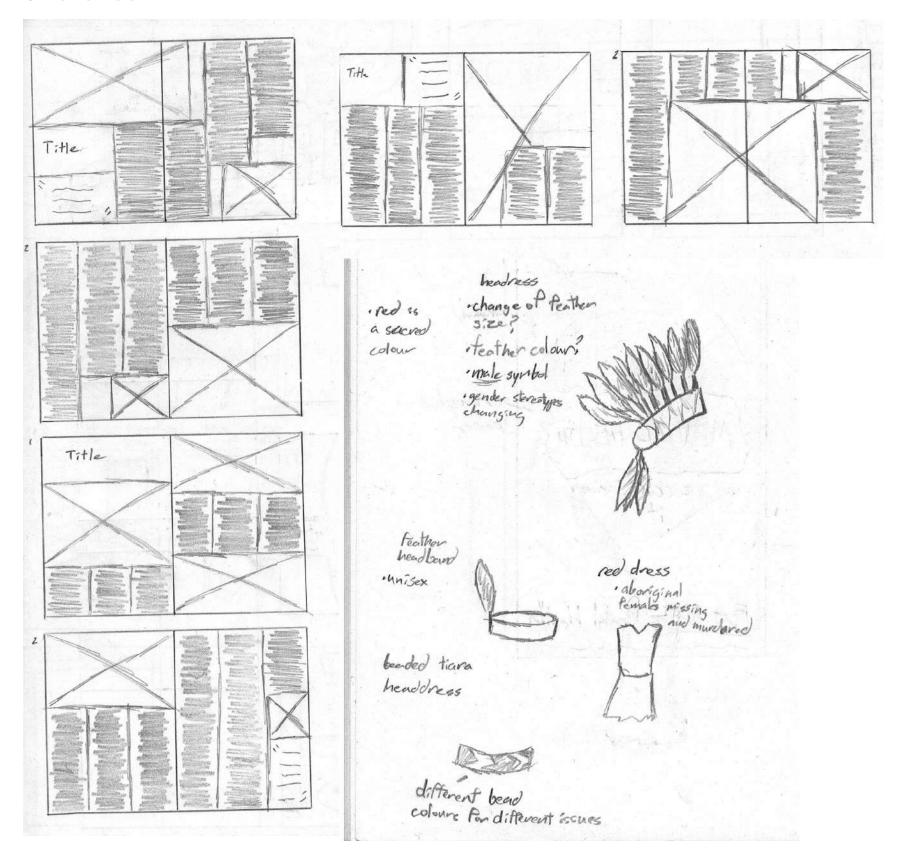
YSDN2004 Project #3-Logos & Persuasion

Sketches



Design Rational

In this project I took my topic of Canadian First Nations reconnciliation and went back to the topic of health like I originally wanted in the last progect. However this time instead of targeting towards Aboriginals looking for help, I'm required to address the Walrus magazine dempgraphic. While providing an introduction and exposition on the state of Canadian Aboriginal health, I had to be aware that my audience is a group of people who are mid to upper class people who work for a business; travelling a lot for work and are pretty straightlaced. According to the mediakit, they are avid readers and appreciate the arts and culture.

My magazine spreads provide the information into sections that introduce key ideas and statistics that would theoretically lead into specific topics. The information that is covered in the spreads I made include and introduction, generally defining reconciliation, an overview of the general landscape of their health, and then women's health. I intended the next section to be about how poor education affects health. The images used relate to the subject matter and tone. I opened referencing Canada's 150th anniversary so the logo would be appropriate. The next image is presented very large and framed uncomfortably close to the face. It is a piece of art of a First Nations woman standing with a stoic face. It is a beautiful piece of art and it sets a somber, yet vibrant tone. The last picture I used is of a protest for missing and murdered indigenous women, related to the large section about Aboriginal women's health.

The infographic I made caters towards the section on Aboriginal women's health. To come up with the idea, I started by researching objects and symbols to possibly use and impliment into the graph. The big two objects I worked with were the headdress and the red dress. I chose the red dress over the head dress because it directly ties into the last picture mentioned previously, and because I eventually learned that the Aboriginal headdress was historically a male exclusive symbol. Also, I thought that the dress could possibly work as a substitute for bars in a bar graph. As seen, the final version reworked the idea to be a standard dual bar graph while vaguely outlining the data with the knocked-out dress shape.

The way I typeset my copy was an attempt to copy the Walrus house style. I used the Kings Calson typeface that was provided and observing that the magazine uses a sans serif for contrast, I started using Helvetica and then switched to Avenir Next for the larger selection of font weights. For my colours, I worked with the standard black and white with red as an accent colour to reference Canada's colours, an importance to the colour red in First Nations cuture as well as level with the seriousness and anger/tension towards the inequality First Nations people experience.

