



***SHARING KNOWLEDGE:  
MAKING A DIFFERENCE***  
***MARCH 4, 2011***

Presented by: Dr Margo Greenwood, Academic Leader,  
National Collaborating Centre for Aboriginal Health



# Who is the NCCAH?

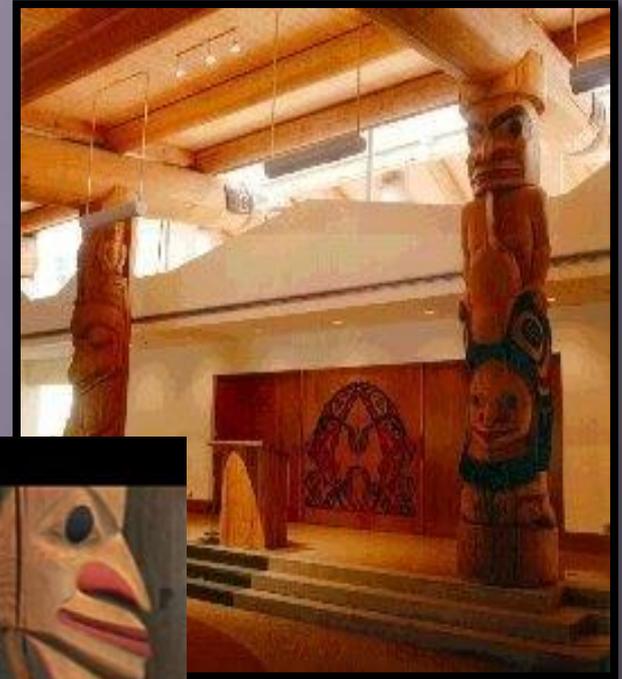
- One of 6 National Collaborating Centres
- Only centre with a population mandate
- Focus on KSTE and public health
- Do not engage directly in primary research



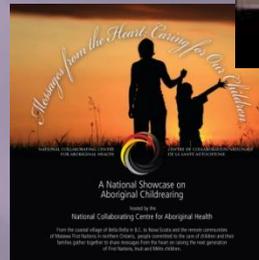
# Guiding Principles

- 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

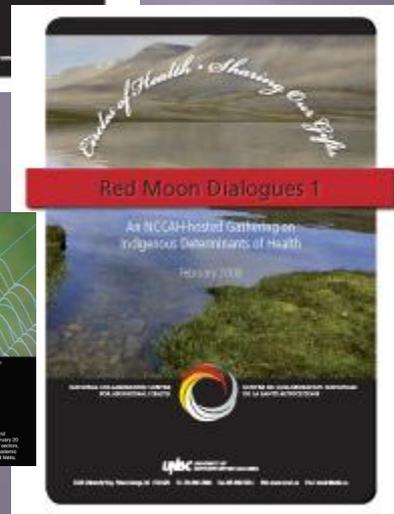
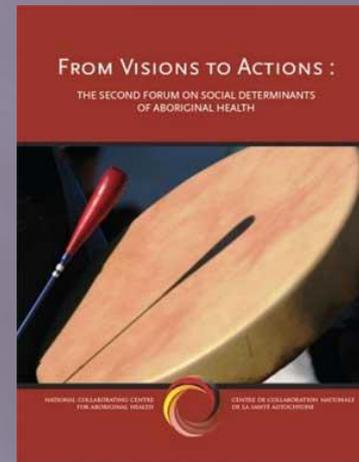
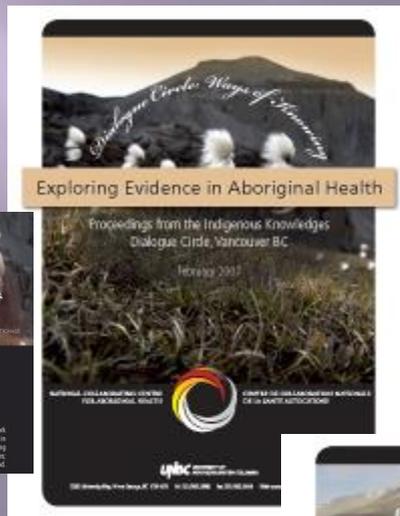
# Sharing Knowledge: Gatherings and Meetings



