

Alaska Native Health Status Report

Second Edition



ALASKA NATIVE
TRIBAL HEALTH
CONSORTIUM
EPIDEMIOLOGY CENTER

August 2017



**This report is dedicated to the memory of our Alaska Native healthcare leader
Helen Sally Floresta Smith (1947-2017)**

H. Sally Smith of the Bristol Bay region was a strong advocate for the Alaska Native people for nearly 50 years. She helped shape the Alaska Tribal Health System, negotiating the transfer of health services from the federal government to Tribal self-governance.

Sally was Chairman of the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation Board of Directors for 22 years, and served on their board for 30 years. She also sat on the boards of the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, the Alaska Native Medical Center, the Alaska Native Health Board, and the National Indian Health Board.

Sally was always willing to give her time and knowledge in service of the Alaska Native people. We remember her for her many substantial contributions to the health of Alaska Native and American Indian people throughout the country, and for her unwavering support of our Alaska Native Epidemiology Center.

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Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium

- Alaska Native Diabetes Registry
- Alaska Native Tumor Registry
- HIV/STD Prevention Program
- Injury Prevention Program
- Immunization Program

State of Alaska

- Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
- Alaska Birth Defects Registry
- Alaska Childhood Understanding Behaviors Survey (CUBS)
- Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section
- Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)
- Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBS)
- Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section
- HIV/STD Program
- Informed Alaskans Initiative

Federal

- Alaska Area Indian Health Service

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Introduction

“Alaska Native people are the healthiest people in the world.”

Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium

The vision of the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium is that “Alaska Native people are the healthiest people in the world.” In order to know if we are moving towards that vision, continued monitoring of data and health metrics is needed. This report provides one way to help monitor the health of the Alaska Native population and how far we have come on the path to becoming “the healthiest people in the world.” These data can help demonstrate significant health improvements that have been achieved among Alaska Native people. In addition, health areas of concern and inequities in health status can be readily identified for improvement efforts.

This report provides an overview of the health status of Alaska Native people living in Alaska statewide, as well as by tribal health regions. The Alaska Native Epidemiology Center has divided the state into 12 tribal health regions, which allows for the use of readily available data. In general, the tribal health regions closely align with the service areas of the regional tribal health organizations.

The health indicators reported are used as measures of various dimensions of health status and were selected based on their importance to population health; data availability; and relationship to key health issues within the Alaska Tribal Health System. Indicators include health outcomes, health risk behaviors, and health protective factors. The different measures assess different aspects of health, including measures that cover the lifespan and known determinants of health.

Most of the data presented in this report are for Alaska Native/American Indian people. Comparison groups, such as the Alaska or U.S. White population, are used to highlight areas where disparities may exist.

We recognize that data presented here only tells a small part of the story. There are areas for which reliable and local data are not readily available, and we recognize that this report is not exhaustive. To really know the whole picture of health in Alaska, one needs to talk to people living in each community because only they know things that numbers can’t convey or collect. We also recognize that each data point presented represents individuals and their families, and that these are not just statistics. Furthermore, the information gained from the interpretation of data are only part of the decision-making process. Nevertheless, the data provides a small snapshot of where we are and can help guide advocacy, policy making, program planning, and program evaluation. We hope this document serves as a useful resource for those interested in Alaska Native health issues.



Report Organization

The data summary tables on pages 6-7 summarize the most recent data presented for many of the health indicators from the report. Details and references for the data summary may be found within the document.

The health indicators are presented in nine sections:

- 1. Sociodemographics.** This section includes demographic information that describes the composition of the population, as well as important social and economic factors that contribute to the health of individuals and populations.
- 2. Mortality.** This section includes information about causes of death and death rates obtained from vital records. It describes leading causes of death, life expectancy, and premature death.
- 3. Morbidity.** This section includes information about the prevalence and symptoms of various diseases. It includes information on the leading causes of outpatient visits and hospitalizations, as well as on leading cancers, diabetes, oral health, and sexually transmitted infections.
- 4. Maternal, Infant, and Child Health.** This section includes data on the health of mothers, infants, and children, from preconception through early childhood.
- 5. Adult Health Behavior.** This section includes data on the health of adults, aged 18 years and older, with a focus on risk factors for chronic disease.
- 6. Adolescent Health.** This section includes data on the health of adolescents, aged approximately 14 to 18 years of age. Data in this section is focused on health risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death and disability.
- 7. Preventive Care.** This section includes data on preventive healthcare services that people can receive for disease prevention, including health screenings and vaccinations.
- 8. Environmental Health.** This section includes data on physical environmental factors that can influence the likelihood of disease.
- 9. Regional Profiles.** This section summarizes the most recent data for many of the health indicators from the report by tribal health region.

These main sections are followed by the following appendices:

Appendix A: Tribal Health Regions. This appendix lists the communities included in the tribal health regions.

Appendix B: Methods & Data Sources. This appendix provides a description of the methods and data sources.

Appendix C: Data Tables. This appendix provides detailed data, sample sizes, confidence intervals, and notes for the data presented throughout this document.

Executive Summary

Sociodemographics

- In 2015, there were approximately 153,070 Alaska Native people using the Alaska Tribal Health System.
- More than a third of the Alaska Native population is under the age of 20 years.
- During the past 5 years, the largest growth in the Alaska Native population has been in the 60-74 years age group.
- Disparities exist for the Alaska Native population on a number of measures of socioeconomic status such as educational attainment, poverty, and household income, as compared to Alaska White and U.S. White populations.

Mortality

- Alaska Native life expectancy for both genders combined is 70.7 years.
- The leading causes of death for Alaska Native people are cancer, heart disease, and unintentional injury.
- Mortality rates have decreased significantly for all-causes, heart disease, and unintentional injury during the past 35 years. Infant mortality rates have also decreased significantly.
- There has been no improvement in cancer and suicide mortality rates, and COPD mortality rates have increased significantly during the past 35 years.
- Unintentional injury accounts for nearly a quarter of all years of potential life lost from premature death.
- Disparities exist between Alaska Native people and Alaska non-Native and U.S. White populations on a number of mortality measures including life expectancy, infant mortality, and leading causes of death.

Morbidity

- Cancer incidence rates have increased significantly among Alaska Native people during the past 40 years.
- The leading types of cancer among Alaska Native people are colon/rectum, lung, and breast cancer.
- Approximately 5% of the Alaska Native population has been diagnosed with diabetes, a significantly lower proportion than the U.S. White population.
- Chlamydia and gonorrhea infection rates among Alaska Native people are significantly higher than Alaska non-Native and U.S. White populations. The highest number of infections are among females aged 15-34 years.

Maternal, Infant, & Child Health

- Total birth and teen birth rates have decreased significantly during the past two decades.
- About three-quarters of Alaska Native mothers begin prenatal care during the first trimester.
- More than 90% of Alaska Native mothers initiate breastfeeding, and more than 70% are still breastfeeding their infant at 8 weeks postpartum.
- More than a third of Alaska Native mothers report using tobacco during pregnancy.

Executive Summary

Adolescent Health

- More than a third of Alaska Native adolescents have supportive adults in their lives that they can turn to for social support, a protective factor against negative health outcomes.
- Cigarette smoking has decreased significantly among Alaska Native adolescents since 2003. However, approximately 20% continue to smoke cigarettes and 25% use smokeless tobacco.
- Alcohol use has also decreased significantly, with less Alaska Native adolescents reporting binge drinking or use of any alcohol compared to 2003.
- Approximately 30% of Alaska Native adolescents experienced a major depressive episode during the past year.

Adult Health

- More than a third of Alaska Native adults report being in very good or excellent health.
- More than a third of Alaska Native adults meet the criteria for obesity based on body mass index.
- Cigarette smoking has not declined significantly during the past two decades. More than a third of Alaska Native adults are current smokers.
- More than a quarter of Alaska Native adults have experienced 4 or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs).

Preventive Care

- More than three-quarters of Alaska Native women aged 50-74 years were screened for breast cancer in the past two years.
- More than three-quarters of Alaska Native women aged 21-65 years were screened for cervical cancer in the past 3 years.
- Approximately three-quarters of Alaska Native adults aged 50 years and older have been screened for colorectal cancer.
- Approximately three-quarters of Alaska Native children aged 19-35 months have completed the recommended childhood vaccination series.
- Approximately a quarter of Alaska Native adults received a seasonal influenza vaccine during the 2015-2016 season.
- Almost three-quarters of Alaska Native adults have been vaccinated against pneumococcal disease, and more than a quarter have been vaccinated against shingles.

Environmental Health

- The proportion of households in rural Alaska Native communities that are served by water and sewer services has increased significantly since 2004.
- Approximately 84% of households in rural Alaska communities have access to water and sewer service.
- Approximately half of community water system users in Alaska receive water that is fluoridated for dental caries prevention.

Data Summary

	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Healthy Alaskans 2020/ Healthy People 2020 Goal	Time Period (Alaska)
Sociodemographics				
User Population (#)	153,070	N/A	N/A	2015
High School or Higher Educational Attainment	81.5%	88.7%	86%	2011-15
Unemployment (all races/ethnicities)	6.5%	5.3%	N/A	2015
Population Living in Poverty	23.2%	12.1%	N/A	2011-15
Median Household Income	\$45,997	\$57,407	N/A	2011-15
Mortality				
Leading Cause of Death	Cancer	Heart Disease	N/A	2012-15
Life Expectancy in Years	70.7	79.1	N/A	2009-13
All-Cause Mortality Rate per 100,000 (Age-Adjusted)	1,151.7	728.9	N/A	2012-15
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	8.9	5.1	6.0	2013
Years of Potential Life Lost per 100,000	14,024.5	5,868.3	N/A	2012-15
Cancer Mortality Rate per 100,000 (Age-Adjusted)	242.7	164.0	160.6	2012-15
Heart Disease Mortality Rate per 100,000 (Age-Adjusted)	208.2	167.7	N/A	2012-15
Unintentional Injury Mortality Rate per 100,000 (Age-Adjusted)	99.4	42.1	54.6	2012-15
COPD Mortality Rate per 100,000 (Age-Adjusted)	68.0	44.0	N/A	2012-15
Suicide Mortality Rate per 100,000 (Age-Adjusted)	40.9	14.3	10.2	2012-15
Morbidity				
Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000 (Age-Adjusted)	477.8	450.3	N/A	2012-13
Diabetes Prevalence (Age-Adjusted)	5.2%	5.8%	N/A	2014
Chlamydia Incidence Rate per 100,000 (Age-Adjusted)	1,650.0	187.2	705.2	2015
Gonorrhea Incidence Rate per 100,000 (Age-Adjusted)	436.7	44.2	N/A	2015
Adult Tooth Loss	60.5%	43.4%	N/A	2014
Maternal, Infant, and Child Health				
Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	19.2	12.0	N/A	2013
Teen Birth Rate per 1,000 Females 15-19 Years	47.3	18.6	N/A	2013
Birth Defect Rate per 10,000 Live Births	461.5	N/A	N/A	2013
Preterm Birth	12.1%	10.2%	11.4%	2013
Low Birth Weight	5.8%	7.0%	7.8%	2013
First Trimester Prenatal Care	76.4%	N/A	77.9%	2013
Adequate Prenatal Care	54.5%	N/A	77.6%	2013
Prenatal Tobacco Use	35.8%	N/A	N/A	2013
Prenatal Alcohol Use	3.5%	N/A	1.7%	2012
Prenatal Intimate Partner Violence	3.6%	2.7%	N/A	2012
Breastfeeding Initiation	91.6%	83.9%	81.9%	2012
Childhood Witness to Domestic Violence	39.9%	N/A	N/A	2012
Dental Caries Among 3 Year Old Children	37.8%	N/A	N/A	2012-13

N/A - Not applicable or not available

Data Summary

	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Healthy Alaskans 2020/ Healthy People 2020 Goal	Time Period (Alaska)
Adolescent Health				
Social Support	40.8%	N/A	47.0%	2015
Depression	30.9%	28.6%	23.0%	2015
Suicide Attempt	13.7%	6.8%	N/A	2015
Physical Activity	21.2%	52.7%	23.0%	2015
Obesity	14.1%	12.4%	10.0%	2015
Overweight	16.9%	15.2%	12.0%	2015
Current Smoking	19.7%	12.4%	16.0%	2015
Smokeless Tobacco Use	24.9%	9.3%	6.9%	2015
Current Drinking	19.2%	35.2%	16.6%	2015
Binge Drinking	11.6%	19.7%	17.0%	2015
Marijuana Use	26.1%	19.9%	6.0%	2015
Prescription Drug Abuse	13.2%	16.5%	N/A	2015
Soda Consumption	30.1%	19.7%	N/A	2015
Sexually Active	44.4%	39.9%	N/A	2015
Bullying	25.5%	23.5%	N/A	2015
Intimate Partner Violence	9.8%	9.0%	8.0%	2015
Adult Health				
General Health Status	38.1%	51.2%	N/A	2010-14
Average Poor Mental Health Days in Past Month (#)	3.6	N/A	2.9	2010-14
Meets Physical Activity Recommendations	18.6%	20.4%	20.1%	2013
Obesity	35.2%	26.4%	27.0%	2010-14
Overweight	34.9%	35.9%	36.0%	2010-14
Current Smoking	36.4%	19.0%	12.0%	2010-14
Smokeless Tobacco Use	12.8%	N/A	0.3%	2010-14
Binge Drinking	19.8%	17.7%	20.0%	2010-14
Meets Fruit & Vegetable Consumption Recommendations	9.0%	N/A	N/A	2013
Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence	35.5%	N/A	N/A	2012
Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) ≥ 4	28.4%	N/A	N/A	2014-15
Preventive Care				
Dental Visit in Past Year	56.5%	65.3%	N/A	2014
Breast Cancer Screening Among Women 50-74 Years	73.3%	75.7%	81.8%	2014
Cervical Cancer Screening Among Women 21-65 Years	70.3%	75.3%	93.0%	2014
Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Adults 50+ Years	74.4%	70.7%	70.5%	2015
Environmental Health				
Rural Housholds with Water and Sewer Service	83.5%	N/A	87%	2016
Population Served by Fluoridated Community Water System (all races/ethnicities)	49.3%	74.4%	58%	2014

N/A - Not applicable or not available

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Sociodemographics





SOCIODEMOGRAPHICS

- Highlights -

- Approximately one in five (19.4%) Alaskans is Alaska Native or American Indian.
- In 2015 there were 153,070 Alaska Native people using the Alaska Tribal Health System.
- The Alaska Native population has increased by almost 30% between 2001 and 2015.
- More than a third of the Alaska Native population is under the age of 20 years.
- During the past 5 years, the largest growth in the Alaska Native population has been in the 60-74 years age group.
- High school completion among Alaska Native people has been increasing marginally since 2005, and is currently estimated at 81.5%.
- More than a third (38.5%) of Alaska Native adults have completed some college, or received a college degree.
- Almost a quarter (23.2%) of Alaska Native people have a total family income that falls below the federal poverty level, significantly higher than Alaska and U.S. Whites.
- The estimated median household income for Alaska Native people is \$45,997, significantly lower than Alaska and U.S. Whites.

User Population

Definition

The Indian Health Service (IHS) defines the ***user population*** as eligible American Indian/Alaska Native persons who had a direct or contract inpatient, ambulatory, or outpatient visit with the tribal health system at least once during the previous three year period. The facility must have been one that reported to the National Patient Information Reporting System. IHS user population data are calculated by federal fiscal year (FY). The FY15 user population is based on people who had visits during the three year period from October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2015.

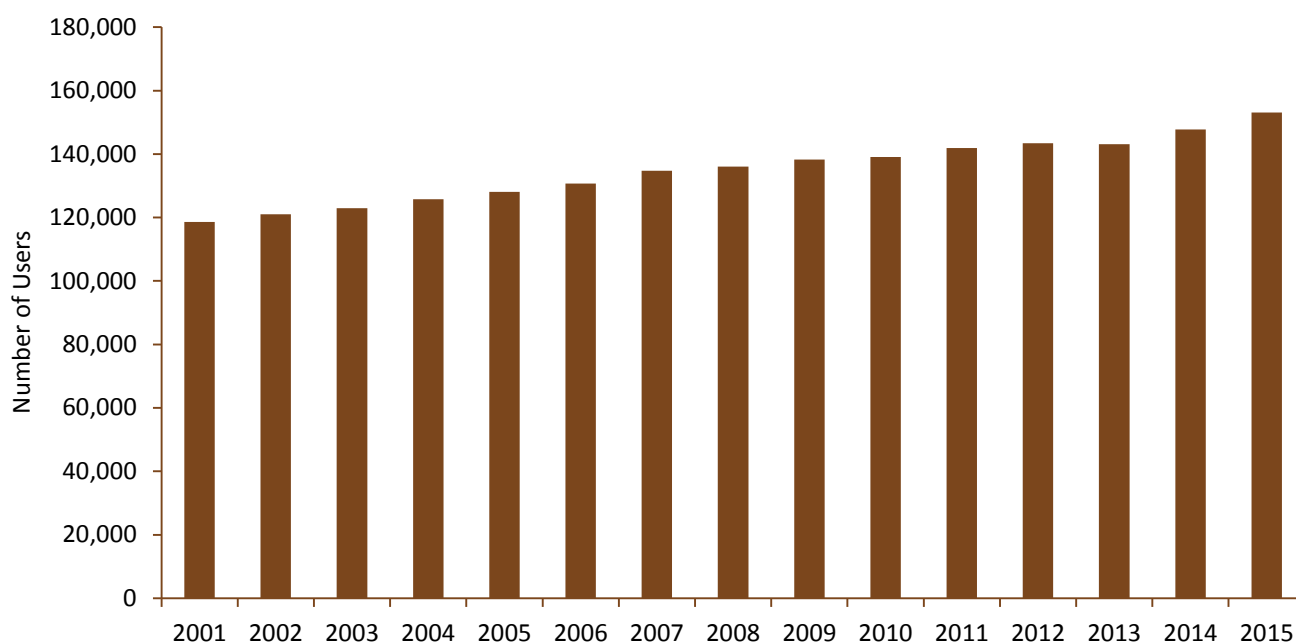
Summary

- The Alaska Area user population was 153,070 in FY15.
- The Alaska Area user population increased by nearly 30% between 2001 and 2015.
- Nearly 4 out of every 10 users of the Alaska Tribal Health System were under the age of 20 years.
- Adults aged 65 years and older represented 7.7% of all active users.

Statewide Active User Population, 2001-2015

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Patient Information Reporting System, National Data Warehouse

Appendix Table C-1



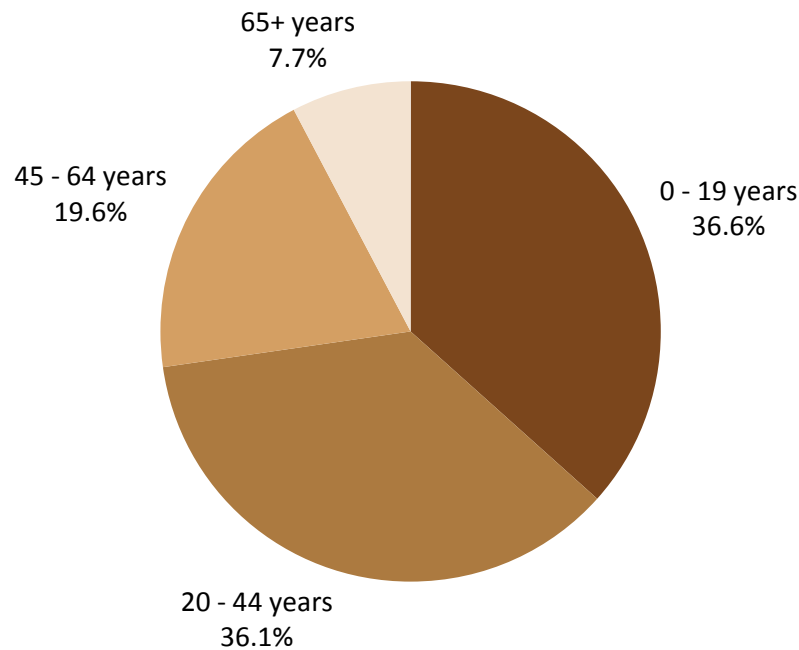
Note: Totals include counts from unknown community codes and may not match the IHS official user population.

User Population

Alaska Native User Population by Age Group, FY15 (N=153,070)

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Patient Information Reporting System, National Data Warehouse

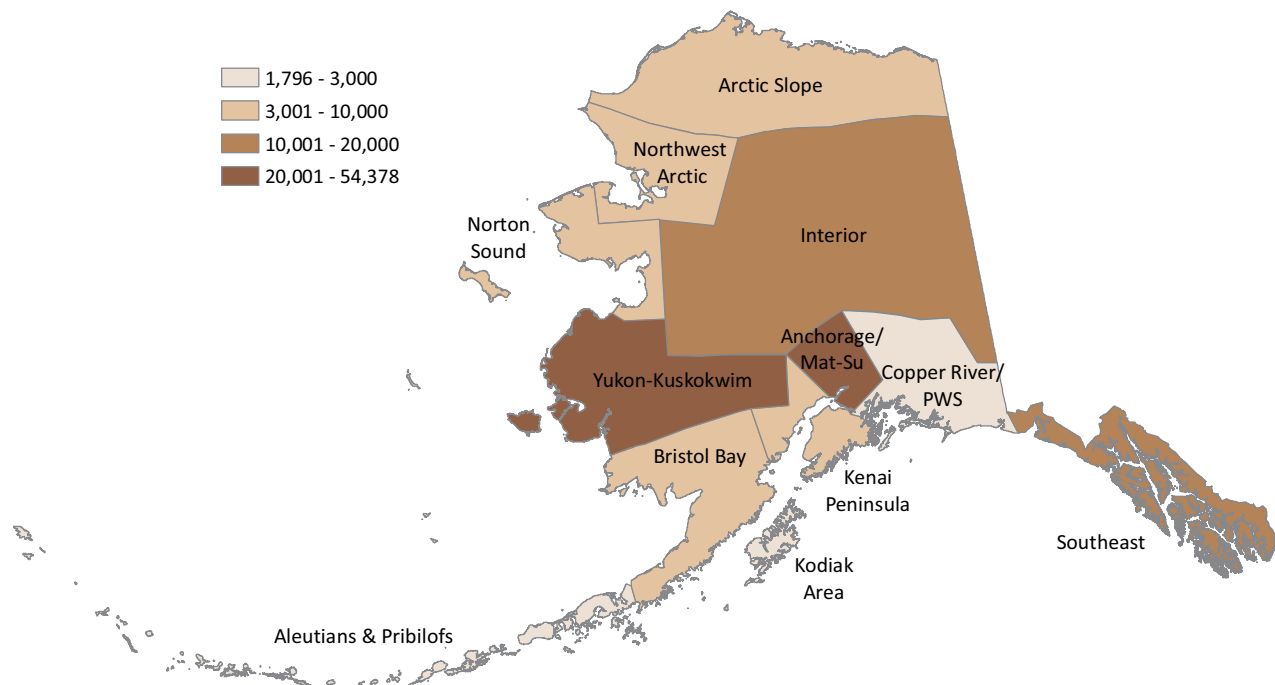
Appendix Table C-2



Alaska Native User Population by Tribal Health Region, FY15

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Patient Information Reporting System, National Data Warehouse

Appendix Table C-3



Note: Totals are based on census area approximation of tribal health regions. Total includes 21 persons with unknown age or gender.

Population Pyramid

Definition

A **population pyramid** is a graphical representation of the age and sex distribution of a population. The proportion of Alaska Native males and females are displayed as horizontal bars. The gray lines show the distribution of the U.S. total population based on the 2015 American Community Survey estimates.

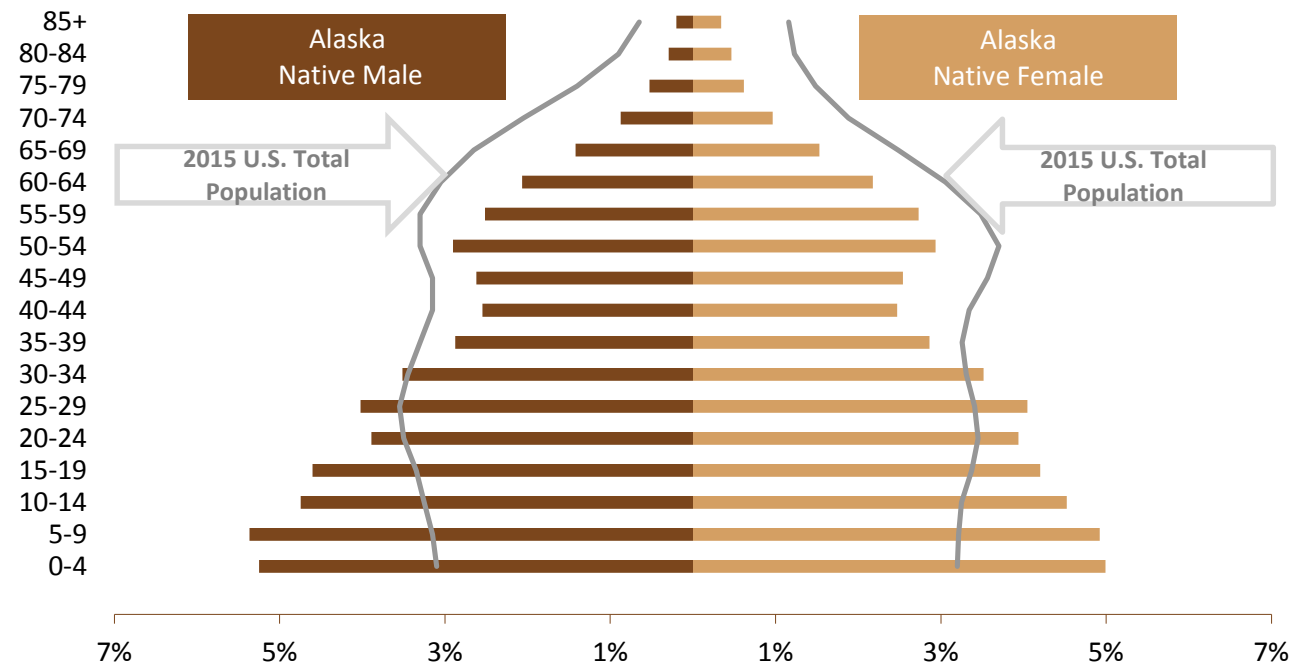
Summary

- In 2015, a larger proportion of the Alaska Native population was aged 29 years or younger compared with the 2015 U.S. population.
- One in five (20.5%) Alaska Native persons are aged 9 years and younger compared with 12.6% of the U.S. population.
- Elders aged 65 years and older accounted for 7.1% of the Alaskan Native population compared with 14.8% of the U.S. population.

Population Pyramid, Alaska Native and U.S. Total Population, 2015

Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Appendix Table C-4



Population Change

Definition

Population change is the change in the size of a population over time, and is calculated by taking the difference between the size of the population at the end and beginning of a time period. Population change reflects differences in the size of the population based on both natural changes in size (i.e., births and deaths), as well as net migration.

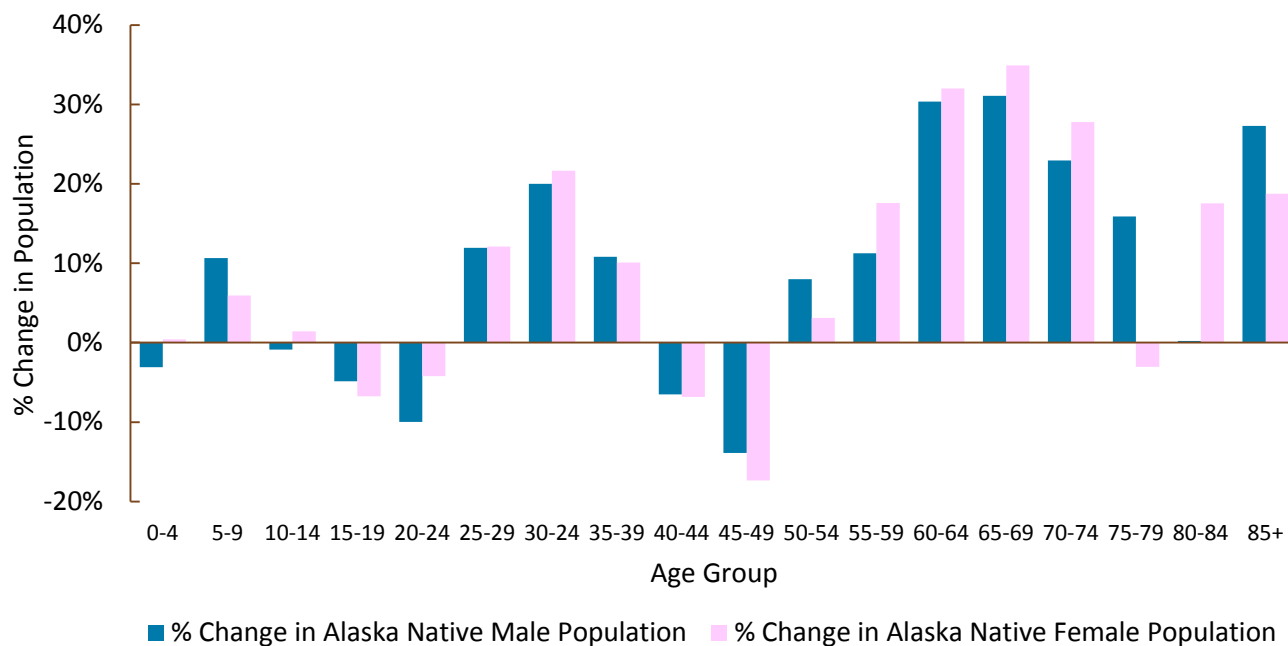
Summary

- Statewide, the Alaska Native male population increased 3.9% and the overall Alaskan male population increased 11.2% between 2010 and 2015.
- The largest increases in the male Alaska Native population were observed among those aged 60-74 years.
- Statewide, the Alaska Native female population increased 4.7% and the total female population increased 12.9% between 2010 and 2015.
- The largest increases in the female Alaska Native population were observed among those aged 60-74 years.

Population Change by Gender, Alaska Native People, 2010 to 2015

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Appendix Table C-5 & Table C-6



Educational Attainment

Definition

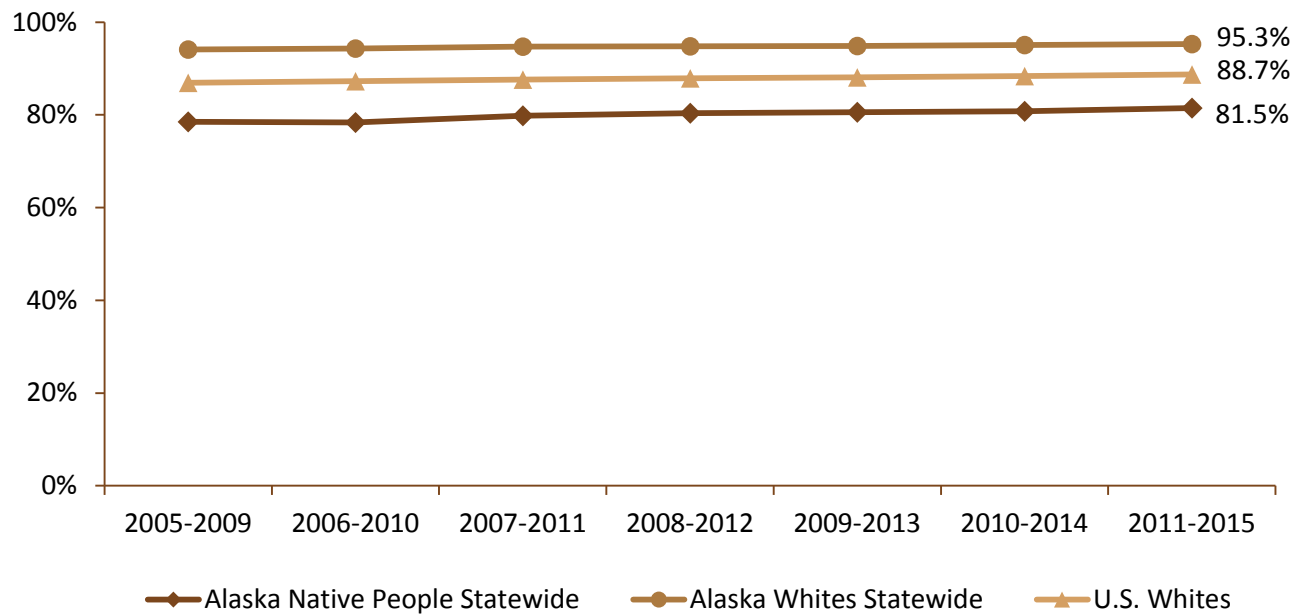
Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education that an individual has completed. Educational attainment improves socioeconomic status and is also protective against adverse health risks over the life span.¹

Summary

- The estimated proportion of Alaska Native adults (25 years and older) who completed high school (or equivalent) or a higher level of education increased 3.8% from 78.5% in 2005-2009 to 81.5% in 2011-2015.
- During 2011-2015, 38.5% of Alaska Native adults completed some college, an associate's degree, or achieved a bachelor's degree or higher.

Adults Aged 25 Years and Older Who Completed at Least High School, 2005-2015

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
Appendix Table C-7

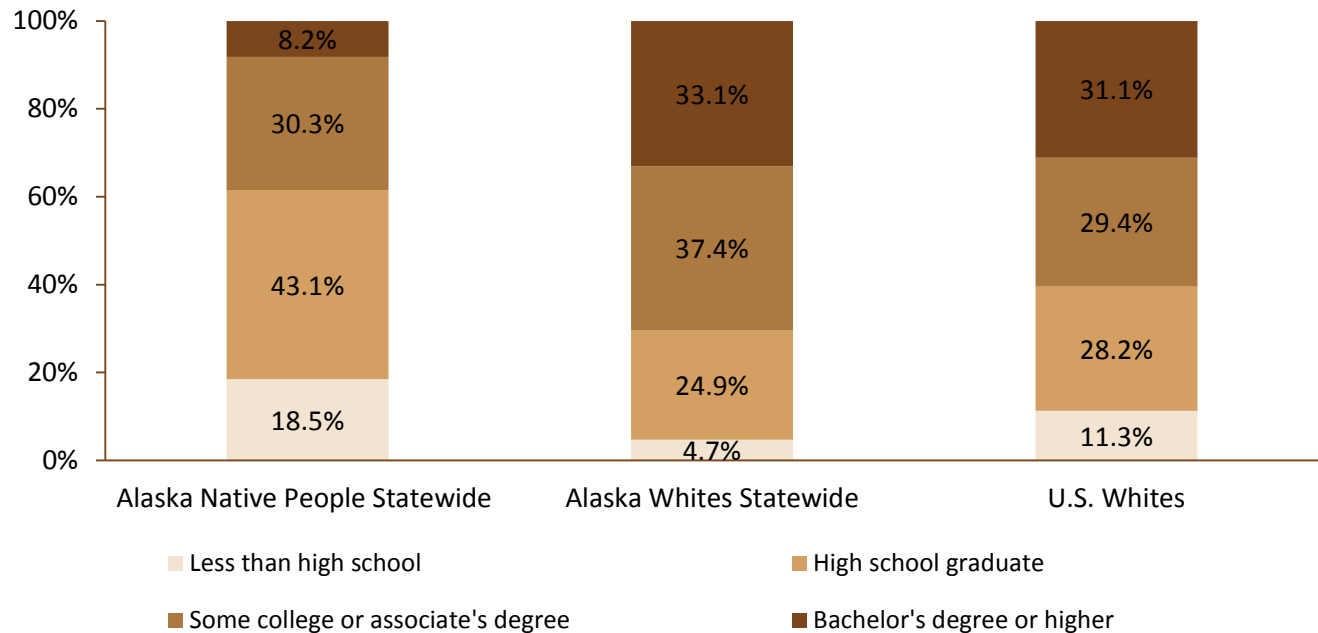


Educational Attainment

Highest Educational Attainment, Adults 25 Years and Older, 2011-2015

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

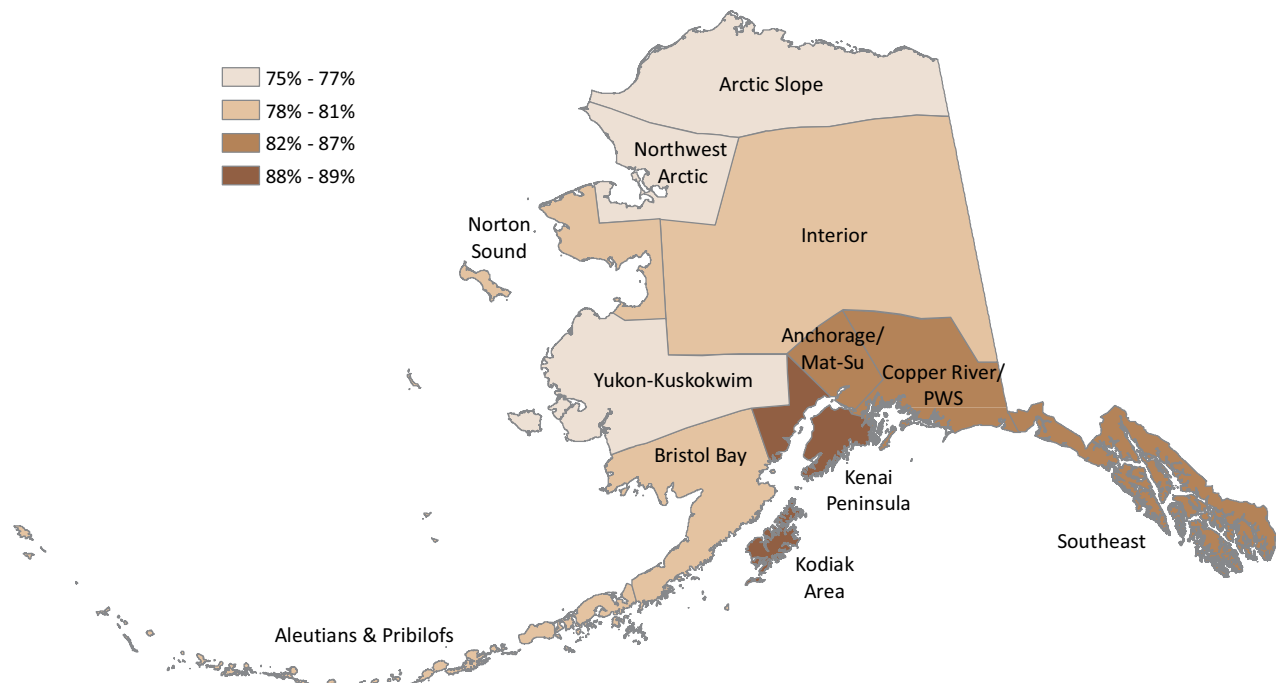
Appendix Table C-8



Alaska Native Adults Aged 25 Years and Older Who Completed at Least High School by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2015

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Appendix Table C-9



Unemployment

Definition

Unemployment includes anyone over the age of 16 years who has made an active attempt to find work in the four week period up to and including the week that includes the 12th of the referenced month. Due to the scarcity of employment opportunities in rural Alaska, many individuals do not meet the official definition of unemployed because they are not conducting active job searches.

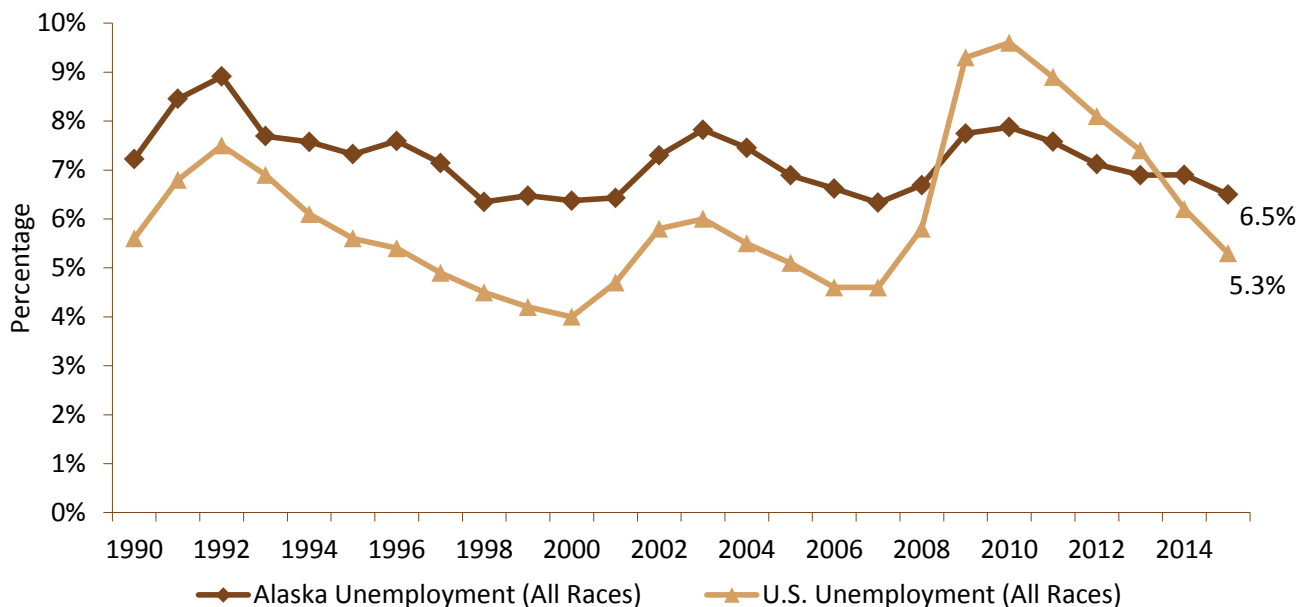
Summary

- The unemployment rate in Alaska has historically been higher than the national rate. During 2009 - 2013, the statewide unemployment rate was lower than the national rate.
- Unemployment rates varied widely by tribal region in 2015, with a low of 3.6% in the Aleutian and Pribilofs region to a high of 16.8% in the Yukon-Kuskokwim region.

Unemployment, All Races, 1990-2015

Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey

Appendix Table C-10



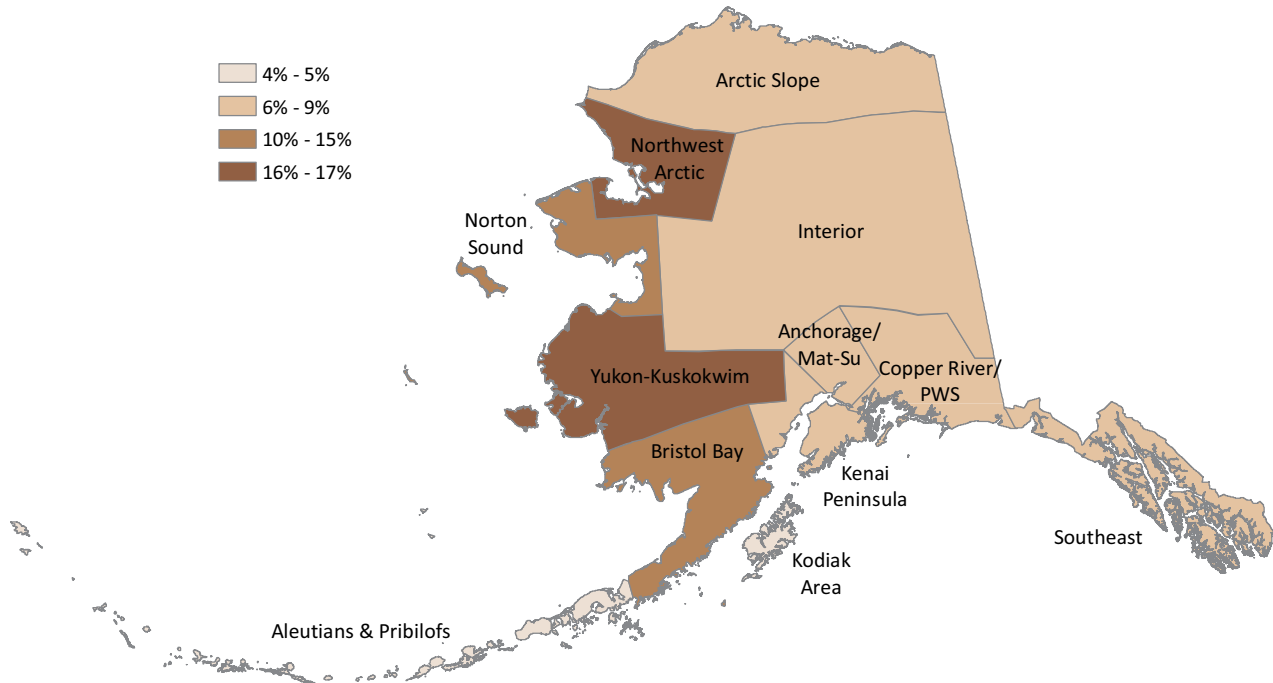
Note: The data presented here are for all races and are not seasonally adjusted.

Unemployment

Unemployment by Tribal Health Region, All Races, 2015

Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Appendix Table C-11



Poverty

Definition

The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine the Federal Poverty Level. If a family's total income is less than the Federal Poverty Level, then the family members are considered to be living in **poverty**. The official poverty thresholds are updated for inflation using the Consumer Price Index, but they do not vary geographically. The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or non-cash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, Medicare, or food stamps).

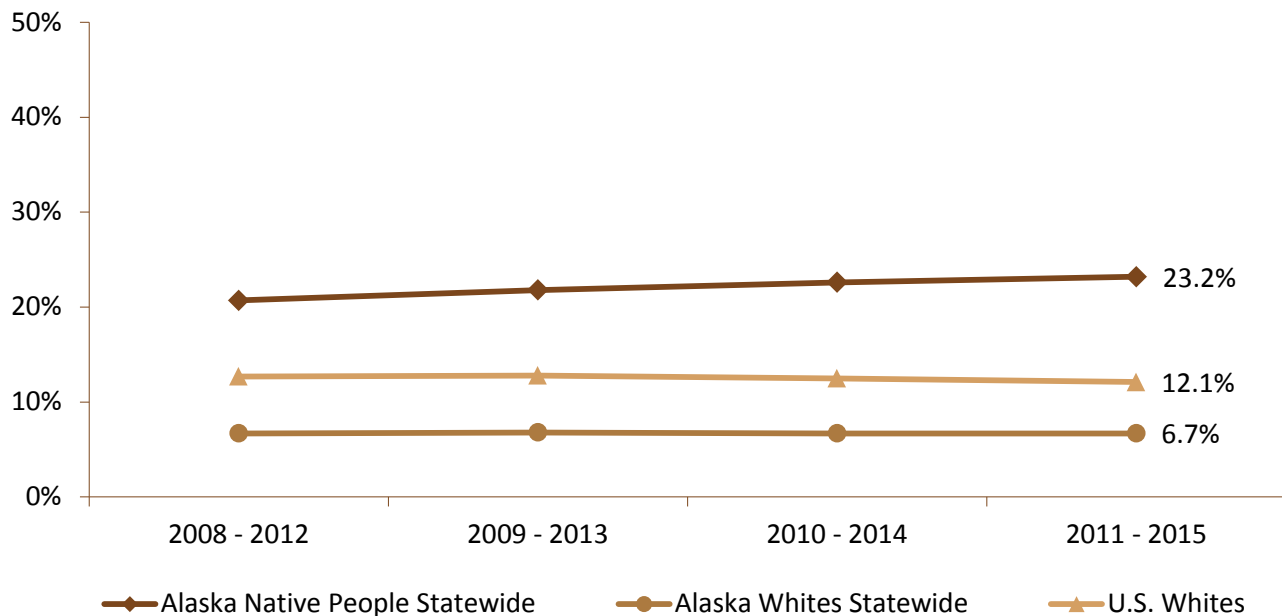
Summary

- The estimated proportion of Alaska Native people living in poverty has increased slightly since 2008-2012.
- During 2011-2015, approximately 1 of every 4 (28%) Alaska Native children under the age of 18 years were living in poverty.
- During 2011-2015, the proportion of Alaska Native people living in poverty varied from 15.2% to 34.5% by tribal health region.

Estimated Percentage of People Living Below the Federal Poverty Level, All Ages, 2008-2012 to 2011-2015

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Appendix Table C-12

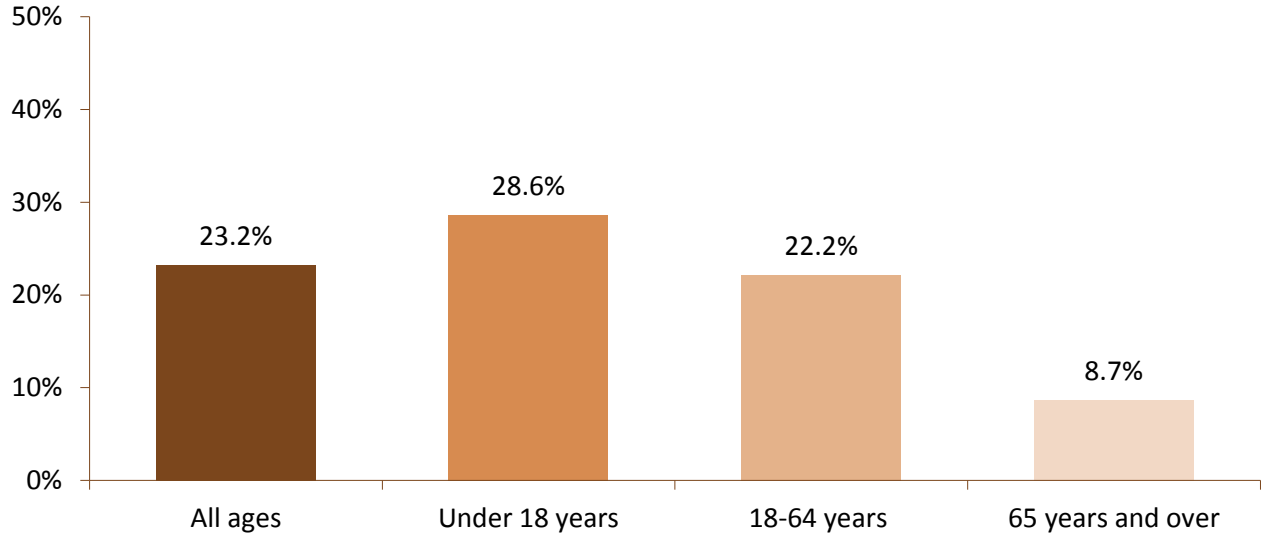


Poverty

Estimated Percentage of Alaska Native People Living Below the Federal Poverty Level by Age Group, 2011-2015

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

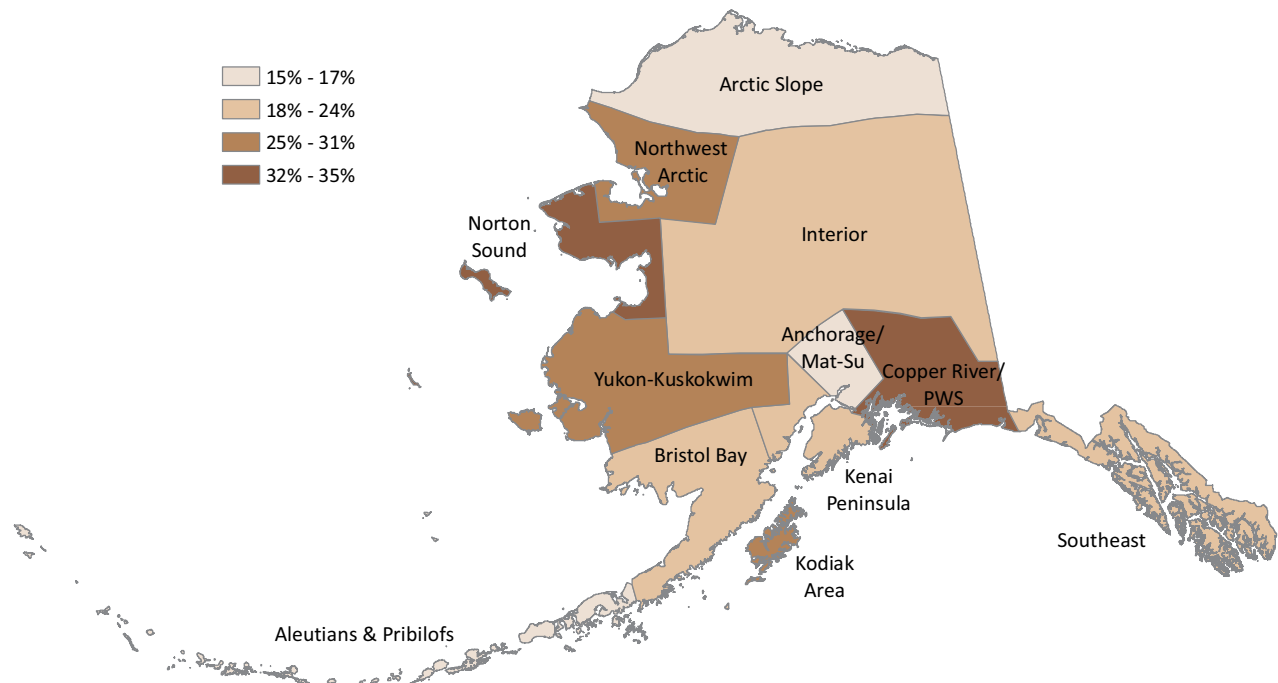
Appendix Table C-13



Poverty Status Below the Poverty Level By Tribal Health Region, 2011-2015

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Appendix Table C-14



Household Income

Definition

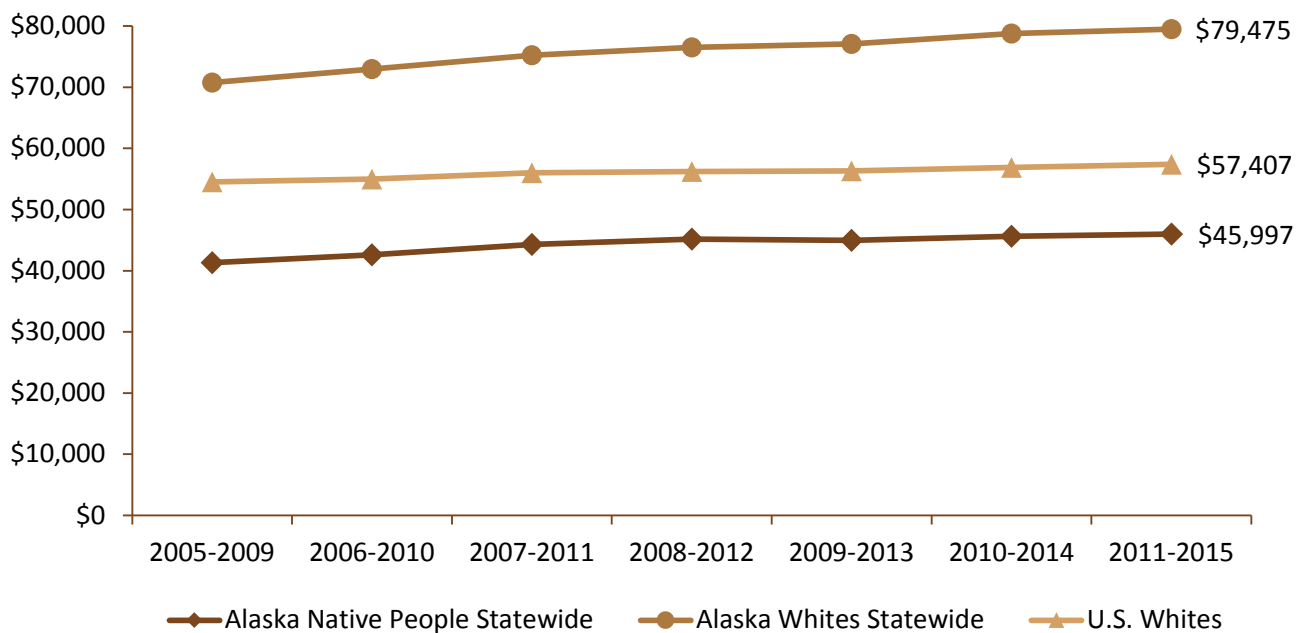
Household income is determined by the reported household income of the persons who completed the American Community Survey. Income includes all monetary sources including wages, the Permanent Fund Dividend, corporation dividends and public assistance. Income does not include subsistence resources.

Summary

- During 2011-2015, the estimated household income for Alaska Native people statewide was \$45,997.
- The estimated household income for Alaska Native people increased between 2005-2009 and 2011-2015, however it remained lower than the median income for the Alaska White and U.S. White populations.

Estimated Median Household Income, 2005-2009 to 2011-2015

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
Appendix Table C-15





Mortality





MORTALITY

- Highlights -

- The three leading causes of death for Alaska Native people are cancer, heart disease, and unintentional injury.
- Life expectancy for Alaska Native people has been increasing since the 1980s and is now 70.7 years.
- Alaska Native infant mortality rates have decreased significantly since the 1980s. The infant mortality rate is currently 8.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Alaska Native mortality rates from all-causes, heart disease, and unintentional injury have decreased significantly since the 1980s.
- Alaska Native mortality rates for cancer and suicide have not changed significantly, and COPD mortality rates have increased significantly.
- Unintentional injuries account for nearly a quarter of all years of potential life lost from premature death.

Leading Causes of Death

Definition

The **leading causes of death** are the causes of death that account for the highest number among all deaths in a population in a given time period. The leading causes of death are presented in rank order and are ranked according to the number of deaths. Ranking the leading causes of death is a common way to look at mortality data and to monitor the burden of various diseases and behaviors

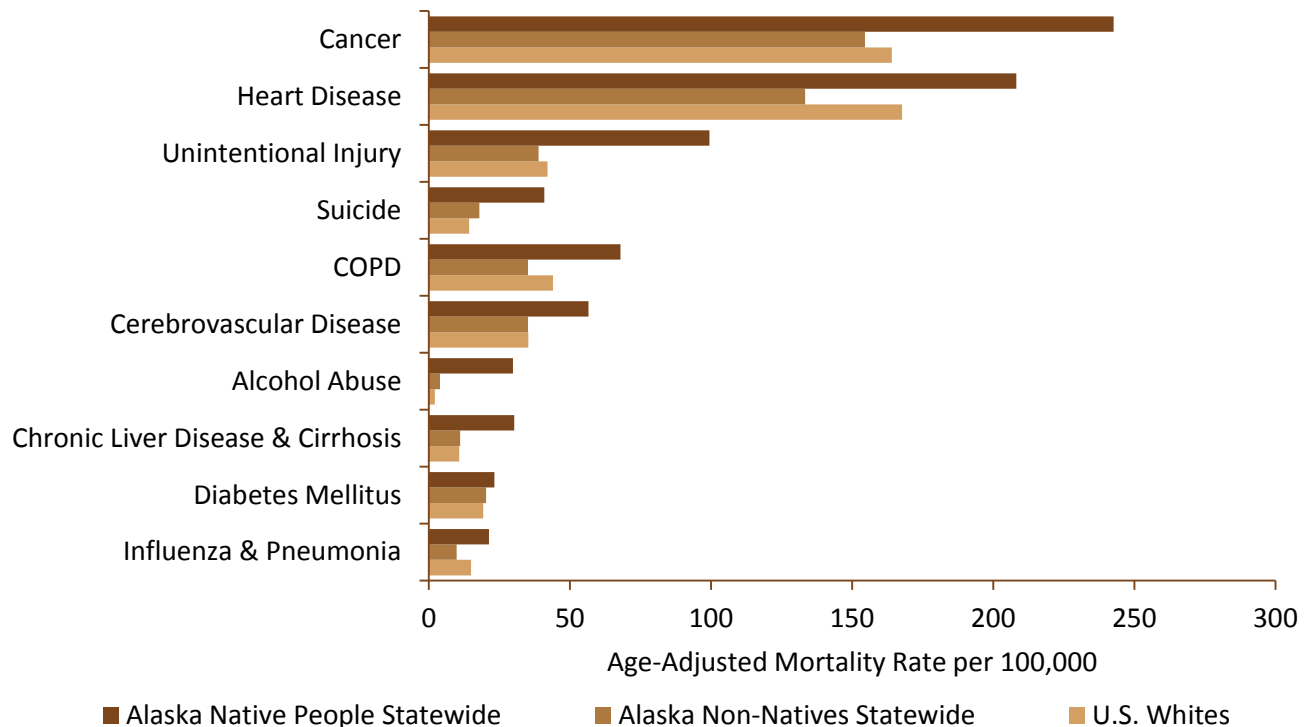
Summary

- The three leading causes of death for Alaska Native people during 2012-2015 were cancer, heart disease, and unintentional injury. These three causes of death accounted for half (47.7%) of all deaths during the time period.
- The Alaska Native and U.S. White population shared eight of the ten leading causes of death.
- The Alaska Native mortality rates for nine of the ten leading causes of death were significantly higher than the U.S. White rate. The mortality rate due to diabetes among Alaska Native people did not differ significantly from U.S. Whites.
- Alaska Native males had significantly higher mortality rates for cancer, heart disease, unintentional injury, suicide, COPD, and alcohol abuse compared to Alaska Native females. Alaska Native females had significantly higher rates of mortality due to cerebrovascular disease and chronic liver disease compared to Alaska Native males.

Leading Causes of Death, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Appendix Table C-16



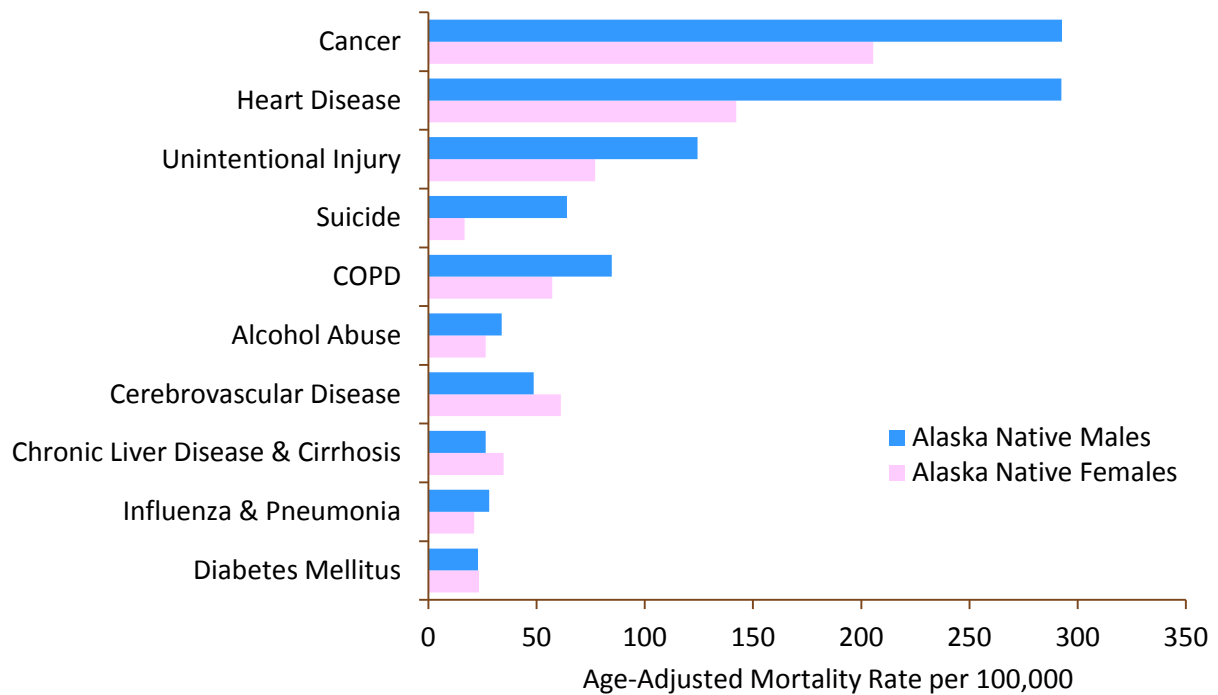
Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014.

Leading Causes of Death

Leading Causes of Death by Gender, Alaska Native People, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Appendix Table C-17



Leading Causes of Death

Leading Causes of Death and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Population Group, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Appendix Table C-16 and Table C-17

	Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Native Males	Alaska Native Females	Alaska Non-Natives Statewide	U.S. Whites (2012-2014)
1	Cancer 242.7	Cancer 292.7	Cancer 205.5	Cancer 154.5	Heart Disease 167.7
2	Heart Disease 208.2	Heart Disease 292.5	Heart Disease 142.2	Heart Disease 133.3	Cancer 164.0
3	Unintentional Injury 99.4	Unintentional Injury 124.3	Unintentional Injury 74.3	Unintentional Injury 38.9	COPD 44.0
4	Suicide 40.9	Suicide 64.1	COPD 57.2	COPD 35.2	Unintentional Injury 42.1
5	COPD 68.0	COPD 84.7	Cerebrovascular Disease 61.2	Cerebrovascular Disease 35.2	Cerebrovascular Disease 35.3
6	Cerebrovascular Disease 56.6	Alcohol Abuse 33.9	Liver Disease & Cirrhosis 34.8	Suicide 17.9	Alzheimer's Disease 25.2
7	Alcohol Abuse 29.8	Cerebrovascular Disease 48.6	Alcohol Abuse 24.5	Diabetes Mellitus 20.3	Diabetes Mellitus 19.3
8	Liver Disease & Cirrhosis 30.2	Liver Disease & Cirrhosis 26.4	Suicide 16.7	Liver Disease & Cirrhosis 11.1	Influenza & Pneumonia 15.0
9	Diabetes Mellitus 23.2	Homicide 28.1	Diabetes Mellitus 23.4	Alzheimer's Disease 20.4	Suicide 14.3
10	Influenza & Pneumonia 21.3	Influenza & Pneumonia 28.1	Influenza & Pneumonia 21.2	Influenza & Pneumonia 9.9	Nephritis 12.1

MORTALITY

Leading Causes of Death

Leading Causes of Death and Age-Specific Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Age Group, Alaska Native People, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

	0-4 Years	5-14 Years	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-54 Years	55-64 Years	65-74 Years	75+ Years
1	Perinatal Conditions	Unintentional Injury	Suicide	Unintentional Injury	Cancer	Cancer	Cancer	Cancer
#	23	10	61	147	90	190	186	249
Rate	43.3	11.1	98.4	116.8	155.9	417.4	831.8	1,987.1
2	Unintentional Injury		Unintentional Injury	Suicide	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Disease
#	23		48	82	88	122	119	223
Rate	43.3		55.6	65.1	152.5	268.0	532.2	1,779.6
3	Congenital Abnormalities		Homicide	Heart Disease	Unintentional Injury	Unintentional Injury	COPD	COPD
#	22		7	60	67	45	35	93
Rate	41.4		8.1	47.7	116.1	98.9	156.5	742.2
4			Alcohol Abuse	Alcohol Abuse	Alcohol Abuse	COPD	Cerebrovascular Disease	Cerebrovascular Disease
#			6	39	36	39	28	76
Rate			6.9	31.0	62.4	85.7	125.2	606.5
5			Cancer	Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Alcohol Abuse	Diabetes Mellitus	Unintentional Injury
#			5	36	32	33	23	41
Rate			5.8	28.6	55.4	72.5	102.9	327.2
6				Homicide	Suicide	Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Unintentional Injury	Alzheimer's Disease
#				30	29	28	20	31
Rate				23.6	50.2	61.5	89.4	247.4
7				Cancer	Cerebrovascular Disease	Cerebrovascular Disease	Influenza & Pneumonia	Influenza & Pneumonia
#				27	14	19	13	31
Rate				21.5	24.3	41.7	58.1	247.4
8				Cerebrovascular Disease	COPD	Diabetes Mellitus	Septicemia	Nephritis
#				10	10	17	13	25
Rate				7.9	17.3	37.4	58.1	199.5
9				Septicemia	Diabetes Mellitus	Homicide	Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	Diabetes Mellitus
#				5	10	10	12	20
Rate				4.0	17.3	22.0	53.7	159.6
10					Homicide	Influenza & Pneumonia	Alcohol Abuse	Septicemia
#					9	10	9	19
Rate					15.6	22.0	40.2	151.6

Life Expectancy

Definition

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person is expected to live from birth, based on the year in which they were born. Life expectancy is an indicator of the overall mortality at all ages for a population.

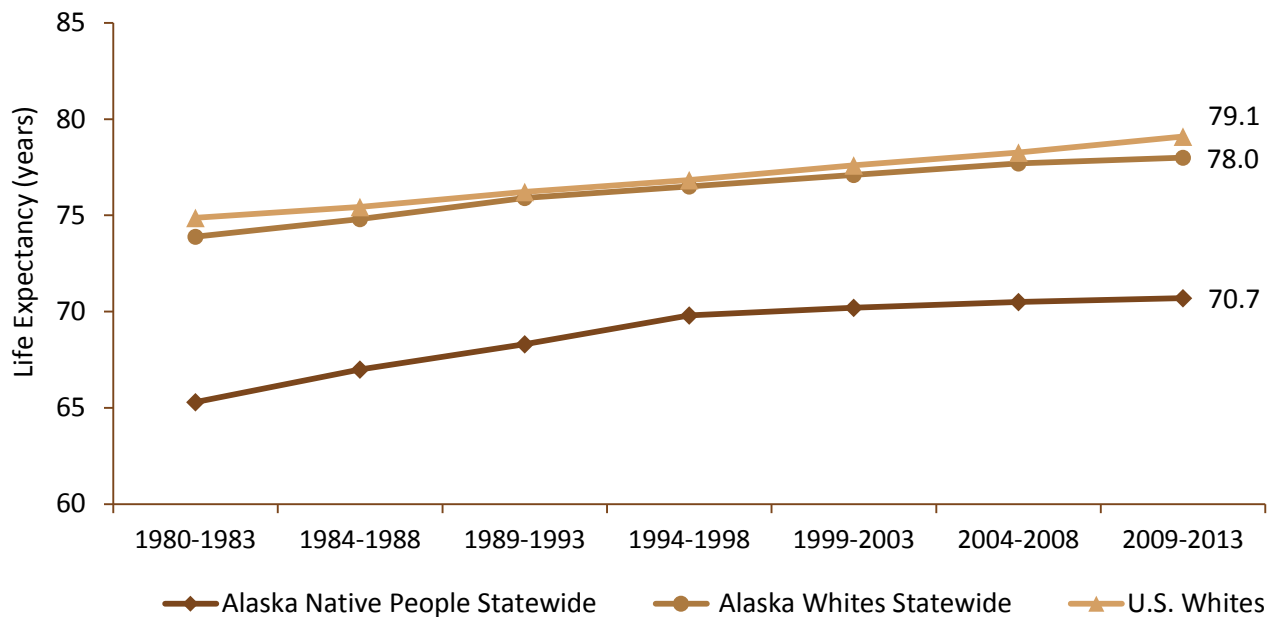
Summary

- Life expectancy at birth among Alaska Native people increased by 5.4 years since 1980-1983, reaching 70.7 years during 2009-2013.
- Despite the steady increase in life expectancy among Alaska Native people, a gap of 7.3 years existed between Alaska Native and Alaska White life expectancies during 2009-2013.
- Alaska Native females have a higher average life expectancy compared with males; however, the gender gap has decreased with each decade since 1980.
- Life expectancy varied by tribal health region from 69.3 to 73.8 years.

Life Expectancy at Birth, 1980-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

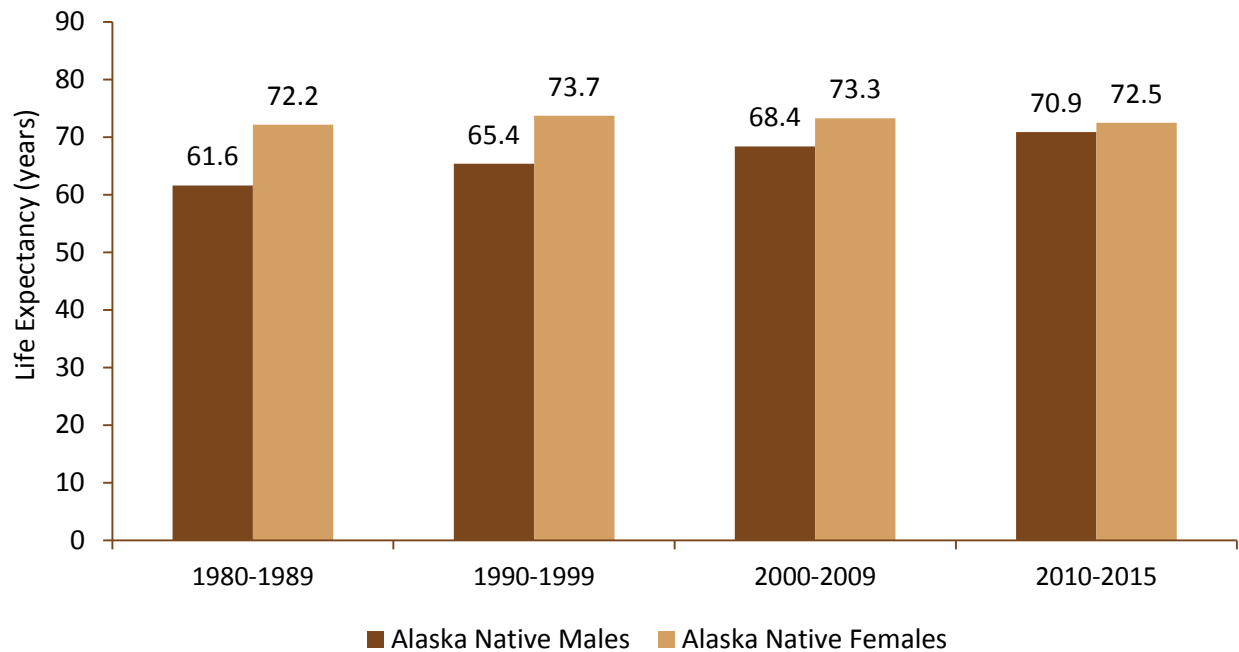
Appendix Table C-18



Life Expectancy

Alaska Native Life Expectancy by Gender 1980-2015

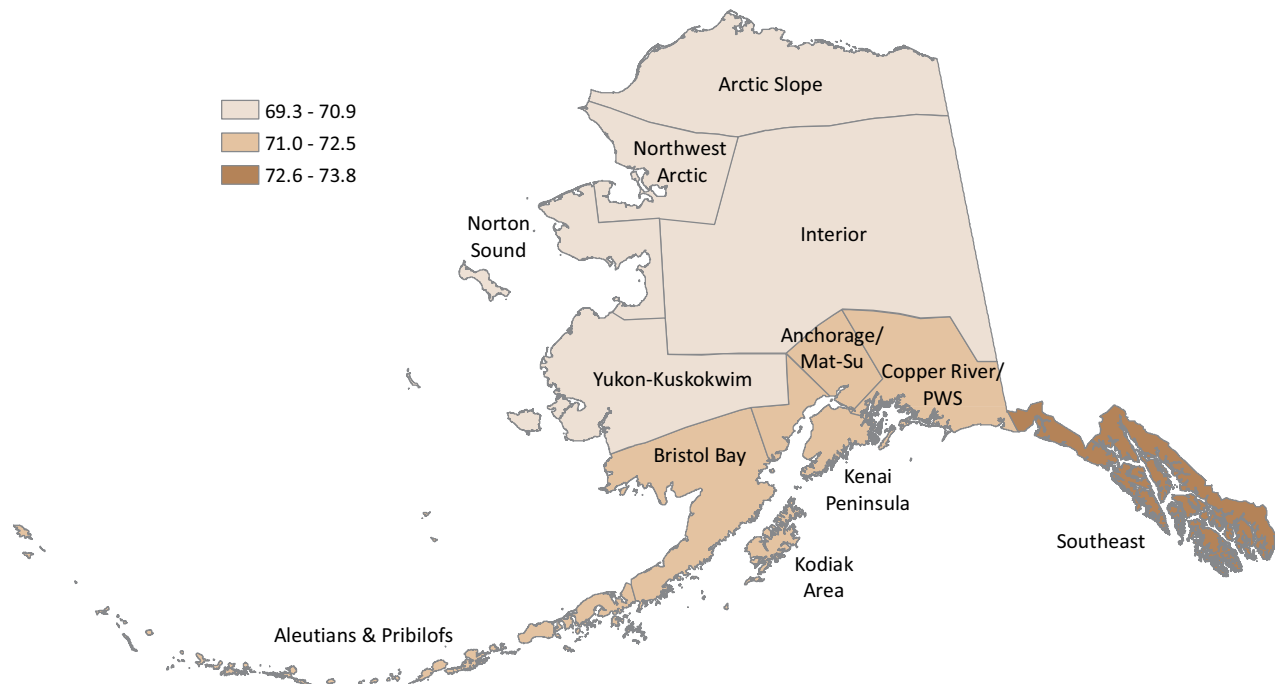
Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development



Alaska Native Life Expectancy in Years by Tribal Health Region, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Appendix Table C-19



All-Cause Mortality

Definition

All-cause mortality is the death rate from all causes of death for a population in a given time period.

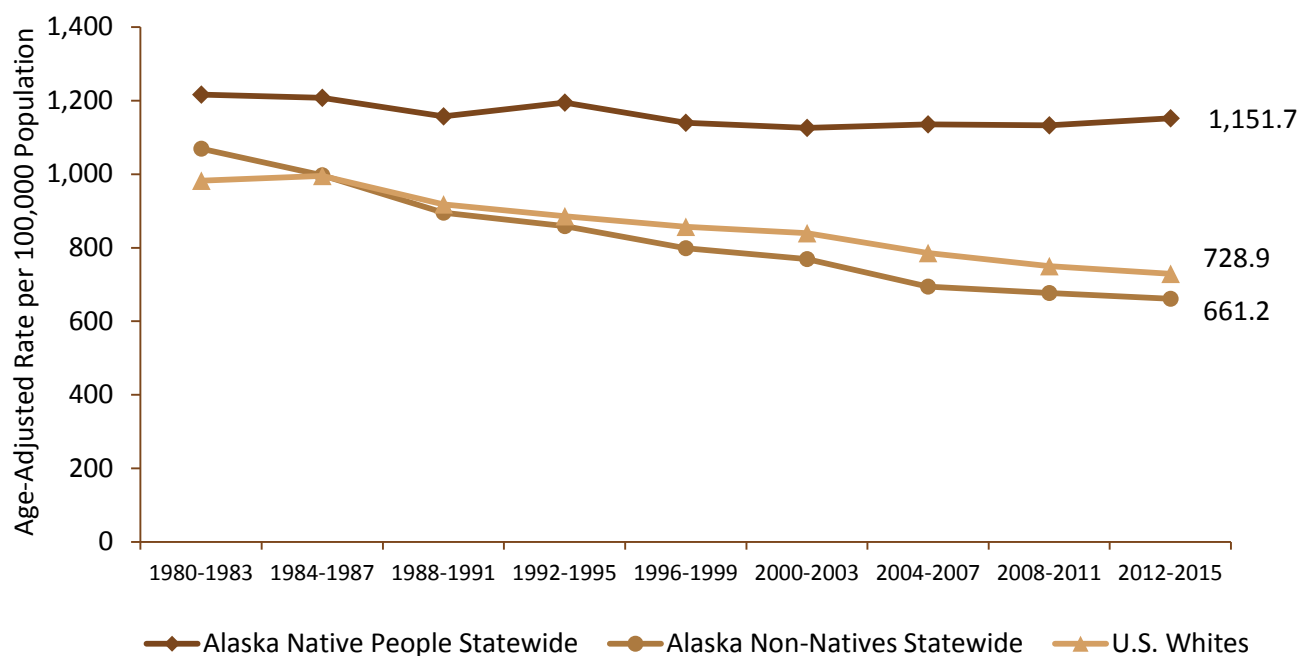
Summary

- During 2012-2015, the all-cause mortality rate among Alaska Native people was 1151.7 per 100,000 population.
- During 1980-2015, the all-cause mortality rate among Alaska Native people significantly decreased ($p < 0.01$).
- During the same time period, a greater rate of decrease in the all-cause mortality rate among Alaska non-Native people compared with Alaska Native people widened the disparity between populations. The Alaska Native all-cause mortality rate was 1.7 times higher than the non-Native rate during 2012-2015 ($p < 0.05$).
- The 2012-2015 all-cause mortality rate varied by tribal health region from 968.7 to 1307.9 deaths per 100,000 population.

Age-Adjusted All-Cause Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population, 1980-1983 to 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Appendix Table C-20



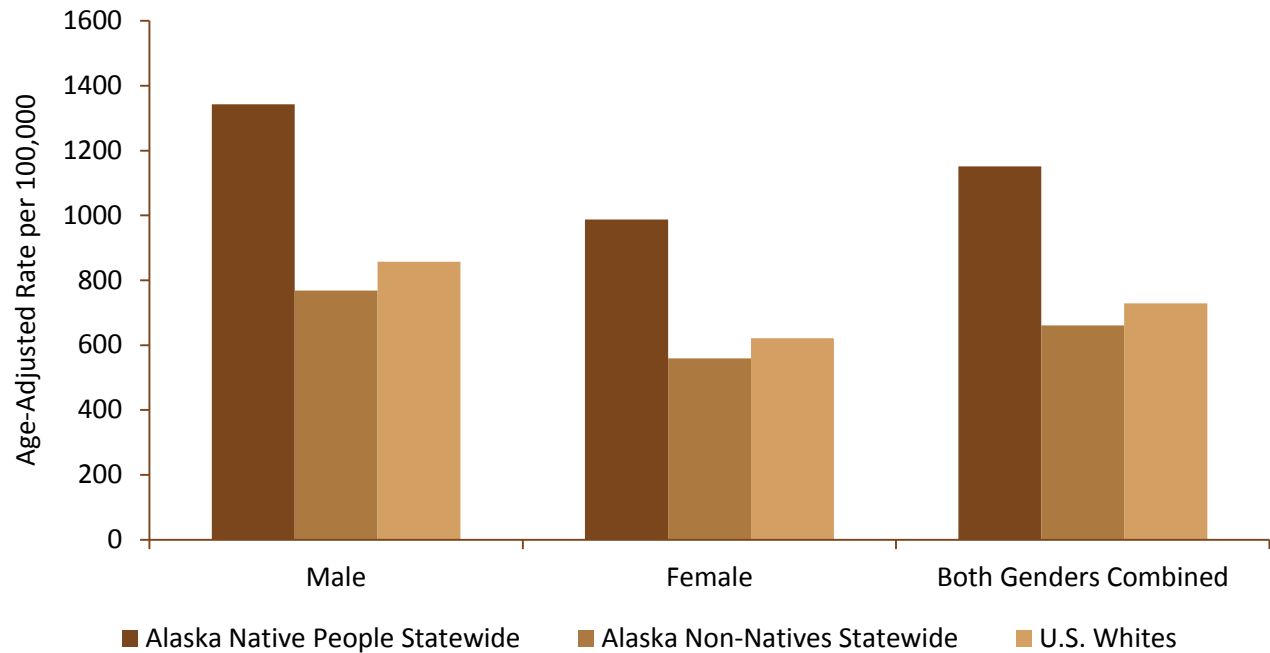
Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014.

All-Cause Mortality

Age-Adjusted All-Cause Mortality Rate by Gender, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

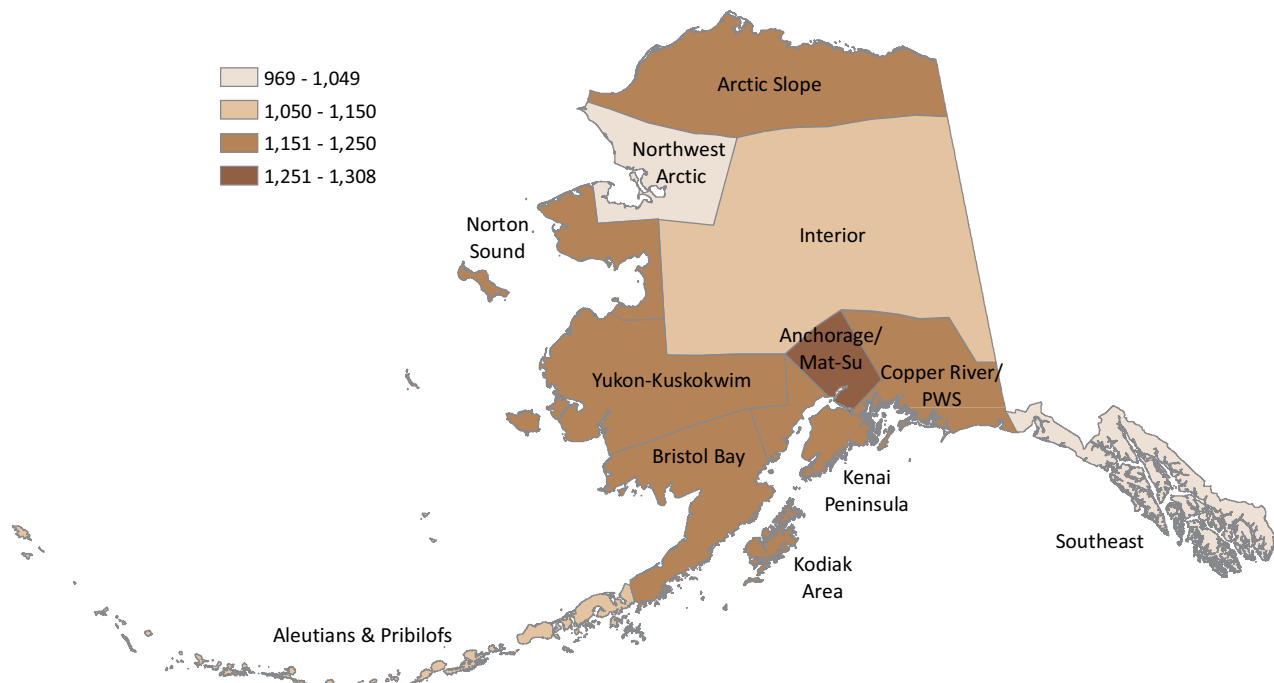
Appendix Table C-21



Age-Adjusted Alaska Native All-Cause Mortality Rate Per 100,000 by Tribal Health Region, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-22



Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014.

Infant Mortality

Definition

The **infant mortality rate (IMR)** is the number of children under one year of age who died divided by the number of live births during the year. It is used to compare and monitor the health and well-being of populations throughout the world.² Specifically, this rate may be an indicator of the quality and accessibility of primary health care available to pregnant women and infants as well as reflecting on the impact poverty and substandard living conditions have on maternal and infant health.³ Infant mortality can be affected by factors such as level of education of the mother, household income, sanitary conditions, prenatal and postnatal care, and other factors.^{2,4}

Objective

Reduce the rate of all infant deaths (within 1 year) to 6.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Healthy People 2020, Goal MICH-1.3

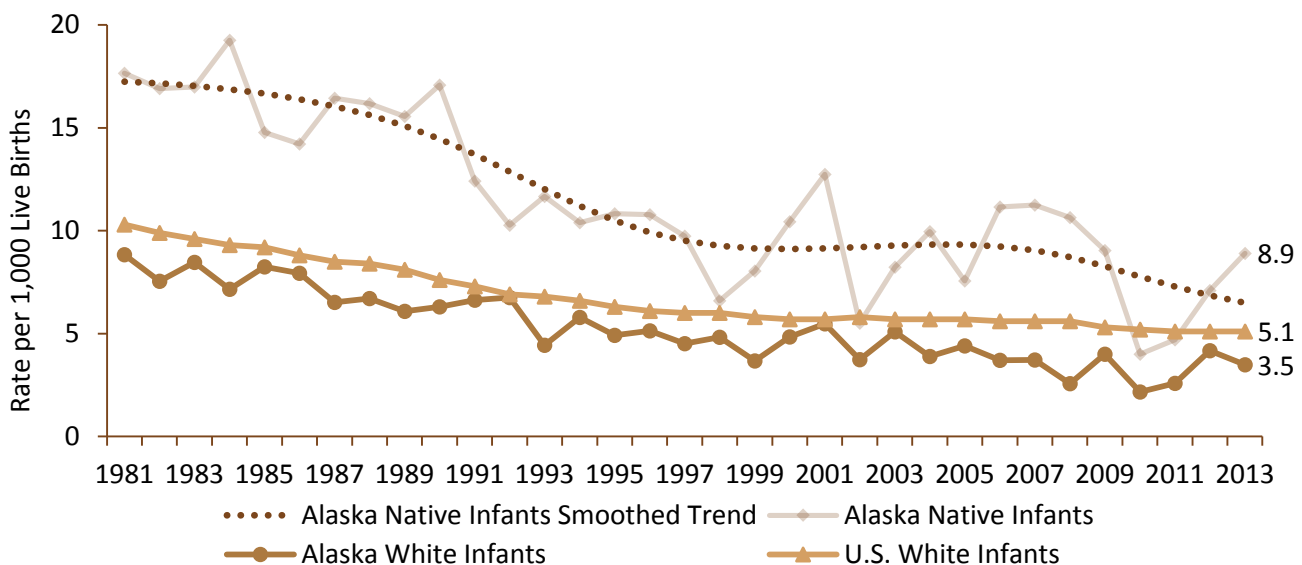
Summary

- During 1981-2013, the Alaska Native infant mortality rate declined 49.4%, a significant decrease ($p < 0.01$).
- Alaska Native infants experience higher mortality in the post-neonatal period (28 days to 1 year of age) than in the neonatal period (<28 days of age).
- The leading causes of Alaska Native infant deaths during 1999-2013 were congenital abnormalities (16.9%), sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) (16.4%), and unintentional injuries (15.1%).
- During 2009-2013, rates of infant mortality varied by tribal health region, ranging from 2.6 to 10.9 per 1,000 live births.

Infant Mortality Rate, 1981-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Appendix Table C-23



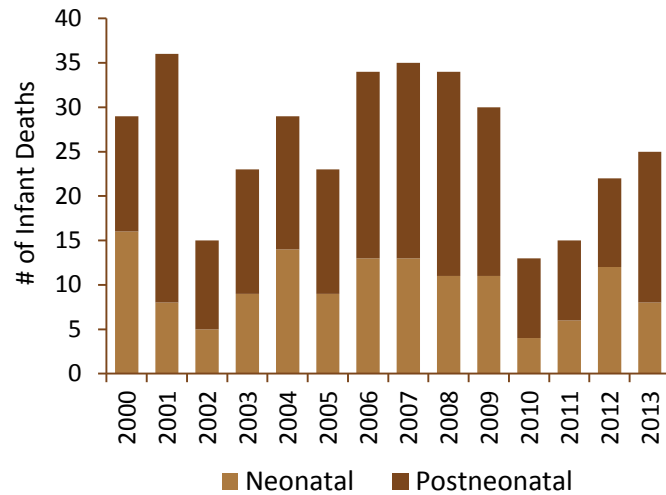
Note: A smoothing statistical technique using a P-spline model was used to generate the dotted line on the graph which shows a smoothed trend for the Alaska Native infant mortality rate.

Infant Mortality

Alaska Native Neonatal and Postneonatal Deaths, 2000-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

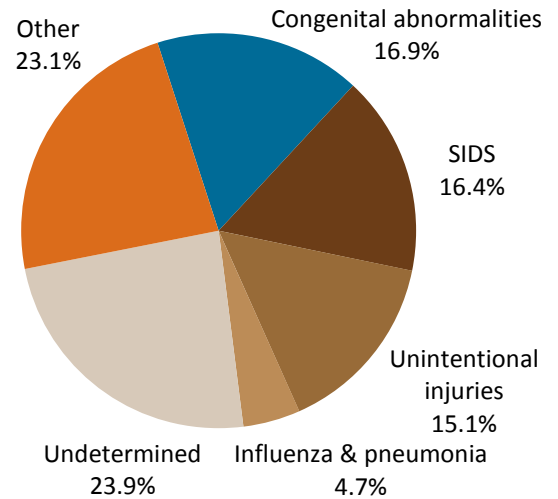
Appendix Table C-24



Leading Causes of Alaska Native Infant Mortality, 1999-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

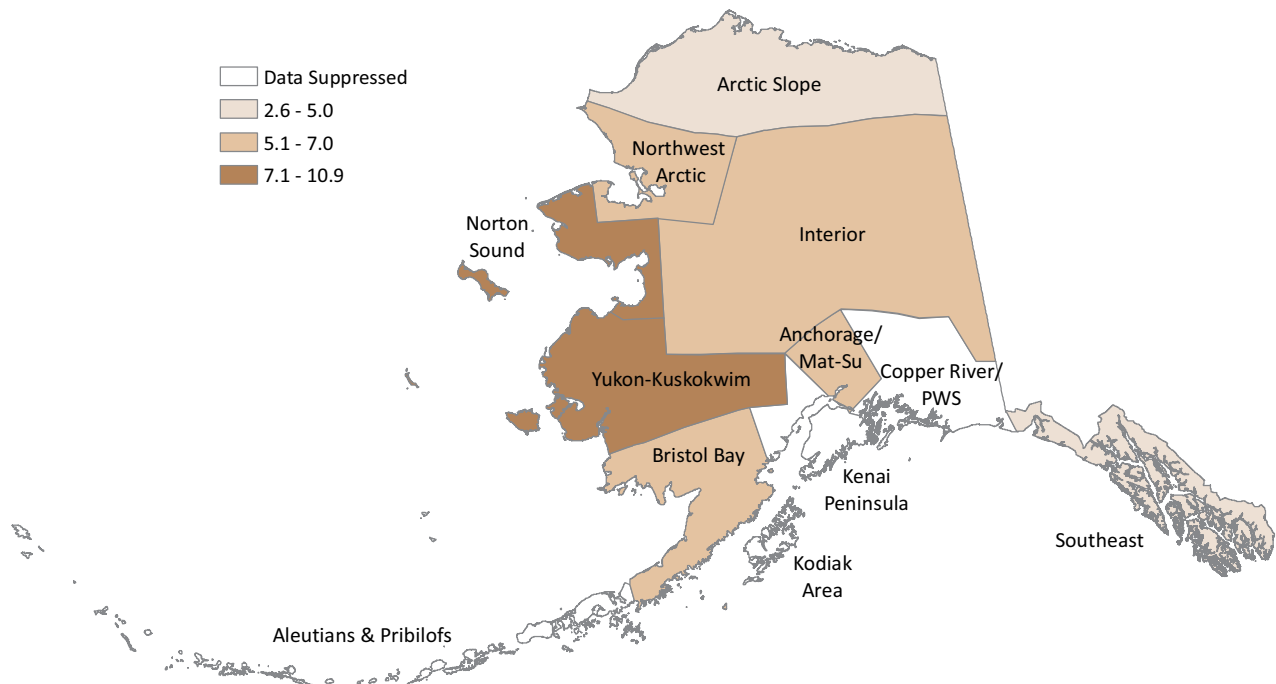
Appendix Table C-25



Alaska Native Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births by Tribal Health Region, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-26



Years of Potential Life Lost

Definition

Years of potential life lost (YPLL) measures premature mortality. It represents the total number of years not lived by persons who died before the age of 75 years. YPLL is an alternative measure of mortality that places more emphasis on deaths that occur at younger ages. The leading causes of YPLL are the leading causes of death ranked according to those that accounted for the highest number of YPLL.

