

## SECTION 2: POPULATION HEALTH STATUS AND RISK PROFILE

### Overview

A number of indicators are available to assess the health status and health risks of a population. Section 2 presents the health status of Alaskans according to a range of selected measures. The data are grouped by: birth, children, dental health, injury and disease, behavioral health, health promotion and prevention, disabilities, seniors, and death.

### Birth

Table 2.010 - Birth Profile for Alaska, Selected Measures (2003-2005)

- Table 2.010 presents a birth profile for Alaska, including characterization of maternal demographics, medical services accessed, prenatal care, and infant health for 2003-2005. Between 2003 and 2005, there were 30,875 births in Alaska. More than three-quarters (78 percent) of all births were vaginal and the majority (94 percent) took place in hospitals. Sixty-four percent of babies born during this time period received either adequate or more than adequate prenatal health care. Slightly less than 17 percent received inadequate prenatal care and 19 percent received intermediate care. Substantive racial disparities were found between Alaska Native and white mothers. Alaska Native mothers were more than twice as likely to have experienced the following risk factors: reported drinking (4.1 versus 1.5 percent), reported smoking (31.5 versus 11.8 percent), less than 12 years of education (27.4 versus 9.5 percent), and inadequate prenatal care (28.5 versus 11.3 percent).

Table 2.020 - Teen Births: Counts and Birth Rates, by Census Area (2001-2005)

- Statewide, teenage women (age 15 to 19) accounted for 5,286 (10.4 percent of total) births from 2001 to 2005. The Teen Birth Rate for the years 2001 to 2005 among women age 15 to 19 was 41 births per 1,000 women. The census areas with teen birth rates higher than 50 births per 1,000 women were: Wade Hampton (105.4); North Slope (94.1); Nome (88.8), , Northwest Arctic (86.6); Bethel (76.4); Prince of Wales (51.1); and Dillingham (55.9). Teen Birth Percentages represent the percent of all births born to mothers age 15-19. There were six census areas which had over 15 percent of births born to teen mothers.

Table 2.030 - Maternal Risk Factors, by Mother's Residence, All Ages (2001-2005)

- Statewide, rates of maternal risk factors were as follows: Low Birth Weights (5.9 percent), Prenatal Care: Less-Than-Adequate (35.2 percent), Reported Smoking (16.9 percent) and Reported Alcohol Use (2.3 percent). The Northern and Southwest regions had the highest reported rates for all four of these risk factors.

Table 2.040 - Maternal Risk Factors and Birth Rates, by Mother's Age, Statewide (2005)

- Table 2.040 presents statewide data for three maternal risk factors for 2005, according to mother's age group. When all age groups are taken together, there were 10,451 births in 2005. Of these, 219 (2.1 percent) of mothers reported drinking during pregnancy, 1,675 (16.1 percent) reported smoking and 3,765 (36.1 percent) reported they were unwed. The majority of these risk factors occurred among 15 to 34 year olds.

Table 2.060 - Prenatal Care, by Mother's Age-Group (2005)

- Statewide, across all age-groups, 80.5 percent of expectant mothers began prenatal care during the first trimester. By age group, the highest percentages of those beginning this care during first trimester were mothers 20 to 44 years old. The overall adequacy of prenatal care can be assessed via the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APNCU) Index which revealed that 64 percent of mothers had at least adequate (or better) care. Sixteen percent of expectant mothers had inadequate prenatal care in 2005.

Table 2.080 - Low Birth Weight and Pre-Term Birth, by Mother's Age, Statewide (2005)

- Statewide, across all maternal age groups, there were 10,451 births. Of these, 1,124 births (10.8 percent) were pre-term. For 15 to 34 year olds, the rate of pre-term births was below 11 percent. This rate rose to 12 percent for 35 to 39 year olds, and 14.4 percent for 40 to 44 year olds.
- In 2005, there were 630 (6 percent) low-weight births. The rate of low-weight births generally rose as a function of age-group, from zero percent in the youngest age group (<15 years old), to 9.2 percent for 40-44 year olds.

Table 2.085 - Birth-Related Discharges, Count, Annual Rate and Length of Stay, (2001-2005)

- The Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System (AHDDS) reported that there were a total of 259,373 discharges from participating hospitals statewide during the period 2001-2005. Six (rural) tribal and one Army hospital that were not included. Table 2.085 introduces data regarding birth-related discharges only. The data presented are total counts, annual rates and average lengths of stay for complicated pregnancies, childbirth and puerperium (CPCP). Statewide, there were 44,876 CPCP discharges. There were also 42,098 procedures for newborns. These figures represent respectively 17.3 percent and 16.2 percent of total AHDDS-reported discharges. The annual rates of birth-related discharges are reported as per 10,000 people in the census area or borough. Overall, the rates were as follows: CPCP at 138.3, and births and procedures at 129.8. Overall, the reported average lengths of stay are comparable to U.S. benchmarks for both CPCP (Alaska: 2.6 days versus US: 2.5 days) and births and procedures (Alaska: 3.3 days versus US: 3.9 days).

Table 2.087 - Birth-Related Hospitalization, ATHS Newborn Inpatient, (FFY 2005-2006)

- The Alaska Tribal Health System (ATHS) reported that for its seven hospitals, there were a total of 2,193 birth-related admissions in FFY 2006, a gain of 5.1 percent over the prior year. Of these, 64 percent occurred at the Alaska Native Medical Center in Anchorage. Birth-related inpatient days stood at 4,269 overall, a gain of 5.7 percent from the previous year-prior (these are included in the AHDDS data in Table 2.085), while average daily patient load stood at 11.7. Average length of stay remained at 1.95 days, basically unchanged from the previous year.

## Children

Table 2.090 - Safety of Children, Reports of Harm, by Type, by Year (SFY 2000-2006)

- The Alaska Department of Health and Social Services Office of Children's Services (OCS) stated that there were 3,395 (unduplicated) counts of children with substantiated reports of harm during the most recent reporting period, SPY 2006 (Special Year 2006: November 1, 2005 to October 31, 2006). Further, the table also presents a summary of all substantiated reports of harm for SFY 2000-2006, and SPY 2006. OCS uses the

“Report/Child” (R/C) technique of data collection. In this, one child can have multiple abuses with one report of harm, and, the same child can appear in more than one R/C report within a given year. The counts presented are the total unique R/C reports of harm, by category, by year. For the period 2000-2006, the best available estimates of average annual substantiated reports of harm, by type, are as follows: neglect, 2,540; physical abuse, 833; sexual abuse, 269; and mental injury, 736.

Table 2.100 - Safety of Children, Selected Measures of Harm, by Region (FFY 2006)

- The Alaska Department of Health and Social Services Office of Children’s Services indicated that there were 5,010 substantiated reports of harm to children in FFY 2006. This total is composed of five component categories: physical abuse (332, or 14.3 percent), neglect (including abandonment) (2,459, or 49.1 percent), medical neglect (187, or 3.7 percent), sexual abuse (240, or 4.8 percent), and psychological or emotional maltreatment (1,408, or 28.1 percent). The Anchorage/Mat-Su region contained the highest portion of the statewide total (42.5 percent), followed by the Interior (at 19.6 percent) and the Gulf Coast (at 12.3 percent). Note this table concerns the total number of instances of substantiated reports of harm, for each specified type and location.

Table 2.110 - Safety of Children - Out-of-Home Placements, by Type, by Region (FFY 2006)

- Table 2.110 presents data regarding all out-of-home placements made by the Alaska Office of Children’s Services during FFY 2006. In summary, there were 3,158 custody children placed at least once in out-of-home care during FFY 2006. The total number of children placed in their given (most recent) types of placement follow: pre-adoptive home (62, or 2 percent), foster family home (with relative) (968, or 31 percent), foster family home (with non-relative) (1,197, or 38 percent), group home (197, or 6 percent), institution (173, or 5 percent), trial home visit (505, or 16 percent), and other (56, or 2 percent). There were 1,585 (50 percent of total placements) in the Anchorage/Mat-Su region. All placements in this table regarded children in state’s custody. The indicated location (census area) is based on the origin of the child, and not location of the placement. The table presents only the most recent placement for each placed child during that year. The table presents a total non-duplicated count of children placed, and does not represent the total number of placements since some children were placed more than once in the given year.

Table 2.120 - OCS Custody Children in Out-of-Home Care with Mental Retardation or Emotional Disturbance, (FFY 2005-2006)

- For FFY 2005, the Office of Children’s Services reported that there were 328 total youth age 0-20 in state’s custody who had been placed in out-of-home care and who had either mental retardation and/or or emotional disturbance. This number rose to 421 in FFY 2006, a gain of 28 percent. For both FFY 2005 and FFY 2006, there were proportionately more males, 55 percent and 59 percent respectively.

Table 2.130 - Juvenile Justice, Selected Measures, Statewide, SFY 2006

- The Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) reported that for SFY 2006 there were 5,713 referrals from law enforcement, (3,929 unduplicated youth) yielding an average ratio of 1.5 referrals per youth. A total of 1,898 of these youth (48 percent) were from the Anchorage/Mat-Su region. Statewide, the total supervision caseload was 2,658, and of these, 457 youth (17 percent) were in state’s custody. DJJ had 994 out-of-home placement episodes regarding these youth, with the least restrictive option (“Level-A”,

e.g. foster care, or residential center) constituting 64 percent. Conversion of the total placement episodes to unduplicated juveniles would equate to approximately 650 youth.

## Dental Health

Table 2.140 - Child Dental Health: Selected Outcomes for Third Graders, by Region (2004)

- In 2004, a visual dental inspection survey was done of third-grade children across the state, under sponsorship of the Alaska Office of Oral Health, in the Alaska Division of Public Health. Results indicated that 65 percent of third-grade students had at least one occurrence of dental caries. Twenty-eight percent had at least one untreated caries and 52 percent had received tooth sealants. Third-graders who lived in the Rural region had more caries (87 percent), more untreated caries (43 percent), and have had more sealants (73 percent) than third-graders in any other region of the state. Anchorage area third-graders had the lowest levels of caries (56 percent), untreated caries (20 percent), and use of sealants (46 percent). In every region of Alaska, Native third-grade students had experienced higher rates of both dental caries and untreated caries.

Table 2.150 - Adult Dental Health: Last Dental Visit, Statewide Demographics (2006)

- The annual Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFSS) posed several questions regarding dental health and services to a representative sample of adults. Survey results for 2006 concerning “last dental visit” show that two-thirds of Alaskans had visited a dentist within the past year, while nine percent had not visited a dentist within the past five years. Less than one percent of Alaskans surveyed had never visited a dentist. Statewide, males and females had similar rates regarding time lapsed since their last dental visit, with 66 percent of each group having seen a dentist within one year prior to the survey. Overall, non-Native Alaskans had more frequent dental visits than Native Alaskans, regardless of age. Fifty-seven percent of Native Alaskans and 68 percent of non-Natives had visited a dentist within one year of the survey. A greater percentage of those with higher levels of education and income had visited a dentist in the past year.
- The percentage of people over 65 (23 percent) who had not seen a dentist within five years prior to the survey was more than double the statewide average. Additionally, 22 percent of people with incomes between \$15,000 and \$24,999 and 17 percent of those under \$15,000 had not seen a dentist within five years prior to the survey.

Table 2.160 - Adult Dental Health: Last Dental Visit, by Region (2006)

- On average, residents of the Anchorage-Mat-Su and Southeast regions made the most frequent dental visits compared to other regions of the state. Seventy-two percent of Anchorage area residents and 69 percent of Southeast residents had visited a dentist in the past year. Residents of the Rural region (as defined for the Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, BRFSS) were the least likely to have visited a dentist within the last year (51 percent). Two percent of the those in the Rural region had never visited a dentist.

Table 2.170 - Adult Dental Health: Teeth Cleaning Visits, Statewide Demographics (2006)

- For 2006, Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFSS) results showed that 63 percent of Alaskans had a preventive dental teeth cleaning visit within the past year, while 11 percent had not had a teeth cleaning within the past five years. About 1 percent of all Alaskans surveyed had never had their teeth cleaned. Statewide, males and females had similar rates regarding time lapsed since their last preventive visit (61 versus 64 percent). However, overall, non-Native Alaskans had more frequent preventive dental visits than Native Alaskans, regardless of age. Forty-nine percent of Native Alaskans and 66 percent of non-Natives had a preventive visit within one year of the survey. In addition,

as overall education and income level rose, so too did the percentage of those having preventive dental visits in the past year. Alaskans with incomes between \$15,000 and \$24,999 were six times more likely than the statewide average to have never visited a dentist for preventive care.

Table 2.180 - Adult Dental Health: Teeth Cleaning Visits, by Region (2006)

- On average, in 2006, residents of the Anchorage and Southeast regions had the most frequent teeth cleaning visits compared to other regions of the state. Sixty-nine percent of Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFSS) respondents from both the Anchorage area and Southeast regions had preventive dental care in the past year. Residents of the Fairbanks (56 percent), Gulf Coast (51 percent) and Rural (45 percent) regions were all significantly less likely to have had preventive dental care during the prior year. Three percent of the Rural region had never had a preventive visit for teeth cleaning.

Table 2.190 - Adult Dental Health: Permanent Tooth Loss, Statewide Demographics (2006)

- For 2006, Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFSS) results indicated that 60 percent of Alaskans had suffered no tooth loss as a result of tooth decay or periodontal disease, while 26 percent had lost one to five teeth, 10 percent had lost six or more teeth, and 4 percent had lost all of their teeth.
- Native Alaskans had a much higher rate of permanent tooth loss than did non-Natives and were more than twice as likely to have lost all their teeth. Age was also a factor in tooth loss. Twenty-four percent of people over the age of 65 had lost all of their teeth due to tooth decay and/or periodontal disease (six times the statewide average for all age groups) compared to less than 1 percent of 18-44 year olds. Males and females in all age groups statewide had similar levels of permanent tooth loss (63 versus 58 percent). The higher the education and income levels, the less tooth loss occurred.

Table 2.200 - Adult Dental Health: Permanent Tooth Loss, by Region (2006)

- According to 2006 Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFSS) results, 65 percent of those in Fairbanks and 63 percent of those in Anchorage had never lost a permanent tooth. The Rural region had the highest occurrences of permanent tooth loss (41 percent had never lost a permanent tooth).

## **Injury and Disease**

Table 2.210 - Hospital Discharge: Total Counts, Annual Rates and Length of Stays (2001-2005)

- The Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System (AHDDS) examined total hospital discharges for the period 2001-2005. The AHDDS data regard total discharges from all participating hospitals, statewide, excluding six (rural) tribal and one Army hospital. There is a complete list of participating hospitals in the Appendix. Based on a statewide population of 648,818, there were 259,373 total discharges during the 2001-2005 period. The resulting annual discharge rate for the state was 799.5 per 10,000 people. This compares to the overall national discharge rate (in 2000) of 1,410.1. The average length of stay was 4.4 days in Alaska, compared to 4.9 days for the US overall.

Table 2.220 - Hospital Discharge: Leading Diagnostic Groups, Counts (2001-2005)

- The Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System (AHDDS) examined the eight leading diagnostic groups, presented as total discharge counts for the period 2001-2005. The AHDDS data regard total discharges from all participating hospitals statewide, except six (rural) tribal and one Army hospital. There is a complete list of participating hospitals in the Appendix. Total discharges for the period were 259,373 including the following, by

diagnostic group: #1 - Circulatory System, 27,607 (10.6 percent); #2 - Injury or Poisoning, 23,133 (8.9 percent); #3 - Digestive System, 22,910 (8.6 percent); #4 - Respiratory System, 18,656 (7.2 percent); #5 - Musculoskeletal System, 13,486 (5.2 percent); #6 - Neoplasm, 11,724 (4.5 percent); #7 - Symptoms/Signs, 11,701 (4.5 percent); and #8 - Genitourinary, 11,663 (4.5 percent). See Table 2.220 for variation across census area and region.

Table 2.230 - Hospital Discharge: Leading Diagnostic Groups, Annual Rates (2001-2005)

- The Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System (AHDDS) examined the eight leading diagnostic groups, as annual discharge rates for the period 2001-2005. The AHDDS data regard total discharges from all participating hospitals, statewide, excluding six (rural) tribal and one Army hospital. There is a complete list of participating hospitals in the Appendix. The following are annual discharge rates for each of the eight leading diagnostic groups; the first value is for Alaska and the second for nationwide averages. The annual discharge rates are reported as per 10,000 people in the census area or borough. Discharges by diagnostic group for the period included: #1 - Circulatory System (85.1 versus 226.3); #2 - Injury or Poisoning (71.3 versus 88.7); #3 - Digestive System (70.6 versus 113.0); #4 - Respiratory System (57.5 versus 123.8); #5 - Musculoskeletal System (41.6 versus 55); #6 - Neoplasm (36.1 versus 57.1); #7 - Symptoms/Signs (36.1 versus 9.6); and #8-Genitourinary (36.0 versus 62.7). Note that in all cases, the national discharge rates exceeded the Alaskan rates, except for Symptoms/Signs.

Table 2.240 - Hospital Discharge: Leading Diagnostic Groups, Lengths of Stay (2001-2005)

- The Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System (AHDDS) examined the eight leading diagnostic groups, by average lengths of stay for the period 2001-2005. The AHDDS data regard total discharges from all participating hospitals, statewide, except six (rural) tribal and one Army hospital. There is a complete list of participating hospitals in the Appendix. Average lengths of stay (in days) for each of the eight leading diagnostic groups, the first value given is for Alaska and the second for nationwide averages: #1 - Circulatory System (4.9 versus 4.8); #2 - Injury or Poisoning (5.4 versus 5.4); #3 - Digestive System (5.0 versus 4.7); #4 - Respiratory System (5.7 versus 5.4); #5 - Musculoskeletal System (4.3 versus 4.1); #6 - Neoplasm (5.8 versus 5.8); #7 - Symptoms/Signs (2.8 versus 2.4); & #8 - Genitourinary (3.4 versus 3.8). Note that for the leading diagnostic groups, the Alaskan lengths of stay were either greater than or equal to the national lengths of stay, with the sole exception being for Genitourinary.

Table 2.250 - Hospital Discharge: Other Diagnostic Groups, Counts (2001-2005)

- In addition to the eight leading diagnostic groups, the Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System (AHDDS) also examined eight next-less-common diagnostic groups. For these, Table 2.250 presents the total discharge counts for each during the period 2001-2005. The AHDDS data refer to total discharges from all participating Alaskan hospitals, statewide, except six (rural) tribal and one Army hospital. There is a complete list of participating hospitals in the Appendix. Total discharges for the period were 259,373 including the following diagnostic groups: #9 - Endocrine, Nutrition, Metabolic, 8,091 (at 3.1 percent); #10 - Mental Disorder, 8,076 (at 3.1 percent); #11 - Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue, 4,008 (at 1.6 percent); #12 - Infectious, Parasitic Disorder, 3,740 (at 1.4 percent); #13 - Nervous System Disorder, 2,607 (at 1.0 percent); #14 - Perinatal Conditions, 2,095 (at 0.8 percent); #15 - Blood and Blood-forming Organs, 1,761 (at 0.7 percent); and #16 - Congenital Anomalies, 1,141 ( 0.4 percent).

Table 2.260 - Hospital Discharge: Other Diagnostic Groups, Annual Rates (2001-2005)

- The Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System (AHDDS) examined the eight next-less-common diagnostic groups declared at hospital discharge. For these, Table 2.260 represents the statewide annual discharge rates for these “other diagnostic groups”, each for the period 2001-2005. The AHDDS data concern total discharges from all participating Alaskan hospitals, statewide, except six (rural) tribal and one Army hospital. There is a complete list of participating hospitals in the Appendix. Presented here are annual discharge rates for each of the eight next-less-common diagnostic groups. The first value given is for Alaska and the second for nationwide averages. The annual discharge rates are reported as per 10,000 people in the census area or borough and include #9 - Endocrine, Nutrition, Metabolic (24.9 versus 52.3); #10 - Mental Disorder (24.9 versus 77.2); #11 - Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue (12.4 versus 18.5); #12 - Infectious, Parasitic Disorder (11.5 versus 28.3); #13 - Nervous System Disorder (8.0 versus 16.9); #14 - Perinatal Conditions (6.5 versus 5.6); #15 - Blood and Blood-forming Organs (5.4 versus 14.1); and #16 - Congenital Anomalies (3.5 versus 5.9). Note that in all cases, the national discharge rates exceeded the Alaskan rates, except in the case of Perinatal Disorder.

Table 2.270 - Hospital Discharge: Other Diagnostic Groups, Lengths of Stay (2001-2005)

- Table 2.270 presents the statewide average lengths of hospital stay (in days) for these “other diagnostic groups”, for the period 2001-2005. The first value given is for Alaska and the second for nationwide averages. The following lengths-of-stay were observed: #9 - Endocrine, Nutrition, Metabolic (4.7 versus 4.5); #10 - Mental Disorder (7.4 versus 7.3); #11 - Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue (5.9 versus 5.5); #12 - Infectious, Parasitic Disorder (7.0 versus 6.3); #13 - Nervous System Disorder (5.7 versus 4.8); #14 - Perinatal Conditions (9.3 versus 10.1); #15 - Blood and Blood-forming Organs (4.4 versus 4.4); and #16 - Congenital Anomalies (5.8 versus 5.7). Note that for these “other” diagnostic groups, the Alaskan lengths of stay were either greater than or equal to the national lengths of stay, with the sole exception Perinatal Conditions.

Table 2.290 - Hospitalization Due to Injury: Fatal and Non-Fatal, by Region (2000-2004)

- Table 2.290 presents all Alaskan hospitalizations due to injury, both fatal and non-fatal, that occurred during the period 2000-2004. All “fatal” include only those deaths that occurred in a hospital. These data are arranged according to location of occurrence, residence, and hospitalization. Statewide, there were 24,790 hospitalizations due to injury, of which 646 proved fatal (2.6 percent). Fifty-two percent of these hospitalizations were in the Anchorage/Mat-Su region. However, according to place of injury’s occurrence, only 40 percent occurred in the Anchorage/Mat-Su region. This indicates that 2,882 injuries occurred elsewhere but yielded hospitalizations in the Anchorage/Mat-Su area. When the data are ordered according to place of residence, 42 percent had the Anchorage/Mat-Su region as their residence. Further, 950 (4 percent) of the hospitalizations due to injury were of persons whose residence was out-of-state.

Table 2.300 - Hospitalization Due to Non-Fatal Injury: Leading Causes, by Age (2000-2004)

- The Alaska Trauma Registry summarized the leading causes of non-fatal injury requiring hospitalization for the period 2000-2004. Table 2.300 presents these hospitalizations due to injury by age group. All rates are stated as per 100,000 population, and are based on individuals admitted to the hospital for 24 hours or longer. The state rate, including all causes combined, was 728. The top-ten leading causes are presented for each age group, and for the overall total. Statewide, the top five were: #1 - falls (7,901), #2 - suicide

attempt (3,106), #3 – motor vehicle traffic occupant (2,657), #4 - assault (1,662), and #5 - snowmachine (762). For all age groups, falls were the leading cause of non-fatal injuries requiring hospitalization, with the exception of ages 15-34, for which suicide attempt was the number one cause.

Table 2.310 - Hospitalization Due to Non-Fatal Injury: Leading Causes, by Area (2000-2004) per 100,000 Population

- Table 2.310 presents data from the Alaska Trauma Registry regarding the leading causes of non-fatal injury requiring hospitalization, by geographic area, for the period 2000-2004. All rates are stated as per 100,000 population (per year), and are based on individuals admitted to a hospital for 24 hours or longer. The state rate including all causes combined was 728. The top ten leading causes are presented statewide and by geographic area. Across almost all geographic areas of the state, falls were the premier cause of hospitalization due to non-fatal injury. The geographic areas with the most hospitalizations due to non-fatal injury were: #1 - Northwest Arctic (1,672), #2 - Norton Sound (1,642), #3 - North Slope (1,370), #4 - Bristol Bay (1,361), and, #5 - Rural Interior (1,139).

Table 2.320 - Infectious Disease, by Region (2004-2005)

- The Section of Epidemiology in the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services Division of Public Health monitored and reported on a total of 43 infectious diseases for the period 2004-2005. Table 2.320 presents incidence data for each year. For 2005, the top five diseases were: #1 – chlamydial infection (4,354), #2 - hepatitis C (1,161), #3 – gonorrhea (600), #4 - pertussis (159) and #5 – giardiasis (110). The greatest increases from 2004 to 2005 were chlamydial infection (up 400), pertussis (up 145), and hepatitis C (up 126).

## **Behavioral Health**

Table 2.330 - Poor Mental Health in Past Month, Statewide Demographics (2006)

- The 2006, the Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFSS) posed several questions regarding mental health and services to a representative, statewide, sample of 2,061 adults. Respondents estimated the number of days in the last month during which they had experienced “poor mental health”. Statewide, the average number of reported days was 3.2. A higher-than-average number of poor mental health days was reported by women (3.9), Natives (4.7), youth age 18-24 (4.3), those with less than a high school diploma (6.4), those earning less than \$15,000 annually (5.6), and those earning between \$35,000 and \$49,999 (4.8). Those with incomes below \$15,000 experienced significantly more “poor mental health” days (5.6 days) than did those with incomes of either \$50,000-\$74,999 (2.6 days) or \$75,000+ (2.1 days).

Table 2.340 - Poor Mental Health in Past Month, by Region (2006)

- When answers to the 2006 Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFSS) question about “number of poor mental health days in the past month” are examined by location of respondent, some regional variation is seen. The average number of poor mental health days was highest in the Anchorage region at 3.5 days and lowest in the Rural region at 2.4 days. Overall, the percentage of respondents, by region, who stated that they had had zero “poor mental health days in the past month” ranged from a low of 63 percent (Fairbanks) to a high of 72 percent (Gulf coast). Statewide, 6 percent of respondents said that they had experienced between 16 and 30 “poor” days in the past month.

Table 2.350 - Heavy Drinkers, Statewide Demographics (2005-2006)

- Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFSS) results showed that a relatively stable 5 percent (2005) to 6 percent (2006) of adult respondents statewide, were self-reported “heavy drinkers”. There were gender differences in the 2006 findings, with 8 percent of males versus 4 percent of females self-declaring as heavy drinkers. Age, education level and income were not consistently related to higher rates. However, the highest rate of heavy drinking was self-reported by those with incomes of \$25,000-\$34,999.

Table 2.360 - Heavy Drinkers, by Region (2005-2006)

- For 2005 and 2006, the Rural region had the lowest percentage of heavy drinkers (4 percent and 3 percent) In 2006, the Southeast region had the highest percentage (8 percent). Gender differences emerged for every region, with more males as self-reported heavy drinkers.

Table 2.370 - Binge Drinkers, Statewide Demographics (2005-2006)

- Statewide, Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFSS) results showed that a relatively stable 17 percent (2006) to 18 percent (2005) of adult respondents were self-reported “binge drinkers” (defined as having five or more drinks on one occasion). There were gender differences that rose to significance in the 2006 findings, with 21 percent of males versus 12 percent of females self-declaring binge drinking. Neither education nor income levels were consistently related to binge drinking. However, age group was a factor. Only 5 percent of those age 55 years and older identified themselves as binge drinkers, while 34 percent of those age 25-34 years old declared themselves as binge drinkers.

Table 2.380 - Binge Drinkers, by Region (2005-2006)

- In 2006, the area with the highest percentage of binge drinkers was Southeast (20 percent). Southeast was also the region with the highest portion that identified themselves as “heavy drinkers”. Three regions tied for the lowest percentage of “binge drinkers.”, Gulf Coast, Rural, and Anchorage. In every region, significantly more males than females self-reported as binge drinkers.

Table 2.390 - Mental Health Clientele, by Setting, Age-Group, and Sex (SFY 2005)

- Table 2.390 provides a profile of clients that received public-funded mental health services in community mental health settings, in state psychiatric hospitals, in other psychiatric inpatient settings, and residential treatment centers for children. According to the Division of Behavioral Health (DBH), statewide, there were a total of 12,660 mental health client service episodes in 2005. Overall, total client episodes were split equally among females and males at 6,330 each. Children 17 years of age and younger represent the largest portion (61 percent) of total client episodes, followed by those age 21 to 64 years of age (35 percent). Regarding gender differences, a greater portion of client-episodes occurred for males in age-group 0-17 (56 percent versus 44 percent); however, for age 18 and higher, females have a higher proportion of episodes. Readers are reminded that these figures refer to “service episodes;” some clients may have accounted for more than one episode since they may have accessed more than one type of service during the year and would thus be reported as counts in more than one row.

Table 2.400 - Behavioral Health Services, by Type and by Population (SFY 2006)

- Alaska DHSS reported that for SFY 2006 there were 20,153 recipients of mental health services. Of these, 11,761 (58 percent) were adults and 8,392 (42 percent) were children. Further, it was reported that services were provided for 45,145 psychiatric emergencies. Regarding substance abuse services, DHSS reported that there were 5,400 recipients, and

that of these, 4,118 (76 percent) were adults and 1,282 (24 percent) were children. Of the total, approximately 2,950 (55 percent) were diagnosed with a co-occurring disorder. Further, DHSS reported that of the total recipients of substance abuse services there were 2,204 (41 percent) that successfully completed treatment.

Table 2.420 - Residential Psychiatric Treatment Centers (RPTC) Placement of Youth: In-State and Out-of-State (SFY 1998-2006)

- In 2007, the Division of Behavioral Health reported on unduplicated counts of youth placed in Residential Psychiatric Treatment Centers (RPTCs), both in-state and out-of-state (OOS), which were funded by Medicaid for the period SFY 1998-2006. Between 1998 and 2006, total annual placements rose from 222 to 1,033 (811, 365 percent); OOS placements rose from 83 to 743 (660, 795 percent); and in-state placements increased from 139 to 290 (151, 109 percent).
- Between 2004 and 2006, total annual placements rose from 965 to 1,033 (68, 7 percent). During that period, total cost to Medicaid for placements rose from \$49,326,122 to \$54,306,003 (\$4,979,881, 10 percent). Between 2004 and 2006, OOS placements remained essentially unchanged. During that period, total cost to Medicaid for OOS placements rose from \$37,794,039 to \$40,008,891 (\$2,214,852, 6.7 percent). For SFY 2006, the portion of total RPTC placements that were out-of-state stood at 72 percent, and the related apportioned cost stood at 74 percent. Cost figures as presented in Table 2.420 were those apportioned to Medicaid only, and did not include other costs such as those typically incurred by Department of Education and Early Development or the Department of Health and Social Services Office of Children’s Services and Division of Juvenile Justice.

Table 2.430 - Residential Psychiatric Treatment Centers Placement of Youth: Out-of-State, by Region of Origin, (SFY 2004-2006)

- In 2007, the Division of Behavioral Health reported on unduplicated counts of youth placed in Residential Psychiatric Treatment Centers RPTCs out-of-state (OOS), as funded through Medicaid. Table 2.430 presents the totals for this type of OOS placement for the period SFY 2004-2006, according to census area of child’s origin, and grouped by corresponding region. During this three-year period, total OOS placements ranged from 711 to 749 per year. The region which saw the greatest decline in OOS was Anchorage/Mat-Su, moving from 431 to 409, a decrease of 22 (1 percent). The greatest increase in OOS placement was in the Gulf Coast, moving from 80 to 104, a rise of 24 (30 percent). In SFY 2006, the Anchorage/Mat-Su area was the region-of-origin for 55 percent of OOS-placed youth.

