

**21<sup>st</sup> Annual Convention of American  
Indian Psychologists and Psychology  
Graduate Students**

**Behavioral Health Statistics**

**The Neurological, Psychological,  
and Social Consequences of Post-  
Colonial Stress Disorder on Tribal/  
Native Behavioral Health:  
Statistics & Cultural  
Disenfranchisement**

**(Training Module # Four)**

# **Kinuk Sisakta - Basic Statistics: 1999**

- **Natives or Indians: Violent Crime Victims @ Twice National Average**
  - **70% of those committing crimes against Natives a different race**
  - **2.3 million Natives far more likely to be victims of violent crime than any other racial group**
  - **Rate of violent crime experience by Indian women is nearly 50% higher than that of Black males**

# **Kinuk Sisakta - Basic Statistics: 1999**

- Sixty percent of perpetrators of violent crime against Native were White, 29% were other Indians, & 10% were described as Black.**
- Average annual rate -(124 per 1000 people, ages 12 and older)- is two and a half times the national average -(50 per 1000 people, ages 12 and older).**
  - Whites (49 per 1000)**
  - Blacks (61 per 1000)**
  - Asians (29 per 1000)**

# **Kinuk Sisakta - Basic Statistics: 1999**

- **Perpetrator drinking 46% of crimes against Natives**
- **Native was drinking in 70% of convictions for violent offense**
- **Average alcohol related arrest rate of Indians twice national**
- **Murder rate by Natives 4 per 100,000 Vs. national average of 7.9 per 100,000 or White rate of 4.9 per 100,000**
- **Bureau of Justice Statistics using the National Crime Victim Survey data: 1992 -1996 & F.B.I murder statistics from local police reports.**

# **Kinuk Sisakta - Basic Statistics: 1999**

- **Tribal versus General Population  
(U.S. Rate)**
- **ACCIDENTAL DEATH RATE: 212% >  
U.S. RATE**
  - **THE SUICIDE RATE:**
    - **70% > U.S. RATE**
- **HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATE:  
35.5% versus 28.8%**
- **ALCOHOLISM RATE: 499% > U.S.  
RATE**
- **UNEMPLOYMENT: 15% or DOUBLE  
THE U.S. RATE**
  - » **Indian Health Services, 1998**
  - » **U.S. Census Bureau 1990**

# **Kinuk Sisakta - Basic Statistics: 1999**

- **Key Facts About American Indian and Alaska Native Youth:**
  - **1.43 Million Natives on/near reservations (500,00 or 29%) are under the age of 15.**
  - **Native death rate from SIDS 1.8 times U.S. rate (2.1 versus 1.2)**
  - **13% indigenous death pertain to ages under 25 years versus 4% U.S. rate**
    - » **Indian Health Service (1998)**

# **Kinuk Sisakta - Basic Statistics: 1999**

- **45% of indigenous mothers have first child before age 20 versus 24% U.S. rate.**
- **33% of tribal population under 15 years versus 22% U.S. rate.**
- **Only 65% of natives 25 or older are high school graduates versus 75.2% U.S. rates.**
- **38% of tribal children aged 6 to 11 years live below the poverty level versus 18% U.S. Rate.**
- **16% male and 13% female over 16 are unemployed versus 6% U.S.**

» Indian Health Services (1998)

# **Kinuk Sisakta - Basic Statistics: 1999**

- **61% juvenile delinquents confined by Federal Bureau of Prisons in 1994 were indigenous/tribal.**
- **Alcoholism death rate for natives (aged 15-24 years) is over 17 times that of U.S. rate (5.2 versus 0.3).**
- **Accident death rate for tribal people (aged 5 - 14) is double the U.S. rate (17.1 to 9.3).**
- **The suicide rate for natives (aged 15 - 24) is 2.4 times U.S. rate (31.7 to 13.0).**
  - Indian Health Services 1998
  - Federal Bureau of Prisons 1994



# **Kinuk Sisakta - Basic Statistics: 1999**

- Homicide is the second leading the cause of death for tribal children aged 1 - 14 years and third leading cause of death for 15-24 year olds.**
- More than 180 gangs have been identified in Indian country.**
- Gene Thin Elk's Sexual Abuse in Alcohol Tx: (98% over 3 years), IAC-RHP (100% in 1994).**

# **Kinuk Sisakta - Basic Statistics: 2000 - 2001**

- **Native/Tribal Youth**
  - **Tribal youth whose first use was before age ten (10) were twice as likely to be diagnosed as alcohol dependent as those whose first use occurred at ages 13 - 14 and they were four times as likely to be diagnosed with alcohol dependence as youth whose first use delayed until between ages 15 through 17.**
  - **Past month prevalence data for tribal/native youth for marijuana, cocaine, tobacco, and alcohol is at two or more times higher.**

# **Kinuk Sisakta - Basic Statistics: 2000 - 2001**

- **Tribal/Native Youth**
  - **By age twelve, lifetime prevalence rates for almost every substance are higher for native/tribal youth.**
  - **Nearly one in five tribal/native youth are involved with drugs to the extent that represents a serious danger to them and has significant implications to the entire community.**
  - **Suicide and homicide are the second and third leading causes of death, only exceeded by unintentional accidents (correlated w/ A & D) for tribal/ youth aged 15 - 24 years.**

# **Kinuk Sisakta - Basic Statistics: 2000 - 2001**

- **Native/Tribal Youth**
  - **The rates of many mental health disorders among tribal/native youth are higher than for non-indigenous youth, including: conduct disorder, suicide, depression and anxiety, self-esteem and alienation issues, and trauma-related symptomology.**
  - **Dual-diagnosis of mental health and substance abuse disorder are higher: one study indicated that 75% of those youth with an A & D also had at least one mental health diagnosis.**

