



The Needs of Children and Families

in Leeds & Grenville and Lanark

Data, Analysis and Planning

- ▶ Data is essential for agencies, schools, police... to achieve its goals and solve the challenges we face today
- ▶ In the beginning, the foundation of social services was very personal
- ▶ Social outcomes were the result of individual action by a teacher in her classroom, the officer on the street, the social worker with the parents.
- ▶ Effective social services are defined today as
 - ▶ *treating the underlying causes* of adverse outcomes (violence, addiction, child abuse...)
 - ▶ Enhancing - teaching growing the social, cognitive, emotional ,... capacities of children, young adults ,... that is the foundation of civic society, productivity ,...
 - ▶ Based on data about how these causes operate to produce + or - outcomes

A Strategy to amplify results

- ▶ The results of social services as currently operated are very positive compared to decades earlier, due to professionalism, training, curricula development, policies, laws and regulations...
- ▶ But the goal of EKIOC is to achieve even better results, by:
 - ▶ Maximizing the rule of targeting underlying causes and capabilities - the front line of police, teachers and social workers do it now, but we could sharpen this focus
- ▶ Key EKIOC strategy: to secure data on the geography and size of the causes and capacities of the population.
 - ▶ And set up a coordinated strategy to target resources to the causes/capacities
- ▶ The alternative strategy, **targeting resources at areas where adverse outcomes are rising** is less effective because the opportunity to change is less

Every Kid in our Communities Planning Data: June 7, 2023

- ▶ **EKIOC** commissioned planning data for the agencies in our area
- ▶ Today's Agenda:
 1. Describe the data
 2. How will members Access the Data and Analytical Reports
 3. The Definition of Terms used in the Analysis
 4. the Logic Model for selecting and organizing data
 - a. The Changing Demographic Profile of the Local Communities
 - b. The Risk, Adverse Outcomes and Resilience within the resident population
 - c. The Indigenous Demographic and Risk/Resilience Profile

The Data

- ▶ The data is organized in 22 Excel Spreadsheet Files
 - ▶ 195 tabs with 6 or 8 columns each
- ▶ There are three Executive Summary Excel spreadsheet files, which are copied from the main dataset.
- ▶ The data is aligned with the province, and nine census divisions
 - ▶ 41 census sub-divisions and one reserve
 - ▶ Hereinafter referred to as the *comparison group*
 - ▶ The local comparison group corresponds to the geographic boundaries of the Ottawa Economic Region
 - ▶ Three census divisions outside the Ottawa Economic Region, Frontenac, Halton and Middlesex, were added .

Accessing the Data and Reports

- ▶ All files are located with Geraldine Stark at the Brockville Library and Karynn von Cramon, the EKIOC coordinator
- ▶ Geraldine has the Index for each tab of the 22 main data files and the source of the data.
- ▶ Most of the data is from one of four Census tables downloaded from Statistics Canada
- ▶ There are other sources of data, which are documented on the index.
- ▶ Most of the raw data (counts and dollars) is simply as it appears on the source data
- ▶ Several new fields were created by the consultant (combination of counts and percentiles). **THE FORMULAS USED ARE VISIBLE ON THE EXCEL DATASHEETS**

Definition of Terms

▶ Risk Factor

- ▶ the quality of the individual or group, which is *causing the bad outcome*. The evidence for stating that a risk factor has the power to cause the adverse outcome is acquired through longitudinal and experimental research. There are 20 evidence-based risk factors in the database.

▶ Risk

- ▶ a probability statement about the relationship between the risk factor and the adverse outcome, (i.e.) heavy drinking in the 12th week of pregnancy, increases the odds of giving birth to a child with FASD from 1% to 43%.
- ▶ The most reliable predictor of bad outcomes for children exposed to known risk factors is the *degree of comorbidity*, (i.e.) combinations of any given mix of risk factors.

More terms used in the Analysis

► Mediator

- The mechanism through which the risk factor causes the bad outcome
- Poverty is one of the most potent risk factors in a community. Before we can deal with this problem effectively, we must understand *how poverty injures children*.

Many scholars, especially Dr. Fraser Mustard, demonstrated that poverty in early childhood damages the child's developing brain and other organs as well, leaving the child further and further behind his/her peers throughout childhood. These primary changes to the child's development are compounded by the child's social and emotional reaction to his/her stress causing further adverse outcomes.