## Health Promotion and Prevention

Table 2.440 - Smokers, Statewide Demographics (2004-2005)

- Statewide, Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFSS) results showed that one-quarter of Alaskan adults (age 18 and over) were smokers in both 2004 and 2005.. Data show that Native Alaskans are far more likely to smoke than non-Natives—45 percent of the adult Native population identified themselves as “smokers”, compared to 21 percent of non-Natives. Adults age 18 to 24 had the highest smoking rates (32 percent in 2005), and that rate decreased steadily as age increased. Only 14 percent of people age 65 or older were smokers. Smoking rates decreased as income increased. Forty-seven percent of individuals earning less than \$15,000 per year were smokers, compared to 15 percent of people earning \$50,000 to \$74,999 per year, and 13 percent for people earning \$75,000 or more.

Table 2.450 - Smokers, by Region (2004-2005)

- The Rural region had the highest smoking rates for both years. In 2004, the percentage of the adult population who were smokers stood at 37 percent, and in 2005 it was 42 percent. For 2005, smoking rates were significantly higher among rural men (52 percent), compared to 30 percent of rural women. The percentage of men who smoked in the Rural region was also significantly higher than the percentage of men who smoked in any other region of Alaska.

Table 2.460 - Nutrition, Statewide Demographics (2005)

- The Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) measures the consumption of fruits and vegetables, with five or more servings a day equating to good nutrition. Statewide, only 25 percent of adults met this nutritional standard in 2005. Women were significantly more likely than men to have good nutrition (29 percent versus 21 percent). Lower education levels corresponded with lower nutrition rates: College graduates reported more consumption of fruits and vegetables than those who had graduated from high school only.

Table 2.470 - Nutrition, by Region (2005)

- Regional differences in the survey responses concerning good nutrition were not statistically different, but the sampled rural respondents reported being less likely to have five or more servings a day of fruits and vegetables (20 percent). Overall, regional variation in reported “good nutrition” ranged from 20 percent (Rural Region) to 26 percent (Anchorage and vicinity).

Table 2.480 - Physically Active Alaskans, Statewide Demographics (2005)

- In 2005, the Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) report showed that 42 percent of the Alaska population did not meet the Surgeon General’s recommendations for physical activity level. Activity level is classified as “moderate” or “vigorous.” In 2005, 12 percent of Alaskans met the recommendations for vigorous activity; another 24 percent met the recommendations for moderate activity; and an additional 22 percent met the recommendations for both vigorous and moderate activity, in combination.
- Certain demographic factors were related to Alaskan adults reporting that they engaged in moderate and/ or vigorous physical activity. Alaskans age 65 or over were most likely to report having no physical activity. A higher percentage of Natives than non-Natives reported having no moderate or vigorous physical activity (16 versus 7 percent). Further, education level was related to physical activity level: only 4 percent of college graduates reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity, while 12 percent of those with only high school graduation and 14 percent of those with less than high school education reported no activity. Income level was also related. For instance, those receiving less than \$25,000 per year were significantly less likely to report “vigorous” physical activity, and much more likely to report no moderate or vigorous physical activity, than those with incomes of \$50,000 or more.

Table 2.490 - Alaskans with No Leisure-Time Activity, Statewide Demographics (2004-2005)

- The Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) posed the question, “During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercise such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?” Statewide, 21 percent of respondents said “no” in 2004 and in 2005. Table 2.490 presents four demographic factors that were related to physical inactivity. Natives

were much more likely than non-Natives to report no leisure-time activity in both 2004 (28 versus 19 percent) and 2005 (31 versus 20 percent). Age was also related: those 65 years and older were much more likely than any other adult age group to report no activity for both 2004 (35 percent) and 2005 (34 percent). Further, those with the lowest education and income levels reported higher rates of no leisure-time activity.

Table 2.500 - Alaskans with No Leisure-Time Activity, by Region (2005)

- Regional differences were modest concerning “no leisure-time physical activity”, and none rose to significance. At 26 percent, the Anchorage region had the highest percentage of those reporting no leisure-time physical activities. The Rural region had the lowest rate (20 percent).

Table 2.510 - Obesity, Statewide Demographics (2004-2005)

- Statewide, Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) results indicate that a sizeable portion of Alaskan adults had a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or higher, and were considered obese. In 2004, 24 percent of Alaskans exceeded a BMI of 30 and 27 percent did so in 2005. In 2005, adults age 18 to 24 had the lowest obesity rate at 13 percent. Obesity rates increased with age up to the 55 to 64 year-old age category (34 percent), then were lower for those aged 65 and over (29 percent). In 2005, lower income generally corresponded with higher obesity rates.

Table 2.520 - Overweight, Statewide Demographics (2004-2005)

- The Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey indicated that 39 percent of Alaskan adults were overweight in 2004 and 37 percent in 2005. Being “overweight” was defined as having a body mass index (BMI) of 25 to 29.99. More men than women were overweight in both 2004 (46 versus 31 percent) and in 2005 (44 versus 29 percent). The likelihood of being overweight tended to increase with incomes, with 43 percent of those having annual incomes of \$75,000 overweight, as compared to 30 percent of those with incomes of less than \$15,000. However, the data presented, show that race, age and education levels were related to being overweight.

Table 2.530 - Overweight and Obesity, by Region (2004-2005)

- For the period of 2004-2005, survey results show that a substantial portion of Alaskans were either overweight or obese. In 2004, regional rates ranged from 61 to 67 percent and in 2005, from 62 to 69 percent. A greater percentage of males were identified as overweight or obese as compared to females in each region in both 2004 and 2005; this gender difference was most significant in the Fairbanks and Gulf Coast regions.

Table 2.535 - Health Prevention and Promotion, Selected Measures, by Year (SFY 2001-2006)

- Several different aspects of health promotion and prevention efforts can be advocated for, instituted and reviewed: solid waste inspection; public water system compliance; immunizations given; sexually transmitted disease (STD) patients served; and seat belt use.

Table 2.536 - Health Prevention and Promotion—Selected Measure, by Calendar Year, 2001-2006

- Childhood immunization rates are reported for states by calendar year by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Alaska’s rates for two-year olds improved from 71.2 percent to 79.7 percent, but dropped over each of the next three years to 67.3 percent in 2006. In 2005, the CDC increased its recommendation, to a new six-dose series of vaccinations, which explains part of the decline in rate of completed immunizations.

## Disability and Senior Services

Table 2.540 - Limitation of Activity Due to Problems, Statewide Demographics (2005-2006)

- The Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) posed the question, “Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental or emotional problems?” Statewide, 19 percent in 2005 and 21 percent in 2006 said that they had limitations. Table 2.540 presents two demographic factors that were related to these self-reported limitations: age and income. In general, the higher the age-group of respondent, the greater the percentage of persons reporting limitation of activity, for both 2005 and 2006. Further, those with annual incomes of \$75,000 and higher were significantly less likely to report such limitations than were those whose income was below \$25,000.

Table 2.550 - Limitation of Activity Due to Problems, by Region (2005-2006)

- For the period of 2005-2006, survey results revealed that a sizeable portion of Alaskans reported limitation of activities due to physical, mental or emotional problems. This was true in every region of the state, in both 2005 (ranging from 15 to 22 percent) and 2006 (ranging from 13 to 23 percent). There were no differences in the rates reported by males and females. In both 2005 and 2006, the Rural region had the lowest percentage of those reporting such limitation (15 and 13 percent, respectively).

Table 2.560 - Health Problem Requiring Equipment, Statewide Demographics (2005-2006)

- Statewide, in 2005 and 2006, 6 percent of respondents indicated that they had a health problem that required the use of some type of special equipment. Age was a significant factor. Those age 65 and older were significantly more likely to need equipment than younger age groups; 17 percent in 2005 and 18 percent in 2006. A second demographic factor was income. A significantly lower portion of those with annual incomes of \$75,000 or more declared the need for special equipment, compared to those with incomes of \$15,000 or less. There was no relationship to gender, race or education.

Table 2.570 - Health Problem Requiring Equipment, by Region (2005-2006)

- In both 2005 and 2006, survey results yielded no significant differences between regions in the percentage of persons indicating health problems that required special equipment. In 2006, Anchorage (at 8 percent) was the region with the highest need for special equipment. The Rural area and Fairbanks had the lowest percentage each at 3 percent. There was no significant relation to gender in either year, for any region.

Table 2.580 - Developmental Disabilities: Waiting List, Statewide Demographics (2006)

- Alaska DHSS is required to maintain a Registry (centralized database) of individuals who experience a developmental disability (DD). The Registry is used to identify people for enrollment in services when resources are available. Additionally, the DD Registry assists the Division of Senior and Disability Services in planning for the future needs of people having a developmental disability.
- Table 2.580 presents demographic information derived from the Registry. This characterizes persons who appeared on the statewide DD Services Waiting List, as of June 30, 2006. On that date there were 1,006 individuals on the DD Waiting List; of these, 611 (60 percent) were male, and 395 (40 percent) were female. The majority were between 4 and 17 years old.

Table 2.590 - Developmental Disabilities: Waiting List, Need, Preference and Cost (2006)

- Table 2.590 presents information about the types, magnitude, and costs of services requested by persons on the DD Services Wait-List, as of June 30, 2006. Some persons

on the registry requested more than one type of service; therefore Table 2.590 does not provide an unduplicated count of individuals across service-categories. The associated cost projections are from DSDS and are based on reimbursement rates that are derived from the Medicaid Waiver program. Average annual costs for services in SFY 2006 are given.

- Table 2.590 presents five types of requested residential rehabilitation services. The top three requested categories were: In-Home Support (166), Supported Living (157), and Group Homes (84). The total projected cost for all requested residential services was \$19,287,239. In addition, there are eight types of “non-residential habilitation and support services” which are presented. The top three requested categories of this group were: Respite (276), Care Coordination (229) and Supported Employment (208). The total projected cost for all requested non-residential habilitation and support services was \$9,700,958. In the event that all persons on the DD Registry’s wait-list were served via the Medicaid Waiver program, 52 percent of cost would have been at state expense.

Table 2.600 - Consumers who are Aged or with Disability, by Type Served (SFY 2005)

- Alaska DHSS estimates that 17,950 persons were served in SFY 2005 (by state programs) who were either aged or experienced a disabling condition. Of this total, 12,300 were aged and 5,650 experienced a disability. Of the 5,650 with a disability 2,700 (48 percent) had a developmental disability; 1,700 (30 percent) were individuals with dementia; and 1,250 (22 percent) were individuals with a physical disability. The number of individuals served who had traumatic brain injury was unknown. The table does not present estimates for persons with a primary diagnosis of mental illness or substance abuse.

Table 2.605 - DSDS Service Participation, by HCB Waiver, and by Region (2007)

- The Alaska Division of Senior Services and Disability (DSDS) reported service participation in 2007, according to the type of Home and Community-Based Waiver (HCB) resource derived from Medicaid. HCB waivers serve as one index of this population-in-need. A substantial portion of those who experience infirmity due to age or disabling condition, and who are served by DHSS, receive services that are resourced by HCB waivers.
- Statewide, there were a total of 3,105 HCB cases. These consisted of the following types of waivers: Older Alaskans: 1,123 (36 percent); Persons with MR/DD: 960 (31 percent); Adults with Physical Disabilities: 841 (27 percent); and Children with Complex Medical Conditions: 181 (6 percent). These counts were of unduplicated individuals within funding types, but not across types due to blended resourcing. The highest percentage of HCB waiver cases resided in the Anchorage/Mat-Su region; the two areas with the lowest percentages were the Northern region (2 percent) and the Southwest (4 percent).

Table 2.610 - Adults Receiving Services Due to Infirmity, by Region (July 2006-January 2007)

- Table 2.610 presents the number of adults who received state-supported services for infirmity resulting from either age or a disabling condition. The data refers to those who received services during the period of July 2006 to January 2007, presented by funding type, and by location of residence. For all three funding types, there were 13,493 cases reported: DSDS Senior Grants, 11,199 (83 percent); Older Alaskans Waiver, 1,342 (10 percent); and Adults with Physical Disability, 952 (7 percent). The highest percentage of the cases (49 percent) resided in the Anchorage/Mat-Su region. The two areas with the lowest percentages were the Northern region (3 percent) and the Interior (6 percent). Data

regarding those whose primary diagnosis concerned mental health, substance abuse or a developmental disability is not included in this table.

Table 2.620 - Nursing Homes: Placements and Occupancy Rates, by Region (SFY 2001-2005)

- Statewide, the number of nursing home placements went from 697 in SFY 2001 to 703 in SFY 2005, an increase of less than 1 percent. Of the 703 placements in 2005, 314 (45 percent) of these were in the Anchorage/Mat-Su region. The remaining placements were located in: Gulf Coast, 154 (22 percent); Southeast, 129 (18 percent); Interior, 90 (13 percent); and Northern, 16 (2 percent). The Southwestern region had zero placements.
- Occupancy rates for nursing homes remained relatively high and stable during the period SFY 2001-2005. However, there was variation in occupancy rates between regions and individual facilities. For SFY 2004, the highest occupancy rates were at the Wildflower Court in Juneau (100 percent), Mary Conrad in Anchorage (97.6 percent), South Peninsula Hospital (97.4 percent) and Kodiak Island (95.2 percent). The lowest occupancy rates were in Ketchikan (39.1 percent), Cordova (52.7 percent) and Wrangell (57.9 percent).

## Death

Table 2.630 - Number of Deaths, by Selected Cause, by Region (1996-2005)

- Table 2.630 presents the number of Alaskans who died from 1996 to 2005. These counts are arranged by selected causes and census area of the decedent's residence. Statewide, the total number of deaths was 28,704 during the period 1996-2005. Causes of the greatest number of deaths were: cancer: (5,983, 21 percent); heart disease: (5,893, 21 percent); unintentional injury: (3,090, 11 percent); suicide: (1,256, 4 percent); and homicide: (436, 2 percent).

Table 2.640 - Age-Adjusted Death Rates, by Selected Cause, by Region (1996-2005)

- Age-adjusted death rates were calculated for Alaskans who died during the period 1996-2005. These data are presented by selected cause and census area of the decedent's residence. Rates are stated as deaths per 100,000 population per year. Statewide, the overall mortality rate was 828.3. Heart disease and cancer far outpaced unintentional injury, suicide and homicide combined. The following rates were observed: heart disease, 193.6; cancer, 168.6; unintentional injury, 56.0; suicide, 20.5; and homicide, 6.7.

Table 2.650 - Leading Causes of Death in Alaska (2004)

- Table 2.650 presents data concerning the leading causes of death in Alaska for 2004. Fifteen major categories of specified cause are listed. The leading causes of death and age-adjusted rates (per 100,000 US year 2000 standard population) are as follows: major cardiovascular disease (810 deaths, with a rate of 223.9), heart disease was the most prominent of cardiovascular disease deaths (582 deaths, with a rate of 155.7); malignant neoplasm (723 deaths, with a rate of 183.9), the most prominent type was lung cancer (228 deaths, with a rate of 58.1); and unintentional injuries (318 deaths, with a rate of 54.9).

Table 2.660 - Leading Causes of Death: Disparities in Mortality Rates, by Race (2004)

- Statewide data from 2004 indicate that racial disparities existed in mortality rates concerning each of the top five leading causes of death. For each of these leading causes, mortality rates were substantially higher for Natives than they were for Non-Natives. Rates are stated as the number of deaths per 100,000 per year. Overall, the leading

causes were: Malignant Neoplasms (259.8 among Natives versus 169.8 among Non-Natives); Diseases of the Heart (189.5 versus 150.2); Unintentional Injuries (89.8 versus 48.1); Cerebro-vascular Diseases (66.1 versus 49.9); and, Suicide (51.0 versus 17.3).

Table 2.670 - Leading Causes of Death: Top Five, by Age Group (2002-2004)

- Table 2.670 presents the top five leading causes of death in Alaska, listed according to age group, for the period 2002-2004. Four generalizations stand out. First, for Alaskans ages 5 to 44, the leading cause of death is unintentional injuries. Second, between 15 and 34 years, the second leading cause is intentional self-harm (suicide). Third, malignant neoplasms appear on the “top five” list beginning with the 5-14 age-group. Malignant neoplasms then assume the #1 rank beginning with the 45-54 year age group and remain there through age 75-84. The age-adjusted rate of 1.8 for the youngest group rises to 1,740.7 for the 85 years old or older group. Fourth, diseases of the heart affect 15-24 year olds at an age-adjusted rate of 2.8. The rate for this cause of death then more than doubles with each ensuing decade, becoming the second- ranked cause beginning in the 45-54 age-group. In the 85+ age-group, “diseases of the heart” ranks first, with an age-adjusted rate of 3,253.9 deaths per 100,000 population.

Table 2.680 - Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates, Statewide (2002-2005)

- Table 2.680 presents data regarding infant death counts and corresponding mortality rates for the period 2002-2005. Data are categorized as neonatal (up to 28 days of age), post-neonatal (28 days to 1 year old), and total infant deaths, with all rates stated as infant deaths per 1,000 live births. During this period, total infant deaths went from 55 in 2002 to 52 in 2004, a decrease of 3 (5 percent), yielding an infant mortality rate of 5.0 for 2005. During this period the number of neonatal deaths went from 19 to 30, an increase of 58 percent. The portion of infant deaths that were neonatal went from 35 percent to 58 percent.

Table 2.690 - Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates, by Region (1996-2005)

- Table 2.690 shows infant death counts and mortality rates by region, and presents these data for the two five-year periods 1996-2000 and 2001-2005. Statewide, death counts and mortality rates remained essentially unchanged during all these years. Geographic differences in rate were apparent. Four regions experienced relatively low infant mortality rates during both the 1996-2000 and 2001-2005 period: Anchorage/Mat-Su (6.0, 6.0), Gulf Coast (5.4, 6.4), Interior (6.0, 6.2) and Southeast (6.0, 6.0). Two regions experienced rates that were substantially higher: Northern (9.8, 12.5) and Southwest (11.8, 10.3).

Table 2.700 - Unintentional Injury Deaths: Statewide, by Cause, by Year (2002-2004)

- During the period 1996-2005, unintentional injury was the third leading cause of death, with 3,090 deaths and accounting for 11 percent of total statewide deaths. Table 2.700 further examines specific causes for the years 2002-2004, when 982 Alaskans died as a result of unintentional injury. During this period, the number of these deaths declined 8 percent. In 2004, the overall age-adjusted death rate due to unintentional injury was 54.9 deaths per 100,000 (adjusted to the US year 2000 standard population). For each of the three years, the leading cause of death by unintentional injury was motor vehicle accidents. This was followed by poisoning, then drowning and submersion.

Figure 2.710 - Death by Suicide: Counts and Rates, Geographic Distribution (1996-2005)

- Figure 2.710 presents both overall death counts and mortality rates, according to geographic location, for the period 1996-2005. Statewide, there were 1,256 deaths,

corresponding to an age-adjusted, per annum, mortality rate of 20.5 per 100,000 population. The figure illustrates that in general, areas with lower suicide rates were the Interior, Southcentral, Gulf Coast and Southeast regions. Those with higher suicide rates were the Western, Northwest and Northern regions. The Nome census area had the highest rate at approximately 71.5 per 100,000. Rates for the Wade Hampton and Bethel area (55.3) and the Northwest Arctic Borough (44.8) were more than double the statewide average.

Table 2.720 - Death by Suicide: Counts and Rates, by Age, Region, Race, and Year (1998-2005)

- Statewide, there were 996 suicides between 1998 and 2005. During this period, the average annual number of suicides in Alaska was 124. The overall Alaskan suicide mortality rate fluctuated between 16.5 and 23.5 deaths per 100,000 population. In every year, the rate of death by suicide was substantially higher for the Native population than it was for non-Natives. The suicide rates for both of these groups were higher than rates for the overall U.S. population, for every year examined.
- The regions with the highest rates for the period were Northern/Interior (61.2) and Southwest (40.9). Southeast had the lowest suicide rate at 12.4. In terms of age, Alaskans 15-24 years old experienced the highest suicide rate (37.7). Rates trended downward until the 65-74 age group, which had the lowest rate at 17, then rose again for age 85+ to 25.4.

Table 2.730 - Deaths Related to Diabetes Mellitus: Counts and Rates, by Region (1995-2004)

- Statewide, during the period 1995-2004, there were 777 deaths attributed to diabetes mellitus. This corresponded to an age-adjusted rate of 24.5 deaths per 100,000 population. When reports of death were inspected for diabetes, “any mention”(i.e., diabetes listed as either immediate cause or death or underlying cause of death), the observed death count (2,050) and corresponding rate (68.7) were substantially higher. Table 2.730 presents the regional distribution of death reports containing diabetes, “any mention.” There are five census areas which each had death rates of over 70 per 100,000 population and which also contained enough cases to provide for statistical reliability. These census areas follow, along with their respective death counts and rates: Sitka (59, 107.0); Ketchikan Gateway (83, 90.9); Anchorage (920, 74.8); Fairbanks North Star (245, 74.1); and, Mat-Su (200, 70.7).

## Birth

**Table 2.010**  
**Birth Profile for Alaska—Mother's Characteristics, Medical Services,**  
**Prenatal Care, and Infant Health, 2003-2005**

	All Races		White		Alaska Native	
	Births	Percent*	Births	Percent*	Births	Percent*
<b>Total Births</b>	30,875	100%	19,296	100%	7,741	100%
<b>Mother's Characteristics</b>						
<b>Age Group</b>						
Less than 15	37	0.1%	10	0.1%	23	0.3%
15-19	3,163	10.3%	1,480	7.7%	1,293	16.7%
20-24	8,985	29.1%	5,239	27.2%	2,614	33.8%
25-29	8,295	26.9%	5,394	28%	1,894	24.5%
30-34	6,246	20.2%	4,373	22.7%	1,131	14.6%
35-39	3,202	10.4%	2,170	11.3%	606	7.8%
40-44	863	2.8%	574	3.0%	164	2.1%
45 and older	67	0.2%	45	0.2%	16	0.2%
<b>Reported Drinking</b>	622	2.0%	280	1.5%	315	4.1%
<b>Reported Smoking</b>	5,006	16.4%	2,260	11.8%	2,429	31.5%
<b>Unwed</b>	10,817	35.1%	4,539	23.6%	4,875	63.0%
<b>Educational Attainment</b>						
Less than 12 Years	4,292	14.5%	1,766	9.5%	2,074	27.4%
12 Years	12,400	41.8%	6,787	36.5%	4,071	53.8%
More than 12 Years	12,967	43.7%	10,032	54.0%	1,417	18.7%
<b>Medical Services</b>						
<b>Place of Delivery</b>						
Hospital	29,015	94.0%	17,689	91.7%	7,621	98.4%
Birthing Center	918	3.0%	845	4.4%	41	0.5%
Home Birth	576	1.9%	494	2.6%	39	0.5%
Other Facility	56	0.2%	25	0.1%	26	0.3%
Outside Alaska	310	1.0%	243	1.3%	14	0.2%

Table continued on next page

**Table 2.010 (cont.)**  
**Birth Profile for Alaska—Mother's Characteristics, Medical Services,**  
**Prenatal Care, and Infant Health, 2003-2005**

	All Races		White		Alaska Native	
	Births	Percent*	Births	Percent*	Births	Percent*
<b>Method of Delivery</b>						
Vaginal	23,468	76.7%	14,164	74.2%	6,551	85.0%
Vaginal after C-Section	491	1.6%	219	1.1%	221	2.9%
Primary C-Section	4,358	14.3%	3,116	16.3%	582	7.6%
Repeat C-Section	2,262	7.4%	1,600	8.4%	349	4.5%
<b>Prenatal Care</b>						
<b>Trimester Care Began</b>						
1st Trimester	23,833	80.6%	15,829	85.1%	5,342	71.2%
3rd Trimester	1,338	4.5%	696	3.7%	446	5.9%
No Prenatal Care	130	0.5%	53	0.3%	53	0.7%
<b>Adequacy of Prenatal Care (APNCU Index)</b>						
More than Adequate	6,858	24.7%	4,927	28.6%	1,141	15.4%
Adequate	11,004	39.7%	7,513	43.7%	2,255	30.4%
Intermediate	5,240	18.9%	2,814	16.4%	1,908	25.7%
Inadequate	4,609	16.6%	1,948	11.3%	2,109	28.5%
<b>Infant Health</b>						
Pre-Term Birth	3,311	10.8%	1,887	9.8%	927	12.0%
Low Birthweight Birth	1,840	6.0%	1,079	5.6%	442	5.7%

Source: Walden, Stephanie. (2007). Personal communication re: Alaska Birth Profile (5/7/07). Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics, Division of Public Health, DHSS.

\* Unknown responses are omitted when calculating percents

Note: Data suppressed for confidentiality concerns if total births, by race, is less than five

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/bvs/data/default.htm>

**Table 2.020**  
**Teen Births – Counts and Birth Rates\* , by Census Area 2001-2005**

Region/Census Areas	Live births	Fertility Rate***	Teen Births (15-19)	Teen Birth Rate (15-19)**	Teen Birth % (15-19)**
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>50,825</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>5,286</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>10.4%</b>
<b>Anchorage/Mat-Su</b>					
Anchorage	21,212	68.6	2,020	39.6	9.5%
Matanuska-Susitna	4,686	65.5	453	30.4	9.7%
<b>Gulf Coast</b>					
Kenai Peninsula	3,145	62.5	325	30.1	10.3%
Kodiak Island	1,062	73.7	77	29.7	7.3%
Valdez	648	65.0	54	25.7	8.3%
<b>Interior</b>					
Denali	98	52.9	7	**	7.1%
Fairbanks North Star	7,718	79.8	658	40.7	8.5%
Southeast Fairbanks	455	81.8	44	33.9	9.7%
Yukon-Koyukuk	410	67.8	74	47.7	18.0%
<b>Northern</b>					
Nome	1,119	119.8	195	88.8	17.4%
North Slope	834	110.5	168	94.1	20.1%
Northwest Arctic	852	113.6	168	86.6	19.7%
<b>Southeast</b>					
Haines	99	48.6	7	**	7.1%
Juneau	1,971	59.3	182	30.9	9.2%
Ketchikan	895	65.2	96	36.5	10.7%
Prince of Wales	322	59.1	61	51.1	18.9%
Sitka	580	63.5	45	25.7	7.8%
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	154	50.8	10	17.2*	6.5%
Wrangell-Petersburg	330	56.2	27	20.7	8.2%
Yakutat	38	57.5	1	**	2.6%

Table continued on next page

**Table 2.020 (cont.)**  
**Teen Births – Counts and Birth Rates\* , by Census Area 2001-2005**

Region/Census Areas	Live births	Fertility Rate***	Teen Births (15-19)	Teen Birth Rate (15-19)**	Teen Birth % (15-19)**
<b>Southwest</b>					
Aleutians East	81	33.4	5	**	6.2%
Aleutians West	197	41.7	9	**	4.6%
Bethel	2,130	126.0	298	76.4	14.0%
Bristol Bay	68	61.2	7	**	10.3%
Dillingham	460	93.8	64	55.9	13.9%
Lake & Peninsula	122	73.9	18	44.2*	14.8%
Wade Hampton	1,107	154.3	213	105.4	19.2%

Source: Walden, Stephanie. (2007). Personal communication re: Birth & Public Health Indicators data. Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics, Division of Public Health, DHSS.

\* Rates based on fewer than 20 events are statistically unreliable and should be used with caution. Rates based on fewer than 10 events are not reported. \*\*Note: there were five mothers' ages unknown and unreported. \*\*\*Fertility rates are births per 1,000 women age 15-44. Teen birth rates are per 1,000 female population age 15-19. Teen birth % is the percent of all births, born to mothers age 15-19.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/bvs/data/default.htm>

**Table 2.030**  
**Maternal Risk Factors by Mother's Residence, All Ages, 2001-2005**

Region/Census Area	Low Birth Weight Births		Adequate Prenatal Care*		Reported Smoking**		Reported Alcohol Use**	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>2,981</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>29,733</b>	<b>64.8%</b>	<b>8,499</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>Anchorage/Mat-Su</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>16,181</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>3,625</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Anchorage	1,357	6.4%	12,877	71.2%	2,821	13.5%	448	2.1%
Matanuska-Susitna	277	5.9%	3,304	75.3%	804	17.3%	67	1.4%
<b>Gulf Coast</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>2,952</b>	<b>60.8%</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
Kenai Peninsula	145	4.6%	2,009	68.1%	519	16.6%	48	1.5%
Kodiak Island	71	6.7%	607	59.6%	117	11.1%	12	1.1%
Valdez-Cordova	42	6.6%	336	56.7%	80	12.5%	19	3.0%
<b>Interior</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5,178</b>	<b>58.8%</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
Denali	3	3.1%	39	40.6%	16	16.3%	1	1.0%
Fairbanks North Star	408	5.3%	4,872	64.9%	960	12.5%	59	0.8%
Southeast Fairbanks	22	4.9%	135	32.3%	71	15.7%	5	1.1%
Yukon-Koyukuk	20	4.9%	132	34.5%	127	31.2%	17	4.2%
<b>Northern</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>43.5%</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>47.9%</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>6.3%</b>
Nome	72	6.5%	581	53.2%	579	52.3%	91	8.9%
North Slope	48	5.8%	285	35.7%	370	44.7%	40	4.9%
Northwest Arctic	54	6.4%	353	42.6%	395	46.7%	45	5.4%
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>2,921</b>	<b>68.5%</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Haines	2	2.3%	53	72.6%	8	9.0%	3	3.4%
Juneau	97	4.9%	1,266	85.4%	286	14.7%	45	2.4%
Ketchikan Gateway	54	6.1%	746	88.4%	207	23.3%	7	0.8%
Prince of Wales	10	3.1%	208	66.7%	63	19.7%	5	1.6%
Sitka	24	4.1%	374	65.7%	58	10.0%	16	2.8%
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	7	5.0%	62	56.4%	21	15.2%	3	2.2%
Wrangell-Petersburg	15	4.6%	199	65.2%	42	13.0%	6	2.0%
Yakutat	0	-	13	38.2%	10	27.0%	1	2.8%

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**Table 2.030 (cont.)**  
**Maternal Risk Factors by Mother's Residence, All Ages, 2001-2005**

Region/Census Area	Low Birth Weight Births		Adequate Prenatal Care*		Reported Smoking**		Reported Alcohol Use**	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>30.3%</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
Aleutians East	4	4.9%	59	80.8%	26	32.5%	2	2.6%
Aleutians West	10	5.1%	119	68.4%	32	17.4%	8	5.1%
Bethel	127	6.0%	630	31.1%	347	16.4%	91	4.3%
Bristol Bay	2	3.0%	27	40.9%	19	27.9%	0	-
Dillingham	26	5.7%	214	46.9%	181	39.3%	23	5.0%
Lake and Peninsula	2	1.7%	56	47.1%	43	35.5%	5	4.2%
Wade Hampton	82	7.4%	157	14.9%	293	26.7%	65	6.0%

Source: Walden, Stephanie. (2007). Personal communication re: maternal risk factors (3/07) & file: sr07039. Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics, Division of Public Health, DHSS.

Note: Unknown responses are excluded from the denominator when calculating percents.

\* Adequate or better prenatal care as defined by APNCU Index

\*\* Self reported data

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/bvs/data/default.htm>

**Table 2.040**  
**Births with Maternal Risk Factors by Women's Age-Group, Alaska, 2005**

Age	<15		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34	
	Births	Percent <sup>1</sup>	Births	Percent*	Births	Percent <sup>1</sup>	Births	Percent <sup>1</sup>	Births	Percent <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total Births</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,059</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Reported Drinking	0	0.0%	12	1.2%	49	1.6%	43	1.5%	63	3.1%
Reported Smoking	1	7.7%	252	24.4%	626	20.6%	422	14.6%	237	11.5%
Unwed	13	100%	826	79.8%	1,465	48.1%	834	28.7%	266	17.8%

**Table 2.040 (cont.)**  
**Births with Maternal Risk Factors, by Women's Age-Group, Alaska, 2005**

Age	35-39		40-44		45+		ALL AGES	
	Births	Percent*	Births	Percent*	Births	Percent*	Births	Percent*
<b>Total Births</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>10,453</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Reported Drinking	43	4.2%	7	2.3%	2	10.5%	219	2.1%
Reported Smoking	102	9.8%	31	10.2%	3	15.8%	1,675	16.1%
Unwed	186	17.7%	68	22.2%	6	31.6%	3,765	36.1%

Source: Walden, Stephanie. (2007). Personal communication re: maternal risk factors (3/07), with file updated 1/2/07. Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics, Division of Public Health, DHSS.

