Health Status in Utah by Race and Ethnicity

Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis
Office of Public Health Data

For more information contact:

Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis
Utah Department of Health
Box 142101
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-2101
Phone: (801) 538-6108
FAX: (801) 536-0947
Email: hlhda.phdata@state.ut.us

This report is also available on the Internet at URL:

http://hlunix.hl.state.ut.us/action2000/reports.html

Health Status in Utah by Race and Ethnicity

Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis
Office of Public Health Data

March 1999

Suggested citation

Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis. (1999). *Health Status by Race and Ethnicity*. Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Department of Health.

Acknowledgements

The report was developed and prepared by:

Darryl Snyder, Office of Public Health Data
Brian Paoli, Office of Public Health Data
Kim Neerings, Office of Public Health Data

The following individuals reviewed earlier drafts of this report:

Robert T. Rolfs, MD, MPH, Office of Public Health Data

Data on lifestyles and behaviors were analyzed by Michael Friedrichs, Utah Cancer Control Program.

Data sources for this report included:

Utah Birth and Death Certificate Database, Bureau of Vital Records
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Bureau of Health Education
Utah Notifiable Disease Reporting System, Bureau of Epidemiology
HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Reporting Systems, Bureau of HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis Control and Refugee Health

Suggested citation

Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis. (1999). *Health Status by Race and Ethnicity*. Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Department of Health.

Table of Contents

Page

List of Figures and Tables

Introduction

An understanding of the health status of a population is necessary to plan, implement, describe, and evaluate public health programs that control and prevent adverse health events. A 1988 Institute of Medicine committee,[1] in a report entitled, *The Future of Public Health* recommended that...

> "...every public health agency regularly and systematically collect, assemble, analyze, and make available information on the health of the community, including statistics on health status, community health needs, and epidemiologic and other studies of health problems."

Utah's population is becoming increasingly diverse and many voices have expressed the need for health data on racial and ethnic populations in Utah. In addition, the United States has made elimination of health disparities one of its two overriding goals for the year 2010.[2] If we are to eliminate disparities, we must first identify and understand them. This report is an attempt to provide health status data on Utah's racial and ethnic populations.

Health status has many dimensions and is measured in a variety of ways. This report used data from a variety of sources to provide as comprehensive a view of health status as possible. The core of the report was provided by the Healthy People 2000 health status indicators.[3-7] Those 18 health status indicators were developed as part of Healthy People 2000.[4] This report includes data on 16 of the 18 health status indicators.[*] The report also examined leading causes of death by age group and sex, selected lifestyles and behaviors measured by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, and life expectancy from birth.

The Healthy People 2000 Health Status indicators and other measures have been prepared for five racial and ethnic populations in Utah and for the overall Utah population. Recent national data by race and ethnicity are presented when available. The five population group designations examined in this report were American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, Black, Hispanic, and White. These were based on standard U.S. Census Bureau categories and on the ways that the data could be examined in the data sets used. In some cases, these designations group together population groups that may differ in health status as well as culturally and socioeconomically.

For a number of the indicators, it is difficult to obtain a precise measure of the indicator for individual racial and ethnic populations because their populations in Utah are small. To improve precision, data from several years have been combined. In addition, to indicate the precision of the results, we have included bars on the graphs indicating confidence intervals, which can be interpreted as the range in which we are 95 percent confident that the true rate lies. A narrow confidence interval (a small range) indicates that the result is based on a larger amount of data than one with a wide confidence interval (a large range). For example, the graph for infant mortality on page 3 shows a narrow confidence interval for Whites, which is a relatively large population in Utah, and a wide interval for Blacks, which is a much smaller population. The rate for Whites can be considered to have been more precisely measured than the rate for Blacks.

The narratives for the individual health status measures briefly describe the relationships among the rates for the racial and ethnic populations in Utah and also between Utah and national rates. The narratives were intended to identify the most important findings and not to be a comprehensive analysis of the data.

These results should be useful for all Utahns interested and involved in determining health policy for Utah. We hope they are useful and can be used by members of Utah's racial and ethnic populations. These results are only a first step, however. Improvements are needed in the data systems used for this report. In addition, special studies will be needed to fully describe the health of Utah's increasingly diverse population.

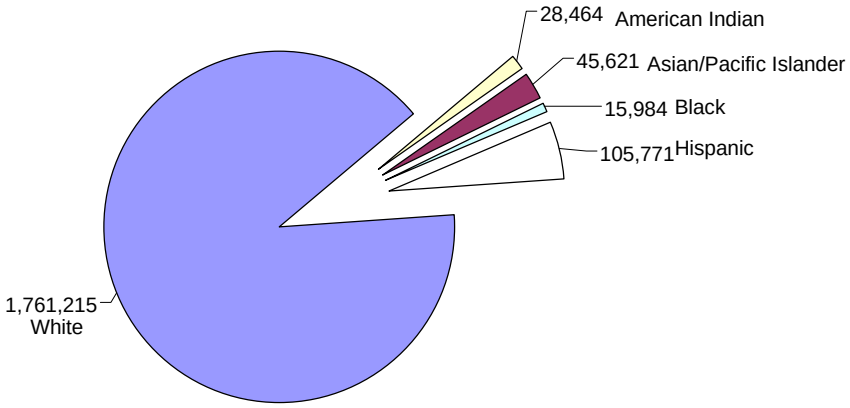
* The indicator, proportion of persons living in counties exceeding U.S. Environmental Protection Agency standards for air quality during the previous year, uses air quality data that are collected at the county level. There was no way to analyze this indicator based on race and ethnicity; therefore, we have omitted the air quality indicator from this report. For the indicator, reported measles incidence, race/ethnicity was missing for about 40% of cases during 1993-1997 making meaningful analyses by race/ethnic population impossible.

Population Characteristics

Population Characteristics

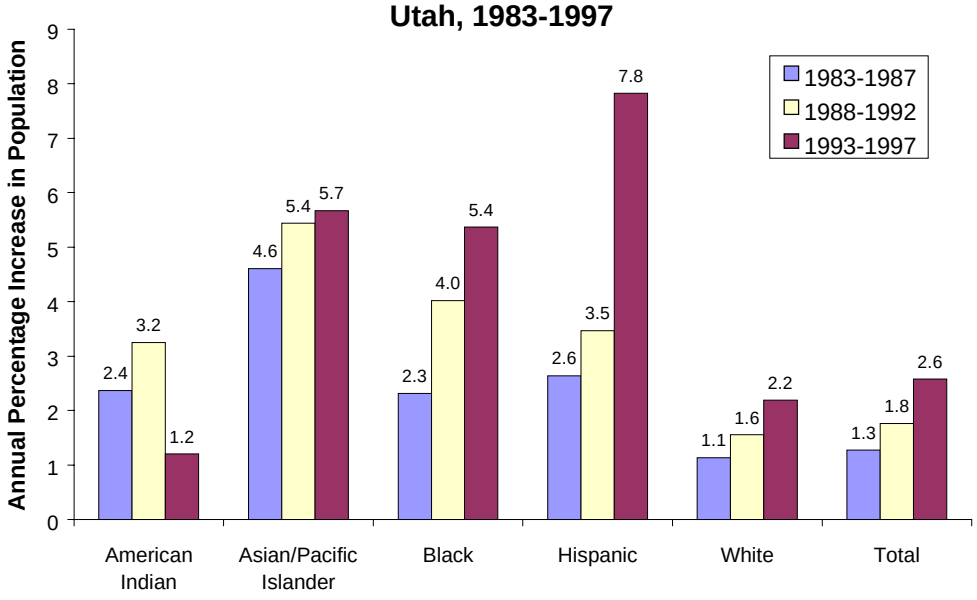
Racial and ethnic minorities represent a small but rapidly growing segment of Utah's population. The White population is the largest racial/ethnic group in Utah (90% of Utahns); next largest is the Hispanic population which comprises 5.4% of the total population. Asians/Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Black populations represent 2.3%, 1.5%, and 0.8% of Utah's population, respectively.

Average Population Counts
Utah, 1993-1997



Although racial and ethnic minorities are currently a relatively small portion of Utah's population, those groups are growing at a faster rate than the overall state population. Over the 15 year period from 1983 through 1997, each of the minority populations examined in this report grew more rapidly than the state population. From 1993 through 1997, growth rates in each of the Asian/Pacific Islander, Black, and Hispanic populations were more than double the growth rate of the state population.

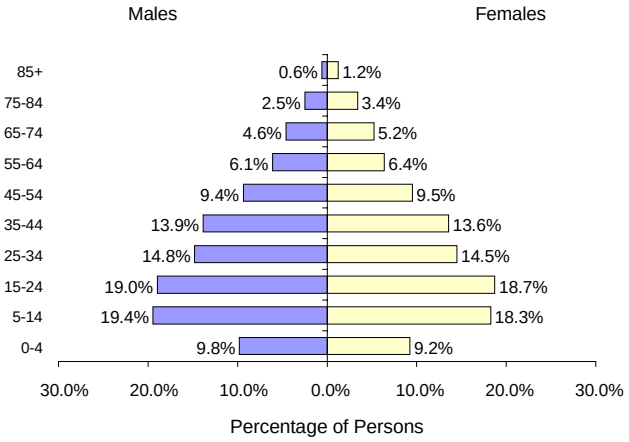
Average Annual Rates of Population Growth
Utah, 1983-1997



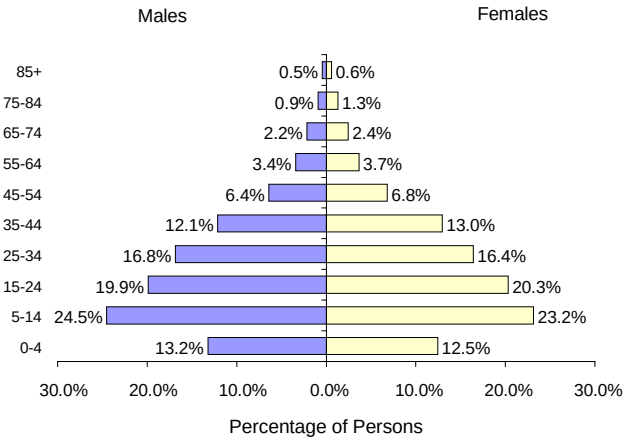
Population Characteristics

Percentage Distribution of Race/Ethnic Populations According to Age and Sex. Utah, 1993-1997.

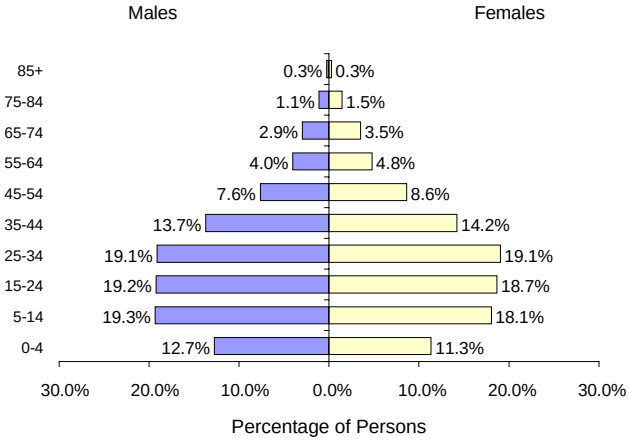
All Races



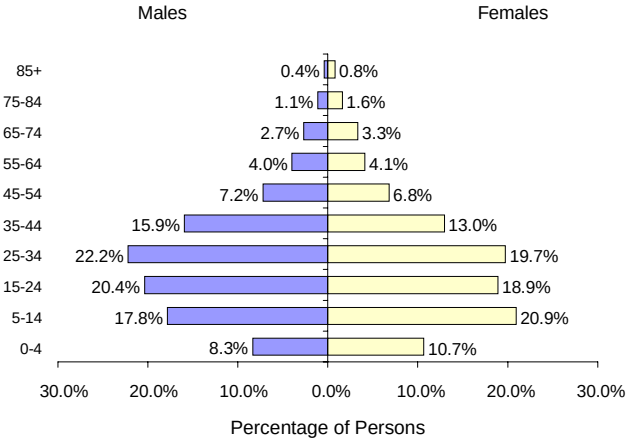
American Indian



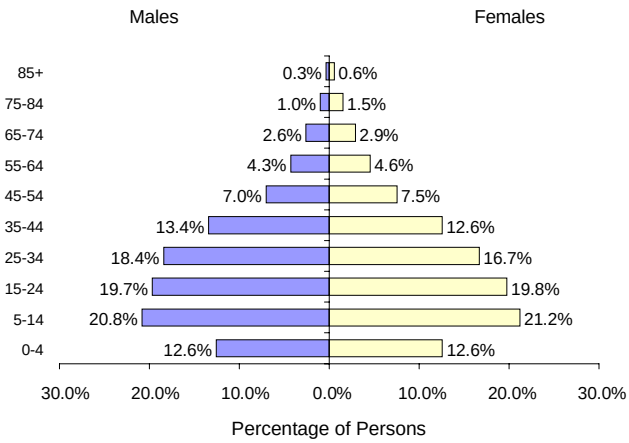
Asian/Pacific Islander



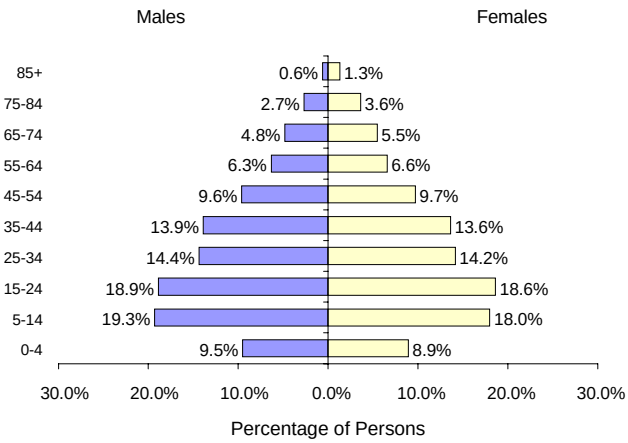
Black



Hispanic



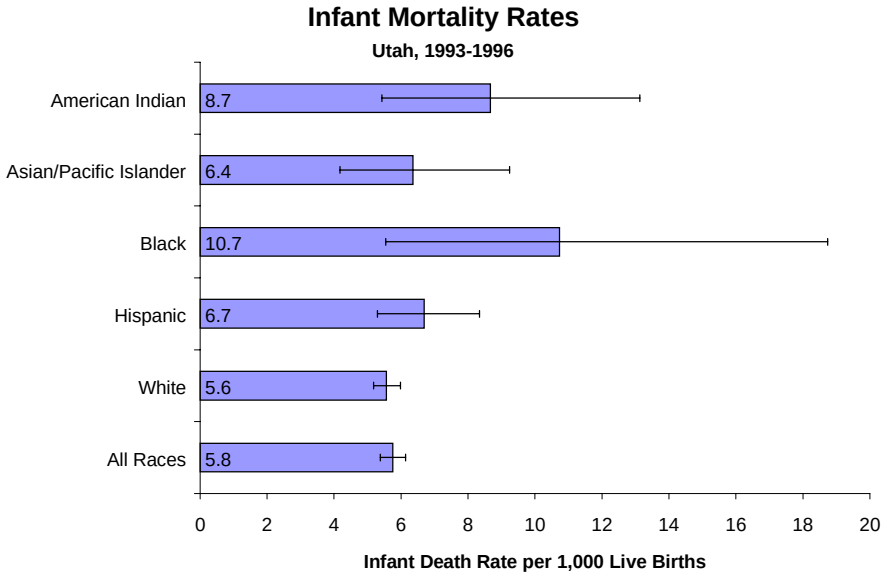
White



Health Status Indicators

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality, or death of an infant in the first year of life, is an important measure of the overall health of a community. In Utah, as well as nationally, Black infants have the highest infant mortality rates. However, Utah's infant mortality rate for Black infants is lower than the national rate. Infant mortality rates in Utah appear to be lower than national rates for all groups except Asian/ Pacific Islanders.



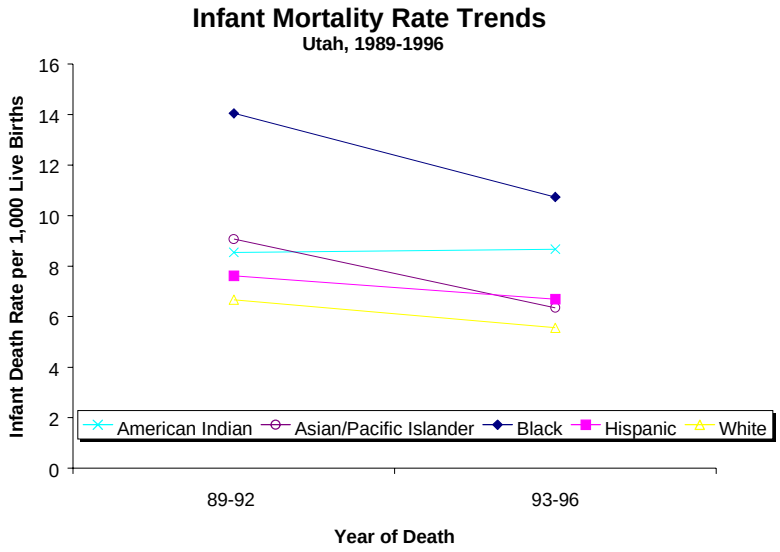
These rates were calculated using a linked database (birth certificate and infant death certificate) and these rates may not match rates calculated using unlinked databases.

HP2000 Objective 14.1 Goal: ≤7/1,000 live births (see appendix)

U.S. 1995

American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
9.0	5.3	14.6	not available	6.3	7.6

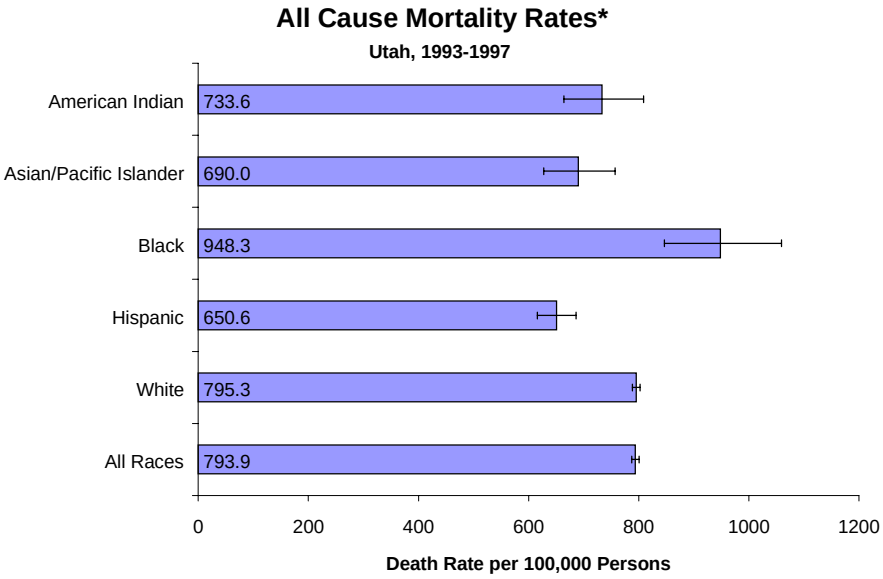
Comparing 1989-92 to 1993-96, infant mortality rates decreased in all racial ethnic groups except among American Indian people, where rates did not change. Due to small numbers of events, not all those decreases can be shown to be statistically significant, however.



All Cause Mortality

The all cause death rate examines deaths from all causes and at all ages. A higher rate indicates that deaths in that population are occurring at younger ages than in another population with a lower overall death rate. In both Utah and the U.S., the overall death rates for Black people are significantly higher than the rates for people of all races, although in each instance Utah's death rate is lower than the U.S. rate. The overall death rates for Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic people are lower than the Utah rate for people of all races. The rate for American Indian people is not significantly different from the Utah rate.

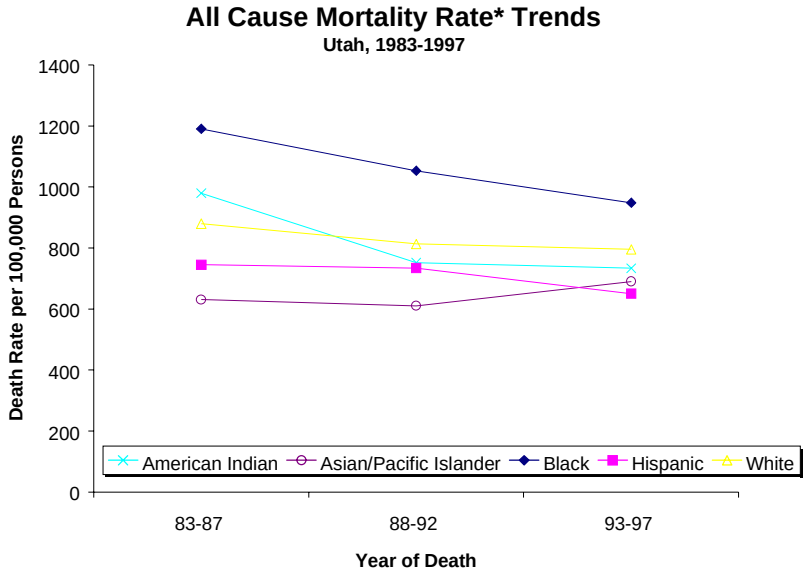
All cause death rates appear to have decreased over this time period for all racial/ethnic groups except Asian/Pacific Islander people.



U.S. 1995

American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	White**	Total
not available	not available	1224.7	889.8	918.3

** includes both White Hispanic and White Non-Hispanic

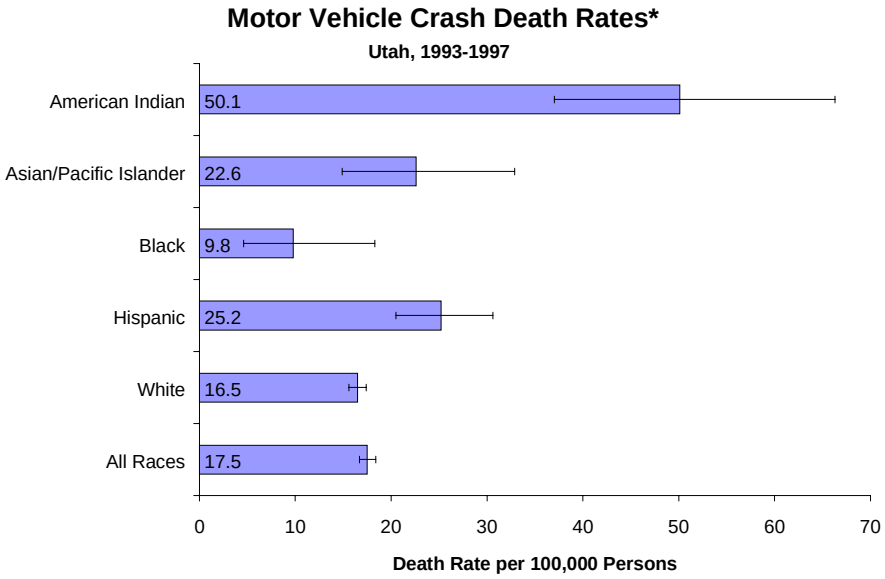


* All mortality rates were age-adjusted to projected U.S. 2000 population.

Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths

American Indian people are the race/ethnic group at highest risk of death from motor vehicle crashes in Utah, with a death rate almost 3 times as high as the overall state rate. The death rate for Hispanic people was also significantly higher than the overall state rate. Utah's overall death rate from motor vehicle crash deaths was slightly higher than the U.S. rate.

It is difficult to interpret time trends for motor vehicle crash deaths in specific race/ethnic populations.

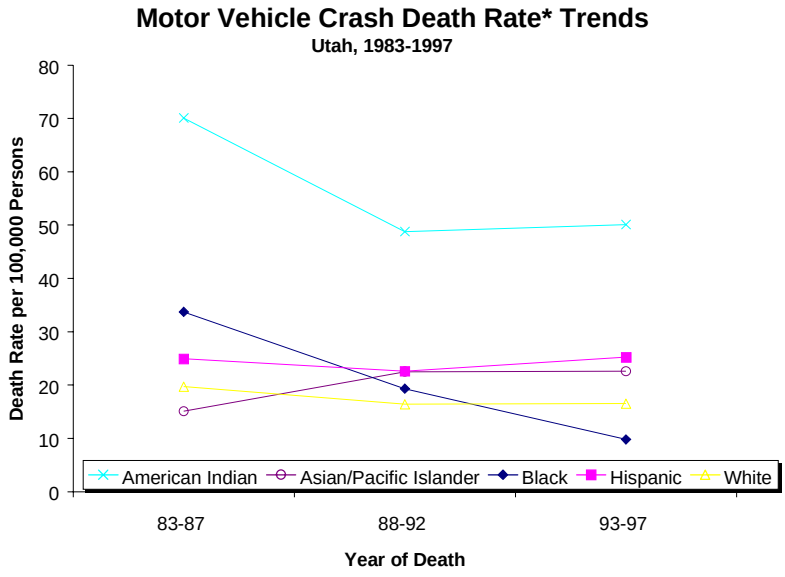


HP2000 OBJECTIVE 9.3 GOAL: 17.2 PER 100,000 PERSONS (SEE APPENDIX)

U.S. 1995

American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	White**	Total
not available	not available	16.9	16.5	16.5

** includes both White Hispanic and White Non-Hispanic

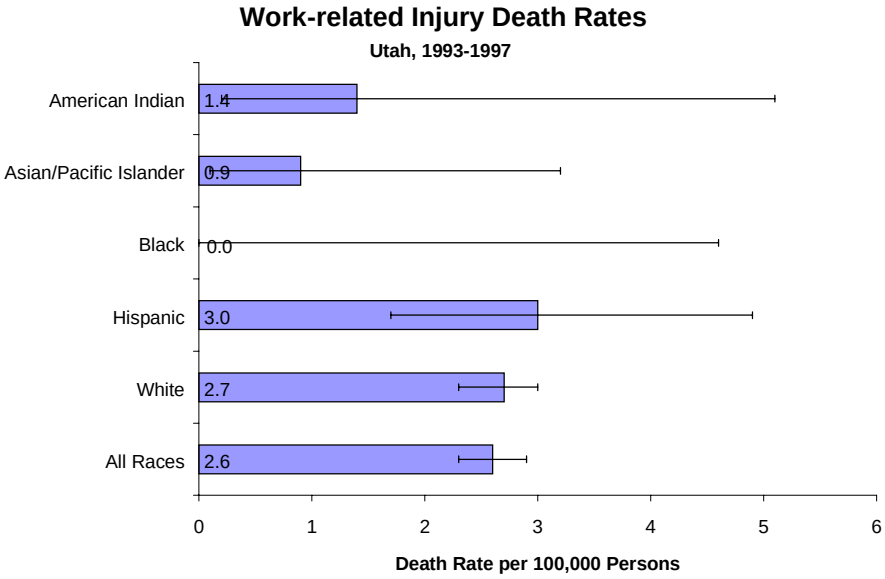


* All mortality rates were age-adjusted to projected U.S. 2000 population.

Work-related Injury Deaths

Utah's overall work-related death rate is slightly lower than the national rate. Among the racial and ethnic populations in Utah, the work-related injury death rates were not significantly different from the overall state rate, but confidence limits were wide for this measure.

Work-related death rates appear to have decreased for Utah overall and White people. Small numbers of events preclude interpreting trends for other racial/ethnic groups.

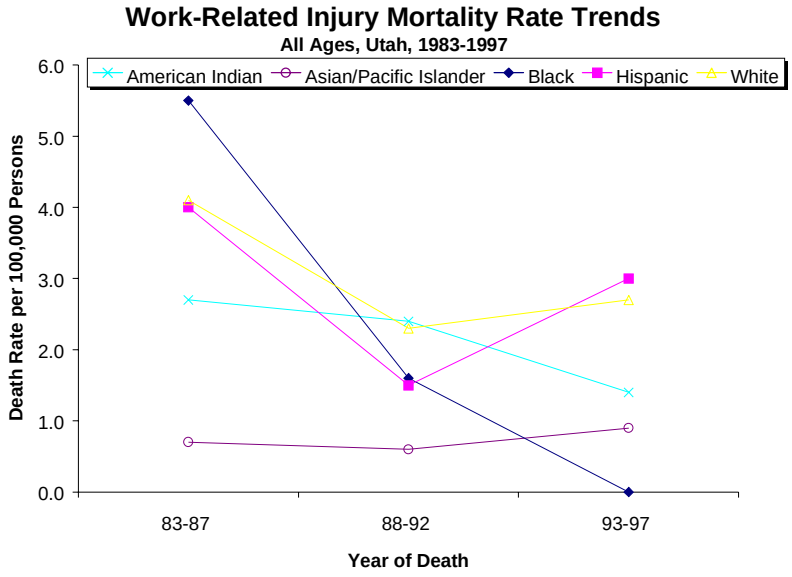


HP2000 Objective 10.01 Goal: 4 per 100,000 full-time workers (see appendix)

U.S. 1995

American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	White**	Total
1.7	2.2	2.8	2.9	3.0

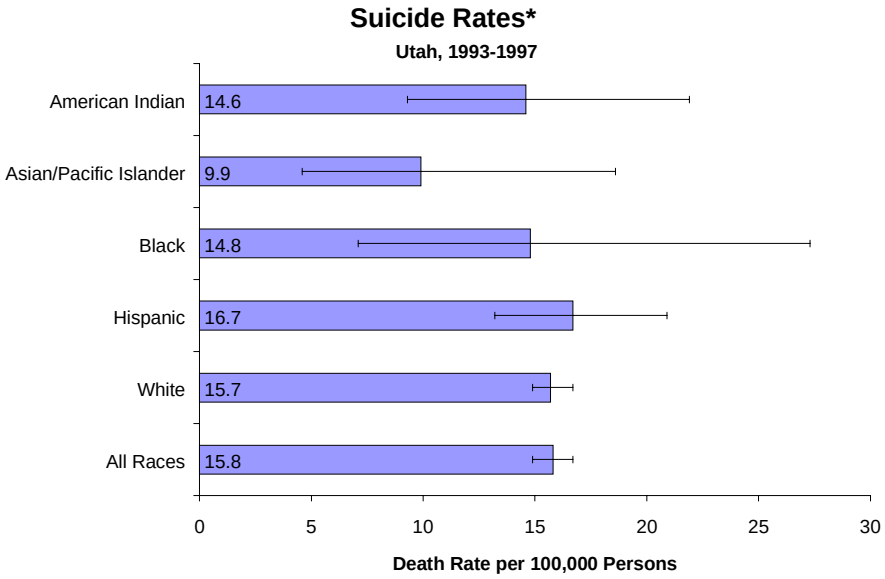
** includes both White Hispanic and White Non-Hispanic



Suicide

Utah's rate of death from suicide was 30% higher than the U.S. rate. White people and Hispanic people have the highest suicide rates in Utah, although none of the differences were statistically significant. The confidence interval on the suicide rate for Blacks was wide, making comparisons to the nation difficult to interpret.

Suicide death rates do not appear to have changed significantly for any racial/ethnic populations.

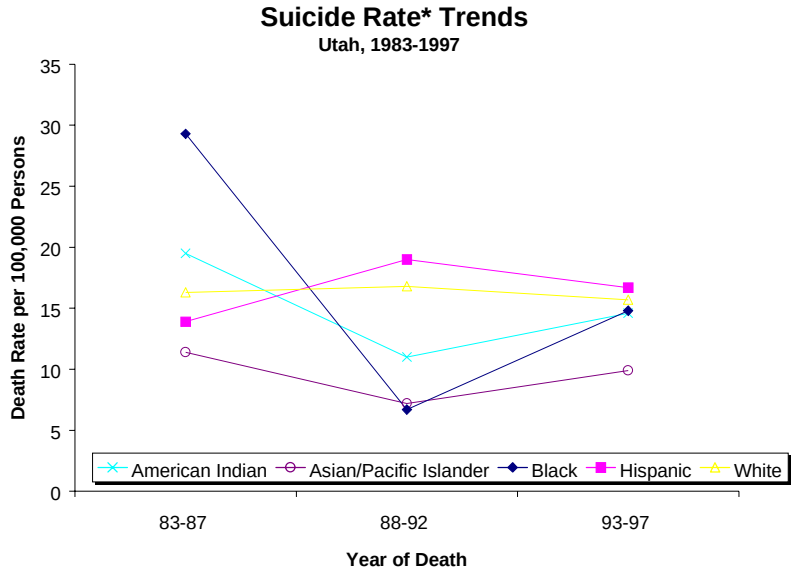


HP2000 OBJECTIVE 6.1 GOAL: 11.5 PER 100,000 PERSONS (SEE APPENDIX)

U.S. 1995

American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	White**	Total
not available	not available	6.9	12.8	12.0

** includes both White Hispanic and White Non-Hispanic

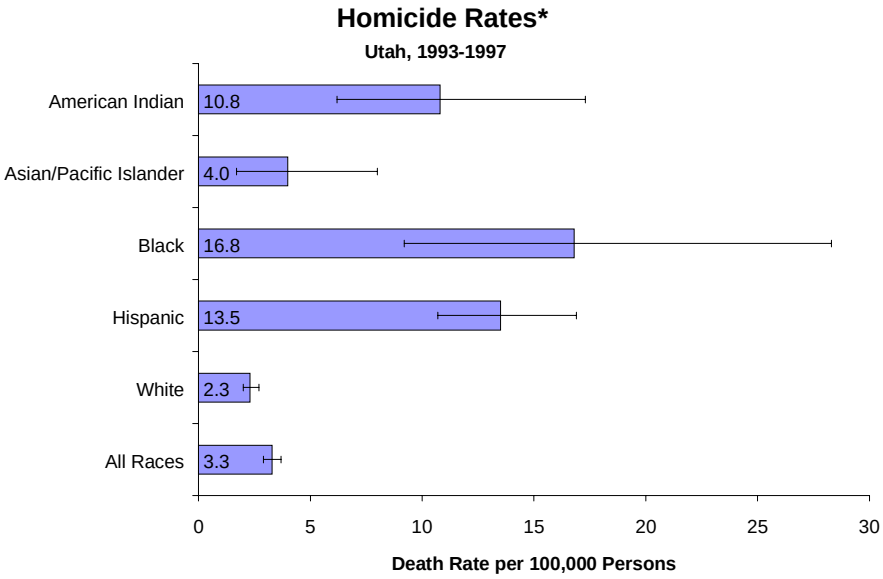


* All mortality rates were age-adjusted to projected U.S. 2000 population.