This research teaches us to identify children growing up in poverty and fast track them into programs that protect their growing brain (i.e.) supplementing their diet at school, providing access to early childhood programs to stimulate their social and intellectual development. These programs target the mediator directly and work even if we can do little about the original cause, in this case ,family income.

More terms

- ▶ Markers or At-Risk Groups
 - ▶ qualities of certain groups that are correlated with adverse outcomes, but *do not cause them*.
 - ▶ lone parent families, indigenous people, black people experience many more adverse outcomes than white children growing up in a couple-led family. Variables such as race, ethnicity, family structure *are not causes of adverse outcomes*. It is what happens to these groups that produce the bad outcomes.
- ▶ Resilience
 - ▶ a *natural* transaction in the social environment which directly counter-acts the negative forces operating within the risk factor and thus, prevents adverse outcomes from occurring.
 - ▶ Resilience data = the state interpersonal wellbeing or social connectedness and personal wellbeing (social, cognitive, and emotional skills)

More terms

- ▶ The most powerful form of resilience is a secure attachment. Other powerful forms of resilience are school bonding, able to succeed in school within the scope of your talents and interests, being social connected, having someone to confide in, being and feeling safe in your neighbourhood, and having enough opportunities and resources to pursue your goals in life.
- ▶ Adverse Outcomes
 - ▶ The end of a chain of events that no-one, least of all the individual actor, seeks. Adverse outcomes are not a choice, freely taken, except in rare cases. This is true even if the individual actor reinforces the chain of events by dysfunctional thoughts and negative emotions.
 - ▶ People who carry the burden of adverse outcomes need external support, a hand up, to escape the result. Unfortunately, mainstream culture tends to blame the individual actor, rather than the chain of events or his social context.

Changes in our Communities

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Demographics: a few Findings

- ▶ The mix of people making up individual communities within the local comparison groups is changing, and in a few communities will have a significant impact on the business of operating schools and agencies.
- ▶ It is useful for each agency to study the raw data tables, *Demographics table one* and *Families Table Two* to see the impact on their business. However, the following findings will have a broad effect.

Decline in mature adults (ages 45-54)

This age group is the source of expertise and management for the private sector, health care, education, and social services. The crises in the number of nursing jobs unfilled will not be repaired by simply graduating more nurses, which is good news twenty years down the road. It takes years of work experience to fill this gap. This problem is amplified by burnout, early retirement and chronic disease.

Decline in ages 45-54

The decline in the mature adult age cohorts is unevenly distributed:

- a. Big cities are in much better condition (i.e.) Ottawa (-4%), Halton (+5%), Middlesex (-7%)
- b. The Ottawa corona (i.e.) SDG, Prescott-Russell, L & G, Lanark, and Frontenac had a combined 14% decline in this age cohort.
 - Eight rural areas, out of 24, in the local comparison group had declines that were 20% or higher.
 - The nine population centres in the local comparison group had an average decline of 16%; Carleton Place (0%) was the exception.
 - In general, small towns, and rural places carry the burden of this risk factor.

Challenges in our schools

- ▶ The Education Quality and Accountability Office (EQAO) provides data on the results of standardized testing for students in grade three and grade six. They also provide data on special needs groups requiring an IEP and IPRC.
- ▶ Except for gifted students, students struggle with math. This is very evident for low achievers, scoring below 2.

Grade Six (2019) very low achievers <2.0		students with a score	% of low achievers	low achievers with IEP	
reading	1,780	142,895	1%	1,112	62%
writing	2,058	142,880	1%	1,289	63%
math	25,852	142,847	18%	13,918	54%

Percentage of Lone Parents: areas of concentrated disadvantage

Areas of Disadvantage	One-parent households	Two-parent households
Cornwall	42%	58%
Hawkesbury	48%	52%
Prescott	40%	60%
Brockville	44%	56%
Smith Falls	45%	55%
Perth	46%	54%
Ottawa Corona: baseline	29%	71%

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Risk Factors causing Adverse outcomes

Concentrated Disadvantage

- ▶ Disease, crime, and social problems are not evenly distributed by location or population size. Rather risk and adverse outcomes co-exist as bundles of risk factors in regions, cities and towns characterized by *concentrated disadvantage*.

