

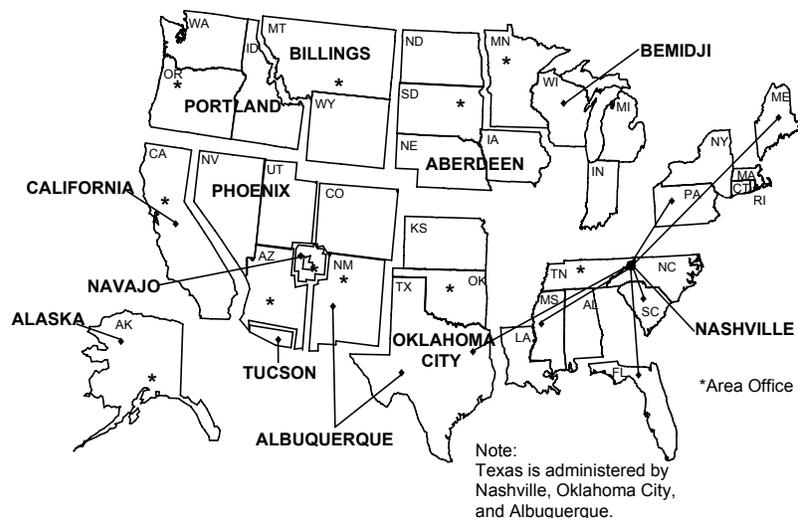


Part 1 – Indian Health Service Structure

The Indian Health Service is comprised of 12 regional administrative units called Area Offices. IHS responsibilities extend to all or parts of 35 States known as Reservation States.

Chart 1.1

Indian Health Service Area Offices



Indian Health Service operated 37 hospitals, 61 health centers, 4 school health centers, and 48 health stations as of October 1, 1996. Tribes can operate a facility under a P.L. 93-638 self-determination contract (Title I) or self-governance compact (Title III). Tribes operated 12 hospitals (Title I, 3 hospitals and Title III, 9 hospitals), 134 health centers (Title I, 90 and Title III, 44), 4 school health centers (Title I, 2 and Title III, 2), 73 health stations (Title I, 60 and Title III, 13), and 168 Alaska village clinics (Title I, 16 and Title III, 152).

Chart 1.2

Number of Service Units and Facilities

Operated by IHS and Tribes, October 1, 1996

Type of facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	150	66	84		
Hospitals	49	37	12	3	9
Ambulatory Facilities	492	113	379	168	211
Health Centers	195	61	134	90	44
School Health Centers	8	4	4	2	2
Health Stations	121	48	73	60	13
Alaska Village Clinics	168	—	168	16	152

I - operated under Title I, P.L. 93-638 Self-Determination Contracts
III - operated under Title III, P.L. 93-638 Self-Governance Compacts



In the Aberdeen Area, Indian Health Service operated 8 hospitals, 8 health centers, 1 school health center, and 12 health stations as of October 1, 1996. Tribes operated 3 health centers, 2 school health centers, and 2 health stations, all under Title I.

Chart 1.3

Number of Service Units and Facilities

Operated by Aberdeen Area and Tribes, October 1, 1996

Type of facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	18	13	5		
Hospitals	8	8	—	—	—
Ambulatory Facilities	28	21	7	7	—
Health Centers	11	8	3	3	—
School Health Centers	3	1	2	2	—
Health Stations	14	12	2	2	—

*I - operated under Title I, P.L. 93-638 Self-Determination Contracts
 III - operated under Title III, P.L. 93-638 Self-Governance Compacts*

In the Alaska Area, Indian Health Service operated 1 hospital as of October 1, 1996. Tribes operated 6 hospitals (Title I, 1 and Title III, 5), 15 health centers (Title I, 2 and Title III, 13), and 168 village clinics (Title I, 16 and Title III, 152).

Chart 1.4

Number of Service Units and Facilities

Operated by Alaska Area and Tribes, October 1, 1996

Type of facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	9	1	8		
Hospitals	7	1	6	1	5
Ambulatory Facilities	183	—	183	18	165
Health Centers	15	—	15	2	13
School Health Centers	—	—	—	—	—
Health Stations	—	—	—	—	—
Village Clinics	168	—	168	16	152

*I - operated under Title I, P.L. 93-638 Self-Determination Contracts
 III - operated under Title III, P.L. 93-638 Self-Governance Compacts*



In the Albuquerque Area, Indian Health Service operated 5 hospitals, 9 health centers, 1 school health center, and 7 health stations as of October 1, 1996. Tribes operated 3 health centers, all under Title I.

Chart 1.5

Number of Service Units and Facilities

Operated by Albuquerque Area and Tribes, October 1, 1996

Type of facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	7	6	1		
Hospitals	5	5	—	—	—
Ambulatory Facilities	20	17	3	3	—
Health Centers	12	9	3	3	—
School Health Centers	1	1	—	—	—
Health Stations	7	7	—	—	—

*I - operated under Title I, P.L. 93-638 Self-Determination Contracts
 III - operated under Title III, P.L. 93-638 Self-Governance Compacts*

In the Bemidji Area, Indian Health Service operated 2 hospitals, 2 health centers, and 2 health stations as of October 1, 1996. Tribes operated 21 health centers (Title I, 15 and Title III, 6) and 13 health stations (Title I, 10 and Title III, 3).

Chart 1.6

Number of Service Units and Facilities

Operated by Bemidji Area and Tribes, October 1, 1996

Type of facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	13	3	10		
Hospitals	2	2	—	—	—
Ambulatory Facilities	38	4	34	25	9
Health Centers	23	2	21	15	6
School Health Centers	—	—	—	—	—
Health Stations	15	2	13	10	3

*I - operated under Title I, P.L. 93-638 Self-Determination Contracts
 III - operated under Title III, P.L. 93-638 Self-Governance Compacts*



In the Billings Area, Indian Health Service operated 3 hospitals, 6 health centers, and 4 health stations as of October 1, 1996. Tribes operated 3 health centers and 3 health stations, all under Title III.

Chart 1.7

Number of Service Units and Facilities

Operated by Billings Area and Tribes, October 1, 1996

Type of facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	8	6	2		
Hospitals	3	3	—	—	—
Ambulatory Facilities	16	10	6	—	6
Health Centers	9	6	3	—	3
School Health Centers	—	—	—	—	—
Health Stations	7	4	3	—	3

*I - operated under Title I, P.L. 93-638 Self-Determination Contracts
 III - operated under Title III, P.L. 93-638 Self-Governance Compacts*

In the California Area, Indian Health Service did not operate any facilities as of October 1, 1996. Tribes operated 34 health centers (Title I, 33 and Title III, 1) and 23 health stations (all Title I).

Chart 1.8

Number of Service Units and Facilities

Operated by California Area and Tribes, October 1, 1996

Type of facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	26	—	26		
Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulatory Facilities	57	—	57	56	1
Health Centers	34	—	34	33	1
School Health Centers	—	—	—	—	—
Health Stations	23	—	23	23	—

*I - operated under Title I, P.L. 93-638 Self-Determination Contracts
 III - operated under Title III, P.L. 93-638 Self-Governance Compacts*



In the Nashville Area, Indian Health Service operated 1 hospital and 1 health station as of October 1, 1996. Tribes operated 1 hospital (Title III), 14 health centers (Title I, 13 and Title III, 1), 1 school health center (Title III), and 5 health stations (Title I, 2 and Title III, 3).

Chart 1.9

Number of Service Units and Facilities

Operated by Nashville Area and Tribes, October 1, 1996

Type of facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	21	1	20		
Hospitals	2	1	1	—	1
Ambulatory Facilities	21	1	20	15	5
Health Centers	14	—	14	13	1
School Health Centers	1	—	1	—	1
Health Stations	6	1	5	2	3

*I - operated under Title I, P.L. 93-638 Self-Determination Contracts
 III - operated under Title III, P.L. 93-638 Self-Governance Compacts*

In the Navajo Area, Indian Health Service operated 6 hospitals, 7 health centers, 1 school health center, and 13 health stations as of October 1, 1996. There were no Tribally-operated facilities as of October 1, 1996.

Chart 1.10

Number of Service Units and Facilities

Operated by Navajo Area and Tribes, October 1, 1996

Type of facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	8	8	—		
Hospitals	6	6	—	—	—
Ambulatory Facilities	21	21	—	—	—
Health Centers	7	7	—	—	—
School Health Centers	1	1	—	—	—
Health Stations	13	13	—	—	—

*I - operated under Title I, P.L. 93-638 Self-Determination Contracts
 III - operated under Title III, P.L. 93-638 Self-Governance Compacts*



In the Oklahoma Area, Indian Health Service operated 4 hospitals and 12 health centers as of October 1, 1996. Tribes operated 3 hospitals (Title I, 1 and Title III, 2), 23 health centers (Title I, 8 and Title III, 15), and 1 school health center (Title III).

Chart 1.11

Number of Service Units and Facilities

Operated by Oklahoma Area and Tribes, October 1, 1996

Type of facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	12	9	3		
Hospitals	7	4	3	1	2
Ambulatory Facilities	36	12	24	8	16
Health Centers	35	12	23	8	15
School Health Centers	1	—	1	—	1
Health Stations	—	—	—	—	—

*I - operated under Title I, P.L. 93-638 Self-Determination Contracts
 III - operated under Title III, P.L. 93-638 Self-Governance Compacts*

In the Phoenix Area, Indian Health Service operated 6 hospitals, 6 health centers, 1 school health center, and 6 health stations as of October 1, 1996. Tribes operated 2 hospitals (Title I, 1 and Title III, 1), 6 health centers (Title I), and 5 health stations (Title I, 4 and Title III, 1).

Chart 1.12

Number of Service Units and Facilities

Operated by Phoenix Area and Tribes, October 1, 1996

Type of facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	10	8	2		
Hospitals	8	6	2	1	1
Ambulatory Facilities	24	13	11	10	1
Health Centers	12	6	6	6	—
School Health Centers	1	1	—	—	—
Health Stations	11	6	5	4	1

*I - operated under Title I, P.L. 93-638 Self-Determination Contracts
 III - operated under Title III, P.L. 93-638 Self-Governance Compacts*



In the Portland Area, Indian Health Service operated 8 health centers and 1 health station as of October 1, 1996. Tribes operated 12 health centers (Title I, 7 and Title III, 5) and 22 health stations (Title I, 19 and Title III, 3).

Chart 1.13

Number of Service Units and Facilities

Operated by Portland Area and Tribes, October 1, 1996

Type of facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	16	9	7		
Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulatory Facilities	43	9	34	26	8
Health Centers	20	8	12	7	5
School Health Centers	—	—	—	—	—
Health Stations	23	1	22	19	3

*I - operated under Title I, P.L. 93-638 Self-Determination Contracts
 III - operated under Title III, P.L. 93-638 Self-Governance Compacts*

In the Tucson Area, Indian Health Service operated 1 hospital, 3 health centers, and 2 health stations as of October 1, 1996. There were no Tribally-operated facilities as of October 1, 1996.

Chart 1.14

Number of Service Units and Facilities

Operated by Tucson Area and Tribes, October 1, 1996

Type of facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	2	2	—		
Hospitals	1	1	—	—	—
Ambulatory Facilities	5	5	—	—	—
Health Centers	3	3	—	—	—
School Health Centers	—	—	—	—	—
Health Stations	2	2	—	—	—

*I - operated under Title I, P.L. 93-638 Self-Determination Contracts
 III - operated under Title III, P.L. 93-638 Self-Governance Compacts*



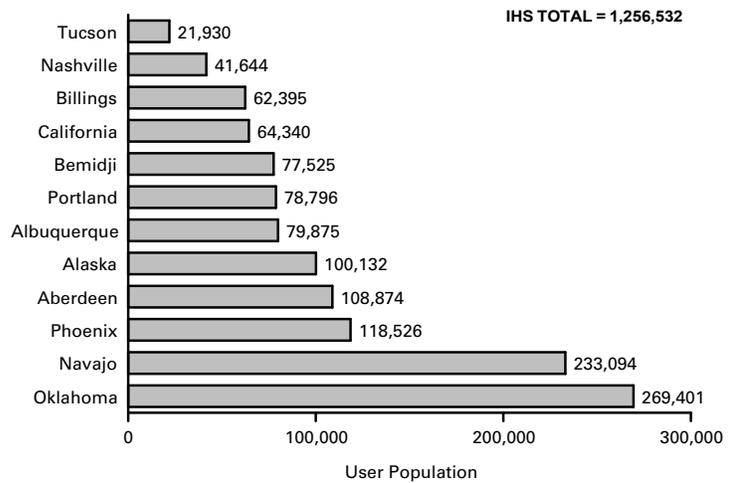


Part 2 – Population Statistics

In FY 1995, the Indian Health Service user population was approaching 1.3 million. Approximately 40 percent of the user population was concentrated in 2 IHS Areas, Oklahoma and Navajo.

