

The age-adjusted AI/AN drug-related death rate is 4.9 deaths per 100,000 population for the three-year period 1979-1981, as compared to the AI/AN death rate of 15.0 in 2002-2004. This is an increase of 206 percent since drug-related death rates were first introduced for AI/AN in 1979. The 2002-2004 AI/AN rate is 1.5 times greater than the U.S. all-races rate of 9.9 for 2003. These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

Chart 6.1 Age-Adjusted Drug-Related Death Rates

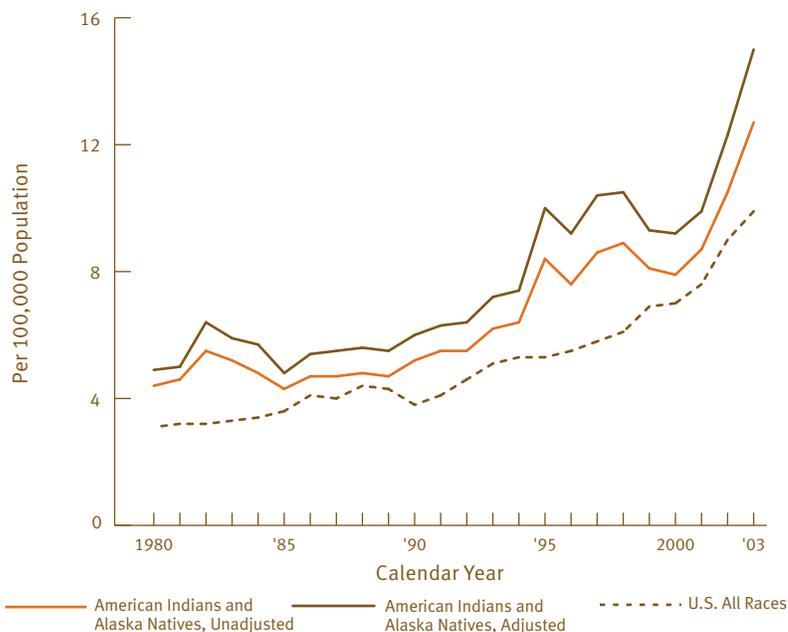


Table 6.1 Drug-Related Deaths and Death Rates

*American Indians and Alaska Natives, IHS Service Area, and U.S. All-Races and White Populations, 1980-2003
(Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population)*

Calendar Year(s)	AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE				U.S. ALL RACES	U.S. WHITE	RATIO OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ¹ TO:	
	Number		Rate				U.S. All Races	U.S. White
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ¹	Unadjusted	Adjusted ¹				
2002-2004 (2003)	201	237	12.7	15.0	9.9	10.4	1.5	1.4
2001-2003 (2002)	158	184	10.5	12.3	9.0	9.4	1.4	1.3
2000-2002 (2001)	126	147	8.7	9.9	7.6	7.8	1.3	1.3
1999-2001 (2000)	105	115	7.9	9.2	7.0	7.1	1.3	1.3
1998-2000 (1999)	113	140	8.1	9.3	6.9	6.8	1.3	1.4
1997-1999 (1998)	107	124	8.9	10.5	6.1	6.0	1.7	1.8
1996-1998 (1997)	105	126	8.6	10.4	5.8	5.7	1.8	1.8
1995-1997 (1996)	110	141	7.6	9.2	5.5	5.3	1.7	1.7
1994-1996 (1995)	69	80	8.4	10.0	5.3	5.0	1.9	2.0
1993-1995 (1994)	75	85	6.4	7.4	5.3	4.9	1.4	1.5
1992-1994 (1993)	52	62	6.2	7.2	5.1	4.8	1.4	1.5
1991-1993 (1992)	57	67	5.5	6.4	4.6	4.3	1.4	1.5
1990-1992 (1991)	50	59	5.5	6.3	4.1	3.8	1.5	1.7
1989-1991 (1990)	48	55	5.2	6.0	3.8	3.6	1.6	1.7
1988-1990 (1989)	45	52	4.7	5.5	4.3	3.9	1.3	1.4
1987-1989 (1988)	36	43	4.8	5.6	4.4	4.0	1.3	1.4
1986-1988 (1987)	45	52	4.7	5.5	4.0	3.6	1.4	1.5
1985-1987 (1986)	39	46	4.7	5.4	4.1	3.8	1.3	1.4
1984-1986 (1985)	34	38	4.3	4.8	3.6	3.4	1.3	1.4
1983-1985 (1984)	27	31	4.8	5.7	3.4	3.1	1.7	1.8
1982-1984 (1983)	40	49	5.2	5.9	3.3	3.1	1.8	1.9
1981-1983 (1982)	30	32	5.5	6.4	3.2	3.0	2.0	2.1
1980-1982 (1981)	28	33	4.6	5.0	3.2	3.0	1.6	1.7
1979-1981 (1980)	25	26	4.4	4.9	3.1	3.0	1.6	1.6
(1979)	27	32			3.2	3.2		

¹Adjusted – specifies a number, rate, or ratio of rates adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

NOTE: Drug-related death data are introduced in 1979 for the IHS service area. The AI/AN death rate columns present data for the three-year period specified and are age-adjusted to the 2000 standard population; the U.S. all-races and U.S. white columns present data for a one-year period. The number columns indicate total AI/AN deaths for the one-year period specified.

SOURCE: Rates for U.S. All Races and U.S. White: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Wonder. <http://wonder.cdc.gov/>.



The age-specific drug-related death rate (36.7) for AI/AN males peaked for age group 35 to 44 years. The highest age-specific rate (28.0) for AI/AN females occurred in the same age group. However, the peak male rate (36.7) was 31.1 percent greater than the peak female rate. These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

Chart 6.2 Drug-Related Death Rates by Age and Sex

American Indians and Alaska Natives (2002-2004)

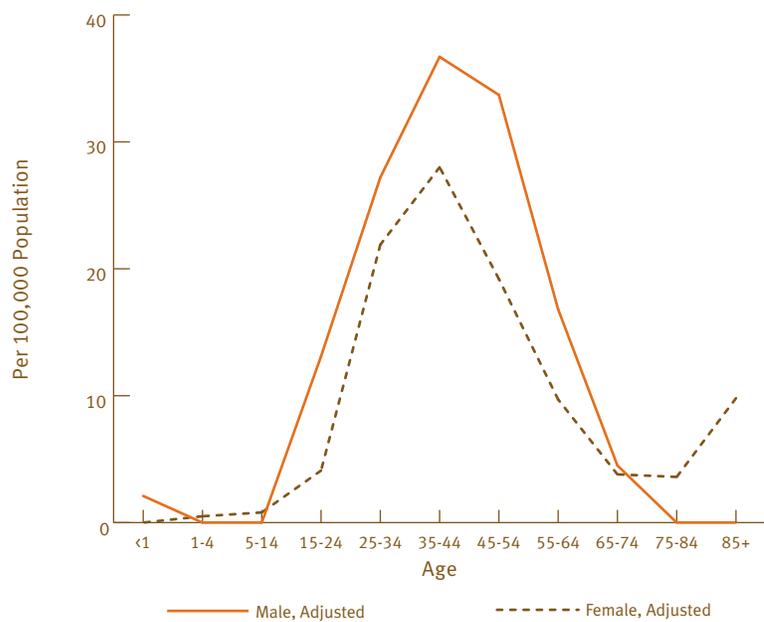


Table 6.2 Drug-Related Death Rates by Age and Sex

American Indians and Alaska Natives, IHS Service Area, 2002-2004, and U.S. All-Races and White Populations, 2003 (Rate per 100,000 Population)

Age Group	AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ¹	Unadjusted	Adjusted ¹	Unadjusted	Adjusted ¹
Under 1 year	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.1	—*	—*
1-4 years	0.3	0.3	—*	—*	0.5	0.5
5-14 years	0.4	0.4	—*	—*	0.8	0.8
15-24 years	7.2	8.7	10.7	13.1	3.5	4.1
25-34 years	18.5	24.6	21.2	27.2	15.8	21.9
35-44 years	27.9	32.3	32.8	36.7	23.2	28.0
45-54 years	22.9	26.1	30.2	33.7	16.3	19.2
55-64 years	12.5	13.1	15.6	16.8	9.7	9.7
65-74 years	3.6	4.1	3.4	4.5	3.8	3.8
75-84 years	2.1	2.1	—*	—*	3.6	3.6
85 years +	6.7	6.7	—*	—*	9.8	9.8

Age Group	U.S. ALL RACES			U.S. WHITE		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 1 year	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.1
1-4 years	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
5-14 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-24 years	6.4	9.2	3.3	7.6	11.0	3.9
25-34 years	12.2	16.6	7.6	13.6	18.6	8.3
35-44 years	20.6	26.5	14.8	21.7	27.8	15.6
45-54 years	20.0	25.7	14.6	20.0	25.1	15.0
55-64 years	8.0	9.4	6.7	7.8	8.7	7.0
65-74 years	4.1	4.6	3.7	4.1	4.3	3.9
75-84 years	4.2	4.9	3.7	4.5	5.2	4.0
85 years +	6.0	7.8	5.2	6.3	7.8	5.6

—* Represents zero.

