



# 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 of 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).



Photo by H. Strayer

ALASKA NATIVE INJURY ATLAS

**Figure 27. Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization by Region, All Alaska Native People, 2002-2011 \***

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

	Aleutians & Pribilofs	Anchorage & MatSu	Arctic Slope	Bristol Bay	Copper River/PWS	Interior	Kenai Peninsula	Kodiak	Northwest Arctic	Norton Sound	Southeast	Yukon-Kuskokwim	Total
1	Falls 61	Falls 1,328	Falls 234	Falls 223	Falls 68	Falls 534	Falls 166	Falls 68	Suicide Attempts 301	Suicide Attempts 514	Falls 771	Falls 679	Falls <sup>‡</sup> 4,801
2	Assault 17	Assault 624	Suicide Attempts 109	ATV 98	Motor Vehicle 38	Suicide Attempts 355	Motor Vehicle 92	Suicide Attempts 35	Falls 278	Falls 348	Suicide Attempts 335	Suicide Attempts 647	Suicide Attempts <sup>‡</sup> 3,021
3	ATV 13	Motor Vehicle 615	Assault 80	Suicide Attempts 88	Suicide Attempts 19	Assault 264	Suicide Attempts 63	Motor Vehicle 23	Assault 208	Assault 128	Assault 201	Assault 357	Assault <sup>‡</sup> 2,045
4	Suicide Attempts 7	Suicide Attempts 539	ATV 72	Assault 88	Assault 19	Motor Vehicle 180	Assault 31	ATV 16	Snow-machine 136	ATV 111	Motor Vehicle 169	Snow-machine 259	Motor Vehicle <sup>‡</sup> 1,376
5	Motor Vehicle 7	Other Vehicle 162	Snow-machine 63	Snow-machine 53	Snow-machine 9	Snow-machine 98	ATV 17	Other Vehicle 13	ATV 102	Snow-machine 76	Other Vehicle 79	ATV 193	ATV 774
6	Other Vehicle 6	Cut 93	Motor Vehicle 42	Motor Vehicle 46	Other Vehicle 8	ATV 72	Struck by Object 16	Assault 12	Other Vehicle 40	Motor Vehicle 56	Poisoning 50	Cut 126	Snow-machine <sup>‡</sup> 749
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>3,913</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>1,895</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>2,942</b>	<b>16,141<sup>‡</sup></b>

‡ 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

	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	Falls 541	Suicide Attempts 914	Suicide Attempts 997	Suicide Attempts 495	Falls 694	Falls 697	Falls 568	Falls 1013	Falls <sup>‡</sup> 4,807
2	Submersion or Suffocation 109	Falls 417	Assault 709	Falls 430	Assault 420	Assault 176	Motor Vehicle 51	Motor Vehicle 52	Suicide Attempts 3,022
3	Poisoning 109	Motor Vehicle 314	Falls 447	Assault 422	Suicide Attempts 404	Suicide Attempts 155	Suicide Attempts 35	ATV 38	Assault 2,047
4	Other Vehicle 97	ATV 267	Motor Vehicle 344	Motor Vehicle 194	Motor Vehicle 191	Motor Vehicle 136	Snowmachine 31	Snowmachine 24	Motor Vehicle 1,375
5	Motor Vehicle 96	Assault 230	Snowmachine 219	Snowmachine 110	Snowmachine 91	Other Vehicle 46	Assault 30	Assault 19	ATV 774
6	ATV 75	Poisoning 211	ATV 169	ATV 99	Other Vehicle 88	Snowmachine 45	Natural or Environmental 29	Struck by Object 18	Snowmachine 749
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>3,131</b>	<b>3,430</b>	<b>2,158</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>16,141<sup>‡</sup></b>

‡ 3 cases are missing age group: 2 Falls and 1 Other

ALASKA NATIVE INJURY ATLAS

**Figure 29. Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization, Alaska Native Males, All Regions, 2002-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

	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	Falls 295	Falls 280	Assault 519	Assault 307	Falls 397	Falls 312	Falls 195	Falls 296	Falls 2,290
2	Motor Vehicle 63	Suicide Attempts 276	Suicide Attempts 399	Falls 241	Assault 305	Assault 135	Motor Vehicle 33	Motor Vehicle 19	Assault 1,498
3	Poisoning 61	Motor Vehicle 186	Falls 274	Suicide Attempts 190	Suicide Attempts 144	Motor Vehicle 73	Natural or Environmental 26	Snowmachine 19	Suicide Attempts 1,084
4	Submersion or Suffocation 60	Assault 177	Motor Vehicle 191	Motor Vehicle 103	Motor Vehicle 105	Suicide Attempts 53	Assault 20	ATV 18	Motor Vehicle 773
5	Other Vehicle 60	Snowmachine 148	Snowmachine 178	Snowmachine 85	Other Vehicle 73	Other Vehicle 39	Snowmachine 17	Assault 11	Snowmachine 569
								Struck by Object 11	
								Natural or Environmental 11	
<b>Total</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>2,122</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>9,070<sup>‡</sup></b>

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

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

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

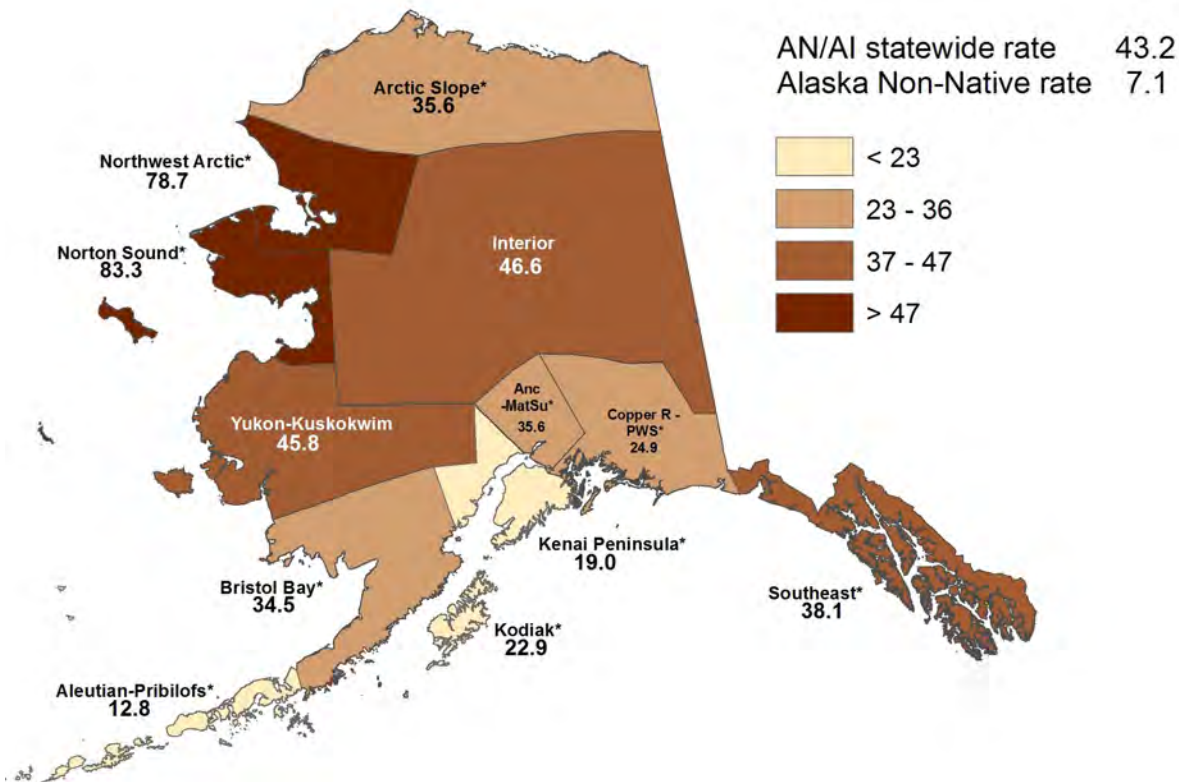
	0 to 9 years	10 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 to 69 years	70 years and older	Total
1	Falls 246	Suicide Attempts 638	Suicide Attempts 597	Suicide Attempts 305	Falls 297	Falls 385	Falls 373	Falls 716	Falls 2,516
2	Submersion or Suffocation 49	Falls 137	Assault 190	Falls 189	Suicide Attempts 260	Suicide Attempts 102	Suicide Attempts 27	Motor Vehicle 33	Suicide Attempts 1,937
3	Poisoning 48	Motor Vehicle 128	Falls 173	Assault 115	Assault 115	Motor Vehicle 63	Motor Vehicle 18	ATV 20	Motor Vehicle 603
4	Other Vehicle 35	ATV 123	Motor Vehicle 153	Motor Vehicle 90	Motor Vehicle 86	Assault 41	Snowmachine 14	Assault 8	Assault 549
5	Motor Vehicle 32	Poisoning 117	ATV 48	ATV 27	ATV 28	ATV 16	Assault 10	Struck by Object 7	ATV 297
<b>Total</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>7,066<sup>‡</sup></b>

‡ 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.