\*There were five unknown mothers' ages. These were omitted when calculating percents.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/bvs/data/default.htm>

**Table 2.060**  
**Prenatal Care by Mother's Age-Group, 2005**

Age	<15		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34	
	Births	Percent*								
<b>Total Births</b>	13	100.0%	1,037	100.0%	3,051	100.0%	2,908	100.0%	2,059	100.0%
<i>Trimester Care Began</i>										
1st Trimester	3	23.1%	692	68.7%	2,368	79.5%	2,376	83.5%	1,702	84.7%
3rd Trimester	3	23.1%	81	8.0%	111	3.7%	117	4.1%	84	4.2%
No Prenatal Care	0	0.0%	5	0.5%	12	0.4%	7	0.3%	6	0.3%
<i>Adequacy of Prenatal Care (APNCU Index*)</i>										
Adequate+	0	0%	207	21.3%	644	22.7%	680	24.9%	528	27.4%
Adequate	2	16.7%	296	30.5%	1,088	38.3%	1,131	41.4%	821	42.6%
Intermediate	2	16.7%	226	23.3%	630	22.2%	541	19.8%	329	17.1%
Inadequate	8	66.7%	242	24.9%	477	16.8%	378	13.8%	250	13%

**Table 2.060 cont.**  
**Prenatal Care by Mother's Age-Group, 2005**

	35-39		40-44		45+		ALL AGES	
	Births	Percent*	Births	Percent*	Births	Percent*	Births	Percent*
<b>Total Births</b>	1,054	100.0%	306	100.0%	20	100.0%	10,453	100.0%
<i>Trimester Care Began</i>								
1st Trimester	809	79.2%	248	83.2%	11	64.7%	8,213	80.5%
3rd Trimester	50	4.9%	12	4.0%	0	0.0%	458	4.5%
No Prenatal Care	8	0.8%	1	0.4%	2	10.5%	41	0.4%
<i>Adequacy of Prenatal Care (APNCU Index)**</i>								
Adequate+	249	25.3%	73	26.5%	5	26.3%	2,387	24.5%
Adequate	387	39.4%	120	43.6%	6	31.6%	3,853	39.5%
Intermediate	173	17.6%	42	15.3%	3	15.8%	1,947	19.9%
Inadequate	174	17.7%	40	14.5%	5	26.3%	1,575	16.1%

Source: Walden, Stephanie. (2007). Personal communication re: prenatal care (2/15/07), with file updated 1/2/07. Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics, Division of Public Health, DHSS.

\*There were five unknown mothers' ages. These were omitted when calculating percents.

\*\*The APNCU index makes use of two types of prenatal care information obtained from birth certificate data: when prenatal care began (adequacy of initiation) and the number of prenatal visits from when prenatal care began until delivery (adequacy of received services). The APNCU index classifies the adequacy of initiation as follows: pregnancy months 1 and 2, months 3 and 4, months 5 and 6, and months 7 to 9. To classify the adequacy of received services, the number of prenatal visits is compared to the expected number of visits for the period between when care began and the delivery date. The expected number of visits is based on the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists prenatal care standards for uncomplicated pregnancies and is adjusted for the gestational age when care began and for the gestational age at delivery. A ratio of observed to expected visits is calculated and grouped into four categories—Inadequate (received less than 50% of expected visits), Intermediate (50%–79%), Adequate (80%–109%), and Adequate Plus (110%). The final APNCU index measure combines these two dimensions into a single summary score.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/DPH/BVS/data/default.htm>

**Table 2.080**  
**Low Birth Weight and Pre-Term Birth Profile, by Women's Age Group, Statewide, 2005**

Age	<15		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34	
	Births	Percent*								
<b>Total Births</b>	13	100.0%	1,037	100.0%	3,051	100.0%	2,907	100.0%	2,059	100.0%
Pre-Term Birth	1	7.7%	107	10.3%	331	10.9%	294	10.1%	218	10.6%
Low Birth Weight Birth	0	0.0%	55	5.3%	179	5.9%	145	5.0%	149	7.3%

**Table 2.080 (cont.)**  
**Low Birth Weight and Pre-Term Birth Profile, by Women's Age Group, Statewide, 2005**

Age	35-39		40-44		45+		ALL AGES	
	Births	Percent*	Births	Percent*	Births	Percent*	Births	Percent*
<b>Total Births</b>	1,053	100.0%	306	100.0%	20	100.0%	10,451	100.0%
Pre-Term Birth	126	12.0%	44	14.4%	3	15.0%	1,124	10.8%
Low Birth Weight Birth	71	6.8%	28	9.2%	3	15.0%	630	6.0%

Source: Walden, Stephanie. (2007). Personal communication re: prenatal care (2/15/07), with file updated 1/2/07. Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics, Division of Public Health, DHSS.

\*There were five unknown mothers' ages. These were omitted when calculating percents.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/DPH/BVS/data/default.htm>

**Table 2.085**  
**Birth-Related Discharges—Count, Annual Rate, and Average Length of Stay, 2001-2005**

Area	Count		Rate		Average Length of Stay	
	Complications of Pregnancies, Childbirth, and Puerperium	Births Congenital Anomalies and Conditions with Origin in Perinatal Period	Complications of Pregnancies, Childbirth, and Puerperium	Births Congenital Anomalies and Conditions with Origin in Perinatal Period	Complications of Pregnancies, Childbirth, and Puerperium	Births Congenital Anomalies and Conditions with Origin in Perinatal Period
<i>National (2000) ***</i>	-	-	18.1	166.8	2.5	3.9
<i>Statewide (2001-2005)</i>	44,876	42,098	138.3	129.8	2.6	3.3
<b>Anchorage/Mat-Su</b>	<b>27,309</b>	<b>25,520</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>149.5</b>	-	-
Anchorage	22,584	21,178	164.8	154.6	2.6	3.2
Matanuska-Susitna	4,725	4,342	140.1	128.7	2.4	2.8
<b>Gulf Coast</b>	<b>4,741</b>	<b>4,353</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>115.7</b>	-	-
Kenai Peninsula	3,163	2,878	123.5	112.4	2.8	3.0
Kodiak Island	973	894	140.9	129.5	2.3	3.0
Valdez-Cordova	605	581	118.3	113.6	2.2	2.8
<b>Interior</b>	<b>5,602</b>	<b>5,560</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>115.4</b>	-	-
Denali	108	101	112.9	105.5	2.5	2.7
Fairbanks North Star **	4,693	4,666	114.2	113.5	2.6	4.1
Southeast Fairbanks	399	396	134.8	133.7	2.3	3.6
Yukon/Koyukuk	402	397	126.7	125.1	2.4	3.5
<b>Northern</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>132.1</b>	-	-
Nome *	605	573	129.1	122.3	2.9	4.7
North Slope *	600	523	165.9	144.6	2.6	3.8
Northwest Arctic *	514	483	140.8	132.3	2.6	4.2
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>3,424</b>	<b>3,154</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>87.8</b>	-	-
Haines	73	70	62.7	60.2	2.3	2.3
Juneau	1,948	1,783	124.5	114.0	2.6	2.9
Ketchikan Gateway	502	454	74.1	67.0	2.5	4.4
Prince of Wales	182	169	65.0	60.3	2.3	2.9
Sitka *	302	271	67.9	61.0	2.5	2.8
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	119	112	75.2	70.8	2.5	2.9
Wrangell-Petersburg	263	261	83.0	82.4	2.3	2.9
Yakutat	35	34	101.3	98.4	2.3	3.0

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**Table 2.085 (cont.)**  
**Birth-Related Discharges—Count, Annual Rate, and Average Length of Stay, 2001-2005**

Area	Count		Rate		Average Length of Stay	
	Complications of Pregnancies, Childbirth, and Puerperium	Births Congenital Anomalies and Conditions with Origin in Perinatal Period	Complications of Pregnancies, Childbirth, and Puerperium	Births Congenital Anomalies and Conditions with Origin in Perinatal Period	Complications of Pregnancies, Childbirth, and Puerperium	Births Congenital Anomalies and Conditions with Origin in Perinatal Period
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>92.9</b>	-	-
Aleutians East	89	73	65.9	54.1	2.4	2.4
Aleutians West	180	157	66.4	57.9	2.8	3.1
Bethel *	841	828	100.3	98.7	3.1	5.7
Bristol Bay	75	69	135.7	124.9	2.4	2.6
Dillingham *	206	193	83.9	78.6	3.0	3.8
Lake and Peninsula	125	110	153.6	135.1	2.3	2.5
Wade Hampton *	481	426	130.0	115.2	3.0	5.2
<b>Unknown (299)</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Unknown (999)</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>% of Total Discharges ****</b>	<b>17.30%</b>	<b>16.23%</b>				

Source: Rarig, Alice (2007). Personal communication re: 2001-2005 AK hospital discharge data (3/18/07) Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System, Health Planning and Systems Development, Alaska DHSS.

Total discharges for 2001-2005 equaled 259,373

(\*) Area is served by a Tribally Managed Hospital not yet reporting to the Alaska Hospital Discharge Project (AHDDS).

(\*\*) Area is served by a military hospital not yet reporting to the AHDDS.

(\*\*\*) Average length of stay for charges from short-stay hospitals, based by age, and first-listed diagnosis (US 2000 DHHS Centers United States, 2000 US DHHS Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital and Health Statistics Series 13, Number 153, National Hospital Discharge Survey: 2000, Annual Summary with Detailed Diagnosis and Procedure Data, November 2002

Notes:

Not all hospitals in Alaska participated in the discharge report program during this reporting period.

The rates are expressed as population-based, that being "per 10,000 population".

COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM (630-677) includes normal childbirth and "complications occurring mainly in the course of labor and delivery (660-669)". This category has to do with the mothers.

BIRTHS, CONGENITAL ANOMALIES, & CONDITIONS WHICH ORIGINATE IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD - This category has to do with the babies. In addition, there are some later discharges (older people) with problems associated with congenital anomalies and chromosomal abnormalities. As calculated, this category has to do with newborns, and then infants, and then even older people with congenital anomalies (740-759) and "conditions which have their origin in the perinatal period, even though death or morbidity occurs later (760-779)."

**Table 2.087**  
**Birth-Related Hospitalization—ATHS Newborn Inpatient Activity, FFY 2005 and FFY 2006**

<i>Facility</i>	Admissions			Inpatient Days		
	FY2005	FY2006	% Change	FY2005	FY2006	% Change
Alaska Native Medical Center	1,316	1,404	6.7%	2,605	2,726	4.6%
Kanakanak Hospital	49	58	18.4%	95	120	26.3%
Maniilaq Medical Center	61	76	24.6%	82	120	46.3%
Mt. Edgecumbe Hospital	66	67	1.5%	181	190	5.0%
Norton Sound Regional Hospital	110	85	-22.7%	178	138	-22.5%
Samuel Simmonds Memorial Hospital	59	60	1.7%	85	94	10.6%
Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Hospital	426	443	4.0%	813	881	8.4%
<b>Area Total</b>	<b>2,087</b>	<b>2,193</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>4,039</b>	<b>4,269</b>	<b>5.7%</b>

<i>Facility</i>	Average Daily Patient Load			Average Length of Stay		
	FY2005	FY2006	% Change	FY2005	FY2006	% Change
Alaska Native Medical Center	7.14	7.47	4.6%	1.98	2.07	4.6%
Kanakanak Hospital	0.26	0.33	26.3%	1.94	2.45	26.3%
Maniilaq Medical Center	0.22	0.33	46.3%	1.34	1.97	46.3%
Mt. Edgecumbe Hospital	0.50	0.52	5.0%	2.74	2.88	5.0%
Norton Sound Regional Hospital	0.49	0.38	-22.5%	1.62	1.25	-22.5%
Samuel Simmonds Memorial Hospital	0.23	0.26	10.6%	1.44	1.59	10.6%
Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Hospital	2.23	2.41	8.4%	1.91	2.07	8.4%
<b>Area Total</b>	<b>11.07</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

Source: Hall, Richard and Leach, Diane. (2007). Personal communication (6/2007), re: ATHS Statistical Summary of Workload, FFY 2006. Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, Division of Information Technology. Data from HSA-202 Monthly Report.

## Children

**Table 2.090**  
**Substantiated Reports of Harm to Children, SFY 2000 to 2006 (\*1) (\*2)**

Fiscal Year (*3)	Neglect (*4)	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Mental Injury (*5)	Abandoned	Unduplicated Count (*6)
2000	2,221	910	326	560	5	-
2001	3,355	1,268	419	878	12	-
2002	2,922	953	284	532	8	-
2003	2,306	669	212	616	11	-
2004	2,258	687	203	638	4	-
2005 (*7)	1,252	328	107	592	-	-
2006 (*7)	1,998	450	150	1,099	-	-
SPY 2006 (*8)	2,179	513	168	1,191	-	3,395
Total (excluding SFY 2005 and SFY 2006)	15,241	5,000	1,612	4,415	-	-
Six-Year Average (excluding SFY 2005 and SFY 2006)	2,540	833	269	736	-	-
<b>Comparison of SFY 2004 and SPY 2006)</b>						
Change in Count	-79	-174	-35	553	-	-
% Change	-3.5%	-25.3%	-17.2%	86.7%	-	-

Source: Mathews, Michael. (2007) Personal communication regarding OCS statistics (7/5/07). [AND] OCS PROBER MIS 3-14-05 dataset. Office of Children's Services, Alaska DHSS.

(\*1) Data is for "SFY" (SFY) unless otherwise stated.

(\*2) Table provides data based on substantiated reports of harm only.

(\*3) For reporting purposes, OCS uses what is called a Report/Child or "R/C" technique of data collection. A single report of harm can have more than one child. Also, one child can have multiple abuses within one report of harm. Lastly, the same Child can appear in more than one report within a given year. The counts presented are the total unique R/C reports of harm. For example, if it is substantiated that a child was physically abused and neglected in one report, it would count as two abuses. If, six months later and in a different report, the same child was physically abused, that would count as another abuse. If it was substantiated that two different people physically abused the child in the same report, it would only count as one abuse even though the abuse was committed by two different people.

(\*4) Medical neglect is a sub-set of neglect that is not separately presented in this table.

(\*5) The federal definition of reportable "mental injury" was changed by between SFY 2005 & SFY 2006.

(\*6) Because it is possible for there to have been more than one category of harm experienced by a given child, the total sum of category-instances is more than the unduplicated count of children.

(\*7) Analysis was conducted as regards SFY 2005 and SFY 2006. However, data for SFY 2005 and SFY 2006 are questionable due to the conversion of the OCS MIS from PROBER to ORCA.

(\*8) Because of the above-mentioned OCS MIS problems that compromised SFY 2005 & SFY 2006 reports-of-harm data, a cleaner study was done regarding "Special Year (SPY) 2006". This period ran from November 1st, 2005 to October 31st, 2006, this yielding as close an approximation as possible to actual SFY 2006 data, and yet still allowing confidence that the data are reliable.

**Table 2.100**  
**Safety of Children, Selected Measures of Harm, by Region, FFY 2006**

Region/Census Area*	Physical Abuse	Neglect**	Medical Neglect	Sexual Abuse	Psychological or Emotional Maltreatment	Total Instances of Abuse***
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>2,459</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>5,010</b>
<b>Anchorage/Mat-Su</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>2,128</b>
Anchorage	280	881	54	88	483	1,786
Matanuska-Susitna	52	137	17	23	113	342
<b>Gulf Coast</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>616</b>
Kenai Peninsula	72	248	14	33	154	521
Kodiak Island	15	49	1	3	24	92
Valdez-Cordova	1	1	-	-	1	3
<b>Interior</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>983</b>
Denali	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fairbanks North Star	128	422	38	39	282	909
Southeast Fairbanks	6	13	3	1	7	30
Yukon-Koyukuk	4	24	4	-	12	44
<b>Northern</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>262</b>
Nome	4	47	5	2	21	79
North Slope	9	58	1	-	33	101
Northwest Arctic	10	47	9	6	10	82
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>444</b>
Haines	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juneau	40	129	16	12	76	273
Ketchikan Gateway	18	53	5	-	19	95
Prince of Wales	5	11	-	1	16	33
Sitka	3	13	2	5	7	30
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wrangell-Petersburg	1	5	-	3	4	13
Yakutat	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>577</b>
Aleutians East	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleutians West	-	5	-	-	-	5
Bethel	44	244	15	17	97	417
Bristol Bay	4	12	2	3	4	25
Dillingham	13	26	-	1	21	61
Lake and Peninsula	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wade Hampton	7	34	1	3	24	69

Source: Mathews, Michael. (2007). Personal communication, re: Alaska OCS reports of harm (4/16/07). From: 2006 NCANDS, Alaska Office of Children's Services, DHSS.

\* The census area or borough to which the report of substantiated maltreatment was assigned for CPS response.

\*\*Neglect category also includes abandonment.

\*\*\*Total instances of abuse means the total summation, adding across categories, of counts of substantiated reports of abuse (for which a Child Protective Services response was assigned), for the specified area. This is not an unduplicated count of individuals.

**Table 2.110**  
**Safety of Children—Out-of-Home Placements, by Region, FFY 2006**

Region/Census Area*	Pre-Adoptive Home	Foster Family Home (Relative)	Foster Family Home (Non-Relative)	Group Home	Institution	Other	Trial Home Visit	Total Placements
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>3,158</b>
<b>Anchorage/Mat-Su</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>1,585</b>
Anchorage	28	416	544	77	71	20	209	1,365
Matanuska-Susitna	6	54	113	11	13	3	20	220
<b>Gulf Coast</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>263</b>
Kenai Peninsula	4	51	101	12	14	9	32	223
Kodiak Island	2	6	15	1	2	-	3	29
Valdez-Cordova	-	4	5	-	1	-	1	11
<b>Interior</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>373</b>
Denali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fairbanks North Star	6	84	123	31	15	4	67	330
Southeast Fairbanks	-	11	9	2	-	-	7	29
Yukon-Koyukuk	-	6	5	-	-	1	2	14
<b>Northern</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>206</b>
Nome	1	28	17	12	6	2	19	85
North Slope	-	9	4	2	5	-	1	21
Northwest Arctic	-	31	20	15	4	1	29	100
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>356</b>
Haines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juneau	10	82	107	6	13	3	21	242
Ketchikan Gateway	1	16	23	2	3	1	21	67
Prince of Wales	-	4	11	-	-	-	-	15
Sitka	-	9	7	-	1	-	6	23
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wrangell-Petersburg	1	1	3	1	3	-	-	9
Yakutat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>375</b>
Aleutians East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleutians West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bethel	3	111	67	17	15	2	47	262
Bristol Bay	-	4	3	1	2	4	-	14
Dillingham	-	18	13	6	5	5	4	51
Lake And Peninsula	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wade Hampton	-	23	7	1	-	1	16	48

Source: Mathews, Michael. (2007). Personal communication, re: AK OCS out-of-home placements (4/16/07). Alaska Office of Children's Services, DHSS. From: AFCARS Foster Care Federal database, Fiscal Year A&B.

\*Refers to the location of the child's community of origin, and not the location of the placement, per se."

Notes:

This table presents only OCS children-in-custody, and does not include non-custody youth, nor those who are in the custody of DJJ."

Total Placements – means the of the children and adolescents placed during the FFY. All placements are tallied as "most recent placement in FFY 2006". Therefore, this table presents only one placement per youth-placed. This is true even though there are some youth who were placed more than once during the year.

**Table 2.120**  
**Office of Children's Services, Children and Youth in Out-of-Home Care with**  
**Mental Retardation and/or Emotional Disturbance, FFY 2005-2006**

	FFY 2005		FFY 2006		Change from 2005 to 2006	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count Increase	% Increase
<b>Age 0-17</b>	<b>300</b>		<b>376</b>		<b>76</b>	<b>25%</b>
Female	134	45%	149	40%	15	11%
Male	166	55%	227	60%	61	37%
<b>Age 18-20</b>	<b>28</b>		<b>45</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>61%</b>
Female	13	46%	25	56%	12	92%
Male	15	54%	20	44%	5	33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>328</b>		<b>421</b>		<b>93</b>	<b>28%</b>
Female	147	45%	174	41%	27	18%
Male	181	55%	247	59%	66	36%

Source: Mathews, Michael. (2007). Personal communication re: OCS out-of-home placements (7/5/07). Data derived from: AFCARS Foster Care, FFY 2005-2006AB. Office of Children's Services, Alaska DHSS.

Note: Youth presented in this table are only those in Office of Children's Services custody. Other youth may have been in state's custody via the Division of Juvenile Justice, but those youth are not represented in this table. Further, there may have been other non-custody youth with mental retardation and/or emotional disturbances who were placed in out-of-home care. These youth are also not represented in this table.

**Table 2.130**  
**Juvenile Justice Statistics, Statewide, SFY, 2006**

Region/Community	Crimes		Caseload		Out-of-Home Placements*			Total Placements
	Referrals from Law Enforcement	Unduplicated Individuals	Non-custody	Custody	Level-a: (e.g. foster care / residential)	Level-b: (e.g. RPTC - in-state & out-of-state)	Level-c: (e.g. DJJ Institutional Treatment)	
<b>Statewide Totals</b>	<b>5,713</b>	<b>3,929</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>994</b>
<b>Anchorage/Mat Su</b>	<b>2,589</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>485</b>
Anchorage	2,112	1,531	1,108	142	225	84	152	461
Mat-Su	477	367	121	32	15	4	5	24
<b>Gulf Coast</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>68</b>
Kenai Peninsula	394	273	114	25	64	1	2	67
Kodiak Island	131	81	83	8	1	0	0	1
Valdez	55	44	58	2	0	0	0	0
Homer	70	52	48	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Interior</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>121</b>
Fairbanks	664	459	164	51	80	11	30	121
<b>Northern</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>
Nome	173	105	63	10	0	0	1	1
Barrow	133	72	20	20	21	0	0	21
Kotzebue	171	103	34	15	15	0	0	15

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**Table 2.130 (cont.)  
Juvenile Justice Statistics, Statewide, SFY, 2006**

Region/Community	Crimes		Caseload		Out-of-Home Placements*			Total Placements**
	Referrals from Law Enforcement	Unduplicated Individuals	Non-custody	Custody	Level-a: (e.g. foster care / residential)	Level-b: (e.g. RPTC - in-state & out-of-state)	Level-c: (e.g. DJJ Institutional Treatment)	
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>243</b>
Juneau	458	270	170		118		35	153
Ketchikan	239	153	128		60	0	0	60
Petersburg	27	18	2		0	0	0	0
Prince of Wales	36	30	27		0	0	0	0
Sitka	75	54	24		30	0	0	30
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>40</b>
Bethel	369	227	137		5	12	21	38
Dillingham	129	90	50		0	2	0	2

Source: McDonough, Susan, and Forest, Karen (2007). Personal communication, re: Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice measures (4/6/07). Division of Juvenile Justice, Alaska DHSS.

\*Level A foster care and group home. Level-B: Residential Psychiatric Treatment Center (RPTC) in-state and out-of-state. Level-C: Division of Juvenile Justice facility placement.

Notes:

All data is for SFY 2006 activity and is categorized by the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), Alaska DHSS into the state-standard regions.

Criminal Referrals are referral episodes occurring during SFY 2006, as reported in the DJJ annual report.

The category of Criminal Unduplicated Juveniles means the number of unduplicated juveniles referred to DJJ during SFY 2006, and were indicated in the JJ annual data report.

The Supervision Caseload includes those unduplicated juveniles supervised at any time during SFY 2006. This total ties to Supervision Total as reported in the DJJ annual report. Custody is defined as those youth on a formal B1 (institutional) or B3 (supervision with custody) orders. Non-custody is defined as all others. The custody data has no relationship to the placement data.

The Out-of-Home Placement data counts the number of Placement Episodes during FY06. These placements do not count DJJ Detention episodes or non-secure shelters. Note that if these 994 placement episodes were converted to unduplicated juveniles, it would equate to approximately 650 juveniles.

## Dental Health

**Table 2.140**  
**Dental Health—Selected Outcomes for Third Graders by Region, 2004**

Region	Caries Experience %	Untreated Caries %	Sealant Utilization %
<b>Statewide</b>	65%	28%	52%
<b>Anchorage and Vicinity</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>46%</b>
Native (any mention)	75%	25%	43%
White	52%	18%	49%
All Others	57%	23%	36%
<b>Gulf Coast</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>52%</b>
Native (any mention)	87%	47%	60%
White	49%	15%	55%
All Others	85%	52%	48%
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>47%</b>
Native (any mention)	95%	57%	38%
White	60%	26%	49%
All Others	84%	26%	53%
<b>Rural</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>73%</b>
Native (any mention)	92%	49%	76%
White	60%	5%	65%
All Others	71%	33%	63%
<b>Fairbanks and Vicinity</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>52%</b>
Native (any mention)	68%	32%	68%
White	65%	21%	54%
All Others	56%	35%	44%

Source: Whistler, Brad. (2007). Personal communication, re: 2004 Visual Dental Inspection Survey of 3rd-graders (3/13/07). Oral Health Program, Division of Public Health, Alaska DHSS.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/wcfh/Oralhealth/report.htm>

**Table 2.150**  
**Adult Dental Health—Last Dental Visit, 2006**

	Sample Size	< 1 Year		1 to < 2 Years		2 to < 5 Years		5 or More Years		Never	
		% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%
<b>Statewide Total</b>	2,100	66%	63.2 - 68.7	12%	10.7 - 14.3	12%	10.0 - 13.6	9%	7.9 - 11.3	<1%	0.3 - 0.9
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	951	66%	61.4 - 69.4	11%	9.3 - 13.9	12%	9.7 - 15.0	11%	8.3 - 13.5	<1%	0.1 - 0.9
Female	1,149	66%	62.6 - 70.1	13%	10.9 - 16.5	11%	9.0 - 13.9	8%	6.4 - 10.5	1%	0.3 - 1.5
<b>Race</b>											
Native	458	57%	49.7 - 63.2	17%	12.7 - 22.1	13%	9.3 - 17.1	13%	8.7 - 17.7	1%	0.5 - 3.4
Non-Native	1,627	68%	65.0 - 71.0	11%	9.5 - 13.5	11%	9.6 - 13.6	9%	7.2 - 10.8	<1%	0.1 - 0.7
<b>Age</b>											
18 - 24	170	68%	57.9 - 76.2	14%	8.4 - 21.2	13%	7.3 - 20.9	6%	2.9 - 12.2	<1%	0.0 - 0.9
25 - 34	343	64%	57.6 - 70.7	12%	8.7 - 16.7	17%	12.3 - 22.4	7%	4.0 - 11.0	0%	
35 - 44	419	66%	60.6 - 71.9	14%	10.7 - 18.8	9%	6.6 - 12.6	10%	6.5 - 14.8	<1%	0.0 - 0.8
45 - 54	490	67%	61.4 - 72.1	13%	9.4 - 16.6	12%	9.0 - 16.4	7%	5.2 - 10.5	1%	0.3 - 2.3
55 - 64	369	69%	62.1 - 75.7	11%	7.4 - 15.8	8%	5.5 - 12.8	10%	6.4 - 16.4	1%	0.2 - 4.0
65+	277	57%	48.6 - 64.2	8%	4.1 - 14.8	11%	7.5 - 16.6	23%	16.8 - 30.0	1%	0.6 - 3.5
18 - 64	1,791	67%	63.9 - 69.7	13%	11.0 - 14.9	12%	10.0 - 13.9	8%	6.6 - 10.0	<1%	0.2 - 0.9
18 - 64 Male	815	66%	61.6 - 70.1	12%	9.4 - 14.4	12%	9.8 - 15.5	10%	7.3 - 12.7	<1%	0.1 - 1.0
18 - 64 Female	976	68%	63.7 - 71.7	14%	11.3 - 17.3	11%	8.8 - 14.2	6%	4.6 - 8.8	1%	0.2 - 1.4
18 - 64 Native	392	59%	51.4 - 65.7	16%	11.7 - 20.8	13%	8.9 - 17.5	12%	7.6 - 17.3	1%	0.5 - 3.8
18 - 64 Non-Native	1,389	69%	65.3 - 71.8	12%	10.2 - 14.5	12%	9.6 - 14.0	7%	5.7 - 9.4	<1%	0.1 - 0.6
65+ Male	127	60%	48.1 - 70.9	8%	4.2 - 16.1	11%	5.9 - 18.4	21%	12.1 - 32.6	<1%	0.1 - 2.9
65+ Female	150	53%	42.9 - 63.7	8%	2.4 - 21.1	12%	6.7 - 20.2	25%	17.2 - 34.3	2%	0.8 - 6.2
65+ Native**	54	43%	26.3 - 61.4	19%	5.1 - 50.2	13%	6.4 - 25.3	24%	12.4 - 40.8	1%	0.2 - 7.9
65+ Non-Native	221	60%	51.3 - 68.0	5%	2.6 - 8.2	11%	6.9 - 17.4	23%	16.3 - 31.2	1%	0.5 - 4.1

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**Table 2.150 (cont.)  
Adult Dental Health—Last Dental Visit, 2006**

	Sample Size	< 1 Year		1 to < 2 Years		2 to < 5 Years		5 or More Years		Never	
		% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%
<b>Education</b>											
Less than High School	168	43%	29.8 - 57.2	15%	9.1 - 22.4	27%	17.1 - 38.7	13%	8.4 - 20.5	3%	0.8 - 8.2
High School Grad or GED	640	58%	52.3 - 63.2	15%	11.4 - 18.9	14%	10.8 - 18.2	13%	9.5 - 16.9	1%	0.2 - 1.2
Some College or Tech School	626	67%	61.7 - 71.5	13%	9.8 - 16.8	10%	7.2 - 12.9	10%	7.6 - 14.0	<1%	0.1 - 1.5
College Grad	661	78%	74.1 - 81.7	9%	6.9 - 11.9	8%	6.0 - 10.9	5%	3.0 - 7.0	<1%	0.0 - 0.5
<b>Income</b>											
Less than \$15K	165	41%	31.4 - 52.3	18%	11.5 - 27.8	19%	10.6 - 31.0	17%	11.1 - 24.5	5%	1.8 - 11.4
\$15,000 - 24,999	217	49%	39.1 - 59.7	8%	5.3 - 12.7	19%	13.3 - 27.1	22%	14.5 - 32.5	1%	0.3 - 2.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	217	59%	49.9 - 67.7	16%	10.0 - 23.8	14%	9.0 - 20.3	11%	7.0 - 17.6	<1%	0.0 - 1.6
\$35,000 - 49,999	297	66%	57.9 - 73.4	12%	7.9 - 17.2	12%	7.9 - 18.1	10%	6.1 - 16.1	0%	
\$50,000+	977	75%	71.2 - 78.0	11%	9.0 - 13.7	9%	6.8 - 11.1	5%	3.9 - 7.4	0%	

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). *Health Risks in Alaska among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report*. Alaska DHSS. [with 2006 updates from R. Wells, personal communication, 3/15/07].