¹Adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

NOTE: ICD-10 codes included in drug-induced causes of death were expanded in the 2003 data year to be more comprehensive.

SOURCE: Rates for U.S. All Races and U.S. White: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Wonder. <http://wonder.cdc.gov/>. April 1995.



In FY 2006, the total alcohol-related discharge rate (first diagnosis) for IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals was 23.6 per 10,000 user population aged 15 years and older. This is 78 percent higher than the CY 2005 rate of 13.2 for U.S. Short-Stay hospitals.

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

IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 2006 and U.S. Federal Short-Stay Hospitals, CY 2005

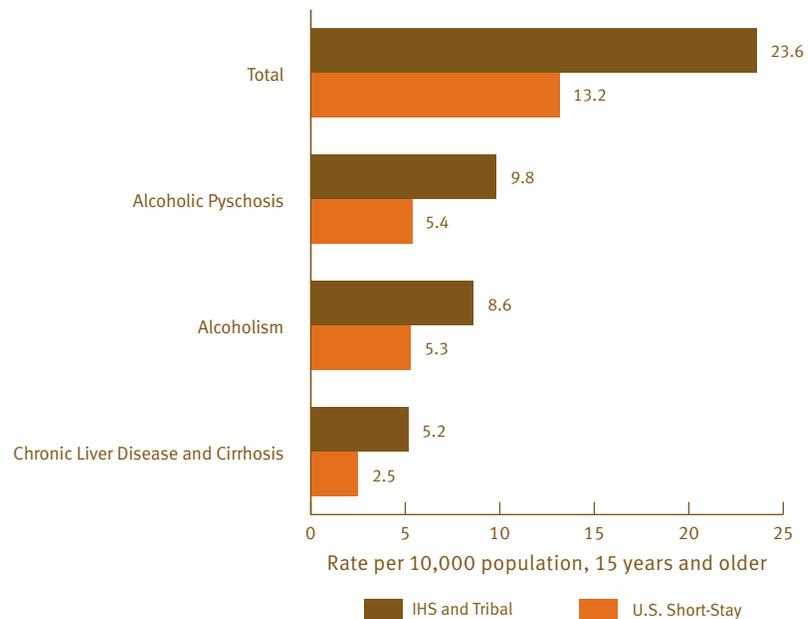


Table 6.3 Number and Rate for Discharges with a First-Listed Alcohol-Related Diagnosis for Persons 15 Years Old and Older

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 2006 U.S. General Short-Stay Hospitals, CY 2005

First Listed Diagnosis	IHS AND TRIBAL HOSPITALS		U.S. NON-FEDERAL SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS	
	Number	Rate	Number (thousands)	Rate
Total	2,280	23.6	392	13.2
Alcoholism (ICD-9-CM 303, 305.0)	945	9.8	160	5.4
Alcoholic psychosis (ICD-9-CM 291)	832	8.6	158	5.3
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, specified as alcoholic (ICD-9-CM 571.0-571.3)	503	5.2	74	2.5

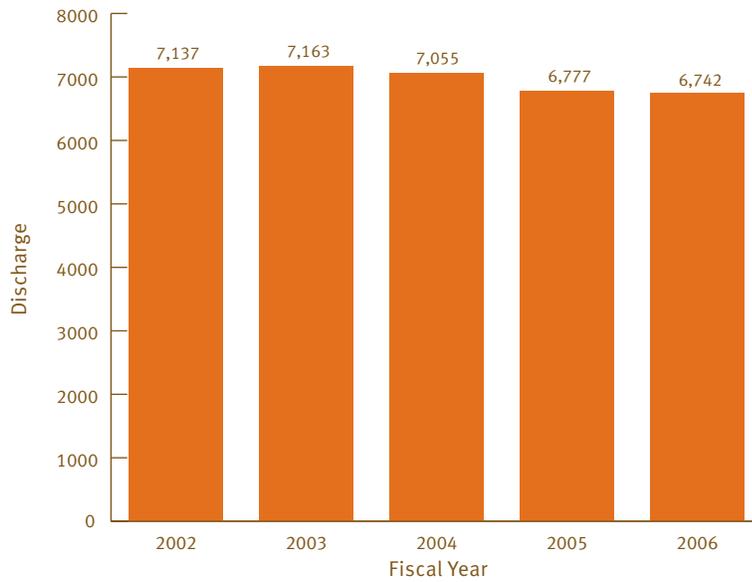
NOTE: Rate is number of discharges per 10,000 user population aged 15 years and older. CY 2005 U.S. Non-Federal Short-Stay hospital data was used because CY 2006 was not available at time of going to press.

SOURCE: IHS and Tribal Hospitals: IHS National Data Warehouse
U.S.: Non-Federal Short-Stay Hospitals, National Hospital Discharge Survey, NCHS, 2005

Since FY 2002, the number of discharges for injuries and poisonings from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals has decreased 6 percent. In FY 2006, there were 6,742 discharges.

Chart 6.4 Hospitalizations for Injuries and Poisonings

IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 2002-2006



The age-adjusted motor vehicle death rate for AI/AN males has decreased 62 percent since the three-year period 1972-1974. The 2002-2004 rate (66.3 deaths per 100,000 population) is 3.1 times the U.S. all-races rate (21.7) for 2003. These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

Chart 6.5 Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Death Rates for Males

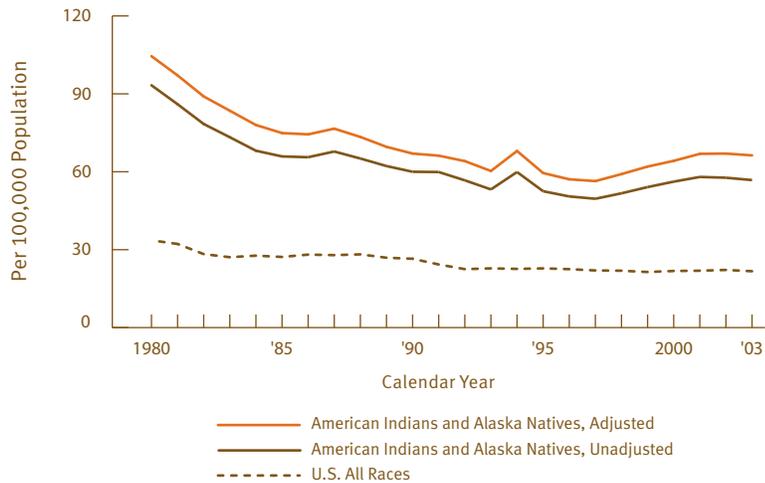


Table 6.5 Motor Vehicle Deaths and Death Rates for Males

American Indians and Alaska Natives, IHS Service Area, and U.S. All-Races and White Populations, 1955-2003
(Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population)