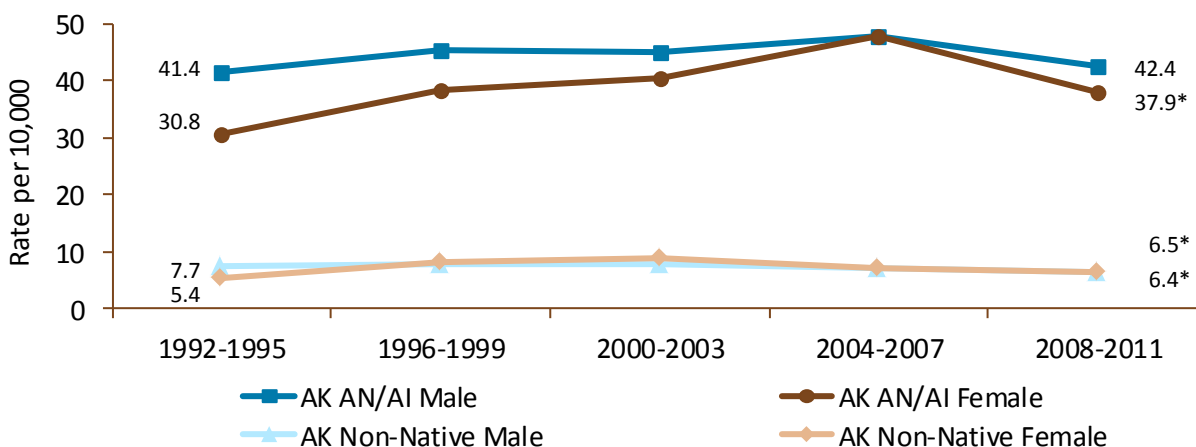
**Figure 31. Intentional Injury Hospitalization Rate<sup>§</sup> by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011**



§ 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

**Figure 32. Intentional Injury Hospitalization Rate<sup>§</sup> by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011**

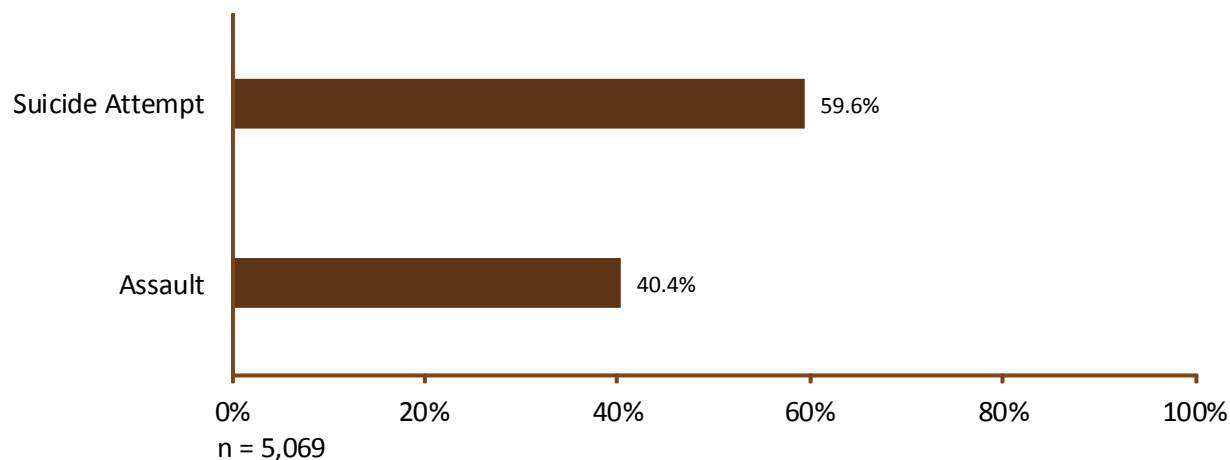


§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

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

## Intentional Injuries (continued)

Figure 33. Intentional Injury Hospitalization by Type, Alaska Native People, All Ages, 2002-2011



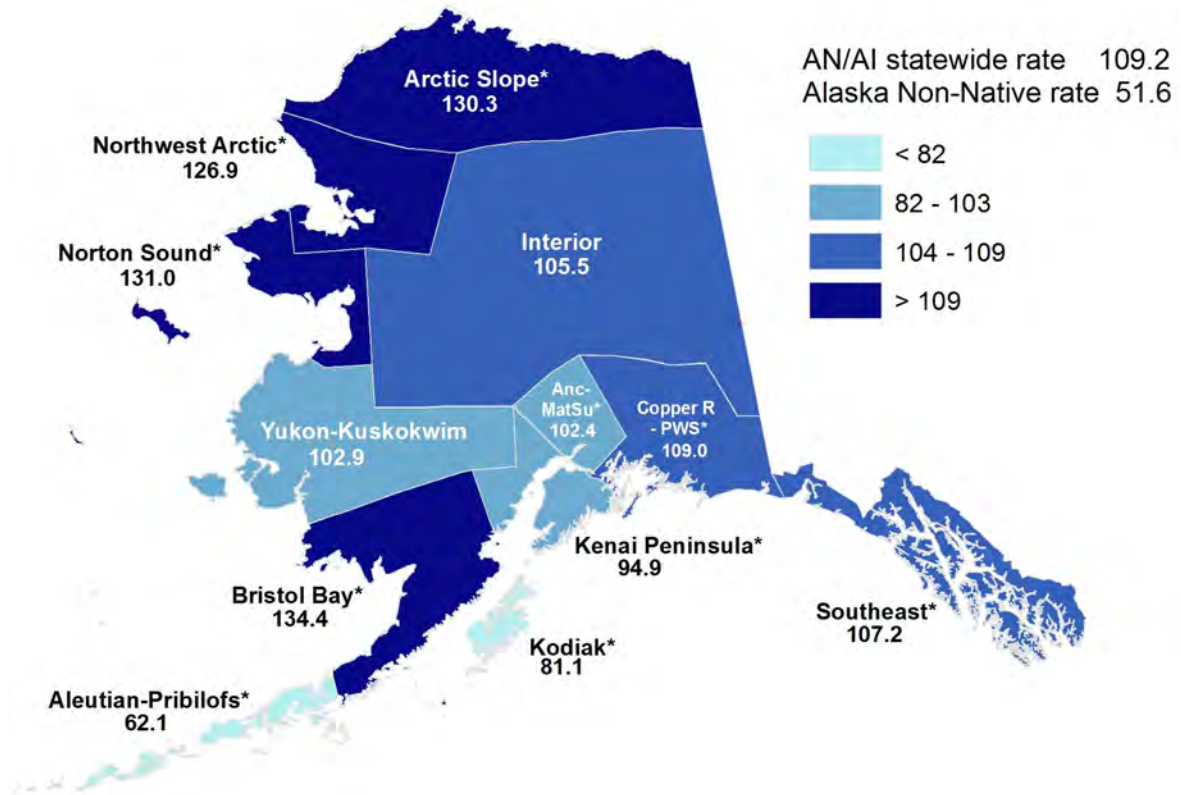
### Summary

- 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.

