

GLOSSARY

Acculturation: Cultural modification of an individual, group, or people by adapting to, or borrowing traits from, another culture; a merging of cultures as a result of prolonged contact. It should be noted that individuals from culturally diverse groups may desire varying degrees of acculturation into the dominant culture.

African American/“Black”: The Census category changed from 1980 to 1990 and 2000. The following are the definitions from those years.

The 1980 Census category “Black” includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The 1990 Census category “Black” includes persons who indicated their race as “Black or Negro” or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

The 2000 Census category “Black or African American” describes a person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as “Black, African Am., or Negro,” or provide written entries such as African American, Afro American, Kenyan, Nigerian, or Haitian.

Age-Adjusted Death Rate: A weighted average of a crude death rate according to a standard distribution. Age adjusting is a process by which the age composition of a population is held constant so that changes or differences in age composition can be eliminated from the analysis. This is necessary because older populations have higher death rates merely

because death rates increase with age. Age adjusting allows the researcher to make meaningful comparisons over time and among groups in the risk of mortality. This is calculated by The sum of Age-Specific Death Rates for Each Age Group, multiplied by Standard Population in each age Group, Divided by the Total standard Population.

Age-Specific Death Rate: The number of deaths in a specific age group per 100,000 population in the specific age group. It is calculated as the Number of Deaths in Age Group divided by the population in that Age group multiplied by 100,000.

Alone (Race) (2000): Race “Alone” as in “African American Alone” includes persons who indicated only one race in the 2000 U.S. Census.

American Indian or Alaska Native/ “American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut”: The Census category changed from 1980 to 1990. The following are the definitions from those years.

The 1980 Census category “American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut” includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories (see Race, 1980). In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe were classified as “American Indian.”

The 1990 Census category “American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut” includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below. *American Indian:* Includes persons who indicated their race as “American Indian,” entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe: Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation on Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo: Includes persons who indicated their race as “Eskimo” or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut: Includes persons who indicated their race as “Aleut” or reported entries such as Alutiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

American Indian or Alaska Native (2000):

The 2000 Census category “American Indian or Alaska Native” describes a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who classified themselves as described below.

American Indian. This category includes people who indicated their race as “American Indian,” entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian.

American Indian tribe. Respondents who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent

nations or reservations. The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of federally or state-recognized tribe.

Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary files. The information for Census 2000 is derived from the American Indian Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census that was updated based on a December 1997, Federal Register Notice, entitled “*Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Service From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs,*” Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

Alaska Native. This category includes written responses of Eskimos, Aleuts, and Alaska Indians as well as entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, Yupik, Alutiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian. The Alaska tribes are the Alaskan Athabaskan, Tlingit, and Haida. The information for Census 2000 is based on the American Indian Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census, which was expanded to list the individual Alaska Native Villages when provided as a written response for race.

Apgar score: A summary measure of the condition of the infant based on heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex irritability, and color. Each factor is given a score of 0, 1, or 2; the sum of these five values is the Apgar score, ranging from 0 to 10.

Asian and Pacific Islander (1980): The Census category changed from 1980 to 1990. The following are the definitions from those years.

The 1980 Census category “Asian and Pacific Islander” includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported a write-in entry indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified

accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The 1990 Census category “Asian or Pacific Islander” includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan.

Asian: Includes “Chinese,” “Filipino,” “Japanese,” “Asian Indian,” “Korean,” “Vietnamese,” and “Other Asian”.

Pacific Islander: Includes persons who indicated their race as “Pacific Islander” by classifying themselves into one of the following race categories or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

In this document “Asian” and “Pacific Islander” data are combined into one category.

Asian (2000): The 2000 Census category “Asian” describes a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. It includes “Asian Indian,” “Chinese,” “Filipino,” “Korean,” “Japanese,” “Vietnamese,” and “Other Asian.”

