



Injury Deaths

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ALASKA NATIVE INJURY ATLAS

Figure 1. Leading Causes of Death by Age Group, Alaska Native People, 2001-2010

Data Source: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, WISQARS Database.

Note: Colored blocks indicate causes of death related to injury.

	Rank				
	1	2	3	4	5
<1 year	Congenital Anomalies 45	SIDS 44	Unintentional Injury 38	Short Gestation 15	Influenza and Pneumonia 13
1-4 years	Unintentional Injury 29	†			
5-9 years	Unintentional Injury 25	†			
10-14 years	Unintentional Injury 45	†			
15-24 years	Suicide 216	Unintentional Injury 29	Homicide 33	Heart Disease 15	†
25-34 years	Unintentional Injury 156	Suicide 104	Heart Disease 34	Homicide 27	Malignant Neoplasms 25
35-44 years	Unintentional Injury 200	Suicide 76	Malignant Neoplasms 67	Heart Disease 65	Liver Disease 45
45-54 years	Malignant Neoplasms 213	Unintentional Injury 176	Heart Disease 155	Liver Disease 53	Suicide 45
55-64 years	Malignant Neoplasms 337	Heart Disease 180	Unintentional Injury 71	Chronic Lower Resp. Disease 49	Liver Disease 40
65+ years	Malignant Neoplasms 905	Heart Disease 713	Chronic Lower Resp. Disease 279	Cerebrovascular 253	Unintentional Injury 123
All Ages	Malignant Neoplasms 1,560	Heart Disease 1,172	Unintentional Injury 1,026	Suicide 469	Cerebrovascular 356

† Causes resulting in fewer than 10 deaths are not reported

ALASKA NATIVE INJURY ATLAS

Figure 2. Leading Causes of Injury Death by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

	Aleutians & Pribilofs	Anchorage & MatSu	Arctic Slope	Bristol Bay	Copper River/PWS	Interior	Kenai Peninsula	Kodiak	Northwest Arctic	Norton Sound	Southeast	Yukon-Kuskokwim	Total
1	§§	Poisoning 135	Suicide 28	Drowning 19	Suicide 6	Suicide 54	Suicide 13	Suicide 5	Suicide 48	Suicide 64	Suicide 28	Suicide 130	Suicide 478
2		Suicide 86	Off-Road Vehicle 9	Poisoning 14	Motor Vehicle 6	Poisoning 32	Motor Vehicle 13	§§	Drowning 17	Poisoning 14	Poisoning 28	Drowning 57	Poisoning 276
3		Motor Vehicle 70	Drowning 8	Suicide 12	§§	Motor Vehicle 20	Poisoning 9		Off-Road Vehicle 11	Drowning 14	Drowning 17	Off-Road Vehicle 28	Drowning 168 [‡]
4		Homicide 51	Motor Vehicle 5	Off-Road Vehicle 11		Excessive Cold 20	§§		Excessive Cold 10	Motor Vehicle 11	Homicide 12	Homicide 26	Motor Vehicle 158
5		Excessive Cold 21	§§	Excessive Cold 7		Drowning 18			Poisoning 10	Homicide 11	Motor Vehicle 10	Poisoning 25	Homicide 125
Total	22	491	61	97	25	199	51	20	117	154	134	346	1,718[‡]

§§ Categories with fewer than 5 deaths are not reported

‡ One case missing the region of occurrence

Figure 3. Leading Causes of Injury Death by Age, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

	0 to 9 years	10 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 to 69 years	70 years and older	Total
1	Threats to Breathing 33	Suicide 108	Suicide 195	Poisoning 72	Poisoning 79	Poisoning 46	Poisoning 13	Fall 12	Suicide 478
2	Drowning 19	Homicide 28	Poisoning 48	Suicide 71	Suicide 67	Suicide 25	Motor Vehicle 12	Excessive Cold 8	Poisoning 276
3	Motor Vehicle 12	Motor Vehicle 26	Drowning 37	Motor Vehicle 34	Drowning 30	Motor Vehicle 23	Drowning 9	Smoke, Fire or Flames 6	Drowning 169
4	Homicide 7	Drowning 25	Off-Road Vehicle 29	Drowning 31	Motor Vehicle 21	Excessive Cold 16	Suicide 8	Threats to Breathing 6	Motor Vehicle 158
5	Smoke, Fire or Flames 6	Off-Road Vehicle 24	Homicide 27	Homicide 27	Excessive Cold 20	Drowning 14	Excessive Cold 8	Poisoning 5	Homicide 125
Total	101	259	420	297	289	168	83	101	1,718

ALASKA NATIVE INJURY ATLAS

Figure 4. Leading Causes of Injury Death, Alaska Native Females, All Regions, 2002-2011

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

	0 to 9 years	10 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 to 69 years	70 years and older	Total
1	Threats to Breathing 13	Suicide 31	Suicide 38	Suicide 21	Poisoning 37	Poisoning 19	Poisoning 9	§§	Poisoning 129
2	Drowning 7	Motor Vehicle 14	Poisoning 17	Poisoning 39	Suicide 13	Motor Vehicle 6	§§		Suicide 111
3	§§	Drowning 7	Homicide 13	Motor Vehicle 9	Homicide 9	§§			Motor Vehicle 51
4		Homicide 7	Motor Vehicle 9	Homicide 5	Motor Vehicle 7				Homicide 44
5		Off-Road Vehicle 7	§§	§§	Excessive Cold 7				Drowning 24
Total	40	77	89	95	89	46	23	42	501

§§ Categories with fewer than five deaths are not reported

Figure 5. Leading Causes of Injury Death Alaska Native Males, All Regions, 2002-2011

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

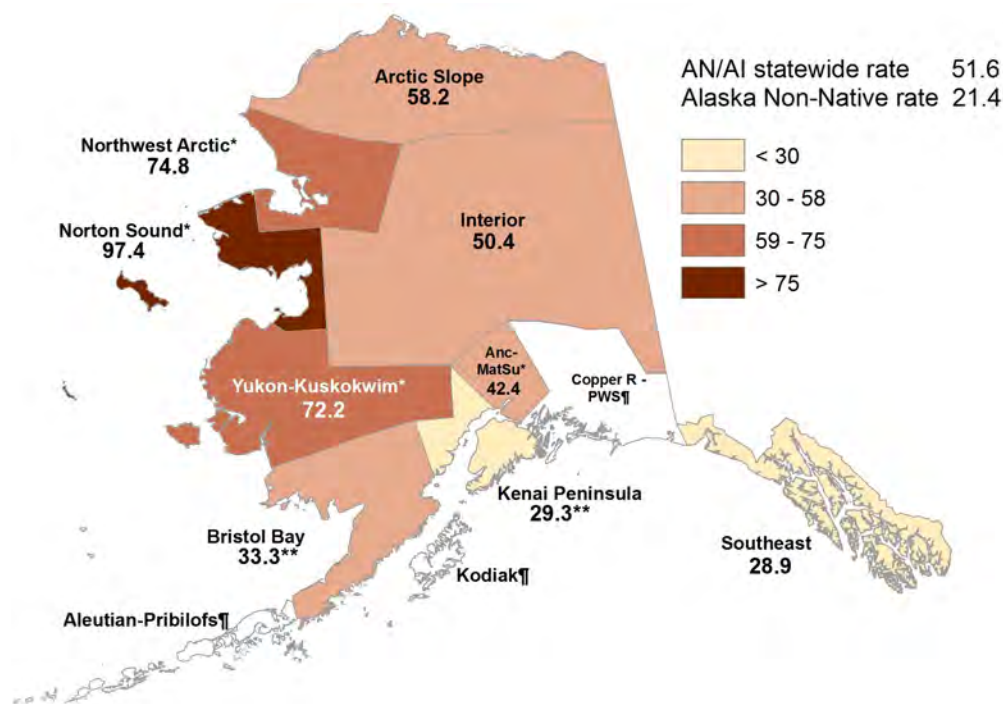
	0 to 9 years	10 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 to 69 years	70 years and older	Total
1	Threats to Breathing 20	Suicide 77	Suicide 157	Suicide 50	Suicide 54	Poisoning 27	Motor Vehicle 10	Fall 8	Suicide 367
2	Drowning 12	Homicide 21	Drowning 36	Poisoning 33	Poisoning 42	Suicide 22	Excessive Cold 8	Off-Road Vehicle 5	Poisoning 147
3	Motor Vehicle 11	Drowning 18	Poisoning 31	Drowning 28	Drowning 27	Motor Vehicle 17	Drowning 7	§§	Drowning 145
4	§§	Off-Road Vehicle 17	Off-Road Vehicle 26	Motor Vehicle 25	Motor Vehicle 14	Drowning 13	Off-Road Vehicle 6		Motor Vehicle 107
5		Motor Vehicle 12	Motor Vehicle 16	Homicide 22	Excessive Cold 13	Excessive Cold 13	§§		Homicide 81
Total	61	182	331	202	200	122	60	59	1,217

