A large, stylized graphic on the left side of the cover. It features a yellow background with a white, sun-like or face-like shape. Inside this shape, there is a black silhouette of a syringe. The overall design is bold and graphic.

Report On The Health
Of British Columbians
Provincial Health Officer's
Annual Report 2001

The Health and
Well-being of
Aboriginal
People in
British
Columbia

 **BRITISH
COLUMBIA**
Ministry of Health Planning
Office of the
Provincial Health Officer

Indicators of Aboriginal Health and Well-Being

Health Status			
Well-Being	General Health	Health Conditions	Deaths

Community Environments			
Employment	Income	Educational Attainment	Participation and Social Integration

Healthy Growth and Development			
Healthy Child Development	Learning Opportunities	Healthy Choices	Healthy Connections

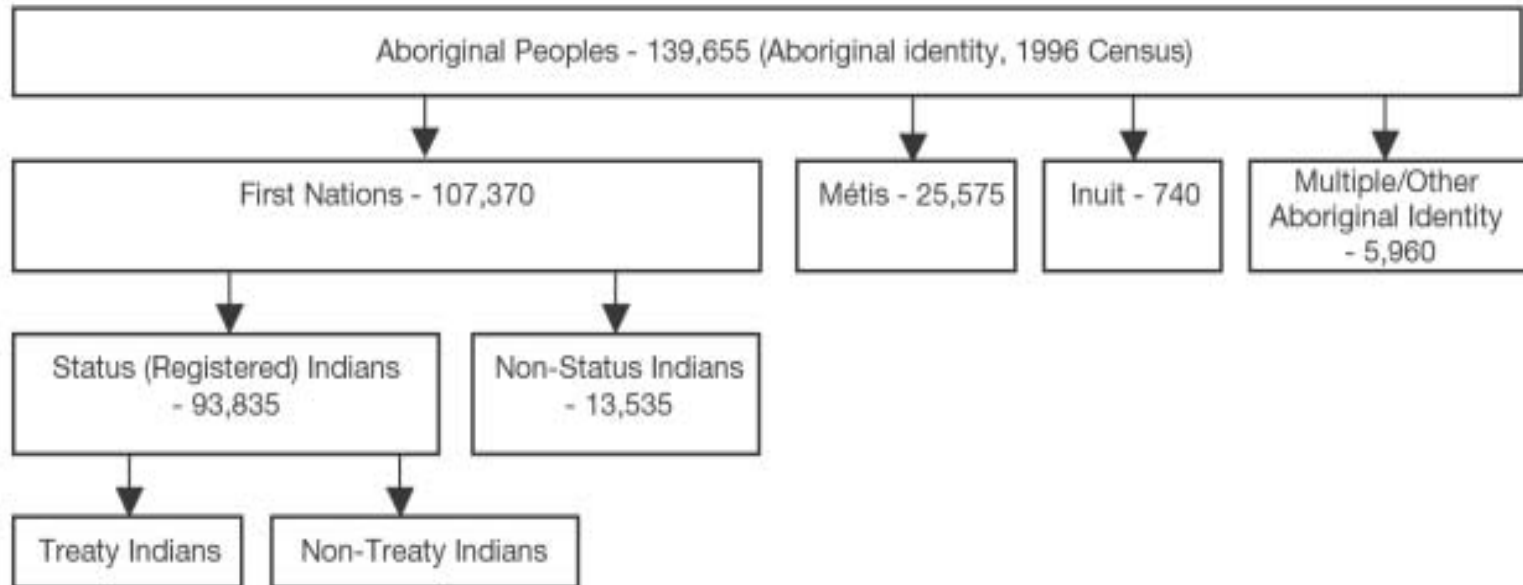
Physical Environment			
Housing and Infrastructure	Air	Water	Environmental Change

Health Services		
Accessibility	Doing the Right Things Right	Culturally-Appropriate Services

Disease and Injury Prevention		
Non-Communicable Disease	Communicable Disease	Injuries

**Fig.
2.1**

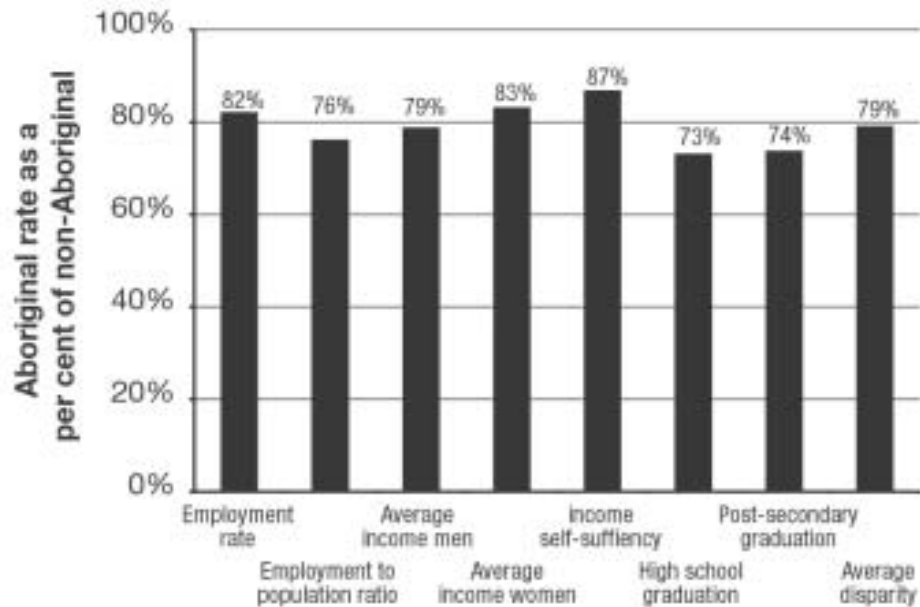
Terminology Used to Describe Aboriginal People in Canada and B.C. Population, 1996



Source : BC Stats., 1996 Census Fast Facts, Focus on BC Aboriginals: Aboriginal Identity, January 1998

**Fig.
4.9**

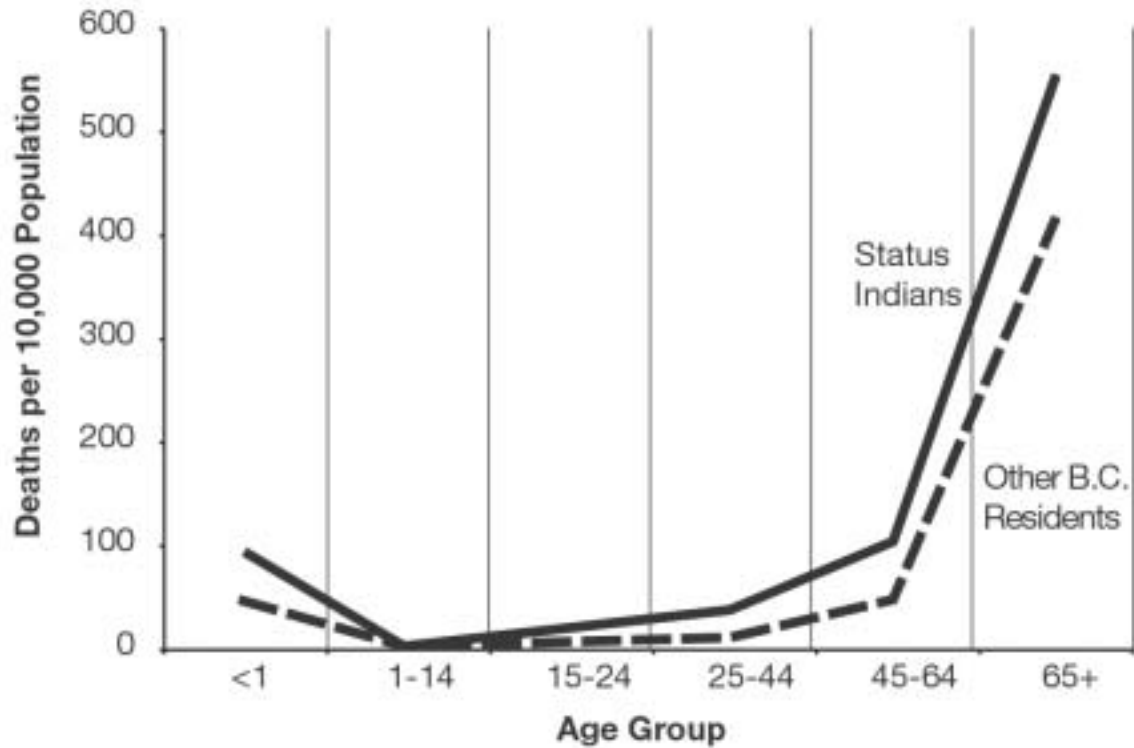
Disparity between Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, Seven Census Measures of Socioeconomic Conditions, B.C., 1996



Employment rate: Proportion of labour force age 15 and over employed. Employment to population ratio: Proportion of population age 15 and over employed. Average income: Average employment income among full-year full-time workers age 15 and over. Income self-sufficiency: Proportion of total income that comes from sources other than government transfer payments. Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census, Semi-Custom Area Profile. Data obtained from the Health Data Warehouse, B.C. Ministry of Health Services.