Chart 2.1

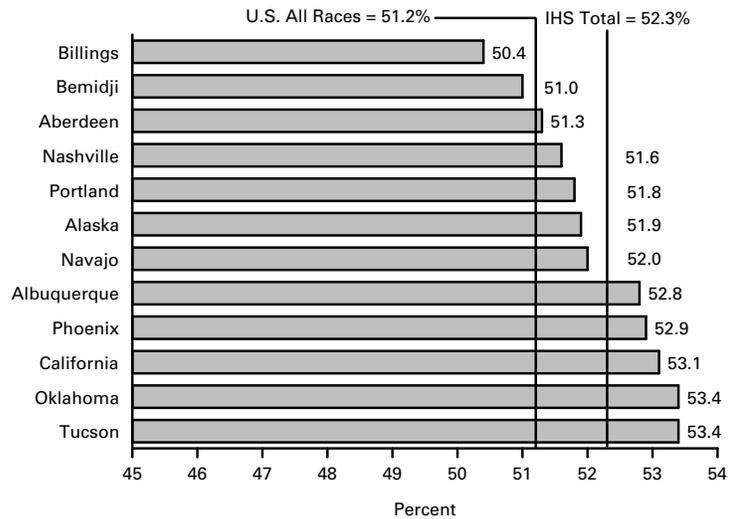
IHS User Population, FY 1995



There was a slightly higher percentage of females in FY 1995 in the IHS user population than the U.S. All Races population (CY 1995). Oklahoma and Tucson each had the highest percentage of females at 53.4.

Chart 2.2

Percent of Females in User Population, FY 1995

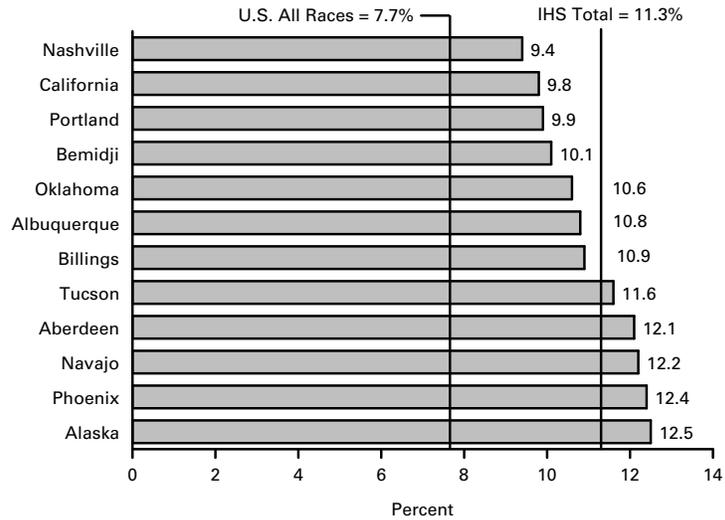




The IHS user population in FY 1995 was considerably younger than the U.S. All Races population (CY 1995). The Nashville Area, which had the lowest percentage of population under age 5 (9.4), still had a percentage that was over 1.2 times the U.S. All Races percentage (7.7).

Chart 2.3

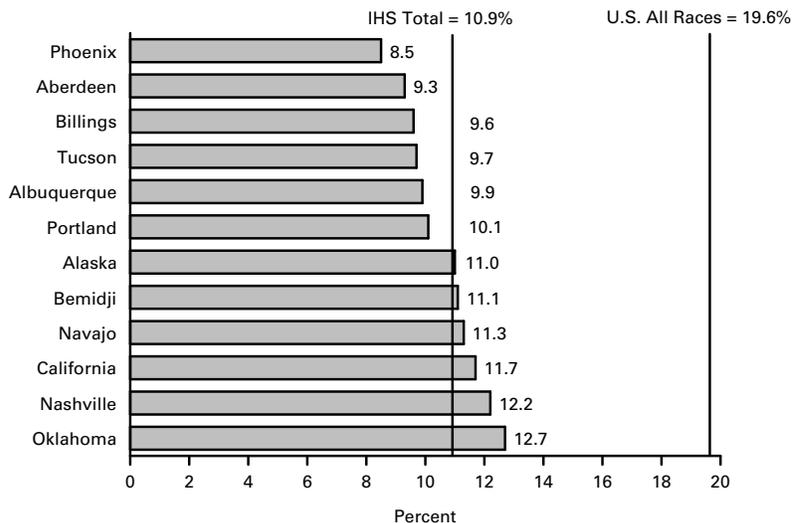
Percent of User Population Under Age 5, FY 1995



In CY 1995, 19.6 percent of the U.S. All Races population was over age 54 compared to 10.9 for the IHS user population (FY 1995). Oklahoma and Nashville had the highest percentages for this age group.

Chart 2.4

Percent of User Population Over Age 54, FY 1995



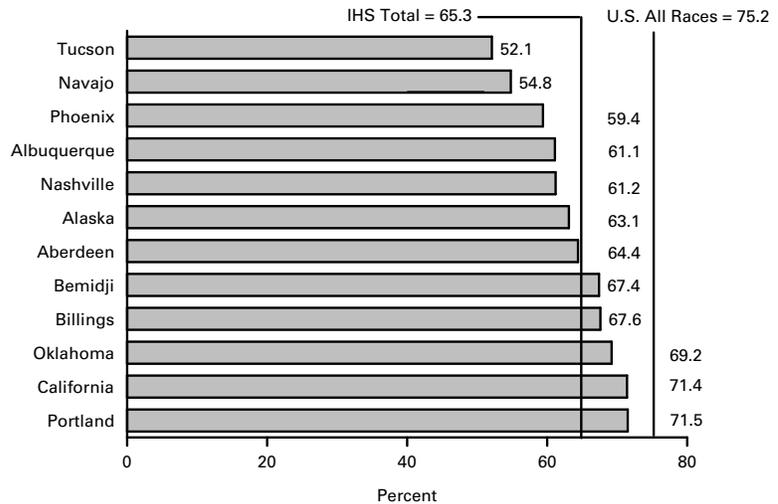


According to the 1990 Census, 65.3 percent of Indians, age 25 and older, residing in the current Reservation States are high school graduates or higher compared to 75.2 percent for the U.S. All Races population. Tucson, Navajo, and Phoenix had percentages less than 60.0.

Chart 2.5

Percent High School Graduate or Higher, Age 25 and Older

1990 Census State-Level Indian Data



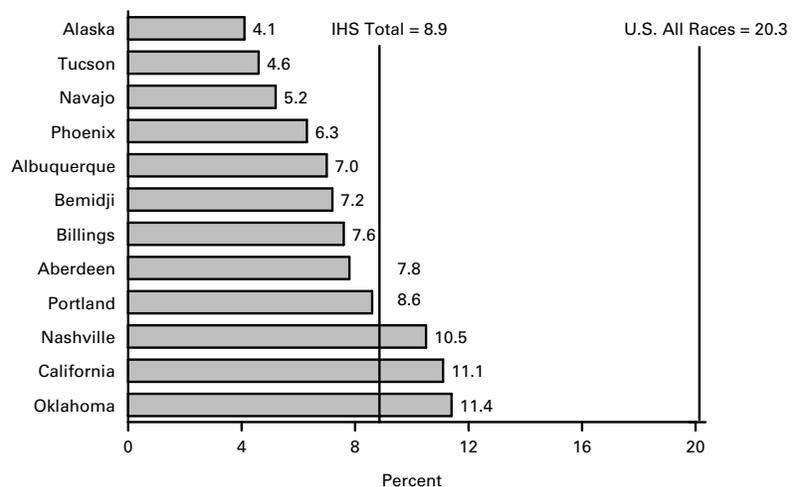
NOTE: Includes data for 35 Reservation States (South Carolina and Indiana were added as Reservation States in 1994 and 1995, respectively).

The 1990 Census indicated that 8.9 percent of Indians, age 25 and older, residing in the current Reservation States have a bachelor's degree or higher. This is well below the percentage for the U.S. All Races population of 20.3. The Area percentages ranged from 4.1 in Alaska to 11.4 in Oklahoma.

Chart 2.6

Percent Bachelor's Degree or Higher, Age 25 and Older

1990 Census State-Level Indian Data



NOTE: Includes data for 35 Reservation States (South Carolina and Indiana were added as Reservation States in 1994 and 1995, respectively).

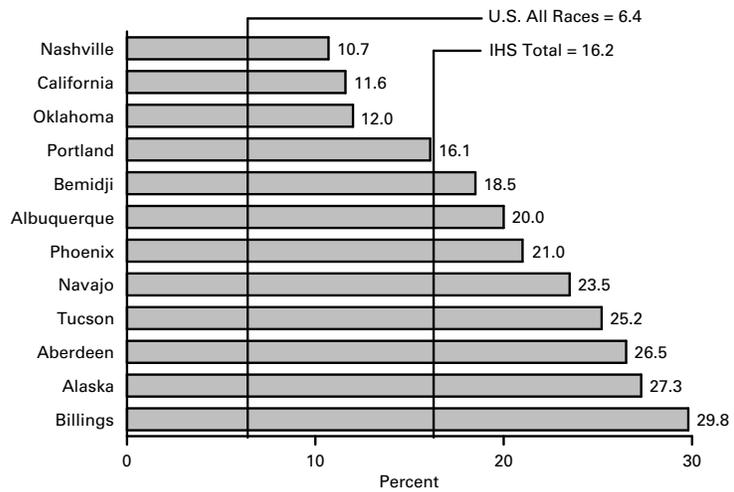


In 1990, 16.2 percent of Indian males, age 16 and older, residing in the current Reservation States were unemployed compared to 6.4 percent for the U.S. All Races male population. Billings, Alaska, Aberdeen, and Tucson had unemployment rates greater than 25.0 percent.

Chart 2.7

Percent of Males Unemployed, Age 16 and Older

1990 Census State-Level Indian Data



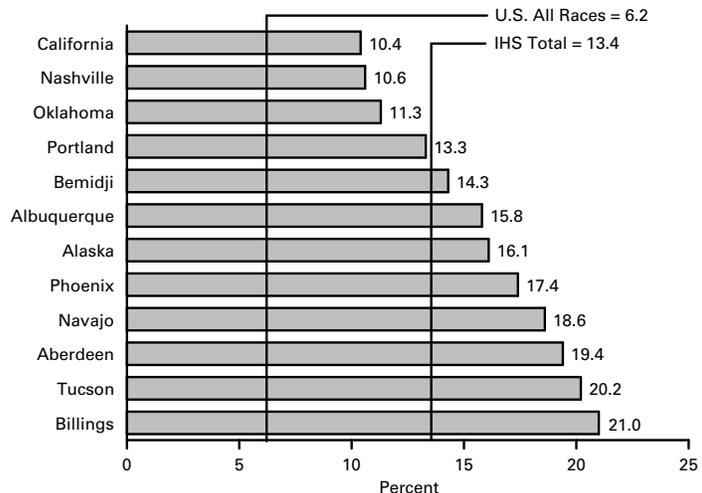
NOTE: Includes data for 35 Reservation States (South Carolina and Indiana were added as Reservation States in 1994 and 1995, respectively).

In 1990, 13.4 percent of Indian females, age 16 and older, residing in the current Reservation States were unemployed compared to 6.2 percent for the U.S. All Races female population. The Area unemployment rates ranged from 10.4 in California to 21.0 in Billings.

Chart 2.8

Percent of Females Unemployed, Age 16 and Older

1990 Census State-Level Indian Data



NOTE: Includes data for 35 Reservation States (South Carolina and Indiana were added as Reservation States in 1994 and 1995, respectively).

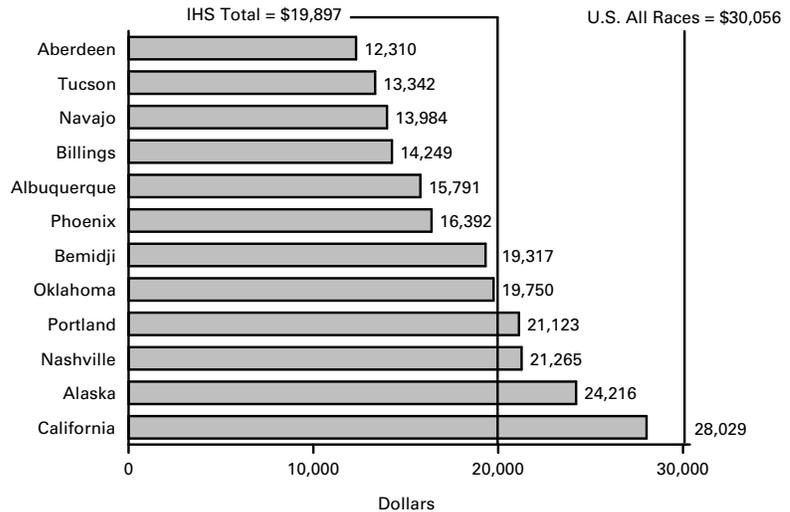


According to the 1990 Census, the median household income in 1989 for Indians residing in the current Reservation States was \$19,897. This is two-thirds of the U.S. All Races figure for 1989 of \$30,056. Aberdeen, Tucson, Navajo, and Billings had median household incomes that were less than half the U.S. figure.

