Goodbye Honey Buckets Inquiry

In four small villages in Alaska, researchers used a prospective cohort study in order to examine the health effects of having water and sewage systems piped into homes. Such infrastructure replaced hauling potable water from a common source and honey buckets and lagoons for sewage collection and treatment. Using culturally sensitive and locally approved techniques to initiate the study, recruit participants, and provide health education to all, the researchers collected data from electronic medical records (EMR) both 3 years before and 3 years after households received piped water and sanitation. Water abundance data were collected from household members before piping and from water meters after.

Three of the villages (B, C, and D) received adequate funding to provide modern plumbing to every home and did so, however one town (A) received enough funding to serve only half the homes, leaving half unserved. The population in every village is over 92% Alaskan Native or American Indian (AN/AI). Government funded tribal health organizations (clinics and hospitals) provide healthcare to these villagers.

In served homes, water usage increased from an average of 1.5 gallons/capita/day (g/c/d) to an average of 25.7 g/c/d. According to WHO guidelines, less than 1.32 g/c/d is cause for very high level of health concern, and less than 5.28 is considered a high level of health concern. Reuse of water for washing and bathing are common conservation methods used worldwide when water is scarce.

Three types of illness conditions were noted: respiratory and skin infections (likely related to washing) and gastrointestinal (likely related to ingestion of bad water).

Please examine some or all of the following data.

- 1.) Make notes about the quantitative skills used as you made sense of and drew inferences from the data.
- 2.) Construct an argument about the following:

 Does it matter to the health of people in these villages to have piped water?

 If so, for whom? Who, if anyone, is not affected? Use evidence from the data in your argument.

	All of A	В	С	D
community population	621	346	243	187
% AI/AN	96	95	95	93
incomeUSD	43,700	40,000	22,917	49,000
% below poverty threshold	24	28	44	15
% enrolled	65	86	63	96

Authored by Margaret Waterman. Adapted from Thomas T.K. et al. (2016) Impact of providing in-home water service on the rates of infectious diseases: results from four communities in Western Alaska. J. Water Health 14(1):132-144.

ge class		A self haul					piped in all four communities			All piped in B, C, and D		only	
	Period	No. individua	Resp	Skin	Gastro	n*	Resp	Skin	Gastro	n*	Resp	Skin	Gastro
10 years	pre	56	3.42	0.63	0.14	235	3.01	0.47	0.14	162	2.85	0.43	0.14
	Post	43	2.88	0.35	0.07	164	2.47	0.46	0.05	114	2.13	0.37	0.013
	P value		0.06	0.02	0.14		0.008	0.83	0.004		0.007	0.04	0.006
0-19 years	pre	41	1.7	0.46	0	229	1.34	0.27	0.02	164	1.34	0.24	0.01
	Post	62	1.55	0.22	0.05	240	1.11	0.21	0	163	1.16	0.12	0.003
	P value		0.86	0.01	0.66		<0.0001	0.01	0.01		0.002	0.005	0.16
0-35 years	pre	36	1.22	0.3	0.03	171	0.94	0.29	0.03	134	0.89	0.2	0.02
	Post	30	1.13	0.27	0.06	205	0.83	0.24	0.02	165	0.77	0.1	0.02
	P value		0.78	0.79	0.47		0.08	0.33	0.97		0.07	0.002	0.99
5-50 years	pre	33	0.97	0.38	0.02	176	0.92	0.29	0.01	120	0.99	0.26	0.01
	Post	42	1.03	0.4	0.02	149	0.83	0.13	0.03	98	0.76	0.13	0.02
	P value		0.95	0.87	0.84		0.91	<0.0001	0.21		0.35	0.0007	0.58
50 years	pre	25	1.14	0.31	0.07	154	1.1	0.23	0.04	120	1.13	0.17	0.04
	Post	26	1.11	0.24	0.07	193	1.11	0.24	0.05	145	1.15	0.14	0.05
	P value		0.83	0.23	0.96		0.92	0.81	0.15		0.8	0.7	0.18

			-	•	ınd visit rates		_		
community	and ea	ch of three i	illness cla	asses, all aç	ge classes cor	nbined, pre	and post v	vater pipe	
instatallatio	n. P<=	0.05 is con:	sidered s	ignificant o	lerived from a	generalize	d linear mix	red model.	
	Period	Statistic	A (self haul)	A (piped)	В	С	D	All piped in all four communities	
nfection type		n-Pre(person Years follow up)	161 (469)	219 (642)	283 (820)	152 (452)	167 (433)	821 (2,347)	
		n-Post (person years follow up)	174 (506	225 (627	273 (781)	150 (365)	153 (382)	801 (2,155)	
	pre		1.88	1.68	1.81	0.93	1.49	1.55	
Respiratory									
	post		1.76	1.46	1.73	0.82	0.92	1.35	
		P value	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.03	<0.0001	<0.0001	
	pre		0.44	0.44	0.27	0.31	0.22	0.31	
kin									
	post	P value	0.36 0.06	0.51 0.18	0.17 0.001	0.12 <0.001	0.16 0.049	0.25	
	pre		0.06	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.05	
astrointestinal	pic		0.00	5.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	
	post		0.06	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	
		P value	0.8	0.2	0.0003	0.57	0.3	0.005	

Table order and titles slightly modified from original. Data were not modified.

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