

Developing a Circumpolar Health Indicators Database

Kue Young
University of Toronto





- Based on political-administrative units where health data are usually collected and reported
- Access publicly available data sources from official statistical agencies and health ministries
- Where possible, mean of 2000-2004
- Where appropriate, direct age-standardization [to European Standard Population]

Regions

- **United States**
 - Alaska
 - Alaska Natives
- **Canada**
 - Yukon
 - Northwest Territories
 - Nunavut
- **Denmark**
 - Greenland
 - Faroe Islands
- **Iceland**
- **Norway**
 - Troms
 - Nordland
 - Finnmark
- **Sweden**
 - Norrbotten
 - Västerbotten
- **Finland**
 - Lappi



- **Russian Federation**

[European Russia]:

- Murmansk Oblast
- Kareliya Republic
- Arkhangelsk Oblast
 - Nenets AO
- Komi Republic

AO = Autonomous Okrug

[Siberia]:

- Yamalo-Nenets AO
- Khanty-Mansi AO
- Taymyr AO
- Evenki AO
- Sakha Republic
- Magadan Oblast
- Koryak AO
- Chukotka AO

– Numerically Small Peoples of the North



Sources



nomesco



Statistics
Canada

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ СЛУЖБА
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ СТАТИСТИКИ



EUROSTAT

Eurostat

National Center for Health Statistics.



Socialstyrelsen
THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH AND WELFARE