	housing stress	hidden unemployment	female hidden unemployment	indigenous hidden unemployment	hidden & official unemployment	did not work in 2020	household income under \$40T	kids <6 in LP in poverty	Criminal index
Cornwall	22%	23.9%	27.7%	38.8%	33%	47%	30%	32.5	112.92
Hawkesbury	14%	22.5%	24.3%	53.3%	31%	51%	36%	34.8	
Prescott	23%	26.6%	25.8%	42.1%	36%	49%	28%	36.4	78.22
Brockville	23%	20.1%	22.4%	33.0%	32%	49%	28%	30.2	97.71
Smiths Falls	24%	23.0%	29.1%	35.7%	31%	48%	28%	29.3	129.31
Perth	21%	12.9%	13.0%	34.8%	24.2%	53%	27%	-	59.73
Ottawa Corona	19%	17.0%	20.2%	32.6%	25.2%	40%	19%	26.4	68.82

A high Fraction of Renters are in core need

- ▶ Core housing need applies to people whose shelter arrangements are *not suitable*, (i.e.) large enough, given the size of the family, *not affordable* (i.e.) the rent is greater than 30% or more of total before-tax income, and *not adequate* (i.e.) not structurally sound. In addition, there are no alternative rental units available locally that is suitable, adequate, or affordable.
- ▶ Renters who meet the criteria of core housing need are under significant stress and at-risk of being homeless. If they have children, this is a significant risk factor driving the need for admission to CAS care.
- ▶ 31% of all households in Ontario are renters; 28% in the Ottawa Corona

Housing Distress

- ▶ Across the province, 428,778 renters are in core need, representing 25% of all renters in Ontario.
- ▶ Within the Ottawa corona, there are 12, 616 households in core need or 19% of all rental households.
- ▶ In the six small and medium sized towns/cities which display characteristics of *concentrated disadvantage*, 45% of all households are renters (i.e.) 21,145 renters.
- ▶ 4,487 are in six small/medium sized cities which have concentrated disadvantage.
- ▶ 20% of all households in the Ottawa Corona live in the six small/medium sized cities that comprise the areas of highest need overall.
- ▶ 32% of the renters are living in the six high need areas
- ▶ 36% of the renters in core need are in the six.

Be careful of percentiles!

- ▶ With housing need and other indicators of vulnerable populations, high percentages can be misleading. For example, the five places with the highest percentage of housing in core need represent 11% of the total in the corona.

	in core housing need		
	renters	% of renters	
Clarence-Rockland	585	32%	in Clarence-Rockland
Westport	44	40%	in Westport
North Grenville	243	28%	In North Grenville
Smiths Falls	458	24%	in Smiths Falls
Frontenac Islands	25	39%	in Frontenac Islands
total	1,355	11%	in the Corona

Smaller Percentages: a bigger impact

- ▶ The six towns/cities with concentrated disadvantages have smaller fractions of rents in housing distress, each, but they represent 36% of the renters in distress in the Ottawa corona - more than three times the burden.

	in core housing need		
	renters	% of renters	
Cornwall	2,131	22%	in Cornwall
Hawkesbury	356	14%	in Hawkesbury
Prescott	184	23%	In Prescott
Brockville	1,055	23%	in Brockville
Smiths Falls	458	24%	in Smiths Falls
Perth	303	21%	in Perth
total	4,487	36%	in the Corona

the *Market Basket Measure*

- ▶ Across the province 28.1% of very young children (ages 0 to 5 years) in lone parent households live in poverty. This is based on the market basket measure. This is a direct measure of poverty – not low income – calculated on the cost of basic needs (housing, clothing, food, transportation, and medical needs).
- ▶ This risk factor means that nearly 30% of this at-risk population is suffering significantly with bodily deprivations that will harm the children physically and mentally for the rest of their lives.
- ▶ Across Ontario, children under six years, living in poverty in lone parent homes were *27.2% below the BMB threshold*.
- ▶ The geographic distribution of infant poverty is grossly inequitable.

The geography of poverty

- ▶ Ten (10) local jurisdictions of 43 (23%) in the local comparison groups have zero children under six years living in an LP home.
- ▶ Eighteen (18) jurisdictions (43%) with 955 young children in lone parent homes have zero children living in poverty.
 - ▶ The 18 csd's with no children in poverty have 29% of the children under six years in lone parent homes.
- ▶ The entire burden of poverty among children under 6 years in lone parent homes is carried by 15 local jurisdictions (35% of the csd's).
 - ▶ 920 children living in poverty out of 3,240 children under six years in LP homes.

Crime and Violence

- ▶ Crime and violence are significant risk factors for adverse outcomes affecting the children in the families involved. Families get enmeshed in crime as victims and as the home where the offender lives. This means that crime touches a large segment of society, especially in high crime areas.

