

Demographics and health status of Arctic populations

Tatiana Unguryanu

Department of Hygiene and Medical Ecology

Northern State Medical University (NSMU)

Arkhangelsk, Russia

unguryanu_tn@mail.ru



Content



Arctic populations and migration:

- ▲ Population density
- ▲ Population change
- ▲ Net migration
- ▲ Natural increase



Demographics of Arctic populations:

- ▲ Birth rate
- ▲ Life expectancy
- ▲ Mortality
- ▲ Causes of death
- ▲ Infant mortality

The Arctic region

- ▲ United States: Alaska
- ▲ Canada: Yukon, Nunavut, Northwest Territories
- ▲ Denmark: Greenland, Faroe Islands
- ▲ Iceland
- ▲ Norway: Finnmark, Troms, Nordland
- ▲ Sweden: Norrbotten, Västerbotten
- ▲ Finland: Lapland, Oulu, Kainuu
- ▲ The Russian Federation: Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Komi Republic, Sakha Republic, Krasnoyarsk Krai, Arkhangelsk Region, Murmansk Region

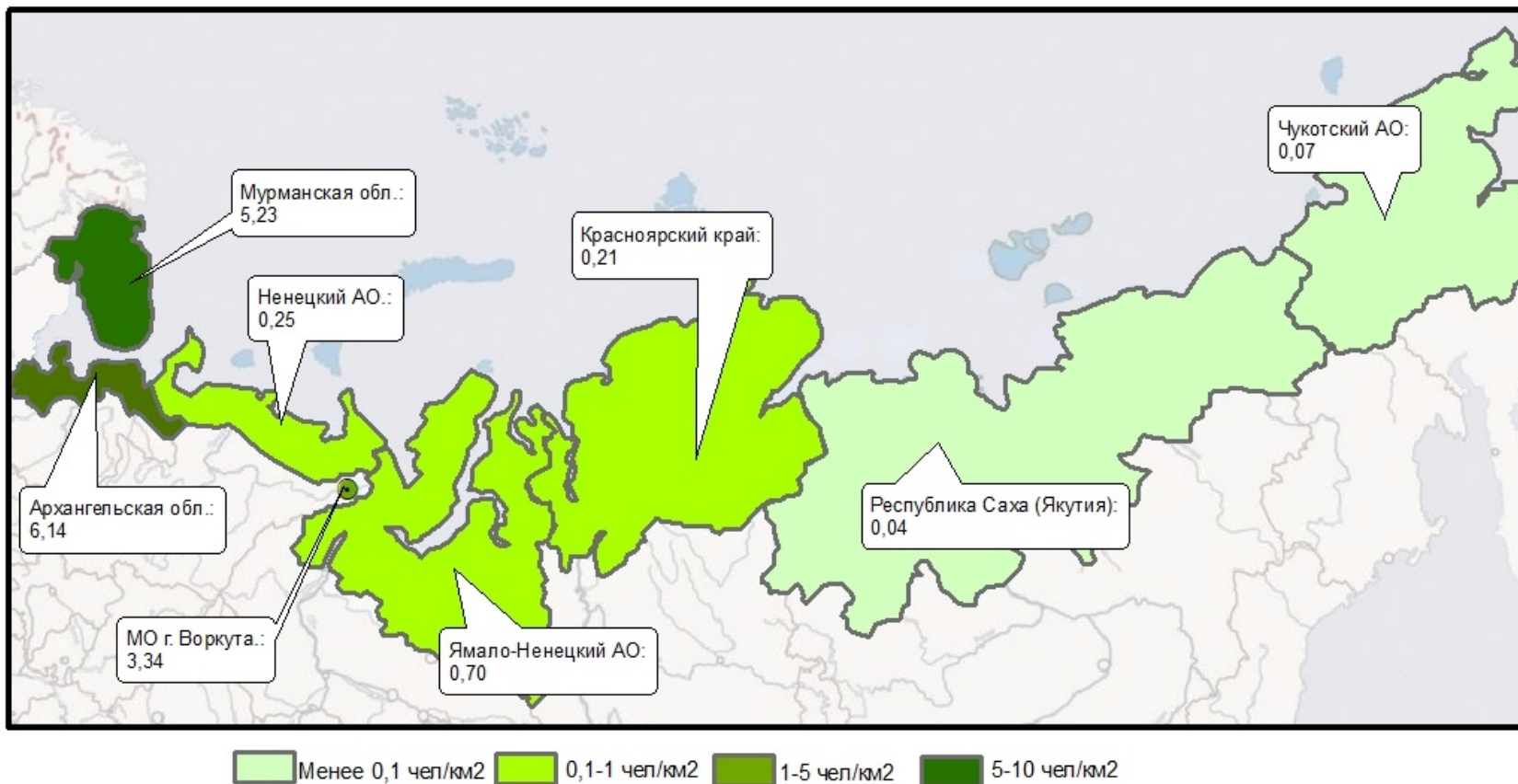


Map of the Circumpolar Arctic region
and Arctic administrative areas

(Compiled by Winfried K. Dallmann, Norwegian Polar Institute)