Calendar Year(s)	AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE				U.S. ALL RACES Rate	U.S. WHITE Rate	RATIO OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ¹ TO:	
	Number		Rate				U.S. All Races	U.S. White
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ¹	Unadjusted	Adjusted ¹				
2002-2004 (2003)	475	556	56.8	66.3	21.7	22.0	3.1	3.0
2001-2003 (2002)	491	581	57.7	67.0	22.2	22.5	3.0	3.0
2000-2002 (2001)	424	496	58.0	66.9	21.9	22.1	3.1	3.0
1999-2001 (2000)	424	490	56.2	64.2	21.8	21.8	2.9	2.9
1998-2000 (1999)	410	479	54.1	62.0	21.4	21.4	2.9	2.9
1997-1999 (1998)	396	466	51.7	59.1	21.9	21.8	2.7	2.7
1996-1998 (1997)	407	462	49.6	56.4	22.0	21.9	2.6	2.6
1995-1997 (1996)	417	481	50.5	57.1	22.5	22.4	2.5	2.5
1994-1996 (1995)	396	456	52.5	59.5	22.8	22.6	2.6	2.6
1993-1995 (1994)	373	424	59.9	68.0	22.6	22.6	3.0	3.0
1992-1994 (1993)	367	423	53.2	60.3	22.8	22.7	2.6	2.7
1991-1993 (1992)	382	443	56.7	64.1	22.5	22.4	2.8	2.9
1990-1992 (1991)	393	449	59.9	66.2	24.3	24.2	2.7	2.7
1989-1991 (1990)	399	451	60.0	67.0	26.5	26.3	2.5	2.5
1988-1990 (1989)	381	432	62.2	69.6	26.9	26.7	2.6	2.6
1987-1989 (1988)	410	467	65.1	73.4	28.2	28.1	2.6	2.6
1986-1988 (1987)	423	481	67.8	76.6	27.9	28.0	2.7	2.7
1985-1987 (1986)	395	447	65.6	74.4	28.1	28.0	2.6	2.7
1984-1986 (1985)	354	403	65.9	74.9	27.2	27.2	2.8	2.8
1983-1985 (1984)	351	404	68.1	78.0	27.7	27.9	2.8	2.8
1982-1984 (1983)	358	413	73.3	83.5	27.1	27.3	3.1	3.1
1981-1983 (1982)	362	408	78.4	89.0	28.3	28.6	3.1	3.1
1980-1982 (1981)	405	462	86.0	97.1	32.2	32.6	3.0	3.0
1979-1981 (1980)	429	488	93.3	104.5	33.6	33.8	3.1	3.1
(1979)	448	488						
1972-1974 (1973)	1,199	1,330	157.7	175.5	39.3	38.4	4.5	4.6
1954-1956 (1955)	-	-	-	-	38.4	37.8		

- Data not available.

¹Adjusted - specifies a number, rate, or ratio of rates adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

NOTE: Data from 1972 forward are drawn from specific counties in the IHS service area. The AI/AN death rate columns present data for the three-year period specified and are age-adjusted to the 2000 standard population; the U.S. All-Races and U.S. White columns present data for a one-year period. The number columns indicate total AI/AN deaths for the one-year period specified.

SOURCE: Rates for U.S. All Races and U.S. White: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Wonder. <http://wonder.cdc.gov/>.

The age-adjusted motor vehicle death rate for AI/AN females has decreased 42 percent since the three-year period 1972-1974. The 2002-2004 rate (37.1 deaths per 100,000 population) is 3.9 times the U.S. all-races rate (9.4) for 2003. These AI/AN rates have been adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

Chart 6.6 Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Death Rates for Females

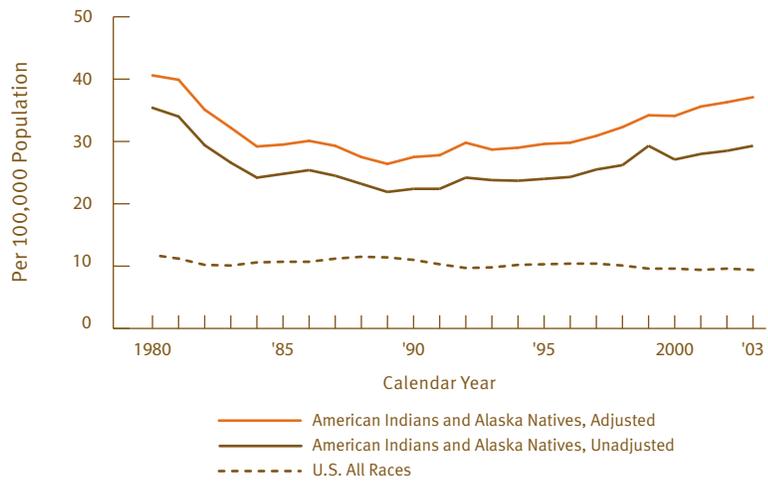


Table 6.6 Motor Vehicle Deaths and Death Rates for Females

American Indians and Alaska Natives, IHS Service Area, and U.S. All-Races and White Populations, 1955-2003
(Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population)

Calendar Year(s)	AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE				U.S. ALL RACES Rate	U.S. WHITE Rate	RATIO OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ¹ TO:	
	Number		Rate				U.S. All Races	U.S. White
	Unadjusted	Adjusted ¹	Unadjusted	Adjusted ¹				
2002-2004 (2003)	253	331	29.3	37.1	9.4	9.6	3.9	3.9
2001-2003 (2002)	252	327	28.5	36.3	9.6	9.9	3.8	3.7
2000-2002 (2001)	200	261	28.0	35.6	9.4	9.5	3.8	3.7
1999-2001 (2000)	233	295	27.1	34.1	9.6	9.8	3.6	3.5
1998-2000 (1999)	206	273	29.3	34.2	9.6	9.7	3.6	3.5
1997-1999 (1998)	223	278	26.2	32.3	10.1	10.3	3.2	3.1
1996-1998 (1997)	204	253	25.5	30.9	10.4	10.5	3.0	2.9
1995-1997 (1996)	208	257	24.3	29.8	10.4	10.6	2.9	2.8
1994-1996 (1995)	194	247	24.0	29.6	10.3	10.4	2.9	2.8
1993-1995 (1994)	179	218	23.7	29.0	10.2	10.2	2.8	2.8
1992-1994 (1993)	201	249	23.8	28.7	9.8	10.0	2.9	2.9
1991-1993 (1992)	156	197	24.2	29.8	9.7	9.8	3.1	3.0
1990-1992 (1991)	165	218	22.4	27.8	10.3	10.5	2.7	2.6
1989-1991 (1990)	149	186	22.4	27.5	11.0	11.2	2.5	2.5
1988-1990 (1989)	155	186	21.9	26.4	11.4	11.7	2.3	2.3
1987-1989 (1988)	155	188	23.2	27.5	11.5	11.7	2.4	2.4
1986-1988 (1987)	151	185	24.5	29.3	11.2	11.5	2.6	2.5
1985-1987 (1986)	171	202	25.4	30.1	10.7	11.0	2.8	2.7
1984-1986 (1985)	154	184	24.8	29.5	10.7	11.0	2.8	2.7
1983-1985 (1984)	134	166	24.2	29.2	10.6	11.0	2.8	2.7
1982-1984 (1983)	140	175	26.6	32.2	10.1	10.4	3.2	3.1
1981-1983 (1982)	168	204	29.4	35.1	10.2	10.5	3.4	3.3
1980-1982 (1981)	165	193	34.0	39.9	11.2	11.7	3.6	3.4
1979-1981 (1980)	193	230	35.4	40.6	11.8	12.2	3.4	3.3
(1979)	168	192						
1972-1974 (1973)	480	533	58.5	64.1	14.5	14.5	4.4	4.4
1954-1956 (1955)	-	-	-	-	38.4	37.8		

- Data not available.

¹Adjusted - specifies a number, rate, or ratio of rates adjusted to compensate for misreporting of AI/AN race on state death certificates.

NOTE: Data from 1972 forward are drawn from specific counties in the IHS service area. The AI/AN death rate columns present data for the three-year period specified and are age-adjusted to the 2000 standard population; the U.S. all-races and U.S. white columns present data for a one-year period. The number columns indicate total AI/AN deaths for the one-year period specified.

SOURCE: Rates for U.S. All Races and U.S. White: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Wonder. <http://wonder.cdc.gov/>.

There were 420,778 public health nursing visits recorded in the Headquarters reports for FY 2006. The most frequent program areas dealt with during these visits were health promotion/disease prevention (39 percent of the visits), morbidity (17 percent), maternal health (5 percent) and communicable disease (4 percent).

