



# Regional Injury Profiles

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## Injury Atlas Regions

In order to have sufficient numbers of injuries to allow rate calculations tribal health organization (THO) service areas were combined into larger regions. Every effort was made to align regions with THO service areas. But because of limitations on what population data were available, a few communities were moved from the region that matches their THO region to their census area/borough region. The villages moved from their THOs are listed as exceptions below.

**Table 1. Regions by Tribal Health Organizations and Census Areas**

Regions used in this report	Census Area/Boroughs included in Region	THOs in Region	Exceptions
<i>Aleutians and Pribilofs</i>	Aleutians East Borough, Aleutians West Borough	Aleutian Pribilof Islands Assoc., St. George Traditional Council, Eastern Aleutian Tribes	
<i>Anchorage/ Matanuska-Susitna</i>	Anchorage Municipality, Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Southcentral Foundation, Eklutna Native Village, Chickaloon Village, Knik Tribe	
<i>Arctic Slope</i>	North Slope Borough	Arctic Slope Native Assoc., North Slope Borough, Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corp.	
<i>Bristol Bay</i>	Dillingham, Lake and Peninsula Borough, Bristol Bay Borough	Bristol Bay Area Health Corp.	Goodnews Bay and Platinum were included in Yukon-Kuskokwim
<i>Copper River/Prince William Sound</i>	Valdez/Cordova	Chugachmiut (part), Chitna Traditional Village Council, Copper River Native Assoc., Mt. Sanford Tribal Consortium, Valdez Native Tribe	Seward, Port Graham, and Nanwalek, were included in Kenai Peninsula; Cantwell was included in Interior
<i>Interior</i>	Denali Borough, Fairbanks North Star Borough, SE Fairbanks, Yukon-Koyukuk	Tanana Chiefs Conference, Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments, Fairbanks Native Assoc., Tanana Tribal Council	Anaktuvak Pass was included in Arctic Slope
<i>Kenai Peninsula</i>	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Chugachmiut (part), Kenaitze Indian Tribe, Ninilchik Traditional Council, Seldovia Village Tribe, Tyonek Native Village	Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Valdez and Cordova were included in Copper R/Prince William Sound
<i>Kodiak</i>	Kodiak Island Borough	Kodiak Area Native Assoc., Karluk Tribal Council	
<i>Northwest Arctic</i>	Northwest Arctic Borough	Maniilaq	Point Hope was included in Arctic Slope
<i>Norton Sound</i>	Nome	Norton Sound Health Corp., Native Village of Diomedea	
<i>Southeast</i>	Hoonah-Angoon, Prince of Wales/Hyder, Petersburg; Boroughs of Haines, Juneau, Ketchikan, Skagway, Sitka, Wrangell, and Yakutat	Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium, Hoonah Indian Association, Ketchikan Indian Association, Metlakatla Indian Community, Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	
<i>Yukon-Kuskokwim</i>	Bethel, Wade Hampton	Akiachak Native Village, Native Village of Kwinhagak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation	Anvik, Grayling, Holy Cross, and Shageluk were included in Interior



## Aleutians and Pribilofs Region Injury Hospitalizations

### Summary

- Falls (46.1%), assaults (9.2%), and all-terrain vehicle incidents (7.5%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalizations during 1992-2011 among Aleutians and Pribilofs (Aleut Prib) Alaska Native people, and represented almost two thirds of all Aleut Prib injury hospitalizations (62.7%).
- The intentional injury hospitalization rate for Aleut Prib Alaska Native people was significantly lower (rate ratio = 0.2) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (8.9 and 42.4 per 10,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 2. Leading Causes of Aleutians and Pribilofs Injury Hospitalizations, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>§</sup>	Aleut Prib AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Assault	27	9.2%	6.8	0.3*
Suicide Attempt or Self Harm	9	3.1%	¶	n/a
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>0.2*</b>
Falls	136	46.1%	42.3	0.7*
All-Terrain Vehicle	22	7.5%	5.5	0.9
Other Vehicle	21	7.1%	4.9	1.0
Motor Vehicle	20	6.8%	4.6	0.3*
Cut	13	4.4%	¶	n/a
Struck By Person/Object	6	2.0%	¶	n/a
Sports	6	2.0%	¶	n/a
Other	35	11.9%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>87.5%</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>0.6*</b>
Undetermined Intent	§§	0.3%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Injuries</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>0.5*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