Asian Indian. This category includes people who indicated their race as “Asian Indian” or identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Chinese. This category includes people who indicate their race as “Chinese” who identify themselves as Cantonese, Chinese American, or Taiwanese.

Filipino. This category includes people who indicate their race as “Filipino” or who report entries such as Filipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese. This category includes people who indicate their race as “Japanese” or who

report entries such as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Korean. This category includes people who indicate their race as “Korean” or who provide a response of Korean American.

Vietnamese. This category includes people who indicate their race as “Vietnamese” or who provide a response of Vietnamese American.

Cambodian. This category includes people who provide a response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong. This category includes people who provide a response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian. This category includes people who provide a response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai. This category includes people who provide a response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian. This category includes people who provide a response of Bangladeshi; Bhutanese; Burmese; Indochinese; Indonesian; Iwo Jiman; Madagascar; Malaysian; Maldivian; Nepalese; Okinawan; Pakistani; Singaporean; Sri Lankan; or Other Asian, specified and Other Asian, not specified.

See Pacific Islander.

Assimilation: Assuming the cultural traditions of a given people or group.

Atherosclerosis: A disease in which fatty material is deposited on the wall of the arteries. This fatty material causes the arteries to become narrow and it eventually restricts blood flow.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey: The world’s largest telephone survey, tracks health risks in the United States. Information from the survey is used to improve the health of the American people. Coordinated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and conducted by State health departments. See BRFSS.

Birth rate: Measures the number of births that occur to 1,000 adults of reproductive age in any

given year. Birth rates are based on information collected from birth certificates, combined with population estimates generated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Rates for males should be interpreted with caution, however, due to potential biases from underreporting.

Birth weight: The first weight of the fetus or newborn obtained after birth. This weight should be measured preferably within the first hour of life before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred.

Black: See African American.

Body Mass Index (BMI): A measure of weight relative to height. A BMI of less than 25 is considered ideal or healthy; a BMI of 25-29 is considered overweight; and a BMI greater than 30 is considered to be indicative of obesity. BMI is calculated by dividing an individual's weight in kilograms by the individual's height in meters squared.

BRFSS: The Kansas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, adapted from the National BRFSS. This surveillance system is based on a research design developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and used in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and three U.S. territories. See Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey.

Cancer: A group of diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control. Cancer cells can invade nearby tissues and can spread through the bloodstream and lymphatic system to other parts of the body.

Cardiovascular disease: Disease of the heart and blood vessels. See CVD.

CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, based in Atlanta, GA.

CLAS standards: The collective set of CLAS mandates, guidelines, and recommendations. Issued by the HHS Office of Minority Health intended to inform, guide, and facilitate required and recommended practices related to culturally

and linguistically appropriate health services. See Culturally and linguistically appropriate services.

Community: Any set of persons within the society that differs from other sets due to demographic, economic or social characteristics such as age, sex, education level, race, religion, income level, lifestyle, beliefs, etc.

Coronary artery disease: also called coronary heart disease. It is the most common type of heart disease that results from atherosclerosis - the gradual buildup of plaques in the coronary arteries, the blood vessels that bring blood to the heart. This disease develops slowly and silently, over decades. It can go virtually unnoticed until it produces a heart attack.

Crude death rate: The number of deaths per 1,000 population, calculated by Number of Deaths divided by Population of the Area, multiplied by 1,000. See Mortality.

Cultural awareness: Being cognizant, observant, and conscious of similarities and differences among cultural groups.

Cultural brokering: The act of bridging, linking, or mediating between groups or persons of differing cultural backgrounds for the purpose of reducing conflict or producing change. A cultural broker acts as a go-between, one who advocates on behalf of another individual or group.

Cultural competence: Having the capacity to function effectively as an individual and an organization within the context of the cultural beliefs, behaviors and needs presented by consumers and their communities. An ability to understand and relate to others in a trustworthy manner, with respect for individual and cultural differences.