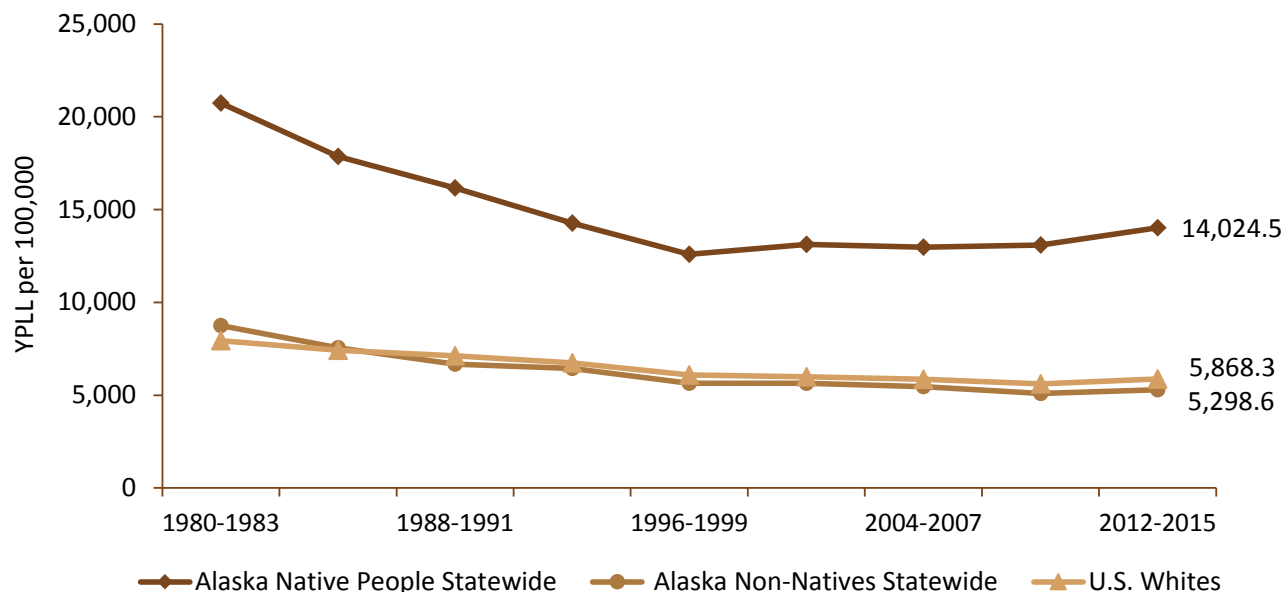
Summary

- In 2012-2015, there were 63,443 Alaska Native years of potential life lost (YPLL) from all causes.
- The rate of Alaska Native YPLL for all-causes decreased significantly during 1980 to 1996, but has remained relatively stable from 1996 to 2015.
- Alaska Native people experienced significantly higher YPLL rates as compared to U.S. Whites in all time periods ($p < 0.01$).
- The leading causes of YPLL among Alaska Native people, in rank order were unintentional injury, suicide, cancer, and heart disease. These causes contributed to the highest number of YPLL of all causes. Unintentional injury accounted for nearly a quarter (22.2%) of all YPLL.
- Alaska Native men disproportionately contributed to YPLL from unintentional injuries, suicide, heart disease, and homicide, as compared to Alaska Native females. However, Alaska Native females contributed more YPLL from chronic liver disease and cerebrovascular disease than Alaska Native males.

Age-Adjusted All-Cause Years of Potential Life Lost per 100,000, 1980-1983 to 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Appendix Table C-27

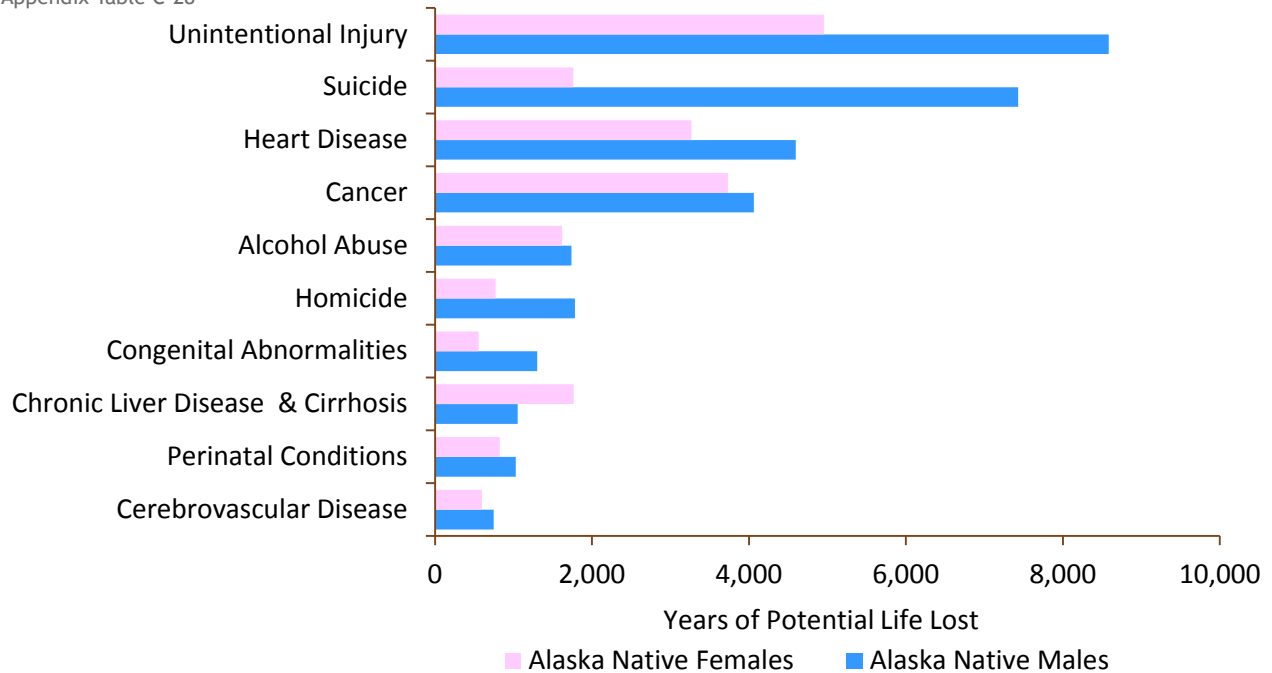


Years of Potential Life Lost

Leading Causes of Years of Potential Life Lost, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-28



Leading Causes of Years of Potential Life Lost, by Population Group, Mean Years of Life Lost, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-27 and C-28

	Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Native Males	Alaska Native Females	Alaska Non-Natives Statewide
1	Unintentional Injury 37.7	Unintentional Injury 37.0	Unintentional Injury 38.7	Cancer 13.5
2	Suicide 44.4	Suicide 44.8	Cancer 16.0	Unintentional Injury 34.5
3	Cancer 15.5	Heart Disease 17.4	Heart Disease 21.4	Heart Disease 15.7
4	Heart Disease 18.7	Cancer 15.1	Liver Disease & Cirrhosis 26.4	Suicide 35.3
5	Alcohol Abuse 27.3	Alcohol Abuse 25.2	Suicide 43.0	Liver Disease & Cirrhosis 18.6
6	Liver Disease & Cirrhosis 25.9	Homicide 39.7	Perinatal Conditions 75.0	Perinatal Conditions 74.7
7	Homicide 38.2	Congenital Abnormalities 59.1	Alcohol Abuse 30.0	Diabetes Mellitus 13.6
8	Congenital Abnormalities 59.9	Liver Disease & Cirrhosis 25.1	Homicide 35.1	Homicide 37.4
9	Perinatal Conditions 74.2	Perinatal Conditions 73.6	Cerebrovascular Disease 17.1	Cerebrovascular Disease 15.2
10	Cerebrovascular Disease 18.4	Cerebrovascular Disease 19.6	COPD 13.5	COPD 10.5

Cancer Mortality

Definition

Cancer mortality is the rate of death due to malignant neoplasms (cancer) per 100,000 population.

Objectives

Reduce the overall cancer death rate to 160.6 deaths per 100,000 population.

Healthy People 2020, Goal C-1

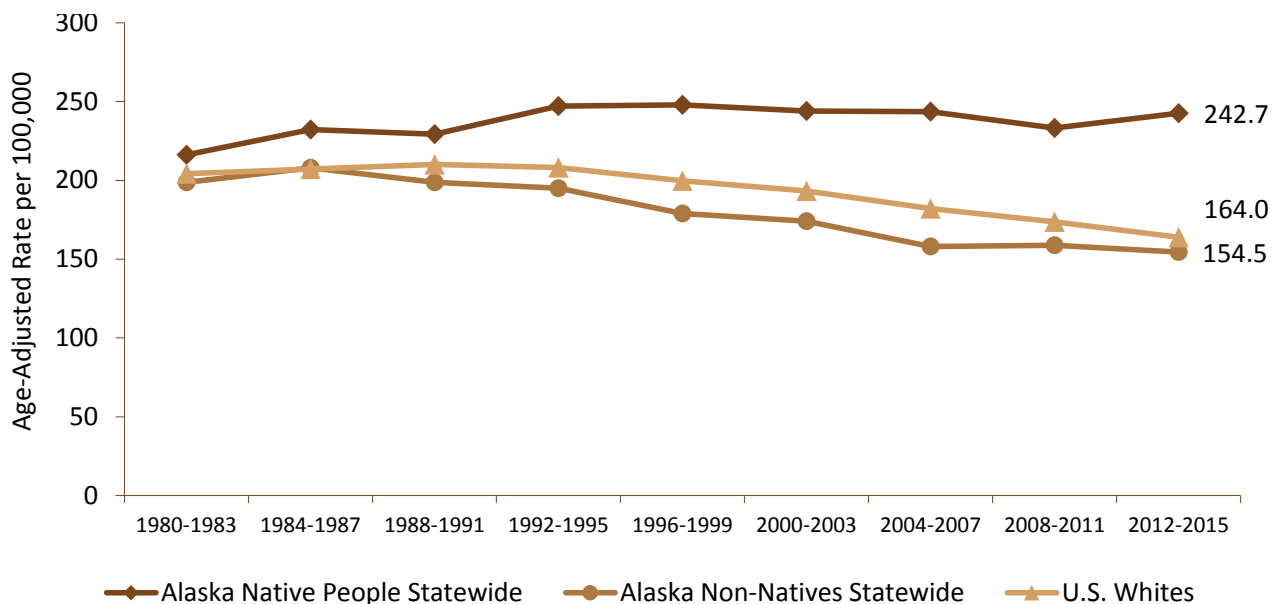
Summary

- During 2012-2015, cancer at a rate of 242.7 per 100,000, was the leading cause of death among Alaska Native people.
- There was no significant change in cancer mortality rate among Alaska Native people between 1980 and 2015. During the same time period, cancer mortality rates decreased significantly among the non-Native population, resulting in a significant disparity between Alaska Native and non-Native mortality rates after 1992 ($p < 0.01$).
- Cancer mortality rates varied by tribal health region from 203.1 to 404.5 deaths per 100,000 population.

Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population, 1980-1983 to 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Appendix Table C-29



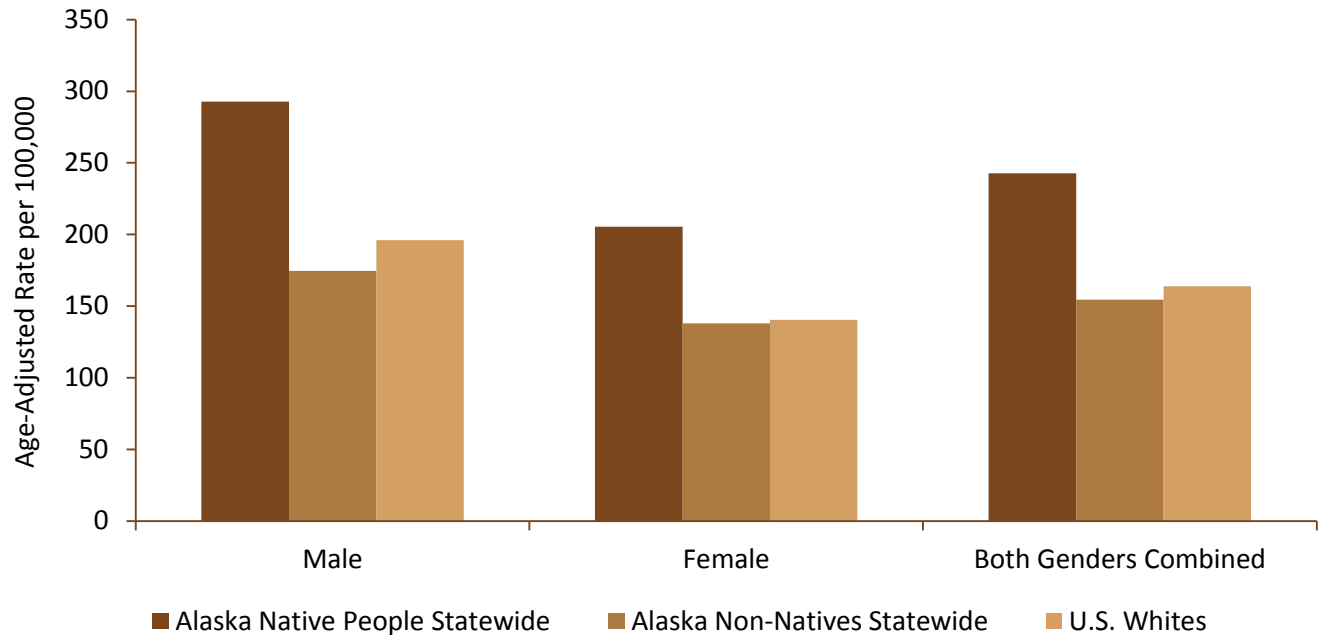
Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014.

Cancer Mortality

Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate by Gender, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Appendix Table C-30

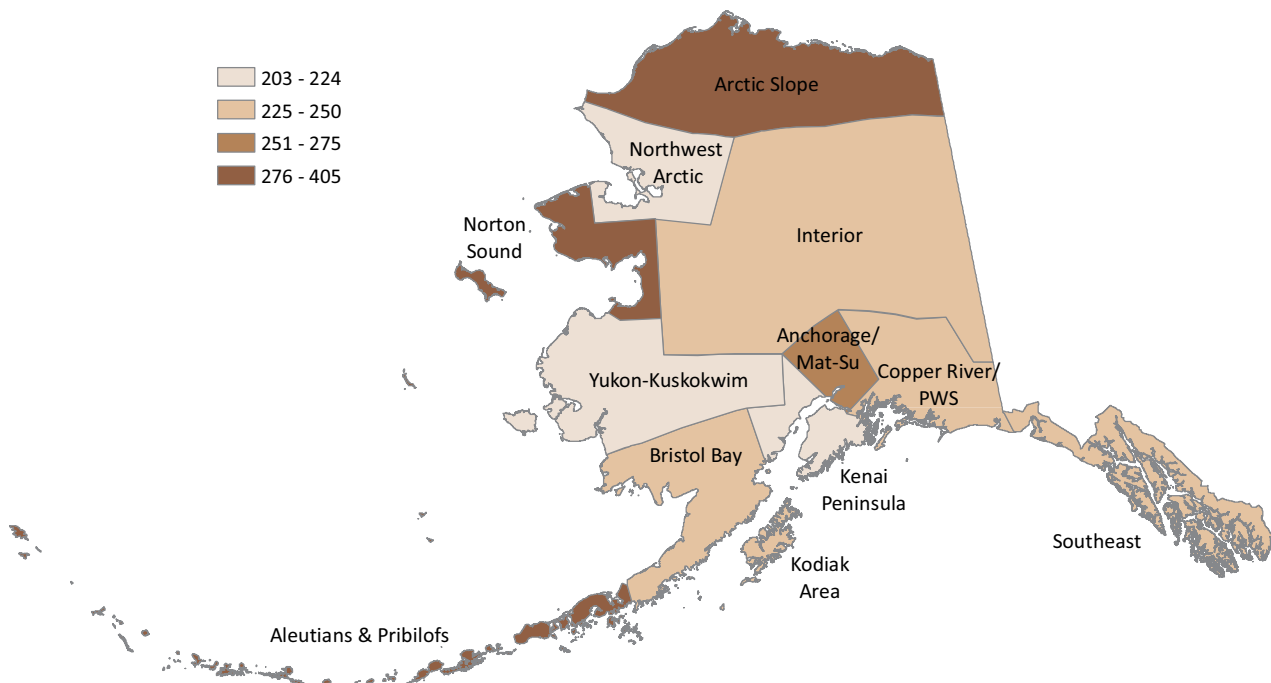


Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014.

Age-Adjusted Alaska Native Cancer Mortality Rate Per 100,000 by Tribal Health Region, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-31



Heart Disease Mortality

Definition

Heart disease mortality is the rate of death due to diseases of the heart per 100,000 population. Heart disease mortality includes deaths from coronary heart disease, hypertensive heart and renal disease, acute rheumatic fever, chronic rheumatic heart diseases, and other heart diseases including heart failure.

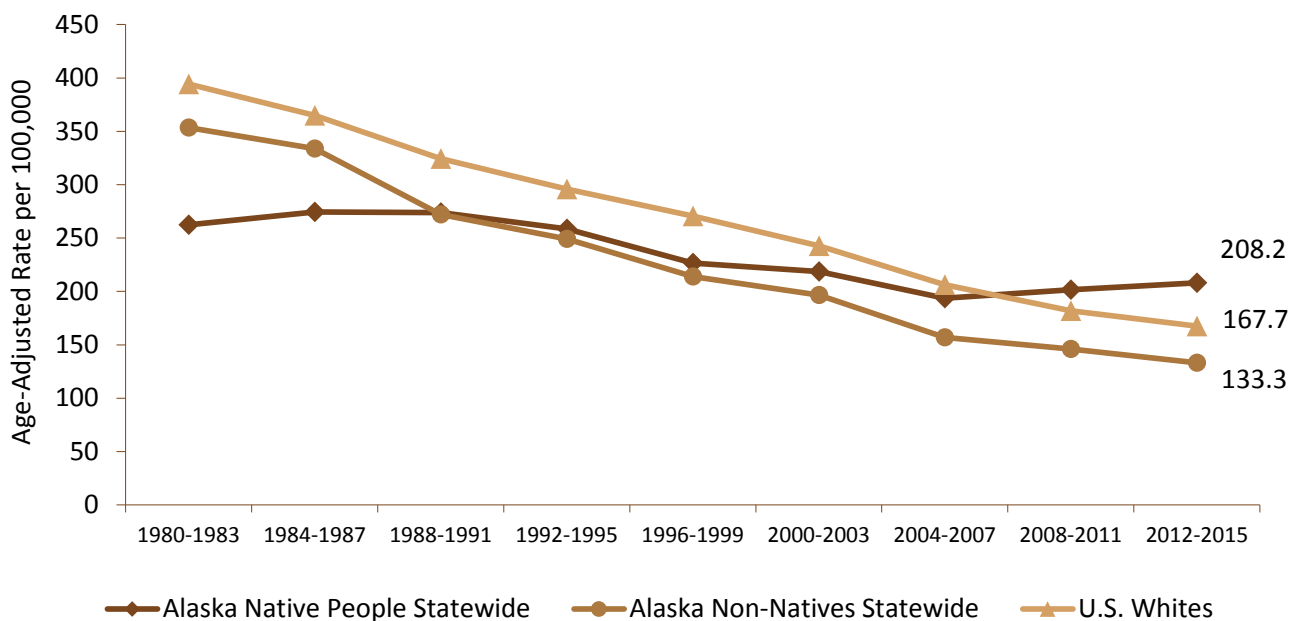
Summary

- During 2012-2015, heart disease was the second leading cause of death among Alaska Native people.
- During 1980 to 2015, heart disease mortality rates among Alaska Native people decreased significantly ($p < 0.01$).
- Prior to 2008, Alaska Native people had significantly lower heart disease mortality rates compared with both non-Native and U.S. White populations; however in the most recent time periods, the Alaska Native heart disease mortality rates have been significantly higher ($p < 0.05$).
- The heart disease mortality rate among Alaska Native males is significantly higher than the heart disease mortality rate among Alaska Native females ($p < 0.05$).
- Heart disease mortality rates varied by tribal health region from 139.9 to 264.4 deaths per 100,000 population.

Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population, 1980-1983 to 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Appendix Table C-32



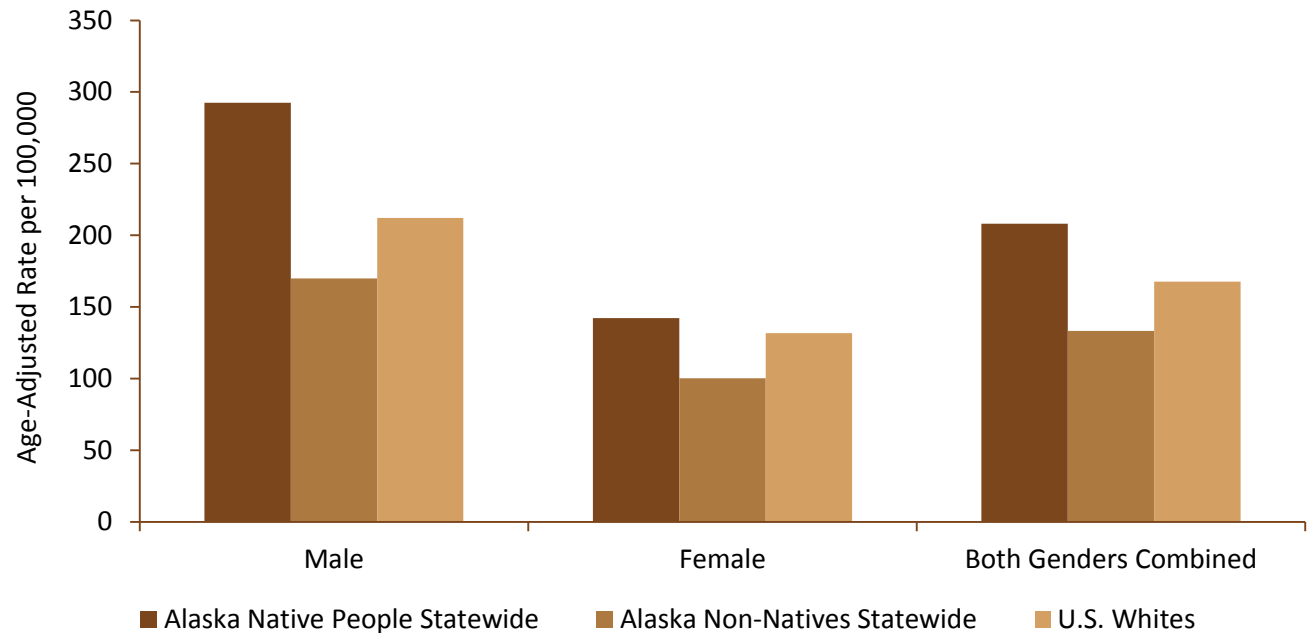
Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014.

Heart Disease Mortality

Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rate by Gender, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Appendix Table C-33

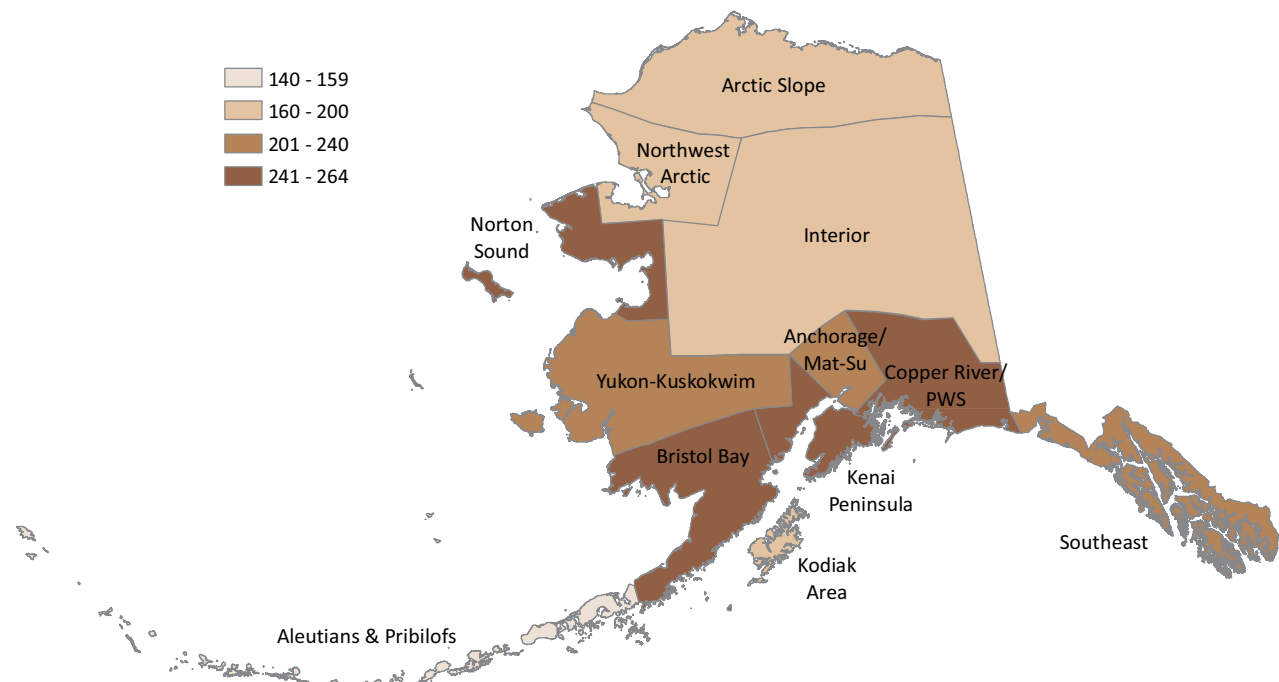


Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014.

Age-Adjusted Alaska Native Heart Disease Mortality Rate Per 100,000 by Tribal Health Region, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-34



Unintentional Injury Mortality

Definition

Unintentional injury mortality is the total number of deaths due to unintentional injuries per 100,000 persons. Unintentional injury deaths include ICD-9 codes E800-E869, E880-929, and ICD-10 codes V01-X59, Y85-Y86. ICD-9 code “Accidental poisoning by alcoholic beverages, not otherwise classified” (E860.0) and ICD-10 code “Accidental poisoning by exposure to alcohol” (X45) are not included. These have been reassigned from unintentional injury to alcohol abuse mortality because of changes in the coding of deaths on death certificates in the State of Alaska.

Objectives

Reduce the unintentional injury mortality rate to 54.8 per 100,000 population.

Healthy Alaskans 2020, Leading Health Indicator #16

Reduce unintentional injury deaths to 36.4 deaths per 100,000 population.

Healthy People 2020, Goal IVP-11

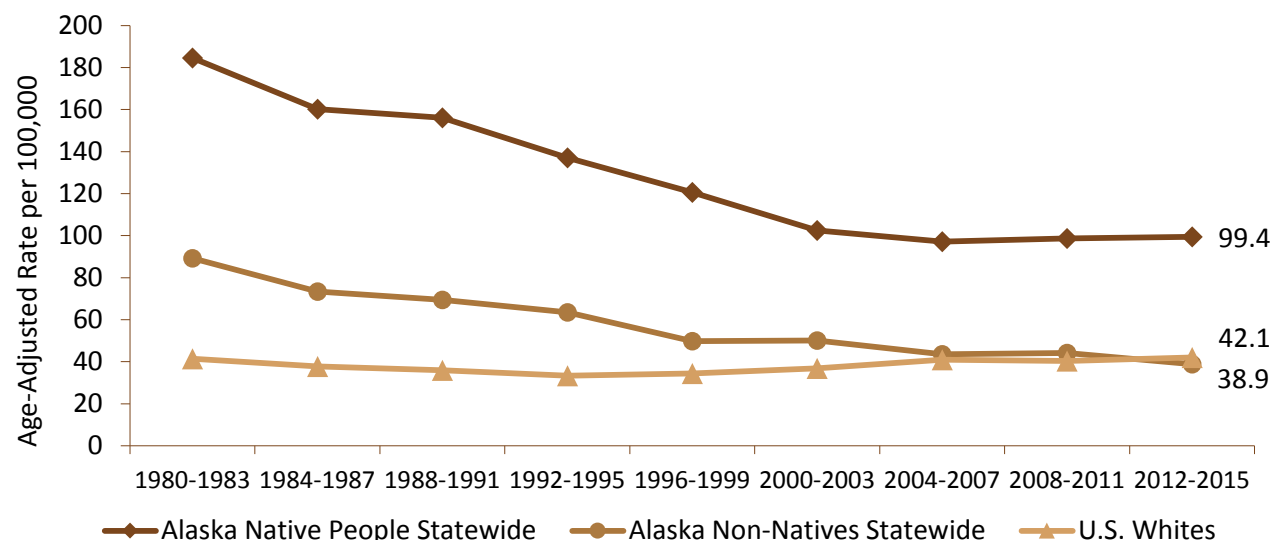
Summary

- Unintentional injury is the third leading cause of death among Alaska Native people, with a mortality rate of 99.4 per 100,000 during 2012-2015.
- During 1980 to 2015, unintentional injury mortality rates among Alaska Native people have decreased significantly ($p < 0.01$). Most of the decline occurred during the 1980s and 1990s. Since 2004, rates have not changed significantly.
- In 2012-2015 Alaska Native people had an unintentional injury mortality rate 2.6 times that of non-Natives and 2.4 times that of U.S. Whites ($p < 0.01$).
- Unintentional injury mortality rates varied by tribal health region, ranging from 60.9 to 173.2 per 100,000.

Age-Adjusted Unintentional Injury Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population, 1980-1983 to 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Appendix Table C-35



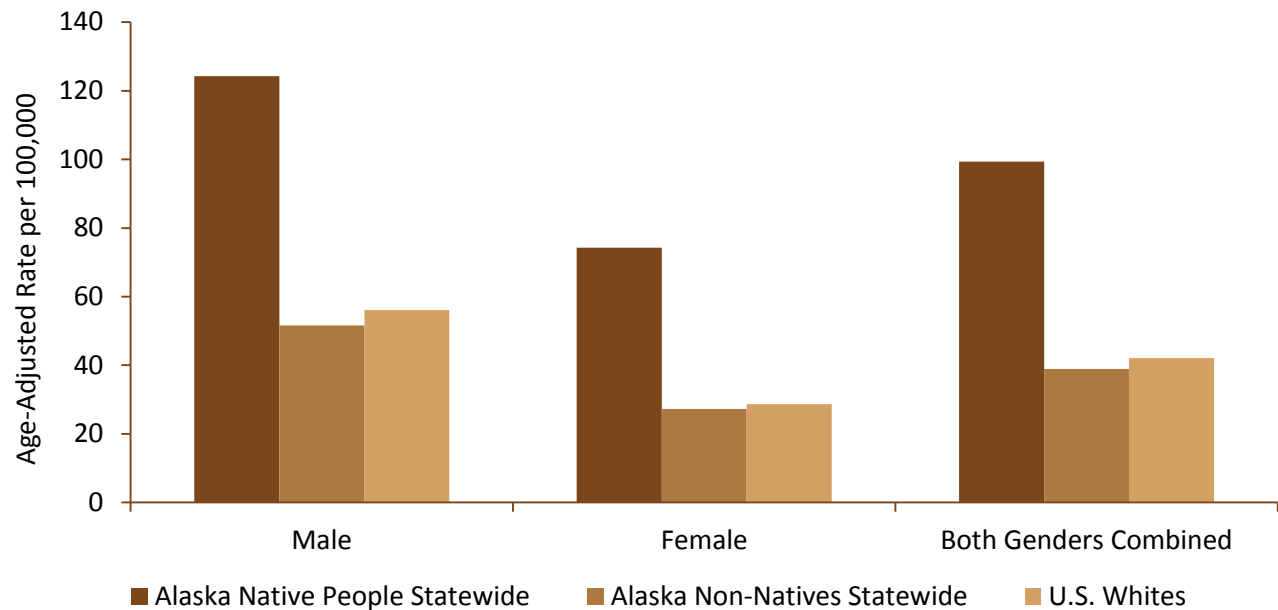
Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014.

Unintentional Injury Mortality

Unintentional Injury Mortality Rate by Gender, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Appendix Table C-36

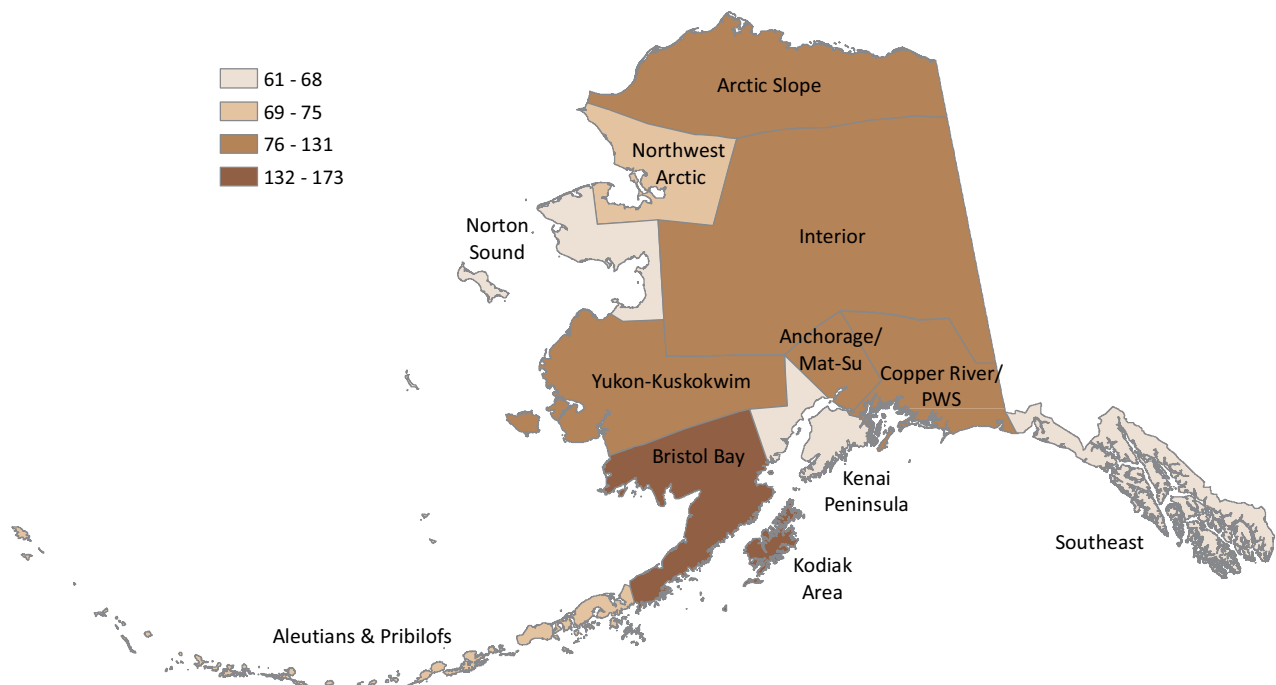


Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014.

Age-Adjusted Alaska Native Unintentional Injury Mortality Rate per 100,000 by Tribal Health Region, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-37



COPD Mortality

Definition

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) mortality is the rate of death due to COPD per 100,000 population. COPD mortality includes deaths from bronchitis, emphysema, and other chronic lower respiratory diseases excluding asthma. The most significant risk factor for COPD is long-term exposure to tobacco smoke. Other risk factors include occupational or environmental exposure to dusts or chemicals, age, and genetics.

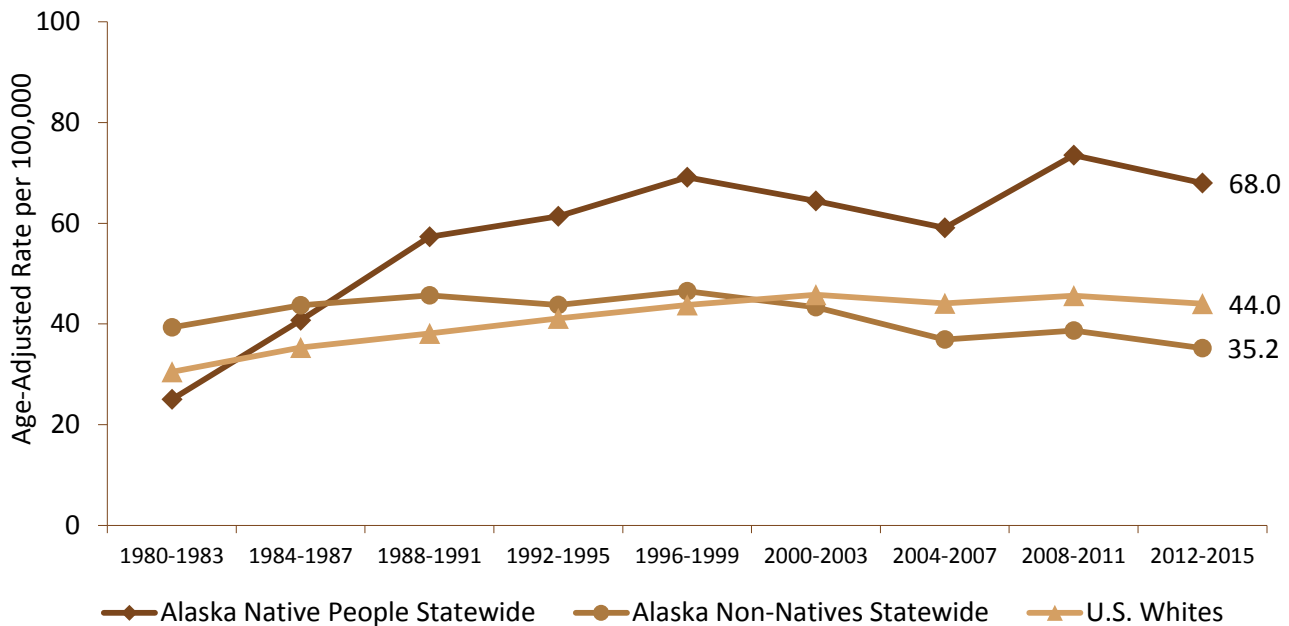
Summary

- During 2012-2015, COPD was the fifth leading cause of death among Alaska Native people.
- COPD mortality rates among Alaska Native people increased significantly between 1980 and 2015 ($p < 0.01$).
- COPD mortality rates varied by tribal health region from 30.9 to 113.9 per 100,000 population.

Age-Adjusted COPD Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population, 1980-1983 to 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Appendix Table C-38



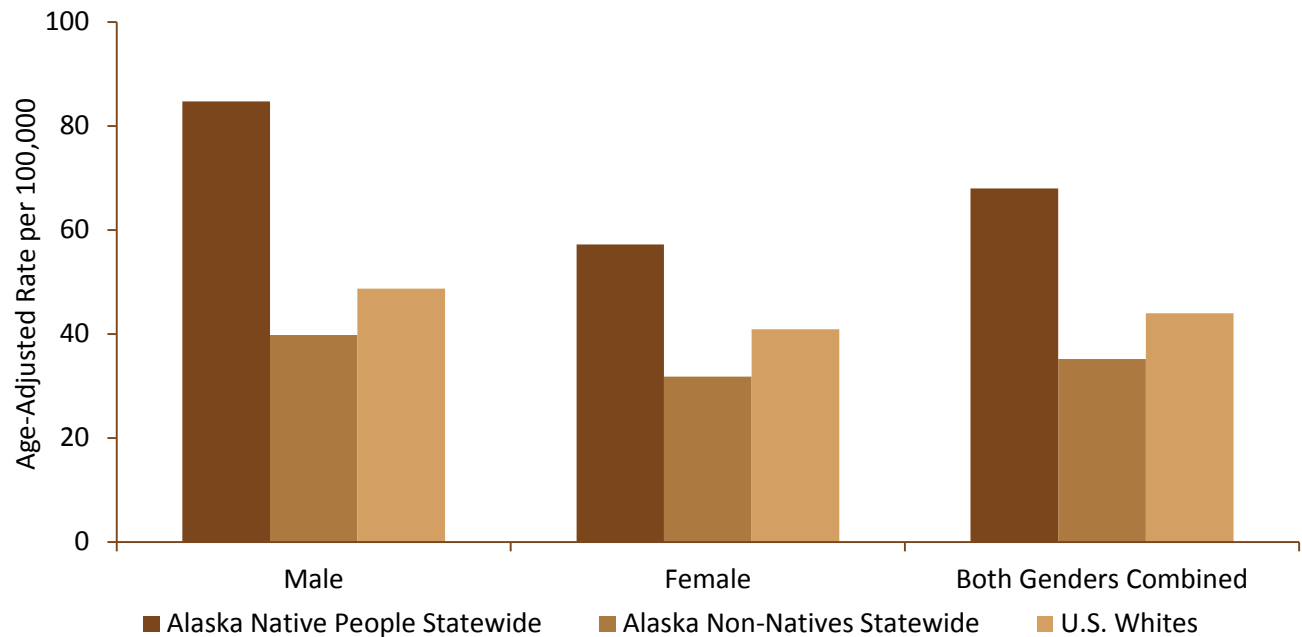
Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014.

COPD Mortality

Age-Adjusted COPD Mortality Rate by Gender, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Appendix Table C-39

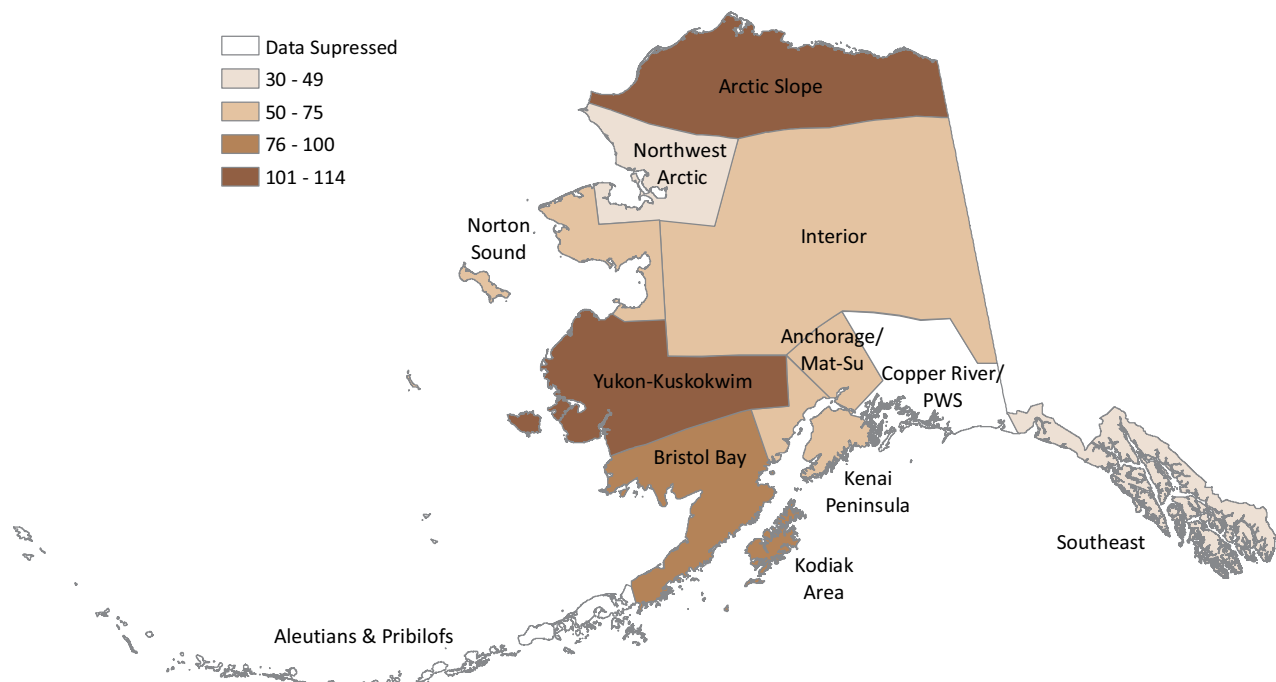


Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014.

Age-Adjusted Alaska Native COPD Mortality Rate Per 100,000 by Tribal Health Region, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-40



Suicide Mortality

Definition

The **suicide mortality** rate is the total number of deaths due to suicide per 100,000 population. Suicide is defined as the action of intentionally taking one's own life.

Objectives

Reduce Alaskan deaths from suicide to 43.2 per 100,000 among the population aged 15-24 years, and 23.5 per 100,000 among the population aged 25 years and older.

Healthy Alaskans 2020, Leading Health Indicator #7a and #7b

Reduce the suicide rate to 10.2 suicides per 100,000 population.

Healthy People 2020, Goal MHMD-1

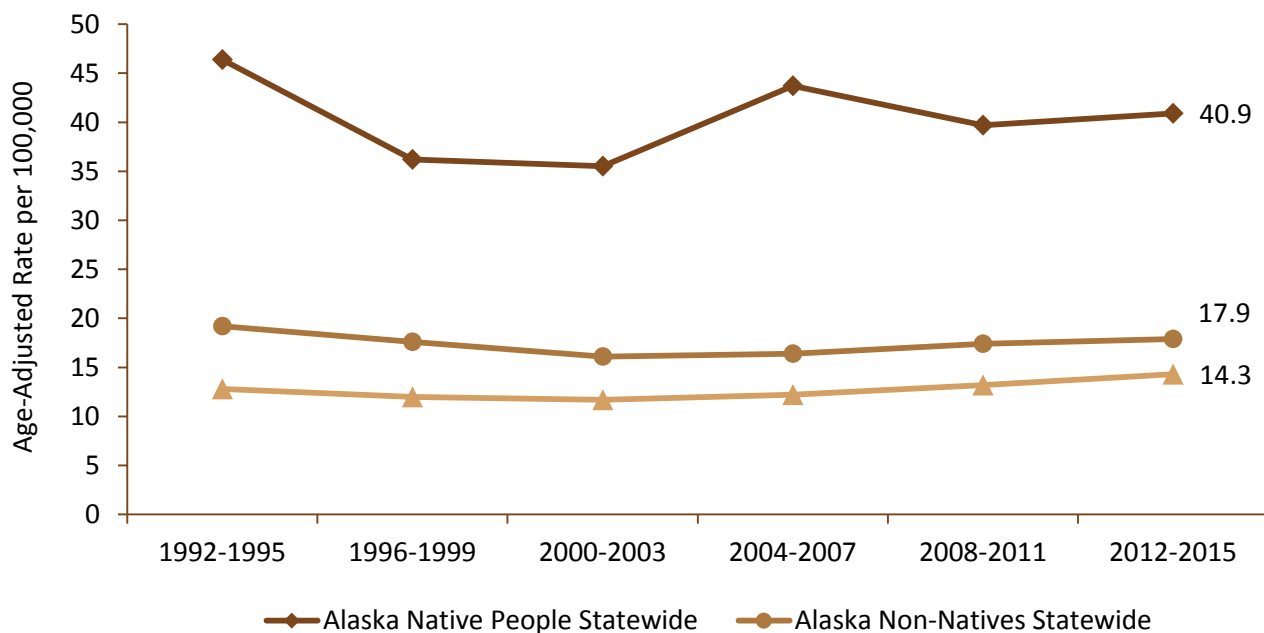
Summary

- During 2012-2015, suicide was the fourth leading cause of death among Alaska Native people.
- Between 1992-1995 and 2012-2015, the suicide death rate decreased 11.9% among Alaska Native people (46.4 to 40.9 deaths per 100,000). This decrease was not statistically significant.
- During 2005-2015, firearms accounted for more than half of all suicide deaths (56.7%) .
- The suicide mortality rate varied by tribal health region from 28.3 to 65.5 deaths per 100,000 population.

Age-Adjusted Suicide Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population, 1992-1995 to 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Appendix Table C-41



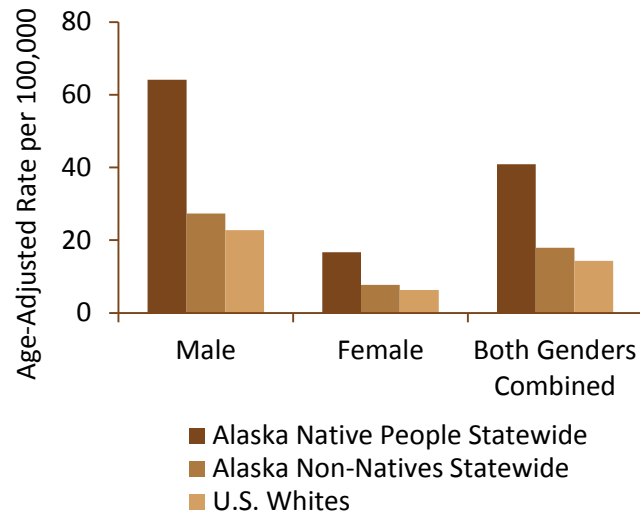
Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014.

Suicide Mortality

Age-Adjusted Suicide Mortality Rate by Gender, 2012-2015

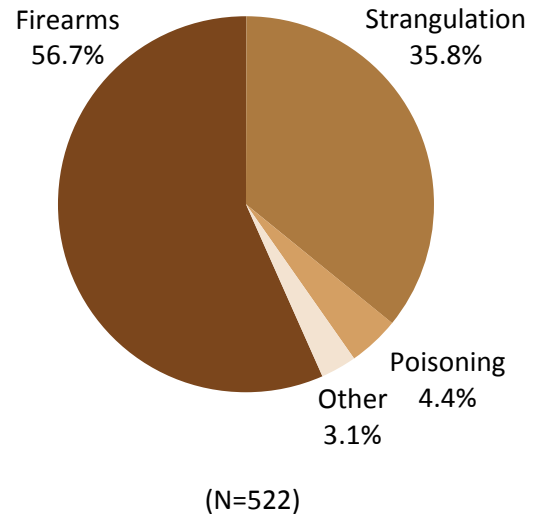
Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Appendix Table C-42



Suicide Death by Mechanism, Alaska Native People, All Ages, 2005-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

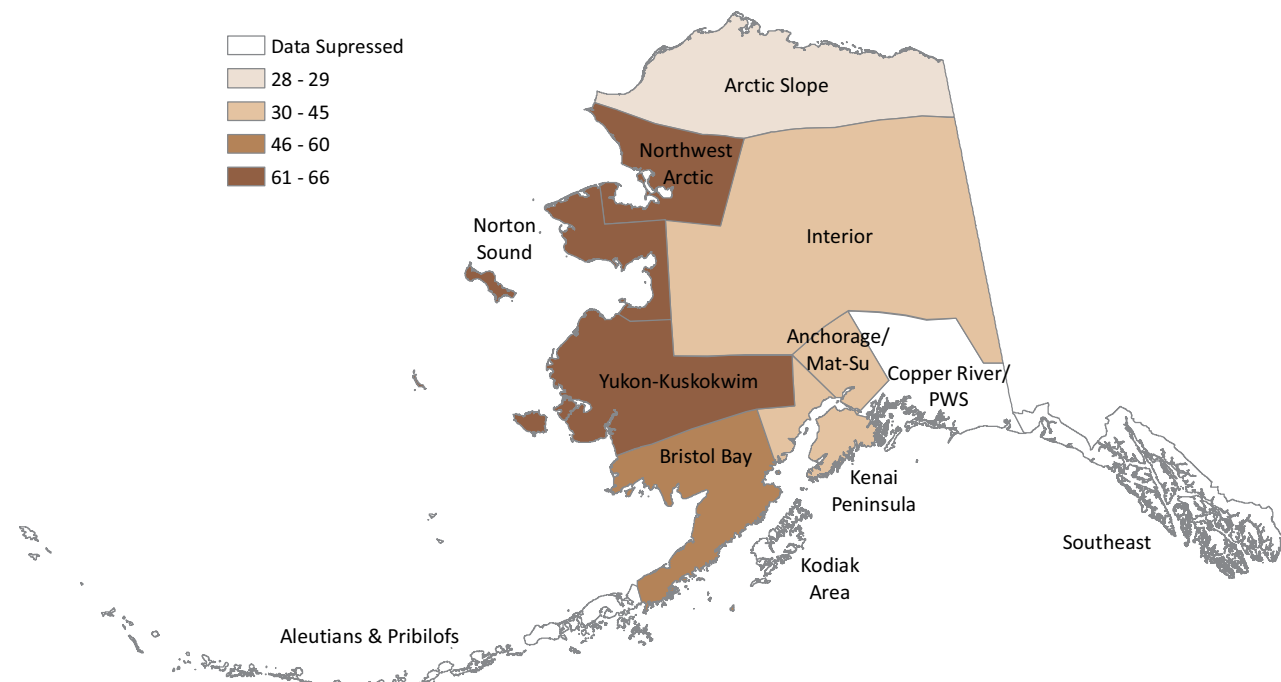


Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014.

Age-Adjusted Alaska Native Suicide Mortality Rate Per 100,000 by Tribal Health Region, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-43



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Morbidity





MORBIDITY

- Highlights -

- Half of all outpatient visits in the Alaska Tribal Health System are for reasons such as follow-up, prevention, or immunizations. The leading cause of outpatient visits is for musculoskeletal diseases.
- The leading cause of hospitalizations in the Alaska Tribal Health System is pregnancy and childbirth, followed by respiratory disease, digestive disease, and injury and poisoning.
- Cancer incidence rates have increased significantly among Alaska Native people during the past 43 years.
- The leading types of cancer among Alaska Native people are colon/rectum, lung, and breast cancer.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among Alaska Native people is 5.2%, significantly lower than the U.S. White population.
- Chlamydia infection rates among Alaska Native people are more than 8 times greater than U.S. Whites, with the greatest number of infections among females aged 15-34 years.
- Gonorrhea infection rates among Alaska Native people are almost 10 times greater than U.S. Whites, with the greatest number of infections among females aged 15-34 years.
- More than half (60.5%) of Alaska Native adults have experienced tooth loss due to tooth decay or gum disease.

Outpatient Visits

Definition

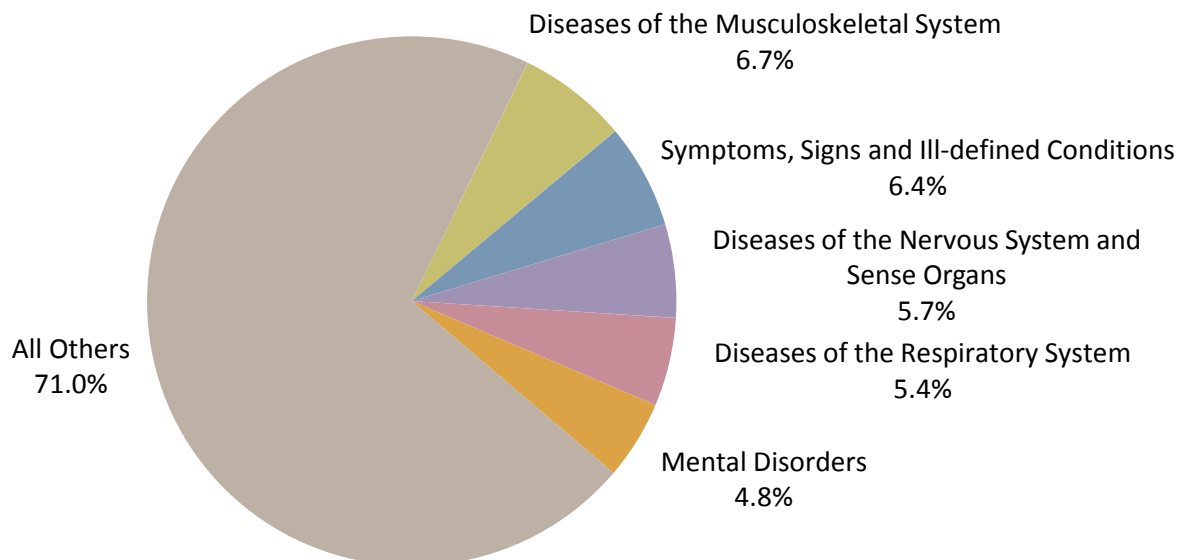
Outpatient visits are outpatient clinic and hospital visits classified according to International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD-9) codes. These data are for outpatient visits by Alaska Native/American Indian people to Alaska Tribal Health System facilities statewide.

Summary

- During FY15, diseases of the musculoskeletal system or connective tissue were the most common reason for an outpatient visit statewide.
- Half (51.1%) of all outpatient visits were for reasons such as followup, prevention, or immunization.

Top Five Reasons for Outpatient Visits by Diagnostic Groupings, Alaska Tribal Health System, Alaska Native People, FY15

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Patient Information Reporting System, National Data Warehouse
Appendix Table C-44



Hospitalizations

Definition

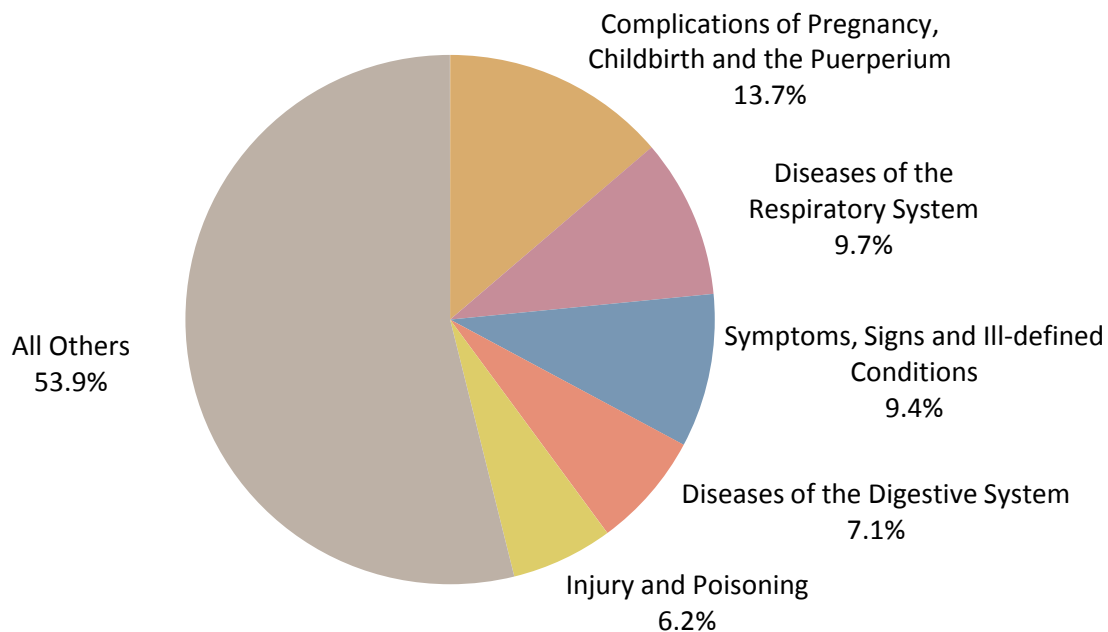
Hospitalizations are inpatient hospital admissions categorized in FY15 according to the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD-9) codes.

Summary

- In FY15, the leading cause of hospitalization for Alaska Native people in the Alaska Tribal Health System was complications of pregnancy and childbirth, accounting for approximately one in eight visits.
- The top five causes of hospitalization accounted for almost half (46.1%) of all inpatient visits.

Leading Causes of Hospitalizations by Diagnostic Groupings, Alaska Tribal Health System, Alaska Native People, FY15

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Patient Information Reporting System, National Data Warehouse
Appendix Table C-45



Cancer Incidence

Definition

Cancer incidence is the number of new cancers diagnosed in a specified population during a specified time period. Cancer incidence rates for a specific type of cancer are based on the primary site reported or on the site of origin.

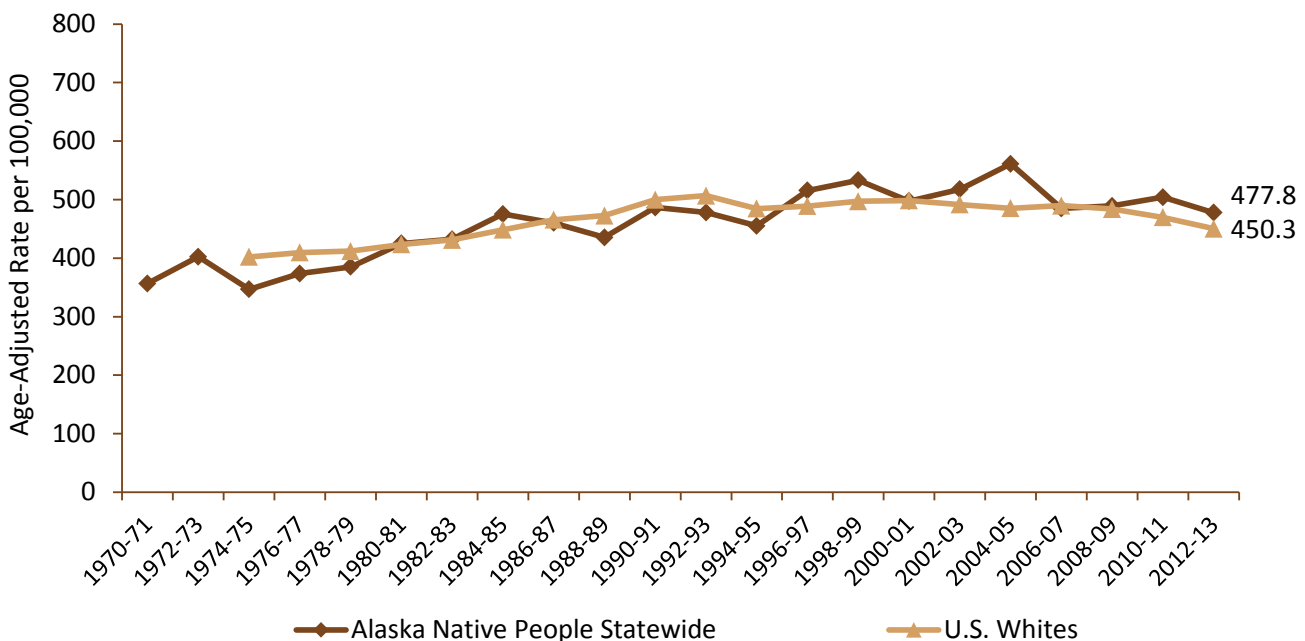
Summary

- During 2012-2013, the cancer incidence rate among Alaska Native people statewide was 477.8 cases per 100,000 population, similar to U.S. Whites (450.3).
- Cancer incidence rates increased significantly among Alaska Native people between 1970-1971 (356.7 per 100,000) and 2012-2013 (477.8 per 100,000).
- The leading cancers of all cases diagnosed among Alaska Native people statewide during 1984-2013 were colon/rectum (17.9%), lung (17.2%), breast (15.1%), and prostate (5.8%).
- Of the four leading cancers, the only significant change over time was for breast cancer incidence. Breast cancer incidence increased significantly (42.8%) during 1984-2013.
- Alaska Native cancer incidence rates vary by tribal health region, ranging from 403.9 (Yukon-Kuskokwim) to 603.9 (Copper River/Prince William Sound) per 100,000 for the time period 1984-2013.

Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000 Population, 1970-1971 to 2012-2013

Data Source: Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, Alaska Native Tumor Registry; National Cancer Institute, Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results Program (SEER)

Appendix Table C-46

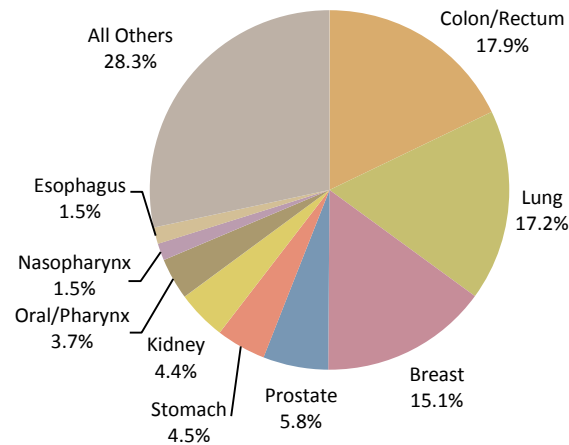


Cancer Incidence

Cancer Incidence by Cancer Site, Alaska Native People, 1984-2013

Data Source: Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, Alaska Native Tumor Registry

Appendix Table C-47

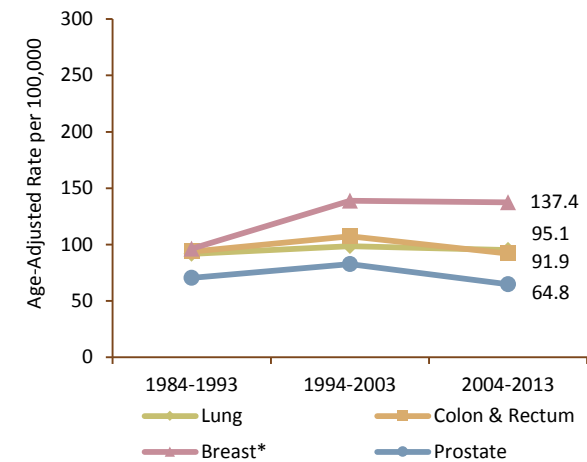


N=8,703

Trends in Cancer Incidence Rate by Cancer Site, Alaska Native People, 1984-1993 to 2004-2013

Data Source: Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, Alaska Native Tumor Registry

Appendix Table C-48

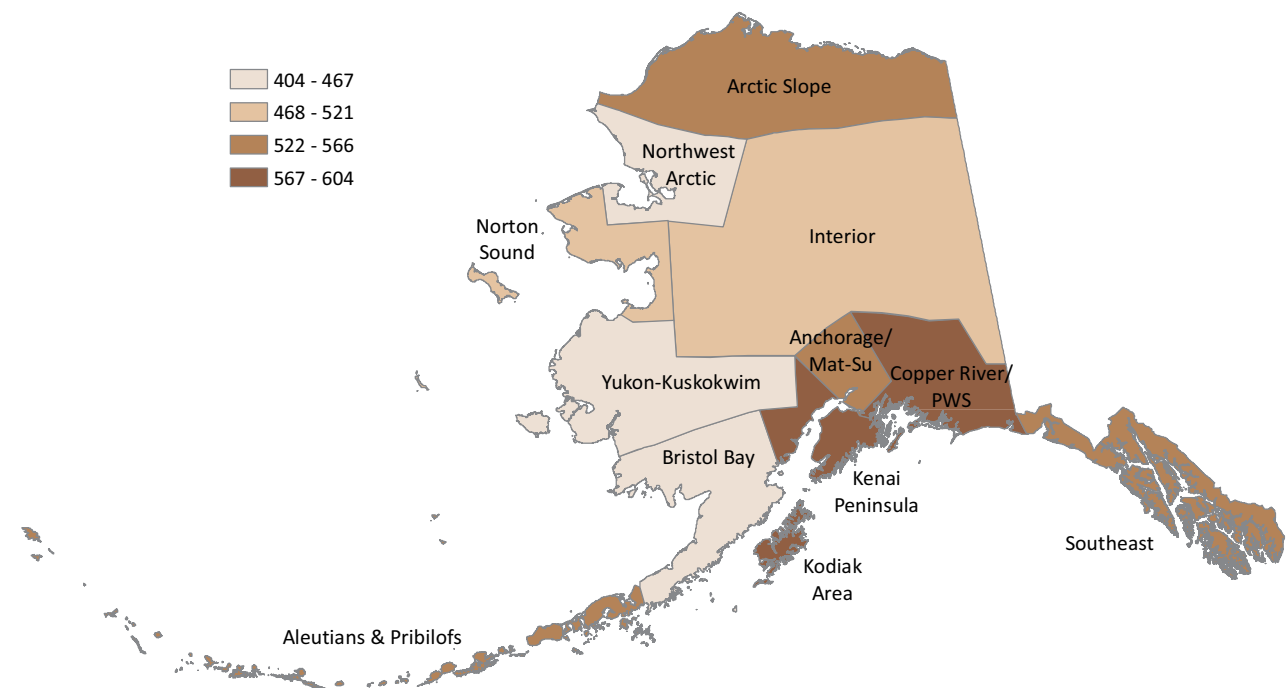


*Women only

Age-Adjusted Alaska Native Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000 by Tribal Health Region, 1984-2013

Data Source: Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, Alaska Native Tumor Registry

Appendix Table C-49



Diabetes Prevalence

Definition

Diabetes mellitus is a group of metabolic diseases characterized by high blood sugar levels during a prolonged period of time. When you have diabetes, either your body doesn't make enough insulin or can't use its own insulin as well as it should. This causes sugar to build up in the blood and can lead to serious health complications including heart disease, blindness, kidney failure, and lower-extremity amputations.⁵

Diabetes prevalence is the number of Alaska Native people living with diabetes during a specific time period expressed as a percentage of the Alaska Area Indian Health Service (IHS) estimated population. The estimated population is a statistical projection based on the most recent U.S. decennial census (2010).

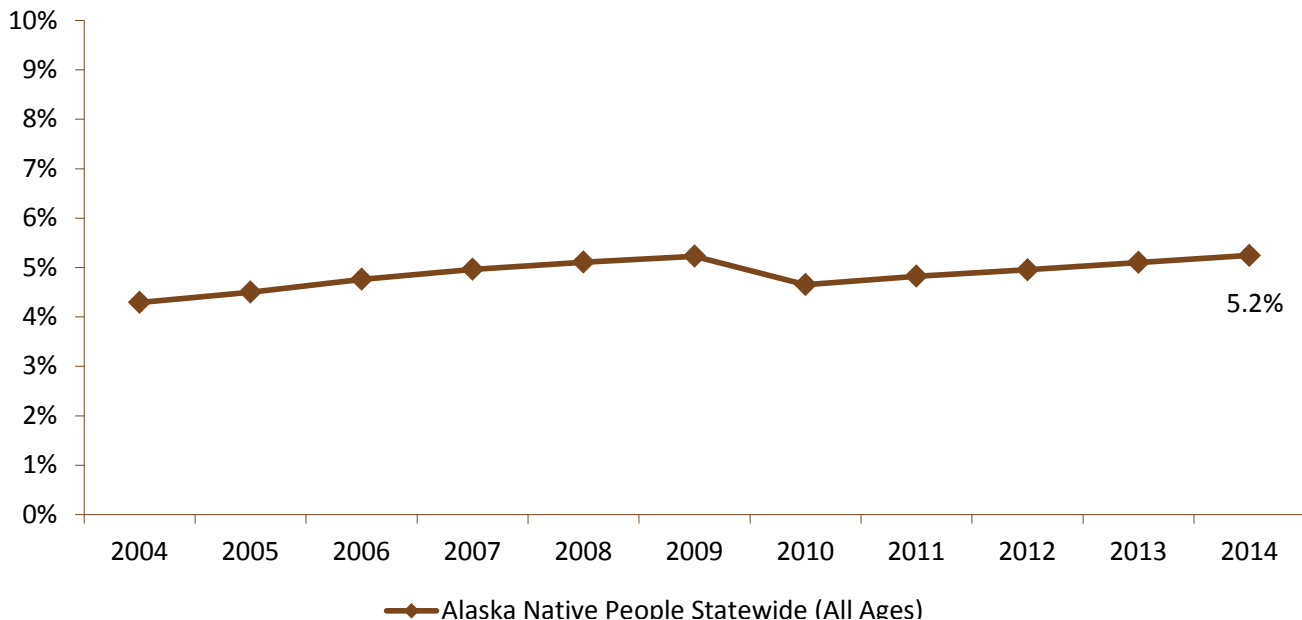
Summary

- The statewide age-adjusted prevalence of Alaska Native people diagnosed with diabetes was 5.2% in 2014.
- From 2004 to 2014, the statewide Alaska Native diabetes prevalence increased 21% from 4.3% to 5.2%.
- Alaska Native people (5.2%) had a significantly lower prevalence rate of diabetes than the U.S. White population (5.8%⁶) in 2014.
- Diabetes prevalence rate varies by IHS Service Unit area, ranging from a low of 3.2% in the Norton Sound and Yukon Kuskokwim Service Units to a high of 9.5% in the Annette Island Service Unit.

Age-Adjusted Alaska Native Prevalence of Diagnosed Diabetes, 2004-2014

Data Source: Alaska Native Medical Center Diabetes Registry

Appendix Table C-50

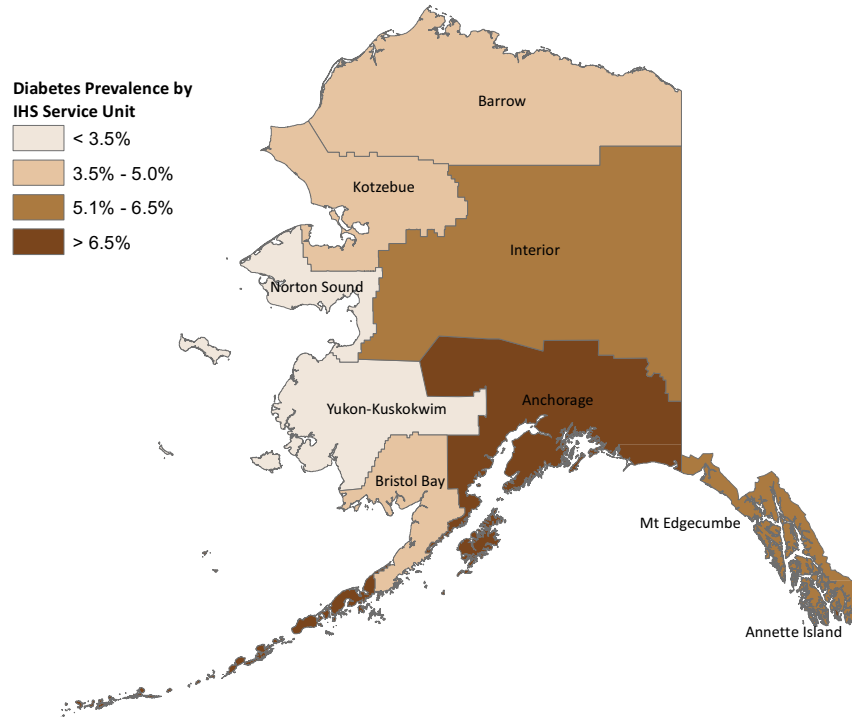


Diabetes Prevalence

Age-Adjusted Alaska Native Prevalence of Diagnosed Diabetes by IHS Service Unit, 2014

Data Source: Alaska Native Medical Center Diabetes Registry

Appendix Table C-51



Chlamydia

Definition

Chlamydia (CT) is a common sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis*. Both men and women can get CT. Most people who have CT have no symptoms. Untreated CT can lead to permanent damage to a woman's reproductive system, making it difficult to get pregnant.

Objective

Reduce the incidence rate of Chlamydia trachomatis to 705.2 per 100,000 population.

Healthy Alaskans 2020, Leading Health Indicator #18

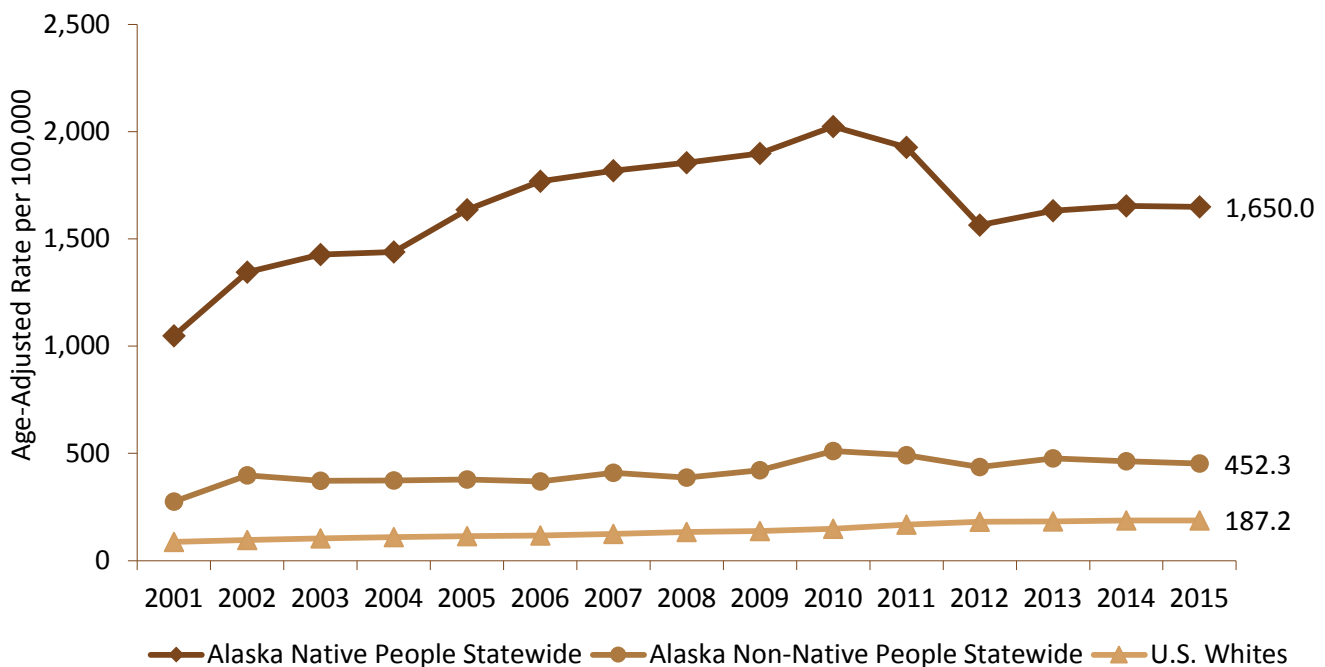
Summary

- In 2015 Alaska's CT rates were the highest among all U.S. states.
- Chlamydia infection rates among Alaska Native people increased between 2001 and 2015 peaking in 2010 and decreasing to 1,650.0 per 100,000 population in 2015.
- The 2015 Alaska Native CT rate was 3.6 times greater than the Alaska non-Native rate and 8.8 times greater than the U.S. White rate.
- The greatest number of CT infections were reported among those aged 15-24 years; approximately 3 out of 4 reported cases occurred in a female.
- Chlamydia rates varied by tribal health region from 319.2 to 2,855.8 cases per 100,000 population.

Age-Adjusted Chlamydia Incidence Rate per 100,000 Population, 2001-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, HIV/STD Program; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP) Atlas

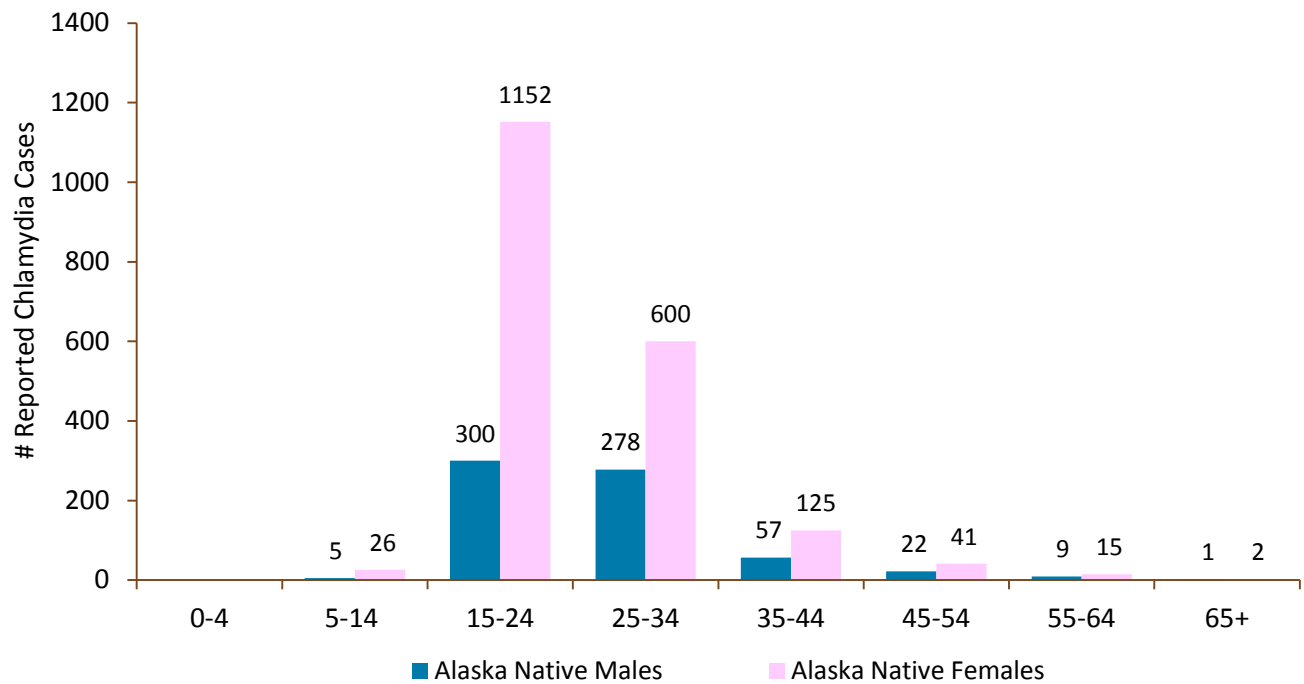
Appendix Table C-52



Chlamydia

Reported Chlamydia Cases by Gender and Age, Alaska Native People, 2015

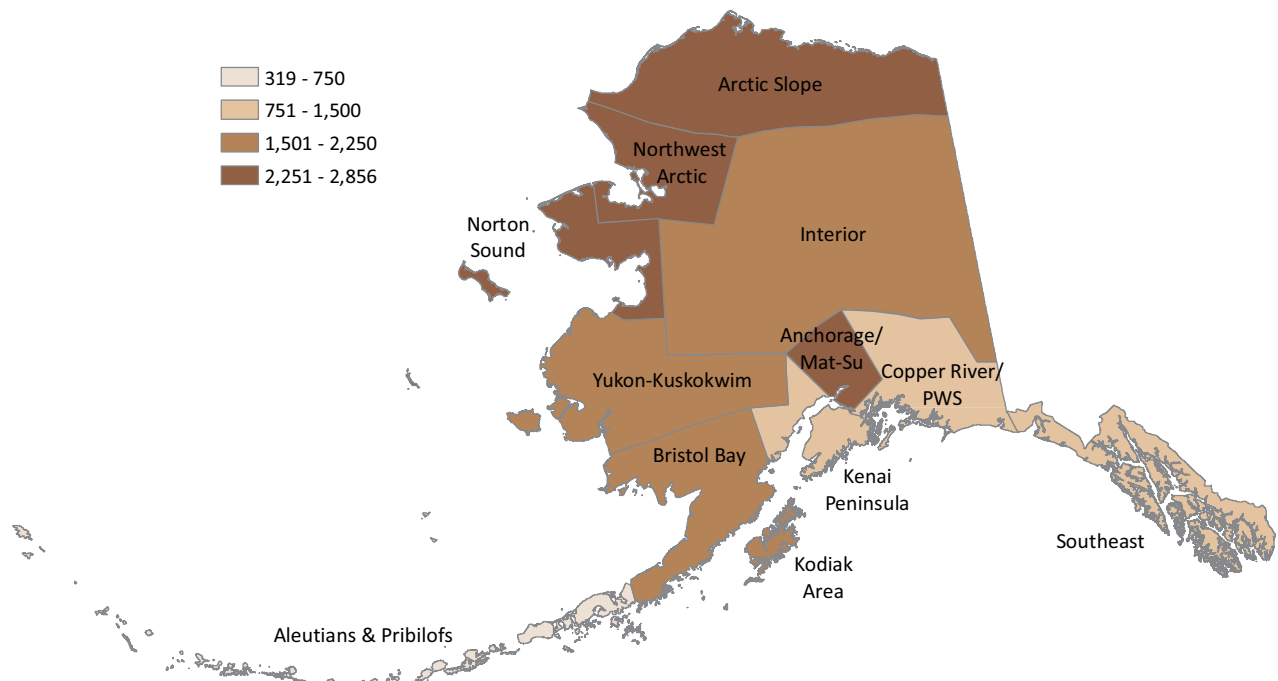
Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, HIV/STD Program



Age-Adjusted Alaska Native Chlamydia Incidence Rate Per 100,000 by Tribal Health Region, 2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, HIV/STD Program

Appendix Table C-53



Gonorrhea

Definition

Gonorrhea (GC) is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhea*. Gonorrhea can infect both men and women. It can cause infections in the genitals, rectum, and throat. GC can lead to permanent damage to a women's reproductive system.

Objectives

Reduce gonorrhea rates among females aged 15 to 44 years to 251.9 new cases per 100,000 population.

Healthy People 2020 Goal STD-6.1

Reduce gonorrhea rates among males aged 15 to 44 years to 194.8 new cases per 100,000 population.

Healthy People 2020 Goal STD-6.2

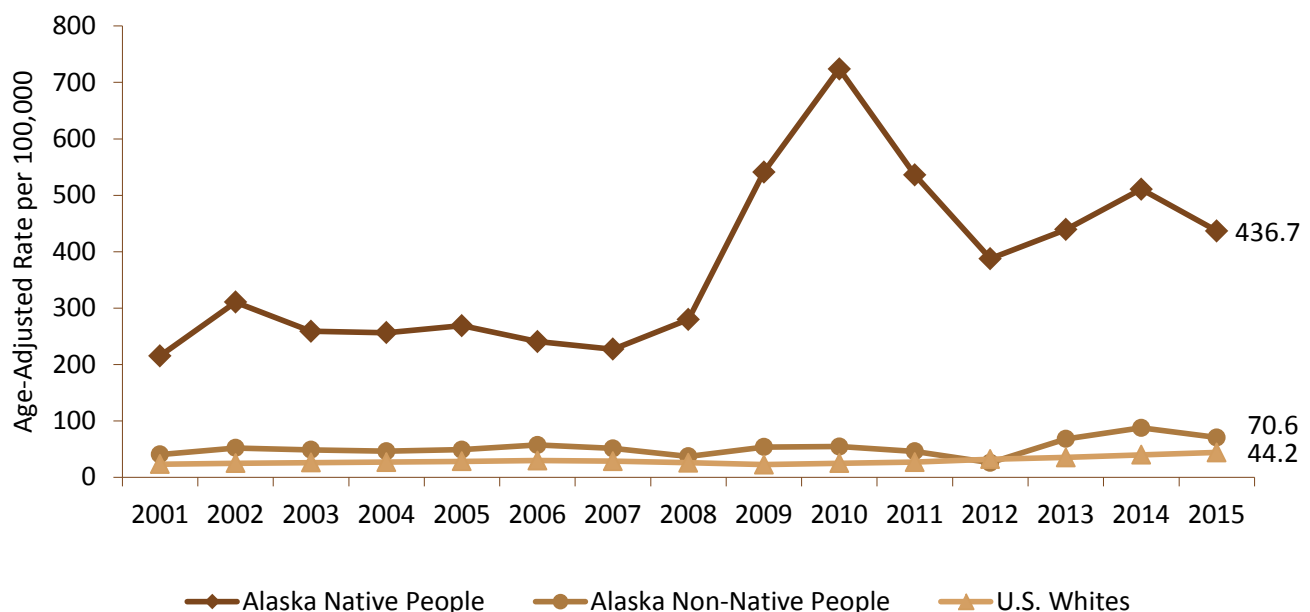
Summary

- In 2015 Alaska's GC rates were ranked 8th among all U.S. states.
- Alaska Native gonorrhea incidence rates increased sharply starting in 2008 and subsequently decreased to a rate of 436.7 per 100,000 population in 2015.
- The 2015 Alaska Native gonorrhea incidence rate was more than 6 times the rate for Alaska non-Natives.
- In 2015, the greatest number of reported gonorrhea cases were among those aged 15-34 years.
- In 2015, gonorrhea incidence rates varied by tribal health region from 83.1 to 1,090.6 per 100,000 population.

Age-Adjusted Gonorrhea Incidence Rate per 100,000 Population, 2001-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, HIV/STD Program; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP) Atlas

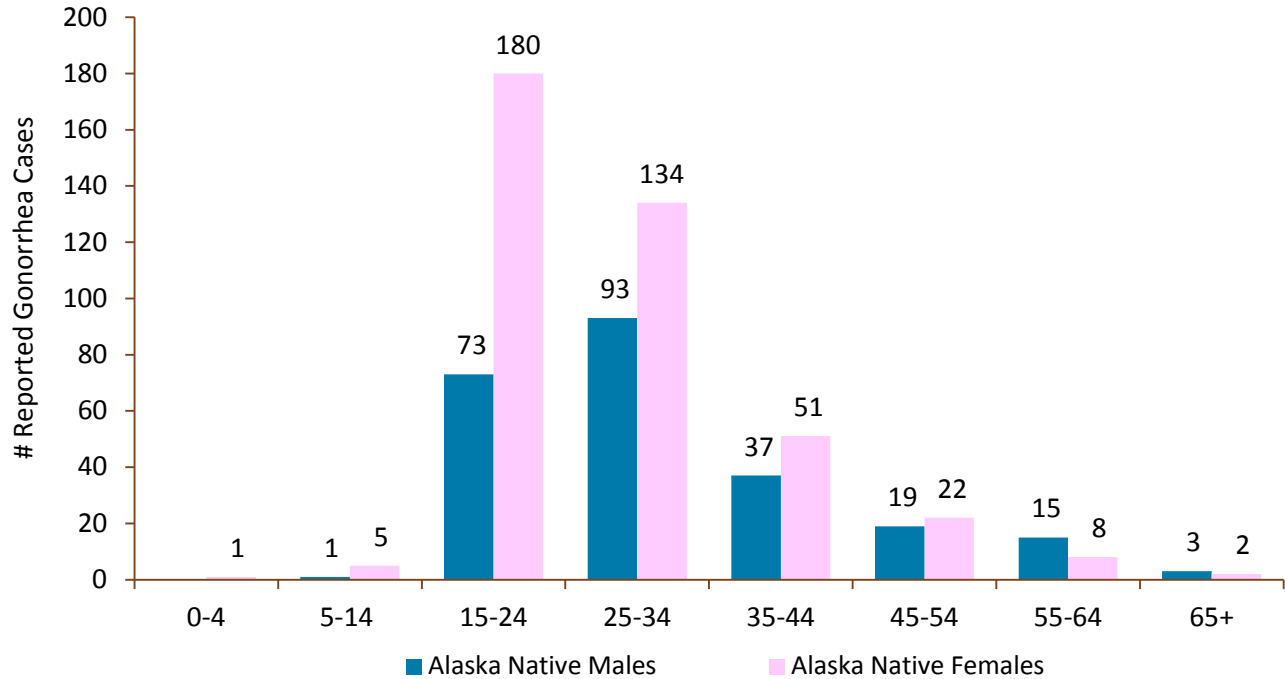
Appendix Table C-54



Gonorrhea

Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Gender and Age, Alaska Native People, 2015

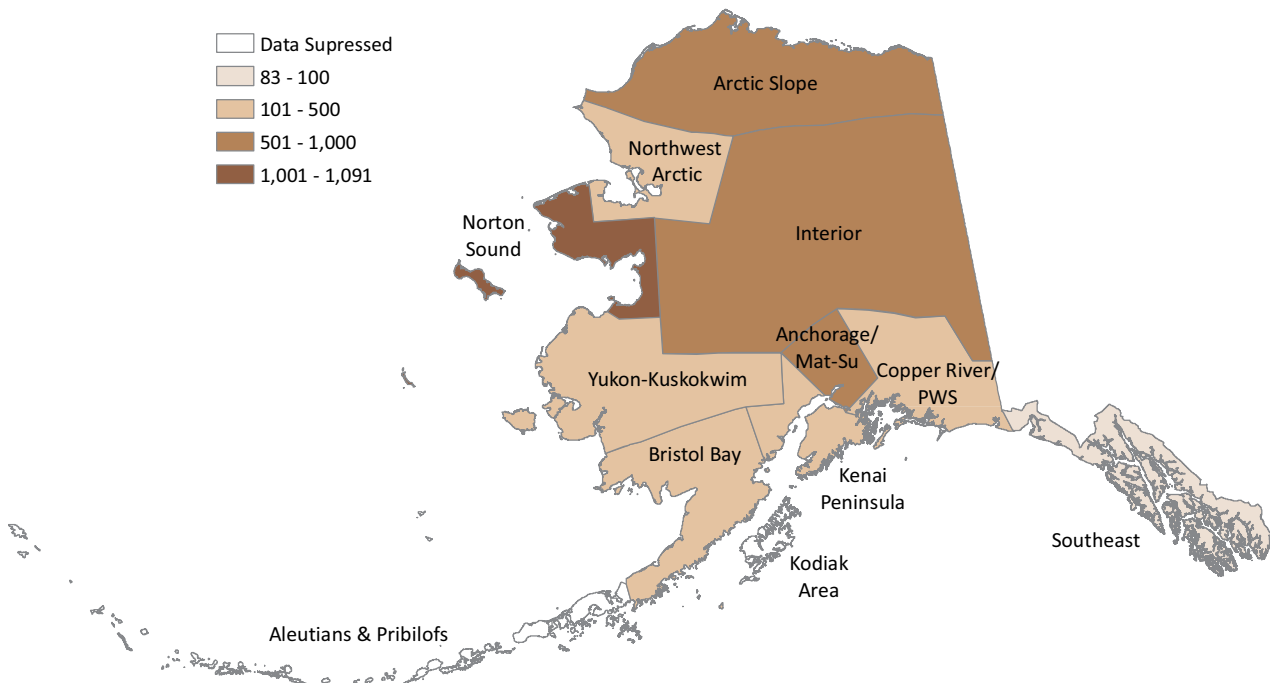
Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, HIV/STD Program



Age-Adjusted Alaska Native Gonorrhea Incidence Rate Per 100,000 by Tribal Health Region, 2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, HIV/STD Program

Appendix Table C-55



Tooth Loss

Definition

Tooth loss is measured as adults who report having 1 or more of their permanent teeth removed due to tooth decay or gum disease. Tooth loss is an important indicator of overall oral health and access to dental care. Tooth loss due to tooth decay or gum disease can be prevented by good oral hygiene and regular preventive services by a dentist. Good oral health is critical for an individual's overall health and well-being.

