

PART 6 - COMMUNITY HEALTH STATISTICS

Chart 6.1
Age-Adjusted Drug Related Death Rates

The age-adjusted drug related death rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives increased from 3.4 deaths per 100,000 population in 1979-1981 to 4.6 in 1991-1993. The U.S. All Races rate for 1992 was 4.3.

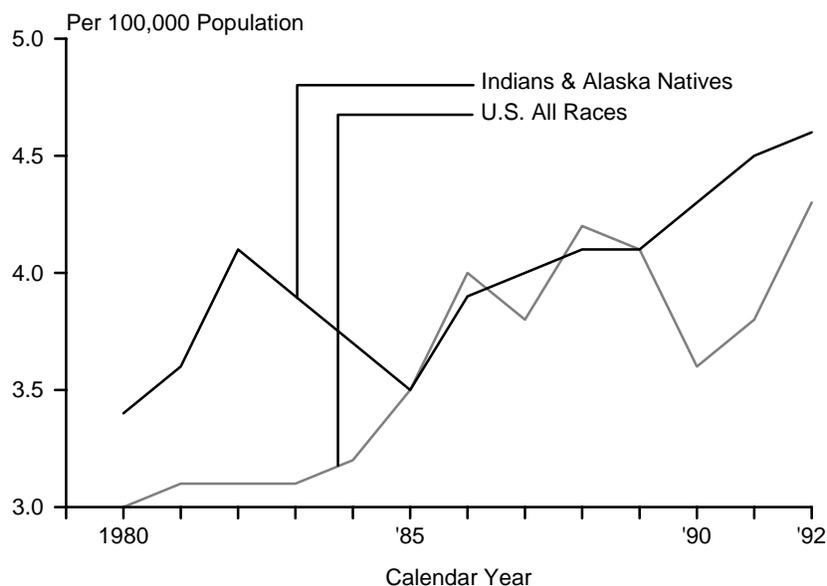


Table 6.1
Drug Related Deaths and Mortality Rates

American Indians and Alaska Natives, IHS Service Area, and U.S. All Races and White Populations, 1979-1993

Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population

Calendar Years(s)	Indian and Alaska Native		U.S. All Races		U.S. White Rate	Ratio Indian to:	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate		U.S. All Races	U.S. White
(1993)	52						
1991-1993 (1992)	57	4.6	11,703	4.3	4.1	1.1	1.1
1990-1992 (1991)	50	4.5	10,388	3.8	3.6	1.2	1.3
1989-1991 (1990)	48	4.3	9,463	3.6	3.3	1.2	1.3
1988-1990 (1989)	45	4.1	10,710	4.1	3.7	1.0	1.1
1987-1989 (1988)	36	4.1	10,917	4.2	3.8	1.0	1.1
1986-1988 (1987)	45	4.0	9,796	3.8	3.4	1.1	1.2
1985-1987 (1986)	36	3.9	9,976	4.0	3.7	1.0	1.1
1984-1986 (1985)	34	3.5	8,663	3.5	3.3	1.0	1.1
1983-1985 (1984)	27	3.7	7,892	3.2	3.0	1.2	1.2
1982-1984 (1983)	40	3.9	7,492	3.1	3.0	1.3	1.3
1981-1983 (1982)	30	4.1	7,310	3.1	2.9	1.3	1.4
1980-1982 (1981)	28	3.6	7,106	3.1	2.9	1.2	1.2
1979-1981 (1980)	25	3.4	6,900	3.0	2.9	1.1	1.2
(1979)	27						

NOTE: Includes deaths caused by drug psychoses—292, drug dependence—304, nondependent abuse of drugs excluding alcohol and tobacco—305.2-305.9, accidental poisoning by drugs, medicinal substances and biologicals—E850-E858, suicide by drugs—E950.0-E950.5, assaults from poisoning by drugs and medications—E962.0, and injury by drugs—E980-E980.5. American Indian and Alaska Native rates are for the 3-year periods specified. Numbers of deaths and U.S. rates are for the single year specified.

Chart 6.2
Drug Related Death Rates by Age and Sex
Indians and Alaska Natives (1991-1993)

The age-specific drug related death rate (1991-1993) for Indian males was highest for age group 35 to 44 years (12.9 deaths per 100,000 population). The highest age-specific rate for Indian females occurred in the age group 45 to 54 years (8.3).

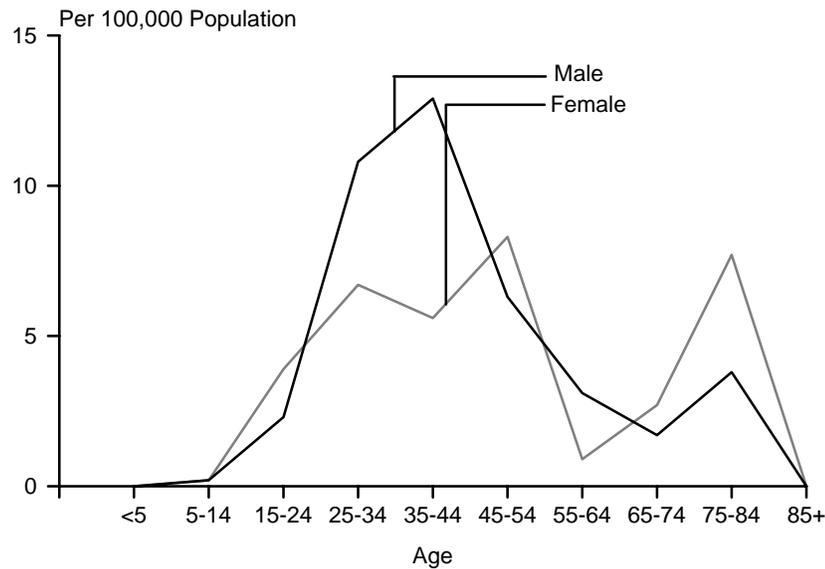


Table 6.2
Drug Related ¹ Mortality Rates by Age and Sex

American Indians and Alaska Natives, IHS Service Area, 1991-1993, and U.S. All Races and White Populations, 1992

Rate per 100,000 Population

Age Group	Indian and Alaska Native		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 5 years	—	—	—
5-14 years	0.2	0.2	0.2
15-24 years	3.1	2.3	3.9
25-34 years	8.7	10.8	6.7
35-44 years	9.1	12.9	5.6
45-54 years	7.3	6.3	8.3
55-64 years	1.9	3.1	0.9
65-74 years	2.2	1.7	2.7
75-84 years	6.1	3.8	7.7
85 years+	0.0	0.0	0.0

Age Group	U.S. All Races		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 5 years	0.2	0.3	0.2
5-14 years	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-24 years	2.2	2.9	1.6
25-34 years	7.6	10.9	4.2
35-44 years	10.8	16.0	5.7
45-54 years	5.8	7.3	4.4
55-64 years	3.2	3.4	3.0
65-74 years	2.7	2.5	2.8
75-84 years	3.4	3.7	3.2
85 years+	5.6	7.0	5.0

Age Group	U.S. White		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 5 years	0.2	0.2	0.1
5-14 years	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-24 years	2.3	2.9	1.6
25-34 years	7.3	10.6	4.0
35-44 years	9.9	14.6	5.2
45-54 years	5.3	6.1	4.6
55-64 years	3.2	3.1	3.3
65-74 years	2.7	2.4	2.9
75-84 years	3.4	3.7	3.3
85 years+	5.7	7.2	5.1

¹ Includes deaths with ICD-9 codes 292, 304, 305.2 to 305.9, E962.0, E850-E858, E950.0-E950.5, and E980.0-E980.5.

NOTE: — Represents zero. 0.0 Rounds to zero.

Chart 6.3
Alcohol-Related
Discharge Rates
(First-Listed Diagnosis)

In FY 1994, the total alcohol-related discharge rate (first diagnosis) for IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals was 34.6 per 10,000 user population aged 15 years and older. This is 1.8 times the CY 1993 rate of 19.3 for U.S. general short-stay hospitals.

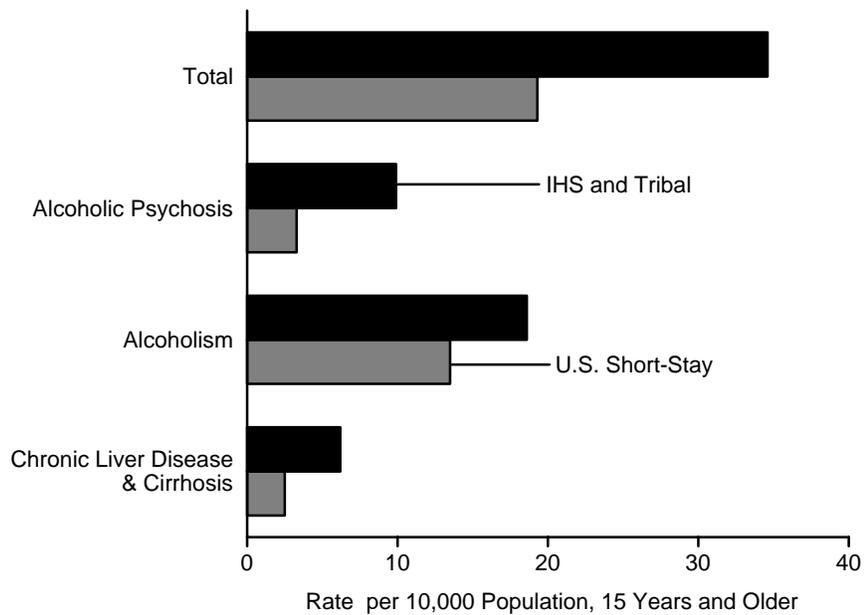


Table 6.3
Number and Rate for
Discharges with a
First-Listed Diagnosis of
Alcoholism for Persons
15 Years Old and Older

IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1994, and U.S. General Short-Stay Hospitals, CY 1993

First Listed Diagnosis	IHS and Tribal Hospitals		U.S. General Short-Stay Hospitals	
	Number	Rate	Number (thousands)	Rate
Total	2,768	34.6	386	19.3
Alcoholic psychosis (ICD-9-CM 291)	790	9.9	66	3.3
Alcoholism (ICD-9-CM 303, 305.0)	1,485	18.6	270	13.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, specified as alcoholic (ICD-9-CM 571.0-571.3)	493	6.2	50	2.5

NOTE: Rate is number of discharges per 10,000 user population aged 15 years and older.

