Investigating Indicators of High Non-Medical Drug Use Among the United State's Indigenous Populations
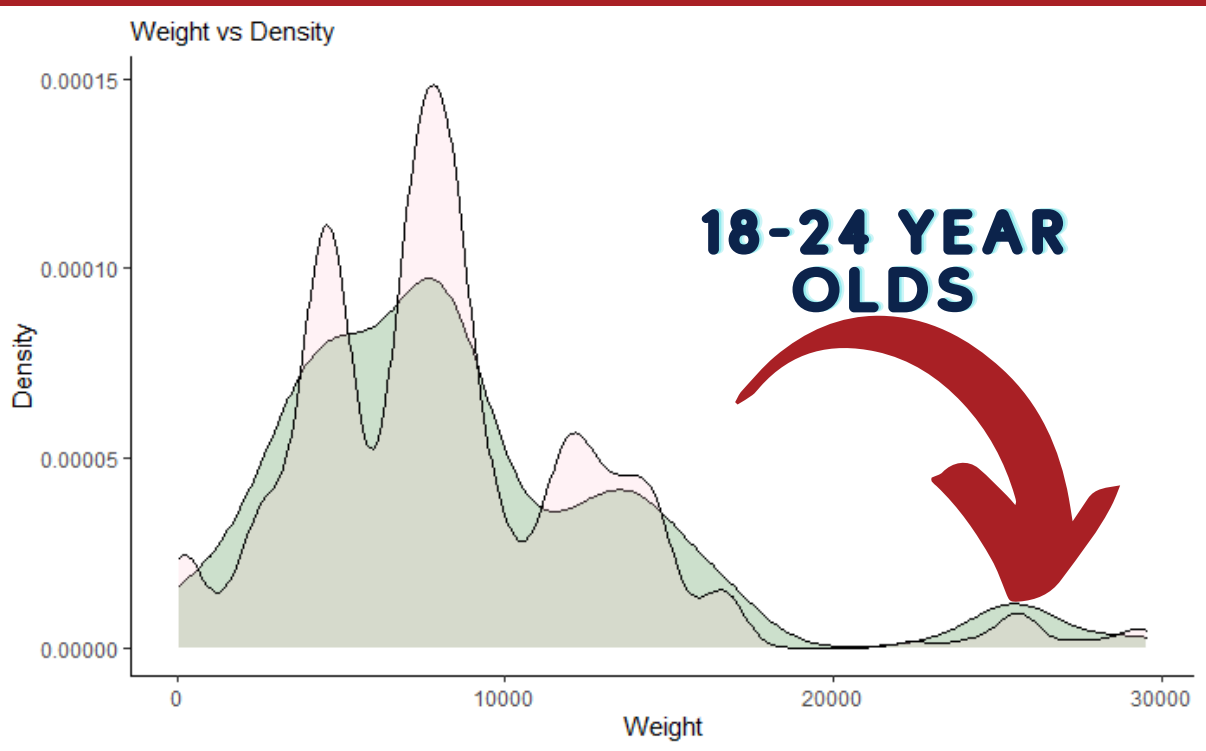
Team 04: The Outliers

