The Social Determinants of First Nations Health

> JASP December 1, 2022

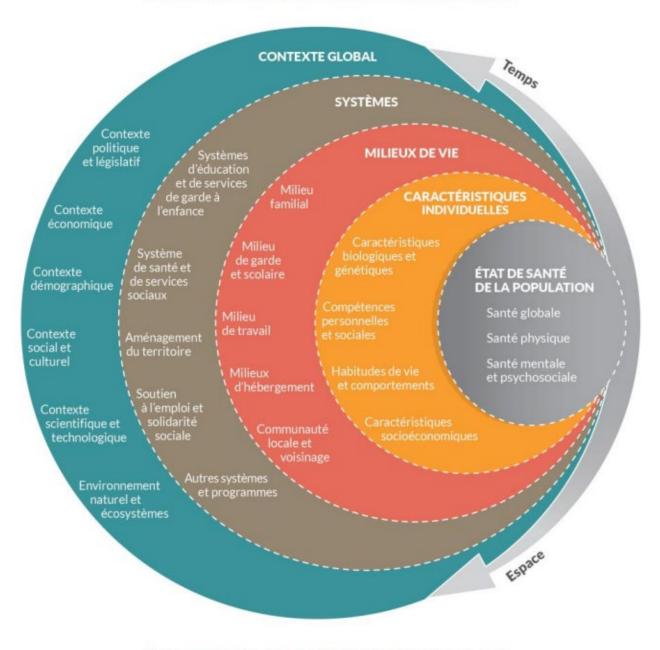






The map of health and its determinants (MSSS, 2012)

La carte de la santé et de ses déterminants



Source: Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, 2012.



COMMISSION DE LA SANTÉ ET DES SERVICES SOCI DES PREMIÈRES NATION DU QUÉBEC ET DU LABR



National collaborating centre for Indigenous health



First Nations Information Governance Centre

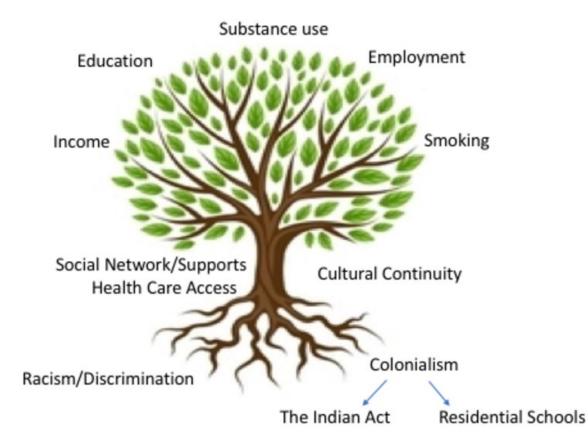


Thunderbird
Partnership Foundation



First Nations Health Council

INSPQ (2022). Cadres des déterminants de la santé : caractéristiques et spécificités en contexte autochtone, 62 pages.



Reading, 2015

PROXIMAL

INTERMEDIATE

Greenwood, 2009



Key elements of the different frameworks

- Holistic vision of health
- Four dimensions: physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual
- Health from an individual and collective point of view
- Culture as a backdrop
- Focus on strengths, resilience, and protective factors



Three categories of determinants

- Proximal, intermediate, and distal
- Distal determinants:
 - Most profound effects on the health of Indigenous peoples
 - The hardest to change
 - If treated: long-term changes in health inequalities



Key social determinants of First Nations health

- Culture
- Territory
- Self-determination
- Colonialism and the history of trauma



Colonialism

- Historical trauma and neocolonialism
- Cross-cutting influence on proximal and intermediate determinants of health
- Health disparities and inequities are rooted in racism and social marginalization, dislocation, and exclusion (NCCIH)



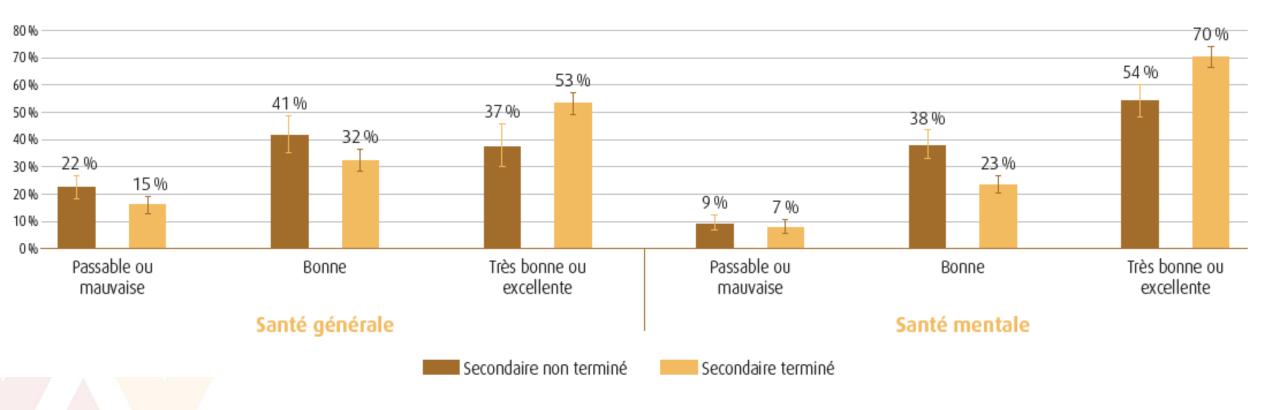
Self-determination

- One of the key determinants of health and wellness
- Essential to enable Nations to build capacity and gain control over the elements that influence individual and collective health and wellness
- Helps reduce the effects of racism, discrimination, and trauma
- Established links between self-determination and positive health outcomes