Unused Layouts

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Looking at the individual factors, there are disparities in parts such as housing, domestic abuse, education, income, and employment. Even at face value, these factors can translate into the struggling health of the popel. There is a cycle that can be seen in with these factors which shold back any improvement in First Nations quality of life. An example



Another disparity that should be identifies that of Indigenous womens health. Recognized is the role of women as the givers of life in the duality of family and partnership. However as previous numbers show, Aboriginal women suffer in greater degree than the general populace. It is observed in the 80s that the most frequent causes of death are a result of liver failure from alcoholism, motor which crashes and cardiovascular disease. Other identified causes include cancer, diabetes and suicide; although lower on the list. On the surface, life for Aboriginal women are average hower and the size of the surface of the surface is only a fraction of the picture when considering the fact that issue of communication and understandithrough reconciliation poses a barrier. These numbers can easily inflate as researchers include the unaccounted case

oor health, which makes working all tha much harder, so income is even smaller than the already small amount being made and that means people wouldn't be able to afford things to help them live their lives.

hysical health and considering the spirituality in Aboriginal culture, it plays a large role in the stress of the body. As the structure and identity of Aboriginal life is broken down by modern Canadian me structure and incentry or Aborignas in the is broken down by modern Canadian society, a disillusioned perspective a life society, a disillusioned perspective a life society, a disillusioned perspective a life observation of the control of the control of book 16% of Natives of adults living on service experience major depression. The numbers grow as the scope grows to ado there ago groups as well as Aboriginals that live off the reserve. Without the proper services, the coping and handling of depression is managed poorly and lead to other problems mentioned previously. Substance abuse affects a third of the Aboriginal population and that it greatly affects their communities as a whole. The worst result of First Nations neglect. The variety and the succide rate for Canadian Aboriginals doubles the the national average and change has been a slow effort.

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Between the male and female populace, the health related issues are assumed to be balanced with reports suggesting higher risk of asthma and cancer in males and women reporting more regarding; high blood pressure, back/spine problems, arthritis, digestive problems, hay fever, How do you TRISTAN SABADO · THE CANADIAN ABORIGINAL STANDARD OF HEALTH AND MODERN DAILY LIFE

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THE WALRUS · OCTOBER 2019

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From the start, there has been a history of taking from Aboriginals and holding them to the standards that we place on them. Beyond taking their land and resources, Aboriginal people have been forcefully assimilated into a foreign society that has grown to an almost overwhelming size, abandoning traditional ways of life for those that are modern and "civil". Disputes and racist opinions on this led to conflict in which Aboriginals are labelled in a way that is dehumanizing and stereotypes are formed. In extreme cases, people are killed and when they aren't they are physically Canada is a colony; a really large colony.

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The life expectancy as observed in 2001 showed off that Canadian Aboriginals weraged at about five years less than the general population. The ratio for Aboriginal males to the general male population is about 09:76 years while females show a ratio of about 77:82 years. The age distribution shows that while Canada's overall numbers are even (with the exception of the baby boomers) while Aboriginal women are average however

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Substance abuse is providing to be the most problematic in First Nations communities. Especially when it affects youth, both as a result of being affected lo others as well as directly consuming the dangerous substances. The first statistics may show that more of the general femal may show that more of the general tennial populous intake substances such as alcoho with a difference of 20% of their totals. However when asked if these particular people were heavy drinkers, about 20% of First Nations women affirmed opposed to a vastly lower number of 5.2% for the rest of the women. When domestic violence and sexual violence is looked at, around all of Aborizinal women suffer from it as half of Aboriginal women suffer from it as

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Between the male and temale populace, the health related issues are assumed to be balanced with reports suggesting higher risk of asthma and cancer in males and women reporting more regarding; high blood pressure, back/spine problems, arthritis, digestive problems, hay fever, increases with age. A major difference between the circumstances between ma allergies, mental health, bronchitis, heart and female suicide is that while more m and female suicide is that while more male Aboriginals complete the act, more females attempt it. An extra note is made that suicide groups are becoming a concern as many Canadian Aboriginals continue to live through depression and poor living conditions. trouble, diabetes and anemia. It is unclear whether this implies a difference between the state of health for males and females. or if it presents a difference in recognition of these maladies and their negative effects on the body. Regardless, the statistics exist predominantly with First Nations women Lastly, there are observations on canc

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reconcile

How do you

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Final Layout Process Work

THE WALRUS · OCTOBER 2019

The Canadian **Aboriginal** Standard of **Modern Daily Life**

An Oversight on "Canada's" Part

By Tristan Sabado

Canada is a colony; a really large colony. Three years ago, our country celebrated "Canada 150" for the 150th anniversary of the country. This raised some controversy as the history of the country is built off the appropriation of another peoples! land and the abuse of those people. The suffering caused to Canadian Aboriginals run deep and reconciliation is a process that is aking its time; to the dissatisfaction of the

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In Canada, the term reconciliation is

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MURDERED & MISS'ING

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Depression affects many First Nations people and comparing males to females, they make up more than half of the people reported to experience major depression at 9.8% to the 16% statistic from the is the taxing feeling that "everything w an effort". On the topic of suicide again it is reiterated that rates are higher than the average for general population. The likelihood that suicide would be attemted increases with age. A major difference and female suicide is that while more females attempt it. An extra note is mad that suicide groups are becoming a concer to live through depression and poor living

