

Resources and Programs

Resource/Program	Contact
Inuvik	
Arctic Youth Leadership	http://www.arcticyouthleadership.ca/
Aurora College	Phone: 867-777-7800
Beaufort Delta Education	Phone: 867-777-7136
Great Northern Arts Festival	http://www.gnaf.org/
	Phone: 867-777-8638
Gwich'in Tribal Council	Phone: 867-777-7900
Ingamo Hall	Phone: 867-777-2166
Inuvialuit Corporate Group	http://www.inuvialuit.com/
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	Phone: 867-777-2737
Inuvialuit Development Corporation	Phone: 867-777-2419
Inuvialuit Education Foundation	Phone: 867-777-2737
Inuvik Centennial Library	Phone: 867-777-8620
Inuvik Child Development Centre	Phone: 867-777-3745
Inuvik District Education Authority	Phone: 867-777-3533
Inuvik Justice Committee	Phone: 867-777-3181
Inuvik Métis Local #62	Phone: 867-777-3790
Inuvik Youth Centre	Phone: 867-777-4992
Midnight Sun Complex	Phone: 867-777-8640
Nihtat Gwich'in	Phone: 867-777-6650
Samuel Hearne Secondary School	Phone: 867-777-4390
Sir Alexander Mackenzie School	Phone: 867-777-7170
North	
Arctic Children and Youth Foundation	http://www.acyf.ca/
Arctic Youth Network	http://www.taiga.net/ayn/
Dene Nation	http://www.denenation.com/
GNWT MACA Youth Development	http://www.maca.gov.nt.ca/sport/youth/index.html
Junior Canadian Rangers	http://www.jcr-rjc.ca/
Northern Youth Abroad	http://www.nya.ca/
Not Us Campaign	http://www.not-us.ca/
Ookpik	http://www.ookpik.org/
Proud2Bnwt	http://www.proud2bnwt.ca/
Tungasuvvingat Inuit	http://www.tungasuvvingatinuit.ca/eng/youth.htm
Youth Parliament	http://www.assembly.gov.nt.ca/live/pages/wpPages/yphome.aspx
Canada	
Aboriginal Youth Empowering Students	http://www.schoolbox.ca/ayes.htm
Assembly of First Nations National Youth	http://www.afnyouth.ca/

Council	
Bullying Canada	http://www.bullyingcanada.ca/
Canada World Youth	http://www.canadaworldyouth.org/
Canadian Youth Climate Coalition	http://www.ourclimate.ca/
Circumpolar Young Leaders Program	http://www.iisd.org/interns/arctic/
First Nations and Inuit Youth Work Experience Program	http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/edu/ep/ys/iye/ywe1-eng.asp
First Nations Youth Network	http://www.fn-youthnetwork.com/
Foundation for the Advancement of Aboriginal Youth	http://www.ccab.com/faay/
Honouring Life Network	http://www.honouringlife.ca/
Kids Help Phone	www.KidsHelpPhone.ca Phone: 1-800-668-6868
Métis National Council	http://www.metisnation.ca/youth/
Métis National Youth Advisory Council	http://www.metisyouth.com/
National Aboriginal Achievement Foundation	http://www.naaf.ca/
National Aboriginal Role Model Program	http://www.naho.ca/rolemodel/english/index.php
National Association of Friendship Centres	http://www.nafc.ca/home.htm
National Inuit Youth Council	www.niyc.ca
Native Youth Sexual Health Network	http://www.nativeyouthsexualhealth.com/
Not4Me	http://www.not4me.org/
Quit4Life	http://www.quit4life.com/
Turtle Concepts	http://www.turtleconcepts.com/
Youth Canada	http://www.youth.gc.ca/
Youth Initiative Canada	http://youthinitiativecanada.webs.com/

Annotated Bibliography

In a recent situation assessment report provided by a former Public Health Agency of Canada practicum student who worked with the Inuvik Interagency Committee, the priority health and social concerns of the community were identified to be: addictions; homelessness; suicide; domestic violence; sexual abuse; child abuse and neglect; youth being viewed as a problem rather than a solution; and diabetes. This annotated bibliography lists peer-reviewed and grey literature relevant to these topics and to young persons living in the North. This annotated bibliography can serve as a useful tool for health and social service providers in Inuvik and the Northwest Territories that seek to address issues that affect youth.

