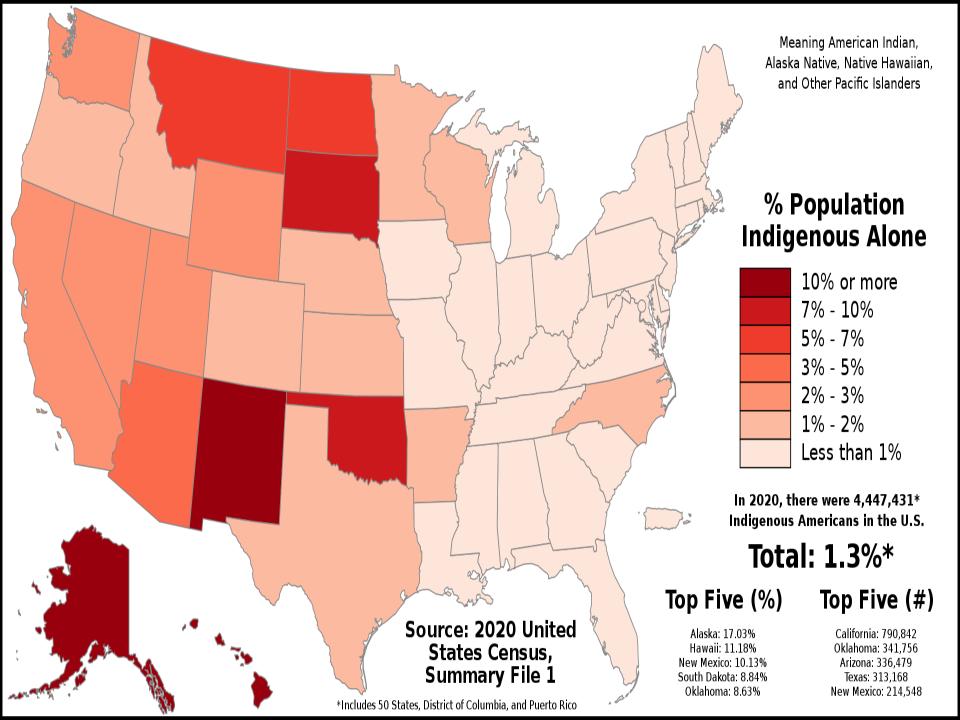
UNDERSTANDING AND ADDRESSING HEALTH DISPARITIES FOR AMERICAN INDIANS IN THE CAROLINAS

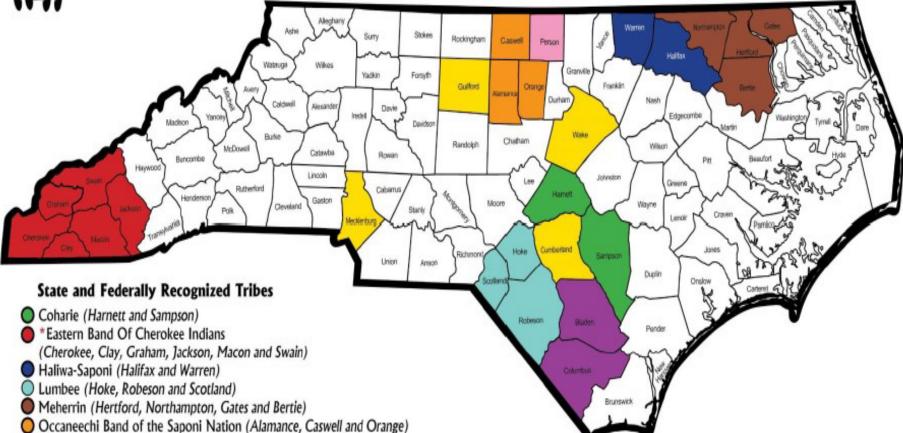
RONNY A. BELL, PHD, MS (LUMBEE)
FRED ESHELMAN PROFESSOR AND CHAIR
DIVISION OF PHARMACEUTICAL OUTCOMES AND POLICY
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL





N.C. Tribal and Urban Communities





Waccamaw Siouan (Bladen and Columbus)

