

About the panelists

- **(Moderator) Sume Ndumbe-Eyoh, Senior Knowledge Translation Specialist, National Collaborating Centre for the Determinants of Health**
- **Christine Lund, Strategic Advisor, Tungasuvvingat Inuit**
- **Onye Nnorom, MD, Associate Program Director of Public Health and Preventative Medicine and Black Health Theme Lead, University of Toronto — Faculty of Medicine and Dalla Lana School of Public Health; President, Black Physicians' Association of Ontario**
- **Dr. Mai Phan, Senior Policy Advisor, Ontario Anti-Racism Directorate**
- **Dana Riley, Program Lead, Canadian Population Health Initiative, Canadian Institute for Health Information**

Disclosure Statement

- **We have no affiliations (financial or otherwise) with a pharmaceutical, medical device or communications organization.**



2015 - 2024
INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR PEOPLE OF
AFRICAN DESCENT
RECOGNITION, JUSTICE AND DEVELOPMENT



Systemic Racism as a social determinant of health

Social Influences



- **History**
- Religion
- Media
- Art
- Culture

Racism (Conscious)/ Unconscious Bias

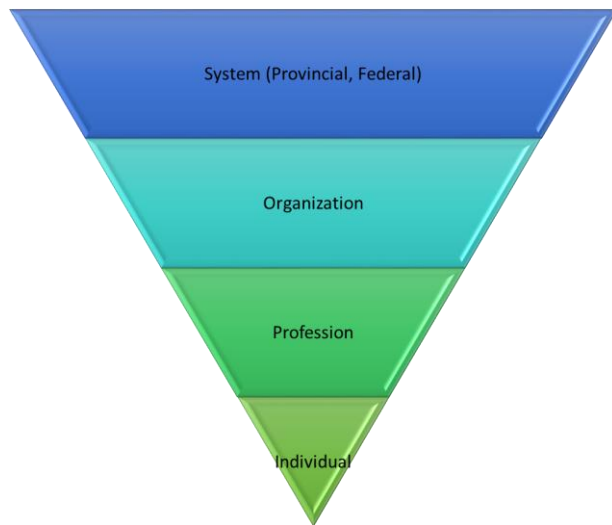
- Individual/internalized
- Interpersonal
- Systemic
(Organizational,
Institutional/societal)



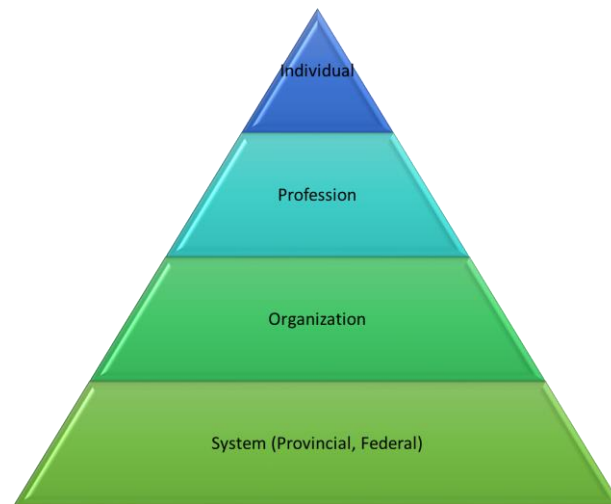
Health Outcomes

- Direct: chronic disease, mental health, access to care
- Indirect: poverty, lost opportunities (SDOH)