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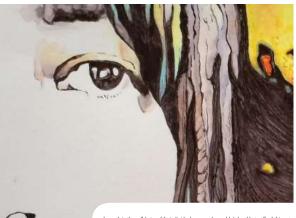
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Version 2 Text is justified

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An Oversight on "Canada's" Part

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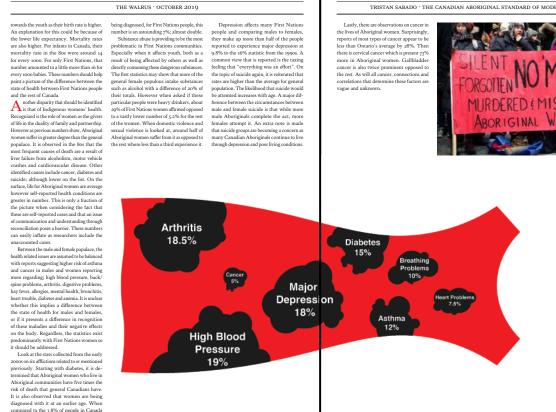
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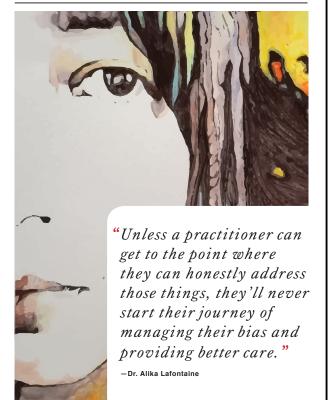
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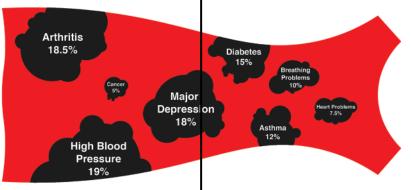
kipped, lowering the overall quality of the mortality rate in the 8os were around 14 suicide; although lower on the list. On the

being provided or prescribed. Tradition and familiarity have to be upheld first before an amicable evolution can appear.

Looking at the individual factors, there are disparities in parts such as housing off-meeting abuse, education, income, and employment. Even at face value, these factors can translate into the struggling health of the people. There is a cycle that can be seen in with these factors can the duality of family and partnership. However apprevious numbers show, Aboriginal Newton and the duality of family and partnership. However apprevious numbers show, aboriginal Newton and the duality of family and partnership. which hold back any improvement in First
Nations quality of life. An example of this
would be poor housing leading to poor health,
which makes working all that much harder,
so income is even smaller than the already
sin come is even smaller than the already
so polyment being made, and that means
people wouldn't be able to afford things to Mental Health is just as important as

physical health and considering the spirituali in Aboriginal culture, it plays a large role in the stress of the body. As the structure and identity of Aboriginal life is broken down by modern Canadian society, a disillusioned perspective a life is developed. Depression common occurrence in First Nations peop that doesn't get addressed enough. In the late 90s, 16% of Natives of adults living on reserve experience major depression. The numbers grow as the scope grows to add other age groups as well as Aboriginals that live off the reserve. Without the proper services, the coping and handling of depression is managed

poorly and lead to other problems mentioned previously. Substance abuse affects a third of the Aborginal population and that it greatly affects their communities as whole. The worst result of First Nations neglect and abuse is suicide. In the early 2000s, the suicide rate for Canadian Aborginals doubles the the national average and change has been a slow effort. The life expectancy a observed in 2001 showed off that Canadian Aborginals awarenged at about five years less than the general population. The ratio for Aborginal males to the general male population is about 69-76 years while femiles show a ratio of boatt 77-82 years. The age distribution shows that while Canada's overall numbers are even (with the years. In eage distribution shows that while Canada's overall numbers are even (with the exception of the baby boomers) while the exception of the baby boomers) while the numbers for First Nations people lean more towards the youth as their birth rate is higher. An explanation for this could be because of the lower life expectancy. Mortality rates are also higher. For infants in Canada, their



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whether this implies a difference betweet the state of health for males and females or if it presents a difference in recognition of these maladies and their negative effect on the body. Regardless, the statistics exis predominantly with First Nations women s it should be addressed.

Look at the stats collected from the early

2000s on six afflictions related to or mention previously. Starting with diabetes, it is de-termined that Aboriginal women who live in diagnosed with it at an earlier age. When compared to the 3.8% of people in Canada

> problematic in First Nations communities. Especially when it affects youth, both as a result of being affected by others as well a directly consuming these dangerous substances The first statistics may show that more of the The first statistics may show that more of the general female populous intake substances such as alcohol with a difference of 20% of their totals. However when asked if these particular people were heavy drinkers, about 23% of First Nations women affirmed opposed to a vastly lower number of 2.5% for the rest of the women. When domestic violence and sexual violence is looked at; around half of Aboriginal women suffer from it as opposed to the rest where less than a third experience it. Depression affects many First Nations people and comparing males to females, they make up more than half of the people perfort to texperience may for the personnel of the people and copperience may for depression at

they make up more than half of the people reported to experience major depression at 9,8% to the 16% statistic from the 1990s. A common view that is reported is the taxing feeling that "everything was an effort". On the topic of suicide again, it is reiterated that rates are higher than the average for general population. The likelihood that saticide would be attented increases with lage. A major difference between the circumstances between male and females suicide is that while more male aboriginals complete the act, more females anteripy it. An extra note is made that suicide groups are becoming a concern as many Canadian Aboriginals continue to live through depression and poor living conditions. Lastly, there are observations on cancer in the lives of Aboriginal women. Surprisingly,

