

Indigenous Child Health in Canada: Part I

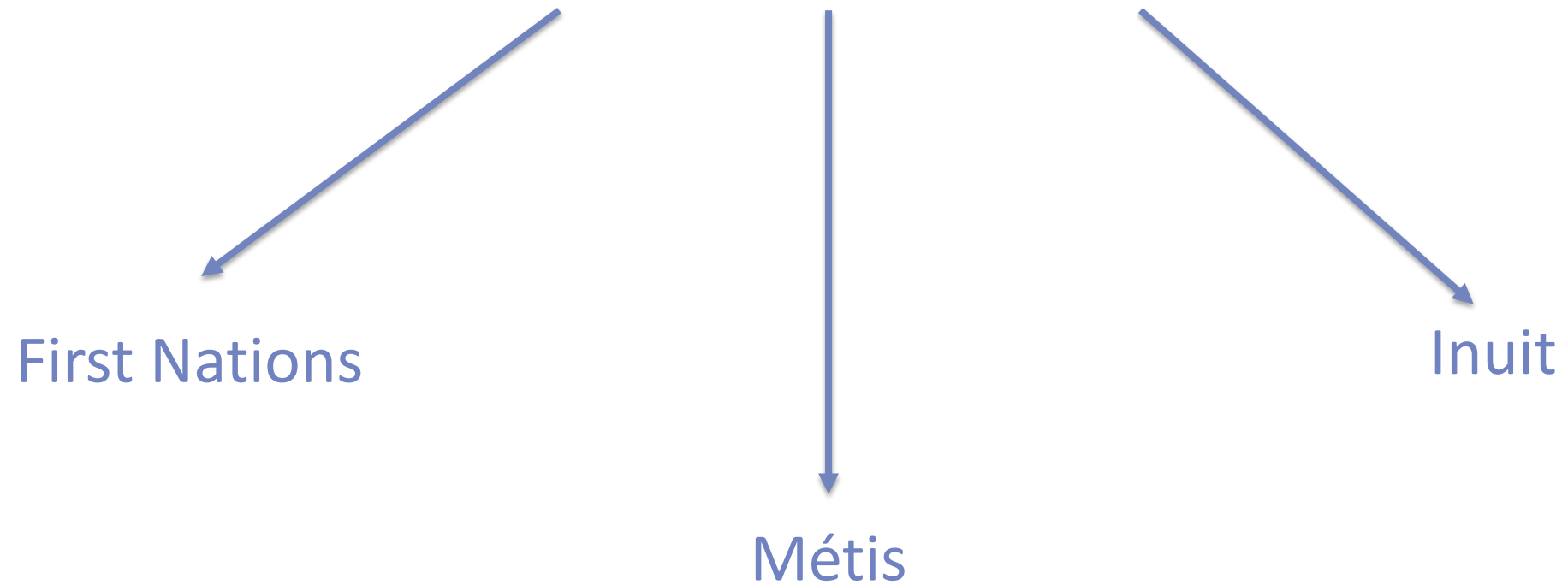
Nikita-Kiran Singh with Dr. Lola Baydala and Sherri Di Lallo

Music: “Grandmother’s Song” by Aaron Letendre

Learning Objectives

- 1) To understand what is meant by the terms Indigenous, First Nations, Inuit, and Métis.
- 2) To explain the history of colonial practices, residential schools, and sixties scoop experienced by Indigenous people.
- 3) To describe the non-insured health benefits that exist for First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples.
- 4) To explain the impacts of colonialism and systemic racism on Indigenous health.

Indigenous Peoples in Canada





Group of Inuit women / Cape Fullerton, Northwest Territories (now Nunavut), ca. 1903 / Photographer: A.P. Low / PA-053606 / <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/framingcanada/045003-2410-e.html>





Indian settlement at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, with the canal in the background. / William Armstrong / Library and Archives Canada, Acc. No. 1970-188-2230 / http://collectionscanada.gc.ca/pam_archives/index.php?fuseaction=genitem.displayItem&rec_nbr=2833411&lang=eng

