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This Alaska Native Injury Atlas, 3rd Edition, was prepared by Hillary Strayer, MPH, and Ingrid Stevens, MPH, of the ANTHC Injury Prevention Program in collaboration with Ian Blake, MS, Ellen Provost, DO, MPH, MS, and Christine Tait, BS, of the ANTHC Alaska Native Epidemiology Center.
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Acknowledgements

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Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development
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Alaska Trauma Registry

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Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation
Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation
Introduction

This report provides an update of injury among Alaska Native and American Indian (AN/AI) people reported in State of Alaska data sets. It describes the leading causes of injury-related death and hospitalization statewide and within each region. It presents stories about successes in Tribal injury prevention (IP), and describes some challenges to IP efforts in Alaska. Monitoring injuries over time can help identify which injury prevention efforts are successful and which may need to be improved. In addition, this surveillance can identify disparities and trends to help prioritize injury prevention efforts.

Injuries are broadly classified into two major categories: intentional and unintentional. Intentional injuries are purposeful or deliberate harm caused by one person to themselves or another person, such as homicide, assault, suicide and suicide attempt. Unintentional injuries are those where the harmful outcome was not intended, such as some poisonings, drowning, or motor vehicle crashes. Intentional and unintentional injuries combined were the second leading cause of death for AN/AI people during 2007-2016.

Statewide data summaries use the most recent decade of data available, 2007 through 2016, for both deaths and hospitalizations. Regional trends are reported for thirteen regions. In the past, the Anchorage Municipality and Matanuska-Susitna regions were combined. In this edition these two regions are reported separately. For the more populated regions, the Regional Injury Profiles include data from 2007 through 2016. For regions with smaller numbers of people, data from 1997 to 2016 were analyzed.

Data and information gained from its interpretation contribute to the decision-making process. We hope that this information can guide advocacy, policy making, strategic and program planning, and program evaluation, and help create an environment where “Alaska Native people are the healthiest people in the world”.

“Alaska Native people are the healthiest people in the world.”
Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium’s Vision
Executive Summary

Injury Deaths 2007-2016

- 1,966 Alaska Native/American Indian (AN/AI) people died from injuries: 1,194 (60.7%) due to unintentional injuries, 675 (34.4%) due to intentional injuries, and 97 (4.9%) with undetermined intent. The three leading causes of injury death among AN/AI people were suicide, poisoning, and drowning. These three causes comprised 56.0% of all injury deaths.

- Between 1992-1996 and 2012-2016, there was a significant decrease in the rates of AN/AI people death due to drowning (34.7%) and motor vehicle crashes (44.5%).

- The drowning death rate of AN/AI people was 5.1 times that of non-Native people statewide.

- AN/AI people aged 20-29 years had the highest intentional injury death rate of any age group (131.7 per 100,000), with suicide as the most frequent cause. Those aged 70 and older had the highest unintentional injury death rate of any age group (237.5 per 100,000), with falls as the most frequent cause.

Injury Hospitalizations 2007-2016

- There were 13,527 hospitalizations for injury among AN/AI people: 9,667 (71.5%) due to unintentional injuries, 3,752 (27.7%) due to intentional injuries, and 108 (0.8%) with undetermined intent. The three leading causes of injury hospitalizations among AN/AI people were falls, suicide attempts, and assaults. These three caused 61.4% of all injury hospitalizations.

- Between 1992-1996 and 2012-2016, there was a significant decrease in the rates of falls (13.7%), assault (34.7%), and snowmachine-related (59.7%) injury hospitalizations among AN/AI people.

- Between 1992-1996 and 2012-2016, there was a significant increase in the rate of suicide attempt hospitalizations among AN/AI people (29.1%). This did not include hospitalization for intentional self-poisoning.

- The assault hospitalization rate of AN/AI people was 7.6 times that of non-Native people and the snowmachine-related injury rate of AN/AI people was 6.4 times that of non-Native people.

- AN/AI people aged 20-29 years had the highest intentional injury hospitalization rate of any age group (65.2 per 10,000), with assault as the most frequent cause. Those aged 70 and older had the highest unintentional injury hospitalization rate of any age group (270.4 per 10,000), with falls as the most frequent cause.

- Alcohol was documented as being associated with 55.9% of all intentional injury hospitalizations and 28.0% of all unintentional injury hospitalizations among AN/AI people, based on blood alcohol, breathalyzer tests or other notes in the patient’s medical record.
Success Stories
INCREASING YOUTH HELMET USE in the Bristol Bay Area

In the winter of 2016-2017, several youth in the Bristol Bay region sustained severe injuries from snowmachine or all-terrain vehicle (ATV) crashes, one of which resulted in a death. A Community Health Aide (CHA) in the Bristol Bay village of Pilot Point had treated a number of youth in her village for head injuries. One of the risks noted for these events was the lack of a helmet when riding on ATVs and snowmachines.

To address this concern, the CHA contacted the Injury Prevention Specialist at the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC) asking if there were any helmets that could be given to the youth in her community. In the past simply providing helmets to community members had not resulted in long-term increases in helmet use, so they discussed enforcement and helmet style. Their conversations led to collaborations with the Village Council and community Village Public Safety Office (VPSO). Funding was found to purchase helmets, and popular styles and designs of helmets were evaluated. A community event was held where youth were allowed to choose the design of their helmet. After distributing the helmets, anecdotally there was an increase in voluntary helmet use by youth. It was noted that the youth enjoyed sharing the designs of their helmets.

The Village Council was interested in establishing a municipal ordinance to require helmet use by youth in the community. The Anchorage helmet law was used as a model, but there were concerns about the appropriateness of ticketing and fines as the penalty. A recommendation was made to require community service in place of ticketing, and the ordinance was passed. In Pilot Point, all youth under the age of 18 are now required to wear a helmet when riding on an ATV, snowmachine, or motorcycle.

As part of the enforcement effort, community members are allowed to report riders without helmets to the VPSO. The community service penalty includes assisting Elders or painting community buildings among other activities. The community service was often done with groups of youth working together. Since the ordinance was established, there have been no ATV or snowmachine-related head injuries at Pilot Point.

The BBAHC Injury Prevention Specialist subsequently worked on a new project in New Stuyahok in collaboration with the Tribal council, the local school, the Alaska Native Medical Center, and the ANTHC Injury Prevention Program. The collaborators developed an ATV safety curriculum adapted from ATV safety material created by the Arkansas Children’s Hospital. It was revised to be appropriate for Alaska Native youth in New Stuyahok, and adds a youth education component. If successful, this safety education may be considered for other communities.
INJURY PREVENTION TRAINING for COMMUNITY LEADERS in the YKHC Region

Each year the Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC) holds an Annual Tribal Gathering where Tribal delegates come together to discuss and vote on a broad range of concerns. During the 2018 Tribal Gathering, YKHC took a slightly different approach to seeking input from community representatives on important health care issues vital to realizing their vision of becoming the “healthiest people.” On the second day of the gathering, Tribal delegates were asked, “How can YKHC work with your tribe to meet these healthy people goals?” This question stimulated dozens of community-driven ideas on how their communities can help, including improve children’s oral health, reduce drowning and unintentional injuries, and prevent suicide.

After the suggestions were reviewed and summarized by YKHC’s Leadership and Board, intervention strategies were identified for development and implementation. Among the strategies, the Indian Health Service’s “Introduction to Injury Prevention” course was identified as a collective resource to empower community self-determination to develop and implement culturally-relevant injury prevention programs.

In November 2018, participants from the surrounding Yukon-Kuskokwim communities, Anchorage, Fairbanks and Kotzebue attended the Injury Prevention course. The course offered to support community leaders and provide them with resources to address public health issues in their home communities. Instructors included YKHC’s Injury Control and Emergency Medical Service Manager, Injury Prevention staff from ANTHC, and the Indian Health Services Liaison to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Students became engaged in the public health model and learned the need for proper data collection and how to use the tools provided to improve their community’s well-being.

The course provided information on identifying target populations, choosing appropriate intervention strategies, and evaluating those strategies’ strengths, weaknesses, and effectiveness. Students collected field data on helmet usage among ATV and snowmachine riders. This exercise initiated conversations about how to identify potential solutions to improve motor vehicle safety. The training culminated in presentations and a request for funds to support injury prevention projects.

Work has now begun on coordinating local projects led by grassroots efforts to improve health and safety. A second similar training at YKHC for regional community members was provided in August, 2019.
Injury Hospitalizations
### Leading Causes of Hospitalization by Age Group, AN/AI People, 2015-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Facility Data Reporting System*

Note: Blue shaded blocks indicate causes of hospitalizations related to injury

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Newborn</th>
<th>Other Respiratory Diseases</th>
<th>Influenza and Pneumonia</th>
<th>Perinatal Conditions</th>
<th>Acute Bronchitis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-9 Years</td>
<td>1,980</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>160</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-19 Years</td>
<td>Behavioral Health 993</td>
<td>Pregnancy/Childbirth 566</td>
<td>Diseases of the Digestive System 85</td>
<td>Unintentional Injuries 77</td>
<td>Diseases of the Skin 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29 Years</td>
<td>Pregnancy/Childbirth 3,231</td>
<td>Behavioral Health 746</td>
<td>Diseases of the Digestive System 127</td>
<td>Unintentional Injuries 98</td>
<td>Diseases of the Skin 84</td>
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<tr>
<td>30-39 Years</td>
<td>Pregnancy/Childbirth 1,452</td>
<td>Behavioral Health 618</td>
<td>Diseases of the Digestive System 214</td>
<td>Diseases of the Skin 115</td>
<td>Septicemia 103</td>
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<tr>
<td>40-49 Years</td>
<td>Behavioral Health 388</td>
<td>Diseases of the Digestive System 225</td>
<td>Diseases of the Skin 123</td>
<td>Septicemia 110</td>
<td>Heart Disease 106</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-59 Years</td>
<td>Behavioral Health 388</td>
<td>Diseases of the Digestive System 329</td>
<td>Heart Disease 238</td>
<td>Septicemia 201</td>
<td>Infectious Disease 138</td>
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<tr>
<td>60-69 Years</td>
<td>Heart Disease 278</td>
<td>Diseases of the Digestive System 244</td>
<td>Septicemia 143</td>
<td>Cancer 139</td>
<td>Influenza and Pneumonia 137</td>
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<tr>
<td>70+ Years</td>
<td>Heart Disease 723</td>
<td>Influenza and Pneumonia 284</td>
<td>Diseases of the Digestive System 246</td>
<td>Septicemia 207</td>
<td>Infectious Disease 192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Ages</td>
<td>Pregnancy/Childbirth 5,342</td>
<td>Behavioral Health 3,347</td>
<td>Newborn 1,980</td>
<td>Heart Disease 1,800</td>
<td>Diseases of the Digestive System 1,559</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization by Region, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

**Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>Aleutian &amp; Pribilof Islands</th>
<th>Anchorage</th>
<th>Arctic Slope</th>
<th>Bristol Bay</th>
<th>Copper River/PWS</th>
<th>Interior</th>
<th>Kenai Peninsula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>106</td>
<td>3,426</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>1,389</td>
<td>428</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1,279</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>156</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle II</td>
<td>Assault 656</td>
<td>Assault 66</td>
<td>ATV 85</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 22</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt 205</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assault 10</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 549</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt 44</td>
<td>Assault 68</td>
<td>Assault 9</td>
<td>Assault 196</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt 43</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempt 8</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt 322</td>
<td>ATV 40</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 54</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt 8</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 141</td>
<td>Assault 28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATV 8</td>
<td>Pedal Cycle 96</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 36</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt 48</td>
<td>Snowmachine 7</td>
<td>Snowmachine 62</td>
<td>ATP 25</td>
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### Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization by Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

**Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,225</td>
<td>2,131</td>
<td>2,857</td>
<td>1,725</td>
<td>1,698</td>
<td>1,574</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt 630</td>
<td>Assault 644</td>
<td>Assault 397</td>
<td>Fall 540</td>
<td>Fall 725</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>Fall 313</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt 623</td>
<td>Fall 358</td>
<td>Assault 342</td>
<td>Assault 221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire and Burn</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 247</td>
<td>Fall 377</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt 301</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt 202</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>ATV 199</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 370</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 176</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 150</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt 100</td>
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<td>Foreign Body</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Assault 139</td>
<td>ATV 199</td>
<td>Snowmachine 79</td>
<td>Snowmachine 65</td>
<td>ATV 65</td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
### INJURY HOSPITALIZATIONS

**continued -**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kodiak Area</th>
<th>Matanuska-Susitna</th>
<th>Norton Sound</th>
<th>Northwest Arctic</th>
<th>Southeast</th>
<th>Yukon-Kuskokwim</th>
<th>All Regions*</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>1,428</td>
<td>2,512</td>
<td>13,527</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fall 72</td>
<td>Fall 161</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt 311</td>
<td>Fall 264</td>
<td>Fall 658</td>
<td>Fall 671</td>
<td>Fall 4,558</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle 25</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 86</td>
<td>Fall 293</td>
<td>Assault 184</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt 175</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt 483</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt 1,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempt 15</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt 54</td>
<td>ATV 109</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt 164</td>
<td>Assault 149</td>
<td>Assault 323</td>
<td>Assault 1,856</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assault 11</td>
<td>Assault 31</td>
<td>Assault 107</td>
<td>Snowmachine 115</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 136</td>
<td>ATV 184</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 1,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATV 11</td>
<td>ATV 30</td>
<td>Snowmachine 47</td>
<td>ATV 106</td>
<td>Struck By or Against 46</td>
<td>Snowmachine 177</td>
<td>ATV 693</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* 68 cases missing location of occurrence.
61 cases occurred in Alaska but region was not determined.
13 cases occurred outside of Alaska to Alaska residents.
75 cases missing cause of injury.

