



# Where are we on the map?



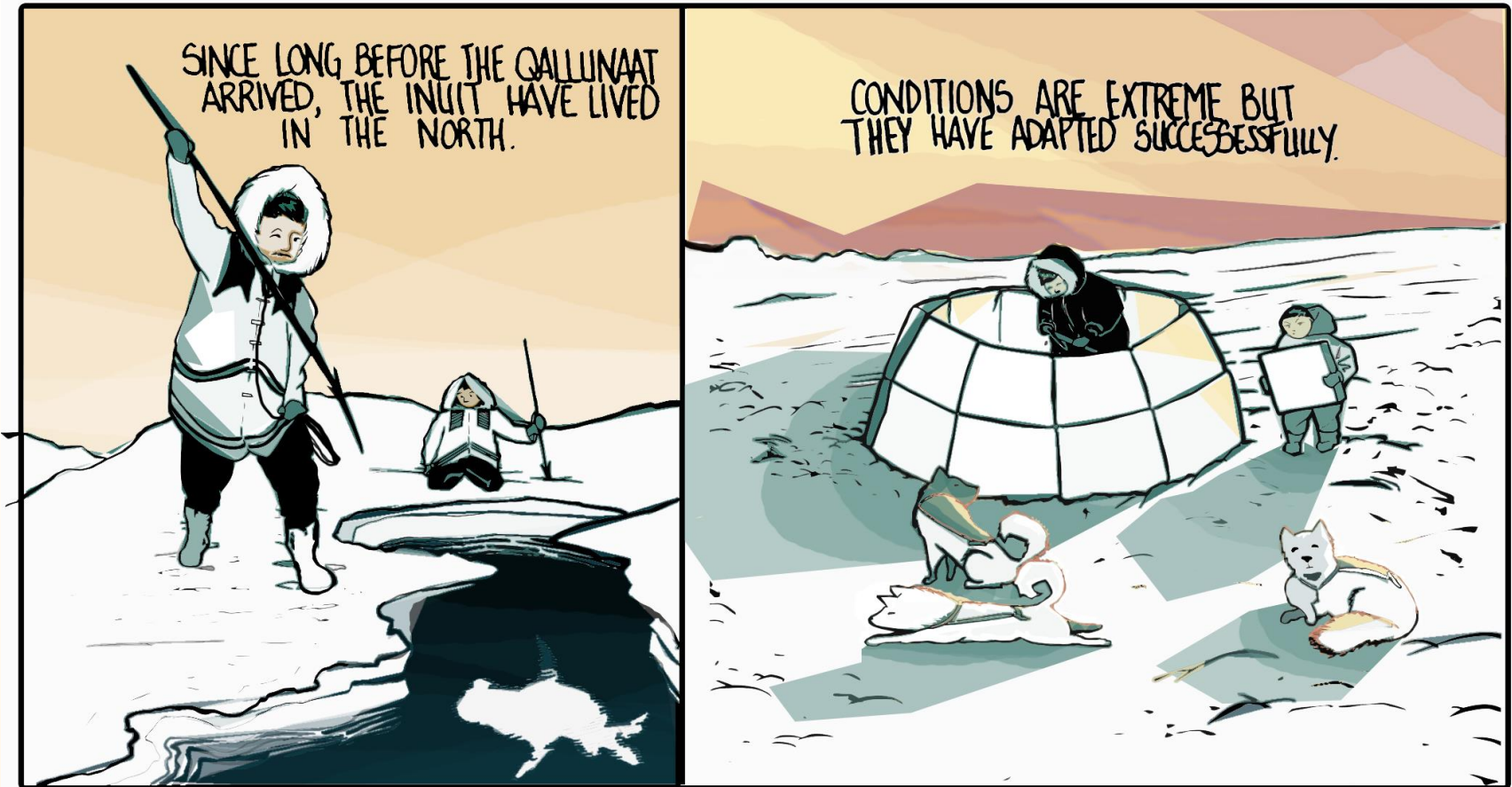
# Nunavut's population



- Highest birthrate in the country
- Youngest age demographic in the country
- 2/3rds of Inuit speak Inuktitut as a first language