Version 4 Quote is added

The Canadian **Aboriginal** Standard of **Modern Daily Life**

An Oversight on "Canada's" Part

By Tristan Sabado

aking from Aboriginals and holding them to he standards that we place on them. Beyond the matter has different scopes of perspective aking their land and resources, Aboriginal It can be tackled as a whole with the entire taking their land and resources, Aboriginal people have been forecefully assimilated into a foreign society that has grown to an almost overwhelming size, abundoning traditional and the control of the hrough direct interaction, or through neglect assimilation. The situation has spanned over the interrupting their way of life. Some generations and the outlook of it has shifted In Canada's capitalist societal structure, the adapt and survive, while others suffer in a metaphorical home that is no longer home. and evolved as people hold on or are shackled to the pain while the next generations suffer a border around every person that doesn't Everyone has a disadvantage compared to the dominant non-native population. This is because the situation is not a high priority for the country, unfortunately. Everyone has a disadvantage compared to from a domino effect.

anada is a colony; a really large colony. Three years ago, our country anniversary of the country. This raised some a complexed process where a deep and controversy as the history of the country is build off the appropriation of another people. It is utilities to the distribution of the country is understanding each other build off the appropriation of another people. The suffering caused to Canadian Aboriginals run deep and reconciliation is a process that is taking its time; to the dissatifaction of the Aboriginal people. The suffering caused to Canadian Aboriginals with the process that is taking its time; to the dissatifaction of the Aboriginal people. The suffering caused to Canadian Aboriginals with the process that is taking its time; to the dissatifaction of the Aboriginal people. The appropriate of the process that is taking to the process that is taking to the process that is taking to the process that is taking to the process that is taking to the process that is taking the process that is the process that is taking the process that is the process that is taking the process that is the process that t



CANADA 150 "Unless a practitioner can get to the point where they can honestly address those things, they'll never start their journey

skipped, lowering the overall quality of the help being provided regreatless of what is being provided regreatless of what is being provided regreatless of what is being provided for prescribed. Tradition and familiarity have to be upheld first before an amicable evolution can appear.

Looking at the individual factors, there are disparities in parts such as housing, domesticabuse, education, income, and employment. Even at face value, these factors can translate into the struggling health of the people. There is a cycle that can be seen in with these factors which hold back any improvement in First Nations quality of life. An example of this would be poon boxing leading to poor health, which makes working all that much harder, so income is even smaller than the already small amount being made, and that means people woulds the back any improvement health specified assignment with the alter of a discoling the state of the structure and identity of Abnignal Ities is broken down by modern Canadian society, a disillusioned perspective all fis is developed. Depression is a common occurrence in First Nations people woulds the able to afford things to the stress of the body. As the structure and identity of Abnignal Ities is broken down by modern Canadian society, a disillusioned perspective all fis is developed. Depression is a common occurrence in First Nations people woulds. The numbers grow as the scope grows to add other age groups as well fis is developed. Depression is a common occurrence in First Nations people woulds. The numbers grow as the scope grows to add other age groups as well fis is developed. Depression is a common occurrence in First Nations people woulds. The numbers approach was a substance abuse affects a third of the Abnignal population and that it greatly addressed and changed and the proper services, the complete and the proper services, the complete and the proper services, the complete and the proper services and the proper services and the proper services, the complete and the proper servi

Canadan Adoriginals doubles the the hadonal average and change has been a slow effort. The life expectancy as observed in 2001 showed off that Canadian Aboriginals aver-aged at about five years less than the general population. The ratio for Aboriginal males to the general male population is about 69:76 vears. The age distribution shows that while exception of the baby boomers) while the towards the youth as their birth rate is highe An explanation for this could be because of are also higher. For infants in Canada, thei

Major

Depression

18%

or if it presents a difference in recognition of these maladies and their negative effects on the body. Regardless, the statistic exist predominantly with First Nations women so it should be addressed.