Cultural relativism: The perspective that the behaviors of individuals should be judged only from the context of their own cultural system.

Cultural sensitivity: The ability to be appropriately responsive to the attitudes, feelings, or circumstances of groups of people that share a common and distinctive racial, national, religious, linguistic or cultural heritage.

Culturally and linguistically appropriate services (CLAS): Health care services that are respectful of and responsive to cultural and linguistic needs. Cultural and linguistic competence is a set of congruent behaviors, attitudes, and policies that come together in a system, agency, or among professionals that enables effective work in cross-cultural situations. See CLAS.

Culture: Culture refers to the integrated pattern of human behavior that includes thoughts, communications, languages, practices, beliefs, values, customs, courtesies, rituals, manners of interacting, roles, relationships, and expected behaviors of a racial, ethnic, religious or social group; the ability to transmit the above to succeeding generations; is dynamic in nature.

Curanderismo: A traditional holistic system of folk medicine with roots in Mexico.

Curanderos: Mexican folk healers.

CVD: Cardiovascular disease, primarily heart disease, atherosclerosis and stroke. See cardiovascular disease.

Death rate: A death rate is a ratio between mortality and population; the number of deaths per specific number of people. This is the most widely used measure to determine the overall health of a community. Death rates are usually computed per 100,000 population. Rates allow meaningful comparisons between groups of unequal size.

Depression: Term used to describe an emotional state involving sadness, lack of energy and low self-esteem.

Diabetes: Often times called diabetes mellitus, is a group of diseases characterized by high

levels of blood glucose resulting from defects in insulin production, insulin action, or both. Diabetes can be associated with serious complications and premature death, but people with diabetes can take steps to control the disease and lower the risk of complications. Type 2 diabetes, also known as adult-onset or non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), is the most common form of diabetes.

Discrimination: Treatment or consideration based on class or category rather than individual merit.

Disparities: Differences (in health) among individuals and/or groups in a population.

Environmental factors: Qualities or contaminants of living and working surroundings that contribute to health and health care disparities such as poor air quality, crime, contaminated water, and exposure to toxic chemicals. Environmental factors in combination with individual, social and health system factors lead to health and healthcare disparities.

Esperantista: Puerto Rican faith healers in a traditional holistic system of folk medicine.

Espiritismo: Traditional system of care in Puerto Rico.

Ethnicity: The characteristic of a group of people that share a common and distinctive national, religious, linguistic or cultural heritage. A quality or affiliation resulting from similar national, religious, linguistic, or cultural heritage.

Ethnocentrism: The belief in the inherent superiority of one's own group and culture, accompanied by a feeling of contempt for other groups and cultures.

Family: As defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, a family includes a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth,

marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may be a group of unrelated people or one person living alone.

Fertility rate: The number of live births per 1,000 females 15-44 years of age. Calculated by number of live births divided by female population ages 15-44 multiplied by 1,000.

Gross rent: According to the 2000 U.S. Census, gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials that result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on an annual basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as “No cash rent” in the tabulations.

Health: A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

Health care organization: Any public or private institution involved in any aspect of delivering health care services.

Health maintenance organization (HMO): A type of managed care organization that provides comprehensive medical care for a predetermined annual fee per enrollee.

Healthy People 2010: Is a nationwide health promotion and disease prevention initiative that is committed to improving the health of all people in the United States during the first decade of the 21st century. Healthy People 2010 are designed to achieve two overarching goals: to increase quality and years of healthy life and

to eliminate health disparities in the United States.

High blood pressure: Also known as **hypertension**. A cardiovascular disease which means the blood vessels become tight and constricted, forcing your heart to pump harder to move blood through your body. These changes cause the blood to press on the vessel walls with greater force, which can damage blood vessels and organs, including the heart, kidneys, eyes, and brain. Blood pressure is considered high if it is greater than 140 over 90 mm Hg (millimeters of mercury).

