



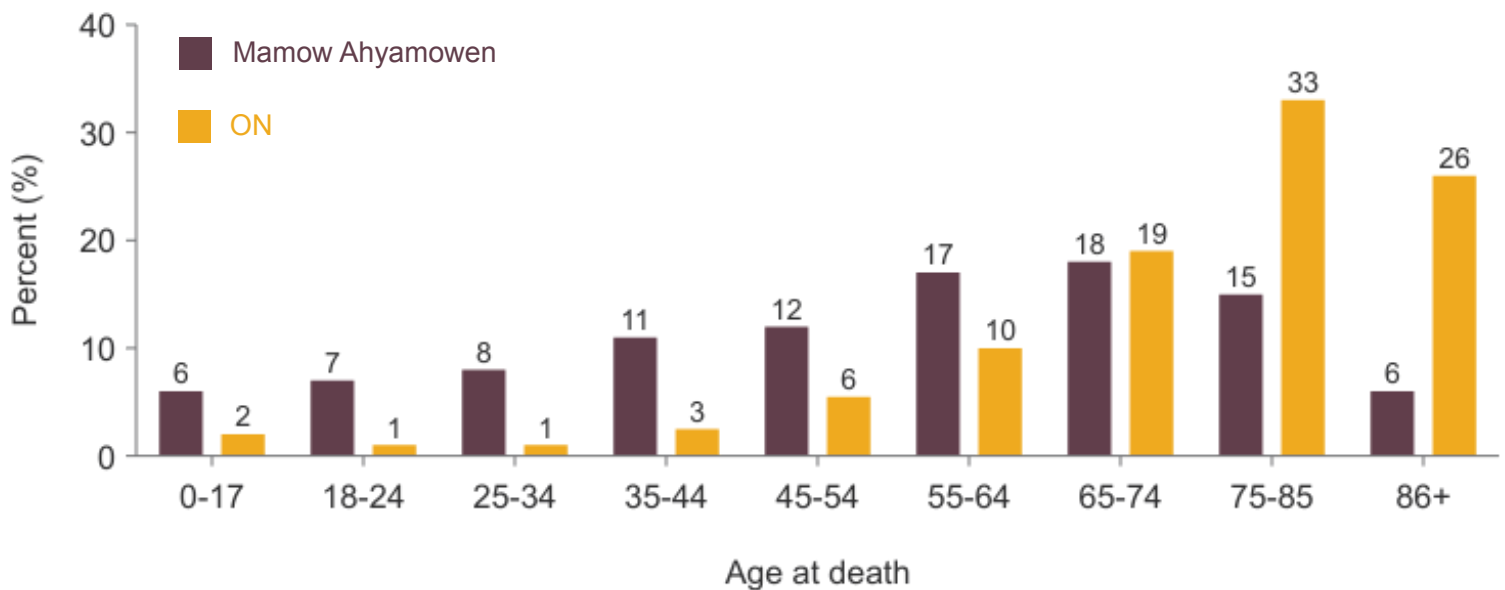
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Mamow Ahyamowen

Learning from Our Ancestors: Mortality Experience of First Nations in Northern Ontario

This summary highlights findings from our full report available at mamowahyamowen.ca. The information used to create the report came from data collected between 1992 and 2014.

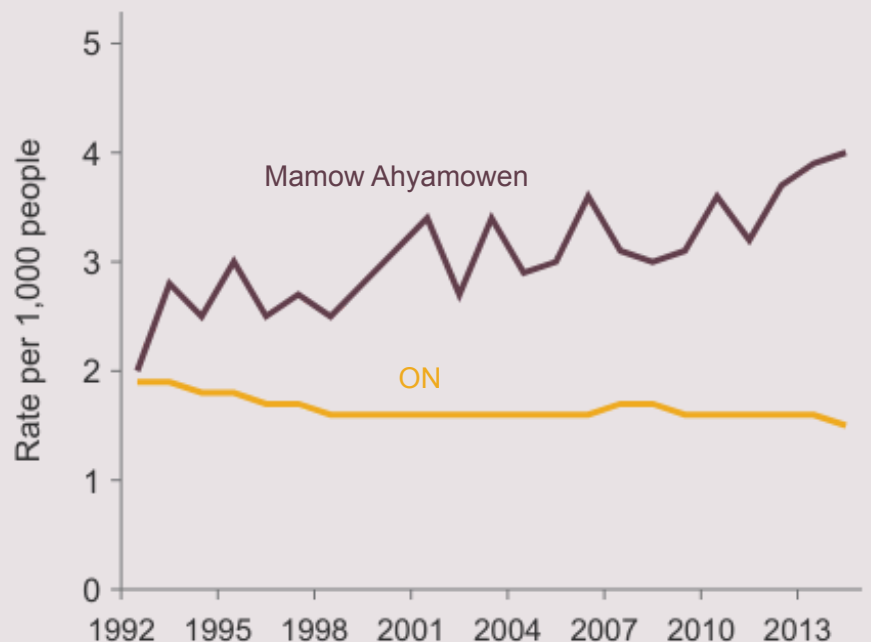
You may also be able to access reports specific to your region or community. Please email mamowahyamowen@gmail.com for more information.

