

Millennium Development Goal 4-6: the Indigenous Story

Indigenous nations of the world: 370 million in 70 countries



Infant Mortality Rate/1000

	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Gap
Canada	6.4	5.2	1.2
US	8.7	6.8	1.9
Australia	11.4	4.1	7.3
NZ	8.1	5	3.1

Improved Maternal Health

- Historically Indigenous peoples celebrate the pregnancy and birth of children – such a celebration includes the capacity to deliver at home and in their communities
- Access to trained midwifery services in the home community is essential

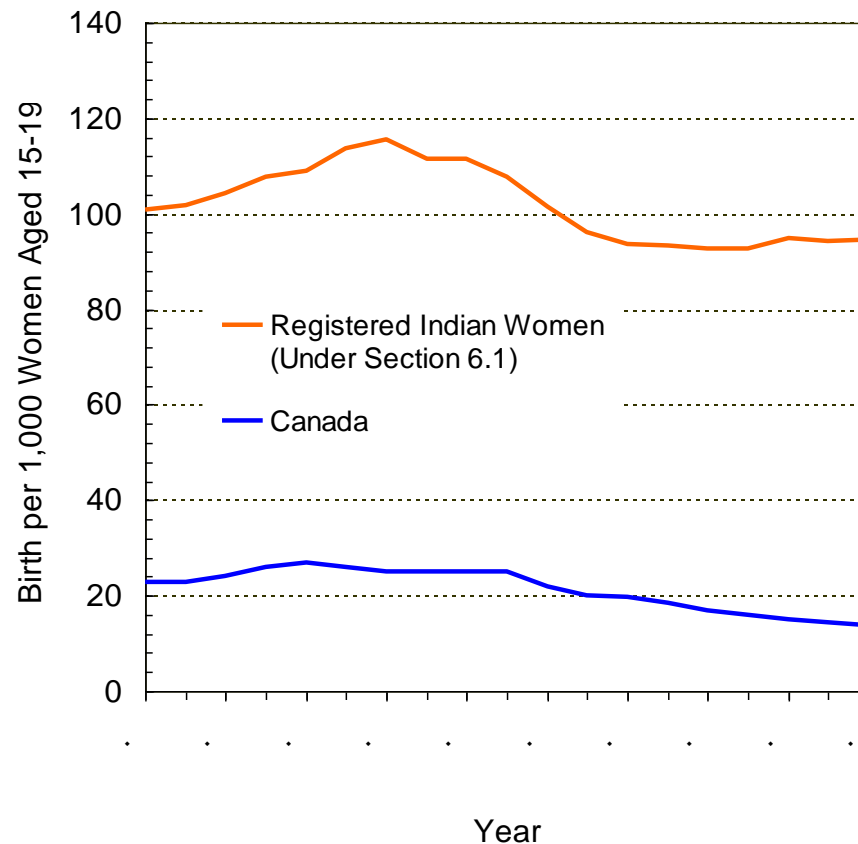


Teen Fertility Rates (Women – Age 15-19)

Registered Indians and Canada, 1986-2004

Contrary to what the TFR would suggest, fertility of Registered Indian teenage girls remains extremely high, at about 100 births per 1,000 women.

Fertility of Registered Indian teenage girls is six to seven times higher than that of other Canadian teens.