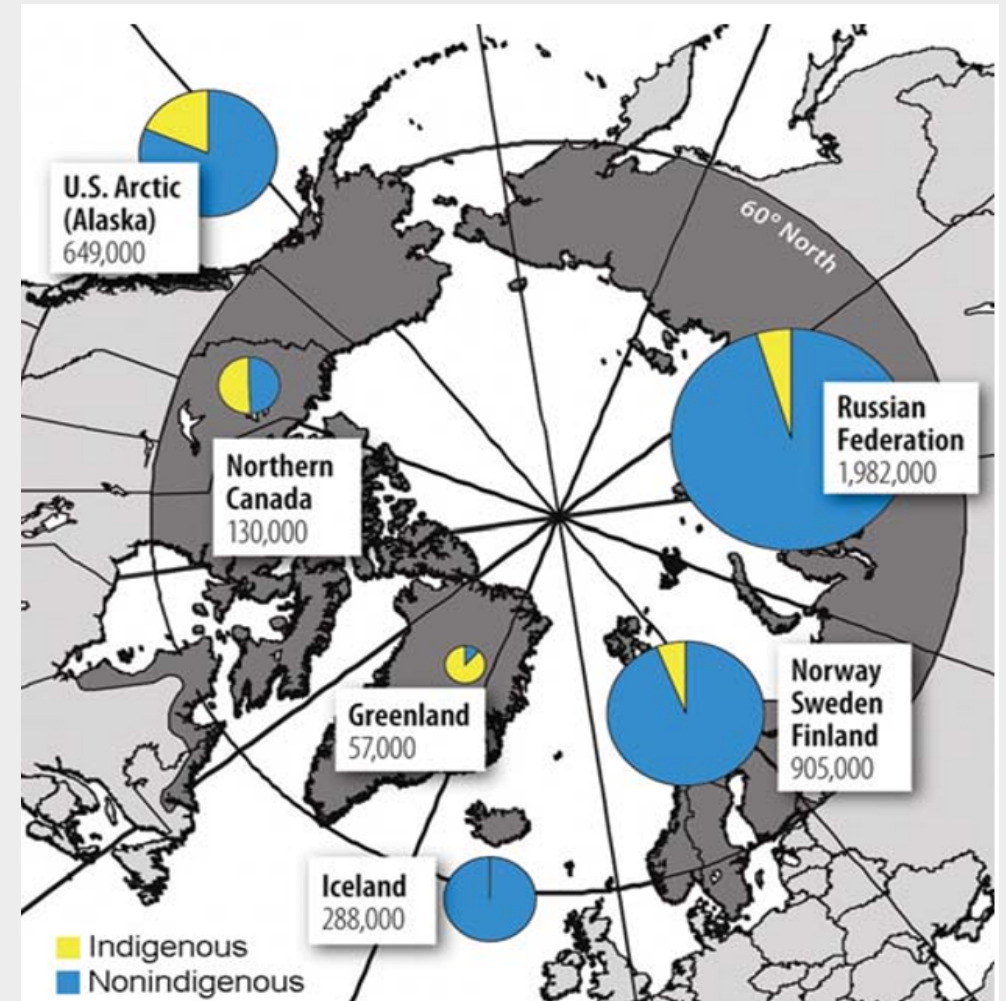
The Russian Arctic

- ▲ Area of the RA is 3630296,82 km² (21% of area of the Russian Federation)
- ▲ Population density is 0.65 people per km² (in the Russian Federation it is 8.57 people per km²)
- ▲ 653 settlements: population of 106 settlements is more than 1000, only 35 of them have more than 10 000 people



Nonindigenous and indigenous populations of the Arctic

- ▲ the Eskimo
- ▲ the Inuit (Greenland, northern Canada, and Alaska)
- ▲ the Yupik (western Alaska)
- ▲ North American Indian, the Athabaskan, Eyak, Tlingit, Gwich'in, Metis (northern Canada and Alaska)
- ▲ Alaska Native (Alaska)
- ▲ the Saami people (Norway, Finland, and Sweden)
- ▲ the Saami, Nenets, Khanty, Sel'kup, Enets, Nganasan, Dolgan, Even, Chukchi, Chuvan, Eskimo/Inuit-Yupik (the Russian Federation)