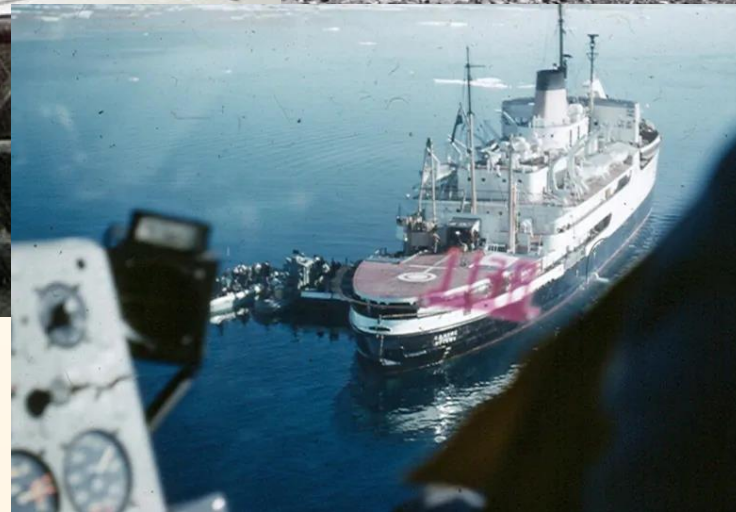
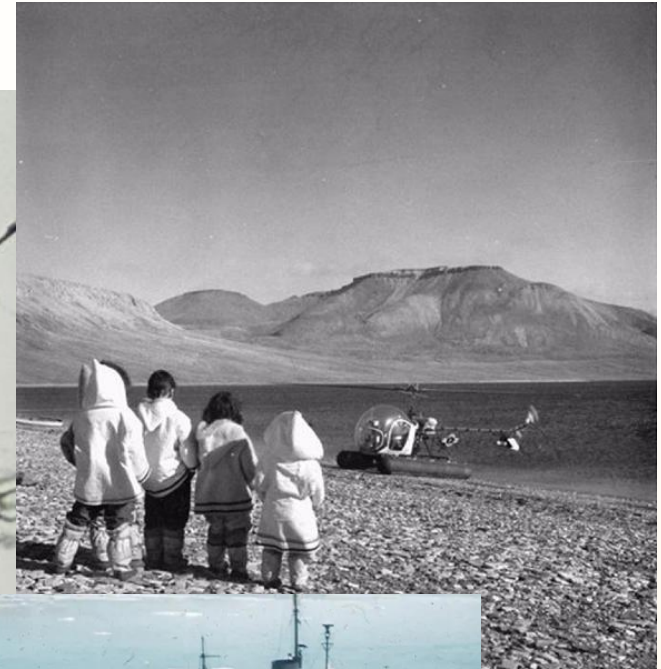
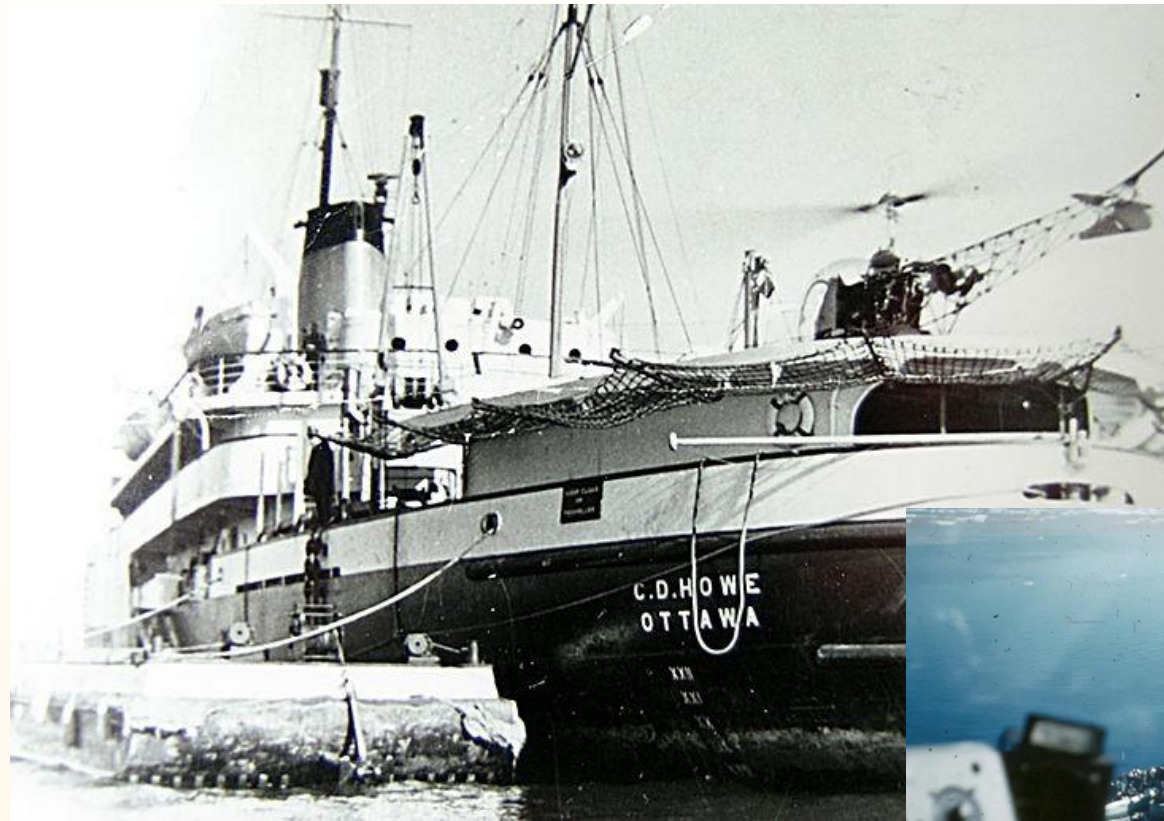
# Inuit culture



