Indigenous Health

Health research with Aboriginal communities

20 years of partnerships
Since 1994, CIET has worked with over 200 First Nations, on a range of issues
• Youth and tobacco, Winnipeg 1994
• Youth, tobacco and alcohol, Victoria 1996
• Youth and tobacco 96 communities 1996
• Youth substance use, James Bay, 1998
• HIV risk, James Bay Cree, Montreal 1998
• Innu youth and parents, 1999
• Prenatal care, 87 First Nations 2000
• Youth substance abuse, Labrador 2002
• Suicide prevention 29 communities 2004-9
• HIV risk reduction, 15 communities 2005-10
• Prevent family violence 12 shelters 2007-12
• Preventing STIs Tlicho, 2008-2013
• Revitalizing foodways, 6 communities.

Current focus: Traditional foodways and diabetes
• Type 2 diabetes is a common problem in many Indigenous communities in Canada
• Cultural, environmental and lifestyle changes including less physical activity and moving away from traditional foods, contribute to this increasing trend
• Community-led initiatives aim to revitalize traditional foodways (food sources, food collection, eating habits) that can help prevent diabetes
• A series of cluster trials test this idea with schoolchildren and communities at large.

The CIHR funded Anisnabe Kekendazone Network Environment for Aboriginal Health Research (AK-NEAHR), builds capacity for health research and planning in Aboriginal communities across Canada.
• 2002-2013, AK-NEAHR funded 50 Masters and PhD students, and generated over $10 million from seed grants.
CIET also supported:
• Inuit Institute for Research and Planning
• Tlicho Institute of Research and Planning.

For more information:
http://akneahr.ciet.org
http://akneahr.ciet.org/publications/methods