Homicide and Legal Intervention

Overall, Utah's rate of death from homicide was less than one-half that of the U.S. Homicide rates in Utah were substantially higher for Black, American Indian, and Hispanic people. The highest homicide death rate was for Black people, although the homicide rate for Black people in Utah was about half as high as in the U.S. Black population.

The homicide death rate appeared to increase for Hispanic people and to decrease for American Indian people, but neither change was statistically significant.

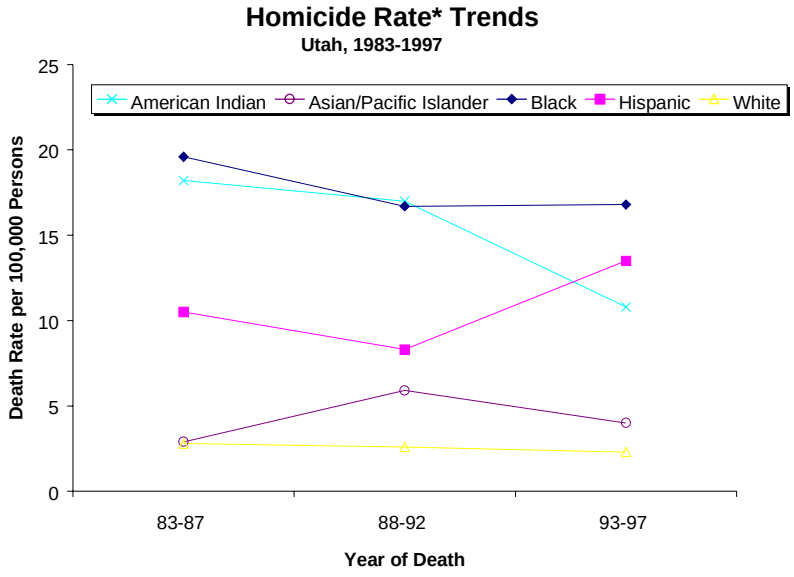


HP2000 OBJECTIVE 7.0 GOAL: 7.1 PER 100,000 PERSONS (SEE APPENDIX)

U.S. 1995

American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	White**	Total
not available	not available	30.5	5.2	8.5

** includes both White Hispanic and White Non-Hispanic

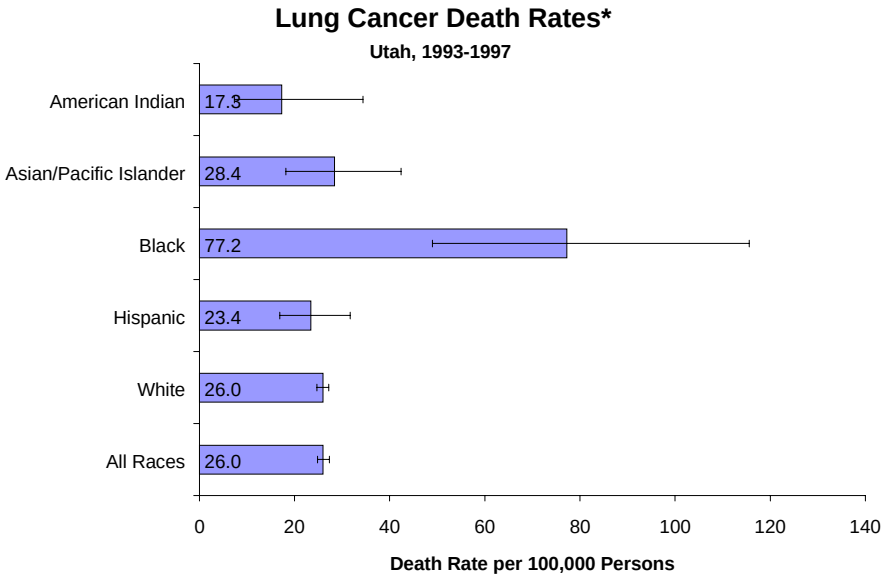


* All mortality rates were age-adjusted to projected U.S. 2000 population.

Lung Cancer Deaths

Overall, Utah's lung cancer death rate was less than half the U.S. rate. Utah's overall smoking rate is also much lower than the U.S. rate. However, the lung cancer death rate among Utah's Black population was much higher than the overall Utah rate and similar to the U.S. Black rate. American Indian people had low lung cancer death rates, despite having high smoking rates.

Even though this disease is almost completely preventable by tobacco cessation, death rates did not decrease in any racial/ethnic group and may have increased for some.

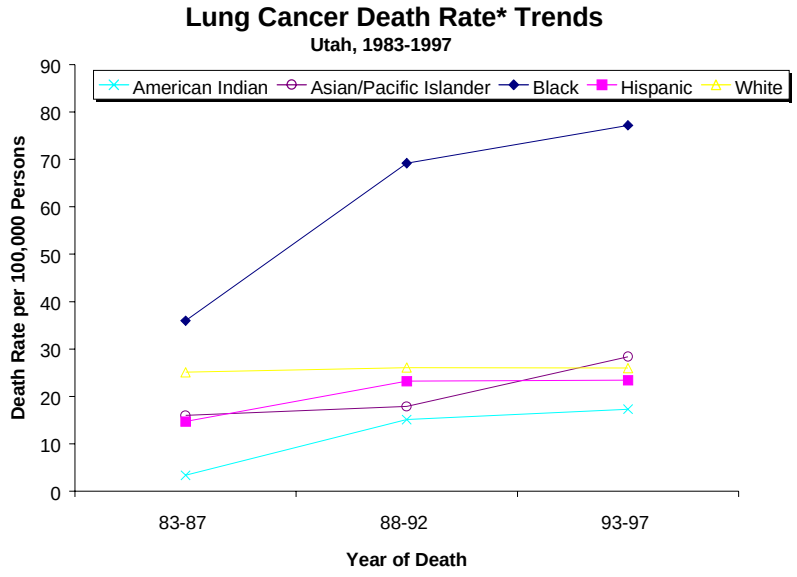


HP2000 OBJECTIVE 3.2 GOAL: 62.5 DEATHS PER 100,000 PERSONS (SEE APPENDIX)

U.S. 1995

American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	White**	Total
not available	not available	69.3	58.6	58.9

** includes both White Hispanic and White Non-Hispanic

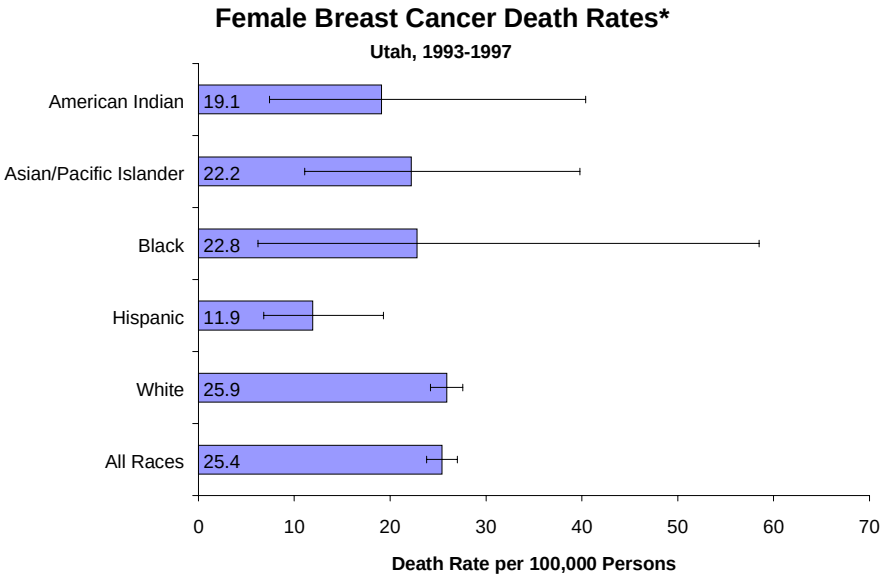


* All mortality rates were age-adjusted to projected U.S. 2000 population.

Female Breast Cancer Deaths

Utah's overall death rate from breast cancer was lower than the U.S. rate. Nationally, there are racial differences in breast cancer incidence and death rates, incidence rates being highest for White and death rates for Black people. These data indicate that death rates were highest for White people in Utah, though the confidence limits were wide especially for the Black rate. Breast cancer risk is, in part, genetically determined, but routine preventive health care can prevent deaths if breast cancer is detected early through mammography. Thus, access to health care is important in preventing breast cancer deaths. Utah's Breast and Cervical Cancer Detection Program works to increase mammography screening among low income, rural, minority, and medically underserved women.

The apparent trends in breast cancer death rates in Utah should be interpreted cautiously as the confidence limits are wide for these rates.

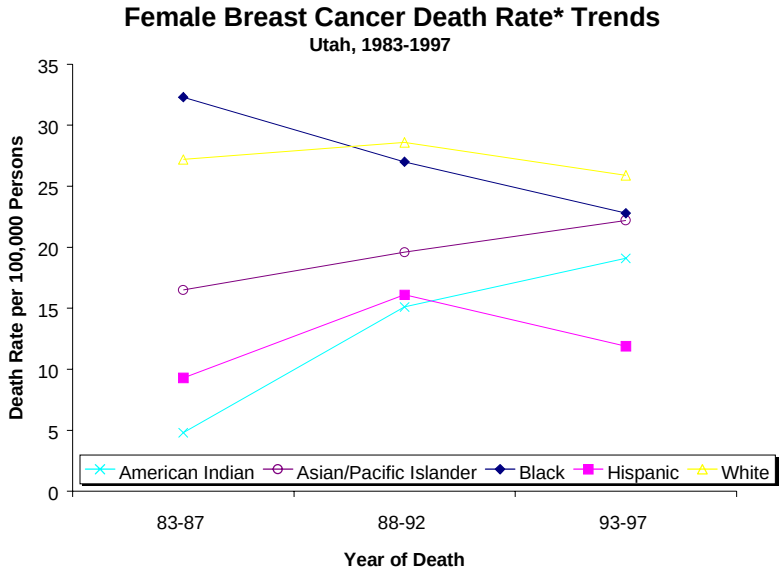


HP2000 OBJECTIVE 16.3 GOAL: 29.8 DEATHS PER 100,000 WOMEN (SEE APPENDIX)

U.S. 1995

American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	White**	Total
not available	not available	38.3	30.3	30.8

** includes both White Hispanic and White Non-Hispanic

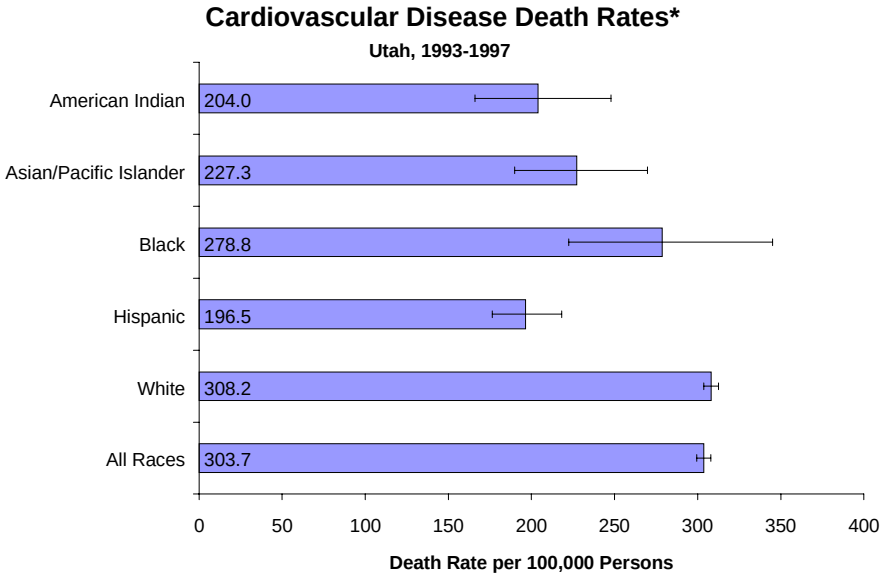


* All mortality rates were age-adjusted to projected U.S. 2000 population.

Cardiovascular Disease Deaths

The main components of cardiovascular disease are heart disease and stroke. Deaths from cardiovascular disease have decreased substantially over the past two decades. Despite that progress, more Utahns die of cardiovascular disease than any other cause. Cardiovascular disease is a major cause of death among all race/ethnic populations in Utah. The highest death rate from cardiovascular disease was found among the White population in Utah, although the Utah White rate was still substantially lower then the U.S. White rate. The death rate from cardiovascular disease in Utah was significantly lower among American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Hispanic people.

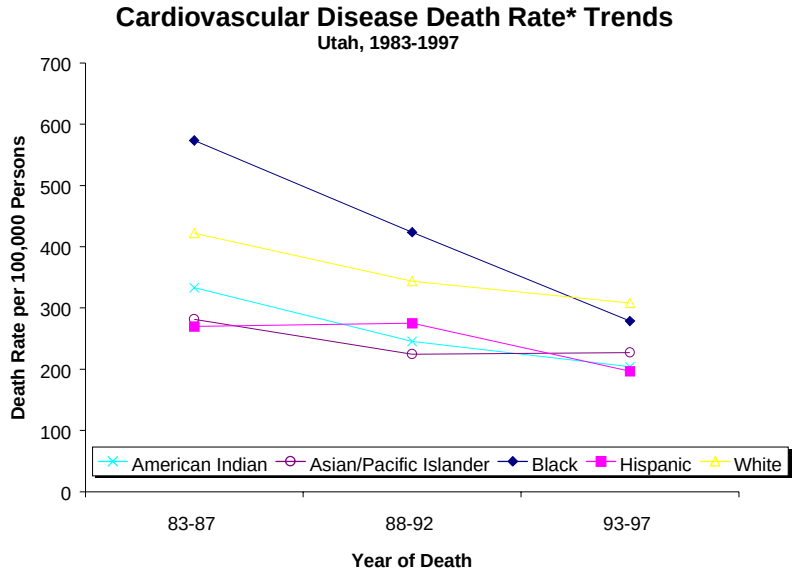
Over the time period 1983-87 to 1993-97, death rates from cardiovascular disease have been decreasing in Utah overall and in all the race/ethnic populations examined in this report.



U.S. 1995

American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	White**	Total
not available	not available	485.0	374.4	382.6

** includes both White Hispanic and White Non-Hispanic

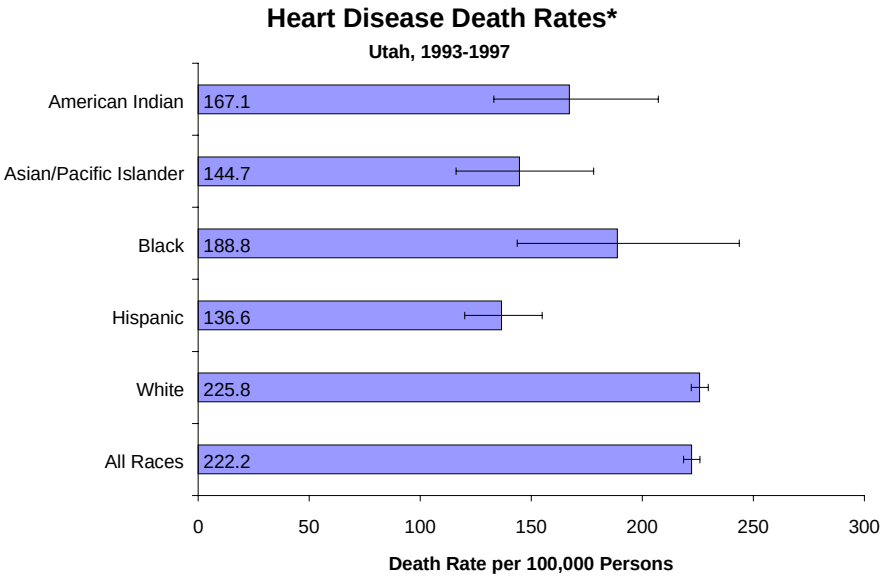


* All mortality rates were age-adjusted to projected U.S. 2000 population.

Heart Disease Deaths

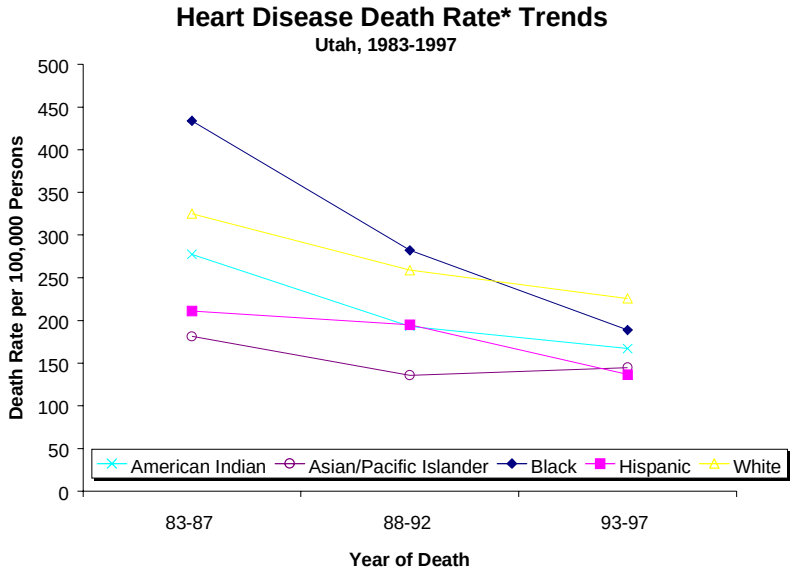
Deaths from heart disease, principally coronary artery disease, make up three quarters of cardiovascular disease deaths. The age-adjusted death rate from heart disease declined by almost 40% from 1980 to 1997 in Utah. The highest death rate from heart disease was found among the White population in Utah. Rates were significantly lower among American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Hispanic people.

Over the time period 1983-87 to 1993-97, heart disease death rates in Utah declined overall and in all race/ethnic populations examined in this report.



U.S. 1995				
American Indian	**Asian/Pacific Islander**	**Black**	**White****	**Total**
not available	not available	367.2	291.2	296.3

** includes both White Hispanic and White Non-Hispanic

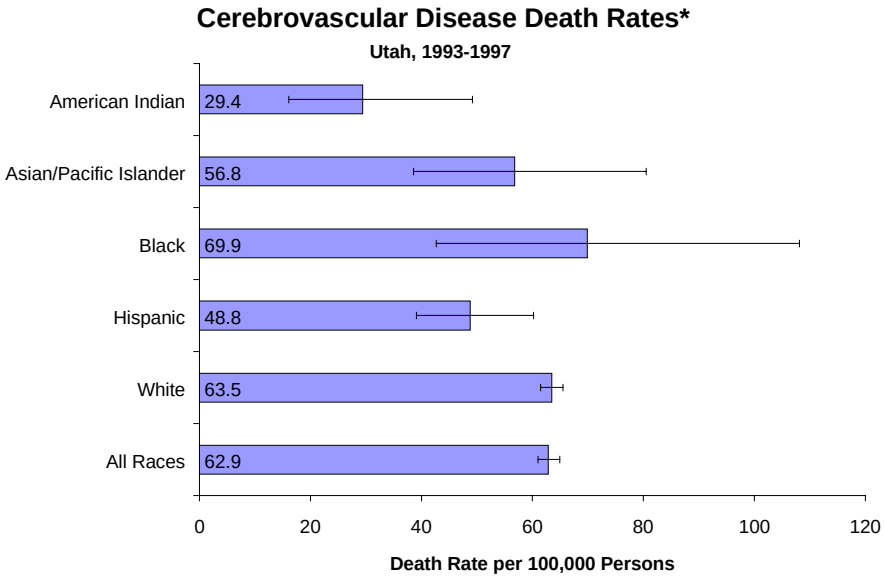


* All mortality rates were age-adjusted to projected U.S. 2000 population.

Cerebrovascular Disease Deaths

Deaths from cerebrovascular disease, or stroke, make up about one fifth of cardiovascular disease deaths. The age-adjusted death rate from stroke decreased by about 33% from 1980 to 1997 in Utah. Among race/ethnic populations in Utah, the stroke death rate was highest for Black people. Rates for Black people in Utah were lower than the U.S. Black rate, however. American Indian and Hispanic Utahns had rates significantly lower than the Utah rate for all races. The Utah rates for White people and all races were about the same as the national rates.

Over the time period 1983-87 to 1993-97, cerebrovascular disease (stroke) death rates in Utah decreased overall and trends suggested decreases in most of the race/ethnic populations examined in this report. The trends in specific race/ethnic populations should be interpreted cautiously.

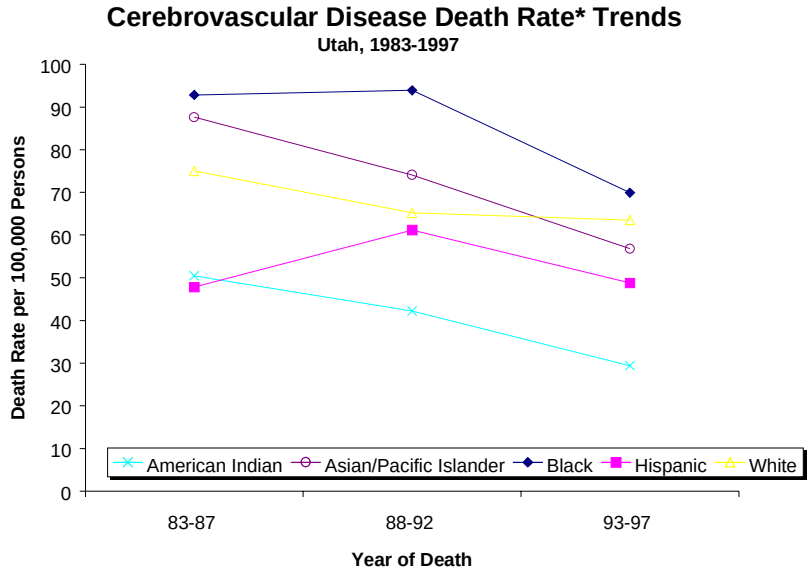


HP2000 OBJECTIVE 15.2 GOAL: 47.4 PER 100,000 PERSONS (SEE APPENDIX)

U.S. 1995

American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	White**	Total
not available	not available	84.0	58.9	61.1

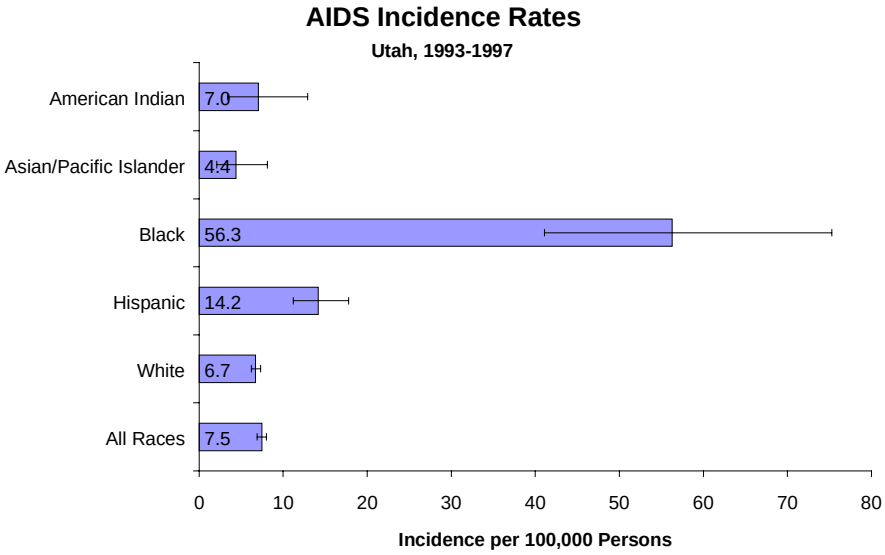
** includes both White Hispanic and White Non-Hispanic



* All mortality rates were age-adjusted to projected U.S. 2000 population.

AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome)

After increasing throughout the 1980's and early 1990's, the incidence of newly reported cases of AIDS has leveled off in the past few years. Utah's incidence rate for AIDS is low compared to the United States. However, rates vary greatly among Utah's racial and ethnic populations. Although about 80% of reported AIDS cases have been in White people, the rate among Black people in Utah is over seven times the Utah rate. In the United States, the incidence rate of AIDS is also disproportionately high among Black and Hispanic populations.

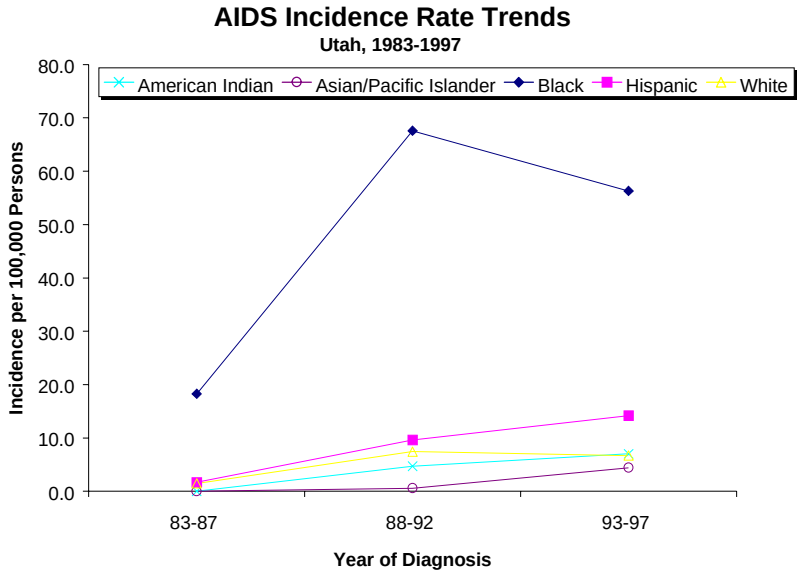


During the time period 1983-87 to 1993-97, rates of reported AIDS increased in Utah overall and in most race/ethnic groups. More recent data suggest that rates have leveled out or have begun to decrease in most populations.

U.S. 1995

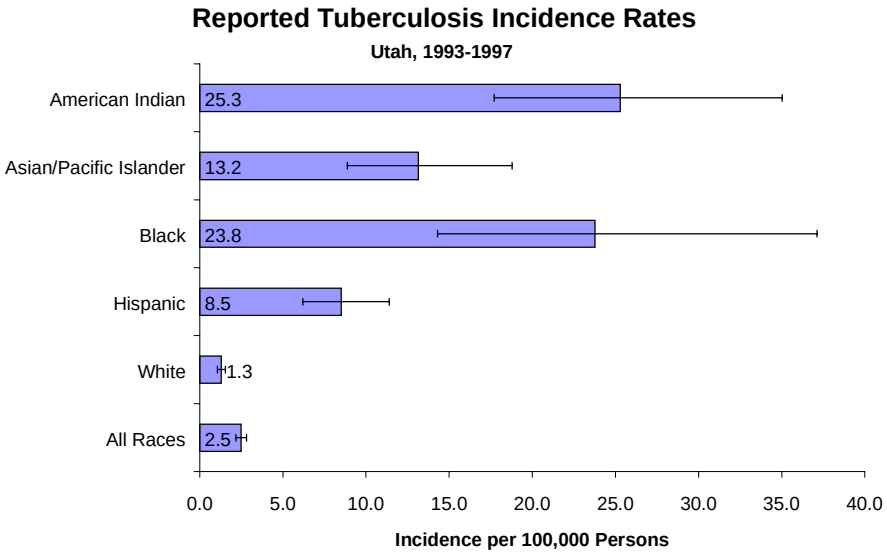
American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	White**	Total
12.3	5.8	90.5	13.9	25.7

** includes both White Hispanic and White Non-Hispanic



Tuberculosis

In Utah, reported tuberculosis incidence rates among American Indian, Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Hispanic populations were 3 to 10 times higher than the rate for all races. High rates of tuberculosis among these racial and ethnic groups are due to a combination of factors, including homelessness, poverty, substance use, and persons born in countries with high risk of tuberculosis. For example, most cases of tuberculosis in Asian/Pacific Islanders occur among recent immigrants to the United States. Tuberculosis is a preventable disease, and latent infection can be present for years before active disease occurs. Screening efforts can detect and treat tuberculosis infection before active disease occurs. Screening is most important in high risk populations, such as racial and ethnic groups with high incidence rates.

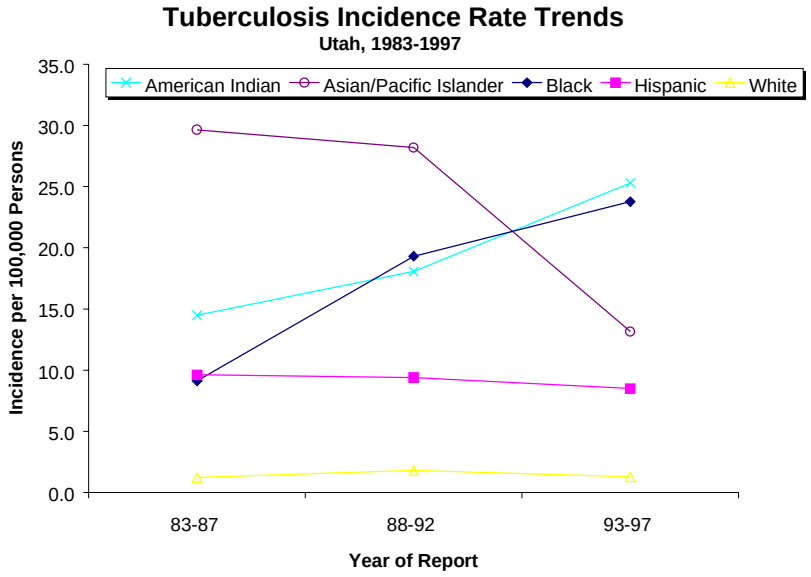


HP2000 OBJECTIVE 20.4 GOAL: 3.5 PER 100,000 PEOPLE (SEE APPENDIX)

U.S. 1995

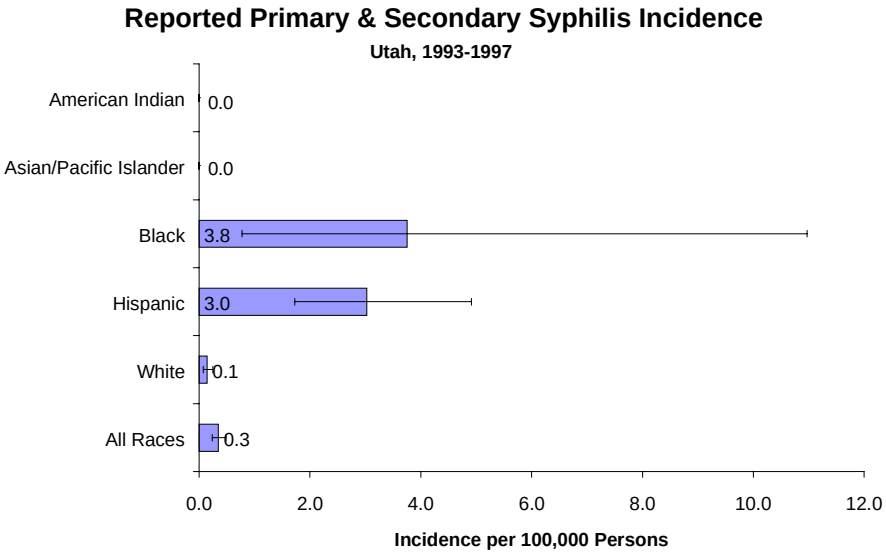
American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	White**	Total
14.5	43.0	23.5	4.9	8.7

** includes both White Hispanic and White Non-Hispanic



Primary and Secondary Syphilis

Syphilis cases are uncommon in Utah, but rates are higher for Black and Hispanic persons. The disproportionate risk for Black people is less in Utah than nationally. Other sexually transmitted diseases, such as chlamydia and gonorrhea, are much more common than syphilis, and are the primary targets of Utah's sexually transmitted disease program. Infections with chlamydia and gonorrhea can cause infertility and other medical complications.

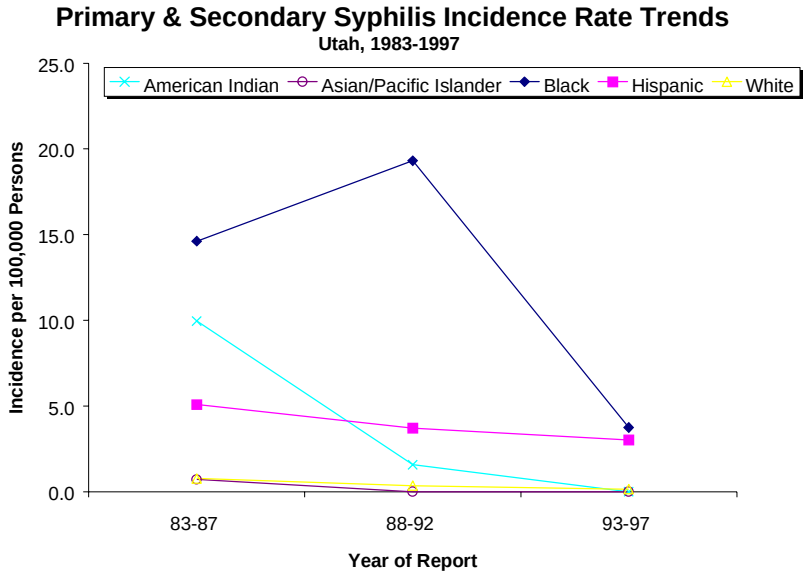


The small number of syphilis cases in Utah make trends difficult to interpret. However, the apparent decline is consistent with national trends.

