



Sicangu Oyate

Rosebud Sioux Tribe Community Profile

2017

Collaborative Research Center for American Indian Health

Center for Health Outcomes and Population Research

Sanford Research

Acknowledgements

Thank you to all the individuals who contributed to the Rosebud Sioux Tribe Community Profile.

This report is the result of a collaborative effort between Simone Bordeaux, LPN, Research Coordinator, Rosebud Sioux Tribe Health Administration, and Melissa Buffalo, MS, Senior Clinical Research Specialist of the Collaborative Research Center for American Indian Health through Sanford Research.

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Mitakuyepi! Along with our project partners, we are very pleased to share the Rosebud Sioux Tribe Readiness Community Profile. Wopila Tanka for the work and dedication of our partners at the Collaborative Research Center for American Indian Health and our Rosebud Sioux Tribal leaders and partners. This is a tribal community profile. The intent is to aid in the development of tribal research infrastructure and in the assessment of our tribal community needs.

Introduction

In August 2015, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe partnered with the Collaborative Research Center for American Indian Health (CRCAIH) becoming the 6th tribal nation to become a CRCAIH partner. The goal of CRCAIH is to assist tribal communities in the Great Plains region to establish research infrastructure and transdisciplinary research teams to improve health disparities among American Indian populations.

This community profile is intended to be a multi-faceted tool and guide that can serve Rosebud Sioux Tribe leaders, program managers, community leaders, researchers and others engaged with the community and its members. It provides existing data on the tribe from a variety of sources, so that it serves as a resource for the prioritization of community needs and for the building of leaders in their respective communities. It is also intended to generate knowledge to better understand the community, existing gaps and current programs that can serve and benefit the community in making proactive decisions.



(Prayers ties representing the four directions.)

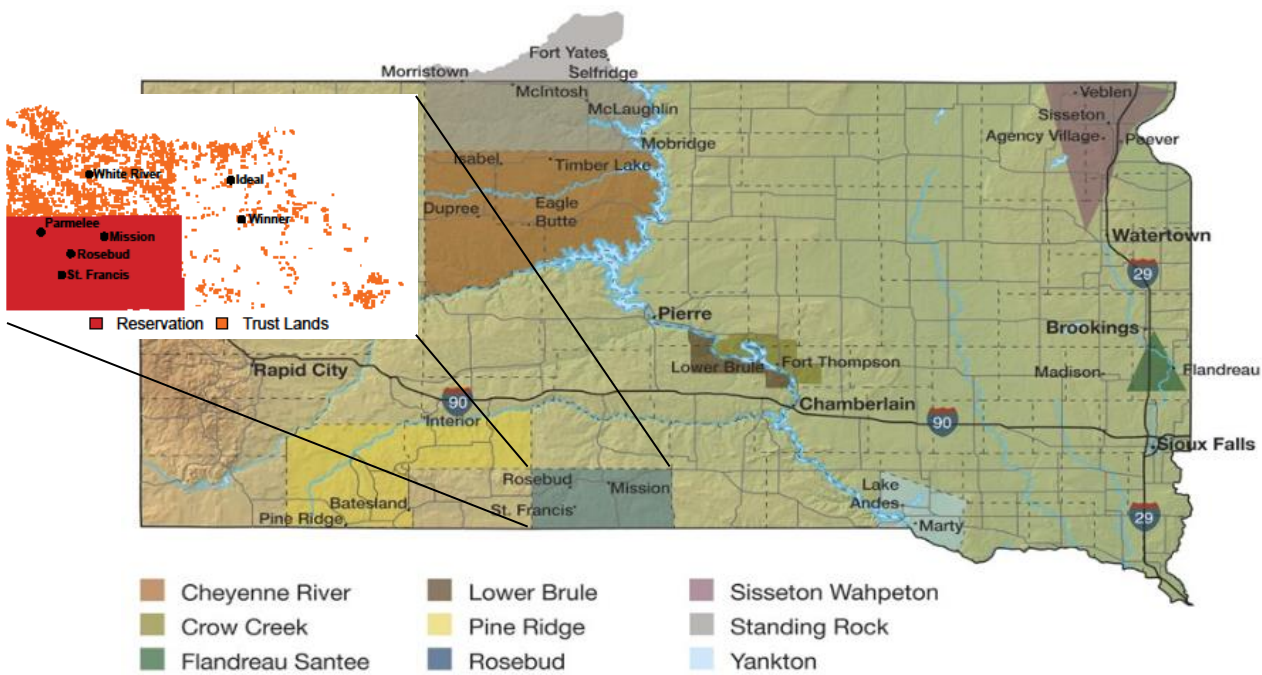
This community profile includes:

1. Demographic information for the Rosebud Sioux Tribe
2. Overview of tribal leadership
3. Existing resources and partnerships on the reservation
4. Current research review process
5. Current key indicators of health outcomes for the tribe

Tribal Overview: Tribal Demographics

The Rosebud Indian Reservation is a federally recognized Indian reservation located in south central South Dakota. It is the home to the Sicangu Oyate, also known as the Sicangu Lakota. The Lakota name Sicangu Oyate translate into English as “Burnt Thigh Nation”, the French term “Brule Sioux” is also used. The Rosebud Sioux Tribe (RST) is one of nine federally recognized tribes in South Dakota and was given the name by the federal government. The Rosebud Indian Reservation was established in 1889 by the United States partition of the Great Sioux Reservation. Created in 1868 by the Treaty of Fort Laramie, the Great Sioux Reservation originally covered all of West River, South Dakota (the area west of the Missouri River), as well as part of northern Nebraska and eastern Montana. Currently, the reservation boundaries include all of Todd County, South Dakota and communities on lands in the four adjacent counties, which had at one time been entirely part of the reservation (Rosebud Sioux Tribe, 2016).

