

NCRE 2016 PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

Aarons, Gregory

University of California San Diego

IMPLEMENTATION FOR IMPROVING CLIENT AND PROVIDER OUTCOMES

Plenary Session 1

Thursday 9:00- 10:30

Shore Family Forum

Open Space Discussion

Session 1.1

Thursday 10:45-12:00

Shore Family Forum

This presentation will describe the fast growing area of implementation research and how it can contribute to improving client outcomes and also provider well-being. Implementation frameworks, approaches, and strategies will be described. Outcomes of large scale implementation studies will illustrate benefits for clients and for providers.

Allison-Burbank, Joshua

University of Kansas, Intercampus Program in Communicative Disorders

Searl, J.

HEALTH TREATMENT TRENDS OF CLEFT LIP AND PALATE IN NATIVE AMERICANS: A QUALITATIVE APPROACH

Poster Symposium

Session 2.4.1

Thursday 3:15- 4:30

Room 304/305

Native Americans (NA) have a higher prevalence rate of cleft lip \pm palate in live births. Many NAs live in rural and tribal communities with limited access to specialty care for the medical and developmental management of cleft lip \pm palate. In addition to limited accessibility to skilled medical and developmental clinicians, there exist sociocultural and linguistic barriers that may impact quality and timeliness of intervention for NA children born with cleft lip \pm palate. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with NA families who had a child born with a cleft lip \pm palate ($n = 3$). Families were living in tribal communities in New Mexico and Kansas and living more than one hour away from the nearest cleft palate team. Interpretative analysis was conducted to evaluate shared experiences reported by families. Results were summarized to help cleft palate and craniofacial teams be aware of sociocultural influences that impact treatment of cleft lip \pm palate in NA children living in tribal communities and to aid teams in increasing access to health and developmental interventions for NA children born with cleft lip \pm palate.

Atia, Mira

Oklahoma State University

Lynn, M., Coser, A., Seabridge, S., & Sullivan, M.

EDUCATION GOALS IN AMERICAN INDIAN PARENTS

Poster Symposium

Session 2.4.2

Thursday 3:15- 4:30

Room 304/305

Research on American Indian families is scarce; however, in past decades, American Indian parents were thought to place little value on high school and college education (Barlow & Walkup, 1998). These discussions have historical significance because older generations were taken away from their communities and forced to attend boarding school, which perhaps gave rise to the negative views on formal education or the limited value placed on it. These reports may also be partially due to contextual factors of discussed communities. Specifically, for Western tribes where families may live on geographically isolated reservations, children may have to leave the reservation and travel to obtain their education. However, for other communities, views on formal education may be different. The purpose of the presented study was to systematically assess American Indian parents' education goals for their children among non-geographically isolated families with varying levels of acculturation.

Barnes-Najor, Jessica

Michigan State University

Lee, K., Belleau, A., Fitzgerald, H.

EXAMINATION OF AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKA NATIVE BOYS ACADEMIC SKILLS

Paper Presentation

Session 3.3

Friday 10:30- 11:45

Room 204

This descriptive study provides a first step in expanding our understanding of the academic skills of native boys by examining the academic readiness of mid-western American Indian children to identify unique strengths and needs of boys relative to girls. Results identify unique and significant needs for American Indian preschool boys. Boys scored

lower than girls on three of four subtests. These data suggest the trend in dropout rates for AI/AN boys may be indicative of lower academic achievement beginning as early as preschool.

Barofsky, Meryl

Administration for Children and Families, Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation

Malone, L., Knas, E., Feinberg, L., & Bernstein, S.

THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL AI/AN EARLY CHILDHOOD NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND POTENTIAL OF EXISTING DATA

Paper Presentation Session 3.2 Friday 10:30- 11:45 Room 103

This session will describe an Administration for Children and Families funded project to design three studies of need and unmet need of early care and education for AI/AN children and families. It will begin by setting a framework for this work, including the motivation for this work. Next, it will outline one design approach toward a national needs assessment based on existing data. Finally, it will present selected findings from secondary analysis on early childhood staff in Head Start.