Deficit versus strength-based narratives

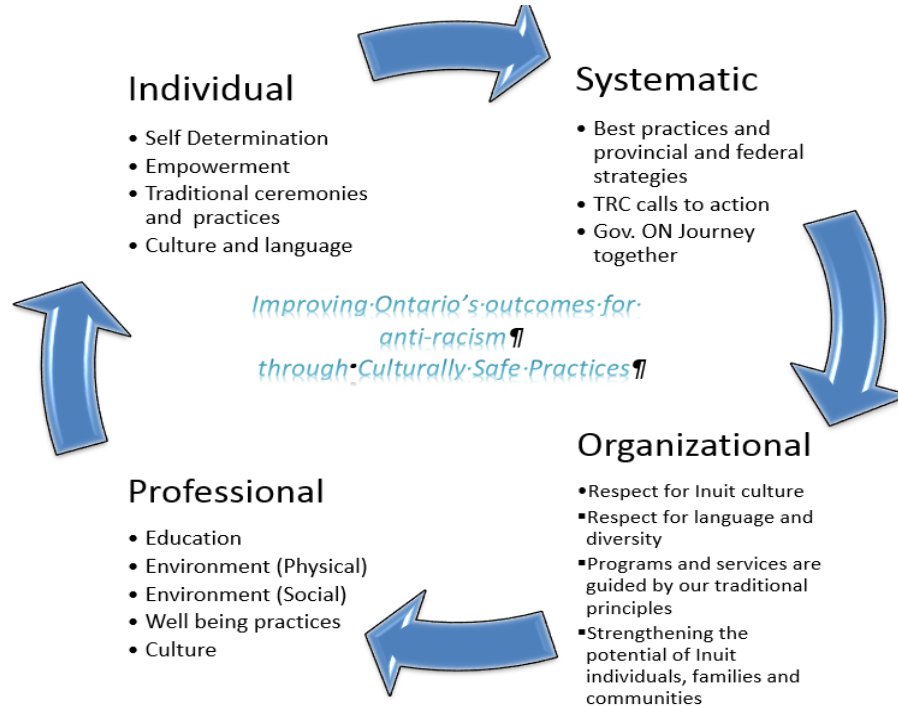


Deficit-based narratives oriented with the individual at the base



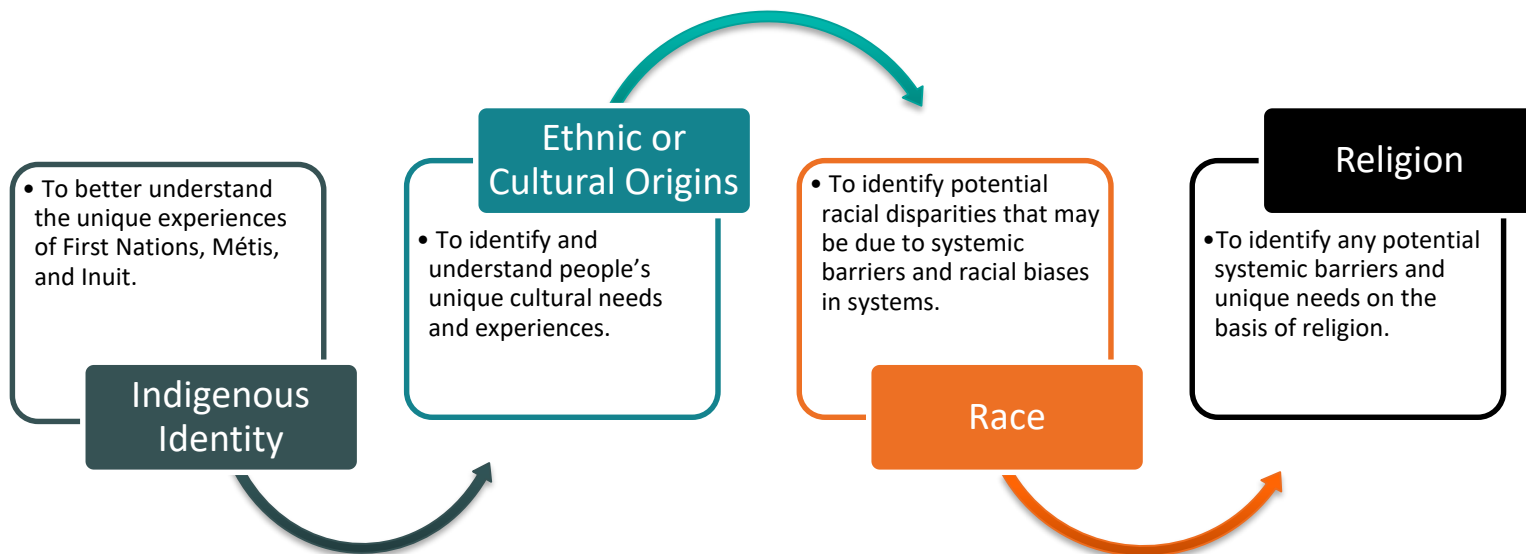
Strength-based narratives oriented with the system at the base