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

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

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

n/a Not applicable

§§ Categories with fewer than five deaths are not reported

## Aleutians and Pribilofs Region Injury Deaths



### Summary

- Suicide (17.6%), drowning (15.7%), and unintentional poisoning (13.7%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 1992-2011 among Aleutians and Pribilofs (Aleut Prib) Alaska Native people, and represented about half of all Aleut Prib injury deaths (47.1%).
- The intentional injury death rate for Aleut Prib Alaska Native people was significantly lower (rate ratio = 0.6) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (32.8 and 55.2 per 100,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 3. Leading Causes of Aleutians and Pribilofs Injury Deaths, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>††</sup>	Aleut Prib AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide	9	17.6%	¶	n/a
Homicide	5	9.8%	¶	n/a
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>32.8**</b>	<b>0.6*</b>
Drowning	8	15.7%	¶	n/a
Poisoning	7	13.7%	¶	n/a
Motor Vehicle	6	11.8%	¶	n/a
Other	15	29.4%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>70.6%</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Undetermined Intent	§§	2.0%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>0.8*</b>

<sup>1</sup>Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

¶ Rate not calculated due to small number of deaths (<10)

n/a Not applicable

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

\*\*Rate is based on 10-19 deaths and should be interpreted with caution

§§ Categories with fewer than five deaths are not reported





## Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna Region Injury Hospitalizations

### Summary

- Falls (31.2%), motor vehicle incidents (17.5%), and assaults (16.9%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalizations during 1992-2011 among Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna (Anc/MatSu) Alaska Native people, and represented about two thirds of all Anc/MatSu injury hospitalizations (65.6%).
- The motor vehicle injury hospitalization rate for Anc/MatSu Alaska Native people was significantly higher (rate ratio = 1.8) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (24.0 and 13.7 per 10,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 4. Leading Causes of Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna Injury Hospitalizations, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>§</sup>	Anc/MatSu AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Assault	1,209	16.9%	22.4	1.1*
Suicide Attempt or Self Harm	951	13.3%	16.4	0.7*
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>0.9*</b>
Falls	2,230	31.2%	60.5	1.1*
Motor Vehicle	1,252	17.5%	24.0	1.8*
Other Vehicle	269	3.8%	4.4	0.9
Cut	186	2.6%	3.3	0.8*
Natural and Environmental	135	1.9%	2.6	0.8*
Poisoning	128	1.8%	1.9	0.9
Struck By Person/Object	118	1.7%	2.1	0.6*
Other	603	8.4%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>4,921</b>	<b>68.8%</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>1.0*</b>
Undetermined Intent	69	1.0%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Injuries</b>	<b>7,150</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>149.5</b>	<b>0.9*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

<sup>§</sup> Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

n/a Not applicable

## Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna Region Injury Deaths



### Summary

- Unintentional poisoning (21.0%), suicide (17.8%), and motor vehicle incidents (17.1%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 1992-2011 among Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna (Anc/MatSu) Alaska Native people, and represented more than half of all Anc/MatSu injury deaths (55.8%).
- The death rates due to threats to breathing/falls for Anc/MatSu Alaska Native people were significantly higher (rate ratio = 2.0) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (11.0/9.5 and 5.5/4.8 per 100,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 5. Leading Causes of Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna Injury Deaths, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>++</sup>	Anc/MatSu AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide	156	17.8%	27.1	0.7*
Homicide	115	13.1%	21.3	1.5*
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>0.9*</b>
Poisoning	184	21.0%	37.8	1.8*
Motor Vehicle	150	17.1%	33.0	1.9*
Threats To Breathing	41	4.7%	11.0	2.0*
Fall	29	3.3%	9.5	2.0*
Excessive Cold	27	3.1%	7.1	0.7*
Exposure To Smoke & Fire	23	2.6%	4.6	0.9*
Off-Road Vehicle	21	2.4%	4.4	0.5*
Other	100	11.4%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>65.5%</b>	<b>142.3</b>	<b>1.3*</b>
Undetermined Intent	32	3.6%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>196.5</b>	<b>1.1*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