**Fig.
3.7**

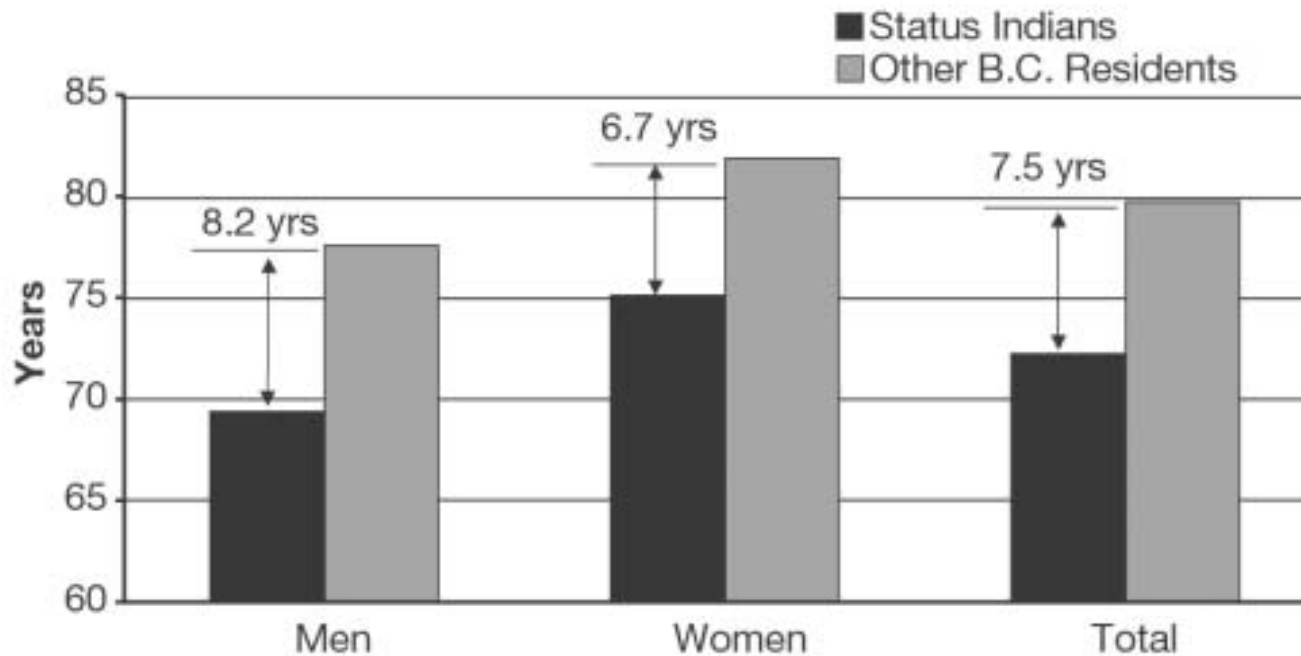
Mortality Rates by Age Group, Status Indians and Other B.C. Residents, 1991 - 2000



Deaths (all causes) per 10,000 population in each age group.
Source: B.C. Vital Statistics Agency. Unpublished tables, June 2002.

**Fig.
3.8**

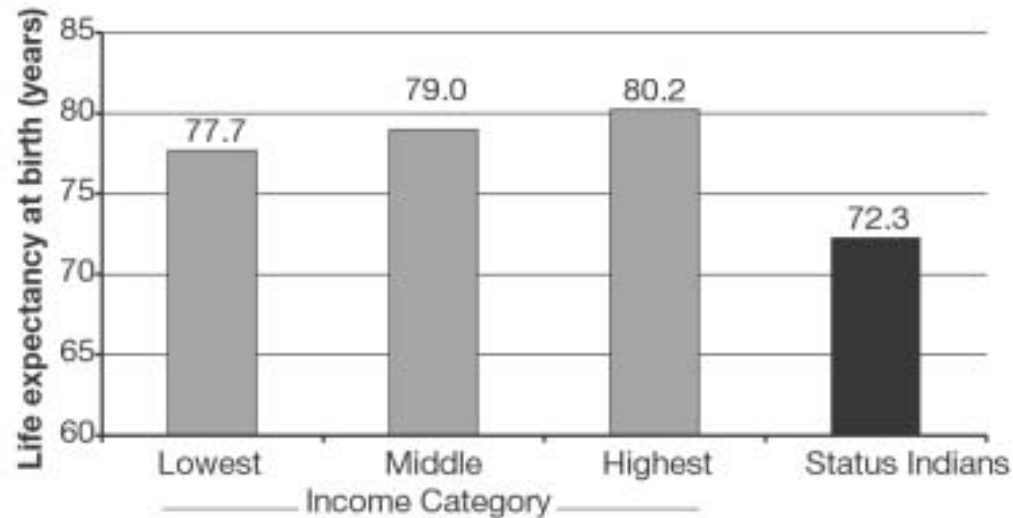
Life Expectancy at Birth, Status Indians and Other B.C. Residents, 1996 - 2000



Source: B.C. Vital Statistics Agency. Unpublished tables, June 2002.

**Fig.
4.7**

Life Expectancy at Birth by Neighbourhood Income Category, B.C. Population, 1996 and Status Indians, B.C., 1996-2000

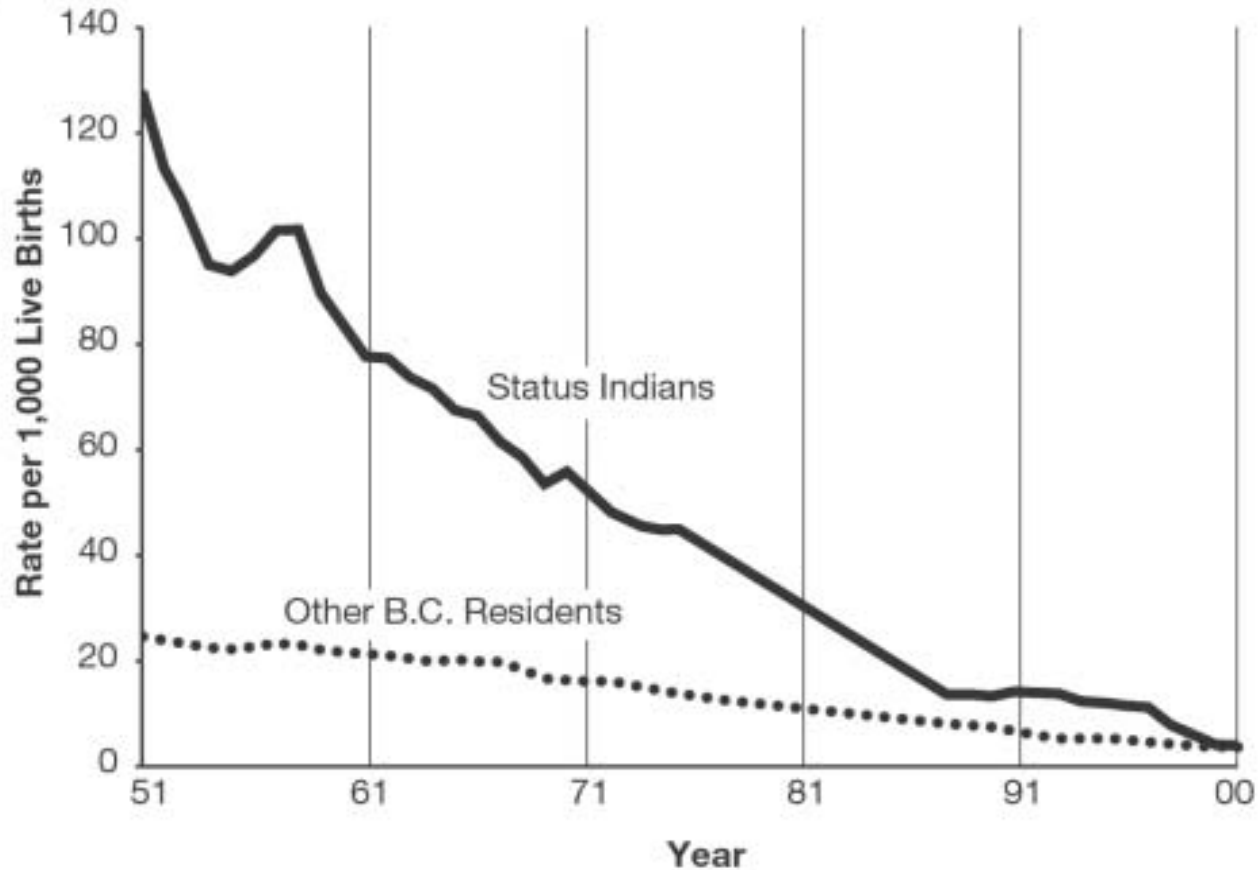


Neighbourhood income category - the B.C. population was grouped into 3 categories (terciles), after ranking enumeration areas by income per single-person equivalent within each Census Metropolitan Area.

