Overview

- Background of the RHS
- Background on the FNIGC
- RHS Update
- Community Survey Update
- Key Findings from the RHS and Community Survey
- Questions
Objectives of the First Nations Regional Health Survey (RHS)

- Provide First Nations with key information for planning, policy & advocacy at community, regional and national levels.
- Assist First Nations in assessing their communities’ progress in health and well-being
- Offer scientifically and culturally validated information
- Enhance First Nations capacity and control over research
- Serve as a model for Community Based Research
IMPORTANCE OF DATA

DATA \rightarrow INFORMATION \downarrow \rightarrow KNOWLEDGE and EVIDENCE \downarrow \rightarrow CHANGE \downarrow \rightarrow HEALTH STATUS & WELL BEING
The RHS is a national research project under complete First-Nations control. Similarly, the new Regional Early Childhood, Education and Employment Survey (REEES) is under First-Nations control.

They are implemented in keeping with the First Nations principles of OCAP- ownership, control, access and possession for First Nations.

Both surveys are rooted in self-determination, nationhood, self-governance and nation re-building.

The RHS gave new meaning to First Nations self-determination in the area of research and provided the research community in Canada with a demonstration on how the FN’s Principles of OCAP can be successfully executed.

Core values: trust and respect for First Nations peoples, communities and nations.
Mandate for RHS/REEEES

- National political mandate for the RHS comes from the Assembly of First Nations (AFN) Chiefs’ Committee on Health (CCOH)

- Most significant AFN national resolution for the support of RHS and First Nations jurisdiction in information and research—passed at the AGA in PEI (No. 32/2004).

- Regional support resolutions have also been passed by the regional political organization.

- Dec. 2009 (Resolution No. 48) – AFN Special Chiefs Assembly approval to create the First Nations Information Governance Center (FNIGC) and transfer RHS to FNIGC.

- June 2011 (Resolution 19-2011)- mandate from the Assembly of First Nations Chiefs in Assembly during AGA in New Brunswick to conduct the REEES
Focus of the FNIGC

- dedicated Centre to serve as the home of the First Nations Regional Health Survey (RHS) and the Regional Early Childhood, Education and Employment Survey (REEES)

- be the premier source of First Nations information

- be devoted to First Nations

- make the most of research and information that will truly benefit the health and well being of First Nations

- strive to partner with entities that seek to achieve success in working with First Nations:
  - through the use of credible information
  - processes that respect First Nations jurisdiction to own, protect and control how their information is collected, used and disclosed
Focus of the FNIGC

- **promote and advance** the First Nations Principles of OCAP

- **assist in building First Nations capacity** in research, information technologies, health surveillance and data analysis

- **measure improvements** to First Nations health and well-being through the RHS and other specialized surveys
The Centre is designed to be a network of regionally controlled centres supporting national, regional, and local research.

At the centre of this network is a national office or “hub” that supports, to the degree necessary, the regional affiliates.

Each First Nation region is different from the next and the regional infrastructure is the backbone in building capacity for research and knowledge generation.

FNIGC and the regional offices follow a First Nations research agenda in a framework that ensures integrity, ethics and a cultural values.

The development of Regional Centres is determined by each Region based on regional interests and strategic direction.
## Partnership & Coordination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National</th>
<th>Regional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Nations Information Governance Centre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembly of First Nations (Ex-Officio)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union of Nova Scotia Indians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union of New Brunswick Indians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Nation of Quebec and Labrador Health and Social Services Commission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiefs of Ontario</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert First Nations Information Governance Centre (for Treaty 6, 7, and 8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dene National Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council of Yukon First Nations</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>BC First Nations Health Authority (B.C.) Soon!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## RHS Timelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997:</td>
<td>RHS Pilot</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03:</td>
<td>RHS Phase 1</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/10:</td>
<td>RHS Phase 2</td>
<td>completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/16:</td>
<td>RHS Phase 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>RHS Phase 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Who was involved:

All First Nation in Canada except James Bay Cree (N. Quebec) and Labrador Innu

RHS Phase 1 (2002/03)
• 238 First Nations comm.
• 80% target sample achieved
• 22,602 surveys
  – 10,962 adults
  – 4,983 youth
  – 6,657 children

RHS Phase 2 (2008/10)
• 216 First Nation comm.
• 72.5% target sample achieved
• 21,757 surveys
  – 11,043 adults
  – 4,837 youth
  – 5,877 children

RHS Phase 3 (2014/15)
• 250 First nations comm.
• approximately 30,000 surveys
RHS Phase 2 (2008/10)

