All sub-populations have an increased risk of multi-generational trauma.

**ENVIRONMENTAL & INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS**
- Historical encroachment on Yurok territory despite treaty protection given by the U.S. government has occurred.
- Less access to territory will likely continue in the future.
- Tribal salmon fishing rights may continue to be restricted.
- Illegal marijuana growing operations continue to expand.
- Quality impacts of dam infrastructure will likely worsen under climate change.
- Contaminants exist in the local environment and will likely not be reduced with climate change.
- All these factors affect the Tribe's ability to harvest traditional food and maintain cultural practices.

**CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS**
- Warming stream, river, and ocean temperatures
- Ocean acidification
- More intense periods of droughts
- Increasing wildfire risk

**EXPOSURE PATHWAY**
- Climate change threatens access to subsistence resources and ceremonial activities.
- Less access to these resources and activities increases reliance on poor coping strategies (alcohol and drug abuse).

**HEALTH OUTCOME**
- Climate change may increase poor coping strategies and the prevalence of multi-generational trauma could rise.

**INDIVIDUAL & SOCIAL CONTEXT**
- Existing health conditions for Yurok Tribal members show presence of multi-generational trauma (e.g., depression, anxiety disorders, hopelessness), resulting in poor coping strategies (alcohol and drug abuse) and suicide (Tribal Council declared suicide an emergency).
- Existing social structure affects multi-generational trauma: fewer social/cultural relationships exist between generations, originating in the destruction of historical villages, loss of traditional lands, boarding schools, assimilation policies, and banning of ceremonies.
"If something is not done to improve the river water temp – there will be no fish.
As a people we are still dancing, without the fish there will be no ceremonies.
Without the ceremonies we will be NO MORE."
— Yurok Male, born 1944