\* Percentages are weighted based on actual total population statistics.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.160**  
**Adult Dental Health—Last Dental Visit by Region, 2006**

	Sample Size	< 1 Year		1 to < 2 Years		2 to < 5 Years		5 or More Years		Never	
		% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%
<i>Anchorage and Vicinity</i>	493	72%	67.6 - 76.4	9%	6.8 - 12.4	10%	7.5 - 13.3	8%	5.8 - 11.3	0%	0.1 - 1.3
<i>Gulf Coast</i>	438	56%	50.5 - 61.2	17%	12.8 - 21.1	15%	11.7 - 19.7	12%	8.7 - 15.8	0%	0.1 - 1.5
<i>Southeast</i>	387	69%	63.8 - 74.1	12%	8.6 - 15.8	11%	7.8 - 15.1	8%	5.4 - 10.6	1%	0.2 - 1.7
<i>Rural</i>	358	51%	45.1 - 57.6	20%	15.1 - 25.0	13%	8.9 - 17.8	15%	10.6 - 20.1	2%	0.7 - 4.2
<i>Fairbanks and Vicinity</i>	424	58%	52.3 - 63.0	17%	12.6 - 21.4	15%	11.8 - 19.4	10%	7.5 - 13.9	0%	0.1 - 1.2

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). *Health Risks in Alaska among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report*. Alaska DHSS. [with 2006 updates from R. Wells, personal communication, 3/15/07].

\* Percentages are weighted based on actual total population statistics.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.170**  
**Adult Dental Health—Last Preventive Visit/Teeth Cleaning, 2006**

	Sample Size	< 1 Year		1 to < 2 Years		2 to < 5 Years		5 or More Years		Never	
		% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%
<b>Statewide Total</b>	1,937	63%	59.7 - 65.6	14%	11.8 - 15.9	12%	10.0 - 13.8	11%	8.9 - 12.5	1%	0.8 - 2.0
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	872	61%	56.8 - 65.7	13%	10.4 - 16.1	12%	9.4 - 15.0	12%	9.3 - 15.1	2%	1.0 - 3.4
Female	1,065	64%	60.2 - 68.0	15%	11.9 - 17.8	12%	9.1 - 14.4	9%	7.3 - 11.5	1%	0.3 - 1.1
<b>Race</b>											
Native	392	49%	41.7 - 57.0	17%	12.5 - 23.8	15%	10.9 - 20.3	15%	10.8 - 21.2	3%	1.4 - 6.2
Non-Native	1,530	66%	62.3 - 68.7	13%	10.8 - 15.3	11%	9.1 - 13.3	10%	7.9 - 11.7	1%	0.5 - 1.8
<b>Age</b>											
18 - 24	165	64%	53.4 - 72.6	17%	10.5 - 25.3	15%	8.8 - 23.0	4%	1.8 - 8.7	1%	0.2 - 8.6
25 - 34	336	55%	47.9 - 62.3	11%	8.1 - 15.9	19%	13.5 - 25.0	14%	9.8 - 20.4	1%	0.2 - 1.9
35 - 44	413	62%	56.2 - 68.0	14%	10.8 - 19.0	9%	6.7 - 13.1	13%	9.1 - 17.8	1%	0.3 - 3.0
45 - 54	467	63%	57.1 - 68.8	15%	10.9 - 20.1	10%	7.2 - 13.7	10%	7.5 - 14.0	2%	0.7 - 4.3
55 - 64	326	70%	62.7 - 76.3	11%	7.8 - 16.0	7%	4.4 - 11.1	11%	6.8 - 16.8	1%	0.4 - 2.4
65+	200	62%	52.7 - 70.9	13%	7.3 - 22.9	11%	6.7 - 17.5	11%	6.1 - 18.2	3%	1.4 - 5.6
18 - 64	1,707	62%	59.2 - 65.5	14%	11.8 - 16.2	12%	10.0 - 14.1	11%	8.9 - 12.8	1%	0.6 - 2.0
18 - 64 Male	768	61%	56.1 - 65.5	13%	10.5 - 16.6	12%	9.4 - 15.4	12%	9.4 - 15.5	2%	0.8 - 3.5
18 - 64 Female	939	64%	59.9 - 68.2	15%	11.7 - 17.9	12%	9.1 - 14.8	9%	7.1 - 11.6	<1%	0.2 - 1.0
18 - 64 Native	351	49%	40.7 - 56.8	17%	12.1 - 23.2	15%	11.0 - 21.1	16%	11.2 - 22.3	3%	1.4 - 6.5
18 - 64 Non-Native	1,346	65%	61.8 - 68.6	13%	11.1 - 15.8	11%	9.0 - 13.6	10%	7.8 - 11.8	1%	0.3 - 1.7
65+ Male	96	64%	50.2 - 75.2	11%	4.8 - 22.8	11%	5.7 - 20.9	11%	4.4 - 23.3	4%	1.6 - 8.1
65+ Female	104	61%	47.2 - 73.1	16%	6.7 - 32.2	11%	5.2 - 21.0	11%	5.3 - 21.2	2%	0.5 - 7.5
65+ Native**	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
65+ Non-Native	168	64%	54.4 - 73.1	10%	5.3 - 17.8	12%	6.8 - 19.1	11%	6.2 - 20.1	3%	1.3 - 5.9

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**Table 2.170 (cont.)  
Adult Dental Health—Last Preventive Visit/Teeth Cleaning, 2006**

	Sample Size	< 1 Year		1 to < 2 Years		2 to < 5 Years		5 or More Years		Never	
		% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%
<b>Education</b>											
Less than High School	130	43%	28.0 - 59.7	13%	7.3 - 22.0	25%	14.7 - 39.5	15%	9.5 - 23.9	3%	1.6 - 7.3
High School Grad or GED	571	54%	48.1 - 59.7	14%	10.7 - 18.6	16%	12.1 - 20.3	14%	10.9 - 19.0	2%	0.8 - 3.4
Some College or Tech School	582	64%	58.9 - 69.5	14%	10.6 - 18.9	10%	7.5 - 13.5	10%	7.1 - 13.5	1%	0.5 - 4.1
College Grad	650	73%	68.0 - 76.8	13%	10.2 - 16.6	7%	5.0 - 10.1	7%	4.8 - 9.9	<1%	0.1 - 0.9
<b>Income</b>											
Less than \$15K	123	33%	22.2 - 45.1	28%	18.0 - 41.2	17%	8.1 - 32.7	20%	12.7 - 29.0	2%	0.9 - 6.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	185	45%	34.5 - 56.6	8%	3.6 - 17.7	22%	14.3 - 31.5	19%	11.9 - 28.7	6%	2.4 - 14.0
\$25,000 - 34,999	192	55%	45.2 - 64.3	14%	8.5 - 22.0	15%	10.2 - 22.2	14%	8.9 - 21.4	2%	0.4 - 7.3
\$35,000 - 49,999	276	63%	54.4 - 71.1	13%	8.4 - 18.5	13%	8.5 - 19.8	10%	6.2 - 16.5	1%	0.3 - 2.7
\$50,000+	960	71%	67.3 - 74.6	13%	10.3 - 15.5	8%	6.3 - 10.3	8%	5.8 - 10.4	<1%	0.1 - 0.8

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). *Health Risks in Alaska among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report*. Alaska DHSS. [with 2006 updates from R. Wells, personal communication, 3/15/07].

\* Percentages are weighted based on actual total population statistics.

\*\* Sample size of this group was too small to report accurate findings.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.180**  
**Adult Dental Health—Last Preventive Visit/Teeth Cleaning by Region, 2006**

	Sample Size	< 1 Year		1 to < 2 Years		2 to < 5 Years		5 or More Years		Never	
		% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%
<i>Anchorage and Vicinity</i>	470	69%	63.7 - 73.2	11%	8.3 - 14.9	10%	7.1 - 13.1	9%	6.9 - 12.8	1%	0.4 - 2.7
<i>Gulf Coast</i>	401	51%	45.8 - 56.9	17%	12.6 - 21.4	18%	13.6 - 22.5	12%	9.3 - 16.6	2%	0.9 - 4.3
<i>Southeast</i>	352	69%	63.4 - 74.1	13%	9.8 - 17.7	8%	5.8 - 12.0	8%	5.3 - 11.7	1%	0.6 - 3.5
<i>Rural</i>	318	45%	38.2 - 51.2	18%	13.8 - 23.8	17%	12.3 - 23.6	17%	12.6 - 22.4	3%	1.5 - 5.7
<i>Fairbanks and Vicinity</i>	396	56%	49.9 - 61.0	19%	14.7 - 24.3	14%	10.5 - 18.3	11%	8.3 - 15.2	0%	0.1 - 1.1

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). *Health Risks in Alaska among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report*. Alaska DHSS [with 2006 updates from R. Wells, personal communication, 3/15/07].

Percentages are weighted based on actual total population statistics.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.190**  
**Adult Dental Health—Permanent Tooth Loss/Caries (Periodontal Disease), 2006**

	Sample Size	No Teeth Lost		1 to 5 Teeth Lost		6 or More Teeth Lost		All Teeth Lost	
		% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>2,059</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>57.5 - 63.3</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>23.6 - 28.7</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>8.1 - 11.3</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3.0 - 5.0</b>
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	933	63%	58.2 - 66.8	25%	21.1 - 28.6	9%	7.3 - 12.0	3%	2.3 - 4.8
Female	1,126	58%	54.2 - 62.0	28%	24.2 - 31.2	10%	7.8 - 12.2	4%	3.2 - 6.2
<b>Race</b>									
Native	439	46%	38.4 - 53.0	36%	29.2 - 42.5	12%	8.8 - 15.1	7%	5.1 - 10.1
Non-Native	1,606	64%	60.3 - 66.7	24%	21.3 - 26.9	9%	7.5 - 11.2	3%	2.3 - 4.4
<b>Age</b>									
18 - 24	174	86%	78.7 - 90.9	14%	8.8 - 20.9	<1%	0.0 - 0.9	<1%	0.0 - 1.9
25 - 34	342	78%	72.3 - 83.4	17%	13.0 - 23.1	4%	2.0 - 7.9	<1%	0.0 - 0.9
35 - 44	415	67%	61.3 - 72.4	28%	23.3 - 34.0	4%	2.7 - 7.0	<1%	0.0 - 0.5
45 - 54	478	53%	46.6 - 59.0	32%	26.1 - 37.6	13%	9.4 - 17.1	3%	1.4 - 5.4
55 - 64	357	40%	32.6 - 48.3	35%	27.9 - 43.1	18%	12.6 - 24.5	7%	4.1 - 11.3
65+	262	19%	14.2 - 25.5	29%	21.7 - 37.6	28%	21.4 - 36.1	24%	17.6 - 30.9
18 - 64	1,766	65%	61.8 - 67.8	26%	22.9 - 28.4	8%	6.3 - 9.4	2%	1.2 - 2.7
18 - 64 Male	803	67%	62.4 - 71.2	24%	20.2 - 28.1	7%	5.5 - 10.0	2%	1.0 - 2.8
18 - 64 Female	963	63%	58.4 - 66.6	27%	23.8 - 31.2	8%	6.1 - 10.5	2%	1.1 - 3.7
18 - 64 Native	380	49%	41.4 - 56.8	36%	29.5 - 43.6	10%	7.7 - 14.1	4%	2.6 - 6.7
18 - 64 Non-Native	1,376	68%	64.8 - 71.4	23%	20.4 - 26.3	7%	5.6 - 9.1	1%	0.8 - 2.4
65+ Male	121	18%	11.0 - 26.8	31%	20.7 - 44.3	30%	20.1 - 43.0	21%	12.5 - 32.5
65+ Female	141	21%	13.8 - 29.9	27%	17.6 - 38.9	26%	17.9 - 36.6	26%	18.2 - 36.1
65+ Native**	48	NA		NA		NA		NA	
65+ Non-Native	213	20%	14.1 - 27.0	30%	22.2 - 38.7	30%	22.0 - 38.8	21%	14.3 - 28.9

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**Table 2.190 (cont.)  
Adult Dental Health—Permanent Tooth Loss/Caries (Periodontal Disease), 2006**

	Sample Size	No Teeth Lost		1 to 5 Teeth Lost		6 or More Teeth Lost		All Teeth Lost	
		% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%
<b>Education</b>									
Less than High School	158	53%	40.3 - 66.0	22%	14.8 - 31.7	12%	7.7 - 18.6	12%	7.7 - 19.2
High School Grad or GED	623	52%	46.2 - 57.4	32%	27.0 - 37.1	11%	7.9 - 13.8	6%	3.8 - 8.7
Some College or Tech School	618	58%	52.6 - 63.3	27%	22.0 - 31.5	12%	8.9 - 15.7	4%	2.3 - 5.5
College Grad	655	73%	67.8 - 76.8	21%	17.1 - 25.3	6%	4.1 - 8.7	1%	0.3 - 1.3
<b>Income</b>									
Less than \$15K	153	35%	24.4 - 48.1	28%	19.4 - 37.5	22%	14.5 - 31.8	15%	10.0 - 22.5
\$15,000 - 24,999	216	54%	44.1 - 64.1	25%	17.4 - 33.3	14%	8.8 - 20.5	8%	4.2 - 13.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	215	47%	37.9 - 56.8	33%	25.0 - 41.6	12%	8.1 - 18.4	8%	4.1 - 13.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	294	62%	53.5 - 69.9	25%	18.5 - 32.9	9%	5.5 - 14.8	4%	2.1 - 6.7
\$50,000+	967	70%	65.6 - 73.2	22%	18.9 - 25.7	7%	5.4 - 9.6	1%	0.5 - 2.7

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). *Health Risks in Alaska among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report*. Alaska DHSS. [with 2006 updates from R. Wells, personal communication, 3/15/07].

\* Percentages are weighted based on actual total population statistics.

\*\* Sample size of this group was too small to report any accurate findings.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.200**  
**Adult Dental Health—Permanent Tooth Loss/Caries (Periodontal Disease) by Region, 2006**

	Sample Size	No Teeth Lost		1 to 5 Teeth Lost		6 or More Teeth Lost		All Teeth Lost	
		% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%	% *	Confidence Interval 95%
<i>Anchorage and Vicinity</i>	488	63%	58.5 - 68.1	25%	21.0 - 29.4	9%	6.5 - 11.7	3%	1.7 - 4.9
<i>Gulf Coast</i>	425	57%	51.8 - 62.5	28%	23.7 - 33.4	9%	6.6 - 12.3	5%	3.7 - 7.8
<i>Southeast</i>	384	61%	55.0 - 65.8	23%	19.1 - 28.4	10%	7.6 - 13.8	6%	3.8 - 8.6
<i>Rural</i>	343	41%	34.6 - 47.0	37%	31.2 - 43.7	16%	12.0 - 20.8	6%	3.8 - 9.8
<i>Fairbanks and Vicinity</i>	419	65%	59.8 - 69.7	23%	19.0 - 27.8	9%	6.3 - 11.5	3%	2.2 - 5.5

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). Health Risks in Alaska among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report. Alaska DHSS. [with 2006 updates from R. Wells, personal communication, 3/15/07].

\* Percentages are weighted based on actual total population statistics

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

## Injury and Disease

**Table 2.210**  
**Total Hospital Discharges by Place of Residence—Count, Annual Rate, and Average Length of Stay, 2001-2005**

Area	Population	Total Discharge Count	Annual Discharge Rate	Average Length of Stay
<i>National (2000) ***</i>	-	-	1,140.1	4.9
<i>Statewide (2001-2005)</i>	648,818	259,373	799.5	4.4
<b>Anchorage/Mat-Su</b>	341,476	148,434	869.4	-
Anchorage	274,003	119,336	871.1	4.4
Matanuska-Susitna	67,473	29,098	862.5	3.8
<b>Gulf Coast</b>	75,261	32,642	867.4	-
Kenai Peninsula	51,220	23,897	933.1	4.2
Kodiak Island	13,811	4,976	720.6	3.5
Valdez-Cordova	10,230	3,769	736.9	4.3
<b>Interior</b>	96,397	34,698	719.9	-
Denali	1,914	600	627.0	4.0
Fairbanks North Star **	82,214	29,115	708.3	4.4
Southeast Fairbanks	5,922	2,240	756.5	4.4
Yukon/Koyukuk	6,347	2,743	864.3	4.7
<b>Northern</b>	23,905	7,844	656.3	-
Nome *	9,370	2,788	595.1	5.7
North Slope *	7,234	2,716	750.9	5.0
Northwest Arctic *	7,301	2,340	641.0	5.3
<b>Southeast</b>	71,841	24,552	683.5	-
Haines	2,327	624	536.3	4.5
Juneau	31,283	12,664	809.6	4.2
Ketchikan Gateway	13,548	4,064	599.9	4.3
Prince of Wales	5,601	1,277	456.0	5.2
Sitka *	8,891	2,410	542.1	3.9
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	3,164	763	482.3	4.8
Wrangell-Petersburg	6,336	2,525	797.0	3.6
Yakutat	691	225	651.2	7.0

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**Table 2.10 (cont.)**  
**Total Hospital Discharges by Place of Residence—Count, Annual Rate, and Average Length of Stay,**  
**2001-2005**

Area	Population	Total Discharge Count	Annual Discharge Rate	Average Length of Stay
<b><i>Southwest</i></b>	<b>39938</b>	<b>10,517</b>	<b>526.7</b>	-
Aleutians East	2,700	466	345.2	4.1
Aleutians West	5,420	851	314.0	4.7
Bethel *	16,774	4,691	559.3	6.3
Bristol Bay	1,105	378	684.2	4.4
Dillingham *	4,912	1,221	497.1	5.8
Lake and Peninsula	1,628	609	748.2	4.6
Wade Hampton *	7,399	2,301	622.0	6.0
<b><i>Unknown (299)</i></b>	-	481	-	-
<b><i>Unknown (999)</i></b>	-	205	-	-

Source: Rarig, Alice. (2007). Personal communication, re Alaska hospital discharge data (3/19/07). From: Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System (HPSI), Health Planning and Systems Development, Alaska DHSS.

\* Area is served by a Tribally Managed Hospital not yet reporting to the Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System.

\*\* Area is served by a military hospital not yet reporting to the Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System.

\*\*\* Average length of stay for discharges from short-stay hospitals, by age and first-listed diagnosis: United States, 2000 US DHHS Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital and Health Statistics Series 13, Number 153, National Hospital Discharge Survey: 2000, Annual Summary with Detailed Diagnosis and Procedure Data, November 2002.

Note:

Not all hospitals in Alaska participated in the discharge report program during this reporting period.

Rates are population based, per 10,000 population.

**Table 2.220**  
**Hospital Discharge by Place of Residence: Leading Diagnostic Groups—Count, 2001-2005**

Region/Census Area	Circulatory System	Injury or Poisoning	Digestive System	Respiratory System	Musculo-skeletal System	Neoplasm	Symptoms/ Signs	Genito-Urinary
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>27,607</b>	<b>23,133</b>	<b>22,910</b>	<b>18,656</b>	<b>13,486</b>	<b>11,724</b>	<b>11,701</b>	<b>11,663</b>
<b>Anchorage/Mat-Su</b>	<b>15,439</b>	<b>12,473</b>	<b>12,111</b>	<b>9,789</b>	<b>7,146</b>	<b>6,827</b>	<b>6,927</b>	<b>6,682</b>
Anchorage	11,859	9,710	9,434	7,903	5,432	5,440	5,561	5,258
Matanuska-Susitna	3,580	2,763	2,677	1,886	1,714	1,387	1,366	1,424
<b>Gulf Coast</b>	<b>3,563</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>2,957</b>	<b>2,522</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>1,418</b>
Kenai Peninsula	3,050	2,061	2,460	2,136	1,384	983	1,575	1,205
Kodiak Island	513	353	497	386	171	208	176	213
Valdez-Cordova	390	372	338	251	190	193	197	180
<b>Interior</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>3,357</b>	<b>3,441</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>2,074</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,522</b>
Denali	62	51	69	32	51	25	19	25
Fairbanks North Star **	3,324	2,679	2,890	2,545	1,749	1,239	964	1,322
Southeast Fairbanks	280	218	203	141	135	122	77	83
Yukon/Koyukuk	234	409	279	293	139	121	91	92
<b>Northern</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>281</b>
Nome *	206	366	223	116	167	124	79	93
North Slope *	158	297	266	185	111	124	110	91
Northwest Arctic *	148	337	195	90	104	106	51	97
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>2,933</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>1,162</b>
Haines	99	64	82	28	47	48	19	24
Juneau	1,325	969	1,227	922	676	512	435	612
Ketchikan Gateway	521	384	359	420	258	205	199	205
Prince of Wales	160	119	116	72	120	88	49	60
Sitka *	312	234	225	180	232	119	124	104
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	103	88	64	46	48	41	20	31
Wrangell-Petersburg	382	228	224	236	168	118	202	116
Yakutat	31	27	17	15	26	6	4	10
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>393</b>
Aleutians East	61	44	39	22	26	33	21	18
Aleutians West	85	103	70	44	40	45	34	25
Bethel *	304	578	471	344	231	212	152	193
Bristol Bay	48	45	29	13	27	22	9	13
Dillingham *	93	192	123	57	77	72	48	47
Lake and Peninsula	49	68	52	33	34	24	24	20
Wade Hampton *	137	293	213	220	85	76	58	77
<b>Unknown (299)</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Unknown (999)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>% of Total Discharges ****</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
<b>Ranking</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>

Source: Rarig, Alice. (2007). Personal communication, re Alaska hospital discharge data (3/19/07). From: Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System, Health Planning and Systems Development, Alaska DHSS.

\* Area is served by a Tribally Managed Hospital not yet reporting to the Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System. \*\* Area is served by a military hospital not yet reporting to the Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System

\*\*\*\* Total discharges for 2001-2005 equal 259, 373.

Note: Not all hospitals in Alaska participated in the discharge report program during this reporting period.

Table 2.230

## Hospital Discharge by Place of Residence: Leading Diagnostic Groups—Annual Rate, 2001-2005

Area	Circulatory System	Injury or Poisoning	Digestive System	Respiratory System	Musculo-skeletal System	Neoplasm	Symptoms/ Signs	Genito-Urinary
<b>National (2000)</b>	226.3	88.7	113.0	123.8	55	57.1	9.6	62.7
<b>Statewide (2001-2005)</b>	85.1	71.3	70.6	57.5	41.6	36.1	36.1	36.0
<b>Anchorage/Mat-Su</b>	90.4	73.1	70.9	57.3	41.9	40.0	40.6	39.1
Anchorage	86.6	70.9	68.9	57.7	39.6	39.7	40.6	38.4
Matanuska-Susitna	106.1	81.9	79.4	55.9	50.8	41.1	40.5	42.2
<b>Gulf Coast</b>	105.0	74.0	87.6	73.7	46.4	36.8	51.8	42.5
Kenai Peninsula	119.1	80.5	96.1	83.4	54.0	38.4	61.5	47.1
Kodiak Island	74.3	51.1	72.0	55.9	24.8	30.1	25.5	30.8
Valdez-Cordova	76.2	72.7	66.1	49.1	37.1	37.7	38.5	35.2
<b>Interior</b>	80.9	69.6	71.4	62.5	43.0	31.3	23.9	31.6
Denali	64.8	53.3	72.1	33.4	53.3	26.1	19.9	26.1
Fairbanks North Star **	80.9	65.2	70.3	61.9	42.5	30.1	23.5	32.2
Southeast Fairbanks	94.6	73.6	68.6	47.6	45.6	41.2	26.0	28.0
Yukon/Koyukuk	73.7	128.9	87.9	92.3	43.8	38.1	28.7	29.0
<b>Northern</b>	42.8	83.7	57.2	32.7	32.0	29.6	20.1	23.5
Nome *	44.0	78.1	47.6	24.8	35.6	26.5	16.9	19.9
North Slope *	43.7	82.1	73.5	51.1	30.7	34.3	30.4	25.2
Northwest Arctic *	40.5	92.3	53.4	24.7	28.5	29.0	14.0	26.6
<b>Southeast</b>	81.7	58.8	64.4	53.4	43.8	31.7	29.3	32.3
Haines	85.1	55.0	70.5	24.1	40.4	41.3	16.3	20.6
Juneau	84.7	62.0	78.4	58.9	43.2	32.7	27.8	39.1
Ketchikan Gateway	76.9	56.7	53.0	62.0	38.1	30.3	29.4	30.3
Prince of Wales	57.1	42.5	41.4	25.7	42.8	31.4	17.5	21.4
Sitka *	70.2	52.6	50.6	40.5	52.2	26.8	27.9	23.4
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	65.1	55.6	40.5	29.1	30.3	25.9	12.6	19.6
Wrangell-Petersburg	120.6	72.0	70.7	74.5	53.0	37.2	63.8	36.6
Yakutat	89.7	78.1	49.2	43.4	75.3	17.4	11.6	28.9
<b>Southwest</b>	38.9	66.3	49.9	36.7	26.0	24.2	17.3	19.7
Aleutians East	45.2	32.6	28.9	16.3	19.3	24.4	15.6	13.3
Aleutians West	31.4	38.0	25.8	16.2	14.8	16.6	12.5	9.2
Bethel *	36.2	68.9	56.2	41.0	27.5	25.3	18.1	23.0
Bristol Bay	86.9	81.4	52.5	23.5	48.9	39.8	16.3	23.5
Dillingham *	37.9	78.2	50.1	23.2	31.4	29.3	19.5	19.1
Lake and Peninsula	60.2	83.5	63.9	40.5	41.8	29.5	29.5	24.6
Wade Hampton *	37.0	79.2	57.6	59.5	23.0	20.5	15.7	20.8

Source: Rarig, Alice. (2007). Personal communication, re Alaska hospital discharge data (3/19/07). From: Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System, Health Planning and Systems Development, Alaska DHSS.

\* Area is served by a Tribally Managed Hospital not yet reporting to the Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System

\*\* Area is served by a military hospital not yet reporting to the Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System

Note: Not all hospitals in Alaska participated in the discharge report program during this reporting period.

Rate is per population 10,000

**Table 2.240**  
**Hospital Discharge by Place of Residence: Leading Diagnostic Groups—Average Length of Stay, 2001-2005**

Area	Circulatory System	Injury or Poisoning	Digestive System	Respiratory System	Musculo-skeletal System	Neoplasm	Symptoms/ Signs	Genito-Urinary
<i>National (2000) ***</i>	4.8	5.4	4.7	5.4	4.1	5.8	2.4	3.8
<i>Statewide (2001-2005)</i>	4.9	5.4	5.0	5.7	4.3	5.8	2.8	3.4
<i>Anchorage/Mat-Su</i>								
Anchorage	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.9	4.4	5.7	2.8	3.5
Matanuska-Susitna	4.1	4.7	4.5	4.7	3.7	5.2	2.4	2.9
<i>Gulf Coast</i>								
Kenai Peninsula	4.6	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.1	5.6	3.1	3.5
Kodiak Island	4.6	4.0	3.9	4.4	3.5	5.3	2.1	3.2
Valdez-Cordova	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.3	6.9	2.6	3.6
<i>Interior</i>								
Denali	5.8	4.5	4.4	5.4	3.5	5.7	2.0	3.2
Fairbanks North Star **	4.7	5.8	4.8	5.1	4.2	5.5	2.6	3.6
Southeast Fairbanks	5.4	5.3	4.5	6.1	4.6	5.8	2.7	3.9
Yukon/Koyukuk	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.6	6.2	8.0	2.4	3.7
<i>Northern</i>								
Nome *	5.8	5.7	6.7	9.5	5.7	7.9	4.7	4.4
North Slope *	5.6	5.2	6.6	9.4	4.9	5.4	3.3	3.5
Northwest Arctic *	7.7	6.3	5.9	8.8	5.9	8.0	3.6	3.8
<i>Southeast</i>								
Haines	4.9	5.5	5.2	5.4	4.2	7.6	3.2	3.5
Juneau	4.1	4.8	4.3	4.8	4.2	5.5	2.4	3.0
Ketchikan Gateway	4.5	5.2	5.5	4.6	3.9	5.4	2.8	3.3
Prince of Wales	5.5	7.4	6.8	7.3	4.8	7.0	3.7	4.3
Sitka *	4.0	4.3	3.8	4.4	3.9	6.4	2.3	2.9
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	4.9	6.3	6.2	4.9	4.8	5.7	2.3	2.9
Wrangell-Petersburg	3.3	4.3	4.0	4.7	3.7	5.3	2.2	2.7
Yakutat	5.2	21.3	6.4	7.3	4.5	6.0	1.5	4.0
<i>Southwest</i>								
Aleutians East	4.6	5.3	4.7	7.0	3.9	5.5	1.6	2.6
Aleutians West	6.5	5.7	4.3	6.8	3.4	9.0	3.8	5.0
Bethel *	6.5	6.2	6.0	12.5	5.8	9.0	3.7	4.6
Bristol Bay	4.8	6.8	5.4	6.2	6.8	4.9	3.6	2.9
Dillingham *	6.5	6.0	6.0	8.8	5.8	8.5	5.4	4.0
Lake and Peninsula	4.9	5.8	5.6	10.2	6.6	7.1	2.3	3.5
Wade Hampton *	7.0	5.8	6.6	8.6	5.6	8.3	4.3	3.6

Source: Rarig, Alice. (2007). Personal communication, re Alaska hospital discharge data (3/19/07). From: Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System, Health Planning and Systems Development, Alaska DHSS.

Note: Not all hospitals in Alaska participated in the discharge report program during this reporting period.

Length of stay is measured in days

\* Area is served by a Tribally Managed Hospital not yet reporting to the Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System \*\* Area is served by a military hospital not yet reporting to the Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System \*\*\* Average length of stay for discharges from short-stay hospitals, by age and first-listed diagnosis: United States, 2000 US DHHS Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital and Health Statistics Series 13, Number 153, National Hospital Discharge Survey: 2000, Annual Summary with Detailed Diagnosis and Procedure Data, November 2002

**Table 2.250**  
**Other Diagnostic Groups by Place of Residence—Count, 2001-2005**

Region/Census Area	Endocrine, Nutrition, Metabolic	Mental Disorder	Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	Infectious, Parasitic Disorder	Nervous System Disorder	Perinatal Conditions	Blood and Blood-forming Organs	Congenital Anomalies
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>8,091</b>	<b>8,076</b>	<b>4,008</b>	<b>3,740</b>	<b>2,607</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>1,141</b>
<b>Anchorage/Mat-Su</b>	<b>4,916</b>	<b>4,754</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>568</b>
Anchorage	4,018	3,989	1,963	1,756	1,191	740	873	447
Matanuska-Susitna	898	765	323	454	286	203	184	121
<b>Gulf Coast</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>126</b>
Kenai Peninsula	768	883	341	294	283	163	171	99
Kodiak Island	138	177	62	68	40	53	36	18
Valdez-Cordova	106	144	42	68	45	19	39	9
<b>Interior</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>187</b>
Denali	21	7	5	7	2	6	4	5
Fairbanks North Star **	1,003	315	449	435	245	292	150	155
Southeast Fairbanks	58	21	32	19	22	18	7	9
Yukon/Koyukuk	38	60	73	45	21	19	12	18
<b>Northern</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>65</b>
Nome *	30	42	27	25	28	40	20	24
North Slope *	39	40	37	35	31	32	17	20
Northwest Arctic *	14	73	22	20	21	29	15	21
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>104</b>
Haines	19	12	10	7	8	3	6	5
Juneau	423	1,046	201	166	113	157	100	49
Ketchikan Gateway	162	86	104	79	45	43	18	20
Prince of Wales	30	33	18	19	5	14	12	11
Sitka *	76	103	29	20	28	25	16	10
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	19	33	11	6	6	8	4	4
Wrangell-Petersburg	80	101	41	37	25	19	19	5
Yakutat	3	8	3	3	1	0	2	0
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>85</b>
Aleutians East	9	8	6	4	3	5	5	0
Aleutians West	17	14	7	11	7	5	4	3
Bethel *	53	43	94	89	100	93	19	46
Bristol Bay	8	7	4	2	3	1	2	1
Dillingham *	14	18	20	20	10	18	3	10
Lake and Peninsula	13	2	24	10	7	5	4	5
Wade Hampton *	12	16	42	29	25	79	12	20
<b>Unknown (299)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Unknown (999)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>% of Total Discharges ****</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>

Source: Rarig, Alice. (2007). Personal communication, re Alaska hospital discharge data (3/19/07) From: Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System, Health Planning and Systems Development, Alaska DHSS.

