth in receipt of ISC's Income Assistance program to support their transition to the workforce or return to school.



Brief overview of examples of federal work:

- Work launched in 2021 to co-develop distinctions-based Indigenous health legislation and is ongoing.
 - The Addressing Anti-Indigenous Racism in Health Systems Program was established in 2021-22. It funds and supports projects that strengthen cultural and patient safety for Indigenous people and families seeking health services (this includes health system navigators and patient advocates, birth support services, increasing Indigenous representation in the health system, etc.).
 - The Indigenous Health Equity Fund was announced in 2023 with funding over 10 years. Indigenous Services Canada continues to work with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities on the implementation of the Indigenous Health Equity Fund, including discussions on the program’s terms and conditions and a strategy for reporting on progress.
- Work on Health Transformation (HT) began in 2011 with the signing of the British Columbia Tripartite Framework Agreement in First Nation Health Governance, and the creation of the First Nations Health Authority (FNHA) in 2013.

This is just a sampling of the federal work underway to address health inequities. For information on closing the socio-economic gaps, see [Indigenous Services Canada Annual Report to Parliament 2023](#) and [Indigenous Services Canada Annual Report to Parliament 2024](#).



This section highlights a few initiatives and achievements in relation to justice. Tables are provided in Section 3 that are specific to the indicators “e”, “f”, and “g”.

- Bill C-75: *An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Youth Criminal Justice Act and other Acts* and to make consequential amendments to other Acts came into force in 2019. These amendments made changes to the bail system and provided a new tool to address the administration of justice charges to help reduce overrepresentation.
- In 2023, the federal government renewed ongoing funding for Family Information Liaison Units, which provide specialized services to families of missing and murdered Indigenous people.
- In consultation and cooperation with Indigenous peoples, Justice Canada developed an Indigenous Justice Strategy, which includes First Nations, Inuit and Métis chapters identifying specific strategies and actions to address systemic discrimination and the overrepresentation of Indigenous people in contact with the justice system and to support the revitalization of Indigenous laws and legal orders. Given their key role and jurisdiction in relation to the administration of justice in Canada, this work was also done in collaboration with provinces and territories.

Further, Statistics Canada collects and publishes data and insights on the criminal victimization of Indigenous peoples. Its annual homicide report now includes analysis of Indigenous women and girls. Since 2021, Statistics Canada, in collaboration with the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, has worked with police services to expand the collection of Indigenous identity in crime statistics.

Section 3: Tables and Graphs related to s16.1 Indicators

This section presents tables and graphs drawn from publicly available sources that relate to the indicator themes set out in the Act. Each table or graph is accompanied by a link to the source document. The intent is to provide a snapshot of key findings, while providing the linked sources for more comprehensive information, including findings and analysis.

Indicator:

(a) a comparison of the number of Indigenous and non-Indigenous children in care, the reasons for their apprehension and the total spending on preventive and care services by child welfare agencies

This section provides tables regarding Indigenous child welfare.

Table A1 was provided by Indigenous Services Canada, First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) Program from the 2014-2015 to 2022-2023 fiscal years¹.

Table A1

Children in care counts, as of March 31st of the fiscal year, FY 2014-15 to FY 2022-23:

	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
CIC counts	8,424	8,544	9,083	9,246	9,318	9,338	9,463	9,498	9,354

Note: The children in care count is based on eligible placement expenses for a First Nation child on reserve or ordinarily resident on reserve who are receiving services funded by the FNCFS Program (federally funded), captured in the FNCFS Information Management System. When counting children in care, the Count is based on a point in time, the last day of the fiscal year (March 31st). Data as of September 9, 2025.

Tables A2 and A3 are taken from the report “Indigenous foster children living in private households” which is part of the Indigenous Peoples Thematic Series produced by Statistics Canada. The report examines the rates and sociodemographic characteristics of Indigenous foster children².

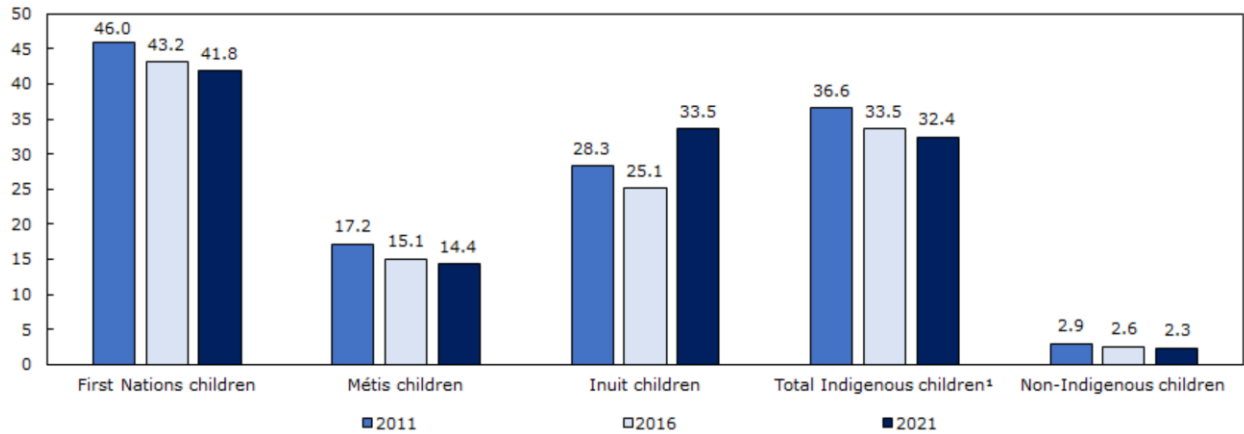
¹ Indigenous Services Canada, First Nations Child and Family Services administrative data, as of March 31 2023, fiscal years 2014–15 to 2022–23.

² Indigenous Peoples Thematic Series, Indigenous foster children living in private households: Rates and sociodemographic characteristics of foster children and their households by Tara Hahmann, Hyunji Lee & Sylvie Godin, Release date: April 18, 2024 <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/41-20-0002/412000022024001-eng.htm>

Table A2

Rate of children aged 14 and under in foster care (per 1,000 children in the population) in private households by Indigenous identity, Canada 2011, 2016 and 2021

rate per 1,000 children



1. Total Indigenous children includes multiple Indigenous responses and Indigenous responses n.i.e.

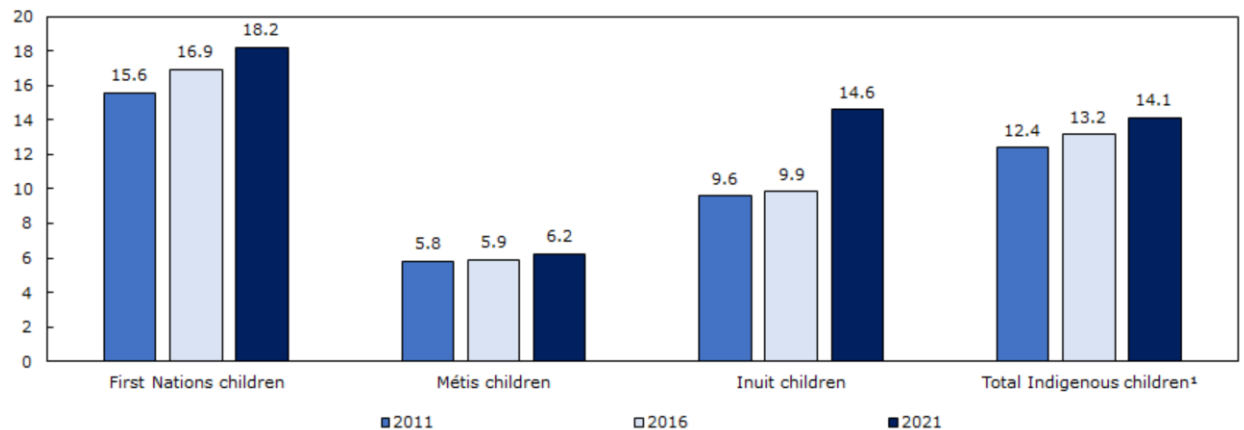
Note: Rates in this chart have been adjusted to account for differences in incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements over time.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016 and 2021 and National Household Survey, 2011.