Chart 6.7 IHS Public Health Nursing, Percent of Visits by Program Areas, FY 2006

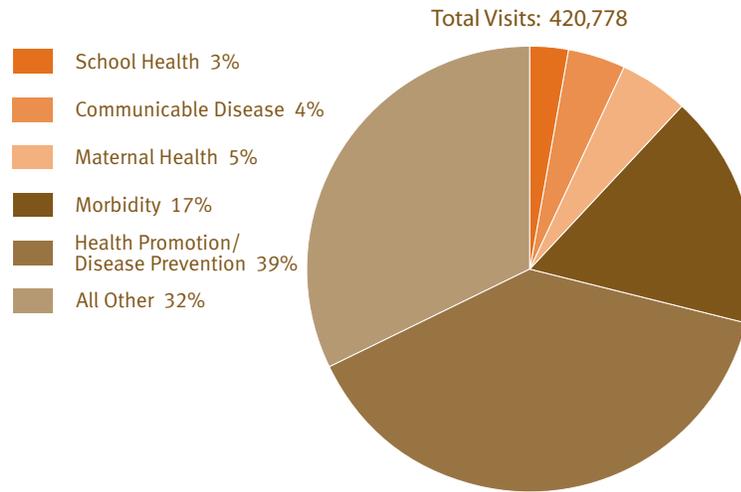


Table 6.7 IHS Public Health Nursing Visits by Program Area, FY 2006

Program Area	Number of Visits	Percent Distribution
Total Visits	420,778	100.0
Health Promotion/Disease Prevention	162,655	38.7
Morbidity	72,353	17.2
Maternal Health	20,145	4.8
Communicable Disease	16,670	4.0
School Health	10,766	2.6
Mental Health	9,069	2.2
Accidents/Trauma	3,274	0.8
Child Health	133	0.0
General	125,067	29.7
Unspecified	646	0.2

SOURCE: IHS National Data Warehouse



Twenty-eight (28) percent of public health nursing time in FY 2006 was devoted to patient service in the home, while over 67 percent was spent on patient service outside the home.

Chart 6.8 IHS Public Health Nursing, Percent of PHN Visits by Type of Activity, FY 2006

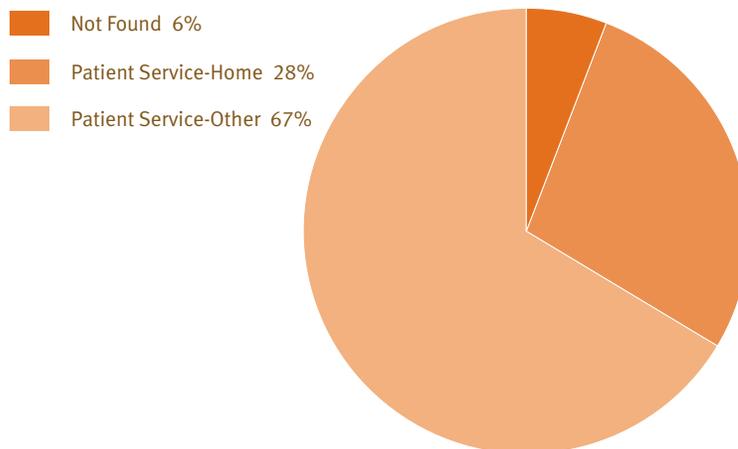


Table 6.8 IHS Public Health Nursing Visits Worked by Type of Activity, FY 2006

Type of Activity	Number of Visits	Percent Distribution
<i>Total Visits</i>	<i>420,778</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Patient Service-Other	281,492	66.9
Patient Service-Home	115,912	27.5
Not Found	23,374	5.6

SOURCE: IHS National Data Warehouse

For the public health nursing program in FY 2006 female visits outnumbered male visits by 62 percent. Nearly 11 percent of all visits pertained to males under 5 years of age and nearly 7 percent pertained to males aged 65 and over. The corresponding percentages for females were nearly 10 percent and 12 percent, respectively.

Chart 6.9 IHS Public Health Nursing, Percent Visits by Age and Sex, FY 2006

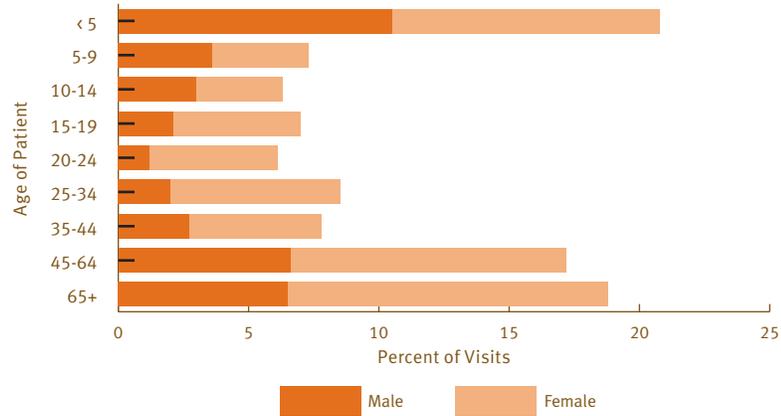


Table 6.9 IHS Public Health Nursing Visits by Age and Sex of Patients, FY 2006

Age Group	NUMBER OF VISITS ¹		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ALL VISITS		Ratio Female to Male
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
All Ages	161,380	259,397	38.4	61.6	1.6
Under 5 years	44,134	43,283	10.5	10.3	1.0
5 to 9 years	15,326	15,756	3.6	3.7	1.0
10 to 14 years	12,829	13,765	3.0	3.3	1.1
15 to 19 years	8,989	20,508	2.1	4.9	2.3
20 to 24 years	5,103	20,805	1.2	4.9	4.1
25 to 34 years	8,603	27,483	2.0	6.5	3.2
35 to 44 years	11,282	21,646	2.7	5.1	1.9
45 to 64 years	27,713	44,600	6.6	10.6	1.6
65 years +	27,398	51,547	6.5	12.3	1.9
Unspecified Age	3	4	0.0	0.0	—

¹The 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: The male percentage does not sum to its total due to rounding.
SOURCE: IHS National Data Warehouse



In FY 2006, 20.8 percent of public health nursing visits pertained to children under 5 years of age and 18.8 percent pertained to adults over the age of 64. Based on the 2000 census bridged race, these two age groups comprised much smaller proportions of the AI/AN population 9.7 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively.

Chart 6.10 IHS Public Health Nursing Visits by Age, FY 2006 versus 2000 Census

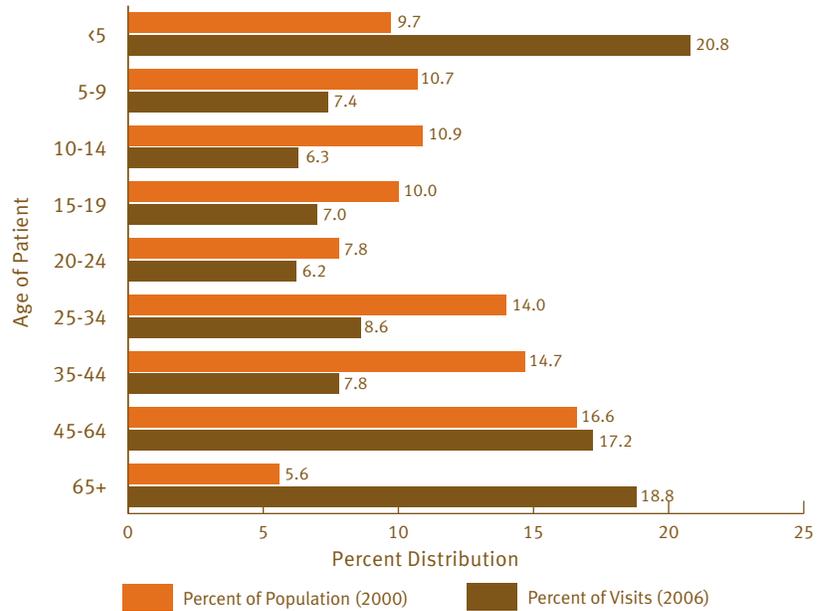


Table 6.10 IHS Public Health Nursing Visits by Age of Patients

FY 2006 Visits Compared with 2000 Census Data

Area	PHN VISITS		2000 Census Percent Distribution ²	Ratio PHN Visit Distribution to 2000 Census
	Number ¹	Percent Distribution		
All Ages	420,778	100.0	100.0	
Under 5 years	87,417	20.8	9.7	2.1
5 to 9 years	31,082	7.4	10.7	0.7
10 to 14 years	26,594	6.3	10.9	0.6
15 to 19 years	29,497	7.0	10.0	0.7
20 to 24 years	25,908	6.2	7.8	0.8
25 to 34 years	36,086	8.6	14.0	0.6
35 to 44 years	32,928	7.8	14.7	0.5
45 to 64 years	72,313	17.2	16.6	1.0
65 years +	78,945	18.8	5.6	3.4
Unspecified Age	8	0.0	—*	—*

—* Represents zero.
¹The 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.
²Based on 2000 census bridged-race file developed by the Census Bureau and the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

SOURCE: IHS National Data Warehouse

The community health representatives (CHR) program reported nearly 1.9 million client contacts in October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2006. Most of these contacts took place in the community (49 percent), followed by home (29 percent).