National
55 sub-regions
216 Communities
5.3% of total pop

YK
6 Sub-regions
15 Comms

NT
5 sub-regions
16 Comms

BC
4 sub-regions
36 Comms

SK
11 Tribal Councils
35 Comms

AB
3 Treaty Areas
16 Comms

MB
8 Tribal Councils
30 Comms

ON
5 PTO/Ind.
24 Comms

QC
9 Nations
22 Comms

NF
1 Region
1 Comm

NS/PEI
2 Regions
14 Comms

NB
1 Region
7 Comms

NF
1 Region
1 Comm
Adult Themes Phase 2

- Demographics
- Household Characteristics
- Employment and Income
- Education
- Language and Culture
- Disability and Home care
- Chronic Disease
- Injuries
- Dental care and Access
- Mental Health
- Community Wellness
  - Gambling
  - Food Security
  - Violence
- Diabetes
- Physical Activity
- Nutrition and Traditional foods
- Smoking
- Alcohol and Drug use
- Sexual Health
- Healthcare Access/NIHB
- Traditional Medicine
- Housing
- Residential Schools
  - Care giving
  - Depression
  - Migration
  - Health Utilities Index
Youth Themes Phase 2

- Demographics
- Household Characteristics
- Education
- Language and Culture
- Chronic Disease
- Injuries
- Dental care and Access
- Mental Health
  - Suicide
- Community Wellness
- Diabetes
- Physical Activity
- Nutrition and Traditional foods
- Smoking
- Alcohol and Drug use
- Sexual Health
- Healthcare Access/NIHB
- Traditional Medicine
- Residential Schools
Child Themes Phase 2

- Demographics
- Household Characteristics
- Education
  - Current grade
  - Head Start
- Language and Culture
- Acute and Chronic Disease
- Injuries
- Dental care, BBTD, and Access to care
- Childcare

- Diabetes
- Physical Activity
- Nutrition and Traditional foods
- Residential Schools
  - *Immunization*
Background for the Community Survey

Designed to complement individual-level information collected by the RHS

Examine the interplay between community level factors and individual well-being

236 First Nations Communities

10 major themes
Community Survey Themes

- External Environment
- Shelter and Infrastructure
- Food and Nutrition
- Employment and Economic Development
- Education

- Justice, Safety & Security
- Health Services
- Social Services
- First Nation Identity
- Governance

- Early Childhood Development (2014)
Housing and Living Environment
Availability of Housing

94.1% of communities have a waiting list for housing
### Average wait time on housing list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wait time</th>
<th>% of communities with a waiting list (n = 181)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 2 years</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 years</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 6 years</td>
<td>30.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 to 9 years</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 or more years</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Band-owned housing

65.7% of adults

72.3% Household income less than $25K

59.0% Household income more than $25K
23.4% of FN adults live in over-crowded housing vs. 7% in general population. Significant increase since RHS 02/03 (17.2%).
Household Income Levels, RHS 2008/10, RHS 2002/03, and Census 2006 Households

Over one third had an annual household income of under $20k

Significant increase of roughly 6% since 02/03

6.4% for general Can. pop
• **57.6%** earned less than $20,000/year compared to **20%** not living in First Nations communities.
Reasons for returning

Family and Connection to Home are top 2 reasons for returning home
Housing Repairs

- **70.8%** of First Nations households require some type of repair
  - **37.3%** were considered major
  - **33.5%** were minor

- No significant change from 2002/03 at 33.6%
- **9.1%** in general Canadian Pop.
Physical Condition of Homes

- Significantly higher among those living in band-owned homes compared to those not living in band-owned homes (41.8% vs. 29.5%)

- And among those with a household income of under 25K compared to those with a household income over 25k (41.3% vs. 33.3%)
Mold and Mildew

• **50.9%** living in homes with mold or mildew compared to **44%** in 2002/03

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fair/poor health</th>
<th>Not living in homes with mold/mildew</th>
<th>Very good/excellent health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.4%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>38.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Household Necessities

Percentage of First Nations Adults Living in Homes without Household Amenities or Community-based Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>RHS 2008/10 % [95% CI]</th>
<th>RHS 2002/03 % [95% CI]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household necessities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerator</td>
<td>1.0% [±0.3]</td>
<td>1.3% [±0.8]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stove for cooking</td>
<td>0.8% [±0.3]</td>
<td>0.7% [±0.4]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>0.6% [±0.3]</td>
<td>0.5% [±0.4]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold running water</td>
<td>2.1% [±0.3]</td>
<td>3.5% [±1.3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot running water</td>
<td>3.4% [±0.5]</td>
<td>3.7% [±1.5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush toilet</td>
<td>2.7% [±0.4]</td>
<td>3.5% [±1.3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community-based services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septic tank or sewage system</td>
<td>8.0% [±1.1]</td>
<td>9.1% [±1.7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garbage collection services</td>
<td>18.5% [±3.2]</td>
<td>21.0% [±5.9]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Household Safety Equipment

- **22.6%** no working smoke detector
- **53.1%** no fire extinguisher
- **78.1%** no carbon monoxide detector
Percentage of Adults with Computer & Internet in Home

• 60.2%  2008/10
• 40.8%  2002/03

• 81.7%  General Canadian Pop

• 51.8%  2008/10
• 29.3%  2002/03

• 77.8%  General Canadian Pop
Water Supply and Quality

- **68.8%** Main water supply is piped in from local water supply
  - **14.8%** water is trucked in
  - **13.3%** water is drawn from wells
  - No significant change in water source between RHS 2002/03 and RHS 2008/10
Water Supply and Quality

- **64.2%** perceive their main water supply in their home to be safe for drinking year round.

