

NCRE 2014 PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS



Armenta, Brian; Whitbeck, Les

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

THE HISTORICAL LOSS SCALE: LONGITUDINAL MEASUREMENT EQUIVALENCE AND PROSPECTIVE LINKS TO ANXIETY AMONG A SAMPLE OF INDIGENOUS ADOLESCENTS

Paper Presentation

Session 1.4

Thursday 1:30-2:45

Room 304/305

Thoughts of historical loss (i.e., the loss of culture, land, and people due to colonization) are conceptualized as a contributor to the contemporary stress experienced by North American Indigenous populations. Although discussions of historical loss and related constructs (e.g., historical trauma) are widespread within the Indigenous literature, empirical efforts to understand the consequence of historical loss are limited, partially due to the lack of valid assessments. In this study we evaluated the longitudinal measurement properties of the Historical Loss Scale—a standardized measure that was developed to systematically examine thoughts of historical loss among Indigenous populations—among a sample of North American Indigenous adolescents. We also test the hypothesis that thoughts of historical loss can be psychologically distressing. Via face-to-face interviews, 642 Indigenous adolescents from a single cultural group completed the Historical Loss Scale and a measure of anxiety at four time-points, which were separated by 2-year intervals (M age = 11.09 years, SD = .86, 50.0% girls at baseline). Preliminary measurement analyses suggested that responses to the Historical Loss Scale were explained well by a second-order factor structure composed of three first-order factors (i.e., cultural loss, loss of people, and cultural mistreatment). This factor structure held full longitudinal metric (i.e., factor loadings) and scalar (i.e., intercepts) equivalence. In addition, more frequent thoughts of historical loss were associated with subsequent increases in anxiety. Our discussion will focus on the need for a broader range of standardized, culturally-relevant measures and future directions for the study of historical loss.



Ayoub, Catherine

Harvard Medical School

Boulley, Jennifer

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Ojibwe

ENGAGING IN A GOOD WAY: ONE COMMUNITY'S STORY OF CARE OF YOUNG CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES

Paper Presentation

Session 3.2

Friday 8:30-9:45

Room 204

Engaging tribal communities to grow in their service of young children and their families is an important and complex process. This is the story of one community's recent journey. In this paper we will present the strategies, processes, resources, and interventions that came together to galvanize the community, and to support the movement toward goal oriented collaboration for children and families prenatal to age 8 years. The evaluation of this journey will be described through a mixed methods approach that encompasses a multi-level longitudinal design and examines community-level, provider-level, and child developmental changes. The process began 6 years ago with listening to both the strengths and challenges of community leaders, providers, parents, and elders. From the beginning there was a focus on solutions that encompassed the core values and practices of the community. Leadership was shared as was decision-making, and sustainability was always considered. Ownership of the issues and the resources was also seen as shared and service and evaluation partners worked together to support the community's vision of their work. Though funding sources like SAMHSA Project LAUNCH, the community has been able to map progress and link the impacts of community change to positive growth in children and families. The next phase of the community work on behalf of young children and families is currently in progress through the Zaaagichigaazowin (they are loved and treasured) Home Visiting Program (ZHV). ZHV, a home visiting program developed as a Tribal Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting (TMIECHV) grantee. It is a comprehensive connected tribal home visiting model that envisions and implements the next phase of nation-building and adds to the growth of community knowledge through evaluation partnerships.



Atkins, Mark

University of Illinois at Chicago

DISSEMINATION, IMPLEMENTATION SCIENCE, AND PUBLIC HEALTH: AN ECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Invited Presentation	Workshop Part 1	Thursday 9:00-10:30	Shore Family Forum
Roundtable Discussions	Session 1.1	Thursday 1:30-2:45	Room 321/Roy Redshirt Room
	Session 4.1	Friday 10:00-11:15	Room 321/Roy Redshirt Room
	Session 5.1	Friday 12:45-2:00	Room 321/Roy Redshirt Room

Dissemination and implementation (D & I) research provides a set of organizing principles and research methods intended to reduce the research to practice gap. However, like its predecessor, evidence-based practice, there is much work to be done to narrow the differing perspectives of intervention developers and community partners. In this talk, the two major research traditions that have guided D & I research, diffusion theory and organizational theory, will be reviewed and applied towards a public health model to address what is arguably the most pressing and persistent crisis in mental health: the long-standing mental health burden that differentially impacts impoverished communities and people of color. An ecological perspective informs the work to expand the focus of mental health promotion to impact natural settings and to acknowledge that mental health is promoted best not by a limited number of trained professionals but by the key people most important to individuals' personal satisfaction and health.



Barnes-Najor, Jessica

Michigan State University

THE TRIBAL EARLY CHILDHOOD RESEARCH CENTER: BUILDING CAPACITY BY SUPPORTING NETWORKS OF UNIVERSITY AND COMMUNITY PARTNERS

Paper Presentation	Session 2.2	Thursday 3:00-4:15	Room 103
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This paper discusses the work of the Tribal Early Childhood Research Center (TRC), a broad network of independent community partners and researchers working collaboratively to address research, practice, and policy issues relevant for the healthy development of young American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) children. Results from a social network analysis will be presented to illustrate how community and research partners are working together to increase our understanding of young AI/AN children's development.