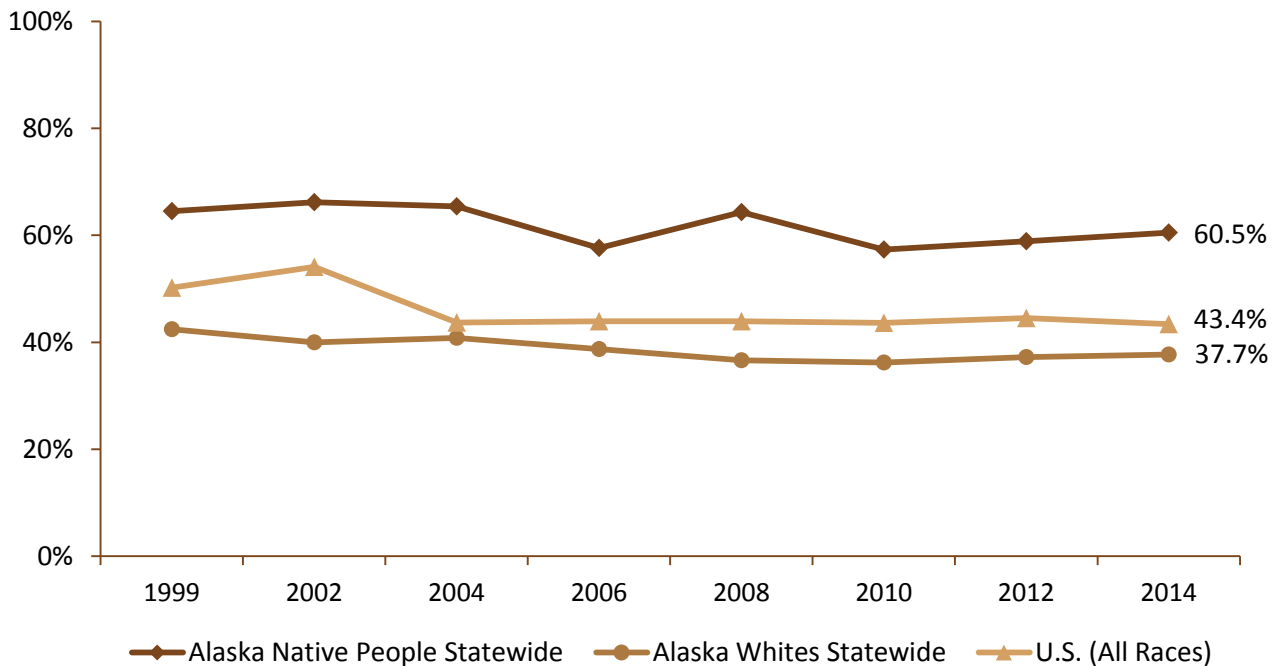
Summary

- More than half (60.5%) of Alaska Native adults reported tooth loss due to tooth decay in 2014.
- In 2014, tooth loss among Alaska Native adults was 1.6 times that of Alaska White adults (37.7%).
- Tooth loss ranged from 41.9% to 74.2% of Alaska Native adults by tribal health region.

Adult Tooth Loss, 1999 to 2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-56

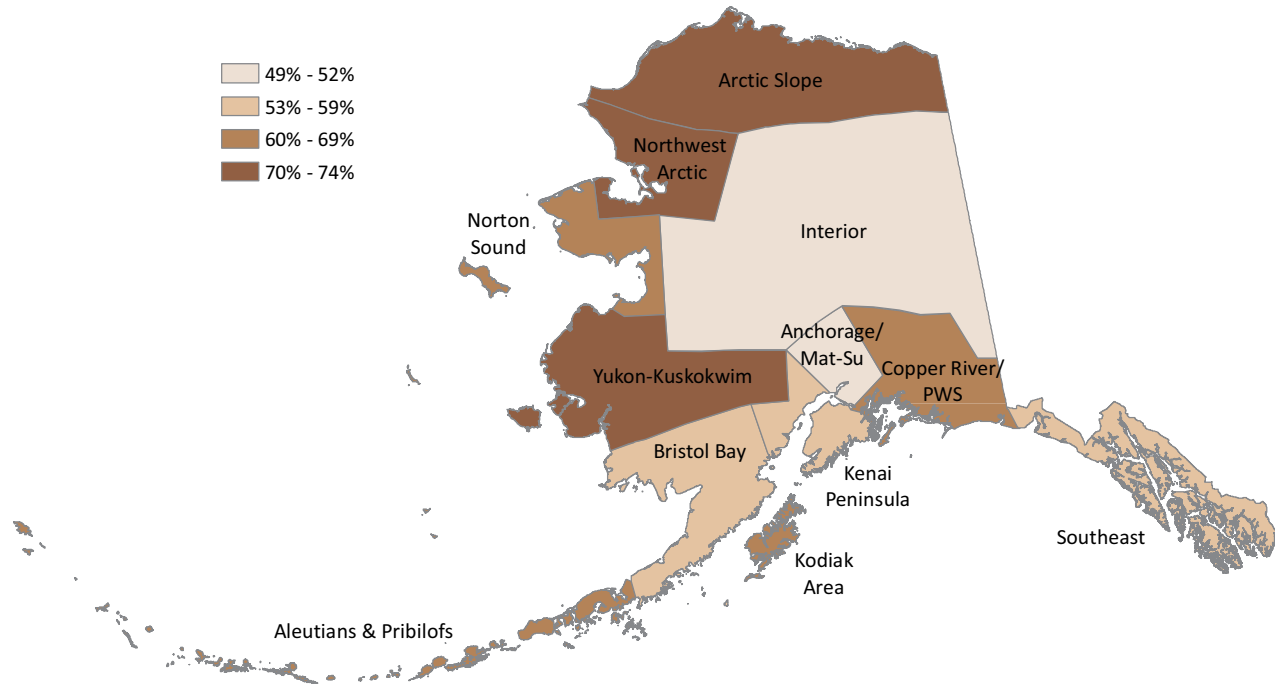


Tooth Loss

Alaska Native Adult Tooth Loss by Tribal Health Region, 2006-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-57

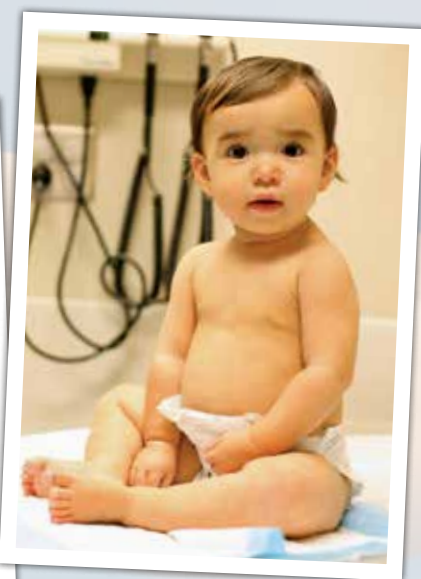


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Maternal, Infant, & Child Health





MATERNAL, INFANT, & CHILD HEALTH - Highlights -

- Total birth rates and teen birth rates for Alaska Native women have decreased significantly during the past two decades.
- The prevalence of birth defects among Alaska Native children has increased significantly since 1997.
- Preterm birth among Alaskan Native infants has fluctuated between 10-13% during the past two decades.
- More than three-quarters (76.4%) of Alaska Native mothers begin prenatal care during the first trimester.
- More than half (54.5%) of Alaska Native mothers receive adequate prenatal care, as measured by the Kessner Index of Care. More than 90% receive intermediate or adequate prenatal care.
- More than a third (35.8%) of Alaska Native mothers reported tobacco use during pregnancy in 2013.
- 3.5% of Alaska Native mothers reported use of alcohol during pregnancy in 2012.
- More than 90% of Alaska Native mothers initiate breastfeeding; at 8 weeks, 71.7% are still breastfeeding their infant.
- More than a third (39.9%) of Alaska Native adults report that they witnessed domestic violence as a child.
- More than one in three (37.8%) Alaska Native mothers of 3-year olds report that their child has experienced tooth decay. Almost two-thirds (63.3%) of sampled Alaska Native kindergarden children, and 83.4% of sampled Alaska Native 3rd grade children have experienced tooth decay.

Birth Rate

Definition

The **birth rate** is the total number of live births per 1,000 persons in a population per year. It is calculated by dividing the number of births in a population by the number of persons in the population. For Alaska Native people, the birth rate was calculated for births to Alaska Native mothers who are Alaska residents. The unadjusted birth rate allows tracking of population change over time.

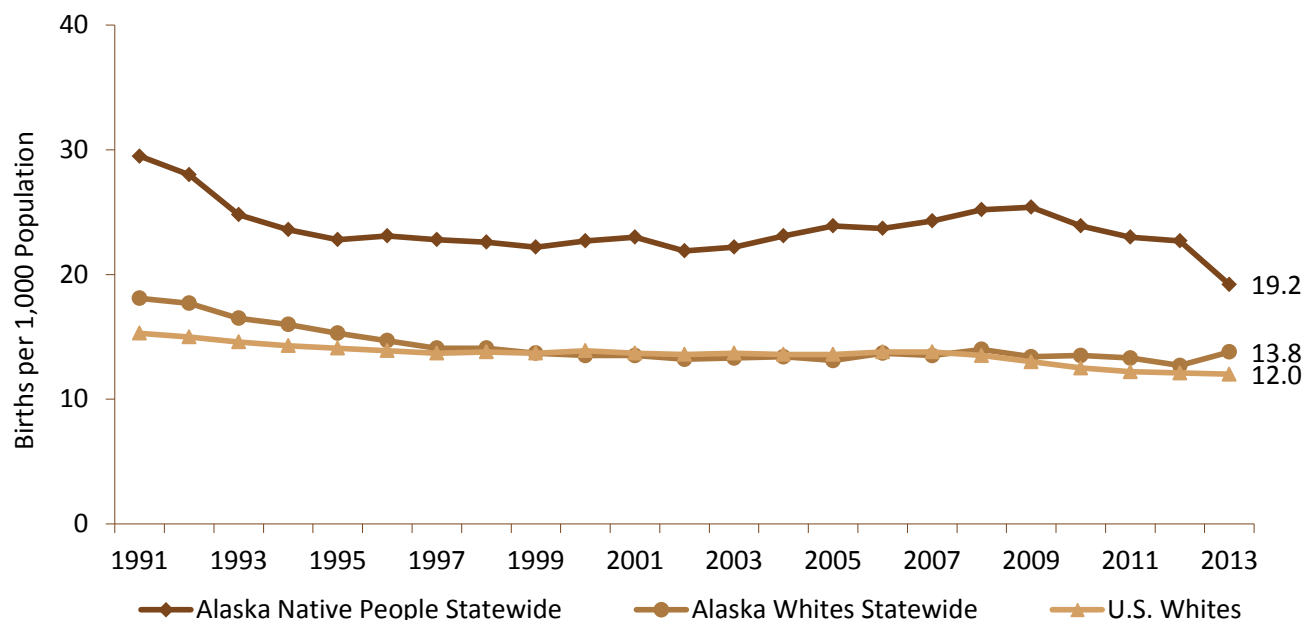
Summary

- In 2013, the unadjusted birth rate for Alaska Native people statewide was 19.2 births per 1,000 persons.
- The Alaska Native birth rate was 1.4 times that of Alaska Whites in 2013.
- During 1991 to 2013, the unadjusted birth rate for Alaska Native people decreased significantly ($p < 0.01$).
- During 2009 to 2013, unadjusted birth rates varied significantly by tribal health region, ranging from 12.9 to 30.3 births per 1,000 population.

Birth Rate per 1,000 Population, 1991-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Appendix Table C-58

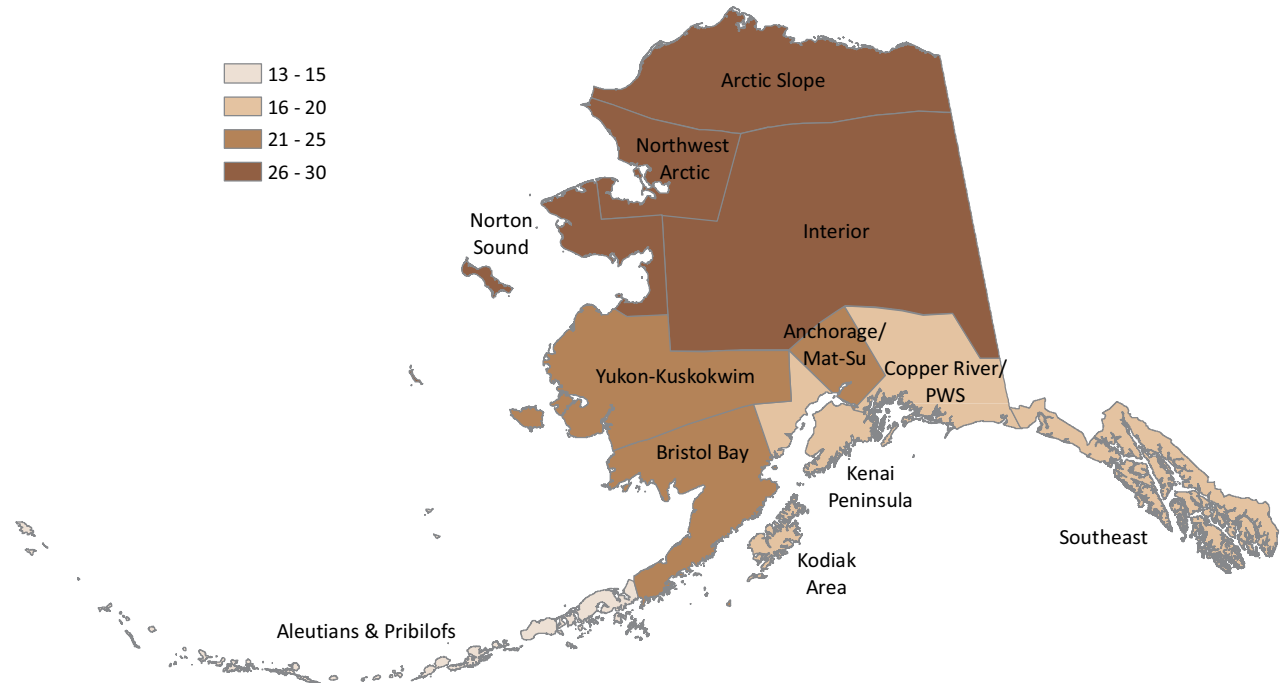


Birth Rate

Alaska Native Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population by Tribal Health Region, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-59



Teen Birth Rate

Definition

The **teen birth rate** is the number of live births to females, 15 to 19 years of age, per 1,000 females in the population in this age group per year. The teen birth rate is used as an indicator of the health status of populations because teens are often less prepared than older women for pregnancy and parenthood, have limited resources, and are more likely to have preterm births and low birth weight infants.⁷

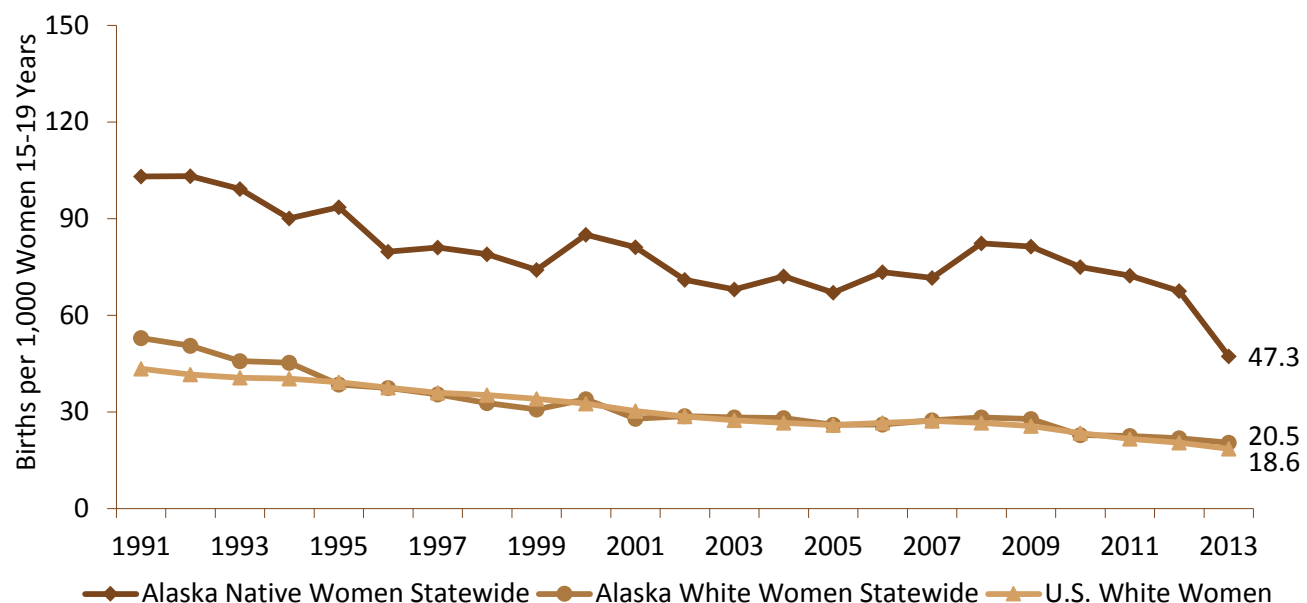
Summary

- In 2013, the Alaska Native teen birth rate was 47.3 per 1,000, more than double that of Alaska White (20.5) and U.S. White (18.6) teens.
- During 1991 to 2013, Alaska Native teen birth rates decreased significantly ($p < 0.01$). Teen births decreased for both 15-17 and 18-19 year olds.
- In 2009-2013, the Alaska Native birth rate for 15-17 year olds was 30.7 per 1,000 and 125.0 per 1,000 for 18-19 year olds.
- Almost three-quarters (73.7%) of Alaska Native teen births were among 18-19 year olds.
- During 2009 to 2013, rates of teen birth varied widely by tribal health region ranging from 25.8 to 101.3 per 1,000.

Teen Birth Rate, 1991-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Appendix Table C-60

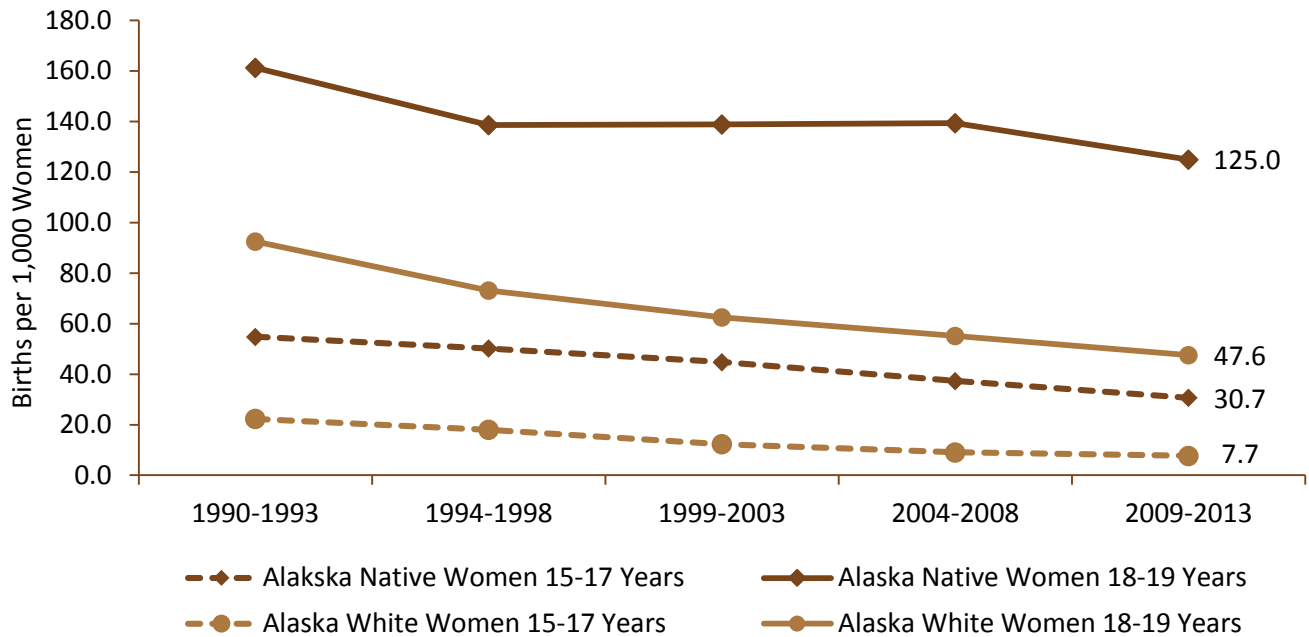


Teen Birth Rate

Teen Births by Age Group and Race, 1990-1993 to 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

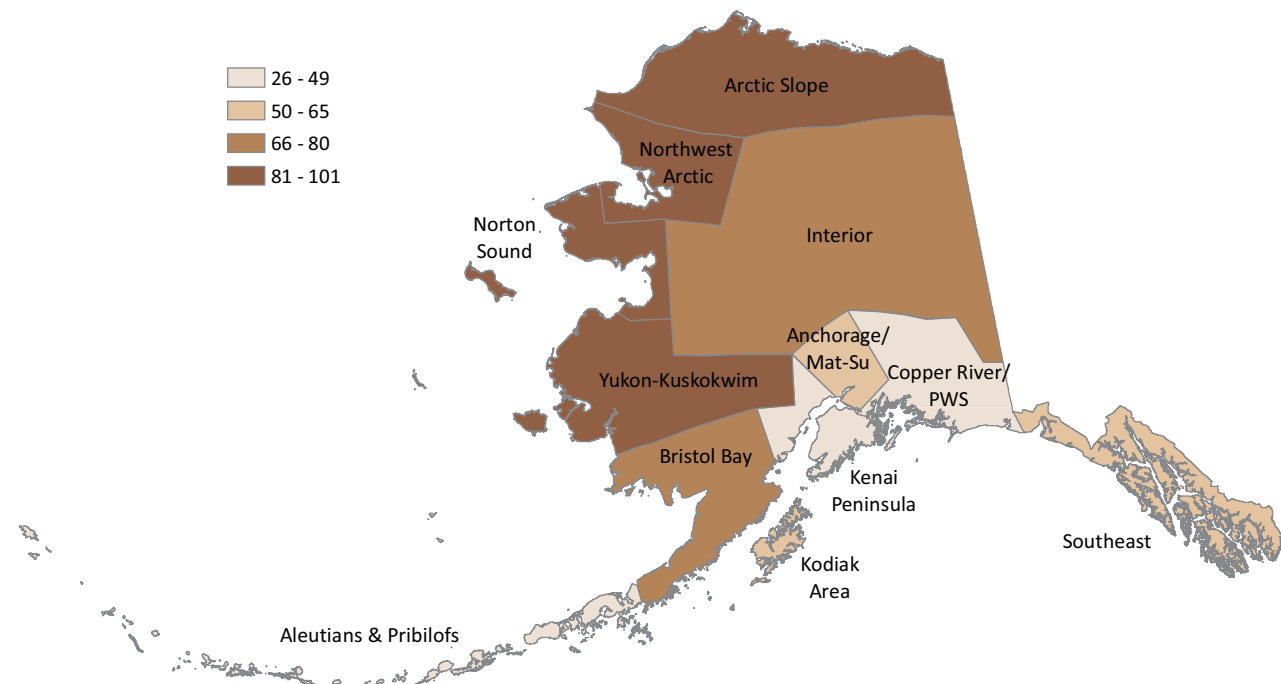
Appendix Table C-61



Alaska Native Teen Birth Rate Per 1,000 by Tribal Health Region, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-62



Birth Defects

Definition

Birth defects are conditions present at birth that change the shape or function of one or more parts of the body. Common birth defects include heart defects, cleft lip and cleft palate, and spina bifida. The majority of birth defects occur during the first three months of pregnancy and the cause of most are unknown. However, women can increase their chances of having a healthy baby by managing health conditions and practicing healthy behaviors before and during pregnancy. These can include getting 400 mcg of folic acid every day, getting early and regular prenatal care, avoiding harmful substances, preventing infections, and living a healthy lifestyle.⁸ The data presented here only include children who have at least one of 45 birth defects that are considered major congenital anomalies and are collected by the National Birth Defects Prevention Network (NBDPN). Alcohol-related birth defects, including fetal alcohol syndrome are not included.

Data is based on birth defects reported to the State of Alaska birth registry. The registry accepts reports for individuals who were less than 6 years of age at the time of treatment up until their 7th birthday. Thus, the data for individuals born in or after 2009 is provisional.

Objectives

Reduce the occurrence of spina bifida to 30.8 cases per 100,000 live births.

Healthy People 2020, Goal MICH-28.1

Reduce the occurrence of anencephaly to 22.1 cases per 100,000 live births.

Healthy People 2020, Goal MICH-28.2

Summary

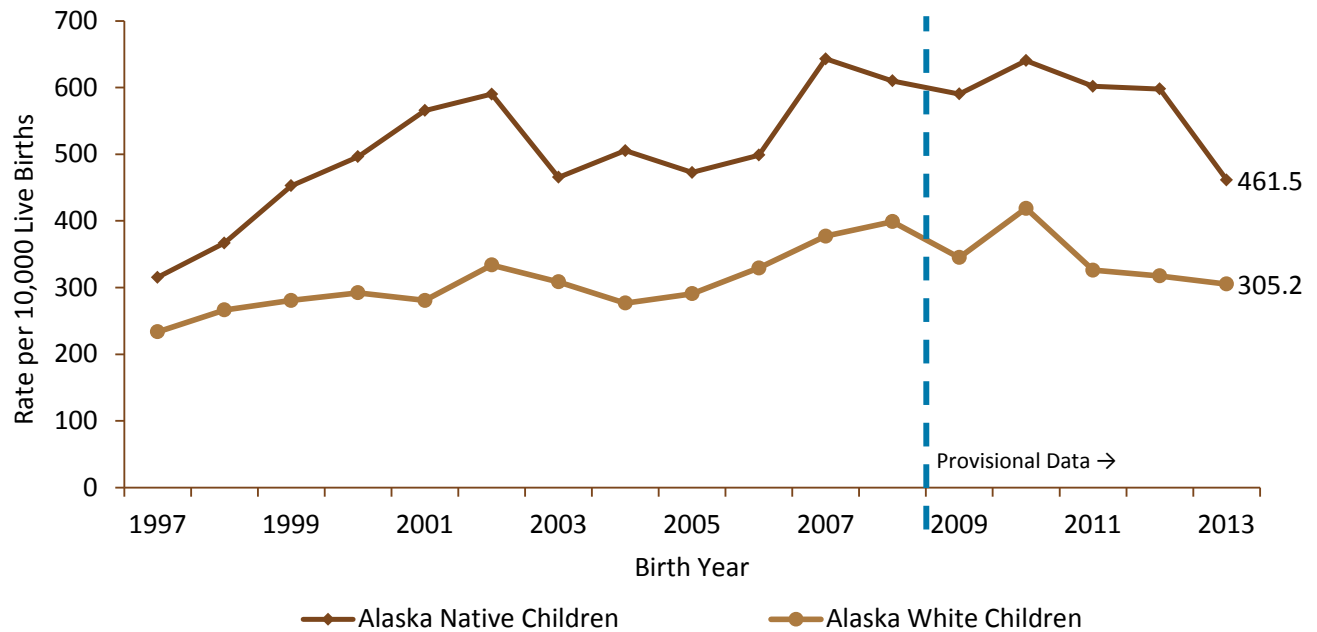
- The prevalence rate of birth defects among Alaska Native children was 461.5 per 10,000 live births in 2013, a significantly higher rate than Alaska White children. Note this trend is provisional as data is still being collected for births occurring from 2009 through present.
- The rate of birth defects among Alaska Native children increased significantly during 1997 to 2013 ($p < 0.01$). The rate of birth defects among Alaska Native children also increased significantly ($p < 0.05$) during 2000 to 2008, the time period which excludes both provisional data and data before 2000, collected using a different methodology than currently used.
- The leading types of major birth defects are cardiovascular (51.2%), orofacial (15.4%), genitourinary (11.0%), and musculoskeletal (8.7%).
- The prevalence of birth defects varies by tribal health region, ranging from 428.0 to 829.6 per 10,000 live births.

Birth Defects

Prevalence of Birth Defects, Alaska Statewide, 1997-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Birth Defects Registry

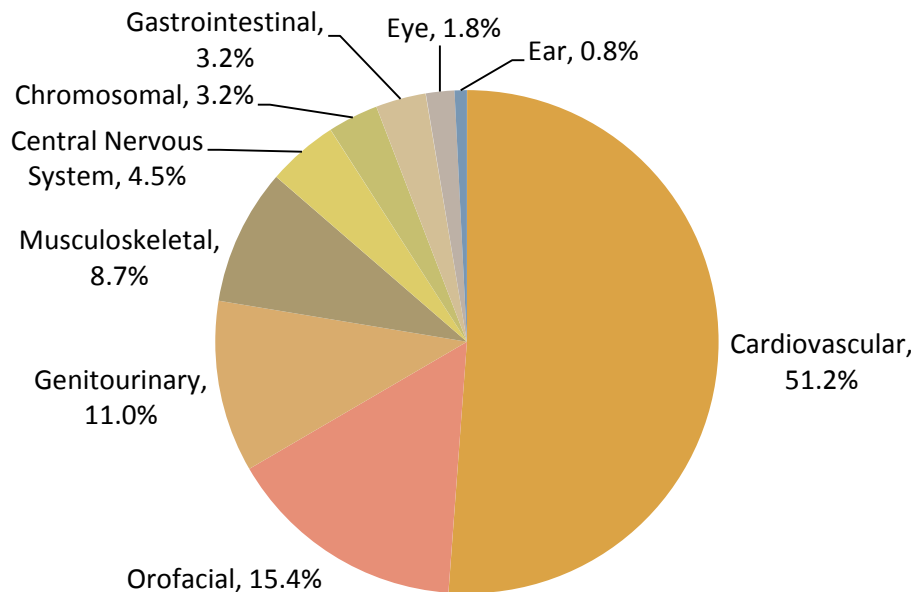
Appendix Table C-63



Leading Types of Birth Defects, Alaska Native Children, Statewide, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Birth Defects Registry

Appendix Table C-64



Preterm Birth

Definition

The average length of human gestation is 40 weeks, starting from the first day of the woman's last menstrual period. **Preterm birth** is defined as childbirth occurring at less than 37 completed weeks of gestation. Preterm infants are at greater risk for mortality and a variety of health and developmental problems. Infants born at the earliest gestational ages have the greatest risk of mortality and morbidity.⁹

Objective

Reduce preterm births to 11.4%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal MICH-9.1

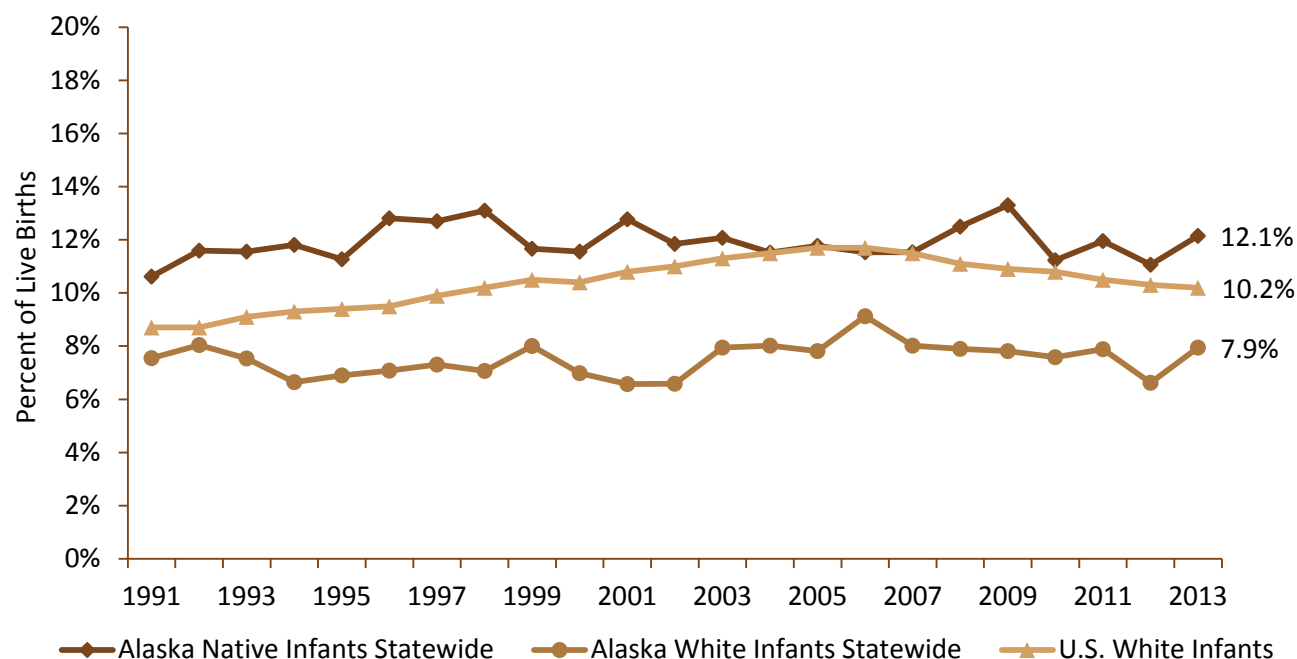
Summary

- In 2013, 12.1% of Alaska Native infant births were preterm, significantly higher than Alaska White infants (7.9%).
- During 1991-2013, the percentage of Alaska Native preterm births fluctuated, with no significant overall change during the time period ($p>0.01$).
- Alaska Native preterm births varied by tribal health region, ranging from 9.0% to 14.1%.

Preterm Births (<37 weeks), 1991-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Sections; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Appendix Table C-65

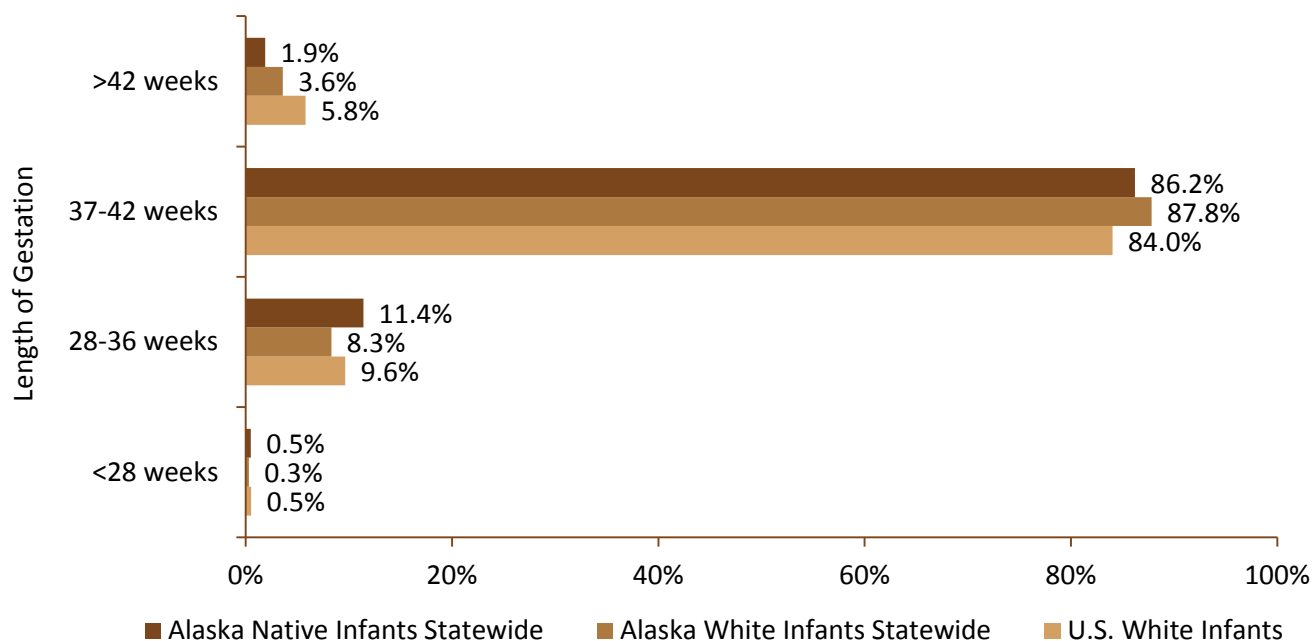


Preterm Birth

Length of Gestation, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

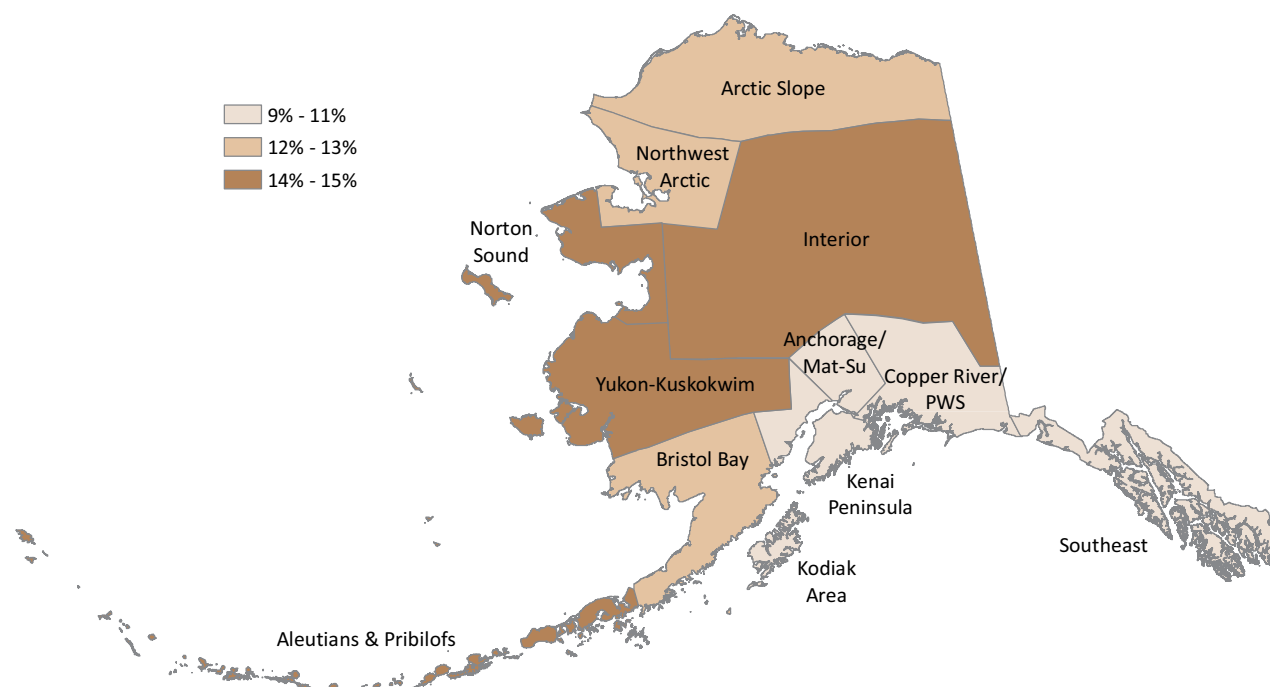
Appendix Table C-66



Alaska Native Preterm Births (<37 weeks) by Tribal Health Region, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-67



Low Birth Weight

Definition

Low birth weight (LBW) is defined as a birth weight of less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds, 8 oz.). Normal birth weight is a birth weight of 2,500 grams or more. Low birth weight is a result of either preterm birth or small for gestational age, or both. Low birth weight infants are more likely to have physical and developmental health problems and are at increased risk of death during the first year of life than are infants of normal weight.¹⁰

Objective

Reduce low birth weight to 7.8%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal MICH-8.1

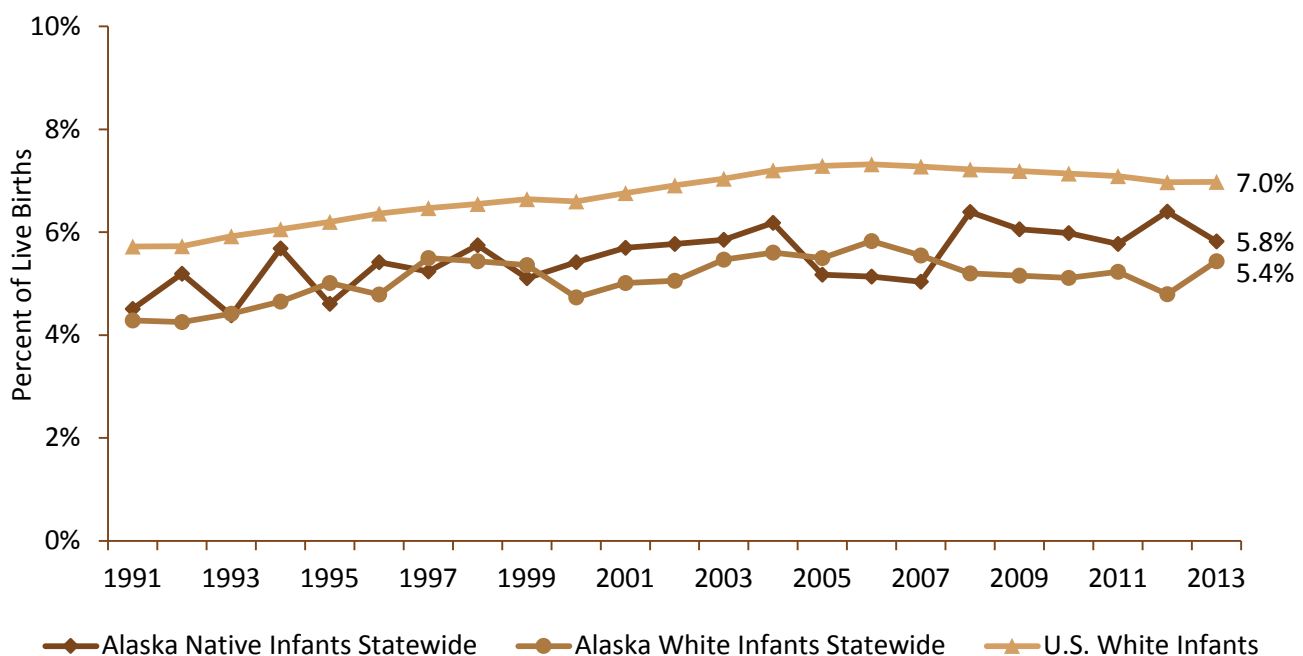
Summary

- In 2013, 5.8% of Alaska Native infants statewide were born with low birth weight, thus achieving the Healthy People 2020 goal.
- There was no significant difference between the percentage of Alaska Native and Alaska White low birth weight infants ($p>0.01$).
- During 1991-2013, the percentage of low birth weight Alaska Native infants increased overall though there was fluctuation during this time.
- During 2009-2013, the percentage of low birth weight Alaska Native infants varied by region ranging from 3.6% to 7.7%.

Low Birth Weight, 1991-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Appendix Table C-68



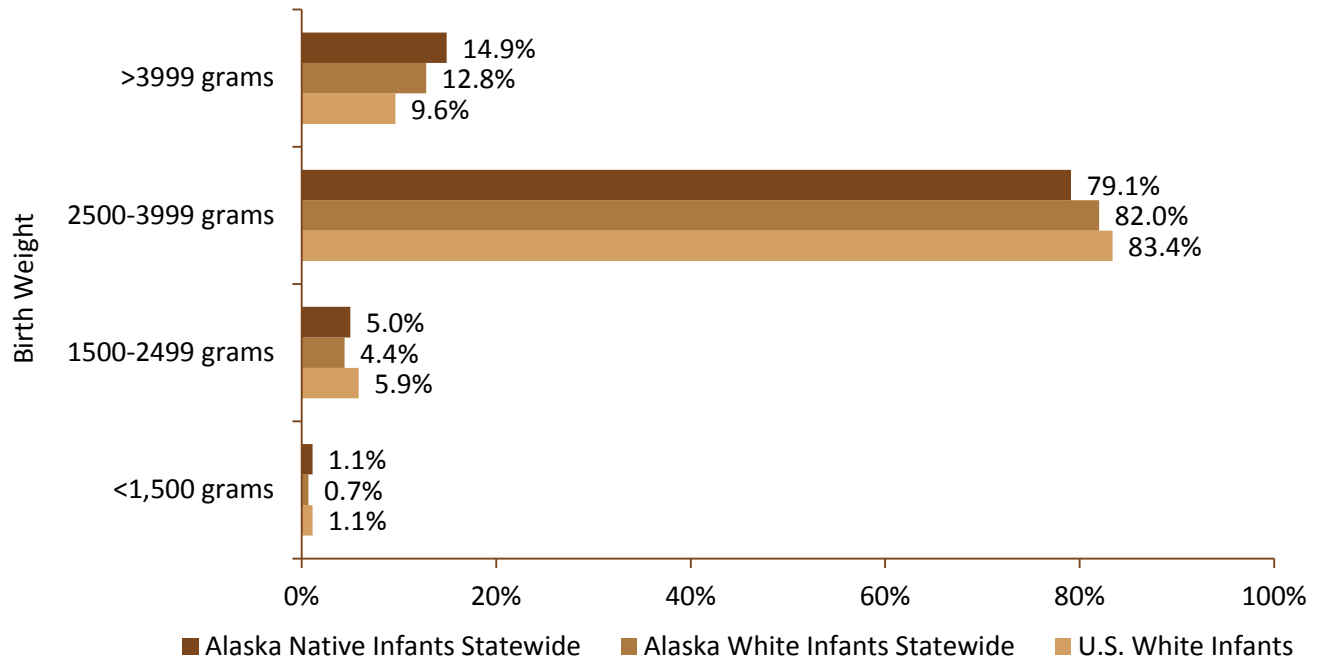
Note: Race is based on the race of the infant for Alaska data. Alaska Native includes mothers of Alaska Native infants born to either an Alaska Native mother or father. U.S. White data is based on the race of the mother.

Low Birth Weight

Births by Birth Weight, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

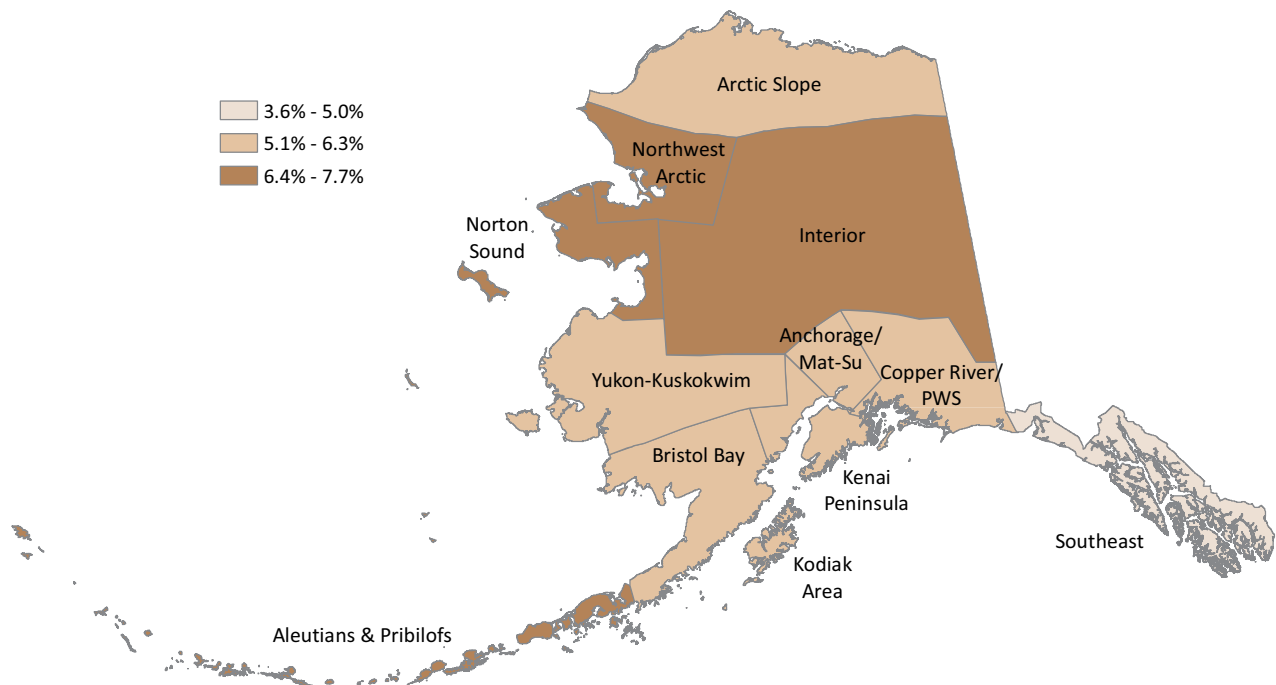
Appendix Table C-69



Alaska Native Low Birth Weight by Tribal Health Region, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-70



Prenatal Care Initiation

Definition

Prenatal care initiation is based on the mother's self-report of the first month of pregnancy in which prenatal care began, as documented on the infant's birth certificate. Initiation of prenatal care in the first trimester is an important preventive strategy to protect the health of both mother and child. Care ideally begins before conception and includes preventive care, counseling, and screening for risks to maternal and fetal health.

Objective

Increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive prenatal care beginning in the first trimester to 77.9%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal MICH-10.1

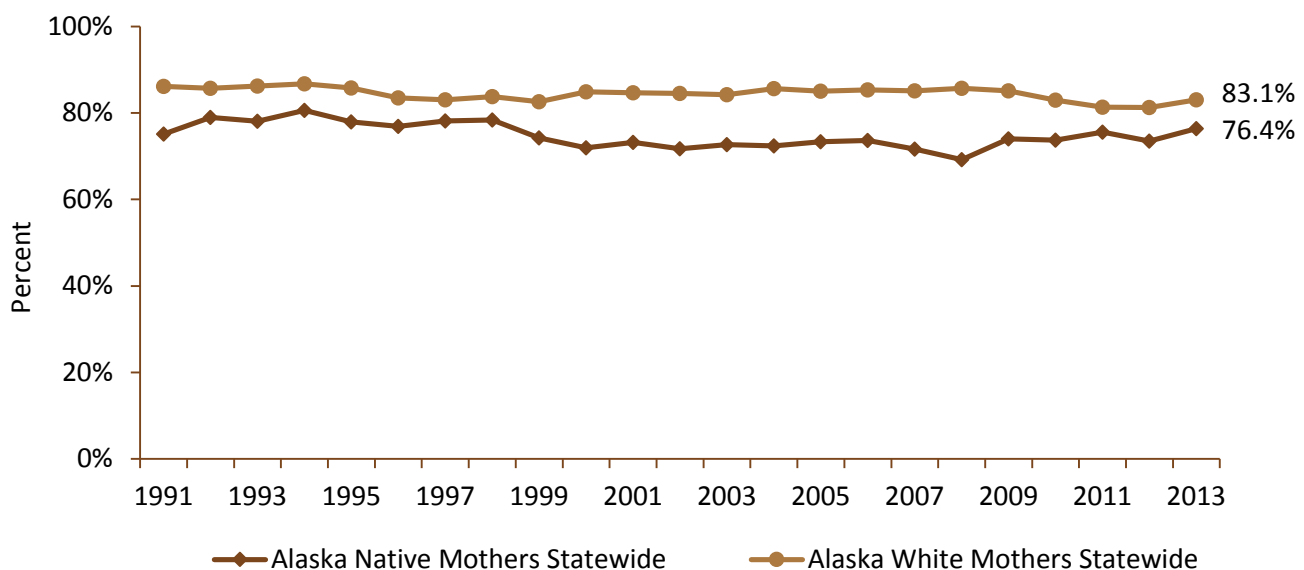
Summary

- The proportion of Alaska Native mothers who were documented to have begun prenatal care in the first trimester was 76.4% in 2013.
- The proportion of Alaska Native mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester was significantly lower compared to Alaska White mothers.
- The proportion of Alaska Native mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester has remained relatively stable between 1991-2013.
- The proportion of Alaska Native mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester varied by tribal health region ranging from 56.0% to 83.5% in 2009-2013.

First Trimester Prenatal Care Initiation, 1991-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-71



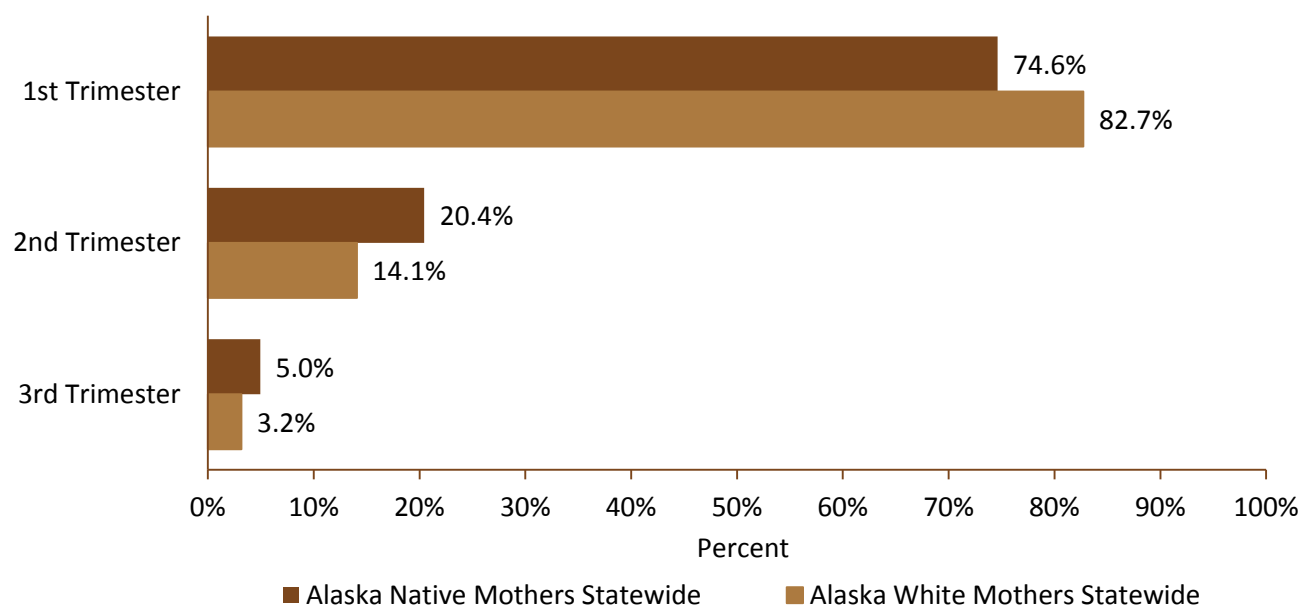
Note: This measure of prenatal care is based on documented prenatal care and is dependent on clinical and birth certificate documentation, and may underrepresent actual prenatal care received.

Prenatal Care Initiation

Prenatal Care Initiation by Trimester, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

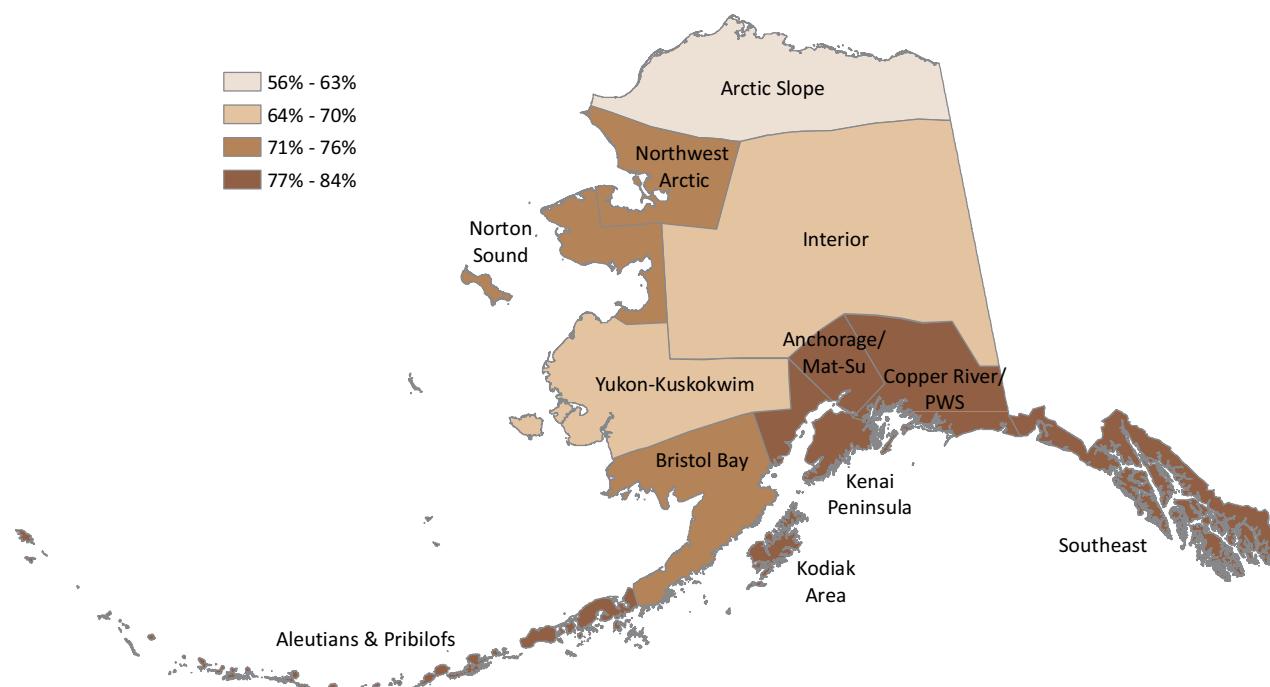
Appendix Table C-72



Alaska Native First Trimester Prenatal Care Initiation by Tribal Health Region, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-73



Adequate Prenatal Care

Definition

The Kessner Index is a measure of adequacy of prenatal care. It is based on the month of the pregnancy when the prenatal care started, the number of visits, and the gestation length as documented on the birth certificate. The Kessner Index assigns three levels of care - adequate, intermediate, and inadequate. **Adequate prenatal care** is defined as care that begins in the first trimester and includes at least nine visits throughout the pregnancy. Intermediate prenatal care is defined as care that begins during the first or second trimester and includes five to eight visits. Inadequate prenatal care is defined as beginning in the third trimester and includes no more than four visits. Mothers having late or no prenatal care are more likely to have low birth weight or preterm infants and are at increased risk for pregnancy-related mortality and complications.

Objective

Increase the proportion of women who receive adequate prenatal care to 77.6%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal MICH-10.2

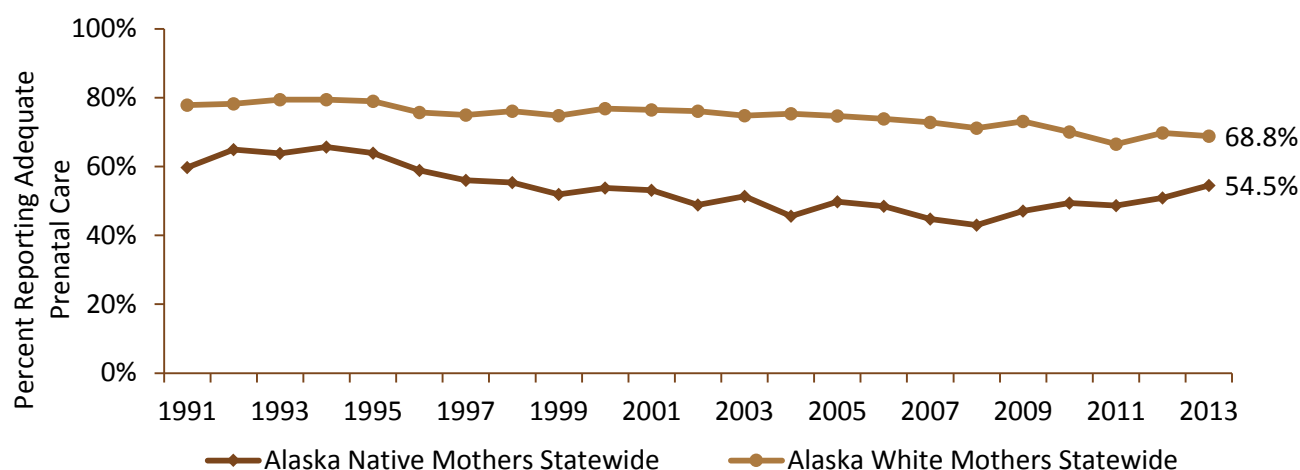
Summary

- In 2013, just more than half (54.5%) of mothers of Alaska Native infants had documented adequate prenatal care.
- During 1991-2013, the proportion of mothers receiving documented adequate prenatal care among mothers of Alaska Native infants decreased to a low of 43.0% in 2008 but has been trending upward since 2008.
- The average number of prenatal visits was essentially the same for mothers of Alaska Native infants compared with mothers of Alaska White infants (10.2 vs 10.7 respectively).
- During 2009-2013, the proportion of mothers receiving documented adequate prenatal care varied significantly by tribal health region, ranging from 30.7% to 80.5%.

Adequate Prenatal Care (Kessner Index), 1991-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-74

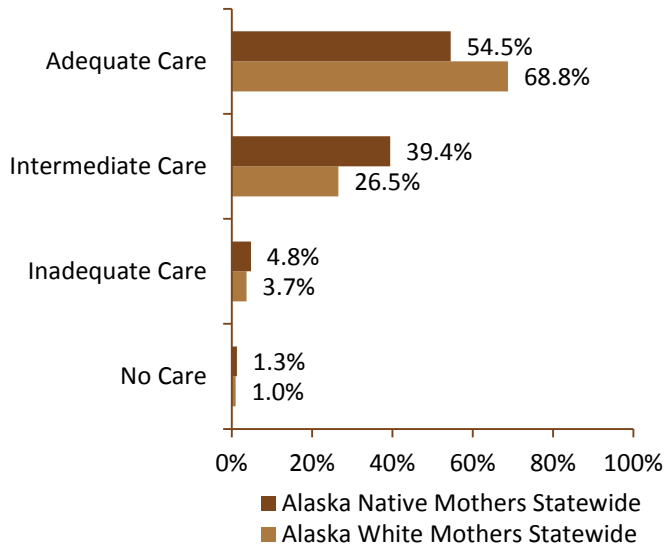


Note: This measure of prenatal care is based on *documented* prenatal care and is dependent on clinical and birth certificate documentation, and may underrepresent actual prenatal care received.

Adequate Prenatal Care

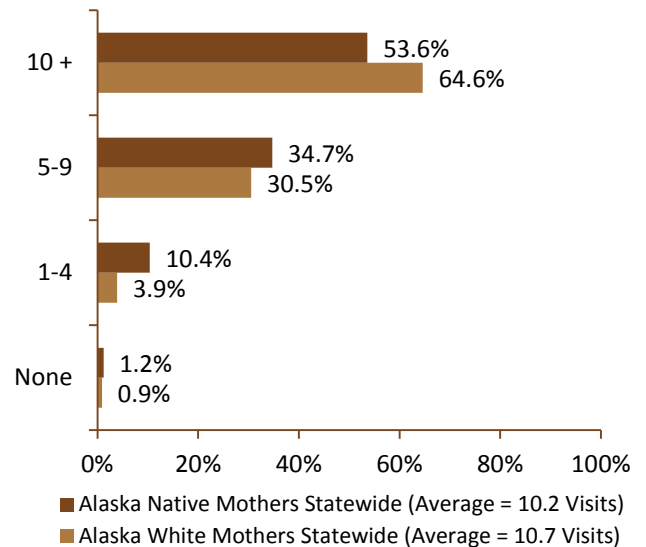
Adequate Prenatal Care (Kessner Index), 2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section



Number of Prenatal Visits per Pregnancy, 2013

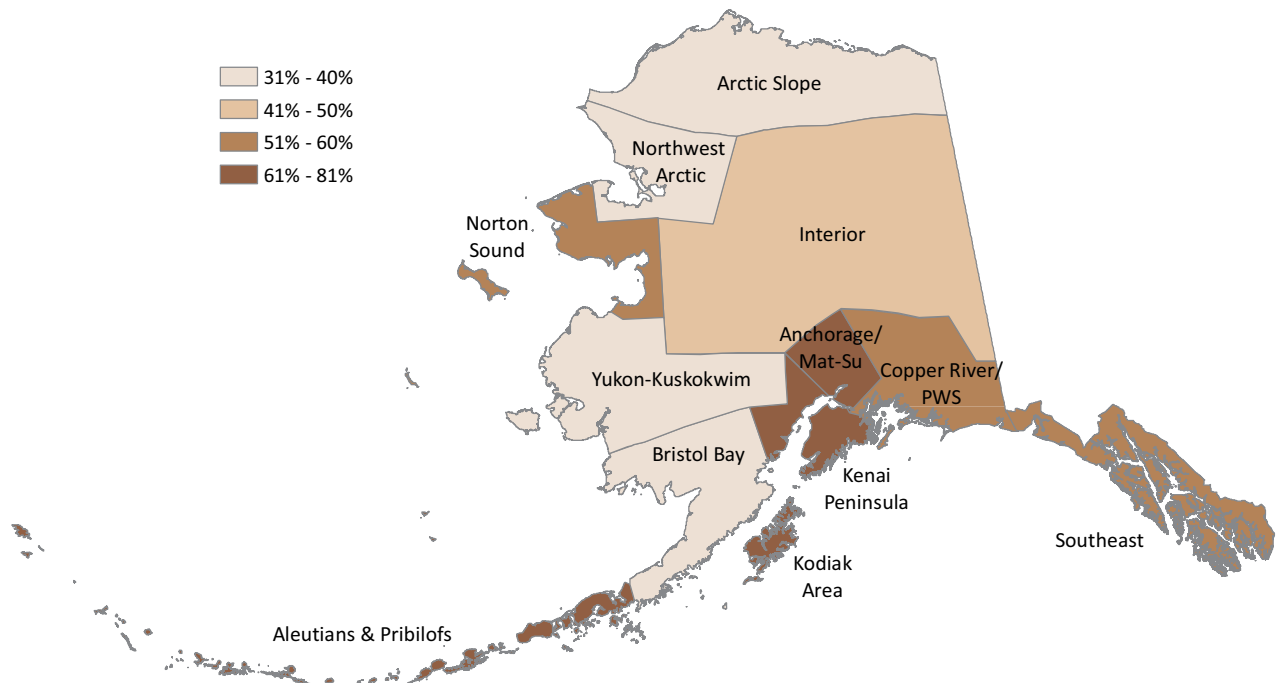
Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section



Adequate Prenatal Care by Tribal Health Region, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-75



Prenatal Tobacco Use

Definition

Prenatal tobacco use includes women who self-reported tobacco use during pregnancy as documented on the birth certificate. Maternal smoking during pregnancy is the single most preventable cause of illness and death for both infants and mothers. Harmful effects of exposure to tobacco smoke include reduced fertility, adverse effects on fetal and child development, and adverse pregnancy outcomes such as premature birth, low birth weight, stillbirth, and infant mortality.¹¹

Objective

Increase abstinence from cigarette smoking among pregnant women to 98.6%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal MICH-11.3

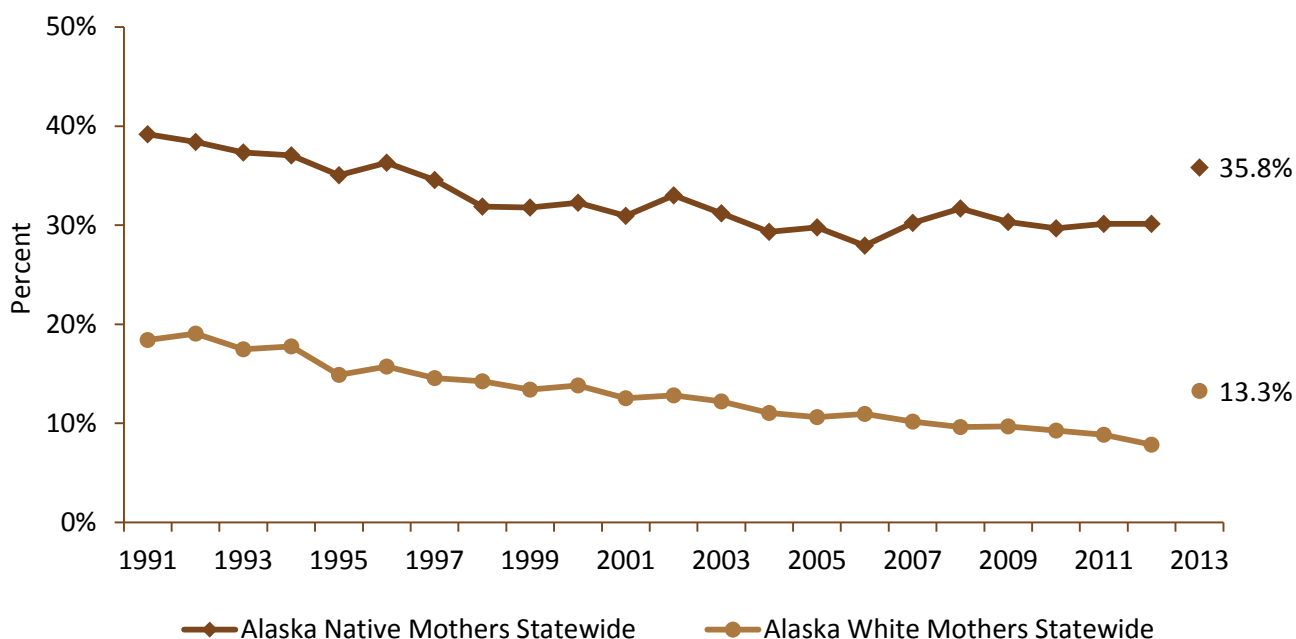
Summary

- During 1991-2012, the percentage of Alaska Native mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy decreased significantly. In 2013, more than a third (35.8%) of Alaska Native mothers reported any tobacco use during pregnancy.
- During 1991-2013, the percent of Alaska Native mothers reporting prenatal tobacco use was consistently about two times greater than mothers of Alaska White infants.
- During 2009-2012, prenatal smoking varied by tribal health region, ranging from 15.4% to 50.9%.

Prenatal Tobacco Use, 1991-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-76



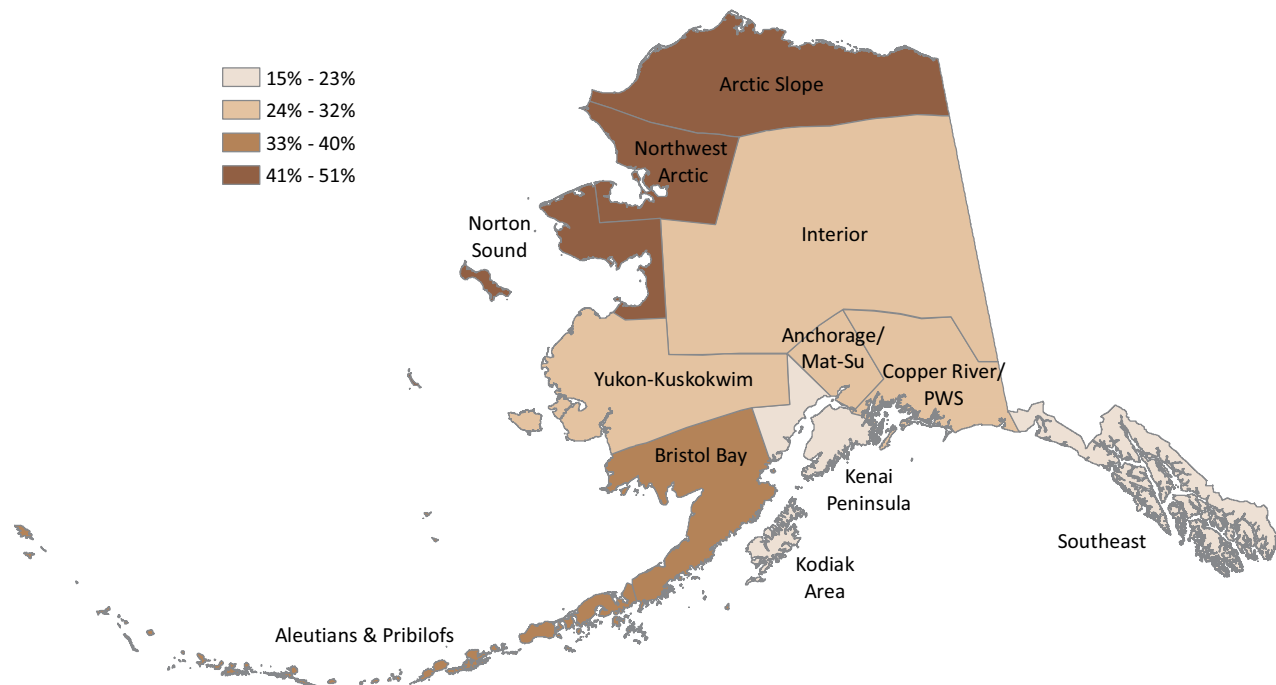
Note: Caution should be used when comparing data before and after 2013. Prior to 2013, the data represent mothers reporting smoking, and starting in 2013 the data represents mothers reporting any tobacco use.

Prenatal Tobacco Use

Alaska Native Prenatal Tobacco Use by Tribal Health Region, 2009-2012

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-77



Prenatal Alcohol Use

Definition

Prenatal alcohol use includes women who self-reported consumption of alcohol during pregnancy on their infant's birth certificate. Use of alcohol during pregnancy can result in miscarriage, stillbirth, and adverse physical and neurological problems known as fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD).¹² Prenatal alcohol use is the leading preventable cause of birth defects and mental retardation.¹³

Objective

Increase abstinence from alcohol among pregnant women to 98.3%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal MICH-11.1

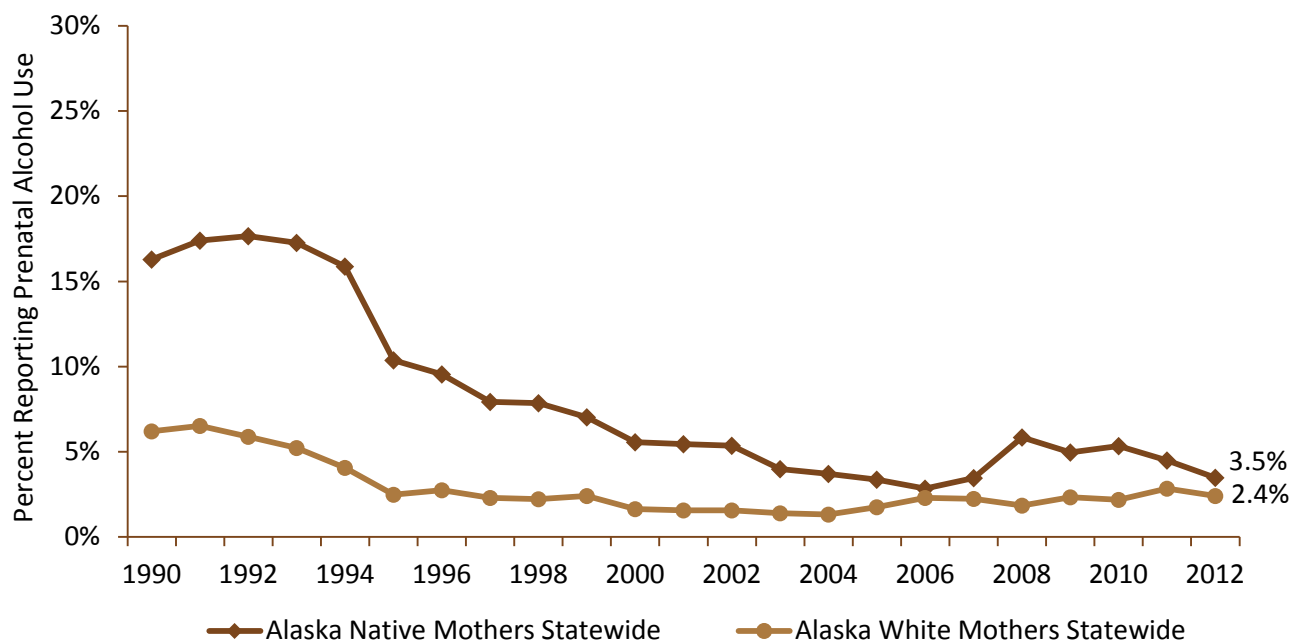
Summary

- In 2012, 3.5% of Alaska Native mothers reported any use of alcohol during pregnancy.
- In 2012, alcohol use among Alaska Native mothers was significantly higher than that of Alaska White mothers (2.4%, $p<0.01$).
- Between 1990 and 2012, the percentage of Alaska Native mothers consuming alcohol during pregnancy decreased significantly ($p<0.01$).
- During 2009 to 2012, prenatal alcohol use varied by tribal health region, ranging from <1% to 6.0%.

Prenatal Alcohol Use, 1990-2012

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-78



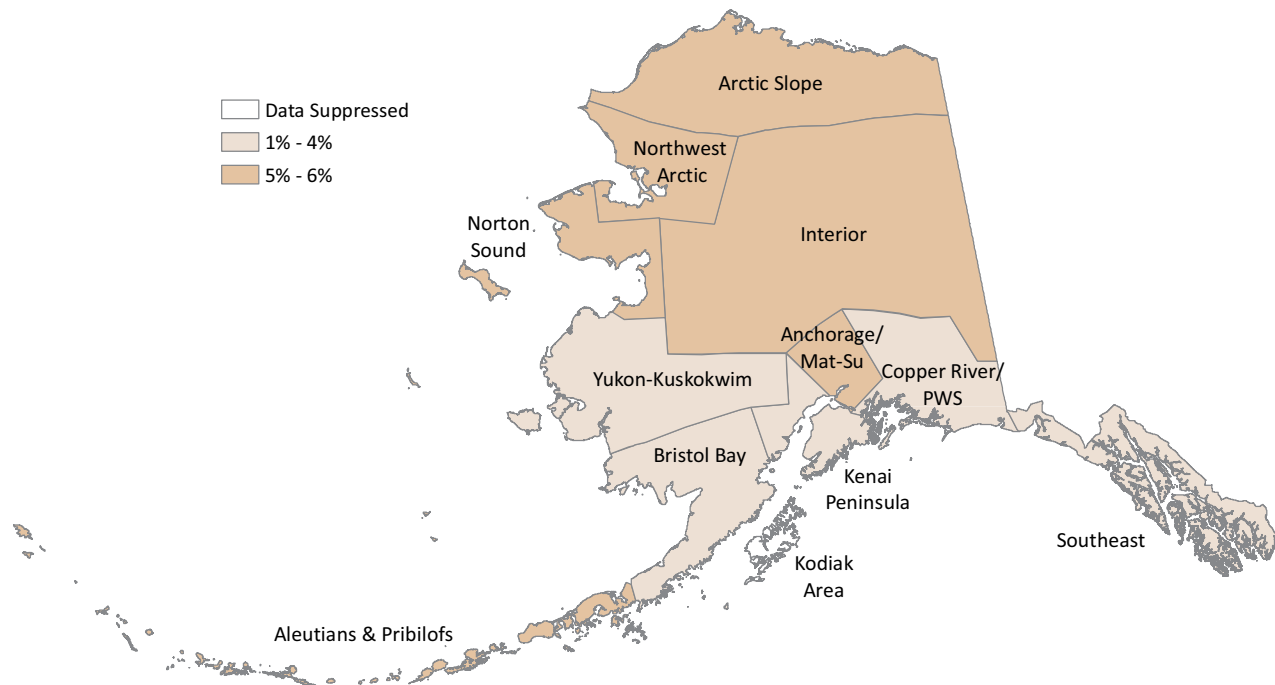
Note: Race is based on the race of the infant. Alaska Native includes mothers of Alaska Native infants born to either an Alaska Native mother or father. Alcohol use was included in the birth certificate until 2012 and is no longer included in the current birth certificate.

Prenatal Alcohol Use

Alaska Native Prenatal Alcohol Use by Tribal Health Region, 2009-2012

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Appendix Table C-79



Prenatal Intimate Partner Violence

Definition

Prenatal intimate partner violence can include both physical or emotional abuse by a husband or partner during pregnancy. Prenatal physical abuse includes women who reported that their husband or partner pushed, hit, slapped, kicked, choked, or physically hurt them in any other way during their most recent pregnancy. Prenatal emotional abuse includes women who reported that their husband or partner threatened them, limited their activity against their will, or made them feel unsafe in any other way during their most recent pregnancy. Violence during pregnancy increases the likelihood of pregnancy complications and adverse birth outcomes such as low birth weight, pre-term birth, increased risk of Cesarean delivery, uterine rupture, hemorrhage, miscarriage, and hospitalizations during pregnancy.¹⁴

Summary

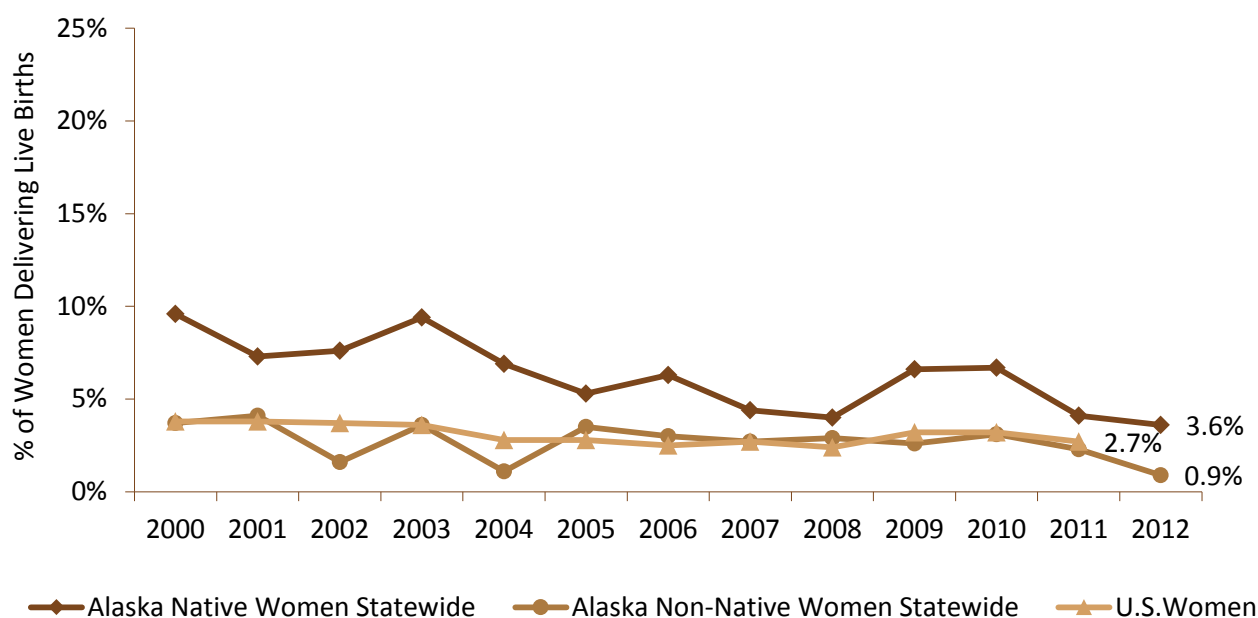
- The percentage of Alaska Native women reporting physical abuse by a husband or partner during pregnancy was 3.6% in 2012, a 62% decrease from 2000.
- The percentage of Alaska Native women reporting emotional abuse during pregnancy was 3.3% in 2012, a 61% decrease from 2000.
- In 2012, the prevalence of prenatal physical abuse among Alaska Native women was 4 times that of non-Native women, and the prevalence of prenatal emotional abuse was 1.5 times higher.

Prenatal Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner, 2000-2012

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

AK Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

Appendix Table C-80



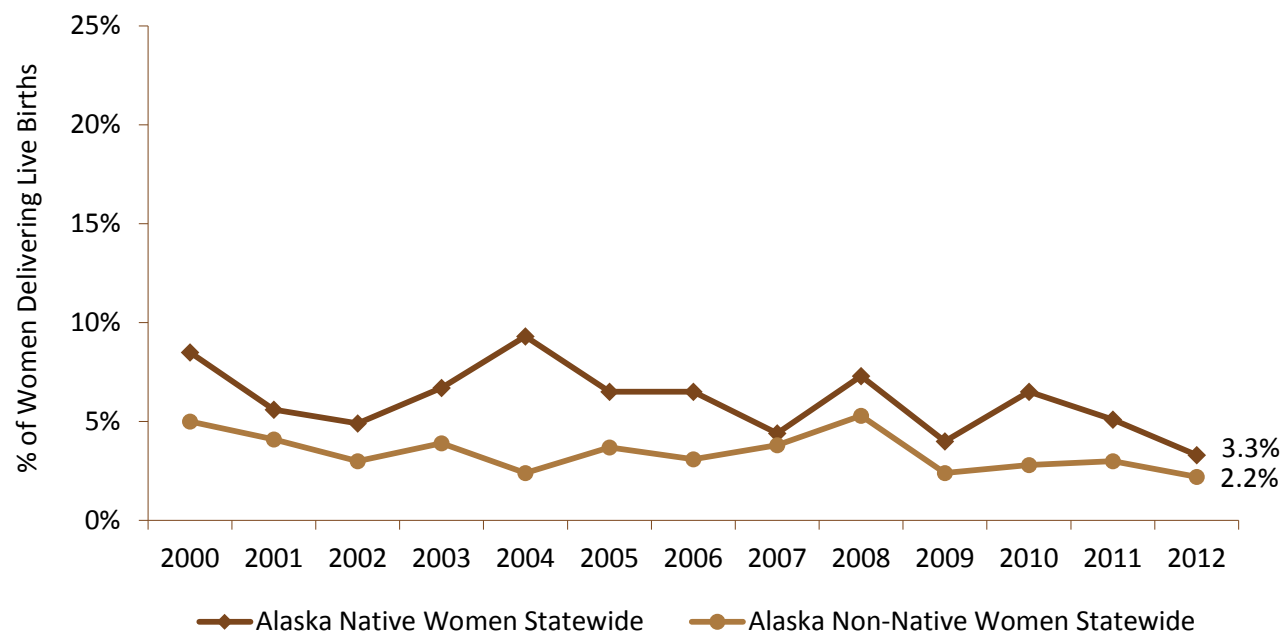
Prenatal Intimate Partner Violence

Prenatal Emotional Abuse by Husband or Partner, 2000-2012

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

AK Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

Appendix Table C-81



Note: Comparable U.S. data are not available for prenatal emotional abuse.

Breastfeeding

Definition

Breastfeeding is beneficial to both infants and mothers. Benefits to the infant include protection against infectious diseases and sudden infant death syndrome, and reduced risk of diabetes, certain cancers, overweight/obesity, and asthma. Benefits to the mother include earlier return to pre-pregnancy weight, decreased risk of breast and ovarian cancer, and infant bonding. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, and continued breastfeeding for the first year of life and beyond as mutually desired by mother and child.¹⁵ Breastfeeding initiation includes women who report having ever breastfed or pumped breast milk to feed to their newborn. Breastfeeding at 4 weeks and breastfeeding at 8 weeks includes mothers who report that they were still breastfeeding or feeding pumped milk to their newborn at 4 and 8 weeks postpartum, respectively.

Objective

Increase the proportion of infants who are ever breastfed to 81.9%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal MICH-21.1

Summary

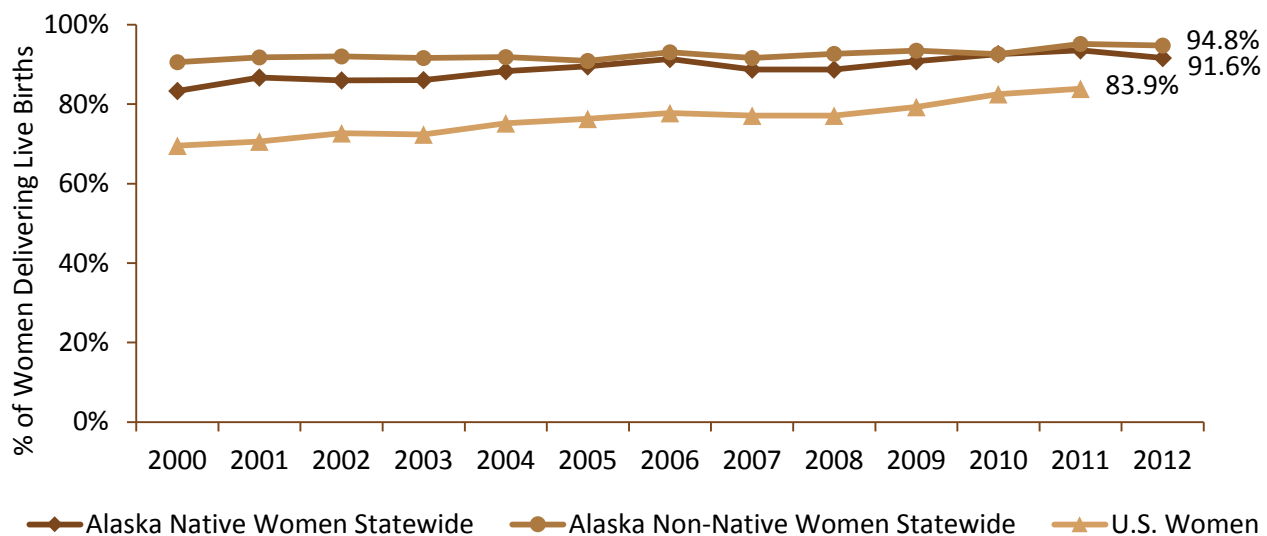
- In 2012, 91.6% of Alaska Native women initiated breastfeeding, achieving the Healthy People 2020 goal. At 4 weeks postpartum 81.7% were still breastfeeding, and at 8 weeks postpartum 71.7% were still breastfeeding.
- Breastfeeding initiation among Alaska Native women increased by 10% between 2000 and 2012.
- There was no significant difference in breastfeeding initiation, breastfeeding at 4 weeks, or breastfeeding at 8 weeks between Alaska Native and Alaska non-Native women in 2012. Breastfeeding among Alaska Native women was higher than for U.S. women during all time periods through 2011.