**INCOME 2000:
MEDIUM HOUSEHOLD
INCOME \$19,046
MEDIUM FAMILY INCOME
\$18,673**



(Figure 1. South Dakota Department of Tribal Relations, 2011)

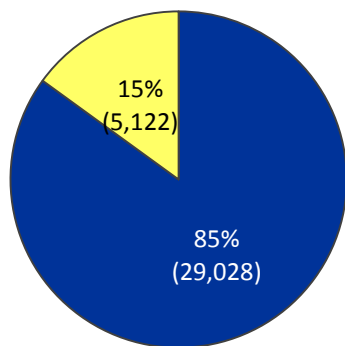
The boundaries of the Rosebud Sioux Reservation include the counties of Todd, Mellette, Trip, Gregory and part of Lyman in south central South Dakota which consists of 3.2 million acres of which there are approximately 915,000 acres held in trust which represents 15% of the Great Plains Region (US Department of the Interior, Indian Affairs, 2017).

Population

As one of the nine federally recognized tribes located in South Dakota, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe is unique as their population is slightly higher for tribally enrolled members who reside on the reservation. Compared to Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, only about half of tribally enrolled member live on their reservation according to the South Dakota Department of Tribal Relations (2011). An estimated 85% of enrolled members of the tribe reside on the reservation, according to the Tribal Enrollment department, which is a significantly different from current national data. Nationally, over 60% of the American Indian population now resides in urban areas or 4.3 million people who identified as American Indian and Alaska Native alone according to the 2000 U.S. Census. The information presented below shows the population statistics for tribally enrolled members.

Enrolled Tribal Members of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe

Total = 34,150



■ Live on the RST ■ Live off the RST

(Source: RST Enrollment Department 2016)

Figure 2

- Living enrolled members of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe: **34,150**
- Tribal Members who live on the reservation: **29,028**
- Tribal Members who live off the reservation: **5,122**

Figure 3 shows that 44% of the population living on reservation are nineteen years of age or younger. (US Census, 2010)

Population by Age: 2010 for the Rosebud Indian Reservation

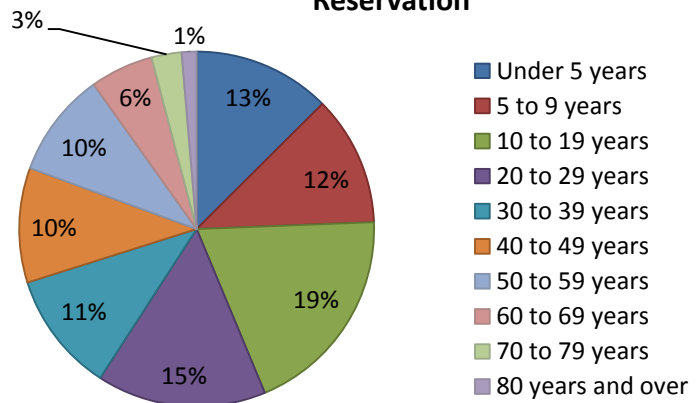


Figure 3

Customs & Traditions

Traditional Lakota ceremonies and customs are still actively practiced daily across all communities.



Equine therapy is offered as an element of Sinte Gleska University's Tiwahe Glu Kini Pi (Bringing the Family Back to Life).

Medicine men, traditional healers and interpreters offer their traditional medicine and/or ceremonies when requested by an individual, family or organization in need. Cultural leaders and historians are called upon in professional manners to offer history and cultural orientation to visitors when needed.

Twelve Lakota virtues are used as the founding principles that guide everyday life and decisions of the Tribe. These virtues

include: Unsiiciyapi (Humility), Wowacintanka (Perseverance), Wawoohola (Respect), Wayuonihan (Honor), Cantognake (Love), Iciiciupi (Sacrifice), Wowicake (Truth), Waunsilapi (Compassion), Woohoitike (Bravery), Cantewasake (Fortitude), Canteyuke (Generosity) and Woksape (Wisdom). Spiritual/Cultural leave is offered to students from school and tribal employees for cultural practices.



Summer months are very important and the busiest time of the year. This is the time of year many sacred ceremonies and community powwows occur. Most herbs and vegetation used throughout the year are also gathered during this time. The tribe holds its annual powwow and rodeo the 4th Thursday in August through Sunday. 2017 will mark the 141st Annual Rosebud Fair, Wacipi and rodeo (Crazy Crow Trading Post, 2017).