Black, Kirsten; BigCrow, Cecelia

University of Colorado AMC

ENGAGING INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN RESEARCH THROUGH MIXED METHODS DESIGNS

Paper Presentation	Session 2.3	Thursday 3:00-4:15	Room 204
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Fundamental to community based participatory research is the belief that communities should contribute to study designs and receive tangible benefits. When working with Native American communities, researchers often encounter divergent perspectives regarding the types of research questions asked, the basis for acquiring knowledge, and appropriate study designs. This presentation explores the application of mixed methods designs to address community questions and to understand cultural factors. Topics include: defining qualitative and quantitative methods in terms of their strengths and limitations, and different way of combining these methods to extend learning and provide evidence to programs. Objectives: 1. Describe different world views-Western vs. Indigenous and how those world views influence how different groups think about research. 2. Identify strengths and weaknesses of QUAL and QUAN methods. 3. Define mixed methods research and its applicability for cross cultural research, and evaluating community based projects and interventions. 4. Discuss ways to include QUAL in research designs. Basic principles of QUAL research.

**Coser, Ashleigh**

Oklahoma State University

EXPLORING PARENTAL COMPETENCY IN A COMMUNITY SAMPLE OF AMERICAN INDIAN FAMILIES

Poster Symposium

Session 4.3

Friday 10:00-11:15

Room 103

Systematic empirical research examining parenting competence among American Indian (AI) families is lacking.

Researchers have demonstrated that parents' competency (both efficacy and satisfaction) is an important dimension of parenting among non-AI families. However, little research has explored parental competency within AI families. The current study assessed parents' competency in a sample of 64 parents from the Midwest with children aged 6-11 years. The Parental Sense of Competency Scale (PSOC; Johnston & Mash, 1989) assesses parents' satisfaction in the parent role (Satisfaction score) and parents' skills and problem-solving ability (Efficacy score); an overall total score is also calculated. Parents completed the PSOC and a demographic measure as part of a larger study. Results indicate that the majority of our AI parents demonstrated moderate to high Satisfaction, Efficacy, and Total scores. This suggests that parents in our sample reported low rates of frustration and anxiety in their parenting role, and utilized effective strategies. Thus, they reported overall moderate to high levels of parenting competency.

Our results are contrary to previous anecdotal reports that AI families may experience uncertainty in their parenting role and lack knowledge of effective parenting practices. Low competency has been proposed as an important factor in the high rates of abuse and neglect, and use of harsh discipline strategies among AI families (Campbell & Evans-Campbell, 2011; Horejsi, Craig, & Pablo, 1992; and LaFromboise & Dizon, 2003). In our community sample, however, parenting competency appeared to be a strength. Implications for future systematic research will be discussed.

**Etz, Kathy**

National Institute on Drug Abuse

ROUNDTABLE: THE PATH TO NIDA FUNDING FOR JUNIOR SCHOLARS

Session 2.1

Thursday 3:00-4:15

Room 321/Roy Redshirt Room

Dr. Kathy Etz is a Health Science Administrator in the Epidemiology Research Branch of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. She has worked on a number of funding initiative specifically targeting AIAN health and the training of AIAN and other researchers. Dr. Etz will present an overview of NIDA funding priorities and mechanisms relevant to work in tribal communities. She will also offer guidance for junior investigators interested in developing NIDA proposals, and beginning to develop their portfolio of NIDA-funded work.

**Ford, Tara**

University of Alaska Fairbanks

WHO'S IMPORTANT TO YOU?: A PILOT STUDY EXPLORING YUP'IK YOUTH EGO NETWORKS

Paper Presentation

Session 1.2

Thursday 1:30-2:45

Room 103

The Circumpolar Indigenous Pathways to Adulthood (CIPA) project aimed to investigate youth perspectives of social stressors and strategies for navigating adolescent development in five rural circumpolar communities. Participants' historical context and contemporary realities around growing-up in an era of accelerated social change were cornerstones for rationalizing the need for the CIPA study (Ulturgasheva et al., 2011; Rasmus, Allen, Ford, Charles, & Lindley, 2013). Coming-of-age for Yup'ik Eskimo youth is a blend of traditional influences such as seasonal subsistence activities and strong kinship relations, contemporary lifestyle such as owning a snow machine and movement to a cash-based economy, and western adopted markers including graduating from high school or playing basketball. Furthermore, the reality is that Alaskans' live in a state with stark statistics, compared to the national average, in the areas of substance abuse and suicide. In 2010, 163 lives were lost to suicide in Alaska. Paralleled with the CIPA study, a cultural intervention project has been developed and implemented in the region to address health disparities around substance abuse and suicide (special issue). The hope of the prevention work is to weave a narrative for Yup'ik youth that is not saturated with loss from suicides. Several themes for navigating hard times emerged from the CIPA study including connectedness to kinship relations, especially the role of grandparents, youth feeling useful, engagement in subsistence activities, and youth believing in themselves (Ford, Rasmus, & Allen, 2012; Rasmus et al., 2013).