Breastfeeding Initiation, 2000-2012

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

AK Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

Appendix Table C-82



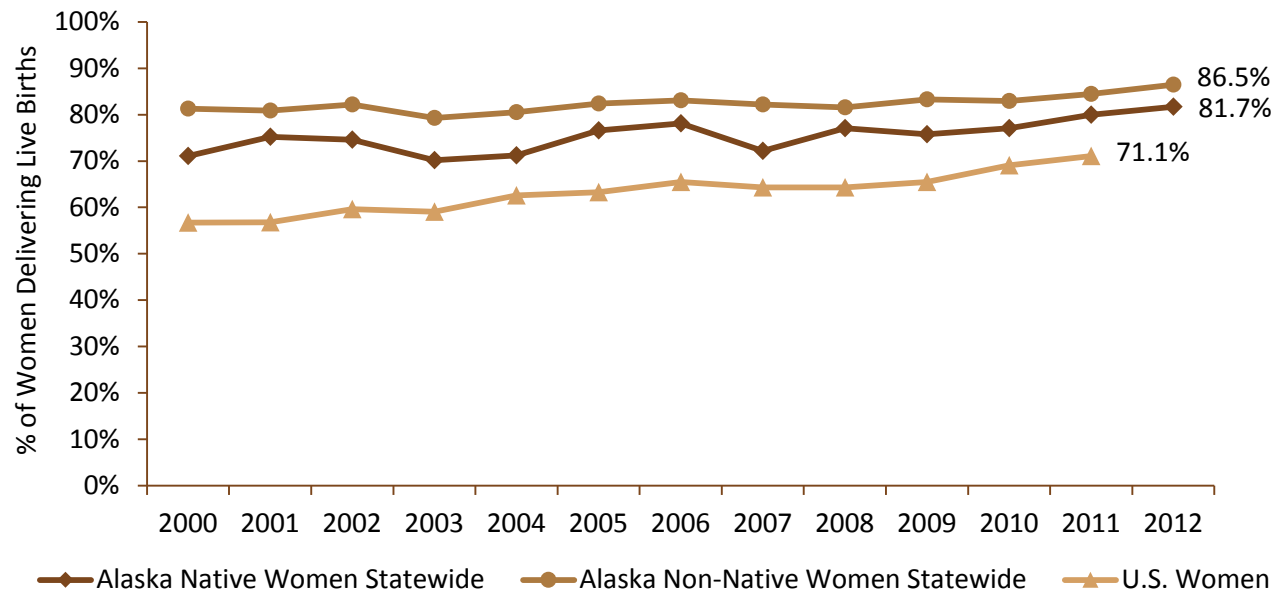
Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding at 4 Weeks, 2000-2012

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

AK Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

Appendix Table C-83

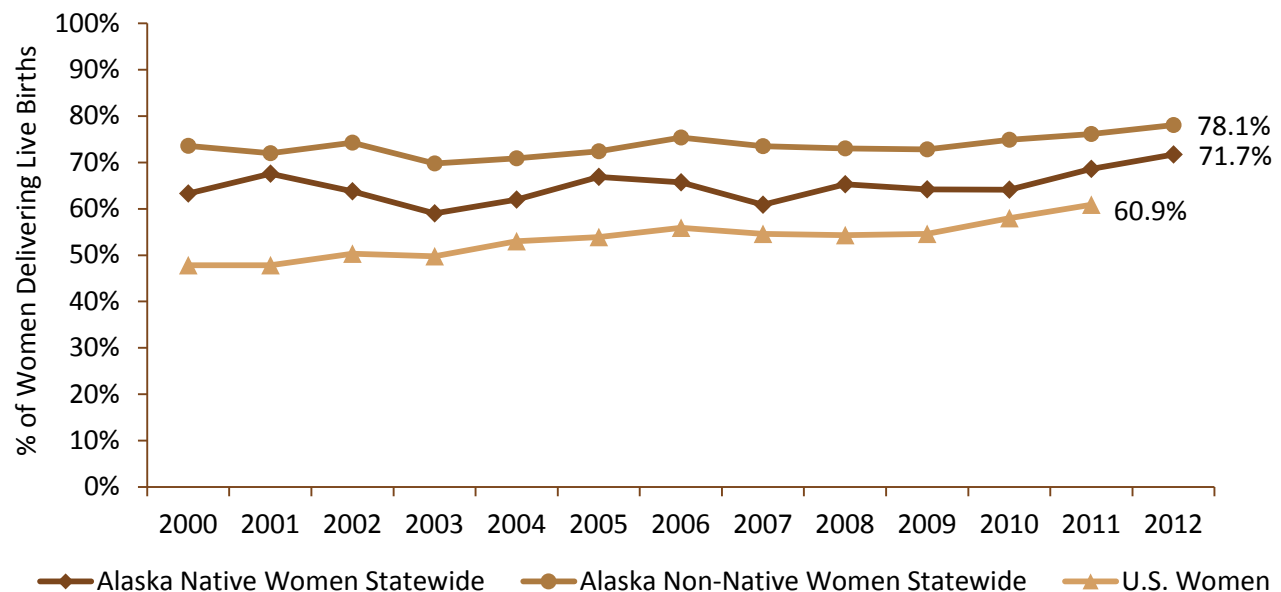


Breastfeeding at 8 Weeks, 2000-2012

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

AK Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

Appendix Table C-84



Diet - Sugar Sweetened Beverages

Definition

Sugar sweetened beverages include drink products with added sugar as an ingredient. These include regular soda (pop), fruit drinks, sport drinks, energy drinks, flavored water drink, and iced teas. Diet drinks that contain artificial sweeteners with 0 grams of added sugar and juices made from 100% juice are excluded. Sugar sweetened beverages can contain up to 30 grams of added sugar per serving, and are associated with increased daily calorie consumption. Children's consumption of sugar sweetened beverages is associated with an increased risk of obesity, poor nutrition, and tooth decay.¹⁶

Summary

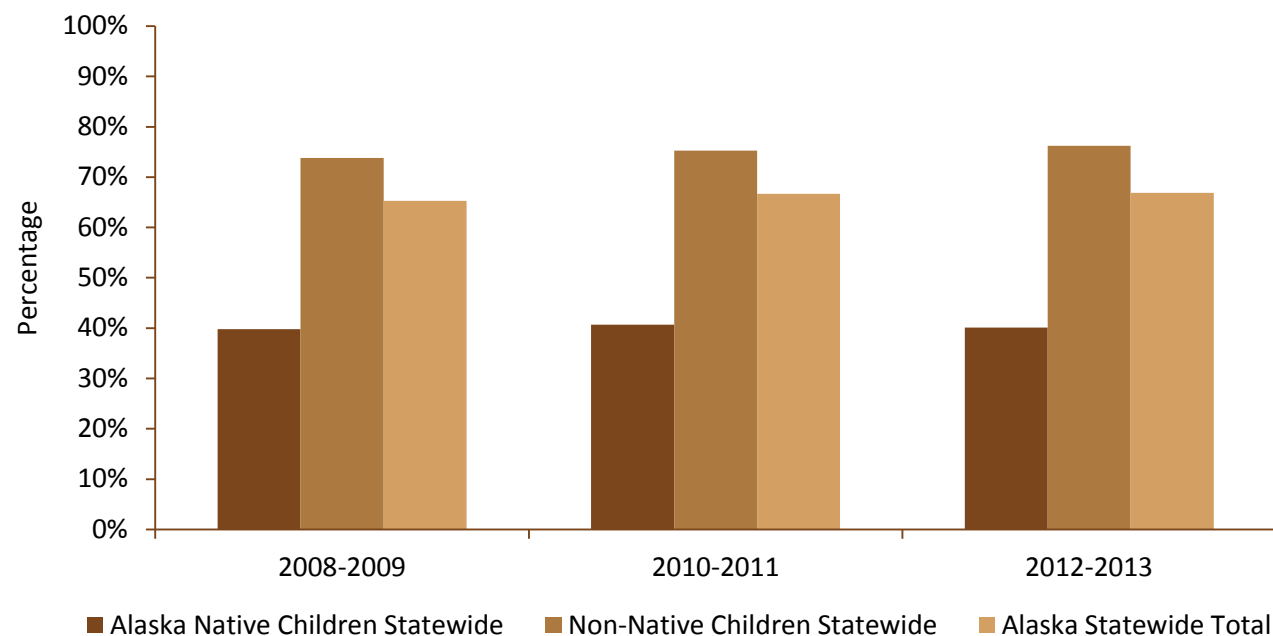
- In 2012-2013, 40.1% of Alaska Native mothers of 3 year old children reported that their child did not drink any sweetened drinks (excluding soda) in the previous day. Almost twice as many non-Native mothers (76.2%) reported their child consumed no sweetened drinks on the previous day.
- In 2012-2013, 73.0% of Alaska Native mothers reported that their child did not drink any soda in the previous day. Among non-Native mothers, 85.9% reported that their child did not consume soda in the previous day.
- Consumption of sweetened drinks (excluding soda) among all children remained more or less constant between 2008-2009 and 2012-2013, however it appears that soda consumption may be decreasing.

Abstained from Sweetened Drinks on Previous Day, 3 Year Old Children, Alaska Statewide, 2008-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Childhood Understanding Behaviors Survey (CUBS)

Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

Appendix Table C-85



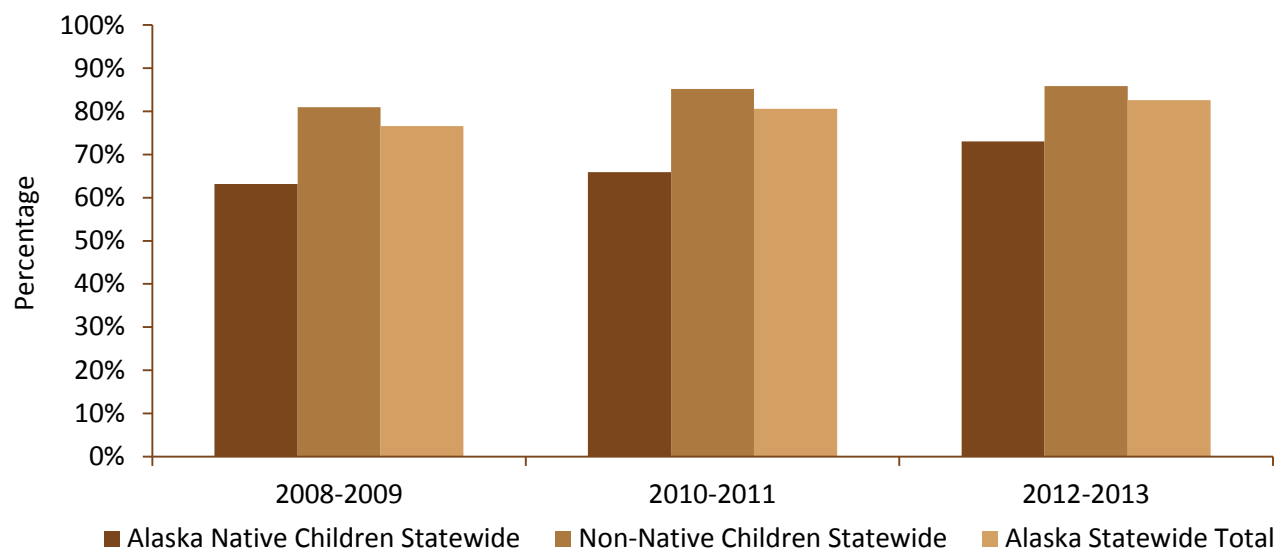
Diet - Sugar Sweetened Beverages

Abstained from Soda on Previous Day, 3 Year Old Children, Alaska Statewide, 2008-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Childhood Understanding Behaviors Survey (CUBS)

Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

Appendix Table C-86

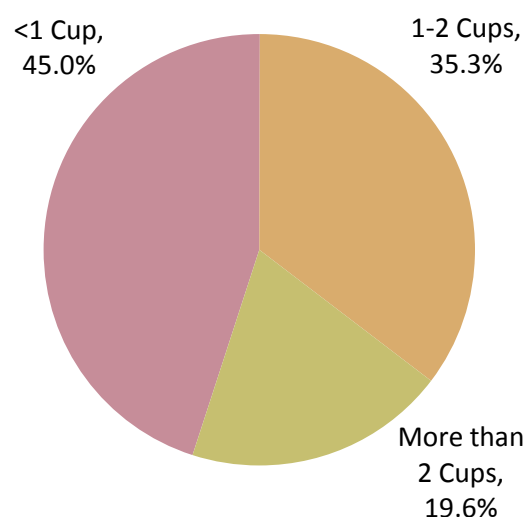


Sweetened Drink Consumption, 3 Year Old Alaska Native Children, Alaska Statewide, 2012-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Childhood Understanding Behaviors Survey (CUBS)

Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

Appendix Table C-87

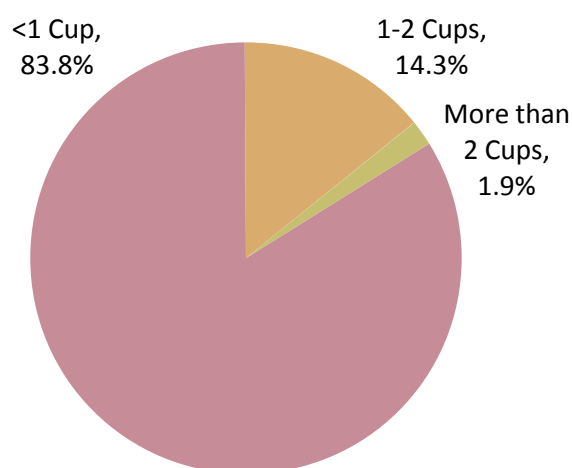


Soda Consumption, 3 Year Old Alaska Native Children, Alaska Statewide, 2012-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Childhood Understanding Behaviors Survey (CUBS)

Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

Appendix Table C-88



Childhood Witness to Violence

Definition

Childhood witness to violence includes people who have witnessed domestic violence or abuse in person as a child. Witnessing violence can lead to the development of negative outcomes including inappropriate attitudes towards violence, behavioral problems, and emotional problems.¹⁷ Child witnesses to violence are more likely to be victims of physical and sexual abuse themselves.¹⁸

Childhood witness to violence as reported by mothers of 3-year olds includes those who report that their child has ever seen violence or physical abuse in person.

Childhood witness to violence as reported by adults includes those who report that as a child, they saw or heard a parent or guardian being hit, slapped, punched, shoved, kicked, or otherwise physically hurt by their spouse or partner.

Summary

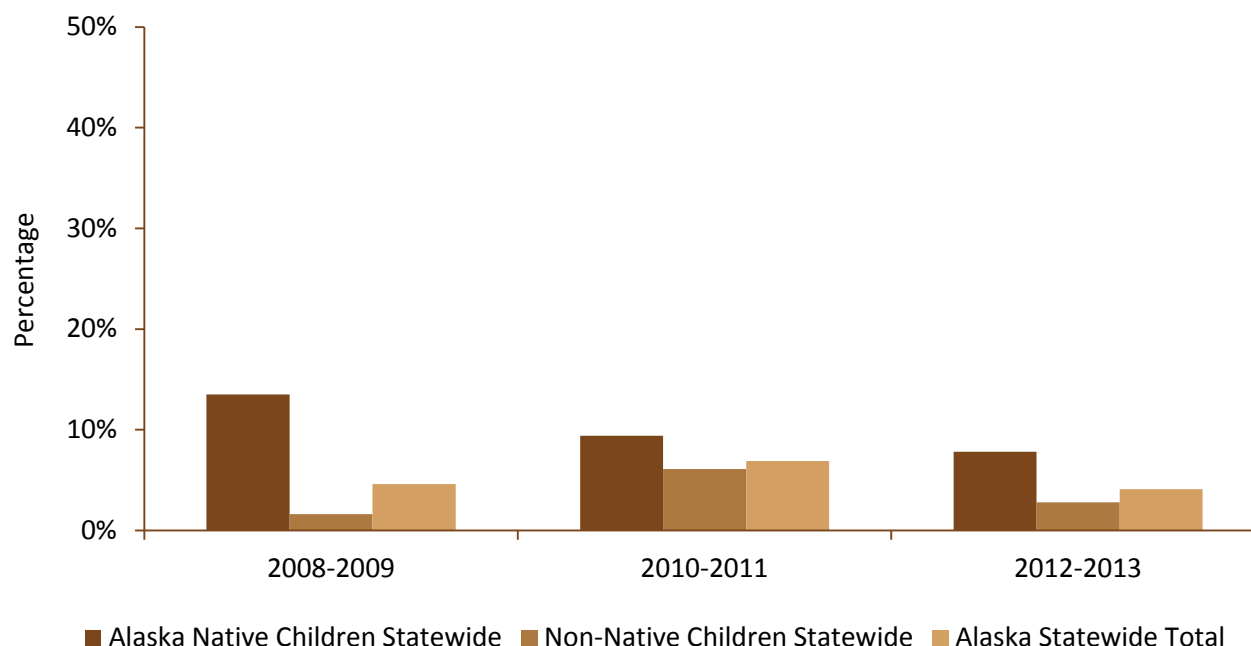
- Among Alaska Native mothers of 3-year olds, 7.8% reported in 2012-2013 that their child saw violence or abuse in person.
- During 2008-2009 to 2012-2013, there appears to have been a decline in Alaska Native 3 year olds witnessing violence (13.5% to 7.8%).
- In 2012, more than one in three Alaska Native adults (39.9%) reported that they had witnessed domestic violence as a child. Alaska Native adults reporting having witnessed violence as a child has increased significantly between 1999 and 2012.

Childhood Witness to Violence, 3 Year Old Children, Alaska Statewide, 2008-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Childhood Understanding Behaviors Survey (CUBS)

Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

Appendix Table C-89

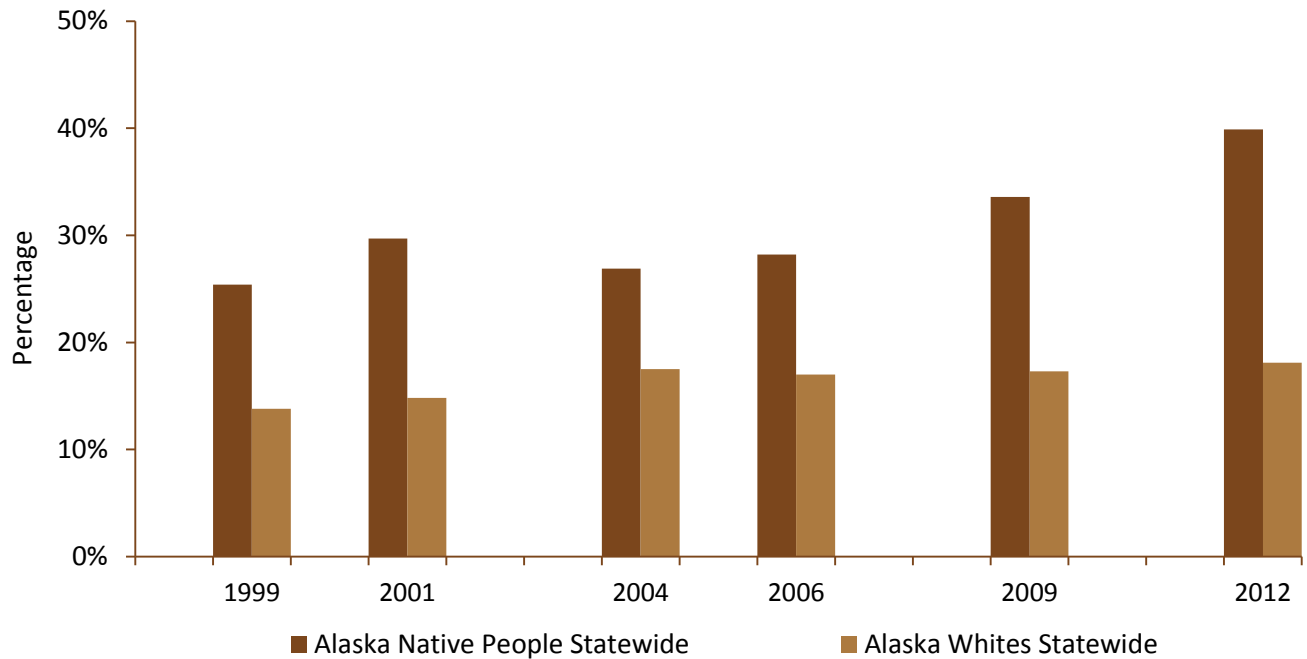


Childhood Witness to Violence

Childhood Witness to Domestic Violence, Adults 18 Years and Older, Alaska Statewide, 1999-2012

Data Source & Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-90



Childhood Dental Caries

Definition

Childhood dental caries includes infants or children who have ever experienced dental caries. Caries, also referred to as cavities or tooth decay, are caused by a bacterial infection that destroys the hard outer protective lining of the teeth.

Objectives

Reduce the proportion of children aged 3 to 5 years with dental caries experience in their primary teeth to 30%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal OH-1.1

Reduce the proportion of children aged 6 to 9 years with dental caries experience in their primary and permanent teeth to 49.0%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal OH-1.2

Summary

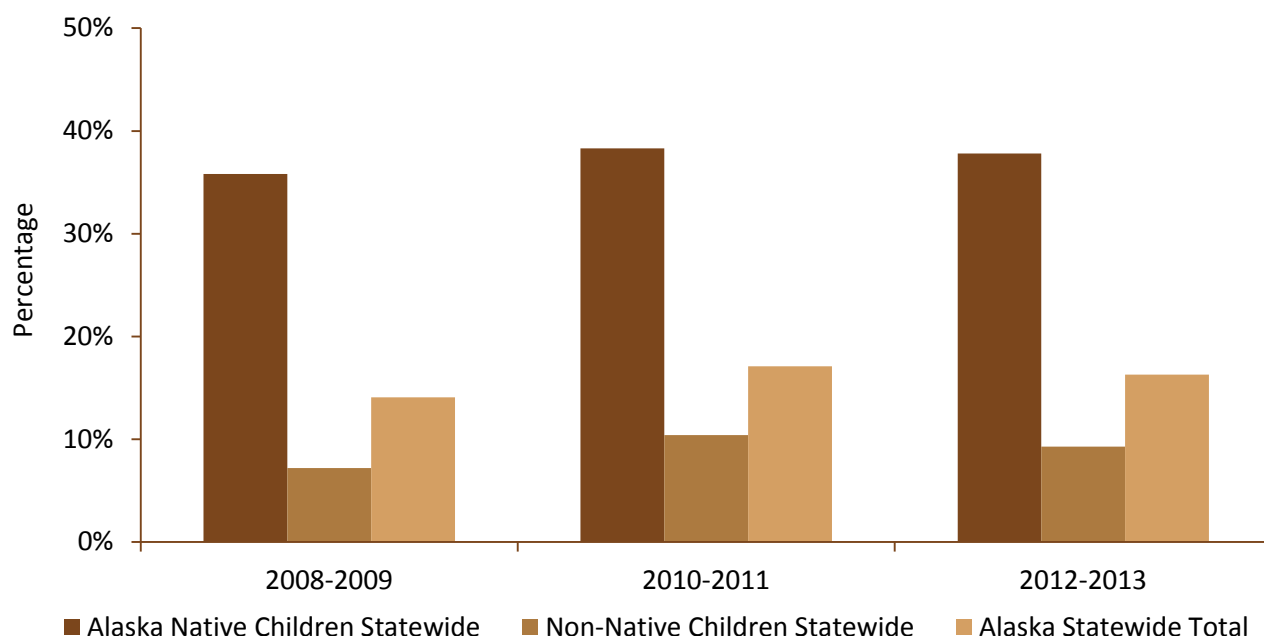
- In 2012-2013, more than one in three (37.8%) Alaska Native mothers of 3-year olds reported that a health care provider had ever said their child had tooth decay, compared to less than one in ten (9.3%) non-Native mothers.
- In 2010-2011, almost two in three (63.3%) Alaska Native kindergarten children had experience with dental caries, a significantly higher proportion than the Alaska White (28.0%) and total Alaska populations (41.4%).
- In 2010-2011, more than 4 out of 5 (83.4%) Alaska Native 3rd grade children had experience with dental caries compared to about half (48.4%) of Alaska White children.

Dental Caries Among 3 Year Old Children, Alaska Statewide, 2008-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Childhood Understanding Behaviors Survey (CUBS)

Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

Appendix Table C-91

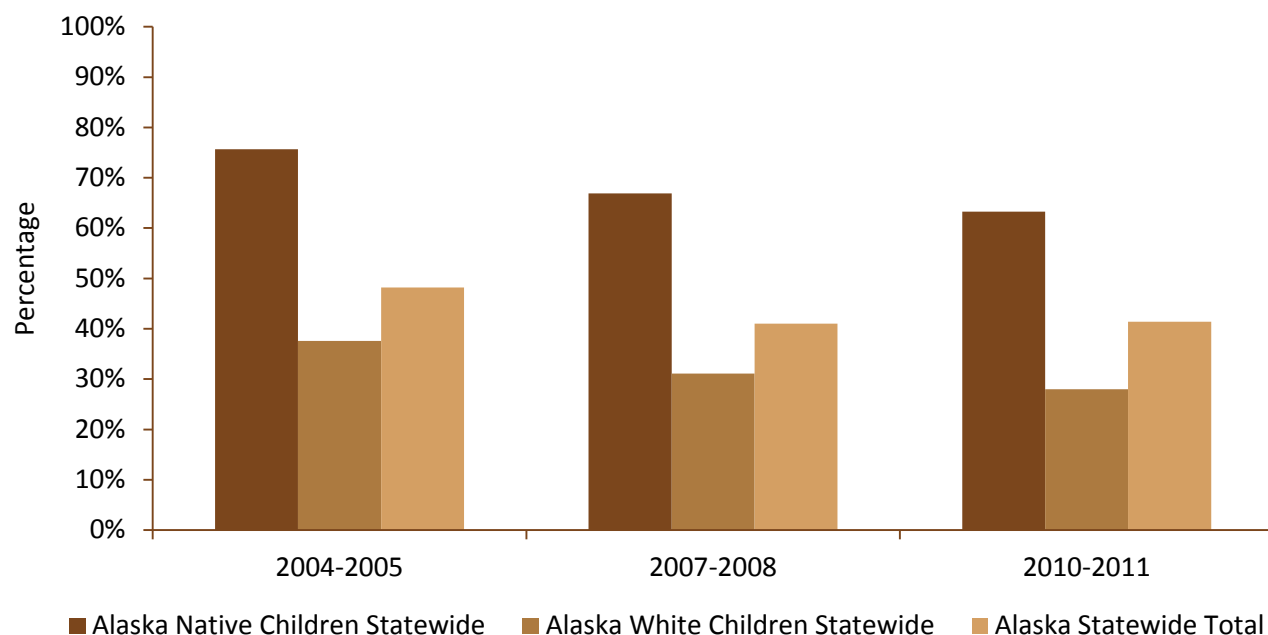


Childhood Dental Caries

Dental Caries Among Alaska Kindergarten Children, 2004-2011

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Oral Health Assessment

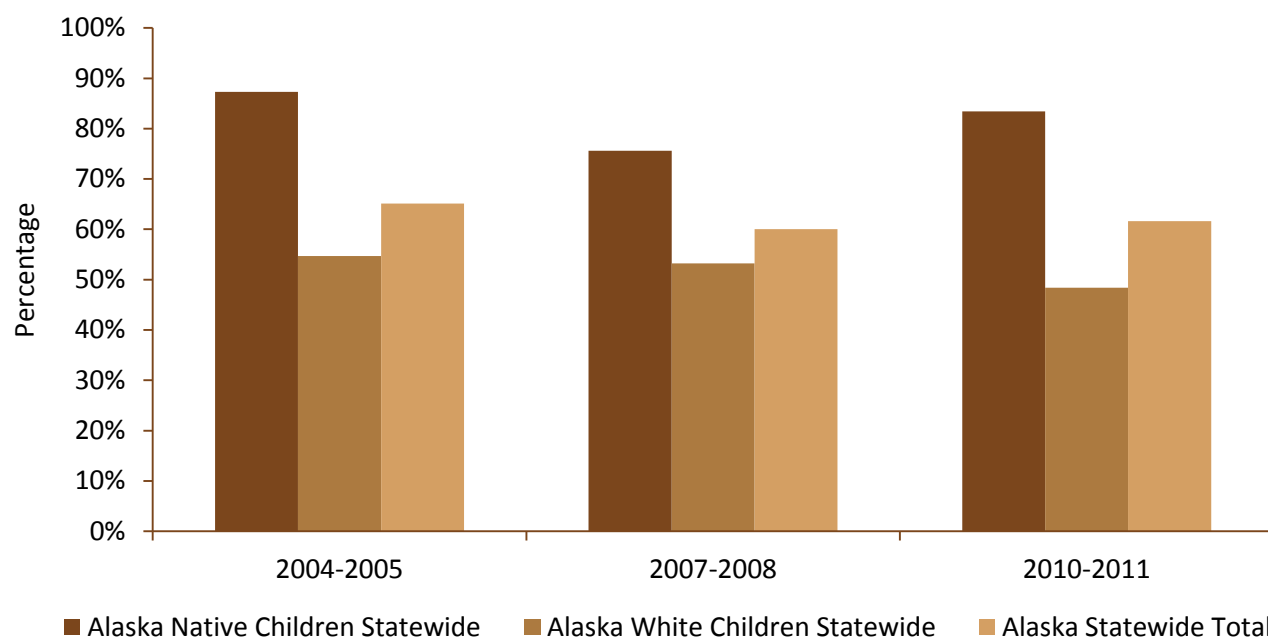
Appendix Table C-92



Dental Caries Among Alaska Third Grade Children, 2004-2011

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Oral Health Assessment

Appendix Table C-93



Note: The Alaska Oral Health Assessment survey methodology uses non-probability quota sampling from a sample of randomly selected Alaska schools. The results may not be representative of all Alaskan kindergarten children. The Alaska total includes all races and respondents with unknown race.

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Adolescent Health





- Highlights -

- More than a third (40.8%) of Alaska Native adolescents have three or more adults in their lives that they can seek support from, a protective factor for negative health outcomes.
- Nearly a third (30.9%) of Alaska Native adolescents experienced a major depressive episode in the past year.
- 13.7% of Alaska Native adolescents report that they attempted suicide in the past year.
- One in five (21.2%) Alaska Native adolescents meets the recommended level of physical activity.
- Approximately 14.1% of Alaska Native adolescents are obese, and an additional 16.9% are overweight based on body mass index.
- Since 2003, cigarette smoking has decreased significantly among Alaska Native adolescents. About one in five (19.7%) currently smokes cigarettes, and about one quarter (24.9%) uses smokeless tobacco.
- Alcohol binge drinking among Alaska Native adolescents has also decreased significantly. Approximately 11.6% report binge drinking, and 19.2% report any amount of drinking in the past month.
- More than a quarter (26.1%) of Alaska Native adolescents report current marijuana use.
- One in ten (9.8%) Alaska Native adolescents has experienced intimate partner violence.

Social Support

Definition

Adolescent **social support** is defined as the estimated percentage of high school students in grades 9-12 who would feel comfortable seeking help from three or more adults besides their parents if they had an important question affecting their life.

Objective

Increase the percentage of adolescents (high school students in grades 9-12) with three or more adults (besides their parents) from whom they feel comfortable seeking help to 47%.

Healthy Alaskans 2020, Leading Health Indicator #10

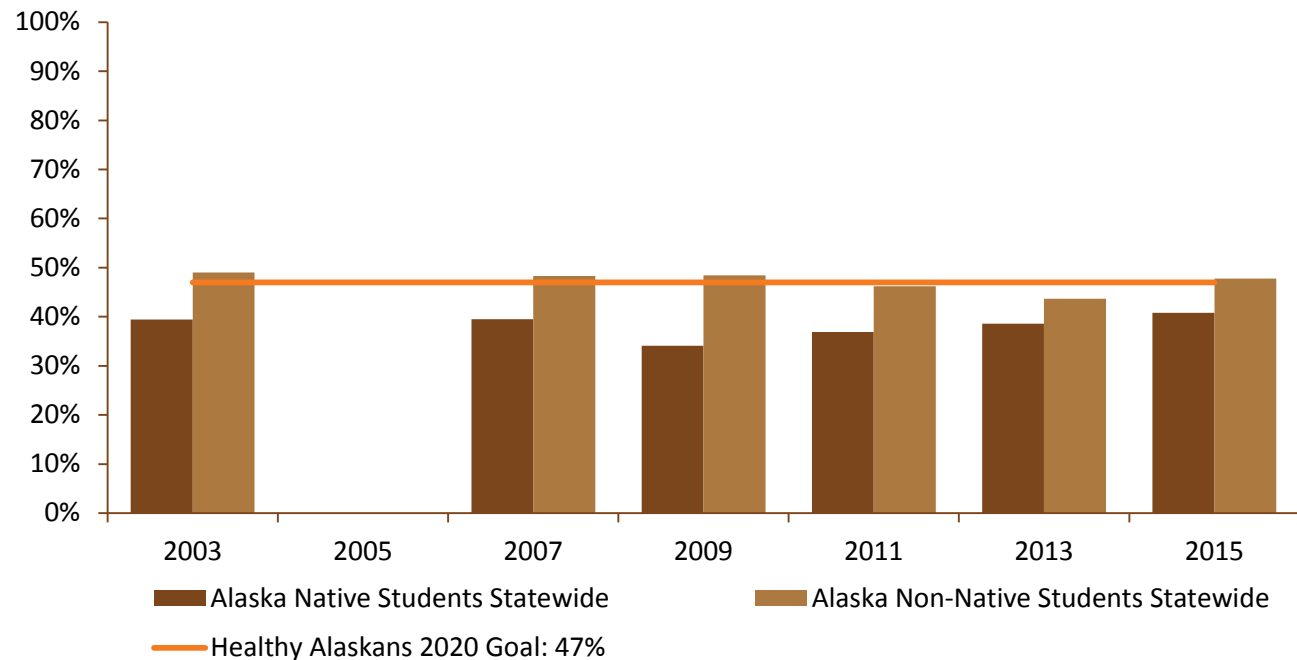
Summary

- More than 40% of Alaska Native high school students reported having three or more adults they would be comfortable seeking help from in 2015.
- The percentage of Alaska Native high school students reporting social support has been relatively stable between 2003 and 2015.
- In all years shown, there was a lower percentage of Alaska Native students reporting social support compared with non-Native students, however this difference was not statistically significant.
- In 2015, adolescent social support ranged from 34.0% to 51.5% by tribal health region. Some regions have achieved the Healthy Alaskans 2020 goal.

Adolescent Social Support, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-94

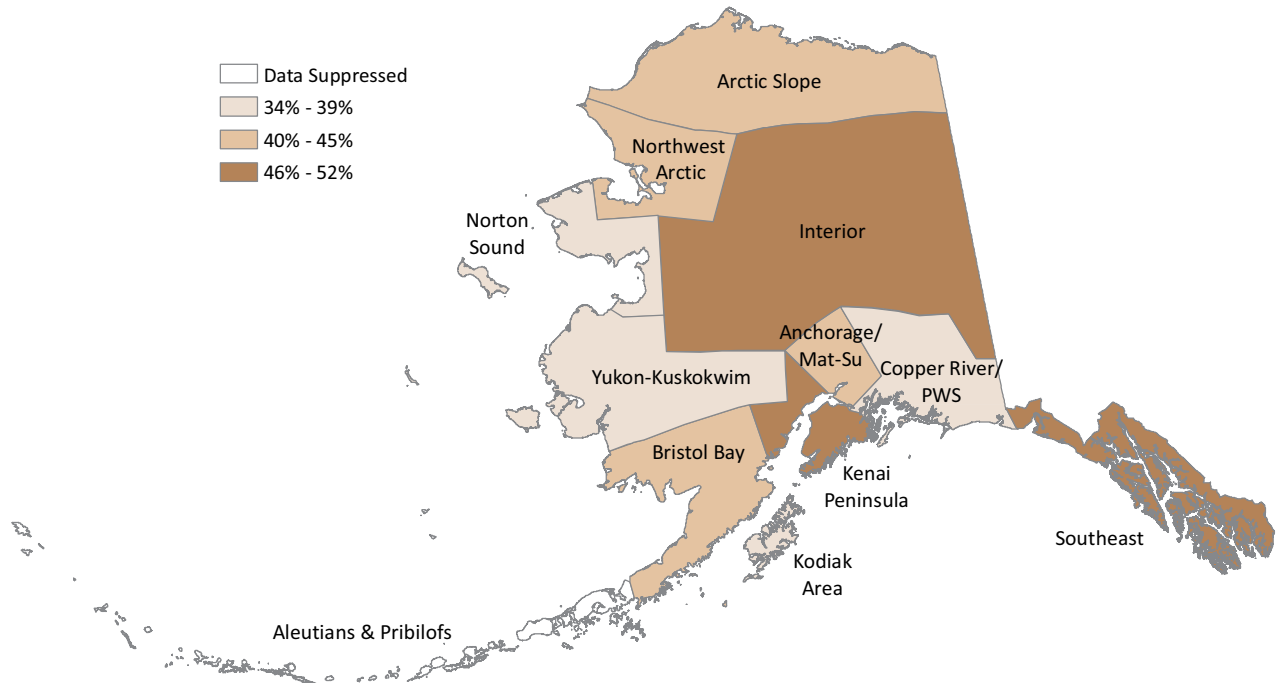


Social Support

Alaska Native Adolescent Social Support by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-95



Depression

Definition

Adolescent **depression** is defined as the estimated percentage of high school students in grades 9-12 who have ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months.

Objective

Reduce the percentage of adolescents (high school students in grades 9-12) who felt so sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past month to 23.0%.

Healthy Alaskans 2020, Leading Health Indicator #8

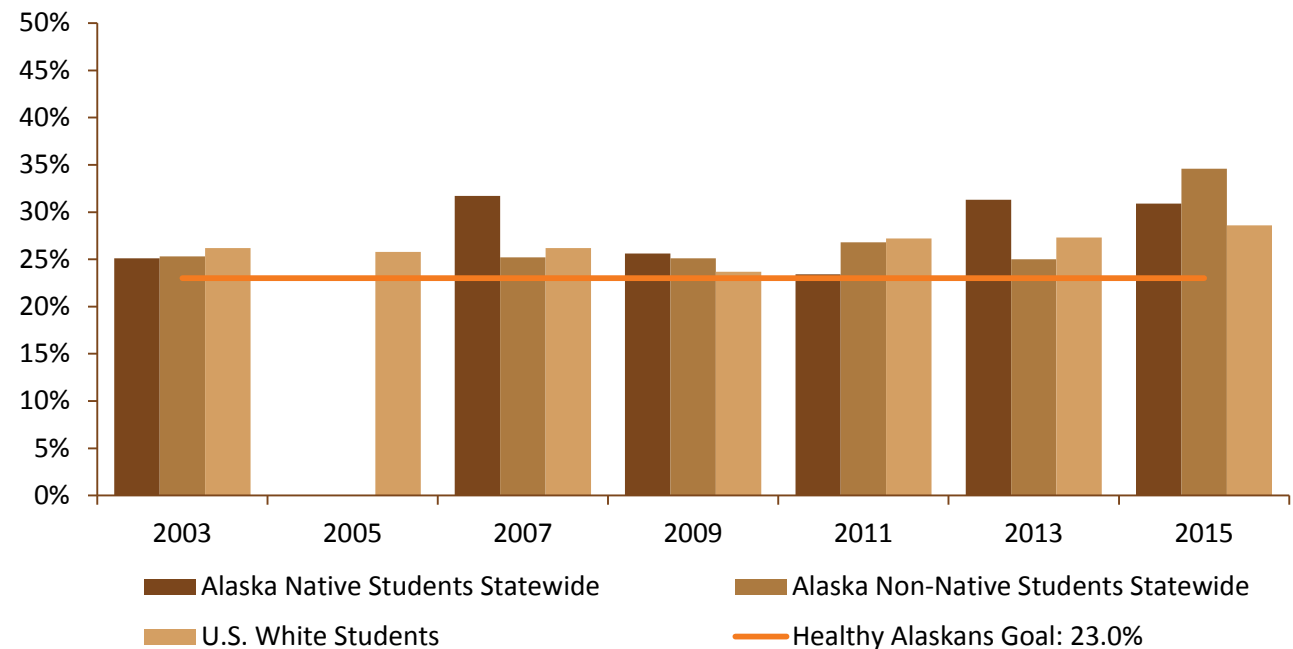
Summary

- Nearly one-third (30.9%) of Alaska Native high school students reported having sad or hopeless feelings that affected their usual activities in 2015.
- Alaska Native, Alaska Non-Native, and U.S. White high school students reported a similar prevalence of depression in 2015.
- In 2015, adolescent depression varied between 22.9% and 34.4% by tribal health region.

Adolescent Depression, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-96

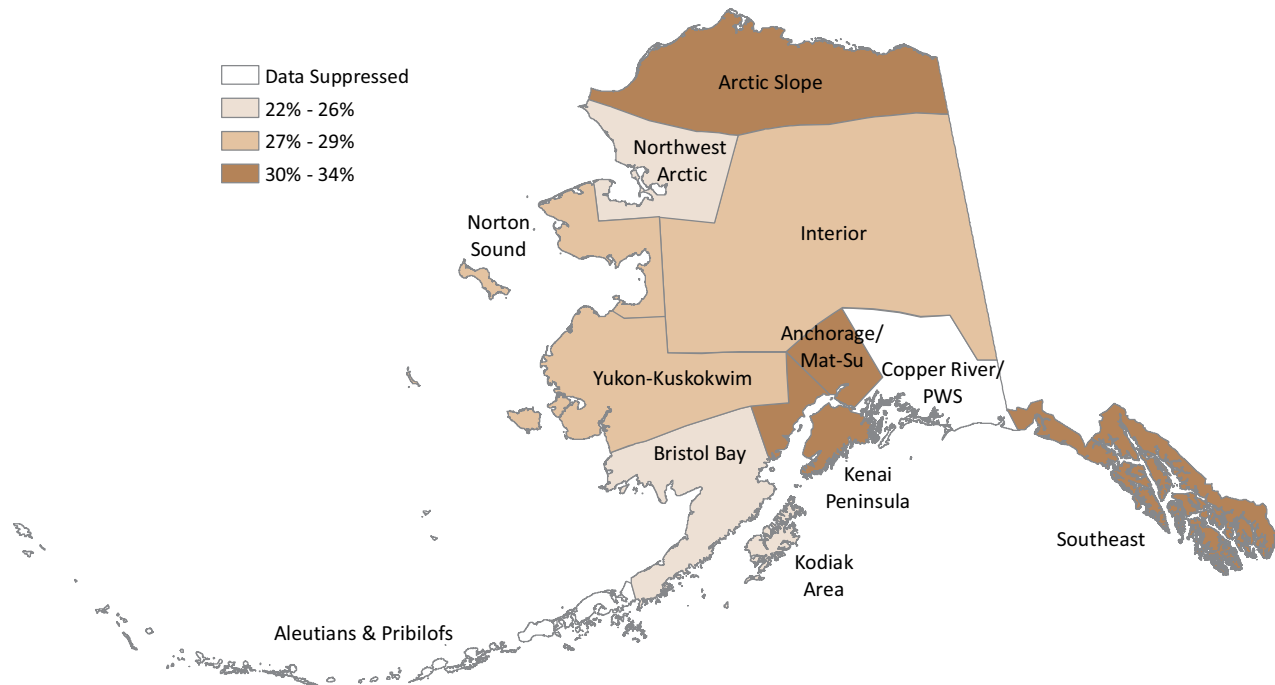


Depression

Alaska Native Adolescent Depression by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-97



Suicide Attempts

Definition

Adolescent ***suicide attempts*** is defined as the estimated percentage of high school students in grades 9-12 who tried to intentionally take their own life one or more times during the past 12 months.

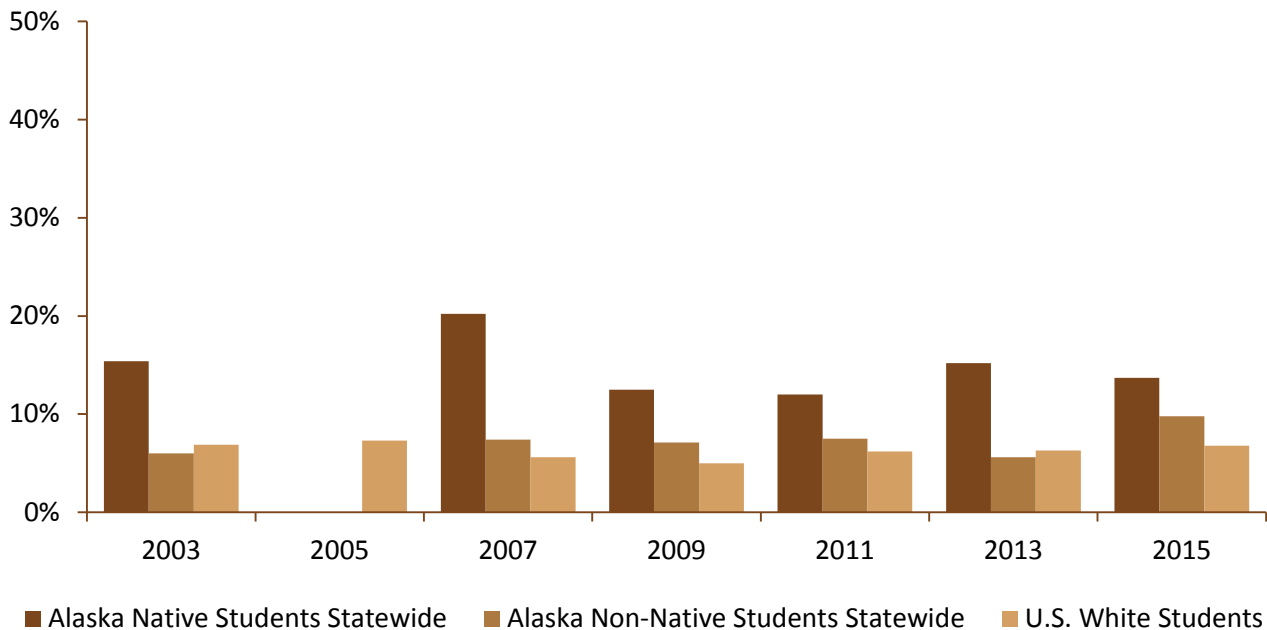
Summary

- In 2015, almost 1 in 7 (13.7%) Alaska Native high school students attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months.
- Suicide attempts among Alaska Native students did not change significantly between 2003 and 2015.
- Alaska Native high school students reported significantly higher suicide attempts than U.S. White high school students in 2015, but did not differ significantly from Alaska Non-Native students.
- In 2015, adolescent suicide attempts ranged from 3.7% to 18.0% by tribal health region.

Adolescent Suicide Attempts, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-98

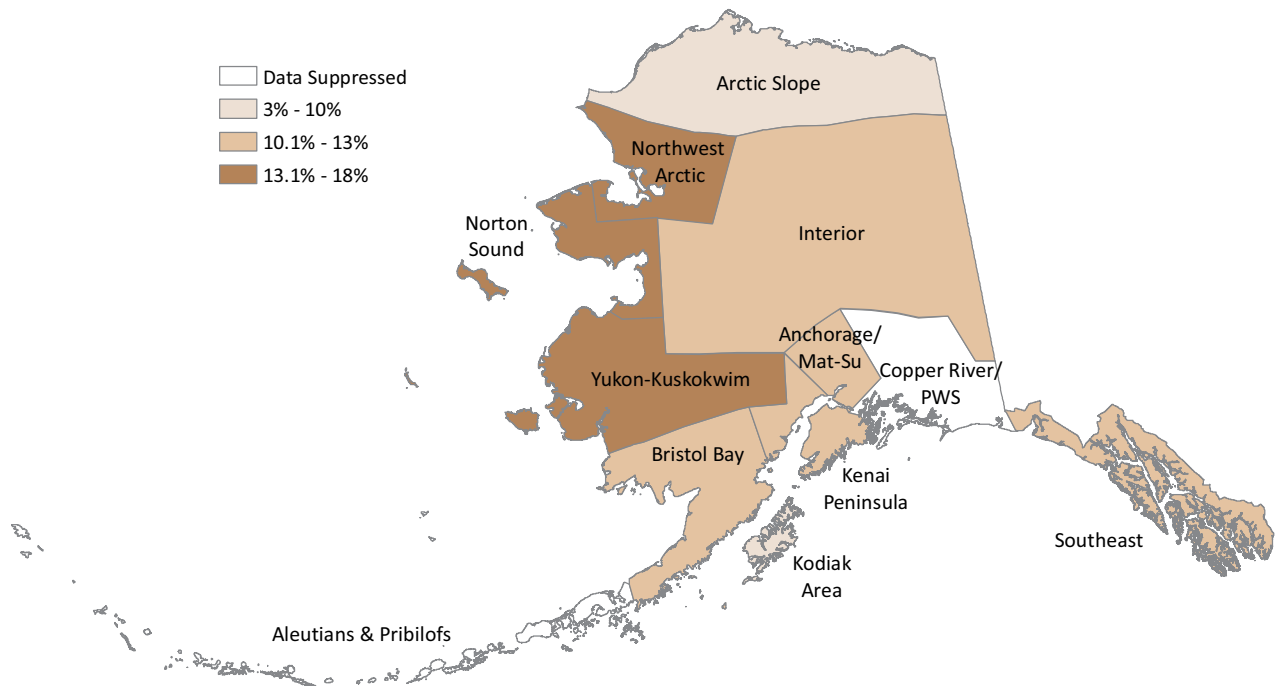


Suicide Attempts

Alaska Native Adolescent Suicide Attempts by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-99



Physical Activity

Definition

Physical activity is defined as high school students, grades 9-12, who were physically active for a total of at least sixty minutes per day, including doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time. The recommended levels of physical activity for adolescents have changed during the years and data is shown for both the previous and current recommendations. The current recommendations are for sixty minutes of physical activity per day, every day of the week. The previous recommendations were for sixty minutes of physical activity per day, five days a week or more.

Objective

Increase the percentage of adolescents (high school students in grades 9-12) who do at least 60 minutes of physical activity a day, every day of the week, to 23%.

Healthy Alaskans 2020, Leading Health Indicator #6.b

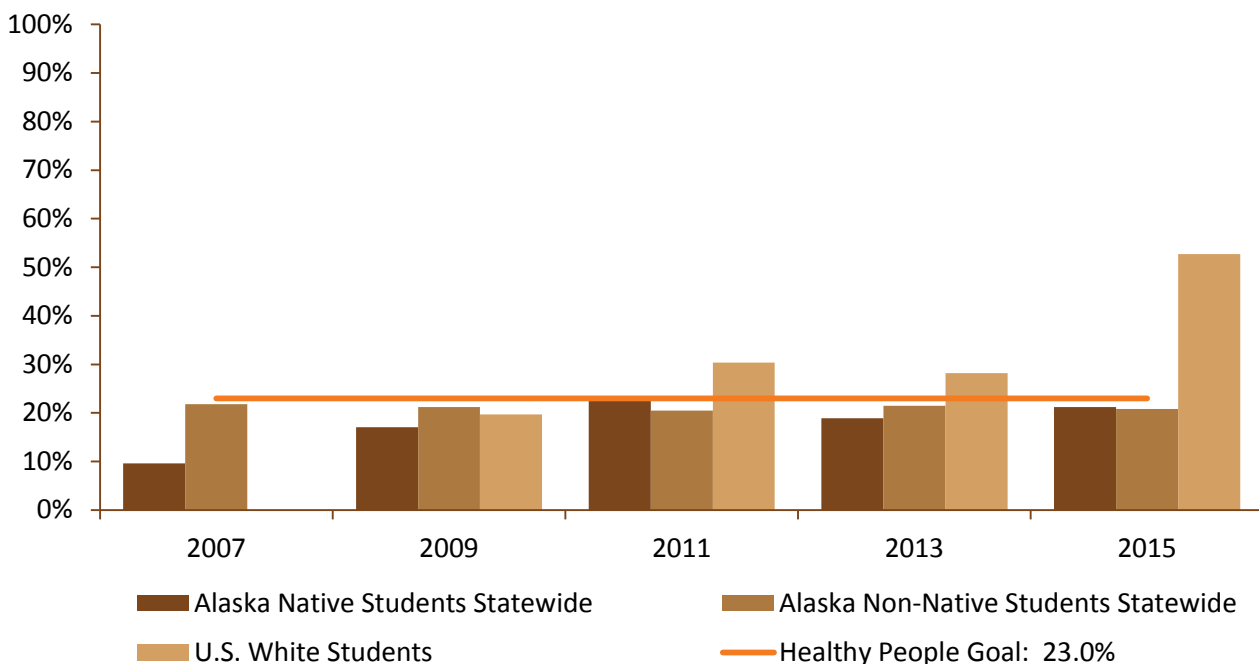
Summary

- 21.2% of Alaska Native high school students reported engaging in the recommended level of physical activity in 2015.
- The percentage of Alaska Native high school student who met physical activity recommendations more than doubled between 2007 and 2015.
- The percentage of Alaska Native high school students who met physical activity recommendations were similar to Alaska Non-Native students but significantly lower than U.S. White students.
- In 2015, adolescent physical activity varied from 15.4% to 23.3% by tribal health region.

Adolescent Physical Activity, 2007-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-100

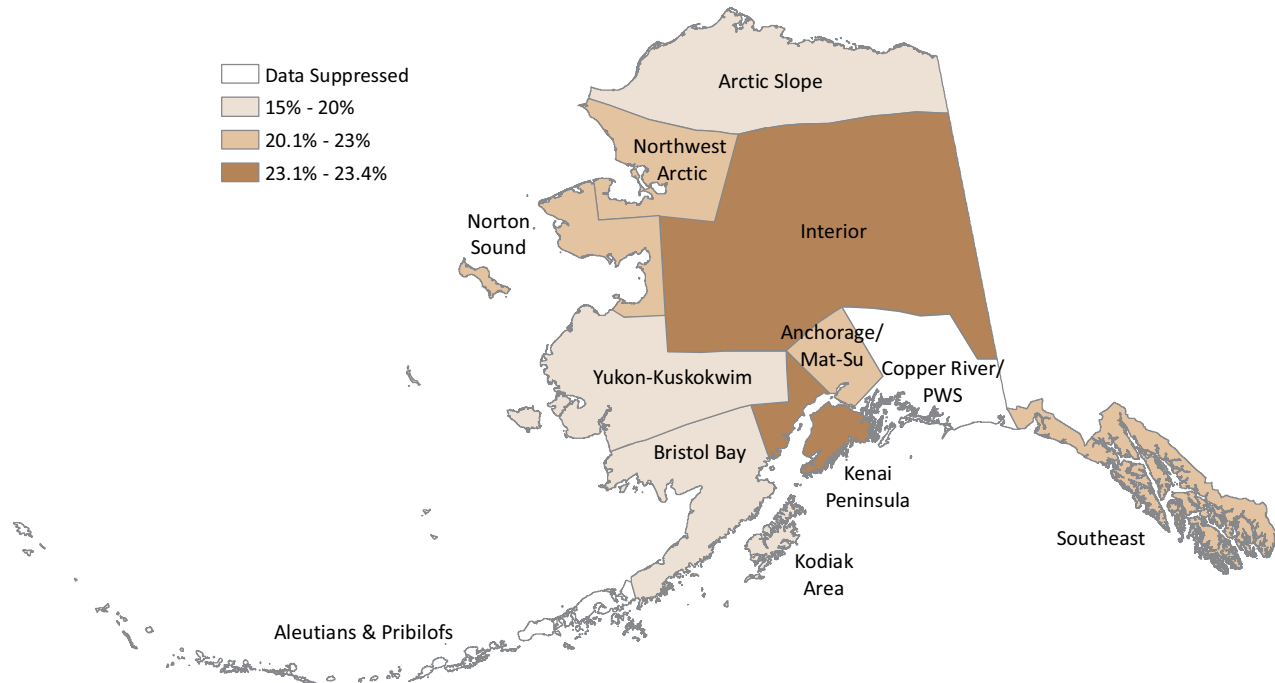


Physical Activity

Alaska Native Adolescents Who Met Physical Activity Recommendations by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-101



Obesity

Definition

Adolescent **obesity** is the percentage of students in grades 9-12 with a Body Mass Index (BMI) equal to or greater than the age- and sex-specific 95th percentile.

Objective

Reduce the percentage of adolescents (high school students in grades 9-12) who meet the criteria for obesity (age- and sex- specific BMI of \geq 95th percentile) to 10.0%.

Healthy Alaskans 2020, Leading Health Indicator #5.a.ii

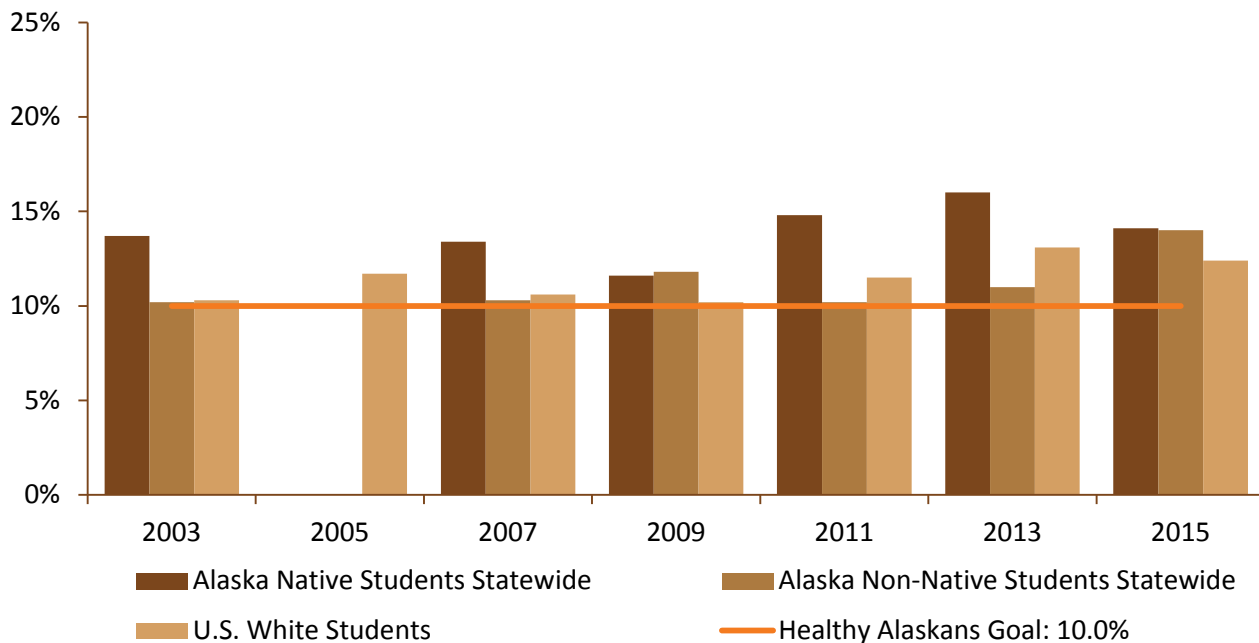
Summary

- 14.1% of Alaska Native high school students were obese in 2015; 31% of Alaska Native high school students were obese or overweight.
- Obesity among Alaska Native high school students appears to have remained relatively stable between 2003 (13.7%) and 2015 (14.1%).
- There was no significant difference in obesity prevalence among Alaska Native, Alaska Non-Native, and U.S. White students in any year.
- In 2015, adolescent obesity varied from 7.7% to 19.4% by tribal health region.

Adolescent Obesity, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-102

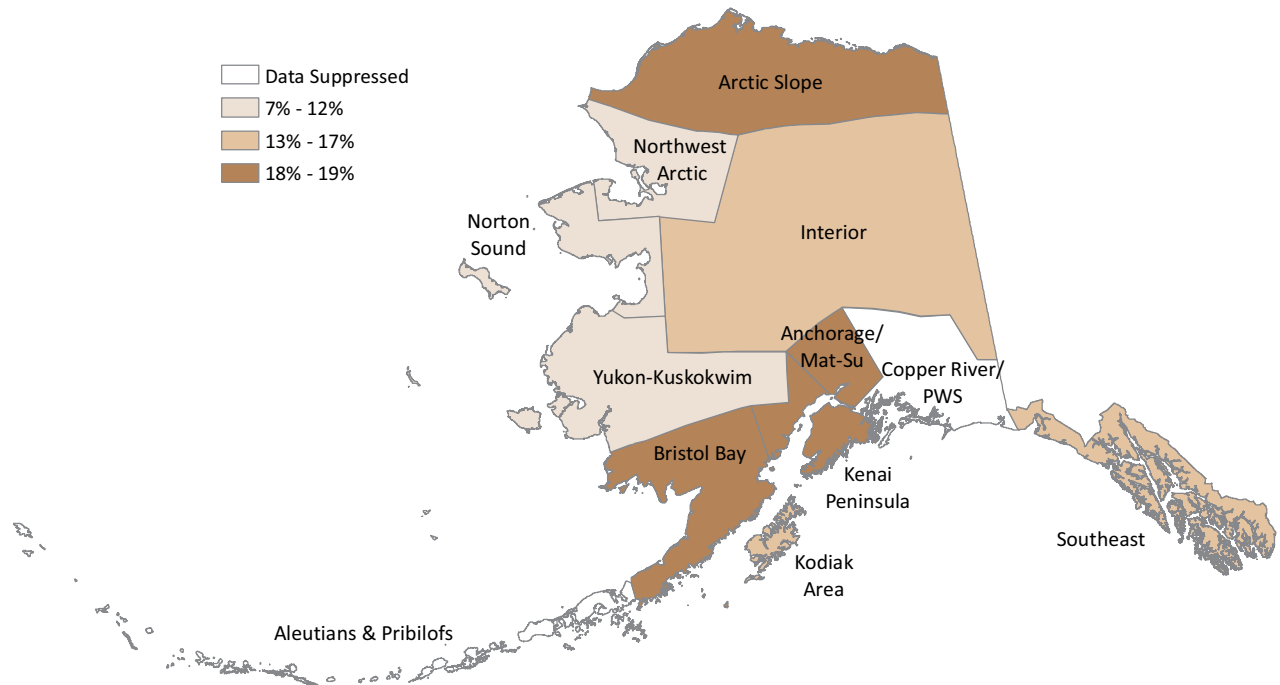


Obesity

Alaska Native Adolescent Obesity by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-103



Overweight

Definition

Adolescent **overweight** is the percentage of students in grades 9-12 with a Body Mass Index (BMI) at the age- and sex-specific 85th percentile or greater, but not greater than the 95th percentile.

Objective

Reduce the percentage of adolescents (high school students in grades 9-12) who meet the criteria for overweight (age- and sex- specific BMI of \geq 85th and $<$ 95th percentile) to 12.0%.

Healthy Alaskans 2020, Leading Health Indicator #5.a.i

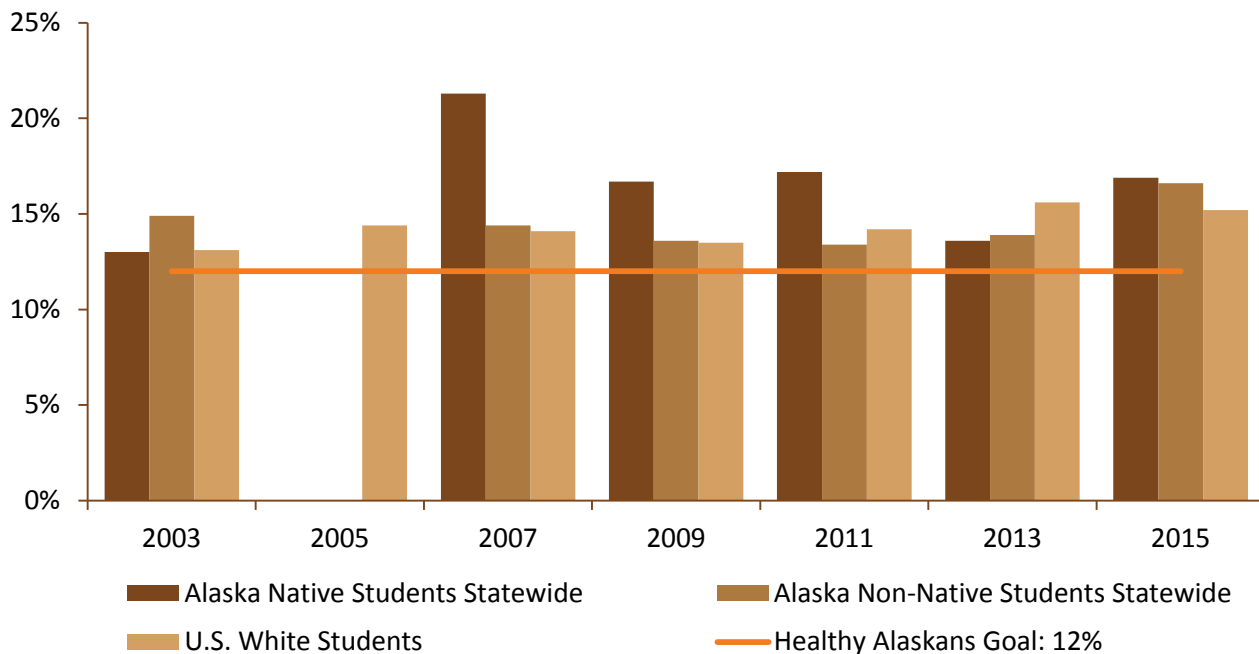
Summary

- 16.9% of Alaska Native high school students were overweight in 2015; 31% of Alaska Native high school students were overweight or obese.
- The percentage of Alaska Native high school students who reported being overweight has fluctuated between 2003 and 2015.
- In 2015 there was no significant difference between the percentage of Alaska Native high school students who were overweight compared with Alaska Non-Native and U.S. White high school students.
- In 2015, overweight among Alaska Native adolescents varied from 15.8% to 21.3% by tribal health region.

Adolescent Overweight, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-104

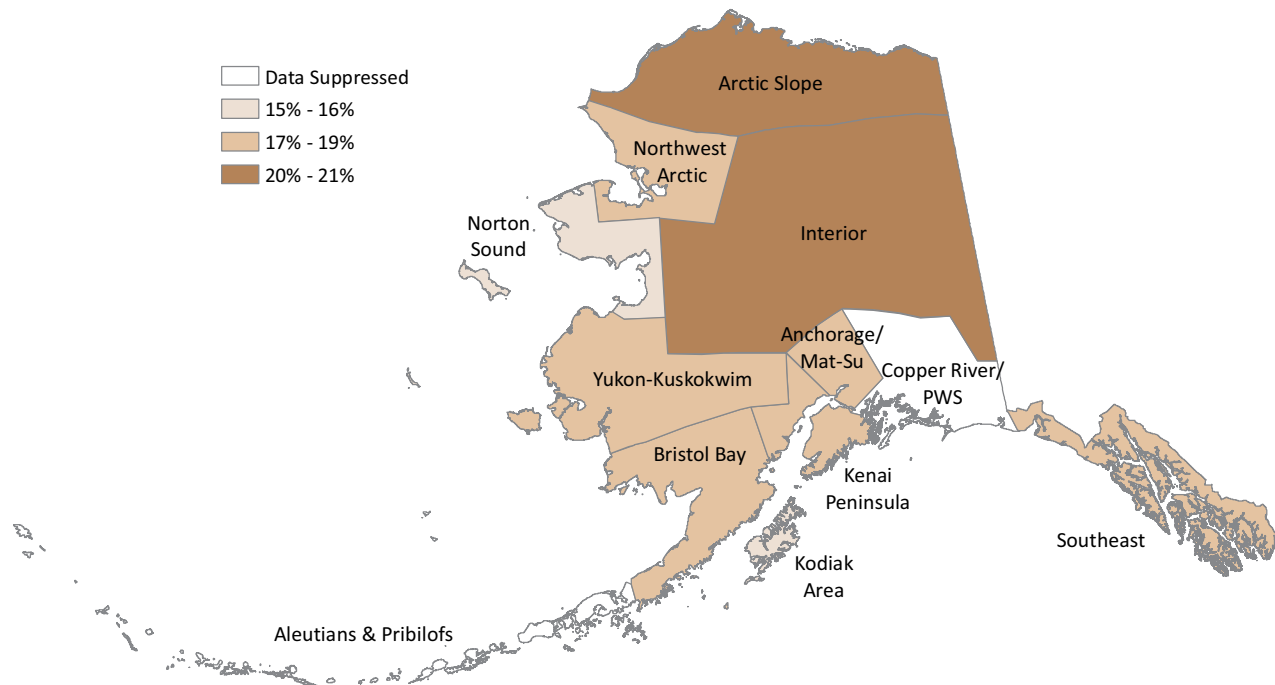


Overweight

Alaska Native Adolescent Overweight by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-105



Current Smoking

Definition

Adolescent **current smoking** is defined as the percent of high school students in grades 9-12 who have smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days.

Objective

Reduce cigarette smoking by adolescents in grades 9-12 during the past month to 16.0%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal TU-2.2

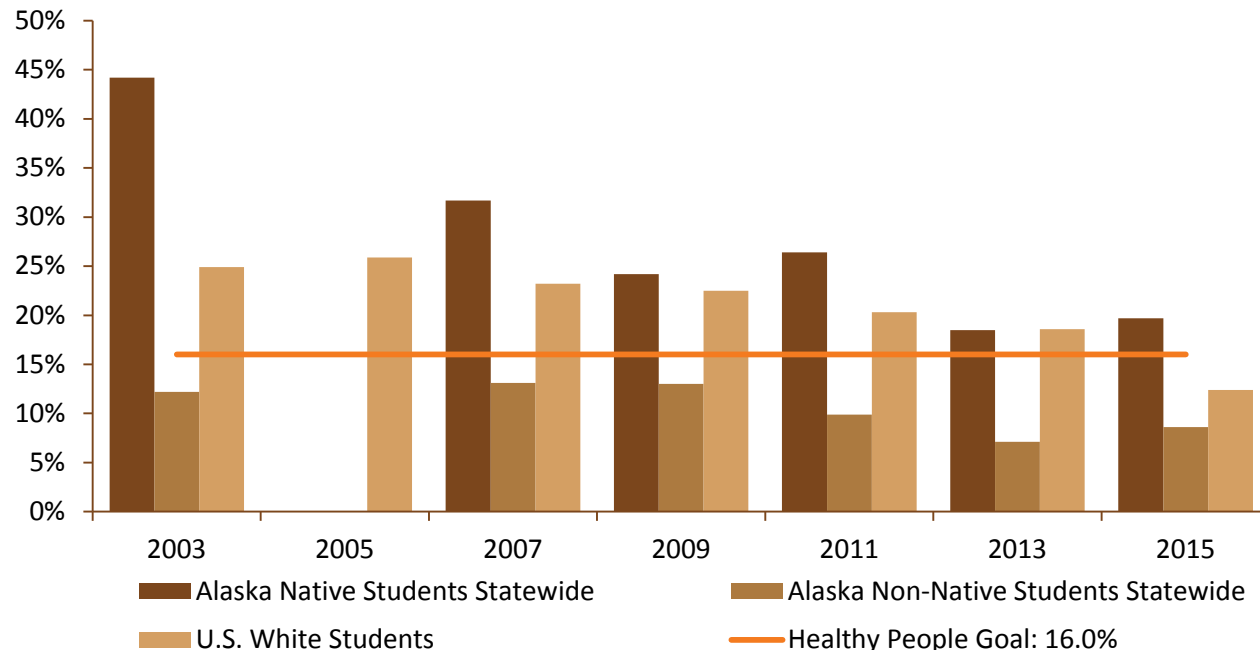
Summary

- 19.7% of Alaska Native high school students currently smoked cigarettes in 2015.
- Current smoking decreased substantially among Alaska Native high school students between 2003 and 2015.
- Smoking prevalence was significantly higher among Alaska Native high school students compared with Alaska Non-Native students, but did not differ significantly from that of U.S. White students.
- In 2015, adolescent tobacco use varied from 10.6% to 35.8% by tribal health region.

Adolescent Current Smoking, 2003-2015

Data Sources: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-106

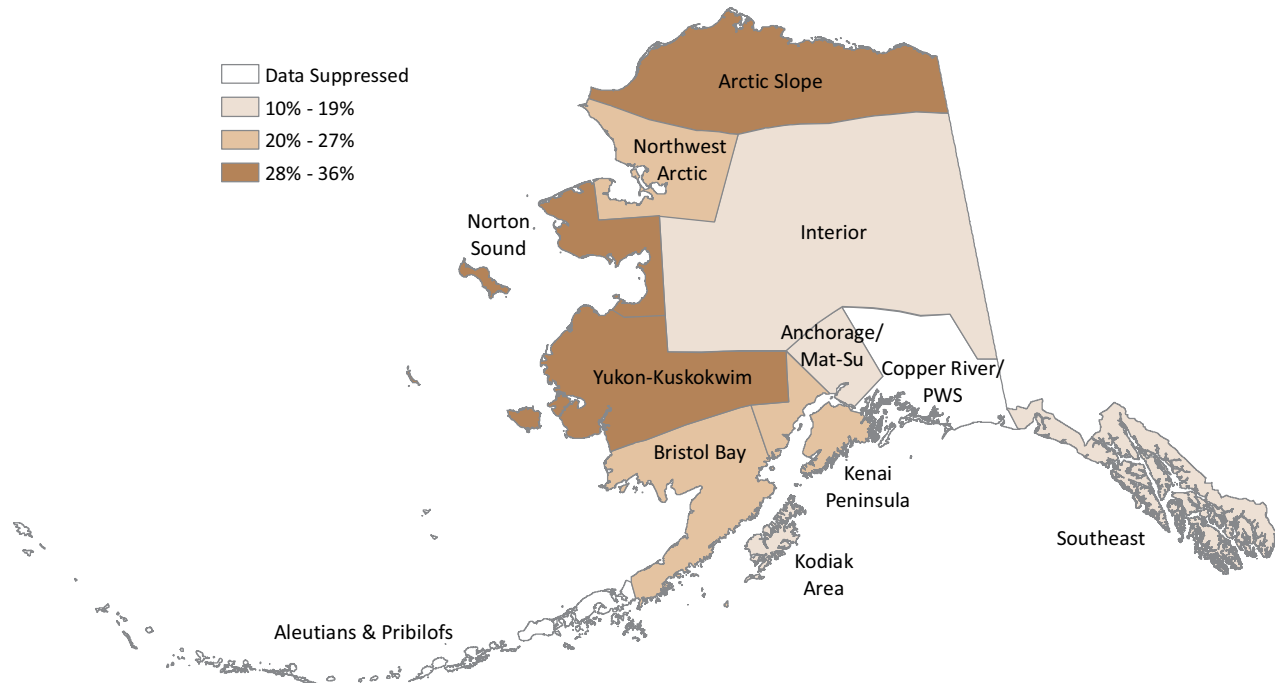


Current Smoking

Alaska Native Adolescent Current Smoking by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-107



Smokeless Tobacco Use

Definition

Adolescent **smokeless tobacco use** is defined as the percent of high school students in grades 9-12 who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days.

Objective

Reduce spit tobacco use by adolescents in grades 9-12 during the past month to 6.9%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal T-U 2.3

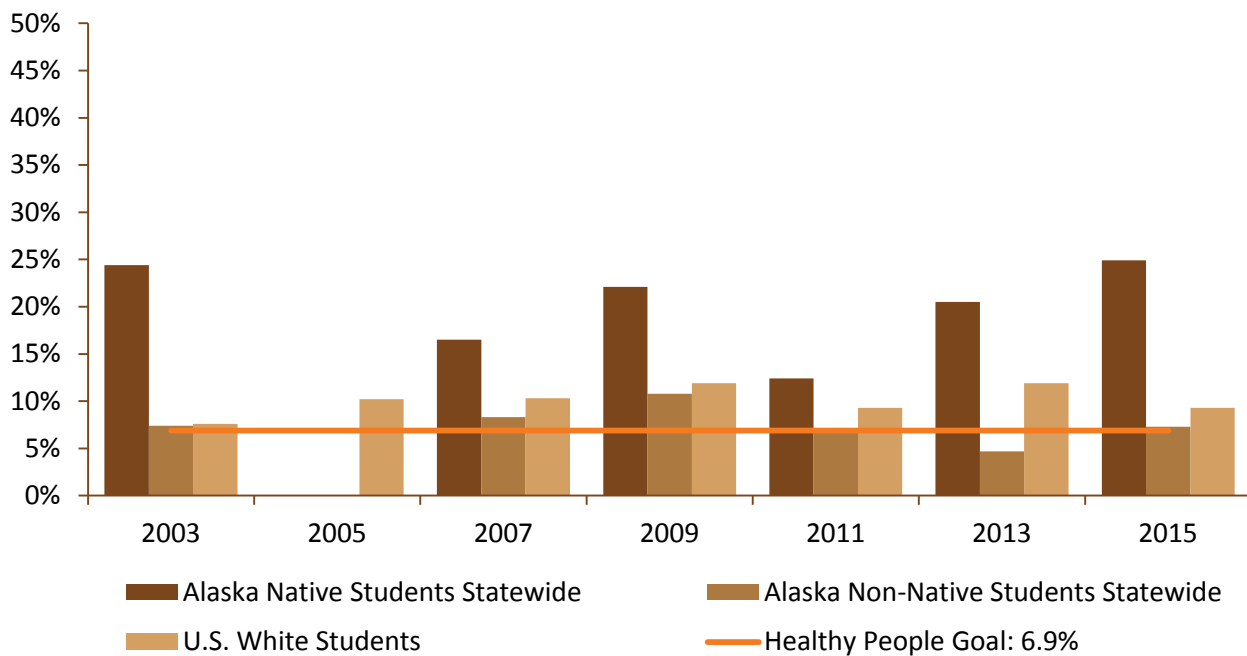
Summary

- 25% of Alaska Native high school students reported current use of smokeless tobacco in 2015.
- The 2015 prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among Alaska Native high school students did not differ significantly from the 2003 prevalence.
- In 2015 smokeless tobacco use among Alaska Native high school students was significantly higher than among Alaska Non-Native and U.S. White students in 2015.
- In 2015, adolescent smokeless tobacco use varied from 7.4% to 45.4% by tribal health region.

Adolescent Smokeless Tobacco Use, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-108

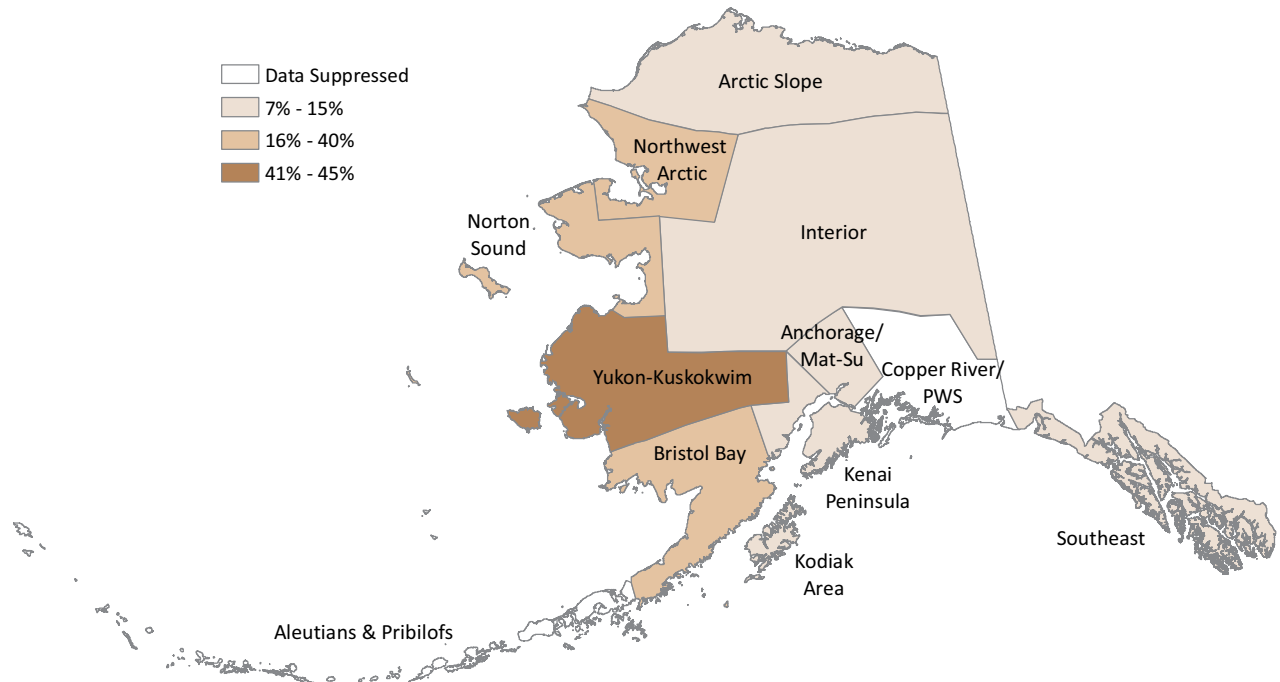


Smokeless Tobacco Use

Alaska Native Adolescent Smokeless Tobacco Use by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-109



Current Drinking

Definition

Adolescent **current drinking** is the estimated percentage of high school students in grades 9-12 who consumed at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days.

Objective

Reduce the proportion of adolescents reporting use of alcohol or any illicit drug during the past 30 days to 16.6%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal SA-13.1

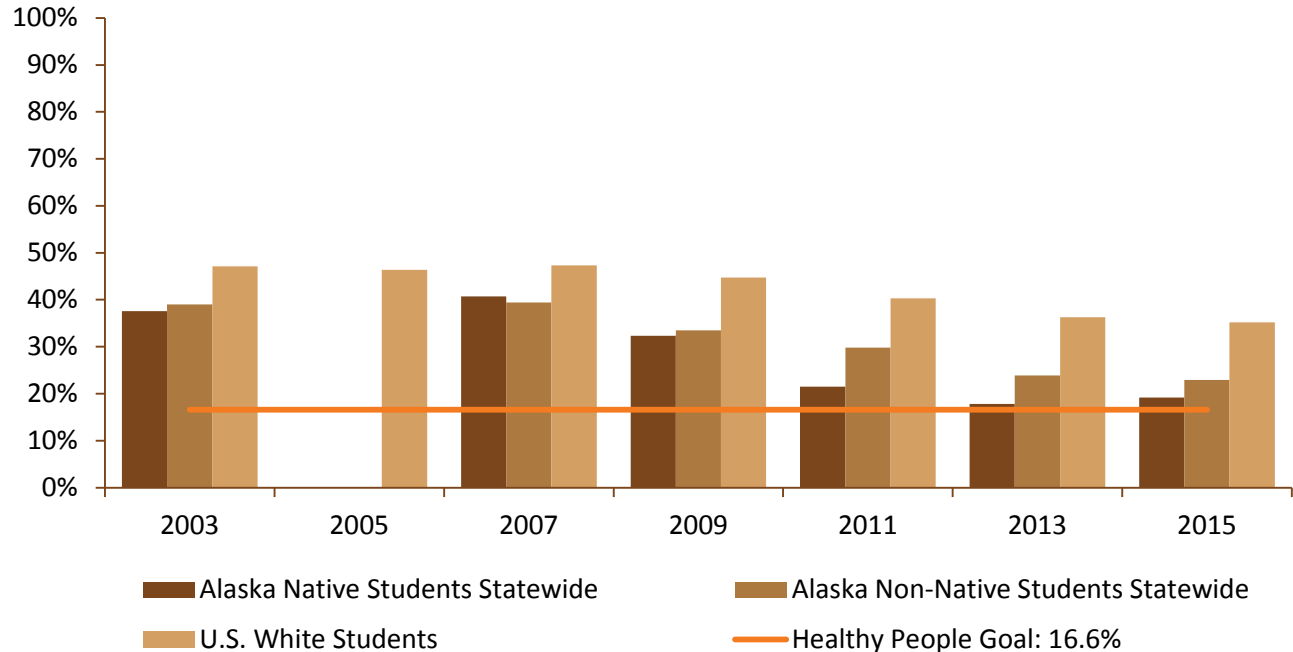
Summary

- 19.2% of Alaska Native high school students reported current drinking in 2015.
- The percentage of Alaska Native high school students who reported current drinking was significantly lower in 2015 compared to 2003.
- In 2015, the percentage of Alaska Native high school students (19.2%) who reported current drinking was nearly half that of U.S. White students (35.2%).
- In 2015, adolescent drinking varied between 19.0% and 36.1% by tribal health region.

Adolescent Current Drinking, 2003-2015

Data Sources: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-110

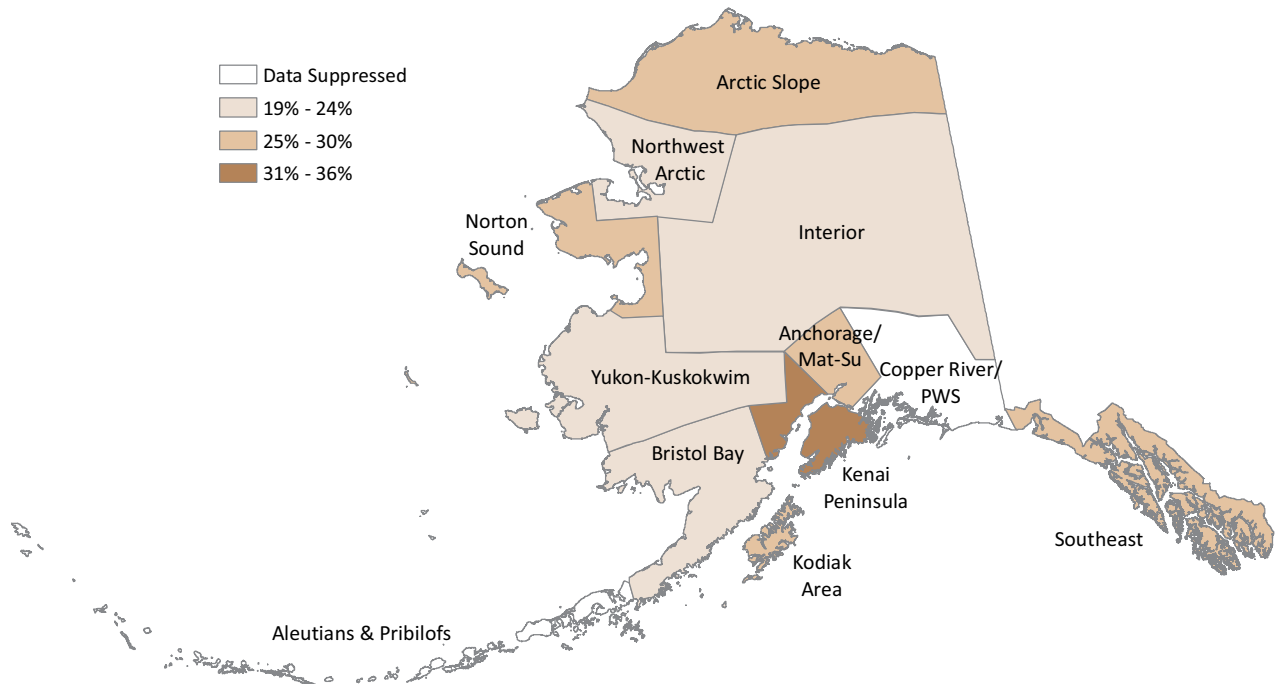


Current Drinking

Alaska Native Adolescent Current Drinking by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-111



Binge Drinking

Definition

Adolescent **binge drinking** is the estimated percentage of high school students in grades 9-12 who consumed five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days.

Objective

Reduce the percentage of adolescents (high school students in grades 9-12) who report binge drinking in the past 30 days to 17%.

Healthy Alaskans 2020, Leading Health Indicator #15.b

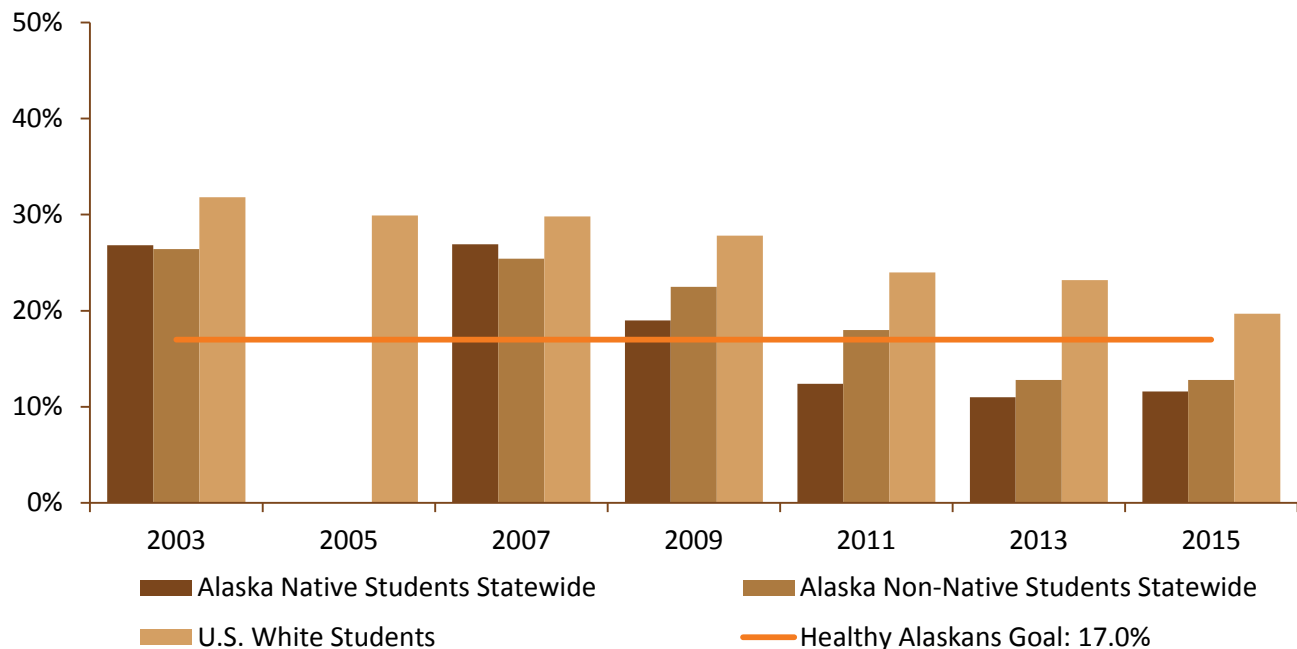
Summary

- 11.6% of Alaska Native high school students reported binge drinking in 2015.
- Binge drinking among Alaska Native high school students has decreased significantly between 2003 and 2015.
- The percentage of Alaska Native high school students (11.6%) who reported binge drinking was almost half that of U.S. White students (19.7%) in 2015.
- In 2015, adolescent binge drinking varied between 12.3% and 22.5% by tribal health region.

Adolescent Binge Drinking, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-112

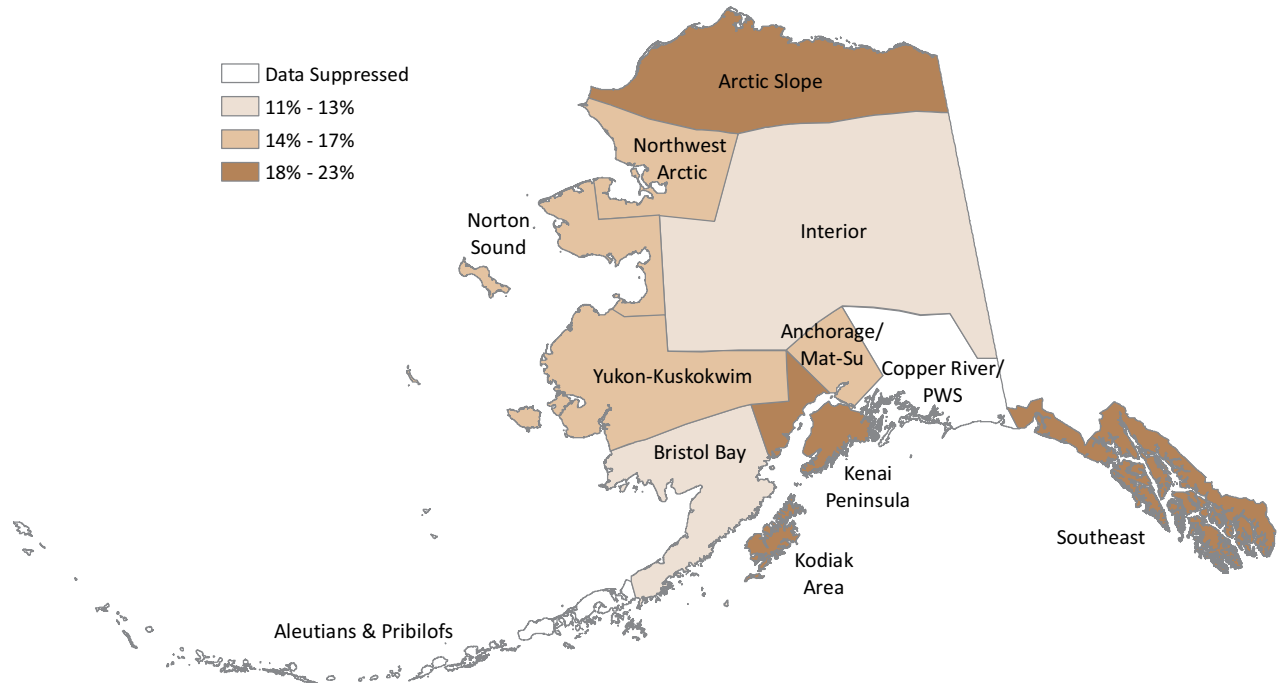


Binge Drinking

Alaska Native Adolescent Binge Drinking by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-113



Marijuana Use

Definition

Adolescent ***marijuana use*** is defined as the estimated percentage of high school students in grades 9-12 who used marijuana on one or more of the past 30 days.