It is crucial that tribes understand the values and knowledge of their community, their members and to



be able to identify existing resources for research programs to be sustainable and impactful. Part of that understanding and awareness comes from incorporating Lakota culture into existing programs which helps reinforce the tradition, worldview and historical connection of its membership, their community, the land, and their people.

Boys with Braids is a recently created program that gathers to teach of the sacredness of hair and to foster a sense of pride using education as ways of interrupting teasing (Boys with Braids Facebook page, 2017).



Tribal leadership

The governing body of the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council is currently made up of 24 elected positions, four officers (President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer) and 20 council representatives. The four officers are elected at-large by enrolled tribal members living on the reservation in staggered terms; President and Vice President are elected for a term of three years and the Secretary and Treasurer are elected for two year terms. One member from each community is elected to serve on tribal council for a term of three years.

The Tribal Council is empowered by their Constitution to govern the activities of the RST as well as negotiate with federal, state and local authorities on matters concerning the Tribe; acquire land and property for use by the Tribe; advise the United States Secretary of the Interior on Congressional matters and budgets affecting the Tribe; levy taxes and conduct trade; pass and enforce laws for public safety, and foster cultural celebration and preservation of the Sicangu Lakota Oyate (Rosebud Sioux Tribe, 2016).



Tribal Council meetings are held three times a month or more if necessary. Additionally, Tribal Council meetings are live streamed on YouTube, Rosebud Sioux Tribe Channel 93, (<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCrUgHaUYJ08gyvo9hjSkgPQ>), on their tribal radio station KOYA 88.1 and on their tribal website under the Tribal Council section. This not only encourages members living on the reservation to be kept up to date on current issues for the tribe, but also allows members who do not live on the reservation access to news and events.

2016 Rosebud Sioux Tribal Administration

- 🚩 President: William Kindle from Swift Bear Community
- 🚩 Vice President: Scott Herman from Antelope Community
- 🚩 Treasurer: Wayne Boyd from Grass Mountain Community
- 🚩 Secretary: Julie Peneaux from Rosebud Community
- 🚩 Sergeant at Arms: Ed Clairmont from Antelope Community

Council Representatives

The Rosebud Sioux Tribe consists of 13 districts with a total of 20 communities. Meetings are held once a month regularly within each of the 20 communities with council representatives, community officers and community members in attendance. Updates on community and Tribal Council affairs are communicated at these meetings. All parties are encouraged to stay current with tribal affairs and bring up concerns or updates impacting their respected community.

The 13 Districts, 20 Communities, and Tribal Council Representatives Recognized by the Constitution

District 1

Ideal (*Shizue LaPointe*)

District 4

Ring Thunder (*vacant*)

Soldier Creek (*Kathleen Wooden Knife*)

District 7

Grass Mountain (*Rita Means*)

Upper Cut Meat (*Lester Kills The Enemy*)

District 10

Rosebud (*William "Bebe" Long*)

District 13

Bull Creek (*Lisa White Pipe*)

Milks Camp (*Willie Bear Shield*)

District 2

Butte Creek (*Arnetta Brave*)

Okreek (*Wayne Frederick*)

District 5

St. Francis (*Michael Boltz, Sr.*)

District 8

Swift Bear (*James Leader Charge*)

District 11

Black Pipe (*Richard Charging Hawk*)

He Dog (*Royal Yellow Hawk*)

District 3

Antelope (*Edward Sunny Farmer, Jr.*)

District 6

Spring Creek (*Lila Kills in Sight*)

Two Strike (*Richard "Smokey" Whipple*)

District 9

Parmalee (*Brian Dillion*)

District 12

Corn Creek (*Arlene R Black Bear*)

Horse Creek (*Robert Rattling Leaf*)

Engaging with Tribal Leadership

Anyone wishing to be added to the tribal council meeting agenda is directed to contact the President's office. Once approved by the President, the tribal secretary is contacted to add the request to the agenda. Council meeting agendas are approved by the Tribal President. Contact information is (605) 747-2381.

Tribal Programs & Economy

This section of the profile will provide you with brief information about the economy of the RST, including major employers, boards and committees within the community and information on educational institutions. It is important to understand the dynamics between the economics of the community, the tribal programs offered within the community and the educational institutions that serve the community. Tribal leaders, community members or researchers work hand in hand with many of these programs, boards/committees, schools and universities while research is being addressed or discussed.

Major Employers within the Rosebud Sioux Tribe	
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	averages 800 employees
Todd County School District	averages 490 employees
Indian Health Services	averages 252 employees (this includes contractors and permanent)
St. Francis Indian School	averages 175 employees
Sicangu Wicoti Awayankapi Housing Corporation	averages 141 employees
Bureau of Indian Affairs	averages 47 employees
Rosebud Casino	averages 160 employees

*Personal communication with the respected organizations was done to gather employment data as reported by Simone Bordeaux.