Sources: (1) BC Population: Statistics Canada, (May 2002). Life Expectancy at Birth, by Neighbourhood Income Tercile, Canada and Provinces, 1996, Unpublished table provided by Russell Wilkins, Health Analysis and Measurement Group. Original Data Source: Deaths 1996-97, Census Population 1996, Statistics Canada. (2) Status Indians: Life expectancy at birth, 1996-2000. B.C. Vital Statistics Agency. Unpublished tables, June 2002.

**Fig.
3.1**

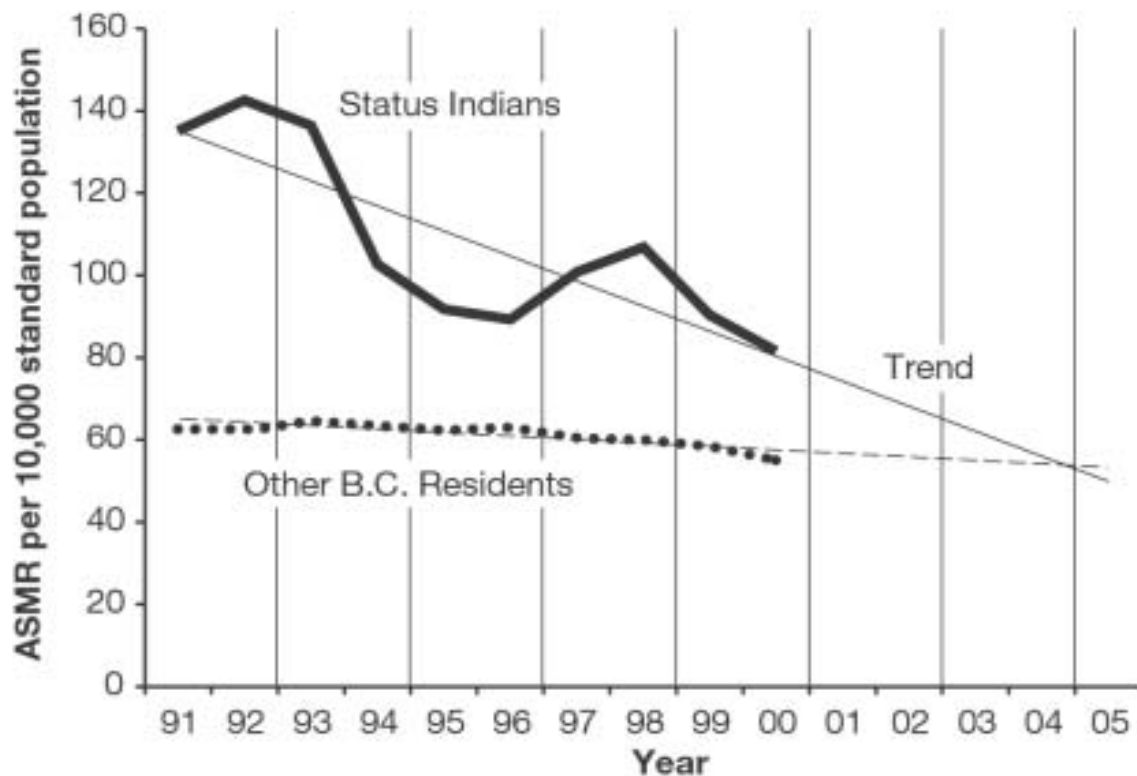
Infant Mortality Rate, Status Indians and Other B.C. Residents, 1951 - 2000



Source: B.C. Vital Statistics Agency. Rates plotted as a moving average.

**Fig.
3.4**

Mortality Rates for All Causes of Death, Status Indians and Other B.C. Residents, 1991 - 2005 (projected)

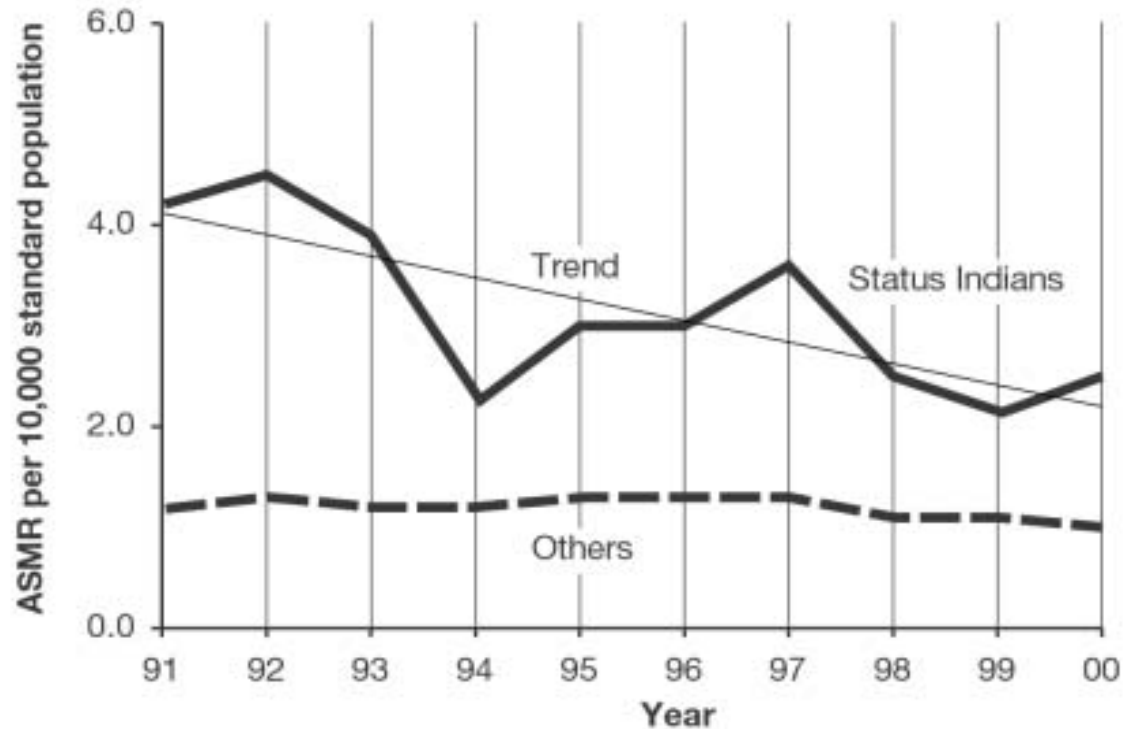


Age standardized mortality rate per 10,000 standard population
(Canada 1991 Census).

Source: B.C. Vital Statistics Agency. Unpublished tables, June 2002.