Objective

Reduce the proportion of adolescents (12 to 17 years) reporting the use of marijuana during the past 30 days to 6.0%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal SA-13.2

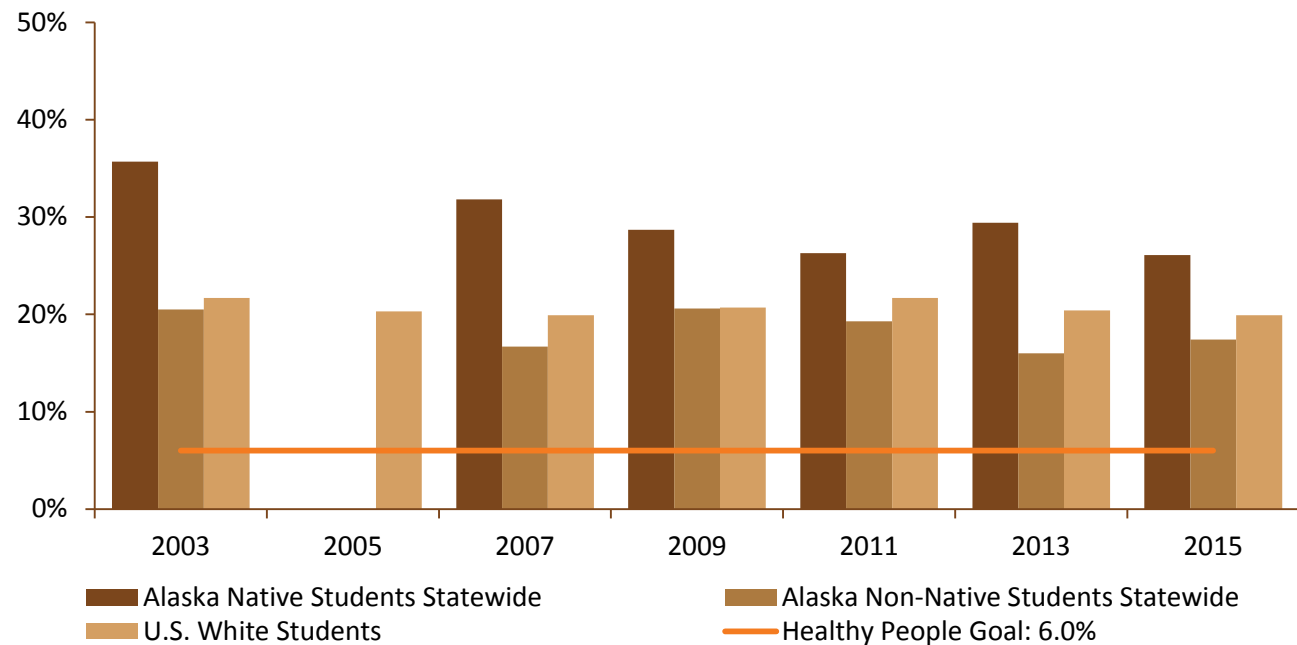
Summary

- More than a quarter (26.1%) of Alaska Native high school students reported current marijuana use in 2015.
- Marijuana use appears to have decreased among Alaska Native high school students since 2003 when more than a third of students reported using marijuana.
- A significantly higher percentage of Alaska Native students reported marijuana use compared with Alaska Non-Native students.
- In 2015, adolescent marijuana use varied between 23.4% and 41.2% by tribal health region.

Adolescent Marijuana Use, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-114

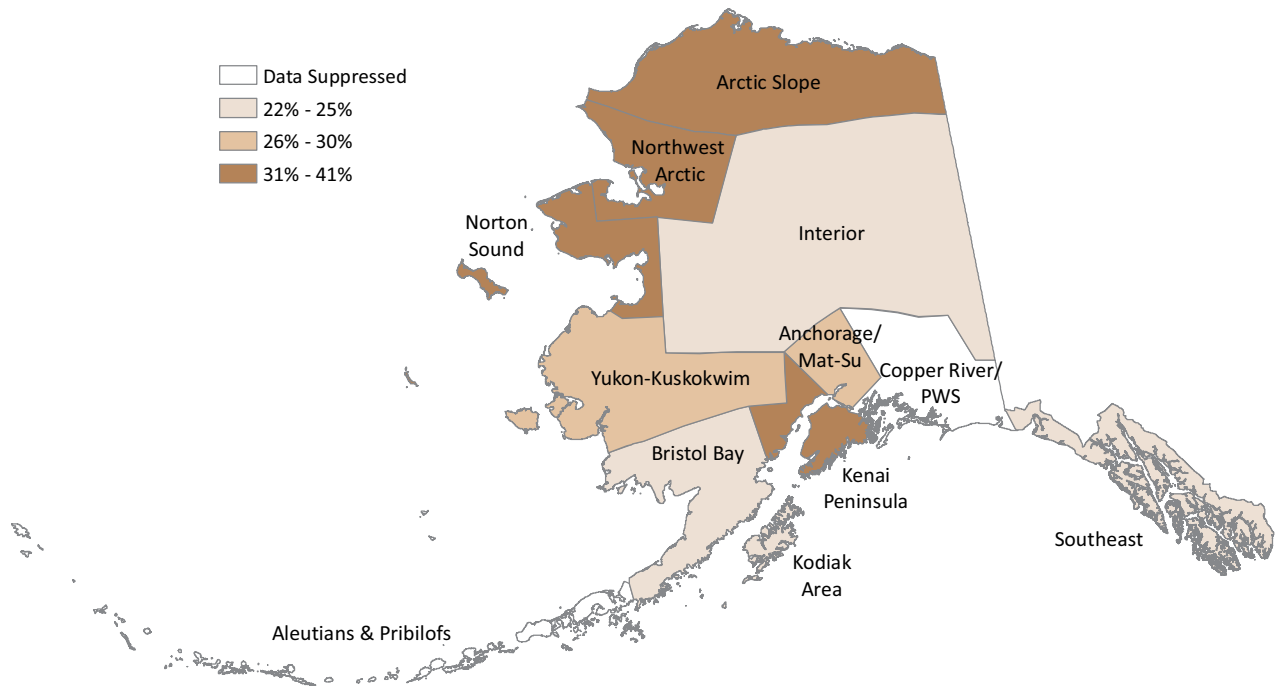


Marijuana Use

Alaska Native Adolescent Marijuana Use by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-115



Prescription Drug Abuse

Definition

Among high school students in grades 9-12, **prescription drug abuse** is defined as having used a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life.

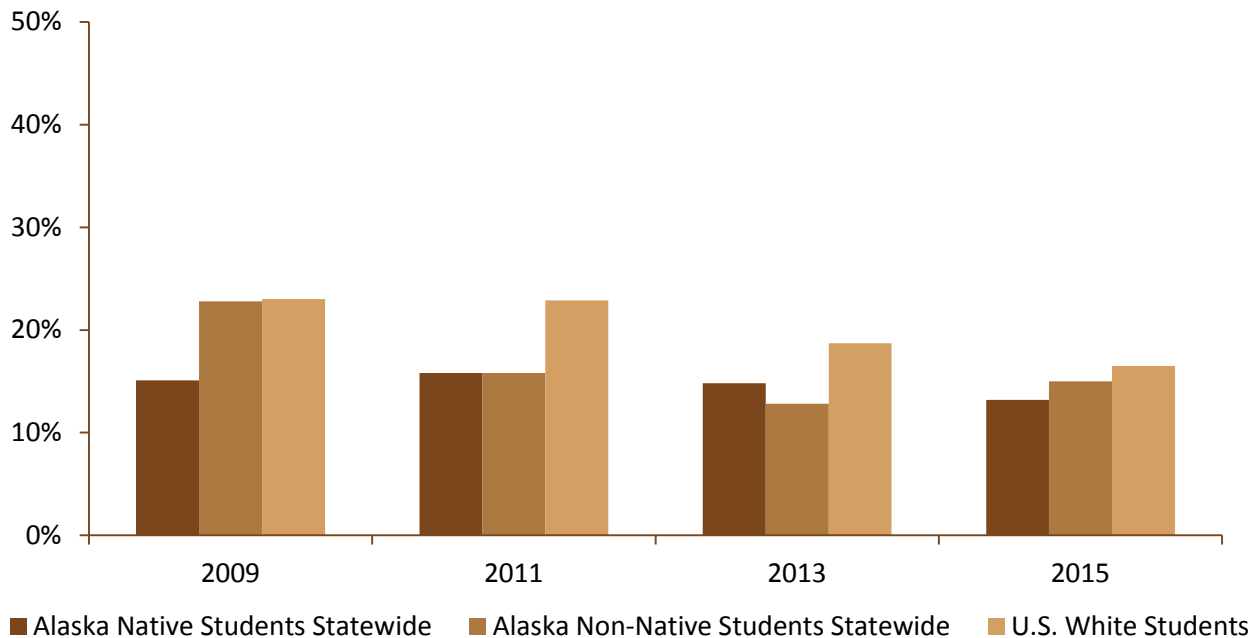
Summary

- 13.2% of Alaska Native high school students reported having used prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription in their lifetime in 2015.
- There was no significant difference between Alaska Native, non-Native, and U.S. White students in 2015.
- In 2015, adolescent prescription drug abuse ranged from 11.4% to 31.2% by tribal health region.

Adolescent Prescription Drug Abuse, 2009-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-116

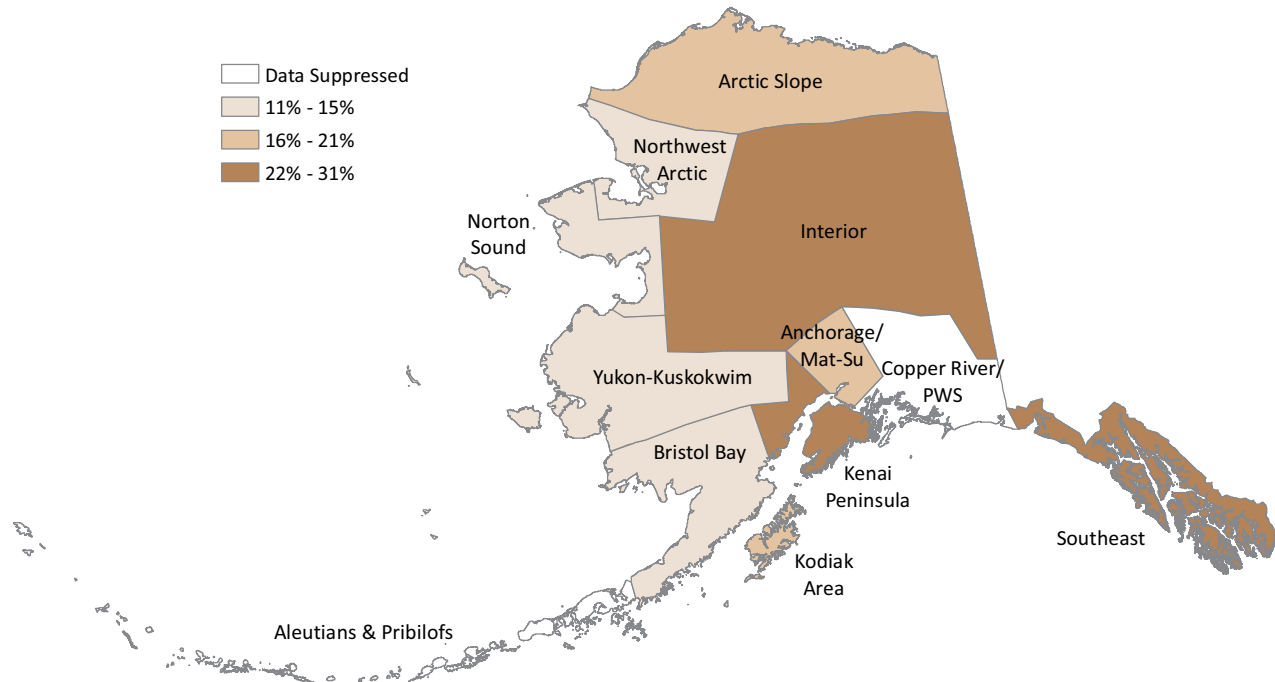


Prescription Drug Abuse

Alaska Native Adolescent Prescription Drug Abuse by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-117



Soda Consumption

Definition

Among high school students in grades 9-12, **soda consumption** is defined as drinking soda or pop one or more times per day during the past seven days. Soda or pop includes drinks such as Coke or Pepsi and excludes diet sodas.

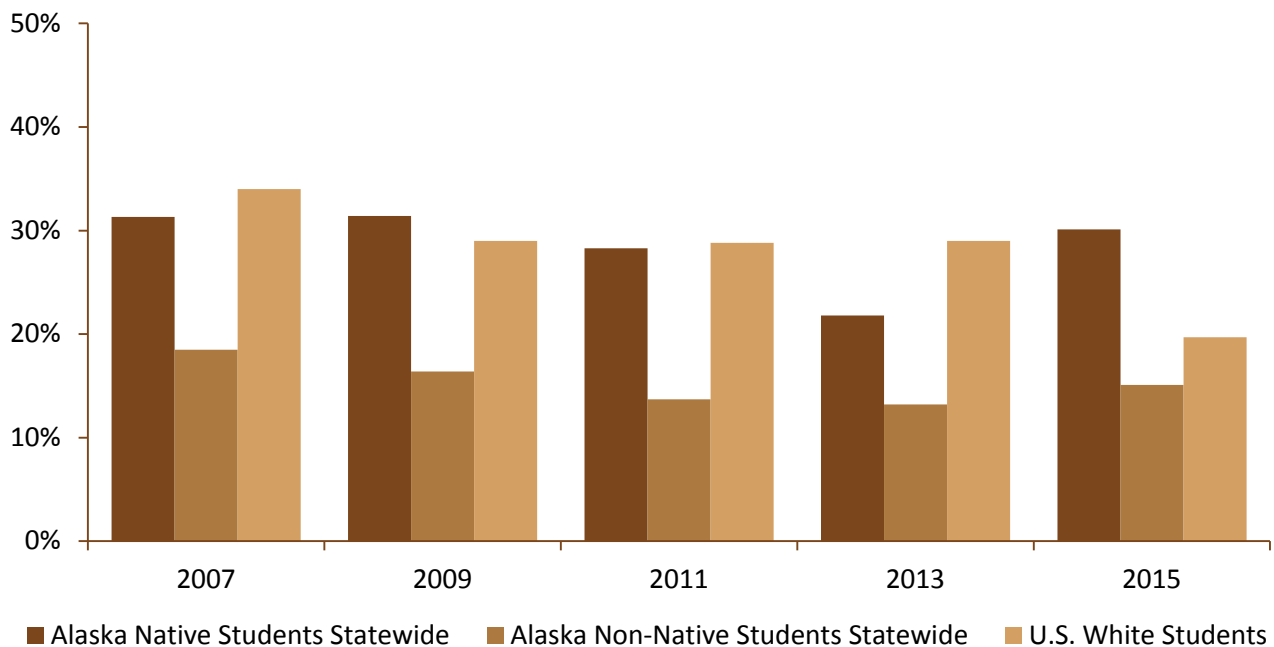
Summary

- 30.1% of Alaska Native high school students reported drinking soda daily in the past week in 2015.
- The percentage of Alaska Native high school students consuming soda was significantly higher compared with Alaska Non-Native and U.S. White students.
- In 2015, adolescent soda consumption varied from 9.9% to 41.0% by tribal health region.

Adolescent Soda Consumption, 2007-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-118

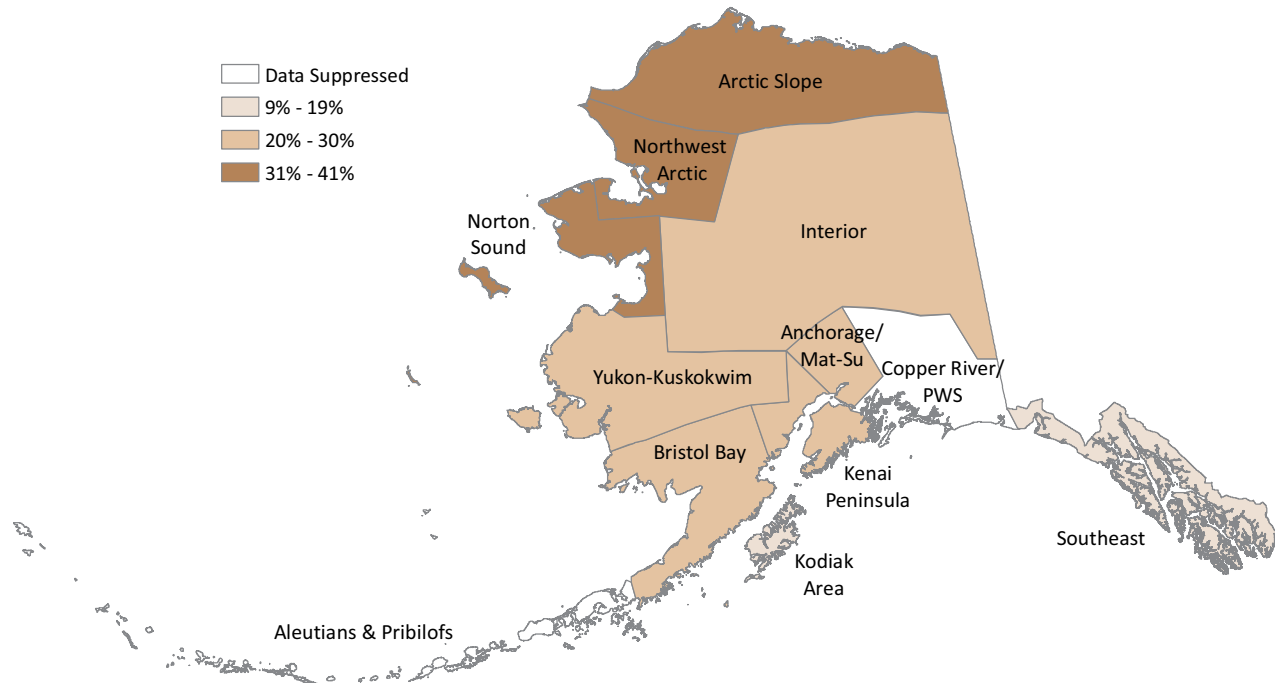


Soda Consumption

Alaska Native Adolescent Soda Consumption by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-119



Sexual Activity

Definition

Adolescent **sexual activity** is defined as the estimated percentage of high school students in grades 9-12 who have ever engaged in sexual intercourse.

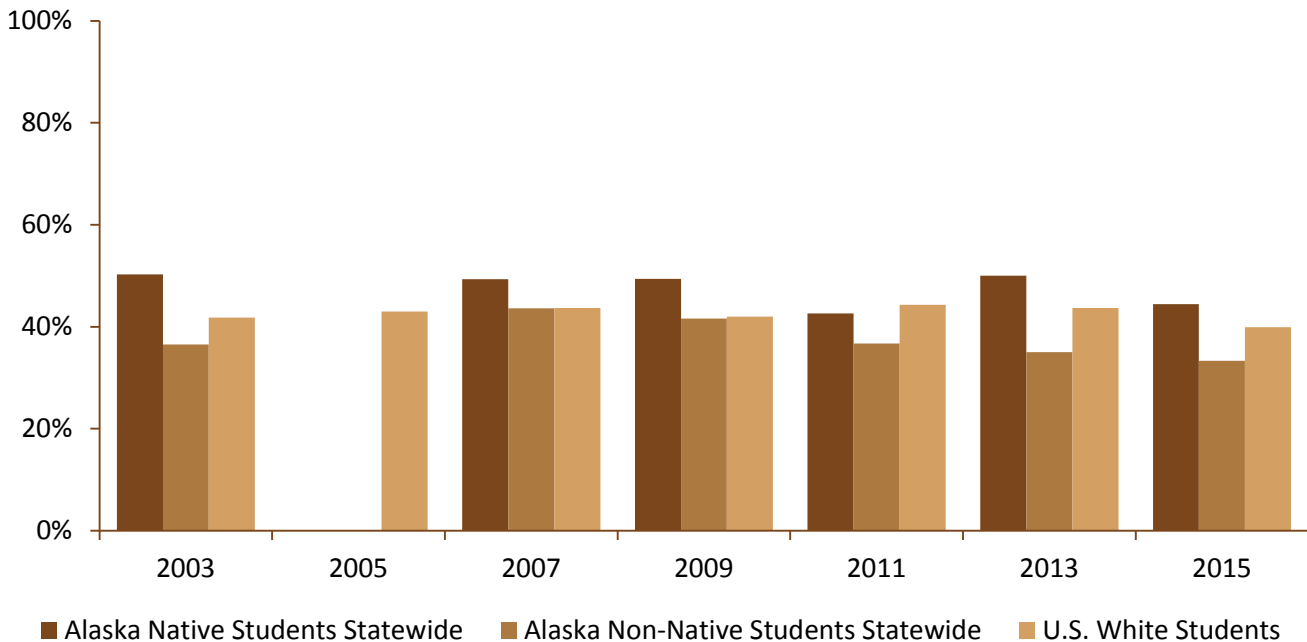
Summary

- In 2015, less than half of Alaska Native high school students reported having ever engaged in sexual intercourse.
- Sexual activity among Alaska Native high school students has not changed significantly between 2003 and 2005.
- In 2015, Alaska Native students reported significantly higher sexual activity than Alaska Non-Native students, but it was not significantly different than U.S. White students.
- In 2015, adolescent sexual activity varied between 46.5% and 56.6% by tribal health region.

Sexually Active Adolescents, 2003-2015

Data Sources: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-120

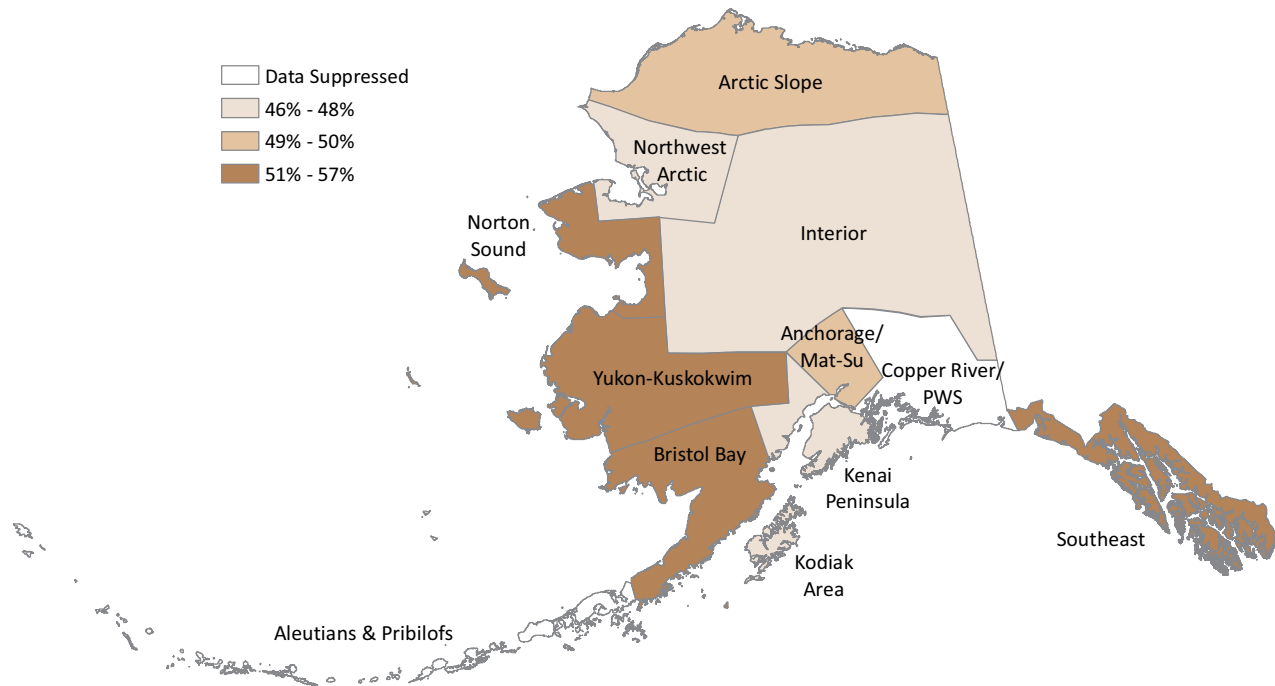


Sexual Activity

Sexually Active Alaska Native Adolescents by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-121



Bullying

Definition

Adolescent **bullying** is defined as the estimated percentage of high school students in grades 9-12 who were bullied on school property during the past 12 months. Bullying is when one or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again.

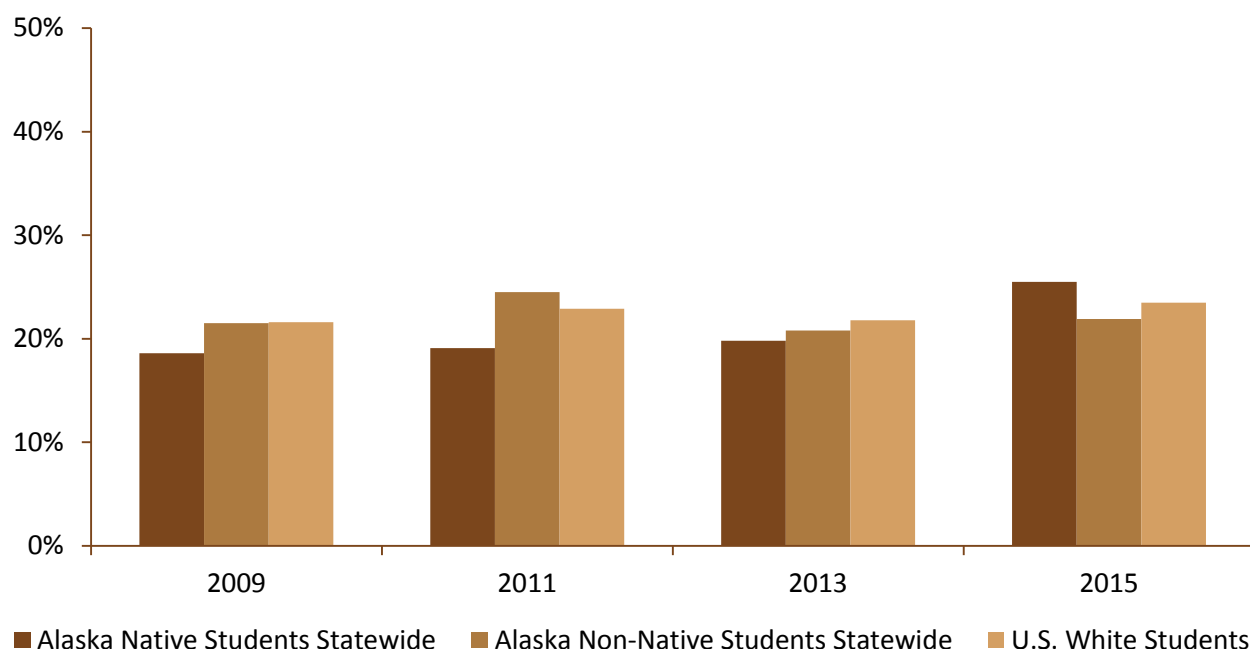
Summary

- Approximately 25.5% of Alaska Native high school students were bullied on school property in 2015.
- There was no significant difference between the percentage of Alaska Native students who were bullied and Alaska non-Native or U.S. White students who were bullied between 2009 and 2015.
- Adolescent bullying ranged from 17.5% to 25.6% by tribal health region.

Adolescent Bullying, 2009-2015

Data Sources: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-122

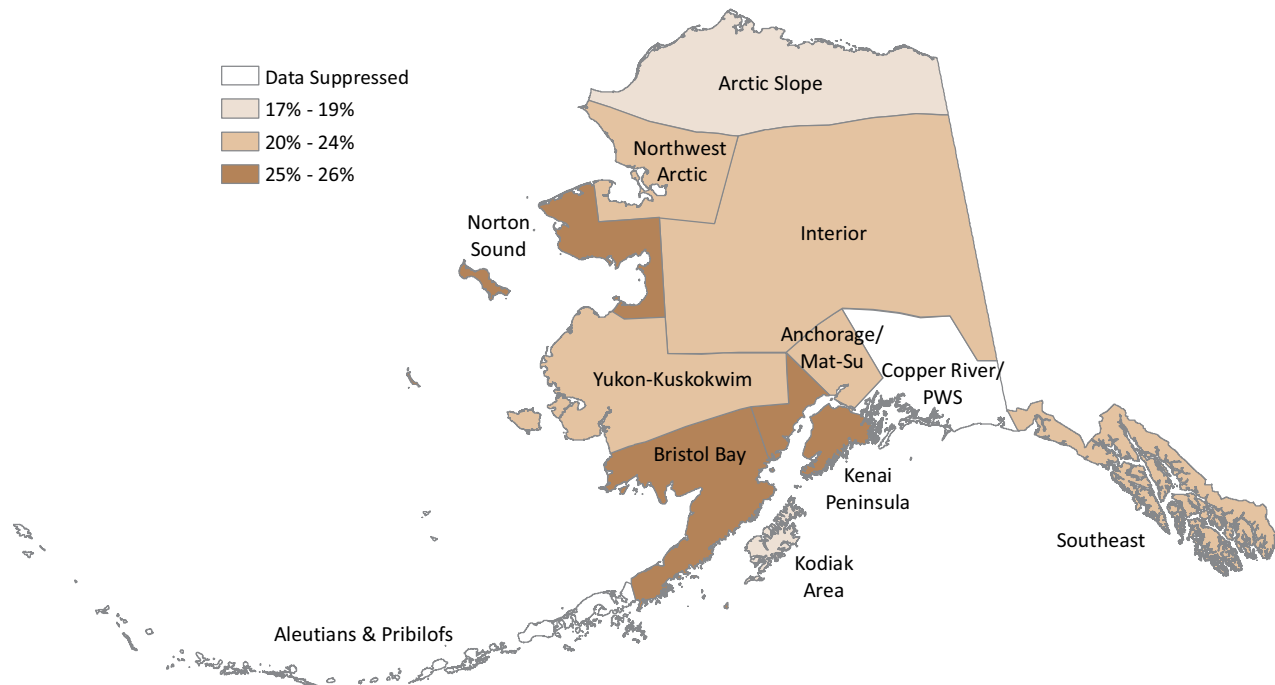


Bullying

Alaska Native Adolescent Bullying by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-123



Intimate Partner Violence

Definition

Adolescent **intimate partner violence** is defined as the estimated percentage of high school students in grades 9-12 who have ever been physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with during the past 12 months. Physically hurt includes being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon.

Objective

Reduce the percentage of adolescents (high school students in grades 9-12) who were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the past 12 months to to 8.0%.

Healthy Alaskans 2020, Leading Health Indicator #13

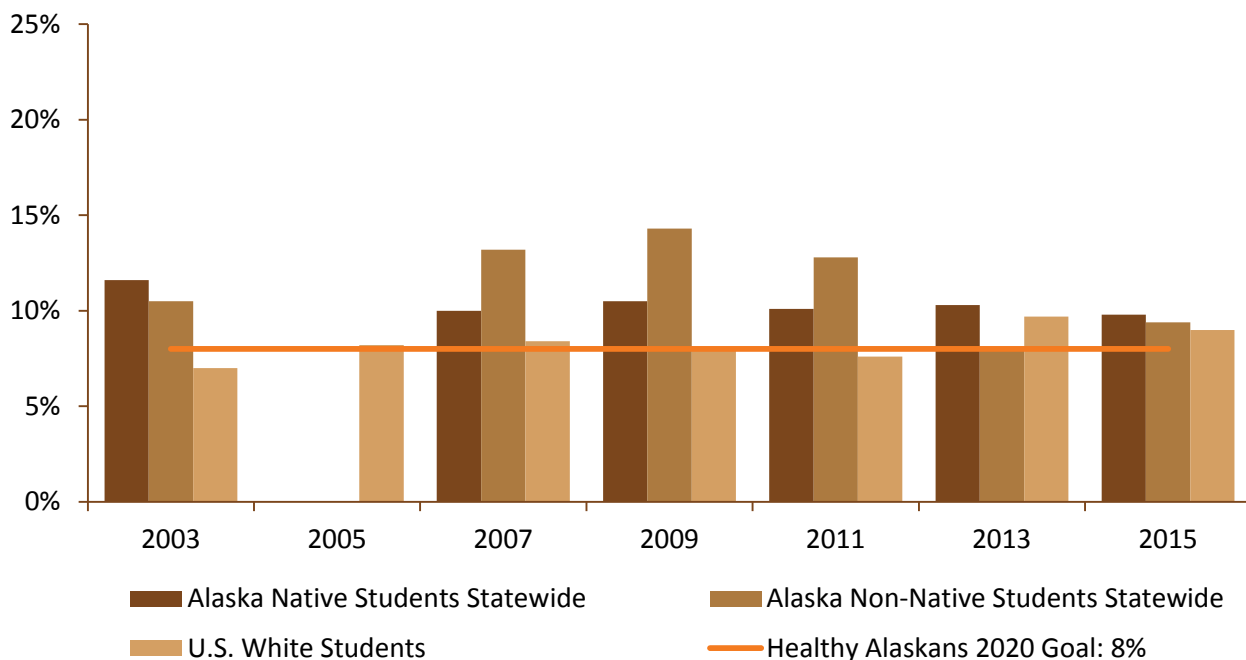
Summary

- Approximately 1 in 10 (9.8%) Alaska Native high school students reported having experienced intimate partner violence in 2015.
- The percentage of Alaska Native high school students who experienced intimate partner violence has remained relatively stable from 2003 to 2015.
- The prevalence of intimate partner violence among Alaska Native students is similar to that of Alaska Non-Native students and U.S. White students.
- Adolescent intimate partner violence ranged from 7.6% to 13.7% by tribal health region.

Adolescent Intimate Partner Violence, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-124

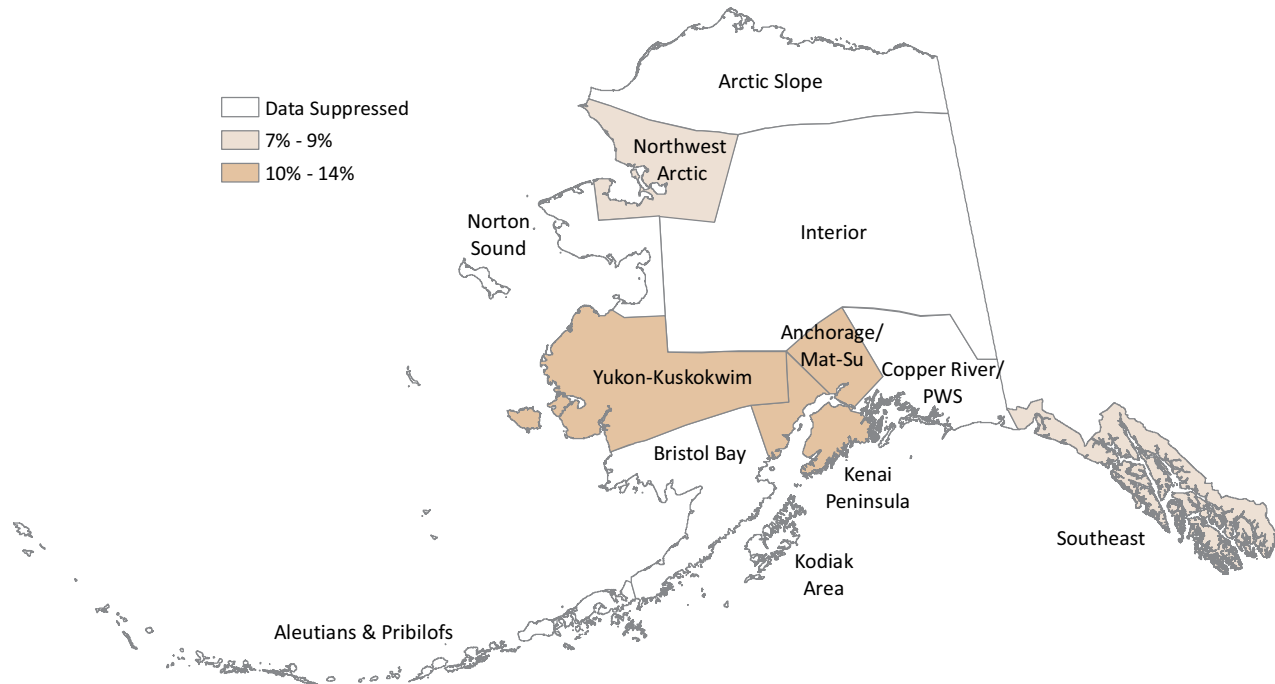


Intimate Partner Violence

Alaska Native Adolescent Intimate Partner Violence by Tribal Health Region, 2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-125



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Adult Health





ADULT HEALTH - Highlights -

- More than a third (38.1%) of Alaska Native adults report being in very good or excellent health.
- Alaska Native adults report an average of 3.6 days of poor mental health per month.
- Less than a fifth (18.6%) of Alaska Native adults meet the current recommendations for physical activity.
- A third (34.9%) of Alaska Native adults are overweight, and a third (35.2%) are obese based on body mass index.
- Smoking prevalence has not decreased significantly during the past two decades. More than a third (36.4%) of Alaska Native adults are current smokers.
- Smokeless tobacco use has also been relatively stable, with 12.8% of Alaska Native adults reporting current use of smokeless tobacco.
- One in five (19.8%) Alaska Native adults report binge drinking in the past month.
- An estimated 9.0% of the Alaska Native adult population meet dietary recommendation for daily fruit and vegetable consumption.
- One in three (35.5%) Alaska Native adults has experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime.
- More than one in four (28.4%) of Alaska Native adults have experienced 4 or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs).

General Health Status

Definition

General health status is a self-assessed measure of how an individual perceives his or her health. Self-assessed health status has been validated as a useful indicator of health for a variety of populations and allows for comparisons across different conditions and populations.¹⁹

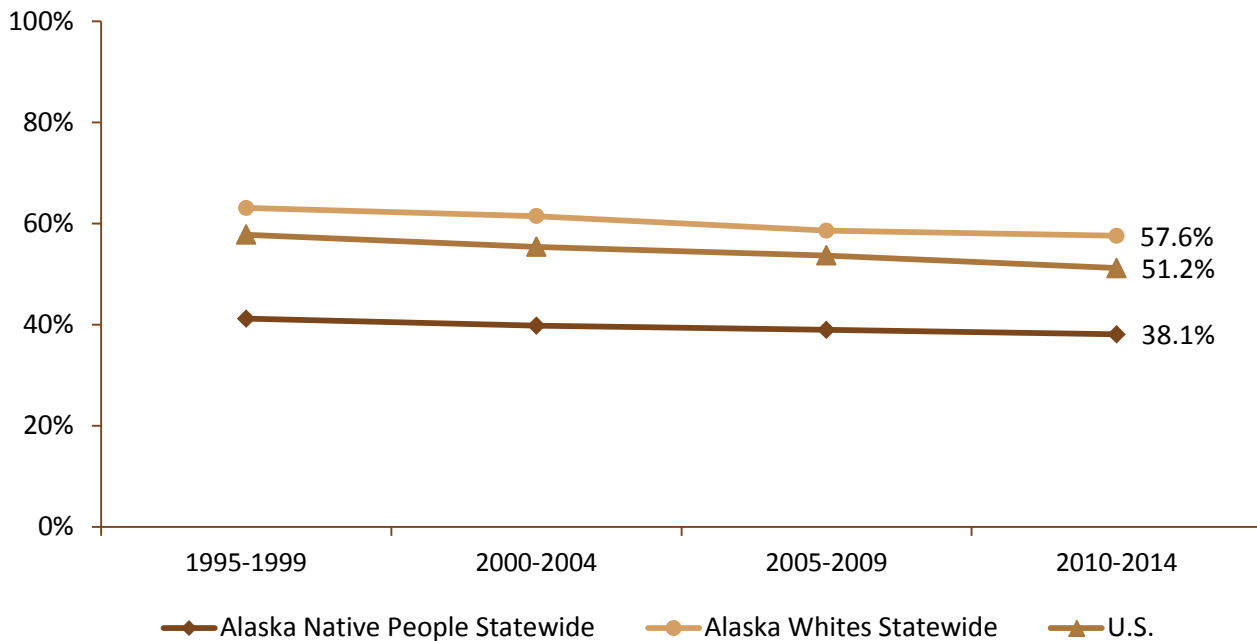
Summary

- During 2010-2014, more than a third (38.1%) of Alaska Native adults reported being in “very good” or “excellent health”.
- The proportion of Alaska Native adults reporting “very good” or “excellent health” was significantly lower compared with Alaska Whites during all time periods.
- In 2010-2014, the proportion of reported “very good” or “excellent health” varied by tribal health region from 30.3% to 50.4%.

Adult General Health Status (Very Good/Excellent), 1995-1999 to 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-126



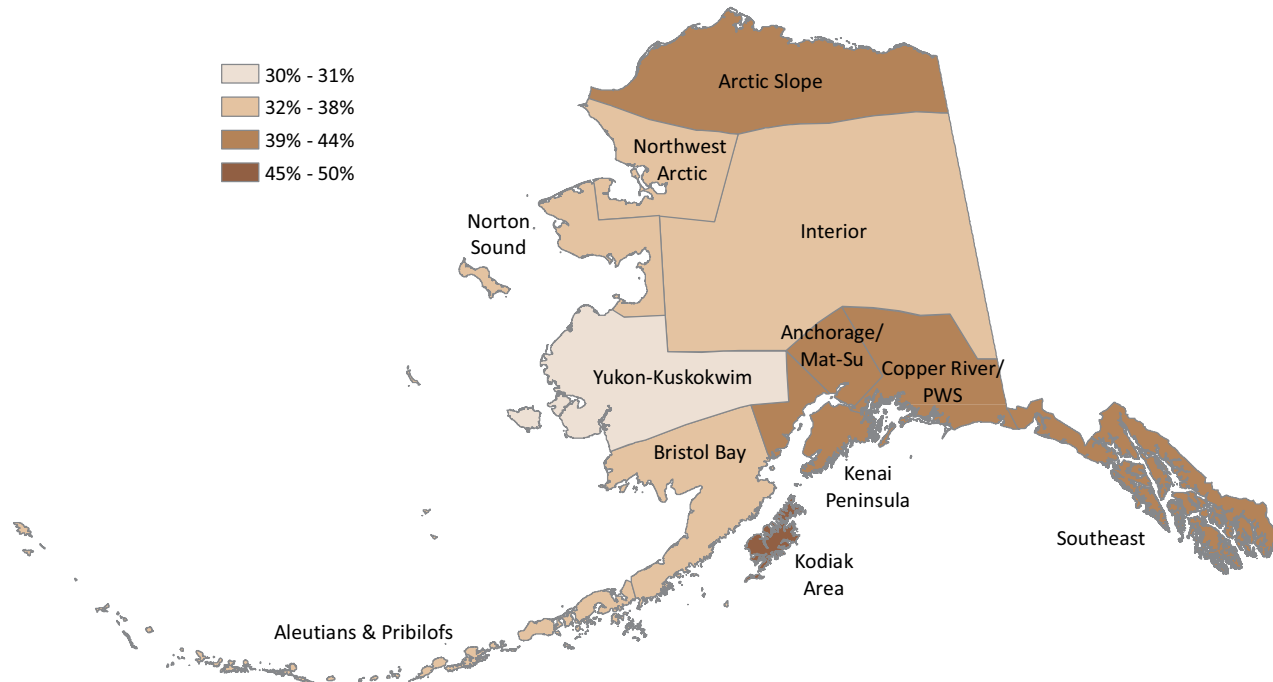
Note: U.S. values are the median percentages nationwide for all races for the middle of the five-year time period. Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

General Health Status

Alaska Native Adult General Health Status (Very Good/Excellent) by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-127



ADULT HEALTH

Mental Health

Definition

Mental health is “a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community”. **Mental health** is measured as self-reported stress, depression, and problems with emotions in the past 30 days. Evidence has shown that mental health disorders, especially depressive disorders, are strongly related to the occurrence, successful treatment, and course of many chronic diseases and many risk behaviors for chronic disease. There is emerging evidence that positive mental health is associated with improved health outcomes.²⁰

Objective

Reduce the mean number of days adults report being mentally unhealthy in the past 30 days to 2.9 days.

Healthy Alaskans 2020, Leading Health Indicator #9

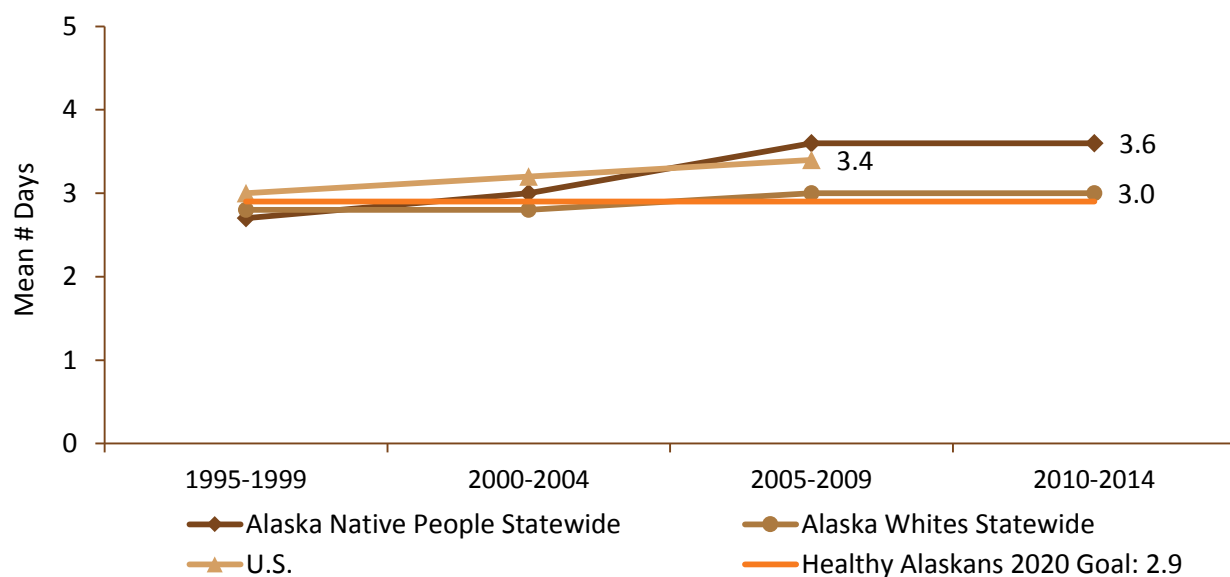
Summary

- During 2010-2014, Alaska Native adults reported an average of 3.6 days of poor mental health in the last month.
- The average number of reported days of poor mental health among Alaska Native adults was 20% higher compared with Alaska Whites statewide.
- In 2010-2014, the average number of reported days of poor mental health varied by tribal health region from 1.3 to 4.7 days of reported poor mental health.

Adult Average Reported Number of Days of Poor Mental Health, 1995-1999 to 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-128



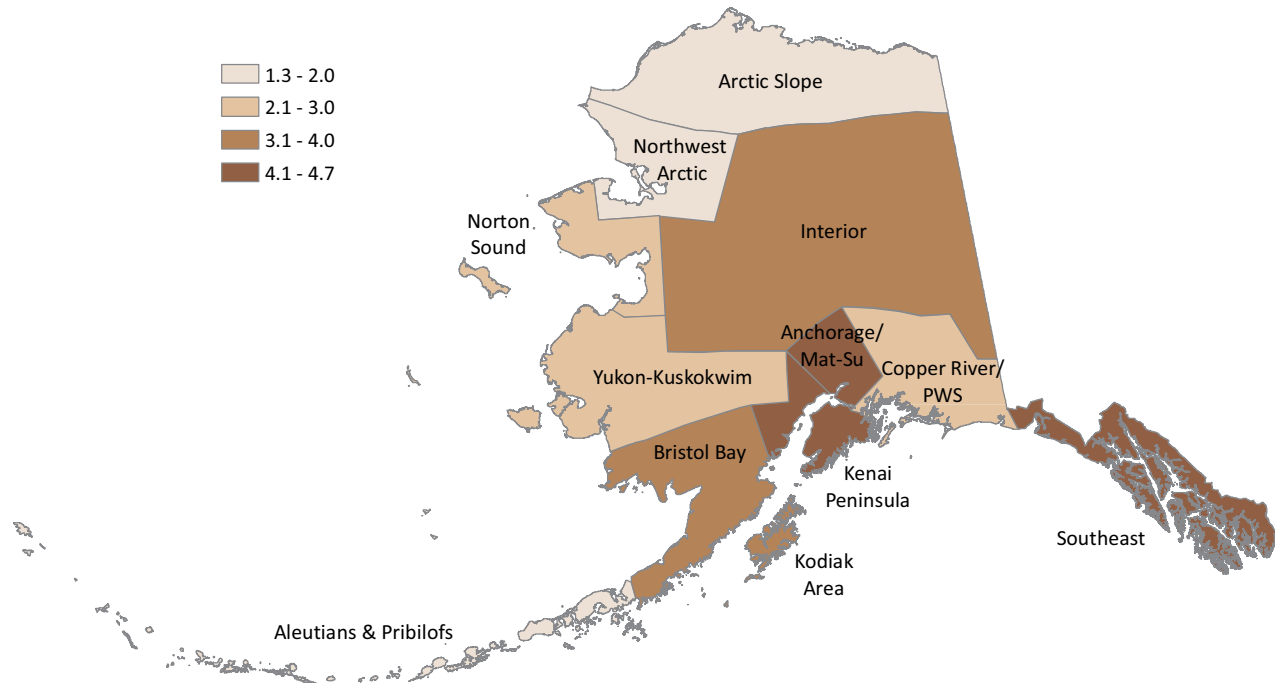
Note: U.S. values are the median of the mean number of days nationwide for all races for the middle of the five-year time period. Data are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Mental Health

Alaska Native Adult Average Number of Reported Days of Poor Mental Health by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-129



ADULT HEALTH

Physical Activity

Definition

Adult **physical activity** is measured as adults aged 18 years and older who meet national recommendations for physical activity. The CDC's 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans recommends that adults get a mix of moderate- or vigorous-intensity aerobic activity and muscle-strengthening activity each week. The minimum amount of aerobic activity recommended each week is 150 minutes of moderate-intensity activity or 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity activity, or an equivalent combination. The minimum frequency of recommended muscle-strengthening activity is at least 2 days a week where all major muscle groups are worked.

Objective

Increase the proportion of adults who meet the objectives for aerobic physical activity and for muscle-strengthening activity to 20.1%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal PA-2.4

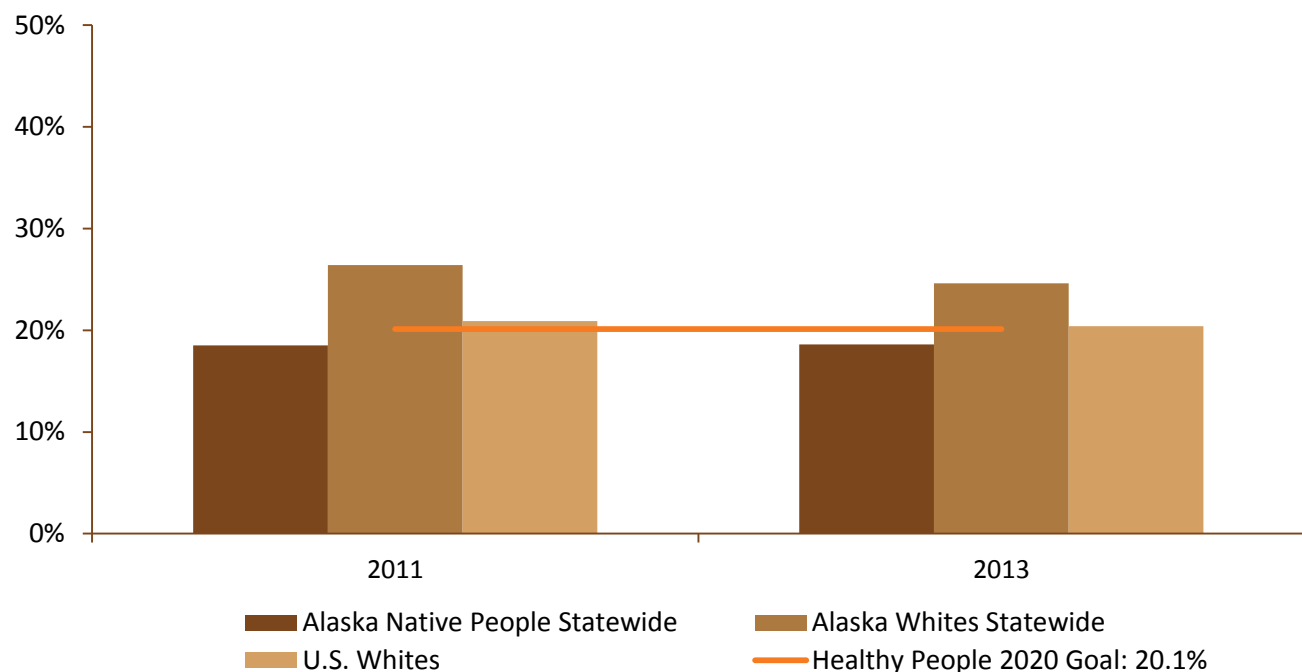
Summary

- In 2013, less than a fifth (18.6%) of Alaska Native adults met the recommendations for physical activity.
- The percentage of Alaska Native adults that met physical activity guidelines is similar to the percentage of U.S. White adults (20.4%) but lower than Alaska White adults (24.6%).
- In 2013, physical activity among Alaska Native adults varied widely by tribal health region for which data are available, ranging from 11.3% to 36.9%.

Adult Physical Activity, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-130



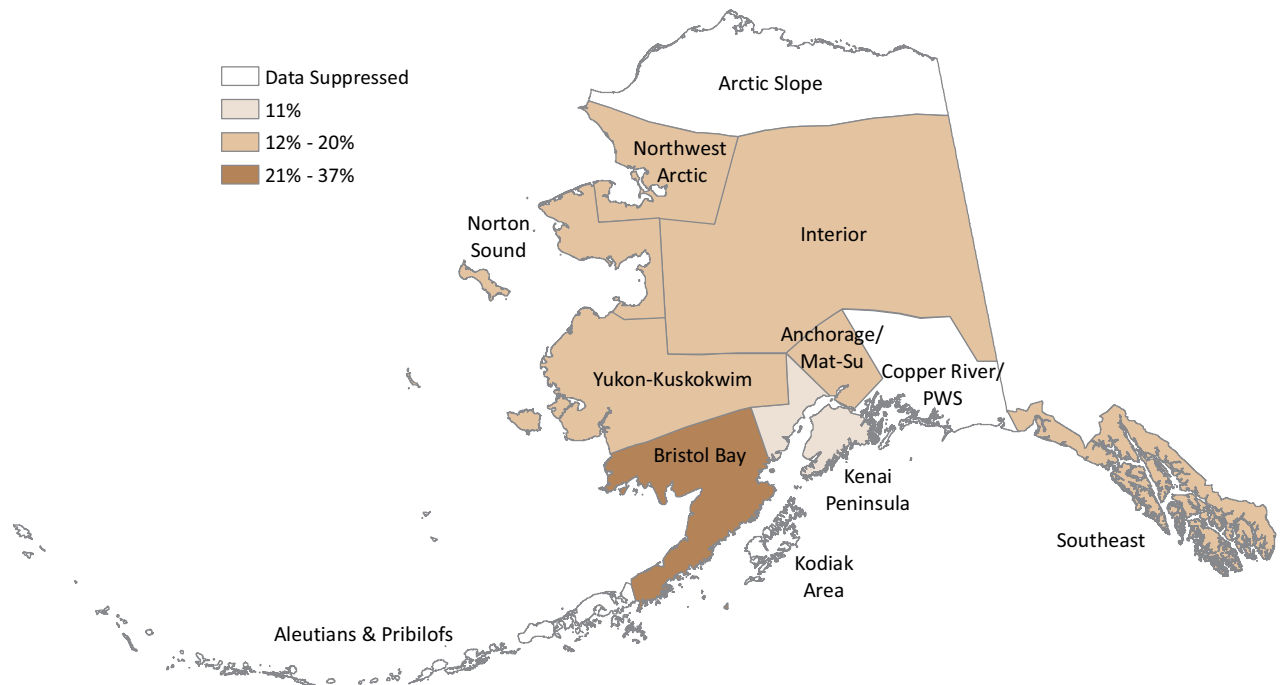
Note: U.S. values are the median of the mean number of days nationwide for all races for the middle of the five-year time period. Data are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Physical Activity

Alaska Native Adult Physical Activity by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-131



Obesity

Definition

Adult **obesity** is measured as adults aged 18 years and older having a body mass index of 30 kg/m² or more. Obesity is an important risk factor for chronic diseases and other health problems such as heart disease, cancers, high blood pressure, type 2 diabetes, stroke, and respiratory problems.²¹

Objectives

Reduce the proportion of adults who are obese to 30.5%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal NWS-9

Reduce the percentage of adults who meet the criteria for obesity to 27%.

Healthy Alaskans 2020, Leading Health Indicator #4b

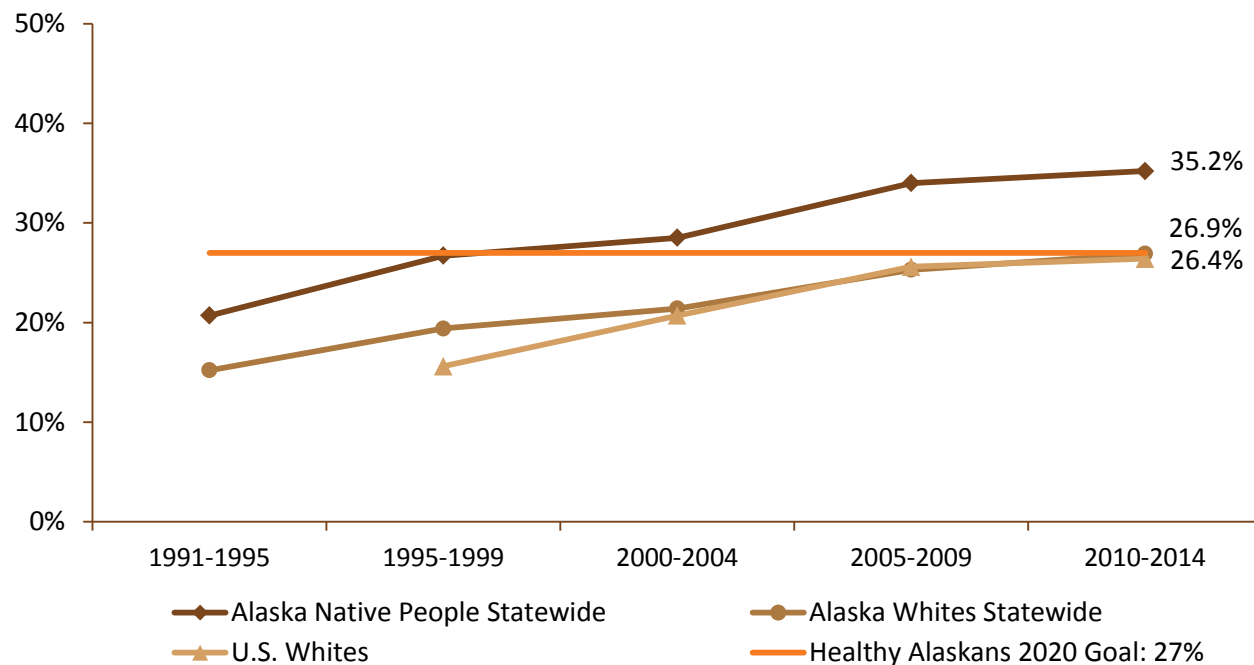
Summary

- During 2010-2014, more than a third (35.2%) of Alaska Native adults were obese according to their BMI, significantly higher than the proportion of Alaska White adults (26.9%).
- The proportion of obese adults has increased in all population groups since 1992.
- In 2010-2014, adult obesity varied by tribal health region, ranging from 28.7% to 48.2%.

Adult Obesity, 1991-1995 to 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-132



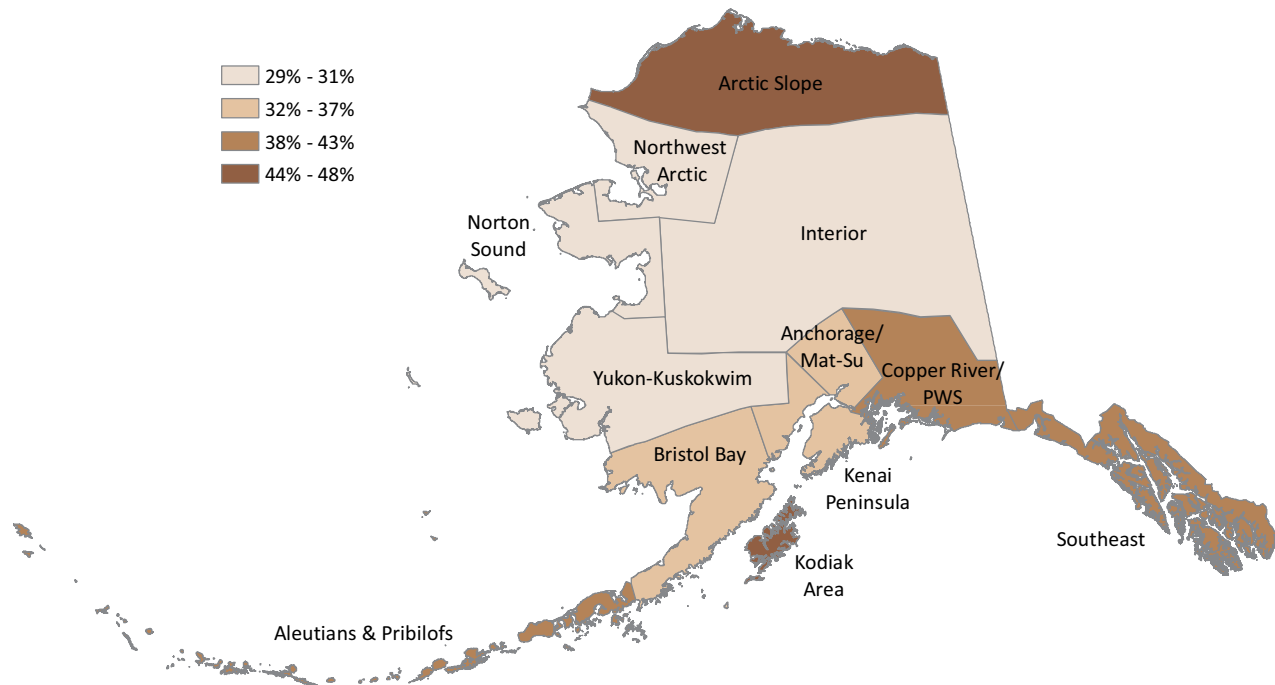
Note: U.S. values are the median of the mean number of days nationwide for all races for the middle of the five-year time period. Data are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Obesity

Alaska Native Adult Obesity by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-133



Overweight

Definition

Adult **overweight** is measured as adults aged 18 years and older having a body mass index of 25.0 to 29.9 kg/m². Overweight status is an important risk factor for chronic diseases and other health problems such as heart disease, cancers, high blood pressure, type 2 diabetes, stroke, and respiratory problems.²¹

Objective

Reduce the percentage of adults who meet the criteria for overweight to 36%.

Healthy Alaskans 2020, Leading Health Indicator #4a

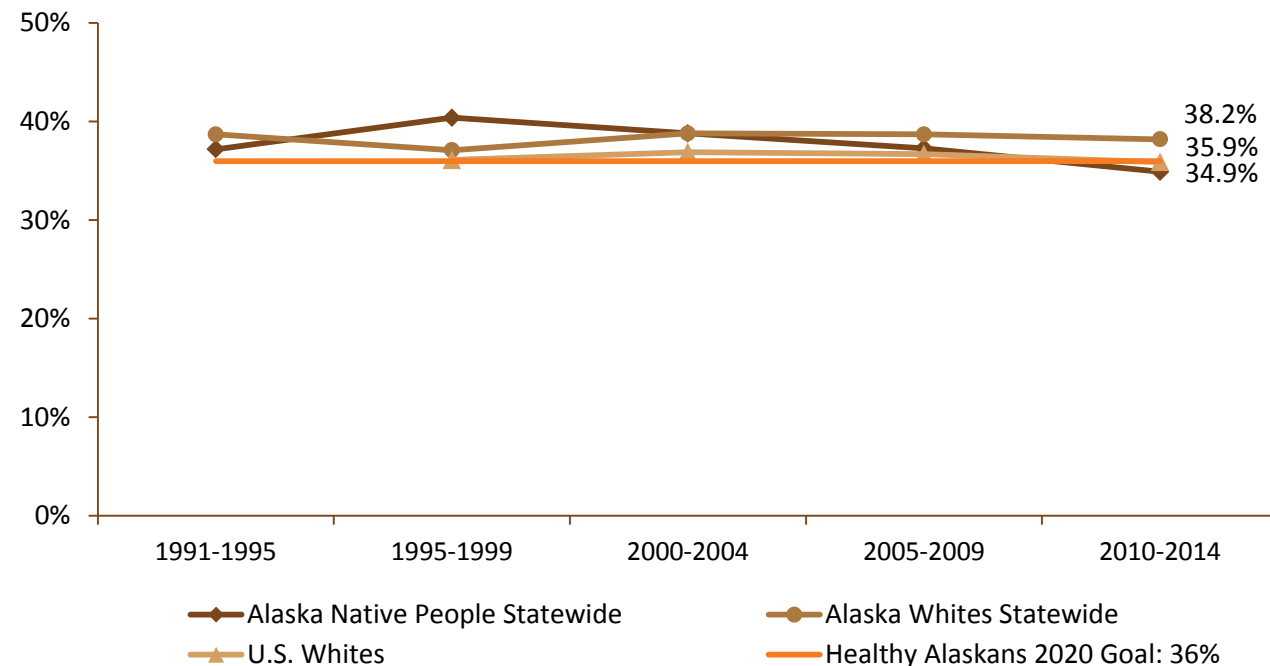
Summary

- During 2010-2014, 34.9% of Alaska Native adults reported being overweight according to their BMI, similar to Alaska White adults (38.2%).
- The proportion of overweight adults appears to have remained steady during the past three decades, however obesity has increased (*see previous page on Obesity for details*).
- In 2010-2014, the proportion of overweight adults varied by tribal health region, ranging from 24.3% to 42.8%.

Adult Overweight, 1991-1995 to 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-134



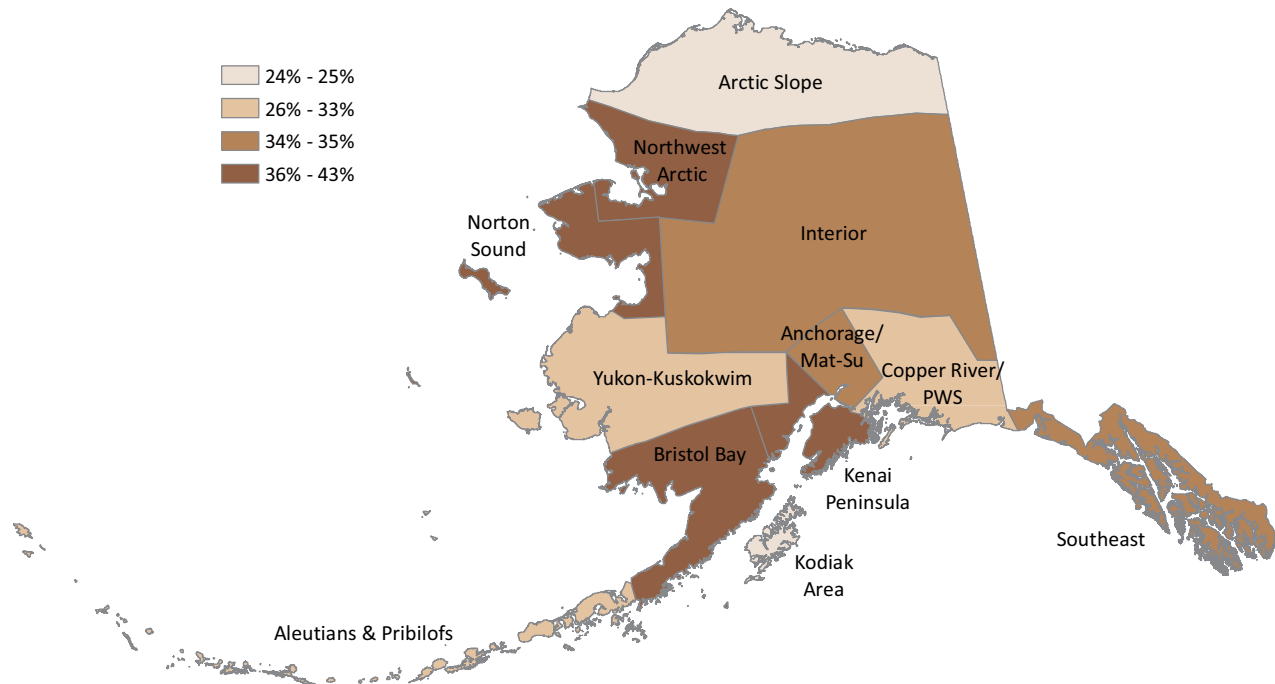
Note: U.S. values are the median of the mean number of days nationwide for all races for the middle of the five-year time period. Data are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Overweight

Alaska Native Adult Overweight by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-135



ADULT HEALTH

Current Smoking

Definition

Adult **current smoking** is measured as adults aged 18 years and older who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes during their lifetime and currently smoke some days or everyday. Cigarette smoking is the leading cause of preventable disease and death in Alaska and in the United States as a whole. Smoking is associated with cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, coronary heart disease, stroke, premature birth, low birth weight, still birth, infant death, and other negative health effects.^{22, 23}

Objectives

Reduce tobacco use by adults to 12.0%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal TU-1.1

Increase the percentage of adults who currently do not smoke cigarettes to 83%.

Healthy Alaskans 2020, Leading Health Indicator #3

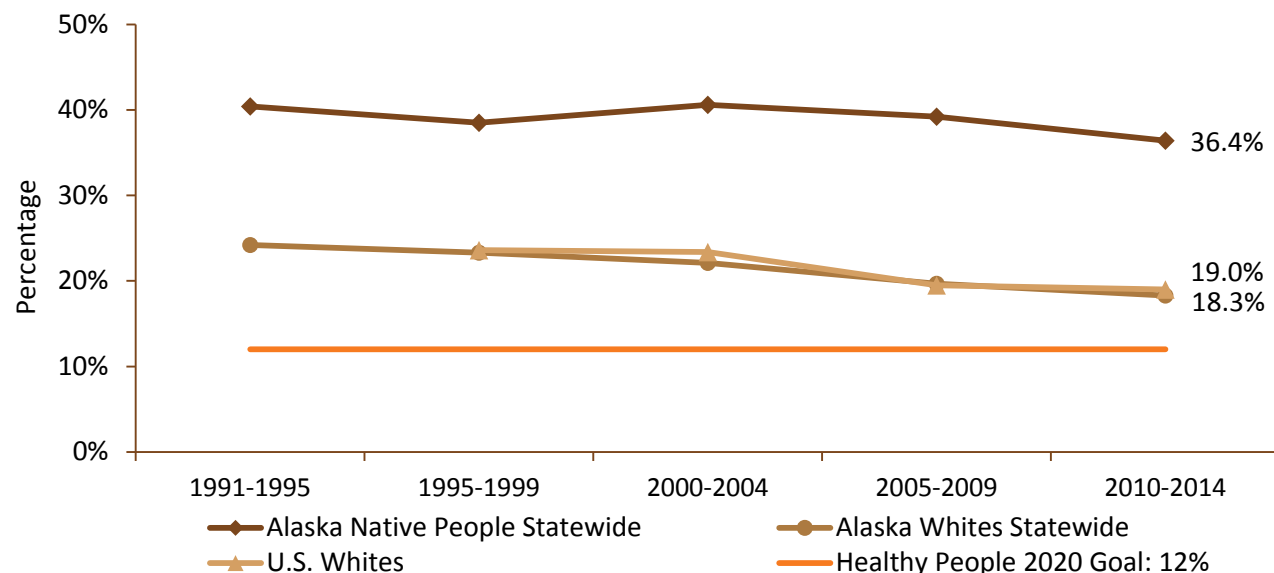
Summary

- During 2010-2014, more than one in three (36.4%) Alaska Native adults reported current smoking. This is a significantly higher proportion than Alaska White adults (18.3%) and U.S. White adults (19.0%).
- Alaska Native adult smoking rates have remained relatively stable between 1991-1995 and 2010-2014, whereas Alaska White adult current smoking rates decreased significantly.
- In 2010-2014, estimated current smoking prevalence varied widely by tribal health region, ranging from 25.9% to 50.5%.

Adult Current Smoking, 1991-1995 to 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-136



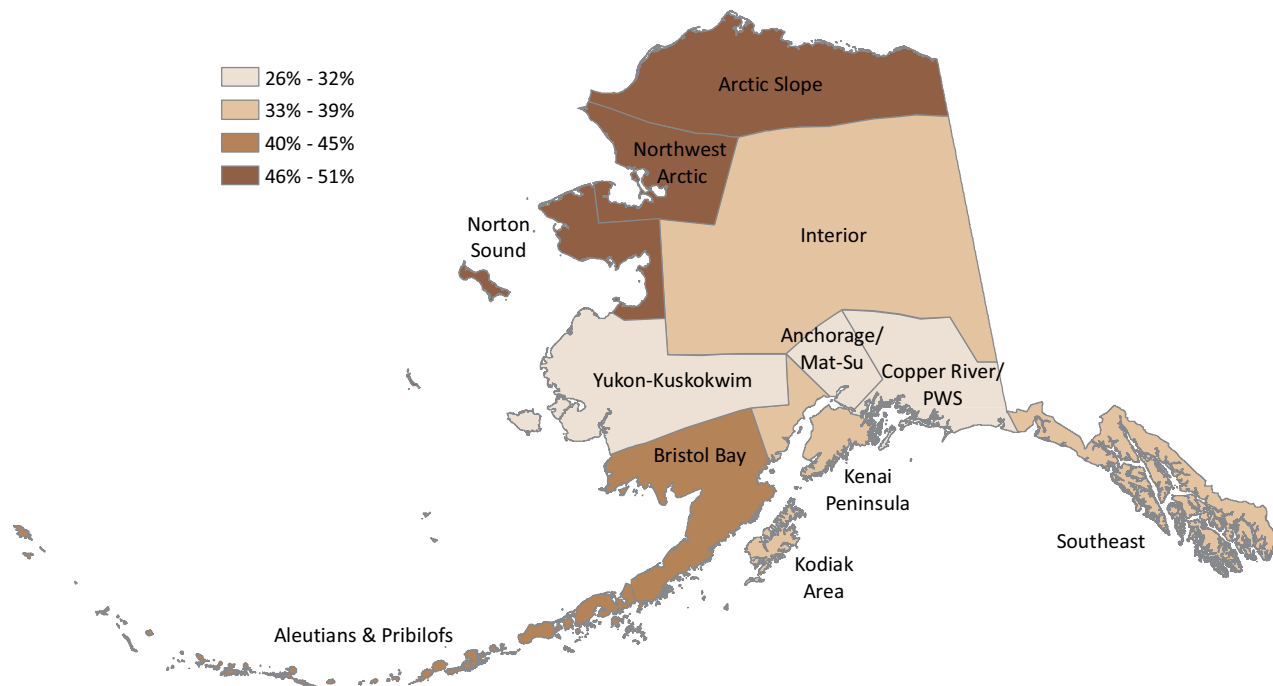
Note: U.S. Whites values are the median percentage nationwide for non-Hispanic whites for the middle of the five-year time period. Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Current Smoking

Adult Native Adult Current Smoking by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-137



Smokeless Tobacco Use

Definition

Adult **smokeless tobacco use** is measured as adults aged 18 years and older who currently use smokeless tobacco products including chewing tobacco, snuff, Iq'mik, or Blackbull. Smokeless tobacco causes oral cancer, esophageal cancer, and pancreatic cancer, and is also associated with heart disease, gum disease, and oral lesions.²⁴

Objective

Reduce spit tobacco use by adults to 0.3%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal TU-1.2

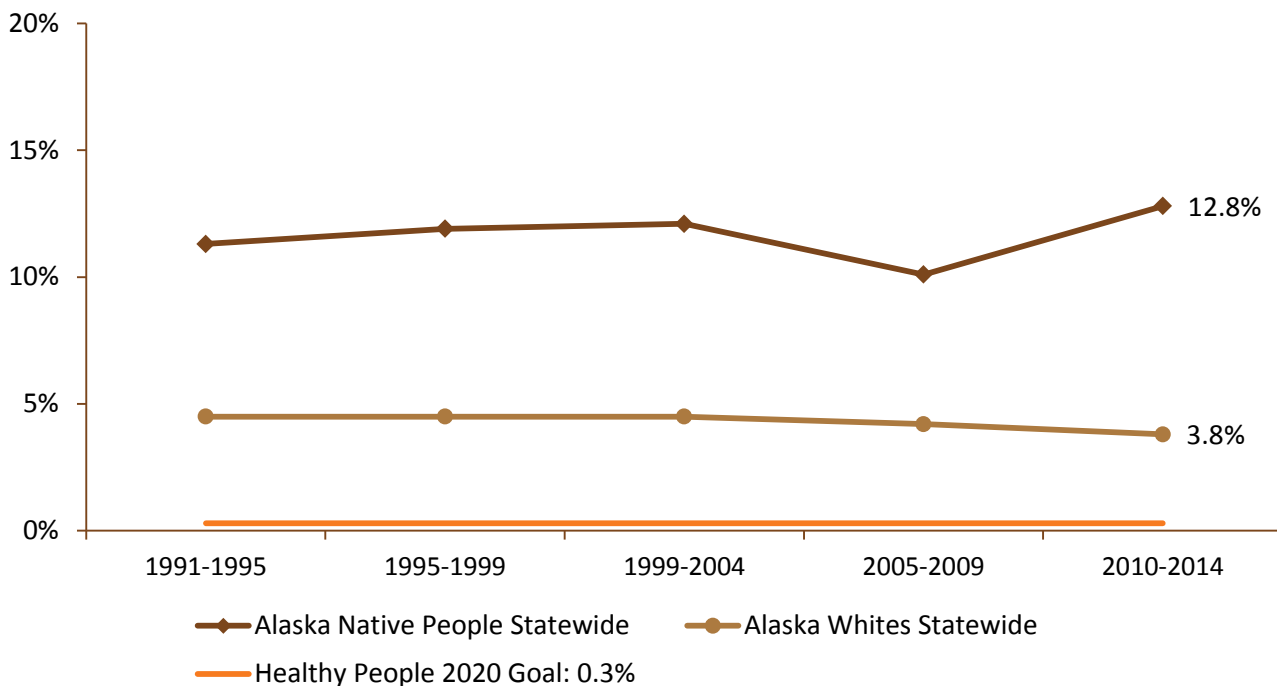
Summary

- During 2010-2014, 12.8% of Alaska Native adults reported current use of smokeless tobacco, a significantly higher prevalence than the Alaska White population (3.8%).
- There has been no significant improvement in smokeless tobacco use since the 1990's.
- In 2010-2014, smokeless tobacco use varied widely by tribal health region, ranging from 1.9% to 40.6%.

Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use, 1991-1995 to 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-138

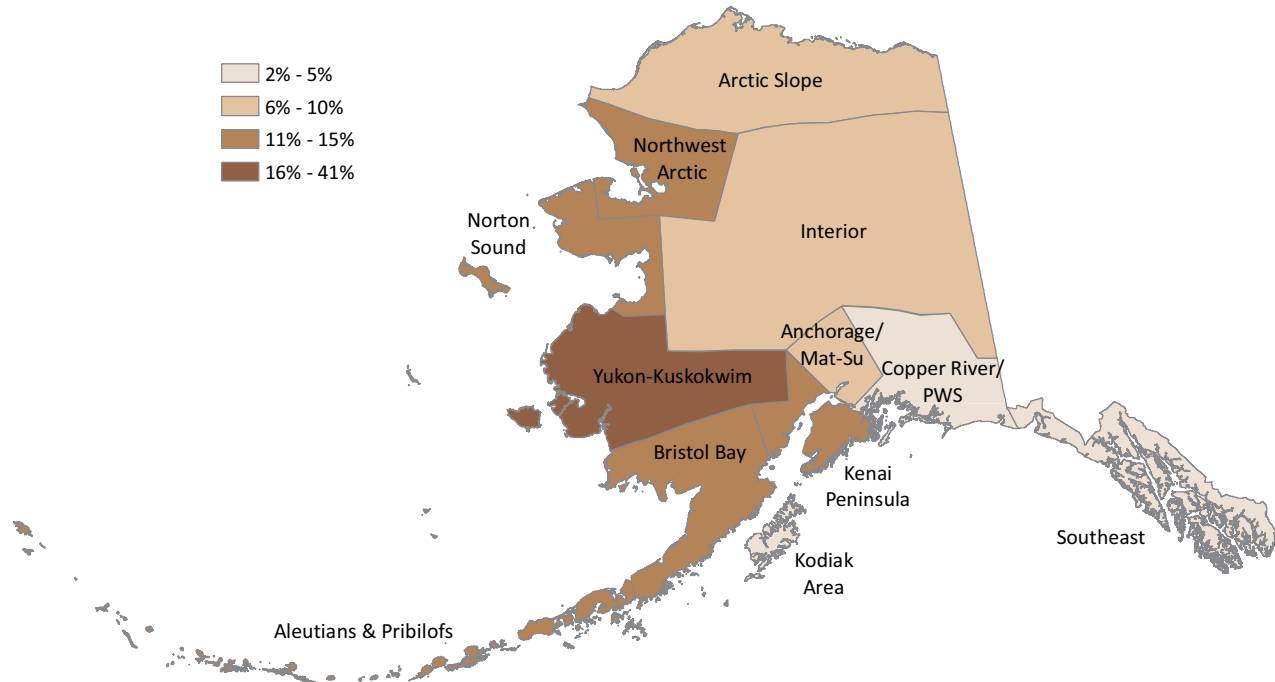


Smokeless Tobacco Use

Alaska Native Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-139



ADULT HEALTH

Binge Drinking

Definition

Adult **binge drinking** is measured as adults aged 18 years and older who have had 5 or more drinks (for men) or 4 or more drinks (for women) on one or more occasion in the past 30 days. Negative consequences associated with binge drinking include unintentional and intentional injuries, alcohol poisoning, sexually transmitted diseases, unintended pregnancy, liver disease, neurologic damage, and high blood pressure and other cardiovascular diseases.²⁵

Objectives

Reduce the percentage of adults who engage in binge drinking during the past month to 24.3%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal SA-14.3

Reduce the percentage of adults who report binge drinking in the past 30 days to 20%.

Healthy Alaskans 2020, Leading Health Indicator #15

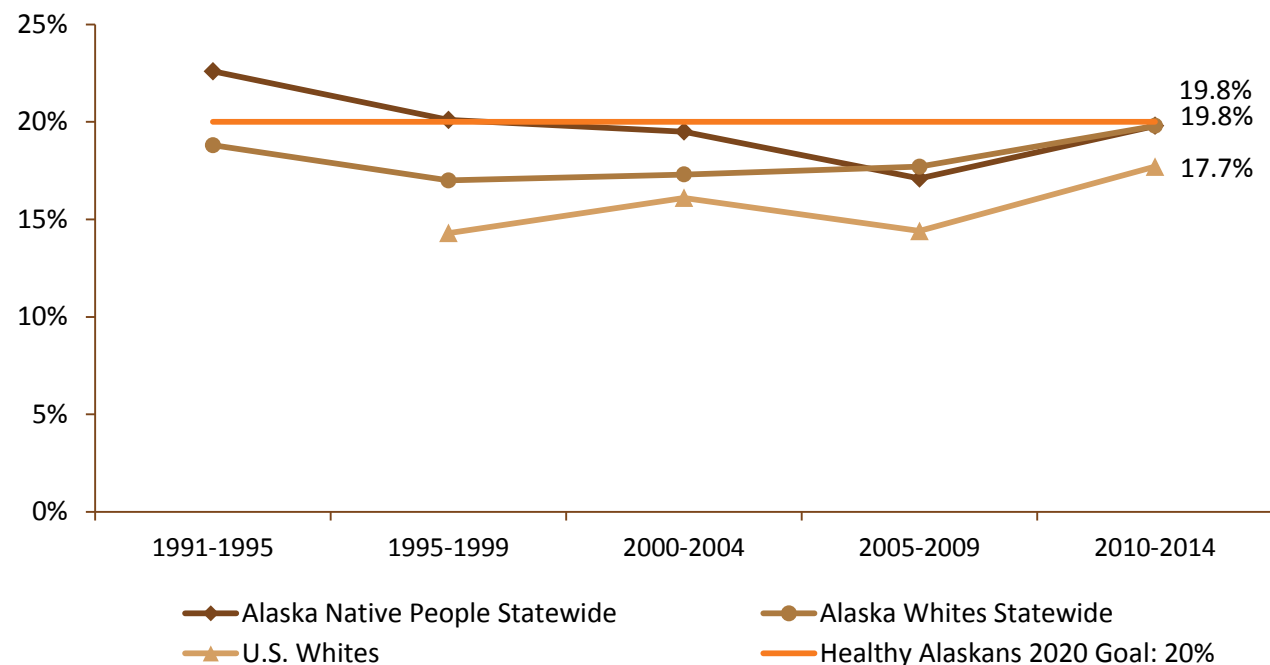
Summary

- During 2010-2014, one in five (19.8%) Alaska Native adults reported binge drinking.
- Binge drinking among Alaska Native adults appears to have decreased since 1991-1995.
- Binge drinking rates were the same for Alaska Native and Alaska White adults, but both were slightly higher than U.S. White rates.
- In 2010-2014, Alaska Native binge drinking rates varied by tribal health region, ranging from 10.7% to 29.6%.

Adult Binge Drinking, 1991-1995 to 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-140



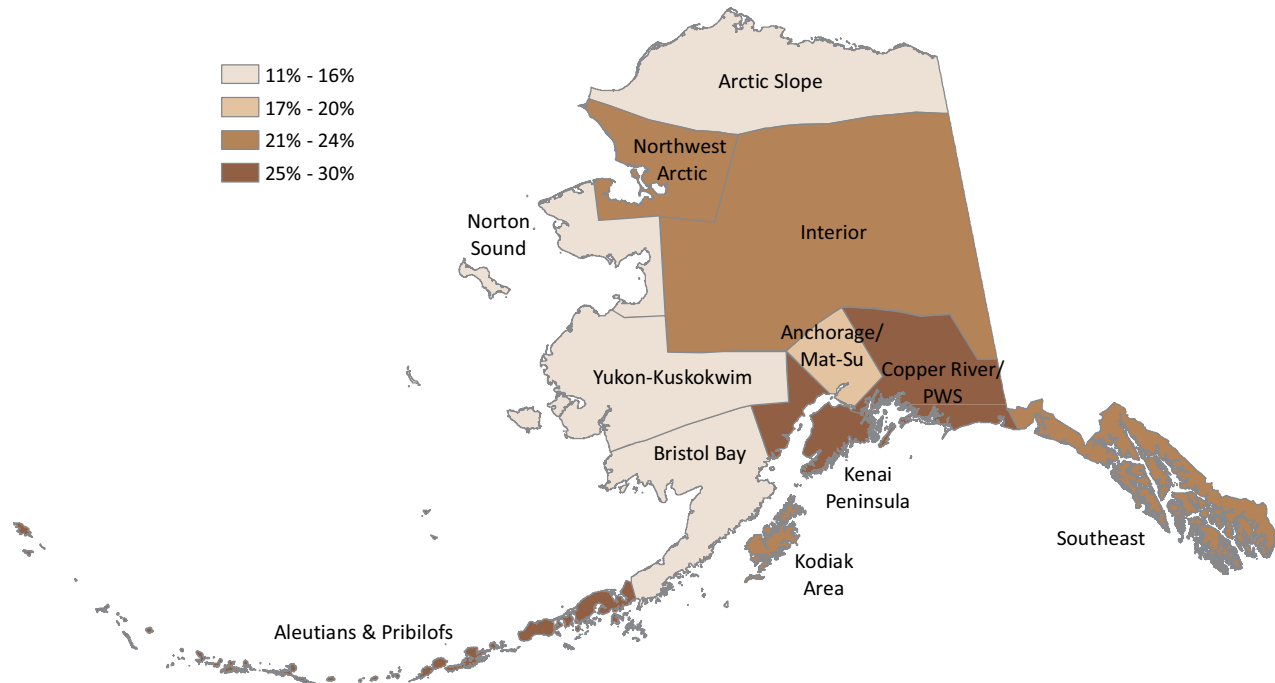
Note: U.S. values are the median of the mean number of days nationwide for all races for the middle of the five-year time period. Data are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Binge Drinking

Alaska Native Adult Binge Drinking by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-141



Diet - Fruit & Vegetable Consumption

Definition

One method of assessing the adult *diet* is to measure consumption of fruits and vegetables. The amount of fruits and vegetables recommended daily varies based on age, sex, and level of physical activity. One of the key recommendations from the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2015-2020 is to consume a healthy eating pattern including a variety of vegetables and fruits.²⁶ The data show the percentage of adults who report having eaten at least 3 servings of vegetables and at least 2 servings of fruit per day during the past month. Vegetables include green salad, potatoes (excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables. Fruits include 100% fruit juice and fruit.

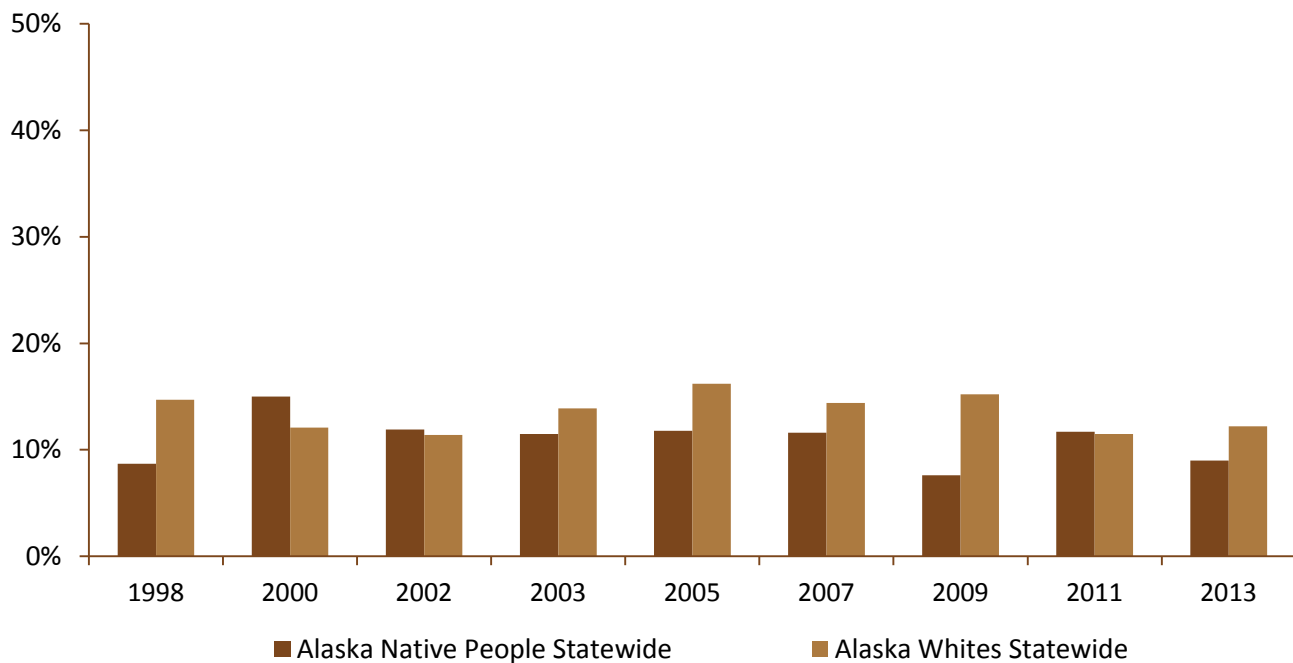
Summary

- During 2009-2013, 9.0% of Alaska Native adults reported eating at least 3 servings of vegetables and 2 servings of fruit per day, similar to Alaska White adults (12.2%).
- There has been no significant improvement in adult fruit and vegetable consumption since 1998.
- In 2005-2013, the percentage of Alaska Native adults meeting recommendations varied from 2.5% to 22.3% by tribal health region.