HP2000 OBJECTIVE 19.3 GOAL: ≤10 CASES PER 100,000 PEOPLE (SEE APPENDIX)

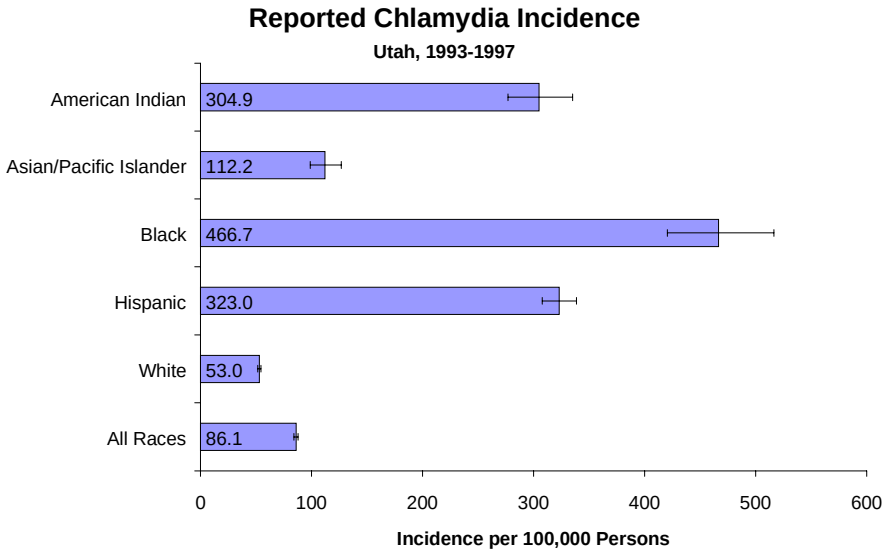
U.S. 1995

American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
2.1	0.6	46.2	3.0	0.8	6.3



Chlamydia

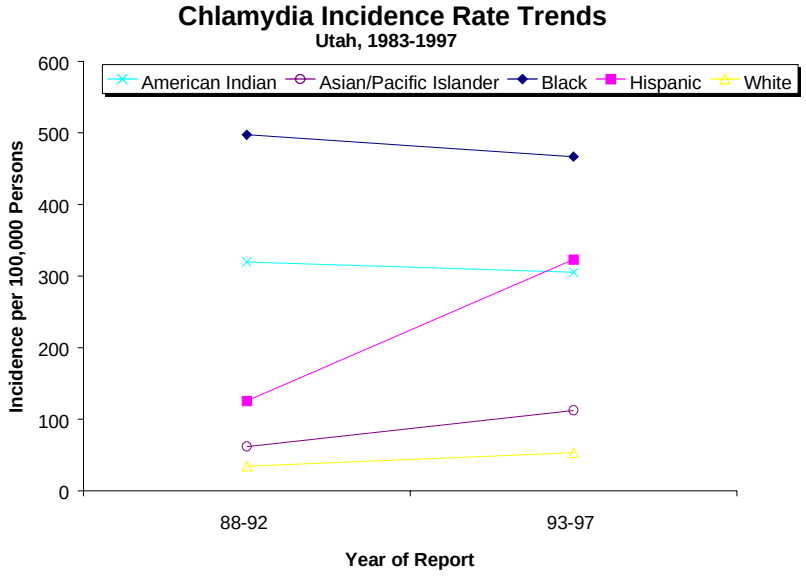
The term, chlamydia, describes bacteria that cause a variety of infections. As used here, chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis*. Most commonly, such infections affect the urethra in males and the cervix in females. Most genital chlamydial infections, especially in females, are asymptomatic. Thus, they are usually detected only by screening tests. If untreated, they can cause serious complications such as pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy, and infertility.



Some of the increases in chlamydial infection rates during this time period were due to increased detection as screening tests became more widely used.

U.S. 1996

American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
519.1	95.0	754.3	315.8	86.0	186.6

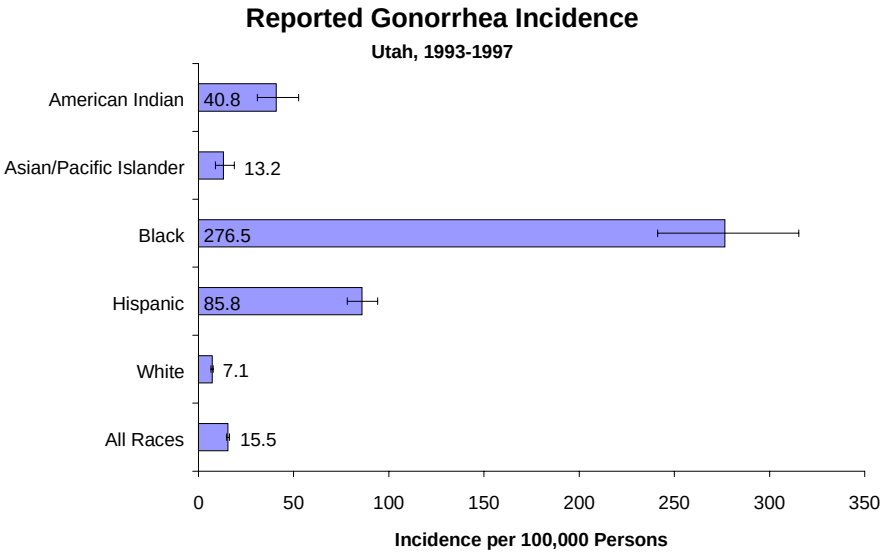


Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea is an infection caused by the bacterium, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Gonorrhea infections most often involve the urethra of males and the cervix of females. Gonorrhea can also cause serious sequelae, such as pelvic inflammatory disease and infertility in infected women, and eye infections in infants born to an infected mother.

In Utah, as in the United States, gonorrhea disproportionately affects Black people and to a lesser extent, Hispanic and American Indian people.

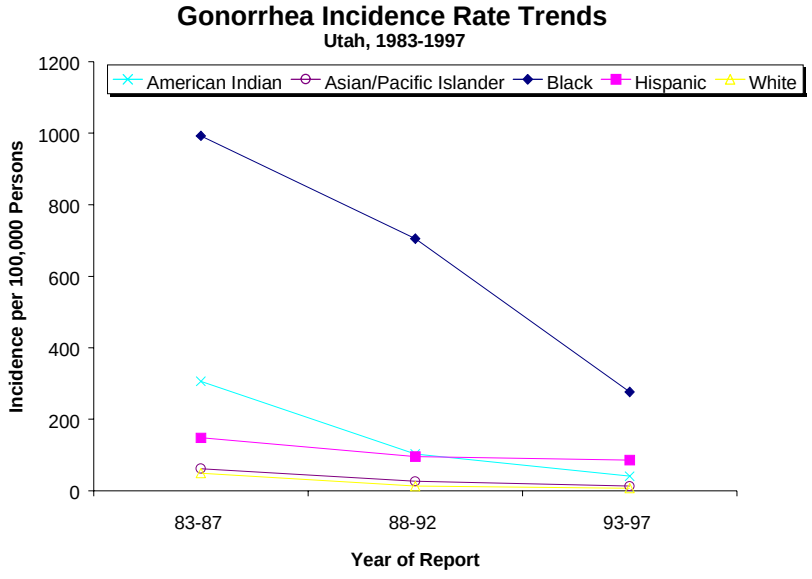
Gonorrhea infection rates have been decreasing in Utah and nationally.



HP2000 Objective 19.1 Goal: ≤225 cases per 100,000 people (see appendix)

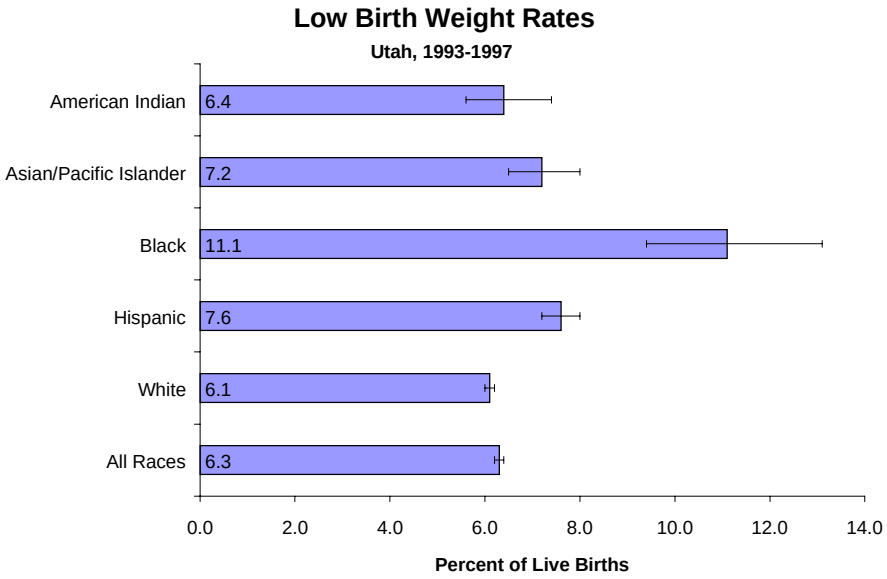
U.S. 1995

American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
80.4	18.9	1086.9	90.6	29.1	149.9



Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight, defined as the birth of an infant weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5 1/2 lb.), is a major determinant of infant mortality and morbidity. Low birth weight can be caused by prematurity, inadequate fetal growth, or a combination. The rate of low birth weight was highest for Black infants in Utah and in the U.S., although the risk was lower for Black infants in Utah than in the U.S. Among White infants, the prevalence of low birth weight was similar for Utah and the U.S. Additionally, Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic infants in Utah were at increased risk of low birth weight.

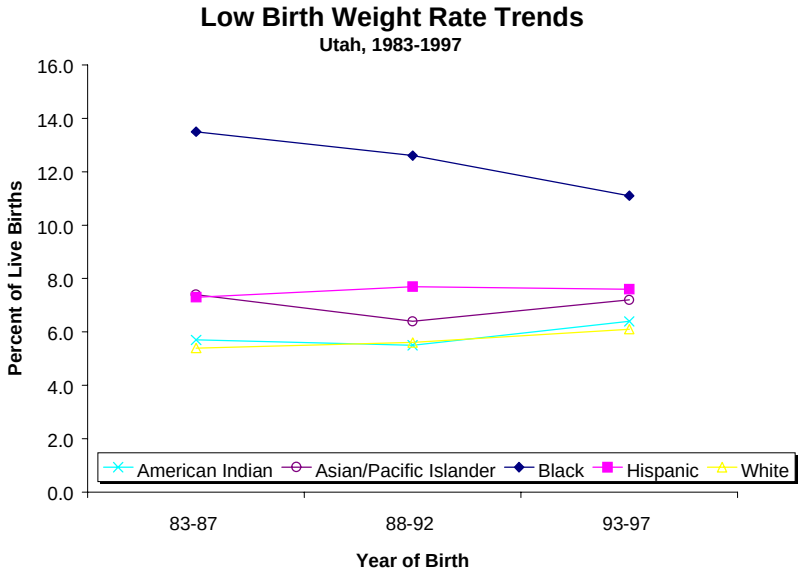


During the time period 1983-87 to 1993-97, low birth weight rates increased somewhat in Utah overall. Although rates did not appear to increase for Black infants, they remained at highest risk.

HP2000 OBJECTIVE 14.1 GOAL: ≤7/1,000 LIVE BIRTHS (SEE APPENDIX)

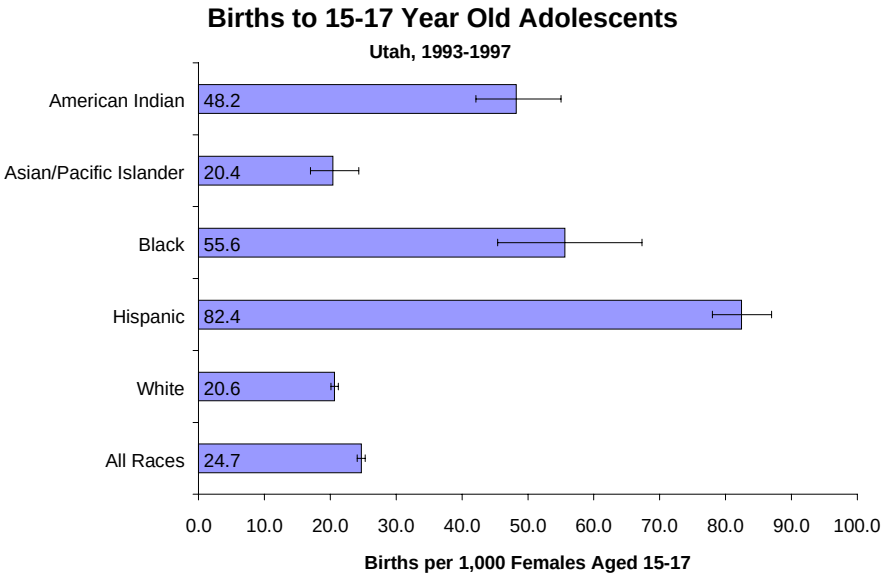
U.S. 1995

American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
6.6%	6.9%	13.1%	not available	6.2%	7.3%



Adolescent Births (Age 15-17)

Pregnancy during adolescence poses health problems for mothers and their infants. Teen pregnancy increases a family's chances of living in poverty, and results in high costs for health care and public assistance. Utah's adolescent birth rate has been lower than for the U.S. since about 1982, but many states have even lower rates. Utah's adolescent birth rates were much higher for Hispanic, Black, and American Indian people than for the state overall.



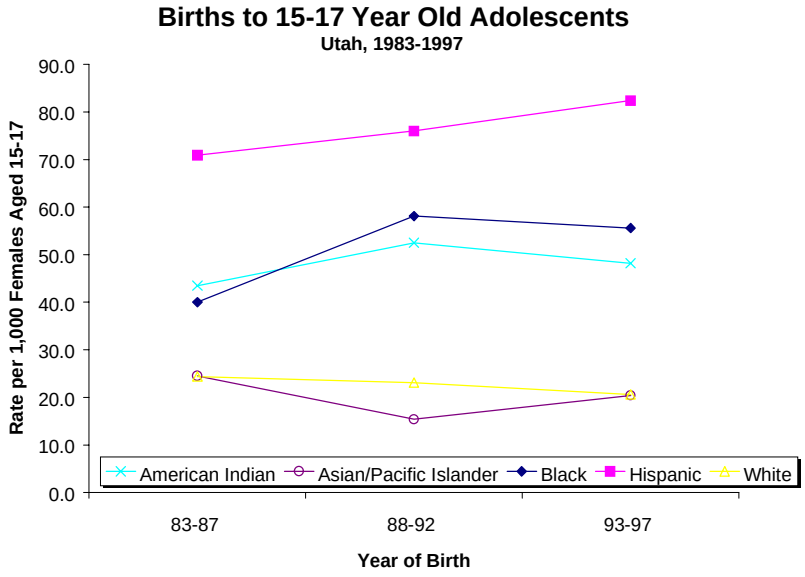
During the time period 1983-87 to 1993-97, adolescent birth rates in Utah decreased overall and for White mothers. However, rates increased for Hispanic mothers. A similar increase occurred for Black mothers, but that trend should be interpreted cautiously.

HP2000 Objective 5.1 Goal: 50 births per 1,000 adolescent females age 17 and under (see appendix)

U.S. 1995

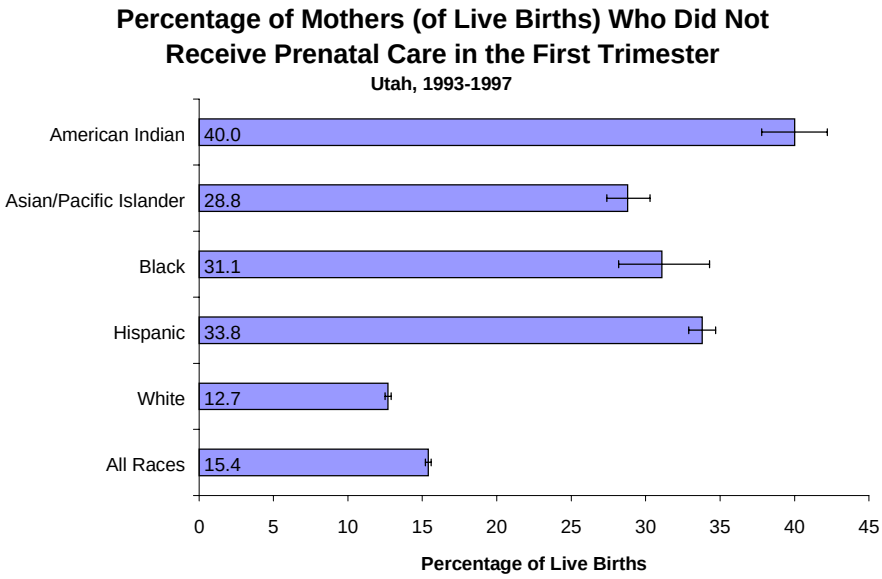
American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
47.8	15.4	69.7	not available	22.0	36.0

Note: These national data were calculated differently than the Utah data and the national rates cannot be compared to these Utah data. The national data can be used to compare the pattern of rates by race/ethnic group for the nation to the pattern in Utah, but not the actual rates.



Inadequate Prenatal Care

Prenatal care is an important means of improving pregnancy outcomes and the prenatal care rate is an important measure of the adequacy of the public health and health care delivery systems. Overall, 15.4% of women delivering babies in Utah from 1993-97 did not receive prenatal care in the first trimester. However, the percentages of American Indian, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Black women who did not receive care in the first trimester were much higher. For both, American Indian and Asian/Pacific Islander people, Utah rates were poorer than national rates for this measure. However, improvement is needed in all groups; the Healthy People goal for the Year 2000 for this indicator is 10%.

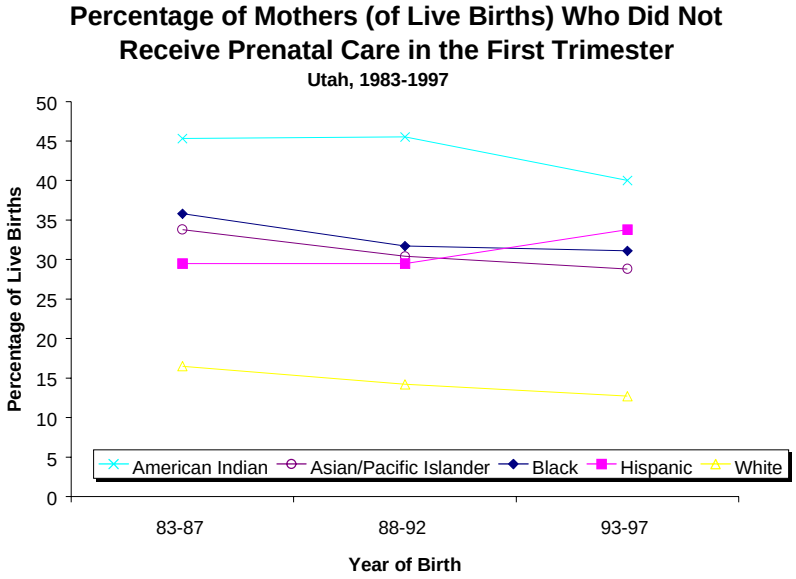


HP2000 Objective 14.11 Goal: 90% of mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy (see appendix)

U.S. 1995

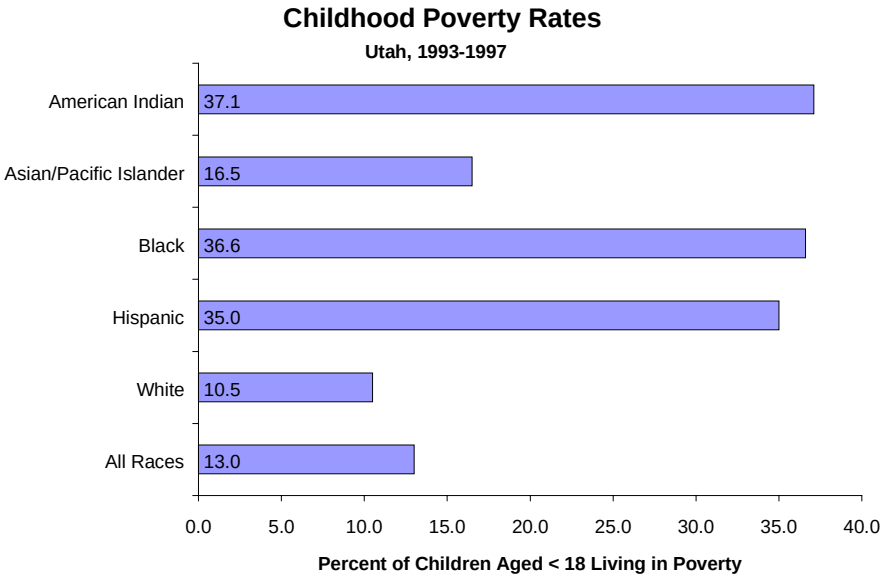
American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
33.3%	20.1%	29.6%	not available	12.9%	18.7%

During the time period 1983-87 to 1993-97, the percentage of mothers not receiving adequate prenatal care in Utah decreased overall and for White Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian mothers, but increased for Hispanic mothers.



Childhood Poverty (age <18)

This is an important indicator of child well being. The proportions of children living in poverty were much higher for American Indian, Black, and Hispanic children than for Utahns overall. More than one third of American Indian, Black, and Hispanic children were living in poverty. The state average of 13.0% compares favorably with the U.S. average of 20.2; however, it is clear that children in three of Utah's ethnic populations have not fared as well as the rest of Utah's children.



U.S. 1995

American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
not available	18.6%	41.5%	not available	10.6%	20.2%

Leading Causes of Death

Leading Causes of Death

Utah, 1993-1997

Preventing premature death is one of the most important public health goals. Examining the leading causes of death can be an important step in assessing the health of a population. For example, reporting on leading causes of death identified the importance of suicide as a cause of death among young men in Utah.

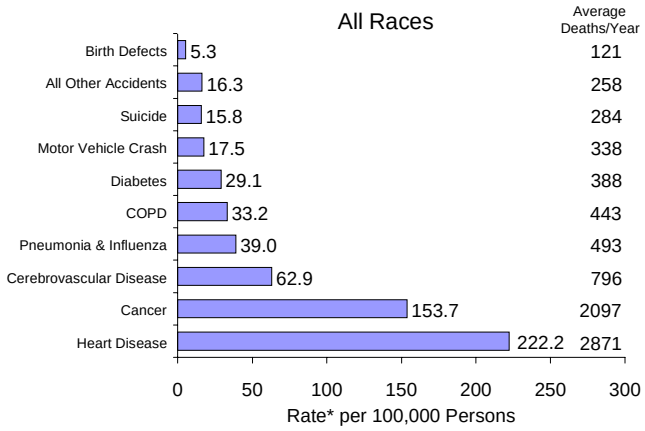
This section of this report presents leading causes of death for Utah's racial and ethnic populations. Data were aggregated for five years, 1993-1997, to yield more stable rates for the smaller populations. At least two kinds of comparison are possible using these data. First, the rank orders of causes of deaths can be examined to identify the causes of death that are most important for different populations. Secondly, the rates of death for different causes can be compared among populations to identify health problems that disproportionately affect one or more populations.

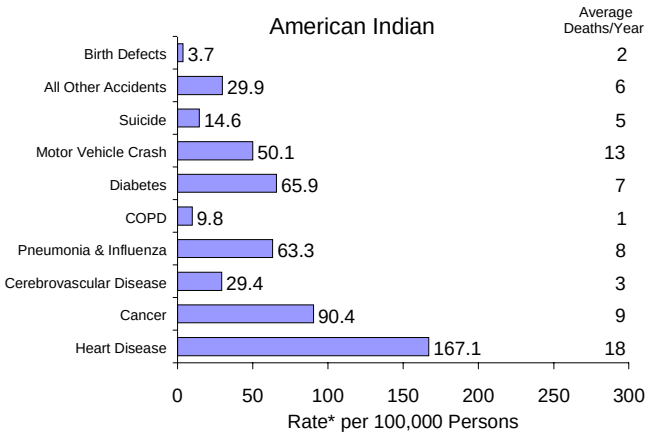
Key Findings

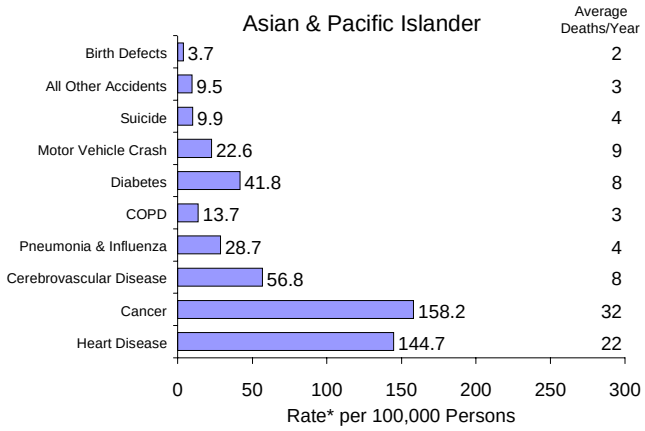
- The first two leading causes of death were heart disease and cancer for all race/ethnic groups, except American Indians for whom motor vehicle crash was the second, and cancer the third, most common cause of death.
- Heart disease death rates were lower for American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Hispanic people.
- Cancer death rates were lower for American Indian and Hispanic people and higher for Black people.
- Diabetes death rates for American Indian and Black people were twice as high as for the Utah population overall.
- Stroke death rates for American Indian people were only about half that of the Utah overall rate.
- Motor vehicle crash and other injury death rates were 2-3 times as high for American Indian people as for Utah overall.
- Pneumonia and influenza death rates were nearly twice as high for American Indian people as for Utah overall.
- Motor vehicle crash was the leading cause of death for Utahns age 44 and under in nearly all race/ethnic populations.
- Among American Indian young people, the motor vehicle crash death rate and the death rate from other injuries were both about 2.5 times the overall state rate.
- Homicide death rates among Black, Hispanic, and American Indian young people were four to six times higher than the overall state rate.
- The death rate from AIDS among Black people age 44 or under was four and one half times the overall state rate.
- Heart disease and cancer were the leading causes of death for Utahns age 45 and over in all race and ethnic populations. The order of these two causes was reversed, with cancer causing more deaths than heart disease, for Asian/Pacific Islander and Black people.

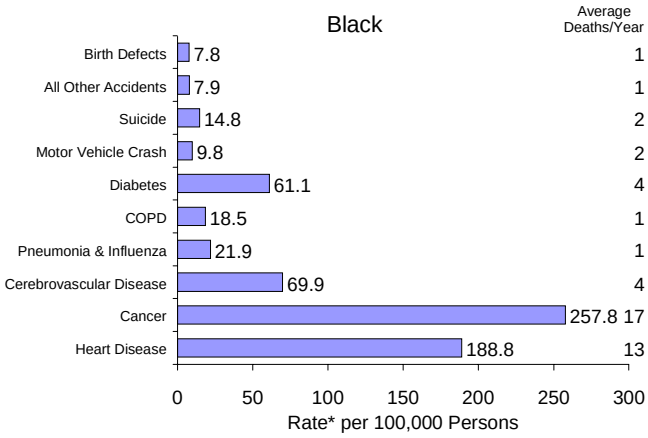
Leading Causes of Death

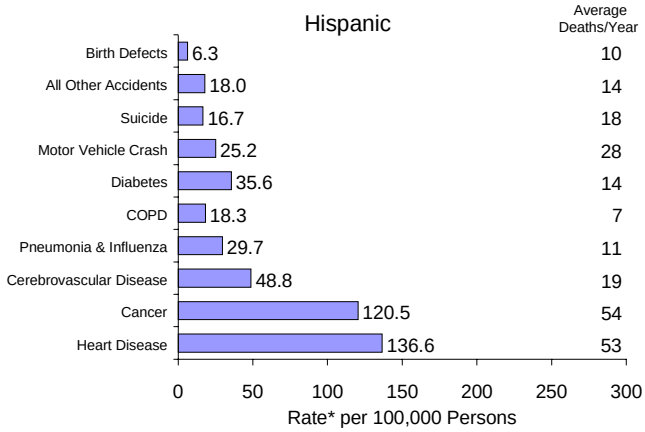
Utah, 1993-1997

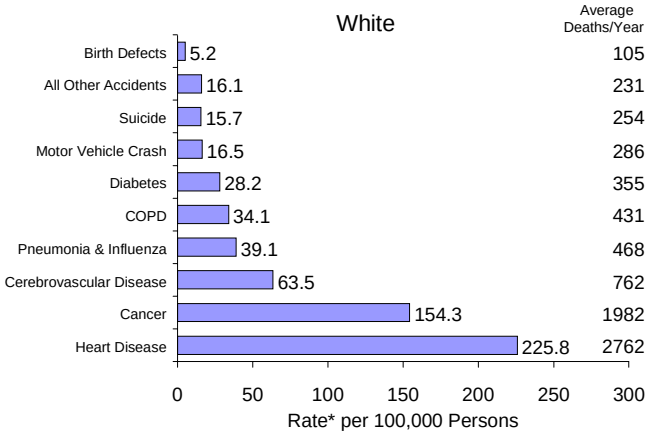










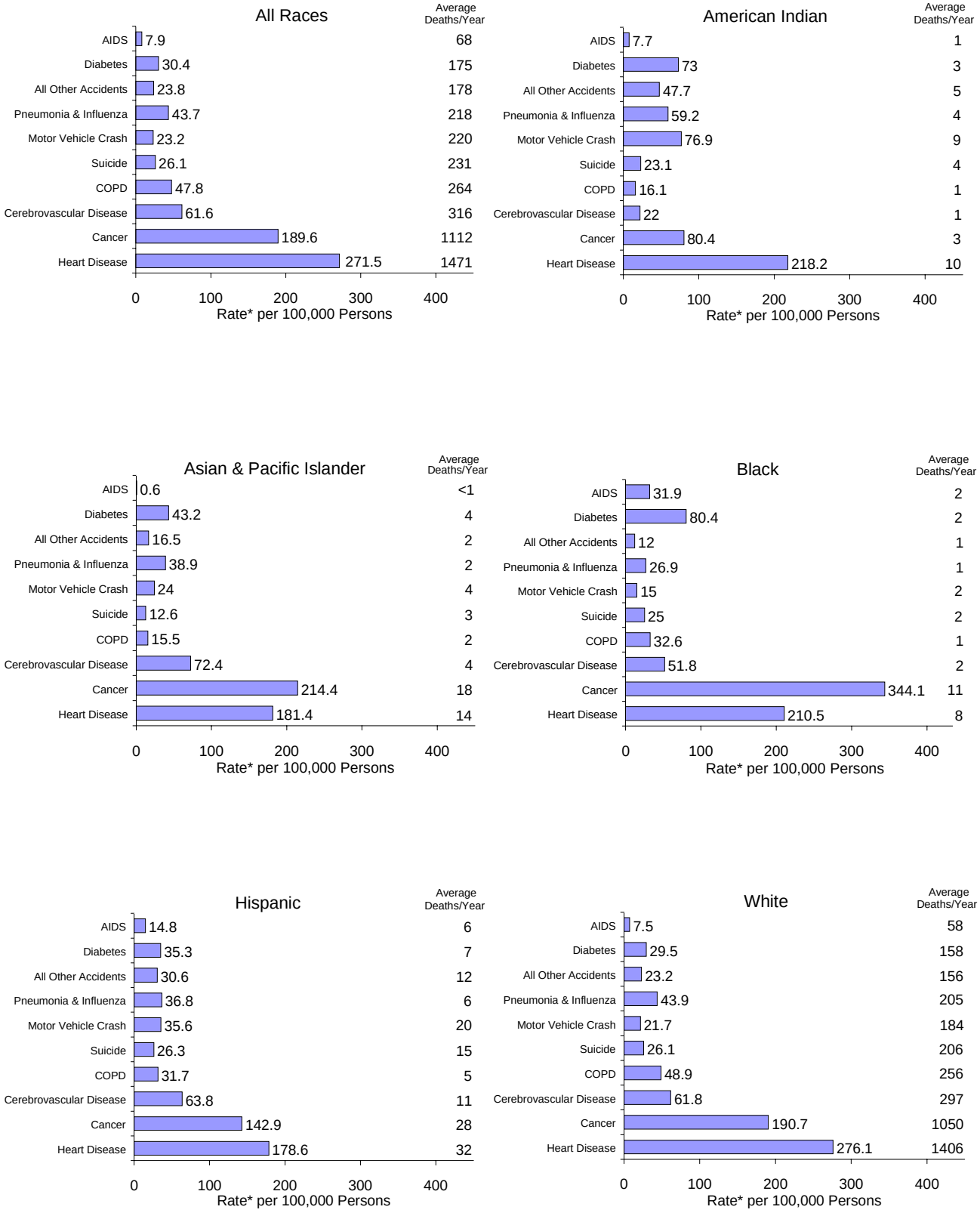


* Mortality rates age-adjusted to projected U.S. 2000 population

Causes were ranked according to the number of deaths in all races during 1993-1997.

Leading Causes of Death

Utah Men, 1993-1997

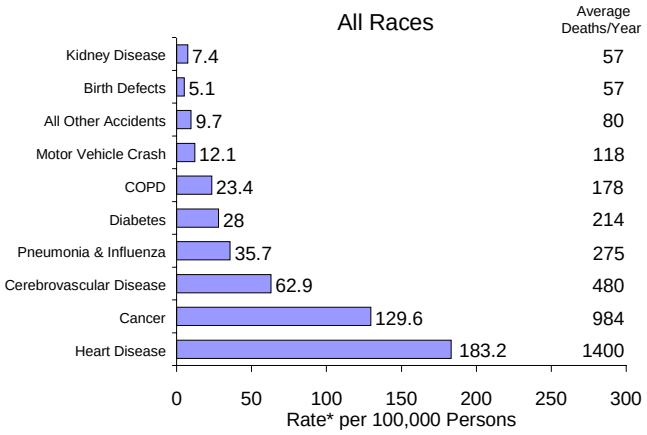


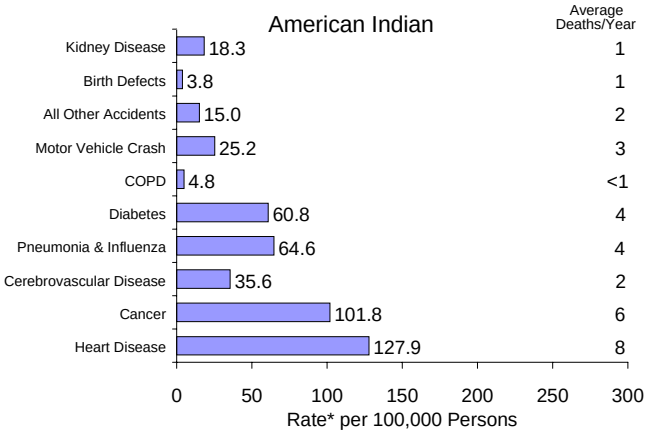
* Mortality rates age-adjusted to projected U.S. 2000 population

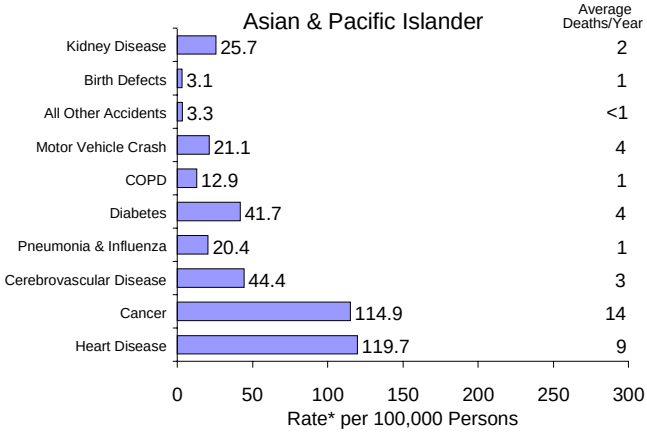
Causes were ranked according to the number of deaths in men in all races during 1993-1997.

