Injury Hospitalizations
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Injury Hospitalizations

Injury hospitalizations are collected in the Alaska Trauma Registry (ATR). The cases reported in the ATR include patients with injuries admitted to an Alaska hospital, held for observation, transferred to another acute care hospital, or declared dead in the emergency department. The ATR includes other fatal cases as well: some patients admitted for injury might die during their stay at the hospital, from the injury that was the cause of the admission, or some other cause that developed during their stay (e.g. pneumonia). If the patient admitted to the hospital died there from some other cause, the injury would not be listed as the cause of death in the fatality database maintained by Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics. Injuries in the ATR that were categorized as fatal were retained in all of the analyses so no injury cases would be lost.

Unlike data for deaths, comprehensive data for all causes of hospitalization in Alaska were not available from either state or national sources. Because of this, no frequency or rate comparison can be provided between injuries and other causes of hospitalization (acute illness, chronic disease).
### Figure 27. Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization by Region, All Alaska Native People, 2002-2011 *

**Data Source:** Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</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>Aleutians &amp; Pribilofs</td>
<td>Falls 541</td>
<td>Suicidal Attempts 914</td>
<td>Suicidal Attempts 997</td>
<td>Suicidal Attempts 495</td>
<td>Falls 694</td>
<td>Falls 697</td>
<td>Falls 568</td>
<td>Falls 1013</td>
<td>4,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage &amp; MatSu</td>
<td>Submersion or Suffocation 417</td>
<td>Falls</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>Falls</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 51</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 52</td>
<td>Suicide Attempts 3,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Slope</td>
<td>Poisoning 109</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 314</td>
<td>Falls</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>Suicidal Attempts 404</td>
<td>Suicidal Attempts 155</td>
<td>Suicide Attempts 35</td>
<td>ATV 38</td>
<td>Assault 2,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay</td>
<td>Other Vehicle 97</td>
<td>ATV 267</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 344</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 194</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 136</td>
<td>Snowmachine 31</td>
<td>Snowmachine 24</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 1,375</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper River/PWS</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 96</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>Other Vehicle 46</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>Assault 30</td>
<td>ATV 774</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interior</td>
<td>ATV 75</td>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>Other Vehicle 88</td>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>Natural or Environmental</td>
<td>Struck by Object 18</td>
<td>Snowmachine 749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenai Peninsula</td>
<td>1,422</td>
<td>3,131</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>2,158</td>
<td>2,355</td>
<td>1,520</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>1,257</td>
<td>16,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak</td>
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<td>155</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Arctic</td>
<td>1,376</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>1,376</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon-Kuskokwim</td>
<td>1,376</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‡ 152 cases missing the region of occurrence: 37 Falls, 15 Suicide Attempts, 19 Assaults, 18 Motor Vehicle, 7 ATV, 9 Snowmachine, and 47 Other

### Figure 28. Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization by Age Group, All Alaska Native People, 2002-2011

**Data Source:** Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</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>Falls</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>Suicidal Attempts 914</td>
<td>Suicidal Attempts 997</td>
<td>Suicidal Attempts 495</td>
<td>Falls 694</td>
<td>Falls 697</td>
<td>Falls 568</td>
<td>Falls 1013</td>
<td>4,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submersion or Suffocation</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>Falls</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>Falls</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 51</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 52</td>
<td>Suicide Attempts 3,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 314</td>
<td>Falls</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>Suicidal Attempts 404</td>
<td>Suicidal Attempts 155</td>
<td>Suicide Attempts 35</td>
<td>ATV 38</td>
<td>Assault 2,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Vehicle</td>
<td>ATV 267</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 344</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 194</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 136</td>
<td>Snowmachine 31</td>
<td>Snowmachine 24</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 1,375</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>ATV 75</td>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>Other Vehicle 88</td>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>Natural or Environmental</td>
<td>Struck by Object 18</td>
<td>Snowmachine 749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,422</td>
<td>3,131</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>2,158</td>
<td>2,355</td>
<td>1,520</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>1,257</td>
<td>16,141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‡ 3 cases are missing age group: 2 Falls and 1 Other
**Figure 29. Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization, Alaska Native Males, All Regions, 2002-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Group</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>1 Fallbacks</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>2,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>Suicide Attempts 63</td>
<td>Suicide Attempts 276</td>
<td>Suicide Attempts 399</td>
<td>Falls</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Poisoning</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>Falls</td>
<td>Suicide Attempts 190</td>
<td>Suicide Attempts 144</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 73</td>
<td>Natural or Environmental 26</td>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Submersion or Suffocation</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 191</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 103</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 105</td>
<td>Suicide Attempts 53</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 773</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Other Vehicle</td>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>Other Vehicle 73</td>
<td>Other Vehicle 39</td>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