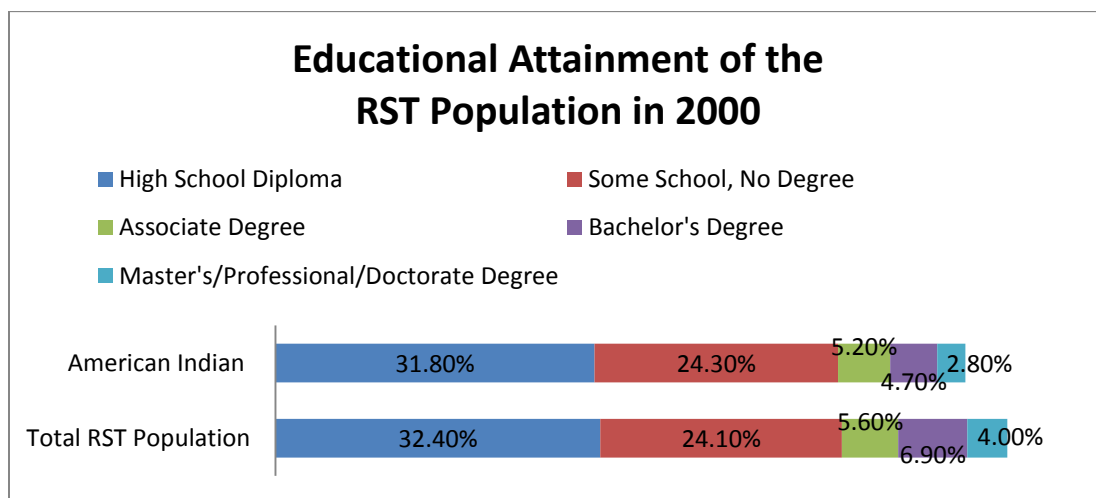
As information regarding unemployment was gathered, collected and researched, it was noticed that the data varied across different sources. There was a huge discrepancy in unemployment rates for the Rosebud Sioux Tribe and their respected counties. The unemployment rate ranged from a high of 85% (US Department of the Interior Indian Affairs, 2017), to a low of 7.4% for Todd County with the neighboring counties ranging from 5.3% to 2.7% (US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015). One other source, the US Census Bureau (2015) has Todd County with an unemployment rate of 62.3% from 2011-2015. This varying data on unemployment helps to highlight the need for current data. The data gathering process needs to be further explored and possibly driven by tribal leaders and stakeholders to get more accurate consistent data.

Committees

The Rosebud Sioux Tribe has created and maintains the following committees, commissions and boards throughout the year. These positions are held by tribal leaders, stakeholders and community members. Chair and contact information is available on the Rosebud Sioux Tribal website.

<https://www.rosebudsiouxtribe-nsn.gov/directory>

Commission/Board Listings			
Special Events Committee	Rodeo Committee	Wacipi Committee	Budget & Finance
Credit Committee	Economic Development	Education Committee	Enrollment Committee
Ethics Committee	Gaming Commission	Government Affairs	Grievance Board
Health Board	Judiciary Committee	Land & Natural	Liquor Commission
Personnel Committee	Police Commission	Rosebud Economic Development Cooperative (REDCO)	Tribal Utilities Commission (TUC)
Sicangu Lakota Treaty	Social Services	Sicangu Wicoti Awanyakapi (SWA)	Tax Commission
Tribal Employment Contracting Rights Office (TECRO)	Trans Committee	Tribal Land Enterprise	Veterans Affairs
Nursing Board Committee		Election Board Committee	



(Census 2000, Summary File 3 (SF 3) Educational Attainment for Population 25 years and over by Sex & Race.)

Figure 4

Educational Programs

The Rosebud Sioux Tribe consists of public schools, chartered tribal contract schools (Bureau of Indian Education funded schools) and private schools which are located within the boundaries of the reservation serving K-12 students. The tribe also houses the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Education Department, whose goal is to provide the opportunity for all tribal students to obtain their high school education and become self-supporting citizens of the tribe (2015 State of Reservation Education Report). The tribe has an Education Code that was created in 1989 under a Kellogg Grant in partnership with the Native American Rights Fund that is applicable to local schools, other educational institutions and chartered educational programs and schools (RST Tribe Education Department, 2012).

In 2012, the Tribal Council adopted a Lakota Language Orthography, developed in cooperation with the Lakota Studies faculty at Sinte Gleska University (SGU). Lessons have been developed about the Sicangu Lakota language, history and culture as they are the guide to their way of life as a long range goal to strengthen the language, history and culture.

Schools serving the Rosebud Sioux Tribe

- Crazy Horse School District
- St. Francis Indian School
- The Sapa Un Catholic Academy
- Todd County School District
- White River School District
- Winner School District



Todd County Middle School,
Mission, S.D.

The following data on enrollment for some of the schools listed above is provided from the 2015 State of Reservation Education Report.

- St. Francis Indian School had a total enrollment of 663 students.
- Todd County School district had a total student enrolled of 2,013 students.
- Winner School district had a total student enrollment of 524 students.
- White River School district had a total school enrollment of 423 students.