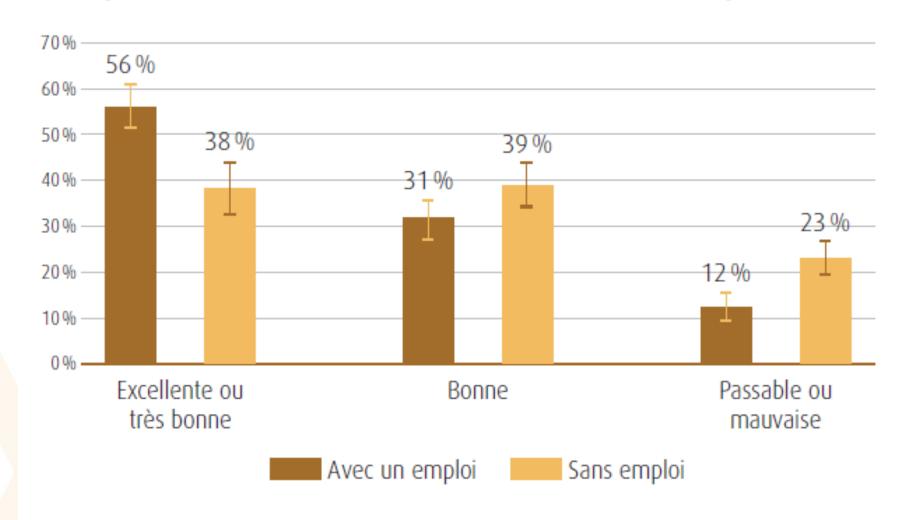
Some data from the 2015 Enquête régionale sur la santé (ERS)

Perception de la santé générale et mentale selon le parcours scolaire (18 ans et plus)



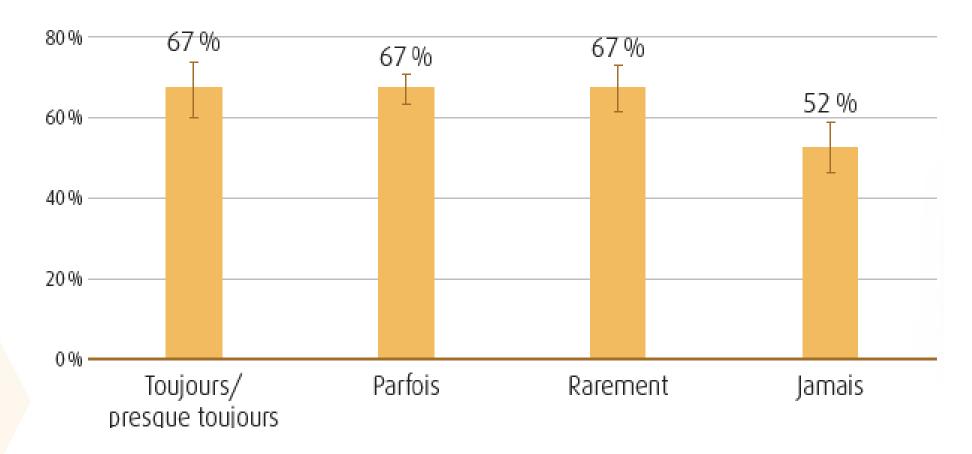


Perception de sa santé selon le fait d'être ou non en emploi



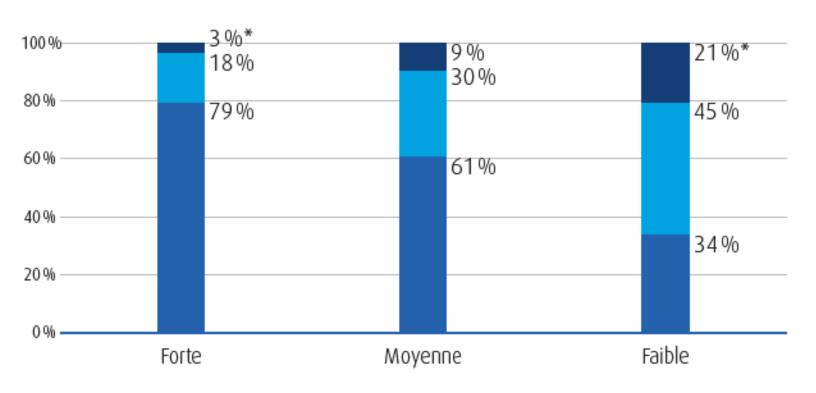


Adolescents et adultes estimant leur santé mentale très bonne ou excellente selon leur participation aux événements culturels de leur communauté (12 ans et plus)





Autoévaluation de la santé mentale selon la perception de maîtrise sur sa vie



Santé mentale « excellente ou très bonne »
Santé mentale « bonne »

Santé mentale « passable ou mauvaise »



Addressing health inequities

To reduce inequities, we must:

- Intervene on health problems <u>and</u> their underlying factors
- Build on protective factors such as culture and selfdetermination
- The accumulation of interventions at different levels can have a lasting impact

Thank you!

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