The current study aimed to re-interview as many of the original 25 participants from the CIPA study that could be located and consented 2 years and 11 months later. Fifteen youth were re-located and consented to participate in this follow-up study. This included seven female and eight male participants ages 14 to 20 years old. Follow-up interviews addressed life challenges over the past three years and resources that helped them with their hard times. Youth emphasized challenges as sources of vulnerabilities around lack of employment and interpersonal relationship strain. Similar to findings from the original study, interpersonal relationship distress was discussed in three distinct contexts including antagonist "girl drama," family discord, and partner relations conflicts. Youth identified personal strengths such as reframing challenges, seeking personal space, and family support to overcome challenges. Contemporary understanding of emergent young adults' role and responsibilities in a rural Yup'ik setting warrants further study as it was found to be a source of vulnerability. Also, these findings point out that social supports are important; however, future exploration is warranted around the structure of these social supports in the rural Yup'ik context by asking, "Who is important to you?" Findings can inform clinical and prevention work in the community. For example, targeted community activities can address reported challenges including job fairs and workshops on healthy relationships with specificity to the experience of becoming an adult in rural Alaska.



Foster-Fishman, Pennie

Michigan State University

A SYSTEMS CHANGE APPROACH TO EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION

Invited Presentation	Workshop Part 2	Thursday 10:45-12:15	Shore Family Forum
Roundtable Discussions	Session 1.1	Thursday 1:30-2:45	Room 321/Roy Redshirt Room
	Session 4.1	Friday 10:00-11:15	Room 321/Roy Redshirt Room
	Session 5.1	Friday 12:45-2:00	Room 321/Roy Redshirt Room

There is increasing recognition that the majority of social problems facing communities today are wickedly complex; emerging from and maintained by a host of interacting community and societal conditions that are extremely resistant to change. As a result, even the most effective evidence based programs – when implemented well – are limited in the scale and scope of change that is possible. For this reason, some community scholars and implementation scientists are now advocating for a systems approach to change – one that considers the wicked, complex nature of community problems and considers how to implement EBPs and other change strategies within this complexity. This presentation will present one framework that was designed to support the pursuit of transformative community change and illustrate its use when pursuing EBPs in vulnerable communities.



Gonzalez, Miigis

University of Minnesota Duluth

EXPLORING COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES TO DECREASE SUBSTANCE USE AMONG AI YOUTH, A PHOTOVOICE PROJECT

Poster Symposium	Session 4.3	Friday 10:00-11:15	Room 204
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Illicit drug use, binge alcohol use, and the need for treatment are significantly higher in American Indian (AI) populations when compared to the national average. There is a growing body of literature advocating cultural intervention and prevention strategies; however, the extensiveness of cultural practices as a means for treatment has not been adequately explored. Research, although increasing, has not tested the mechanisms that determine the relationship between culture and substance use. Social Cognitive Theory (SCT) will guide this project's understanding of the relationship between cultural opportunities defined by the community and substance use among young people. Understanding the mechanisms between these opportunities and substance use may be critical in terms of tapping into a culturally-specific health promotion resource, especially considering the high rates of substance-related mortality in AI communities.

The long-term goal of my research is to develop culturally meaningful and sustainable programs to decrease substance abuse and promote health and wellness among AI people. The objective of this research is to engage Ojibwe community members in a discussion of views, values, benefits, and barriers of community and cultural resources in relation to substance use among young people using SCT concepts to guide prompts in this Photovoice project.



Hill, Kyle

University of Minnesota

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PROTECTIVE FACTORS IN AMERICAN INDIAN YOUTH SUICIDE

Poster Symposium	Session 4.2	Friday 10:00-11:15	Room 103
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Suicide afflicts American Indian (AI) youth at grossly disproportionate rates¹. However, protective mechanisms such as family, peer support, and cultural engagement serve as protective factors, mitigating risk for youth suicide, as well as other negative mental health indices within AI communities². Accordingly, the present investigation will serve to elaborate on the protective function of interpersonal and community relationships in the prevention of suicide within AI reservation youth and adolescents. Utilizing a Community participatory methodology (CBPR), the present investigation will employ a qualitative approach to delineate themes that will then be utilized as tribal and community specific protective mechanisms toward evaluation and assessment of suicide risk in AI communities.


