

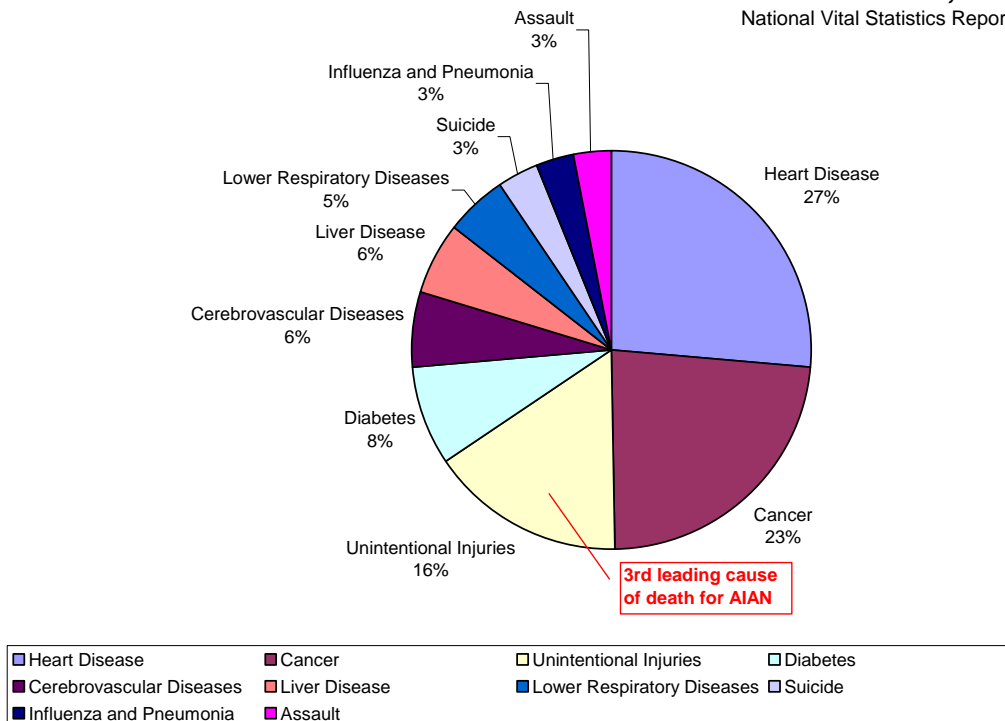
2002 Injury Death Rate Statistics American Indian/Alaska Native

American Indian Injury Death Rate Facts

American Indian (all ages, all gender)

- Unintentional Injuries are the 3rd leading cause of death overall for all ages and genders.¹
- In 2002 the American Indian/Alaska Native population had the highest age-adjusted unintentional injury death rate at 53.8 per 100,000 standard population and the Asian or Pacific Islander (API) population had the lowest rate (17.9).²

2002 Top Ten Causes of Death
American Indian, both sexes, all ages
 National Vital Statistics Reports



American Indian Injury Death Rate Facts by Age

Ages 1-4: American Indian, both genders³

- Unintentional Injuries are the leading cause of death. (36.7%)
- Assault (homicide), an intentional injury, is the second leading cause of death.
- 50% of all deaths were from Unintentional and Intentional Injuries.

Ages 5-9: American Indian, both genders⁴

- Unintentional Injuries were the leading cause of death. (47.9%)
- More than half (56%) of all deaths were from Unintentional and Intentional Injuries. (Includes Unintentional Injuries and Assault/Homicide)

Ages 10-14: American Indian, both genders⁵

- Unintentional Injuries were the leading cause of death. (47.4%)
- Assault (homicide), an intentional injury, was the second leading cause of death.
- Approximately two-thirds (64%) of all deaths were from Unintentional and Intentional Injuries. (Includes Unintentional Injuries, Suicide and Assault/Homicide)

Ages 15-19: American Indian, both genders⁶

- Unintentional Injuries were the leading cause of death. (54.7%)
- Intentional self-harm (suicide), an intentional injury, was the second leading cause of death.
- Assault (homicide), an intentional injury, was the third leading cause of death.
- 82% of all deaths were from Unintentional and Intentional Injuries. (Includes Unintentional Injuries, Suicide and Assault/Homicide)
- In 2002, injuries claimed 8 times more American Indians, ages 15-19, lives than any other causes of death.