Table A3

Disparity in foster child rate between Indigenous and non-Indigenous children aged 14 and under in private households by Indigenous identity, Canada, 2011, 2016, 2021

rate ratios



1. Total Indigenous children includes multiple Indigenous responses and Indigenous responses n.i.e.

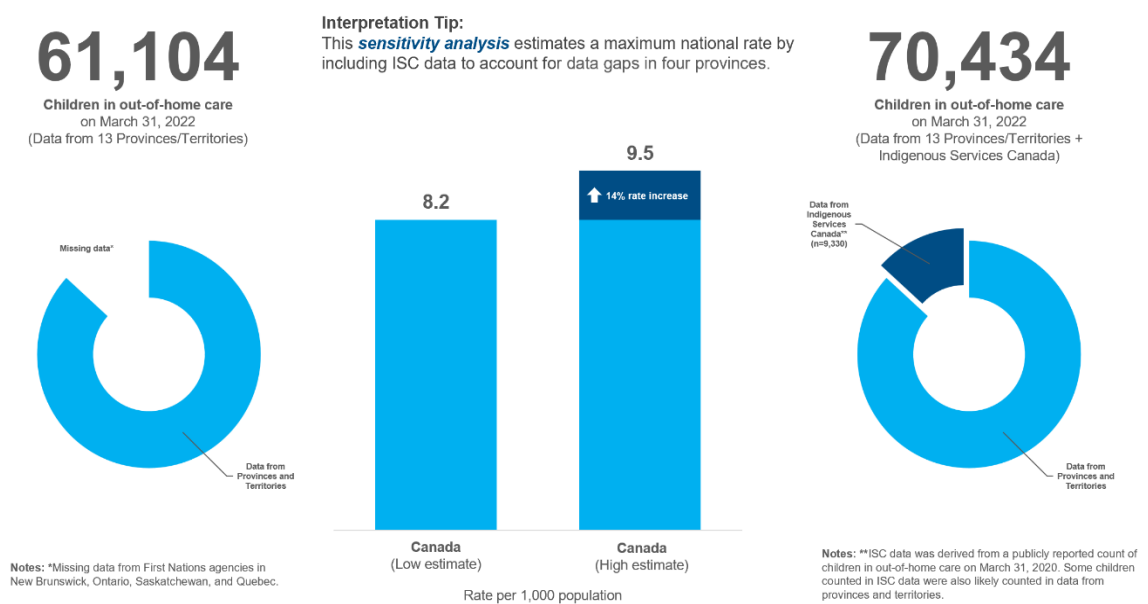
Note: Disparity statistics in this chart have been adjusted to account for differences in incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements over time.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2016 and 2021 and National Household Survey, 2011.

Table A4 is taken from a presentation based on a study published by the Public Health Agency of Canada that provides an analysis of the data collected by the Canadian Child Welfare Information System. This System is a national administrative database derived from demographic, clinical and legal information that is routinely collected and recorded in electronic case management systems by frontline staff as a part of delivering child welfare services³.

Table A4

Sensitivity analysis with data from Indigenous Services Canada (ISC)



³ Pollock NJ, Ouédraogo AM, Trocmé N, Hovdestad W, Miskie A, Crompton L, Campeau A, Tanaka M, Zhang C, Laprise C, Tonmyr L. Rates of out-of-home care among children in Canada: an analysis of national administrative child welfare data. Health Promot Chronic Dis Prev Can. 2024;44(4)152-65. <https://doi.org/10.24095/hpcdp.44.4.02>

Table A5 is a compilation of 3 separate indicators that are included in the Departmental Results Reports for Indigenous Services between 2015 and 2023.⁴

Table A5 - Indicators on Children in Care

Indicator / Figure*	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
1. Percentage of First Nations children on reserve in care	5.08%	5.38%	5.46%	5.60%	5.87%	5.95%	6.09%	6.15%
2. Percentage of First Nation children and youth on-reserve in care who came into care for the first time	19.30%	20.50%	18.04%	16.44%	15.83%	15.10%	14.63%	14.95%
3. Percentage of children in care who are placed with a family member (kinship care)	16.19%	18.09%	20.50%	23.37%	25.07%	26.98%	27.87%	28.34%

Table A6 is taken from the Indigenous Services Canada Departmental Results Reports 2023 to 2024. The report examines how Indigenous Services Canada achieves results and targets related to cultural safety and social wellbeing⁵.

⁴ Indigenous Services Canada, Departmental Results Reports (2015–2022), Indicator: “Number and percentage of First Nations children in care” (Education and Social Development Services and Partnerships sector).

⁵ Indigenous Services Canada, Departmental Results Report 2023–24, Indicator: “Percentage of Indigenous Peoples who report having good physical and mental health” (Service Results – Health and Social Services).

Table A6 - [Indigenous Peoples are culturally safe and socially well](#)

Departmental Result Indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
Percentage of First Nations children on-reserve in care	Maintain or decrease results year over year ³	March 2024	2021-22: 6.09% ⁶ 2022-23: Not available ⁷ 2023-24: Not available ⁷
Percentage of children in care who are placed with a family member (kinship care)	Maintain or increase results year over year ³	March 2024	2021-22: 27.87% ⁶ 2022-23: Not available ⁷ 2023-24: Not available ⁷
Percentage of First Nations communities offering family support services aimed at keeping families together	Not applicable ⁸	Not applicable ⁸	2021-22: 62% ⁸ 2022-23: 88% ⁸ 2023-24: Not available ⁸
Number of First Nations Groups, Communities and Peoples exercising their jurisdiction under the <i>Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families</i>	18	March 2024	Introduced in 2023-24 2023-24: 10 ⁹
Number of Inuit Groups, Communities and Peoples exercising their jurisdiction under the <i>Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families</i>	At least 1	March 2024	Introduced in 2023-24 2023-24: 1
Number of Métis Nation Groups, Communities and Peoples exercising their jurisdiction under the <i>Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families</i>	At least 1	March 2024	Introduced in 2023-24 2023-24: 0 ⁹

Additional information can be accessed at the following links:

- [Inuit-Specific Child Welfare Data Discussion Paper](#)
- [Household and family characteristics of persons including detailed information on stepfamilies by Indigenous identity and residence by Indigenous geography: Canada, provinces and territories](#)
- [Household and family characteristics of persons including detailed information on stepfamilies by Indigenous identity: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts](#)

Indicator:

(b) a comparison of the funding for the education of First Nation children on and off reserves

This section provides tables regarding Indigenous education.

