





NRCNAA MISSION

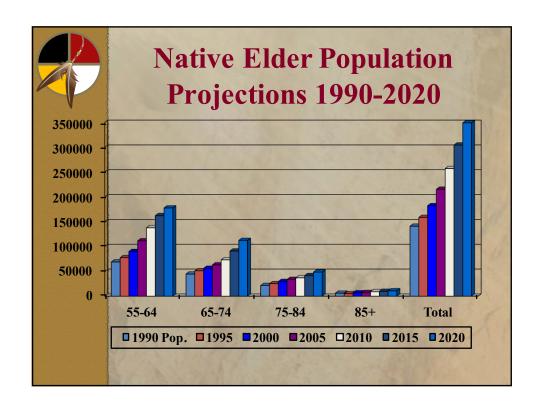
"Identify and increase awareness of evolving Native elder health and social needs".

❖ Web site: www.nrcnaa.org



NRCNAAAIMS

- Empowerment of Native American elder caregivers, elder service providers, and tribal leaders
- Honoring and maintaining cultural values while providing high-quality services







CAREGIVING

Alzheimer's Association 2014 Alzheimer's Disease Facts and Figures

Who are the Caregivers

- Typically immediate family and can also be relatives and friends
- * 65% are women
- 21% are 65 years of age and older
- 44% have some college education or had earned a college degree
- 64% are currently employed, a student or a homemaker
- 71% are married or in a long-term relationship



CAREGIVING

Alzheimer's Association 2014 Alzheimer's Disease Facts and Figures

Unpaid vs Paid Care

- Large majority of caregiving for people with Alzheimer's and other dementias is unpaid care
 - Over 15 million caregivers provide unpaid care for persons with Alzheimer's and other dementias in America
- Majority of formal care for person's with Alzheimer's and other dementias is made up of direct care workers such as nurse aides, home health aides, personal and home-care aides, and nursing assistants. This is the paid care caregiving.



Caregiving cost and value

CAREGIVING

Alzheimer's Association 2014 Alzheimer's Disease Facts and Figures

Unpaid Care

- 15 million caregivers provided 17.7 billions hours of unpaid care
- Those care hours are nationally valued at \$220.0 billion
 - ✓ Approximately half the net value of Wal-Mart sales in 2012 (\$443.9 billion) Wal-Mart 2012 sales report
 - ✓ Approximately 8 times the total revenue of McDonald's in 2012 (\$27.6 billion) McDonald's Corporation Report 2012



CAREGIVERS

Sandwich Generation

- A sandwich generation caregiver is typically a middle-aged person who simultaneously cares for dependent minor children and aging parents.
 - Parents of dependent minors are older than in the past
 - The aging of the US population including American Indian populations growing as life expectancies increase



Caregiver Burden

Burden

"the emotional, psychological, physical, and financial 'load' assumed by CG's, as well as their subjective appraisals of how task performance affects their lives"

(Gaugler et at. 2000:323)



Community & Caregiver Burden

- Tribal communities tend to be in rural areas
- High Unemployment rates and low incomes
- Health care access issues
- Shortage of culturally-competent health providers
- Critical shortage of Long-term services and support which means extensive unmet needs for elders and caregivers



- Run in three year cycles and currently in cycle VI
- Tribes have the opportunity to collect information about their community
- Funded by ACL/AOA for past 20 years





Tribal Participatory Model

Fisher & Ball (2003)

- Tribal Participatory Mechanisms:
 - Tribal Oversight
 - Tribal Resolution
 - Tribal Capacity Building
 - Culturally-Fit Method and Assessment
 - Applicable, Interpretable, and Usable Results
 - Tribal Data Ownership



Purpose of Needs Assessment

- Assists tribes in assessing options and developing an action plan to address local needs.
- Provides documentation required for planning and grant purposes including fulfilling requirements for tribes' Title VI elder nutrition program grant applications.
- Provides documentation (Family caregivers percentages) to apply for elder caregivers grant applications.