# Impacts of colonization

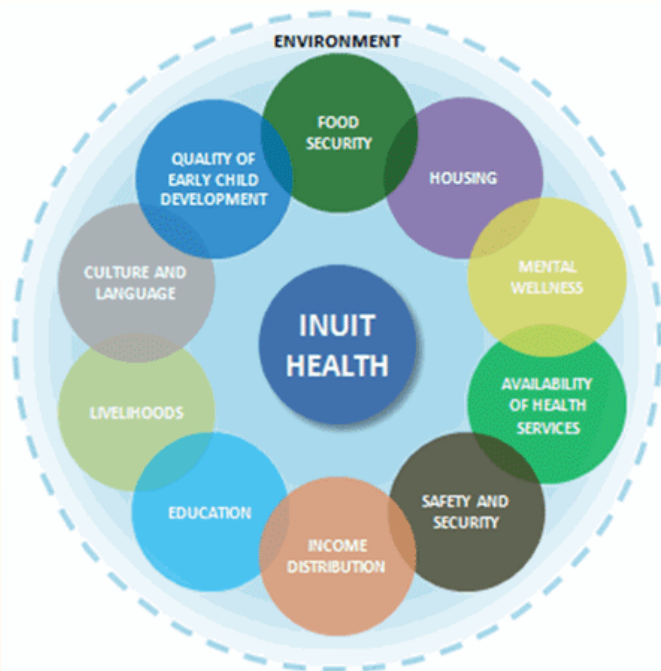


# History of TB in the North





# The Social Determinants of Health



## SOCIAL & ECONOMIC INEQUITY IN INUIT NUNANGAT

Many Inuit face social and economic inequities that impact our health and wellbeing

### INUIT NUNANGAT

**\$23,485** The median individual income for Inuit in Inuit Nunangat<sup>1</sup>

**52%** of Inuit in Nunangat live in crowded homes\*<sup>1</sup>

**34%** of Inuit aged 25 to 64 in Inuit Nunangat have earned a high school diploma<sup>1</sup>

**70%** of Inuit households in Nunavut do not have enough to eat<sup>2</sup>

**30** The number of physicians per 100,000 population in Nunavut<sup>4</sup>

**47.5%** of Inuit in Inuit Nunangat are employed<sup>1</sup>

**72.4 years** The average life expectancy for residents in Inuit Nunangat<sup>5</sup>

**12.3** The infant mortality rate per 1000 for Inuit infants in Canada.<sup>6</sup>

### ALL CANADIANS

**\$92,011** The median individual income for non-Indigenous people in Inuit Nunangat<sup>1</sup>

**9%** of non-Indigenous people in Inuit Nunangat live in crowded homes\*<sup>1</sup>

**86%** of all Canadians aged 25 to 64 have earned a high-school diploma<sup>1</sup>

**8%** of all Canadian households do not have enough to eat<sup>3</sup>

**119** The mean number of physicians per 100,000 population in Urban Health Authorities<sup>4</sup>

**60.2%** of all Canadians are employed<sup>1</sup>

**82.9 years** The average life expectancy for all Canadians<sup>5</sup>

**4.4** The non-Indigenous infant mortality rate per 1000 for Canada.<sup>6</sup>



\* Should not be compared with crowding data for previous years. Based on the suitability definition (whether the dwelling has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household). The previous figure was based on the number of persons per room definition.