<sup>++</sup> Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

n/a Not applicable



## Arctic Slope Region Injury Hospitalizations

### Summary

- Falls (27.7%), suicide attempts (15.3%), and assaults (11.0%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalizations during 1992-2011 among Arctic Slope Alaska Native people, and represented more than half of all Arctic Slope injury hospitalizations (54.0%).
- Off-road vehicles were a significant cause of injury hospitalizations among Arctic Slope Alaska Native people. The all-terrain vehicle/snow machine injury hospitalization rates for Arctic Slope Alaska Native people were significantly higher (rate ratio = 2.0 and 1.9, respectively) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (12.5/13.7 and 6.1/7.2 per 10,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 6. Leading Causes of Arctic Slope Injury Hospitalizations, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>§</sup>	Arctic Slope AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide Attempt or Self Harm	231	15.3%	20.9	0.9
Assault	167	11.0%	16.8	0.9*
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>0.9*</b>
Falls	420	27.7%	62.6	1.1*
All-Terrain Vehicle	142	9.4%	12.5	2.0*
Snowmachine	141	9.3%	13.7	1.9*
Motor Vehicle	91	6.0%	8.1	0.6*
Other Vehicle	42	2.8%	4.2	0.8
Cut	41	2.7%	4.3	1.0
Natural and Environmental	34	2.2%	3.4	1.0
Other	193	12.7%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>72.9%</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>1.1*</b>
Undetermined Intent	12	0.8%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Injuries</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>167.1</b>	<b>1.1*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

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

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

n/a Not applicable



## Arctic Slope Region Injury Deaths



### Summary

- Suicide (36.1%), off-road vehicle incidents (11.1%), and drowning (10.4%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 1992-2011 among Arctic Slope Alaska Native people, and represented more than half of all Arctic Slope injury deaths (57.6%).
- The off-road vehicle crash death rate for Arctic Slope Alaska Native people was significantly higher (rate ratio = 2.0) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (17.7 and 8.9 per 100,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 7. Leading Causes of Arctic Slope Injury Deaths, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>††</sup>	Arctic Slope AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide	52	36.1%	50.9	1.2*
Homicide	12	8.3%	12.9	0.9
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>44.4%</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>1.2*</b>
Off-Road Vehicle	16	11.1%	17.7**	2.0*
Drowning	15	10.4%	16.2**	0.8*
Motor Vehicle	11	7.6%	11.8**	0.7*
Poisoning	7	4.9%	¶	n/a
Excessive Cold	7	4.9%	¶	n/a
Threats To Breathing	5	3.5%	¶	n/a
Other	15	10.4%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>52.8%</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>0.8*</b>
Undetermined Intent	§§	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>153.8</b>	<b>0.9*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

\*\* Rate is based on 10-19 deaths and should be interpreted with caution

¶ Rate not calculated due to small number of deaths (<10)

n/a Not applicable

§§ Categories with fewer than five deaths are not reported



## Bristol Bay Region Injury Hospitalizations

### Summary

- Falls (28.2%), all-terrain vehicle incidents (12.4%), and suicide attempts (10.0%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalizations during 1992-2011 among Bristol Bay Alaska Native people, and represented about half of all Bristol Bay injury hospitalizations (50.6%).
- Off-road vehicles were a significant cause of injury hospitalizations among Bristol Bay Alaska Native people. The all-terrain vehicle and snow machine injury hospitalization rates for Bristol Bay Alaska Native people were significantly higher (rate ratio = 3.0 and 1.7, respectively) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (18.4/12.0 and 6.1/7.2 per 10,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 8. Leading Causes of Bristol Bay Injury Hospitalizations, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>§</sup>	Bristol Bay AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide Attempt or Self Harm	157	10.0%	15.1	0.7*
Assault	149	9.5%	15.8	0.8*
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>0.7*</b>
Falls	443	28.2%	57.1	1.0
All-Terrain Vehicle	194	12.4%	18.4	3.0*
Snowmachine	118	7.5%	12.0	1.7*
Motor Vehicle	87	5.5%	8.1	0.6*
Other Vehicle	69	4.4%	6.9	1.4*
Struck By Person/Object	48	3.1%	4.7	1.4*
Natural and Environmental	44	2.8%	4.8	1.4*
Other	248	15.8%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>79.7%</b>	<b>134.8</b>	<b>1.2*</b>
Undetermined Intent	12	0.8%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Injuries</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>167.0</b>	<b>1.1*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

<sup>§</sup> Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

n/a Not applicable

## Bristol Bay Region Injury Deaths



### Summary

- Drowning (20.1%), suicide (13.1%), and off-road vehicle incidents (12.1%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 1992-2011 among Bristol Bay Alaska Native people, and represented almost half of all Bristol Bay injury deaths (45.1%).
- The off-road vehicle crash death rate for Bristol Bay Alaska Native people was significantly higher (rate ratio = 2.5) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (22.4 and 8.9 per 100,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 9. Leading Causes of Bristol Bay Injury Deaths, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>††</sup>	Bristol Bay AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide	26	13.1	27.3	0.7*
Homicide	13	6.5	12.9**	0.9
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>0.7*</b>
Drowning	40	20.1	39.7	2.1*
Off-Road Vehicle	24	12.1	22.4	2.5*
Poisoning	19	9.5	20.8**	1.0
Excessive Cold	14	7.0	16.1**	1.7*
Motor Vehicle	10	5.0	10.9**	0.6*
Exposure To Smoke & Fire	6	3.0	¶	n/a
Threats To Breathing	5	2.5	¶	n/a
Other	32	16.1	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>159.7</b>	<b>1.4*</b>
Undetermined Intent	10	5.0	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>212.7</b>	<b>1.2*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