Tables B1 and B2 are taken from a report by the Parliamentary Budget Officer, “Federal Spending on Primary and Secondary Education on First Nations Reserves”. The objective of the report was to estimate the costs of First Nations education program spending and to compare these estimates with provincial education spending.⁶

Table B1 - [High and Low PBO Estimates of Funding Shortfalls to Band-operated Schools and Recent Budget Announcements](#)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	5-year Total
Program Related Budget 2016 Announcements*	287.5	382.9	482.4	647.0	801.0	2,600.8
PBO Low Gap Estimate	336.2	345.8	355.6	365.6	376.1	1,779.4
PBO High Gap Estimate	664.8	684.0	703.5	723.6	744.4	3,520.3

Sources: INAC administrative data, provincial education data and school board financial statements, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, PBO calculations. Department of Finance Budget 2016.

Note: Budget announcements include current system and supporting system transformation announcements. *These relate to education program spending (Supporting System Transformation and Current Investments in On Reserve Primary and Secondary Education)

Table B2 - [Budget 2016 Announcements Related to First Nations Education](#)

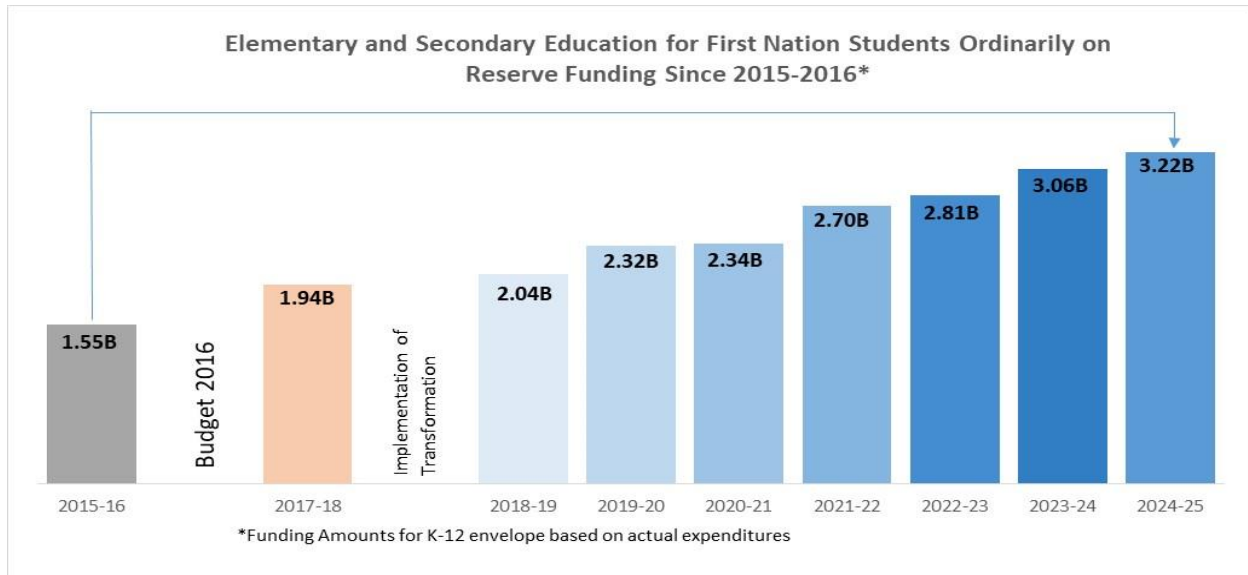
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	5-year Total
Program Related Announcements*	287.5	382.9	482.4	647.0	801.0	2,600.8
Learning Environments	96.6	282.9	197.4	183.7	208.8	969.4
Early Learning and Child Care	29.4	100	–	–	–	129.4
Total New Money	413.5	765.8	679.8	830.7	1,009.80	3,699.60

Sources: Department of Finance, Budget 2016. All figures in millions of dollars. *These include Supporting System Transformation and Current Investments in On Reserve Primary and Secondary Education

⁶ Office of the Parliamentary Budget Officer, [Federal Spending on Primary and Secondary Education on First Nations Reserves](#), Ottawa: PBO, December 6, 2016, Table 2 and Table 5-1.

Table B3 was provided by Indigenous Services Canada.⁷ and shows investments made to support elementary and secondary education on Reserve between 2015-16 and 2024-25.

Table B3



Additional information can be found in the following links:

- [ISC Departmental Results Report \(Education Service Area\)](#)
- [Statistics Canada Data on Provinces and Territories expenditure](#)
- [Delivering on Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action: Education](#)

⁷ Indigenous Services Canada, Elementary & Secondary Education envelope (administrative data, 2015–2024).

Indicator:

(c) a comparison of the educational and income attainments of Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons

This section provides data tables regarding educational and income attainments.

Tables C1 and C2 are taken from Appendix A of the 2023 Indigenous Services Canada Annual Report to Parliament. The Annual Report is tabled before Parliament each year in accordance with the *Department of Indigenous Services Act*. The report aims to outline how Indigenous Services Canada takes measures to close socio-economic gaps between Indigenous individuals and the non-Indigenous population in Canada and transferring responsibility for departmental services to Indigenous control.⁸

Table C1 - [Median Individual Income](#)

Median Individual Income (adjusted)

		Registered Indian on reserve	Registered Indian off reserve	Non-Status Indian	Inuit	Métis	Non-Indigenous
2015	Income	\$22,100	\$35,400	\$37,400	\$36,000	\$44,300	\$46,600
	Difference Non- Indigenous Population	-\$24,500	-\$11,200	-\$9,200	-\$10,600	-\$2,300	
2020	Income	\$32,000	\$42,000	\$43,200	\$42,800	\$48,800	\$50,400
	Difference Non- Indigenous Population	-\$18,400	-\$8,400	-\$7,200	-\$7,600	-\$1,600	
5 Year Change	Income	\$9,900	\$6,600	\$5,800	\$6,800	\$4,500	\$3,800
	Percentage Change in the Gap	-24.9%	-25.0%	-21.7%	-28.3%	-30.4%	
Result	Size of Change in the Gap	Large	Large	Large	Large	Large	
	Direction of the Gap	Narrowing	Narrowing	Narrowing	Narrowing	Narrowing	

⁸ Indigenous Services Canada, [Annual Report to Parliament 2023](#).

Table C2 - [Median Employment Income](#)**Median Employment Income (adjusted)**

		Registered Indian on reserve	Registered Indian off reserve	Non-Status Indian	Inuit	Métis	Non-Indigenous
2015	Income	\$25,200	\$38,300	\$39,500	\$35,400	\$44,800	\$46,200
	Difference Non- Indigenous Population	-\$21,000	-\$7,900	-\$6,700	-\$10,800	-\$1,400	
2020	Income	\$29,400	\$40,000	\$40,400	\$39,600	\$45,600	\$47,600
	Difference Non- Indigenous Population	-\$18,200	-\$7,600	-\$7,200	-\$8,000	-\$2,000	
5 Year Change	Income	\$4,200	\$1,700	\$900	\$4,200	\$800	\$1,400
	Percentage Change in the Gap	-13.3%	-3.8%	7.5%	-25.9%	42.9%	
Result	Size of Change in the Gap	Medium	No Change	Small	Large	Large	
	Direction of the Gap	Narrowing	No Change	Widening	Narrowing	Widening	

Table C3 was taken from a study by Statistics Canada titled “Postsecondary educational attainment and labour market outcomes among Indigenous peoples in Canada. Part of the Insights on Canadian Society series, the report examines patterns among those residing in remote areas, on reserve, and communities across Inuit Nunangat.”⁹

⁹ Statistics Canada, [Insights on Canadian Society: Postsecondary educational attainment and labour market outcomes among Indigenous peoples in Canada](#), by Alexandria Melvin (released October 27, 2023).

