

Challenges and Solutions to Accessing Data that Benefits Tribal Communities

Collette Adamsen, PhD
NRCNAA Director
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians

Cole Ward, MS NRCNAA Research Specialist Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate

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Overview

In this session we will discuss the following topics:

- Background and history of the National Resource Center on Native American Aging (NRCNAA).
- The NRCNAA research model utilized when working with Title VI programs.
- Discuss how tribes can assess their needs using the "Identifying our Needs: A Survey of Elders."
- > Informing tribes on how to effectively utilize their data.
- Provide data visual representation of Cycle VI tribal aggregated data from the "Identifying our Needs: A Survey of Elders VI."
- ▶ Benefits of data and how it can be utilized at the local, state, tribal, and federal level.



National Resource Center on Native American Aging (NRCNAA)

The NRCNAA is one of three centers that are funded through the Administration for Community Living (ACL). The other two centers are:

- The National Resource Center for American Indian, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian Elders (Alaska)
- National Resource Center for Native Hawaiian Elders (Hawaii)

The NRCNAA was established in 1994

 Center for Rural Health, University of North Dakota, School of Medicine & Heath Sciences.

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Mission and Vision

Mission

Identify and increase awareness of evolving Native elder health and social issues.

Vision

To empower Native people to develop community based solution.

Honoring and helping to maintain cultural values.



NRCNAA Programs and Resources

- Identifying Our Needs: A Survey of Elders
- WELL (Wise Elders Living Longer) Balanced Program
- Native Elder Caregiver Curriculum (NECC)
- Service Locator Map
- Heroes Project

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Data Challenges

- Data not being readily available to tribes.
- ➤ Significant gaps in data.
- National data sets are skewed due to misclassification of race/ethnicity.
- Small sample size in some cases.
- **≻**Unreliable

(Urban Indian Health Commission, 2007)



Why is data important?

- Today, many decisions are based on data; therefore, populations with little or no data are easily overlooked (Urban Indian Health Commission, 2007).
- > Provides an accurate picture of the Native elder population
 - Collecting custom fit data
- ➤ Helps set goals and priorities
- > Identifies specific areas of health and social needs
 - Resource allocation
- > Relevant actionable data
 - Assists policymakers, tribal leadership, directorship, and management make decisions based on facts and numbers.

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Why is data important?

- > Fulfill Title VI grant requirements
- > Other funding opportunities
 - Secure funding and additional resources for Native elders

MOST IMPORTANT USE THE DATA



Identifying Our Needs: A Survey of Elders

- Assesses the health and social needs of Native Elders in Tribal Communities
- 3 year cycles
- Opportunity to collect information for their communities
- Technical assistance and training



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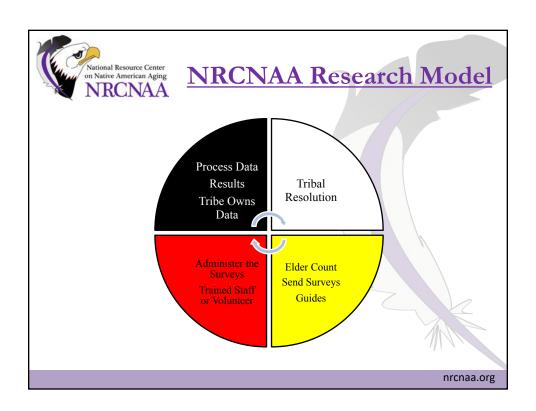
Tribal Diversity

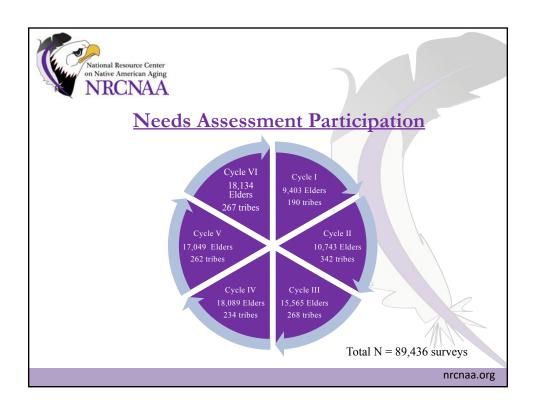
- NRCNAA research model addresses diversity between and within tribes.
 - Measurement of local needs
 - Unique fit to tribal community
 - Custom-fitting measure
 - ONE SIZE DOES NOT FIT ALL



Population

- Native elders that primarily reside on or within reservation areas, Alaskan villages, and Hawaiian homesteads.
- Age 55 years and older
- Important to note:
 - Age 55 years and over for Native elders is considered comparable to non-Native elders 65 years and older in the general population.