* Federally Recognized

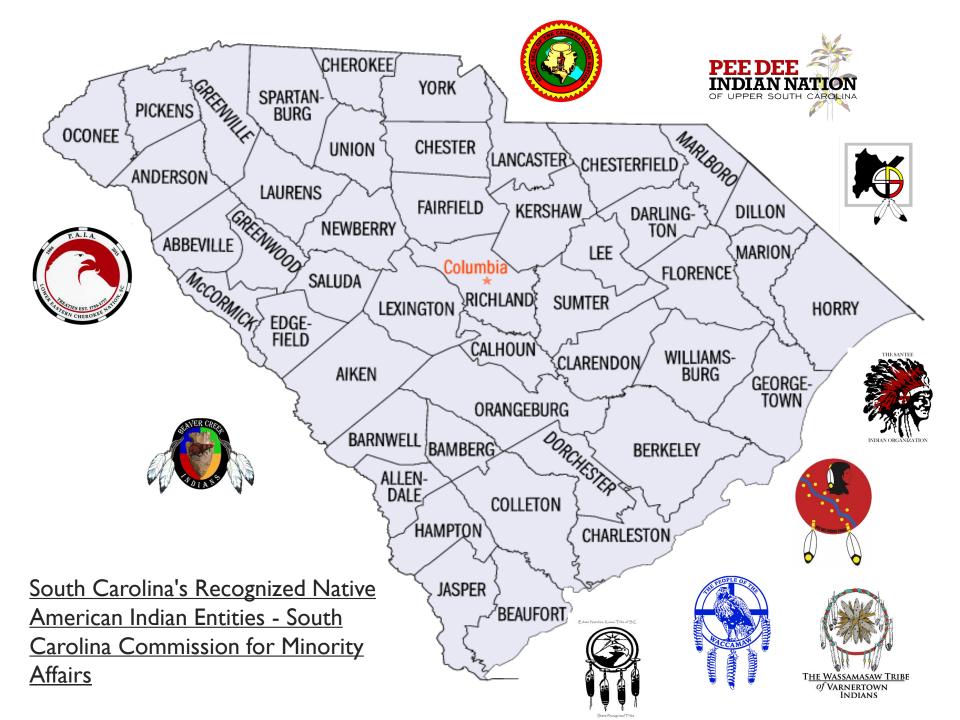
Sappony (Person)

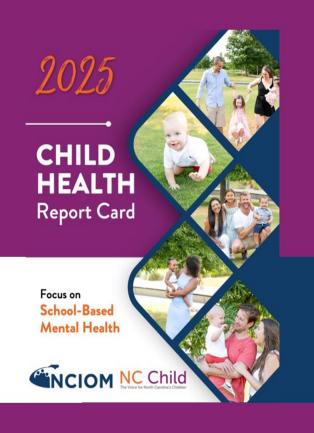
Urban Indian Organizations

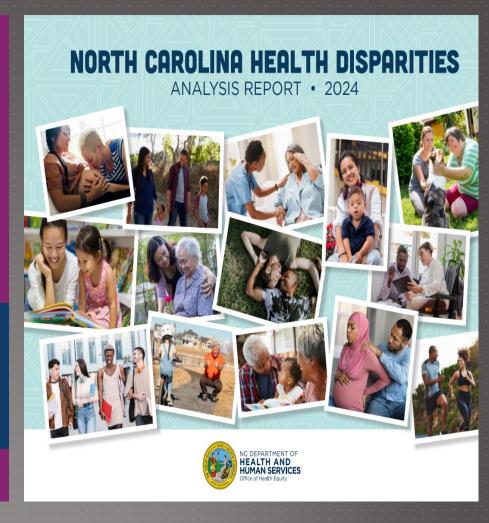
(Holding membership on the NC Commission of Indian Affairs): Cumberland County Association for Indian People Guilford Native American Association Metrolina Native American Association Triangle Native American Society Areas in Color indicate counties where the eight Recognized Tribes of North Carolina reside.

Counties in yellow (Mecklenburg, Guilford, Cumberland and Wake) Location of American Indian Associations

Map published by the North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs.







NCIOM Child Health Report Card 2025

VISUAL 1: THE SIX KEY CATEGORIES IN HEALTH DISPARITIES

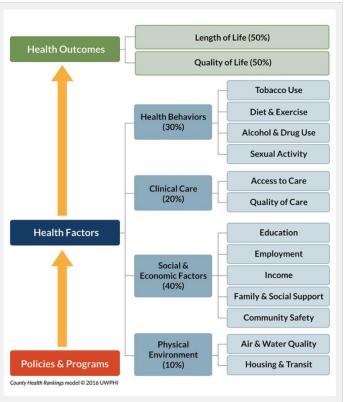


Social Determinants of Health

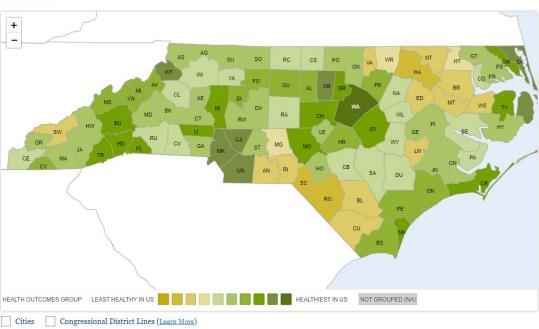
Compared to Non-Hispanic Whites, American Indians in North Carolina are:

- ➤ 2 3 times more likely to live in poverty
- ➤ 2 times more likely to be uninsured
- > 2.5 times less likely to have a college degree as an adult

North Carolina American Indian Health







NC County Health Rankings



Health Outcomes/Health Factors

Compared to Non-Hispanic Whites, American Indian children in North Carolina are:

- > 2 time more likely to die in the first year of life
- ➤ 2 3 times more likely to not be breast fed or to have a mother who smokes
- ➤ 3 times more likely to be born to a teen mother
- 2 times more likely to die before adulthood