833 1,752 2,122 1,295 1,429 823 385 429 9,070

‡ 2 cases missing age group: 1 Falls, 1 Other. 5 cases missing gender

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**Figure 30. Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization, Alaska Native Females, All Regions, 2002-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Group</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>1 Fallbacks</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>Suicide Attempts 638</td>
<td>Suicide Attempts 597</td>
<td>Suicide Attempts 305</td>
<td>Falls</td>
<td>Falls</td>
<td>Falls</td>
<td>Falls</td>
<td>Falls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Submersion or Suffocation</td>
<td>Falls</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>Falls</td>
<td>Suicide Attempts 260</td>
<td>Suicide Attempts 102</td>
<td>Suicide Attempts 27</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 33</td>
<td>Suicide Attempts 1,937</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Poisoning</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 128</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>Falls</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 63</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 18</td>
<td>ATV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Other Vehicle</td>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 153</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 90</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 86</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>ATV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>ATV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>1,379</td>
<td>1,306</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>7,066</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‡ 1 case missing age group: 1 Falls. 5 cases missing gender
Intentional Injuries

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry. Additional data available in tables B29-B32 in Appendix B.

Figure 31. Intentional Injury Hospitalization Rate§ by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011

* Regional rate is significantly different from the AN/AI statewide rate, p<0.05

Figure 32. Intentional Injury Hospitalization Rate§ by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011

* Significantly different from the 1992-1995 rate, p<0.05
Summary

- During 2002-2011, there were 5,069 hospitalizations for intentional injuries among Alaska Native people. This represented 31.4% of all injury hospitalizations (16,141).
- Between 1992-1995 and 2008-2011, the intentional injury hospitalization rate increased 10.9% (36.2 and 40.1 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- Attempted suicide was the mechanism for almost three out of every five intentional injury hospitalizations (59.6%).
- Alaska Native people aged 20-29 years had the highest intentional injury hospitalization rate of any age group (102.4 per 10,000). The rate for this age group was 2.4 times the age-adjusted rate for all ages (43.2 per 10,000, p<0.05).
- Alaska Native males and Alaska Native females had similar rates of hospitalization from intentional injuries (2002-2011, 43.4 and 4.4 per 10,000, respectively).
- Alaska Native people were 6.1 times more likely to be hospitalized for an intentional injury than non-Natives statewide (2002-2011, 43.2 and 7.1 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- Almost two out of three (63.2%) of intentional injury hospitalizations among Alaska Native people were reported as alcohol-related.
Unintentional Injuries

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry. Additional data available in tables B33-B36 in Appendix B.

Figure 34. Unintentional Hospitalization Rate§ by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011

Figure 35. Unintentional Injury Hospitalization Rate§ by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011

§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
* Regional rate is significantly different from the AN/AI statewide rate, p<0.05

§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
* Significantly different from the 1992-1995 rate, p<0.05
During 2002-2011, there were 10,955 hospitalizations for unintentional injuries among Alaska Native people. This represented 67.9% of all injury hospitalizations (16,141). Between 1992-1995 and 2008-2011, the unintentional injury hospitalization rate decreased 13.2% (115.3 and 100.1 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Falls were the mechanism for more than two out of every five unintentional injury hospitalizations (43.9%). Alaska Native people aged 70 years and older had the highest unintentional injury hospitalization rate of any age group (272.6 per 10,000). The rate for this age group was 2.5 times the age-adjusted rate for all ages (109.2 per 10,000, p<0.05).