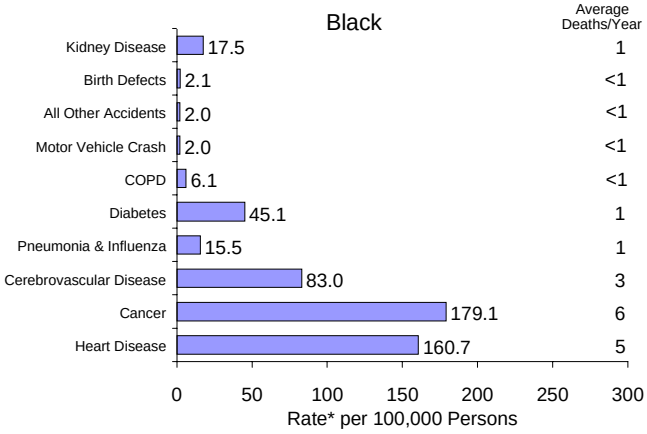
Leading Causes of Death

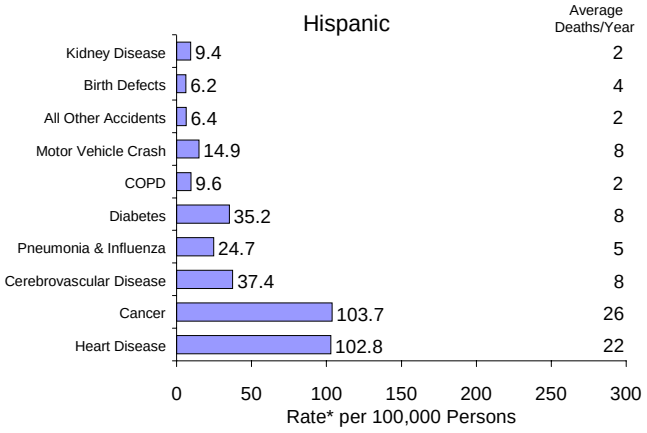
Utah Women, 1993-1997

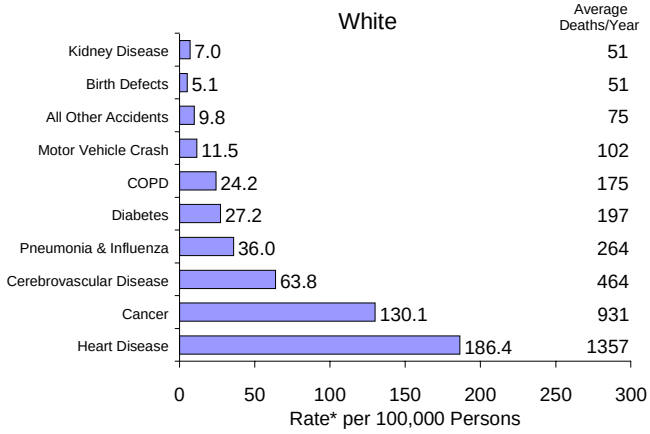










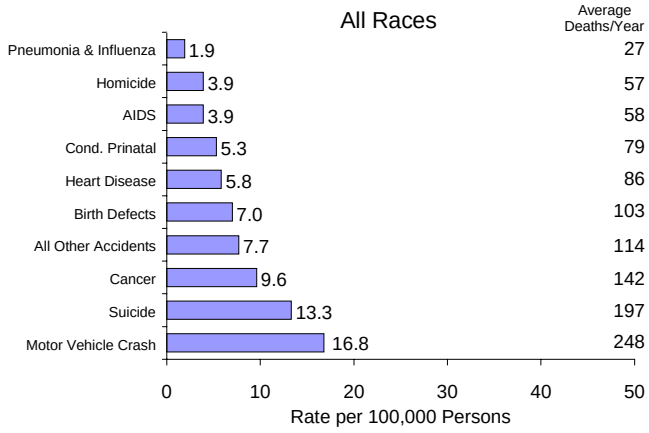


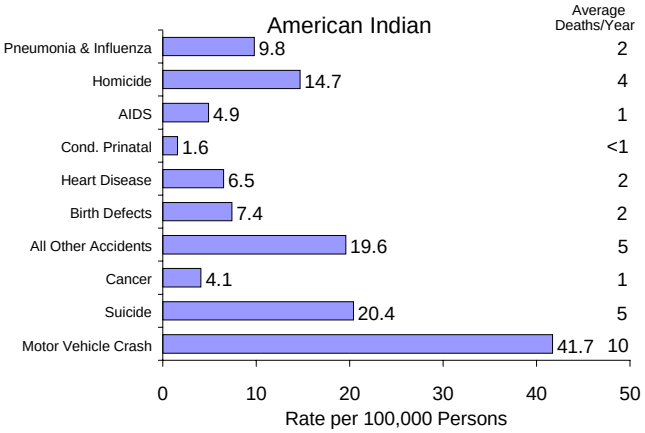
* Mortality rates age-adjusted to projected U.S. 2000 population

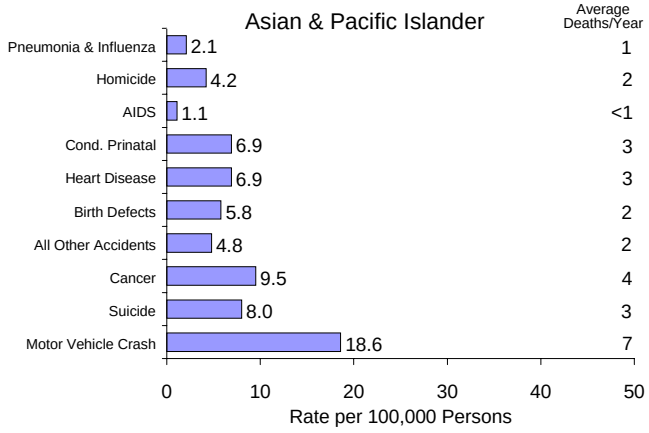
Causes were ranked according to the number of deaths in women in all races during 1993-1997.

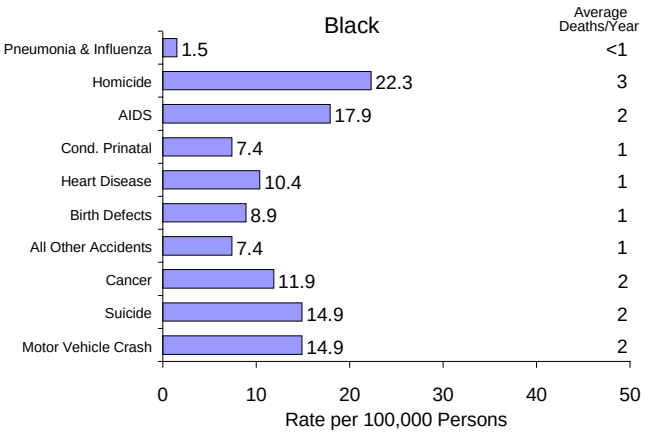
Leading Causes of Death

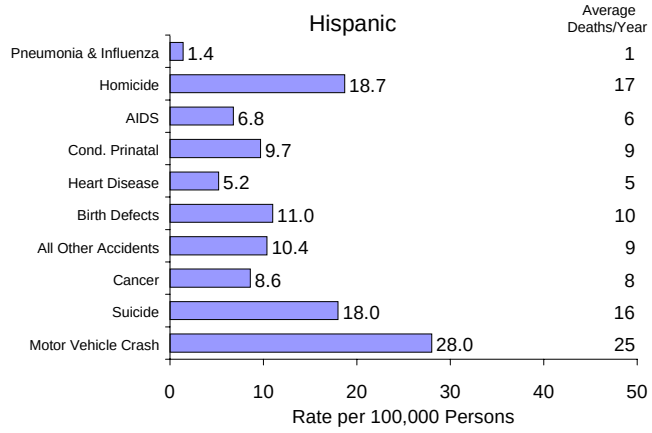
Utahns Age 0-44, 1993-1997

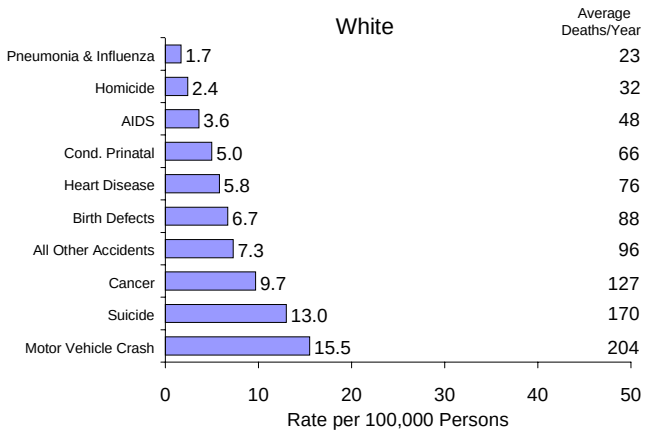








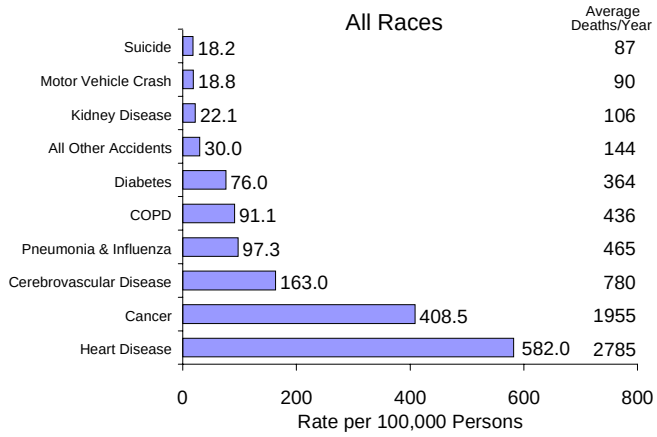


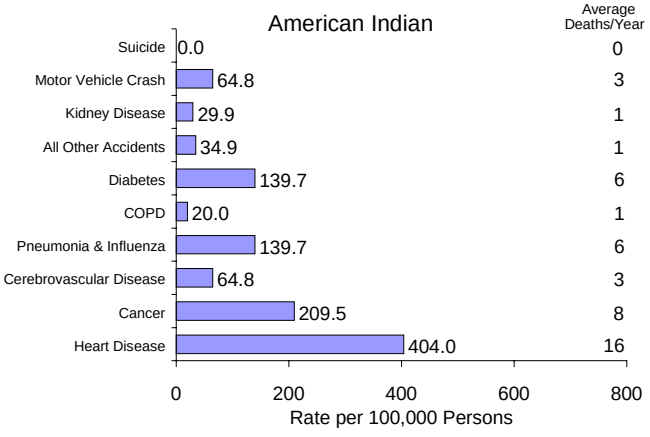


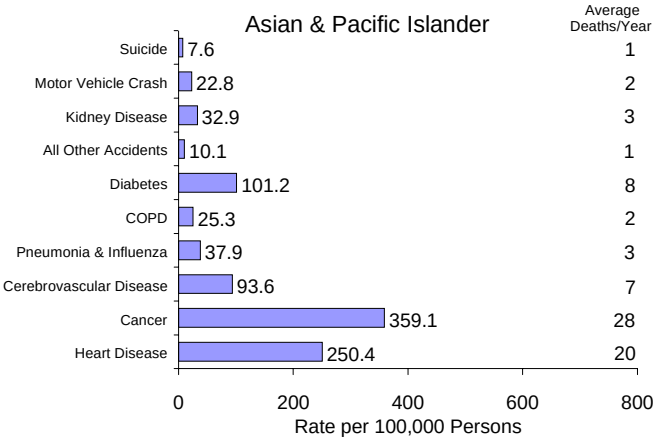
Causes were ranked according to the number of deaths in Utahns of all races age 44 or under during 1993-1997.

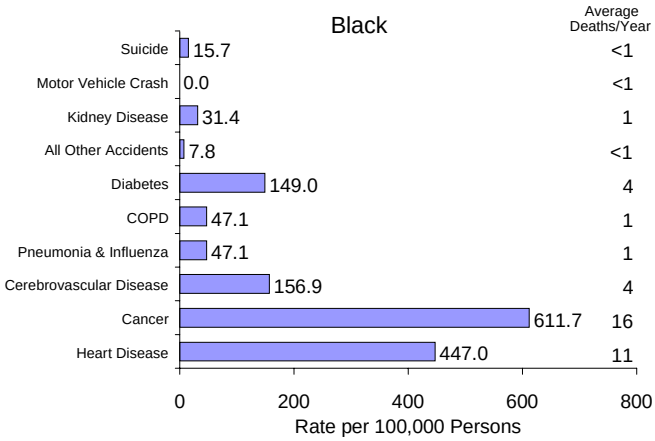
Leading Causes of Death

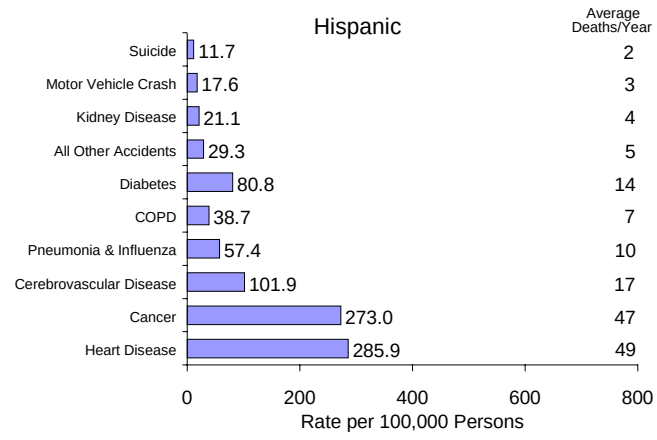
Utahns Age 45 and Over, 1993-1997

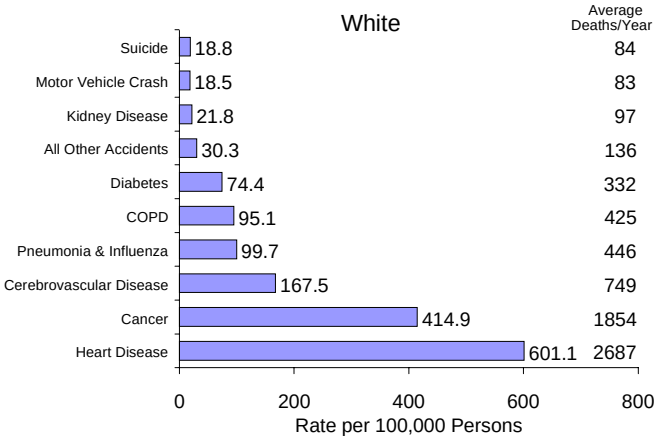








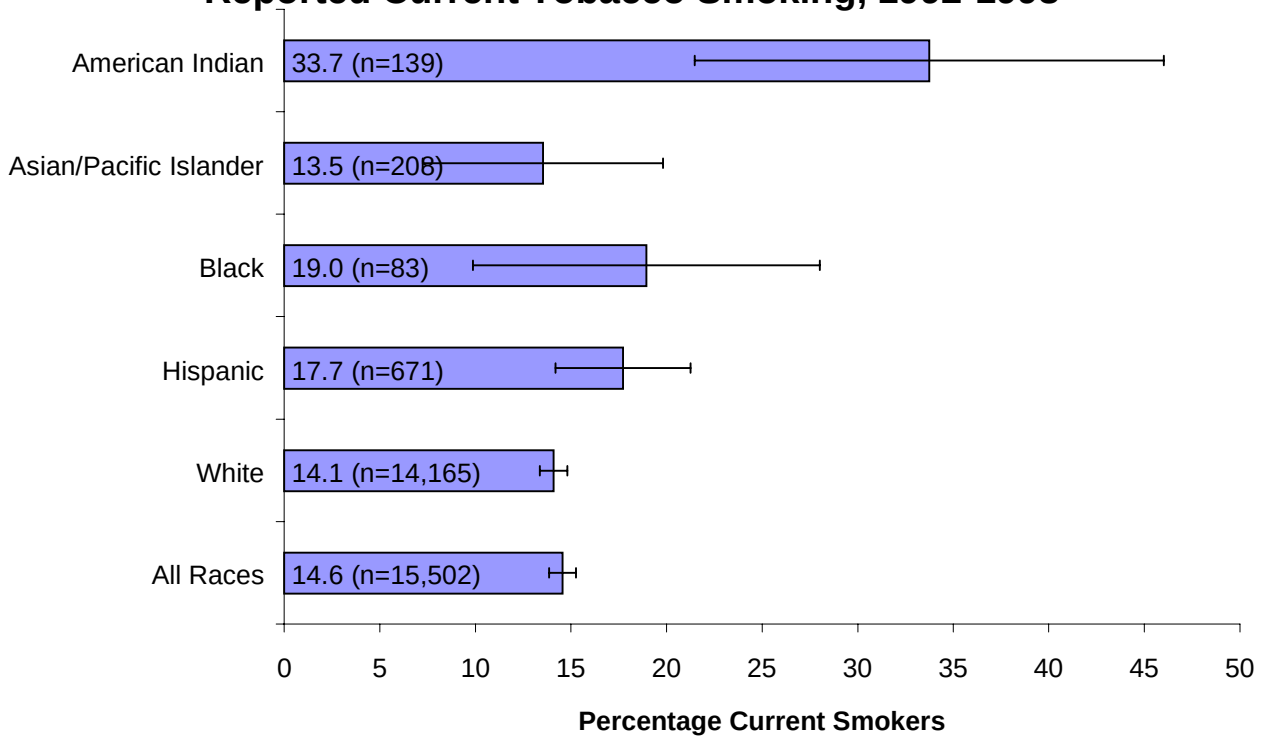




Causes were ranked according to the number of deaths in Utahns of all races age 45 or over during 1993-1997.

Lifestyles and Behaviors

Percentage of Utah Adults (Age 18 or Over) Who Reported Current Tobacco Smoking, 1992-1998



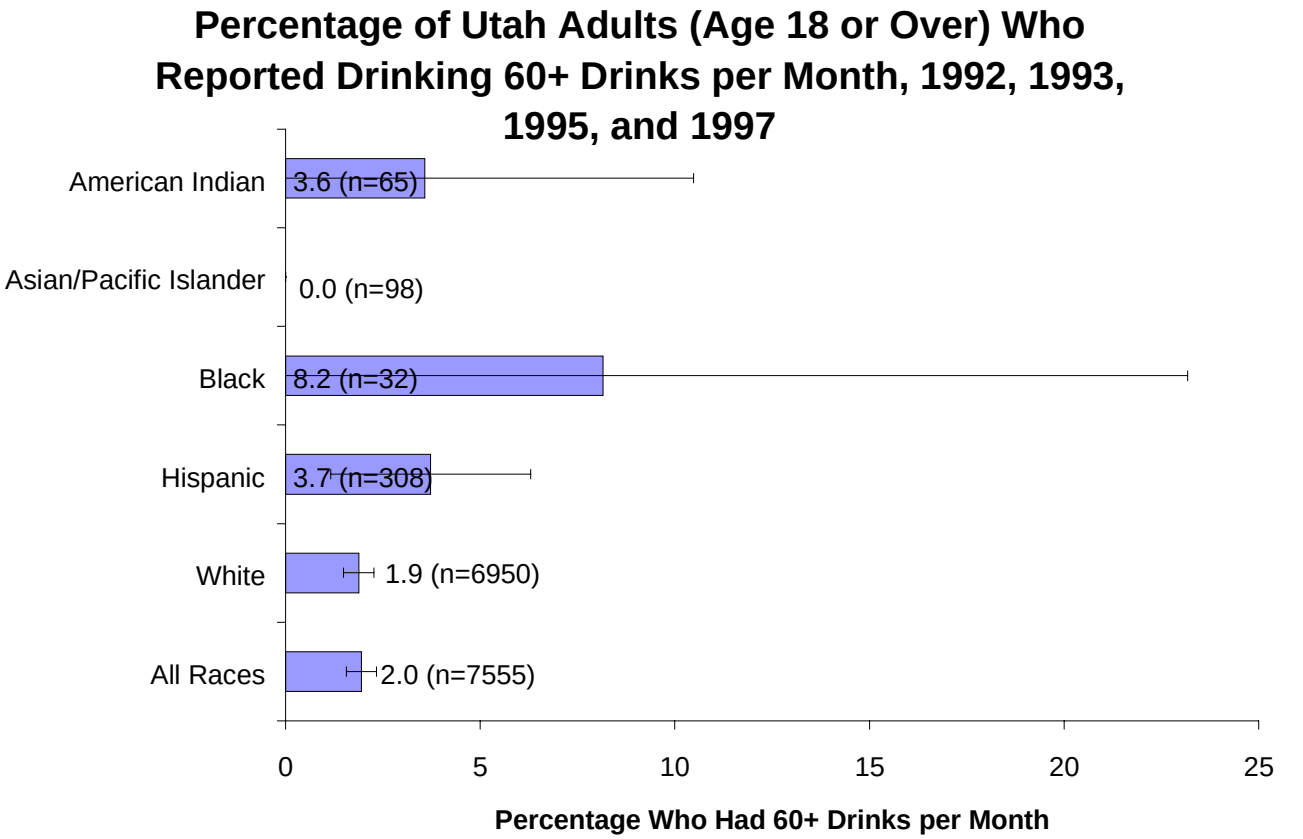
Data Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Jan 1992 - June 1998

HP2000 Objective 3.4 Goal: 15% (see appendix)

Smoking causes heart disease, the leading cause of death in Utah and the United States, as well as lung cancer, other types of cancer, and chronic lung disease. Smoking during pregnancy increases the risk of low birth weight and other adverse pregnancy outcomes. Utah usually has had the lowest smoking rate of any state. However, smoking rates for American Indian people in Utah were significantly higher than for the state overall. National data have indicated that American Indian people had the highest smoking rate among different race and ethnic groups.[8] Smoking rates for Black and Hispanic adults were also higher than for the state overall, but those differences were not statistically significant.

The results presented here were not age-adjusted, but age adjustment did not have an important effect on the results.

Alcohol Use (60+ drinks per month)

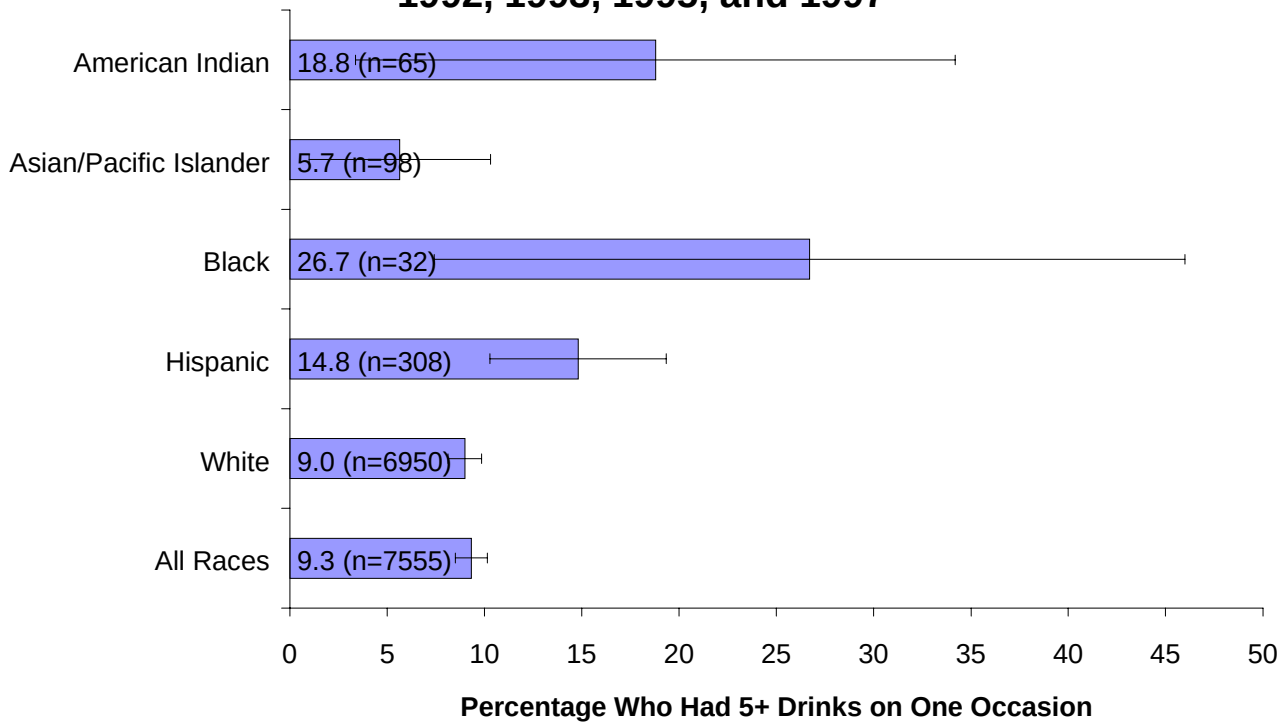


Data Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1992, 1993, 1995, and 1997

Drinking excessive amounts of alcoholic beverages has many adverse health effects, including damage to the liver and other organs, increased risk of motor vehicle crashes and other injuries, and impaired work and social function. Utah has low drinking rates overall. These data suggest that excessive drinking may be more common for several race/ethnic populations, but these differences might be due to chance variation. National data from the BRFSS analyzed for 1991-1992 did not show important differences in excessive drinking according to race/ethnicity.[8]

Alcohol Use (5+ drinks on one occasion)

Percentage of Utah Adults (Age 18 or Over) Who Reported Drinking 5 or More Drinks on One Occasion in the Past Month, 1992, 1993, 1995, and 1997

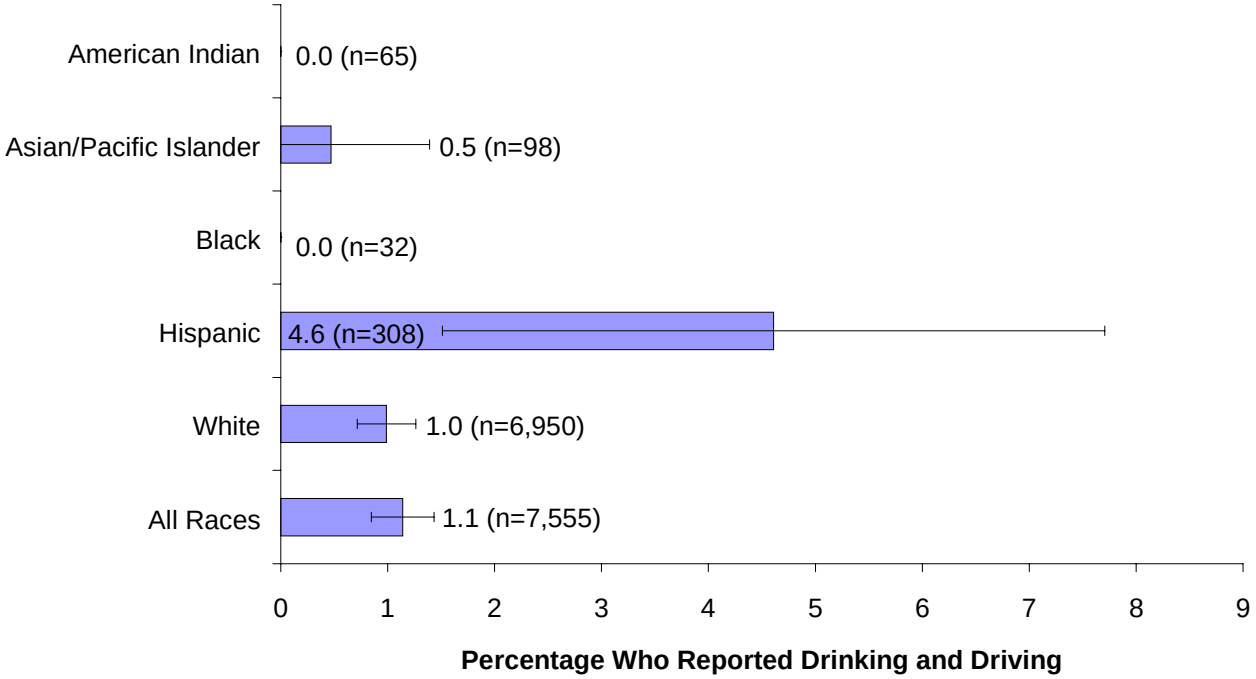


Data Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1992, 1993, 1995, and 1997

Binge drinking, here defined as 5 or more drinks on one occasion in the past 30 days, is another measure of excessive alcohol drinking. Binge drinking was reported more frequently by Black, American Indian, and Hispanic people, although due to the small numbers of respondents in those groups, this finding might be due to chance variation.

Alcohol Use (drink and drive)

Percentage of Utah Adults (Age 18 or Over) Who Reported Driving After Alcohol Use in the Past Month, 1992, 1993, 1995, and 1997

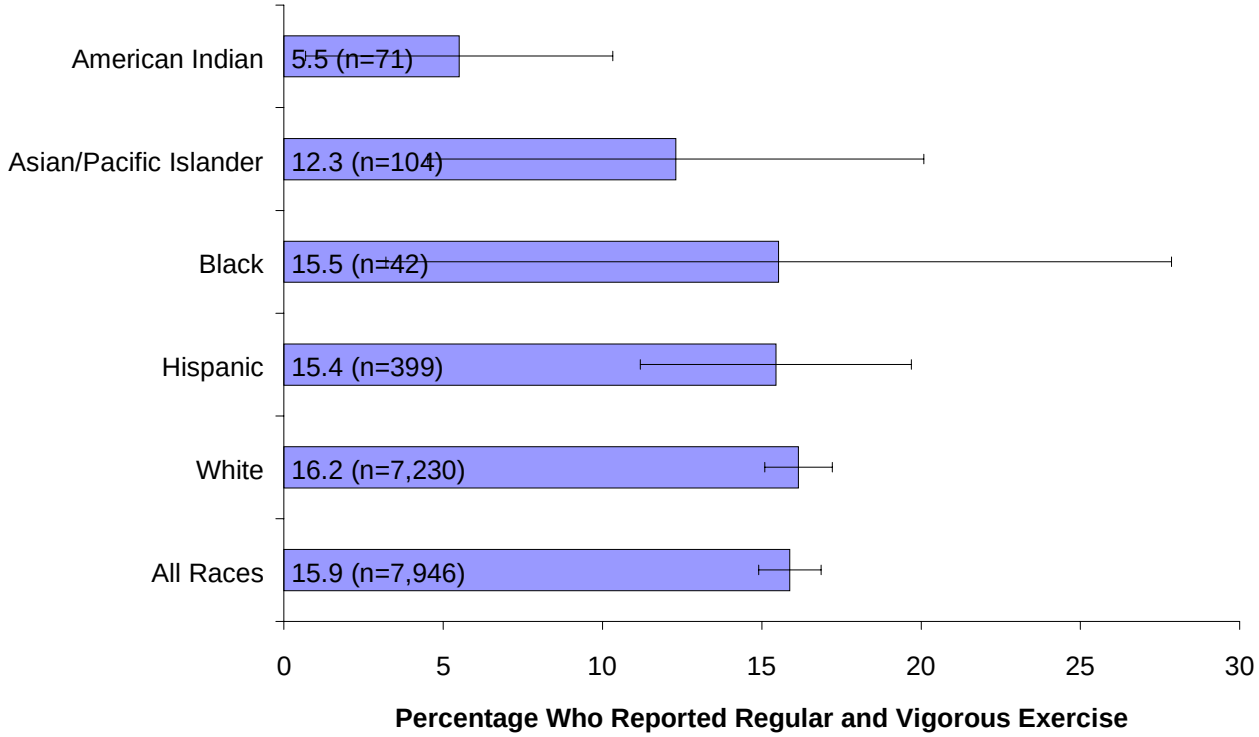


Data Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1992, 1993, 1995, and 1997

Motor vehicle crashes are one of the most serious societal consequences of excessive alcohol drinking. Driving after alcohol use was reported by 4.6% of Hispanic adults in Utah, a rate substantially higher than the state overall rate.

Physical Activity (Regular and Vigorous Exercise)

Percentage of Utah Adults Who Reported Regular and Vigorous Exercise, 1992, 1994, 1996, and 1998



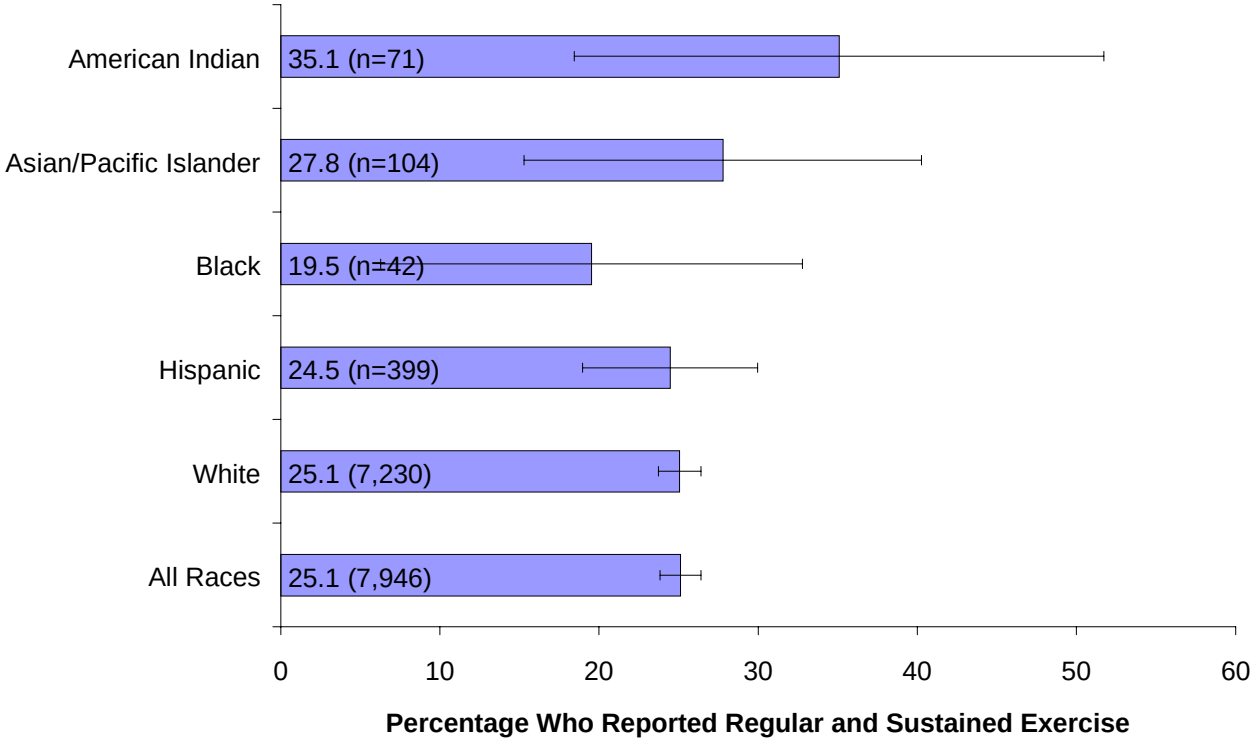
Data Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1992, 1994, 1996, and 1998

* Regular and vigorous exercise was defined as vigorous exercise for at least 20 minutes, 3 or more days each week during the past month.