**continued -**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>60 to 69 years</th>
<th>70 + years</th>
<th>Total**</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>1,414</td>
<td>13,527</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fall 601</td>
<td>Fall 1,166</td>
<td>Fall 4,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle 56</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 69</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt 1,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault 41</td>
<td>ATV 32</td>
<td>Assault 1,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmachine 29</td>
<td>Assault 26</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle 1,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempt 27</td>
<td>Struck By or Against 21</td>
<td>ATV 693</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** 75 cases missing cause of injury.
3 cases missing age of patient.
### Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization by Age, AN/Al Females, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</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>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>505</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>1,002</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>706</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Body</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>Assault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire and Burn</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>ATV</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization by Age, AN/Al Males, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>720</td>
<td>1,197</td>
<td>1,853</td>
<td>1,095</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>868</td>
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<td>Fall</td>
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<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire and Burn</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fire and Burn</td>
</tr>
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### INJURY HOSPITALIZATIONS

#### continued -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>60 to 69 years</th>
<th>70 + years</th>
<th>Total*</th>
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<td></td>
<td>494</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>5,853</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>11</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injury</th>
<th>406</th>
<th>476</th>
<th>7,671</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>338</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Forces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 2 cases missing age of patient.

** 51 cases missing cause of injury. 1 case missing age of patient.
Unintentional Injury

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry. Data tables available in Appendix B.*

Unintentional Injury Hospitalization Rate by Region, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population. *Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.

Unintentional Injury Hospitalization Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 1992-2016

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population. *Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.
Summary

During 2007-2016:

- 9,667 AN/AI people were hospitalized for unintentional injuries. This represented 71.5% of all injury hospitalizations.
- Falling was the mechanism for nearly half of all unintentional injury hospitalizations (47.2%) among AN/AI people, followed by motor vehicle (13.5%), ATV (7.2%) and snowmachine (5.3%).
- AN/AI people aged 70 years and older had the highest unintentional injury hospitalization rate of any age group (270.4 per 10,000). The rate for this age group was 3.0 times the rate for all ages (91.4 per 10,000, p<0.05).
- The unintentional injury hospitalization rate of AN/AI males was 1.2 times that of AN/AI females (98.1 and 82.9 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- The unintentional injury hospitalization rate of AN/AI people was 2.0 times that of non-Native people (91.4 and 44.6 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- Just over one out of every four (28.0%) unintentional injury hospitalizations among AN/AI people were confirmed or suspected to be alcohol-related.

Trend Over Time:

- Between 1992-1996 and 2012-2016, the unintentional injury hospitalization rate for both AN/AI genders combined decreased 29.7% (115.0 and 80.9 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Unintentional Injury Hospitalization Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
Intentional Injury

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry. Data tables available in Appendix B.

Intentional Injury Hospitalization Rate by Region, AN/Al People, 2007-2016

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/Al people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

Note: Use caution when interpreting these data. Starting January 2011, the Alaska Trauma Registry stopped reporting intentional self-inflicted poisonings for patients aged 18 or older.
**Summary**

*During 2007-2016:*

- 3,752 AN/AI people were hospitalized for intentional injuries, representing 27.7% of all injury hospitalizations.
- The frequency of suicide attempt (1,896) was almost identical to assaults (1,856) for AN/AI people.
- AN/AI people aged 20 to 29 years had the highest rate of any age group (65.2 per 10,000); it was 2.1 times the rate for all ages (30.7 per 10,000, p<0.05).
- The intentional injury hospitalization rate of AN/AI males was 1.3 times that of AN/AI females (35.2 and 26.2 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- The intentional injury hospitalization rate of AN/AI people was 6.0 times that of non-Native people (30.7 and 5.1 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- Over half (55.9%) of intentional injury hospitalizations among AN/AI people were confirmed or suspected to be alcohol-related.

*Trend Over Time:*

- Excluding intentional self-poisoning (see NOTE on previous page), between 1992-1996 and 2012-2016, the intentional injury hospitalization rate for both AN/AI genders combined decreased 22.2% (26.0 and 20.3 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

---

**Intentional Injury Hospitalization Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Injured Patient</th>
<th>Male Rate</th>
<th>Female Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>1.3**</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>36.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

**Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.**
Fall Hospitalization Rate by Region, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.

Fall Hospitalization Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 1992-2016

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.
**Summary**

**During 2007-2016:**
- 4,558 AN/AI people were hospitalized for fall injuries. This represented 33.7% of all injury hospitalizations.
- Slipping/tripping/stumbling was the mechanism for nearly half of fall hospitalizations (47.8%) among AN/AI people, followed by moving from one level to another (17.2%) and stairs or steps (10.5%).
- AN/AI people aged 70 years and older had the highest fall hospitalization rate of any age group (228.8 per 10,000). The rate for this age group was 4.6 times the rate for all ages (49.5 per 10,000, p<0.05).
- The fall injury hospitalization rate of AN/AI females was 1.3 times that of AN/AI males (55.1 and 42.1 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- The fall injury hospitalization rate of AN/AI people was 2.0 times that of non-Native people (49.5 and 25.3 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- Nearly one out of every four (22.9%) fall hospitalizations among AN/AI people were confirmed or suspected to be alcohol-related.

**Trend Over Time:**
- Between 1992-1996 and 2012-2016, the fall injury hospitalization rate for both AN/AI genders combined decreased 13.7% (52.0 and 44.9 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

### Fall Hospitalization Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Injured Patient</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td></td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td></td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td></td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td></td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td></td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>57.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td></td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>96.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td></td>
<td>150.9</td>
<td>289.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.*
Suicide Attempt

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry. Data tables available in Appendix B.

Suicide Attempt Hospitalization Rate by Region, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

Suicide Attempt Hospitalization Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 1992-2016

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.

NOTE: Use caution when interpreting these data. Starting January 2011, the Alaska Trauma Registry stopped reporting intentional self-inflicted poisonings for patients aged 18 or older.
Summary

During 2007-2016:

- 1,896 AN/AI people were hospitalized for suicide attempt (which includes intentional self-harm). This represented 14.0% of all injury hospitalizations.
- Poisoning was the mechanism for almost two out of every three suicide attempt hospitalizations (64.0%) among AN/AI people, followed by cutting/piercing (18.7%).
- AN/AI people aged 20 to 29 years had the highest suicide attempt hospitalization rate of any age group (32.1 per 10,000). The rate for this age group was 2.2 times the rate for all ages (14.7 per 10,000, p<0.05).
- The suicide attempt hospitalization rate of AN/AI females was 1.6 times that of AN/AI males (18.1 and 11.5 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- The suicide attempt hospitalization rate of AN/AI people was 4.9 times that of non-Native people (14.7 and 3.0 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- Over half (51.7%) of suicide attempt hospitalizations among AN/AI people were confirmed or suspected to be alcohol-related.

Trend Over Time:

- Excluding intentional self-poisoning (see NOTE on previous page), between 1992-1996 and 2012-2016, the suicide attempt injury hospitalization rate for both AN/AI genders combined increased 29.1% (5.1 and 6.6 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Suicide Attempt Hospitalization Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Injured Patient</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Rate per 10,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>37.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>28.4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
**Assault**

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry. Data tables available in Appendix B.*

**Assault Hospitalization Rate by Region, AN/Al People, 2007-2016**

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/Al people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

**Assault Hospitalization Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 1992-2016**

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.
Summary

**During 2007-2016:**
- 1,856 AN/AI people were hospitalized for assault injuries. This represented 13.7% of all injury hospitalizations.
- Fight/brawl was the mechanism for over half of assault hospitalizations (50.7%) among AN/AI people, followed by cut/pierce (14.2%), and struck by/against (10.3%).
- AN/AI people aged 20 to 29 years had the highest assault hospitalization rate of any age group (33.1 per 10,000). The rate for this age group was 2.1 times the rate for all ages (15.9 per 10,000, p<0.05).
- The assault hospitalization rate of AN/AI males was 2.9 times that of AN/AI females (23.7 and 8.1 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- The assault hospitalization rate of AN/AI people was 7.6 times that of non-Native people (15.9 and 2.1 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- Three out of every five (60.2%) assault hospitalizations among AN/AI people were confirmed or suspected to be alcohol-related.

**Trend Over Time:**
- Between 1992-1996 and 2012-2016, the assault injury hospitalization rate for both AN/AI genders combined decreased 34.7% (20.9 and 13.7 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

### Assault Hospitalization Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Injured Patient</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Rate per 10,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.2**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>8.0**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
Motor Vehicle

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry. Data tables available in Appendix B.

Motor Vehicle Hospitalization Rate by Region, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

Motor Vehicle Hospitalization Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 1992-2016

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.
### Summary

**During 2007-2016:**
- 1,309 AN/AI people were hospitalized for motor vehicle injuries. This represented 9.7% of all injury hospitalizations.
- Motor vehicle occupants represented over half of motor vehicle hospitalizations (52.3%) among AN/AI people, followed by pedestrians (23.6%), and motorcyclists (9.5%).
- AN/AI people aged 20 to 29 years had the highest motor vehicle hospitalization rate of any age group (19.0 per 10,000). The rate for this age group was 1.7 times the rate for all ages (11.1 per 10,000, p<0.05).
- The motor vehicle injury hospitalization rate of AN/AI males was 1.5 times that of AN/AI females (13.1 and 9.0 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- The motor vehicle injury hospitalization rate of AN/AI people was 1.8 times that of non-Native people (11.1 and 6.3 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- Over two out of every five (44.8%) motor vehicle hospitalizations among AN/AI people were confirmed or suspected to be alcohol-related.

### Trend Over Time:
- Between 1992-1996 and 2012-2016, the motor vehicle injury hospitalization rate for both AN/AI genders combined did not significantly change (11.1 and 10.5 per 10,000, respectively).

### Motor Vehicle Injury Hospitalization Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Injured Patient</th>
<th>Male Rate</th>
<th>Female Rate</th>
<th>Rate per 10,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
ATV

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry. Data tables available in Appendix B.

ATV Hospitalization Rate by Region, AN/Al People, 2007-2016

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/Al people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

ATV Hospitalization Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 1992-2016

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.
Summary

**During 2007-2016:**
- 693 AN/Al people were hospitalized for ATV injuries. This represented 5.1% of all injury hospitalizations.
- ATV drivers represented nearly two out of every three ATV hospitalizations (62.0%) among AN/Al people, followed by passengers/occupants (27.6%) and pedestrians (7.2%).
- AN/Al people aged 20 to 29 years had the highest ATV hospitalization rate of any age group (10.2 per 10,000). The rate for this age group was 1.8 times the rate for all ages (5.6 per 10,000, p<0.05).
- The ATV injury hospitalization rate of AN/Al males was 1.6 times that of AN/Al females (6.8 and 4.3 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- The ATV injury hospitalization rate of AN/Al people was 4.0 times that of non-Native people (5.6 and 1.4 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- Nearly one out of every three (32.8%) ATV hospitalizations among AN/Al people were confirmed or suspected to be alcohol-related.

**Trend Over Time:**
- Between 1992-1996 and 2012-2016, the ATV injury hospitalization rate for both AN/Al genders combined did not significantly change (5.1 and 5.4 per 10,000, respectively).

ATV Hospitalization Rate by Gender and Age, AN/Al People, 2007-2016

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
Snowmachine

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry. Data tables available in Appendix B.

Snowmachine Hospitalization Rate by Region, AN/Al People, 2007-2016

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/Al people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

Snowmachine Hospitalization Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 1992-2016

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.
Summary

**During 2007-2016:**
- 510 AN/AI people were hospitalized for snowmachine injuries. This represented 3.8% of all injury hospitalizations.
- Snowmachine drivers represented three out of four snowmachine hospitalizations (74.9%) among AN/AI people, followed by passengers/occupants (17.5%) and pedestrians (3.7%).
- AN/AI people aged 20 to 29 years had the highest snowmachine hospitalization rate of any age group (8.2 per 10,000). The rate for this age group was 2.0 times the rate for all ages (4.2 per 10,000, p<0.05).
- The snowmachine injury hospitalization rate of AN/AI males was 3.7 times that of AN/AI females (6.6 and 1.8 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- The snowmachine injury hospitalization rate of AN/AI people was 6.4 times that of non-Native people (4.2 and 0.7 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- Over one out of every three (35.3%) snowmachine hospitalizations among AN/AI people were confirmed or suspected to be alcohol-related.