Beaulieu, Susan

University of Minnesota Medical School, Duluth campus

CAN ACES DATA HELP IDENTIFY LEVERS FOR COMMUNITY CHANGE TO IMPROVE MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES FOR NATIVE AMERICAN YOUTH?

Paper Symposium Session 4.3.1 Friday 1:00- 2:15 Room 304/305

This session will include an overview of the Tribal N.E.A.R. Sciences and Community Wisdom Project in Minnesota that began with two tribal communities in northern Minnesota and is now expanding to 4 across the state. In addition, a new research project to look at the connection between specific Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and mental and chemical health outcomes and issues in tribal communities, as well as how this knowledge could inform new approaches for tribal communities to improve mental and chemical health outcomes for Native American youth, will be discussed.

Belone, Lorenda

University of New Mexico

Cohoe-Belone, B., Sherpa, M., Abeyta, F., & Wallerstein, N.

INTERVENTION RESEARCH: A COMMUNITY BASED PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH STUDY TO TEST THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AN INDIGENOUS INTERGENERATIONAL FAMILY PREVENTION PROGRAM

Paper Presentation Session 4.2 Friday 1:00- 2:15 Room 204

This paper presents a five-year trial (2014-2019) funded by the National Institute of Drug Abuse within the NIH in partnership with the Ramah Navajo tribal community and the University of New Mexico to rigorously test the Indigenous Family Listening Program. This 12-session tribally-developed family program is a unique inter-generational prevention program targeting 4th and 5th graders, their parents, and family elders. The program seeks to build on family strengths and reinforces the use of tribal language, cultural values, and way of life to prevent initiation of risky alcohol and substance use behavior and to support healthier kids and families. This study is approved by the Navajo Nation and UNM IRBs. The study employs a two-arm non-equivalent control group design with pre, immediate post, and a 1 year post-post-test. In years one to four the program will be implemented annually by a trained Tribal Research Team (TRT) who facilitate the program with twelve families (child, parent, elders). A TRT was established, trained, and expanded to advance tribal partnership, community capacity and empowerment. TRT members have included high school youth, tribal/community leaders, health service providers, educators, and community members. The TRT has been trained in human research ethics and obtained CITI certification. Members also trained in motivational interviewing (MI), to aid in the facilitation of the program by incorporating positive psychology. Lastly, members involved in data collection were trained on the innovative electronic software designed for pre, post, and post-post-testing. 4th and 5th graders and their families were recruited in the successful implementation of the first and second wave of the program. Currently, the study is in its third year with recruitment occurring and plans for the third wave to begin in September.

Elm, Jessica

University of Washington

DEVELOPING AN ACE MEASURE FOR INDIAN COUNTY: EARLY CONSIDERATIONS

Paper Symposium Session 4.3.2 Friday 1:00- 2:15 Room 304/305

Numerous studies have linked early life events to distal behavioral health and chronic disease outcomes. However, none compare to the far-reaching public health and policy influence of the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) studies and the ACEs measure from the 1990's. Just as early ACEs work has benefited the general population, AI-specific ACEs research has the potential to help tribal communities across numerous domains (e.g., health care, child welfare, policy advocacy). In this session, I will describe my dissertation proposal and planned efforts toward development of an AI-specific ACEs measure.

Etz, Kathy

National Institute on Drug Abuse

OPEN Q+A ON NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH FUNDING

Lunch Friday 11:45-12:45 Room 204

Bring your lunch to Room 204 and meet with NIDA Program Officer Dr. Kathy Etz to learn the basics and more about NIH Funding. NCRE Student Scholars and NCRE Scholars are especially encouraged to attend this open q+a.

Garrett, Brady

Cherokee Nation Behavioral Health

Whitesell, N., Komro, K.**ALCOHOL USE TRAJECTORIES AMONG YOUTH IN CHEROKEE NATION: PRELIMINARY RESULTS**

Paper Symposium Session 1.2.1 Thursday 10:45- 12:00 Room 103

This presentation will report on alcohol use trajectories for youth living within the boundaries of the Cherokee Nation. These findings are an initial step in an ongoing project to classify substance use trajectories among American Indian, American Indian and White, and White high school aged adolescents. Data for this project are longitudinal and followed a cohort of 9th and 10th grade students for 3 years. Future directions will be discussed with opportunities to provide feedback to the presenter about possible ideas for analysis or about the implications of the preliminary results.