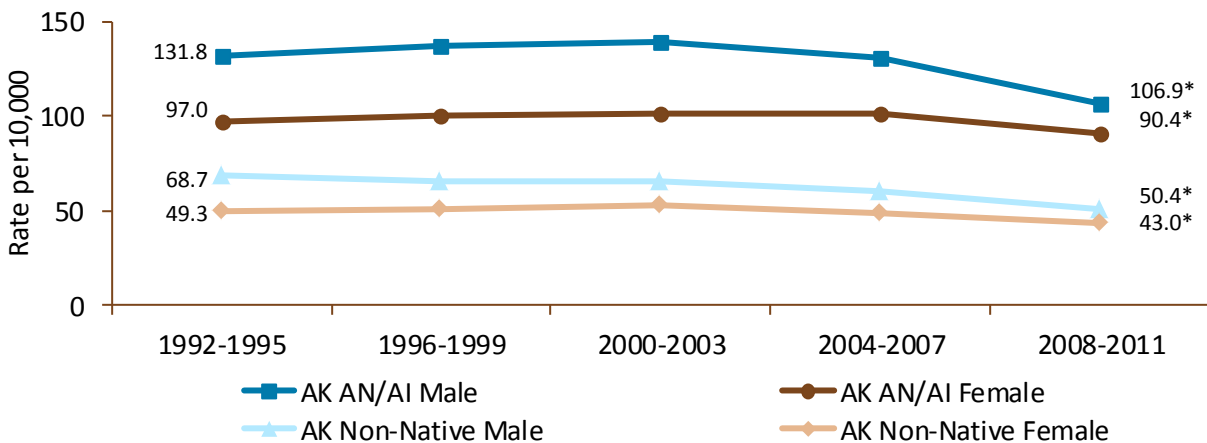
**Figure 34. Unintentional Hospitalization Rate<sup>§</sup> by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011**



§ 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

**Figure 35. Unintentional Injury Hospitalization Rate<sup>§</sup> by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011**



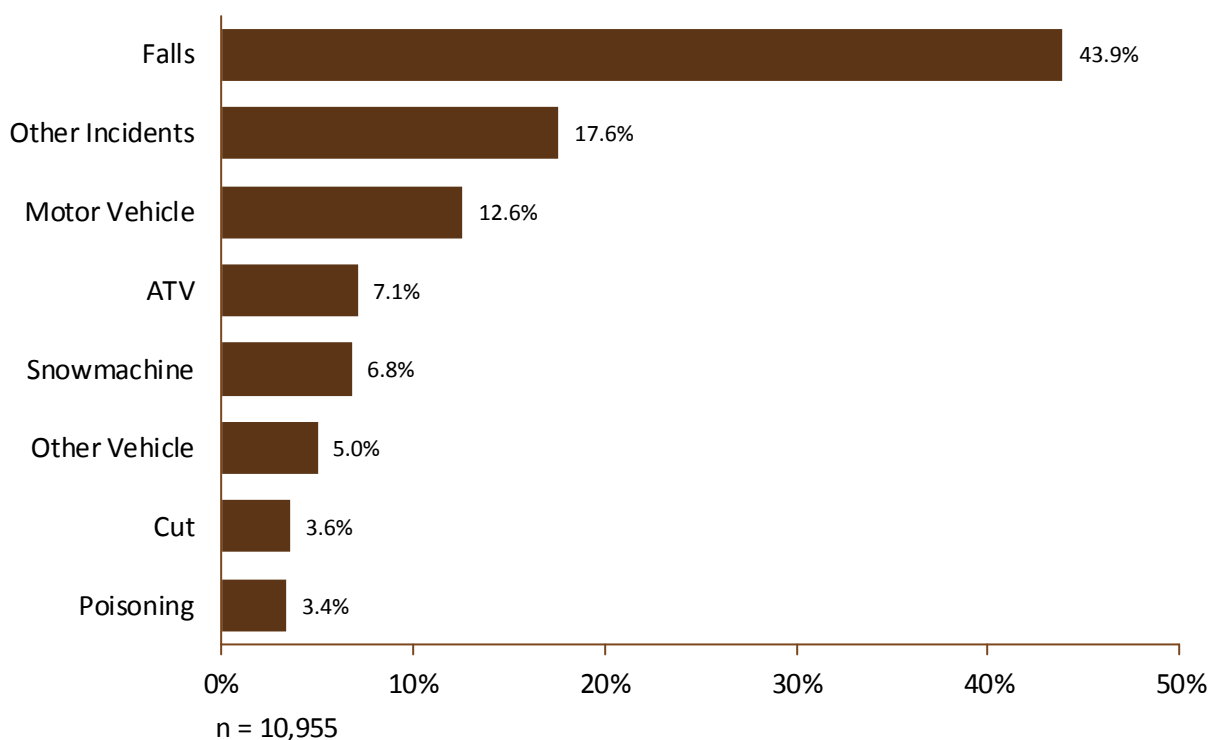
§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

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



## Unintentional Injuries (continued)

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



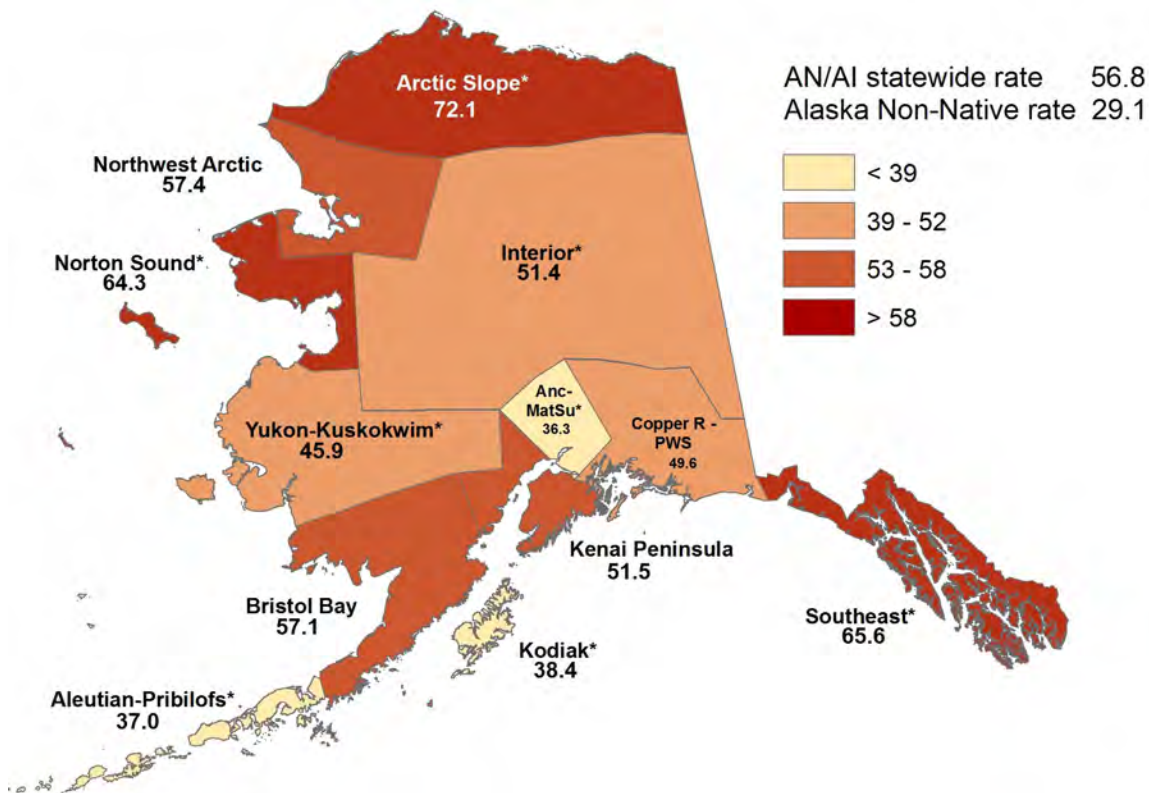
### Summary

- 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.