ACCESS TO CARE

GRADE	INDICATOR	DATA YEARS	CURRENT	BASE	% CHANGE	AMERICAN	AMERICAN INDIAN OR	ASIAN	HISPANIC OR LATINO	OTHER/ MULTIRACE	WHITE, NON- HISPANIC
	Oral Health					OR BLACK	ALASKA NATIVE	1			
D	Kindergarten students with tooth decay	2022-2023, 2020-2021	19.9%	16.0%	24.4%	23.8%	23.6%	21.9%	23.9%	17.6%	16.1%
A	School Health										
	School nurse to student ratio	2022-2023, 2020-2021	1:809	1:890	-9.1%	NA	NA	IA	NA	NA	NA
	School counselor to student ratio	2023-2024, 2021-2022	1:340	1:316	7.6%	NA	NA	N A	NA	NA	NA
C	Health Services Utilizations and Immunization										
	Children with Medicaid who received a well-child checkup in the past year	2023, 2021	56.5%	55.8%	1.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Children ages 19-35 months with appropriate immunizations	2023, 2021	76.8%	79.5%	-3.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Adolescents ages 13-17 who have received 1 or more HPV vaccinations	2023, 2021	74.2%	85.0%	-12.7%	NA	NA	A	NA	NA	NA
	Insurance Coverage										
A	Children with health insurance coverage	2023, 2021	94.8%	94.5%	0.3%	96.3%	91.7%	96.5%	87.3%	85.1%	96.7%
	Parents without health insurance coverage	2023, 2021	11.3%	12.6%	-10.3%	8.6%	14.4%	3.4%	41.2%	22.4%	6.2%



GRADE	INDICATOR Breastfeeding	DATA YEARS	CURRENT	BASE	% CHANGE	AFRICAN AMERICAN OR BLACK	4	AMERICAN INDIAN OR LASKA NATIVE		IAN	HISPANIC OR LATINO	OTHER/ MULTIRACE	WHITE, NON- HISPANIC
В	Newborns who are breastfed exclusively for at least 6 months	2021, 2019	28.3%	22.1%	28.1%	NA		NA	1	IA	NA	NA	NA
В	Preconception and Maternal Health and Support												
	Women ages 18-44 with health insurance coverage	2023, 2021	86.9%	86.9%	0.0%	93.0%		99.1%	١	A	53.4%	92.7%	94.8%
	Women who receive early prenatal care	2023, 2021	72.0%	73.8%	-2.4%	65.69		72.4%	74	. %	58.5%	69.0%	79.9%
A	Birth Outcomes						T			T			
	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	2023, 2021	6.9	6.8	1.5%	13.6		7.4	4	4 B	6.0	8.3	4.5
	Babies who are born before 37 weeks of pregnancy	2023, 2021	10.7%	10.8%	-0.9%	15.0%		11.1%	8	%	9.5%	12.1%	9.5%
C	Teen Births						$ar{}$						
	Rate of births to teen girls age 15-19 per 1,000	2022, 2020	21.8	22.9	-4.8%	30.2	lacksquare	37.6		5.9	40.1	31.2	12.3

^{1.} The increase in exclusive breastfeeding rates may be influenced by multiple factors, including expanded breastfeeding education efforts by the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the nationwide infant formula shortage the began in 2022. The shortage, driven by supply chain disruptions and product recalls, led some families to seek alternative feeding options, including extended breastfeeding when feasible.