Culturally safe practices and anti-racism efforts



Ontario Anti-Racism Data Standard

Information is collected under the *Anti-Racism Act*, 2017 to identify and monitor systemic racism and racial disparities for the purpose of **eliminating systemic racism and advancing racial equity** in Ontario's public services, programs and policies.



Ontario Anti-Racism Data Standard: Indigenous Identity



Do you identify as First Nations,
Métis, and/or Inuit?

(If yes, select all that apply)

- Yes: First Nations
- Yes: Métis
- Yes: Inuk/Inuit
- No

NOTE: Where Indigenous communities and partners request it, organizations may collect about Indigenous identity in a way that allows individuals to self-identify specific cultural affiliations as long as the responses can be rolled up to First Nations, Métis and Inuit for analyses under the ARA.

Ontario Anti-Racism Data Standard: Indigenous Identity




Do you identify as First Nations,
Métis, and/or Inuit?

(If yes, select all that apply)

- Yes: First Nations
- Yes: Métis
- Yes: Inuk/Inuit
- No

NOTE: Where Indigenous communities and partners request it, organizations may collect about Indigenous identity in a way that allows individuals to self-identify specific cultural affiliations as long as the responses can be rolled up to First Nations, Métis and Inuit for analyses under the ARA.

Ontario Anti-Racism Data Standard: Ethnic or Cultural Origins



What is your ethnic or
cultural origin(s)?

“For example, Canadian, Chinese, East Indian, English, Italian, Filipino, Scottish, Irish, Anishnaabe, Ojibway, Mi'kmaq, Cree, Haudenosaunee, Métis, Inuit, Portuguese, German, Polish, Dutch, French, Jamaican, Pakistani, Iranian, Sri Lankan, Korean, Ukrainian, Lebanese, Guyanese, Somali, Colombian, Jewish, etc.”

Ontario Anti-Racism Data Standard: Race

In our society, people are often described by their race or racial background. For example, some people are considered “White” or “Black” or “East/Southeast Asian,” etc.

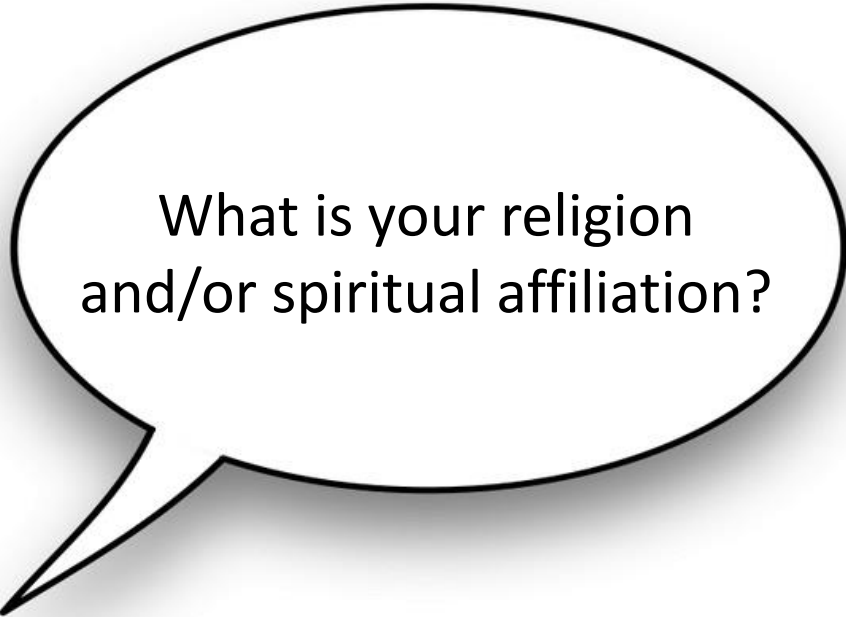
Which race category best describes you?

