

SHARING KNOWLEDGE: MAKING A DIFFERENCE

MARCH 4, 2011

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National Collaborating Centre for Aboriginal Health



Who is the NCCAH?

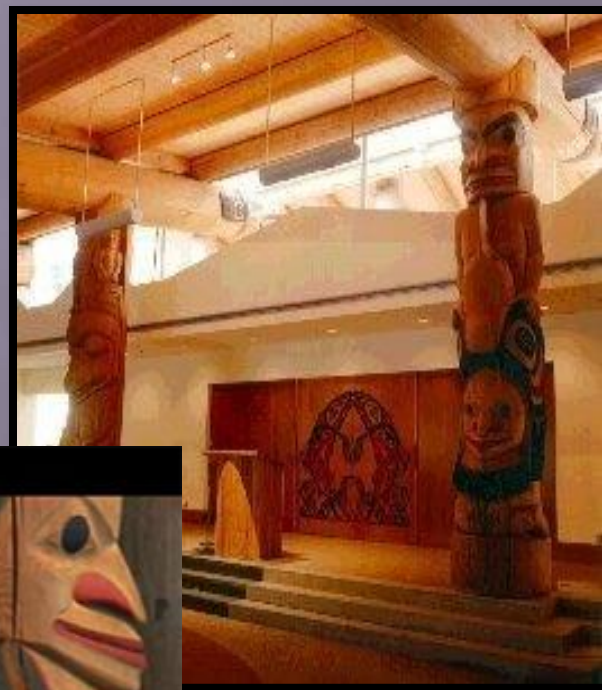
- One of 6 National Collaborating Centres
- Only centre with a population mandate
- Focus on KSTE and public health
- Do not engage directly in primary research



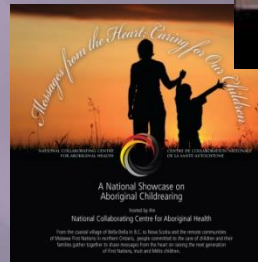
Guiding Principles

- Respect the diversity and unique interest of First Nations, Inuit and Metis peoples
- Support the inclusion and participation of first Nations Inuit and Metis peoples in the public health system
- Incorporate Indigenous knowledge and holistic approaches
- Encourage collaboration and capacity building

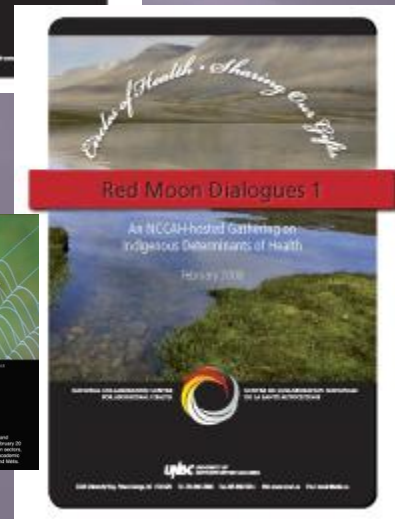
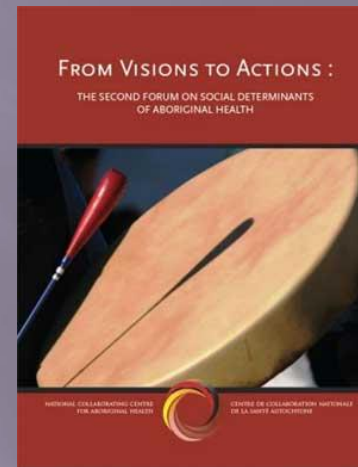
Sharing Knowledge: Gatherings and Meetings