and the Eating and Active ring mildren ages 6-17 who are erweight or obese mildren who live in food secure households bacco, Alcohol, Substance e gh school students who rently use:	2022-2023, 2021-2022 2022, 2020	30.7% 19.6%	32.8% 17.1%	% CHANGE -6.4% 14.6%	AFRICAN AMERICAN OR BLACK 41.5% NA	AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE NA	23.5%	HISPANIC OR LATINO 27.2% NA	OTHER/ MULTIRACE 38.0%	27.1%
nildren ages 6-17 who are erweight or obese mildren who live in food secure households bacco, Alcohol, Substance e gh school students who rently use:	2021-2022				41.5%	NA	28.5%			
bacco, Alcohol, Substance egh school students who rently use:	2021-2022				/		\			
bacco, Alcohol, Substance e gh school students who rently use:	2022, 2020	19.6%	17.1%	14.6%	AM	NA	N _A	NA	l NA	1
e gh school students who rently use:									INA	NA
garettes										
•	2023, 2021	3.9%	3.9%	0.0%	1.1	5.0%	0.99	4.6%	4.3%	5.0%
ectronic Vapor Products	2023, 2021	21.4%	23.8%	-10.1%	21.3 %	39.2%	10.01	17.8%	32.5%	21.0%
cohol	2023, 2021	20.5%	19.4%	5.7%	17. %	27.5%	10.1%	18.2%	23.1%	22.9%
gh school students who have er used:										
escription drugs without a ctor's prescription	2023, 2021	14.8%	15.8%	-6.3%	15. %	18.2%	19.8%	15.8%	18.6%	12.9%
ental Health										
gh school students who tempted suicide in the st year	2023, 2021	9.5%	10.1%	-5.9%	9.4%	7.1%	21.05	11.7%	15.9%	7.6%
st year major depressive isode among adolescents es 12-17	2022-2023, 2018-2019	19.1%	15.1%	26.8%	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
nildren ages 3-17 with ported difficulties cessing mental health eatment they they needed	2022-2023, 2020-2021	51.9%	37.0%	40.3%	NA	NA	N	NA	NA	NA
ucation					1					
ird grade students reading grade level	2023-2024 SY, 2021- 2022 SY	48.6%	46.4%	4.7%	35.2%	40.3%	0.4%	34.2%	50.8%	60.9%
gh school students who aduation on time	2023-2024 SY, 2021- 2022 SY	86.9%	86.4%	0.6%	84.3%	82.4%	>95%	83.2%	83.2%	89.7%
gher est	school students who have used: scription drugs without a tor's prescription atal Health h school students who mpted suicide in the eyear t year major depressive ode among adolescents is 12-17 Idren ages 3-17 with orted difficulties essing mental health tment they they needed cation d grade students reading rade level h school students who	school students who have used: scription drugs without a tor's prescription atal Health h school students who mpted suicide in the eyear t year major depressive ode among adolescents i 12-17 Idren ages 3-17 with pred difficulties essing mental health then they they needed cation d grade students reading rade level h school students who luation on time 2023, 2021 2023, 2021 2023, 2021 2023, 2021 2023, 2021 2023, 2021 2023, 2021 2023, 2021 2023, 2021 2023, 2021 2023, 2021 2023, 2021 2023, 2021 2023, 2021 2023, 2021	school students who have used: scription drugs without a tor's prescription atal Health h school students who mpted suicide in the eyear t year major depressive ode among adolescents i 12-17 Idren ages 3-17 with pred difficulties essing mental health tment they they needed at grade students reading rade level at grade students who lation on time 2023, 2021 2023, 2021 2023, 2021 2023, 2021 2024 2025 2022-2023, 2021 2022-2021 2022-2021 2023-2024 SY, 2021-2022 SY 2023-2024 SY, 2021-2022 SY 2023-2024 86.9%	school students who have used: scription drugs without a tor's prescription atal Health h school students who mpted suicide in the year t year major depressive ode among adolescents in 12-17 dren ages 3-17 with orted difficulties essing mental health then they they needed atal or a grade students reading rade level at school students who more digital probability of the school students who late on time at year major depressive of 2022-2023, 2018-2019 at year major depressive ode among adolescents in 12-17 at year major depressive ode among adolescents in 12-17 at year major depressive ode among adolescents in 12-17 at year major depressive ode among adolescents in 12-17 at year major depressive ode among adolescents in 12-17 at year major depressive ode among adolescents in 19-1% at year major depressive ode among adolescents	2023, 2021 20.5% 19.4% 5.7%	2023, 2021 20.5% 19.4% 5.7% 17. % 2023, 2021 20.5% 19.4% 5.7% 17. % 2023, 2021 14.8% 15.8% -6.3% 15.2% 2023, 2021 14.8% 15.8% -6.3% 15.2% 2023, 2021 14.8% 15.8% -6.3% 15.2% 2023, 2021 2023, 2021 10.1% -5.9% 9.4% 2023, 2021 9.5% 10.1% -5.9% 9.4% 2024, 2023, 2021 10.1% 15.1% 26.8% NA 2022-2023, 2018-2019 10.1% 26.8% NA 2022-2023, 2021 2024, 2024, 2024, 2024, 2022, 2023, 2021 2022, 2024 2022-2021 2022, 2024 2024, 2024, 2024, 2022, 2021, 2021, 2022, 2022, 20	2023, 2021 20.5% 19.4% 5.7% 17. % 27.5%	2023, 2021 20.5% 19.4% 5.7% 17. % 27.5% 10.1% 15.8%	school students who have used: 10.19	bhold 2023, 2021 20.5% 19.4% 5.7% 17. % 27.5% 10.1% 18.2% 23.1% is chool students who have used: scription drugs without a tor's prescription 2023, 2021 14.8% 15.8% -6.3% 15. % 18.2% 19.8% 15.8% 18.6% tor's prescription 2023, 2021 14.8% 15.8% -6.3% 15. % 18.2% 19.8% 15.8% 18.6% tor's prescription 2023, 2021 9.5% 10.1% -5.9% 9.4% 7.1% 21.0% 11.7% 15.9% objected suicide in the year angle depressive ode among adolescents 121-17 dren ages 3-17 with orted difficulties assing mental health thrent they they needed 2022-2023, 2021-2021 2022-2021 2022-2021 2022-2021 2022-2021 2022-2021 2022-2024 48.6% 46.4% 4.7% 35.2% 40.3% 10.4% 34.2% 50.8% and bustion on time 2023-2024 86.9% 86.4% 0.6% 84.3% 82.4% >95% 83.2% 83.2% bustion on time 2023-2024 86.9% 86.4% 0.6% 84.3% 82.4% >95% 83.2% 83.2% bustion on time 2023-2024 86.9% 86.4% 0.6% 84.3% 82.4% >95% 83.2% 83.2% bustion on time 2023-2024 86.9% 86.4% 0.6% 84.3% 82.4% >95% 83.2% 83.2% bustion on time 2023-2024 86.9% 86.4% 0.6% 84.3% 82.4% >95% 83.2% 83.2% bustion on time 2023-2024 86.9% 86.4% 0.6% 84.3% 82.4% >95% 83.2% 83.2% bustion on time 2023-2024 86.9% 86.4% 0.6% 84.3% 82.4% >95% 83.2% 83.2% bustion on time 2023-2024 86.9% 86.4% 0.6% 84.3% 82.4% >95% 83.2% 83.2% bustion on time 2023-2024 86.9% 86.4% 0.6% 84.3% 82.4% >95% 83.2% 83.2% bustion on time 2023-2024 86.9% 86.4% 0.6% 84.3% 82.4% >95% 83.2% 83.2% bustion on time 2023-2024 86.9% 86.4% 0.6% 84.3% 82.4% >95% 83.2% 83.2% bustion on time 2023-2024 86.9% 86.4% 0.6% 84.3% 82.4% >95% 83.2% 83.2% bustion on time 2023-2024 86.9% 86.4% 0.6% 84.3% 82.4% >95% 83.2% 83.2% bustion on time 2023-2024 86.9% 86.4% 0.6% 84.3% 82.4% >95% 83.2% 83.2% bustion on time 2023-2024 86.9% 86.4% 0.6% 84.3% 82.4% >95% 83.2% bustion on time 2023-2024 86.9% 86.4% 0.6% 84.3% 82.4% >95% 83.2% bustion on time 2023-2024 86.9% 86.4% 0.6% 84.3% 82.4% >95% 83.2% bustion on time 2023-2024 86.9% 86.4% 0.6% 84.3% 82.4% >95% 83.2% 83.2% bustion on time 2023-2024 86.9% 86.4% 0.6% 84.3% 82.4% >95% 83.2% busting part of the part of the part of the part of the p