Chart 6.11 Distribution of CHR Client Contacts by Setting, October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2006

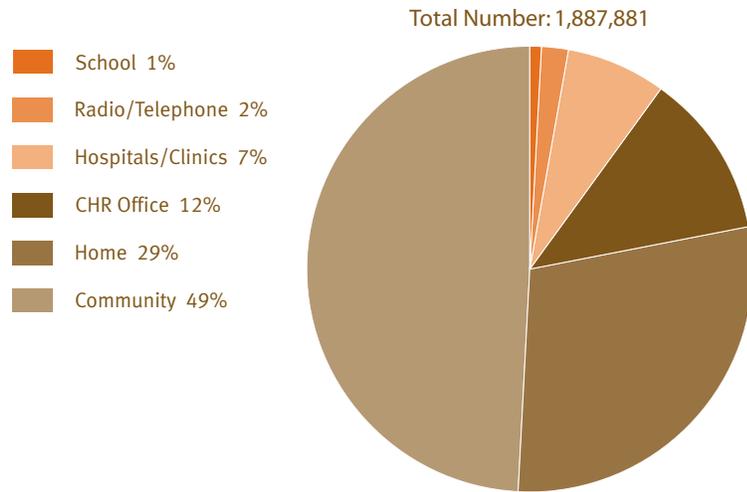


Table 6.11 Community Health Representative Client Contacts by Setting, October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2006

Activity Location	Number of Services	Percent Distribution	Service Hours	Percent Distribution
Total Client Contacts¹	1,887,881	100.0	549,557.79²	100.0
Community	925,792	49.0	166,214.22	30.2
Home	554,545	29.4	206,017.70	37.5
CHR Office	235,817	12.5	96,454.45	17.6
Hospitals and Clinics	128,638	6.8	74,641.30	13.6
Radio/Telephone	40,267	2.1	6,090.32	1.1
School	2,822	0.1	22.33	0.0

¹ Estimated data based on CHR client contact reports complete during 12 sample reporting weeks during October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2006 and inflated to represent all weeks during FY 1998.
² Includes 117.47 service hours which was not specified.

The two leading detailed activities for CHR contacts in October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2006 were provide patient (22 percent) and monitor patient (16 percent).

Chart 6.12 CHR Client Contacts by Leading Detailed Activities, October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2006

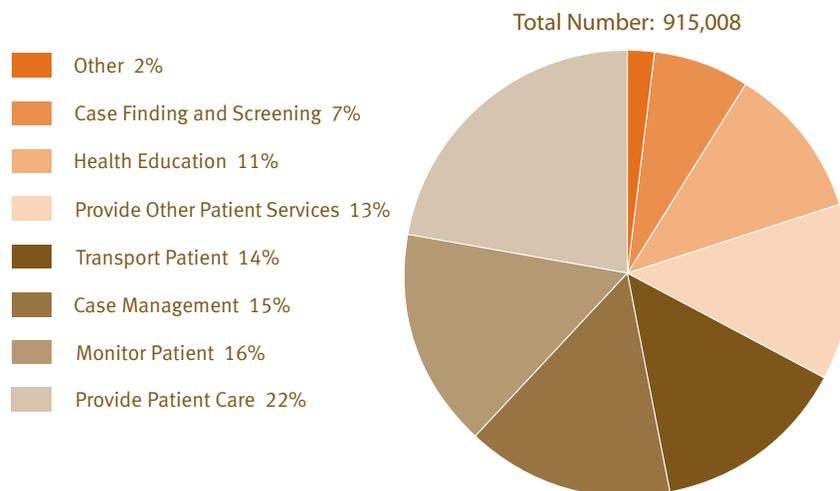


Table 6.12 Community Health Representative Client Contacts for Leading Detailed Activities, October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2006

Detailed Activity	Services	Percent	Service Hours	Percent	Travel Hours	Percent
Total Client Contacts	915,008¹	100.0	549,557.77	100.0	306,325.61	100.0
Provide Patient Care	199,333	21.8	72,067.34	13.1	51,222.40	16.7
Monitor Patient	147,539	16.1	37,246.37	6.8	37,289.98	12.2
Case Management	136,785	14.9	96,597.70	17.6	34,251.32	11.2
Transport Patient	125,791	13.7	159,057.31	28.9	95,867.87	31.3
Provide Other Patient Services	119,264	13.0	71,984.00	13.1	41,177.18	13.4
Health Education	96,495	10.5	67,800.98	12.3	24,827.85	8.1
Case Finding and Screening	60,546	6.6	26,979.35	4.9	10,810.17	3.5
Interpret/Translate for Patient	12,809	1.4	3,870.38	0.7	3,386.42	1.1
Provide Homemaker Services	9,298	1.0	5,878.78	1.1	3,429.83	1.1
Provide Environmental Services	5,844	0.6	7,117.83	1.3	3,664.07	1.2
Provide Emergency Care	1,115	0.1	854.15	0.2	337.17	0.1
Not Found	167	0.0	28.00	0.0	42.72	0.0
Community Development	22	0.0	75.58	0.0	18.63	0.0

¹Data represents top 10 CHR health problems and number of client services from data exports to RPMS CHR PCC.

The top leading health problems for CHR contacts in October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2006 were other health promotion/disease prevention (32 percent), diabetes mellitus (18 percent), hypertension (13 percent), nutrition (5 percent), and dialysis (4 percent). The remaining 28 percent for all other health problems include heart, immunizations, eye care/glasses, dental (all) and arthritis.

Chart 6.13 Ten Leading Health Problems for CHR Client Contacts, October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2006

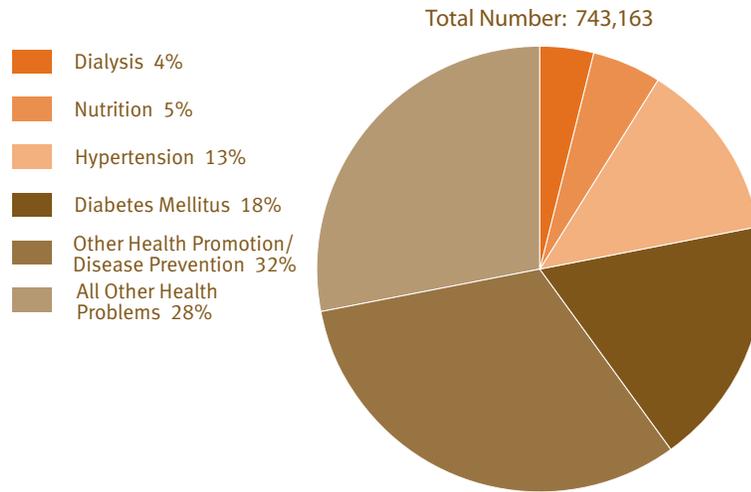


Table 6.13 Community Health Representative Client Contacts for Top Leading Health Problems, October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2006

Health Problems	Number of Services	Percent	Service Hours	Percent
<i>Total Service</i>	<i>743,163</i>	<i>81.1</i>	<i>451,306.37</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Other Health Promotion/Disease Prevention	290,567	31.8	250,959.80	55.6
Diabetes Mellitus	163,285	17.9	66,244.47	14.7
Hypertension/Cardiovascular Disease	116,319	12.7	29,473.50	6.5
Nutrition	45,630	5.0	16,861.98	3.7
Dialysis	39,520	4.3	43,331.17	9.6
Heart	21,404	2.3	10,046.63	2.2
Immunizations	19,623	2.1	3,910.20	0.9
Eye Care/Glasses	19,193	2.1	14,402.75	3.2
Dental (All)	14,054	1.5	10,354.77	2.3
Arthritis	13,568	1.5	5,721.10	1.3

Data represents top 10 CHR health problems and number of client services from data exports to RPMS CHR PCC.

Data reflect the top 6 health problems by percentages of age for which CHR provides services. It is clear that patients over 60 are primary recipients.