## Falls

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

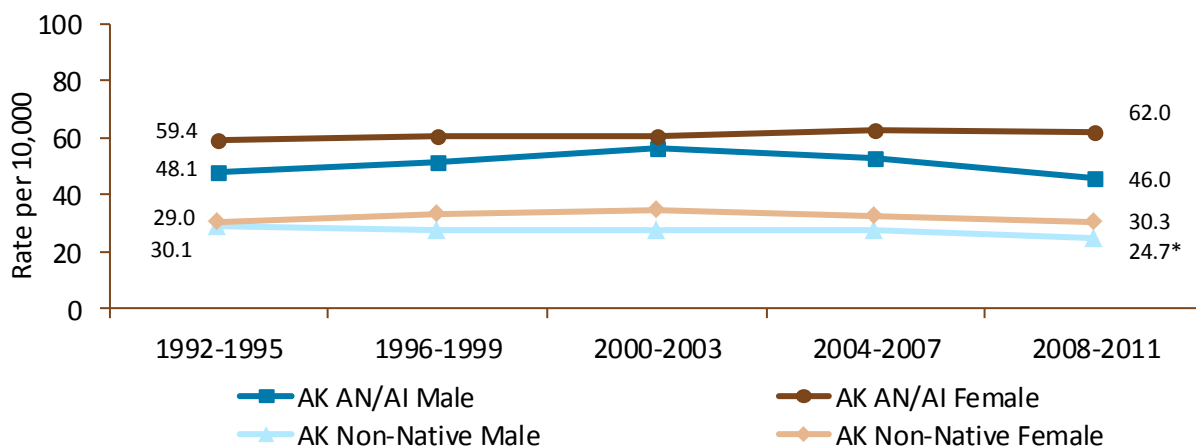
**Figure 37. Falls Hospitalization Rate<sup>§</sup> by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011**



§ 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

**Figure 38. Falls Hospitalization Rate<sup>§</sup> by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011**

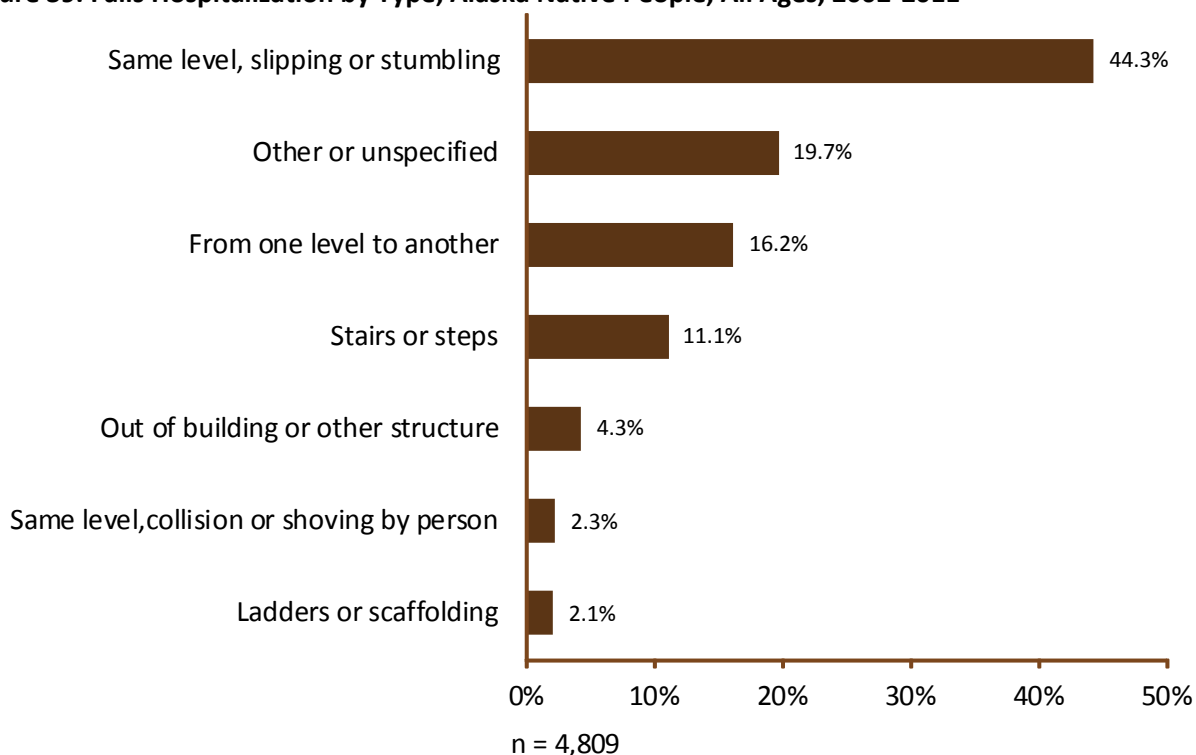


§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

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

## Falls (continued)

**Figure 39. Falls Hospitalization by Type, Alaska Native People, All Ages, 2002-2011**



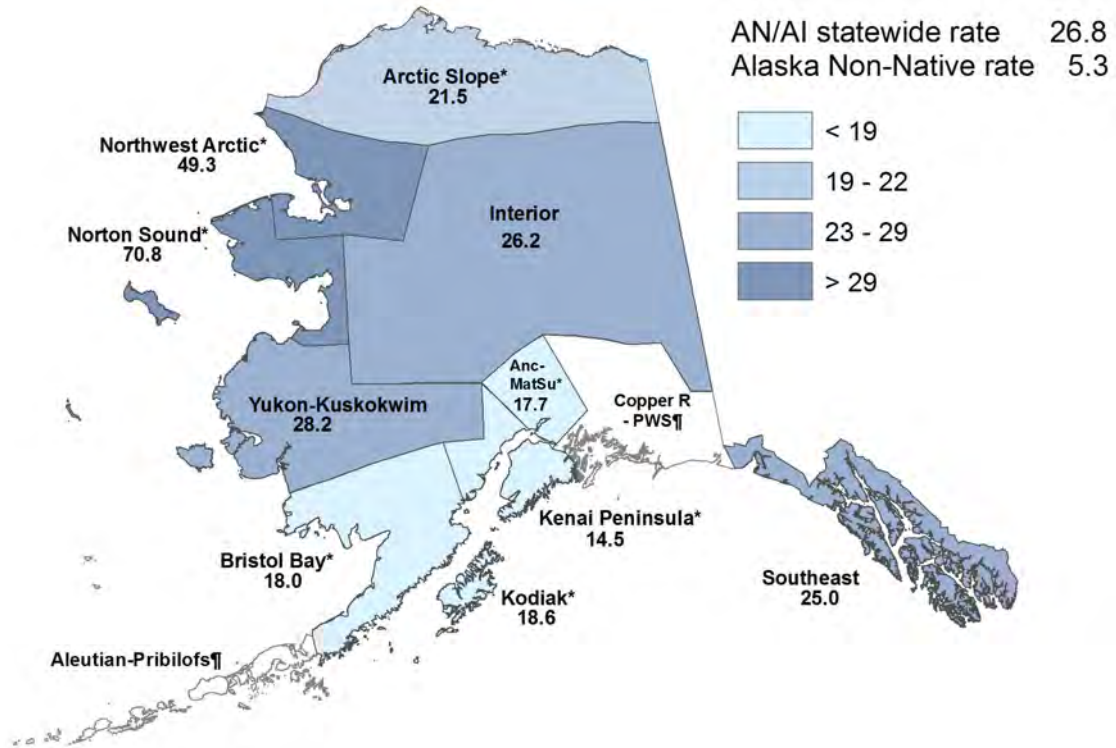
### Summary

- 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<sup>§</sup> by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2010**