Alaska Native males were 1.4 times more likely to be hospitalized for unintentional injuries than Alaska Native females (2002-2011, 110.3 and 79.1 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05). Alaska Native people were 2.1 times more likely to be hospitalized for an unintentional injury than non-Natives statewide (2002-2011, 109.2 and 51.6 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Almost one out of three (32.5%) unintentional injury hospitalizations among Alaska Native people were reported as alcohol-related.

### Summary
- **During 2002-2011, there were 10,955 hospitalizations for unintentional injuries among Alaska Native people. This represented 67.9% of all injury hospitalizations (16,141).**
- **Between 1992-1995 and 2008-2011, the unintentional injury hospitalization rate decreased 13.2% (115.3 and 100.1 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).**
- **Falls were the mechanism for more than two out of every five unintentional injury hospitalizations (43.9%).**
- **Alaska Native people aged 70 years and older had the highest unintentional injury hospitalization rate of any age group (272.6 per 10,000). The rate for this age group was 2.5 times the age-adjusted rate for all ages (109.2 per 10,000, p<0.05).**
- **Alaska Native males were 1.4 times more likely to be hospitalized for unintentional injuries than Alaska Native females (2002-2011, 110.3 and 79.1 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).**
- **Alaska Native people were 2.1 times more likely to be hospitalized for an unintentional injury than non-Natives statewide (2002-2011, 109.2 and 51.6 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).**
- **Almost one out of three (32.5%) unintentional injury hospitalizations among Alaska Native people were reported as alcohol-related.**

### Figure 36. Unintentional Injury Hospitalization by Type, Alaska Native People, All Ages, 2002-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Falls</td>
<td>43.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Incidents</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Vehicle</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Falls

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry. Additional data available in tables B37-B40 in Appendix B.

Figure 37. Falls Hospitalization Rate§ by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011

![Map showing hospitalization rates by region.](image)

§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
* Regional rate is significantly different from the AN/AI statewide rate, p<0.05

Figure 38. Falls Hospitalization Rate§ by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011

![Graph showing hospitalization rates by gender and race.](image)

§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
* Significantly different from the 1992-1995 rate, p<0.05
Falls were the leading cause of injury hospitalizations among Alaska Native people. During 2002-2011, there were 4,809 hospitalizations for fall injuries among Alaska Native people. This represented 29.8% of all injury hospitalizations (16,141).

Between 1992-1995 and 2008-2011, the fall-related hospitalization rate did not significantly change (54.7 and 55.3 per 10,000, respectively).

Slipping, tripping or stumbling on the same level were the mechanism for more than two out of every five fall injury hospitalizations (44.3%).

Alaska Native people aged 70 years and older had the highest falls injury hospitalization rate of any age group (225.6 per 10,000). The rate for this age group was 4.0 times the age-adjusted rate for all ages (56.8 per 10,000, p<0.05).

Alaska Native females were 1.1 times more likely than Alaska Native males to be hospitalized for fall injuries (2002-2011, 43.9 and 39.4 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Alaska Native people were 1.9 times more likely to be hospitalized for a fall injury than non-Natives statewide (2002-2011, 56.8 and 29.1 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Almost one out of three (29.4%) fall-related injury hospitalizations among Alaska Native people were reported as alcohol-related.
Suicide Attempt or Self Harm

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry. Additional data available in tables B41-B44 in Appendix B.

Figure 40. Suicide Attempt or Self Harm Hospitalization Rate§ by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2010

Figure 41. Suicide Attempt or Self Harm Hospitalization Rate§ by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2010

§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
¶ Rate not calculated due to small number of hospitalizations (<20)
* Regional rate is significantly different from the AN/AI statewide rate, p<0.05

§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
* Significantly different from the 1992-1995 rate, p<0.05
Suicide Attempt or Self Harm (continued)

Figure 42. Suicide Attempt or Self Harm Hospitalization by Type, Alaska Native People, All Ages, 2002-2010