Chart 6.14 Leading Health Problems for CHR Client Contacts by Age, October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2006

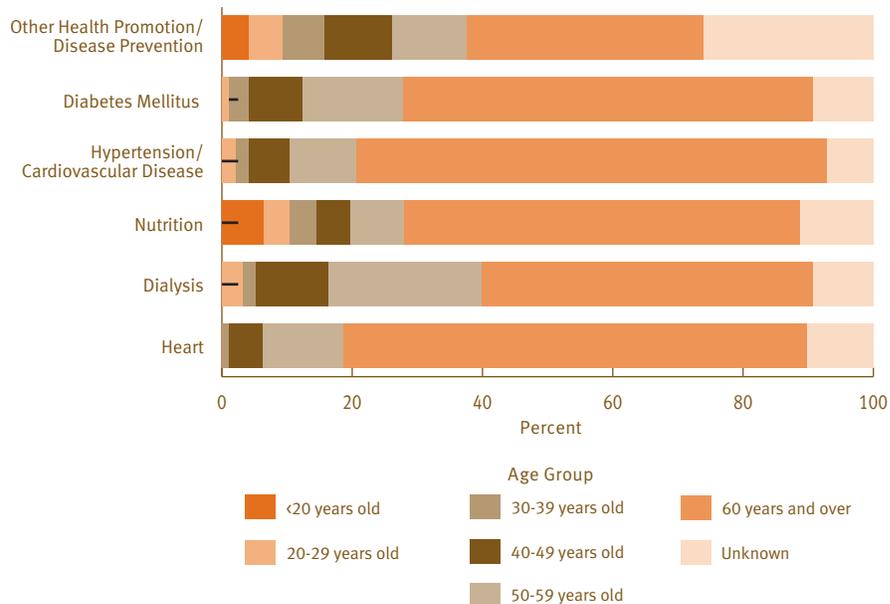
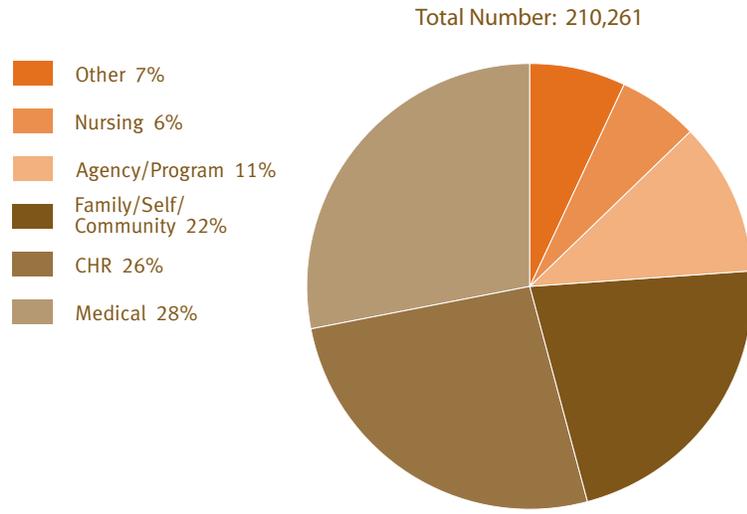


Table 6.14 Community Health Representative Client Contacts for Leading Health Problems by Age, October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2006

Health Problem	AGE							Unknown
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	
Other Health Promotion/Disease Prevention	2.0	2.1	5.2	6.3	10.4	11.5	36.5	26.0
Diabetes Mellitus	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.1	8.2	15.5	62.9	9.3
Hypertension/Cardiovascular Disease	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.1	6.2	10.3	72.2	7.2
Nutrition	5.2	1.1	4.1	4.1	5.2	8.2	60.8	11.3
Dialysis	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.0	11.2	23.5	51.0	9.2
Heart	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.2	12.4	71.1	10.3

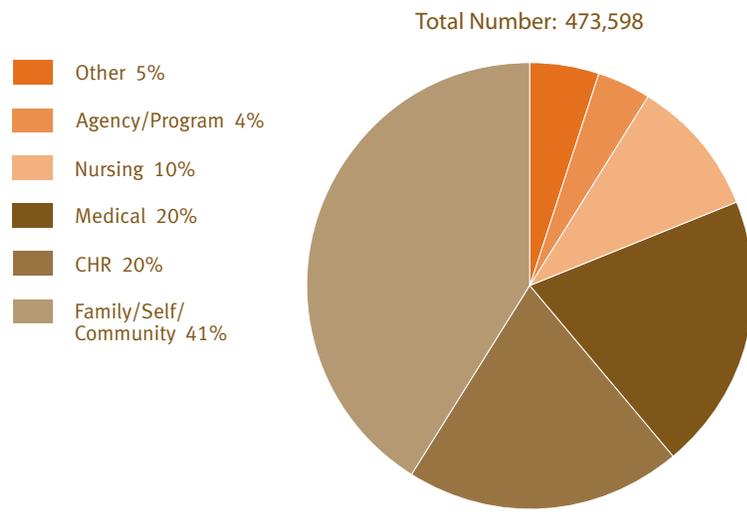
The CHR program reported receiving 210,261 referrals in FY 2003-2006. Medical referrals comprised 28 percent of the total, while 26 percent came from fellow CHRs.

Chart 6.15 Leading Types of CHR, Incoming Client Referrals, FY 2003-2006



The CHR program reported making 473,598 referrals in FY 2003-2006. Family/self/community made up 41 percent of outgoing CHR referrals, while CHR and medical professionals both received 20 percent of these referrals.

Chart 6.16 Leading Types of CHR, Outgoing Client Referrals, FY 2003-2006



Since 1960, Indian Health Service has funded the provision of sanitation facilities for over 273,000 Indian homes.

Chart 6.17 Types of Indian Homes, Provided with Sanitation Facilities by IHS through 2006

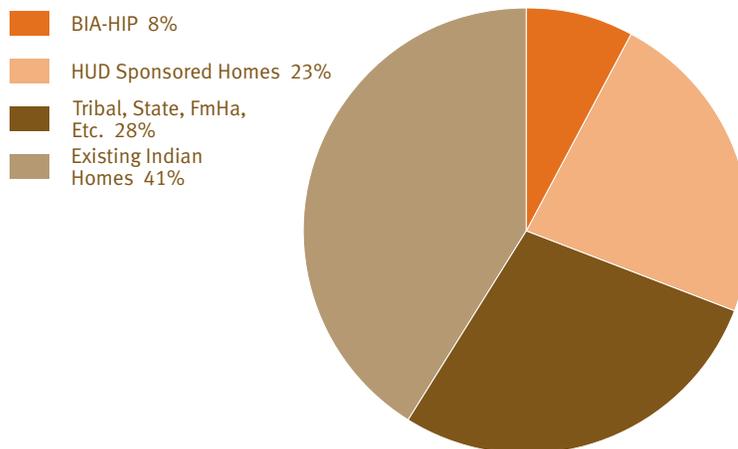


Table 6.17 Indian Homes Provided with Sanitation Facilities by IHS, FYs 1960–2006

Fiscal Year	Total First Service	First Service & Upgrade	Existing First Service	HUD First Service	HIP First Service	Tribal & Other	Total Upgrade
Total	273,202	542,796	111,193	61,490	22,850	77,669	269,594
2006	3,177	24,090	1,766	79	30	1,302	20,913
2005	4,424	24,072	2,029	23	123	2,249	19,648
2004	4,939	24,928	2,391	5	112	2,431	19,989
2003	6,460	22,750	2,689	422	334	3,015	16,290
2002	4,985	21,996	1,232	186	212	3,355	17,011
2001	5,862	18,978	1,670	503	217	3,472	13,116
2000	5,748	17,296	1,674	331	201	3,542	11,548
1999	5,471	18,003	1,740	497	244	2,990	12,532
1998	6,987	17,479	2,815	643	232	3,297	10,492
1997	6,919	19,912	2,306	1,109	397	3,107	12,993
1996	6,779	15,151	2,565	1,161	435	2,618	8,372
1995	5,915	12,041	1,847	920	457	2,691	6,126
1994	6,457	15,612	1,564	1,867	307	2,719	9,155
1993	6,434	14,084	1,663	1,247	415	3,109	7,650
1992	5,506	15,116	1,911	910	394	2,291	9,610
1991	7,600	13,300	2,099	1,668	645	3,188	5,700
1990	4,572	7,407	524	1,679	468	1,901	2,835
1980-1989	60,488	100,850	16,472	19,225	7,001	17,790	40,362
1970-1979	69,603	91,074	24,873	24,167	9,246	11,317	21,471
1960-1969	44,876	48,657	37,363	4,848	1,380	1,285	3,781

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

Contributions to Indian Health Service sanitation facilities projects are received from numerous sources. In FY 2006, 88 percent of the contributions were attributed to the Tribes. Housing Authorities contributed five percent of the funds for these cooperative projects, followed by State Government with three percent.

