



Phone (360) 466-3163

Fax (360) 466-5309

Swinomish Indian Tribal Community

A Federally Recognized Indian Tribe Organized Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. § 476

11404 Moorage Way

LaConner, Washington 98257-0817

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

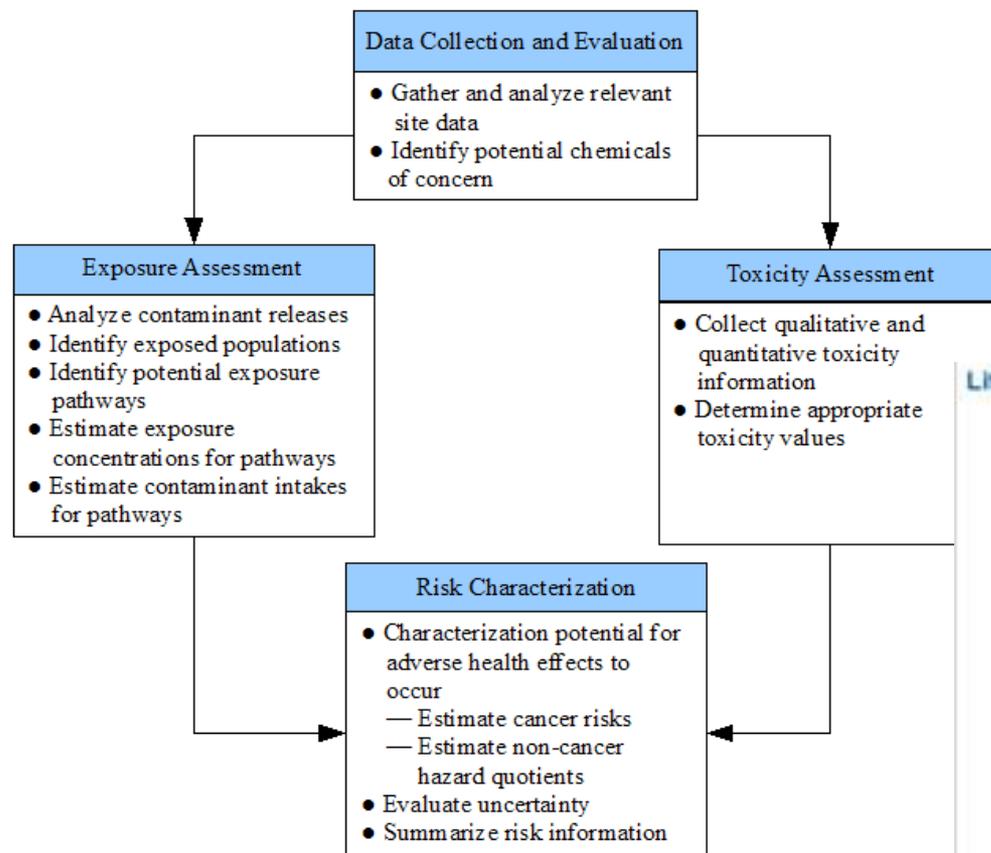
“When the tide is out, the table is set.”

Purpose

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



Lifestyle Areas

Psychological Distress
(Stress, anxiety, control, frustration, anger)



Social Support (Family, co-workers, friends, Loneliness)



Sleep (Quality, Falling asleep)