Population density of the Arctic territories

| Arctic regions | | Whole country | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Regions | People per km ² | Country | People per km ² |
| Alaska | 0.47 | United States | 33,5 |
| Yukon | 0.07 | Canada | 3,7 |
| Northwest territories | 0.04 | | |
| Nunavut | 0-02 | | |
| Greenland | 0.03 | Denmark | 128,1 |
| Faroe Islands | 34.7 | | |
| Iceland | 3.1 | Iceland | 3,1 |
| Nordland | 6.5 | Norway | 15,9 |
| Troms | 6.3 | | |
| Finnmark | 1.6 | | |
| Vasterbotten | 4.7 | Sweden | 21,1 |
| Norrbottn | 2.5 | | |
| Oulu | 8.3 | Finland | 17,6 |
| Lappi | 2.0 | | |
| Murmansk oblast | 5.8 | Russia | 8,3 |
| Arkhangelsk oblast | 2.1 | | |
| Nenets autonomous okrug | 0.2 | | |
| Komi Republic | 2.3 | | |
| Yamal-Nenets autonomus okrug | 0.7 | | |
| Sakha Republic | 0.3 | | |
| Chukotka autonomous okrug | 0.1 | | |

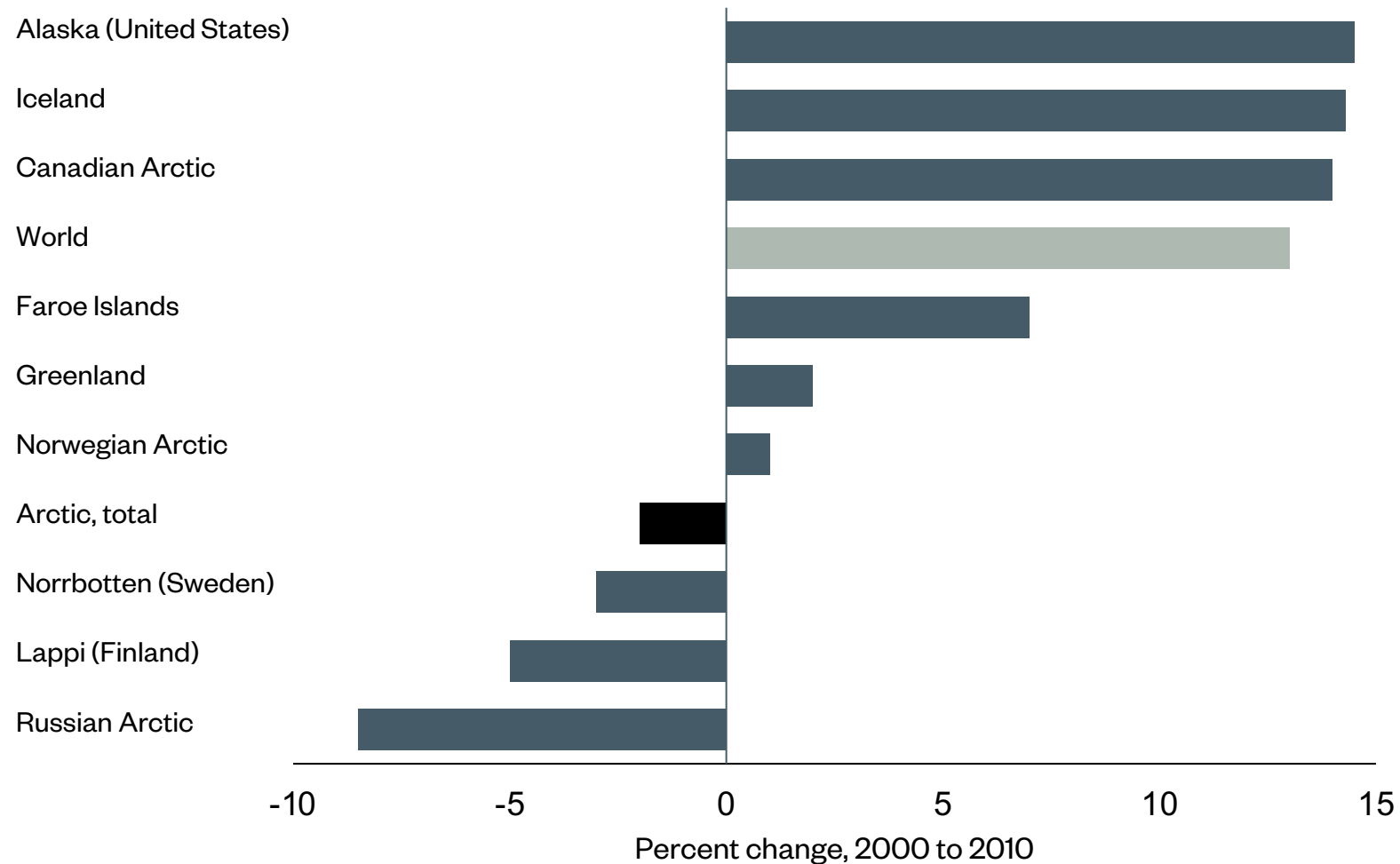
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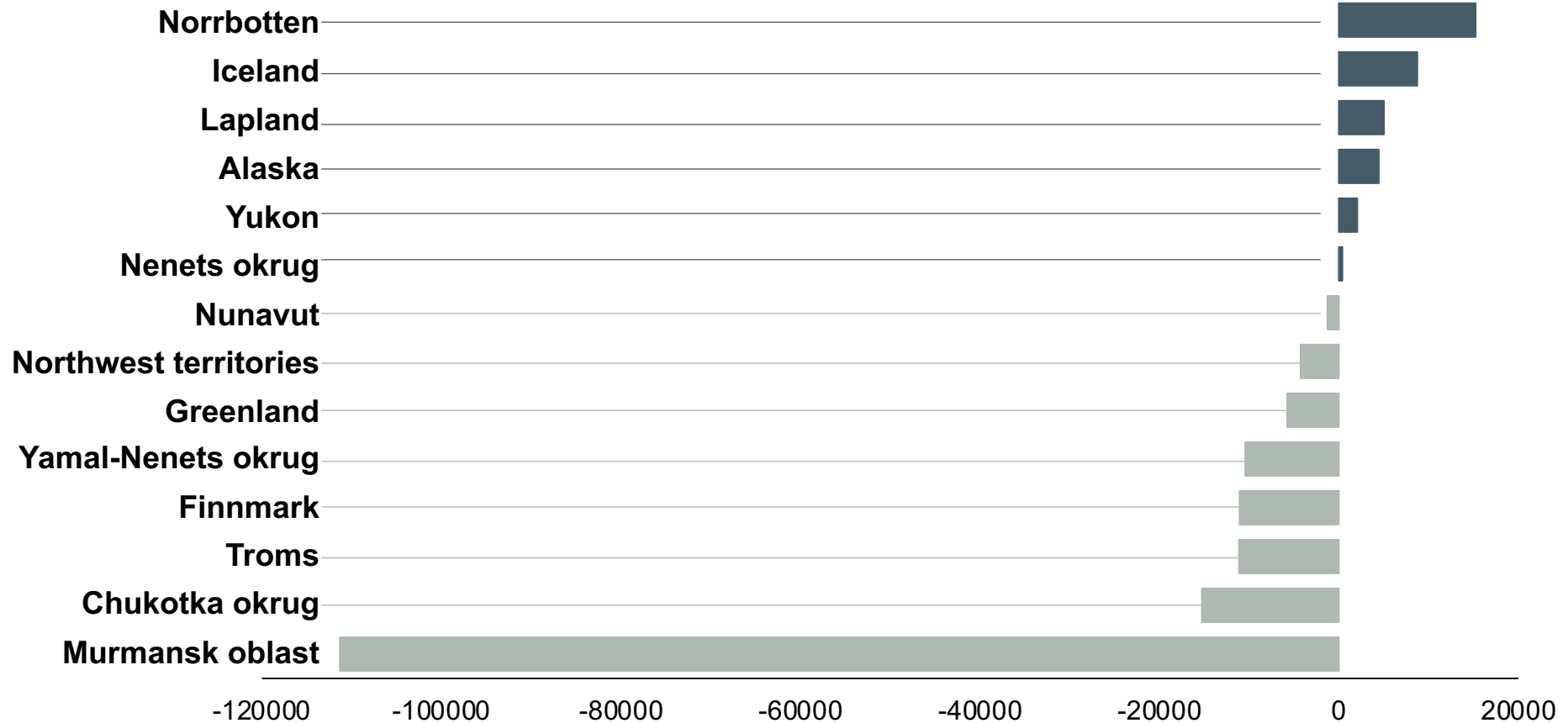
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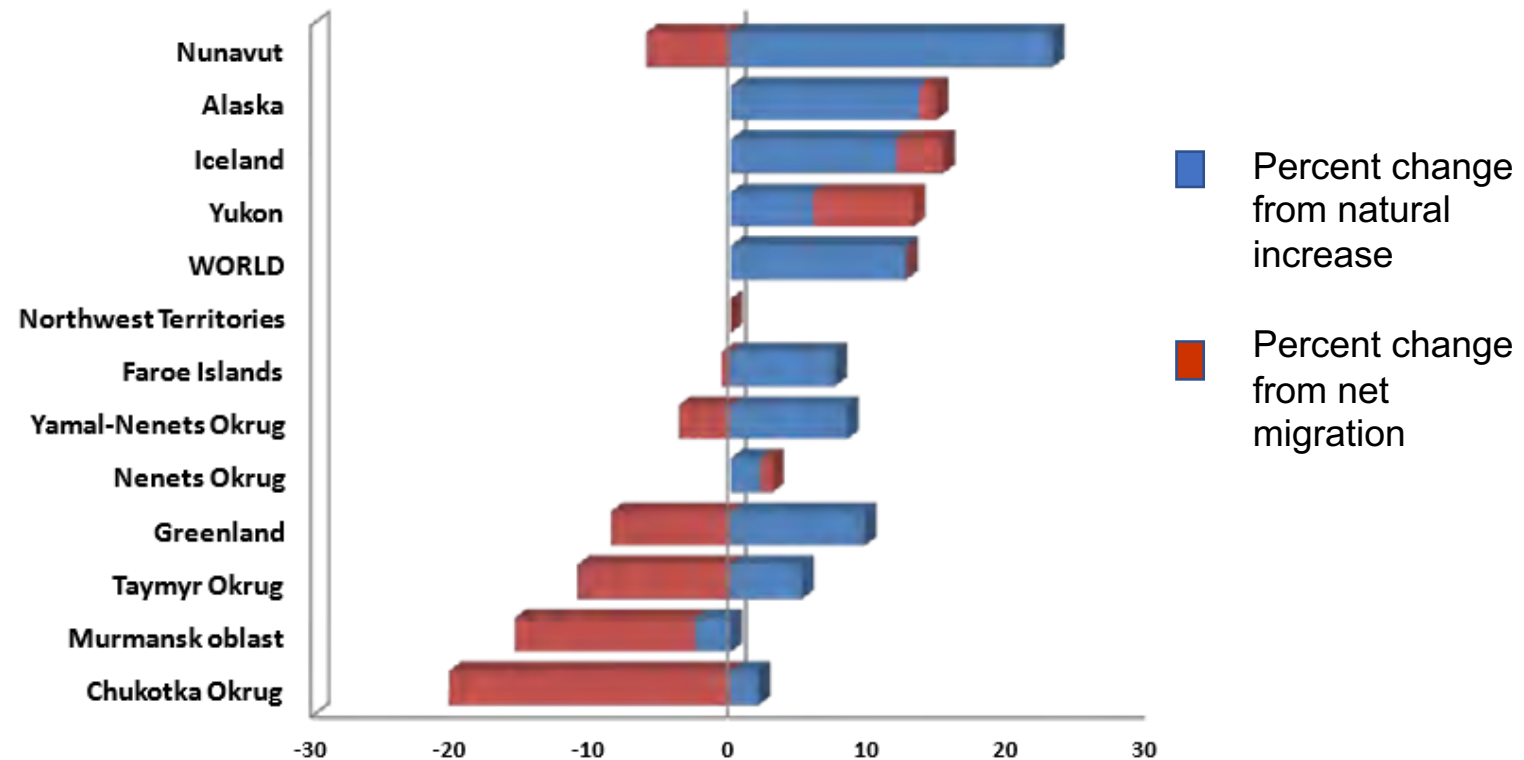
Population change in the Arctic 2000 – 2010 (%)