Chart 2.9

Median Household Income in 1989

1990 Census State-Level Indian Data



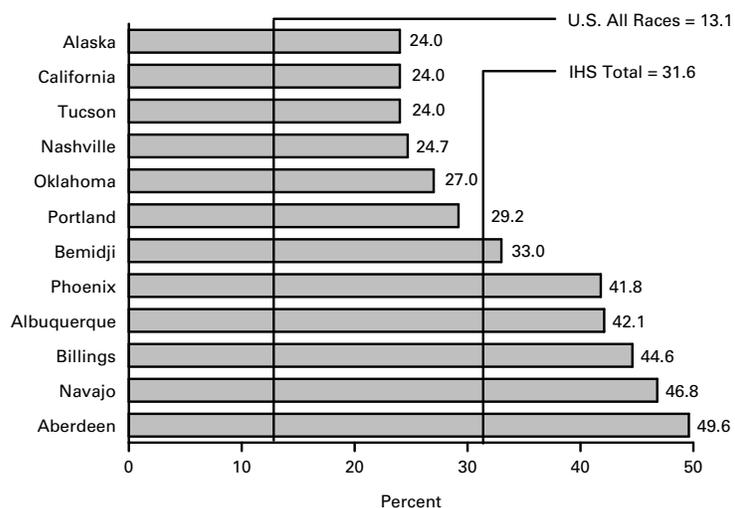
NOTE: Includes data for 35 Reservation States (South Carolina and Indiana were added as Reservation States in 1994 and 1995, respectively).

The 1990 Census indicated that 31.6 percent of Indians residing in the current Reservation States were below the poverty level. This is 2.4 times the comparable U.S. All Races figure of 13.1. Aberdeen, Navajo, Billings, Albuquerque, and Phoenix had percentages exceeding 40.0.

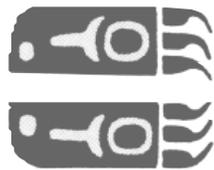
Chart 2.10

Percent of Population Below Poverty Level

1990 Census State-Level Indian Data



NOTE: Includes data for 35 Reservation States (South Carolina and Indiana were added as Reservation States in 1994 and 1995, respectively).





Part 3 – Natality and Infant/Maternal Mortality Statistics

The birth rate for the IHS service area population in 1992-1994 was 1.7 times the rate for the U.S. All Races population in 1993, i.e., 25.7 compared to 15.5. Even the IHS Area with the lowest birth rate (Nashville, 21.0) had a rate considerably greater than the U.S. rate (35 percent greater).

Chart 3.1

Birth Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

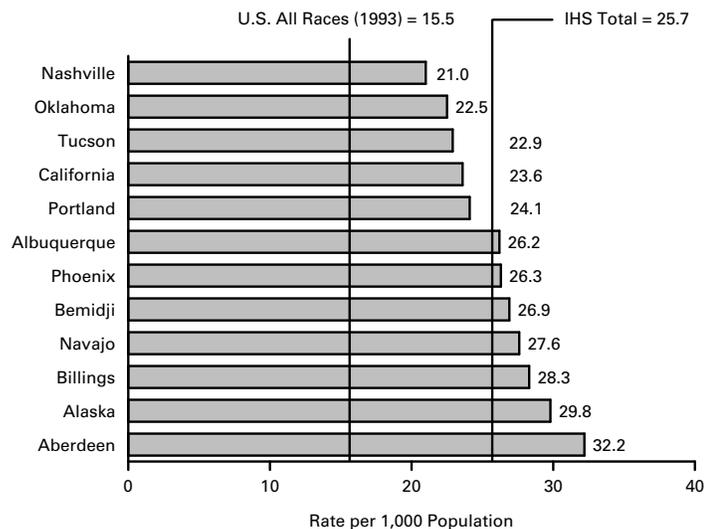


Table 3.1

Number and Rate of Live Births

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Number	Rate ¹
U.S. All Races (1993)	4,000,240	15.5
All IHS Areas	100,199	25.7
Aberdeen	8,252	32.2
Alaska	8,321	29.8
Albuquerque	5,670	26.2
Bemidji	5,286	26.9
Billings	4,292	28.3
California	8,007	23.6
Nashville	3,778	21.0
Navajo	16,103	27.6
Oklahoma	18,737	22.5
Phoenix	10,145	26.3
Portland	9,834	24.1
Tucson	1,774	22.9

¹ Rate per 1,000 population.



For 1992-1994, 5.9 percent of all Indian births in the IHS service area were low weight (less than 2,500 grams) births. This was better than the figure for the U.S. All Races population, i.e., 7.2 percent in 1993. All IHS Areas had relatively fewer low weight births than occurred in the general population.

Chart 3.2

Low Weight Births

Calendar Years 1992-1994

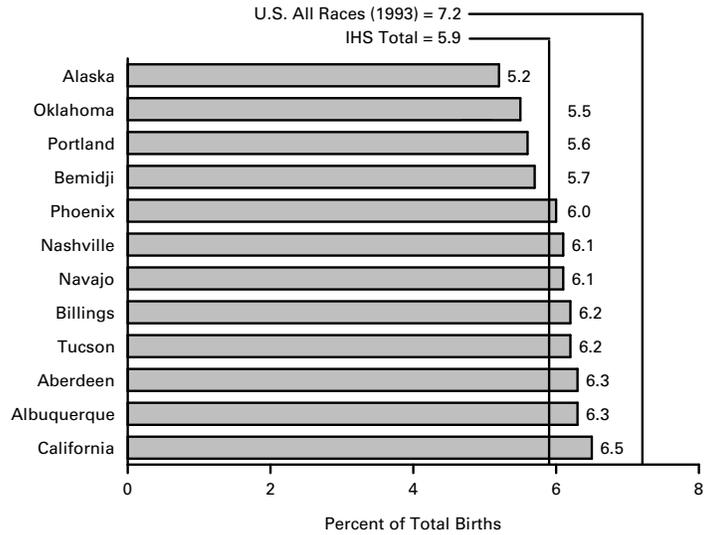


Table 3.2

Births of Low Weight as a Percent of Total Live Births

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Total Live Births ¹	Number Low Weight ²	Percent Low Weight ³
U.S. All Races (1993)	4,000,240	288,482	7.2
All IHS Areas	100,199	5,919	5.9
Aberdeen	8,252	520	6.3
Alaska	8,321	435	5.2
Albuquerque	5,670	360	6.3
Bemidji	5,286	303	5.7
Billings	4,292	264	6.2
California	8,007	524	6.5
Nashville	3,778	229	6.1
Navajo	16,103	979	6.1
Oklahoma	18,737	1,034	5.5
Phoenix	10,145	610	6.0
Portland	9,834	551	5.6
Tucson	1,774	110	6.2



¹ Includes 4,792 U.S. All Races live births and 183 American Indian/Alaska Native live births with birthweight not stated.
² Births of less than 2,500 grams.
³ Percent low weight based on live births with a birthweight reported.



The Indian population has a greater problem with high weight rather than low weight births. High birthweights are a complication of diabetic pregnancies and should be of concern. In 1992-1994, 12.5 percent of all births in the IHS service area were high weight (4,000 grams or more) births. In contrast, the U.S. All Races percentage was 2 points lower at 10.5 in 1993. The percentages varied considerably by Area ranging from 7.4 in Albuquerque to 18.4 in Alaska.

Chart 3.3

High Weight Births

Calendar Years 1992-1994

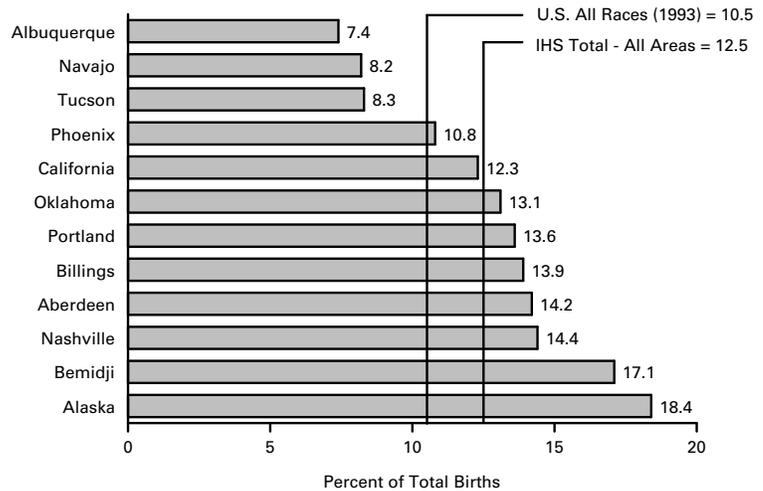


Table 3.3

Births of High Weight as a Percent of Total Live Births

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Total Live Births ¹	Number High Weight ²	Percent High Weight ³
U.S. All Races (1993)	4,000,240	418,487	10.5
All IHS Areas	100,199	12,484	12.5
Aberdeen	8,252	1,168	14.2
Alaska	8,321	1,524	18.4
Albuquerque	5,670	420	7.4
Bemidji	5,286	905	17.1
Billings	4,292	598	13.9
California	8,007	984	12.3
Nashville	3,778	543	14.4
Navajo	16,103	1,318	8.2
Oklahoma	18,737	2,441	13.1
Phoenix	10,145	1,098	10.8
Portland	9,834	1,338	13.6
Tucson	1,774	147	8.3

¹ Includes 4,792 U.S. All Races live births and 183 American Indian/Alaska Native live births with birthweight not stated.

² Births of 4,000 grams or more (8lb, 14oz or more).

³ Percent high weight based on live births with a birthweight reported.



In 1992-1994, prenatal care began in the first trimester for 63.6 percent of Indian live births for the IHS service area population. This compared to 78.9 percent for the U.S. All Races population in 1993. The percentages varied widely among IHS Areas, ranging from 48.6 for Navajo to 77.6 for Alaska.

Chart 3.4

Live Births With Prenatal Care Beginning in First Trimester

Calendar Years 1992-1994

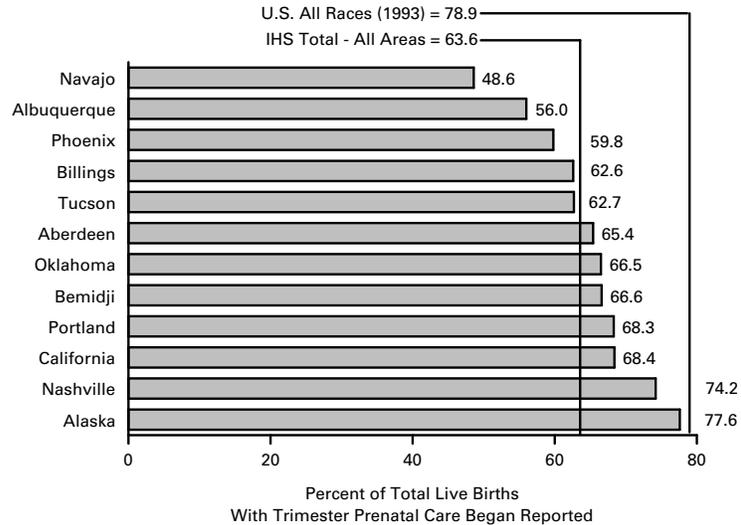


Table 3.4

Live Births With Prenatal Care Beginning in First Trimester

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Total live births ¹	Live births with trimester prenatal care began reported	Live births with prenatal care beginning in the first trimester ²	
			Number	Percent
U.S. All Races (1993)	4,000,240	3,911,209	3,085,850	78.9
All IHS Areas	100,199	97,891	62,247	63.6
Aberdeen	8,252	8,158	5,337	65.4
Alaska	8,321	8,218	6,376	77.6
Albuquerque	5,670	5,433	3,043	56.0
Bemidji	5,286	5,195	3,459	66.6
Billings	4,292	4,266	2,672	62.6
California	8,007	7,923	5,422	68.4
Nashville	3,778	3,711	2,755	74.2
Navajo	16,103	15,822	7,690	48.6
Oklahoma	18,737	18,039	12,002	66.5
Phoenix	10,145	9,859	5,895	59.8
Portland	9,834	9,500	6,488	68.3
Tucson	1,774	1,767	1,108	62.7

¹ Includes 89,031 U.S. All Races live births and 2,308 American Indian/Alaska Native live births for which trimester of pregnancy that prenatal care began was not reported on the State birth certificate.

² Percent based on live births with this information reported.