\*\* Rate is based on 10-19 deaths and should be interpreted with caution

¶ Rate not calculated due to small number of deaths (<10)

n/a Not applicable



## Copper River/Prince William Sound Region Injury Hospitalizations

### Summary

- Falls (32.3%), motor vehicle incidents (19.5%), and assaults (10.5%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalizations during 1992-2011 among Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native people, and represented about two thirds of all CR/PWS injury hospitalizations (62.3%).
- The motor vehicle hospitalization rate for CR/PWS Alaska Native people was significantly higher (rate ratio = 1.9) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (26.4 and 13.7 per 10,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 10. Leading Causes of Copper River/Prince William Sound Injury Hospitalizations, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>§</sup>	CR/PWS AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Assault	42	10.5%	15.3	0.8
Suicide Attempt or Self Harm	30	7.5%	10.0	0.4*
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>18.0%</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>0.6*</b>
Falls	129	32.3%	52.2	0.9
Motor Vehicle	78	19.5%	26.4	1.9*
Other Vehicle	18	4.5%	¶	n/a
Cut	15	3.8%	¶	n/a
All-Terrain Vehicle	14	3.5%	¶	n/a
Struck By Person/Object	13	3.3%	¶	n/a
Snowmachine	10	2.5%	¶	n/a
Other	50	12.5%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>81.8%</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Undetermined Intent	§§	0.3%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Injuries</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>142.6</b>	<b>0.9*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

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

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

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

n/a Not applicable

§§ Categories with fewer than five deaths are not reported

## Copper River/Prince William Sound Region Injury Deaths



### Summary

- Motor vehicle incidents (34.7%), suicide (16.3%), and homicide (10.2%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 1992-2011 among Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native people, and represented about two thirds of all CR/PWS injury deaths (61.2%).
- The motor vehicle incident death rate for CR/PWS Alaska Native people was significantly higher (rate ratio = 3.2) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (56.6 and 17.6 per 100,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 11. Leading Causes of Copper River/Prince William Sound Injury Deaths, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>††</sup>	CR/PWS AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide	8	16.3%	¶	n/a
Homicide	5	10.2%	¶	n/a
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Motor Vehicle	17	34.7%	56.6**	3.2*
Other	19	38.8%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>73.5%</b>	<b>127.1</b>	<b>1.1*</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>175.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

¶ Rate not calculated due to small number of deaths (<10)

n/a Not applicable

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

\*\*Rate is based on 10-19 deaths and should be interpreted with caution



## Interior Region Injury Hospitalizations

### Summary

- Falls (27.1%), suicide attempts (19.6%), and assaults (14.9%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalizations during 1992-2011 among Interior Alaska Native people, and represented about two thirds of all Interior injury hospitalizations (61.6%).
- The suicide attempt or self harm/snowmachine injury hospitalization rates for Interior Alaska Native people were significantly higher (both rate ratios = 1.3) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (28.7/9.3 and 9.3/7.2 per 10,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 12. Leading Causes of Interior Injury Hospitalization, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>§</sup>	Interior AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide Attempt or Self Harm	751	19.6%	28.7	1.3*
Assault	571	14.9%	23.7	1.2*
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>1.2*</b>
Falls	1,040	27.1%	55.4	1.0
Motor Vehicle	369	9.6%	14.8	1.1
Snowmachine	234	6.1%	9.3	1.3*
All-Terrain Vehicle	122	3.2%	4.6	0.8*
Cut	102	2.7%	4.0	0.9
Other Vehicle	96	2.5%	3.7	0.7*
Struck By Person/Object	78	2.0%	3.2	0.9
Other	444	11.6%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>64.8%</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Undetermined Intent	30	0.8%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Injuries</b>	<b>3,837</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>166.2</b>	<b>1.1*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

