

# Aleutians & Pribilofs Regional Health Profile



ALASKA NATIVE  
**EPIDEMIOLOGY**  
CENTER

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## Acknowledgements

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Specifically, we would like to thank the following:

### Tribal - Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium

- Alaska Native Diabetes Registry
- Immunization Program
- 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

### Reference Recommendation:

Alaska Native Epidemiology Center. Aleutians & Pribilofs Regional Health Profile. Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium. Anchorage, September 2012.

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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 Aleutians & Pribilofs 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. In general, the Aleutians & Pribilofs Region closely aligns with the service areas of the following regional tribal health organizations: Aleutian & Pribilof Islands Association and Eastern Aleutian Tribes. This region coincides with the Aleutians East Borough and Aleutians West Census Area, which allows for the use of readily available population numbers.

Most of the data presented in this report are for Alaska Native/American Indian people alone. The exceptions to this are listed in Appendix A. In this report, reference to Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native people means Alaska Native/American Indian people residing in the Aleutians & Pribilofs Region at the time data were collected. The communities included in the Aleutians & Pribilofs 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, data 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.

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## Regional Health Profile Organization

The **Regional Health Profile Overview** summarizes the most recent data presented on each indicator page. Details and citations for the data in the Regional Health Profile Overview may be found within the document.

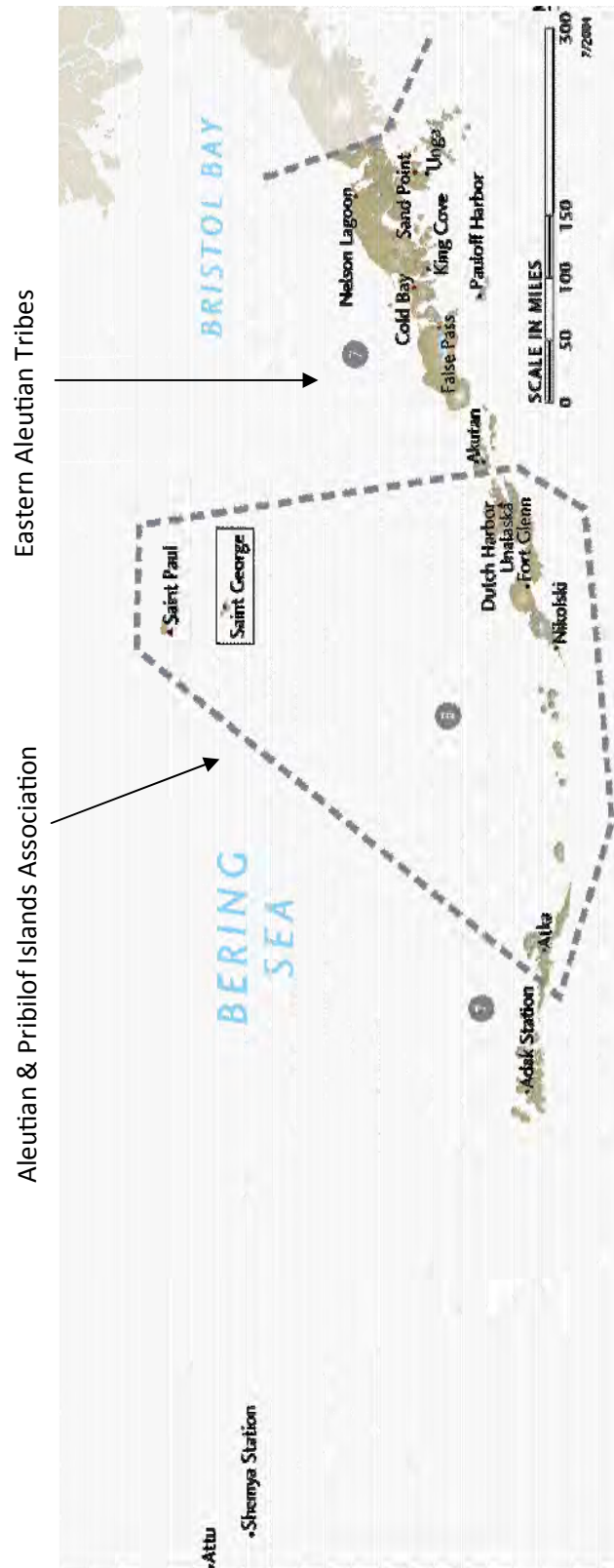
The health indicators are presented in eight sections:

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. **Health Behavior - Adult** includes data on tobacco use, alcohol consumption, physical activity, obesity, and intimate partner violence among people aged 18 and older.
5. **Health Behavior - Adolescent** 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 low birth weight, fertility rate, teen birth rate, 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 immunizations, prenatal care, and dental visits.
8. **Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)** data are included for Eastern Aleutian Tribes on cervical, breast, colorectal cancer, alcohol, and depression screenings as well as data on dental access, immunizations, tobacco cessation, intimate partner violence, and cardiovascular disease assessment as reported in the GPRA reports.

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 analysis 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.
  - **Appendix E. Glossary of Terms.** This appendix lists a glossary of terms which are used throughout this regional health profile.
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## Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Map



## Regional Health Profile Overview - Mortality

Indicator	Healthy People 2020 Objective	Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Time Period for Alaska Data
Leading Cause of Death	N/A	Cancer	Cancer	Heart Disease	2004-2008
Years of Potential Life Lost (Mean)	N/A	25.7	28.7	17.4 <sup>1</sup>	2004-2008
Life Expectancy - Male	N/A	69.6	67.5	75.4	2000-2008
Life Expectancy - Female	N/A	70.2	73.5	80.4	2000-2008
Cancer Deaths per 100,000	160.6	230.7	226.3	182.4	2004-2008
Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000	100.8	231.0	169.0	205.1	2004-2008
Unintentional Injury Deaths per 100,000	36.0	102.2	97.7	39.9	2004-2008
Leading Cause of Injury Death	N/A	Unintentional Poisoning	Suicide	Motor Vehicle Accidents <sup>2</sup>	1999-2005

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

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

<sup>2</sup> The Three Leading Causes of Injury Mortality in the United States, 1999-2005, Lois A. Fingerhut, Robert N. Anderson, National Center for Health Statistics, Health & Statistics, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hestat/injury99-05/injury99-05.htm>

N/A Not Available

## Regional Health Profile Overview - Morbidity

Indicator	Healthy People 2020 Objective	Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Time Period for Alaska Data
Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits - Eastern Aleutian Tribes	N/A	Immunization and screening for infectious disease	Maternal Visits	Progress visit, not otherwise specified <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010
Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits - Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association	N/A	Immunization and screening for infectious disease	Maternal Visits	Progress visit, not otherwise specified <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010
Leading Cause of Injury Hospitalizations	N/A	Falls	Falls	N/A	1991-2003
Unintentional Injury Hospitalization per 10,000	N/A	59.6	99.8	N/A	1991-2003
Fall Hospitalization per 10,000	N/A	29.8	38.7	N/A	1991-2003
Suicide Attempt Hospitalization per 10,000	N/A	†	20.4	N/A	1991-2003
Assault Hospitalization per 10,000	N/A	8.1	18.5	N/A	1991-2003
Leading Cancers	N/A	Colorectal	Colorectal	Breast <sup>2</sup>	1989-2007
Diabetes per 1,000	N/A	45	41	59 <sup>3</sup>	2009
Percent Increase in Diabetes Prevalence	N/A	88%	125%	N/A	1990 to 2009

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

<sup>1</sup> Hing 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.

<sup>2</sup> Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Program; the data presented is for 2002-2006.

<sup>3</sup> Centers 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

† Too few numbers to report

## Regional Health Profile Overview - Adult Health Behavior

Indicator	Healthy People 2020 Objective	Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Time Period for Alaska Data
Smoking	12.0%	44.4%	39.5%	17.9%	2007-2009
Smokeless Tobacco Use	0.3%	15.8%	10.9%	3.5%	2007-2009
Binge Drinking	24.3%	†	19.2%	16.0%	2007-2009
Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence	N/A	†	36.7%	N/A	2009
Overweight	N/A	40.1%	37.3%	36.3%	2007-2009
Obese	30.6%	34.2%	34.5%	25.4%	2007-2009
Abstaining from Smoking during Pregnancy	98.6%	59.7%	68.6%	89.6%	2004-2008
Abstaining from Alcohol Consumption during Pregnancy	98.3%	95.5%	95.8%	N/A	2004-2008

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

† Too few numbers to report

N/A Not Available

## Regional Health Profile Overview - Adolescent Health Behavior

Indicator	Healthy People 2020 Objective	Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Time Period for Alaska Data
Cigarette Smoking During the Past Month	16.0%	24.2%	13.0%	22.5%	2009
Spit Tobacco Use During the Past Month	6.9%	22.1%	10.8%	11.9%	2009
Alcohol Use During the Past 30 Days	16.5%	32.3%	33.5%	44.7%	2009
Binge Drinking During the Past 30 Days	8.5%	19.0%	22.5%	27.8%	2009
Marijuana Use During the Past 30 Days	6.0%	28.7%	20.6%	20.7%	2009
Cocaine Use During Lifetime	N/A	4.0%	8.6%	6.3%	2009
Recommended Levels of Physical Activity Engagement During the Past 7 Days	N/A	34.9%	44.9%	39.9%	2009
Overweight	N/A	16.7%	13.6%	13.6%	2009
Obesity	16.1%	11.6%	11.8%	10.3%	2009
Sexual Intercourse Ever	N/A	49.4%	41.6%	42.0%	2009
Sad or Hopeless Feelings During the Past Year	N/A	25.6%	25.1%	23.7%	2009
Suicide Attempt During the Past Year	N/A	12.5%	7.1%	5.0%	2009

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	Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Time Period for Alaska Data
Low Birth Weight	7.8%	4.7%	5.6%	6.9%	1999-2008
Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women Aged 15-44	N/A	73.4	107.4	66.3	2004-2008
Teen Birth Rate per 1,000 Girls Aged 15-19	N/A	61.2	79.3	37.0	2004-2008
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	†	31.1%	N/A	2009
Gonorrhea per 100,000	N/A	†	792.2	25.4	2009
Chlamydia per 100,000	N/A	276.2	3,107.1	154.6	2009

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	Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People	Alaska Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites	Time Period for Alaska Data
Cervical Cancer Screening Within the Preceding Three Years	93.0%	†	86.2%	83.0%	2006 & 2008
Breast Cancer Screening Within the Preceding Two Years	81.1%	†	62.8%	76.1%	2008
Colorectal Cancer Screening Ever	70.5%	†	54.1%	64.0%	2006 & 2008
Influenza Immunization Rates	80.0%	†	39.4%	N/A	2007-2009
Women Who Received Adequate Prenatal Care	77.6%	78.4%	43.5%	N/A	2004-2008
Adults Reporting a Dental Visit Within the Past Year	49.0%	†	56.2%	73.5%	2008

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

† Too few numbers to report

N/A Not Available

## Regional Health Profile Overview - GPRA - Eastern Aleutian Tribes

Indicator	Healthy People 2020 Objective	National GY2011 GPRA Goal	Eastern Aleutian Tribes	Alaska Native Tribal Health System	Indian Health Service Nationwide
Immunization Rates - Pneumococcal - Adults Aged 65 and Older	90.0%	79.3%	92.0%	93.6%	85.5%
Immunization Rates - Influenza - Adults Aged 65 and Older	90.0%	58.5%	65.5%	48.2%	62.0%
Two-Year Old 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 Immunization Rates	80.0%	74.6%	86.4%	79.5%	75.9%
Dental Access	49.0%	23.0%	23.1%	23.9%	26.9%
Cervical Cancer Screening	93.0%	55.7%	77.8%	73.9%	58.1%
Breast Cancer Screening	81.1%	46.9%	78.8%	57.2%	49.8%
Colorectal Cancer Screening	70.5%	36.7%	73.1%	58.5%	41.7%
Alcohol Screening	N/A	51.7%	68.3%	44.8%	57.8%
Tobacco Cessation	21.2%	23.7%	10.3%	16.7%	29.4%
Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence Screening	N/A	52.8%	56.4%	39.7%	55.3%
Depression Screening	2.4%	51.9%	46.6%	55.7%	56.5%
Cardiovascular Disease Comprehensive Assessment	N/A	33.0%	18.5%	24.5%	39.8%

Note 1: Data sources not listed here can be found in the document

Note 2: Time period for all GPRA data above is GY2011.

N/A Not Available

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# Demographics

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## User Population - Aleutians East Borough

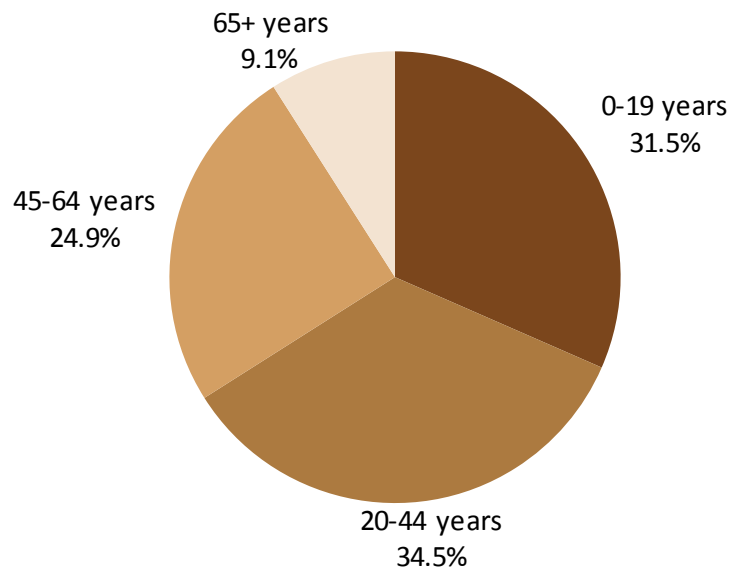
**Definition:** The Indian Health Service defines the **user population** as eligible American Indian/Alaska Native persons who used a tribal health facility at least once during the previous three year period. The facility must have been one that reported to the National Patient Information Reporting System. Indian Health Service user population data are calculated by federal fiscal year (FY). FY 2010 was from October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010. Age was determined as of September 30, 2010.

### Summary

- Among Aleutians East Borough Alaska Native people who used the Alaska Native Tribal Health System, 31.5%, or about one out of three, were under the age of twenty in FY 2010.
- Ninety-three (9.1%) Aleutians East Borough Alaska Native People who used the Alaska Tribal Health System were 65 years or older.

**Figure 1. User Population by Age Group, Alaska Native People, Aleutians East Borough, FY 2010 (N=1,027)**

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



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## User Population - Aleutians West Census Area

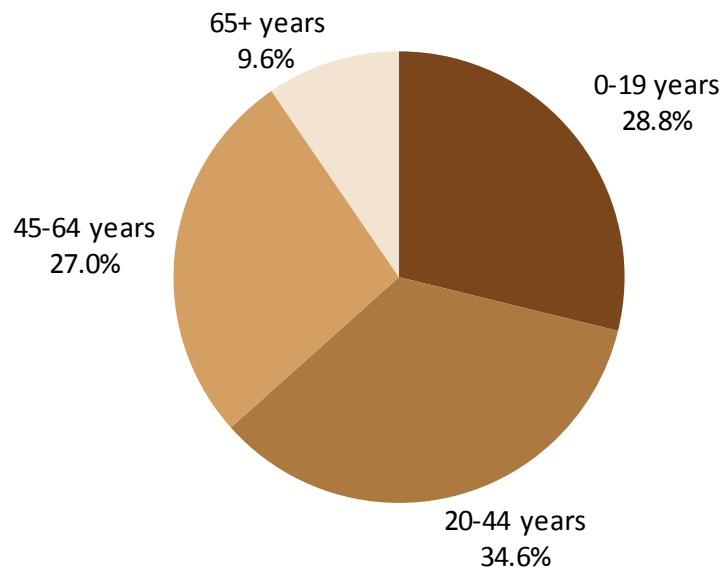
**Definition:** The Indian Health Service defines the **user population** as eligible American Indian/Alaska Native persons who used a tribal health facility at least once during the previous three year period. The facility must have been one that reported to the National Patient Information Reporting System. Indian Health Service user population data are calculated by federal fiscal year (FY). FY 2010 was from October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010. Age was determined as of September 30, 2010.

### Summary

- Among Aleutians West Census Area Alaska Native people who used the Alaska Native Tribal Health System, 28.8% or about one out of three, were under the age of twenty in FY 2010.
- Ninety (9.6%) Aleutians West Census Area Alaska Native people who used the Alaska Tribal Health System were 65 years or older.

**Figure 2. User Population by Age Group, Alaska Native People, Aleutians West Census Area, FY 2010 (N=940)**

Data Source: National Patient Information Reporting System, Indian Health Service National Data Warehouse  
Data Table C-2 in Appendix



## Population Estimates - Aleutians East Borough

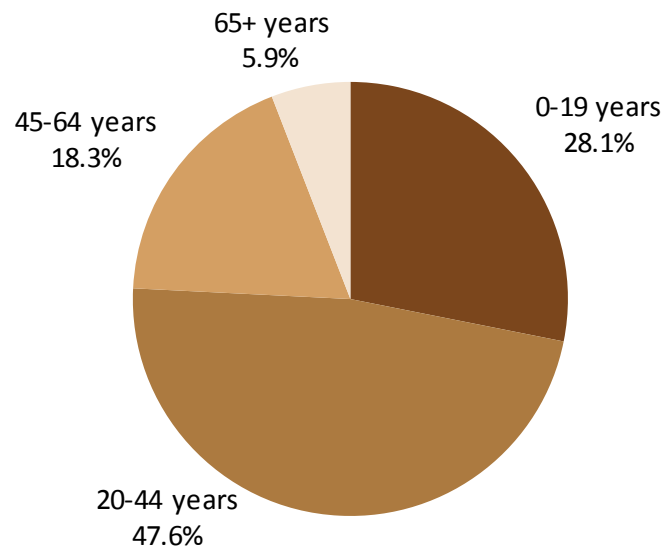
**Definition:** The State of Alaska’s Department of Labor and Workforce Development uses the U.S. Census, vital records and other data to calculate “bridged” **population estimates** between census years. “Bridged” refers to a method that makes multiple race and single race categories comparable over time since the 2000 U.S. Census allowed respondents to check multiple race categories for the first time.

### Summary

- The Alaska Department of Labor estimated that 1,020 Alaska Native people were living in the Aleutians East Borough in 2009. This represented 36.7% of the Aleutians East Borough's total population (N=2,778).
- Sixty (5.9%) Aleutians East Borough Alaska Native People were aged 65 years or older.

**Figure 3. Population Estimates by Age Group, Alaska Native People, Aleutians East Borough, 2009 (N=1,020)**

Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development  
Data Table C-3 in Appendix.



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## Population Estimates - Aleutians West Census Area

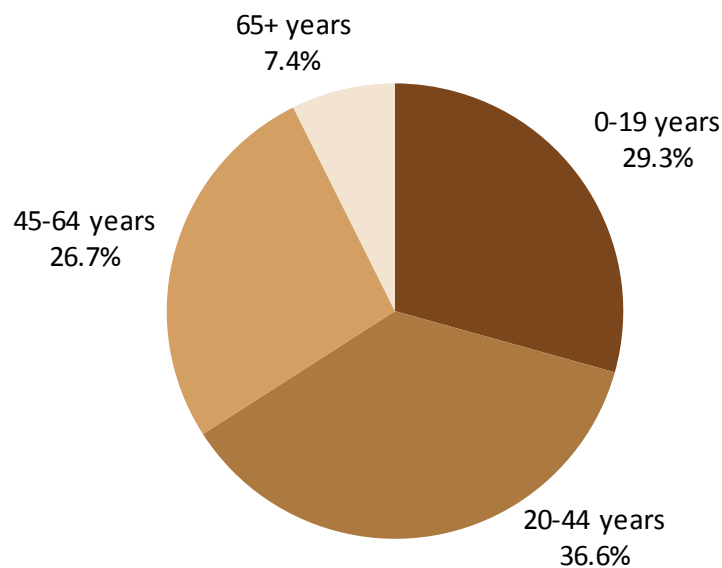
**Definition:** The State of Alaska’s Department of Labor and Workforce Development uses the U.S. Census, vital records and other data to calculate “bridged” **population estimates** between census years. “Bridged” refers to a method that makes multiple race and single race categories comparable over time since the 2000 U.S. Census allowed respondents to check multiple race categories for the first time.

### Summary

- The Alaska Department of Labor estimated that 801 Alaska Native people were living in the Aleutians West Census Area in 2009. This represented 17.6% of the Aleutians West Census Area’s total population (N=4,549).
- Fifty-nine (7.4%) Aleutians West Census Area Alaska Native people were aged 65 years or older.

**Figure 4. Population Estimates by Age Group, Alaska Native People, Aleutians West Census Area, 2009 (N=801)**

Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development  
Data Table C-4 in Appendix.



## Population Pyramid - Aleutians East Borough

**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 2009 U.S. total population.

### Summary

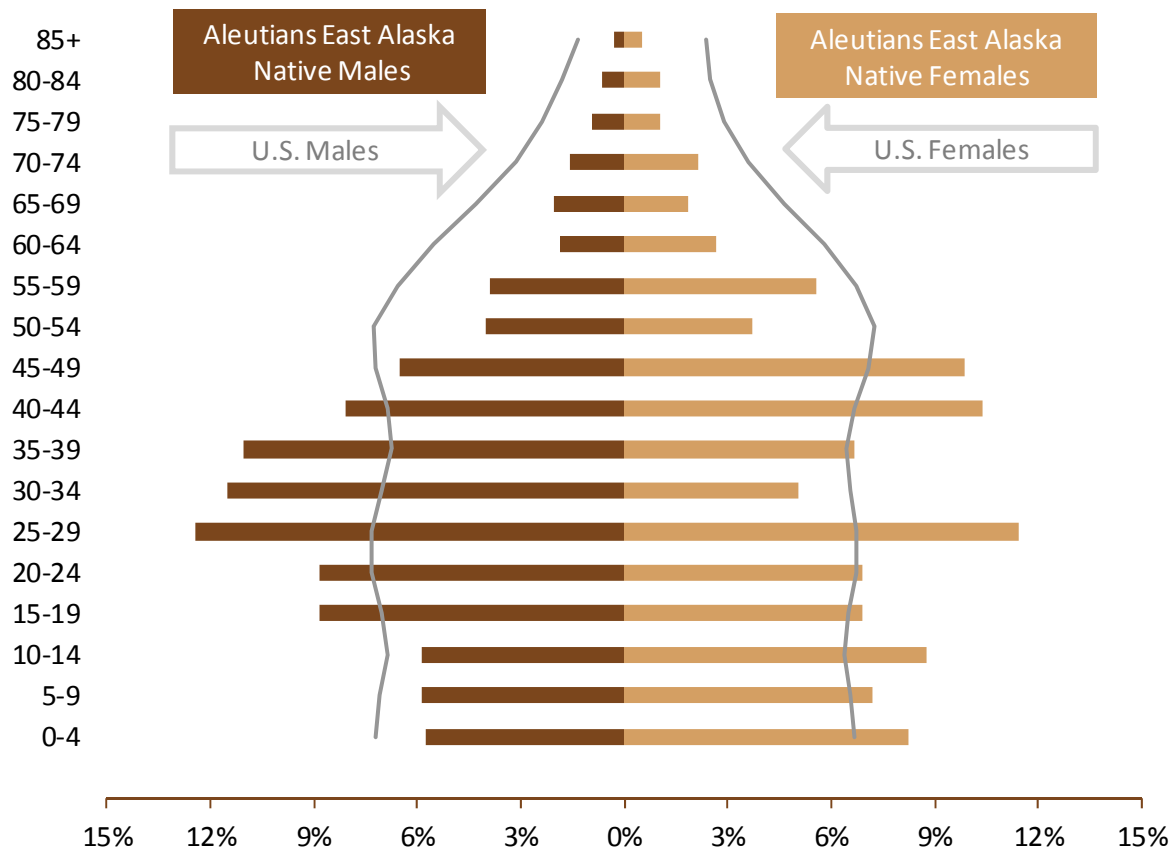
- The proportion of those aged 19 and under in the Aleutians East Borough Alaska Native population (28.1%) was similar to the U.S. total population (27.2%) in 2009.
- Adults aged 65 years or older accounted for a lower proportion of the population of Aleutians East Borough Alaska Native people (5.9%) compared to the U.S. total population (12.9%).

**Figure 5. Population Pyramid, Aleutians East Borough Alaska Native People versus U.S. Total Population, 2009**

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

U.S. Data Source: US Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program

Data Table C-3 in Appendix.



## Population Pyramid - Aleutians West Census Area

**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 2009 U.S. total population.

### Summary

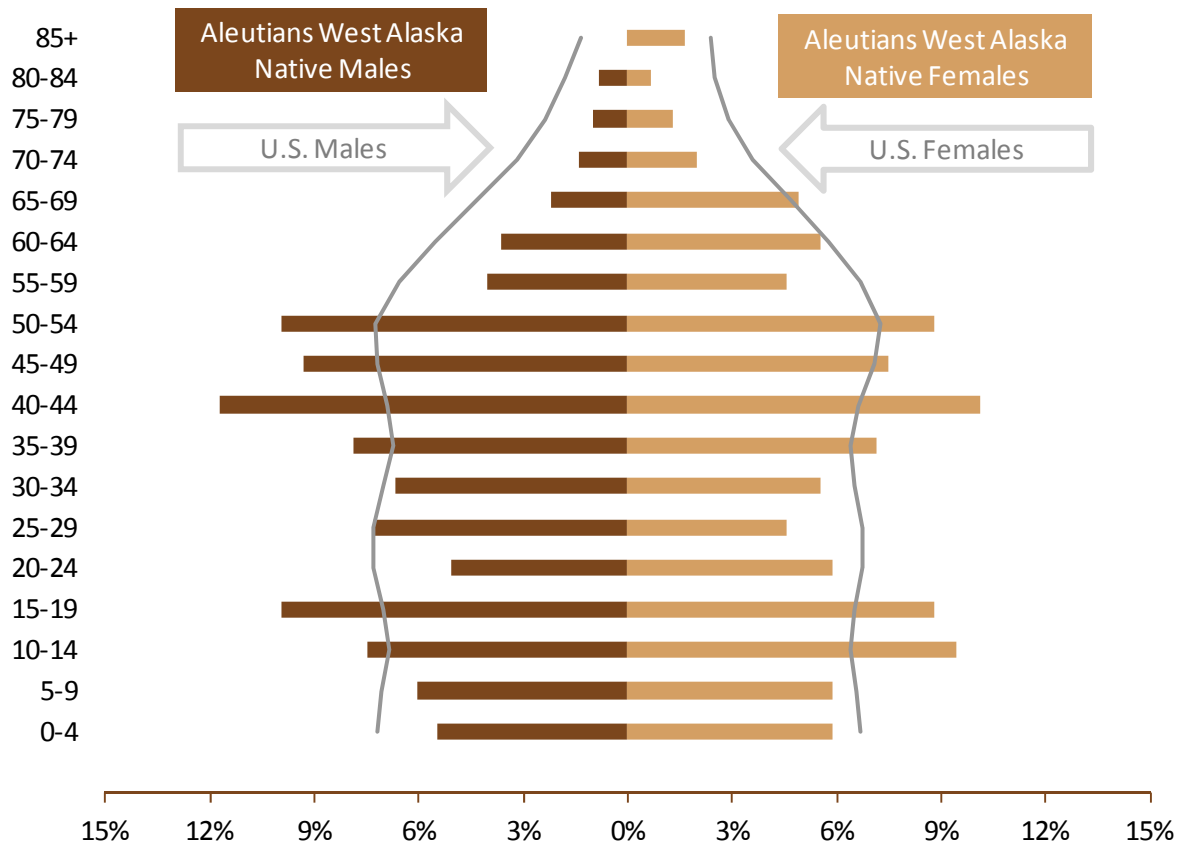
- The proportion of those aged 19 and under in the Aleutians West Census Area Alaska Native population (29.3%) was similar to the U.S. total population (27.2%).
- Adults aged 65 years or older accounted for a lower proportion of the population of Aleutians West Census Area Alaska Native people (7.4%) compared to the U.S. total population (12.9%).

**Figure 6. Population Pyramid, Aleutians West Census Area Alaska Native People versus U.S. Total Population, 2009**

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

U.S. Data Source: US Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program

Data Table C-4 in Appendix.



## 2001 and 2009 Bridged Population Change - Male - Aleutians East Borough

### Summary

- Within the Aleutians East Borough, the Alaska Native male population increased 11.8%, between 2001 and 2009 which was similar to the total male population increase (12.5%).
- Aleutians East Borough Alaska Native males aged 19 years and under decreased by 29.2% and those aged 65 years and older increased by 9.4%.

**Table 1. Population Change, Males by Age, Aleutians East Borough, 2001 and 2009 Bridged Population Estimates**

Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

	2001		2009		% Change in Alaska Native Male Population	% Change in Total Male Population
	Alaska Native Males	Total Male Population	Alaska Native Males	Total Male Population		
0-4	40	56	37	51	-7.5%	-8.9%
5-9	39	52	38	54	-2.6%	3.8%
10-14	54	65	38	46	-29.6%	-29.2%
15-19	71	89	57	73	-19.7%	-18.0%
20-24	43	140	57	149	32.6%	6.4%
25-29	53	183	80	212	50.9%	15.8%
30-34	68	248	74	284	8.8%	14.5%
35-39	62	236	71	254	14.5%	7.6%
40-44	35	183	52	222	48.6%	21.3%
45-49	26	163	42	225	61.5%	38.0%
50-54	19	90	26	112	36.8%	24.4%
55-59	24	72	25	75	4.2%	4.2%
60-64	10	36	12	54	20.0%	50.0%
65-69	9	14	13	22	44.4%	57.1%
70-74	9	12	10	13	11.1%	8.3%
75-79	4	4	6	8	50.0%	100.0%
80-84	7	7	4	4	-42.9%	-42.9%
85+	3	3	2	2	-33.3%	-33.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>

## 2001 and 2009 Bridged Population Change - Female - Aleutians East Borough

### Summary

- Within the Aleutians East Borough, the Alaska Native female population decreased 2.6% and the total female population increased 2.6% between 2001 and 2009.
- Aleutians East Borough Alaska Native females aged 19 years and under decreased by 24.5% and those aged 65 years and older increased by 127.3%.

**Table 2. Population Change, Females by Age, Aleutians East Borough, 2001 and 2009 Bridged Population Estimates**

Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

	2001		2009		% Change in Alaska Native Female Population	% Change in Total Female Population
	Alaska Native Females	Total Female Population	Alaska Native Females	Total Female Population		
0-4	42	55	31	40	-26.2%	-27.3%
5-9	38	56	27	43	-28.9%	-23.2%
10-14	44	58	33	48	-25.0%	-17.2%
15-19	31	51	26	43	-16.1%	-15.7%
20-24	30	67	26	60	-13.3%	-10.4%
25-29	37	77	43	89	16.2%	15.6%
30-34	15	67	19	79	26.7%	17.9%
35-39	34	103	25	77	-26.5%	-25.2%
40-44	35	113	39	118	11.4%	4.4%
45-49	25	95	37	133	48.0%	40.0%
50-54	14	62	14	67	0.0%	8.1%
55-59	20	48	21	52	5.0%	8.3%
60-64	10	25	10	32	0.0%	28.0%
65-69	3	7	7	16	133.3%	128.6%
70-74	5	6	8	11	60.0%	83.3%
75-79	3	5	4	4	33.3%	-20.0%
80-84	0	0	4	4	-	-
85+	0	0	2	2	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>

**2001 and 2009 Bridged Population Change - Male - Aleutians West Census Area****Summary**

- Within the Aleutians West Census Area, the Alaska Native male population decreased 25.0% between 2001 and 2009, which was nearly twice the total male population decrease (13.9%).
- Aleutians West Census Area Alaska Native males aged 19 years and under decreased by 24.3% and those aged 65 years and older decreased by 6.9%.

**Table 3. Population Change, Males by Age, Aleutians West Census Area, 2001 and 2009 Bridged Population Estimates**

Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

	<b>2001</b>		<b>2009</b>		<b>% Change in</b>	<b>% Change in</b>
	<b>Alaska Native</b>	<b>Total Male</b>	<b>Alaska Native</b>	<b>Total Male</b>	<b>Alaska Native</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Males</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Male</b>
					<b>Population</b>	<b>Population</b>
0-4	36	106	27	102	-25.0%	-3.8%
5-9	45	118	30	110	-33.3%	-6.8%
10-14	49	97	37	90	-24.5%	-7.2%
15-19	59	124	49	119	-16.9%	-4.0%
20-24	32	204	25	153	-21.9%	-25.0%
25-29	54	304	36	206	-33.3%	-32.2%
30-34	61	532	33	416	-45.9%	-21.8%
35-39	63	493	39	376	-38.1%	-23.7%
40-44	77	474	58	367	-24.7%	-22.6%
45-49	53	378	46	358	-13.2%	-5.3%
50-54	58	310	49	292	-15.5%	-5.8%
55-59	22	146	20	173	-9.1%	18.5%
60-64	21	93	18	130	-14.3%	39.8%
65-69	12	27	11	38	-8.3%	40.7%
70-74	7	13	7	14	0.0%	7.7%
75-79	6	10	5	7	-16.7%	-30.0%
80-84	1	1	4	4	300.0%	300.0%
85+	3	3	0	0	-100.0%	-100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>3,433</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>-25.0%</b>	<b>-13.9%</b>

**2001 and 2009 Bridged Population Change - Female - Aleutians West Census Area****Summary**

- Within the Aleutians West Census Area, the Alaska Native female population decreased 27.3% between 2001 and 2009, which was more than two times the total female population decrease (12.4%). This decrease was similar to the male population decrease.
- Aleutians West Census Area Alaska Native females aged 19 years and under decreased by 31.9% and those aged 65 years and older increased by 3.2%.