During 1992-1994, 5.9 percent of Indian mothers drank during pregnancy (as reported on the birth certificate), nearly three times the percentage for mothers in the general population, i.e., 2.1 in 1993. The Alaska Area percentage of 18.0 was over three times the All IHS Area percentage. The Indian percentage increased with age, except mothers in the under 18 age group drank more than mothers in the 18 to 19 age group.

Chart 3.5

Mothers Who Drank during Pregnancy

Calendar Years 1992-1994

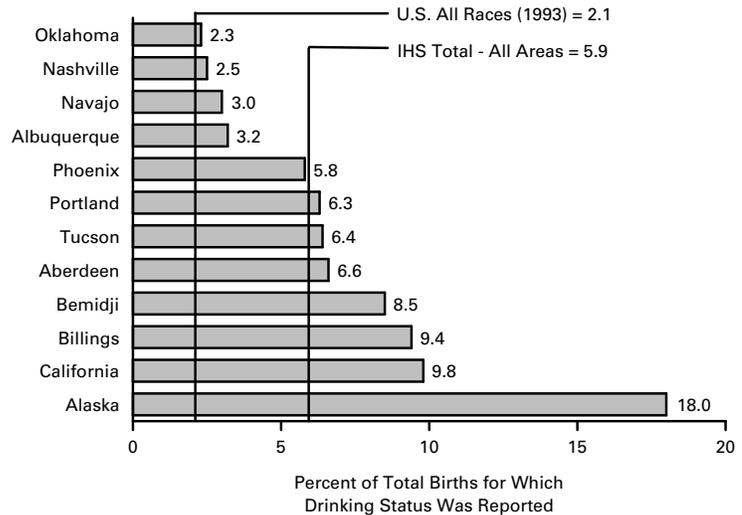


Table 3.5

Percent of Mothers Who Drank during Pregnancy¹ by Age of Mother

Calendar Years 1992-1994

(Mothers who drank during pregnancy includes those who drank even less than one drink per week during pregnancy.)



	All Ages	Under 18 Years	18-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-49 Years
U.S. All Races (1993)	2.1	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.7	5.5
All IHS Areas	5.9	4.8	4.3	5.6	6.6	6.9	7.1
Aberdeen	6.6	6.1	4.4	6.4	8.1	7.1	6.4
Alaska	18.0	16.6	15.0	16.0	19.3	19.7	21.6
Albuquerque	3.2	2.5	2.2	3.0	3.8	4.3	2.6
Bemidji	8.5	4.7	7.1	8.5	10.4	9.2	7.0
Billings	9.4	7.9	4.9	8.9	11.1	12.3	11.6
California	9.8	33.3 *	— *	14.3 *	12.5 *	— *	— *
Nashville	2.5	1.6	2.6	1.9	3.0	2.6	4.3
Navajo	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.8
Oklahoma	2.3	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.3	3.0	4.1
Phoenix	5.8	4.9	4.7	5.5	5.8	7.4	6.3
Portland	6.3	5.3	4.2	6.3	7.1	6.0	9.4
Tucson	6.4	5.3	3.4	6.3	8.0	7.5	6.6

* Percent based on less than 20 births in the age group specified.

¹ Based on the number of live births with drinking status of the mother reported.

NOTE: The States of California, New York and South Dakota, do not include a question on drinking history of the mother during pregnancy on State birth certificates. Persons usually residing in one of these 3 States responding to this question reported their drinking history on a form from another State, since the delivery was performed out of their usual State of residence.



In the Indian population, 20.5 percent of women reported that they smoked during pregnancy, 1992-1994. Women in the U.S. All Races population smoked at a lower rate during pregnancy, i.e., 15.8 percent in 1993. There appears to be a relationship between smoking and low birthweight births. Of all Indian low weight births, 28.4 percent were to women who reported smoking during pregnancy. There were considerable variations among the IHS Areas and age groups in terms of these two rates.

Chart 3.6

Mothers Who Smoked during Pregnancy

Calendar Years 1992-1994

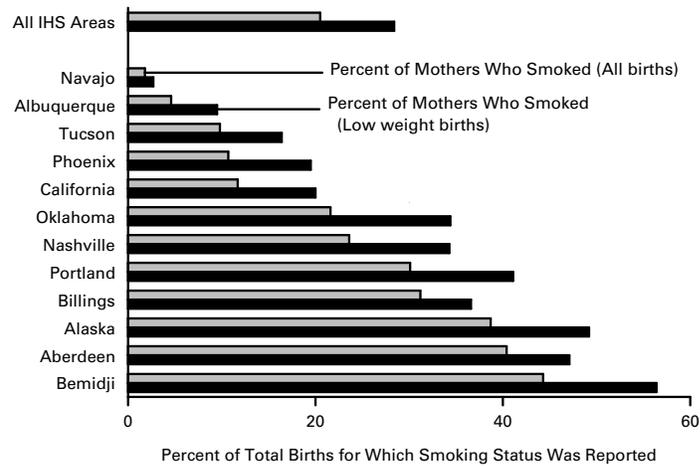


Table 3.6

Percent of Mothers Who Smoked during Pregnancy for All Births and Low Weight Births by Age of Mother

Calendar Years 1992-1994

(Low birthweight is defined as weight less than 2,500 grams (5lb, 8oz))

	Percent of Live Births ¹ for Which the Mother Reported Smoking					Percent of Low Weight Births ¹ for Which the Mother Reported Smoking				
	All	Under 15	15-19	20-34	35-49	All	Under 15	15-19	20-34	35-49
	Ages	Years	Years	Years	Years	Ages	Years	Years	Years	Years
U.S. All Races (1993)	15.8	7.0	17.5	15.9	12.6	25.2	7.4	19.8	26.7	25.2
All IHS Areas	20.5	12.7	21.3	20.6	18.1	28.4	16.7	24.9	29.7	36.4
Aberdeen	40.4	27.8 *	37.9	41.4	39.8	47.1	100.0 *	40.0	47.9	55.0
Alaska	38.7	24.1	43.4	38.0	37.3	49.2	— *	39.1	52.1	46.8
Albuquerque	4.6	— *	4.1	4.8	4.0	9.5	— *	5.5	10.3	11.6
Bemidji	44.3	42.9	46.1	44.0	42.5	56.4	100.0 *	46.6	58.2	64.3
Billings	31.2	13.0	26.8	32.4	34.5	36.6	— *	33.3	12.0	38.1
California	11.7	100.0 *	15.4 *	11.1	— *	20.0 *	— *	— *	20.0 *	— *
Nashville	23.6	— *	19.7	24.9	25.3	34.3	— *	14.3	41.5	18.2
Navajo	1.8	—	2.2	1.8	1.0	2.7	— *	2.1	3.0	1.6
Oklahoma	21.6	10.8	19.0	22.2	25.5	34.4	— *	32.6	35.0	35.3
Phoenix	10.7	5.3	10.6	10.8	10.6	19.5	— *	18.4	17.5	24.2
Portland	30.1	16.3	34.2	29.1	28.4	41.1	66.7 *	37.6	41.0	47.0
Tucson	9.8	7.7 *	9.7	10.0	7.9	16.4	— *	5.0	20.3	15.4 *

* Percent based on less than 20 births in the age group specified.

¹ Based on the number of live births with smoking status of the mother reported.

NOTE: The States of California, Indiana, New York and South Dakota, do not include a question on smoking history of the mother during pregnancy. Persons usually residing in one of these 4 States responding to this question reported their smoking history on a form from another State since the delivery was performed out of their usual State of residence.



Indian women giving birth were more likely to be diabetic during 1992-1994 than their counterparts in the U.S. All Races population in 1993. For the Indian population, there were 53.8 births with a diabetic mother per 1,000 live births. This is more than double than the All Races rate of 26.0. The Area rates ranged from 25.7 in California to 86.3 in Tucson.

Chart 3.7

Birth Rates with Diabetic Mother

Calendar Years 1992-1994

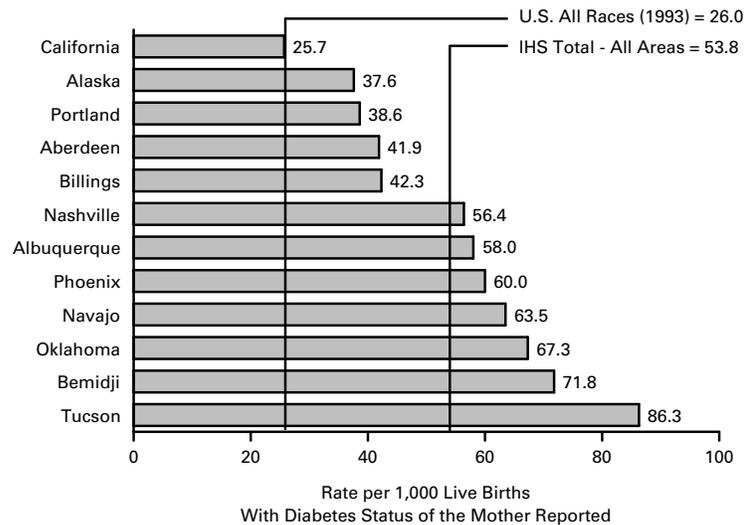


Table 3.7

Rate¹ of Live Births with Diabetic Mother by Age of Mother

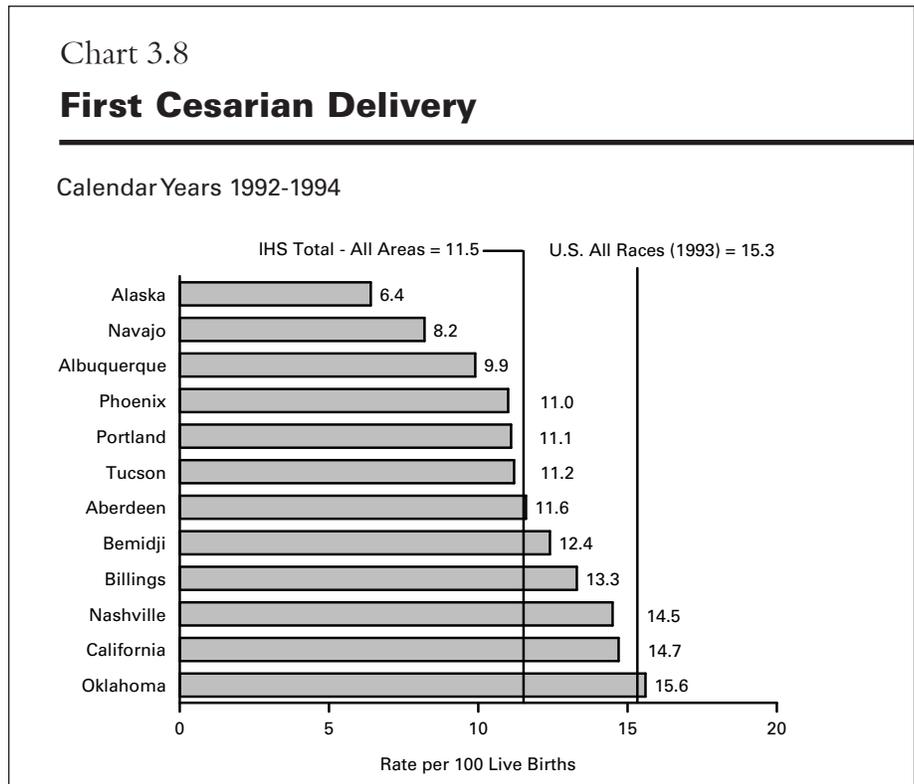
Calendar Years 1992-1994

	All Ages	Under 20 Years	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-49 Years
U.S. All Races (1993)	26.0	8.5	16.5	25.8	34.8	49.8	69.6
All IHS Areas	53.8	13.5	26.6	177.8	77.2	114.8	164.8
Aberdeen	41.9	13.2	16.2	199.1	67.6	98.2	150.5
Alaska	37.6	8.8	21.0	88.7	54.1	66.6	88.0
Albuquerque	58.0	9.6	24.8	134.3	92.7	142.5	126.4
Bemidji	71.8	13.7	44.0	290.5	95.0	189.2	170.7
Billings	42.3	8.9	18.3	161.5	79.0	80.2	219.5
California	25.7	9.1	11.8	100.5	30.3	53.8	81.6
Nashville	56.4	11.2	32.3	273.1	75.0	81.9	235.3
Navajo	63.5	13.0	22.1	139.0	92.0	128.9	207.8
Oklahoma	67.3	21.7	38.3	297.5	96.1	160.4	227.6
Phoenix	60.0	14.2	29.0	193.6	87.0	131.7	174.3
Portland	38.6	11.1	22.8	146.9	53.5	70.9	73.8
Tucson	86.3	27.2	44.7	115.4	149.4	209.3	260.9

¹ Number of live births with a diabetic mother per 1,000 live births with diabetes status reported in age group specified.