	# in 2021	Rate per 100,000 pop >12 in 2021 and 5-year average		Criminal Severity Index (rank)		Violent Crime Severity index (rank)	
Ontario ave	572,318	3,860.16	3,960.48	68.82		220.80	
Cornwall	4,954	10,219.07	3,406.36	112.92	2	139.57	2
Ottawa	36,873	3,534.84	10,101.96	50.18	7	64.32	6
Brockville	1,949	8,843.41	2,698.10	97.71	3	123.43	3
Smiths Falls	942	10,438.83	2,845.21	129.31	1	223.83	1

Percent of Heavy Drinking

- ▶ Heavy drinking is a powerful risk factor and driver of CAS admissions to care. Heavy drinking causes premature death, disease, mental illness, family conflict, marital breakdown, traffic fatalities, intra-uterine brain damage, suicide, and violence.
- ▶ The data is available at the public health unit level. The data is from 2015 to 2020. In the current multi-year period is 17.1% of the population of Ontario is engaged in heavy drinking (i.e.) min over 5 drinks in one session per month.
- ▶ The Leeds, Grenville and Lanark public health unit has a rate of heavy drinking that is close to the provincial average. In contrast, the Eastern Ontario public health unit (20.2% ave) and the Frontenac, Lennox public health unit (21.6% ave) have rates significantly higher than the provincial average.

Parent or partner with mental illness

- ▶ This risk factor represents 17.9% of the Healthy Babies caseload and may indicate a general level for society. The Eastern Ontario PHU and the Leeds/Lanark PHU have much higher rates, 30% and 33.5 % respectively. There is a significant degree of variability on this risk factor as reflected in the table below.

Mainly urban centres with moderate population density	20.5
Sparsely populated urban-rural mix	32.1
Mainly rural	25.0
Largest population centres with high population density	7.9

Indicators of Resilience

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Median shelter costs for homeowners

- ▶ The median shelter costs for homeowners has been quite stable over ten years, from 2011 to 2021. The inflation adjusted increase in shelter costs was 4%. This means that shelter costs exceeded inflation by less ½ percent over those years. The median income for homeowners increased much more.
- ▶ In the census sub-divisions with concentrated disadvantages (i.e.) Hawkesbury, Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Perth and Smith Falls, the inflation adjusted median shelter costs decreased by 9% over the ten years. In 2021, the average median shelter cost was \$918.
- ▶ **Resilience works when it co-exists with risk.**

Income of lone parents

- ▶ The average income of lone parents has increased significantly everywhere in the province, including historically disadvantaged census sub-divisions.
- ▶ This means that many children and families have been lifted out of poverty. The average income of lone parents varies significantly by the age of the lone parents .
- ▶ The average income of lone parents in Brockville shows that lone parents under 35 years old have an average income of \$55,000 compared to \$75,000 for lone parents older than 55.

Households with \$200T + income

- ▶ Household income over \$200,000 is about five times more than the poverty rate using the BMB criteria. Twelve percent (12%) of households in Ontario have incomes over this amount. Ottawa (15%), Russell (16%), and Halton Region (23%) have a larger segment of society at this threshold. This reflects the increasing prosperity of Ontario.
- ▶ The Ottawa corona (8%) and rural sub-divisions in the local comparison group (8%) have fewer households at this threshold.
- ▶ The six census subdivisions of *concentrated disadvantage*, listed above, have an average of 3% of households receiving over \$200,000 income.
 - ▶ This is good for the residents of Cornwall,... The wealthy neighbours enrich the community resources, accessible to all. The fact that poorer people outnumber the wealthy by 10-fold insulates them from *some* of the toxic effects of poverty, (i.e.) stigma, social isolation, and self-loathing

Perceived mental health, very good or excellent

- ▶ This is derived from a survey conducted by Statistics Canada, in which respondents rated their health and wellbeing. It is organized by public health units.
- ▶ The perceived mental; health and wellbeing is significantly lower, in the opinion of Statistics Canada, for the three years of data between 2015 to 2020.
- ▶ The self-described mental health wellbeing for all groups is still stable for about 80% of the public health units. The city of Ottawa is significantly lower (i.e.) from 72.6% positive to 60.5% positive. The Eastern Ontario PHU (68%) is higher than the provincial average (64.7%). Leeds & Grenville and Lanark PHU is significantly higher than the provincial average and has been so for three years continually.
- ▶ The emerging consensus of the mental health effects of COVID is mixed, with some increase in depression and anxiety among vulnerable groups and in a minority of municipalities, but no adverse effects for most.