Net migration in the Arctic regions and countries: 2000 – 2014 (number of persons)



Population change from natural increase and net migration in selected Arctic regions, 2000 – 2014 (%)



Key indicators of health (Last, 2001)



Birth Rate is a summary rate based on the number of live births in a population over a given period, usually one year. The denominator is the average of midyear population in the area in that year.



Life Expectancy at birth is the average number of years a newborn baby can be expected to live if current mortality trends continue.

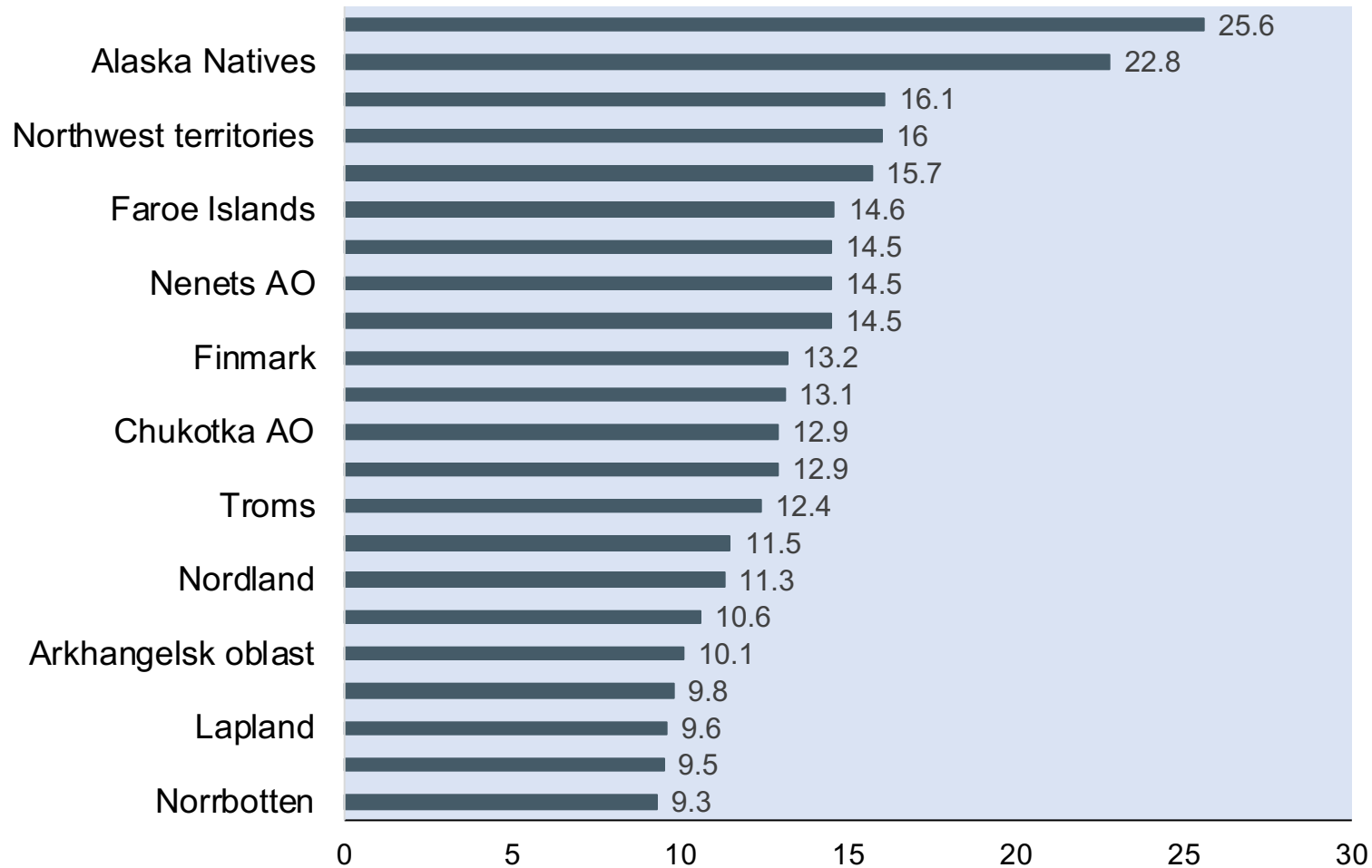


Death Rate is an estimate of the portion of the population that dies during a specified period. The numerator is the number of persons dying during the period; the denominator is the number in the population, usually estimated as the mid-year population.