Addictions

Health Canada. 2001. Preventing Substance Use Problems Among Young People – A Compendium of Best Practices. Available online at: <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hc-ps/pubs/adp-apd/prevent/index-eng.php>

This document presents information on substance use patterns of Canadian youth, principles of substance use prevention, and examples of exemplary programs from scientific literature and from Canada. Health professionals who wish to enhance youth substance use prevention programs may find it useful to refer to *Section 3: Principles of Effective Substance Use Problem Prevention Programs for Youth*, and the *Prevention Principles Checklist*.

National Treatment Strategy Working Group. (2008). A Systems Approach to Substance Use in Canada: Recommendations for a National Treatment Strategy. Ottawa: National Framework for Action to Reduce the Harms Associated with Alcohol and Other Drugs and Substances in Canada. Available online at: http://www.nationalframework-cadrenational.ca/uploads/files/TWS_Treatment/nts-report-eng.pdf

The recommendations of this report comprise a National Treatment Strategy—a plan of action that recognizes the wide range of jurisdictions that administer services and supports for Canadians with substance use problems. An enormous problem cannot be solved by one champion, one government, one organization or even one sector. This report describes the key ingredients to start improving substance use services and supports: comprehensive, integrated care; rigorous system and program evaluation; effective research and knowledge exchange; and improved understanding.

Homelessness

Public Health Agency of Canada. 2006. Street youth in Canada: Findings from Enhanced Surveillance of Canadian Street Youth, 1999 - 2003. Available online at: http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/std-mts/reports_06/pdf/street_youth_e.pdf

This report presents findings from the analyses of data collected through the Enhanced Surveillance of Canadian Street Youth (E-SYS) system. The findings show that street youth have high rates of STIs and blood-borne infections, such as hepatitis C virus. High-risk sexual behaviours such as infrequent condom use, and high numbers of sexual partners were also found within this population, as were concerning levels of substance use. This report extends beyond the simple prevalence of adverse health outcomes in this population; it also provides information on risk taking and on the social context of risk behaviours. The knowledge of social dynamics – such as reasons for leaving home, interactions with social services, exposure to abuse and risk behaviours of sexual partners – that is provided in this report is needed for us to understand how STI and blood-borne infection prevention fits into street youth’s lives. The information provided in this report can be used to assist with enhancing social and public health programs aimed at improving the emotional, physical and psychological well-being of Canadian street youth.

Raising the Roof. Youth Homelessness in Canada: The Road to Solutions. 2009.
Available online at: http://www.raisingtheroof.org/RoadtoSolutions_fullrept_english.pdf
This document outlines: key recommendations on what must be done to give street-involved youth the stability, opportunity and support they need to transition out of street life; some of the commonly understood triggers of youth homelessness; insight into the circumstances and experience of street-involved youth; an assessment of some of the most serious gaps in services and supports; examples of existing ‘best practices’ that can be part of solutions; and, finally, a Community Checklist tool to help assess and address youth homelessness on a local basis.

Domestic violence and sexual abuse

Bopp, M., Bopp, J., and Lane, P. 2003. Aboriginal Domestic Violence in Canada. Ottawa: Aboriginal Healing Foundation. Available online at:
<http://www.ahf.ca/publications/research-series>
This document summarizes the issue of domestic violence in Aboriginal communities; describes community determinants of family violence and abuse; explores factors outside of Aboriginal communities that constrain efforts to prevent domestic violence; reviews current programs targeted at domestic violence; and finally, proposes a generic intervention framework for reducing and eliminating domestic violence in Aboriginal communities.

Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada. 2004. Abuse Prevention Services in Inuit Communities: An Analytical Report. Available online at:
http://pauktuutit.ca/pdf/publications/abuse/AbusePreventionServices_e.pdf
This report presents the findings from the research component of the Nuluaq project, including the identification of root causes of abuse, gaps in services, recommendations for change and selected best practices in the field. There were many recommendations by Inuit front-line workers for improving abuse prevention. The majority of these related to the development of counselling and healing services at the community level and the

need to change attitudes and educate the Inuit public about abuse prevention. This report provides an overview of existing abuse prevention services and programs.

Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada. 2006. National Strategy to Prevent Abuse in Inuit Communities and Sharing Knowledge, Sharing Wisdom: A Guide to the National Strategy. Available online at:

http://www.pauktuutit.ca/nuluag/pdf/AbusePreventionStrategy2006_e.pdf

A strategy is simply a plan for what we want to achieve, what we need to do to get there and who needs to work together to reach this common goal. This Strategy is based on information collected for the Nuluag Project abuse services database, interviews conducted with service providers and Inuit counsellors/healers, a special project to record Inuit cultural approaches to healing, and the knowledge and expertise of the Project partners. The Strategy was created through consultation and collaboration among those affected by abuse and those whose mandate includes abuse prevention and treatment, safe shelters, justice and corrections. The Guide contains ideas, information and resources to help your group take effective action. It also provides a practical table that you can fill out to guide you as you develop your own community action plan.

Child abuse and neglect

Bennett, M., Blackstock, C., and De La Ronde, R. 2005. A Literature Review and Annotated Bibliography on Aspects of Aboriginal Child Welfare in Canada. 2nd Edition. First Nations Research Site of the Centre of Excellence for Child Welfare and the First Nations Child & Family Caring Society of Canada. Available online at: <http://www.accel-capea.ca/pdf/childwelfarelitreview.pdf>

This document provides a comprehensive review of literature, both published and unpublished, from all disciplines relevant to Aboriginal children, youth and the well being of Aboriginal families. The review is organized to develop a historical, social and cultural understanding of the existing Aboriginal child welfare system in Canada. An annotated bibliography is also included, which not only provides relevant references from multiple disciplines and fields of research, but also draws attention to the need for Indigenous knowledge and evidence-based practice in the child welfare system in Canada.

Blackstock, C., and Trocmé, N. 2004. Community Based Child Welfare for Aboriginal Children: Supporting Resilience through Structural Change. Available online at:

<http://www.cecw-cepb.ca/sites/default/files/publications/en/communityBasedCWAboriginalChildren.pdf>

The authors describe the historical context of Aboriginal child welfare in Canada and present a contemporary profile of the experiences of Aboriginal children and families that come in contact with child welfare services today. The authors argue that structural change is required within the child welfare system to move decision making power from outside communities back to community, not only to address some of the structural barriers such as inequitable service access, but also to better integrate Aboriginal approaches into community-based, culturally-based family interventions.

Trocmé, N., MacLaurin, B., Fallon, B., Knoke, D., Pitman, L., and McCormack, M. 2005. *Understanding the Overrepresentation of First Nations Children in Canada's Child Welfare System: An Analysis of the Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect (CIS-2003)*. Toronto: First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada. Available online at: <http://www.cecw-cepb.ca/sites/default/files/publications/en/MesnmimkWasatek2006.pdf>

This report compares Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children included in the 2003 Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect, in an effort to better understand some of the factors contributing to the over-representation of First Nations children in the child welfare system in Canada, and specifically in out-of-home care. The overrepresentation of Aboriginal children in child welfare placement is attributed to high levels of caregiver, household and community risk factors. The authors call for a reorientation of child welfare research, policy and practice to develop culturally sensitive and effective responses, as well as a greater emphasis on contributing factors of poverty, poor housing and parental substance misuse.

Suicide

Chandler, M.J., and Lalonde, C. 1998. *Cultural Continuity as a Hedge Against Suicide in Canada's First Nations*. *Transcultural Psychiatry*, 35(2), 193-211. Available online at: <http://web.uvic.ca/~lalonde/manuscripts/1998TransCultural.pdf>

The authors present data to demonstrate that while some First Nations suffer dramatically elevated suicide rates, such rates vary widely across British Columbia's nearly 200 aboriginal groups: some communities show rates 800 times the national average, while in others suicide is essentially unknown. The variable incidence rates are strongly associated with the degree to which BC's 196 bands are engaged in community practices that are employed as markers of a collective effort to rehabilitate and vouchsafe the cultural continuity of these groups. Communities that have taken active steps to preserve and rehabilitate their own cultures are shown to be those in which youth suicide rates are dramatically lower.