- No significant change from RHS 2002/03 (**67.8%**)

- Of those who did not perceive it to be safe
  - **86.1%** used bottled water
  - **14.4%** boiled their tap water
  - **4.2%** used water from another house
  - **4.1%** gathered water from a river, lake or stream
Water Treatment

• Most communities (78.4%) have a water treatment facility

• Among those without a facility, almost one-third (36.4%) are lobbying for one

• Among those with a facility, 81.3% seem to follow federal/provincial/territorial standards; however 65.9% are lobbying for upgrades

• Only 34.5% have bylaws to protect the community’s water supply
Shelter and Infrastructure

- Majority *(90%)* of communities have year-round road access
  - 7.2% winter-road or fly-in access
  - 2.4% not accessible by road
- 60.9% reported that all homes within the community had hydroelectricity
- 66.8% reported that all homes within the community had indoor plumbing
Household Heating

- Gas: 32%
- Electricity: 30%
- Oil: 20.5%
- Wood/Propane/Other Fuels: 17.5%

Most common avg. annual cost of heating → $1,000 - $1,999 (39.5%)
Contaminants

• Nearly 90% of communities have tested drinking water for contaminants in the past year.

• More than half of communities (57.3%) reported having a boil-water advisory in the last five years.

• Among those with an advisory, most (53.7%) lasted a few days; however 19.5% lasted a few months or more.

• Approximately one-third (36.0%) indicated testing soil for contaminants in the past year.

• One-fifth (20.1%) indicated presence of bylaws to protect soil.
# Proximity to Pollution Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollution Sources</th>
<th>% of communities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large scale farming operation</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroelectric power plant</td>
<td>40.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine or quarry</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulp and paper mill</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain elevator</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and gas pipeline</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and gas well</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical factory</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil refinery</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear power plant</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least one pollution source</td>
<td>83.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percent of communities which experienced an environmental hazard in the past 5 years ($n = 187$ to $196$)

- Flood ($n=196$): 39.8%
- Forest fire ($n=195$): 33.3%
- Chemical leak ($n=187$): 11.8%
- Earthquake ($n=190$): 5.3%
- Oil/gas explosion ($n=191$): 3.7%
Website (New Look)
www.fnigc.ca
FNIGC Research Data Centre

Grand Opening scheduled for February 2014

We are open to meeting your data request!
Welcome to FNIGC Data Online!

FNIGC Data Online is a new online service from the First Nations Information Governance Centre (FNIGC), Canada’s premier source of information about First Nations people living on reserve and in northern communities. This new application will provide unprecedented access to FNIGC’s published data in the form of charts, tables and graphs that can be exported for use in presentations, reports and academic papers, beginning with the First Nations Regional Health Survey. In the weeks and months ahead FNIGC will populate Data Online with more data from RHS Phase 2, and RHS Phase 1.

All data produced are aggregated nationally and weighted to represent First Nations communities across Canada.

1. Perform a keyword search (ex. School Attendance) in the “Filter by Keyword” box on the upper left side of the screen, OR select a theme from the directory on the left hand side (ex. Education and Language).
2. Select an indicator under your chosen theme (ex. School Attendance).
3. Once you’ve clicked on the indicator, a symbol appears: the Add button. To generate a chart, table or graph, click on this Add button to add it to the workspace on the right. You can add as many charts, tables and graphs to the workspace as you want.
4. To save the current workspace, click the Save button in the toolbar, on the upper right hand side of your workspace. A pop-up dialog will appear.
5. In the dialog, enter a new workspace name or select a previously saved workspace from the list, and click the “Save Workspace” button at the bottom of the dialog. When unsaved changes have been made to a workspace, the save button will turn red.
6. To load a previously saved workspace, click the Load button. In the pop-up dialog, select a previously saved workspace from the list and click the “Load Workspace” button at the bottom of the dialog.
7. The current workspace can be exported to a PDF file or a printer by clicking the “Export PDF” or Print buttons in the toolbar.
8. At any time you can clear your workspace by clicking the Clear button in the toolbar.
NEW IN THE FIELD (as of 2013)
THE FIRST NATIONS
REGIONAL EARLY CHILDHOOD, EDUCATION
AND EMPLOYMENT SURVEY

NEW IN 2014
THE FIRST NATIONS
REGIONAL HEALTH SURVEY PHASE III
AND
THE COMMUNITY SURVEY
The FNIGC Offices are located at:

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Miigwech
Thank You
Merci!!!

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