Regular exercise reduces the risk of heart disease, cancer, and diabetes, helps prevent osteoporosis, and provides other health benefits. Any level of exercise is beneficial, but regular vigorous exercise provides conditioning and may provide more protection against cardiovascular disease. Unfortunately, only about one in six of Utah adults reported regular, vigorous exercise. Among race/ethnic populations, only about one in twenty American Indian adults reported regular vigorous exercise.

Physical Activity (Regular and Sustained)

Percentage of Utah Adults Who Reported Regular and Sustained Physical Activity, 1992, 1994, 1996, and 1998

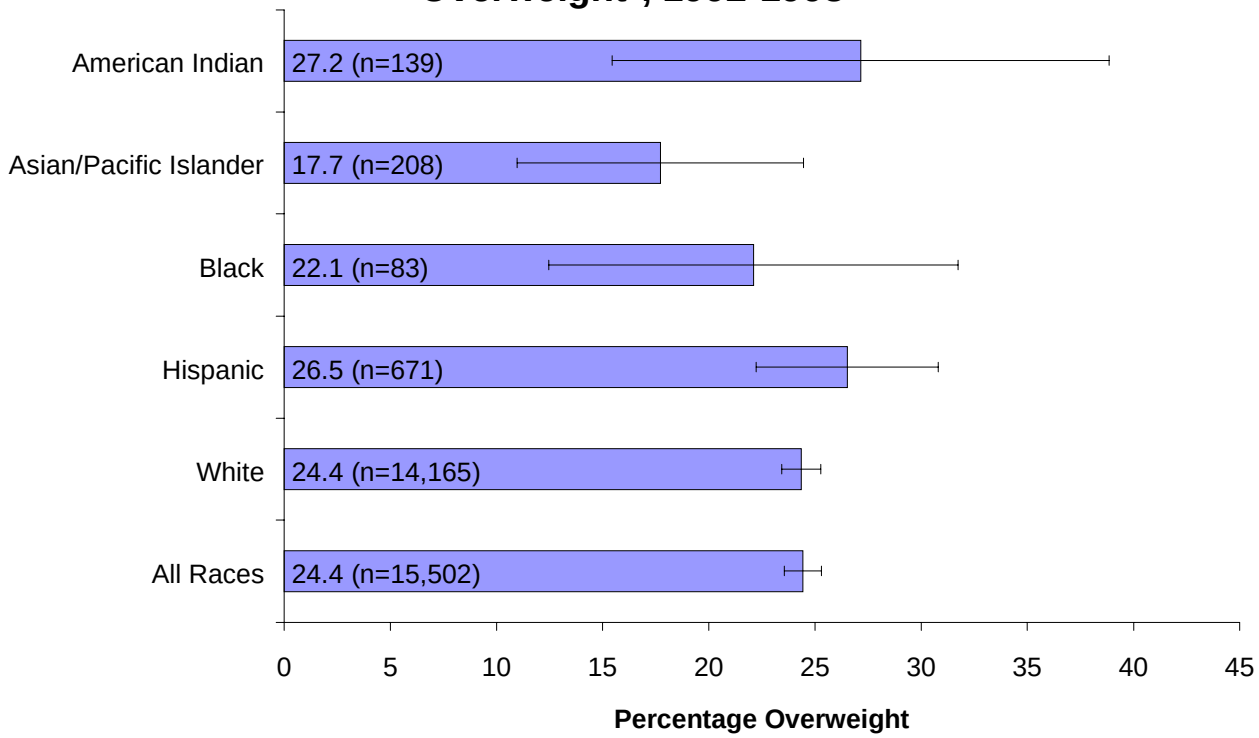


Data Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1992, 1994, 1996, and 1998

* Regular and sustained physical activity was defined as physical activity of any intensity performed for at least 30 minutes a day and at least 5 days per week.

This measure of physical activity assessed the percentage of Utah adults who are physically active (at any intensity) on most days of the week. Such activity has substantial health benefits, but only about one quarter of Utah adults reported this level of activity. No race/ethnic population was significantly different from the state overall rate.

Percentage of Utah Adults (Age 18 or Over) Who Were Overweight*, 1992-1998



Data Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Jan 1992 - June 1998

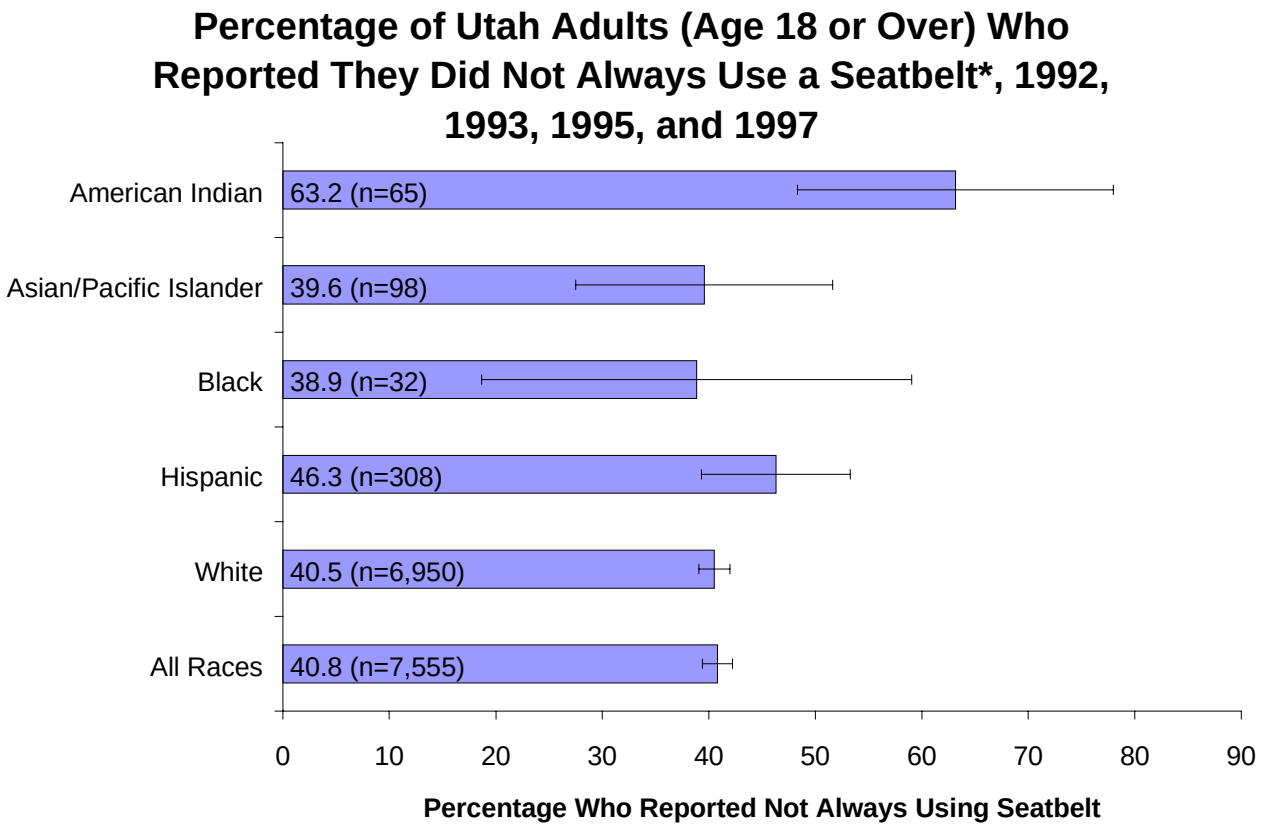
* Overweight - Females with body mass index (weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared) ≥27.3; males with body mass index ≥27.8.

HP2000 Objective 1.2 Goal: ≤20% among people age 20+ (see appendix)

The proportion of Americans who are overweight or obese has been increasing, despite overwhelming evidence of the health risks associated with this condition. Being overweight or obese substantially increases the risk of high blood pressure, diabetes, osteoarthritis, coronary heart disease, stroke, gall bladder disease, several cancers, and other conditions. Based on this measure of overweight, about one in four Utah adults were overweight. The proportion overweight did not vary significantly among race/ethnic populations.

Recently, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute released new federal guidelines on identification, evaluation, and treatment of overweight and obesity in adults.[9] Those guidelines, based on objective, systematic review of current evidence set an even lower body mass index criterion for overweight (BMI ≥25.0). Using that new standard, even more Utahns would be judged overweight.

Seatbelt Non-use



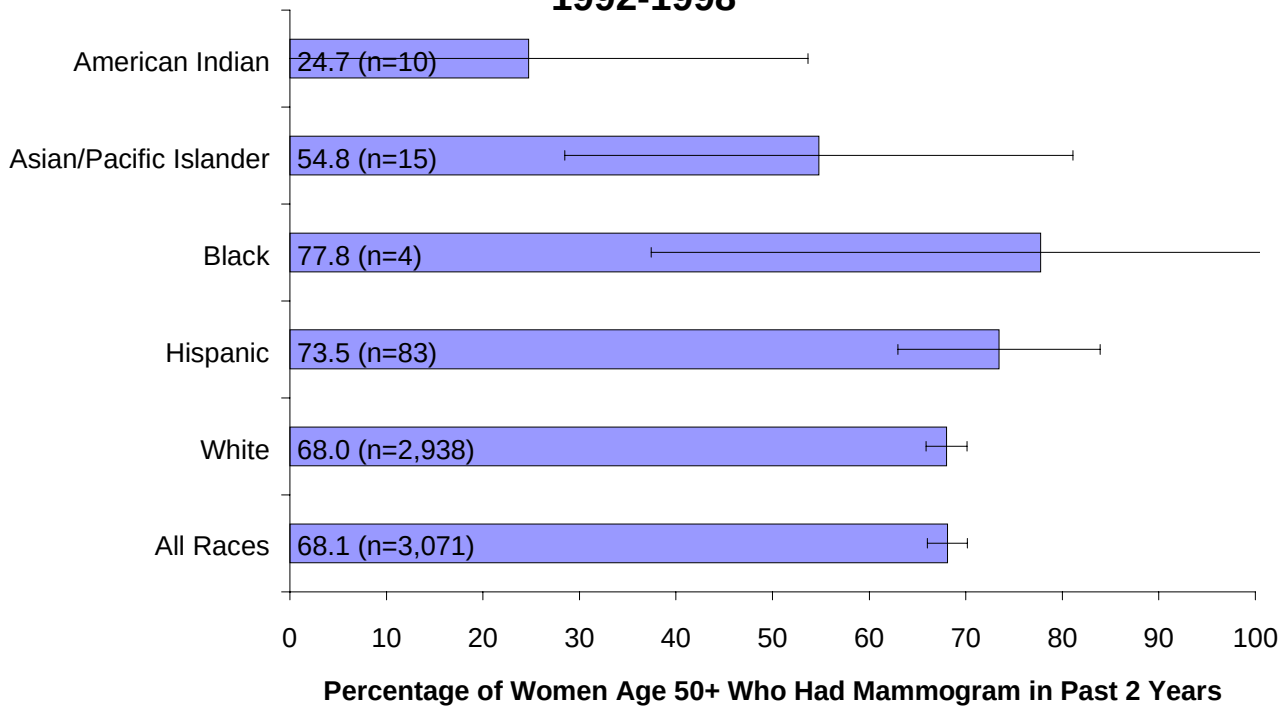
Data Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1992, 1993, 1995, and 1997

* Respondents reporting they "nearly always", "sometimes", "seldom", or "never" used safety belts.

HP2000 Objective 9.12 Goal: 85% of all occupants using seatbelt or child safety seat (see appendix)

Motor vehicle crash is the leading cause of death for Utahns under the age of 45. Many of those lives could be saved if all Utahns used seatbelts or age appropriate restraints. About two of five Utah adults reported they did not always use seatbelts. Observational surveys have suggested that use rates are even worse than these self-reported data suggest. Rates of seatbelt non-use were substantially worse for American Indian adults, who also have disproportionately high motor vehicle crash death rates.

Percentage of Utah Women Who Reported Having Had a Mammogram in the Past Two Years (Age 50 or Over), 1992-1998

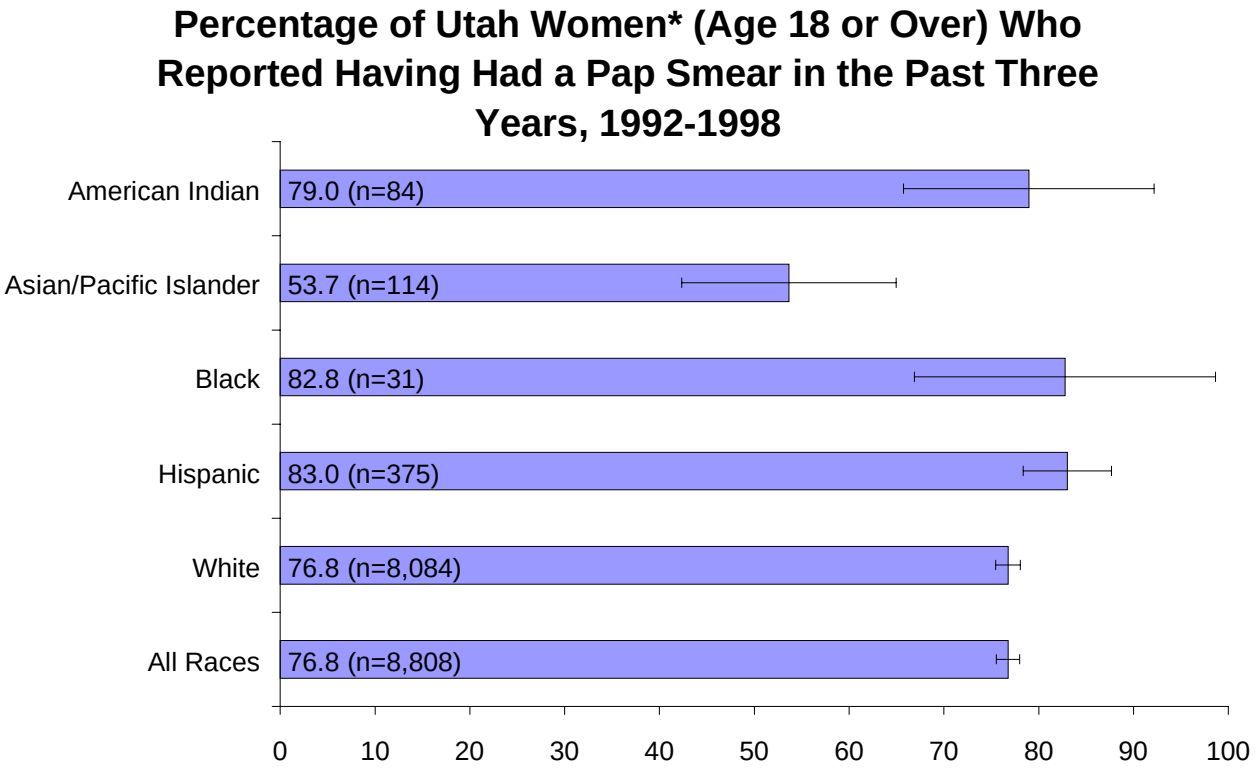


Data Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Jan 1992 - June 1998

HP2000 Objective 16.11 Goal: 60% of women age 50+ with mammography in past two years (see appendix)

Mammography is an important, safe and effective way to detect breast cancer early when it can be treated effectively and often cured. Recent recommendations on mammogram screening have differed somewhat for women in their 40's, but all have recommended routine screening (every 1-2 years) for all women age 50 and over. About two thirds of Utah women, but only about one quarter of American Indian women, age 50 or over reported having a screening mammogram in the past two years as recommended.

Pap Smear



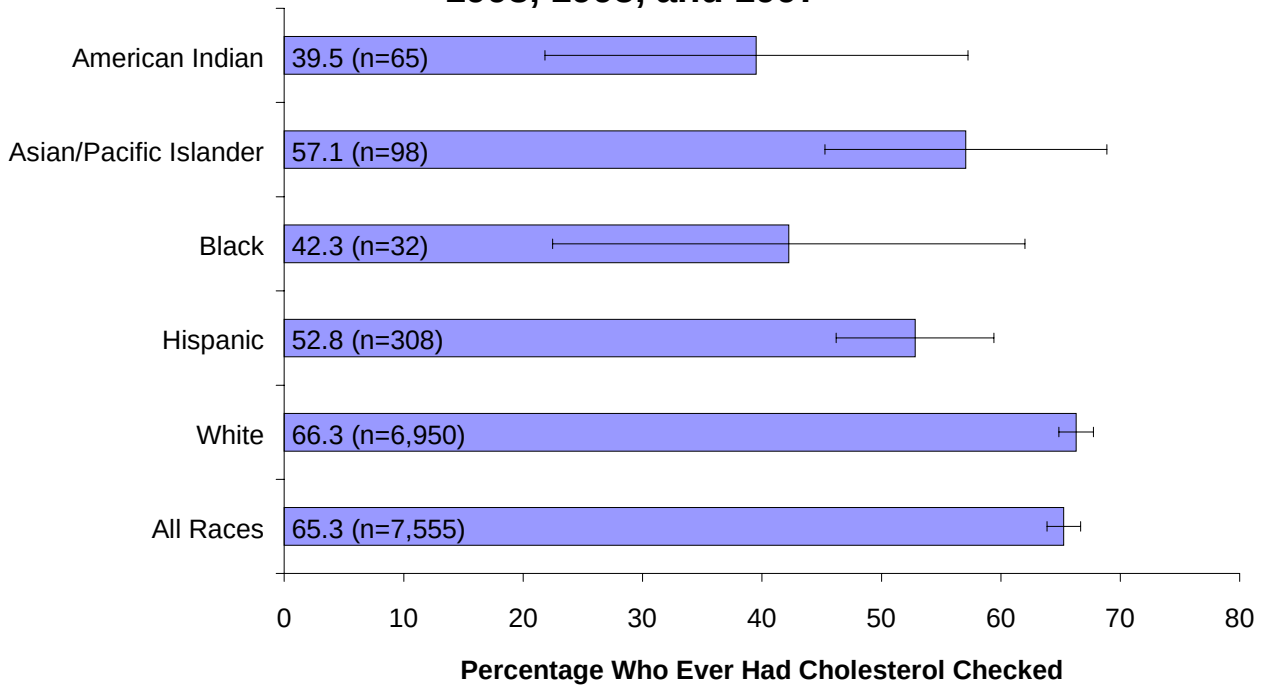
Data Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Jan 1992 - June 1998

* Women with uterine cervix

HP2000 Objective 16.12 Goal: 85% of women with a Pap smear in the past three years (see appendix)

Regular Pap smear exams are a safe and effective way to detect cervical cancer early, at a stage when it can be treated effectively and usually cured. About three quarters of Utah women age 18 or over reporting having had a Pap smear in the past three years. That proportion was substantially smaller for Asian/Pacific Islander women - only about half reported a recent Pap smear.

Percentage of Utah Adults (Age 18 or Over) Who Reported Ever Having Their Cholesterol Checked, 1992, 1993, 1995, and 1997



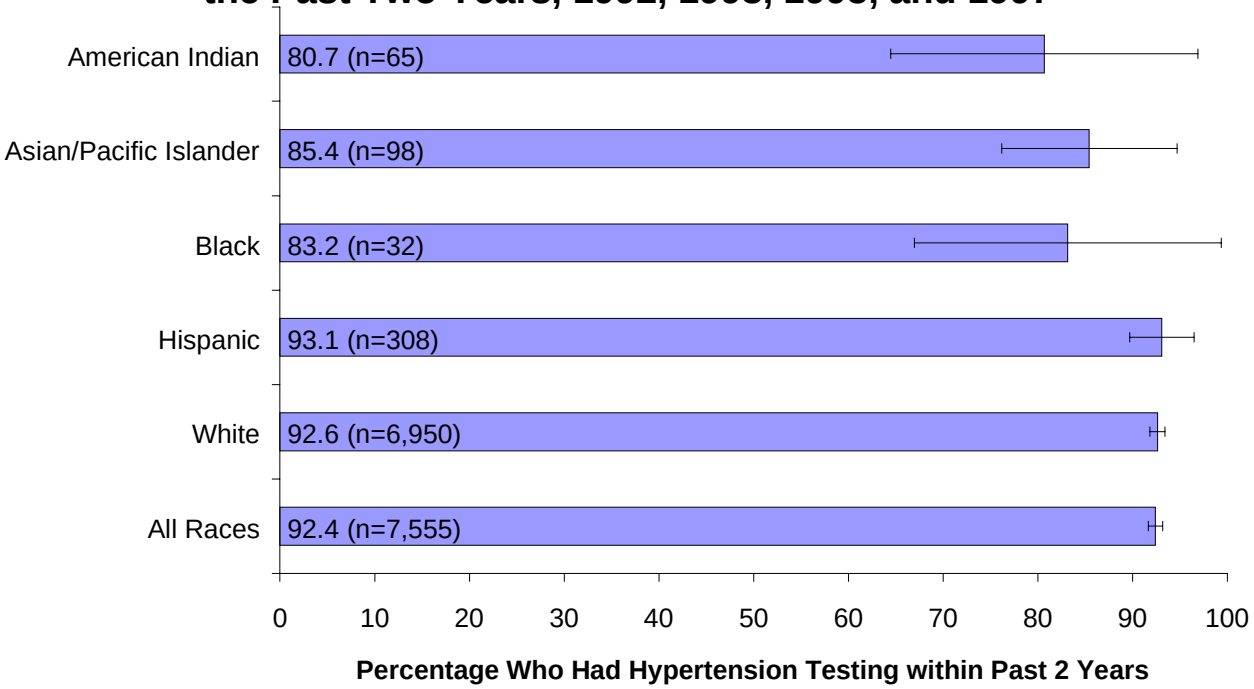
Data Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1992, 1993, 1995, and 1997

HP2000 Objective 15.14 Goal: 75% of adults age 18 and over with cholesterol checked in past 5 years (see appendix)

High blood cholesterol increases a person's risk of coronary heart disease. Effective treatments (diet, exercise, and medicines) are available to lower blood cholesterol and reduce the risk of heart disease. It is important that people have their cholesterol checked to find out if they need treatment. Only about two thirds of Utah adults reported ever having their cholesterol checked, and that proportion was significantly lower for American Indian, Black, and Hispanic adults.

Hypertension Testing

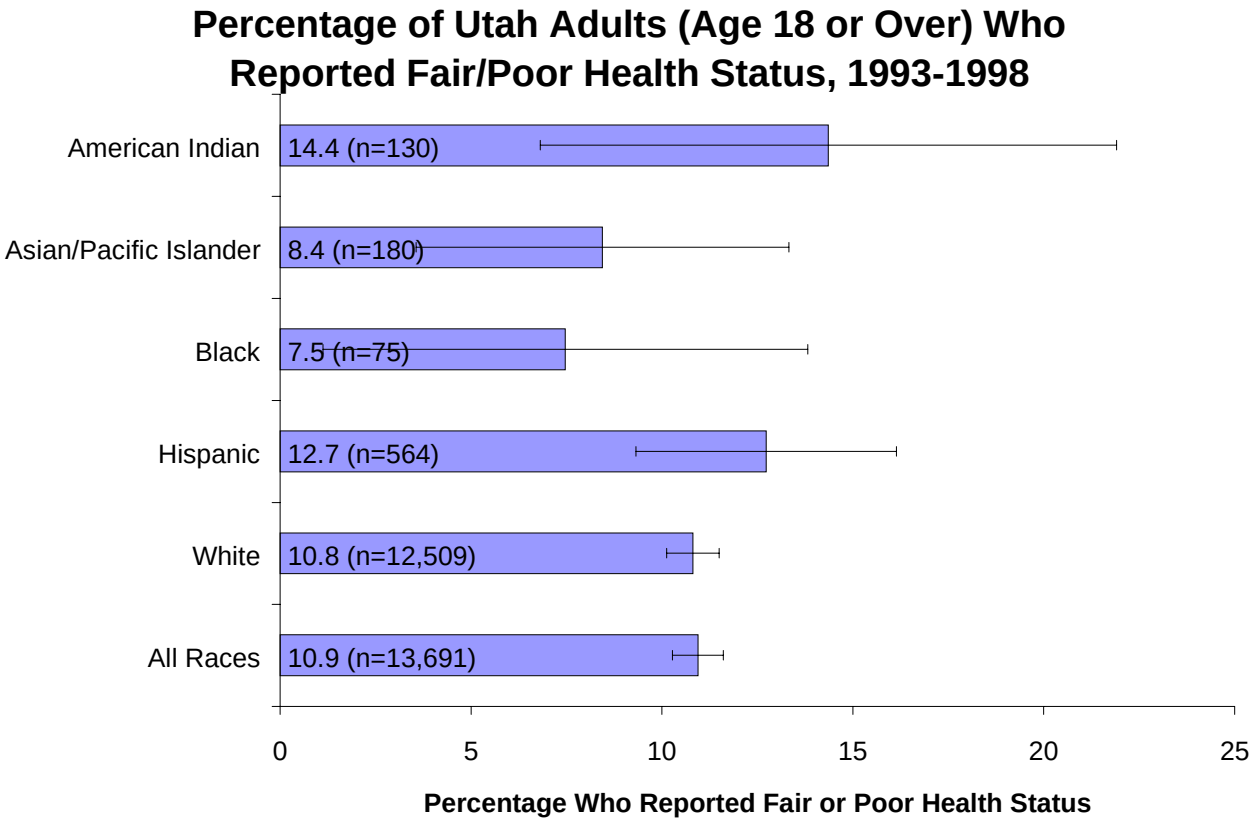
Percentage of Utah Adults (Age 18 or Over) Who Reported Having Had Their Blood Pressure Checked in the Past Two Years, 1992, 1993, 1995, and 1997



Data Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1992, 1993, 1995, and 1997

HP2000 Objective 15.13 Goal: 90% of adults with blood pressure check in last two years (see appendix)

High blood pressure, or hypertension, increases the risk of heart disease, stroke, and other diseases. If detected, high blood pressure can be treated and those risks substantially reduced. Over 90% of Utahns reported having had their blood pressure checked in the past 2 years. No race/ethnic population was significantly different from the overall rate on this measure.

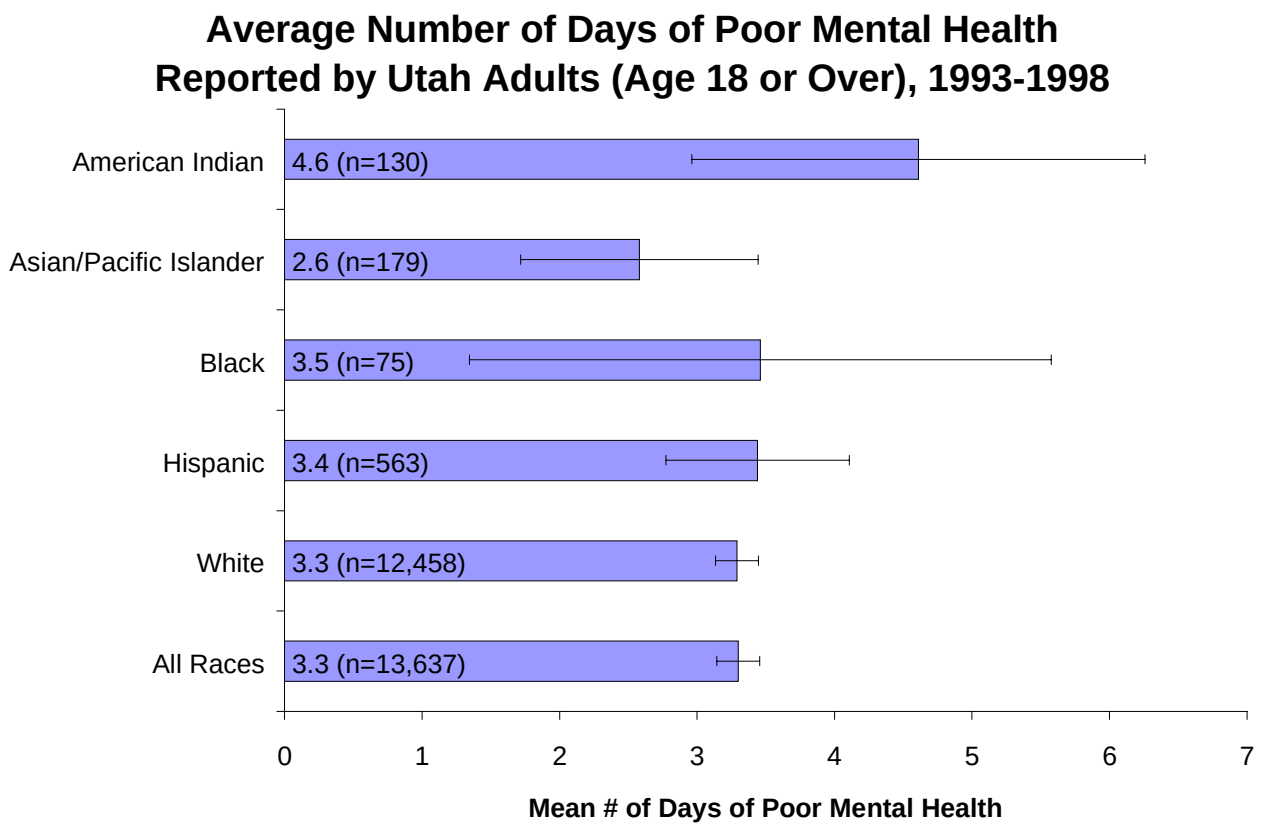


Data Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Jan 1992 - June 1998

Although important information about health can be gained from rates of death and reportable disease, much of what affects people's health is missed if only death and reportable diseases are considered. For example, the effects of depression and chronic non-fatal conditions such as arthritis and low back pain are not well captured by those data. For those reasons, measures of peoples' subjective overall health status are important. The data shown on this page are from a question about whether people considered their health to be poor, fair, good, very good, or excellent. About 10% of Utah adults reported they were in fair or poor health. That percentage did not differ significantly among Utah's race/ethnic populations.

The data presented here were not age-adjusted. When rates were adjusted for differences in the age distributions of the different race/ethnic populations, Hispanic adults were slightly, but significantly, more likely to report fair or poor health (age-adjusted odds ratio 1.28; 95% CI 1.03-1.58). Other groups were not significantly different in the age-adjusted analyses.

Poor Mental Health



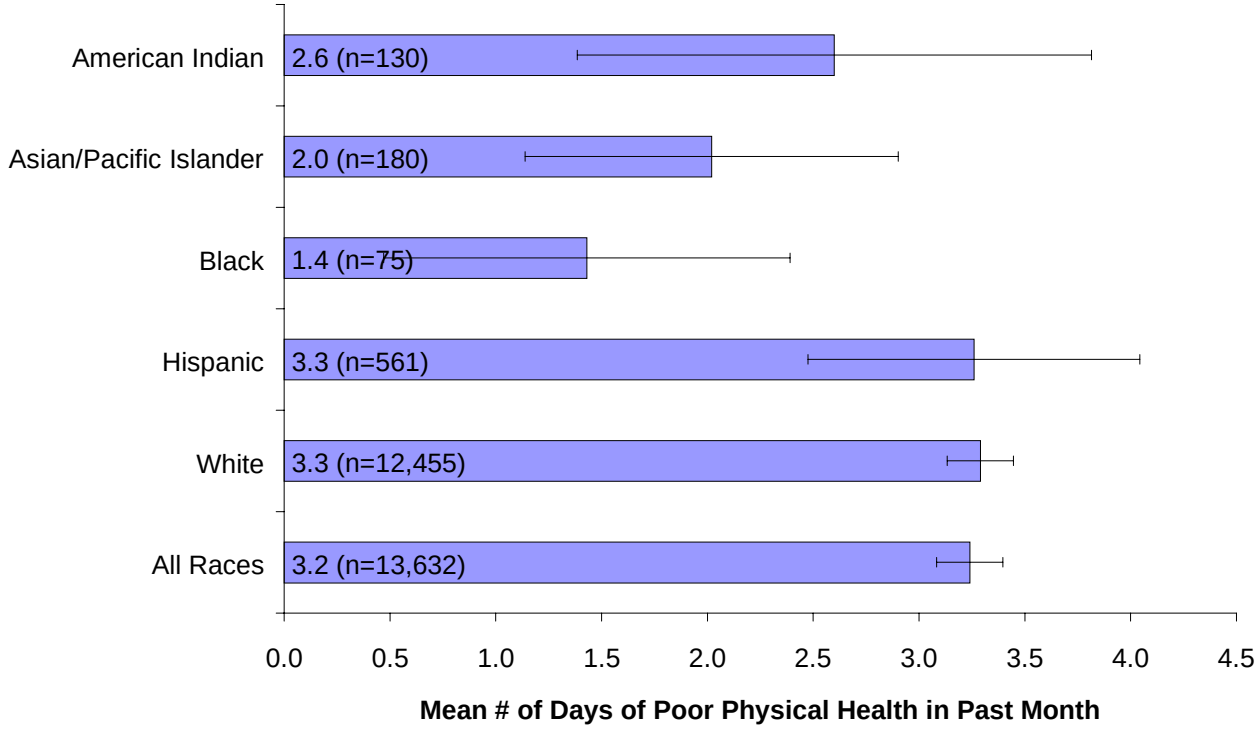
Data Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1993-1998

This measure of health status assesses overall mental health, based on the question, "*Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?*"

On average, Utah adults reported about 3 days of poor mental health per month. That reported average number of days did not differ significantly among Utah's race/ethnic populations.

The data presented here were not adjusted for age. When the data were adjusted for differences in the age distribution of the different populations, Asian/Pacific Islander people reported significantly fewer days of poor mental health on average (about 1 day less per month). Adjusted for age, American Indian people reported about one more day of poor mental health per month, but that difference was not statistically significant (p=0.28).