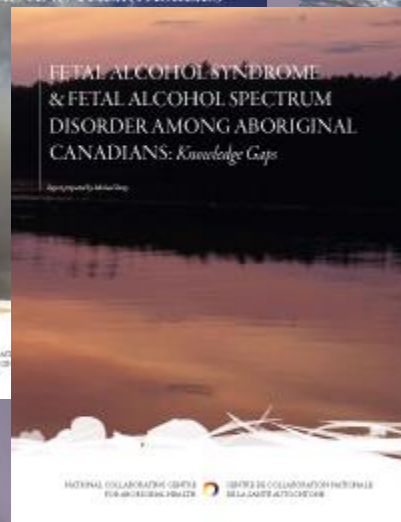
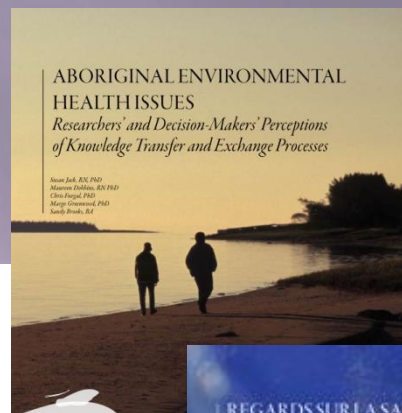
Sharing Knowledge: Films and Narratives ...



... Sharing Knowledge: Films and Narratives



Sharing Knowledge – Reports and Documents



Sharing Knowledge: Fact Sheets and Reviews



ABORIGINAL AND NON-ABORIGINAL CHILDREN IN CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES



THE IMPORTANCE OF DISAGGREGATED DATA

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals that the world's leaders have agreed to achieve by 2030. The goals are designed to address the world's most pressing challenges, including poverty, inequality, climate change, and peace and justice. The goals are interconnected and indivisible, meaning that progress in one goal is dependent on progress in others. The goals are also universal, meaning that they apply to all countries and all people. The goals are a call to action for all of us, and they are a blueprint for a better future for all.

Health information is a central element of any population health system. Health data are used to monitor and improve health status, to identify health problems, and to evaluate health interventions. Health data are also used to inform policy and practice, and to promote health equity. Health data are a valuable resource for improving health and well-being, and they are a key component of any health system.



The importance of disaggregated data is highlighted in the fact sheet. Disaggregated data allows for a more detailed understanding of health issues, particularly for marginalized populations. It helps to identify specific needs and challenges, and it informs the development of targeted interventions. Disaggregated data is also essential for monitoring and evaluating the impact of health programs and policies.



UNDERSTANDING NEGLECT IN FIRST NATIONS FAMILIES



Indigenous concepts of learning are rooted in a holistic view of the world. Learning is seen as a lifelong process that involves the whole person, including the mind, body, and spirit. Indigenous learning is often based on oral tradition and experiential learning. It is a collaborative process that involves the community and the individual. Indigenous learning is also a process of healing and transformation.



ACHIEVING STRENGTH THROUGH NUMBERS: FIRST NATIONS, INUIT, AND MÉTIS HEALTH INFORMATION

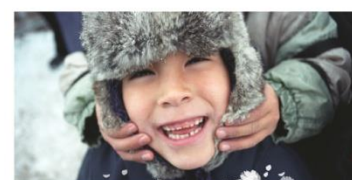
Population health has been defined as "the health outcomes of a group of individuals, including the distribution of such outcomes within the group." The population health approach is a holistic approach to health that considers the social, economic, and environmental determinants of health. It is a collaborative approach that involves the community and the individual.

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EDUCATION AS A SOCIAL DETERMINANT OF FIRST NATIONS, INUIT, AND MÉTIS HEALTH



Educational attainment influences health throughout the life span. People with higher levels of education have better access to health care and physical environments, more job and income security, and a greater sense of control over life circumstances. Education is also associated with health literacy, health awareness, and self-care, all of which can contribute to improved health and well-being. Supporting opportunities for educational attainment, particularly for Indigenous populations who have lower rates of high school graduation and attendance at post-secondary institutions, will benefit the people of Canada, contributing to reducing health disparities.