Population

- Native American elders residing primarily on reservations, Alaskan villages and Hawaiian homesteads.
- ❖ Individuals age 55 and over living on or around Indian areas.
 - ❖ Age 55 is considered comparable to 65 and over in the general population
 - Data is age adjusted



Tribal Diversity

- ❖NRCNAA's model addresses diversity between and within tribes:
 - ❖ Measures local community needs which are then unique to that community and fit only that particular community.
 - ❖ Model utilizes a custom-fitting measure.

One Size Does Not Fit All



Aggregated Representation

- ❖Not a single representative sample of nation's Native American Elders
 - Represents an aggregation of representative samples from participating tribes
 - Survey and methodology has stayed constant from Cycle II through Cycle V



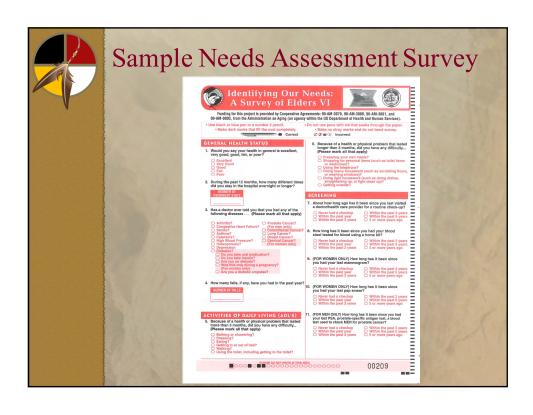
Regional Variance

- NRCNAA model also addresses regional variance:
- Such as variance in life expectancy and chronic disease
 - California Indian Health Service Area life expectancy at 76.3 years is close to nations; however, Aberdeen Area is 64.3 a difference of 12 years.
 - Alaska Area has a diabetes rate slightly higher than the general population at 16%; whereas, the majority of other regions area at 37% or more.

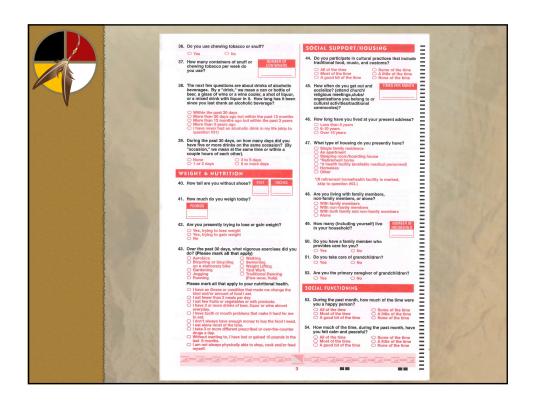


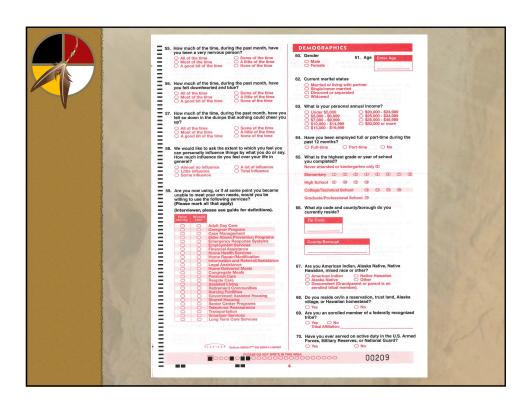
The Needs Assessment Survey

- The primary method of data collection is the survey instrument (administered face-to-face with the elders).
- * A standardized assessment instrument
 - Surveys provided to the tribes by NRCNAA at no cost.
 - Surveys processed (optical scanner) by NRCNAA at no cost.
 - A copy of the survey can be viewed at http://ruralhealth.und.edu.projects/nrcnaa/pdf/cycleiv.survey_instrument.pdf