**Trend Over Time:**
- Between 1992-1996 and 2012-2016, the snowmachine injury hospitalization rate for both AN/AI genders combined decreased 59.7% (7.7 and 3.1 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Snowmachine Hospitalization Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Injured Patient</th>
<th>Rate per 10,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>1.2**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>2.2**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>4.5**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>4.5**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
Injury Deaths
### Leading Causes of Death by Age Group, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

*Note: Blue shaded blocks indicate causes of death related to injury.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Unintentional Injuries</th>
<th>Perinatal Conditions</th>
<th>Congenital Malformations</th>
<th>Homicide</th>
<th>Influenza and Pneumonia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-9 Years</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19 Years</td>
<td>Suicide 96</td>
<td>Unintentional Injuries 89</td>
<td>Homicide 19</td>
<td>Heart Disease 6</td>
<td>Congenital Malformations 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29 Years</td>
<td>Unintentional Injuries 229</td>
<td>Suicide 219</td>
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<td>60-69 Years</td>
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### Leading Causes of Injury Death by Region, AN/Al People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

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<th>Arctic Slope</th>
<th>Bristol Bay</th>
<th>Copper River/PWS</th>
<th>Interior</th>
<th>Kenai Peninsula</th>
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### Leading Causes of Injury Death by Age, AN/Al People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>0 to 9 years</th>
<th>10 to 19 years</th>
<th>20 to 29 years</th>
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### INJURY DEATHS

**continued -**

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<tr>
<th>Kodiak Area</th>
<th>Matanuska-Susitna</th>
<th>Norton Sound</th>
<th>Northwest Arctic</th>
<th>Southeast</th>
<th>Yukon-Kuskokwim</th>
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<td>29</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>134</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Suicide</td>
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**continued -**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>60 to 69 years</th>
<th>70 + years</th>
<th>Total**</th>
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<tr>
<td>104</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poisoning 17</td>
<td>Fall 30</td>
<td>Suicide 517</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide 13</td>
<td>Threat To Breathing 12</td>
<td>Poisoning 403</td>
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<td>Motor Vehicle 10</td>
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<td>Homicide 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drowning 9</td>
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<td>Homicide 158</td>
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</table>

**Note:** Categories with fewer than 5 deaths are not reported.

* 2 cases occurred in Alaska but region was not determined.
  2 cases occurred outside of Alaska to Alaska residents.

** 1 case missing age of decedent.

**Definitions**

*Exposure to Natural Forces* includes exposure to extreme weather, climate, earth/snow movements, floods, and other or unspecified forces of nature.

*Threat to Breathing* includes suffocation, strangling, hanging, asphyxia, choking, low-oxygen environments, and other or unspecified threats to breathing.

*Off-Road Vehicle* includes ATV and Snowmachine.
### Leading Causes of Injury Death by Age, AN/AI Females, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</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>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>66</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>96</td>
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### Leading Causes of Injury Death by Age, AN/AI Males, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
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<th>20 to 29 years</th>
<th>30 to 39 years</th>
<th>40 to 49 years</th>
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<tr>
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<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
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</tr>
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### INJURY DEATHS

**Note:**
Categories with fewer than 5 deaths are not reported.

### 60 to 69 years
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>70 + years</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>Fall</td>
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<td>Suicide</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Threat to Breathing</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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### 60 to 69 years
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>70 + years</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,351</strong></td>
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*1 case missing age of decedent.*
Unintentional Injury

Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records. Data tables available in Appendix B.

Unintentional Injury Death Rate by Region, AN/Al People, 2007-2016

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population. * Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/Al people statewide rate, p<0.05. ** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

Unintentional Injury Death Rate by Gender, Race and Year, 1992-2016

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population. * Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.
Summary

**During 2007-2016:**
- 1,194 AN/AI people died as a result of unintentional injuries. This represented 60.7% of all injury deaths.
- Poisoning was the mechanism for one out of every three unintentional injury deaths (33.8%) among AN/AI people, followed by drowning (15.1%), and motor vehicles (13.5%).
- AN/AI people aged 70 years and older had the highest unintentional injury death rate of any age group (237.5 per 100,000). The rate for this age group was 2.1 times the rate for all ages (113.9 per 100,000, p<0.05).
- The unintentional injury death rate of AN/AI males was 1.8 times that of AN/AI females (147.4 and 80.4 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- The unintentional injury death rate of AN/AI people was 2.5 times that of non-Native people (113.9 and 45.8 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

**Trend Over Time:**
- Between 1992-1996 and 2012-2016, the unintentional injury death rate for both AN/AI genders combined decreased 6.2% (125.5 and 117.7 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Unintentional Injury Death Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

![Graph showing the unintentional injury death rate by gender and age group for AN/AI people from 2007-2016.](image-url)

*Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.*
Intentional Injury

Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records. Data tables available in Appendix B.

Intentional Injury Death Rate by Region, AN/Al People, 2007-2016

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/Al people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

Intentional Injury Death Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 1992-2016

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
Summary

During 2007-2016:

- 675 AN/Al people died as a result of intentional injuries. This represented 34.3% of all injury deaths.
- Suicide was the mechanism for three out of every four intentional injury deaths (76.6%) among AN/Al people.
- AN/Al people aged 20 to 29 years had the highest intentional injury death rate of any age group (131.7 per 100,000). The rate for this age group was 2.4 times the rate for all ages (55.0 per 100,000, p<0.05).
- The intentional injury death rate of AN/Al males was 2.9 times that of AN/Al females (81.7 and 27.9 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- The intentional injury death rate of AN/Al people was 2.4 times that of non-Native people (55.0 and 22.6 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Trend Over Time:

- Between 1992-1996 and 2012-2016, the intentional injury death rate for both AN/Al genders combined did not significantly change (61.8 and 58.7 per 100,000, respectively).

Intentional Injury Death Rate by Gender and Age, AN/Al People, 2007-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Decedent</th>
<th>Male Rate</th>
<th>Female Rate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>10-19</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>204.4</td>
<td>56.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>134.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>41.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>29.0**</td>
<td>27.4**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Suicide

Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records. Data tables available in Appendix B.

Suicide Death Rate by Region, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

Suicide Death Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 1992-2016

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.
Summary

During 2007-2016:

- 517 AN/Al people died as a result of suicide injuries. This represented 26.3% of all injury deaths.
- Firearms were the mechanism for more than half of the suicide deaths (54.5%) among AN/Al people, followed by hanging/strangulation/suffocation (36.9%) and poisoning (5.2%).
- AN/Al people aged 20 to 29 years had the highest suicide death rate of any age group (112.2 per 100,000). The rate for this age group was 2.7 times the rate for all ages (41.6 per 100,000, p<0.05).
- The suicide death rate of AN/Al males was 3.4 times that of AN/Al females (63.7 and 18.9 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- The suicide death rate of AN/Al people was 2.3 times that of non-Native people (41.6 and 18.4 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Trend Over Time:

- Between 1992-1996 and 2012-2016, the suicide death rate for both AN/Al genders combined did not significantly change (45.2 and 43.7 per 100,000, respectively).

Suicide Death Rate by Gender and Age, AN/Al People, 2007-2016

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Poisoning

Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records. Data tables available in Appendix B.

Poisoning Death Rate by Region, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

AN/AI Statewide Rate 37.2
Alaska Non-Native Rate 13.6 *

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

Poisoning Death Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 1992-2016

* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

NOTE: Refer to Cause of Injury Categories, Appendix A for cause of rate increase discussion.
Summary

**During 2007-2016:**
- 403 AN/AI people died as a result of poisoning. This represented 20.5% of all injury deaths.
- Alcohol was the primary mechanism for nearly one half of poisoning deaths among AN/AI people (45.4%), followed by opioids (underlying or contributing cause, 27.8%).
- AN/AI people aged 30 to 39 years had the highest poisoning death rate of any age group (70.2 per 100,000). The rate for this age group was 1.9 times the rate for all ages (37.2 per 100,000, p<0.05).
- The unintentional poisoning death rate of AN/AI females was not significantly different from that of AN/AI males (39.7 and 34.6 per 100,000, respectively).
- The unintentional poisoning death rate of AN/AI people was 2.7 times that of non-Native people (37.2 and 13.6 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

**Trend Over Time:**
- Between 1992-1996 and 2012-2016, the unintentional poisoning injury death rate for both AN/AI genders combined increased 233.4% (11.3 and 37.5 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05), in part due to coding changes (see Appendix A for cause of rate increase discussion).

Poisoning Death Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Drowning

Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records. Data tables available in Appendix B.

Drowning Death Rate by Region, AN/Al People, 2007-2016

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/Al people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

Drowning Death Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 1992-2016

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
Some data points are not included because rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
**Summary**

**During 2007-2016:**
- 180 AN/AI people died as a result of drowning. This represented 9.2% of all injury deaths.
- Immersion in natural water was the mechanism for more than one out of every three drowning deaths among AN/AI people (36.7%), followed by watercraft (26.7%) and off-road vehicle incidents (13.9%).
- AN/AI people aged 40 to 49 years had the highest drowning death rate of any age group (25.3 per 100,000). The rate for this age group was 1.6 times the rate for all ages (15.9 per 100,000, p<0.05).
- The drowning death rate of AN/AI males was 5.3 times that of AN/AI females (26.7 and 5.0 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- The drowning death rate of AN/AI people was 5.2 times that of non-Native people (15.9 and 3.1 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

**Trend Over Time:**
- Between 1992-1996 and 2012-2016, the drowning injury death rate for both AN/AI genders combined decreased 34.7% (26.6 and 17.4 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

### Drowning Death Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Decedent</th>
<th>Male Rate</th>
<th>Female Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>12.8**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>38.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>22.5**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
** NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Motor Vehicle

Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records. Data tables available in Appendix B.

Motor Vehicle Death Rate by Region, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

AN/AI Statewide Rate 14.1
Alaska Non-Native Rate 8.3 *

Not Reportable (NR)
< 5
5 - 14
15 - 24
> 24

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

Motor Vehicle Death Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 1992-2016

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.
Summary

During 2007-2016:
- 161 AN/AI people died as a result of motor vehicle injuries. This represented 8.2% of all injury deaths.
- Pedestrians (37.3%) and motor vehicle occupants (34.8%) each represented more than one out of three motor vehicle deaths among AN/AI people.
- AN/AI people aged 20 to 29 years had the highest motor vehicle death rate of any age group (20.6 per 100,000). The rate for this age group was 1.5 times the rate for all ages (14.1 per 100,000, p<0.05).
- The motor vehicle injury death rate of AN/AI males was not significantly different from that of AN/AI females (16.2 and 12.1 per 100,000, respectively).
- The motor vehicle injury death rate of AN/AI people was 1.7 times that of non-Native people (14.1 and 8.3 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Trend Over Time:
- Between 1992-1996 and 2012-2016, the motor vehicle injury death rate for both AN/AI genders combined decreased 44.5% (25.5 and 14.2 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Motor Vehicle Death Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Decedent</th>
<th>Male Rate</th>
<th>Female Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>17.1**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>19.2**</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>21.4**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>18.2**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>25.5**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
**Homicide**

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records. Data tables available in Appendix B.*

### Homicide Death Rate by Region, AN/Al People, 2007-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AN/Al Statewide</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Non-Native</td>
<td>4.2 *</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Reportable (NR)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 - 13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 - 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/Al people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

### Homicide Death Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 1992-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>AN/Al Male</th>
<th>Non-Native Male</th>
<th>AN/Al Female</th>
<th>Non-Native Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>5.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>5.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>5.8*</td>
<td>5.8*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

Note: 2007-2011 AN/Al Female rate is based on 10-19 cases. It is not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.
**Summary**

**During 2007-2016:**
- 158 AN/AI people died as a result of homicide. This represented 8.0% of all injury deaths.
- Firearms were the mechanism for nearly half of all homicide deaths (47.5%) among AN/AI people, followed by sharp objects (16.5%) and hanging/strangulation/suffocation (7.6%).
- AN/AI people aged 30 to 39 years had the highest homicide death rate of any age group (25.0 per 100,000). The rate for this age group was 1.9 times the rate for all ages (13.5 per 100,000, p<0.05).
- The homicide death rate of AN/AI males was 2.0 times that of AN/AI females (18.0 and 9.0 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- The homicide death rate of AN/AI people was 3.2 times that of non-Native people (13.5 and 4.2 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

**Trend Over Time:**
- Between 1992-1996 and 2012-2016, the homicide death rate for both AN/AI genders combined did not significantly change (16.6 and 15.0 per 100,000, respectively).

### Homicide Death Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Decedent</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>11.1**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>12.6**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>14.1**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>21.0**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.*

**Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.**

**NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.**
Regional Injury Profiles
Injury Atlas Regions

To have injury frequencies that are sufficiently large for rate calculations, Tribal health organization (THO) service areas are combined into larger regions. Every effort is made to align regions with THO service areas, including moving communities from their Alaska census area/borough region to the region matching their THO region. The villages moved to or from census area/borough regions to align with THO regions are listed as added or removed below.