Hispanic/ “Spanish/Hispanic Origin”: The 1980 Census Spanish/Hispanic origin question looked like this:

<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</p>
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Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire – Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban – as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person’s parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person’s mother. If a single origin could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

If an individual failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response

was assigned by computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If the origin was not entered for any household member (excluding a paid employee), origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder.

Hispanic/ “Hispanic Origin” (1990): The 1990 Census Spanish/Hispanic origin question looked like this:

<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group.</p>	<p> <input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) </p>
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Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the on the questionnaire – Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban – as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons reporting “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in census responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

During direct interviews conducted by Census enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the

processing of sample questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder.

Hispanic/“Hispanic or Latino”: See Race (2000) for the 2000 Census Hispanic and race questions.

The data on the Hispanic or Latino population were derived from answers to a question that was asked of all people. The terms “Spanish,” “Hispanic origin,” and “Latino” are used interchangeably. Some respondents identify with all three terms while others may identify with only one of these three specific terms. Hispanics or Latinos who identify with the terms “Spanish,” “Hispanic,” or “Latino” are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino categories listed on the questionnaire (“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”) as well as those who indicate that they are “other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.” People who do not identify with one of the specific origins listed on the questionnaire but indicate that they are “other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino” are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, the Dominican Republic, or people identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. All write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino” category were coded.

If an individual could not provide a Hispanic origin response, their origin was assigned using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if origin was missing for a natural-born daughter in the household, then either the origin of the householder, another natural-born child, or spouse of the householder was assigned. If Hispanic origin was not reported for anyone in the household, the Hispanic origin of a householder in a previously processed house-hold with the same race was assigned. This procedure is similar to

those used in 1990, except for Census 2000 race and Spanish surnames were used to assist in assigning an origin.

Hispanic paradox: The tendency for Hispanic people to have lower than average rates of some chronic illnesses despite the fact that many of them live in relatively poor social or economic conditions.

HIV/AIDS infection: HIV is the virus that causes AIDS, or Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome. HIV infection can produce no symptoms for many years. When certain symptoms develop, a person has AIDS. AIDS is a syndrome, or group of diseases, that can be fatal. HIV/AIDS infection is life-long, there is no cure

Household: As defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, a household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied (or if vacant, intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other people in the building and that have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters.

Housing unit: See Household.

Hypertension/High blood pressure: A systolic reading of 140mm Hg or higher over a diastolic reading of 90mm Hg and higher is an indication of hypertension or high blood pressure.

ICD-10: International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, 1999.

ICD-9: International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision (1979-1998).

Incidence: Incidence is an estimate of the number of new cases of disease that develop in a population in a specified time period, usually one year. Incidence is often used as an indicator of the need for preventive measures, or to evaluate the effectiveness of existing programs. How often new cases of a health problem occur in a population.

Indian (American): See American Indian.

Infant death rate: The number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births, calculated as number of infant deaths divided by number of live births, multiplied by 1,000.

Infant death: Death of a person under one year of age.

Insulin: One of many hormones that help the body turn the food we eat into energy and helps store energy to be used later. People with diabetes mellitus, a condition in which the body does not make enough insulin, might need to inject themselves with insulin to help their bodies' cells work properly.

Interpreter: A person who not only translates from one language to another but assists in cross-cultural understanding between providers and patients.

Latino/Latina: See Hispanic.

Minority: For the purposes of this report, minority refers to persons of a racial minority (i.e., non-white) and persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

Life Expectancy at Birth: Life Expectancy at birth (LEB) is the average number of years that a group of people (often referred to as a *cohort*), would live if the group were to experience present age-specific death rates.

Low birth weight: A birth weight under 2500.

Maternal death: Deaths attributable to delivery or the complications of pregnancy,

childbirth or the immediate time period following childbirth.

Maternal death rate: The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Medicaid: A state and federal program which funds and provides specific and approved health care and related services for individuals meeting certain eligibility conditions.