History of Colonialism





F. Gould del.

J. Taylor sculp.

General Burgoyne addressing the Indians at their War Feast in Canada



Buffalo Hunting in the Summer / Peter Rindisbacher / Library and Archives Canada, Acc. No. 1981-55-69. Acquired with the assistance of a grant from the minister of Communications under the terms of the Cultural Property Export and Import Act / http://collectionscanada.gc.ca/pam_archives/index.php?fuseaction=genitem.displayItem&rec_nbr=2835795&lang=eng&rec_nbr_list=2835795,2897723,114974,186065

The Indian Act, Treaties, and Reserves



(Treaty) Signing of the Treaty at Windigo, [Ont.]. / Standing : Samuel Sawanis, John Wesley, Dr. O'Gorman, Chief Ka-ke-pa-ness, Senia Sakche-Ka-pow. / Canada. Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development / Library and Archives Canada / C-068920 / http://collectionscanada.gc.ca/pam_archives/index.php?fuseaction=genitem.displayItem&rec_nbr=3367610&lang=eng

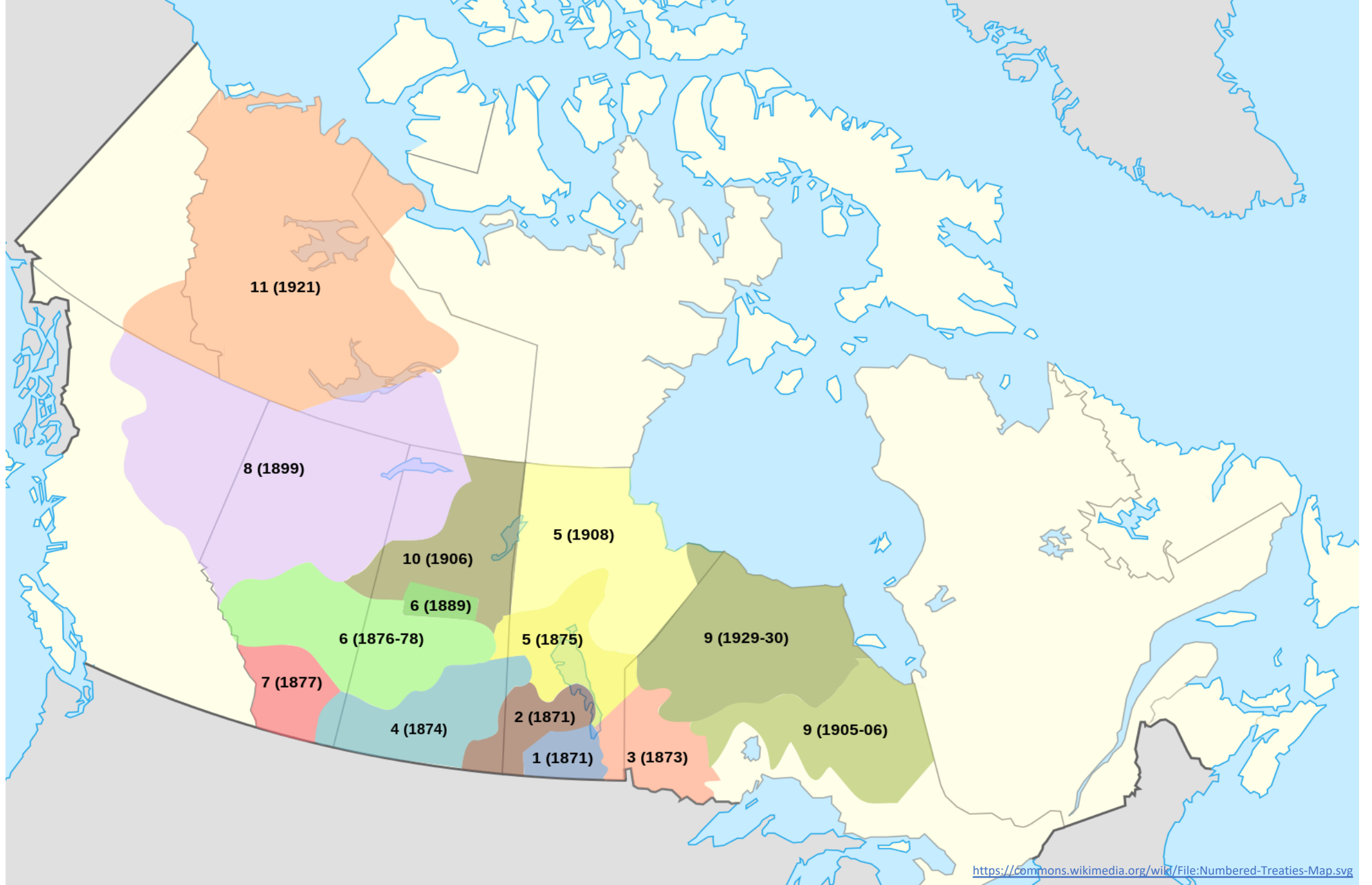


Kainai First Nation (Blood Tribe) man wearing a headdress and beaded clothing for the Sun Dance ceremony, Alberta. / National Film Board of Canada. Phototheque / Library and Archives Canada / e010975584 / http://collectionscanada.gc.ca/pam_archives/index.php?fuseaction=genitem.displayItem&rec_nbr=4301534&lang=eng