Hiratsuka, Vanessa

Southcentral Foundation

PATIENT AND PROVIDER FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ALASKA NATIVE ADOLESCENT TOBACCO USE SCREENING AND REFERRAL TO TREATMENT

Paper Presentation Session 1.2 Thursday 1:30-2:45 Room 103

Tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and is the leading behavioral cause of death among adults 25 years or older. Tobacco use typically begins in early adolescence, with early experimentation progressing to nicotine dependence by age 18. The US Preventive Services Task Force recommends that healthcare system staff screen for tobacco use, advise to quit, and refer users to complete counseling interventions. Although screening for tobacco use and referral for tobacco cessation should be administered uniformly to all patients, previous research suggests that, in practice, specific patient and provider characteristics may affect whether such screening and referral is accomplished. Although little is known about referral to tobacco cessation programs in AI/ANs, it is possible that gender and patient-provider gender concordance affect provider adherence to established protocol, as many aspects of health and wellness dialogue may be more challenging for gender discordant patients and providers to address. As part of the Native Children's Research Exchange postdoctoral scholar program and Native Investigator Development Program, a retrospectively query of the Alaska Native Medical Center primary care electronic health records to assess health care utilization data among AI/AN patients aged 12-18 years and their providers. The in progress study examines associations between patient and provider characteristics and completeness in tobacco use screening and referral to treatment.


Hiratsuka, Vanessa

Southcentral Foundation

NURSE FAMILY PARTNERSHIP IN AN ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL HEALTH SYSTEM: BUILDING PARTNERSHIP AND ALIGNING EXPECTATIONS IN A TRIBAL CONTEXT

Paper Presentation Session 3.4 Friday 8:30-9:45 Room 241

In south-central Alaska, Southcentral Foundation (SCF) works closely with the Nurse Family Partnership (NFP) National Service Office to adapt and enhance NFP materials for delivery to primiparous (first time) and multiparous Alaska Native and American Indian mothers. Nurses employed by SCF, an Alaska Native owned and operated health care system, have delivered home visiting services to families with newborns for nearly twenty years. In June 2012, SCF shifted to provide services using the NFP model. NFP, which generally enrolls only primiparous mothers, was otherwise a good fit for addressing the needs described and SCF's mission of "working together with the Native Community to achieve wellness through health and related services." In collaboration with the Prevention Research Center at the University of Colorado Denver, SCF modified enrollment criteria to include multiparous mothers, adapted facilitator (handout) content and images to better reflect our tribal community, and required all home visitors undergo New Hire Orientation, which includes cultural teaching. These adaptations and enhancements provide nurses with tools to provide culturally appropriate services to families meeting eligibility criteria (low income and primiparous OR multiparous and meeting "social risk" criteria). This poster describes the process SCF went through to identify and select NFP as our partner and describes the process of adapting and enhancing NFP materials for use in our community.



Hiratsuka, Vanessa

Southcentral Foundation

NURSE FAMILY PARTNERSHIP IN AN ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL HEALTH SYSTEM: ENHANCEMENTS AND ADAPTATION

Poster Symposium

Session 4.4

Friday 10:00-11:15

Room 304/305

In south-central Alaska, Southcentral Foundation (SCF) works closely with the Nurse Family Partnership (NFP) National Service Office to adapt and enhance NFP materials for delivery to primiparous (first time) and multiparous Alaska Native and American Indian mothers. Nurses employed by SCF, an Alaska Native owned and operated health care system, have delivered home visiting services to families with newborns for nearly twenty years. In June 2012, SCF shifted to provide services using the NFP model. NFP, which generally enrolls only primiparous mothers, was otherwise a good fit for addressing the needs described and SCF's mission of "working together with the Native Community to achieve wellness through health and related services." In collaboration with the Prevention Research Center at the University of Colorado Denver, SCF modified enrollment criteria to include multiparous mothers, adapted facilitator (handout) content and images to better reflect our tribal community, and required all home visitors undergo New Hire Orientation, which includes cultural teaching. These adaptations and enhancements provide nurses with tools to provide culturally appropriate services to families meeting eligibility criteria (low income and primiparous OR multiparous and meeting "social risk" criteria). This poster describes the process SCF went through to identify and select NFP as our partner and describes the process of adapting and enhancing NFP materials for use in our community.



Hiratsuka, Vanessa

Southcentral Foundation

ORAL HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG AN ALASKA NATIVE/AMERICAN INDIAN URBAN OUTPATIENT PEDIATRIC POPULATION

Paper Presentation

Session 5.2

Friday 12:45-2:00

Room 103

The early childhood caries (ECC) prevalence rate among American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) children is five times the rate in the US population. ECC impacts a number of aspects of early life including a child's ability to eat and speak, learn, have positive self-esteem, and have an overall positive quality of life. Neither oral hygiene, oral health beliefs, nor oral health-related quality of life (OHRQL) have been well described among AI/AN people yet are necessary to understand in the shaping of oral health interventions for AI/AN ECC prevention. Methods: A cross-sectional survey (Oral Hygiene Scale, Oral Health Belief Questionnaire, and Early Childhood Oral Health Impact Scale [ECOHIS]) was administered to parents of AI/AN children ages 0-6 years attending outpatient pediatric primary care appointments in an urban Alaskan healthcare setting. One hundred self-report surveys were collected. Bivariate analyses using Pearson chi-square were conducted comparing each behavior, belief and OHRQL variable to each demographic variable to assess confounders of caregiver age, income, gender, education, and race. Results: Univariate analysis of the ECOHIS found 49% of children had experienced pain in the teeth, mouth, or jaws. In multivariate analyses, AI/AN children with ECC were reported to have a statistically significantly higher prevalence of pain, difficulty drinking, difficulty eating, difficulty pronouncing words, missing school or daycare, trouble sleeping, feeling irritable, and avoiding smiling. Parents of a child with ECC reported family members with upset feelings, guilty feelings, having to take time off work, and having a financial impact due to ECC. Conclusions: These findings indicate that quality of life of AI/AN children and their families is diminished due to ECC. AI/AN children with ECC had higher mean ECOHIS scores as compared to the AI/AN caries-free children indicating that the ECOHIS could distinguish between these two groups in the AI/AN population.


