INDIGENOUS HEALTH INDICATORS

LARRY CAMPBELL & JAMIE DONATUTO
PEPH WEBINAR
JUNE 22, 2015
Swinomish

- Coast Salish people
- 1855 Treaty of Point Elliott: Sovereign nation
- ~1,000 enrolled tribal members
- Reservation: ~3,000 acres tidelands + ~7,000 acres uplands
- Reservation 90% surrounded by water

“When the tide is out, the table is set.”
A healthy community encompasses all aspects of tribal relationships and tribal priorities that affect a community. This includes physical, social, mental and spiritual health on individual, familial and community levels, as well as relations between people, the environment, and the spiritual world.
**BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT**

**Data Collection and Evaluation**
- Gather and analyze relevant site data
- Identify potential chemicals of concern

**Exposure Assessment**
- Analyze contaminant releases
- Identify exposed populations
- Identify potential exposure pathways
- Estimate exposure concentrations for pathways
- Estimate contaminant intakes for pathways

**Toxicity Assessment**
- Collect qualitative and quantitative toxicity information
- Determine appropriate toxicity values

**Risk Characterization**
- Characterization potential for adverse health effects to occur
  - Estimate cancer risks
  - Estimate non-cancer hazard quotients
- Evaluate uncertainty
- Summarize risk information

**Lifestyle Areas**
- Psychological Distress (Stress, anxiety, control, frustration, anger)
- Social Support (Family, co-workers, friends, Loneliness)
- Sleep (Quality, Falling asleep)
- Eating/Nutrition (fruits, vegetables, grains, fiber)
Indigenous Health Indicators

How the IHIs were created.

- >100 of Swinomish community interviews
- Reoccurring themes not found in health assessments
- Work with other Coast Salish communities to refine themes ➔ indicators
- Pilot-tested indicators with Coast Salish communities
Indigenous Health Indicators

Coast Salish community health

- Community Connection
- Self Determination
- Balance
- Education
- Natural Resource Security
- Cultural Practices
Indigenous Health Indicators

Coast Salish community health

Community Connection: family, work, sharing

Self Determination: development, healing/restoration, trust

Balance: resilience, sense of place, identity

Education: teachings, elders, youth

Cultural Use: Respect/stewardship, practice

Natural Resource Security: quality, access, safety
Indigenous Health Indicators

How are the IHIs evaluated?

- We use “constructed” scales (the Dow Jones, APGAR, Likert scales are constructed scales)
- Tailor questions to the context—e.g., contamination, climate change impacts, emergency planning, community health assessment
- Results can be assessed in parallel with conventional assessments—HHRA, HIA, CHA

Sharing: Does everyone in the community have access to natural resources such as local clams and fish if they want them?
- Everyone
- Most people
- Some people
- Very few people
- No one
IHIs & Climate Change
By 2100 the area of beach suitable for growing and harvesting shellfish will decrease by 27%.
IHIs & Climate Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority concerns:</th>
<th>Potential opportunity (+ % Δ)</th>
<th>Low (O to -25% Δ)</th>
<th>Medium (-26 to -50% Δ)</th>
<th>Medium-high (-51% to -75% Δ)</th>
<th>High (&gt; -75% Δ)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
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<td>High</td>
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NRS = Natural Resources Security  
ED = Education  
SD = Self Determination  
CC = Community Connection  
BA = Balance (Emotional Security)  
CU = Cultural Use
Indigenous Health Indicators

http://www.swinomish-nsn.gov/ihi/
THANK YOU.

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