Survey Needs Data

- General health status of elders
- Indicators of chronic health
- Indicators of visual, hearing, and dental
- * Tobacco and alcohol use patterns
- ❖ Diet, nutrition, and exercise
- Social support patterns, housing and work
- Health care access
- **Unmet needs**
- Use and acceptance of services



National Resource Center Provides:

- ❖ Survey instruments a standardized tool
- *Assistance with sampling
- Training on data collection
- ❖ Technical support
- Data entry
- Data analysis
- Statistical profiles of your elders
- Comparisons with national norms

NRCNAA 2008

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Local Communities Provide:

- *A resolution from their tribal councils
- A number or count of the elders in the community
- ❖Data collection
- A repository for the findings and are responsible for getting them to the right people
- *Local implementation and coordination

NRCNAA 2008

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Post Data Collection

- NRCNAA receives completed surveys from participating tribes.
 - ❖ Surveys are scanned and coded for statistical analysis
 - ❖ A data file is created for each tribal participant
 - Standard measures are created (such as Body Mass Index, ADL and IADL limitations, chronic diseases and service uses).



Result Tabulations

- NRCNAA prepares comparison sheets for all participating tribes:
 - ❖ Includes each tribe's data, national data, and data for all Native American elders (tribal aggregate).
- Sample comparison sheet can be seen at: http://ruralhealth.und.edu/projects/nrcnaa/pdf/comparison.pdf
- The comparison sheets allow a context for interpretation:
 - Helps to determine whether each tribe's elders are healthier or less healthy than the norm or whether they have more chronic disease.



Visualizing Disparities

❖Data Comparison

Comparisons between our tribe, regions and the U.S. general population provide documentation of disparities on specific diseases where American Indian people appeared to be at greater risk than others in the nation. This information assists in identifying diseases where health promotion efforts will assist in making significant improvements in health status for our elders. The table on the next slide presents these diseases.



NRCNAA Data Use Template

&Chronic Disease

The top chronic diseases found among our elders were high blood pressure, arthritis, diabetes, depression and osteoporosis. Each of these lead to limitations on peoples' ability to take care of themselves. Nutritional care is particularly important for high blood pressure, diabetes and osteoporosis.

Five most common chronic diseases for Our Tribe

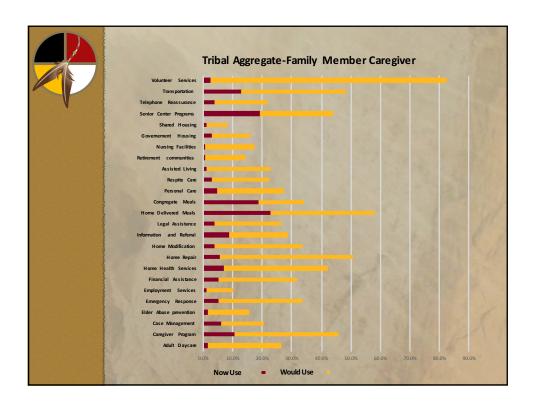
	(persons 55 and over)			
	Region IX	Tribal Agg.	Nation	
High blood pressure	60.7%	58.2%	55.2%	
Arthritis	44.4%	46.5%	47.4%	
Diabetes	45.8%	40.7%	18.0%	
Depression	14.1%	14.9%	17.2%	
Osteoporosis	10.5%	10.6%	4.6%	