Infant Mortality is a measure of the yearly rate of death in children less than one year old. The denominator is the number of live births in the same year.

Crude birth rates, 2000 – 2004 (per 1000 population)



Circumpolar life expectancy at birth 2000 – 2004 (years)

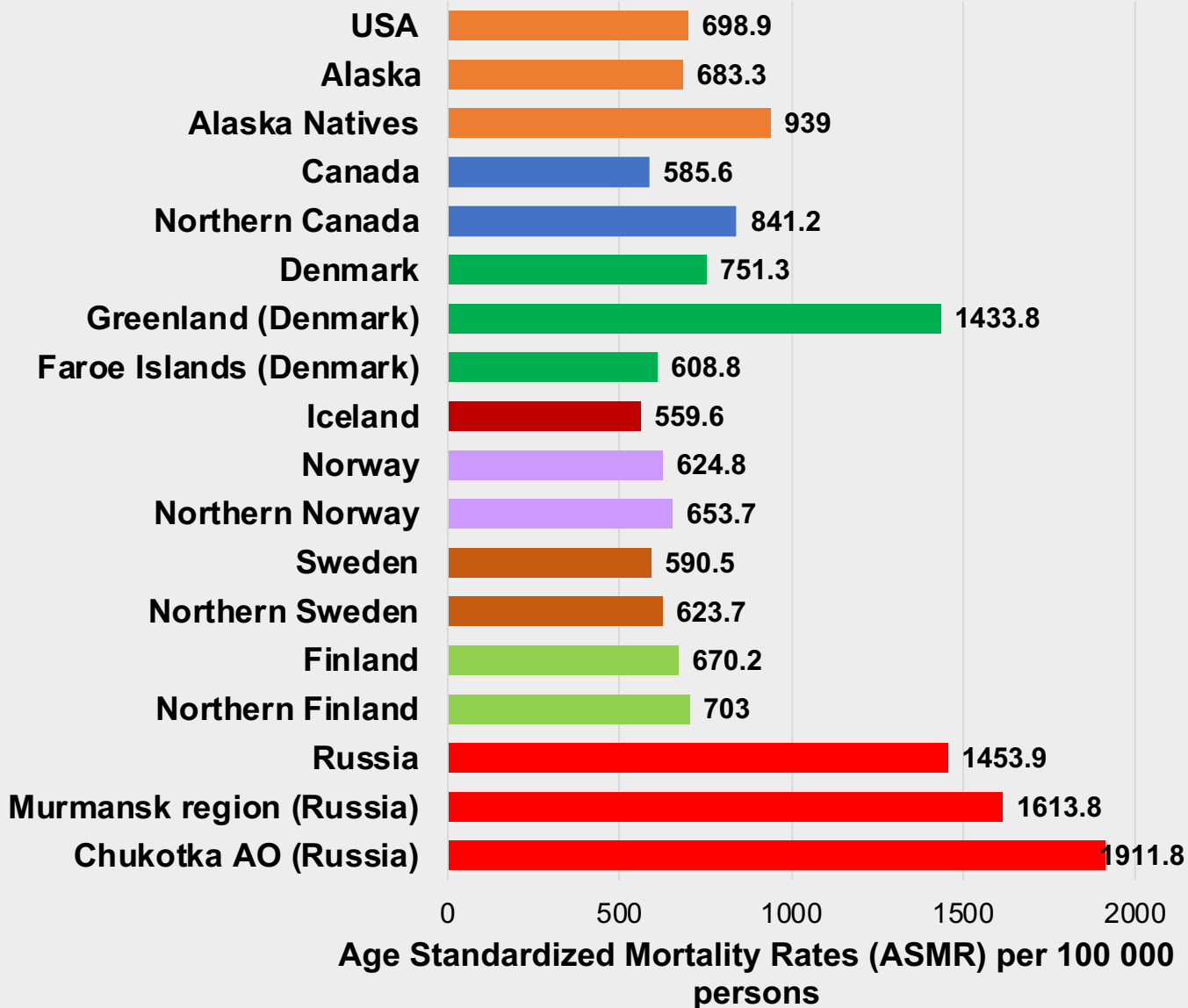
| Country | Males | Females |
|-----------------------|-------|---------|
| Alaska (USA) | 74.5 | 80.1 |
| Yukon (Canada) | 74.9 | 80.1 |
| Nunavut (Canada) | 66.6 | 70.9 |
| Greenland | 64.6 | 70.4 |
| Iceland | 79.0 | 82.6 |
| Faroe Islands | 77.0 | 81.3 |
| Troms (Norway) | 76.5 | 81.5 |
| Nordland (Norway) | 76.7 | 82.0 |
| Finmark (Norway) | 74.6 | 80.6 |
| Norbotten (Sweden) | 76.6 | 81.6 |
| Vasterbotten (Sweden) | 77.6 | 82.1 |
| Oulu (Finland) | 74.3 | 81.6 |
| Lapland (Finland) | 73.7 | 81.1 |