**Table 4. Population Change, Females by Age, Aleutians West Census Area, 2001 and 2009 Bridged Population Estimates**

Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

	<b>2001</b>		<b>2009</b>		<b>% Change in</b>	<b>% Change in</b>
	<b>Alaska Native</b>	<b>Total Female</b>	<b>Alaska Native</b>	<b>Total Female</b>	<b>Alaska Native</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Females</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Female</b>
					<b>Population</b>	<b>Population</b>
0-4	25	110	18	88	-28.0%	-20.0%
5-9	34	112	18	78	-47.1%	-30.4%
10-14	36	98	29	108	-19.4%	10.2%
15-19	40	102	27	84	-32.5%	-17.6%
20-24	30	118	18	89	-40.0%	-24.6%
25-29	18	135	14	111	-22.2%	-17.8%
30-34	28	197	17	142	-39.3%	-27.9%
35-39	39	209	22	143	-43.6%	-31.6%
40-44	44	220	31	178	-29.5%	-19.1%
45-49	26	170	23	172	-11.5%	1.2%
50-54	37	148	27	137	-27.0%	-7.4%
55-59	16	94	14	118	-12.5%	25.5%
60-64	18	56	17	80	-5.6%	42.9%
65-69	14	22	15	31	7.1%	40.9%
70-74	10	16	6	13	-40.0%	-18.8%
75-79	2	4	4	9	100.0%	125.0%
80-84	3	7	2	8	-33.3%	14.3%
85+	2	2	5	5	150.0%	150.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>-27.3%</b>	<b>-12.4%</b>

## Educational Attainment

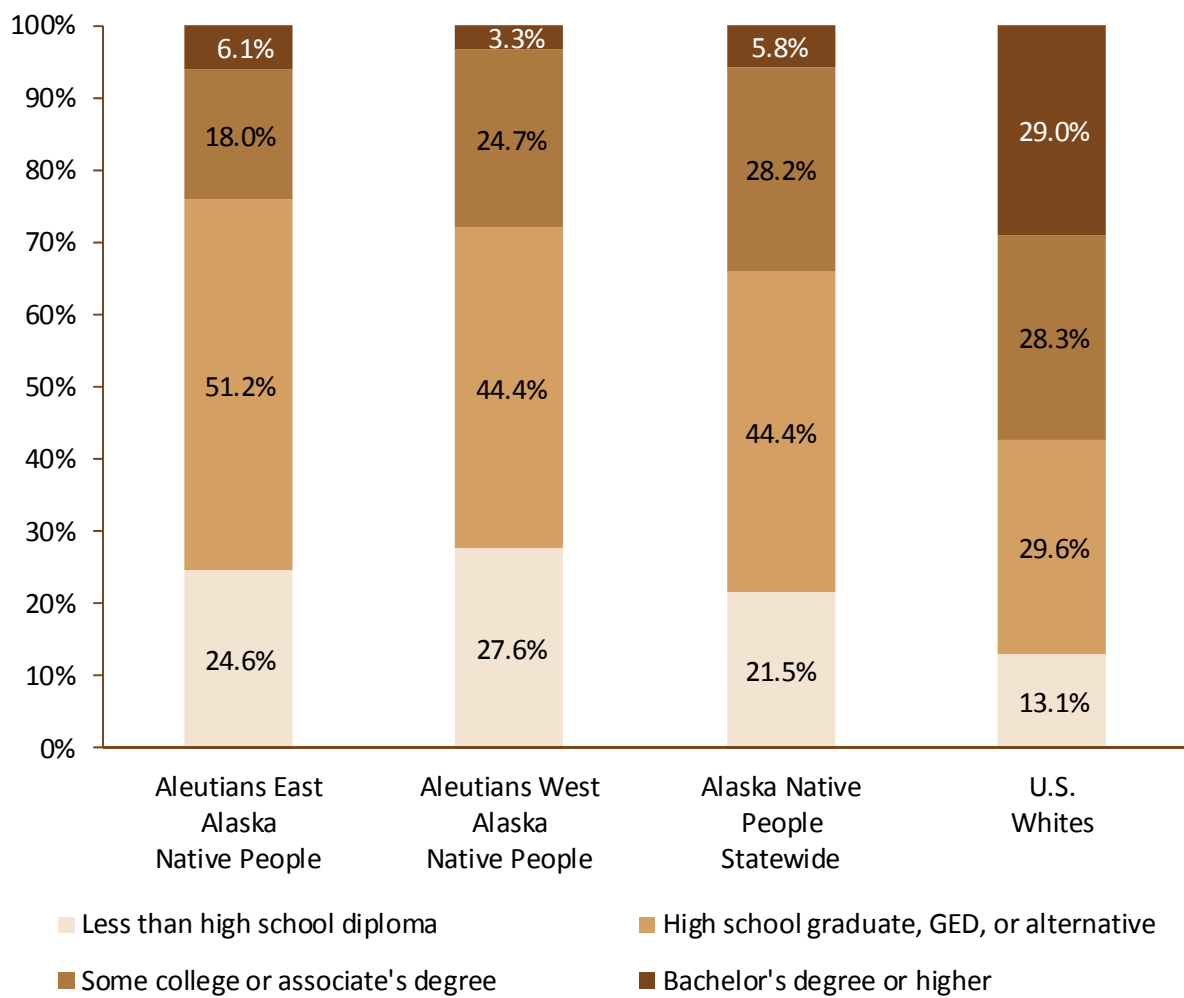
**Definition: Educational Attainment** is the highest level of school that a person completed.

### Summary

- 6.1% of Aleutians East Borough and 3.3% of Aleutians West Census Area Alaska Native people achieved a bachelor's degree or higher.
- About three out of four Aleutians East Borough (75.3%) and Aleutians West Census Area (72.4%) Alaska Native people achieved a high school diploma, GED or higher.

**Figure 7. Highest Educational Attainment, 25 Years and Older, 2005-2009**

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey - 5-Year Estimates  
Data Table C-5 in Appendix



## Unemployment

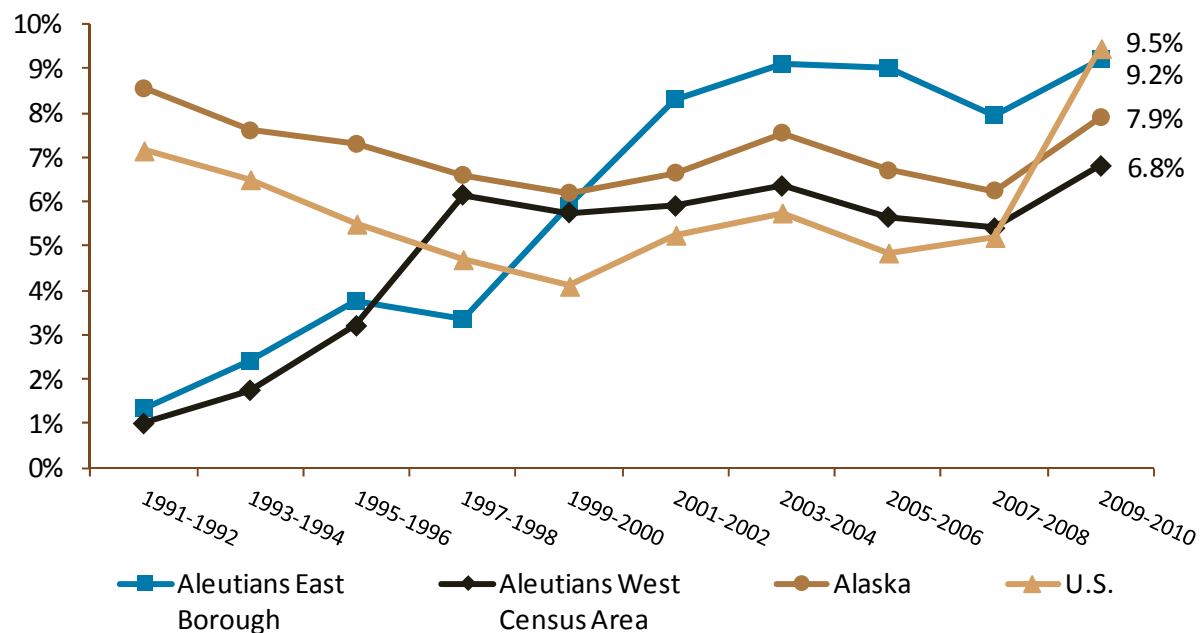
**Definition: Unemployment** includes anyone who has made an active attempt to find work in the four week period up to and including the week that includes the 12th of the referenced month. Due to the scarcity of employment opportunities in rural Alaska, many individuals do not meet the official definition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

### Summary

- The unemployment rate was 9.2% for Aleutians East Borough and 6.8% for Aleutians West Census Area during 2009-2010.
- The unemployment rate for the Aleutians East Borough surpassed and remained higher than the unemployment rate for Alaska from 2001-2002 to 2009-2010; while the Aleutians West Census Area unemployment rate was less than the Alaska rate from 1991-1992 to 2009-2010.

**Figure 8. Unemployment, Total Populations, 1991-2010**

Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development  
Data Table C-6 in Appendix



## Poverty Status

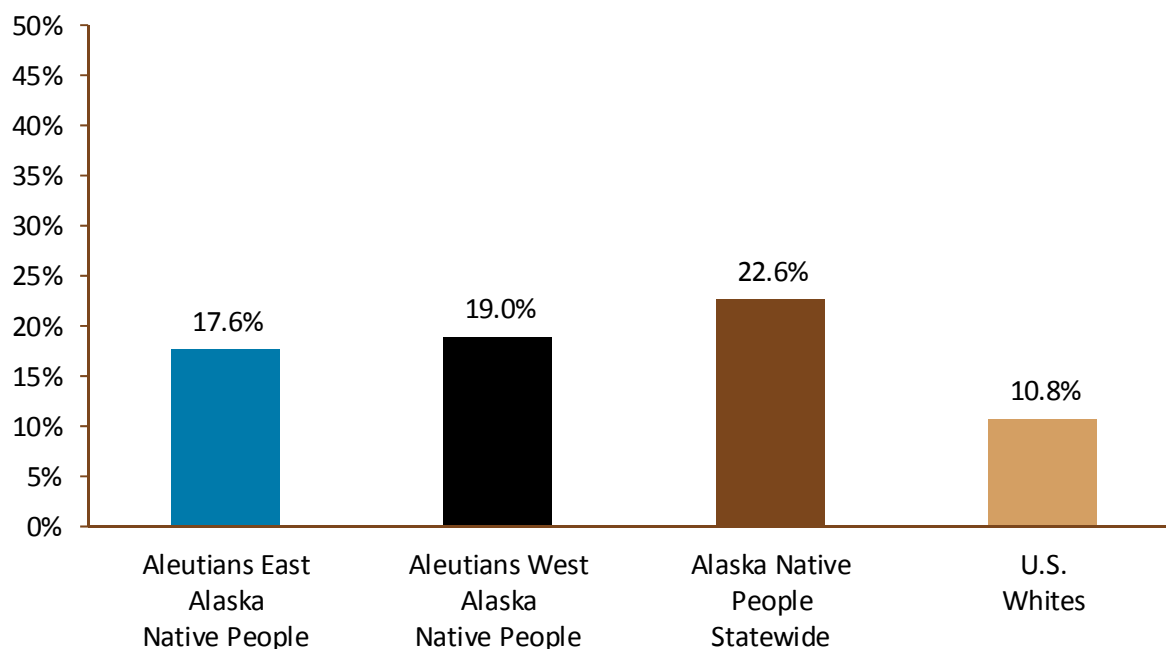
**Definition:** The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is living in **poverty**. If a family's total income is less than the threshold, then the family members are considered to be living in poverty. The official poverty thresholds 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

- 17.6% and 19.0% of Aleutians East Borough and Aleutians West Census Area Alaska Native people, respectively, lived below the Federal Poverty Level, which both appear to be lower than the percentage of Alaska Native people statewide in poverty during 2005-2009.
- The percentage of Alaska Native people that lived below the Federal Poverty Level in the Aleutians East Borough (17.6%) and Aleutians West Census Area (19.0%) was about 1.6 and 1.8 times higher than the percentage of U.S. Whites in poverty, respectively.

**Figure 9. Residents below the Poverty Level, All Ages, 2005-2009**

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey - 5-Year Estimates  
Data Table C-7 in Appendix



## Poverty Status - Under 18 Years of Age

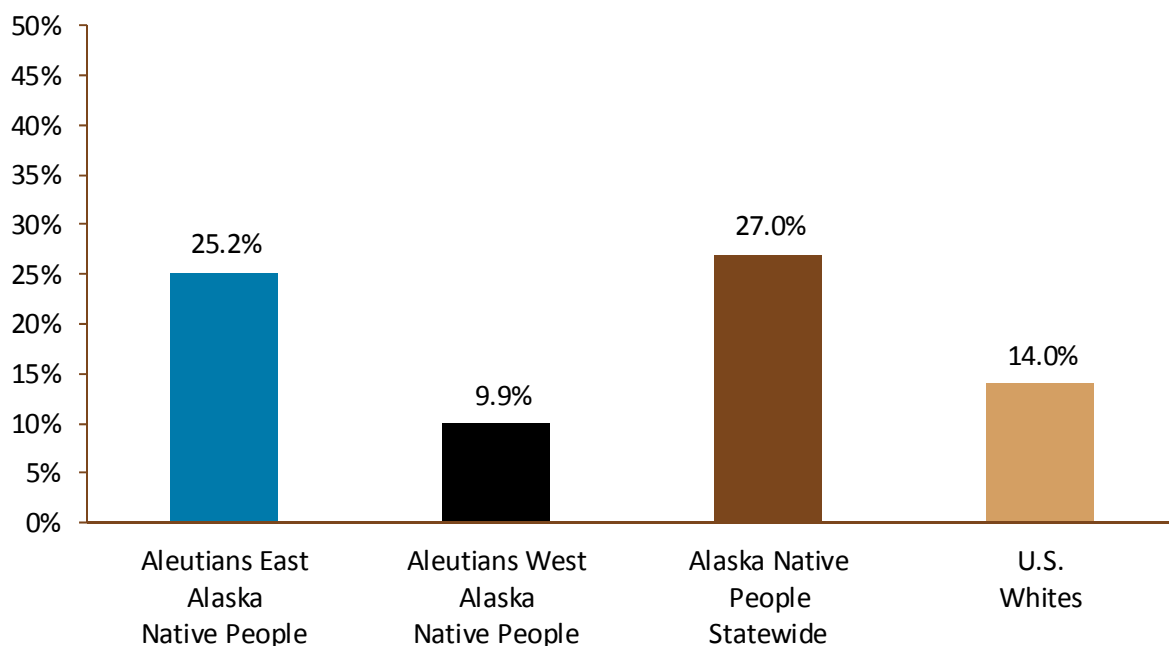
**Definition:** The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is living in **poverty**. If a family's total income is less than the threshold, then the family members are considered to be living in poverty. The official poverty thresholds 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

- 25.2% and 9.9% of Aleutians East Borough and the Aleutians West Census Area Alaska Native children, respectively, lived below the Federal Poverty Level, which both appear to be lower than the percentage of Alaska Native children statewide living in poverty during 2005-2009.
- The percentage of Alaska Native youth that lived below the Federal Poverty Level in the Aleutians East Borough (25.2%) were 1.8 times higher, and those in the Aleutians West Census Area (9.9%) were 1.4 times lower than the percentage of U.S. White youth in poverty.

**Figure 10. Residents below the Poverty Level, Under 18 Years of Age, 2005-2009**

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey - 5-Year Estimates  
Data Table C-8 in Appendix



## Household Income

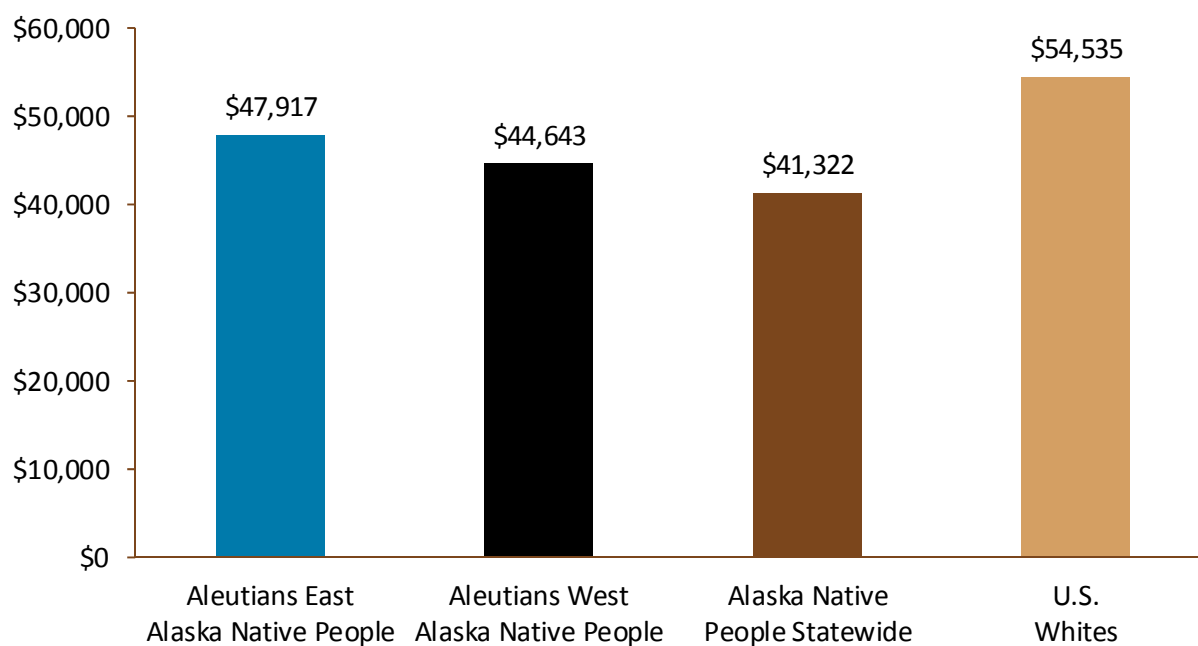
**Definition: Household income** includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years and older in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. The median household income is based on the distribution of the total number of households and families including 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 among Alaska Native people living in the Aleutians East Borough (\$47,917) and Aleutians West Census Area (\$44,643), both appear to be higher than income among Alaska Native people statewide (\$41,322) during 2005-2009.
- The estimated median household income among Alaska Native people living in the Aleutians East Borough (\$47,917) and Aleutians West Census Area (\$44,643), both appear to be lower than income among U.S. Whites (\$54,535).

**Figure 11. Median Household Income, 2005-2009**

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey - 5-Year Estimates  
Data Table C-9 in Appendix



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# Mortality

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## Leading Causes of Death

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

### Summary

- Cancer was the leading cause of death among Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people during 2004-2008.
- The top three leading causes of death among Aleutians and Pribilofs Alaska Native people were the same as those for Alaska Native people statewide (cancer, heart disease, and unintentional injury).

**Table 5. Leading Causes of Death, Alaska Native People, Aleutians & Pribilofs Region, 2004-2008 (N=75)**

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics System

Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People by Rank				Rate per 100,000	Alaska Native People Statewide by Rank	U.S. Whites by Rank
	n	% Deaths				
1. Cancer	17	22.7%		230.7 <sup>1</sup>	1	2
2. Heart Disease	14	18.7%		231.0 <sup>1</sup>	2	1
3. Unintentional Injury	10	13.3%		102.2 <sup>1</sup>	3	5
Other Causes	34	45.3%				
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>1,057.3</b>		

<sup>1</sup>Rates based on less than 20 deaths and should be interpreted with caution.

## 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 contribute 50 years of potential life lost.

### Summary

- Unintentional injuries were the leading cause of years of potential life lost among Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people, and accounted for one out of every five years of potential life lost during 2004-2008.
- The average number of years of potential life lost for all causes of death before the age of 75 for Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people was 25.7 years.

**Table 6. Leading Causes of Total Years of Potential Life Lost: Deaths Among Those Aged 1-74, Alaska Native People, Aleutians & Pribilofs Region, 2004-2008**

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Note 1: This includes persons  $\geq 1$  and the reference age is 75.

Note 2: 0.4% of the deaths were due to unknown causes.

Leading Causes of Death	Total Deaths	Years of Potential Life Lost		
	N	Total	%	Mean
Unintentional Injuries	8	295	20.5%	36.9
Cancer	14	235	16.3%	16.8
Heart Disease	9	124	8.6%	13.8
<b>All Others</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>54.6%</b>	<b>31.4</b>
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>25.7</b>

## 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

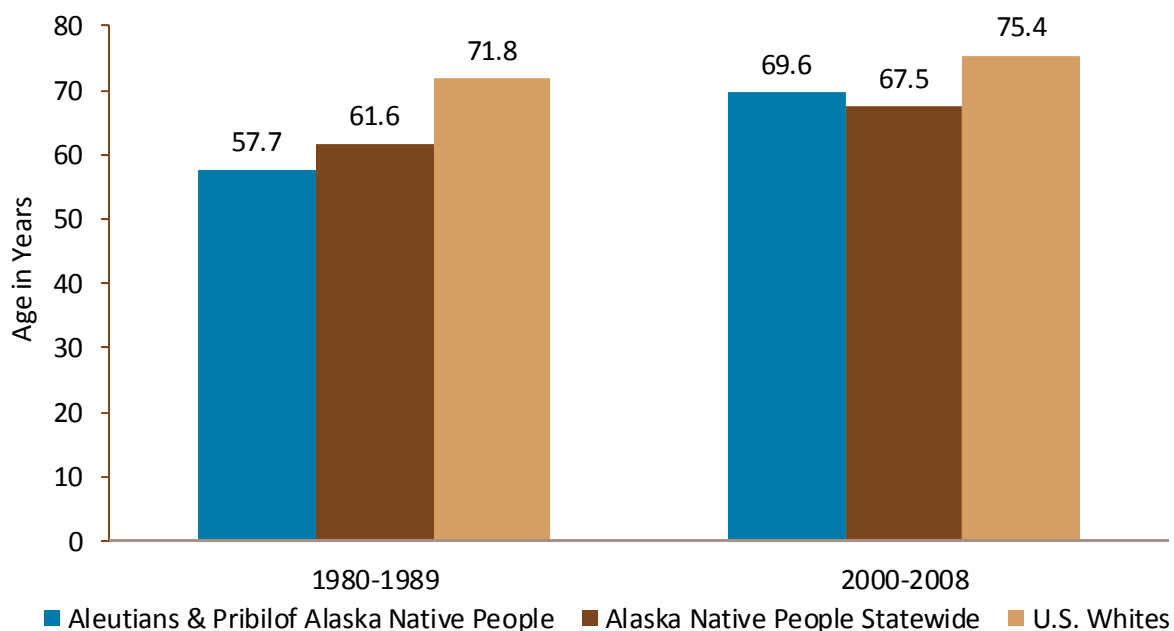
- The life expectancy among Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native males increased 11.9 years between 1980-1989 and 2000-2008. This increase was nearly double the increase among Alaska Native males statewide (5.9 years).
- The difference between Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native males and U.S. White males decreased from 14.1 years during 1980-1989 to 5.8 years during 2000-2008.

**Figure 12. Life Expectancy, Males, Years from Birth, 1980-1989 versus 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. White data was for 1985 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

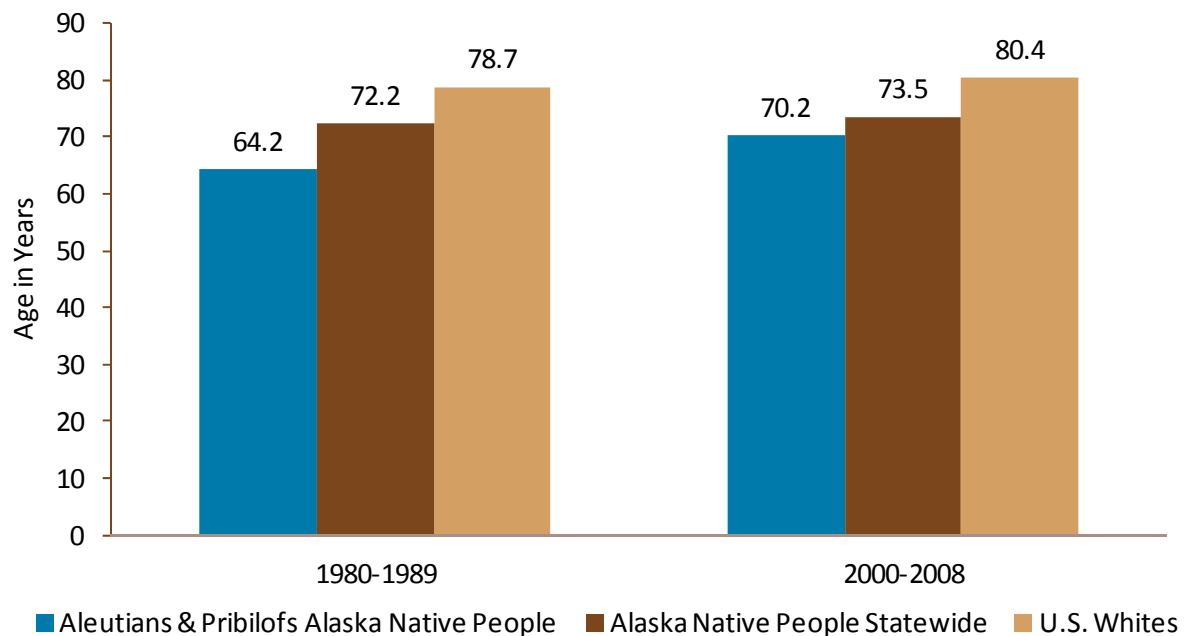
- The life expectancy among Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native females increased 6.0 years between 1980-1989 and 2000-2008. This increase was nearly five times the increase among Alaska Native females statewide (1.3 years).
- The difference between Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native females and U.S. White females decreased from 14.5 years during 1980-1989 to 10.2 years during 2000-2008.

**Figure 13. Life Expectancy, Females, Years from Birth, 1980-1989 versus 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. White data is for 1985 and 2005.



## Cancer Deaths

**Definition: Cancer mortality** 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 rate of deaths due to cancer among Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people was 230.7 per 100,000 persons during 2004-2008.
- Despite fluctuation, deaths due to cancer appears to have increased slightly from 1984-1988 to 2004-2008 (16.9%) among Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people.
- The rate of cancer deaths per 100,000 persons during 2004-2008 among Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people (230.7) was similar to that of Alaska Native people statewide (226.3) and slightly higher than the U.S. White rate (182.4).

**Figure 14. Age-Adjusted Cancer Death Rates per 100,000, 1984-2008**

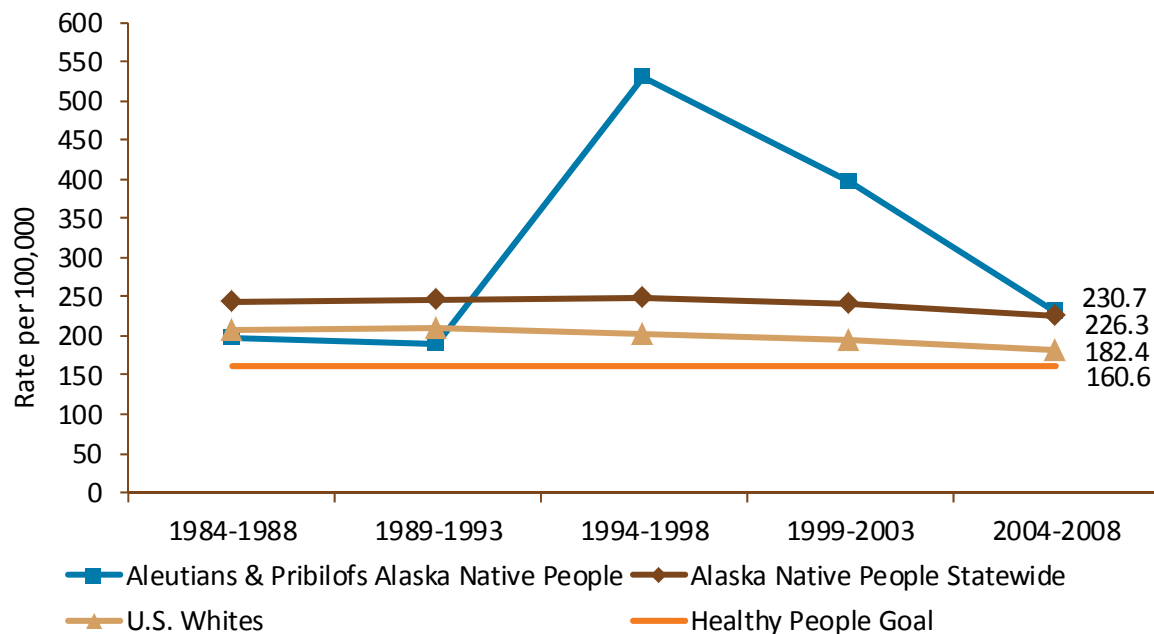
Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

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

Note for the 2004-2008 time period: U.S. rates are calculated for 2004-2006.

Rates based on less than 20 deaths should be interpreted with caution.

Data Table C-10 in Appendix



## Heart Disease Deaths

**Definition: Heart disease mortality** 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 coronary heart disease death rate to 100.8 per 100,000 persons.

### Summary

- The rate of deaths due to heart disease among Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people was 231.0 per 100,000 persons during 2004-2008.
- Despite fluctuation, deaths due to heart disease appears to have decreased from 1984-1988 to 2004-2008 (60.3%) among Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people.
- The rate of heart disease deaths per 100,000 persons during 2004-2008 among Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people (231.0) appears to be slightly higher than among Alaska Native people statewide rate (169.0) and U.S. Whites (205.1).

**Figure 15. Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Death Rates per 100,000, 1984-2008**

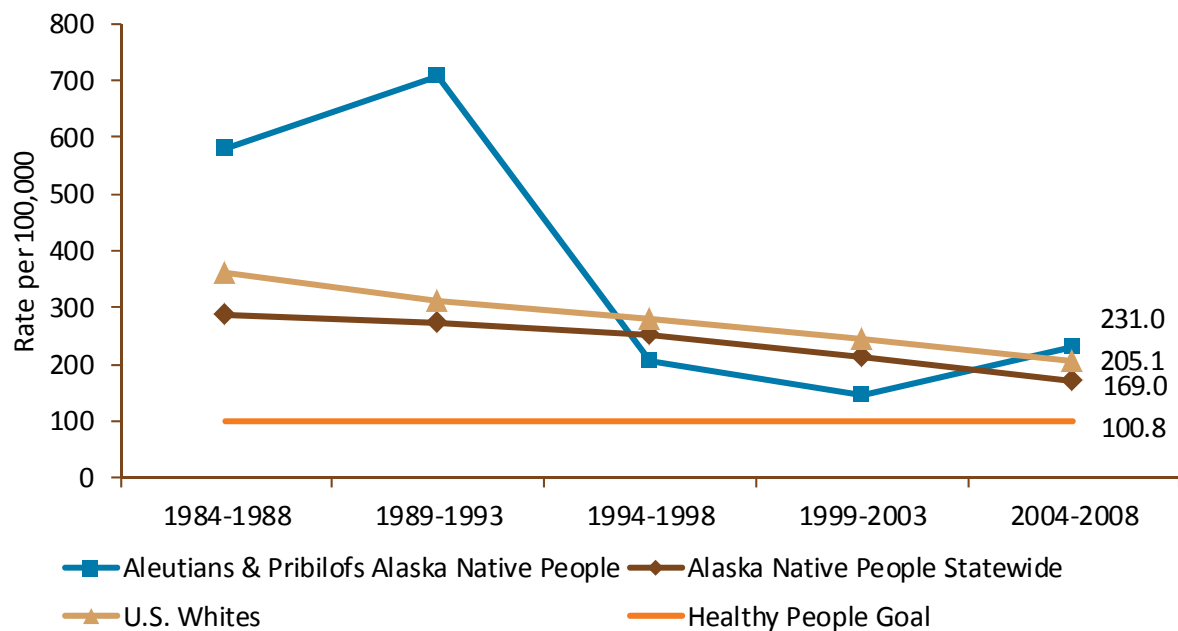
Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

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

Note for the 2004-2008 time period: U.S. rates are calculated for 2004-2006.

Rates based on less than 20 deaths should be interpreted with caution.

Data Table C-11 in Appendix



## Unintentional Injury Deaths

**Definition: Unintentional injury mortality** is the total number of deaths due to unintentional injuries per 100,000 persons. The unintentional injury ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes are listed in Table A-2 Appendix A.

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

### Summary

- The rate of deaths due to unintentional injury among Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people was 102.2 per 100,000 persons during 2004-2008.
- Despite fluctuation, deaths due to unintentional injury appears to have decreased from 1984-1988 to 2004-2008 (55.2%) among Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native people.
- The rate of unintentional injury deaths per 100,000 persons among Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people (102.2) was similar to Alaska Native people statewide (97.7), but 2.5 times the U.S. White rate (39.9).

**Figure 16. Age-Adjusted Unintentional Injury Death Rates per 100,000, 1984-2008**

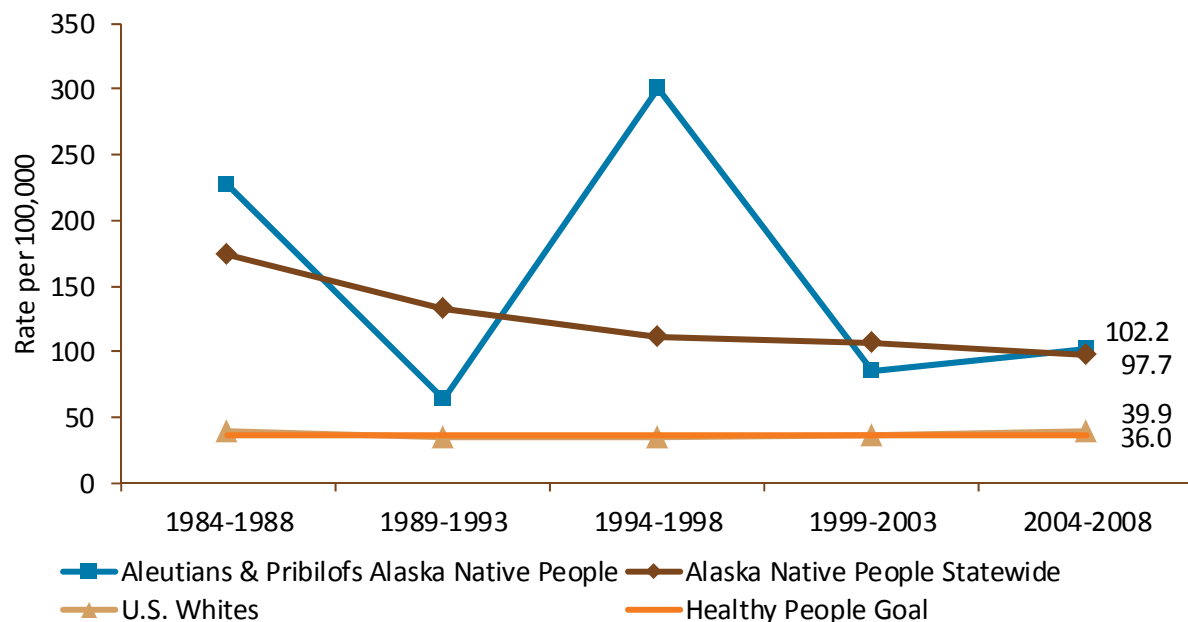
Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

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

Note for the 2004-2008 time period: U.S. rates are calculated for 2004-2006.