§§ Categories with fewer than five deaths are not reported

Intentional Injuries

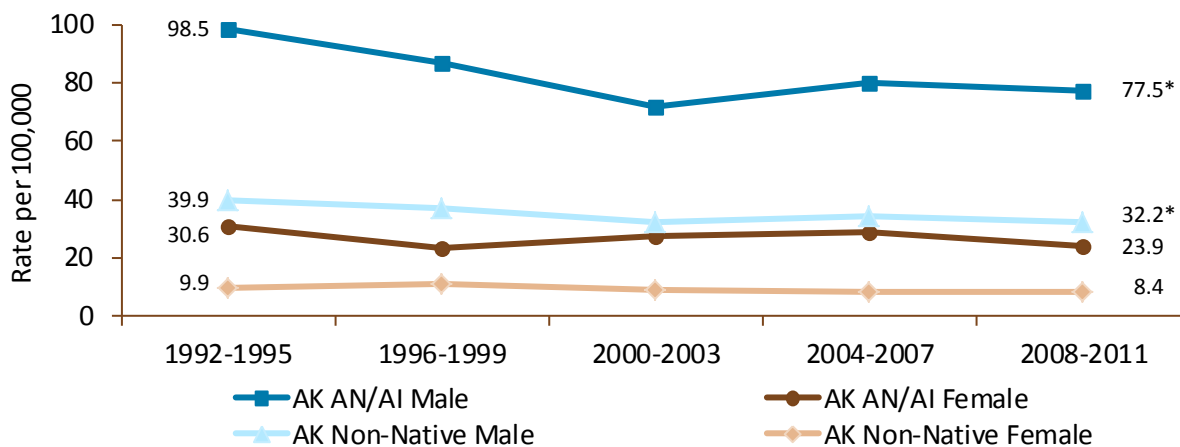
Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics. Additional data available in tables B1-B4 in Appendix B.

Figure 6. Intentional Injury Death Rate ^{††} by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011



†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
 * Regional rate is significantly different from the AN/AI statewide rate, p<0.05
 ** Rate is based on 10-19 deaths and should be interpreted with caution
 ¶ Rate not calculated due to small number of deaths (<10)

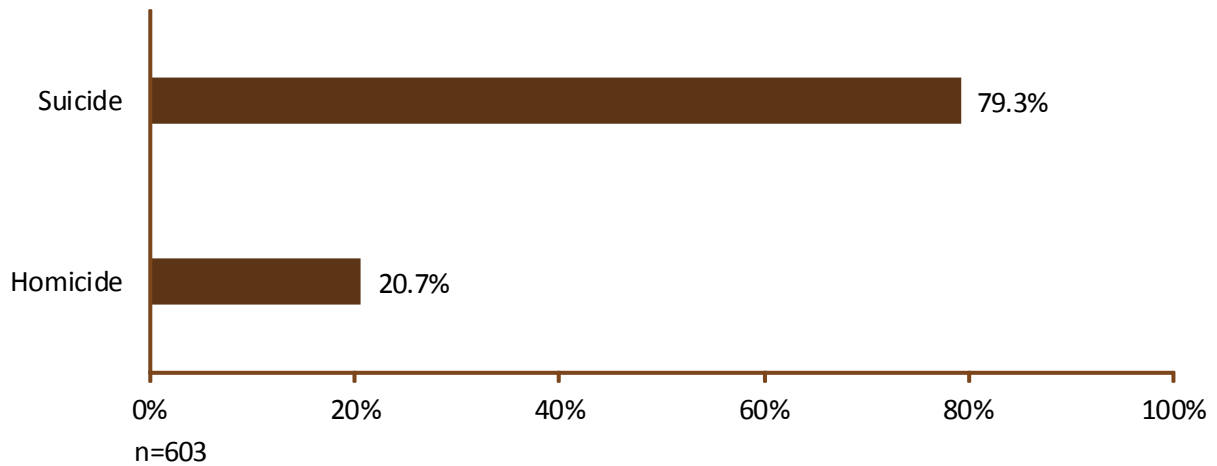
Figure 7. Intentional Injury Death Rate ^{††} by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011



†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
 * Significantly different from the 1992-1995 rate, p<0.05

Intentional Injuries (continued)

Figure 8. Intentional Injury Death by Type, Alaska Native People, All Ages, 2002-2011



