

# References

## Data Points

- Oklahoma has the second-highest proportion of American Indian residents.<sup>i</sup>
- A significant portion of Oklahoma's mental health and addiction treatment occurs in tribal health systems.<sup>ii</sup>
- Native youth have a suicide rate 2.5 times higher than the overall national average.<sup>iii</sup>
- 1 in 5 AI/ANs who receive services through ODMHSAS are diagnosed with depression<sup>iv</sup>
- 84% of Native women will experience violence in their lifetime.<sup>v</sup>
- Historical oppression, as well as continued systemic oppression, has resulted in many Natives experiencing poverty, trauma, and disenfranchisement. This has led to both socioeconomic and health challenges for American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities.<sup>vi</sup>
- 51% of Native people in OK have private insurance.<sup>vii</sup>
- There are 376,000 active patients with Indian Health Service in OK.<sup>viii</sup>
- 17% of Medicaid recipients identify as AI/AN<sup>ix</sup>
- This commitment grew out of the establishment of treaties between the federal government and tribal nations.<sup>x</sup>
- Indian Health Service (IHS), a federal agency within the Department of Health and Human Services, is responsible for providing federal health services to American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN). IHS serves approximately 2.6 million members of 574 federally recognized tribes in 37 states.<sup>x</sup>
- The Snyder Act (1921) gave Congress authority to use funds for the care of AI/ANs.<sup>xi</sup>
- The Indian Self-Determination & Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA) (1975) recognized the importance of tribal sovereignty and decision-making in tribal affairs.<sup>xii</sup>
- The Indian Health Care Improvement Act (IHCIA) (1976) implemented federal responsibility for the care of AI/ANs by improving health programs.<sup>xiii</sup>
- In 1992, the ISDEAA was amended to give tribes the option for self-governance compacts to gain more autonomy in the management and delivery of their health care programs.<sup>xii</sup>
- Map of OK IHS facilities <sup>ix xiv</sup>
- In Oklahoma, there are currently 60 I/T/U clinics and 8 I/T/U hospitals.<sup>ix</sup>

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<sup>i</sup> U.S. Census Bureau (2018). Table PEPASR5H: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race Alone or in Combination, 2018 Population Estimates.

<sup>ii</sup> Indian Health Service (2016). Behavioral Health Fact Sheet. Indian Health Service. Retrieved from: <https://www.ihs.gov/newsroom/factsheets/behavioralhealth/>

<sup>iii</sup> National Indian Council on Aging (2019). American Indian Suicide Rate Increase. NICOA. Retrieved from <https://www.nicoa.org/national-american-indian-and-alaska-native-hope-for-life-day/>

<sup>iv</sup> ODMHSAS (n.d.). Data Query System. ODMHSAS. [http://www.odmhsas.org/eda/oonqus\\_standard.htm](http://www.odmhsas.org/eda/oonqus_standard.htm)

<sup>v</sup> André B. Rosay. (2016). "Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women and Men." nij.ojp.gov: <https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/violence-against-american-indian-and-alaska-native-women-and-men>

<sup>vi</sup> Office of the Surgeon General (US); Center for Mental Health Services (US); National Institute of Mental Health (US). Mental Health: Culture, Race, and Ethnicity: A Supplement to Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General. Rockville (MD): Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (US); 2001 Aug. Chapter 4 Mental Health Care for American Indians and Alaska Natives. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK44242/>

<sup>vii</sup> U.S. Census Bureau (2019). 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates Selected Population Profiles. U.S. Census Bureau. Retrieved from: <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=009%20-%20American%20Indian%20and%20Alaska%20Native%20alone%20or%20in%20combination%20with%20one%20or%20more%20other%20races%20%28300,%20A01-Z99%29%20and%20%28100-299%29%20or%20%28300,%20A01-Z99%29%20or%20%28400-999%29%3AHealth%20Insurance&g=0400000US40&tid=ACSSPP1Y2019.S0201&hidePreview=true>

<sup>viii</sup> Carter, R. (2019). Officials confirm: Many uninsured already receive care through Indian Health Service. Oklahoma Council of Public Affairs. <https://www.ocpathink.org/post/officials-confirm-many-uninsured-already-receive-care-through-indian-health-service>

<sup>ix</sup> Oklahoma Health Care Authority. (2021). April 2021 American Indian Fast Facts. Oklahoma Health Care Authority. [https://oklahoma.gov/content/dam/ok/en/okhca/docs/research/data-and-reports/fast-facts/2021/april/Am\\_Indian\\_FF\\_04\\_2021.pdf](https://oklahoma.gov/content/dam/ok/en/okhca/docs/research/data-and-reports/fast-facts/2021/april/Am_Indian_FF_04_2021.pdf)

<sup>x</sup> Indian Health Service (n.d.). About IHS. Indian Health Service. <https://www.ihs.gov/newsroom/factsheets/behavioralhealth/>

<sup>xi</sup> The Snyder Act, Pub L No. 67-85 (1921).

<sup>xii</sup> Indian Health Service. (2016). Tribal Self Governance Fact Sheet. Indian Health Service. <https://www.ihs.gov/newsroom/factsheets/tribalselfgovernance/>

<sup>xiii</sup> The Indian Health Care Improvement Act, Pub L No. 94-437 (1976).

<sup>xiv</sup> U.S. Census Bureau (2019). Annual county resident population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019. <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-counties-detail.html>