

Aboriginal People's Wellness Roundtable

"Knowledge Translation in Metis Population Health Research – Is it a process versus a product, or a process to produce a product?

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A Brief Story of the Metis

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- Unique culture, collective consciousness and nationhood with a Metis 'Bill of Rights' (1860's)
- Metis struggle to hold onto homelands:
 - 1816 Battle of Seven Oaks;
 - In 1816, Alexander Mcdonell quote about the Metis as:

"....the new nation under their leaders are coming forward to clear their native soil of intruders and assassins"

- 1870 Red River Rebellion/Resistance;
- Manitoba Act, 1870 promised Metis 1.4 million acres of land; (most lost in poorly planned government land distribution)
- 1885 Riel Rebellion: thereafter, "Metis were denied a separate identity and ignored for a century" (McMillan, 1995)

Recent history

- 82 years later (1967), Manitoba Metis
 Federation formed
- Metis National Council formed in 1982 by provincial Metis organizations as national voice
- 1982 Constitutional 'recognition of Metis',
 - yet considerable confusion remains on 'Who is Metis'. May stem from differing constructs of being of mixed ancestry', and 'acting as a collective'
 - September 2002, MNC adopted definition:

"Métis means a person who self-identifies as Métis, is of historic Métis Nation ancestry, is distinct from other Aboriginal Peoples, and is accepted by the Métis Nation"

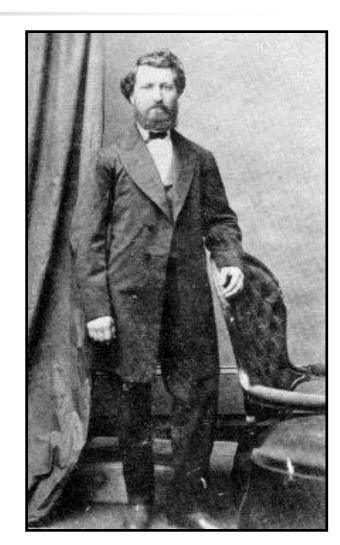








- Metis have 'Aboriginal Rights' (Canada Constitution 1982), but no specificity
 - but, attempts to act upon 'rights' leads to litigation with Province or Canada
- Louis Riel formally recognized as 'Father of Manitoba'
- New Provincial holiday-Louis Riel Day
- Provincial Manitoba Metis Policy announced Nov 15, 2011





Metis in Canada Demographics

(Source: Statistics Canada, 2006)

- Metis: 389,785 (34%) (up 91% in past decade)
 - 90% live from Ontario west, with 69% urban;
 - median age 30 yrs
 - 25% of the Métis aged <14; (17% for other Canadians)
 - 5% Métis seniors aged ≥65 ; (13% for other Canadians)









Research Projects

- "Metis Health Status & Health Services Use" study
 - (Co-PIs Martens and Bartlett) (MH/MMF/HC)

- "Metis Need to Know Too" study
 - (PI Bartlett) (funded by CIHR)

Metis Health Status & Health Services Utilization: (The Metis Atlas)

PROFILE OF METIS HEALTH STATUS AND HEALTHCARE UTILIZATION IN MANITOBA: A POPULATION-BASED STUDY

June 2010



Manitoba Centre for Health Policy in Collaboration with the Manitoba Metis Federation

Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba

Patricia Martens, PhD Judith Bartlett, MD, MSc, CCFP, FCFP Elaine Burland, MSc Heather Prior, MSc Charles Burchill, MSc Shamima Huq, MSc Linda Romphf Julianne Sanguins, RN, PhD Sheila Carter







- Joint project by MMF and MCHP (Martens P. & Bartlett J. et al, 2010)
- Permanent 'anonymized' Metis
 Population Data-Base (91,000 aged from birth to 75+) has provided base for future Metis studies
- MMF MCHP data sharing agreement (MCHP 'houses' the Metis database)
- MMF Ownership, Control, Access and Stewardship (OCAS)
- Extensive culturally grounded holistic KT process