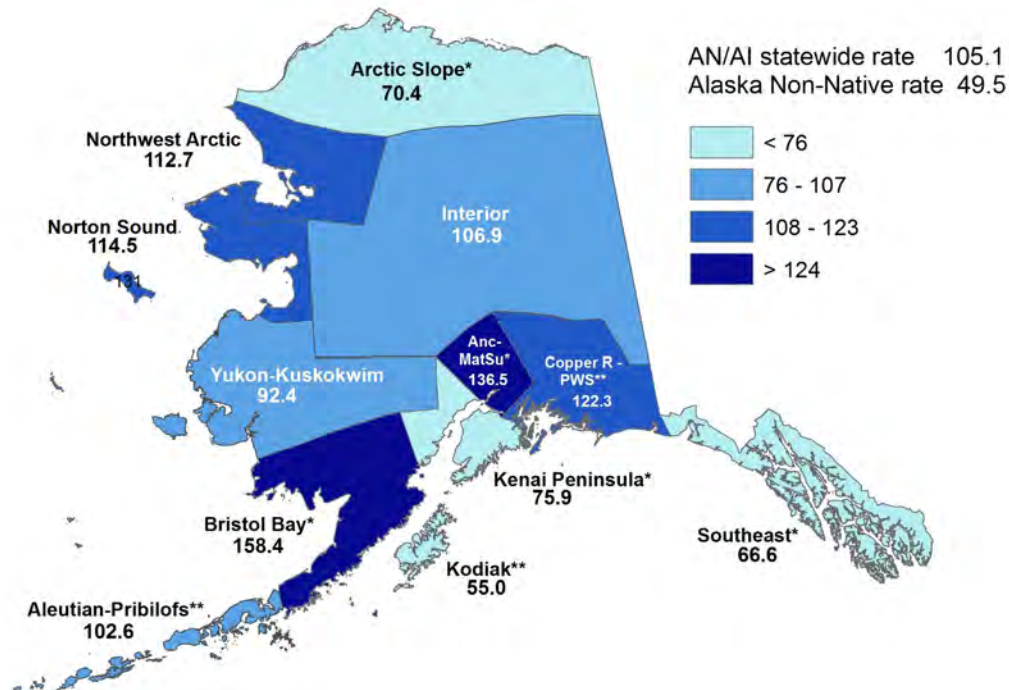
Summary

- During 2002-2011, 603 Alaska Native people died as a result of intentional injuries. This represented 35.1% of all injury deaths (1,718).
- Between 1992-1995 and 2008-2011, the intentional injury death rate decreased 21.1% among Alaska Native people (64.6 and 51.0 per 100,000, respectively, $p < 0.05$).
- Suicide was the mechanism for almost four out of every five intentional injury deaths (79.3%).
- Alaska Native people aged 20-29 years had the highest intentional injury death rate of any age group (133.4 per 100,000). The rate for this age group was 2.6 times the age-adjusted rate for all ages (51.6 per 100,000, $p < 0.05$).
- Alaska Native males were 2.9 times more likely than Alaska Native females to die from intentional injuries (2002-2011, 77.0 and 27.0 per 100,000, respectively, $p < 0.05$).
- Alaska Native people statewide were 2.4 times more likely to die from intentional injuries than non-Natives (2002-2011, 51.6 and 21.4 per 100,000, respectively, $p < 0.05$).

Unintentional Injuries

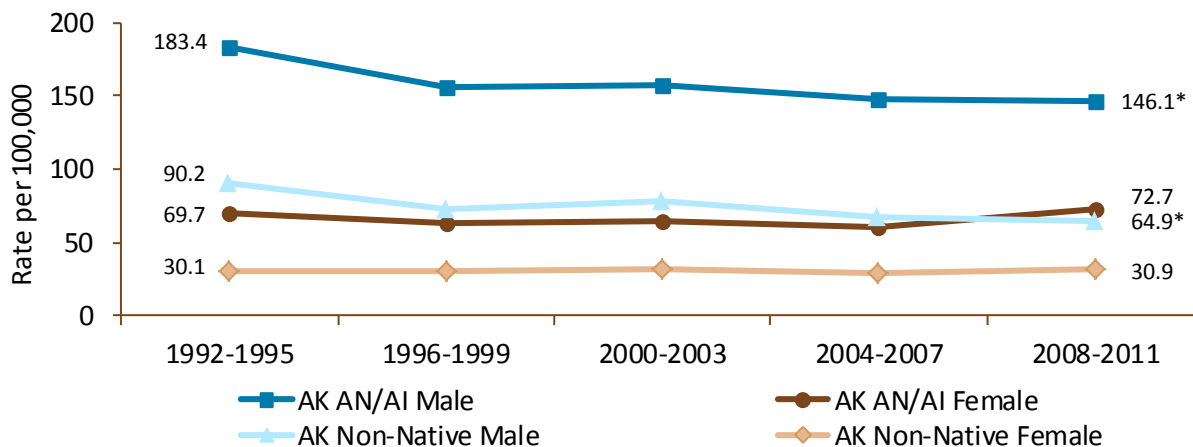
Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics. Additional data available in tables B5-B8 in Appendix B.

Figure 9. Unintentional Injury Death Rate ^{††} by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011



^{††} Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
 * Regional rate is significantly different from the AN/AI statewide rate, p<0.05
 ** Rate is based on 10-19 deaths and should be interpreted with caution

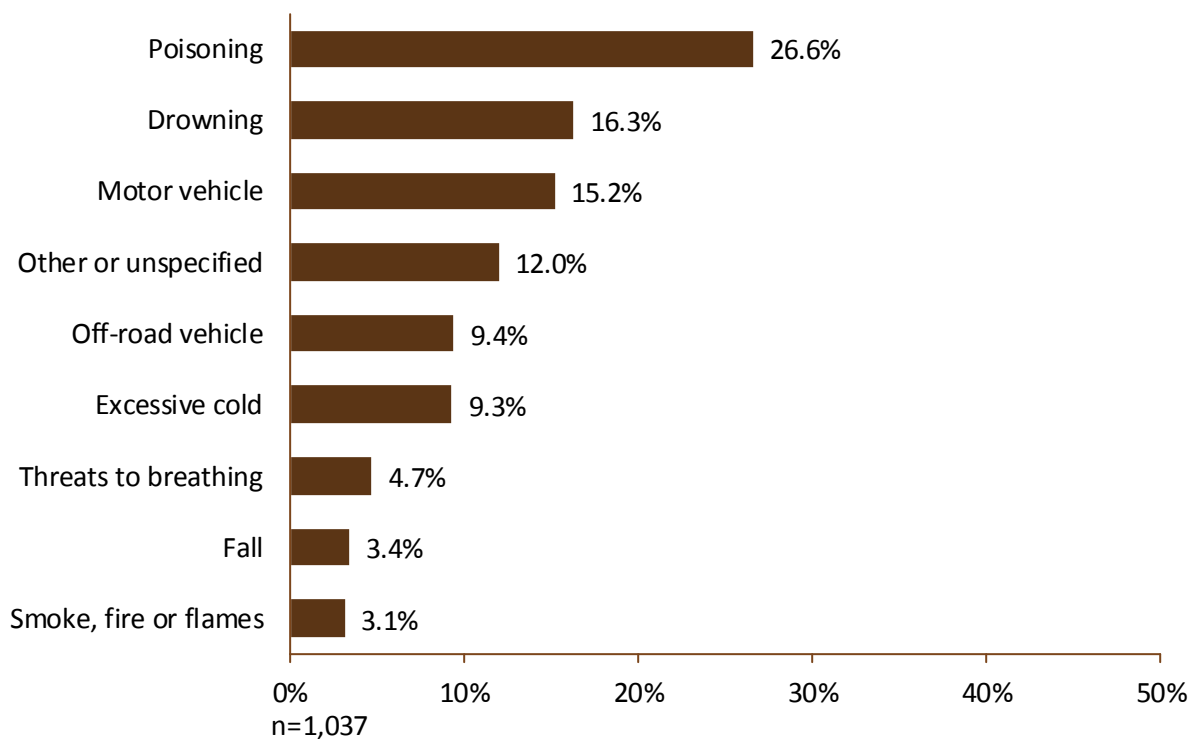
Figure 10. Unintentional Injury Death Rate ^{††} by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011



^{††} Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
 * Significantly different from the 1992-1995 rate, p<0.05

Unintentional Injuries (continued)

Figure 11. Unintentional Injury Death by Type, Alaska Native People, All Ages, 2002-2011