Abrielle Agron, Joseph Barr, Nick Mortimore, Tyrus E. Nelson, Linh Ta

Investigating Indicators of High Non-Medical Drug Use Among the United State's Indigenous Populations
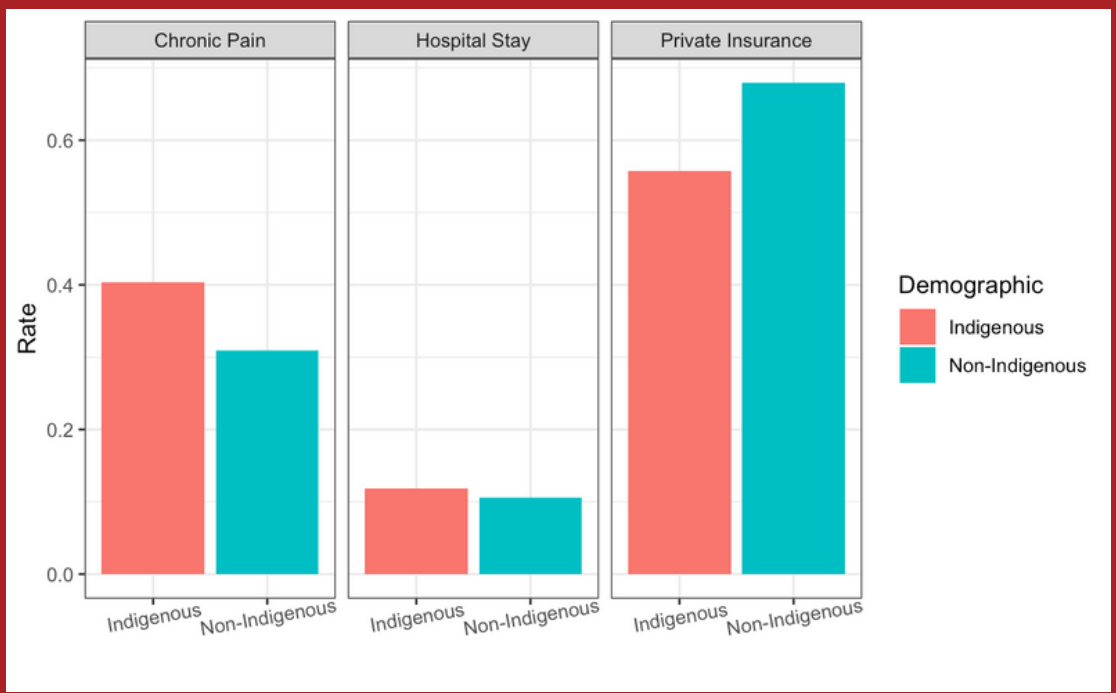
"American Indians and Alaska Natives born today have a life expectancy that is 4.4 years less than the United States' all races population, and they continue to die at higher rates than other Americans in many categories of preventable illness... to match the level of care provided to federal prisoners, funding [for Indian Health Services] would have to nearly double"
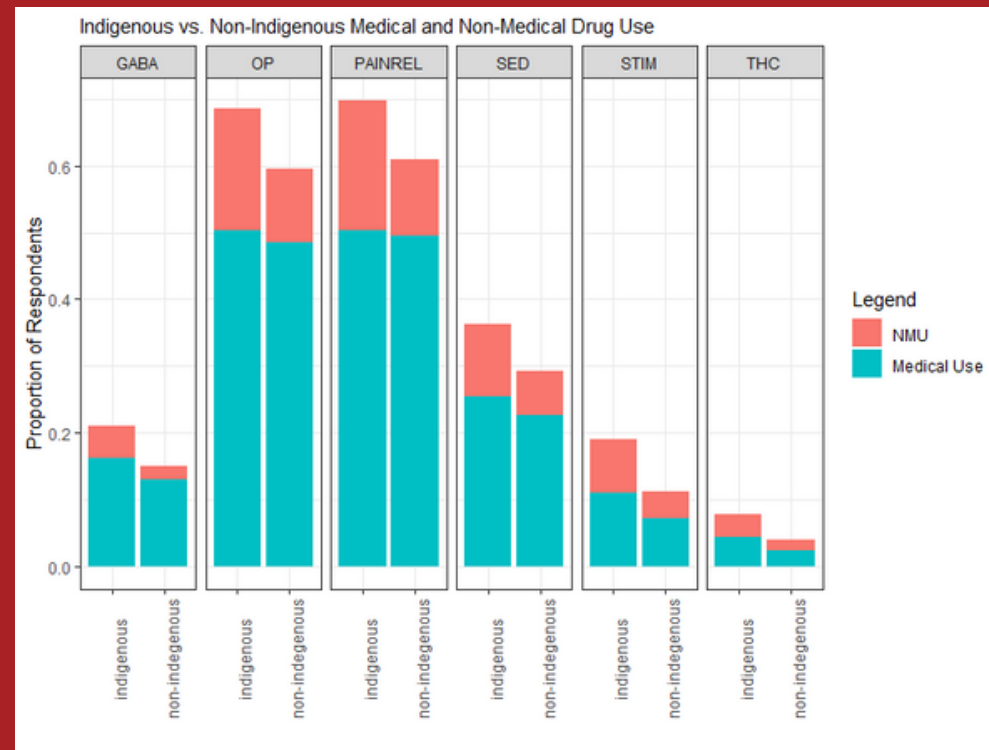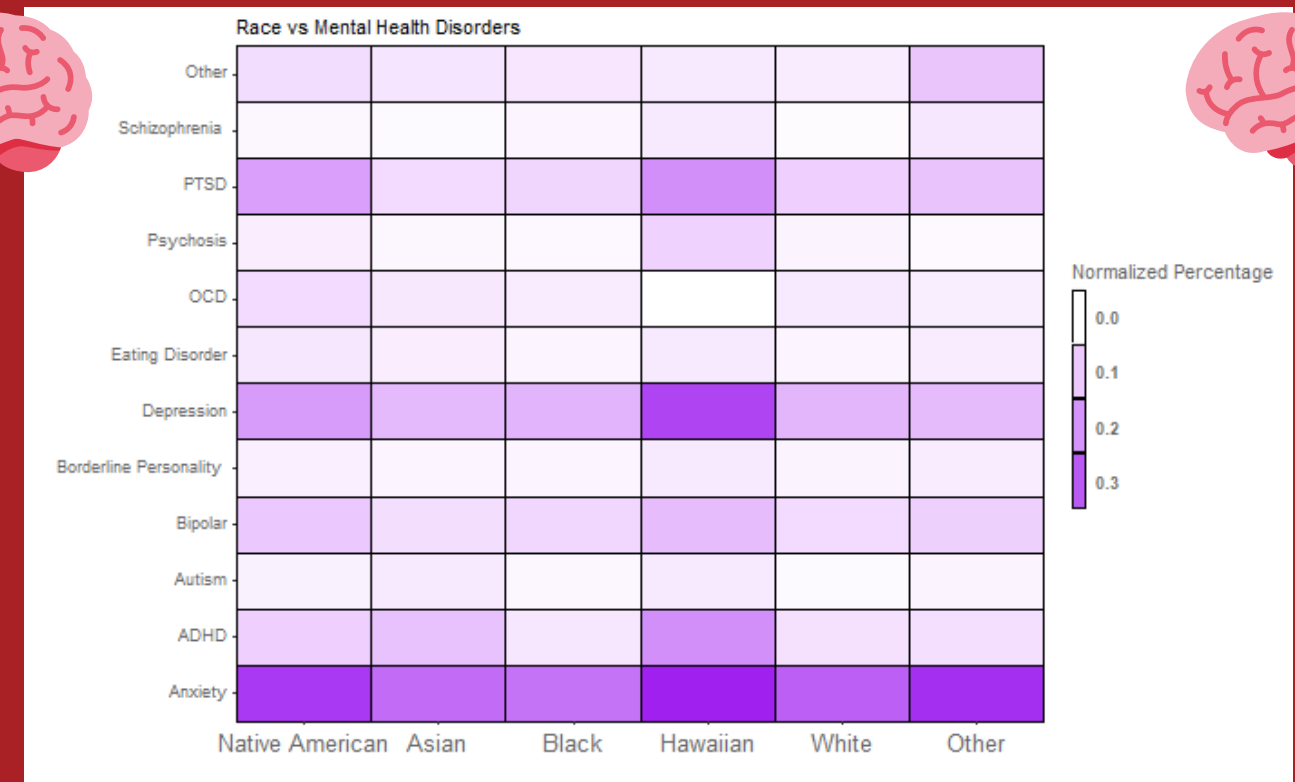
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

