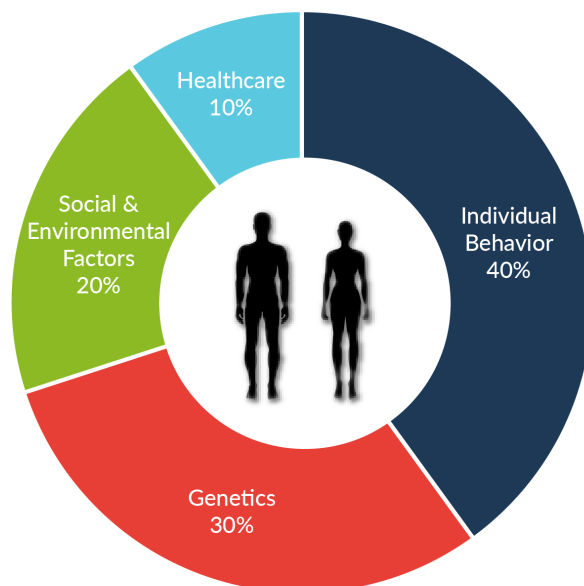


## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

-  Designing and delivering health care services/programs requires:
-  Understanding resiliency
-  Cultural Awareness
-  Understanding the impact of Historical Trauma
-  Shared vision to address the social determinants of health

## Impact of different factors on risk of premature death



Source: Beyond Health Care: The Role of Social Determinants in Promoting Health and Health Equity, Kaiser Family Foundation, 2015

## SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

The conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life.

# SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

- Income and social status
- Employment and working conditions
- Education and literacy
- Childhood experiences
- Physical environments
- Social supports and coping skills
- Healthy behaviors
- Access to health services
- Biology and genetic endowment
- Gender
- Culture
- Race / Racism
- *Historical Trauma\**

## RESILIENCY: THE CAPACITY TO RECOVER QUICKLY FROM DIFFICULTIES; TOUGHNESS.



## PASSAMAQUODDY TRIBE

- ❖ Lived in this region for 12,000 years
  - 3600 Tribal Citizens with approximately 2300 living in Maine
  - One of the first to have European Contact
- ❖ Extensive socio-economic factors that directly impact our health status
  - 60% of the population is under 35 years of age
  - Average age of death is about 50 years of age.
- ❖ Maintains strong traditions that have ensured survival
  - The Passamaquoddy language is still spoken
  - Ceremonies still practiced
  - Traditional crafts

## AI/AN HISTORY

### Did you know...


- ❖ Native Americans did not become US Citizens until 1924. Black people were granted citizenship in 1868.
- ❖ States were not required to allow AI/AN to vote in elections until 1965, after the passage of the Voting Rights Act.
- ❖ Back when black slavery was abolished, having Native American slaves was still in practice.
- ❖ American Indians serve in the US Military in greater numbers per capita than any other ethnic group. This has continued since the Revolutionary War.

# WABANAKI RESILIENCY

## ECHOES OF THE PAST....

- **1000** Norseman visit Passamaquoddy Bay and kill 8 Wabanaki
- **1498** Explore Cabot visits Passamaquoddy Bay and kills 3 tribal people.
- **1600** Wabanaki Population total 32,000
- **1602** France formerly plans to colonize Passamaquoddy lands
- **1694** Massachusetts Governor issues scalping proclamation
- **1700** Wabanaki Population total 10,000
- **1794** land set aside for Passamaquoddy
- **1820** Maine becomes a State
- **1832** Maine authorizes Passamaquoddy land to be seized for right away.
- **1852** Tribal governmental structure changed to match State system
- **1883** Federal law enacted prohibiting the practices of traditional ceremonies.
- **1892** Maine Court declares the Passamaquoddy Tribe no longer exists
- **1892** Maine court rules against the Passamaquoddy regarding their right to sustenance hunt & fish.
- **1921** Federal policy issued requiring full assimilation and eradication of tribal culture
- **1932** Indian Reorganization Act issued but excludes the Passamaquoddy
- **1967** Maine Indians receive right to vote in state elections.
- **1978** American Indian Religious Freedom Act passed





By His HONOUR

**SPENCER PHIPS, Esq;**  
Lieutenant-Governour and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New-England*.

**A P R O C L A M A T I O N.**

WHEREAS the Tribe of *Penobscot* Indians have repeatedly in a perfidious Manner acted contrary to their solemn Submission unto His Majesty long since made and frequently renewed;

**I** have therefore, at the Desire of the House of Representatives, with the Advice of His Majesty's Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation, and to declare the *Penobscot* Tribe of Indians to be Enemies, Rebels and Traitors to His Majesty King *GEORGE* the Second: And I do hereby require His Majesty's Subjects of this Province to embrace all Opportunities of pursuing, captivating, killing and destroying all and every of the aforesaid Indians.

AND WHEREAS the General Court of this Province have voted that a Bounty or Encouragement be granted and allowed to be paid out of the Publick Treasury, to the marching Forces that shall have been employed for the Defence of the *Eastern* and *Western* Frontiers, from the *First* to the *Twenty-fifth* of this Instant *November*;

**I** have thought fit to publish the same; and I do hereby Promise, That there shall be paid out of the Province-Treasury to all and any of the said Forces, over and above their Bounty upon Enlistment, their Wages and Subsistence, the Premiums of Bounty following, viz.