Medicare: A federal health insurance program designed to provide health care for the elderly and the disabled.

Minority (1980 and 1990): 1980 and 1990 minority population includes all persons who are not White Non Hispanic (e.g., White Hispanics, Other Race Non Hispanic, etc.)

Minority (2000): 2000 minority population includes all persons who are not Non Hispanic White Alone (e.g., White Hispanics would be a minority population as would persons who classified themselves as both White and American Indian).

Morbidity: A term used to describe disease, sickness or illness, as a departure from normal physiological and psychological conditions. It is normally expressed as a morbidity rate. Morbidity rates give the closest frame of the quality of life and health status in a given population.

Mortality: A term used to describe death. It is normally expressed as a rate, expressing the proportion of a particular population who die of one or more diseases or of all causes during a specified unit of time, usually a year. It is also the probability of dying within a specified time period. See Also Crude Death Rate.

Native American: See American Indian

Neonatal death rate: The number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births calculated thus, number of neonatal deaths divided by number of live births multiplied by 1,000.

Neonatal death: Death of a person under 28 days of age.

Other Race: The Census category changed from 1980 to 1990. The following are the definitions from those years.

The 1980 Census category “Other Race” includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not listed separately (e.g., Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

The 1990 Census category “Other Race” includes all other persons not included in the “White,” “Black,” “American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut,” and the “Asian or Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Persons reporting in the “Other race” category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Other Race/“Some other race” (2000):

This category includes all other responses not included in the “White,” “Black or African American,” “American Indian or Alaska Native,” “Asian,” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the “Some other race “write-in space are included in this category.

Pacific Islander/“Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” (2000):

The 2000 Census category “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” describes a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicate their race as “Native Hawaiian,” “Guamanian or Chamorro,” “Samoan,” and “Other Pacific Islander.”

Native Hawaiian. This category includes people who indicate their race as “Native

Hawaiian” or who identify themselves as “Part Hawaiian” or “Hawaiian.”

Guamanian or Chamorro. This category includes people who indicate their race as such, including written entries of Guam or Chamorro.

Samoan. This category includes people who indicate their race as Samoan or who identify themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Other Pacific Islander. This category includes people who provide a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Carolinian; Chuukese (Trukese); Fijian; Kosraean; Melanesian; Micronesian; Northern Mariana Islander; Palauan; Papua New Guinean; Pohnpeian; Polynesian; Solomon Islander; Tahitian; Tokelauan; Tongan; Yapese; or Other Pacific Islander, specified and Other Pacific Islander, not specified.

In this document “Asian” and “Pacific Islander” data are combined into one category. See also Asian.

Patients/consumers: Individuals, including accompanying family members, guardians, or companions, seeking physical or mental health care services, or other health-related services.

Perinatal death: Fetal deaths plus neonatal deaths.

Population: All people, male and female, child and adult, living in a given geographic area.

Postneonatal death rate: The number of post neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, calculated as number of Postneonatal Deaths divided by the number of live births, multiplied by 1,000.

Postneonatal death: Death of a person ages between 28 days and one year.

Prevalence: Prevalence is an estimate of how many people have a specific condition or disease at a given point in time. This number is

useful in assessing the level of medical and social care needed for current cases.

Project Access: Project Access is a community-based program that coordinates donated medical care and services provided by physicians, hospitals, pharmacies and others for uninsured, low-income people living in Sedgwick County, Kansas.

Quality of life: Factors that are considered important by patients such as environmental comfort, security, interpersonal relations, and autonomy of making decisions.

Race: The Census category changed from 1980 to 1990 and 2000. The following are the definitions from those years.

