



The Regional Diversity Roundtable

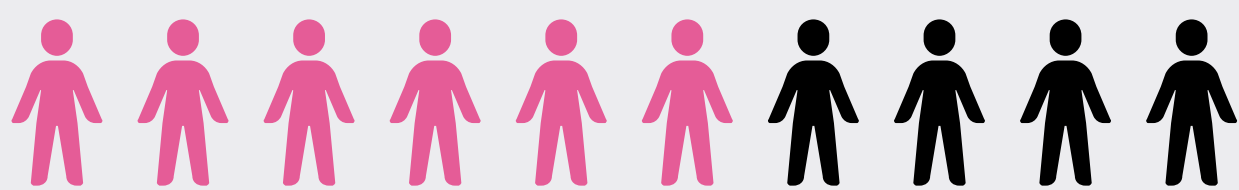


Indigenous Equity Fact Sheet

Indigenous peoples in Canada are the original inhabitants of the land now known as Canada. They are divided into three distinct groups: First Nations, Inuit, and Métis.

6 in 10

Indigenous people experience discrimination in their workplace.



Population Size

First Nations:

1,048,405 individuals. The First Nations population increased by 9.7% from 2016 to 2021 ([Statistics Canada](#)).

Métis:

- 624,220 individuals, a 6.3% increase from 2016 ([Statistics Canada](#)).

Inuit:

- 70,545 individuals, growing by 8.5% during the same period. Most Inuit (69%) live in Inuit Nunangat ([Statistics Canada](#)).

Indigenous-facing Barriers

- **Higher unemployment rates.**
- **Higher risks of workplace harassment** (racial discrimination, stereotyping, and microaggressions).
- **Systemic discrimination** (bias inhiring practices, promotions, and workplace culture.)
- **Wage gaps and income disparities**

Approximately

150,000

First Nation, Métis and Inuit children
attended Residential Schools.

Key Historical Moments

1763

Royal Proclamation

1

1831

First Residential School opened

2

1982

Constitution Act

1

1996

Last Residential School closed

2

On October 7th, King George III issued a Royal Proclamation recognizing First Nation rights, initiating Canada's treaty-making process, and shaping its territorial evolution.

The Mohawk Institute in Brantford, Ontario, accepted its first boarding students

Section 35 acknowledges and affirms Indigenous rights and treaties, marking a significant legal recognition of Indigenous sovereignty.

The last residential school closed in Saskatchewan.