Lansing, Danielle

Southwester Indian Polytechnic Institute

NOURISHING A COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE ON BEHALF OF OUR YOUNGEST LEARNERS: A COLLABORATIVE INQUIRY WITH FAMILIES AND TEACHERS

Poster Symposium

Session 4.4

Friday 10:00-11:15

Room 304/305

Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI) developed a community-based dialogue and inquiry infusing Native language and culture within early childhood education. This research inquiry includes community members, parents, and college students, together seeking to inform the improvement of teacher education and the implementation of culturally-based thematic units within Head Start classrooms. SIPI has utilized PhotoVoice methodology as a way to engage parents in defining the cultural content that they would like to be included in their child's education. Parents engage in PhotoVoice by answering the following research questions: What knowledge is needed to be a healthy Native American? Through this process parents are emerging as leaders within this community-based initiative. SIPI Early Childhood Education (ECE) students participated in a community of practice within a Special Topics course entitled: Foundations for integration of Native language and culture. SIPI students shared the impact of the course through focus groups, reflective assignments, and questionnaires. Through this work, students, parents, and teachers, begin to imagine themselves as "Nation builders" who seek to include strengthen early childhood education for the youngest members of our nations.


Markstrom, Carol

West Virginia University

ACTIVITY AVAILABILITY AND PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO SUBSTANCE USE BEHAVIORS AMONG AMERICAN INDIAN ADOLESCENTS WITH DEMOGRAPHIC AND CONTEXTUAL CONSIDERATIONS

Paper Presentation

Session 5.2

Friday 12:45-2:00

Room 304/305

Extracurricular activity involvement has been associated with lower levels of substance use among adolescents from various populations; however, these associations have only been slightly examined among American Indian (AI) adolescents. Models of resilience, stress-buffer hypothesis, social control theory, and routine activity theory have served as explanatory models for our research on the topic. In Study 1, 2010 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) data were examined for 5,701 8th, 10th, and 12th grade AI students according to perceived access to and intensity (i.e., frequency) of participation in extracurricular activities relative to lower substance use and less engagement in risky substance use behaviors (i.e., being drunk or high at school, riding/driving with an intoxicated driver, and selling drugs). The moderating influences of sex, age, reservation residence, and metropolitan status also were examined. As expected, high levels of perceived availability and intensity of participation consistently predicted low levels of all outcomes. Some of these associations were moderated by one or more demographic factors, with unique patterns emerging for each behavior. Study 2 utilized 2012 AYS data for an exclusively rural subsample of 2,354 AI students divided between living on or off reservations. Two sets of protective factors (social support and activity involvement) served as predictors of the four substance use outcomes previously stated. Being drunk or high at school and riding/driving with an intoxicated driver were associated with reservation status. Complex interactions emerged in a series of regressions showing protective functions of family and school support, but with varying relations when coupled with intensity of activity involvement. High neighborhood support emerged as a risk factor relative to substance use outcomes. The findings across these studies suggest that AI adolescents benefit from the availability of activities and intensity of participation in them, but the degree of the effect is contingent upon other individual, social, and contextual characteristics. The aim of the session is not only to present our approach to the topic along with the findings, but to stimulate discussion on AI adolescent activity involvement relative to substance use.



Martinez, Miriam; Armenta, Brian; Whitbeck, Les

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

DO ADHD SYMPTOMS INCREASE THE RISK FOR NICOTINE AND ALCOHOL USE DISORDERS AMONG INDIGENOUS ADOLESCENTS AFTER CONTROLLING FOR CONDUCT PROBLEMS?

Paper Presentation

Session 2.5

Thursday 3:00-4:15

Room 241

Research on attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) among Indigenous youths is sparse and what is known is largely limited to estimated prevalence rates. Over the past few years our research group has sought to address this gap in the literature using longitudinal data collected from a large sample of North American Indigenous youths (Wave 1: n = 642; M age = 11.09 years, SD = .86; 50% girls) as they moved from early to late adolescence. We have shown adolescent self-reported ADHD symptoms predict subsequent increases in the frequency of substance use (Martinez, Armenta, & Whitbeck, 2013), increase the risk for substance use disorders (Martinez, Armenta, & Whitbeck, 2014), and increase the risk for gang involvement (Hautula, Sittner Hartshorn, & Whitbeck, 2014). Continuing with our program of research, we used a hybrid longitudinal latent class/survival model to (a) identify the common developmental trajectories (from ages 12 to 18 years) in ADHD symptoms among our sample and (b) examine if specific ADHD trajectory groups increase the risk for nicotine and alcohol use disorders, (c) above and beyond the influence of conduct problems. We predicted that trajectory groups characterized by sustained, elevated ADHD symptoms would be at greatest risk for nicotine and alcohol use disorders, even after controlling for conduct problems. Preliminary analyses fully supported our prediction. In our discussion we will summarize the results of our program of research and discuss some future directions for the study of ADHD among Indigenous adolescents.



