

Copper River & Prince William Sound Regional Health Profile



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CENTER

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Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium

- Alaska Native Diabetes Registry
- Injury Prevention Program

State of Alaska

- Alaska Trauma Registry
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
- Bureau of Vital Statistics
- HIV/STD Program
- Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)
- Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Federal

- Alaska Area Indian Health Service

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Introduction

“Alaska Natives are the healthiest people in the world.”

Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium’s Vision

Significant improvements in health can be demonstrated by using data to monitor a population’s health status over time. In addition, health areas which are a concern, or for which inequities exist, can be readily identified for improvement. Monitoring a population’s health status through reports such as this one helps us know where we are on the path to becoming the healthiest people in the world.

This report provides an overview of the health status of Alaska Native people living in the Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) region. It includes a wide range of health topics as well as socioeconomic factors affecting Alaska Native people’s health. The health indicators reported here were selected due to their relationship to key health issues within the Alaska Tribal Health System, and for which data were available.

The Alaska Native Epidemiology Center’s geographic regions are based upon the census areas. The CR/PWS region coincides with the Valdez/Cordova Census Area, which allows for the use of readily available population numbers. In general, the CR/PWS region closely aligns with the service areas of the following regional tribal health organizations: Chitina Traditional Council, Chugachmiut Inc., Copper River Native Association, and the Mt. Sanford Tribal Consortium.

Most of the data presented in this report are for Alaska Native/American Indian people. The exceptions to this are listed in Appendix A. In this report, reference to CR/PWS Alaska Native people means Alaska Native/American Indian people residing in the CR/PWS region at the time data were collected. The communities included in the CR/PWS region are listed in Appendix B.

Various data sources were accessed to compile this document. Each data source contains limitations which should be considered when using the data. Appendix A explains some of these limitations as well as provides detailed information about each of the data sources.

We recognize that data and the information gained from the interpretation of data are only part of the decision-making process. Nevertheless, the data represent people and can guide advocacy, policy making, program planning, and program evaluation. We hope this document serves as a useful resource for those interested in Alaska Native health issues.

Regional Health Profile Organization

The Regional Health Profile Overview on pages 5-10 summarizes the most recent data presented on each indicator page. Details and references for the data in the Regional Health Profile Overview may be found within the document.

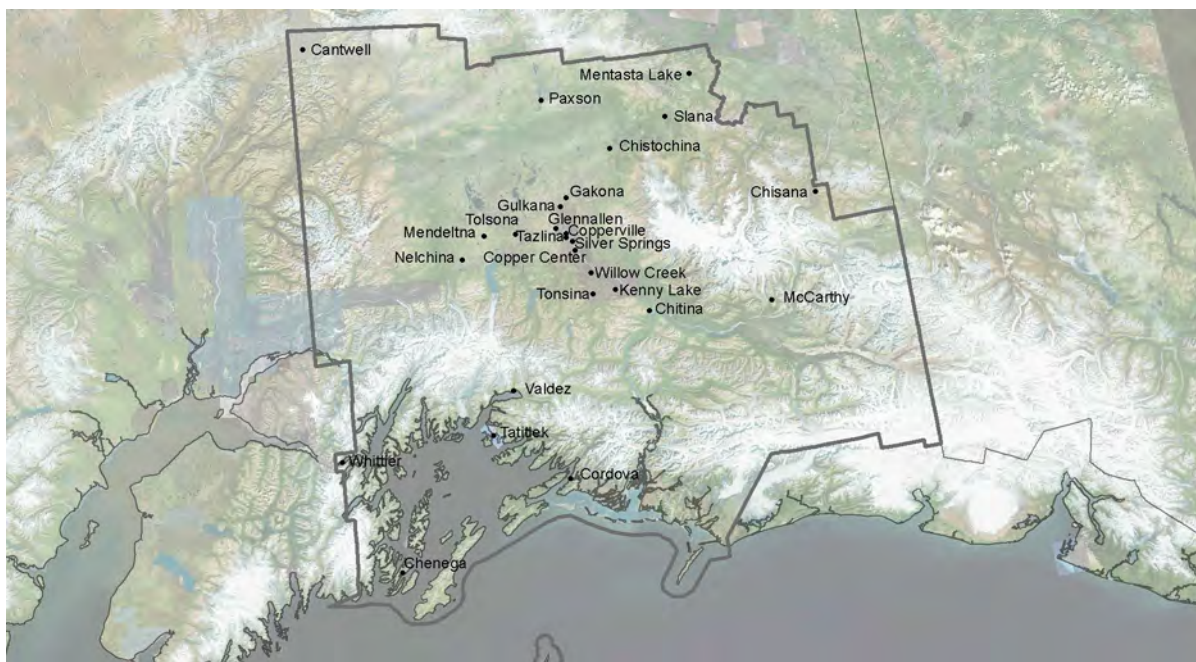
The health indicators are presented in seven sections:

1. **Demographics** includes data on population estimates, user populations, population change, educational attainment, unemployment, poverty status, and household income.
2. **Mortality** includes data about deaths such as the leading causes, life expectancy, years of potential life lost, and trends over time for specific diseases.
3. **Morbidity** includes data on the leading causes of outpatient visits as well as information on injury-related hospitalizations. In addition, this section covers leading cancers and diabetes data.
4. **Adult Health Behavior** includes data on tobacco use, alcohol consumption, obesity, and intimate partner violence among people aged 18 and older.
5. **Adolescent Health Behavior** includes data on tobacco use, alcohol consumption, physical activity, obesity, sexual behavior, substance use, and mental health among high school students.
6. **Additional Health Topics** includes data on fertility rate, teen birth rate, breastfeeding, and sexually transmitted infections.
7. **Preventive Services and Access to Health Care** includes data on cervical, breast, and colorectal cancer screenings as well as data on prenatal care, and dental visits.

These main sections are followed by the following appendixes:

- **Appendix A.** Methods and Description of Data Sources. This appendix provides information about data sources and their limitations.
- **Appendix B.** Communities. This appendix lists the communities included in the data analyses for this region.
- **Appendix C.** Data Tables. This appendix provides detailed data, sample sizes, and confidence intervals for the data presented throughout this document.
- **Appendix D.** Figures and Tables. This appendix lists the titles of the figures and tables used throughout this document and may be used to find specific data quickly.
- **Appendix E.** Glossary of Terms. This appendix lists a glossary of terms which are used throughout this regional health profile.

Copper River/Prince William Sound Region Map



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Regional Health Profile Overview - Mortality

Indicator	Healthy People 2020 Objective	CR/PWS Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Time Period for Alaska Data
Life Expectancy - Male	N/A	68.2	67.5	75.4	2000-2008
Life Expectancy - Female	N/A	70.6	73.5	80.4	2000-2008
Leading Cause of Death	N/A	Cancer	Cancer	Heart Disease	2008-2011
Years of Potential Life Lost (Mean)	N/A	26.8	28.7	17.4 ¹	2004-2008
Cancer Deaths per 100,000	160.6	337.0	233.3	173.2	2008-2011
Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000	100.8	105.4	201.5	181.8	2008-2011
Unintentional Injury Deaths per 100,000	36.0	117.8	106.9	36.7	2008-2011
Leading Cause of Injury Death	N/A	Motor Vehicle Incidents**	Suicide	Motor Vehicle Incidents ²	2002-2011

Note: Data sources not listed here can be found in the document.

**1992-2011 for CR/PWS

¹National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics System. Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Before Age 75, 2004-2008.

²National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics System. National Fatal Injury Reports, 2002-2011.

N/A Not Available

Regional Health Profile Overview - Morbidity

Indicator	Healthy People 2020 Objective	CR/PWS Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Time Period for Alaska Data
Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits	N/A	Immunizations and screening for infectious disease	Maternal Visits	Progress visit, not otherwise specified ¹	FY 2013
Leading Cause of Injury Hospitalizations	N/A	Falls	Falls	N/A	1992-2011
Unintentional Injury Hospitalization per 10,000	N/A	109.0	109.2	N/A	2002-2011
Fall Hospitalization per 10,000	N/A	49.6	56.8	N/A	2002-2011
Leading Cancers	N/A	Colorectal	Lung	Breast ²	2006-2011
Diabetes per 1,000	N/A	47	44	53 ³	2010
Percent Increase in Diabetes Prevalence	N/A	98%	136%	N/A	1990 to 2010

Note: Data sources not listed here can be found in the document.

¹Hing E, Hall MJ, Ashman JJ, Xu J. National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 2007 Outpatient Department Summary. National health statistics reports; no 28. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2010.

²Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Program, SEER Cancer Statistics Review; the data presented is for 2007-2011.

³Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics, data from the National Health Interview Survey. Statistical analysis by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Diabetes Translation.

<http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/statistics/prev/national/figbyrace.htm>

N/A Not Available

Regional Health Profile Overview - Adult Health Behavior

Indicator	Healthy People 2020 Objective	CR/PWS Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Whites	Time Period for Alaska Data
Smoking	12.0%	26.0%	39.0%	19.1%	2008-2012
Smokeless Tobacco Use	0.3%	7.9%	11.7%	4.1%	2008-2012
Binge Drinking	24.3%	29.5%	19.6%	19.1%	2008-2012
Overweight	N/A	29.3%	36.4%	38.6%	2008-2012
Obese	30.6%	36.1%	34.1%	26.5%	2008-2012
Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence	N/A	35.8%	34.8%	21.3%	2001-2009
Abstaining from Smoking during Pregnancy	98.6%	65.1%	69.7%	89.5%	2006-2010
Abstaining from Alcohol Consumption during Pregnancy	98.3%	94.7%	95.0%	97.2%	2006-2010

Note: Data sources not listed here can be found in the document.

N/A Not Available

Regional Health Profile Overview - Adolescent Health Behavior

Indicator	Healthy People 2020 Objective	Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Natives Statewide	U.S. Whites	Time Period for Alaska Data
Cigarette Smoking During the Past Month	16.0%	26.4%	9.9%	20.3%	2011
Smokeless Tobacco Use During the Past Month	6.9%	12.4%	6.9%	9.3%	2011
Alcohol Use During the Past 30 Days	16.5%	20.7%	29.8%	40.3%	2011
Binge Drinking During the Past 30 Days	8.5%	12.4%	18.0%	24.0%	2011
Marijuana Use During the Past 30 Days	6.0%	26.3%	19.3%	21.7%	2011
Cocaine Use During Lifetime	N/A	3.7%	5.3%	6.7%	2011
Recommended Levels of Physical Activity Engagement During the Past 7 Days	N/A	42.7%	46.3%	30.4%	2011
Overweight	N/A	17.2%	13.4%	14.2%	2011
Obesity	16.1%	14.8%	10.2%	11.5%	2011
Sexual Intercourse Ever	N/A	42.6%	36.7%	44.3%	2011
Sad or Hopeless Feelings During the Past Year	N/A	23.4%	26.8%	27.2%	2011
Suicide Attempt During the Past Year	N/A	12.0%	7.5%	6.2%	2011

Note: Data sources not listed here can be found in the document.

N/A Not Available

Regional Health Profile Overview - Additional Health Topics

Indicator	Healthy People 2020 Objective	CR/PWS Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Time Period for Alaska Data
Fertility Rate per 1,000 Females Aged 15-19	N/A	82.8	115.6	67.5	2007-2010
Teen Birth Rate per 1,000 Females Aged 15-19	N/A	45.6	74.3	N/A	2001-2010
Breastfeeding Initiation	81.9%	90.0%	91.4%	74.0%**	2004-2008
Breastfeeding 8 Weeks Postpartum	N/A	64.3%	65.7%	62.5%**	2004-2008
Childhood violence	N/A	47.5%	31.0%	N/A	2001-2009
Gonorrhea per 100,000	N/A	‡	442.4	29.7	2012
Chlamydia per 100,000	N/A	1,370.7	1,821.8	171.7	2012

Note: Data sources not listed here can be found in the document.

** U.S. Total Population

‡ Too few numbers to report

N/A Not Available

Regional Health Profile Overview - Preventive Services and Access to Care

Indicator	Healthy People 2020 Objective	CR/PWS Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Whites	Time Period for Alaska Data
Cervical Cancer Screening Within the Preceding Three Years	93.0% ¹	79.7%**	87.2%	87.5%	2004-2012
Breast Cancer Screening Within the Preceding Two Years	81.1%	59.4%**	76.8%	74.9%	2004-2012
Colorectal Cancer Screening Ever	70.5% ¹	44.7%**	57.6%	59.7%	2004-2012
Women Who Received Adequate Prenatal Care	77.6%	59.5%	46.5%	72.3%	2006-2010
Adults Reporting a Dental Cleaning Within the Past Year	49.0% ¹	58.5%**	61.7%	74.1%	2002-2010

Note: Data sources not listed here can be found in the document.

** CR/PWS Total Population

¹Indicator and HP2020 goal differ slightly.

Demographics

User Population

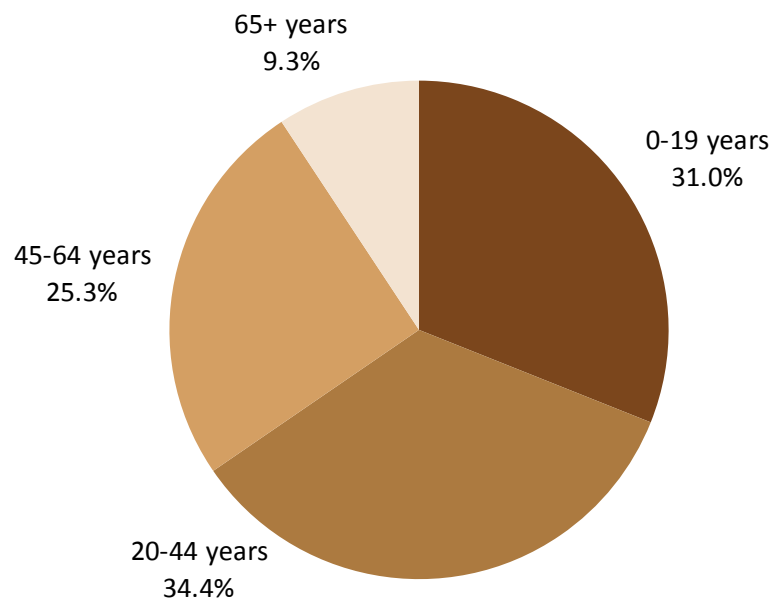
Definition: The Indian Health Service defines the **user population** as eligible American Indian/Alaska Native persons who used a tribal health facility at least once during the previous three year period. The facility must have been one that reported to the National Patient Information Reporting System. Indian Health Service user population data are calculated by federal fiscal year (FY). FY 2012 was from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012. Person's age was determined as of September 30, 2012.

Summary

- Among Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native people who used the Alaska Tribal Health System, 31.0% or nearly a third were under the age of 20 in FY 2012.
- About 1 out of 10 (9.3%) CR/PWS Alaska Native people were aged 65 or older.

Figure 1. User Population by Age Group, Alaska Native People, Copper River/Prince William Sound Region, FY 2012 (N=1,562)

Data Source: National Patient Information Reporting System, Indian Health Service National Data Warehouse
Data Table C-1 in Appendix



Population Estimates

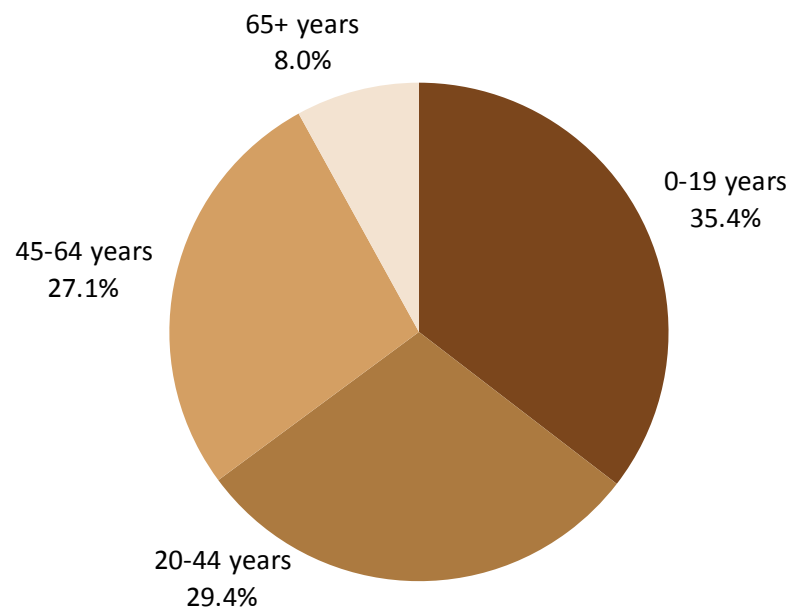
Definition: The State of Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development uses the U.S. Census, vital records and other data to calculate “bridged” **population estimates** between census years. “Bridged” refers to a method that makes multiple race and single race categories comparable over time.

Summary

- The Alaska Department of Labor estimated that 1,618 Alaska Native people were living in the Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) region in 2012. This represented 16.3% of the CR/PWS total population (N=9,953).
- More than a third (35.4%) of CR/PWS Alaska Native people were under the age of 20.

Figure 2. Bridged Population Estimates by Age Group, Alaska Native People, Copper River/Prince William Sound Region, 2012 (N=1,618)

Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Data Table C-2a in Appendix.



Population Pyramid

Definition: A **population pyramid** is a graphical representation of the age and sex distribution of a population. The proportion of males and females in each age group are displayed as horizontal bars. The gray lines show the distribution of the 2010 U.S. total population.

Summary

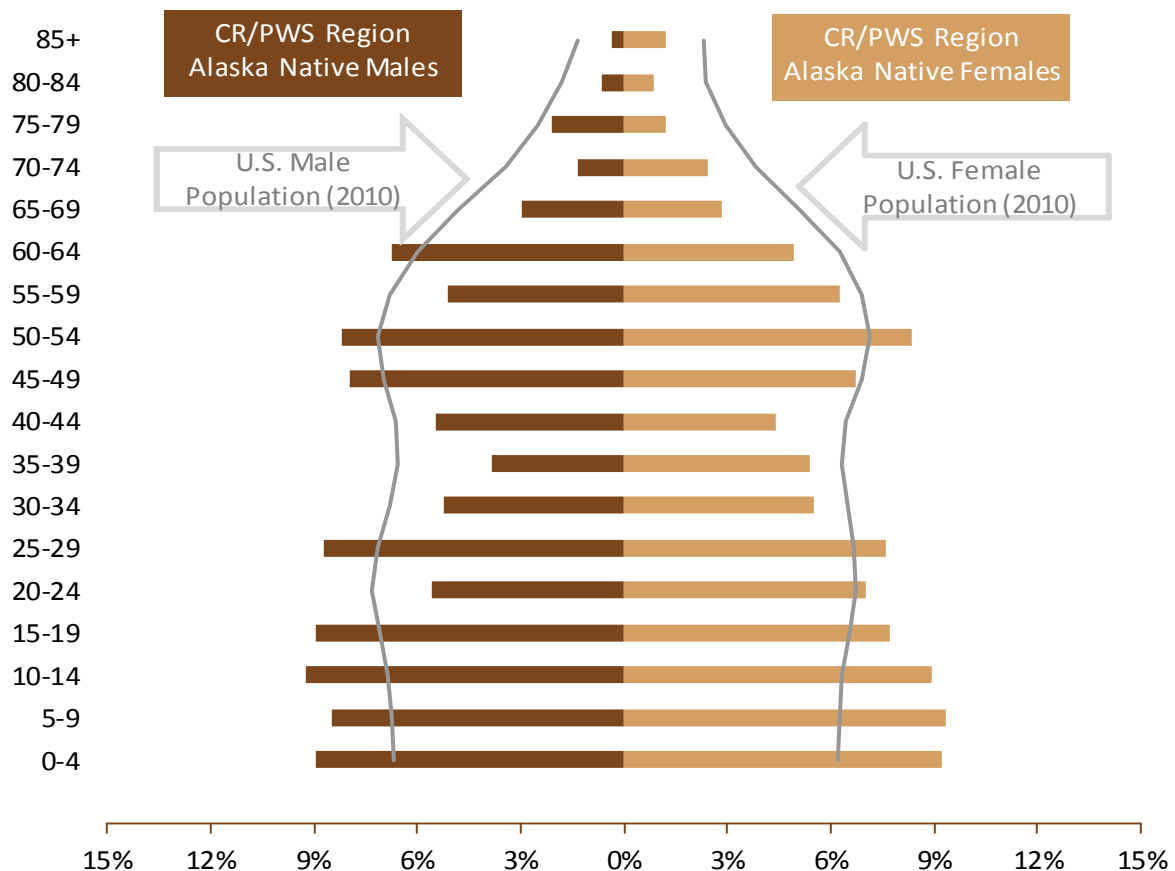
- The proportion of those aged 19 and under in the Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native population (35.4%) in 2012 was higher than the U.S. total population (26.6%) proportion of those aged 19 and under in 2010.
- Adults aged 65 years or older accounted for a lower proportion of the population of CR/PWS Alaska Native people (8.0%) in 2012 compared to the U.S. total population (13.3%) in 2010.

Figure 3. Population Pyramid, Copper River/Prince William Sound Region, Alaska Native People, 2012 versus U.S. Total Population, 2010

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

U.S. Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 U.S. Census

Data Table C-2a and C2-b in Appendix



2003 and 2012 Bridged Population Change - Male

Summary

- Within the Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) region, the Alaska Native male population decreased 5.6% between 2003 and 2012, which was a greater decrease than the CR/PWS total male population decrease of 3.8%.
- The CR/PWS Region Alaska Native male population aged 19 years and under decreased by 24.5%, while those aged 65 years and older increased by 15.4% between 2003 and 2012.

Table 1. Population Change for Males by Age, Copper River/Prince William Sound Region, 2003 and 2012 Bridged Population Estimates

Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

	2003		2012		% Change in	
	CR/PWS Alaska Native Male	CR/PWS Total Male Population	CR/PWS Alaska Native Male	CR/PWS Total Male Population	CR/PWS Alaska Native Male Population	% Change in CR/PWS Total Male Population
0-4	88	354	72	337	-18.2%	-4.8%
5-9	64	357	68	328	6.3%	-8.1%
10-14	106	492	74	327	-30.2%	-33.5%
15-19	121	500	72	345	-40.5%	-31.0%
20-24	43	294	45	283	4.7%	-3.7%
25-29	24	226	70	389	191.7%	72.1%
30-34	50	292	42	337	-16.0%	15.4%
35-39	60	421	31	312	-48.3%	-25.9%
40-44	60	514	44	332	-26.7%	-35.4%
45-49	62	574	64	382	3.2%	-33.4%
50-54	48	528	66	533	37.5%	0.9%
55-59	36	390	41	477	13.9%	22.3%
60-64	37	230	54	426	45.9%	85.2%
65-69	16	118	24	219	50.0%	85.6%
70-74	13	77	11	108	-15.4%	40.3%
75-79	14	71	17	85	21.4%	19.7%
80-84	5	26	5	30	0.0%	15.4%
85+	4	16	3	20	-25.0%	25.0%
Total	851	5,480	803	5,270	-5.6%	-3.8%

2003 and 2012 Bridged Population Change - Female

Summary

- Within the Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) region, the Alaska Native female population decreased 5.8%, while the CR/PWS total female population decreased 2.8% between 2003 and 2012.
- CR/PWS Alaska Native females aged 19 years and under decreased by 20.1%, while those aged 65 years and older increased by 18.6% between 2003 and 2012.

Table 2. Population Change for Females by Age, Copper River/Prince William Sound Region, 2003 and 2012 Bridged Population Estimates

Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

	2003		2012		% Change in CR/PWS Alaska Native Female Population	% Change in CR/PWS Total Female Population
	CR/PWS Alaska Native Female	CR/PWS Total Female Population	CR/PWS Alaska Native Female	CR/PWS Total Female Population		
0-4	82	348	75	353	- 8.5%	1.4%
5-9	77	353	76	318	- 1.3%	- 9.9%
10-14	80	403	73	359	- 8.8%	-10.9%
15-19	120	481	63	303	-47.5%	-37.0%
20-24	53	210	57	242	7.5%	15.2%
25-29	37	198	62	307	67.6%	55.1%
30-34	70	325	45	289	-35.7%	-11.1%
35-39	60	369	44	280	-26.7%	-24.1%
40-44	61	488	36	289	-41.0%	-40.8%
45-49	64	505	55	346	-14.1%	-31.5%
50-54	48	415	68	438	41.7%	5.5%
55-59	37	275	51	433	37.8%	57.5%
60-64	17	145	40	300	135.3%	106.9%
65-69	23	100	23	179	0.0%	79.0%
70-74	13	76	20	118	53.8%	55.3%
75-79	9	66	10	49	11.1%	-25.8%
80-84	9	34	7	37	-22.2%	8.8%
85+	5	27	10	43	100.0%	59.3%
Total	865	4,818	815	4,683	- 5.8%	- 2.8%

Educational Attainment

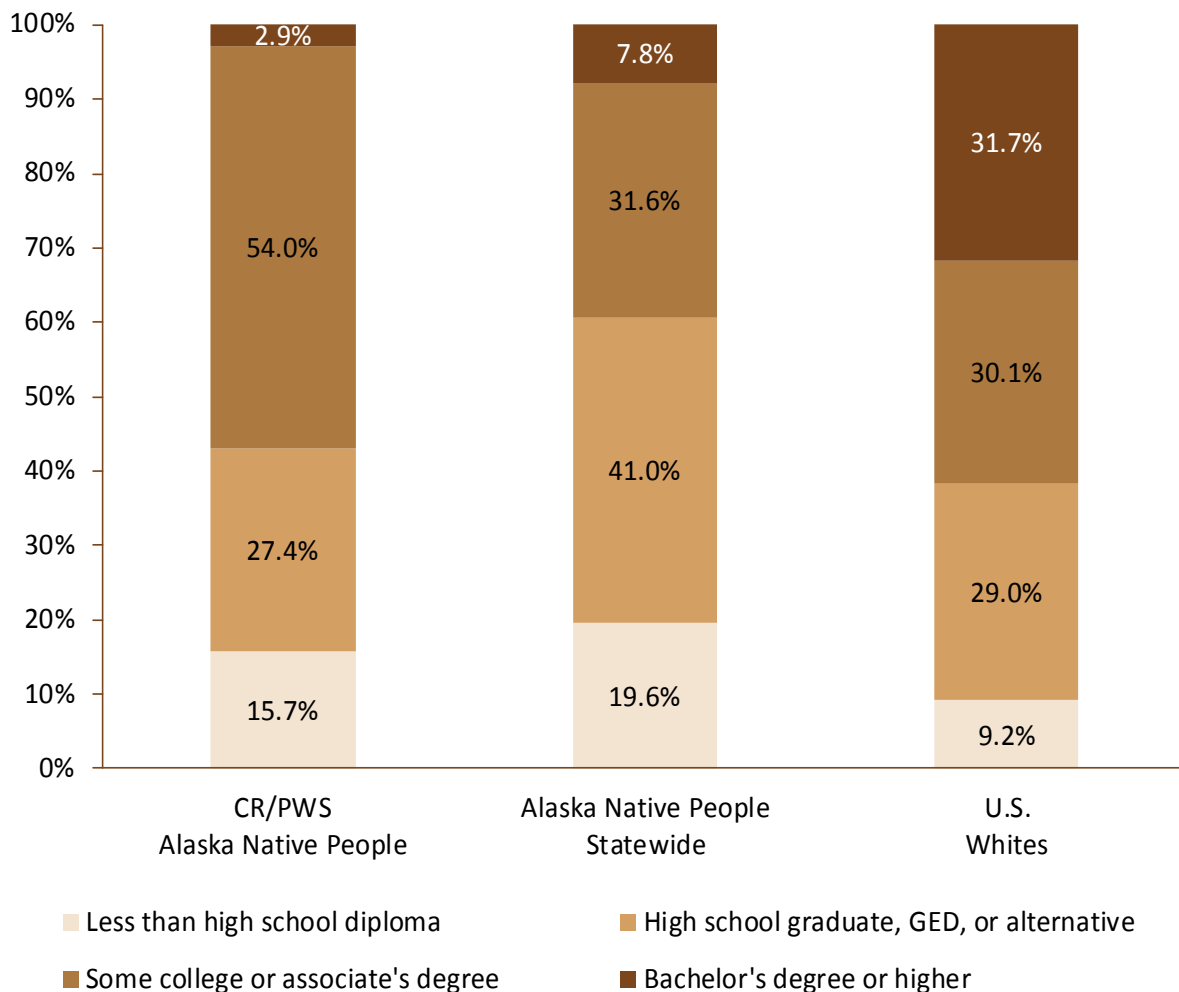
Definition: Educational Attainment is the highest level of school that a person completed.

Summary

- An estimated 84.3% Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native people received a high school diploma or higher during 2008-2012, similar to Alaska Native people statewide (80.4%) and lower than U.S. Whites (90.8%).
- An estimated 2.9% of CR/PWS Alaska Native people had achieved a bachelor's degree or higher during 2008-2012.

Figure 4. Estimated Highest Educational Attainment, 25 Years and Older, 2008-2012

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey - 5 year estimates
Data Table C-3 in Appendix



Unemployment

Definition: Unemployment is the average of persons including those 16 years and older who have made an active attempt to find work in the four week period up to and including the week that includes the 12th of the referenced month. Due to the scarcity of employment opportunities in rural Alaska, many individuals do not meet the official definition of unemployed because they are not conducting active job searches.

Summary

- 9.1% of the Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) population (all races) were unemployed in 2011-2012.
- Although there has been some fluctuation, unemployment has decreased 7.2% from 1991-1992 (9.8%) to 2011-2012 among the total CR/PWS population.
- Historically, the CR/PWS region has had higher unemployment rates than the U.S.; however in 2011-2012 the rates were similar among CR/PWS and U.S. populations (8.5%).

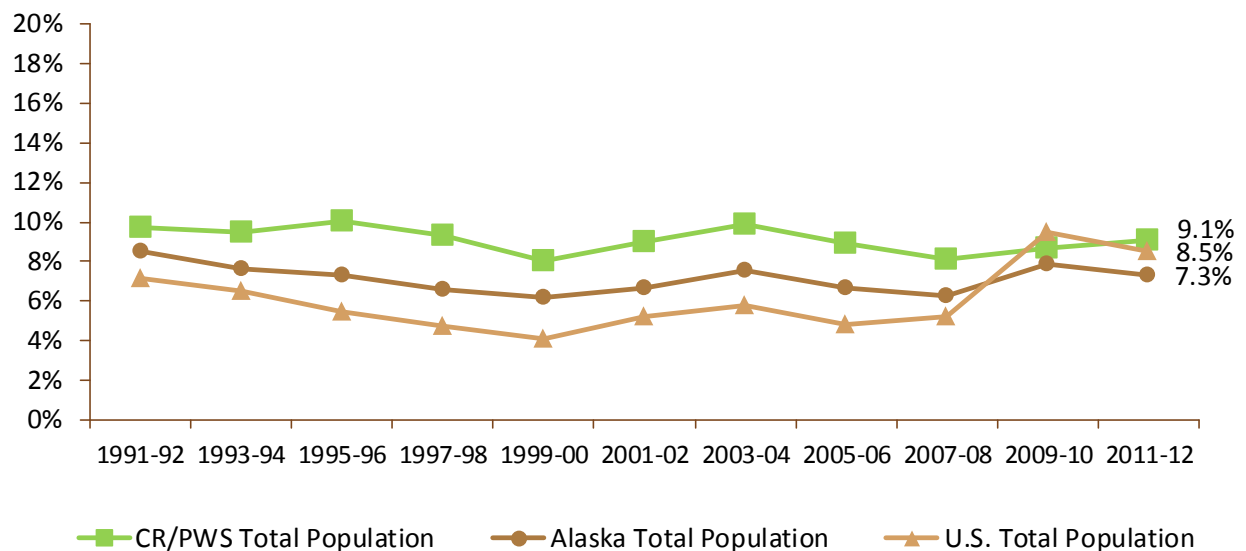
Figure 5. Unemployment, 16 Years and Older, 1991-2012

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

U.S. Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Unemployment data are not specific to Alaska Native people.

Data Table C-4 in Appendix



Household Income

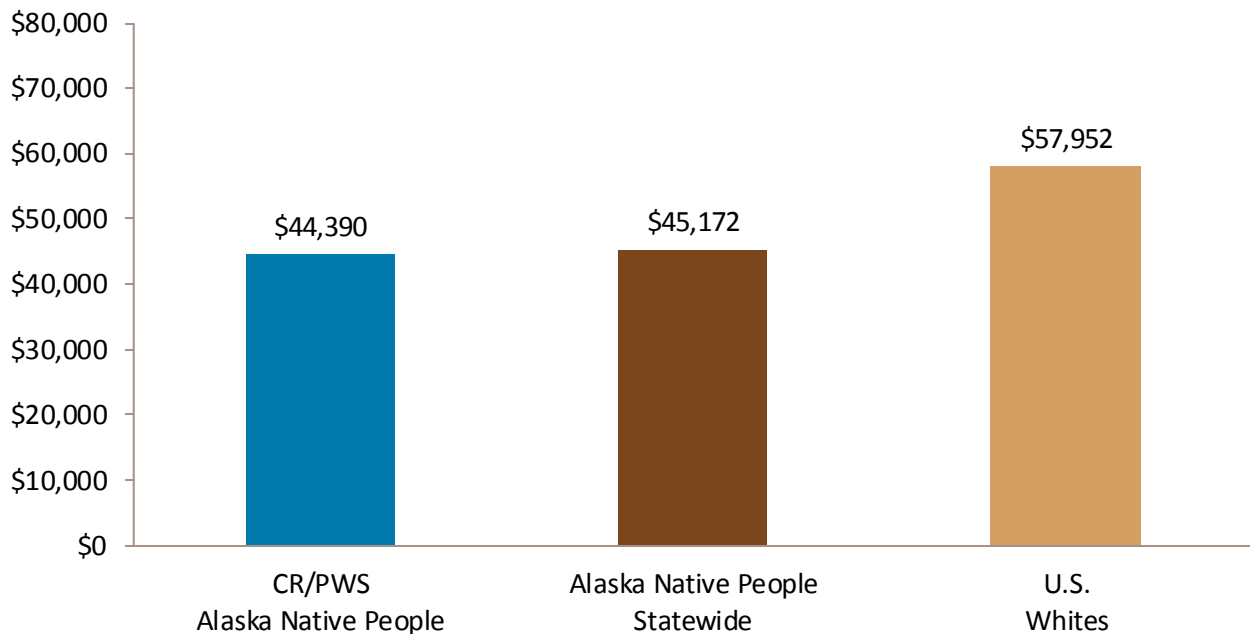
Definition: Household income includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years and older in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. The median household income is based on the distribution of the total number of households and families including those with no income. Income includes all monetary sources including wages, the Permanent Fund Dividend, corporation dividends, retirement income and public assistance. Income does not include subsistence resources.

Summary

- The estimated median household income of Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native people (\$44,390) appeared to be lower than the estimated income among Alaska Native people statewide (\$45,172) during 2008-2012.
- The estimated median household income of CR/PWS Alaska Native people appeared to be 30% lower than estimated medium household income among U.S. Whites (\$57,952).

Figure 6. Estimated Median Household Income, 2008-2012

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey - 5 year estimates
Data Table C-5 in Appendix



Poverty Status

Definition: The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in **poverty**. If a family's total income is less than the threshold, then the family members are considered to be in poverty. The official poverty thresholds are updated for inflation using the Consumer Price Index, but they do not vary geographically. The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or non-cash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps).

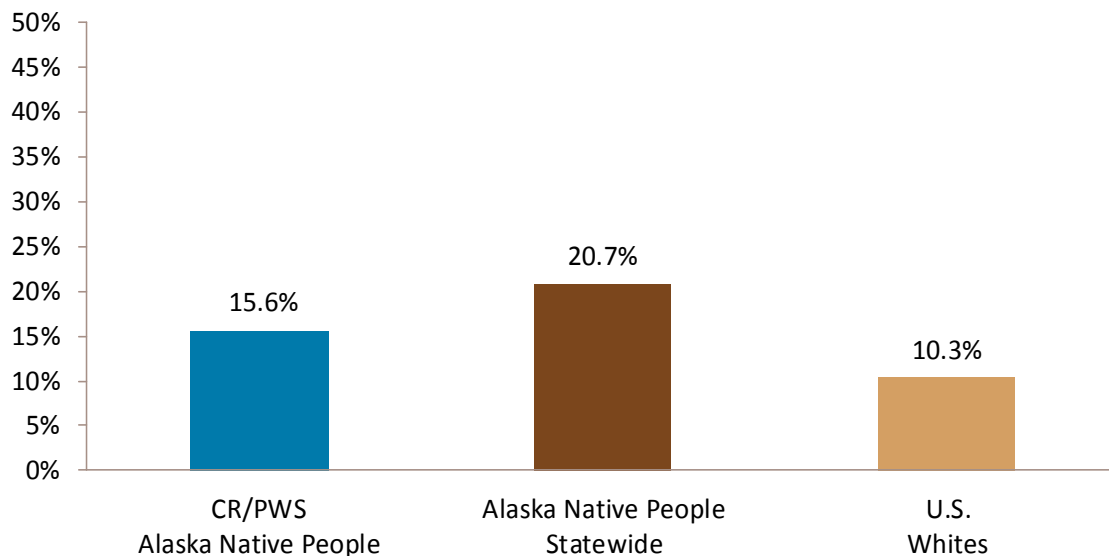
Summary

- 15.6% of Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native people lived below the federal poverty level, which appeared to be lower than the percentage of Alaska Native people statewide living in poverty during 2008-2012.
- The percentage of CR/PWS Alaska Native people living below the federal poverty level (15.6%) appeared to be about 1.5 times that of U.S. Whites (10.3%).

Figure 7. Estimated Residents below the Poverty Level, All Ages, 2008-2012

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey - 5 year estimates

Data Table C-6 in Appendix



Poverty Status - Under 18 Years of Age

Definition: The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in **poverty**. If a family's total income is less than the threshold, then the family members are considered to be in poverty. The official poverty thresholds are updated for inflation using the Consumer Price Index, but they do not vary geographically. The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or non-cash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps). **Poverty status under 18 years of age** includes children in families determined to be in poverty under the age of 18.

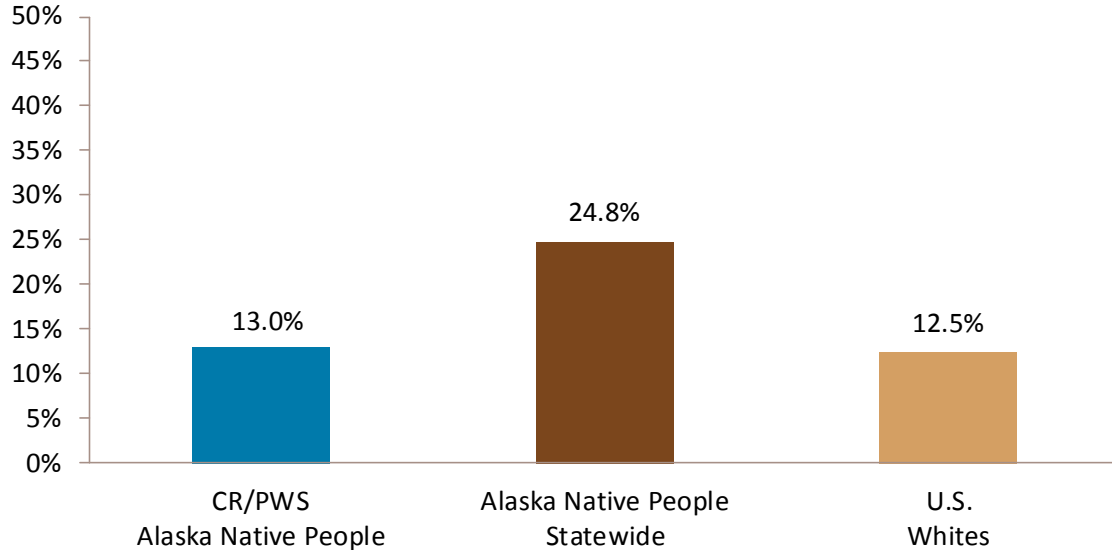
Summary

- During 2008-2012, an estimated 13.0% of Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native youth lived below the federal poverty level.
- The percentage of CR/PWS Alaska Native youth living below the federal poverty level appeared to be similar to that of U.S. Whites (12.5%).

Figure 8. Estimated Residents below the Poverty Level, Under 18 Years of Age, 2008-2012

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey - 5 year estimates

Data Table C-7 in Appendix



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Mortality

Life Expectancy - Male

Definition: Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person is expected to live from birth based on the year in which they were born.

Summary

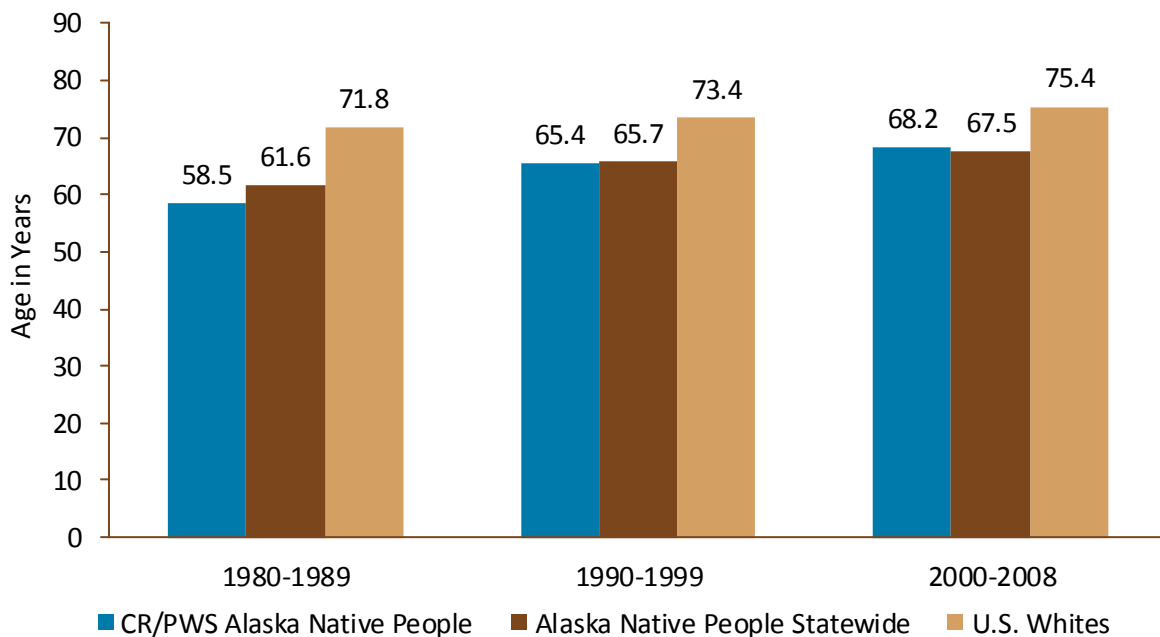
- The life expectancy among Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native males increased 9.7 years between 1980-1989 (58.5 years) and 2000-2008 (68.2 years).
- The life expectancy among CR/PWS Alaska Native males was similar to Alaska Native males statewide (67.5 years), but about seven years less than U.S. White males (75.4 years) during 2000-2008.

Figure 9. Estimated Life Expectancy, Males, 1980-1989, 1990-1999, and 2000-2008

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: Arias E. United States life tables, 2006. National vital statistics reports; Vol. 58 no 21. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2010.

Note: U.S. data are from 1985, 1995, and 2005.



Life Expectancy - Female

Definition: Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person is expected to live from birth based on the year in which they were born.

Summary

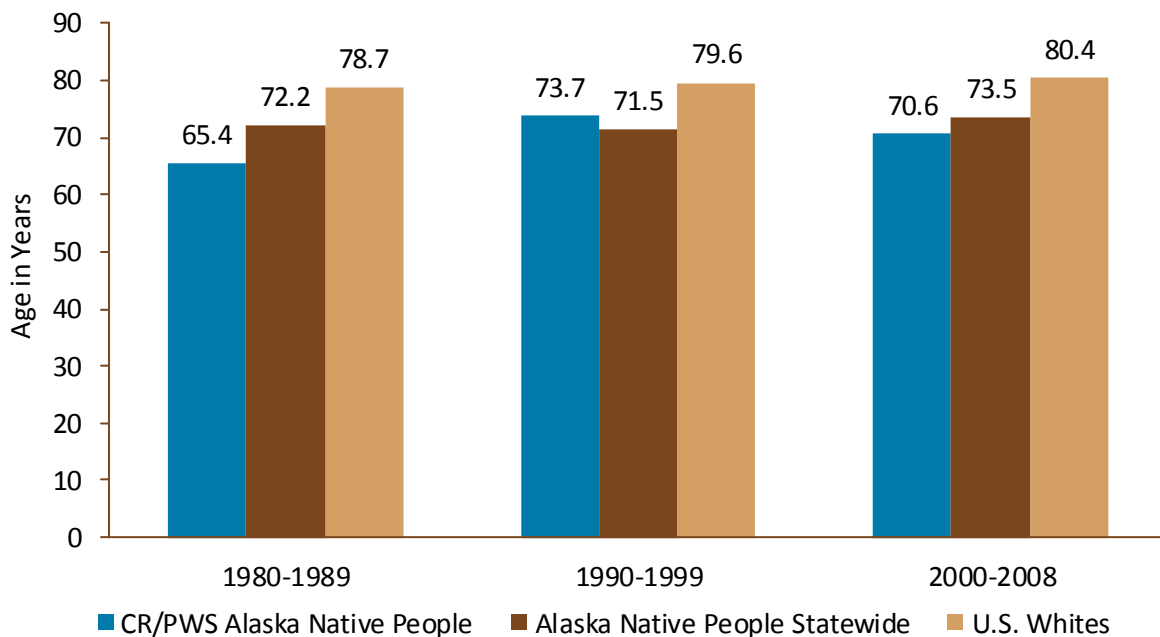
- The life expectancy among Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native females increased 5.2 years between 1980-1989 (65.4 years) to 2000-2008 (70.6 years).
- The life expectancy among CR/PWS Alaska Native females was about three years lower than Alaska Native females statewide (73.5 years) and almost 10 years lower than U.S. White females (80.4 years) for 2000-2008.

Figure 10. Estimated Life Expectancy, Females, 1980-1989, 1990-1999, and 2000-2008

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: Arias E. United States life tables, 2006. National vital statistics reports; Vol. 58 no 21. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2010.

Note: U.S. data are for 1985, 1995, and 2005.



Leading Causes of Death

Definition: The **leading causes of death** is a list of the top causes of death within a population.

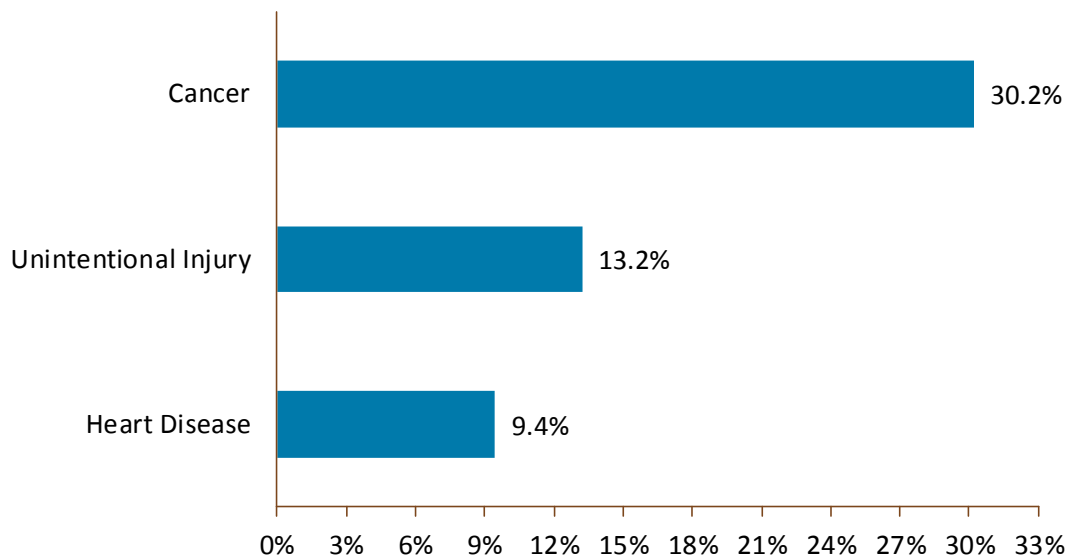
Summary

- Cancer is the leading cause of death among Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native people.
- During 2008-2011, the three leading causes of death among CR/PWS Alaska Native people were similar to Alaska Native people statewide (cancer, heart disease, and unintentional injury).
- Cancer, unintentional injury, and heart disease accounted for over half of all CR/PWS Alaska Native deaths (52.8%).

Figure 11. Leading Causes of Death, Alaska Native People, Copper River/Prince William Sound Region, 2008-2011 (N=53)

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Data Table C-8 in Appendix



Years of Potential Life Lost

Definition: Years of potential life lost measures premature mortality. It is an estimate based on the average number of years a person would have lived if he or she had not died before the age of 75. For example, if a person died at the age of 25, they would account for 50 years of potential life lost. It only includes deaths that occur before 75 years of age.

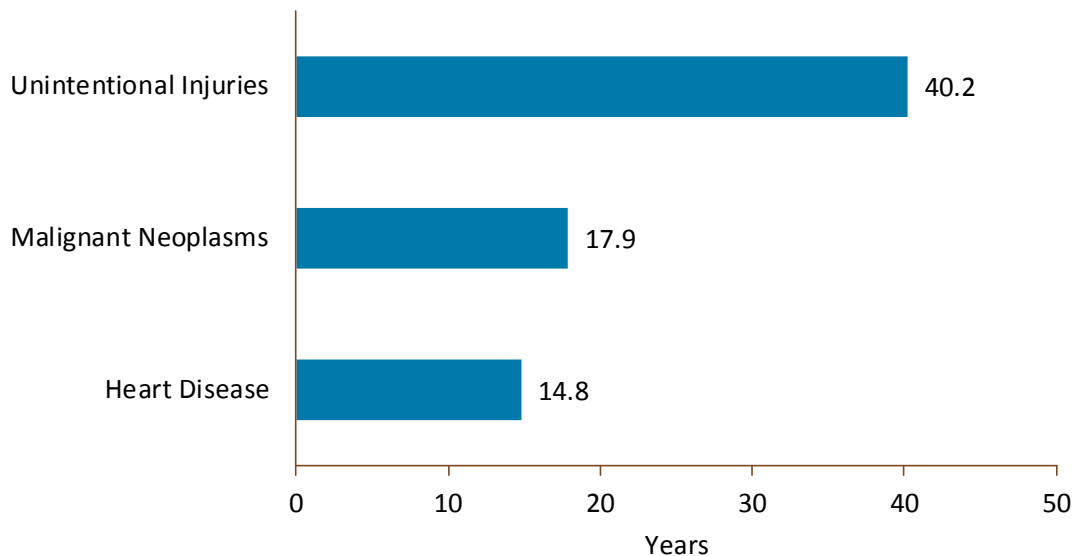
Summary

- Unintentional Injuries caused the highest mean number of years of potential life lost (40.2 years) among Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native people.
- The average number of years of potential life lost from all causes of premature death for CR/PWS Alaska Native people was 26.8 years.

Figure 12. Leading Causes of Mean Years of Potential Life Lost, Alaska Native People, Copper River/Prince William Sound Region, 2004-2008

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Data Table C-9 in Appendix



Cancer Deaths

Definition: The **cancer mortality rate** is the number of deaths due to all types of cancer per 100,000 persons. The ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes for cancer are listed in Table A-2 in Appendix A.

Healthy People 2020, Goal C-1: Reduce the overall cancer death rate to 160.6 deaths per 100,000 persons.

Summary

- The Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native death rate due to cancer was 337.0 per 100,000 during 2008-2011.
- Deaths due to cancer increased by 97.7% from 1980-1983 to 2008-2011 (170.5 to 337.0 per 100,000, respectively) for CR/PWS Alaska Native people.
- The death rate due to cancer for CR/PWS Alaska Native people was about 1.5 times higher than Alaska Native People statewide (233.3 per 100,000) and 2 times higher than U.S. Whites (173.2 per 100,000) during 2008-2011.

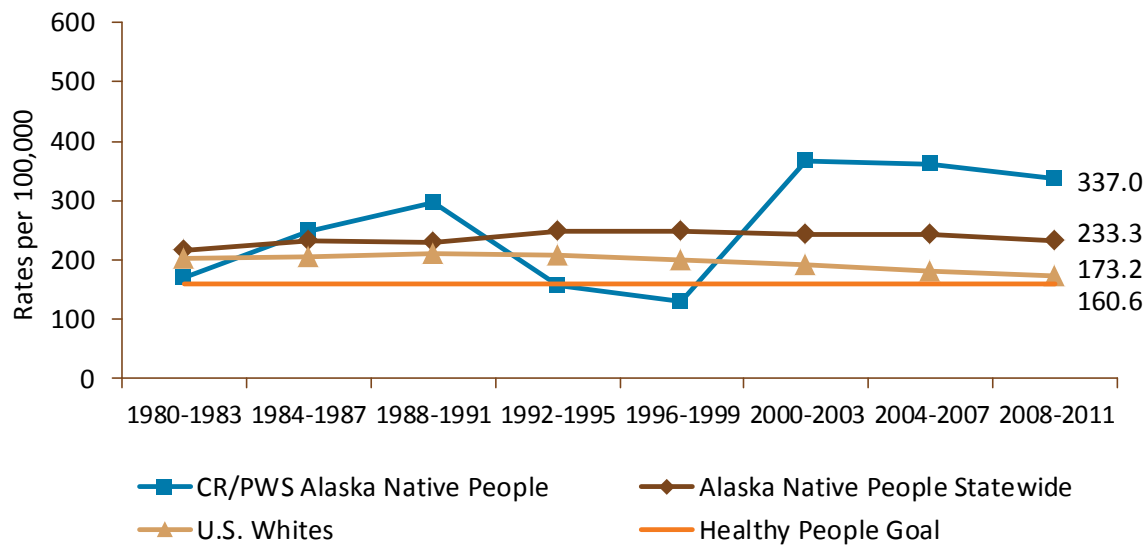
Figure 13. Age-Adjusted Cancer Death Rates per 100,000, 1980-2011

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program

Notes: For the 2008-2011 time period, U.S. rates are calculated for 2008-2010. All Copper River/Prince William Sound rates are based on less than 20 deaths and should be interpreted with caution.

Data Table C-10 in Appendix



Heart Disease Deaths

Definition: Heart disease mortality rate is the total number of deaths due to heart disease per 100,000 persons. The ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes for heart disease are listed in Table A-2 in Appendix A.

Healthy People 2020, Goal HDS-2: Reduce the coronary heart disease death rate to 100.8 per 100,000 persons.

Summary

- The Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native death rate due to heart disease was 105.4 per 100,000 during 2008-2011.
- Despite some fluctuation, deaths due to heart disease decreased by 60.4% from 1980-1983 to 2008-2011 (266.1 to 105.4 per 100,000, respectively) for CR/PWS Alaska Native people.
- The death rate due to heart disease for CR/PWS Alaska Native people was 41.8% lower than U.S. Whites (181.8 per 100,000) during 2008-2011.

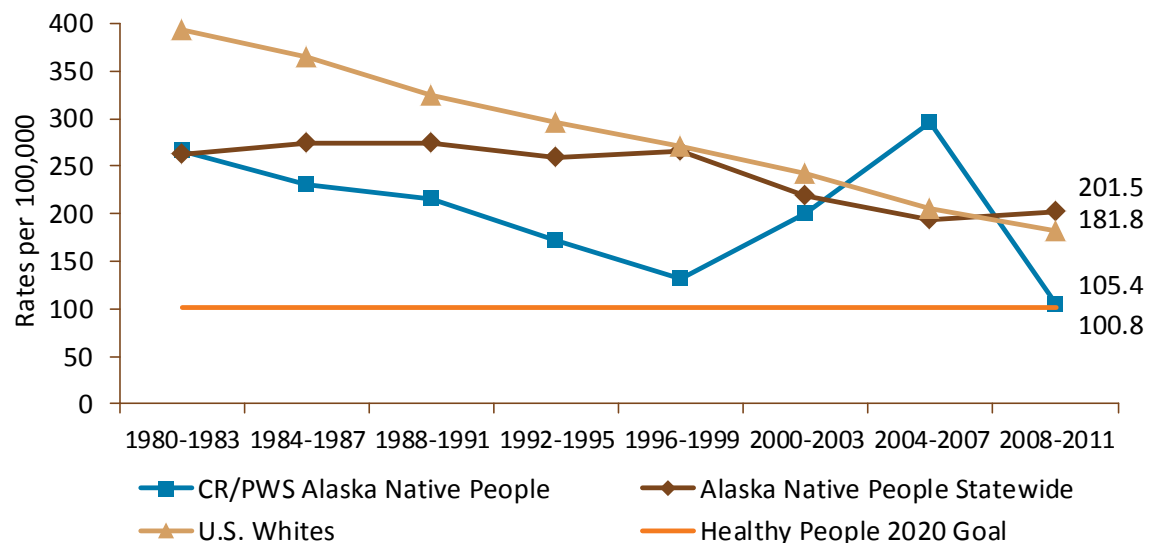
Figure 14. Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Death Rates per 100,000, 1980-2011

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program

Notes: For the 2008-2011 time period, U.S. rates are calculated for 2008-2010. All CR/PWS rates are based on less than 20 deaths and should be interpreted with caution.

Data Table C-11 in Appendix



Unintentional Injury Deaths

Definition: Unintentional injury mortality rate is the total number of deaths due to unintentional injuries per 100,000 persons.

Healthy People 2020, Goal IVP-11: Reduce unintentional injury death rate to 36.0 per 100,000 persons.

Summary

- The Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native death rate due to unintentional injuries was 117.8 per 100,000 during 2008-2011.
- Despite some fluctuation, deaths due to unintentional injuries decreased by 69.7% from 1980-1983 to 2008-2011 (389.0 to 117.8 per 100,000, respectively) for CR/PWS Alaska Native people.
- Although unintentional injury deaths have decreased for CR/PWS Alaska Native people, the death rate was more than three times that of U.S. Whites (36.7 per 100,000) during 2008-2010.

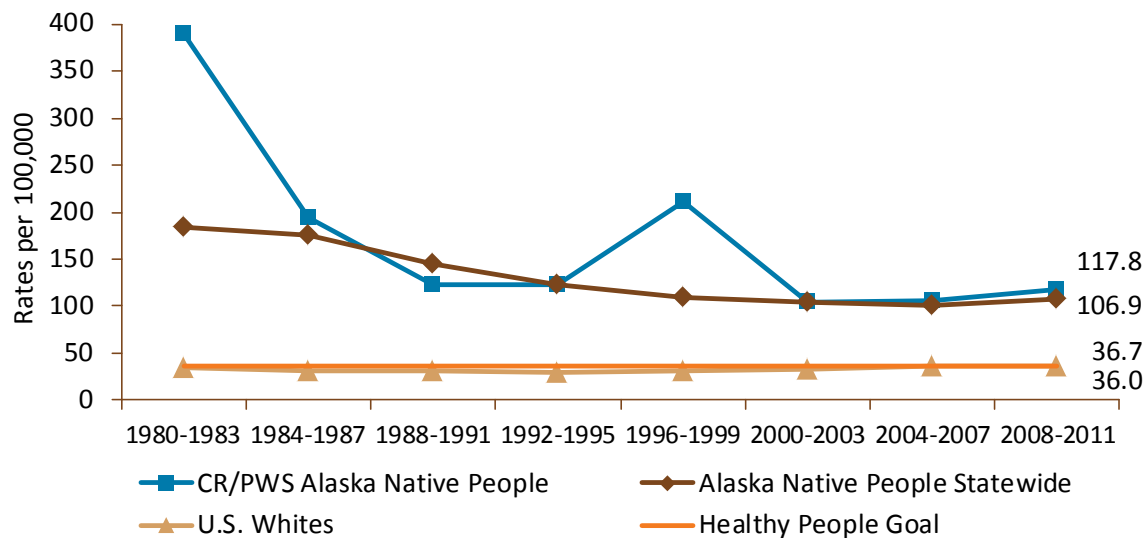
Figure 15. Age-Adjusted Unintentional Injury Death Rates per 100,000, 1980-2011

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program

Notes: For the 2008-2011 time period: U.S. rates are calculated for 2008-2010. All Copper River/Prince William Sound rates are based on less than 20 deaths and should be interpreted with caution.

Data Table C-12 in Appendix



Leading Causes of Injury Deaths

Definition: The **leading causes of injury death** are the causes of death that account for the highest number among all injury deaths in the population. The leading causes of injury death are ranked according to the number of deaths.

Summary

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

Table 3. Leading Causes of Injury Death, Copper River/Prince William Sound Region, Alaska Native People, 1992-2011

Data Source: Alaska Native Injury Atlas; Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate per 100,000	Rate Ratio ¹
				CR/PWS AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI ²
Suicide	8	16.3%	¶	N/A
Homicide	5	10.2%	¶	N/A
Total Intentional Injuries	13	26.5%	47.9	0.9
Motor Vehicle	17	34.7%	56.6 ²	3.2*
Other	19	38.8%	N/A	N/A
Total Unintentional Injuries	36	73.5%	127.1	1.1*
Total	49	100.0%	175.0	1.0

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

* Statistically significant difference at the $p < 0.05$ probability level.

N/A not applicable

¹ Rate Ratio: A rate ratio less than 1 means that the rate in the population of interest is lower than that of the comparison population. Conversely, a rate ratio greater than 1 means that the rate in the population of interest is higher than in the comparison population.

² Rate is based on 10-19 deaths and should be interpreted with caution.

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Morbidity

Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits

Definition: An **outpatient visit** is based on the primary International Classification of Diseases - 9 diagnoses as reported to the Indian Health Service's National Patient Information Reporting System for the federal fiscal year.

Summary

- The top three outpatient visits among Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native people during FY 2013 were: immunizations, medical examination/evaluation, and other upper respiratory infections.
- The top 15 causes of outpatient visits CR/PWS Alaska Native people accounted for 53.6% of the workload in FY 2013.

Table 4. Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits, Copper River/Prince William Sound Region, Alaska Native People, Fiscal Year 2013

Data Source: National Patient Information Reporting System - Indian Health Service National Data Warehouse

Top 15 Outpatient Visits by Clinical Classification Categories	n	%
1. Immunizations and screening for infectious disease	334	6.7%
2. Medical examination/evaluation	282	5.7%
3. Other upper respiratory infections	280	5.6%
4. Maternal Visits	254	5.1%
5. Other lower respiratory disease	226	4.5%
6. Diabetes-related diagnosis	176	3.5%
7. Administrative/social admission	156	3.1%
8. Spondylosis; intervertebral disc disorders; other back problems	153	3.1%
9. Otitis media and related conditions	137	2.7%
10. Joint Pain - upper body	129	2.6%
11. Other aftercare	125	2.5%
12. Normal pregnancy and/or delivery	120	2.4%
13. Essential hypertension	103	2.1%
14. Other connective tissue disease	101	2.0%
15. Joint Pain - lower body	97	1.9%
Top 15 Outpatient Visits	2,673	53.6%
All Other Causes	2,141	42.9%
Total	4,986	100.0%

Data includes outpatient visits from the following clinics: Cantwell, Cordova, Kluti-Kaah, Mentasta, Tazlina, and Whittier. These counts do not include outpatient visits to Chenega, Tatitlek, or Valdez.

Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalizations

Definition: An **injury hospitalization** is defined as having sustained an injury that results in either an inpatient admission or transfer to an acute care facility.

Summary

- Falls (32.3%), motor vehicle incidents (19.5%) and assaults (10.5%) were the three leading causes of injury hospitalizations among Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native people during 1992-2011 .
- CR/PWS Alaska Native people were significantly more likely to be hospitalized for motor vehicle incidents (26.4 per 10,000) than Alaska Native people statewide (13.7 per 10,000) ($p < 0.05$).
- CR/PWS Alaska Native people were significantly less likely to be hospitalized for assaults (15.3 per 10,000) than Alaska Native people statewide (19.5 per 10,000) ($p < 0.05$).

Table 5. Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalizations, Copper River/Prince William Sound Region, Alaska Native People, 1992-2011

Data Source: Alaska Native Injury Atlas; Alaska Trauma Registry

Mechanism of Injury	n	%	Rate per 10,000	Rate Ratio ¹
				CR/PWS AN/AI vs. Alaska AN/AI
Assault	42	10.5%	15.3	0.8
Suicide Attempt or Self Harm	30	7.5%	10.0	0.4*
Total Intentional Injuries	72	18.0%	25.4	0.6*
Falls	129	32.3%	52.2	0.9
Motor Vehicle	78	19.5%	26.4	1.9*
Other Vehicle	18	4.5%	¶	N/A
Cut	15	3.8%	¶	N/A
All-Terrain Vehicle	14	3.5%	¶	N/A
Struck By Person/Object	13	3.3%	¶	N/A
Snowmachine	10	2.5%	¶	N/A
Other	50	12.5%	N/A	N/A
Total Unintentional Injuries	327	81.8%	116.9	1.0
Undetermined Intent	§§	0.3%	N/A	N/A
Total Injuries	400	100.0%	142.6	0.9*

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

* Statistically significant difference at the $p < 0.05$ probability level.

N/A Not Applicable

¹ Rate Ratio: A rate ratio less than 1 means that the rate in the population of interest is lower than that of the comparison population. Conversely, a rate ratio greater than 1 means that the rate in the population of interest is higher than in the comparison population.

§§ Categories with fewer than five hospitalizations are not reported.

Injury Hospitalizations - Unintentional Injuries and Falls

Figure 16. Unintentional Injury Hospitalization Rates per 10,000 by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

Alaska AN/AI Rate 109.2
Alaska Non-Native Rate 51.6

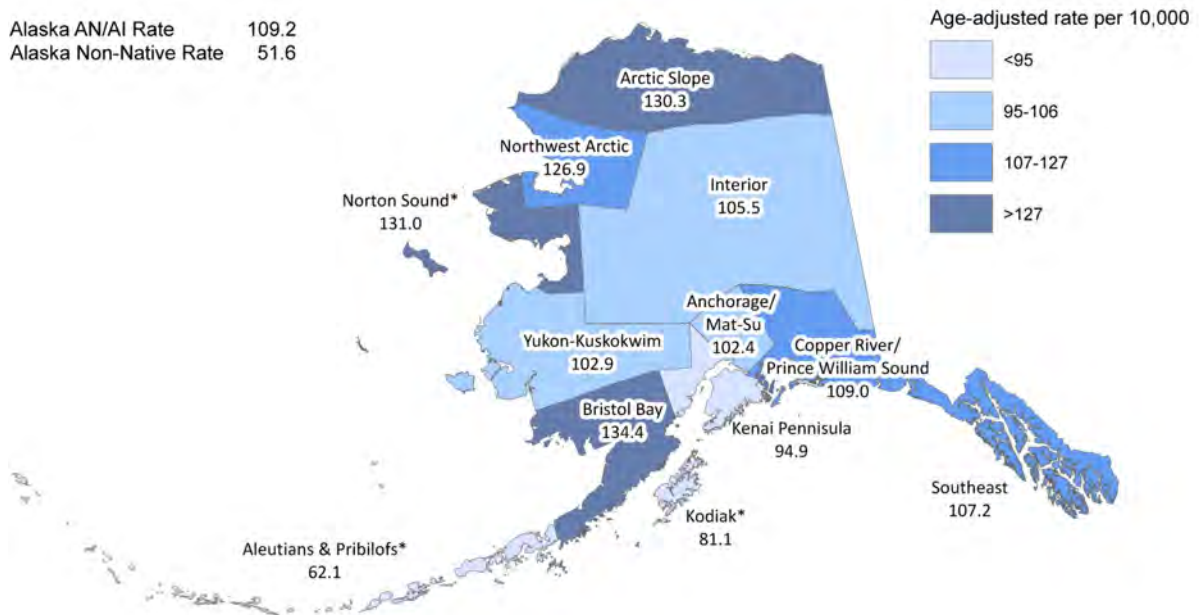
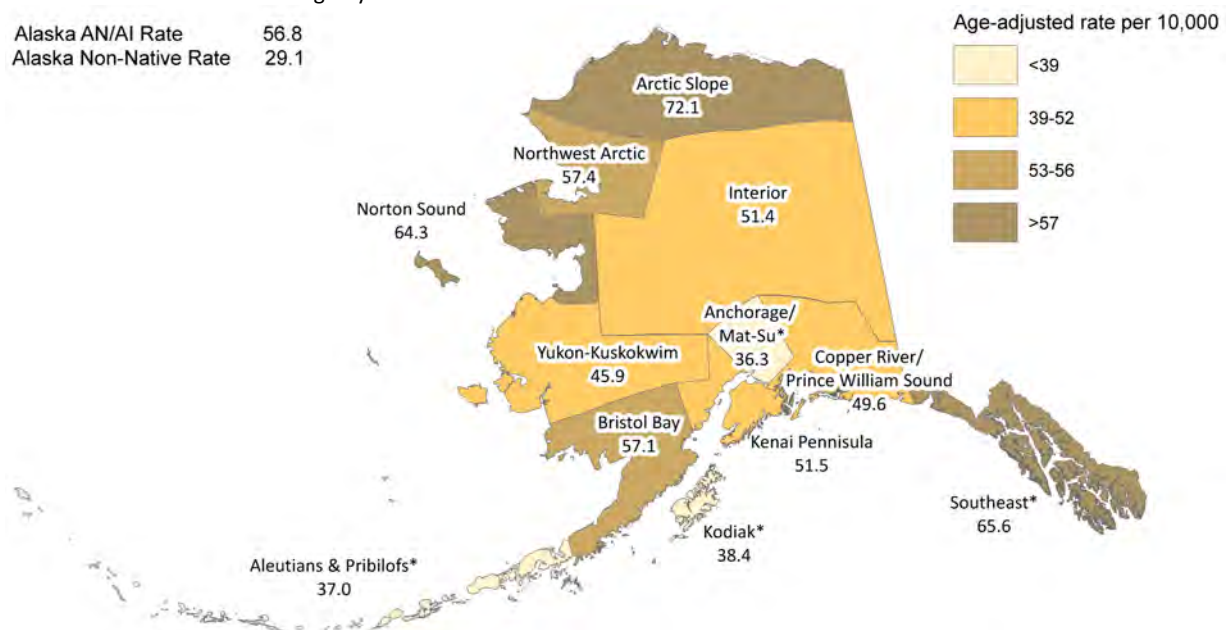


Figure 17. Fall Hospitalization Rates per 10,000 by Region, Alaska Native People, 2002-2011

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry

Alaska AN/AI Rate 56.8
Alaska Non-Native Rate 29.1



* Region is significantly different than the statewide AN/AI rate

Leading Cancers

Definition: **Leading Cancers** is a count of the top ten new cases of cancer reported to the National Cancer Institute SEER Alaska Native Tumor Registry.

Summary

- During 2006-2011, the most frequently diagnosed cancers for Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native people were colon and rectum (20.8%), lung and bronchus (16.7%), and breast (16.7%).
- The top three cancers accounted for over half (54.2%) of all cancer diagnoses for CR/PWS Alaska Native people.

Table 6. Leading Cancers (Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000), 2006-2011

Data Source: National Cancer Institute SEER Alaska Native Tumor Registry

Site of Cancer	CR/PWS Alaska Native People		Alaska Native People Statewide	
	n	Rate	n	Rate
1. Colon and Rectum	10	160.9	386	84.4
2. Lung and Bronchus	8	139.5	391	94.4
3. Breast (female)	8	206.3	352	128.4
4. Kidney	3	37.6	113	24.4
5. Prostate	2	40.0	136	64.0
All Sites	48	687.4	2,400	503.9

Diabetes - Prevalence

Definition: **Diabetes** is a metabolic disease characterized by high blood sugar levels, which results from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both. The diabetes prevalence measures the number of people who currently have diabetes.

NOTE: The Alaska Area Diabetes Registry reports data by former Indian Health Service (I.H.S.) Service Units. The Copper River/Prince William Sound communities fall into the I.H.S. Anchorage Service Unit. See Appendix B for the full list of communities in the Anchorage Service Unit.

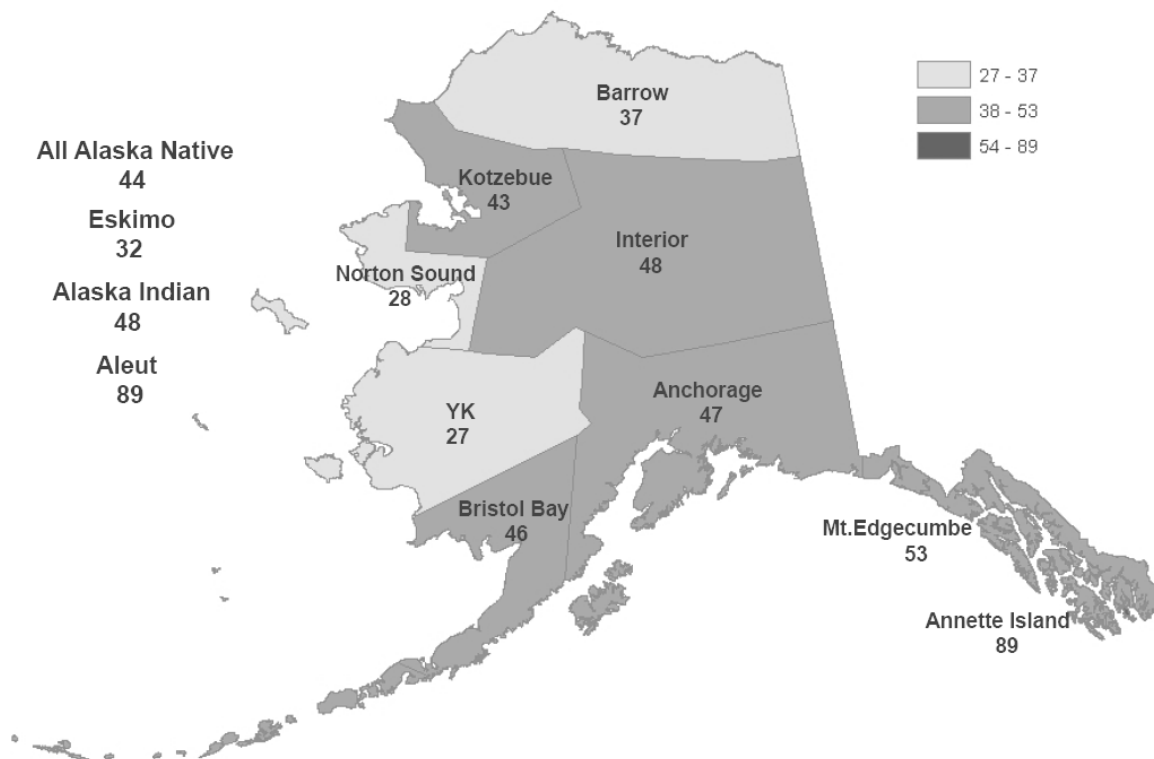
Summary

- The Copper River/Prince William Sound region is part of the Anchorage Service Unit. The 2010 age-adjusted prevalence of diabetes among Anchorage Service Unit (ASU) Alaska Native people was 47 per 1,000.
- The diabetes rate among ASU Alaska Native people (47 per 1,000) was 27.7% lower than the diabetes rate for U.S. total population (65 per 1,000) in 2010.

Figure 18. Diabetes Prevalence Rates per 1,000 by Region, Alaska Native People, 2010

Data Source: Alaska Area Diabetes Registry

Note: The Indian Health Service user population is the denominator and the data were age-adjusted to the Standard U.S. 2000 Population.



Diabetes - Increase

Definition: **Diabetes** is a metabolic disease characterized by high blood sugar levels, which results from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both. The percent increase compares the diabetes prevalence in 1990 to the diabetes prevalence in 2010.

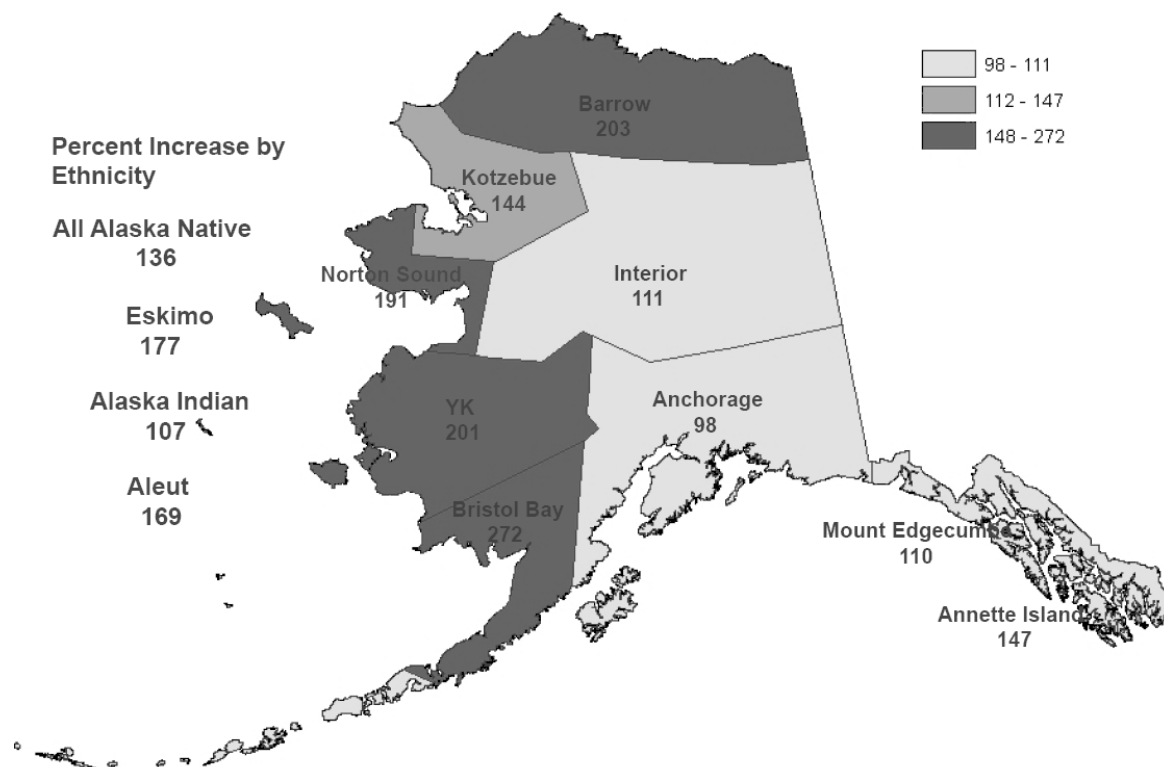
NOTE: The Alaska Area Diabetes Registry reports data by Indian Health Service (I.H.S.) Service Units. The Copper River/Prince William Sound communities fall into the I.H.S. Anchorage Service Unit. See Appendix B for the full list of communities in the Anchorage Service Unit.

Summary

- The Copper River/Prince William Sound region is part of the Anchorage Service Unit (ASU). The prevalence of diabetes increased 98% from 1990 to 2010 among ASU Alaska Native people.
- The increase in the prevalence of diabetes among ASU Alaska Native people (98%) was less than the increase among Alaska Native People statewide (136%) and the U.S. total population (124%), which both more than doubled between 1990 and 2010.

Figure 19. Percent Increase in Diabetes Prevalence by Region, Alaska Native People, 1990 to 2010

Data Source: Alaska Area Diabetes Registry



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Adult Health Behavior

Tobacco Use - Smoking

Definition: **Current smokers** are adults who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes during their lifetime and currently smoke some days or everyday.

Healthy People 2020, Goal TU-1.1: Reduce tobacco use by adults to 12.0%.

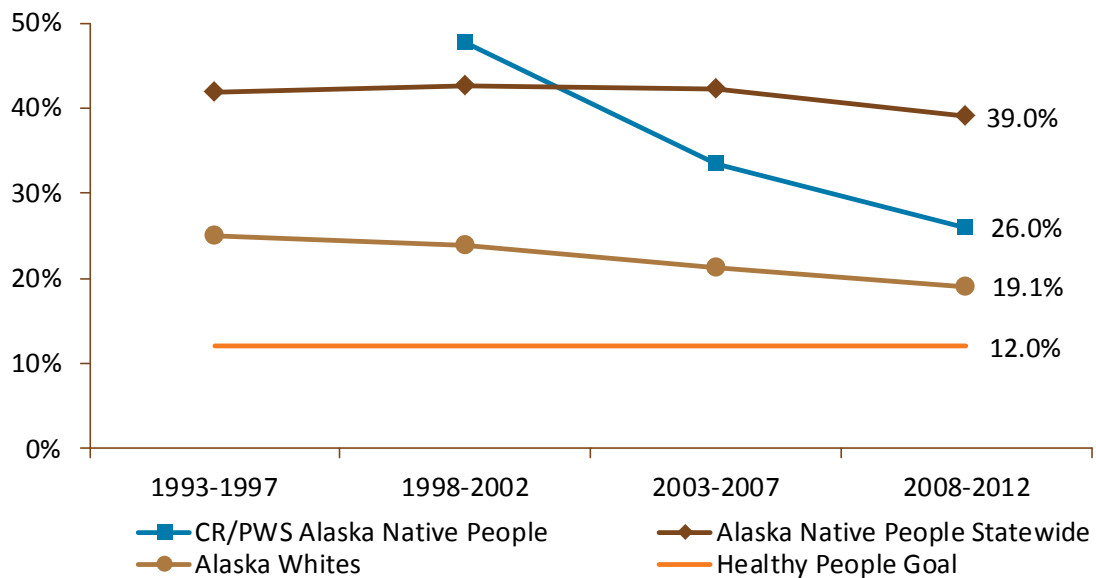
Summary

- During 2008-2012, an estimated 26.0% of Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native adults were current smokers.
- Current smoking appears to have decreased 45.4% between 1998-2002 and 2008-2012 among CR/PWS Alaska Native adults.
- The percentage of current smokers among CR/PWS Alaska Native adults appears to be 36.1% higher than among Alaska White adults (19.1%), but 33.3% lower than among Alaska Native adults statewide (39.0%) during 2008-2012.

Figure 20. Current Smokers, 18 Years and Older, 1993-2012

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Note: For the 1993-1997 time period, Copper River/Prince William Sound data are suppressed due to a small sample size (n<50). Data Table C-13 in Appendix



Tobacco Use - Smokeless Tobacco

Definition: Smokeless tobacco use includes adults who currently use smokeless tobacco products including chewing tobacco, snuff, Iq'mik, or Blackbull. Iq'mik is a mixture of ash and leaf tobacco.

Healthy People 2020, Goal TU-1.2: Reduce spit tobacco use by adults to 0.3%.

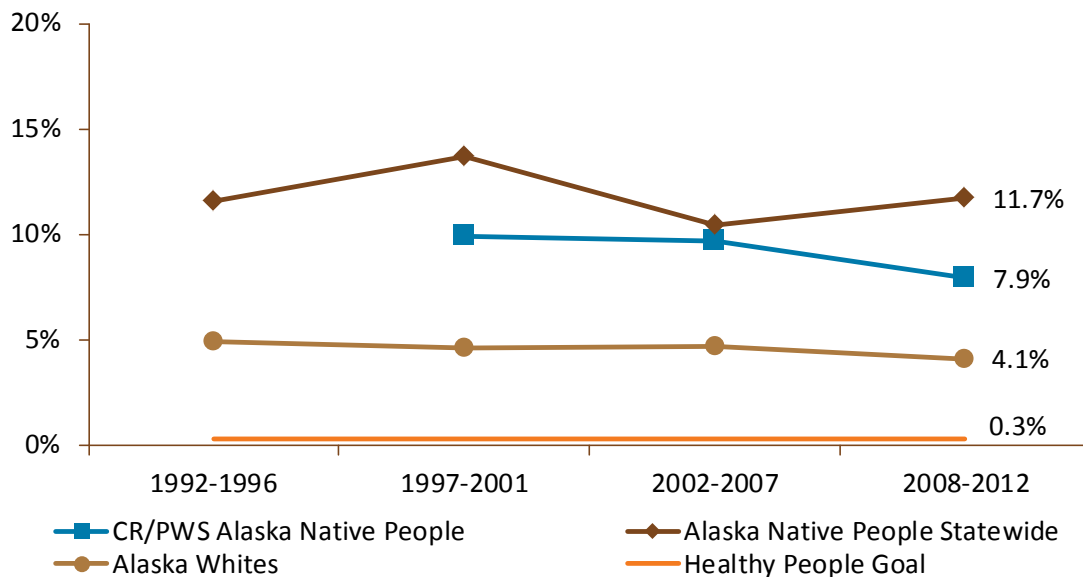
Summary

- During 2008-2012, an estimated 7.9% of Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native adults were current smokeless tobacco users.
- Smokeless tobacco use appears to have decreased 20.2% between 1997-2001 and 2008-2012 for CR/PWS Alaska Native adults.
- The percentage of current smokeless tobacco users among CR/PWS Alaska Native adults appears to be 32.5% lower than among Alaska Native adults statewide, but 92.7% higher than among Alaska White adults during 2008-2012.

Figure 21. Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, 18 Years and Older, 1992-2012

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Note: For the 1992-2006 time period, Copper River/Prince William Sound data are suppressed due to a small sample size (n<50). Data Table C-14 in Appendix



Alcohol Use - Binge Drinking

Definition: Binge drinking is having 5 or more drinks for men or 4 or more drinks for women on one or more occasion in the past 30 days.

Healthy People 2020, Goal SA-14.3: Reduce the percentage of adults who engage in binge drinking during past month to 24.3%.

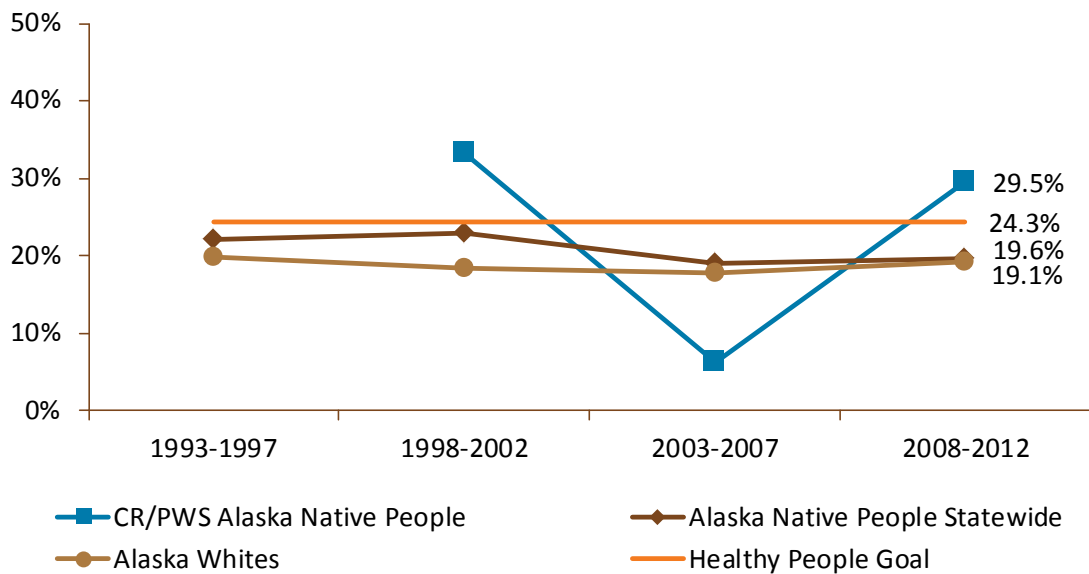
Summary

- During 2008-2012, an estimated 29.5% of Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native adults reported binge drinking.
- Binge drinking appears to have decreased 11.4% between 1998-2002 and 2008-2012 for CR/PWS Alaska Native adults.
- The percentage of CR/PWS Alaska Native adults that reported binge drinking appears to be 50.5% higher than Alaska Native adults statewide and 54.5% higher than Alaska White adults during 2008-2012.

Figure 22. Current Binge Drinkers, 18 Years and Older, 1993-2012

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Note: For the 1993-1997 time period, Copper River/Prince William Sound data are suppressed due to a small sample size (n<50). Data Table C-15 in Appendix



Overweight

Definition: Overweight is a body mass index (BMI) from 25.0 to 29.9. BMI is calculated using the standard formula (kg/m^2).

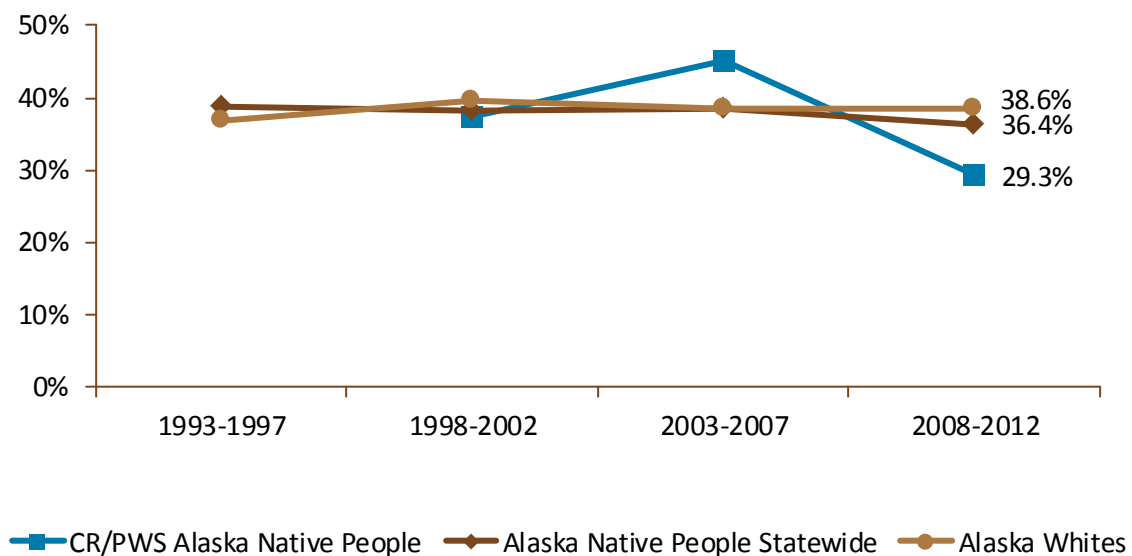
Summary

- During 2008-2012, an estimated 29.3% of Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native adults were overweight.
- Despite some fluctuation, overweight appears to have decreased 21.9% between 1998-2002 and 2008-2012 among CR/PWS Alaska Native adults.
- The percentage of overweight CR/PWS Alaska Native adults appears to be 24.1% lower than Alaska Whites and 19.5% lower than Alaska Native adults statewide during 2008-2012.

Figure 23. Overweight ($25 \leq \text{BMI} \leq 29.9$), 18 Years and Older, 1993-2012

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Note: For the 1993-1997 time period, Copper River/Prince William Sound data are suppressed due to a small sample size ($n < 50$). Data Table C-16 in Appendix



Obesity

Definition: Obesity is a body mass index (BMI) of 30.0 or greater. BMI is calculated using the standard formula (kg/m^2).

Healthy People 2020, Goal NWS-9: Reduce the proportion of adults who are obese to 30.6%.

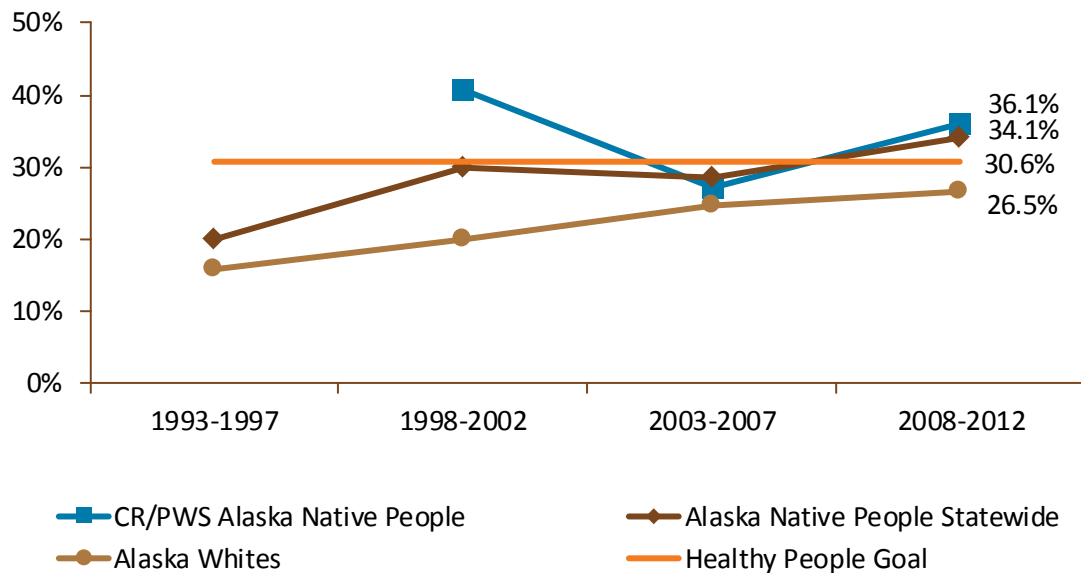
Summary

- During 2008-2012, an estimated 36.1% of Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native adults were obese.
- Despite some fluctuation, obesity appears to have decreased 11.1% between 1998-2002 (40.6%) and 2008-2012 among CR/PWS Alaska Native adults.
- The percentage of obese CR/PWS Alaska Native adults appears to be 36.2% higher than Alaska Whites and 5.9% higher than Alaska Native adults statewide during 2008-2012.

Figure 24. Obesity (BMI \geq 30), 18 Years and Older, 1993-2012

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Note: For the 1993-1997 time period, Copper River/Prince William Sound data are suppressed due to a small sample size ($n < 50$). Data Table C-17 in Appendix



Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence

Definition: Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence includes adults that have had an intimate partner ever hit, slap, punch, shove, kick, choke, hurt, or threaten them.

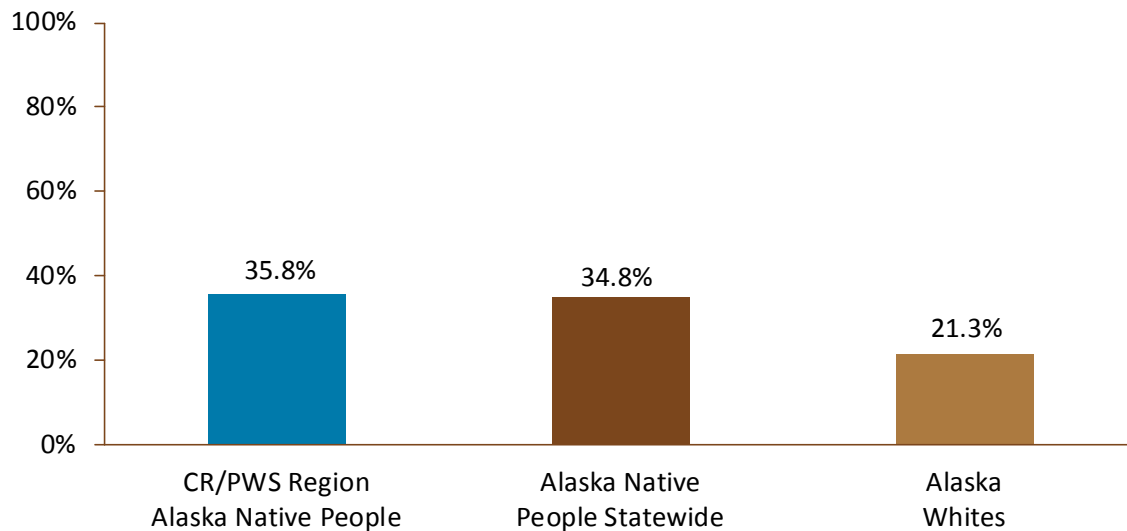
Summary

- An estimated 35.8% of Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native adults reported having ever experienced intimate partner violence during 2001-2009.
- The percentage of CR/PWS Alaska Native adults who had ever experienced intimate partner violence appears to be 68.1% higher than Alaska Whites (21.3%), but similar to Alaska Native adults statewide (34.8%) during 2001-2009.

Figure 25. Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence, 18 Years and Older, 2001-2009

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Data Table C-18 in Appendix



Abstaining from Smoking during Pregnancy

Definition: Abstaining from smoking during pregnancy includes women who reported that they did not smoke anytime during their pregnancy as documented on the birth certificate.

Healthy People 2020, Goal MICH-11.3: Increase abstinence from cigarettes among pregnant women to 98.6%.

Summary

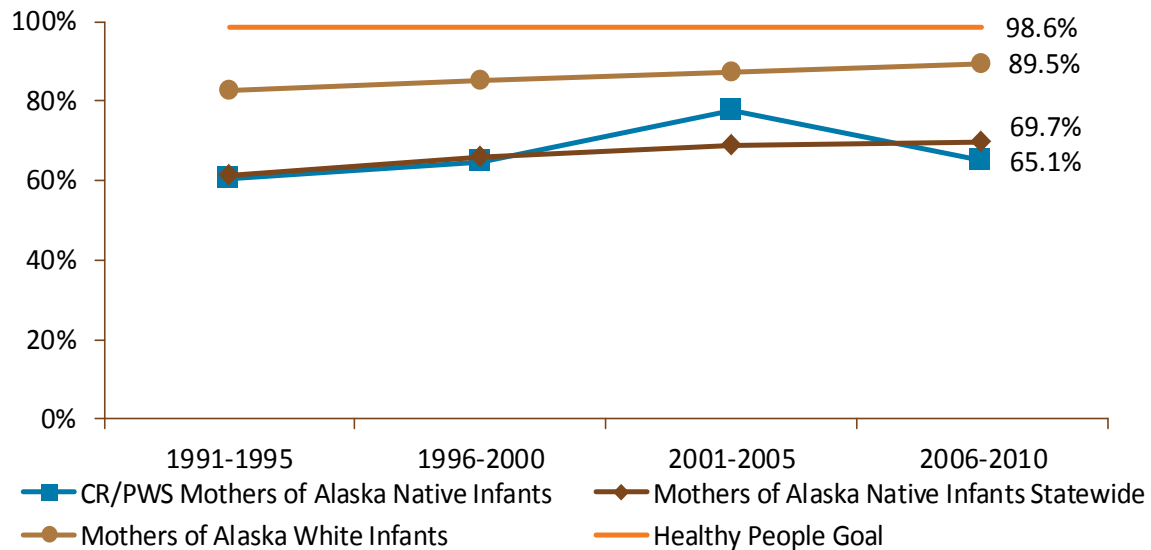
- 65.1% of Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) mothers of Alaska Native infants reported abstaining from smoking while pregnant during 2006-2010.
- The percentage of CR/PWS mothers of Alaska Native infants that abstained from smoking during pregnancy increased 7.5% between 1991-1995 (60.5%) and 2006-2010.
- Although the percent of CR/PWS mothers of Alaska Native infants abstaining from smoking during pregnancy has been increasing, 24.4% fewer CR/PWS mothers of Alaska Native infants abstained from smoking during pregnancy than mothers of Alaska White infants (89.5%) during 2006-2010.

Figure 26. Abstinence from Tobacco Use During Pregnancy, Pregnant Women, 1991-2010

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Note: Race is determined by the race of the infant and not the mother.

Data Table C-19 in Appendix



Abstaining from Alcohol Consumption during Pregnancy

Definition: Abstaining from alcohol consumption during pregnancy includes women who reported that they did not drink alcohol anytime during their pregnancy as documented on the birth certificate.

Healthy People 2020, Goal MICH-11.1: Increase abstinence from alcohol among pregnant women to 98.3%.

Summary

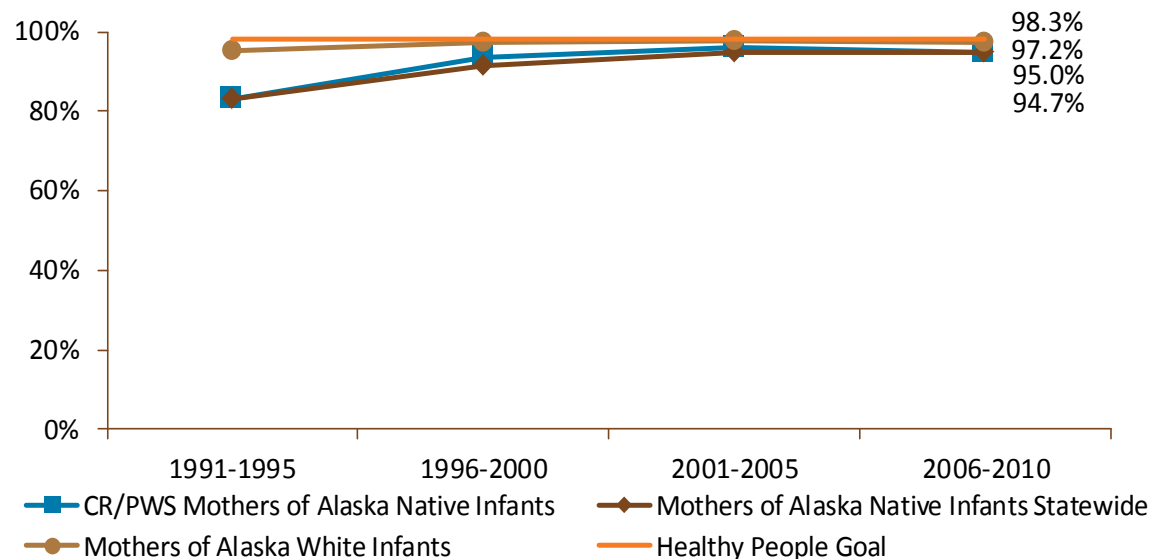
- 94.7% of Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) mothers of Alaska Native infants reported abstaining from alcohol while pregnant during 2006-2010.
- The percentage of CR/PWS mothers of Alaska Native infants that abstained from alcohol during pregnancy increased 14.1% between 1991-1995 (83.0%) and 2006-2010.
- Only 2.6% fewer CR/PWS mothers of Alaska Native infants abstained from alcohol during pregnancy than mothers of Alaska White infants (97.2%) during 2006-2010.

Figure 27. Abstinence from Alcohol Use During Pregnancy, Pregnant Women, 1991-2010

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Note: Race is determined by the race of the infant and not the mother.

Data Table C-20 in Appendix



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Adolescent Health Behavior

Tobacco Use - Smoking

Definition: Current **tobacco use** among high school students in grades 9-12, is the percent who have smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days.

Healthy People 2020, Goal TU-2.2: Reduce cigarette smoking by adolescents in grades 9-12 during the past month to 16.0%.

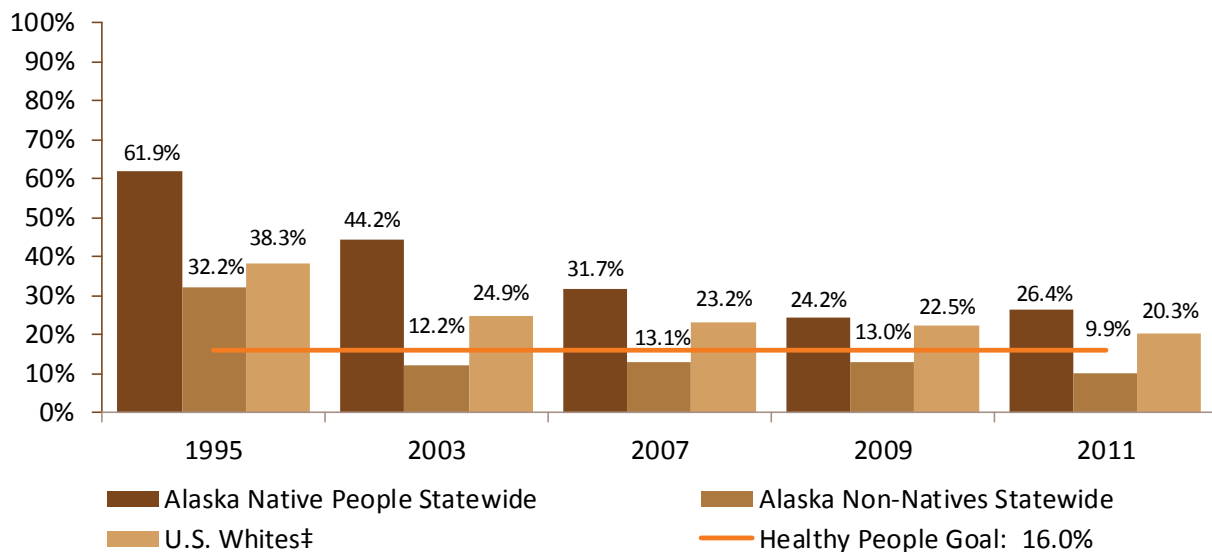
Summary

- 26.4% of Alaska Native high school students reported currently smoking cigarettes in 2011.
- Current smoking among Alaska Native high school students significantly decreased by more than half (57.4%) between 1995 (61.9%) and 2011 (26.4%) ($p < 0.05$).
- The percentage of Alaska Native high school students that smoked was significantly higher than Alaska non-Native high school students in 1995, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011 ($p < 0.05$).

Figure 28. High School Students Who Smoked Cigarettes on One or More of the Past 30 Days, 1995, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Data Table C-21 in Appendix



† Non Hispanic

Tobacco Use - Smokeless Tobacco

Definition: Current **smokeless tobacco use** among high school students in grades 9-12, is the percent who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days.

Healthy People 2020, Goal TU-2.3: Reduce spit tobacco use by adolescents in grades 9-12 during the past month to 6.9%.

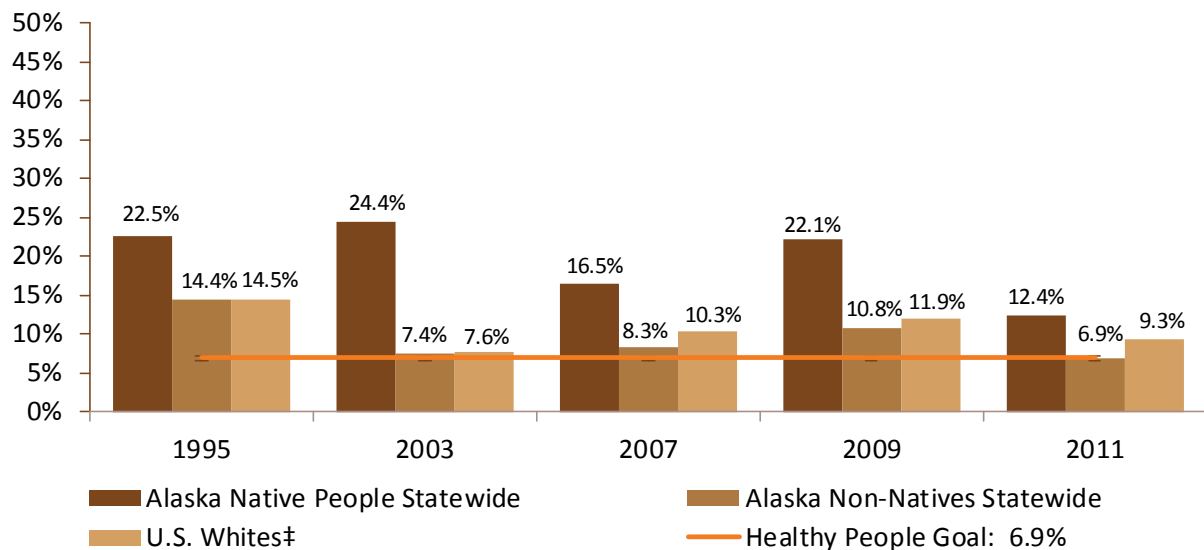
Summary

- 12.4% of Alaska Native high school students reported using smokeless tobacco in 2011.
- Smokeless tobacco use appeared to have decreased 44.9% among Alaska Native high school students between 1995 and 2011.
- In 2011, smokeless tobacco use prevalence for Alaska Native high school students was about 1.8 times that of Alaska non-Native high school students ($p < 0.05$).

Figure 29. High School Students Who Chewed Tobacco or Snuff on One or More of the Past 30 Days, 1995, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Data Table C-22 in Appendix



† Non Hispanic

Alcohol Use - Current Drinking

Definition: Alcohol use among high school students in grades 9-12, is the percent who consumed alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days.

Healthy People 2020, Goal SA-13.1: Reduce the proportion of adolescents reporting use of alcohol or any illicit drugs during the past 30 days to 16.5%.

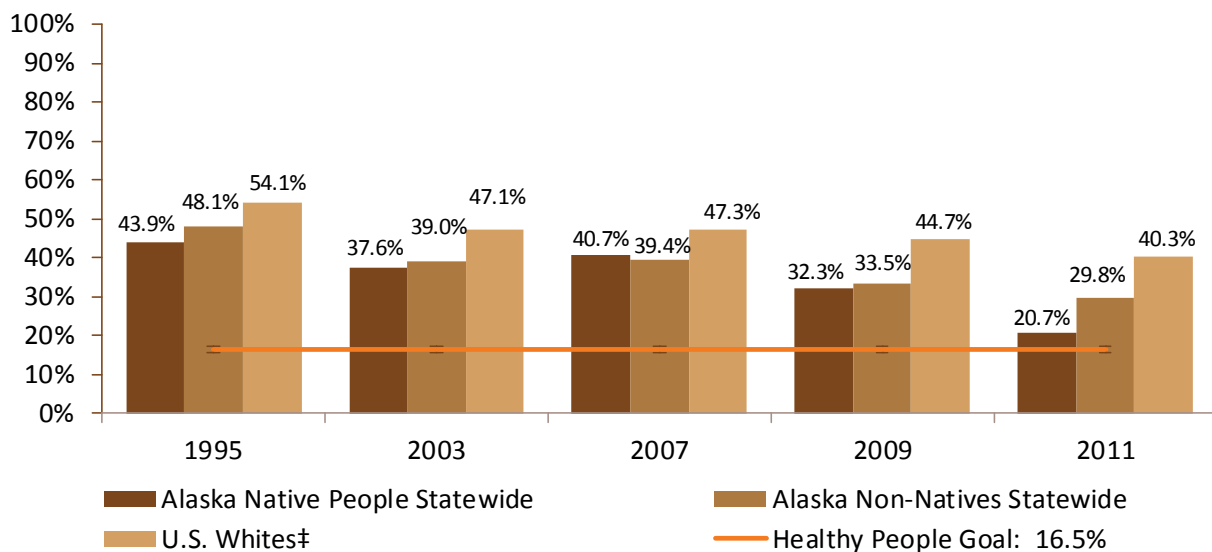
NOTE: Data presented are for alcohol consumption only. The Healthy People 2020 Goal is to reduce alcohol or any illicit drug use.

Summary

- 20.7% of Alaska Native high school students reported current drinking in 2011.
- The percentage of Alaska Native high school students who reported current drinking significantly decreased 52.8% between 1995 (43.9%) and 2011 (20.7%) ($p < 0.05$).
- In 2011, Alaska Native high school students had a significantly lower prevalence of drinking than U.S. White students (40.3%) ($p < 0.05$).

Figure 30. High School Students Who Had at Least One Drink of Alcohol on One or More of the Past 30 Days, 1995, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
Data Table C-23 in Appendix



† Non Hispanic

Alcohol Use - Binge Drinking

Definition: Binge drinking among high school students in grades 9-12, is the percent who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, within a couple of hours on one or more of the past 30 days.

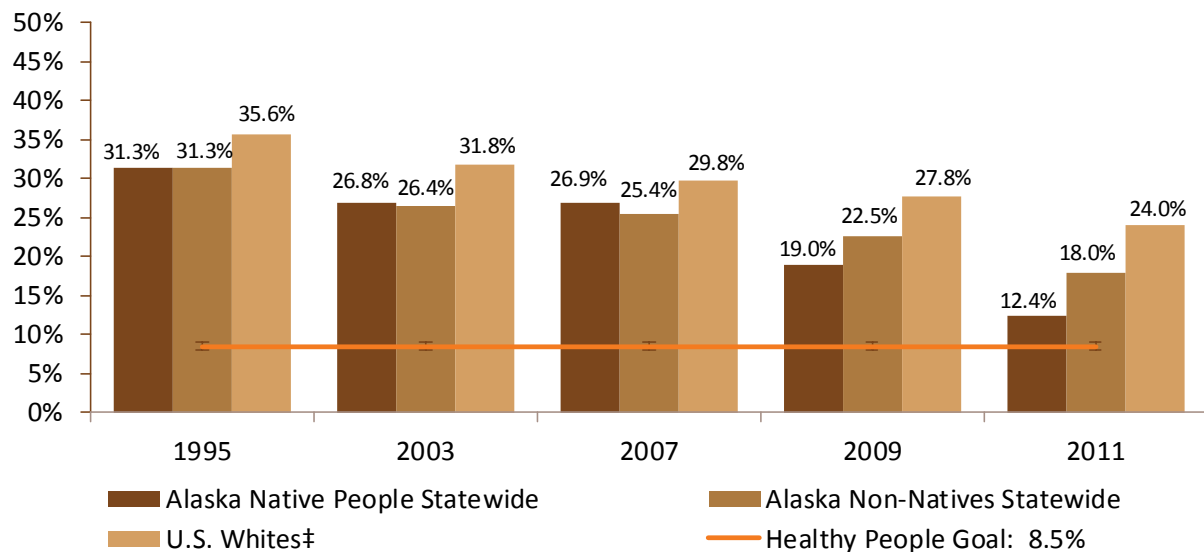
Healthy People 2020, Goal SA-14.4: Reduce the percentage of adolescents (12 to 17 years) who engaged in binge drinking during the past month to 8.5%.

Summary

- Fewer than one in eight Alaska Native high school students (12.4%) reported binge drinking in 2011.
- The percentage of Alaska Native high school students who reported binge drinking significantly decreased by 60.4% between 1995 (31.3%) and 2011 (12.4%)($p<0.05$).
- In 2011, Alaska Native high school students had significantly lower rates of binge drinking than U.S. White students (24.0%) ($p<0.05$).

Figure 31. High School Students Who Reported Binge Drinking on One or More of the Past 30 Days, 1995, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System



† Non Hispanic

Substance Use - Marijuana

Definition: Marijuana use among high school students in grades 9-12, is the percent who have used marijuana in the past 30 days.

Healthy People 2020, Goal SA-13.2: Reduce the proportion of adolescents (12 to 17 years) reporting the use of marijuana during the past 30 days to 6.0%.

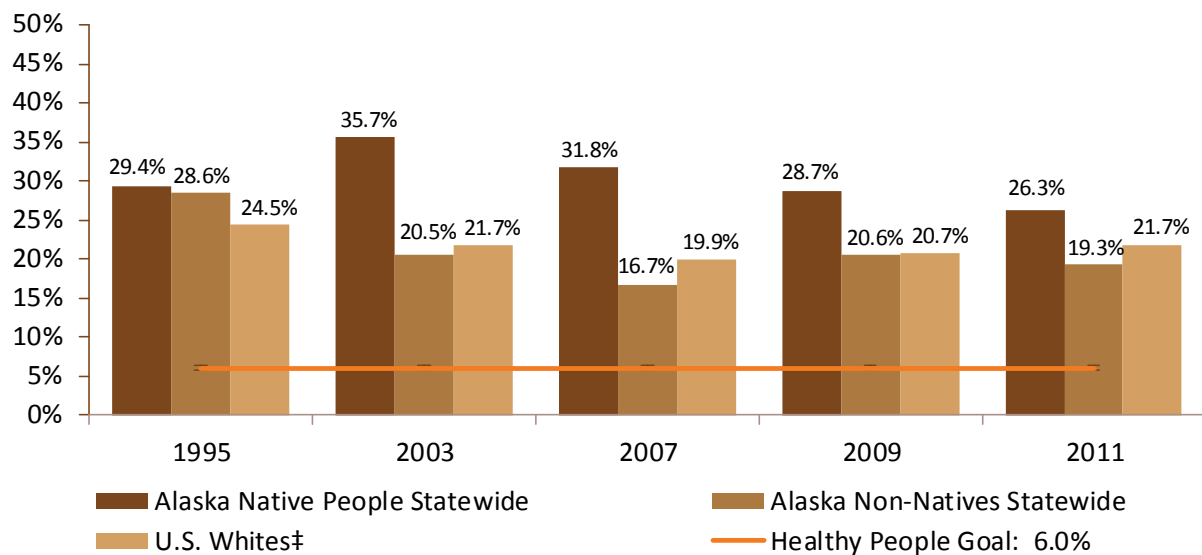
Summary

- More than one in four Alaska Native high school students (26.3%) reported using marijuana in 2011.
- The percentage of Alaska Native high school students using marijuana appears to have decreased 26.3% between 2003 and 2011.
- Marijuana use among Alaska Native high school students was significantly higher than among Alaska non-Native and U.S. White high school students in 2003 and 2007 ($p < 0.05$). In 2009 and 2011, marijuana use did not differ significantly between Alaska Native, Alaska non-Native and U.S. White high school students.

Figure 32. High School Students Who Used Marijuana on One or More of the Past 30 Days, 1995, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Data Table C-26 in Appendix



† Non Hispanic

Substance Use - Cocaine

Definition: Cocaine use among high school students in grades 9-12, is the percent who have used cocaine (any form including powder, crack, or freebase) ever during their lifetime.

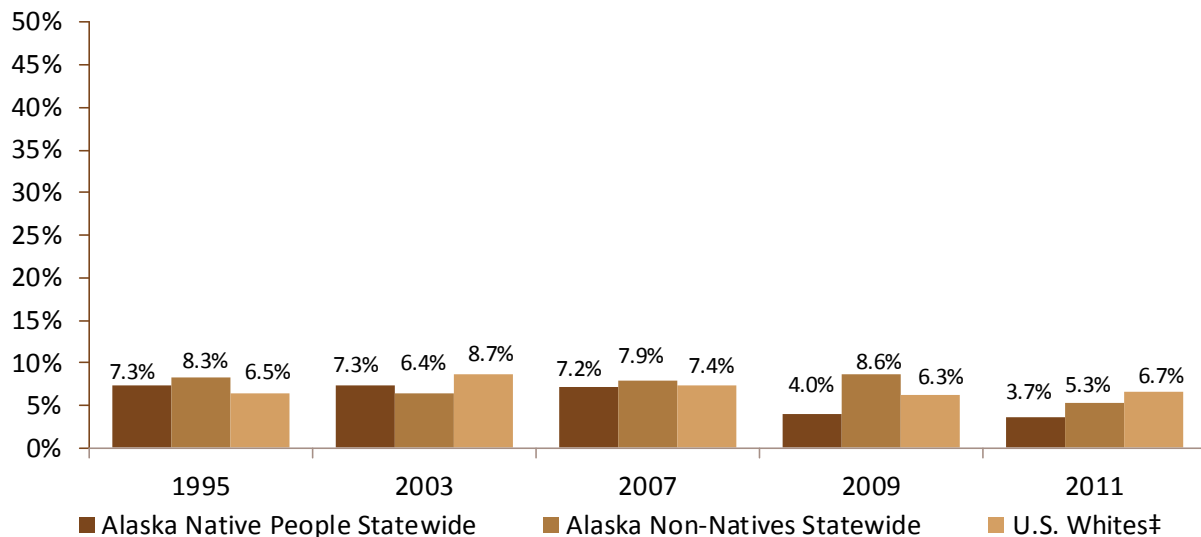
Summary

- 3.7% of Alaska Native high school students reported ever using cocaine in 2011.
- Lifetime cocaine use among Alaska Native high school students appeared to have decreased 49.3% between 1995 (7.3%) and 2011 (3.7%).
- Lifetime cocaine use appeared to be lower for Alaska Native high school students than for Alaska non-Native (5.3%) and U.S. White high school students (6.7%) in 2011.

Figure 33. High School Students Who Used Any Form of Cocaine, Including Powder, Crack or Freebase During Their Lifetime, 1995, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Data Table C-27 in Appendix



‡ Non Hispanic

Physical Activity

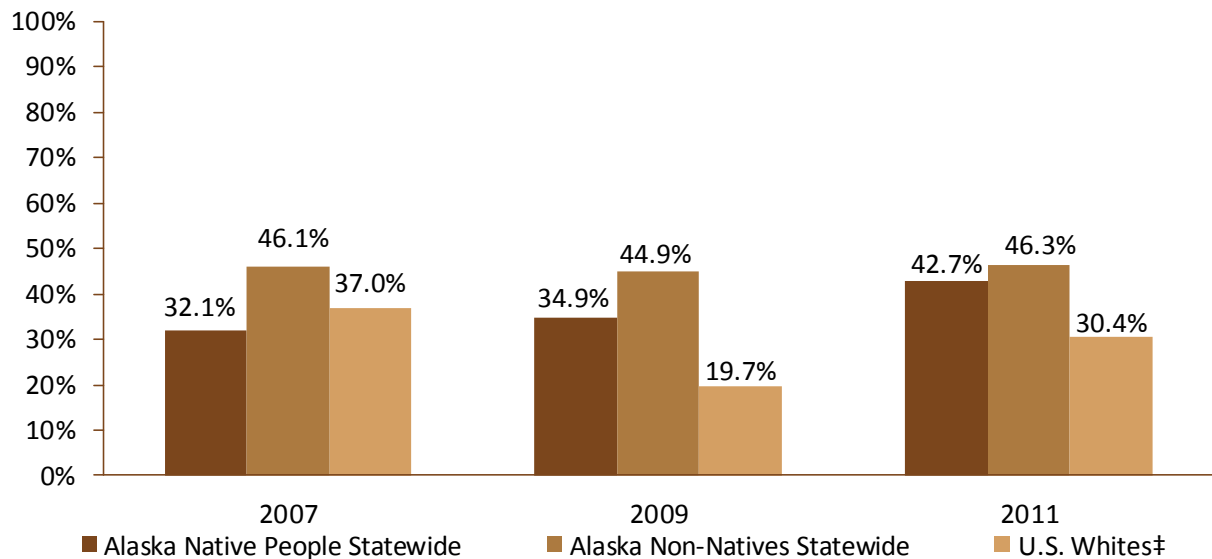
Definition: Recommended levels of **physical activity** among high school students in grades 9-12, is the percent who were physically active for a total of at least sixty minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days.

Summary

- 42.7% of Alaska Native high school students engaged in recommended levels of physical activity in 2011.
- Alaska Native high school students' physical activity levels appears to have increased by 33.0% between 2007 and 2011.
- In 2009 and 2011, Alaska Native high school students had significantly higher rates of physical activity than U.S. White students ($p < 0.05$).

Figure 34. High School Students Who Engaged in Recommended Levels of Physical Activity, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
Data Table C-25 in Appendix



† Non Hispanic

Overweight

Definition: Overweight among high school students in grades 9-12, is the percent who are at the 85th percentile or greater, but less than the 95th percentile for their body mass index when adjusted for age and sex.

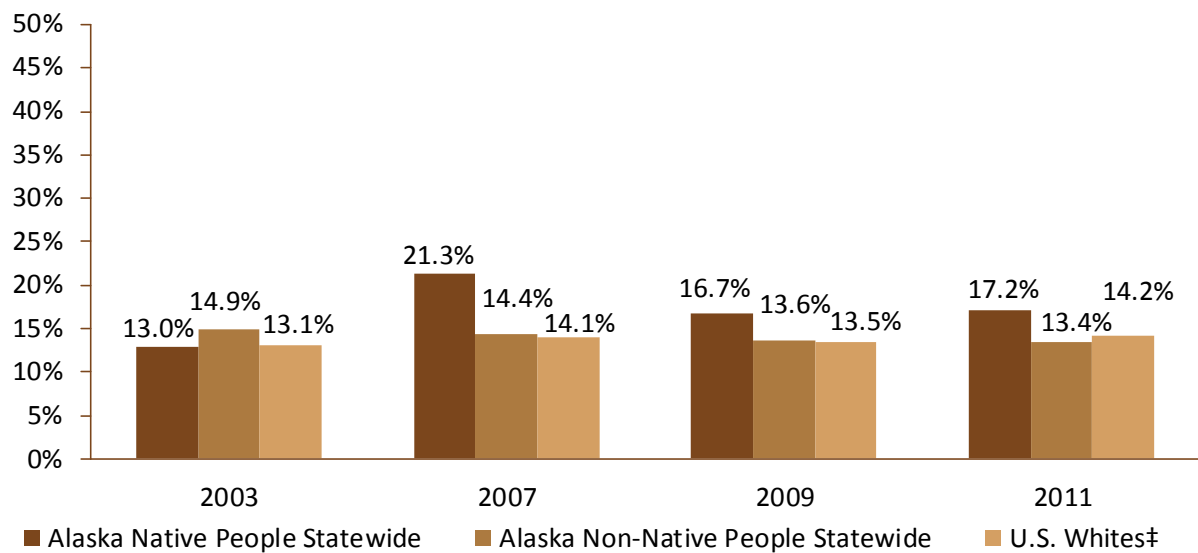
Summary

- An estimated 17.2% of Alaska Native high school students were overweight in 2011.
- The percentage of Alaska Native high school students that were overweight appears to have increased 32.3% from 2003 (13.0%) to 2011 (17.2%).
- In 2011, overweight among high school students was similar for Alaska Native, non-Native, and U.S. White students.

Figure 35. High School Students Who Were Overweight, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Data Table C-28 in Appendix



† Non Hispanic

Obesity

Definition: **Obesity** among high school students in grades 9-12, is the percent who have a body mass index greater than or equal to the 95th percentile, when adjusted for age and sex.

Healthy People 2020, Goal NWS-10.3: Reduce the proportion of adolescents aged 12 to 19 who are obese to 16.1%.

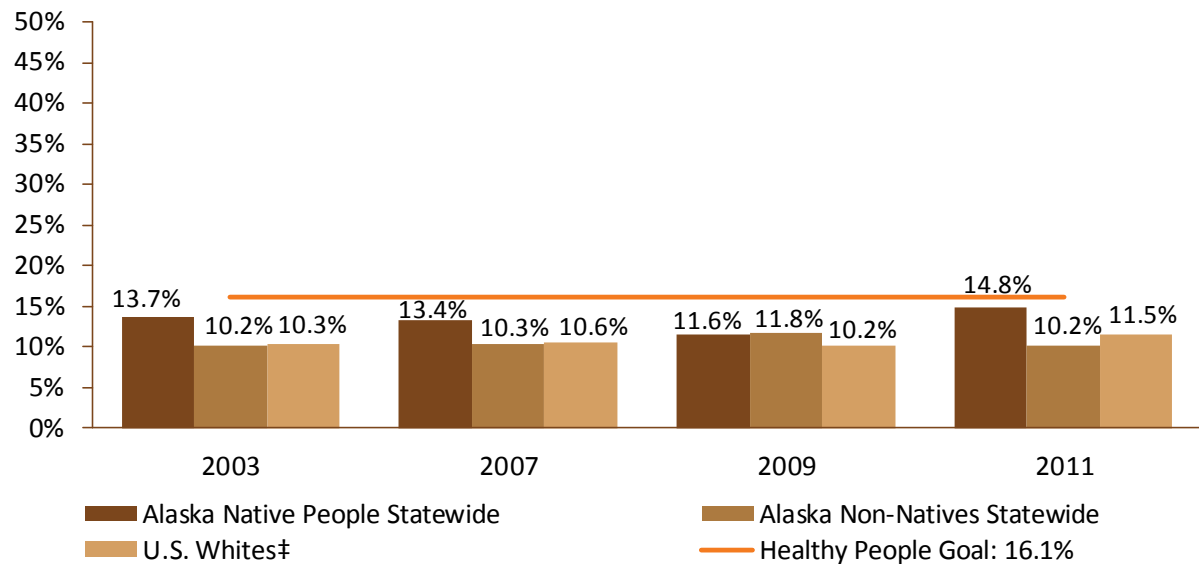
Summary

- An estimated 14.8% of Alaska Native high school students were considered obese in 2011.
- Despite some fluctuation, obesity among Alaska Native high school students appears to have increased 8.0% between 2003 (13.7%) and 2011 (14.8%).
- Alaska Native, Alaska non-Native (10.2%), and U.S. White (11.5%) high school students reported a similar prevalence of obesity in 2011.

Figure 36. High School Students Who Were Obese, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Data Table C-29 in Appendix



‡ Non Hispanic

Sexual Behavior

Definition: Sexual behavior among high school students in grades 9-12 is the percent who have ever engaged in sexual intercourse.

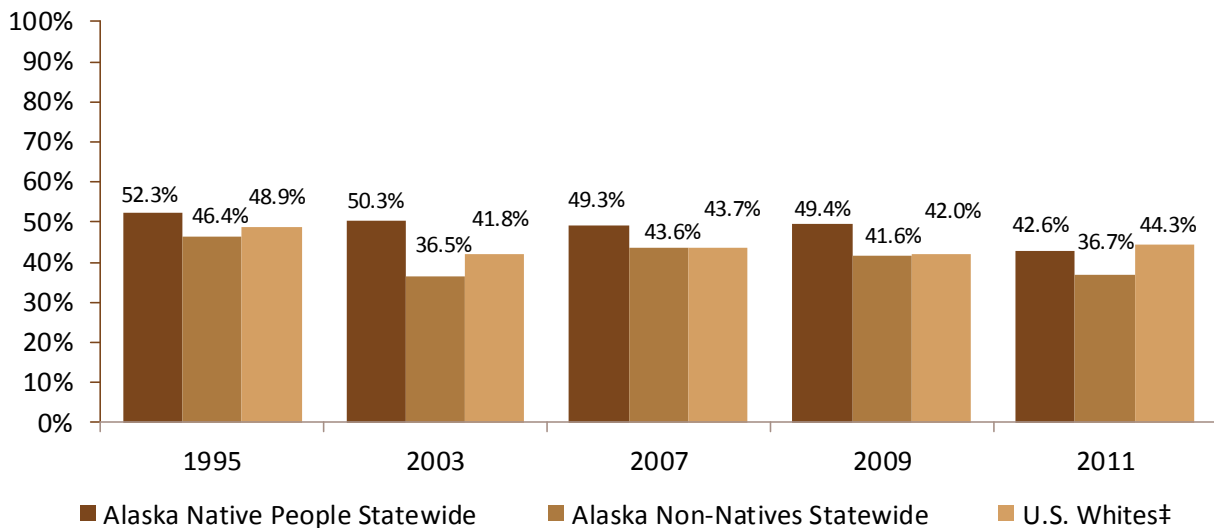
Summary

- 42.6% of Alaska Native high school students reported having ever engaged in sexual intercourse in 2011.
- Alaska Native high school students who had ever engaged in sexual intercourse appeared to have decreased 18.6% between 1995 (52.3%) and 2011 (42.6%).
- The percentage of Alaska Native high school students reporting having ever engaged in sexual intercourse appeared to be similar to Alaska non-Native (36.7%) and U.S. White (44.3%) high school students in 2011.

Figure 37. High School Students Who Have Ever Engaged in Sexual Intercourse, 1995, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Data Table C-30 in Appendix.



† Non Hispanic

Sad or Hopeless Feelings

Definition: Sad or hopeless feelings among high school students in grades 9-12 is the percent who have ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months.

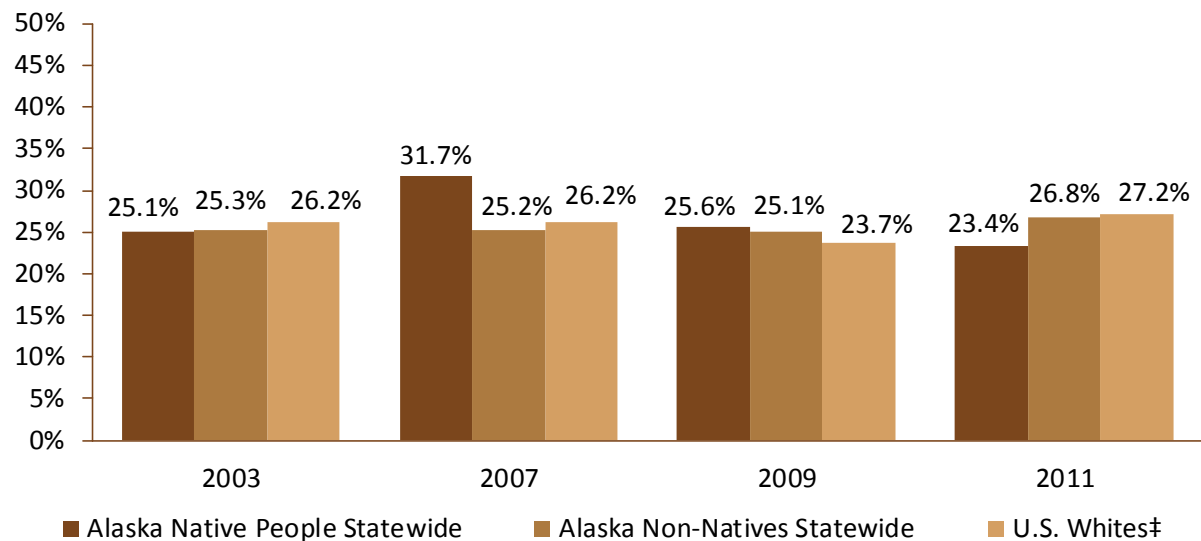
Summary

- Almost one in four Alaska Native high school students (23.4%) reported having sad or hopeless feelings that affected their usual activities in 2011.
- The percentage of Alaska Native high school students reporting sad or hopeless feelings did not change significantly between 2003 (25.1%) and 2011 (23.4%).
- Alaska Native, Alaska non-Native (26.8%), and U.S. White (27.2%) high school students reported a similar prevalence of sad or hopeless feelings affecting their usual activities in 2011.

Figure 38. High School Students Who Had Sad or Hopeless Feelings That Caused Them to Stop Doing Some Usual Activities During the Past 12 Months, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Data Table C-31 in Appendix



† Non Hispanic

Suicide Attempts

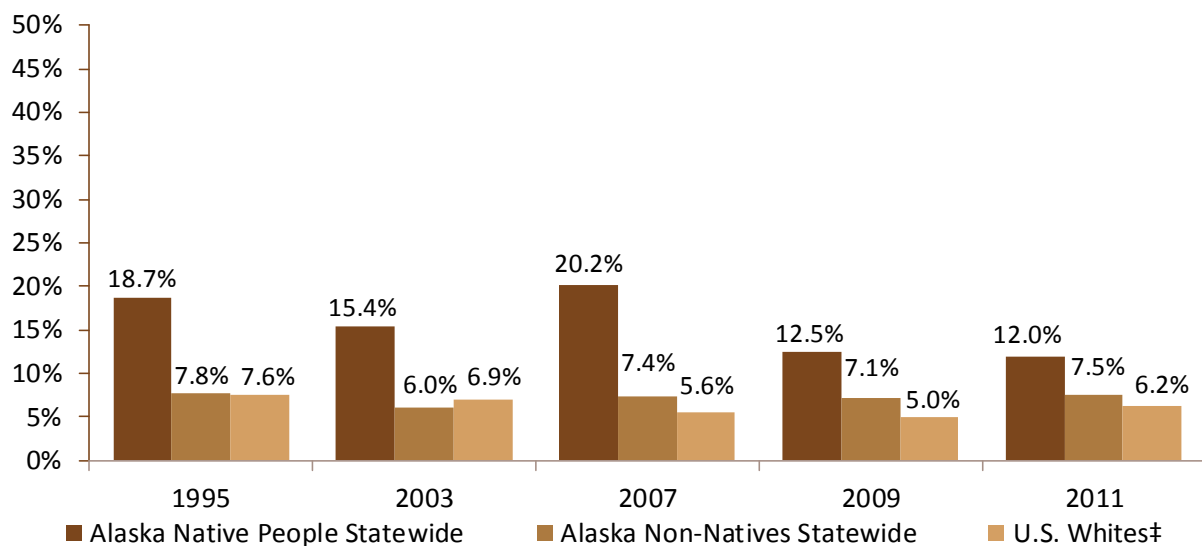
Definition: Suicide attempts among high school students in grades 9-12 is the percent that try, but fail, to intentionally take their own life during the past 12 months.

Summary

- Almost one in eight Alaska Native high school students (12.0%) reported attempting suicide in 2011.
- Alaska Native high school students having one or more suicide attempts during the previous 12 months appeared to have decreased 35.8% between 1995 (18.7%) and 2011 (12.0%).
- Although suicide attempts are declining, Alaska Native high school students appear to have a higher percentage of students with suicide attempts than either Alaska non-Natives or U.S. Whites.

Figure 39. High School Students Who Attempted Suicide One or More Times During the Past 12 Months, 1995, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
Data Table C-32 in Appendix



† Non Hispanic

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Additional Health Topics

Fertility Rate

Definition: Fertility Rate is the total number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years.

Summary

- During 2007-2010, the Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native fertility rate was 82.8 per 1,000 females aged 15-44.
- The CR/PWS Alaska Native fertility rate decreased 34.5% from 1983-1986 (111.4, per 1,000 females aged 15-44) to 2007-2010.
- The 2007-2010 fertility rate was 28.4% lower among CR/PWS Alaska Native people than among Alaska Native people statewide (115.6 per 1,000 females aged 15-44).

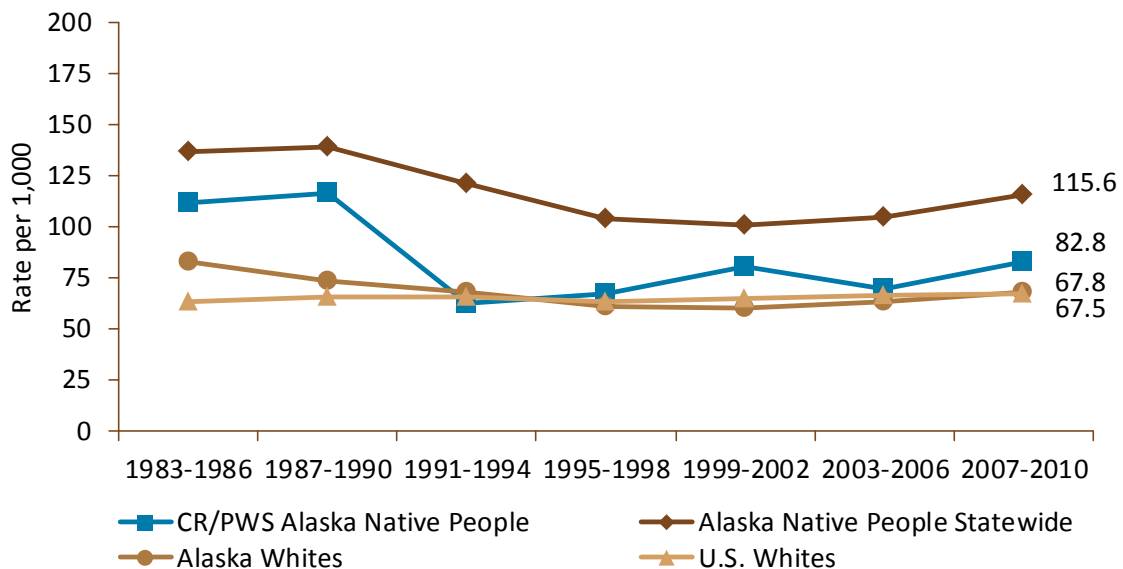
Figure 40. Fertility Rate per 1,000 Females Aged 15-44 Years, 1983-2010

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics

Note: For the 2007-2010 time period, U.S. White data are from 2007-2009.

Data Table C-33 in Appendix



Teen Birth Rate

Definition: The **teen birth rate** is the number of births to girls 15-19 years of age per 1,000 females in this age group in the population per year.

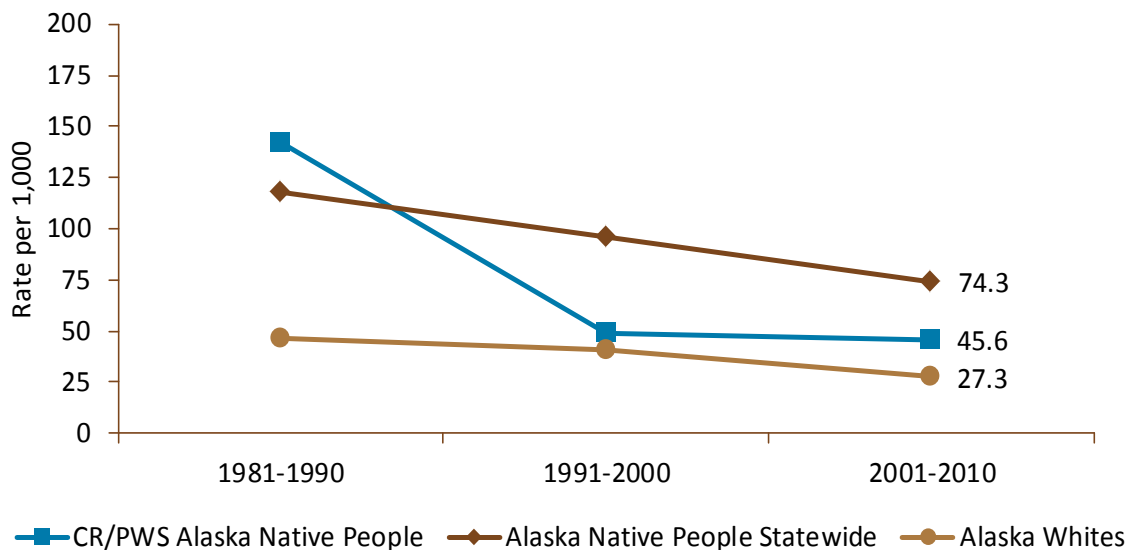
Summary

- During 2001-2010, the teen birth rate among Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native people was 45.6 per 1,000 females aged 15-19.
- The teen birth rate among CR/PWS Alaska Native people decreased 68.0% between 1981-1990 (142.5, per 1,000 females aged 15-19) and 2001-2010.
- The teen birth rate was 38.6% lower among CR/PWS Alaska Native people than among Alaska Native people statewide (74.3, per 1,000 females aged 15-19) during 2001-2010.

Figure 41. Teen Birth Rates per 1,000 Females Aged 15-19 Years, 1981-2010

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Data Table C-34 in Appendix



Breastfeeding - Initiation

Definition: Breastfeeding initiation indicates whether a mother started breastfeeding with her child.

Healthy People 2020, Goal MICH-21.1: Increase the percent who ever initiated breastfeeding to 81.9%.

Summary

- 90.0% of Alaska Native mothers living in the Anchorage Service Unit, which includes the Copper River/Prince William Sound Region, initiated breastfeeding during 2004-2008. This exceeded the Healthy People Goal of 81.9%.
- Breastfeeding initiation was higher among Anchorage Service Unit Alaska Native mothers (90.0%) than the U.S. total population (74.0%) ($p < 0.05$).

Figure 42. Breastfeeding Initiation, 2004-2008

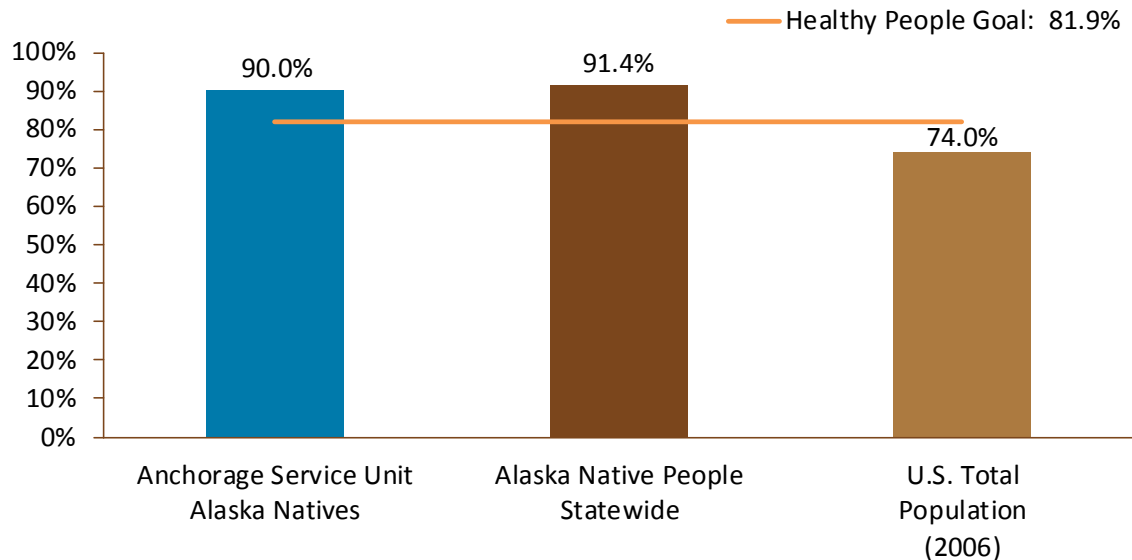
Alaska Data Source: Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

U.S. Data Source: Breastfeeding Among U.S. Children Born 1999-2007, CDC National Immunization Survey.

http://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/data/NIS_data/index.htm

Note: The U.S. data uses a slightly different definition for measuring breastfeeding. Breastfeeding initiation in the PRAMS roughly corresponds to the National Immunization Survey's breastfeeding ever data.

Data Table C-35 in Appendix



Breastfeeding - 8 Weeks Postpartum

Definition: Breastfeeding 8 Weeks Postpartum indicates that a mother was still breastfeeding at eight weeks postpartum.

Summary

- 64.3% of Anchorage Service Unit Alaska Native mothers were breastfeeding at 8 weeks postpartum during 2004-2008.
- Alaska Native mothers living in the Anchorage Service Unit, which includes the Copper River/ Prince William Sound Region, had similar eight week postpartum breastfeeding rates (64.3%) as Alaska Native mothers statewide (65.7%) and U.S. all races mothers (62.5%).

Figure 43. Breastfeeding 8 weeks Postpartum, 2004-2008

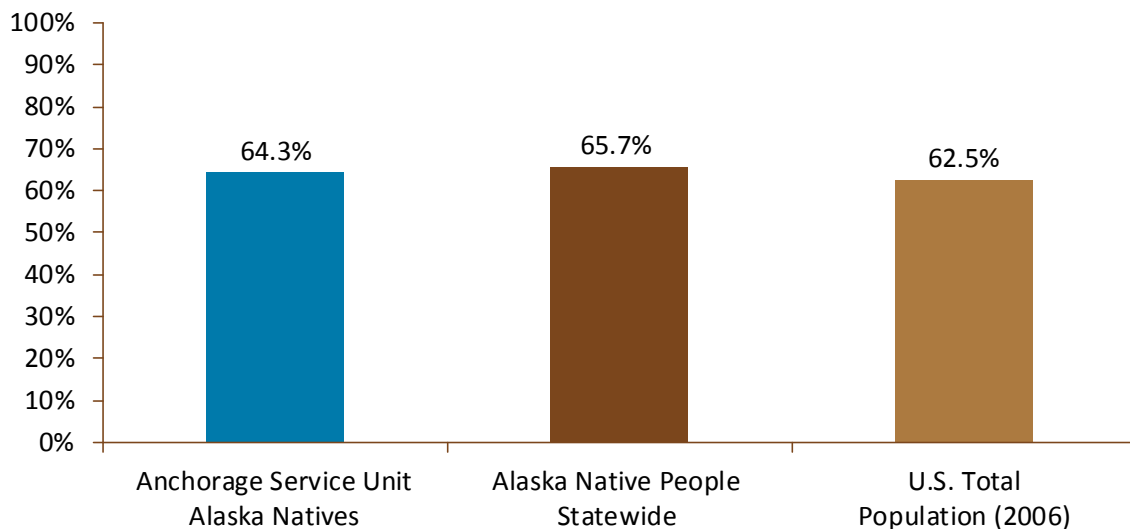
Alaska Data Source: Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

U.S. Data Source: Breastfeeding Among U.S. Children Born 1999-2007, CDC National Immunization Survey.

http://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/data/NIS_data/index.htm

Note: The U.S. data uses a slightly different definition for measuring breastfeeding. Breastfeeding at 8 weeks postpartum in the PRAMS roughly corresponds to the National Immunization Survey's breastfeeding at two months.

Data Table C-36 in Appendix.



Childhood Witness - Intimate Partner Violence

Definition: Childhood Violence includes adults who report that, as a child, they saw or heard a parent or guardian being hit, slapped, punched, shoved, kicked, or otherwise physically hurt by their spouse or partner.

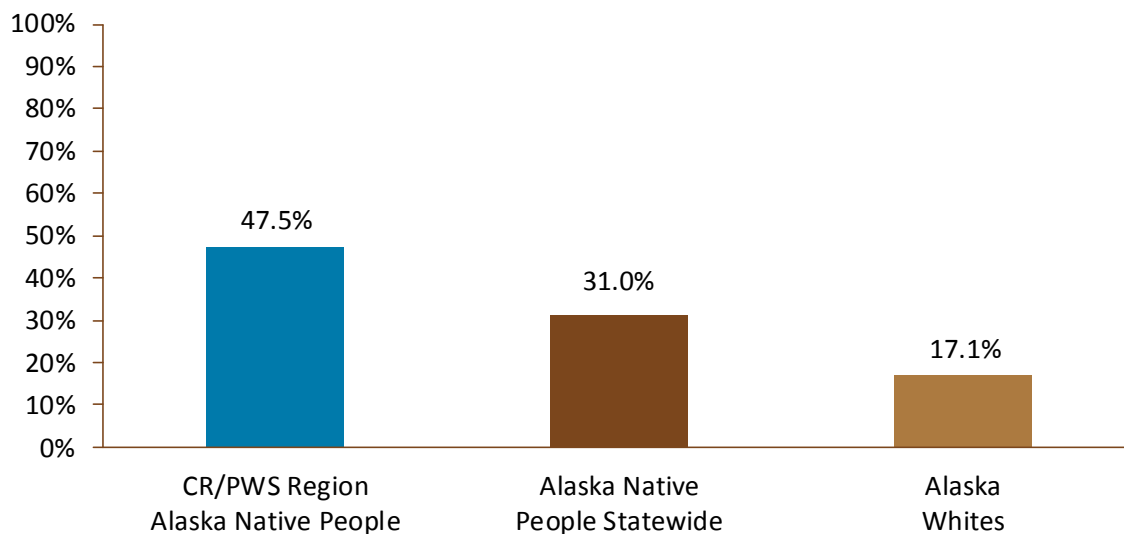
Summary

- During 2001-2009, an estimated 47.5% of Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native adults reported having witnessed intimate partner violence as a child.
- The percentage of CR/PWS Alaska Native adults who reported having witnessed intimate partner violence as a child was almost three times that of Alaska Whites ($p < 0.05$) during 2001-2009.

Figure 44. Childhood Witness - Intimate Partner Violence, 18 Years and Older, 2001-2009

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Data Table C-37 in Appendix



Sexually Transmitted Infections - Gonorrhea

Definition: Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhea*.

Summary

- The gonorrhea rate for Alaska Native people statewide was 442.4 per 100,000 in 2012.
- Despite fluctuation, the gonorrhea rate per 100,000 for Alaska Native people statewide more than doubled between 2001 (215.4) and 2012.
- In 2012, the gonorrhea rate among Alaska Native people statewide was 16.1 times higher than the gonorrhea rate among Alaska Non-Natives statewide (27.4%).

Figure 45. Gonorrhea Rates per 100,000 population, 2001-2012

Data Source: CDC Wonder. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/>

Data Table C-38 in Appendix



Sexually Transmitted Infections - Chlamydia

Definition: Chlamydia is a common sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis*.

Summary

- The Chlamydia rate for Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native people was 1,370.7 per 100,000 in 2012.
- Despite fluctuations, the Chlamydia rate for CR/PWS Alaska Native people appears to have almost doubled between 2001 and 2012.
- The Chlamydia rate for CR/PWS Alaska Native people was 24.8% lower than for Alaska Native people statewide in 2012.

Figure 46. Chlamydia Rates per 100,000 population, 2001-2012

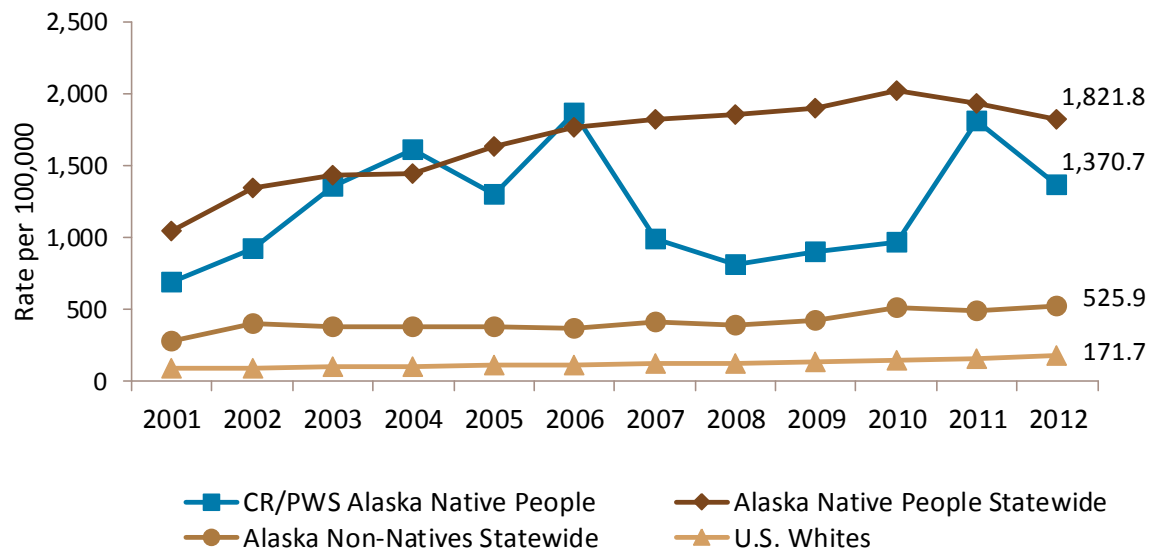
CR/PWS Data Source: State of Alaska Epidemiology - HIV/STD program.

<http://www.epi.hss.state.ak.us/hivstd/std2010/atlas.html>

Statewide and U.S. Data Source: National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention.

<http://wonder.cdc.gov>

Data Table C-39 in Appendix



Preventive Services and Access to Health Care

Cervical Cancer Screening

Definition: Cervical cancer screening includes females aged 21-65 years who reported having had at least one Pap test within the last three years.

Healthy People 2020, Goal C-15: Increase the proportion of women aged 18 years or older who received a Pap test within the preceding three years to 93.0%.

NOTE: Data presented are for women aged 21-65 that received a Pap test within the past three years. The Healthy People 2020 Goal is to increase Pap tests within the past three years for women aged 18 and older. There are no data available for Copper River/Prince William Sound Alaska Native women. The data shown include CR/PWS women of all races.

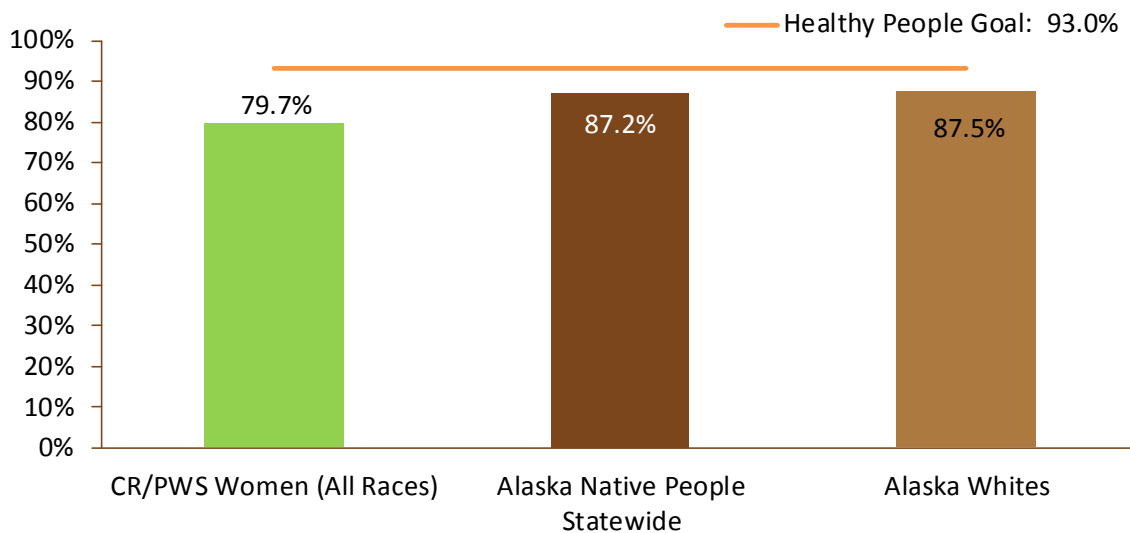
Summary

- During 2004-2012, 79.7% of Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) women reported being screened for cervical cancer in the past three years.
- CR/PWS women reported similar screenings for cervical cancer in the past three years to Alaska Native women statewide (87.2%) and Alaska White women (87.5%).

Figure 47. Women with a Pap Test in the Past Three Years, Ages 21-65 Years, 2004-2012

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Data Table C-40 in Appendix



Breast Cancer Screening

Definition: Breast cancer screening includes females ages 50-74 years who report having had a mammogram within the last two years.

Healthy People 2020, Goal C-17: Increase the proportion of women who receive a breast cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines to 81.8%.

NOTE: There are no data available for Copper River/Prince William Sound Alaska Native women. The data shown include CR/PWS women of all races.

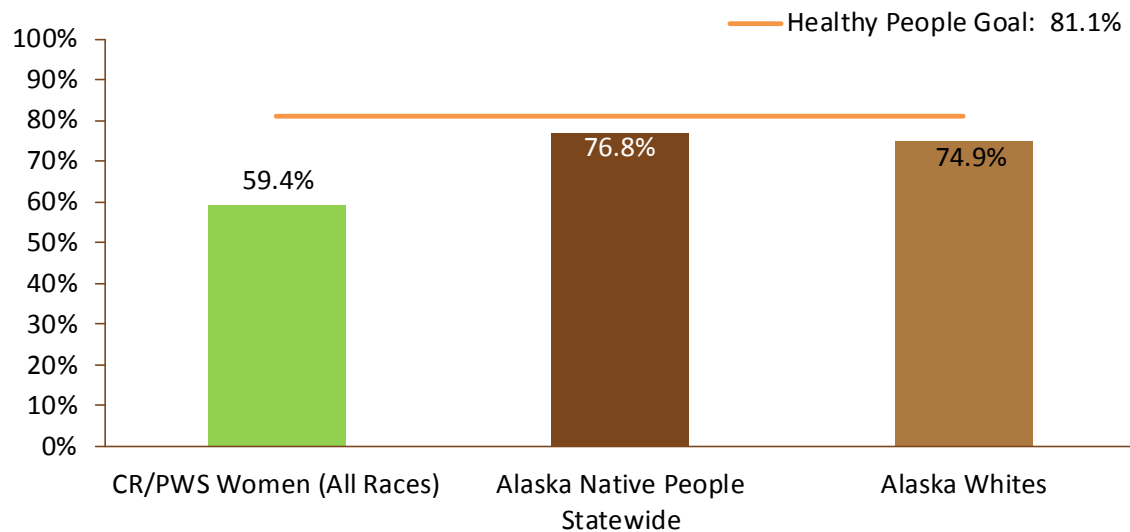
Summary

- During 2004-2012, 59.4% of Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) women reported being screened for breast cancer in the past two years.
- CR/PWS women reported significantly lower screenings for breast cancer in the past two years than Alaska Native women statewide (76.8%) and Alaska White women (74.9%) ($p < 0.05$).

Figure 48. Women with a Mammogram in the Past Two Years, Ages 50-74 Years, 2004-2012

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Data Table C-41 in Appendix



Colorectal Cancer Screening

Definition: Colorectal cancer screening includes adults aged 50 or older who report ever having a flexible sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.

Healthy People 2020, Goal C-16: Increase the proportion of adults aged 50 years or older who receive a colorectal cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines (fecal occult blood test in the previous year, flexible sigmoidoscopy in the previous five years, or colonoscopy in the previous 10 years for average risk adults) to 70.5%.

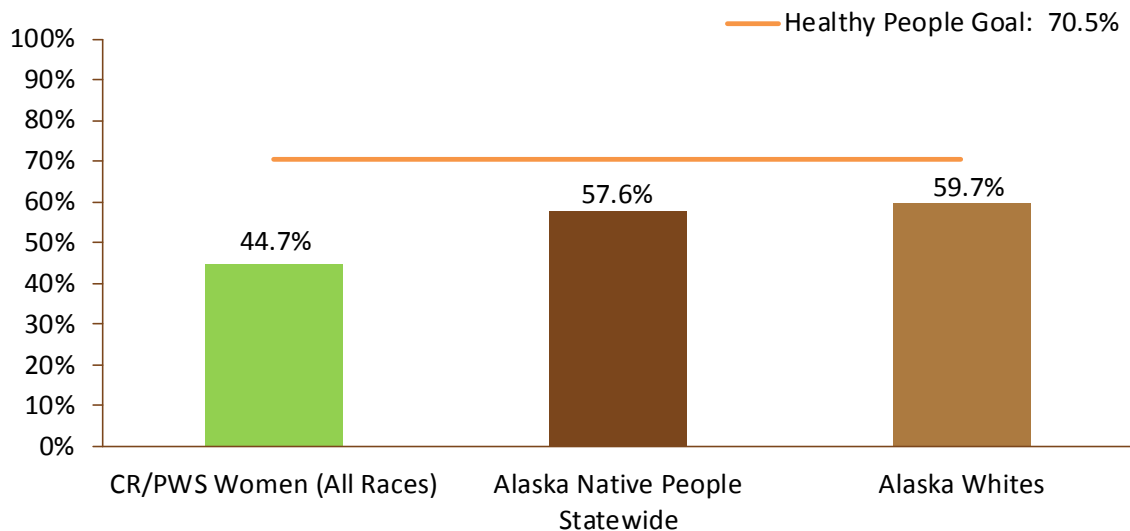
NOTE: Data presented are flexible sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy ever. The Healthy People 2020 Goal is to increase colorectal cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines. There are no data available for Copper River/Prince William Sound Alaska Native people. The data shown include CR/PWS people of all races.

Summary

- 44.7% of the eligible Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) people reported colorectal cancer screening during 2004-2012, which was significantly lower than that of Alaska Native people statewide (57.6%) and Alaska Whites (59.7%) ($p < 0.05$).

Figure 49. Flexible Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Ever, Adults, 50 Years and Older, 2004-2012

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
Data Table C-42 in Appendix



Adequate Prenatal Care

Definition: The Kessner Index of Care is a method to evaluate levels of **prenatal care**. It is based on the month of the pregnancy when the prenatal care started, the number of visits, and the gestation length. This index adjusts for the fact that women with short gestations have less time in which to make prenatal care visits. The Kessner Index assigns three levels of care - adequate, intermediate, and inadequate. **Adequate prenatal care** is defined as care that begins in the first trimester and includes nine visits throughout the pregnancy. **Intermediate prenatal care** is defined as care that begins during the first or second trimester and includes five to eight visits. **Inadequate prenatal care** is defined as beginning in the third trimester and includes no more than four visits.

Healthy People 2020, Goal MICH-10.2: Increase the proportion of women who receive early and adequate prenatal care to 77.6%.

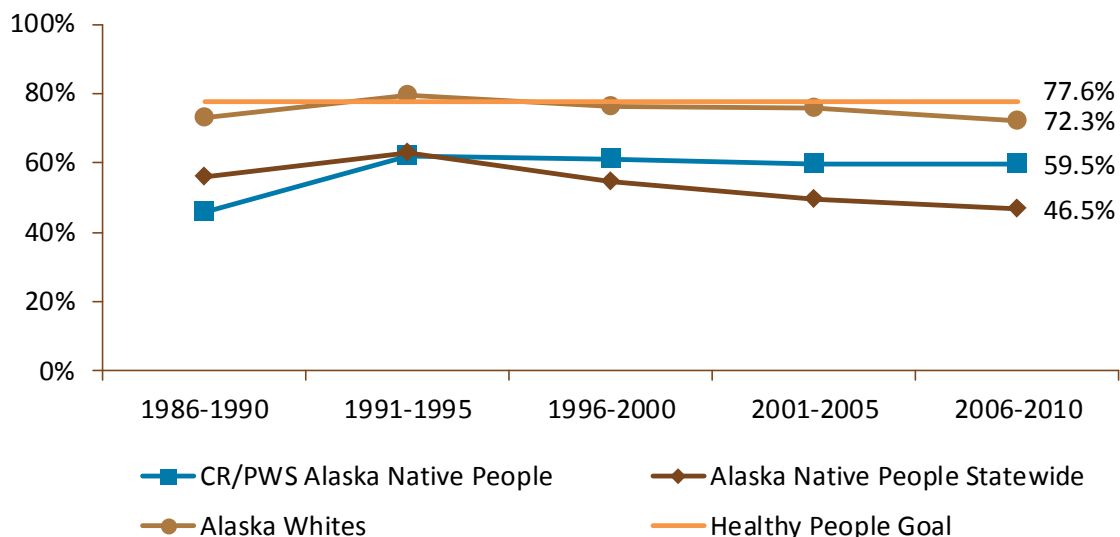
Summary

- 59.5% of Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) Alaska Native pregnant women received adequate prenatal care, which was 17.7% lower than Alaska White pregnant women (72.3%) during 2006-2010.
- Between 1986-1990 and 2006-2010, the percent of CR/PWS Alaska Native pregnant women receiving adequate prenatal care increased 29.6%.

Figure 50. Adequate Prenatal Care, Pregnant Women, 1986-2010

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Data Table C-43 in Appendix



Dental Cleanings

Definition: A **dental cleaning** is counted if a person has visited the dentist or dental clinic for a dental cleaning within the past year.

Healthy People 2020, Goal OH7: Increase the proportion of children, adolescents, and adults who used the oral health care system in the past year to 49%.

NOTE: Data presented are for adults aged 18 and older who received a dental cleaning in the past year. The Healthy People 2020 Goal is to increase dental visits for any reason among children, adolescents and adults. There are no data available for Copper River/Prince William Sound Alaska Native people. The data shown include CR/PWS people of all races. The data shown include CR/PWS people of all races.

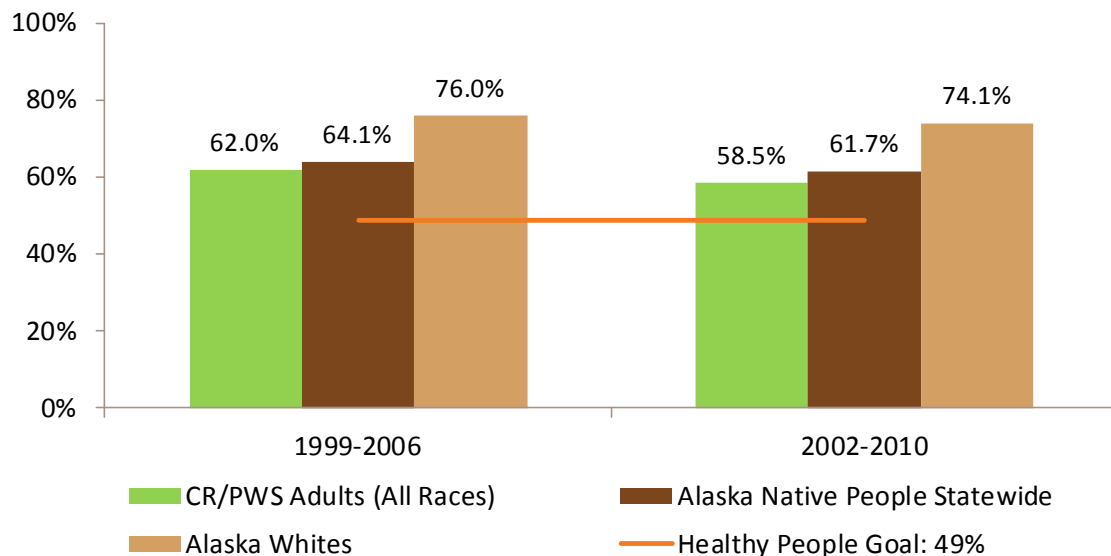
Summary

- 58.5% of the Copper River/Prince William Sound (CR/PWS) adults reported a dental cleaning within the past year during 2002-2010, which was significantly lower than that of Alaska Whites (74.1%) ($p < 0.05$).
- The percentage of CR/PWS adults that reported a dental cleaning did not change significantly between 1999-2006 (62.0%) and 2004-2012.

Figure 51. Dental Cleaning in the Past Year, 18 Years and Older, 1999-2010

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Data Table C-44 in Appendix



Appendixes

Appendix A. Methods and Description of Data Sources

General Notes:

Confidentiality and Privacy

In order to protect individuals from potentially being identified, data from small populations are either 1) aggregated over a region or a larger area, 2) aggregated over time periods, or 3) both.

Statistical Significance

Throughout the document, differences are considered statistically significant at the 95% confidence level ($p < 0.05$). Differences between rates or between percentages are considered significantly different if the 95% confidence intervals do not overlap. Rate ratios are considered statistically significant if the 95% confidence interval of the rate ratio did not contain one.

Rounding

Calculations for percentages are rounded to one decimal place, where the data source allowed, therefore total percentages may not add up to 100.0%.

Alaska Area Diabetes Registry

The Alaska Area Diabetes Registry provided the diabetes data aggregated by the former Indian Health Service Units. The Alaska Area Diabetes Registry is a clinical and epidemiologic resource for tribal health care facilities throughout Alaska. The registry tracks patients diagnosed with diabetes and works to ensure that their care meets national standards. Users include Alaska Native and/or American Indian persons who visited Indian Health Services or tribal health facility in the past three years.

Alaska Area Indian Health Service

The Alaska Area Indian Health Service works in conjunction with Alaska Native Tribes and Tribal Health Organizations to provide comprehensive health services to approximately 143,235 Alaska Native or American Indian people (2013). The Alaska Area Indian Health Service's Division of Planning and Evaluation and Health Statistics provided the user population data. Users include Alaska Native and/or American Indian persons who visited an Indian Health Services or tribal health facility in the past three years. More information about the Alaska Area Indian Health Service may be found at: <http://www.ihs.gov/alaska>.

Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

The State of Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics provided the birth and death data. The birth and death data contains events that occurred in Alaska. The Alaska Native Epidemiology Center analyzed the data.

The mortality data for Copper River/Prince William Sound Region Alaska Native people and Alaska Native people statewide are from 1980 to 2011. Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. "Bridged" population estimates from the National Center for Health Statistics are used

Appendix A. Methods and Description of Data Sources (continued)

as the denominator to calculate the mortality rates. Bridged estimates are necessary to adjust for the option in the Census 2000 which allowed for the selection of multiple races, rather than one race. Rates are calculated for those causes that had at least five deaths during the designated time period. Deaths were assigned to the region in which the person was resident, regardless of place of occurrence. This report does not include deaths of residents who died outside of Alaska. Five years of population data are summed for each time period to calculate the rates. The number of deaths for each five-year age group (0-4 up to 85+ years) are divided by the total population for that age group during that five-year interval. Those unadjusted rates are multiplied by the U.S. standard population rate (2000) for that age group and then summed to get the overall age-adjusted rates. The fertility rate, teen birth rate, adequate prenatal care, prenatal smoking, and prenatal alcohol consumption are based upon data reported on birth certificates to the State of Alaska. Alaska Native people are classified as those having any mention of Alaska Native and/or American Indian in their records. More information about the Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics may be obtained at: <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/VitalStats/Pages/default.aspx>.

Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (ADOLWD) produces statistics about population, wages, employment, industry information, occupational information, and cost of living.

The ADOLWD produced the population estimates presented in this report. These population estimates used the 2000 decennial census data as a baseline. The ADOLWD adjusts the numbers yearly based upon administrative records including birth certificates, death certificates, income tax returns, Permanent Fund applications, school enrollment and driver's licenses. Alaska Native people are classified as those reporting Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more race. More information about the ADOLWD's population statistics may be found at: <http://labor.alaska.gov/>.

Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium Alaska Native Tumor Registry

The Alaska Native Tumor Registry provided the leading cancers data. The Alaska Native Tumor Registry is a statewide National Cancer Institute's Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program population-based registry of all cancers diagnosed among Alaska Native and American Indian people in Alaska. The registry includes Alaska Native/American Indian people living in Alaska at the time of diagnosis who met eligibility requirements for Indian Health Service benefits.

Alaska Trauma Registry

The Alaska Trauma Registry collects data on the most seriously injured patients in Alaska from hospitals. The criteria for inclusion in the registry are patients with injuries who are either admitted to an Alaska hospital, held for observation, transferred to another acute care hospital, declared dead in the emergency department, or for whom contact with the health care system occurred within 30 days of the injury.

Appendix A. Methods and Description of Data Sources (continued)

All trauma registry personnel and those requesting trauma registry data are required to sign a confidentiality statement. The Alaska Native Epidemiology Center in collaboration with the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium Injury Prevention Program analyzed the data presented in this document. Alaska Native people are classified in the Alaska Trauma Registry as those having any mention of Alaska Native and/or American Indian in their records.

More information about the Alaska Trauma Registry may be found at:

<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Emergency/Pages/trauma/registry.aspx> and more information about the Injury Prevention Program may be found at: <http://www.anthc.org/chs/wp/injprev/>.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a collaborative project of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and U.S. states and territories. The BRFSS is an ongoing data collection program designed to measure behavioral risk factors for the adult population (18 years of age and older) living in households. Alaska began participating in the BRFSS in 1991.

The BRFSS is a standardized telephone interview designed to collect uniform state-specific data on health status and perceptions, preventive health practices, and risky behaviors that are linked to chronic diseases, injuries, and preventable infectious diseases. The core questions are asked every year and rotating core questions are asked in alternating years by all states. Additionally, there are optional CDC modules that states may or may not choose to include, and states may add questions of their own. In addition to the Standard Alaska BRFSS, a Supplemental Alaska BRFSS survey is also conducted. The Supplemental BRFSS survey is conducted using identical methodology as the Standard BRFSS and allows a doubling of the BRFSS sample size for those measures included on both surveys. Data from both the Standard and Supplemental BRFSS surveys are used for select measures in this report. The entire interview takes less than 30 minutes to complete. Interviews are conducted during every month of the year. The State of Alaska interviews a minimum of 2,500 Alaskans each year. This includes 500 individuals from each of five BRFSS regions.

The health characteristics estimated from the BRFSS pertain to the adult population, aged 18 years or older, who live in households. Individuals living in military barracks, dormitories, nursing homes, and other group-living situations are excluded. Apart from that exclusion, each state's sample is designed to be representative of the state's population. In order to achieve a representative sample, the State of Alaska "oversamples" rural regions. Oversampling of rural regions helps to get a more representative sample of Alaska Native people, since there are more Alaska Native people living in rural Alaska.

Since 2011, BRFSS conducts both landline telephone- and cellular telephone-based surveys. In conducting the BRFSS landline telephone survey, data are collected from a randomly selected adult in a household. In conducting the cellular telephone version of the BRFSS survey, data are collected

Appendix A. Methods and Description of Data Sources (continued)

from an adult who participates by using a cellular telephone.

The analyses of Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System accounts for the fact that not every adult resident of the state has an equal chance of being contacted for an interview. A probability is assigned to each respondent which reflects their likelihood of being contacted. In addition, each person interviewed is treated as a representative for other, similar persons. The probability factor and assumption of representation are used to calculate a statistical weighting factor to be used in analyses to draw inferences about the overall population. Alaska Native people are classified as those having any mention of Alaska Native and/or American Indian in their survey.

The State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System provided the aggregate data presented in this report (*Tribal Health Regions - 5 yr. crude rate [Data file], ak_ia_brfss_thr_5yr_cr.csv, 41,4740 MB, dated 6/19/2014*). Within the regional and statewide data, multiple years are combined to achieve a meaningful sample size where possible. The U.S. results are obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System interactive tool located at: <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss>.

Readers should use these estimates with caution since the number of respondents who are Alaska Native people from each region is relatively small. In order for data to be presented, a minimum of 50 people must be included in the sample for a given question. In addition, not all Alaskans, especially those in rural regions have land line telephone service which leads to a lower probability of representative samples from the rural regions. Differences between age groups, gender, and time cannot be determined to be statistically significant due to a small sample unless noted on the indicator page. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data were not age-adjusted to account for the different age distributions between the comparison populations in this document. Since the Alaska Native population is younger than the general Alaska and U.S. populations, comparisons between these populations should be interpreted with caution.

Healthy People 2020

The Healthy People 2020 measures reported in this document may be found at: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/default.aspx>

National Patient Information Reporting System - Indian Health Service National Data Warehouse

The Indian Health Service's National Patient Information Reporting System and the National Data Warehouse aggregate the Resource and Patient Management System and other system's data in order to track clinical practice patterns and episodes of care, provide measures of quality of care and clinical outcomes, perform epidemiologic studies, report on patient demographics and health care utilization patterns and provide data from which health care costs can be estimated.

Appendix A. Methods and Description of Data Sources (continued)

Table A-1. Infant and Maternal Discharge Category Definitions - Clinical Classification Software (CCS) Diagnosis Codes.

CCS	Diagnosis Description
Infant Discharges	
218	Liveborn infant
219	Short gestation, low birth weight, and fetal growth retardation
220	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia
221	Respiratory distress syndrome
222	Hemolytic jaundice and perinatal jaundice
223	Birth trauma
224	Other perinatal conditions
Maternal Discharges	
176	Contraceptive and procreative management
177	Spontaneous abortion
178	Induced abortion
179	Post abortion complications
180	Ectopic pregnancy
181	Other complications of pregnancy
182	Hemorrhage during pregnancy, abruptio placenta, placenta previa
183	Hypertension complications pregnancy; childbirth and the puerperium
184	Early or threatened labor
185	Prolonged pregnancy
186	Diabetes or abnormal glucose tolerance complication pregnancy; childbirth; or the puerperium
187	Malposition; malpresentation
188	Fetopelvic disproportion; obstruction
189	Previous C-section
190	Fetal distress and abnormal forces of labor
191	Polyhydramnios and other problems of amniotic cavity
192	Umbilical cord complication
193	OB-related trauma to perineum and vulva
194	Forceps delivery
195	Other complications of birth; puerperium affecting management of mother
196	Normal pregnancy and/or delivery

Appendix A. Methods and Description of Data Sources (continued)

The *Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits* are calculated by the Alaska Native Epidemiology Center using the National Patient Information Reporting System data. The data are calculated based on the primary diagnosis and categorized using the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality's Clinical Classification Software (CCS). This software groups the outpatient ICD-9 codes into the clinical treatment they received. Further, the CCS categories for pregnancy, childbirth, and newborn infants were grouped further into the following two categories: infant and maternal discharges. Table A-1 displays the detailed definition for the Infant and Maternal categories, which combine multiple CCS Categories. More information about the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality's Clinical Classification Software may be found at: <http://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/toolssoftware/ccs/CCSUsersGuide.pdf>.

Alaska Native people are classified as Alaska Native and/or American Indian persons who visited an Indian Health Services or tribal health facility that reports data to the Indian Health Service data system. More information about the National Patient Information Reporting System and the National Data Warehouse may be found at: <http://www.ihs.gov/CIO/DataQuality/warehouse/>.

Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

The Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is a mail survey of women who have had a recent live birth developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Division of Reproductive Health to collect information on the health risk behaviors and circumstances of pregnant and postpartum women. Women who do not respond to repeated mailings are contacted and interviewed by telephone. It was initiated in the state of Alaska in 1990 by the State of Alaska Division of Public Health, Section of Maternal, Child, and Family Health. The PRAMS has a core set of questions that each participating state asks, and a limited number of state-specific questions. Topics addressed in the PRAMS questionnaire include barriers to and content of prenatal care, obstetric history, maternal use of alcohol and cigarettes, physical abuse, contraception, economic status, maternal stress, and early infant development and health status.

To be included in the Alaska PRAMS survey, women must be Alaska residents who have delivered a live birth in or out of state. Data are not routinely collected on abortions or still births thus data do not represent all women who become pregnant during a given time period, only those who delivered a live, viable infant. The survey is administered two to six months after the date of birth. Mothers of infants that die are included in the survey and grief letters are mailed out to the mothers in these situations. If births are multiple, only one infant is randomly selected. Pending adoptions are also included as long as the biological mother is included on the birth record.

Bias may be introduced due to self-reporting and recall up to 12 months post conception, or due to low response rates. Reliability of prevalence estimates depends on the number of respondents in a category. Interpreting and reporting weighted numbers that are based on small, unweighted numbers of respondents can be misleading. The degree of precision increases if the sample size is larger and decreases if the sample size is smaller.

Appendix A. Methods and Description of Data Sources (continued)

More information about the Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System may be found at: <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/wcfh/Pages/mcheipi/prams/>.

Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results Program

The Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results Program (SEER) is part of the National Cancer Institute. The SEER Program collects information on the incidence, survival, and prevalence of cancer, as well as the survival of persons with cancer. In addition, the SEER Program collects standard population data, U.S. mortality data, and U.S. population data. More information about SEER may be found at: <http://seer.cancer.gov/index.html>.

State of Alaska Epidemiology - HIV/STD Program

The HIV/STD Program addresses public health issues and activities with the goal of preventing sexually transmitted diseases and HIV infection and their impact on health in Alaska. The data presented in this report are provided by the State of Alaska Epidemiology - HIV/STD Program. Alaska Native people are classified as those having any mention of Alaska Native and/or American Indian in their records. More information may be found at: <http://www.epi.hss.state.ak.us/hivstd/default.stm>.

U.S. Census

The U.S. Census and the American Community Survey provided data about the U.S. population. The data used in this report are obtained from American Factfinder, an on-line tool from the U.S. Census. More information about the U.S. Census and American Community Survey may be found at: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) was developed in 1990 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and first implemented in Alaska in 1995. The YRBSS monitors the prevalence of behaviors that put Alaskan youth at risk for the most significant health and social problems, in order to assist in prevention and intervention planning and evaluation. This is a school-based survey of high school students administered in cooperation with the Department of Education and Early Development and the Department of Health and Social Services.

This anonymous survey examines a minimum of six categories of adolescent behavior:

- Behaviors that result in unintentional and intentional injuries
- Tobacco use
- Alcohol and other drug use
- Sexual behaviors that can result in HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases and unintended pregnancies
- Dietary behaviors
- Physical activity

Appendix A. Methods and Description of Data Sources (continued)

The YRBSS has been administered in Alaska eight times: 1995, 1999 (excluding Anchorage), 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, and 2011. Weighted (representative) data were collected in 1995, 1999, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011 resulting in published reports statewide. Data for the years 1995, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011 were included in this report. Due to small sample size, data is not available by tribal health region and is provided for the Alaska Native population statewide.

The Alaska data presented in this report were provided to the Alaska Native Epidemiology Center by the State of Alaska's YRBS program. Alaska Native youth are classified as those having any mention of Alaska Native and/or American Indian in their survey. More information about the state-level data may be found at: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/school/YRBS.htm>.

The U.S. White data were obtained from the *Youth Online: High School YRBS* data system located at: <http://nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx>.

YRBS data can only be generalized to the population that is defined in the sample: public school students in grades 9-12. Students who were enrolled in English as a Second Language classes, special education classes, correspondence schools, group home schools, and correctional schools are not represented. Also, youth who dropped out of school are not included. YRBS is based on self-report of behaviors, so bias may exist. Finally, the YRBS survey answers the what, where, and when about self-reported behaviors, but cannot answer the why and how of the behaviors.

Appendix B. Communities in the Copper River/Prince William Sound Region**Copper River/Prince William Sound Region Communities List**

Chenega	Chisana	Chistochina	Chitina
Copper Center	Copperville	Cordova	Gakona
Glennallen	Gulkana	Kenny Lake	McCarthy
Mendeltna	Mentasta Lake	Nelchina	Paxson
Silver Springs	Slana	Tatitlek	Tazlina
Tolsona	Tonsina	Valdez	Whittier
Willow Creek			

Appendix B. Communities in the Copper River/Prince William Sound Region (continued)

For some indicators reported, data is reported by geographic areas formerly used by the Indian Health Service known as Service Units. Copper River/Prince William sound communities fall into what was formerly the Anchorage Service Unit. The Anchorage Service Unit communities are listed below.

Anchorage Service Unit Communities List

Adak	Eagle River	Larsen Bay	Ridgeway
Afognak	Eklutna	Lazy Mountain	Salamatof
Akhiok	Elmendorf AFB	McCarthy	Sanak
Akutan	Eska	McGrath	Sand Point
Amchitka	False Pass	Meadow Lake	Seldovia
Anchor Point	Fritz Creek	Medfra	Seward
Anchorage	Ft. Richardson	Mendeltna	Shemya
Atka	Gakona	Mentasta	Skwentna
Attu	Girdwood	Montana Creek	Slana
Bear Creek	Glennallen	Moose Pass	Soldotna
Belkofski	Gold Creek	Nabesna	Squaw Harbor
Beluga	Goose Bay	Nanwalek	St. George
Big Lake	Gulkana	Nelson Lagoon	St. Paul
Birchwood	Halibut Cove	Newhalen	Sterling
Bird	Homer	Nikiski	Susitna
Butte	Hope	Nikolaevsk	Sutton
Cantwell	Houston	Nikolai	Takotna
Chase	Iliamna	Nikolski	Talkeetna
Chenega	Indian	Ninilchik	Tatitlek
Chickaloon Village	Johnson River (Sunrise)	Nondalton	Tazlina
Chiniak	Kachemak	Old Harbor	Telida
Chisana	Kaguyak	Ouzinkie	Tonsina
Chistochina	Kanatak	Palmer	Trappers Creek
Chitina	Karluk	Pauloff Harbor	Tyonek
Chugiak	Kasilof	Paxson	Umnak
Clam Gulch	Kenai	Pedro Bay	Unalaska
Cohoe	Kenny Lake	Peters Creek	Unga
Cold Bay	King Cove	Pile Bay	Valdez
Cooper Landing	Knik	Port Alsworth	Wasilla
Copper Center	Kodiak	Port Graham	Whittier
Copper Valley	Kodiak Naval Station	Port Lions	Wildwood
Cordova	Kokhonak	Port Moller	Willow
Dutch Harbor	Lake Clark	Portage	Zacher's Bay

Appendix C. Data Tables

Table C-1. User Population by Age Group, Alaska Native People, Copper River/Prince William Sound Region, FY 2012 (N=1,562)

Data Source: National Patient Information Reporting System, Indian Health Service National Data Warehouse

Age (years)	Male		Female		Total	
	n	% Males	n	% Females	n	% Total
0-4	77	9.9%	63	8.0%	140	9.0%
5-9	51	6.6%	60	7.6%	111	7.1%
10-14	61	7.9%	59	7.5%	120	7.7%
15-19	59	7.6%	55	7.0%	114	7.3%
20-24	59	7.6%	87	11.0%	146	9.3%
25-34	111	14.3%	116	14.7%	227	14.5%
35-44	83	10.7%	81	10.3%	164	10.5%
45-54	115	14.9%	103	13.1%	218	14.0%
55-64	93	12.0%	84	10.7%	177	11.3%
65+	65	8.4%	80	10.2%	145	9.3%
Total	774	100.0%	788	100.0%	1,562	100.0%

Appendix C. Data Tables

Table C-2a. Bridged Population Estimates by Age Group, Alaska Native People, Copper River/Prince William Sound Region, 2012 (N=1618)

Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

CR/PWS Alaska Native People						
Age (years)	Male		Female		Total	
	n	% Males	n	% Females	n	% Total
0-4	72	9.0%	75	9.2%	147	9.1%
5-9	68	8.5%	76	9.3%	144	8.9%
10-14	74	9.2%	73	9.0%	147	9.1%
15-19	72	9.0%	63	7.7%	135	8.3%
20-24	45	5.6%	57	7.0%	102	6.3%
25-29	70	8.7%	62	7.6%	132	8.2%
30-34	42	5.2%	45	5.5%	87	5.4%
35-39	31	3.9%	44	5.4%	75	4.6%
40-44	44	5.5%	36	4.4%	80	4.9%
45-49	64	8.0%	55	6.7%	119	7.4%
50-54	66	8.2%	68	8.3%	134	8.3%
55-59	41	5.1%	51	6.3%	92	5.7%
60-64	54	6.7%	40	4.9%	94	5.8%
65-69	24	3.0%	23	2.8%	47	2.9%
70-74	11	1.4%	20	2.5%	31	1.9%
75-79	17	2.1%	10	1.2%	27	1.7%
80-84	5	0.6%	7	0.9%	12	0.7%
85+	3	0.4%	10	1.2%	13	0.8%
Total	803	100.0%	815	100.0%	1,618	100.0%

Appendix C. Data Tables

Table C-2b. Population Estimates by Age Group, Total Population, United States, 2010

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 U.S. Census

Age (years)	U.S. Total Population					
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	% Total	n	% Total	n	% Total
0-4	10,268,947	6.7%	9,816,092	6.2%	19,941,883	6.4%
5-9	10,422,215	6.8%	9,974,416	6.3%	20,253,475	6.5%
10-14	10,575,482	6.9%	10,132,740	6.4%	20,876,659	6.7%
15-19	11,188,554	7.3%	10,607,712	6.7%	21,811,434	7.0%
20-24	11,341,822	7.4%	10,766,036	6.8%	22,123,026	7.1%
25-29	10,575,482	6.9%	10,449,388	6.6%	21,188,250	6.8%
30-34	10,268,947	6.7%	10,132,740	6.4%	20,565,067	6.6%
35-39	9,809,143	6.4%	9,816,092	6.2%	19,630,291	6.3%
40-44	10,422,215	6.8%	10,607,712	6.7%	21,188,250	6.8%
45-49	10,882,018	7.1%	11,241,008	7.1%	22,123,026	7.1%
50-54	11,035,286	7.2%	11,399,332	7.2%	22,434,618	7.2%
55-59	9,809,143	6.4%	10,449,388	6.6%	20,253,475	6.5%
60-64	8,583,000	5.6%	9,341,119	5.9%	17,760,739	5.7%
65-69	6,130,714	4.0%	6,807,934	4.3%	12,775,269	4.1%
70-74	4,444,768	2.9%	5,224,694	3.3%	9,659,349	3.1%
75-79	3,218,625	2.1%	4,116,426	2.6%	7,478,206	2.4%
80-84	2,299,018	1.5%	3,483,129	2.2%	5,920,246	1.9%
85+	1,839,214	1.2%	3,799,777	2.4%	5,608,655	1.8%
Total	153,267,861	100.0%	158,324,058	100.0%	311,591,919	100.0%

Appendix C. Data Tables

Table C-3. Highest Educational Attainment, 25 Years and Older, 2008-2012

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey - 5 year estimates

	CR/PWS Alaska Native People		
	n	%	Confidence Interval
Less than high school	118	15.7%	(10.0% - 21.3%)
High school diploma, GED or alternative	206	27.4%	(18.2% - 36.6%) [¥]
Some college or associate's degree	406	54.0%	(42.1% - 65.8%) [¥]
Bachelor's degree or higher	22	2.9%	(1.1% - 4.8%)
Total	752	100.0%	

	Alaska Native People Statewide		
	n	%	Confidence Interval
Less than high school	10,733	19.6%	(18.7% - 20.5%)
High school diploma, GED or alternative	22,400	41.0%	(39.7% - 42.3%)
Some college or associate's degree	17,252	31.6%	(30.2% - 32.9%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,271	7.8%	(7.0% - 8.6%)
Total	54,656	100.0%	

	U.S. Whites		
	n	%	Confidence Interval
Less than high school	12,816,909	9.2%	(9.1% - 9.3%)
High school diploma, GED or alternative	40,557,260	29.0%	(28.9% - 29.1%)
Some college or associate's degree	42,041,680	30.1%	(30.0% - 30.2%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	44,253,490	31.7%	(31.6% - 31.8%)
Total	139,669,339	100.0%	

¥ Data may not be statistically reliable with a confidence interval greater than 20%.

Appendix C. Data Tables

Table C-4. Unemployment, 16 Years and Older, 1991-2012

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

U.S. Data Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

	CR/PWS All Races		Alaska All Races		U.S. All Races	
Year	n	%	n	%	n (in thousands)	%
1991-1992	1,000	9.8%	48,797	8.6%	18,241	7.2%
1993-1994	989	9.5%	45,044	7.6%	16,936	6.5%
1995-1996	1,071	10.1%	44,589	7.3%	14,640	5.5%
1997-1998	969	9.3%	41,138	6.6%	12,949	4.7%
1999-2000	822	8.0%	39,166	6.2%	11,572	4.1%
2001-2002	930	9.0%	43,063	6.7%	15,179	5.3%
2003-2004	1,078	9.9%	50,893	7.6%	16,923	5.8%
2005-2006	935	9.0%	46,446	6.7%	14,592	4.9%
2007-2008	848	8.1%	44,178	6.3%	16,002	5.2%
2009-2010	910	8.7%	56,606	7.9%	29,090	9.5%
2011-2012	944	9.1%	53,321	7.3%	26,253	8.5%

Table C-5. Estimated Median Household Income, 2008-2012

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey - 5 year estimates

	Median Household Income	Confidence Interval
CR/PWS Alaska Native People	\$44,390	(\$33,091-\$55,689)¥
Alaska Native People Statewide	\$45,172	(\$43,836-\$46,508)
U.S. Whites	\$57,952	(\$57,840-\$58,064)

¥ Data may not be statistically reliable with a confidence interval greater than 20%.

Table C-6. Estimated Residents below the Poverty Level, All Ages, 2008-2012

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey - 5 year estimates

	Total		%	Confidence Interval
	n	Population		
CR/PWS Alaska Native People	221	1,417	15.6%	(9.8%-21.4%)
Alaska Native People Statewide	19,882	96,124	20.7%	(19.6%-21.7%)
U.S. Whites	19,793,842	192,370,509	10.3%	(10.2%-10.4%)

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Table C-7. Estimated Residents below the Poverty Level, Under 18 Years of Age, 2008-2012

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey - 5 year estimates

	n	Total Population	%	Confidence Interval
CR/PWS Alaska Native People	61	470	13.0%	(7.1%-18.8%)
Alaska Native People Statewide	7,639	30,778	24.8%	(23.6%-26.1%)
U.S. Whites	4,871,735	39,092,391	12.5%	(12.4%-12.6%)

Table C-8. Leading Causes of Death, 2008-2011

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: U.S. Data Source: National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 62, No. 6, December 20, 2013.

Note: U.S. data are from 2010.

Deaths by Rank	CR/PWS Alaska Native People			Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. White
	n	% Deaths	Rate per 100,000	Rate per 100,000	Rate per 100,000
1. Cancer	16	30.2%	337.0	233.3	200.3
2. Unintentional Injury	7	13.2%	117.8	106.9	42.8
3. Heart Disease	5	9.4%	105.4	201.5	209.6
Other Causes	25	47.2%			
All Causes	53	100.0%	1,046.4	1,133.1	861.7

Table C-9. Leading Causes of Mean Years of Potential Life Lost, Alaska Native People, Copper River/Prince William Sound Region, 2004-2008

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Leading Causes of Death	Total Deaths		Years of Potential Life Lost	
	n	Total	%	Mean
Unintentional Injuries	5	201	17.9%	40.2
Malignant Neoplasms	8	143	20.3%	17.9
Heart Disease	5	74	6.6%	14.8
All Others	24	706	62.8%	29.4
All Causes	42	1,124	100.0%	26.8

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Table C-10. Age-Adjusted Cancer Death Rates per 100,000, 1980-2011

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program

Notes: For the 2008-2011 time period, U.S. rates are calculated for 2008-2010. Rates based on less than 20 deaths should be interpreted with caution.

	CR/PWS Alaska Native People		Alaska Native People Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate
1980-1983	5	170.5	274	216.2	1,504,312	203.2
1984-1987	8	247.6	344	232.2	1,627,278	206.4
1988-1991	11	296.2	356	229.3	1,743,447	209.4
1992-1995	5	158.0	422	247.2	1,844,580	207.5
1996-1999	6	130.1	498	248.0	1,879,341	199.0
2000-2003	17	366.5	545	244.0	1,917,594	192.6
2004-2007	13	361.2	620	243.7	1,921,011	181.5
2008-2011	16	337.0	678	233.3	1,460,343	173.2

Table C-11. Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Death Rates per 100,000, 1980-2011

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program

Notes: For the 2008-2011 time period, U.S. rates are calculated for 2008-2010. Rates based on less than 20 deaths should be interpreted with caution.

	CR/PWS Alaska Native People		Alaska Native People Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate
1980-1983	7	266.1	296	262.5	2,725,635	393.9
1984-1987	8	231.1	345	274.4	2,725,824	364.4
1988-1991	7	215.9	374	273.8	2,598,370	324.0
1992-1995	6	172.6	382	258.7	2,581,045	295.5
1996-1999	5	131.6	381	226.7	2,552,629	270.4
2000-2003	8	199.9	435	218.7	2,431,322	242.3
2004-2007	9	296.0	429	193.7	2,205,287	205.9
2008-2011	5	105.4	556	201.5	1,560,361	181.8

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Table C-12. Age-Adjusted Unintentional Injury Death Rates per 100,000, 1980-2011

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program

Notes: For the 2008-2011 time period, U.S. rates are calculated for 2008-2010. Rates based on less than 20 deaths should be interpreted with caution.

	CR/PWS Alaska Native People		Alaska Native People Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate
1980-1983	15	389.0	467	184.6	264,973	34.9
1984-1987	8	194.7	460	175.6	255,257	31.9
1988-1991	6	123.5	439	144.6	257,476	30.8
1992-1995	8	123.0	430	122.2	254,601	29.0
1996-1999	11	211.8	377	109.4	281,609	30.5
2000-2003	7	103.8	401	104.9	315,883	32.9
2004-2007	6	105.3	398	100.4	366,006	36.6
2008-2011	7	117.8	438	106.9	286,895	36.7

Table C-13. Current Smokers, 18 Years and Older, 1993-2012

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Note: For the 1993-1997 time period, Copper River/Prince William Sound data are suppressed due to a small sample size (n<50).

		CR/PWS Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Whites
1993-1997	%	N/A	41.8%	25.1%
	Confidence Interval	N/A	(38.2%-45.4%)	(23.5%-26.8%)
1998-2002	%	47.6%	42.6%	23.9%
	Confidence Interval	(32.3%-63.4%) [¥]	(39.6%-45.6%)	(22.5%-25.4%)
2003-2007	%	33.4%	42.3%	21.2%
	Confidence Interval	(23.3%-45.4%) [¥]	(40.1%-44.6%)	(20.3%-22.2%)
2008-2012	%	26.0%	39.0%	19.1%
	Confidence Interval	(16.3%-38.9%) [¥]	(36.7%-41.4%)	(18.1%-20.1%)

N/A Not Available

[¥] Data may not be statistically reliable with a confidence interval greater than 20%.

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Table C-14. Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, 18 Years and Older, 1992-2012

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Note: For the 1992-1996 time period, Copper River/Prince William Sound data are suppressed due to a small sample size (n<50).

		CR/PWS Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Whites
1992-1996	%	N/A	11.6%	4.9%
	Confidence Interval	N/A	(9.8%-13.8%)	(4.1%-5.8%)
1997-2001	%	9.9%	13.7%	4.6%
	Confidence Interval	(3.9%-23.1%)	(11.8%-15.9%)	(3.9%-5.4%)
2002-2007	%	9.7%	10.4%	4.7%
	Confidence Interval	(3.6%-24.0%) [¥]	(9.0%-12.0%)	(4.0%-5.4%)
2008-2012	%	7.9%	11.7%	4.1%
	Confidence Interval	(3.0%-19.2%)	(10.4%-13.2%)	(3.6%-4.7%)

N/A Not Available

¥ Data may not be statistically reliable with a confidence interval greater than 20%.

Table C-15. Binge Drinking, 18 Years and Older, 1993-2012

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Note: For the 1993-1997 time period, Copper River/Prince William Sound data are suppressed due to a small sample size (n<50).

		CR/PWS Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Whites
1993-1997	%	N/A	22.1%	19.8%
	Confidence Interval	N/A	(19.3%-25.2%)	(18.3%-21.5%)
1998-2002	%	33.3%	23.0%	18.4%
	Confidence Interval	(19.9%-50.0%) [¥]	(20.4%-25.8%)	(17.2%-19.7%)
2003-2007	%	6.1%	18.9%	17.7%
	Confidence Interval	(2.2%-15.6%)	(16.8%-21.3%)	(16.5%-18.9%)
2008-2012	%	29.5%	19.6%	19.1%
	Confidence Interval	(18.0%-44.4%) [¥]	(17.3%-22.1%)	(17.9%-20.4%)

N/A Not Available

¥ Data may not be statistically reliable with a confidence interval greater than 20%.

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Table C-16. Overweight ($25 \leq \text{BMI} \leq 29.9$), 18 Years and Older, 1993-2012

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Note: For the 1993-1997 time period, Copper River/Prince William Sound data are suppressed due to a small sample size ($n < 50$).

		CR/PWS Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Whites
1993-1997	%	N/A	38.8%	36.7%
	Confidence Interval	N/A	(35.1%-42.6%)	(34.8%-38.7%)
1998-2002	%	37.5%	38.1%	39.6%
	Confidence Interval	(23.7%-53.6%) [¥]	(35.1%-41.1%)	(38.0%-41.2%)
2003-2007	%	45.2%	38.6%	38.5%
	Confidence Interval	(32.8%-58.3%) [¥]	(36.4%-40.9%)	(37.4%-39.7%)
2008-2012	%	29.3%	36.4%	38.6%
	Confidence Interval	(18.4%-43.3%) [¥]	(34.1%-38.8%)	(37.4%-39.8%)

N/A Not Available

¥ Data may not be statistically reliable with a confidence interval greater than 20%.

Table C-17. Obesity ($\text{BMI} \geq 30$), 18 Years and Older, 1993-2012

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Note: For the 1993-1997 time period, Copper River/Prince William Sound data are suppressed due to a small sample size ($n < 50$).

		CR/PWS Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Whites
1993-1997	%	N/A	19.8%	15.9%
	Confidence Interval	N/A	(17.2%-22.6%)	(14.5%-17.4%)
1998-2002	%	40.6%	29.9%	20.0%
	Confidence Interval	(26.7%-56.2%) [¥]	(27.1%-32.8%)	(18.7%-21.2%)
2003-2007	%	27.0%	28.6%	24.6%
	Confidence Interval	(18.0%-38.3%) [¥]	(26.7%-30.5%)	(23.6%-25.7%)
2008-2012	%	36.1%	34.1%	26.5%
	Confidence Interval	(24.4%-49.6%)	(31.8%-36.4%)	(25.5%-27.6%)

N/A Not Available

¥ Data may not be statistically reliable with a confidence interval greater than 20%.

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Table C-18. Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence, 18 Years and Older, 1999-2012

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Note: For the 1999-2006 and 2004-2012 time periods, Copper River/Prince William Sound data are suppressed due to a small sample size (n<50).

		CR/PWS Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Whites
1999-2006	%	N/A	32.5%	22.0%
	Confidence Interval	N/A	(29.2%-36.0%)	(20.6%-23.4%)
2001-2009	%	35.8%	34.8%	21.3%
	Confidence Interval	(22.5%-51.7%) [¥]	(31.4%-38.4%)	(19.9%-22.8%)
2004-2012	%	N/A	34.6%	21.3%
	Confidence Interval	N/A	(31.3%-37.9%)	(19.9%-22.7%)

N/A Not Available

¥ Data may not be statistically reliable with a confidence interval greater than 20%.

Table C-19. Abstinence from Tobacco Use During Pregnancy, Pregnant Women, 1991-2010

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Note: Race is determined by the race of the infant and not the mother.

	CR/PWS Mothers of Alaska Native Infants		Mothers of Alaska Native Infants Statewide		Mothers of Alaska White Infants	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
1991-1995	89	60.5%	8,611	61.5%	29,390	82.5%
1996-2000	108	64.7%	8,961	65.9%	25,937	85.4%
2001-2005	135	77.6%	9,840	68.8%	26,196	87.4%
2006-2010	110	65.1%	11,102	69.7%	28,944	89.5%

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Table C-20. Abstinence from Alcohol Use During Pregnancy, Pregnant Women, 1991-2010

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

	CR/PWS Alaska Native People		Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Whites	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
1991-1995	122	83.0%	11,636	83.1%	33,925	95.3%
1996-2000	156	93.4%	12,464	91.6%	29,609	97.5%
2001-2005	167	96.0%	13,575	94.9%	29,307	97.8%
2006-2010	160	94.7%	15,134	95.0%	31,444	97.2%

Table C-21. High School Students Who Smoked Cigarettes on One or More of the Past 30 Days, 1995, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Natives Statewide	U.S. Whites†
1995	%	61.9%	32.2%	38.3%
	Confidence Interval	(52.2%-70.7%)	(28.9%-35.6%)	(35.6%-41.1%)
2003	%	44.2%	12.2%	24.9%
	Confidence Interval	(38.6%-50.0%)	(10.2%-14.6%)	(22.4%-27.5%)
2007	%	31.7%	13.1%	23.2%
	Confidence Interval	(24.3%-40.2%)	(10.8%-15.7%)	(20.4%-26.2%)
2009	%	24.2%	13.0%	22.5%
	Confidence Interval	(17.0%-33.2%)	(10.5%-15.9%)	(20.0%-25.2%)
2011	%	26.4%	9.9%	20.3%
	Confidence Interval	(16.3%-39.7%) [¥]	(7.4%-13.0%)	(18.4%-22.2%)

† Non Hispanic

¥ Data may not be statistically reliable with a confidence interval greater than 20%.

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Table C-22. High School Students Who Chewed Tobacco or Snuff on One or More of the Past 30 Days, 1995, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites‡
1995	%	22.5%	14.4%	14.5%
	Confidence Interval	(16.3%-30.1%)	(11.9%-17.3%)	(13.1%-16.1%)
2003	%	24.4%	7.4%	7.6%
	Confidence Interval	(15.3%-36.7%) [¥]	(5.7%-9.6%)	(5.8%-9.8%)
2007	%	16.5%	8.3%	10.3%
	Confidence Interval	(8.0%-31.1%) [¥]	(6.6%-10.5%)	(8.2%-12.9%)
2009	%	22.1%	10.8%	11.9%
	Confidence Interval	(15.0%-31.4%)	(7.9%-14.7%)	(9.5%-14.6%)
2011	%	12.4%	6.9%	9.3%
	Confidence Interval	(9.3%-16.4%)	(5.2%-9.0%)	(7.8%-11.0%)

‡ Non Hispanic

¥ Data may not be statistically reliable with a confidence interval greater than 20%.

Table C-23. High School Students Who Had at Least One Drink of Alcohol on One or More of the Past 30 Days, 1995, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites‡
1995	%	43.9%	48.1%	54.1%
	Confidence Interval	(36.5%-51.5%)	(43.9%-52.3%)	(50.5%-57.6%)
2003	%	37.6%	39.0%	47.1%
	Confidence Interval	(27.3%-49.1%) [¥]	(35.0%-43.1%)	(44.1%-50.2%)
2007	%	40.7%	39.4%	47.3%
	Confidence Interval	(30.0%-52.4%) [¥]	(35.7%-43.2%)	(43.9%-50.7%)
2009	%	32.3%	33.5%	44.7%
	Confidence Interval	(27.4%-37.6%)	(29.6%-37.6%)	(42.4%-47.1%)
2011	%	20.7%	29.8%	40.3%
	Confidence Interval	(15.7%-26.7%)	(26.0%-33.9%)	(38.3%-42.2%)

‡ Non Hispanic

¥ Data may not be statistically reliable with a confidence interval greater than 20%.

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Table C-24. High School Students Reporting Binge Drinking on One or More of the Past 30 Days, 1995, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites‡
1995	%	31.3%	31.3%	35.6%
	Confidence Interval	(24.9%-38.6%)	(28.0%-34.8%)	(31.0%-40.4%)
2003	%	26.8%	26.4%	31.8%
	Confidence Interval	(17.0%-39.7%) [‡]	(22.7%-30.5%)	(29.8%-33.9%)
2007	%	26.9%	25.4%	29.8%
	Confidence Interval	(18.3%-37.6%)	(22.1%-29.0%)	(27.4%-32.4%)
2009	%	19.0%	22.5%	27.8%
	Confidence Interval	(14.3%-24.8%)	(19.4%-26.1%)	(25.7%-29.9%)
2011	%	12.4%	18.0%	24.0%
	Confidence Interval	(8.8%-17.3%)	(15.2%-21.3%)	(22.8%-25.3%)

‡ Non Hispanic

¥ Data may not be statistically reliable with a confidence interval greater than 20%.

Table C-25. High School Students Who Used Marijuana on One or More of the Past 30 Days, 1995, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites‡
1995	%	29.4%	28.6%	24.5%
	Confidence Interval	(22.3%-37.6%)	(26.0%-31.4%)	(22.0%-27.3%)
2003	%	35.7%	20.5%	21.7%
	Confidence Interval	(30.1%-41.8%)	(17.9%-23.4%)	(19.4%-24.2%)
2007	%	31.8%	16.7%	19.9%
	Confidence Interval	(23.3%-41.6%)	(14.1%-19.6%)	(17.4%-22.6%)
2009	%	28.7%	20.6%	20.7%
	Confidence Interval	(20.8%-38.1%)	(17.7%-24.0%)	(18.9%-22.6%)
2011	%	26.3%	19.3%	21.7%
	Confidence Interval	(18.3%-36.2%)	(16.8%-22.1%)	(19.6%-24.0%)

‡ Non Hispanic

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Table C-26. High School Students Who Used Any Form of Cocaine, Including Powder, Crack or Freebase During Their Lifetime, 1995, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites‡
1995	%	7.3%	8.3%	6.5%
	Confidence Interval	(3.1%-16.6%)	(6.8%-10.1%)	(5.4%-7.9%)
2003	%	7.3%	6.4%	8.7%
	Confidence Interval	(4.4%-12.0%)	(5.1%-8.0%)	(7.4%-10.2%)
2007	%	7.2%	7.9%	7.4%
	Confidence Interval	(4.0%-12.7%)	(6.0%-10.5%)	(6.3%-8.7%)
2009	%	4.0%	8.6%	6.3%
	Confidence Interval	(2.0%-7.5%)	(6.8%-10.7%)	(5.3%-7.4%)
2011	%	3.7%	5.3%	6.7%
	Confidence Interval	(2.2%-6.3%)	(4.0%-7.0%)	(6.0%-7.5%)

‡ Non Hispanic

Table C-27. High School Students Who Engaged in Recommended Levels of Physical Activity, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Natives Statewide	U.S. Whites‡
2007	%	32.1%	46.1%	37.0%
	Confidence Interval	(24.2%-41.3%)	(42.3%-49.9%)	(33.9%-40.3%)
2009	%	34.9%	44.9%	19.7%
	Confidence Interval	(26.9%-43.7%)	(41.2%-48.5%)	(18.4%-21.2%)
2011	%	42.7%	46.3%	30.4%
	Confidence Interval	(34.5%-51.3%)	(42.7%-49.9%)	(28.3%-32.6%)

‡ Non Hispanic

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Table C-28. High School Students Who Were Overweight, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites‡
2003	%	13.0%	14.9%	13.1%
	Confidence Interval	(9.3%-18.0%)	(12.6%-17.4%)	(11.9%-14.3%)
2007	%	21.3%	14.4%	14.1%
	Confidence Interval	(15.6%-28.5%)	(12.2%-17.0%)	(12.8%-15.6%)
2009	%	16.7%	13.6%	13.5%
	Confidence Interval	(12.4%-22.2%)	(11.4%-16.1%)	(11.9%-15.2%)
2011	%	17.2%	13.4%	14.2%
	Confidence Interval	(13.0%-22.3%)	(11.5%-15.5%)	(12.9%-15.6%)

‡ Non Hispanic

Table C-29. High School Students Who Were Obese, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Natives Statewide	U.S. Whites‡
2003	%	13.7%	10.2%	10.3%
	Confidence Interval	(8.3%-21.6%)	(8.2%-12.7%)	(8.5%-12.3%)
2007	%	13.4%	10.3%	10.6%
	Confidence Interval	(8.6%-20.3%)	(8.4%-12.6%)	(9.2%-12.2%)
2009	%	11.6%	11.8%	10.2%
	Confidence Interval	(8.9%-15.0%)	(9.6%-14.6%)	(8.7%-11.9%)
2011	%	14.8%	10.2%	11.5%
	Confidence Interval	(10.8%-20.3%)	(8.3%-12.5%)	(9.7%-13.5%)

‡ Non Hispanic

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Table C-30. High School Students Who Have Ever Engaged in Sexual Intercourse, 1995, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Natives Statewide	U.S. Whites‡
1995	%	52.3%	46.4%	48.9%
	Confidence Interval	(40.3%-64.1%) [¥]	(42.4%-50.3%)	(43.8%-54.1%)
2003	%	50.3%	36.5%	41.8%
	Confidence Interval	(40.4%-60.2%)	(32.0%-41.2%)	(39.0%-44.5%)
2007	%	49.3%	43.6%	43.7%
	Confidence Interval	(43.6%-55.1%)	(39.2%-48.1%)	(40.5%-47.0%)
2009	%	49.4%	41.6%	42.0%
	Confidence Interval	(42.4%-56.5%)	(37.0%-46.3%)	(37.9%-46.3%)
2011	%	42.6%	36.7%	44.3%
	Confidence Interval	(34.7%-50.8%)	(32.0%-41.8%)	(41.1%-47.4%)

‡ Non Hispanic

¥ Data may not be statistically reliable with a confidence interval greater than 20%.

Table C-31. High School Students Who Had Sad or Hopeless Feelings That Caused Them to Stop Doing Some Usual Activities During the Past 12 Months, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Natives Statewide	U.S. Whites‡
2003	%	25.1%	25.3%	26.2%
	Confidence Interval	(19.2%-32.1%)	(22.5%-28.4%)	(24.1%-28.4%)
2007	%	31.7%	25.2%	26.2%
	Confidence Interval	(26.6%-37.3%)	(22.0%-28.7%)	(24.5%-28.0%)
2009	%	25.6%	25.1%	23.7%
	Confidence Interval	(19.9%-32.2%)	(22.0%-28.5%)	(22.1%-25.3%)
2011	%	23.4%	26.8%	27.2%
	Confidence Interval	(19.7%-27.6%)	(23.4%-30.6%)	(25.8%-28.7%)

‡ Non Hispanic

Appendix C. Data Tables

Table C-32. High School Students Who Attempted Suicide One or More Times During the Past 12 Months, 1995, 2003, 2007, 2009, and 2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Natives Statewide	U.S. Whites‡
1995	%	18.7%	7.8%	7.6%
	Confidence Interval	(11.5%-29.0%)	(6.3%-9.6%)	(6.6%-8.9%)
2003	%	15.4%	6.0%	6.9%
	Confidence Interval	(10.3%-22.4%)	(4.6%-7.8%)	(5.9%-8.0%)
2007	%	20.2%	7.4%	5.6%
	Confidence Interval	(13.5%-29.0%)	(5.9%-9.3%)	(5.0%-6.3%)
2009	%	12.5%	7.1%	5.0%
	Confidence Interval	(6.1%-24.0%)	(5.4%-9.4%)	(4.4%-5.7%)
2011	%	12.0%	7.5%	6.2%
	Confidence Interval	(6.4%-21.5%)	(5.5%-10.1%)	(5.6%-6.9%)

‡ Non Hispanic

Appendix C. Data Tables

Table C-33. Fertility Rate per 1,000, Females Aged 15-44 Years, 1983-2010

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics

Note: For the 2007-2010 time period, U.S. White data are for 2007-2009.

	CR/PWS Alaska Native People		Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Whites		U.S. Whites	
	Births	Rate	Births	Rate	Births	Rate	Births	Rate
1983-1986	120	111.4	9,239	136.5	35,338	82.7	N/A	63.5
1987-1990	141	116.3	10,688	139.3	31,267	73.5	N/A	65.6
1991-1994	81	62.5	10,213	120.9	30,045	68.3	N/A	65.5
1995-1998	91	67.2	9,433	103.7	26,174	60.6	N/A	63.3
1999-2002	121	80.7	9,710	100.5	24,791	60.3	N/A	64.8
2003-2006	113	69.5	10,368	104.7	25,661	63.3	N/A	66.6
2007-2010	114	82.8	11,448	115.6	27,124	67.8	N/A	67.5

N/A Not Available

Table C-34. Teen Birth Rates per 1,000, Females Aged 15-19 Years, 1981-2010

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

	CR/PWS Alaska Native People		Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Whites	
	Births	Rate	Births	Rate	Births	Rate
1981-1990	61	142.5	3,649	117.9	6,334	46.4
1991-2000	33	48.7	4,074	95.5	6,164	40.8
2001-2010	47	45.6	4,466	74.3	4,707	27.3

Table C-35. Breastfeeding Initiation, 2004-2008

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

U.S. Data Source: Breastfeeding Among U.S. Children Born 1999-2007, CDC National Immunization Survey.

http://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/data/NIS_data/index.htm

Note: The U.S. data uses a slightly different definition for measuring breastfeeding. Breastfeeding initiation in the PRAMS roughly corresponds to the National Immunization Survey's breastfeeding ever data.

	n	%	Confidence Interval
Anchorage Service Unit Alaska Natives	1,153	90.0%	(88.3%-91.4%)
Alaska Natives Statewide	N/A	91.4%	N/A
U.S. Total Population (2006)	24,866	74.0%	(73.1%-74.9%)

N/A Not Available

Appendix C. Data Tables

Table C-36. Breastfeeding 8 weeks Postpartum, 2004-2008

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

U.S. Data Source: Breastfeeding Among U.S. Children Born 1999-2007, CDC National Immunization Survey.

http://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/data/NIS_data/index.htm

Note: The U.S. data uses a slightly different definition for measuring breastfeeding. Breastfeeding at eight weeks postpartum in the PRAMS roughly corresponds to the National Immunization Survey's breastfeeding at two months.

	n	%	Confidence Interval
Anchorage Service Unit Alaska Natives	785	64.3%	(61.7%-66.8%)
Alaska Natives Statewide (2006)	N/A	65.7%	N/A
U.S. Total Population (2006)	N/A	62.5%	(61.5%-63.5%)

N/A Not Available

Table C-37. Childhood Witness - Intimate Partner Violence, 18 Years and Older, 1999-2012

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Note: For the 1999-2006 and 2004-2012 time periods, Copper River/Prince William Sound data are suppressed due to a small sample size (n<50).

		CR/PWS Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Whites
1999-2006	N	48	1,871	6,455
	%	N/A	29.9%	16.4%
	Confidence Interval	N/A	(26.8%-33.3%)	(15.2%-17.7%)
2001-2009	N	52	1,907	6,622
	%	47.5%	31.0%	17.1%
	Confidence Interval	(32.5%-63.0%) [‡]	(27.8%-34.5%)	(15.8%-18.4%)
2004-2012	N	49	2,046	7,383
	%	N/A	32.8%	17.8%
	Confidence Interval	N/A	(29.7%-36.1%)	(16.5%-19.1%)

N/A Not Available

‡ Data may not be statistically reliable with a confidence interval greater than 20%.

Appendix C. Data Tables

Table C-38. Gonorrhea Rates per 100,000 population, 2001-2012

Data Source: National Center for HIV/AIDs, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention. CDC Wonder. <http://wonder.cdc.gov>

	Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Non-Native People Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate
2001	236	215.4	218	40.4	43605	23.4
2002	355	310.6	287	51.9	46781	25.0
2003	297	259.0	273	48.8	49275	26.2
2004	310	256.3	267	46.2	50763	27.0
2005	316	269.0	285	49.0	53666	28.4
2006	290	240.6	338	57.2	56186	29.7
2007	268	227.0	311	51.2	54360	28.7
2008	342	279.8	228	37.2	48679	25.7
2009	670	541.1	334	53.7	42884	22.6
2010	937	724.0	336	54.6	46774	25.5
2011	706	535.8	287	46.0	50361	27.4
2012	557	442.4	162	27.4	59512	29.7

Figure C-39. Chlamydia Rates per 100,000 population, 2001-2012

CR/PWS Data Source: State of Alaska Epidemiology - HIV/STD program.

Instant Atlas <http://www.epi.hss.state.ak.us/hivstd/std2010/atlas.html>.

Statewide and U.S. Data Source: National Center for HIV/AIDs, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention. CDC Wonder. <http://wonder.cdc.gov>

	CR/PWS Alaska Native People		Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Non-Natives Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate
2001	N/A	686.7	1,253	1,047.5	1,474	275.3	161,671	81.6
2002	N/A	919.6	1,616	1,345.4	2,119	397.4	178,802	90.0
2003	N/A	1,356.9	1,793	1,427.2	2,079	372.4	194,204	97.5
2004	N/A	1,605.6	1,835	1,439.9	2,150	374.3	206,945	103.6
2005	N/A	1,294.8	2,113	1,636.4	2,225	378.6	216,165	107.9
2006	N/A	1,866.7	2,298	1,768.6	2,215	368.8	222,351	110.7
2007	N/A	985.6	2,390	1,817.9	2,497	410.3	237,704	118.1
2008	N/A	813.2	2,462	1,855.8	2,383	387.8	252,079	125.0
2009	N/A	904.1	2,617	1,899.0	2,598	421.2	261,271	129.2
2010	N/A	969.9	2,849	2,023.8	3,176	510.6	280,465	140.1
2011	N/A	1,807.2	2,749	1,927.7	3,063	491.7	318,272	158.8
2012	23.0	1,370.7	2,545	1,821.8	2,648	525.9	344,196	171.7

N/A Not Available

Appendix C. Data Tables

Table C-40. Women with a Pap Test in the Past Three Years, Ages 21-65 Years, 2004-2012

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

		CR/PWS Total Population	Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Whites
2004-2012	%	79.7%	87.2%	87.5%
	Confidence Interval	(71.0%-86.3%)	(82.3%-90.9%)	(85.7%-89.1%)

Table C-41. Women with a Mammogram in the Past Two Years, Ages 50-74 Years, 2004-2012

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

		CR/PWS Total Population	Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Whites
2004-2012	%	59.4%	76.8%	74.9%
	Confidence Interval	(48.0%-69.9%) [¥]	(71.4%-81.5%)	(72.2%-77.4%)

¥ Data may not be statistically reliable with a confidence interval greater than 20%.

Table C-42. Flexible Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Ever, Adults, 50 Years and Older, 2004-2012

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

		CR/PWS Total Population	Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Whites
2004-2012	%	44.7%	57.6%	59.7%
	Confidence Interval	(37.0%-52.6%)	(53.9%-61.3%)	(57.8%-61.5%)

Table C-43. Adequate Prenatal Care, Pregnant Women, 1986-2010

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

	CR/PWS Alaska Native People		Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska White People	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
1986-1990	95	45.9%	8,181	55.9%	28,317	73.2%
1991-1995	91	62.0%	8,785	62.7%	28,253	79.3%
1996-2000	102	60.8%	7,451	54.8%	23,106	76.1%
2001-2005	103	59.5%	7,110	49.7%	22,678	75.7%
2006-2010	101	59.5%	7,412	46.5%	23,383	72.3%

Appendix C. Data Tables

Table C-44. Dental Cleaning Within the Past Year, 18 Years and Older, 1999-2010

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

		CR/PWS Total Population	Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Whites
1999-2006	%	62.0%	64.1%	76.0%
	Confidence Interval	(54.2%-69.2%)	(60.3%-67.7%)	(74.3%-77.6%)
2002-2010	%	58.5%	61.7%	74.1%
	Confidence Interval	(51.5%-65.2%)	(57.9%-65.3%)	(72.5%-75.7%)

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Appendix E. Glossary of Terms

Age-Adjusted Rate - Rates have been mathematically weighted to allow comparisons of populations with different age distributions. Adjustment is usually made to a standard population. This report adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Standard Population.

Body Mass Index - A weight by height measure; defined as weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters. This measure correlates closely with body density and skin fold thickness.

Underweight..... BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²	Normal Weight 18.5 ≤ BMI < 25 kg/m ²
Overweight 25 ≤ BMI < 30 kg/m ²	Obese..... BMI ≥ 30 kg/m ²
Youth Overweight 85 th ≤ BMI < 95 th percentile	Youth Obese BMI ≥ 95 th percentile

Unadjusted Rate (aka. Crude Rate) - The proportion of a population that experiences the event of interest (e.g. injury hospitalization rate) during a specified period. It is calculated by dividing the number of observations by the appropriate population and then multiplied by 100,000 or other appropriate multiplier. When interpreting unadjusted rates, be aware that the rates may be affected by differences in the age distribution between the comparison populations.

Federal Fiscal Year - Federal Fiscal Year is defined as October 1 to September 30.

Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Year - GPRA Year is defined as July 1 to June 30.

Healthy People Goal - Healthy People 2020 national goals sets health targets to be achieved by the year 2020. Healthy People 2020 provides a framework for health promotion and disease prevention.

Infant Mortality Rate - A rate calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths during a given time period by the number of live births reported in the same time period. It is expressed as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Infant is defined as age from birth up to one year.

International Classification of Diseases (ICD) - An international system designed to standardize the classification of symptoms, injuries, diseases and other health issues for medical records. The ICD is developed collaboratively between the World Health Organization and ten international centers.

Mortality Rate - Also referred to as death rate, it is the proportion of a population that dies during a specified period. It is calculated by dividing the number of deaths during a given time period by the appropriate population for that time period. It is generally reported as the number of deaths per 100,000.

Prevalence - The number of cases of illness or other condition in a population at a point in time divided by the total number of persons in that population.

Rate Ratio - A comparison of two groups in terms of incidence rates, mortality rates, or other event of interest.