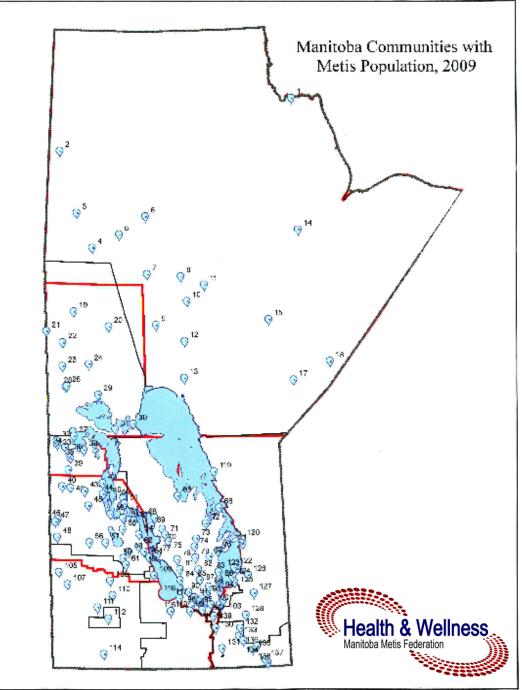




Where Metis Live

139 villages, towns, cities, & unorganized territory in Manitoba





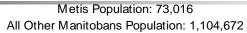


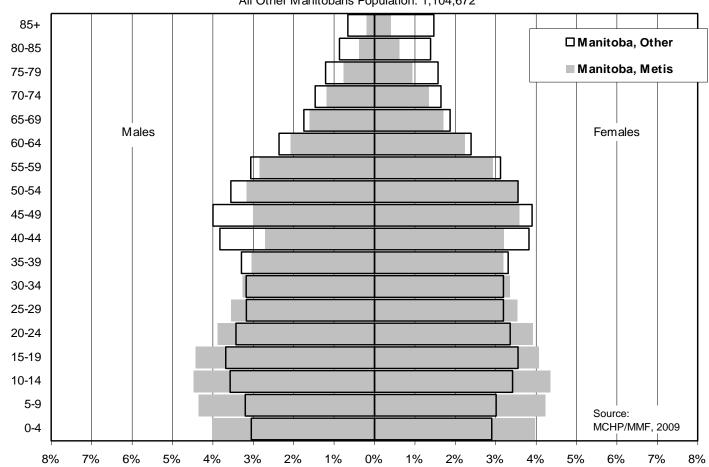




Manitoba Metis Population Profile

Figure X.X.X: Age Profile of Manitoba, 2006







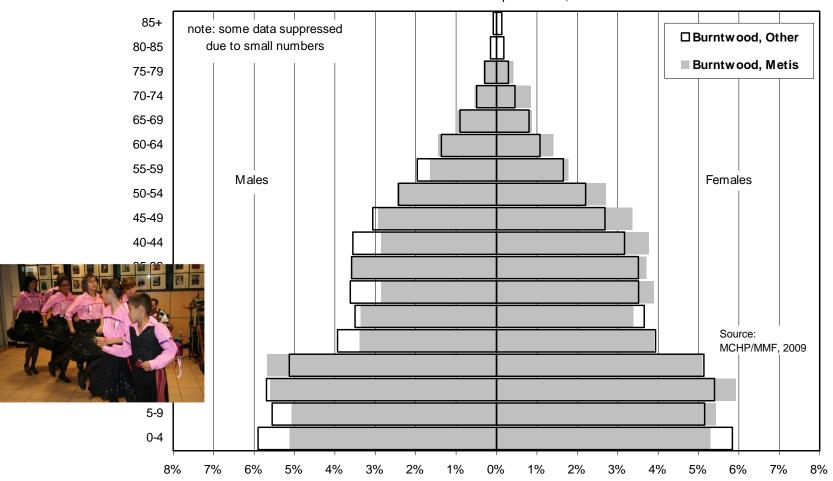




Manitoba Metis Population Profile (northern region)