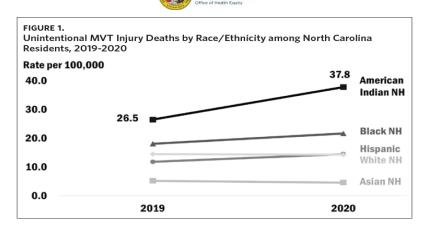
Health Outcomes

Compared to Non-Hispanic
Whites, American Indian adults
in North Carolina are:

- ➤ 2 times more likely to be diagnosed and 1.8 times more likely to die from diabetes
- ➤ 1.6 times more likely to die from heart disease, stomach cancer or kidney disease
- > 1.5 times more likely to die from Alzheimer's Disease



NORTH CAROLINA HEALTH DISPARITIES ANALYSIS REPORT • 2024 **Property of HEALTH AND REPORT | CAROLINA H



Health Outcomes

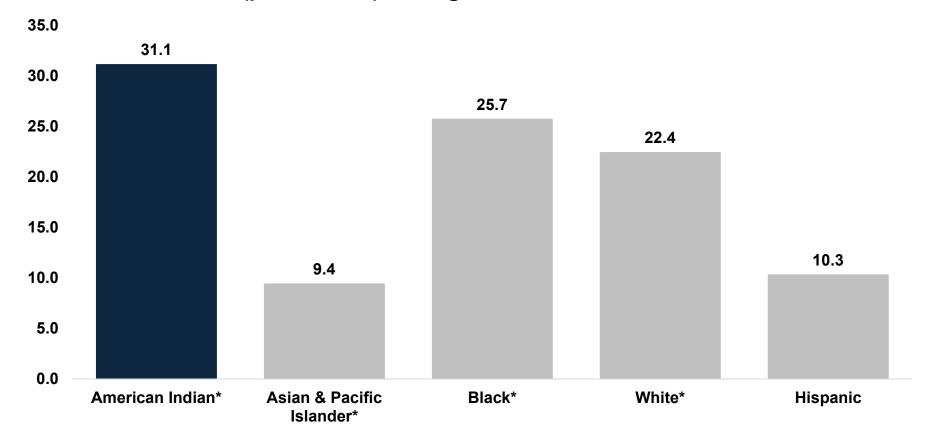
Compared to Non-Hispanic
Whites, American Indian adults in
North Carolina are:

- ➤ 2 5 times more likely to be diagnosed with a communicable disease, such as HIV/AIDS, syphilis, gonorrhea, and hepatitis B & C
- ➤ Almost six times more likely to be the victim of a violent death from homicide
- 2 times more likely to die in a motor vehicular accident



Non-Hispanic American Indian residents experienced the highest rates of violent death in NC from 2012-2021.