Community members tended to **die at younger ages** than Ontario overall.



Community members were **more likely to die prematurely** (before 65) than Ontario overall.

Furthermore, between 1992 and 2014, the premature mortality rate for community members **increased**, while it gradually decreased for Ontario overall.



Some of the most **common causes of death** included:



Injuries

27 deaths per 1,000 people
(**3.8x** the rate for ON overall)



Cancer

17 deaths per 1,000 people
(about the same as ON overall)



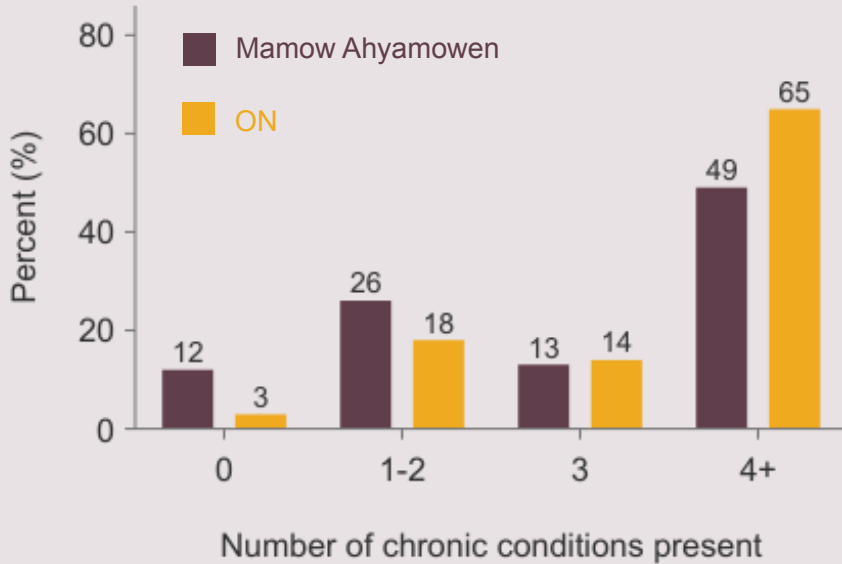
Circulatory

21 deaths per 1,000 people
(about the same as ON overall)



Diabetes

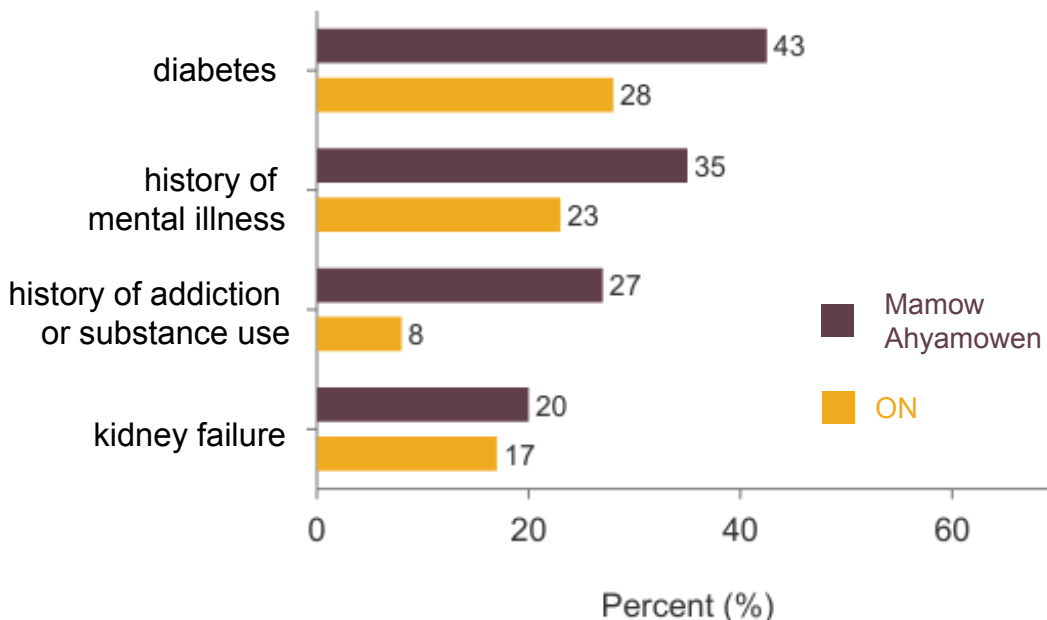
8 deaths per 1,000 people
(**4.1x** the rate for ON overall)



Community members tended to have fewer chronic diseases when they died compared to Ontario overall. This is likely because they died so much younger.

This would mean **they did not get old enough to have some of the chronic diseases that are more common among elders.**

Community members were more likely to have a **history of certain chronic conditions** when they died compared to Ontario overall:



Sometimes, the likelihood of having a chronic condition **varied by sex.**

For example, women from Mamow Ahyamowen communities were more likely to have a heart condition when they died compared to men.