**Fig.
8.9**

Suicide Death Rates, Status Indians and Other Residents of B.C., 1991 - 2000



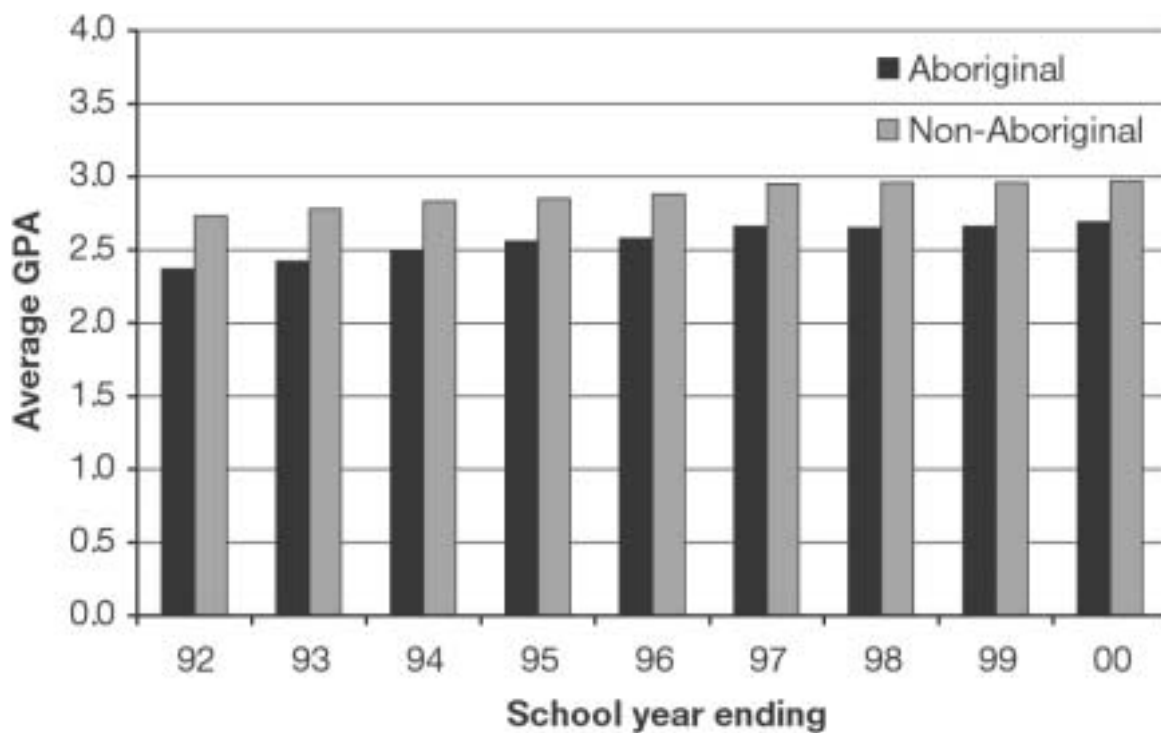
Age standardized mortality rate per 10,000 standard population (Canada 1991 Census).

Source: B.C. Vital Statistics Agency. Unpublished tables, June 2002.

Note: The downward trend for Status Indians is statistically significant at the 5 per cent level.

**Fig.
5.11**

Grade Point Average of High School Graduates, 1992 - 2000



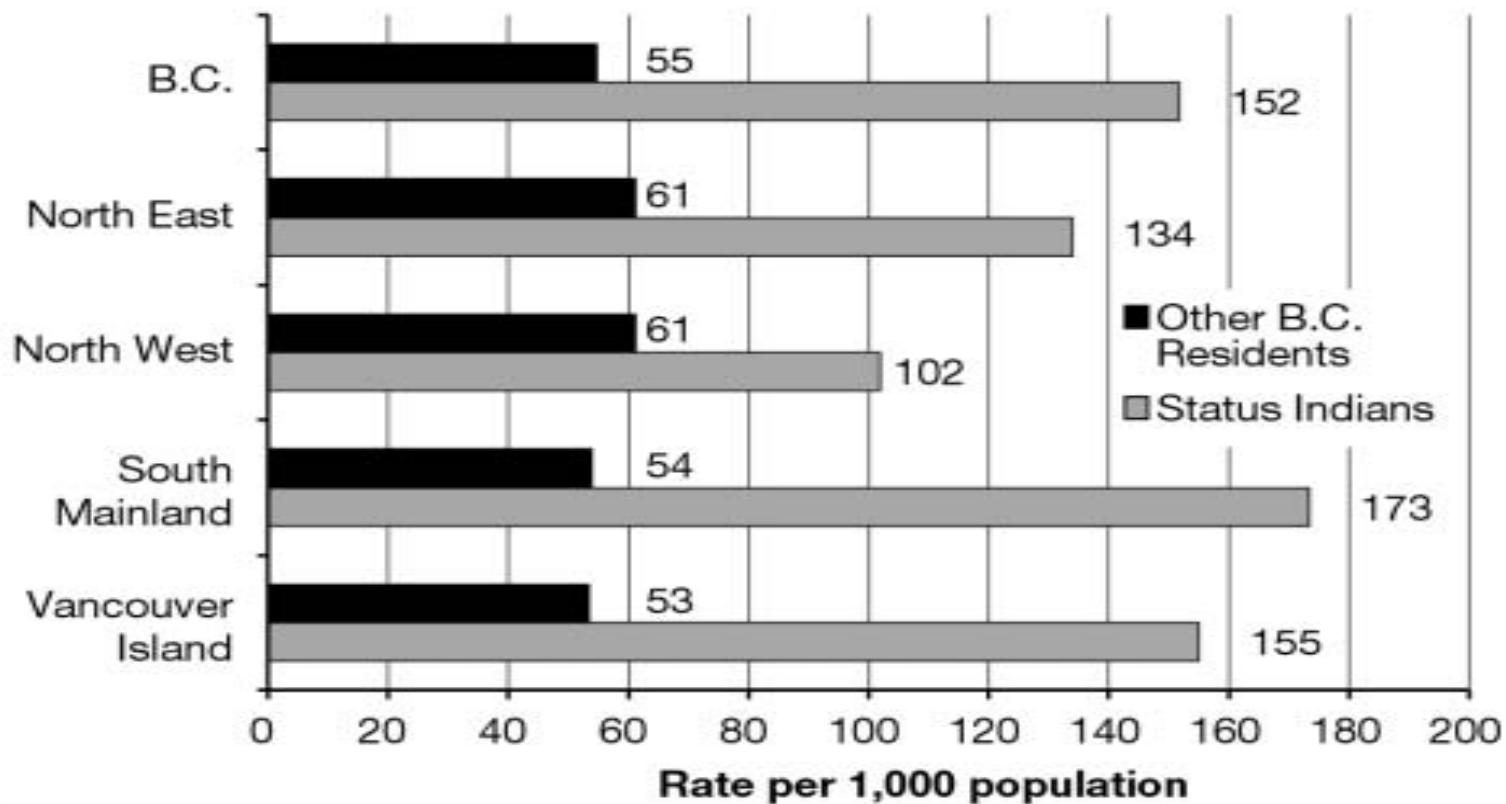
Average GPA of students receiving Dogwood Certificates.
Source: B.C. Ministry of Education. How are we Doing? An Overview of Aboriginal Education Results for Province of BC 2001.