Cycle VI Summary

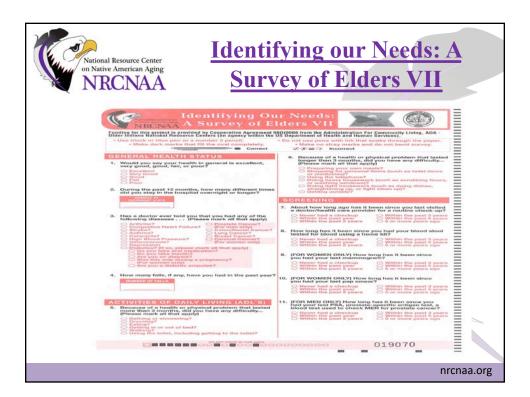
- Data collected in the time span of April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2017
- 18,134 AI/AN elders
- 164 sites
- 267 tribes
- Representation from:
 - 11 out of 12 Indian Health Service (IHS) Regions
 - 9 out of 10 Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) regions
 - 28 out of 50 states

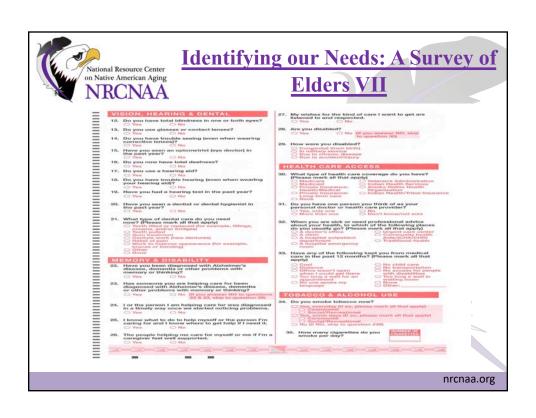
*Cycle VII began April 1, 2017 and will end March 31, 2020