- Other causes of death includes: Malignant neoplasms, heart disease, cerebrovascular diseases, influenza and pneumonia, anemias, diabetes mellitus, chronic lower respiratory diseases, pneumonitis due to solids and liquids, congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities and all others.

Ages 20-24: American Indian, both genders⁷

- Unintentional Injuries were the leading cause of death. (48.7%)
- Intentional self-harm (suicide), an intentional injury, was the second leading cause of death.
- Assault (homicide), an intentional injury, was the third leading cause of death.
- 79% of all deaths were from Unintentional and Intentional Injuries.(Includes Unintentional Injuries, Suicide and Assault/Homicide)

Ages 25-34: American Indian, both genders⁸

- Unintentional Injuries were the leading cause of death. (39.0%)
- Intentional self-harm (suicide), an intentional injury, was the second leading cause of death.
- Assault (homicide), an intentional injury, was the third leading cause of death.
- 61% of all deaths were from Unintentional and Intentional Injuries.(Includes Unintentional Injuries, Suicide and Assault/Homicide)

Ages 35-44: American Indian, both genders⁹

- Unintentional Injuries were the leading cause of death.

Ages 45-54: American Indian, both genders¹⁰

- Unintentional Injuries are the third leading cause of death.
 - Cancer leading cause of death
 - Heat Disease second leading cause of death



- Cancer claimed only 78 more lives than Unintentional Injuries. Heart Disease claimed only 31 more lives than Unintentional Injuries.

Ages 55-64: American Indian, both genders¹¹

- Unintentional Injuries are the fourth leading cause of death.
 - Cancer leading cause of death
 - Heart Disease second leading cause of death
 - Diabetes third leading cause of death

Ages 65 and older: American Indian, both genders¹²

- Unintentional Injuries were the seventh leading cause of death.



American Indian Injury Death Rate Facts by Gender

- In both genders, from ages 1 to 44, Unintentional Injuries were the leading cause of death.

Male: American Indian, all ages¹³

- Unintentional Injuries were the third leading cause of death.

Female: American Indian, all ages¹⁴

- Unintentional Injuries were the seventh leading cause of death.
- Approximately twice as many males died of Unintentional Injuries than females.

Males: American Indian Injury Rates by Age Group (2002)¹⁵

Age Group	Unintentional Injury Rank	Percent of total deaths: Unintentional Injuries	Percent of total deaths: All injuries (Unintentional & Intentional)	Leading Cause of Death
1-4	1	38.8	49.0	Unintentional Injuries
5-9	1	52.4	52.4	Unintentional Injuries
10-14	1	45.5	52.3	Unintentional Injuries
15-19	1	51.1	84.2	Unintentional Injuries
20-24	1	50.8	82.3	Unintentional Injuries
25-34	1	40.7	67.0	Unintentional Injuries
35-44	1	30.4	42.6	Unintentional Injuries
45-54	2	15.2	20.7	Disease of Heart
55-64	4	6.7	6.7	Disease of Heart
65+	6	5.5	5.5	Disease of Heart

Females: American Indian Injury Rates by Age Group (2002)¹⁶

Age Group	Unintentional Injury Rank	Percent of total deaths: Unintentional Injuries	Percent of total deaths: All injuries	Leading Cause of Death
1-4	1	34.1	51.2	Unintentional Injuries
5-9	1	44.4	59.2	Unintentional Injuries
10-14	1	50.0	67.7	Unintentional Injuries
15-19	1	61.8	78.7	Unintentional Injuries
20-24	1	42.3	69.2	Unintentional Injuries
25-34	1	34.9	48.7	Unintentional Injuries
35-44	1	25.0	31.7	Unintentional Injuries
45-54	2	10.6	13.0	Malignant Cancers
55-64	5	4.9	4.9	Malignant Cancers
65+	9	2.1	2.1	Disease of Heart

American Indian Injury Death Rate Facts by Injury Topic

Suicide: American Indian¹⁷

- Suicide, also known as intentional self-harm, is considered an intentional injury.
- Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for American Indians ages 15 to 34.
- The American Indian/Alaska Native(AIAN) population had the second highest rate of suicide.¹⁸
- In 2002, Suicide claimed more American Indians ages 20-24 lives, by total, than any other age group.