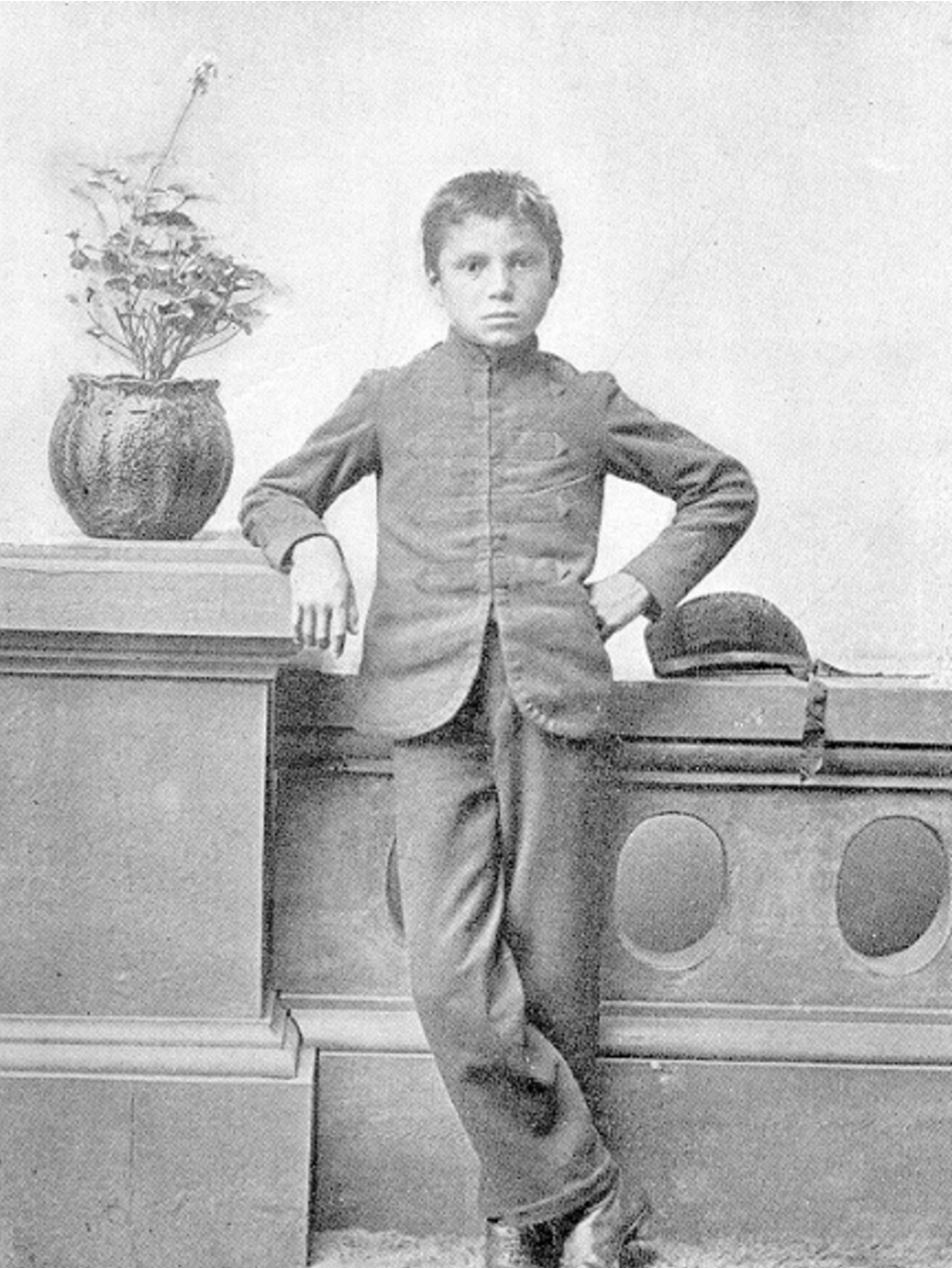


INDIAN TRAVOIS
1910 BY A. RAFTON-CANNING LETHBRIDGE ALTA

Blood First Nation travois / Lethbridge, Alberta, 1910 / Photographer: A. Rafton Canning / PA-029769 / <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/framingcanada/045003-2410-e.html>



Assimilation & Identity: Residential Schools