Summary
- Complete data on poisoning-related suicide attempts were not available in 2011, so suicide attempt and self harm data are analyzed through 2010.
- During 2002-2010, there were 2,901 hospitalizations for suicide attempt and self-harm among Alaska Native people. This represented 18.0% of all injury hospitalizations (16,141).
- Between 1992-1995 and 2008-2010, the suicide attempt and self-harm hospitalization rate increased 73.7% (15.3 and 26.6 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- Poisoning was the mechanism for almost three out of every four suicide attempt and self harm hospitalizations (76.0%).
- Alaska Native people aged 20-29 years had the highest suicide attempt and self harm hospitalization rate of any age group (66.5 per 10,000). The rate for this age group was 2.5 times the age-adjusted rate for all ages (26.8 per 10,000, p<0.05).
- Alaska Native females were 1.8 times more likely than Alaska Native males to be hospitalized for suicide attempts and self harm (2002-2010, 34.4 and 19.1 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- Alaska Native people were 5.1 times more likely to be hospitalized for a suicide attempts and self harm than non-Natives statewide (2002-2010, 26.8 and 5.3 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- Almost three out of five (57.5%) suicide attempt and self harm hospitalizations among Alaska Native people were reported as alcohol-related.
Assault

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry. Additional data available in tables B45-B48 in Appendix B.

Figure 43. Assault Hospitalization Rate§ by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011

§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
¶ Rate not calculated due to small number of hospitalizations (<20)
* Regional rate is significantly different from the AN/AI statewide rate, p<0.05

Figure 44. Assault Hospitalization Rate§ by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011

§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
* Significantly different from the 1992-1995 rate, p<0.05
Summary

- During 2002-2011, there were 2,047 hospitalizations for assault injuries among Alaska Native people. This represented 12.7% of all injury hospitalizations (16,141).

- Between 1992-1995 and 2008-2011, the assault injury hospitalization rate decreased 13.8% (20.9 and 18.0 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

- Fights and brawls were the mechanism for more than half of assault injury hospitalizations (54.8%).

- Alaska Native people aged 20-29 years had the highest assault injury hospitalization rate of any age group (42.6 per 10,000). The rate for this age group was 2.3 times the age-adjusted rate for all ages (18.4 per 10,000, p<0.05).

- Alaska Native males were 2.7 times more likely than Alaska Native females to be hospitalized for assault injuries (2002-2011, 25.8 and 9.6 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

- Alaska Native people were 7.8 times more likely to be hospitalized for an assault injury than non-Natives statewide (2002-2011, 18.4 and 2.2 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

- Almost three out of four (71.4%) assault injury hospitalizations among Alaska Native people were reported as alcohol-related.
Motor Vehicle

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry. Additional data available in tables B49-B52 in Appendix B.

Figure 46. Motor Vehicle Hospitalization Rate§ by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011

Figure 47. Motor Vehicle Hospitalization Rate§ by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011

§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
¶ Rate not calculated due to small number of hospitalizations (<20)
* Regional rate is significantly different from the AN/AI statewide rate, p<0.05

§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
* Significantly different from the 1992-1995 rate, p<0.05
Motor Vehicle (continued)

**Figure 48. Motor Vehicle Hospitalization by Type, Alaska Native People, All Ages, 2002-2011**

- **Collision with other vehicle**: 27.7%
- **Collision with pedestrian or bicyclist**: 26.3%
- **Crash without collision**: 24.7%
- **Motorcycle**: 9.8%
- **Other or unspecified**: 7.2%
- **While boarding or alighting**: 4.3%

**Summary**

- During 2002-2011, there were 1,378 hospitalizations for motor vehicle-related injuries among Alaska Native people. This represented 8.5% of all injury hospitalizations (16,141).

- Between 1992-1995 and 2008-2011, the motor vehicle-related injury hospitalization rate decreased 31.3% (14.8 and 10.1 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

- Collisions with another vehicle was the circumstance for more than one out of every four motor vehicle-related injury hospitalizations (27.7%).

- Alaska Native people aged 20-29 years had the highest motor vehicle-related injury hospitalization rate of any age group (20.7 per 10,000). The rate for this age group was 1.7 times the age-adjusted rate for all ages (12.1 per 10,000, p<0.05).