Table C3 - Highest level of education among adults aged 25 to 64 years, by Indigenous identity and gender, 2021

Highest level of education	Indigenous			First Nations (single identity)			Métis (single identity)			Inuit (single identity)			Non-Indigenous		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Men+	Women+
	percentage														
No certificate, diploma or degree	22.3	25.8	19.1	26.0	30.0	22.6	14.8	17.8	12.0	43.7	47.0	40.6	9.3	10.7	7.9
High (secondary) school diploma or equivalency certificate	28.5	29.8	27.4	28.6	29.9	27.5	28.9	30.4	27.6	22.7	21.7	23.6	22.7	24.2	21.3
Postsecondary qualification (including certificate, diploma or degree)	49.2	44.4	53.5	45.3	40.1	49.9	56.3	51.9	60.4	33.6	31.2	35.8	68.0	65.1	70.8
Postsecondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level	36.3	35.4	37.1	34.0	32.7	35.2	40.6	40.2	41.0	27.4	27.5	27.3	34.2	34.7	33.7
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	11.0	16.2	6.4	10.4	15.0	6.4	12.1	18.2	6.6	8.8	13.2	4.8	9.6	13.2	6.1
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	22.6	17.4	27.3	20.9	15.9	25.3	25.8	20.1	31.0	17.2	13.3	20.6	21.4	18.7	23.9
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	2.6	1.8	3.4	2.7	1.8	3.5	2.7	1.9	3.4	1.4	0.9	1.9	3.2	2.8	3.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	12.9	9.0	16.4	11.3	7.4	14.7	15.7	11.7	19.5	6.2	3.7	8.5	33.8	30.4	37.1

Note: Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The category "Men+" includes men, as well as some non-binary persons. The category "Women+" includes women, as well as some non-binary persons.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2021.

Additional information can be found at the following links:

- [Employment income statistics by Indigenous identity and highest level of education: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts](#)
- [Postsecondary educational attainment and labour market outcomes of Indigenous peoples, 2021](#)
- [Early career quality of employment of Indigenous graduates with a bachelor's degree, 2010 to 2018 cohorts \(statcan.gc.ca\)](#)

Indicator:

(d) Progress on closing the gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities in a number of health indicators such as: infant mortality, maternal health, suicide, mental health, addictions, life expectancy, birth rates, infant and child health issues, chronic diseases, illness and injury incidence, and the availability of appropriate health services

This section provides tables on health indicators.

Table D1 was provided by Indigenous Services Canada.

Table D1 - Indigenous Services Canada selected indicators based on existing Indigenous-developed health frameworks (e.g., the First Nations Mental Wellness Continuum Framework, FNHA's First Nations Perspective on Health and Wellness, First Nations Regional Health Survey's Cultural Framework, etc.) and provided data for First Nations, Inuit, and non-Indigenous comparison populations.¹⁰

Health Domain	Indicator or Proxy Indicator	Definition	Results			Year(s)
			Population	Result	Gap	
General	Life Expectancy	Life Expectancy at Birth in years (both sexes)	Registered First Nations on reserve	71.4	13.6 years lower	2016-2021
			Registered First Nations off reserve	76	9 years lower	
			Inuit	71.9	13.1 years lower	
			Non-Indigenous	85	Comparison population	
	Crude Birth Rates Proxy used for reporting: Fertility Rate	Total number of children a woman would have by the end of her reproductive period if she experienced the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her childbearing life.	Registered First Nations (on and off reserve)	2.2	1.4x higher	2016-2021
			Registered First Nations on reserve	n/a	n/a	
			Registered First Nations off reserve	n/a	n/a	
			Inuit	2.8	1.8x higher	
			Non-Indigenous	1.6	Comparison population	
Maternal Health	Maternal Mortality Ratio	Age-Standardized Hospitalization	First Nations on reserve	4754.2	2.4x higher*	2011-2016
			First Nations off reserve	2903.3	1.4x higher*	
			Inuit	n/a	n/a	

¹⁰ Indigenous Services Canada, based on Indigenous-developed health frameworks (e.g., First Nations Mental Wellness Continuum Framework, First Nations' Perspective on Health and Wellness, First Nations Regional Health Survey). Data years vary.

Health Domain	Indicator or Proxy Indicator	Definition	Results			Year(s)
			Population	Result	Gap	
	Proxy used for reporting: Maternal Morbidity Ratio	Rates (ASHR) per 100,000 person-years due to complications with Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium (excludes QC)	Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat	3365.8	1.7x higher*	
			Non-Indigenous	2016.8	Comparison population	
Infant and Child Health	Household Food Insecurity - children 1-11	Proportion of children 1-11 years of age living in households that experienced moderate or severe food insecurity in the past 12 months.	First Nations on reserve	43%	4.3x higher	2015/2016
			First Nations off reserve	35%	3.5x higher	2022
			Inuit	57%	5.7x higher	2022
			Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat	69%	6.9x higher	2022
			Non-Indigenous	10%	Comparison population	2019
	Infant Mortality	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1,000 live births (both sexes).	Registered First Nations on reserve	10.0 ^E	2.4x higher	2014-2016
			Registered First Nations off reserve	8.1 ^E	1.9x higher	
			Inuit	13.5 ^E	3.2x higher	
			Non-Indigenous	4.2	Comparison population	
	Self-Rated General Health	Proportion of children 1 -11 years of age who reported being in "excellent" or "very good" health (based on person most knowledgeable)	First Nations on reserve	78%	1.2x lower	2015-2016
			First Nations off reserve	81%	1.1x lower	2022
			Inuit	79%	1.2x lower	2022
			Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat	76%	1.2x lower	2022
			Non-Indigenous	91%	Comparison population	2019
Chronic Diseases	Diabetes - Type 2	Proportion of adults 18+ years of age who reported having a diagnosis of Type 2 diabetes.	First Nations on reserve	14.6	3.5x higher*	2015-2016
			First Nations off reserve	9.8	2.2x higher*	2017
			Inuit	4.7	1.2x higher*	2017
			Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat	3	1.2x lower*	2017
			Non-Indigenous	6.4	Comparison population	2015-2016
Mental Health and Addictions	Suicide Mortality	Age-Standardized Mortality Rates (ASMR) per 100,000 person	First Nations on reserve	33.1	4.2x higher*	2006-2016
			First Nations off reserve	17.4	2.2x higher*	
			Inuit	n/a	n/a	
			Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat	n/a	n/a	