Indian women on average have a lower rate of cesarian deliveries than women in the U.S. All Races population. The Indian rate of primary cesarian deliveries, 11.5 per 100 live births in 1992-1994, was 25 percent less than the 1993 All Races rate, 15.3. Only one IHS Area exceeded the All Races rate, Oklahoma (15.6). The lowest rate occurred in Alaska (6.4).



Indian women who had a cesarian delivery were 48 percent more likely to have a subsequent vaginal delivery (1992-1994) than women in the U.S. All Races population (1993). The Indian rate is 35.9 vaginal births per 100 live births to women with a prior cesarian delivery compared to an All Races rate of 24.3. The rate ranged among IHS Areas from 22.2 in Aberdeen to 56.1 in Alaska.

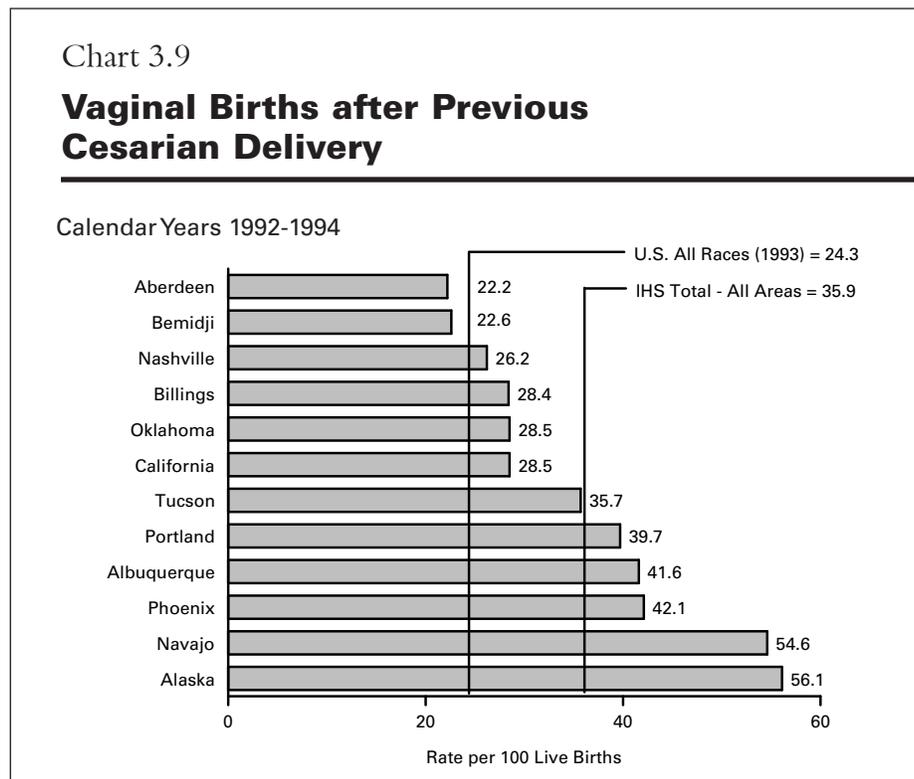




Table 3.8

Rates of First Cesarean Delivery and Vaginal Birth After Previous Cesarean Delivery by Age of Mother

Calendar Years 1992-1994

(Rates per 100 live births)

	Rate of First Cesarean Delivery				Rate of Vaginal Births After Previous Cesarean Delivery			
	All Ages	Under 25 Years	25-34 Years	35-49 Years	All Ages	Under 25 Years	25-34 Years	35-49 Years
U.S. All Races (1993)	15.3	14.0	15.5	19.1	24.3	26.4	24.4	21.1
All IHS Areas	11.5	11.5	11.0	14.4	35.9	31.7	31.5	28.8
Aberdeen	11.6	11.4	11.9	13.0	22.2	17.4	16.4	10.4
Alaska	6.4	6.3	6.3	7.5	56.1	57.9	58.9	59.7
Albuquerque	9.9	9.2	11.3	12.4	41.6	39.5	35.7	23.4
Bemidji	12.4	11.9	12.5	17.8	22.6	25.7	24.8	22.0
Billings	13.3	12.4	13.9	18.2	28.4	25.7	23.4	26.2
California	14.7	14.2	15.2	16.4	28.5	19.5	21.1	20.0
Nashville	14.5	14.6	13.7	18.9	26.2	24.2	19.9	12.5
Navajo	8.2	8.5	7.1	11.0	54.6	55.1	54.7	46.4
Oklahoma	15.6	15.0	15.9	20.4	28.5	24.2	23.6	20.9
Phoenix	11.0	11.2	9.8	16.6	42.1	40.7	35.1	21.4
Portland	11.1	10.7	10.5	17.1	39.7	42.2	31.8	27.4
Tucson	11.2	10.8	9.9	19.0	35.7	29.1	24.7	19.2

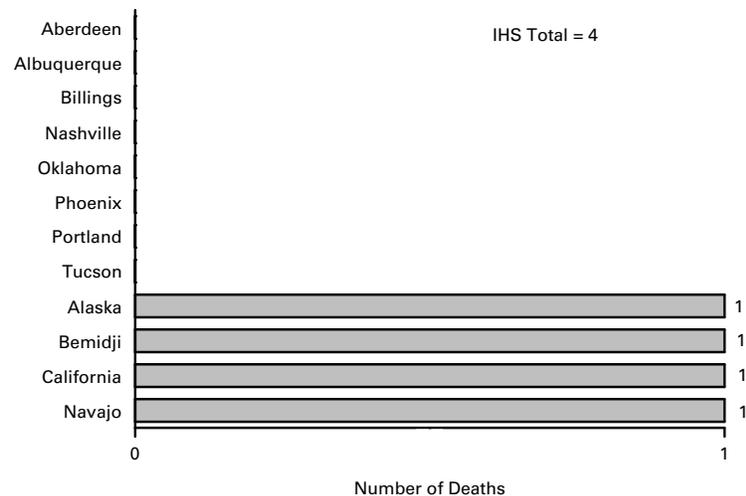
NOTE: Rate of first cesarean delivery is computed by dividing the total number of such deliveries by the number of all women who have never had a cesarean delivery. The denominator for this rate includes all births less those with method of delivery classified as repeat cesarean, vaginal birth after previous cesarean, or method not stated.

Rate of vaginal births after previous cesarean delivery is computed by dividing the total number of such deliveries by the sum of these deliveries plus repeat cesarean deliveries, that is, to women with a previous cesarean section.

There were 4 maternal deaths in the IHS service area population in 1992-1994. No IHS Area had more than 1 maternal death.

Chart 3.10
Maternal Deaths

Calendar Years 1992-1994



NOTE: IHS actual numbers and numbers adjusted for race miscoding are the same. There were 2 deaths in 1992, 2 deaths in 1993, and no deaths in 1994.



The infant mortality rate for the IHS service area population in 1992-1994 was 10.9. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 30 percent higher than the U.S. All Races rate of 8.4 for 1993. Three IHS Areas (Aberdeen, Bemidji, and Tucson) had a rate exceeding 14.0.

Chart 3.11

Infant Mortality Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

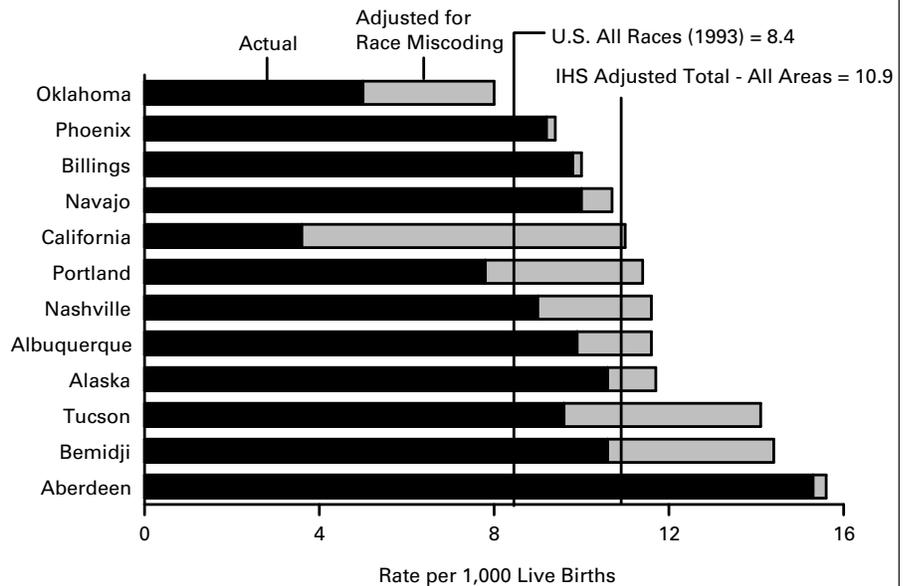


Table 3.11

Infant Mortality Rates (Under 1 Year)

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Live Births	Infant Deaths		Rate ¹	
		Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1993)	4,000,240	33,466		8.4	
All IHS Areas	100,199	872	1,096	8.7	10.9
Aberdeen	8,252	126	129	15.3	15.6
Alaska	8,321	88	97	10.6	11.7
Albuquerque	5,670	56	66	9.9	11.6
Bemidji	5,286	56	76	10.6	14.4
Billings	4,292	42	43	9.8	10.0
California	8,007	29	88	3.6	11.0
Nashville	3,778	34	44	9.0	11.6
Navajo	16,103	161	172	10.0	10.7
Oklahoma	18,737	93	149	5.0	8.0
Phoenix	10,145	93	95	9.2	9.4
Portland	9,834	77	112	7.8	11.4
Tucson	1,774	17	25	9.6	14.1

¹ Rate per 1,000 live births.

² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.



The neonatal mortality rate for the IHS service area population in 1992-1994 was 5.2. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is slightly less than the U.S. All Races rate of 5.3 for 1993. Four IHS Areas (Aberdeen, California, Alaska, and Navajo) had a rate that exceeded the U.S. All Races rate.

Chart 3.12

Neonatal Mortality Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

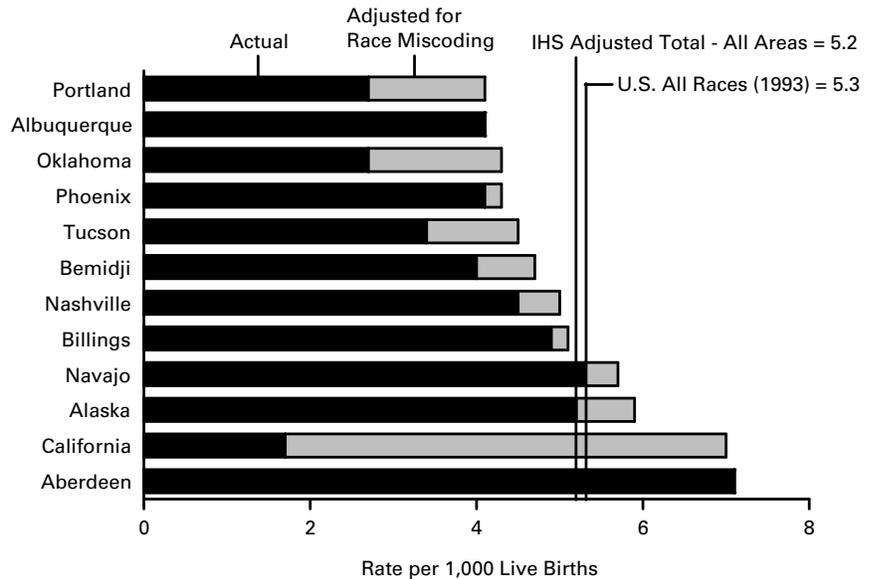


Table 3.12

Neonatal Mortality Rates (Under 28 Days)

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Live Births	Infant Deaths		Rate ¹	
		Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1993)	4,000,240	21,174		5.3	
All IHS Areas	100,199	409	517	4.1	5.2
Aberdeen	8,252	59	59	7.1	7.1
Alaska	8,321	43	49	5.2	5.9
Albuquerque	5,670	23	23	4.1	4.1
Bemidji	5,286	21	25	4.0	4.7
Billings	4,292	21	22	4.9	5.1
California	8,007	14	56	1.7	7.0
Nashville	3,778	17	19	4.5	5.0
Navajo	16,103	86	91	5.3	5.7
Oklahoma	18,737	50	81	2.7	4.3
Phoenix	10,145	42	44	4.1	4.3
Portland	9,834	27	40	2.7	4.1
Tucson	1,774	6	8	3.4	4.5

¹ Rate per 1,000 live births.

² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.



The postneonatal mortality rate for the IHS service area population in 1992-1994 was 5.8. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 1.9 times the U.S. All Races rate of 3.1 for 1993. The Tucson and Bemidji Areas each had the highest rate (9.6) among the IHS Areas followed by Aberdeen with 8.5.