Statistiska centralbyrån
Statistics Sweden

ALASKA CENTER FOR
HEALTH DATA & STATISTICS



Statistisk sentralbyrå
Statistics Norway

norgeshelsa på nett



Hagstofa Íslands

STAKES

Terveyden- ja työterveysalan tutkimus- ja kehittämiskeskus



Sundhedsstyrelsen

National Board of Health



Tilastokeskus

NAMMINERSORNERULLUTIK OQARTUSSAT
GRØNLANDS HJEMMESTYRE

Grønlands Statistik

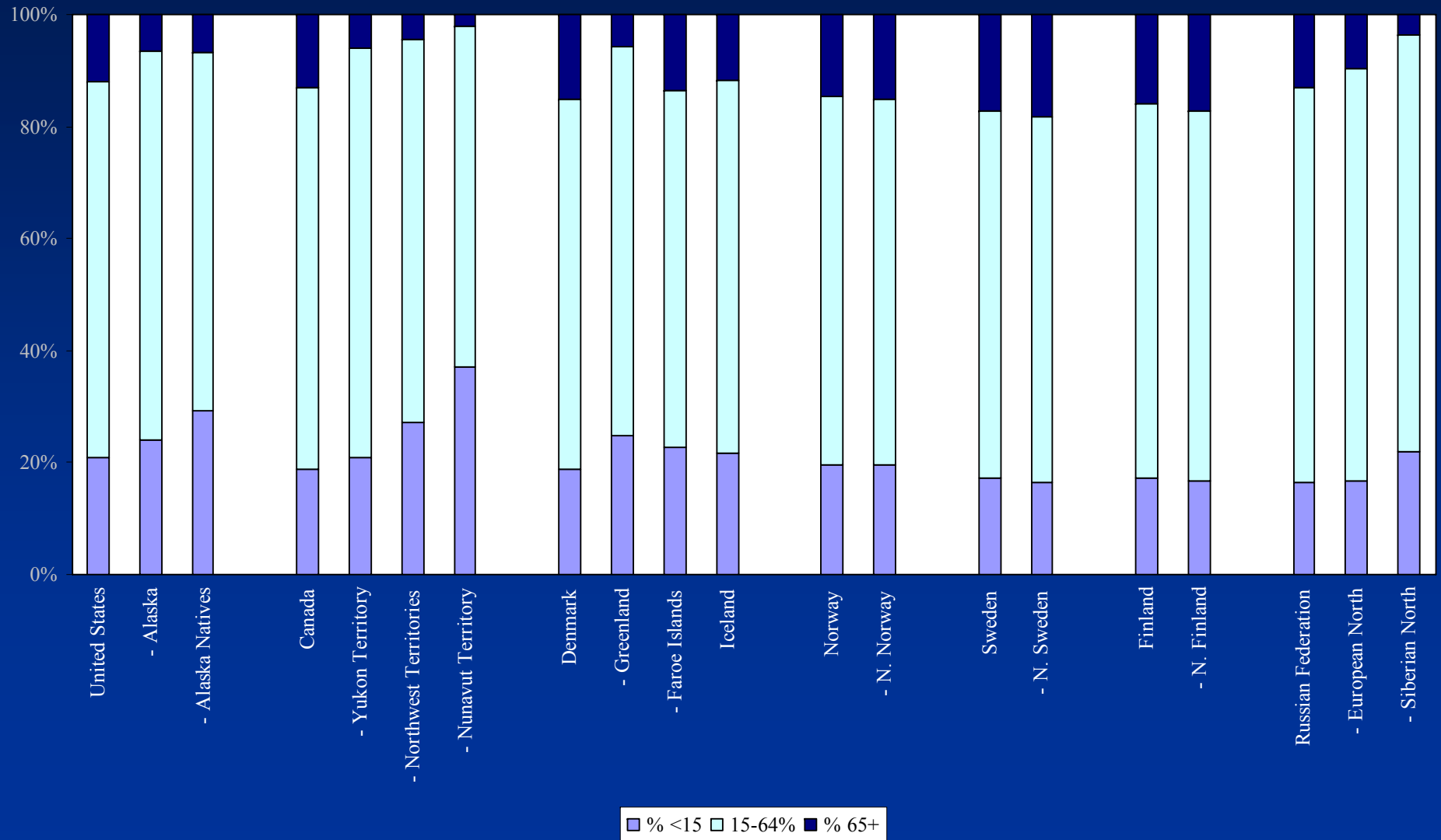