Health Domain	Indicator or Proxy Indicator	Definition	Results			Year(s)
			Population	Result	Gap	
		years at risk due to Intentional self-harm (suicide)	Non-Indigenous	8	Comparison population	
	Self-rated mental health	Proportion of adults 18+ years of age who reported being in "excellent" or "very good" mental health	First Nations on reserve	50.5	1.4x lower*	2015-2016
			First Nations off reserve	51.8	1.4x lower*	2017
			Inuit	46.3	1.5x lower*	2017
			Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat	42.5	1.7x lower*	2017
			Non-Indigenous	71.8	Comparison population	2015-2016
	Alcohol Consumption	Proportion of adults 18+ years of age who reported having had no alcohol in the past 12 months	First Nations on reserve	42.6%	2.2x higher	2015-2016
			First Nations off reserve	25%	1.3x higher	2017
			Inuit	31.5%	1.6x higher	2017
			Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat	35.5%	1.8x higher	2017
			Non-Indigenous	19.8%	Comparison population	2015-2018
Illness and Injury	Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis Rate: annual rate per 100,000 population of active TB (new and reactivated)	First Nations on reserve	23.3	58.3x higher	2023
			First Nations off reserve	13.4	33.5x higher	
			Inuit	204.2	510.5x higher	
			Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat	268.6	671.5x higher	
			Canadian born non-Indigenous	0.4	Comparison population	
	Hospitalization due to Injury and Poisoning	Age-Standardized Hospitalization Rate (ASHR) per 100,000 person-years due to both unintentional and intentional injuries. (excludes QC)	First Nations on reserve	1499.8	3.2x higher*	2011-2016
			First Nations off reserve	895.4	1.9x higher*	
			Inuit	n/a	n/a	
			Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat	1019.5	2.2x higher*	
			Non-Indigenous	469.3	Comparison population	
Availability of Appropriate Health Services	Access to primary care provider	Proportion of adults 18+ years of age who reported having regular access to a primary care provider.	First Nations on reserve	78.7	1.1x lower*	2015-2016
			First Nations off reserve	81.1	Comparable*	2017
			Inuit	35.3	2.3x lower*	2017
			Inuit living in Inuit Nunangat	18	4.5x lower*	2017
			Non-Indigenous	84.6	Comparison population	2015-2016

*Age-standardized comparison

^EUse with caution

Sources:

1. Bougie, E. Acute-care hospitalizations among First Nations people, Inuit and Métis: Results from the 2006 and 2011 Canadian Census Health and Environment Cohorts. Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-003-X, *Health Reports*, Vol. 32, no. 7 (2021).
2. Dion, P., Tremblay, MA., Gagnon, R. *et al.* Life Expectancy at Birth and Infant Mortality Rates of Indigenous Populations in Canada from 2004 to 2016. *Can. Stud. Popul.* **51**, 3 (2024).
3. First Nations Information Governance Centre. 2024 Custom tabulation, based on First Nations Regional Health Survey (RHS) Phase 3 (2015/16).
4. First Nations Information Governance Centre, National Report of the First Nations Regional Health Survey Phase 3: Volume One, (Ottawa: 2018). 181 pages.
5. First Nations Information Governance Centre, National Report of the First Nations Regional Health Survey Phase 3: Volume Two, (Ottawa: 2018). 168 pages.
6. Park, J. Mortality among First Nations people, 2006-2016. Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-003-X, *Health Reports*, Vol. 32, no. 10 (2021).
7. Public Health Agency of Canada. 2025 Custom tabulations, based on the Canadian Tuberculosis Reporting System (CTBRS) 2023.
8. Statistics Canada. Projections of the Indigenous populations and households in Canada, 2016 to 2041: Overview of data sources, methods, assumptions and scenarios. Catalogue no. 17-20-0001 (2022).
9. Statistics Canada. 2024 Custom tabulation, based on the Canadian Community Health Survey 2015/16.
10. Statistics Canada. 2025 Custom tabulation, based on Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) 2017.
11. Statistics Canada. 2025 Custom tabulation, based on Canadian Health Survey for Children and Youth (CHSCY) 2019.
12. Statistics Canada. 2025 Custom tabulation, based on Indigenous Peoples Survey (IPS) 2022.
13. Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0160-01 Life expectancy at birth of Indigenous populations in Canada (2025).
14. Statistics Canada. Table: 13-10-0924-01 Health indicators for First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit, by age group and sex, four-year period estimates (2025).

Additional information pertaining to dimensions of health status can be accessed at the following links:

Multi-indicator

- [Health indicators for First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit, by age group and sex, four-year period estimates](#)

Addictions

- [Smoking status of First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit, by age group and gender](#)

Mental Health

- [General health and mental health by housing situation, First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit](#)
- [Self-perceived mental health of First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit by age group and gender](#)

Illness and Injury incidence

- [COVID-19 mortality among First Nations people and Métis in private dwellings in Canada: An analysis of social determinants of health and health inequalities](#)

Infant and child health

- [First Nations children living off reserve, Métis children, and Inuit children and their families: Selected findings from the 2022 Indigenous Peoples Survey \(statcan.gc.ca\)](#)

Table D2, developed by Statistics Canada, provides estimates of the number of infant mortality rates by Indigenous identity. Numbers shown are infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Source data and estimates were produced combining the Vital Statistics – Birth Database and Census of the Population data.¹¹

¹¹ Statistics Canada, [Table 17-10-0161-01: Infant mortality, by Indigenous identity of mother, Canada](#) (released June 3, 2025).

Table D2 - [Infant mortality rates of Indigenous populations in Canada](#)

Geography		Canada ² (map)		
Sex		Both sexes		
Indigenous identity	Characteristics	1994 to 1996	2004 to 2006	2014 to 2016
Total, Indigenous and Non-Indigenous identity		Rate per 1,000 live births		
	Infant mortality rate	..	5.4	4.6
	Low 95% confidence interval, infant mortality rate	..	5.2	4.5
	High 95% confidence interval, infant mortality rate	..	5.6	4.7
Total, Indigenous identity	Infant mortality rate	..	9.5	7.7
	Low 95% confidence interval, infant mortality rate	..	8.0	6.6
	High 95% confidence interval, infant mortality rate	..	11.4	9.0
	Infant mortality rate	..	7.7 ^E	5.2 ^E
Métis	Low 95% confidence interval, infant mortality rate	..	5.1 ^E	3.6 ^E
	High 95% confidence interval, infant mortality rate	..	11.5 ^E	7.7 ^E
	Infant mortality rate	..	11.8 ^E	13.5 ^E
	Low 95% confidence interval, infant mortality rate	..	8.0 ^E	8.6 ^E
Inuk (Inuit)	High 95% confidence interval, infant mortality rate	..	17.3 ^E	21.1 ^E
	Infant mortality rate	..	11.5	9.6
	Low 95% confidence interval, infant mortality rate	..	9.4	7.6
	High 95% confidence interval, infant mortality rate	..	14.1	12.1
First Nations, Registered or Treaty Indians	Infant mortality rate	..	11.3	10.0 ^E
	Low 95% confidence interval, infant mortality rate	..	9.3	6.3 ^E
	High 95% confidence interval, infant mortality rate	..	13.9	16.0 ^E
	Infant mortality rate	..	11.7 ^E	8.1 ^E
First Nations, Registered or Treaty Indians living on reserve	Low 95% confidence interval, infant mortality rate	..	7.9 ^E	5.8 ^E
	High 95% confidence interval, infant mortality rate	..	17.4 ^E	11.3 ^E
	Infant mortality rate	..	5.1	4.2
	Low 95% confidence interval, infant mortality rate	..	4.9	3.8
Non-Indigenous identity	High 95% confidence interval, infant mortality rate	..	5.4	4.6

Table D3 from Statistics Canada depicts the estimated the life expectancy at birth of the population by Indigenous identity. Combined with Census data, the Canadian Vital Statistics – Death database is an administrative survey that collects demographic and medical information from all provincial and territorial vital statistics registries on deaths in Canada.¹²

¹² Statistics Canada, Table 17-10-0160-01: [Life expectancy at birth and at age 65, by Indigenous identity](#), Canada (released June 3, 2025).