Look at the stats collected from the early 20000 so six afficions related to or mentioned previously. Starring with diabetes, it is determined that Aboriginal women who live in Aboriginal communities have five times the risk of death that general Canadians have. It is also observed that women are being diagnosed with it at an earlier age. When compared to the 3,8% of people in Canada being diagnosed with it at an earlier age. When compared to the 3,8% of people in Canada being diagnosed with at First Nations communities. Substance abuse is providing to be the most problematic in First Nations communities. Especially when it affects youth, both as a



result of being affected by others as well : o a vastly lower number of 5.2% for the reual violence is looked at, around half o Depression affects many First Nation

eople and comparing males to females reported to experience major depression at 9.8% to the 16% statistic from the 1990s. A common view that is reported is the taxing feeling that "everything was an effort". Or he topic of suicide again, it is reiterated that opulation. The likelihood that suicide wou attemted increases with age. A major dit erence between the circums nale and female suicide is that while mor nale Aboriginals complete the act, mor emales attempt it. An extra note is mad nany Canadian Aboriginals continue to liv

Lastly, there are observations on cancer i the lives of Aboriginal women. Surprisingly reports of most types of cancer appear to b less than Ontario's average by 28%. The there is cervical cancer which is present 73°

Version 5 Quote is redesigned

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The Canadian **Aboriginal** Standard of **Modern Daily Life**

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anada is a colony; a really large colony. Three years ago, our country is built off the appropriation of another peoples and another country is built off the appropriation of another peoples. It suffering caused to Canadan Aboriginals and babuse of those people. The suffering caused to Canadan Aboriginals run deep and reconcilation is a process that is taking its time; to the dissatisfaction of the Aboriginal people have been forcefully assimilated into the standards that we place on them. Beyond taking them for hosting into mobriginals and holding them to the standards that we place on them. Beyond taking their land and resources, Aboriginal people have been forcefully assimilated into overwhelming size, abandoning traditional ways of life for those that are modern and "civil". Disputes and racist opinions on this do to conflict in which Aboriginals are labelled in a way that is dehumanizing and streetotypes are formed. In extene cases, people are killed and when they aren't they are physically or psychologically abused through direct interaction, or through neglect after interrupting their way of life for more part to people to make the context of health and the abore and civil". Disputes and racist opinions on this do to conflict in which Aboriginals are placed as a whole with the entire burst of the country is the property of the country is the property of the country is the property of the prop is because the situation is not a high priority to the pain while the next generations suffer around every person which is a concept that from a domino effect.

doesn't exist in First Nations culture. Difficulties

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-Dr. Alika Lafontaine

of managing their bias and

providing better care."

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in treating First Nations' health is pointed An explanation for this could be because of crashes and cardiovascular disease. Othe

small amount being made, and that means people wouldn't be able to afford things to help them live their lives. Mental Health is just as important as

Mental Health is just as important as physical health and considering the spirituality in Aborighael culture, it plays a large role in the stress of the body. As the structure and identity of Aboriginal life is broken down by modern Canadian society, a distillusioned perspective a life is developed. Depression is a common occurrence in First Nations people that doesn't get addressed enough. In the late 90s, 16% of Natives of adults living on reserve experience major depression. The numbers grow as the scope grows to add other age groups as well as Aboriginals that live off the reserve. Without the proper services, the coping and handling of depression is managed poorly and lead to other problems mentioned previously. Substance abuse affects a third of the Aboriginal population and that it greatly defects their communities as a whole. The worst result of First Nations neglect and abuse is suicide. In the early 2000s, the suicide rate for Canadian Aboriginals doubles the the national average and change has been a slow effort.

The lift expertancy as observed in 2001.

years. The age distribution shows that while Canada's overall numbers are even (with the exception of the baby boomers) while the towards the youth as their birth rate is highe

in treating First Nations' health is pointed to tworked poor behaviour on the patient's part when the process of understanding has been skipped, lowering the overall quality of the belp being provided regardless of what is being provided regardless of what is being provided or presented. Tradition and understanding has been straight the provided regardless of what is being provided or presented. Tradition and understanding and the process of the provided or presented. Tradition and understanding the feet that paint appears to the provided present the pres

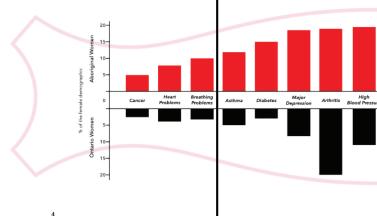
Looking at the individual factors, there are disparities in parts such as housing domestic abuse, education, income, and employment. Even at face value, these factors can translate into the struggling health of the people. There is expellent and the people in the people in the people of the peop

High Blood

Pressure

19%

A comparison of health related issues between First Nations and Ontario Women Statistics provided by The Health of Ontario First Nations People:



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whether this implies a difference betwee the state of health for males and female or if it presents a difference in recognition predominantly with First Nations women s Look at the stats collected from the early

previously. Starting with diabetes, it is de It is also observed that women are being diagnosed with it at an earlier age. When



The first statistics may show that more of the general female populous intake substances such as alcohol with a difference of 20% of the tirotast. However when asked if these particular people were heavy drinkers, about 75% of First Nations women affirmed opposed to a vastly lower number of 5.2% for the rest of the women. When domestic violence and ascual violence is looked at, around half of aboriginal women suffer from it as opposed to the rest where less than a third experience it. Depression affects many First Nations people and comparing males to females, they make up more than half of the people reported to experience major depression at 0.3% to the 10% of 41lf First Nations adults from the 1900s. A common view that is reported is the taxing eleging that everything was an effort." On

A common view that is reported is the taxing 'eeling that "everything was an effort". On the topic of suicide again, it is reiterated tha ates are higher than the average for genera copulation. The likelihood that suicide would reases with age. A major di nale and female suicide is that while mo male Aboriginals complete the act, more females attempt it. An extra note is made that suicide groups are becoming a concern a many Canadian Aboriginals continue to live through depression and poor living conditions.

