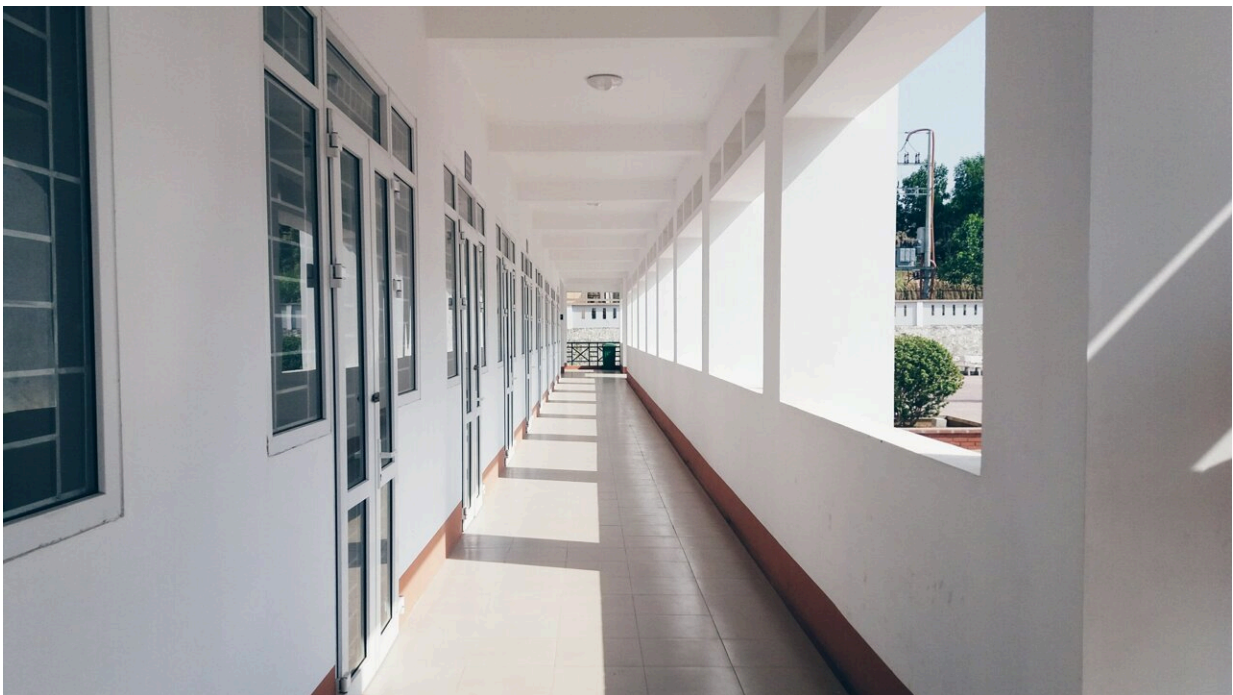


American Indians forced to attend boarding schools as children are more likely to be in poor health as adults: Study

June 16 2023, by Ursula Running Bear



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Many American Indians attended compulsory boarding schools in the 1900s or have relatives who did. My family is no different. Three generations of Running Bears—my grandparents, parents and those from my own generation—attended these residential schools over a period

stretching from approximately 1907 to the mid-1970s.

American Indians are very resilient, given the harsh history we have endured. Drawing upon the strengths of our spirituality, [cultural practices](#) and family and community interconnections, we continue to persevere.

Even so, as a young adult I recognized that—compared with the broader society—my community experienced [higher rates of mental](#) and [physical health problems](#): depression, anxiety, suicide, diabetes and cancer, to name just a few. I wondered whether attending compulsory boarding school—an experience that sets American Indians apart from other minority groups—contributed to these [health disparities](#).

I'm a [scholar who studies public health](#), so this question—and the fact that little quantitative scientific inquiry into it had been undertaken—was at the forefront of my thoughts when I had the opportunity to investigate the health effects of boarding schools on American Indians.

Truth in the data

When I embarked on this research in 2014, I began by analyzing a portion of the [data collected from](#) the American Indian Service Utilization, Psychiatric Epidemiology, Risk and Protective Factors Project. That project focused on the prevalence of mental health disorders and service utilization among Northern Plains and Southwest tribes and collected some data on boarding school attendance and experiences.