The Effect of Covid on Mental Health

- ▶ A recent study in Ontario published in the British Medical Journal found that severity of mental disorders returned to baseline after a small increase in the early days of COVID, but non-psychiatric symptoms have increased. In plain English, worries, misery and misbehaviour are worse post COVID.
- ▶ Narrative information suggests that public school teachers in many classrooms are seeing children with poor affect regulation, poor behaviour regulation and aversive interaction with peers and teachers (i.e.) disrespectful, uncooperative, bullying,...
- ▶ Possible explanation: Children need constant reinforcement, opportunities to learn positive behaviour, and a culture that set high expectations OR they will deteriorate. Secondly, we cannot afford to give young children in early grades time-off. Developmental progress is time sensitive.
- ▶ **COVID put our kids on hold, and we are paying for it.**

Adverse Outcome in the local group

	adverse outcomes by PHUs	Leeds & Lanark	Ont average
1	All causes of death (rate per 100,000 people)	767.4	674.3
2	Preventable Death (rate per 100,000 people)	222.1	192.4
3	Suicide (rate per 100,000 people)	13.3	9.0
4	Intentional Injuries ER visits ages 0-19 yrs in 2020	417.5	277.1
5	Injuries due to assault: ER visits ages 0-19 yrs in 2020	159.5	118.0
6	Hospitalization for Neurotrauma Injuries: ages 0 to 19 in 2020	26.1	21.3
7	mental health conditions entirely caused by alcohol: all ages in 2020	540.1	469.6
8	rate of adults charged with a crime (Smith Falls)	4,214.94	1,245.68
Index	Sum incident data mutually exclusive items (2..8)	5,593.54	2,333.08
Index 2	Sum of health indicators only (2..7)	1,378.60	1,087.40

Adverse Outcomes

1. The first obvious finding is that Leeds & Grenville and Lanark exceed the provincial average on all adverse outcomes. The items #2 (Preventable Death) to #8 (adults charged with a crime) are almost totally mutually exclusive events. Therefore, we may add the rates to produce an *adverse outcome indexes*.
2. A general adverse outcome index including crime: Leeds & Lanark are 2.4 times higher than the Ontario average.
3. A health-only index excluding the crime data: Leeds & Lanark are 1.3 times higher than the Ontario average.

Indigenous Profile

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Aboriginal People's Survey 2016

- ▶ In 2016, Statistics Canada conducted a special census of Indigenous people on and off-reserve in consultation with the Indigenous people. From this data, we can now ask:
 - (1) Is the profile of the off-reserve Indigenous like the on-reserve Indigenous?
 - (2) Is the profile of the off-reserve Indigenous different that the non-indigenous population in the same geographic area?
 - (3) Do the off-reserve Indigenous people in the cities and towns acquire the geographic differences apparent in the general census (i.e.) variations in the fraction of lone parents.
 - (4) Are there geographic areas of *concentrated disadvantage* apparent in the Indigenous profiles?
 - (5) Are they the same geographic areas identified in the general census?

Indigenous Demographics

- ▶ Indigenous people grew by 24.2% between 2011 and 2016 and 8.6% between 2016 and 2021. In contrast the general population of Ontario grew by 6.3% and 5.8%, respectively.
- ▶ Indigenous women have a higher fertility rate (i.e.) 2.2 per 1,000 women 15-49, compared to 1.6 for non-indigenous. The estimated number of babies born between 2011 and 2016 accounts for a third of the growth in the people with indigenous identity during that period.
- ▶ Indigenous children (ages 0 to 14 years) represent 24% of the Indigenous population. In contrast, non-Indigenous children represent 16%.

Families with Indigenous children

- An intact family with two parents (45% of Indigenous, 68% non-ind)
 - A stepfamily with two parents (11% Indigenous, 6% non-ind)
 - A lone-parent family (37% Indigenous, 23% non-ind)
 - Grandparents without parents present (2.7% Indigenous, 0.7% non-ind)
- ▶ These patterns vary significantly at the local level. Furthermore, the differences are not consistent with areas of concentrated disadvantage, suggesting that *differences in the way Indigenous raise their children is not a marker of adverse outcomes.*

Foster Care

- ▶ 1.6% of Indigenous children are living in foster care in Ontario compared to 0.2% of non-Indigenous children who are living in foster care. This means that Indigenous children are nine times (9.0) more likely to be in foster care than non-Indigenous children.
- ▶ The same data from a different perspective shows that 25% of the children in foster care are Indigenous. This reinforces the priority of the province to uphold rigorous standards of culturally competent care in the residential care sector.