SOURCE: U.S.—National Center for Health Statistics, DHHS, unpublished data.

IHS—Annual Reports 2C and 3I.

Chart 6.4
Hospitalizations for Injuries and Poisonings

Since FY 1987, the number of discharges for injuries and poisonings from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals has decreased 22 percent. In FY 1994, there were 8,503 discharges.

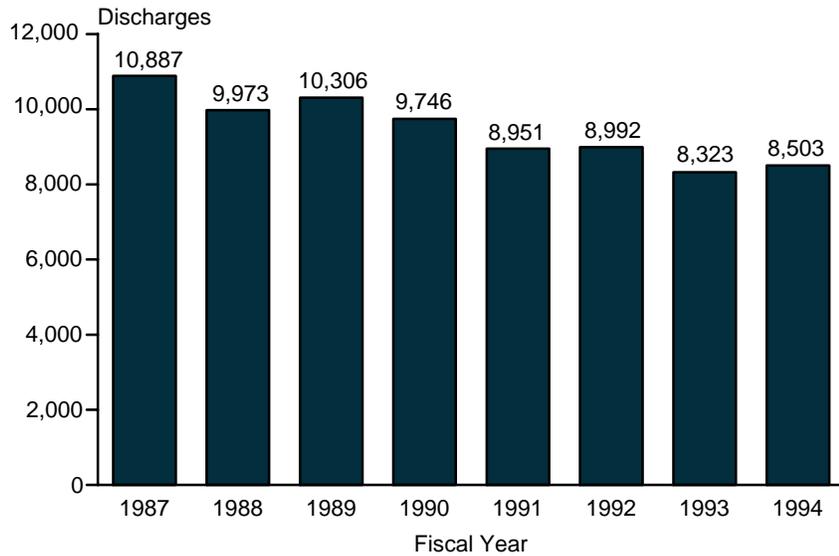


Chart 6.5
Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Death Rates for Males

The age-adjusted motor vehicle death rate for American Indian and Alaska Native males has decreased 57 percent since 1972-1974. In 1991-1993, the Indian male rate was 66.3 deaths per 100,000 population compared with 22.3 for U.S. All Races males, a ratio of 3.0 to 1.

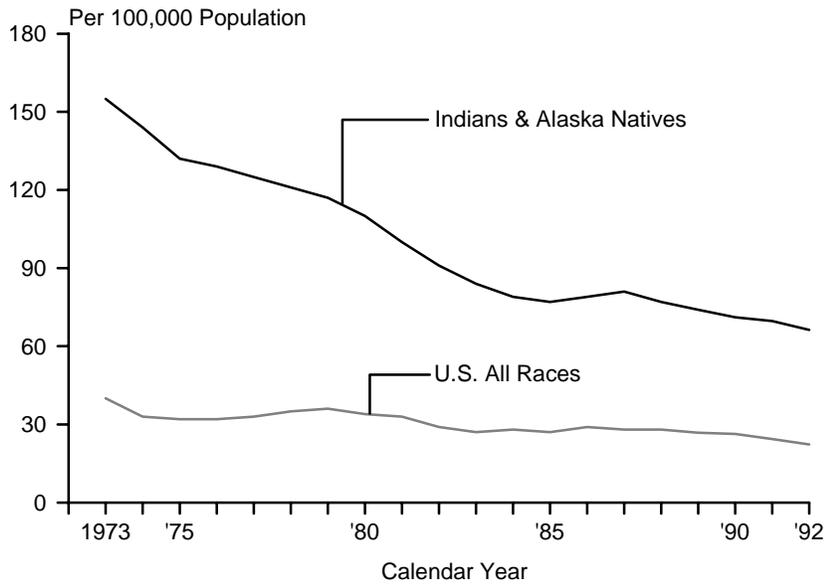


Table 6.5
Motor Vehicle Deaths and Mortality Rates for Males

American Indians and Alaska Natives, IHS Service Area, and U.S. All Races and White Populations, 1955-1993
Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population

Calendar Years(s)	Indian and Alaska Native		U.S. All Races		U.S. White Rate	Ratio Indian to:	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate		U.S. All Races	U.S. White
(1993)	367						
1991-93 (1992)	382	66.3	27,982	22.3	22.2	3.0	3.0
1990-92 (1991)	393	69.7	29,947	24.4	24.4	2.9	2.9
1989-91 (1990)	399	71.1	32,406	26.3	26.3	2.7	2.7
1988-90 (1989)	381	73.7	32,704	26.8	26.8	2.8	2.8
1987-89 (1988)	410	77.4	34,258	28.3	28.5	2.7	2.7
1986-88 (1987)	423	80.6	33,904	28.1	28.4	2.9	2.8
1985-87 (1986)	395	79.2	34,088	28.5	28.7	2.8	2.8
1984-86 (1985)	354	77.4	32,443	27.3	27.6	2.8	2.8
1983-85 (1984)	351	78.7	32,949	28.0	28.4	2.8	2.8
1982-84 (1983)	358	84.1	31,907	27.4	27.8	3.1	3.0
1981-83 (1982)	362	90.9	33,191	28.7	29.3	3.2	3.1
1980-82 (1981)	405	100.2	37,533	32.7	33.4	3.1	3.0
1979-81 (1980)	429	109.9	38,861	34.3	34.8	3.2	3.2
1978-80 (1979)	448	117.0	39,309	35.8	36.2	3.3	3.2
1977-79 (1978)	431	120.8	38,139	35.1	35.2	3.4	3.4
1976-78 (1977)	416	125.0	35,804	33.3	33.2	3.8	3.8
1975-77 (1976)	413	129.2	34,049	32.1	31.8	4.0	4.1
1974-76 (1975)	419	131.9	33,597	32.2	31.7	4.1	4.2
1973-75 (1974)	357	144.4	34,133	33.2	32.8	4.3	4.4
1972-74 (1973)	443	154.8	39,941	39.3	38.4	3.9	4.0
(1972)	399						
1954-56 (1955)	NA	NA	28,803	38.4	37.8	NA	NA

NOTE: NA denotes data not available.

Chart 6.6
Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Death Rates for Females

The age-adjusted motor vehicle death rate for American Indian and Alaska Native females has decreased 50 percent since 1972-1974. In 1991-1993, the Indian female rate was 3.0 times the rate for U.S. All Races females, 28.7 compared with 9.5 deaths per 100,000 population.

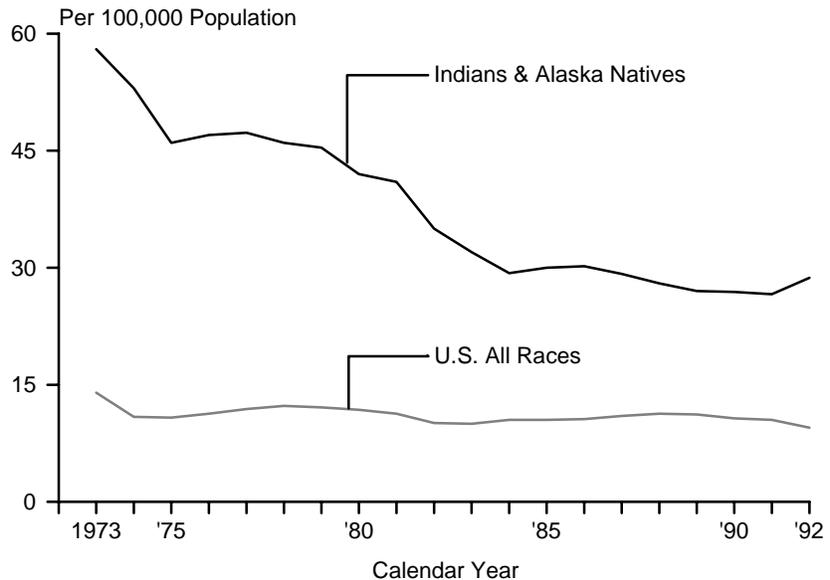


Table 6.6
Motor Vehicle Deaths and Mortality Rates for Females

American Indians and Alaska Natives, IHS Service Area, and U.S. All Races and White Populations, 1955-1993
Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population