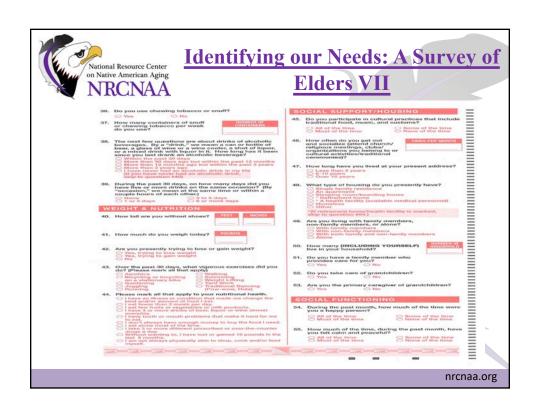


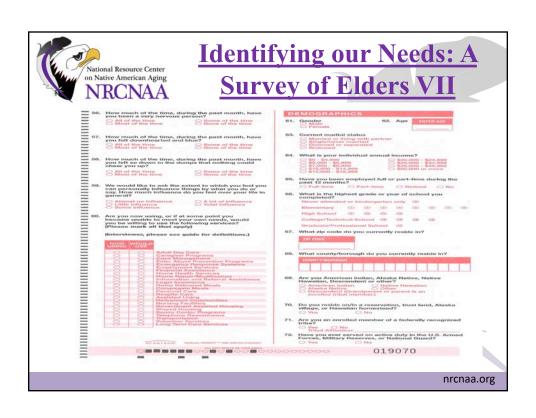
Survey Needs Data

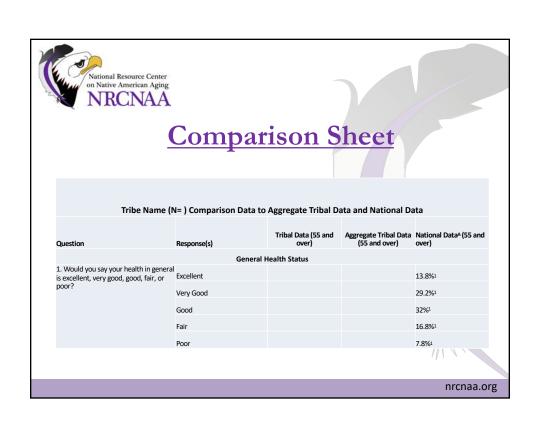
- ➤ General health status of elders
- ➤ Indicators of chronic health
- ➤ Activities of Daily Living (ADL's)
- ➤ Screenings
- ➤ Indicators of visual, hearing, and dental
- ➤ Memory and Disability
- ➤ Health Care Access
- Tobacco and alcohol use patterns
- ➤ Diet, nutrition, and exercise
- > Social support pattern and housing
- ➤ Social Functioning
- ➤ Use and acceptance of services
- Demographics