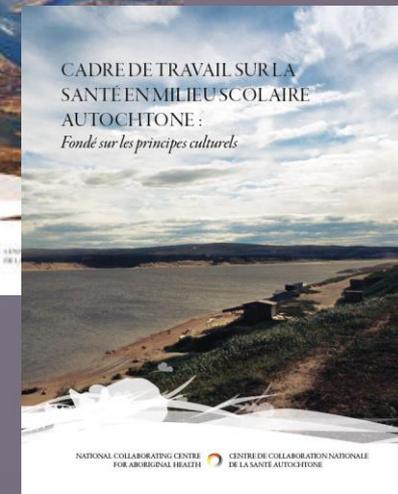
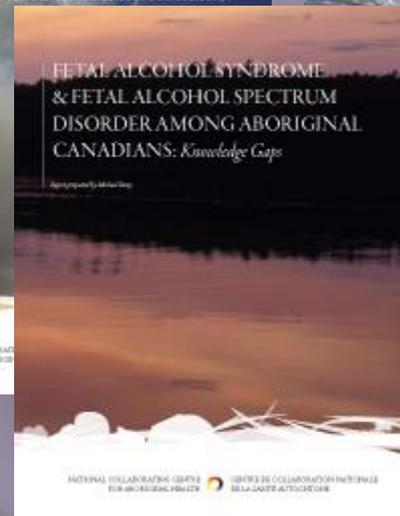
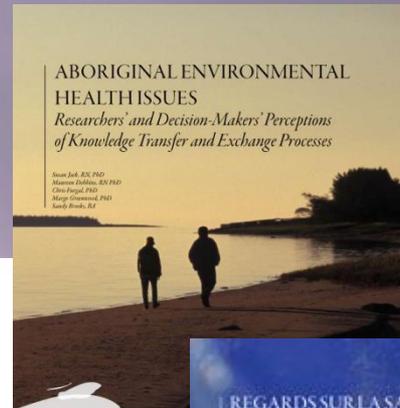
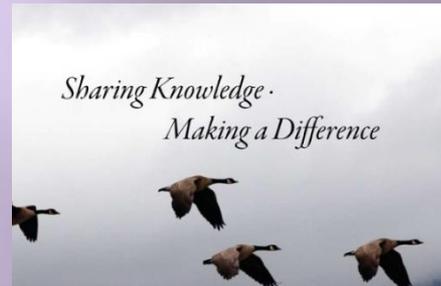
# Sharing Knowledge: Films and Narratives ...



# ... Sharing Knowledge: Films and Narratives



# Sharing Knowledge – Reports and Documents



# Sharing Knowledge: Fact Sheets and Reviews

**CHILDREN'S HEALTH**

## ABORIGINAL AND NON-ABORIGINAL CHILDREN IN CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES



**THE IMPORTANCE OF DISAGGREGATED DATA**

The David Hoare Foundation has published a report titled 'The Importance of Disaggregated Data' which highlights the need for more detailed data on child protection services for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children. The report notes that while overall rates of child protection are similar, there are significant differences in the types of cases and the outcomes for different groups. Disaggregated data allows for a more nuanced understanding of these issues and helps to identify specific needs and interventions for different populations.

**CHILDREN'S HEALTH**

*Sharing knowledge, making a difference*

**SETTING THE CONTEXT**

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

Prepared for the SCCM by Dr. James Smith, MD, MPH, Associate Professor, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto.

**A Population Health Approach to 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, health outcomes, the presence or absence of disease, and health determinants (i.e., income, employment, education, housing, and food security). Population health models can be used in the field of Aboriginal health to better understand and address health disparities among population groups through policies and interventions. Population health frameworks also allow for more holistic definitions of health and wellness that include not only physical, but also mental, emotional, spiritual, community and environmental health.

**INDIGENOUS CONCEPTS OF LEARNING**

Indigenous concepts of learning are vital to the development of health services for First Nations, Inuit, and Métis populations. These concepts emphasize holistic learning, where the individual is seen as a whole person, and learning is a continuous, lifelong process. This approach is essential for designing health services that are culturally relevant and effective for these communities.

**CHILDREN'S HEALTH**

*Sharing knowledge, making a difference*

**SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH**

## EDUCATION AS A SOCIAL DETERMINANT OF FIRST NATIONS, INUIT AND METIS 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 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 Aboriginal populations who have rates of high school graduation and attendance at post-secondary institutions well below that of other Canadians, is critical to reducing health disparities.

**CHILDREN'S HEALTH**

*Sharing knowledge, making a difference*

**CHILDREN'S HEALTH**

## UNDERSTANDING NEGLECT IN FIRST NATIONS FAMILIES



Understanding neglect in First Nations families requires a holistic approach that considers cultural, social, and economic factors. Neglect is often a result of systemic issues, such as poverty, housing instability, and limited access to services. It is crucial to address these underlying causes rather than focusing solely on individual families. Community-based interventions and culturally sensitive support services are essential for preventing and addressing neglect in these communities.