Greenfield, Brenna

University of Minnesota Medical School, Duluth campus

Sittner, K., Walls, M., Forbes, M., & Whitbeck, L.**CONDUCT DISORDER AND ALCOHOL USE DISORDER COMORBIDITY IN A LONGITUDINAL SAMPLE OF INDIGENOUS ADOLESCENTS**

Poster Symposium Session 3.4.2 Friday 10:30- 11:45 Room 304/305

This project examined the comorbidity of alcohol use disorder (AUD) and conduct disorder (CD) over the early life-course in a unique population sample of Indigenous youth spanning the ages of 10 – 20 years (N=619). Using group-based trajectory modeling, four trajectories of CD and three of AUD were identified. Joint trajectory analysis found eight groups of combined CD/AUD; baseline profiles and later outcomes for these groups are presented.

Heath, Debra

University of New Mexico

Ansera, F., Gorman, B., & Sanchez, J.**BALANCING CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC RIGOR IN AN EVALUATION OF THE KATISHTYA EARLY CHILDHOOD TRIBAL HOME VISITING PROGRAM**

Poster Symposium Session 1.4.1 Thursday 10:45- 12:00 Room 304/305

The Katishtya Home Visiting Program (Project KEVA) was established in 2011 to provide culturally relevant prenatal, parenting education, and support for families in the Pueblo of San Felipe, near Albuquerque, New Mexico. Between September 2015 and July 2016, in partnership with the University of New Mexico, Project KEVA conducted a qualitative evaluation study to answer the following question: Did participation in Project KEVA increase participants' abilities to reach their parenting goals, and which aspects of the program were responsible for this result? Our poster outlines the processes we used to balance the funder's expectations for scientific rigor with San Felipe cultural norms, community

realities, and tribal values. These included a culturally grounded evaluation question, a community advisory committee, community interviewers, and interviews conducted in the participant's preferred language and transcribed into English. We will share how the evaluation generated useful insights for Project KEVA and also met the advisory committee's guidance for the evaluation to "give to participants, and not take away from them."

Highsmith, Samantha

Native Health

Tahy, E., Riley, R., Molinar, J., Garcia, M., Geary, E., & Buckless, B.

SHIFTING TOWARDS A CULTURE OF QUALITY: TRIBAL MIECHV GRANTEE'S JOURNEY TOWARDS BUILDING STAFF CAPACITY TO COLLECT AND USE DATA

Paper Presentation Session 1.3 Thursday 10:45- 12:00 Room 204

This presentation by grantees and technical assistance providers from the Tribal Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (Tribal MIECHV) program will describe how data-informed decision making has supported staff development and the implementation of quality home visiting services. Throughout the course of the grant, Tribal MIECHV grantees have increased staff buy-in and created opportunities for staff to participate in the analysis, interpretation, and use of data to guide quality program implementation and effectiveness. For the grantee presenters, this has been a process of growth and development over the last 6 years. They will describe what this process has been like and factors that contributed to building an environment for staff that prioritizes, values, and promotes the use of data. Session participants will come away with an understanding of how Tribal MIECHV grantees have improved staff capacity and skills to operationalize performance measures, collect high quality data, communicate the value and purpose of data to families, and use data to understand program progress.

Hill, Kyle

Johns Hopkins University, Center for American Indian Health

Whitesell, N., Walls, M.

IMPLICATIONS OF HISTORICAL LOSS: DIABETES SELF-CARE IN THE CONTEXT OF ALCOHOL USE, LONELINESS AND DEPRESSION IN AMERICAN INDIANS

Paper Symposium Session 1.2.2 Thursday 10:45- 12:00 Room 103

American Indians/ Alaska Native communities bear a disproportionate burden Diabetes Mellitus, with 17.5% aged 18 and over with Diabetes Mellitus. The age-adjusted diabetes mellitus death rate for AI/AN from 2007-2009 was 2.8 times the U.S. all races rate. Depression has been found to be closely associated with the presentation of diabetes, which the Indian Health Service describes as a "Bidirectional" relationship. Research on the relationship between depression and diabetes has found that severity of depression is related to glycosylated Hemoglobin levels, quality of life, smoking and BMI, among others. Furthermore, historical loss has been posited as a potential mediator in the relationship between mental and emotional health of American Indians and substance use. In light of such relationships, preliminary examination of historical loss as potentially impacting mental health and diabetes self-care was explored. In the present study we endeavored to advance the understanding of the relationship of mental health and diabetes self-care in a sample of American Indians. In particular, we examine effects of mental health factors on diabetes self-care, while observing the additional effect of historical loss on depression and diabetes self-care.