<sup>§</sup> Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

n/a Not applicable



## Interior Region Injury Deaths



### Summary

- Suicide (28.6%), drowning (12.3%), and unintentional poisoning (10.8%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 1992-2011 among Interior Alaska Native people, and represented more than half of all Interior injury deaths (51.7%).
- The death rate due to exposure to smoke and fire for Interior Alaska Native people was significantly higher (rate ratio = 2.0) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (10.8 and 5.3 per 100,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 13. Leading Causes of Interior Injury Deaths, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>††</sup>	Interior AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide	132	28.6%	51.8	1.3*
Homicide	46	10.0%	20.0	1.4*
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>38.5%</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>1.3*</b>
Drowning	57	12.3%	24.7	1.3*
Poisoning	50	10.8%	21.8	1.0
Motor Vehicle	44	9.5%	18.3	1.0
Excessive Cold	37	8.0%	16.4	1.7*
Exposure To Smoke & Fire	22	4.8%	10.8	2.0*
Off-Road Vehicle	20	4.3%	8.2	0.9
Threats To Breathing	11	2.4%	3.5**	0.6*
Other	32	6.9%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>59.1%</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>1.1*</b>
Undetermined Intent	11	2.4%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>197.4</b>	<b>1.1*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

\*\* Rate is based on 10-19 deaths and should be interpreted with caution.

n/a Not applicable



## Kenai Peninsula Region Injury Hospitalizations

### Summary

- Falls (32.9%), motor vehicle incidents (20.0%), and suicide attempts (12.5%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalizations during 1992-2011 among Kenai Peninsula (Kenai) Alaska Native people, and represented about two thirds of all Kenai injury hospitalizations (65.5%).
- The assault injury hospitalization rate for Kenai Alaska Native people was significantly lower (rate ratio = 0.4) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (7.4 and 19.5 per 10,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 14. Leading Causes of Kenai Peninsula Injury Hospitalization, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>§</sup>	Kenai AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide Attempt or Self Harm	107	12.5%	12.3	0.5*
Assault	59	6.9%	7.4	0.4*
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>0.5*</b>
Falls	281	32.9%	47.5	0.8*
Motor Vehicle	171	20.0%	20.0	1.5*
All-Terrain Vehicle	31	3.6%	3.5	0.6*
Struck By Person/Object	27	3.2%	3.0	0.9
Cut	26	3.0%	2.8	0.7*
Other Vehicle	26	3.0%	2.9	0.6*
Sports	17	2.0%	¶	n/a
Other	101	11.8%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>79.7%</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>0.8*</b>
Undetermined Intent	7	0.8%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Injuries</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>0.7*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

<sup>§</sup> Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

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

n/a Not applicable

## Kenai Peninsula Region Injury Deaths



### Summary

- Motor vehicle incidents (32.2%), suicide (21.1%), unintentional poisoning (10.0%), and drowning (10.0%) were the four leading causes of injury death during 1992-2011 among Kenai Peninsula (Kenai) Alaska Native people, and represented about three quarters of all Kenai injury deaths (73.3%).
- The motor vehicle crash death rate for Kenai Alaska Native people was significantly higher (rate ratio = 1.9) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (33.6 and 17.6 per 100,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 15. Leading Causes of Kenai Peninsula Injury Deaths, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>††</sup>	Kenai AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide	19	21.1%	22.0**	0.5*
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25.6%</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>0.5*</b>
Motor Vehicle	29	32.2%	33.6	1.9*
Poisoning	9	10.0%	¶	n/a
Drowning	9	10.0%	¶	n/a
Other	15	16.7%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>68.9%</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>0.7*</b>
Undetermined Intent	5	5.6%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>0.6*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

\*\*Rate is based on 10-19 deaths and should be interpreted with caution

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

¶ Rate not calculated due to small number of deaths (<10)

n/a Not applicable



## Kodiak Region Injury Hospitalizations

### Summary

- Falls (32.7%), suicide attempts (15.5%), and assaults (9.5%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalizations during 1992-2011 among Kodiak Alaska Native people, and represented over half of all Kodiak injury hospitalizations (57.6%).
- The all-terrain vehicle injury hospitalization rate for Kodiak Alaska Native people was significantly higher (rate ratio = 1.3) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (7.9 and 6.1 per 10,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 16. Leading Causes of Kodiak Injury Hospitalization, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>§</sup>	Kodiak AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide Attempt or Self Harm	70	15.5%	15.9	0.7*
Assault	43	9.5%	9.9	0.5*
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>0.6*</b>
Falls	148	32.7%	40.8	0.7*
Motor Vehicle	41	9.1%	9.0	0.7*
All-Terrain Vehicle	38	8.4%	7.9	1.3
Other Vehicle	32	7.1%	8.1	1.6*
Poisoning	13	2.9%	¶	n/a
Cut	11	2.4%	¶	n/a
Sports	8	1.8%	¶	n/a
Other	47	10.4%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>74.6%</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>0.7*</b>
Undetermined Intent	§§	0.4%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Injuries</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>0.7*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