Regions by Tribal Health Organizations and Census Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions in This Report</th>
<th>Census Area/Boroughs Included in Region</th>
<th>THOs in Region</th>
<th>Villages Added</th>
<th>Villages Removed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aleutians and Pribilos</td>
<td>Aleutians East Borough, Aleutians West Census Area</td>
<td>Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, St. George Traditional Council, Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Southcentral Foundation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage</td>
<td>Anchorage Municipality</td>
<td>Southcentral Foundation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Slope</td>
<td>North Slope Borough</td>
<td>Arctic Slope Native Association, North Slope Borough, Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Point Hope, Anaktuvuk Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay</td>
<td>Dillingham Census Area, Lake and Peninsula Borough, Bristol Bay Borough</td>
<td>Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation, Southcentral Foundation</td>
<td>Goodnews Bay, Platinum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper River/Prince William Sound</td>
<td>Valdez-Cordova Census Area</td>
<td>Chugachmiut (part), Chitina Traditional Village Council, Copper River Native Association, Mt. Sanford Tribal Consortium, Valdez Native Tribe</td>
<td>Cantwell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior</td>
<td>Denali Borough, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area</td>
<td>Tanana Chiefs Conference, Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments, Fairbanks Native Association, Tanana Tribal Council, Southcentral Foundation</td>
<td>Anaktuvuk Pass, Cantwell, Anvik, Grayling, Holy Cross, Shageluk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenai Peninsula</td>
<td>Kenai Peninsula Borough</td>
<td>Chugachmiut (part), Kenaitze Indian Tribe, Ninilchik Traditional Council, Seldovia Village Tribe, Tyonek Native Village</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak Island</td>
<td>Kodiak Island Borough</td>
<td>Kodiak Area Native Association, Karluk Tribal Council</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matanuska-Susitna</td>
<td>Matanuska-Susitna Borough</td>
<td>Southcentral Foundation, Eklutna Native Village, Chickaloon Village, Knik Tribe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Arctic</td>
<td>Northwest Arctic Borough</td>
<td>Maniilaq Association</td>
<td>Point Hope</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton Sound</td>
<td>Nome Census Area</td>
<td>Norton Sound Health Corporation, Native Village of Diomede</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>Hoonah-Anagoon Census Area, Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, Petersburg Borough, Haines Borough, Juneau City and Borough, Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Skagway Borough and Municipality, Sitka City and Borough, Wrangell City and Borough, Yakutat City and Borough</td>
<td>Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium, Hoonah Indian Association, Ketchikan Indian Association, Metlakatla Indian Community, Yakutat Tlingit Tribe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon-Kuskokwim</td>
<td>Bethel Census Area, Kusilvak Census Area</td>
<td>Akiachak Native Village, Native Village of Quinhagak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation</td>
<td>Anvik, Grayling, Holy Cross, Shageluk</td>
<td>Goodnews Bay, Platinum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Region
Injury Hospitalizations 1997-2016

Summary
• Fall (48.1%), assault (9.8%) and motor vehicles (8.6%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalization during 1997-2016 among Aleutian and Pribilof Islands AN/AI people, and represented two out of every three injury hospitalizations (66.5%).
• The watercraft-related injury hospitalization rate for Aleutian and Pribilof Islands AN/AI people was significantly higher than that for AN/AI people statewide (3.2 and 1.3 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization, Aleutian and Pribilof Islands, AN/AI People, 1997-2016

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>17.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>2.5**</td>
<td>19.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Intentional Injuries</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>37.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>48.1%</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>52.5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>11.1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Terrain Vehicle</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>5.1**</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watercraft</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>3.2**</td>
<td>1.3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut or Pierce</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck By or Against</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>251.1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unintentional Injuries</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>86.1%</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>103.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Injuries</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>142.1*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Percentage is not reported for less than 5 cases, rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Refer to Appendix A for description of Suicide Attempt data limitations.
### Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Region
#### Injury Deaths 1997-2016

**Summary**
- Suicide (25.0%) and unintentional poisoning (20.5%) were the two leading causes of injury death during 1997-2016 among Aleutian and Pribilof Islands AN/AI people, and represented slightly less than half of injury deaths (45.5%).
- The total injury death rate for Aleutian and Pribilof Islands AN/AI people was significantly lower than that for AN/AI people statewide (122.3 and 171.4 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

### Leading Causes of Injury Death, Aleutian and Pribilof Islands, AN/AI People, 1997-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>28.9**</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Intentional Injuries</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>34.4**</td>
<td>54.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unintentional Injuries</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>68.2%</td>
<td>85.2</td>
<td>109.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Deaths</strong></td>
<td>44</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>122.3</td>
<td>171.4*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.*
*Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.*
**Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.**
**NR: Percentage is not reported for less than 5 cases, rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.**
Anchorage Region
Injury Hospitalizations 2007-2016

Summary
- Fall (37.3%), assault (19.1%), and motor vehicle (16.0%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalization during 2007-2016 among Anchorage AN/AI people, and represented almost three out of every four injury hospitalizations (72.5%).
- The motor vehicle injury hospitalization rate for Anchorage AN/AI people was significantly higher than that for AN/AI people statewide (20.1 and 11.1 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization, Anchorage, AN/AI People, 2007-2016
Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>15.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>14.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Intentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>978</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>30.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>1,279</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>49.5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>11.1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedal Cycle</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck By or Against</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to Forces of Nature</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire or Burn</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>17.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unintentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>2,421</td>
<td>70.7%</td>
<td>102.4</td>
<td>91.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Injuries</strong></td>
<td>3,426</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>137.3</td>
<td>122.9*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
Refer to Appendix A for description of Suicide Attempt data limitations.
Anchorage Region
Injury Deaths 2007-2016

Summary
- Poisoning (31.1%), suicide (17.9%) and motor vehicle (11.5%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 2007-2016 among Anchorage AN/AI people, and represented more than half of injury deaths (60.5%).
- The drowning death rate for Anchorage AN/AI people was significantly lower than that for AN/AI people statewide (5.4 and 15.9 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Death, Anchorage, AN/AI People, 2007-2016
Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>13.5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Intentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td><strong>172</strong></td>
<td><strong>28.2%</strong></td>
<td><strong>59.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>55.0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
<td>71.3</td>
<td>37.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>14.1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>8.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat to Breathing</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>5.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to Forces of Nature</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>7.2**</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>5.4**</td>
<td>15.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-Road Vehicle</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>5.3**</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>15.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unintentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td><strong>412</strong></td>
<td><strong>67.5%</strong></td>
<td><strong>177.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>113.9</strong>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Deaths</strong></td>
<td><strong>610</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>245.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>177.2</strong>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
Arctic Slope Region
Injury Hospitalizations 1997-2016

Summary
- Fall (30.5%), suicide attempt or self-harm (13.1%) and assault (11.3%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalization during 1997-2016 among Arctic Slope AN/AI people, and represented more than half of injury hospitalizations (54.9%).
- The snowmachine injury hospitalization rate for Arctic Slope AN/AI people was significantly higher than that for AN/AI people statewide (13.6 and 5.7 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization, Arctic Slope AN/AI People, 1997-2016
Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Intentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>301</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>37.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>52.5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>5.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Terrain Vehicle</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>5.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>11.1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck By or Against</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to Forces of Nature</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut or Pierce</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>18.5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unintentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>917</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
<td>130.3</td>
<td>103.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>2.4**</td>
<td>1.1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Injuries</strong></td>
<td>1,235</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>168.1</td>
<td>142.1*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
Refer to Appendix A for description of Suicide Attempt data limitations.
Arctic Slope Region
Injury Deaths 1997-2016

Summary

- Suicide (38.5%), drowning (11.0%) and off-road vehicles (10.1%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 1997-2016 among Arctic Slope AN/AI people, and represented more than half of injury deaths (59.6%).

- The air transport death rate for Arctic Slope AN/AI people was significantly higher than that for AN/AI people statewide (11.4 and 2.4 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Death, Arctic Slope, AN/AI People, 1997-2016

Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>38.5%</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Intentional Deaths**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>38.5%</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>18.7**</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-Road Vehicle</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>12.0**</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Transport</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>11.4**</td>
<td>2.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>21.9**</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Unintentional Deaths**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Deaths**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Deaths</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>142.8</td>
<td>171.4*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.

** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

NR: Percentage is not reported for less than 5 cases, rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Bristol Bay Region

Injury Hospitalizations 1997-2016

Summary

- Fall (29.5%), all-terrain vehicle (12.3%), suicide attempt (9.4%), and assault (9.3%) were the four leading causes of injury hospitalization during 1997-2016 among Bristol Bay AN/AI people, and represented more than half of injury hospitalizations (60.5%).
- The all-terrain vehicle injury hospitalization rate for Bristol Bay AN/AI people was significantly higher than that for AN/AI people statewide (17.3 and 5.8 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization, Bristol Bay, AN/AI People, 1997-2016

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>19.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>17.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Intentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>293</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>37.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Terrain Vehicle</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>5.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>5.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>11.1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck By or Against</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut or Pierce</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>19.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unintentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>1,258</td>
<td>80.4%</td>
<td>124.5</td>
<td>103.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1.2**</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Injuries</strong></td>
<td>1,564</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>153.3</td>
<td>142.1*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
Refer to Appendix A for description of Suicide Attempt data limitations.
Bristol Bay Region
Injury Deaths 1997-2016

Summary

- Drowning (22.0%), suicide (15.6%) and unintentional poisoning (12.4%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 1997-2016 among Bristol Bay AN/Al people, and represented half of injury deaths (50.0%).

- The air transport death rate for Bristol Bay AN/Al people was significantly higher than that for AN/Al people statewide (17.9 and 2.4 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Death, Bristol Bay, AN/Al People, 1997-2016

Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>11.6**</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Intentional Injuries</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>54.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>18.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-Road Vehicle</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>7.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Transport</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>17.9**</td>
<td>2.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to Forces of Nature</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>13.1**</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat to Breathing</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unintentional Injuries</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>73.4%</td>
<td>160.1</td>
<td>109.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>12.6**</td>
<td>6.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Deaths</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>217.2</td>
<td>171.4*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/Al people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Percentage is not reported for less than 5 cases, rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Copper River/Prince William Sound Region
Injury Hospitalizations 1997-2016

Summary
- Fall (35.4%), motor vehicle (18.9%), and assault (8.3%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalization during 1997-2016 among Copper River/Prince William Sound AN/AI people, and represented almost two out of every three injury hospitalizations (62.5%).
- The suicide attempt hospitalization rate for Copper River/Prince William Sound AN/AI people was significantly lower than that for AN/AI people statewide (8.6 and 19.8 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization, Copper River/Prince William Sound, AN/AI People, 1997-2016

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>17.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>19.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Intentional Injuries</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>37.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>35.4%</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>52.5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>11.1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Terrain Vehicle</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.4**</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.0**</td>
<td>5.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut or Pierce</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.5**</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck By or Against</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>2.8**</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overexertion, Strain</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unintentional Injuries</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>83.7%</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>103.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Injuries</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>115.4</td>
<td>142.1*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Percentage is not reported for less than 5 cases, rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Refer to Appendix A for description of Suicide Attempt data limitations.
Copper River/Prince William Sound Region
Injury Deaths 1997-2016

Summary

- Suicide (31.7%), motor vehicle (20.0%) and drowning (11.7%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 1997-2016 among Copper River/Prince William Sound AN/AI people, and represented almost two out of every three injury deaths (63.3%).
- The motor vehicle death rate for Copper River/Prince William Sound AN/AI people was significantly higher than that for AN/AI people statewide (35.0 and 15.2 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Death, Copper River/Prince William Sound, AN/AI People, 1997-2016

Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>54.5**</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Intentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>54.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>35.0**</td>
<td>15.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-Road Vehicle</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td>43.4**</td>
<td>68.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unintentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>63.3%</td>
<td>116.7</td>
<td>109.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Deaths</strong></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>182.4</td>
<td>171.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Percentage is not reported for less than 5 cases, rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Interior Region
Injury Hospitalizations 2007-2016

Summary

- Fall (32.9%), assault (14.8%), and suicide attempt (14.1%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalization during 2007-2016 among Interior AN/AI people, and represented more than half of injury hospitalizations (61.8%).
- The fall hospitalization rate for Interior AN/AI people was significantly lower than that for AN/AI people statewide (42.6 and 49.5 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).


Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Intentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td><strong>401</strong></td>
<td><strong>28.9%</strong></td>
<td><strong>29.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>30.7</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>32.9%</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>49.5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Terrain Vehicle</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to Forces of Nature</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck By or Against</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire or Burn</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unintentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td><strong>982</strong></td>
<td><strong>70.7%</strong></td>
<td><strong>82.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>91.4</strong>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Injuries</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,389</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>112.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>122.9</strong>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.

NR: Percentage is not reported for less than 5 cases, rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

Refer to Appendix A for description of Suicide Attempt data limitations.
Interior Region

Injury Deaths 2007-2016

Summary

• Suicide (25.7%), unintentional poisoning (18.9%) and exposure to forces of nature (11.3%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 2007-2016 among Interior AN/AI people, and represented more than half of injury deaths (55.9%).

• The exposure to forces of nature death rate for Interior AN/AI people was significantly higher than that for AN/AI people statewide (22.9 and 9.9 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).


Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>10.8**</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Intentional Injuries</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>37.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to Forces of Nature</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>9.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoke, Fire and Flames</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat to Breathing</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>10.0**</td>
<td>19.0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unintentional Injuries</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>65.3%</td>
<td>121.7</td>
<td>113.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Deaths</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>179.5</td>
<td>177.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Percentage is not reported for less than 5 cases, rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Kenai Peninsula Region
Injury Hospitalizations 1997-2016

Summary

- Fall (33.6%), motor vehicle (18.1%), and suicide attempt (12.5%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalization during 1997-2016 among Kenai Peninsula AN/AI people, and represented almost two out of every three injury hospitalizations (64.3%).
- The snowmachine hospitalization rate for Kenai Peninsula AN/AI people was significantly lower than that for AN/AI people statewide (1.5 and 5.7 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization, Kenai Peninsula, AN/AI People, 1997-2016

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>19.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>17.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Intentional Injuries</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>37.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>52.5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>11.1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Terrain Vehicle</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck By or Against</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire or Burn</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut or Pierce</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>1.9**</td>
<td>3.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>1.5**</td>
<td>5.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>18.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unintentional Injuries</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>79.8%</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>103.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Injuries</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>142.1*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Percentage is not reported for less than 5 cases, rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Refer to Appendix A for description of Suicide Attempt data limitations.
Kenai Peninsula Region
Injury Deaths 1997-2016

Summary

- Motor vehicle (26.3%), suicide (24.2%) and unintentional poisoning (18.9%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 1997-2016 among Kenai Peninsula AN/AI people, and represented more than two out of every three injury deaths (69.5%).
- The suicide death rate for Kenai Peninsula AN/AI people was significantly lower than that for AN/AI people statewide (23.9 and 40.6 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Death, Kenai Peninsula, AN/AI People, 1997-2016

Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>40.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Intentional Injuries</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>54.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>15.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>20.1**</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat to Breathing</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>42.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unintentional Injuries</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>66.3%</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>109.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Deaths</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>102.2</td>
<td>171.4*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Percentage is not reported for less than 5 cases, rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Kodiak Island Region
Injury Hospitalizations 1997-2016

Summary
• Fall (34.8%), suicide attempt (12.8%), and motor vehicle (9.5%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalization during 1997-2016 among Kodiak Island AN/AI people, and represented more than half of injury hospitalizations (57.1%).
• The watercraft-related injury hospitalization rate for Kodiak Island AN/AI people was significantly higher than that for AN/AI people statewide (4.3 and 1.3 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization, Kodiak Island, AN/AI People, 1997-2016
Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>19.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>17.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Intentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>84</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>37.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>52.5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Terrain Vehicle</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>5.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watercraft</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>4.3**</td>
<td>1.3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck By or Against</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.0**</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut or Pierce</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>2.8**</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unintentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>337</td>
<td>79.9%</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>103.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Injuries</strong></td>
<td>422</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>103.0</td>
<td>142.1*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Percentage is not reported for less than 5 cases, rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Refer to Appendix A for description of Suicide Attempt data limitations.
Kodiak Island Region
Injury Deaths 1997-2016

Summary
- Unintentional poisoning (26.7%), suicide (22.2%) and drowning (15.6%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 1997-2016 among Kodiak Island AN/AI people, and represented almost two out of every three injury deaths (64.4%).
- The unintentional poisoning death rate for Kodiak Island AN/AI people was significantly higher than that for AN/AI people statewide (31.3 and 27.8 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Death, Kodiak Island, AN/AI People, 1997-2016
Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>25.8**</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Intentional Injuries</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>28.2**</td>
<td>54.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>31.3**</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>30.1**</td>
<td>63.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unintentional Injuries</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>64.4%</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>109.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Deaths</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>120.1</td>
<td>171.4*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Percentage is not reported for less than 5 cases, rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Matanuska-Susitna Region
Injury Hospitalizations 1997-2016

Summary

- Fall (30.0%), motor vehicle (19.3%), and suicide attempt (12.7%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalization during 1997-2016 among Matanuska-Susitna AN/AI people, and represented more than half of injury hospitalizations (62.0%).
- The assault hospitalization rate for Matanuska-Susitna AN/AI people was significantly lower than that for AN/AI people statewide (4.6 and 17.6 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization, Matanuska-Susitna, AN/AI People, 1997-2016

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>19.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>17.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Intentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>173</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>37.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>52.5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>11.1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Terrain Vehicle</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>5.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck By or Against</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut or Pierce</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to Forces of Nature</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>20.0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unintentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>771</td>
<td>81.1%</td>
<td>82.2</td>
<td>103.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Injuries</strong></td>
<td>951</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>97.4</td>
<td>142.1*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
NR: Percentage is not reported for less than 5 cases, rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Refer to Appendix A for description of Suicide Attempt data limitations.
Matanuska-Susitna Region
Injury Deaths 1997-2016

Summary
- Poisoning (22.3%), suicide (21.4%) and homicide (18.8%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 1997-2016 among Matanuska-Susitna AN/Al people, and represented almost two out of every three injury deaths (62.5%).
- The suicide death rate for Matanuska-Susitna AN/Al people was significantly lower than that for AN/Al people statewide (21.6 and 40.6 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Death, Matanuska-Susitna, AN/Al People, 1997-2016
Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>40.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Intentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>40.2%</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>54.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>18.7**</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>63.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unintentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>64</td>
<td>57.1%</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>109.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Deaths</strong></td>
<td>112</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>119.2</td>
<td>171.4*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/Al people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Percentage is not reported for less than 5 cases, rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Northwest Arctic Region
Injury Hospitalizations 2007-2016

Summary

- Fall (25.0%), assault (17.4%), and suicide attempt (15.5%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalization during 2007-2016 among Northwest Arctic AN/AI people, and represented more than half of injury hospitalizations (58.0%).
- The snowmachine injury hospitalization rate for Northwest Arctic AN/AI people was significantly higher than that for AN/AI people statewide (16.0 and 4.2 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization, Northwest Arctic, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>15.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>14.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Intentional Injuries</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>30.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>4.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Terrain Vehicle</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>5.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>11.1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck By or Against</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>2.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedal Cycle</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to Forces of Nature</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unintentional Injuries</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>66.4%</td>
<td>105.1</td>
<td>91.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Injuries</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>154.9</td>
<td>122.9*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
NR: Percentage is not reported for less than 5 cases, rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Refer to Appendix A for description of Suicide Attempt data limitations.
Northwest Arctic Region
Injury Deaths 2007-2016

Summary
- Suicide (37.7%), drowning (13.2%), and unintentional poisoning (11.4%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 2007-2016 among Northwest Arctic AN/AI people, and represented almost two out of every three injury deaths (62.3%).
- The off-road vehicle death rate for Northwest Arctic AN/AI people was significantly higher than that for AN/AI people statewide (17.7 and 6.8 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Death, Northwest Arctic, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>37.7%</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>41.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Intentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>49</td>
<td>43.0%</td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>22.3**</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>21.4**</td>
<td>37.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-Road Vehicle</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>17.7**</td>
<td>6.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to Forces of Nature</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat to Breathing</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unintentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>62</td>
<td>54.4%</td>
<td>100.9</td>
<td>113.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Deaths</strong></td>
<td>114</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>168.3</td>
<td>177.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Percentage is not reported for less than 5 cases, rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Norton Sound Region
Injury Hospitalizations 2007-2016

Summary

- Suicide attempt (28.8%), fall (27.2%), and all-terrain vehicles (10.1%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalization during 2007-2016 among Norton Sound AN/AI people, and represented almost two out of every three injury hospitalizations (66.1%).
- The all-terrain vehicle injury hospitalization rate for Norton Sound AN/AI people was significantly higher than that for AN/AI people statewide (15.8 and 5.6 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).


Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>14.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Intentional Injuries</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>38.7%</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>30.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Terrain Vehicle</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>5.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>11.1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to Forces of Nature</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck By or Against</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire or Burn</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>3.0**</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unintentional Injuries</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>60.9%</td>
<td>103.0</td>
<td>91.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Injuries</td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>157.0</td>
<td>122.9*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Percentage is not reported for less than 5 cases, rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Refer to Appendix A for description of Suicide Attempt or data limitations.
Norton Sound Region
Injury Deaths 2007-2016

Summary

• Suicide (44.1%), unintentional poisoning (11.0%) and drowning (8.7%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 2007-2016 among Norton Sound AN/AI people, and represented almost two out of every three injury deaths (63.8%).

• The total unintentional death rate for Norton Sound AN/AI people was significantly lower than that for AN/AI people statewide (89.9 and 113.9 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).


*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>44.1%</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>41.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Intentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>64</td>
<td>50.4%</td>
<td>78.0</td>
<td>55.0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>25.8**</td>
<td>37.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>17.7**</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>12.2**</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to Forces of Nature</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-Road Vehicle</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat to Breathing</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>24.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unintentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>59</td>
<td>46.5%</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>113.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td></td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Deaths</strong></td>
<td>127</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>172.8</td>
<td>177.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Percentage is not reported for less than 5 cases, rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Southeast Region
Injury Hospitalizations 2007-2016

Summary

- Fall (46.1%), suicide attempt (12.3%), and assault (10.4%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalization during 2007-2016 among Southeast AN/AI people, and represented more than two out of every three injury hospitalizations (68.8%).

- The assault hospitalization rate for Southeast AN/AI people was significantly lower than that for AN/AI people statewide (10.9 and 15.9 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization, Southeast Alaska, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>14.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>15.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Intentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>324</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>30.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck By or Against</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut or Pierce</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedal Cycle</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watercraft</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>18.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unintentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>91.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.0**</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Injuries</strong></td>
<td>1,428</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>105.6</td>
<td>122.9*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
Refer to Appendix A for description of Suicide Attempt data limitations.
Southeast Region
Injury Deaths 2007-2016

Summary

- Poisoning (22.4%), suicide (17.9%) and drowning (13.4%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 2007-2016 among Southeast AN/AI people, and represented more than half of injury deaths (53.7%).
- The homicide death rate for Southeast AN/AI people was significantly lower than that for AN/AI people statewide (8.2 and 41.6 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Death, Southeast Alaska, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>8.2**</td>
<td>41.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Intentional Injuries</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>55.0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>37.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>13.8**</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>37.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unintentional Injuries</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>63.4%</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>113.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>10.1**</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Deaths</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.5</td>
<td>177.2*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Percentage is not reported for less than 5 cases, rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Yukon-Kuskokwim Region
Injury Hospitalizations 2007-2016

Summary

- Fall (26.7%), suicide attempt (19.2%) and assault (12.9%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalization during 2007-2016 among Yukon-Kuskokwim AN/AI people, and represented more than half of injury hospitalizations (58.8%).
- The motor vehicle hospitalization rate for Yukon-Kuskokwim AN/AI people was significantly lower than that for AN/AI people statewide (3.5 and 11.1 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalization, Yukon-Kuskokwim, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>14.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Intentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td><strong>806</strong></td>
<td><strong>32.1%</strong></td>
<td><strong>34.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>30.7</strong>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>49.5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Terrain Vehicle</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>5.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>4.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire or Burn</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>11.1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck By or Against</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to Forces of Nature</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>11.3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unintentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,680</strong></td>
<td><strong>66.9%</strong></td>
<td><strong>86.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>91.4</strong>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Injuries</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,512</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>121.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>122.9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
Refer to Appendix A for description of Suicide Attempt data limitations.
Yukon-Kuskokwim Region
Injury Deaths 2007-2016

Summary

- Suicide (36.0%), drowning (14.2%) and unintentional poisoning (8.8%) were the three leading causes of injury death during 2007-2016 among Yukon-Kuskokwim AN/AI people, and represented more than half of injury deaths (59.1%).
- The off-road vehicle death rate for Yukon-Kuskokwim AN/AI people was significantly higher than that for AN/AI people statewide (14.9 and 6.8 per 100,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Leading Causes of Injury Death, Yukon-Kuskokwim, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Region Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>36.0%</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td>41.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Intentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>172</td>
<td>44.6%</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>55.0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>15.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>37.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to Forces of Nature</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>9.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-Road Vehicle</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>6.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>4.0**</td>
<td>14.1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Transport</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>28.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unintentional Injuries</strong></td>
<td>191</td>
<td>49.5%</td>
<td>93.9</td>
<td>113.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Deaths</strong></td>
<td>386</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>179.9</td>
<td>177.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Percentage is not reported for less than 5 cases, rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Special Topic
Alaska Native Risk for Traumatic Brain Injuries

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention describes a traumatic brain injury (TBI) as a disruption in the normal function of the brain that can be caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head, or penetrating head injury¹. Per the Mayo Clinic, these injuries can range from mild to severe², causing a variety of symptoms:

### Mild TBI

**Physical symptoms**
- Feeling dazed, confused or disoriented
- Headache
- Nausea or vomiting
- Fatigue or drowsiness
- Sleeping too little or too much
- Problems with speech
- Dizziness or loss of balance

**Cognitive or mental symptoms**
- Memory or concentration problems
- Mood changes or mood swings
- Feeling depressed or anxious

**Sensory symptoms**
- Changes in hearing sight, smell, taste
- Sensitivity to light or sound

### Moderate to Severe TBI

**Physical symptoms**
- Weak or numb in fingers and toes
- Persistent or increasing headache
- Repeated vomiting or nausea
- Convulsions or seizures
- Inability to awaken from sleep
- Pupil dilation in one or both eyes
- Loss of coordination

**Cognitive or mental symptoms**
- Profound confusion
- Agitation, combativeness
- Slurred speech
- Coma and consciousness disorders

For patients who experience any of these symptoms, especially symptoms resulting from moderate to severe TBI, the injury may lead to life-long developmental difficulties and challenges with educational, occupational, and social endeavors. Patients whose TBI causes more severe physical and mental disabilities may need long-term or lifetime care and treatment.