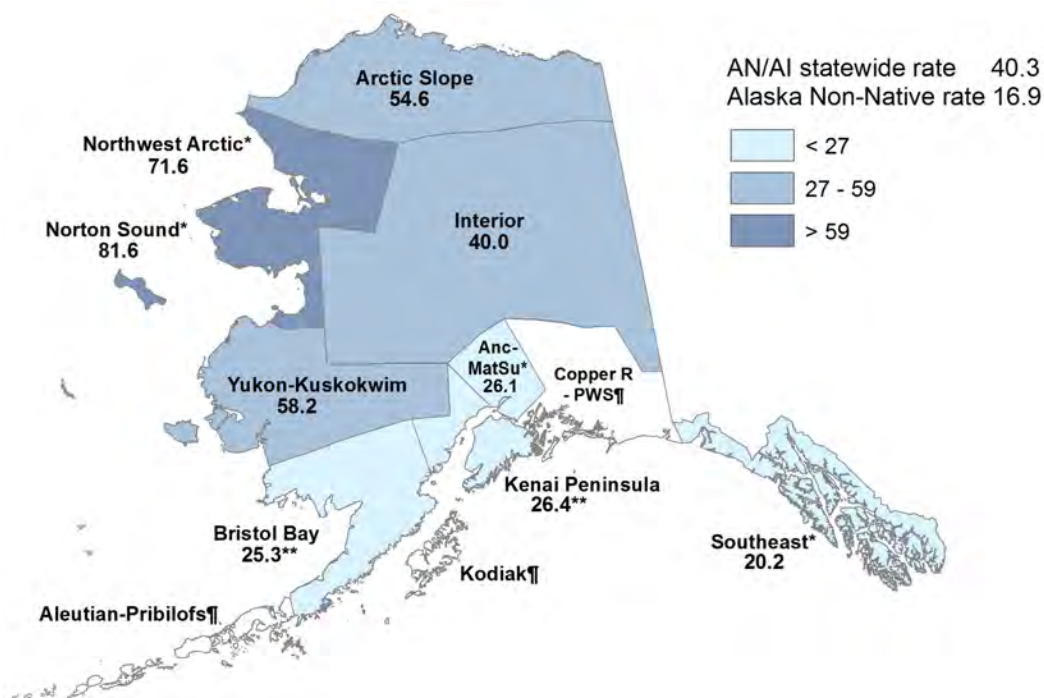
Summary

- During 2002-2011, 1,037 Alaska Native people died as a result of unintentional injuries. This represented 60.3% of all injury deaths (1,718).
- Between 1992-1995 and 2008-2011, the unintentional injury death rate decreased 13.2% among Alaska Native people (126.1 and 109.5 per 100,000, respectively, $p < 0.05$).
- Poisoning was the mechanism for more than one out of every four (26.6%) unintentional injury deaths.
- Alaska Native people aged 70 and older had the highest unintentional injury death rate of any age group (200.6 per 100,000). The rate for this age group was 1.9 times the age-adjusted rate for all ages (105.1 per 100,000, $p < 0.05$).
- Alaska Native males were 2.2 times more likely than Alaska Native females to die from unintentional injuries (2002-2011, 123.6 and 55.5 per 100,000, respectively, $p < 0.05$).
- Alaska Native people statewide were 2.1 times more likely to die from unintentional injuries than non-Natives (2002-2011, 105.1 and 49.5 per 100,000, respectively, $p < 0.05$).

Suicide

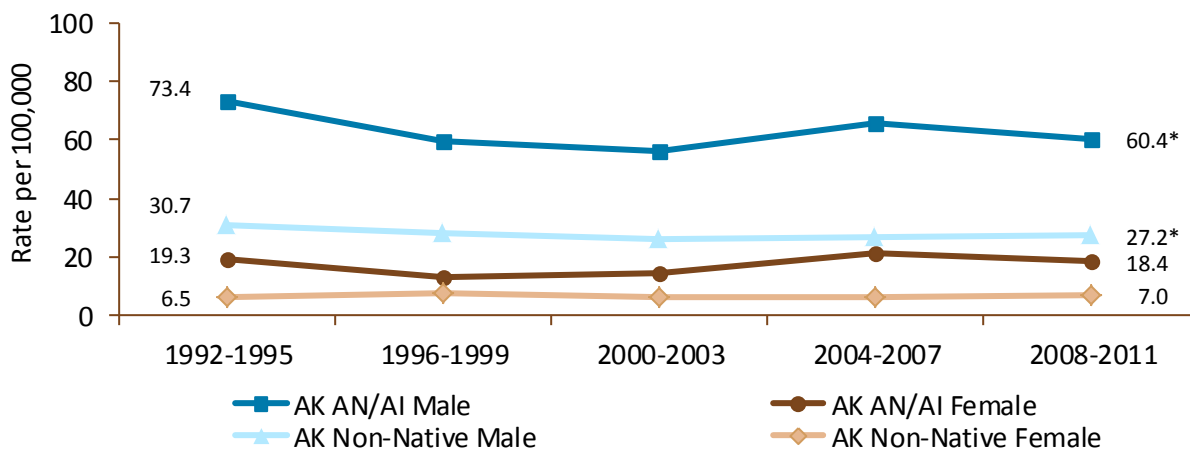
Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics. Additional data available in tables B9-B12 in Appendix B.

Figure 12. Suicide Death Rate ^{††} by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011



†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
 * Regional rate is significantly different from the AN/AI statewide rate, p<0.05
 ** Rate is based on 10-19 deaths and should be interpreted with caution
 ¶ Rate not calculated due to small number of deaths (<10)

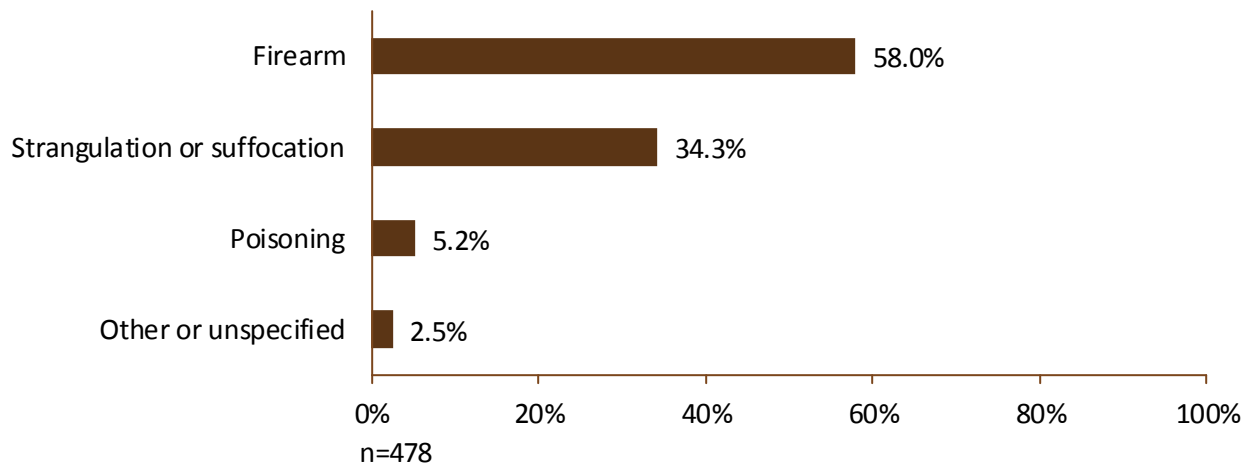
Figure 13. Suicide Death Rate ^{††} by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011



†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
 * Significantly different from the 1992-1995 rate, p<0.05

Suicide (continued)