Calendar Years(s)	Indian and Alaska Native		U.S. All Races		U.S. White Rate	Ratio Indian to:	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate		U.S. All Races	U.S. White
(1993)	201						
1991-1993 (1992)	156	28.7	13,000	9.5	9.6	3.0	3.0
1990-1992 (1991)	165	26.6	13,589	10.5	10.8	2.5	2.5
1989-1991 (1990)	149	26.9	14,408	10.7	11.0	2.5	2.4
1988-1990 (1989)	155	26.8	14,871	11.2	11.5	2.4	2.3
1987-1989 (1988)	155	27.7	14,820	11.3	11.6	2.5	2.4
1986-1988 (1987)	151	29.2	14,386	11.0	11.4	2.7	2.6
1985-1987 (1986)	171	30.2	13,777	10.6	11.0	2.8	2.7
1984-1986 (1985)	154	30.0	13,458	10.5	10.8	2.9	2.8
1983-1985 (1984)	134	29.3	13,314	10.5	10.9	2.8	2.7
1982-1984 (1983)	140	31.6	12,545	10.0	10.3	3.2	3.1
1981-1983 (1982)	168	35.1	12,588	10.1	10.5	3.5	3.3
1980-1982 (1981)	165	40.6	13,852	11.3	11.7	3.6	3.5
1979-1981 (1980)	193	42.0	14,311	11.8	12.3	3.6	3.4
1978-1980 (1979)	168	45.4	14,215	12.1	12.6	3.8	3.6
1977-1979 (1978)	175	46.0	14,272	12.3	12.6	3.7	3.7
1976-1978 (1977)	177	47.3	13,706	11.9	12.2	4.0	3.9
1975-1977 (1976)	156	47.0	12,989	11.3	11.5	4.2	4.1
1974-1976 (1975)	151	46.2	12,256	10.8	10.9	4.3	4.2
1973-1975 (1974)	138	53.0	12,269	10.9	11.0	4.9	4.8
1972-1974 (1973)	184	57.8	15,570	14.0	14.0	4.1	4.1
(1972)	158						
1954-1956 (1955)	NA	NA	9,623	11.6	11.4	NA	NA

NOTE: NA denotes data not available.

Chart 6.7
Indian Health Service Nutrition and Dietetics—Trend in Patient/Client Contacts by Nutrition Function

The number of patient/client contacts reported by the nutrition and dietetics program has decreased 39 percent since FY 1993. It is not clear what the trend is for actual workload. This is because program resources remained essentially the same during this period, but there was a decrease in the number of staff using the reporting system due to Self-Governance.

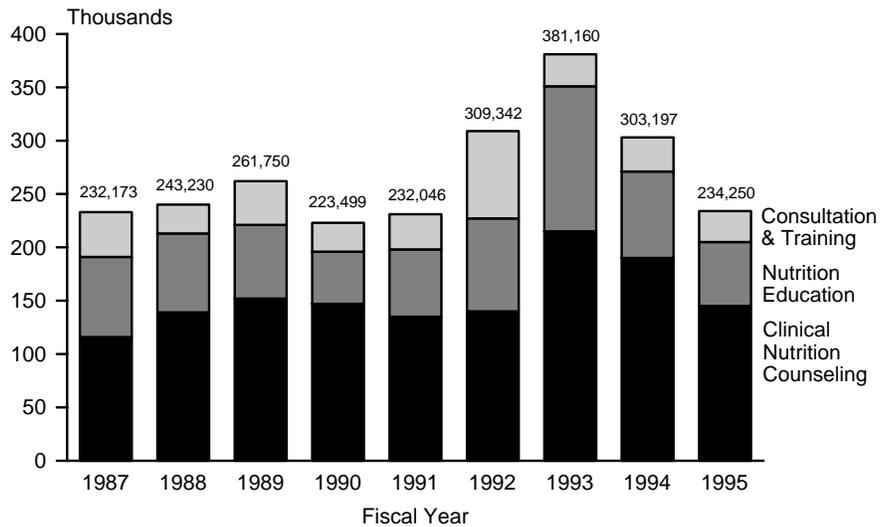


Chart 6.8
Indian Health Service
Nutrition and Dietetics—
Percent of Contacts by
Setting, FY 1995

The Indian Health Service nutrition and dietetics program reported over 234,000 patient/client contacts during FY 1995. The majority of the contacts were in the hospital or ambulatory clinic (76 percent).

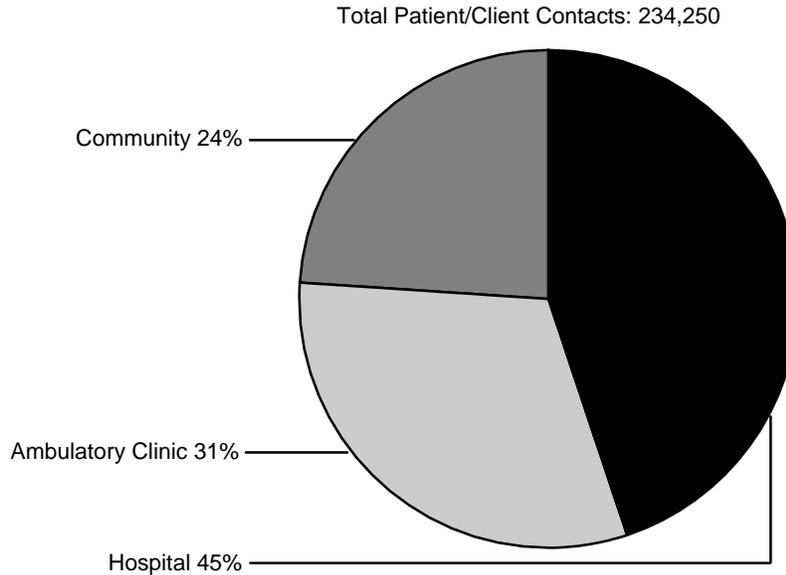


Chart 6.9
Indian Health Service
Nutrition and Dietetics—
Percent of Contacts by
Nutrition Function,
FY 1995

Nearly two-thirds (62 percent) of the nutrition and dietetics program contacts reported during FY 1995 were for clinical nutrition counseling and over one-quarter (26 percent) were for health promotion.

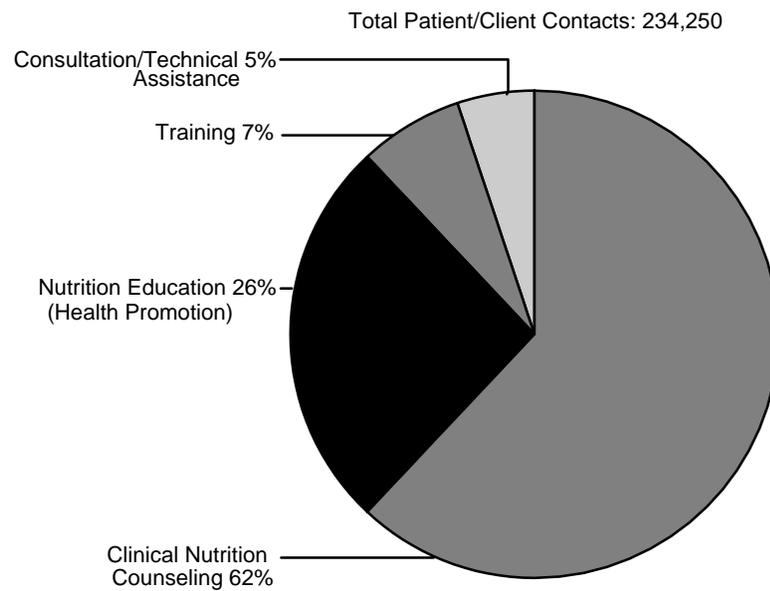


Table 6.8
Nutrition and Dietetics
Patient/Client Contacts

By Setting and Function,
FY 1995

	Patient/Client Contacts ¹	
	Number	Percent Distribution
Setting		
Total Patient/Client Contacts	234,250	100.0
Hospital	105,570	45.1
Ambulatory Clinic	72,550	31.0
Community	56,130	24.0
Nutrition Function		
Total Patient/Client Contacts	234,250	100.0
Clinical Nutrition Counseling	145,356	62.1
Nutrition Education/Health Promotion	60,172	25.7
Training for IHS and Tribal Staff	15,438	6.6
Consultation/Technical Assistance	13,284	5.7

¹ Excludes activities that are not direct patient/client services, and activities associated with program planning, administration, evaluation, and continuing education.

Chart 6.10
Leading Clinical
Nutrition Patient/Client
Contacts, FY 1995

Of the clinical nutrition counseling contacts reported by the nutrition and dietetics program in FY 1995, the majority were for general nutrition (45 percent) and diabetes (31 percent) nutrition counseling.

