

RE: HL7.2

Presentation

Of the TIOS to the Board of Health
June 10th 2019





Outline

- 1. Why I am here, how we got here**
- 2. Storytelling**
- 3. The Big Idea**
- 4. Q & A**

A RECLAMATION OF WELL BEING: VISIONING A THRIVING AND HEALTHY URBAN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY

Toronto's First Indigenous Health Strategy
2016-2021



Toronto Indigenous
Health Advisory Circle



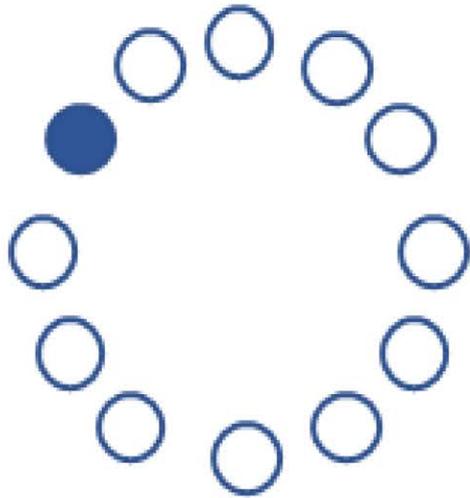
Toronto Indigenous Overdose Strategy

THE STRATEGY

Reader One

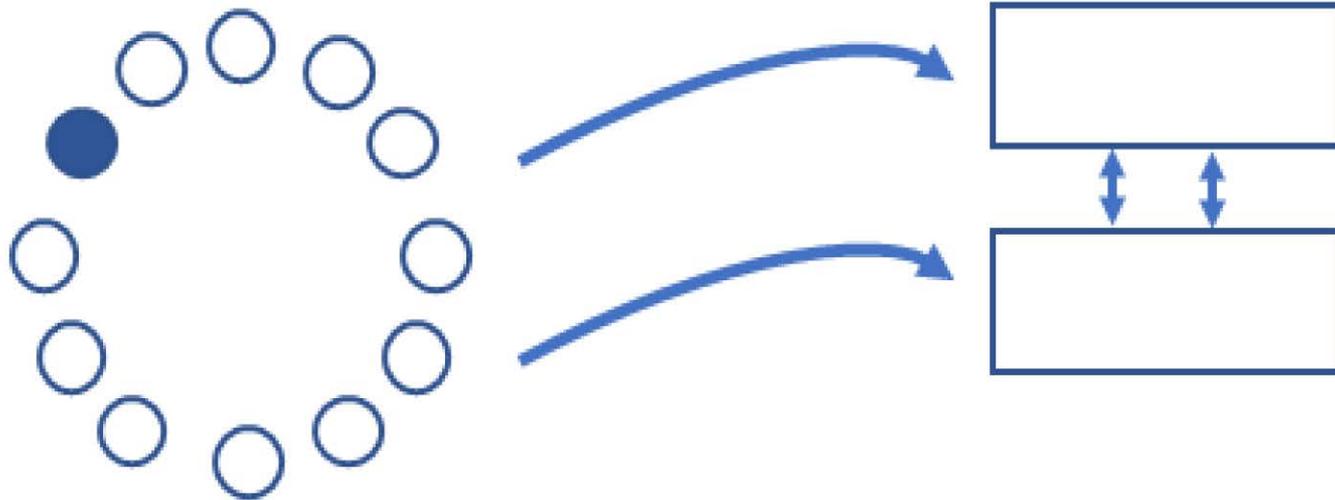
Reader Two

Reader Three



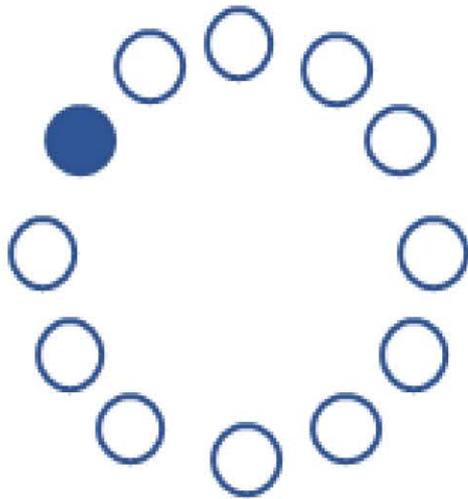
Connection

Working together – led by each other



Connection

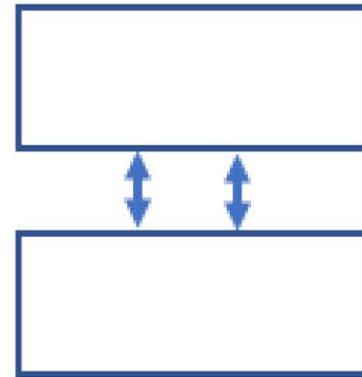
Trust