Figure 14. Suicide Death by Type, Alaska Native People, All Ages, 2002-2011



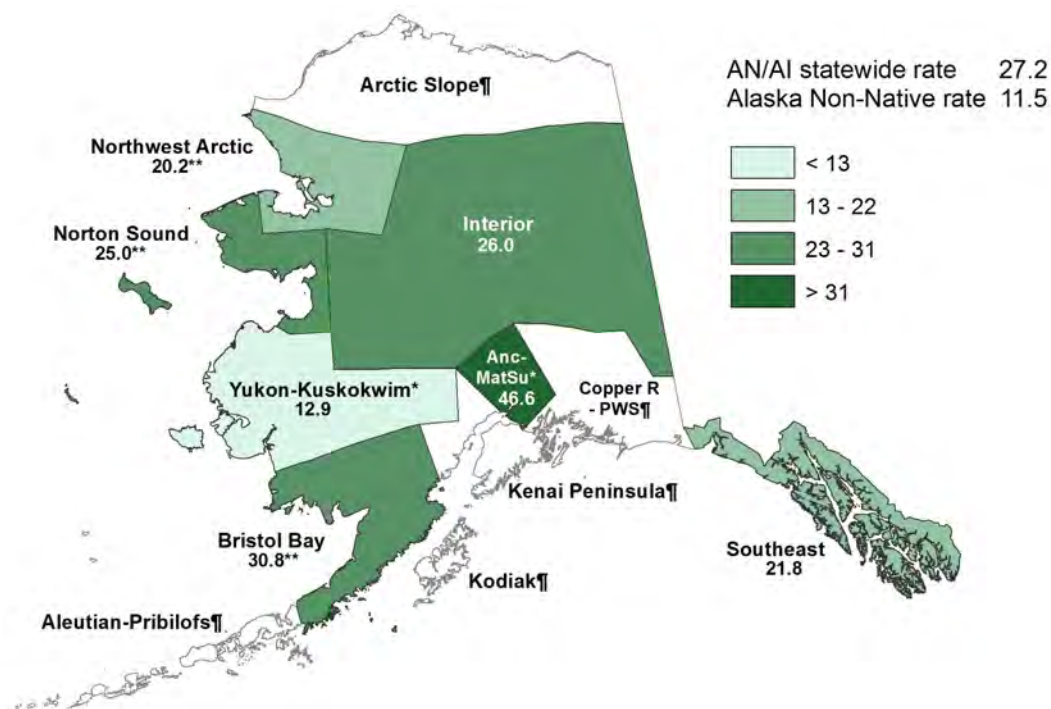
Summary

- During 2002-2011, 478 Alaska Native people died as a result of suicide. This represented 27.8% of all injury deaths (1,718).
- Between 1992-1995 and 2008-2011, the suicide death rate decreased 14.4% among Alaska Native people (46.4 and 39.7 per 100,000, respectively, $p < 0.05$).
- Firearms were the mechanism for over half of the suicide deaths (58.0%).
- Alaska Native people aged 20-29 years had the highest suicide death rate of any age group (117.1 per 100,000). The rate for this age group was 2.9 times the age-adjusted rate for all ages (40.3 per 100,000, $p < 0.05$).
- Alaska Native males were 3.3 times more likely than Alaska Native females to die from suicide (2002-2011, 63.1 and 19.4 per 100,000, respectively, $p < 0.05$).
- Alaska Native people statewide were 2.4 times more likely to die from suicide than non-Natives (2002-2011, 40.3 and 16.9 per 100,000, respectively, $p < 0.05$).

Poisoning

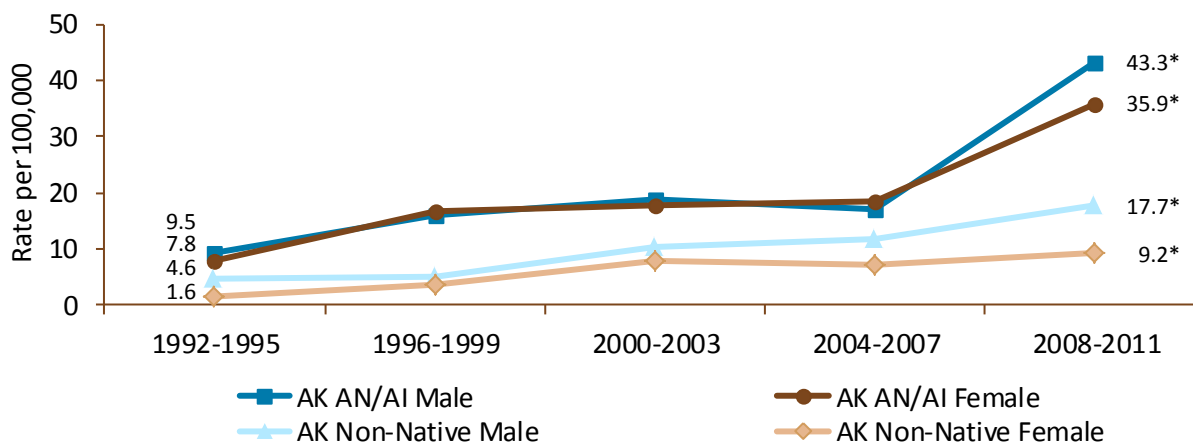
Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics. Additional data available in tables B13-B16 in Appendix B.

Figure 15. Poisoning Death Rate ^{††} by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011



†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
 * Regional rate is significantly different from the AN/AI statewide rate, p<0.05
 ** Rate is based on 10-19 deaths and should be interpreted with caution
 ¶ Rate not calculated due to small number of deaths (<10)

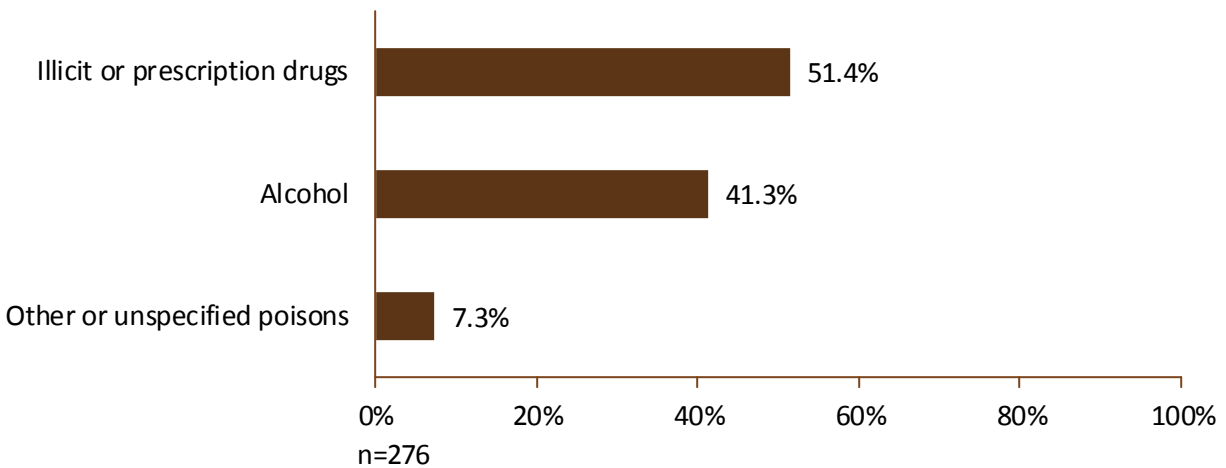
Figure 16. Poisoning Death Rate ^{††} by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011



†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
 * Significantly different from the 1992-1995 rate, p<0.05

Poisoning (continued)