Ivanich, Jerreed

University of Nebraska Lincoln

Crawford, D.

PROMOTING SUSTAINABILITY OF A CULTURALLY ADAPTED PREVENTION PROGRAM: ENGAGING UNIQUE RESEARCH COUNCILS ACROSS MULTIPLE RESERVATIONS

Poster Symposium Session 3.4.1 Friday 10:30- 11:45 Room 304/305

This presentation will discuss challenges and successes of implementing and sustaining the Bii-Zin-Da-De-Dah: Listening to One Another program. This presentation will discuss two of our specific aims in implementing a randomized controlled trial of the existing program (DA037177). First, we will outline the process of establishing, engaging, and working with our advisory councils (named Prevention Research Councils) across our partnering communities. Second, we summarize the framework used to envision sustainability plans through existing reservation programs (i.e. Education, Chemical Dependency, Child Welfare, and Mental Health). This presentation will include a discussion of

lessons learned, that will inform other researchers conducting community based participatory research within American Indian communities.

Malone, Liza

Mathematica Policy Research

Sarche, M., West, J., Haight, J., & Bernstein, S.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE HEAD START FAMILY AND CHILD EXPERIENCES SURVEY: A COLLABORATIVE EFFORT TO FILL AN INFORMATION GAP TO BRIDGE RESEARCH-POLICY-PRACTICE

Paper Presentation Session 4.1 Friday 1:00- 2:15 Room 103

This session will present initial findings from the first national study of tribal Head Start children and families. The American Indian and Alaska Native Head Start Family and Child Experiences Survey (AI/AN FACES) was designed and implemented through a partnership of tribal Head Start leaders, researchers, and federal officials. The study was conducted with 21 Region XI tribal Head Start programs in the fall of 2015 and spring of 2016. The collaborative process for designing the study, early findings, and next steps for dissemination (including a data set available for secondary analysis) will be described.

Morse, Brad

University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus

Mousseau, A., Whitesell, N.

COMMUNITY-ENGAGED INTERVENTION DEVELOPMENT: WORKING WITH AN AMERICAN INDIAN COMMUNITY TO CULTURALLY GROUND VIDEOS FOR AN EVIDENCE-BASED INTERVENTION

Paper Presentation Session 2.3 Thursday 3:15- 4:30 Room 204

In this project, "Culturally grounded substance use prevention for American Indian families" (funded under PAR-11-346 *Interventions for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention in Native American Populations*), we adapted SFP 10-14 for use on a Northern Plains American Indian reservation, creating the Thiwahe Gluwas'akapi (TG) program. The purpose of this paper is to describe the community-engaged process undertaken to adapt the SFP 10-14 videos for use with Northern Plains youth and families, grounding them in local culture while retaining the core messages critical to the effectiveness of SFP 10-14. Specific examples of adaptations made to video scripts will be shared, documenting the reasons for the changes and demonstrating how cultural context was accommodated while retaining fidelity to the SFP 10-14 core components. The rigorous process used to adapt SFP 10-14 for a Northern Plains reservation community was carried through the process of adapting the videos used to help deliver the intervention. The specific process used in the video adaptation provide a clear case example of both the importance and feasibility of rigorous adaptation of an EBP to enhance cultural fit and effectiveness of the intervention.