Figure X.X.X: Age Profile of Burntwood RHA, 2006

Metis Population: 4,104 All Other Manitobans Population: 42,422











Highlights

- Proportion of Manitoba Population
 - MPDB Cohort (n = 73,016) 6.2%
 - 2006 Census (n = 71,805) 6.3%

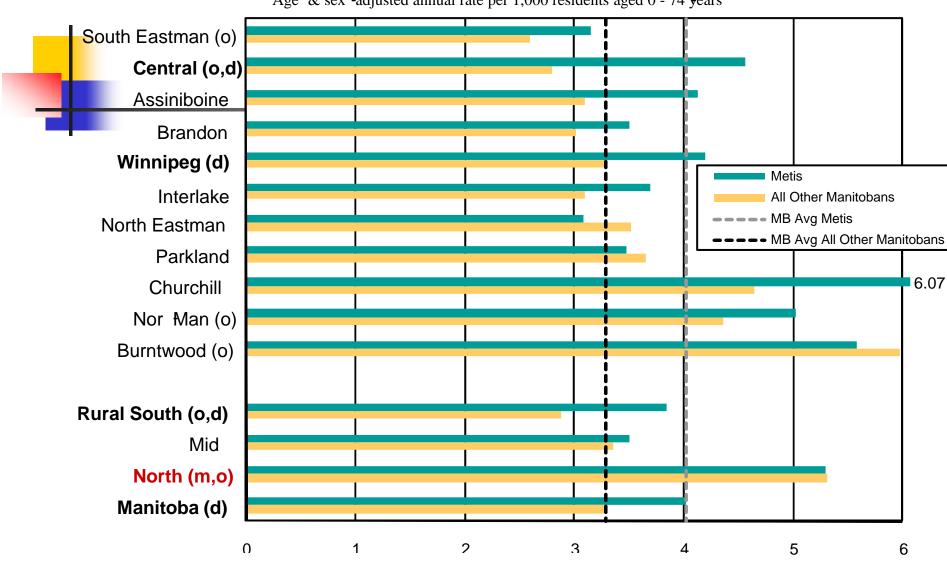
- Key mortality indicator is PMR (premature mortality rate)
 - a lot of variability across the province





Community Health Sciences Premature Mortality Rate by RHA, 2002-06

Age & sex -adjusted annual rate per 1,000 residents aged 0 - 74 years



For Metis vs. all other Manitobans, premature death is 21% higher PMR = 4.0 vs. 3.3 per 1000; RR=1.21