\* Area is served by a Tribally Managed Hospital not yet reporting to the Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System

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\*\*\*\* Total discharges for 2001-2005 equal 259, 373.

Note: Not all hospitals in Alaska participated in the discharge report program during this reporting period.

**Table 2.260**  
**Other Diagnostic Groups by Place of Residence—Annual Rate, 2001-2005**

Area	Endocrine, Nutrition, Metabolic	Mental Disorder	Skin, and Subcutaneous Tissue	Infectious, Parasitic Disorder	Nervous System Disorder	Perinatal Conditions	Blood and Blood-forming Organs	Congenital Anomalies
<b>National (2000)</b>	52.3	77.2	18.5	28.3	16.9	5.6	14.1	5.9
<b>Statewide (2001-2005)</b>	24.9	24.9	12.4	11.5	8.0	6.5	5.4	3.5
<b>Anchorage/Mat-Su</b>	28.8	27.8	13.4	12.9	8.7	5.5	6.2	3.3
Anchorage	29.3	29.1	14.3	12.8	8.7	5.4	6.4	3.3
Matanuska-Susitna	26.6	22.7	9.6	13.5	8.5	6.0	5.5	3.6
<b>Gulf Coast</b>	26.9	32.0	11.8	11.4	9.8	6.2	6.5	3.3
Kenai Peninsula	30.0	34.5	13.3	11.5	11.1	6.4	6.7	3.9
Kodiak Island	20.0	25.6	9.0	9.8	5.8	7.7	5.2	2.6
Valdez-Cordova	20.7	28.2	8.2	13.3	8.8	3.7	7.6	1.8
<b>Interior</b>	23.2	8.4	11.6	10.5	6.0	7.0	3.6	3.9
Denali	21.9	7.3	5.2	7.3	2.1	6.3	4.2	5.2
Fairbanks North Star **	24.4	7.7	10.9	10.6	6.0	7.1	3.6	3.8
Southeast Fairbanks	19.6	7.1	10.8	6.4	7.4	6.1	2.4	3.0
Yukon/Koyukuk	12.0	18.9	23.0	14.2	6.6	6.0	3.8	5.7
<b>Northern</b>	6.9	13.0	7.2	6.7	6.7	8.5	4.4	5.4
Nome *	6.4	9.0	5.8	5.3	6.0	8.5	4.3	5.1
North Slope *	10.8	11.1	10.2	9.7	8.6	8.8	4.7	5.5
Northwest Arctic *	3.8	20.0	6.0	5.5	5.8	7.9	4.1	5.8
<b>Southeast</b>	22.6	39.6	11.6	9.4	6.4	7.5	4.9	2.9
Haines	16.3	10.3	8.6	6.0	6.9	2.6	5.2	4.3
Juneau	27.0	66.9	12.9	10.6	7.2	10.0	6.4	3.1
Ketchikan Gateway	23.9	12.7	15.4	11.7	6.6	6.3	2.7	3.0
Prince of Wales	10.7	11.8	6.4	6.8	1.8	5.0	4.3	3.9
Sitka *	17.1	23.2	6.5	4.5	6.3	5.6	3.6	2.2
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	12.0	20.9	7.0	3.8	3.8	5.1	2.5	2.5
Wrangell-Petersburg	25.3	31.9	12.9	11.7	7.9	6.0	6.0	1.6
Yakutat	8.7	23.2	8.7	8.7	2.9	0.0	5.8	0.0
<b>Southwest</b>	6.3	5.4	9.9	8.3	7.8	10.3	2.5	4.3
Aleutians East	6.7	5.9	4.4	3.0	2.2	3.7	3.7	0.0
Aleutians West	6.3	5.2	2.6	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.1
Bethel *	6.3	5.1	11.2	10.6	11.9	11.1	2.3	5.5
Bristol Bay	14.5	12.7	7.2	3.6	5.4	1.8	3.6	1.8
Dillingham *	5.7	7.3	8.1	8.1	4.1	7.3	1.2	4.1
Lake and Peninsula	16.0	2.5	29.5	12.3	8.6	6.1	4.9	6.1
Wade Hampton *	3.2	4.3	11.4	7.8	6.8	21.4	3.2	5.4

Source: Rarig, Alice. (2007). Personal communication, re Alaska hospital discharge data (3/19/07). From: Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System, Health Planning and Systems Development, Alaska DHSS.

Note: Not all hospitals in Alaska participated in the discharge report program during this reporting period.

Rate is per population 10,000

\* Area is served by a Tribally Managed Hospital not yet reporting to the Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System

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**Table 2.270**  
**Other Diagnostic Groups by Place of Residence—Average Length of Stay, 2001-2005**

Region/Census Area	Endocrine, Nutrition, Metabolic	Mental Disorder	Skin, and Subcutaneous Tissue	Infectious, Parasitic Disorder	Nervous System Disorder	Perinatal Conditions	Blood and Blood-forming Organs	Congenital Anomalies
<i>National (2000) ***</i>	4.5	7.3	5.5	6.3	4.8	10.1	4.4	5.7
<i>Statewide (2001-2005)</i>	4.7	7.4	5.9	7.0	5.7	9.3	4.4	5.8
<i>Anchorage/Mat-Su</i>								
Anchorage	4.9	7.9	6.5	7.3	6.1	9.9	4.4	5.1
Matanuska-Susitna	4.5	7.7	5.2	5.4	4.1	8.2	4.0	6.9
<i>Gulf Coast</i>								
Kenai Peninsula	4.3	5.4	4.6	5.4	5.0	7.6	4.4	5.7
Kodiak Island	3.8	4.1	4.2	5.0	4.0	6.2	4.4	3.8
Valdez-Cordova	5.6	5.6	4.7	4.6	11.7	6.5	3.8	6.9
<i>Interior</i>								
Denali	5.3	8.4	5.0	5.9	3.0	7.0	9.0	4.0
Fairbanks North Star **	4.5	5.9	5.7	6.5	6.3	9.1	4.4	5.7
Southeast Fairbanks	5.3	9.1	7.0	9.1	7.0	6.4	3.7	3.2
Yukon/Koyukuk	5.9	4.1	4.1	6.4	4.0	9.4	2.8	7.7
<i>Northern</i>								
Nome *	11.3	10.4	9.7	16.5	5.8	19.2	4.5	10.5
North Slope *	5.6	11.7	7.3	8.3	5.1	20.4	4.9	4.7
Northwest Arctic *	4.6	11.6	7.0	6.8	4.6	11.4	5.5	11.4
<i>Southeast</i>								
Haines	4.7	11.3	3.1	3.6	2.1	2.0	2.3	3.6
Juneau	3.5	8.4	4.4	6.1	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.1
Ketchikan Gateway	3.3	7.7	3.8	4.9	6.5	3.7	2.5	3.3
Prince of Wales	5.8	10.4	3.4	10.2	4.2	5.3	2.8	5.0
Sitka *	4.0	6.5	5.5	6.9	4.9	4.4	2.3	5.8
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	6.5	10.0	10.1	10.8	4.3	14.8	2.5	2.3
Wrangell-Petersburg	3.9	4.6	4.4	5.2	3.6	2.5	4.0	4.0
Yakutat	6.0	17.6	4.3	21.3	1.0	-	3.0	-
<i>Southwest</i>								
Aleutians East	10.3	5.6	9.3	10.0	13.0	4.8	7.2	-
Aleutians West	5.9	7.5	8.7	10.5	4.1	15.4	3.3	4.7
Bethel *	7.9	8.0	6.6	14.1	6.0	13.8	3.4	8.4
Bristol Bay	4.1	9.9	11.3	9.0	6.7	1.0	2.0	4.0
Dillingham *	5.6	9.8	8.9	13.6	6.9	16.3	13.7	7.0
Lake and Peninsula	3.9	1.0	6.4	7.9	9.6	3.2	4.0	10.8
Wade Hampton *	5.8	6.2	7.0	15.6	8.9	13.5	7.5	9.3

Source: Rarig, Alice. (2007). Personal communication, re Alaska hospital discharge data (3/19/07). From: Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System, Health Planning and Systems Development, Alaska DHSS.

Note: Not all hospitals in Alaska participated in the discharge report program during this reporting period. Length of stay is measured in days.

\* Area is served by a Tribally Managed Hospital not yet reporting to the Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System

\*\* Area is served by a military hospital not yet reporting to the Alaska Hospital Discharge Data System

\*\*\* Average length of stay for discharges from short-stay hospitals, by age and first-listed diagnosis: United States, 2000 US DHHS Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital and Health Statistics Series 13, Number 153, National Hospital Discharge Survey 2000, Annual Summary with Detailed Diagnosis and Procedure Data, November 2002

**Table 2.290**  
**Hospitalization Due to Injury, Fatal and Non-fatal, by Place of Occurrence and Residence\*, 2000-2004**

Region	Place of Occurrence*			Place of Residence*			Place of Hospitalization		
	Fatal **	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal **	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal **	Non-Fatal	Total
<i>Statewide Total</i>	646	24,026	24,672	634	23,206	23,840	646	24,144	24,790
<i>Anchorage-Mat-Su</i>	332	9,622	9,954	322	9,657	9,979	386	12,450	12,836
<i>Gulf Coast</i>	93	3,097	3,190	82	2,720	2,802	75	2,552	2,627
<i>Interior</i>	92	3,394	3,486	93	3,365	3,458	81	3,346	3,427
<i>Northern</i>	35	1,905	1,940	38	1,862	1,900	29	1,327	1,356
<i>Southeast</i>	57	3,277	3,334	50	2,886	2,936	53	3,119	3,172
<i>Southwest</i>	30	2,271	2,301	31	2,148	2,179	22	1,349	1,371
<i>Out-of-State</i>	0	118	118	12	938	950	-	-	-
<i>Unknown</i>	7	460	467	18	568	586	-	1	1

Source: Walden, Stephanie. (2007) Personal communication, re: 2000-2004 hospital-admitted injuries (3/16/07). From: Alaska Trauma Registry, Sec. Injury Prevention and EMS, Division of Public Health, Alaska DHSS.

\* Place of Residence and Place of Occurrence information is incomplete so totals differ from the "place of hospitalization"

\*\* FataIs include only deaths that occurred in a hospital.

For further information: [http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/ipems/injury\\_prevention/default.htm](http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/ipems/injury_prevention/default.htm)

**Table 2.300**

**Leading Causes of Non-Fatal Injury Requiring Hospitalization, by Age Group, 2000-2004**

											AGE GROUPS
RANK	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	All Ages
1	Falls 71	Falls 234	Falls 284	Falls 340	Suicide/ Attempt 1176	Suicide/ Attempt 657	Falls 1056	Falls 1245	Falls 1038	Falls 2486	Falls 7901
2	Assault 32	Poisoning 115	Bicycle 87	ATV 138	MV Traffic Occupant 797	Falls 575	Suicide/ Attempt 664	MV Traffic Occupant 357	MV Traffic Occupant 197	MV Traffic Occupant 231	Suicide/ Attempt 3106
3	Swallowing Object 17	Burn 57	Falls / Playground 79	Suicide/ Attempt 135	Falls 572	MV Traffic Occupant 439	MV Traffic Occupant 458	Suicide/ Attempt 340	Suicide/ Attempt 92	Water Transport 40	MV Traffic Occupant 2657
4	Burn 14	Swallowing Object 48	MV Traffic Occupant 60	Bicycle 127	Assault 513	Assault 368	Assault 404	Assault 247	Cut 42	Suicide/ Attempt 36	Assault 1662
5	Poisoning 13	Pedestrian 39	Pedestrian 39	Sports 111	ATV 245	Snowmachine 167	Cut 134	Cut 95	Snowmachine 41	Pedestrian 26	Snowmachine 762
6	MV Traffic Occupant 12	MV Traffic Occupant 30	ATV 27	MV Traffic Occupant 76	Snowmachine 243	Cut 119	Snowmachine 120	Snowmachine 84	Water Transport 38	ATV 25	ATV 729
										Snowmachine 25	
7	Suffocation 10	Dogbite 29	Dogbite 23 Sledding 23	Snowmachine 67	Sports 193	ATV 99	ATV 94	Pedestrian 72	ATV 35	Machinery 21	Cut 614
8		Suffocation 24	Sports 20	Poisoning 44	Cut 131	Sports 91	Sports 87	Bicycle 71	Machinery 33	Assault 20	Bicycle 559
										Cut 20	
										Fire/Flame 20	
9		Fall/ Playground 20	Cut 17	Cut 37	Poisoning 108	Bicycle 58	Pedestrian 76	Machinery 60	Assault 32	Animal 18	Sports 558
10		Cut 18	Burn 13	Pedestrian 33	Bicycle 97	Pedestrian 51	Bicycle 75	ATV 59	Pedestrian 30	Burn 14	Pedestrian 422
			Poisoning 13							Frostbite/ Hypothermia 14	

Source: Walden, Stephanie. (2007). Personal communication, re: 2000-2004 hospital-admitted injuries (3/16/07) From: Alaska Trauma Registry, Sec. Injury Prevention and EMS, Division Public Health, Alaska DHSS.

Note: Rates are per 100,000 Population.

For further information: [http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/ipems/injury\\_prevention/default.htm](http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/ipems/injury_prevention/default.htm)

**Table 2.310**  
**Leading Causes of Non-Fatal Injury Requiring Hospitalization, 2000-2004**

RANK	Aleutian- Pribilof	Bristol Bay	Copper River/PWS	Fairbanks NSB	Kenai Peninsula	Kodiak Island	Matanuska Susitna
1	Falls 54	Falls 148	Falls 163	Falls 837	Falls 726	Falls 111	Falls 639
2	Assault 17	Suicide/ Attempt 60	MV Traffic Occupant 73	Suicide/ Attempt 398	MV Traffic Occupant 345	Suicide/ Attempt 54	MV Traffic Occupant 416
3	ATV 10	ATV 52	Suicide/ Attempt 34	MV Traffic Occupant 284	Suicide/ Attempt 192	MV Traffic Occupant 40	Suicide/ Attempt 199
4	Water Transport 9	Assault 43	Assault 17	Assault 158	Assault 72	Assault 29	ATV 97
5	Suicide/ Attempt 7	Snowmachine 31	ATV 16 Snowmachine 16	Sports 91	Sports 54	ATV 24	Snowmachine 80
6	MV Traffic Occupant 5	MV Traffic Occupant 25	Machinery 13	Snowmachine 90	ATV 42 Snowmachine 42	Cut 13	Assault 55
7		Cut 19	Cut 12	Bicycle 68	Cut 39	Sports 12 Water Transport 12	Cut 49
8		Poisoning 16	Water Transport 10	Cut 59	Machinery 30	Bicycle 11	Bicycle 45
9		Pedestrian 11	Sports 9	ATV 55	Poisoning 29	Burns 8	Machinery 44
10		Machinery 10 Sports 10 Water Transport 10	Bicycle 5 Near Drown 5 Pedestrian 5 Poisoning 5	Burns 37	Bicycle 24	Poisoning 6	Sports 39
Rate/ 100,000	347.7	1361.5	881.4	614.0	753.1	553.8	646.0

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**Table 2.310 (cont.)  
Leading Causes of Non-Fatal Injury Requiring Hospitalization, 2000-2004**

RANK	Municipality of Anchorage	North Slope	Northwest Arctic	Norton Sound	Rural Interior	South-East Alaska	Yukon-Kuskokwim	Totals
1	Falls 2,859	Falls 118	Falls 140	Suicide/ Attempt 193	Falls 195	Falls 1,153	Falls 355	Falls 7,900
2	MV Traffic Occupant 978	Suicide/ Attempt 82	Suicide/ Attempt 136	Falls 181	Suicide/ Attempt 96	Suicide/ Attempt 444	Suicide/ Attempt 253	Suicide/ Attempt 3106
3	Suicide/ Attempt 922	Assault 50	Assault 80	Assault 68	MV Traffic Occupant 88	MV Traffic Occupant 253	Assault 188	MV Traffic Occupant 2658
4	Assault 587	Snowmachine 46	Snowmachine 67	ATV 53	Assault 73	Assault 205	Snowmachine 123	Assault 1662
5	Bicycle 258	ATV 36	ATV 49	Snowmachine 48	Snowmachine 58	Cut 92	ATV 86	Snowmachine 763
6	Sports 190	MV Traffic Occupant 19	Bicycle 11	MV Traffic Occupant 28	ATV 45	Sports 73	Cut 76	ATV 729
7	Cut 177	Cut 16	Poisoning 10	Cut 17	Sports 26	Bicycle 69	Pedestrian 44	Cut 614
8	Pedestrian 176	Pedestrian 14	MV Traffic Occupant 9	Poisoning 16	Cut 23	Water Transport 60	Water Transport 32	Bicycle 559
			Pedestrian 9					
9	Snowmachine 143	Poisoning 13	Cut 7	Bicycle 14	Pedestrian 19	Machinery 42	Poisoning 31	Sports 558
			Hypothermia/ Frostbite 7	Pedestrian 14				
			Sports 7	Sports 14				
10	Poisoning 136	Sports 10	Fire/Flames 5	Fire/Flames 13	Acc. Firearm 18	ATV 41	Bicycle 26	Pedestrian 422
			Machinery 5					
<b>Rate/ 100,000</b>	<b>568.5</b>	<b>1,370.0</b>	<b>1,672.2</b>	<b>1,642.3</b>	<b>1,139.2</b>	<b>805.5</b>	<b>1,255.6</b>	<b>728.0</b>

Source: Walden, Stephanie. (2007). Personal communication, re: 2000-2004 hospital-admitted injuries (3/16/07). From: Alaska Trauma Registry, Sec. Injury Prevention and EMS, Division of Public Health, AK DHSS.

Note: Rates are per 100,000 Population

For further information: [http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/ipems/injury\\_prevention/default.htm](http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/ipems/injury_prevention/default.htm)

**Table 2.320**  
**Infectious Disease, 2004-2005**

Disease Name	Anchorage/Mat-Su		Gulf Coast		Interior		Northern		Southeast		Southwest		Total	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
AIDS	16	6	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	1	2	32	15
Amoebiasis	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	7	3
Botulism	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	2	9
Brucellosis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Campylobacteriosis	36	50	10	15	7	14	0	2	2	7	2	1	57	89
Chlamydial infection	2,037	2,273	214	178	641	637	476	418	250	256	336	592	3,954	4,354
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cryptosporidiosis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cyclosporiasis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Echinococcosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Escherichia coli O157:H7 infection	1	6	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	11
Giardiasis	55	66	12	11	11	12	1	5	16	15	6	1	101	110
Gonorrhea	314	348	15	22	101	94	58	85	13	9	66	42	567	600
Haemophilus influenzae type b, invasive	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	4
Hepatitis A	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Hepatitis B	3	2	5	3	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	8
Hepatitis C*	632	655	133	181	145	164	10	14	99	115	16	32	1,035	1,161
HIV infection (includes AIDS cases above)	34	25	2	4	9	3	0	0	4	6	4	3	73	44
Legionellosis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Leprosy (Hansen disease)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lyme disease	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
Malaria	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	7
Meningitis, Meningococcal	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	2
Meningococcus, invasive, not meningitis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Mumps	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1

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**Table 2.320 (cont.)**  
**Infectious Disease, 2004-2005**

Disease Name	Anchorage/Mat-Su		Gulf Coast		Interior		Northern		Southeast		Southwest		Total	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Paralytic shellfish poisoning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pertussis†	6	80	0	51	1	22	0	2	7	4	0	0	14	159
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psittacosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies (animal)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	9	2	11	4
Rheumatic fever	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rubella	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rubeola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmonellosis	35	33	10	2	17	16	1	3	3	3	2	3	68	60
Shigellosis	2	9	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	13
Syphilis (all stages)	12	13	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	2	2	15	22
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Tuberculosis	15	21	3	5	5	6	2	13	4	1	14	13	43	59
Tularemia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Typhoid fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yersiniosis	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	3
<b>Population Estimates 2005</b>	<b>352,282</b>		<b>74,904</b>		<b>102,005</b>		<b>23,669</b>		<b>70,822</b>		<b>39,979</b>		<b>663,661</b>	

Source: Funk, Beth. (2007). Personal communication, re: infectious diseases in Alaska (4/13/07). Data from: Alaska Epidemiology Bulletin, Epidemiology Sec, Division of Public Health, Alaska DHSS.

\* Includes chronic infections.

† A highly sensitive polymerase chain reaction (PCR) laboratory test for pertussis became available in July 2005.

Note: No cases of the following reportable diseases were reported during the above periods: anthrax, plague, rabies (human), Reye syndrome, and yellow fever. The above figures represent reports for both military and civilian Alaska residents. Due to incomplete reporting, data may not reflect actual incidence. Increased health care provider reporting will result in more accurate statistics.

This table presents incidence data. Cases are included in the year that it was first reported (even if the disease continues into the next year it is only counted once) This data is inherently conservative and should be used with caution when attempting to determine "disease rates". The disease-reporting system is incomplete; it is a passive system, rather than an active surveillance.

For further information: <http://www.epi.hss.state.ak.us/bulletins/catlist.jsp?catttype=Infectious+Disease+Reports>

## Behavioral Health

**Table 2.330**  
**Demographics of Self-Reported Poor Mental Health in Past Month, 2006**

	Sample Size	Number of Days	Confidence Interval 95%
<b>Statewide Total</b>	2,061	3.2	2.7 - 3.8
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	937	2.6	1.8 - 3.5
Female	1,124	3.9	3.3 - 4.5
<b>Race</b>			
Native (any mention)	436	4.7	2.5 - 6.9
Non-Native	1,611	2.9	2.5 - 3.3
<b>Age</b>			
18 - 24	171	4.3	1.8 - 6.7
25 - 34	337	3.1	2.1 - 4.2
35 - 44	408	3.0	2.2 - 3.8
45 - 54	485	2.9	2.2 - 3.6
55 - 64	360	2.5	1.8 - 3.2
65 or older	269	3.6	1.8 - 5.4
<b>Education</b>			
Less than High School	155	6.4	1.5 - 11.3
High School grad or GED	631	3.2	2.5 - 4.0
Some College or Tech School	615	3.5	2.8 - 4.3
College Grad	656	2.3	1.7 - 2.9
<b>Income</b>			
Less than \$15K	155	5.6	3.8 - 7.4
\$15,000 - 24,999	213	3.9	2.2 - 5.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	215	3.7	2.4 - 5.0
\$35,000 - 49,999	292	4.8	2.2 - 7.4
\$50,000 - 74,999	425	2.6	1.9 - 3.4
\$75K+	546	2.1	1.5 - 2.7

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). Health Risks in Alaska among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report. Alaska DHSS. [with 2006 updates from R. Wells, personal communication, 3/22/07].

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.340**  
**Self-Reported Poor Mental Health in Past Month by Region, 2006**

Region	Sample Size	Number with Poor Mental Health	% of Respondents with Poor Mental Health *	Confidence Interval 95%	Mean Number of Days
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>2,061</b>				<b>3.2</b>
0 days		1,369	66%	62.9 - 68.7	
1 - 5 days		384	19%	16.8 - 21.6	
6 - 10 days		91	5%	3.9 - 6.5	
11 - 15 days		85	4%	2.8 - 4.7	
16 - 30 days		132	6%	4.8 - 8.4	
<b>Anchorage and Vicinity</b>	<b>490</b>				<b>3.5</b>
0 days		307	65%	59.8 - 69.6	
1 - 5 days		95	19%	15.7 - 23.6	
6 - 10 days		28	5%	3.4 - 7.7	
11 - 15 days		23	3%	2.2 - 5.2	
16 - 30 days		37	7%	4.8 - 11.2	
<b>Gulf Coast</b>	<b>429</b>				<b>3</b>
0 days		312	72%	66.3 - 76.4	
1 - 5 days		57	12%	9.4 - 16.4	
6 - 10 days		17	5%	2.9 - 8.4	
11 - 15 days		21	6%	3.7 - 10.0	
16 - 30 days		22	5%	2.9 - 7.5	
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>386</b>				<b>3</b>
0 days		248	65%	58.9 - 69.8	
1 - 5 days		84	23%	18.2 - 27.6	
6 - 10 days		12	4%	1.9 - 7.5	
11 - 15 days		15	3%	2.0 - 6.0	
16 - 30 days		27	6%	3.7 - 8.7	
<b>Rural</b>	<b>340</b>				<b>2.4</b>
0 days		231	70%	63.6 - 75.2	
1 - 5 days		67	19%	14.3 - 23.8	
6 - 10 days		15	5%	2.8 - 9.6	
11 - 15 days		9	3%	1.2 - 5.1	
16 - 30 days		18	4%	2.2 - 6.9	
<b>Fairbanks and Vicinity</b>	<b>416</b>				<b>3.2</b>
0 days		271	63%	57.8 - 68.6	
1 - 5 days		81	21%	17.0 - 26.7	
6 - 10 days		19	6%	3.5 - 9.1	
11 - 15 days		17	3%	2.0 - 5.9	
16 - 30 days		28	6%	4.0 - 8.9	

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). Health Risks in Alaska among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report. Alaska DHSS. [with 2006 updates from R. Wells, personal communication, 3/22/07]

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.350**  
**Demographics for Heavy Drinkers, Statewide, 2005-2006**

	2005				2006			
	Sample Size	Heavy Drinkers	% Heavy Drinkers*	Confidence Interval 95%	Sample size	Heavy Drinkers	% Heavy Drinkers *	Confidence Interval 95%
<b>Statewide Total</b>	2,730	132	5%	3.9 - 6.6	2,019	116	6%	4.6 - 7.5
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	1,255	64	6%	4.0 - 8.6	909	65	8%	5.6 - 10.7
Female	1,475	68	4%	3.1 - 5.8	1,110	51	4%	2.7 - 5.4
<b>Race</b>								
Native (any mention)	555	29	7%	3.9 - 13.1	423	15	2%	1.3 - 4.2
Non-Native	2,153	102	5%	3.5 - 6.2	1,583	100	7%	5.1 - 8.6
<b>Age</b>								
18 - 24	203	12	7%	3.3 - 16.0	165	7	6%	2.5 - 13.2
25 - 34	453	20	6%	3.5 - 11.5	332	25	8%	5.0 - 14.1
35 - 44	578	35	5%	3.0 - 6.8	400	26	6%	3.4 - 9.1
45 - 54	734	37	4%	2.7 - 7.0	468	31	6%	3.9 - 9.4
55 - 64	422	17	4%	2.4 - 8.1	357	13	3%	1.3 - 6.6
65 or older	323	11	3%	1.4 - 7.6	270	14	6%	3.0 - 12.9
<b>Education</b>								
Less than High School	248	9	3%	1.4 - 6.5	154	5	3%	0.9 - 8.6
High School Grad or GED	850	44	8%	4.9 - 11.4	610	42	7%	4.7 - 10.9
Some College or Tech School	802	39	5%	2.8 - 8.0	600	34	4%	2.4 - 5.9
College Grad	826	40	4%	2.4 - 5.2	652	35	7%	4.7 - 10.9
<b>Income</b>								
Less than \$15K	264	5	4%	1.3 - 11.4	152	4	1%	0.4 - 3.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	364	24	5%	3.1 - 9.4	210	8	6%	2.2 - 16.8
\$25,000 - 34,999	262	12	4%	1.7 - 8.6	204	18	10%	4.9 - 19.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	391	24	7%	3.8 - 12.6	293	19	5%	2.8 - 8.6
\$50,000 - 74,999	518	26	6%	3.1 - 10.4	418	22	6%	3.6 - 10.2
\$75K+	659	30	4%	2.4 - 6.5	534	40	7%	4.6 - 10.1

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). *Health Risks in Alaska among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report*. Alaska DHSS. [with 2006 updates from R. Wells, personal communication, 3/22/07].

\*Percent heavy drinkers are weighted based on actual total population statistics.

Note: Heavy drinkers are defined as those who responded that they consumed more than two drinks per day (for men) and more than one drink per day (for women).

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.360**  
**Heavy Drinkers, by Region, 2005-2006**

Region	2005				2006			
	Sample size	Heavy Drinkers	% Heavy Drinkers *	Confidence Interval 99%	Sample size	Heavy Drinkers	% Heavy Drinkers *	Confidence Interval 99%
<b><i>Anchorage and Vicinity</i></b>	594	29	6%	3.7 - 8.4	478	29	6%	3.9 - 8.7
Male	248	13	7%	3.7 - 12.1	199	17	8%	4.8 - 13.4
Female	346	16	4%	2.6 - 7.2	279	12	3%	1.8 - 6.2
<b><i>Gulf Coast</i></b>	579	32	5%	3.6 - 8.0	397	24	6%	3.6 - 9.7
Male	269	18	6%	3.9 - 10.7	178	12	8%	3.9 - 14.6
Female	310	14	4%	2.3 - 7.7	219	12	4%	2.3 - 7.3
<b><i>Southeast</i></b>	548	27	5%	3.0 - 7.1	373	24	8%	5.7 - 12.3
Male	252	12	5%	2.6 - 9.4	170	19	10%	6.0 - 15.5
Female	296	15	4%	2.5 - 7.2	203	13	7%	3.7 - 13.1
<b><i>Rural</i></b>	493	22	4%	2.3 - 6.0	329	9	3%	1.3 - 5.6
Male	253	7	3%	1.3 - 6.7	151	5	3%	1.4 - 8.6
Female	240	15	5%	2.6 - 8.1	178	4	2%	0.7 - 5.3
<b><i>Fairbanks and Vicinity</i></b>	516	22	4%	2.7 - 6.7	418	22	6%	3.6 - 9.9
Male	233	14	5%	2.8 - 8.7	199	12	8%	4.1 - 15.3
Female	283	8	3%	1.6 - 7.3	219	10	4%	1.9 - 7.2

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). Health Risks in Alaska among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report. Alaska DHSS. [with 2006 updates from R. Wells, personal communication, 3/22/07].

\*Percent heavy drinkers are weighted based on actual total population statistics.

Note: Heavy drinkers are defined as those who responded that they consumed more than two drinks per day (for men) and more than one drink per day (for women).

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.370**  
**Demographics for Binge Drinkers, Statewide, 2005-2006**

	2005				2006			
	Sample Size	Binge Drinkers	% Binge Drinkers *	Confidence Interval 95%	Sample Size	Binge Drinkers	% Binge Drinkers *	Confidence Interval 95%
<b>Statewide Total</b>	2,766	433	18%	15.3 - 20.0	2,027	325	17%	14.5 - 19.2
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	1,269	291	25%	21.2 - 29.1	911	202	21%	17.8 - 25.2
Female	1,497	142	10%	7.8 - 12.0	1116	123	12%	9.4 - 15.0
<b>Race</b>								
Native (any mention)	574	115	21%	16.1 - 26.6	427	71	15%	10.8 - 19.3
Non-Native	2,170	315	17%	14.3 - 19.6	1,587	253	17%	14.7 - 20.1
<b>Age</b>								
18 - 24	209	61	31%	21.2 - 41.8	169	32	22%	14.6 - 31.7
25 - 34	459	96	23%	18.3 - 29.5	330	102	34%	27.5 - 41.6
35 - 44	585	109	17%	13.7 - 21.8	404	77	17%	13.3 - 22.5
45 - 54	736	103	14%	10.3 - 17.5	468	66	12%	8.8 - 16.7
55 - 64	428	45	12%	8.0 - 16.2	359	32	5%	3.5 - 7.8
65 or older	331	18	5%	2.7 - 9.8	270	16	5%	2.5 - 9.0
<b>Education</b>								
Less than High School	253	47	17%	11.3 - 25.6	158	19	13%	6.3 - 25.7
High School Grad or GED	862	170	21%	17.2 - 25.4	610	119	20%	15.6 - 24.4
Some College or Tech School	815	123	19%	14.3 - 24.7	603	89	15%	11.7 - 20.2
College Grad	832	93	12%	9.6 - 16.0	653	98	16%	12.5 - 20.4
<b>Income</b>								
Less than \$15K	273	44	19%	12.5 - 28.3	154	20	15%	7.1 - 29.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	363	57	17%	10.3 - 27.7	209	19	9%	4.4 - 17.3
\$25,000 - 34,999	269	39	13%	8.7 - 18.9	206	41	25%	16.8 - 35.9
\$35,000 - 49,999	395	69	23%	16.4 - 30.8	292	51	18%	12.4 - 26.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	518	72	16%	11.8 - 22.2	420	84	23%	17.8 - 29.0
\$75K+	667	115	17%	13.5 - 21.0	536	92	15%	11.9 - 19.4

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). Health Risks in Alaska among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report. Alaska DHSS. [with 2006 updates from R. Wells, personal communication, 3/22/07].