Rates based on less than 20 deaths should be interpreted with caution.

Data Table C-12 in Appendix



## Leading Causes of Injury Deaths

**Definition:** The **leading causes of injury death** ranks injury-related deaths.

### Summary

- Unintentional poisoning was the leading cause of injury-related death among Aleutians & Pribilof Region Alaska Native people during 1999-2005.
- The injury death rate for Aleutian & Pribilof Region Alaska Native people was 146.4 per 100,000 persons, similar to Alaska Native people statewide.

**Table 7. Leading Causes of Injury Death, Alaska Native People, Aleutians & Pribilofs Region, 1999-2005**

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Causes of Injury Death by Rank	n	% Total	Rate per 100,000	Rate Ratio <sup>2</sup> : Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People vs. Alaska Native People Statewide
Unintentional poisoning	7	33%	-	-
Suicide	5	24%	-	-
Other	8	43%	-	-
<b>Total Unintentional</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>101.7<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Total Injury</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>

(-) Rate and rate ratio not calculated due to the small number of deaths (<10).

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

<sup>1</sup> Rates based on less than 20 deaths and should be interpreted with caution.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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# Morbidity

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## Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits - Eastern Aleutian Tribes

**Definition:** **Outpatient visits** are ranked by the total number of visits in each Clinical Classification Category. The primary cause for the visit determined the Clinical Classification Category. More information about the Clinical Classification Categories is located in Appendix A.

### Summary

- The top three outpatient visits in the Eastern Aleutian Tribes clinics during FY 2010 were: immunizations and screening for infectious disease, other upper respiratory infections, and essential hypertension.
- The top 10 causes of outpatient visits accounted for 44.6% of the workload in Eastern Aleutian Tribes clinics during FY 2010.

**Table 8. Leading Causes of Outpatient Discharge Diagnosis, Eastern Aleutian Tribes, FY 2010**

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

<b>Top 10 Outpatient Visits by Clinical Classification Categories</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
1. Immunizations and screening for infectious disease <sup>†</sup>	824	9.7%
2. Other upper respiratory infections <sup>§</sup>	573	6.8%
3. Essential hypertension <sup>¶</sup>	422	5.0%
4. Medical examination/evaluation	422	5.0%
5. Maternal visits <sup>††</sup>	365	4.3%
6. Other aftercare	244	2.9%
7. Sprains and strains	242	2.9%
8. Alcohol-related disorders	240	2.8%
9. Disorders of teeth and jaw	233	2.8%
10. Diabetes mellitus without complication	211	2.5%
<b>Top 10 Outpatient Visits</b>	<b>3,776</b>	<b>44.6%</b>
<b>All Other Causes</b>	<b>4,687</b>	<b>55.4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,463</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>†</sup> Immunization and screening for infectious disease includes carriers or suspected carriers of infectious diseases including: Viral Hepatitis, Viral Hepatitis unspecified, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, and other Viral Hepatitis.

<sup>§</sup> Other upper respiratory infections include: acute upper respiratory infections of multiple or unspecified sites, chronic sinusitis, croup, and other and unspecified upper respiratory infections.

<sup>¶</sup> Essential hypertension refers to increased blood pressure without an identifiable cause.

<sup>††</sup> Maternal visits includes: Normal pregnancy and/or delivery, Contraceptive and procreative management, Hemorrhage during pregnancy; abruptio placenta; placenta previa, Spontaneous abortion, Hypertension complicating pregnancy; childbirth and the puerperium, Other complications of pregnancy, Early or threatened labor, Diabetes or abnormal glucose tolerance complicating pregnancy; childbirth; or the puerperium, and Other complications of birth; puerperium affecting management of mother.

Note 1: Data includes outpatient visits from the following clinics: Adak Medical Clinic, Akutan, Cold Bay, Eastern Aleutian Tribes, False Pass, King Cove, Nelson Lagoon, and Sand Point.

Note 2: This table excludes 138 administrative/social visits and 192 uncoded visits.

## Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits - Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association

**Definition:** Outpatient visits are ranked by the total number of visits in each Clinical Classification Category. The primary cause for the visit determined the Clinical Classification Category. More information about the Clinical Classification Categories is located in Appendix A.

### Summary

- The top three outpatient visits in the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association clinics during FY 2010 were: immunizations and screening for infectious disease, other upper respiratory infections, and essential hypertension.
- The top 10 causes of outpatient visits accounted for 43.2% of the workload in Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association clinics during FY 2010.

**Table 9. Leading Causes of Outpatient Discharge Diagnosis, Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, FY 2010**

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

Top 10 Outpatient Visits by Clinical Classification Categories	n	%
1. Immunizations and screening for infectious disease <sup>†</sup>	373	7.5%
2. Other upper respiratory infections <sup>§</sup>	372	7.5%
3. Essential hypertension <sup>¶</sup>	294	5.9%
4. Diabetes mellitus without complication	207	4.2%
5. Maternal visits <sup>††</sup>	172	3.5%
6. Alcohol-related disorders	167	3.4%
7. Spondylosis; intervertebral disc disorders; other back problems	141	2.9%
8. Other non-traumatic joint disorders	139	2.8%
9. Other aftercare	134	2.7%
10. Otitis media and related conditions	134	2.7%
<b>Top 10 Outpatient Visits</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>43.2%</b>
<b>All Other Causes</b>	<b>2,810</b>	<b>56.8%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,943</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>†</sup> Immunization and screening for infectious disease includes carriers or suspected carriers of infectious diseases including: Viral Hepatitis, Viral Hepatitis unspecified, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, and other Viral Hepatitis.

<sup>§</sup> Other upper respiratory infections include: acute upper respiratory infections of multiple or unspecified sites, chronic sinusitis, croup, and other and unspecified upper respiratory infections.

<sup>¶</sup> Essential hypertension refers to increased blood pressure without an identifiable cause.

<sup>††</sup> Maternal visits includes: Normal pregnancy and/or delivery, Contraceptive and procreative management, Hemorrhage during pregnancy; abruption placenta; placenta previa, Spontaneous abortion, Hypertension complicating pregnancy; childbirth and the puerperium, Other complications of pregnancy, Early or threatened labor, Diabetes or abnormal glucose tolerance complicating pregnancy; childbirth; or the puerperium, and Other complications of birth; puerperium affecting management of mother.

Note 1: Data includes outpatient visits from the following clinics: Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Atka, Nikolski, St. George Health Center, and St. Paul Health Center.

Note 2: This table excludes 433 administrative/social visits and 352 uncoded visits.

## Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalizations

**Definition:** An **injury hospitalization** includes injuries that result in either an inpatient admission or transfer to an acute care facility.

### Summary

- Falls (29.8 per 10,000 persons) were the leading cause of injury hospitalizations for Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people.
- Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people were less likely (RR=0.8) to be hospitalized for falls (29.8 per 10,000 persons) than Alaska Native people statewide (38.7 per 10,000 persons) ( $p<0.05$ ).
- Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people were less likely (RR=0.4) to be hospitalized for assaults (8.1 per 10,000 persons) than Alaska Native people statewide (18.5 per 10,000 persons) ( $p<0.05$ ).
- Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people had an unintentional injury hospitalization rate per 10,000 persons of 59.6 persons, which was less than Alaska Native people statewide (99.8) ( $p<0.05$ ).

**Table 10. Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalizations, Alaska Native People, Aleutians & Pribilofs Region, 1991-2003**

Data Source: Alaska Native Injury Atlas, Alaska Native Epidemiology Center

Leading Causes	n	%	Age-Adjusted Rate per 10,000	Rate Ratio <sup>1</sup> : Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People vs. Alaska Native People Statewide
Falls	88	43%	29.8	0.8*
Assault	24	12%	8.1	0.4*
ATV	15	7%	-	-
Motor Vehicle	13	6%	-	-
Suicide Attempt	6	3%	-	-
Other	61	29%		
<b>Total Injury</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>0.5*</b>
<b>Total Unintentional</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>0.6*</b>

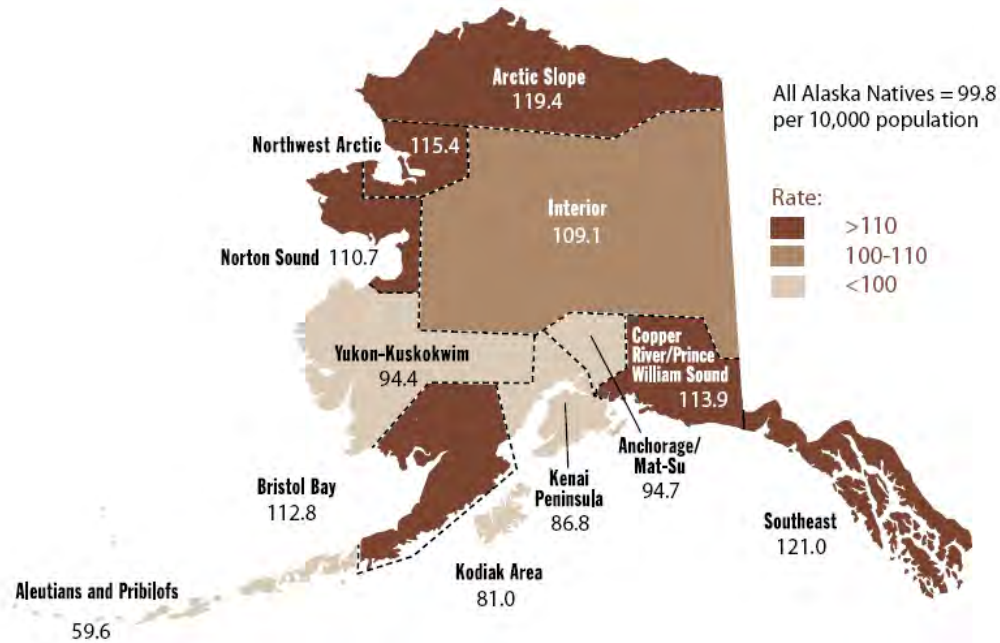
<sup>1</sup> Rate Ratio: A rate ratio less than 1 means that the rate in the population of interest is lower than that of the comparison population. Conversely, a rate ratio greater than 1 means that the rate in the population of interest is higher than in the comparison population.

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

## Injury Hospitalizations - Unintentional Injuries and Falls

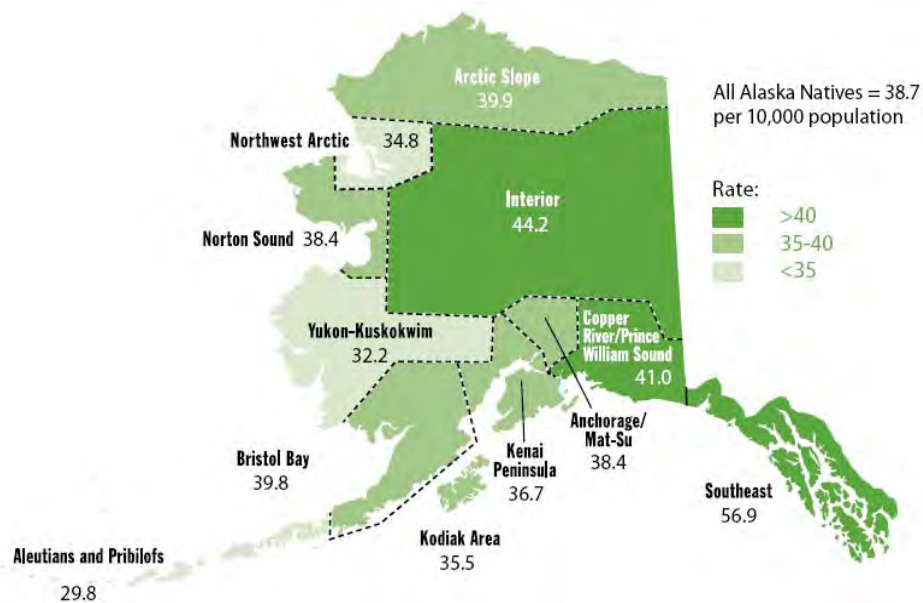
**Figure 17. Unintentional Injury Hospitalization Rates, per 10,000 by Region, Alaska Native People, 1991-2003**

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry



**Figure 18. Fall Hospitalization Rates, per 10,000 by Region, Alaska Native People, 1991-2003**

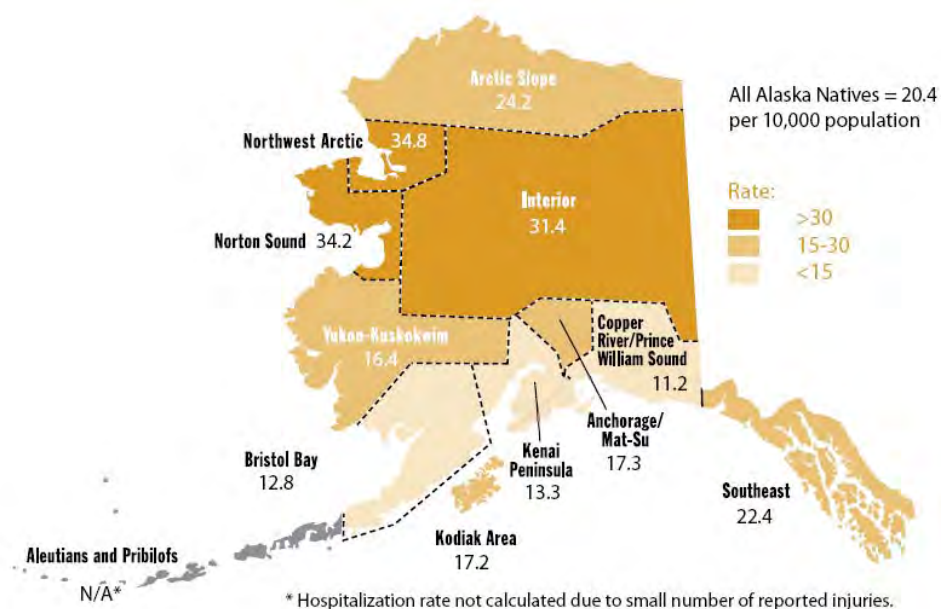
Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry



## Injury Hospitalizations - Suicide Attempts and Assaults

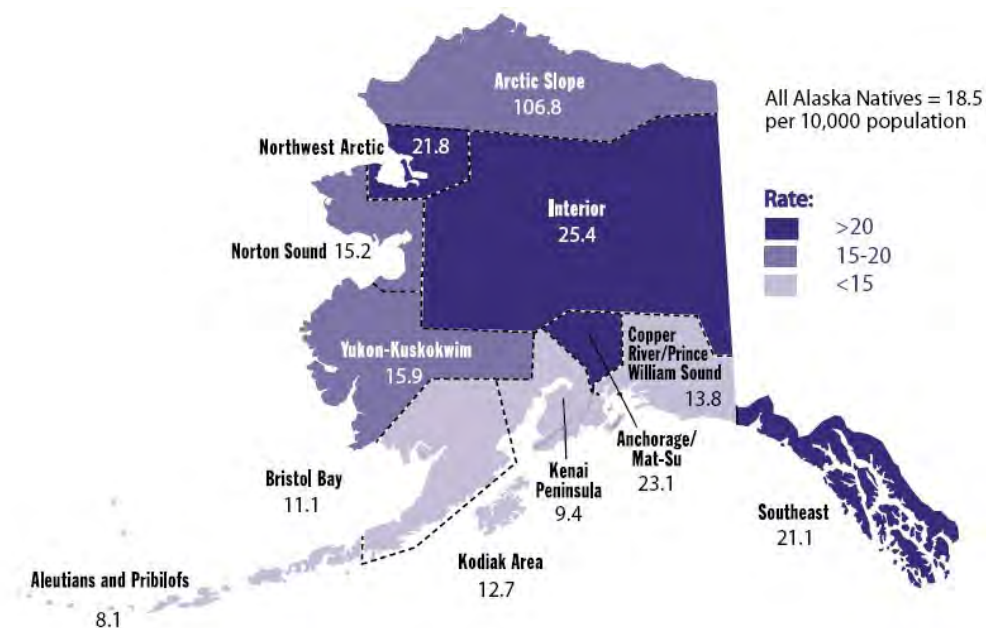
**Figure 19. Suicide Attempt Hospitalization Rates, per 10,000 by Region, Alaska Native People, 1991-2003**

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry



**Figure 20. Assault Injury Hospitalization Rates, per 10,000 by Region, Alaska Native People, 1991-2003**

Data Source: Alaska Trauma Registry



## Leading Cancers

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

### Summary

- The most frequently diagnosed cancers for Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people during 1989-2007 were colorectal cancer (27.8%), lung cancer (12.0%), and breast cancer (5.6%).
- The top three cancers accounted for 45.4% of all cancers for Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people.

**Table 11. Leading Cancers, Alaska Native People, Aleutians & Pribilofs Region, 1989-2007**

Data Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program

Site of Cancer by Rank	n	%
1. Colorectal	30	27.8%
2. Lung	13	12.0%
3. Breast	6	5.6%
4. Prostate	5	4.6%
5. Kidney	5	4.6%
6. Oral and Pharynx	4	3.7%
7. Esophagus	4	3.7%
8. Pancreas	4	3.7%
9. Urinary Bladder	4	3.7%
10. Liver	3	2.8%
<b>All Other Causes</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27.8%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Diabetes - Prevalence

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

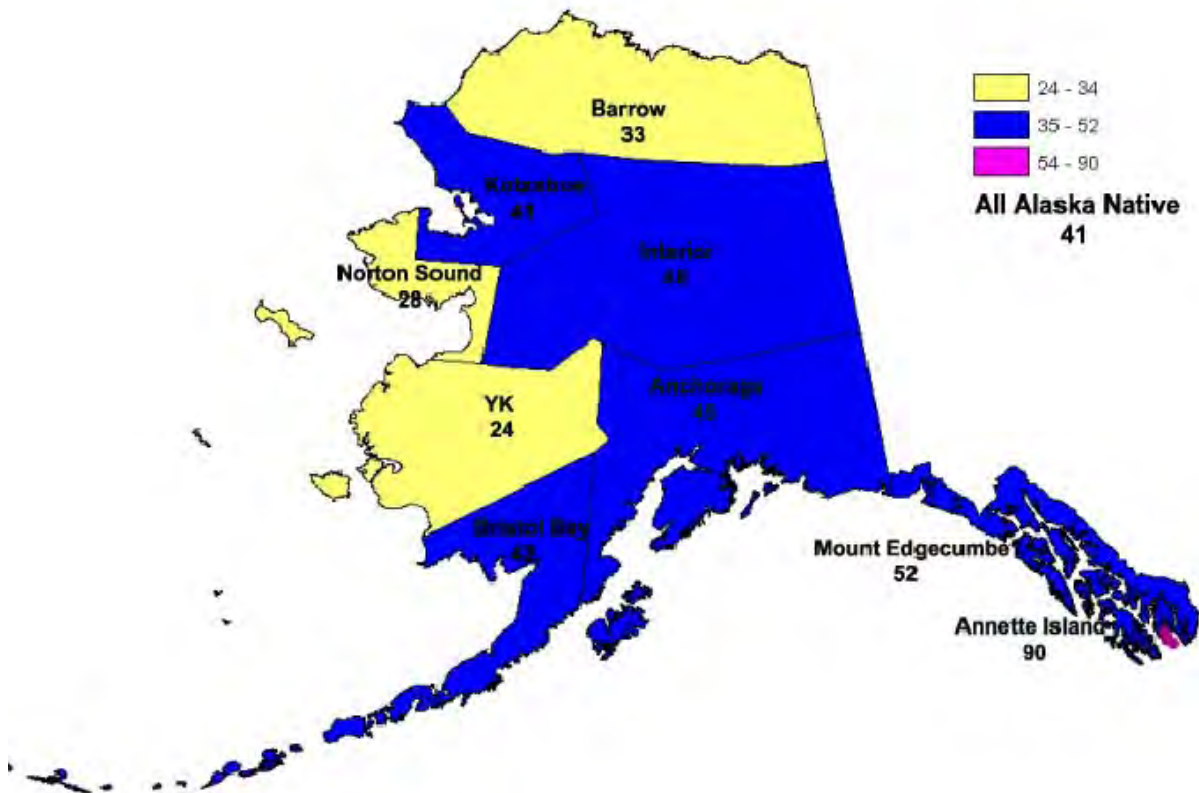
### Summary

- The Aleutians and Pribilofs Region is part of the Anchorage Service Unit. The age-adjusted prevalence of diabetes among Anchorage Service Unit Alaska Native people was 45 per 1,000 persons in 2009.
- The diabetes rate per 1,000 persons among Anchorage Service Unit Alaska Native people (45) appears to be higher than the rate among Alaska Native people statewide (41), and lower than the rate for the U.S. Total Population (62).

**Figure 21. Diabetes Prevalence Rates per 1,000 by Region, Alaska Native People, 2009**

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

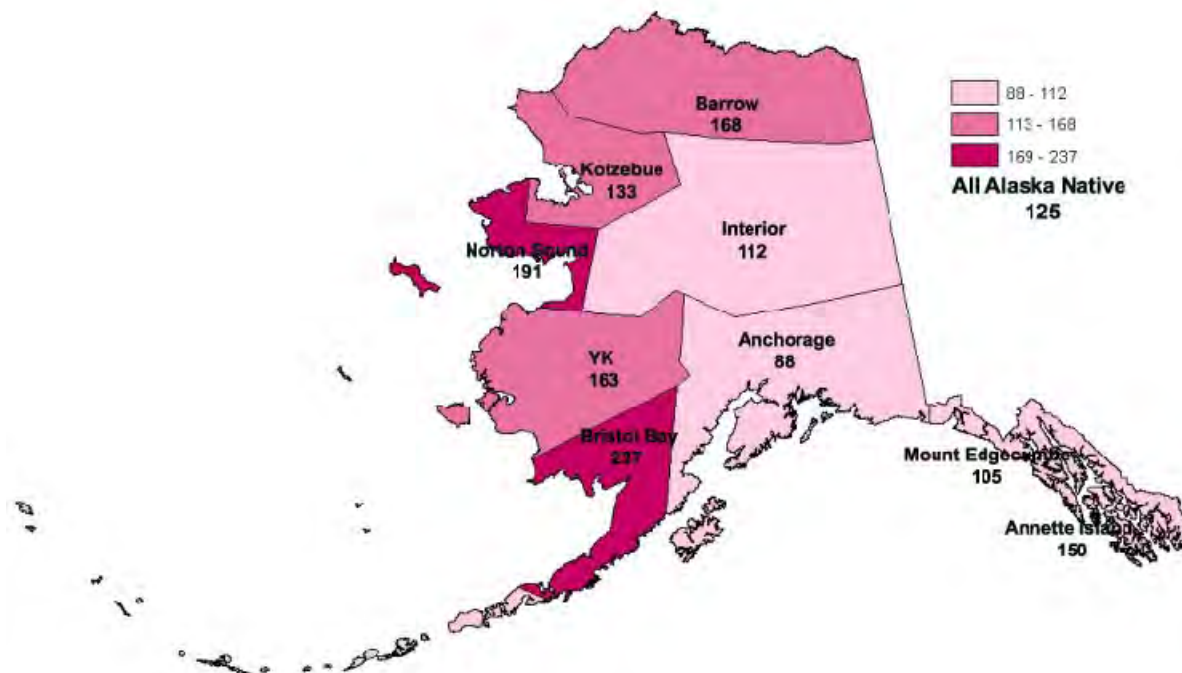
**Definition:** **Diabetes** is a metabolic disease characterized by high blood sugar levels, which result from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both. The percent change compares the diabetes prevalence in 1990 to the diabetes prevalence in 2009.

### Summary

- The Aleutians and Pribilofs Region is part of the Anchorage Service Unit. The prevalence of diabetes increased 88% between 1990 and 2009 among Alaska Native people in the Anchorage Service Unit.
- The increase in the prevalence of diabetes in the Anchorage Service Unit (88%) was lower than the increase among Alaska Native People statewide (125%) and U.S. Total Population (113%), which both more than doubled between 1990 and 2009.

**Figure 22. Percent Increase in Diabetes Prevalence by Region, Alaska Native People, 1990 to 2009**

Data Source: Alaska Area Diabetes Registry



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# **Adult Health Behavior**

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## 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%.

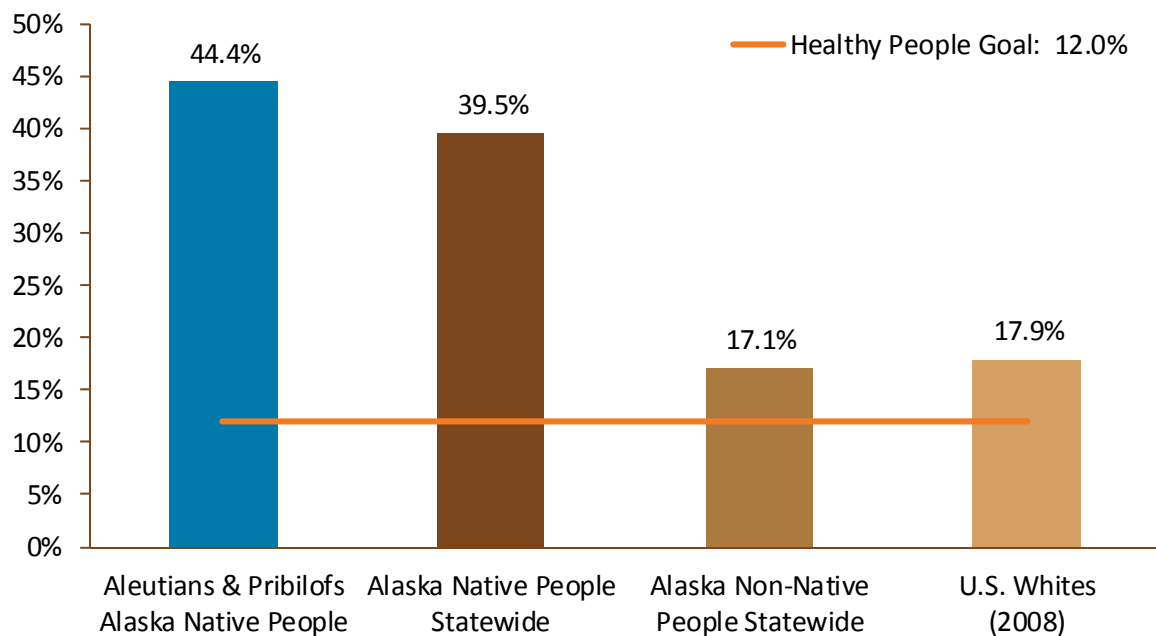
### Summary

- Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people reported a current smoking prevalence of 44.4%, which was similar to that of Alaska Native people statewide (39.5%) and 2.5 times the prevalence among U.S. Whites (17.9%) during 2007-2009.
- Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people reported a higher prevalence of smoking (44.4%) than Alaska Non-Native people statewide (17.1%) ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Figure 23. Smokers, 18 Years and Older, 2007-2009**

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

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

- The percent of Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people that reported using smokeless tobacco (15.8%) appears to be higher than that of Alaska Native people statewide (10.9%) during 2007-2009.
- The percent of Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people reporting smokeless tobacco use (15.8%) was significantly higher than the reported use of Alaska Non-Native people statewide (3.9%) ( $p < 0.05$ ).

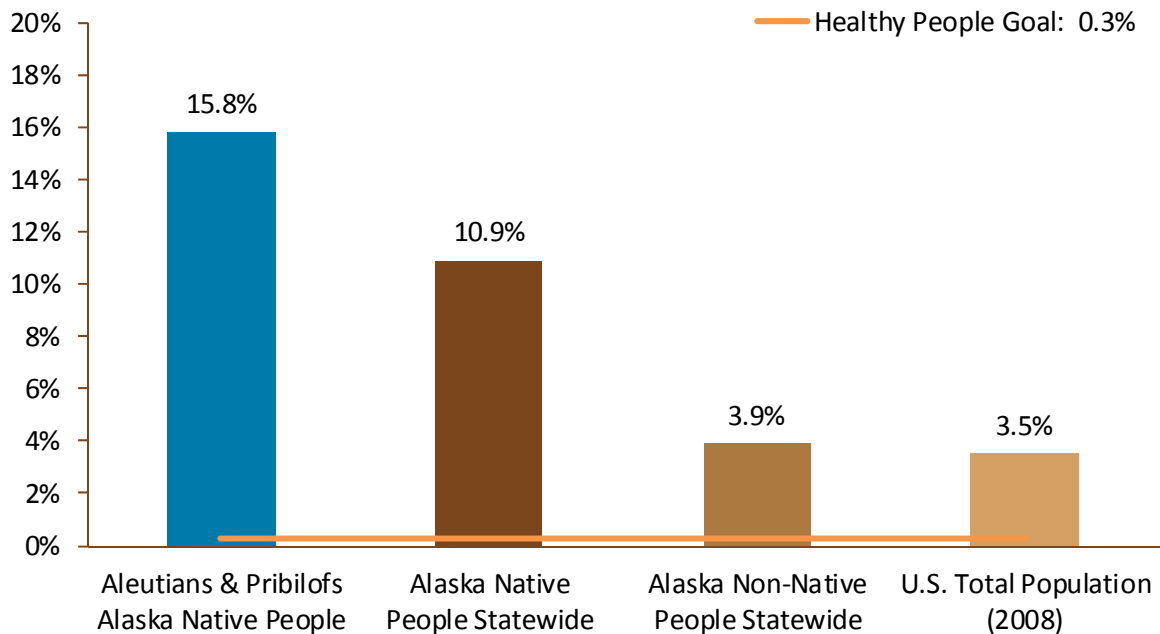
**Figure 24. Smokeless Tobacco Users, 18 Years and Older, 2007-2009**

Alaska Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

U.S. Data Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables. Rockville (MD): Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, 2009.

Note: The U.S. data is for persons aged 12 or older.

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%.

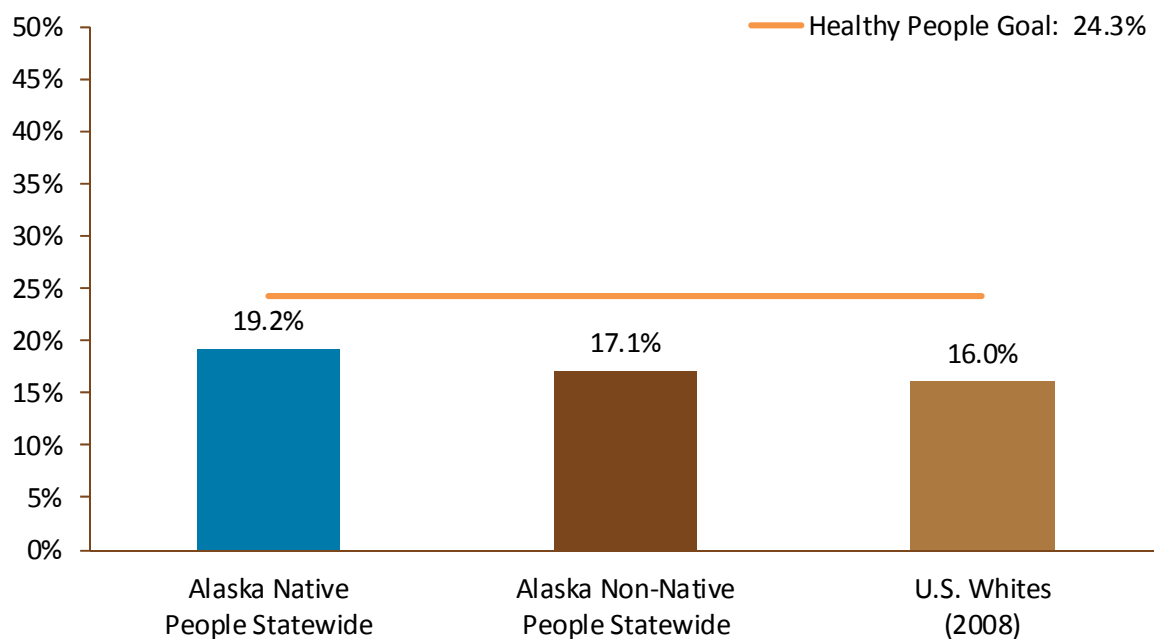
### Summary

- About one in five (19.2%) Alaska Native people reported binge drinking during 2007-2009.
- Alaska Native people statewide (19.2%) reported similar amounts of binge drinking to Alaska Non-Native people statewide (17.1%).

**Figure 25. Binge Drinkers, 18 Years and Older, 2007-2009**

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Data Table C-15 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.