Higher Education

Sinte Gleska University (SGU), named after the Lakota Chief Spotted Tail, is located on the Rosebud Reservation, in Mission, S.D. SGU was founded in 1970, with a mission to preserve and teach tribal culture, history and language and to seek innovative and effective strategies to address the myriad social, economic and educational concerns confronting the Sicangu (Burnt Thigh) Lakota Oyate. SGU was one of six tribal colleges founded the American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC) in 1975. SGU has been accredited by the Higher Learning Commission (formerly the North Central Association) since 1983. This accreditation affords students' courses to be considered for transfer credit. SGU provides a model for American Indian-controlled education, which means SGU is an institution governed by the people rooted to the reservation and culture who are concerned about the future, and will to see the institution grow (American Indian Higher Education Consortium, 2017).



The mission of SGU is to plan, design, implement and assess post-secondary programs and other educational resources uniquely appropriate to the Lakota people in order to facilitate individual development and tribal autonomy.



<http://www.sintegleska.edu/discover-sgu.html> SGU offers a number of degrees and certificates, including a one-year Certificate, Associate of Arts, Associate of Science, Associate of Applied Science, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Vocational Education, Master of Art in Human Services, and Masters of Education, and has an open admissions policy.

Through education, SGU strives to perpetuate the four Lakota virtues: Woksape (Wisdom), Woohitika (Bravery), Wowacintanka (Fortitude), and Wacantognaka (Generosity) (SGU Self-Study Report, 2015).

Statistics

In 2015, a total of 581 students were enrolled for courses at SGU according to the National Center for Education Statistics. Of the 581 students, 518 were American Indian or 89.2%. Of the students who began their studies in Fall 2014, 70% of full-time students and 23% for part-time students returned in 2015 (Institutional Snapshot, n.d.). A total of 65% of students were 25 years old or older for the 2015 academic year. The overall graduation rate (150% of normal time) for students who began their studies in Fall 2009 was 17% (IPEDS Data Center, 2017).

Tribal Health Programs

A listing with contact information is available on the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Website under the directory. <https://www.rosebudsiouxtribe-nsn.gov/directory>

Alcohol and Drug Treatment Program/Meth Rehabilitation Program (Rosebud)

- Primarily focuses on psychological health and drug/alcohol abuse treatment services. Type of care includes long and short term residential treatment programs, outpatient care.
- Special programs include co-occurring mental & substance abuse disorder treatment, criminal justice clients, DUI/DWI Offenders and adolescent care.
- The Methamphetamine rehabilitation and Recovery Program was an addition to the Alcohol and Drug Treatment Program and opened its doors in 2010. It is a twelve month program and is open to any enrolled member of any federally recognized tribe who is struggling to overcome a methamphetamine addiction. It's funded by the IHS Methamphetamine and Suicide Prevention Initiative as a three year inpatient demonstration program.

Ambulance Service (Rosebud)

- Public Law 638 program, managed by RST Health Administration office which provides emergency response care to tribal members living on the reservation.

Boys & Girls Club (Rosebud and Mission)

- Youth mentor program with the primary focuses on relationship building, academic success, good character and healthy lifestyle.

Child Care Program (Rosebud)

- Assists child care providers to become certified through the state of South Dakota to provide child care. Cultural youth activities for children and their families.

Community Health Representative (CHR) Program (Rosebud)

- Established in 1999 this program currently has fourteen community health representatives who are responsible for transportation to and from hospital appointments, pick up food boxes, medication deliveries and some follow up/home visit for all tribal members. CHRs also provide education/resources when transporting clients.

Community Social Services (Rosebud)

- Financial assistance for medical travel, financial assistance for burials, home and medical supplies when available.

Day Care Center (Rosebud)

- Tribally owned and managed day care services for children six weeks to twelve years old. Providers are licensed through the state of South Dakota.

Diabetes Prevention Program/Rosebud Wellness Center (Rosebud)

- Pre-diabetes and diabetes screening and evaluation, along with education.
- Staff provides physical activity assessments to evaluate physical activity progress. Promotion and engagement in physical activity is encouraged.

Elderly Affairs (Rosebud)

- Responsible for any elder concerns. Provide handicap home improvements.

Elderly Nutrition/Elderly Caregivers Program (Rosebud)

- Provide meals at elderly 20-plexes, food boxes and referrals for any other needs.

Health Administration

- Manages the Tribe's ISDEAA Master Health Contract with IHS.

Lakota Tiwahe Program (Early Childhood Development Clinic) (Rosebud)

- Early Intervention Services to families of infants and toddlers (birth-5 year olds) with developmental delays and/or disabilities.

LIHEAP (Rosebud)

- Financial assistance for energy costs such as home energy bills, energy crisis and weatherization and energy-related minor home repairs.

Maternal & Child Health (Mission)

- Pregnant women and families with infants are provided with resources available to them on the reservation to support wellness and health for both mothers and their children.

Piya Mani Otipi (Bristol Ranch)

- A drug and alcohol rehabilitation center with a primary focus on mental health and substance abuse treatment. Serves as an outpatient and partial hospitalization care for those undergoing mental health and substance abuse treatment. There are special programs available for adolescents, persons with co-occurring mental and substance abuse disorders, and pregnant and postpartum women.