Chart 6.18 Contributions to IHS, Sanitation Facilities Projects, FY 2006

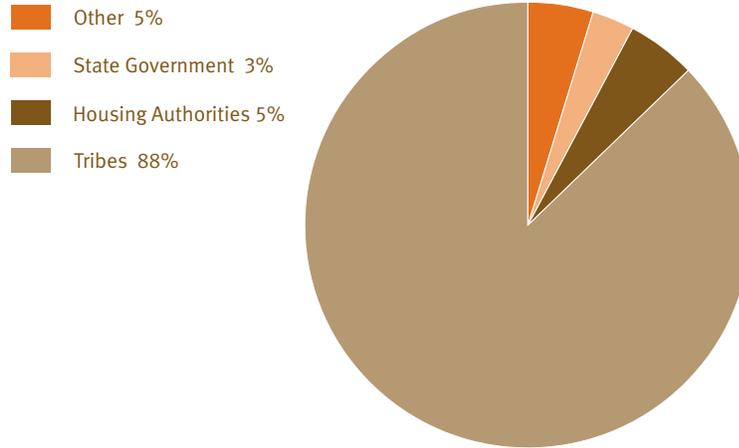


Table 6.18 P.L. 86-121 Program—Summary of Cash

Contributions Received in FY 2006 by Contributor

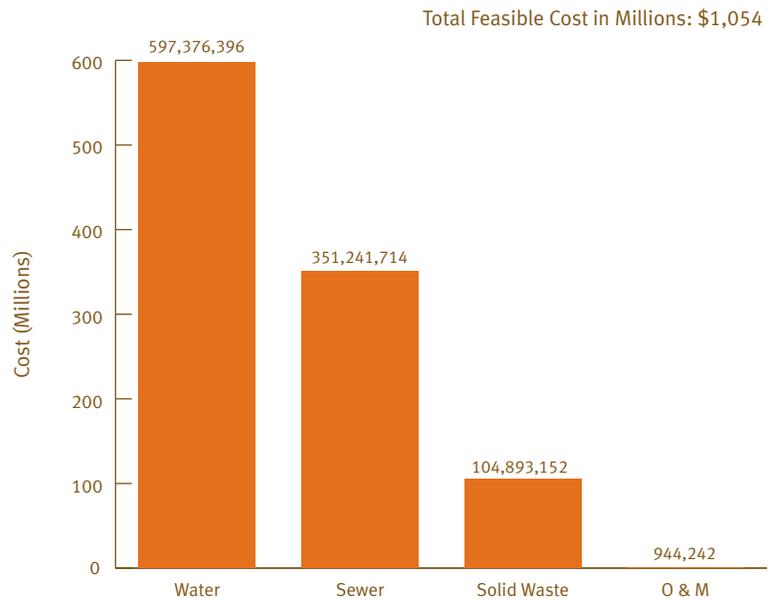
Contributor	Contributions	Percent
Total	\$33,166,551	100.0
Tribes ¹	\$29,056,524	87.6
Housing Authorities	\$1,503,335	4.5
State Government	\$1,037,085	3.1
Other Federal	\$809,293	2.4
Department of Housing and Urban Development (DHUD) Infrastructure	\$585,402	1.8
Office of Navajo-Hopi Indian Relocation	\$174,912	0.5

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



The FY 2007 sanitation deficiency of \$1.054 billion to serve existing AI/AN 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 6.19 Sanitation Facilities Deficiencies, FY 2007 – Costs



The sanitation facility deficiency for AI/AN 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.

Chart 6.20 Sanitation Facilities Deficiencies, FY 2007 – Units

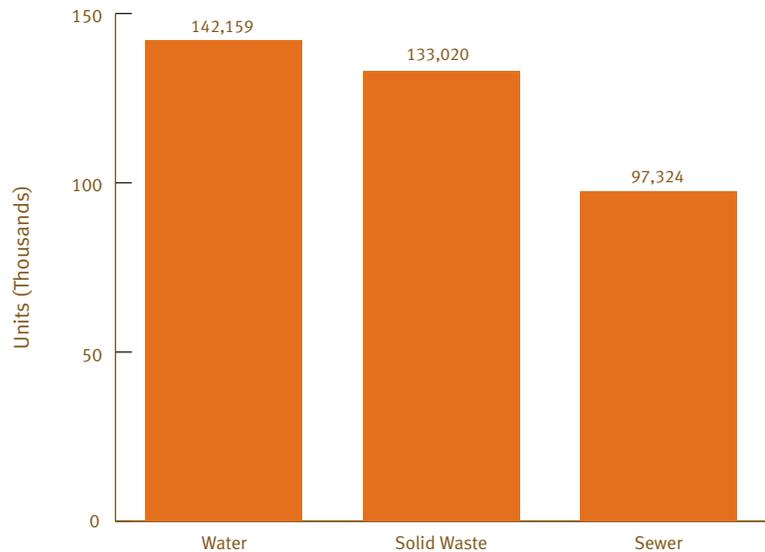


Table 6.19 Sanitation Facilities Deficiency Summary, FY 2007

	Total	
	Units	Cost (thousands)
<i>Total Eligible Deficiency: \$1,054,455,504¹</i>		
Water	142,159	\$597,376
Sewer	97,324	\$351,242
Solid Waste	133,020	\$104,893
Operation and Maintenance	0	\$944,242

Units are the total number of homes.

¹Cost estimates are for projects in current IHS funding plan. Additional projects totaling approximately \$949 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.

In FY 2007, 4,415,437 patient education topics were provided to patients through a diverse range of health care disciplines. Pharmacists documented 27 percent of the patient education provided to patients, followed by clinical nurses (22 percent), physicians (12 percent), LPNs (10 percent), nursing assistants (7 percent), public health nurse and nurse practitioners (5 percent). Other disciplines provided less than 5 percent and are grouped together in the other category, which totaled provided 13 percent of patient education.

Chart 6.21 IHS Clinicians Documenting Patient Education, FY 2007

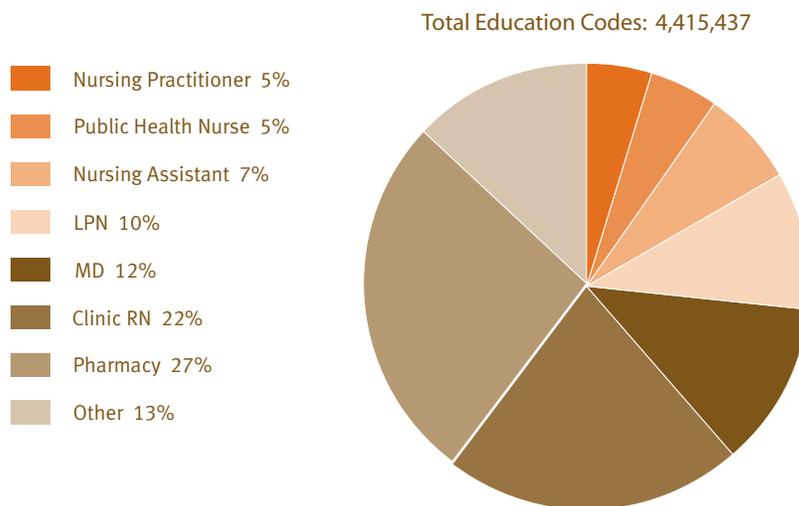


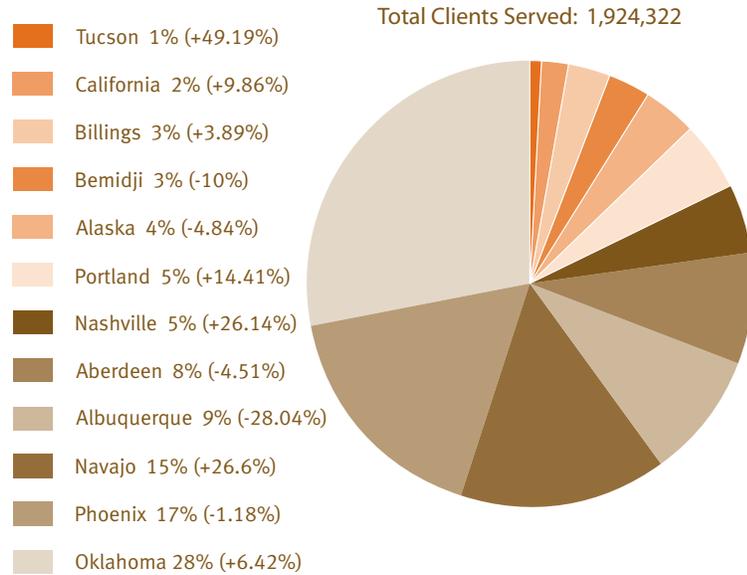
Table 6.21 IHS Clinicians Documenting Patient Education, FY 2007