(Select all that apply)

- Black
- East / Southeast Asian *
- Indigenous
(First Nations, Métis, Inuit)
- Latino
- Middle-Eastern
- South Asian
- White
- Another race category

* May be collected as separate categories

Ontario Anti-Racism Data Standard: Race



What is your religion
and/or spiritual affiliation?

(Select all that apply)

- Buddhist
- Christian
- Hindu
- Jewish
- Muslim
- Sikh
- Indigenous Spirituality
- No religion
- Another religion or spiritual affiliation

NOTE: Organizations may include examples for the values below, or subcategories as needed, to be responsive and inclusive and help individuals select the appropriate response, as long as responses can be mapped to the nine categories for analyses and reporting under the ARA.

Contact details



- Sume Ndumbe-Eyoh** — seyoh@stfx.ca
- Christine Lund** — strat-adv@tungasuvvingatinuit.ca
- Onye Nnorom** — onye.nnorom@mail.utoronto.ca
— **twitter: @OnyeActiveMD**
- Mai Phan** — mai.phan2@ontario.ca
- Dana Riley** — driley@cihi.ca

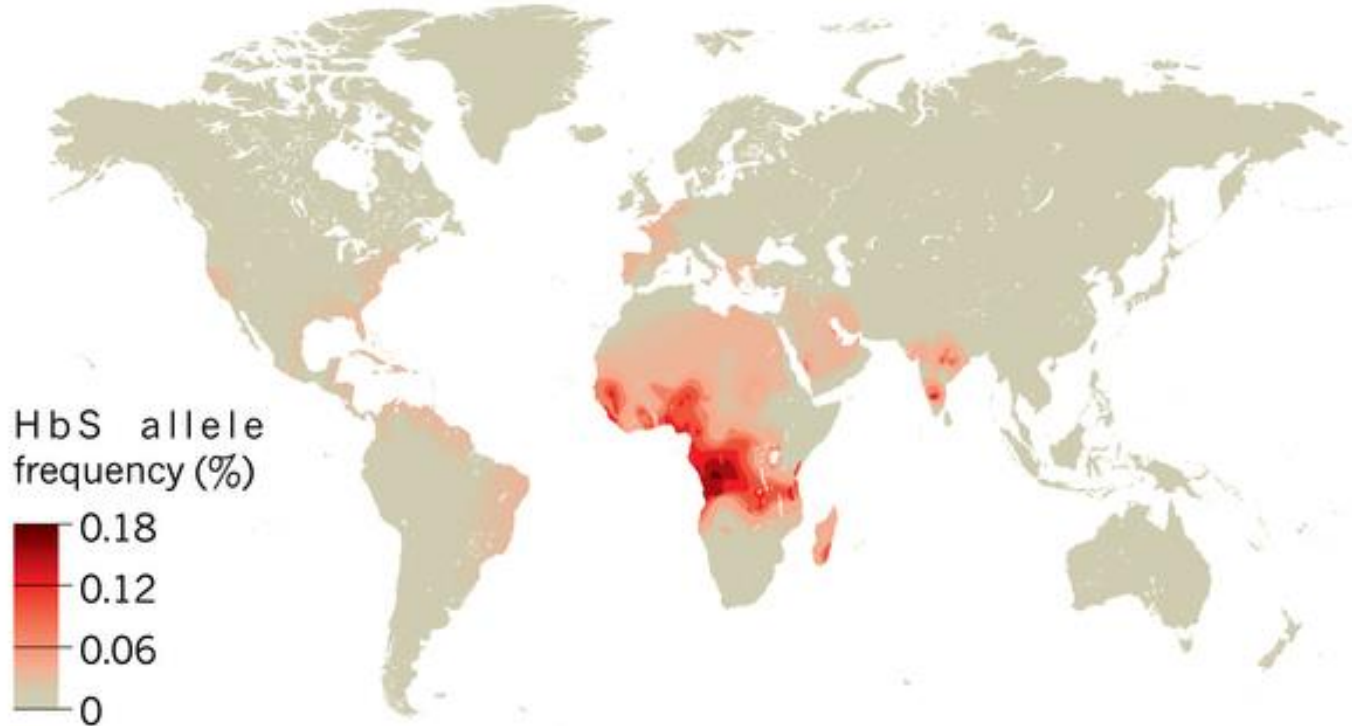




Additional content

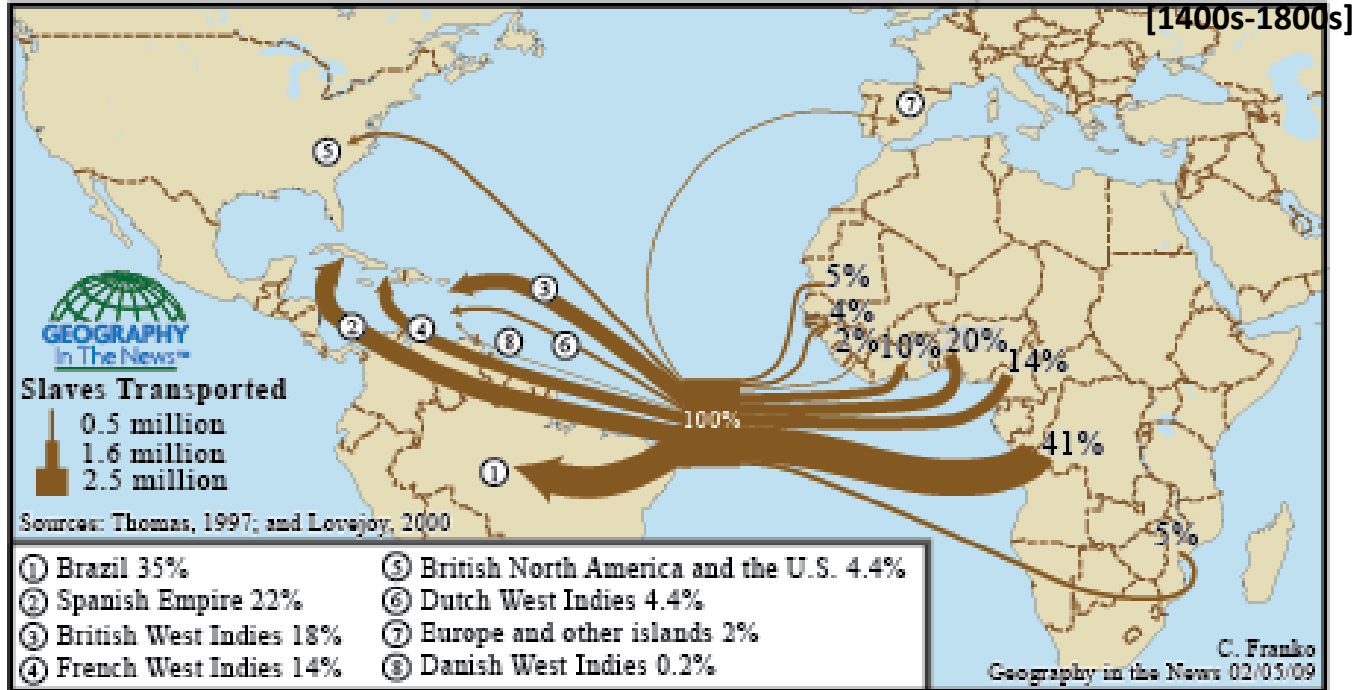
Example : Sickle cell anemia

HbS allele frequency



Map of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

Remembering the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade



<http://voices.nationalgeographic.com/2014/02/03/geography-in-the-news-trans-atlantic-slave-trade-remembered/>

THE DATA PARADIGM: THE HIERARCHY OF INDIGENOUS DATA



Adapted from Kukatai and Waller presentation 2016.

Source: Martinez, Andrew. *The process and development of Indigenous Data Sovereignty Principles*. University of Arizona Native Nations Institute. IPDLN Conference. 2018.



Canadian Institute for Health Information

Better data. Better decisions. Healthier Canadians.



@cihi_icis

cphi@cihi.ca

cihi.ca