



Part 4 – General Mortality Statistics

In 1992-1994, the age-adjusted death rate (all causes) for the IHS service area population was 690.4. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 35 percent higher than the U.S. All Races rate of 513.3 for 1993. The Aberdeen (1,084.4) and Bemidji (1,014.4) rates are about double the U.S. rate.

Chart 4.1

Age-Adjusted Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

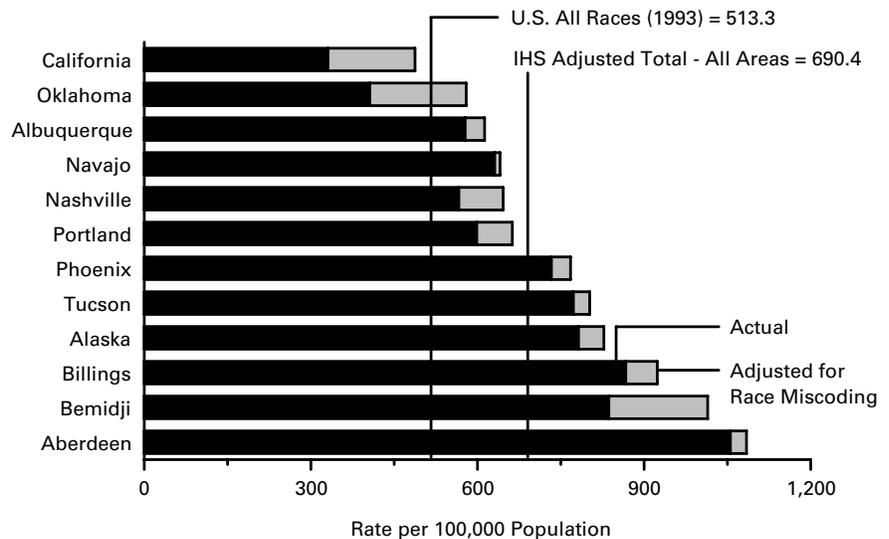


Table 4.1

Age-Adjusted Death Rates (All Causes)

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Deaths ¹		Rate ²	
	Actual	Adj ³	Actual	Adj ³
U.S. All Races (1993)	2,268,553		513.3	
All IHS Areas	20,893	23,917	601.3	690.4
Aberdeen	2,049	2,104	1,055.4	1,084.4
Alaska	1,815	1,916	781.9	827.5
Albuquerque	1,114	1,179	577.7	612.8
Bemidji	1,369	1,662	836.5	1,014.4
Billings	1,011	1,073	867.0	923.8
California	1,017	1,505	330.7	487.5
Nashville	956	1,091	566.4	646.2
Navajo	3,219	3,267	630.9	640.6
Oklahoma	3,683	5,122	406.0	579.7
Phoenix	2,194	2,289	733.1	767.5
Portland	1,959	2,180	598.7	662.7
Tucson	507	529	772.6	802.0

¹ Includes deaths with age not reported (18 deaths IHS-wide; Albuquerque-2 deaths, Nashville-2 deaths, Navajo-5 deaths, Oklahoma-7 deaths and Phoenix-2 deaths).

² Rate per 100,000 population.

³ Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.





In 1992-1994, the years of potential life lost rate (all causes) for the IHS service area population was 94.6. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. This is 73 percent greater than the U.S. All Races rate of 54.8 for 1993. Each IHS Area has a rate greater than U.S. All Races rate. The lowest Area rate (California, 67.5) is 23 percent greater than the U.S. rate, while the highest Area rate (Aberdeen, 131.4) is 2.4 times the U.S. rate.

Chart 4.2

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

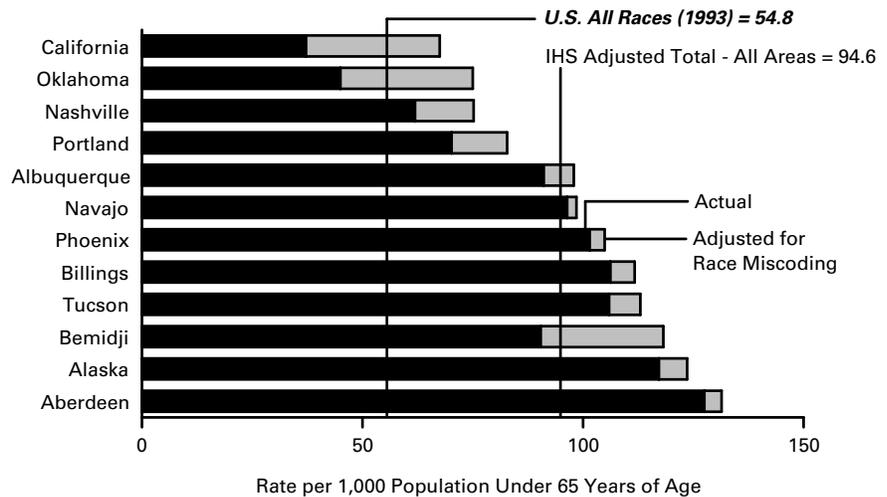


Table 4.2

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Rates (All Causes)

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Number of YPLL ¹		Rate ²	
	Actual	Adj ³	Actual	Adj ³
U.S. All Races (1993)	12,646,092		54.8	
All IHS Areas	295,614	348,325	80.3	94.6
Aberdeen	31,053	31,989	127.5	131.4
Alaska	31,190	32,888	117.2	123.6
Albuquerque	18,633	20,030	91.1	97.9
Bemidji	16,789	21,956	90.4	118.2
Billings	15,349	16,151	106.2	111.7
California	11,892	21,606	37.2	67.5
Nashville	10,469	12,725	61.9	75.2
Navajo	53,339	54,516	96.4	98.5
Oklahoma	34,409	57,291	45.0	75.0
Phoenix	37,433	38,692	101.5	104.9
Portland	27,284	32,181	70.2	82.8
Tucson	7,774	8,300	105.9	113.0

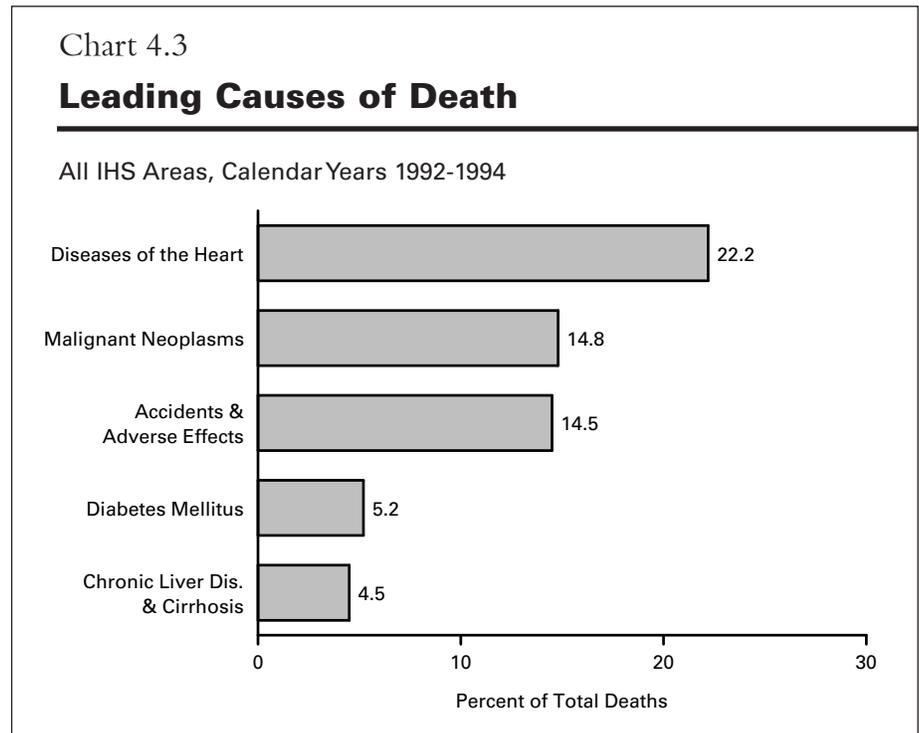
¹ Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) is a mortality indicator which measures the burden of premature deaths. It is calculated by subtracting the age at death from age 65 and summing the result over all deaths. This calculation was performed through the use of age groups Under 1, 1 to 4 and 5-year age groups through 60 to 64. The age at death was calculated based upon the mid point of each of these age groups.

² Rate per 1,000 population under 65 years of age.

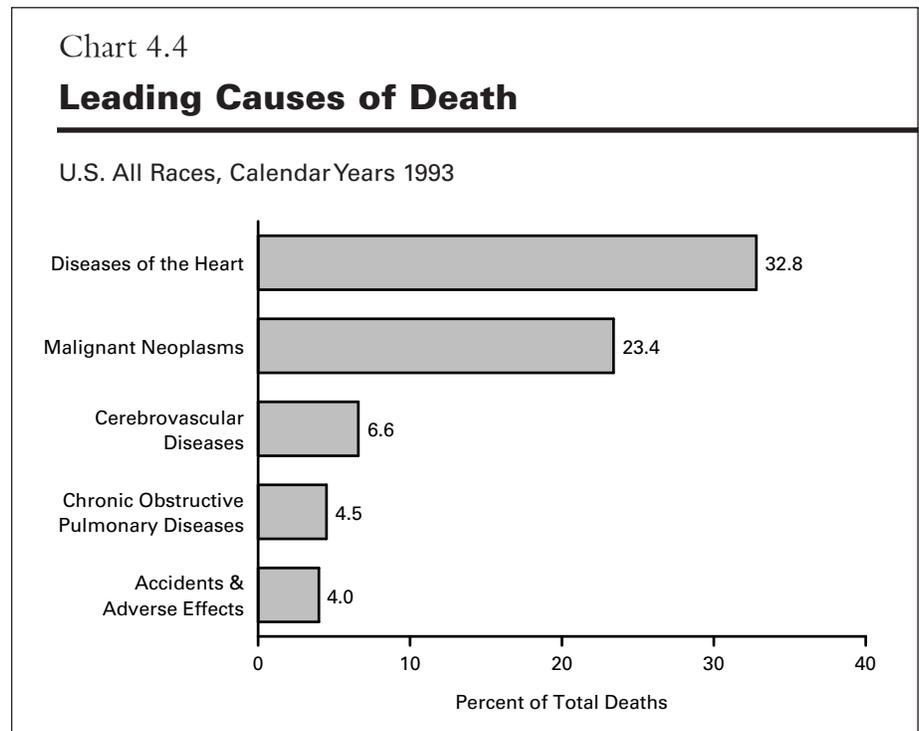
³ Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.



In 1992-1994, 22.2 percent of all deaths in the IHS service area were caused by diseases of the heart. This was followed by malignant neoplasms at 14.8 percent.