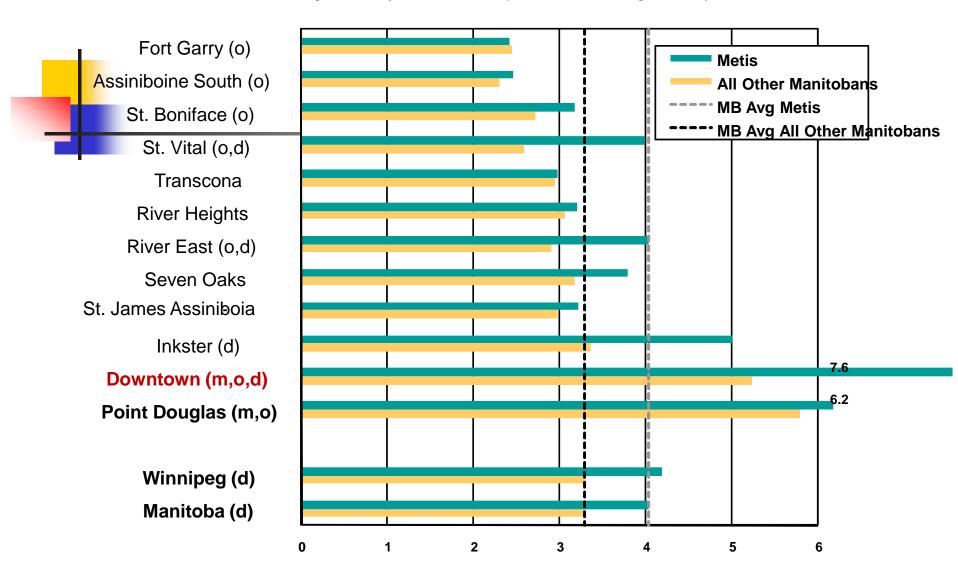
Source: MCHP/MMF, 2009





PMR by Winnipeg Community Area, 2002-06

Age- & sex-adjusted annual rate per 1,000 residents aged 0 - 74 years



Downtown CA in Winnipeg extremely elevated compared to others; Also very high for Metis (and others) in Point Douglas.

Source: MCHP/MMF, 2009







Population health status & mortality

Indicator (age- and sex-adjusted	Provincial difference between Metis		
unless otherwise indicated)	and all others		
Premature Mortality Rate (PMR – death	4.0 vs. 3.3 per 1000;	DD 4.04	
before the age of 75 years)	RR=1.21	RR=1.21 means	
Total Mortality Rate	9.7 vs. 8.4 per 1000;	21% higher	
	RR=1.15		
Injury Mortality Rate	0.58 vs. 0.51 per 1000;		
	RR=1.14	NO	
Life Expectancy for Females	81.0 vs. 81.8 years;	NS means not	
	RR=0.99, NS	statistically	
Life Expectancy for Males	75.0 vs. 76.8 years;	significantly	
	RR=0.98	different	
Potential Years of Life Lost (age 1-75)	64.6 vs. 54.6 per 1000; RR=1.18		
Suicide Rate	0.17 vs. 0.15 per 1000;		
	RR=1.13, NS		
Suicide or Suicide Attempt Prevalence	0.11% vs. 0.08%; RR=1	.38	

Metis vs. all other Manitobans, basic mortality indicators are 14% to 21% higher. Percent (prevalence) of suicide or suicide attempts 38% higher.







Physical & Mental Illness Indicators

ŀ	Hypertension, 19+	27.9% vs. 24.8%;	RR=1.13
1	Arthritis, 19+	24.2% vs. 19.9%;	RR=1.22
	Total Respiratory Morbidity, all ages	13.6% vs. 10.6%;	RR=1.28
	Diabetes, 19+	11.8% vs. 8.8%;	RR=1.34
F	Rate of Lower Limb Amputations in Diabetics, 19+	24.1 vs. 16.2 per 1000;	; RR=1.49
I	schemic Heart Disease, 19+	12.2% vs. 8.7%;	RR 1.40
	Osteoporosis, 50+	11.8% vs. 12.0%, NS* ((RR=0.98)
	Dialysis Initiation, 19+	0.46% vs. 0.34%;	RR=1.35
F	Rate of Acute Myocardial Infarction, 40+	5.4 vs. 4.3 per 1000;	RR=1.26
F	Rate of Stroke Incidence, 40+	3.6 vs. 2.9 per 1000;	RR=1.24
	Cumulative Mental Health	28.0% vs. 23.4%;	RR=1.20

Metis vs. all other Manitobans, physical and mental illness are 13% to 49% higher.