The statewide 2012-2016 Alaska Native rate for TBI is nearly twice that of the 2014 national population¹ (18.1 and 8.5 per 10,000, respectively). Within Alaska, regional Alaska Native TBI rates range from the lowest in the Kenai Peninsula (13.3 per 10,000) to nearly twice that in the Anchorage Municipality (25.4 per 10,000). The map illustrates the regional variation in TBI rates.

---


TBI Injury Hospitalization Rate by Region, AN/AI People, 2012-2016

Note: Hospitalization rates per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

Summary, 2012-2016

- 18,636 injuries were reported in the Alaska Trauma Registry (ATR), with 3,573 (19.2%) involving brain injuries.
- For Alaska Native (AN/AI) people, 18.6% of all injury hospitalizations involved TBI, similar to non-Native patients (19.4%).
- Patients aged 70 years and older had the highest rate of TBI among AN/AI people (29.4 per 10,000), followed by 20 to 29 year olds (26.0 per 10,000), and 40 to 59 year olds (20.9 per 10,000).
- The TBI hospitalization rate of AN/AI males was 1.9 times that of AN/AI females (23.9 and 12.3 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).
- The TBI hospitalization rate of AN/AI people was 2.1 times that of non-Native Alaskans (18.1 and 8.5 per 10,000, respectively).
- Just under one half (48.6%) of TBI-related injury hospitalizations among AN/AI people were confirmed or suspected to be alcohol-related.
- When released from the hospital, 24.5% (259) of AN/AI TBI patients had no change in function, 29.6% (313) had a temporary change in abilities, and expected to return to normal in time, and 2.1% (22) were severely disabled or in a vegetative state.
- For all races in Alaska, fall (39.9%) and motor vehicle incidents (22.9%) were most frequently associated with TBI. AN/AI people had a substantially higher proportion of TBI caused by assault, all-terrain vehicle (ATV) and snowmachine incidents.
Summary: Trend Over Time
- Between 1992-1996 and 2012-2016, the TBI injury hospitalization rate decreased 6.1% among Alaska Native people (19.2 and 18.1 per 10,000, respectively, p<0.05).

Causes of Traumatic Brain Injuries in Alaska, 2012-2016
*Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>AN/AI</th>
<th>Non-Native</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>1,058</td>
<td>2,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>1,682</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>191</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Terrain Vehicle</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck By or Against</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedal Cycle</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or Unspecified</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TBI Prevention Efforts
The decrease in rates of TBI was in part due to the work done by Tribal Health Organization Injury Prevention programs around the state. These programs have provided training, resources and outreach events to encourage local residents to improve child passenger safety, increase the use of helmets on ATVs and snowmachines, and reduce the risk of falls at home, especially for the Elder population.

One effort worth noting involves collaboration between Alaska Native Medical Center staff, a regional Tribal health organization, and their local school district. Concerns were raised over a recent surge of ATV-related TBI occurring for youth. The collaborators are developing a curriculum to get local youth engaged in ATV safety and reduce the rate of injuries.

The Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC) Injury Prevention (IP) program has developed several fall prevention trainings to reduce injuries from falls, including TBI. In 2014, the IP program designed three in-person trainings, targeted to medical staff, caregivers, and community members and Elders. ANTHC IP held 23 of these trainings around the state, presenting to 340 staff and community members. These materials were further developed into an online training that Community Health Aides around the state can take to earn continuing education credits without having to travel to a training center. Currently, in collaboration with the State of Alaska and University of Alaska Anchorage, the online training is being adapted for assisted living staff, to allow them to earn continuing education credits and help prevent falls at their facilities.
Appendices
APPENDIX A: DATA SOURCES AND METHODS

Data Sources

Hospitalization Data: Alaska Trauma Registry
Injury hospitalization data were obtained from the State of Alaska Trauma Registry (ATR), with the exception of one summary chart, “Leading Causes of Hospitalization by Age Group”. The ATR collects data on seriously injured patients in Alaska and the treatment they received. The ATR compiles data from all 24 of Alaska's acute care hospitals. The criteria for inclusion in the registry are patients with injuries who are admitted to an Alaska hospital, held for observation, transferred to another acute care hospital, or declared dead in the emergency department, and for whom contact with the health care system occurred within 30 days of injury.

This report uses all data for Alaska Native and American Indian people (AN/AI) included in the ATR from 1992 to 2016. During that period, the ATR underwent three major changes. In 2010, the ATR changed the database system used to report data, with an increased number of fields for race and diagnoses, expanded reporting of alcohol and drug involvement, and other changes. In October, 2015, in compliance with national regulations, data coding for non-fatal injuries shifted from using the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) version 9 coding system (ICD-9) to ICD-10, with substantial differences in coding methods. The data before and after these changes were categorized as consistently as possible by two separate analysts. Differences were examined and resolved.

Beginning in January 2011, the Alaska Trauma Registry discontinued reporting intentional self-inflicted poisonings for patients aged 18 or older (e.g. adult suicide attempts using poison). The exclusion of these data affects the intentional and suicide attempt count and rate summaries for the 2007-2016 time period, as these data are under-reported from 2011 forward.

More information about the Alaska Trauma Registry may be found at: dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Emergency/Pages/trauma

Hospitalization Data: Alaska Health Facilities Data Reporting Program
The table titled “Leading Causes of Hospitalization by Age Group” describing all leading causes of Alaska Native hospitalizations used data from 2015 to 2016 from the Alaska Health Facilities Data Reporting Program (HFDR). HFDR includes discharge data from facilities licensed by the Alaska Division of Health Care Services as General Acute Care Hospitals, Long Term Acute Care Hospitals, Critical Access Hospitals, Specialized Psychiatric Hospitals, Alaska Native Tribal Hospitals, and Ambulatory Surgical Centers. Facility ownership in HFDR includes: Tribal, church non-profit, private non-profit, private for-profit, and local, state, and federal government-owned facilities. HFDR discharges do not include the two military owned hospitals at Elmendorf and Fort Wainwright. In this report, HFDR data from hospital facilities, not ambulatory care, are included to align with ATR facility sources as closely as possible.

More information about the Alaska Health Facilities Data Reporting System may be found at: dhss.alaska.gov/dph/VitalStats/Pages/HFDR/

Death Data: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records
The State of Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records provided fatal injury data from certified copies of death certificates for Alaska from 1992 to 2016. All data for AN/AI people from this time period were used for analysis.

More information about the Alaska Health Analysis and Vital Records may be obtained at: dhss.alaska.gov/dph/VitalStats/
Population Data: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (AKDOL) produces population summary tables including the Alaska population estimates used to calculate rates for this report. AKDOL estimates population characteristics (age, race, gender, region of residence) for each year using population counts from the decennial census data at the beginning and end of each decade and then making adjustments for all boroughs, census areas and cities in the state. AKDOL adjusts the census numbers using administrative records including birth certificates, death certificates, income tax returns, Permanent Fund applications, school enrollment and driver’s licenses, to more accurately estimate the population of each year between censuses.

More information about the AKDOL’s population statistics may be found at: live.laborstats.alaska.gov/pop/

Cause of Injury Categories

The categories used to classify the external causes of injuries for this report were primarily identified by 1) the injury frequency and 2) the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) version used by the source. As frequencies of causes of injury death differed from those of injury hospitalization, different categories were selected for hospitalizations and deaths.

Hospitalization Data

The Alaska Trauma Registry used both ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes for data received for this report, changing coding systems in October, 2015. The ICD External Cause of Injury matrix developed for this report to categorize injuries by cause is in Appendix C.

For transportation-related injuries, cases were categorized by the larger vehicle involved in the incident (as the likely cause of the injury) rather than the mode of transport of the injured person. Due to the uniqueness of modes of travel in Alaska as well as unique environmental conditions, specific modes of transportation were highlighted, such as “Snowmachine” and “ATV” (all-terrain vehicle).

Upon review of the Alaska Trauma Registry data, it was noted that many snowmachine and ATV-related injuries were coded as motor vehicle incidents, even when it was clear that the largest vehicle involved in the incident was a snowmachine or ATV. To improve the accuracy of the data analysis, the narrative fields of all transportation cases in the ATR data, especially those with a mechanism classification of “Other”, were reviewed to determine the specific cause of injury. State of Alaska staff managing the ATR indicated that the ICD code and narrative fields in the database had the same level of accuracy. For cases where the ICD code and narrative fields disagreed, the narrative was used to determine the mechanism for this report, since for most cases it had a higher level of detail than the ICD code. If it was not clear from the narrative what mode of transport the patient had been using, the ICD code was the determinant of the cause of injury.

The review of the data from 2007 to 2016, all races, led to 474 out of 7,602 total ATV, snowmachine, and motor vehicle cases (6.2%) being added to these categories although they had an ICD code that identified a different mechanism or cause. This type of reassignment was not done for mortality data set because a detailed narrative field was not available.

The ATR reports all poisoning hospitalizations for patients under age 18. Prior to 2011, the ATR also reported intentional, occupational, and inhalational poisonings for adults. Starting January 1, 2011, the ATR stopped reporting intentional self-inflicted poisoning hospitalizations for patients aged 18 and
older. Using historical proportions for suicide attempts by poisoning, we estimate that 1,284 AN/AI adults were hospitalized for intentional self-inflicted poisonings (suicide attempts) from 2011 through 2016. The exclusion of these data affects the frequency and rate summaries included in this report for both suicide attempts and total intentional injury hospitalizations. Since historically intentional self-inflicted poisoning has been a substantial proportion of the means used for suicide attempts for Alaska Native people (75%), the data in this report are under-reported for 2011 forward and should be used with caution.

Death Data
The Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records used both ICD-9 and ICD-10 for data received for this report, changing between the coding editions in January, 1999. The ICD External Cause of Injury matrix developed for this report to categorize injuries by cause is in Appendix C.

Priorities for injury prevention in Alaska are based on injury frequencies. As a result, certain activities were separated into their own categories to better describe Alaskan injury death. These included the following:

- “Off-Road Vehicle” was separated into its own category from “Other Transport”: E820.0-821.9 and V86.0-86.9.
- Due to ICD-9 and ICD-10 coding differences and a limited number of cases, snowmachine and ATV injury deaths are reported in the combined “Off-Road Vehicle” category.
- Transport-related drowning deaths (V90, V92) were moved from the “Other Transport” category and added to the “Drowning” category. (See Appendix C for all codes assigned to drowning.)

Poisoning deaths for all patients are included in the Vital Records mortality data. The dramatic increase in poisoning rates for the 2007-2011 time period is largely explained by changes in international classification codes. Between 2007 and 2009, ICD-10 codes for drug and alcohol intoxication associated with behavioral health (F10.0, F11.0, etc.) were discontinued. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (personal communication, 2013) indicated that cases historically assigned to one of the discontinued codes would mostly be assigned unintentional poisoning codes (X45, X60-X65) going forward, increasing that injury category. This change must be taken into consideration for poisoning injuries when comparing data before and after the 2007 to 2009 period.

Calculation of Rates
All rates in this report were age-adjusted unless the data were annotated or stratified by age. The regional maps in the Injury Hospitalization and Injury Death sections and the data tabled in the Regional Injury Profiles section have footnotes that indicate whether there is a statistically significant difference between each regional rate and the statewide rate for AN/AI people.

“Bridged” population estimates from the Alaska Department of Labor were used as the denominator to calculate rates. For the time trends, five years of population (denominator) and occurrence (numerator) data were summed for each time period to calculate the aggregate rates for the corresponding time period.

Unadjusted rates are calculated by dividing the number of observations by the appropriate population, then multiplying by 100,000 (or other appropriate multiplier). This provides an estimate of the proportion of a population that experiences the event of interest (e.g. assault hospitalization rate) during a specified period. These rates can be affected by differences in population structures between
areas. For example, if an area had a high concentration of older people, this alone would result in higher unadjusted death rates for many causes (falls, cancer).

Age-adjustment of rates is a statistical process applied to rates which allows communities or groups with different age distributions to be compared. Differences in observed rates may result from age differences in population composition. For example, a population with a high proportion of children might have increased rates of playground injuries. To eliminate the differences caused by different age distributions, age-specific rates in a population of interest are applied to a standardized age distribution.

To calculate age-adjusted rates, the unadjusted rate is calculated for each ten-year age group (from 0-9 to 70+ years). These unadjusted rates are multiplied by the proportion that age group makes up of the 2000 U.S. standard population. The individual age-group products are then summed to get the combined age-adjusted rate.

Regional Classification
Maps within this report provide injury death and hospitalization rates by Tribal health region. Many Tribal health organization (THO) service areas are geographically small, with corresponding low numbers for population, injury deaths and hospitalizations. To obtain injury frequencies large enough to allow rate calculations (a minimum of 10 cases is required), some THO service areas were combined to create some of the Tribal health regions used in this report. Where possible, communities were aligned with the THOs included in the region. Because the population data obtained are segregated by state-defined census areas and boroughs, those populations were adjusted by that of several villages to better represent the service areas of the THOs. The 13 regions used and the village populations adjustments are defined at the start of the Regional Injury Profile section of this report.