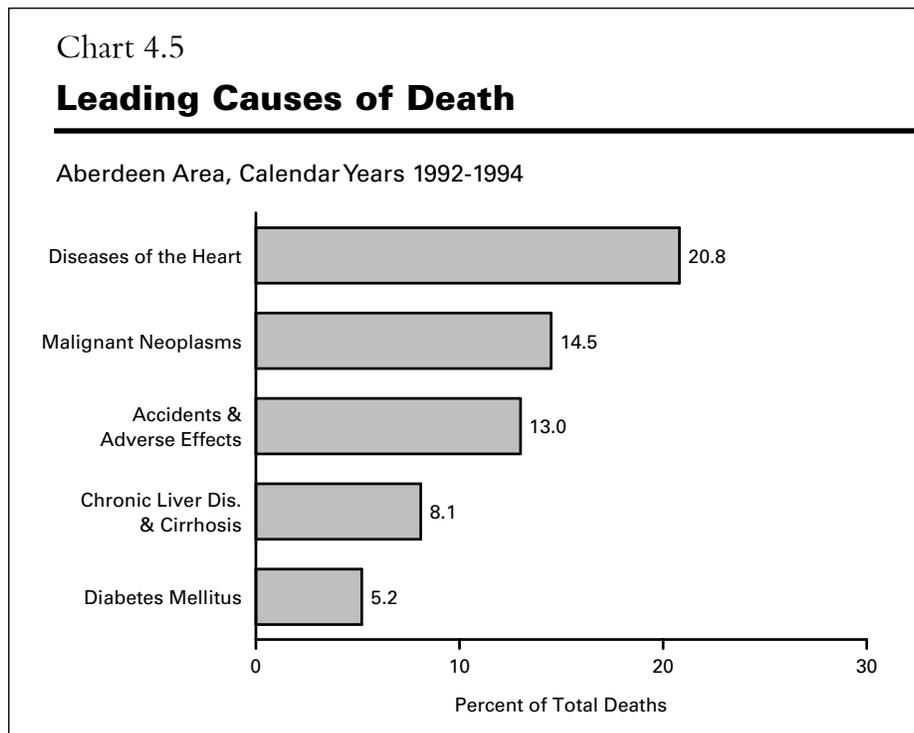


In 1993, 32.8 percent of all deaths in the U.S. were caused by diseases of the heart. This was followed by malignant neoplasms at 23.4 percent.

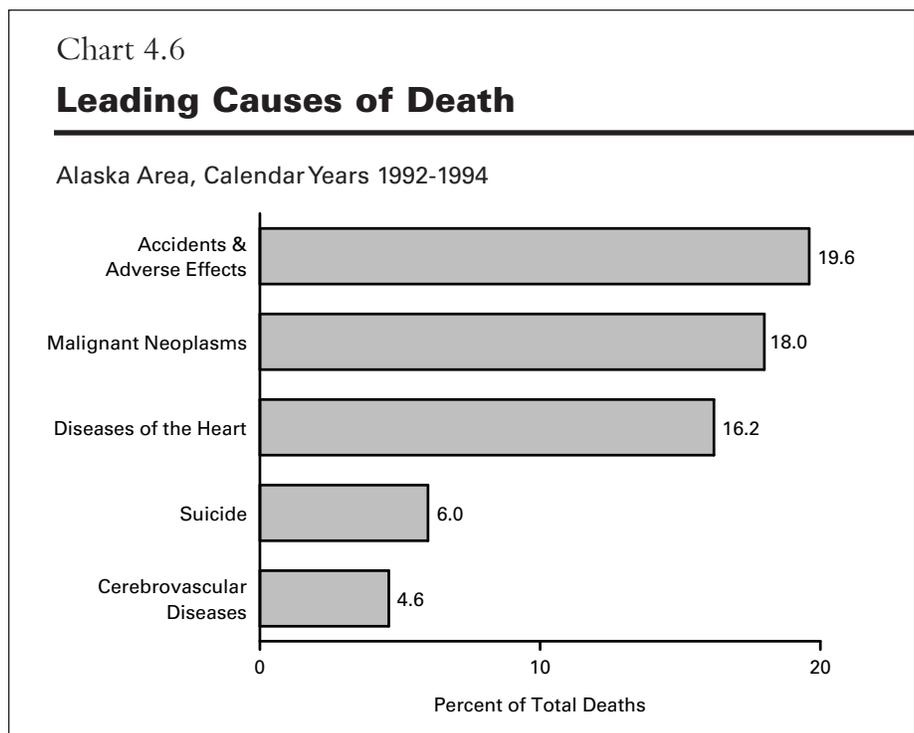




In 1992-1994, 20.8 percent of all deaths in the Aberdeen Area were caused by diseases of the heart. This was followed by malignant neoplasms at 14.5 percent.



In 1992-1994, 19.6 percent of all deaths in the Alaska Area were caused by accidents and adverse effects. This was followed by malignant neoplasms at 18.0 percent.



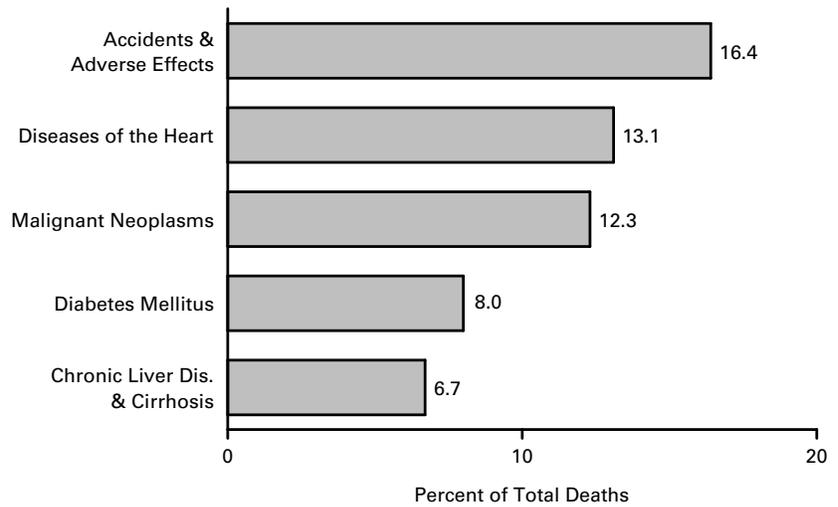


In 1992-1994, 16.4 percent of all deaths in the Albuquerque Area were caused by accidents and adverse effects. This was followed by diseases of the heart at 13.1 percent.

Chart 4.7

Leading Causes of Death

Albuquerque Area, Calendar Years 1992-1994

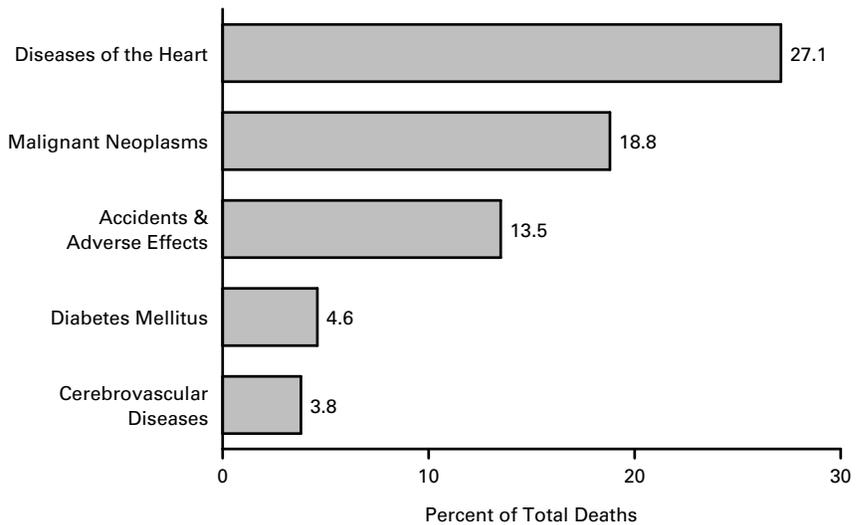


In 1992-1994, 27.1 percent of all deaths in the Bemidji Area were caused by diseases of the heart. This was followed by malignant neoplasms at 18.8 percent.

Chart 4.8

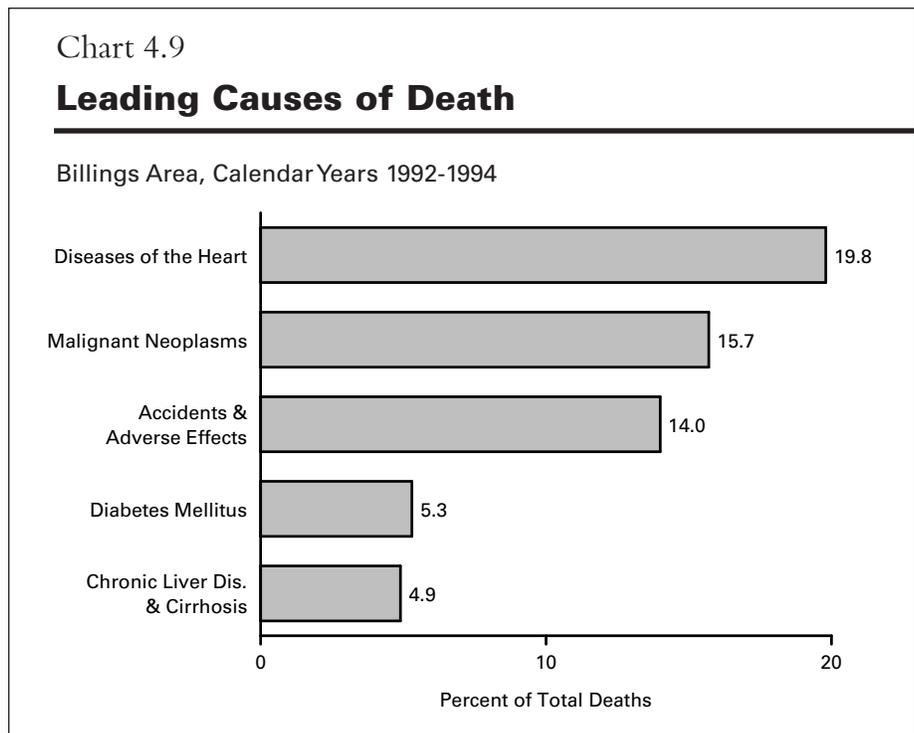
Leading Causes of Death

Bemidji Area, Calendar Years 1992-1994

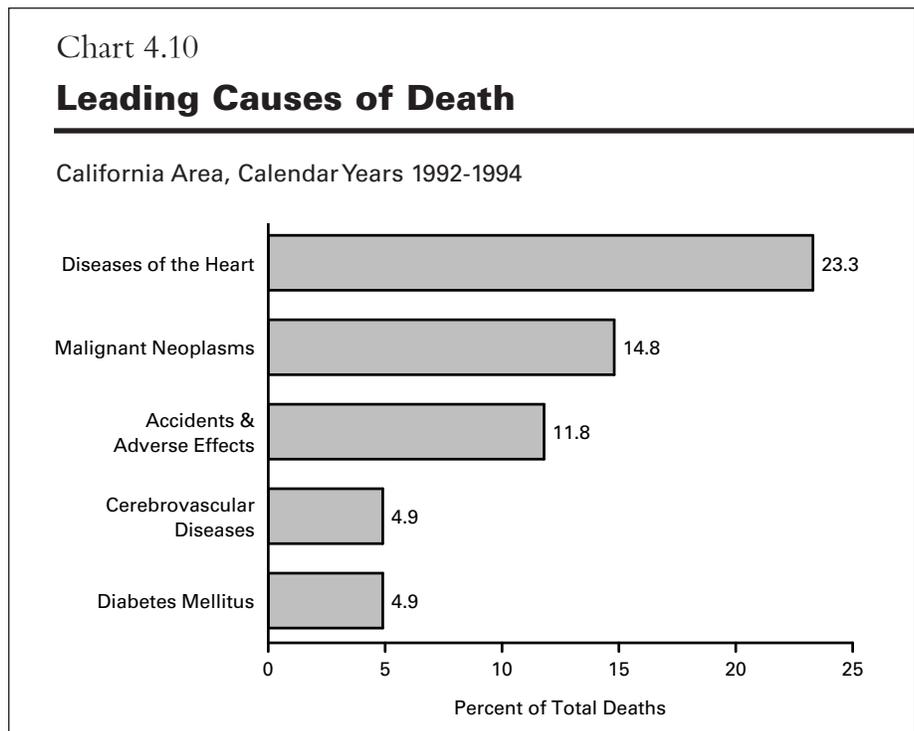




In 1992-1994, 19.8 percent of all deaths in the Billings Area were caused by diseases of the heart. This was followed by malignant neoplasms at 15.7 percent.