Adults Meeting Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Recommendations, 1998-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-142

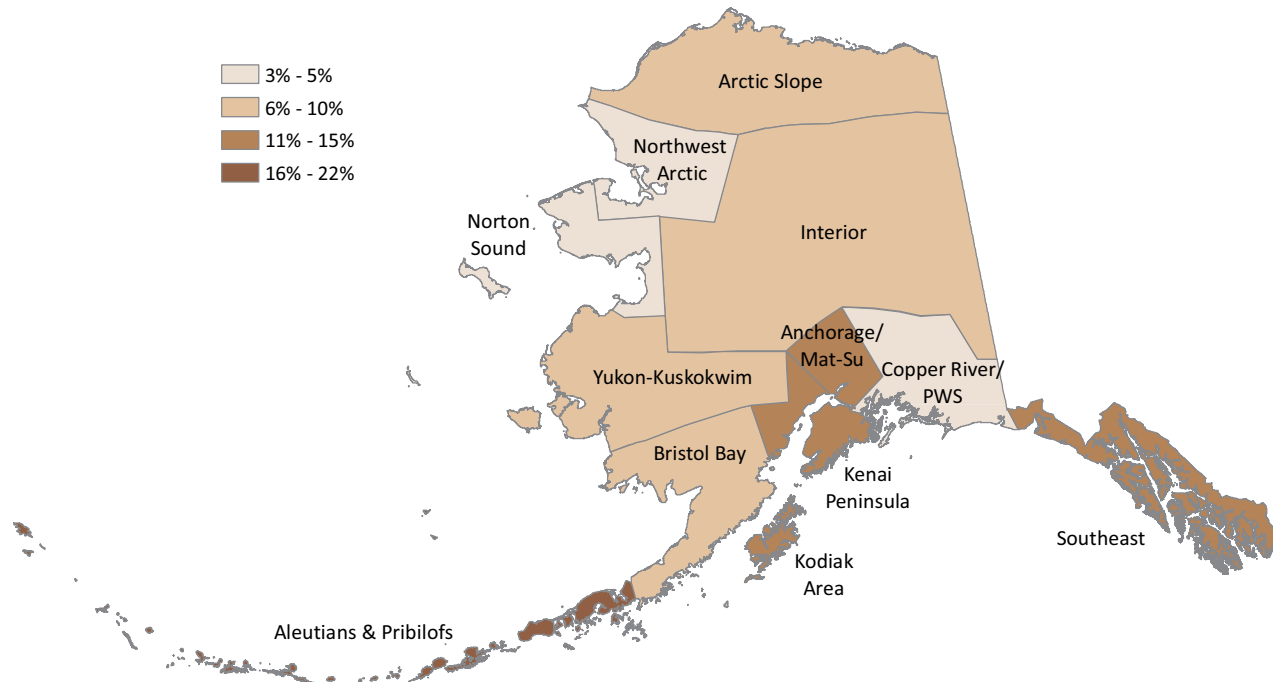


Diet - Fruit & Vegetable Consumption

Adults Meeting Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Recommendations, Alaska Native People by Tribal Health Region, 2005-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-143



Intimate Partner Violence

Definition

Intimate partner violence can include physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional harm by a current or former partner or spouse. Physical injuries can range from cuts, bruises and welts, to broken bones, internal bleeding and head trauma. Emotional harm can include trauma symptoms, and can lead to poor mental health or harmful coping behaviors such as use of alcohol or drugs.²⁷

Lifetime intimate partner violence is measured as adults aged 18 years and older who report that they have had a spouse or partner ever hit, slap, punch, shove, kick, choke, hurt, or threaten them.

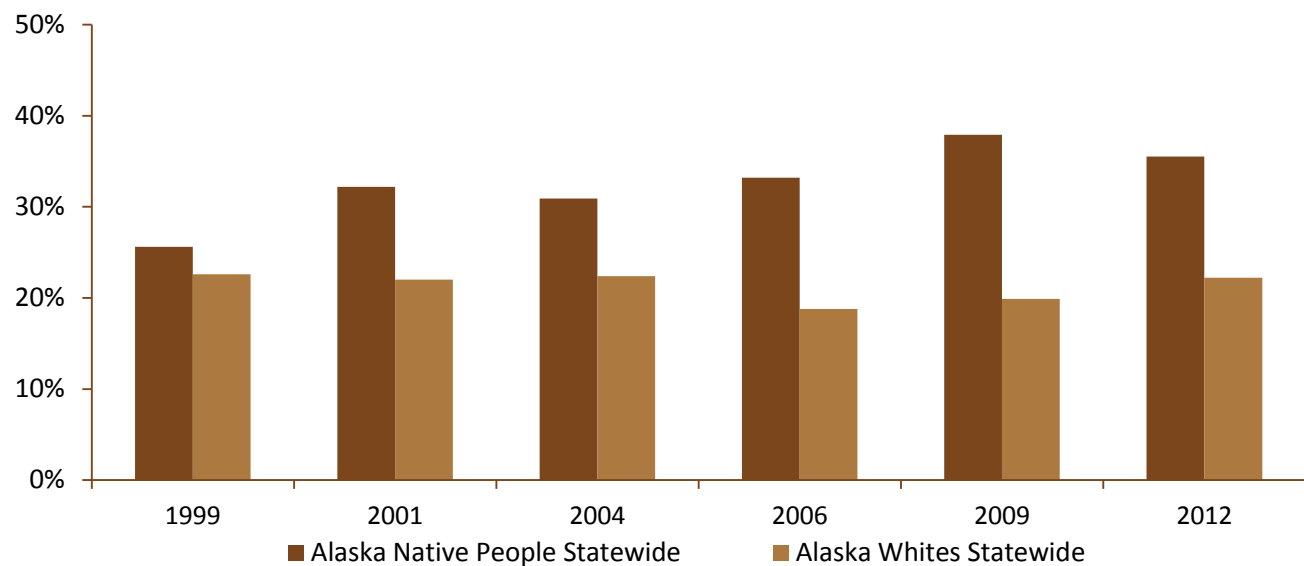
Summary

- In 2012, about one in three (35.5%) Alaska Native adults reported having ever experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime.
- Alaska Native adults experienced significantly higher prevalence of lifetime intimate partner violence than Alaska White adults during 2001-2012.
- In 2004-2012, reported lifetime intimate partner violence varied widely by tribal health region from 19.5% to 45.8%.

Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence, 1999-2012

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-144

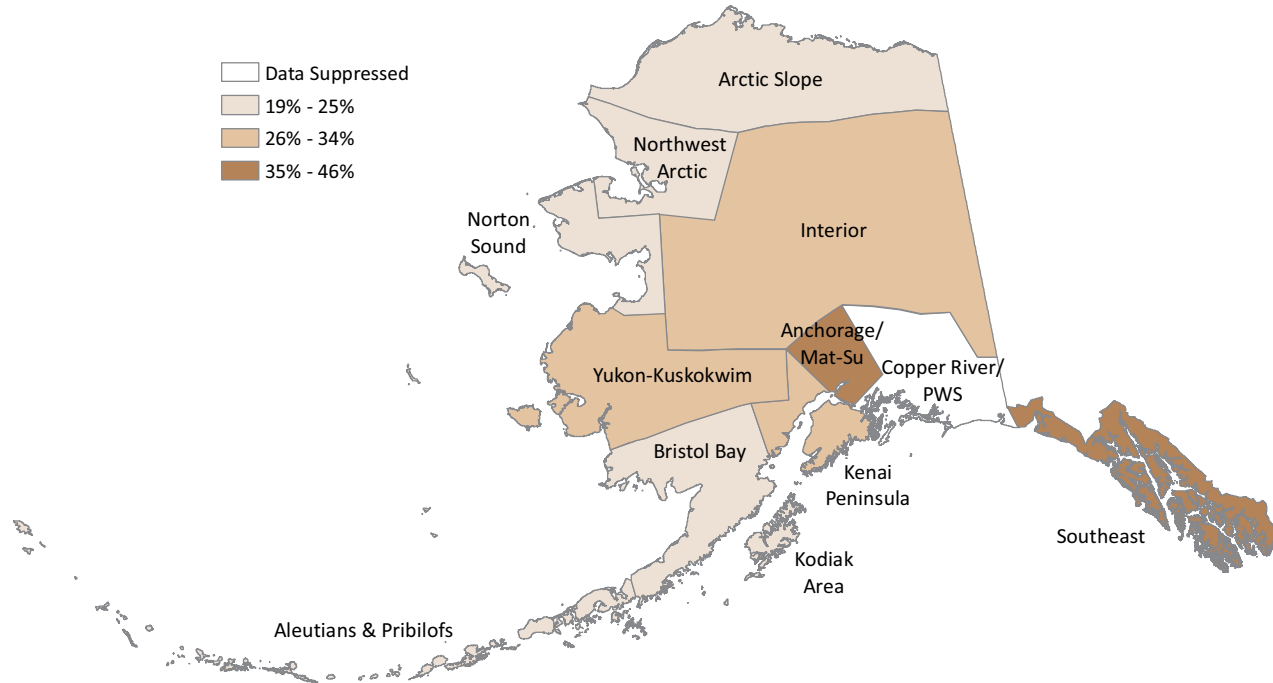


Intimate Partner Violence

Alaska Native Adult Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence by Tribal Health Region, 2004-2012

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-145



Adverse Childhood Experiences

Definition

An **adverse childhood experience** (ACE) is a stressful or traumatic experience, including abuse, neglect and a range of household dysfunction such as witnessing domestic violence, or growing up with substance abuse, mental illness, parental discord, or crime in the home. ACEs have been linked to risky health behaviors, chronic health conditions, and early death.

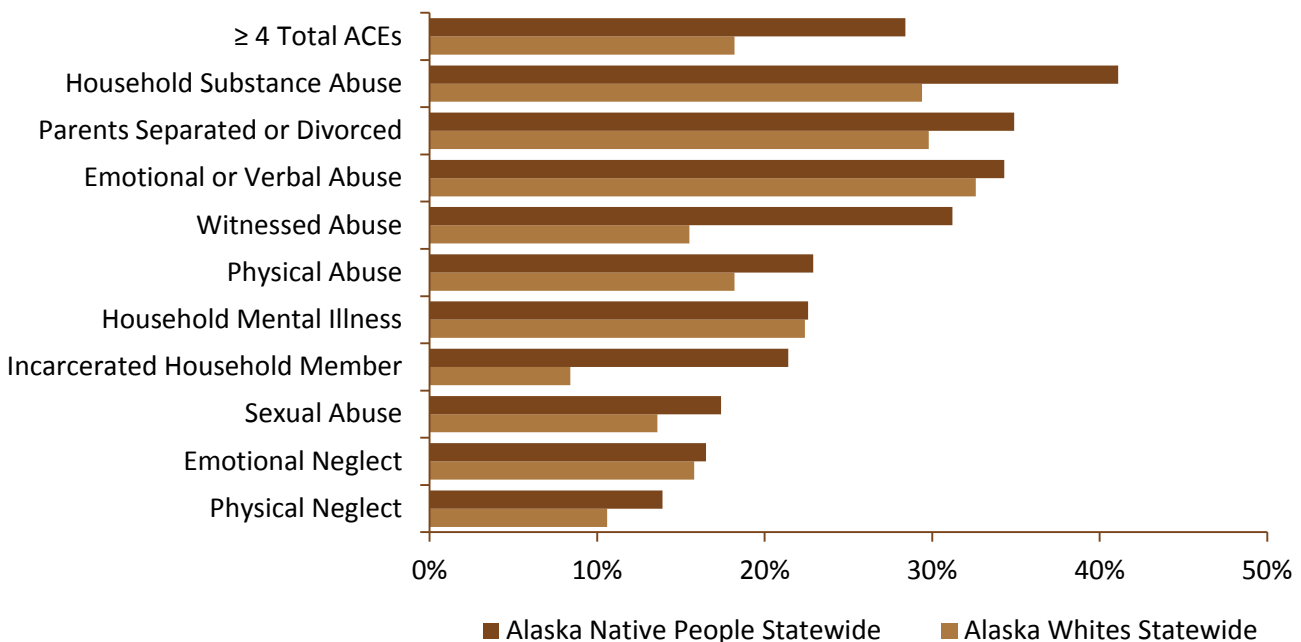
Summary

- During 2014-2015, 41.1% of Alaska Native adults reported living with substance abuse in the household as a child, a significantly higher prevalence than Alaska White adults (29.4%).
- During 2014-2015, 28.4% of Alaska Native adults reported 4 or more ACEs, a significantly higher prevalence than Alaska White adults (18.2%).
- During 2014-2015, physical neglect was the least commonly reported ACE among Alaska Native adults (13.9%) and did not differ significantly from Alaska White adults (10.6%).

Adverse Childhood Experiences, 2014-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-146





Preventive Care





- Highlights -

- Approximately half (56.5%) of Alaska Native adults received dental care in the past year.
- Approximately three-quarters (73.3%) of Alaska Native women aged 50-74 years were screened for breast cancer within the past two years.
- About seven out of ten (70.3%) of Alaska Native women aged 21-65 years were screened for cervical cancer in the past 3 years.
- Approximately three-quarters (74.4%) of Alaska Native adults aged 50 years and older have ever been screened for colorectal cancer.
- Three-quarters (75.1%) of Alaska Native children aged 19-35 months have completed the recommended childhood vaccination series, and half (49.7%) have received at least 2 doses of the influenza vaccine.
- Approximately one in five (20.8%) Alaska Native youth aged 5-17 years is immunized annually against seasonal influenza.
- More than half (59.1%) of Alaska Native female adolescents, and more than a third (68.2%) of Alaska Native male adolescents have been fully immunized against human papillomavirus (HPV).
- The CDC Healthy People 2020 goal for adolescent Tdap vaccination has been met, with 92.1% of Alaska Native adolescents immunized.
- Meningococcal conjugate vaccination among Alaska Native adolescents has also surpassed the CDC Healthy People 2020 goal, with 89.4% immunized.
- One quarter (25.3%) of Alaska Native adults received a seasonal influenza vaccine during the 2015-2016 season.
- About seven out of ten Alaska Native adults (72.5%) have been vaccinated against pneumococcal disease.
- About four out of ten Alaska Native adults (44.2%), aged 60 years and older, have received the shingles vaccine.

Dental Care

Definition

Dental care is critical for an individual's overall health and well-being. Preventive services and dental treatments can reduce the prevalence of oral diseases. Dental care is measured as adults who visited a dentist or dental clinic for any reason in the past year.

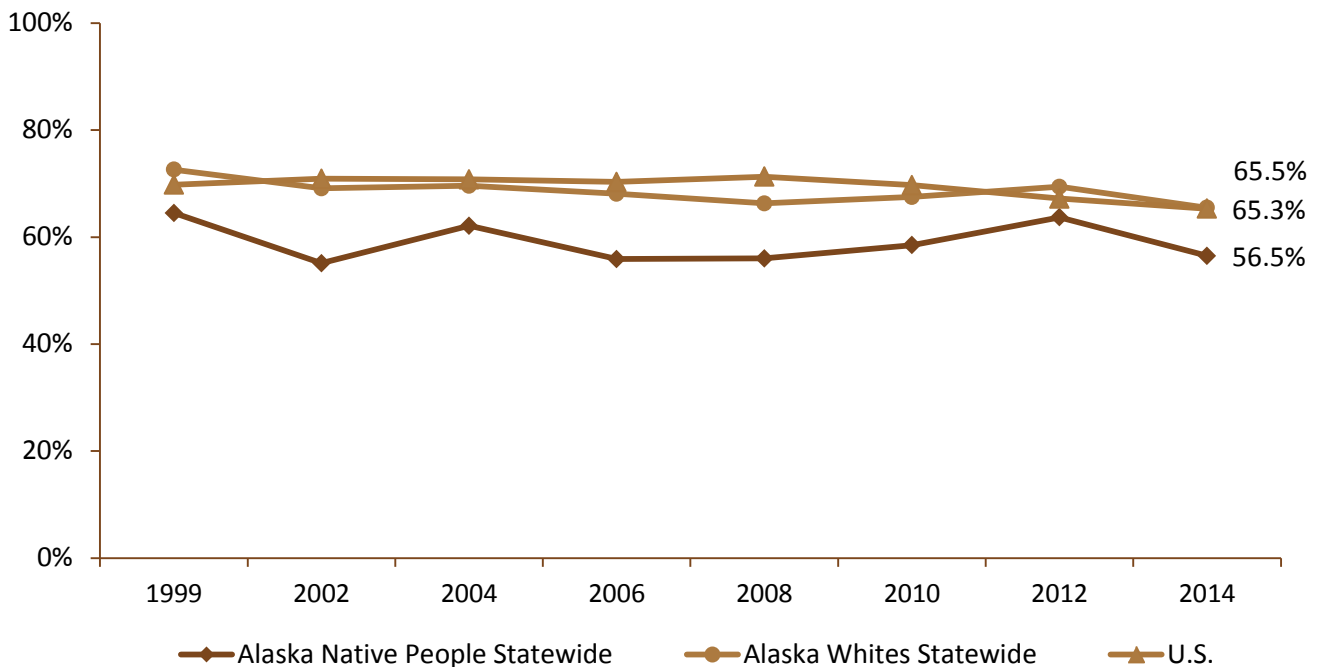
Summary

- In 2014, more than half (56.5%) of Alaska Native adults visited a dentist in the past year, significantly fewer than Alaska White adults (65.5%).
- In 2006-2014, use of dental care varied widely by tribal health region, ranging from less than half of adults to more than 80%.

Adult Dental Care, 1999 to 2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-147

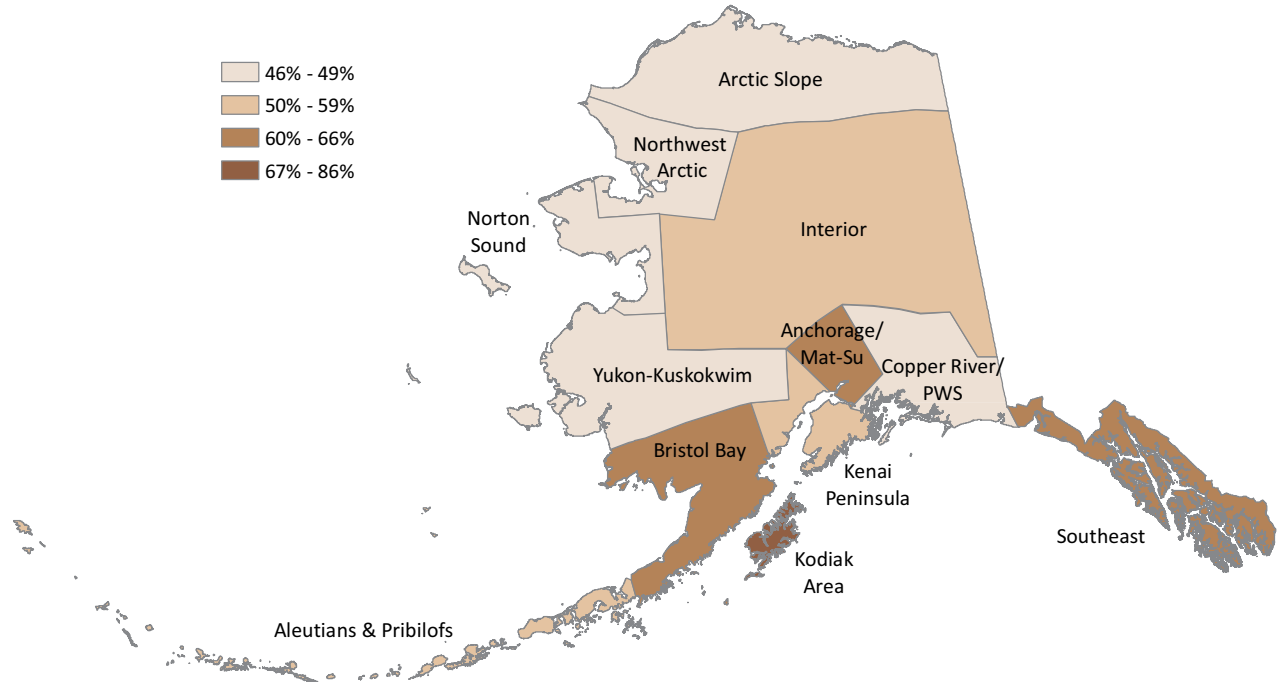


Dental Care

Alaska Native Adult Dental Care by Tribal Health Region, 2006-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-148



Breast Cancer Screening

Definition

Breast cancer screening is a measure of females aged 50 to 74 years of age who reported a mammogram within the last two years. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends mammograms to test for early signs of breast cancer every two years from age 50 to 74 years.²⁸ A mammogram is an x-ray of the breast. Among women at average risk, mammograms are the recommended way to find breast cancer early when it is easier to treat.²⁹

Objective

Increase the proportion of women who receive a breast cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines to 81.8%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal C-17

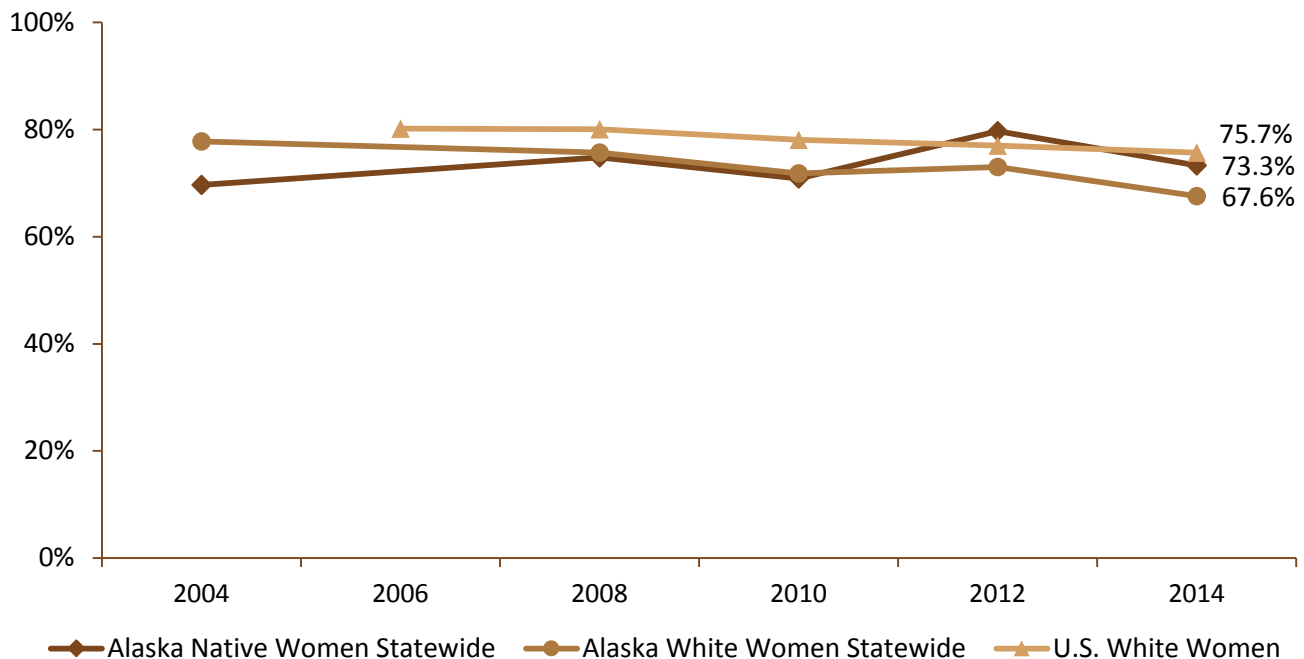
Summary

- In 2014, 73.3% of Alaska Native women aged 50-74 years old reported having had a mammogram within the last two years, slightly higher than the percentage of Alaska White women (67.6%). This difference was not statistically significant.
- During 2010-2014, estimated breast cancer screening rates varied by tribal health region, ranging from 72.2% to 82.4%.

Breast Cancer Screening Among Women Aged 50-74 Years, 2004-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-149



Note: Data for U.S. White women is for women aged 50 years and older.

Breast Cancer Screening

Breast Cancer Screening Among Alaska Native Women Aged 50-75 Years by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-150



Cervical Cancer Screening

Definition

Cervical cancer screening includes females aged 21-65 years of age who reported at least one Pap smear within the last three years. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends women age 21 to 65 years have a Pap smear every 3 years, or women age 30 to 65 years have a Pap smear in combination with human papillomavirus (HPV) every 5 years.²⁸ Screening can detect early abnormal changes in the tissues of the cervix so that they can be treated before they become cancerous.

Objective

Increase the proportion of women who receive a cervical cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines to 93.0%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal C-15

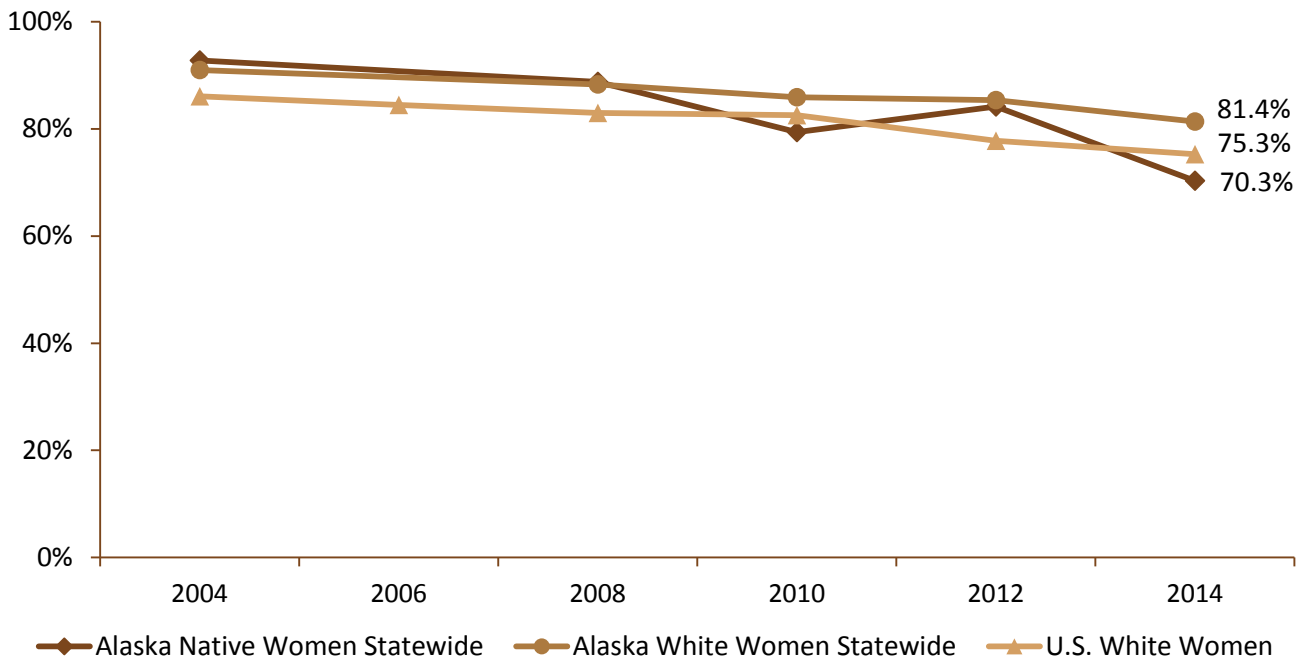
Summary

- In 2014, 70.3% of Alaska Native women aged 21 - 65 years reported having had a Pap smear in the past 3 years, significantly lower than the percentage of Alaska White women (81.4%).
- During 2010-2014, estimated cervical cancer screening rates varied by tribal health region, ranging from 52.6% to 83.4%.

Cervical Cancer Screening Among Women Aged 21-65 Years, 2004-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-151

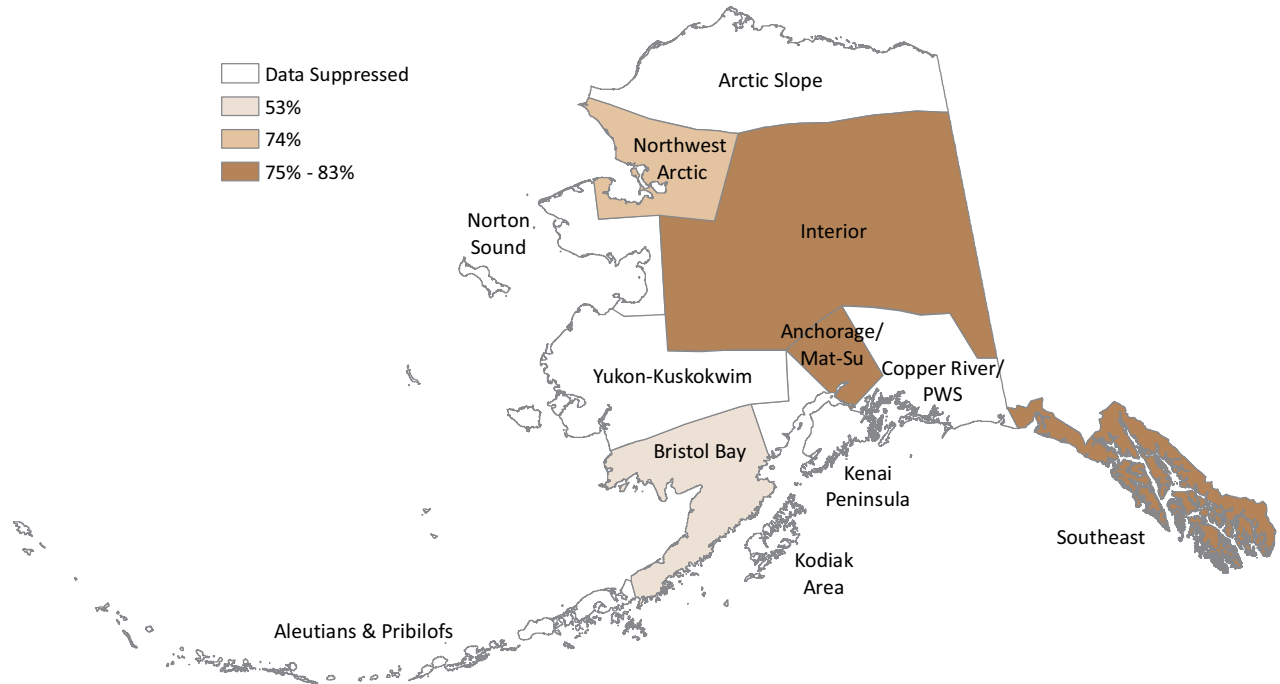


Cervical Cancer Screening

Cervical Cancer Screening Among Alaska Native Women Aged 21-65 Years by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-152



Colorectal Cancer Screening

Definition

Colorectal cancer screening, as reported below, is measured as adults aged 50 or older who report ever having a flexible sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.

Objectives

Increase the proportion of adults aged 50 years or older who receive a colorectal cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines to 70.5%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal C-16

Increase the proportion of adults aged 50-75 years who receive colorectal screening based on the most recent guidelines to 80%.

National Colorectal Cancer Roundtable Goal (2018)

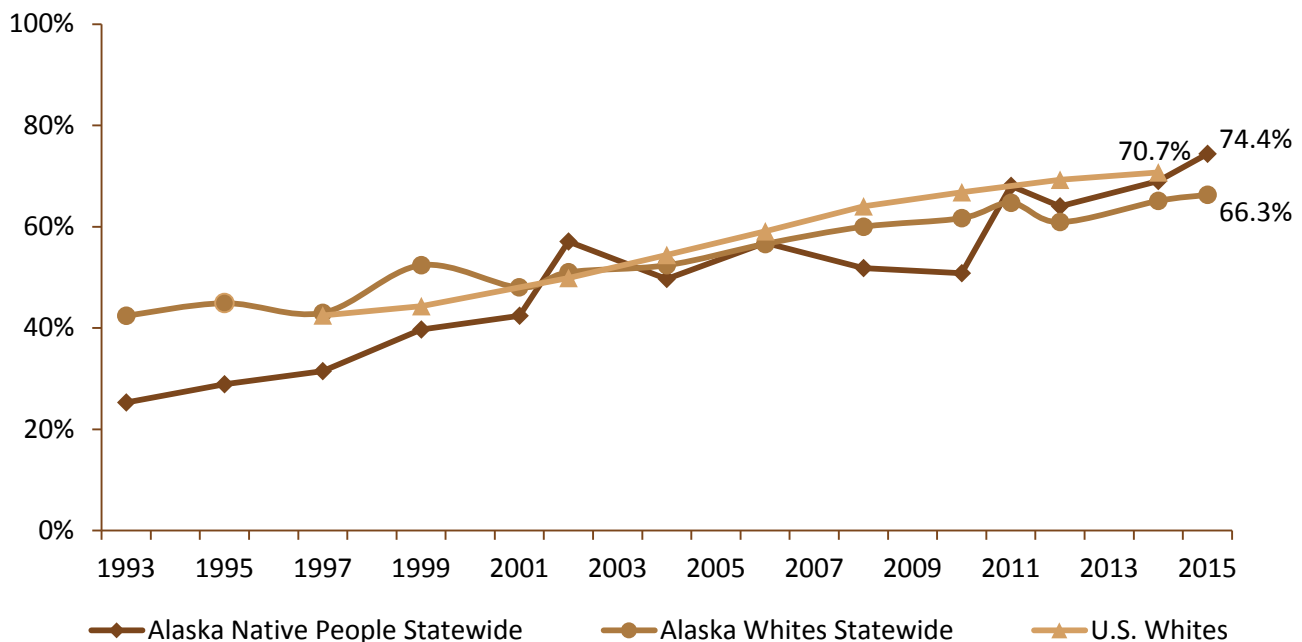
Summary

- In 2015, an estimated 74.4% of Alaska Native adults aged 50 years and older reported having ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.
- Screening among Alaska Native adults was higher than among Alaska Whites in 2015; this difference was not statistically significant.
- Reported colorectal cancer screening has steadily increased during the past two decades. Among Alaska Native adults, the screening rate increased almost three-fold between 1993 and 2015.
- Colorectal cancer screening varied by tribal health region, ranging from 41.8% to 75.2% during 2010-2015.

Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Adults Aged 50+ Years, 1993-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-153

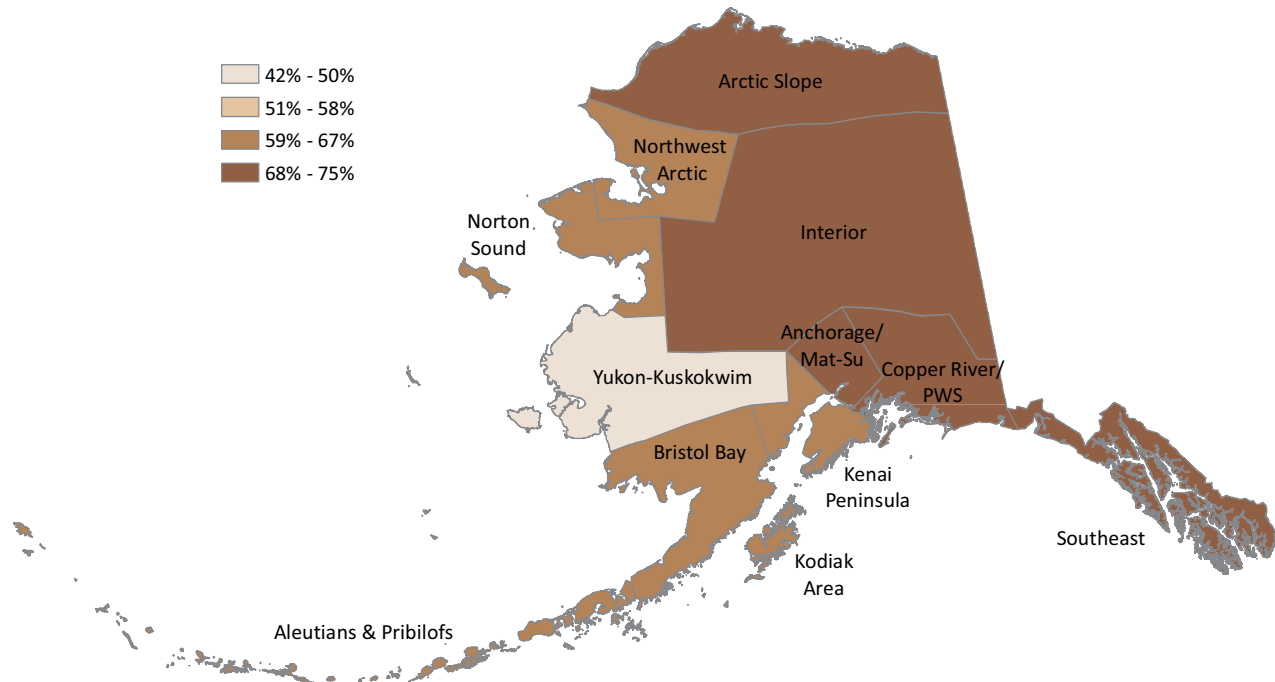


Colorectal Cancer Screening

Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Alaska Native Adults Aged 50+ Years by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-154



Childhood Immunizations

Definition

Childhood immunizations recommended for children by two years of age include four doses of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTaP) vaccine; three doses of inactivated poliovirus (IPV) vaccine; one dose of measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine; three doses of Haemophilus influenza type b (Hib) vaccine; three doses of the Hepatitis B (HepB) vaccine; one dose of the varicella vaccine; and four doses of the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV). This series is referred to in shorthand as 4:3:1:3:3:1:4, and is recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP).

In addition to the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series, 3 doses of rotavirus (RV) vaccine and two doses of hepatitis A (HepA) vaccine are also recommended by two years of age. Annual influenza vaccination is recommended for persons aged 6 months and older.

Objectives

Increase the percentage of children aged 19-35 months who receive the ACIP recommended vaccination series to 75%.

Healthy Alaskans 2020, Goal C-15

Increase the proportion of young children aged 19-35 months who have received the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series to 80.0%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal IID-8

Summary

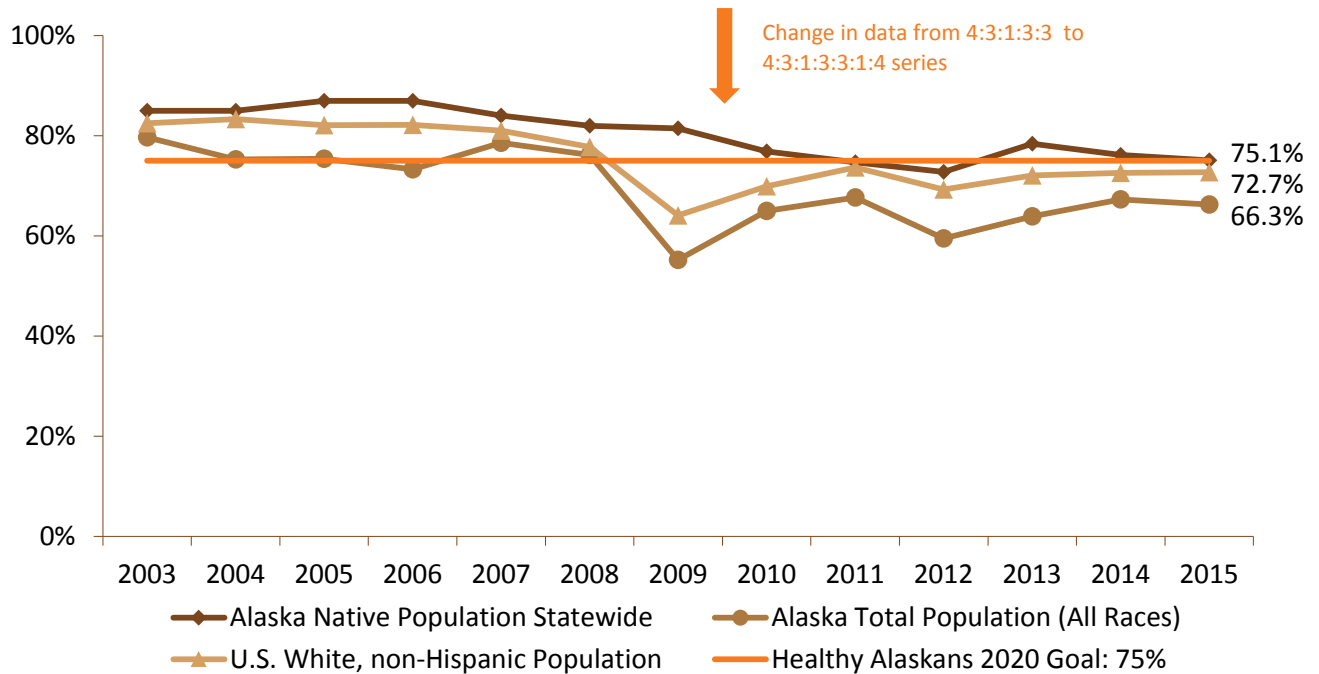
- In 2015, 75.1% of Alaska Native children aged 19-35 months had received the recommended childhood vaccination series, meeting the Healthy Alaskans 2020 goal of 75%.
- During 2003-2015, a consistently greater proportion of Alaska Native children were immunized compared with all Alaskan children and U.S. White children.
- In 2015 among Alaska Native children aged 19-35 months, individual vaccine coverage in the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series ranged from 81.2% for PCV to 96.9% for HepB.
- Approximately two-thirds (62.4%) of Alaska Native children aged 19-35 months completed the rotavirus vaccine series and 58% completed the HepA series.
- Half (49.7%) of Alaska Native children aged 19-35 months had received at least two doses of influenza vaccine.

Childhood Immunizations

4:3:1:3:3:1:4 Series Completion Among Children Aged 19-35 Months, 2003-2015

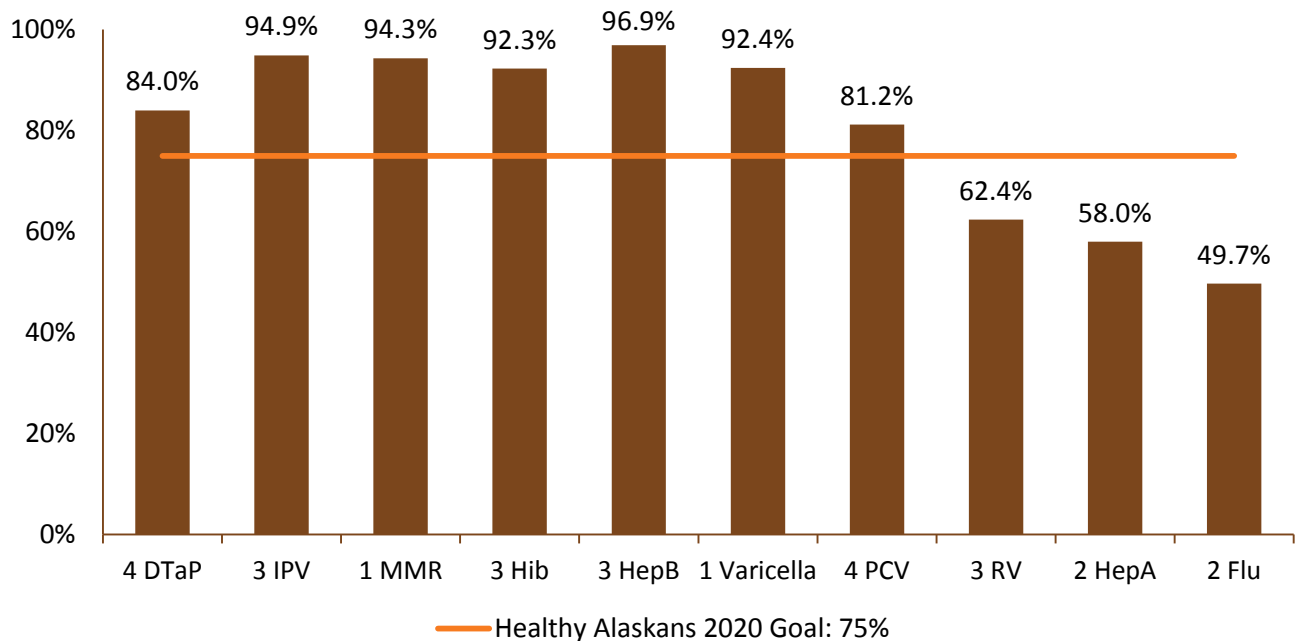
Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, National Immunization Survey

Appendix Table C-155



Immunization Completion by Vaccine Type Among Alaska Native Children Aged 19-35 Months, Alaska, 2015

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System



Adolescent Immunizations

Definition

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) provides routine vaccine recommendations for preteens and teens aged 7-18 years. The recommended **adolescent immunizations** vary depending on age group, lifestyle, medical and other indications, and immunization history. In general, recommendations include an annual influenza vaccine for all preteens and teens; one dose of tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap) vaccine at age 11 or 12 years; and, one dose of quadrivalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4) at 11-12 years with a booster at age 16. Depending on age, two or three doses of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine is recommended, routinely starting at age 11-12 years. If the series is started before age 15 years, 2 doses are needed. If starting at age 15 or older, 3 doses are needed. Additional vaccines may be recommended for adolescents with medical, lifestyle or other risk factors, or who are catching-up on missed vaccines.

Objectives

Increase the percentage of adolescents aged 13 to 15 years who have received at least 1 dose of Tdap booster to 80.0%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal IID-11.1

Increase the percentage of adolescents aged 13 to 15 years who have received at least 1 dose of meningococcal conjugate vaccine to 80.0%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal IID-11.3

Increase the percentage of adolescents aged 13 to 15 years who have received at least 3 doses of HPV vaccine to 80.0%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal IID-11.4/11.5

Summary

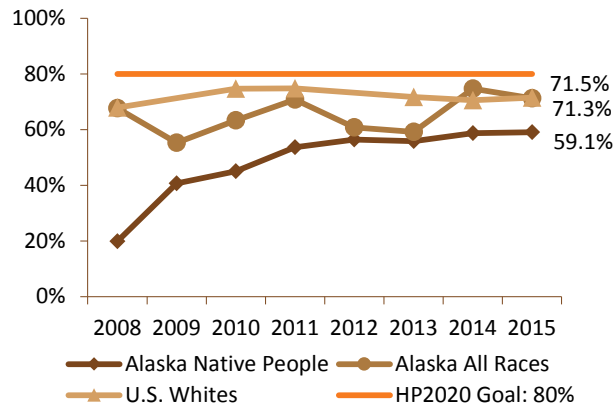
- HPV vaccination among Alaska Native female adolescents has increased steadily since its introduction, reaching a high of 59.1% in 2015.
- HPV vaccination among Alaska Native male adolescents has also increased steadily but at a lower rate and was 38.2% of the population in 2015.
- Tdap vaccination among Alaska Native adolescents has increased steadily and reached 92.1% of the population in 2015. The Healthy People 2020 Goal was met in 2011 and has been surpassed in every year since then.
- MCV4 vaccination among Alaska Native adolescents has increased steadily and reached a high of 89.4% in 2015, also surpassing the Healthy People 2020 Goal in 2011.
- HPV vaccination coverage among Alaska Native adolescents has been consistently lower than among comparison populations, however Tdap and MCV4 vaccination has been higher than among comparison populations.

Adolescent Immunizations

HPV Vaccination (3 Doses) Among Females Aged 13-17 Years, 2008-2015

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey-Teen (NIS-Teen)

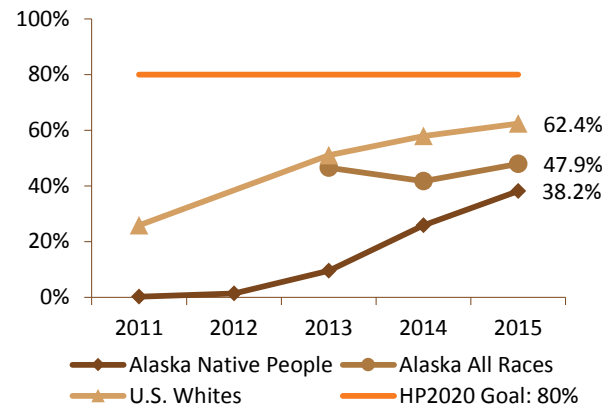
Appendix Table C-156



HPV Vaccination (3 Doses) Among Males Aged 13-17 Years, 2011-2015

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey-Teen (NIS-Teen)

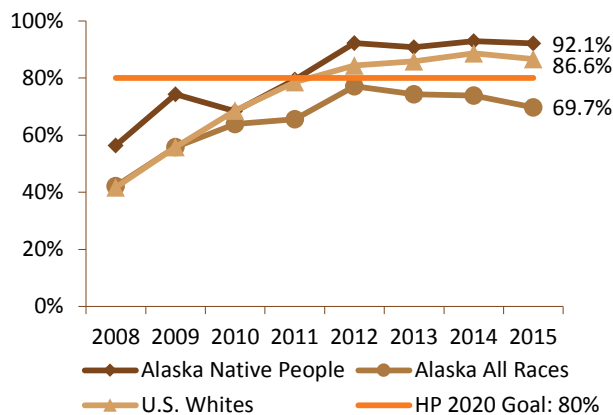
Appendix Table C-157



Tdap (1 Dose) Vaccination Among Persons Aged 13-17 Years, 2008- 2015

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey-Teen (NIS-Teen)

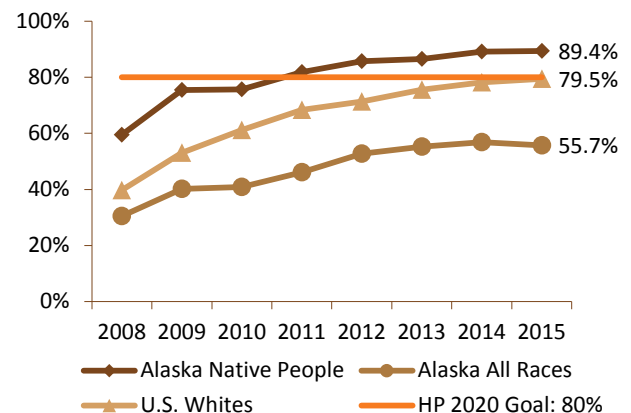
Appendix Table C-158



MCV4 Vaccination Coverage (≥1 Dose) Among Persons Aged 13-17 Years, 2008- 2015

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey-Teen (NIS-Teen)

Appendix Table C-159



Adult Immunizations

Definition

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) provides a list of recommended vaccines for adults. The recommended **adult immunizations** vary by age, lifestyle, medical and other indications, travel, and immunization history. In general, recommendations include an annual influenza vaccine for all adults; one dose of tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap) vaccine with a Td booster every 10 years; three doses of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine for adults age 19-26 years; one dose of shingles (zoster) vaccine for adults age 60+ years; and, one dose each of pneumococcal 13-valent conjugate vaccine (PCV13) and pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23) for adults 65 years and older. Additional vaccines may be recommended for persons with medical, occupational, lifestyle or other risk factors.

Objectives

Increase the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who are vaccinated annually against seasonal influenza to 70.0%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal IID-12.12

Increase the percentage of noninstitutionalized adults aged 65 years and older who have ever received a pneumococcal vaccination to 90.0%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal IID-13.1

Increase the percentage of adults aged 60 years and older who are vaccinated against zoster (shingles) to 30.0%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal IID-14

Summary

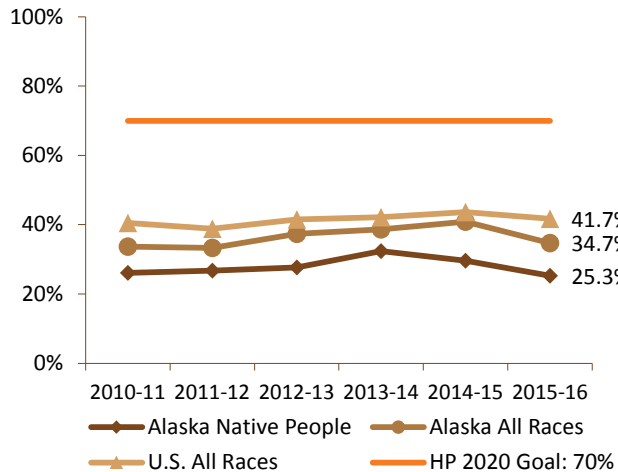
- During 2015-2016, one quarter (25.3%) of Alaska Native adults were vaccinated for influenza compared with 34.7% of all Alaskans and 41.7% of the U.S. White, non-Hispanic population.
- During 2010-2014, seasonal influenza vaccination coverage varied by tribal health region from 21.6% to 47.9%
- In 2015, a majority (85.5%) of Alaska Native adults age 19 and older had received a Tdap vaccine.
- Almost three-quarters (72.5%) of Alaska Native adults age 65 years and older had been vaccinated against pneumococcal disease.
- About half of Alaska Native females (47.8%) and about one in four of Alaska Native males (22.9%) have received the recommended 3 doses of the HPV vaccine.
- About four in ten Alaska Native adults aged 60 years and older (44.2%) had received the recommended dose of shingles (zoster) vaccine. This surpassed the Healthy People 2020 goal of 30.0%.

Adult Immunizations

Seasonal Influenza Vaccination Among Adults Aged 18 Years and Older, 2010-2011 to 2015-2016

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; CDC National Immunization Survey-Flu (NIS-Flu); CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

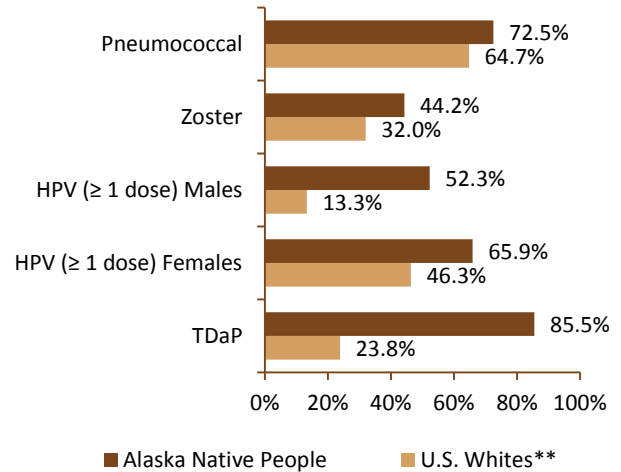
Appendix Table C-160



Immunization Coverage by Vaccine Type Among Alaska Native Adults of Recommended Age*, Alaska, 2015

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, National Health Interview Survey

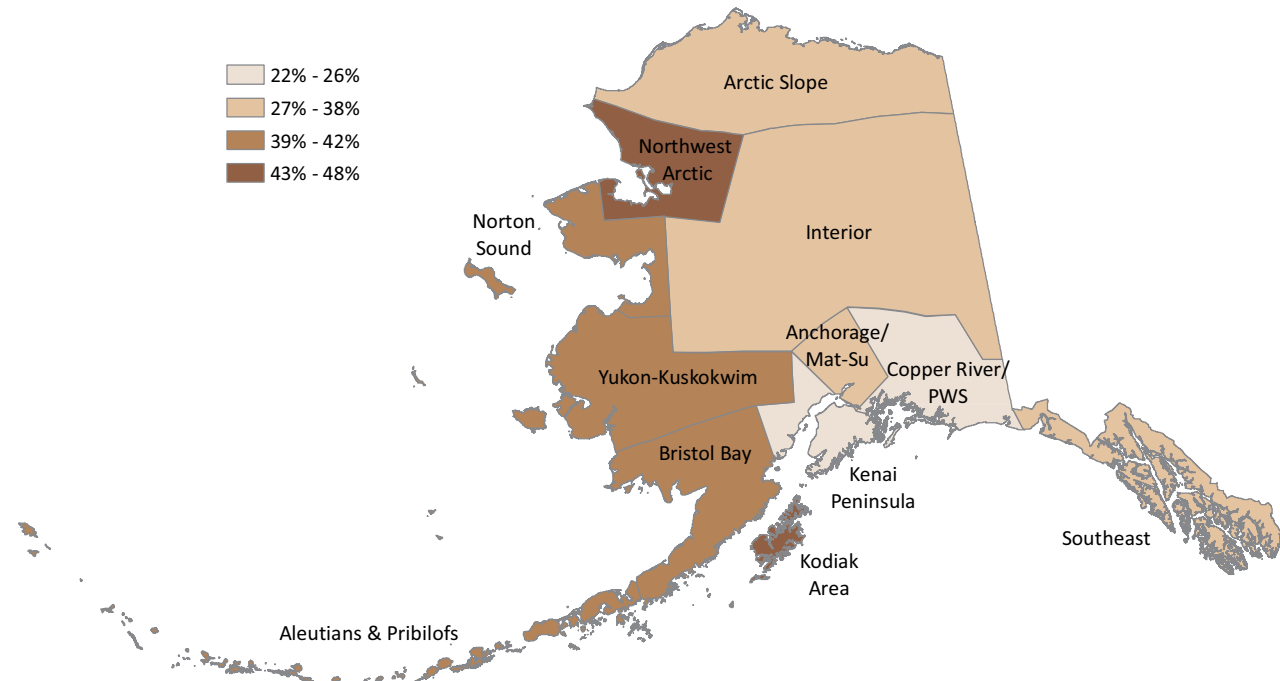
Appendix Table C-161



Seasonal Influenza Immunization by Tribal Health Region, Alaska Native Adults, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Appendix Table C-162



* TDaP coverage is for adults age 19 years and older. HPV is for females age 19-26 years and males 19-21 years, zoster for adults age 60 and older, and pneumococcal for adults age 65 and older.

**U.S. White data is for 2014. U.S. HPV male immunization coverage estimate is for all races/ethnicities.

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Environmental Health





ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

- Highlights -

- The proportion of households in rural Alaska Native communities that are served by water and sewer services has increased significantly since 2004.
- 83.5% of households in rural Alaska have access to water and sewer services.
- Approximately half of community water system users in Alaska receive water that is fluoridated for dental caries prevention.

Rural Water & Wastewater Service

Definition

Access to in-home **water and wastewater service**, either through piped connections or closed haul systems, has a positive impact on public health and can help stop the spread of diseases and illnesses.³⁰ The data shows the number of households in rural Alaskan communities with access to public water and sewer service. The term **rural** refers to communities with predominantly Alaska Native populations eligible for Indian Health Service capital improvement projects.

Objective

Increase the percentage of rural community housing units with access to water and sewer services to 87%.

Healthy Alaskans 2020, Leading Health Indicator #19

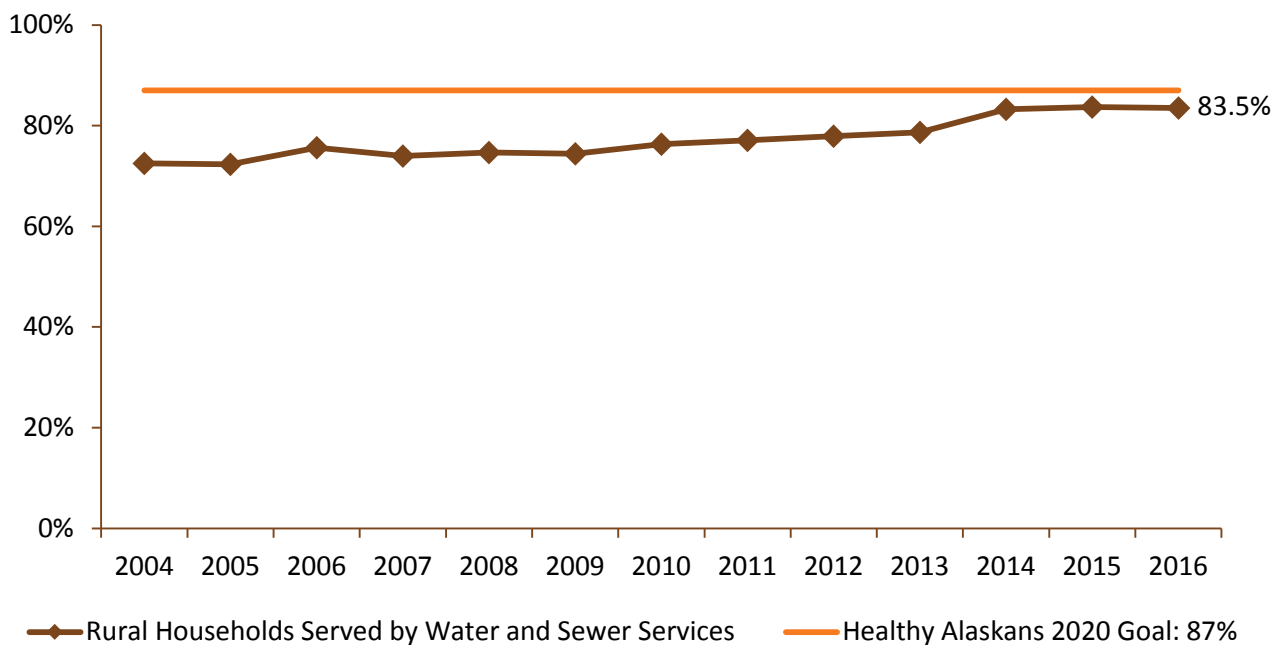
Summary

- In 2016, 83.5% of households in rural Alaska Native communities were served by water and wastewater services.
- Since 2004, the percent of households in rural Alaska Native communities served by water and sewer services has increased significantly, from 72.5% to 83.5%.
- The percent of households in rural Alaska Native communities served by water and sewer services varied by tribal health region from 73.3% to 100%.

Rural Households with Water and Sewer Service, 2004-2016

Data Source: Indian Health Service, Sanitation Tracking and Reporting System

Appendix Table C-163

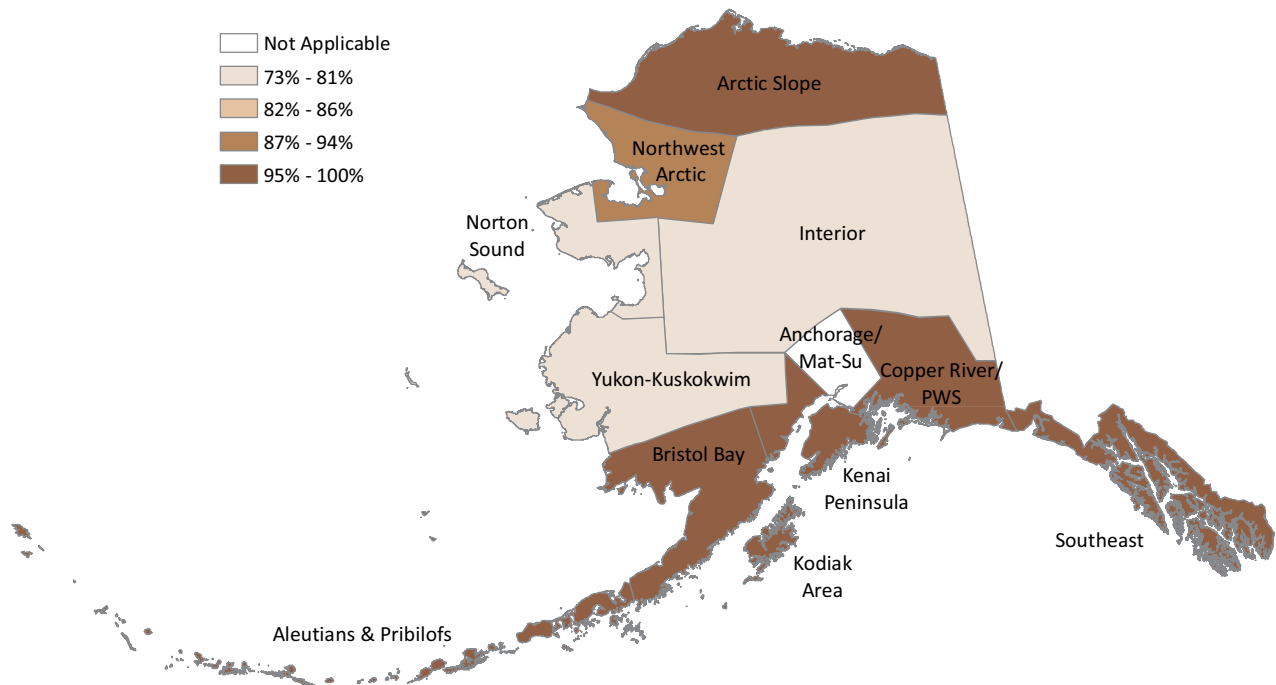


Rural Water & Wastewater Service

Rural Households with Water and Sewer Services by Tribal Health Region, 2016

Data Source: Indian Health Service, Sanitation Tracking and Reporting System

Appendix Table C-164



Community Water Fluoridation

Definition

Community water fluoridation is the controlled addition of a fluoride compound to a community water supply to achieve a concentration optimal for dental caries prevention.³¹ Drinking fluoridated water keeps teeth strong and reduces cavities (also called tooth decay) by about 25% in children and adults.³² Although other fluoride-containing products such as toothpaste, mouth rinses, and dietary supplements are available and contribute to the prevention and control of tooth decay, community water fluoridation is the most cost-effective method of delivering fluoride.³² The data shows the number of people served by community water systems that receive fluoridated water. The percentage is based on the total number of people using community water systems, not the total population of the state.

Objectives

Increase the proportion of the U.S. population served by community water systems with optimally fluoridated water to 79.6%.

Healthy People 2020, Goal OH-13

Increase the proportion of the Alaska population served by community water systems with optimally fluoridated water to 58%.

Healthy Alaskans 2020, Goal LHI-20

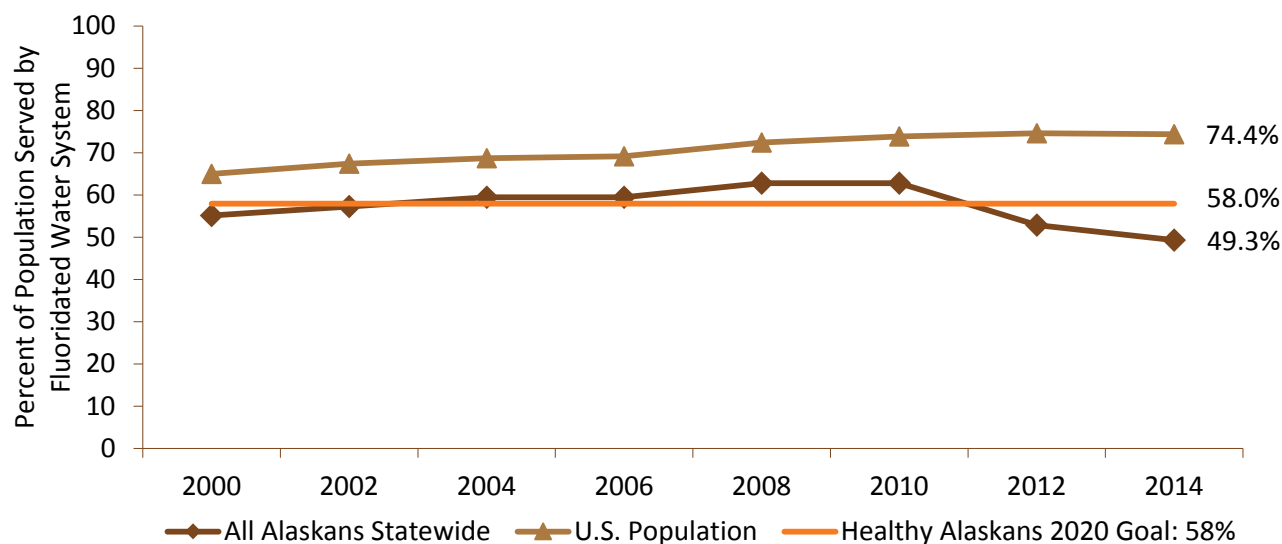
Summary

- In 2014, approximately half of community water system users in Alaska were receiving fluoridated water. This percentage ranks Alaska 43 out of the 50 states. This percentage is significantly lower than for the U.S. population as a whole.
- Since 2010, the percentage of community water system users in Alaska receiving fluoridated water has decreased significantly. Several large community water systems, including those in Fairbanks and Juneau, stopped adding fluoride to their water systems in the last decade.

Population Served by Community Water System with Fluoridated Water, 2000-2014

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Water Fluoridation Reporting System

Appendix Table C-166



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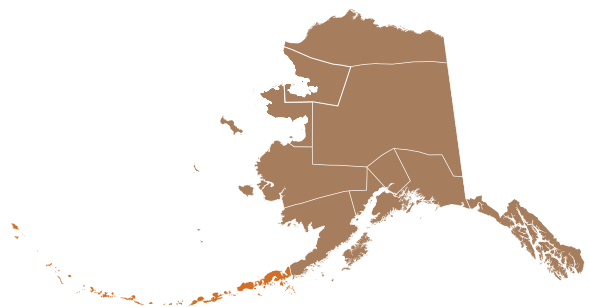
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Regional Profiles







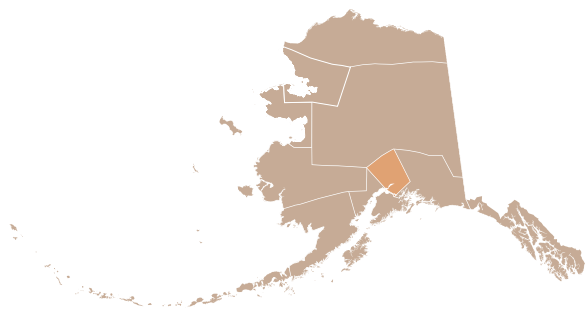
Aleutians & Pribilofs

	Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Healthy Alaskans 2020/ Healthy People 2020 Goal
Sociodemographics				
User Population Size (#)	1,796	153,070	N/A	N/A
High School or Higher Educational Attainment	80.2%	81.5%	88.7%	86%
Percent of Population Living in Poverty	17.3%	23.2%	12.1%	10%
Mortality				
Life Expectancy in Years	72.5	70.7	79.1	N/A
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Leading Causes of Death				
1. Cancer	353.8	242.7	164.0	162.0
2. Heart Disease	139.9	208.2	167.7	N/A
3. Unintentional Injury	75.2	110.1	42.1	54.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	DSU	6.7	5.1	6.0
Morbidity				
Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000	536.6	498.9	450.3	N/A
Age-Adjusted Chlamydia Incidence Rate per 100,000	319.2	1,650.0	187.2	705.2
Maternal, Infant, and Child Health				
Birth Rate (Live Births per 1,000 Persons)	12.9	22.8	12.0	N/A
Low Birth Weight	7.7%	6.0%	7.0%	7.8%
First Trimester Prenatal Care	83.5%	74.6%	N/A	77.9%
Prenatal Tobacco Use	39.2%	30.1%	N/A	N/A
Adolescent Health				
Social Support	DSU	43.1%	N/A	47.0%
Depression	DSU	31.0%	27.3%	23.0%
Physical Activity	DSU	21.4%	28.2%	23.0%
Obesity	DSU	16.1%	13.1%	10.0%
Overweight	DSU	18.2%	15.6%	12.0%
Smoking	DSU	21.4%	18.6%	16.0%
Binge Drinking	DSU	16.2%	23.2%	17.0%
Intimate Partner Violence	DSU	10.5%	9.7%	8.0%
Adult Health				
Average Number of Poor Mental Health Days in Past Month	2.0	3.6	N/A	2.9
Physical Activity	DSU	18.7%	20.4%	20.1%
Obesity	42.5%	35.2%	26.4%	27.0%
Overweight	30.4%	34.9%	35.9%	36.0%
Current Smoking	42.2%	36.4%	19.0%	12.0%
Binge Drinking	29.6%	19.8%	17.7%	20.0%
Preventive Care				
Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Adults Age 50+ Years	59.9%	65.2%	69.3%	70.5%
Environmental Health				
Rural Households with Water and Sewer Service	96.3%	83.5%	N/A	87%

N/A - Not applicable or not available

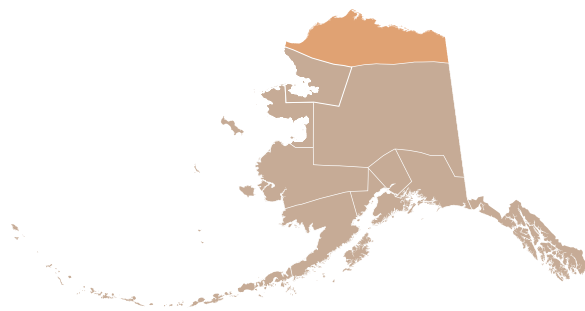
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Anchorage / Mat-Su



	Anchorage / Mat-Su Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Healthy Alaskans 2020/ Healthy People 2020 Goal
Sociodemographics				
User Population Size (#)	54,378	153,070	N/A	N/A
High School or Higher Educational Attainment	85.1%	81.5%	88.7%	86%
Percent of Population Living in Poverty	15.2%	23.2%	12.1%	10%
Mortality				
Life Expectancy in Years	71.6	70.7	79.1	N/A
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Leading Causes of Death				
1. Cancer	259.2	242.7	164.0	162.0
2. Heart Disease	226.11	208.2	167.7	N/A
3. Unintentional Injury	101.7	110.1	42.1	54.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	5.6	6.7	5.1	6.0
Morbidity				
Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000	526.5	498.9	450.3	N/A
Age-Adjusted Chlamydia Incidence Rate per 100,000	2,504.4	1,650.0	187.2	705.2
Maternal, Infant, and Child Health				
Birth Rate (Live Births per 1,000 Persons)	21.8	22.8	12.0	N/A
Low Birth Weight	6.3%	6.0%	7.0%	7.8%
First Trimester Prenatal Care	79.3%	74.6%	N/A	77.9%
Prenatal Tobacco Use	25.5%	30.1%	N/A	N/A
Adolescent Health				
Social Support	41.7%	43.1%	N/A	47.0%
Depression	31.6%	31.0%	27.3%	23.0%
Physical Activity	21.4%	21.4%	28.2%	23.0%
Obesity	18.2%	16.1%	13.1%	10.0%
Overweight	17.9%	18.2%	15.6%	12.0%
Smoking	18.7%	21.4%	18.6%	16.0%
Binge Drinking	15.6%	16.2%	23.2%	17.0%
Intimate Partner Violence	11.1%	10.5%	9.7%	8.0%
Adult Health				
Average Number of Poor Mental Health Days in Past Month	4.6	3.6	N/A	2.9
Physical Activity	17.5%	18.7%	20.4%	20.1%
Obesity	37.4%	35.2%	26.4%	27.0%
Overweight	35.0%	34.9%	35.9%	36.0%
Current Smoking	31.1%	36.4%	19.0%	12.0%
Binge Drinking	19.7%	19.8%	17.7%	20.0%
Preventive Care				
Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Adults Age 50+ Years	67.9%	65.2%	69.3%	70.5%
Environmental Health				
Rural Households with Water and Sewer Service	N/A	83.5%	N/A	87%

N/A - Not applicable or not available



REGIONAL PROFILE

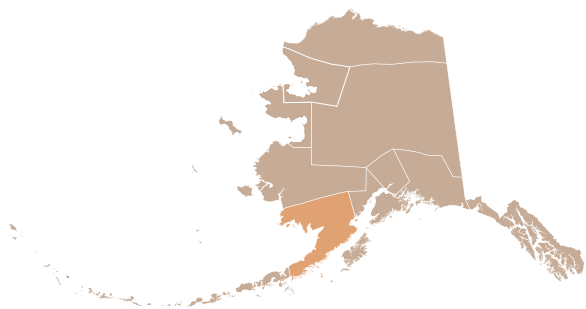
Arctic Slope

	Arctic Slope Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Healthy Alaskans 2020/ Healthy People 2020 Goal
Sociodemographics				
User Population Size (#)	5,914	153,070	N/A	N/A
High School or Higher Educational Attainment	76.1%	81.5%	88.7%	86%
Percent of Population Living in Poverty	16.9%	23.2%	12.1%	10%
Mortality				
Life Expectancy in Years	69.8	70.7	79.1	N/A
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Leading Causes of Death				
1. Cancer	404.5	242.7	164.0	162.0
2. Heart Disease	166.7	208.2	167.7	N/A
3. Unintentional Injury	96.4	110.1	42.1	54.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	4.5	6.7	5.1	6.0
Morbidity				
Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000	544.2	498.9	450.3	N/A
Age-Adjusted Chlamydia Incidence Rate per 100,000	2,701.5	1,650.0	187.2	705.2
Maternal, Infant, and Child Health				
Birth Rate (Live Births per 1,000 Persons)	27.3	22.8	12.0	N/A
Low Birth Weight	6.2%	6.0%	7.0%	7.8%
First Trimester Prenatal Care	56.0%	74.6%	N/A	77.9%
Prenatal Tobacco Use	46.3%	30.1%	N/A	N/A
Adolescent Health				
Social Support	41.9%	43.1%	N/A	47.0%
Depression	33.2%	31.0%	27.3%	23.0%
Physical Activity	15.4%	21.4%	28.2%	23.0%
Obesity	19.4%	16.1%	13.1%	10.0%
Overweight	21.3%	18.2%	15.6%	12.0%
Smoking	35.8%	21.4%	18.6%	16.0%
Binge Drinking	17.8%	16.2%	23.2%	17.0%
Intimate Partner Violence	N/A	10.5%	9.7%	8.0%
Adult Health				
Average Number of Poor Mental Health Days in Past Month	1.4	3.6	N/A	2.9
Physical Activity	DSU	18.7%	20.4%	20.1%
Obesity	48.2%	35.2%	26.4%	27.0%
Overweight	24.7%	34.9%	35.9%	36.0%
Current Smoking	50.5%	36.4%	19.0%	12.0%
Binge Drinking	10.7%	19.8%	17.7%	20.0%
Preventive Care				
Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Adults Age 50+ Years	75.2%	65.2%	69.3%	70.5%
Environmental Health				
Rural Households with Water and Sewer Service	99.0%	83.5%	N/A	87%

N/A - Not applicable or not available

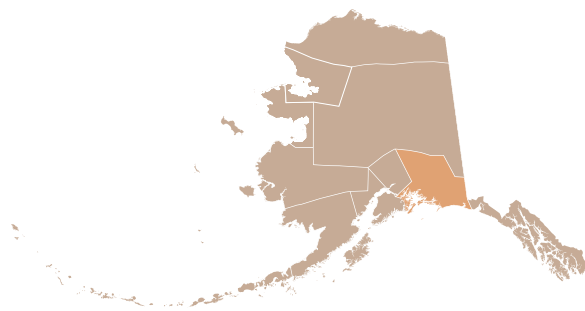
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Bristol Bay



	Bristol Bay Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Healthy Alaskans 2020/ Healthy People 2020 Goal
Sociodemographics				
User Population Size (#)	5,721	153,070	N/A	N/A
High School or Higher Educational Attainment	80.1%	81.5%	88.7%	86%
Percent of Population Living in Poverty	22.3%	23.2%	12.1%	10%
Mortality				
Life Expectancy in Years	71.4	70.7	79.1	N/A
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Leading Causes of Death				
1. Cancer	232.4	242.7	164.0	162.0
2. Heart Disease	262.6	208.2	167.7	N/A
3. Unintentional Injury	151.8	110.1	42.1	54.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	5.9	6.7	5.1	6.0
Morbidity				
Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000	443.4	498.9	450.3	N/A
Age-Adjusted Chlamydia Incidence Rate per 100,000	1,728.3	1,650.0	187.2	705.2
Maternal, Infant, and Child Health				
Birth Rate (Live Births per 1,000 Persons)	23.2	22.8	12.0	N/A
Low Birth Weight	6.0%	6.0%	7.0%	7.8%
First Trimester Prenatal Care	73.5%	74.6%	N/A	77.9%
Prenatal Tobacco Use	35.5%	30.1%	N/A	N/A
Adolescent Health				
Social Support	44.7%	43.1%	N/A	47.0%
Depression	22.9%	31.0%	27.3%	23.0%
Physical Activity	19.1%	21.4%	28.2%	23.0%
Obesity	18.9%	16.1%	13.1%	10.0%
Overweight	17.8%	18.2%	15.6%	12.0%
Smoking	24.3%	21.4%	18.6%	16.0%
Binge Drinking	12.3%	16.2%	23.2%	17.0%
Intimate Partner Violence	N/A	10.5%	9.7%	8.0%
Adult Health				
Average Number of Poor Mental Health Days in Past Month	3.2	3.6	N/A	2.9
Physical Activity	36.9%	18.7%	20.4%	20.1%
Obesity	35.1%	35.2%	26.4%	27.0%
Overweight	38.6%	34.9%	35.9%	36.0%
Current Smoking	45.3%	36.4%	19.0%	12.0%
Binge Drinking	14.8%	19.8%	17.7%	20.0%
Preventive Care				
Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Adults Age 50+ Years	63.7%	65.2%	69.3%	70.5%
Environmental Health				
Rural Households with Water and Sewer Service	98.6%	83.5%	N/A	87%

N/A - Not applicable or not available



REGIONAL PROFILE

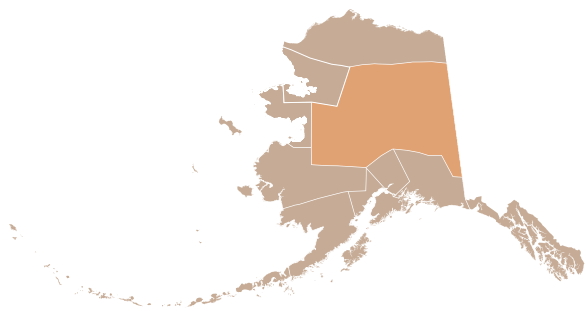
Copper River / Prince William Sound

	Copper River/ Prince William Sound Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Healthy Alaskans 2020/ Healthy People 2020 Goal
Sociodemographics				
User Population Size (#)	1,942	153,070	N/A	N/A
High School or Higher Educational Attainment	86.5%	81.5%	88.7%	86%
Percent of Population Living in Poverty	33.2%	23.2%	12.1%	10%
Mortality				
Life Expectancy in Years	71.9	70.7	79.1	N/A
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Leading Causes of Death				
1. Cancer	234.3	242.7	164.0	162.0
2. Heart Disease	264.4	208.2	167.7	N/A
3. Unintentional Injury	106.1	110.1	42.1	54.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	N/A	6.7	5.1	6.0
Morbidity				
Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000	603.9	498.9	450.3	N/A
Age-Adjusted Chlamydia Incidence Rate per 100,000	1,360.5	1,650.0	187.2	705.2
Maternal, Infant, and Child Health				
Birth Rate (Live Births per 1,000 Persons)	15.7	22.8	12.0	N/A
Low Birth Weight	5.1%	6.0%	7.0%	7.8%
First Trimester Prenatal Care	81.3%	74.6%	N/A	77.9%
Prenatal Tobacco Use	30.5%	30.1%	N/A	N/A
Adolescent Health				
Social Support	34.0%	43.1%	N/A	47.0%
Depression	DSU	31.0%	27.3%	23.0%
Physical Activity	DSU	21.4%	28.2%	23.0%
Obesity	DSU	16.1%	13.1%	10.0%
Overweight	DSU	18.2%	15.6%	12.0%
Smoking	DSU	21.4%	18.6%	16.0%
Binge Drinking	DSU	16.2%	23.2%	17.0%
Intimate Partner Violence	DSU	10.5%	9.7%	8.0%
Adult Health				
Average Number of Poor Mental Health Days in Past Month	2.6	3.6	N/A	2.9
Physical Activity	DSU	18.7%	20.4%	20.1%
Obesity	38.8%	35.2%	26.4%	27.0%
Overweight	32.7%	34.9%	35.9%	36.0%
Current Smoking	25.9%	36.4%	19.0%	12.0%
Binge Drinking	26.2%	19.8%	17.7%	20.0%
Preventive Care				
Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Adults Age 50+ Years	73.9%	65.2%	69.3%	70.5%
Environmental Health				
Rural Households with Water and Sewer Service	100.0%	83.5%	N/A	87%

N/A - Not applicable or not available

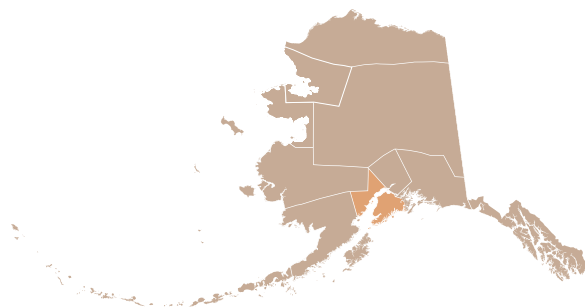
DSU - Data are suppressed because they do not meet criteria for reliability or confidentiality

Interior



	Interior Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Healthy Alaskans 2020/ Healthy People 2020 Goal
Sociodemographics				
User Population Size (#)	15,309	153,070	N/A	N/A
High School or Higher Educational Attainment	79.7%	81.5%	88.7%	86%
Percent of Population Living in Poverty	22.7%	23.2%	12.1%	10%
Mortality				
Life Expectancy in Years	70.5	70.7	79.1	N/A
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Leading Causes of Death				
1. Cancer	225.7	242.7	164.0	162.0
2. Heart Disease	166.0	208.2	167.7	N/A
3. Unintentional Injury	131.1	110.1	42.1	54.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	6.4	6.7	5.1	6.0
Morbidity				
Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000	518.3	498.9	450.3	N/A
Age-Adjusted Chlamydia Incidence Rate per 100,000	1,832.8	1,650.0	187.2	705.2
Maternal, Infant, and Child Health				
Birth Rate (Live Births per 1,000 Persons)	27.1	22.8	12.0	N/A
Low Birth Weight	6.7%	6.0%	7.0%	7.8%
First Trimester Prenatal Care	69.4%	74.6%	N/A	77.9%
Prenatal Tobacco Use	31.4%	30.1%	N/A	N/A
Adolescent Health				
Social Support	51.5%	43.1%	N/A	47.0%
Depression	28.1%	31.0%	27.3%	23.0%
Physical Activity	23.3%	21.4%	28.2%	23.0%
Obesity	16.5%	16.1%	13.1%	10.0%
Overweight	19.6%	18.2%	15.6%	12.0%
Smoking	18.3%	21.4%	18.6%	16.0%
Binge Drinking	11.1%	16.2%	23.2%	17.0%
Intimate Partner Violence	N/A	10.5%	9.7%	8.0%
Adult Health				
Average Number of Poor Mental Health Days in Past Month	3.7	3.6	N/A	2.9
Physical Activity	19.4%	18.7%	20.4%	20.1%
Obesity	31.0%	35.2%	26.4%	27.0%
Overweight	34.6%	34.9%	35.9%	36.0%
Current Smoking	39.3%	36.4%	19.0%	12.0%
Binge Drinking	22.1%	19.8%	17.7%	20.0%
Preventive Care				
Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Adults Age 50+ Years	72.9%	65.2%	69.3%	70.5%
Environmental Health				
Rural Households with Water and Sewer Service	73.3%	83.5%	N/A	87%

N/A - Not applicable or not available



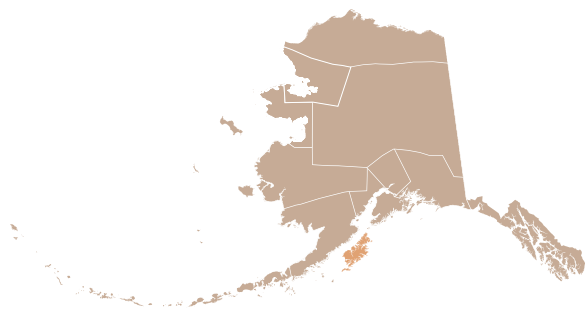
REGIONAL PROFILE

Kenai Peninsula

	Kenai Peninsula Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Healthy Alaskans 2020/ Healthy People 2020 Goal
Sociodemographics				
User Population Size (#)	6,551	153,070	N/A	N/A
High School or Higher Educational Attainment	88.5%	81.5%	88.7%	86%
Percent of Population Living in Poverty	21.3%	23.2%	12.1%	10%
Mortality				
Life Expectancy in years	71.6	70.7	79.1	N/A
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Leading Causes of Death				
1. Cancer	203.1	242.7	164.0	162.0
2. Heart Disease	264.3	208.2	167.7	N/A
3. Unintentional Injury	65.0	110.1	42.1	54.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	N/A	6.7	5.1	6.0
Morbidity				
Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000	586.0	498.9	450.3	N/A
Age-Adjusted Chlamydia Incidence Rate per 100,000	873.8	1,650.0	187.2	705.2
Maternal, Infant, and Child Health				
Birth rate (Live Births per 1,000 Persons)	15.1	22.8	12.0	N/A
Low Birth Weight	6.0%	6.0%	7.0%	7.8%
First Trimester Prenatal Care	79.2%	74.6%	N/A	77.9%
Prenatal Tobacco Use	22.9%	30.1%	N/A	N/A
Adolescent Health				
Social Support	48.3%	43.1%	N/A	47.0%
Depression	33.2%	31.0%	27.3%	23.0%
Physical Activity	23.4%	21.4%	28.2%	23.0%
Obesity	17.5%	16.1%	13.1%	10.0%
Overweight	18.1%	18.2%	15.6%	12.0%
Smoking	22.0%	21.4%	18.6%	16.0%
Binge Drinking	22.5%	16.2%	23.2%	17.0%
Intimate Partner Violence	10.4%	10.5%	9.7%	8.0%
Adult Health				
Average Number of Poor Mental Health Days in Past Month	4.7	3.6	N/A	2.9
Physical Activity	11.3%	18.7%	20.4%	20.1%
Obesity	36.3%	35.2%	26.4%	27.0%
Overweight	37.8%	34.9%	35.9%	36.0%
Current Smoking	33.9%	36.4%	19.0%	12.0%
Binge Drinking	27.4%	19.8%	17.7%	20.0%
Preventive Care				
Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Adults Age 50+ Years	65.9%	65.2%	69.3%	70.5%
Environmental Health				
Rural Households with Water and Sewer Service	100.0%	83.5%	N/A	87%

N/A - Not applicable or not available

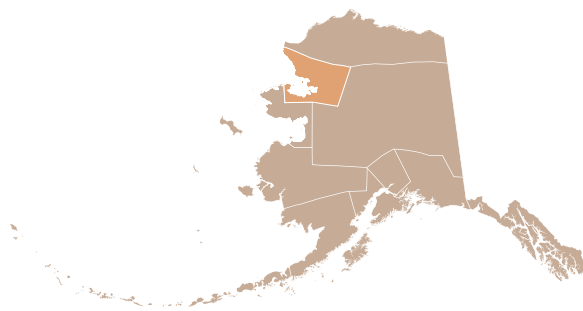
Kodiak Area



	Kodiak Area Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Healthy Alaskans 2020/ Healthy People 2020 Goal
Sociodemographics				
User Population Size (#)	2,971	153,070	N/A	N/A
High School or Higher Educational Attainment	87.5%	81.5%	88.7%	86%
Percent of Population Living in Poverty	24.4%	23.2%	12.1%	10%
Mortality				
Life Expectancy in years	72.1	70.7	79.1	N/A
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Leading Causes of Death				
1. Cancer	227.5	242.7	164.0	162.0
2. Heart Disease	185.9	208.2	167.7	N/A
3. Unintentional Injury	173.2	110.1	42.1	54.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	N/A	6.7	5.1	6.0
Morbidity				
Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000	592.9	498.9	450.3	N/A
Age-Adjusted Chlamydia Incidence Rate per 100,000	1,912.0	1,650.0	187.2	705.2
Maternal, Infant, and Child Health				
Birth rate (Live Births per 1,000 Persons)	15.9	22.8	12.0	N/A
Low Birth Weight	5.9%	6.0%	7.0%	7.8%
First Trimester Prenatal Care	79.0%	74.6%	N/A	77.9%
Prenatal Tobacco Use	15.4%	30.1%	N/A	N/A
Adolescent Health				
Social Support	37.4%	43.1%	N/A	47.0%
Depression	25.6%	31.0%	27.3%	23.0%
Physical Activity	17.5%	21.4%	28.2%	23.0%
Obesity	15.9%	16.1%	13.1%	10.0%
Overweight	15.8%	18.2%	15.6%	12.0%
Smoking	10.6%	21.4%	18.6%	16.0%
Binge Drinking	18.8%	16.2%	23.2%	17.0%
Intimate Partner Violence	DSU	10.5%	9.7%	8.0%
Adult Health				
Average Number of Poor Mental Health Days in Past Month	3.7	3.6	N/A	2.9
Physical Activity	DSU	18.7%	20.4%	20.1%
Obesity	47.9%	35.2%	26.4%	27.0%
Overweight	24.3%	34.9%	35.9%	36.0%
Current Smoking	36.2%	36.4%	19.0%	12.0%
Binge Drinking	23.7%	19.8%	17.7%	20.0%
Preventive Care				
Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Adults Age 50+ Years	63.0%	65.2%	69.3%	70.5%
Environmental Health				
Rural Households with Water and Sewer Service	100.0%	83.5%	N/A	87%

N/A - Not applicable or not available

DSU - Data are suppressed because they do not meet criteria for reliability or confidentiality

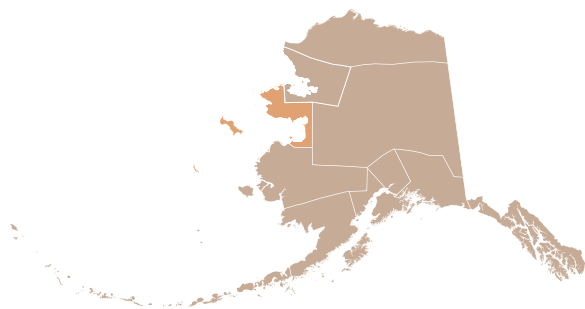


Northwest Arctic

	Northwest Arctic Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Healthy Alaskans 2020/ Healthy People 2020 Goal
Sociodemographics				
User Population Size (#)	6,792	153,070	N/A	N/A
High School or Higher Educational Attainment	74.7%	81.5%	88.7%	86%
Percent of Population Living in Poverty	27.1%	23.2%	12.1%	10%
Mortality				
Life Expectancy in Years	70.4	70.7	79.1	N/A
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Leading Causes of Death				
1. Cancer	223.7	242.7	164.0	162.0
2. Heart Disease	186.6	208.2	167.7	N/A
3. Unintentional Injury	73.0	110.08	42.1	54.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	6.7	6.7	5.1	6.0
Morbidity				
Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000	414.9	498.9	450.3	N/A
Age-Adjusted Chlamydia Incidence Rate per 100,000	2,855.8	1,650.0	187.2	705.2
Maternal, Infant, and Child Health				
Birth rate (Live Births per 1,000 Persons)	30.3	22.8	12.0	N/A
Low Birth Weight	6.9%	6.0%	7.0%	7.8%
First Trimester Prenatal Care	75.0%	74.6%	N/A	77.9%
Prenatal Tobacco Use	44.8%	30.1%	N/A	N/A
Adolescent Health				
Social Support	44.6%	43.1%	N/A	47.0%
Depression	24.3%	31.0%	27.3%	23.0%
Physical Activity	22.1%	21.4%	28.2%	23.0%
Obesity	12.0%	16.1%	13.1%	10.0%
Overweight	19.0%	18.2%	15.6%	12.0%
Smoking	26.7%	21.4%	18.6%	16.0%
Binge Drinking	13.9%	16.2%	23.2%	17.0%
Intimate Partner Violence	7.6%	10.5%	9.7%	8.0%
Adult Health				
Average Number of Poor Mental Health Days in Past Month	1.3	3.6	N/A	2.9
Physical Activity	17.6%	18.7%	20.4%	20.1%
Obesity	28.7%	35.2%	26.4%	27.0%
Overweight	42.8%	34.9%	35.9%	36.0%
Current Smoking	50.3%	36.4%	19.0%	12.0%
Binge Drinking	23.8%	19.8%	17.7%	20.0%
Preventive Care				
Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Adults Age 50+ Years	61.4%	65.2%	69.3%	70.5%
Environmental Health				
Rural Households with Water and Sewer Service	93.7%	83.5%	N/A	87%

N/A - Not applicable or not available

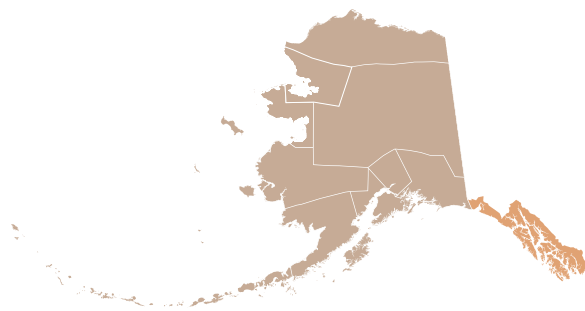
Norton Sound



	Norton Sound Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Healthy Alaskans 2020/ Healthy People 2020 Goal
Sociodemographics				
User Population Size (#)	9,394	153,070	N/A	N/A
High School or Higher Educational Attainment	77.9%	81.5%	88.7%	86%
Percent of Population Living in Poverty	34.5%	23.2%	12.1%	10%
Mortality				
Life Expectancy in years	69.3	70.7	79.1	N/A
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Leading Causes of Death				
1. Cancer	278.7	242.7	164.0	162.0
2. Heart Disease	255.0	208.2	167.7	N/A
3. Unintentional Injury	68.1	110.1	42.1	54.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	10.9	6.7	5.1	6.0
Morbidity				
Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000	472.5	498.9	450.3	N/A
Age-Adjusted Chlamydia Incidence Rate per 100,000	2,820.3	1,650.0	187.2	705.2
Maternal, Infant, and Child Health				
Birth rate (Live Births per 1,000 Persons)	27.8	22.8	12.0	N/A
Low Birth Weight	7.0%	6.0%	7.0%	7.8%
First Trimester Prenatal Care	75.4%	74.6%	N/A	77.9%
Prenatal Tobacco Use	50.9%	30.1%	N/A	N/A
Adolescent Health				
Social Support	34.3%	43.1%	N/A	47.0%
Depression	29.2%	31.0%	27.3%	23.0%
Physical Activity	22.7%	21.4%	28.2%	23.0%
Obesity	7.7%	16.1%	13.1%	10.0%
Overweight	15.8%	18.2%	15.6%	12.0%
Smoking	33.5%	21.4%	18.6%	16.0%
Binge Drinking	16.2%	16.2%	23.2%	17.0%
Intimate Partner Violence	DSU	10.5%	9.7%	8.0%
Adult Health				
Average Number of Poor Mental Health Days in Past Month	2.7	3.6	N/A	2.9
Physical Activity	18.3%	18.7%	20.4%	20.1%
Obesity	29.7%	35.2%	26.4%	27.0%
Overweight	38.9%	34.9%	35.9%	36.0%
Current Smoking	47.8%	36.4%	19.0%	12.0%
Binge Drinking	15.8%	19.8%	17.7%	20.0%
Preventive Care				
Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Adults Age 50+ Years	62.0%	65.2%	69.3%	70.5%
Environmental Health				
Rural Households with Water and Sewer Service	80.9%	83.5%	N/A	87%

N/A - Not applicable or not available

DSU - Data are suppressed because they do not meet criteria for reliability or confidentiality

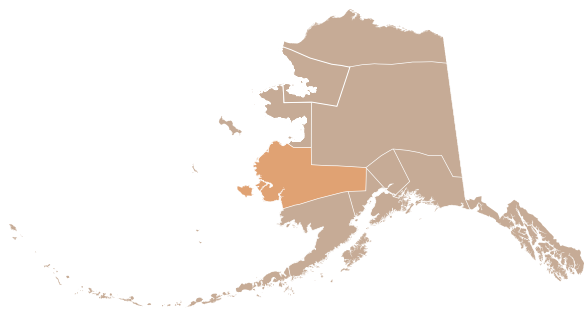


REGIONAL PROFILE

Southeast

	Southeast Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Healthy Alaskans 2020/ Healthy People 2020 Goal
Sociodemographics				
User Population Size (#)	18,031	153,070	N/A	N/A
High School or Higher Educational Attainment	86.4%	81.5%	88.7%	86%
Percent of Population Living in Poverty	20.0%	23.2%	12.1%	10%
Mortality				
Life Expectancy in Years	73.8	70.7	79.1	N/A
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Leading Causes of Death				
1. Cancer	226.7	242.7	164.0	162.0
2. Heart Disease	200.3	208.2	167.7	N/A
3. Unintentional Injury	60.9	110.1	42.1	54.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	2.6	6.7	5.1	6.0
Morbidity				
Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000	538.3	498.9	450.3	N/A
Age-Adjusted Chlamydia Incidence Rate per 100,000	1,289.5	1,650.0	187.2	705.2
Maternal, Infant, and Child Health				
Birth Rate (Live Births per 1,000 Persons)	17.3	22.8	12.0	N/A
Low Birth Weight	3.6%	6.0%	7.0%	7.8%
First Trimester Prenatal Care	81.0%	74.6%	N/A	77.9%
Prenatal Tobacco Use	20.7%	30.1%	N/A	N/A
Adolescent Health				
Social Support	47.3%	43.1%	N/A	47.0%
Depression	34.4%	31.0%	27.3%	23.0%
Physical Activity	22.4%	21.4%	28.2%	23.0%
Obesity	15.5%	16.1%	13.1%	10.0%
Overweight	18.6%	18.2%	15.6%	12.0%
Smoking	18.9%	21.4%	18.6%	16.0%
Binge Drinking	18.4%	16.2%	23.2%	17.0%
Intimate Partner Violence	8.9%	10.5%	9.7%	8.0%
Adult Health				
Average Number of Poor Mental Health Days in Past Month	4.3	3.6	N/A	2.9
Physical Activity	20.1%	18.7%	20.4%	20.1%
Obesity	39.5%	35.2%	26.4%	27.0%
Overweight	34.8%	34.9%	35.9%	36.0%
Current Smoking	35.7%	36.4%	19.0%	12.0%
Binge Drinking	23.2%	19.8%	17.7%	20.0%
Preventive Care				
Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Adults Age 50+ Years	70.9%	65.2%	69.3%	70.5%
Environmental Health				
Rural Households with Water and Sewer Service	100.0%	83.5%	N/A	87%

N/A - Not applicable or not available



REGIONAL PROFILE

Yukon-Kuskokwim

	Yukon-Kuskokwim Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Healthy Alaskans 2020/ Healthy People 2020 Goal
Sociodemographics				
User Population Size (#)	24,166	153,070	N/A	N/A
High School or Higher Educational Attainment	76.1%	81.5%	88.7%	86%
Percent of Population Living in Poverty	30.3%	23.2%	12.1%	10%
Mortality				
Life Expectancy in Years	70.9	70.7	79.1	N/A
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Leading Causes of Death				
1. Cancer	212.7	242.7	164.0	162.0
2. Heart Disease	201.8	208.2	167.7	N/A
3. Unintentional Injury	114.6	110.1	42.1	54.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	10.9	6.7	5.1	6.0
Morbidity				
Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000	403.9	498.9	450.3	N/A
Age-Adjusted Chlamydia Incidence Rate per 100,000	2,035.4	1,650.0	187.2	705.2
Maternal, Infant, and Child Health				
Birth Rate (Live Births per 1,000 Persons)	24.5	22.8	12.0	N/A
Low Birth Weight	5.8%	6.0%	7.0%	7.8%
First Trimester Prenatal Care	68.9%	74.6%	N/A	77.9%
Prenatal Tobacco Use	26.1%	30.1%	N/A	N/A
Adolescent Health				
Social Support	37.8%	43.1%	N/A	47.0%
Depression	29.4%	31.0%	27.3%	23.0%
Physical Activity	16.3%	21.4%	28.2%	23.0%
Obesity	11.2%	16.1%	13.1%	10.0%
Overweight	18.1%	18.2%	15.6%	12.0%
Smoking	30.1%	21.4%	18.6%	16.0%
Binge Drinking	14.9%	16.2%	23.2%	17.0%
Intimate Partner Violence	13.7%	10.5%	9.7%	8.0%
Adult Health				
Average Number of Poor Mental Health Days in Past Month	2.5	3.6	N/A	2.9
Physical Activity	18.2%	18.7%	20.4%	20.1%
Obesity	29.3%	35.2%	26.4%	27.0%
Overweight	32.7%	34.9%	35.9%	36.0%
Current Smoking	31.6%	36.4%	19.0%	12.0%
Binge Drinking	16.1%	19.8%	17.7%	20.0%
Preventive Care				
Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Adults Age 50+ Years	41.8%	65.2%	69.3%	70.5%
Environmental Health				
Rural Households with Water and Sewer Service	79.4%	83.5%	N/A	87%

N/A - Not applicable or not available



Appendices





APPENDIX A - TRIBAL HEALTH REGIONS

Tribal Health Region	Title I and V Tribal Health Organizations in Region	Census Area/Borough included in Region	Exceptions to Census Areas/Boroughs	
			Villages Added	Villages Removed
Aleutians and Pribilofs	Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA), Eastern Aleutian Tribes Inc., St. George Traditional Council	Aleutians East Borough, Aleutians West Census Area		
Anchorage/Mat-Su	Southcentral Foundation (SCF), Chickaloon Village, Native Village of Eklutna, Knik Tribal Council	Anchorage Municipality, Matanuska-Susitna Borough		
Arctic Slope	Arctic Slope Native Association (ASNA), Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation	North Slope Borough		Point Hope (Northwest Arctic), Anaktuvak Pass (Interior)
Bristol Bay	Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC)	Dillingham Census Area, Lake and Peninsula Borough, Bristol Bay Borough	Goodnews Bay, Platinum	
Copper River/Prince William Sound	Chugachmiut Inc.(part)*, Chitina Traditional Council, Copper River Native Association (CRNA), Mt. Sanford Tribal Consortium, Valdez Native Tribe	Valdez/Cordova Census Area	Cantwell	
Interior	Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC), Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments, Fairbanks Native Assoc., Tanana IRA Native Council	Denali Borough, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	Anaktuvak Pass	Cantwell (Copper River/Prince William Sound); Grayling, Anvik Shageluk, Holy Cross (Yukon-Kuskokwim)
Kenai Peninsula	Chugachmiut (part)*, Kenaitze Indian Tribe IRA, Ninilchik Traditional Council, Seldovia Village Tribe	Kenai Peninsula Borough		
Kodiak Area	Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA), Native Village of Karluk	Kodiak Island Borough		
Northwest Arctic	Manilaq Association	Northwest Arctic Borough	Point Hope	
Norton Sound	Norton Sound Health Corporation (NSHC), Native Village of Diomedea	Nome Census Area		
Southeast	Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation (SEARHC), Hoonah Indian Association, Ketchikan Indian Corporation, Metlakatla Indian Community, Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	Yakutat City & Borough, Skagway Municipality, Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, Haines Borough, Juneau City & Borough, Sitka City & Borough, Wrangell City & Borough, Petersburg Borough, Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, Ketchikan Gateway Borough		
Yukon-Kuskokwim	Akiachak Native Community, Native Village of Quinhagak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC)	Bethel Census Area, Kusilvak Census Area	Grayling, Anvik, Shageluk, Holy Cross	Goodnews Bay, Platinum (Bristol Bay)

* Chugachmiut is separated into 2 regions: Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Valdez, and Cordova are included in Copper River/Prince William Sound; Port Graham, Nanwalek, and Seward are included in Kenai Peninsula.