Motor Vehicle Traffic-Related(MVT): American Indian¹⁹

- MVT-related injuries was the leading mechanism of injury deaths for all specific sex, race, and Hispanic origin categories (non-Hispanic white, Hispanic, AIAN and API males and females, and non-Hispanic black females) except for non-Hispanic black males, among whom MVT-related injuries was the second leading mechanism.
- The age-adjusted death rate for MVT-related injuries was highest for the AIAN population (28.1 per 100,000 U.S. standard population) and lowest for the API population (8.2 per 100,000)
- Age-adjusted MVT-related injuries death rates for AIAN males were about 1.8 times the rates for non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic white males.

Firearms: American Indian²⁰

- It was the second leading mechanism for Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, AIAN, and API males; the third leading mechanism for Hispanic, non-Hispanic black, and AIAN females
- For the non-Hispanic white and AIAN populations, the majority of firearm deaths were suicides;

Poisoning: American Indian²¹

- Poisoning was the second leading mechanism of injury death for AI/AN females and the third leading mechanism of injury death for AI/AN males.
- For females, death rates were higher for the non-Hispanic white and AIAN populations (7.2 and 6.5 per 100,000 U.S. standard population, respectively)



Falls: American Indian²²

- Falls were the fourth leading mechanism for AIAN females and fifth leading cause of injury death for AIAN males.
- The age-adjusted death rate for falls was highest for the non-Hispanic white and AIAN populations (6.2 and 5.6 per 100,000 U.S. standard population, respectively) than for other groups.
- For females the AIAN rate was highest at 4.8 per 100,000 U.S. standard population

Suffocation: American Indian²³

- The age-adjusted death rate for suffocation was higher for the AIAN population (4.9 per 100,000 U.S. standard population) than for other groups
- The AIAN rate was also the highest for the male population (7.1 per 100,000), whereas the non-Hispanic black had the highest suffocation rate among females (3.3 per 100,000).
- In each race or ethnic group except for the non-Hispanic black population, the majority of suffocation deaths were suicides (between 51 and 74 percent).



References

- ¹ Anderson, Robert N., and Betty L. Smith. "Deaths: Leading Cause for 2002." National Vital Statistics Report 53 (2005): pg.34. National Center for Health Statistics. 14 Aug. 2007.
- ² Miniño, Arialdi M., Robert N. Anderson, Lois A. Fingerhut, Manon A. Boudreault, and Margaret Warner. "Deaths: Injuries, 2002." National Vital Statistics Report 54 (2006): pg 9. 14 Aug. 2007.
- ³ Anderson, p. 34.
- ⁴ Anderson, p. 34.
- ⁵ Anderson, p. 34.
- ⁶ Anderson, p. 34.
- ⁷ Anderson, p. 35.
- ⁸ Anderson, p. 35.
- ⁹ Anderson, p. 35.
- ¹⁰ Anderson, p. 35.
- ¹¹ Anderson, p. 35.
- ¹² Anderson, p. 36.
- ¹³ Anderson, p. 36.
- ¹⁴ Anderson, p. 39.
- ¹⁵ Anderson, p. 36-38.
- ¹⁶ Anderson, p. 39-40.
- ¹⁷ Anderson, p. 34-35.
- ¹⁸ Miniño, p. 9.
- ¹⁹ Miniño, p. 14.
- ²⁰ Miniño, p. 13-14.
- ²¹ Miniño, p. 14.
- ²² Miniño, p. 14.
- ²³ Miniño, p. 14-15.