The community where each injury occurred (rather than the village of residence) was used to define the regional assignment for each case. For example, an injury involving a resident of Bethel that was injured in a motor vehicle crash in Fairbanks would be categorized as an Interior Region injury. For cases where the community was not clear, first the zip code and then the defined census area or borough listed where the injury happened were used to identify the region.

Rate Format
Injury rates are listed as “NR” (not reportable) for injury frequencies lower than 10. Injury rates based on 10 to 19 deaths are flagged (***) to indicate they may be unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Injury death rates are reported using rates per 100,000 population. Injury hospitalization rates were calculated per 10,000 population.

Other Notes
Alaska Native People and American Indian People
Throughout this document, the term “Alaska Native” and the abbreviation “AN/AI” are used to refer to all Alaska Native and American Indian people who are included in the Alaska state data sets.

Alcohol-related and Drug-related Injury Hospitalizations
This report presents information on alcohol-related injury hospitalizations. If a patient arrives at a hospital within six hours (the time limit set for accurate alcohol testing), the hospital can perform a
valid blood alcohol or breathalyzer test. If the test is positive, the ATR classifies that case as having
confirmed alcohol involvement. If the patient arrives at the hospital more than six hours after being
injured and admits to drinking or had a positive alcohol test within six hours at the originating health
facility (not the receiving hospital), they are classified as “suspected alcohol involvement”. Cases that
the ATR classifies as confirmed or suspected alcohol involvement are categorized as alcohol-related in
this report.
If someone under the influence of alcohol caused an injury for someone else, the injury case would
not be classified as alcohol-involved in the ATR. This may lead to an underestimate of the number of
alcohol-related injury hospitalizations.

Frequency Variations
Small differences in frequency totals sometimes occur on tables within the same injury category. This
occurs when a case is missing a parameter included the table (e.g. gender, age, or region). These cases
are still included to provide as comprehensive a picture of injuries among Alaska Native people as
possible.

Percentages
Calculations for percentages are rounded to one decimal place. The percentage total for a table may
not add up to 100.0% due to rounding.

Statistical Significance
Differences between rates are considered statistically significantly different if the z-value is greater
than 1.96, the critical value at the 0.05 significance level. If compared values are significantly different,
they are annotated in the report as “p<0.05”. Compared rates where the z-value is less than or equal to
1.96 are described as “not significantly different”.

Suicide Attempt
In this report, to combine the terms used by ICD-9 and ICD-10 for this injury category, we use the term
“Suicide Attempt” (which includes intentional self-harm) to identify all purposely self-inflicted injuries
or poisonings and attempted suicide.
### Unintentional Injury Hospitalization Rate by Region, AN/Al People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Slope*</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>111.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Arctic*</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>105.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay*</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>104.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton Sound*</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>103.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage*</td>
<td>2,421</td>
<td>102.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon-Kuskokwim*</td>
<td>1,680</td>
<td>86.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior*</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>82.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast*</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>81.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenai Peninsula*</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>79.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper River/Prince William Sound*</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>76.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak Area*</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>73.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matanuska-Susitna*</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>66.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian and Pribilof Islands*</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>57.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*<em>Statewide Non-Native People</em></td>
<td>23,812</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statewide AN/Al People</strong></td>
<td>9,667</td>
<td>91.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

*Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/Al people statewide rate, p<0.05.

### Unintentional Injury Hospitalization by Type, AN/Al People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>4,558</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>1,309</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATV</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck By or Against</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or Unspecified</td>
<td>2,251</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>9,667</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Unintentional Injury Hospitalization Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

#### Alaska AN/AI People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>1,857</td>
<td>96.3</td>
<td>2,997</td>
<td>132.2</td>
<td>4,854</td>
<td>115.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>2,177</td>
<td>101.9</td>
<td>3,355</td>
<td>137.6</td>
<td>5,532</td>
<td>120.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>2,282</td>
<td>97.9</td>
<td>3,379</td>
<td>130.0</td>
<td>5,661</td>
<td>114.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>2,253</td>
<td>91.6</td>
<td>3,053</td>
<td>111.1</td>
<td>5,306</td>
<td>102.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>1,935</td>
<td>74.8*</td>
<td>2,424</td>
<td>85.4*</td>
<td>4,359</td>
<td>80.9*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Alaska Non-Native People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>3,996</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>7,622</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>11,618</td>
<td>56.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>4,913</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>7,957</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>12,870</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>5,043</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>7,430</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>12,473</td>
<td>53.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>5,107</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>7,158</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>12,265</td>
<td>49.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>4,874</td>
<td>36.3*</td>
<td>6,672</td>
<td>44.4*</td>
<td>11,546</td>
<td>40.8*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.

### Unintentional Injury Hospitalization Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>1,162</td>
<td>47.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>867</td>
<td>73.7</td>
<td>1,335</td>
<td>58.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>109.3</td>
<td>1,562</td>
<td>80.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td>1,012</td>
<td>68.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>100.6</td>
<td>1,144</td>
<td>80.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>84.8</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td>1,245</td>
<td>92.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>115.6</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>95.6</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>105.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>323.9</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>201.8</td>
<td>1,378</td>
<td>270.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,188</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>5,477</td>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>9,667</td>
<td>91.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
## Intentional Injury Hospitalization Rate by Region, AN/Al People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norton Sound*</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>53.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Arctic*</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>48.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon-Kuskokwim*</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>34.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage*</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>34.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Slope</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast*</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay*</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenai Peninsula*</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak Area*</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matanuska-Susitna*</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian and Pribilof Islands</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10.9**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper River/Prince William Sound*</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9.3**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Non-Native People*</td>
<td>3,067</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide AN/Al People*</td>
<td>3,752</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.  
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/Al people statewide rate, p<0.05.  
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

## Intentional Injury Hospitalization by Type, AN/Al People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>1,856</td>
<td>49.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>1,896</td>
<td>50.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,752</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Intentional Injury Hospitalization Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

### Alaska AN/AI People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>1,012</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>1,783</td>
<td>37.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>1,127</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>1,236</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>2,363</td>
<td>44.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>1,287</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>1,285</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>2,572</td>
<td>44.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>1,188</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>2,478</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>13.4*</td>
<td>839</td>
<td>27.1*</td>
<td>1,273</td>
<td>20.3*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note:
Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.

### Alaska Non-Native People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>1,128</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>1,896</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>1,142</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>1,136</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>2,278</td>
<td>8.2</td>
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<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>1,042</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>1,108</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>2,150</td>
<td>7.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>1,052</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2,024</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>2.1*</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>4.6*</td>
<td>1,043</td>
<td>3.4*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note:
Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

* Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

## Intentional Injury Hospitalization Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

### Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.3**</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>33.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>1,267</td>
<td>65.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
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<td>698</td>
<td>47.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>38.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4.2**</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,622</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>2,129</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>3,752</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note:
Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
## Fall Injury Hospitalization Rate by Region, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Slope*</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>66.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage*</td>
<td>1,279</td>
<td>62.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton Sound</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>53.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>51.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Arctic</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>45.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior*</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>42.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon-Kuskokwim*</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>41.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenai Peninsula*</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper River/Prince William Sound*</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>39.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak Area*</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>39.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian and Pribilof Islands*</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matanuska-Susitna*</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>34.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Non-Native People*</td>
<td>12,456</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide AN/AI People</td>
<td>4,558</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.*

## Fall Injury Hospitalization by Cause, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slipping, Tripping, or Stumbling</td>
<td>2,178</td>
<td>47.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From One Level to Another</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stairs or Steps</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From or Out of Building</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or Unspecified</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,558</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Fall Injury Hospitalization Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 2007-2016
*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

#### Alaska AN/AI People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>1,790</td>
<td>52.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>1,113</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>2,168</td>
<td>56.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>2,322</td>
<td>55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>1,319</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>2,425</td>
<td>54.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>1,183</td>
<td>50.2*</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>38.0*</td>
<td>2,132</td>
<td>44.9*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.

#### Alaska Non-Native People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>2,011</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>2,485</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>4,496</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>2,780</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>2,750</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>5,530</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>3,036</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>2,811</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>5,847</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>3,267</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>2,959</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>6,226</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>3,296</td>
<td>25.2*</td>
<td>2,933</td>
<td>20.9*</td>
<td>6,229</td>
<td>23.2*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.

### Fall Injury Hospitalization Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016
*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>37.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>53.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>96.9</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>77.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>289.6</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>150.9</td>
<td>1,166</td>
<td>228.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,502</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>2,055</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>4,558</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
APPENDIX B: DATA TABLES

Suicide Attempt Hospitalization Rate by Region, AN/AI People, 2007-2016
Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norton Sound*</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Arctic*</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon-Kuskokwim*</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast*</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage*</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Slope*</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay*</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenai Peninsula*</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matanuska-Susitna*</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak Area*</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.7**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian and Pribilof Islands</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper River/Prince William Sound</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Non-Native People*</td>
<td>1,784</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide AN/AI People</td>
<td>1,896</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

Suicide Attempt Hospitalization by Cause, AN/AI People, 2007-2016
Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>1,213</td>
<td>64.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut or Pierce</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanging, Strangulation, or Suffocation</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearms</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or Unspecified</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,896</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Suicide Attempt Hospitalization Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 2007-2016

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

#### Alaska AN/AI People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female n</th>
<th>Female Rate</th>
<th>Male n</th>
<th>Male Rate</th>
<th>Total n</th>
<th>Total Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>1,344</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>1,022</td>
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<td>560</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>1,582</td>
<td>26.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>524</td>
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<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>6.9*</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>6.3*</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>6.6*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Alaska Non-Native People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female n</th>
<th>Female Rate</th>
<th>Male n</th>
<th>Male Rate</th>
<th>Total n</th>
<th>Total Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1,084</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>1,028</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1,603</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1,492</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1,390</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>1.4*</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>1.3*</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>1.4*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.

---

### Suicide Attempt Hospitalization Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Female n</th>
<th>Female Rate</th>
<th>Male n</th>
<th>Male Rate</th>
<th>Total n</th>
<th>Total Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>27.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>28.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>14.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4.9</td>
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<td>60-69</td>
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<td>3.5</td>
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<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>18.1</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>1,896</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
## Assault Hospitalization Rate by Region, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Arctic*</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage*</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon-Kuskokwim</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Slope</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton Sound</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast*</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian and Pribilof Islands*</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6.3**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenai Peninsula*</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak Area*</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.3**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matanuska-Susitna*</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper River/Prince William Sound</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Non-Native People*</td>
<td>1,283</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide AN/AI People</td>
<td>1,856</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.*

*Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.

**Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

## Assault Hospitalization by Cause, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fight or Brawl</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>50.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut or Pierce</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck By or Against</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearms</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perpetrator of Child or Adult Abuse</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or Unspecified</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,856</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
## Assault Hospitalization Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

### Alaska AN/AI People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Male n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>951</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>1,019</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>1,041</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>6.5*</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>20.8*</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>13.7*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.

### Alaska Non-Native People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Male n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>0.7*</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>3.3*</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>2.1*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

### Assault Hospitalization Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Female n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Male n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.2**</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.7**</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8.0**</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>1,385</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>1,856</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
Motor Vehicle Injury Hospitalization Rate by Region, AN/AI People, 2007-2016
Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage*</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenai Peninsula*</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper River/Prince William Sound</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matanuska-Susitna</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak Area</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Slope*</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian and Pribilof Islands</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7.3**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Arctic*</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton Sound*</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon-Kuskokwim*</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Non-Native People*</td>
<td>3,725</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide AN/AI People</td>
<td>1,309</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

Motor Vehicle Injury Hospitalization by Person Injured, AN/AI People, 2007-2016
Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person Injured</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcyclist</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedal Cyclist</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or Unspecified Person</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,309</td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Motor Vehicle Injury Hospitalization Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 2007-2016

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

### Alaska AN/AI People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>8.4*</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.

### Alaska Non-Native People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>1,370</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>2,188</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>1,467</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>2,415</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>1,259</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>2,070</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>1,258</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1,987</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>4.2*</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>7.1*</td>
<td>1,738</td>
<td>5.7*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

Motor Vehicle Injury Hospitalization Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>1,309</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
### ATV Injury Hospitalization Rate by Region, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norton Sound*</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay*</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Arctic*</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Slope*</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon-Kuskokwim*</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak Area</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.6**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenai Peninsula</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matanuska-Susitna</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast*</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.3**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian and Pribilof Islands</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage*</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper River/Prince William Sound</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Non-Native People*</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide AN/AI People</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

### ATV Injury Hospitalization by Person Injured, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>62.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified ATV Occupant</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or Unspecified Person</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>692</td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

98
### ATV Injury Hospitalization Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

#### Alaska AN/AI People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>4.2*</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Alaska Non-Native People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>0.7*</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>1.7*</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>1.2*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.*

* *Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.