The 1980 Census race question looked like this:

4. Is this person —
Fill one circle.

<input type="radio"/> White	<input type="radio"/> Asian Indian
<input type="radio"/> Black or Negro	<input type="radio"/> Hawaiian
<input type="radio"/> Japanese	<input type="radio"/> Guamanian
<input type="radio"/> Chinese	<input type="radio"/> Samoan
<input type="radio"/> Filipino	<input type="radio"/> Eskimo
<input type="radio"/> Korean	<input type="radio"/> Aleut
<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese	<input type="radio"/> Other — Specify
<input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe	

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. Housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder.

Limited edit and review procedures were performed during processing. For instance, some respondents marked the “Other” category in the race item and wrote in an entry such as German or Jamaican which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific racial categories listed in the questionnaire; entries of this type were reviewed and edited into a specific category where appropriate.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the

person's mother was used. If a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for the householder [and any person?], an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

The 1990 Census race question looked like this:

4. Race
Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.

If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.

If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.

If Other race, print race.

- White
- Black or Negro
- Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)
- Eakimo
- Aleut
- Asian or Pacific Islander (API)
- Chinese
- Filipino
- Hawaiian
- Korean
- Vietnamese
- Japanese
- Asian Indian
- Samoan
- Guamanian
- Other API
- Other race (Print race)

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which

provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies.

The 2000 Census Hispanic and race questions looked like this:

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 7 and 8.**

7. Is Person 1 Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark the "No" box if **not** Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — Print group. ↗

8. What is Person 1's race? Mark one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- White
- Black, African Am., or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↗
- Asian Indian
- Chinese
- Filipino
- Other Asian — Print race. ↗
- Japanese
- Korean
- Vietnamese
- Other Pacific Islander — Print race. ↗
- Native Hawaiian
- Guamanian or Chamorro
- Samoan
- Other Pacific Islander — Print race. ↗
- Some other race — Print race. ↗

The data on race were derived from answers to the question on race that was asked of all people. The concept of race, as used by the Census Bureau, reflects self-identification by people according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. These categories are socio-political constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. Furthermore, the race categories include both racial and national-origin groups.

The racial classifications used by the Census Bureau adhere to the October 30, 1997, Federal Register Notice entitled, "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity" issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). These guidelines reflect "the increasing diversity of our Nation's population, stemming from growth in interracial marriages and immigration."

The OMB standards govern the categories used to collect and present federal data on race and ethnicity. The OMB requires five minimum categories (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander) for race. A sixth category, “Some other race,” was added with OMB approval. In addition to the five race groups, the OMB also states that respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races.

If an individual did not provide a race response, the race or races of the householder or other household members were assigned using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for a natural-born child in the household, then either the race or races of the householder, another natural-born child, or the spouse of the householder were assigned. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race or races of a householder in a previously processed household were assigned.

Comparability of 2000 Census race data with previous censuses: **Census 2000 race data are not directly comparable with data from 1990 and previous censuses.** See the Census 2000 Brief, “Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin” at <http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf>.

Race Alone categories: “Race alone” indicate persons who marked only one race.

Racism, institutional: The framework where differential access to core, high quality resources (the best educational systems, neighborhoods, environments, and employment opportunities) are limited to those who have historically controlled political and social power. This aspect of racism recognizes that there are systemic and pervasive impacts of racism that permeate or influence social, political and environmental dimensions of society.

Racism, internalized: Acceptance by members of the stigmatized races of negative messages about their own abilities and intrinsic worth.

Racism, personally-mediated: Represents those behaviors expressed on an individual-to-individual basis which display disrespect,

prejudice or discrimination based on race, generally skin color, but it can be based on ethnicity (language, culture of origin, etc.).

Relative risk: Relative risks of disease or death were calculated using the following formula: relative risk = age-adjusted mortality rate (or incidence) of minority population age-adjusted mortality rate (or incidence) of white population a value of 1.0 indicates that the racial/ethnic minority population has a risk of acquiring or dying from certain specific disease equal to that of the white population. A relative risk of less than 1.0 means that the minority population is less likely than the white population to die of, or develop a certain type of disease.