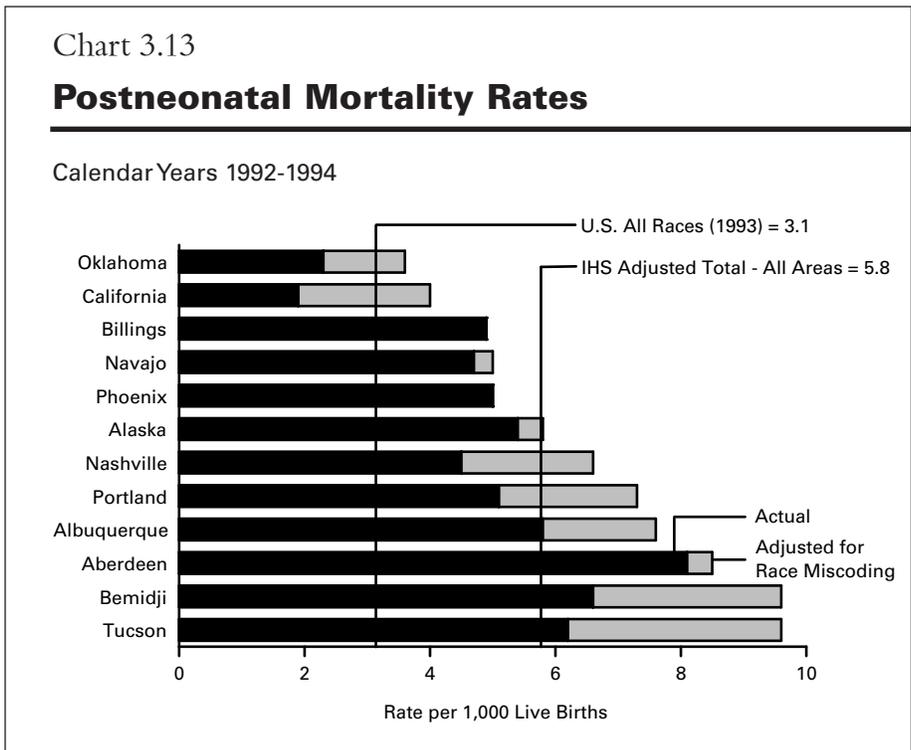


Table 3.13
Postneonatal Mortality Rates (28 Days to Under 1 Year)

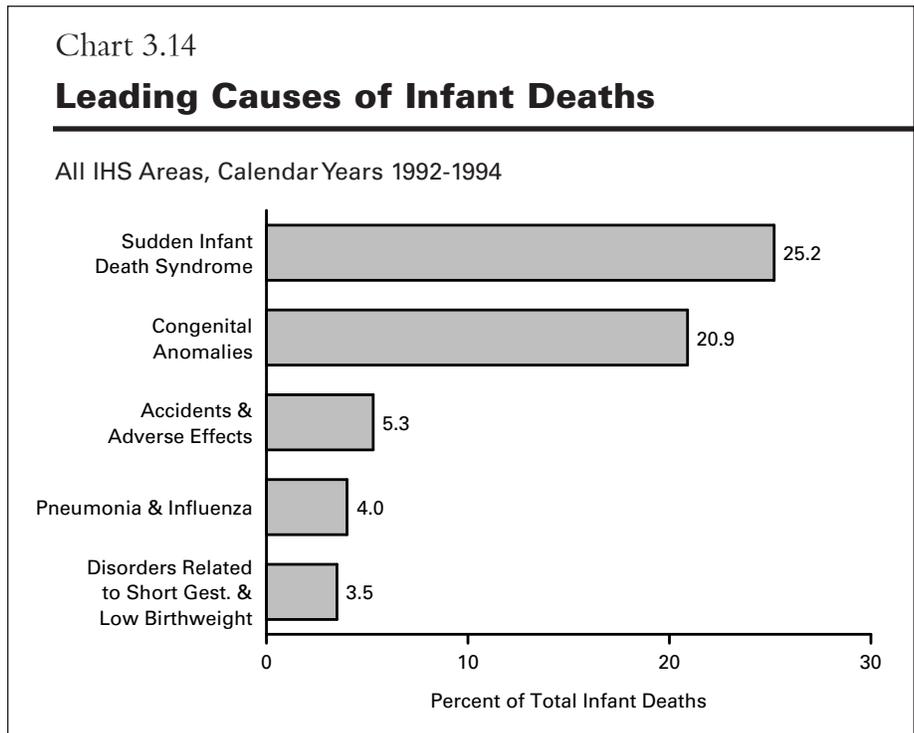
Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Live Births	Infant Deaths		Rate ¹	
		Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1993)	4,000,240	12,292		3.1	
All IHS Areas	100,199	463	579	4.6	5.8
Aberdeen	8,252	67	70	8.1	8.5
Alaska	8,321	45	48	5.4	5.8
Albuquerque	5,670	33	43	5.8	7.6
Bemidji	5,286	35	51	6.6	9.6
Billings	4,292	21	21	4.9	4.9
California	8,007	15	32	1.9	4.0
Nashville	3,778	17	25	4.5	6.6
Navajo	16,103	75	81	4.7	5.0
Oklahoma	18,737	43	68	2.3	3.6
Phoenix	10,145	51	51	5.0	5.0
Portland	9,834	50	72	5.1	7.3
Tucson	1,774	11	17	6.2	9.6

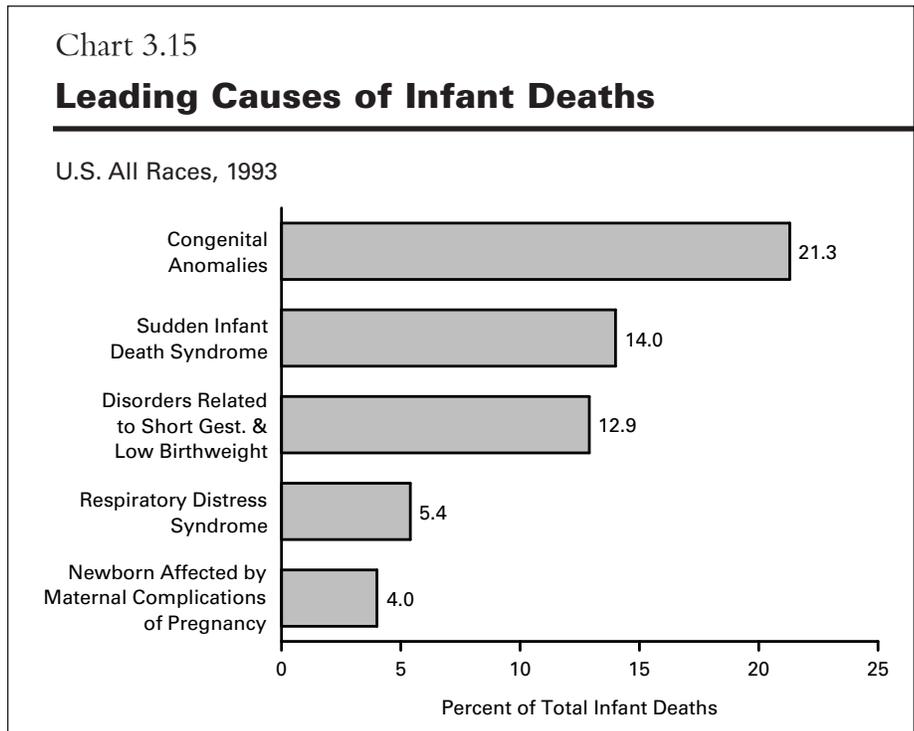
¹ Rate per 1,000 live births.
² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.



In 1992-1994, 25.2 percent of all infant deaths in the IHS service area were caused by sudden infant death syndrome. This was followed by congenital anomalies at 20.9 percent.

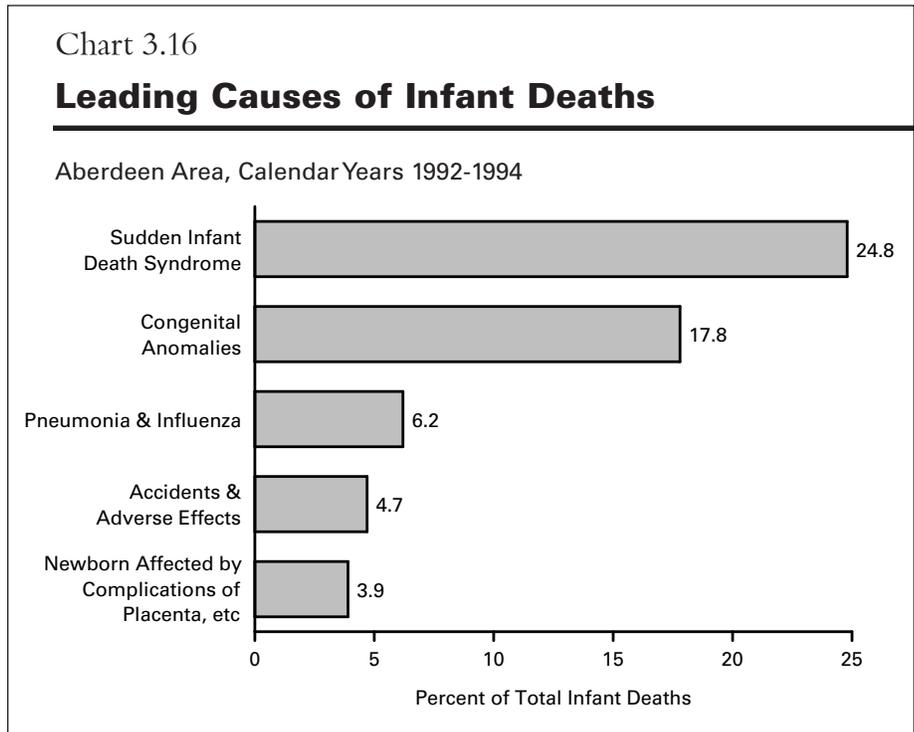


In 1993, 21.3 percent of all infant deaths in the U.S. were caused by congenital anomalies. This was followed by sudden infant death syndrome at 14.0 percent.

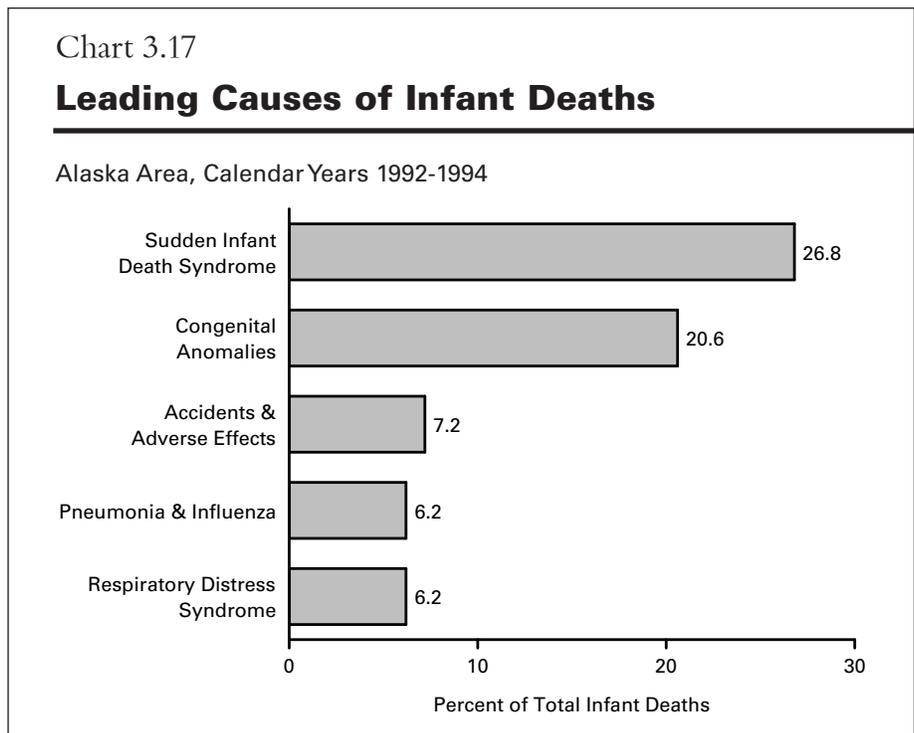




In 1992-1994, 24.8 percent of all infant deaths in the Aberdeen Area were caused by sudden infant death syndrome. This was followed by congenital anomalies at 17.8 percent.