Version 6 Image captions are added Infographic is replaced Third picture is replaced

The Canadian **Aboriginal** Standard of **Modern Daily Life**

An Oversight on "Canada's" Part

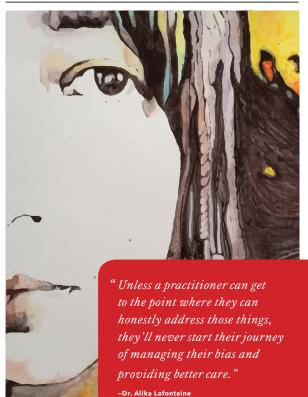
By Tristan Sabado

anada is a colony: a really large

colony. Three years ago, our country celebrated "Canada 150" for the

colony. Three years ago, nor country celebrated "Canada 150" for the 150th anniversary of the country. This raised some controversy as the history of the country is built off the appropriation of another peoples land and the abuse of those people. The suffering caused to Canadian Aboriginals run deep and reconciliation is a process that is taking its time; to the dissatisfaction of the Aboriginal people. The suffering caused to Canadian Aboriginals and holding them to the standards that we place on them. Beyond taking their land and resources, Aboriginal people have been forefully assimilated into a foreign society that has grown to an almost overwhelming size, abandoning traditional ways of life for those that are modern and "civil". Disputes and racist opinions on this led to conflict which Aboriginal are labelled in a way that is dehumanizing and stereotypes are formed. In extreme case, people are killed and when they aren't they are physically and provided and when they aren't they are physically or psychologically abused through direct interaction, or through neglect after internential formed. In extreme case, people and adapt and survive, while others suffer in a metaphorical home that is no longer home. Everyone has a disadvantage compared to the dominant home that is no longer home. Everyone has a disadvantage compared to the dominant home hat is no longer home. Everyone has a disadvantage compared to the dominant home hat is no longer home. Everyone has a disadvantage compared to the dominant home hat is no longer home. Everyone has a disadvantage compared to the dominant home hat is no longer home. Everyone has a shifted and evolved as a people hold on or shifted and when they are high priority for the country, unfortunately.

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can be seen in with these factors which noid back any improvement in First Nations quality of life. An example of this would be poor housing leading to poor health, which makes working all that much harder, so income is even smaller than the already small amount being made, and that means people wouldn't be able to afford things to help them live their lives. Mental Health is just as important

as physical health and considering the spirituality in Aboriginal culture, it plays a large role in the stress of the body. As the structure and identity of Aboriginal life is broken down by modern Canadian the is broken down by modern Canadains society, a disillusioned perspective a life is developed. Depression is a common occurrence in First Nations people that doesn't get addressed enough. In the late 90s, 16% of Natives of adults living on reserve experience major depression. The numbers grow as the scope grows to adults living od other age groups as well as Aboriginals that live off the reserve. Without the proper services, the coping and handling of depression is managed poorly and lead to other problems mentioned previously. Substance abuse affects a third of the Aboriginal population and that it greatly affects their communities as a whole. The worst restu of First Nations neglect and abuse is suicide. In the early 200s, the suicide rate for Canadian Aboriginals doubles the the national average and change has been a slow effort.

The life expectancy as observed in 2001 showed off that Canadian Aboriginals averaged at about five years less than the general population. The ratio for Aboriginal society, a disillusioned perspective a life is

an individual establishes a border around every person which is a concept that doesn't exist in Firs Nations culture. Difficulties in treating First Nations beath is pointed towards poor behaviour on the patient's part when the process of understanding has been skipped, lowering the overall quality of the help being provided regardless of what is being provided provided regardless of what is being provided provided regardless of what is being provided regardless of the bay boomens while the acception of the bay boomens while the acc

A comparison of health related issues between First Nations and Ontario Women Statistics provided by The Health of Ontario First Nations People: Results from the Ontario First Nations Regional Health Survey (200

Cancer Problems Problems Asthma

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researchers include the unaccounted case

Between the male and female populac



2000s on six afflictions related to or men-tioned previously. Starting with diabetes it is determined that Aboriginal women who live in Aboriginal communities have five times the risk of death that genera

who live in Aboriginal communities have five times the risk of death that general Canadians have. It is also observed that women are being diagnosed with it at an earlier age. When compared to the 3.8% of people in Canada being diagnosed, for First Nations people, this number is an astounding 7%; almost double.