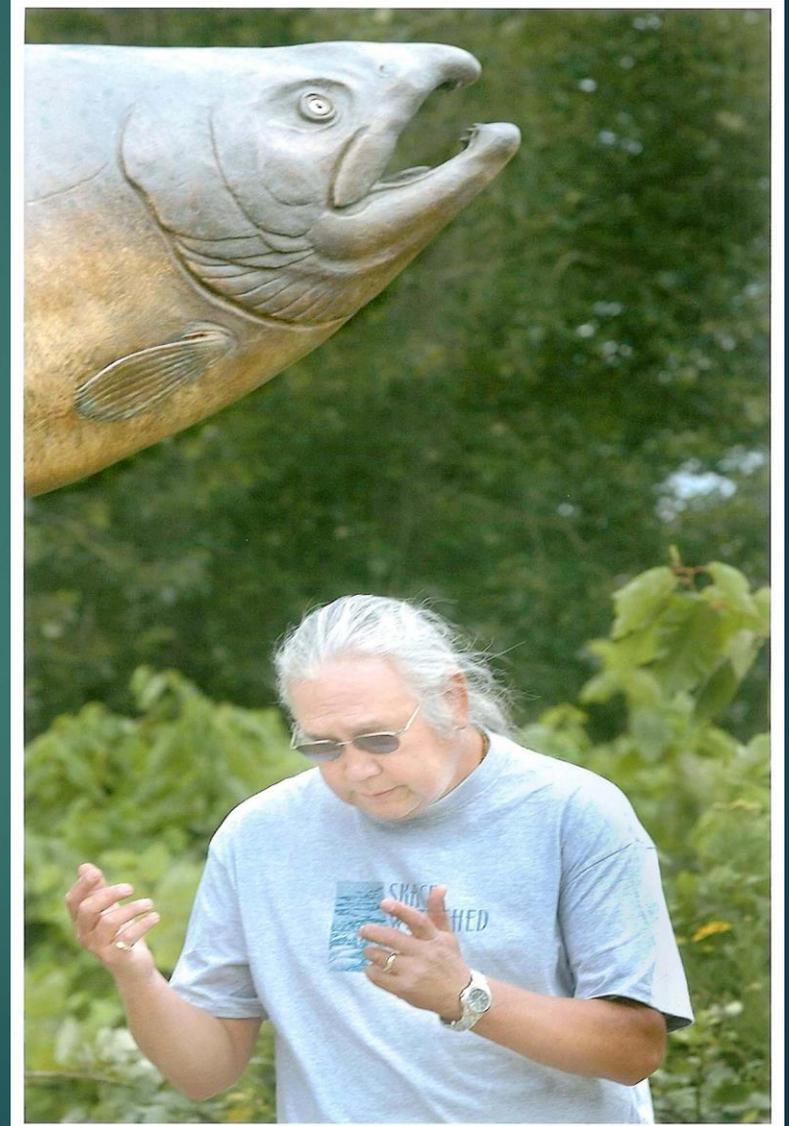
Eating/Nutrition (fruits, vegetables, grains, fiber)