White, J., and Jodoin, N. 2004. *Aboriginal Youth: A Manual of Promising Suicide Prevention Strategies*. Centre for Suicide Prevention: Calgary. Available online at: http://www.suicideinfo.ca/csp/assets/promstrat_manual.pdf

This manual was written to complement and guide the ongoing efforts of those who are interested in developing and implementing suicide prevention programs for Aboriginal youth in Canada. It provides high quality and user-friendly advice and information in order to facilitate the development of successful programs. As such, the manual recommends a number of prevention strategies that follow the best evidence about what works and what should be done to prevent suicide amongst Aboriginal youth. A total of 17 suicide prevention strategies for Aboriginal youth are provided, along with examples of existing Aboriginal suicide prevention initiatives from across the country. The manual suggests a number of culturally-relevant resources (organizations, curricula, workshops, materials, and web sites) that can further assist you in your implementation efforts, and provides a step-by-step action plan to mobilize your group and community.

Youth being viewed as a problem rather than a solution

Crooks, C.V., Chiodo, D., and Thomas, D. 2009. *Engaging and Empowering Aboriginal Youth: A toolkit for service providers*. Available online at:

<http://youthrelationships.org/documents/Engaging%20and%20Empowering%20Aboriginal%20Youth%20-%20Toolkit%20for%20Service%20Providers.pdf>

This toolkit is a resource that recognizes the unique strengths and challenges of Aboriginal youth, and can serve as a guide to developing effective programs that actively engage the youth they seek to help. This toolkit was made possible through the collaborative efforts of many services providers who contributed to and reviewed the contents of the toolkit. The toolkit draws on the wisdom and experience of many experts and Elders who have been involved in the struggle to understand the impact of colonization, oppression, assimilation and deculturalization, and to help reclaim Aboriginal traditions. It does not favor one particular strategy or program over another, but rather encourages service providers to develop culturally relevant services and to draw on the inherent strengths and resiliency of Aboriginal youth.

Health Canada. *Tips for Working with Youth in Community Development Projects*. 1997.

Office of Alcohol, Drugs and Dependency Issues. Available online at: http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hc-ps/alt_formats/hecs-sesc/pdf/pubs/adp-apd/tips-pratiques/tips-eng.pdf

As part of Phase II of Canada's Drug Strategy, Health Canada undertook a number of initiatives to address the needs of youth who live in high-risk conditions. Youth-at-risk can include youth having trouble with the law, youth who have dropped out of school or are at risk of dropping out, those having problems with alcohol and/or other drug use, those experiencing depression or having thoughts of suicide, victims of abuse, those living on the street or involved with street life, those with HIV/AIDS or at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS through injection drug use or involvement in the sex trade, and other youth defined by the community and themselves as being at risk. Through workshops, interviews, and questionnaires with service providers and youth, these "tips" for working with at-risk youth in community development activities were developed. The goal of this document is to assist various sites in Canada to undertake community development processes and activities.

Ip, J. 2007. *We don't live in Igloos: Inuvik youth speak out*. *Canadian Family Physician*, 53(5):864-870. Available online at: <http://www.cfp.ca/cgi/reprint/53/5/864>

The author used photo novella and interviews to determine what health problems were concerns to Inuvik youth. The themes that emerged were mothers, culture, the land, and boredom. Specific health problems identified by the youth were smoking, alcohol and drug abuse, and teen pregnancy. The author demonstrates that youth not only have important stories and perspectives to share, but also have insight into potential solutions for health problems in their community.

Diabetes

Macaulay, A.C., Harris, S.B., Lévesque, L., Cargo, M., Ford, E., Salsberg, J., McComber, A., Fiddler, R., Kirby, R., Hanley, A.J.G., Potvin, L., Zinman, B., Gittelsohn, J., Phillips, K., and Receveur, O. 2003. *Primary Prevention of Type 2 Diabetes: Experiences of 2 Aboriginal Communities in Canada*. *Canadian Journal of Diabetes*, 27(4):464-475. Available online at:

<http://www.diabetes.ca/files/t2dmpreventionmacaulaydec03.pdf>

The authors describe the design, intervention and evaluation of two successful and ongoing culturally appropriate community-based primary prevention programs targeting diabetes in Aboriginal communities in Canada. The first program is the Kahnawake Schools Diabetes Prevention Project (KSDPP) in the Mohawk community of Kahnawake, and the second program is the Sandy Lake Health and Diabetes Project (SLHDP) in the Oji-Cree community of Ne gaaw saga'igan (Sandy Lake). Both programs target children and youth in the community through school-based activities; however, each program also involves community-wide interventions (e.g., disseminating educational messages through radio and newspaper). Each program draws on local knowledge of the community and future partnerships between the two programs will build on evidence of 'best practice' in diabetes prevention in Aboriginal communities in Canada.