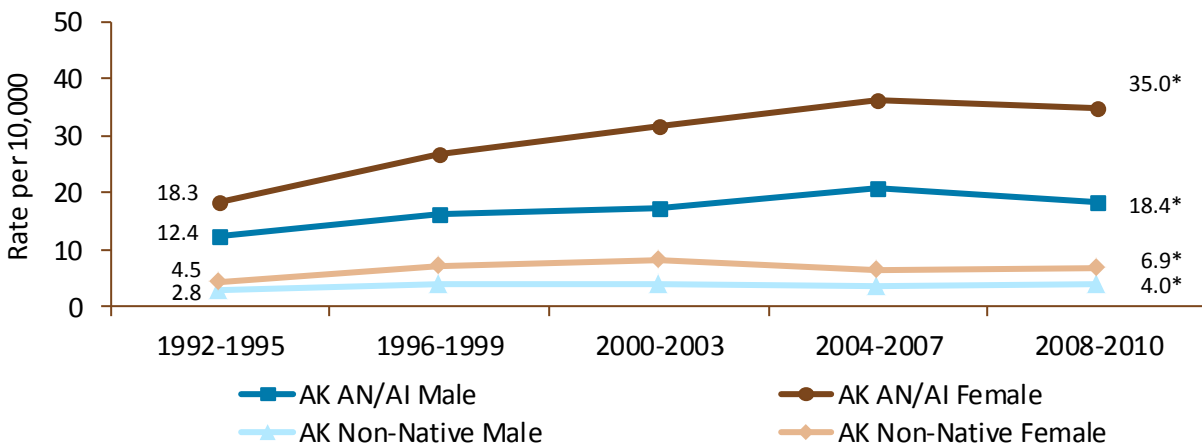


§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

¶ Rate not calculated due to small number of hospitalizations (<20)

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

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

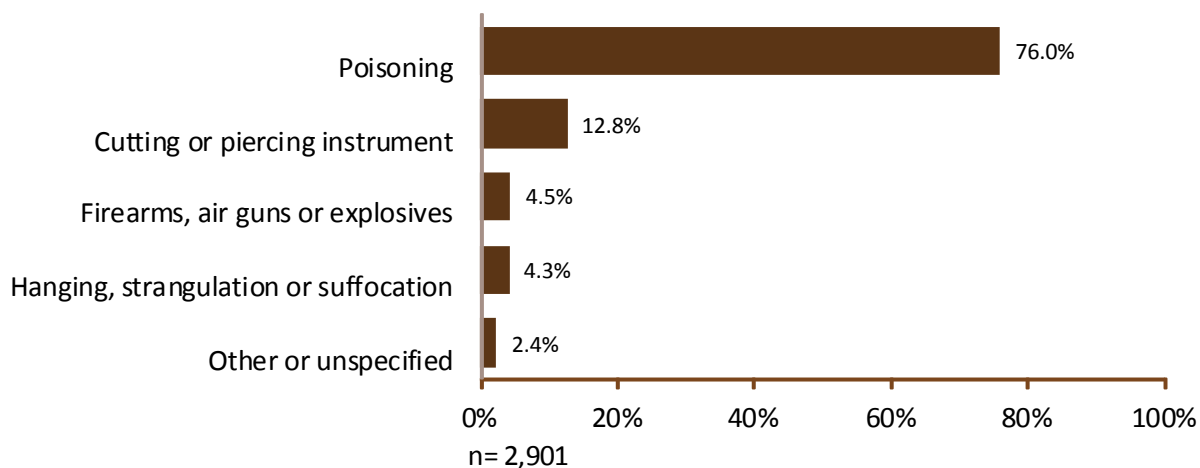


§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

\* 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



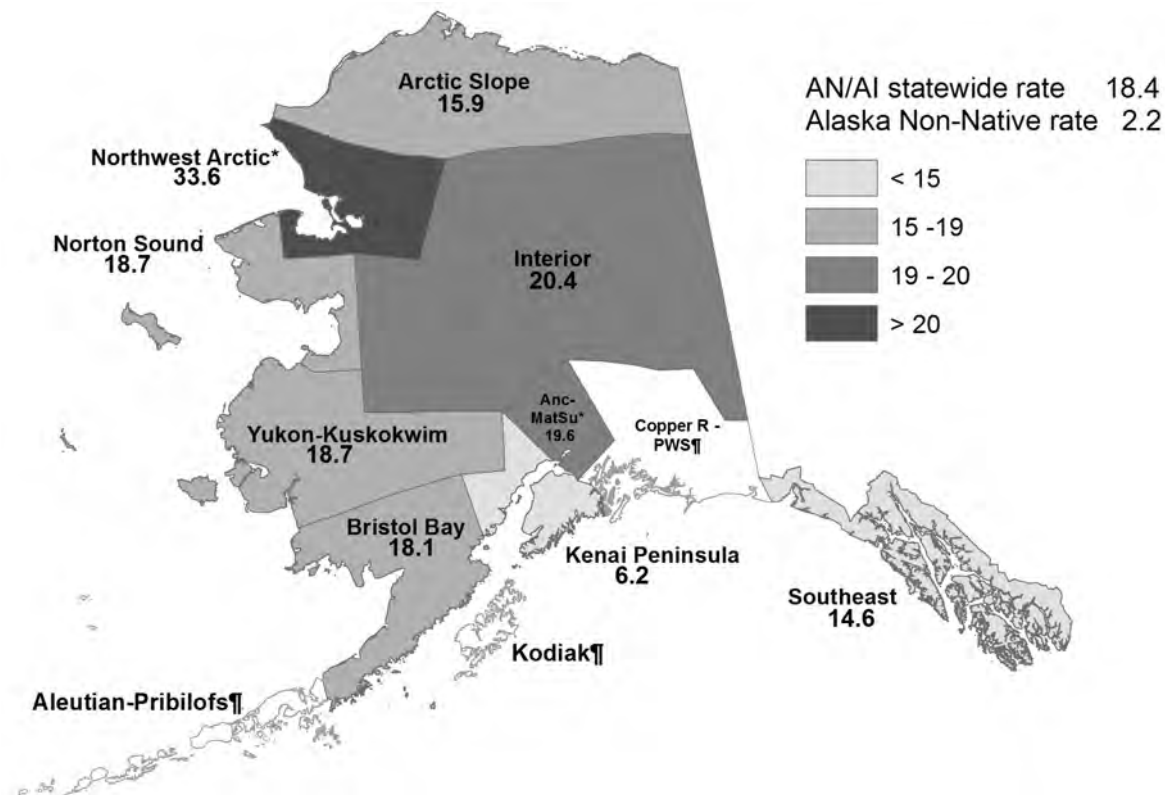
### Summary

- 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<sup>§</sup> by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011**

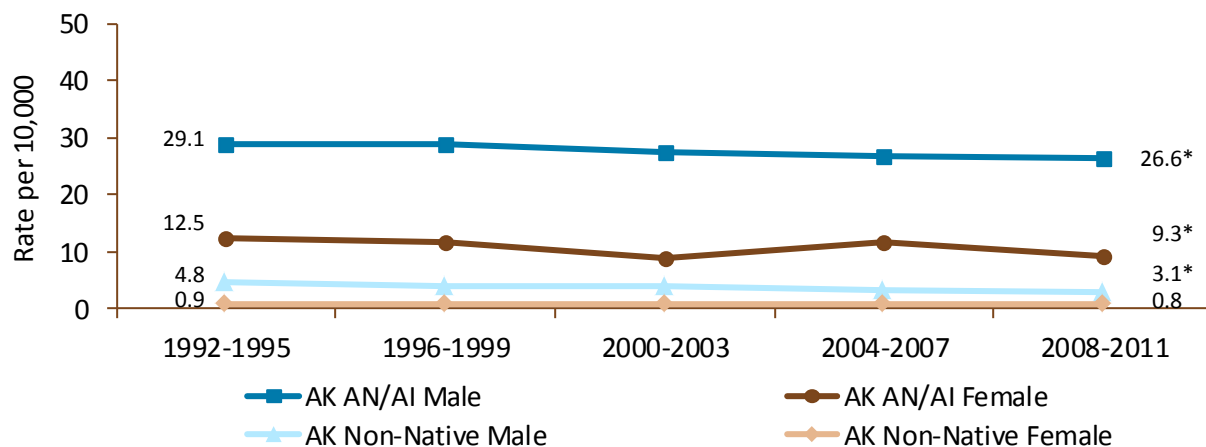


§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

¶ 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<sup>§</sup> by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011**

