MMEIP Resource Links

Hotlines



Hope For Wellness Helpline (English, French, Cree, Ojibway, & Inuktitut) (24/7)

- 1-855-242-3310, https://www.hopeforwellness.ca/

Family Violence Info Line (24/7)

- 310-1818 (call & text), https://www.alberta.ca/family-violence

AHS Addiction Helpline (24/7)

- 1-866-332-2322
- https://www.albertahealthservices.ca/findhealth/Service.aspx?id=1008399&serviceAtFacilityID=1047128#contentStart

Suicide Crisis Helpline (24/7)

- 9-8-8, https://988.ca/

MMIWG2S+ Crisis Line (24/7)

- 1-844-413-6649
- https://www.mmeip.ca/resources/missing-and-murdered-indigenous-women-and-girls-crisis-line

Sexual Trauma Support Line (24/7)

- 1-780-791-6708
- https://www.waypointswb.ca/stss

Canadian Human Trafficking Line (English, French, & 200 additional languages including 27 Indigenous languages) (24/7)

- 1-833-900-1010
- https://canadianhumantraffickinghotline.ca/

Alberta Health Services Mental Health Line (24/7)

- 1-877-303-2642
- https://myhealth.alberta.ca/suicide/helplines-and-distress-lines

Indigenous Support Line (available Monday-Friday, 10:00-6:00)

- 1-844-944-4744; calls are answered by Indigenous listeners who provide culturally safe, patient- and family-centred care
- https://www.primarycarealberta.ca/page14185.aspx

Canadian Mental health Association Distress Line (24/7)

- 780-482-4357
- Services provided include Crisis intervention, suicide prevention, emotional support, family violence prevention, and emergency intervention & response

Victim Supports & Justice Resources

Unity House Emergency Women's Shelter

- 780-743-1190 (crisis line 24 hours)
- https://www.waypointswb.ca/uhews

Native Counselling Services of Alberta- Indigenous Courtwork Program

- 1-780-743-1888 (Office & Courtworker Phone)
- https://www.ncsa.ca/programs/indigenous-courtwork-program

MMEIP- Navigating Missing Person & Homicide Investigation Processes in Alberta

- A guide for families, https://www.mmeip.ca/resources/navigating-missing-persons

Wood Buffalo Victim Services

- 780-788-4250 (Main Line) & 780-697-3337 (Fort Chipewyan Line)
- https://canadianhumantraffickinghotline.ca/account/wood-buffalo-victim-services/

Navigating Missing Persons & Homicide Investigation Processes in Alberta: A Family Guide

- A downloadable booklet with information on what to do if your loved one is missing,

how to report, what you and others can do to help find them, and other important

details regarding the process.

-
https://shop.bearpawlegalresources.ca/collections/missing-and-murdered-indigenous-people/products/navigating-missing-persons-and-homicide-investigation-processes-in-alberta-a-family-guide

Family Information Liaison Unit

- Northeast Region: Phone number- 780-644-9825

- Provides services in Fort McMurray, Conklin, and Janvier

- Provides information regarding the justice system and processes, investigations court proceedings, as well as connecting loved ones to counselling, spiritual supports, and Elders

- For the Family Information Liaison Unit, family members they support include; blood-relations and non-blood relations

Victims of Crime- Staying Informed

- To find out how to register, call: 1-866-806-2275 (Correctional Service of Canada) & 1-866-789-4636 (Parole Board of Canada)

- https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrcs/pblctns/vctms-crm-styng-nfrmd/_fls/vctms-crm-styng-nfrmd-eng.pdf

Mental Health & Support Resources

MMIWG- Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak Inc.