In 1992-1994, 23.3 percent of all deaths in the California Area were caused by diseases of the heart. This was followed by malignant neoplasms at 14.8 percent.



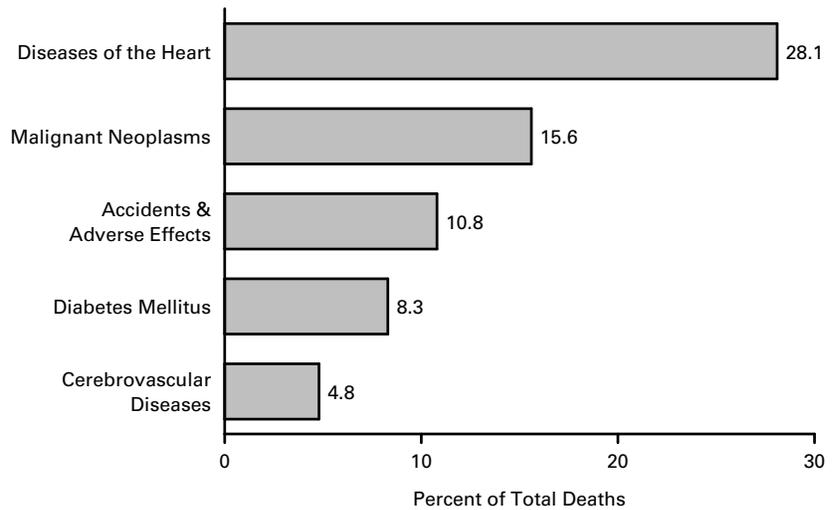


In 1992-1994, 28.1 percent of all deaths in the Nashville Area were caused by diseases of the heart. This was followed by malignant neoplasms at 15.6 percent.

Chart 4.11

Leading Causes of Death

Nashville Area, Calendar Years 1992-1994

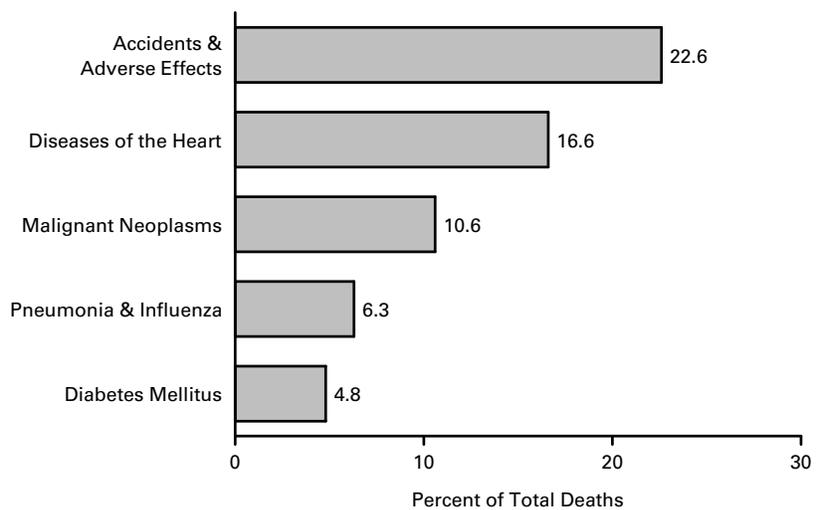


In 1992-1994, 22.6 percent of all deaths in the Navajo Area were caused by accidents and adverse effects. This was followed by diseases of the heart at 16.6 percent.

Chart 4.12

Leading Causes of Death

Navajo Area, Calendar Years 1992-1994



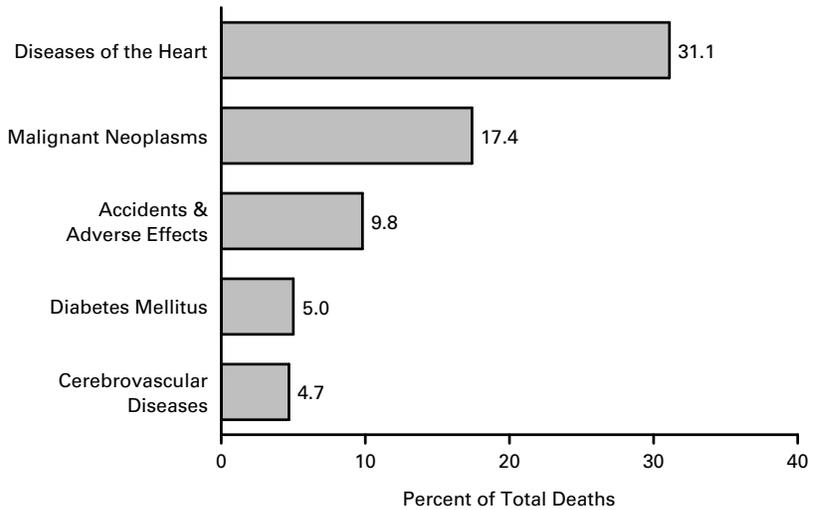


In 1992-1994, 31.1 percent of all deaths in the Oklahoma Area were caused by diseases of the heart. This was followed by malignant neoplasms at 17.4 percent.

Chart 4.13

Leading Causes of Death

Oklahoma Area, Calendar Years 1992-1994

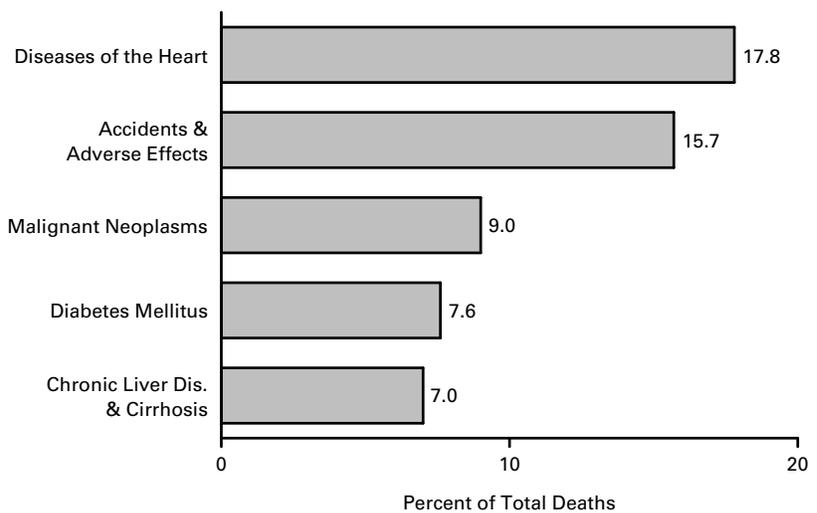


In 1992-1994, 17.8 percent of all deaths in the Phoenix Area were caused by diseases of the heart. This was followed by accidents and adverse effects at 15.7 percent.

Chart 4.14

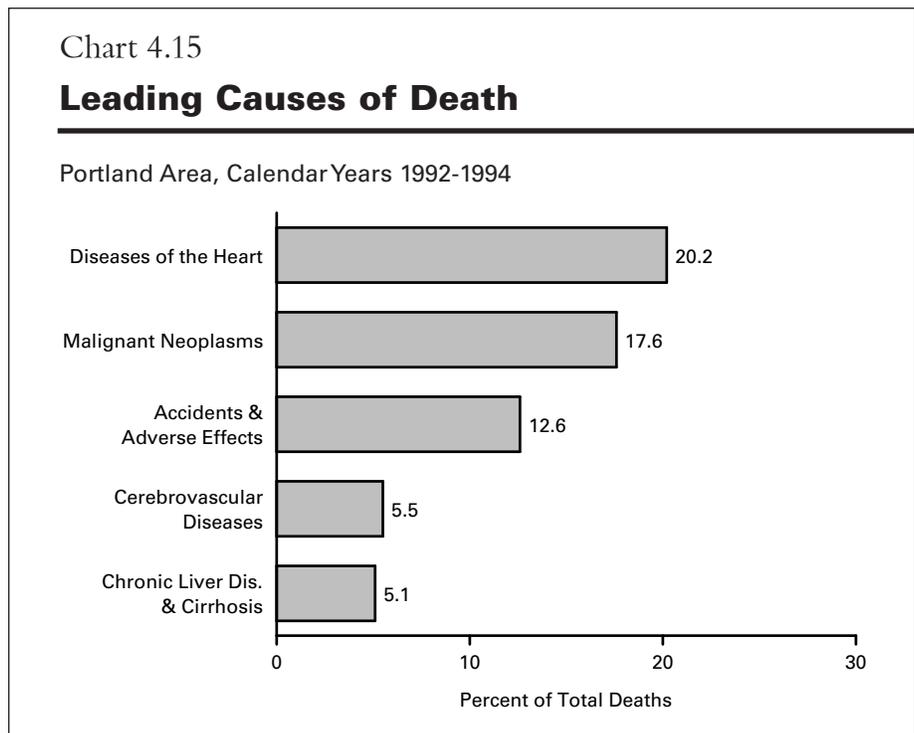
Leading Causes of Death

Phoenix Area, Calendar Years 1992-1994

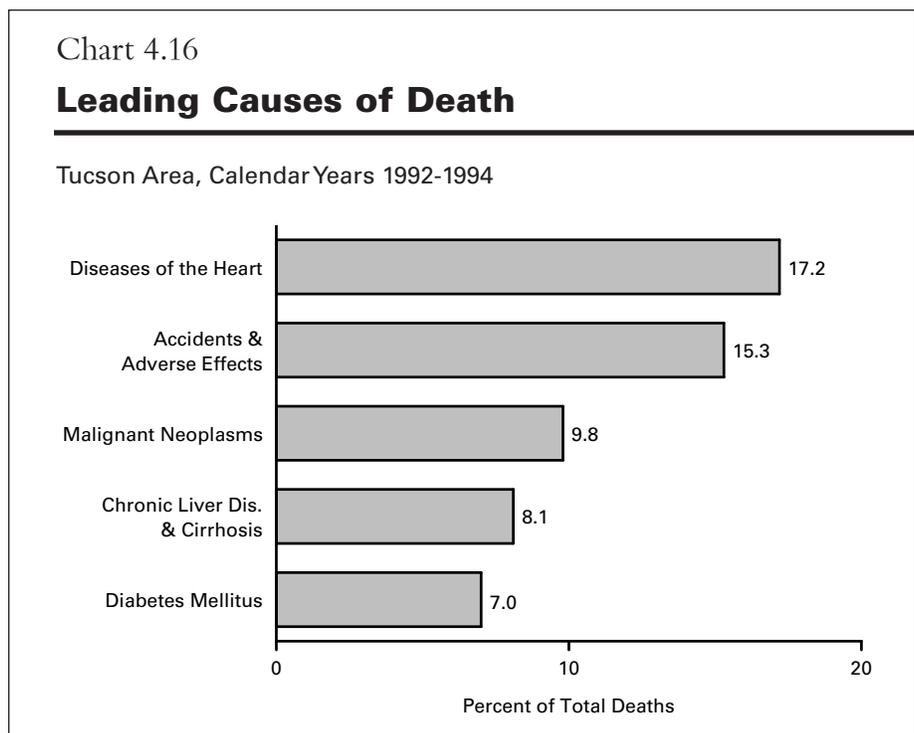




In 1992-1994, 20.2 percent of all deaths in the Portland Area were caused by diseases of the heart. This was followed by malignant neoplasms at 17.6 percent.