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CULTURE AND LANGUAGE AS SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF FIRST NATIONS, INUIT AND MÉTIS HEALTH



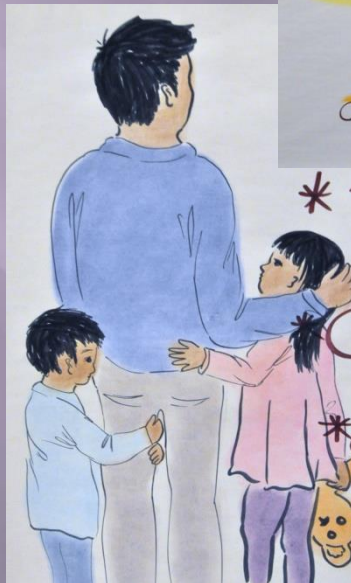
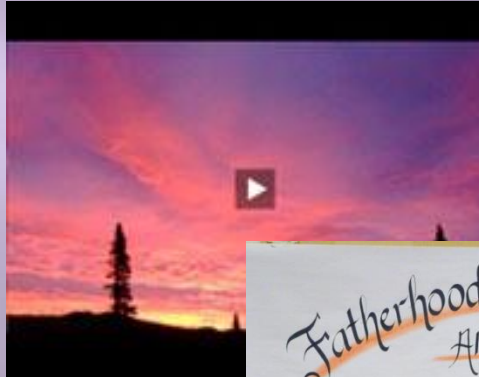
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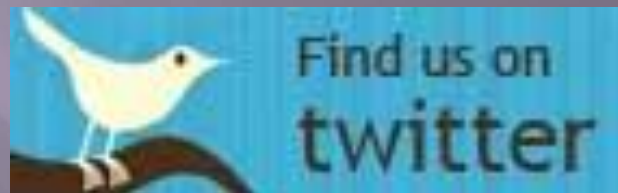
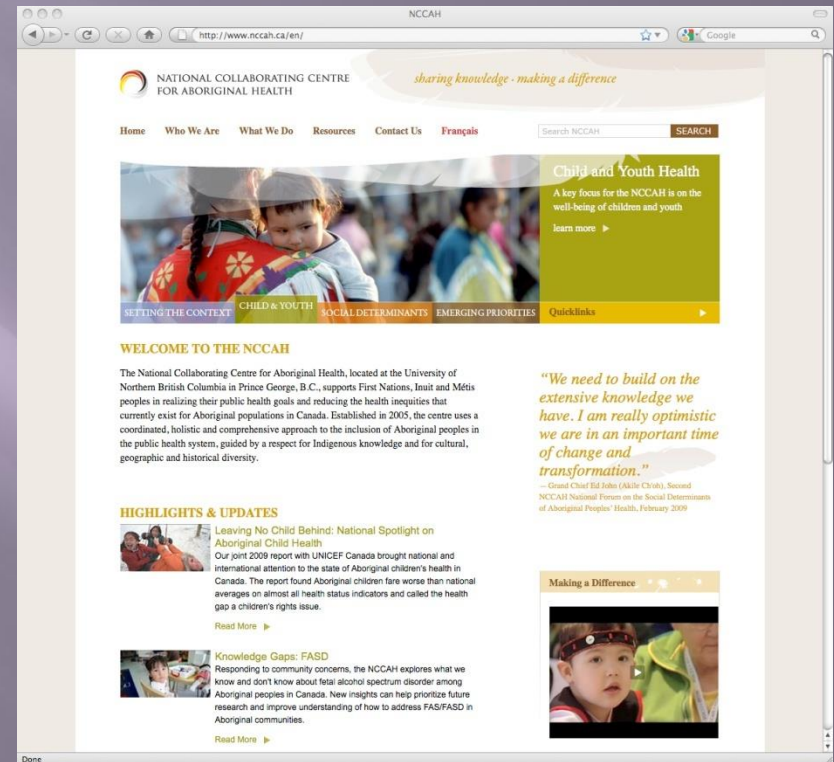
Sharing Knowledge: Influencing Policy



Sharing our Voice – Multimedia Art, Slideshows, Film



Sharing Knowledge: Extending Reach



SHARING KNOWLEDGE

PARTAGER NOS CONNAISSANCES



NATIONAL COLLABORATING CENTRE
FOR ABORIGINAL HEALTH

CENTRE DE COLLABORATION NATIONALE
DE LA SANTÉ AUTOCHTONE

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Logo of the National Collaborating Centre for Aboriginal Health
Logo du Centre national de collaboration pour la santé autochtone