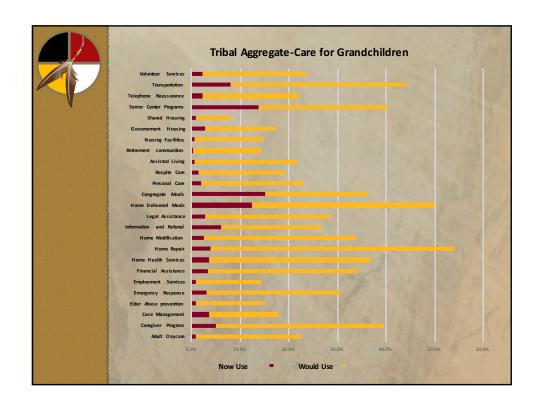


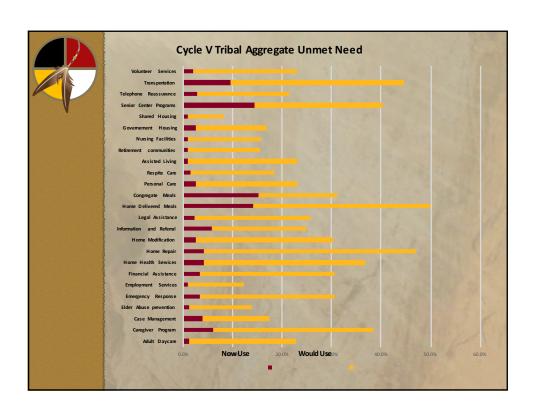
Chronic Diseases

	High Blood Pressure	Arthritis	Diabetes	Depression	Osteoporosis
National	55.2%	47.4%	18.0%	17.2%	4.6%
Tribal Agg	58.2%	46.5%	40.7%	14.9%	10.6%
Region 1	59.4%	52.1%	38.1%	23.1%	11.0%
Region 2	45.9%	48.6%	40.5%	5.4%	21.6%
Region 4	68.2%	45.4%	46.7%	13.6%	8.9%
Region 5	57.0%	49.8%	45.1%	20.6%	12.0%
Region 6	59.6%	43.6%	44.0%	12.8%	9.2%
Region 7	61.6%	43.2%	50.5%	12.3%	8.8%
Region 8	58.4%	48.8%	44.2%	11.4%	9.7%
Region 9	60.7%	44.4%	45.8%	14.1%	10.5%
Region 10	53.6%	48.0%	27.5%	16.1%	11.9%











State of Caregiving

- Loss of Native caregivers
 - Youth more upwardly mobile
 - Students choosing non-tribal community career options
- Higher burden on Native Caregivers
- Respite care being sparse or nonexistent for many Native caregivers
- Less training opportunities for caregivers

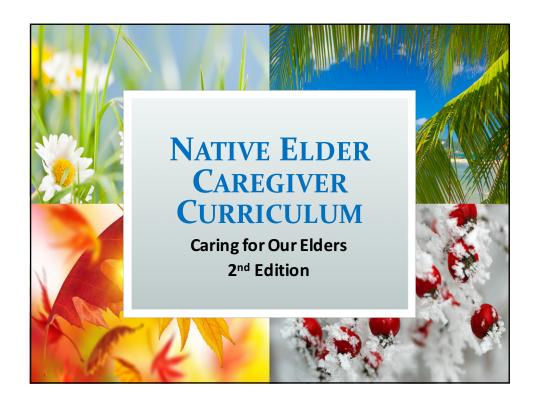


State of Caregiving

Native Caregiving Strengths

- Reciprocity/Giving back the care
- *Resource Sharing
- Collectivism
- Community Cohesiveness
- Resiliency & Survivability
- Adaptability
- **❖**Humor
- Respect for Elders

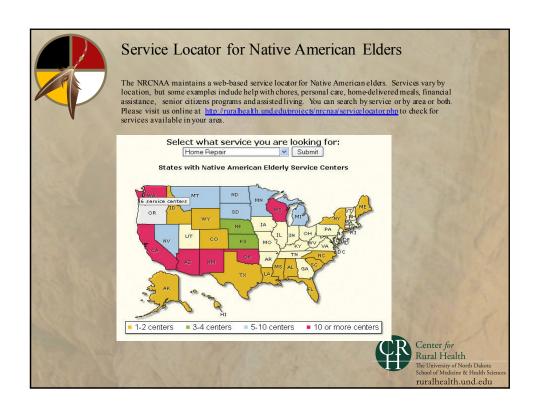














Contact Information

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- http://www.nrcnaa.org



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