Table D3 - [Life expectancy at birth of Indigenous populations in Canada](#)

Geography		Canada (map)		
Sex		Both sexes		
Indigenous identity ²	Characteristics	2006 to 2011	2011 to 2016	2016 to 2021
Total, Indigenous and Non-Indigenous identity		Years		
	Life expectancy at birth	83.36	84.69	84.67
	Low 95% confidence interval, life expectancy at birth	83.29	84.59	84.61
	High 95% confidence interval, life expectancy at birth	83.44	84.79	84.72
Total, Indigenous identity	Life expectancy at birth	76.21	77.08	77.20
	Low 95% confidence interval, life expectancy at birth	75.81	76.56	76.93
	High 95% confidence interval, life expectancy at birth	76.61	77.61	77.47
Métis	Life expectancy at birth	79.11	80.04	80.47
	Low 95% confidence interval, life expectancy at birth	78.30	78.96	79.98
	High 95% confidence interval, life expectancy at birth	79.91	81.13	80.95
Inuk (Inuit)	Life expectancy at birth	71.83	74.18	71.91
	Low 95% confidence interval, life expectancy at birth	70.44	72.17	70.80
	High 95% confidence interval, life expectancy at birth	73.23	76.19	73.03
First Nations, Registered or Treaty Indians	Life expectancy at birth	73.86	74.21	73.98
	Low 95% confidence interval, life expectancy at birth	73.36	73.59	73.63
	High 95% confidence interval, life expectancy at birth	74.36	74.82	74.33
First Nations, Registered or Treaty Indians living on reserve ²	Life expectancy at birth	71.81	72.62	71.42
	Low 95% confidence interval, life expectancy at birth	71.46	72.23	71.02
	High 95% confidence interval, life expectancy at birth	72.17	73.01	71.81
First Nations, Registered or Treaty Indians living off reserve	Life expectancy at birth	76.42	76.17	76.04
	Low 95% confidence interval, life expectancy at birth	75.23	74.73	75.37
	High 95% confidence interval, life expectancy at birth	77.61	77.60	76.71
First Nations, without Registered or Treaty Indian Status	Life expectancy at birth	77.70	79.70	79.23
	Low 95% confidence interval, life expectancy at birth	76.30	77.96	78.42
	High 95% confidence interval, life expectancy at birth	79.10	81.44	80.04
Non-Indigenous identity	Life expectancy at birth	83.58	84.95	84.99
	Low 95% confidence interval, life expectancy at birth	83.50	84.85	84.93
	High 95% confidence interval, life expectancy at birth	83.65	85.05	85.04

Additional information can be provided at the following links:

- [Life expectancy at birth of Indigenous populations in Canada, 2006-2011, 2011-2016 and 2016-2021](#)
- [Life expectancy at birth and infant mortality rates of Indigenous populations in Canada](#)

Table D4 is taken from an article published by Statistics Canada as part of “The Daily” series. The article discusses how the Indigenous population in Canada continues to

grow and is much younger than the non-Indigenous population, although the pace of growth has slowed.¹³

Table D4 - [Population growth slows in 2021 among First Nations people with Registered or Treaty Indian status, Métis and Inuit, compared with five years earlier](#)

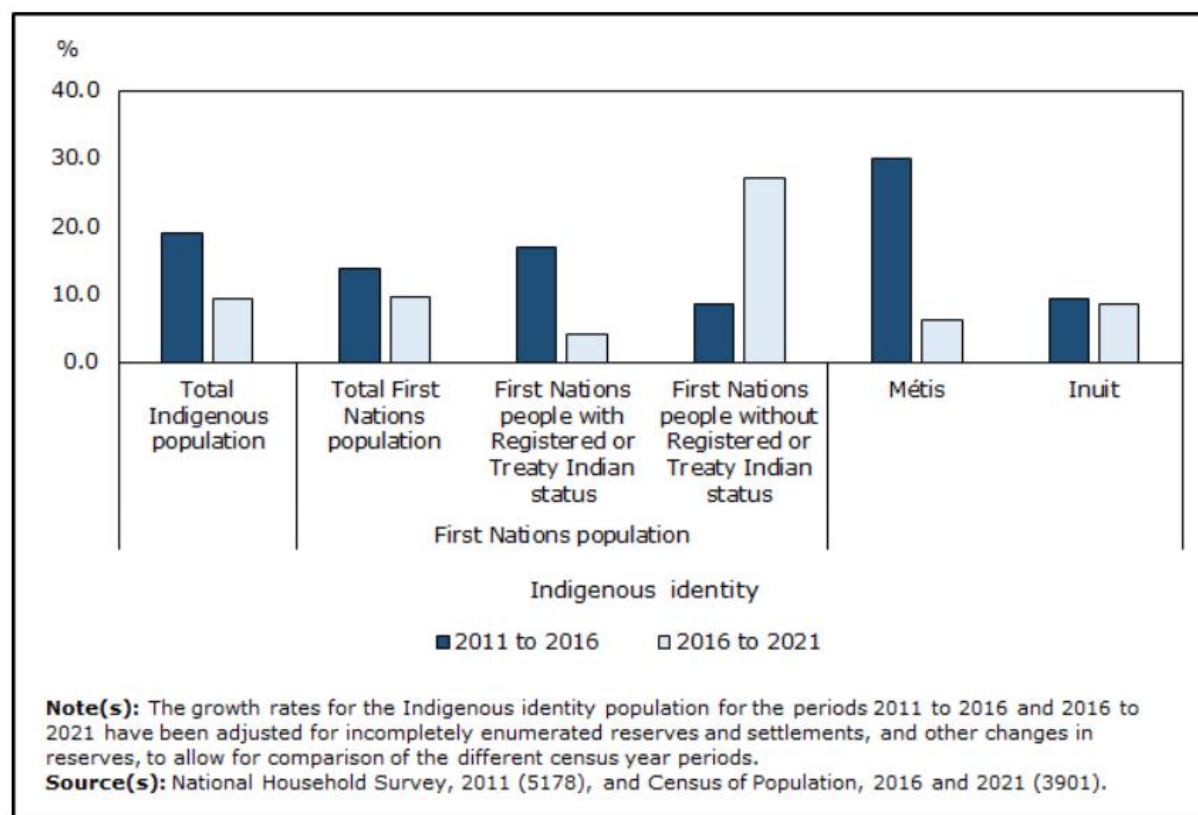


Table D5 was taken from an article developed by Statistics Canada as part of “The Daily” series. This article discusses health care access and experiences among Indigenous people aged 15 and older. These results are part of the Survey Series on First Nations People, Métis and Inuit.¹⁴

¹³ Statistics Canada, [Indigenous population estimates, 2016–2021](#) (released June 3, 2025).

¹⁴ Statistics Canada, [Percentage of First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit aged 15 and older who reported unmet health care needs in the 12 months prior to the survey, by gender, Canada, 2024](#).