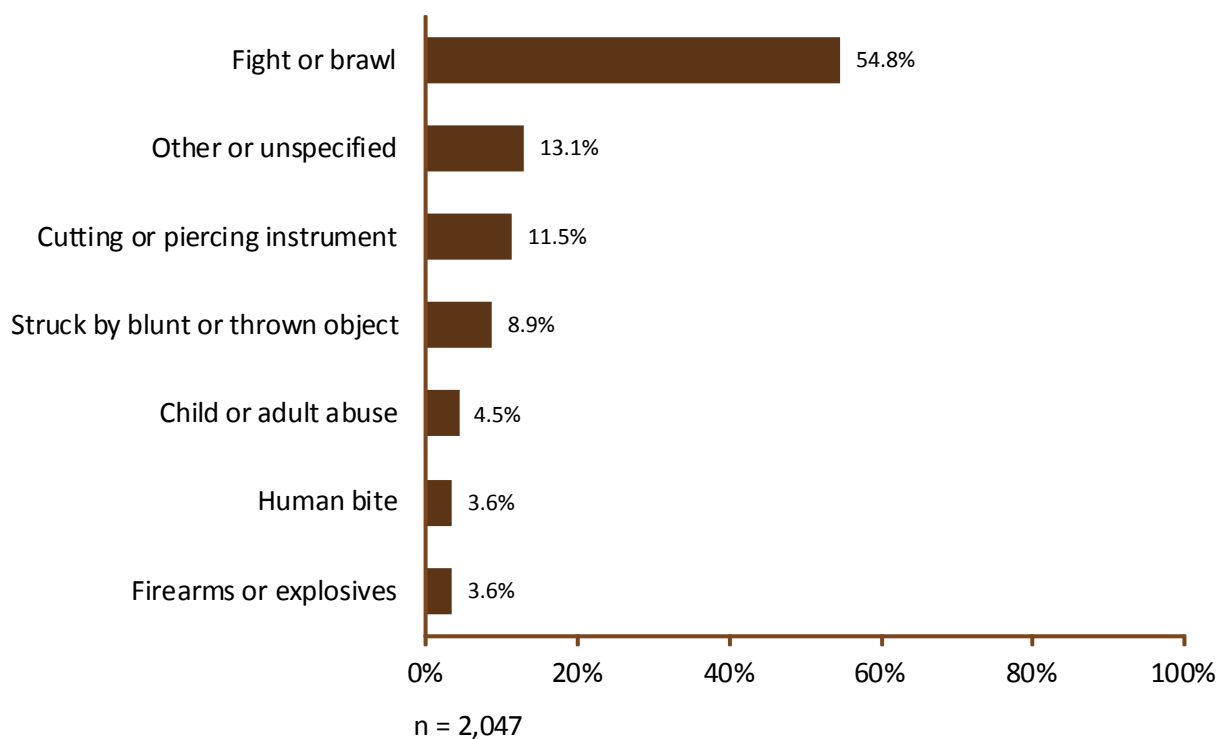


§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

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

## Assault (continued)

Figure 45. Assault Hospitalization by Type, Alaska Native People, All Ages, 2002-2011



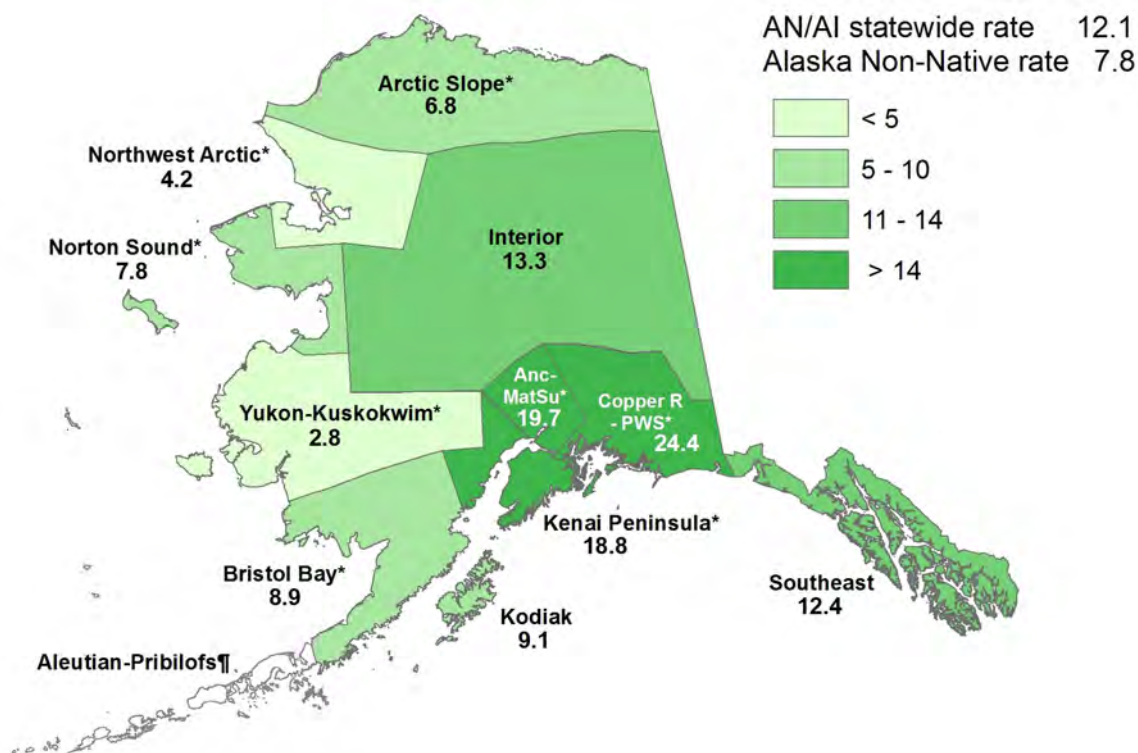
### Summary

- 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<sup>§</sup> by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011**

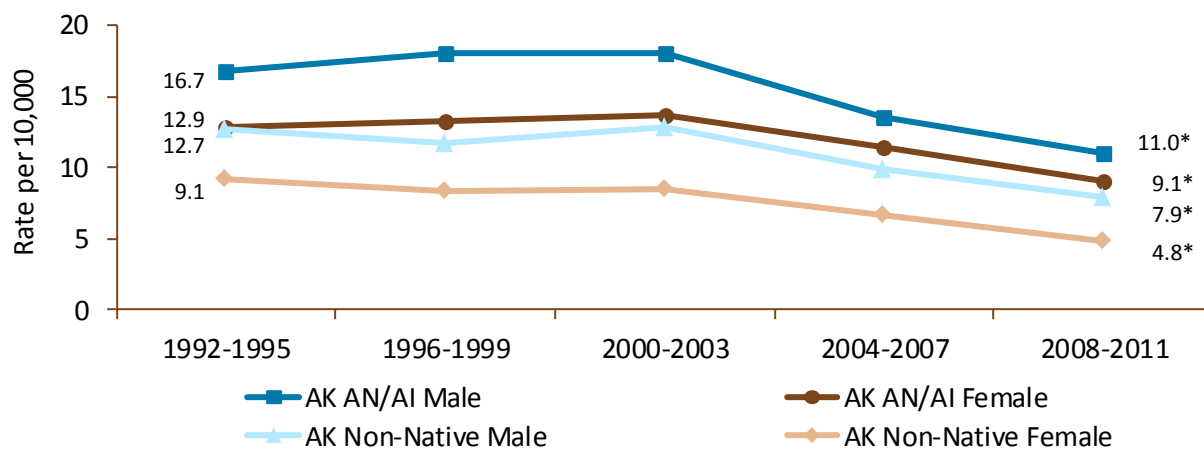


§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

¶ 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 47. Motor Vehicle Hospitalization Rate<sup>§</sup> by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011**