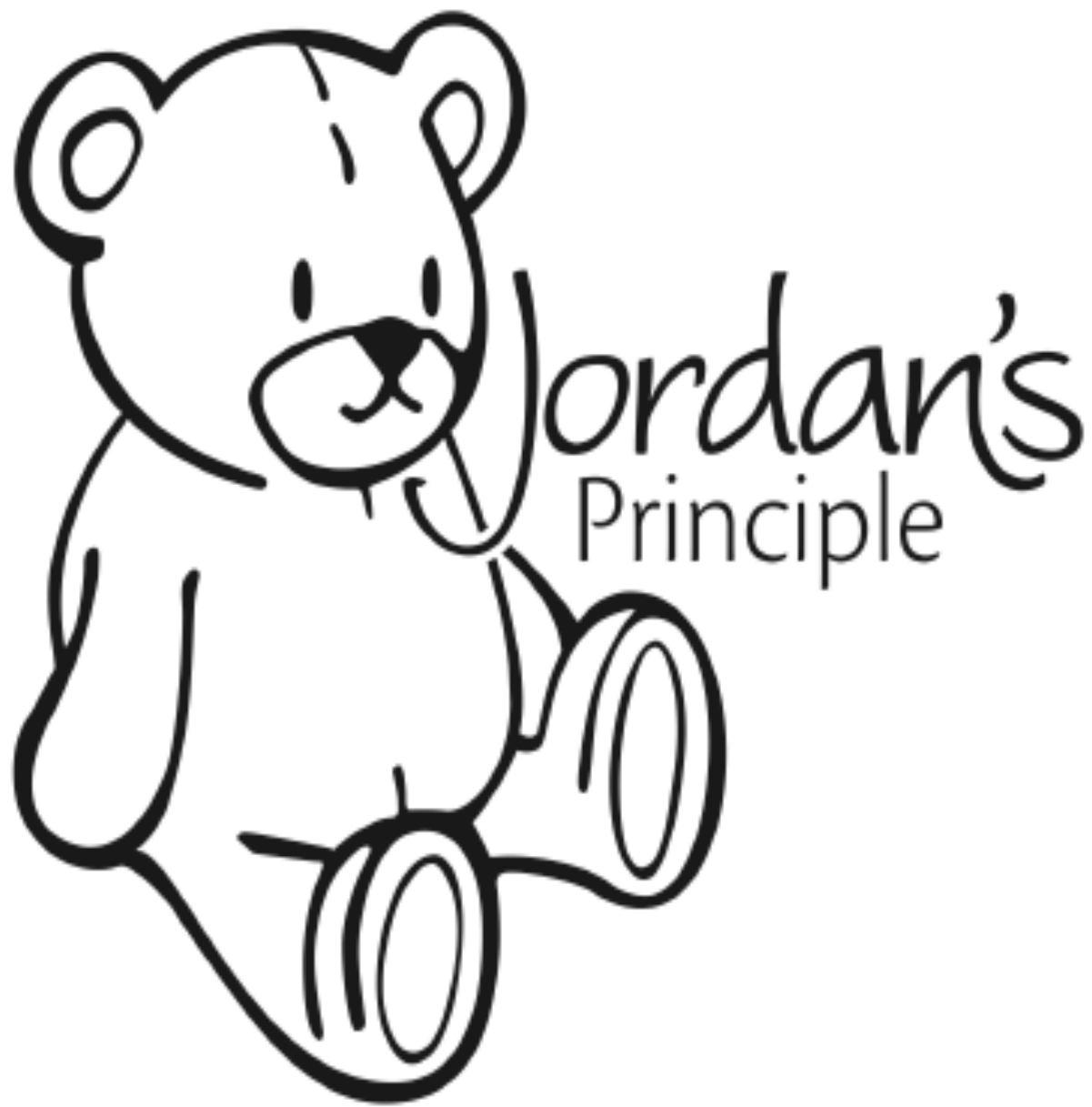
View of the facade of the Edmonton Indian Residential School, St. Albert, Alberta, date unknown / Canada. Dept. of Interior / Library and Archives Canada / PA-040761 / http://collectionscanada.gc.ca/pam_archives/index.php?fuseaction=genitem.displayItem&lang=eng&rec_nbr=3302919&rec_nbr_list=3302919,4111797