In 1992-1994, 17.2 percent of all deaths in the Tucson Area were caused by diseases of the heart. This was followed by accidents and adverse effects at 15.3 percent.





In 1992-1994, the age-adjusted injury and poisoning death rate for the IHS service area population was 131.1. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 2.4 times the U.S. All Races rate of 53.8 for 1993. Three Areas (Alaska, Aberdeen, and Navajo) had rates exceeding 180.0.

Chart 4.17

Age-Adjusted Injury and Poisoning Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

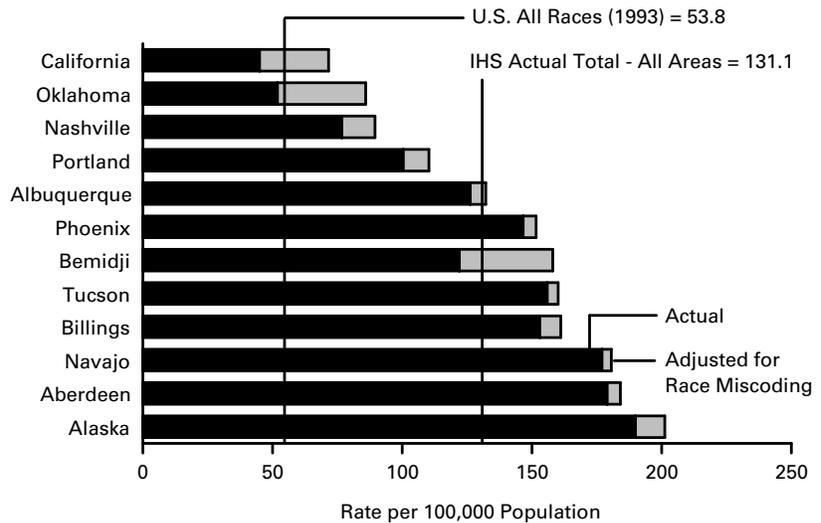


Table 4.17

Age-Adjusted Injury and Poisoning¹ Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Deaths ²		Rate ³	
	Actual	Adj ⁴	Actual	Adj ⁴
U.S. All Races (1993)	151,755		53.8	
All IHS Areas	4,236	4,838	115.3	131.1
Aberdeen	391	403	179.0	184.1
Alaska	502	530	189.9	201.2
Albuquerque	259	272	126.2	132.2
Bemidji	224	292	122.0	158.0
Billings	213	225	153.0	161.1
California	153	245	45.0	71.6
Nashville	136	160	76.7	89.5
Navajo	912	930	177.0	180.6
Oklahoma	415	686	51.9	85.9
Phoenix	525	544	146.6	151.6
Portland	395	437	100.4	110.3
Tucson	111	114	155.9	160.1

¹ Includes the following ICD-9 cause of death groups combined: Motor vehicle accidents-E810-E825. Other accidents-E800-E807, E826-E949. Suicide-E950-E959. Homicide-E960-E978. Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted-E980-E989. Injury resulting from operations of war-E990-E999.

² Includes deaths with age not reported. For IHS, includes Navajo-3 deaths, Oklahoma-3 deaths, and Phoenix-2 deaths.

³ Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population.

⁴ Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.



In 1992-1994, the age-adjusted accident death rate for the IHS service area population was 94.5. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 212 percent higher than the U.S. All Races rate of 30.3 for 1993. The California Area has the lowest rate among the IHS Areas (51.9), but it is still 71 percent greater than the U.S. rate. The highest Area rate (Navajo, 145.5) is nearly 5 times the U.S. rate.

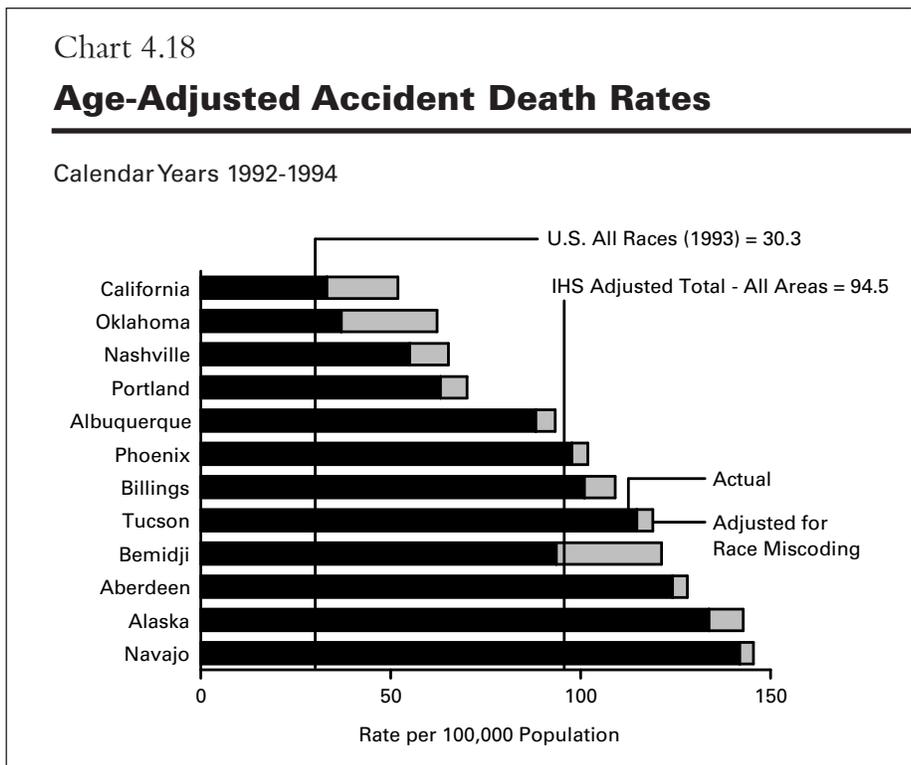


Table 4.18
Age-Adjusted Accident Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	All Accidents				Motor Vehicle Accidents			Other Accidents	
	Deaths		Rate ²		Totals		Percent of Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths Pedestrian-related ¹	Rate ²	
	Actual	Adj ³	Actual	Adj ³	Actual	Adj ³		Actual	Adj ³
U.S. All Races (1993)	90,523		30.3		16.0		15.3%	14.4	
All IHS Areas	3,006	3,467	82.3	94.5	45.5	53.3	23.7%	36.8	41.2
Aberdeen	265	274	124.2	128.1	72.2	75.5	21.5%	52.0	52.6
Alaska	354	376	133.8	142.8	28.4	29.1	32.1%	105.4	113.7
Albuquerque	182	193	88.2	93.3	59.0	64.1	29.7%	29.2	29.2
Bemidji	172	225	93.6	121.3	59.3	80.4	17.3%	34.3	40.8
Billings	138	150	101.0	109.1	63.6	71.1	14.4%	37.4	38.1
California	113	178	33.2	51.9	18.0	29.5	12.0%	15.2	22.5
Nashville	99	118	55.0	65.2	34.3	42.4	17.1%	20.7	22.9
Navajo	720	738	141.9	145.5	84.4	86.6	31.7%	57.6	59.0
Oklahoma	298	501	37.0	62.2	22.2	38.2	20.5%	14.8	24.0
Phoenix	343	359	97.7	101.9	56.8	59.4	24.9%	40.9	42.5
Portland	244	274	63.1	70.1	33.5	38.7	18.4%	29.5	31.5
Tucson	78	81	114.8	119.0	63.4	63.4	31.1%	51.4	55.5

¹ Includes Motor vehicle accidents having ICD-9 codes E810-E825 with a fourth digit code .7. The fourth digit code .7 indicates a pedestrian was the subject decedent as a result of the motor vehicle accident. Percents are based upon adjusted numbers of deaths.

² Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population.

³ Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.



In 1992-1994, the age-adjusted suicide death rate for the IHS service area population was 19.2. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 70 percent higher than the U.S. All Races rate of 11.3 for 1993. The Alaska rate (43.6) is nearly four times the U.S. rate and four Area rates (Aberdeen, Albuquerque, Phoenix, and Portland) are at least double the U.S. rate.

Chart 4.19

Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

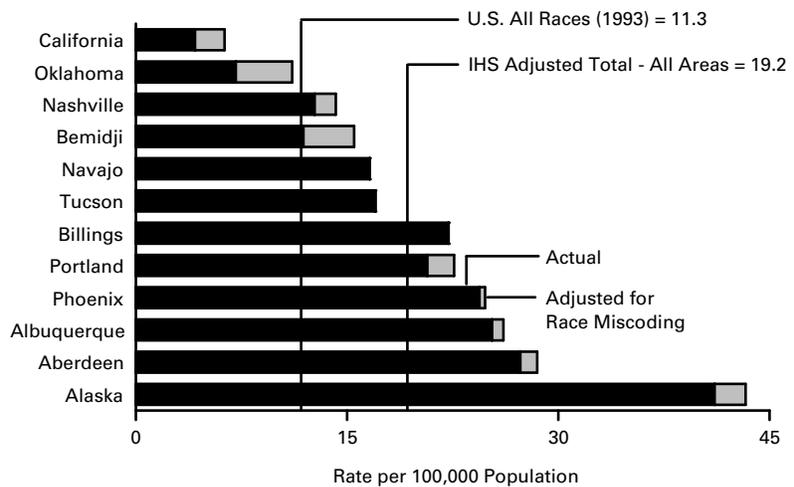


Table 4.19

Age-Adjusted Suicide Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Deaths		Rate ¹	
	Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1993)	31,102		11.3	
All IHS Areas	639	708	17.3	19.2
Aberdeen	63	66	27.3	28.5
Alaska	108	114	41.4	43.6
Albuquerque	52	54	25.3	26.1
Bemidji	23	30	11.9	15.5
Billings	31	31	22.2	22.2
California	14	21	4.2	6.3
Nashville	22	25	12.7	14.2
Navajo	90	90	16.6	16.6
Oklahoma	55	86	7.1	11.1
Phoenix	87	89	24.4	24.8
Portland	81	89	20.7	22.6
Tucson	13	13	17.0	17.0

¹ Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population. Rates based on a small number of deaths should be interpreted with caution.

² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.



In 1992-1994, the age-adjusted homicide death rate for the IHS service area population was 15.1. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 41 percent higher than the U.S. All Races rate of 10.7 for 1993. The Aberdeen (23.4) and Billings (22.6) rates are more than double the U.S. rate, while the Phoenix (21.3) and Tucson (20.6) rates are nearly double the U.S. rate.