METHODS - GENERAL NOTES

General Notes

Confidentiality and Privacy

In order to protect individuals from potentially being identified, data from small populations are either; 1) aggregated over a region or a larger area; 2) aggregated over time periods; or 3) both. For some indicators, data is not shown if the number of cases or the sample size is not large enough.

Statistical Significance

Throughout the document, differences are considered statistically significant at the 95% confidence level ($p < 0.05$). Differences between rates or between percentages are considered significantly different if the 95% confidence intervals do not overlap. Rate ratios are considered statistically significant if the 95% confidence interval of the rate ratio did not contain 1. Differences that are statistically significant are noted as such in the summary text for each health topic. If it is not indicated that a difference is significant then it does not meet the threshold to be considered statistically significant. It is difficult to find statistically significant differences when analyzing small sample sizes and populations.

Small Numbers

The effect of small numbers should be kept in mind when looking at rates based on a small number of occurrences of a disease or health related event. Rates calculated based on small numbers due to events being rare, or because the population is small, are often unstable. When comparing rates over time, the rates may fluctuate up and down more compared to larger populations.

Rounding

Calculations for percentages are rounded to one decimal place, where the data source allowed, therefore total percentages may not add up to 100.0%.

Race/Ethnicity

Throughout the document *Alaska Native* generally refers to Alaska Native or American Indian people residing in Alaska. Depending on the data source, this may include those who identify as Alaska Native/American Indian alone, or in combination with one or more other race groups. Details on race definitions are provided under data sources where applicable.

Additional information on methods may be found in other reports from the Alaska Native Epidemiology Center at www.anthctoday.org/epicenter/publications/.

DATA SOURCES

Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (ADOLWD), Research and Analysis Section produces statistics about a range of economic data including population and Census, housing, occupations, industries, and workforce. The ADOLWD produced the population estimates used in this report. These population estimates use the 2000 decennial census data as a baseline and adjusts the numbers yearly based upon administrative records including birth certificates, death certificates, income tax returns, Permanent Fund applications, school enrollment and driver's licenses. Alaska Native people are classified as those reporting Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more race. More information about the ADOLWD's population statistics may be found at labor.alaska.gov/.

Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

The Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section (formerly the Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics) provided data from birth and death events that occurred in Alaska. The Alaska Native Epidemiology Center analyzed the data.

The mortality data for Alaska range from 1980 to 2015, depending on the health indicator. Number of deaths and rates are provided for Alaska Native/American Indian people and non-Native Alaskan residents. Alaska Native people are classified as those identified on the death certificate as being Alaska Native and/or American Indian (alone or in combination with another race). Data were aggregated into 4 year periods due to small numbers. Bridged race population estimates from the National Center for Health Statistics were used as the denominator to calculate the mortality rates. Bridged estimates are necessary to adjust for the introduction of multiple race selection in the Census starting in 2000. Rates were age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

The birth data are based upon data reported on birth certificates to the State of Alaska. Race is based on the race of the infant. Alaska Native infants are born to either an Alaska Native mother or father. Alaska Native mothers are mothers of Alaska Native infants. Alaska Whites includes infants born to either a White mother or father. The exception to this is for birth rates, where only births to Alaska Native mothers were counted, because the denominator for birth rates is specific to the race of the mother.

Rates were calculated for tribal health regions and causes that had at least five events (births or deaths) during the designated time period. Data are suppressed if there were less than 5 cases. Rates based on fewer than 20 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution. Events were assigned to the region in which the person was resident, regardless of place of occurrence. All analysis was restricted to births and deaths of Alaska residents.

More information about the Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section may be obtained at dhss.alaska.gov/dph/VitalStats/Pages/default.aspx.

Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Birth Defects Registry

The Alaska Birth Defects Registry (ABDR) collects information on the occurrence and distribution of congenital birth defects that are listed as reportable conditions to public health in Alaska. The ABDR conducts a modified passive surveillance system and relies on reporting by major hospitals, specialty clinics, and medical records aggregators. Data was provided by the ABDR and was analyzed by the Alaska Native Epidemiology Center. Reports that could not be matched to an Alaskan birth certificate were excluded from analysis. The analysis includes children who have at least one of the 45 congenital anomalies that are collected by the National Birth Defects Prevention Network. Alcohol-related birth defects are not included. Year is determined by the year of diagnosis, not the year of birth. The maximum age at which a major congenital anomaly must be reported is 6 years, thus data is provisional for 2009 to 2013.

Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Oral Health Assessment

The Alaska Oral Health Assessment is undertaken with kindergarten and third grade children from a sample of Alaska sites for oral health disease surveillance. The assessment evaluates dental decay, untreated decay, caries experience, and dental sealants. The assessment consists of two parts: a questionnaire/consent for parents/guardians; and a school-based clinical assessment conducted by dentists. Included in this report are assessment data from the 2004-2005, 2007-2008, and 2010-2011 school years. More information about oral health surveys of Alaskan children is available at dhss.alaska.gov/dph/wcfh/Pages/oralhealth/report.aspx.

Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System**Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System**

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a collaborative project of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and U.S. states and territories. The BRFSS is an ongoing data collection program designed to measure behavioral risk factors for the adult population (18 years of age and older) living in households. Alaska began participating in the BRFSS in 1991.

The BRFSS is a standardized telephone interview designed to collect uniform state-specific data on health status and perceptions, preventive health practices, and risky behaviors that are linked to chronic diseases, injuries, and preventable infectious diseases. The core questions are asked every year and rotating core questions are asked in alternating years by all states. Additionally, there are optional CDC modules that states may or may not choose to include, and states may add questions of their own. In addition to the Standard Alaska BRFSS, a Supplemental Alaska BRFSS survey is also conducted. The Supplemental BRFSS survey is conducted using identical methodology as the Standard BRFSS and allows a doubling of the BRFSS sample size for those measures included on both surveys. Data from both the Standard and Supplemental Alaska BRFSS surveys are used for select measures in this report.

The health characteristics estimated from the BRFSS pertain to the adult population, aged 18 years or older, who live in households. Individuals living in military barracks, dormitories, nursing homes, and other group-living situations are excluded. Apart from that exclusion, each state's sample is designed to be representative of the state's population. In order to achieve a representative sample, the State of Alaska oversamples rural regions. Oversampling of rural regions helps to get a more representative sample of Alaska Native people, since there are more Alaska Native people living in rural Alaska.

Since 2011, BRFSS conducts both landline telephone and cellular telephone based surveys. In conducting the BRFSS landline telephone survey, data are collected from a randomly selected adult in a household. In conducting the cellular telephone version of the BRFSS survey, data are collected from an adult who participates by using a cellular telephone.

The analyses of Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System accounts for the fact that not every adult resident of the state has an equal chance of being contacted for an interview. A probability is assigned to each respondent which reflects their likelihood of being contacted. In addition, each person interviewed is treated as a representative for other, similar persons. The probability factor and assumption of representation are used to calculate a statistical weighting factor to be used in analyses to draw inferences about the overall population.

Alaska Native people are classified as those having any mention of Alaska Native and/or American Indian in their survey. Readers should use these estimates with caution since the number of respondents who are Alaska Native from each region is relatively small. In order for data to be presented, a minimum of 50 people must be included in the sample for a given question.

The Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System provided the aggregate data presented in this report (Tribal Health Regions - 5 yr. crude rate [Data file], *ak_ia_brfss_thr_5yr_aa.csv*, dated 8/17/2016). Data is age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Data is also available through the Informed Alaskans Initiative at dhss.alaska.gov/dph/InfoCenter/Pages/ia/default.aspx. Within the regional and statewide data, multiple years are combined to achieve a meaningful sample size where possible.

The U.S. results are obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Prevalence and Trends website located at: www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/index.html.

Alaska Division of Public Health, HIV/STD Program

The HIV/STD Program addresses public health issues and activities with the goal of preventing sexually transmitted diseases and HIV infection and their impact on health in Alaska. The data

presented in this report on chlamydia and gonorrhea were provided by the HIV/STD Program and accessed via the Alaska Division of Public Health, Center for Health Data and Statistics, Informed Alaskans - Alaska Health Profiles. Alaska Native people are classified as those having any mention of Alaska Native and/or American Indian in their records. More information may be found at www.epi.hss.state.ak.us/hivstd/default.stm.

Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Childhood Understanding Behaviors Survey (CUBS)

The Alaska Childhood Understanding Behaviors Survey (CUBS) is designed to find out about the health, behaviors, and early childhood experiences of young children in Alaska before they enter school. CUBS is a three-year follow-up survey to the Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). CUBS data are representative of mothers of 3-year-old children born in Alaska. The Alaska CUBS Program conducted data analysis and provided aggregated data to the Alaska Native Epidemiology Center. “Alaska Native” refers to Alaska Native and American Indian people who reside in Alaska. Non-Native refers to anyone not identified as an Alaska Native/American Indian person whose race is known. More information about CUBS may be found at dhss.alaska.gov/dph/wcfh/Pages/mchebi/cubs/default.aspx

Alaska Division of Public Health, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

The Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is a mail survey of mothers of newborn infants developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Division of Reproductive Health to collect information on the health risk behaviors and circumstances of pregnant and postpartum women. PRAMS is a population-based complex sample survey. Percentages noted are weighted to reflect the population of women who delivered a live born infant in Alaska during the year specified. It was initiated in the state of Alaska in 1990 by the State of Alaska Division of Public Health’s Section of Maternal, Child, and Family Health. Phone interviews are attempted for women who do not respond by mail. The PRAMS has a core set of questions that each participating state asks, and a limited number of state-specific questions. Topics covered include family planning; prenatal care; use of tobacco, alcohol, and drugs; participation in the Women, Infants, and Children’s (WIC) nutrition program and Medicaid; payment for care; family income; breast-feeding; physical abuse; and life stressors such as illness, job loss, debt, divorce; plus other topics.

To be included in the Alaska PRAMS survey, women must be Alaska residents who have delivered a live birth in or out of state. The surveys are administered two to six months after the date of birth. Mothers of infants that die are included in the survey and grief letters are mailed out to the mothers in these situations. If births are multiple, only one infant is randomly selected. Pending adoptions are also included as long as the biological mother is included on the birth record.

Since PRAMS data are self-reported, potential under-reporting bias is possible. Data are not routinely collected on abortions or still births thus data do not represent all women who become pregnant during a given time period, only those who delivered a live, viable infant. Recall bias may be possible since women are asked to remember events or behaviors up to 12 months before they got pregnant. Alaska’s survey response rates are favorable however; they may affect the potential for bias in the data. Reliability of prevalence estimates depends on the number of respondents in a category. Interpreting and reporting weighted numbers that are based on small, unweighted numbers of respondents can be misleading. The degree of precision increases if the sample size is larger and decreases if the sample size is smaller.

Alaska PRAMS data was accessed utilizing the Alaska Indicator-Based Information System (IBIS) at ibis.dhss.alaska.gov/ (query date 09/15/2015). The exceptions to this are the following indicators: 1) Prenatal Intimate Partner Violence; and 2) Breastfeeding. For these indicators, the Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women’s, Children’s & Family Health, Maternal &

Child Health Epidemiology Unit completed data analysis and provided data to the Alaska Native Epidemiology Center.

U.S. PRAMS data was accessed utilizing the PRAMStat online data portal at www.cdc.gov/prams/pramstat/ (query date 09/15/2015). The exceptions to this are Prenatal Intimate Partner Violence and Breastfeeding. For these indicators, the Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit provided data to the Alaska Native Epidemiology Center. The U.S. value is based on the weighted mean percentage for the participating U.S. states meeting an acceptable response rate threshold. The number of states ranged between 19-31 participating states during 2000-2011.

More information about the Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System may be found at dhss.alaska.gov/dph/wcfh/Pages/mchept/prams/. More information about the U.S. Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System is available at www.cdc.gov/prams/.

Alaska Division of Public Health, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) was developed in 1990 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and first implemented in Alaska in 1995. The YRBSS monitors the prevalence of behaviors that put youth at risk for the most significant health and social problems, in order to assist in prevention and intervention planning and evaluation. This is a school-based survey of high school students in grades 9-12, administered in cooperation with the Department of Education and Early Development and the Department of Health and Social Services.

The Alaska data presented in this report were provided to the Alaska Native Epidemiology Center, in aggregate, by the State of Alaska's YRBS program for both the state and local level data. Alaska Native youth are classified as those having any mention of Alaska Native and/or American Indian in their survey.

Due to small sample size, data is not available for all tribal health regions for all data measures. The sample must meet a minimum threshold of 100 respondents to be reportable due to respondent confidentiality and data quality. The local sample includes all high school surveys conducted by the YRBSS. The statewide estimates are based on a statewide sample of completed surveys and can only be generalized to traditional high school students in grades 9 through 12. Students who were enrolled in English as a Second Language classes, special education classes, alternative schools, correspondence schools, group home schools, and correctional schools are not represented. Also, youth who dropped out of school are not included. YRBS is based on self-report of behaviors, so self-report or recall bias may exist. Finally, the YRBS survey answers the what, where, and when about self-reported behaviors, but cannot answer the why and how of the behaviors.

More information about the Alaska YRBSS may be found at dhss.alaska.gov/dph/chronic/pages/yrbs/yrbs.aspx.

The U.S. data were obtained from the Youth Online: High School YRBS data system located at nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx. U.S. data are for non-Hispanic White students.

Alaska Native Medical Center Diabetes Registry

The Alaska Native Medical Center's Diabetes Registry provided the diabetes data aggregated by Indian Health Service Units. The Alaska Area Diabetes Registry is a clinical and epidemiologic resource for tribal health care facilities throughout Alaska. The registry tracks patients diagnosed with diabetes and works to ensure that their care meets national standards. Patients include Alaska Native and/or American Indian people who use Indian Health Services or tribal health facilities.

Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, Alaska Native Tumor Registry

The Alaska Native Tumor Registry is a collection of complete cancer incidence data for all cancers diagnosed among Alaska Native/American Indian people living in Alaska at the time of death since 1969. The ANTR is a participant in the National Cancer Institute's, Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program. The registry includes Alaska Native/American Indian people living in Alaska at the time of diagnosis who met eligibility requirements for Indian Health Service benefits. More information about the ANTR is available at anthctoday.org/epicenter/antr/.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Surveys

The National Immunization Surveys (NIS) are a group of telephone surveys conducted by the CDC's National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases. There are three surveys: the National Immunization Survey among children age 19-35 months; the National Immunization Survey-Teen (NIS-Teen) for adolescents age 13-17 years; and the National Immunization Survey-CIM for children 6-18 months and 3-12 years who were not included in the NIS or NIS-Teen. The National Immunization Survey-Flu combines the flu vaccination data from the three surveys to assess annual flu vaccination coverage among children 6 months-17 years. Estimates are based on parent or guardian reported data and data from vaccination providers. The data used in this report for U.S. Whites includes non-Hispanic U.S. Whites. More information is available at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/nis/.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

The CDC National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) provides official U.S. vital statistics based on the collection of birth and death information at state and local levels. The U.S. birth and death data used in this report comes from the NVSS. Mortality data for the U.S. population were accessed through CDC WONDER, an online query system for the analysis of data. More information is available at www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Water Fluoridation Reporting System

The Water Fluoridation Reporting System (WFRS) compiles data for monitoring access to and evaluating the quality of water fluoridation programs at the state and water system levels. WFRS data have been summarized every two years since 2000. Each state drinking water program has its own methodology for estimating water system service populations. A community water system is designated by the state drinking water administrator in accordance with the regulatory requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The data presented in the report show the population served by community water systems with any level of fluoridated water, but not necessarily at the optimal level. More information about water fluoridation and WFRS is available at www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/statistics/wf_statistics.htm.

Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System

The National Immunization Reporting System is a web-based reporting tool to collect quarterly immunization data from each tribal health facility. Reports are collected each quarter for 3-27 month old children, 2 year olds, adolescents, adults, influenza, and healthcare personnel. Data are for Alaska Native/American Indian beneficiaries only. Immunization data used in the report is for the end of each fiscal year quarter 1 (ending December 31). The exception to this is for seasonal influenza, where the end of each fiscal year quarter 2 (ending March 31) is used. More information is available at www.ihs.gov/epi/index.cfm?module=epi_vaccine_main.

Indian Health Service, National Patient Information Reporting System, National Data Warehouse

The Indian Health Service's (IHS) National Patient Information Reporting System and the National Data Warehouse aggregate the Resource and Patient Management System and other system's data in order to track clinical practice patterns and episodes of care, provide measures of quality of care and clinical outcomes, perform epidemiologic studies, report on patient demographics and

health care utilization patterns and provide data from which health care costs can be estimated. The Alaska Area Indian Health Service's Division of Planning, Evaluation and Health Statistics (DPEHS) provided data on user populations, hospitalizations, and outpatient visits from the National Patient Information Reporting System, National Data Warehouse. More information about the National Data Warehouse is available at www.ihs.gov/NDW/. More information about the Alaska Area Indian Health Service may be found at www.ihs.gov/alaska.

Indian Health Service, Sanitation Tracking and Reporting System (STARS)

The Indian Health Service's (IHS) Sanitation Tracking and Reporting System (STARS) is a comprehensive online tracking and reporting system for the IHS Division of Sanitation Facilities Construction (DSFC). DSFC administers the program responsible for the delivery of environmental engineering services and sanitation facilities to American Indian and Alaska Native people. STARS includes basic information about existing and needed sanitation facilities related to homes in American Indian and Alaska Native communities, as well as water, wastewater, and solid waste systems and the organizations that operate systems, among other information. More information about STARS is available at wstars.ihs.gov/.

National Cancer Institute, Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results Program

The Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results Program (SEER) is part of the National Cancer Institute. The SEER Program collects information on the incidence, survival, and prevalence of cancer, as well as the survival of persons with cancer. In addition, the SEER Program collects standard population data, U.S. mortality data, and U.S. population data. More information about SEER may be found at seer.cancer.gov/index.html.

U.S. Census Bureau

The U.S. Census Bureau is responsible for providing data about the nation's people and economy. The U.S. Decennial Census counts every resident in the United States and takes place every ten years. The American Community Survey (ACS) provides information about the population including jobs, occupations, education, housing, and other topics. The ACS is conducted on a sample of U.S. residents each year. The data in this report use the ACS 5-Year estimates due to small sample size. The Current Population Survey is used to collect data on employment, labor force, earnings, and education. The data used in this report were obtained from American FactFinder, an online tool for accessing data from the U.S. Census Bureau. More information about the U.S. Census and American Community Survey may be found at www.census.gov/about/what.html.

APPENDIX C - DATA TABLES

Table C-1: Statewide Active User Population, 2001-2015

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Patient Information Reporting System, National Data Warehouse

	Alaska Native/American Indian Users	Non-Native Users
2001	118,648	N/A
2002	121,009	N/A
2003	122,892	N/A
2004	125,759	N/A
2005	128,095	N/A
2006	130,682	30,802
2007	134,743	29,181
2008	136,065	29,127
2009	138,298	29,378
2010	139,107	31,204
2011	141,921	33,594
2012	143,389	31,368
2013	143,078	30,853
2014	147,794	31,852
2015	153,070	32,835

Table C-2: Alaska Native User Population by Gender and Age Group, Alaska Native People, FY15

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Patient Information Reporting System, National Data Warehouse

Age (years)	Male		Female		Total	
	n	% of total	n	% of total	n	% of total
0-4	7,774	5.1%	7,251	4.7%	15,026	9.8%
5-9	7,716	5.0%	7,308	4.8%	15,026	9.8%
10-14	6,720	4.4%	6,407	4.2%	13,128	8.6%
15-19	6,542	4.3%	6,352	4.1%	12,894	8.4%
20-24	6,518	4.3%	6,974	4.6%	13,493	8.8%
25-34	12,158	7.9%	13,163	8.6%	25,323	16.5%
35-44	8,018	5.2%	8,385	5.5%	16,403	10.7%
45-54	7,919	5.2%	8,238	5.4%	16,160	10.6%
55-64	6,705	4.4%	7,086	4.6%	13,798	9.0%
65+	5,603	3.7%	6,212	4.1%	11,819	7.7%
Total	75,673	49.4%	77,376	50.5%	153,070¹	100.0%

¹Total includes 21 persons with unknown age or gender.

Table C-3: Alaska Native User Population by Tribal Health Region, FY15

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Patient Information Reporting System, National Data Warehouse

Alaska Native People	
Anchorage/Mat-Su	54,378
Yukon-Kuskokwim	24,166
Southeast	18,031
Interior	15,309
Norton Sound	9,394
Northwest Arctic	6,792
Kenai Peninsula	6,551
Arctic Slope	5,914
Bristol Bay	5,721
Kodiak Area	2,971
Copper River/ Prince William Sound	1,942
Aleutians & Pribilofs	1,796
Unknown Region	105
Statewide	153,070

Note: Totals include counts from unknown community codes and may not match the IHS official user population. Totals are based on census area approximation of tribal health regions.

APPENDIX C - DATA TABLES

Table C-4: Population Estimates by Age Group and Gender, Alaska Native People, 2015

Data Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section; and U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Year	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
0-4	7,572	5.2%	7,200	5.0%	14,772	10.2%
5-9	7,741	5.4%	7,103	4.9%	14,844	10.3%
10-14	6,845	4.7%	6,525	4.5%	13,370	9.3%
15-19	6,641	4.6%	6,064	4.2%	12,705	8.8%
20-24	5,610	3.9%	5,683	3.9%	11,293	7.8%
25-29	5,805	4.0%	5,839	4.0%	11,644	8.1%
30-34	5,072	3.5%	5,074	3.5%	10,146	7.0%
35-39	4,148	2.9%	4,130	2.9%	8,278	5.7%
40-44	3,675	2.5%	3,567	2.5%	7,242	5.0%
45-49	3,778	2.6%	3,667	2.5%	7,445	5.2%
50-54	4,187	2.9%	4,236	2.9%	8,423	5.8%
55-59	3,627	2.5%	3,937	2.7%	7,564	5.2%
60-64	2,980	2.1%	3,140	2.2%	6,120	4.2%
65-69	2,050	1.4%	2,206	1.5%	4,256	2.9%
70-74	1,259	0.9%	1,390	1.0%	2,649	1.8%
75-79	758	0.5%	887	0.6%	1,645	1.1%
80-84	425	0.3%	670	0.5%	1,095	0.8%
85+	289	0.2%	494	0.3%	783	0.5%
Total	72,462	50.2%	71,812	49.8%	144,274	100.0%

Table C-5: Male Population Change by Age, 2010 to 2015

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

	2010		2015		% Change in Alaska Native Male Population	% Change in Alaska Total Male Population
	Alaska Native Males	Alaska Male Population	Alaska Native Males	Alaska Male Population		
0-4	7,812	27,896	7,572	31,537	-3.1%	13.1%
5-9	6,996	26,038	7,741	32,685	10.6%	25.5%
10-14	6,904	26,147	6,845	29,915	-0.9%	14.4%
15-19	6,981	27,179	6,641	28,382	-4.9%	4.4%
20-24	6,232	29,706	5,610	31,135	-10.0%	4.8%
25-29	5,186	29,307	5,805	32,577	11.9%	11.2%
30-34	4,227	24,861	5,072	31,321	20.0%	26.0%
35-39	3,743	23,731	4,148	26,149	10.8%	10.2%
40-44	3,930	24,646	3,675	23,813	-6.5%	-3.4%
45-49	4,387	28,398	3,778	24,319	-13.9%	-14.4%
50-54	3,877	29,288	4,187	28,323	8.0%	-3.3%
55-59	3,260	26,394	3,627	28,204	11.3%	6.9%
60-64	2,286	19,231	2,980	24,437	30.4%	27.1%
65-69	1,564	11,714	2,050	17,067	31.1%	45.7%
70-74	1,024	6,662	1,259	9,972	22.9%	49.7%
75-79	654	4,150	758	5,608	15.9%	35.1%
80-84	424	2,620	425	3,213	0.2%	22.6%
85+	227	1,660	289	2,306	27.3%	38.9%
Total	69,714	369,628	72,462	410,963	3.9%	11.2%

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Table C-6: Female Population Change by Age, 2010 to 2015

Data Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

	2010		2015		% Change in Alaska Native Female Population	% Change in Alaska Total Female Population
	Alaska Native Females	Alaska Female Population	Alaska Native Females	Alaska Female Population		
0-4	7,171	26,100	7,200	30,047	0.4%	15.1%
5-9	6,704	24,849	7,103	30,412	6.0%	22.4%
10-14	6,433	24,669	6,525	28,486	1.4%	15.5%
15-19	6,503	24,962	6,064	25,869	-6.8%	3.6%
20-24	5,933	24,713	5,683	26,474	-4.2%	7.1%
25-29	5,209	26,112	5,839	29,918	12.1%	14.6%
30-34	4,171	22,845	5,074	29,381	21.6%	28.6%
35-39	3,751	22,102	4,130	24,640	10.1%	11.5%
40-44	3,829	22,495	3,567	22,432	-6.8%	-0.3%
45-49	4,436	26,328	3,667	22,973	-17.3%	-12.7%
50-54	4,107	27,012	4,236	26,174	3.1%	-3.1%
55-59	3,348	23,577	3,937	26,630	17.6%	12.9%
60-64	2,379	16,707	3,140	22,457	32.0%	34.4%
65-69	1,635	10,488	2,206	15,269	34.9%	45.6%
70-74	1,088	6,486	1,390	9,570	27.8%	47.5%
75-79	915	4,742	887	5,799	-3.1%	22.3%
80-84	570	3,365	670	3,975	17.5%	18.1%
85+	416	3,051	494	3,903	18.8%	27.9%
Total	68,598	340,603	71,812	384,409	4.7%	12.9%

Table C-7: Adults Aged 25 Years and Older Who Completed at Least High School, 2005-2015

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Years	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Whites Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	%	MOE (+/-)	%	MOE (+/-)	%	MOE (+/-)
2005-2009	78.5%	1.3	94.1%	1.0	86.9%	0.1
2006-2010	78.4%	1.4	94.3%	0.9	87.3%	0.1
2007-2011	79.8%	1.6	94.7%	1.0	87.6%	0.1
2008-2012	80.4%	1.6	94.8%	1.0	87.9%	0.1
2009-2013	80.6%	1.5	94.9%	1.0	88.1%	0.1
2010-2014	80.8%	1.3	95.1%	0.9	88.4%	0.1
2011-2015	81.5%	1.3	95.3%	0.9	88.7%	0.1

Table C-8: Highest Educational Attainment, Adults 25 Years and Older, 2011-2015

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Whites Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	%	MOE (+/-)	%	MOE (+/-)	%	MOE (+/-)
Less than high school	18.5%	0.8	4.7%	0.2	11.3%	0.0
High school diploma, GED or alternative	43.1%	1.0	24.9%	0.5	28.2%	0.1
Some college or associate's degree	30.3%	1.0	37.4%	0.6	29.4%	0.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.2%	0.7	33.1%	0.6	31.1%	0.1

MOE: Margin of Error is based on a 90% confidence interval.

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Table C-9: Alaska Native Adults Aged 25 Years and Older Who Completed at Least High School by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2015

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

	Alaska Native People
	%
Northwest Arctic	74.7%
Arctic Slope	76.1%
Yukon-Kuskokwim	76.1%
Norton Sound	77.9%
Interior	79.7%
Bristol Bay	80.1%
Aleutians and Pribilofs	80.2%
Anchorage/Mat-Su	85.1%
Southeast	86.4%
Copper River/Prince William Sound	86.5%
Kodiak Area	87.5%
Kenai Peninsula	88.5%
Statewide	81.5%

Table C-10: Unemployment, All Races, 1990-2015

Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey

Year	Alaska Unemployment (All Races)		U.S. Unemployment (All Races)	
	n	%	n	%
1990	19,384	7.2%	7,047,000	5.6%
1991	23,355	8.5%	8,628,000	6.8%
1992	25,591	8.9%	9,613,000	7.5%
1993	22,723	7.7%	8,940,000	6.9%
1994	22,899	7.6%	7,996,000	6.1%
1995	22,271	7.3%	7,404,000	5.6%
1996	23,519	7.6%	7,236,000	5.4%
1997	22,372	7.1%	6,739,000	4.9%
1998	20,046	6.3%	6,210,000	4.5%
1999	20,588	6.5%	5,880,000	4.2%
2000	20,365	6.4%	5,692,000	4.0%
2001	20,662	6.4%	6,801,000	4.7%
2002	23,820	7.3%	8,378,000	5.8%
2003	25,946	7.8%	8,774,000	6.0%
2004	25,100	7.5%	8,149,000	5.5%
2005	23,748	6.9%	7,591,000	5.1%
2006	23,149	6.6%	7,001,000	4.6%
2007	22,206	6.3%	7,078,000	4.6%
2008	23,824	6.7%	8,924,000	5.8%
2009	27,854	7.7%	14,265,000	9.3%
2010	28,497	7.9%	14,825,000	9.6%
2011	27,735	7.6%	13,747,000	8.9%
2012	26,066	7.1%	12,506,000	8.1%
2013	25,259	6.9%	11,460,000	7.4%
2014	25,086	6.9%	9,617,000	6.2%
2015	23,595	6.5%	8,296,000	5.3%

Note: The data presented here are for all races and are not seasonally adjusted.

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Table C-11: Unemployment by Tribal Health Region, All Races, 2015

Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Alaska All Races		
	#	%
Aleutians and Pribilofs	237	3.6%
Kodiak Area	319	4.9%
Arctic Slope	246	5.6%
Anchorage/Mat-Su	11,420	5.6%
Interior	3,383	6.4%
Southeast	2,444	6.5%
Kenai Peninsula	2,155	7.8%
Copper River/Prince William Sound	424	8.8%
Bristol Bay	314	10.3%
Norton Sound	485	11.7%
Northwest Arctic	463	15.5%
Yukon-Kuskokwim	1,701	16.8%
Statewide	23,595	6.5%

Note: The data presented here are for all races and are not seasonally adjusted.

Table C-12: Estimated Percentage of People Living Below the Federal Poverty Level, All Ages, 2008-2012 to 2011-2015

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Years	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Whites Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	%	MOE (+/-)	%	MOE (+/-)	%	MOE (+/-)
2008 - 2012	20.7%	1.0	6.7%	0.4	12.7%	0.1
2009 - 2013	21.8%	1.0	6.8%	0.4	12.8%	0.1
2010 - 2014	22.6%	1.0	6.7%	0.3	12.5%	0.1
2011 - 2015	23.2%	0.9	6.7%	0.3	12.1%	0.1

MOE: Margin of Error based on 90% confidence interval.

Table C-13: Estimated Percentage of Alaska Native People Living Below the Federal Poverty Level by Age Group, 2011-2015

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Alaska Native People Statewide		
Age Group	%	MOE (+/-)
All ages	23.2%	0.9
Under 18 years	28.6%	0.3
18-64 years	22.2%	0.5
65 years and over	8.7%	0.1

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Table C-14: Poverty Status Below the Poverty Level, By Tribal Health Region, 2011-2015

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Alaska Native People	
Anchorage/Mat-Su	15.2%
Arctic Slope	16.9%
Aleutians and Pribilofs	17.3%
Southeast	20.0%
Kenai Peninsula	21.3%
Bristol Bay	22.3%
Interior	22.7%
Kodiak Area	24.4%
Northwest Arctic	27.1%
Yukon-Kuskokwim	30.3%
Copper River/Prince William Sound	33.2%
Norton Sound	34.5%
Statewide	23.2%

Table C-15: Estimated Median Household Income, 2005-2009 to 2011-2015

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Whites Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	Median Income	MOE (+/-)	Median Income	MOE (+/-)	Median Income	MOE (+/-)
2005-2009	\$41,322	\$1,641	\$70,778	\$1,081	\$54,535	\$89
2006-2010	\$42,582	\$1,321	\$72,955	\$858	\$54,999	\$106
2007-2011	\$44,315	\$1,444	\$75,201	\$952	\$55,992	\$110
2008-2012	\$45,172	\$1,336	\$76,515	\$863	\$56,203	\$113
2009-2013	\$44,964	\$1,666	\$77,087	\$745	\$56,300	\$110
2010-2014	\$45,624	\$1,476	\$78,752	\$987	\$56,900	\$110
2011-2015	\$45,997	\$1,447	\$79,475	\$1,037	\$57,407	\$116

MOE: Margin of Error based on 90% confidence interval.

Table C-16: Leading Causes of Death, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Non-Natives Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Cancer	752	242.7	3,114	154.5	1,497,933	164.0
Heart Disease	618	208.2	2,391	133.3	1,561,712	167.7
Unintentional Injury	401	99.4	890	38.9	340,834	42.1
Suicide	207	40.9	446	17.9	112,435	14.3
COPD	183	67.9	607	35.2	403,005	44.0
Cerebrovascular Disease	149	56.6	564	35.2	326,908	35.3
Alcohol Abuse	126	29.8	103	3.9	19,173	2.2
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	118	30.2	287	11.1	96,126	10.8
Diabetes Mellitus	73	23.2	402	20.3	176,472	19.3
Influenza & Pneumonia	68	21.3	161	9.9	139,891	15.0
All Causes	3,716	1151.7	12,361	661.2	6,630,161	728.9

Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014

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Table C-17: Leading Causes of Death by Gender, Alaska Native People, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

	Alaska Native Males		Alaska Native Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Cancer	401	292.7	351	205.5
Heart Disease	394	292.5	224	142.2
Unintentional Injury	251	124.3	149	74.3
Suicide	166	64.1	41	16.7
COPD	94	84.7	89	57.2
Alcohol Abuse	68	33.9	58	26.4
Cerebrovascular Disease	62	48.6	87	61.2
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	48	26.4	70	34.8
Diabetes Mellitus	34	22.9	39	23.4
Influenza & Pneumonia	36	28.1	32	21.2
All Causes	2,050	1343.3	1,665	988.0

Table C-18: Life Expectancy at Birth, 1980-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

	Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Whites Statewide	U.S. Whites
1980-1983	65.3	73.9	74.9
1984-1988	67.0	74.8	75.4
1989-1993	68.3	75.9	76.2
1994-1998	69.8	76.5	76.8
1999-2003	70.2	77.1	77.6
2004-2008	70.5	77.7	78.3
2009-2013	70.7	78.0	79.1

Table C-19: Alaska Native Life Expectancy in Years by Tribal Health Region, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

	Alaska Native People
Southeast	73.8
Aleutians & Pribilofs	72.5
Kodiak Area	72.1
Copper River/Prince William Sound	71.9
Anchorage/MatSu	71.6
Kenai Peninsula	71.6
Bristol Bay	71.4
Yukon-Kuskokwim	70.9
Interior	70.5
Northwest Arctic	70.4
Arctic Slope	69.8
Norton Sound	69.3
Statewide	70.7

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Table C-20: Age-Adjusted All-Cause Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population, 1980-1983 to 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Non-Natives Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1980-1983	2,001	1,216.2	5,305	1,068.8	6,962,814	982.3
1984-1987	2,122	1,207.3	6,190	997.2	7,272,806	995.1
1988-1991	2,223	1,156.8	6,364	895.2	7,451,278	917.6
1992-1995	2,384	1,194.2	7,403	858.5	7,771,192	885.6
1996-1999	2,442	1,139.6	7,936	798.3	8,065,425	856.9
2000-2003	2,771	1,125.7	9,136	768.7	8,356,108	839.2
2004-2007	3,026	1,135.6	9,805	694.3	8,305,639	785.6
2008-2011	3,382	1,133.1	11,003	676.7	6,320,908	750.4
2012-2015	3,716	1,151.7	12,361	661.2	6,630,161	728.9

Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014

Table C-21: Age-Adjusted All-Cause Mortality Rate by Gender, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Non-Natives Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Male	2,050	1,343.3	7,041	768.5	3,325,199	857.2
Female	1,665	988.0	5,319	559.6	3,304,962	621.6
Both Genders Combined	3,716	1,151.7	12,361	661.2	6,630,161	728.9

Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014

Table C-22: Age-Adjusted Alaska Native All-Cause Mortality Rate Per 100,000 by Tribal Health Region, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

	Alaska Native People	
	Deaths	Rate
Anchorage/Mat-Su	1,134	1,307.9*
Bristol Bay	199	1,240.3
Kodiak Area	78	1,233.3
Copper River/ Prince William Sound	55	1,205.4
Yukon-Kuskokwim	618	1,201.1
Arctic Slope	139	1,199.1
Kenai Peninsula	138	1,167.5
Norton Sound	211	1,157.1
Aleutians & Pribilofs	60	1,066.3
Interior	444	1,054.6
Southeast	454	972.8*
Northwest Arctic	183	968.7*
Statewide	3,716	1,151.7

Note: There were 3 deaths with unknown region during 2012-2015.

*Regional rate is significantly higher or lower than all other tribal health regions, $p < 0.05$.

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Table C-23: Infant Mortality Rate, 1981-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native Infants Statewide		Alaska White Infants Statewide		U.S. White Infatns
	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1981	40	17.6	64	8.8	10.3
1982	42	16.9	61	7.5	9.9
1983	46	17.0	72	8.5	9.6
1984	51	19.3	65	7.2	9.3
1985	41	14.8	76	8.2	9.2
1986	39	14.2	68	7.9	8.8
1987	47	16.4	52	6.5	8.5
1988	47	16.2	50	6.7	8.4
1989	47	15.6	47	6.1	8.1
1990	53	17.6	50	6.3	7.6
1991	38	13.0	52	6.6	7.3
1992	31	10.7	53	6.7	6.9
1993	32	12.2	33	4.4	6.8
1994	27	10.7	42	5.8	6.6
1995	28	11.2	34	4.9	6.3
1996	28	10.8	34	5.1	6.1
1997	26	10.0	29	4.5	6.0
1998	18	6.7	31	4.8	6.0
1999	22	8.2	23	3.7	5.8
2000	29	10.4	30	4.8	5.7
2001	36	12.7	34	5.5	5.7
2002	15	5.5	23	3.7	5.8
2003	23	8.2	32	5.1	5.7
2004	29	10.0	25	3.9	5.7
2005	23	7.5	28	4.4	5.7
2006	34	11.2	25	3.7	5.6
2007	35	11.3	25	3.7	5.6
2008	34	10.6	18	2.6	5.6
2009	30	9.0	27	4.0	5.3
2010	13	4.0	15	2.2	5.2
2011	15	4.7	18	2.6	5.1
2012	22	7.1	28	4.2	5.1
2013	25	8.9	25	3.5	5.1

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Table C-24: Alaska Native Neonatal and Postneonatal Deaths, 2000-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

	Neonatal		Postneonatal	
	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
2000	16	5.8	13	4.7
2001	8	2.8	28	9.9
2002	5	1.8	10	3.7
2003	9	3.2	14	5.0
2004	14	4.8	15	5.2
2005	9	3.0	14	4.6
2006	13	4.3	21	6.9
2007	13	4.2	22	7.1
2008	11	3.4	23	7.2
2009	11	3.3	19	5.7
2010	4	1.2	9	2.8
2011	6	1.9	9	2.8
2012	12	3.9	10	3.2
2013	8	2.8	17	6.0

Table C-25: Leading Causes of Alaska Native Infant Mortality, 1999-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

	Alaska Native Infants Statewide		Alaska White Infants Statewide		U.S. White Infants
	Number	% of Infant Deaths	Number	% of Infant Deaths	% of Infant Deaths
Congenital abnormalities	65	16.9%	72	19.1%	23.5%
Sudden infant death syndrome	63	16.4%	57	15.2%	6.6%
Unintentional injuries	58	15.1%	38	10.1%	4.6%
Influenza & pneumonia	18	4.7%	3	0.8%	0.7%
Undetermined	92	23.9%	74	19.7%	N/A
Other	68	23.1%	132	35.1%	64.6%
Total	364	100.0%	376	100.0%	100.0%

Note: U.S. White deaths are for 2013. Undetermined deaths for U.S. White are included under Other.

Table C-26: Alaska Native Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births by Tribal Health Region, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

	Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	95% Confidence Interval
Norton Sound	12	10.9	(4.7-17.1)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	35	10.9	(7.3-14.5)
Northwest Arctic	7	6.7	(1.7-11.7)
Interior	10	6.4	(2.4-10.3)
Bristol Bay	4	5.9	(0.1-11.6)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	27	5.6	(3.5-7.8)
Arctic Slope	3	4.5	(0.0-9.6)
Southeast	4	2.6	(0.1-5.1)
Statewide	105	6.7	(5.4-8.0)

Note: Data are not shown for regions where the number of deaths is <3.

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Table C-27: Age-Adjusted All-Cause Years of Potential Life Lost Per 100,000, 1980-1983 to 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Non-Natives Statewide		U.S. Whites
	Mean YPLL	YPLL per 100,000	Mean YPLL	YPLL per 100,000	YPLL per 100,000
1980-1983	36.0	20,730.8	30.1	8,747.7	7,943.9
1984-1987	34.6	17,858.5	28.1	7,554.0	7,428.0
1988-1991	34.4	16,163.6	26.1	6,677.7	7,118.6
1992-1995	31.6	14,270.9	24.2	6,440.4	6,732.2
1996-1999	28.9	12,599.1	22.0	5,634.5	6,090.1
2000-2003	28.6	13,126.5	21.8	5,641.0	5,991.3
2004-2007	27.9	12,968.7	21.4	5,461.7	5,855.6
2008-2011	26.7	13,089.9	19.4	5,088.7	5,607.1
2012-2015	26.7	14,024.5	18.7	5,298.6	5,868.3

Table C-28: Leading Causes of Years of Potential Life Lost, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

	Alaska Native Both Genders		Alaska Native Males		Alaska Native Females	
	YPLL	Mean YPLL	YPLL	Mean YPLL	YPLL	Mean YPLL
Unintentional Injuries	13,573	37.7	8,583	37.0	4,956	38.7
Suicide	9,192	44.4	7,429	44.8	1,763	43.0
Cancer	7,797	15.5	4,063	15.1	3,734	16.0
Heart Disease	7,400	18.7	4,595	17.4	3,268	21.4
Alcohol Abuse	3,356	27.3	1,737	25.2	1,619	30.0
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis	2,820	25.9	1,053	25.1	1,767	26.4
Homicide	2,557	38.2	1,785	39.7	772	35.1
Congenital Abnormalities	1,857	59.9	1,301	59.1	556	61.8
Perinatal Conditions	1,855	74.2	1,030	73.6	825	75.0
Cerebrovascular Disease	1,344	18.4	746	19.6	598	17.1
Total (All-Causes)	69,268	26.7	41,766	27.4	27,468	25.6

Table C-29: Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population, 1980-1983 to 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Non-Natives Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1980-1983	274	216.2	922	198.7	1,513,379	204.2
1984-1987	344	232.2	1,230	208.0	1,635,080	207.3
1988-1991	356	229.3	1,367	198.7	1,750,328	210.2
1992-1995	422	247.2	1,663	195.0	1,851,081	208.2
1996-1999	498	248.0	1,865	179 .1	1,885,268	199.7
2000-2003	545	244.0	2,118	174.1	1,923,673	193.3
2004-2007	620	243.7	2,296	158.1	1,926,759	182.1
2008-2011	678	233.3	2,697	158.9	1,464,555	173.8
2012-2015	752	242.7	3,114	154.5	1,497,933	164.0

Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014

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Table C-30: Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate by Gender, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Non-Natives Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Male	401	292.7	1,692	174.7	791,279	196.0
Female	351	205.5	1,422	138.0	706,654	140.5
Both Genders Combined	752	242.7	3,114	154.5	1,497,933	164.0

Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014

Table C-31: Age-Adjusted Alaska Native Cancer Mortality Rate Per 100,000 by Tribal Health Region, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

	Alaska Native People	
	Deaths	Rate
Arctic Slope	45	404.5
Aleutians & Pribilofs	18	353.8
Norton Sound	52	278.7
Anchorage/Mat-Su	206	259.2
Copper River/ Prince William Sound	11	234.3
Bristol Bay	37	232.4
Kodiak Area	13	227.5
Southeast	109	226.7
Interior	89	225.7
Northwest Arctic	40	223.7
Yukon-Kuskokwim	103	212.7
Kenai Peninsula	29	203.1
Statewide	752	242.7

Note: Rates based on fewer than 20 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

Table C-32: Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population, 1980-1983 to 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Non-Natives Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1980-1983	296	262.5	1,238	353.4	2,729,011	394.3
1984-1987	345	274.4	1,532	333.8	2,729,096	364.8
1988-1991	374	273.8	1,532	272.2	2,601,291	324.3
1992-1995	382	258.7	1,774	249.3	2,583,785	295.8
1996-1999	381	226.7	1,867	213.9	2,555,237	270.7
2000-2003	435	218.7	2,140	196.5	2,433,929	242.6
2004-2007	429	193.7	2,064	156.9	2,208,007	206.2
2008-2011	556	201.5	2,277	146.0	1,562,152	182.0
2012-2015	618	208.2	2,391	133.3	1,561,712	167.7

Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014

Table C-33: Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rate by Gender, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Non-Natives Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Male	394	292.5	1,486	169.9	820,992	212.1
Female	224	142.2	905	100.2	740,720	131.8
Both Genders Combined	618	208.2	2,391	133.3	1,561,712	167.7

Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014

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Table C-34: Age-Adjusted Alaska Native Heart Disease Mortality Rate Per 100,000 by Tribal Health Region, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Alaska Native People		
	Deaths	Rate
Copper River/ Prince William Sound	11	264.4
Kenai Peninsula	29	264.3
Bristol Bay	40	262.6
Norton Sound	42	255.0
Anchorage/Mat-Su	178	226.1
Yukon-Kuskokwim	92	201.8
Southeast	89	200.3
Northwest Arctic	29	186.6
Kodiak Area	13	185.9
Arctic Slope	18	166.7
Interior	69	166.0
Aleutians & Pribilofs	8	139.9
Statewide	618	208.2

Note: Rates based on fewer than 20 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

Table C-35: Age-Adjusted Unintentional Injury Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population, 1980-1983 to 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Non-Natives Statewide		U.S. Whites		Rate Ratio, Alaska Native People vs. U.S. Whites
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	
1980-1983	496	183.6	1,106	89.2	326,678	41.5	4.4*
1984-1987	492	160.2	1,038	73.4	308,286	37.8	4.2*
1988-1991	458	156.1	923	69.5	301,627	36.0	4.3*
1992-1995	450	137.0	842	63.5	291,450	33.4	4.1*
1996-1999	374	120.6	748	49.8	315,183	34.4	3.5*
2000-2003	386	102.6	928	50.2	352,473	36.9	2.8*
2004-2007	378	97.2	878	43.6	406,191	40.9	2.4*
2008-2011	373	98.6	940	44.2	312,759	40.4	2.2*
2012-2015	401	99.4	890	38.9	340,834	42.1	2.4*

* Rate ratio is significantly higher or lower than U.S. Whites, $p < 0.05$.

Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014

Table C-36: Unintentional Injury Mortality Rate by Gender, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Non-Natives Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Male	251	124.3	621	51.6	211,722	56.1
Female	149	74.3	269	25.6	129,112	28.7
Both Genders Combined	401**	99.4	890	38.9	340,834	42.1

**Includes 1 death of unknown gender

Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014

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Table C-37: Age-Adjusted Alaska Native Unintentional Injury Mortality Rate per 100,000 by Tribal Health Region, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

	Alaska Native People	
	Deaths	Rate
Kodiak	11	173.2
Bristol Bay	27	151.8
Interior	58	131.1
Yukon-Kuskokwim	83	114.6
Copper River/ Prince William Sound	6	106.1
Anchorage/Mat-Su	118	101.7
Arctic Slope	14	96.4
Aleutians & Pribilofs	5	75.2
Northwest Arctic	17	73.0
Norton Sound	17	68.1
Kenai Peninsula	10	65.0
Southeast	33	60.9
Statewide	401*	99.4

Note: Rates based on fewer than 20 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution. Number and rate not reported for less than 5 cases

Table C-38: Age-Adjusted COPD Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population, 1980-1983 to 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Non-Natives Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1980-1983	29	25.0	124	39.3	224,878	30.5
1984-1987	49	40.7	194	43.7	277,407	35.3
1988-1991	78	57.3	251	45.7	318,582	38.1
1992-1995	89	61.4	304	43.8	367,889	41.1
1996-1999	113	69.1	373	46.5	417,341	43.8
2000-2003	123	64.4	430	43.3	458,963	45.8
2004-2007	129	59.1	463	36.9	466,860	44.1
2008-2011	174	73.5	565	38.7	384,125	45.6
2012-2015	183	68.0	607	35.2	403,005	44.0

Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014

Table C-39: Age-Adjusted COPD Mortality Rate by Gender, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Non-Natives Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Male	94	84.7	308	39.8	188,198	48.7
Female	89	57.2	299	31.8	214,807	40.9
Both Genders Combined	183	68.0	607	35.2	403,005	44.0

Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014

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Table C-40: Age-Adjusted Alaska Native COPD Mortality Rate Per 100,000 by Tribal Health Region, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Alaska Native People		
	Deaths	Rate
Arctic Slope	10	113.9
Yukon-Kuskokwim	37	108.1*
Kodiak Area	6	94.2
Bristol Bay	13	91.3
Interior	27	74.9
Anchorage/Mat-Su	45	61.2
Norton Sound	8	58.7
Kenai Peninsula	8	56.3
Southeast	21	46.6
Northwest Arctic	5	30.9
Statewide	183	68.0

Note: Rates based on fewer than 20 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution. Number and rate not reported for less than 5 cases.

Table C-41: Age-Adjusted Suicide Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population, 1992-1995 to 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Non-Natives Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1992-1995	184	46.4	368	19.2	111,758	12.8
1996-1999	161	36.2	328	17.6	109,257	12.0
2000-2003	164	35.5	329	16.1	111,364	11.7
2004-2007	201	43.7	359	16.4	120,238	12.2
2008-2011	195	39.7	420	17.4	100,740	13.2
2012-2015	207	40.9	446	17.9	112,435	14.3

Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014

Table C-42: Age-Adjusted Suicide Mortality Rate by Gender, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Non-Natives Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Male	166	64.1	355	27.3	87,595	22.8
Female	41	16.7	91	7.7	24,840	6.3
Both Genders Combined	207	40.9	446	17.9	112,435	14.3

Note: U.S. Whites data are for 2012-2014

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Table C-43: Age-Adjusted Suicide Mortality Rate Per 100,000 by Tribal Health Region, 2012-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Alaska Native People		
	Deaths	Rate
Northwest Arctic	18	65.5
Norton Sound	21	64.5
Yukon-Kuskokwim	60	64.1*
Bristol Bay	11	58.1
Interior	22	37.2
Anchorage/Mat-Su	55	37.0
Kenai Peninsula	7	30.1
Arctic Slope	6	28.3
Statewide	207	40.9

Note: Rates based on fewer than 20 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution. Number and rate not reported for less than 5 cases.

* Regional rate is significantly higher or lower than all other tribal health regions, $p < 0.05$.

Table C-44: Outpatient Visits by Diagnostic Groupings, Alaska Tribal Health System, Alaska Native People, FY15

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Patient Information Reporting System, National Data Warehouse

Rank	Causes	Number	% Total
1	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue (710-739)	126,962	6.7%
2	Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions (780-799)	121,549	6.4%
3	Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs (320-389)	107,418	5.7%
4	Diseases of the Respiratory System (460-519)	102,821	5.4%
5	Mental, Behavioral, and Neurodevelopmental Disorders (290-319)	91,299	4.8%
6	Injury and Poisoning (800-999)	66,856	3.5%
7	Disease of the Circulatory System (390-459)	47,988	2.5%
8	Diseases of the Skin (680-709)	45,992	2.4%
9	Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases, and Immunity Disorders (240-279)	45,235	2.4%
10	Diseases of the Genitourinary System (580-629)	41,963	2.2%
11	Diseases of the Digestive System (520-579)	38,371	2.0%
12	Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (001-139)	37,929	2.0%
13	Other Classified Visits (630-679, 140-239, 280-289, 740-759, 760-779)	47,705	2.5%
	Other Visits (Followup, Prevention, Immunization and others) (V01-V82)	964,990	51.1%
	Unclassified Visits	3,149	0.2%
Total		1,890,227	100%

Note: ICD-9 Codes in each group are listed in parentheses.

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Table C-45: Hospitalizations by Diagnostic Groupings, Alaska Tribal Health System, Alaska Native People, FY15

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Patient Information Reporting System, National Data Warehouse

Rank	Causes	Number of Visits	Total Days	Average Length of Stay (Days)	% Total # of Visits
1.	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium (630-677)	1,797	4,409	2.5	13.7%
2.	Diseases of the Respiratory System (460-519)	1,270	6,569	5.2	9.7%
3.	Symptoms, Signs and Ill-defined Conditions (780-799)	1,225	6,000	4.9	9.4%
4.	Diseases of the Digestive System (520-579)	924	4,871	5.3	7.1%
5.	Injury and Poisoning (800-999)	811	4,921	6.1	6.2%
6.	Diseases of the Circulatory System (390-459)	682	5,226	7.7	5.2%
7.	Mental Disorders (290-319)	557	2,575	4.6	4.3%
8.	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue (710-739)	546	2,392	4.4	4.2%
9.	Diseases of the Genitourinary System (580-629)	485	2,095	4.3	3.7%
10.	Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue (680-709)	454	2,492	5.5	3.5%
11.	Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Disease, and Immunity Disorders(240-279)	322	1,645	5.1	2.5%
12.	Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period (760-779)	288	1,850	6.4	2.2%
13.	Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (001-139)	263	1,954	7.4	2.0%
14.	Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs (320-389)	196	1,513	7.7	1.5%
15.	Neoplasms (140-239)	191	1,370	7.2	1.5%
16.	Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs (280-289)	126	615	4.9	1.0%
17.	Congenital Anomalies (740-759)	35	198	5.7	0.3%
	Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services (V01-V82)	2,811	7,460	2.7	21.5%
Total*		13,073	58,480	4.5	100.0%

Note: ICD-9 Codes in each group are listed in parentheses.

*Total includes 90 unclassified hospitalizations.

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Table C-46: Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000 Population, 1970-1971 to 2012-2013

Data Source: Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, Alaska Native Tumor Registry; National Cancer Institute, Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results Program (SEER)

Alaska Native People Statewide				U.S. Whites		
	Number	Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate per 100,000	95% Confidence Interval	Number	Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate per 100,000	95% Confidence Interval
1970-1971	145	356.7	(292.7-433.6)	-	-	-
1972-1973	178	402.4	(337.3-479.3)	-	-	-
1974-1975	171	346.8	(291.5-412.7)	116,139	402.1	(399.7-404.5)
1976-1977	204	373.7	(319.0-437.9)	124,416	409.5	(407.2-411.9)
1978-1979	209	385.2	(329.2-450.5)	129,200	412.0	(409.7-414.3)
1980-1981	245	425.0	(367.7-491.0)	137,049	423.6	(421.3-425.9)
1982-1983	272	432.2	(375.3-497.5)	143,217	431.1	(428.8-433.3)
1984-1985	325	475.3	(419.0-539.2)	153,029	448.5	(446.3-450.8)
1986-1987	335	460.1	(406.8-520.3)	162,957	465.5	(463.2-467.8)
1988-1989	351	435.4	(387.0-489.7)	169,567	472.7	(470.4-475.0)
1990-1991	413	486.5	(436.8-541.5)	184,302	499.8	(497.5-502.1)
1992-1993	438	478.0	(430.5-530.5)	193,137	506.7	(504.5-509.0)
1994-1995	475	455.1	(411.7-502.9)	189,245	484.7	(482.6-486.9)
1996-1997	542	515.5	(469.7-565.4)	195,284	489.0	(486.9-491.2)
1998-1999	611	533.1	(488.3-581.8)	203,242	497.3	(495.1-499.4)
2000-2001	613	497.6	(456.4-542.3)	207,894	498.5	(496.4-500.7)
2002-2003	657	517.6	(475.9-562.6)	209,937	491.7	(489.6-493.8)
2004-2005	781	561.2*	(519.9-605.8)	212,615	485.3	(483.3-487.4)
2006-2007	712	485.1	(447.5-525.8)	221,320	489.9	(487.8-491.9)
2008-2009	780	489.2	(453.1-528.3)	226,490	483.9	(481.8-485.9)
2010-2011	839	504.1	(468.3-542.5)	227,894	469.8	(467.8-472.0)
2012-2013 [†]	829	477.8	(443.4-514.6)	112,158	450.3	(447.7-453.0)

[†] U.S. Whites data is for 2012 only.

* Rate is significantly higher than the U.S. White rate (p<0.05).

Table C-47: Cancer Incidence by Cancer Site, Alaska Native People Statewide, 1984-2013

Data Source: Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, Alaska Native Tumor Registry

Alaska Native People Statewide			
	Number	Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate per 100,000	% of Total
Colon/Rectum	1,554	97.1	17.9%
Lung	1,496	95.0	17.2%
Breast (Women Only)	1,312	128.0	15.1%
Prostate	509	71.9	5.8%
Stomach	390	22.1	4.5%
Kidney	387	22.3	4.4%
Oral/Pharynx	326	17.6	3.7%
Nasopharynx	132	7.3	1.5%
Esophagus	130	8.0	1.5%
All Others	2,467	-	28.3%
Total	8,703	498.9	100.0%

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Table C-48: Trends in Cancer Incidence Rate by Cancer Site (Age-Adjusted Rate Per 100,000), Alaska Native People, 1984-1993 to 2004-2013

Data Source: Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, Alaska Native Tumor Registry

	Lung			Colon & Rectum			Breast (Women Only)			Prostate		
	Number	Rate	95% Confidence Interval	Number	Rate	95% Confidence Interval	Number	Rate	95% Confidence Interval	Number	Rate	95% Confidence Interval
1984-1993	347	91.8	(82.0-102.8)	330	93.8	(83.3-105.4)	231	96.2	(83.6-110.8)	109	70.5	(56.9-86.9)
1994-2003	504	98.5	(89.6-108.2)	545	107.3	(97.9-117.6)	468	138.9	(126.0-152.9)	182	82.6	(69.9-97.5)
2004-2013	645	95.1	(87.5-103.4)	679	91.9	(84.7-99.7)	613	137.4	(126.4-149.3)	218	64.8	(55.7-75.5)

Table C-49: Age-Adjusted Alaska Native Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000 by Tribal Health Region, 1984-2013

Data Source: Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, Alaska Native Tumor Registry

Alaska Native People			
	Number	Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate per 100,000	95% Confidence Interval
Copper River/ Prince William Sound	176	603.9*	(514.3-703.7)
Kodiak Area	235	592.9*	(515.4-678.0)
Kenai Peninsula	390	586.0*	(522.0-655.0)
Arctic Slope	427	544.2	(489.8-602.5)
Aleutians & Pribilofs	241	536.6	(465.6-615.1)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	2,131	526.5	(501.2-552.6)
Interior	1,160	518.3	(487.1-550.8)
Southeast	1,342	538.3	(508.5-569.3)
Norton Sound	579	472.5	(433.3-514.2)
Bristol Bay	416	443.4	(399.7-490.3)
Northwest Arctic	390	414.9 §	(373.0-459.8)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	1,204	403.9 §	(379.8-428.9)
Unknown Region	12	-	-
Statewide	8,703	498.9	(487.7-510.3)

* Rate is significantly higher than the statewide rate (p<0.05).

§ Rate is significantly lower than the statewide rate (p<0.05)

Table C-50: Age-Adjusted Alaska Native Prevalence of Diagnosed Diabetes, 2004-2014

Data Source: Alaska Native Medical Center Diabetes Registry

Alaska Native People Statewide (All Ages)		
	Number	Percentage
2004	2,923	4.3%
2005	3,126	4.5%
2006	3,386	4.8%
2007	3,600	5.0%
2008	3,775	5.1%
2009	3,938	5.2%
2010	4,178	4.7%
2011	4,411	4.8%
2012	4,599	5.0%
2013	4,839	5.1%
2014	5,056	5.2%

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Table C-51: Age-Adjusted Alaska Native Prevalence of Diagnosed Diabetes by IHS Service Unit, 2014

Data Source: Alaska Native Medical Center Diabetes Registry

	Alaska Native People Statewide (All Ages)	
	Number	Percentage
Annette Island	119	9.5%
Anchorage	2,191	6.6%
Mt. Edgecumbe	809	6.1%
Interior	619	5.6%
Bristol Bay	238	4.7%
Kotzebue	213	3.9%
Barrow	140	3.8%
Norton Sound	192	3.2%
Yukon-Kuskokwim	535	3.2%
Statewide	5,056	5.2%

Table C-52: Age-Adjusted Chlamydia Incidence Rate per 100,000 Population, 2001-2015

Data Source: Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, HIV/STD Program; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention

	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Non-Natives Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2001	1,253	1,047.5	1,474	275.3	161,671	87.9
2002	1,616	1,345.4	2,119	397.4	178,802	96.3
2003	1,793	1,427.2	2,079	372.4	194,204	103.9
2004	1,835	1,439.9	2,150	374.3	206,945	110.0
2005	2,113	1,636.4	2,225	378.6	216,165	114.3
2006	2,298	1,768.6	2,215	368.8	222,351	117.2
2007	2,390	1,817.9	2,497	410.3	237,704	125.4
2008	2,462	1,855.8	2,383	387.8	252,079	133.1
2009	2,617	1,899.0	2,598	421.2	261,271	137.8
2010	2,849	2,023.8	3,177	510.6	238,113	148.0
2011	2,749	1,927.7	3,063	491.7	271,229	168.4
2012	2,545	1,564.7	2,937	437.0	293,602	182.0
2013	2,601	1,632.3	3,191	477.4	295,511	183.0
2014	2,618	1,653.8	3,110	463.9	301,951	187.0
2015	2,633	1,650.0	3,015	452.3	370,065	187.2

Table C-53: Age-Adjusted Alaska Native Chlamydia Incidence Rate per 100,000 by Tribal Health Region, 2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, HIV/STD Program

	Alaska Native People	
	Number	Rate
Northwest Arctic	218	2,855.8
Norton Sound	227	2,820.3
Arctic Slope	128	2,701.5
Anchorage/Mat-Su	947	2,504.4
Yukon-Kuskokwim	508	2,035.4
Kodiak Area	35	1,912.0
Interior	245	1,832.8
Bristol Bay	101	1,728.3
Copper River/Prince William Sound	18	1,360.5
Southeast	156	1,289.5
Kenai Peninsula	46	873.8
Aleutians & Pribilofs	4	319.2
Statewide	2,633	1,653.8

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Table C-54: Age-Adjusted Gonorrhea Incidence Rates per 100,000 Population, 2001-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, HIV/STD Program; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP) Atlas

	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Non-Natives Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2001	236	215.4	218	40.4	43,605	23.4
2002	355	310.6	287	51.9	46,781	25.0
2003	297	259.0	273	48.8	49,275	26.2
2004	310	256.3	267	46.2	50,763	27.0
2005	316	269.0	285	49.0	53,666	28.4
2006	290	240.6	338	57.2	56,186	29.7
2007	268	227.0	311	51.2	54,360	28.7
2008	342	279.8	228	37.2	48,679	25.7
2009	670	541.1	334	53.7	42,884	22.6
2010	937	724.0	336	54.6	40,337	25.1
2011	706	535.8	287	46.0	43,360	26.9
2012	557	387.6	174	25.9	51,758	32.1
2013	647	439.1	456	68.0	56,600	35.1
2014	741	510.6	582	87.6	64,261	39.8
2015	644	436.7	470	70.6	87,340	44.2

Table C-55: Age-Adjusted Alaska Native Gonorrhea Incidence Rate per 100,000 by Tribal Health Region, 2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, HIV/STD Program

	Alaska Native People	
	Number	Rate
Norton Sound	84	1,090.6
Anchorage/Mat-Su	282	792.2
Interior	94	745.4
Arctic Slope	23	511.9
Northwest Arctic	32	488.1
Yukon-Kuskokwim	98	441.7
Copper River/Prince William Sound	<5	377.8
Kenai Peninsula	9	184.5
Bristol Bay	8	169.4
Southeast	10	83.1
Aleutians & Pribilofs	<5	-
Kodiak Area	<5	-
Statewide	644	510.6

Table C-56: Adult Tooth Loss, 1999 to 2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	Alaska Native People Statewide			Alaska Whites Statewide			U.S.
	N	%	95% Confidence	N	%	95% Confidence	Median %
1999	401	64.5%	(58.3%-70.2%)	1,466	42.4%	(39.0%-45.9%)	50.2%
2002	576	66.2%	(60.1%-71.7%)	1,815	40.0%	(36.9%-43.2%)	54.1%
2004	578	65.4%	(60.4%-70.1%)	1,802	40.8%	(37.8%-43.9%)	43.7%
2006	428	57.6%	(52.0%-63.0%)	1,430	38.7%	(35.9%-41.6%)	43.9%
2008	539	64.3%	(59.1%-69.3%)	1,825	36.6%	(33.9%-39.4%)	43.9%
2010	359	57.3%	(50.1%-64.2%)	1,380	36.2%	(32.6%-40.0%)	43.6%
2012	902	58.9%	(54.5%-63.1%)	2,919	37.2%	(35.1%-39.3%)	44.5%
2014	660	60.5%	(56.1%-64.7%)	3,278	37.7%	(35.7%-39.8%)	43.4%

Note: Rates are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. U.S. values are the median percentages nationwide for all races.

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Table C-57: Alaska Native Adult Tooth Loss by Tribal Health Region, 2006-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Alaska Native People			
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval
Interior	417	49.1%	(44.4%-53.7%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	428	51.9%	(46.5%-57.1%)
Southeast	390	57.1%	(51.2%-62.8%)
Bristol Bay	205	58.6%	(49.4%-67.2%)
Kenai	168	59.1%	(51.2%-66.6%)
Copper River/ Prince William Sound	55	64.0%	(48.3%-77.3%)
Kodiak	78	66.3%	(53.8%-76.9%)
Aleutians & Pribilofs	90	66.6%	(54.3%-77.0%)
Norton Sound	211	68.9%	(61.1%-75.8%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	547	71.4%	(66.8%-75.7%)
Northwest Arctic	191	73.5%	(66.0%-79.8%)
Arctic Slope	108	74.2%	(64.6%-82.0%)
Statewide	2,888	59.5%	(57.1%-61.9%)

Table C-58: Birth Rate per 1,000 Population, 1991-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Whites Statewide		U.S. Whites
	Births	Rate	Births	Rate	Rate
1991	2,639	29.5	7,876	18.1	15.3
1992	2,576	28.0	7,906	17.7	15.0
1993	2,332	24.8	7,467	16.5	14.6
1994	2,255	23.6	7,260	16.0	14.3
1995	2,213	22.8	6,956	15.3	14.1
1996	2,297	23.1	6,684	14.7	13.9
1997	2,311	22.8	6,419	14.1	13.7
1998	2,341	22.6	6,450	14.1	13.8
1999	2,342	22.2	6,306	13.7	13.7
2000	2,448	22.7	6,204	13.5	13.9
2001	2,492	23.0	6,236	13.5	13.7
2002	2,392	21.9	6,181	13.2	13.6
2003	2,453	22.2	6,303	13.3	13.7
2004	2,571	23.1	6,407	13.4	13.6
2005	2,699	23.9	6,344	13.1	13.6
2006	2,692	23.7	6,686	13.7	13.8
2007	2,764	24.3	6,656	13.5	13.8
2008	2,875	25.2	6,953	14.0	13.5
2009	2,948	25.4	6,708	13.4	13.0
2010	2,883	23.9	6,876	13.5	12.5
2011	2,823	23.0	6,847	13.3	12.2
2012	2,792	22.7	6,587	12.7	12.1
2013	2,362	19.2	7,163	13.8	12.0

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Table C-59: Alaska Native Birth Rate per 1,000 Population by Tribal Health Region, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Alaska Native People		
	Births	Rate per 1,000
Northwest Arctic	1,033	30.3
Norton Sound	1,064	27.8
Arctic Slope	651	27.3
Interior	1,326	27.1
Yukon-Kuskokwim	3,183	24.5
Bristol Bay	654	23.2
Anchorage/Mat-Su	3,850	21.8
Southeast	1,247	17.3
Kodiak Area	174	15.9
Copper River/Prince William Sound	125	15.7
Kenai Peninsula	386	15.1
Aleutians & Pribilofs	115	12.9
Statewide	13,808	22.8

Table C-60: Teen Birth Rate, 1991-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native Women Statewide		Alaska White Women Statewide		U.S. White Women
	Births	Rate	Births	Rate	Rate
1991	356	103.1	673	53.0	43.4
1992	360	103.2	668	50.6	41.7
1993	353	99.3	620	45.8	40.7
1994	325	90.1	627	45.3	40.4
1995	362	93.6	554	38.6	39.3
1996	327	79.8	560	37.5	37.6
1997	351	81.1	544	35.5	36.0
1998	373	79.0	521	32.8	35.3
1999	374	74.1	499	30.8	34.1
2000	440	85.1	552	34.0	32.6
2001	447	81.2	476	27.9	30.3
2002	416	71.1	507	28.7	28.6
2003	412	68.1	499	28.3	27.4
2004	450	72.1	497	28.1	26.7
2005	427	67.1	458	26.1	26.0
2006	470	73.4	460	26.2	26.7
2007	451	71.7	476	27.4	27.2
2008	496	82.4	480	28.3	26.7
2009	473	81.4	463	27.8	25.7
2010	419	75.0	366	22.9	23.5
2011	390	72.3	350	22.6	21.7
2012	349	67.6	329	21.9	20.5
2013	244	47.3	301	20.5	18.6

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Table C-61: Teen Births by Age Group and Race, 1990-1993 to 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

	Alaska Native Women				Alaska White Women			
	15-17 Years		18-19 Years		15-17 Years		18-19 Years	
	Births	Rate	Births	Rate	Births	Rate	Births	Rate
1990-1993	491	54.8	905	161.3	743	22.3	1,836	92.5
1994-1998	661	50.2	1,077	138.6	840	18.0	1,966	73.2
1999-2003	743	44.8	1,346	138.9	660	12.3	1,873	62.5
2004-2008	690	37.3	1,604	139.4	507	9.1	1,864	55.2
2009-2013	494	30.7	1,381	125.0	380	7.7	1,429	47.6

Table C-62: Alaska Native Teen Birth Rate per 1,000 by Tribal Health Region, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Alaska Native Women		
	Births	Rate per 1,000
Northwest Arctic	160	101.3
Norton Sound	171	99.8
Arctic Slope	93	93.9
Yukon-Kuskokwim	532	82.8
Interior	149	71.1
Bristol Bay	91	65.8
Kodiak Area	31	59.6
Southeast	167	57.0
Anchorage/Mat-Su	412	52.9
Kenai Peninsula	48	45.2
Copper River/Prince William Sound	13	41.0
Aleutians & Pribilofs	8	25.8
Statewide	1,875	69.2

Table C-63: Prevalence of Birth Defects, Alaska Statewide, 1997-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Birth Defects Registry

	Alaska Native Children Statewide		Alaska White Children Statewide	
	Number	Rate per 10,000 Live Births	Number	Rate per 10,000 Live Births
1997	82	315.3	150	233.6
1998	98	366.8	171	266.4
1999	121	452.8	176	280.6
2000	138	496.4	181	292.1
2001	160	565.6	174	280.6
2002	161	590.2	206	333.9
2003	130	465.4	194	308.5
2004	147	505.5	178	276.7
2005	144	472.6	185	290.7
2006	152	498.5	222	329.3
2007	200	643.1	253	377.0
2008	195	610.1	279	398.9
2009	196	590.4	233	345.0
2010	208	640.6	291	418.7
2011	192	601.9	227	326.1
2012	186	597.9	213	317.5
2013	130	461.5	219	305.2

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Table C-64: Leading Types of Birth Defects, Alaska Native Children, Statewide, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Birth Defects Registry

	Alaska Native Children		Alaska White Children	
	Number	% of all Defects	Number	% of all Defects
Cardiovascular	585	51.2%	643	44.0%
Orofacial	176	15.4%	133	9.1%
Genitourinary	126	11.0%	342	23.4%
Musculoskeletal	100	8.7%	155	10.6%
Central Nervous System	52	4.5%	49	3.4%
Chromosomal	37	3.2%	79	5.4%
Gastrointestinal	37	3.2%	36	2.5%
Eye	21	1.8%	19	1.3%
Ear	9	0.8%	5	0.3%
Total	1,143	100.0%	1,461	100.0%

Note: The total number of birth defects does not equal the number of children with birth defects because children may have multiple defects.

Table C-65: Preterm Births (<37 weeks), 1991-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Sections; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native Infants Statewide		Alaska White Infants Statewide		U.S. White Infants	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1991	311	10.6%	591	7.5%	N/A	8.7%
1992	337	11.6%	630	8.0%	N/A	8.7%
1993	303	11.6%	590	7.5%	N/A	9.1%
1994	298	11.8%	521	6.6%	N/A	9.3%
1995	282	11.3%	540	6.9%	N/A	9.4%
1996	333	12.8%	555	7.1%	N/A	9.5%
1997	330	12.7%	572	7.3%	N/A	9.9%
1998	350	13.1%	554	7.1%	N/A	10.2%
1999	311	11.7%	627	8.0%	N/A	10.5%
2000	320	11.6%	547	7.0%	N/A	10.4%
2001	359	12.8%	515	6.6%	N/A	10.8%
2002	321	11.8%	516	6.6%	N/A	11.0%
2003	336	12.1%	622	7.9%	N/A	11.3%
2004	334	11.5%	628	8.0%	N/A	11.5%
2005	358	11.8%	612	7.8%	N/A	11.7%
2006	351	11.5%	715	9.1%	N/A	11.7%
2007	358	11.5%	628	8.0%	N/A	11.5%
2008	399	12.5%	619	7.9%	N/A	11.1%
2009	441	13.3%	612	7.8%	N/A	10.9%
2010	364	11.2%	594	7.6%	N/A	10.8%
2011	381	12.0%	618	7.9%	N/A	10.5%
2012	344	11.1%	519	6.6%	N/A	10.3%
2013	342	12.1%	622	7.9%	N/A	10.2%

N/A - data not available

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Table C-66: Length of Gestation, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native Infants Statewide		Alaska White Infants Statewide		U.S. White Infants	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<28 weeks	81	0.5%	110	0.3%	11,136	0.5%
28-36 weeks	1,791	11.4%	2,855	8.3%	205,313	9.6%
37-42 weeks	13,506	86.2%	30,278	87.8%	1,787,743	84.0%
>42 weeks	290	1.9%	1,232	3.6%	123,435	5.8%
Total	15,668	100.0%	34,475	100.0%	2,127,627	100.0%

Table C-67: Alaska Native Preterm Births (<37 weeks) by Tribal Health Region, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

	Alaska Native Infants	
	Number	%
Yukon-Kuskokwim	451	14.1%
Interior	211	13.5%
Norton Sound	145	13.2%
Aleutians & Pribilofs	17	13.2%
Northwest Arctic	134	12.8%
Bristol Bay	87	12.7%
Arctic Slope	76	11.5%
Kenai Peninsula	58	10.6%
Anchorage/MatSu	500	10.5%
Kodiak Area	24	10.1%
Southeast	155	9.9%
Copper River/Prince William Sound	14	9.0%
Statewide	1,872	11.9%

Table C-68: Low Birth Weight, 1991-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native Infants Statewide		Alaska White Infants Statewide		U.S. White Infants	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1991	132	4.5%	336	4.3%	N/A	5.7%
1992	151	5.2%	334	4.3%	N/A	5.7%
1993	115	4.4%	328	4.4%	N/A	5.9%
1994	143	5.7%	337	4.7%	N/A	6.1%
1995	115	4.6%	345	5.0%	N/A	6.2%
1996	141	5.4%	317	4.8%	N/A	6.4%
1997	136	5.2%	352	5.5%	N/A	6.5%
1998	153	5.7%	348	5.4%	N/A	6.6%
1999	136	5.1%	335	5.4%	N/A	6.6%
2000	150	5.4%	293	4.7%	N/A	6.6%
2001	160	5.7%	310	5.0%	N/A	6.8%
2002	157	5.8%	311	5.1%	N/A	6.9%
2003	163	5.9%	343	5.5%	N/A	7.0%
2004	179	6.2%	360	5.6%	N/A	7.2%
2005	157	5.2%	349	5.5%	N/A	7.3%
2006	156	5.1%	392	5.8%	N/A	7.3%
2007	156	5.0%	371	5.5%	N/A	7.3%
2008	204	6.4%	363	5.2%	N/A	7.2%
2009	201	6.1%	348	5.2%	N/A	7.2%
2010	194	6.0%	355	5.1%	N/A	7.1%
2011	184	5.8%	364	5.2%	N/A	7.1%
2012	199	6.4%	321	4.8%	N/A	7.0%
2013	164	5.8%	390	5.4%	N/A	7.0%

N/A - data not available

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Table C-69: Births by Birth Weight, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

	Alaska Native Infants Statewide		Alaska White Infants Statewide		U.S. White Infants	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<1,500 grams	166	1.1%	247	0.7%	N/A	1.1%
1500-2499 grams	776	5.0%	1,531	4.4%	N/A	5.9%
2500-3999 grams	12,392	79.1%	28,300	82.0%	N/A	83.4%
>3999 grams	2,342	14.9%	4,434	12.8%	N/A	9.6%
Total	15,676	100.0%	34,512	100.0%	N/A	100.0%

N/A - data not available

Table C-70: Alaska Native Low Birth Weight by Tribal Health Region, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

	Alaska Native Infants	
	Number	%
Aleutians & Pribilofs	10	7.7%
Norton Sound	77	7.0%
Northwest Arctic	72	6.9%
Interior	106	6.7%
Anchorage/MatSu	299	6.3%
Arctic Slope	41	6.2%
Kenai Peninsula	33	6.0%
Bristol Bay	41	6.0%
Kodiak Area	14	5.9%
Yukon-Kuskokwim	185	5.8%
Copper River/Prince William Sound	8	5.1%
Southeast	56	3.6%
Statewide	942	6.0%

Table C-71: First Trimester Prenatal Care Initiation, 1991-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

	Alaska Native Mothers Statewide		Alaska White Mothers Statewide	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1991	2,148	75.1%	6,674	86.2%
1992	2,256	79.0%	6,692	85.7%
1993	2,016	78.1%	6,349	86.2%
1994	2,007	80.6%	6,237	86.8%
1995	1,927	77.9%	5,863	85.8%
1996	1,971	76.9%	5,465	83.5%
1997	1,995	78.1%	5,256	83.0%
1998	2,047	78.4%	5,307	83.8%
1999	1,942	74.3%	5,120	82.6%
2000	1,953	71.9%	5,139	84.9%
2001	1,982	73.2%	5,108	84.7%
2002	1,881	71.7%	5,044	84.5%
2003	1,966	72.7%	5,070	84.2%
2004	2,019	72.4%	5,240	85.7%
2005	2,190	73.3%	5,310	85.1%
2006	2,194	73.6%	5,621	85.3%
2007	2,167	71.7%	5,569	85.2%
2008	2,155	69.2%	5,765	85.7%
2009	2,377	74.1%	5,166	85.2%
2010	2,317	73.7%	5,244	83.0%
2011	2,327	75.6%	5,348	81.4%
2012	2,202	73.5%	5,126	81.3%
2013	2,084	76.4%	5,570	83.1%

Note: This measure of prenatal care is based on *documented* prenatal care and is dependent on clinical and birth certificate documentation, and may underrepresent actual prenatal care received.