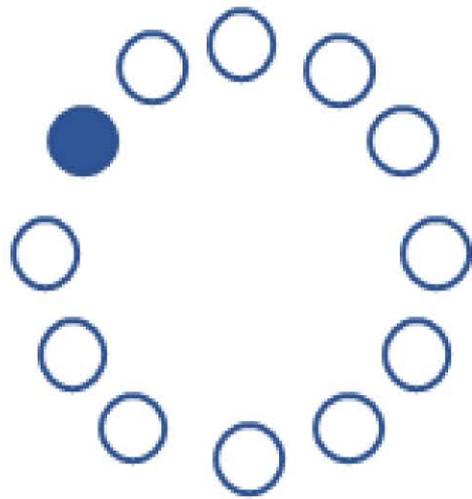
Connection



Trust



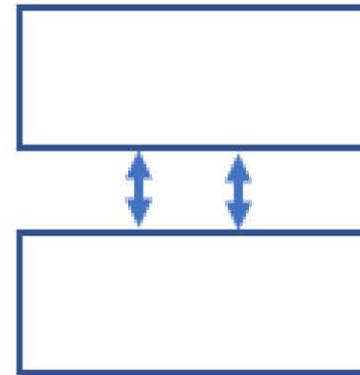
To build solutions and offer advice



Connection



Trust



Collaboration







Strong Women ...
May we know them,
May we raise them,
May we be them

A story - Why they come





“Men expressed feelings of vulnerability such as having a lack of options, experiences of lost culture, discrimination and feelings of shame.”

2017
OD
4000

1995
HIV
2000

2009
H1N1
400

2003
SARS
44

2018
34%
increase
in OD
deaths
in
Canada



Access to healing through culture





Interest in the TIOS has been initiated
and demonstrated at the National level

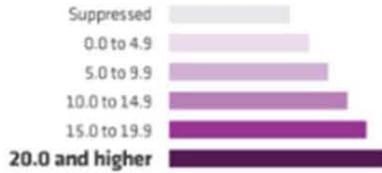
The ‘Strategy Behind the Strategy’



