Injury Deaths
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### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>&lt;1 year</th>
<th>1-4 years</th>
<th>5-9 years</th>
<th>10-14 years</th>
<th>15-24 years</th>
<th>25-34 years</th>
<th>35-44 years</th>
<th>45-54 years</th>
<th>55-64 years</th>
<th>65+ years</th>
<th>All Ages</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Congenital Anomalies 45</td>
<td>Unintentional Injury 29</td>
<td>†️</td>
<td>Unintentional Injury 45</td>
<td>Suicide 216</td>
<td>Unintentional Injury 156</td>
<td>Suicide 200</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms 213</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms 337</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms 905</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms 1,560</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>SIDS 44</td>
<td>†️</td>
<td>†️</td>
<td>†️</td>
<td>Unintentional Injury 29</td>
<td>Suicide 76</td>
<td>Unintentional Injury 176</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>†️</td>
<td>†️</td>
<td>†️</td>
<td>†️</td>
<td>Unintentional Injury 38</td>
<td>Heart Disease 34</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms 67</td>
<td>Unintentional Injury 71</td>
<td>Chronic Lower Resp. Disease 279</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Short Gestation 15</td>
<td>Homicide 15</td>
<td>†️</td>
<td>Heart Disease 65</td>
<td>Chronic Lower Resp. Disease 49</td>
<td>Liver Disease 27</td>
<td>Heart Disease 65</td>
<td>Liver Disease 45</td>
<td>Liver Disease 49</td>
<td>Suicide 469</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Influenza and Pneumonia 13</td>
<td>†️</td>
<td>†️</td>
<td>†️</td>
<td>Liver Disease 53</td>
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<td>Liver Disease 45</td>
<td>Liver Disease 40</td>
<td>Cerebrovascular 356</td>
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</table>

†️ Causes resulting in fewer than 10 deaths are not reported
Figure 2. Leading Causes of Injury Death by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011
Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

§§ Categories with fewer than 5 deaths are not reported
‡ One case missing the region of occurrence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Poisoning</th>
<th>Off-Road Vehicle</th>
<th>Motor Vehicle</th>
<th>Excessive Cold</th>
<th>Homicide</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>97</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>199</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,718</td>
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</table>

Total 22 491 61 97 25 199 51 20 117 154 134 346 1,718

Figure 3. Leading Causes of Injury Death by Age, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011
Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Threats to Breathing</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
<th>Poisoning</th>
<th>Poisoining</th>
<th>Poisoning</th>
<th>Poisoning</th>
<th>Fall</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to 9 years</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>478</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 to 19 years</td>
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<td>195</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>276</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 to 29 years</td>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>169</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>30 to 39 years</td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>158</td>
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<tr>
<td>40 to 49 years</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 to 69 years</td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 years and older</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>420</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>101</td>
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</table>
Figure 4. Leading Causes of Injury Death, Alaska Native Females, All Regions, 2002-2011
Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>0 to 9 years</th>
<th>10 to 19 years</th>
<th>20 to 29 years</th>
<th>30 to 39 years</th>
<th>40 to 49 years</th>
<th>50 to 59 years</th>
<th>60 to 69 years</th>
<th>70 years and older</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threats to Breathing</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>§§</td>
<td>129</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>§§</td>
<td>Suicide 111</td>
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<tr>
<td>§§ Drowning</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>§§</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 51</td>
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<td>Homicide</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>§§</td>
<td>§§</td>
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<td>44</td>
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<td>Off-Road Vehicle</td>
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<td>§§</td>
<td>§§</td>
<td>Excessive Cold</td>
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<td>§§</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>89</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>501</td>
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</table>

§§ 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>0 to 9 years</th>
<th>10 to 19 years</th>
<th>20 to 29 years</th>
<th>30 to 39 years</th>
<th>40 to 49 years</th>
<th>50 to 59 years</th>
<th>60 to 69 years</th>
<th>70 years and older</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threats to Breathing</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 10</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>Excessive Cold 8</td>
<td>Off-Road Vehicle 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>§§ Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 17</td>
<td>Drowning 7</td>
<td>§§</td>
<td>Drowning 145</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>202</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1,217</td>
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</table>

§§ 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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or unspecified</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-road vehicle</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive cold</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats to breathing</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoke, fire or flames</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Firearm: 58.0%
- Strangulation or suffocation: 34.3%
- Poisoning: 5.2%
- Other or unspecified: 2.5%

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

- Illicit or prescription drugs: 51.4%
- Alcohol: 41.3%
- Other or unspecified poisons: 7.3%

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.
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

- Motor vehicle passenger: 57.6%
- Pedestrian: 36.7%
- Motorcyclist or Bicyclist: 5.7%

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
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).