Violent Death Rates (per 100,000) among NC Residents, 2012-2021



*Non-Hispanic

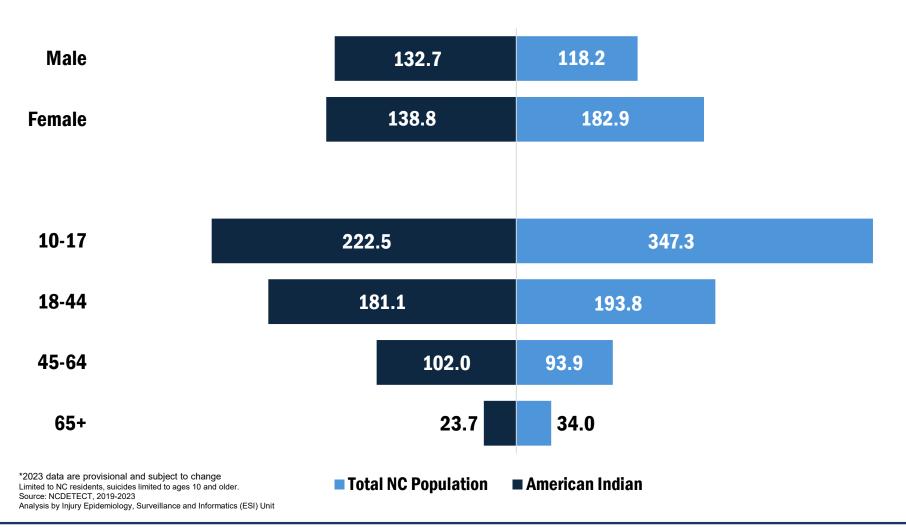
Limited to NC residents, suicides limited to ages 10 and older. Source: NC-VDRS, 2017-2021 Analysis by Injury Epidemiology, Surveillance and Informatics (ESI) Unit





From 2019-2023*, American Indian residents aged 10-17 experienced the highest rates of self-inflicted ED visits

Self-Inflicted ED Visits Rates (per 100,000) among American Indian Residents, 2019-2023*





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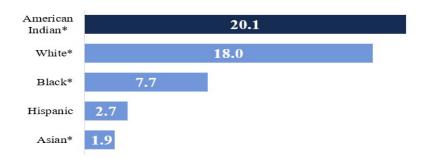
More

Research Article | INVITED COMMENTARIES AND SIDEBARS

Sidebar: Community-driven Approaches to Preventing Overdoses Among American Indians

Mary E. Cox, Margaret A. Smith, Amy R. Patel, Scott Proescholdbell and Ronny A. Bell North Carolina Medical Journal November 2021, 82 (6) 409-411; DOI: https://doi.org/10.18043/ncm.82.6.408

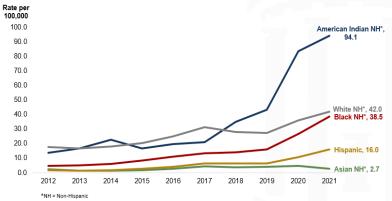
Overdose Death Rates 2000-2020 Per 100,000 North Carolina Residents



*Non-Hispanic

Equity and Lived Experience:

Overdose rates are increasing in historically marginalized populations, these were exacerbated by the COVID-10 pandemic



Technical Notes: Rates are per 100,000 NC residents; All intent medication and drug overdose: X40-X44, X60-X64, Y10-Y14, X85 Source: Deaths-NC State Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics, 2012-2021; Population-NCHS, 2012-2021

Life Expectancy in Years by Race/Ethnicity, 2019-2021



COVID-19 Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, by Race/Ethnicity

Rate ratios compared to White, Non-Hispanic persons	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic persons	Asian, Non-Hispanic persons	Black or African American, Non-Hispanic persons	Hispanic or Latino persons
Cases ¹	1.8x	0.6x	1.4x	1.7x
Hospitalization ²	4.0x	1.2x	3.7x	4.1x
Death ³	2.6x	1.1x	2.8x	2.8x

Race and ethnicity are risk markers for other underlying conditions that affect health, including socioeconomic status, access to health care, and exposure to the virus related to occupation, e.g., among frontline, essential, and critical infrastructure workers.