Health Indicators

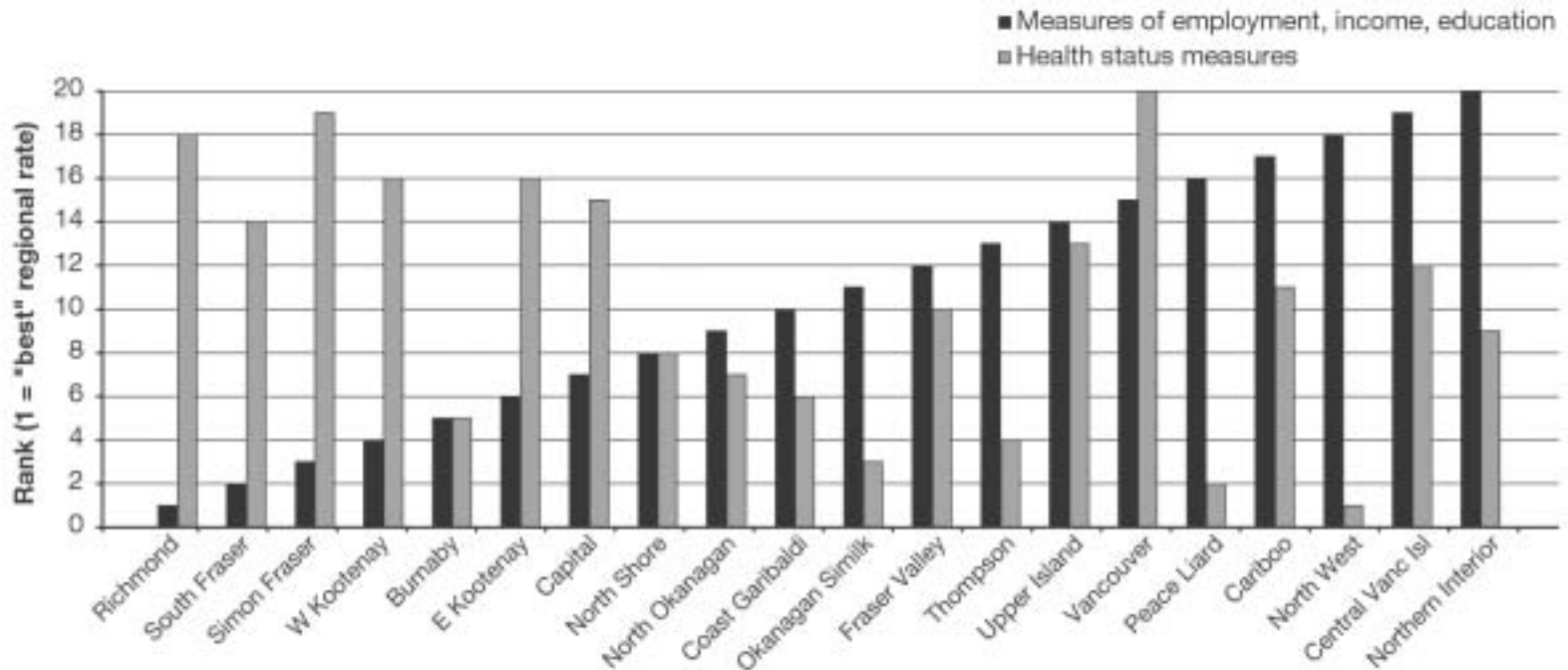
- **20 are improving; health-related areas like heart disease and stroke, respiratory diseases and non-health related areas like housing quality, community control and high school graduation.**
- **7 stayed the same; youth in justice system immunizations, dental procedures, mental health follow-up, TB, lung cancer and arthritis.**
- **3 have worsened; percent and number of children in care, alcohol related deaths and HIV/AIDS deaths.**
- **25 are without trend data**
- **5 relate to health care utilization and suggest deficiencies**

Potential Years of Life Lost, Status Indians and Other B.C. Residents, 1991-1998



**Fig.
4.10**

**Relationship between Socioeconomic Measures and Health Status, Aboriginal Population
B.C. Health Regions**

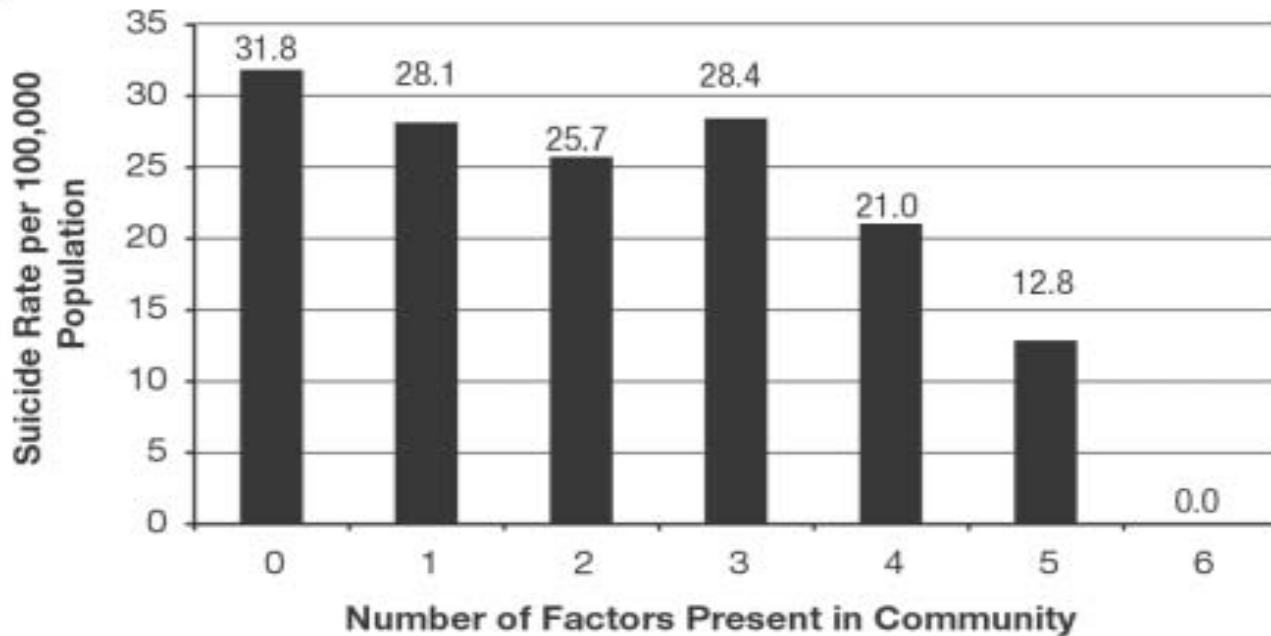


Regional rankings on 7 Census measures of employment, income, and educational attainment and 5 health status measures (infant mortality, life expectancy of men and women, and potential years of life lost due to natural and external causes). Scores were calculated based on a formula that considers how much each region differs from the median value.

Sources: (1) Statistics Canada, 1996 Census. (2) B.C. Vital Statistics Agency, Ministry of Health Services.

**Fig.
4.12**

Suicide Rates by Number of Protective Factors Present, First Nations Communities in B.C.

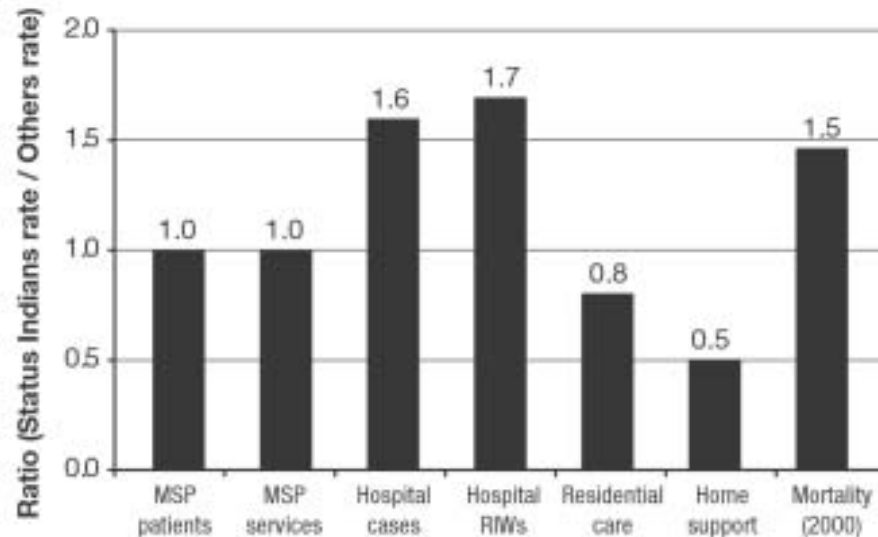


Protective factors : progress toward self-government and land claims, local control over community health services, education, and police and fire services, and presence of cultural facilities.

Source: Suicide Rates Among First Nations Persons in British Columbia, 1993 - 2000. Prepared by Christopher E. Lalonde for the Office of the Provincial Health Officer, 2001.

**Fig.
7.2**

Use of Health Services, Status Indians Compared to Other B.C. Residents, 2000-01



This chart shows the ratio of age standardized utilization rates for Status Indians compared to other B.C. residents. A ratio of 1.6 means that the Status Indian population used 60 per cent more services than others. MSP patients refer to the number of individuals who saw at least one physician (including medical health professionals such as chiropractors and physiotherapists) in 2000-01. RIWs are Resource Intensity Weights, weighted units of hospital activity used to estimate the relative costs of treating different types of patients. Residential care and home support refer to days of care in long-term care facilities and hours of home support services. Mortality is the ratio of age standardized mortality (death) rates in 1999.

Sources: (1) Utilization data prepared by Information Support, B.C. Ministry of Health Services, Project 2001-288. (2) Mortality data are from B.C. Vital Statistics Agency, July 2001.