Figure 17. Poisoning Death by Type, Alaska Native People, All Ages, 2002-2011



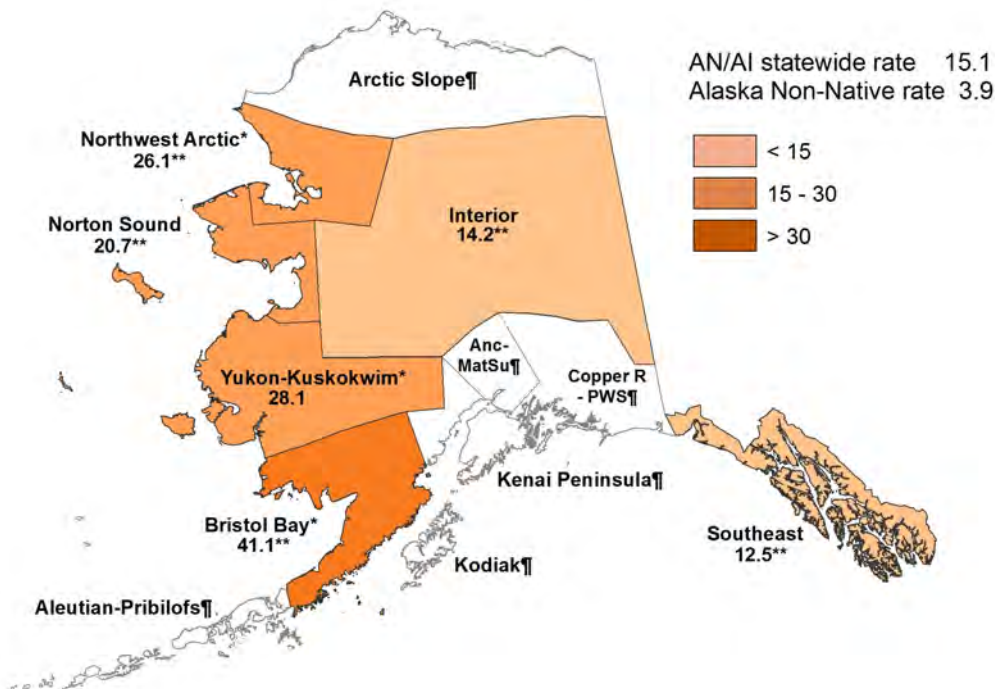
Summary

- During 2002-2011, 276 Alaska Native people died as a result of unintentional poisoning. This represented 16.1% of all injury deaths (1,718).
- Between 1992-1995 and 2008-2011, the unintentional poisoning death rate appears to have increased 360.5% among Alaska Native people (8.6 and 39.6 per 100,000, respectively, $p < 0.05$).
- Illicit and prescription drugs were the mechanism for more than half of the unintentional poisoning deaths (51.4%).
- Alaska Native people aged 40-49 years had the highest unintentional poisoning death rate of any age group (52.0 per 100,000). The rate for this age group was 1.9 times the age-adjusted rate for all ages (27.2 per 100,000, $p < 0.05$).
- Alaska Native males and Alaska Native females had similar unintentional poisoning death rates (2002-2011, 25.3 and 22.5 per 100,000, respectively).
- Alaska Native people statewide were 2.4 times more likely to die from unintentional poisoning than non-Natives (2002-2011, 27.2 and 11.5 per 100,000, respectively, $p < 0.05$).

Drowning

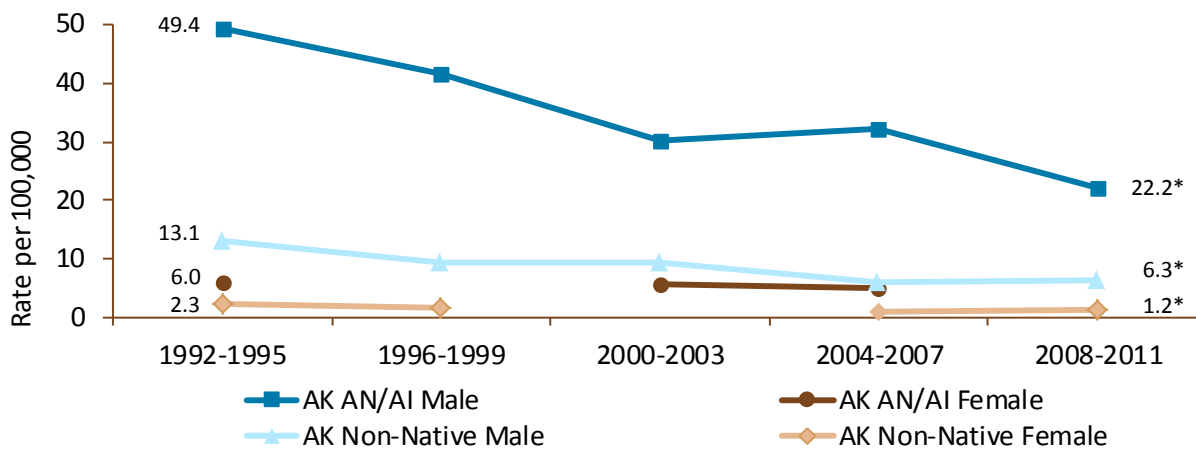
Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics. Additional data available in tables B17-B20 in Appendix B.

Figure 18. Drowning Death Rate ^{††} by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011

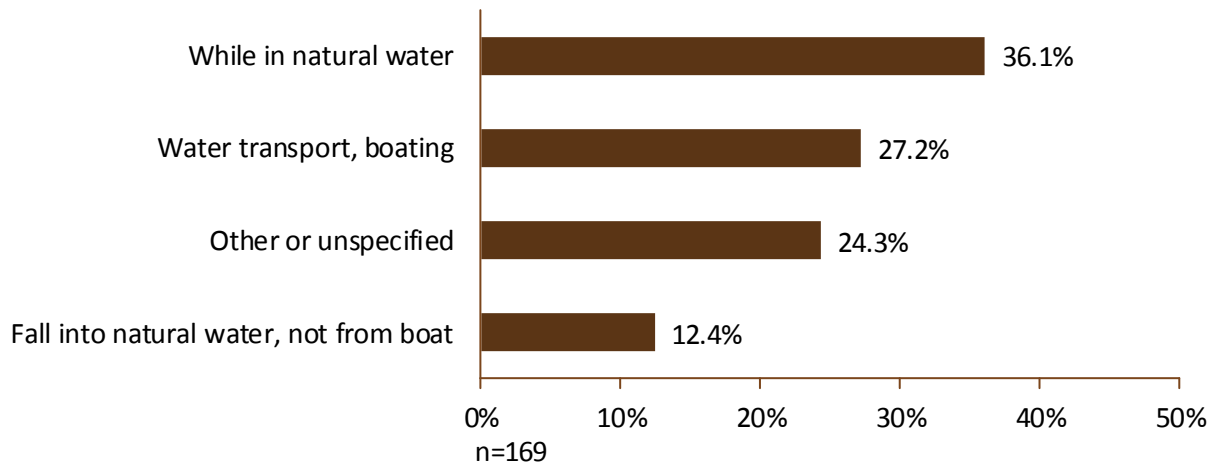


†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
 * Regional rate is significantly different from the AN/AI statewide rate, p<0.05
 ** Rate is based on 10-19 deaths and should be interpreted with caution
 ¶ Rate not calculated due to small number of deaths (<10)

Figure 19. Drowning Death Rate ^{††} by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011



†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
 * Significantly different from the 1992-1995 rate, p<0.05
 Note: No data for time period with less than 10 deaths.