**CHILDREN'S HEALTH**

*Sharing knowledge, making a difference*

**CHILDREN'S HEALTH**

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

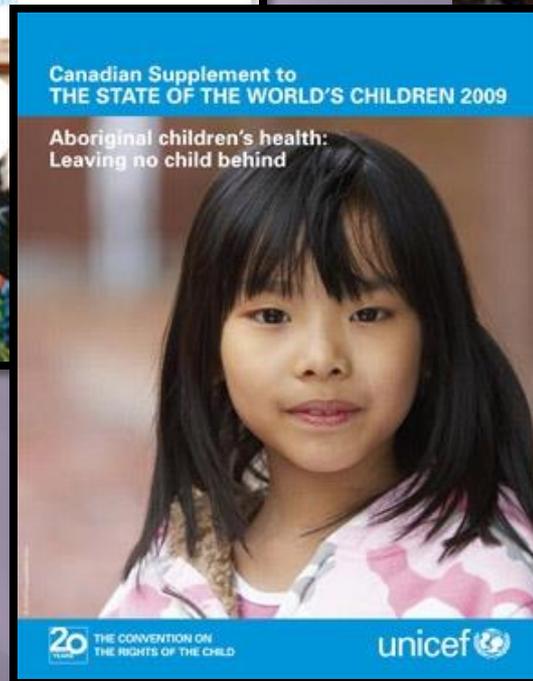


Culture and language are fundamental social determinants of health for First Nations, Inuit, and Métis populations. These factors influence health beliefs, behaviors, and the effectiveness of health services. Health care providers must be culturally competent and linguistically accessible to ensure that these communities receive the best possible care. Integrating traditional knowledge and practices with modern medicine is key to improving health outcomes.

**CHILDREN'S HEALTH**

*Sharing knowledge, making a difference*

# Sharing Knowledge: Influencing Policy



# Sharing our Voice – Multimedia Art, Slideshows, Film



# Sharing Knowledge: Extending Reach



NCCAH

sharing knowledge · making a difference

NATIONAL COLLABORATING CENTRE FOR ABORIGINAL HEALTH

Home Who We Are What We Do Resources Contact Us Français

Search NCCAH SEARCH

### Child and Youth Health

A key focus for the NCCAH is on the well-being of children and youth

learn more ▶

SETTING THE CONTEXT CHILD & YOUTH SOCIAL DETERMINANTS EMERGING PRIORITIES Quicklinks ▶

### WELCOME TO THE NCCAH

The National Collaborating Centre for Aboriginal Health, located at the University of Northern British Columbia in Prince George, B.C., supports First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples in realizing their public health goals and reducing the health inequities that currently exist for Aboriginal populations in Canada. Established in 2005, the centre uses a coordinated, holistic and comprehensive approach to the inclusion of Aboriginal peoples in the public health system, guided by a respect for Indigenous knowledge and for cultural, geographic and historical diversity.

### HIGHLIGHTS & UPDATES

#### Leaving No Child Behind: National Spotlight on Aboriginal Child Health

Our joint 2009 report with UNICEF Canada brought national and international attention to the state of Aboriginal children's health in Canada. The report found Aboriginal children fare worse than national averages on almost all health status indicators and called the health gap a children's rights issue.

Read More ▶

#### Knowledge Gaps: FASD

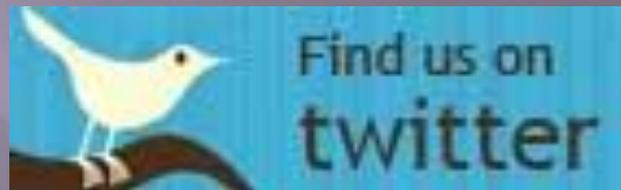
Responding to community concerns, the NCCAH explores what we know and don't know about fetal alcohol spectrum disorder among Aboriginal peoples in Canada. New insights can help prioritize future research and improve understanding of how to address FAS/FASD in Aboriginal communities.

Read More ▶

*"We need to build on the extensive knowledge we have. I am really optimistic we are in an important time of change and transformation."*

— Grand Chief Ed John (Akwé Chosh), Second NCCAH National Forum on the Social Determinants of Aboriginal Peoples' Health, February 2009

### Making a Difference



SHARING KNOWLEDGE

PARTAGER NOS CONNAISSANCES



NATIONAL COLLABORATING CENTRE  
FOR ABORIGINAL HEALTH

CENTRE DE COLLABORATION NATIONALE  
DE LA SANTÉ AUTOCHTONE

[www.nccah.ca](http://www.nccah.ca)

**UNBC** UNIVERSITY OF  
NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

3333 University Way, Prince George, BC V2N 4Z9 Tel 250.960.5986 Fax 250.960.6722 E-mail [info@nccah.ca](mailto:info@nccah.ca)