Population size

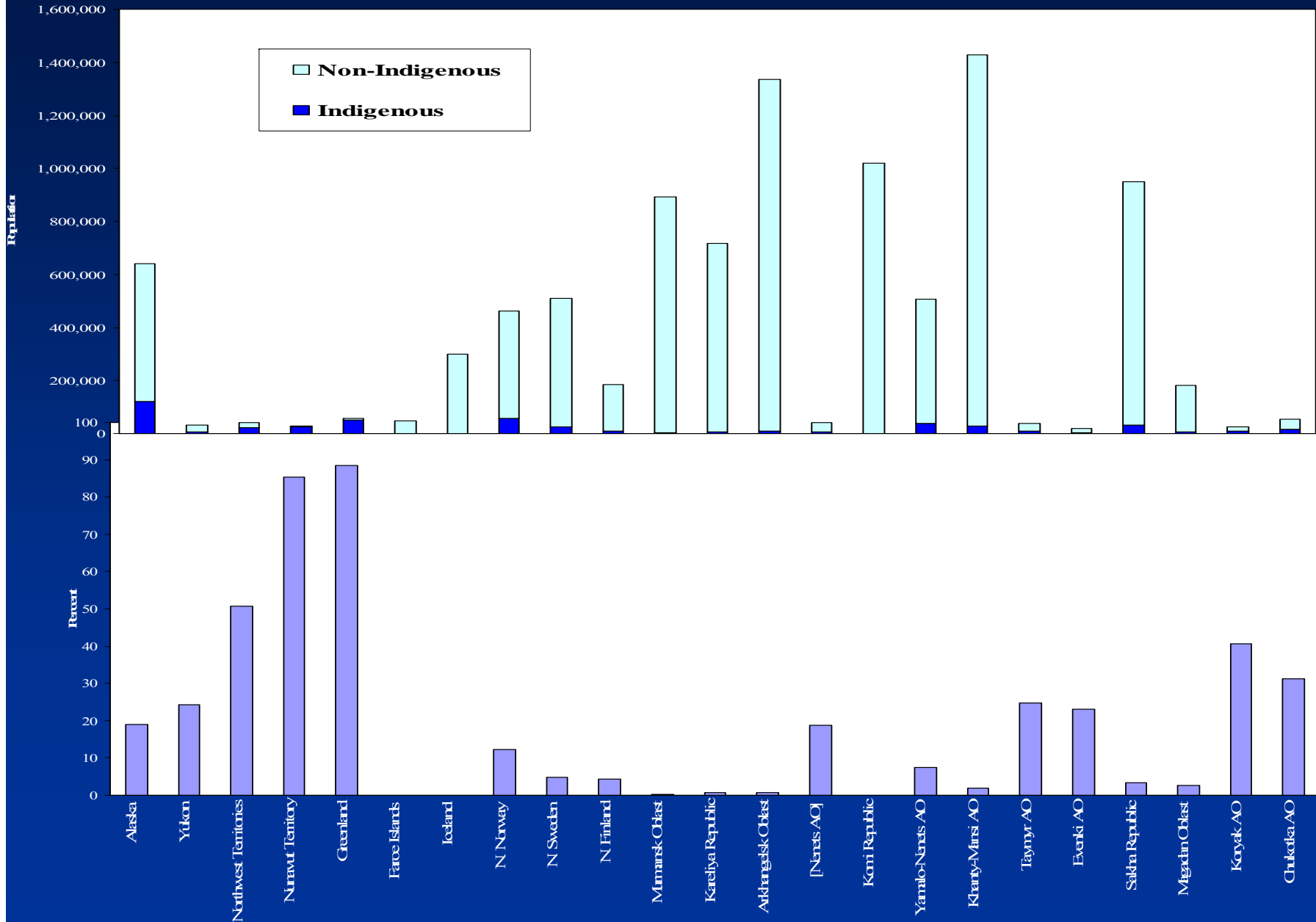
- USA 288 m
- Canada 31.6 m
- Denmark 5.4 m
- Norway 4.6 m
- Sweden 9.0 m
- Finland 5.3 m
- Russia 145 m
- Alaska 641,700 (0.2%)
- N. Canada 101,400 (0.3%)
- Greenland 56,900 (1.1%)
- Faroe Islands 48,200 (0.9%)
- Iceland 299,400 (- -)
- N. Norway 462,800 (10 %)
- N. Sweden 509,400 (5.6%)
- N. Finland 185,800 (3.5%)
- N. Russia 7,167,500 (4.9%)



