

APPENDIX A: DEFINITION OF TERMS

Age-Adjusted Death Rate. A summary of age-specific death rates standardized to one age distribution (such as the 2000 standard population). This summary allows comparisons to be made between populations with different age distributions. (See Appendix B for specific instructions on calculating age-adjusted rates.)

Age-Specific Birth Rate. The number of live births for a specific age group divided by the population for the same specific age group, multiplied by a constant of proportionality (usually 1,000).

Age-Specific Death Rate. The number of deaths for a specific age group divided by the population for the same specific age group, multiplied by a constant of proportionality (usually 100,000).

Birth Cohort Infant Mortality Rate. The birth cohort method of calculating infant mortality tracks all infants born within a calendar year throughout their first year of life. When calculating the 2002 birth cohort rate, all infants who were born during 2002 and died prior to their first birthday, whether in 2002 or in 2003 are included in the numerator. The denominator includes all live births in 2002.

Birth Weight. Weight of the infant when born, usually reported in grams.

Cause of Death. The cause of death reported is the underlying cause of death and is based on information contained on the death certificate, defined by the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases - Tenth Revision as the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury. (See Appendix C for specific categories.)

Cause-Specific Death Rate. The number of deaths due to a specific cause of death divided by the estimated total population, multiplied by a constant of proportionality (usually 100,000).

Constant of Proportionality. A number (often 1,000 or 100,000) which is used for calculating a rate so that comparisons are possible and more understandable. (It is easier to compare 21.7 to 21.3 than it is to compare 0.0217 to 0.0213.)

Crude Birth Rate. The number of live births divided by the estimated population, multiplied by a constant of proportionality (usually 1,000).

Crude Death Rate. The number of deaths divided by the estimated population, multiplied by a constant of proportionality (usually 100,000).

Crude Divorce Rate. The number of divorces of all types (divorces, dissolutions, and annulments) divided by the estimated population, multiplied by a constant of proportionality (usually 1,000).

Crude Marriage Rate. The number of marriages divided by the estimated population, multiplied by a constant of proportionality (usually 1,000).

Death Cohort Infant Mortality Rate. The death cohort method is determined by dividing the number of infant deaths by the number of live births in a calendar year. For example, to calculate the death cohort infant mortality rate for 2002, divide the number of infant deaths that occurred in 2002 by the number of live births that occurred during 2002, and multiply the result by a constant of proportionality (usually 1,000). By using the death cohort infant mortality method, some infant deaths will be counted in 2002 when the infant was actually born in 2001. Other deaths to infants born in 2002 who died before their first birthday in 2003 will not be counted. Since the death cohort method of calculating infant mortality does not reflect the number of infant deaths experienced by infants born in a given year, the birth cohort is the preferred calculation method.

Expectation of Life. Expectation of life (life expectancy) is the number of years infants born in a specific year can expect to live if they experience the same age-specific death rate experienced during their birth year. (See Appendix B for an explanation of calculating life expectancy.)

Fertility Rate. The total number of live births divided by the number of women in the estimated population between ages 15 and 44, multiplied by a constant of proportionality (usually 1,000).

Gestation. The period beginning with the first day of the last normal menstrual period and ending with the day of birth. Births occurring between 37 and 41 weeks gestational age are considered full-term.

ICD-10. International Classification of Diseases - Tenth Revision. The official classification system which codifies all diseases and injuries. ICD-10 was first introduced in 1999. All deaths between 1979 and 1998 were coded using ICD-9. Prior to 1979, ICD-8 was used to code all deaths. (Refer to Appendix C.)

Infant Deaths. Infants who died before their first birthday.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). The number of infant deaths divided by the number of live births, multiplied by a constant of proportionality (usually 1,000). The IMR can be calculated using either the birth cohort or the death cohort method. The infant mortality rate is the same as the sum of the neonatal infant mortality rate and the postneonatal infant mortality rate.

Life Expectancy. See Expectation of Life.

Live Birth. A birth where the baby exhibits signs of life after delivery. These signs include breathing, beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord and movement of voluntary muscles.

Location of Occurrence. The place or location where a vital event occurred.

Location of Residence. Most tables report Alaska resident information and are based upon or are categorized by place of residence. The location of actual residence; i.e., census area or Native Regional Corporation, is not necessarily the same as a person's "legal residence". The location of residence during a tour of military duty or while attending college is considered actual residence.

Low Birth Weight. An infant born weighing less than 2,500 grams. Also see Very Low Birth Weight.

Low Birth Weight Percentage. The number of infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams divided by the number of live births, multiplied by 100.

Native. Includes Alaska Natives, Native mixed, Aleuts, Eskimos, Canadian Eskimos and Indians, and American Indians.

Natural Increase. Population change that results when the number of births exceed the number of deaths. Natural increase does not include population changes as a result of

migration in and out of Alaska.

Neonatal Infant Mortality Rate. The number of deaths to infants less than 28 days of age divided by the number of live births, multiplied by a constant of proportionality (usually 1,000). The sum of the neonatal infant mortality rate and the postneonatal mortality rate is the infant mortality rate.

Postneonatal Infant Mortality Rate. The number of deaths to infants from 28 days up to one year old divided by the number of live births, multiplied by a constant of proportionality (usually 1,000). The sum of the neonatal infant mortality rate and the postneonatal mortality rate is the infant mortality rate.

Race of Child. The first reported race of the mother is considered the race of the child. Prior to 1989, races of both parents were taken into consideration when determining the race of the child using a look-up table. Beginning in 1989, the National Centers for Health Statistics (NCHS) recommended that all states adopt the same standard for determining the race of the child at birth. (See Appendix E for more detailed information.)

Race/Sex-Specific Death Rate. The number of deaths for a specific race and sex group, divided by the population for the same specific race and sex group, multiplied by a constant of proportionality (usually 100,000).

Race-Specific Death Rate. The number of deaths for a specific racial group divided by the population for the same specific racial group, multiplied by a constant of proportionality (usually 100,000).

Ratio. A ratio is a comparative statistic calculated by dividing the number of events experienced by one group by the number of events experienced by a comparable group, i.e., males to females.

Residence. See Location of Residence.

Sex-Specific Death Rate. The number of deaths for a specific sex (male or female) divided by the population for the same sex, multiplied by a constant of proportionality (usually 100,000).

Standard Population. The 2000 standard population is used in this publication for age-adjusted rates. (See Table A.1 on page 183.)

Teen Birth Rate. The number of births to females ages 15–19 divided by the estimated population of females ages 15–19, multiplied by a constant of proportionality (usually 1,000).

Underlying Cause of Death. The disease or injury which initiated the sequence of events that led to death.

Very Low Birth Weight. Infants born weighing less than 1,500 grams.

Years of Life Lost. For all deaths occurring before age 65, the difference between 65 (assumed productive life span) and the age at death; sometimes referred to as “years of productive life lost”. (See Appendix B for calculation of years of life lost.)

TABLE A.1 2000 STANDARD POPULATION

AGE	POPULATION	WEIGHT
Under 1 year	13,818	0.013818
1–4 years	55,317	0.055317
5–14 years	145,565	0.145565
15–24 years	138,646	0.138646
25–34 years	135,573	0.135573
35–44 years	162,613	0.162613
45–54 years	134,834	0.134834
55–64 years	87,247	0.087247
65–74 years	66,037	0.066037
75–84 years	44,842	0.044842
85 & over	15,508	0.015508
TOTAL	1,000,000	1.000000