Life expectancy at birth in the Russian Arctic, 2000 – 2016 (years)

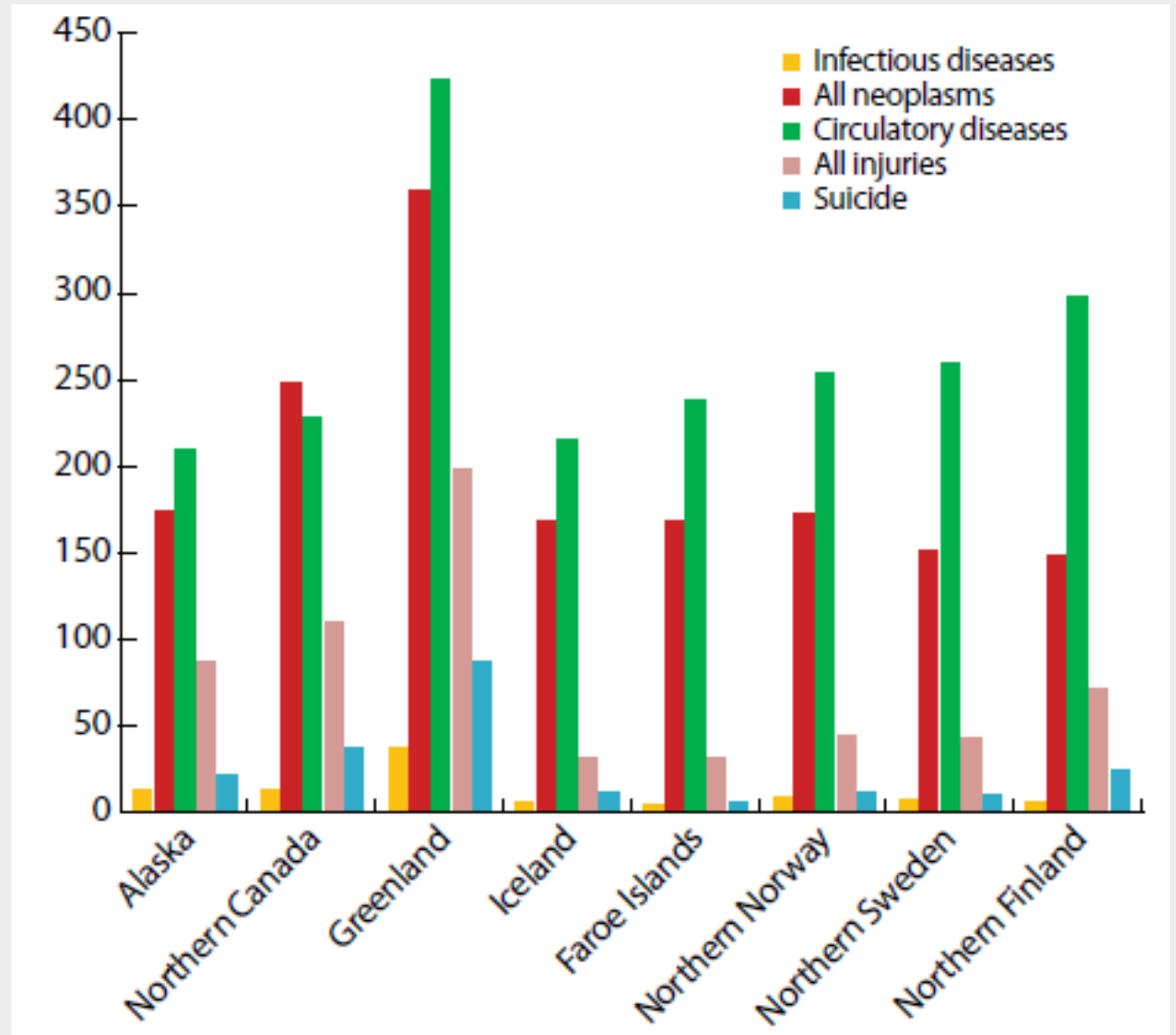
| Areas | 2000 year | | 2016 year | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Russian Federation | 59.0 | 72.3 | 66.5 | 77.0 |
| Nenets AO | 54.0 | 68.3 | 63.9 | 78.4 |
| Chukotka AO | 54.9 | 67.1 | 59.7 | 69.6 |
| Kareliya Republic | 56.4 | 70.2 | 63.7 | 75.7 |
| Krasnoyarsk Krai | 56.1 | 69.8 | 64.3 | 75.7 |
| Arkhangelsk Oblast | 56.3 | 70.6 | 64.9 | 76.7 |
| Komi Republic | 57.8 | 70.1 | 63.6 | 75.3 |
| Sakha Republic | 57.9 | 70.3 | 65.8 | 75.9 |
| Murmansk Oblast | 58.5 | 71.0 | 65.7 | 75.6 |
| Yamalo-Nenets AO | 61.6 | 72.3 | 67.2 | 77.0 |