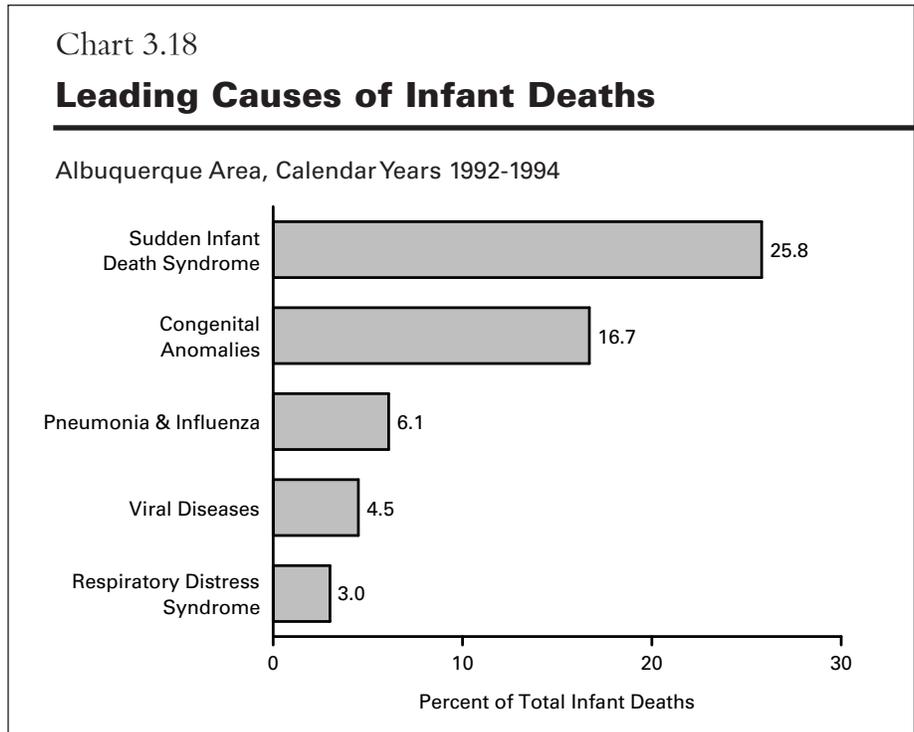


In 1992-1994, 26.8 percent of all infant deaths in the Alaska Area were caused by sudden infant death syndrome. This was followed by congenital anomalies at 20.6 percent.

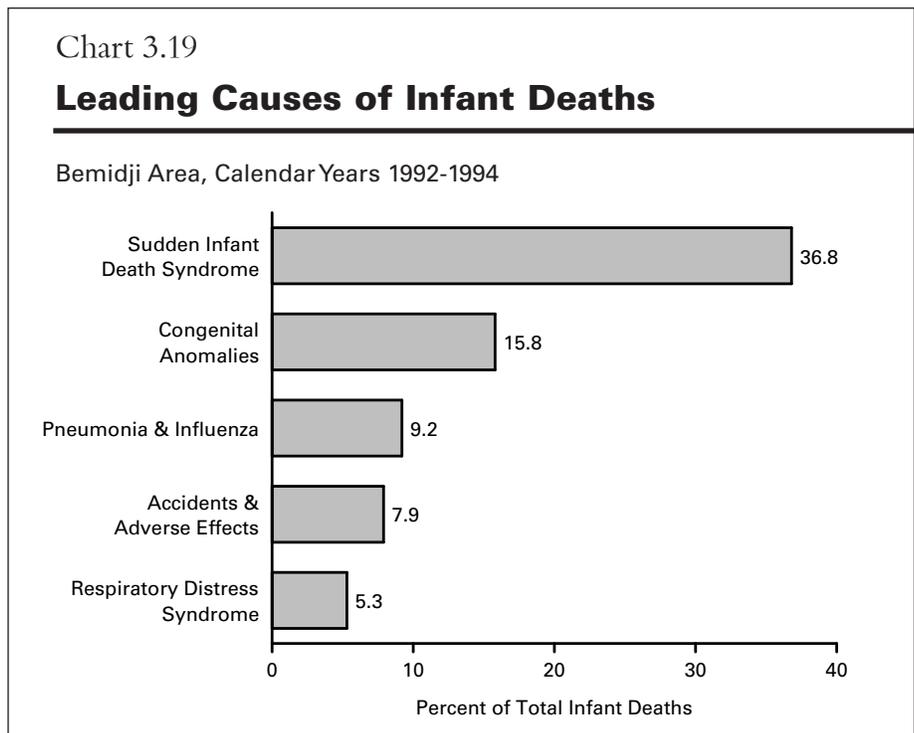




In 1992-1994, 25.8 percent of all infant deaths in the Albuquerque Area were caused by sudden infant death syndrome. This was followed by congenital anomalies at 16.7 percent.

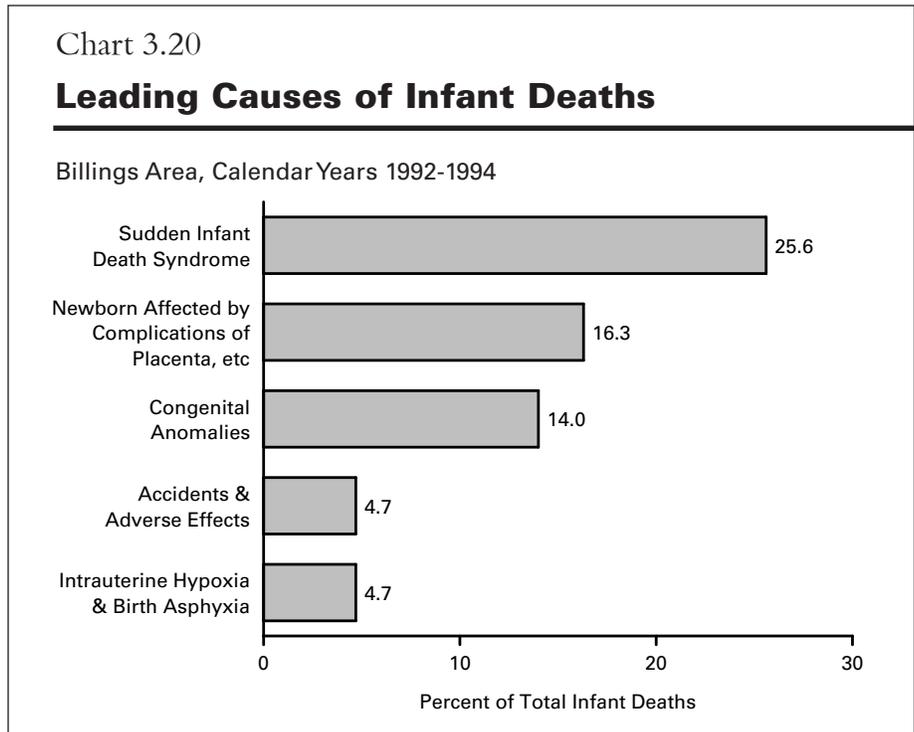


In 1992-1994, 36.8 percent of all infant deaths in the Bemidji Area were caused by sudden infant death syndrome. This was followed by congenital anomalies at 15.8 percent.

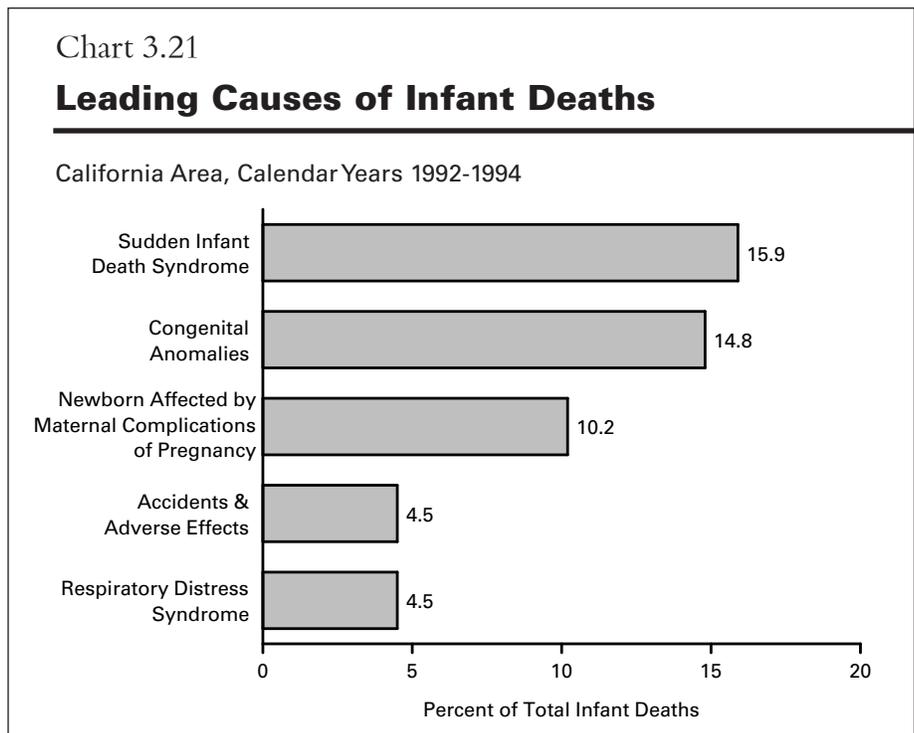




In 1992-1994, 25.6 percent of all infant deaths in the Billings Area were caused by sudden infant death syndrome. This was followed by newborn affected by complications of placenta, etc. at 16.3 percent.

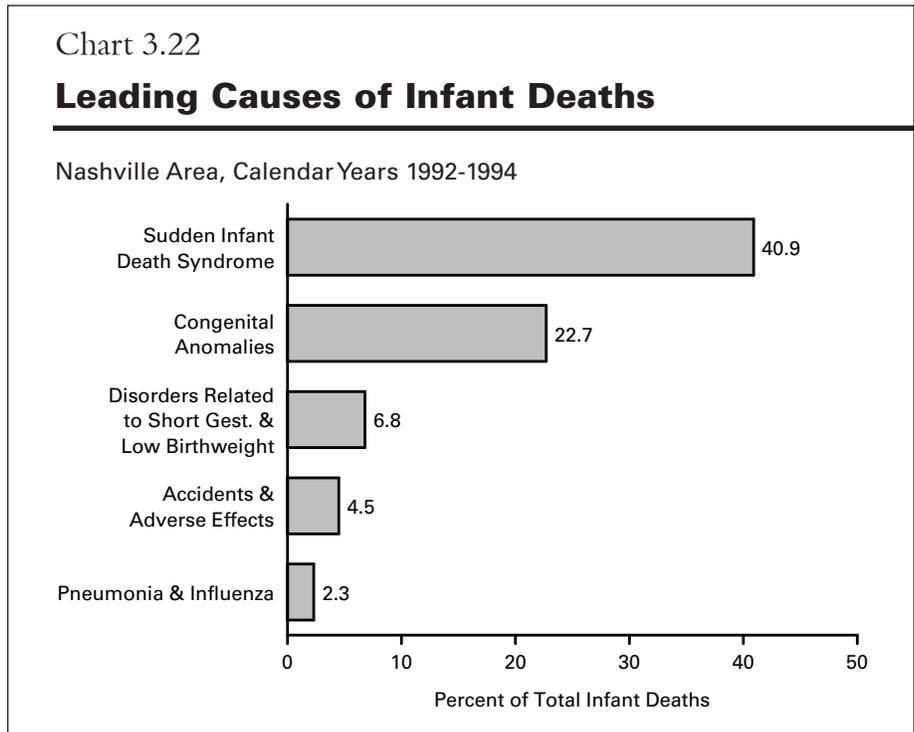


In 1992-1994, 15.9 percent of all infant deaths in the California Area were caused by sudden infant death syndrome. This was followed by congenital anomalies at 14.8 percent.

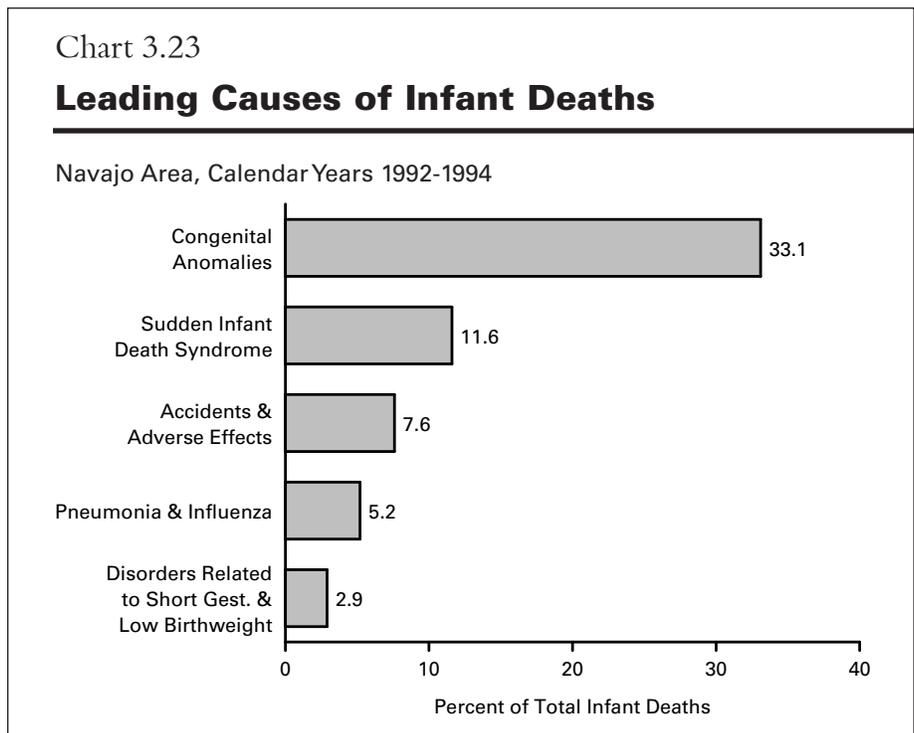




In 1992-1994, 40.9 percent of all infant deaths in the Nashville Area were caused by sudden infant death syndrome. This was followed by congenital anomalies at 22.7 percent.