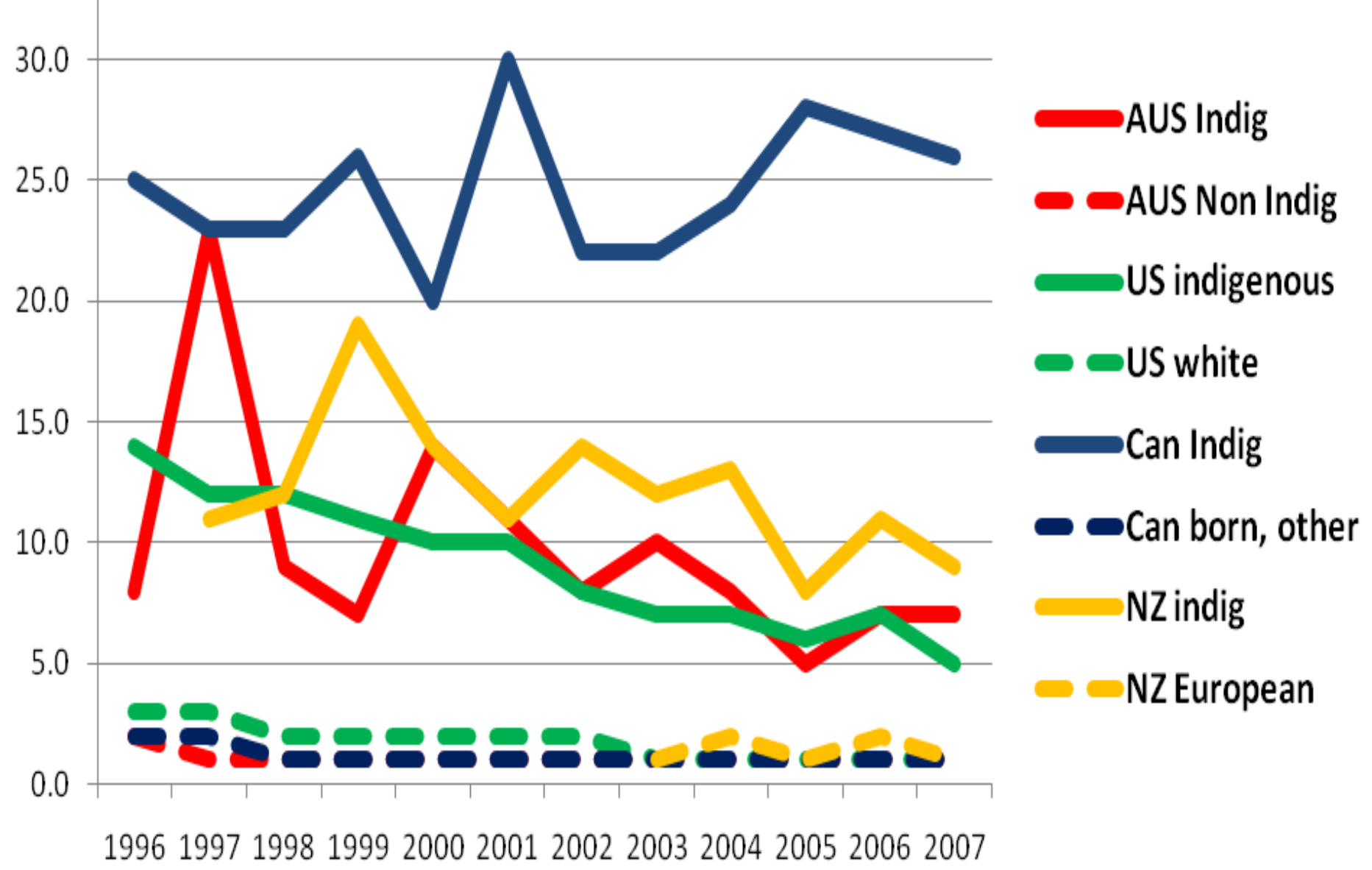


Teen Fertility Rate equals the sum of births to women aged 15-19 divided by the female population aged 15-19 for a specific period.