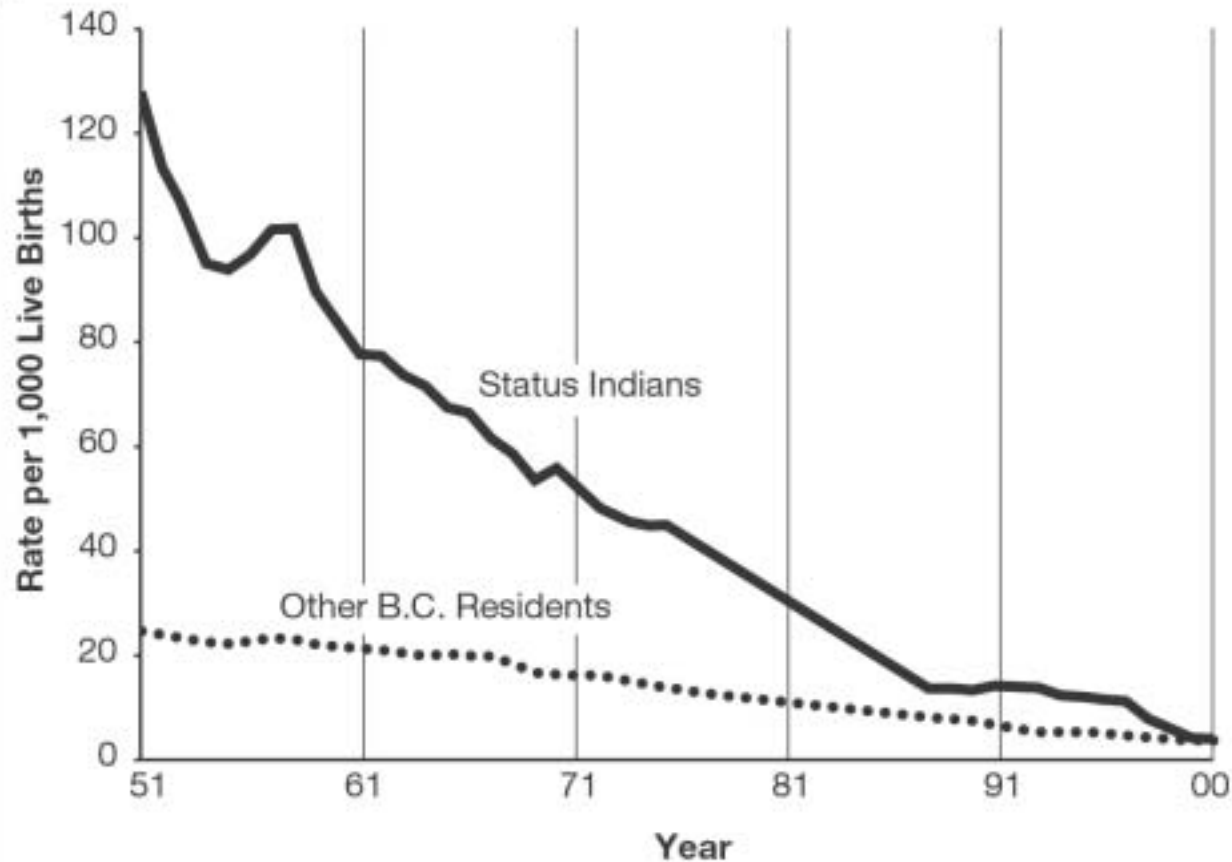


Solutions

- Formal Commitments to achieve comparable health status
- Improve Standard of Living
- More Recognition and Respect
- More Holistic Approach
- More Autonomy
- More Representation

**Fig.
3.1**

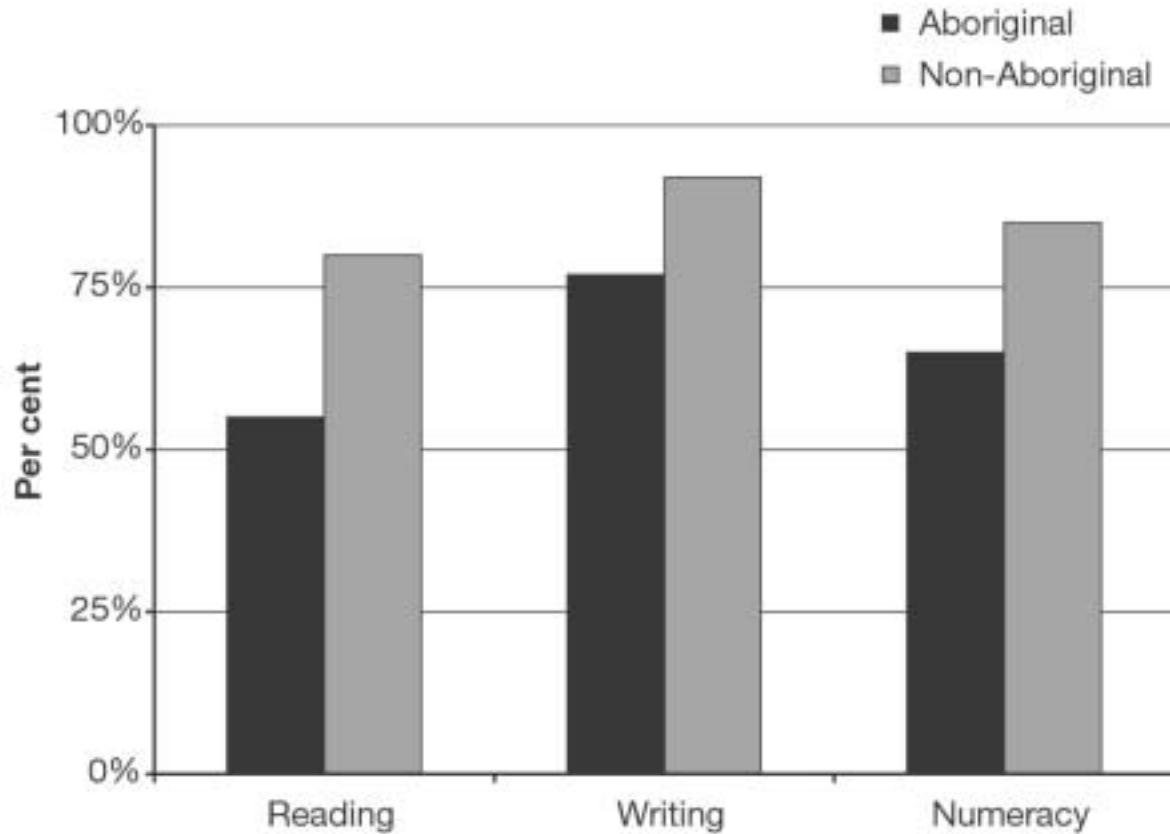
Infant Mortality Rate, Status Indians and Other B.C. Residents, 1951 - 2000



Source: B.C. Vital Statistics Agency. Rates plotted as a moving average.

**Fig.
5.8**

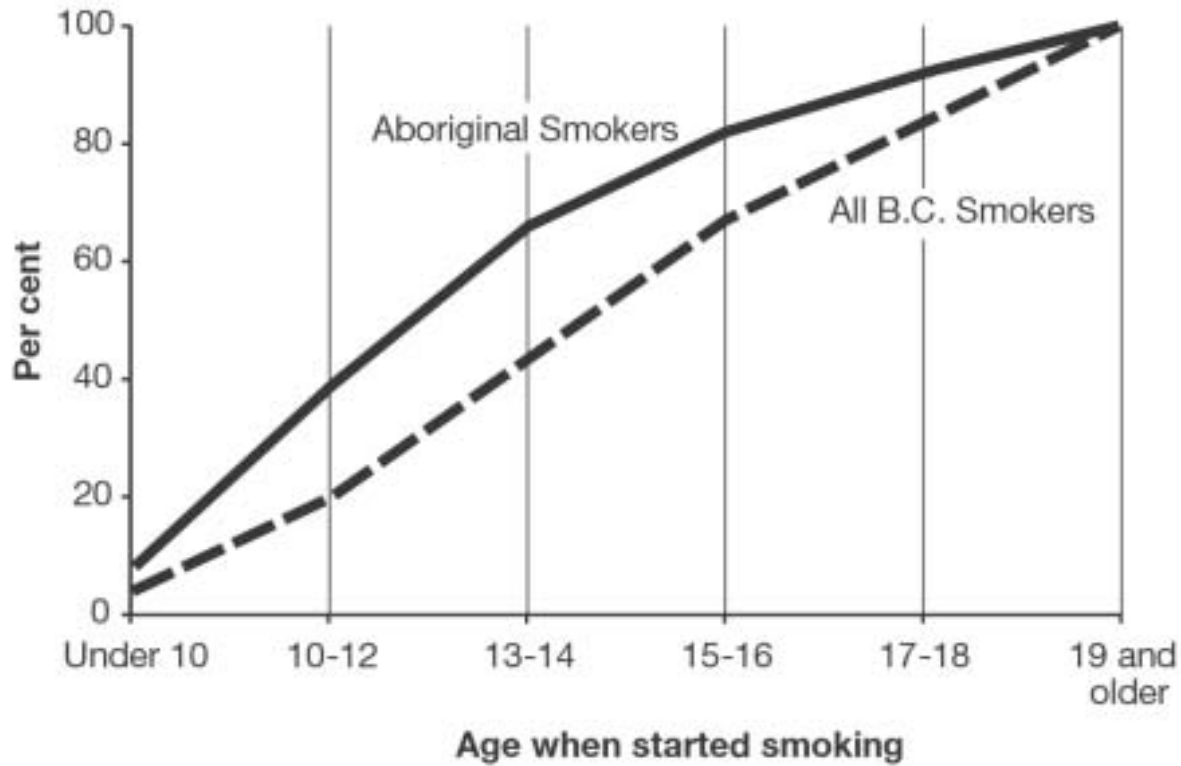
Grade 4 Students Meeting Expectations for the 2000/01 Foundation Skills Assessment