Rosebud Wellness Center (Rosebud)

- Staff provides physical activity assessments to evaluate physical activity progress. Promotion and engagement in physical activity is encouraged.

RST WIC (Woman, Infant and Child) Program (Rosebud)

- Through the state of South Dakota, WIC (Women, Infant, and Children) a federal grant program designed to safeguard the health of low-income prenatal women, infants and children through the age of 5 years of age. WIC provides vouchers to purchase nutritious foods to supplement diets and provides information on healthy eating and referrals to health care.

Sicangu Child and Family (Mission)

- Sicangu Child and Family is a tribally chartered entity of the RST that has been designated as the office that will do the work of Child Welfare for the tribe. They work with children who are in the foster care system, guardianships and adoptive placements.
- A 24/7 shelter for abused and neglected children who need temporary placement. They foster parent recruitment, training and licensing of foster parents, home studies for kinship and work with potential adoptive families.

Sicangu Nation and Employment and Training Program (Rosebud)

- The youth program provides employment training, summer youth employment experience and financial support for youth attending a college or university.
- The adult program provides employment training for individuals eighteen years and older.

Sicangu Oyate Otipi (homeless shelter) (Rosebud)

- Temporary shelter for single adults who are in a housing crisis.

Spotted Tail Crisis Center (Rosebud)

- Emergency shelter for children.

Tokala Inajinyo Suicide Prevention & Mentoring Program (Rosebud)

- Tribal mental health project designed to address suicide and other youth related mental health issues through awareness, education and prevention and youth support and encouragement.

Veteran's Affairs (Rosebud)

- Shuttle to VA hospital in Hot Springs and financial assistance for appointments other than the V.A. Assistance with compensation and pension. Assistance with housing and home loans. Financial assistance for burial. Establishment and maintenance of the Sicangu Akicita Owicaha veteran's cemetery.

White Buffalo Calf Woman's Society (Mission)

- Domestic violence awareness, prevention and education. Shelter and supportive services for women and children who are in a domestic violence crisis and legal advocacy.

White River Nursing Home (White River)

- Long term care nursing facility

Rosebud Sioux Tribe Community Asset Map

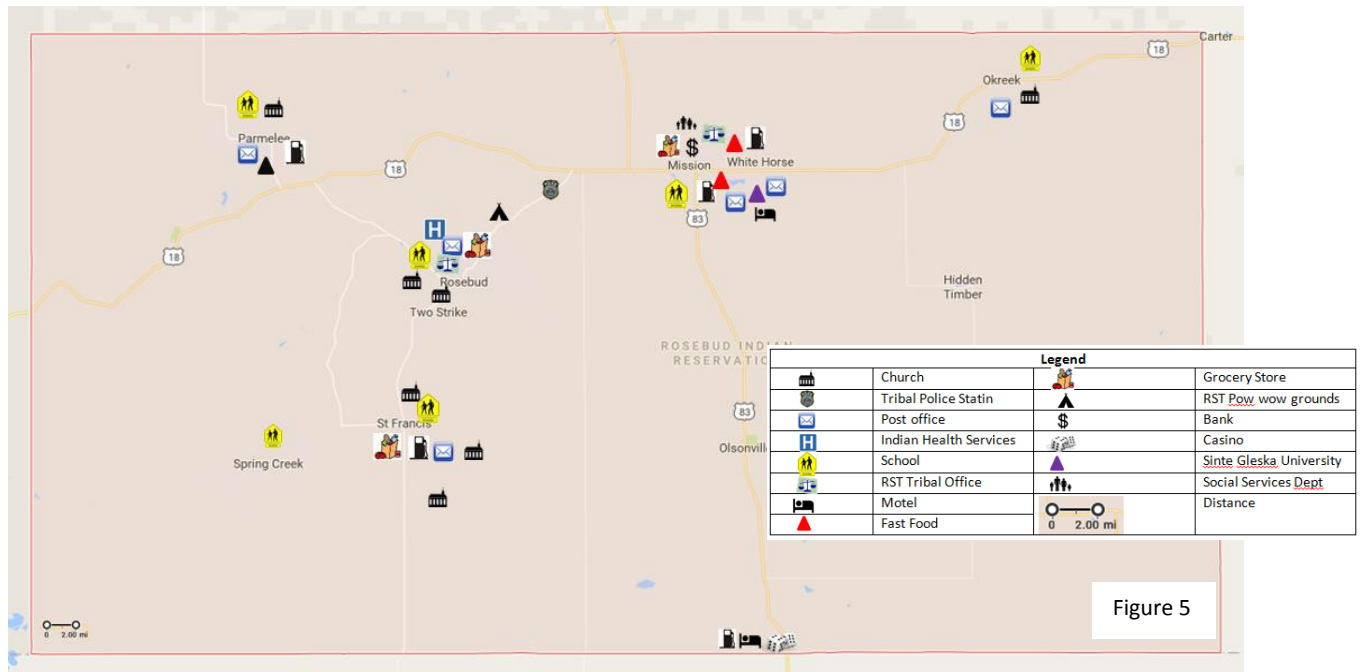


Figure 5

A community asset map can serve various purposes, such as capacity building, identifying community needs and problems or mobilizing individuals and organizations as seen in Figure 4. For the Rosebud Indian Reservation the purpose is to show what is available in the communities in terms of meeting their health needs and access to everyday necessities (gas, food, healthcare, spiritual needs, etc).