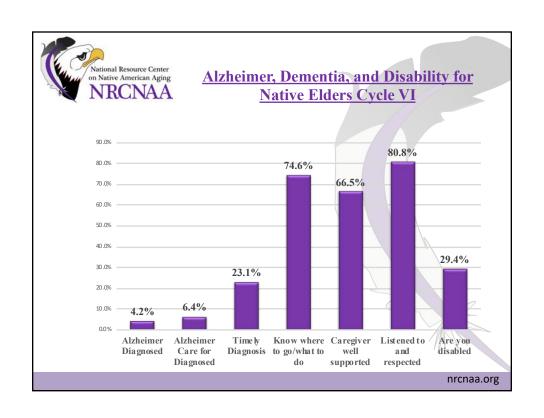


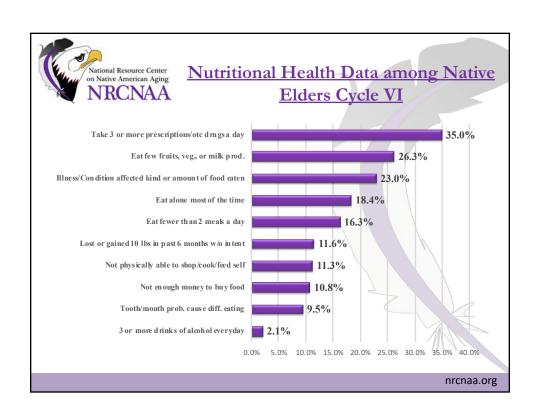


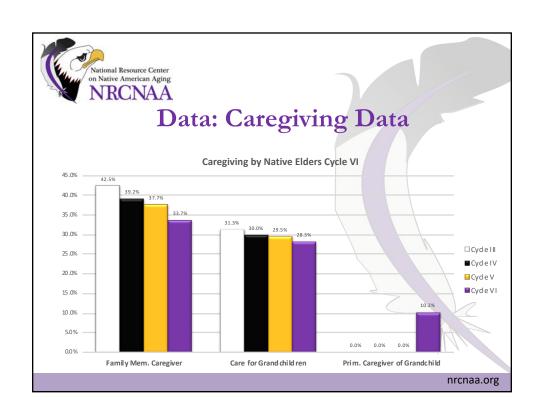


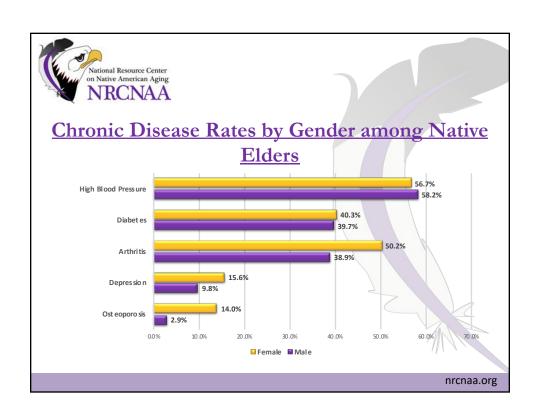


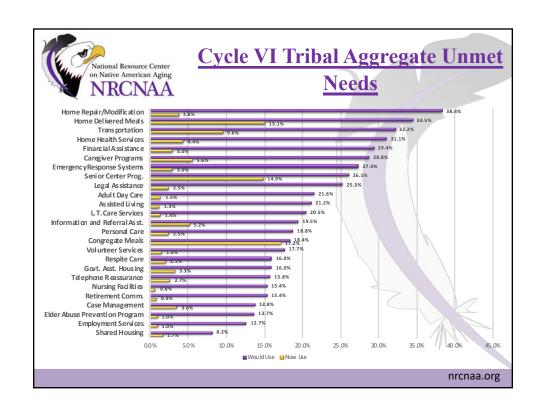


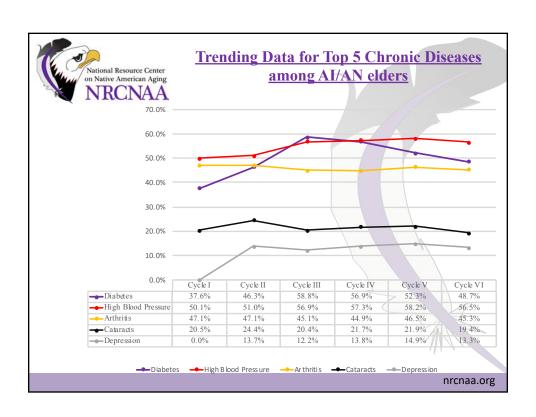


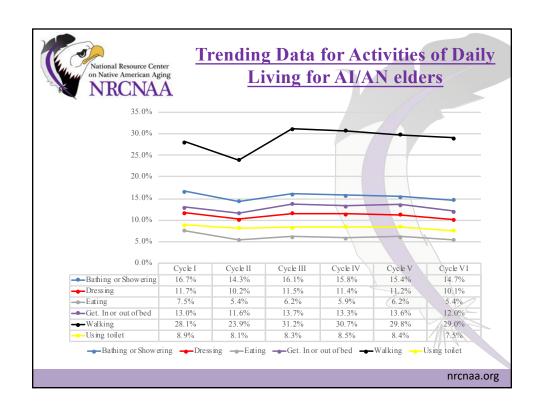


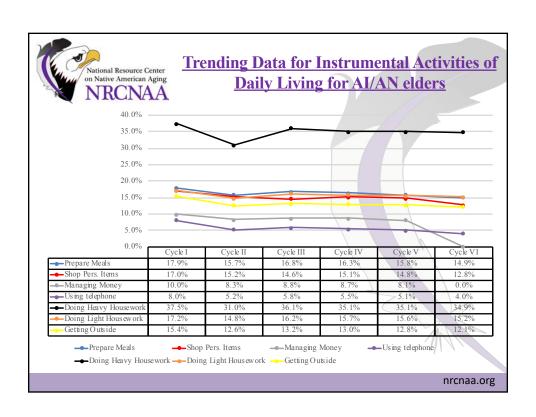








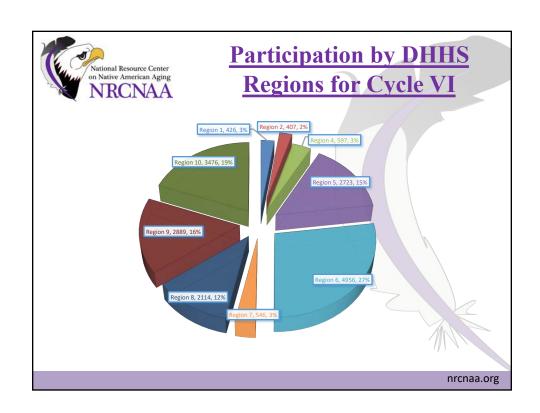


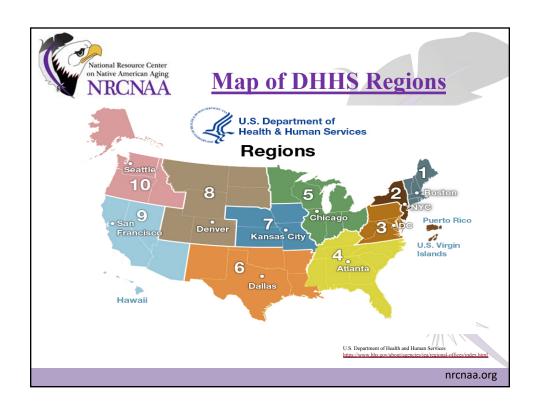




Top Chronic Diseases for Native Elders by Region and Tribal Aggregate

	Diabetes	High Blood Pressure	Arthritis	Cataracts	Depression	Asthma
National	18%	55.2%	47.4%	40.2%	17.2%	12%
Tribal Aggregate	**48.7%	*56.5%	***45.3%	19.4%	13.3%	12.6%