Source: B.C. Ministry of Education, 2001/2002 Annual Report

**Fig.
5.12**

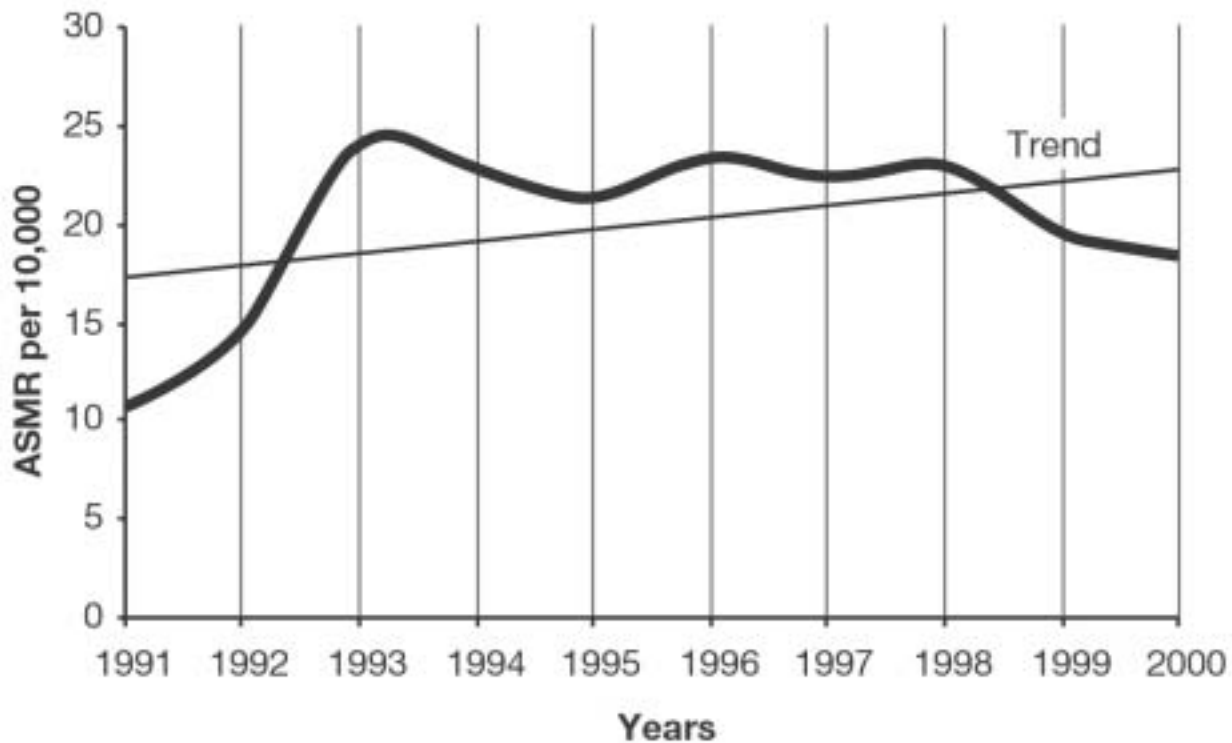
**Age When Started Smoking, Current Smokers
Age 12 and Older, B.C., 1997**



Source: Tobacco Use in BC 1997. Heart and Stroke Foundation of B.C. and Yukon.

**Fig.
5.15**

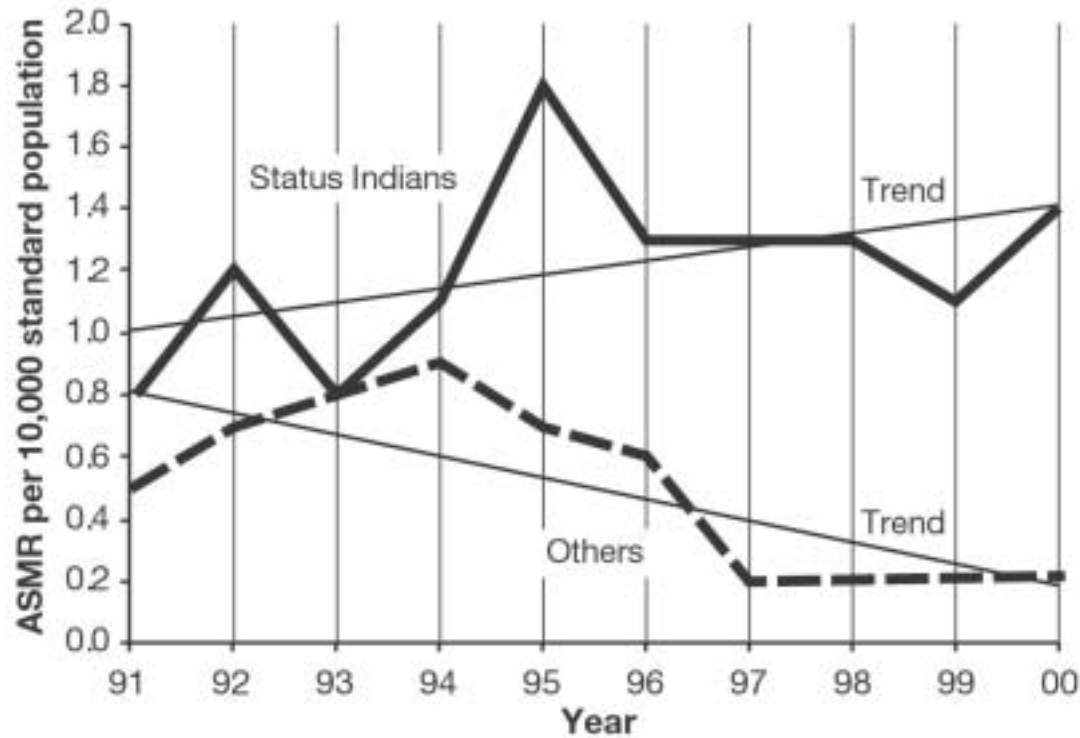
Alcohol-Related Deaths, Status Indians, 1991 - 2000



Source: B.C. Vital Statistics Agency. Unpublished tables, June 2002.