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

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

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

n/a Not applicable

§§ Categories with fewer than five hospitalizations are not reported

## Kodiak Region Injury Deaths



### Summary

- Suicide (22.7%), unintentional poisoning (18.2%), and drowning (18.2%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 1992-2011 among Kodiak Alaska Native people, and represented more than half of all Kodiak injury deaths (59.1%).
- The suicide death rate for Kodiak Alaska Native people was significantly lower (rate ratio = 0.6) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (25.3 and 40.9 per 100,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 17. Leading Causes of Kodiak Injury Deaths, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>††</sup>	Kodiak AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide	10	22.7%	25.3**	0.6*
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>30.4**</b>	<b>0.6*</b>
Poisoning	8	18.2%	¶	n/a
Drowning	8	18.2%	¶	n/a
Motor Vehicle	5	11.4%	¶	n/a
Other	8	18.2%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>65.9%</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>0.6*</b>
Undetermined Intent	§§	6.8%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>0.6*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

\*\*Rate is based on 10-19 deaths and should be interpreted with caution

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

¶ Rate not calculated due to small number of deaths (<10)

n/a Not applicable

§§ Categories with fewer than five deaths are not reported



## Northwest Arctic Region Injury Hospitalizations

### Summary

- Suicide attempts (22.4%), falls (20.4%), and assaults (14.5%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalizations during 1992-2011 among Northwest Arctic (NW Arctic) Alaska Native people, and represented over half of all NW Arctic injury hospitalizations (57.3%).
- Off-road vehicles were a significant cause of injury hospitalizations among NW Arctic Alaska Native people. The snow machine/all-terrain vehicle injury hospitalization rates for NW Arctic Alaska Native people were significantly higher (rate ratio = 3.1 and 2.4, respectively) than those for Alaska Native people statewide (22.7/14.4 and 7.2/6.1 per 10,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 18. Leading Causes of Northwest Arctic Injury Hospitalization, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>§</sup>	NW Arctic AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide Attempt or Self Harm	515	22.4%	41.0	1.8*
Assault	333	14.5%	29.6	1.5*
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>36.9%</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>1.7*</b>
Falls	468	20.4%	53.9	0.9
Snowmachine	268	11.7%	22.7	3.1*
All-Terrain Vehicle	183	8.0%	14.4	2.4*
Natural and Environmental	81	3.5%	6.7	2.0*
Other Vehicle	75	3.3%	5.2	1.1
Cut	59	2.6%	4.7	1.1
Motor Vehicle	57	2.5%	4.3	0.3*
Other	240	10.4%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>62.3%</b>	<b>130.2</b>	<b>1.1*</b>
Undetermined Intent	17	0.7%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Injuries</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>202.4</b>	<b>1.3*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

<sup>§</sup> Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

n/a Not applicable



## Northwest Arctic Region Injury Deaths



### Summary

- Suicide (38.4%), drowning (16.4%), and off-road vehicle incidents (9.1%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 1992-2011 among Northwest Arctic (NW Arctic) Alaska Native people, and represented about two thirds of all NW Arctic injury deaths (63.8%).
- The off-road vehicle crash death rate for NW Arctic Alaska Native people was significantly higher (rate ratio = 2.6) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (22.7 and 8.9 per 100,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 19. Leading Causes of Northwest Arctic Injury Deaths, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>††</sup>	NW Arctic AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide	89	38.4%	72.4	1.8*
Homicide	8	3.4%	¶	n/a
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>41.8%</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>1.5*</b>
Drowning	38	16.4%	31.1	1.6*
Off-Road Vehicle	21	9.1%	22.7	2.6*
Poisoning	13	5.6%	13.5**	0.6*
Excessive Cold	13	5.6%	12.0**	1.3*
Exposure To Smoke & Fire	11	4.7%	8.4**	1.6*
Threats To Breathing	9	3.9%	¶	n/a
Motor Vehicle	5	2.2%	¶	n/a
Other	17	7.3%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>54.7%</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Undetermined Intent	8	3.4%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>203.3</b>	<b>1.2*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

