

NATIONAL COLLABORATING CENTRE
FOR ABORIGINAL HEALTH



CENTRE DE COLLABORATION NATIONALE
DE LA SANTÉ AUTOCHTONE

Canadian Academy of Health Sciences

Ottawa, ON

September 15, 2011

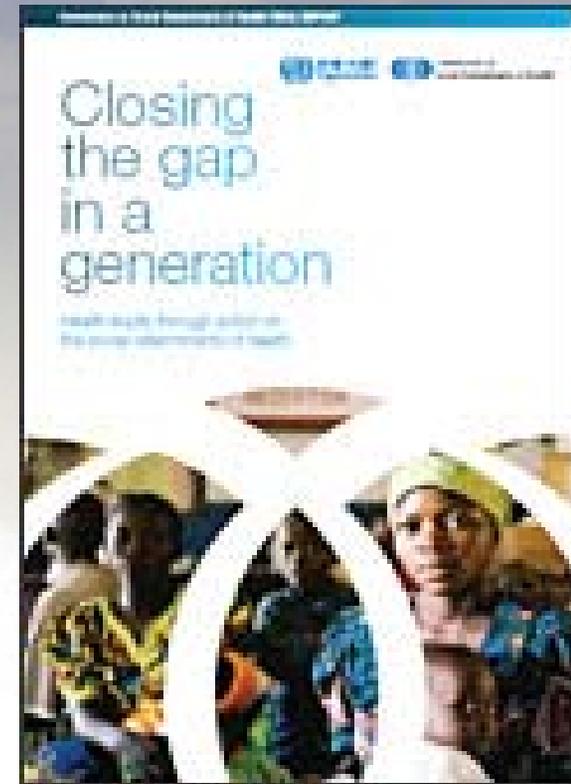
Margo Greenwood



*partager les connaissances ·
sharing knowledge · faire une différence
making a difference*

Presentation Overview

Achievement of health equity will take action across the whole range of government supported by an international policy environment that values holistic social development as well as economic growth. Money while by no means the whole solution is critical. The minister of finance may have more influence over health equity than the minister of health. ... Where government lacks capacity or political will, there must be technical and financial support from outside, and a push from the popular action. When people organize – come together and build their own organizations and movements – governments and policy-makers respond with social policies ...



Disparities



Housing

- Overcrowding is 5-6 times higher in reserves and in Northern communities than for the Canadian population in general (Statistics Canada, 2007)
- In 2006, living in homes in need of major repair: 29% of First Nations people (up from 26% in 1996), 14% of Metis (down from 17% in 1996), almost 28% of Inuit (up from 19% in 1996).

Education

- In 2006, 33% of Aboriginal adults (25-54) had less than a high school education compared to under 13% of non-Aboriginal adults.
- In 2006, 25% of non-Aboriginal adults had a university degree- 9% for Metis, 7% First Nations and 4% Inuit.

Income

- In 2005, non-Aboriginal adults (25-54) \$33,000; Metis \$28,000; Inuit \$25,000; First Nations off reserve \$22,500 First Nations on reserve \$14,000

In custody/correctional programs

- Aboriginal adults make up 25% of adults admitted to provincial/territorial sentenced custody; 18% of all adults admitted to federal custody (Aboriginal adults make up 3.1% of total adult population)

Tuberculosis

- In 2006 TB rates for Inuit peoples were 23 times higher than for the general Canadian population