Table D5 - [Percentage of First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit aged 15 and older who reported unmet health care needs in the 12 months prior to the survey, by gender, Canada, 2024](#)

	Estimate - Total	Lower limit of confidence interval (95%) - Total	Upper limit of confidence interval (95%) - Total	Estimate - Women+	Lower limit of confidence interval (95%) - Women+	Upper limit of confidence interval (95%) - Women+	Estimate - Men+	Lower limit of confidence interval (95%) - Men+	Upper limit of confidence interval (95%) - Men+
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First Nations people living off reserve	32.4	28.6	36.3	38.6	33.1	44.2	24.4	19.2	30.3
Métis	29.9	25.4	34.7	33.9	27.0	41.3	25.5	19.9	31.8
Inuit	28.5	23.9	33.5	30.9	24.3	38.0	25.7	19.0	33.4

Note(s): Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses provided. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol. The Survey Series on First Nations People, Métis and Inuit is based on a probability panel consisting of individuals who agreed to participate in further studies when they responded to the 2022 Indigenous Peoples Survey. As a result of this methodology, it has a low cumulative response rate which increases the risk of bias. All estimates in this table should therefore be used with caution.

Source(s): Survey Series on First Nations people, Métis and Inuit – Health Care Access and Experiences, 2024 (5410).

Table D6 is taken from an article developed by Statistics Canada as part of “The Daily” series. This article presents a summary of the results of the 2023 Canadian Health Survey on Children and Youth as they pertain to access to healthcare providers.¹⁵

Table D6 - [Percentage distribution of reasons for not having a regular healthcare provider in Canada by Indigenous identity, population aged 1 to 17 without a regular healthcare provider \(excluding territories\), 2023](#)

	Currently on a waitlist	No one is available in the area	No one in the area is taking new patients	Have not tried to find one	Had one who left or retired	Other
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Indigenous children and youth	33.2*	40.8*	28.3	7.6	30.5	14.0
Non-Indigenous children and youth	44.5	26.3	28.1	9.2	29.9	12.5

* significantly different from reference category (p < 0.05)

Note(s):

For each reason, asterisk denotes statistically significant differences (p less than 0.05) between Indigenous children and youth and non-Indigenous children and youth for each specified reason for not having a regular healthcare provider.

Parents could have reported more than one reason for their child not having a regular healthcare provider, so estimates are not exclusive within the population (they can add to more than 100%).

Source(s): Canadian Health Survey on Children and Youth, 2023 cross-sectional sample (5233).

Table D7 is taken from an article developed by Statistics Canada as part of “The Daily” series. This article discusses the experiences of Indigenous peoples in access health care services. These results are part of the Survey Series on First Nations People, Métis and Inuit.¹⁶

¹⁵ Statistics Canada, [Percentage distribution of reasons for not having a regular healthcare provider in Canada by Indigenous identity, population aged 1 to 17 without a regular healthcare provider \(excluding territories\), 2023](#).

¹⁶ Statistics Canada, [Percentage of First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit aged 15 and older who travelled to access health services outside one's community, village, town or city in the 12 months prior to the survey and percentage distribution of distance travelled, Canada, 2024](#).

Table D7 - [Percentage of First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit aged 15 and older who travelled to access health services outside one's community, village, town or city in the 12 months prior to the survey and percentage distribution of distance travelled, Canada, 2024](#)

	Estimate – First Nations people living off reserve	Lower limit of confidence interval (95%) – First Nations people living off reserve	Upper limit of confidence interval (95%) – First Nations people living off reserve	Estimate – Métis	Lower limit of confidence interval (95%) – Métis	Upper limit of confidence interval (95%) – Métis	Estimate – Inuit	Lower limit of confidence interval (95%) – Inuit	Upper limit of confidence interval (95%) – Inuit
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Travelled outside of community, city, village and had to be away from home for at least one night to access health care services in the 12 months prior to the survey									
	18.2	14.9	21.8	15.9	12.6	19.6	40.0	30.8	49.8
Distance travelled among those who needed to travel outside their community to access health care services 1									
Less than 500 km	55.2	43.8	66.2	63.1	50.3	74.6	13.0	7.1	21.3
500 km to less than 1,000 km	26.9	16.6	39.3	16.2	9.2	25.6	17.0	8.9	28.2
1,000 km to less than 1,500 km	4.8	1.7	10.2	5.2	1.5	12.5	18.2	9.7	29.7
1,500 km or more	13.2	6.2	23.7	15.5	7.5	27.0	51.8	32.0	71.3

Note(s): Single and multiple responses to the Indigenous identity question are used when reporting data for the three Indigenous groups. The Survey Series on First Nations People, Métis and Inuit is based on a probability panel consisting of individuals who agreed to participate in further studies when they responded to the 2022 Indigenous Peoples Survey. As a result of this methodology, it has a low cumulative response rate which increases the risk of bias. All estimates in this table should therefore be used with caution.

Source(s): Survey Series on First Nations people, Métis and Inuit – Health Care Access and Experiences, 2024 (5410).

Further information on access to health care can be accessed at the following links:

- [Percentage distribution of First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit aged 15 and older, by time taken between requesting and speaking with a primary health care provider, Canada, 2024](#)

- [Healthcare access among children and youth aged 1 to 17 in Canada: Results from the 2023 Canadian Health Survey on Children and Youth, cross-sectional component](#)
- [Health care access and experiences among Indigenous people, 2024](#)

Health Inequalities Data Tool

The [Health Inequalities Data Tool](#) is a collaborative effort of the Public Health Agency of Canada, the Pan-Canadian Public Health Network, Statistics Canada, and the Canadian Institute for Health Information, and builds on a set of indicators of health inequalities proposed by the network in 2010.

The Health Inequalities Data tool contains data on Indigenous health status and health determinants, stratified by a range of social and economic characteristics meaningful to health equity.

The tool includes extensive information in the areas of:

- infant mortality
- suicide
- mental health
- addictions
- chronic illness
- life expectancy
- chronic diseases
- illness and injury incidence
- the availability of appropriate health services

Indicator:

(e) the progress made on eliminating the overrepresentation of Indigenous children in youth custody

This section provides data on the overrepresentation of Indigenous youth in custody.

The Youth Custody and Community Services Survey (YCCS) supplies indicators on the nature and characteristics of correctional caseload used by agencies responsible for the delivery of these services. Annual youth services correctional services data is collected by Statistics Canada working together with provinces and territorial service providers.

Table E1 is taken from a Statistics Canada report Youth admissions to correctional services, by Indigenous identity and sex, released 2024-03-19.

Table E1 - [Youth admissions to correctional services, by Indigenous identity and sex](#)¹⁷

Sex	Total, admissions by sex				
Correctional services	Total correctional services ^{4, 5, 6}				
Indigenous identity ⁷	2018 / 2019	2019 / 2020	2020 / 2021	2021 / 2022	2022 / 2023
	Number				
Total, admissions by Indigenous identity ²	19,724	17,528	10,107	9,654	10,960
Indigenous identity	8,193	7,270	4,312	3,994	4,381
Non-Indigenous identity	10,965	9,787	5,504	5,378	6,222
Indigenous identity unknown	566	471	291	282	357

Additional information can be accessed at the following links:

- [State of the Criminal Justice System Dashboard](#)
 - Admissions of Indigenous youth to provincial/territorial correctional services
- [Correctional services statistics: Interactive dashboard](#)

¹⁷ Statistics Canada. [Table 35-10-0007-01 Youth admissions to correctional services, by Indigenous identity and sex](#) (released March 19, 2024).

Indicator:

(f) the progress made on reducing the rate of criminal victimization of Indigenous persons, including data related to homicide, family violence and other crimes

This section includes tables on victimization.