<sup>1</sup> Should not be compared with previous life expectancy data. The figure is a national 2017 projection of life expectancy for Inuit. Previous figures were for 2004-2008 for all residents of Inuit Nunangat, including non-Inuit.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics Canada, 2016 Census. (crowded homes: 98-400-X2016163; high school diploma 98-400-X2016265; Income: unpublished custom table provided to ITK; employment: 98-400-X2016266)

<sup>3</sup> Grape M., Egeland, Inuit Health Survey 2007-2008: Nunavut (Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, QC: Centre for Indigenous Peoples' Nutrition and Environment, May 2010), 12.

<sup>4</sup> Shirin Roshanfarshar and Emma Hawkins. Health at a Glance: Food Insecurity in Canada (Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada, March 25, 2015).

<sup>5</sup> Canadian Institute for Health Information, Supply, Distribution and Migration of Physicians in Canada, 2014 (Ottawa, ON: Canadian Institute for Health Information, September 2015).

<sup>6</sup> Custom table based on Statistics Canada's Projections of the Aboriginal Population and Households in Canada, 2011 to 2036.

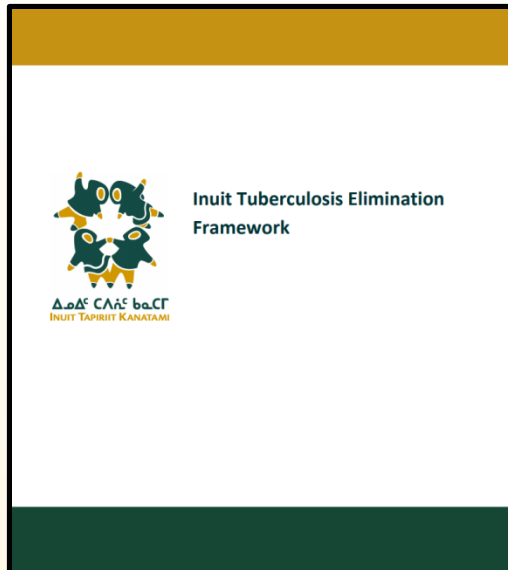
<sup>7</sup> Sheppard et al 2017. "Birth outcomes among First Nations, Inuit and Metis populations." Health Reports Vol. 28, No. 11





# Recent political engagement

- WHO
- ITK and Government of Canada
- Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
- TAIMA TB
- Regional Inuit Action Plans



**Ottawa vows to eliminate tuberculosis in Inuit communities by 2030**

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Inuit communities have seen higher rates of infection than non-Indigenous communities

CBC News · Posted: Mar 22, 2018 9:24 PM ET | Last Updated: March 23, 2018

A photograph showing Minister of Indigenous Services Jane Philpott and President of Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami Natan Obed at an event. They are standing in a room with blue seats, surrounded by other people. Jane Philpott is on the left, wearing a red top and a black jacket. Natan Obed is on the right, wearing a white turtleneck sweater. They are both smiling and looking towards the right.