- 1-844-413-6649 (Crisis Call Line)
- 1-800-750-7566 (MMIWG Intake Coordinator for further support)
- https://mmiwgwellnesstools.ca/
- Website provides wellness resources for those who have been impacted by MMEIP

Victims of Homicide Support Society

- Contact Info: victimsofhomicideedm@gmail.com & 780-915-0060

- https://www.victimsofhomicide.org/

- Hosts support group meetings in person and virtually through zoom & provides resources

Some Other Solutions: Society for Crisis Prevention (780-743-8605)

- https://www.someothersolutions.ca/resources-grief-loss
- Provides access to five resources regarding grief and loss for individuals and families who have lost their loved ones (Not specific to MMEIP and more general)

Wood Buffalo Addiction & Mental Health Services

- 780-793-8360 (General & Referral Line) & 1-888-594-0211 (Addiction and MH Intake)
- 339 Powder Dr, https://www.albertahealthservices.ca/findhealth/Service.aspx?serviceAtFacilityID=1124158
- Services may include assessment, treatment, referrals to treatment centres, and short-term outpatient treatment services

Nistawoyou Association Friendship Centre

- 780-743-8555 https://nistawoyouafc.com/what-we-do/
- Provides a variety of programs & services that fosters support and wellness for youth, Elders, families, adults, and vulnerable peoples
- Programs include Cree/Dene language lessons, Land-based teachings, Elder's supper, traditional dancing & traditional sewing, and more
- Although they do not provide services specifically for MMEIP, family members and loved ones can spend time connecting to culture and land, practicing self care, and meeting other people in the community as part of their healing journey

Healing In Colour

- Directory of therapists to help people of colour find a therapist who hold the same background identity (Indigenous Peoples can search for a therapist that is of the same Indigenous identity as them)

MMEIP Media Resources

Through the Storm: Finding Support for Families of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Peoples

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hsAiXa0FS3s
- Awareness video that explores the journey Indigenous families and advocates go through when seeking justice for their loved ones; features family members, advocates such as Stephanie Harpe, and explores crucial topics surrounding MMEIP and the National Inquiry
- Discusses the disinclusion of murdered and missing Indigenous men and boys and how we can propose plans to ensure the response to MMEIP includes victims of all genders
- Highlights how Indigenous Peoples of different gender identities, sexualities, ages. Race, and ability face different experiences of oppression, marginalization, and how the process of seeking justice turns out

If I Go Missing, By Brianna Jonnie, Nahanni Shingoose, & Neal Shannacappo

- Graphic Novel for teens and young adults that combines fiction and non-fiction, serving as a window into one of the dangers of being an Indigenous teen in Canada today
- The novel shares a story of a young Indigenous woman who goes missing, and the reactions of her friends, community, the police, and the media

Missing Nimâmâ, By Melanie Florence and Illustrated by François Thisdale

- A children's book (ages 8-12) that shares a story of a mother-daughter connection that persists through tragedy across time, with the inclusion of Cree language
- The story follows a young Cree girl who grew up in the care of her grandmother, as she reaches important milestones such as her first day of school to watching her first child grow up, Kateri's mother is missing but not gone, watching her child grow up without her, sharing both perspectives of Kateri and her mother
- A beautiful and emotional story that provides simple, age-appropriate context for children
- https://www.scholastic.ca/our-books/book/missing-nimm-9781039708181
- https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?q=misssing+nimama&&mid=E360633B7C38E022940CE360633B7C38E022940C&churl=https%3a%2f%2fwww.youtube.com%2fchannel%2fUC3Og3_nnWlxtetA3R5L1tsQ&FORM=VRDGAR (Video/Audio Reading)

Tess's Red Dress: Honoring Love & Family, By Carolyn Roberts & Kelsey Mata Foote

- A children's book (6-9) that uses age-appropriate and empathetic language to introduce young children to Red Dress Day and the importance of remembering the missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, and 2-Spirit People.
- Provides resources to support parents through this important and difficult conversation

- Follows the story of a young girl named Tess, her mother, and her auntie who is missing, as Tess prepares for Red Dress Day, her parents show her how to honor her auntie by wearing a red dress and keeping her stories and memories alive

MMEIP Government Benefits

Jordan's Principle

- 1-855-572-4453 (Jordan's Principle Call Centre) (24/7)
- Helps provide unmet needs for First Nations children living on reserve, including mental health and addiction supports, appointment transportation, and education related needs (tutoring, assessments/screenings for educational needs, etc)
- https://sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1568396296543/1582657596387

Canadian Benefits for Parents of Young Victims of Crime

- 1-800-622-6232
- For parents/legal guardians who consider to/ have taken time away from work and suffered a loss of income to cope with the disappearance/death of your child
- For the loss of a child who is 25 or younger
- https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/services/parents-young-victims-crime.html