\* Percent binge drinkers are weighted based on actual total population statistics.

Note: Binge drinking is defined as adults having five or more drinks on one occasion.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.380**  
**Binge Drinkers, by Region, 2005-2006**

Region	2005				2006			
	Sample Size	Binge Drinkers	% Binge Drinkers *	Confidence Interval 99%	Sample Size	Binge Drinkers	% Binge Drinkers *	Confidence Interval 99%
<b><i>Anchorage and Vicinity</i></b>	594	86	17%	13.7 -21.7	479	74	16%	12.7 - 20.4
Male	247	52	25%	18.4 -32.2	200	40	19%	13.7 - 25.7
Female	347	34	10%	7.0 -14.0	279	34	13%	9.2 - 18.7
<b><i>Gulf Coast</i></b>	572	83	15%	12.2 -19.2	356	64	16%	12.7 - 21.2
Male	265	60	22%	16.9 -28.0	151	40	22%	16.2 - 30.0
Female	307	23	8%	5.0 -13.2	205	24	10%	6.3 - 15.0
<b><i>Southeast</i></b>	553	81	17%	13.3 -20.8	376	64	20%	15.5 - 25.0
Male	256	60	25%	19.6 -32.2	170	43	26%	18.9 - 34.3
Female	297	21	8%	4.7 -11.9	206	29	14%	9.1 - 20.0
<b><i>Rural</i></b>	504	89	18%	14.3 -22.1	333	55	16%	11.8 - 20.8
Male	259	54	22%	16.9 -28.7	152	33	19%	13.0 - 26.9
Female	245	35	12%	8.6 -17.7	181	22	12%	7.6 - 18.7
<b><i>Fairbanks and Vicinity</i></b>	523	84	19%	14.9 -23.4	419	60	17%	13.1 - 22.2
Male	234	60	28%	21.9 -36.0	198	46	27%	20.0 - 35.2
Female	289	24	8%	5.3 -12.6	221	14	7%	3.8 - 11.6

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). Health Risks in Alaska among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report. Alaska DHSS. [with 2006 updates from R. Wells, personal communication, 3/22/07].

\* Percent binge drinkers are weighted based on actual total population statistics.

Note: Binge drinking is defined as adults having five or more drinks on one occasion.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.390**  
**Mental Health Clientele by Setting, Age Group, and Sex, SFY 2005**

<i>Service Setting</i>	Age 0-17		Age 18-20		Age 21-64		Age 65 and older		Age not available		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Community Mental Health Programs	2,558	3,228	164	130	1,990	1,170	53	21	3	5	9,322
State Psychiatric Hospitals	94	111	59	96	503	571	12	7	-	-	1,453
Other Psychiatric Inpatient Settings	324	360	18	7	121	41	4	1	-	-	876
Residential Treatment Centers for Children	421	572	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,009
<b><i>Service Episodes</i></b>											
Total Number of service episodes in year *	3,397	4,271	247	243	2,614	1,782	69	29	3	5	12,660

Source: Findley, Jean. (2007). Personal communication re: 2005 total population receiving mental health services (3/14/07), HPSD, Alaska DHSS. From: CMHS FY 2005 Uniform Reporting System, Basic Table 3A and B; Div Behavioral Health, Alaska DHSS.

\* Duplicate count is possible due to use patterns

Notes:

The table provides a profile of clients who received public-funded mental health services in community mental health settings, in state psychiatric hospitals, in other psychiatric inpatient settings, and residential treatment centers for children.

Clients can be duplicated between rows (e.g. the same client may be served in both state psychiatric hospitals and community mental health centers during the same year and would be reported in counts for both rows). Corroboration of this data was not provided by the Alaska Division of Behavioral Health. Caution is advised when interpreting the data.

**Table 2.400**  
**Behavioral Health Services, by Type, by Population, SFY 2006**

<b><i>Mental Health Services</i></b>	
Adults	11,761*
Children	8,392 *
Psychiatric Emergency	45,145**
Psychotropic Medications Caseload	4,000 per month of total Alaska Medicaid-eligible population of 96,000 ***
<b><i>Substance Abuse Services</i></b>	
Adults	4,118*
Youth	1,282*
Pregnant Women	156*
Number Successfully Completing Treatment	2,204**
Diagnosed with Co-occurring Disorder	2,950**

Source: State of Alaska, DHSS, FY 2008 Budget Overview, (reported 1/25/07), pg. 79

\* 2006 Community Mental Health Services or Substance Abuse Block Grants

\*\* FY 2006 Quarterly Reports

\*\*\* Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS) Data 2006 -- The vast majority of prescribers were not among our grantees.

For further information:

[http://hss.state.ak.us/das/budget/pdfs/DHSS\\_FY08\\_OVERVIEW\\_FINAL\\_01-25-07.pdf](http://hss.state.ak.us/das/budget/pdfs/DHSS_FY08_OVERVIEW_FINAL_01-25-07.pdf)

**Table 2.420**  
**Behavioral Health—In-State and Out-of-State RPTC Placements for Youth and Related Medicaid Expense by Year**

	SFYs								
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Out-of-State</b>									
RPTC Placements *	83	149	247	429	536	637	749	711	743
Custody	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,949,086	\$3,807,682	\$4,750,807
Non-Custody	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$34,844,953	\$34,395,025	\$35,258,084
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$37,794,039	\$38,202,707	\$40,008,891
Average Medicaid Cost per RPTC Placement	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$50,459	\$53,731	\$53,848
<b>In-State</b>									
RPTC Placements *	139	217	221	211	208	215	216	291	290
Custody	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,102,277	\$3,809,456	\$4,286,893
Non-Custody	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,429,806	\$10,003,184	\$10,010,219
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$11,532,083	\$13,812,640	\$14,297,112
Average Medicaid Cost per RPTC Placement	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$53,389	\$47,466	\$49,300
<b>Total</b>									
RPTC Placements *	222	366	468	640	744	852	965	1,002	1,033
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$49,326,122	\$52,015,347	\$54,306,003
Average Medicaid Cost per RPTC Placement	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$51,115	\$51,912	\$52,571

Source: Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Behavioral Health, Policy and Planning Unit - Bring the Kids Home Initiative (February, 2007 Quarterly Meeting)

\*Recipient counts are distinct. A distinct count considers a record only once regardless of frequency. In-State and Out-of-State figures do not account for crossovers. Crossovers are defined as children moving between In-State and Out-of-State RPTC care, and/or In- and Out-of-State custody within the state fiscal year. Counts do not represent the number of children Out-of-State at any given time, but rather represent the total number of children who received RPTC care during a state fiscal year.

Note: RPTC=Residential Psychiatric Treatment Centers

For further information: Policy & Planning Unit. (2007). Data derived from "Bring the Kids Home" - Quarterly Meeting (Feb 13, 2007). Division of Behavioral Health, Alaska DHSS, pg 1-2.

For further information: [http://www.mhtrust.org/documents/BTKH%20SFY%20'06%20Data%20\(2.07%20Quarterly%20Mtg\).doc](http://www.mhtrust.org/documents/BTKH%20SFY%20'06%20Data%20(2.07%20Quarterly%20Mtg).doc)

**Table 2.430**  
**Residential Psychiatric Treatment Centers, Placement of Youth: Out-of-State,**  
**by Region of Origin (SFY 2004-2006)**

Region/Census Areas	2004	2005	2006
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>743</b>
<b>Anchorage/Mat-Su</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>409</b>
Anchorage	355	296	322
Matanuska-Susitna	76	86	87
<b>Gulf Coast</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>104</b>
Kenai Peninsula	53	60	71
Kodiak Island	18	15	18
Valdez	9	7	15
<b>Interior</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>88</b>
Denali	0	0	2
Fairbanks North Star	74	74	78
Southeast Fairbanks	2	4	1
Yukon-Koyukuk	8	11	7
<b>Northern</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>35</b>
Nome	10	11	13
North Slope	12	20	16
Northwest Arctic	17	15	6
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>
Haines	0	1	1
Juneau	40	37	41
Ketchikan Gateway	7	7	8
Prince of Wales	11	7	7
Sitka	5	4	5
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	1	2	0
Wrangell-Petersburg	8	4	2
Yakutat	0	1	0
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>25</b>
Aleutians East	1	1	1
Aleutians West	0	2	1
Bethel	16	14	11
Bristol Bay	0	4	0
Dillingham	5	4	4
Lake and Peninsula	2	0	2
Wade Hampton	7	7	6
<b>Unknown Residence</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>

Source: Policy and Planning Unit. (2007). Data derived from "Bring the Kids Home" - Quarterly Meeting (Feb 13, 2007). Division of Behavioral Health, Alaska DHSS, pg. 7.

Note: All children and adolescents listed were put in out-of-state placement, at state expense. Includes all out-of-state Residential & Psychiatric Treatment Centers (RPTC's)

For further information:

[http://www.mhtrust.org/documents/BTKH%20SFY%2006%20Data%20\(2.07%20Quarterly%20Mtg\).doc](http://www.mhtrust.org/documents/BTKH%20SFY%2006%20Data%20(2.07%20Quarterly%20Mtg).doc)

## Health Promotion and Prevention

**Table 2.440**  
**Demographics of Smokers, Statewide. 2004-2005**

	2004				2005			
	Sample Size	Smokers	% Smokers *	Confidence Interval 95%	Sample Size	Smokers	% Smokers *	Confidence Interval 95%
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>2,639</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>22.5 - 27.3</b>	<b>2,797</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>22.6 - 27.5</b>
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	1,219	341	26%	22.8 - 30.0	1,293	346	28%	24.1 - 31.8
Female	1,420	369	23%	20.4 - 26.5	1,504	349	22%	19.1 - 24.9
<b>Race</b>								
Native (any mention)	597	255	43%	36.9 - 48.7	591	251	45%	39.5 - 51.1
Non-Native	2,022	449	21%	19.0 - 24.1	2,184	438	21%	18.5 - 23.9
<b>Age</b>								
18 - 24	230	71	23%	17.0 - 31.2	215	65	32%	23.2 - 42.6
25 - 34	499	160	31%	25.0 - 36.9	461	132	28%	22.5 - 33.9
35 - 44	557	171	29%	24.3 - 35.0	596	172	28%	23.0 - 33.0
45 - 54	642	175	25%	20.5 - 29.9	743	189	26%	21.1 - 30.5
55 - 64	420	92	19%	14.4 - 25.1	429	89	17%	12.9 - 21.5
65 or older	270	36	12%	7.5 - 19.9	334	44	14%	9.2 - 20.2
<b>Education</b>								
Less than High School	255	116	40%	31.8 - 49.5	264	120	50%	40.0 - 60.3
High School grad or GED	835	287	34%	29.5 - 39.1	880	305	36%	31.5 - 40.9
Some College or Tech School	778	219	26%	22.1 - 30.8	819	188	22%	17.8 - 26.6
College Grad	762	86	9%	7.0 - 12.3	829	81	8%	6.1 - 10.9
<b>Income</b>								
Less than \$15K	250	118	49%	40.1 - 58.1	276	115	47%	37.8 - 56.6
\$15,000 - 24,999	363	129	32%	24.9 - 39.1	372	139	34%	27.4 - 41.9
\$25,000 - 34,999	306	104	32%	24.4 - 39.9	271	78	29%	21.9 - 37.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	406	101	25%	19.8 - 31.5	399	105	29%	22.7 - 37.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	469	95	20%	14.9 - 25.3	522	88	16%	12.2 - 21.1
\$75K+	585	94	17%	12.8 - 21.5	667	90	13%	10.0 - 17.4

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). Health Risks in Alaska among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report. Alaska DHSS.

\*Percent smokers are weighted based on actual total population statistics.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.450**  
**Smokers by Region, 2004-2005**

Region	2004				2005			
	Sample Size	Smokers	% Smokers*	Confidence Interval 99%	Sample Size	Smokers	% Smokers *	Confidence Interval 99%
<b><i>Anchorage and Vicinity</i></b>	<b>523</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>19.8 - 27.9</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>20.0 - 28.4</b>
Male	224	59	26%	20.0 - 32.5	252	55	26%	20.1 - 33.6
Female	299	67	21%	16.9 - 26.9	347	78	22%	17.1 - 26.9
<b><i>Gulf Coast</i></b>	<b>404</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>22.3 - 30.3</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>16.3 - 23.3</b>
Male	171	65	25%	19.4 - 31.5	273	62	22%	17.5 - 28.4
Female	233	95	27%	22.5 - 32.8	316	61	16%	12.5 - 21.2
<b><i>Southeast</i></b>	<b>461</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>18.7 - 27.7</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>18.6 - 26.5</b>
Male	208	43	23%	17.2 - 30.9	260	58	22%	16.8 - 28.7
Female	253	53	22%	17.1 - 28.7	300	69	22%	17.8 - 28.0
<b><i>Rural</i></b>	<b>559</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>32.8 - 42.0</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>37.0 - 47.2</b>
Male	284	119	42%	35.6 - 48.6	269	119	52%	44.5 - 58.5
Female	275	90	32%	25.7 - 38.2	249	79	30%	24.1 - 36.9
<b><i>Fairbanks and Vicinity</i></b>	<b>532</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>17.5 - 25.1</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>19.0 - 27.8</b>
Male	267	55	20%	15.1 - 25.5	239	52	25%	18.3 - 32.0
Female	265	64	22%	17.4 - 28.3	292	62	22%	16.7 - 27.3

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). Health Risks in Alaska among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report. Alaska DHSS.

\*Percent smokers are weighted based on actual total population statistics.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.460**  
**Demographics for Nutrition, Statewide, 2005**

	2005			
	Sample Size	Good Nutrition	% Good Nutrition *	Confidence Interval 95%
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>22.6 - 27.2</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	1,281	265	21%	17.9 - 24.2
Female	1,492	415	29%	25.8 - 32.4
<b>Race</b>				
Native (any mention)	583	114	22%	17.8 - 27.9
Non-Native	2,168	558	25%	22.7 - 27.9
<b>Age</b>				
18 - 24	216	55	20%	13.8 - 28.0
25 - 34	456	115	29%	23.7 - 35.4
35 - 44	586	122	23%	18.8 - 28.3
45 - 54	739	174	20%	16.8 - 24.7
55 - 64	428	106	26%	21.0 - 32.3
65 or older	328	100	34%	26.7 - 41.4
<b>Education</b>				
Less than High School	254	50	22%	14.7 - 31.2
High School Grad or GED	870	178	21%	17.2 - 24.8
Some College or Tech School	813	204	24%	19.8 - 28.0
College Grad	830	247	31%	27.1 - 35.9
<b>Income</b>				
Less than \$15K	269	49	22%	14.5 - 31.9
\$15,000 - 24,999	367	91	25%	19.1 - 32.8
\$25,000 - 34,999	271	62	25%	18.1 - 32.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	397	98	22%	17.4 - 28.1
\$50,000 - 74,999	521	138	26%	21.4 - 31.9
\$75K+	666	177	28%	23.6 - 33.0

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). Health Risks in Alaska among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report. Alaska DHSS.

\*\*"Percent good nutrition" is weighted based on actual total population (adults).

Note: Good nutrition is defined as consuming 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

For further information:

<http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.470**  
**Nutrition by Region, 2005**

Region	2005			Confidence Interval 95%
	Sample Size	Good Nutrition	% Good Nutrition *	
<b><i>Anchorage and Vicinity</i></b>	<b>594</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>22.7 – 30.5</b>
Male	250	66	23%	17.5 – 28.5
Female	344	104	30%	25.1 – 36.1
<b><i>Gulf Coast</i></b>	<b>586</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>21.3 – 29.4</b>
Male	273	64	22%	16.9 – 27.9
Female	313	84	29%	23.2 – 34.9
<b><i>Southeast</i></b>	<b>554</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>21.5 – 29.6</b>
Male	260	58	22%	16.9 – 28.2
Female	294	86	29%	23.5 – 35.0
<b><i>Rural</i></b>	<b>514</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>16.2 – 24.8</b>
Male	265	46	20%	14.3 – 27.1
Female	249	54	20%	15.5 – 26.5
<b><i>Fairbanks and Vicinity</i></b>	<b>525</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>17.6 – 25.3</b>
Male	233	31	13%	9.2 – 19.1
Female	292	87	30%	24.3 – 35.7

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). Health Risks in Alaska among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report. Alaska DHSS.

\*Percent good nutrition is weighted based on actual total population (adults).

Note: Good nutrition is defined as consuming 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.480**  
**Demographics for Physically Active Alaskans, Statewide, 2005**

	Sample Size	Meet recommendations for moderate and vigorous physical activity			Meet recommendations for vigorous physical activity			Meet recommendations for moderate physical activity			Insufficient activity to meet recommendations for moderate or vigorous physical activity			No moderate or vigorous physical activity		
		Number	%*	95% CI	Number	%*	95% CI	Number	%*	95% CI	Number	%*	95% CI	Number	%*	95% CI
Gender																
Male	1,205	291	25%	21.3-29.3	172	16%	12.7-19.2	272	22%	18.4-25.1	362	30%	26.3-34.2	108	8%	5.8-9.7
Female	1,407	293	20%	17.3-23.1	149	12%	9.9-14.9	349	24%	20.7-26.7	468	34%	30.8-37.9	148	10%	8.0-12.3
Race																
Native (any mention)	509	105	25%	19.1-31.0	55	11%	7.5-14.6	120	22%	17.5-27.3	151	27%	22.2-32.5	78	16%	11.8-20.9
Non-Native	2,083	472	22%	19.5-25.0	263	15%	12.4-17.1	497	23%	20.3-25.3	676	33%	30.2-36.2	175	7%	6.1-9.1
Age																
18 - 24	201	64	39%	28.8-50.2	25	13%	7.0-22.1	39	14%	9.3-20.8	58	29%	20.6-40.3	15	5%	2.2-9.8
25 - 34	436	117	26%	21.0-32.0	55	17%	12.1-22.8	95	24%	18.9-30.3	134	27%	22.2-32.7	35	6%	3.8-8.8
35 - 44	561	123	20%	15.7-24.2	79	16%	11.7-20.3	127	21%	16.8-26.1	184	34%	28.6-39.3	48	10%	6.8-14.5
45 - 54	707	158	18%	14.6-22.2	91	15%	11.8-20.1	178	23%	19.2-28.1	228	36%	31.0-41.8	52	7%	4.8-9.8
55 - 64	393	76	19%	14.9-25.0	47	10%	7.4-14.6	96	25%	19.9-31.4	134	37%	30.6-43.8	40	8%	5.5-11.3
65 or over	298	42	14%	9.0-19.7	23	9%	5.3-15.0	79	29%	21.9-36.7	90	26%	19.9-33.8	64	22%	16.4-30.0

Table continued on next page

**Table 2.480 (cont.)  
Demographics for Physically Active Alaskans, Statewide, 2005**

	Sample Size	Meet recommendations for moderate and vigorous physical activity			Meet recommendations for vigorous physical activity			Meet recommendations for moderate physical activity			Insufficient activity to meet recommendations for moderate or vigorous physical activity			No moderate or vigorous physical activity		
		Number	%*	95% CI	Number	%*	95% CI	Number	%*	95% CI	Number	%*	95% CI	Number	%*	95% CI
<b>Education</b>																
Less than H.S.	219	34	16%	10.1-23.3	25	17%	8.9-28.7	47	16%	10.5-25.0	71	37%	26.3-49.1	42	14%	9.4-21.4
H.S. Grad or GED	805	159	21%	16.9-25.5	94	13%	10.1-17.3	193	23%	19.2-27.4	254	31%	26.6-35.7	105	12%	9.1-15.2
Some College or Tech School	775	192	25%	20.4-31.1	82	12%	8.6-15.6	183	22%	18.0-26.2	251	33%	28.3-38.2	67	8%	5.8-11.2
College Grad	810	198	24%	19.9-27.8	120	16%	13.1-20.4	198	25%	20.8-29.0	253	31%	26.6-35.6	41	4%	3.0-6.6
<b>Income</b>																
Less than \$15K	237	36	15%	9.0-25.0	21	12%	5.9-22.1	48	21%	13.8-30.9	81	32%	23.4-41.7	51	20%	13.6-27.9
\$15,000 - 24,999	346	68	25%	16.9-35.5	30	7%	4.5-11.0	75	22%	16.4-30.0	113	30%	23.4-38.2	60	15%	10.7-20.9
\$25,000 - 34,999	249	52	20%	14.3-27.4	38	20%	13.5-29.1	75	27%	20.7-35.3	64	25%	18.3-32.7	20	7%	4.3-12.8
\$35,000 - 49,999	384	101	26%	19.4-33.6	36	11%	7.0-16.9	97	23%	18.2-29.4	120	32%	25.2-38.8	30	8%	5.0-13.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	507	114	22%	17.1-27.5	82	17%	12.9-22.5	133	26%	20.7-31.4	149	30%	24.3-35.5	29	6%	3.4-9.3
\$75K+	650	163	23%	19.2-27.5	91	17%	12.9-21.6	145	22%	18.1-26.6	221	34%	29.3-39.1	30	4%	2.6-6.2

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). *Health Risks in Alaska among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report*. Alaska DHSS.

\*Percent is weighted based on actual total population statistics.

Note: Moderate activity is defined as adults with 30+ minutes of moderate physical activity five or more days per week. Vigorous physical activity is defined as adults with 20+ minutes three or more days per week.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.490**  
**Alaskans with No Leisure-Time Physical Activity, Statewide Demographics, (2004-2005)**

	2004				2005			
	Sample size	No Activity	% No Activity *	Confidence Interval 95%	Sample size	No Activity	% No Activity *	Confidence Interval 95%
<b>Statewide Total</b>	2,655	569	21%	18.4 - 22.9	2,807	623	21%	19.3 - 23.7
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	1,231	262	20%	16.6 - 23.1	1,299	251	19%	15.8 - 22.0
Female	1,424	307	22%	18.7 - 24.7	1,508	372	24%	21.3 - 27.5
<b>Race</b>								
Native (any mention)	606	175	28%	22.9 - 34.1	595	166	31%	25.3 - 36.5
Non-Native	2,028	390	19%	16.9 - 21.8	2,190	453	20%	17.5 - 22.2
<b>Age</b>								
18 - 24	232	41	16%	10.3 - 24.6	217	40	17%	10.6 - 24.9
25 - 34	501	88	18%	13.3 - 23.8	462	90	21%	15.9 - 26.5
35 - 44	562	103	18%	13.6 - 22.5	597	112	20%	15.8 - 24.6
45 - 54	643	132	19%	15.2 - 23.6	745	154	20%	16.2 - 24.6
55 - 64	423	105	25%	20.0 - 31.8	431	114	24%	18.8 - 29.4
65 or older	272	92	35%	27.4 - 43.4	334	110	34%	27.5 - 42.1
<b>Education</b>								
Less than High School	259	92	30%	22.7 - 37.8	265	103	32%	23.8 - 40.4
High School Grad or GED	843	242	26%	22.2 - 31.0	880	235	26%	22.5 - 30.7
Some College or Tech School	781	140	18%	14.4 - 22.2	822	177	22%	18.3 - 27.1
College Grad	762	91	15%	11.2 - 18.8	834	106	12%	9.1 - 15.2
<b>Income</b>								
Less than \$15K	254	85	29%	22.7 - 37.3	276	101	36%	27.5 - 45.2
\$15,000 - 24,999	365	101	27%	20.3 - 35.0	371	121	30%	23.9 - 37.8
\$25,000 - 34,999	307	57	21%	14.6 - 28.7	273	54	21%	14.7 - 28.3
\$35,000 - 49,999	407	86	24%	18.7 - 31.0	399	83	22%	16.7 - 28.3
\$50,000 - 74,999	468	88	21%	15.9 - 26.9	524	82	15%	11.1 - 19.6
\$75K+	589	67	10%	7.4 - 13.8	671	95	14%	10.9 - 17.9

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). Health Risks in Alaska Among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report. Alaska DHSS.

\*Percent "no activity" were weighted based on actual total population statistics.

Note: Inactive Alaskans are defined as those who have no leisure-time physical activity.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.500**  
**Exercise—No Leisure Time Physical Activity, by Region, 2005**

Region	2005			Confidence Interval 95%
	Sample Size	No Activity	% No Activity *	
<b><i>Anchorage and Vicinity</i></b>	<b>594</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>22.7 - 30.5</b>
Male	250	66	23%	17.5 - 28.5
Female	344	104	30%	25.1 - 36.1
<b><i>Gulf Coast</i></b>	<b>586</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>21.3 - 29.4</b>
Male	273	64	22%	16.9 - 27.9
Female	313	84	29%	23.2 - 34.9
<b><i>Southeast</i></b>	<b>554</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>21.5 - 29.6</b>
Male	260	58	22%	16.9 - 28.2
Female	294	86	29%	23.5 - 35.0
<b><i>Rural</i></b>	<b>514</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>16.2 - 24.8</b>
Male	265	46	20%	14.3 - 27.1
Female	249	54	20%	15.5 - 26.5
<b><i>Fairbanks and Vicinity</i></b>	<b>525</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>17.6 - 25.3</b>
Male	233	31	13%	9.2 - 19.1
Female	292	87	30%	24.3 - 35.7

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). Health Risks in Alaska Among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report. Alaska DHSS.

\*Percent "no activity" were weighted based on actual total population statistics.

Note: Inactive Alaskans are defined as those who have no leisure-time physical activity.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.510**  
**Obesity, Statewide, 2004-2005**

	2004				2005			
	Sample Size	Obese	% Obese*	Confidence Interval 95%	Sample Size	Obese	%Obese*	Confidence Interval 95%
<b>Statewide Total</b>	2,535	633	24%	21.4 - 26.1	2,730	754	27%	25.0 - 29.9
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	1,209	278	22%	18.9 - 25.6	1,291	336	26%	23.0 - 30.2
Female	1,326	355	25%	22.4 - 28.8	1,439	418	28%	25.3 - 31.8
<b>Race</b>								
Native (any mention)	570	164	25%	20.8 - 30.2	575	178	31%	26.2 - 37.0
Non-Native	1,949	466	24%	21.0 - 26.3	2,135	572	27%	24.0 - 29.5
<b>Age</b>								
18 - 24	223	27	12%	6.9 - 20.2	211	31	13%	7.6 - 21.4
25 - 34	484	108	22%	16.8 - 27.4	447	128	27%	21.9 - 33.1
35 - 44	543	138	22%	17.9 - 27.6	579	163	29%	23.7 - 33.9
45 - 54	611	170	29%	24.5 - 34.9	719	202	31%	25.8 - 36.1
55 - 64	406	128	30%	24.3 - 36.5	425	139	34%	27.9 - 40.3
65 or older	258	62	23%	17.0 - 31.4	331	89	29%	22.4 - 36.9
<b>Education</b>								
Less than High School	249	74	29%	21.1 - 39.3	256	72	31%	22.0 - 41.9
High School grad or GED	798	211	26%	21.6 - 30.1	859	252	27%	23.2 - 31.3
Some College or Tech School	745	201	24%	20.4 - 28.8	794	232	28%	23.6 - 32.6
College Grad	738	145	19%	15.4 - 23.4	816	197	26%	21.9 - 30.8
<b>Income</b>								
Less than \$15K	247	66	28%	20.0 - 37.0	272	81	34%	25.3 - 44.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	355	91	25%	19.2 - 32.3	362	112	30%	23.2 - 37.6
\$25,000 - 34,999	296	73	19%	14.3 - 25.9	264	73	30%	22.8 - 38.3
\$35,000 - 49,999	392	93	24%	18.6 - 30.7	393	106	26%	20.4 - 32.4
\$50,000 - 74,999	453	115	27%	21.1 - 32.7	515	131	28%	22.3 - 33.6
\$75K+	579	138	22%	17.6 - 27.0	658	181	25%	21.0 - 29.8

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). Health Risks in Alaska Among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report. Alaska DHSS.

\*Percent obese are weighted based on actual total population statistics.

Note: Obese is defined as adults having body mass index of 30+.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.520**  
**Demographics for Overweight, Statewide, 2004-2005**

	2004				2005			
	Sample size	Over weight	% Over weight*	Confidence Interval 95%	Sample size	Over weight	% Over weight*	Confidence Interval 95%
<b>Statewide Total</b>	2,535	970	39%	36.1 - 41.7	2,730	1,040	37%	34.2 - 39.5
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	1,209	567	46%	42.0 - 50.3	1,291	599	44%	39.8 - 47.9
Female	1,326	403	31%	27.2 - 34.3	1,439	441	29%	25.8 - 32.3
<b>Race</b>								
Native (any mention)	570	231	43%	36.6 - 48.7	575	219	37%	31.1 - 42.7
Non-Native	1,949	730	38%	34.9 - 41.1	2,135	811	37%	33.8 - 39.7
<b>Age</b>								
18 - 24	223	77	35%	26.6 - 43.8	211	70	34%	25.4 - 44.6
25 - 34	484	160	31%	25.1 - 36.9	447	144	32%	26.6 - 38.2
35 - 44	543	210	44%	37.9 - 50.1	579	223	41%	35.4 - 46.6
45 - 54	611	247	41%	35.5 - 46.8	719	295	39%	34.2 - 44.5
55 - 64	406	165	40%	33.7 - 47.0	425	163	36%	29.7 - 41.8
65 or older	258	104	38%	30.1 - 46.6	331	135	37%	30.2 - 44.1
<b>Education</b>								
Less than High School	249	80	33%	24.1 - 43.0	256	100	38%	29.1 - 48.8
High School Grad or GED	798	322	38%	33.2 - 42.9	859	322	35%	30.4 - 39.3
Some College or Tech School	745	278	38%	33.3 - 43.4	794	311	38%	33.3 - 43.7
College Grad	738	288	42%	37.2 - 47.4	816	303	37%	32.2 - 41.3
<b>Income</b>								
Less than \$15K	247	79	29%	21.8 - 36.5	272	103	30%	22.7 - 37.7
\$15,000 - 24,999	355	117	28%	22.0 - 35.5	362	132	34%	26.5 - 41.4
\$25,000 - 34,999	296	112	36%	28.7 - 44.9	264	94	36%	28.0 - 44.4
\$35,000 - 49,999	392	157	40%	33.1 - 46.7	393	144	35%	27.6 - 42.2
\$50,000 - 74,999	453	177	44%	37.4 - 50.4	515	213	39%	33.6 - 45.2
\$75K+	579	244	42%	36.6 - 47.9	658	274	43%	38.4 - 48.7

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). Health Risks in Alaska Among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report. Alaska DHSS.

\*Percent overweight were weighted based on actual total population statistics.