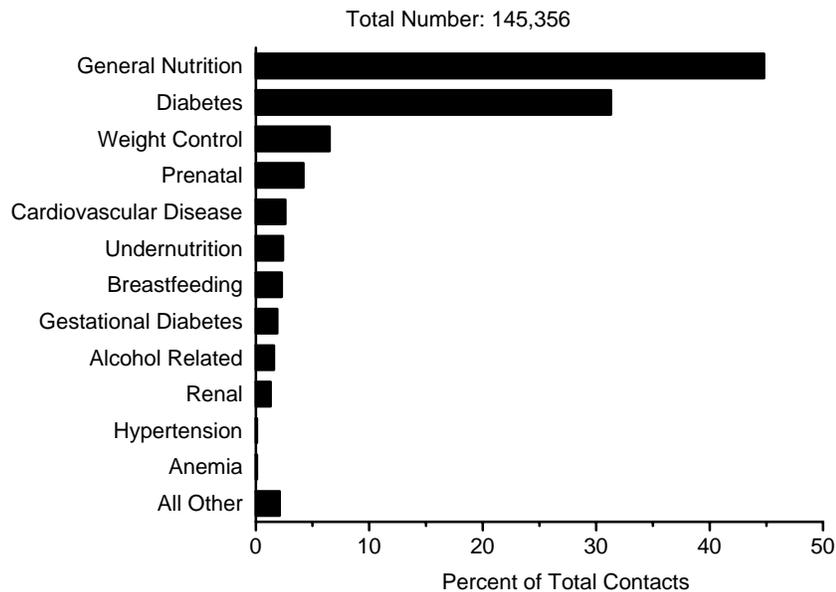


Table 6.10
Leading Clinical
Nutrition Patient/Client
Contacts, FY 1995

Purpose	Number	Percent Distribution
Total Contacts ¹	145,356	100.0
General Nutrition	65,098	44.8
Diabetes	45,527	31.3
Weight Control	9,400	6.5
Prenatal	6,132	4.2
Cardiovascular Disease	3,749	2.6
Undernutrition	3,498	2.4
Breastfeeding	3,372	2.3
Gestational Diabetes	2,699	1.9
Alcohol Related	2,289	1.6
Renal	1,857	1.3
Hypertension	918	0.1
Anemia	817	0.1
All Other	3,000	2.1

¹ Excludes activities that are not direct patient/client services, and activities associated with program planning, administration, evaluation, and continuing education.

NOTE: Percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

Chart 6.11
Indian Health Service
Public Health Nursing—
Percent of Visits by
Program Area, FY 1995

There were over 381,000 public health nursing visits recorded in the Headquarters reports for FY 1995. The most frequent program areas dealt with during these visits were health promotion/disease prevention (30 percent of the visits), morbidity (25 percent), and child health (11 percent).

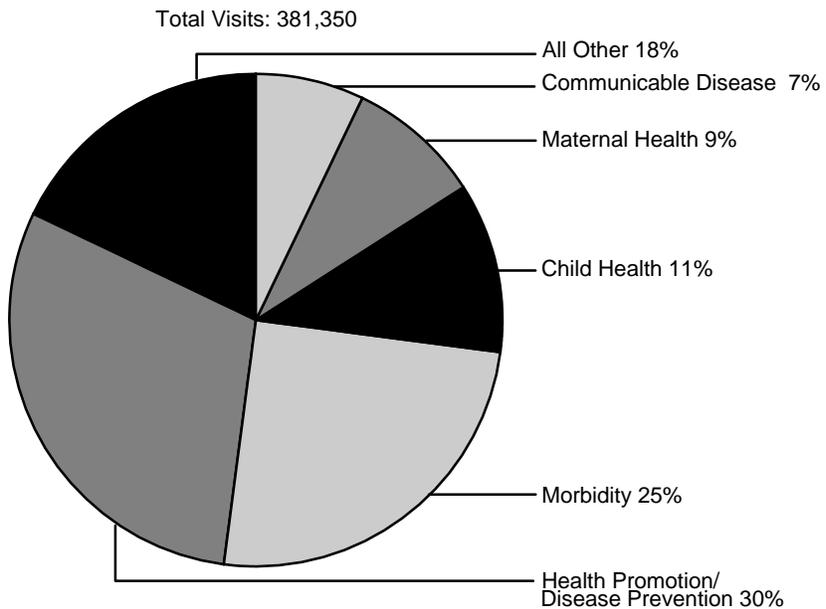


Table 6.11
IHS Public Health
Nursing Visits by
Program Area, FY 1995

Program Area	Number of Visits ¹	Percent Distribution
Total Visits	381,350	100.0
Health Promotion/Disease Prevention	115,079	30.2
Morbidity	93,820	24.6
Child Health	39,989	10.5
Maternal Health	33,621	8.8
Communicable Disease	28,086	7.4
School Health	8,424	2.2
Mental Health	8,043	2.1
Accidents/Trauma	4,239	1.1
General	50,049	13.1

¹ This is an induplicated count of visits. If a visit involves more than 1 family member seen at the same time for the same reason, it is counted as 1 visit.

SOURCE: Indian Health Service, Public Health Nursing Report No. 3, Fiscal Year 1995.

Chart 6.12
Indian Health Service
Public Health Nursing—
Percent of PHN Time by
Type of Activity, FY 1995

56 percent of public health nursing time in FY 1995 was devoted to patient service in the home, while 27 percent was spent on patient service outside the home.

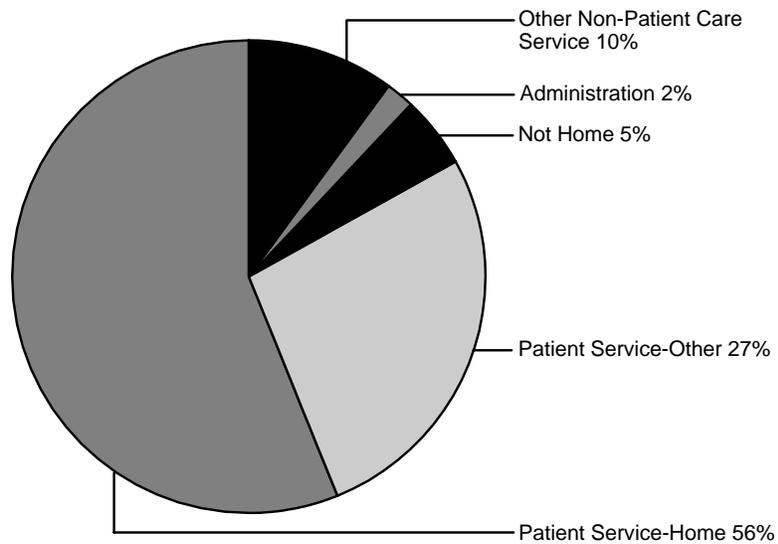


Table 6.12
IHS Public Health
Nursing Time Worked by
Type of Activity, FY 1995

Type of Activity	Number of Hours	Percent Distribution
Total Hours	253,658	100.0
Patient Service-Home	141,312	55.7
Patient Service-Other	69,442	27.4
Not Home	12,906	5.1
Administration	4,898	1.9
Register/Record Maintenance	3,357	1.3
Coordinating	3,185	1.3
Program Management	2,560	1.0
Education Received	2,338	0.9
Client Classes	1,652	0.7
Community Development	1,535	0.6
Education Provided	1,054	0.4
Technical Assistance Provided	931	0.4
School	763	0.3
Supervision Provided	218	0.1
Discharge Planning/Hospital Rounds	156	0.1
Supervision Received	139	0.1
Interpreting	121	0.0
Technical Assistance Received	87	0.0
Clinic	0	0.0
Other	7,004	2.8

NOTE: Percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Indian Health Service, Public Health Nursing Report No. 2, Fiscal Year 1995.

Chart 6.13
Indian Health Service
Public Health Nursing—
Patient Visits by Age
and Sex, FY 1995

For the public health nursing program in FY 1995, female visits outnumbered male visits by over 60 percent. Twelve percent of all visits pertained to males under 5 years of age and 7 percent pertained to males aged 65 and over. The corresponding percentages for females were both 11.

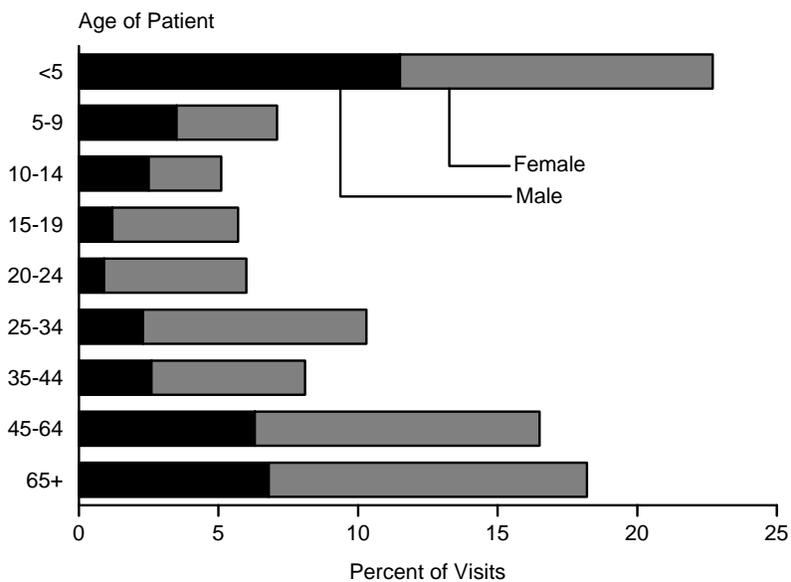


Table 6.13
IHS Public Health Nursing
Visits by Age and Sex of
Patients, FY 1995

Age Group	Number of Visits ¹		Percent Distribution		Ratio Female to Male
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
All Ages	142,261	234,257	37.8	62.2	1.6
Under 5 years	43,386	41,995	11.5	11.2	1.0
5 to 9 years	13,317	13,390	3.5	3.6	1.0
10 to 14 years	9,474	9,792	2.5	2.6	1.0
15 to 19 years	4,357	16,864	1.2	4.5	3.9
20 to 24 years	3,550	19,389	0.9	5.1	5.5
25 to 34 years	8,792	30,210	2.3	8.0	3.4
35 to 44 years	9,771	20,791	2.6	5.5	2.1
45 to 64 years	23,774	38,578	6.3	10.2	1.6
65 years +	25,608	42,852	6.8	11.4	1.7
Unspecified Age	232	396	0.1	0.1	1.7

¹ The same visit is counted more than once if it involved more than 1 family member, e.g., 2 children in the same family, both for child health, but different ages and gender.