# **Kinuk Sisakta - Basic Statistics: 2000 - 2001**

- **Tribal/Native Youth**
  - **The most common co-morbidity was substance abuse and disruptive disorders, with higher rates of running away and school dropout.**
  - **Despite these alarming statistics, the literature reported that only an average of 6.7% of native/tribal youth reported receiving services for dual-diagnosis**
  - **(Statistics Courtesy of The Healing Lodge of the Seven Nations, 2000)**

# **Kinuk Sisakta - Basic Statistics: 2003**

- 4.1 Million American Indian / Alaska Native (1.5% U.S. pop)
- 561 Federally Recognized Tribes - Many Not Recognized
- Over 200 Languages
  - 280,000 Speak a Language other than English at Home
- 42% Live in Rural Areas
  - 20% on Reservation / Trust Lands
- Over 50% Live in Urban, Suburban or other Rural Non-Reservation Areas  
(SAMHSA, 2003)

# **Kinuk Sisakta - Basic Statistics: 2003**

- In 1990, 66% Native / Tribal High School Graduation Rate
- In 1990, 75% General U.S. Pop. High School Graduation Rate
- In 1998, Natives were Twice as Likely to Be Unemployed than White U.S. Pop.
- In 1999, 26% Natives versus 13% General U.S. Pop versus 8% White U.S. Pop lived in Poverty

(SAMHSA, 2003)

# **Kinuk Sisakta - Basic Statistics: 2003**

- **No Large Scale Epidemiological Studies of Native / Tribal**
  - **No Accurate Prevalence Data for Mental Health Disorders in Tribal / Native Community**
    - **One Small Study - 20 Year Follow Up: Lifetime Prevalence Rate of Mental Disorders in First Nations was 70%**
- **Great Smoky Mountain Study**
  - **Native Children (17%) Rate of Disorder versus White Children (19%) Rate**
    - **Lower Rate of TICS (2% versus 4%) and Higher Rate of Substance Abuse (1% versus 0.1%), Latter accounted for by Alcohol Use among 13 year old Native / Tribal Children (SAMHSA, 2003)**



# **Kinuk Sisakta - Basic Statistics: 2003**

- **Prevalence Rate for Suicide 1.5 Times the National Rate**
  - **First Nation Males 15 to 24 account for 2/3 of Tribal / Native Suicide**
- **Violent Death (unintentional injuries, homicide, & suicide) Account for 75% of Mortality in the Second Decade of Life in First Nations Communities**
- **First Nation Overrepresentation in Areas of High Need**
  - **Less than 2% of the U.S. Pop, but constitute 8% of Homeless U.S. Citizens**  
(SAMHSA, 2003)

# **Kinuk Sisakta - Basic Statistics: 2003**

- **First Nation Overrepresentation in Areas of High Need (Cont.)**
  - **Incarceration: One out of 25 First Nations Adults were in Criminal Justice System**
    - **A 1998 Study: 1 out of 2 (50%) of Northern Plains First Nation Adolescents in Juvenile Detention had a Substance Abuse or Mental Health Disorder - Many had Multiple Disorders**
    - **Northern Plains and Southwestern Native / Tribal Vietnam Veteran's Prevalence Rate for Alcohol Abuse / Dependence 70% versus White, Black, & Japanese Rates ranging from (11 - 32%)**
    - **(SAMHSA, 2003)**

# **Kinuk Sisakta - Basic Statistics: 2003**

- **First Nation Overrepresentation in Areas of High Need (Cont.)**
  - **Exposure to Trauma**
    - **Violent Victimization Twice National Average**
    - **Native / Tribal Rate of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (22%) versus U.S. General Population Rate (8%).**
    - **Lifetime Prevalence in Tribal / Native Vietnam Veteran's (45 - 57%), much greater than among Veteran's from the U.S. General Population**
    - **Before the Indian Child Welfare Act (1978) 25 - 30% First Nations Children were in Foster Care - Currently 1% of Total U.S. Foster Care Pop (SAMHSA, 2003)**

# **Kinuk Sisakta - Basic Statistics: 2003**

- **Availability and Access to Mental Health Services for First Nations**
  - **101 Native Mental Health Professionals per 100,000 Tribal People versus 173 White Mental Health Professionals per 100,000 White People**
  - **In 1996, only 29 Psychiatrists of Native Heritage and approximately 135 Psychologists of Tribal Heritage**
  - **Only 20% of Natives Report Access to Indian Health Service Clinics Located Mainly on Reservations**
  - **Medicaid is Primary Insurer for 25% Natives - 50% of Tribal People have Employer-Based Insurance versus 72% of Whites.**

(SAMHSA, 2003)

# **Kinuk Sisakta - Basic Statistics: 2003**

- **Availability and Access to Mental Health Services for First Nations**
  - **No Insurance for 24% of Natives versus 15% General U.S. Pop**
- **Use of Mental Health Services by Tribal People**
  - **No Large Scale Community Studies, but Smaller Studies Revealed:**
    - **32% of First Nations People with a Mental Disorder had received Services, About the Same as the General U.S. Pop**
    - **Only One in Seven Cherokee Children with a Mental Health Disorder received Professional Treatment, About the Same as the General U.S. Pop - More likely to receive through Juvenile Justice / Inpatient Facilities (SAMHSA, 2003)**