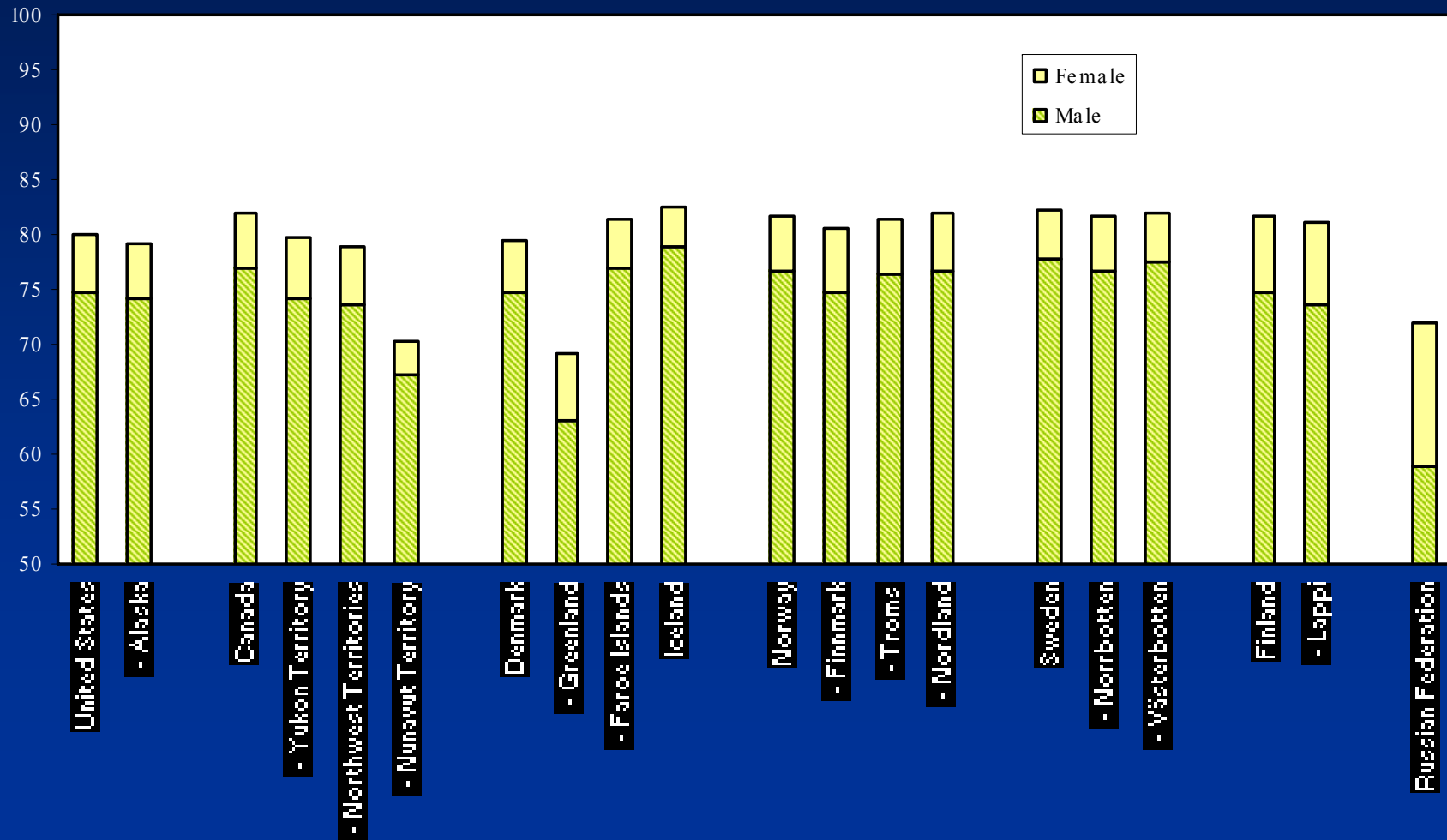
Age distribution



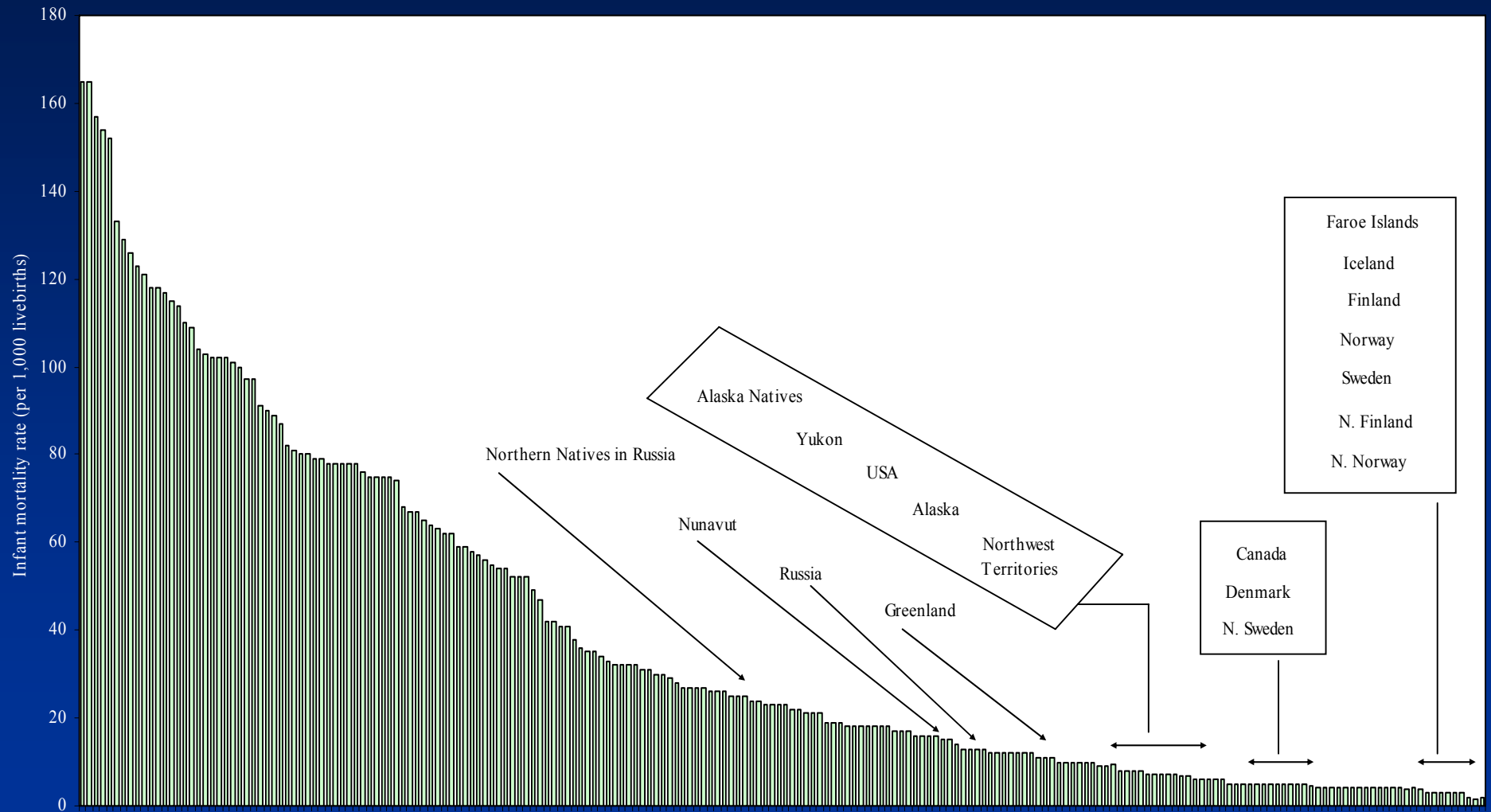
Indigenous peoples



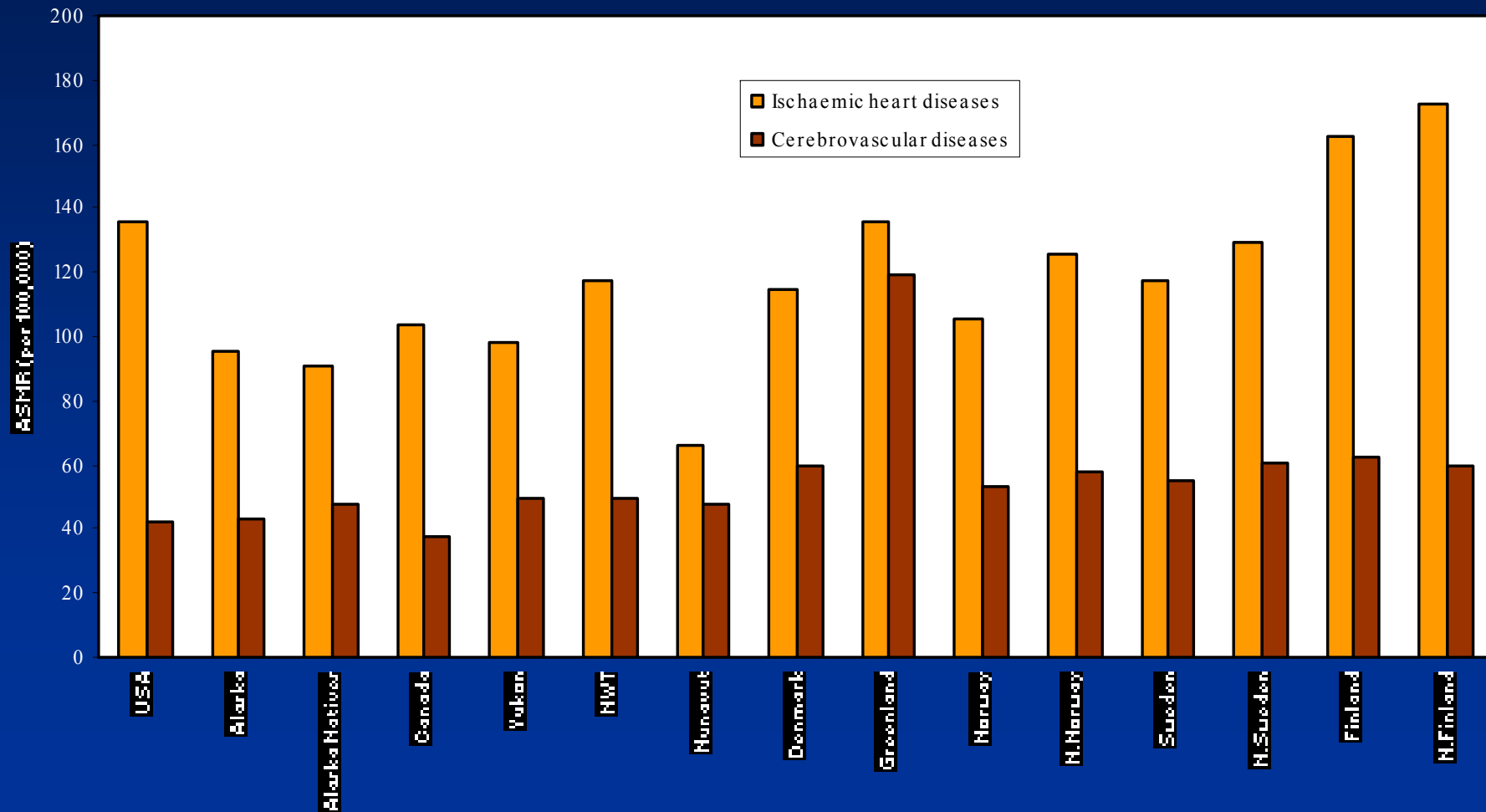
Life expectancy at birth



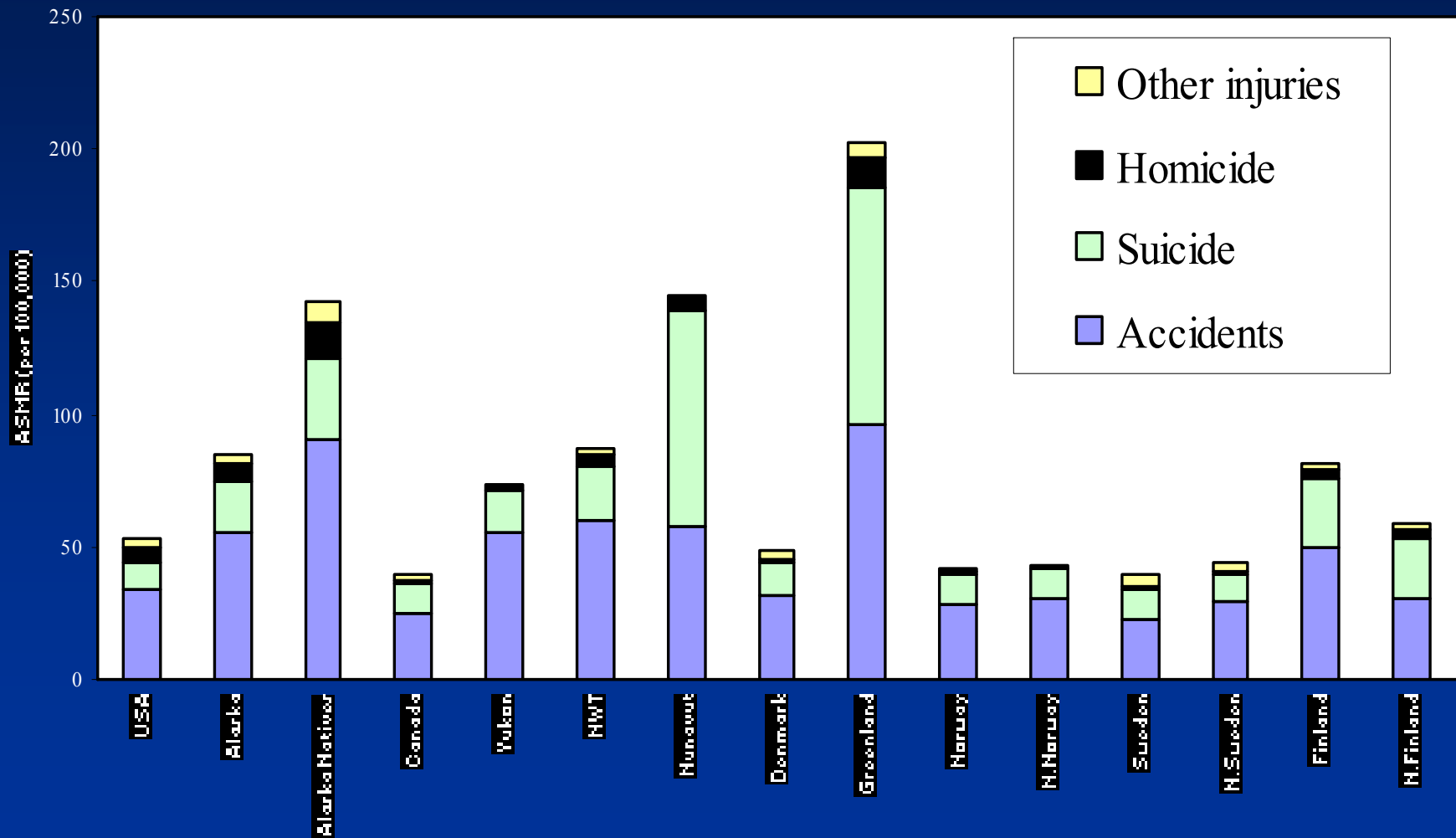