Note: Overweight was defined as adults having body mass index of 25-29.99.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.530**  
**Overweight and Obesity, by Region, 2004-2005**

Region	2004				2005			
	Sample Size	Over weight or Obese	% Over weight or Obese*	Confidence Interval 99%	Sample Size	Over weight or Obese	% Over weight or Obese*	Confidence Interval 99%
<b><i>Anchorage and Vicinity</i></b>	509	309	61%	55.9 - 65.4	583	366	62%	57.6 - 67.0
Male	222	148	65%	58.0 - 72.1	251	178	69%	61.2 - 75.4
Female	287	161	56%	49.5 - 62.0	332	188	56%	49.8 - 61.8
<b><i>Gulf Coast</i></b>	191	346	67%	62.1 - 71.0	577	396	69%	64.0 - 72.8
Male	51	183	79%	72.1 - 84.0	275	211	75%	68.8 - 81.1
Female	140	163	52%	46.3 - 58.5	302	185	61%	54.0 - 66.7
<b><i>Southeast</i></b>	442	346	66%	60.5 - 70.4	546	364	67%	62.4 - 71.3
Male	206	147	70%	62.9 - 77.1	260	183	70%	62.9 - 75.8
Female	236	139	60%	53.3 - 66.8	286	181	64%	57.6 - 70.0
<b><i>Rural</i></b>	537	341	63%	57.7 - 67.1	508	343	66%	60.7 - 70.6
Male	281	178	64%	57.7 - 70.3	269	188	68%	60.2 - 74.3
Female	256	163	60%	53.2 - 66.9	239	155	63%	56.3 - 70.0
<b><i>Fairbanks and Vicinity</i></b>	510	321	63%	58.3 - 67.9	516	325	64%	58.9 - 68.3
Male	266	189	71%	63.7 - 76.8	236	175	74%	67.5 - 80.2
Female	244	132	54%	47.3 - 61.2	280	150	51%	45.0 - 57.7

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). Health Risks in Alaska Among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report. Alaska DHSS.

\*Percent overweight/obese were weighted based on actual total population statistics.

Note: Overweight/obese was defined as adults having body mass index of 25+.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.535**  
**Health Prevention and Promotion—Selected Measures by Fiscal Year, SFY 2001-2006**

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
<b>Solid Waste</b> (% of regulated solid waste facilities that are authorized/permitted)	82%	84%	85%	92%	96%	98%
<b>Public Water Systems</b> (% of population serviced by water systems in compliance)	-	96%	94%	92%	96%	-
<b>Immunizations Given</b> (number of immunization given by public health nursing) *	111,475	111,943	85,888	99,673	81,187	90,197
<b>STD Patients Served</b> (number of STD patients serviced by public health nursing) **	2,660	2,896	4,584	4,739	4,276	4,919
<b>Seat Belt Use</b> (% of properly restrained occupants in a motor vehicle) ***	62.6%	65.8%	78.9%	77.0%	78.4%	-

Source: (1,2) Alaska Div Environmental Health, DEC. (2006). Performance Measures (as of 10/10/2006). (3) Alaska DHSS, Missions & Measures (as of 6/12/07) (4,5) State of Alaska, DHSS, FY 2008 DHSS Budget Overview, pg 227, 253

\*In 2005, the CDC increased its recommendation to a new, six-dose series of vaccinations. As a result, the national rate of fully immunized two-year olds dropped considerably, as did Alaska's rate.

\*\* Source: State of Alaska, DHSS, FY 2008 Budget Overview, pg 227

\*\*\*pg 253 [http://hss.state.ak.us/das/budget/pdfs/DHSS\\_FY08\\_OVERVIEW\\_FINAL\\_01-25-07.pdf](http://hss.state.ak.us/das/budget/pdfs/DHSS_FY08_OVERVIEW_FINAL_01-25-07.pdf)

For further information: (2) <http://www.gov.state.ak.us/omb/results/viewbyfact.php?c=Health> (4,5) [http://hss.state.ak.us/das/budget/pdfs/DHSS\\_FY08\\_OVERVIEW\\_FINAL\\_01-25-07.pdf](http://hss.state.ak.us/das/budget/pdfs/DHSS_FY08_OVERVIEW_FINAL_01-25-07.pdf)

**Table 2.536**  
**Health Prevention and Promotion—Selected Measure, by Calendar Year, 2001-2006**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Child Immunization</b> (% of all two-year olds, 19-35 months, fully immunized)	71.2%	75.3%	79.7%	75.3%	68.1% *	67.3%

Alaska DHSS, Missions & Measures (as of 6/12/07)

\*In 2005, the CDC increased its recommendation to a new, six-dose series of vaccinations. As a result, the national rate of fully immunized two-year olds dropped considerably, as did Alaska's rate.

## Disability and Senior Services

**Table 2.540**  
**People with Disabilities—Limitations on Activity Because of Physical, Mental or Emotional Problems, Statewide, 2005-2006**

	2005				2006			
	Sample size	Limited	% Limited *	Confidence Interval 95%	Sample size	Limited	% Limited *	Confidence Interval 95%
<b>Statewide Total</b>	2,783	549	19%	17.3 - 21.6	2,087	481	21%	18.6 - 23.2
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	1,290	251	21%	17.5 - 24.2	943	214	19%	16.1 - 22.9
Female	1,493	298	18%	15.4 - 20.7	1,144	267	22%	19.4 - 25.7
<b>Race</b>								
Native (any mention)	580	108	19%	14.4 - 23.9	458	106	20%	15.8 - 26.1
Non-Native	2,184	438	19%	17.2 - 22.0	1,614	371	21%	18.3 - 23.5
<b>Age</b>								
18 - 24	215	23	5%	2.9 - 7.5	172	17	7%	3.8 - 12.1
25 - 34	459	51	12%	8.7 - 17.5	345	40	13%	9.2 - 19.3
35 - 44	591	92	20%	15.3 - 25.5	416	68	18%	13.9 - 24.1
45 - 54	742	156	23%	18.9 - 28.7	484	128	26%	21.1 - 31.9
55 - 64	429	128	29%	23.5 - 35.1	364	113	27%	21.3 - 33.8
65 or older	328	97	30%	23.1 - 37.6	274	108	39%	31.8 - 47.0
<b>Education</b>								
Less than High School	257	63	24%	16.5 - 34.4	168	47	21%	14.1 - 29.8
High School grad or GED	872	180	21%	17.6 - 25.8	637	147	20%	16.7 - 24.9
Some College or Tech School	815	168	18%	14.6 - 21.9	620	163	24%	19.8 - 28.8
College Grad	834	138	17%	13.7 - 21.0	657	123	18%	14.4 - 22.4
<b>Income</b>								
Less than \$15K	271	111	40%	31.5 - 50.1	161	78	41%	31.4 - 52.0
\$15,000 - 24,999	368	107	27%	20.8 - 34.7	217	72	28%	20.4 - 37.0
\$25,000 - 34,999	273	53	24%	16.8 - 32.1	216	43	17%	11.7 - 24.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	397	60	14%	10.1 - 19.2	295	67	20%	14.6 - 26.6
\$50,000 - 74,999	521	80	16%	12.0 - 21.2	426	73	19%	14.2 - 24.8
\$75K+	669	93	15%	11.7 - 19.4	547	91	16%	12.4 - 20.1

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). *Health Risks in Alaska Among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report*. Alaska DHSS. [with 2006 updates from R. Wells, personal communication, 4/2/07].

\* Percentages were weighted based on actual total population statistics.

Note: Respondents were asked the following question: "Are you limited in any way, in any activities, because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?"

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.550**  
**People with Disabilities—Limitations on Activity Because of Physical, Mental or Emotional Problems, Regional, 2005-2006**

Region	2005				2006			
	Sample size	Limited	% Limited *	Confidence Interval 95%	Sample size	Limited	% Limited *	Confidence Interval 95%
<b><i>Anchorage and Vicinity</i></b>	<b>597</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>16.8 - 24.2</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>18.1 - 25.8</b>
Male	252	60	24%	18.4 - 30.3	199	44	20%	14.4 - 26.1
Female	345	61	17%	12.7 - 21.4	290	78	24%	19.1 - 29.4
<b><i>Gulf Coast</i></b>	<b>588</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>14.4 - 21.2</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>17.6 - 26.0</b>
Male	274	51	16%	11.8 - 21.3	198	45	19%	14.1 - 25.5
Female	314	66	19%	14.8 - 24.5	233	59	24%	18.5 - 30.8
<b><i>Southeast</i></b>	<b>555</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>14.7 - 22.0</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>18.6 - 27.6</b>
Male	261	49	19%	13.9 - 25.5	176	45	20%	14.9 - 27.2
Female	294	61	17%	13.0 - 21.7	210	53	25%	19.4 - 32.3
<b><i>Rural</i></b>	<b>516</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>11.4 - 18.5</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>9.5 - 17.2</b>
Male	267	36	12%	7.8 - 16.7	170	30	14%	9.5 - 21.3
Female	249	42	18%	13.5 - 24.8	189	26	11%	7.1 - 16.3
<b><i>Fairbanks and Vicinity</i></b>	<b>527</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>18.1 - 25.9</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>16.9 - 25.4</b>
Male	236	55	21%	16.0 - 27.3	200	50	21%	15.5 - 28.1
Female	291	68	23%	17.7 - 28.2	222	51	21%	15.6 - 26.7

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). Health Risks in Alaska Among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report. Alaska DHSS. [with 2006 updates from R. Wells, personal communication, 4/2/07].

\* Percentages were weighted based on actual total population statistics.

Note: Respondents were asked the following question: "Are you limited in any way, in any activities, because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?"

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.560**  
**People with Disabilities—That Have a Health Problem that Requires Use of Special Equipment, Such as a Cane, a Wheelchair, a Special Bed, or a Special Telephone, Statewide, 2005-2006**

	2005				2006			
	Sample size	Equipment Use	% Use *	Confidence Interval 95%	Sample size	Equipment Use	% Use *	Confidence Interval 95%
<b>Statewide Total</b>	2,802	188	6%	4.8 - 7.4	2,108	144	6%	5.1 - 8.2
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	1,297	92	6%	4.8 - 8.6	953	70	7%	4.9 - 9.8
Female	1,505	96	6%	4.1 - 7.3	1,155	74	6%	4.5 - 8.0
<b>Race</b>								
Native (any mention)	593	41	6%	3.9 - 9.3	463	30	7%	4.0 - 12.0
Non-Native	2,187	145	6%	4.7 - 7.5	1,630	114	6%	5.0 - 8.3
<b>Age</b>								
18 - 24	217	2	1%	0.2 - 2.9	175	1	1%	0.2 - 8.3
25 - 34	461	13	4%	1.6 - 8.0	346	7	3%	1.3 - 7.9
35 - 44	594	21	5%	2.7 - 8.7	420	14	4%	2.0 - 7.1
45 - 54	744	46	6%	4.0 - 9.3	491	20	5%	2.8 - 9.8
55 - 64	433	41	8%	5.5 - 11.6	367	46	14%	9.0 - 21.0
65 or older	333	63	17%	11.9 - 23.5	277	54	18%	12.8 - 24.4
<b>Education</b>								
Less than High School	265	31	8%	4.8 - 13.7	169	18	7%	3.5 - 12.0
High School grad or GED	878	48	6%	3.8 - 9.1	646	40	5%	3.5 - 7.9
Some College or Tech School	819	59	6%	4.4 - 8.9	626	48	8%	5.2 - 11.4
College Grad	834	49	5%	3.4 - 7.3	662	38	7%	4.1 - 10.2
<b>Income</b>								
Less than \$15K	276	55	19%	12.7 - 27.9	165	31	18%	11.5 - 27.0
\$15,000 - 24,999	371	29	8%	4.8 - 13.4	219	22	7%	4.0 - 11.0
\$25,000 - 34,999	272	14	4%	2.2 - 8.5	217	17	7%	3.4 - 13.0
\$35,000 - 49,999	399	17	3%	2.0 - 5.7	298	11	7%	2.9 - 15.0
\$50,000 - 74,999	522	25	5%	2.6 - 7.8	429	21	6%	3.7 - 10.6
\$75K+	671	22	3%	1.7 - 4.7	552	20	3%	1.7 - 5.4

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). Health Risks in Alaska Among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report. Alaska DHSS. [with 2006 updates from R. Wells, personal communication, 4/2/07].

\* Percentages were weighted based on actual total population statistics.

Note: Respondents were asked the following question: "Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?"

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

Table 2.570

**People with Disabilities—That Have a Health Problem That Requires Use of Special Equipment, Such as a Cane, a Wheelchair, a Special Bed, or a Special Telephone, Regional, 2005-2006**

Region	2005				2006			
	Sample size	Equipment Use	% Use *	Confidence Interval 95%	Sample size	Equipment Use	% Use *	Confidence Interval 95%
<b><i>Anchorage and Vicinity</i></b>	<b>599</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>4.1 - 8.4</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>5.6 - 11.0</b>
Male	253	20	7%	4.2 - 11.2	204	18	8%	4.9 - 13.9
Female	346	15	5%	2.7 - 8.2	291	24	7%	4.8 - 11.0
<b><i>Gulf Coast</i></b>	<b>591</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>3.8 - 7.2</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>5.2 - 10.5</b>
Male	276	15	4%	2.1 - 6.2	199	16	7%	3.9 - 11.8
Female	315	27	7%	4.7 - 10.5	239	23	8%	5.1 - 12.4
<b><i>Southeast</i></b>	<b>560</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>5.3 - 10.6</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>3.8 - 8.3</b>
Male	261	20	8%	4.9 - 13.6	175	15	7%	3.9 - 11.4
Female	299	24	7%	4.3 - 10.3	210	12	4%	2.5 - 7.9
<b><i>Rural</i></b>	<b>522</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2.7 - 6.4</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1.9 - 6.0</b>
Male	270	17	5%	2.9 - 8.5	172	10	5%	2.4 - 9.4
Female	252	8	3%	1.5 - 6.6	192	5	2%	0.6 - 4.2
<b><i>Fairbanks and Vicinity</i></b>	<b>530</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>5.1 - 9.8</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2.1 - 5.2</b>
Male	237	20	6%	4.1 - 10.2	203	11	3%	1.8 - 6.3
Female	293	22	8%	4.9 - 12.2	223	10	3%	1.7 - 6.3

Source: Wells, Rebecca. (2006). Health Risks in Alaska Among Adults: Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2004/2005 Annual Report. Alaska DHSS. [with 2006 updates from R. Wells, personal communication, 4/2/07]

\* Percentages were weighted based on actual total population statistics.

Note: Respondents were asked the following question: "Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?"

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/hsl/brfss/default.htm>

**Table 2.580**  
**Developmental Disability Waiting List, Statewide, June 30th, 2006**

	Number of Individuals	Percentage
<b>Gender</b>		
Male*	611	60%
Female	395	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,006</b>	
<b>Age Range</b>		
0 to 3 years	83	8%
4 to 17 years	560	56%
18 to 21 years	147	14%
22 to 64 years	215	21%
Over 65 years	1	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,006</b>	

Source: Moline, Rod, Sidmore, Patrick and Hamilton, Chris. (2006).  
Developmental Disabilities Waiting List Report: 1/1/05 - 6/30/06.  
 Division of Senior & Disabilities Survey, Alaska DHSS, pg. 4.

\* This statistic is consistent with statistics on the national prevalence rate of developmental disabilities among males and females.

\*\* The table represents the status of the waiting list population on June 30, 2006

Note: See Appendix for more information on the Developmental Disabilities Waiting list.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dsds/pdfs/waitlistReport06.pdf>

**Table 2.590**  
**People with Disabilities—Statewide Waitlist: Needs, Preferences and Estimated Cost,**  
**as of June 30, 2006**

Type of Services Requested	Average Annual Cost*	Number of Requests**	Total Projected Cost
Family Habilitation	\$39,851	21	\$836,871
Group Home	\$93,936	84	\$7,890,624
In-Home Support	\$25,446	166	\$4,224,036
Shared Care	\$24,275	24	\$582,600
Supported Living	\$36,644	157	\$5,753,108
<b>Total Cost for Residential Rehabilitation Services</b>			<b>\$19,287,239</b>
Respite	\$8,475	276	\$2,339,100
Supported Employment	\$12,080	208	\$2,512,640
Day Habilitation	\$14,790	189	\$2,795,310
Care Coordination	\$2,835	229	\$649,215
Intensive Active Treatment	\$5,000	93	\$465,000
Transportation	\$1,557	169	\$263,133
Environmental Modification	\$10,000	51	\$510,000
Chore Services	\$2,776	60	\$166,560
<b>Total Cost for Non-Residential Rehabilitation Services</b>			<b>\$9,700,958</b>
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>\$28,988,197</b>
<b>Total State Cost with FMAP at 52%</b>			<b>\$15,073,862</b>

Source: Moline, Rod, Sidmore, Patrick and Hamilton, Chris. (2006). Developmental Disabilities Waiting List Report: 1/1/05 - 6/30/06. Division of Senior and Disabilities Survey, Alaska DHSS, pg. 6.

\*The average annual cost listed in the table represents an average of rates for services in 2006

\*\*DSDS assumed that all individuals who requested services would be eligible for the Medicaid waiver program  
 However, not all requests will qualify.

Note: Alaska DSDS stated that the Medicaid Waiver program reimbursement rates provide the most accurate cost data upon which to base these budget projections. See Appendix for more information on table 2.590.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dsds/pdfs/waitlistReport06.pdf>

**Table 2.600**  
**Estimated Number of DHSS Consumers who are Aged or**  
**Experience Disability by Type of Population Served, FY2005**

Target Population	Number Served by DHSS (Annual Approximation)
Aged	12,300
Individuals with Dementia	1,700
Individuals with Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)	Unknown
Individuals with Physical Disabilities	1,250
Individuals with Developmental Disabilities (DD)	2,700

Source: Alaska Department of Health and Social Services. (2006). Estimated number of DHSS consumers who are aged or experience disability, FY 2005. Reported in: Public Consulting Group. (Feb. 2006). Alaska Long Term Care & Cost Study - Final Report, pg. 10.

Note: List does not include persons with primary diagnosis regarding mental illness or substance abuse.

For further information: <http://hss.state.ak.us/dsds/docs/alaskaLongTermCareCostStudy.pdf>

**Table 2.605**  
**Disabilities—DSDS Service Participation by HCB Waiver and by Region, 2007**

Region/Census Area	Older Alaskans Waiver	Adults with Physical Disabilities	Children with Complex Medical Conditions	Persons with MR/DD	Total Cases
<b>Total Cases</b>	1,123	841	181	960	3,105
<b>Anchorage/Mat-Su</b>	686	538	89	550	1,863
Anchorage	531	427	69	469	1,496
Matanuska-Susitna	155	111	20	81	367
<b>Gulf Coast</b>	174	164	20	80	438
Kenai Peninsula	144	139	19	62	364
Kodiak Island	13	7	0	13	33
Valdez-Cordova	17	18	1	5	41
<b>Interior</b>	79	41	21	110	251
Denali	0	0	0	0	0
Fairbanks North Star	57	32	19	89	197
Southeast Fairbanks	20	9	2	19	50
Yukon-Koyukuk	2	0	0	2	4
<b>Northern</b>	12	8	13	17	50
Nome	8	4	8	9	29
North Slope	0	0	3	2	5
Northwest Arctic	4	4	2	6	16
<b>Southeast</b>	111	73	29	131	344
Haines	3	3	3	1	10
Juneau	41	40	19	86	186
Ketchikan Gateway	12	8	4	17	41
Prince of Wales	13	4	0	8	25
Sitka	7	3	1	8	19
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	15	4	0	5	24
Wrangell-Petersburg	16	11	2	5	34
Yakutat	4	0	0	1	5
<b>Southwest</b>	44	14	8	63	129
Aleutians East	1	0	0	0	1
Aleutians West	2	1	0	3	6
Bethel	31	12	6	41	90
Bristol Bay	1	0	0	2	3
Dillingham	5	0	0	4	9
Lake and Peninsula	0	0	0	3	3
Wade Hampton	4	1	2	10	17
<b>Out-of-State</b>	17	3	1	9	30

Source: Moline, Rod. (2007). Personal communication re: population of persons with disability (5/10/07). Division of Senior and Disability Survey, Alaska DHSS. Data from: DPA Field Services Caseload Report (accessed 4/30/07).

Note: Cases were listed according to participant's community (mailing address). DSDS stands for Division of Senior and Disability Survey. HCB stands for Home and Community Based. MR/DD stands for Mental Retardation/Developmental Disabilities.

**Table 2.610**  
**Adults Receiving Services for Infirmity (Age or Disability) by Funding Type,**  
**by Region, July 2006 - January 2007**

Region/Census Area*	Older Alaskans Waiver	DSDS Senior Grants	Adult Physical Disability Waiver	Total
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>11,199</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>13,493</b>
<b>Anchorage/Mat-Su</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>5,074</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>6,586</b>
Anchorage	206	1,675	128	2,009
Matanuska-Susitna	670	3,399	508	4,577
<b>Gulf Coast</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>3,375</b>
Kenai Peninsula	180	2,140	159	2,479
Kodiak Island	20	525	7	552
Valdez-Cordova	21	300	23	344
<b>Interior</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>868</b>
Denali	0	0	0	0
Fairbanks North Star	82	450	28	560
Southeast Fairbanks	5	0	4	9
Yukon-Koyukuk	1	298	0	299
<b>Northern</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>361</b>
Nome	7	130	3	140
North Slope	0	130	0	130
Northwest Arctic	0	90	1	91
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>1,111</b>
Haines	4	37	4	45
Juneau	38	190	41	269
Ketchikan Gateway	23	99	10	132
Prince of Wales	13	139	4	156
Sitka	12	94	4	110
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	11	93	9	113
Wrangell-Petersburg	22	223	13	258
Yakutat	4	24	0	28
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,192</b>
Aleutians East	0	0	0	0
Aleutians West	0	75	1	76
Bethel	7	150	5	162
Bristol Bay	1	250	0	251
Dillingham	9	188	0	197
Lake and Peninsula	0	0	0	0
Wade Hampton	6	500	0	506

Source: Sidmore, Pat. (2007). Personal communication re: (4/13/07). Waiver data from: STARS database (access April 2007) for period of July 2006-January 2007; Grant data from: SAMS, and reported in NAPIS for FY06.

Note: Unduplicated counts within funding-type, but not across-types due to blended resourcing. DSDS stands for Division of Senior and Disability Survey. SAMS stands for Social Assistance Management System. NAPIS stands for National Aging Program Information System.

**Table 2.620**  
**Nursing Homes\*—Number of Placements and Occupancy Rates by Region, SFY 2001-2005**

Region/Census Area	FY2001		FY2002		FY2003		FY2004		FY2005	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
<b>Statewide</b>	697	n/a	702	88.5%	707	83.6%	713	81.0%	703	n/a
<b>Anchorage/Mat-Su</b>										
Anchorage										
Mary Conrad	90	98.1%	90	97.8%	90	97.5%	90	97.6%	90	n/a
Providence Extended Care	224	92.4%	224	93.6%	224	91.6%	224	89.9%	224	n/a
<b>Gulf Coast</b>										
Kenai Peninsula										
Heritage Place	60	86.7%	60	89.7%	60	87.9%	60	90.4%	60	n/a
Seward	40		40	60.6%	40	71.4%	40	62.8%	40	n/a
South Peninsula Hospital	24	92.9%	25	97.0%	25	99.1%	25	97.4%	25	n/a
Kodiak Island										
Kodiak Island	19	n/a	19	98.3%	19	98.4%	19	95.2%	19	n/a
Valdez-Cordova										
Cordova	10	n/a	10	91.3%	10	83.4%	10	52.7%	10	n/a
<b>Interior</b>										
Fairbanks North Star										
Fairbanks	90	89.0%	90	90.6%	90	86.7%	90	87.3%	90	n/a
<b>Northern</b>										
Nome										
Norton Sound	15	n/a	15	96.3%	15	97.2%	15	90.0%	16	n/a
<b>Southeast</b>										
Juneau										
Wildflower Court	44	94.3%	44	109.8%	44	97.0%	50	100.2%	50	n/a
Ketchikan Gateway										
Ketchikan	42	n/a	46	41.9%	46	33.3%	46	39.1%	35	50.4%
Sitka										
Sitka	10	98.6%	10	93.9%	15	69.4%	15	80.6%	15	n/a
Wrangell-Petersburg										
Petersburg	15	n/a	15	80.6%	15	81.5%	15	92.7%	15	n/a
Wrangell	14	99.1	14	98.0%	14	75.3%	14	57.9%	14	57.0%
<b>Southwest</b>										

Source: Office of Rate Review, Alaska DHSS (2006). Nursing home placement data: FY2001-FY2005. Reported in: Public Consulting Group. (Feb. 2006). *Alaska Long Term Care and Cost Study - Final Report*, pg. 89.

\*Does not include state-run Pioneer homes

Note: "n/a" represents data that is not available.

For further information: <http://vitalrecords.alaska.gov/dsds/docs/alaskaLongTermCareCostStudy.pdf>

# Death

**Table 2.630**  
**Number of Deaths, by Selected Causes, 1996-2005**

Region/Census Area	Overall Deaths	Cancer Deaths	Cancer Deaths % of total	Heart Disease Deaths	Heart Disease Deaths % of total	Unintentional Injury Deaths	Unintentional Injury Deaths % of total	Suicide Deaths	Suicide Deaths % of total	Homicide Deaths	Homicide Deaths % of total
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>28,704</b>	<b>5,943</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>5,893</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Anchorage/Mat-Su</b>	<b>13,807</b>	<b>2,973</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>2%</b>
Anchorage	10,905	2,334	21%	2,257	21%	945	9%	402	4%	198	2%
Matanuska-Susitna	2,902	639	22%	660	23%	331	11%	121	4%	37	1%
<b>Gulf Coast</b>	<b>3,735</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1%</b>
Kenai Peninsula	2,747	589	21%	622	23%	296	11%	93	3%	21	1%
Kodiak Island	497	98	20%	101	20%	60	12%	16	3%	1	0%
Valdez-Cordova	491	109	22%	97	20%	74	15%	19	4%	5	1%
<b>Interior</b>	<b>4,129</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2%</b>
Denali	49	3	6%	11	22%	9	18%	1	2%	1	2%
Fairbanks North Star	3,277	661	20%	702	21%	336	10%	137	4%	63	2%
Southeast Fairbanks	335	68	20%	64	19%	38	11%	19	6%	3	1%
Yukon-Koyukuk	468	83	18%	81	17%	84	18%	45	10%	18	4%
<b>Northern</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2%</b>
Nome	644	105	16%	86	13%	106	16%	65	10%	12	2%
North Slope	346	63	18%	51	15%	58	17%	33	10%	7	2%
Northwest Arctic	394	66	17%	55	14%	63	16%	50	13%	5	1%
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>3,742</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1%</b>
Haines	148	38	26%	37	25%	15	10%	2	1%	1	1%
Juneau	1,277	307	24%	240	19%	109	9%	37	3%	3	0%
Ketchikan Gateway	881	189	21%	199	23%	68	8%	16	2%	11	1%
Prince of Wales	271	51	19%	77	28%	29	11%	10	4%	2	1%
Sitka	491	96	20%	120	24%	42	9%	18	4%	1	0%
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	168	20	12%	48	29%	21	13%	4	2%	2	1%
Wrangell-Petersburg	462	103	22%	103	22%	48	10%	11	2%	5	1%
Yakutat	44	11	25%	11	25%	7	16%	0	0%	0	0%

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**Table 2.630 (cont.)**  
**Number of Deaths by Selected Causes, 1996-2005**

Region/Census Area	Overall Deaths	Cancer Deaths	Cancer Deaths % of total	Heart Disease Deaths	Heart Disease Deaths % of total	Unintentional Injury Deaths	Unintentional Injury Deaths % of total	Suicide Deaths	Suicide Deaths % of total	Homicide Deaths	Homicide Deaths % of total
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2%</b>
Aleutians East	71	18	25%	9	13%	6	8%	4	6%	1	1%
Aleutians West	135	24	18%	21	16%	29	21%	6	4%	1	1%
Bethel	861	133	15%	123	14%	149	17%	67	8%	21	2%
Bristol Bay	51	5	10%	13	25%	10	20%	4	8%	0	0%
Dillingham	263	48	18%	38	14%	58	22%	10	4%	4	2%
Lake and Peninsula	142	17	12%	18	13%	41	29%	7	5%	3	2%
Wade Hampton	384	65	17%	49	13%	58	15%	59	15%	10	3%

Source: Walden, Stephanie. (2007). Personal communication, re: Public Health Indicators, and death rates 1996-2005 (as of 1/4/07). Bureau of Vital Statistics, Division of Public Health, Alaska DHSS.

\* Rates based on fewer than 20 events are statistically unreliable and should be used with caution.

\*\* Rates based on fewer than 10 events are not reported.

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/bvs/data/default.htm>

**Table 2.640**  
**Age-Adjusted Death Rates, 1996-2005\*\*\***

Region/Census Area	Overall Mortality Rate	Suicide Death Rate	Unintentional Injury Death Rate	Homicide Death Rate	Heart Disease Death Rate	Cancer Death Rate
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>828.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>193.6</b>	<b>168.6</b>
<b>Anchorage/Mat-Su</b>						
Anchorage	791.2	16.0	41.5	7.0	186.1	164.3
Matanuska-Susitna	866.9	20.5	60.0	5.9	222.0	176.5
<b>Gulf Coast</b>						
Kenai Peninsula	872.5	20.3	66.9	4.4	220.3	172.4
Kodiak Island	731.0	12.3*	50.6	**	167.9	163.1
Valdez-Cordova	780.8	16.4*	82.4	**	178.1	175.7
<b>Interior</b>						
Denali	537.2	**	**	**	94.4*	**
Fairbanks North Star	840.0	17.5	47.8	7.5	208.6	166.4
Southeast Fairbanks	895.1	33.2*	67.1	**	174.3	196.8
Yukon-Koyukuk	1,024.3	70.3	143.9	31.3*	210.5	198.7
<b>Northern</b>						
Nome	1,101.7	71.7	134.6	13.3*	174.3	197.2
North Slope	960.6	44.8	100.2	**	175.2	187.9
Northwest Arctic	1,062.9	71.5	108.1	**	212.7	177.7
<b>Southeast</b>						
Haines	704.8	**	64.5*	**	176.9	178.5
Juneau	703.8	11.9	41.0	**	139.6	162.3
Ketchikan Gateway	873.9	11.7*	53.6	7.0*	207.1	182.6
Prince of Wales	823.6	16.6*	46.3	**	266.3	158.7
Sitka Borough	770.5	20.9*	51.7	**	195.9	151.2
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	684.7	**	67.9	**	234.7	69.6
Wrangell-Petersburg	822.6	17.0*	78.7	**	185.4	176.4
Yakutat	1,281.9	**	**	**	448.9*	247.6*
<b>Southwest</b>						
Aleutians East	659.6	**	**	**	**	142.6*
Aleutians West	986.1	**	80.6	**	218.8	177.8
Bethel	955.0	42.6	109.7	12.9	173.9	165.7
Bristol Bay	800.3	**	88.5*	**	304.0*	**
Dillingham	1,004.8	22.1*	144.2	**	185.3	193.8
Lake and Peninsula	1,227.7	**	259.7	**	206.2*	154.0*
Wade Hampton	1,006.2	84.2	97.8	15.7*	171.6	192.1

Source: Walden, Stephanie. (2007). Personal communication, re: Public Health Indicators, and death rates 1996-2005 (as of 1/4/07). Bureau of Vital Statistics, Division of Public Health, Alaska DHSS.

\* Rates based on fewer than 20 events are statistically unreliable and should be used with caution.

\*\* Rates based on fewer than 10 events are not reported.

