

Appendix A – Glossary

Baby boom generation – Individuals born between 1946 and 1964.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) – A nationally representative telephone survey designed to measure the prevalence of behavioral risk factors and morbidities of non-institutionalized adults age 18 and over.

Body mass index (BMI) – A measure of body fat based on height and weight that applies to adult men and women. Calculated as weight in pounds divided by height in inches squared multiplied by a factor of 703 ($\text{mass (lb)} / (\text{height (in)})^2 \times 703$).

Chronic disease – Long-lasting diseases that can be controlled but not cured including heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes, and arthritis.

Dependency ratio – A comparison of the number of economically inactive residents to the number of economically active residents (calculated as the sum of adults age 0 – 14 and age 65 and older divided by the number of adults age 15 – 64).

Elderly – An individual age 65 or older.

Fertility – The production of offspring.

First-listed diagnosis – The primary condition for which the patient required healthcare.

Health behaviors – Activities or habits of an individual that are not directly related to health care but that can potentially influence later health outcomes. Examples include physical activity and exercise, diet, smoking, and alcohol use.

Hospital Discharge Data (HDD) - Discharge records for inpatient and ER department visits from all Arizona licensed hospitals. Hospitals such as Veteran's Administration, Department of Defense, and those located on tribal land are not included in the reporting.

Morbidity – A general term used to describe any disease or disability.

Mortality – Loss of life; death.

Mortality rate – The number of deaths in the population divided by the total population for a specific time span. Usually expressed in units per 1,000, 10,000, or 100,000 individuals.

Population projection – Methods and techniques used to predict future populations. The cohort-component method of population projection takes into account multiple inputs to population change including current population, rates of fertility, mortality, and migration, as well as special populations such as military and college students.