Average Number of Days of Poor Physical Health Reported by Utah Adults (Age 18 or Over), 1993-1998



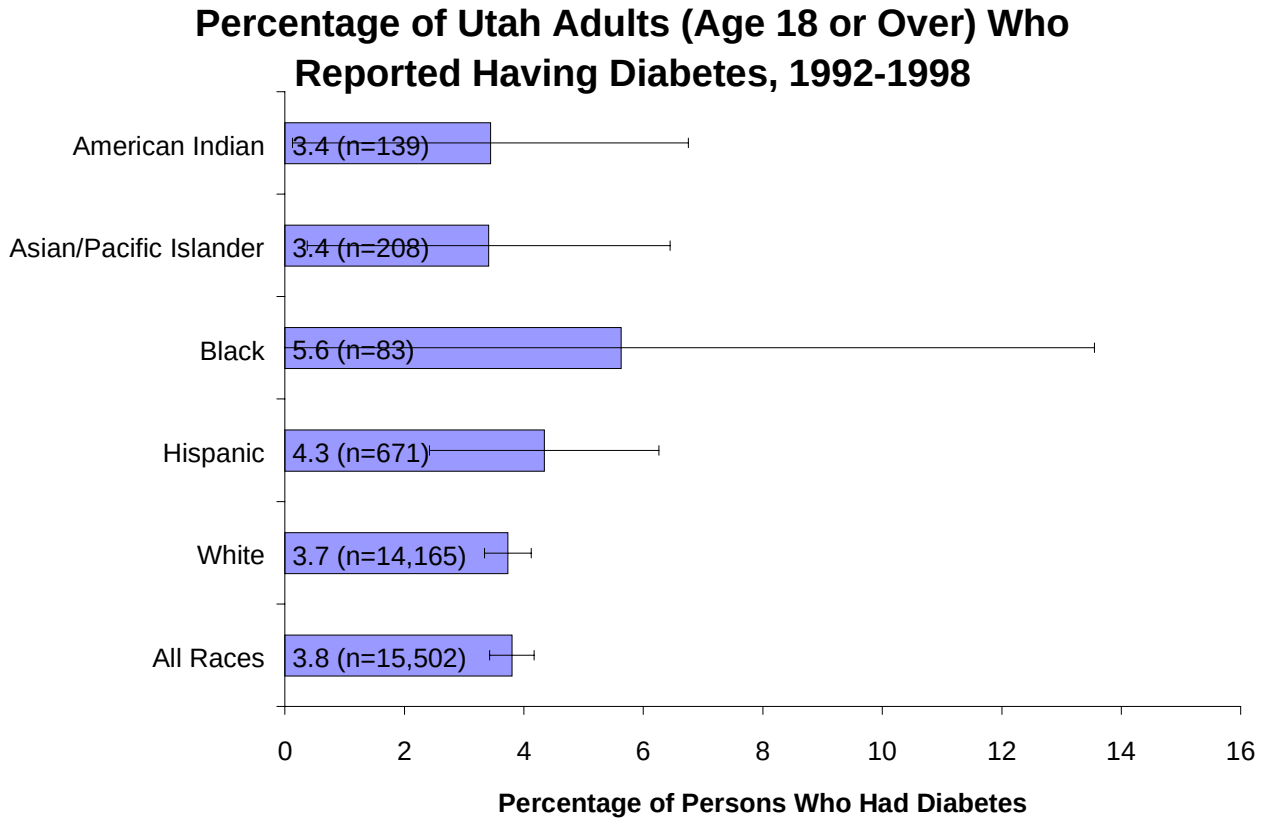
Data Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1993-1998

This measure of health status assesses overall physical health, based on the question, *"Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?"*

On average, Utah adults reported about 3 days of poor physical health per month. Black and Asian/ Pacific Islander adults reported significantly fewer days of poor physical health.

The data presented above were not adjusted for differences in age distributions of the different race/ ethnic populations. The lower numbers of days of poor physical health reported by American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Black adults were in part because those populations included fewer older adults. However, even after age adjustment, Asian/Pacific Islander and Black adults reported fewer days of poor physical health.

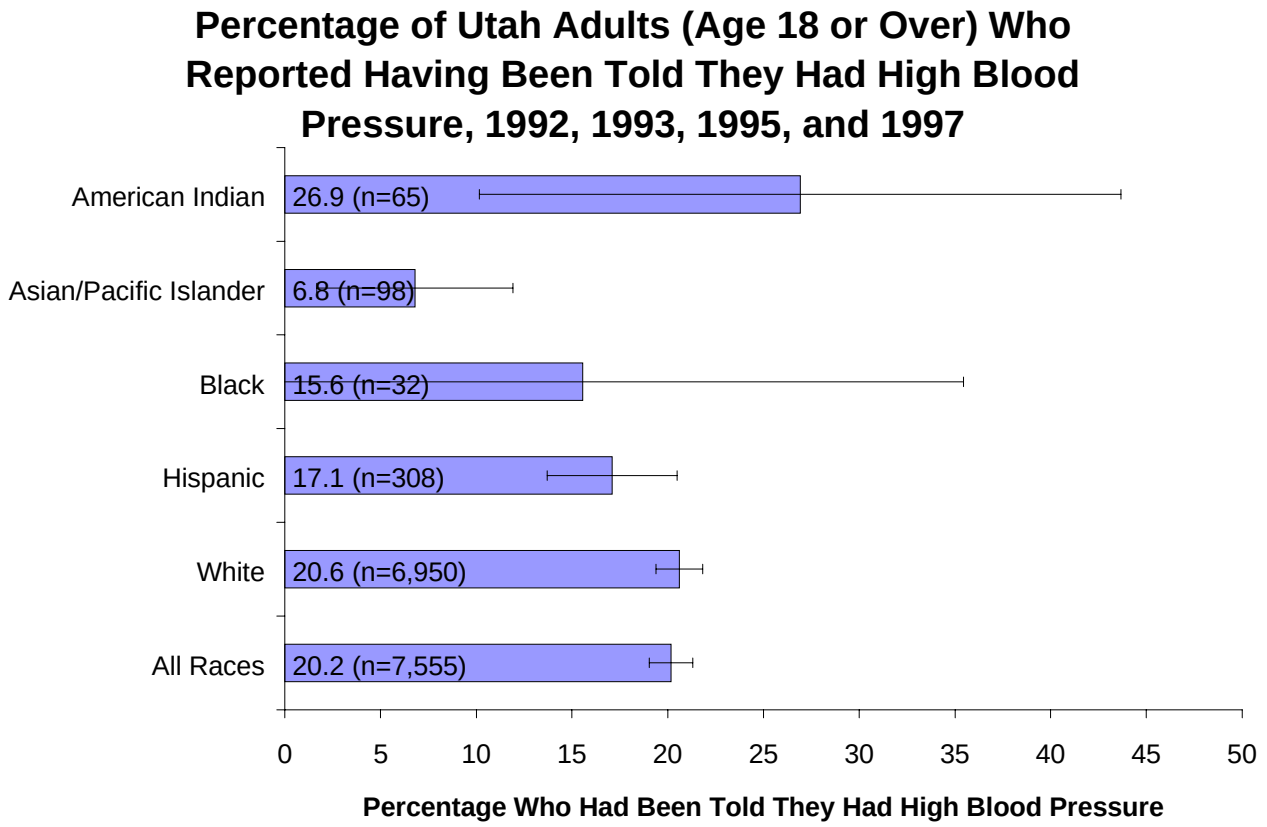
Diabetes Prevalence



Data Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Jan 1992 - June 1998

Diabetes is a condition in which a person's blood sugar is elevated because of insufficient insulin or resistance to its action. It can cause damage to eyes, kidneys, heart, nervous system, and other organs. Many of its complications can be prevented by careful management, including control of blood sugar, eye exams, proper foot care, and blood pressure control.

About 1 in 25 Utah adults have diagnosed diabetes. Nearly as many more are estimated to have undiagnosed diabetes. The data presented above were not adjusted for differences in the age distributions of the different populations and indicate that the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was about the same for each of Utah's race/ethnic populations. When the rates were adjusted for age, the risk of diabetes was higher for Black, American Indian, Hispanic, and Asian/Pacific Islander adults. The increased risk was statistically significant for Hispanic adults. Other data also indicate that American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and Asian/Pacific Islander people are at higher risk of developing diabetes.



Data Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1992, 1993, 1995, and 1997

High blood pressure, or hypertension, increases the risk of heart disease and stroke. When high blood pressure is detected and properly treated, many of its complications can be prevented.

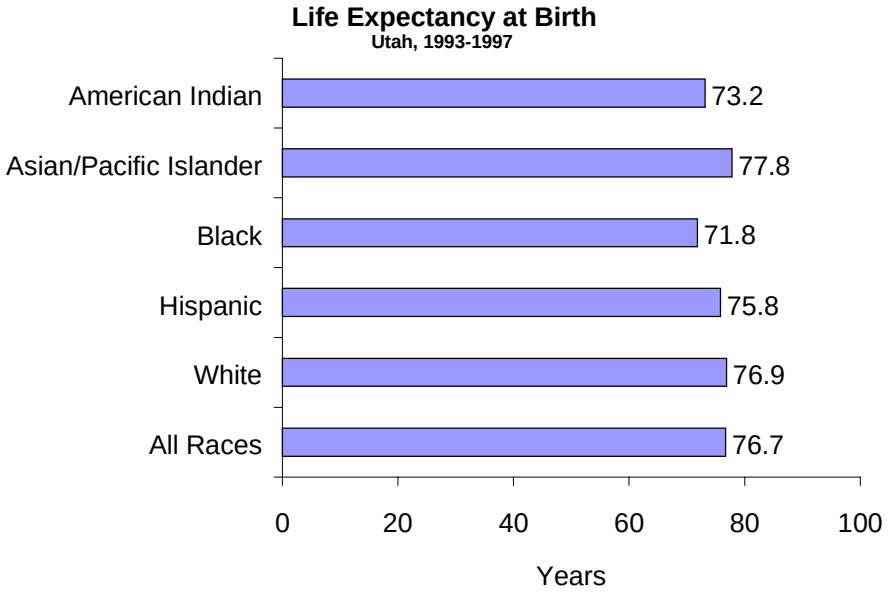
The data presented above were not adjusted for differences in the age distributions of the different race/ethnic populations. After age adjustment, the risks of high blood pressure were similar for all populations except Asian/Pacific Islander people, who had a lower risk.

This question measures how many people are aware that they have high blood pressure. Thus, a population could have lower prevalence either because they are less likely to have high blood pressure, or because they are less likely to have been tested. National data have indicated that the risk of high blood pressure is greater for Black Americans.[10]

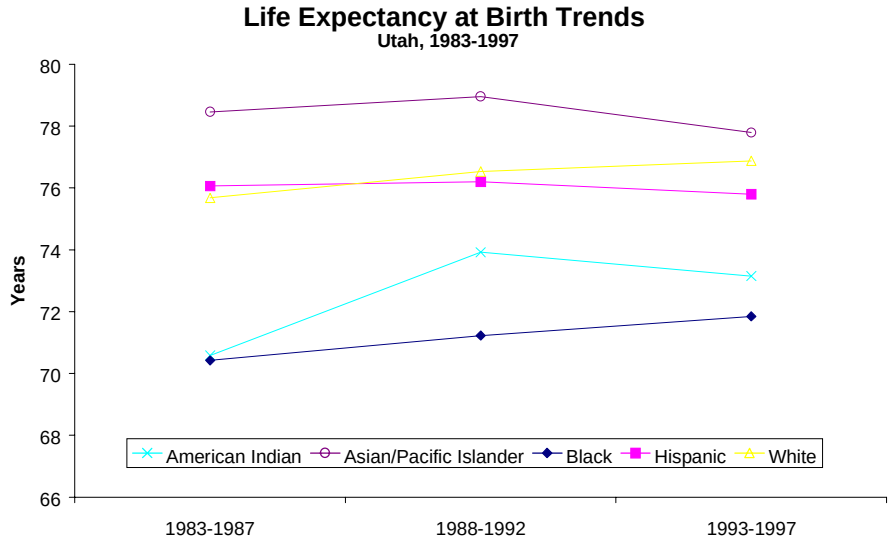
Life Expectancy from Birth

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth can be thought of as the average number of years a person would be expected to live based on current death rates. Utahns have longer life expectancy than the United States overall. However, life expectancy is nearly 5 years less for Black Utahns and 3.5 years less for American Indian Utahns than for the state overall.



U.S. 1995					
American Indian	**Asian/Pacific Islander**	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**White**	**Total**
		69.6		76.5	75.8



Appendices

Appendix 1: Population Figures Used in Report

Population Figures Used in Report
Average Population by Age, Race and Gender

		American Indian			Asian/Pacific Islander			Black		
Years	Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
83-87	All Ages	10,771	11,309	22,079	13,595	14,074	27,669	6,405	4,538	10,943
	0-4	1,639	1,620	3,259	1,663	1,703	3,366	668	616	1,284
	5-14	2,723	2,720	5,443	2,765	2,796	5,562	1,003	951	1,954
	15-24	2,467	2,628	5,095	2,756	2,485	5,240	1,725	879	2,604
	25-34	1,842	1,976	3,818	3,043	3,118	6,161	1,455	877	2,332
	35-44	936	1,092	2,028	1,466	1,664	3,130	668	424	1,092
	45-54	543	584	1,127	807	947	1,754	356	271	627
	55-64	331	363	694	580	741	1,321	267	238	505
	65-74	183	208	391	366	400	766	177	175	353
	75-84	76	88	164	120	159	279	70	84	154
	85+	30	30	60	29	61	90	14	24	38
88-92	All Ages	12,421	13,037	25,458	17,055	17,715	34,769	7,278	5,148	12,426
	0-4	1,893	1,869	3,762	2,053	1,994	4,047	773	710	1,483
	5-14	3,022	2,964	5,986	3,266	3,403	6,670	1,209	1,098	2,307
	15-24	2,553	2,714	5,267	3,540	3,314	6,854	1,714	915	2,629
	25-34	2,202	2,362	4,564	3,515	3,514	7,030	1,574	965	2,539
	35-44	1,297	1,495	2,792	2,197	2,527	4,725	1,004	576	1,580
	45-54	669	735	1,404	1,066	1,218	2,284	423	313	736
	55-64	423	470	893	666	888	1,553	264	236	500
	65-74	226	264	490	560	608	1,168	214	202	416
	75-84	97	116	213	157	180	337	85	102	187
	85+	39	47	86	34	68	103	16	31	48
93-97	All Ages	13,970	14,493	28,464	22,166	23,455	45,621	9,067	6,918	15,984
	0-4	1,845	1,805	3,650	2,824	2,661	5,485	757	739	1,495
	5-14	3,425	3,356	6,781	4,280	4,237	8,517	1,615	1,449	3,064
	15-24	2,781	2,941	5,721	4,258	4,378	8,636	1,846	1,308	3,155
	25-34	2,353	2,379	4,732	4,232	4,470	8,702	2,012	1,366	3,377
	35-44	1,692	1,879	3,570	3,038	3,335	6,372	1,444	898	2,343
	45-54	896	984	1,880	1,691	2,026	3,717	654	472	1,127
	55-64	479	530	1,009	891	1,122	2,013	360	286	646
	65-74	304	353	658	652	823	1,475	241	231	472
	75-84	131	186	317	244	340	584	100	112	212
	85+	64	82	146	57	62	119	37	56	93

Appendix 1: Population Figures Used in Report (continued)

		Hispanic			White			Total		
Years	Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
83-87	All Ages	36,175	34,547	70,722	748,193	760,619	1,508,811	815,138	825,087	1,640,225
	0-4	4,829	4,696	9,525	90,034	85,420	175,454	98,834	94,055	192,888
	5-14	8,755	8,514	17,269	157,194	149,229	306,423	172,442	164,210	336,651
	15-24	7,076	6,493	13,569	124,119	127,383	251,502	138,143	139,868	278,010
	25-34	7,150	6,449	13,599	133,266	131,026	264,293	146,756	143,446	290,202
	35-44	3,510	3,410	6,920	84,904	85,190	170,094	91,484	91,781	183,265
	45-54	2,210	2,148	4,358	56,319	57,678	113,997	60,235	61,628	121,863
	55-64	1,492	1,502	2,994	48,990	52,667	101,657	51,660	55,510	107,170
	65-74	735	849	1,584	34,463	41,137	75,600	35,924	42,770	78,694
	75-84	341	397	738	15,391	23,672	39,063	15,999	24,399	40,398
	85+	76	89	165	3,512	7,217	10,729	3,661	7,421	11,083
88-92	All Ages	41,291	39,560	80,851	786,768	800,393	1,587,160	864,812	875,852	1,740,665
	0-4	5,180	5,104	10,284	79,290	75,125	154,415	89,189	84,803	173,992
	5-14	9,399	9,067	18,465	170,354	161,031	331,385	187,250	177,563	364,812
	15-24	7,976	7,417	15,393	131,417	133,393	264,810	147,201	147,752	294,953
	25-34	7,898	7,049	14,947	125,905	125,488	251,393	141,095	139,378	280,473
	35-44	4,929	4,694	9,623	104,008	103,729	207,738	113,436	113,021	226,457
	45-54	2,625	2,617	5,241	64,515	66,249	130,763	69,298	71,131	140,429
	55-64	1,781	1,816	3,598	49,437	52,749	102,186	52,572	56,159	108,731
	65-74	994	1,100	2,094	38,697	45,531	84,228	40,691	47,704	88,396
	75-84	411	554	965	18,844	28,063	46,907	19,594	29,015	48,609
	85+	97	143	240	4,299	9,035	13,335	4,486	9,326	13,812
93-97	All Ages	54,435	51,337	105,771	874,533	886,682	1,761,215	974,171	982,884	1,957,055
	0-4	6,836	6,461	13,297	83,175	79,060	162,235	95,437	90,726	186,163
	5-14	11,318	10,894	22,212	168,755	159,536	328,290	189,393	179,471	368,864
	15-24	10,711	10,151	20,862	165,147	165,131	330,278	184,743	183,909	368,652
	25-34	10,011	8,567	18,578	125,630	125,544	251,174	144,238	142,326	286,563
	35-44	7,301	6,449	13,750	121,451	120,788	242,239	134,925	133,350	268,275
	45-54	3,813	3,875	7,688	84,067	86,035	170,102	91,121	93,392	184,514
	55-64	2,324	2,341	4,665	55,290	58,365	113,655	59,344	62,643	121,988
	65-74	1,409	1,504	2,913	42,185	48,608	90,793	44,791	51,520	96,311
	75-84	528	790	1,318	23,339	32,111	55,450	24,342	33,539	57,881
	85+	185	303	488	5,495	11,504	16,998	5,837	12,007	17,844

Females, Age 15-17

Year Range	White (Non-Hispanic)	White (Hispanic)	Black	American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander
1983-1987	36,223	1,846	250	823	668
1988-1992	41,665	2,238	258	865	924
1993-1997	52,832	3,119	378	913	1,224

Number of Births by Race/Ethnicity

Year Range	Unknown	White (Non-Hispanic)	White (Hispanic)	Black	American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander
1983-1987	92	34,680	1,571	177	623	791
1988-1992	48	32,429	1,950	203	743	840
1993-1997	153	34,620	3,205	273	639	1,097

Appendix 2: Health Status Indicators by Race and Ethnicity

Health Status Indicators

by Race and Ethnicity

Utah, 1983-1997

Indicator	Years	Race/Ethnicity	Average Deaths/Year	Average Live Births	Rate per 1,000 LB	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper
Infant Mortality	89-92	All Races	999	145028	6.9	6.5	7.3
		White	863	129366	6.7	6.2	7.1
		Hispanic	62	8137	7.6	5.8	9.8
		Black	12	854	14.1	7.3	24.5
		Asian/Pacific Islander	31	3418	9.1	6.2	12.9
		American Indian	26	3043	8.5	5.6	12.5
		Unknown	5	210	23.8	7.7	55.6
	93-96	All Races	903	156930	5.8	5.4	6.1
		White	761	136739	5.6	5.2	6.0
		Hispanic	79	11804	6.7	5.3	8.3
		Black	12	1118	10.7	5.5	18.7
		Asian/Pacific Islander	27	4250	6.4	4.2	9.2
		American Indian	22	2538	8.7	5.4	13.1
		Unknown	2	481	4.2	0.5	15.0

Indicator	Years	Race/Ethnicity	Average Deaths/Year	Average Population	Crude Rate*	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper	Age-adjusted Rate*	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper
All Cause Mortality	83-87	All Races	8883	1640225	541.5	536.5	546.6	879.0	870.5	887.6
		White	8464	1508811	560.9	555.6	566.3	879.5	870.8	888.3
		Hispanic	200	70722	282.5	265.3	300.6	745.3	690.1	803.7
		Black	59	10943	537.3	477.7	602.4	1191.0	1044.0	1354.0
		Asian/Pacific Islander	69	27669	249.4	223.8	277.1	630.7	554.8	714.1
		American Indian	87	22079	394.9	358.7	433.8	980.1	868.5	1102.0
		Unknown	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	88-92	All Races	9364	1740665	538.0	533.1	542.9	812.7	805.1	820.2
		White	8885	1587160	559.8	554.6	565.0	813.5	805.8	821.2
		Hispanic	245	80851	302.5	285.8	320.0	734.5	687.3	784.1
		Black	63	12426	505.4	451.0	564.5	1053.0	928.4	1190.0
		Asian/Pacific Islander	82	34769	237.0	214.7	261.0	610.4	541.2	686.0
		American Indian	82	25458	322.9	292.4	355.7	752.0	666.1	845.9
		Other	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Unknown	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	93-97	All Races	10835	1957055	553.6	549.0	558.3	793.9	787.1	800.7
		White	10166	1761215	577.2	572.2	582.3	795.3	788.3	802.3
		Hispanic	348	105771	328.8	313.5	344.6	650.6	616.1	686.4
		Black	75	15984	470.5	424.1	520.5	948.3	846.4	1059.0
		Asian/Pacific Islander	127	45621	278.8	257.6	301.4	690.0	627.4	757.2
		American Indian	106	28464	371.0	340.7	404.8	733.6	663.8	808.8
		Other	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Unknown	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* All rates are per 100,000 persons unless otherwise noted. Age-adjusted rates are adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population.

Appendix 2: Health Status Indicators by Race and Ethnicity (cont.)

Indicator	Years	Race/Ethnicity	Average Deaths/Year	Average Population	Crude Rate*	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper	Age-adjusted Rate*	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper
Motor Vehicle Crash Mortality	83-87	All Races	313	1640225	19.1	18.2	20.1	20.5	19.4	21.6
		White	280	1508811	18.6	17.6	19.6	19.7	18.6	20.9
		Hispanic	14	70722	19.2	14.9	24.4	24.9	18.5	32.9
		Black	3	10943	29.2	16.7	47.5	33.7	15.0	65.1
		Asian/Pacific Islander	4	27669	13.0	7.7	20.6	15.1	8.2	25.4
		American Indian	12	22079	56.2	43.1	72.0	70.1	50.8	94.2
		Unknown	<1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	88-92	All Races	282	1740665	16.2	15.4	17.1	17.3	16.3	18.2
		White	244	1587160	15.4	14.5	16.3	16.4	15.4	17.4
		Hispanic	17	80851	20.5	16.4	25.5	22.6	17.1	29.5
		Black	2	12426	17.7	8.8	31.7	19.3	8.5	37.4
		Asian/Pacific Islander	7	34769	19.6	13.5	27.3	22.5	13.5	35.2
		American Indian	12	25458	46.4	35.3	59.8	48.8	35.0	66.3
		Unknown	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	93-97	All Races	338	1957055	17.3	16.5	18.1	17.5	16.7	18.4
		White	286	1761215	16.3	15.4	17.1	16.5	15.6	17.4
		Hispanic	28	105771	26.3	22.1	31.0	25.2	20.5	30.6
		Black	2	15984	12.5	6.0	23.0	9.8	4.6	18.3
		Asian/Pacific Islander	9	45621	19.3	14.0	25.9	22.6	14.9	32.9
		American Indian	13	28464	45.0	34.6	57.4	50.1	37.0	66.3
		Other	<1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Work-related Injury Mortality	83-87	All Races	66	1640225	4.0	3.6	4.5	.	.	.
		White	61	1508811	4.1	3.6	4.6	.	.	.
		Hispanic	3	70722	4.0	2.2	6.6	.	.	.
		Black	1	10943	5.5	1.1	16.0	.	.	.
		Asian/Pacific Islander	<1	27669	0.7	0.0	4.0	.	.	.
		American Indian	1	22079	2.7	0.6	7.9	.	.	.
	88-92	All Races	39	1740665	2.3	2.0	2.6	.	.	.
		White	37	1587160	2.3	2.0	2.7	.	.	.
		Hispanic	1	80851	1.5	0.5	3.2	.	.	.
		Black	<1	12426	1.6	0.0	9.0	.	.	.
		Asian/Pacific Islander	<1	34769	0.6	0.0	3.2	.	.	.
		American Indian	1	25458	2.4	0.5	6.9	.	.	.
		Other	<1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	93-97	All Races	51	1957055	2.6	2.3	2.9	.	.	.
		White	47	1761215	2.7	2.3	3.0	.	.	.
		Hispanic	3	105771	3.0	1.7	4.9	.	.	.
		Black	0	15984	0.0	.	.	.	.	.
		Asian/Pacific Islander	<1	45621	0.9	0.1	3.2	.	.	.
		American Indian	<1	28464	1.4	0.2	5.1	.	.	.
Suicide	83-87	All Races	226	1640225	13.8	13.0	14.6	16.4	15.4	17.5
		White	207	1508811	13.7	12.9	14.6	16.3	15.3	17.4
		Hispanic	10	70722	14.4	10.7	19.0	13.9	9.9	19.0
		Black	2	10943	20.1	10.0	36.0	29.3	12.4	58.4
		Asian/Pacific Islander	3	27669	10.1	5.5	17.0	11.4	4.7	23.0
		American Indian	4	22079	18.1	11.1	28.0	19.5	10.6	33.0
	88-92	All Races	250	1740665	14.4	13.6	15.2	16.6	15.6	17.6
		White	233	1587160	14.7	13.8	15.5	16.8	15.8	17.8
		Hispanic	12	80851	15.3	11.8	19.7	19.0	13.8	25.5
		Black	1	12426	6.4	1.8	16.5	6.7	1.3	20.0
		Asian/Pacific Islander	2	34769	5.8	2.8	10.6	7.2	3.1	14.2
		American Indian	2	25458	7.9	3.8	14.4	11.0	4.7	21.8
		Unknown	<1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	93-97	All Races	284	1957055	14.5	13.8	15.3	15.8	14.9	16.7
		White	254	1761215	14.4	13.7	15.3	15.7	14.9	16.7
		Hispanic	18	105771	17.0	13.7	20.9	16.7	13.2	20.9
		Black	2	15984	15.0	7.8	26.2	14.8	7.1	27.3
		Asian/Pacific Islander	4	45621	7.9	4.7	12.5	9.9	4.6	18.6
		American Indian	5	28464	17.6	11.4	25.9	14.6	9.3	21.9
		Other	<1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Unknown	<1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* All rates are per 100,000 persons unless otherwise noted. Age-adjusted rates are adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population.

Appendix 2: Health Status Indicators by Race and Ethnicity (cont.)

Indicator	Years	Race/Ethnicity	Average Deaths/Year	Average Population	Crude Rate*	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper	Age-adjusted Rate*	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper
Homicide	83-87	All Races	56	1640225	3.4	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.9
		White	43	1508811	2.8	2.5	3.3	2.8	2.4	3.2
		Hispanic	7	70722	10.5	7.4	14.4	10.5	6.9	15.3
		Black	2	10943	18.3	8.8	33.6	19.6	7.5	41.8
		Asian/Pacific Islander	1	27669	3.6	1.2	8.4	2.9	0.8	7.2
		American Indian	3	22079	13.6	7.6	22.4	18.2	9.1	32.6
	88-92	All Races	55	1740665	3.1	2.8	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.6
		White	39	1587160	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.2	3.0
		Hispanic	7	80851	8.9	6.2	12.3	8.3	5.6	11.9
		Black	3	12426	20.9	11.1	35.8	16.7	8.5	29.3
		Asian/Pacific Islander	3	34769	8.6	4.8	14.2	5.9	3.3	9.7
		American Indian	3	25458	11.8	6.6	19.4	17.0	8.5	30.4
		Unknown	<1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	93-97	All Races	67	1957055	3.4	3.1	3.8	3.3	2.9	3.7
		White	40	1761215	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.7
		Hispanic	18	105771	16.6	13.3	20.5	13.5	10.7	16.9
		Black	3	15984	20.0	11.4	32.5	16.8	9.2	28.3
		Asian/Pacific Islander	2	45621	4.4	2.1	8.1	4.0	1.7	8.0
		American Indian	4	28464	12.6	7.5	20.0	10.8	6.2	17.3
		Other	<1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Unknown	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lung Cancer Mortality	83-87	All Races	262	1640225	16.0	15.1	16.8	24.7	23.3	26.1
		White	254	1508811	16.8	15.9	17.8	25.1	23.7	26.5
		Hispanic	3	70722	4.8	2.8	7.7	14.7	8.2	24.3
		Black	2	10943	18.3	8.8	33.6	36.0	17.2	66.2
		Asian/Pacific Islander	2	27669	7.2	3.5	13.3	16.0	7.3	30.6
		American Indian	<1	22079	0.9	0.0	5.0	3.4	0.1	18.8
	88-92	All Races	309	1740665	17.8	16.9	18.7	26.0	24.7	27.3
		White	296	1587160	18.6	17.7	19.6	26.1	24.7	27.4
		Hispanic	7	80851	8.2	5.6	11.5	23.2	15.7	33.1
		Black	3	12426	27.4	15.9	43.8	69.2	39.2	113.0
		Asian/Pacific Islander	3	34769	7.5	4.0	12.8	17.9	9.0	31.9
		American Indian	1	25458	3.9	1.3	9.2	15.1	4.7	36.3
	93-97	All Races	356	1957055	18.2	17.4	19.1	26.0	24.8	27.3
		White	335	1761215	19.0	18.1	20.0	26.0	24.7	27.2
		Hispanic	9	105771	8.3	6.0	11.2	23.4	16.9	31.7
		Black	5	15984	31.3	20.2	46.2	77.2	49.0	115.6
		Asian/Pacific Islander	6	45621	12.3	8.2	17.7	28.4	18.2	42.4
		American Indian	2	28464	5.6	2.4	11.1	17.3	7.3	34.4
		Unknown	<1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Female Breast Cancer Mortality	83-87	All Races	153	825087	18.5	18.5	17.2	26.5	24.7	28.5
		White	149	760619	19.6	19.6	18.2	27.2	25.2	29.2
		Hispanic	1	34547	4.1	4.1	1.6	9.3	3.5	19.8
		Black	1	4538	17.6	17.6	4.8	32.3	8.7	83.4
		Asian/Pacific Islander	1	14074	9.9	9.9	4.0	16.5	6.3	35.2
		American Indian	<1	11309	1.8	1.8	0.0	4.8	0.1	26.8
	88-92	All Races	180	875852	20.6	19.2	21.9	28.0	26.2	29.9
		White	174	800393	21.8	20.3	23.3	28.6	26.7	30.6
		Hispanic	3	39560	7.6	4.2	12.5	16.1	8.8	27.2
		Black	1	5148	15.5	4.2	39.8	27.0	7.3	69.4
		Asian/Pacific Islander	1	17715	7.9	3.2	16.3	19.6	7.1	43.1
		American Indian	1	13037	4.6	0.9	13.5	15.1	2.7	47.1
	93-97	All Races	191	982884	19.5	18.3	20.7	25.4	23.8	27.0
		White	183	886682	20.7	19.3	22.0	25.9	24.2	27.6
		Hispanic	4	51337	7.0	4.2	11.1	11.9	6.8	19.3
		Black	1	6918	11.6	3.2	29.6	22.8	6.2	58.5
		Asian/Pacific Islander	2	23455	10.2	5.3	17.9	22.2	11.1	39.8
		American Indian	1	14493	9.7	3.9	19.9	19.1	7.4	40.4

* All rates are per 100,000 persons unless otherwise noted. Age-adjusted rates are adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population.

Appendix 2: Health Status Indicators by Race and Ethnicity (cont.)