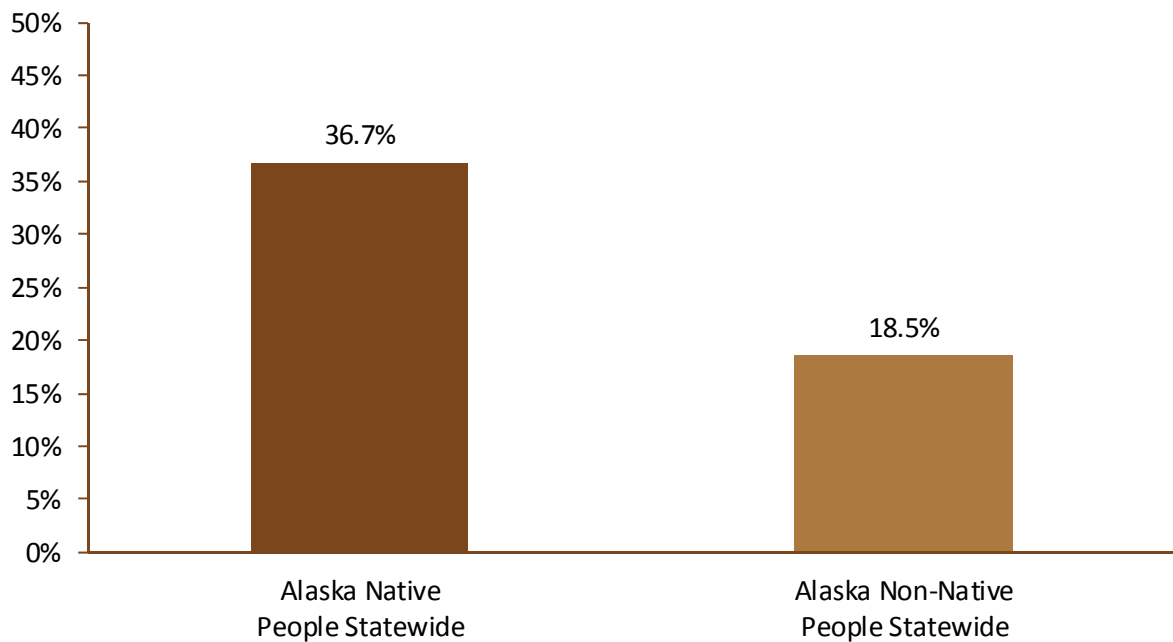
### Summary

- One out of three (36.7%) Alaska Native people statewide reported having ever experienced intimate partner violence during their lifetime in 2009.
- Alaska Native people statewide (36.7%) had a significantly higher prevalence of lifetime intimate partner violence than Alaska Non-Native people statewide (18.5%) ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Figure 26. Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence, 18 Years and Older, 2009**

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Data Table C-16 in Appendix



## Overweight

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

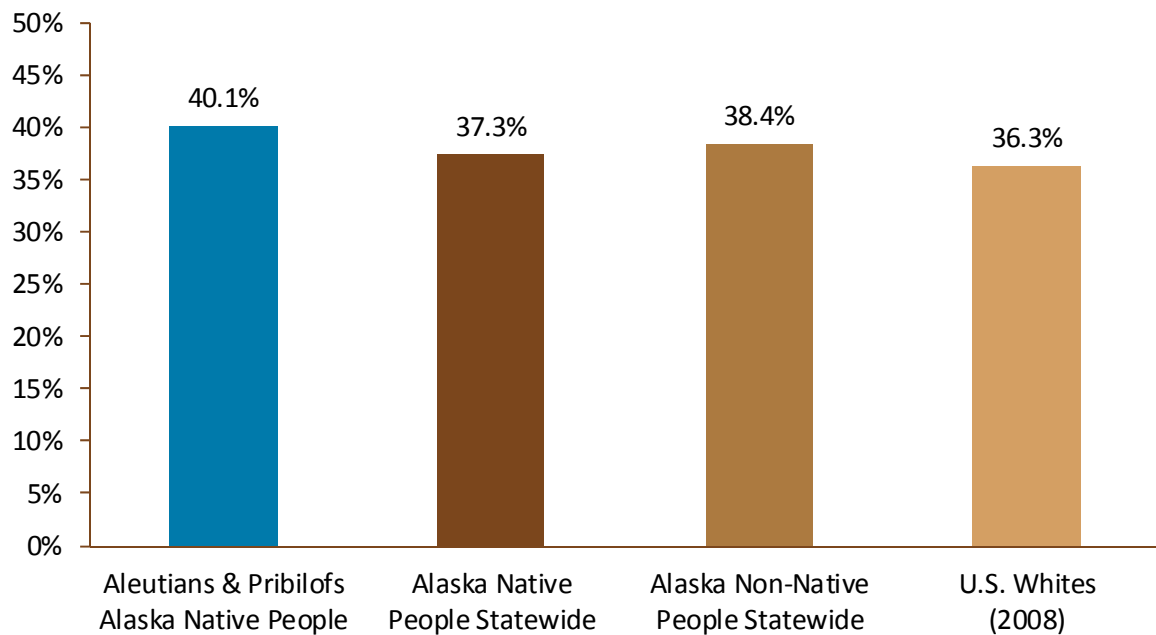
### Summary

- 40.1% of Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people reported a BMI between 25.0 and 29.9 during 2007-2009.
- Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people, Alaska Native people statewide, Alaska Non-Native people statewide, and U.S. Whites reported a similar prevalence of overweight persons

**Figure 27. Overweight ( $25 \leq BMI \leq 29.9$ ), 18 Years and Older, 2007-2009**

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Data Table C-17 in Appendix



## Obesity

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

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

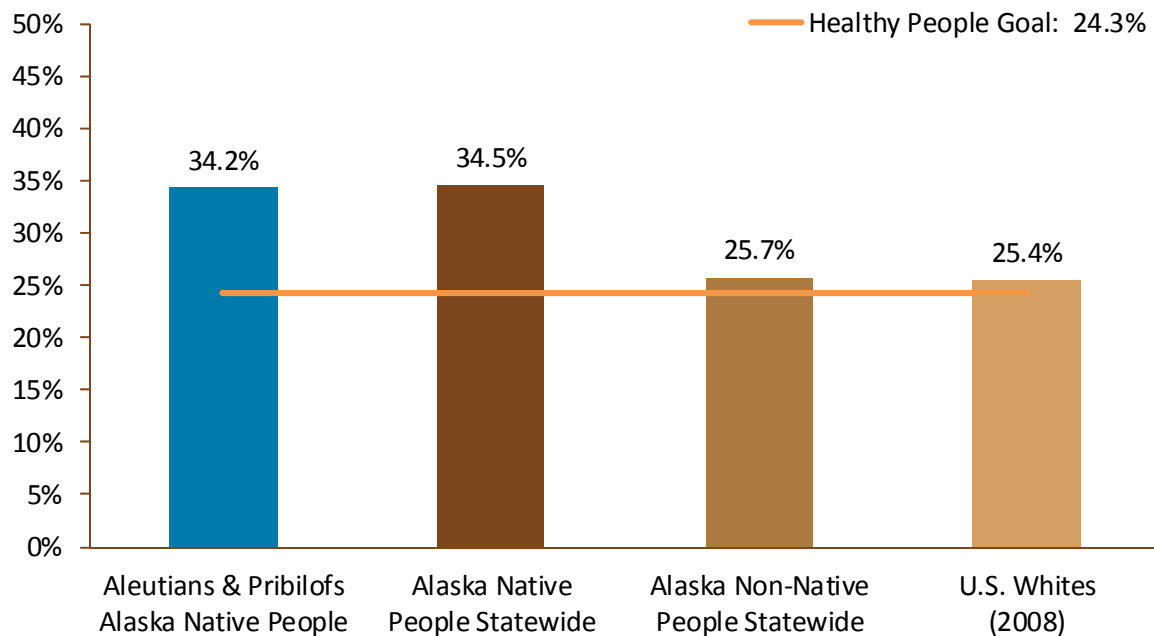
### Summary

- One of out three (34.2%) Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native people reported a BMI  $\geq 30$  during 2007-2009.
- Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people reported a similar prevalence of obesity (34.2%) to Alaska Native people statewide (34.5%) and nearly 10% above the Healthy People Goal.

**Figure 28. Obesity (BMI  $\geq 30$ ), 18 Years and Older, 2007-2009**

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

- 59.7% of Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native mothers abstained from smoking during pregnancy during 2004-2008.
- Abstinence from smoking during pregnancy appears to have increased 16.4% between 1989-1993 and 2004-2008 among Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native mothers.
- Although the percent has been increasing, 29.9% fewer Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native mothers abstained from smoking during pregnancy than U.S. White mothers during 2004-2008.

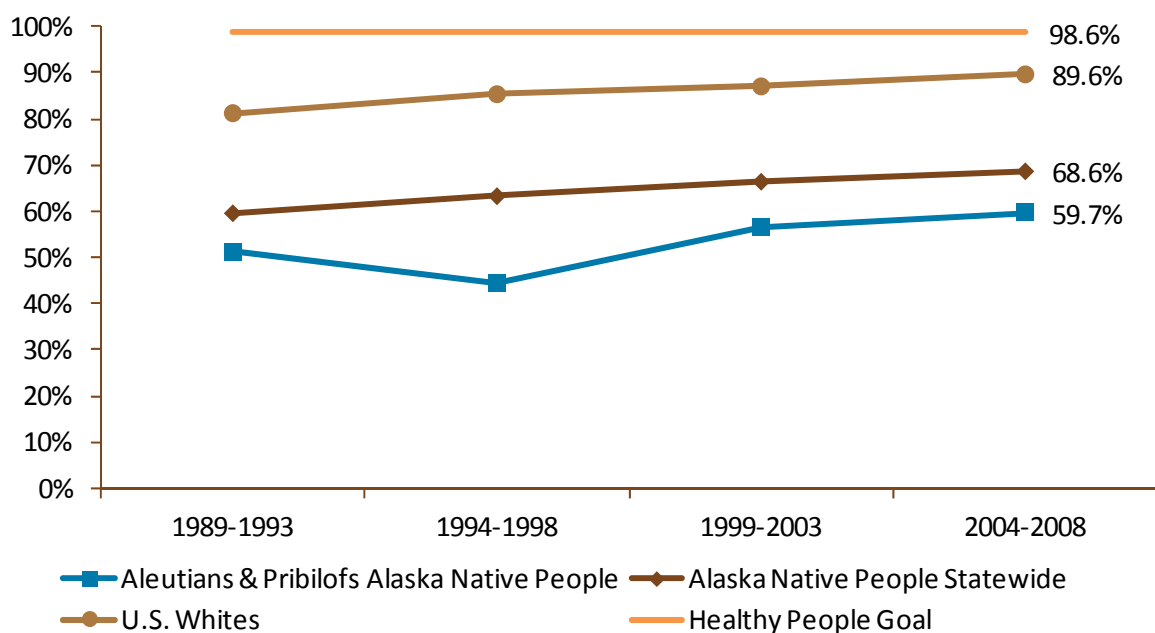
**Figure 29. Abstinence from Tobacco Use During Pregnancy, Pregnant Women, 1989-2008**

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2009: With Special Feature on Medical Technology. Hyattsville, MD. 2009.

Note: The years presented for the U.S. Whites are 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006.

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%.

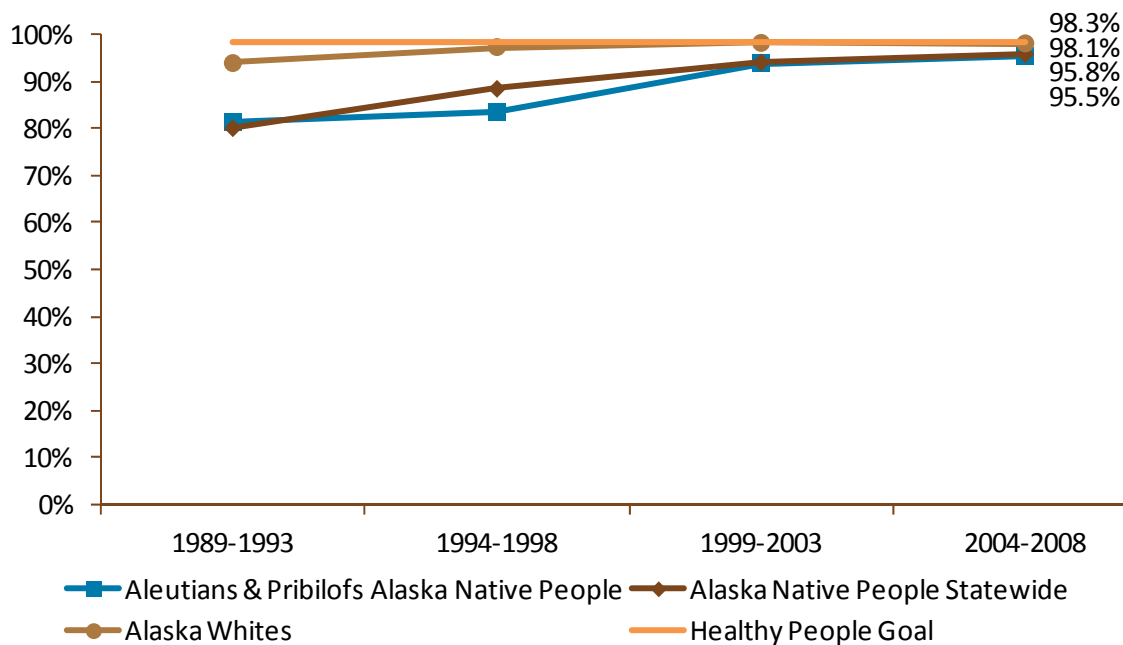
### Summary

- 95.5% of Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native mothers abstained from alcohol during pregnancy during 2004-2008.
- The percent of Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native mothers who did not drink during their pregnancy increased 17.5% between 1989-1993 and 2004-2008.
- All groups reported a similar prevalence of abstaining from alcohol use during pregnancy at or approaching the Healthy People Goal during 2004-2008.

**Figure 30. Abstinence from Alcohol Use During Pregnancy, Pregnant Women, 1989-2008**

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Data Table C-20 in Appendix



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# **Adolescent Health Behavior**

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## 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.

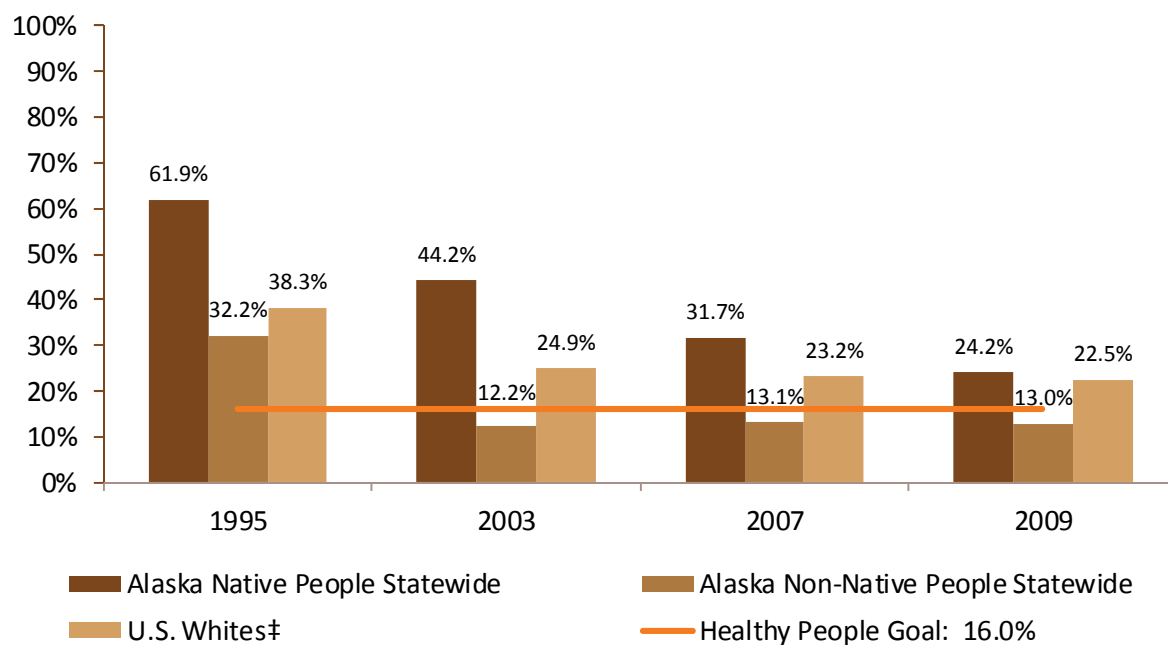
**Healthy People 2020, Goal TU-2.2:** Reduce cigarette smoking by adolescents in grades 9-12 during the past month to 16.0%.

### Summary

- 24.2% of Alaska Native high school students reported currently smoking cigarettes, which was similar to the percent of U.S. White high school students who smoked in 2009.
- Current smoking decreased by almost two thirds (-60.9%) among Alaska Native high school students between 1995 (61.9%) and 2009 (24.2%) ( $p < 0.05$ ).
- The percentage of Alaska Native high school students that smoked was higher than U.S. White students in 1995 and 2003 ( $p < 0.05$ ), but had decreased to a similar percent of smoking to U.S. White students in 2007 and 2009.

**Figure 31. High School Students Who Smoked Cigarettes on One or More of the Past 30 Days, 1995, 2003, 2007 and 2009**

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System  
Data Table C-21 in Appendix



## 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%.

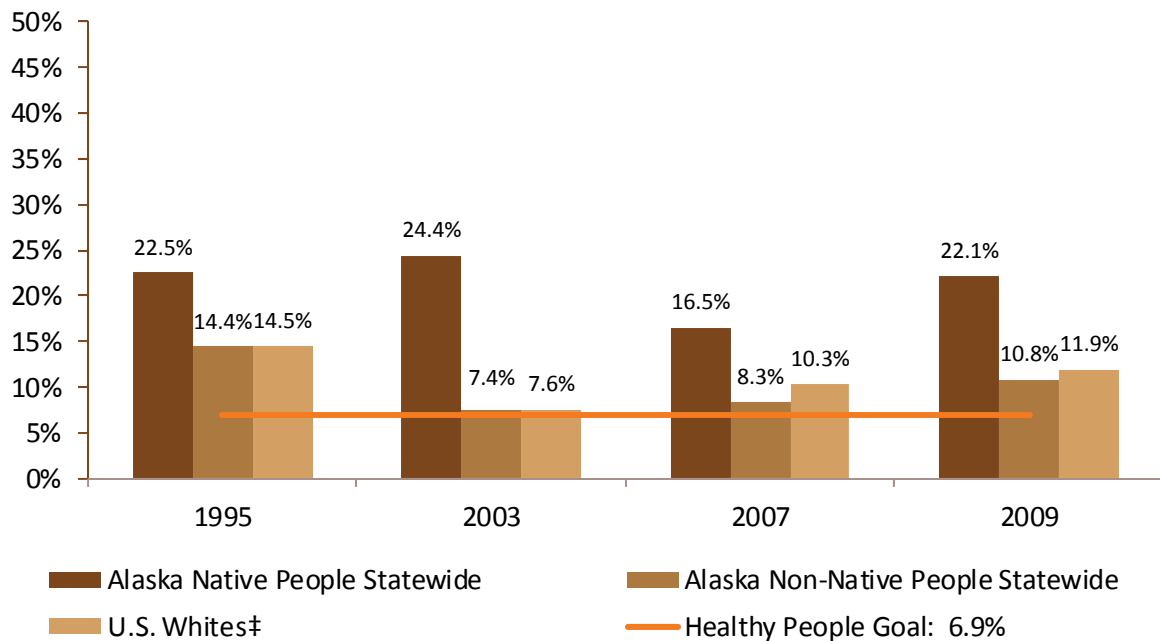
### Summary

- 22.1% of Alaska Native high school students reported using smokeless tobacco in 2009.
- Smokeless tobacco use did not change significantly among Alaska Native high school students between 1995 (22.5%) and 2009 (22.1%).
- In 2009, smokeless tobacco use prevalence for Alaska Native high school students was about two times that of Alaska Non-Native (10.8%) and U.S. White (11.9%) high school students.

**Figure 32. High School Students Who Chewed Tobacco or Snuff on One or More of the Past 30 Days, 1995, 2003, 2007 and 2009**

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Data Table C-22 in Appendix



‡ Non Hispanic

## Alcohol Use - 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.

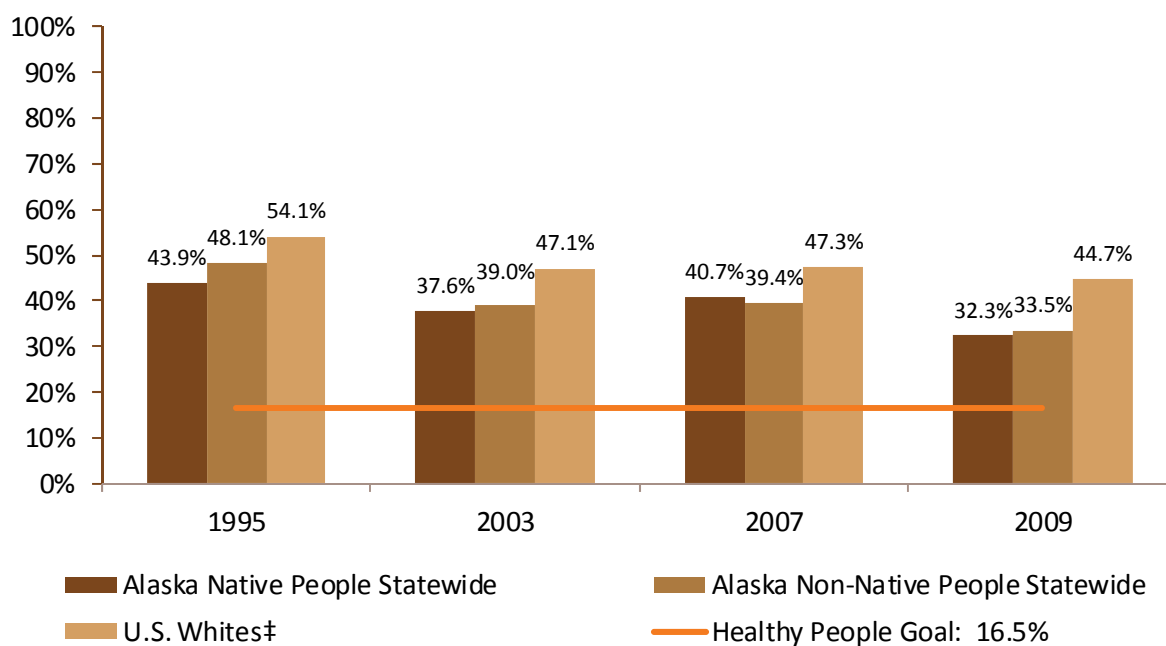
### Summary

- 32.3% of Alaska Native high school students reported current drinking, which was similar to the percent of Alaska Non-Native high school students who drank alcohol in 2009.
- The percentage of current drinking appears to have decreased by 26.4% for Alaska Native high school students between 1995 (43.9%) and 2009 (32.3%).
- In 2009, Alaska Native high school students (32.3%) had a lower percentage of drinking than U.S. White students (44.7%) ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Figure 33. High School Students Who Had at Least One Drink of Alcohol on One or More of the Past 30 Days, 1995, 2003, 2007 and 2009**

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Data Table C-23 in Appendix



## 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%.

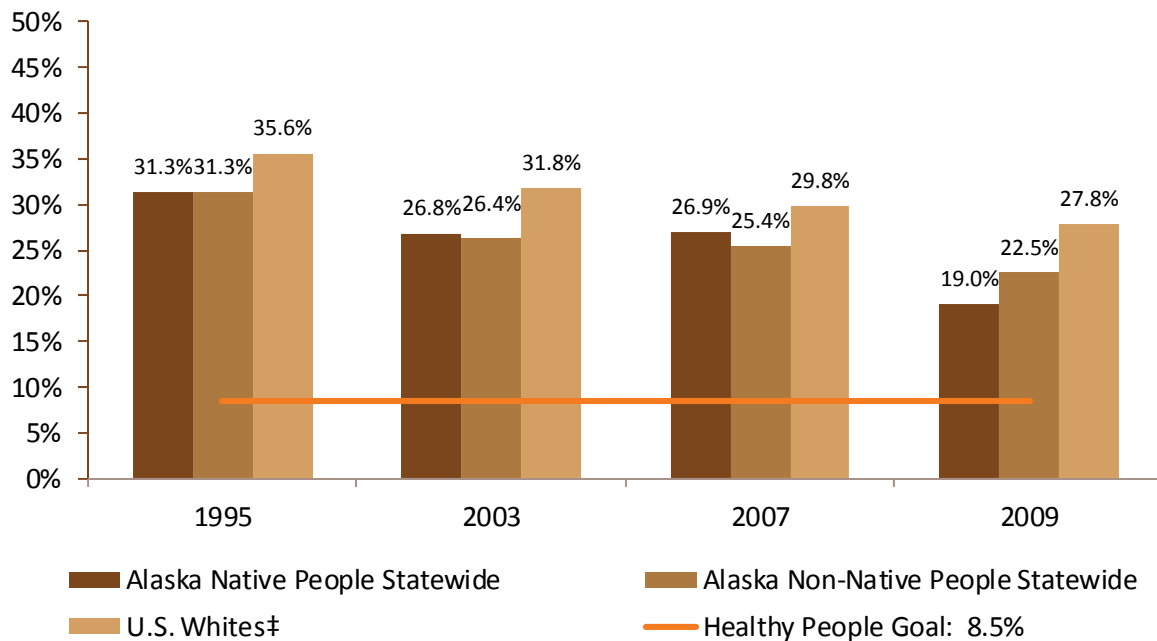
### Summary

- Almost one in five (19.0%) Alaska Native high school students reported binge drinking in 2009.
- Binge drinking among Alaska Native high school students decreased significantly (-39.3%) between 1995 (31.3%) and 2009 (19.0%) ( $p < 0.05$ ).
- In 2009, Alaska Native high school students (19.0%) had lower rates of binge drinking than U.S. White students (27.8%) ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Figure 34. High School Students Reporting Binge Drinking on One or More of the Past 30 Days, 1995, 2003, 2007 and 2009**

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Data Table C-24 in Appendix



† 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.

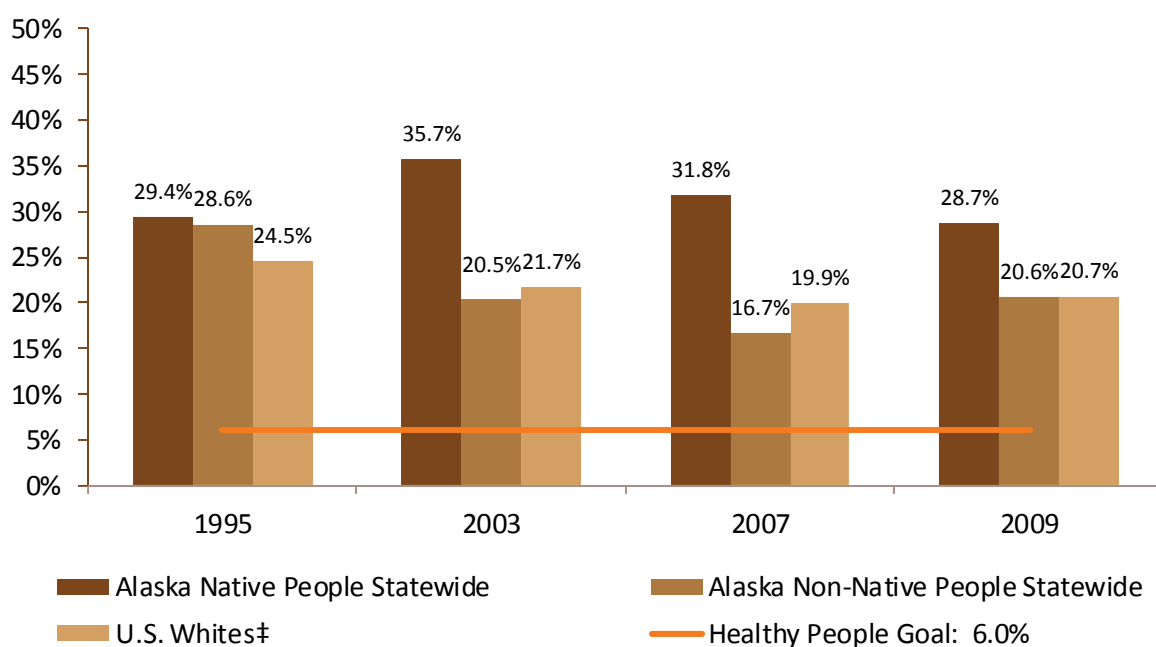
**Healthy People 2020, Goal SA-13.2:** Reduce the proportion of adolescents (12 to 17 years) reporting the use of marijuana during the past 30 days to 6.0%.

### Summary

- More than one in four (28.7%) Alaska Native high school students reported currently using marijuana in 2009.
- Despite some fluctuation, marijuana use did not appear to have changed significantly between 1995 (29.4%) and 2009 (28.7%) among Alaska Native high school students.
- Marijuana use among Alaska Native high school students was significantly higher than Alaska Non-Native and U.S. White high school students in 2003 and 2007, however in 2009 marijuana use did not differ significantly between Alaska Native, Alaska Non-Native and U.S. White high school students.

**Figure 35. High School Students Who Used Marijuana on One or More of the Past 30 Days, 1995, 2003, 2007 and 2009**

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System  
Data Table C-25 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 ever during their lifetime.

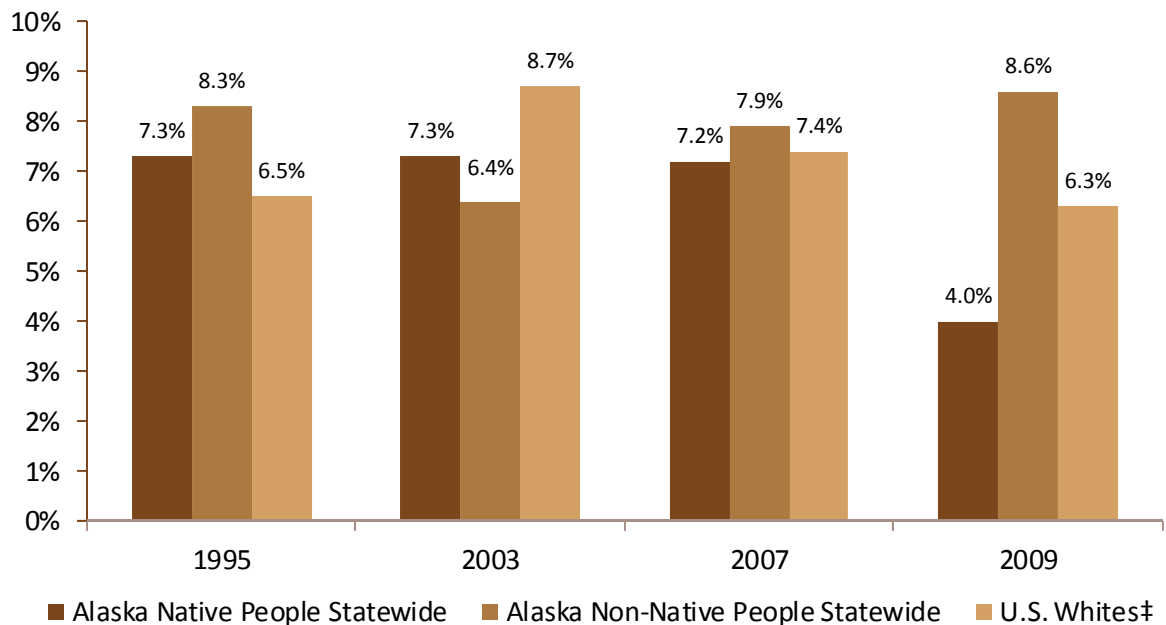
### Summary

- 4.0% of Alaska Native high school students reported ever using cocaine in 2009.
- Lifetime cocaine use among Alaska Native high school students appears to have decreased by nearly half (45.2%) between 1995 (7.3%) and 2009 (4.0%).
- Lifetime cocaine use appears to be lower for Alaska Native high school students (4.0%) than for Alaska Non-Native (8.6%) and U.S. White high school students (6.3%) in 2009.

**Figure 36. High School Students Who Used Any Form of Cocaine, Including Powder, Crack or Freebase During Their Lifetime, 1995, 2003, 2007 and 2009**

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Data Table C-26 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

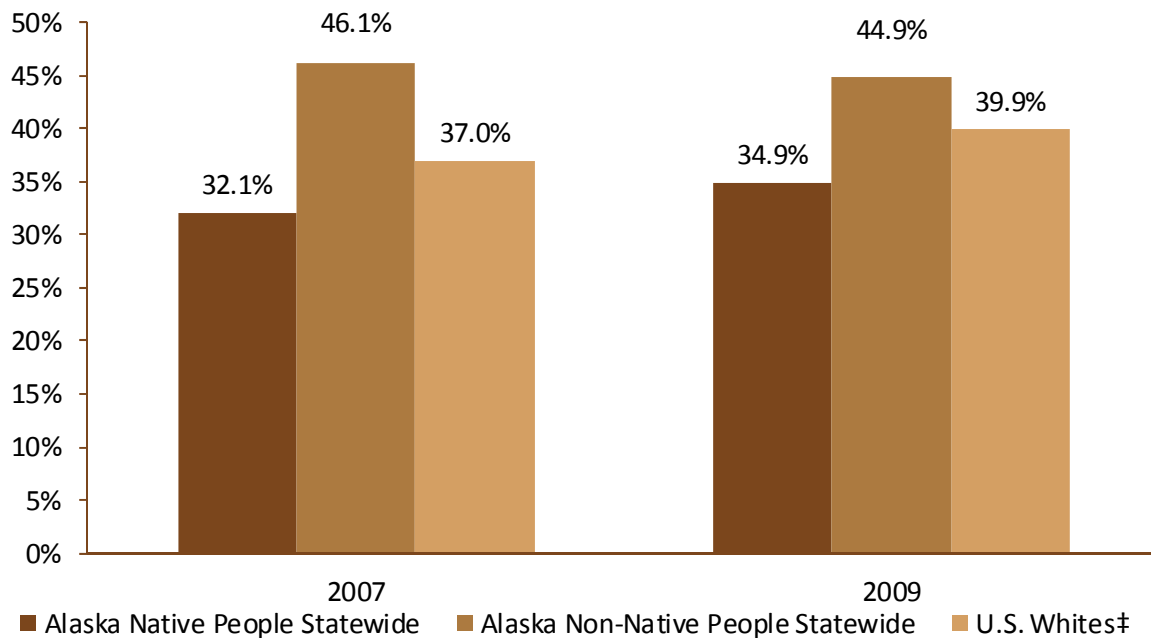
- 34.9% of Alaska Native high school students engaged in recommended levels of physical activity in 2009.
- Alaska Native high school student's physical activity levels increased by 8.7% between 2007 and 2009.
- Alaska Native high school student's physical activity levels appear to be lower than Alaska Non-Native (44.9%) and U.S. White (39.9%) levels in 2007 and 2009.

**Figure 37. High School Students Who Engaged in Recommended Levels of Physical Activity, 2007 and 2009**

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Note: Data are not available for 1995 and 2003

Data Table C-27 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

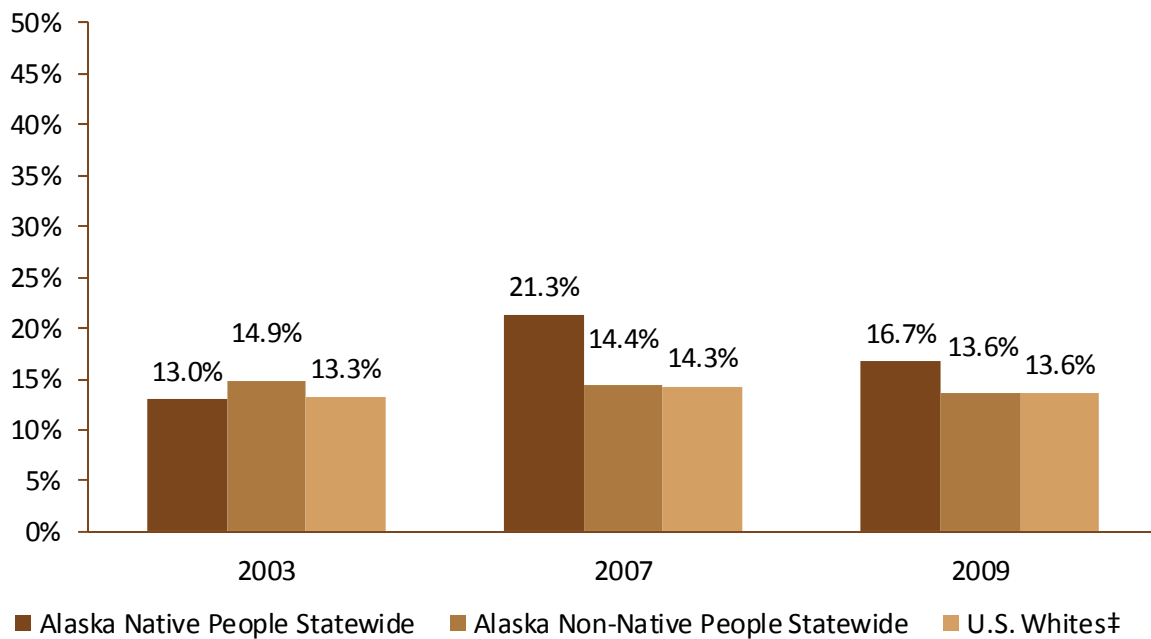
- About one in six (16.7%) Alaska Native high school students were overweight in 2009.
- The percentage of Alaska Native high school students that were overweight appears to have increased 28.5% from 2003 (13.0%) to 2009 (16.7%).
- Alaska Native high school students had a similar prevalence of being overweight to Alaska Non-Native (13.6%) and U.S. White (13.6%) high school students in 2009.

**Figure 38. High School Students Who Were Overweight, 2003, 2007 and 2009**

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Note: Data are not available for 1995

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

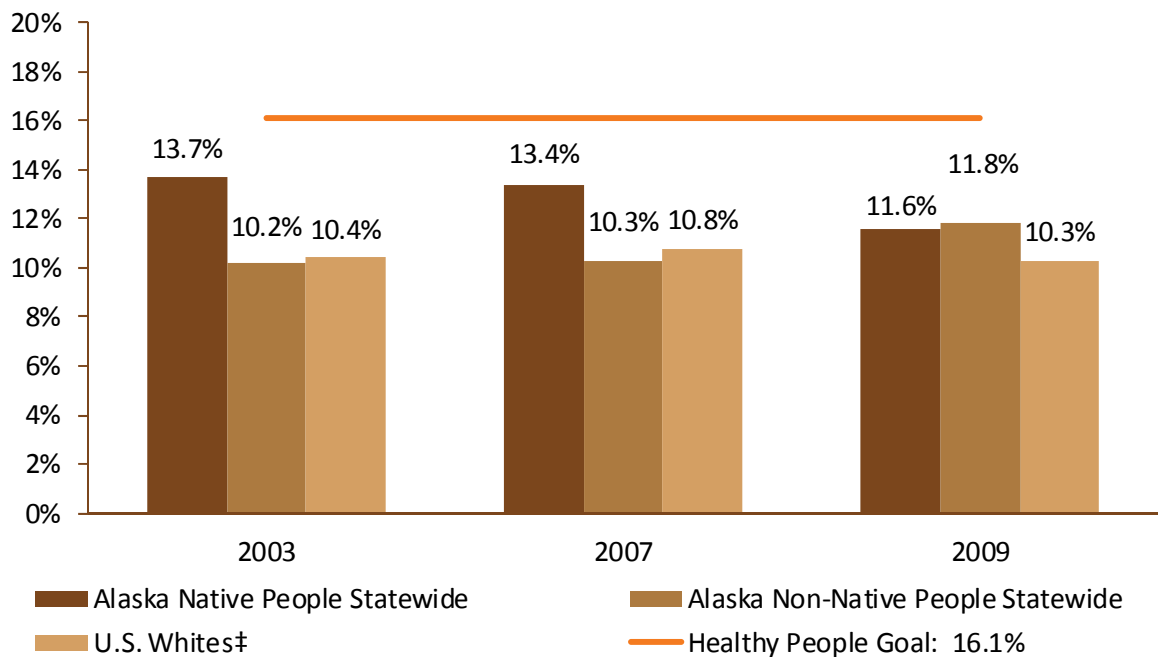
- About 1 in 9 (11.6%) Alaska Native high school students were considered obese in 2009.
- Obesity among Alaska Native high school students appears to have decreased 15.3% between 2003 (13.7%) and 2009 (11.6%).
- Alaska Native (11.6%), Alaska Non-Native (11.8%), and U.S. White (10.3%) high school students reported a similar prevalence of obesity in 2009.

**Figure 39. High School Students Who Were Obese, 2003, 2007 and 2009**

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Note: Data are not available for 1995

Data Table C-29 in Appendix



‡ Non Hispanic

## Sexual Behavior

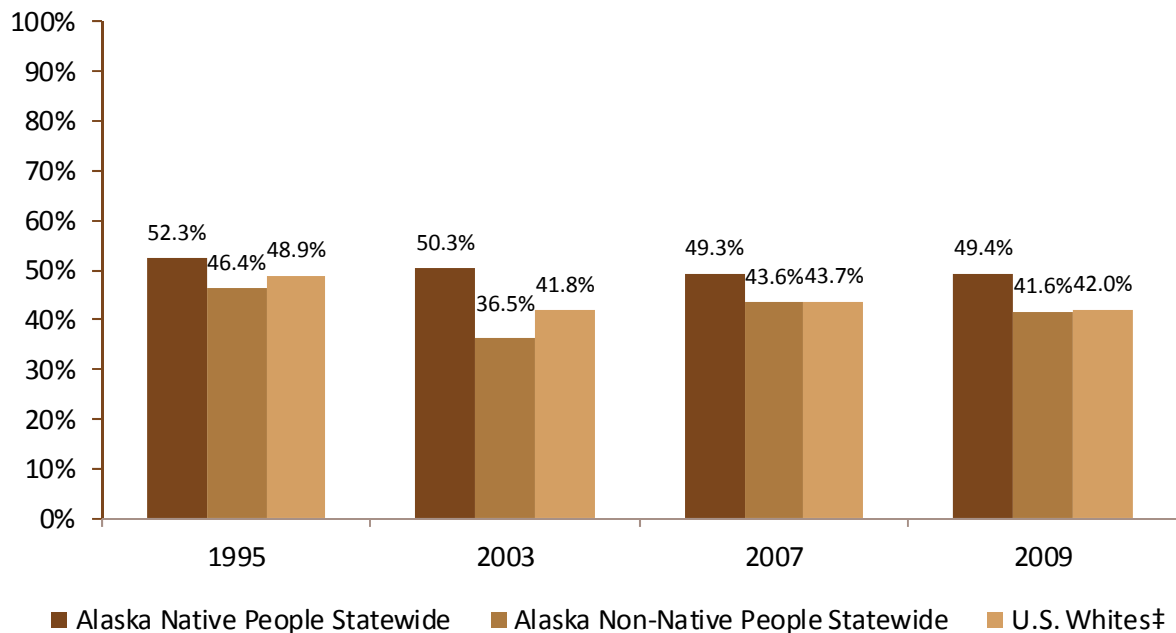
**Definition:** Sexual behavior among high school students in grades 9-12 is the percent who have ever engaged in sexual intercourse.

### Summary

- About half (49.4%) of Alaska Native high school students had ever engaged in sexual intercourse in 2009.
- Alaska Native high school students who had ever engaged in sexual intercourse remained relatively unchanged between 1995 (52.3%) and 2009 (49.4%).
- Alaska Native high school students reporting ever having engaged in sexual intercourse appears to be slightly higher than Alaska Non-Native (41.6%) and U.S. White (42.0%) high school students.

**Figure 40. High School Students Who Had Ever Engaged in Sexual Intercourse, 1995, 2003, 2007 and 2009**

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

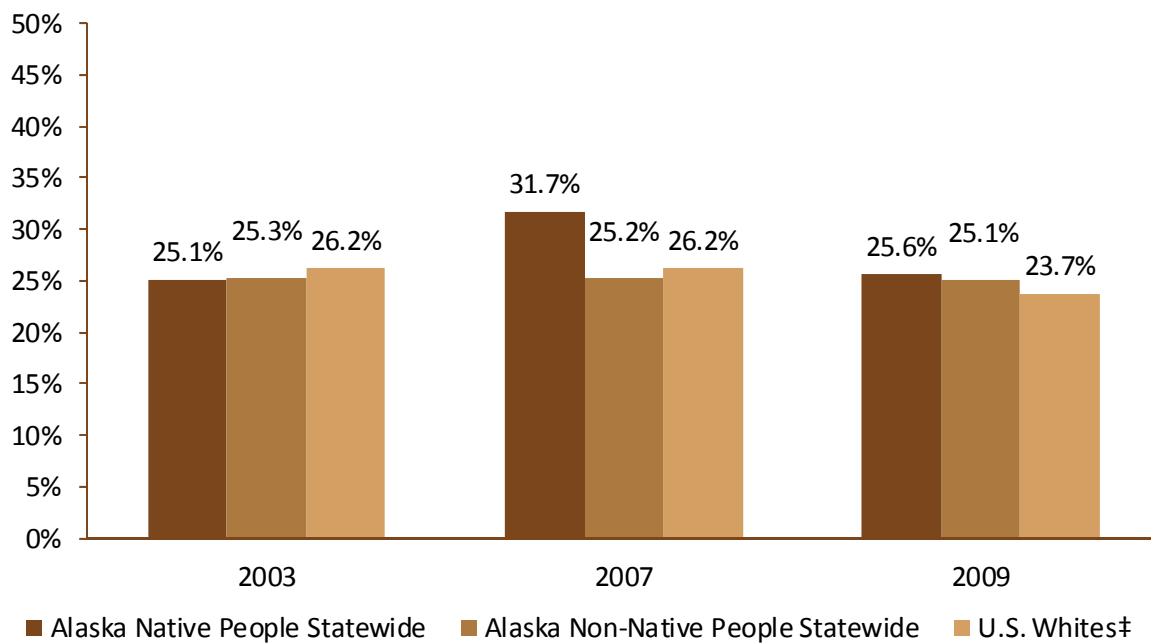
- One in four (25.6%) Alaska Native high school students reported having sad or hopeless feelings that affected their usual activities in 2009.
- The percentage of Alaska Native high school students reporting sad or hopeless feelings did not change significantly between 2003 (25.1%) and 2009 (25.6%).
- Alaska Native (25.6%), Alaska Non-Native (25.1%), and U.S. White (23.7%) high school students reported a similar prevalence of sad or hopeless feelings affecting their usual activities in 2009.

**Figure 41. 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 and 2009**

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Note: Data are not available for 1995

Data Table C-31 in Appendix



## Suicide Attempts

**Definition:** Suicide attempts among high school students in grades 9-12 is the percent that try, but do not succeed, to intentionally take their own life.

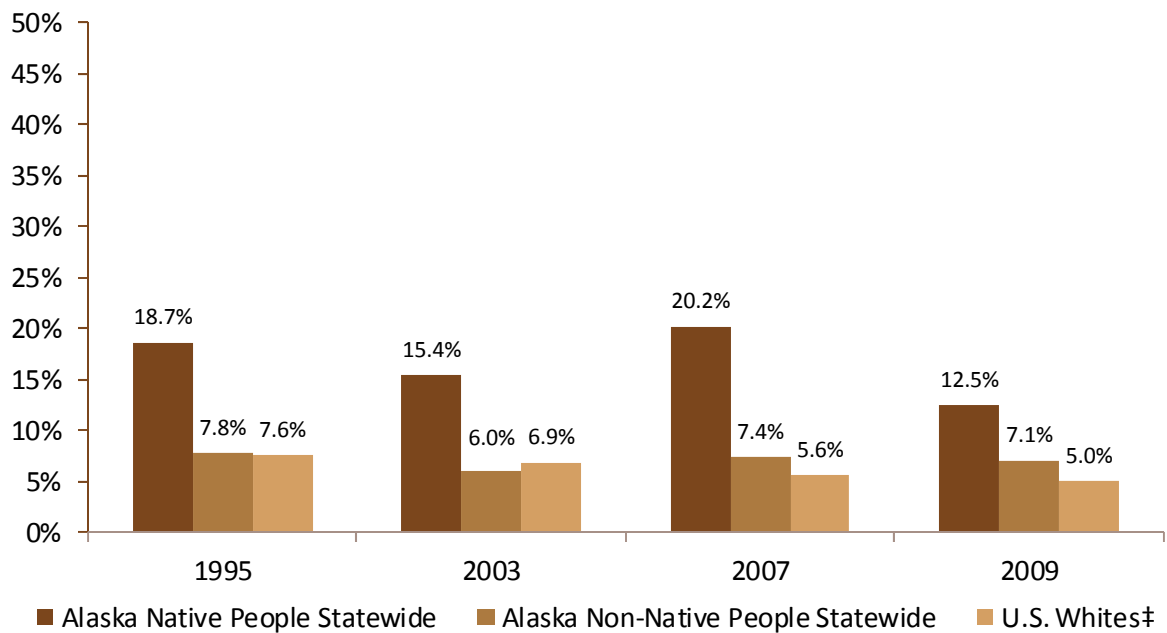
### Summary

- One in eight (12.5%) Alaska Native high school students reported attempting suicide in 2009.
- Alaska Native high school students having one or more suicide attempts during the previous 12 months appears to have decreased 33.2% between 1995 (18.7%) and 2009 (12.5%).
- Alaska Native high school students had a significantly higher percent of suicide attempts than U.S. White high school students in 1995, 2003, 2007, and 2009 ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Figure 42. High School Students Who Attempted Suicide One or More Times During the Past 12 Months, 1995, 2003, 2007 and 2009**

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Data Table C-32 in Appendix



† Non Hispanic

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# **Additional Health Topics**

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## Low Birth Weight

**Definition:** Low birth weight includes infants with a birth weight of less than 2,500 grams.

**Healthy People 2020, Goal MICH-8.1:** Reduce low birth weight to 7.8%.

### Summary

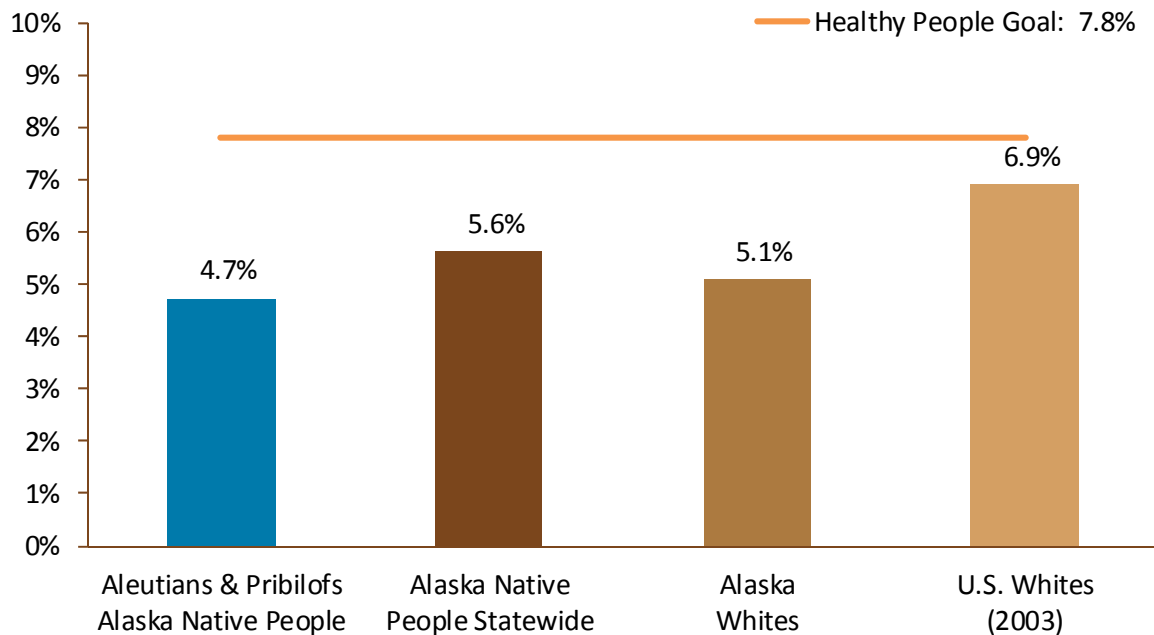
- 4.7% of Alaska Native infants born in the Aleutians & Pribilofs Region had a low birth weight during 1999-2008.
- The percent of Alaska Native infants born with a low birth weight in the Aleutians & Pribilofs Region (4.7%) was similar to infants born with a low birth weight among Alaska Native people statewide (5.6%) and Alaska Whites (5.1%), but lower than U.S. Whites (6.9%).

**Figure 43. Live Births with Low Birth Weight, 1999-2008**

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2010: With Special Feature on Death and Dying. Hyattsville, MD. 2011.

Data Table C-33 in Appendix



## Fertility Rate

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

### Summary

- The fertility rate among Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native women was 73.4 per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years during 2004-2008.
- The fertility rate per 1,000 women among Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native women decreased 37.2% between 1984-1988 (116.9) and 2004-2008 (73.4).
- The fertility rate per 1,000 women among Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native women (73.4) was slightly higher than among U.S. White women (66.3), but lower than Alaska Native women statewide (107.4) during 2004-2008.

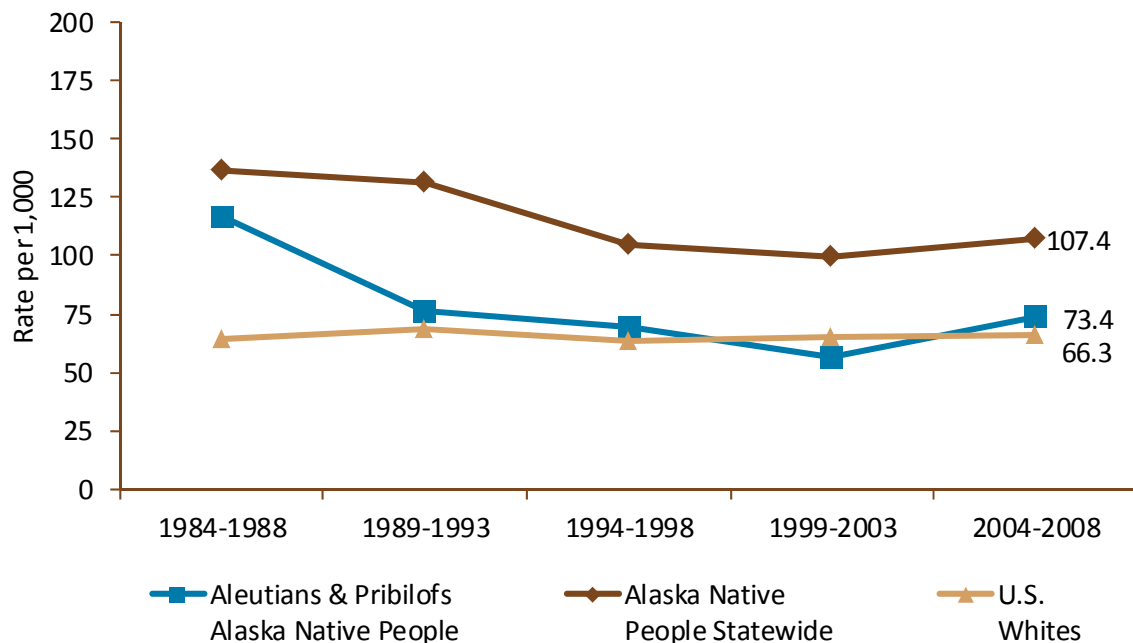
**Figure 44. Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women Aged 15-44 Years, 1984-2008**

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2009: With Special Feature on Medical Technology. Hyattsville, MD. 2009.

Note: The U.S. data are for the following years: 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, and 2005.

Data Table C-34 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 girls in this age group in the population per year.

### Summary

- The teen birth rate among Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native teens was 61.2 per 1,000 girls aged 15-19 years during 2004-2008.
- The Alaska Native teen birth rate in the Aleutians & Pribilofs Region decreased 40.6% between 1984-1998 (103.1) and 2004-2008 (61.2).
- The Alaska Native teen birth rate in the Aleutians & Pribilofs Region (61.2) was 22.8% lower than the rate for Alaska Native teens statewide (79.3) during 2004-2008.

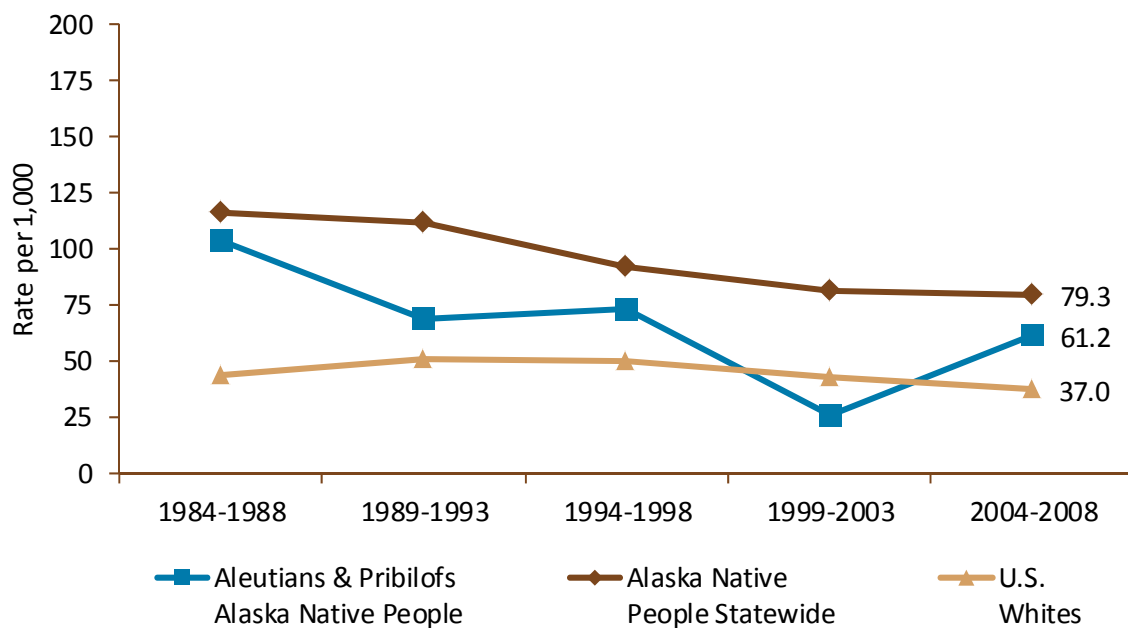
**Figure 45. Teen Birth Rates per 1,000 Girls Aged 15-19 Years, 1984-2008**

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2009: With Special Feature on Medical Technology. Hyattsville, MD. 2009.

Note: The U.S. data are for the following years: 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, and 2005.

Data Table C-35 in Appendix



## Breastfeeding - Initiation

**Definition: Breastfeeding initiation** indicates whether a mother initiated 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 Aleutians and Pribilofs Region, initiated breastfeeding during 2004-2008. This exceeds the Healthy People Goal of 81.9%.
- Breastfeeding initiation was significantly higher among Anchorage Service Unit Alaska Native mothers (90.0%) than the U.S. total population (74.0%) ( $p < 0.05$ ) during 2004-2008.

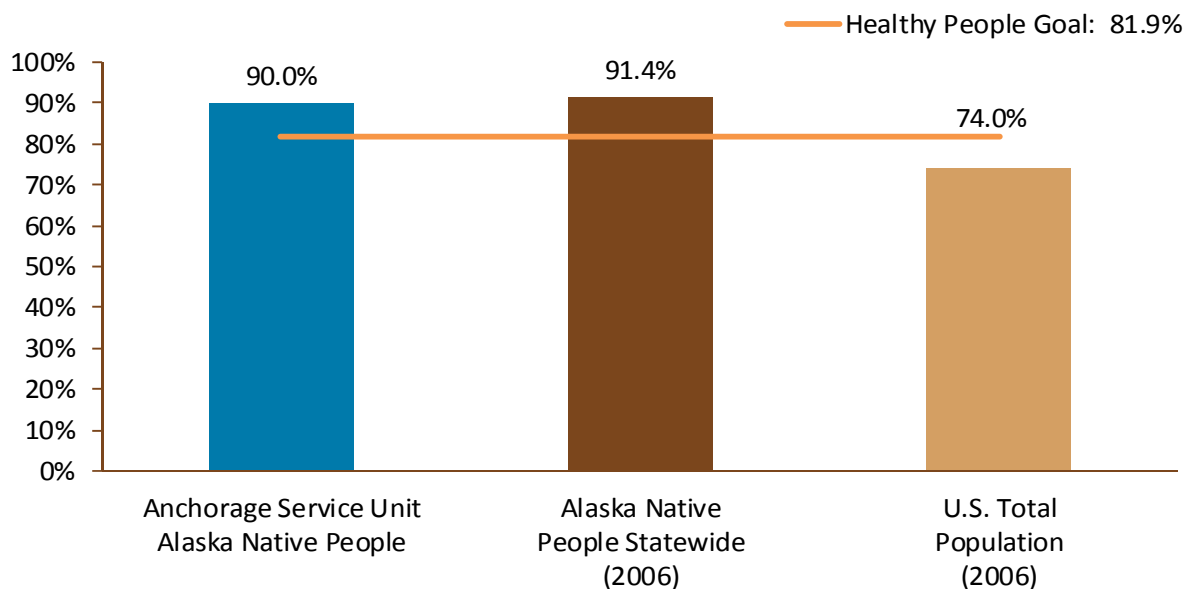
### Figure 46. Breastfeeding Initiation, 2004-2008

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

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](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 Pregnancy, Risk and Assessment Monitoring System roughly corresponds to the National Immunization Survey's breastfeeding ever data.



## 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 Aleutians and Pribilofs 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%).

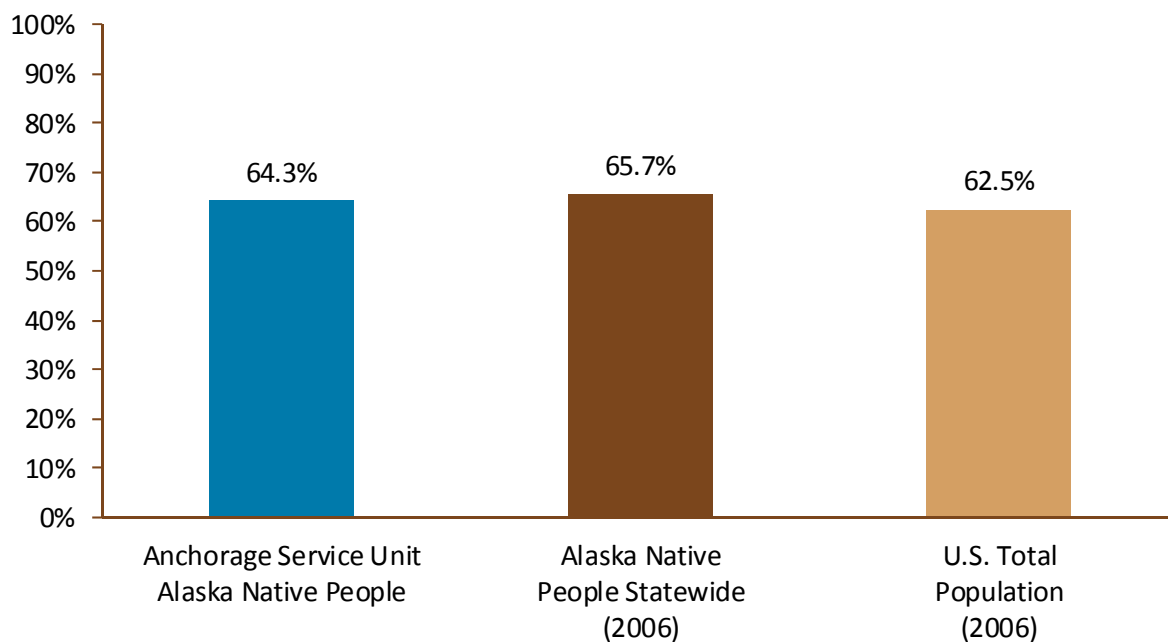
### Figure 47. Breastfeeding 8 weeks Postpartum, 2004-2008

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

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

[http://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/data/NIS\\_data/2006/age.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/data/NIS_data/2006/age.htm)

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



## Childhood Violence - 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.

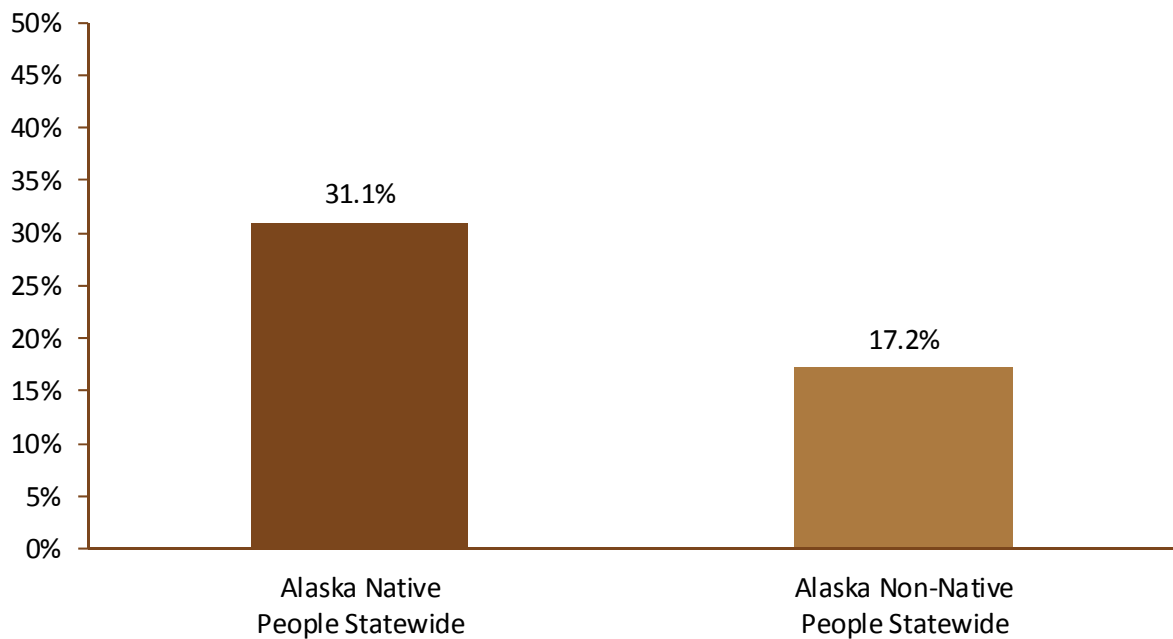
### Summary

- 31.1% of Alaska Native people and 17.2% of Alaska Non-Native people statewide witnessed domestic violence as a child in 2009.
- Alaska Native people (31.1%) witnessed domestic violence at a rate 1.8 times higher than Alaska Non-Native people statewide (17.2%) ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Figure 48. Childhood Witness - Intimate Partner Violence, 18 Years and Older, 2009**

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Data Table C-36 in Appendix



## Sexually Transmitted Infections - Gonorrhea

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

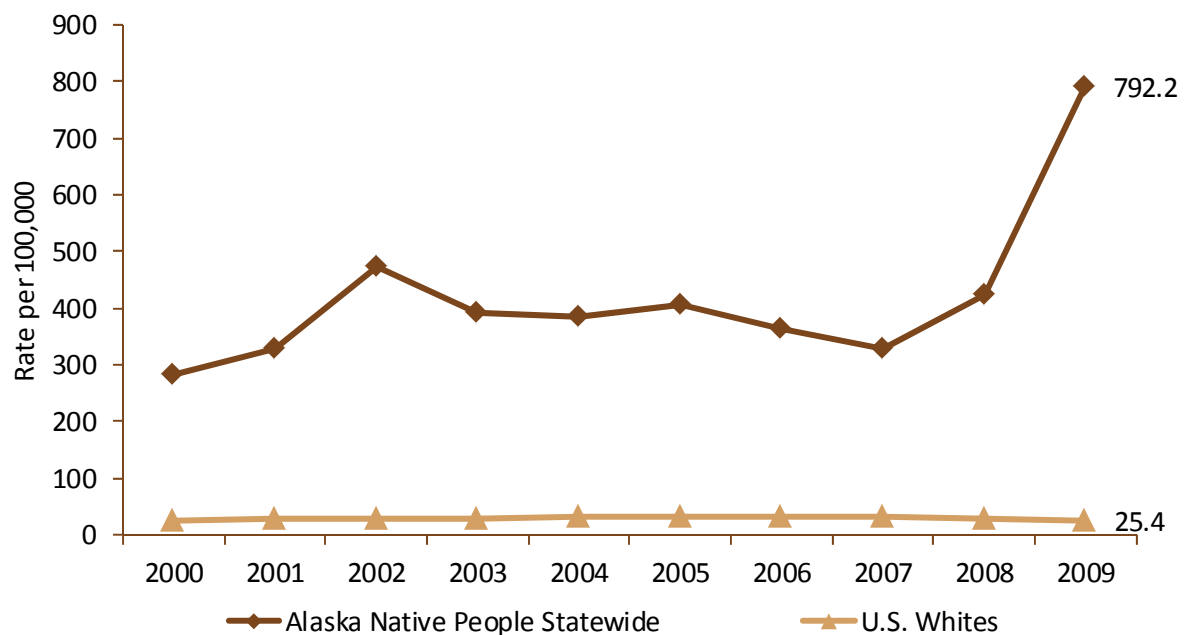
### Summary

- The gonorrhea rate for Alaska Native people statewide was 792.2 per 100,000 persons in 2009.
- The gonorrhea rate per 100,000 persons for Alaska Native people statewide increased 179.8% between 2000 (283.2) and 2009 (792.2).
- The gonorrhea rate reported per 100,000 persons among Alaska Native people statewide (792.2) was 31.2 times higher than the gonorrhea rate reported among U.S. Whites (25.4) in 2009.

**Figure 49. Age-Adjusted Gonorrhea Rates per 100,000 population, 2000-2009**

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

Data Table C-37 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 Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people was 276.2 per 100,000 persons in 2009.
- Despite fluctuation, the chlamydia rate per 100,000 persons for Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people appears to have increased slightly (5.8%) between 2001 (261.1) and 2009 (276.2).
- The chlamydia rate per 100,000 persons for Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people (276.2) was 11.2 times lower than that of Alaska Native people statewide (3,107.1) in 2009.

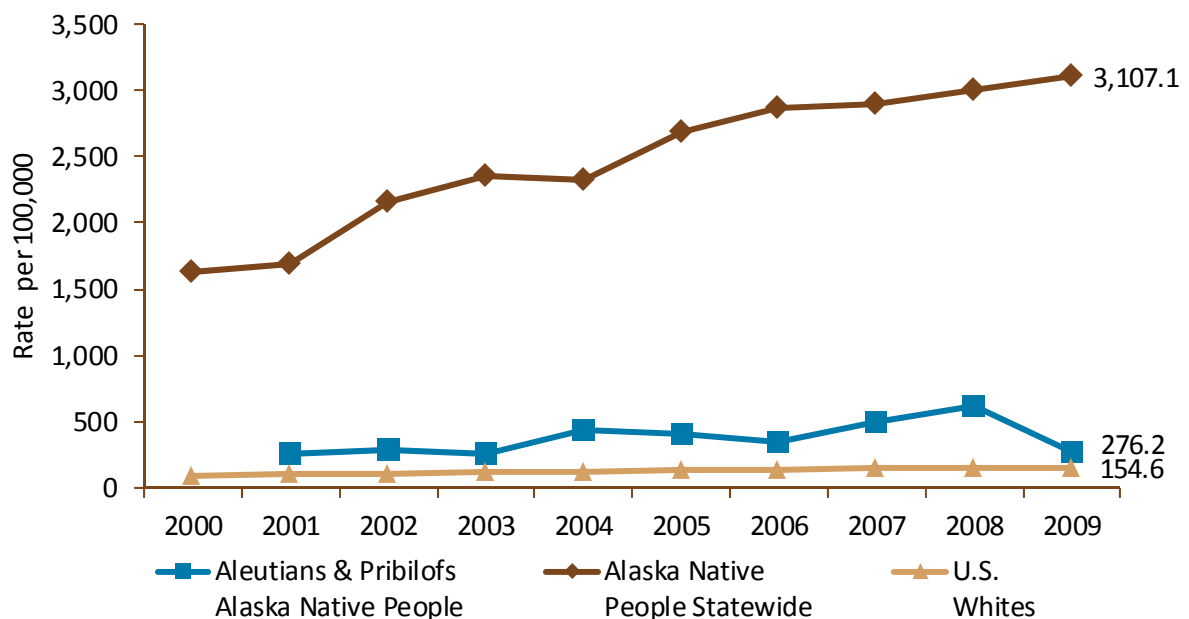
**Figure 50. Age-Adjusted Chlamydia Rates per 100,000 population, 2000-2009**

Aleutian & Pribilof 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: CDC Wonder. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/>

Data Table C-38 in Appendix



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# **Preventive Services and Access to Health Care**

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## Cervical Cancer Screening

**Definition:** Cervical cancer screening includes women aged 18 or older 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%.

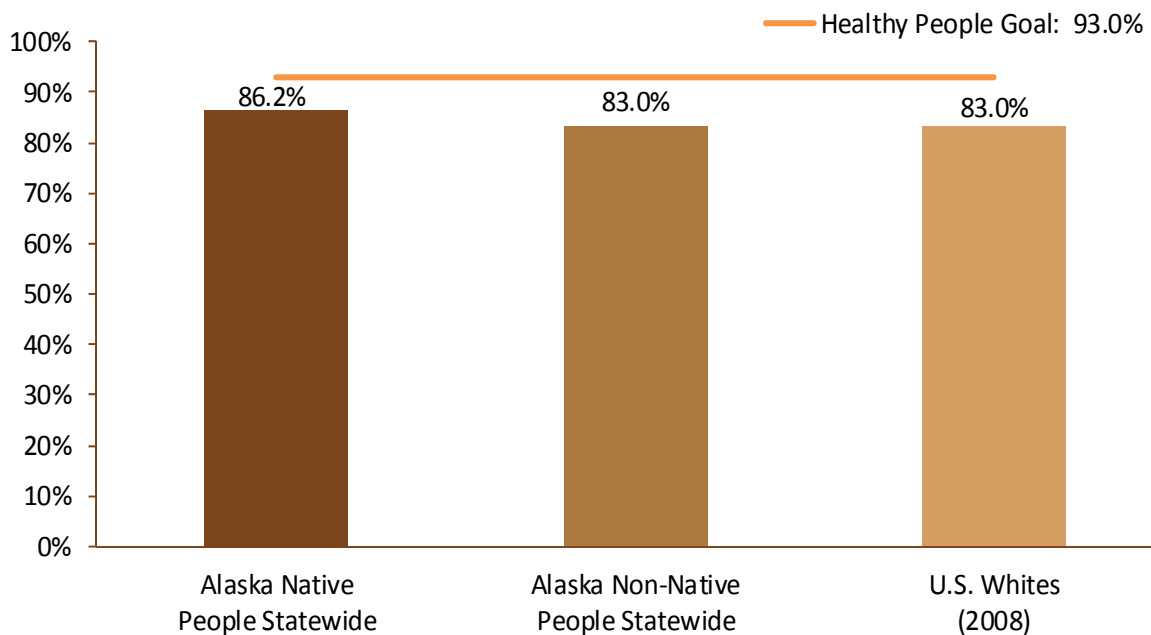
### Summary

- 86.2% of Alaska Native women statewide had received cervical cancer screening within the last three years.
- Alaska Native (86.2%), Alaska Non-Native (83.0%) and U.S. White (83.0%) women had similar rates of cervical cancer screening within the last three years.

**Figure 51. Pap Test within the Past Three Years, Women, 18 Years and Older, 2006 and 2008**

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Data Table C-39 in Appendix



## Breast Cancer Screening

**Definition: Breast cancer screening** includes women aged 40 or older who report having had a mammogram within the last two years.

**Healthy People 2020, Goal C-17:** Increase the proportion of women aged 40 years or older who have received a mammogram within the preceding two years to 81.1%.

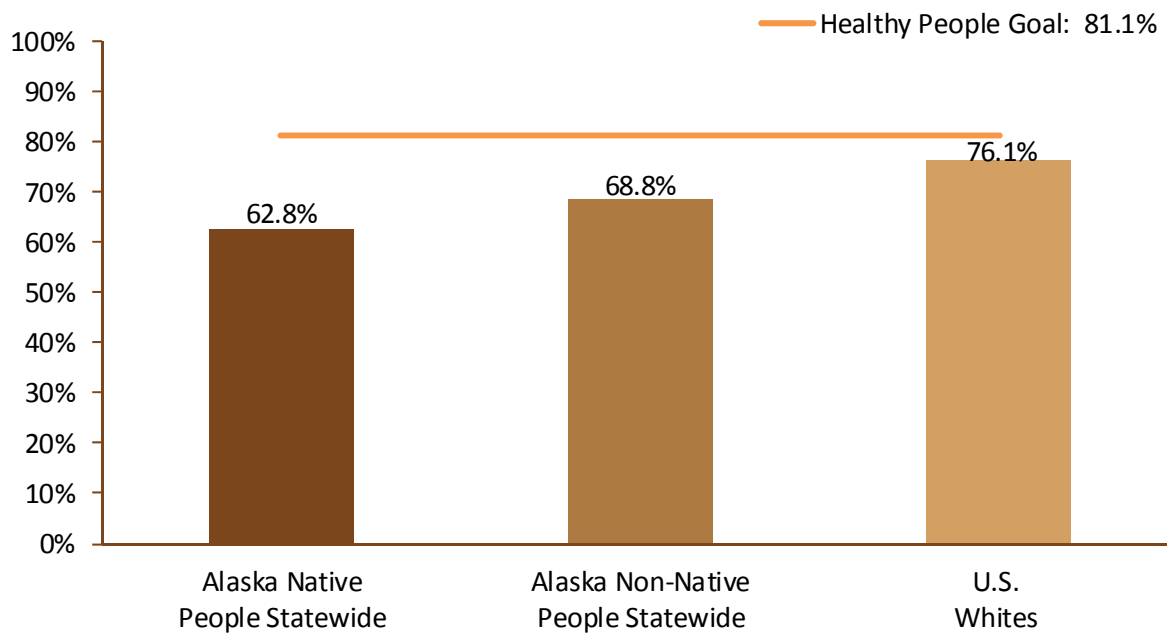
### Summary

- 62.8% of Alaska Native women aged 40 years and older had received a mammogram within the last two years.
- Alaska Native (62.8%), Alaska Non-Native (68.8%), and U.S. White (76.1%) women aged 40 years and older all did not meet the Healthy People Goal of 81.1% for having a mammogram within the past two years.

**Figure 52. Women with a Mammogram in the Last Two Years, 40 Years and Older, 2008**

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Data Table C-40 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.

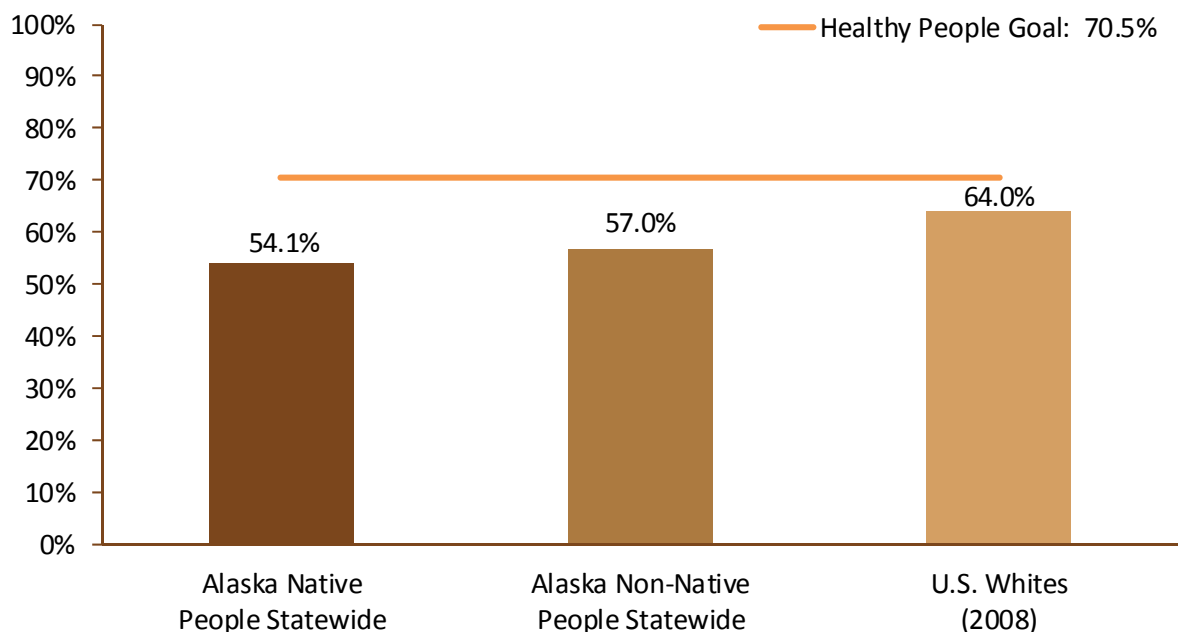
### Summary

- Over half (54.1%) of Alaska Native people statewide aged 50 years and older reported ever having a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.
- Alaska Native (54.1%), Alaska Non-Native (57.0%) and U.S. White (64.0%) people aged 50 years and older all did not achieve the Healthy People Goal of 70.5% for colorectal cancer screening.

**Figure 53. Flexible Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Ever, Adults, 50 Years and Older, 2006 and 2008**

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Data Table C-41 in Appendix



## Immunizations – Influenza

**Definition: Influenza vaccine** includes adults aged 18 or older who received the influenza vaccine or flu nasal spray in the prior twelve months.

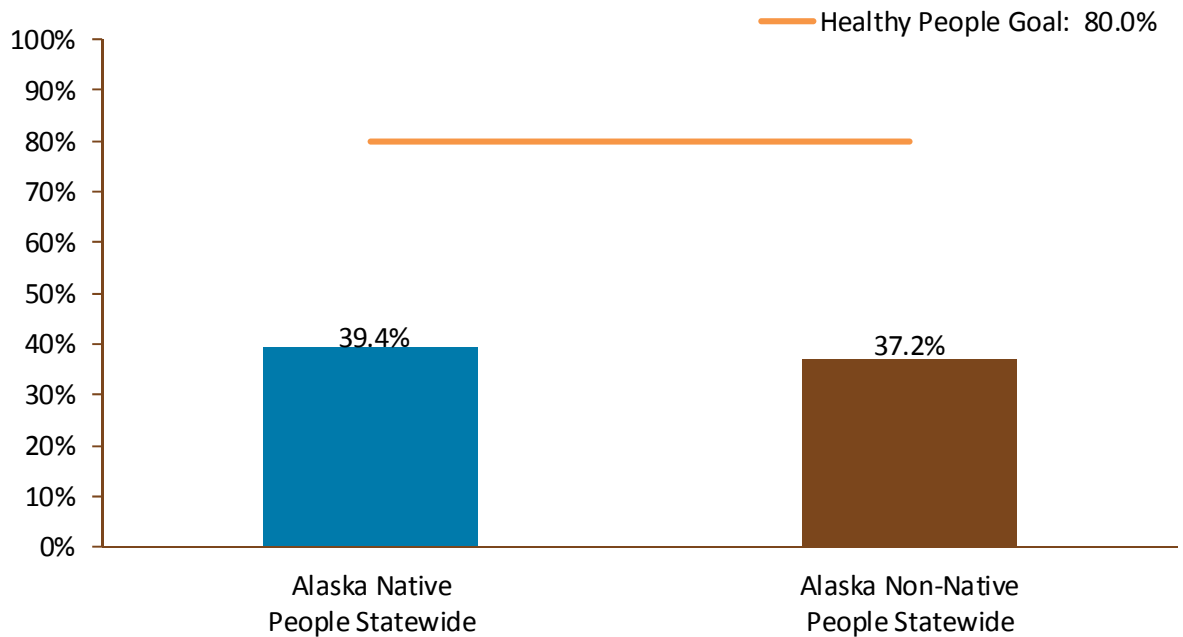
**Healthy People 2020, Goal IID-12.7:** Increase the proportion of adults aged 18 to 64 immunized against influenza disease to 80.0%.

### Summary

- 39.4% of Alaska Native people statewide received the influenza vaccine in the previous twelve months.
- Alaska Native people statewide (39.4%) and Alaska Non-Native people statewide (37.2%) did not achieve the Healthy People Goal of 90.0%.

**Figure 54. Influenza Vaccination in the Previous Twelve Months, 2007-2009**

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 adequate prenatal care to 77.6%.

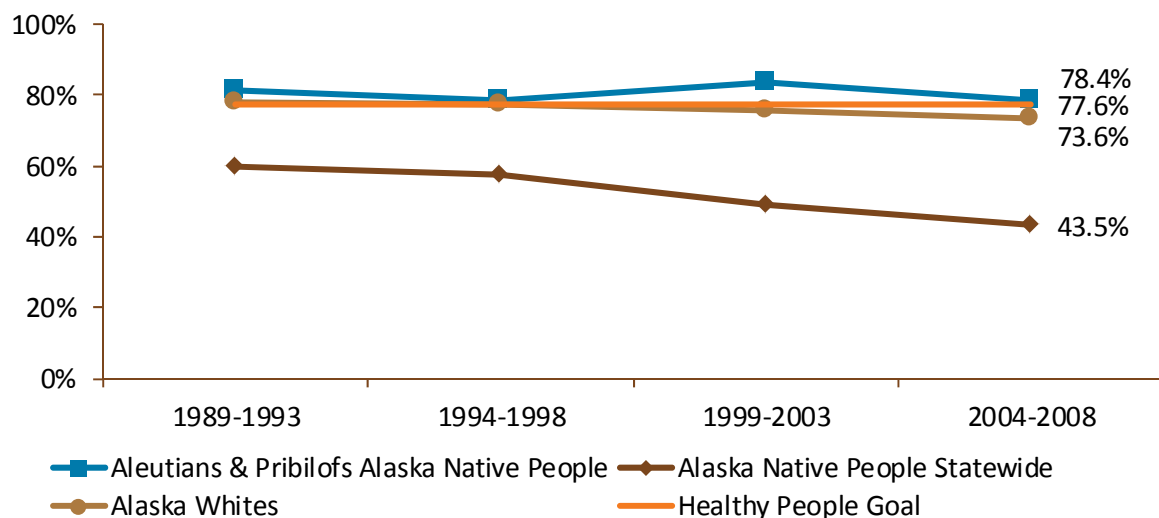
### Summary

- 78.4% of Alaska Native mothers living in the Aleutians & Pribilofs Region received adequate prenatal care during 2004-2008.
- Alaska Native mothers living in the Aleutians & Pribilofs Region receiving prenatal care remained relatively constant between 1989-1993 (81.2%) and 2004-2008 (78.4%) and have exceeded the Healthy People Goal of 77.6%.
- The percent of Alaska Native mothers living in the Aleutians & Pribilofs Region that received adequate prenatal care appears to be higher (34.9%) than among Alaska Native people statewide from 1989-2008.

**Figure 55. Adequate Prenatal Care, Pregnant Women, 1989-2008**

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

Data Table C-43 in Appendix



## Dental Visits

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

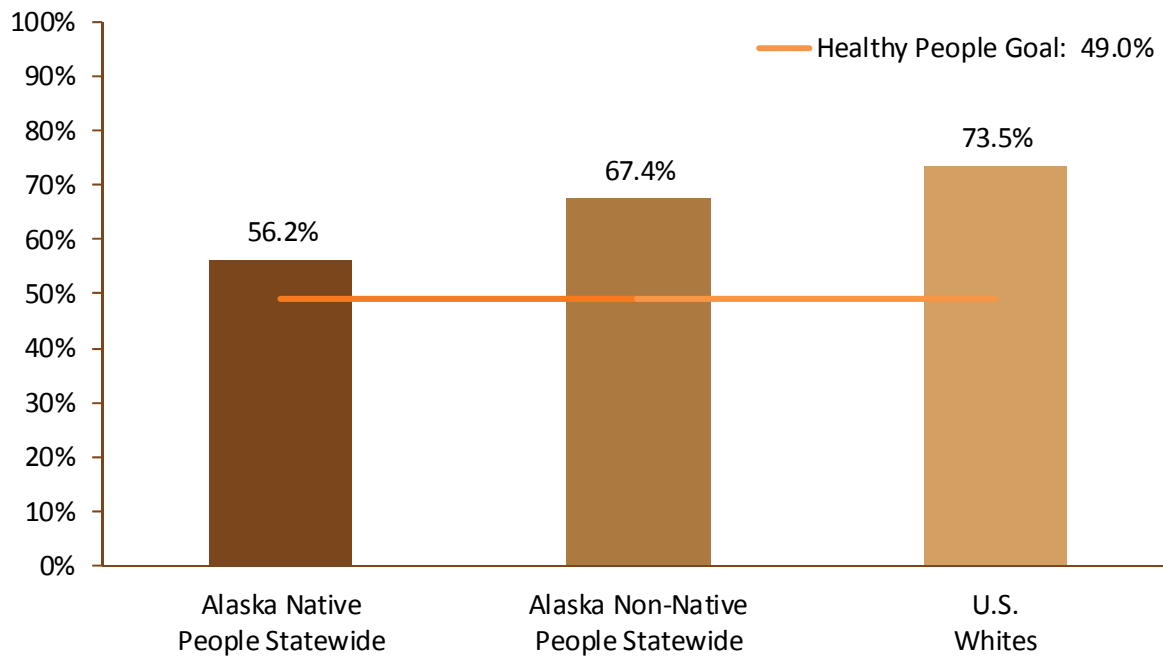
**Healthy People 2020, Goal OH7:** Increase the proportion of children, adolescents, and adults who used the oral health care system in the past year to 49.0%.

### Summary

- 56.2% of Alaska Native adults reported having had a dental visit within the last year in 2008.
- The percentage of Alaska Native adults (56.2%) reporting a dental visit appears to be lower than Alaska Non-Native (67.4%) and U.S. White (73.5%) people, but greater than the Healthy People Goal.

**Figure 56. Dentist or Dental Clinic Visit Within the Past Year for Any Reason, 18 Years and Older, 2008**

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System  
Data Table C-44 in Appendix



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# GPRA Results<sup>†</sup>

<sup>†</sup> Express permission was received to share these GPRA data from Eastern Aleutian Tribes.

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## Immunizations - Pneumococcal - Age 65 and Older

**Definition:** **Pneumococcal** vaccine is defined as adults **aged 65 or older** who received the pneumococcal vaccine in the prior twelve months. Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) data are calculated by “GPRA year” (GY). GY 2011 was from July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011. A detailed definition of this measure is located in Appendix A.

**Healthy People 2020, Goal IID-13.1:** Increase the proportion of elderly adults (65 years or older) immunized against pneumococcal disease to 90.0%.

**GY2011 Goal:** Increase the percent of adults aged 65 years or older who received the pneumococcal vaccine in the prior twelve months to 79.3%

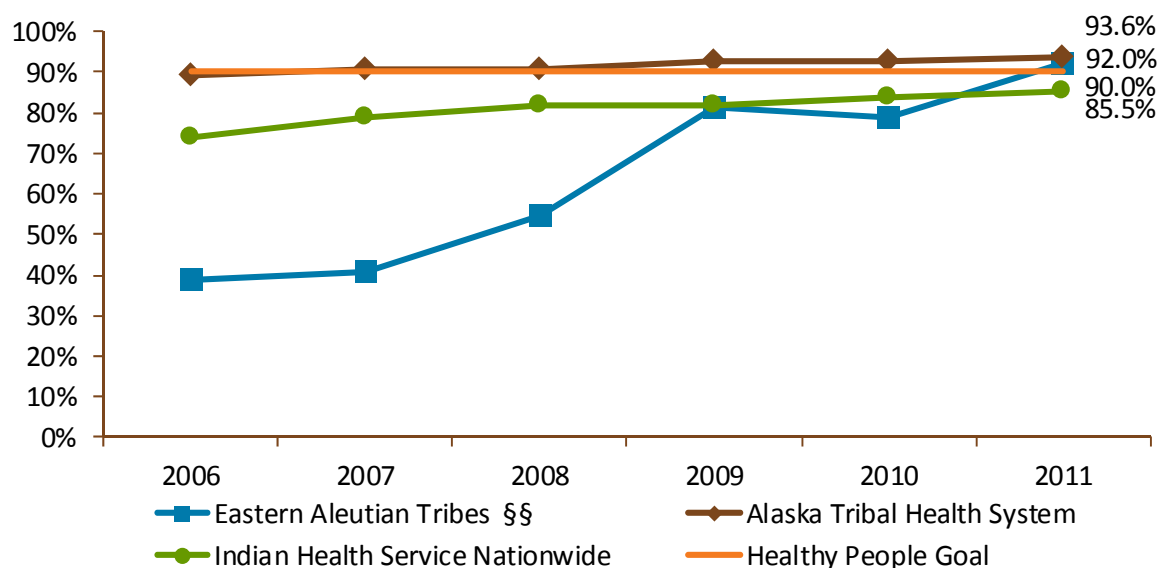
### Summary

- 92.0% of Alaska Native adults (aged 65 years or older) served by the Eastern Aleutian Tribes received the pneumococcal vaccine in the past year.
- The percent of Alaska Native adults (aged 65 years or older) served by the Eastern Aleutian Tribes who received the pneumococcal vaccine increased 138% between 2006 and 2011.
- The Eastern Aleutian Tribes and the Alaska Native Tribal Health System achieved the Healthy People Goal of 90.0%.

**Figure 57. Immunizations, Pneumococcal, Age 65 and Older, GY 2006-2011**

Data Source: Government Performance and Results Act Reports

Note: Refusals were removed from all measures beginning in GY 2009. In GY2011, the Indian Health Service began reporting the measures to the first decimal point.



§§ 2011 EAT denominators revised

## Immunizations - Influenza - Age 65 and Older

**Definition:** Influenza vaccine is defined as adults **aged 65 or older** who received the influenza vaccine or flu nasal spray in the prior twelve months. Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) data are calculated by “GPRA year” (GY). GY 2011 was from July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011. A detailed definition of this measure is located in Appendix A.

**Healthy People 2020, Goal IID-12.7:** Increase the proportion of elderly adults (65 years or older) immunized against influenza to 90.0%.

**GY2011 Goal:** Increase the percent of adults aged 65 or older who received the influenza vaccine or flu nasal spray to 58.5%.

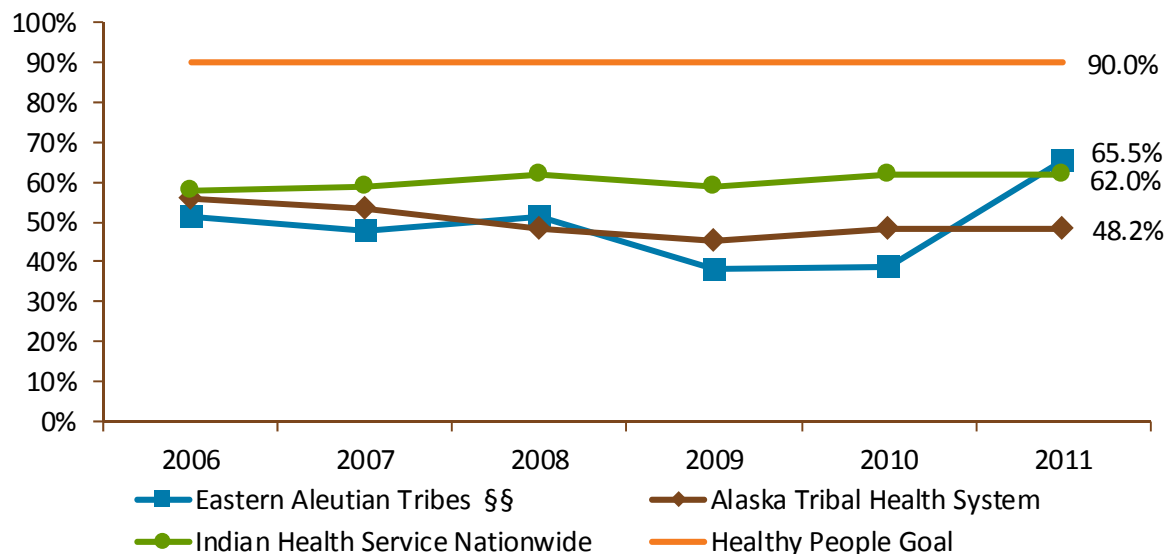
### Summary

- 65.5% of Alaska Native adults (aged 65 years or older) served by the Eastern Aleutian Tribes received the influenza vaccine.
- The Eastern Aleutian Tribes, the Alaska Native Tribal Health System, and Indian Health Service nationwide did not achieve the Healthy People Goal of 90.0%.

**Figure 58. Immunizations, Influenza, Age 65 and Older, GY 2006-2011**

Data Source: Government Performance and Results Act Reports

Note: Refusals were removed from all measures beginning in GY 2009. In GY2011, the Indian Health Service began reporting the measures to the first decimal point.



§§ 2011 EAT denominators revised

### Immunizations - Childhood - 4:3:1:3:3:1:4

**Definition:** By two years of age, it is recommended that all children should have received four doses of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccine; three doses of poliovirus vaccine; one dose of measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine; three doses of *Haemophilus influenza* type b vaccine; three doses of the Hepatitis B vaccine; one dose of the varicella (chicken pox) vaccine; and four doses of the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine. This recommendation is referred to in shorthand as 4:3:1:3:3:1:4. A detailed definition of this measure is located in Appendix A.

**Healthy People 2020, Goal IID-8:** Increase the proportion of young children aged 19-35 months who have received the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series to 80.0%.

**GY2011 Goal:** Increase the percent of children aged 19-35 months who have received the combined childhood vaccination series to 74.6%.

**Note:** This measure changed from 4:3:1:3:3 to 4:3:1:3:3:1 in GY2010 and to 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 in GY 2011.

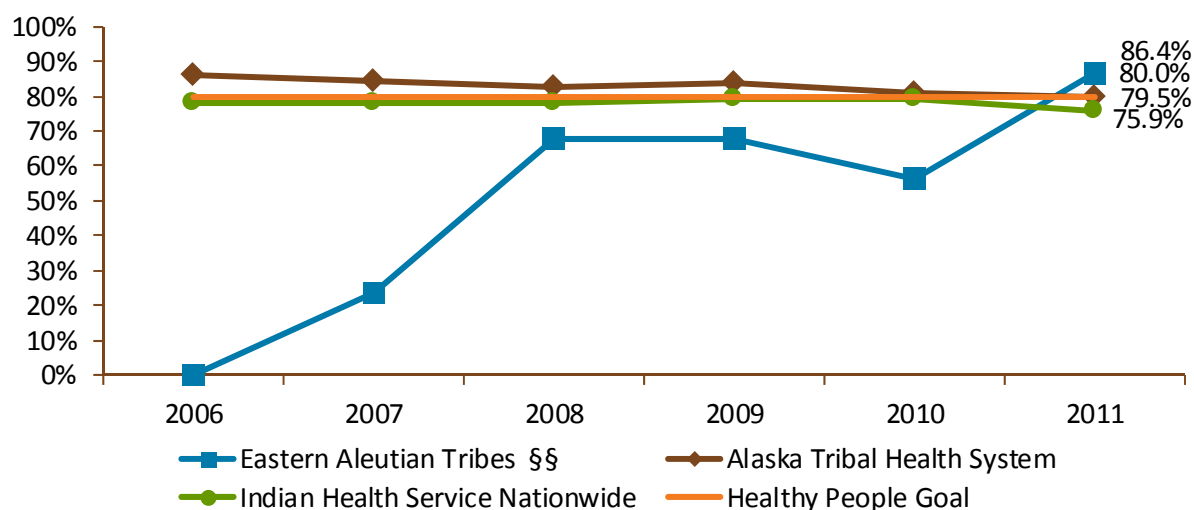
#### Summary

- 86.4% of Alaska Native children served by the Eastern Aleutian Tribes received the recommended childhood vaccinations.
- Among those served by the Eastern Aleutian Tribes, the percent of Alaska Native children who received the recommended childhood vaccinations increased 268% between 2007 and 2011.
- The Eastern Aleutian Tribes and the Indian Health Service nationwide achieved the GY 2011 GPRA Goal and the Eastern Aleutian Tribes met the Healthy People Goal of 80.0%.

**Figure 59. Immunizations, Childhood, 4:3:1:3:3:1:4, GY 2006-2011**

Data Source: Government Performance and Results Act Reports

Note: Refusals were removed from all measures beginning in GY 2009. In GY2011, the Indian Health Service began reporting the measures to the first decimal point.



§§ 2011 EAT denominators revised

## Dental Access

**Definition:** **Dental access** is measured as the percent of patients who receive dental services within the past year. Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) data are calculated by “GPRA year” (GY). GY 2011 was from July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011. A detailed definition of this measure is located in Appendix A.

**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 49.0%.

**GY2011 Goal:** Increase the percent of patients who received dental services within the past year to 23.0%.

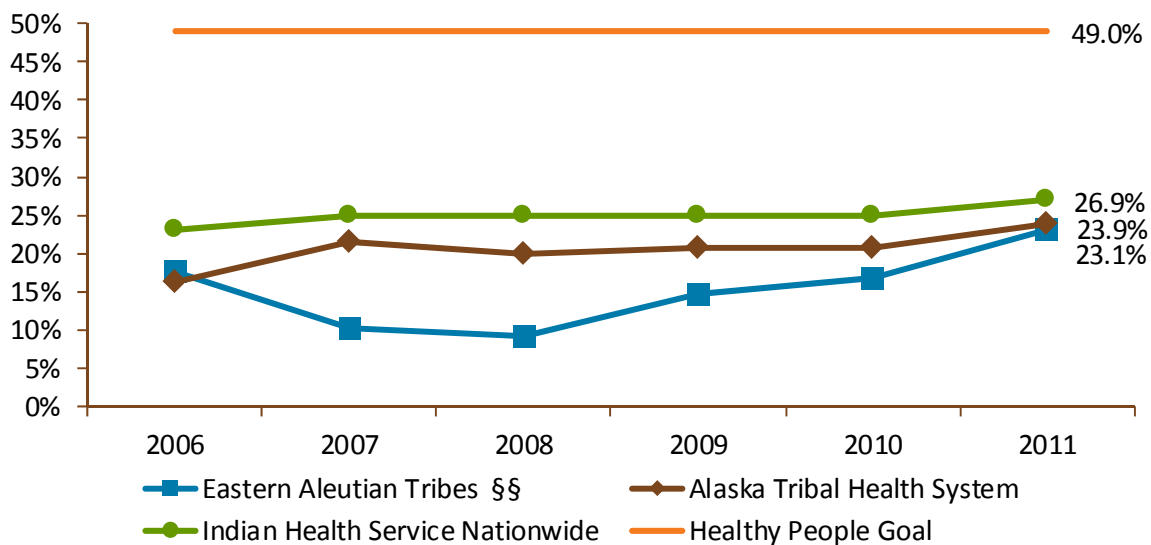
### Summary

- Nearly one in four Alaska Native people served by the Eastern Aleutian Tribes received dental services in the past year.
- The Eastern Aleutian Tribes, the Alaska Native Tribal Health System, and Indian Health Service nationwide did not achieve the Healthy People Goal of 49.0%. The Eastern Aleutians Tribes did meet the GY 2011 GPRA Goal of 23.0%.

**Figure 60. Dental Access, GY 2006-2011**

Data Source: Government Performance and Results Act Reports

Note: Refusals were removed from all measures beginning in GY 2009. In GY2011, the Indian Health Service began reporting the measures to the first decimal point.



§§ 2011 EAT denominators revised

## Cervical Cancer Screening

**Definition: Cervical cancer screening** is defined as women aged 21 to 64 years of age who have had a Pap screen within the previous three years. Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) data are calculated by “GPRA year” (GY). GY 2011 was from July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011. A detailed definition of this measure is located in Appendix A.

**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%.

**GY2011 Goal:** Increase the percent of women aged 21 to 64 years of age who have received a Pap screen within the previous three years to 55.7%.

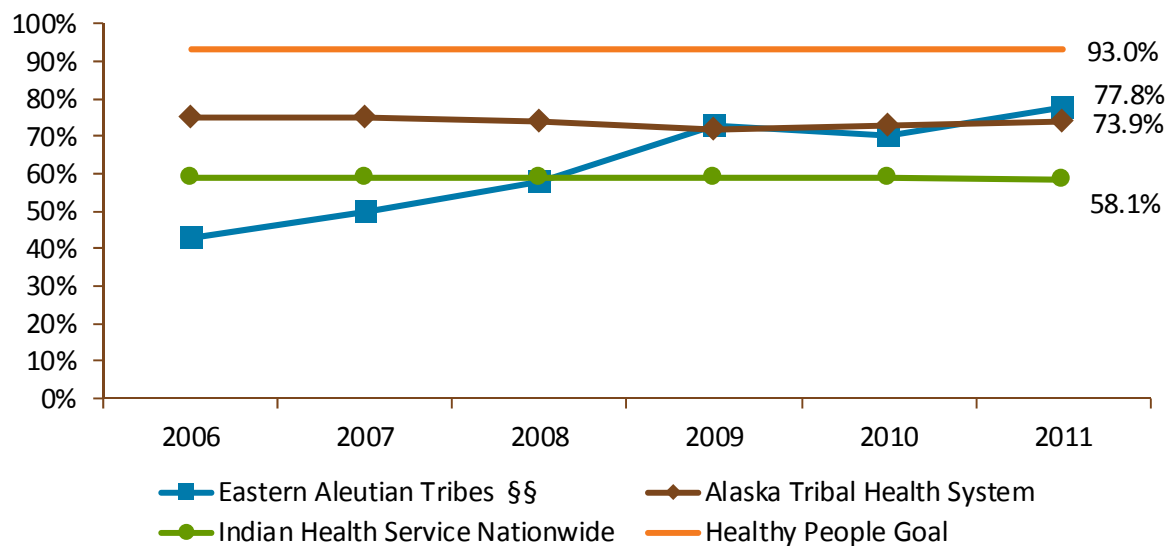
### Summary

- 77.8% of Alaska Native women (aged 21 to 64 years of age) served by the Eastern Aleutian Tribes received a cervical cancer screening within the previous three years.
- Among those served by the Eastern Aleutian Tribes, the percent of Alaska Native women (aged 21 to 64 years of age) who received a cervical cancer screening increased 82.6% between 2006 and 2011.
- The percent of women (aged 21 to 64 years of age) who received a cervical cancer screening was higher among the Eastern Aleutian Tribes than the percent reported for the Indian Health Service nationwide.

**Figure 61. Cervical Cancer Screening, GY 2006-2011**

Data Source: Government Performance and Results Act Reports

Note: Refusals were removed from all measures beginning in GY 2009. In GY2011, the Indian Health Service began reporting the measures to the first decimal point.



§§ 2011 EAT denominators revised

## Breast Cancer Screening

**Definition: Breast cancer screening** is defined as women aged 52 to 64 who have received a mammography screening within the previous two years. Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) data are calculated by “GPRA year” (GY). GY 2011 was from July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011. A detailed definition of this measure is located in Appendix A.

**Healthy People 2020, Goal C-17:** Increase the proportion of women aged 40 years or older who have received a mammogram within the preceding two years to 81.1%.

**GY2011 Goal:** Increase the percent of women aged 52 to 64 years who have received mammography screening within the previous two years to 46.9%.

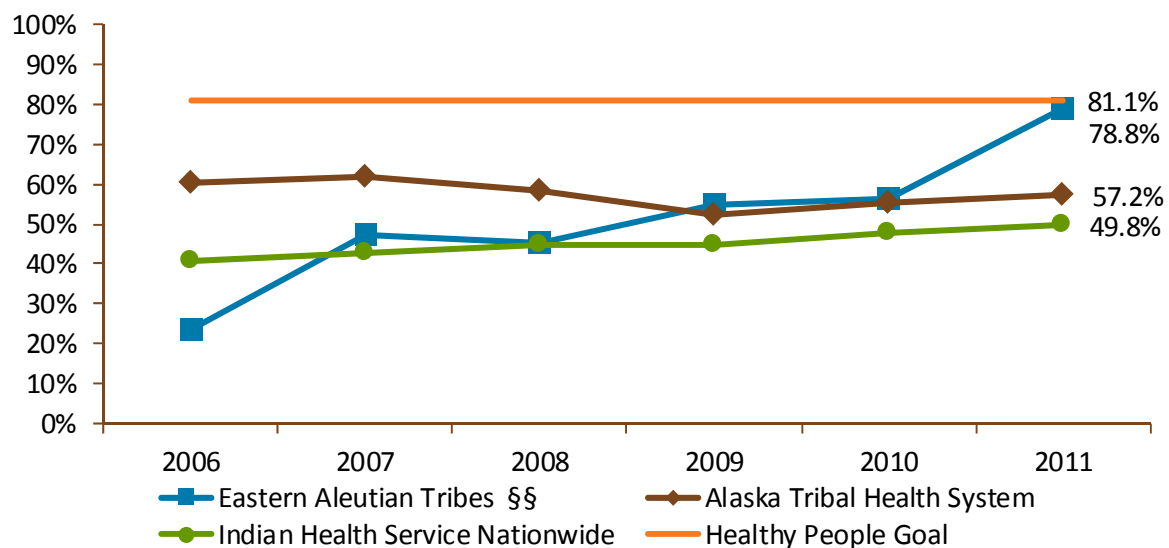
### Summary

- Among those served by the Eastern Aleutian Tribes, 78.8% of women aged 52 to 64 received a breast cancer screening in the previous two years.
- The percent of Alaska Native women aged 52 to 64 receiving a breast cancer screening increased 232.5% between 2006 and 2011 for the Eastern Aleutian Tribes.

**Figure 62. Breast Cancer Screening, GY 2006-2011**

Data Source: Government Performance and Results Act Reports

Note: Refusals were removed from all measures beginning in GY 2009. In GY2011, the Indian Health Service began reporting the measures to the first decimal point.



§§ 2011 EAT denominators revised

## Colorectal Cancer Screening

**Definition: Colorectal cancer screening** is defined as adults aged 51-80 who have had an appropriate colorectal cancer screening. Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) data are calculated by “GPRA year” (GY). GY 2011 was from July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011. A detailed definition of this measure is located in Appendix A.

**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%.

**GY2011 Goal:** Increase the percent of adults aged 51 to 80 who have received the appropriate colorectal cancer screening to 36.7%.

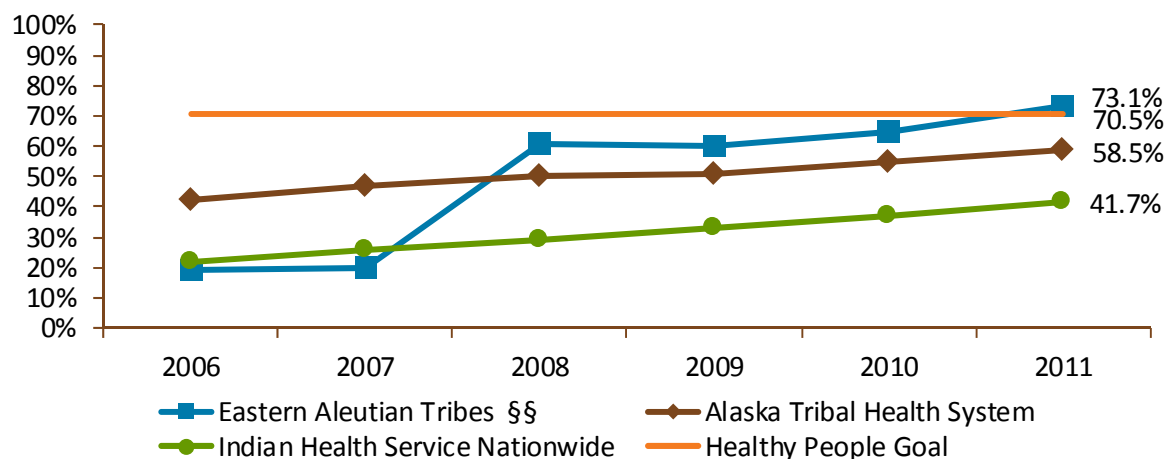
### Summary

- Among those served by the Eastern Aleutian Tribes, 73% of Alaska Native adults aged 51 to 80 received an appropriate colon cancer screening.
- The percent of Alaska Native adults aged 51 to 80 receiving a colon cancer screening increased 279% between 2006 and 2011 for the Eastern Aleutian Tribes.
- The percent that received colorectal cancer screening reported among the Eastern Aleutian Tribes (73%) was higher than the Alaska Native Tribal Health System (59%) and the Indian Health Service nationwide (42%) and it exceeded the GY 2011 GPRA by 36%.

**Figure 63. Colorectal Cancer Screening, GY 2006-2011**

Data Source: Government Performance and Results Act Reports

Note: Refusals were removed from all measures beginning in GY 2009. In GY2011, the Indian Health Service began reporting the measures to the first decimal point.



§§ 2011 EAT denominators revised

## Alcohol Screening

**Definition:** Alcohol screening is defined as the percent of women aged 15-44 screened for alcohol use in the past year. Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) data are calculated by “GPRA year” (GY). GY 2011 was from July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011. A detailed definition of this measure is located in Appendix A.

**GY2011 Goal:** Increase the percent of women ages 15-44 who have been screened for alcohol use within the past year to 51.7%.

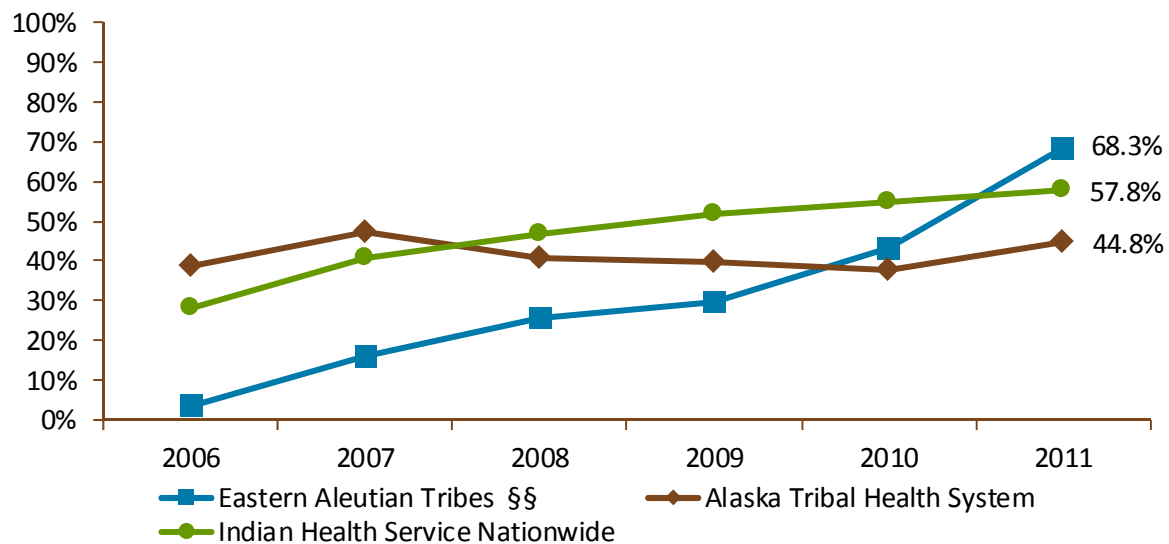
### Summary

- Among those served by the Eastern Aleutian Tribes, 68% of Alaska Native women aged 15 to 44 were screened for alcohol use.
- The percent of Alaska Native women aged 15 to 44 who were screened for alcohol use increased 1,797% between 2006 and 2011 for the Eastern Aleutian Tribes.
- The percent reported among the Eastern Aleutian Tribes (68%) was higher than the Alaska Native Tribal Health System (45%) and the Indian Health Service nationwide (58%) and it exceeded the GY 2011 GPRA Goal by 17%.

**Figure 64. Alcohol Screening, GY 2006-2011**

Data Source: Government Performance and Results Act Reports

Note: Refusals were removed from all measures beginning in GY 2009. In GY 2011, the Indian Health Service began reporting the measures to the first decimal point.



§§ 2011 EAT denominators revised

## Tobacco Cessation

**Definition: Tobacco cessation** is defined as the percent of tobacco-using patients that have received any tobacco cessation intervention. Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) data are calculated by “GPRA year” (GY). GY 2011 was from July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011. A detailed definition of this measure is located in Appendix A.

**Healthy People 2020, Goal TU-10:** Increase tobacco cessation counseling in office-based ambulatory care settings to 21.2%.

**GY2011 Goal:** Increase the percent of tobacco-using patients who have received tobacco cessation counseling within the past year to 23.7%.

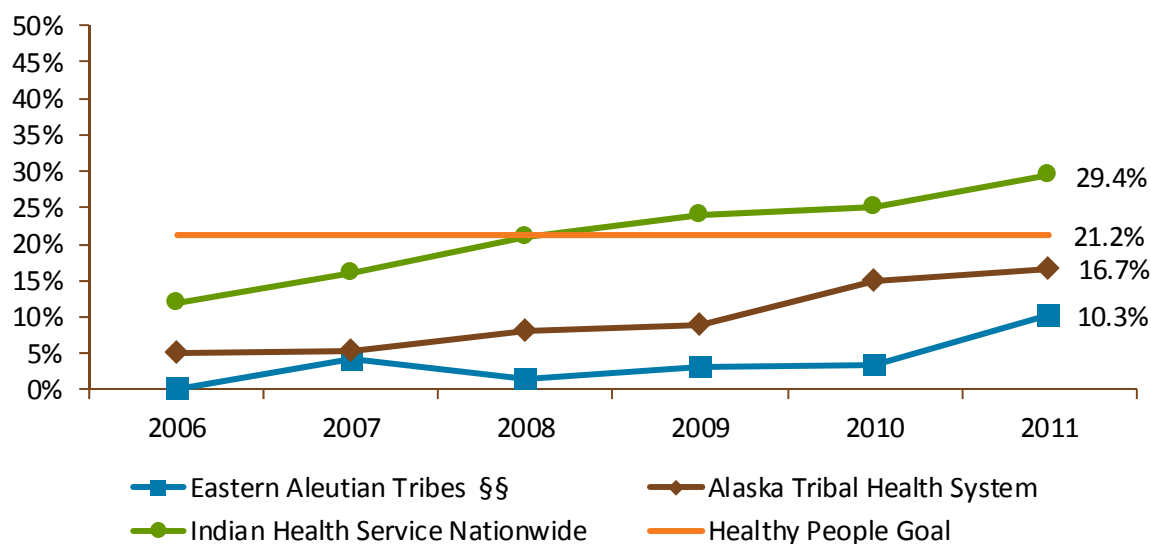
### Summary

- Among those served by the Eastern Aleutian Tribes who use tobacco, 10% received a tobacco cessation intervention.
- The percent of Alaska Native people who used tobacco and received a tobacco cessation intervention increased from less than 5% to 10% between 2007 and 2011 for the Eastern Aleutian Tribes.
- Within the Alaska Native Tribal Health System and the Indian Health Service nationwide, the percent of tobacco users who received a tobacco cessation intervention was 1.5 times and 3 times respectively that of the percent among the Eastern Aleutian Tribes.

**Figure 65. Tobacco Cessation, GY 2006-2011**

Data Source: Government Performance and Results Act Reports

Note: Refusals were removed from all measures beginning in GY 2009. In GY2011, the Indian Health Service began reporting the measures to the first decimal point.



§§ 2011 EAT denominators revised

## Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence Screening

**Definition: Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence Screening** is defined as the percent of women between the ages of 15 and 40 who were screened for domestic violence/intimate partner violence in the past year. Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) data are calculated by “GPRA year” (GY). GY 2011 was from July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011. A detailed definition of this measure is located in Appendix A.

**GY2011 Goal:** Increase the percent of women aged 15 to 40 who were screened for domestic violence within the past year to 52.8%.

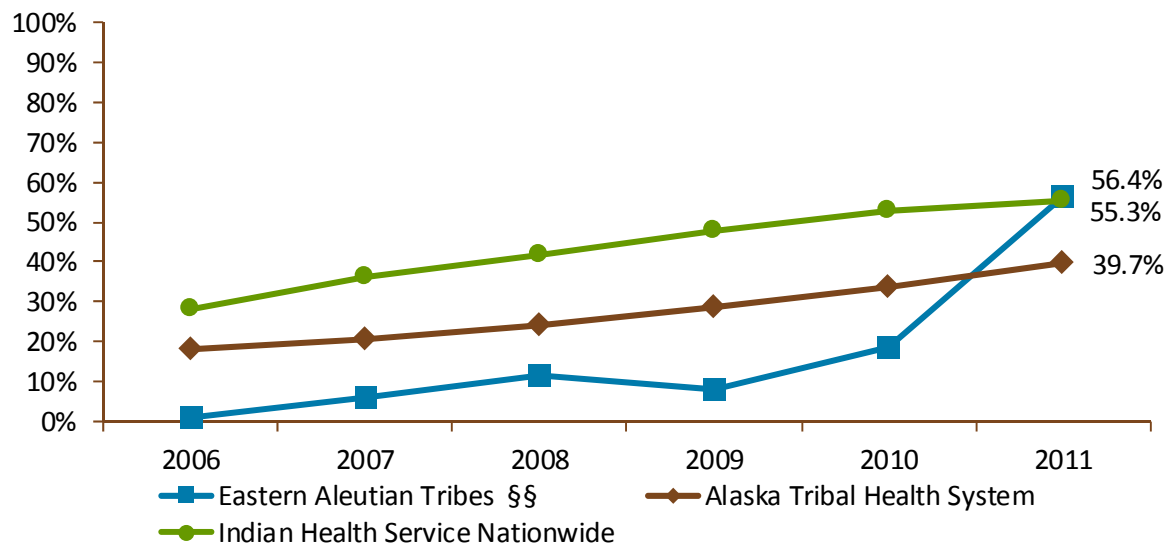
### Summary

- Among those served by the Eastern Aleutian Tribes, 56.4% of Alaska Native women aged 15 to 40 were screened for domestic or intimate partner violence.
- The percent of Alaska Native women aged 15 to 40 who were screened for domestic or intimate partner violence increased from 6% to 56% between 2006 and 2011 for the Eastern Aleutian Tribes.
- The percent of domestic or intimate partner violence reported among the Eastern Aleutian Tribes (56.4%) was higher than the Alaska Native Tribal Health System (39.7%).

**Figure 66. Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence Screening, GY 2006-2011**

Data Source: Government Performance and Results Act Reports

Note: Refusals were removed from all measures beginning in GY 2009. In GY2011, the Indian Health Service began reporting the measures to the first decimal point.



## Depression Screening

**Definition:** Depression screening is the percent of adults aged 18 or older who were screened for depression or diagnosed with a mood disorder in the past year. Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) data are calculated by “GPRA year” (GY). GY 2011 was from July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011. A detailed definition of this measure is located in Appendix A.

**Healthy People 2020, Goal MHMD-11:** Increase the proportion of primary care physician office visits that screen adults aged 19 years or older for depression to 2.4%.

**GY2011 Goal:** Increase the percent of adults aged 18 or older who were screened for depression within the past year to 51.9%.

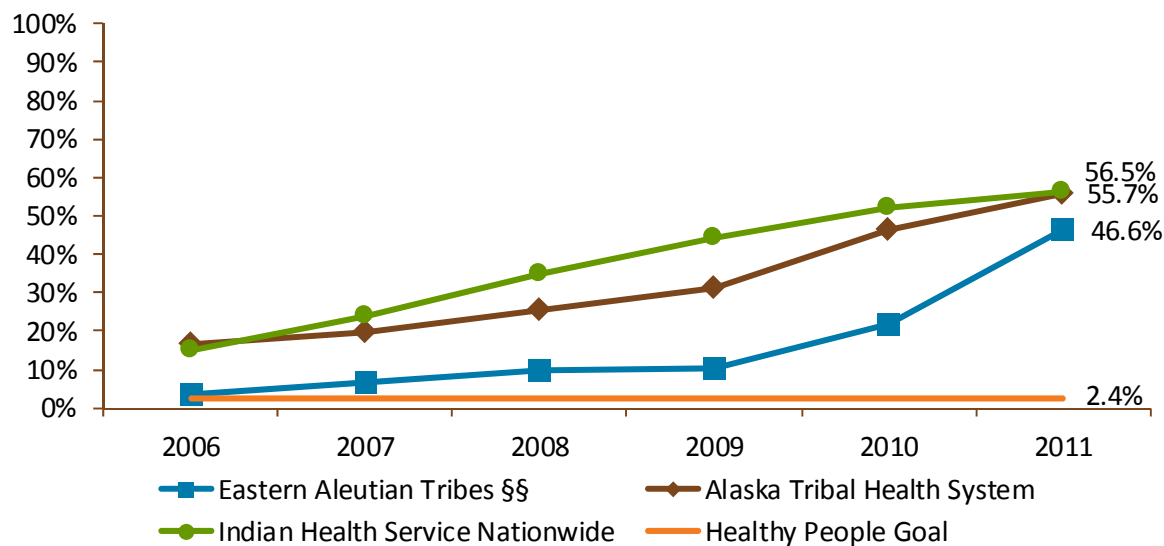
### Summary

- Among those served by the Eastern Aleutian Tribes, about half (46.6%) of Alaska Native adults were screened for depression.
- The percent of Alaska Native adults who were screened for depression increased 555% between 2006 and 2011 for the Eastern Aleutian Tribes.
- The percent screened for depression reported among the Eastern Aleutian Tribes (46.6%) exceeded the Healthy People Goal by 19.6%.

**Figure 67. Depression Screening, GY 2006-2011**

Data Source: Government Performance and Results Act Reports

Note: Refusals were removed from all measures beginning in GY 2009. In GY2011, the Indian Health Service began reporting the measures to the first decimal point.



§§ 2011 EAT denominators revised

## Cardiovascular Disease Comprehensive Assessment

**Definition:** The **cardiovascular disease comprehensive assessment** is the percent of patients with Ischemic Heart Disease aged 22 or older that received a comprehensive cardiovascular disease assessment within the past year. The comprehensive cardiovascular disease assessment includes an assessment of blood pressure, cholesterol levels, tobacco use, body mass index, and lifestyle counseling. Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) data are calculated by “GPRA year” (GY). GY 2011 was from July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011. A detailed definition of this measure is located in Appendix A.

**GY2011 GPRA Goal:** Increase the percent of active ischemic heart disease patients aged 22 years or older with a comprehensive cardiovascular disease assessment to 33.0%.

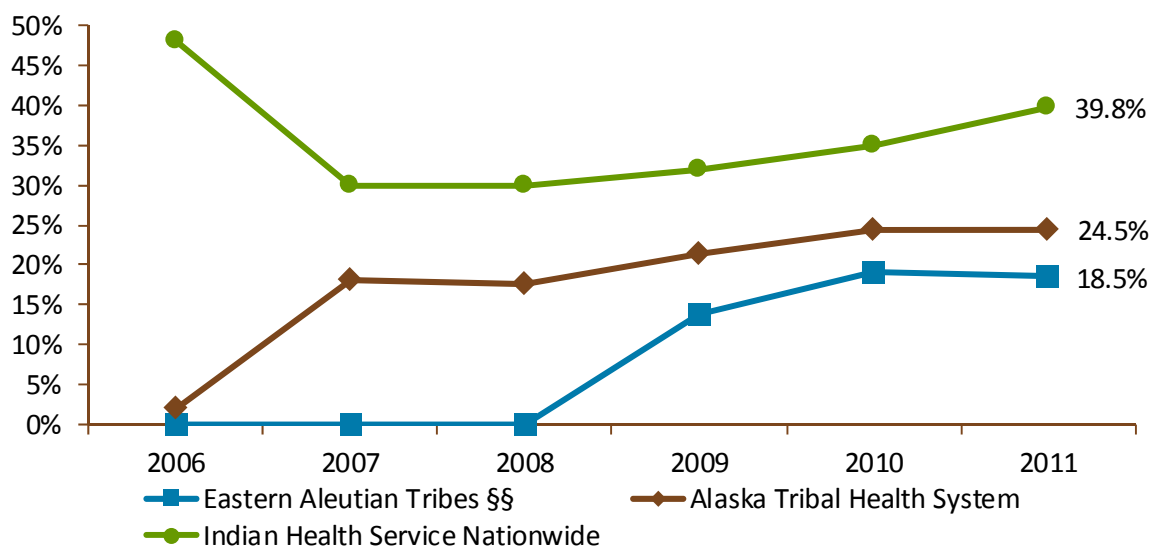
### Summary

- Among those served by the Eastern Aleutian Tribes, 18.5% of Ischemic Heart Disease patients aged 22 years or older received a comprehensive cardiovascular disease assessment.
- The percent who received a comprehensive cardiovascular disease assessment increased 34% between 2006 and 2011 for the Eastern Aleutian Tribes.
- The percent reported among the Eastern Aleutian Tribes (19%) was lower than the Alaska Native Tribal Health System (25%) and the Indian Health Service nationwide (40%).

**Figure 68. Cardiovascular Disease Comprehensive Assessment, GY 2006-2011**

Data Source: Government Performance and Results Act Reports

Note: Refusals were removed from all measures beginning in GY 2009. In GY2011, the Indian Health Service began reporting the measures to the first decimal point.



§§ 2011 EAT denominators revised

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# Appendixes

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## Appendix A. Methods and Description of Data Sources

### General Notes:

#### Statistical Significance

Throughout the document, differences are considered statistically significant at the 95% confidence level ( $p < 0.05$ ). Differences between rates and percentages are considered significantly different if the 95% confidence intervals did not overlap. Rate ratios are considered statistically significant if the 95% confidence interval of the rate ratio did not contain one. Rates and percentages that were not significantly different, but where the data appear to be different, are described to be higher or lower. For many data sources sample sizes are small, making it difficult to detect a statistically significant difference. When values between populations are not statistically significant but where a difference is apparent, they are described in the summary as “appears to be higher/lower.”

#### 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 ensures that their care meets national standards. Alaska Native people are classified as Alaska Native and/or American Indian persons who visited Indian Health Services or tribal health facility in the past three years. More information about the data may be found at: <http://www.anthctoday.org/hospital/epidemiology.html>.

#### 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 141,921 Alaska Native people. The Alaska Area Indian Health Service’s Division of Planning and Evaluation and Health Statistics provided the user population data. Alaska Native people are classified as 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 certificate data. The birth and death data contains in state events only. The Alaska Native Epidemiology Center analyzed the data.

The mortality data for Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Alaska Native people and Alaska Native people statewide are from 1984 to 2008. Rates are age-adjusted to the U.S. standard population.

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

“Bridged” population estimates from the National Center for Health Statistics are used 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. The rates are calculated for those causes that had at least five deaths during the designated time period. Deaths were assigned to the service region in which the person was resident, regardless of place of occurrence in Alaska. This report does not include deaths of residents who died outside of Alaska. Five years of the 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 crude rates are multiplied by the standard population rate for that age group and then summed to get the overall age-adjusted rates.

The low birthweight, adequate prenatal care, smoking, and alcohol consumption during pregnancy data 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://www.hss.state.ak.us/DPH/bvs/data/default.htm>.

**Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development**

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

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development produced the population estimates presented in this report. These population estimates used the 2000 decennial census data as a baseline. The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development 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 Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development’s population statistics may be found at: <http://labor.alaska.gov/>.

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development calculates the unemployment statistics presented in this document. More information about the unemployment statistics may be found at: <http://labor.alaska.gov/>.

**Alaska Native Tumor Registry**

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

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

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. The non-cancer death data presented in this report are analyzed by Alaska Native Epidemiology Center staff using the SEER database with SEER\*Stat (a computer program provided by the SEER Program). Table A-2 displays the ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes for each cause of death. More information about SEER may be found at: <http://seer.cancer.gov/index.html>.

**Table A-1. SEER Cause of Death Recode**

Data Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program

Causes of Death	ICD-9 (1979-1998)	ICD-10 (1999+)	Recode
All Malignant Cancers	140-208, 238.6	C00-C97	--
Diseases of Heart	390-398, 402, 404, 410-429	I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51	50060
Cerebrovascular Disease	430-438	I60-I69	50080

### 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, and for whom contact with the health care system occurred within 30 days of the injury.

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://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/emergency/trauma/>

and more information about the Injury Prevention Program may be found at:

<http://www.anthc.org/chs/wp/injprev/>.

### Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System is an on-going national telephone-based survey supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Alaska began participating in the

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

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System in 1990. The survey includes questions about health status and perceptions, preventive health practices, and risky behaviors that influence the prevalence of chronic diseases, injuries, and preventable infectious diseases.

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System is a standardized telephone interview conducted with a computer-assisted script. There is a fixed core of questions asked by all states every year and a rotating core asked by all states in alternating years. In addition, there are a number of optional modules that states may or may not choose to use and states may add questions of their own. 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.

Respondents are adults 18 years and older living 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 a significant number of Alaska Native people living in rural Alaska .

Respondents are contacted by telephone using a selection process based on area codes and prefixes that are highly likely to be associated with residential listings.

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. The analyses assign a probability 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. Questions must have a minimum of 20 respondents to be reported.

The State of Alaska Section of Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Health Survey Lab provided the raw data presented in this report. The Alaska Native Epidemiology Center staff analyzed the regional and statewide data. 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 addition, not all Alaskans, especially those in

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

rural regions have land line telephone service which leads to a lower probably 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.

**Government Performance and Results Act Reports**

The Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) requires each federal agency to develop a Strategic Plan outlining long-term goals and objectives, and to submit Annual Performance Plans and Annual Performance Reports showing progress toward meeting these long-term goals. Specific performance measures demonstrate an agency's effectiveness in meeting its mission. GPRA performance measures for the Indian Health Service and tribally operated facilities assess the progress toward improving health care.

Note: Eastern Aleutian Tribes GPRA data for 2011 utilized a denominator that was revised during a records review to remove individuals who were no longer active users. This process was not conducted for previous years. Changes between previous years and 2011 findings should be interpreted with caution as the denominator may be artificially higher in previous years, and thus may make the indicators look lower than they actually are.

The definitions for the numerators & denominators for each GPRA indicator are listed alphabetically below:

**Alcohol Screening**

Denominator: Female clinical patients ages 15 through 44.

Numerator: Patients screened for alcohol use during the report period including refusals in the past year. Beginning in GPRA Year 2009, the numerator excludes the refusals.

**Breast Cancer Screening**

Denominator: Female active clinical patients ages 52 through 64 without a documented bilateral mastectomy or two separate unilateral mastectomies.

Numerator: Patients with a documented mammogram in the past two years or refusal in past year. Beginning in GPRA Year 2009, the numerator excludes refusals.

**Cardiovascular Disease Comprehensive Assessment**

Denominator: Active Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD) patients ages 22 and older which is defined as all active clinical patients diagnosed with IHD prior to the report period, at least two visits during the report period, and two IHD-related visits ever.

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

Numerator: Patients who have had their blood pressure, cholesterol, tobacco use, and body mass index assessed as well as received lifestyle counseling during the report period. Beginning in GPRA Year 2009, the numerator excludes refusals.

**Cervical Cancer Screening**

Denominator: Female active clinical patients ages 21 through 64 without documented history of a hysterectomy.

Numerator: Patients with a documented Pap smear in the past three years or a refusal in the past year. Beginning in GPRA Year 2009, the numerator excludes refusals.

**Colorectal Cancer Screening**

Denominator: Active clinical patients ages 51 through 80 without a documented history of colorectal cancer or total colectomy.

Numerator: Patients who have had any of the following: (a) Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT) during the report period, (b) flexible sigmoidoscopy or double contrast barium enema in the past five years, (c) colonoscopy in the past ten years, or (d) a documented refusal in the past year. Beginning in GPRA Year 2009, the numerator excludes refusals.

**Dental Access**

Denominator: All patients in the GPRA User Population.

Numerator: Patients with a documented dental visit during the report period. Beginning in GPRA Year 2009, the refusals were removed.

**Depression Screening**

Denominator: Active clinical patients ages 18 and older.

Numerator: Patients screened for depression or diagnosed with a mood disorder at any time during the report period including documented refusals in the past year. Beginning in GPRA Year 2009, the numerator excludes refusals.

**Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence Screening**

Denominator: Female active clinical patients ages 15 through 40.

Numerator: Patients screened for or diagnosed with intimate partner (domestic) violence during the report period including documented refusals in the past. Beginning in GPRA Year 2009, the numerator excludes refusals.

**Immunizations - Childhood - 4:3:1:3:3:1:4**

Denominator: GPRA User Population patients active in the Immunization Package who are 19-35 months at the end of the Report Period.

Numerator: Patients who have received the recommended childhood vaccination combination, including refusals, contraindications, and evidence of disease. Beginning in GPRA Year 2009, the numerator excludes 'not medically indicated' refusals.

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

### Immunizations - Influenza - Age 65 or older

Denominator: Active Clinical Patients ages 65 and older.

Numerator: Patients with an influenza vaccine documented during the report period or with a documented refusal. Beginning in GPRA Year 2009, the numerator excludes 'not medically indicated' refusals.

### Immunizations - Pneumococcal - Age 65 or older

Denominator: Active Clinical Patients ages 65 and older.

Numerator: Patients with a Pneumococcal vaccine documented at any time before the end of the report period or with a documented refusal. Beginning in GPRA Year 2009, the numerator excludes 'not medically indicated' refusals.

### Tobacco Cessation

Denominator: Active clinical patients identified as current tobacco users prior to the report period.

Numerator: Patients who have received tobacco cessation counseling during the report period, including a documented refusal in the past year. Beginning in GPRA Year 2009, the numerator excludes refusals.

The data compiled in this Regional Health Profile were compiled from the following reports:

Indian Health Service. 2009 National Summary. Performance Measurement: Improving Healthcare for American Indians and Alaska Natives. Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA).

[http://www.ihs.gov/california/uploadedfiles/gpra/2009\\_National\\_Summary\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.ihs.gov/california/uploadedfiles/gpra/2009_National_Summary_FINAL.pdf)

2010 National Dashboard (I.H.S./Tribal) - Final. Email communication from Erika Wolter. February 22, 2011.

Eastern Aleutian Tribes Government Performance and Results Act data. Email communication from Erika Wolter, following permission granted from Mr. Michael Christensen, Executive Director, Eastern Aleutian Tribes. May 4, 2011.

Indian Health Service. Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). 12 Area 2009 Summary Report. [http://www.ihs.gov/california/uploadedfiles/gpra/2009\\_12AreaReport\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.ihs.gov/california/uploadedfiles/gpra/2009_12AreaReport_FINAL.pdf)

Indian Health Service. Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). 12 Area 2007 Summary Report. [http://www.ihs.gov/california/uploadedfiles/gpra/GPRA-2007\\_12AreaReport\\_Public.pdf](http://www.ihs.gov/california/uploadedfiles/gpra/GPRA-2007_12AreaReport_Public.pdf)

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**Appendix A. Methods and Description of Data Sources (continued)****Healthy People 2020**

Healthy People provides science-based, 10-year national objectives for improving the health of all Americans. 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 (NPIRS) and the National Data Warehouse (NDW) 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.

The *Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits* were calculated by the Alaska Native Epidemiology Center using the NPIRS 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 meaningful categories that have the potential for comparisons across different health systems. In addition, 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 because these two categories 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 include Alaska Native and/or American Indian persons who visited an Indian Health Services or tribal health facility which reports data to NPIRS. More information about the NPIRS and the NDW may be found at: <http://www.ihs.gov/NDW/>

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

**Table A-2. Infant and Maternal Discharge Category Definitions - Clinical Classification Software (CCS) Diagnosis Codes.**

CCS	Diagnosis Description
<b>Infant Discharges</b>	
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
<b>Maternal Discharges</b>	
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

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**Appendix A. Methods and Description of Data Sources (continued)****Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System**

The Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is a mail survey of mothers of newborn infants 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. Phone interviews are attempted for women who do not respond by mail. 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 covered include family planning; prenatal care; use of tobacco, alcohol, and drugs; participation in the Women, Infants, and Children's (WIC) nutrition program and Medicaid; payment for care; family income; breast-feeding; physical abuse; and life stressors such as illness, job loss, debt, divorce; plus other topics.

To be included in the Alaska PRAMS survey, women must be Alaska residents who have delivered a live birth in or out of state. The surveys are 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.

Since PRAMS data are self reported potential under reporting biases are possible. 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. Recall bias may be possible since women are asked to remember events or behaviors up to 12 months before they got pregnant. Alaska's survey response rates are favorable, however, they may affect the potential for bias in the data. 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.

More information about the Alaska Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System may be found at: <http://www.epi.hss.state.ak.us/mchepi/PRAMS/default.stm>

**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>

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

### U.S. Census

The U.S. Census and the American Community Survey has 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 (YRBS)

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System was established in 1988 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and first implemented in Alaska in 1995. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey 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 Department of Health and Social Services.

This anonymous survey examines a minimum of six categories of adolescent behavior: Alcohol and other drug use; Behaviors that result in unintentional and intentional injuries; Dietary behaviors; Physical activity; Sexual behaviors that can result in HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases and unintended pregnancies; and Tobacco use.

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System has been administered in Alaska seven times: 1995, 1999 (excluding Anchorage), 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, and 2009. Weighted (representative) data were collected in 1995, 1999, 2003, 2007, and 2009 resulting in published reports statewide. Data for the years 1995, 2003, 2007, and 2009 were included in this report.

The Alaska data presented in this report were provided to the Alaska Native Epidemiology Center by the State of Alaska's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System 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://apps.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.

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**Appendix B. Communities in the Aleutians & Pribilofs Regional Health Profile**
**Aleutians & Pribilofs Region Communities List**

Adak	Akutan	Atka	Attu Station
Cold Bay	False Pass	King Cove	Nelson Lagoon
Nikolski	St. George	St. Paul	Sand Point
Unalaska	Amchitka	Belkofski	Dutch Harbor
Shemya	Umnak		

**Anchorage Service Unit Communities List**

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

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## Appendix C. Data Tables

**Table C-1. User Population by Sex and Age Group, Alaska Native People, Aleutians East Borough, FY 2010**

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

Note: Age was determined as of September 30, 2010.

Age (years)	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
0-4	48	4.7%	43	4.2%	91	8.9%
5-9	42	4.1%	31	3.0%	73	7.1%
10-14	40	3.9%	39	3.8%	79	7.7%
15-19	44	4.3%	37	3.6%	81	7.9%
20-24	42	4.1%	35	3.4%	77	7.5%
25-34	91	8.9%	74	7.2%	165	16.1%
35-44	67	6.5%	45	4.4%	112	10.9%
45-54	85	8.3%	74	7.2%	159	15.5%
55-64	54	5.3%	43	4.2%	97	9.4%
65+	55	5.4%	38	3.7%	93	9.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>55.3%</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>44.7%</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table C-2. User Population by Sex and Age Group, Alaska Native People, Aleutians West Census Area, FY 2010**

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

Note: Age was determined as of September 30, 2010.

Age (years)	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
0-4	36	3.8%	35	3.7%	71	7.6%
5-9	34	3.6%	26	2.8%	60	6.4%
10-14	32	3.4%	32	3.4%	64	6.8%
15-19	37	3.9%	39	4.1%	76	8.1%
20-24	53	5.6%	35	3.7%	88	9.4%
25-34	66	7.0%	53	5.6%	119	12.7%
35-44	68	7.2%	50	5.3%	118	12.6%
45-54	89	9.5%	62	6.6%	151	16.1%
55-64	58	6.2%	45	4.8%	103	11.0%
65+	44	4.7%	46	4.9%	90	9.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>55.0%</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>45.0%</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Appendix C. Data Tables

**Table C-3. Population Estimates by Age Group, Alaska Native People, Aleutians East Borough, 2009**

Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Age (years)	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
0-4	37	3.6%	31	3.0%	68	6.7%
5-9	38	3.7%	27	2.6%	65	6.4%
10-14	38	3.7%	33	3.2%	71	7.0%
15-19	57	5.6%	26	2.5%	83	8.1%
20-24	57	5.6%	26	2.5%	83	8.1%
25-34	154	15.1%	62	6.1%	216	21.2%
35-44	123	12.1%	64	6.3%	187	18.3%
45-54	68	6.7%	51	5.0%	119	11.7%
55-64	37	3.6%	31	3.0%	68	6.7%
65+	35	3.4%	25	2.5%	60	5.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>63.1%</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>36.9%</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table C-4. Population Estimates by Age Group, Alaska Native People, Aleutians West Census Area, 2009**

Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Age (years)	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
0-4	27	3.4%	18	2.2%	45	5.6%
5-9	30	3.7%	18	2.2%	48	6.0%
10-14	37	4.6%	29	3.6%	66	8.2%
15-19	49	6.1%	27	3.4%	76	9.5%
20-24	25	3.1%	18	2.2%	43	5.4%
25-34	69	8.6%	31	3.9%	100	12.5%
35-44	97	12.1%	53	6.6%	150	18.7%
45-54	95	11.9%	50	6.2%	145	18.1%
55-64	38	4.7%	31	3.9%	69	8.6%
65+	27	3.4%	32	4.0%	59	7.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>61.7%</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>38.3%</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Appendix C. Data Tables

**Table C -5. Highest Educational Attainment, 25 Years and Older, 2005-2009**

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey - 5 year estimates

	Aleutians East Alaska Native People		
	n	%	Confidence Interval
Less than high school	60	24.6%	(30-90) <sup>¥</sup>
High school diploma, GED or alternative	125	51.2%	(48-202) <sup>¥</sup>
Some college or associate's degree	44	18.0%	(16-72) <sup>¥</sup>
Bachelor's degree or higher	15	6.1%	(3-27) <sup>¥</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

	Aleutians West Alaska Native People		
	n	%	Confidence Interval
Less than high school	66	27.6%	(19-113) <sup>¥</sup>
High school diploma, GED or alternative	106	44.4%	(44-168) <sup>¥</sup>
Some college or associate's degree	59	24.7%	(23-95) <sup>¥</sup>
Bachelor's degree or higher	8	3.3%	(0-16) <sup>¥</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

	Alaska Native People Statewide		
	n	%	Confidence Interval
Less than high school	10,755	21.5%	(10,307-11,203)
High school diploma, GED or alternative	22,183	44.4%	(21,422-22,944)
Some college or associate's degree	14,099	28.2%	(13,467-14,731)
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,914	5.8%	(2,588-3,240) <sup>¥</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,951</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

	U.S. Whites		
	n	%	Confidence Interval
Less than high school	19,960,118	13.1%	(19,890,426-20,298,810)
High school diploma, GED or alternative	45,253,222	29.6%	(45,152,688-45,353,756)
Some college or associate's degree	43,152,529	28.3%	(43,105,705-43,199,353)
Bachelor's degree or higher	44,345,249	29.0%	(44,218,170-44,472,328)
<b>Total</b>	<b>152,711,118</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

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

## Appendix C. Data Tables

**Table C-6. Unemployment, Total Population, 1991-2010**

Data Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

	Aleutians East Borough		Aleutians West Census Area		Alaska		U.S.	
	Annual Average	%	Annual Average	%	Annual Average	%	Annual Average	%
1991-1992	21	1.4%	39	1.0%	24,399	8.6%	N/A	7.2%
1993-1994	36	2.4%	58	1.8%	22,522	7.6%	N/A	6.5%
1995-1996	60	3.8%	76	3.2%	22,295	7.3%	N/A	5.5%
1997-1998	53	3.4%	131	6.2%	20,569	6.6%	N/A	4.7%
1999-2000	66	5.9%	135	5.8%	19,583	6.2%	N/A	4.1%
2001-2002	83	8.3%	160	5.9%	21,532	6.7%	N/A	5.3%
2003-2004	98	9.1%	193	6.4%	25,447	7.6%	N/A	5.8%
2005-2006	99	9.0%	179	5.7%	23,223	6.7%	N/A	4.9%
2007-2008	89	8.0%	166	5.4%	22,050	6.3%	N/A	5.2%
2009-2010	102	9.2%	201	6.8%	28,430	7.9%	N/A	9.5%

**Figure C-7. Residents below the Poverty Level, All Ages, 2005-2009**

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey - 5 year estimates

	n	Total	%	Confidence Interval
Aleutians East Alaska Native People	93	527	17.6%	(9.5%-25.7%)
Aleutians West Alaska Native People	76	401	19.0%	(6.2%-31.8%) <sup>¥</sup>
Alaska Native People Statewide	20,117	88,847	22.6%	(21.3%-23.9%)
U.S. Whites	23,620,700	219,117,490	10.8%	(10.7%-10.9%)

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

**Table C-8. Residents below the Poverty Level, Under 18 Years of Age, 2005-2009**

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey - 5 year estimates

	n	Total	%	Confidence Interval
Aleutians East Alaska Native People	67	266	25.2%	(0%-93.4%) <sup>¥</sup>
Aleutians West Alaska Native People	14	141	9.9%	(0%-100.0%) <sup>¥</sup>
Alaska Native People Statewide	7,816	28,923	27.0%	(25.8%-28.2%)
U.S. Whites	6,990,869	49,929,023	14.0%	(4.0%-24.0%)

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

## Appendix C. Data Tables

**Figure C-9. Median Household Income, 2005-2009**

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey - 5 year estimates

	Median Household Income	Confidence Interval
Aleutians East Alaska Native People	\$47,917	(\$37,632-\$58,202) <sup>‡</sup>
Aleutians West Alaska Native People	\$44,643	(\$34,221-\$55,065) <sup>‡</sup>
Alaska Native People Statewide	\$41,322	(\$39,681-\$42,963)
U.S. Whites	\$54,535	(\$54,446-\$54,624)

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

**Table C-10. Age-Adjusted Cancer Death Rates per 100,000, 1984-2008**

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

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

Note for the 2004-2008 time period: U.S. rates are calculated for 2004-2006.

Rates based on less than 20 deaths should be interpreted with caution.

	Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People		Alaska Native People Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate
1984-1988	13	197.3	433	243.3	2,060,372	207.6
1989-1993	12	189.6	480	245.4	2,241,802	209.9
1994-1998	25	530.3	586	248.9	2,342,924	202.9
1999-2003	20	396.0	662	239.5	2,400,904	193.5
2004-2008	17	230.7	772	226.3	1,442,824	182.4

Note: Rates based on 10-19 deaths should be interpreted with caution.

**Table C-11. Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Death Rates per 100,000, 1984-2008**

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

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

Note for the 2004-2008 time period: U.S. rates are calculated for 2004-2006.

Rates based on less than 20 deaths should be interpreted with caution.

	Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People		Alaska Native People Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate
1984-1988	18	581.2	436	288.1	3,407,551	362.5
1989-1993	21	707.4	477	271.9	3,211,591	310.2
1994-1998	15	203.8	515	252.0	3,215,181	280.2
1999-2003	6	144.1	517	211.6	3,069,015	243.6
2004-2008	14	231.0	540	169.0	1,676,390	205.1

Note: Rates based on 10-19 deaths should be interpreted with caution.

## Appendix C. Data Tables

**Table C-12. Age-Adjusted Unintentional Injury Death Rates per 100,000, 1984-2008**

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

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

Note for the 2004-2008 time period: U.S. rates are calculated for 2004-2006.

Rates based on less than 20 deaths should be interpreted with caution.

	Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People		Alaska Native People Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate
1984-1988	21	227.9	573	174.0	398,916	39.1
1989-1993	9	64.0	537	133.1	377,602	35.5
1994-1998	13	301.3	481	111.7	394,689	35.1
1999-2003	9	84.9	499	107.4	434,629	36.4
2004-2008	10	102.2	493	97.7	299,968	39.9

**Table C-13. Smokers, 18 Years and Older, 2007-2009**

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	n	N	%	Confidence Interval
Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People	36	77	44.4%	(32.6% - 56.9%) <sup>¥</sup>
Alaska Native People Statewide	1,169	3,034	39.5%	(36.8%-42.4%)
Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	1,994	11,521	17.1%	(16.1%-18.3%)
U.S. Whites (2008)	N/A	N/A	17.9%	N/A

N/A Not Available

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

**Table C-14. Smokeless Tobacco Users, 18 Years and Older, 2007-2009**

Alaska Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

U.S. Data Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables. Rockville (MD): Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, 2009.

Note: The U.S. data is for persons aged 12 or older.

	n	N	%	Confidence Interval
Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People	8	73	15.8%	(7.7% - 29.6%) <sup>¥</sup>
Alaska Native People Statewide	341	2,878	10.9%	(9.5% - 12.5%)
Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	398	11,252	3.9%	(3.4% - 4.5%)
U.S. Total Population (2008)	8,670	N/A	3.5%	N/A

N/A Not Available

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

## Appendix C. Data Tables

**Table C-15. Binge Drinkers, 18 Years and Older, 2007-2009**

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	n	N	%	Confidence Interval
Alaska Native People Statewide	381	103	19.2%	(16.6% - 22.1%)
Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	1,225	142	17.1%	(15.8% - 18.5%)
U.S. Whites (2008)	N/A	N/A	16.0%	N/A

N/A Not Available

**Table C-16. Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence, 18 Years and Older, 2009**

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	n	N	%	Confidence Interval
Alaska Native People Statewide	141	416	36.7%	(29.6%-44.5%)
Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	365	1,751	18.5%	(15.9%-21.5%)

**Table C-17. Overweight (25 ≤ BMI ≤ 29.9), 18 Years and Older, 2007-2009**

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	n	N	%	Confidence Interval
Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People	27	72	40.1%	(28.0% - 53.5%) <sup>¥</sup>
Alaska Native People Statewide	1,032	1,032	37.3%	(34.5% - 40.2%)
Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	4,282	4,282	38.4%	(37.0% - 39.8%)
U.S. Whites (2008)	N/A	N/A	36.3%	N/A

N/A Not Available

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

**Table C-18. Obesity (BMI ≥ 30), 18 Years and Older, 2007-2009**

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	n	N	%	Confidence Interval
Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People	25	72	34.2%	(23.0% - 47.5%) <sup>¥</sup>
Alaska Native People Statewide	1,069	2,940	34.5%	(31.9% - 37.2%)
Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	3,047	11,155	25.7%	(24.5% - 26.9%)
U.S. Whites (2008)	N/A	N/A	25.4%	N/A

N/A Not Available

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

## Appendix C. Data Tables

**Table C-19. Abstinence from Tobacco Use During Pregnancy, Pregnant Women, 1989-2008**

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2009: With Special Feature on Medical Technology. Hyattsville, MD. 2009.

Note: The years presented for U.S. Whites are 1991, 1996, 2001, and 2006.

	Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People		Alaska Native People Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
1989-1993	102	51.3%	7,948	59.5%	N/A	81.2%
1994-1998	76	44.4%	7,448	63.2%	N/A	85.3%
1999-2003	74	56.5%	8,044	66.4%	N/A	87.0%
2004-2008	80	59.7%	9,288	68.6%	N/A	89.6%

N/A Not Available

**Table C-20. Abstinence from Alcohol Use During Pregnancy, Pregnant Women, 1989-2008**

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

	Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People		Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Whites	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
1989-1993	161	81.3%	10,681	80.1%	36,179	93.9%
1994-1998	143	83.6%	10,415	88.4%	32,441	97.3%
1999-2003	123	93.9%	11,372	94.1%	30,438	98.2%
2004-2008	128	95.5%	12,957	95.8%	32,248	98.1%

## Appendix C. Data Tables

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

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites‡
<b>1995</b>	n	103	458	4,327
	%	<b>61.9%</b>	<b>32.2%</b>	<b>38.3%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(52.6%-70.4%)	(29.3%-35.1%)	(35.6%-41.1%)
<b>2003</b>	n	117	135	6,330
	%	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>24.9%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(38.6%-50.0%)	(10.2%-14.6%)	(22.4%-27.5%)
<b>2007</b>	n	63	122	5,574
	%	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>23.2%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(24.3%-40.2%)	(10.8%-15.7%)	(20.4%-26.2%)
<b>2009</b>	n	64	122	6,698
	%	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>22.5%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(17.0%-33.2%)	(10.5%-15.9%)	(20.5%-25.2%)

‡ Non Hispanic

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

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites‡
<b>1995</b>	n	40	205	4,390
	%	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(16.0%-30.6%)	(11.7%-17.5%)	(13.1%-16.1%)
<b>2003</b>	n	66	89	6,289
	%	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(15.2%-36.7%) <sup>¥</sup>	(5.7%-9.6%)	(5.8%-9.8%)
<b>2007</b>	n	41	90	5,587
	%	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(8.0%-31.1%) <sup>¥</sup>	(6.6%-10.5%)	(8.2%-12.9%)
<b>2009</b>	n	60	99	6,775
	%	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(14.6%-32.1%)	(7.9%-14.7%)	(9.5%-14.6%)

‡ Non Hispanic

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

## Appendix C. Data Tables

**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 and 2009**

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		<b>Alaska Native People Statewide</b>	<b>Alaska Non-Native People Statewide</b>	<b>U.S. Whites‡</b>
<b>1995</b>	n	75	673	4,321
	%	<b>43.9%</b>	<b>48.1%</b>	<b>54.1%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(36.5%-56.1%)	(43.6%-52.7%)	(50.5%-57.6%)
<b>2003</b>	n	102	434	6,196
	%	<b>37.6%</b>	<b>39.0%</b>	<b>47.1%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(27.3%-49.1%) <sup>¥</sup>	(35.0%-43.1%)	(44.1%-50.2%)
<b>2007</b>	n	93	376	5,440
	%	<b>40.7%</b>	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>47.3%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(30.0%-52.4%) <sup>¥</sup>	(35.7%-43.2%)	(43.9%-50.7%)
<b>2009</b>	n	84	317	6,429
	%	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>44.7%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(27.5%-37.5%)	(29.6%-37.6%)	(42.4%-47.1%)

‡ Non Hispanic

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

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

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		<b>Alaska Native People Statewide</b>	<b>Alaska Non-Native People Statewide</b>	<b>U.S. Whites‡</b>
<b>1995</b>	n	57	450	4,369
	%	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>35.6%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(24.9%-38.6%)	(28.0%-34.8%)	(31.0%-40.4%)
<b>2003</b>	n	78	302	6,383
	%	<b>26.8%</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>31.8%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(17.0%-39.7%) <sup>¥</sup>	(22.7%-30.5%)	(29.8%-33.9%)
<b>2007</b>	n	66	250	5,683
	%	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>29.8%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(18.3%-37.6%)	(22.1%-29.0%)	(27.4%-32.4%)
<b>2009</b>	n	49	226	6,778
	%	<b>19.0%</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>27.8%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(14.3%-24.8%)	(19.4%-26.1%)	(25.7%-29.9%)

‡ Non Hispanic

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

## Appendix C. Data Tables

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

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites‡
<b>1995</b>	n	57	413	4,395
	%	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>24.5%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(22.3%-37.5%)	(26.0%-31.4%)	(22.0%-27.3%)
<b>2003</b>	n	100	236	6,548
	%	<b>35.7%</b>	<b>20.5%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(30.1%-41.8%)	(17.9%-23.4%)	(19.4%-24.2%)
<b>2007</b>	n	74	172	5,713
	%	<b>31.8%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>19.9%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(23.3%-41.6%)	(14.1%-19.6%)	(17.4%-22.6%)
<b>2009</b>	n	79	208	6,824
	%	<b>28.7%</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>20.7%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(21.0%-37.9%)	(17.7%-24.0%)	(18.9%-22.6%)

‡ Non Hispanic

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

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites‡
<b>1995</b>	n	13	118	4,384
	%	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(3.0%-16.8%)	(6.9%-10.1%)	(5.4%-7.9%)
<b>2003</b>	n	21	77	6,349
	%	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(4.4%-12.0%)	(5.1%-8.0%)	(7.4%-10.2%)
<b>2007</b>	n	22	86	5,741
	%	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(4.0%-12.7%)	(6.0%-10.5%)	(6.3%-8.7%)
<b>2009</b>	n	15	89	6,846
	%	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(2.0%-7.6%)	(6.8%-10.7%)	(5.3%-7.4%)

‡ Non Hispanic

## Appendix C. Data Tables

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

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Note: Data are not available for 1995 and 2003.

		Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites‡
<b>2007</b>	n	86	479	5,729
	%	<b>32.1%</b>	<b>46.1%</b>	<b>37.0%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(24.2%-41.3%)	(42.3%-49.9%)	(33.9%-40.3%)
<b>2009</b>	n	106	465	6,818
	%	<b>34.9%</b>	<b>44.9%</b>	<b>39.9%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(26.9%-43.7%)	(41.2%-48.5%)	(37.6%-42.1%)

‡ Non Hispanic

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

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Note: Data are not available for 1995.

		Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites‡
<b>2003</b>	n	37	173	6,052
	%	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(9.3%-18.0%)	(12.6%-17.4%)	(12.1%-14.5%)
<b>2007</b>	n	54	149	5,483
	%	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(15.6%-28.5%)	(12.2%-17.0%)	(12.9%-15.7%)
<b>2009</b>	n	49	144	6,549
	%	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(12.3%-22.3%)	(11.4%-16.1%)	(12.0%-15.4%)

‡ Non Hispanic

## Appendix C. Data Tables

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

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Note: Data are not available for 1995.

		<b>Alaska Native People Statewide</b>	<b>Alaska Non-Native People Statewide</b>	<b>U.S. Whites‡</b>
<b>2003</b>	n	37	111	6,052
	%	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(8.3%-21.6%)	(8.2%-12.7%)	(8.6%-12.4%)
<b>2007</b>	n	32	112	5,483
	%	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(8.6%-20.3%)	(8.4%-12.6%)	(9.3%-12.4%)
<b>2009</b>	n	31	117	6,549
	%	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(9.0%-14.8%)	(9.6%-14.6%)	(8.8%-12.0%)

‡ Non Hispanic

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

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		<b>Alaska Native People Statewide</b>	<b>Alaska Non-Native People Statewide</b>	<b>U.S. Whites‡</b>
<b>1995</b>	n	92	646	4,278
	%	<b>52.3%</b>	<b>46.4%</b>	<b>48.9%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(40.2%-64.2%) <sup>¥</sup>	(42.4%-50.4%)	(43.8%-54.1%)
<b>2003</b>	n	132	385	5,711
	%	<b>50.3%</b>	<b>36.5%</b>	<b>41.8%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(40.4%-60.2%)	(32.0%-41.2%)	(39.0%-44.5%)
<b>2007</b>	n	117	411	5,434
	%	<b>49.3%</b>	<b>43.6%</b>	<b>43.7%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(43.6%-55.1%)	(39.2%-48.1%)	(40.5%-47.0%)
<b>2009</b>	n	124	402	6,541
	%	<b>49.4%</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>42.0%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(42.4%-56.5%)	(37.0%-46.3%)	(37.9%-46.3%)

‡ Non Hispanic

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

## Appendix C. Data Tables

**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 and 2009**

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

Note: Data are not available for 1995.

		Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites‡
<b>2003</b>	n	77	300	6,369
	%	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>26.2%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(19.2%-32.1%)	(22.5%-28.4%)	(24.1%-28.4%)
<b>2007</b>	n	90	274	5,737
	%	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>26.2%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(26.6%-37.3%)	(22.0%-28.7%)	(24.5%-28.0%)
<b>2009</b>	n	84	280	6,801
	%	<b>25.6%</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>23.7%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(20.0%-32.2%)	(22.0%-28.5%)	(22.1%-25.3%)

‡ Non Hispanic

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

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

		Alaska Native People Statewide	Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	U.S. Whites‡
<b>1995</b>	n	29	110	4,239
	%	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(11.5%-29.0%)	(6.3%-9.6%)	(6.6%-8.9%)
<b>2003</b>	n	39	68	6,135
	%	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(10.3%-22.4%)	(4.6%-7.8%)	(5.9%-8.0%)
<b>2007</b>	n	43	70	5,463
	%	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(13.5%-29.1%)	(5.9%-9.3%)	(5.0%-6.3%)
<b>2009</b>	n	29	71	6,459
	%	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
	Confidence Interval	(6.1%-24.0%)	(5.4%-9.4%)	(4.4%-5.7%)

‡ Non Hispanic

## Appendix C. Data Tables

**Table C-33. Live Births with Low Birth Weight, 1999-2008**

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2010: With Special Feature on Death and Dying. Hyattsville, MD. 2011.

	n	%
Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People	14	4.7%
Alaska Native People Statewide	1,634	5.6%
Alaska Whites	2,878	5.1%
U.S. Whites (2003)	N/A	6.9%

N/A Not Available

**Table C-34. Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women Aged 15-44 Years, 1984-2008**

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2009: With Special Feature on Medical Technology. Hyattsville, MD. 2009.

Note: The U.S. data are for the following years: 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, and 2005.

	Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People		Alaska Native People Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate
1984-1988	256	116.9	12,114	136.5	N/A	64.1
1989-1993	196	76.2	13,419	131.0	N/A	68.3
1994-1998	168	69.3	11,743	104.5	N/A	63.6
1999-2003	130	57.0	12,153	99.9	N/A	65.3
2004-2008	135	73.4	13,553	107.4	N/A	66.3

N/A - Not Available

**Table C-35. Teen Birth Rates per 1,000 Girls Aged 15-19 Years, 1984-2008**

Alaska Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

U.S. Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2009: With Special Feature on Medical Technology. Hyattsville, MD. 2009.

Note: The U.S. data are for the following years: 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, and 2005.

	Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People		Alaska Native People Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate
1984-1988	33	103.1	1,829	116.5	N/A	43.3
1989-1993	26	68.4	2,010	111.6	N/A	50.8
1994-1998	31	73.6	1,966	92.1	N/A	49.5
1999-2003	13	26.2	2,144	81.2	N/A	43.2
2004-2008	18	61.2	2,295	79.3	N/A	37.0

N/A - Not Available

## Appendix C. Data Tables

**Table C-36. Childhood Witness - Intimate Partner Violence, 18 Years and Older, 2009**

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	n	N	%	Confidence Interval
Alaska Native People Statewide	134	410	31.1%	(24.8%-38.0%)
Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	295	1,746	17.2%	(14.7%-20.1%)

**Table C-37. Age-Adjusted Gonorrhea Rates per 100,000 population, 2000-2009**Data Source: CDC Wonder. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/>

	Alaska Native People Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	n	Rate	n	Rate
2000	202	283.2	41,399	25.8
2001	237	328.4	42,744	26.5
2002	344	472.5	45,912	28.4
2003	293	393.2	48,404	29.7
2004	289	383.2	50,045	30.6
2005	314	405.4	52,915	32.1
2006	288	365.1	55,548	33.6
2007	266	328.7	53,829	32.4
2008	346	425.2	48,208	28.9
2009	655	792.2	42,512	25.4

**Table C-38. Age-Adjusted Chlamydia Rates per 100,000 population, 2000-2009**

Aleutian &amp; Pribilof 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: CDC Wonder. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/>

	Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People		Alaska Native People Statewide		U.S. Whites	
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate
2000	N/A	N/A	1,166	1,634.7	142,000	88.6
2001	10	261.1	1,217	1,686.2	158,088	98.1
2002	13	280.4	1,569	2,154.9	174,790	107.9
2003	8	251.7	1,756	2,356.4	190,345	116.9
2004	11	430.8	1,757	2,329.8	203,409	124.3
2005	16	408.5	2,079	2,684.0	212,883	129.3
2006	10	340.4	2,264	2,870.2	219,457	132.6
2007	25	492.7	2,350	2,903.9	235,056	141.5
2008	32	619.2	2,438	2,995.9	249,544	149.5
2009	16	276.2	2,569	3,107.1	258,842	154.6

N/A Not Available

## Appendix C. Data Tables

**Table C-39. Pap Test within the Past Three Years, Women, 18 Years and Older, 2006 and 2008**

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	n	N	%	Confidence Interval
Alaska Native People Statewide	224	259	86.2%	(78.7%-91.3%)
Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	689	826	83.0%	(77.7%-87.2%)
U.S. Whites (2008)	N/A	N/A	83.0%	N/A

N/A Not Available

**Table C-40. Women with a Mammogram in the Last Two Years, 40 Years and Older, 2008**

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	n	N	%	Confidence Interval
Alaska Native People Statewide	127	182	62.8%	(52.8% - 71.9%)
Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	523	742	68.8%	(63.8% - 73.5%)
U.S. Whites	N/A	N/A	76.1%	N/A

N/A Not Available

**Table C-41. Flexible Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Ever, Adults, 50 Years and Older, 2006 and 2008**

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	n	N	%	Confidence Interval
Alaska Native People Statewide	210	386	54.1%	(47.0%-61.0%)
Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	958	1,697	57.0%	(53.6%-60.5%)
U.S. Whites (2008)	N/A	N/A	64.0%	N/A

N/A Not Available

**Table C-42. Influenza Vaccination in the Previous 12 Months, 2007-2009**

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	n	N	%	Confidence Interval
Alaska Native People Statewide	695	1,594	39.4%	(35.6% - 43.2%)
Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	2,247	5,863	37.2%	(35.3% - 39.1%)

## Appendix C. Data Tables

**Table C-43. Adequate Prenatal Care, Pregnant Women, 1989-2008**

Data Source: Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics

	Aleutians & Pribilofs Alaska Native People		Alaska Native People Statewide		Alaska Whites	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
1989-1993	160	81.2%	7,933	60.1%	29,854	78.1%
1994-1998	130	78.8%	6,678	57.6%	25,609	77.4%
1999-2003	108	83.7%	5,730	49.0%	21,944	75.8%
2004-2008	105	78.4%	5,724	43.5%	22,251	73.6%

**Table C-44. Dentist or Dental Clinic Visit Within the Past Year for Any Reason,  
18 Years and Older, 2008**

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

	n	N	%	Confidence Interval
Alaska Native People Statewide	306	556	56.2%	(49.5%-62.7%)
Alaska Non-Native People Statewide	1,368	2,057	67.4%	(64.1%-70.6%)
U.S. Whites	N/A	N/A	73.5%	N/A

N/A Not Available

## Appendix D. Figures and Tables

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

<sup>†</sup> Youth are defined as high school students in grades 9-12.

**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 crude rates, be aware that the rates may be affected by differences in the age distribution between the comparison populations.

**Federal Fiscal Year (FY)**- Federal Fiscal Year is defined as October 1 to September 30.

**Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Year (GY)** - 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.