Region 1	***47.9%	*55.2%	**49.3%	12.7%	15%	13.8%
Region 2	***45.7%	*56%	**51.4%	18.4%	14.7%	16%
Region 4	**57.8%	*64.3%	***41.7%	23.5%	12.2%	12.1%
Region 5	**52.4%	*57.2%	***48.7%	21.6%	17.6%	14.6%
Region 6	*52.5%	**43.1%	***43%	17.8%	12.5%	10.3%
Region 7	*61.7%	**60.6%	***58.2%	20.9%	12.6%	12.3%
Region 8	**48.3%	*55.1%	*45.4%	15.8%	10%	12.8%
Region 9	***53%	*57.1%	**56.7%	19.6%	10.7%	12.6%
Region 10	***33.8%	*54%	**47.2%	22.2%	15.1%	13.9%

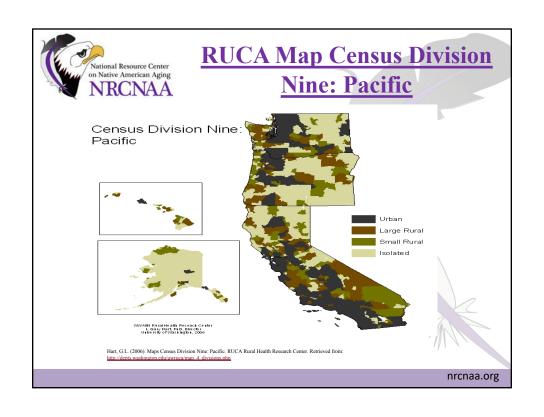




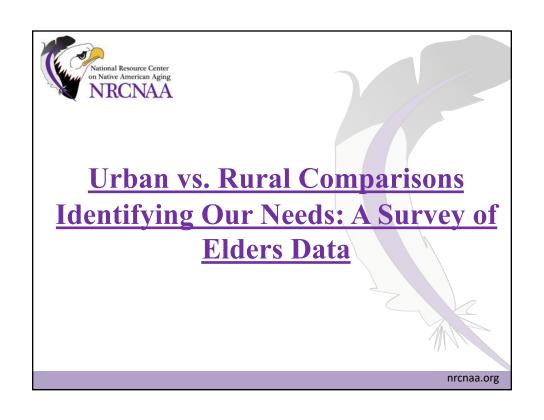


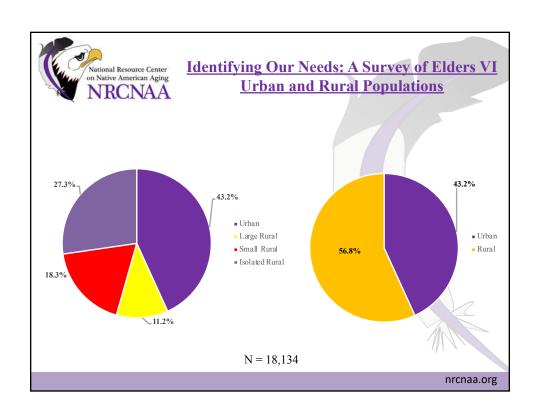
<u>Identifying Our Needs: A Survey of Elders VI</u> <u>Urban vs. Rural Data</u>