Indicator	Years	Race/Ethnicity	Average Deaths/Year	Average Population	Crude Rate*	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper	Age-adjusted Rate*	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper
Cardiovascular Disease Mortality	83-87	All Races	3847	1640225	234.6	231.3	237.9	418.6	412.5	424.7
		White	3728	1508811	247.1	243.5	250.7	422.0	415.8	428.2
		Hispanic	53	70722	75.5	66.7	85.1	269.7	235.2	307.8
		Black	23	10943	206.5	170.2	248.3	573.5	466.9	697.2
		Asian/Pacific Islander	22	27669	81.0	66.7	97.4	281.5	228.5	343.0
		American Indian	19	22079	87.0	70.4	106.2	333.1	264.1	414.6
		Unknown	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	88-92	All Races	3659	1740665	210.2	207.2	213.3	341.5	336.5	346.6
		White	3527	1587160	222.2	219.0	225.5	343.9	338.8	349.0
		Hispanic	69	80851	84.8	76.1	94.3	275.0	244.6	308.2
		Black	22	12426	175.4	144.1	211.6	423.7	344.7	515.5
		Asian/Pacific Islander	23	34769	65.0	53.6	78.1	224.6	181.4	275.1
		American Indian	17	25458	66.8	53.3	82.6	245.3	193.4	306.8
		Other	<1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Unknown	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	93-97	All Races	3904	1957055	199.5	196.7	202.3	303.7	299.5	308.0
		White	3752	1761215	213.0	210.0	216.1	308.2	303.7	312.6
		Hispanic	77	105771	72.6	65.5	80.2	196.5	176.4	218.2
		Black	18	15984	113.9	91.7	139.8	278.8	222.5	345.0
		Asian/Pacific Islander	33	45621	71.9	61.3	83.8	227.3	190.0	269.9
		American Indian	22	28464	76.6	62.9	92.4	204.0	166.0	248.0
		Other	<1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Unknown	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Heart Disease Mortality	83-87	All Races	2999	1640225	182.8	179.9	185.8	322.4	317.1	327.7
		White	2906	1508811	192.6	189.5	195.8	325.2	319.9	330.7
		Hispanic	43	70722	60.2	52.4	68.9	211.3	181.3	244.8
		Black	18	10943	162.7	130.6	200.2	433.7	343.2	540.6
		Asian/Pacific Islander	15	27669	54.2	42.6	68.0	181.2	139.8	230.9
		American Indian	16	22079	71.6	56.7	89.2	277.5	214.9	352.7
		Unknown	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	88-92	All Races	2768	1740665	159.0	156.4	161.7	256.5	252.2	260.9
		White	2674	1587160	168.5	165.7	171.4	258.9	254.5	263.4
		Hispanic	50	80851	61.6	54.2	69.7	195.1	169.8	223.1
		Black	15	12426	120.7	95.0	151.3	282.1	219.2	357.3
		Asian/Pacific Islander	14	34769	40.8	31.9	51.5	135.8	103.1	175.6
		American Indian	14	25458	53.4	41.5	67.7	193.2	147.7	248.4
		Other	<1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Unknown	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	93-97	All Races	2871	1957055	146.7	144.3	149.1	222.2	218.6	225.9
		White	2762	1761215	156.8	154.2	159.5	225.8	222.1	229.7
		Hispanic	53	105771	50.5	44.6	56.9	136.6	120.0	154.9
		Black	13	15984	80.1	61.7	102.3	188.8	143.7	243.7
		Asian/Pacific Islander	22	45621	49.1	40.4	59.1	144.7	116.2	178.2
		American Indian	18	28464	62.5	50.2	77.0	167.1	133.1	207.2
		Other	<1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Unknown	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cerebrovascular Disease Mortality	83-87	All Races	658	1640225	40.1	38.8	41.5	74.7	72.2	77.4
		White	636	1508811	42.2	40.7	43.7	75.0	72.4	77.7
		Hispanic	9	70722	12.4	9.0	16.7	47.8	33.4	66.2
		Black	3	10943	29.2	16.7	47.5	92.8	51.5	153.9
		Asian/Pacific Islander	6	27669	23.1	15.8	32.7	87.6	58.6	125.9
		American Indian	3	22079	13.6	7.6	22.4	50.5	25.9	88.8
		Unknown	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	88-92	All Races	681	1740665	39.1	37.8	40.4	65.3	63.1	67.5
		White	652	1587160	41.1	39.7	42.5	65.2	62.9	67.5
		Hispanic	14	80851	17.6	13.7	22.2	61.2	47.0	78.5
		Black	5	12426	37.0	23.5	55.5	93.9	58.5	142.9
		Asian/Pacific Islander	7	34769	20.1	14.0	28.0	74.1	49.8	106.1
		American Indian	3	25458	11.0	6.0	18.5	42.2	22.3	72.3
		Unknown	<1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	93-97	All Races	796	1957055	40.7	39.4	42.0	62.9	61.0	64.9
		White	762	1761215	43.3	41.9	44.7	63.5	61.5	65.5
		Hispanic	19	105771	18.0	14.5	22.0	48.8	39.1	60.2
		Black	4	15984	26.3	16.3	40.2	69.9	42.7	108.1
		Asian/Pacific Islander	8	45621	16.7	11.8	22.9	56.8	38.6	80.5
		American Indian	3	28464	11.2	6.4	18.3	29.4	16.1	49.2
		Unknown	<1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* All rates are per 100,000 persons unless otherwise noted. Age-adjusted rates are adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population.

Appendix 2: Health Status Indicators by Race and Ethnicity (cont.)

Indicator	Years	Race/Ethnicity	Average Cases/Year	Average Population	Incidence Rate*	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper
AIDS Incidence	83-87	All Races	26	1640225	1.6	1.3	1.9
		White	22	1508811	1.5	1.2	1.8
		Hispanic	1	70722	1.7	0.6	3.7
		Black	2	10943	18.3	8.8	33.6
		Asian/Pacific Islander	0	27669	0.0	.	.
		American Indian	0	22079	0.0	.	.
	88-92	All Races	136	1740665	7.8	7.2	8.4
		White	118	1587160	7.4	6.8	8.1
		Hispanic	8	80851	9.6	6.9	13.2
		Black	8	12426	67.6	48.7	91.4
		Asian/Pacific Islander	<1	34769	0.6	0.0	3.2
		American Indian	1	25458	4.7	1.7	10.3
	93-97	All Races	146	1957055	7.5	6.9	8.0
		White	118	1761215	6.7	6.2	7.3
		Hispanic	15	105771	14.2	11.2	17.8
		Black	9	15984	56.3	41.1	75.3
		Asian/Pacific Islander	2	45621	4.4	2.1	8.1
		American Indian	2	28464	7.0	3.4	12.9
Measles Incidence	83-87	All Races	13	1640225	0.8	0.6	1.0
		White	8	1508811	0.5	0.4	0.7
		Hispanic	0	70722	0.0	.	.
		Black	0	10943	0.0	.	.
		Asian/Pacific Islander	3	27669	12.3	7.2	19.7
		American Indian	0	22079	0.0	.	.
		Other	1	.	.	.	.
	88-92	All Races	97	1740665	5.6	5.1	6.1
		White	91	1587160	5.8	5.2	6.3
		Hispanic	0	80851	0.0	.	.
		Black	0	12426	0.0	.	.
		Asian/Pacific Islander	0	34769	0.0	.	.
		American Indian	2	25458	6.3	2.7	12.4
		Other	1	.	.	.	.
		Unknown	3	.	.	.	.
	93-97	All Races	53	1957055	2.7	2.4	3.1
		White	31	1761215	1.8	1.5	2.1
		Hispanic	<1	105771	0.4	0.0	1.4
		Black	0	15984	0.0	.	.
		Asian/Pacific Islander	0	45621	0.0	.	.
		American Indian	0	28464	0.0	.	.
		Unknown	21	.	.	.	.
Tuberculosis Incidence	83-87	All Races	38	1640225	2.3	2.0	2.7
		White	19	1508811	1.2	1.0	1.5
		Hispanic	7	70722	9.6	6.7	13.4
		Black	1	10943	9.1	3.0	21.3
		Asian/Pacific Islander	8	27669	29.6	21.3	40.2
		American Indian	3	22079	14.5	8.3	23.5
	88-92	All Races	53	1740665	3.1	2.7	3.4
		White	29	1587160	1.8	1.5	2.1
		Hispanic	8	80851	9.4	6.7	12.9
		Black	2	12426	19.3	10.0	33.7
		Asian/Pacific Islander	10	34769	28.2	20.9	37.3
		American Indian	5	25458	18.1	11.5	27.1
	93-97	All Races	49	1957055	2.5	2.2	2.8
		White	23	1761215	1.3	1.1	1.5
		Hispanic	9	105771	8.5	6.2	11.4
		Black	4	15984	23.8	14.3	37.1
		Asian/Pacific Islander	6	45621	13.2	8.9	18.8
		American Indian	7	28464	25.3	17.7	35.0

* All rates are per 100,000 persons.

Appendix 2: Health Status Indicators by Race and Ethnicity (cont.)

Indicator	Years	Race/Ethnicity	Average Cases/Year	Average Population	Incidence Rate*	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper
Primary and Secondary Syphilis Incidence	83-87	All Races	20	1640225	1.2	1.0	1.5
		White	12	1508811	0.8	0.6	1.0
		Hispanic	4	70722	5.1	3.0	8.0
		Black	2	10943	14.6	6.3	28.8
		Asian/Pacific Islander	<1	27669	0.7	0.0	4.0
		American Indian	2	22079	10.0	5.0	17.8
	88-92	All Races	12	1740665	0.7	0.5	0.9
		White	6	1587160	0.4	0.2	0.5
		Hispanic	3	80851	3.7	2.1	6.3
		Black	2	12426	19.3	10.0	33.7
		Asian/Pacific Islander	0	34769	0.0	.	.
		American Indian	<1	25458	1.6	0.2	5.7
	93-97	All Races	7	1957055	0.3	0.2	0.5
		White	3	1761215	0.1	0.1	0.3
		Hispanic	3	105771	3.0	1.7	4.9
		Black	1	15984	3.8	0.8	11.0
		Asian/Pacific Islander	0	45621	0.0	.	.
		American Indian	0	28464	0.0	.	.
		Unknown	<1	.	.	.	.
Chlamydia	88-92	All Races	855	1740665	49.1	47.6	50.6
		White	544	1587160	34.2	33.0	35.6
		Hispanic	101	80851	125.4	114.7	136.8
		Black	62	12426	497.4	443.4	556.0
		Asian/Pacific Islander	21	34769	61.5	50.4	74.4
		American Indian	81	25458	319.7	289.4	352.4
		Unknown	45	.	.	.	.
	93-97	All Races	1684	1957055	86.1	84.2	87.9
		White	933	1761215	53.0	51.5	54.5
		Hispanic	342	105771	323.0	307.8	338.6
		Black	75	15984	466.7	420.5	516.6
		Asian/Pacific Islander	51	45621	112.2	98.9	126.9
		American Indian	87	28464	304.9	276.9	335.0
		Unknown	197	.	.	.	.
Gonorrhea	83-87	All Races	1162	1640225	70.8	69.0	72.7
		White	745	1508811	49.4	47.8	51.0
		Hispanic	105	70722	148.5	136.0	161.7
		Black	109	10943	992.4	910.7	1079.5
		Asian/Pacific Islander	17	27669	62.2	49.7	76.8
		American Indian	68	22079	306.2	274.4	340.6
		Unknown	118	.	.	.	.
	88-92	All Races	415	1740665	23.8	22.8	24.9
		White	206	1587160	13.0	12.2	13.8
		Hispanic	77	80851	95.5	86.2	105.5
		Black	88	12426	705.0	640.5	774.2
		Asian/Pacific Islander	9	34769	26.5	19.4	35.3
		American Indian	26	25458	102.9	86.0	122.1
		Unknown	9	.	.	.	.
	93-97	All Races	304	1957055	15.5	14.8	16.3
		White	126	1761215	7.1	6.6	7.7
		Hispanic	91	105771	85.8	78.1	94.1
		Black	44	15984	276.5	241.3	315.5
		Asian/Pacific Islander	6	45621	13.2	8.9	18.8
		American Indian	12	28464	40.8	30.9	52.7
		Unknown	26	.	.	.	.

* All rates are per 100,000 persons unless otherwise noted.

Appendix 2: Health Status Indicators by Race and Ethnicity (cont.)

Indicator	Years	Race/Ethnicity	Average LBW Births/Year	Average Live Births	Percent of Live Births	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper
Low Birth Weight	83-87	All Races	2091	37322	5.6	5.5	5.7
		White	1855	34132	5.4	5.3	5.5
		Hispanic	114	1553	7.3	6.7	8.0
		Black	24	177	13.5	11.2	16.1
		Asian/Pacific Islander	58	788	7.4	6.6	8.3
		American Indian	34	589	5.7	4.9	6.6
		Unknown	6	83	7.2	4.9	10.3
	88-92	All Races	2080	36173	5.8	5.6	5.9
		White	1806	32398	5.6	5.5	5.7
		Hispanic	150	1947	7.7	7.2	8.3
		Black	26	203	12.6	10.5	15.0
		Asian/Pacific Islander	54	839	6.4	5.6	7.2
		American Indian	41	742	5.5	4.8	6.3
		Unknown	4	44	8.1	4.8	12.8
	93-97	All Races	2512	39963	6.3	6.2	6.4
		White	2109	34599	6.1	6.0	6.2
		Hispanic	243	3204	7.6	7.2	8.0
		Black	30	273	11.1	9.4	13.1
		Asian/Pacific Islander	79	1097	7.2	6.5	8.0
		American Indian	41	639	6.4	5.6	7.4
		Unknown	10	151	6.8	5.0	8.9
	Years	Race/Ethnicity	Average Births to 15-17 Year Olds	15-17 Population	Rate per 1,000 Pop	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper
Births to Adolescents	83-87	All Races	1080	39810	27.1	26.4	27.9
		White	883	36223	24.4	23.7	25.1
		Hispanic	131	1846	70.9	65.5	76.5
		Black	10	250	40.0	29.7	52.8
		Asian/Pacific Islander	16	668	24.5	19.5	30.5
		American Indian	36	823	43.5	37.4	50.4
		Unknown	3	.	.	.	.
	88-92	All Races	1209	45949	26.3	25.6	27.0
		White	962	41665	23.1	22.4	23.7
		Hispanic	170	2238	76.0	70.9	81.2
		Black	15	258	58.1	45.7	72.9
		Asian/Pacific Islander	14	924	15.4	12.0	19.4
		American Indian	45	865	52.5	45.9	59.8
		Unknown	2	.	.	.	.
	93-97	All Races	1443	58465	24.7	24.1	25.3
		White	1089	52832	20.6	20.1	21.2
		Hispanic	257	3119	82.4	78.0	87.0
		Black	21	378	55.6	45.4	67.3
		Asian/Pacific Islander	25	1224	20.4	17.0	24.3
		American Indian	44	913	48.2	42.1	55.0
		Unknown	7	.	.	.	.

* All rates are per 100,000 persons unless otherwise noted.

Appendix 2: Health Status Indicators by Race and Ethnicity (cont.)

Indicator	Years	Race/Ethnicity	Average IPC Births/Year	Average Live Births	Percent of Live Births	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper
Inadequate Prenatal Care	83-87	All Races	6678	37160	18.0	17.8	18.2
		White	5622	34054	16.5	16.3	16.7
		Hispanic	449	1519	29.5	28.3	30.8
		Black	61	172	35.8	31.9	40.0
		Asian/Pacific Islander	250	740	33.8	31.9	35.7
		American Indian	271	600	45.3	42.9	47.7
		Unknown	24	76	32.3	26.8	38.5
	88-92	All Races	5689	35374	16.1	15.9	16.3
		White	4501	31769	14.2	14.0	14.4
		Hispanic	549	1860	29.5	28.4	30.6
		Black	61	193	31.7	28.2	35.4
		Asian/Pacific Islander	245	805	30.4	28.8	32.2
		American Indian	322	708	45.5	43.3	47.7
		Unknown	11	40	26.8	20.1	35.0
	93-97	All Races	6123	39708	15.4	15.2	15.6
		White	4376	34415	12.7	12.5	12.9
		Hispanic	1068	3164	33.8	32.9	34.7
		Black	84	269	31.1	28.2	34.3
		Asian/Pacific Islander	314	1088	28.8	27.4	30.3
		American Indian	251	627	40.0	37.8	42.2
		Unknown	31	144	21.3	18.1	25.0

Indicator	Years	Race/Ethnicity	0-17 Year Olds Living in Poverty	Percent Living in Poverty
Childhood Poverty	93-97	All Races	93800	13.0
		White	67200	10.5
		Hispanic	14200	35.0
		Black	3000	36.6
		Asian/Pacific Islander	2800	16.5
		American Indian	4600	37.1
		Unknown	2400	80.0

Indicator	Years	Race/Ethnicity	Average Births to 15-17 Year Olds	15-17 Population	Rate per 1,000 Pop	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper
Air Quality	83-87	All Races	1080	39810	27.1	26.4	27.9
		White	883	36223	24.4	23.7	25.1
		Hispanic	131	1846	70.9	65.5	76.5
		Black	10	250	40.0	29.7	52.8
		Asian/Pacific Islander	16	668	24.5	19.5	30.5
		American Indian	36	823	43.5	37.4	50.4
		Unknown	3	.	.	.	.
	88-92	All Races	1209	45949	26.3	25.6	27.0
		White	962	41665	23.1	22.4	23.7
		Hispanic	170	2238	76.0	70.9	81.2
		Black	15	258	58.1	45.7	72.9
		Asian/Pacific Islander	14	924	15.4	12.0	19.4
		American Indian	45	865	52.5	45.9	59.8
		Unknown	2	.	.	.	.
	93-97	All Races	1443	58465	24.7	24.1	25.3
		White	1089	52832	20.6	20.1	21.2
		Hispanic	257	3119	82.4	78.0	87.0
		Black	21	378	55.6	45.4	67.3
		Asian/Pacific Islander	25	1224	20.4	17.0	24.3
		American Indian	44	913	48.2	42.1	55.0
		Unknown	7	.	.	.	.

* All rates are per 100,000 persons unless otherwise noted.

Appendix 3: Leading Causes of Death by Race and Ethnicity, Utah 1993-1997

Race/Ethnicity	Cause of Death	Average Deaths/Year	Average Population	Crude Rate*	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper	Age-adjusted Rate*	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper	Rank within Category
All Races	Heart Disease	2871	1957055	146.7	144.3	149.1	222.2	218.6	225.9	1
	Cancer	2097	1957055	107.1	105.1	109.2	153.7	150.8	156.7	2
	Cerebrovascular Disease	796	1957055	40.7	39.4	42.0	62.9	61.0	64.9	3
	Pneumonia & Influenza	493	1957055	25.2	24.2	26.2	39.0	37.4	40.5	4
	COPD	443	1957055	22.6	21.7	23.6	33.2	31.8	34.6	5
	Diabetes	388	1957055	19.8	19.0	20.7	29.1	27.8	30.4	6
	Motor Vehicle Crash	338	1957055	17.3	16.5	18.1	17.5	16.7	18.4	7
	Suicide	284	1957055	14.5	13.8	15.3	15.8	14.9	16.7	8
	All Other Accidents	258	1957055	13.2	12.5	13.9	16.3	15.4	17.3	9
	Birth Defects	121	1957055	6.2	5.7	6.7	5.3	4.8	5.7	10
American Indian	Heart Disease	18	28464	62.5	50.2	77.0	167.1	133.1	207.2	1
	Cancer	9	28464	33.0	24.3	43.9	90.4	65.3	122.0	3
	Cerebrovascular Disease	3	28464	11.2	6.4	18.3	29.4	16.1	49.2	10
	Pneumonia & Influenza	8	28464	28.1	20.1	38.3	63.3	43.8	88.5	4
	COPD	1	28464	2.8	0.8	7.2	9.8	2.6	25.3	.
	Diabetes	7	28464	24.6	17.1	34.2	65.9	44.9	93.4	5
	Motor Vehicle Crash	13	28464	45.0	34.6	57.4	50.1	37.0	66.3	2
	Suicide	5	28464	17.6	11.4	25.9	14.6	9.3	21.9	8
	All Other Accidents	6	28464	21.8	14.8	30.9	29.9	18.4	46.0	6
	Birth Defects	2	28464	6.3	2.9	12.0	3.7	1.7	7.0	.
	Other Important Causes									
	Chronic Liver Disease	5	28464	18.3	11.9	26.8	29.2	18.6	43.6	7
Asian and Pacific Islander	Heart Disease	22	45621	49.1	40.4	59.1	144.7	116.2	178.2	2
	Cancer	32	45621	70.1	59.7	81.9	158.2	132.7	187.3	1
	Cerebrovascular Disease	8	45621	16.7	11.8	22.9	56.8	38.6	80.5	5
	Pneumonia & Influenza	4	45621	8.3	5.0	13.0	28.7	15.7	48.2	6
	COPD	3	45621	5.7	3.0	9.7	13.7	6.2	26.3	8
	Diabetes	8	45621	17.5	12.5	23.9	41.8	29.0	58.4	4
	Motor Vehicle Crash	9	45621	19.3	14.0	25.9	22.6	14.9	32.9	3
	Suicide	4	45621	7.9	4.7	12.5	9.9	4.6	18.6	7
	All Other Accidents	3	45621	5.7	3.0	9.7	9.5	3.8	19.8	8
	Birth Defects	2	45621	5.3	2.7	9.2	3.7	1.7	7.0	.
Black	Heart Disease	13	15984	80.1	61.7	102.3	188.8	143.7	243.7	2
	Cancer	17	15984	107.6	86.1	132.9	257.8	204.3	321.0	1
	Cerebrovascular Disease	4	15984	26.3	16.3	40.2	69.9	42.7	108.1	3
	Pneumonia & Influenza	1	15984	8.8	3.5	18.0	21.9	8.1	47.3	9
	COPD	1	15984	7.5	2.8	16.3	18.5	6.6	40.7	.
	Diabetes	4	15984	23.8	14.3	37.1	61.1	36.4	96.4	4
	Motor Vehicle Crash	2	15984	12.5	6.0	23.0	9.8	4.6	18.3	8
	Suicide	2	15984	15.0	7.8	26.2	14.8	7.1	27.3	7
	All Other Accidents	1	15984	7.5	2.8	16.3	7.9	2.5	18.8	.
	Birth Defects	1	15984	8.8	3.5	18.0	7.8	2.8	17.3	9
	Other Important Causes									
	AIDS	4	15984	22.5	13.3	35.6	27.3	15.2	45.3	5
	Homicide	3	15984	20.0	11.4	32.5	16.8	9.2	28.3	6
Hispanic	Heart Disease	53	105771	50.5	44.6	56.9	136.6	120.0	154.9	2
	Cancer	54	105771	51.2	45.3	57.7	120.5	105.7	136.8	1
	Cerebrovascular Disease	19	105771	18.0	14.5	22.0	48.8	39.1	60.2	4
	Pneumonia & Influenza	11	105771	10.4	7.8	13.5	29.7	22.0	39.1	10
	COPD	7	105771	6.6	4.6	9.2	18.3	12.6	25.8	.
	Diabetes	14	105771	13.6	10.7	17.1	35.6	27.6	45.1	7
	Motor Vehicle Crash	28	105771	26.3	22.1	31.0	25.2	20.5	30.6	3
	Suicide	18	105771	17.0	13.7	20.9	16.7	13.2	20.9	5
	All Other Accidents	14	105771	13.4	10.5	16.9	18.0	13.4	23.6	8
	Birth Defects	10	105771	9.6	7.2	12.7	6.3	4.4	8.8	.
	Other Important Causes									
	Homicide	18	105771	16.6	13.3	20.5	13.5	10.7	16.9	6
White	Heart Disease	2762	1761215	156.8	154.2	159.5	225.8	222.1	229.7	1
	Cancer	1982	1761215	112.5	110.3	114.8	154.3	151.3	157.4	2
	Cerebrovascular Disease	762	1761215	43.3	41.9	44.7	63.5	61.5	65.5	3
	Pneumonia & Influenza	468	1761215	26.6	25.5	27.7	39.1	37.6	40.8	4
	COPD	431	1761215	24.5	23.4	25.5	34.1	32.7	35.6	5
	Diabetes	355	1761215	20.1	19.2	21.1	28.2	26.9	29.6	6
	Motor Vehicle Crash	286	1761215	16.3	15.4	17.1	16.5	15.6	17.4	7
	Suicide	254	1761215	14.4	13.7	15.3	15.7	14.9	16.7	8
	All Other Accidents	231	1761215	13.1	12.4	13.9	16.1	15.1	17.0	9
	Birth Defects	105	1761215	6.0	5.5	6.5	5.2	4.8	5.7	10

* All rates are per 100,000 persons. Age-adjusted rates are adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population.

Appendix 3: Leading Causes of Death by Race and Ethnicity, Males 1993-1997

Race/Ethnicity	Cause of Death	Average Deaths/Year	Average Population	Crude Rate*	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper	Age-adjusted Rate*	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper	Rank within Category
All Races	Heart Disease	1471	974171	151.0	147.5	154.5	271.5	265.2	278.0	1
	Cancer	1112	974171	114.2	111.2	117.2	189.6	184.5	194.8	2
	Cerebrovascular Disease	316	974171	32.4	30.8	34.0	61.6	58.5	64.8	3
	COPD	264	974171	27.1	25.7	28.6	47.8	45.2	50.5	4
	Suicide	231	974171	23.7	22.4	25.1	26.1	24.5	27.7	5
	Motor Vehicle Crash	220	974171	22.6	21.3	24.0	23.2	21.8	24.7	6
	Pneumonia & Influenza	218	974171	22.4	21.0	23.7	43.7	41.1	46.5	7
	All Other Accidents	178	974171	18.3	17.1	19.5	23.8	22.2	25.6	8
	Diabetes	175	974171	17.9	16.8	19.2	30.4	28.4	32.6	9
	AIDS	68	974171	6.9	6.2	7.7	7.9	7.1	8.8	10
American Indian	Heart Disease	10	13970	73.0	54.4	96.0	218.2	159.4	291.6	1
	Cancer	3	13970	22.9	13.1	37.2	80.4	44.6	133.4	7
	Cerebrovascular Disease	1	13970	8.6	3.2	18.7	22.0	6.8	52.7	10
	COPD	1	13970	4.3	0.9	12.6	16.1	3.2	47.9	.
	Suicide	4	13970	27.2	16.4	42.5	23.1	13.6	36.8	5
	Motor Vehicle Crash	9	13970	67.3	49.4	89.5	76.9	53.5	107.0	2
	Pneumonia & Influenza	4	13970	30.1	18.6	46.0	59.2	34.5	94.9	4
	All Other Accidents	5	13970	32.9	20.9	49.4	47.7	25.8	80.8	3
	Diabetes	3	13970	24.3	14.2	39.0	73.0	40.7	120.8	6
	AIDS	1	13970	8.6	3.2	18.7	7.7	2.7	17.0	10
Asian and Pacific Islander	Heart Disease	14	22166	61.4	47.6	77.8	181.4	136.8	236.0	2
	Cancer	18	22166	83.0	66.9	101.8	214.4	168.9	268.3	1
	Cerebrovascular Disease	4	22166	19.9	12.4	30.1	72.4	43.3	113.6	3
	COPD	2	22166	8.1	3.7	15.4	15.5	6.2	32.1	10
	Suicide	3	22166	12.6	6.9	21.2	12.6	6.3	22.6	6
	Motor Vehicle Crash	4	22166	19.9	12.4	30.1	24.0	12.2	42.4	3
	Pneumonia & Influenza	2	22166	10.8	5.6	18.9	38.9	17.9	73.4	7
	All Other Accidents	2	22166	9.9	5.0	17.8	16.5	5.6	37.6	8
	Diabetes	4	22166	17.1	10.3	26.8	43.2	25.2	69.0	5
	AIDS	<1	22166	0.9	0.0	5.0	0.6	0.0	3.6	.
Black	Heart Disease	8	9067	83.8	59.3	115.1	210.5	144.8	295.9	2
	Cancer	11	9067	123.5	93.3	160.4	344.1	254.7	454.6	1
	Cerebrovascular Disease	2	9067	17.6	7.6	34.8	51.8	21.4	104.7	8
	COPD	1	9067	11.0	3.6	25.7	32.6	10.0	78.3	10
	Suicide	2	9067	26.5	13.7	46.2	25.0	11.9	46.3	4
	Motor Vehicle Crash	2	9067	19.9	9.1	37.7	15.0	6.7	28.8	7
	Pneumonia & Influenza	1	9067	8.8	2.4	22.6	26.9	6.7	72.2	.
	All Other Accidents	1	9067	11.0	3.6	25.7	12.0	3.2	31.2	10
	Diabetes	2	9067	26.5	13.7	46.2	80.4	40.1	144.0	4
	AIDS	2	9067	24.3	12.1	43.4	31.9	14.4	60.9	6
	Other Important Causes									
	Homicide	3	9067	28.7	15.3	49.0	24.1	12.1	42.9	3
Hispanic	Heart Disease	32	54435	58.1	49.4	67.8	178.6	149.6	211.6	1
	Cancer	28	54435	51.8	43.6	61.1	142.9	118.4	171.1	2
	Cerebrovascular Disease	11	54435	20.2	15.2	26.3	63.8	46.9	84.8	7
	COPD	5	54435	8.5	5.4	12.7	31.7	19.7	48.3	.
	Suicide	15	54435	28.3	22.3	35.4	26.3	20.3	33.5	4
	Motor Vehicle Crash	20	54435	36.4	29.6	44.3	35.6	27.3	45.6	3
	Pneumonia & Influenza	6	54435	10.7	7.1	15.3	36.8	23.8	54.4	.
	All Other Accidents	12	54435	21.7	16.5	28.0	30.6	21.7	42.1	6
	Diabetes	7	54435	12.5	8.7	17.5	35.3	23.7	50.6	9
	AIDS	6	54435	11.4	7.7	16.2	14.8	9.3	22.2	10
	Other Important Causes									
	Homicide	13	54435	24.6	19.1	31.3	19.7	15.0	25.4	5
White	Heart Disease	1406	874533	160.7	157.0	164.6	276.1	269.5	282.9	1
	Cancer	1050	874533	120.1	116.9	123.4	190.7	185.4	196.1	2
	Cerebrovascular Disease	297	874533	34.0	32.3	35.8	61.8	58.6	65.1	3
	COPD	256	874533	29.3	27.7	30.9	48.9	46.2	51.8	4
	Suicide	206	874533	23.6	22.2	25.1	26.1	24.4	27.8	5
	Motor Vehicle Crash	184	874533	21.1	19.7	22.5	21.7	20.3	23.3	7
	Pneumonia & Influenza	205	874533	23.4	22.0	24.9	43.9	41.1	46.8	6
	All Other Accidents	156	874533	17.9	16.6	19.2	23.2	21.5	25.0	9
	Diabetes	158	874533	18.1	16.9	19.4	29.5	27.4	31.7	8
	AIDS	58	874533	6.6	5.8	7.4	7.5	6.7	8.4	10

* All rates are per 100,000 persons. Age-adjusted rates are adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population.

Appendix 3: Leading Causes of Death by Race and Ethnicity, Females 1993-1997

Race/Ethnicity	Cause of Death	Average Deaths/Year	Average Population	Crude Rate*	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper	Age-adjusted Rate*	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper	Rank within Category
All Races	Heart Disease	1400	982884	142.5	139.1	145.8	183.2	178.9	187.6	1
	Cancer	984	982884	100.1	97.4	103.0	129.6	126.0	133.3	2
	Cerebrovascular Disease	480	982884	48.9	46.9	50.9	62.9	60.4	65.5	3
	Pneumonia & Influenza	275	982884	28.0	26.5	29.5	35.7	33.8	37.6	4
	Diabetes	214	982884	21.7	20.4	23.1	28.0	26.4	29.7	5
	COPD	178	982884	18.2	17.0	19.4	23.4	21.9	25.0	6
	Motor Vehicle Crash	118	982884	12.0	11.1	13.0	12.1	11.1	13.2	7
	All Other Accidents	80	982884	8.1	7.4	9.0	9.7	8.7	10.7	8
	Birth Defects	57	982884	5.8	5.2	6.6	5.1	4.5	5.8	9
	Kidney Disease	57	982884	5.8	5.1	6.5	7.4	6.6	8.3	10
American Indian	Heart Disease	8	14493	52.4	37.1	72.0	127.9	89.8	176.7	1
	Cancer	6	14493	42.8	29.1	60.7	101.8	67.9	146.8	2
	Cerebrovascular Disease	2	14493	13.8	6.6	25.4	35.6	16.6	66.6	7
	Pneumonia & Influenza	4	14493	26.2	15.8	40.9	64.6	37.9	102.9	3
	Diabetes	4	14493	24.8	14.7	39.3	60.8	35.0	98.2	4
	COPD	<1	14493	1.4	0.0	7.7	4.8	0.1	26.8	.
	Motor Vehicle Crash	3	14493	23.5	13.7	37.6	25.2	13.5	43.1	5
	All Other Accidents	2	14493	11.0	4.8	21.8	15.0	5.4	33.0	8
	Birth Defects	1	14493	6.9	2.2	16.1	3.8	1.2	8.9	10
	Kidney Disease	1	14493	6.9	2.2	16.1	18.3	5.9	42.6	10
	Other Important Causes									
	Chronic Liver Disease	2	14493	16.6	8.6	28.9	25.2	12.5	45.3	6
Asian and Pacific Islander	Heart Disease	9	23455	37.5	27.3	50.4	119.7	82.9	167.2	2
	Cancer	14	23455	58.0	45.0	73.5	114.9	87.5	148.2	1
	Cerebrovascular Disease	3	23455	13.6	7.8	22.2	44.4	23.5	76.1	5
	Pneumonia & Influenza	1	23455	6.0	2.4	12.3	20.4	6.5	47.9	7
	Diabetes	4	23455	17.9	11.1	27.4	41.7	24.1	67.1	4
	COPD	1	23455	3.4	0.9	8.7	12.9	2.7	37.1	10
	Motor Vehicle Crash	4	23455	18.8	11.8	28.4	21.1	12.3	33.6	3
	All Other Accidents	<1	23455	1.7	0.2	6.2	3.3	0.2	14.3	.
	Birth Defects	1	23455	5.1	1.9	11.1	3.1	1.1	6.8	8
	Kidney Disease	2	23455	6.8	2.9	13.4	25.7	10.0	53.9	6
Black	Heart Disease	5	6918	75.2	49.1	110.1	160.7	104.0	237.3	2
	Cancer	6	6918	86.7	58.5	123.8	179.1	119.8	257.5	1
	Cerebrovascular Disease	3	6918	37.6	20.0	64.3	83.0	43.4	143.6	3
	Pneumonia & Influenza	1	6918	8.7	1.8	25.3	15.5	2.5	50.2	6
	Diabetes	1	6918	20.2	8.1	41.7	45.1	17.9	93.8	4
	COPD	<1	6918	2.9	0.1	16.1	6.1	0.2	34.0	.
	Motor Vehicle Crash	<1	6918	2.9	0.1	16.1	2.0	0.1	11.2	.
	All Other Accidents	<1	6918	2.9	0.1	16.1	2.0	0.1	11.1	.
	Birth Defects	<1	6918	2.9	0.1	16.1	2.1	0.1	11.8	.
	Kidney Disease	1	6918	8.7	1.8	25.3	17.5	3.6	51.2	6
	Other Important Causes									
	AIDS	1	6918	20.2	8.1	41.7	22.5	8.3	48.8	4
	Homicide	1	6918	8.7	1.8	25.3	6.0	1.2	17.5	6
Hispanic	Heart Disease	22	51337	42.5	34.9	51.2	102.8	83.9	124.7	2
	Cancer	26	51337	50.6	42.3	60.1	103.7	85.9	124.2	1
	Cerebrovascular Disease	8	51337	15.6	11.1	21.2	37.4	26.5	51.3	3
	Pneumonia & Influenza	5	51337	10.1	6.6	14.8	24.7	15.9	36.7	6
	Diabetes	8	51337	14.8	10.5	20.3	35.2	24.8	48.5	5
	COPD	2	51337	4.7	2.4	8.2	9.6	4.8	17.3	.
	Motor Vehicle Crash	8	51337	15.6	11.1	21.2	14.9	10.2	21.1	3
	All Other Accidents	2	51337	4.7	2.4	8.2	6.4	3.1	11.7	.
	Birth Defects	4	51337	8.2	5.1	12.5	6.2	3.4	10.5	7
	Kidney Disease	2	51337	4.3	2.1	7.7	9.4	4.6	17.2	.
	Other Important Causes									
	Chronic Liver Disease	4	51337	8.2	5.1	12.5	17.4	10.6	26.9	7
	Homicide	4	51337	8.2	5.1	12.5	6.9	4.1	10.9	7
White	Heart Disease	1357	886682	153.0	149.4	156.7	186.4	182.0	190.9	1
	Cancer	931	886682	105.0	102.0	108.1	130.1	126.4	133.9	2
	Cerebrovascular Disease	464	886682	52.4	50.3	54.5	63.8	61.2	66.4	3
	Pneumonia & Influenza	264	886682	29.8	28.2	31.4	36.0	34.0	38.0	4
	Diabetes	197	886682	22.2	20.8	23.6	27.2	25.5	28.9	5
	COPD	175	886682	19.7	18.4	21.1	24.2	22.6	25.8	6
	Motor Vehicle Crash	102	886682	11.5	10.5	12.5	11.5	10.5	12.6	7
	All Other Accidents	75	886682	8.5	7.6	9.4	9.8	8.8	10.8	8
	Birth Defects	51	886682	5.7	5.0	6.5	5.1	4.5	5.8	.
	Kidney Disease	51	886682	5.8	5.1	6.5	7.0	6.2	7.9	10