Prevention

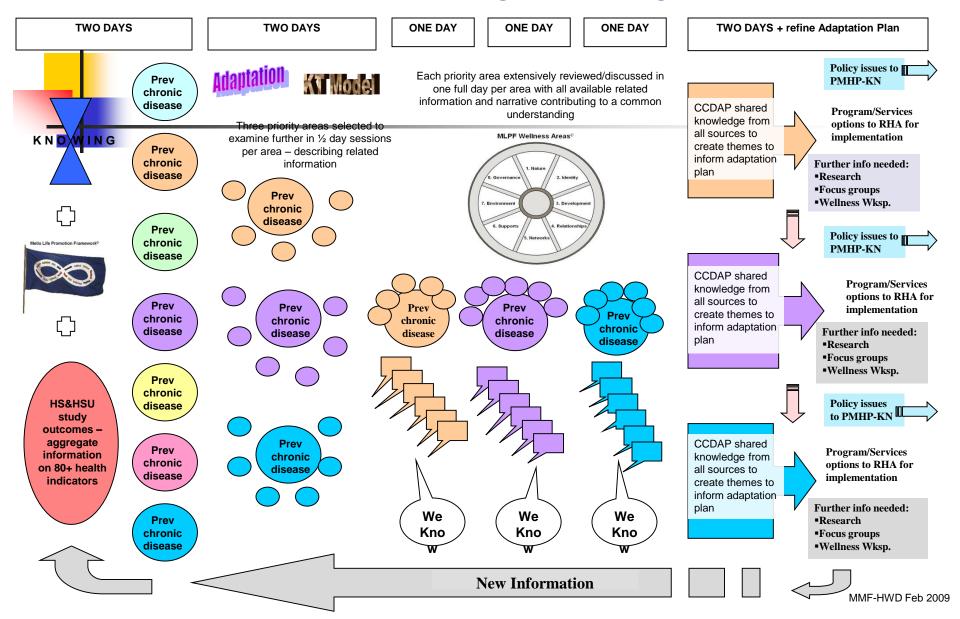
- After considering income, geography, etc., Metis children 28% more likely to by fully immunized by age two years (province-wide)
 - In Winnipeg's least healthy neighborhoods and in north less likely to be fully immunized by age 2
- Adult preventive /screening rates (flu shot, cervical screening) similar for Metis and all others
 - BUT if you take into consideration income, geography Metis have better rates



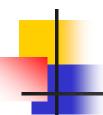
Knowledge Networks

- Understanding of knowledge development
- Seeking Metis knowledge
- Demystifying research
- Reclaiming Metis meaning
- Understanding & negotiating influence & action-KT study
- Developing a plan to influence health services

HS&HSU Outcomes Disseminated to Region Knowledge Networks



Approach to KT based on adapting work of others

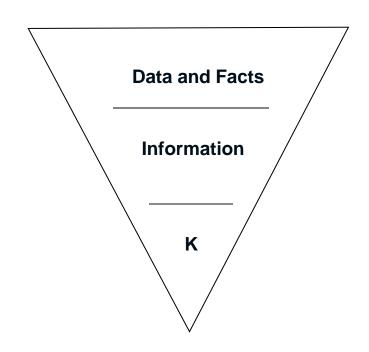


Indigenous & Western Knowledge Development
Adapted from Burton-Jones (1999)



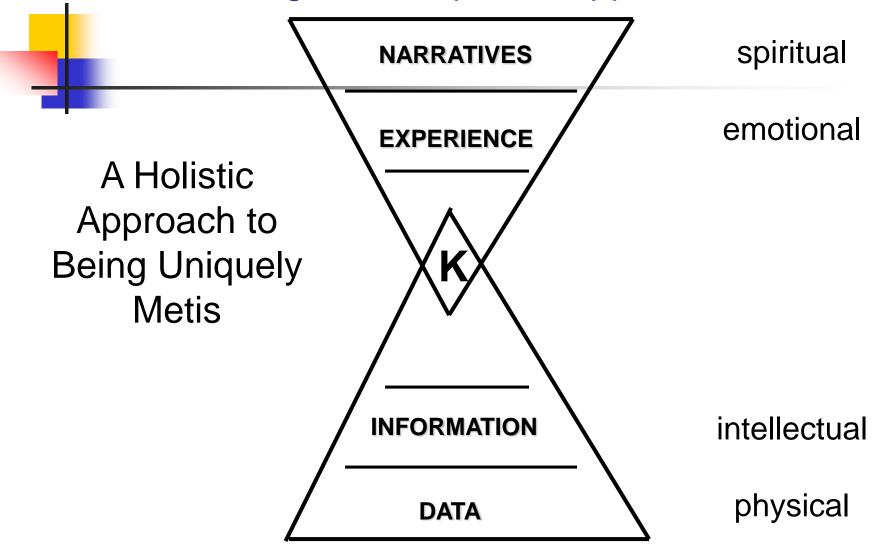
Indigenous Knowledge (K)