NOTE: Excludes 4,832 visits with gender not reported. Male percentages do not sum to 37.8 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Indian Health Service, Public Health Nursing Report No. 19, Fiscal Year 1995

Chart 6.14
Indian Health Service
Public Health Nursing
Visits by Age, FY 1995
Versus 1990 Census

22 percent of public health nursing visits in FY 1995 pertained to children under 5 years of age and 18 percent pertained to adults over the age of 64. Based on the 1990 Census, these 2 age groups comprised much smaller proportions of the Indian population—12 percent and 6 percent, respectively.

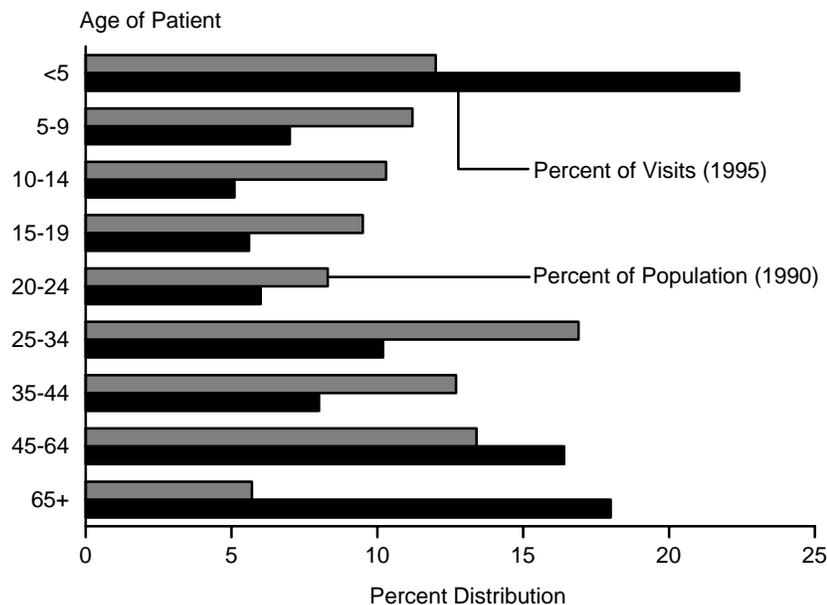


Table 6.14
IHS Public Health Nursing
Visits by Age of Patients

FY 1995 Visits Compared
 with 1990 Census Data

Age Group	PHN Visits		1990 Census Percent Distribution ²	Ratio PHN Visit Distribution to 1990 Census
	Number ¹	Percent Distribution		
All Ages	381,350	100.0	100.0	
Under 5 years	85,508	22.4	12.0	1.9
5 to 9 years	26,715	7.0	11.2	0.6
10 to 14 years	19,273	5.1	10.3	0.5
15 to 19 years	21,250	5.6	9.5	0.6
20 to 24 years	22,967	6.0	8.3	0.7
25 to 34 years	39,056	10.2	16.9	0.6
35 to 44 years	30,584	8.0	12.7	0.6
45 to 64 years	62,410	16.4	13.4	1.2
65 years+	68,749	18.0	5.7	3.2
Unspecified Age	4,838	1.3	—	—

¹ The same visit is counted more than once if it involved more than 1 family member, e.g., 2 children in the same family, both for child health, but different ages and gender.

² Based on data contained in the 1990 Census modified age, race, and sex file for American Indians and Alaska Natives residing in the IHS service area using 1996 IHS service area boundaries.

SOURCE: Indian Health Service, Public Health Nursing Report No. 14, Fiscal Year 1995.

Chart 6.15
Distribution of CHR Client
Contacts by Setting, FY
1995

The community health representatives (CHR) program reported over 3.6 million client contacts in FY 1995. Most of these contacts took place in the community (37 percent), followed by home (about 31 percent).

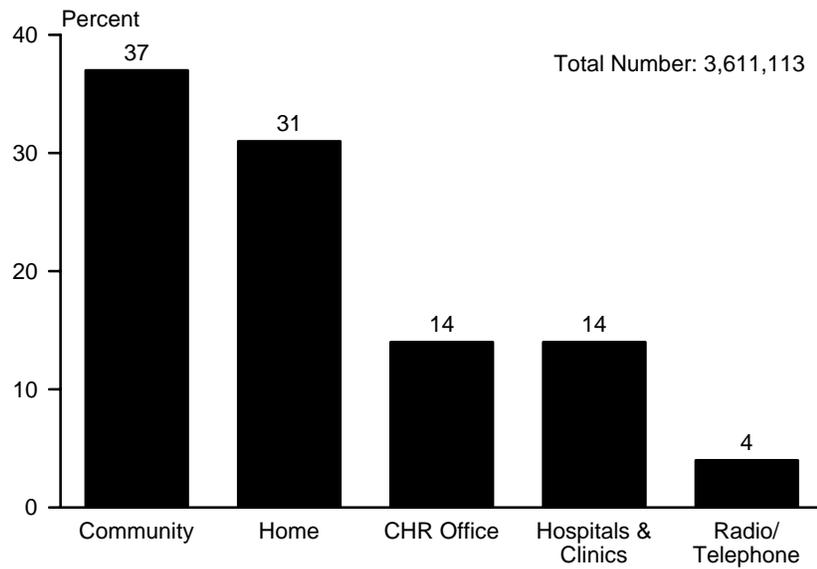


Table 6.15
Community Health
Representative Client
Contacts

By Setting, FY 1995

	Client Contacts	
	Number	Percent Distribution
Total Client Contacts ¹	² 3,611,113	100.0
Community	1,349,269	37.4
Home	1,099,785	30.5
CHR Office	510,173	14.1
Hospitals and Clinics	507,002	14.0
Radio/Telephone	134,216	3.7

¹ Estimated data based on CHR client contact reports completed during 12 sample reporting weeks during October 1, 1994 to September 30, 1995 and inflated to represent all weeks during Fiscal Year 1995.

² Total includes 10,668 client contacts (0.3 percent of total contacts) with setting not reported.

Chart 6.16
CHR Client Contacts—
Trend in Leading
Detailed Activities, FY
1991–1995

The two leading detailed activities for CHR contacts in FY 1995 were health education (22 percent) and case management (20 percent). In FY 1991, the top two were patient and medical supplies transportation (16 percent) and health education (15 percent).

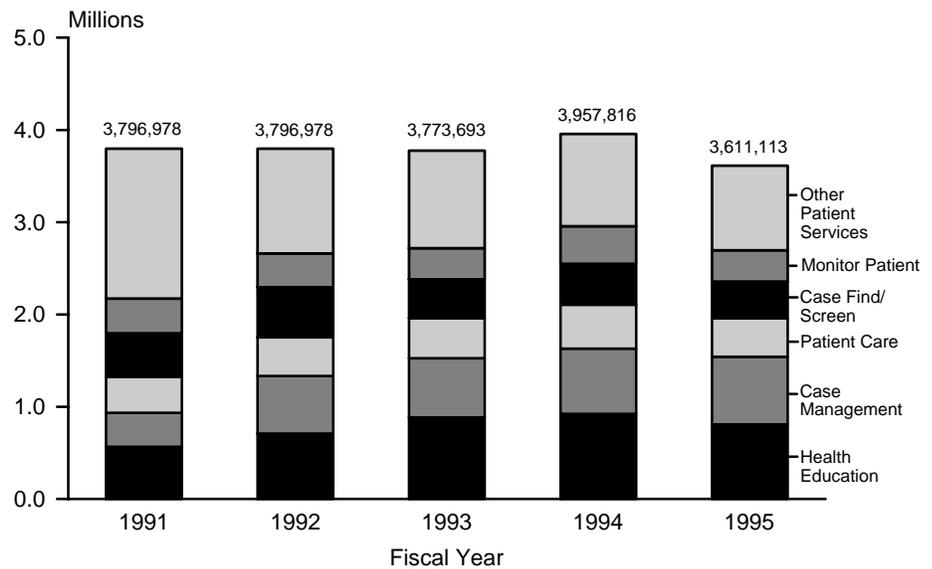


Table 6.16
Community Health
Representative Client
Contacts

By Leading Detailed
 Activities, FY 1991-1995

Detailed Activity	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total Client Contacts ¹	3,796,978	² 3,773,693	² 4,139,300	² 3,957,816	² 3,611,113
Percent Distribution					
Total Client Contacts ³	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health Education	14.9	18.7	23.4	23.3	22.4
Case Management	9.7	16.4	17.0	17.9	20.3
Provide Patient Care	10.3	11.0	11.5	12.0	11.5
Case Finding and Screening	12.4	14.3	11.2	11.2	11.0
Monitor Patient	9.9	9.7	8.9	10.3	9.4
Transport Patient	³ 16.2	12.2	10.5	8.9	8.6
Provide Environmental Services	8.5	5.7	5.4	4.7	5.9
Provide Homemaker Services	1.2	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.5
Interpret/Translate for Patient	2.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0
Provide Emergency Care	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4
Provide Other Patient Services ⁴	⁵ 13.8	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.0

¹ Estimated data based on CHR client contact reports completed during 12 sample reporting weeks between October 1 and September 30 and inflated to represent all weeks during each fiscal year.