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

Cultural
Practices



Natural
Resource
Security



Education

Community
Connection



Self
Determination



Balance



Indigenous Health Indicators

Coast Salish community health

Cultural
Use:
Respect/
stewardship,
practice



Natural
Resource
Security:
quality,
access,
safety



Education: teachings, elders, youth

Community Connection:
family, work, sharing



Self
Determination:
development,
healing/
restoration, trust



Balance:
resilience, sense of
place, identity



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

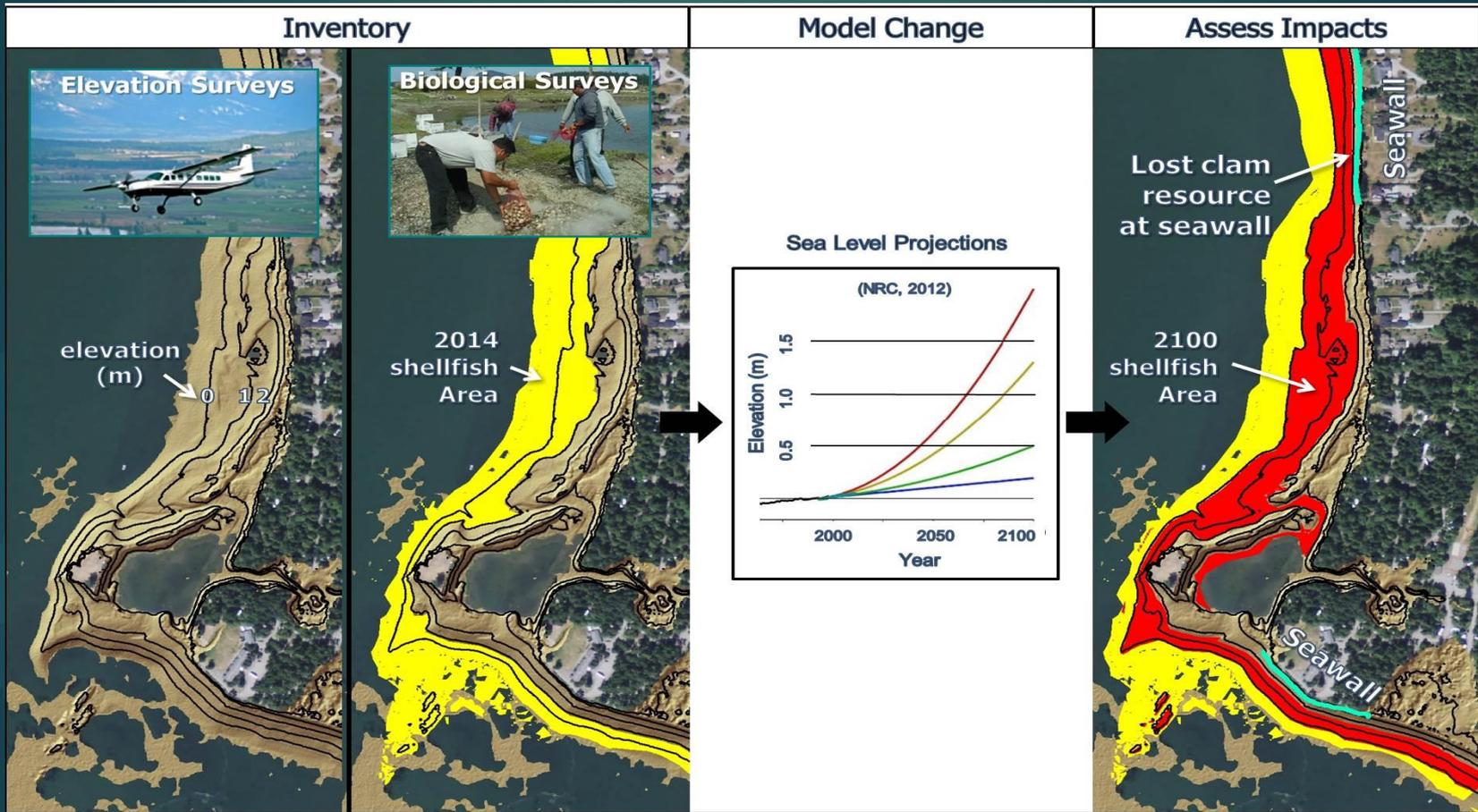
Very few people

No one

IHIs & Climate Change



IHIs & Climate Change



By 2100 the area of beach suitable for growing and harvesting shellfish will decrease by 27%.

IHIs & Climate Change

Priority concerns:	Projected Impacts: <i>Low</i> → <i>High</i>				
	Potential opportunity (+ % Δ)	Low (0 to -25% Δ)	Medium (-26 to -50% Δ)	Medium-high (-51% to -75% Δ)	High (> -75% Δ)
<i>Low</i>			CC		CU
↓	ED	BA	SD		
<i>High</i>			NRS		

NRS = Natural Resources Security
 ED = Education
 SD = Self Determination

CU = Cultural Use
 CC = Community Connection
 BA = Balance (Emotional Security)

Indigenous Health Indicators



<http://www.swinomish-nsn.gov/ih/>

THANK YOU.

For more information, please contact:

Larry Campbell
(360) 466-7352

lcampbell@swinomish.nsn.us

Dr. Jamie Donatuto
(360) 466-1532

Swinomish Indian Tribal Community
jdonatuto@swinomish.nsn.us

Research supported by: Swinomish Tribe; EPA STAR #83479101 & #83559501; NPLCC, USFWS, & NWCSC #F12AP00994; NIH NLM #R24LM011809.

Donatuto, J., E.E. Grossman, J. Konovsky, S. Grossman and L.W. Campbell. 2014. Indigenous community health and climate change: Integrating biophysical and social science indicators. *Coastal Management Journal*, 42(4): 355-373.

Donatuto, J., R. Gregory and L. Campbell. Developing responsive indicators of Indigenous Health. *In review*.



First Salmon Ceremony offering