Findings related to Housing Stress

- (1) Two aspects of housing stress, major repairs needs and unaffordability, are two times (2x) more prevalent among Indigenous households.
- (2) Indigenous households in six jurisdictions, previously identified as centres of concentrated disadvantaged, share the same stressors only to a greater degree. Both groups identify the same communities as high-risk.
- (3) Forty-one percent (41%) of Indigenous households in the high-risk communities spend too much on shelter

Hidden Unemployment

- ▶ Across Ontario and locally, Indigenous people have between 1.5 and 2.0 times as much hidden unemployment as the non-Indigenous population. However, the geography of the high-risk Indigenous population is not aligned with the non-indigenous pop on this risk factor. See below and the following slide:
- ▶ Table #1: Communities of Highest Risk for Non-Indigenous People

	Indigenous	Non_indigenous
Akwesasne (Part) 59	52.5%	25.0%
Cornwall	38.8%	27.8%
Hawkesbury	53.3%	28.2%
Prescott	42.1%	28.1%
Smiths Falls	35.7%	28.8%

Hidden Unemployment: table 2

► Table #2: Communities of Highest Risk for Indigenous People

	Indigenous	Non_indigenous
Akwesasne (Part) 59	52.5%	25.0%
South Dundas	52.6%	19.7%
Hawkesbury	53.3%	28.2%
Alfred and Plantagenet	40.4%	17.2%
Augusta	43.3%	17.4%
Prescott	42.1%	28.1%
Westport	100.0%	10.2%
Drummond/North Elmsley	40.0%	16.3%
Tay Valley	47.8%	16.4%
Frontenac Islands	57.1%	7.5%
North Frontenac	54.5%	32.0%

Summary of research questions

- (1) Is the profile of the off-reserve Indigenous like the on-reserve Indigenous?
 - a. No, 117 reserves in Ontario are poorer:
 - medium income for pop over 15 in private households is \$18,313
 - off-reserve income in 473 census sub-divisions is \$24,779
 - b. No, Indigenous on-reserve have fewer job opportunities.
 - the official unemployment rate on reserves is 20.3%
 - for Off-reserve Indigenous population the unemployment rate is 9.6%

Summary question (2)

(2) Is the profile of the off-reserve Indigenous people different that the Non-indigenous population in the same geographic area?

a. Yes, to a profound degree.

- The Indigenous population has a higher percentage of children ages 0 to 14 years (24% across Ontario, compared to 16% for non-Indigenous)
- The larger proportion of Indigenous children applies to 85% of the census subdivisions.
- The Indigenous population has a higher percentage of young adults in the 15-24 year old range.
- The Non-Indigenous population has a larger share of adults in the 25-64 year old age bracket
- The Non-Indigenous population twice (2x) the share of adults ove 65 years of age

More differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous

- The Indigenous population has a larger share of couples who live common-law rather than married (33% vs 14%)
- A lower percentage of Indigenous children are growing up in an intact family (45% to 68%)
- A higher percentage of Indigenous children are living with step-families (11% to 6%)
- A higher percentage of Indigenous children are living in a lone parent home (37% to 23%)
- Indigenous children are 9 times more likely to be in foster care
- A higher percentage of Indigenous people do not attain educational standing beyond high school (57% to 45%)

Question (3) are risk fractions correlated

(3) Do the off-reserve Indigenous people in the cities and towns acquire the geographic differences apparent in the general census (i.e.) variations in the fraction of lone parents.

- a. Yes, both Indigenous and Non-Indigenous have metrics that are correlated with location.
 - o High-need areas have a higher percentage of risk factors, stressors, low income for both Indigenous and Non-Indigenous.

Question (4) Concentrated Disadvantage

- (1) Are there geographic areas of *concentrated disadvantage* apparent in the Indigenous profiles?
 - a. Yes, five of the six locations found to have concentrated disadvantage on the general census also displayed higher rates of risk factors, stressors and low income on the Indigenous profiles.
 - b. But, there were more locations of concentrated disadvantage; five were not observed on the general census.
 - However, there were significantly fewer variables counted in the Indigenous census compared to the general census. This fact requires a note of caution in this finding.
 - c. The Indigenous population is less than 3% of the mainstream population. This means that the margins of error are much greater for the Indigenous population, and this requires additional caution with all findings on this report.

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Thank you