Provider	Number of Education Codes Documented	Percent Distribution
<i>Total Education Codes</i>	<i>4,415,437</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Pharmacy	1,184,745	26.8
Clinic RN	985,559	22.3
MD	521,687	11.8
LPN	426,666	9.7
Nursing Assistant	310,613	7.0
Public Health Nurse	206,942	4.7
Nurse Practitioner	201,118	4.6
Family Practice Physician	155,811	3.5
Physician Assistant	129,706	2.9
Peds	96,784	2.2
Internal Medicine	86,711	2.0
Dentist	45,168	1.0
Contract Physician	38,913	0.9
ER Physician	25,014	0.6

SOURCE: IHS National Data Warehouse

In FY 2007, patient education was provided to 1,924,322 patients. Areas documenting the most patient education are the Oklahoma area (28 percent), Phoenix area (17 percent), and the Navajo area (15 percent). Areas with the greatest improvement in documentation as compared to FY 2003 are the Tucson area (increase of 49.19 percent), Navajo area (increase of 26.6 percent), Nashville area (increase of 26.14 percent), and the Portland area (increase of 14.41 percent).

Chart 6.22 IHS Clients Served by IHS Areas, FY 2007, Percent change from FY 2006



Most patient education is provided in the hospital (57 percent) or health clinic (35 percent) location. Health stations, village clinics, and chapter houses account for 4 percent of health education provided and the remaining 4 percent of health education is provided in non-health care related settings such as home, school, or the office.

Chart 6.23 IHS Patient Education, Percent of Clients Served by Location, FY 2007

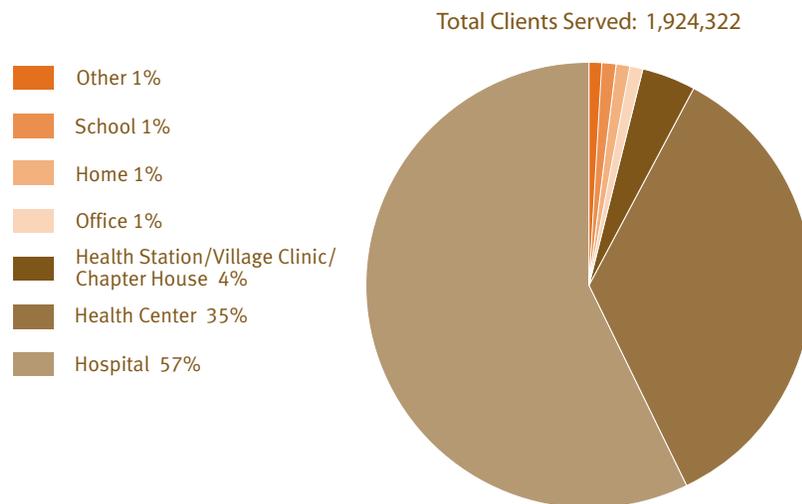




Table 6.22 IHS Clients Served by Location, FY 2007

Area	Total	Hospital	Health Center	Health Station	Home	School	Other	Office	Village Clinic
<i>Total Clients</i>	<i>1,924,322</i>	<i>1,095,921</i>	<i>683,910</i>	<i>56,509</i>	<i>26,337</i>	<i>14,357</i>	<i>24,797</i>	<i>11,849</i>	<i>10,642</i>
Aberdeen	151,235	76,510	61,412	1,354	3,822	2,704	3,486	1,947	0
Alaska	84,025	46,204	26,461	0	0	0	718	0	10,642
Albuquerque	167,430	86,312	62,415	7,373	6,594	937	3,799	0	0
Billings	57,765	23,474	20,749	1,864	2,552	423	1,977	6,726	0
Bemidji	61,934	22,726	29,239	6,978	205	0	2,786	0	0
California	44,206	0	39,926	3,858	52	0	370	0	0
Navajo	287,864	203,577	56,279	13,044	6,678	3,703	4,583	0	0
Nashville	105,768	75,637	21,248	8,185	86	278	334	0	0
Oklahoma	528,489	294,240	227,191	0	1,065	1,007	3,236	1,750	0
Phoenix	310,780	258,609	32,580	9,413	4,826	1,267	2,659	1,426	0
Portland	96,313	0	92,889	3,424	0	0	0	0	0
Tucson	28,513	8,632	13,521	1,016	457	4,038	849	0	0

SOURCE: IHS National Data Warehouse

In FY 2007, the top 25 patient education codes made up 63.6 percent of all patient education codes provided (2,808,706 codes out of a total 4,415,706). The top 25 education codes fall into 7 categories. The most education was provided on medications (63 percent), immunizations (11 percent), diabetes (9 percent), wellness (6 percent), women’s health (5 percent), medical safety (4 percent), and tobacco (2 percent).

Chart 6.24 Top 25 IHS Patient and Family Education, Code Documented by All IHS Areas, FY 2007

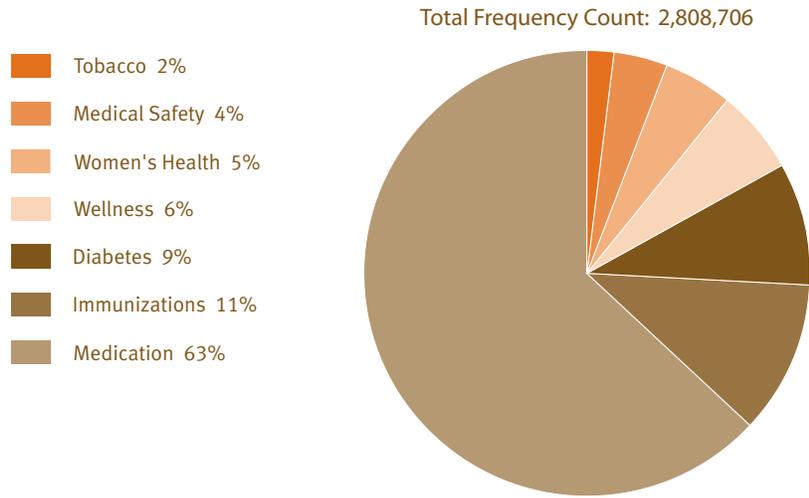


Table 6.24 Top 25 IHS Patient and Family Education Code Documented by All IHS Areas, FY 2007

Patient and Family Education Code Documented	Frequency Count
Total Documented	2,808,706
Medication, Information (M-I)	1,105,216
Medications, Patient Information Literature (M-L)	159,587
Medication, Drug Interaction (M-DI)	138,283
Medication, Dispensation to Proxy (M-PRX)	125,882
Disease Process, Follow Up (DP-FU)	101,687
Immunization, Patient Information Literature (IM-L)	101,560
Medication, Follow Up (M-FU)	90,417
Domestic Violence, Screening (DV-SCR)	84,748
Medical Safety, Medications (MEDS-M)	76,482
Immunization, Information (IM-I)	74,418
Diabetes Mellitus, Exercise (DM-EX)	69,484
Diabetes Mellitus, Nutrition (DM-N)	65,112
Immunization, Schedule (IM-SCH)	61,901
Wellness, Screening (WL-SCR)	58,942
Wellness, Followup (WL-FU)	58,494
Tobacco, Quit (TO-QT)	54,580
Diabetes Mellitus, Follow Up (DM-FU)	54,463
Diabetes Mellitus, Medications (DM-M)	50,310
Womens Health, Follow Up (WH-FU)	46,318
Immunization, Follow Up (IM-FU)	42,649
Wellness, Safety and Injury Prevention (WL-S)	39,625
Womens Health, Breast Exam (WH-BE)	39,476
Womens Health, Pap Smear (WH-PAP)	39,254
Medication, Follow Up (MED-FU)	36,382
Medical Safety, Information (MEDS-I)	33,4366