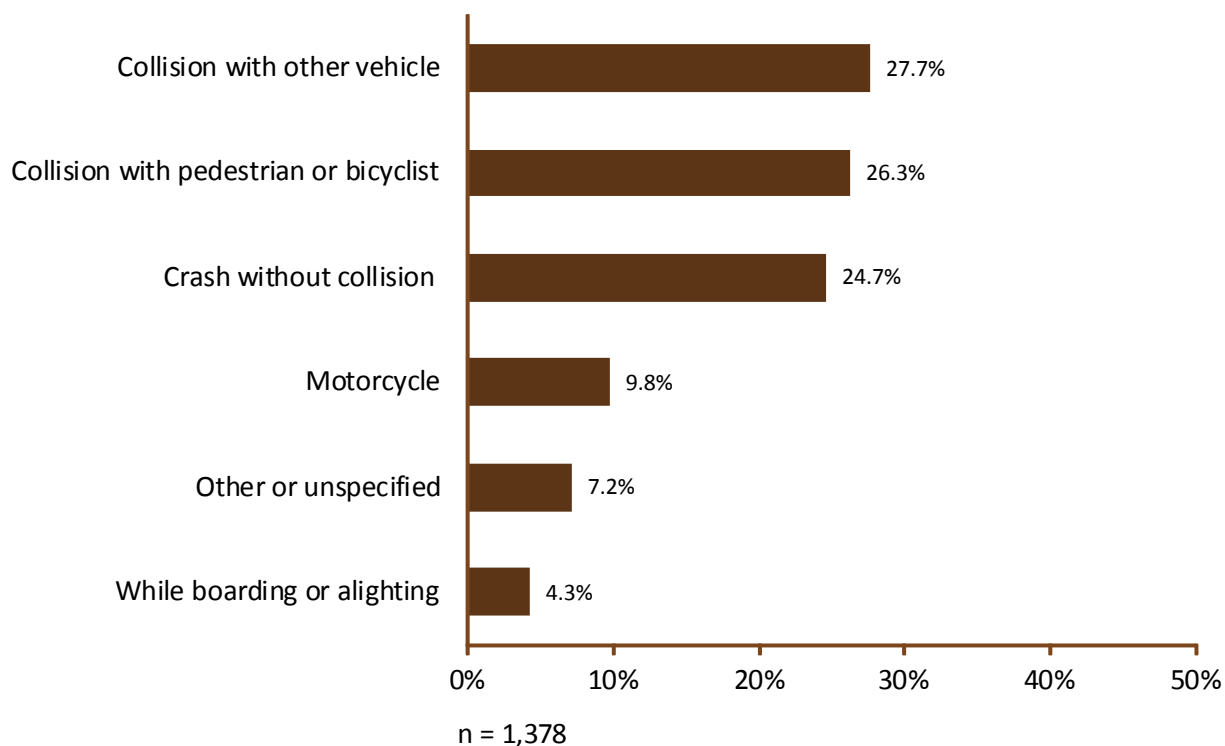
§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

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



## Motor Vehicle (continued)

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



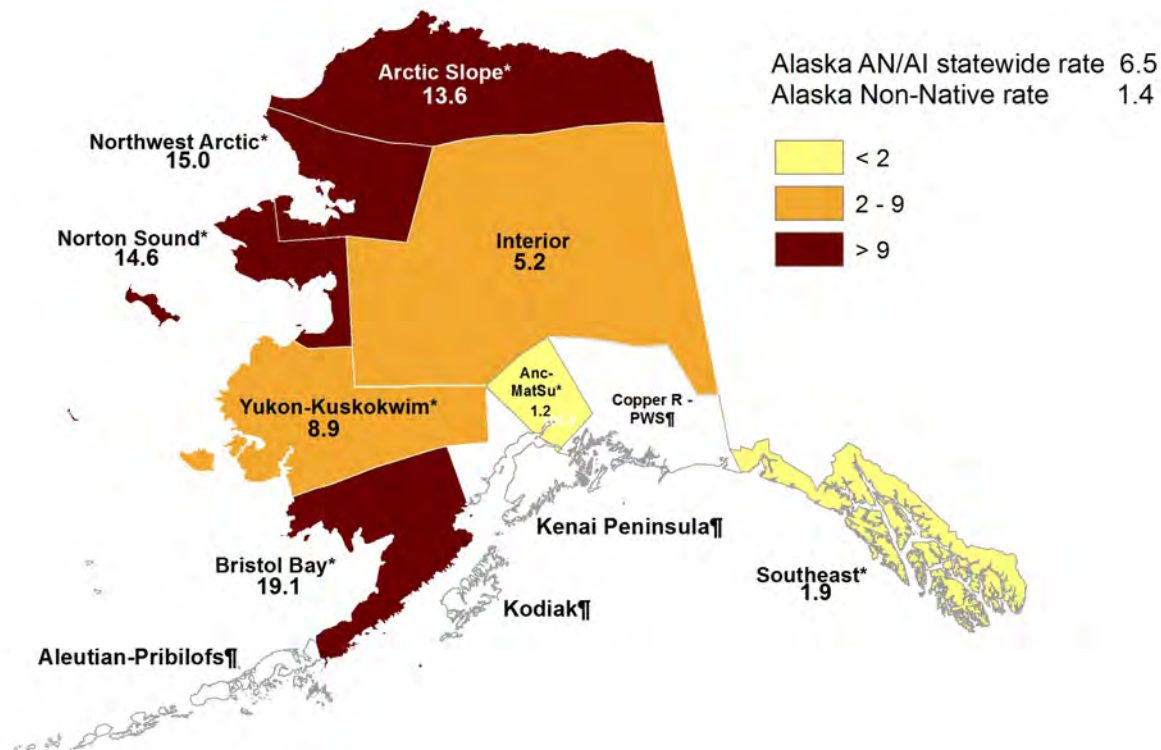
### Summary

- 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.

## All-Terrain Vehicle

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

**Figure 49. All-Terrain Vehicle Hospitalization Rate<sup>§</sup> by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011**

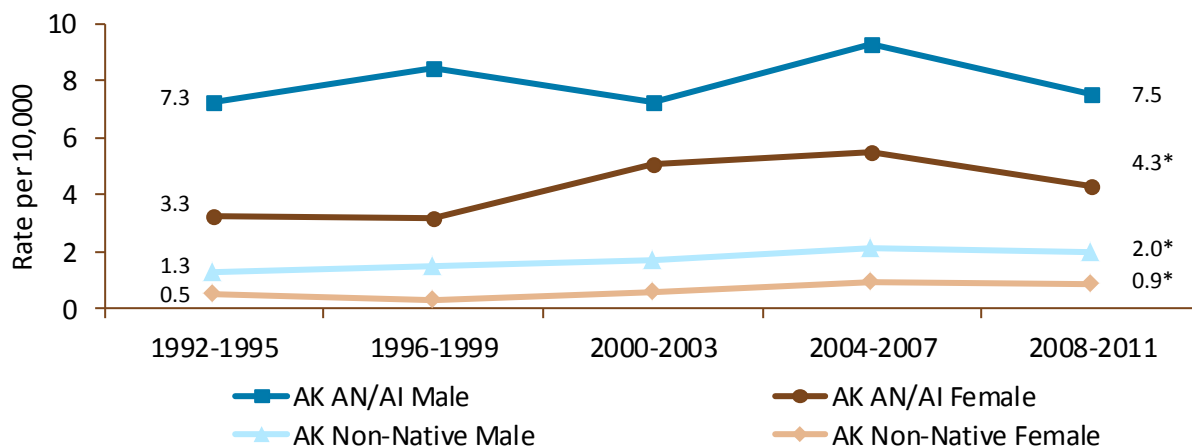


§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

¶ 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 50. All-Terrain Vehicle Hospitalization Rate<sup>§</sup> by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011**