Substance abuse is providing to be the most problematic in First Nations communities. Especially when it affects youth, both as a result of being affected by others as well as directly consuming these dangerous substances. The first statistics may show that more of the general female populous intake substances such as alcohol with a difference of 20% of their totals. However when asked if these particular people were heavy drinkers, about 25% of the rest of the women. When domestic violence and sexual violence is looked at, around half of Aboriginal women suffer from it as opposed to the rest where less than a third appendix of the proper of the propersion affects many First Nations people and comparing males to females, they make up more than half of the people reported to experience major depression

Version 7 Infographic is edited Details are tweeked and cleaned up

The Canadian **Aboriginal** Standard of **Modern Daily Life**

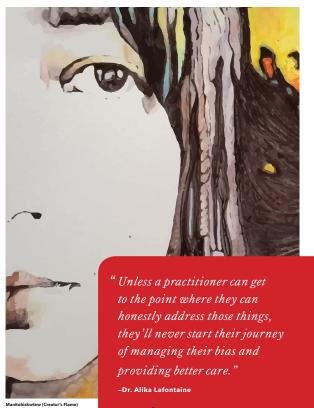
An Oversight on "Canada's" Part

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anada is a colony; a really large colony. Three years ago, our country is colorated "Canada a job" for the 150th anniversary of the country. This raised some controversy as the history of the country is built off the appropriation of another people. Indeed and when the history of the country is built off the appropriation of another people. Indeed and the appropriation of the standards that we place on them as the control of the Aboriginal people. From the start, there has been a history of taking from Aboriginals are loss of the standards that we place on them beyond taking their land and resources, Aboriginal people have been forcefully assimilated into a foreign society that has grown to an almost overwhelming size, abandoning traditional ways of life. Some and ractic opinions on this led to conflict in which Aboriginals are abelled in a way that is dehumanizing and sterocypes are formed. In extreme cases, people are killed and when they aren it they are physically and when they aren it they are physically and the standards that we of the standards that we have their of the standards that we place on them that is only the standards that we place on them that is only the standards that we place on the standards that we place on the standards that we place to the standards that we place on the standards that we place the standards that the standards th the situation is not a high priority for the country, unfortunately.

shifted and evolved as people hold on or are shackled to the pain while the next an individual establishes a border around

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be poor housing leading to poor health, which makes working all that much harder, so income is even smaller than the already

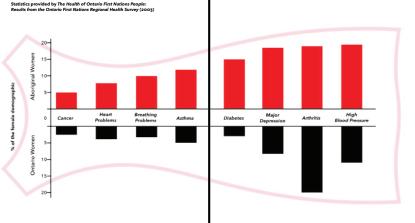
which makes working an that mich induct, so income is even smaller than the already small amount being made, and that means people wouldn't be able to afford thing to help them live their lives. Mental Health is just as important as physical health and considering the spirituality in Aboriginal culture, it plays a lunger role in the stress of the body, shot structure and identity of Aboriginal file is broken down by modern Camadian society, a desiliusioned perspective alife is developed. Depression is a common occurrence in First Nations people that doesn't get addressed enough. In the late 90s, 10% of Natives of adults living on reserve experience major depression. The number grow as the scope grows to add other age groups as well as Aboriginals that live off the reserve. Without the proper services, the coping and handling of depression is managed poorly and lead to other problems mentioned previously. Substance abuse affects a third of the Aboriginal population and that it greatly affects their communities as a whole. The worst result of First Nations neglect and abuse is suicide. In the early 2000s, the suicide rate for Camadian early 2000s, the suicide rate for Canadia and change has been a slow effort

The life expectancy as observed in 2001 showed off that Canadian Aboriginals averaged at about five years less than the general population. The ratio for Aboriginal males the general male population is about 69:76

every person which is a concept that doesn't exist in First Nations culture. Difficulties in treating First Nations' while Canada's overall numbers are even health is pointed towards poor behaviour on the patient's part when the process of understanding has been skipped, lowering the overall quality of the help being provided regardless of what is being provided regardless of what is being provided or perseribed. Tradition and familiarity have to be uphelf first before an amicable evolution can appear.

Looking at the individual factors, there are dispartites in parts such as housing, domestic abuse, education, income, and employment. Even at face value, these factors can translate into the struggling health of the people. There is a cycle that can be seen in with these factors which hold back any improvement in First Nations particular from a disclosed back any improvement in First Nations poultainly between the tast of health between First Nations populate in any the structure of the provided provided the produce an idea of features are dispartited in the structure of the provided p

A comparison of health related issues between First Nations and Ontario Women



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Look at the stats collected from the early 2000s on six afflictions related to or menioned previously. Starting with diabetes, it is determined that Aboriginal women who live in Aboriginal communities have five times the risk of death that general canadians have. It is also observed that women are being diagnosed, for earlier age. When compared to the 38% of people in Canada being diagnosed, for First Nations people, this number is an astounding 7%; almost double.

Substance abuse is providing to be the most problematic in First Nations communities. Expecially when it affects youth, both as a result of being affected by bothers as well as directly consuming these dangerous substances. The first statistics way show that more of the general female populous intake substances such as alcohol that when the substances such as dead with a difference of 20% of their totals. However when asked if these particular people were heavy drinkers, about 29% of First Nations women affirmed opposed to avally lower number of 5.2% for the rest. First Nations women affirmed opposed to a vastly lower number of 5.2% for the rest of the women. When domestic violence half of Aboriginal women suffer from it a opposed to the rest where less than a third

xperience it.