Infant mortality rate



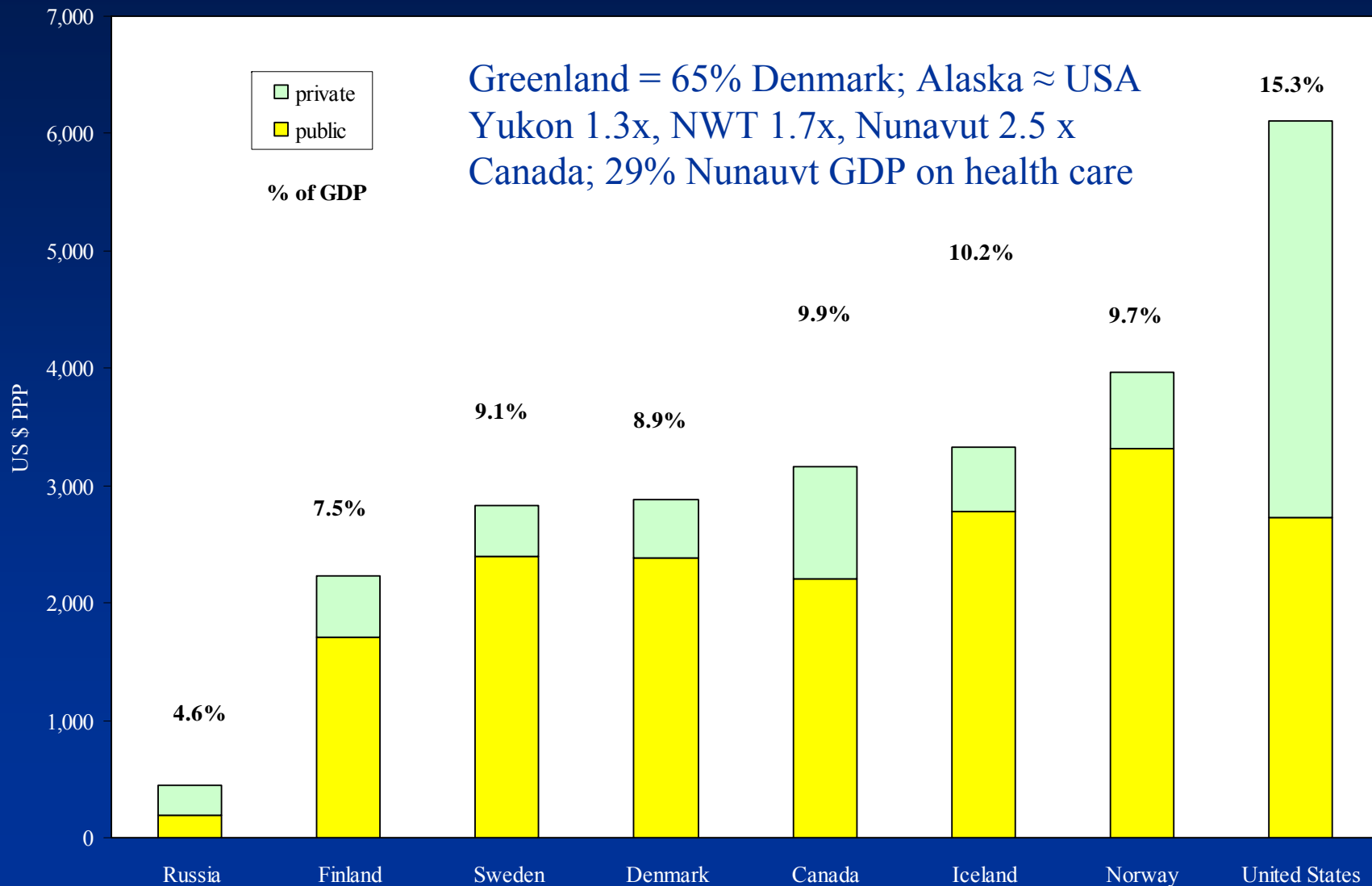
Age-standardized mortality rates: *Cardiovascular diseases*



Age-standardized mortality rates: *Injuries*



Health expenditures: per capita and % GDP



What does it all mean?

- Is the North distinct?
- Is the North homogeneous?
- Why are some northern regions/peoples healthier than others?
- Are there policy implications?
- Many more questions than answers



What's next?

- Is this worth doing – or are we just collecting data for data's sake?
- Lots of gaps – regional (especially Russia); non-mortality health outcomes; survey-based health determinants
- Ethnic-specific data generally lacking
- Cross-national comparability