- For every Male *Penobscot* Indian above the Age of Twelve Years, that shall be taken within the Time aforesaid and brought to *Boston*, *Fifty Pounds*.
- For every Scalp of a Male *Penobscot* Indian above the Age aforesaid, brought in as Evidence of their being killed as aforesaid, *Forty Pounds*.
- For every Female *Penobscot* Indian taken and brought in as aforesaid, and for every Male Indian Prisoner under the Age of Twelve Years, taken and brought in as aforesaid, *Twenty-five Pounds*.
- For every Scalp of such Female Indian or Male Indian under the Age of Twelve Years, that shall be killed and brought in as Evidence of their being killed as aforesaid, *Twenty Pounds*.

Given at the Council-Chamber in *Boston*, this Third Day of *November* 1754, and in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *GEORGE* the Second, by the Grace of GOD of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c.

By His Honour's Command,  
**J. Willard, Secr.**


**S. Phips.**

**G O D Save the KING.**

B O S T O N : Printed by John Draper, Printer to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governour and Council. 1755.



*Georges Auguste II de  
Brunswick Roy d'Angleterre Electeur  
d'Hanovre*



## MUWIN ISLAND





## Historical Trauma

The echo of the past,  
the pain of the present,  
and the ravages of the future.

## HISTORICAL TRAUMA

Defined as the cumulative emotional and psychological wounding, extending over an individual lifespan and across generations, caused by traumatic experiences.



## IMPACT OF HISTORICAL TRAUMA

Many present-day health disparities (of Native Americans) can be traced back through epigenetics to a “colonial health deficit”, the result of colonization and its aftermath.”

Bonnie Duran  
Associate Professor in the Department of Health Services  
University of Washington School of Public Health; and  
Director of Indigenous Health Research

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## EPIGENETICS

- Research shows poverty, neglect, hunger and racism can all have epigenetic effects, especially in childhood—and these are all issues that face the Native American community, with racism in particular being a pernicious problem that contributes to other social injustices.
- Starting with the “colonial health deficit,” Native American communities have been enduring generations of negative epigenetic influences, and their bodies as well as their communities are paying the price, often creating a vicious cycle.

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## IMPACT OF LOSS

- Subsequent generations have been left with feelings of shame, powerlessness and subordination (Brave Heart and DeBruyn, 1998)
- Losses impact service delivery and program design today.

## EXAMPLE OF HISTORICAL TRAUMA: ICE STORM OF 1998

- Storm caused significant damage; causing power outages that lasted several days.
- Post-storm, emergency response planning was highlighted in the community.
- Planning and response efforts included equipment and materials needed to survive future periods without heat or electricity.
- Lack of trust and high levels of fear prevented the disbursement and use of blankets.



## IMPACT OF HISTORICAL TRAUMA ON HEALTHCARE SERVICES

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In 1982, Passamaquoddy Indian Township had high rates of tooth decay in both adults and children.

- Opened a Dental Clinic that was fully equipped and staffed.
- Regardless of the need and extensive outreach efforts, no-show rates remained high.
- Examination of barriers identified traumatic dental experiences within the adult population was impacting service delivery to the younger generation.
- Solutions to address dental care for the community included a change in how dental services was offered to those adults having experienced dental trauma.
- Outreach and marketing efforts were changed in order to engage young children.



## THE STRUGGLES REMAIN

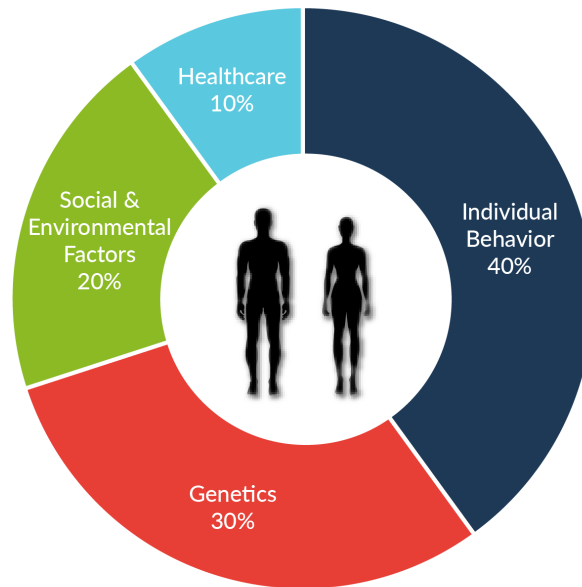
In 2019....

- High rates of poverty: 60% of households make <\$25,000
- Life expectancy est. 63 years; average age of death is 50 years.
- IHS funded at less than 50% level of need
- High rates of chronic disease
- 65% not-employed rate for 8 month/year

Blatant Racism



## Impact of different factors on risk of premature death



Source: Beyond Health Care: The Role of Social Determinants in Promoting Health and Health Equity, Kaiser Family Foundation, 2015



ONE LAST STORY...



## CONTACT INFORMATION

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