Figure 6 highlights the 20 communities and 5 counties that represent the Rosebud Sioux Tribe:

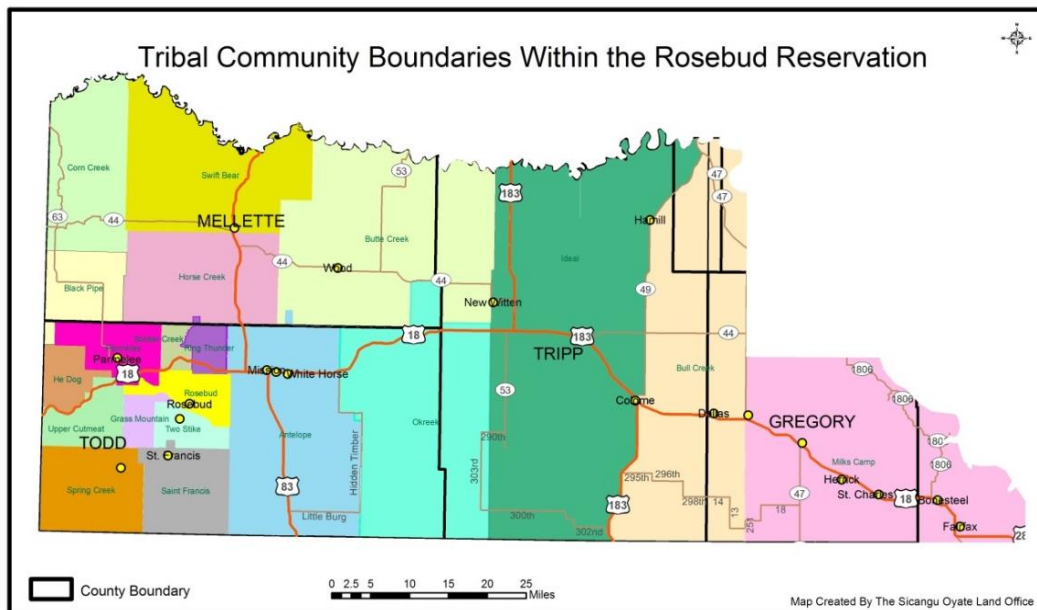


Figure 6

Project is supported by the Collaborative Research Center for American Indian Health (CRAIH) Supplement titled, 'Expansion of CRAIH Research Education to Tribal Nations' Grant #3U54MD008164-04S1.

Health Status

This section of the profile provides background information on the health care options available to tribal members, whether that is through Indian Health Services or a clinic in a neighboring community and some health statistics for members of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe.

There are many challenges faced by the Rosebud Sioux Tribe faces meeting the health care needs of the native population that reside in reservation counties in South Dakota. South Dakota at large is a rural state and that is even more so for reservation counties in the state. Access to quality health care, navigation of multiple care providers and quality data to guide improvement is often unavailable. Rosebud Indian Health Service (IHS) facility has an estimated 12,276 listed users that rely on services due to limited or no health insurance. IHS operates on a priority one (life or limb) purchase referred health care system. Patients who don't qualify for life or limb criteria experience extended wait times to receive quality care and also have a difficult time navigating multiple health care systems, providers or structural barriers. If care isn't provided at local facilities, patients face traveling up to a total 200 miles one way for care.



According to the 2015 IHS Expenditures Per Capita and Other Federal Health Care Expenditures Per Capita, "In 2015, per capita spending for medical care at the IHS was only \$3,316 compared with \$8,760 for the national average." Other local healthcare facilities that are highly utilized by tribal members that carry health insurance are Horizon Health Care, Winner Regional Hospital and Regional Health, Sanford Health and Avera McKennan through IHS Purchase Referred Care. There are services locally that offer elderly long-term care services that tribal members utilize; the Tribe owns a nursing home facility in White River, S.D., and Winner Regional has a long-term care facility. In 2015, the median age for life expectancy for South Dakota residents is 80, compared to 56 for American Indians. (South Dakota Department of Health, 2015) Home health and hospice care is not currently available within reservation boundaries.

Top ten leading causes of death for Todd and Mellette County (Health Status Indicators from 2010-2014)			
Todd County	Death Rate per 1,000	Mellette County	Death Rate Per 1,000
1. Heart Disease	6.3	1. Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	13.3
2. Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	5.9	2. Heart Disease	7.1
3. Accidents	5.8	T3. Cerebrovascular Diseases	3.8
4. Diabetes	3.3	T3. Diabetes	3.8
5. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	2.5	5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	3.3
6. Intentional Self-harm (suicide)	2.4	T6. Accidents	2.8
7. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	2.3	T6. Chronic Liver Diseases and Cirrhosis	2.8
8. Cerebrovascular Diseases	2.0		
9. Septicemia	1.2		
10. Mental and Behavioral Disorders Due to use of Alcohol	1.0		

Figure 7 *A decision was made to only use Todd and Mellette County for this data as the other 3 counties that are part of the Rosebud Sioux Reservation do not have more than 40% of the population as American Indian.