Chart 4.20

Age-Adjusted Homicide Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

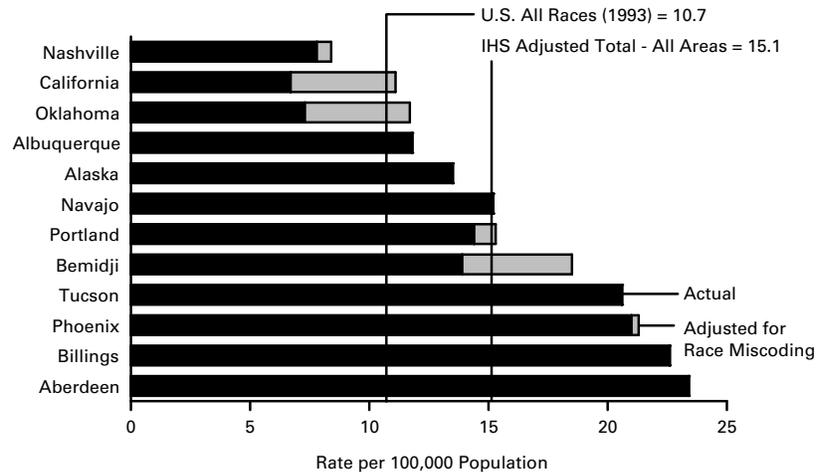


Table 4.20

Age-Adjusted Homicide Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Deaths		Rate ¹	
	Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1993)	26,009		10.7	
All IHS Areas	512	576	13.4	15.1
Aberdeen	55	55	23.4	23.4
Alaska	37	37	13.5	13.5
Albuquerque	23	23	11.8	11.8
Bemidji	25	33	13.9	18.5
Billings	35	35	22.6	22.6
California	23	38	6.7	11.1
Nashville	13	14	7.8	8.4
Navajo	83	83	15.2	15.2
Oklahoma	57	92	7.3	11.7
Phoenix	83	84	21.0	21.3
Portland	61	65	14.4	15.3
Tucson	17	17	20.6	20.6

¹ Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population. Rates based on a small number of deaths should be interpreted with caution.

² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.

NOTE: Includes deaths due to homicide and legal intervention.





In 1992-1994, for the IHS service area population, the age-adjusted death rate for injury and poisoning deaths due to other causes was 2.4. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 1.8 times the U.S. All Races rate of 1.3 for 1993. The Area rates should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of deaths involved.

Chart 4.21

Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Injury and Poisoning Deaths Due to Other Causes

Calendar Years 1992-1994

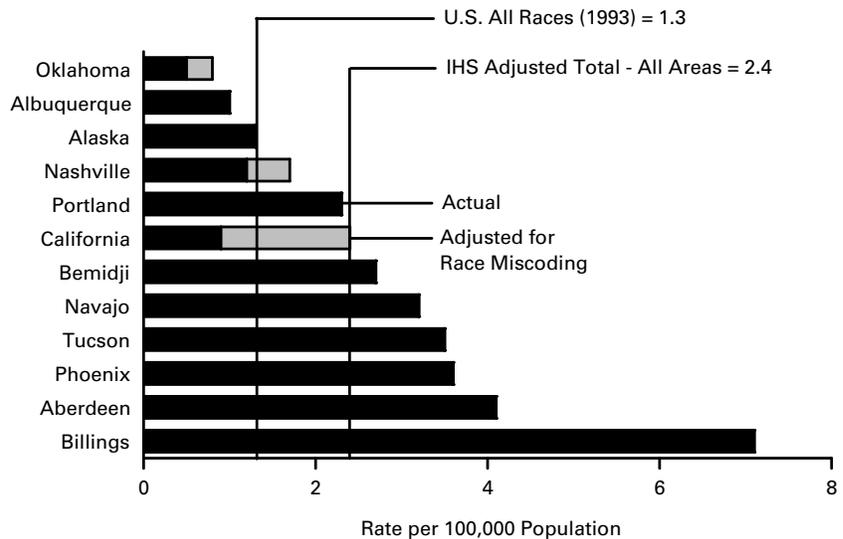
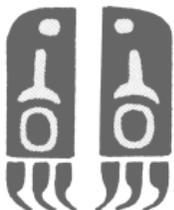


Table 4.21

Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Injury and Poisoning Deaths Due to Other Causes ¹

Calendar Years 1992-1994



	Deaths		Rate ²	
	Actual	Adj ³	Actual	Adj ³
U.S. All Races (1993)	3,450		1.3	
All IHS Areas	79	87	2.2	2.4
Aberdeen	8	8	4.1	4.1
Alaska	3	3	1.3	1.3
Albuquerque	2	2	1.0	1.0
Bemidji	4	4	2.7	2.7
Billings	9	9	7.1	7.1
California	3	8	0.9	2.4
Nashville	2	3	1.2	1.7
Navajo	19	19	3.2	3.2
Oklahoma	5	7	0.5	0.8
Phoenix	12	12	3.6	3.6
Portland	9	9	2.3	2.3
Tucson	3	3	3.5	3.5

¹ Includes the following ICD-9 cause of death groups combined: Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted-E980-E989. Injury resulting from operations of war-E990-E999. (There were 8 deaths due to this cause for the U.S. All Races during 1993 and 0 deaths for the American Indian and Alaska Native population in the IHS service area, 1992-1994).

² Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population. Rates based on a small number of deaths should be interpreted with caution.

³ Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.



In 1992-1994, the age-adjusted alcoholism death rate for the IHS service area population was 45.5. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is nearly 7 times the U.S. All Races rate of 6.7 for 1993. The Aberdeen Area rate of 112.7 is about 17 times the U.S. rate and 1.5 times the second highest Area rate, Billings at 75.8.

Chart 4.22

Age-Adjusted Alcoholism Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

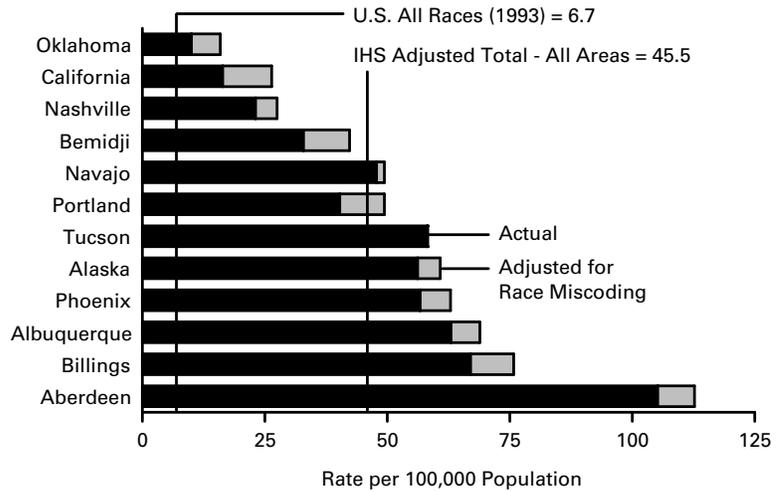


Table 4.22

Age-Adjusted Alcoholism Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Deaths		Rate ¹	
	Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1993)	19,557		6.7	
All IHS Areas	1,224	1,410	39.4	45.5
Aberdeen	177	190	105.2	112.7
Alaska	125	134	56.2	60.8
Albuquerque	107	117	63.0	68.9
Bemidji	47	60	32.9	42.3
Billings	77	87	67.0	75.8
California	47	76	16.4	26.4
Nashville	35	42	23.1	27.5
Navajo	208	214	47.8	49.4
Oklahoma	71	114	10.0	15.9
Phoenix	161	178	56.7	62.9
Portland	132	161	40.3	49.4
Tucson	37	37	58.2	58.2

¹ Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population. The rate computation excludes 0 IHS All Areas and 10 U.S. All Races deaths with age not reported.

² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.



In 1992-1994, the age-adjusted diabetes death rate for the IHS service area population was 41.1. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 3.3 times the U.S. All Races rate of 12.4 for 1993. The IHS Area rates vary widely, ranging from 16.0 in Alaska (1.3 times the U.S. rate) to 70.3 in Phoenix (5.7 times the U.S. rate).

Chart 4.23

Age-Adjusted Diabetes Mellitus Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

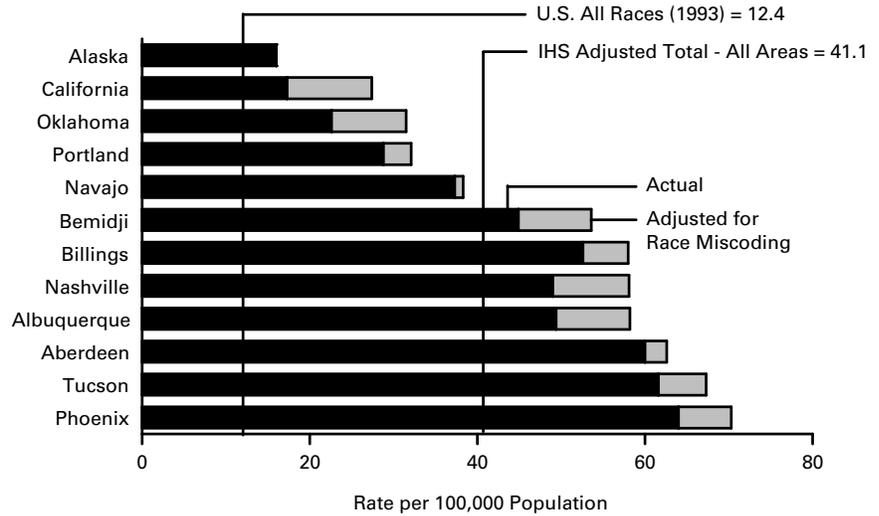


Table 4.23

Age-Adjusted Diabetes Mellitus Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Deaths		Rate ¹	
	Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1993)	53,894		12.4	
All IHS Areas	1,077	1,252	35.1	41.1
Aberdeen	105	109	60.0	62.6
Alaska	32	32	16.0	16.0
Albuquerque	81	94	49.4	58.2
Bemidji	65	77	44.9	53.6
Billings	52	57	52.6	58.0
California	47	74	17.3	27.4
Nashville	77	91	49.0	58.1
Navajo	154	158	37.3	38.3
Oklahoma	189	258	22.6	31.5
Phoenix	158	173	64.0	70.3
Portland	83	92	28.8	32.1
Tucson	34	37	61.6	67.3

¹ Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population.

² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.

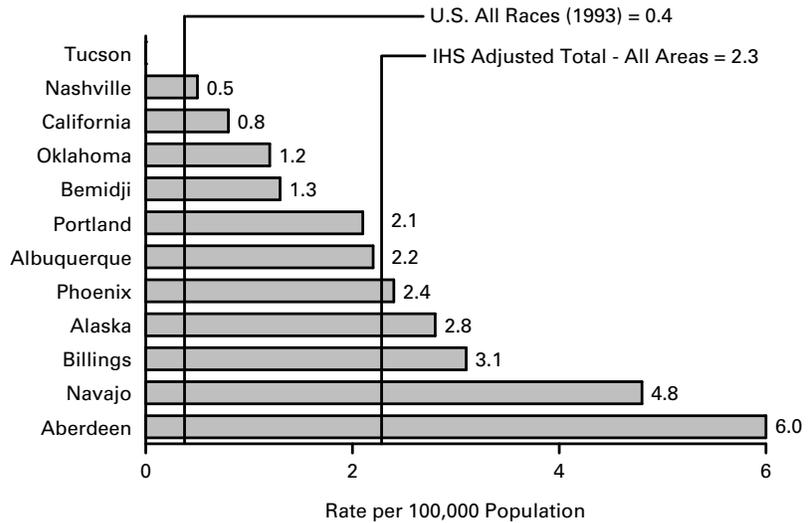


In 1992-1994, the age-adjusted tuberculosis death rate for the IHS service area population was 2.3. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is nearly 6 times the U.S. All Races rate of 0.4 for 1993. The Area rates should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of deaths involved. The Navajo (23 deaths), Aberdeen (10), and Oklahoma (10) Areas had the most deaths over the 3-year period.