² Total includes activity unspecified, not shown separately. Percent distribution based on number of client contacts with activity specified.

³ Includes the delivery of medical supplies to patients in 1991.

⁴ Includes client contacts with activity not reported.

⁵ Includes the provision of patient clerical services in 1991.

NOTE: The reduction of CHR services from FY 1993 to FY 1994 reflects the transfer of resources to Tribes as part of the Self-Governance activity. Most Self-Governance Tribes elected not to use the national CHR program reporting system.

Chart 6.17
Leading Health Problems
for CHR Client Contacts,
FY 1995

The two leading health problems for CHR contacts in FY 1995 were health promotion/disease prevention (23 percent) and diabetes (13 percent).

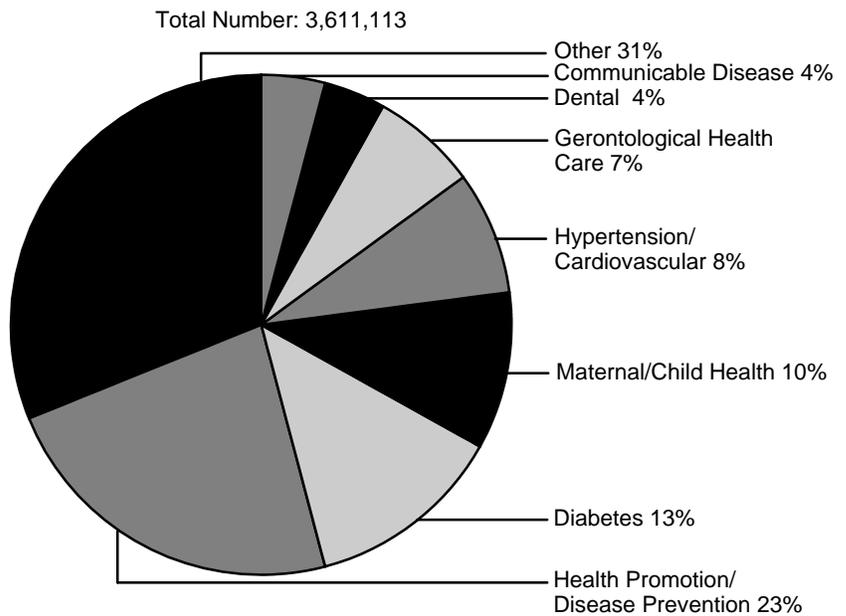


Table 6.17
Community Health
Representative Client
Contacts

By Leading Health Problems, FY 1995

Health Problem	Number	Percent Distribution
Total Client Contacts ¹	² 3,611,113	100.0
Health Promotion/Disease Prevention	833,722	23.1
Diabetes	470,461	13.0
Maternal/Child Health	372,685	10.3
Hypertension/Cardiovascular Disease	291,774	8.1
Gerontological Health Care	254,794	7.1
Communicable Disease	143,751	4.0
Dental	124,875	3.5
Community Injury Control	117,361	3.2
Alcohol/Substance Abuse	64,098	1.8
Cancer	45,670	1.3
Mental Health	43,586	1.2
HIV/AIDS/ARC ³	26,241	0.7
Other General Medical	660,479	18.3

¹ Estimated data based on CHR client contact reports completed during 12 sample reporting weeks between October 1, 1994 and September 30, 1995 and inflated to represent all weeks during Fiscal Year 1995.

² Total includes 161,616 client contacts (4.5 percent) with health problem not specified.

³ Human immunodeficiency virus infection, Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and AIDS-related condition.

Chart 6.18
Leading Types of CHR
Incoming Client Referrals,
FY 1995

The CHR program reported receiving nearly 1.0 million referrals in FY 1995. Family/self/community referrals comprised 37 percent of the total, while 23 percent came from fellow CHRs.

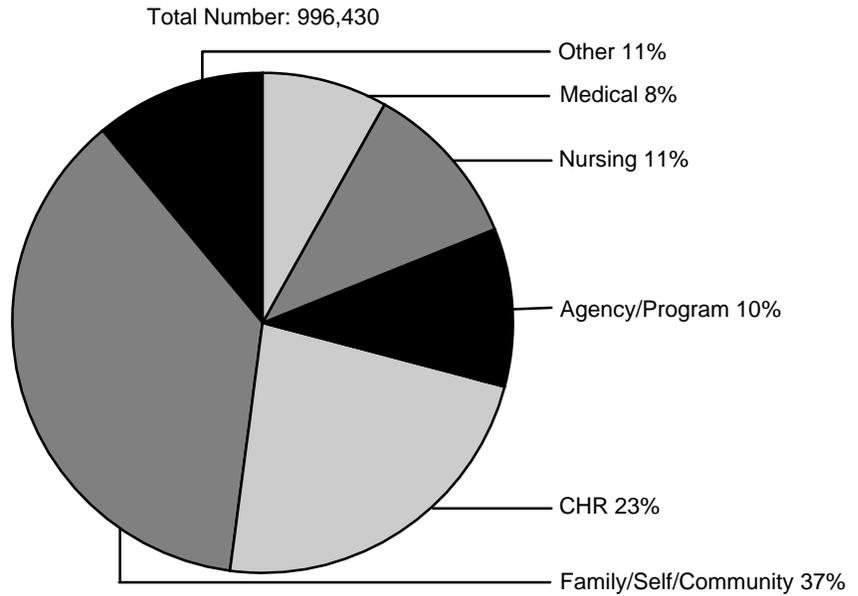


Chart 6.19
Leading Types of CHR
Outgoing Client
Referrals, FY 1995

The CHR program reported making over 776,000 referrals in FY 1995. CHR to CHR referrals made up 50 percent of outgoing CHR referrals, while family/self/community received 19 percent of these referrals, and medical professionals received 12 percent.

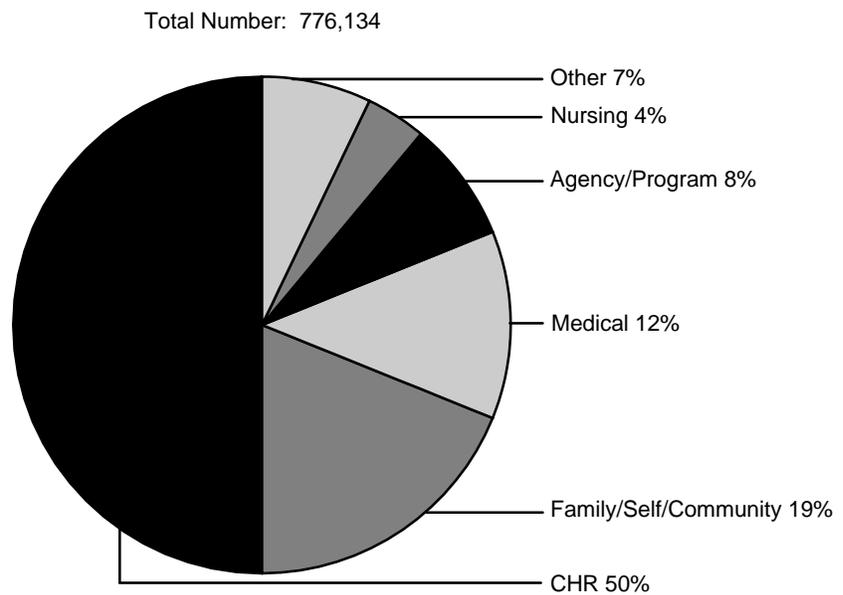


Chart 6.20
Types of Indian Homes
Provided with Sanitation
Facilities by Indian
Health Service through
1995

Since 1960, over 206,000 Indian homes were funded by Indian Health Service for the provision of sanitation facilities.