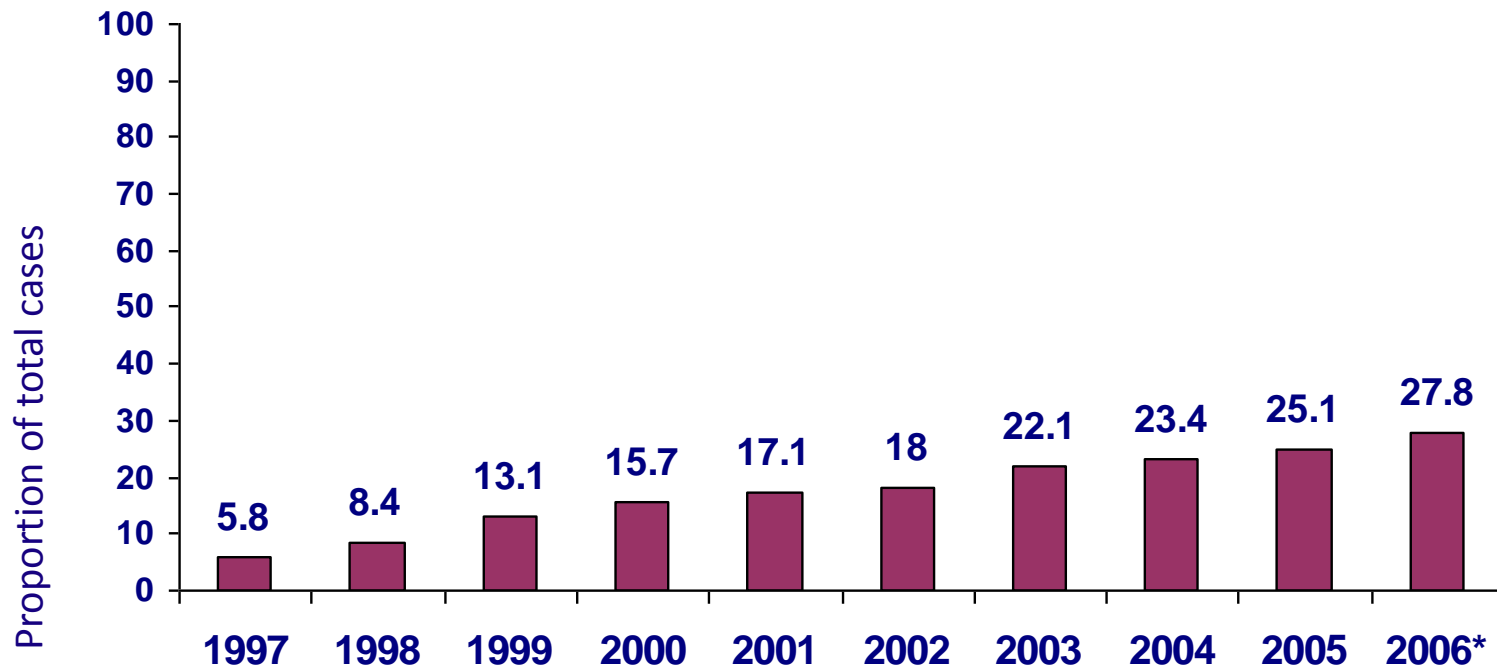
Source: Guimond and Robitaille (2008).

Combat HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria

Rates of TB /100,000 by country Australia, Canada, New Zealand and US, 1996-2007 comparing Aboriginal rates with rates of others born in that country



Percentage of TB cases for which HIV status is known, Canada: 1997-2006

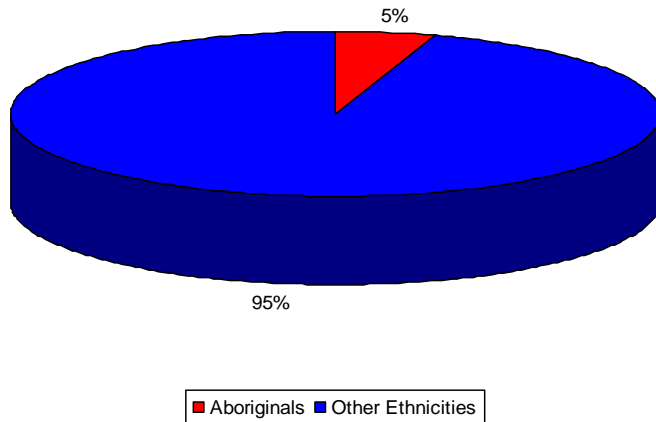


* Does not include data from Quebec.