Chart 4.24

Age-Adjusted Tuberculosis Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994



NOTE: IHS actual rates and rates adjusted for race miscoding are the same.

Table 4.24

Age-Adjusted Tuberculosis Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Deaths		Rate ¹	
	Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1993)	1,631	—	0.4	—
All IHS Areas	73	73	2.3	2.3
Aberdeen	10	10	6.0	6.0
Alaska	6	6	2.8	2.8
Albuquerque	3	3	2.2	2.2
Bemidji	2	2	1.3	1.3
Billings	3	3	3.1	3.1
California	2	2	0.8	0.8
Nashville	1	1	0.5	0.5
Navajo	23	23	4.8	4.8
Oklahoma	10	10	1.2	1.2
Phoenix	7	7	2.4	2.4
Portland	6	6	2.1	2.1
Tucson	—	—	—	—

— Represents zero.

¹ Rate per 100,000 population. Rates based on a small number of deaths should be interpreted with caution.

² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.





In 1992-1994, the age-adjusted gastrointestinal diseases death rate for the IHS service area population was 1.6. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 23 percent greater than the U.S. All Races rate for 1993 (1.3). The Area rates should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of deaths involved. The most deaths over the 3-year period for any one Area was 8.

Chart 4.25

Age-Adjusted Gastrointestinal Diseases Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

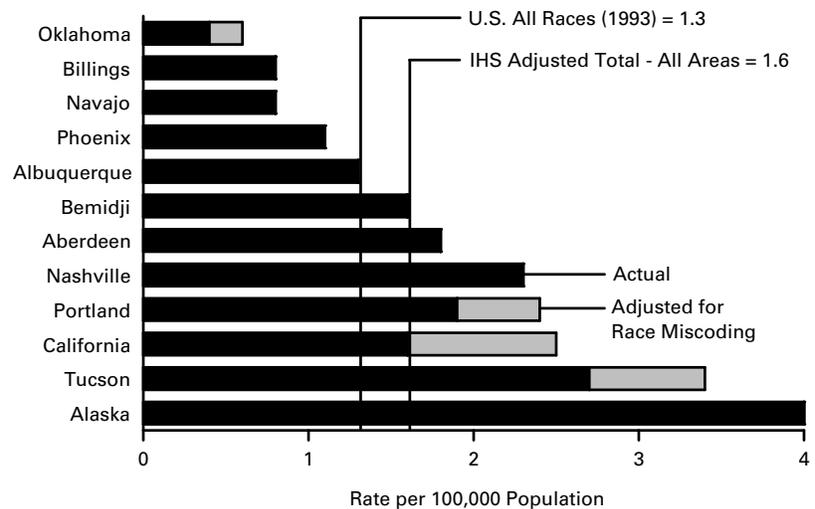


Table 4.25

Age-Adjusted Gastrointestinal Diseases Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Deaths		Rate ¹	
	Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1993)	6,482		1.3	
All IHS Areas	49	56	1.4	1.6
Aberdeen	4	4	1.8	1.8
Alaska	8	8	4.0	4.0
Albuquerque	3	3	1.3	1.3
Bemidji	2	2	1.6	1.6
Billings	1	1	0.8	0.8
California	5	8	1.6	2.5
Nashville	4	4	2.3	2.3
Navajo	6	6	0.8	0.8
Oklahoma	5	6	0.4	0.6
Phoenix	3	3	1.1	1.1
Portland	6	8	1.9	2.4
Tucson	2	3	2.7	3.4

¹ Rate per 100,000 population. Rates based on a small number of deaths should be interpreted with caution.

² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.



In 1992-1994, the age-adjusted diseases of the heart death rate for the IHS service area population was 157.6. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 8 percent higher than the U.S. All Races rate of 145.3 in 1993. The Albuquerque (84.7), Navajo (112.0), and California (119.5) Area rates are well below the U.S. rate.

Chart 4.26

Age-Adjusted Diseases of the Heart Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

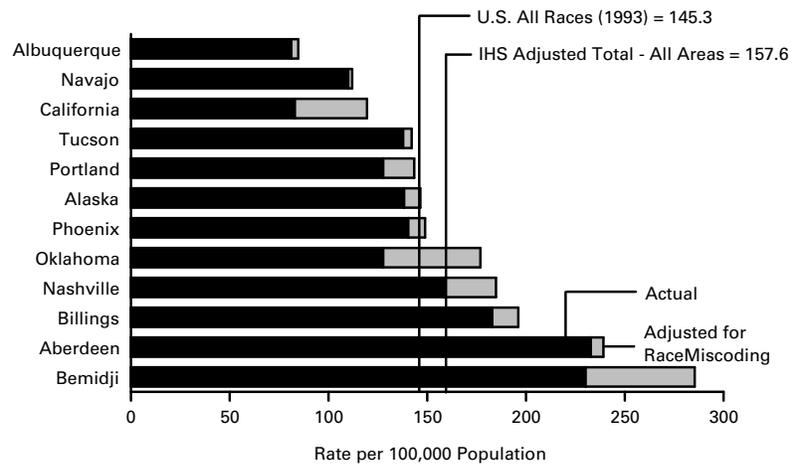


Table 4.26

Age-Adjusted Diseases of the Heart Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Deaths		Rate ¹	
	Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1993)	743,460		145.3	
All IHS Areas	4,523	5,297	133.4	157.6
Aberdeen	427	438	232.8	239.2
Alaska	294	311	138.3	146.5
Albuquerque	148	154	81.2	84.7
Bemidji	364	450	230.2	285.4
Billings	199	212	182.9	196.1
California	247	351	83.0	119.5
Nashville	264	307	158.6	184.8
Navajo	534	542	110.0	112.0
Oklahoma	1,179	1,594	124.7	173.9
Phoenix	386	407	140.4	148.9
Portland	393	440	127.7	143.4
Tucson	88	91	137.8	142.1

¹ Rate per 100,000 population. Rates based on a small number of deaths should be interpreted with caution.

² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.



In 1992-1994, the age-adjusted cerebrovascular diseases death rate for the IHS service area population was 27.8. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 5 percent higher than the U.S. All Races rate of 26.5 for 1993. The IHS Area rates differ considerably; the Alaska rate of 40.4 is more than double the Albuquerque rate of 19.7.

Chart 4.27

Age-Adjusted Cerebrovascular Diseases Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

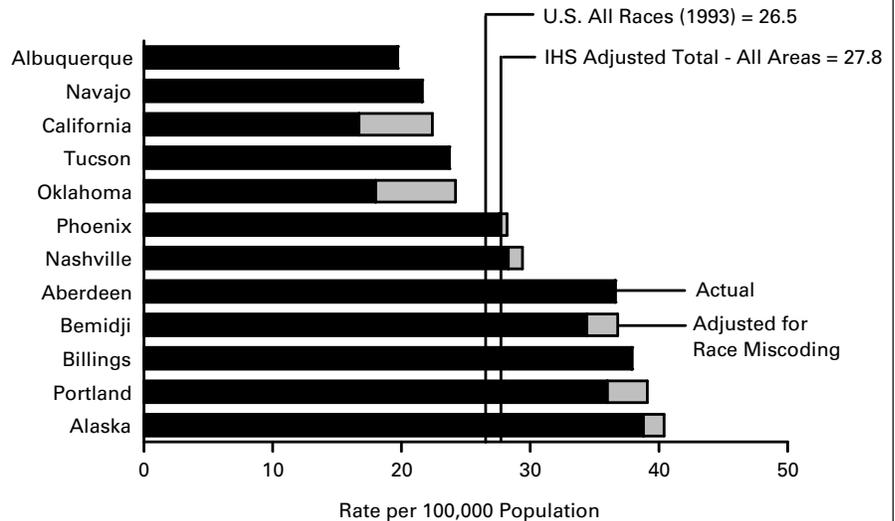


Table 4.27

Age-Adjusted Cerebrovascular Diseases Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Deaths		Rate ¹	
	Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1993)	150,108		26.5	
All IHS Areas	898	992	25.1	27.8
Aberdeen	70	70	36.6	36.6
Alaska	85	88	38.8	40.4
Albuquerque	43	43	19.7	19.7
Bemidji	59	63	34.4	36.8
Billings	43	43	37.9	37.9
California	56	73	16.7	22.4
Nashville	50	52	28.3	29.4
Navajo	107	107	21.6	21.6
Oklahoma	183	240	18.0	24.2
Phoenix	76	78	27.6	28.2
Portland	110	119	36.0	39.1
Tucson	16	16	23.7	23.7

¹ Rate per 100,000 population.

² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.



In 1992-1994, the age-adjusted malignant neoplasm death rate for the IHS service area population was 112.2. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 15 percent less than the U.S. All Races rate of 132.6 for 1993. Four IHS Areas have a rate greater the U.S. rate; Bemidji (211.5), Alaska (173.3), Aberdeen (172.0), and Billings (165.4). The Portland Area rate (132.3) is essentially the same as the U.S. rate.

Chart 4.28

Age-Adjusted Malignant Neoplasm Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

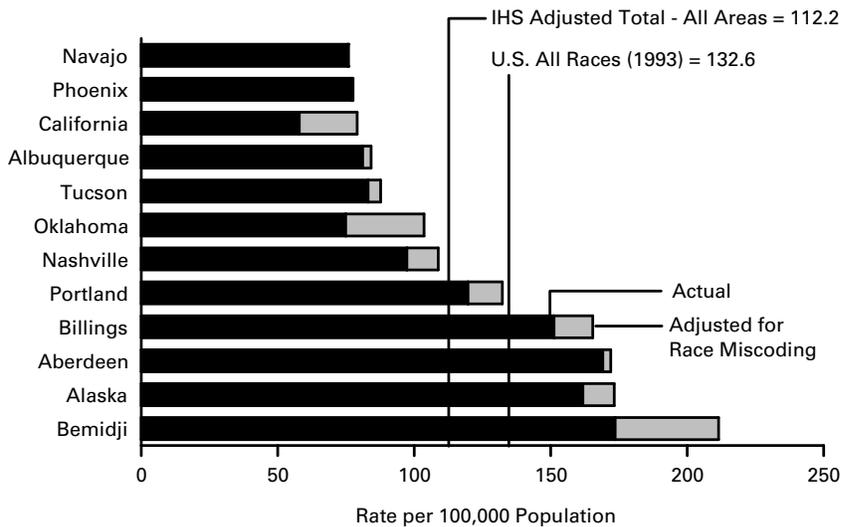


Table 4.28

Age-Adjusted Malignant Neoplasm Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Deaths		Rate ¹	
	Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1993)	529,904		132.6	
All IHS Areas	3,097	3,544	97.5	112.2
Aberdeen	299	304	169.1	172.0
Alaska	323	344	161.8	173.3
Albuquerque	140	145	81.1	84.2
Bemidji	258	313	173.6	211.5
Billings	154	168	151.2	165.4
California	164	222	57.9	79.1
Nashville	152	170	97.3	108.8
Navajo	347	347	75.8	75.8
Oklahoma	659	891	74.9	103.6
Phoenix	204	205	77.2	77.6
Portland	348	383	119.7	132.3
Tucson	49	52	83.1	87.7

¹ Rate per 100,000 population.

² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.





In 1992-1994, the age-adjusted lung cancer death rate for the IHS service area population was 30.1. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 22 percent less than the U.S. All Races rate of 38.6 in 1993. Five IHS Areas (Bemidji, Alaska, Billings, Aberdeen, and Portland) have rates exceeding the U.S. rate.

Chart 4.29

Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

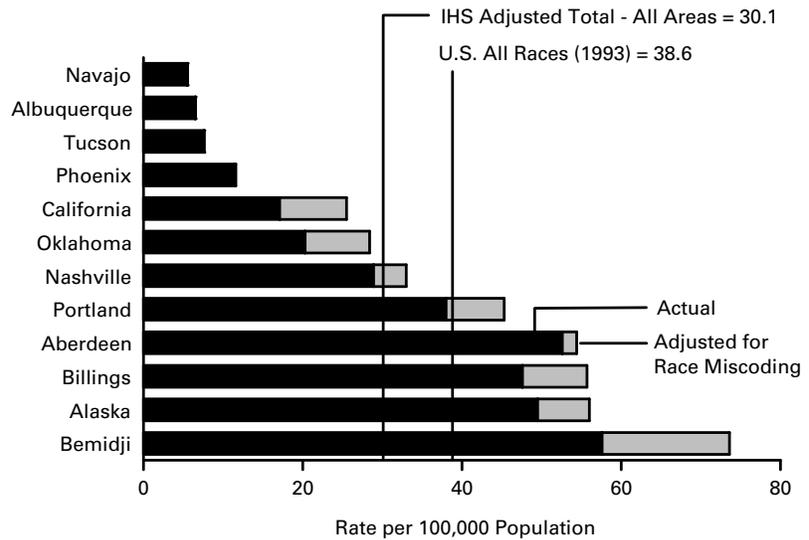


Table 4.29

Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Deaths		Rate ¹	
	Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1993)	148,935		38.6	
All IHS Areas	755	913	24.7	30.1
Aberdeen	91	94	52.6	54.4
Alaska	97	109	49.5	56.0
Albuquerque	11	11	6.5	6.5
Bemidji	82	104	57.6	73.6
Billings	47	55	47.6	55.7
California	47	70	17.1	25.5
Nashville	44	50	28.9	33.0
Navajo	24	24	5.5	5.5
Oklahoma	173	237	20.3	28.4
Phoenix	28	28	11.4	11.5
Portland	107	127	38.0	45.3
Tucson	4	4	7.6	7.6

¹ Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population. Rates based on a small number of deaths should be interpreted with caution.

² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.



In 1992-1994, the age-adjusted breast cancer death rate for females in the IHS service area population was 14.9. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 31 percent less than the U.S. All Races rate of 21.5 for 1993. The Bemidji Area has the highest rate (21.3) among the IHS Areas, but the rate is still slightly below the U.S. rate.

Chart 4.30

Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Death Rates For Females

Calendar Years 1992-1994

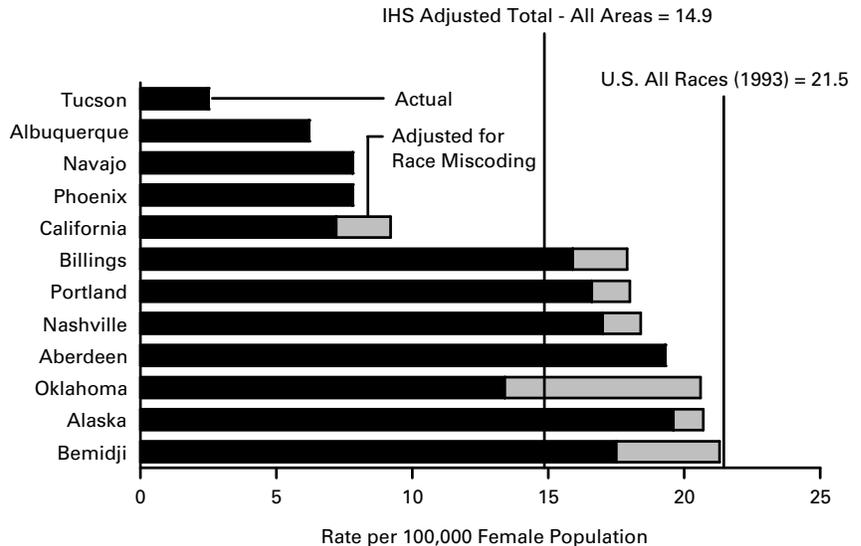


Table 4.30

Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Death Rates For Females

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Deaths		Rate ¹	
	Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1993)	43,555		21.5	
All IHS Areas	204	243	12.4	14.9
Aberdeen	19	19	19.3	19.3
Alaska	20	21	19.6	20.7
Albuquerque	6	6	6.2	6.2
Bemidji	13	16	17.5	21.3
Billings	9	10	15.9	17.9
California	11	14	7.2	9.2
Nashville	14	15	17.0	18.4
Navajo	17	17	7.8	7.8
Oklahoma	57	85	13.4	20.6
Phoenix	11	11	7.8	7.8
Portland	26	28	16.6	18.0
Tucson	1	1	2.5	2.5

¹ Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 female population. Rates based on a small number of deaths should be interpreted with caution.

² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.



In 1992-1994, the age-adjusted cervical cancer death rate for females in the IHS service area population was 4.1. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 64 percent greater than the U.S. All Races rate of 2.5 for 1993. The Area rates should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of deaths involved. Only three Areas (Oklahoma, Navajo, and Aberdeen) had over 10 deaths during the 3-year period.

Chart 4.31

Age-Adjusted Cervical Cancer Death Rates For Females

Calendar Years 1992-1994

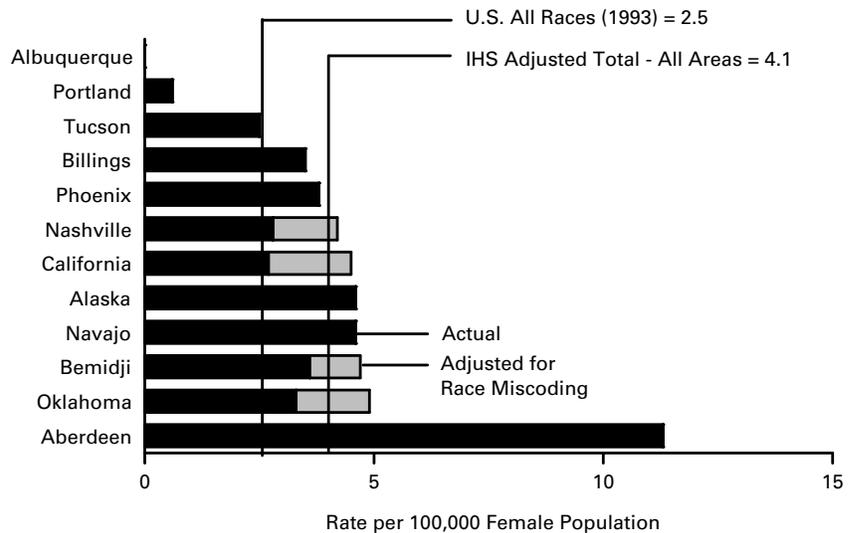


Table 4.31

Age-Adjusted Cervical Cancer Death Rates For Females

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Deaths		Rate ¹	
	Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1993)	4,588		2.5	
All IHS Areas	60	71	3.5	4.1
Aberdeen	11	11	11.3	11.3
Alaska	5	5	4.6	4.6
Albuquerque	—	—	—	—
Bemidji	3	4	3.6	4.7
Billings	2	2	3.5	3.5
California	4	7	2.7	4.5
Nashville	2	3	2.8	4.2
Navajo	12	12	4.6	4.6
Oklahoma	13	19	3.3	4.9
Phoenix	6	6	3.8	3.8
Portland	1	1	0.6	0.6
Tucson	1	1	2.5	2.5

¹ Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 female population. Rates based on a small number of deaths should be interpreted with caution.

² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.



In 1992-1994, the age-adjusted colon-rectal cancer death rate for the IHS service area population was 10.4. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 19 percent less than the U.S. All Races rate of 12.9 in 1993. Five IHS Areas (Alaska, Bemidji, Billings, Aberdeen, and Portland) have rates exceeding the U.S. rate.

Chart 4.32

Age-Adjusted Colon-Rectal Cancer Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

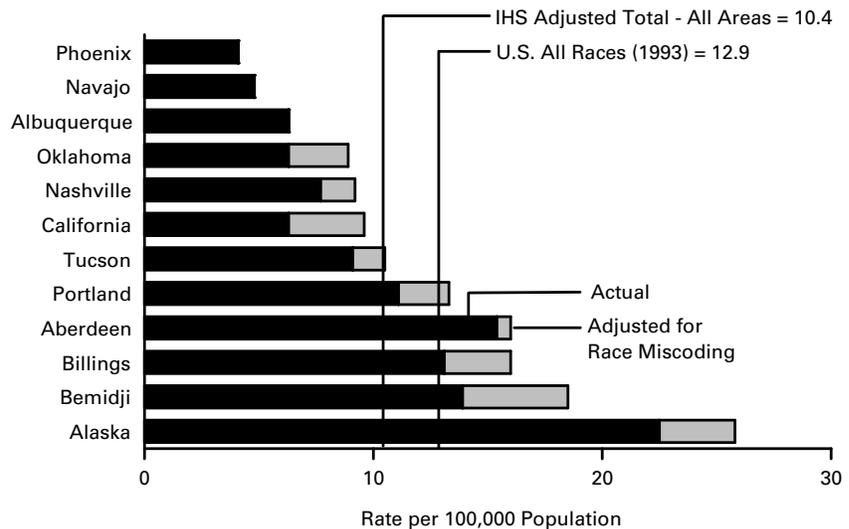


Table 4.32

Age-Adjusted Colon-Rectal Cancer Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Deaths		Rate ¹	
	Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1993)	56,988		12.9	
All IHS Areas	268	323	8.5	10.4
Aberdeen	27	28	15.4	16.0
Alaska	46	52	22.5	25.8
Albuquerque	10	10	6.3	6.3
Bemidji	20	26	13.9	18.5
Billings	13	16	13.1	16.0
California	18	27	6.3	9.6
Nashville	12	14	7.7	9.2
Navajo	19	19	4.8	4.8
Oklahoma	56	77	6.3	8.9
Phoenix	10	10	4.1	4.1
Portland	32	38	11.1	13.3
Tucson	5	6	9.1	10.5

¹ Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population. Rates based on a small number of deaths should be interpreted with caution.

² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.





In 1992-1994, the age-adjusted prostate cancer death rate for males in the IHS service area population was 13.4. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 18 percent less than the U.S. All Races rate of 16.4 in 1993. Half of the IHS Areas have a rate that exceeds the U.S. rate. The highest Area rate (Billings, 28.2) is 72 percent greater than the U.S. rate.

