THE COMMERCIAL TOBACCO USE EPIDEMIC AMONG INDIGENOUS PEOPLES:
Surveillance and monitoring successes and challenges for evidence-based policies and interventions

Indigenous Peoples Engagement in Building Evidence on Commercial Tobacco Harms
Dr Raglan Maddox
Research Associate, Well Living House, Centre for Urban Health Solutions, St. Michael’s Hospital, Toronto. Visiting Fellow, University of Canberra

Indigenous populations in Australia, Canada and New Zealand continue to experience disproportionately high rates of commercial tobacco use. Dr Maddox will examine Indigenous wise practices for conducting tobacco related research with Indigenous peoples, including community engagement. He will draw lessons from a number of case studies, including his work with the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco (SRNT) Indigenous network.

Deadly Progress: Changes in Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Adult Daily Smoking
Associate Professor Ray Lovett
Epidemiology for Policy and Practice group, National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health. The Australian National University

Tobacco smoking is the leading contributor to the burden of disease among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Precise monitoring of smoking prevalence trends is central to implementation and evaluation of effective tobacco control. However, the way in which trends are reported influences understanding of the extent of progress, with potential implications for policy. Dr Lovett will present data highlighting the reductions in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander smoking prevalence over the past decade. He will also discuss implications for ongoing tobacco control efforts.

Indigenous Data and Reconciliation: From Intention to Impact
Dr Janet Smylie
Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto. Director, Well Living House Applied Research Centre for Indigenous Infant, Child and Family Health, St. Michael’s Hospital, Toronto

The majority of Indigenous peoples in Canada live in cities, however urban living is not linked to reduced health inequities between Indigenous and non-indigenous peoples.

The virtual absence of population-based health status, including an accurate understanding of commercial tobacco use, and healthcare utilization data for urban Indigenous peoples in Canada is a critical and alarming gap. Urban Indigenous people’s health status (including tobacco use) is not well captured through existing data collection mechanisms and they are virtually invisible within Canadian population health assessment and surveillance systems.

In response to this Dr Smylie lead large the Our Health Counts study conducted in six Canadian urban centres. Dr Smylie will reflect on how these studies have improved Indigenous health-info systems and the impacts this has had on health programmes and policies.

How to register
To register, please email aspire2025@otago.ac.nz

By Wednesday the 3rd of April, 2019

NOTE: This seminar is also available by web-conference. Please email ASPIRE2025 for further details.

www.aspire2025.org.nz