KFF

NOTE: Estimates based on provisional data for 2021 and final data for 2019 life expectancy at birth. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race but are categorized as Hispanic for this analysis; other groups are non-Hispanic.SOURCE: <u>Arias E. Tejada-Vera B. Kochanek KD. Ahmad FB. Provisional life expectancy estimates for 2021. Vital Statistics Rapid Release: no 23. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. August 2022. DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.15620/cdc:118999.</u>

Kaiser Family Foundation COVID Disparities

America's "Forgotten" People Experience
Devastating Impacts from COVID-19

Renny A. Bull

NOTH-CHOOMA MEDICAL COURING.

https://www.ncmedicaljournal.com/content/83/6/467

NATIONAL

The U.S. is reckoning with its troubled past of Indian boarding schools

June 23, 2022 - 9:41 AM ET

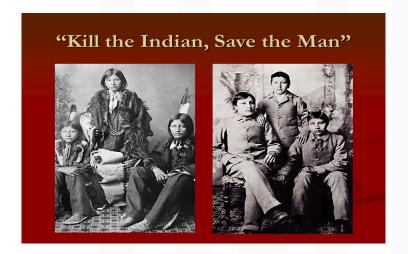
AUSTIN COPE



Interior Secretary Deb Haaland testifies before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs on Wednesday in Washington, D.C. U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs/Screenshot by NIPR

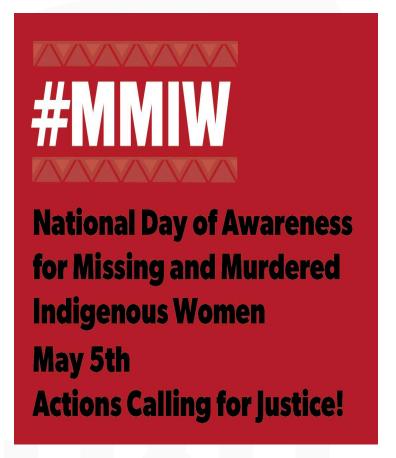
Historical trauma is entirely different than consciously holding onto the past when it resides in your ancestral memory and DNA. It results in numerous defense mechanisms, developmental malfunctions, and behavioral issues. This is scientific and is supported in studies.

Tony Ten Fingers/Wanbli Nata'u, Oglala Lakota









https://mmiwnc.com/



19



SOUTHEASTERN
AMERICAN INDIAN
CANCER HEALTH EQUITY
PARTNERSHIP
(SAICEP)







A COLLABORATION BETWEEN



















TRIBAL LIAISONS



Teryn Brewington (Sappony) Tribal Liaison, Healthy Blue





John Lowery (Lumbee) Tribal Liaison, Carolina Complete Health





Phyl' Locklear (Lumbee) Tribal Liaison, WellCare of North Carolina





Paige Hales, Tribal Liaison, United Healthcare



Chyder Vang Tribal Liaison AmeriHealth Caritas North Carolina







Fireside Chat & Tele-town Hall

NCMEDICAID FOR MORE PEOPLE:

Supporting the Health of American **Indian Communities**

Thurs., Aug. 1 | 6 to 7 p.m. ET

Submit questions live:





f y (855) 756-7520 Ext. 109745#

ASL Interpretation and Communication Access Real-Time Translation (CART) provided.





Save the Offate



Friday, July 18th, 2025 Campbell University

HOSTED BY





November/December 2021 Volume 82, Number 6 www.ncmedicaljournal.com

a journal of health policy analysis and debate

American Indian Health in North Carolina



NCMJ Special Issue November 2021



Native Pathways to Health

MEETING THE HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE NEEDS OF NORTH CAROLINA'S INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

- Accurate data collection
 - Racial misclassification
- Additional health outcomes data
 - Mental health/historical trauma
 - Oral health
 - Preventive health
- Evidence-based and culturally respectable health programs
- Training the next generation of Native health care providers



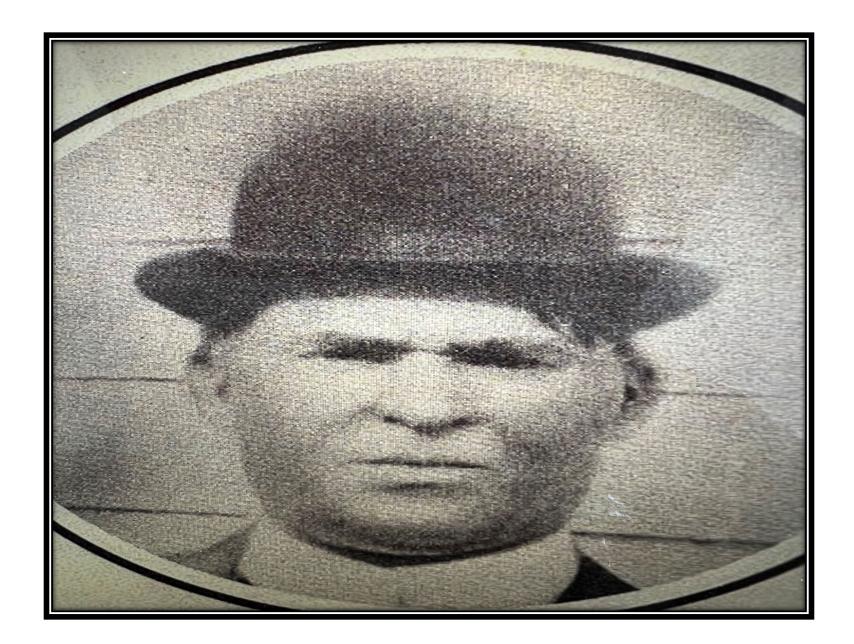
Traditional Medicine in a Native Community from a Clinical Perspective