### ATV Injury Hospitalization Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>199</td>
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<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>77</td>
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<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.*

** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
### Snowmachine Injury Hospitalization Rate by Region, AN/Al People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Arctic*</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Slope*</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon-Kuskokwim*</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay*</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton Sound*</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matanuska-Susitna*</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.4**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian and Pribilof Islands</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper River/Prince William Sound</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenai Peninsula</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak Area</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Non-Native People</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide AN/Al People</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.*  
**Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/Al people statewide rate, p<0.05.**  
**Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.**  
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

### Snowmachine Injury Hospitalization by Person Injured, AN/Al People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Driver</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or Unspecified Person</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>510</td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Snowmachine Injury Hospitalization Rate by Gender, Race, and Year, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

#### Alaska AN/AI People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
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<td>279</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>7.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
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<td>311</td>
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<td>2002-2006</td>
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<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>71</td>
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<td>243</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1.2*</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>5.0*</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>3.1*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Alaska Non-Native People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
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<td>291</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2002-2006</td>
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<td>264</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.2*</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>0.8*</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>0.5*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.*

* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.

### Snowmachine Injury Hospitalization Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.2**</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.8**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.2**</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.6**</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.0**</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.5**</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4.5**</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.9**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Hospitalization rate per 10,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.*

**Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
### Unintentional Injury Death Rate by Region, AN/Al People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage*</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>177.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>130.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>121.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak Area</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>112.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Arctic</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>100.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper River/Prince William Sound</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>99.5**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon-Kuskokwim*</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>93.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton Sound*</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>89.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian and Pribilof Islands</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>86.8**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matanuska-Susitna*</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>78.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Slope*</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>74.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenai Peninsula*</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>71.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southeast*</td>
<td>85</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Non-Native People*</td>
<td>2,565</td>
<td>45.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide AN/Al People</td>
<td>1,194</td>
<td>113.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/Al people statewide rate, p<0.05.

** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

### Unintentional Injury Death by Type, AN/Al People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to Forces of Nature</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-Road Vehicle (ATV, Snowmachine)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat to Breathing</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoke, Fire, or Flames</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or Unspecified</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,194</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Unintentional Injury Death Rate by Gender, Race and Year, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

#### Alaska AN/AI People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
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<td>403</td>
<td>185.3</td>
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<td>125.5</td>
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<td>1997-2001</td>
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<td>2002-2006</td>
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<td>2007-2011</td>
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<td>146.5</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>109.6</td>
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<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>87.3*</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>148.3*</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>117.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Alaska Non-Native People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
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<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>1,030</td>
<td>45.9</td>
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<td>2002-2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
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<td>942</td>
<td>61.7*</td>
<td>1,326</td>
<td>45.3*</td>
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</table>

*Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.*

* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.

### Unintentional Injury Death Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
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<td>30.7</td>
<td>57</td>
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<td>120.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>89.8</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>196.9</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>143.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
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<td>133</td>
<td>185.9</td>
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<td>148.9</td>
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<td>89.1</td>
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<td>176.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>139.9</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>94.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>213.6</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>267.9</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>237.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>782</td>
<td>147.4</td>
<td>1,194</td>
<td>113.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.*
### Intentional Injury Death Rate by Region, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norton Sound*</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>78.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon-Kuskokwim*</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>75.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper River/Prince William Sound</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>68.2**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Arctic</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>63.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>59.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>53.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Slope</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>49.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>47.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matanuska-Susitna</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>39.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenai Peninsula*</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29.2**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast*</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak Area</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian and Pribilof Islands</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statewide Non-Native People</strong></td>
<td>1,385</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statewide AN/AI People</strong></td>
<td>675</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

### Intentional Injury Death by Type, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>76.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>675</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Intentional Injury Death Rate by Gender, Race and Year, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

### Alaska AN/AI People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
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<td>92.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
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<td>89.9</td>
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<td>2002-2006</td>
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<td>28.5</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>74.8</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>51.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>50.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>278</td>
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<td>371</td>
<td>58.7</td>
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</table>

### Alaska Non-Native People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
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<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
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<td>2002-2006</td>
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<td>31.7</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>21.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
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<td>512</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
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</table>

*Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.*

## Intentional Injury Death Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
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<td>Rate</td>
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<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.2**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>50.3</td>
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<td>20-29</td>
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<td>56.5</td>
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<td>204.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<td>83.0</td>
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<td>40-49</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>59.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>27.4**</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29.0**</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution. NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.*
### Suicide Death Rate by Region, AN/AI People, 2007-2016
*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper River/Prince William Sound</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>68.2**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton Sound*</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>66.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon-Kuskokwim*</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>59.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Arctic</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>56.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Slope</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>46.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>42.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>36.7**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenai Peninsula</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27.7**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matanuska-Susitna*</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18.6**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast*</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian and Pribilof Islands</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak Area</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statewide Non-Native People</strong>*</td>
<td>1,128</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statewide AN/AI People</strong></td>
<td>517</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
*Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.
**Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

### Suicide Death by Cause, AN/AI People, 2007-2016
*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hanging, Strangulation, or Suffocation</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifle, Shotgun, or Larger Firearm</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handgun</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or Unspecified Firearm</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or Unspecified</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>517</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Suicide Death Rate by Gender, Race and Year, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

#### Alaska AN/AI People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Alaska Non-Native People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>8.1*</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

### Suicide Death Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21.8**</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26.8**</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 +</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
**Poisoning Death Rate by Region, AN/AI People, 2007-2016**  
*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage*</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>71.3**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenai Peninsula</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>34.9**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matanuska-Susitna*</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>33.0**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton Sound</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>25.8**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Arctic*</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21.4**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon-Kuskokwim*</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak Area</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Slope</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian and Pribilof Islands</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper River/Prince William Sound</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Non-Native People*</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>13.6**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide AN/AI People</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>37.2**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.  
* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, *p*<0.05.  
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.  
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

**Poisoning Death by Poison Type, AN/AI People, 2007-2016**  
*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poison Type</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>45.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioids (primary or contributing cause)</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Drugs</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or Unspecified Poisons</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Poisoning Death Rate by Gender, Race and Year, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

### Alaska AN/AI People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Male n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>35.3*</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>39.7*</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>37.5*</td>
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</table>

### Alaska Non-Native People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Male n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>96</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
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<td>5.2</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>6.8</td>
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<td>6.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
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<td>7.6</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>8.8*</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>18.8*</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>14.0*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.  
* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.  
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.*

## Poisoning Death Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Female n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Male n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.6**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>70.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>69.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>55.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24.9**</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21.8**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>37.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.  
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.  
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.*
### Drowning Death Rate by Region, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay*</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29.7**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon-Kuskokwim*</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>25.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Arctic</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22.3**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton Sound</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17.7**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13.8**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage*</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5.4**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Slope</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian and Pribilof Islands</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper River/Prince William Sound</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenai Peninsula</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak Area</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matanuska-Susitna</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Non-Native People*</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide AN/AI People</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.*

* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.

** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

### Drowning Death by Type, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Natural Water</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>36.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involving Watercraft</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>On Off-Road Vehicle</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or Unspecified</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>180</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Drowning Death Rate by Gender, Race and Year, 2007-2016

**Data Source:** Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records

#### Alaska AN/AI People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female n</th>
<th>Female Rate</th>
<th>Male n</th>
<th>Male Rate</th>
<th>Total n</th>
<th>Total Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5.8**</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4.8**</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>23.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>28.0*</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>17.4*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Alaska Non-Native People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female n</th>
<th>Female Rate</th>
<th>Male n</th>
<th>Male Rate</th>
<th>Total n</th>
<th>Total Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.1**</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.3**</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.1**</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>4.6*</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>2.9*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

### Drowning Death Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

**Data Source:** Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Female n</th>
<th>Female Rate</th>
<th>Male n</th>
<th>Male Rate</th>
<th>Total n</th>
<th>Total Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5.3**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12.8**</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7.4**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22.5**</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

|        | 29 | 5.0 | 150 | 26.7 | 180 | 15.9 |

**Note:** Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
## Motor Vehicle Death Rate by Region, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage*</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton Sound</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.2**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon-Kuskokwim*</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4.0**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenai Peninsula</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matanuska-Susitna</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper River/Prince William Sound</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian and Pribilof Islands</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak Area</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Slope</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Arctic</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statewide Non-Native People</strong></td>
<td>499</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statewide AN/AI People</strong></td>
<td>161</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.*

*Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.*

**Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

## Motor Vehicle Death by Person Injured, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Occupant</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor or Pedal Cyclist</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or Unspecified Person</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>161</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Motor Vehicle Death Rate by Gender, Race and Year, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

### Alaska AN/AI People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Male n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7.9**</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>13.0*</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>15.6*</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>14.2*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Alaska Non-Native People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Male n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>4.7*</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>10.7*</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>7.8*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.*

* *Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.*

**Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.**

### Motor Vehicle Death Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Female n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Male n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17.1**</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19.2**</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21.4**</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18.2**</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>25.5**</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19.6**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.*

**Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.**

NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
### Homicide Death Rate by Region, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage*</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matanuska-Susitna</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20.4**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon-Kuskokwim</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10.8**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8.2**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton Sound</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol Bay</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Arctic</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian and Pribilof Islands</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Slope</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper River/Prince William Sound</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenai Peninsula</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak Area</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*<em>Statewide Non-Native People</em></td>
<td>257</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statewide AN/AI People</strong></td>
<td>158</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.*

* Statistically significant difference between the regional and AN/AI people statewide rate, p<0.05.

** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.

### Homicide Death by Cause, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firearm</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharp Object</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanging, Strangulation, or Suffocation</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or Unspecified</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>158</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Homicide Death Rate by Gender, Race and Year, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-1996</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-2001</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2006</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6.3**</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
* Statistically significant difference from the 1992-1996 rate, p<0.05.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.

## Homicide Death Rate by Gender and Age, AN/AI People, 2007-2016

*Data Source: Alaska Health Analytics and Vital Records*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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<td>NR</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.2**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11.1**</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8.3**</td>
</tr>
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<td>20-29</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12.6**</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>19.6</td>
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<td>40.2</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
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<td>40-49</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14.1**</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11.2**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21.0**</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14.1**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NR</td>
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<tr>
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<td>9.0</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>13.5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: Death rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.
** Rates based on 10-19 cases are not statistically reliable and should be used with caution.
NR: Rate is not reported for fewer than 10 cases.
### Appendix C. Injury Mechanisms with Corresponding ICD-9 and ICD-10 Codes

This table identifies the primary groups of ICD-9 and -10 codes assigned to each injury mechanism as used in this Atlas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Primary ICD-9 codes assigned</th>
<th>Primary ICD-10 codes assigned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Transport</td>
<td>E840.1-E844.9</td>
<td>V95-V97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault, Homicide</td>
<td>E960-E969</td>
<td>T36-T65 with a 6th character of 3, X85.0-X99.9, Y00.0-Y09.9, Y87.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV)</td>
<td>E821</td>
<td>V86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut, Pierce</td>
<td>E920</td>
<td>W25-W29, W45-W46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>E830, E832, E910</td>
<td>V90.0-V90.9, V92.0-V92.9, W65.0-W74.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>E880-E888</td>
<td>W00.0-W19.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire and Burn</td>
<td>E890-E899, E924</td>
<td>X00-X19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Body</td>
<td>E914-E915</td>
<td>T15-T19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>E919</td>
<td>W24, W28-W31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>E810-E819, E822-E825</td>
<td>V02-V04, V09, V12-14, V19-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V85, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2, Y85.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Off-Road Vehicle</td>
<td></td>
<td>V86</td>
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<td>Overexertion, Strain</td>
<td>E927</td>
<td>X50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pedal Cycle</td>
<td>E826</td>
<td>V01, V10-V11, V16-V19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>E850-E869</td>
<td>T36-T65 with a 6th character of 1 (Except: T36.9, T37.9, T39.9, T41.4, T42.7, T43.9, T45.9, T47.9, and T49.9 with a 5th character of 1, 2, 3, or 4); T51-T65; X40-X49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmachine</td>
<td>E820</td>
<td>V86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck By or Against</td>
<td>E916-E917</td>
<td>W20-W22, W50-W51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>E950-E959</td>
<td>T36-T65 with a 6th character of 2, T71 with a 6th character of 2, X60.0-X84.9, Y87.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat to Breathing</td>
<td>E911-E913</td>
<td>T17, T71, W75-W84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watercraft</td>
<td>E831, E833-838</td>
<td>V91, V93, V94</td>
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<tr>
<td>Undetermined Intent</td>
<td>E980-E989</td>
<td>T36-T65 with a 6th character of 4, Y10-Y34, Y87.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other or Unspecified</td>
<td>All Codes Not Listed in Other Categories</td>
<td>All Codes Not Listed in Other Categories</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix D: Glossary

Acronyms

AKDOL  Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development
AN/AI  Alaska Native and American Indian
ANTHC  Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium
ATR  Alaska Trauma Registry
ATV  All-Terrain Vehicle
BBAHC  Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation
CHA  Community Health Aide
COPD  Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
HAVRS  Health Analytics and Vital Records
HFDR  Health Facility Discharge Reporting System
ICD  International Classification of Diseases
IP  Injury Prevention Program
NR  Not Reportable
TBI  Traumatic Brain Injury
THO  Tribal Health Organization
VPSO  Village Public Safety Officer
YKHC  Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation