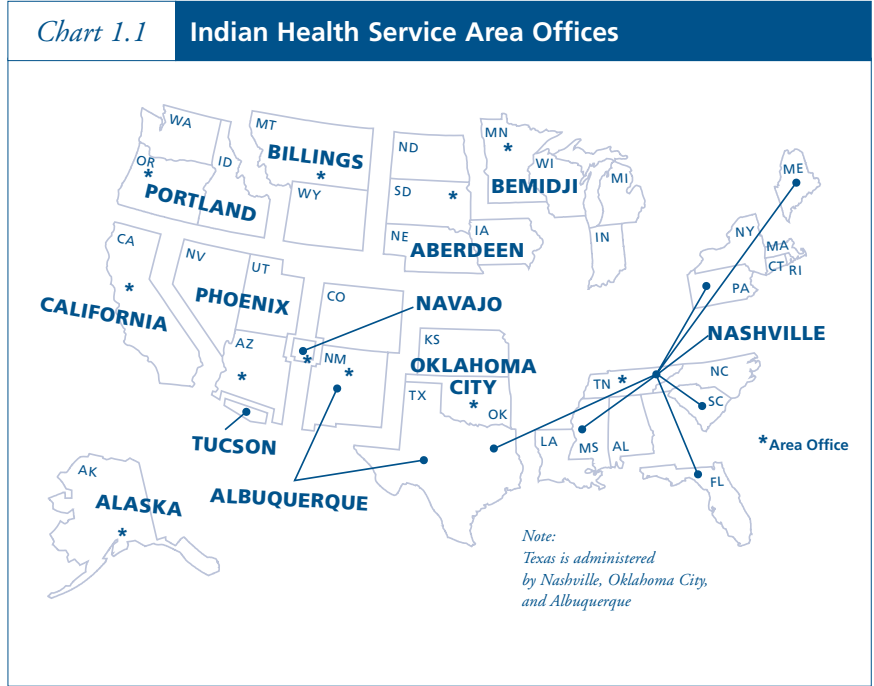


Part 1: Indian Health Service Structure

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.



The Indian Health Service operated 37 hospitals, 59 health centers, 4 school health centers, and 44 health stations as of October 1, 1998. 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), 155 health centers (Title I, 98 and Title III, 57), 3 school health centers (Title I, 1 and Title III, 2), 76 health stations (Title I, 60 and Title III, 16), and 160 Alaska village clinics (Title I, 16 and Title III, 144).

Chart 1.2 Number of Service Units and Facilities

Operated by IHS and Tribes, October 1, 1998

Type of Facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	151	66	85		
Hospitals	49	37	12	3	9
Ambulatory Facilities	501	107	394	175	219
Health Centers	214	59	155	98	57
School Health Centers	7	4	3	1	2
Health Stations	120	44	76	60	16
Alaska Village Clinics	160	—	160	16	144

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, 1998. Tribes operated 6 health centers, 1 school health centers, and 3 health stations, all under Title I.

Chart 1.3

Number of Service Units and Facilities

Operated by Aberdeen Area and Tribes, October 1, 1998

Type of Facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	18	13	5		
Hospitals	8	8	—	—	—
Ambulatory Facilities	31	21	10	10	—
<i>Health Centers</i>	14	8	6	6	—
<i>School Health Centers</i>	2	1	1	1	—
<i>Health Stations</i>	15	12	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 Alaska Area, Indian Health Service operated 1 hospital as of October 1, 1998. Tribes operated 6 hospitals (Title I, 1 and Title III, 5), 23 health centers (Title I, 3 and Title III, 20), and 160 village clinics (Title I, 16 and Title III, 144).

Chart 1.4

Number of Service Units and Facilities

Operated by Alaska Area and Tribes, October 1, 1998

Type of Facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	9	1	8		
Hospitals	7	1	6	1	5
Ambulatory Facilities	183	—	183	19	164
<i>Health Centers</i>	23	—	23	3	20
<i>School Health Centers</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Health Stations</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Village Clinics</i>	160	—	160	16	144

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, 1998. Tribes operated 3 health centers, all under Title I.

<i>Chart 1.5</i>		Number of Service Units and Facilities			
<i>Operated by Albuquerque Area and Tribes, October 1, 1998</i>					
Type of Facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	8	7	1		
Hospitals	5	5	—	—	—
Ambulatory Facilities	20	17	3	3	—
<i>Health Centers</i>	12	9	3	3	—
<i>School Health Centers</i>	1	1	—	—	—
<i>Health Stations</i>	7	7	—	—	—
<small>I - operated under Title I, P.L. 93-638 Self-Determination Contracts III - operated under Title III, P.L. 93-638 Self-Governance Compacts</small>					

In the Bemidji Area, Indian Health Service operated 2 hospitals, 2 health centers, and 2 health stations as of October 1, 1998. Tribes operated 24 health centers (Title I, 15 and Title III, 9) and 11 health stations (Title I, 7 and Title III, 4).

<i>Chart 1.6</i>		Number of Service Units and Facilities			
<i>Operated by Bemidji Area and Tribes, October 1, 1998</i>					
Type of Facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	13	3	10		
Hospitals	2	2	—	—	—
Ambulatory Facilities	39	4	35	22	13
<i>Health Centers</i>	26	2	24	15	9
<i>School Health Centers</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Health Stations</i>	13	2	11	7	4
<small>I - operated under Title I, P.L. 93-638 Self-Determination Contracts III - operated under Title III, P.L. 93-638 Self-Governance Compacts</small>					

In the Billings Area, Indian Health Service operated 3 hospitals, 6 health centers, and 3 health stations as of October 1, 1998. 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, 1998

<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>IHS</u>	<u>Tribal</u>		
			<u>Total</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>III</u>
Service Units	8	6	2		
Hospitals	3	3	—	—	—
Ambulatory Facilities	15	9	6	—	6
<i>Health Centers</i>	9	6	3	—	3
<i>School Health Centers</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Health Stations</i>	6	3	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, 1998. Tribes operated 33 health centers (Title I, 32 and Title III, 1) and 18 health stations (all Title I).

Chart 1.8

Number of Service Units and Facilities

Operated by California Area and Tribes, October 1, 1998

<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>IHS</u>	<u>Tribal</u>		
			<u>Total</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>III</u>
Service Units	26	—	26		
Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulatory Facilities	51	—	51	50	1
<i>Health Centers</i>	33	—	33	32	1
<i>School Health Centers</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Health Stations</i>	18	—	18	18	—

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 as of October 1, 1998. Tribes operated 1 hospital (Title III), 18 health centers (Title I, 17 and Title III, 1), 1 school health center (Title III), and 8 health stations (Title I, 5 and Title III, 3).

<i>Chart 1.9</i>		Number of Service Units and Facilities			
<i>Operated by Nashville Area and Tribes, October 1, 1998</i>					
<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>IHS</u>	<u>Tribal</u>		
			<u>Total</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>III</u>
Service Units	21	1	20		
Hospitals	2	1	1	—	1
Ambulatory Facilities	27	—	27	22	5
<i>Health Centers</i>	18	—	18	17	1
<i>School Health Centers</i>	1	—	1	—	1
<i>Health Stations</i>	8	—	8	5	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 14 health stations as of October 1, 1998. There were no Tribally operated facilities as of October 1, 1998.

<i>Chart 1.10</i>		Number of Service Units and Facilities			
<i>Operated by Navajo Area, October 1, 1998</i>					
<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>IHS</u>	<u>Tribal</u>		
			<u>Total</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>III</u>
Service Units	8	8	—		
Hospitals	6	6	—	—	—
Ambulatory Facilities	22	22	—	—	—
<i>Health Centers</i>	7	7	—	—	—
<i>School Health Centers</i>	1	1	—	—	—
<i>Health Stations</i>	14	14	—	—	—

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, 1998. Tribes operated 3 hospitals (Title I, 1 and Title III, 2), 26 health centers (Title I, 9 and Title III, 17), and 1 school health center (Title III).

<i>Chart 1.11</i>		Number of Service Units and Facilities			
<i>Operated by Oklahoma Area and Tribes, October 1, 1998</i>					
Type of Facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	12	9	3		
Hospitals	7	4	3	1	2
Ambulatory Facilities	39	12	27	9	18
<i>Health Centers</i>	38	12	26	9	17
<i>School Health Centers</i>	1	—	1	—	1
<i>Health Stations</i>	—	—	—	—	—

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, 5 health centers, and 4 health stations as of October 1, 1998. Tribes operated 2 hospitals (Title I, 1 and Title III, 1), 8 health centers (Title I), and 6 health stations (Title I, 5 and Title III, 1).

<i>Chart 1.12</i>		Number of Service Units and Facilities			
<i>Operated by Phoenix Area, October 1, 1998</i>					
Type of Facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	10	7	3		
Hospitals	8	6	2	1	1
Ambulatory Facilities	23	9	14	13	1
<i>Health Centers</i>	13	5	8	8	—
<i>School Health Centers</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Health Stations</i>	10	4	6	5	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 7 health centers and 1 school health center as of October 1, 1998. Tribes operated 11 health centers (Title I, 5 and Title III, 6) and 27 health stations (Title I, 22 and Title III, 5).

<i>Chart 1.13</i> Number of Service Units and Facilities					
<i>Operated by Portland Area and Tribes, October 1, 1998</i>					
Type of Facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	16	9	7		
Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—
Ambulatory Facilities	46	8	38	27	11
<i>Health Centers</i>	18	7	11	5	6
<i>School Health Centers</i>	1	1	—	—	—
<i>Health Stations</i>	27	—	27	22	5

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

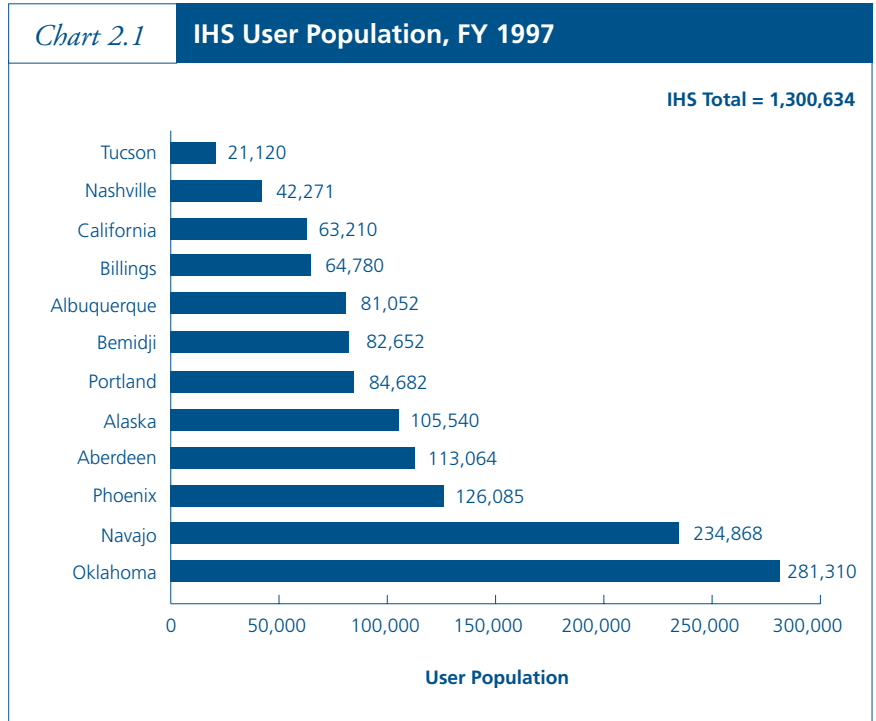
In the Tucson Area, Indian Health Service operated 1 hospital, 3 health centers, and 2 health stations as of October 1, 1998. There were no Tribally operated facilities as of October 1, 1998.

<i>Chart 1.14</i> Number of Service Units and Facilities					
<i>Operated by Tucson Area, October 1, 1998</i>					
Type of Facility	Total	IHS	Tribal		
			Total	I	III
Service Units	2	2	—		
Hospitals	1	1	—	—	—
Ambulatory Facilities	5	5	—	—	—
<i>Health Centers</i>	3	3	—	—	—
<i>School Health Centers</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Health Stations</i>	2	2	—	—	—

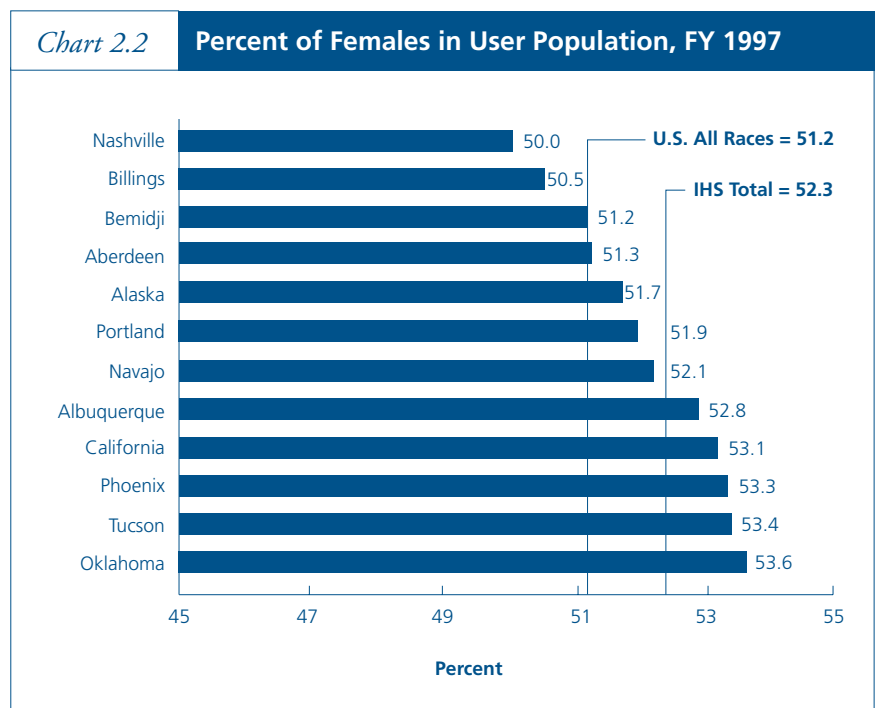
I - operated under Title I, P.L. 93-638 Self-Determination Contracts
 III - operated under Title III, P.L. 93-638 Self-Governance Compacts

Part 2: Population Statistics

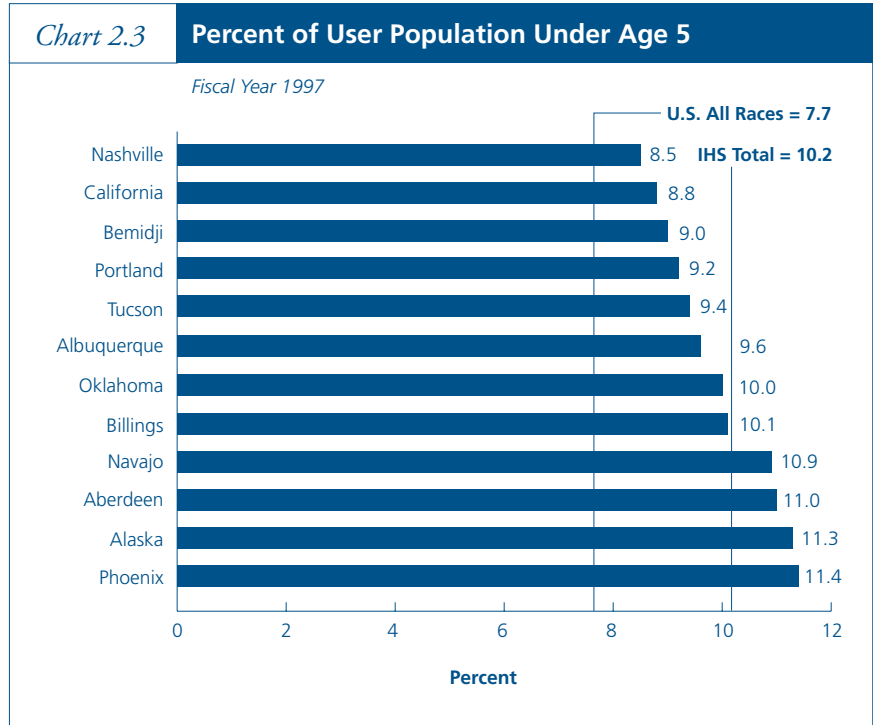
In FY 1997, the Indian Health Service user population was more than 1.3 million. Approximately 40 percent of the user population was concentrated in two IHS Areas, Oklahoma and Navajo.



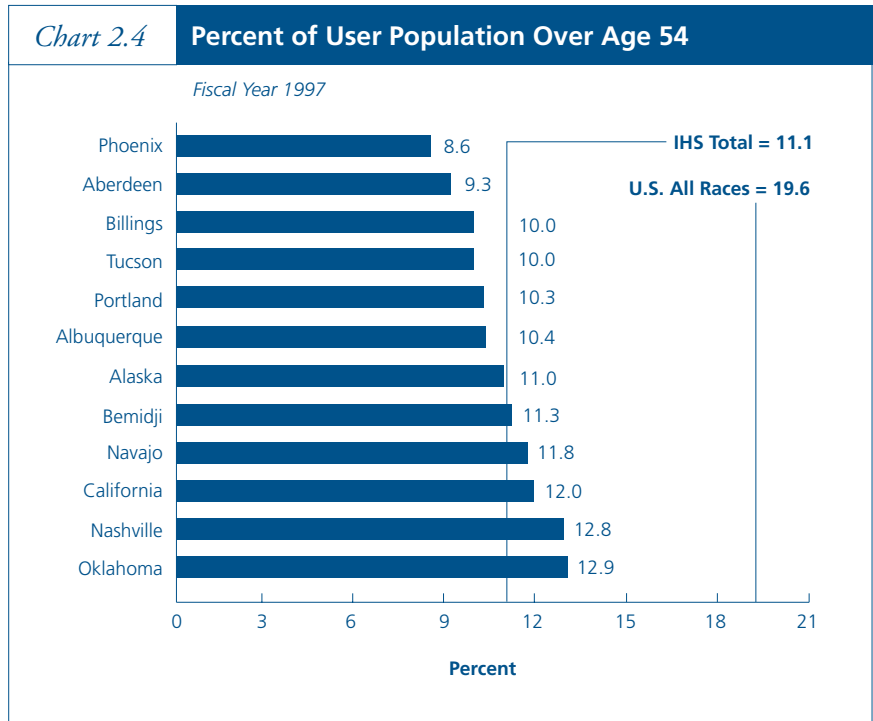
There was a slightly higher percentage of females in FY 1997 in the IHS user population than in the U.S. All Races population (CY 1997). Oklahoma and Tucson each had the two highest percentages at 53.6 and 53.4, respectively.



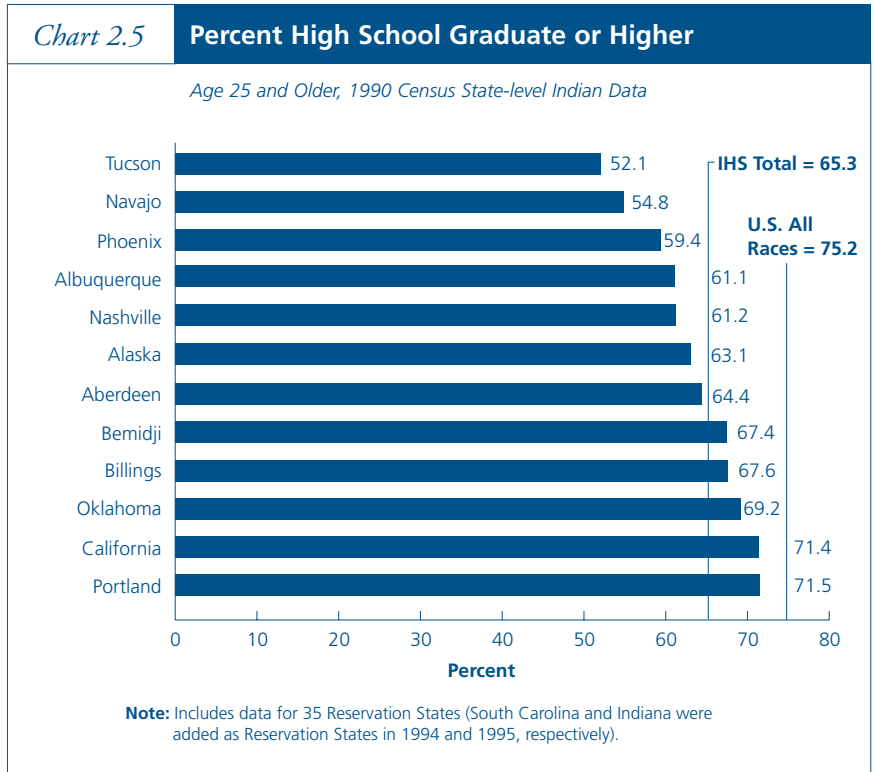
The IHS user population in FY 1997 was considerably younger than the U.S. All Races population (CY 1997). The Nashville Area, which had the lowest percentage of population under age 5 (8.5), still had a percentage that was more than 1.1 times the U.S. All Races percentage (7.7).



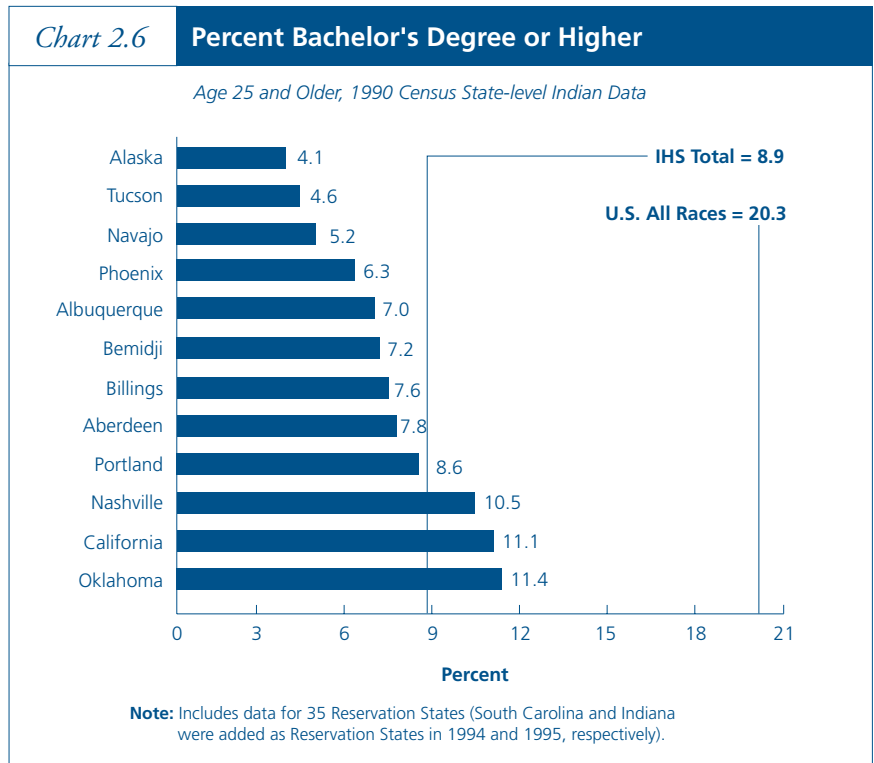
In CY 1997, 19.6 percent of the U.S. All Races population was over age 54 compared to 11.1 percent for the IHS user population (FY 1997). Oklahoma and Nashville had the highest percentages for this age group, 12.9 and 12.8, respectively.



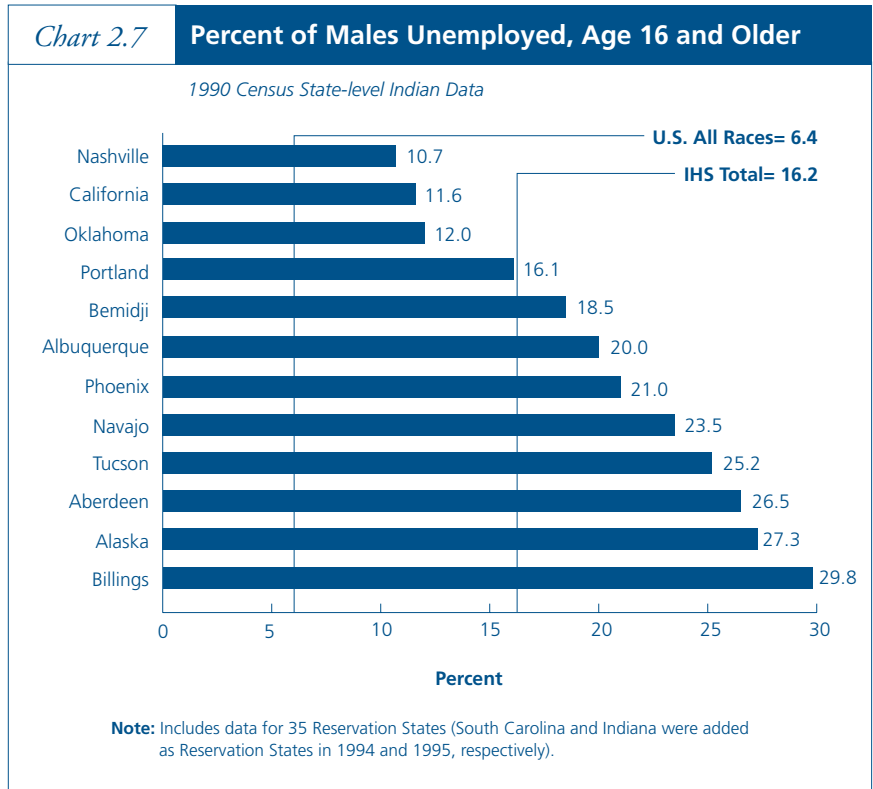
According to the 1990 Census, 65.3 percent of Indians, age 25 and older, residing in the current Reservation States, are high school graduates or higher compared to 75.2 percent for the U.S. All Races population. Tucson, Navajo, and Phoenix had percentages less than 60.0.



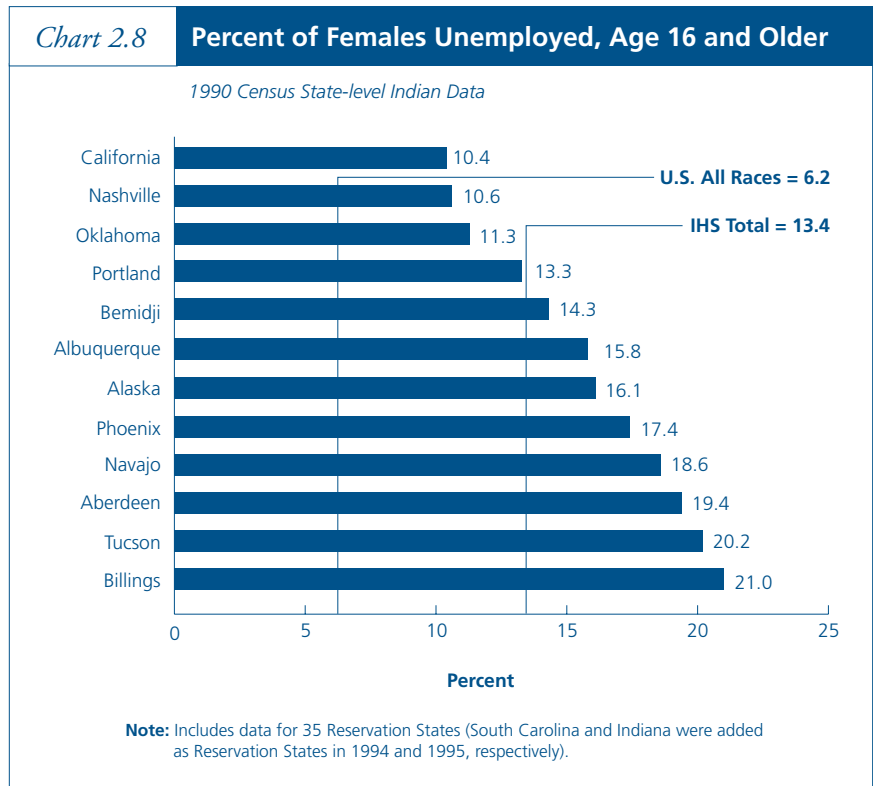
The 1990 Census indicated that 8.9 percent of Indians, age 25 and older, residing in the current Reservation States, have a bachelor's degree or higher. This is well below the percentage for the U.S. All Races population of 20.3. The Area percentages ranged from 4.1 in Alaska to 11.4 in Oklahoma.



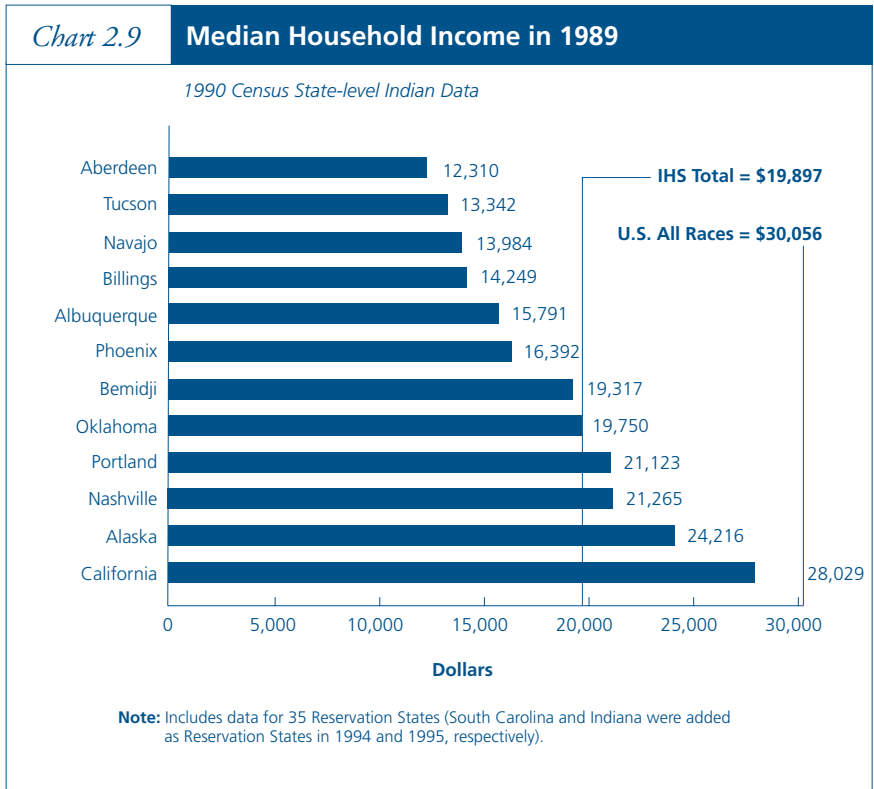
In 1990, 16.2 percent of Indian males, age 16 and older, residing in the current Reservation States, were unemployed compared to 6.4 percent for the U.S. All Races male population. Billings, Alaska, Aberdeen, and Tucson had unemployment rates greater than 25.0 percent.



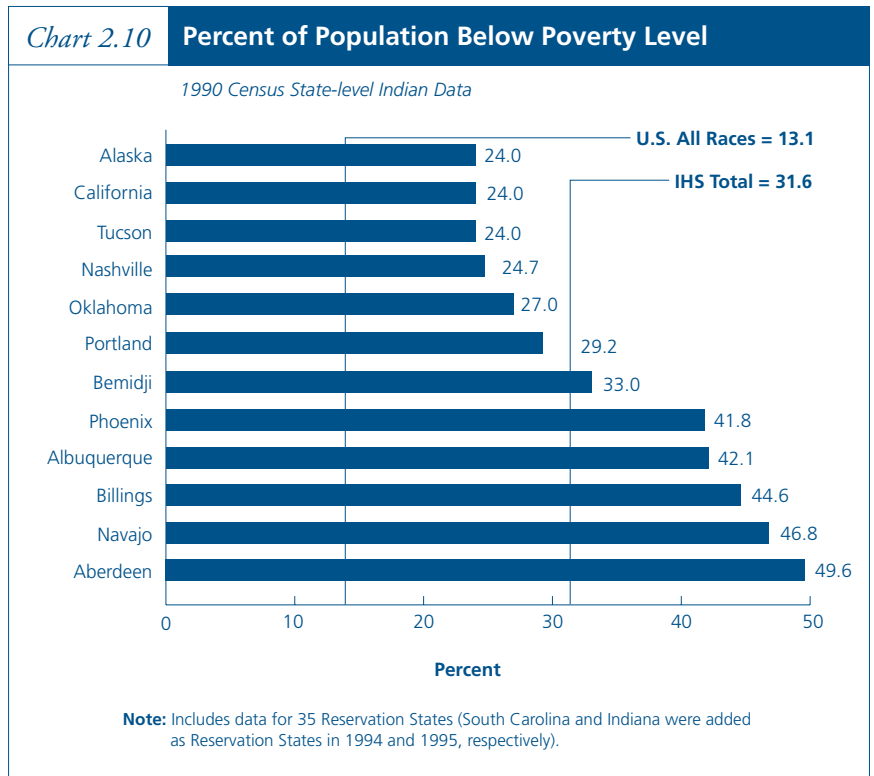
In 1990, 13.4 percent of Indian females, age 16 and older, residing in the current Reservation States, were unemployed compared to 6.2 percent for the U.S. All Races female population. The Area unemployment rates ranged from 10.4 in California to 21.0 in Billings.



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.



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.



Part 3: Natality & Infant/Maternal Mortality Statistics

The birth rate for the IHS service area population in 1994-96 was 1.6 times the rate for the U.S. All Races population in 1995, i.e., 24.1 compared to 14.8. Even the IHS Area with the lowest birth rate (Oklahoma, 21.8) had a rate considerably greater than the U.S. rate (47 percent greater).

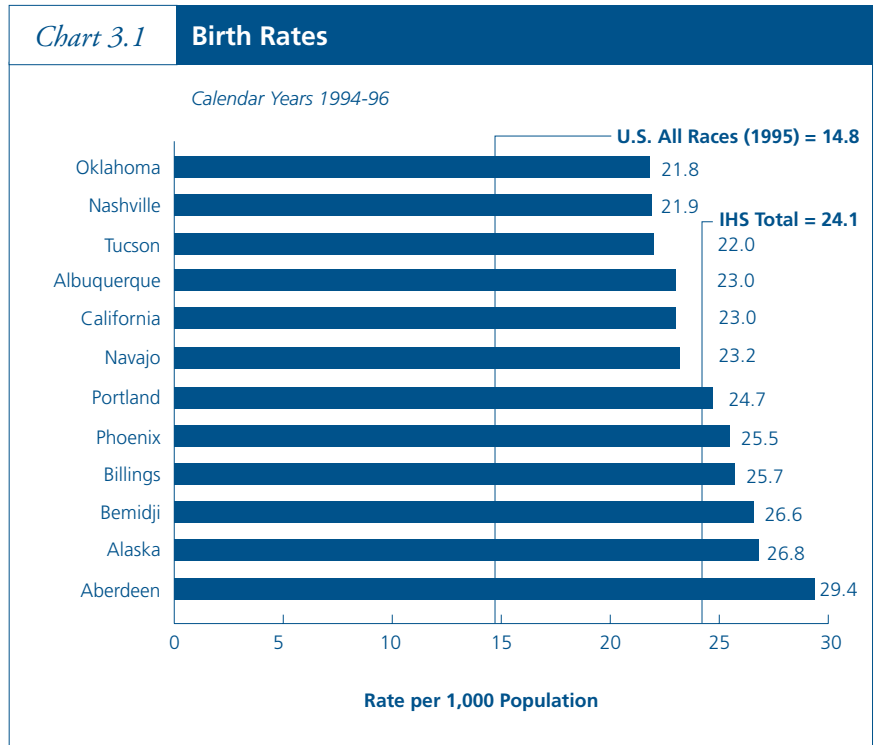


Table 3.1 Number and Rate of Live Births

Calendar Years 1994-96

	Number	Rate ¹
U.S. All Races (1995)	3,899,589	14.8
All IHS Areas	99,023	24.1
Aberdeen	7,924	29.4
Alaska	7,840	26.8
Albuquerque	5,151	23.0
Bemidji	5,865	26.6
Billings	4,066	25.7
California	8,208	23.0
Nashville	4,627	21.9
Navajo	14,091	23.2
Oklahoma	18,759	21.8
Phoenix	10,235	25.5
Portland	10,494	24.7
Tucson	1,763	22.0

¹Rate per 1,000 population.

For 1994-96, 6.0 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., 7.3 percent in 1995. All IHS Areas had relatively fewer low weight births than occurred in the general population.

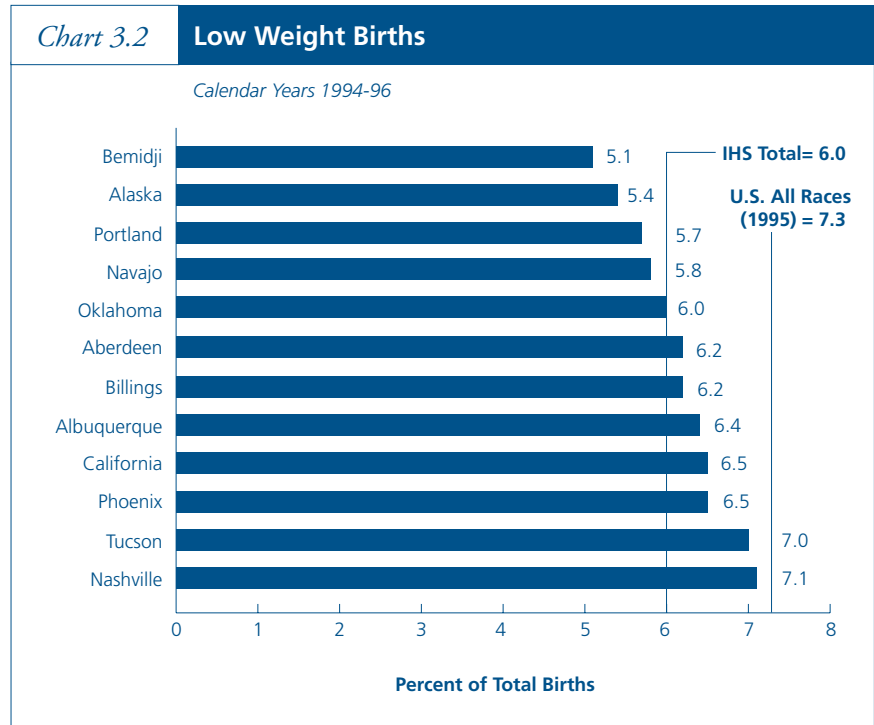


Table 3.2 Births of Low Weight as a Percent of Total Live Births

Calendar Years 1994-96

	Total Live Births ¹	Number Low Weight ²	Percent Low Weight ³
U.S. All Races (1995)	3,899,589	285,152	7.3
All IHS Areas	99,023	5,962	6.0
Aberdeen	7,924	488	6.2
Alaska	7,840	419	5.4
Albuquerque	5,151	328	6.4
Bemidji	5,865	297	5.1
Billings	4,066	251	6.2
California	8,208	535	6.5
Nashville	4,627	327	7.1
Navajo	14,091	819	5.8
Oklahoma	18,759	1,111	6.0
Phoenix	10,235	665	6.5
Portland	10,494	598	5.7
Tucson	1,763	124	7.0

¹ Includes 4,057 U.S. All Races live births and 215 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 may be a complication of diabetic pregnancies and should be of concern. In 1994-96, 12.7 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 2.4 points lower at 10.3 in 1995. The percentages varied considerably by Area ranging from 8.1 in Albuquerque to 18.7 in Alaska.

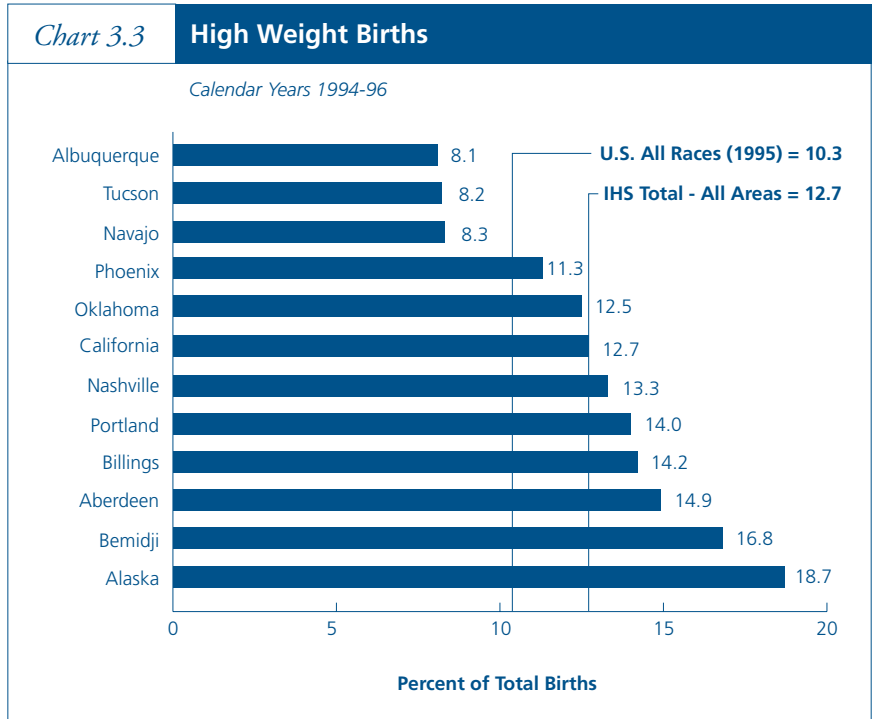


Table 3.3 Births of High Weight as a Percent of Total Live Births

Calendar Years 1994-96

	Total Live Births ¹	Number High Weight ²	Percent High Weight ³
U.S. All Races (1995)	3,899,589	402,533	10.3
All IHS Areas	99,023	12,528	12.7
Aberdeen	7,924	1,182	14.9
Alaska	7,840	1,457	18.7
Albuquerque	5,151	413	8.1
Bemidji	5,865	986	16.8
Billings	4,066	575	14.2
California	8,208	1,039	12.7
Nashville	4,627	614	13.3
Navajo	14,091	1,170	8.3
Oklahoma	18,759	2,328	12.5
Phoenix	10,235	1,152	11.3
Portland	10,494	1,467	14.0
Tucson	1,763	145	8.2

¹ Includes 4,057 U.S. All Races live births and 215 American Indian/Alaska Native live births with birthweight not stated.
² Births of 4,000 grams or more (8 lb., 14 oz. or more).
³ Percent high weight based on live births with a birthweight reported.

In 1994-96, prenatal care began in the first trimester for 66.5 percent of Indian live births for the IHS service area population. This compared to 81.3 percent for the U.S. All Races population in 1995. The percentages varied widely among IHS Areas, ranging from 53.5 for Navajo to 77.4 for Alaska.

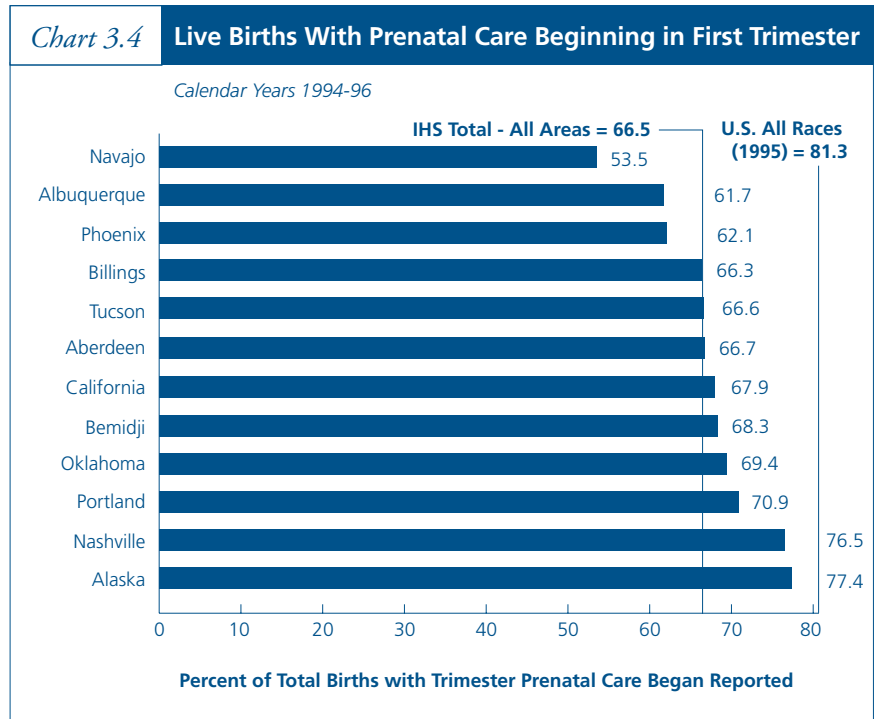


Table 3.4 Live Births With Prenatal Care Beginning in First Trimester

Calendar Years 1994-96

	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 (1995)	3,899,589	3,807,446	3,094,402	81.3
All IHS Areas	99,023	96,479	64,164	66.5
Aberdeen	7,924	7,796	5,198	66.7
Alaska	7,840	7,748	5,994	77.4
Albuquerque	5,151	4,901	3,024	61.7
Bemidji	5,865	5,765	3,935	68.3
Billings	4,066	4,039	2,678	66.3
California	8,208	8,139	5,527	67.9
Nashville	4,627	4,557	3,484	76.5
Navajo	14,091	13,836	7,408	53.5
Oklahoma	18,759	17,917	12,438	69.4
Phoenix	10,235	10,032	6,228	62.1
Portland	10,494	9,992	7,080	70.9
Tucson	1,763	1,757	1,170	66.6

¹ Includes 92,143 U.S. All Races live births and 2,544 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 1994-96, 4.5 percent of Indian mothers drank during pregnancy (as reported on the birth certificate), three times the percentage for mothers in the general population, i.e., 1.5 in 1995. The Alaska Area percentage of 12.3 was 2.7 times the All IHS Areas percentage. The percentage increased with age, except Indian mothers in the under 18 age group drank more than Indian mothers in the 18 to 19 age group.

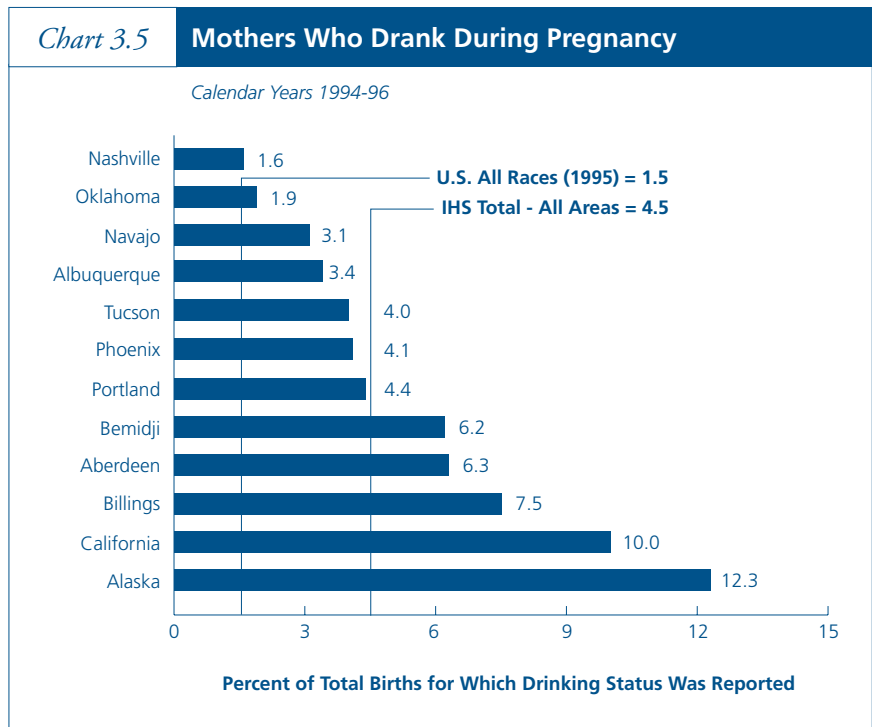


Table 3.5 Percent of Mothers Who Drank During Pregnancy¹ by Age of Mother

Calendar Years 1994-96

(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 (1995)	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.5
All IHS Areas	4.5	3.6	3.3	4.1	4.8	5.7	6.0
Aberdeen	6.3	5.5	4.7	5.8	7.1	7.9	7.6
Alaska	12.3	12.4	8.6	10.6	12.4	15.2	15.5
Albuquerque	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.7	3.9	4.1	3.6
Bemidji	6.2	4.1	5.1	5.5	6.2	8.3	10.7
Billings	7.5	4.5	5.0	8.0	8.7	7.7	10.9
California	10.0	25.0*	25.0*	6.3*	10.5*	10.0*	—*
Nashville	1.6	0.3	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.3	2.7
Navajo	3.1	3.8	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.1
Oklahoma	1.9	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.6	2.7	3.7
Phoenix	4.1	2.8	3.5	3.4	4.3	6.1	4.8
Portland	4.4	3.3	2.9	4.6	3.4	4.7	5.5
Tucson	4.0	3.7	3.1	3.7	4.4	4.7	4.4

— Represents zero

*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 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 two 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, 20.4 percent of women reported that they smoked during pregnancy, 1994-96. Women in the U.S. All Races population smoked at a lower rate during pregnancy, i.e., 13.9 percent in 1995. There appears to be a relationship between smoking and low birthweight births. Of all Indian low weight births, 29.0 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.

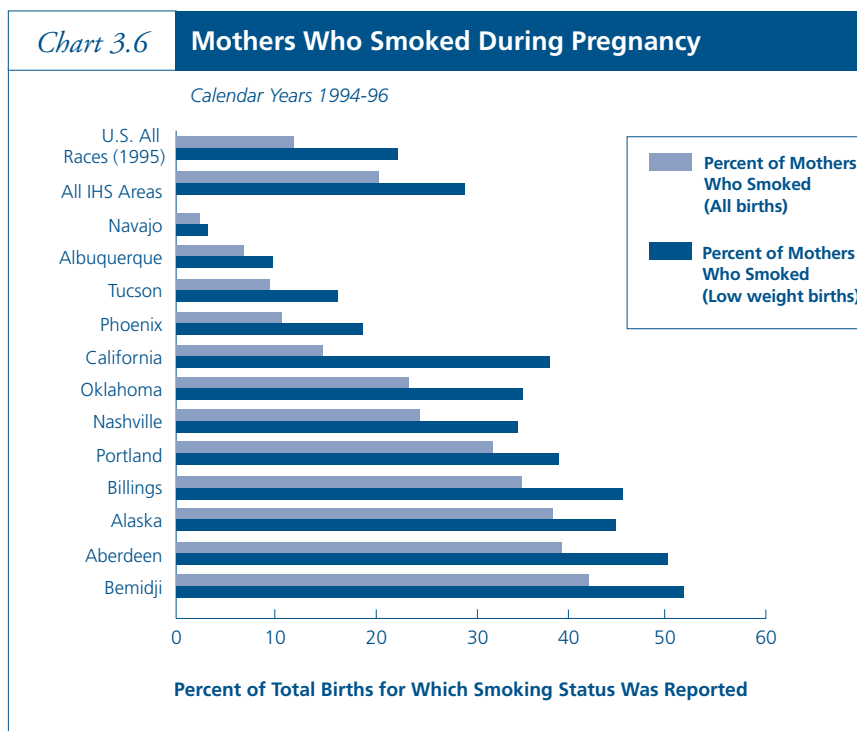


Table 3.6

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

Calendar Years 1994-96
(Low birthweight is defined as weight less than 2,500 grams (5 lb, 8 oz))

	Percent of Live Births ¹ for Which the Mother Reported Smoking					Percent of Low Weight Births ¹ for Which the Mother Reported Smoking				
	All Ages	Under 15 Years	15-19 Years	20-34 Years	35-49 Years	All Ages	Under 15 Years	15-19 Years	20-34 Years	35-49 Years
U.S. All Races (1995)	13.9	7.3	16.8	13.8	11.7	22.5	7.8	19.6	23.1	23.6
All IHS Areas	20.4	13.5	21.7	20.2	19.1	29.0	19.3	27.1	29.1	32.3
Aberdeen	38.2	30.0	34.5	39.4	39.8	51.9	66.7*	51.1	51.7	53.3*
Alaska	36.7	15.4	43.4	35.5	34.4	46.4	—*	31.5	51.4	40.8
Albuquerque	5.4	4.5	5.6	5.3	5.9	8.7	—*	3.5	8.9	15.8
Bemidji	41.1	27.3	40.3	41.5	39.7	53.5	100.0*	39.3	56.7	57.1
Billings	31.6	16.0	31.6	31.6	33.5	47.4	—*	43.5	47.1	55.2
California	13.5	—*	14.3*	13.6	—*	37.5*	—*	—*	42.9*	—*
Nashville	23.3	—*	20.9	24.0	24.9	34.3	—*	25.0	36.9	43.5
Navajo	2.3	5.1	3.7	2.0	1.6	3.6	—*	7.6	2.6	4.6
Oklahoma	20.5	9.9	19.4	20.4	28.7	34.7	—*	32.2	33.5	56.0
Phoenix	10.0	5.1	9.8	10.1	10.0	17.5	33.3*	18.9	16.0	24.6
Portland	29.2	23.0	33.6	28.1	27.5	39.3	50.0*	37.3	39.4	42.2
Tucson	9.0	18.8*	8.8	8.7	11.8	13.7	—*	10.7*	12.2	33.3*

— Represents zero.

*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 (except New York City) 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 during 1994-96 were more likely to be diabetic than their counterparts in the U.S. All Races population in 1995. For the Indian population, there were 45.4 births with a diabetic mother per 1,000 live births. This is 1.8 times the All Races rate of 25.2. The Area rates ranged from 19.9 in California to 78.8 in Tucson.

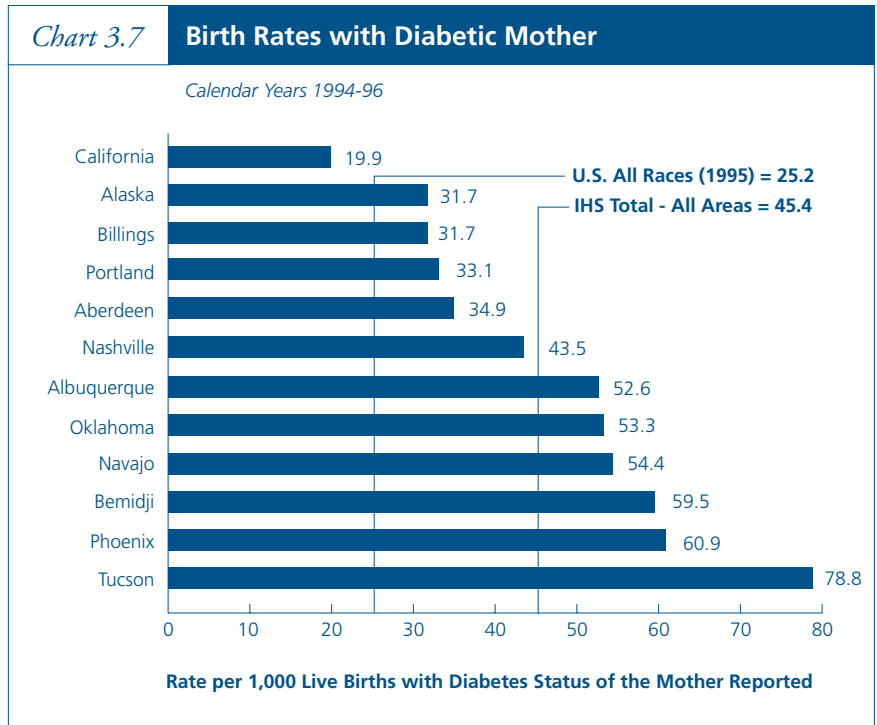


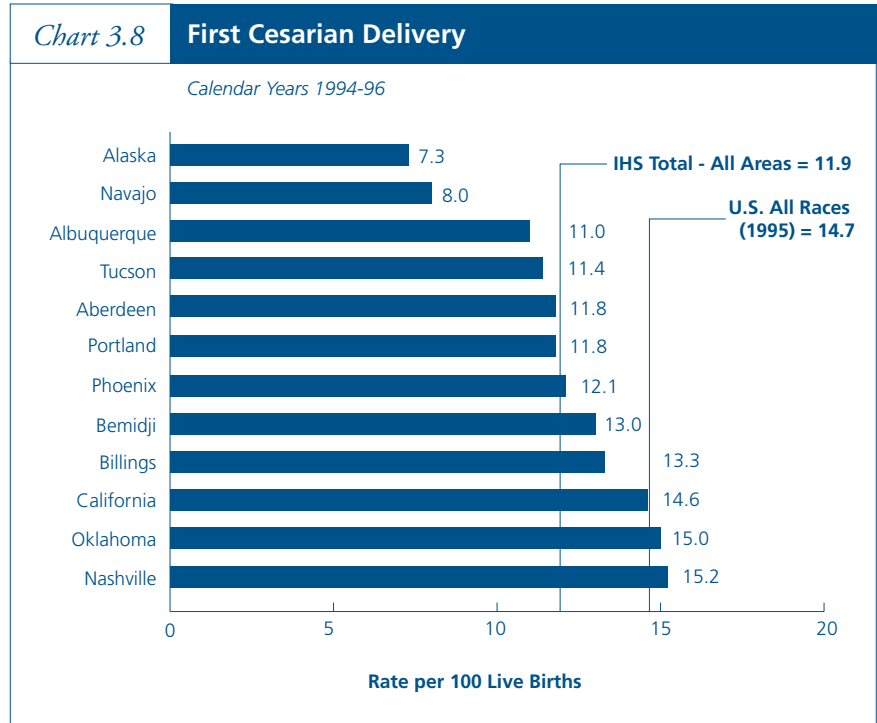
Table 3.7 Rate¹ of Live Births with Diabetic Mother by Age of Mother

Calendar Years 1994-96

	All Ages	Under 20 Years	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-49 Years
U.S. All Races (1995)	25.2	8.1	16.0	24.6	33.5	46.2	62.8
All IHS Areas	45.4	13.7	28.4	49.7	78.4	112.5	162.2
Aberdeen	34.9	12.0	22.7	37.9	64.5	105.6	171.4
Alaska	31.7	11.4	20.0	34.2	49.4	53.8	104.5
Albuquerque	52.6	15.9	27.1	45.3	96.2	137.2	195.1
Bemidji	59.5	22.8	38.0	64.6	108.5	164.4	211.5
Billings	31.7	12.1	18.0	41.6	65.7	47.8	170.2
California	19.9	6.6	17.5	20.7	30.8	39.0	51.7
Nashville	43.5	10.6	32.1	51.6	77.5	100.0	100.0
Navajo	54.4	9.1	24.5	49.9	91.6	133.5	209.6
Oklahoma	53.3	17.9	40.2	68.2	85.8	151.3	170.2
Phoenix	60.9	15.8	33.5	68.7	102.9	173.1	184.0
Portland	33.1	12.4	21.0	36.1	62.0	69.6	109.6
Tucson	78.8	26.6	43.4	88.3	166.0	166.7	363.6

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 first cesarian deliveries, 11.9 per 100 live births in 1994-96, was 19 percent less than the 1995 All Races rate, 14.7. Only two IHS Areas exceeded the All Races rate, Nashville (15.2) and Oklahoma (15.0). The lowest rate occurred in Alaska (7.3).



Indian women who had a cesarian delivery were 14 percent more likely to have a subsequent vaginal delivery (1994-96) than women in the U.S. All Races population (1995). The Indian rate is 31.4 vaginal births per 100 live births to women with a prior cesarian delivery compared to an All Races rate of 27.5. The rate ranged among IHS Areas from 18.5 in Aberdeen to 55.2 in Alaska.

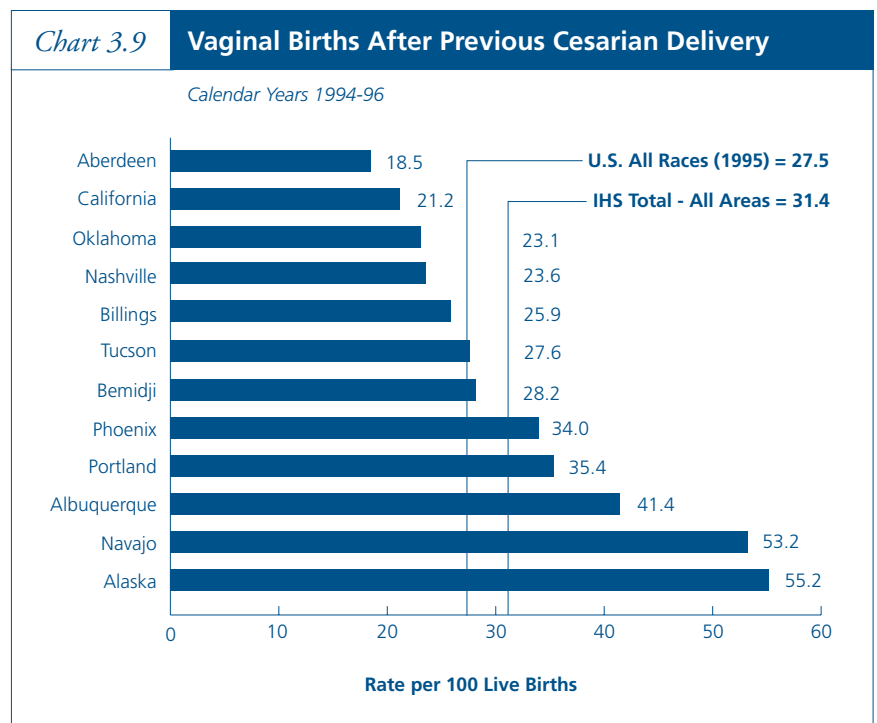




Table 3.8

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

Calendar Years 1994-96 (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 (1995)	14.7	13.4	15.0	18.3	27.5	30.0	27.8	23.7
All IHS Areas	11.9	11.6	11.7	15.0	31.4	32.5	31.1	29.3
Aberdeen	11.8	11.5	12.1	12.6	18.5	22.2	15.9	15.6
Alaska	7.3	6.6	7.3	10.7	55.2	54.3	54.6	58.8
Albuquerque	11.0	10.4	10.7	16.7	41.4	47.4	40.6	35.8
Bemidji	13.0	12.9	12.6	16.7	28.2	28.9	28.7	23.1
Billings	13.3	12.4	13.8	5.7	25.9	31.0	24.1	16.0
California	14.6	14.1	14.6	18.5	21.2	23.0	20.7	19.4
Nashville	15.2	14.6	15.1	21.7	23.6	24.1	25.1	10.9
Navajo	8.0	7.3	8.0	11.2	53.2	58.8	54.3	42.7
Oklahoma	15.0	15.0	14.3	18.6	23.1	24.1	23.2	18.8
Phoenix	12.1	11.5	12.2	15.6	34.0	37.5	32.2	32.9
Portland	11.8	10.8	12.6	15.3	35.4	39.9	34.7	27.8
Tucson	11.4	9.8	12.7	5.7	27.6	37.5	15.6	40.9

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

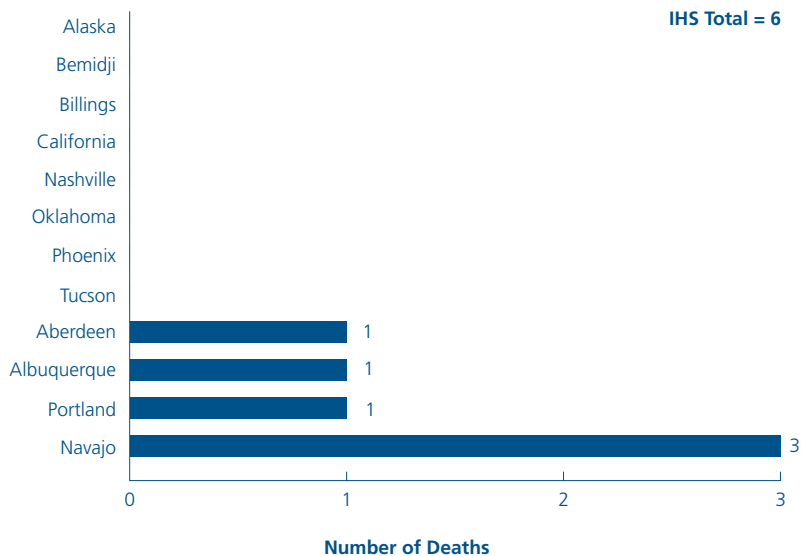
Rate of vaginal births after previous cesarian delivery is computed by dividing the number of such deliveries by the sum of these deliveries plus repeat cesarian deliveries, that is, to women with a previous cesarian section.

There were 6 maternal deaths in the IHS service area population in 1994-96. Only one IHS Area had more than 1 maternal death, i.e., the Navajo Area with 3 deaths.

Chart 3.10

Maternal Deaths

Calendar Years 1994-96



Note: IHS actual numbers and numbers adjusted for race miscoding are the same. There were no maternal deaths in 1994, 1 maternal death in 1995, and 5 maternal deaths in 1996.

The infant mortality rate for the IHS service area population in 1994-96 was 9.3. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 22 percent higher than the U.S. All Races rate of 7.6 for 1995. Three IHS Areas (Aberdeen, Tucson, and Nashville) had a rate exceeding the U.S. rate by over 50 percent.

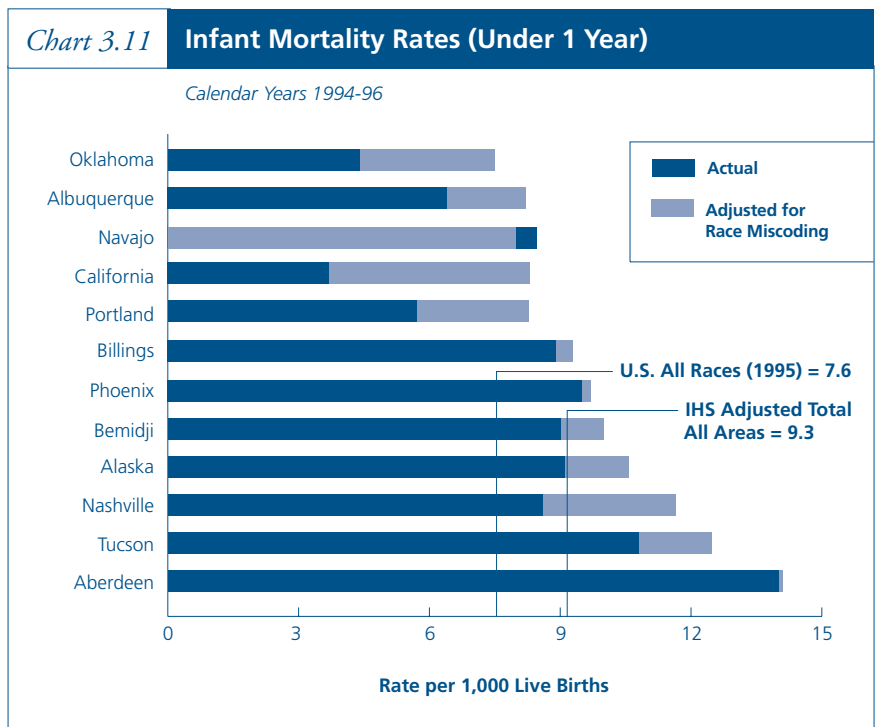


Table 3.11 Infant Mortality Rates (Under 1 Year)

Calendar Years 1994-96

	Live Births	Infant Deaths		Rate ¹	
		Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1995)	3,899,589	29,583		7.6	
All IHS Areas	99,023	753	922	7.6	9.3
Aberdeen	7,924	111	112	14.0	14.1
Alaska	7,840	71	83	9.1	10.6
Albuquerque	5,151	33	42	6.4	8.2
Bemidji	5,865	53	59	9.0	10.1
Billings	4,066	36	38	8.9	9.3
California	8,208	30	68	3.7	8.3
Nashville	4,627	40	54	8.6	11.7
Navajo	14,091	121 ³	116 ²	8.6 ³	8.2 ³
Oklahoma	18,759	82	141	4.4	7.5
Phoenix	10,235	97	99	9.5	9.7
Portland	10,494	60	88	5.7	8.4
Tucson	1,763	19	22	10.8	12.5

¹ Rate per 1,000 live births.
² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.
³ For the Navajo Area there were more American Indian Infant deaths identified through use of the State death certificate records (121 infant deaths-actual data) than through use of a match between State birth and death certificate records (116 infant deaths-adjusted data).

The neonatal mortality rate for the IHS service area population in 1994-96 was 4.5. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 8 percent less than the U.S. All Races rate of 4.9 for 1995. Five IHS Areas (Aberdeen, Nashville, Alaska, Billings, and California) had a rate that exceeded the U.S. All Races rate.

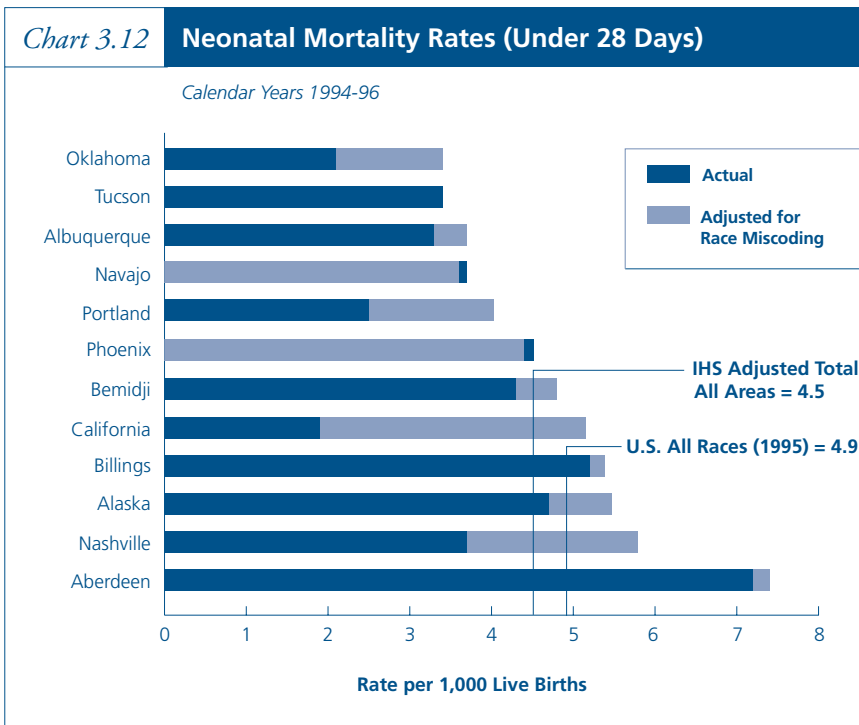


Table 3.12 Neonatal Mortality Rates (Under 28 Days)

Calendar Years 1994-96

	Live Births	Infant Deaths		Rate ¹	
		Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1995)	3,899,589	18,932		4.9	
All IHS Areas	99,023	360	449	3.6	4.5
Aberdeen	7,924	57	59	7.2	7.4
Alaska	7,840	37	43	4.7	5.5
Albuquerque	5,151	17	19	3.3	3.7
Bemidji	5,865	25	28	4.3	4.8
Billings	4,066	21	22	5.2	5.4
California	8,208	16	43	1.9	5.2
Nashville	4,627	17	27	3.7	5.8
Navajo	14,091	52 ³	51 ³	3.7 ³	3.6 ³
Oklahoma	18,759	40	63	2.1	3.4
Phoenix	10,235	46 ³	45 ³	4.5 ³	4.4 ³
Portland	10,494	26	43	2.5	4.1
Tucson	1,763	6	6	3.4	3.4

¹ Rate per 1,000 live births.

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

³ The adjusted numbers and rates for neonatal deaths for Navajo and Phoenix Areas are lower than the unadjusted numbers and rates because the linked birth/infant death file (used to obtain the adjusted counts for neonatal deaths) had 1 less death than did the actual mortality file for each respective Area (1994-96 data).

The postneonatal mortality rate for the IHS service area population in 1994-96 was 4.8. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 1.8 times the U.S. All Races rate of 2.7 for 1995. The Tucson Area had the highest rate, 9.1, among the IHS Areas followed by Aberdeen with 6.7.

Chart 3.13

Postneonatal Mortality Rates (28 days to Under 1 Year)

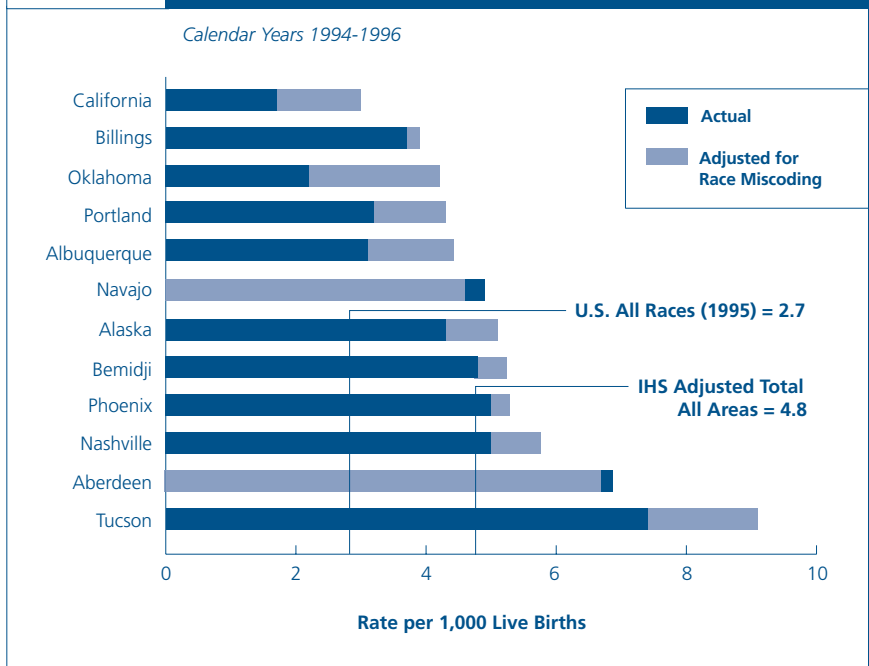


Table 3.13

Postneonatal Mortality Rates (28 Days to Under 1 Year)

Calendar Years 1994-96

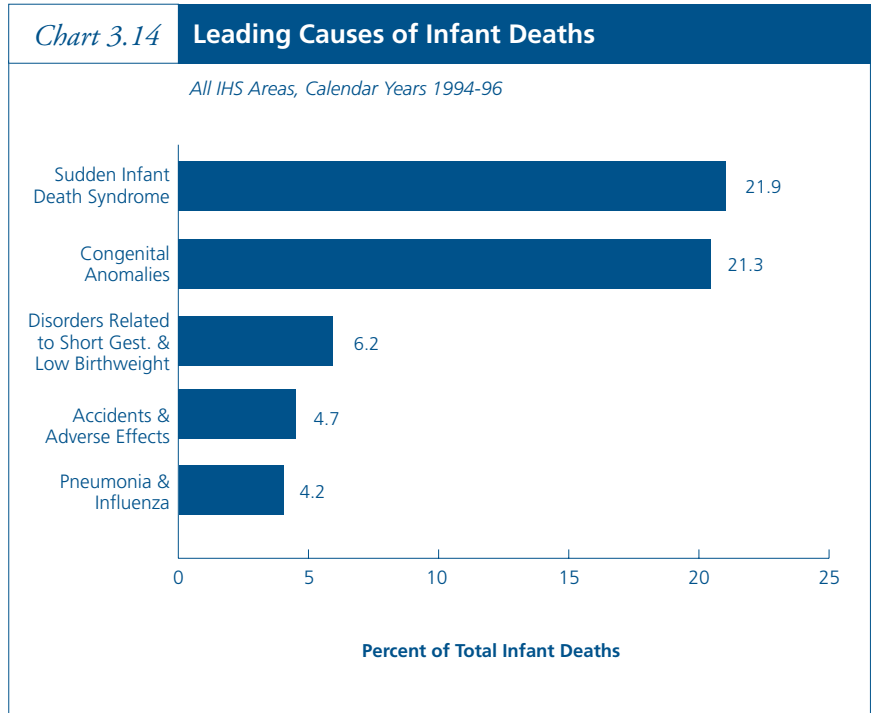
	Live Births	Infant Deaths		Rate ¹	
		Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1995)	3,899,589	10,271		2.7	
All IHS Areas	99,023	393	473	4.0	4.8
Aberdeen	7,924	54 ³	53 ³	6.8 ³	6.7 ³
Alaska	7,840	34	40	4.3	5.1
Albuquerque	5,151	16	23	3.1	4.5
Bemidji	5,865	28	31	4.8	5.3
Billings	4,066	15	16	3.7	3.9
California	8,208	14	25	1.7	3.0
Nashville	4,627	23	27	5.0	5.8
Navajo	14,091	69 ³	65 ³	4.9 ³	4.6 ³
Oklahoma	18,759	42	78	2.2	4.2
Phoenix	10,235	51	54	5.0	5.3
Portland	10,494	34	45	3.2	4.3
Tucson	1,763	13	16	7.4	9.1

¹ Rate per 1,000 live births.

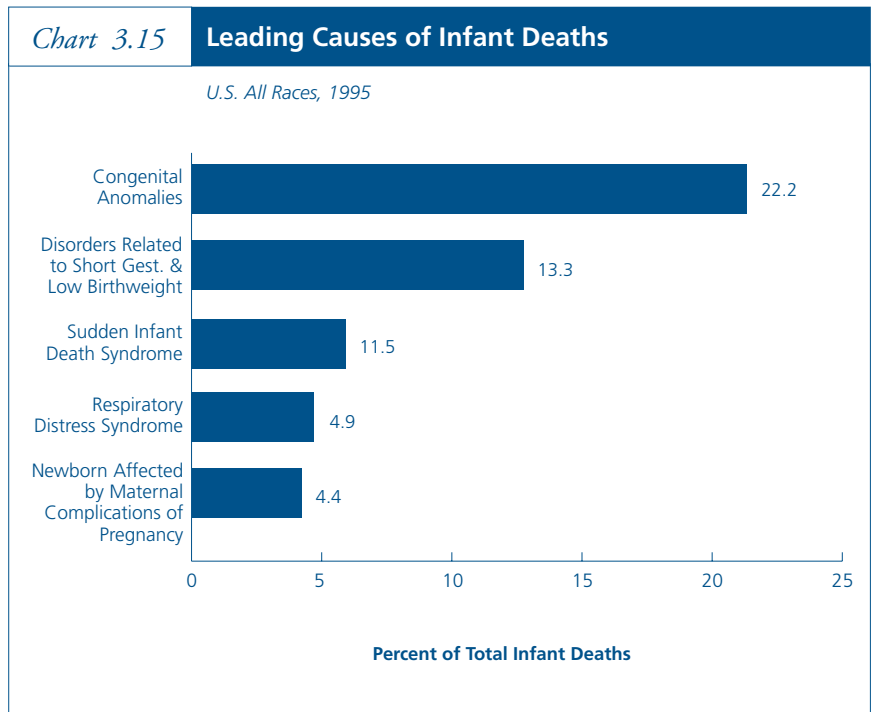
² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.

³ The adjusted numbers and rates for postneonatal deaths for Aberdeen and Navajo Areas are lower than the unadjusted numbers and rates because the linked birth/infant death file (used to obtain the adjusted counts for postneonatal deaths) had 1 less death for Aberdeen Area and 4 less deaths for Navajo Area than did the actual mortality file for each respective Area (1994-96 data).

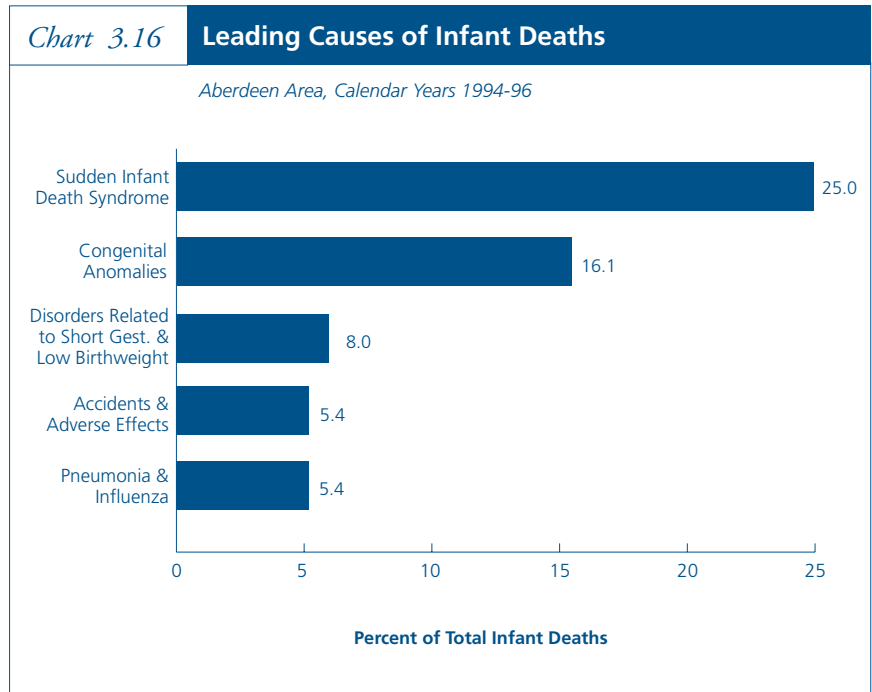
In 1994-96, 21.9 percent of all infant deaths in the IHS service area were caused by sudden infant death syndrome. This was followed by congenital anomalies at 21.3 percent.



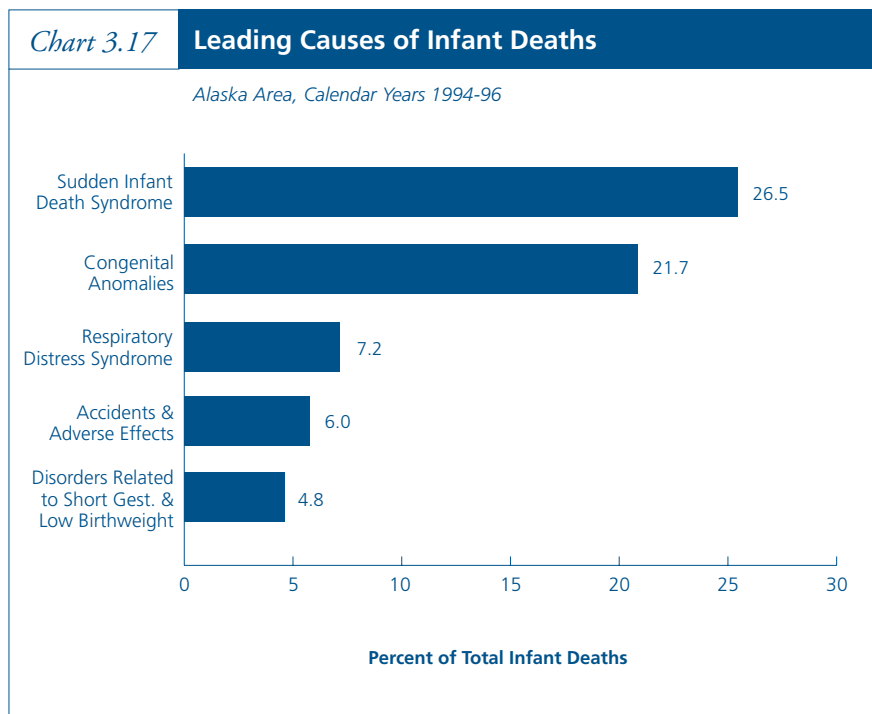
In 1995, 22.2 percent of all infant deaths in the U.S. were caused by congenital anomalies. This was followed by disorders related to short gestation and low birthweight at 13.3 percent.



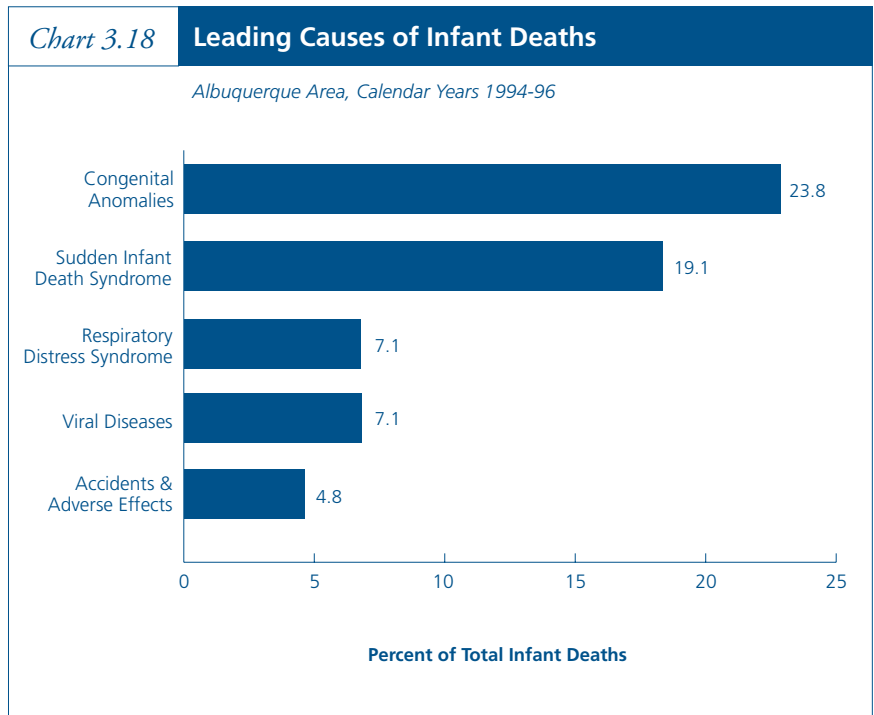
In 1994-96, 25.0 percent of all infant deaths in the Aberdeen Area were caused by sudden infant death syndrome. This was followed by congenital anomalies at 16.1 percent.



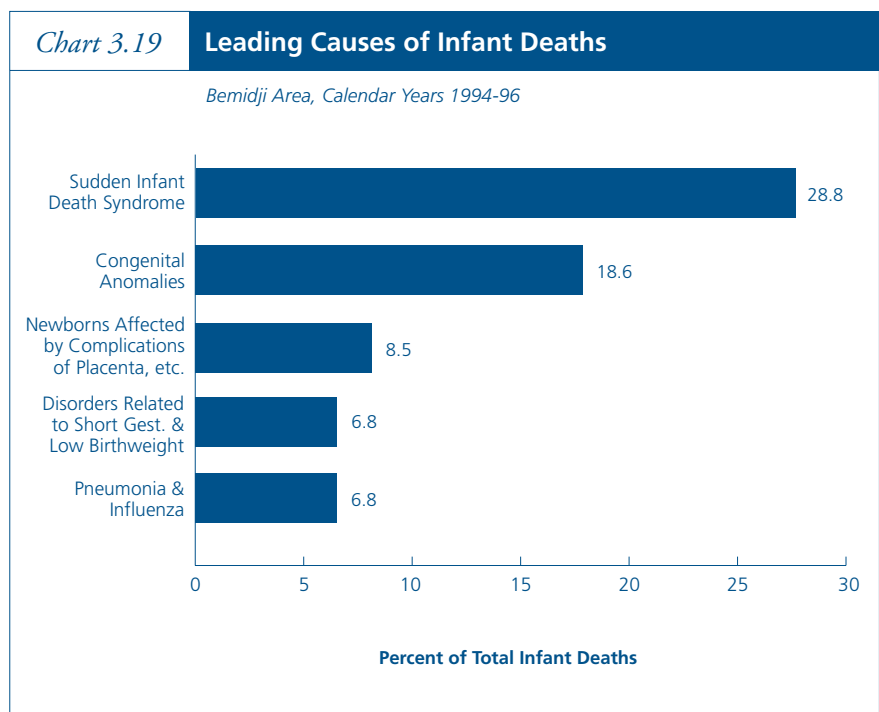
In 1994-96, 26.5 percent of all infant deaths in the Alaska Area were caused by sudden infant death syndrome. This was followed by congenital anomalies at 21.7 percent.



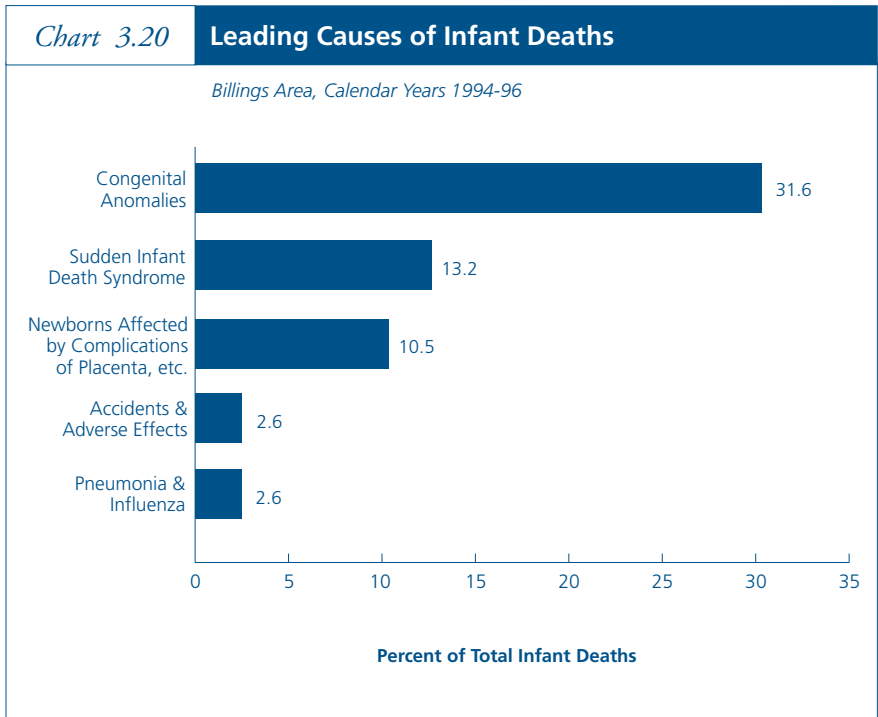
In 1994-96, 23.8 percent of all infant deaths in the Albuquerque Area were caused by congenital anomalies. This was followed by sudden infant death syndrome at 19.1 percent.



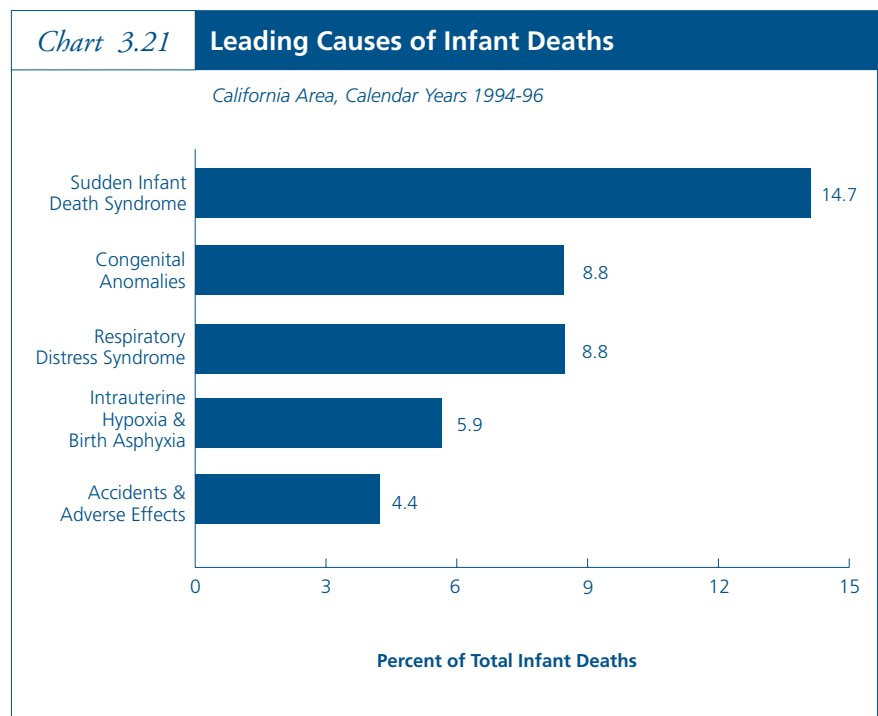
In 1994-96, 28.8 percent of all infant deaths in the Bemidji Area were caused by sudden infant death syndrome. This was followed by congenital anomalies at 18.6 percent.



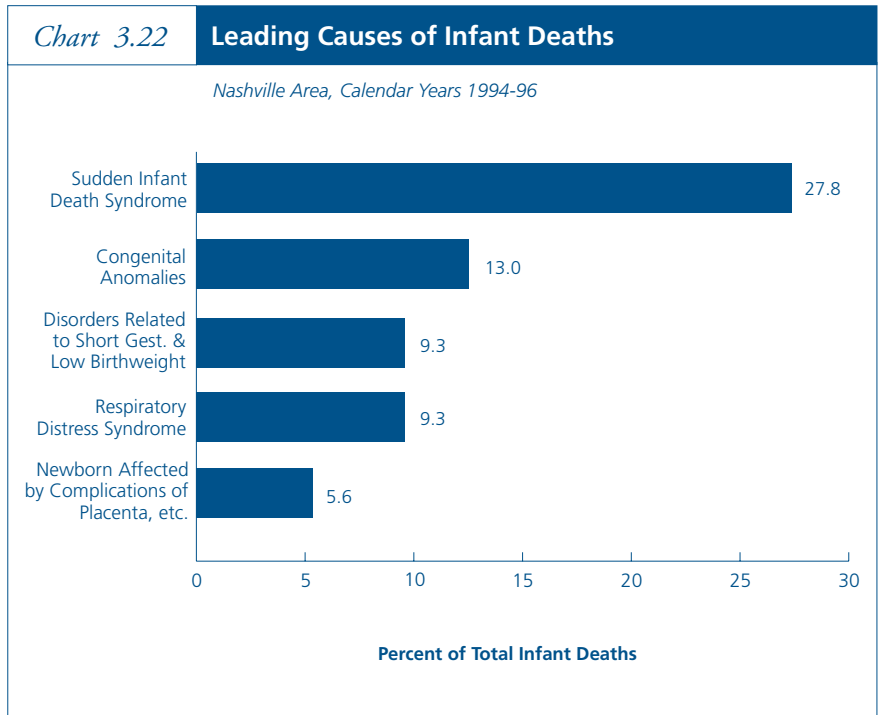
In 1994-96, 31.6 percent of all infant deaths in the Billings Area were caused by congenital anomalies. This was followed by sudden infant death syndrome at 13.2 percent and respiratory distress syndrome at 8.8 percent each.



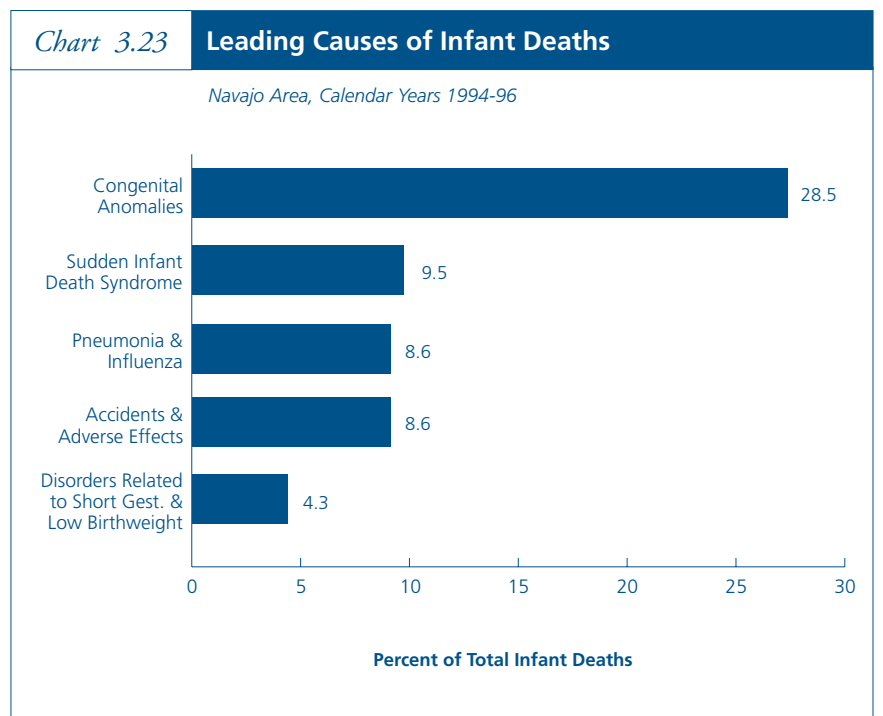
In 1994-96, 14.7 percent of all infant deaths in the California Area were caused by sudden infant death syndrome. This was followed by congenital anomalies and respiratory distress syndrome at 8.8 percent each.



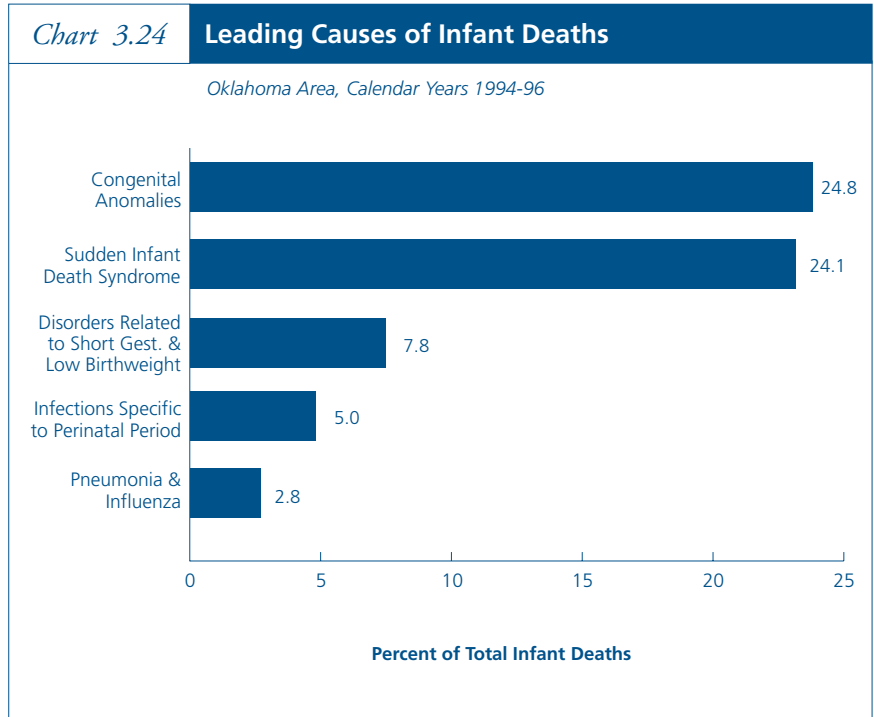
In 1994-96, 27.8 percent of all infant deaths in the Nashville Area were caused by sudden infant death syndrome. This was followed by congenital anomalies at 13.0 percent.



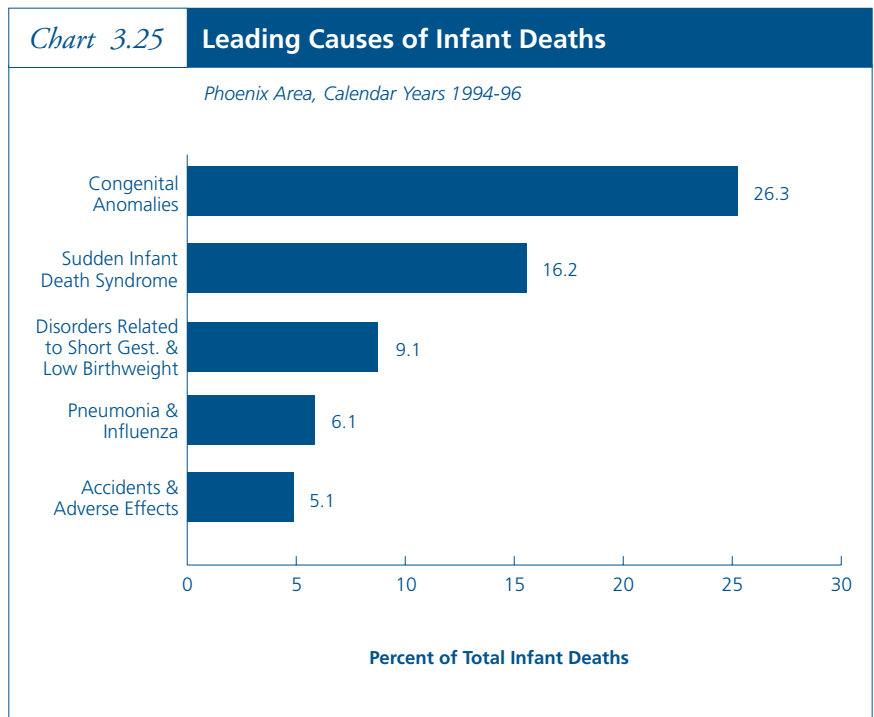
In 1994-96, 28.5 percent of all infant deaths in the Navajo Area were caused by congenital anomalies. This was followed by sudden infant death syndrome at 9.5 percent.



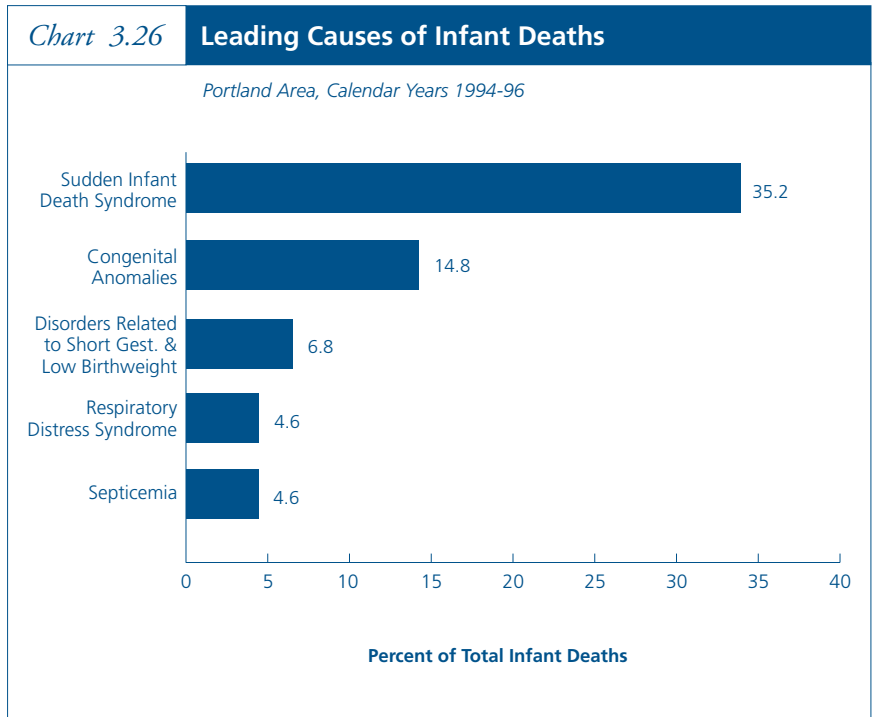
In 1994-96, 24.8 percent of all infant deaths in the Oklahoma Area were caused by congenital anomalies. This was followed by sudden infant death syndrome at 24.1 percent.



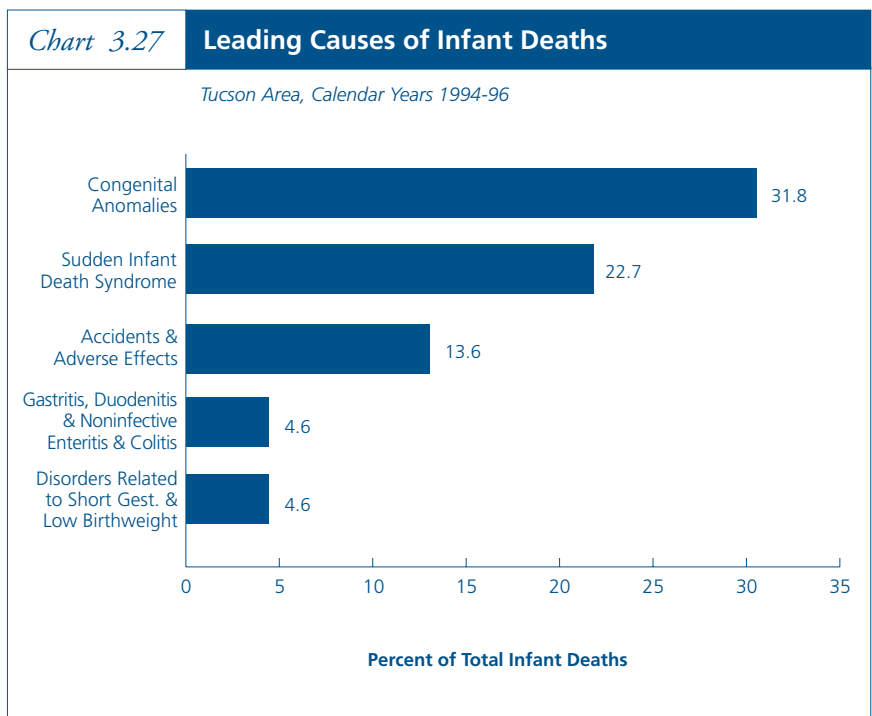
In 1994-96, 26.3 percent of all infant deaths in the Phoenix Area were caused by congenital anomalies. This was followed by sudden infant death syndrome at 16.2 percent.



In 1994-96, 35.2 percent of all infant deaths in the Portland Area were caused by sudden infant death syndrome. This was followed by congenital anomalies at 14.8 percent.



In 1994-96, 31.8 percent of all infant deaths in the Tucson Area were caused by congenital anomalies. This was followed by sudden infant death syndrome at 22.7 percent.



In 1994-96, the mortality rate for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) for the IHS service area population was 2.3 times the rate for the U.S. All Races population in 1995, 204.0 compared to 87.1. The Indian rate is adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. In the Portland Area, 35.2 percent of infant deaths were caused by SIDS.

Chart 3.28

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Rates

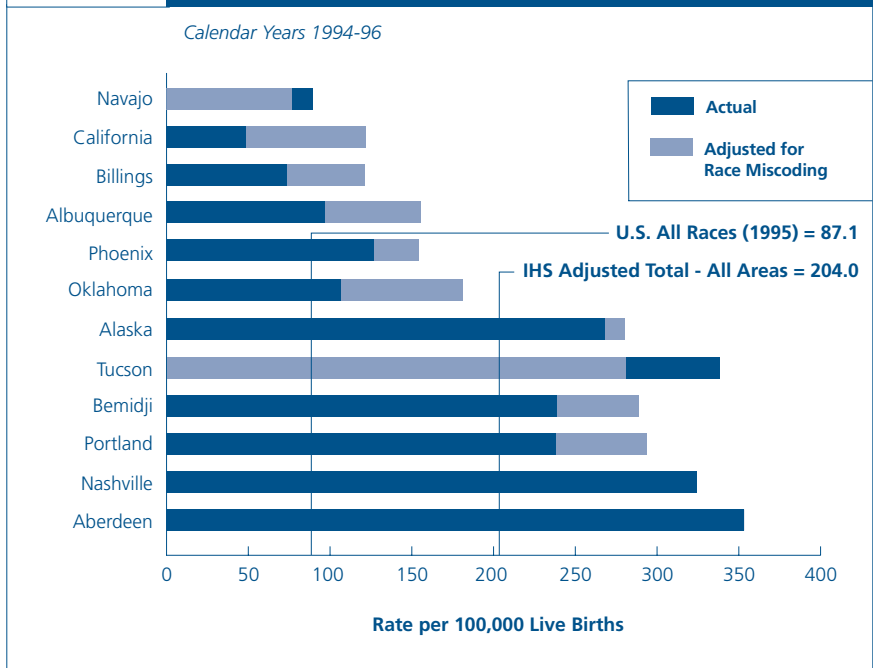


Table 3.28

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Rates

Calendar Years 1994-96

	Live Births	Infant Deaths		Rate ¹	
		Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1995)	3,899,589	3,397		87.1	
All IHS Areas	99,023	166	202	167.6	204.0
Aberdeen	7,924	28	28	353.4	353.4
Alaska	7,840	21	22	267.9	280.6
Albuquerque	5,151	5	8	97.1	155.3
Bemidji	5,865	14	17	238.7	289.9
Billings	4,066	3	5	73.8	123.0
California	8,208	4	10	48.7	121.8
Nashville	4,627	15	15	324.2	324.2
Navajo	14,091	12 ³	11 ³	85.2 ³	78.1 ³
Oklahoma	18,759	20	34	106.6	181.2
Phoenix	10,235	13	16	127.0	156.3
Portland	10,494	25	31	238.2	295.4
Tucson	1,763	6 ³	5 ³	340.3 ³	283.6 ³

¹ Rate per 100,000 live births.

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

³ The adjusted numbers and rates (Navajo and Tucson Areas) are lower than the unadjusted numbers and rates because the linked birth/infant death file (used to obtain the adjusted counts for infant deaths) had 1 less death for this cause than did the actual mortality file for each respective IHS area (1994-96 data).