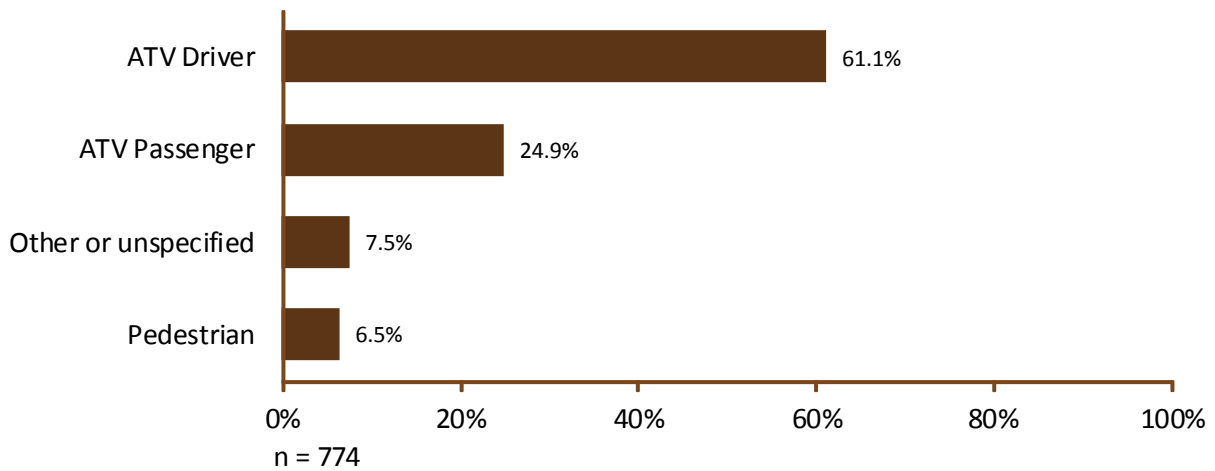


§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

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

## All-Terrain Vehicle (continued)

Figure 51. All-Terrain Vehicle Hospitalization by Type, Alaska Native People, All Ages, 2002-2011



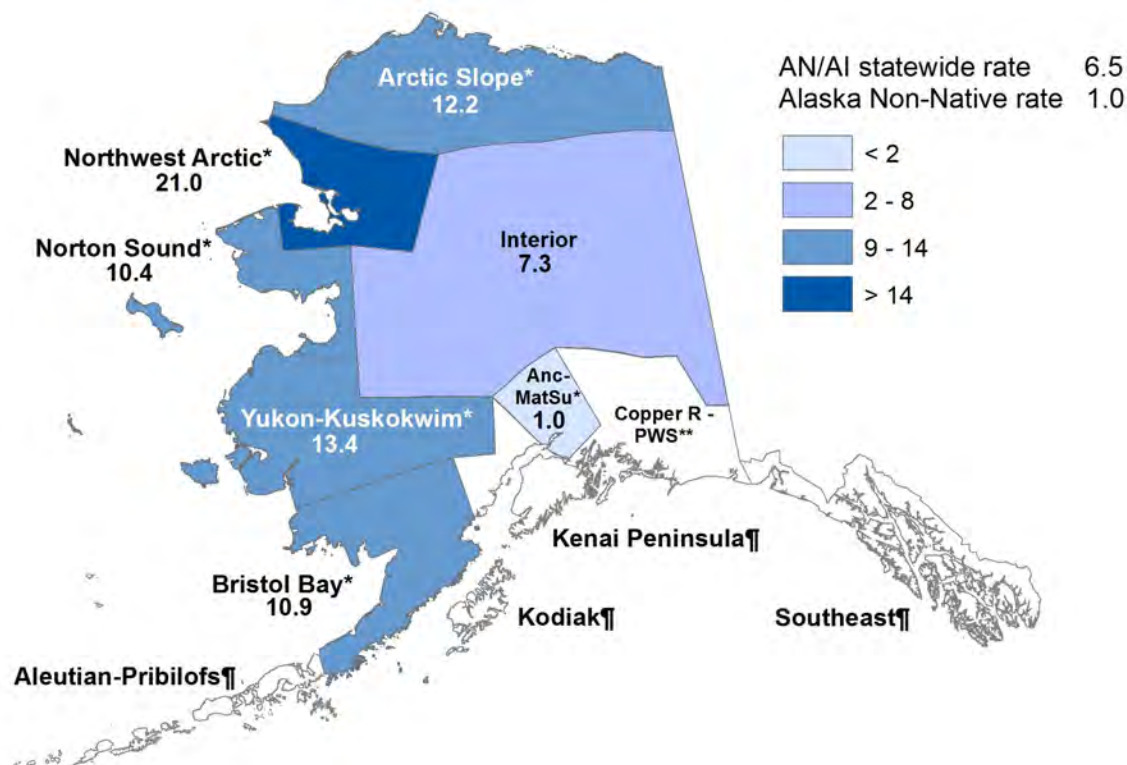
### Summary

- 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<sup>§</sup> by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011**

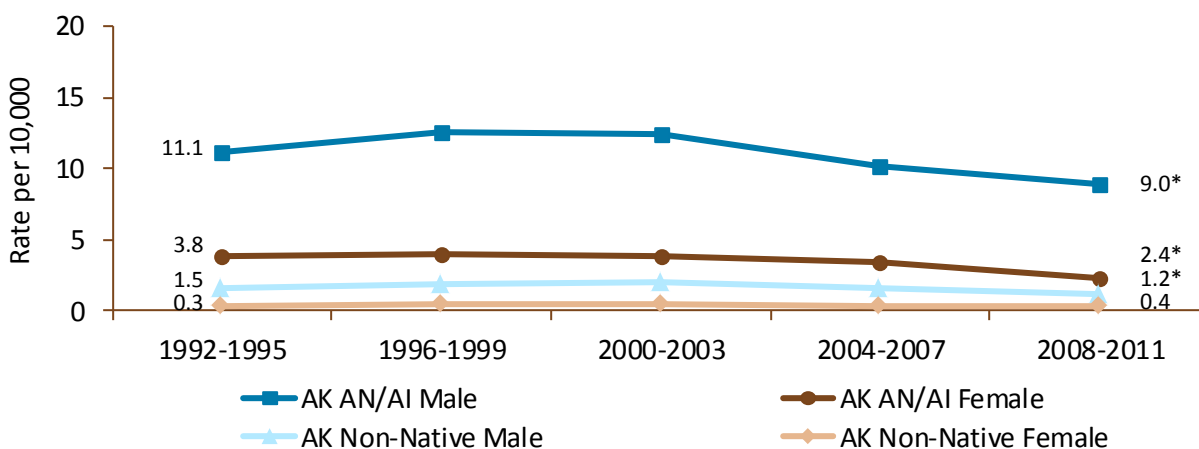


§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

¶ 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 53. Snowmachine Hospitalization Rate<sup>§</sup> by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2011**

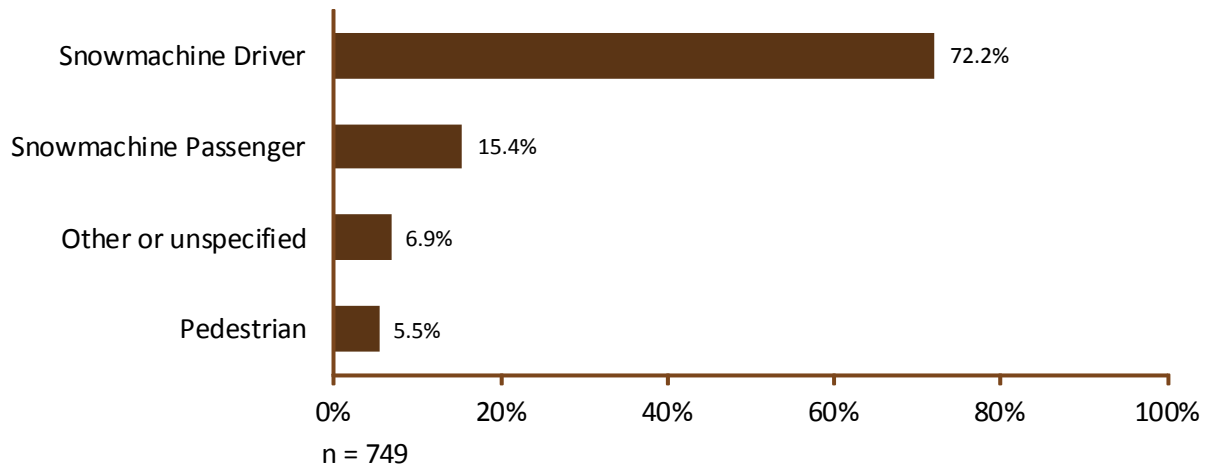


§ Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

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

## Snowmachine (continued)

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



### 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.

Notes