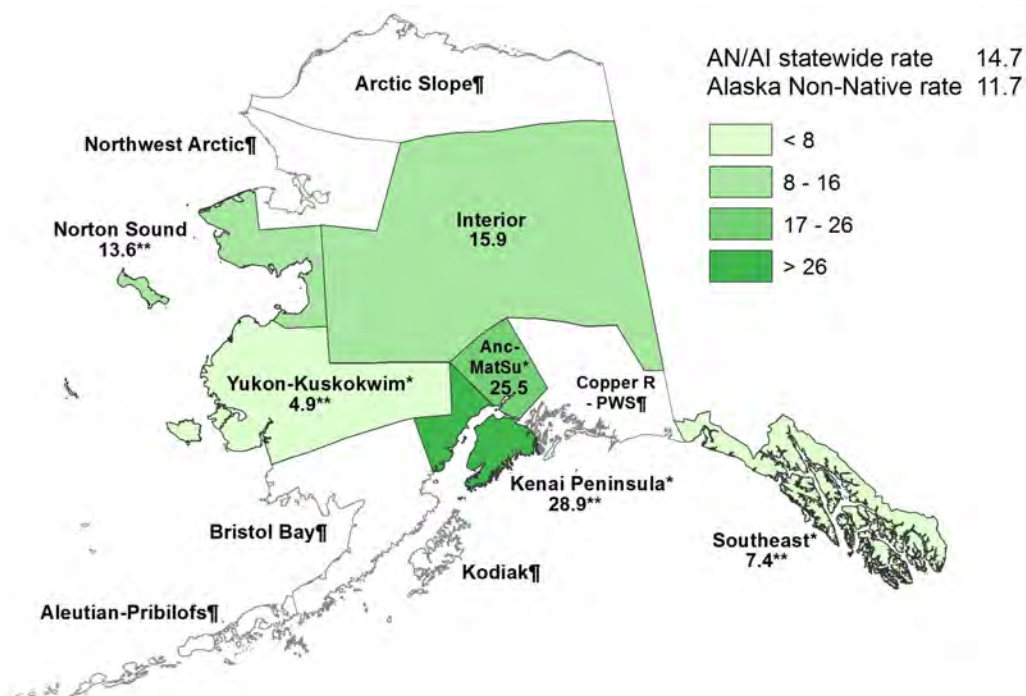
Drowning (continued)**Figure 20. Drowning Death by Type, Alaska Native People, All Ages, 2002-2011****Summary**

- During 2002-2011, 169 Alaska Native people died as a result of drowning. This represented 9.8% of all injury deaths (1,718).
- Between 1992-1995 and 2008-2011, the drowning death rate decreased 56.5% among Alaska Native people (27.6 and 12.0 per 100,000, respectively, $p < 0.05$).
- Either being in or falling into natural water were the circumstances for almost half of the drowning deaths (48.5%).
- Alaska Native people aged 20-29 years had the highest drowning death rate of any age group (22.2 per 100,000). The rate for this age group was 1.5 times the age-adjusted rate for all ages (15.1 per 100,000, $p < 0.05$).
- Alaska Native males were 6.0 times more likely than Alaska Native females to die from drowning (2002-2011, 24.9 and 4.2 per 100,000, respectively, $p < 0.05$).
- Alaska Native people statewide were 3.9 times more likely to die from drowning than non-Natives (2002-2011, 15.1 and 3.9 per 100,000, respectively, $p < 0.05$).

Motor Vehicle

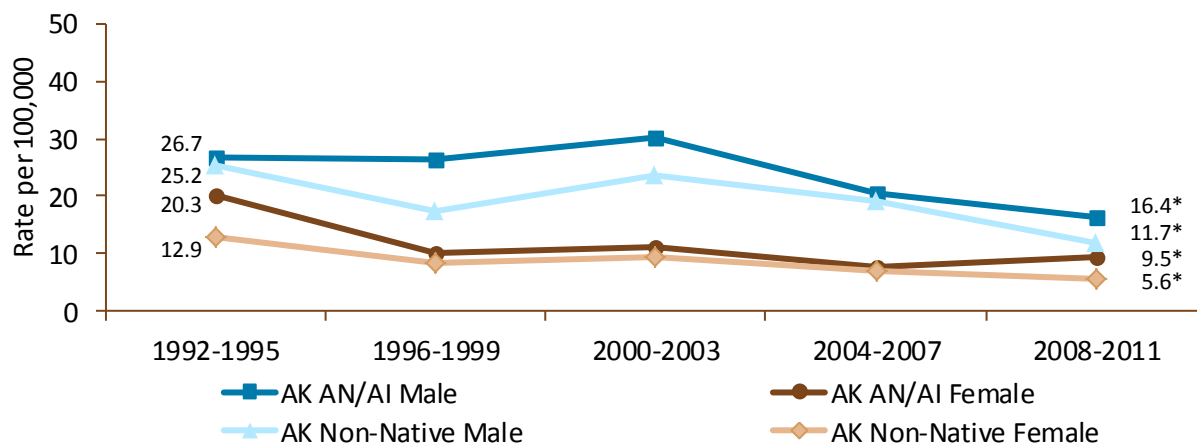
Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics. Additional data available in tables B21-B24 in Appendix B.

Figure 21. Motor Vehicle Death Rate ^{††} by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011



†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
 * Regional rate is significantly different from the AN/AI statewide rate, $p < 0.05$
 ** Rate is based on 10-19 deaths and should be interpreted with caution
 ¶ Rate not calculated due to small number of deaths (<10)

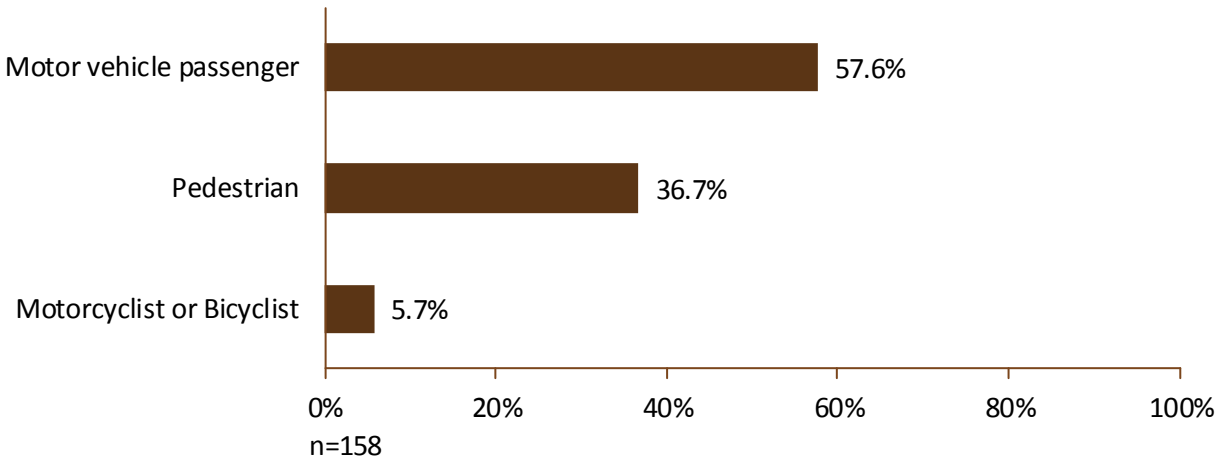
Figure 22. Motor Vehicle Death Rate ^{††} by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011



†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
 * Significantly different from the 1992-1995 rate, $p < 0.05$

Motor Vehicle (continued)

Figure 23. Motor Vehicle Death by Type, Alaska Native People, All Ages, 2002-2011