Morse, Brad

University of Colorado AMC

PROJECT CELL & TELL: NATIVE TEXTING CIRCLE

Paper Presentation

Session 3.3

Friday 8:30-9:45

Room 304/305

Project Cell & Tell is a mHealth (mobile health) intervention delivered in collaboration with the Denver Indian Health and Family Services (DIHFS) urban clinic. The intervention extends reach and relevancy of a face-to-face classroom-based health education curriculum called Honoring the Gift of Heart Health (HGHH). Short Message Service (SMS) and Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS) are used to deliver health information. Pre- and post- health knowledge surveys are collected from both conditions. Project Cell & Tell delivers a five-week schedule of text messages. Following the delivery of messages, SMS participants attend a focus group and those in the MMS condition participate in a digital photovoice workshop to construct a community-level media rich document using iMovie from the pictures taken with in-phone cameras. The project aims to increase health knowledge to reduce CVD risk factors by viewing and responding to targeted health text messages. Recruitment for Project Cell & Tell focuses on DIHFS clients only. Enrollment includes people in the age range of 30 – 70 years old. Sixteen people received the SMS intervention and sixteen people received the MMS intervention. Sampling frame membership is defined as those people that have received services from the DIHFS clinic in the last 12 months from the date of enrollment. The goal of this intervention is to test the feasibility of prevention work using the cell phone as an information dissemination tool for populations that have lower levels of access to health care. The hypothesis is that the MMS condition will increase health knowledge more than the SMS condition because photo elicitation will ground health knowledge in a more personalized context. Qualitative analysis points to a positive perception of receiving health messages, while the quantitative analysis demonstrates that both the SMS and MMS conditions improved health knowledge, with a high degree of interaction in both conditions.

**Mousseau, Alicia**

University of Colorado AMC

CULTURALLY-ATTUNING a FAMILY-BASED SUBSTANCE USE PREVENTION PROGRAM FOR USE WITH a NATIVE AMERICAN POPULATION: WHAT DOES THAT MEAN AND HOW IS IT DONE?

Paper Presentation

Session 3.1

Friday 8:30-9:45

Room 103

Substance use among American Indians (AIs) starts earlier compared to others in the U.S., includes earlier use of marijuana, and frequently involves problematic patterns such as bingeing, greater and prolonged use, and risk of disorder. Efforts to prevent early substance use and related adolescent risk behaviors are ongoing on most reservations but are often uninformed by scientific evidence of effectiveness – primarily because such evidence is sorely lacking. There is, however, strong evidence suggests that substance abuse prevention programs designed for specific populations are more effective than one-size-fits-all approaches. Explanations for the increased effectiveness of culturally adapted programs typically refer to the importance of engaging participants and holding their attention, but community partners have suggests that it goes beyond that. Adaptation must not stop at the surface, incorporating language, symbols, and situations that are culturally consonant. It must go to the deep structure of the program, altering the way the intervention is delivered to reflect cultural ways of knowing. This presentation will explore the different mechanisms and implications of culturally-attuning a family-based substance use prevention program for use with Native American populations.

**Olson, Jen**

South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency

Brock, Maria

Native American Professional Parent Resources

Boulley, Jennifer

Zaagichigaazowin Home Visiting

Ayoub, Catherine C.

Harvard Medical School

Geary, Erin

James Bell Associates, Inc

Meyer, Aleta

Administration for Children and Families

PATIENT AND PROVIDER FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ALASKA NATIVE ADOLESCENT TOBACCO USE SCREENING AND REFERRAL TO TREATMENT

Paper Symposium

Session 1.3

Thursday 1:30-2:45

Room 204

This presentation brings together grantee representatives from the Tribal Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (Tribal MIECHV) program to share how they have integrated culture into their programs. Presenters will provide visual representations of their theories of change demonstrating how they have integrated these specific aspects of culture into their program implementation and evaluation studies. In a follow-up panel discussion, facilitators will ask presenters to describe their community's unique process for operationalizing culture. Finally, representatives from the MIECHV support team will extend the discussion to address various strategies for linking integration of culture to outcomes. This discussion will provide an overview of commonly used tools as well as strategies that communities can use to appropriately and effectively highlight the impact of cultural knowledge for child and families.