Table F1 is taken from the Homicide Survey produced by Statistics Canada. The table presents the number of homicide victims and the number of persons accused of homicide, disaggregated by Indigenous identity, age group, and gender.¹⁸

Table F1 - [Number of homicide victims and persons accused of homicide, by Indigenous identity, age group and gender](#)

Victims and accused	Number of homicide victims				
Age group	Total all ages				
Gender ^{8, 9}	All genders				
Geography	Canada (map)				
Indigenous identity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Number				
Total, by Indigenous identity	765	801	885	796	788
Indigenous identity ¹⁰	211	195	229	196	225
Non-Indigenous identity ¹¹	522	573	630	571	529
Unknown Indigenous identity ¹²	32	33	26	29	34

Table F2 is taken from the Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces produced by Statistics Canada. The table presents data on self-reported violent victimization among Indigenous people in Canada, including experiences of physical assault and sexual assault. It examines rates of victimization across provinces and territories and provides information at five-year intervals.¹⁹

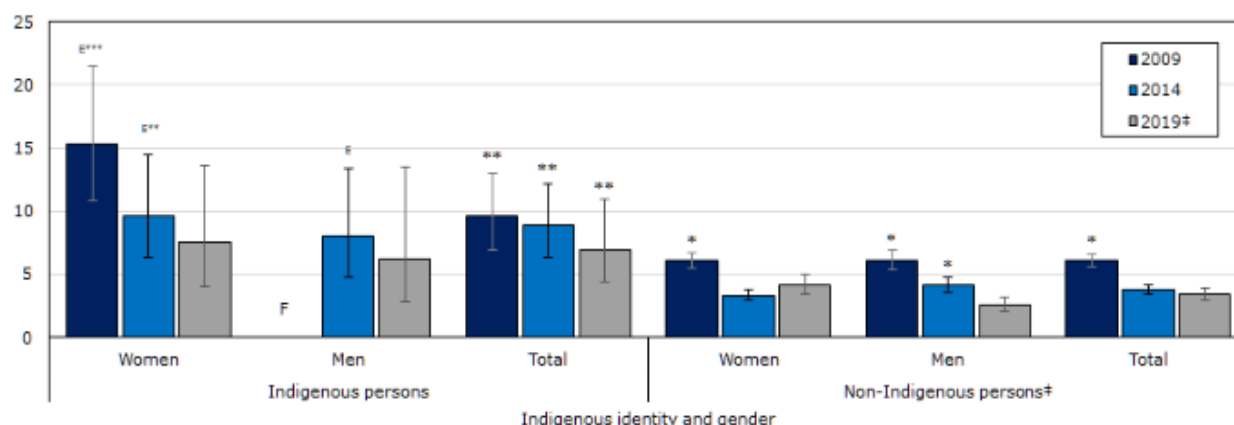
¹⁸ Statistics Canada. [Table 35-10-0060-01 Number of homicide victims and persons accused of homicide, by Indigenous identity, age group and gender](#), (released July 22, 2025).

¹⁹ Statistics Canada, General Social Survey on Victimization, 2019–2020, Self-reported violent victimization among Indigenous people (released December 2, 2020).

Table F2 - Self-reported violent victimization among Indigenous people

Population aged 15 and over who experienced violence by a spouse or partner (married or common-law, current or previous) in the 5 years preceding the survey, by Indigenous identity and gender, provinces, 2009 to 2019

percent



‡ use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

* significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

** significantly different from non-Indigenous persons ($p < 0.05$)

*** significantly different from reference category and non-Indigenous persons ($p < 0.05$)

† reference category

Note: Percent calculation is based on people who are married or in a common-law relationship or had a contact with a previous spouse or common-law partner in the 5 years preceding the survey. Indigenous people include those who reported being a First Nations, Métis or Inuit person. Because of changes to some questions, Indigenous identity data from cycles prior to 2009 are not comparable. Because of differences in collection methodology, data from the territories are not comparable with provinces data for cycles prior to 2014. As such, data from the territories are excluded from this chart.

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2019.

Further information related to victims of crimes and intimate partner violence can be accessed at the following links: [State of the Criminal Justice System Dashboard](#)

- Adult police-reported homicide victims identified as Indigenous
- Children and youth police-reported homicide victims identified as Indigenous
- Self-reported violent victimization among Indigenous adults
- Self-reported violent victimization among Indigenous youth
- Adult victimization incidents reported to the police
- Self-reported victimization among adults
- [Indigenous victims of homicide in Canada, 2022.](#)
- [Intimate partner violence: Experiences of Indigenous First Nations, Métis and Inuit women in Canada, 2018](#)
- [Number and rate \(per 100,000 population\) of homicide victims, by Indigenous identity and gender](#)
- [Victimization of First Nations people, Métis and Inuit in Canada](#)

Indicator:

(g) the progress made on reducing the overrepresentation of Indigenous persons in the justice and correctional systems

This section includes tables the overrepresentation in the justice and correctional systems.

Table G1 captures the annual caseflow of correctional services from provincial/territorial and federal correctional systems by Indigenous identity. Custodial admissions are the total number of sentences, including intermittent sentences, remands and other custodial status admissions. As part of the National Justice Statistics Initiative (NJSI) led by Statistics Canada, the Adult Correctional Services (ACS) survey, collects important data from provincial and territorial service providers and agencies responsible for these services.²⁰

Table G1 - [Adult custody admissions to correctional services by Indigenous identity](#)

Custodial admissions ³	Total, custodial admissions ^{6, 7}				
Indigenous identity ⁸	2018 / 2019	2019 / 2020	2020 / 2021	2021 / 2022	2022 / 2023
	Number				
Total, custodial admissions by Indigenous identity	226,159	227,226	144,007	149,921	163,387
Indigenous identity	68,943	67,702	44,955	46,633	49,731
Non-Indigenous identity	156,352	158,601	98,235	102,605	112,875
Indigenous identity unknown	864	923	817	683	781

For rates of youth in custody, please see the table in section E.
Additional information can be accessed at the following links:

- [State of the Criminal Justice System Dashboard](#)
 - Admissions of Indigenous Adults to federal correctional services
 - Admissions of Indigenous Adults to Provincial/Territorial correctional services
- [Correctional services statistics: Interactive dashboard](#)
- [Over-representation of Indigenous persons in adult provincial custody, 2019/2020 and 2020/2021](#)
- [Disparities in decision and sentencing outcomes between Indigenous accused and White accused in adult criminal court, 2016/2017 to 2020/2021](#)
- [Reconvictions among adults sentenced to custody or community supervision across five provincial correctional programs, 2015/2016 to 2018/2019](#)

²⁰ Statistics Canada. [Table 35-10-0016-01 Adult custody admissions to correctional services by Indigenous identity](#) (released March 19, 2024).

Annex A: Definitions

Rate Ratio (RR)

The rate ratio (RR) quantifies the **relative magnitude of inequality** of an outcome (i.e., a health indicator) between a population group of interest and the reference group within a social stratifier.

The RR shows how many times higher or lower the rate of an outcome is, in a population group of interest compared to the reference group.

Median income

The median income of a specified group is the amount that divides the income distribution of that group into two halves, i.e., the incomes of half of the units in that group are below the median, while those of the other half are above the median.

Median individual income

Median individual income accounts for all sources of income.

Median employment income

Median employment income includes only income from employment.