MMEIP Statistics

Assembly of First Nations, Rights & Justice: Murdered & Missing Indigenous Women & Girls, https://afn.ca/rights-justice/murdered-missing-indigenous-women-girls/

- Indigenous Women are four times more likely to be victims of violence than non-Indigenous women are; Indigenous women make up 16% of all female homicide victims and 11% of missing women, yet Indigenous Peoples only make up 4.3% of Canada's entire population

- Indigenous women are more likely to experience sexual and physical assault than non-Indigenous women; Regarding Indigenous women, 56% have suffered physical assault and 46% have suffered sexual assault. Meaning ⅓ Indigenous women have experienced these assaults in their lifetimes

- From 2001-2014, the average rates of homicides involving Indigenous female victims was four times that of those involving non-Indigenous female victims; this overrepresentation was even higher among Indigenous female victims in the territories

Government of Canada: Court outcomes in homicides if Indigenous women and girls,

2009-2021. (2023)
https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2023001/article/00006-eng.htm

- Between 2009-2021, the rate of homicide against Indigenous women and girls was six times higher than the rate among their non-Indigenous counterparts

- 81% of Indigenous women and girls were killed by someone they knew; most often an acquaintance (24%), a spouse (23%), or a family member (22%).

- Between 2014-2021, 8 in 10 persons accused of killing an Indigenous women and girl were Indigenous themselves; it has been noted that early exposure to family violence, family breakdown due to residential schools and forced apprehension of Indigenous children, and other factors related to colonialism that are related to violence within Indigenous communities.

- Indigenous Peoples are also overrepresented among those accused of committing a crime and among those who are incarcerated; this overrepresentation is in relationship between colonialism, intergenerational trauma and offending, as well as systemic biases within the justice system and Canadian society, which further disadvantage Indigenous Peoples when it comes to criminality and incarceration.

- Police-reported data shows that homicides of Indigenous women and girls tended to be classified by police as having relatively less serious violations compared to homicides of non-Indigenous women and girls overall; first-degree murder was considered to be the MSV half as often when the victim was an Indigenous woman or girl than when she was non-Indigenous (27% vs. 54%).

- Second-degree murder and manslaughter were the most common MSV among Indigenous women and girls

Aboriginal Alert: Canada's Indigenous Awareness Network- *2025 Missing Indigenous Alerts in Canada Review and Insights,*
https://www.aboriginalalert.ca/resources/2025-missing-indigenous-alerts-in-canada-review-insights

- Throughout 2025, Aboriginal Alert recorded 1,144 missing persons alerts involving Indigenous Peoples; there were 1,324 in 2024 and 1,208 in 2023
- These statistics work out to an average of 88 new alerts each month, with 52 involving Indigenous women and girls, and 35 involving men and boys
- 2025's 1,144 cases: women and girls made up 59% (679) and men and boys made up 40% (458), with the remaining 1% (7) with no gender specification
- By the end of 2025, 80 Indigenous Peoples remained missing (41% women and girls & 59% men and boys)- each unsolved case carries a weight of uncertainty, grief, and loss that does not ease with time
- In 2025, 47 Indigenous Peoples who were reported missing were found and reported as deceased, 30% women and girls, 70%
- Out of the 1,017 Indigenous Peoples who were located alive in 2025, 62% were women and girls, 37% were men and boys, and 1% did not have a gender specified

Aboriginal Alert: Canada's Indigenous Awareness Network- *2025 Missing Indigenous Alerts in Canada Review and Insights (CONTINUED)*

Missing & Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls

- In 2025, Indigenous women and girls accounted for 59% of all missing person alerts (679 cases recorded over 12 months)
- By the end of 2025: 33 remained missing, 14 were found deceased, & 632 were located alive

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Men and Boys

- Although Indigenous men and boys represented a smaller percentage of missing person alerts in 2025 (40% and 458 cases recorded), the outcomes they face are disproportionately serious
- Indigenous men and boys account for 70% of all cases where the missing individual was found deceased
- By the end of 2025: 47 remained missing, 33 were found deceased, and 378 were located alive