The MIECHV program provides grants to tribal organizations to develop, implement, and evaluate home visiting programs in American Indian and Alaska Native communities. A main goal of Tribal MIECHV is supporting the development of happy, healthy, and successful American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) children and families through a coordinated home visiting strategy that addresses critical maternal and child health, development, early learning, family support, and child abuse and neglect prevention needs. For many of the grantees, culture is intrinsically linked to this goal. Grantees have integrated culture into their program implementation and evaluation studies in various ways to ensure that families enrolled in their programs have opportunities to develop and/or reinforce their relationship with the cultural context of their communities. Emerging evidence supports integrating indigenous knowledge into interventions and highlights the importance of building on strengths, values and beliefs in Tribal communities (Spicer et al 2012, Lee 2014). Knowing how and why Tribal communities integrate cultural values and practices into service delivery is fundamental to informing the science of implementation in Tribal settings and beyond.



Pourier, Robert Jr.

Red Cloud Indian School

"OF MICE AND MEN:" TRANSLATIONAL SCIENCE IN ANXIETY AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

Poster Symposium

Session 4.2

Friday 10:00-11:15

Room 103

On the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota alcoholism is an epidemic. This project explores the relationship between anxiety and alcohol abuse in order to make recommendations for what could be done in tribal communities to treat alcoholism.

Adopting a translational research framework, we first reviewed the literature from both animal and human alcohol-related studies. Finally, a sub-analysis of clinical data from the National Institutes of Health was conducted to examine anxiety levels over time in an inpatient alcohol treatment program.

A literature review of the animal-based studies showed that anxiety levels correlate with alcohol consumption. Animals may use alcohol to dampen their stress response.

The literature review of human based alcohol studies demonstrated a relationship between anxiety disorders and alcohol consumption. Those who start drinking earlier in life are more likely to have problems with addiction and stress.. Additionally, those with anxiety issues are far more likely to relapse after completing treatment.

Data from a study conducted at the National Institutes of Health Clinical Center was used to examine levels of anxiety patients underwent alcohol detoxification and rehabilitation. The Comprehensive Psychopathological Rating Scale (CPRS) assessed participants' anxiety levels. Anxiety levels dropped throughout treatment for all genders, ethnicities and ages.

Anxiety and alcohol coexist throughout all stages of addiction. Reducing stress and anxiety during and after treatment may be an important component of successful addiction treatment programs. These findings suggest that more research should be conducted in the field of addictions treatment focusing on anxiety, specifically to be used in tribal communities.



Redbird-Post, Melody

Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma

KIOWA LANGUAGE AND CULTURE REVITALIZATION PROGRAM IN A CENTER-BASED TRIBAL CHILD CARE PROGRAM

Poster Symposium

Session 4.4

Friday 10:00-11:15

Room 304/305

Tribal peoples across the US are endeavoring to revitalize their heritage language and culture. Struggling with the effects of colonization and forced assimilation, the Kiowa people have endured language loss since the 1890s. Today, the Kiowa Tribe has approximately 12,000 enrolled members with less than 100 fluent speakers. These fluent speakers are well past retirement age and have no formal training in teaching the Kiowa language. Thus, the Kiowa Tribe faces permanent language loss. To counteract this trend, we designed a community-based learning model, which aims to create a rich and authentic learning environment for both teachers and young learners of Kiowa. It is being implemented at the tribally-operated Kiowa Child Care Center in southwest Oklahoma where a process evaluation is currently being conducted. The Kiowa Language and Culture Revitalization Program is designed to help learners construct knowledge through networks of community members, protocols, scaffolding and tools. In this model, tribal members act as linguistic and cultural resources, and teachers use specially designed tools to elicit knowledge from elders and then build knowledge within the community. Individuals involved in the learning community include the teaching staff, the children who attend the center, elder mentors, the children's family members, as well as community stakeholders. Our community-based design adheres to a constructivist approach, which maintains that knowledge is individually and socially constructed based on how learners' interpret their experience of the world (Jonassen, 1999). Co-constructed knowledge will provide opportunities for the child to interact with their teachers and other community members in an authentic way. The design is intended to serve as an immersive model of language learning for other communities facing similar language loss issues.


Sarche, Michelle

University of Colorado AMC

PLANNING FOR THE FIRST NATIONAL STUDY OF REGION XI (AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKA NATIVE) HEAD START: THE AIAN FAMILY AND CHILD EXPERIENCES SURVEY

Paper Presentation

Session 5.2

Friday 12:45-2:00

Room 204

The Head Start Family and Child Experiences Survey (FACES) provides information on Head Start programs, staff, and teachers and the children and families they serve. This information is central in informing Head Start policy and practice. Head Start is comprised of twelve regions nationwide. Regions I-X are defined geographically, while regions XI and XII are defined by the populations they serve. Region XI includes 150 American Indian and Alaska Native Head Start programs in the lower 48 states and Alaska. Region XII serves children and families who are migrant or seasonal workers. The Head Start FACES study started in 1997, and has been implemented with 5 cohorts of Head Start children, families, programs, teachers, and staff in Regions I-X. To date, Regions XI and XII have not been included in Head Start FACES. In 2012, an intensive Head Start FACES redesign process began. As part of this redesign process, the American Indian and Alaska Native Head Start FACES Workgroup was formed to plan for the first-ever inclusion of Region XI Head Start programs in a national study of Head Start. The Workgroup is comprised of Region XI Head Start directors, university-based researchers, federal partners at the Administration for Children and Families Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation and Office of Head Start, and Mathematica Policy Research. The presentation today will outline the intensive planning process for the AIAN Head Start FACES study. It will provide a description of Region XI Head Start and the complex issues that the Workgroup is tackling with respect to measure selection, sampling, and tribal research review for a study that will be implemented with 22 diverse American Indian and Alaska Native communities nationwide.