**Fig.
8.5**

HIV/AIDS Mortality Rates, Status Indians and Other Residents of B.C., 1991 - 2000

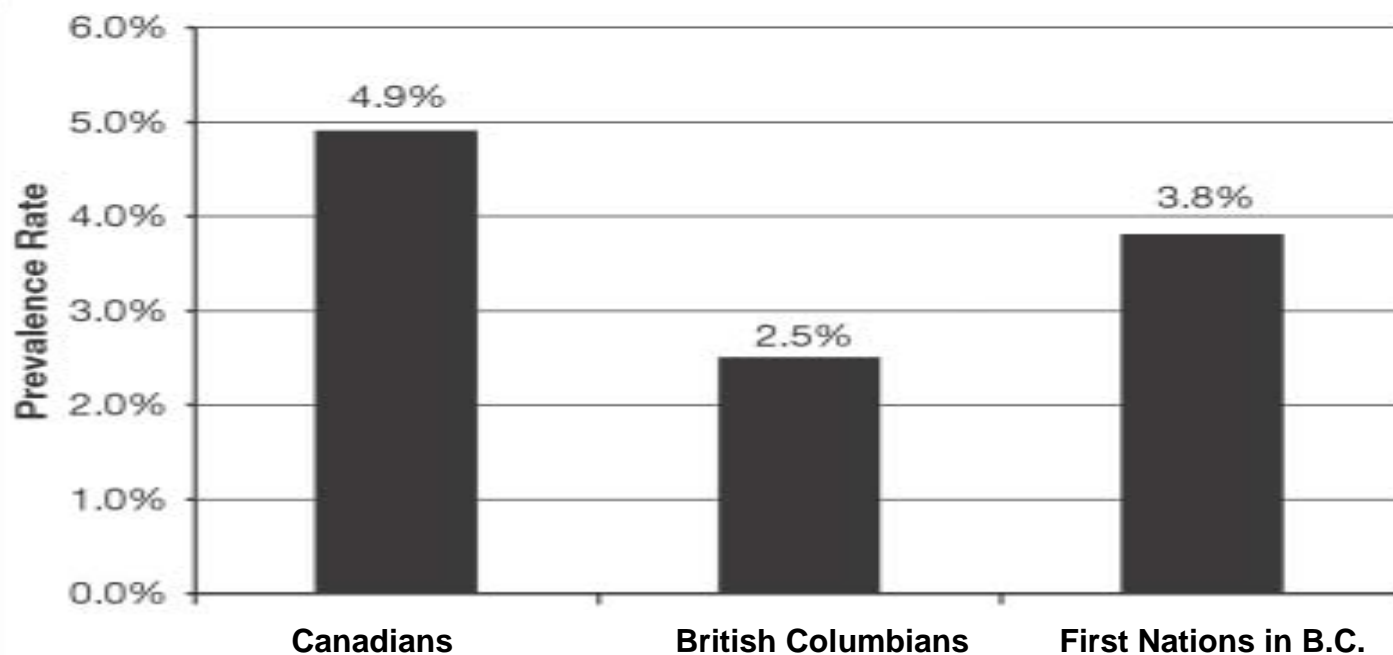


Age standardized mortality rate per 10,000 standard population
(Canada 1991 Census).

Source: B.C. Vital Statistics Agency. Unpublished tables, June 2002.

Note: The downward trend for Others is statistically significant at the 5 per cent level.

Diabetes Prevalence Rates Canadians, British Columbians & First Nations in B.C., 1996/97

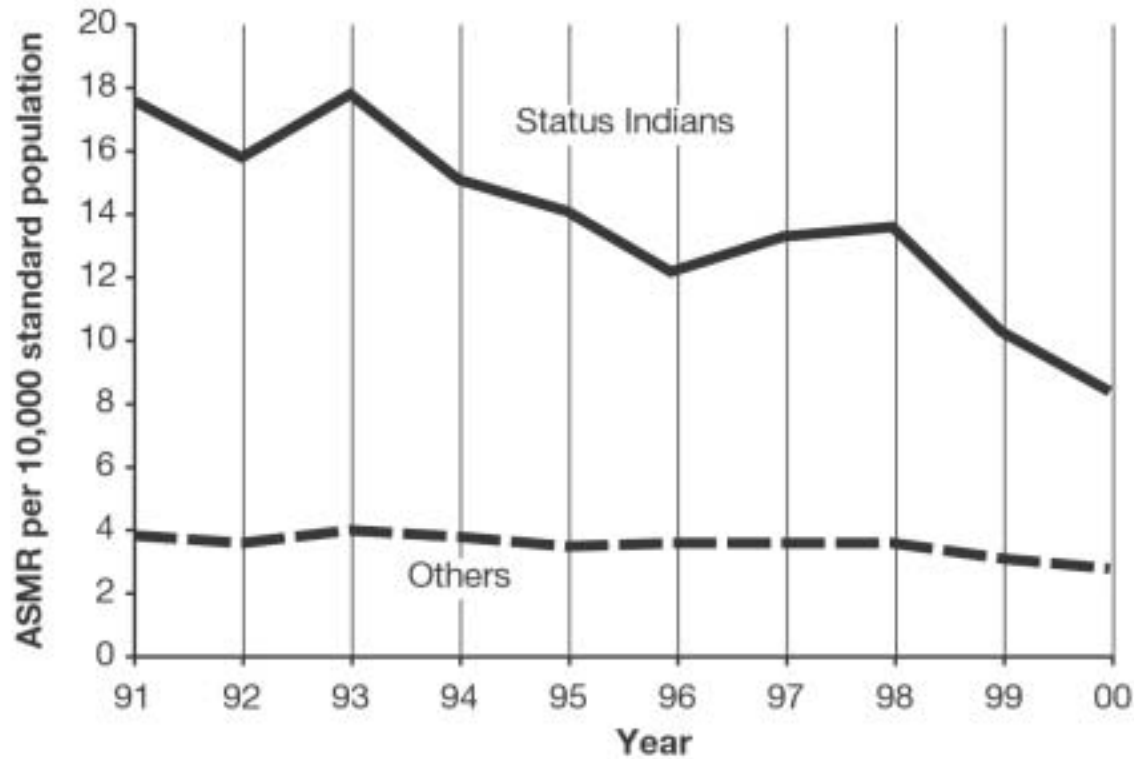


Rate for Canada is unadjusted. Rates for B.C. and First Nations in B.C. are adjusted for age and gender.

Sources : 1996/97 National Population Health Survey, Statistics Canada and An Overview of the Canadian Diabetes Strategy, First Nations Chiefs' Health Committee, March 2001.

**Fig.
8.10**

Unintentional Injury Death Rates, Status Indians and Other Residents of B.C., 1991 - 2000

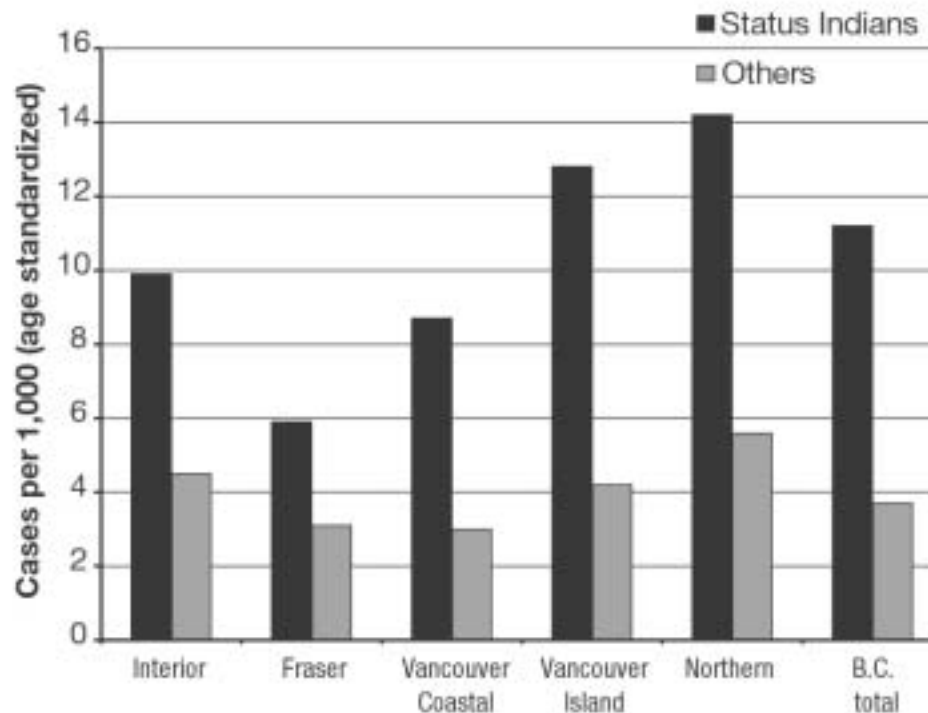


Age standardized mortality rate per 10,000 standard population
(Canada 1991 Census).

Source: B.C. Vital Statistics Agency. Unpublished tables, June 2002.


**Fig.
7.6**

Preventable Admissions to Hospital, B.C., 2000-01



Acute care hospitalizations (cases) with a primary diagnosis of diabetes, alcohol and drug-related conditions, neurosis, depression, hypertension, or asthma.

Source: Morbidity Database. Unpublished tables prepared by Information Support, B.C. Ministry of Health Services, project 2001-288.

A large, stylized graphic on the left side of the cover. It features a sun-like shape with wavy rays. Inside the sun, there is a black silhouette of a syringe pointing upwards and a microscope lens pointing downwards. The background of the sun is a lighter yellow, and the rays are a darker yellow.

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