\*\*Rate is based on 10-19 deaths and should be interpreted with caution

¶ Rate not calculated due to small number of deaths (<10)

n/a Not applicable



## Norton Sound Region Injury Hospitalizations

### Summary

- Suicide attempts (28.3%), falls (23.3%), and assaults (9.1%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalizations during 1992-2011 among Norton Sound Alaska Native people, and represented over half of all Norton Sound injury hospitalizations (60.7%).
- Off-road vehicles were a significant cause of injury hospitalizations among Norton Sound Alaska Native people. The all-terrain vehicle/snow machine injury hospitalization rates for Norton Sound Alaska Native people were significantly higher (rate ratio = 2.3 and 1.6, respectively) than those for Alaska Native people statewide (14.2/11.4 and 6.1/7.2 per 10,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 20. Leading Causes of Norton Sound Injury Hospitalization, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>§</sup>	Norton Sound AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide Attempt or Self Harm	727	28.3%	46.9	2.0*
Assault	234	9.1%	17.8	0.9
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>37.4%</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>1.5*</b>
Falls	599	23.3%	56.1	1.0
All-Terrain Vehicle	209	8.1%	14.2	2.3*
Snowmachine	159	6.2%	11.4	1.6*
Motor Vehicle	118	4.6%	8.2	0.6*
Natural and Environmental	71	2.8%	5.6	1.7*
Other Vehicle	65	2.5%	4.4	0.9
Poisoning	63	2.5%	3.6	1.7*
Other	298	11.6%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>61.6%</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>1.1*</b>
Undetermined Intent	27	1.1%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Injuries</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>190.1</b>	<b>1.2*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

<sup>§</sup> Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

n/a Not applicable

## Norton Sound Region Injury Deaths



### Summary

- Suicide (40.2%), motor vehicle incidents (8.2%), and drowning (8.2%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 1992-2011 among Norton Sound Alaska Native people, and represented more than half of all Norton Sound injury deaths (56.5%).
- The off-road vehicle crash death rate for Norton Sound Alaska Native people was significantly higher (rate ratio = 2.0) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (17.7 and 8.9 per 100,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 21. Leading Causes of Norton Sound Injury Deaths, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>††</sup>	Norton Sound AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide	123	40.2%	79.4	1.9*
Homicide	16	5.2%	12.2**	0.9*
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>45.4%</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>1.7*</b>
Drowning	25	8.2%	18.0	0.9
Motor Vehicle	25	8.2%	18.1	1.0
Poisoning	24	7.8%	21.7	1.0
Off-Road Vehicle	23	7.5%	17.7	2.0*
Excessive Cold	16	5.2%	15.7**	1.6*
Threats To Breathing	10	3.3%	6.8**	1.2*
Exposure To Smoke & Fire	8	2.6%	¶	n/a
Other	27	8.8%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>51.6%</b>	<b>126.8</b>	<b>1.1*</b>
Undetermined Intent	9	2.9%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>223.5</b>	<b>1.3*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

†† Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

\*\*Rate is based on 10-19 deaths and should be interpreted with caution

¶ Rate not calculated due to small number of deaths (<10)

n/a Not applicable



## Southeast Region Injury Hospitalizations

### Summary

- Falls (36.6%), suicide attempts (15.5%), and assaults (11.8%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalizations during 1992-2011 among Southeast Alaska Native people, and represented about two thirds of all Southeast injury hospitalizations (63.9%).
- The sports injury hospitalization rate for Southeast Alaska Native people was significantly higher (rate ratio = 2.1) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (3.3 and 1.5 per 10,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 22. Leading Causes of Southeast Injury Hospitalization, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>§</sup>	Southeast AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide Attempt or Self Harm	667	15.5%	23.7	1.0
Assault	508	11.8%	18.6	1.0
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Falls	1,573	36.6%	69.8	1.2*
Motor Vehicle	428	10.0%	15.5	1.1*
Other Vehicle	207	4.8%	7.3	1.5*
Struck By Person/Object	137	3.2%	5.0	1.5*
Cut	136	3.2%	5.1	1.2*
Sports	102	2.4%	3.3	2.1*
Poisoning	85	2.0%	2.4	1.1
Other	421	9.8%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>71.9%</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>1.1*</b>
Undetermined Intent	35	0.8%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Injuries</b>	<b>4,299</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>167.0</b>	<b>1.1*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