In rural area of the Chukotka AO life expectancy at birth is 53 years (men is 47.5 years, women is 58,5 years)

Circumpolar age-standardized mortality rates, all causes (per 100 ` 000)



Common causes of death in some Arctic populations 2000 – 2004 (per 100 000)



Age Standardized Mortality Rates (ASMR) per 100 000 persons

Causes of death in Russia in 2016 (per 100 ` 000)

| Causes of death | Russia | Chukotka region | Arkhangelsk region | Murmansk region |
|---------------------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Heart diseases | 616.4 | 406.1 | 785.2 | 613.5 |
| Cancer | 204.3 | 156.0 | 239.4 | 202.5 |
| External causes | 114.2 | 216.0 | 146.4 | 122.3 |
| Respiratory diseases | 48.0 | 40.0 | 49.0 | 22.9 |
| Infectious diseases | 24.1 | 32.0 | 11.0 | 14.5 |
| Suicide | 15.8 | 62.0 | 30.6 | 5.0 |
| Unintentional alcohol poisoning | 9.6 | 8.0 | 23.5 | 2.8 |
| Homicide | 7.2 | 22.0 | 12.0 | 4.1 |
| All causes | 1 289.3 | 996.2 | 1 370.9 | 1 150.0 |

Age-standardized mortality rates for select causes: Alaska Native and Alaska

| Causes of death | Alaska Native | Alaska |
|--|---------------|--------|
| Cancer | 247.4 | 186.0 |
| Diabetes-related | 20.0 | 25.1 |
| Heart diseases | 199.8 | 175.2 |
| Stroke | 76.7 | 56.1 |
| Influenza and pneumonia | 38.2 | 17.3 |
| Chronic lower respiratory tract diseases | 54.0 | 43.1 |
| Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis | 22.7 | 9.3 |
| Unintentional injuries | 84.6 | 55.1 |
| Suicide | 42.8 | 22.1 |
| Homicide | 12.3 | 6.6 |
| All causes | 1079.6 | 790.7 |

Infant mortality rate, 2000 – 2014 (per 1000 live births)

| Arctic region | Regional rate | National rate |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Troms (Norway) | 3.0 | 3.8 |
| Lapland (Finland) | 3.2 | 2.7 |
| Norrbottn (Sweden) | 3.5 | 2.7 |
| Finnmark (Norway) | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| Alaska (United States) | 4.7 | 5.6 |
| Yukon (Canada) | 5.7 | 5.1 |
| Northwest Territories (Canada) | 6.7 | 5.1 |
| Murmansk region (Russia) | 9.3 | 10.2 |
| Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug (Russia) | 12.1 | 10.2 |
| Greenland (Denmark) | 13.0 | 4.1 |
| Nenets autonomous okrug (Russia) | 13.0 | 10.2 |
| Nunavut (Canada) | 16.1 | 5.1 |
| Chukotka autonomous okrug (Russia) | 22.0 | 10.2 |

Conclusion

The specific characteristics of the Arctic regions compared to a national level (whole country) are:

- ▲ Low population density
- ▲ Decrease of population due to net migration and negative natural increase
- ▲ Low life expectancy
- ▲ High mortality
- ▲ Infant mortality rate is mostly similar to a national level

Thank you for your attention!