- Alaska Native males were 1.3 times more likely than Alaska Native females to be hospitalized for motor vehicle-related injuries (2002-2011, 13.3 and 10.5 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

- Alaska Native people were 1.6 times more likely to be hospitalized for a motor vehicle-related injury than non-Natives statewide (2002-2011, 12.1 and 7.8 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

- Almost one out of two (45.4%) motor vehicle-related injury hospitalizations among Alaska Native people were reported as alcohol-related.
### Figure 49. All-Terrain Vehicle Hospitalization Rate§ by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011

The figure shows a map of Alaska with various regions highlighted in different colors to represent hospitalization rates per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population. The rates are as follows:

- **Arctic Slope**: 13.6
- **Northwest Arctic**: 15.0
- **Norton Sound**: 14.6
- **Interior**: 5.2
- **Yukon-Kuskokwim**: 8.9
- **Bristol Bay**: 19.1
- **Aleutian-Pribilofs**: 7.3

Regional rates are significantly different from the AN/AI statewide rate, p<0.05.

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry. Additional data available in tables B53-B56 in Appendix B.

### Figure 50. All-Terrain Vehicle Hospitalization Rate§ by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011

The figure is a graph showing hospitalization rates per 10,000 for various regions and years:

- **AK AN/AI Male**: 7.3, 7.5
- **AK AN/AI Female**: 3.3, 4.3*
- **AK Non-Native Male**: 1.3, 2.0*
- **AK Non-Native Female**: 0.5, 0.9*

Rates are significantly different from the 1992-1995 rate, p<0.05.

§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
¶ Rate not calculated due to small number of hospitalizations (<20)
* Regional rate is significantly different from the AN/AI statewide rate, p<0.05
During 2002-2011, there were 774 hospitalizations for ATV-related injuries among Alaska Native people. This represented 4.8% of all injury hospitalizations (16,141).

Between 1992-1995 and 2008-2011, the all-terrain vehicle (ATV)-related hospitalization rate increased 13.8% (5.2 and 5.9 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

ATV drivers represented nearly two out of every three ATV-related hospitalizations (61.1%).

More than one-third (34.4%) of all Alaska Native ATV-related hospitalizations were among youth aged 10-19. Alaska Native people aged 10-19 years had the highest ATV-related hospitalization rate of any age groups (11.0 per 10,000). The rate for this age group was 1.7 times the age-adjusted rate for all ages (6.5 per 10,000, p<0.05).

Alaska Native males were 1.6 times more likely than Alaska Native females to be hospitalized for ATV-related injuries (2002-2011, 8.2 and 5.2 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Alaska Native people were 4.5 times more likely to be hospitalized for an (ATV)-related injury than non-Natives statewide (2002-2011, 6.5 and 1.4 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

One out of three (33.6%) ATV-related injury hospitalizations among Alaska Native people were reported as alcohol-related.
Snowmachine

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry. Additional data available in tables B57-B60 in Appendix B.

Figure 52. Snowmachine Hospitalization Rate by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011

Figure 53. Snowmachine Hospitalization Rate by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011

§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
¶ Rate not calculated due to small number of hospitalizations (<20)
* Regional rate is significantly different from the AN/AI statewide rate, p<0.05

§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population
* Significantly different from the 1992-1995 rate, p<0.05
Snowmachine (continued)

Figure 54. Snowmachine Hospitalization by Type, Alaska Native People, All Ages, 2002-2011

Snowmachine Driver: 72.2%
Snowmachine Passenger: 15.4%
Other or unspecified: 6.9%
Pedestrian: 5.5%
n = 749

Summary
- During 2002-2011, there were 749 hospitalizations for snowmachine-related injuries among Alaska Native people. This represented 4.6% of all injury hospitalizations (16,141).
- Between 1992-1995 and 2008-2011, the snowmachine-related hospitalization rate decreased 24.5% (7.5 and 5.6 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- Drivers represented nearly three out of every four snowmachine-related hospitalizations (72.2%).
- Alaska Native people aged 20-29 years had the highest snowmachine-related hospitalization rate of any age group (13.2 per 10,000). The rate for this age group was 2.0 times the age-adjusted rate for all ages (6.5 per 10,000, p<0.05).
- Alaska Native males were 3.1 times more likely than Alaska Native females to be hospitalized for snowmachine-related injuries (2002-2011, 9.8 and 3.1 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- Alaska Native people were 6.6 times more likely to be hospitalized for a snowmachine-related injury than non-Natives statewide (2002-2011, 6.5 and 1.0 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- Two out of every five (40.2%) snowmachine-related hospitalizations among Alaska Native people were reported as alcohol-related.