Chart 4.33

Age-Adjusted Prostate Cancer Death Rates For Males

Calendar Years 1992-1994

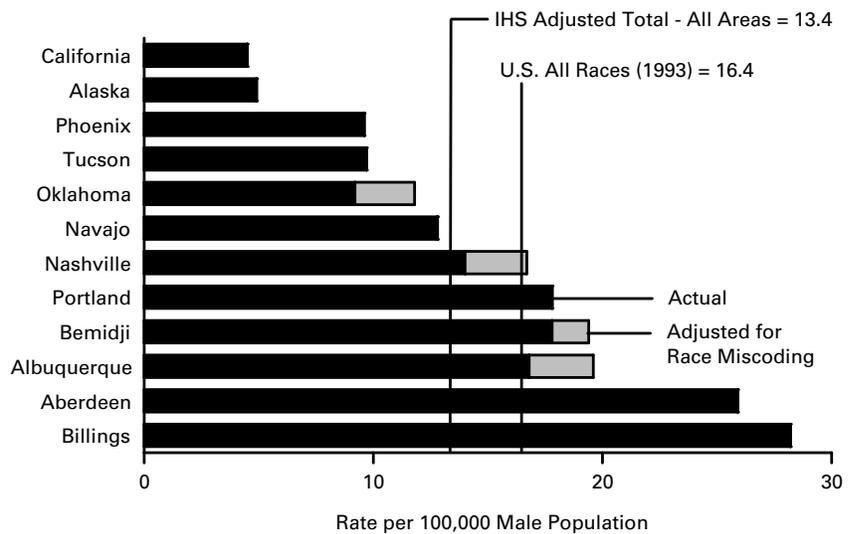


Table 4.33

Age-Adjusted Prostate Cancer Death Rates For Males

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Deaths		Rate ¹	
	Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1993)	34,883		16.4	
All IHS Areas	188	204	12.4	13.4
Aberdeen	20	20	25.9	25.9
Alaska	5	5	4.9	4.9
Albuquerque	12	14	16.8	19.6
Bemidji	13	14	17.8	19.4
Billings	14	14	28.2	28.2
California	6	6	4.5	4.5
Nashville	10	12	14.0	16.7
Navajo	30	30	12.8	12.8
Oklahoma	41	52	9.2	11.8
Phoenix	12	12	9.6	9.6
Portland	22	22	17.8	17.8
Tucson	3	3	9.7	9.7

¹ Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 male population. Rates based on a small number of deaths should be interpreted with caution.

² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.



In 1992-1994, the age-adjusted human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection death rate for the IHS service area population was 3.9. This is the rate adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. The Indian rate is 72 percent less than the 1993 U.S. rate of 13.8. Some of the Area rates should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of deaths involved. The highest Area rate (Portland, 7.3 based on 29 deaths) is only about half the U.S. rate.

Chart 4.34

Age-Adjusted Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

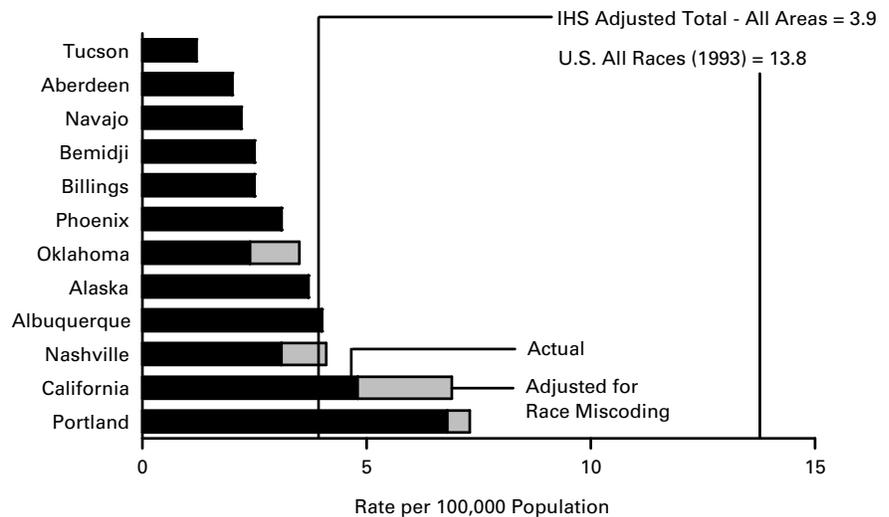


Table 4.34

Age-Adjusted Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection Death Rates

Calendar Years 1992-1994

	Deaths		Rate ¹	
	Actual	Adj ²	Actual	Adj ²
U.S. All Races (1993)	37,267		13.8	
All IHS Areas	121	141	3.3	3.9
Aberdeen	4	4	2.0	2.0
Alaska	10	10	3.7	3.7
Albuquerque	8	8	4.0	4.0
Bemidji	4	4	2.5	2.5
Billings	4	4	2.5	2.5
California	16	23	4.8	6.9
Nashville	6	8	3.1	4.1
Navajo	12	12	2.2	2.2
Oklahoma	18	27	2.4	3.5
Phoenix	11	11	3.1	3.1
Portland	27	29	6.8	7.3
Tucson	1	1	1.2	1.2

¹ Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population. Rates based on a small number of deaths should be interpreted with caution.

² Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.

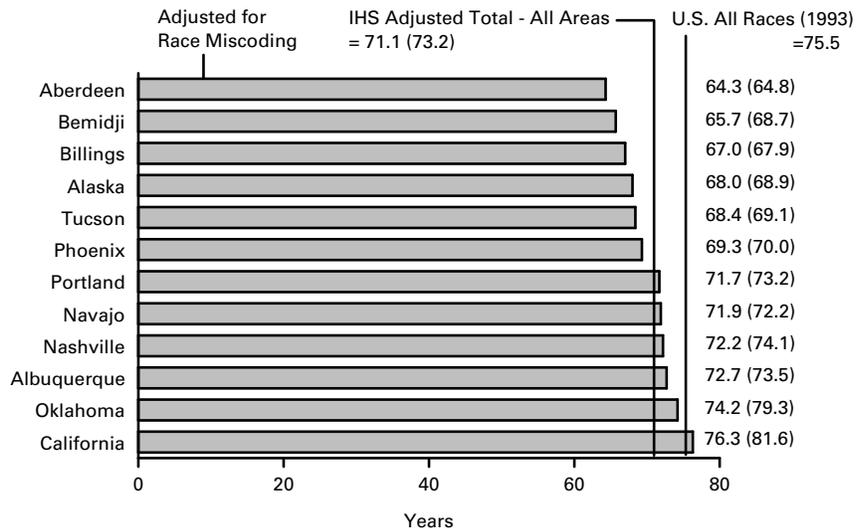


In 1992-1994, the life expectancy at birth (both sexes) for the IHS service area population was 71.1 years. This is the life expectancy adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. This is 4.4 years less than the 1993 figure of 75.5 for the U.S. All Races population. One IHS Area has a life expectancy greater than the U.S. figure (California, 76.3). At the other extreme, the Aberdeen Area life expectancy (64.3) is 11.2 years less than that for the U.S.

Chart 4.35

Life Expectancy at Birth, Both Sexes

Calendar Years 1992-1994



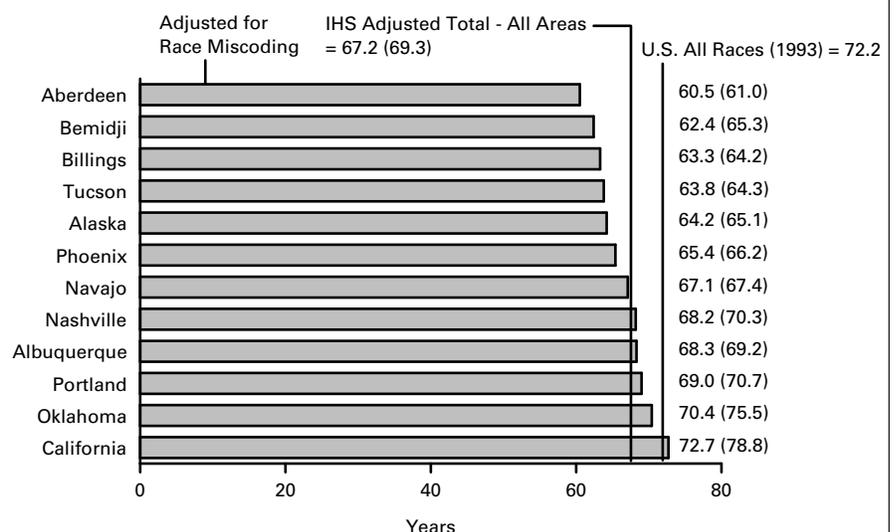
NOTE: Actual life expectancies (i.e., not adjusted for miscoding of Indian race) are shown in parentheses.

In 1992-1994, the life expectancy at birth for males in the IHS service area population was 67.2 years. This is the life expectancy adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. This is 5.0 years less than the 1993 figure of 72.2 years for the U.S. All Races male population. Indian males in the California Area have a life expectancy (72.7) exceeding that for U.S. males. On the other hand, Indian males in the Aberdeen Area (60.5) can expect to live from birth 11.7 years less than U.S. males.

Chart 4.36

Life Expectancy at Birth, Males

Calendar Years 1992-1994



NOTE: Actual life expectancies (i.e., not adjusted for miscoding of Indian race) are shown in parentheses.

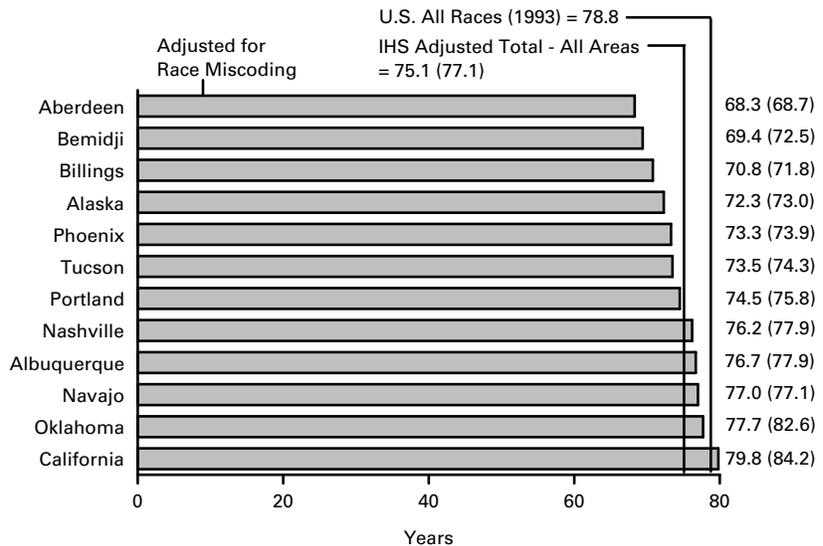


In 1992-1994, the life expectancy at birth for females in the IHS service area population was 75.1 years. This is the life expectancy adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates. This is 3.7 years less than the 1993 figure of 78.8 years for the U.S. All Races female population. Indian females in the California Area (79.8) can expect to live from birth 1.0 year longer than their counterparts in the U.S. All Races population. In contrast, females in the Aberdeen Area have a life expectancy (68.3) that is 10.5 years less than that of U.S. females.

Chart 4.37

Life Expectancy at Birth, Females

Calendar Years 1992-1994



NOTE: Actual life expectancies (i.e., not adjusted for miscoding of Indian race) are shown in parentheses.