\*\*\* Death data is incomplete for 2005 and includes data available as of 04 January 2007

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/bvs/data/default.htm>

**Table 2.650**  
**Leading Causes of Death in Alaska, 2004**

Cause of Death	Alaska Deaths	Alaska Crude Rate <sup>1</sup>	Alaska Age-Adjusted Rate <sup>2</sup>
Infectious and Parasitic Disease (A00-B99)	52	7.9	10.6
Tuberculosis (A16-A19)	4	**	**
Septicemia (A40-A41)	19	2.9*	4.1*
Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19)	6	**	**
HIV Disease (B20-B24)	8	**	**
All other Infectious Disease	15	2.3*	3.2*
Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	723	109.9	183.9
Colon, Rectum and Anus (C18-C21)	58	8.8	16.4
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts (C22)	34	5.2	8.2
Lung (C33-C34)	228	34.7	58.1
Breast (C50) <sup>3</sup>	43	13.5	18.7
Prostate (C61) <sup>3</sup>	32	9.5	24.3
Lymphoid & Hematopoietic (C81-C96)	53	8.1	12.7
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (C82-C85)	16	2.4*	3.8*
Leukemia (C91-C95)	22	3.3	5
All other Lymphoid & Hematopoietic	15	2.3*	3.9*
All other Malignant Neoplasms	275	41.8	68.1
Benign Neoplasms (D00-D48)	23	3.5	6.8
Diabetes Mellitus (E10-E14)	94	14.3	22.5
Parkinson's Disease (G20-G21)	17	2.6*	5.8*
Alzheimer's Disease (G30)	48	7.3	17.5
Major Cardiovascular Diseases (I00-I78)	810	123.1	223.9
Heart Disease (I00-I09,I11,I13,I20-I51)	582	88.5	155.7
Ischemic Heart Disease (I20-I25)	372	56.6	94.9
Acute Myocardial Infarction (I21-I22)	57	8.7	14.5
Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease (I25.0)	175	26.6	39.6
All other Ischemic Heart Disease	140	21.3	40.7
All other Heart Disease	210	31.9	60.8
Cerebrovascular Disease (I60-I69)	173	26.3	52.3
All other Cardiovascular Diseases	55	8.4	16
Influenza and Pneumonia (J10-J18)	42	6.4	14.4
Influenza (J10-J11)	0	0	0
Pneumonia (J12-J18)	42	6.4	14.4

Table continued on next page

**Table 2.650 (cont.)  
Leading Causes of Death in Alaska, 2004**

Cause of Death	Alaska Deaths	Alaska Crude Rate <sup>1</sup>	Alaska Age-Adjusted Rate <sup>2</sup>
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (J40-J47)	138	21	39.5
Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis (K70,K73-K74)	46	7	8
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome & Nephrosis (N00-N07,N17-N19,N25-N27)	21	3.2	6.3
Unintentional Injuries (V01-X59,Y85-Y86)	318	48.3	54.9
Transport Accidents (V01-V99,Y85)	147	22.3	23.1
Motor Vehicle Accidents <sup>4</sup>	117	17.8	18.6
Snow Machine <sup>5</sup>	8	**	**
ATV <sup>6</sup>	11	1.7*	1.7*
Water Transport (V90-V94)	15	2.3*	2.1*
Air Transport (V95-V97)	13	2.0*	2.1*
Other Transport Accidents	2	**	**
Non-transport Accidents (W00-X59,Y86)	171	26	31.8
Falls (W00-W19)	14	2.1*	3.5*
Accidental Discharge of Firearms (W32-W34)	0	0	0
Drowning and Submersion (W65-W74)	32	4.9	4.8
Smoke, Fire and Flame(X00-X09)	9	**	**
Poisoning (X40-X49)	66	10	10.1
Suicide (X60-X84,Y87.0)	155	23.6	23.4
By Discharge of Firearms (X72-X74)	93	14.1	14.3
Homicide (X85-Y09,Y87.1)	41	6.2	6.1
By Discharge of Firearms (X93-X95)	20	3	3
Legal Intervention (Y35,Y89.0)	1	**	**
Undetermined Intent (Y10-Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	15	2.3*	2.2*
By Discharge of Firearms (Y22-Y24)	2	**	**
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>463.9</b>	<b>748.6</b>

Source: Walden, Stephanie and Shattuck, Kelly. (2007). Personal communication, re: causes of death (2/15/07) Bureau of Vital Statistics, Division of Public Health, Alaska DHSS.

1 Crude Rates are per 100,000 Population.

2 Age-Adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S year 2000 standard population.

3 Breast cancer rates are for females only and prostate cancer rates are for males only.

4 V02-V04, V090, V092, V12-V14, V190-V192, V194-V196, V20-V79, V803-V805, V810-V811, V820-V821, V83-V86, V870-V878 V880-V888

5 Deaths to an operator or passenger related to the use of a snow machine.

6 Deaths to an operator or passenger related to the use of an ATV.

\* Rates Based on fewer than 20 occurrences are statically unreliable and should be used with caution.

\*\* Rates based on few than 10 occurrences are not reported.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/bvs/data/default.htm>

**Table 2.660**  
**Disparities in Mortality Rates by Race, 2004**

Race	Cause	Rank	Deaths	Crude Rate	Age Adjusted Rate
<b>All Races</b>	Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	1	723	109.9	184.2
	Diseases of the Heart (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	2	582	88.5	156.0
	Unintentional Injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	3	318	48.3	55.0
	Cerebrovascular Diseases (I60-I69)	4	173	26.3	52.3
	Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide) (X60-X84, Y87.0)	5	155	23.6	23.5
	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (J40-J47)	6	138	21.0	39.6
	Diabetes (E10-E14)	7	94	14.3	22.6
	Alzheimer's Disease (G30)	8	48	7.3	17.5
	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis (K70, K73-K74)	9	46	7.0	8.0
	Influenza and Pneumonia (J10-J18)	10	42	6.4	14.3
	<b>All Causes</b>		<b>3044</b>	<b>465.5</b>	<b>748.7</b>
<b>Native</b>	Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	1	153	132.1	259.8
	Diseases of the Heart (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	2	107	92.4	189.5
	Unintentional Injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	3	82	70.8	89.8
	Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide) (X60-X84, Y87.0)	4	61	52.7	51.0
	Cerebrovascular Diseases (I60-I69)	5	34	29.4	66.1
	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (J40-J47)	6	27	23.3	51.9
	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis (K70, K73-K74)	7	18	15.5*	22.2*
	Influenza and Pneumonia (J10-J18)	8	15	12.9*	31.5*
	Diabetes (E10-E14)	9	10	8.6*	13.4*
	Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period (P00-P96)	10	8	**	4.5
	Congenital Malformations (Q00-Q99)	10	8	**	4.5
	<b>All Causes</b>		<b>704</b>	<b>609.6</b>	<b>1042.1</b>
<b>Non-Native</b>	Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	1	570	105.2	169.8
	Diseases of the Heart (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	2	475	87.7	150.2
	Unintentional Injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	3	236	43.5	48.1
	Cerebrovascular Diseases (I60-I69)	4	139	25.6	49.9
	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (J40-J47)	5	111	20.5	37.2
	Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide) (X60-X84, Y87.0)	6	94	17.3	17.3
	Diabetes (E10-E14)	7	84	15.5	24.3
	Alzheimer's Disease (G30)	8	46	8.5	20.0
	Assault (Homicide) (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	9	34	6.3	6.1
	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis (K70, K73-K74)	10	28	5.2	5.5
	<b>All Causes</b>		<b>2347</b>	<b>434.7</b>	<b>692.6</b>

Source: Walden, Stephanie & Shattuck, Kelly. (2007). Personal communication, re: causes of death (Feb 2007). Bureau of Vital Statistics, Division of Public Health, Alaska DHSS.

Crude Rates are per 100,000 Population.

\* Rates based on fewer than 20 events are statistically unreliable and should be used with caution.

\*\* Rates based on fewer than 10 events are not reported.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/bvs/data/default.htm>

**Table 2.670**  
**Leading Causes of Death, Top Five, by Age Group, 2002-2004**

Age Group	Cause of Death (ICD-10 Codes)	Rank	Deaths	Age-Specific Rate
00-04	Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period (P00-P96)	1	52	33.6
	Congenital Malformations (Q00-Q99)	2	45	29.1
	Unintentional Injuries (V01-X59,Y85-Y86)	3	41	26.5
	SIDS (R95)	4	34	22
	Assault (Homicide) (X85-Y09,Y87.1)	5	8	5.2
	Influenza and Pneumonia (J10-J18)	5	8	5.2
	<b>Total Deaths*</b>			<b>247</b>
05-14	Unintentional Injuries (V01-X59,Y85-Y86)	1	44	13.5
	Assault (Homicide) (X85-Y09,Y87.1)	2	11	3.4
	Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide) (X60-X84,Y87.0)	3	10	3.1
	Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	4	6	1.8
	Congenital Malformations (Q00-Q99)	5	5	1.5
<b>Total Deaths*</b>			<b>98</b>	<b>30.2</b>
15-24	Unintentional Injuries (V01-X59,Y85-Y86)	1	148	52
	Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide) (X60-X84,Y87.0)	2	107	37.6
	Assault (Homicide) (X85-Y09,Y87.1)	3	37	13
	Diseases of the Heart (I00-I09,I11,I13,I20-I51)	4	8	2.8
	Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	4	8	2.8
<b>Total Deaths*</b>			<b>372</b>	<b>130.7</b>
25-34	Unintentional Injuries (V01-X59,Y85-Y86)	1	126	47.5
	Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide) (X60-X84,Y87.0)	2	83	31.3
	Assault (Homicide) (X85-Y09,Y87.1)	3	25	9.4
	Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	4	20	7.5
	Diseases of the Heart (I00-I09,I11,I13,I20-I51)	5	19	7.2
<b>Total Deaths*</b>			<b>348</b>	<b>131.3</b>
35-44	Unintentional Injuries (V01-X59,Y85-Y86)	1	207	64.7
	Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	2	88	27.5
	Diseases of the Heart (I00-I09,I11,I13,I20-I51)	3	85	26.6
	Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide) (X60-X84,Y87.0)	4	78	24.4
	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis (K70,K73-K74)	5	32	10
<b>Total Deaths*</b>			<b>726</b>	<b>226.9</b>
45-54	Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	1	277	89.2
	Diseases of the Heart (I00-I09,I11,I13,I20-I51)	2	229	73.8
	Unintentional Injuries (V01-X59,Y85-Y86)	3	191	61.5
	Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide) (X60-X84,Y87.0)	4	73	23.5
	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis (K70,K73-K74)	5	48	15.5
<b>Total Deaths*</b>			<b>1,231</b>	<b>396.6</b>

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**Table 2.670 (cont.)**  
**Leading Causes of Death, Top Five, by Age Group, 2002-2004**

Age Group	Cause of Death (ICD-10 Codes)	Rank	Deaths	Age-Specific Rate
55-64	Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	1	512	306.5
	Diseases of the Heart (I00-I09,I11,I13,I20-I51)	2	328	196.3
	Unintentional Injuries (V01-X59,Y85-Y86)	3	92	55.1
	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (J40-J47)	4	58	34.7
	Diabetes (E10-E14)	5	51	30.5
	<b>Total Deaths*</b>			<b>1,422</b>
65-74	Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	1	526	713.1
	Diseases of the Heart (I00-I09,I11,I13,I20-I51)	2	370	501.6
	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (J40-J47)	3	110	149.1
	Cerebrovascular Diseases (I60-I69)	4	85	115.2
	Diabetes (E10-E14)	5	72	97.6
	<b>Total Deaths*</b>			<b>1,576</b>
75-84	Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	1	552	1,509.4
	Diseases of the Heart (I00-I09,I11,I13,I20-I51)	2	468	1,279.7
	Cerebrovascular Diseases (I60-I69)	3	186	508.6
	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (J40-J47)	4	166	453.9
	Alzheimer's Disease (G30)	5	73	199.6
	<b>Total Deaths*</b>			<b>1,992</b>
85+	Diseases of the Heart (I00-I09,I11,I13,I20-I51)	1	329	3,253.9
	Malignant Neoplasms (C00-C97)	2	176	1,740.7
	Cerebrovascular Diseases (I60-I69)	3	130	1,285.7
	Alzheimer's Disease (G30)	4	69	682.4
	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (J40-J47)	5	63	623.1
	Influenza and Pneumonia (J10-J18)	5	63	623.1
<b>Total Deaths*</b>			<b>1,249</b>	<b>12,352.9</b>

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Div Public Health, Alaska DHSS. (2007). Leading causes of death, 2002-2004 (last updated 6/7/06).

\*Total deaths and age-specific rate row include deaths not in the top five causes of death. Rate per 100,000

Note: ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes are listed below.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/bvs/data/default.htm>

Codes	ICD-9	ICD-10
Heart Disease	390 - 398, 402, 404, 410 - 429	I00 - I09, I11, I13, I20 - I51
Cancer	140 - 208	C00 - C97
Unintentional Injury	E800 - E869, E880 - E929	V01 - X59, Y85 - Y86
Suicide	E950 - E959	U03, X60 - X84, Y87.0
Homicide	E960 - E978	U01 - U02, X85 - Y09, Y87.1

**Table 2.680**  
**Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates Alaska, Statewide, 2002-2005**

Infant Deaths	2002 Deaths	2003 Deaths	2004 Deaths	2005 Deaths	2002 Rate*	2003 Rate*	2004 Rate*	2005 Rate*
Neonatal**2	19	32	36	30	1.9	3.2	3.5	2.9
Postneonatal***	36	38	33	22	3.6	3.8	3.2	2.1
Total Infant Deaths	55	70	69	52	5.5	6.9	6.7	5.0

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Div Public Health, Alaska DHSS. (2007). Leading causes of death, 2002-2004 (last updated 8/18/06). [AND] Walden, Stephanie. (2007). Personal communication, (4/16/07). Bureau of Vital Statistics, Division of Public Health, Alaska DHSS.

Notes:

\* Rates are the number of Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

\*\* Deaths of infants less than 28 days of age.

\*\*\* Deaths of infants 28 days to 1 year of age.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/bvs/data/default.htm>

**Table 2.690**  
**Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality by Region, 1996-2000 and 2001-2005**

Residence Census	Rate Type	1996-2000			2001-2005		
		Births	Deaths	Mortality Rate***	Births	Deaths	Mortality Rate***
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>49,878</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>50,825</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>6.7</b>
	<b>Neonatal</b>		<b>161</b>	<b>3.2</b>		<b>157</b>	<b>3.1</b>
	<b>Postneonatal</b>		<b>170</b>	<b>3.4</b>		<b>181</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Anchorage/Mat-Su</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>24,527</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>25,898</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>Neonatal</b>		<b>66</b>	<b>2.7</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>2.8</b>
	<b>Postneonatal</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>3.3</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Anchorage	Total	20,852	121	5.8	21,212	122	5.8
	Neonatal		57	2.7		54	2.5
	Postneonatal		64	3.1		68	3.2
Matanuska-Susitna	Total	3,675	25	6.8	4,686	28	6.0
	Neonatal		9	**		18	3.8*
	Postneonatal		16	4.4		10	2.1*
<b>Gulf Coast</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,195</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4,855</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6.4</b>
	<b>Neonatal</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>3.5</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>2.9*</b>
	<b>Postneonatal</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>2.3</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>3.5*</b>
Kenai Peninsula	Total	3,250	18	5.5	3,145	22	7.0
	Neonatal		10	3.1*		9	**
	Postneonatal		8	**		13	4.1*
Kodiak Island	Total	1,278	9	**	1,062	7	**
	Neonatal		6	**		4	**
	Postneonatal		3	**		3	**
Valdez-Cordova	Total	667	1	**	648	2	**
	Neonatal		0	-		1	**
	Postneonatal		1	**		1	**

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**Table 2.690 (cont.)  
Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality by Region, 1996-2000 and 2001-2005**

Residence Census	Rate Type	1996-2000			2001-2005		
		Births	Deaths	Mortality Rate***	Births	Deaths	Mortality Rate***
<i>Interior</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,431</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>8,681</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>6.2</b>
	<b>Neonatal</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>3.6</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>3.0</b>
	<b>Postneonatal</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>2.5</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Denali	Total	100	0	*	98	1	**
	Neonatal		0	-		0	-
	Postneonatal		0	**		1	**
Fairbanks North Star	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,277</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7,718</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>5.7</b>
	<b>Neonatal</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>3.7</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>2.7</b>
	<b>Postneonatal</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>2.3*</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Southeast Fairbanks	Total	509	4	**	455	2	**
	Neonatal		1	**		2	**
	Postneonatal		3	**		0	-
Yukon-Koyukuk	Total	545	3	**	410	7	**
	Neonatal		2	**		3	**
	Postneonatal		1	**		4	**
<i>Northern</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,649</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>2,805</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>12.5</b>
	<b>Neonatal</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>**</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>3.9*</b>
	<b>Postneonatal</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>6.4*</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Nome	Total	1,046	13	12.4*	1,119	16	14.3*
	Neonatal		3	**		4	**
	Postneonatal		10	9.6*		12	10.7*
North Slope	Total	740	3	**	834	9	**
	Neonatal		1	**		6	**
	Postneonatal		2	**		3	**
Northwest Arctic	Total	863	10	11.6*	852	10	11.7*
	Neonatal		5	**		1	**
	Postneonatal		5	**		9	**
<i>Southeast</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,815</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6.0</b>
	<b>Neonatal</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>2.9*</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>3.1*</b>
	<b>Postneonatal</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>3.1*</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>2.9*</b>
Haines	Total	117	2	**	99	1	**
	Neonatal		2	**		0	-
	Postneonatal		0	-		1	**
Juneau	Total	2,031	8	**	1,971	16	8.1*
	Neonatal		5	**		9	**
	Postneonatal		3	**		7	**
Ketchikan Gateway	Total	1,014	7	**	895	5	**
	Neonatal		3	**		3	**
	Postneonatal		4	**		2	**
Prince of Wales	Total	435	5	**	322	1	**
	Neonatal		1	**		0	-
	Postneonatal		4	**		1	**

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**Table 2.690 (cont.)  
Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality by Region, 1996-2000 and 2001-2005**

Residence Census	Rate Type	1996-2000			2001-2005		
		Births	Deaths	Mortality Rate***	Births	Deaths	Mortality Rate***
Sitka	Total	586	3	**	580	1	**
	Neonatal		1	**		0	-
	Postneonatal		2	**		1	**
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	Total	161	2	**	154	0	-
	Neonatal		1	**		0	-
	Postneonatal		1	**		0	-
Wrangell-Petersburg	Total	435	2	**	330	1	**
	Neonatal		1	**		1	**
	Postneonatal		1	**		0	-
Yakutat	Total	36	0	**	38	0	-
	Neonatal		0	-		0	-
	Postneonatal		0	-		0	-
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,240</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10.3</b>
	<b>Neonatal</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>3.5*</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>4.9*</b>
	<b>Postneonatal</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>6.8</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Aleutians East	Total	116	0	0.0**	81	0	-
	Neonatal		0	-		0	-
	Postneonatal		0	-		0	-
Aleutians West	Total	209	4	**	197	1	**
	Neonatal		3	**		0	-
	Postneonatal		1	**		1	**
Bethel	Total	2,070	24	11.6	2,130	24	11.3
	Neonatal		12	5.8*		13	6.1*
	Postneonatal		12	5.8*		11	5.2*
Bristol Bay	Total	98	0	-	68	0	-
	Neonatal		0	-		0	-
	Postneonatal		0	-		0	-
Dillingham	Total	496	4	**	460	4	**
	Neonatal		0	-		2	**
	Postneonatal		4	**		2	**
Lake And Peninsula	Total	152	4	**	122	0	-
	Neonatal		1	**		0	-
	Postneonatal		3	**		0	-
Wade Hampton	Total	1,099	14	12.7*	1,107	11	9.9*
	Neonatal		5	**		4	**
	Postneonatal		9	**		7	**

Source: Walden, Stephanie. (2007). Personal communication, re: Public Health Indicators, and death rates 1996-2005 (4/16/07). Bureau of Vital Statistics, Division of Public Health, Alaska DHSS.

\*Rate: Deaths per 1,000 live births.

\* Rates based on fewer than 20 events are statistically unreliable and should be used with caution.

\*\* Rates based on fewer than 10 events are not calculated.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/bvs/data/default.htm>

**Table 2.700**  
**Unintentional Injury Deaths, Statewide, by Cause, by Year, 2002-2004**

Cause of Death (CD-10 Codes)	2002			2003			2004		
	Deaths	Crude Rate <sup>1</sup>	Age-Adjusted Rate <sup>2</sup>	Deaths	Crude Rate <sup>1</sup>	Age-Adjusted Rate <sup>2</sup>	Deaths	Crude Rate <sup>1</sup>	Age-Adjusted Rate <sup>2</sup>
Motor Vehicle Accidents <sup>3</sup>	110	17.2	18.8	119	18.3	19.3	117	17.8	18.6
ATV Related Accidents <sup>5</sup>	6	1.9*	2.4*	7	1.5*	2.3*	11	1.7*	1.7*
Snow Machine Related Accidents <sup>4</sup>	14	2.0*	2.0*	15	2.2*	2.1*	8	**	**
Poisoning (X40-X49)	76	11.9	11.1	82	12.6	12.4	66	10	10.1
Drowning and Submersion (W65-W74)	26	4.1	3.9	18	2.8*	3.0*	32	4.9	4.8
Water Transport Accidents (V90-V94)	13	2.0	2.1*	16	2.5*	2.5*	15	2.3*	2.1*
Falls (W00-W19)	21	2.7*	2.7*	10	1.5*	2.3*	14	2.1*	3.5*
Suffocation/Choking (W75-W84)	12	1.9*	2.4*	12	1.9*	2.54*	14	2.1*	3.0*
Air Transport Accidents (V95-V97)	17	2.7*	2.7*	14	2.2*	2.3*	13	2.0*	2.1*
Exposure to Smoke, Fire, Flame (X00-X09)	8	**	**	7	**	**	9	**	**
Other Transport Accidents	4	**	**	3	**	**	2	**	**
Accidental Discharge of Firearms	2	**	**	3	**	**	-	-	-
Other Accidental Death	56	8.7	11.4	35	5.4	8.9	36	5.5	8.8
Total Accidental Deaths	345	53.8	59.2	319	49.2	55.1	318	48.3	54.9

Source: Walden, Stephanie. (2007). Personal communication, re: Public Health Indicators, and death rates 1996-2005, updated 6/8/06. (4/13/07). Bureau of Vital Statistics, Division of Public Health, Alaska DHSS.

Note: ATV and snow machine accidents are a subset of motor vehicle accidents and are included only once in the totals.

1 Crude rates are per 100,000 population.

2 Age-Adjusted rates are per 100,000 U.S. year 2000 standard population.

3 V02-V04,V090,V092,V12-V14,V190-V192,V194-V196,V20-V79,V803-V805,V810-V811,V820-V821,V83-V86,V870- V878, V880-V888

4 Deaths to an operator or passenger related to the use of a snow machine.

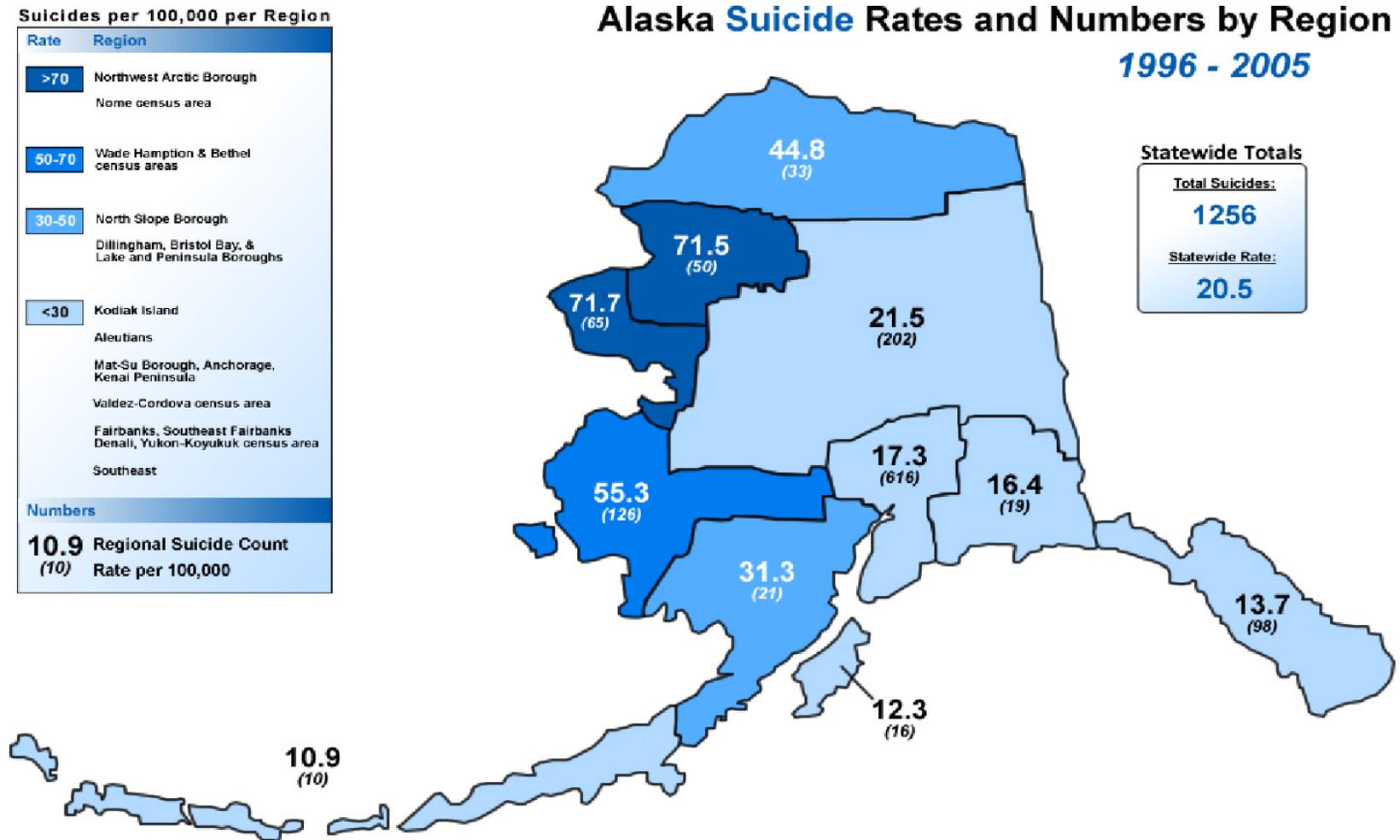
5 Deaths to an operator or passenger related to the use of an ATV.

\* Rates based on fewer than 20 occurrences are statistically unreliable and should be used with caution.

\*\*Rates based on fewer than 10 occurrences are not reported.

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/bvs/data/default.htm>

Figure 2.710  
Alaska Suicide Rates and Numbers by Region, 1996-2005



Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Division of Public Health, Alaska DHSS. (2006). Death by suicide, 1996-2005. Map created by Benjamin Shier, Division of Behavioral Health (10/17/06).

For further information: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/bvs/data/default.htm>

**Table 2.720**  
**Death by Suicide—Counts and Rates by Age Group, by Region, (1998-2005)**

	Deaths	Alaska Rate*	Alaska Rate Native**	Alaska Rate Non-Natives**	US Rate*
<b>Year</b>					
1998	131	22.7	45.7	17.1	11.1
1999	95	17.2	32.6	14.4	10.5
2000	135	21.1	47.5	15.6	10.4
2001	103	16.5	28.3	14.1	10.7
2002	131	20.9	35.9	17.3	10.9
2003	124	20.6	34.6	16.8	10.8
2004	155	23.5	50.7	17.1	10.7
2005	122	18.8	42.0	13.8	N/A**
<b>Total</b>	<b>996</b>				
<b>Region</b>					
Anchorage/Mat-Su	412	16.2			-
Fairbanks/SE Fairbanks	121	18.1			-
Gulf Coast	108	19.1			-
Northern/Interior	158	61.2			-
Southeast	71	12.4			-
Southwest	128	40.9			-
<b>Age Group</b>					
5-14	17	1.9			-
15-24	275	37.7			-
25-34	188	26.7			-
35-44	201	22.7			-
45-54	182	22.9			-
55-64	76	18.6			-
65-74	32	17			-
75-84	21	23.1			-
85+	6	25.4			-

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Div Public Health, Alaska DHSS. (2006). Suicide, 1998-2005. Reported in: Alaska DHSS, FY 2008 DHSS Budget Overview, (1/25/07), pg. 57 and 62; [AND] Alaska Suicide Prevention Council. (2007). Annual Report to the Legislature, FY 2007, pg. 15.

\*Rate is number per 100,000 standard population and accounts for differences in population distribution.

\*\*Source: State of Alaska, Suicide Prevention Council, Annual Report to the Legislature, FY 2007, pg. 15

\*\*\*The US rate for 2005 was not available as of publication date.

For further information:

<http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/bvs/data/default.htm>

[http://hss.state.ak.us/das/budget/pdfs/DHSS\\_FY08\\_OVERVIEW\\_FINAL\\_01-25-07.pdf](http://hss.state.ak.us/das/budget/pdfs/DHSS_FY08_OVERVIEW_FINAL_01-25-07.pdf)

[http://www.hss.state.ak.us/suicideprevention/Reports\\_plans2/2007SSPCAnnualReport.pdf](http://www.hss.state.ak.us/suicideprevention/Reports_plans2/2007SSPCAnnualReport.pdf)

**Table 2.730**  
**Diabetes Mellitus Deaths by Census Area of Decedent's Residence, 1995-2004**

Region	Deaths Attributed to Diabetes	Age-Adjusted Rate Diabetes Deaths	Deaths, Any Mention of Diabetes	Age Adjusted Rate, Any Mention of Diabetes
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>68.7</b>
<b>Anchorage-Mat-Su</b>				
Anchorage	357	26.9	920	74.8
Matanuska-Susitna	72	25.2	200	70.7
<b>Gulf Coast</b>				
Kenai Peninsula	82	32.2	169	64.6
Kodiak Island	14	17.8*	27	37.7
Valdez-Cordova	24	42.6	36	64.9
<b>Interior</b>				
Denali	3	**	5	**
Fairbanks North Star	77	21.0	245	74.1
Southeast Fairbanks	9	**	24	65.5
Yukon/Koyukuk	5	**	23	62.6
<b>Northern</b>				
Nome	3	**	9	**
North Slope	1	**	9	**
Northwest Arctic	3	**	13	42.7
<b>Southeast</b>				
Haines	6	**	12	64.3*
Juneau	26	14.2	85	53.0
Ketchikan Gateway	28	28.8	83	90.9
Prince of Wales	6	**	18	59.3*
Sitka	12	20.3*	59	107.0
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	6	**	15	70.0*
Wrangell-Petersburg	18	33.5*	35	65.2
Yakutat	0	**	1	**
<b>Southwest</b>				
Aleutians East	1	**	5	**
Aleutians West	5	**	15	207.5*
Bethel	7	**	15	22.7*
Bristol Bay	1	**	3	**
Dillingham	7	**	16	83.4*
Lake and Peninsula	2	**	2	**
Wade Hampton	0	**	**	*4*

Source: Walden, Stephanie Shattuck, Kelly. (2007). Personal communication, re: diabetes as associated factor in death (3/30/07). Bureau of Vital Statistics, Division of Public Health, Alaska DHSS.

Note: Deaths for which underlying cause is Diabetes Mellitus ICD-10: E10 - E14, ICD-9: 250

\*Rates based on fewer than 20 events are statistically unreliable and should be used with caution.

\*\*Rates based on fewer than 10 events are not reported.

Rates are per 100,000 Population.