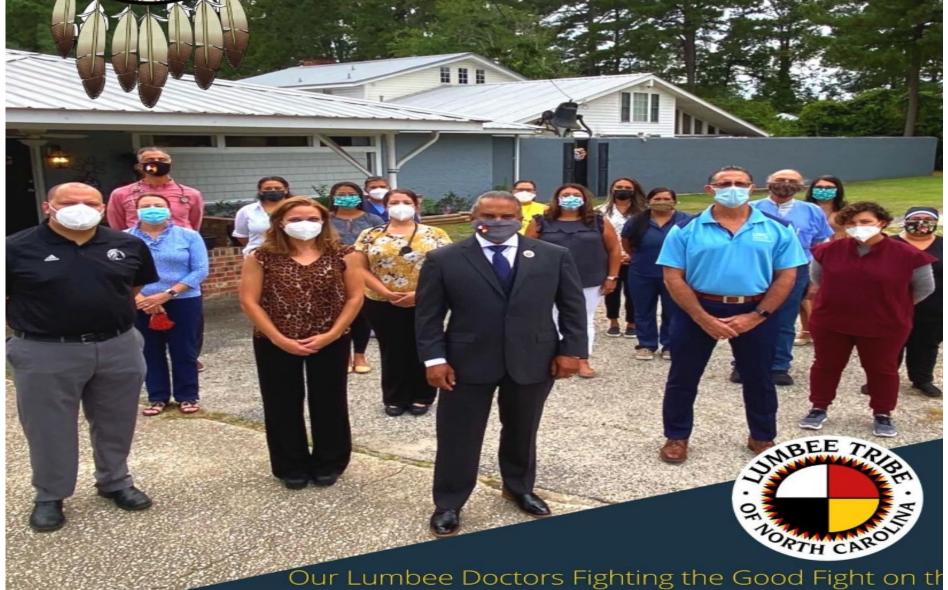
Joseph T. Bell, MD (Lumbee)

Medical Director, Children's Health Pembroke

jbell22@nc.rr.com









Our Lumbee Doctors Fighting the Good Fight on the Frontlines Against COVID-19. They Need Your Hel COVID-19 Vaccinations are now available to everyone ages 12 and old

Clinical Scenarios

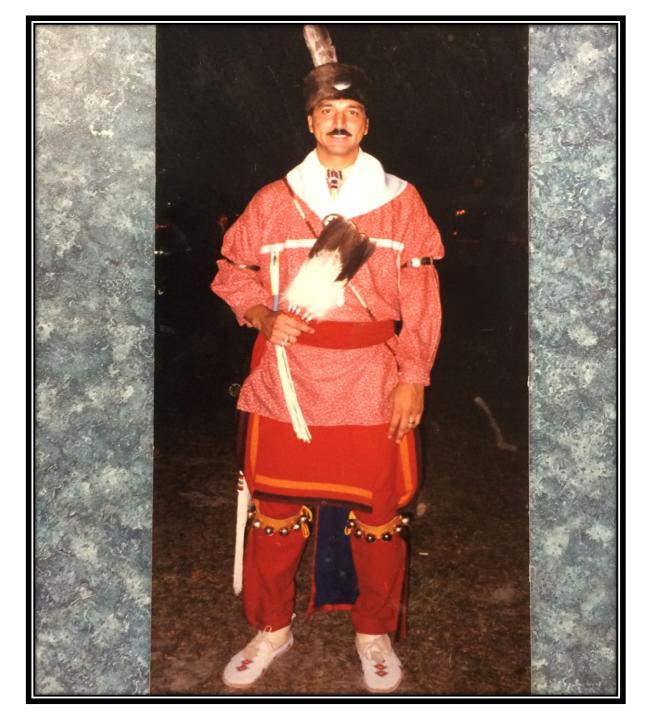
- 54 yo man asks for a medicine man to meet him during his hospital stay for pneumonia
- Mother of a 10 yo boy is diagnosed with ADHD and seeks an herbal remedy for her son instead of Ritalin
- Parents ask you to be involved in a smudging ceremony since you are taking care of their 1 yo son
- A 40 yo diabetic man has stopped his insulin and is now controlling his blood sugar with peach tree leaf tea
- A 5 yo moderate persistent asthmatic is doing better using traditional Spanish Moss than your prescribed regimen of Albuterol and steroids
- A college-educated man recently diagnosed with Hodgkin's Lymphoma ask your advice on using traditional medicine instead of chemotherapy prescribed at Duke







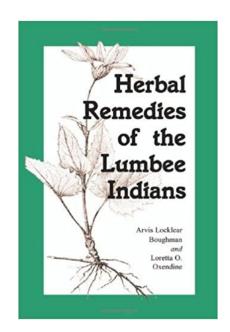






Clinical Scenarios

- 54 yo man asks for a medicine man to meet him during his hospital stay for pneumonia
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https://www.amazon.com/Herba I-Remedies-Indians-Locklear-Boughman/dp/0786413328