For my study, I used the Northern Plains sample that included more than 1,600 randomly selected tribal-enrolled members from the Northern Plains and assessed quality of life—specifically overall physical

functioning and well-being. I found that those who attended boarding school had on average [statistically significantly lower scores](#) than those who did not attend.

As a researcher, I felt vindicated to find a statistically significant relationship between boarding school attendance and poor physical health—quantitative evidence of what I and many other American Indians already knew instinctively. Yet this finding was also deeply painful. Throughout my life I have sensed the unspoken pain and emotion of my family's boarding school experiences.

These results made their devastation undeniable and much more tangible.

Forced assimilation takes a physical toll

American Indian boarding schools used brutal methods to assimilate their students into the dominant culture and inculcate Christian beliefs and practices. Although those practices are well documented, quantitative research into whether they had an effect on the long-term physical health of American Indian people who were subjected to them was hard to come by.

Using a subset of the Northern Plains sample, which included more than 700 American Indians who had attended boarding school, I examined the effects of five well-established aspects of boarding school experience. They included an age of first attendance of 7 or younger, rare or nonexistent visits with family, forced [church attendance](#), punishment for use of their native language and a prohibition on the practice of American Indian cultural traditions.

I found that those who endured these experiences during boarding school had worse physical health status than those who did not.

However, the poorest physical health status occurred [among people who had been older than 7](#) when they entered boarding school and had also experienced punishment for speaking their tribal language. I am not sure why this is the case, but one possibility is that [older children](#) were more proficient in their first, tribal, language, making it more difficult to transition to English, which led, in turn, to more punishment for failure to speak the colonizing language.

Again, although the findings hit me deeply, I was not surprised. Fortunately, today there are efforts to revitalize and restore American Indian languages and culture, such as the [Wakanyeja Tokeyahci Lakota Immersion School](#).

Chronic health issues

Recognizing the seriousness of all of this, and its potential effect on my immediate family, I examined whether [15 chronic health conditions](#) were statistically associated with having attended boarding school. These conditions include diabetes, hypertension, arthritis and kidney disease, among others. I found that former boarding school attendees were 44% more likely to have chronic physical health conditions, with seven out of the 15 chronic conditions statistically related to boarding school attendance.

For example, those who had attended boarding schools were more than twice as likely to [report tuberculosis](#). This, too, was not surprising, since historical accounts and health reports have [documented the overcrowded conditions](#). In addition, windows were often boarded to prevent students from running away, which led to inadequate ventilation.

Boarding school attendees likewise had nearly four times the risk of any type of cancer as those who were not subjected to boarding school. One reason for this could be [exposure to the pesticide DDT](#), which was

banned in the U.S. in 1972. Upon arriving for the school year, [students were often coated in DDT powder](#) to target disease-bearing insects like mosquitoes.

I also found higher rates of diabetes, high cholesterol, anemia and gallbladder issues—diseases that can be associated with changing from a whole food diet to one higher in sugars, starches and fats. Given that this shift has been widely reported throughout the American Indian population in recent decades, it is worth noting that these effects appear to be even more pronounced in former boarding school students than in their peers who did not attend.

Generational effects

Finally, I examined whether a participant's mother's and father's attendance was related to the number of chronic physical health conditions the person experienced.

I found that someone whose father attended boarding school had, on average, [36% more chronic physical health conditions](#) than someone whose father did not attend. Notably, I did not find this effect from a mother's boarding school attendance, although the reasons for that aren't yet clear.

Although this study did not specifically look at epigenetics—shifts in [gene expression](#) that are heritable—it [points to the possibility of epigenetic effects](#) that can produce biological changes that span generations.

All of this is to say that compulsory residential boarding school education has had profound consequences for several generations of American Indians. As troubling as that is, I have faith that, as evidence mounts on the impacts of boarding [school attendance](#) on American

Indians, our communities and their allies will develop solutions that improve health and healing for all of our people.

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Provided by The Conversation

Citation: American Indians forced to attend boarding schools as children are more likely to be in poor health as adults: Study (2023, June 16) retrieved 12 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2023-06-american-indians-boarding-schools-children.html>

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