<sup>§</sup> Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

n/a Not applicable

## Southeast Region Injury Deaths



### Summary

- Suicide (22.0%), drowning (20.1%), and unintentional poisoning (12.1%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 1992-2011 among Southeast Alaska Native people, and represented more than half of all Southeast injury deaths (54.2%).
- The intentional injury death rate for Southeast Alaska Native people was significantly lower (rate ratio = 0.5) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (28.7 and 55.2 per 100,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 23. Leading Causes of Southeast Injury Deaths, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>††</sup>	Southeast AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide	60	22.0%	22.1	0.5*
Homicide	17	6.2%	6.5	0.5*
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>0.5*</b>
Drowning	55	20.1%	21.6	1.1*
Poisoning	33	12.1%	13.2	0.6*
Motor Vehicle	32	11.7%	11.5	0.7*
Threats To Breathing	10	3.7%	4.5**	0.8*
Fall	10	3.7%	5.5**	1.1
Other	37	13.6%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>64.8%</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>0.7*</b>
Undetermined Intent	19	7.0%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>0.6*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

<sup>††</sup> Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

\*\*Rate is based on 10-19 deaths and should be interpreted with caution

n/a Not applicable



## Yukon-Kuskokwim Region Injury Hospitalizations

### Summary

- Falls (23.9%), suicide attempts (18.0%), and assaults (12.1%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalizations during 1992-2011 among Yukon-Kuskokwim (Y-K) Alaska Native people, and represented over half of all Y-K injury hospitalizations (54.0%).
- Off-road vehicles were a significant cause of injury hospitalizations among Y-K Alaska Native people. The snow machine and all-terrain vehicle injury hospitalization rates for Y-K Alaska Native people were significantly higher (rate ratio = 1.9 and 1.2, respectively) than those for Alaska Native people statewide (14.1/7.2 and 7.2/6.1 per 10,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 24. Leading Causes of Yukon-Kuskokwim Injury Hospitalization, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>§</sup>	Y-K AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide Attempt or Self Harm	973	18.0%	21.5	0.9
Assault	653	12.1%	18.0	0.9*
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>30.1%</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>0.9*</b>
Falls	1,292	23.9%	46.9	0.8*
Snowmachine	530	9.8%	14.1	1.9*
All-Terrain Vehicle	306	5.7%	7.2	1.2*
Cut	243	4.5%	5.9	1.4*
Other Vehicle	182	3.4%	4.4	0.9*
Natural and Environmental	155	2.9%	3.9	1.2
Struck By Person/Object	148	2.7%	4.1	1.2*
Other	868	16.1%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>3,724</b>	<b>69.0%</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>0.9*</b>
Undetermined Intent	49	0.9%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Injuries</b>	<b>5,399</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>146.6</b>	<b>0.9*</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

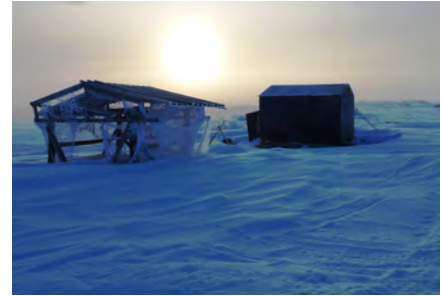
<sup>§</sup> Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

n/a Not applicable



## Yukon-Kuskokwim Region Injury Deaths



### Summary

- Suicide (33.6%), drowning (18.4%), and off-road vehicle incidents (7.9%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 1992-2011 among Yukon-Kuskokwim (Y-K) Alaska Native people, and represented more than half of all Y-K injury deaths (59.9%).
- The drowning death rate for Y-K Alaska Native people was significantly higher (rate ratio = 1.6) than that for Alaska Native people statewide (31.0 and 19.2 per 100,000, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 25. Leading Causes of Yukon-Kuskokwim Injury Deaths, 1992-2011**

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate <sup>††</sup>	Y-K AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI <sup>1</sup>
Suicide	221	33.6%	52.5	1.3*
Homicide	49	7.4%	13.3	0.9
<b>Total Intentional Injuries</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>41.0%</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>1.2*</b>
Drowning	121	18.4%	31.0	1.6*
Off-Road Vehicle	52	7.9%	13.3	1.5*
Excessive Cold	47	7.1%	14.5	1.5*
Poisoning	42	6.4%	12.2	0.6*
Motor Vehicle	19	2.9%	4.5**	0.3*
Exposure To Smoke & Fire	19	2.9%	5.2**	1.0
Threats To Breathing	11	1.7%	2.0**	0.4*
Other	61	9.2%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Unintentional Injuries</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>56.5%</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>0.9*</b>
Undetermined Intent	16	2.4%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>171.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio indicates if the injury risk is greater (>1) or less (<1) than the risk for AN/AI statewide

<sup>††</sup> Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population

\* Statistically significant difference between rates,  $p < 0.05$

\*\*Rate is based on 10-19 deaths and should be interpreted with caution

n/a Not applicable

Notes