Development

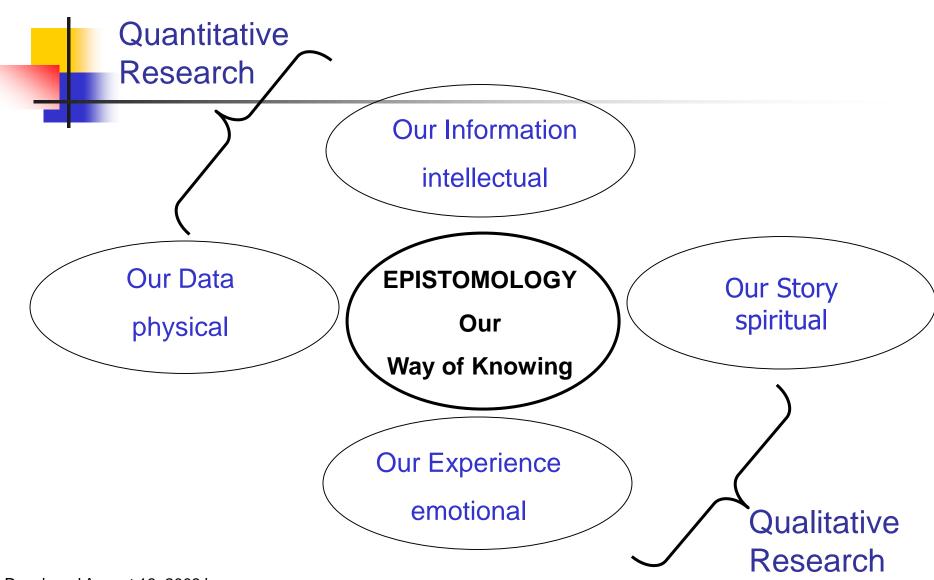


Western Knowledge (K)
Development

Combining Indigenous & Western Knowledge Development Approaches



Holistic Metis Research Model



Developed August 18, 2003 by Judith G. Bartlett M.D., CCFP, MSc

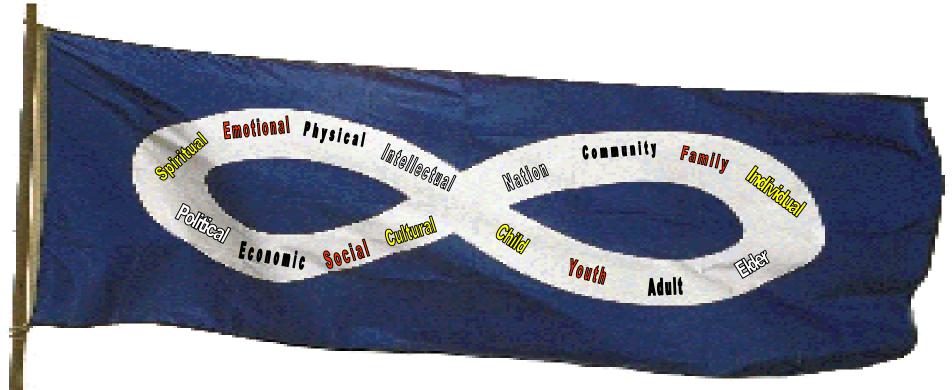


Director: Judith G. Bartlett, MD, MSc, CCFP, FCFP;

Assistant Director: Sheila Carter



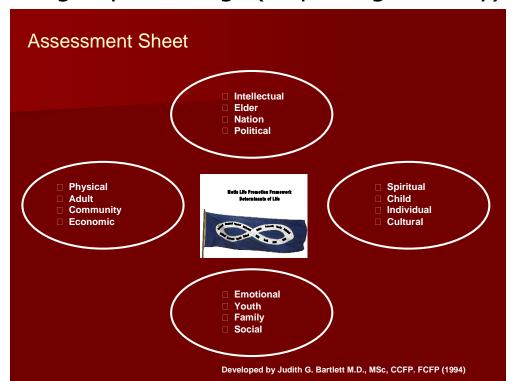
Determinants of Life



Developed by: Judith G Bartlett MD, MSc, CCFP (flag photo by Keith Freeman Photograph