Stanley, Linda

Colorado State University

RATES OF SUBSTANCE USE OF AMERICAN INDIAN STUDENTS IN 8TH, 10TH, AND 12TH GRADES LIVING ON OR NEAR RESERVATIONS: UPDATE, 2009-2012

Paper Presentation

Session 2.4

Thursday 3:00-4:15

Room 304/305

Objectives. Understanding the similarities and differences between substance use rates for American Indian (AI) young people and young people nationally can better inform prevention and treatment efforts. We compared substance use rates for a large sample of AI students living on or near reservations for the years 2009-2012 with national prevalence rates from Monitoring the Future (MTF).

Methods. We identified and sampled schools on or near AI reservations by region; 1,399 students in sampled schools were administered the American Drug and Alcohol Survey. We computed lifetime, annual, and last-month prevalence measures by grade and compared them with MTF results for the same time period.

Results. Prevalence rates for AI students were significantly higher than national rates for nearly all substances, especially for 8th graders. Rates of marijuana use were very high, with lifetime use higher than 50% for all grade groups. Other findings of interest included higher binge drinking rates and OxyContin® use for AI students.

Conclusions. The results from this study demonstrate that adolescent substance use is still a major problem among reservation-based AI adolescent students, especially for 8th graders, where prevalence rates were sometimes dramatically higher than MTF rates. Given the high rates of substance use-related problems on reservations, such as academic failure, delinquency, violent criminal behavior, suicidality, and alcohol-related mortality, the costs to members of this population and to society will continue to be much too high until a comprehensive understanding of the root causes of substance use are established.



Tsethlikai, Monica

Arizona State University

MOVING FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE: A YEAR IN THE LIFE OF AN NCRE SCHOLAR

Paper Presentation

Session 3.1

Friday 8:30-9:45

Room 103

Monica's talk will focus on the process of moving from theoretical research to applied practice in American Indian/Alaska Native communities. The Native Children's Research Exchange Scholar's program has provided her with the opportunity and support to make this transition by providing her with key opportunities through their network connections. The talk will focus on the unique nature of the NCRE Scholars program which has provided her with the support needed to become a translational scientist working with AI/AN children and how more of these programs are needed for AI/AN/Indigenous scholars due to our oftentimes very unique backgrounds and challenges.



Walden, Angela

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

EXPLORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE PRACTICES IN JUVENILE DETENTION

Poster Symposium

Session 4.3

Friday 10:00-11:15

Room 204

Since its inception, the juvenile justice system has evolved in a variety of ways, simultaneously affecting and affected by policy and societal opinions of delinquency, including the causes and optimal solutions for dealing with youth accused of committing legal infractions. A perennial challenge faced by this system is "balancing" punishment and rehabilitation. Despite a growing understanding of "what works" with regard to addressing delinquency and the recent push toward rehabilitative interventions. Adding to the literature, this ethnographic case study addressed two overarching research questions related to the implementation of trauma-informed care practices in juvenile detention: (a) In what form and to what extent are trauma-informed practices implemented in juvenile detention? and (b) What processes and factors are associated with implementation (or lack thereof)? In service of these questions, this study examined: (a) staff engagement in trauma-informed practices, (b) detained youths' perceptions of the extent to which staff engage in trauma-informed care practices, (c) staff attitudes and values as related to the implementation of trauma-informed care practices, and (d) the organizational conditions associated with the implementation of trauma-informed care practices (i.e., leadership, climate, culture). This study utilized multiple methods (i.e., surveys, ethnographic observations, interviews) and engaged distinct perspectives (i.e., detention center staff, detained youth, the researcher) to explore questions around implementation. Findings include an illustration of implementation in this setting along the specified domains, emphasizing core areas of agreement and conflict among the different data sources to inform future research and practice.



WhiteCrane, Amanda

San Francisco State University

EXPLORING A NEW MEASURE FOR NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL IDENTITY AND ENGAGEMENT

Poster Symposium

Session 4.2

Friday 10:00-11:15

Room 103

An accurate measurement of Native American cultural identity is an important aspect in determining the contribution that ethnic identity has on an individual's well-being. The following study adapts a model of understanding Maori identity and cultural engagement and is tested to determine the applicability to the Native American population. Participants were recruited to take the adapted measure along with a series of subjective well-being measures. An internal reliability analysis of Native American cultural identity measure was used to determine the fit and adaptation of a model that would capture what is central to understanding individual's level of connectedness to their Native American ancestry. Results show that certain subscales of developed model of Native American identity are associated with greater subjective well-being.