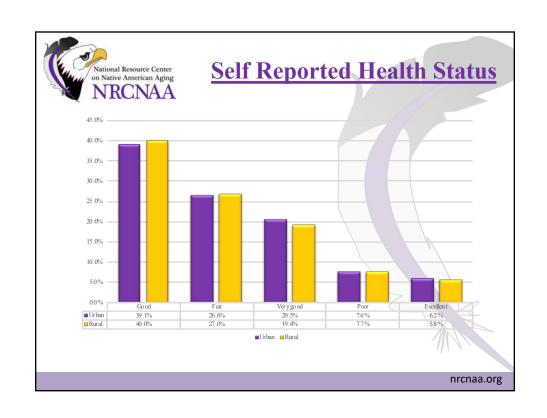
- RUCA codes for *Identifying Our Needs: A Survey of Elders VI* data
- ➤ AI/AN/NH elders who utilize Title VI services who reside within, near, or a certain radius of a defined urban area
 - Important to note: May live on the reservation or off the reservation, but reside in a certain proximity of an urban area.

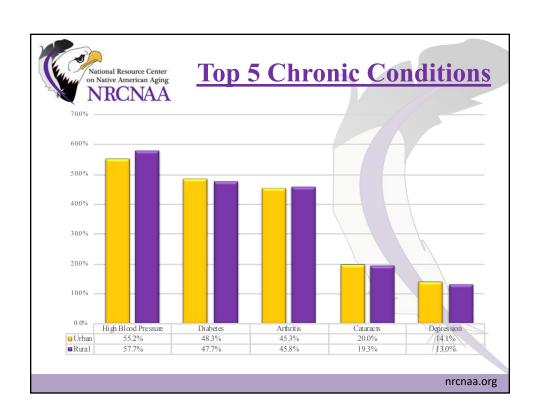


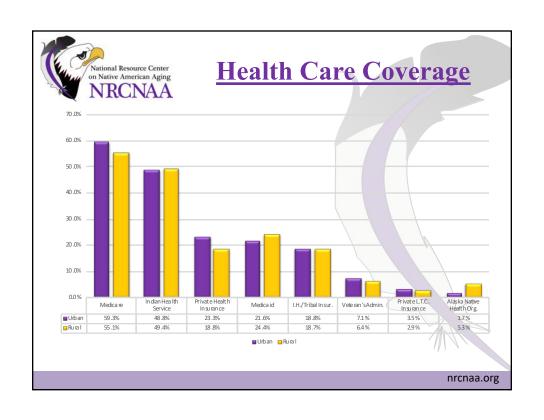


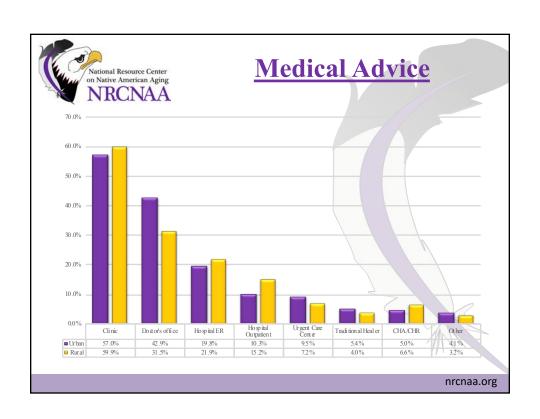


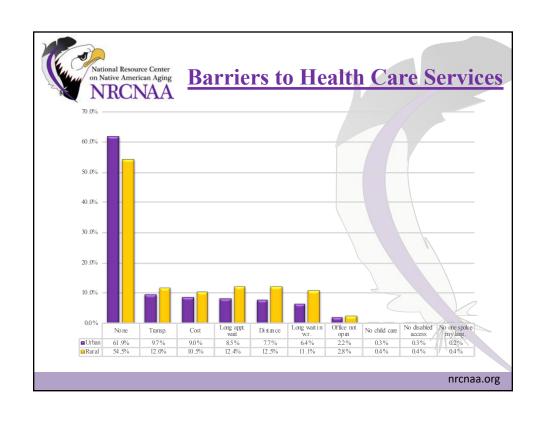


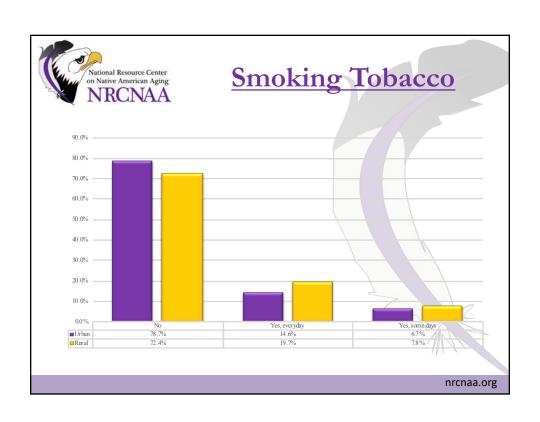


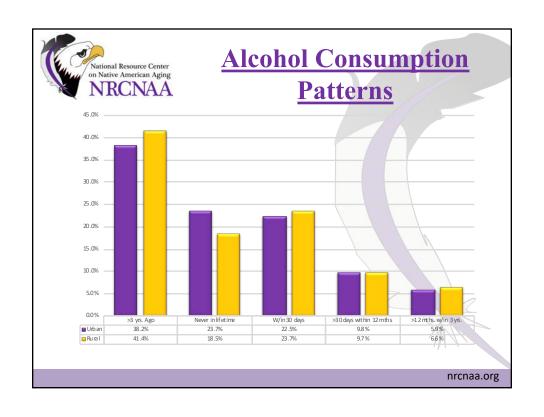


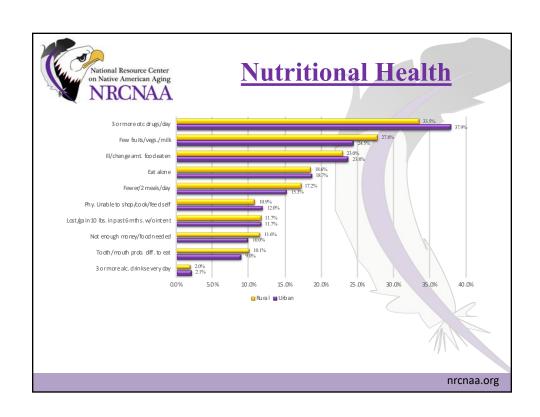


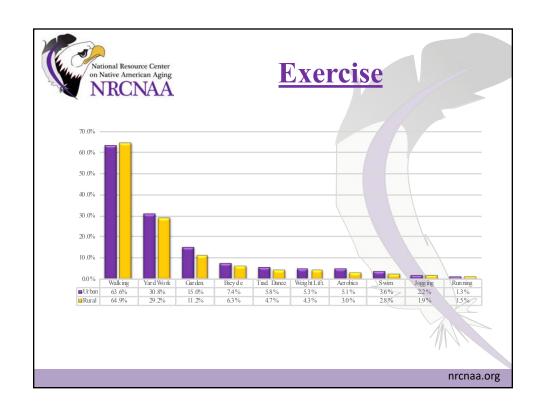


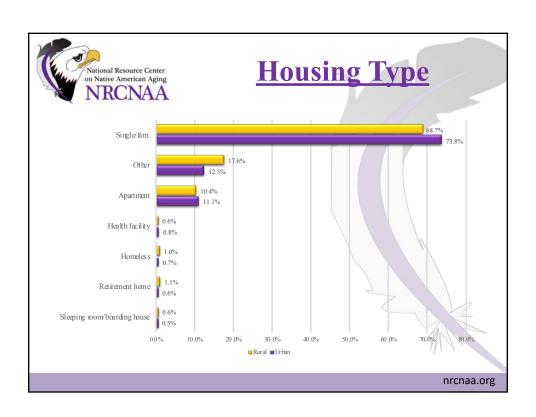


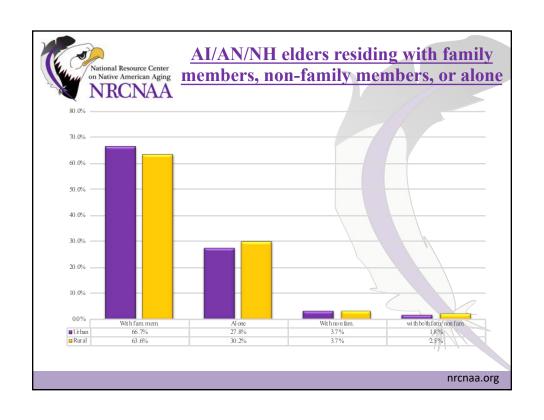


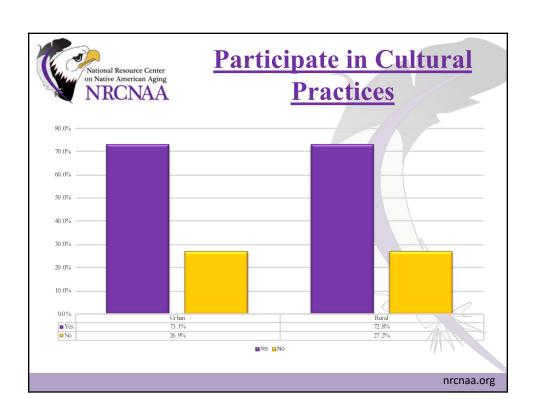


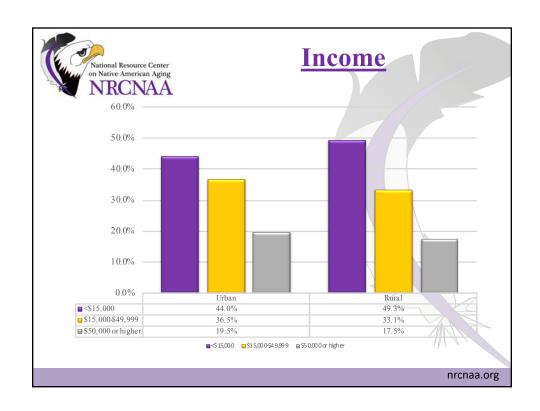