Using A Wellness Workshop Approach

- Individual
 - Define and self-assess each of the 16 elements
- Group
 - Discuss 16 elements and share general definitions
 - Create group meanings (respecting diversity)



Extending MLPF_® from Assessment to Action

- Using 16 sixteen areas important for personal and group assessment, but too complex for health planning
- At the same time, critical to 'trace back' to 16 elements

Method For Developing Wellness Areas®					
WELLNESS AREAS					
	SPIRITUAL	EMOTIONAL	PHYSICAL	INTELLECTUAL	
	CHILD	YOUTH	ADULT	ELDER	
	INDIVIDUAL		COMMUNITY	NATION	
	CULTURAL	SOCIAL	ECONOMIC	POLITICAL	

METHOD FOR DEVELOPING WELLNESS AREAS®

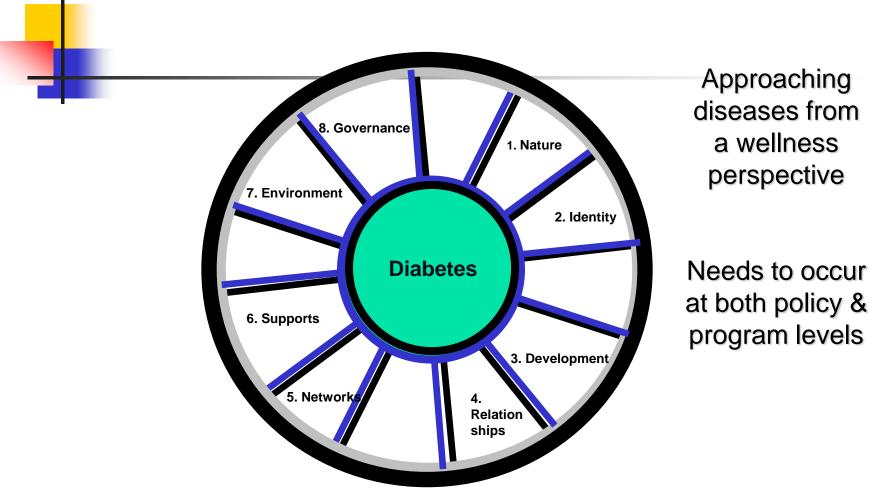
WELLNESS STANDARD AREAS	2-IDENTITY	4-RELATION- SHIPS	6-SUPPORTS	8-GOVER NANCE
1-NATURE	SPIRITUAL	EMOTIONAL	PHYSICAL	INTELLECTUAL
3-DEVELOP MENT	CHILD	YOUTH	ADULT	ELDER
5-NETWORKS	INDIVIDUAL	FAMILY	COMMUNITY	NATION
7-ENVIRON MENT	CULTURAL	SOCIAL	ECONOMIC	POLITICAL

1- NATURE - Who we really are; the real self	SPIRITUAL	EMOTIONAL	PHYSICAL	
	CHILD	YOUTH	ADULT	
2- IDENTITY - Who we are to others; the created self	INDIVIDUAL	FAMILY	COMMUNITY	
	CULTURAL	SOCIAL	ECONOMIC	

- 3- DEVELOPMENT Our age; and qualities or characteristics
- 4- RELATIONSHIPS How we respect and care for one another
- **5- NETWORKS -** How we interact with others to meet goals
- **6- SUPPORTS What helps us to be or become what we want to be (our nature)**
- **7- ENVIRONMENT -** What we're influenced by & what we can influence
- **8- GOVERNANCE -** What authority do we have in our life; do we live our nature



WELLNESS MODEL (MLPF ©)



Needs to occur









NTKT-Knowledge Translation Research Study

Objectives

- implement & evaluate a novel KT model to accelerate use of 'Metis health status study'
- facilitate capacity, through establishing & sustaining 2 KNs to use 'Metis health status study' results
- use outcomes from 'Metis health status study' to identify service gaps, develop a plan & identify required future research

Methods

- qualitative participatory action applied research involving:
 - MMF, its Region offices & its Health & Wellness Department;
 - Manitoba Health & its Regional Health Authorities; Univ. of Manitoba.
- test KT model as systematic user-friendly approach to honest brokering of common ground between community, university and health entities.







<u>Understanding and Negotiating Influence & Action</u>

"Metis Need to Know Too" Study

Influence → Partner ↓	INFORM keep one another informed	CONSULT obtain feedback & acknowledge concerns	INVOLVE reflect concerns/ issues in work	collaborate incorporate advice to the maximum extent possible	EMPOWER make decision on relevance to project
COMMUNITY [MMF Regions] MMF Region would like to be informed by RHA on MMF Region can inform RHA on		MMF Region would like to be consulted by RHA on MMF Region can consult RHA on	MMF Region would like to be involved with RHA on MMF Region can involve RHA on	MMF Region would like to collaborate with RHA on MMF Region can collaborate with RHA on	MMF Region would like to be empowered with RHA on MMF Region can empower RHA on
PROGRAM DELIVERER [RHAs]	RHA would like to be informed by MMF on RHA can inform MMF on	RHA would like to be consulted by MMF on RHA can consult MMF on	RHA would like to be involved with MMF on RHA can involve MMF on	RHA would like to collaborate with MMF on RHA can collaborate with MMF on	RHA would like to be empowered with MMF on RHA can empower MMF on

- partners determine where they would like to 'inform', 'consult', 'involve', 'collaborate with', and 'empower' one another









What are Knowledge Network goals?

- to increase involvement of Metis in design, delivery and evaluation of health programs and services
- to improve Metis access to Manitoba Health programs & services
- to ensure Manitoba Health programs and services reflect the health & wellness needs of Metis population
- to use Metis-specific holistic approach for:
 - chronic disease treatment, prevention, surveillance
 - health (life) promotion, and
 - wellness development









What Do Knowledge Networks Do?

- Negotiate MMF / RHA partnership role and relationship, including a ten year vision;
- Identify health priorities (3-4 chronic diseases based on prevalence and other factors) for each region;
- Develop and implement achievable plan for adapting health services to better meet Metis needs for each region;
- Identify barriers / gaps in access to programs and services;
- Assess quantity / quality of existing programs and services;
- Identify new research areas.









How do KNs Build and Enhance Expertise

- Training for Knowledge Network participants
 - Holistic Wellness Framework Workshop; Cultural Orientation; Research Concepts; Data Management; Chronic Diseases Surveillance
- Negotiating a productive win-win relationship
- Examining and interpreting Metis Health Status & Health Services Use study outcomes
- Reviewing Metis citizen's perspective on CDs, the literature and each other's programs
- By developing a plan for informing RHA strategies









NTKT-Outcomes

- KNs Networks implemented in all seven MMF Regions
- KNs are currently working with 11 or 13 RHAs (either completed first plan, or some stage of planning)
- KNs will soon be moving to examining the next cycle of data for the health status report (children's health), thus understand KNs as an ongoing process for working with Metis
- Data collection in study sites is almost completed i.e. post-interviews
- Two KNs are in the beginning process of doing their own local C-B research projects



Knowledge Translation Question

Is it a process versus a product, or a process to produce a product?

- process is engagement
- product is health and wellness
- health and wellness brings meaningful productive lives

Resurgence of Metis Youth Pride in Northern Manitoba



Metis Health Status and Health Services Utilization Study

- www.mmf.mb.ca
 - Select: Health & Wellness Department takes you directly into the MCHP Deliverables

- <u>www.umanitoba.ca/medicine/units/mchp</u>
 - Select: Publications
 - Select: Deliverables