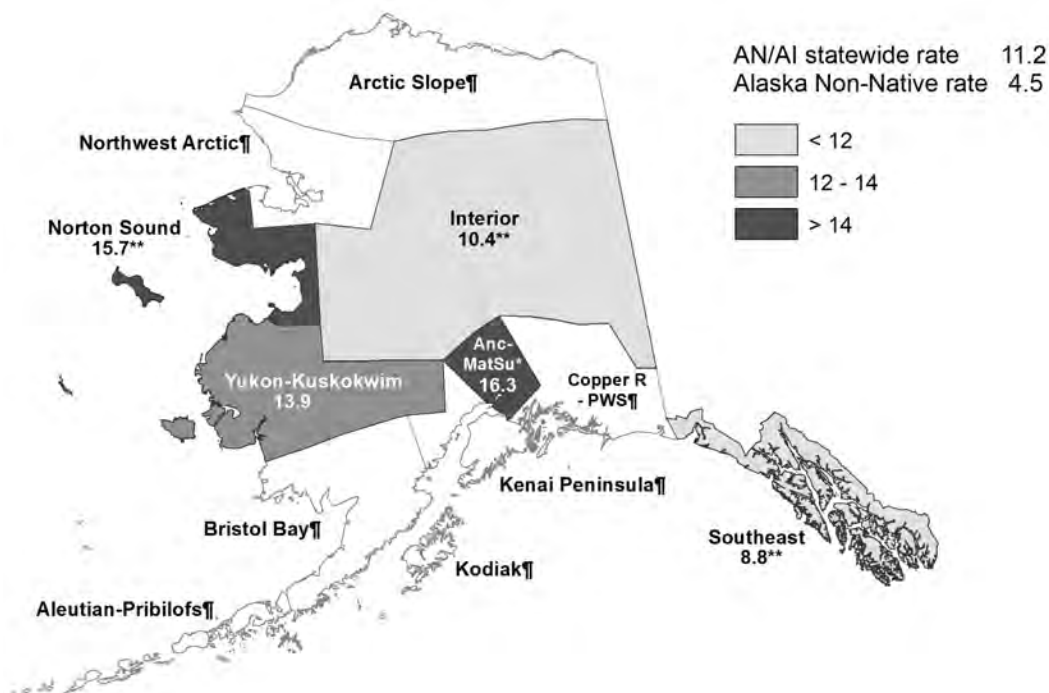
Summary

- During 2002-2011, 158 Alaska Native people died as a result of motor vehicle crash. This represented 9.2% of all injury deaths (1,718).
- Between 1992-1995 and 2008-2011, the motor vehicle crash death rate decreased 45.6% among Alaska Native people (23.7 and 12.9 per 100,000, respectively, $p < 0.05$).
- Motor vehicle passengers and pedestrians represented more than nine out of every ten motor vehicle crash injury deaths (94.3%).
- Alaska Native people aged 30-39 years had the highest motor vehicle crash death rate of any age group (23.8 per 100,000). The rate for this age group was 1.6 times greater than the age-adjusted rate for all ages (14.7 per 100,000, $p < 0.05$).
- Alaska Native males were 2.1 times more likely than Alaska Native females to die from a motor vehicle crash (2002-2011, 18.4 and 8.9 per 100,000, respectively, $p < 0.05$).
- Alaska Native people statewide were 1.3 times more likely to die from a motor vehicle crash than non-Natives (2002-2011, 14.7 and 11.7 per 100,000, respectively, $p < 0.05$).

Homicide

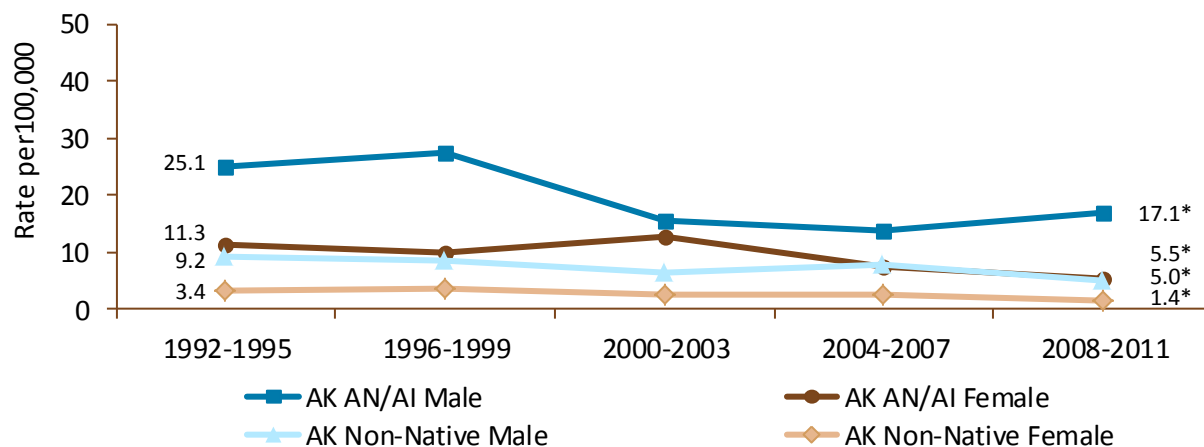
Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics. Additional data available in tables B25-B28 in Appendix B.

Figure 24. Homicide Death Rate ^{††} by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011



†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
 * Regional rate is significantly different from the AN/AI statewide rate, p<0.05
 ** Rate is based on 10-19 deaths and should be interpreted with caution
 ¶ Rate not calculated due to small number of deaths (<10)

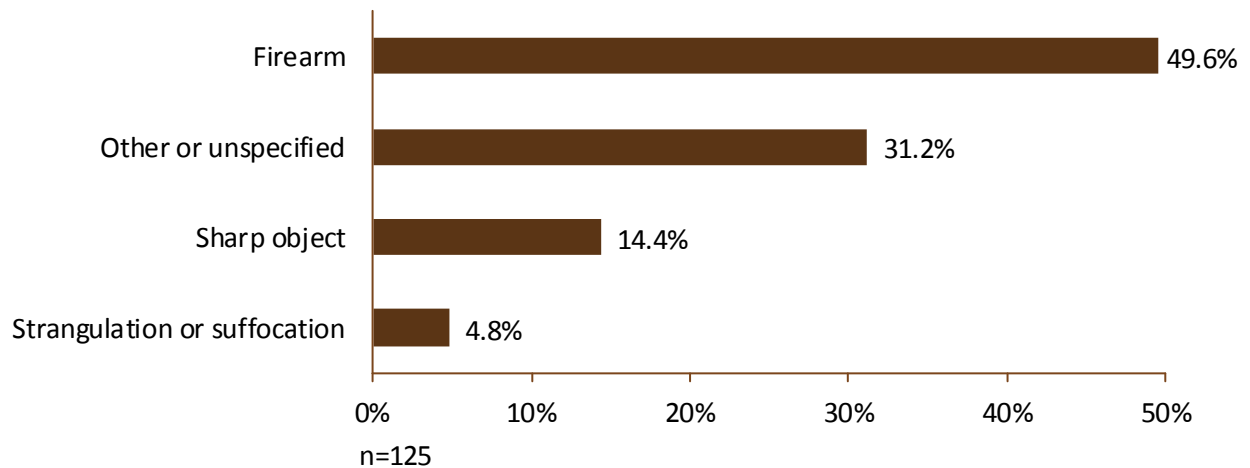
Figure 25. Homicide Death Rate ^{††} by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011



†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
 * Significantly different from the 1992-1995 rate, p<0.05

Homicide (continued)

Figure 26. Homicide Death by Type, Alaska Native People, All Ages, 2002-2011



Summary

- During 2002-2011, 125 Alaska Native people died as a result of homicide. This represented 7.3% of all injury deaths (1,718).
- Between 1992-1995 and 2008-2011, the homicide death rate decreased 37.9% among Alaska Native people (18.2 and 11.3 per 100,000, respectively, $p < 0.05$).
- Firearms were the mechanism for almost half of the homicide deaths (49.6%).
- Alaska Native people aged 30-39 years had the highest homicide death rate of any age group (18.9 per 100,000). The rate for this age group was 1.7 times the age-adjusted rate for all ages (11.2 per 100,000, $p < 0.05$).
- Alaska Native males were 1.8 times more likely than Alaska Native females to die from homicide (2002-2011, 13.9 and 7.7 per 100,000, respectively, $p < 0.05$).
- Alaska Native people statewide were 2.5 times more likely to die from homicide than non-Natives (2002-2011, 11.2 and 4.5 per 100,000, respectively, $p < 0.05$).

Notes