Utilization of Data for the AI/AN/NH Population

- · Local Level
 - · Renewal of Title VI Grants
 - Strengthen Grant Proposals
 - Document health and social disparities
 - Tribal planning and infrastructure
 - Empowers the tribe with information to identify and address health needs
- National Level
 - Training for Native elder service providers
 - Advocating for resources and funding at the state, regional, and national level
 - Filling the research gap for Native elder information
- · Training Native researchers in aging field
- · Decision-making and policy



Summary of Data Process

- Partnership with the Tribe
 - Open communication and transparency about the research and data
- Building Tribal Capacity
 - People within the community administering surveys and assisting in conducting the research.

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Summary of the Data Process

- •Obtaining proper permission to conduct research within tribal community
 - •Tribal community permissions
 - Tribal Resolutions
 - •Tribal IRB or RRBs
 - •Verbal consent from participating AI/AN/NH elder
- •Benefits to the partners (tribe and researcher)
 - •Data assists in bringing additional resources or funding to address health and social issues or disparities. Helps to change policy relating to the AI/AN elder population. Provides an invaluable rich data source.
- •Tribe owns





Contact Information

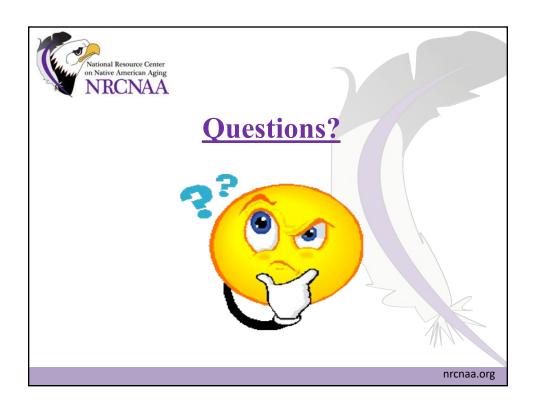
For more information contact:

National Resource Center on

Native American Aging

Center for Rural Health School of Medicine and Health Sciences Grand Forks, ND 58202-9037

Tel: 800-896-7628 Fax: (701) 777-6779 http://www.nrcnaa.org





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