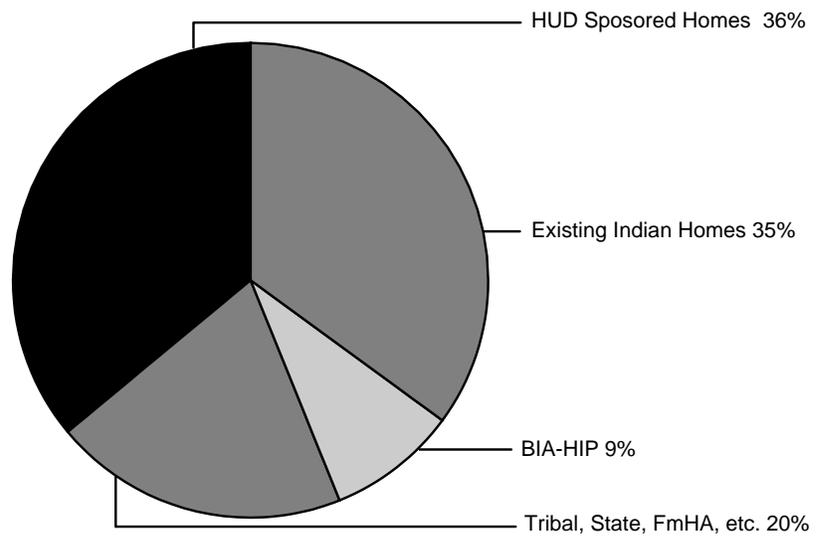


Table 6.20
Indian Homes Provided
with Sanitation Facilities
by IHS, FY 1960–1995

Fiscal Year	Total First Service	First Service and Upgrade	Existing First Service	HUD First Service	HIP First Service	Tribal and Other	Total Upgrade
Total	206,388	296,761	71,311	74,927	18,599	41,551	90,373
1995	6,650	11,608	1,735	1,680	488	2,747	4,958
1994	6,553	14,494	1,565	2,201	315	2,472	7,941
1993	6,443	14,153	1,705	1,476	403	2,859	7,710
1992	5,601	12,782	1,835	1,151	384	2,231	7,181
1991	7,843	12,509	1,807	2,273	832	2,931	4,666
1990	4,904	7,045	533	1,989	516	1,866	2,141
1989	7,352	10,703	1,727	1,810	660	3,155	3,351
1988	5,830	8,600	2,153	1,716	603	1,358	2,770
1987	4,987	6,200	134	3,024	377	1,452	1,213
1986	4,983	6,844	319	2,090	573	2,001	1,861
1985	3,996	7,641	132	1,774	510	1,580	3,645
1984	3,532	7,415	105	1,275	627	1,525	3,883
1983	4,985	10,038	1,870	1,053	1,250	812	5,053
1982	8,154	9,634	742	5,563	526	1,323	1,480
1981	6,210	9,082	679	3,912	496	1,123	2,872
1980	6,424	9,157	603	4,191	601	1,029	2,733
1979	6,809	8,202	1,166	3,691	658	1,294	1,393
1978	3,117	3,421	442	1,106	790	779	304
1977	14,017	21,878	5,777	4,919	1,412	1,909	7,861
1976	7,373	9,827	654	4,590	726	1,403	2,454
1975	5,899	8,370	1,520	2,419	839	1,121	2,471
1974	6,092	8,191	2,505	1,961	565	1,061	2,099
1973	7,601	9,168	2,626	3,349	1,066	560	1,567
1972	8,632	10,901	2,378	4,773	691	790	2,269
1971	5,101	6,847	863	2,961	726	551	1,746
1970	6,629	7,578	1,951	3,743	617	318	949
1969	6,294	7,087	3,974	1,416	445	459	793
1968	4,807	5,032	3,514	697	455	141	225
1967	3,953	5,051	3,042	616	114	181	1,098
1966	4,134	4,400	2,580	953	101	500	266
1965	4,036	4,689	3,625	340	71	0	653
1964	6,056	6,372	5,750	164	142	0	316
1963	5,323	5,733	5,293	0	20	10	410
1962	3,408	3,413	3,357	51	0	0	5
1961	2,600	2,636	2,590	0	0	10	36
1960	60	60	60	0	0	0	0

NOTE: Data for the later years represent estimates of services to be provided.

Chart 6.21
Contributions to Indian Health Service Sanitation Facilities Projects (1995)

Contributions to Indian Health Service sanitation facilities projects are received from numerous sources. In FY 1995, 37 percent of the contributions were associated with the DHUD infrastructure category. Tribes contributed 26 percent of the funds for these cooperative projects, followed closely by local governments with 25 percent.

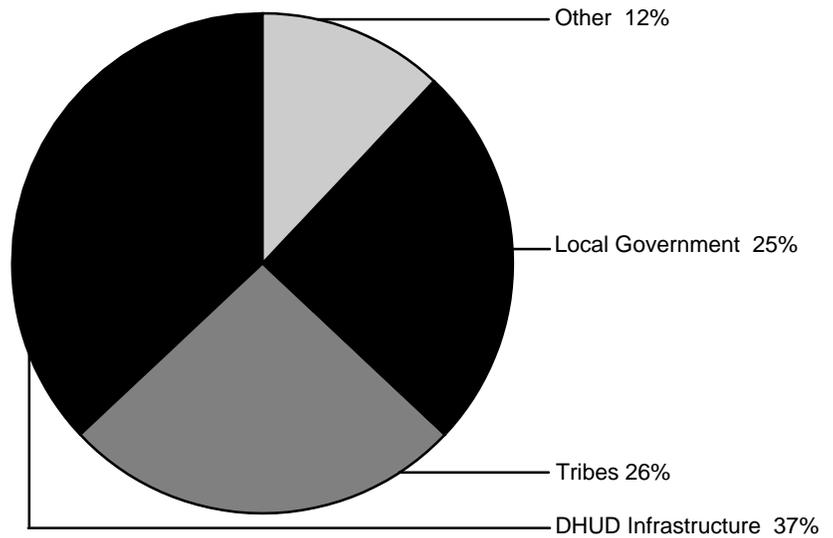


Table 6.21
PL. 86-121 Program

Summary of Cash Contributions Received in FY 1995 by Contributor

Contributor	Contributions	Percent
Total	\$36,292,659	100.0
Department of Housing and Urban Development (DHUD) Infrastructure	13,306,629	36.7
Tribes ¹	9,348,229	25.8
Local Government	9,227,955	25.3
Housing Authorities	2,087,906	5.8
Navajo-Hopi Indian Relocation Commission (NHIRC)	2,020,940	5.6
State Government	301,000	0.8
Nonprofit Organizations	0	0.0
Individuals	0	0.0
Businesses	0	0.0

¹ Includes EPA and DHUD Community Development Block Grant funds that were contributed by Tribes.

Chart 6.22
Sanitation Facilities
Deficiencies FY
1996—Costs

The FY 1996 sanitation facility deficiency of \$630 million to serve existing American Indian and Alaska Native homes and communities represents the cost to provide first service sanitation facilities, to upgrade existing facilities, to provide solid waste facilities, and to provide assistance to operation and maintenance organizations.

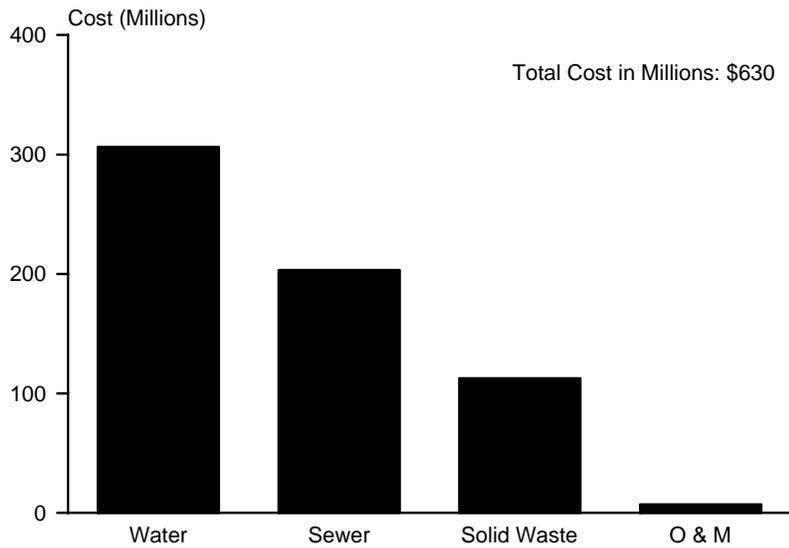


Chart 6.23
Sanitation Facilities
Deficiencies FY
1996—Units

The sanitation facility deficiency for American Indian and Alaska Native homes and communities is categorized into requirements for water, sewer, assistance to establish and equip organizations to operate and maintain the facilities, and solid waste disposal systems. Units are the total number of homes.

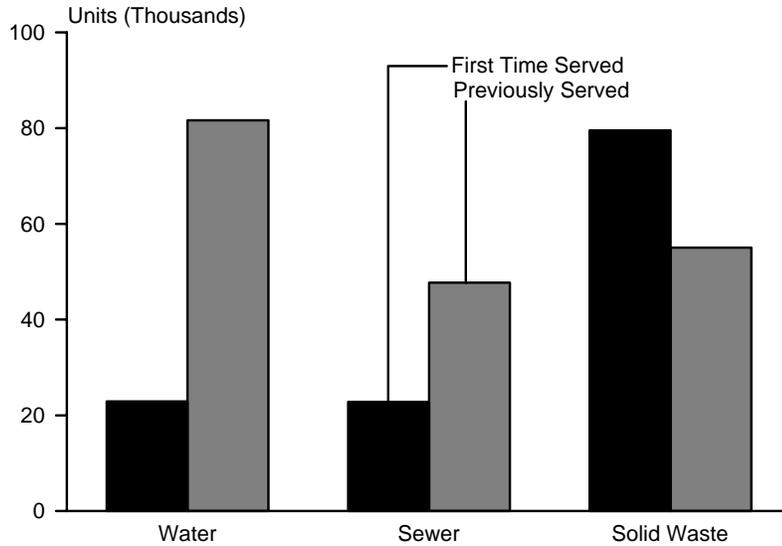


Table 6.22
Sanitation Facilities

Deficiency Summary (FY 1996)

	Total Deficiency, \$629,552,559 ¹							
	Water		Sewer		Solid Waste		Operation and Maintenance	
	Units	Cost (thousands)	Units	Cost (thousands)	Units	Cost (thousands)	Units	Cost (thousands)
Total	104,551	\$306,308	70,511	\$203,272	134,545	\$112,745	44,247	\$7,226
1st Service	22,910		22,806		79,508			
Previous Service	81,641		47,705		55,037			

¹ Cost estimates are for projects in current IHS funding plan. Additional projects totaling approximately \$898 million, mostly for the provision of piped water and sewer to 2–5 percent of existing American Indian and Alaska Native homes and communities, are not considered economically feasible at this time.

Chart 6.24
Indian Health Service
Health Education—Percent
of Provider Hours by
Location, FY 1995

Health education providers spent the majority of their time in the office (57 percent of total provider hours) followed by hospital/clinic (12 percent) and Tribal worksite (11 percent).

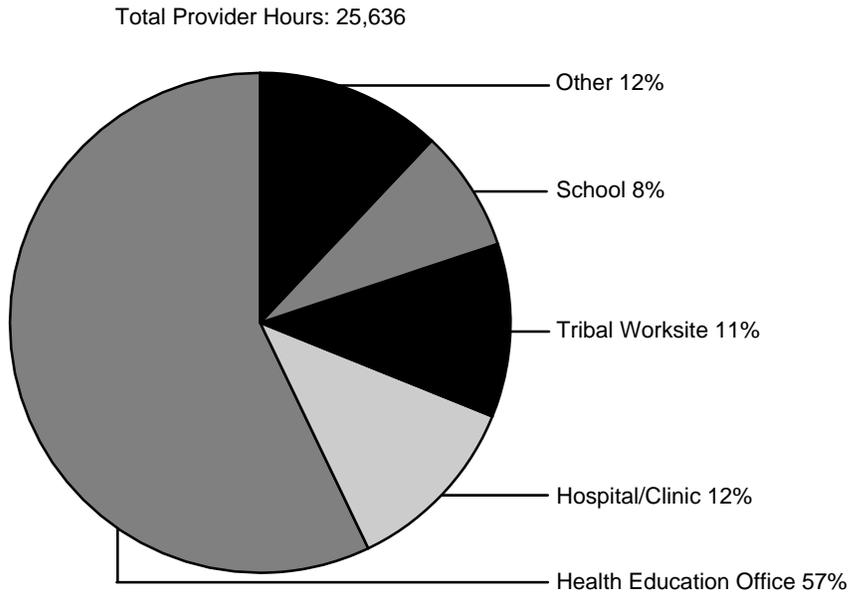


Table 6.24
IHS Health Education
Provider Hours by
Location, FY 1995

Location	Number of Hours	Percent Distribution
Total Hours	25,636	100.0
Health Education Office	14,695	57.3
Hospital/Clinic	3,023	11.8
Tribal Worksite	2,774	10.8
School	1,964	7.7
Recreation Center	226	0.9
Home	66	0.3
Roadside	46	0.2
Other	2,842	11.1

NOTE: Percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

Chart 6.25
Indian Health Service
Health Education—Percent
of Clients Served by
Location, FY 1995

Thirty-four percent of health education clients were served at a school location and 29 percent at a Tribal worksite. Another quarter of the clients were either seen in the health education office (16 percent) or the hospital/clinic (9 percent).

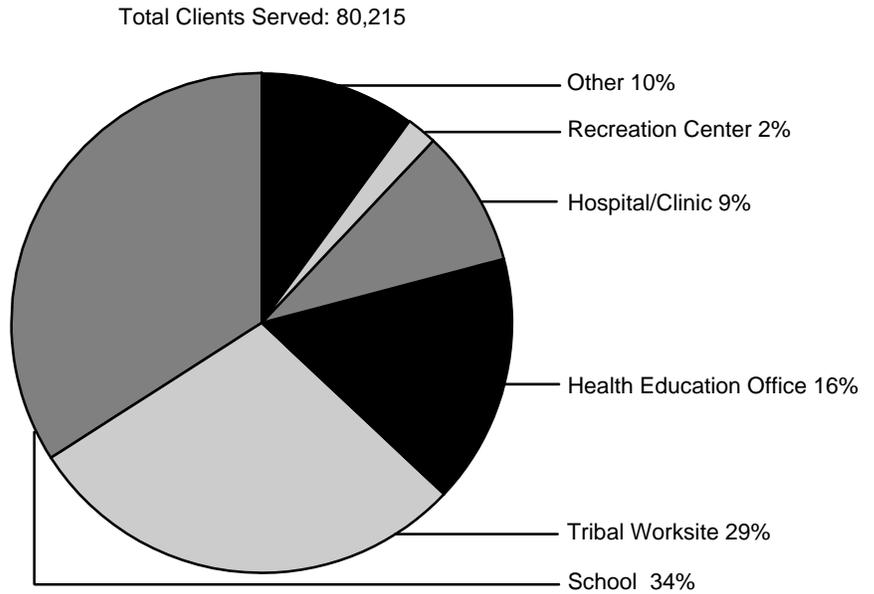


Table 6.25
Health Education
Clients Served by
Location, FY 1995

Location	Number of Clients	Percent Distribution
Total Clients	80,215	100.0
School	27,138	33.8
Tribal Worksite	22,915	28.6
Health Education Office	12,958	16.2
Hospital/Clinic	7,431	9.3
Recreation Center	1,698	2.1
Roadside	194	0.2
Home	79	0.1
Other	7,802	9.7

Chart 6.26
Indian Health Service Health Education—Percent of Provider Hours by Task Function, FY 1995

Health education providers devoted 33 percent of their time to support services and 25 percent to design education objectives/materials. The next most common function was implementing/teaching at 20 percent.

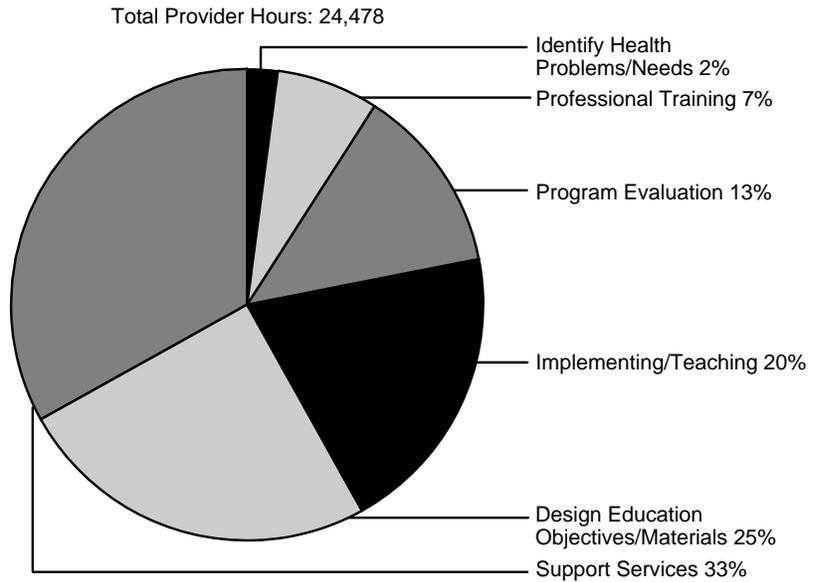


Table 6.26
Health Education Provider Hours by Task Function, FY 1995

Task	Number of Hours	Percent Distribution
Total Hours	24,478	100.0
Support Services	8,051	32.9
Design Education Objectives/Materials	6,165	25.2
Implementing/Teaching	4,990	20.4
Program Evaluation	3,107	12.7
Professional Training	1,772	7.2
Identify Health Problems/Needs	393	1.6

Chart 6.27
Indian Health Service
Health Education—Percent
of Clients Served by Task
Function, FY 1995

Over 90 percent of health education clients received services in one of two functional areas—implementing/teaching (50 percent) or design education objectives/materials (42 percent).

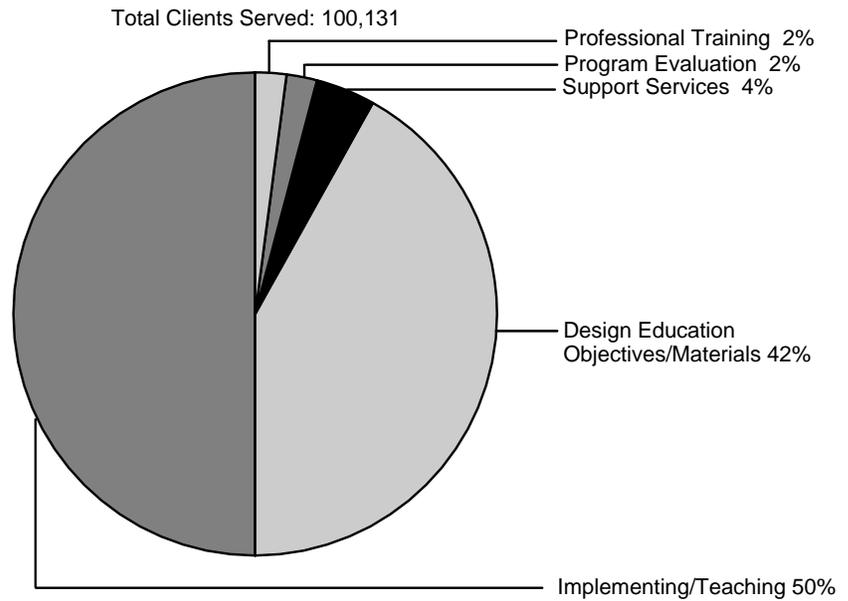


Table 6.27
Health Education Clients
Served by Task Function,
FY 1995

Task	Number of Clients	Percent Distribution
Total Clients	100,131	100.0
Implementing/Teaching	49,949	49.9
Design Education Objectives/Materials	41,761	41.7
Support Services	3,901	3.9
Program Evaluation	2,014	2.0
Professional Training	1,539	1.5
Identify Health Problems/Needs	967	1.0