Rent: See Gross Rent.

Santeria: The pantheistic religion of the Yoruban/Nigerian people and the Yoruban/Lucumi culture of Cuba, as well as of Afro-Caribbean and others throughout the world. Marked by the multi-deity concept of various Orishas and the use of the Batá drums in the ritual ceremonies.

Santero: A priest of Santeria, a Cuban faith healer.

Sexual orientation: The direction of one’s sexual interest toward members of the same, opposite, or both sexes.

Sickle cell anemia: A genetic blood disorder involving problems in the red blood cells.

Sobadores: Massage therapists who heal through massage and body work in Latino cultures, primarily Mexico.

Social capital: Social capital consists of the relationships and networks between and among community members that provide access to resources. These are relationships/networks that provide tangible advantages to those with better connections. Examples of these advantages include information, help from community

members, and collective action on the part of the community, and solidarity with a group.

Socioeconomic Status (SES): A measure of a person’s available advantages in comparison to others in society. The factors that make up socioeconomic status include income, wealth, education, and employment. In addition, some are investigating the link between perceived social status and health. A growing body of evidence indicates that socioeconomic status (SES) is a strong predictor of health. Better health is associated with having more income, more years of education, and a more prestigious job, as well as living in neighborhoods where a higher percentage of residents have higher incomes and more education.

Some Other Race (2000): See Other Race (2000).

Stroke: sometimes called a “brain attack,” is caused by a lack of blood flow to the brain, or bleeding in the brain. A person’s speech, writing, balance, sensation, memory, thinking, attention, and learning are some of the areas that can be affected as a result of suffering a stroke.

Surveillance: The ongoing study of a condition, characteristic or disease, generally to detect changes in trends or distribution to initiate investigative or control measures.

Tay-Sachs disease: A fatal genetic disorder in which harmful quantities of a fatty substance called ganglioside GM2 build up in the nerve cells in the brain and damage the cells.

Thalassemia: A genetic blood disorder in which the chains of the hemoglobin (a type of protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen to the tissues) molecule are abnormal.

Two or More Races (2000): For Census 2000, respondents were, for the first time, allowed to select two or more races. People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses,

or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses. The race response categories shown on the questionnaires are collapsed into the five minimum races identified by the OMB, and the Census Bureau “Some other race” category. “Two or more races” refers to combinations of two or more of the following race categories:

1. White
2. Black or African American
3. American Indian and Alaska Native
4. Asian
5. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
6. Some other race

Thus, according to this approach, a response of “White” and “Asian” was tallied as two or more races, while a response of “Japanese” and “Chinese” was not because “Japanese” and “Chinese” are both Asian responses.

Undocumented (Undeclared) individual:

Persons who either entered the U.S. without inspection at the border, or were lawfully admitted but have lost their status.

Vulnerable: Susceptible to injury or harm.

Those whose needs are not fully addressed by traditional service providers. People who feel they cannot comfortably or safely access and use the standard resources offered. They include but are not limited to those who are physically or mentally disabled, limited or non-English speaking, geographically or culturally isolated, medically or chemically dependent, homeless, frail/elderly and children.

Western medicine: The scientific study of diagnosing, treating, or preventing disease. This form of medicine is most familiar to those living in the United States and is taught in the majority of medical schools.

White: The Census category changed from 1980 to 1990 and 2000. The following are the definitions from those years.

The 1980 Census category “White” includes persons who indicated their race as White,

as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked “Other” and/or wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the “Other” race category. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the “White” category.

The 1990 Census category “White” includes persons who indicated their race as “White” or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

The 2000 Census category “White” describes a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as “White” or report entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Yerbista: Herbalists in traditional systems of care for a variety of Latino cultures.

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL): to a disease, condition or cause. This is an indicator of *premature death*. It is calculated using 75 years of potential life as the basis. For example, an adult who dies at the age of 50 years has lost 25 years of life.