AIAN participants are slightly more likely to be underrepresented in the survey
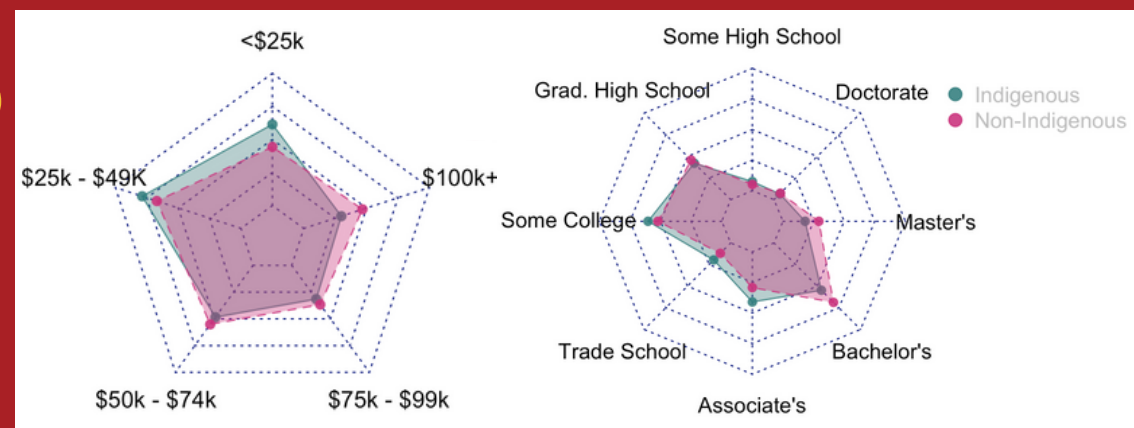

Indigenous participants have a higher rate of chronic pain and hospital stays, but a lower percentage have private health insurance
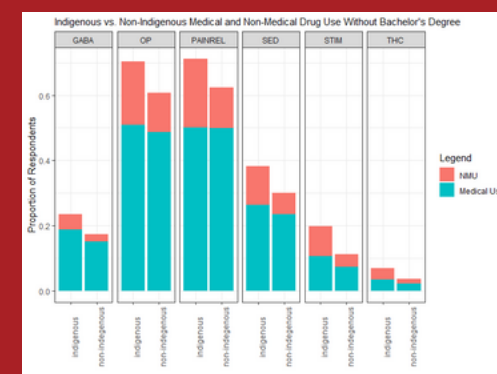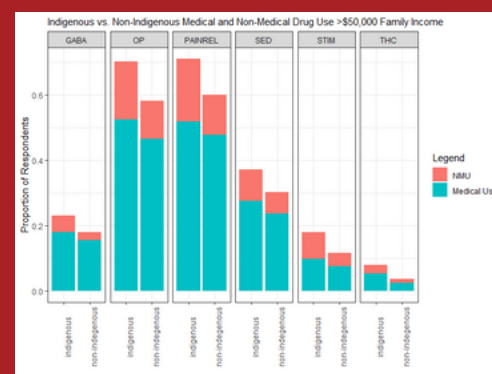
Indigenous participants report a higher rate of NMU than non-indigenous participants
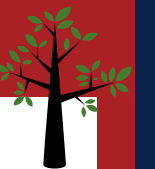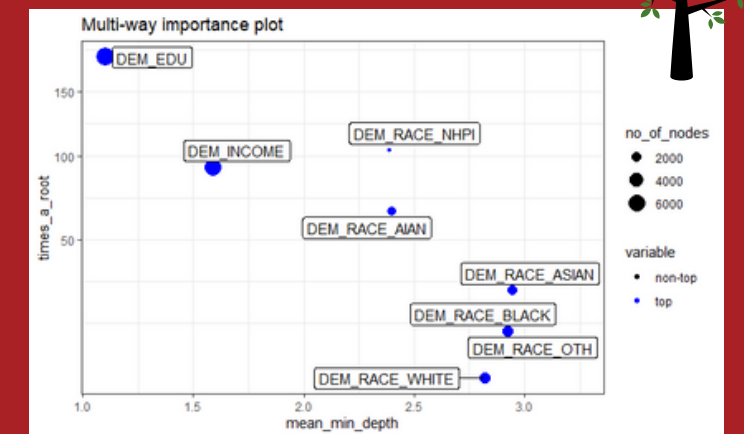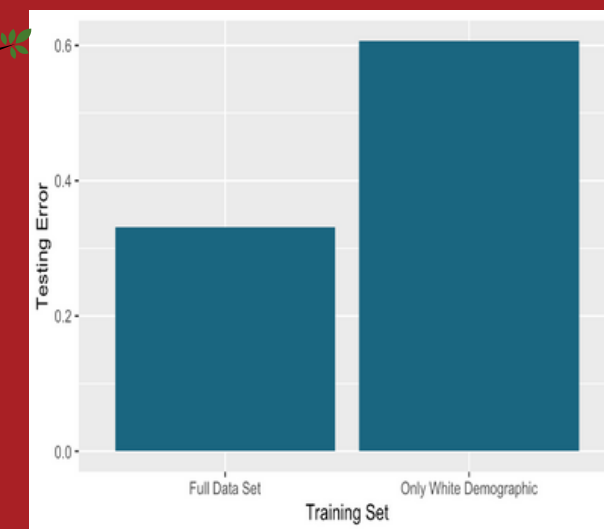

Both AIAN and NHPI participants report higher rates of mental ilnesses than other demographics

Distinct differences can be seen between the distribution of Income (left) and Education (right) for Indigenous and Non-Indidgenous populations

NMU patterns stay the same when controlling for Income and Education levels

When a random forest model predicting NMU is trained on only data from White participants, the error rate for AIAN participants is nearly doubled. The full model has education level and income level as the most important predictors