The conversation remains relevant

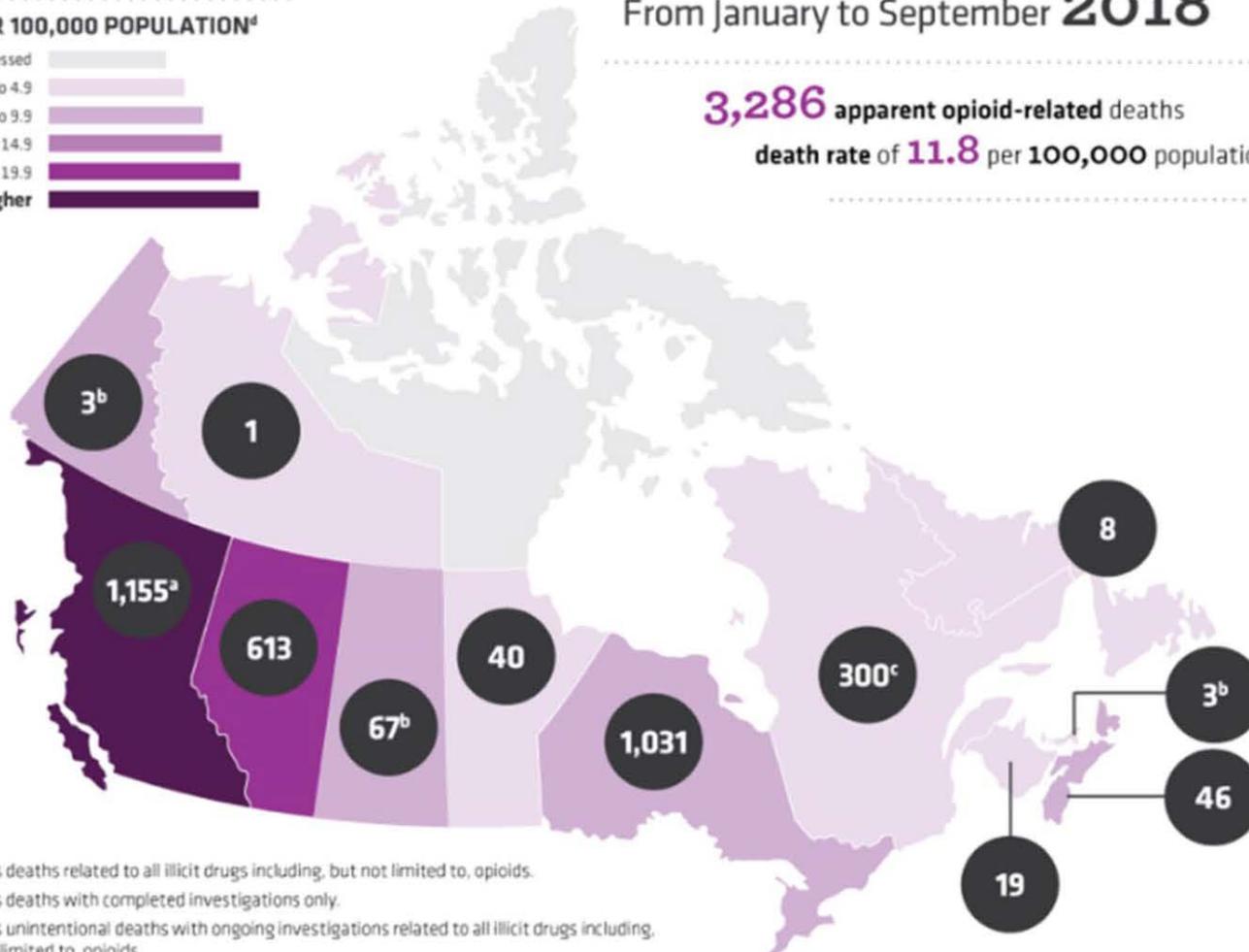
● Number of deaths in 2018 (Jan to Sept)

RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION^d



From January to September **2018**

3,286 apparent opioid-related deaths
death rate of **11.8** per 100,000 population



- a Includes deaths related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, opioids.
- b Includes deaths with completed investigations only.
- c Includes unintentional deaths with ongoing investigations related to all illicit drugs including, but not limited to, opioids.
- d The estimated annual rate for 2018 is based on available data from January to September 2018.

Overdose Data & First Nations in BC: Preliminary findings

- 14% of all overdose events in BC were experienced by First Nations people (3.4% of BC's population is comprised of First Nations peoples)
- First Nations people are five times more likely than non-First Nations to experience an overdose event

First Nations Health Authority (nd).

- Canada-wide data indicates that approximately 75% of apparent opioid-related deaths occur among males
- In BC, non-First Nations overdose events have affected 71% men and 29% women
- In BC, the opioid emergency equally affects First Nations Men and Women: 52% men and 48% women



FALL
DOWN
SEVEN
TIMES

STAND
UP
EIGHT