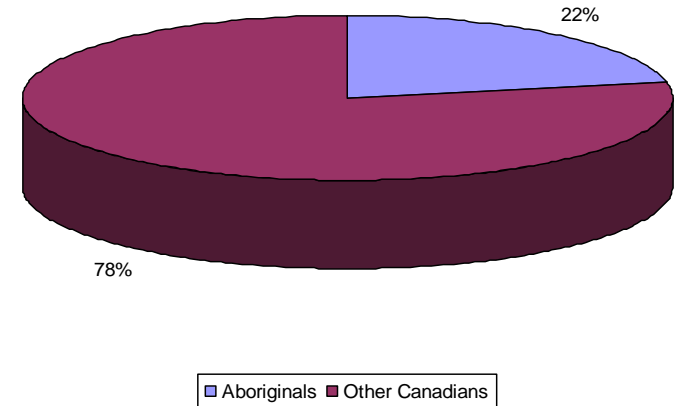
Year

Proportions of HIV Positive People who are of Aboriginal Decent in Canada

Breakdown of Canadian Population



Positive HIV Tests in Canada

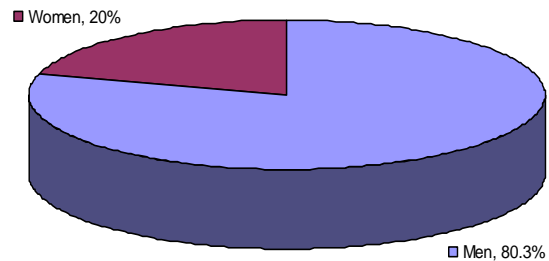


HIV/AIDS & First Nations Women

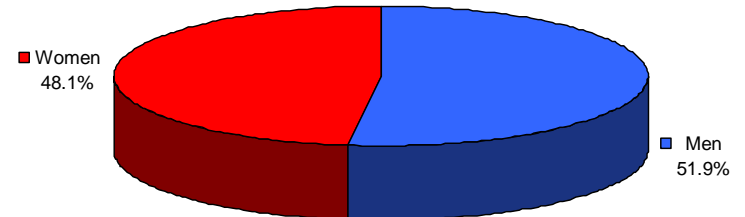
- “It is women’s and girls’ lack of power over their bodies and their sexual lives, supported and reinforced by their social and economic inequality, that make them such a vulnerable group in contracting, and living with, HIV/AIDS”. (Can HIV/AIDS Policy and Law)
- Aboriginal women account for almost half (48.1%) of new positive HIV tests among Aboriginal persons versus 20.7% among non-Aboriginal persons. (Health Canada, 2009)
- IDU accounts for 63% of HIV infections for Aboriginal women. (Health Canada, 2009)
- First Nations females (39.0%) are more likely to get tested for HIV than First Nations males (29.5%). (RHS 2002/3)

Aboriginal Women and HIV in Canada

Incident Positive HIV Tests Among Non-Aboriginal Canadians



Incident Positive HIV Tests Among Aboriginal Canadians



Opportunities and Recommendations

The unique challenges facing Indigenous peoples now needs to be officially recognized by all Nations as they work to meet the Millennium Development Goals. It is likely that by not doing this, countries will not be able to meet their MDGs.

There is a critical need for the disaggregation of data to describe the indicators of health for Indigenous peoples compared to their non-Indigenous citizen in order to understand trends and to set real and measurable targets

Stating Indigenous Peoples as a priority peoples within International Agency funding criteria such as the Global Fund and the World Bank stands to provide opportunities for the world's poorest and most marginalized people/

All Nations should be encouraged to work in collaboration and partnership with their Indigenous peoples when developing target and solutions to ensure full cultural sensitivity and guarantee success.