* All rates are per 100,000 persons. Age-adjusted rates are adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. population

Appendix 3: Leading Causes of Death by Race and Ethnicity, Ages 0-44 1993-1997

Race/Ethnicity	Cause of Death	Average Deaths/Year	Average Population	Crude Rate*	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper	Rank within Category
All Races	Motor Vehicle Crash	248	1478517	16.8	15.9	17.7	1
	Suicide	197	1478517	13.3	12.5	14.2	2
	Cancer	142	1478517	9.6	8.9	10.3	3
	All Other Accidents	114	1478517	7.7	7.1	8.4	4
	Birth Defects	103	1478517	7.0	6.4	7.6	5
	Heart Disease	86	1478517	5.8	5.3	6.4	6
	Perinatal Conditions	79	1478517	5.3	4.8	5.9	7
	AIDS	58	1478517	3.9	3.5	4.4	8
	Homicide	57	1478517	3.9	3.4	4.4	9
	Pneumonia & Influenza	27	1478517	1.9	1.6	2.2	10
American Indian	Motor Vehicle Crash	10	24454	41.7	31.1	54.8	1
	Suicide	5	24454	20.4	13.2	30.2	2
	Cancer	1	24454	4.1	1.3	9.5	.
	All Other Accidents	5	24454	19.6	12.6	29.2	3
	Birth Defects	2	24454	7.4	3.4	14.0	7
	Heart Disease	2	24454	6.5	2.8	12.9	8
	Perinatal Conditions	<1	24454	1.6	0.2	5.9	.
	AIDS	1	24454	4.9	1.8	10.7	10
	Homicide	4	24454	14.7	8.7	23.3	4
	Pneumonia & Influenza	2	24454	9.8	5.1	17.1	6
	Other Important Causes						
	Chronic Liver Disease	3	24454	13.9	8.1	22.3	5
Asian and Pacific Islander	Motor Vehicle Crash	7	37712	18.6	12.9	25.8	1
	Suicide	3	37712	8.0	4.5	13.1	3
	Cancer	4	37712	9.5	5.7	15.1	2
	All Other Accidents	2	37712	4.8	2.2	9.1	7
	Birth Defects	2	37712	5.8	2.9	10.4	6
	Heart Disease	3	37712	6.9	3.7	11.8	4
	Perinatal Conditions	3	37712	6.9	3.7	11.8	4
	AIDS	<1	37712	1.1	0.1	3.8	.
	Homicide	2	37712	4.2	1.8	8.4	8
	Pneumonia & Influenza	1	37712	2.1	0.6	5.4	9
Black	Motor Vehicle Crash	2	13434	14.9	7.1	27.4	3
	Suicide	2	13434	14.9	7.1	27.4	3
	Cancer	2	13434	11.9	5.1	23.5	5
	All Other Accidents	1	13434	7.4	2.4	17.4	8
	Birth Defects	1	13434	8.9	3.3	19.4	7
	Heart Disease	1	13434	10.4	4.2	21.5	6
	Perinatal Conditions	1	13434	7.4	2.4	17.4	8
	AIDS	2	13434	17.9	9.2	31.2	2
	Homicide	3	13434	22.3	12.5	36.8	1
	Pneumonia & Influenza	<1	13434	1.5	0.0	8.3	.
Hispanic	Motor Vehicle Crash	25	88700	28.0	23.3	33.3	1
	Suicide	16	88700	18.0	14.3	22.5	3
	Cancer	8	88700	8.6	6.1	11.8	7
	All Other Accidents	9	88700	10.4	7.6	13.8	5
	Birth Defects	10	88700	11.0	8.2	14.6	4
	Heart Disease	5	88700	5.2	3.3	7.8	9
	Perinatal Conditions	9	88700	9.7	7.0	13.1	6
	AIDS	6	88700	6.8	4.6	9.7	8
	Homicide	17	88700	18.7	14.9	23.2	2
	Pneumonia & Influenza	1	88700	1.4	0.5	2.9	.
White	Motor Vehicle Crash	204	1314217	15.5	14.6	16.5	1
	Suicide	170	1314217	13.0	12.1	13.9	2
	Cancer	127	1314217	9.7	8.9	10.5	3
	All Other Accidents	96	1314217	7.3	6.7	8.0	4
	Birth Defects	88	1314217	6.7	6.1	7.4	5
	Heart Disease	76	1314217	5.8	5.2	6.4	6
	Perinatal Conditions	66	1314217	5.0	4.5	5.6	7
	AIDS	48	1314217	3.6	3.2	4.1	8
	Homicide	32	1314217	2.4	2.1	2.8	9
	Pneumonia & Influenza	23	1314217	1.7	1.4	2.1	10

* All rates are per 100,000 persons.

Appendix 3: Leading Causes of Death by Race and Ethnicity, Ages 45+ 1993-1997

Race/Ethnicity	Cause of Death	Average Deaths/Year	Average Population	Crude Rate*	95% Confidence Int. Lower	95% Confidence Int. Upper	Rank within Category
All Races	Heart Disease	2785	478538	582.0	572.4	591.7	1
	Cancer	1955	478538	408.5	400.4	416.7	2
	Cerebrovascular Disease	780	478538	163.0	158.0	168.2	3
	Pneumonia & Influenza	465	478538	97.3	93.3	101.3	4
	COPD	436	478538	91.1	87.3	95.0	5
	Diabetes	364	478538	76.0	72.6	79.6	6
	All Other Accidents	144	478538	30.0	27.9	32.3	7
	Kidney Disease	106	478538	22.1	20.2	24.0	8
	Motor Vehicle Crash	90	478538	18.8	17.1	20.6	9
	Suicide	87	478538	18.2	16.6	20.0	10
American Indian	Heart Disease	16	4010	404.0	320.8	502.1	1
	Cancer	8	4010	209.5	151.0	283.2	2
	Cerebrovascular Disease	3	4010	64.8	34.5	110.9	5
	Pneumonia & Influenza	6	4010	139.7	92.8	201.8	3
	COPD	1	4010	20.0	5.4	51.1	.
	Diabetes	6	4010	139.7	92.8	201.8	3
	All Other Accidents	1	4010	34.9	14.0	71.9	8
	Kidney Disease	1	4010	29.9	11.0	65.1	9
	Motor Vehicle Crash	3	4010	64.8	34.5	110.9	5
	Suicide	0	4010	0.0	.	.	.
	Other Important Causes						
	Chronic Liver Disease	2	4010	44.9	20.5	85.2	7
Asian and Pacific Islander	Heart Disease	20	7908	250.4	203.5	304.8	2
	Cancer	28	7908	359.1	302.5	423.3	1
	Cerebrovascular Disease	7	7908	93.6	65.9	129.0	4
	Pneumonia & Influenza	3	7908	37.9	21.2	62.6	5
	COPD	2	7908	25.3	12.1	46.5	7
	Diabetes	8	7908	101.2	72.3	137.8	3
	All Other Accidents	1	7908	10.1	2.8	25.9	10
	Kidney Disease	3	7908	32.9	17.5	56.2	6
	Motor Vehicle Crash	2	7908	22.8	10.4	43.2	8
	Suicide	1	7908	7.6	1.6	22.2	.
Black	Heart Disease	11	2550	447.0	338.6	579.2	2
	Cancer	16	2550	611.7	483.5	763.5	1
	Cerebrovascular Disease	4	2550	156.9	95.8	242.2	3
	Pneumonia & Influenza	1	2550	47.1	17.3	102.4	5
	COPD	1	2550	47.1	17.3	102.4	5
	Diabetes	4	2550	149.0	89.7	232.7	4
	All Other Accidents	<1	2550	7.8	0.2	43.7	.
	Kidney Disease	1	2550	31.4	8.5	80.3	8
	Motor Vehicle Crash	0	2550	0.0	.	.	.
	Suicide	<1	2550	15.7	1.9	56.7	.
	Other Important Causes						
	AIDS	1	2550	47.1	17.3	102.4	5
Hispanic	Heart Disease	49	17072	285.9	251.1	324.1	1
	Cancer	47	17072	273.0	239.0	310.4	2
	Cerebrovascular Disease	17	17072	101.9	81.6	125.7	3
	Pneumonia & Influenza	10	17072	57.4	42.5	75.9	5
	COPD	7	17072	38.7	26.6	54.3	7
	Diabetes	14	17072	80.8	62.9	102.3	4
	All Other Accidents	5	17072	29.3	19.0	43.2	8
	Kidney Disease	4	17072	21.1	12.5	33.3	9
	Motor Vehicle Crash	3	17072	17.6	9.8	29.0	10
	Suicide	2	17072	11.7	5.6	21.5	.
	Other Important Causes						
	Chronic Liver Disease	9	17072	55.1	40.5	73.2	6
White	Heart Disease	2687	446998	601.1	591.0	611.3	1
	Cancer	1854	446998	414.9	406.5	423.4	2
	Cerebrovascular Disease	749	446998	167.5	162.2	172.9	3
	Pneumonia & Influenza	446	446998	99.7	95.6	103.9	4
	COPD	425	446998	95.1	91.1	99.2	5
	Diabetes	332	446998	74.4	70.8	78.0	6
	All Other Accidents	136	446998	30.3	28.1	32.7	7
	Kidney Disease	97	446998	21.8	19.9	23.8	8
	Motor Vehicle Crash	83	446998	18.5	16.7	20.3	10
	Suicide	84	446998	18.8	17.1	20.7	9

* All rates are per 100,000 persons.

Appendix 4: Lifestyles and Behaviors by Race and Ethnicity,1983-1997

Indicator	Years	Race/Ethnicity	Sample Size	Percentage	95% Confidence Int. Lower	Upper
Alcohol Use (60+ drinks per month)	95,97	All Races	7,555	2.0	1.6	2.3
		White	6,950	1.9	1.5	2.3
		Hispanic	308	3.7	1.2	6.3
		Black	32	8.2	0.0	23.2
		Asian/Pacific Islander	98	0.0	.	.
		American Indian	65	3.6	0.0	10.5
Alcohol Use (5+ drinks on one occasion)	92,93,95,97	All Races	7,555	9.3	8.5	10.2
		White	6,950	9.0	8.1	9.9
		Hispanic	308	14.8	10.3	19.3
		Black	32	26.7	7.4	46.0
		Asian/Pacific Islander	98	5.7	1.0	10.3
		American Indian	65	18.8	3.4	34.2
Alcohol Use (drink and drive)	92,93,95,97	All Races	7,555	1.1	0.8	1.4
		White	6,950	1.0	0.7	1.3
		Hispanic	308	4.6	1.5	7.7
		Black	32	0.0	.	.
		Asian/Pacific Islander	98	0.5	0.0	1.4
		American Indian	65	0.0	.	.
Physical Activity (regular and vigorous)	92,94,96,98	All Races	7,946	15.9	14.9	16.9
		White	7,230	16.2	15.1	17.2
		Hispanic	399	15.4	11.2	19.7
		Black	42	15.5	3.2	27.9
		Asian/Pacific Islander	104	12.3	4.5	20.1
		American Indian	71	5.5	0.7	10.3
Physical Activity (regular and sustained)	92,94,96,98	All Races	7,946	25.1	23.8	26.4
		White	7,230	25.1	23.7	26.4
		Hispanic	399	24.5	19.0	30.0
		Black	42	19.5	6.3	32.8
		Asian/Pacific Islander	104	27.8	15.3	40.3
		American Indian	71	35.1	18.4	51.7
Overweight	92-98	All Races	15,502	24.4	23.5	25.3
		White	14,165	24.4	23.4	25.3
		Hispanic	671	26.5	22.2	30.8
		Black	83	22.1	12.5	31.7
		Asian/Pacific Islander	208	17.7	11.0	24.5
		American Indian	139	27.2	15.4	38.9
Seatbelt Non-use	93,95,97	All Races	7,555	40.8	39.4	42.2
		White	6,950	40.5	39.1	42.0
		Hispanic	308	46.3	39.3	53.3
		Black	32	38.9	18.6	59.1
		Asian/Pacific Islander	98	39.6	27.5	51.6
		American Indian	65	63.2	48.3	78.0
Mammogram	92-98	All Races	3,071	68.1	66.0	70.2
		White	2,938	68.0	65.9	70.1
		Hispanic	83	73.5	63.0	83.9
		Black	4	77.8	37.4	100.0
		Asian/Pacific Islander	15	54.8	28.5	81.1
		American Indian	10	24.7	0.0	53.7
Pap Smear	92-98	All Races	8,808	76.8	75.5	78.0
		White	8,084	76.8	75.5	78.1
		Hispanic	375	83.0	78.4	87.7
		Black	31	82.8	66.9	98.6
		Asian/Pacific Islander	114	53.7	42.3	65.0
		American Indian	84	79.0	65.7	92.2
Cholesterol Testing	92,93,95,97	All Races	7,555	65.3	63.9	66.7
		White	6,950	66.3	64.9	67.8
		Hispanic	308	52.8	46.2	59.4
		Black	32	42.3	22.5	62.0
		Asian/Pacific Islander	98	57.1	45.3	68.9
		American Indian	65	39.5	21.8	57.2
Hypertension Testing	92,93,95,97	All Races	7,555	92.4	91.6	93.2
		White	6,950	92.6	91.8	93.4
		Hispanic	308	93.1	89.7	96.5
		Black	32	83.2	66.9	99.4
		Asian/Pacific Islander	98	85.4	76.2	94.7
		American Indian	65	80.7	64.5	96.9

Appendix 4: Lifestyles and Behaviors by Race and Ethnicity,1983-1997 (cont.)

Indicator	Years	Race/Ethnicity	Sample Size	Percentage	95% Confidence Int.		Crude Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Int.		Age-adjusted Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Int.	
					Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Current Smoking	92-98	All Races	15,502	14.6	13.9	15.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
		White	14,165	14.1	13.4	14.8	1.0	.	.	1.0	.	.
		Hispanic	671	17.7	14.2	21.2	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.6
		Black	83	19.0	9.9	28.0	1.4	0.8	2.6	1.3	0.7	2.3
		Asian/Pacific Islander	208	13.5	7.2	19.8	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.5	1.5
		American Indian	139	33.7	21.5	46.0	3.1	1.8	5.4	2.8	1.6	4.9
General Health Status	93-98	All Races	13,691	10.9	10.3	11.6	.	.	.	.	.	.
		White	12,509	10.8	10.1	11.5	1.0	.	.	1.0	.	.
		Hispanic	564	12.7	9.3	16.1	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.6
		Black	75	7.5	1.1	13.8	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.3
		Asian/Pacific Islander	180	8.4	3.6	13.3	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.5
		American Indian	130	14.4	6.8	21.9	1.0	0.6	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.1
Diabetes Prevalence	92-98	All Races	15,502	3.8	3.4	4.2	.	.	.	.	.	.
		White	14,165	3.7	3.3	4.1	1.0	.	.	1.0	.	.
		Hispanic	671	4.3	2.4	6.3	1.2	0.7	1.9	1.7	1.0	2.7
		Black	83	5.6	0.0	13.5	1.6	0.4	7.0	2.8	0.6	14.2
		Asian/Pacific Islander	208	3.4	0.4	6.4	0.9	0.3	2.3	1.4	0.5	3.8
		American Indian	139	3.4	0.1	6.8	1.0	0.4	2.6	1.9	0.7	5.3
Hypertension Awareness	92,93,95,97	All Races	7,555	20.2	19.0	21.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
		White	6,950	20.6	19.4	21.8	1.0	.	.	1.0	.	.
		Hispanic	308	17.1	13.7	20.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.4
		Black	32	15.6	0.0	35.5	0.6	0.2	1.5	0.9	0.3	2.3
		Asian/Pacific Islander	98	6.8	1.7	11.9	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.0
		American Indian	65	26.9	10.2	43.7	0.7	0.3	1.5	1.2	0.5	2.6

Indicator	Years	Race/Ethnicity	Sample Size	Mean Days Ill	95% Confidence Int.		Linear Regression Model	
					Lower	Upper	Mean Days Ill (without age-adjustment)	Mean Days Ill (with age-adjustment)
Poor Mental Health	93-98	All Races	13,637	3.3	3.1	3.5	.	.
		White	12,458	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.8
		Hispanic	563	3.4	2.8	4.1	3.5	3.7
		Black	75	3.5	1.3	5.6	3.5	3.7
		Asian/Pacific Islander	179	2.6	1.7	3.4	2.6	2.8
		American Indian	130	4.6	3.0	6.3	4.5	4.7
Poor Physical Health	93-98	All Races	13,632	3.2	3.1	3.4	.	.
		White	12,455	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.4
		Hispanic	561	3.3	2.5	4.0	3.3	2.7
		Black	75	1.4	0.5	2.4	1.4	1.0
		Asian/Pacific Islander	180	2.0	1.1	2.9	2.0	1.5
		American Indian	130	2.6	1.4	3.8	2.6	2.2

Appendix 5: Health Status Indicator Definitions

Infant Mortality Rate - Infant mortality as measured by the rate (per 1,000 live births) of deaths among infants under one year of age.

Deaths from All Causes - Total deaths per 100,000 population (age-adjusted to the projected U.S. 2000 population). ICD-9 codes: All causes of death combined.

Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths - Motor vehicle crash deaths per 100,000 population (age-adjusted to the projected U.S. 2000 population). ICD-9 codes: E810-E825.

Work-related Injury Deaths - Work-related injury deaths per 100,000 population where the following criteria are met: 1) age at death -- 16 years of age and over, 2) an "external" cause of death, ICD-9 codes of E800-E999, reported as immediate, underlying, or contributory, and 3) a positive response to the "injury at work" item on the certificate.

Suicide - Suicides per 100,000 population (age-adjusted to the projected U.S. 2000 population). ICD-9 codes E950-E959.

Homicide - Deaths due to homicide and legal intervention per 100,000 population (age-adjusted to the projected U.S. 2000 population). ICD-9 codes: E960-E978.

Lung Cancer Deaths - Lung cancer deaths per 100,000 population (age-adjusted to the projected U.S. 2000 population). ICD-9 code: 162.

Female Breast Cancer Deaths - Female breast cancer deaths per 100,000 women (age-adjusted to the projected U.S. 2000 population). ICD-9 code: 174.

Cardiovascular Disease Deaths - Cardiovascular disease deaths per 100,000 population (age-adjusted to the projected U.S. 2000 population). ICD-9 codes: 390-448.

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) - Reported incidence (per 100,000 population) of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome according to year of diagnosis. The current case definition for Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome is too lengthy to reproduce here. It is contained in the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Supplement 1S, vol. 36, August 14, 1987, MMWR 1992; 41(No. RR-17), and MMWR 1995; 44:64-67. The *MMWR* is available in medical libraries on the Internet at: *http://www.cdc.gov/epo/mmwr/mmwr.html*.

Reported Measles - Reported incidence (per 100,000 population) of measles. The case definition for a confirmed case of measles is a case that is laboratory confirmed (isolation of measles virus from a clinical specimen, or significant rise in measles antibody level by any standard serologic assay, or positive serologic test for measles IgM antibody), or that meets the clinical case definition (an illness characterized by all of the following clinical features: a generalized rash lasting $\geq$ 3 days; a temperature $\geq$ 38.3 C [101 F]; and a cough or coryza, or conjunctivitis) and is epidemiologically linked to a confirmed or probable case. A laboratory-confirmed case does not have to meet the clinical case definition.

Appendix 5: Health Status Indicator Definitions (cont)

Reported Tuberculosis - Reported incidence (per 100,000 population) of tuberculosis. *Case definition*: A case that is laboratory confirmed isolation of *M. tuberculosis* from a clinical specimen, or demonstration of *M. tuberculosis* from a clinical specimen by DNA probe or mycolic acid pattern on high-pressure liquid chromatography, or demonstration of acid-fact bacilli on clinical specimen when a culture has not been or cannot be obtained) or, in the absence of laboratory confirmation, a case that meets the clinical case definition (a positive tuberculin skin test); other signs and symptoms compatible with tuberculosis such as an abnormal, unstable (worsening or improving) chest x ray, or clinical evidence of current disease; or treatment with two or more antituberculosis medications; or completed diagnostic evaluation.

Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis - Reported incidence (per 100,000 population) of primary and secondary syphilis. The case definition for Primary and Secondary Syphilis can be found in MMWR 1997; 46 (No. RR-10).

Low Birth Weight Infants - Prevalence of low birth weight as measured by the percentage of live born infants weighing under 2,500 grams at birth.

Births to Adolescents (Ages 15-17) - Births to adolescents (ages 15-17 years) as the rate per 1,000 females in that age group.

Prenatal Care - Prenatal care as measured by the percentage of mothers delivering live infants who did not receive care during the first trimester of pregnancy.

Childhood Poverty - Childhood poverty as measured by the proportion of children under 15 years of age living in families at or below the poverty level.

Appendix 6: Leading Causes of Death Definitions

Cause of Death	ICD-9* Category Title	ICD-9 Codes
Heart Disease	Diseases of the heart	390-398, 402, 404-429
Cancer	Malignant neoplasms including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	140-208
Cerebrovascular	Cerebrovascular diseases	430-438
COPD	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions	490-498
Motor Vehicle	Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E825
Suicide	Suicide	E950-E959
Diabetes	Diabetes mellitus	250
Pneumonia and Influenza	Pneumonia and influenza	480-487
Other Injuries	All other injuries and adverse effects	E800-E807, E826-E949
Chronic Liver Disease	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	571
Birth Defects	Congenital anomalies	740-759
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection	042-044
Kidney Disease	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	580-589
Homicide	Homicide and legal intervention	E960-E978
Cond. Perinatal	Certain conditions arising in the perinatal period	760-779
SIDS	Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	798

* International classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision

Appendix 7: Definitions of Health Related Behaviors

Risk Factors and Health Related Behaviors*	Definition
Current Smoking	Ever smoked 100 cigarettes, and who smoke now
Current Alcohol Use	
Chronic Drinking	Respondents who report an average of 60 or more alcoholic drinks in a month
Binge Drinking	Respondents who report having 5 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion, one or more times in the past month
Drinking and Driving	Respondents who report having driven after having too much to drink, one or more times in the past month
Exercise	
Regular and Vigorous	Exercised vigorously for at least 20 minutes at least 3 times per week in the past month
Regular and Sustained	Exercise at any intensity for at least 10 minutes at least 3 times per week in the past month
Overweight	Females with body mass index (weight in kilograms divided by the height in meters squared) ≥ 27.3 and males with body mass index ≥ 27.8
Seatbelt Non-use	Respondents reporting they "nearly always", "sometimes", "seldom", or "never" use safety belts (i.e., do not always use a safety belt)
Mammogram	Females 50 and older who reported they had had a mammogram within the past two years
Pap Smear	Females with intact cervix-uteri who reported they had had a pap smear within the past three years
Cholesterol Testing	Respondents who reported they ever had their blood cholesterol checked
Hypertension Testing	Respondents who reported they had had their blood pressure checked within the past two years
General Health Status	Respondents who reported fair or poor general health status
Poor Mental Health	Number of days during the past month that mental health was not good
Poor Physical Health	Number of days during the past month that physical health was not good
Diabetes Prevalence	Respondents who reported they were told by a doctor that they had diabetes
Hypertension Awareness	Respondents who reported they had ever been told they are hypertensive

* Data collected from Utah's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, a random digit dialing telephone survey of adults age 18 and over living in households with telephones (does not include institutionalized populations).

Appendix 8: Statistical Methods

Statistical Methods

Life expectancy at birth represents the average number of years an individual may expect to live at the time of birth. Life expectancies are computed through the use of life tables. There are two types of life tables--generational or cohort life tables and current life tables.

Generational life tables are constructed by following the mortality experience of a particular birth cohort until no lives remain in the group. This method requires the collection of data over many years and is therefore impractical in most applications.

Current life tables are constructed using age-specific death rates from an actual population during a specific time period to compute the mortality experience of a hypothetical cohort. The life expectancies presented in this publication are based on current life tables computed using 1993-1997 death data. The life expectancies obtained represent the expected mortality experience of a hypothetical cohort subjected throughout its lifetime to death rates prevailing for the Utah population in 1993-1997. The tables were constructed according to the Reed-Merrill method.

Confidence intervals are often calculated using the normal probability distribution based on the assumption that the random variable (the rate) follows a normal distribution. When computing rates based on large numbers of events, the rates are approximately normally distributed, however the number of deaths and other health events in Utah among minority populations is often not large.

When the number of events is not large, the normal distribution will sometimes produce lower confidence limits that are negative. Incidence and death rates, however, cannot be less than zero.

Several methods have been developed that take this fact into account and modify the normal distribution to create asymmetric confidence intervals. A method based on the Gamma distribution (a general form of the Poisson distribution) was used to compute confidence intervals for the rates in this report.

Population estimates used in this report were developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. A description of the methods used to produce these estimates may be found at the following internet addresses:

1990-1997 population estimates

http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/sasrh_doc.txt

1981-1989 population estimates

http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/stintasr_doc.txt

Childhood poverty estimates were provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The estimates are generated from data collected in the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS annually samples only about 50,000 households nationwide, therefore caution should be exercised when making inferences on the state level. Detailed information about the CPS is available at:

http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.html

Age Adjustment for death rates was performed using the direct method. The standard population to which rates were adjusted was the U.S. 2000 projected population[11]. Data on health behaviors from the BRFSS were adjusted by logistic or linear regression using the SUDAAN statistical package.

Appendix 9: Interpreting Small Numbers and Confidence Limits

Interpreting Rates Based on Small Numbers

For many racial and ethnic groups in Utah, the measures for these health status indicators are based on very small numbers of events. We decided to report the rates even for very small numbers, because we believed that the information would be useful. It is important to remember that rates based on small numbers of events are unstable. In common language, that means that they will vary from year to year (or from five year period to five year period, in this case) even if nothing else changes. Therefore, it is important not to overreact to a rate that is higher or lower than expected.

How much are they likely to vary? Put another way, how much higher or lower than expected must a rate be before we can be sure that it really is high or low? Epidemiologists often use confidence intervals to help answer that question. For these data, a confidence interval can be thought of as indicating the amount that the rate can be expected to vary from year-to-year. For example, the 95% confidence interval for a rate of 200 per 100,000 persons based on 10 deaths over five years (in a population of 1,000 persons) would be from 96 to 368 per 100,000. If the Utah rate for that cause was within the confidence interval (96-368), then the rate for that subpopulation would not be considered significantly different from the Utah rate. Stated another way, a rate in the subpopulation as different from the Utah population as the one we observed could reasonably be expected to occur by chance alone. On the other hand, if the Utah rate was outside the confidence interval, the rate would be significantly different. For example, if the Utah rate were 180 per 100,000, the district rate of 200 per 100,000 would not be considered significantly different; if the Utah rate were 80 per 100,000, the district rate of 200 per 100,000 would be considered significantly different. However, deciding that the rates are not significantly different does not mean that the observed difference is not important. It means that we cannot be sure that chance alone did not cause the difference. It does not tell us that the difference was caused by chance.

Appendix 10: Healthy People 2000 Objectives

The U.S. Public Health Service, in an effort to prevent the premature onset of disease and disability, and to help all Americans achieve healthier more productive lives established a series of national health objectives. A complete list of those objectives may be found in *Healthy People 2000 National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives.*[4] The Public Health Service recommends that public health entities regularly and systematically track the 226 Healthy People 2000 population health objectives.

This report presents the goals set for relevant Healthy People 2000 (HP2000) health objectives. Some HP2000 goals were set as age-adjusted rates and age-adjustment was performed using the U.S. 1940 population as a standard population. For this report, we recalculated those goals based on the U.S. 2000 population standard so they can be compared tot he data presented in this report.

Recalculation of US Healthy People 2000 (HP2000) Goals So They Are Aligned With the U.S. 2000 Population Age Distribution

		HP2000 Age-Adjusted to US 1940			HP2000 Age-Adjusted to US 2000	
Measure	HP2000 Objective Number:	US 1987 Baseline Rate, Deaths per 100,000 Persons	HP2000 Goal, Deaths per 100,000 Persons	Percentage Reduction in Rate Desired by Year 2000	US 1987 Baseline Rate, Deaths per 100,000 Persons	HP2000 Goal, Deaths per 100,000 Persons**
Unintentional Injury	9.1	34.5	29.3	15.1%	39.6	33.6
Motor Vehicle Crash	9.3	18.8	16.8	10.6%	19.2	17.2
Firearm	7.3	12.9	12.6	2.3%	13.3	13.0
Falls	9.4	2.7	2.3	14.8%	5.5	4.7
Drown	9.5	2.1	1.3	38.1%	2.0	1.2
Residential Fire	9.6	1.5	1.2	20.0%	2.0	1.6
Suicide	6.1	11.7	10.5	10.3%	12.8	11.5
Homicide	7.1	8.5	7.2	15.3%	8.2	7.0
Diabetes	17.9	38*	34	10.5%	17.4	15.6
Stroke	15.2	30.3	20	34.0%	71.8	47.4
Lung Cancer	3.2	37.9	42	-10.8%	56.4	62.5
Colorectal Cancer	16.5	14.4	13.2	8.3%	26.0	23.8
Female Breast Cancer	16.3	22.9	20.6	10.0%	33.2	29.8
Uterine Cervical Cancer	16.4	2.8	1.3	53.6%	3.7	1.7

*Baseline value computed for 1986.

** US baseline value, age-adjusted to US 2000 population, and reduced by percentage reduction in value desired by year 2000.

Appendix 11: Data Sources and References

The tables and graphs in this report were prepared by the Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis, Office of Public Health Data, using data provided by:

Department of Health:
- Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics
- Bureau of Epidemiology
- Bureau of Health Education
- Bureau of HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Refugee Health

The U.S. rates for infant mortality, low birth weight, adolescent birth rate, prenatal care, and childhood poverty, and life expectancy at birth were obtained from reference 12 (p. 86).

The U.S. rates for work-related injury, AIDS, measles, and tuberculosis were obtained from reference 13 (p. 86).

The U.S. rates for syphilis and gonorrhea were obtained from reference 14 (p. 86).

The U.S. rates for chlamydia were obtained from reference 15 (p. 86).

All other U.S. rates were obtained from CDC WONDER (*http://wonder.cdc.gov/*).

The information about risk factors and health related behaviors was obtained from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Bureau of Health Education
Utah Department of Health
P. O. Box 142106
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-2106
801-538-6120

Appendix 11: Data Sources and References (cont.)

Population estimates were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (301-457-2422).

References:

1. Institute of Medicine. *The Future of Public Health*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press. 1988.

2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010 Objectives: Draft for Public Comment*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Public Health and Science. 1998.

3. Freedman MA: Health status indicators for the year 2000. *Statistical Notes*: Vol 1 no 1. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, 1991.

4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2000: National health promotion and disease prevention objectives for the nation*. Washington: Public Health Service, 1991.

5. Klein RJ, Hawk SA: Health Status Indicators: Definitions and national data. *Statistical Notes*: Vol 1 no 3. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, 1992.

6. Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis. *Utah's Healthy People 2000 Health Status Indicators*. Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Department of Health, 1997.

7. Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis. *Utah's Healthy People 2000 Health Status Indicators by Local Health District*. Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Department of Health, 1998.

8. CDC. Prevalence of selected risk factors for chronic disease by education level in racial/ethnic populations-- United States, 1991-1992. *MMWR* 1994;43:894-9.

9. National Institute of Health, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. *Clinical Guidelines on the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity in Adults*. June 1998.

10. Brownson RC, Remington PL, Davis JR (Eds). *Chronic Disease Epidemiology and Control*, second edition. Washington, DC: American Public Health Association. 1998.

11. Anderson RN, Rosenberg HM. Age standardization of death rates: Implementation of the year 2000 standard. *National Vital Statistics Reports*; Vol. 47 No. 3. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 1998.

12. National Center for Health Statistics. *Health, United States, 1998*. Hyattsville, MD. Public Health Service. 1998.

13. National Center for Health Statistics. *Healthy People 2000 Review, 1997*. Hyattsville, MD: Public Health Service. 1997.

Appendix 11: Data Sources and References (cont.)

14. Division of STD Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 1995*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1996.

15. Division of STD Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 1996*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 1997.

For additional information, contact the following:

About mortality data and rates:

Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis
Office of Public Health Data
Utah Department of Health
(801) 538-6108

Bureau of Vital Records
Office of Public Health Data
Utah Department of Health
(801) 538-6186

Div. Community & Family Health Services
Utah Department of Health
(801) 538-6901

About infant mortality and reproductive health:

Div. Community & Family Health Services
Utah Department of Health
(801) 538-6901

About injuries and violence:

Injury Prevention Program
Div. Community & Family Health Services
Utah Department of Health
(801) 538-9402

Bureau of Health Education
Div. Community & Family Health Services
Utah Department of Health
(801) 538-6262

About measles and other infectious diseases:

Bureau of Epidemiology
Div. Epidemiology and Laboratory Services
Utah Department of Health
(801) 538-6191

Immunization Program
Div. Community and Family Health Services
Utah Department of Health
(801) 538-9450

About tuberculosis:

Bureau of HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Refugee Health
Div. Epidemiology and Laboratory Services
(801) 538-6096

About heart disease and stroke:

Cardiovascular Program
Bur. Chronic Disease Prevention & Control
Div. Community & Family Health Services
(801) 538-6141

About HIV infection and AIDS:

Bureau of HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Refugee Health
Div. Epidemiology and Laboratory Services
Utah Department of Health
(801) 538-6096

About cancer:

Cancer Screening and Control Program
Bur. Chronic Disease Prevention & Control
Div. Community & Family Health Services
Utah Department of Health
(801) 538-6141