Current Research Review Process

This section will assist researchers in identifying key tribal leaders and stakeholders they will need to engage before, during and after the completion of their research. It is important that research conducted within the reservation benefits the community, the health and well-being of tribal members and supports education. Tribal leaders want research that offers valuable results and useful data for making clear and informed decisions for their tribe.

Researchers requesting to conduct any human subject's research with the tribe will need to make a request to **Rosebud Sioux Tribe Health Administration Office** at **605-747-5100** or by email to Simone.Bordeaux@rst-ndn.gov. Proposals are often received by various hospitals and health care facilities, various non-profit organizations, students and faculty of various colleges and universities and the state department of health.

All research proposals will be referred to the current RST Research Coordinator, Simone Bordeaux. A complete submission to the Tribal Health Board for review requires a complete research application and supporting documents (e.g. full proposal, informed consent document and certification of human subject's research training). A request will be added to the next scheduled Health Board meeting once all documents have been received. Upon review, if there are minor concerns, the Health Board has the authority to request minor modifications. If there are major concerns, the health board has the authority to move the proposal on to full tribal council for review and approval at their next scheduled meeting. Major modifications, information or representation may be required for full Tribal Council review. Tribal Council has the authority to approve or deny any research proposal.

The RST Health Board meetings are held the 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month and there are currently 11 board members on the board who review and discuss research proposals.

Current research projects

- *ASPIRE- Achieving Success by Promoting Readiness for Education and Employment*, University of Utah-Black Hills Special Services Cooperative, Department of Education, PROMISE, Principal Investigator, Sara McCormick, M.P.A.
- *Culturally Targeted Education on Living Kidney Donation*, SDSU College Of Nursing, SDSU, Principal Investigator, Nancy Fahrenwald, PhD.
- *Understanding the Context of Northern Plains American Indian Teen Pregnancy: Phase 2*, Sanford Research Center for Health Outcomes and Prevention, Principal Investigator, DenYelle Kenyon, PhD.

Research Review Process Flow Chart

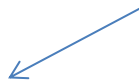
A completed research proposal is submitted to Tribal Health Administration Research Coordinator.



A pre-review of all documents is done by the Research Coordinator. If no additional information is needed, the proposal will be added to the next scheduled Health Board meeting agenda. The Principal Investigator (P.I.) or contact person will then be notified of the proposal's status and health board meeting date.



Research coordinator presents proposal and documentation to Health Board and if no additional information or discussion is requested, the proposal will be approved. If additional information or discussion is requested, the proposal will be added to next tribal council meeting for review and approval. The P.I. or contact person will be notified for additional information requested and/or invitation to council meeting for discussion. If adequate information and/or concern is not resolved, council will deny proposal.



The Letter of approval and/or Letter of support will be sent to P.I. or contact person.

The Letter of disapproval will be sent to P.I. or contact person.

Summary

This community profile has taken a more focused examination of existing resources, an overview of tribal leadership and current data for the Rosebud Sioux Tribe. The overall purpose of this profile is to generate a deeper conversation among tribal members, tribal leaders, stakeholders and researchers on how to further enhance existing resources, partnerships and support and drive meaningful data to benefit community members of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe. Overall, the profile hopes to promote tribal sovereignty through demonstrating the need for tribally driven research to benefit future generations. In closing, below are a few stakeholder responses from interviews conducted in 2016 that focused on current resources and partnerships focused on research and the knowledge of research within the Rosebud Sioux Tribe when asked to describe the Rosebud Indian Reservation. Wopila Tanka



- “It's beautiful, and it's a large mountain base that covers five counties in South Central South Dakota, population of approximately 28,000 tribal members, and about 60,000 overall members that reside on the reservation. I wouldn't live anywhere else in the world. Unless, unless I got some land in Black Hills.”
- “We're one of the largest land based tribes in the United States. Matter of fact I think we're the fifth largest. So our population density is a little more broad. And without going into a million things, that causes some huge issues. Good and bad. We have 20 communities, and each community has its own independent government, community government, which allows each community to think and act as themselves. And because they are geographically removed from each other, sometimes the thinking is polar opposite from one community to the other. And now when you bring all those communities together, there's a representative, the tribal council representatives, and you try to meld all that together, sometimes it is near impossible to do to make everybody happy.”
- “We are starting to see a little bit more research. It's been slowly increasing, just in the work we do, we've conducted lots of surveys and community meetings and what not that probably been at a pace, that's what's probably happened more in that last four years than in the decade. There's an effort and a growing awareness to understand the need for research. I know that when I first moved home this was you know data was a big issues and we need a lot more of it, to better understand where we're at, and if we want to improve things, but we have to have a baseline to know what we're improving from. And that's basically all socioeconomic indicators where we need more data.”

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