The Sixties Scoop



Group of Aboriginal children standing outdoors, Split Lake. / Photographer unknown / Health and Welfare Canada / Library and Archives Canada / MIKAN no. 4322218 / http://collectionscanada.gc.ca/pam_archives/index.php?fuseaction=genitem.displayitem&rec_nbr=4322218&lang=eng

Jordan's Principle and the Child Welfare System





Group of young Aboriginal children playing indoors. Paediatrics, Charles Camsell Hospital, Edmonton. / Photographer Unknown / Health and Welfare Canada / Library and Archives Canada / http://collectionscanada.gc.ca/pam_archives/index.php?fuseaction=genitem.displayItem&rec_nbr=4322380&lang=eng

Healthcare Coverage



CANADA
DEPT. OF NATIONAL HEALTH & WELFARE
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

CHEST CLINIC

Homme, femme et trois enfants autochtones debout devant la fourgonnette des Services de santé aux Autochtones du ministère canadien de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social. / Photographer inconnu / Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social / Bibliothèque et Archives Canada / MIKAN no 4322632 / http://collectionscanada.gc.ca/pam_archives/index.php?fuseaction=genitem.displayItem&rec_nbr=4322632&lang=eng

Institutional Racism



[Mother with baby on her back, outside of her home, with small child and a nurse] / Photographer unknown / Library and Archives Canada / e010969018 / MIKAN no. 3603832 / http://collectionscanada.gc.ca/pam_archives/index.php?fuseaction=genitem.displayItem&rec_nbr=3603832&lang=eng



Groupe d'enfants autochtones debout contre la clôture. / Photographe inconnu / Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social / Bibliothèque et Archives Canada / e010968929 / MIKAN no. 4322631 / http://collectionsCanada.gc.ca/pam_archives/index.php?fuseaction=genitem.displayItem&rec_nbr=4322631&lang=eng



Group of Aboriginal women dancing with two women in costume and one young child, Community Health Worker Training Program, North Battleford / Photographer unknown / Health and Welfare Canada / Library and Archives Canada / MIKAN no. 4322409 / http://collectionscanada.gc.ca/pam_archives/index.php?fuseaction=genitem.displayItem&rec_nbr=4322409&lang=eng

Conclusion

Conclusion

- 1) “Indigenous” is an umbrella term referring to First Nations, Métis, and Inuit peoples.
- 2) Colonial practices have had long-lasting and ongoing impacts on the health of Indigenous communities, including infectious disease burden, malnutrition, and changes to environment and lifestyle.
- 3) A history of assimilatory practices, including enfranchisement through loss of Indian status, residential schools, and the sixties scoop, have contributed to intergenerational trauma experienced by Indigenous peoples in Canada.
- 4) Jordan’s principle states that the government or ministry of first contact is responsible for payment of healthcare services for Indigenous children to avoid delay in provision of healthcare.

Conclusion

- 5) The non-insured health benefits (NIHB) program is federally administered and provides healthcare benefits to First Nations and Inuit peoples. Métis people may qualify for provincial or territorial insurance programs but typically are not extended coverage under NIHB.
- 6) Acknowledging the role colonialism and poverty play in affecting Indigenous peoples' health is crucial to dismantling institutional racism.

All image references are included on individual slides. Except where otherwise indicated, images were obtained from Library and Archives Canada.

Thank you!

Music: “Grandmother’s Song” by Aaron Letendre