



The Status of the Métis Economy: Home Ownership Fact Sheet

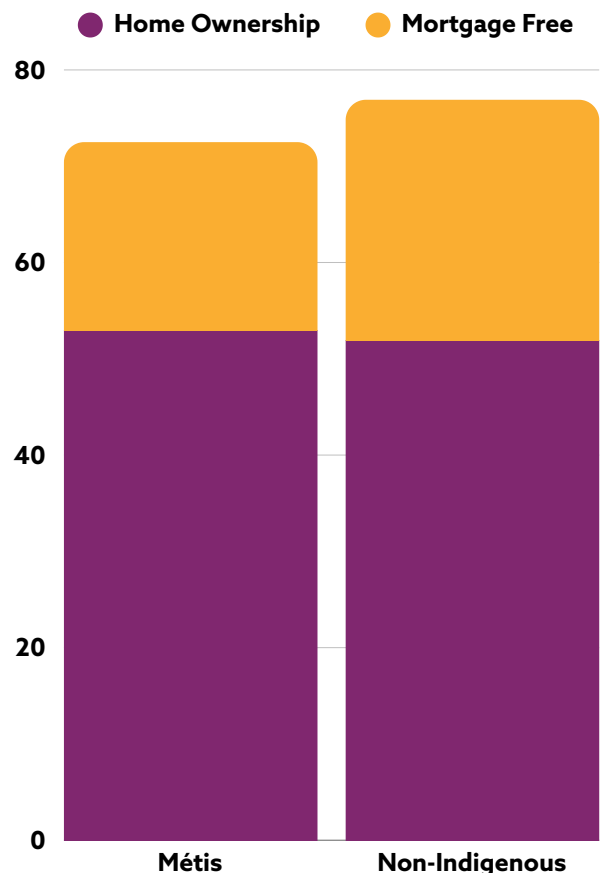


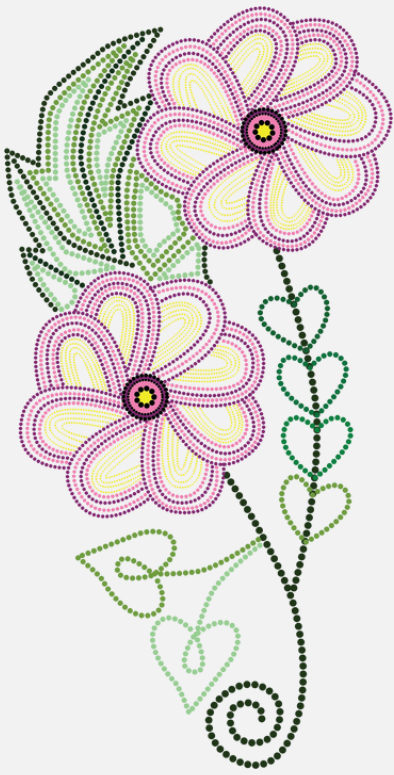
Housing plays a central role in the economic and social well-being of the Métis Nation. It shapes everything from wealth creation and community stability to health, education, and employment outcomes. Secure, affordable, and culturally grounded housing strengthens intergenerational connections, supports cultural identity, and enables participation in the broader economy. However, challenges such as systemic barriers, affordability pressures, and unequal access to homeownership continue to impact Métis citizens— especially women, youth, and families.

The following key facts, connections, and findings highlight the need for further investment, and demonstrate how housing is intertwined with social development and economic growth for the Métis Nation.

The Métis Economy and Housing: Key Facts

- Homeownership with a mortgage is similar among Métis citizens and non-Indigenous people, with 52.9% of Métis citizens and 51.1% of non-Indigenous people owning their home with a mortgage. However, Métis citizens are less likely to own their home outright, with only 19.6% owning without a mortgage, compared to 25.1% of non-Indigenous peoples.
- Métis citizens in BC, Alberta, and Saskatchewan are less likely to own their homes (with or without a mortgage) compared to non-Indigenous people.
- Homeownership is directly tied to wealth creation, enabling economic and social benefits that are passed on through generations. However, Métis citizens face systemic barriers to achieving mortgage-free ownership, resulting in lower net wealth compared to non-Indigenous households.





Métis Housing, Social Development, and Economic Development: Key Connections and Findings

- The share of Métis women finding it difficult or very difficult to meet household needs increased from 24.4% in 2021 to 57.0% in 2023.
- 70.2% of Métis citizens' income comes from employment, compared to 66.8% for non-Indigenous people, especially among youth.
- Homeownership boosts wealth, provides collateral for entrepreneurship, and promotes community stability. Investment in housing is linked to infrastructure development, job creation, and economic growth in communities.
- Adequate, affordable housing supports mental, physical, emotional, and spiritual wellbeing, encourages intergenerational knowledge sharing, and strengthens cultural identity.
- Secure land rights improve mental, physical, emotional, and spiritual health, and strengthen cultural continuity and social inclusion.

Overall, the findings show that access to secure housing and land rights are foundational to Métis social and economic wellbeing. Making houses more affordable, offering more employment opportunities, and improving land-based connections enhances financial stability. It also addresses environmental dispossession and supports cultural continuity, intergenerational resilience, and mental and spiritual health. Addressing barriers in these areas is essential to advancing economic reconciliation and community prosperity.