Children and Youth

- In 2025, individuals aged 17 and younger accounted for 43% of all recorded alerts (495 cases total)
- Of these young people, 13 remained missing by the year's end, 7 were found deceased, and 475 were located alive
- There is a severe gender gap among missing Indigenous youth: 65% of reported cases involved girls, compared to 34% boys and 1% unspecified; Indigenous girls under 18 are going missing at nearly twice the rate of Indigenous boys
- Indigenous youth between the ages of 12-17 account for the vast majority of youth alerts, a period of life when young people are especially vulnerable

Alerts by Location

- Manitoba had the highest total of alerts at 378
- Alberta recorded the most individuals found deceased at 17
- Ontario had the highest number of individuals still missing at the year's end at 17
- Across nearly every province, Indigenous men who go missing are found deceased at a substantially higher rare than women and girls
- Winnipeg recorded 313 alerts alone, Regina and Prince Albert followed with 59 and 50 alerts respectively
- The concentration in certain urban centres is striking, with Alberta accounting for the highest concentration of urban alerts among the provinces

Statistics Canada, Victimization of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit in Canada, https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2022001/article/00012-eng.htm

- According to data from a 2018 survey on Safety in Public and Private Spaces, LGBTQ2+ Indigenous Peoples were more likely to have experienced sexual or physical assault, as well as intimate partner violence, compared to their non-Indigenous LGBTQ2+ counterparts
- LGBTQ2+ Indigenous Peoples were twice as likely to have been physically or sexually assaulted by an adult when they were under the age of 15 (58% vs 26%), to have been sexually or physically assaulted since age 15 (82% vs 41%), and to have experienced intimate partner violence since age 15 (81% vs 40%)

Ogden. C. L & Tutty. L. M. (2025). "Never Give Up. The Creator Has Good Things in Store for You": Risk Factors, Protective Factors, and Evidence of Resilience for Canadian Indigenous Women Abused by Intimate Partners. *Violence Against Women,* 31(6-7). https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/10778012241233002

- Risk factors stem from a variety of sources, including the induvial, family, and community/society; Indigenous Peoples tend to experience greater risk factors than non-Indigenous Canadians
- People of Indigenous backgrounds have additional risks associated with genocide, historical and current colonialism, racialized violence, stereotyping, systemic oppression, and social exclusion
- Western scholars identify protective factors in 3 categories: individual, family, & community
- However, for Indigenous Peoples, protective factors must be viewed holistically and relationally
- Protective factors that influence the resilience of Indigenous Peoples include identity, family, community, traditional culture, traditional spirituality, healing ceremonies, oral traditions, and wisdom of Elders
- During the first interview (Colonization and IPV), 32 of the 40 women linked colonization, intergenerational abuse, and intimate abuse by their partners, one commenting, "At one time, a prime minister said, 'A good Indian is a dead Indian.' When they couldn't annihilate us, they assimilated us through the residential schools that my parents, my grandparents attended. All this abuse has come out from it." (Ogden & Tutty, 1615).
- 17 women reported seeking out traditional cultural teachings and ceremonies to help heal from their partner's abusive behaviours
- 14 described how smudging, prayer, sweating, & circles helped them heal; "You have to heal. To find yourself, find your culture. I got to know my culture well. I found myself and how to respect myself"
- During interview 3 (Evidence of Resilience), 25 women provided advice for other abused women or described how they had coped, both exemplifying their resilience, one woman commenting, "Never give up. The Creator has good things in store for you."

RISK FACTORS	EVIDENCE OF RESILIENCE	PROTECTIVE FACTORS
IPV (CAS scores)	CESD (Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale)	Informal Support

Child Abuse History	PTSD (posttraumatic stress disorder)	Community Support
Poverty	SCL-10 (symptom checklist-10)	Spirituality
Colonialism	QOL (Quality of Life)	Childhood Residence
Disability	Qualitative Comments	Services (formal support)
Remaining with abusive partners		

- Although the women faced numerous risks, they maintained their mental health and wellbeing; it is crucial that the complexity of their lives is understood and respected, only then are we able to create practices, services, and programs that are truly useful, making steps towards a more equitable, decolonized society