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Table C-72: Prenatal Care Initiation by Trimester, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

	Alaska Native Mothers Statewide		Alaska White Mothers Statewide	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1st Trimester	11,307	74.6%	26,454	82.7%
2nd Trimester	3,098	20.4%	4,502	14.1%
3rd Trimester	750	5.0%	1,017	3.2%
Total	15,155	100.0%	31,973	100.0%

Table C-73: Alaska Native First Trimester Prenatal Care Initiation by Tribal Health Region, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

	Alaska Native Mothers	
	Number	Percent
Aleutians & Pribilofs	106	83.5%
Copper River/Prince William Sound	122	81.3%
Southeast	1,246	81.0%
Anchorage/MatSu	3,626	79.3%
Kenai Peninsula	422	79.2%
Kodiak Area	181	79.0%
Norton Sound	807	75.4%
Northwest Arctic	773	75.0%
Bristol Bay	497	73.5%
Interior	1,042	69.4%
Yukon-Kuskokwim	2,124	68.9%
Arctic Slope	361	56.0%
Statewide	11,307	74.6%

Table C-74: Adequate Prenatal Care (Kessner Index), 1991-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

	Alaska Native Mothers Statewide		Alaska White Mothers Statewide	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1991	1,720	59.7%	6,058	77.9%
1992	1,861	64.9%	6,088	78.2%
1993	1,648	63.8%	5,862	79.5%
1994	1,631	65.7%	5,715	79.4%
1995	1,586	63.9%	5,391	79.0%
1996	1,511	58.9%	4,971	75.8%
1997	1,432	56.0%	4,760	75.0%
1998	1,427	55.3%	4,829	76.1%
1999	1,353	51.9%	4,626	74.8%
2000	1,449	53.8%	4,522	76.9%
2001	1,413	53.2%	4,350	76.4%
2002	1,259	48.9%	4,256	76.1%
2003	1,357	51.4%	4,090	74.8%
2004	1,252	45.6%	4,219	75.3%
2005	1,476	49.8%	4,439	74.7%
2006	1,435	48.4%	4,630	73.8%
2007	1,346	44.8%	4,557	72.8%
2008	1,324	43.0%	4,486	71.2%
2009	1,484	47.1%	3,899	73.1%
2010	1,543	49.4%	4,229	70.0%
2011	1,504	48.6%	4,279	66.5%
2012	1,522	50.9%	4,314	69.7%
2013	1,477	54.5%	4,495	68.8%

Note: This measure of prenatal care is based on documented prenatal care and is dependent on clinical and birth certificate documentation, and may underrepresent actual prenatal care received.

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Table C-75: Alaska Native Adequate Prenatal Care by Tribal Health Region, 2009-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Alaska Native Mothers		
	Number	Percent
Aleutians & Pribilofs	103	80.5%
Kodiak Area	149	65.6%
Kenai Peninsula	337	64.2%
Anchorage/MatSu	2,879	63.9%
Southeast	916	60.0%
Copper River/Prince William Sound	89	59.7%
Norton Sound	540	50.5%
Interior	742	49.3%
Northwest Arctic	390	37.7%
Bristol Bay	238	35.4%
Arctic Slope	202	31.1%
Yukon-Kuskokwim	945	30.7%
Statewide	7,530	50.0%

Table C-76: Prenatal Tobacco Use, 1991-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

	Alaska Native Mothers Statewide		Alaska White Mothers Statewide	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1991	1,147	39.2%	1,443	18.4%
1992	1,113	38.4%	1,493	19.0%
1993	980	37.3%	1,297	17.5%
1994	932	37.0%	1,287	17.8%
1995	875	35.1%	1,023	14.9%
1996	944	36.3%	1,039	15.7%
1997	897	34.6%	933	14.6%
1998	849	31.9%	910	14.2%
1999	844	31.8%	838	13.4%
2000	891	32.3%	851	13.8%
2001	866	30.9%	772	12.5%
2002	896	33.0%	786	12.8%
2003	868	31.2%	761	12.2%
2004	848	29.3%	704	11.0%
2005	904	29.8%	673	10.6%
2006	848	27.9%	736	11.0%
2007	935	30.2%	681	10.2%
2008	1,009	31.7%	669	9.6%
2009	1,004	30.3%	648	9.7%
2010	962	29.7%	642	9.3%
2011	960	30.1%	613	8.8%
2012	936	30.1%	525	7.8%
2013	1,005	35.8%	948	13.3%

Note: Caution should be used when comparing data before and after 2013. Prior to 2013, the data represent mothers reporting smoking, and starting in 2013 the data represents mothers reporting any tobacco use.

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Table C-77: Alaska Native Prenatal Tobacco Use by Tribal Health Region, 2009-2012

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Alaska Native Mothers		
	Number	%
Norton Sound	467	50.9%
Arctic Slope	246	46.3%
Northwest Arctic	388	44.8%
Aleutians & Pribilofs	40	39.2%
Bristol Bay	195	35.5%
Interior	406	31.4%
Copper River/Prince William Sound	39	30.5%
Yukon-Kuskokwim	684	26.1%
Anchorage/MatSu	996	25.5%
Kenai Peninsula	103	22.9%
Southeast	269	20.7%
Kodiak Area	29	15.4%
Statewide	3,862	30.1%

Table C-78: Prenatal Alcohol Use, 1990-2012

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

	Alaska Native Mothers Statewide		Alaska White Mothers Statewide	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1990	488	16.3%	491	6.2%
1991	509	17.4%	510	6.5%
1992	511	17.7%	461	5.9%
1993	453	17.3%	388	5.2%
1994	399	15.9%	294	4.1%
1995	259	10.4%	171	2.5%
1996	248	9.5%	181	2.7%
1997	206	7.9%	147	2.3%
1998	209	7.9%	142	2.2%
1999	186	7.0%	151	2.4%
2000	153	5.6%	101	1.6%
2001	152	5.4%	96	1.6%
2002	145	5.4%	96	1.6%
2003	111	4.0%	87	1.4%
2004	107	3.7%	84	1.3%
2005	102	3.4%	111	1.7%
2006	86	2.8%	154	2.3%
2007	107	3.5%	150	2.2%
2008	186	5.9%	128	1.8%
2009	164	5.0%	156	2.3%
2010	173	5.3%	151	2.2%
2011	143	4.5%	196	2.8%
2012	108	3.5%	161	2.4%

Note: Alcohol use was included in the birth certificate until 2012 and is no longer included in the current birth certificate.

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Table C-79: Alaska Native Prenatal Alcohol Use by Tribal Health Region, 2009-2012

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records Section

Alaska Native Mothers		
	Number	%
Arctic Slope	32	6.0%
Northwest Arctic	51	5.9%
Aleutians & Pribilofs	6	5.9%
Anchorage/Mat-Su	224	5.7%
Norton Sound	51	5.6%
Interior	67	5.2%
Bristol Bay	22	4.0%
Copper River/Prince William Sound	5	3.9%
Southeast	40	3.1%
Yukon-Kuskokwim	79	3.0%
Kenai Peninsula	10	2.2%
Statewide	588	4.6%

Note: Data is not shown if the number of births is <3.

Table C-80: Prenatal Physical Abuse by Husband or Partner, 2000-2012

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

AK Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

	Alaska Native Women Statewide	Alaska Non-Native Women Statewide	U.S. Women (All Races)†
	%	%	%
2000	9.6%	3.7%	3.8%
2001	7.3%	4.1%	3.8%
2002	7.6%	1.6%	3.7%
2003	9.4%	3.6%	3.6%
2004	6.9%	1.1%	2.8%
2005	5.3%	3.5%	2.8%
2006	6.3%	3.0%	2.5%
2007	4.4%	2.7%	2.7%
2008	4.0%	2.9%	2.4%
2009	6.6%	2.6%	3.2%
2010	6.7%	3.1%	3.2%
2011	4.1%	2.3%	2.7%
2012	3.6%	0.9%	N/A

N/A - data not available at time of publication

† The U.S. value is based on the weighed mean percentage across participating U.S. states meeting an acceptable response rate threshold. This varies each year, ranging from 19-31 participating states for 2000-2011. For more information please see www.cdc.gov/prams/pramstat.

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Table C-81: Prenatal Emotional Abuse by Husband or Partner, 2000-2012

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

AK Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

	Alaska Native Women Statewide	Alaska Non-Native Women Statewide
	%	%
2000	8.5%	5.0%
2001	5.6%	4.1%
2002	4.9%	3.0%
2003	6.7%	3.9%
2004	9.3%	2.4%
2005	6.5%	3.7%
2006	6.5%	3.1%
2007	4.4%	3.8%
2008	7.3%	5.3%
2009	4.0%	2.4%
2010	6.5%	2.8%
2011	5.1%	3.0%
2012	3.3%	2.2%

Note: Comparable U.S. data are not available for prenatal emotional abuse.

Table C-82: Breastfeeding Initiation, 2000-2012

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

AK Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

	Alaska Native Women Statewide	Alaska Non-Native Women Statewide	U.S. Women (All Races) [†]
	%	%	%
2000	83.3%	90.6%	69.6%
2001	86.7%	91.8%	70.6%
2002	86.0%	92.0%	72.7%
2003	86.1%	91.6%	72.4%
2004	88.3%	91.9%	75.2%
2005	89.5%	90.9%	76.3%
2006	91.4%	93.1%	77.8%
2007	88.7%	91.6%	77.1%
2008	88.7%	92.7%	77.1%
2009	90.8%	93.5%	79.3%
2010	92.6%	92.6%	82.5%
2011	93.6%	95.2%	83.9%
2012	91.6%	94.8%	N/A

N/A - data not available at time of publication

[†] U.S. values are based on the weighted mean percentage across participating U.S. states meeting an acceptable response rate threshold. This varies each year, ranging from 19-31 participating states for 2000-2011. For more information please see www.cdc.gov/prams/pramstat.

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Table C-83: Breastfeeding at 4 Weeks, 2000-2012

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

AK Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

	Alaska Native Women Statewide	Alaska Non-Native Women Statewide	U.S. Women (All Races) [†]
	%	%	%
2000	71.1%	81.3%	56.7%
2001	75.2%	80.9%	56.8%
2002	74.6%	82.2%	59.6%
2003	70.2%	79.3%	59.1%
2004	71.2%	80.5%	62.6%
2005	76.6%	82.4%	63.3%
2006	78.1%	83.1%	65.5%
2007	72.2%	82.2%	64.3%
2008	77.1%	81.6%	64.3%
2009	75.8%	83.3%	65.5%
2010	77.1%	82.9%	69.1%
2011	80.0%	84.5%	71.1%
2012	81.7%	86.5%	N/A

N/A - data not available at time of publication

[†] U.S. values are based on the weighted mean percentage across participating U.S. states meeting an acceptable response rate threshold. This varies each year, ranging from 19-31 participating states for 2000-2011. For more information please see www.cdc.gov/prams/pramstat.

Table C-84: Breastfeeding at 8 Weeks, 2000-2012

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

AK Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

	Alaska Native Women Statewide	Alaska Non-Native Women Statewide	U.S. Women (All Races) [†]
	%	%	%
2000	63.3%	73.6%	47.8%
2001	67.6%	72.0%	47.8%
2002	63.8%	74.3%	50.3%
2003	59.0%	69.8%	49.8%
2004	62.0%	70.9%	53.0%
2005	66.9%	72.4%	53.9%
2006	65.7%	75.4%	55.9%
2007	60.9%	73.5%	54.6%
2008	65.3%	73.0%	54.3%
2009	64.2%	72.8%	54.6%
2010	64.1%	74.9%	58.0%
2011	68.6%	76.1%	60.9%
2012	71.7%	78.1%	N/A

N/A - data not available at time of publication

[†] U.S. values are based on the weighted mean percentage across participating U.S. states meeting an acceptable response rate threshold. This varies each year, ranging from 19-31 participating states for 2000-2011. For more information please see www.cdc.gov/prams/pramstat.

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Table C-85: Abstained from Sweetened Drinks on Previous Day, 3 Year Old Children, Alaska Statewide, 2008-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Childhood Understanding Behaviors Survey (CUBS)

Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

		Alaska Native Statewide	Non-Native Statewide	Alaska Total
2008-2009	n (unweighted)	137	424	661
	%	39.8%	73.8%	65.3%
	95% Confidence Interval	(34.5%-45.4%)	(68.9%-78.1%)	(61.6%-68.9%)
2010-2011	n (unweighted)	174	460	706
	%	40.7%	75.3%	66.7%
	95% Confidence Interval	(35.9%-45.6%)	(70.4%-79.6%)	(63.0%-70.2%)
2012-2013	n (unweighted)	141	493	673
	%	40.1%	76.2%	67.0%
	95% Confidence Interval	(34.8%-45.6%)	(71.5%-80.4%)	(63.4%-70.5%)

Note: Alaska total includes respondents with unknown race.

Table C-86: Abstained from Soda on Previous Day, 3 Year Old Children, Alaska Statewide, 2008-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Childhood Understanding Behaviors Survey (CUBS)

Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

		Alaska Native Statewide	Non-Native Statewide	Alaska Total
2008-2009	n (unweighted)	212	460	776
	%	63.2%	81.0%	76.6%
	95% Confidence Interval	(57.5%-68.6%)	(76.4%-84.9%)	(73.0%-79.8%)
2010-2011	n (unweighted)	278	502	869
	%	65.9%	85.2%	80.6%
	95% Confidence Interval	(61.0%-70.5%)	(81.1%-88.6%)	(77.4%-83.4%)
2012-2013	n (unweighted)	246	537	826
	%	73.0%	85.9%	82.6%
	95% Confidence Interval	(67.7%-77.7%)	(81.9%-89.2%)	(79.5%-85.4%)

Note: Alaska total includes respondents with unknown race.

Table C-87: Sweetened Drink Consumption, 3 Year Old Alaska Native Children, Alaska Statewide, 2012-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Childhood Understanding Behaviors Survey (CUBS)

Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

	Alaska Native Statewide		
	n (unweighted)	%	95% Confidence Interval
<1 Cup	159	45.0%	(39.6%-50.6%)
1-2 Cups	119	35.3%	(30.2%-40.8%)
More than 2 Cups	65	19.6%	(15.6%-24.5%)

Table C-88: Soda Consumption, 3 Year Old Alaska Native Children, Alaska Statewide, 2012-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Childhood Understanding Behaviors Survey (CUBS)

Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

	Alaska Native Statewide		
	n (unweighted)	%	95% Confidence Interval
<1 Cup	283	83.8%	(79.1%-87.6%)
1-2 Cups	45	14.3%	(10.7%-18.8%)
More than 2 Cups	6	1.9%	(0.8%-4.4%)

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Table C-89: Childhood Witness to Violence, 3 Year Old Children, Alaska Statewide, 2008-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Childhood Understanding Behaviors Survey (CUBS)

Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

		Alaska Native Statewide	Non-Native Statewide	Alaska Total
2008-2009	n (unweighted)	49	10	63
	%	13.5%	1.6%	4.6%
	95% Confidence Interval	(10.2%-17.7%)	(0.7%-3.5%)	(3.4%-6.1%)
2010-2011	n (unweighted)	41	34	80
	%	9.4%	6.1%	6.9%
	95% Confidence Interval	(6.9%-12.6%)	(3.9%-9.4%)	(5.1%-9.3%)
2012-2013	n (unweighted)	29	17	48
	%	7.8%	2.8%	4.1%
	95% Confidence Interval	(5.3%-11.2%)	(1.5%-5.4%)	(2.8%-5.9%)

Note: Alaska total includes respondents with unknown race.

Table C-90: Childhood Witness to Domestic Violence, Adults 18 Years and Older, Alaska Statewide, 1999-2012

Data Source & Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	Alaska Native People Statewide			Alaska Whites Statewide		
	Sample Size	%	95% Confidence Interval	Sample Size	%	95% Confidence Interval
1999	371	25.4%	(20.3%-31.3%)	1,434	13.8%	(11.5%-16.6%)
2001	30	29.7%	(24.9%-35.0%)	1,881	14.8%	(12.8%-17.2%)
2004	543	26.9%	(21.9%-32.7%)	1,739	17.5%	(15.0%-20.4%)
2006	385	28.2%	(21.8%-35.6%)	1,370	17.0%	(14.6%-19.7%)
2009	409	33.6%	(26.8%-41.1%)	1,591	17.3%	(14.6%-20.4%)
2012	684	39.9%	(35.1%-45.0%)	2,641	18.1%	(16.2%-20.2%)

Table C-91: Dental Caries Among 3 Year Old Children, Alaska Statewide, 2008-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Childhood Understanding Behaviors Survey (CUBS)

Data Analysis: Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's & Family Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Unit

		Alaska Native Statewide	Non-Native Statewide	Alaska Total
2008-2009	n (unweighted)	114	45	166
	%	35.8%	7.2%	14.1%
	95% Confidence Interval	(30.7%-41.2%)	(5.0%-10.2%)	(12.0%-16.6%)
2010-2011	n (unweighted)	162	60	229
	%	38.3%	10.4%	17.1%
	95% Confidence Interval	(33.7%-43.1%)	(7.6%-14.0%)	(14.7%-19.9%)
2012-2013	n (unweighted)	128	63	198
	%	37.8%	9.3%	16.3%
	95% Confidence Interval	(32.6%-43.3%)	(6.9%-12.5%)	(14.0%-19.0%)

Note: Alaska total includes respondents with unknown race.

Table C-92: Dental Caries Among Alaska Kindergarten Children, 2004-2011

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Oral Health Assessment

		Alaska Native	Alaska White	Alaska Total
2004-2005	n (unweighted)	70	295	463
	%	75.7%	37.6%	48.2%
	95% Confidence Interval	(64.0%-85.2%)	(32.1%-43.4%)	(43.5%-52.8%)
2007-2008	n (unweighted)	133	415	797
	%	66.9%	31.1%	41.0%
	95% Confidence Interval	(58.2%-74.8%)	(26.7%-35.8%)	(37.6%-44.5%)
2010-2011	n (unweighted)	128	293	648
	%	63.3%	28.0%	41.4%
	95% Confidence Interval	(54.3%-71.6%)	(22.9%-33.5%)	(37.6%-45.3%)

Note: The Alaska Oral Health Assessment survey methodology uses non-probability quota sampling from a sample of randomly selected Alaska schools. The results may not be representative of all Alaskan kindergarten children. The Alaska total includes all other races and respondents with unknown race.

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Table C-93: Dental Caries Among Alaska Third Grade Children, 2004-2011

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Oral Health Assessment

		Alaska Native	Alaska White	Alaska Total
2004-2005	n (unweighted)	283	580	1,206
	%	87.3%	54.7%	65.1%
	95% Confidence Interval	(82.8%-90.9%)	50.5-58.7	62.3-67.8
2007-2008	n (unweighted)	131	444	820
	%	75.6%	53.2%	60.0%
	95% Confidence Interval	(67.3%-82.7%)	48.4-57.9	56.5-63.4
2010-2011	n (unweighted)	157	279	628
	%	83.4%	48.4%	61.6%
	95% Confidence Interval	(76.7%-88.9%)	(42.4%-54.4%)	(57.7%-65.4%)

Note: The Alaska Oral Health Assessment survey methodology uses non-probability quota sampling from a sample of randomly selected Alaska schools. The results may not be representative of all Alaskan kindergarten children. The Alaska total includes all other races and respondents with unknown race.

Table C-94: Adolescent Social Support, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native Students Statewide	Non-Native Students Statewide
2003	n	101	536
	%	39.4%	49.0%
	Confidence Interval	(32.0%-47.3%)	(45.0%-52.9%)
2005	n	Not Available	Not Available
	%	Not Available	Not Available
	Confidence Interval	Not Available	Not Available
2007	n	101	497
	%	39.5%	48.1%
	Confidence Interval	(32.8%-46.5%)	(44.6%-51.8%)
2009	n	106	493
	%	34.1%	48.1%
	Confidence Interval	(25.7%-43.7%)	(44.9%-51.2%)
2011	n	112	450
	%	36.9%	46.3%
	Confidence Interval	(31.3%-42.8%)	(42.7%-50.0%)
2013	n	108	412
	%	38.6%	44.3%
	Confidence Interval	(29.9%-48.2%)	(41.0%-47.7%)
2015	n	144	497
	%	40.8%	48.1%
	Confidence Interval	(36.0%-45.8%)	(44.3%-52.0%)

Table C-95: Alaska Native Adolescent Social Support by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

	Alaska Native Students		
	n	%	95% Confidence Interval
Copper River/ Prince William Sound	25	34.0%	(23.6%-46.2%)
Norton Sound	127	34.3%	(30.6%-38.1%)
Kodiak Area	55	37.4%	(28.4%-47.4%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	144	37.8%	(32.4%-43.6%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	324	41.7%	(36.2%-47.3%)
Arctic Slope	91	41.9%	(36.3%-47.7%)
Northwest Arctic	191	44.6%	(39.3%-50.1%)
Bristol Bay	72	44.7%	(42.4%-47.0%)
Southeast	468	47.3%	(44.1%-50.6%)
Kenai Peninsula	175	48.3%	(43.2%-53.5%)
Interior	123	51.5%	(42.6%-60.2%)
Statewide	1,818	43.1%	(40.5%-45.8%)

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Table C-96: Adolescent Depression, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native Students Statewide	Non-Native Students Statewide	U.S. White Students
2003	n	77	300	-
	%	25.1%	25.3%	26.2%
	Confidence Interval	(19.1%-32.1%)	(22.4%-28.5%)	(24.1%-28.4%)
2005	n			-
	%	Not Available	Not Available	25.8%
	Confidence Interval			(24.1%-27.6%)
2007	n	90	274	-
	%	31.7%	25.2%	26.2%
	Confidence Interval	(26.6%-37.4%)	(22.0%-28.7%)	(24.5%-28.0%)
2009	n	84	280	-
	%	25.6%	25.1%	23.7%
	Confidence Interval	(19.9%-32.2%)	(22.0%-28.4%)	(22.1%-25.3%)
2011	n	83	277	-
	%	23.4%	26.8%	27.2%
	Confidence Interval	(19.7%-27.6%)	(23.4%-30.6%)	(25.8%-28.7%)
2013	n	92	236	-
	%	31.3%	25.7%	27.3%
	Confidence Interval	(26.5%-36.4%)	(22.7%-28.9%)	(25.5%-29.3%)
2015	n	116	368	-
	%	30.9%	34.7%	28.6%
	Confidence Interval	(23.4%-39.6%)	(30.9%-38.7%)	(25.8%-31.5%)

Table C-97: Alaska Native Adolescent Depression by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

	Alaska Native Students		
	n	%	95% Confidence Interval
Bristol Bay	38	22.9%	(21.4%-24.4%)
Northwest Arctic	112	24.3%	(20.2%-28.9%)
Kodiak Area	33	25.6%	(19.2%-33.2%)
Interior	63	28.1%	(19.1%-39.2%)
Norton Sound	108	29.2%	(25.2%-33.6%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	117	29.4%	(25.2%-34.0%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	261	31.6%	(27.6%-35.9%)
Arctic Slope	68	33.2%	(27.0%-40.1%)
Kenai Peninsula	120	33.2%	(28.1%-38.6%)
Southeast	340	34.4%	(31.0%-38.0%)
Statewide	1,296	31.0%	(28.9%-33.2%)

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Table C-98: Adolescent Suicide Attempts, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native Students Statewide	Non-Native Students Statewide	U.S. White Students
2003	n	39	68	-
	%	15.4%	6.0%	6.9%
	Confidence Interval	(10.3%-22.4%)	(4.6%-7.9%)	(5.9%-8.0%)
2005	n	N/A	N/A	-
	%	N/A	N/A	7.3%
	Confidence Interval			(6.3%-8.4%)
2007	n	43	70	-
	%	20.2%	7.4%	5.6%
	Confidence Interval	(13.5%-29.0%)	(5.9%-9.3%)	(5.0%-6.3%)
2009	n	29	71	-
	%	12.5%	7.1%	5.0%
	Confidence Interval	(6.1%-24.0%)	(5.4%-9.3%)	(4.4%-5.7%)
2011	n	33	64	-
	%	12.0%	7.5%	6.2%
	Confidence Interval	(6.4%-21.5%)	(5.6%-10.1%)	(5.6%-6.9%)
2013	n	38	55	-
	%	15.2%	5.9%	6.3%
	Confidence Interval	(10.5%-21.6%)	(4.6%-7.6%)	(5.5%-7.2%)
2015	n	38	89	-
	%	13.7%	9.6%	6.8%
	Confidence Interval	(10.2%-18.0%)	(7.6%-12.0%)	(5.5%-8.4%)

Table C-99: Alaska Native Adolescent Suicide Attempts by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

	Alaska Native Students		
	n	%	95% Confidence Interval
Kodiak Area	4	3.7%	(1.3%-10.1%)
Arctic Slope	15	8.4%	(4.8%-14.2%)
Kenai Peninsula	34	10.6%	(7.5%-14.9%)
Bristol Bay	14	10.7%	(9.4%-12.0%)
Southeast	95	10.9%	(8.5%-13.8%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	88	11.7%	(9.7%-14.8%)
Interior	28	12.7%	(7.0%-22.1%)
Northwest Arctic	53	13.1%	(9.8%-17.4%)
Norton Sound	44	15.4%	(9.7%-23.7%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	67	18.0%	(13.9%-23.1%)
Statewide	448	11.9%	(10.4%-13.5%)

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Table C-100: Adolescent Physical Activity, 2007-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native Students Statewide	Non-Native Students Statewide	U.S. White Students
2007	n	32	225	
	%	9.6%	21.8%	Not Available
	Confidence Interval	(5.7%-15.9%)	(18.9%-25.0%)	
2009	n	52	213	-
	%	17.1%	21.2%	19.7%
	Confidence Interval	(11.5%-24.6%)	(18.2%-24.5%)	(18.4%-21.2%)
2011	n	69	210	-
	%	23.3%	20.5%	30.4%
	Confidence Interval	(16.5%-31.9%)	(18.0%-23.3%)	(28.3%-32.6%)
2013	n	52	205	-
	%	18.9%	21.7%	28.2%
	Confidence Interval	(14.3%-24.5%)	(18.9%-24.8%)	(25.5%-28.8%)
2015	n	72	212	-
	%	21.2%	20.9%	52.7%
	Confidence Interval	(17.1%-25.9%)	(18.1%-23.9%)	(49.3%-56.2%)

Table C-101: Alaska Native Adolescents Who Met Physical Activity Recommendations by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

	Alaska Native Students		
	n	%	95% Confidence Interval
Arctic Slope	33	15.4%	(10.1%-22.8%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	62	16.3%	(12.5%-21.1%)
Kodiak Area	26	17.5%	(12.6%-23.8%)
Bristol Bay	34	19.1%	(17.1%-21.4%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	158	21.4%	(17.0%-26.5%)
Northwest Arctic	100	22.1%	(17.8%-27.0%)
Southeast	224	22.4%	(18.9%-26.3%)
Norton Sound	79	22.7%	(19.6%-26.0%)
Interior	61	23.3%	(15.8%-32.9%)
Kenai Peninsula	87	23.4%	(19.4%-27.9%)
Statewide	899	21.4%	(19.2%-23.8%)

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Table C-102: Adolescent Obesity, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native Students Statewide	Non-Native Students Statewide	U.S. White Students
2003	n	37	111	-
	%	13.7%	10.2%	10.3%
	Confidence Interval	(8.3%-21.6%)	(8.2%-12.7%)	(8.5%-12.3%)
2005	n	Not Available	Not Available	-
	%	Not Available	Not Available	11.7%
	Confidence Interval	Not Available	Not Available	(10.6%-12.8%)
2007	n	32	112	-
	%	13.4%	10.3%	10.6%
	Confidence Interval	(8.6%-20.2%)	(8.4%-12.6%)	(9.2%-12.2%)
2009	n	31	120	-
	%	11.4%	12.1%	10.2%
	Confidence Interval	(8.7%-14.7%)	(9.6%-15.1%)	(8.7%-11.9%)
2011	n	44	108	-
	%	14.8%	10.2%	11.5%
	Confidence Interval	(10.8%-20.0%)	(8.3%-12.5%)	(9.7%-13.5%)
2013	n	46	99	-
	%	16.0%	11.1%	13.1%
	Confidence Interval	(11.7%-21.6%)	(9.1%-13.5%)	(11.6%-14.9%)
2015	n	51	139	-
	%	14.1%	14.0%	12.4%
	Confidence Interval	(10.7%-18.3%)	(11.6%-16.8%)	(10.5%-14.6%)

Table C-103: Alaska Native Adolescent Obesity by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

	Alaska Native Students		
	n	%	95% Confidence Interval
Norton Sound	30	7.7%	(5.6%-10.5%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	42	11.2%	(7.5%-16.4%)
Northwest Arctic	57	12.0%	(8.1%-17.3%)
Southeast	142	15.5%	(12.8%-18.5%)
Kodiak Area	22	15.9%	(10.5%-23.4%)
Interior	31	16.5%	(10.4%-25.1%)
Kenai Peninsula	65	17.5%	(13.4%-22.5%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	140	18.2%	(14.5%-22.7%)
Bristol Bay	30	18.9%	(17.4%-20.5%)
Arctic Slope	42	19.4%	(13.5%-27.1%)
Statewide	608	16.1%	(14.1%-18.2%)

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Table C-104: Adolescent Overweight, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native Students Statewide	Non-Native Students Statewide	U.S. White Students
2003	n	37	173	-
	%	13.0%	14.9%	13.1%
	Confidence Interval	(9.3%-18.0%)	(12.6%-17.4%)	(11.9%-14.3%)
2005	n	Not Available	Not Available	-
	%	Not Available	Not Available	14.4%
	Confidence Interval	Not Available	Not Available	(13.3%-15.6%)
2007	n	54	149	-
	%	21.3%	14.4%	14.1%
	Confidence Interval	(15.6%-28.4%)	(12.2%-16.9%)	(12.8%-15.5%)
2009	n	50	145	-
	%	16.6%	13.6%	13.5%
	Confidence Interval	(12.4%-21.9%)	(11.4%-16.1%)	(11.9%-15.2%)
2011	n	52	136	-
	%	17.2%	13.4%	14.2%
	Confidence Interval	(13.0%-22.3%)	(11.5%-15.5%)	(12.9%-15.6%)
2013	n	36	129	-
	%	13.6%	13.8%	15.6%
	Confidence Interval	(9.2%-19.7%)	(11.2%-16.8%)	(14.1%-17.3%)
2015	n	58	169	-
	%	16.9%	16.7%	15.2%
	Confidence Interval	(12.7%-22.1%)	(14.6%-19.0%)	(14.1%-16.5%)

Table C-105: Alaska Native Adolescent Overweight by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

	Alaska Native Students		
	n	%	95% Confidence Interval
Kodiak Area	23	15.8%	(11.0%-22.0%)
Norton Sound	51	15.8%	(12.4%-19.8%)
Bristol Bay	31	17.8%	(15.8%-20.0%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	120	17.9%	(14.4%-21.9%)
Kenai Peninsula	64	18.1%	(14.1%-22.8%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	67	18.1%	(15.1%-21.5%)
Southeast	170	18.6%	(16.0%-21.4%)
Northwest Arctic	80	19.0%	(16.0%-22.4%)
Interior	31	19.6%	(11.3%-31.8%)
Arctic Slope	45	21.3%	(16.4%-27.2%)
Statewide	705	18.2%	(16.4%-20.1%)

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Table C-106: Adolescent Current Smoking, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native Students Statewide	Non-Native Students Statewide	U.S. White Students
2003	n	117	135	-
	%	44.2%	12.2%	24.9%
	Confidence Interval	(38.5%-50.1%)	(10.1%-14.7%)	(22.4%-27.5%)
2005	n	Not Available	Not Available	-
	%	Not Available	Not Available	25.9%
	Confidence Interval			(22.9-29.2)
2007	n	63	122	-
	%	31.7%	13.1%	23.2%
	Confidence Interval	(24.3%-40.2%)	(10.8%-15.6%)	(20.4%-26.2%)
2009	n	64	122	-
	%	24.2%	13.0%	22.5%
	Confidence Interval	(16.9%-33.2%)	(10.5%-15.9%)	(20.5%-25.2%)
2011	n	65	94	-
	%	26.4%	9.9%	20.3%
	Confidence Interval	(16.3-39.7%)	(7.4-13.0%)	(18.4-22.2)
2013	n	46	66	-
	%	18.5%	7.8%	18.6%
	Confidence Interval	(13.2%-25.3%)	(5.8%-10.4%)	(15.7%-21.9%)
2015	n	54	83	-
	%	19.7%	7.9%	12.4%
	Confidence Interval	(14.7%-26.0%)	(6.1%-10.1%)	(10.1%-15.2%)

Table C-107: Alaska Native Adolescent Current Smoking by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

	Alaska Native Students		
	n	%	95% Confidence Interval
Kodiak Area	13	10.6%	(6.3%-17.2%)
Interior	68	18.3%	(11.7%-27.5%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	230	18.7%	(14.9%-23.2%)
Southeast	180	18.9%	(14.3%-24.6%)
Kenai Peninsula	81	22.0%	(17.7%-27.0%)
Bristol Bay	37	24.3%	(21.8%-27.0%)
Northwest Arctic	120	26.7%	(22.6%-31.2%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	114	30.1%	(25.2%-35.5%)
Norton Sound	102	33.5%	(27.7%-39.8%)
Arctic Slope	67	35.8%	(30.4%-41.6%)
Statewide	1,039	21.4%	(19.3%-23.8%)

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Table C-108: Adolescent Smokeless Tobacco Use, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native Students Statewide	Non-Native Students Statewide	U.S. White Students
2003	n	66	89	-
	%	24.4%	7.4%	7.6%
	Confidence Interval	(15.2%-36.8%)	(5.7%-9.7%)	(5.8%-9.8%)
2005	n	Not Available	Not Available	-
	%	Not Available	Not Available	10.2%
	Confidence Interval	Not Available	Not Available	(8.4%-12.4%)
2007	n	41	90	-
	%	16.5%	8.3%	10.3%
	Confidence Interval	(8.0%-31.0%)	(6.6%-10.5%)	(8.2%-12.9%)
2009	n	60	99	-
	%	22.1%	10.8%	11.9%
	Confidence Interval	(15.0%-31.3%)	(7.9%-14.7%)	(9.5%-14.6%)
2011	n	34	68	-
	%	12.4%	6.9%	9.3%
	Confidence Interval	(9.3%-16.4%)	(5.2%-9.0%)	(7.8-11.0%)
2013	n	54	47	-
	%	20.5%	5.0%	11.9%
	Confidence Interval	(13.7%-29.6%)	(3.6%-7.0%)	(10.0%-14.1%)
2015	n	77	68	-
	%	24.9%	6.5%	9.3%
	Confidence Interval	(16.9%-35.1%)	(4.8%-8.8%)	(7.5%-11.4%)

Table C-109: Alaska Native Adolescent Smokeless Tobacco Use by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

	Alaska Native Students		
	n	%	95% Confidence Interval
Kodiak Area	11	7.4%	(4.5%-12.1%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	91	7.8%	(5.9%-10.1%)
Arctic Slope	28	11.0%	(7.4%-16.0%)
Southeast	138	12.2%	(10.3%-14.3%)
Interior	30	12.9%	(7.6%-21.2%)
Kenai Peninsula	50	13.0%	(9.7%-17.1%)
Bristol Bay	36	22.9%	(20.7%-25.2%)
Northwest Arctic	148	29.8%	(24.9%-35.1%)
Norton Sound	100	31.0%	(24.8%-37.8%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	199	45.4%	(39.8%-51.2%)
Statewide	846	14.6%	(13.3%-16.1%)

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Table C-110: Adolescent Current Drinking, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native Students Statewide	Non-Native Students Statewide	U.S. White Students [‡]
2003	n	102	434	-
	%	37.6%	39.0%	47.1%
	Confidence Interval	(27.3%-49.1%)	(35.0%-43.1%)	(44.1%-50.2%)
2005	n	N/A	N/A	-
	%	N/A	N/A	46.4%
	Confidence Interval			(42.8%-50.2%)
2007	n	93	376	-
	%	40.7%	39.4%	47.3%
	Confidence Interval	(30.0%-52.4%)	(35.7%-43.1%)	(43.9%-50.7%)
2009	n	84	317	-
	%	32.3%	33.5%	44.7%
	Confidence Interval	(27.3%-37.7%)	(29.6%-37.7%)	(42.4%-47.1%)
2011	n	64	298	-
	%	21.8%	31.0%	40.3%
	Confidence Interval	(16.7%-27.9%)	(27.0%-35.3%)	(38.3%-42.2%)
2013	n	49	205	-
	%	17.8%	24.2%	36.3%
	Confidence Interval	(13.4%-23.2%)	(20.5%-28.3%)	(33.1%-39.7%)
2015	n	61	231	-
	%	19.2%	23.1%	35.2%
	Confidence Interval	(15.1%-24.2%)	(20.3%-26.1%)	(31.2%-39.3%)

Table C-111: Alaska Native Adolescent Current Drinking by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

	Alaska Native Students		
	n	%	95% Confidence Interval
Bristol Bay	26	19.0%	(16.2%-22.2%)
Northwest Arctic	89	21.4%	(16.7%-26.9%)
Interior	65	21.6%	(12.9%-33.8%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	82	23.4%	(19.5%-27.9%)
Kodiak Area	28	24.4%	(17.1%-33.7%)
Norton Sound	84	25.6%	(20.7%-31.2%)
Southeast	212	26.0%	(21.1%-31.6%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	232	27.5%	(23.3%-32.2%)
Arctic Slope	52	28.0%	(23.3%-33.3%)
Kenai Peninsula	121	36.1%	(30.8%-41.9%)
Statewide	1,018	26.5%	(24.2%-28.9%)

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Table C-112: Adolescent Binge Drinking, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native Students Statewide	Non-Native Students Statewide	U.S. White Students [‡]
2003	n	78	302	-
	%	26.8%	26.4%	31.8%
	Confidence Interval	(17.0%-39.7%)	(22.7%-30.5%)	(29.8%-33.9%)
2005	n			-
	%	N/A	N/A	29.9%
	Confidence Interval			(27.3%-32.8%)
2007	n	66	250	-
	%	26.9%	25.4%	29.8%
	Confidence Interval	(18.3%-37.6%)	(22.2%-28.9%)	(27.4%-32.4%)
2009	n	49	226	-
	%	19.0%	22.5%	27.8%
	Confidence Interval	(14.3%-24.8%)	(19.3%-26.1%)	(25.7%-29.9%)
2011	n	38	185	-
	%	12.4%	18.3%	24.0%
	Confidence Interval	(8.8%-17.3%)	(15.4%-21.5%)	(22.8%-25.3%)
2013	n	32	122	-
	%	11.0%	13.5%	23.2%
	Confidence Interval	(7.3%-16.2%)	(10.8%-16.6%)	(20.8%-25.9%)
2015	n	39	136	-
	%	11.6%	12.9%	19.7%
	Confidence Interval	(8.5%-15.6%)	(10.8%-15.4%)	(16.8%-23.0%)

Table C-113: Alaska Native Adolescent Binge Drinking by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

	Alaska Native Students		
	n	%	95% Confidence Interval
Interior	42	11.1%	(6.4%-18.8%)
Bristol Bay	19	12.3%	(10.7%-14.0%)
Northwest Arctic	60	13.9%	(10.1%-18.8%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	60	14.9%	(11.6%-18.9%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	172	15.6%	(12.4%-19.4%)
Norton Sound	58	16.2%	(13.1%-19.9%)
Arctic Slope	37	17.8%	(13.8%-22.7%)
Southeast	167	18.4%	(14.9%-22.6%)
Kodiak Area	23	18.8%	(12.5%-27.4%)
Kenai Peninsula	82	22.5%	(17.9%-27.9%)
Statewide	740	16.2%	(14.5%-18.1%)

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Table C-114: Adolescent Marijuana Use, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native Students Statewide	Non-Native Students Statewide	U.S. White Students
2003	n	100	236	-
	%	35.7%	20.5%	21.7%
	Confidence Interval	(30.0%-41.9%)	(17.8%-23.5%)	(19.4%-24.2%)
2005	n			-
	%	Not Available	Not Available	20.3%
	Confidence Interval			(18.1%-22.6%)
2007	n	74	172	-
	%	31.8%	16.7%	19.9%
	Confidence Interval	(23.3%-41.6%)	(14.1%-19.6%)	(17.4%-22.6%)
2009	n	79	208	-
	%	28.7%	20.6%	20.7%
	Confidence Interval	(20.8%-38.1%)	(17.7%-23.9%)	(18.9%-22.6%)
2011	n	73	191	-
	%	26.3%	19.3%	21.7%
	Confidence Interval	(18.3%-36.1%)	(16.8%-22.1%)	(19.6%-24.0%)
2013	n	77	145	-
	%	29.4%	16.3%	20.4%
	Confidence Interval	(23.6%-35.9%)	(13.9%-18.9%)	(17.8%-23.3%)
2015	n	86	171	-
	%	26.1%	16.2%	19.9%
	Confidence Interval	(20.7%-32.4%)	(13.9%-18.9%)	(16.8%-23.5%)

Table C-115: Alaska Native Adolescent Marijuana Use by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

	Alaska Native Students		
	n	%	95% Confidence Interval
Interior	77	22.1%	(15.6%-30.3%)
Kodiak Area	29	23.4%	(16.4%-32.3%)
Southeast	230	23.8%	(19.7%-28.4%)
Bristol Bay	38	24.0%	(22.7%-25.3%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	277	26.8%	(22.2%-32.0%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	117	29.5%	(25.2%-34.2%)
Kenai Peninsula	109	30.2%	(24.7%-36.3%)
Norton Sound	110	31.1%	(27.4%-37.1%)
Northwest Arctic	150	32.0%	(27.3%-37.1%)
Arctic Slope	86	41.2%	(35.3%-47.3%)
Statewide	1,240	27.1%	(24.8%-29.6%)

Table C-116: Adolescent Prescription Drug Abuse, 2009-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native Students Statewide	Non-Native Students Statewide	U.S. White Students
2009	n	48	234	-
	%	15.1%	22.8%	23.0%
	Confidence Interval	(11.5%-19.7%)	(20.2%-25.7%)	(20.9%-25.3%)
2011	n	53	154	-
	%	15.8%	15.8%	22.9%
	Confidence Interval	(11.4%-21.6%)	(13.6%-18.3%)	(21.1%-24.8%)
2013	n	45	120	-
	%	14.8%	13.1%	18.7%
	Confidence Interval	(11.3%-19.2%)	(10.6%-16.0%)	(16.8%-22.3%)
2015	n	45	167	-
	%	13.2%	15.2%	16.5%
	Confidence Interval	(9.7%-17.6%)	(12.9%-17.9%)	(14.7%-18.5%)

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Table C-117: Alaska Native Adolescent Prescription Drug Abuse by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Alaska Native Students			
	n	%	95% Confidence Interval
Bristol Bay	18	11.4%	(9.9%-13.1%)
Northwest Arctic	50	12.3%	(8.6%-17.2%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	58	14.0%	(9.8%-19.6%)
Norton Sound	54	14.7%	(12.4%-17.3%)
Arctic Slope	35	15.8%	(11.6%-21.0%)
Kodiak Area	17	16.2%	(9.7%-25.7%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	205	20.2%	(16.9%-24.0%)
Kenai Peninsula	84	22.7%	(18.6%-27.4%)
Southeast	222	23.9%	(19.8%-28.5%)
Interior	58	31.2%	(23.2%-40.6%)
Statewide	825	20.0%	(18.1%-22.0%)

Table C-118: Adolescent Soda Consumption, 2007-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native Students Statewide	Non-Native Students Statewide	U.S. White Students
2007	n	70	194	-
	%	31.3%	18.5%	34.0%
	Confidence Interval	(25.9%-37.2%)	(15.6%-21.7%)	(30.0%-38.2%)
2009	n	90	178	-
	%	31.4%	16.4%	29.0%
	Confidence Interval	(26.0%-37.4%)	(13.9%-19.2%)	(26.3%-32.0%)
2011	n	79	145	-
	%	28.3%	13.7%	28.8%
	Confidence Interval	(22.6%-34.9%)	(11.5%-16.1%)	(25.7%-32.0%)
2013	n	58	123	-
	%	21.8%	13.6%	29.0%
	Confidence Interval	(16.5%-28.1%)	(11.1%-16.6%)	23.9%-34.5%
2015	n	96	147	-
	%	30.1%	14.3%	19.7%
	Confidence Interval	(25.0%-35.9%)	(12.0%-17.0%)	(16.4%-23.4%)

Table C-119: Alaska Native Adolescent Soda Consumption by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Alaska Native Students			
	n	%	95% Confidence Interval
Kodiak Area	12	9.9%	(5.8%-16.5%)
Southeast	171	18.6%	(14.6%-23.4%)
Interior	63	19.9%	(13.4%-28.6%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	172	20.1%	(16.5%-24.4%)
Kenai Peninsula	82	22.2%	(17.5%-27.7%)
Bristol Bay	41	22.8%	(20.5%-25.3%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	100	23.5%	(20.8%-26.5%)
Northwest Arctic	177	37.6%	(31.9%-43.7%)
Norton Sound	113	39.7%	(35.8%-43.7%)
Arctic Slope	86	41.0%	(35.1%-47.2%)
Statewide	1,049	23.0%	(21.0%-25.1%)

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Table C-120: Sexually Active Adolescents, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native Students Statewide	Non-Native Students Students	U.S. White Students
2003	n	132	385	-
	%	50.3%	36.5%	41.8%
	Confidence Interval	(40.4%-60.2%)	(32.1%-41.1%)	(39.0%-44.5%)
2005	n			-
	%	Not Available	Not Available	43.0%
	Confidence Interval			(38.8%-47.3%)
2007	n	117	411	-
	%	49.3%	43.6%	43.7%
	Confidence Interval	(43.6%-55.1%)	(39.2%-48.1%)	(40.5%-47.0%)
2009	n	124	402	-
	%	49.4%	41.6%	42.0%
	Confidence Interval	(42.4%-56.4%)	(37.1%-46.2%)	(37.9%-46.3%)
2011	n	114	335	-
	%	42.6%	36.7%	44.3%
	Confidence Interval	(34.8%-50.8%)	(32.0%-41.8%)	(41.1%-47.4%)
2013	n	124	293	-
	%	50.0%	34.6%	43.7%
	Confidence Interval	(44.3%-55.7%)	(29.5%-40.0%)	(40.2%-47.4%)
2015	n	131	316	-
	%	44.4%	32.7%	39.9%
	Confidence Interval	(40.2%-48.7%)	(28.5%-37.3%)	(35.0%-45.0%)

Table C-121: Sexually Active Alaska Native Adolescents by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

	Alaska Native Students		
	n	%	95% Confidence Interval
Kenai Peninsula	157	46.5%	(40.8%-52.3%)
Interior	107	46.6%	(36.0%-57.6%)
Kodiak Area	59	47.4%	(38.1%-56.9%)
Northwest Arctic	187	47.7%	(42.1%-53.3%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	414	49.3%	(43.5%-55.1%)
Arctic Slope	87	49.8%	(41.1%-58.5%)
Bristol Bay	80	54.5%	(51.8%-57.1%)
Southeast	489	54.8%	(49.3%-60.3%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	201	56.3%	(50.5%-61.9%)
Norton Sound	175	56.6%	(53.3%-59.9%)
Statewide	2,021	50.9%	(47.9%-53.8%)

Table C-122: Adolescent Bullying, 2009-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native Students Statewide	Non-Native Students Statewide	U.S. White Students
2009	n	60	228	-
	%	18.6%	21.5%	21.6%
	Confidence Interval	(14.9%-22.9%)	(18.7%-24.5%)	(19.9%-23.4%)
2011	n	61	261	-
	%	19.1%	24.5%	22.9%
	Confidence Interval	(14.5%-24.6%)	(21.3%-27.9%)	(21.4%-24.5%)
2013	n	65	198	-
	%	19.8%	21.1%	21.8%
	Confidence Interval	(15.4%-25.0%)	(18.1%-24.4%)	(20.0%-23.7%)
2015	n	90	230	-
	%	25.5%	21.7%	23.5%
	Confidence Interval	(19.9%-32.0%)	(19.2%-24.5%)	(21.7%-25.3%)

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Table C-123: Alaska Native Adolescent Bullying by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Alaska Native Students			
	n	%	95% Confidence Interval
Arctic Slope	40	17.5%	(11.8%-25.2%)
Kodiak Area	23	18.5%	(12.3%-26.9%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	148	20.6%	(17.6%-24.0%)
Interior	44	22.0%	(15.5%-30.4%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	93	22.5%	(17.6%-28.3%)
Northwest Arctic	112	22.6%	(18.9%-26.8%)
Southeast	237	22.6%	(19.4%-26.2%)
Kenai Peninsula	91	24.3%	(19.9%-29.4%)
Norton Sound	90	24.3%	(21.3%-27.5%)
Bristol Bay	41	25.6%	(22.7%-28.9%)
Statewide	953	21.8%	(20.2%-23.5%)

Table C-124: Adolescent Intimate Partner Violence, 2003-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native Students Statewide	Non-Native Students Statewide	U.S. White Students [‡]
2003	n	34	123	-
	%	11.6%	10.5%	7.0%
	Confidence Interval	(8.9%-15.1%)	(8.7%-12.7%)	(6.2%-7.9%)
2005	n			-
	%	N/A	N/A	8.2%
	Confidence Interval			(7.5%-9.0%)
2007	n	31	142	-
	%	10.0%	13.2%	8.4%
	Confidence Interval	(5.9%-16.5%)	(11.0%-15.8%)	(7.2%-9.9%)
2009	n	33	146	-
	%	10.5%	14.3%	8.0%
	Confidence Interval	(6.4%-16.6%)	(12.4%-16.3%)	(7.1%-9.1%)
2011	n	33	126	-
	%	10.1%	12.8%	7.6%
	Confidence Interval	(5.9%-16.7%)	(10.6%-15.2%)	(6.6%-8.6%)
2013	n	21	48	-
	%	10.3%	8.5%	9.7%
	Confidence Interval	(7.0%-15.0%)	(6.6%-10.9%)	(8.2%-11.5%)
2015	n	23	60	-
	%	9.8%	9.5%	9.0%
	Confidence Interval	(5.7%-16.1%)	(7.1%-12.4%)	(7.5%-10.7%)

Note: the wording of this survey question changed in 2013. On the 2013 survey the question asked “During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with physically hurt you on purpose?” In previous survey years the question was “During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?”

Table C-125: Alaska Native Adolescent Intimate Partner Violence by Tribal Health Region, 2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Alaska Native Students			
	n	%	95% Confidence Interval
Northwest Arctic	15	7.6%	(4.9%-11.7%)
Southeast	39	8.9%	(7.0%-11.4%)
Kenai Peninsula	12	10.4%	(6.0%-17.3%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	33	11.1%	(6.9%-17.3%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	27	13.7%	(9.9%-18.8%)
Statewide	156	10.5%	(8.3%-13.2%)

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Table C-126: Adult General Health Status (Very Good/Excellent), 1995-1999 to 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	Alaska Native People Statewide			Alaska Whites Statewide			U.S. Whites
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval	N	%	95% Confidence Interval	Median %
1995-1999	1,706	41.2%	(37.8%-44.7%)	6,309	63.1%	(61.2%-64.9%)	57.8%
2000-2004	3,236	39.8%	(37.0%-42.6%)	10,660	61.5%	(60.1%-63.0%)	55.4%
2005-2009	5,106	39.0%	(37.0%-41.0%)	17,401	58.6%	(57.5%-59.7%)	53.7%
2010-2014	6,461	38.1%	(36.1%-40.1%)	26,340	57.6%	(56.6%-58.7%)	51.2%

Note: U.S. values are the median percentages nationwide for all races for the middle of the five-year time period. Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Table C-127: Alaska Native Adult General Health Status (Very Good/Excellent) by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Alaska Native People			
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval
Yukon-Kuskokwim	1,174	30.3%	(26.7%-34.0%)
Aleutians & Pribilofs	218	33.5%	(24.5%-43.9%)
Bristol Bay	502	35.3%	(29.4%-41.8%)
Norton Sound	448	36.0%	(30.2%-42.3%)
Northwest Arctic	347	38.1%	(30.5%-46.4%)
Interior	969	38.4%	(33.9%-43.0%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	1,071	39.5%	(35.2%-44.1%)
Kenai Peninsula	362	39.9%	(32.2%-48.1%)
Southeast	882	40.8%	(36.1%-45.7%)
Copper River/ Prince William Sound	123	41.4%	(29.8%-54.2%)
Arctic Slope	222	43.5%	(33.8%-53.8%)
Kodiak Area	143	50.4%	(40.5%-60.2%)
Statewide	6,461	38.1%	(31.1%-40.1%)

Table C-128: Adult Average Reported Number of Days of Poor Mental Health, 1995-1999 to 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	Alaska Native People Statewide			Alaska Whites Statewide			U.S.
	N	Average # Days	95% Confidence Interval	N	Average # Days	95% Confidence Interval	Median # Days
1995-1999	1,645	2.7	(2.3%-3.1%)	6,219	2.8	(2.6%-3.0%)	3.0
2000-2004	3,094	3.0	(2.6%-3.4%)	10,507	2.8	(2.6%-3.0%)	3.2
2005-2009	4,870	3.6	(3.2%-3.9%)	17,153	3.0	(2.9%-3.2%)	3.4
2010-2014	6,248	3.6	(3.3%-4.0%)	25,989	3.0	(2.8%-3.1%)	N/A

Note: U.S. values are the median of the mean number of days nationwide for all races for the middle of the five-year time period. Data are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

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Table C-129: Alaska Native Adult Average Number of Reported Days of Poor Mental Health by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Alaska Native People			
	N	Average # Days	95% Confidence Interval
Northwest Arctic	333	1.3	(0.8-1.7)
Arctic Slope	211	1.4	(0.8-2.0)
Aleutians & Pribilofs	208	2.0	(1.1-3.0)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	1,103	2.5	(1.9-3.0)
Copper River/ Prince William Sound	117	2.6	(1.5-3.8)
Norton Sound	433	2.7	(2.0-3.4)
Bristol Bay	488	3.2	(2.2-4.2)
Interior	951	3.7	(2.9-4.5)
Kodiak Area	142	3.7	(1.8-5.6)
Southeast	861	4.3	(3.4-5.2)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	1,045	4.6	(3.7-5.5)
Kenai Peninsula	356	4.7	(3.0-6.4)
Statewide	6,248	3.6	(3.3-4.0)

Table C-130: Adult Physical Activity, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Alaska Native People Statewide				Alaska Whites Statewide			U.S.
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval	N	%	95% Confidence Interval	Median %
2011	540	18.5%	(14.5%-23.2%)	2,408	26.4%	(24.0%-29.0%)	20.9%
2013	702	18.6%	(14.4%-23.6%)	3,100	24.6%	(22.5%-26.9%)	20.4%

Note: U.S. values are the median percentage nationwide for all races.

Table C-131: Alaska Native Adult Physical Activity by Tribal Health Region, 2011-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Alaska Native People			
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval
Kenai Peninsula	77	11.3%	(5.8%-20.6%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	230	17.5%	(12.4%-24.0%)
Northwest Arctic	62	17.6%	(9.5%-30.1%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	209	18.2%	(11.8%-27.0%)
Norton Sound	80	18.3%	(9.5%-32.1%)
Interior	186	19.4%	(12.6%-28.8%)
Southeast	168	20.1%	(13.4%-29.0%)
Bristol Bay	90	36.9%	(24.3%-51.7%)
Statewide	1,242	18.7%	(15.7%-22.2%)

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Table C-132: Adult Obesity, 1991-1995 to 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	Alaska Native People Statewide			Alaska Whites Statewide			U.S. Whites
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval	N	%	95% Confidence Interval	Median %
1991-1995	1,434	20.7%	(17.9%-23.8%)	5,523	15.2%	(13.7%-16.8%)	N/A
1995-1999	1,589	26.7%	(23.7%-29.9%)	6,094	19.4%	(17.9%-21.0%)	15.6%
2000-2004	3,046	28.5%	(26.0%-31.2%)	10,182	21.4%	(20.3%-22.6%)	20.7%
2005-2009	4,862	34.0%	(32.1%-36.1%)	16,684	25.3%	(24.3%-26.3%)	25.6%
2010-2014	6,136	35.2%	(33.2%-37.3%)	25,196	26.9%	(26.0%-27.9%)	26.4%

Note: U.S. White values are the median percentages nationwide for non-Hispanic whites for the middle of the five-year time period. Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Table C-133: Alaska Native Adult Obesity by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	Alaska Native People		
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval
Northwest Arctic	328	28.7%	(21.3%-37.5%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	1,112	29.3%	(25.5%-33.5%)
Norton Sound	429	29.7%	(24.1%-35.9%)
Interior	925	31.0%	(26.8%-35.5%)
Bristol Bay	479	35.1%	(28.8%-42.1%)
Kenai Peninsula	348	36.3%	(29.0%-44.2%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	1,014	37.4%	(32.9%-42.1%)
Copper River/ Prince William Sound	119	38.8%	(28.1%-50.7%)
Southeast	840	39.5%	(34.8%-44.5%)
Aleutians & Pribilofs	206	42.5%	(33.9%-51.6%)
Kodiak Area	135	47.9%	(36.6%-59.4%)
Arctic Slope	201	48.2%	(38.2%-58.3%)
Statewide	6,136	35.2%	(33.2%-37.3%)

Table C-134: Adult Overweight, 1991-1995 to 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	Alaska Native People Statewide			Alaska Whites Statewide			U.S. Whites
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval	N	%	95% Confidence Interval	Median %
1991-1995	1,434	37.2%	(33.4%-41.0%)	5,523	38.7%	(36.7%-40.9%)	N/A
1995-1999	1,589	40.4%	(36.9%-44.0%)	6,094	37.1%	(35.2%-39.1%)	36.1%
2000-2004	3,046	38.8%	(35.9%-41.7%)	10,182	38.8%	(37.3%-40.3%)	36.9%
2005-2009	4,862	37.3%	(35.2%-39.5%)	16,684	38.7%	(37.6%-39.9%)	36.7%
2010-2014	6,136	34.9%	(32.9%-37.0%)	25,196	38.2%	(37.1%-39.3%)	35.9%

Note: U.S. White values are the median percentages nationwide for non-Hispanic whites for the middle of the five-year time period. Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

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Table C-135: Alaska Native Adult Overweight by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Alaska Native People			
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval
Kodiak Area	135	24.3%	(17.0%-33.6%)
Arctic Slope	201	24.7%	(17.6%-33.5%)
Aleutians & Pribilofs	206	30.4%	(22.5%-39.6%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	1,112	32.7%	(28.6%-37.2%)
Copper River/Prince William Sound	119	32.7%	(22.4%-44.9%)
Interior	925	34.6%	(30.1%-39.2%)
Southeast	840	34.8%	(29.7%-40.2%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	1,014	35.0%	(30.6%-39.7%)
Kenai Peninsula	348	37.8%	(29.8%-46.5%)
Bristol Bay	479	38.6%	(32.5%-45.1%)
Norton Sound	429	38.9%	(32.3%-45.9%)
Northwest Arctic	328	42.8%	(33.9%-52.2%)
Statewide	6,136	34.9%	(32.9%-37.0%)

Table C-136: Adult Current Smoking, 1991-1995 to 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	Alaska Native People Statewide			Alaska Whites Statewide			U.S. Whites
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval	N	%	95% Confidence Interval	Median %
1991-1995	1,510	40.4%	(36.7%-44.3%)	5,706	24.2%	(22.6%-26.0%)	N/A
1995-1999	1,704	38.5%	(35.2%-42.0%)	6,311	23.3%	(21.8%-24.9%)	23.6%
2000-2004	3,224	40.6%	(38.0%-43.3%)	10,646	22.1%	(21.0%-23.4%)	23.4%
2005-2009	5,087	39.2%	(37.1%-41.2%)	17,362	19.7%	(18.8%-20.7%)	19.5%
2010-2014	6,386	36.4%	(34.4%-38.4%)	26,114	18.3%	(17.4%-19.2%)	19.0%

Note: U.S. Whites values are the median percentage nationwide for non-Hispanic whites for the middle of the five-year time period. Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Table C-137: Adult Native Adult Current Smoking by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Alaska Native People			
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval
Copper River/ Prince William Sound	123	25.9%	(16.3%-38.6%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	1,062	31.1%	(27.1%-35.5%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	1,154	31.6%	(27.9%-35.6%)
Kenai Peninsula	362	33.9%	(26.6%-42.1%)
Southeast	874	35.7%	(30.9%-40.8%)
Kodiak Area	144	36.2%	(27.3%-46.1%)
Interior	957	39.3%	(34.6%-44.2%)
Aleutians & Pribilofs	214	42.2%	(32.9%-52.0%)
Bristol Bay	497	45.3%	(38.6%-52.3%)
Norton Sound	442	47.8%	(41.3%-54.5%)
Northwest Arctic	340	50.3%	(42.5%-58.0%)
Arctic Slope	217	50.5%	(40.8%-60.1%)
Statewide	6,386	36.4%	(34.4%-38.4%)

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Table C-138: Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use, 1991-1995 to 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	Alaska Native People Statewide			Alaska Whites Statewide		
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval	N	%	95% Confidence Interval
1991-1995	1,482	11.3%	(9.5%-13.4%)	5,686	4.5%	(3.8%-5.4%)
1995-1999	1,691	11.9%	(10.0%-14.1%)	6,294	4.5%	(3.8%-5.4%)
2000-2004	2,502	12.1%	(10.2%-14.2%)	8,475	4.5%	(3.9%-5.2%)
2005-2009	4,828	10.1%	(9.1%-11.3%)	16,828	4.2%	(3.8%-4.8%)
2010-2014	3,938	12.8%	(11.3%-14.4%)	16,450	3.8%	(3.4%-4.4%)

Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Table C-139: Alaska Native Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Alaska Native People			
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval
Southeast	563	1.9%	(1.1%-3.4%)
Copper River/ Prince William Sound	79	5.0%	(1.8%-13.3%)
Kodiak Area	86	5.1%	(1.9%-13.0%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	598	6.7%	(4.3%-10.3%)
Interior	625	7.2%	(5.0%-10.3%)
Arctic Slope	140	9.8%	(4.3%-21.0%)
Northwest Arctic	195	11.7%	(6.9%-19.0%)
Norton Sound	269	12.4%	(7.7%-19.4%)
Kenai Peninsula	237	14.8%	(8.7%-24.0%)
Bristol Bay	295	15.0%	(9.6%-22.6%)
Aleutians & Pribilofs	117	15.4%	(8.7%-25.8%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	734	40.6%	(35.8%-45.6%)
Statewide	3,938	12.8%	(11.3%-14.4%)

Table C-140: Adult Binge Drinking, 1991-1995 to 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	Alaska Native People Statewide			Alaska Whites Statewide			U.S. Whites
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval	N	%	95% Confidence Interval	Median %
1991-1995	1,473	22.6%	(19.7%-25.7%)	5,666	18.8%	(17.4%-20.4%)	N/A
1995-1999	1,643	20.1%	(17.7%-22.7%)	6,226	17.0%	(15.6%-18.4%)	14.3%
2000-2004	3,117	19.5%	(17.4%-21.8%)	10,548	17.3%	(16.3%-18.5%)	16.1%
2005-2009	3,003	17.1%	(15.2%-19.1%)	10,251	17.7%	(16.5%-19.0%)	14.4%
2010-2014	3,206	19.8%	(17.6%-22.2%)	13,192	19.8%	(18.7%-21.0%)	17.7%

Note: U.S. White values are the median percentage nationwide for non-Hispanic whites for the middle of the five-year time period. Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

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Table C-141: Alaska Native Adult Binge Drinking by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Alaska Native People			
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval
Arctic Slope	103	10.7%	(6.6%-16.9%)
Bristol Bay	248	14.8%	(10.2%-21.1%)
Norton Sound	231	15.8%	(10.8%-22.5%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	562	16.1%	(12.6%-20.4%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	573	19.7%	(15.3%-25.1%)
Interior	449	22.1%	(17.8%-27.2%)
Southeast	416	23.2%	(18.4%-28.9%)
Kodiak Area	73	23.7%	(14.8%-35.8%)
Northwest Arctic	191	23.8%	(16.6%-32.8%)
Copper River/ Prince William Sound	65	26.2%	(17.2%-37.9%)
Kenai Peninsula	176	27.4%	(19.6%-36.8%)
Aleutians & Pribilofs	119	29.6%	(19.0%-43.0%)
Statewide	3,206	19.8%	(17.6%-22.2%)

Table C-142: Adults Meeting Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Recommendations, 1998-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Alaska Native People Statewide				Alaska Whites Statewide		
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval	N	%	95% Confidence Interval
1998	308	8.7%	(5.3%-13.9%)	1,445	14.7%	(12.0%-17.9%)
2000	346	15.0%	(9.4%-23.1%)	1,438	12.1%	(9.9%-14.8%)
2002	532	11.9%	(7.5%-18.4%)	1,771	11.4%	(9.5%-13.8%)
2003	509	11.5%	(7.7%-16.8%)	1,769	13.9%	(11.7%-16.4%)
2005	502	11.8%	(8.5%-16.3%)	1,877	16.2%	(13.8%-18.8%)
2007	454	11.6%	(6.6%-19.4%)	1646	14.4%	(11.9%-17.4%)
2009	397	7.6%	(4.8%-11.7%)	1559	15.2%	(12.5%-18.2%)
2011	529	11.7%	(7.6%-17.6%)	2371	11.5%	(9.9%-13.2%)
2013	712	9.0%	(6.2%-12.9%)	3117	12.2%	(10.7%-13.8%)

Table C-143: Alaska Native Adults Meeting Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Recommendations by Tribal Health Region, 2005-2013

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Alaska Native People			
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval
Northwest Arctic	137	2.5%	(1.0%-6.3%)
Norton Sound	187	4.4%	(2.2%-8.5%)
Copper River/ Prince William Sound	66	5.2%	(1.9%-13.4%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	471	7.1%	(4.3%-11.6%)
Bristol Bay	200	7.9%	(4.7%-13.0%)
Arctic Slope	82	8.5%	(3.0%-21.8%)
Interior	383	9.6%	(6.7%-13.5%)
Southeast	409	11.2%	(7.8%-15.9%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	355	12.3%	(8.4%-17.8%)
Kenai Peninsula	154	13.6%	(7.2%-24.1%)
Kodiak Area	68	14.6%	(7.9%-25.4%)
Aleutians & Pribilofs	82	22.3%	(12.3%-37.0%)
Statewide	2,594	10.3%	(8.4%-12.5%)

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Table C-144: Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence, 1999-2012

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Alaska Native People Statewide				Alaska Whites Statewide		
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval	N	%	95% Confidence Interval
1999	368	25.6%	(19.9%-32.4%)	1,435	22.6%	(19.3%-26.3%)
2001	547	32.2%	(27.3%-37.5%)	1,883	22.0%	(19.4%-24.9%)
2004	545	30.9%	(25.7%-36.7%)	1,729	22.4%	(19.5%-25.6%)
2006	389	33.2%	(26.4%-40.8%)	1,372	18.8%	(16.3%-21.5%)
2009	415	37.9%	(31.2%-45.1%)	1,597	19.9%	(16.9%-23.4%)
2012	691	35.5%	(30.5%-41.0%)	2,647	22.2%	(20.1%-24.6%)

Table C-145: Alaska Native Adult Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence by Tribal Health Region, 2004-2012

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Alaska Native People			
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval
Aleutians & Pribilofs	56	19.5%	(10.6%-33.1%)
Bristol Bay	164	19.5%	(13.2%-27.9%)
Northwest Arctic	136	19.7%	(13.2%-28.3%)
Kodiak Area	72	22.1%	(13.6%-33.8%)
Norton Sound	147	22.4%	(15.4%-31.3%)
Arctic Slope	73	25.0%	(16.4%-36.3%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	398	27.0%	(22.5%-32.0%)
Interior	291	30.2%	(24.2%-36.9%)
Kenai Peninsula	133	33.4%	(24.1%-44.2%)
Southeast	281	39.8%	(33.1%-46.8%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	241	45.8%	(37.9%-54.0%)
Statewide	2,040	34.4%	(31.2%-37.8%)

Table C-146: Adverse Childhood Experiences, 2014-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Alaska Native People Statewide			Alaska Whites Statewide	
	%	95% Confidence Interval	%	95% Confidence Interval
≥ 4 Total ACEs	28.4%	(25.4%-31.7%)	18.2%	(16.9%-19.6%)
Household Substance Abuse	41.1%	(38.0%-44.2%)	29.4%	(28.0%-30.9%)
Parents Separated or Divorced	34.9%	(31.6%-38.2%)	29.8%	(28.4%-31.3%)
Emotional or Verbal Abuse	34.3%	(31.0%-37.6%)	32.6%	(31.0%-34.2%)
Witnessed Abuse	31.2%	(27.9%-34.6%)	15.5%	(14.3%-16.7%)
Physical Abuse	22.9%	(20.2%-25.9%)	18.2%	(17.0%-19.6%)
Household Mental Illness	22.6%	(19.8%-25.7%)	22.4%	(21.0%-23.9%)
Incarcerated Household Member	21.4%	(18.7%-24.3%)	8.4%	(7.5%-9.4%)
Sexual Abuse	17.4%	(15.2%-19.9%)	13.6%	(12.6%-14.7%)
Emotional Neglect	16.5%	(13.8%-19.7%)	15.8%	(14.3%-17.3%)
Physical Neglect	13.9%	(11.4%-16.9%)	10.6%	(9.3%-11.9%)

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Table C-147: Adult Dental Care, 1999 to 2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	Alaska Native People Statewide			Alaska Whites Statewide			U.S.
	N	%	95% Confidence	N	%	95% Confidence	Median %
1999	407	64.5%	(57.8%-70.6%)	1,473	72.6%	(69.1%-75.9%)	69.8%
2002	580	55.1%	(48.1%-62.0%)	1,830	69.1%	(65.6%-72.3%)	70.9%
2004	590	62.1%	(56.1%-67.8%)	1,822	69.6%	(66.4%-72.6%)	70.8%
2006	448	55.9%	(49.4%-62.2%)	1,451	68.1%	(64.8%-71.2%)	70.3%
2008	558	56.0%	(49.6%-62.2%)	1,868	66.3%	(62.8%-69.5%)	71.3%
2010	363	58.5%	(51.1%-65.4%)	1,419	67.5%	(63.0%-71.7%)	69.7%
2012	914	63.7%	(59.1%-68.1%)	2,965	69.4%	(67.2%-71.6%)	67.2%
2014	667	56.5%	(51.7%-61.3%)	3,332	65.5%	(63.1%-67.8%)	65.3%

Note: U.S. values are the median percentage nationwide for all races. Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Table C-148: Alaska Native Adult Dental Care by Tribal Health Region, 2006-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	Alaska Native People		
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval
Northwest Arctic	201	45.5%	(37.5%-53.8%)
Arctic Slope	112	45.7%	(34.9%-56.9%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	545	47.8%	(42.4%-53.2%)
Copper River/ Prince William Sound	55	48.3%	(35.4%-61.5%)
Norton Sound	217	48.6%	(40.4%-56.9%)
Aleutians & Pribilofs	92	56.0%	(43.6%-67.8%)
Kenai Peninsula	173	56.3%	(46.6%-65.7%)
Interior	424	58.9%	(52.7%-64.9%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	435	63.7%	(57.3%-69.7%)
Southeast	402	64.6%	(58.5%-70.2%)
Bristol Bay	214	66.4%	(57.6%-74.1%)
Kodiak Area	80	86.4%	(77.2%-92.3%)
Statewide	2,950	58.7%	(56.0%-61.3%)

Table C-149: Breast Cancer Screening Among Women Aged 50-74 Years, 2004-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	Alaska Native Women Statewide			Alaska White Women Statewide			U.S. White Women		
	N	%	95% Confidence	N	%	95% Confidence	N	%	95% Confidence
2004	88	69.7%	(51.9%-83.0%)	355	77.8%	(71.6%-82.9%)	N/A	N/A	N/A
2006	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	77,780	80.2%	(79.7%-80.6%)
2008	109	74.8%	(62.3%-84.3%)	402	75.7%	(69.7%-80.9%)	101,319	80.1%	(79.7%-80.4%)
2010	67	70.9%	(53.5%-83.8%)	376	71.8%	(64.2%-78.3%)	114,597	78.1%	(77.8%-78.5%)
2012	197	79.7%	(71.3%-86.0%)	755	73.0%	(68.3%-77.1%)	109,487	77.0%	(76.6%-77.4%)
2014	148	73.3%	(63.3%-81.4%)	931	67.6%	(63.4%-71.5%)	105,104	75.7%	(75.3%-76.1%)

Note: Data for U.S. White women is for women aged 50 years and older.

N/A: Data not available

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Table C-150: Breast Cancer Screening Among Alaska Native Women Aged 50-75 Years, Tribal Health Region, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	Alaska Native Women (50-75 Years)		
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval
Anchorage/Mat-Su	71	72.2%	(55.9%-84.1%)
Interior	66	73.9%	(54.7%-86.9%)
Southeast	67	78.1%	(65.0%-87.3%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	57	82.4%	(65.0%-92.2%)
Statewide	412	75.6%	(69.2%-81.1%)

Table C-151: Cervical Cancer Screening Among Women Aged 21-65 Years, 2004-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	Alaska Native Women Statewide			Alaska White Women Statewide			U.S. White Women		
	N	%	95% Confidence	N	%	95% Confidence	N	%	95% Confidence
2004	237	92.8%	(85.7%-96.6%)	654	91.0%	(87.6%-93.5%)	87,784	86.1%	(85.7%-86.4%)
2006	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	97,214	84.5%	(84.0%-85.0%)
2008	219	88.8%	(79.6%-94.2%)	655	88.3%	(84.7%-91.2%)	110,520	83.0%	(82.6%-83.4%)
2010	150	79.4%	(61.3%-90.4%)	507	85.9%	(80.6%-90.0%)	110,486	82.6%	(82.2%-82.9%)
2012	319	84.2%	(77.9%-89.0%)	1,018	85.4%	(82.1%-88.2%)	108,617	77.8%	(77.3%-78.2%)
2014	263	70.3%	(62.4%-77.1%)	1,065	81.4%	(77.8%-84.5%)	96,906	75.3%	(74.8%-75.8%)

Note: Data for U.S. White women is for women aged 18 years and older.

Table C-152: Cervical Cancer Screening Among Alaska Native Women Aged 21-65 Years by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	Alaska Native Women		
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval
Bristol Bay	53	52.6%	(26.9%-76.9%)
Northwest Arctic	50	74.0%	(58.6%-85.1%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	133	79.6%	(61.7%-90.4%)
Interior	113	80.5%	(68.8%-88.6%)
Southeast	98	83.4%	(73.4%-90.2%)
Statewide	732	78.8%	(72.0%-84.3%)

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Table C-153: Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Adults Aged 50+ Years, 1993-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	Alaska Native People Statewide			Alaska Whites Statewide			U.S. Whites
	N	%	95% Confidence	N	%	95% Confidence	Median %
1993	72	25.3%	(14.8%-39.7%)	245	42.4%	(32.6%-52.9%)	N/A
1995	87	28.9%	(16.7%-45.2%)	320	44.9%	(36.0%-54.0%)	N/A
1997	103	31.5%	(21.3%-43.9%)	318	43.0%	(35.2%-51.1%)	42.5%
1999	119	39.7%	(29.4%-51.0%)	411	52.4%	(44.9%-59.8%)	44.3%
2001	164	42.4%	(32.1%-53.5%)	677	48.0%	(42.5%-53.5%)	N/A
2002	151	57.1%	(43.1%-70.1%)	686	51.0%	(45.1%-56.9%)	49.9%
2004	190	49.7%	(39.4%-60.1%)	745	52.4%	(47.4%-57.4%)	54.4%
2006	172	56.8%	(46.1%-66.8%)	656	56.6%	(51.2%-61.9%)	59.1%
2008	214	51.8%	(42.6%-60.8%)	938	60.0%	(55.5%-64.3%)	64.0%
2010	140	50.8%	(40.5%-61.0%)	800	61.7%	(56.1%-67.0%)	66.8%
2011	224	68.1%	(59.3%-75.8%)	1,389	64.7%	(61.4%-67.8%)	N/A
2012	414	64.0%	(57.6%-70.0%)	1,617	60.9%	(57.6%-64.2%)	69.3%
2014	288	69.0%	(61.4%-75.6%)	1,981	65.1%	(62.2%-68.0%)	70.7%
2015	329	74.4%	(66.7%-80.7%)	1,528	66.3%	(62.4%-70.0%)	N/A

Table C-154: Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Alaska Native Adult Aged 50+ Years by Tribal Health Region, 2010-2015

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Alaska Native People			
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval
Yukon-Kuskokwim	209	41.8%	(33.2%-50.9%)
Aleutians & Pribilofs	61	59.9%	(36.2%-79.8%)
Northwest Arctic	70	61.4%	(46.8%-74.2%)
Norton Sound	103	62.0%	(50.1%-72.5%)
Kodiak Area	27	63.0%	(37.6%-82.8%)
Bristol Bay	148	63.7%	(49.3%-76.0%)
Kenai Peninsula	80	65.9%	(52.5%-77.2%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	205	67.9%	(58.7%-75.9%)
Southeast	212	70.9%	(62.8%-77.8%)
Interior	219	72.9%	(64.7%-79.8%)
Copper River/ Prince William Sound	30	73.9%	(55.0%-86.8%)
Arctic Slope	31	75.2%	(56.1%-87.8%)
Statewide	1,395	65.2%	(33.2%-50.9%)

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Table C-155: 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 Series Completion Among Children Age 19-35 Months, 2003-2015

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, National Immunization Survey

		Alaska Native Population Statewide		Alaska Total Population (All Races)		U.S. White, non-Hispanic Population	
		Total # Vaccinated	%	%	95% Confidence Interval	%	95% Confidence Interval
4:3:1:3:3	2003	N/A	84.0%	79.7%	(74.3%-84.9%)	82.5%	(81.4%-83.6%)
	2004	N/A	85.0%	75.3%	(68.7%-81.9%)	83.3%	(82.2%-84.4%)
	2005	2,735	87.0%	75.4%	(68.6%-82.2%)	82.1%	(80.8%-83.4%)
	2006	2,962	87.0%	73.3%	(66.7%-79.9%)	82.2%	(81.0%-83.4%)
	2007	2,988	84.0%	78.6%	(72.7%-84.5%)	81.0%	(79.7%-82.3%)
	2008	2,755	82.0%	76.2%	(69.9%-82.5%)	77.8%	(76.5%-79.1%)
	2009	2,908	81.5%	55.2%	(46.9%-63.5%)	64.1%	(62.6%-65.6%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4	2010	2,812	76.9%	65.0%	(58.5%-71.5%)	69.9%	(68.3%-71.5%)
	2011	2,389	74.7%	67.7%	(60.6%-74.8%)	73.7%	(72.2%-75.2%)
	2012	2,260	72.8%	59.5%	(52.7%-66.3%)	69.3%	(67.6%-71.0%)
	2013	1,441	78.4%	63.9%	(56.9%-70.4%)	72.1%	(70.3%-73.8%)
	2014	2,075	76.2%	67.3%	(59.8%-74.1%)	72.6%	(70.8%-74.3%)
	2015	2,471	75.1%	66.3%	(59.9%-72.3%)	72.7%	(70.9%-74.4%)

Note 1: The recommended vaccine series has changed over the time period shown. The data reported from 2003 to 2009 shows completion of the 4:3:1:3:3 series, and data from 2010 on show completion of the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series, which adds varicella and PCV.

Note 2: Indian Health Service Immunization Program data is reported for the end of each fiscal year quarter 1 (ending December 31). National Immunization Survey (NIS) data is reported by calendar year (January - December).

Table C-156: HPV Vaccination (3 Doses) Among Females Aged 13-17 Years, 2008 to 2015

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey-Teen (NIS-Teen)

Alaska Native People			Alaska Total Population (All Races)			U.S. Whites (non-Hispanic)		
Total # Vaccinated	%	n	%	95% Confidence Interval	n	%	95% Confidence Interval	
2008	619	15.5%	44	67.7%	(52.1%-83.3%)	1,794	67.9%	(64.0%-71.8%)
2009	1,449	35.7%	45	55.3%	(39.0%-71.6%)	N/A	N/A	N/A
2010	2,218	45.1%	54	63.4%	(49.9%-76.9%)	2,810	74.7%	(71.8%-77.6%)
2011	2,238	53.7%	79	70.8%	(58.5%-83.1%)	3,445	74.8%	(72.3%-77.3%)
2012	2,551	56.4%	73	60.8%	(46.8%-74.8%)	N/A	N/A	N/A
2013	2,372	55.9%	71	59.2%	(45.5%-72.9%)	2,869	71.8%	(68.9%-74.7%)
2014	2,512	58.7%	97	74.7%	(63.7%-85.7%)	3,414	70.6%	(67.4%-73.8%)
2015	2,919	59.1%	85	71.3%	(60.0%-82.6%)	3,454	71.5%	(68.9%-74.1%)

Table C-157: HPV Vaccination (3 Doses) Among Males Aged 13-17 Years, 2011 to 2015

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey-Teen (NIS-Teen)

Alaska Native People			Alaska Total Population (All Races)			U.S. Whites (non-Hispanic)		
Total # Vaccinated	%	n	%	95% Confidence Interval	n	%	95% Confidence Interval	
2011	4	0.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	296	25.9%	(18.4%-33.4%)
2012	67	1.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2013	436	9.6%	32	46.6%	(26.5%-66.7%)	1,457	51.1%	(46.4%-55.8%)
2014	1,165	25.9%	53	41.7%	(25.5%-57.9%)	2,329	57.9%	(54.3%-61.5%)
2015	1,988	38.2%	74	47.9%	(34.2%-61.6%)	2,836	62.4%	(59.0%-65.8%)

N/A - Not Available

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Table C-158: Tdap (1 Dose) Vaccination Among Persons Aged 13-17 Years, 2008 to 2015

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey-Teen (NIS-Teen)

	Alaska Native People		Alaska Total Population (All Races)			U.S. Whites (non-Hispanic)		
	Total # Vaccinated	%	n	%	95% Confidence Interval	n	%	95% Confidence Interval
2008	4,129	52.6%	304	42.1%	(36.0%-48.2%)	12,628	41.7%	(40.1%-43.3%)
2009	5,632	69.4%	274	55.8%	(49.1%-62.5%)	14,107	55.8%	(54.4%-57.2%)
2010	7,826	79.3%	294	63.9%	(57.7%-70.1%)	13,223	68.6%	(67.3%-69.9%)
2011	7,370	88.7%	330	65.6%	(58.6%-72.6%)	15,970	78.6%	(77.5%-79.7%)
2012	8,760	91.1%	340	77.1%	(72.1%-82.1%)	12,930	84.4%	(83.4%-85.4%)
2013	8,256	90.8%	320	74.3%	(68.5%-80.1%)	12,064	85.9%	(84.8%-87.0%)
2014	8,269	92.9%	377	73.8%	(68.4%-79.2%)	13,443	88.6%	(87.7%-89.5%)
2015	9,411	92.1%	350	69.7%	(63.9%-75.5%)	12,835	86.6%	(85.5%-87.7%)

Table C-159: MCV4 Vaccination Coverage (≥1 Dose) Among Persons Aged 13-17 Years, 2008 to 2015

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey-Teen (NIS-Teen)

	Alaska Native People		Alaska Total Population (All Races)			U.S. Whites (non-Hispanic)		
	Total # Vaccinated	%	n	%	95% Confidence Interval	n	%	95% Confidence Interval
2008	4,836	55.8%	304	30.5%	(24.8%-36.2%)	12,628	39.7%	(38.2%-41.2%)
2009	5,740	70.7%	274	40.2%	(33.6%-46.8%)	14,107	53.1%	(51.7%-54.5%)
2010	7,712	78.1%	294	40.9%	(34.5%-47.3%)	13,223	61.2%	(59.9%-62.5%)
2011	7,026	84.5%	330	46.1%	(38.9%-53.3%)	15,970	68.4%	(67.2%-69.6%)
2012	8,252	85.8%	340	52.7%	(46.5%-58.9%)	12,930	71.3%	(70.0%-72.6%)
2013	7,868	86.5%	320	55.2%	(48.7%-61.7%)	12,064	75.6%	(74.3%-76.9%)
2014	7,939	89.2%	377	56.9%	(50.8%-63.0%)	13,443	78.2%	(77.0%-79.4%)
2015	9,130	89.4%	350	55.7%	(49.5%-61.9%)	12,835	79.5%	(78.3%-80.7%)

Table C-160: Seasonal Influenza Vaccination Among Adults Aged 18 Years and Older, 2010-2011 to 2015-2016

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey-Flu (NIS-Flu); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

	Alaska Native People		Alaska Total Population (All Races)			U.S. Total Population (All Races)		
	Total # Vaccinated	%	n	%	95% Confidence Interval	n	%	95% Confidence Interval
2010-2011	16,715	26.1%	2,366	33.7%	(30.4%-37.0%)	377,569	40.5%	(40.1%-40.9%)
2011-2012	10,745	26.7%	2,836	33.3%	(30.4%-36.2%)	367,500	38.8%	(38.4%-39.2%)
2012-2013	11,145	27.7%	3,187	37.4%	(34.5%-40.3%)	348,686	41.5%	(41.1%-41.9%)
2013-2014	8,106	32.4%	3,950	38.7%	(36.2%-41.2%)	354,572	42.2%	(41.8%-42.6%)
2014-2015	7,465	29.6%	3,032	40.9%	(37.0%-44.8%)	323,215	43.6%	(43.2%-44.0%)
2015-2016	6,055	25.3%	2,453	34.7%	(31.8%-37.6%)	319,167	41.7%	(41.3%-42.1%)

Note: Indian Health Service Immunization Program data for seasonal influenza is reported for the end of each fiscal year quarter 2 (ending March 31). National influenza coverage data (NIS-Flu and BRFSS) are reported for July through May of the reported flu season.

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Table C-161: Immunization Coverage by Vaccine Type Among Alaska Native Adults of Recommended Age*, Alaska, 2015

Data Source: Indian Health Service, National Immunization Reporting System; Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, National Health Interview Survey

	Alaska Native People Statewide		U.S. Whites**		
	Total # Vaccinated	%	n	%	95% Confidence Interval
TDaP	20,797	85.5%	13,743	23.8%	(22.8%-24.8%)
HPV (≥ 1 dose) Females	1,935	65.9%	1,137	46.3%	(40.9%-51.7%)
HPV (≥ 1 dose) Males	440	52.3%	596	13.3%	(9.7%-18.0%)
Zoster	2,049	44.2%	8,153	32.0%	(30.5%-33.5%)
Pneumococcal	2,166	72.5%	6,054	64.7%	(63.1%-66.3%)

* TDaP coverage is for adults age 19 years and older. HPV is for females age 19-26 years and males 19-21 years, zoster for adults age 60 and older, and pneumococcal for adults age 65 and older.

**U.S. White data is for 2014. U.S. HPV male immunization coverage estimate is for all races/ethnicities.

Table C-162: Seasonal Influenza Immunization by Tribal Health Region, Alaska Native Adults, 2010-2014

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	Alaska Native People		
	N	%	95% Confidence Interval
Copper River/ Prince William Sound	67	21.6%	(13.8%-32.2%)
Kenai	176	26.1%	(18.8%-35.1%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	568	36.0%	(30.7%-41.7%)
Arctic Slope	104	36.8%	(25.7%-49.5%)
Interior	461	37.1%	(31.5%-43.0%)
Southeast	424	37.9%	(32.4%-43.8%)
Aleutians & Pribilofs	122	40.8%	(32.1%-50.2%)
Yukon-Kuskokwim	566	40.8%	(35.6%-46.4%)
Bristol Bay	246	41.3%	(33.6%-49.6%)
Norton Sound	228	41.8%	(34.1%-50.0%)
Northwest Arctic	192	45.0%	(36.7%-53.7%)
Kodiak	75	47.9%	(35.9%-60.1%)
Statewide	3,229	37.8%	(35.3%-40.4%)

Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

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Table C-163: Rural Households Served by Water and Sewer Service, 2004-2016

Data Source: Indian Health Service, Sanitation Tracking and Reporting System

Rural Households		
	Number	%
2004	14,508	72.5%
2005	14,326	72.3%
2006	14,374	75.6%
2007*	12,574	74.0%
2008	12,832	74.7%
2009	12,731	74.4%
2010	13,061	76.3%
2011	13,221	77.1%
2012	13,424	77.9%
2013	13,645	78.7%
2014	14,358	83.2%
2015	15,106	83.7%
2016	15,103	83.5%

Note: There was a change made in the way housing units were counted by Indian Health Service starting in 2007

Table C-164: Rural Households with Water and Sewer Services by Tribal Health Region, 2016

Data Source: Indian Health Service, Sanitation Tracking and Reporting System

Rural Households		
	Number	%
Copper River/Prince William Sound	272	100.0%
Kenai Peninsula	240	100.0%
Kodiak Area	357	100.0%
Southeast	1,727	100.0%
Arctic Slope	1,398	99.0%
Bristol Bay	1,711	98.6%
Aleutians and Pribilofs	576	96.3%
Northwest Arctic	1,466	93.7%
Norton Sound	1,586	80.9%
Yukon-Kuskokwim	4,400	79.4%
Interior	1,370	73.3%
Statewide	15,103	83.5%

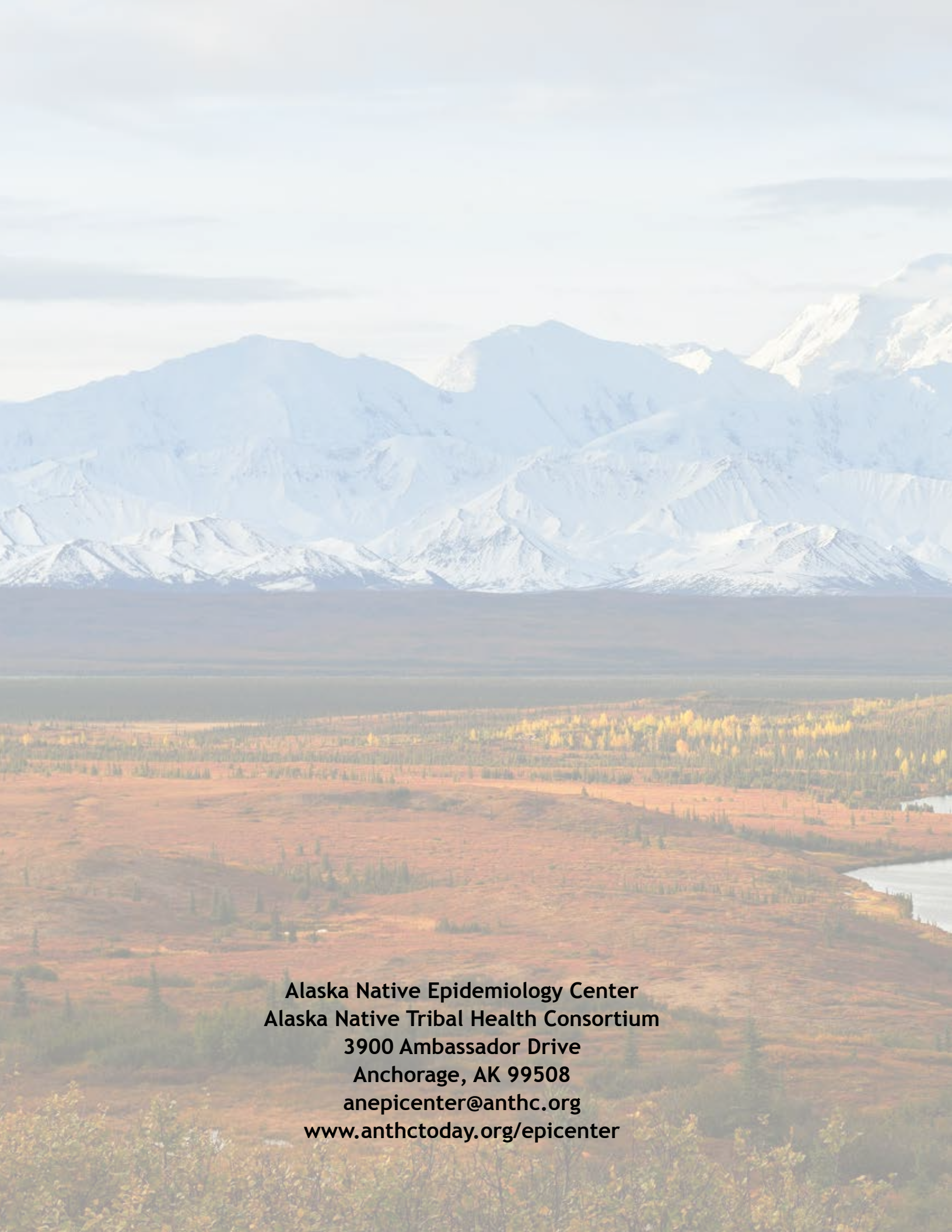
Table C-165: Population Served by Community Water System with Fluoridated Water, 2000-2014

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Oral Health

All Alaskans Statewide					U.S. Population		
	# Served by Fluoridated Community Water System	% Served by Fluoridated Community Water System	Rank*	Total # Served by Community Water System	# Served by Fluoridated Community Water System	% Served by Fluoridated Community Water System	Total # Served by Community Water System
2000	270,099	55.2	34	489,310	161,924,080	65.0	249,113,969
2002	296,559	57.3	35	517,555	172,209,735	67.4	255,504,058
2004	307,205	59.5	35	516,311	180,632,481	68.7	262,929,376
2006	308,801	59.5	35	518,993	184,028,038	69.2	265,936,471
2008	404,213	62.8	33	643,651	195,545,109	72.4	270,089,930
2010	404,039	62.8	36	643,374	204,283,554	73.9	276,432,414
2012	361,240	52.9	41	682,873	210,655,401	74.6	282,379,894
2014	335,555	49.3	43	680,639	211,393,167	74.4	284,130,601

*Rank among 50 states, based on percentage of community water system users drinking fluoridated water. 1 represents largest percentage of users and 50 the lowest percentage.





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