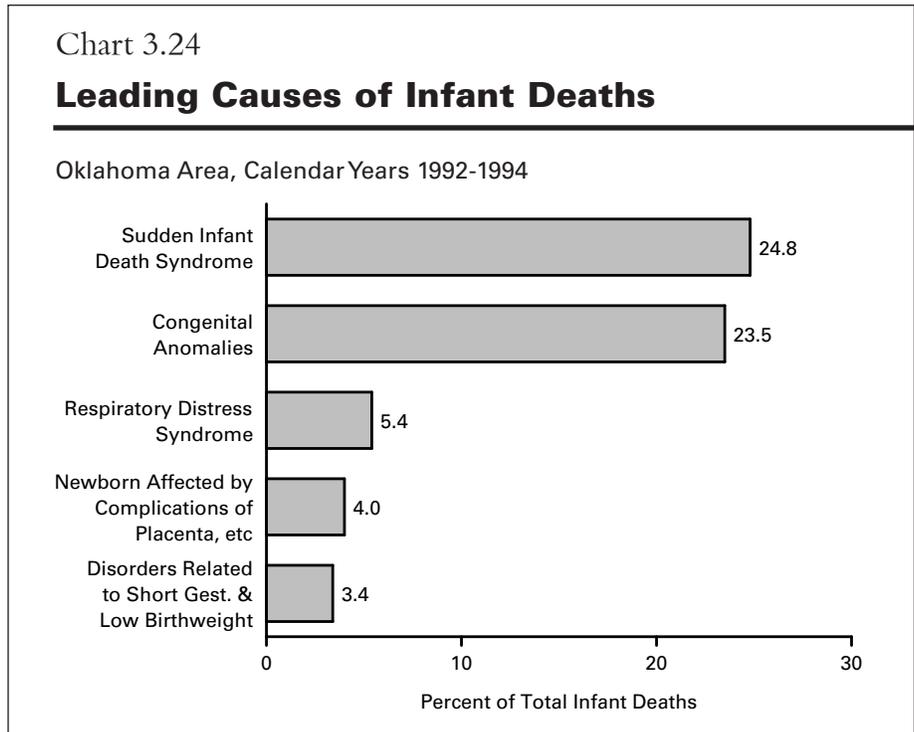


In 1992-1994, 33.1 percent of all infant deaths in the Navajo Area were caused by congenital anomalies. This was followed by sudden infant death syndrome at 11.6 percent.

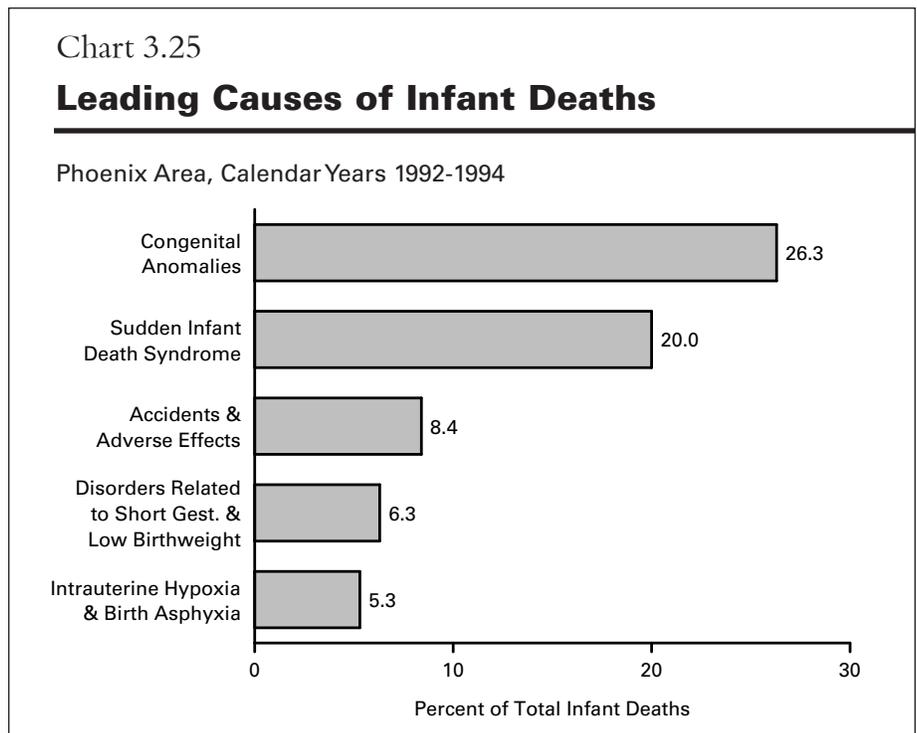




In 1992-1994, 24.8 percent of all infant deaths in the Oklahoma Area were caused by sudden infant death syndrome. This was followed by congenital anomalies at 23.5 percent.

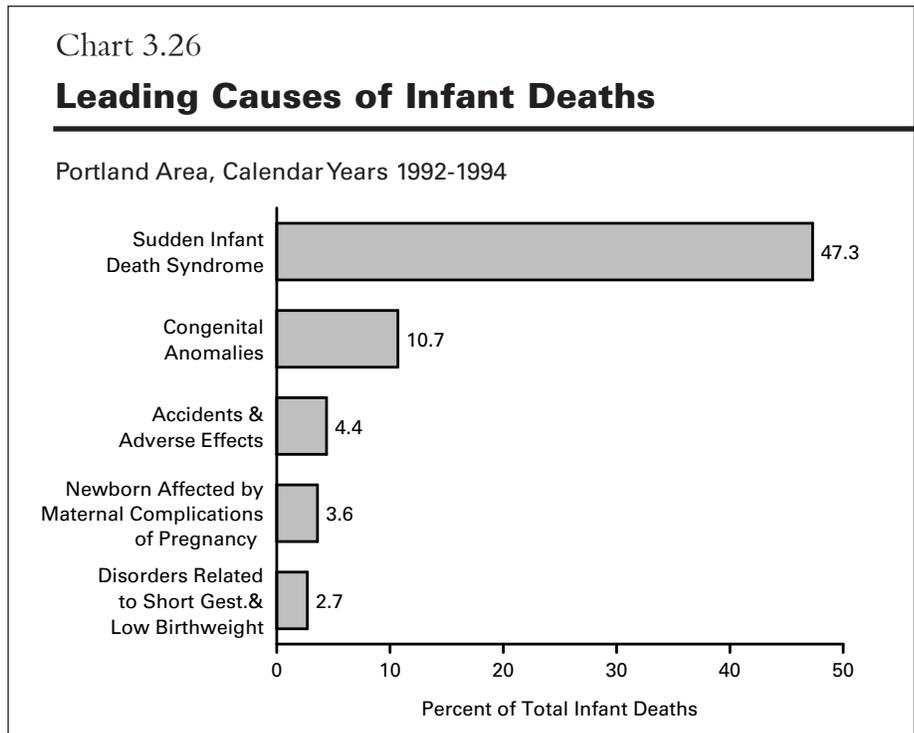


In 1992-1994, 26.3 percent of all infant deaths in the Phoenix Area were caused by congenital anomalies. This was followed by sudden infant death syndrome at 20.0 percent.

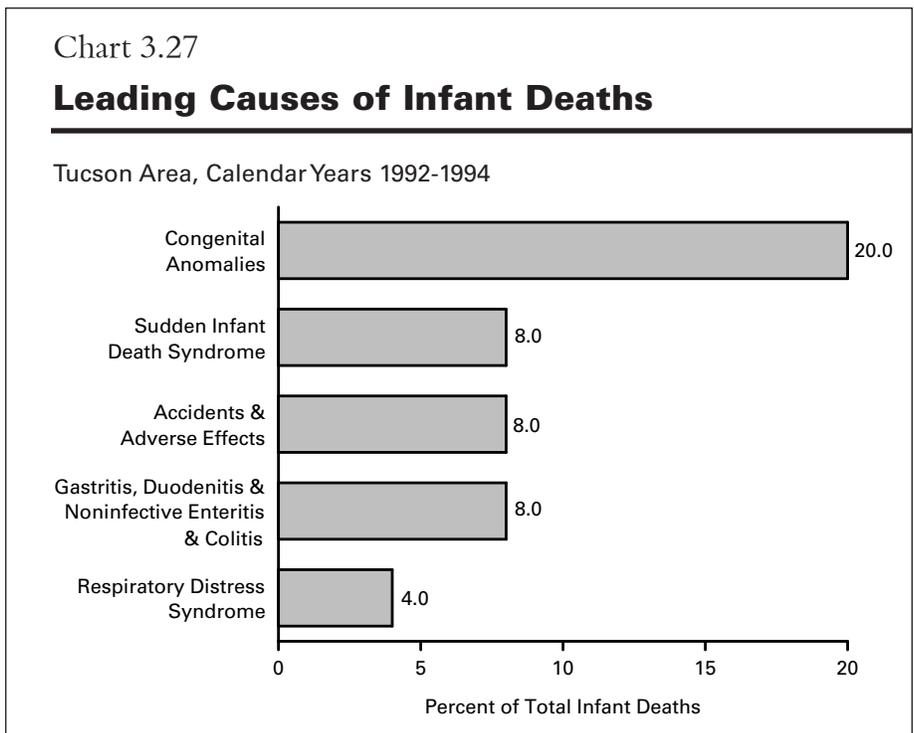




In 1992-1994, 47.3 percent of all infant deaths in the Portland Area were caused by sudden infant death syndrome. This was followed by congenital anomalies at 10.7 percent.



In 1992-1994, 20.0 percent of all infant deaths in the Tucson Area were caused by congenital anomalies. This was followed by sudden infant death syndrome at 8.0 percent.





In 1992-1994, the mortality rate for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) for the IHS service area population was 2.4 times the rate for the U.S. All Races population in 1993, 276.5 compared to 116.7. The Indian rate is adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. In the Portland Area, 47.3 percent of infant deaths were because of SIDS.

Chart 3.28

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

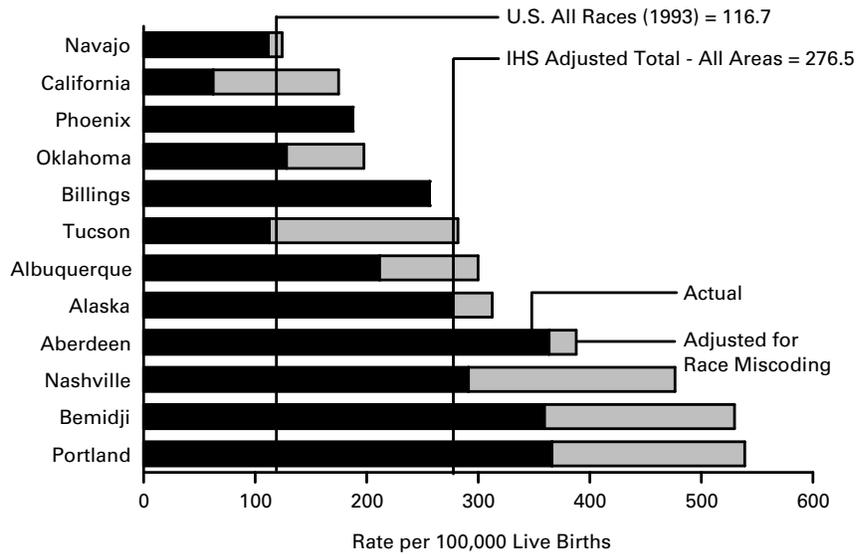


Table 3.28

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Live Births	Infant Deaths		Rate ¹	
		Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1993)	4,000,240	4,669		116.7	
All IHS Areas	100,199	210	277	209.6	276.5
Aberdeen	8,252	30	32	363.5	387.8
Alaska	8,321	23	26	276.4	312.5
Albuquerque	5,670	12	17	211.6	299.8
Bemidji	5,286	19	28	359.4	529.7
Billings	4,292	11	11	256.3	256.3
California	8,007	5	14	62.4	174.8
Nashville	3,778	11	18	291.2	476.4
Navajo	16,103	18	20	111.8	124.2
Oklahoma	18,737	24	37	128.1	197.5
Phoenix	10,145	19	19	187.3	187.3
Portland	9,834	36	53	366.1	538.9
Tucson	1,774	2	2	112.7	281.8

¹ Rate per 100,000 live births.

² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.