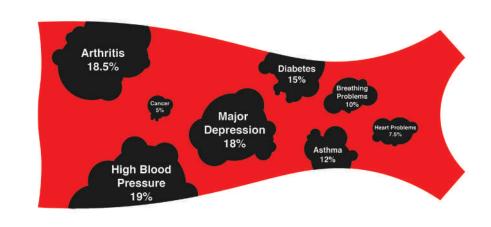
Depression affects many First Nations people and comparing males to females, they make up more than half of the people reported to experience major depression

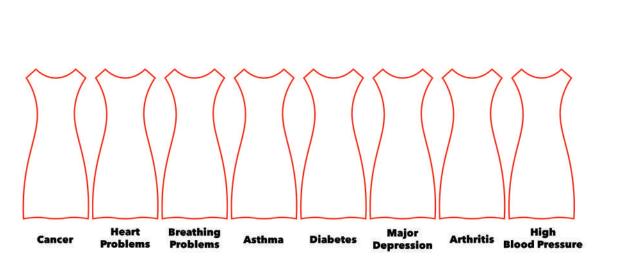
Final Version Infographic is edited Details are tweeked and cleaned up

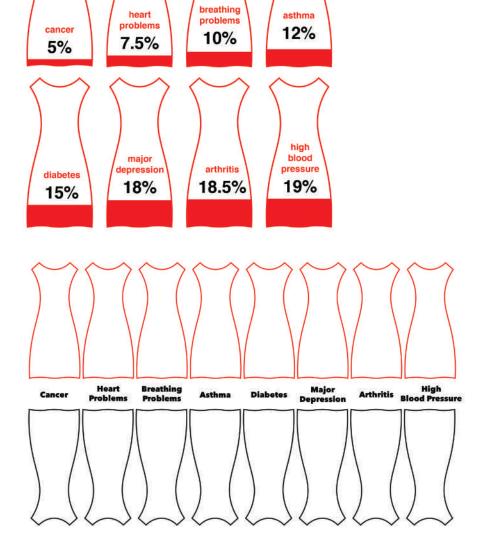
Infographic Prototypes

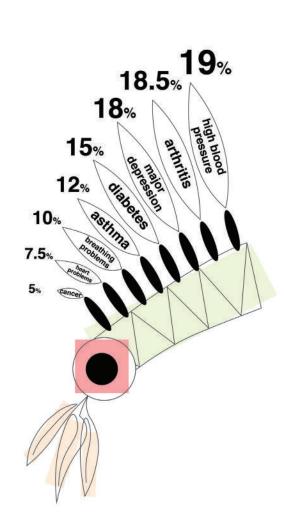




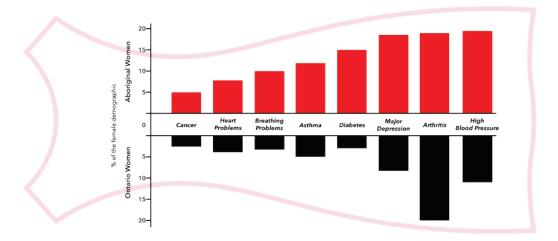


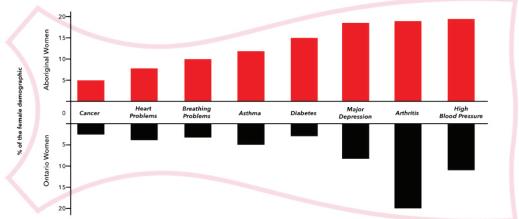






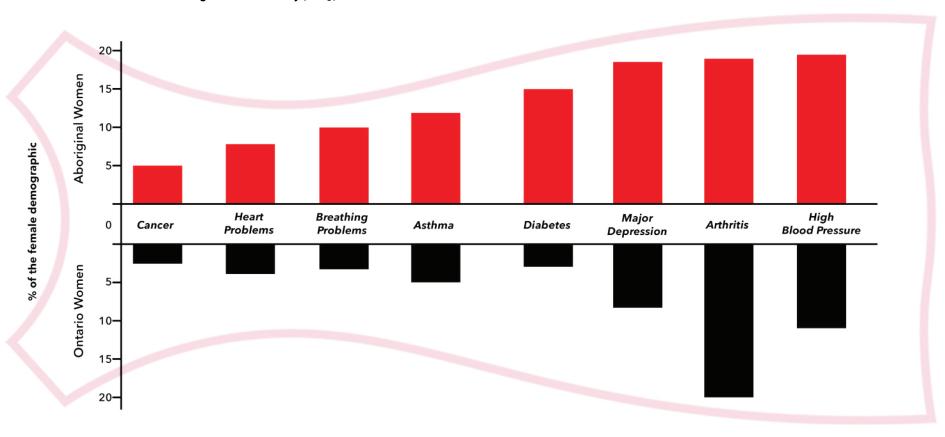
Final Infographic Iterations





A comparison of health related issues between First Nations and Ontario Women

Statistics provided by The Health of Ontario First Nations People: Results from the Ontario First Nations Regional Health Survey (2003)



Pictures

Unused pictures







A march through downtown Toppenish (2018) By Jake Parrish

Manitohiskwtew (Creator's Flame) By Brenda Morency



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