A Word About Words

Exclusion

Loss of a way of life

Dislocation

Marginalization

Reduced economic
participation

Inequality

Lack of income, poorer
housing, food

Risk

Depression, chronic
stress, chronic disease

Vulnerability

Family's more vulnerable



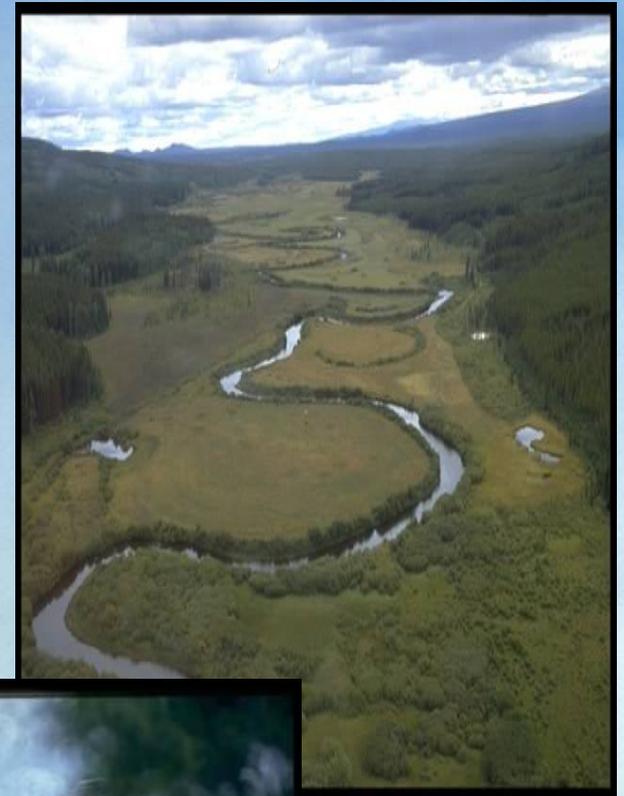
Decolonization

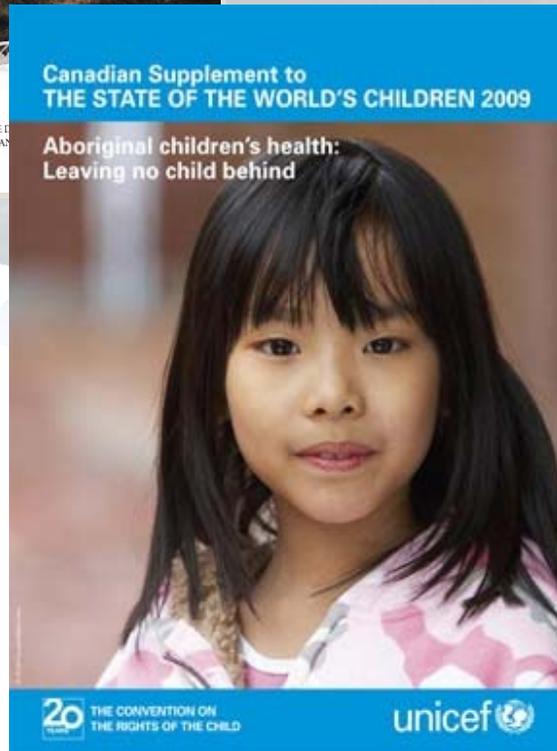
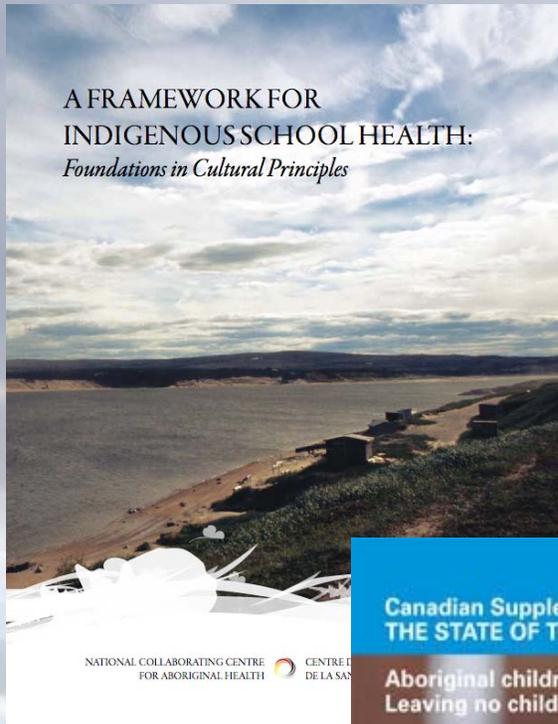
- Acknowledging different knowledge systems
- Exploring the interfaces of different knowledge systems
- Identifying synergies and complimentary aspects of those diverse systems



Decolonization

- Nunavut Education System
- Cross jurisdictional forums:
made up of federal, provincial
and Aboriginal government
representatives
e.g. *British Columbia's
Tripartite First Nations
Health Plan*





Decolonization

- A Framework for Indigenous School Health: Foundations in Cultural Principle
- Tri-council Policy on Ethics
- National Collaborating Centre for Aboriginal Health

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