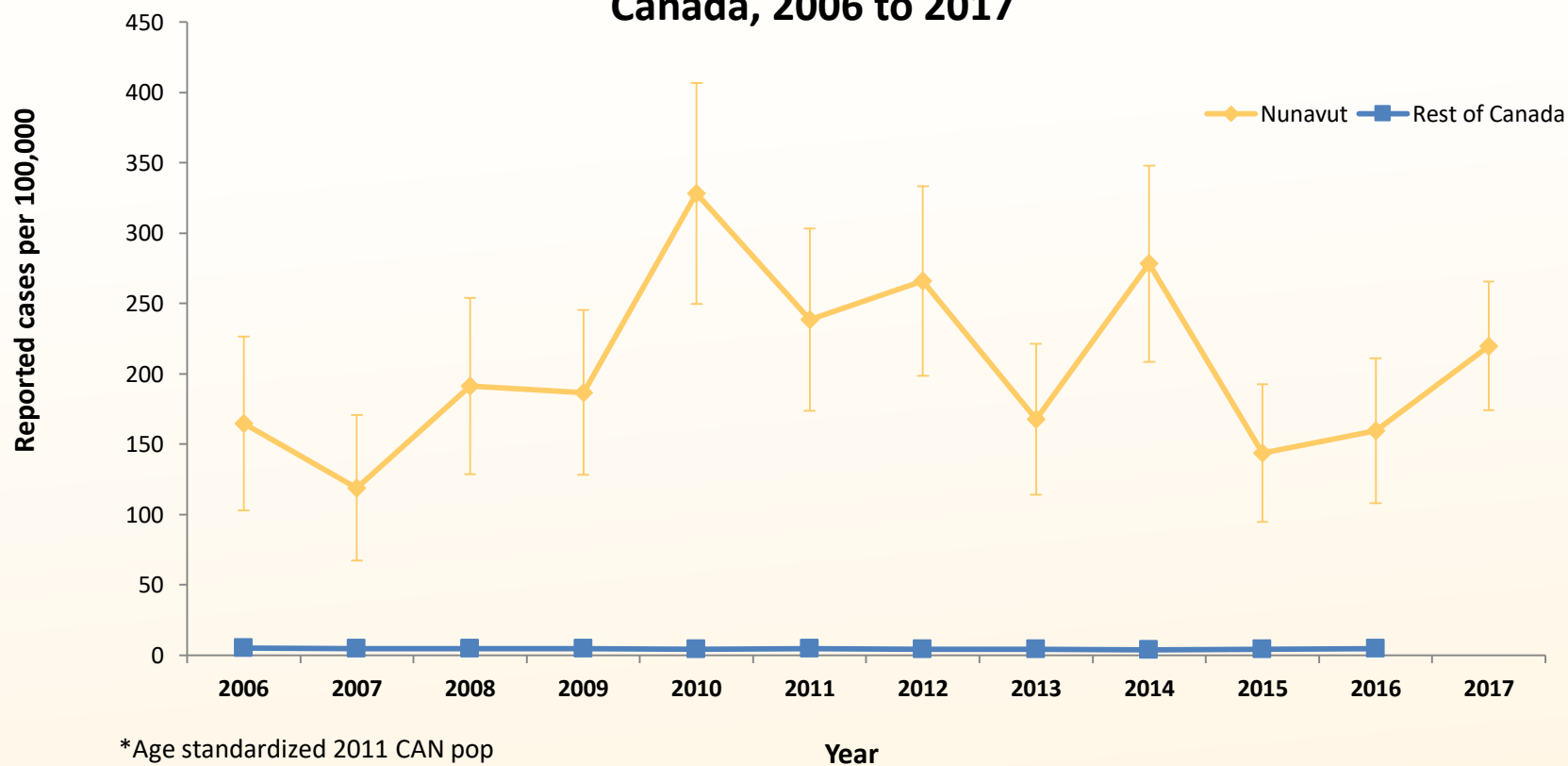
Minister of Indigenous Services Jane Philpott and President of Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami Natan Obed made the announcement in Ottawa Friday to mark World Tuberculosis Day. (Catherine Cullen/CBC)

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The federal government is promising to eliminate tuberculosis in Inuit communities by 2030.

# Tuberculosis in the Nunavut Population

Incidence rates\* of active tuberculosis in Nunavut and the rest of Canada, 2006 to 2017



\*Age standardized 2011 CAN pop



# TB outbreak: Qikiqtarjuaq, Nunavut



Christina Baier, Registered Nurse, March 2018



# Community Wide Screening

NEWS 29 JANUARY, 2018 - 2:30 PM EST

## Major TB screening clinic to launch next month in Nunavut community

Approved use of new treatment drug will "change the picture dramatically," says doctor

By SARAH ROGERS



Residents of Qikiqtarjuaq gather by the community's shoreline for a 2013 event. With federal support, the Government of Nunavut is launching a major TB screening clinic in the Baffin community starting Feb. 5. (FILE PHOTO)

Territorial and federal agencies plan to launch a major tuberculosis screening clinic in Qikiqtarjuaq next month, in the hope of tackling the infectious disease in the Baffin community of about 600 people.

The clinic comes after the territory suffered one of its worst years for active or latent cases of TB since 1999: 100 cases in 2017, the same number reported in 2010.

# Community response to community engagement initiatives



# Stigma surrounding TB

## 'People are afraid to come near us': Stigma follows Qikiqtarjuaq, Nunavut, residents after major TB screenings



'TB, people think is really easy to catch, but it isn't as easy as people think,' says clinic lead

CBC News - Posted: Feb 27, 2018 3:53 PM CT | Last Updated: February 27, 2018



Sarah Kooneeloosie says despite not having tuberculosis, she's felt ostracized because she's from Qikiqtarjuaq, Nunavut. (Travis Burke/CBC)

*In Qikiqtarjuaq there was anxiety about TB. The community and Qikiqtarjuamuit were stigmatized due to the attention created by the screening clinic. Resources developed didn't address this stigma sufficiently. However, inviting the media to come to the community really helped to change their perceptions.*

Evaluation Report, Dr. Carolyn Pim



# Collaborative efforts



# Lessons Learned:

- Utilizing role models for engagement at the community wide screening
- Limiting media coverage as a means of reducing community stigma associated with TB
- Fostering partnerships with Inuit organizations, community councils, and the department of Health

# THANK YOU!

Questions:

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