

HEALTH STATUS

of the Métis Population of Alberta from 2000-2009



HEALTH SERVICES USAGE

Métis Albertans accessed health services at a similar rate when compared to non-Indigenous Albertans.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS

Métis Albertans were **1.59** times more likely to visit the emergency department than non-Indigenous Albertans.

The main reasons for these visits were injury, factors influencing health status, and respiratory disease.



INPATIENT ADMISSIONS

Métis Albertans were more likely to be admitted to the hospital than non-Indigenous Albertans. The leading cause for admission to the hospital was pregnancy, followed by digestive concerns, circulatory concerns, injury, and respiratory concerns.

MORTALITY

Métis Albertans had a lower mortality rate than non-Indigenous Albertans.

The leading causes of mortality in Métis Albertans were cancer, circulatory disease, and injury.

DISEASE	RELATIVE RISK
Respiratory Disease	1.23
Ischemic Heart Disease	1.49
Diabetes	1.68
Hypertension	1.32
Stroke	1.34

PHYSICAL ILLNESSES

Métis Albertans were at higher risk of developing several diseases affecting physical health when compared to non-Indigenous Albertans.

MENTAL ILLNESSES

Métis Albertans experienced higher rates of several mental illnesses when compared to non-Indigenous Albertans.

DISEASE	RELATIVE RISK
Substance Abuse	2.15
Mood Disorders	1.22
Anxiety Disorder	1.32

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Summaries & Acknowledgements:

HEALTH STATUS OF THE MÉTIS POPULATION OF ALBERTA

Health surveillance data provides evidence of how health concerns impact unique populations. The unique health needs and experiences of Métis people have been underrepresented in most widely available Indigenous health surveillance research, which often combines the experiences of Métis, First Nations, and Inuit peoples. This research provides Métis-specific incidence and prevalence data on mortality, morbidity, and health service utilization; helping us understand the unique ways Métis Albertans experience illness and access the healthcare system.

The data shows Métis Albertans generally experience better health outcomes than First Nations Albertans, but have a higher burden of disease when compared to the non-Indigenous population of Alberta. The primary health concerns identified for Métis Albertans were diabetes, stroke, and heart disease, as well as access to primary healthcare services. The results of this research inform health priorities and programs at the Métis Nation of Alberta.

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