Redbird-Post, Melody

University of Oklahoma

DEVELOPING AN EARLY CHILDHOOD CURRICULUM BASED ON TRIBAL TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Poster Symposium Session 2.4.3 Thursday 3:15- 4:30 Room 304/305

From November 2013 through August 2015, the staff and families at the Kiowa Tribe Child Care Program undertook a two-year process of community based participatory research with the goal of developing a culturally-relevant early childhood curriculum to be used as a tool for tribal language revitalization and cultural preservation. Today, the Kiowa Tribe has less than 100 fluent speakers, most of whom are well past retirement age. Finding a curriculum that reflects young children's culture and language can be challenging for early childhood programs. This poster illustrates one approach that a tribally-operated child care center took to develop a new curriculum and presents a possible model for other early childhood programs to follow in order to develop a culturally-relevant curriculum that is grounded in local, family and community values.

Shahmoon- Shanok, Rebecca

Institute for Infants, Children & Families

REFLECTIVE SUPERVISION AS STAFF WELLNESS: WHAT IT IS, HOW IT WORKS, & WHAT YOU CAN TAKE WITH YOU

Plenary Session 3

Friday 8:45- 10:15

Shore Family Forum

Reflective Supervision Role Play

Session 3.1

Friday 10:30- 11:45

Shore Family Forum

With a brief look at the history, this talk will define and describe Reflective Supervision. Making clear how Reflective Supervision promotes staff wellness while integrating ideas that come from the world of mindful practice, the talk will also address both trauma and secondary trauma by weaving in ideas about parallel process and co-regulation between supervisor with supervisee, and parent with child.

Tuitt, Nicole

University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus

Asdigian, N., Kaufman, C., & Whitesell, N.**FREQUENT RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY AND PRECURSORS TO SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AMONG AMERICAN INDIAN YOUTH IN EARLY ADOLESCENCE**

Poster Symposium

Session 1.4.2

Thursday 10:45- 12:00

Room 304/305

American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) youth are more likely to have ever had sex and engaged in sexual activity prior to age 13 compared to other groups. It is essential to understand the development of skills to refuse sexual experience in early adolescence to reduce disparities associated with early sexual debut among AIAN youth. Familial, social, and individual factors act as protective influences; however, in other settings, research has shown that frequent residential mobility disrupts these protective influences and increases the likelihood of adolescent sexual activity. AIAN youth are highly mobile and may be especially vulnerable to increased sexual risk. To date, no prior study has considered the impact of residential mobility on AIAN youth sexual experience, nor the influence on precursors that reduce initiation of sex. Data from a longitudinal study of AIAN youth attending middle schools on a Northern Plains reservation were used to estimate a structural equation model based on a cultural and age adapted theoretical framework. The model included frequent mobility as the independent variable and sex refusal self-efficacy as the dependent variable. Mediating variables included individual risks, psychological well-being, and social supports and a direct association between mobility and sex refusal self-efficacy ($-0.236, p=0.044$). Mediating variables did not provide insight on the mechanism by which mobility influences sex refusal skills. Findings provide evidence for an association between residential mobility and precursors to sexual experience suggesting augmenting sexual health interventions for highly mobile youth.

Walls, Melissa

University of Minnesota Medical School, Duluth campus

Coser, A., Handeland, T., Sittner, K.**PARENTING STRESS IN AMERICAN INDIAN FAMILIES: CORRELATES AND HEALTH CONSEQUENCES FOR ADULTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES**

Paper Presentation

Session 2.2

Thursday 3:15- 4:30

Room 103

Parenting stress significantly impacts the parent-child relationship and quality of interactions. In addition, stress in general has been shown to exacerbate diabetes-related health complications and negatively impact self-care behaviors. We focus on stress in the family context and identify several protective factors related to reductions in caregiver stress among American Indian adults living with type 2 diabetes. Further, we demonstrate associations between parent stress and several mental, physical, and behavioral health outcomes related to diabetes care.

Watamura, Sarah

University of Denver

CAREGIVER STRESS: INSIGHTS AND STRATEGIES FROM SCIENCE

Plenary Session 2

Thursday 1:30-3:00

Shore Family Forum

Open Space Discussion

Session 2.1

Thursday 3:15-4:30

Shore Family Forum

This session will develop understanding of how stress impacts health. We will focus especially on how stress early in life and the stresses associated with caregiving take a toll on health. Strategies to protect children from stress and to manage stress in adulthood to improve health will be highlighted.