

Identifying whether the vital events occurring to Arizona's Native American population were to those living on tribal reservations has posed a persistent challenge. Beginning with the first edition of this report published in 1995, vital events occurring on reservation were identified by place of residence. From 2002 - 2009, tribal affiliation combined with a specific place of residence was used in order to distinguish between American Indian residents of specified tribal communities and/or on reservations, and those who resided off reservation. Starting in 2010, the identification of events occurring on or off tribal lands was based solely on whether or not the individual's residence address was within the boundaries of a tribal reservation. While identifying a somewhat smaller number of on-reservation vital events than in previous years, this method provides a stricter definition of whether a specific vital event occurred to a Native American living within the boundaries of a reservation, and is also more reliable and reproducible than the method incorporating both residence address and tribal affiliation to identify on-reservation events. Future editions of the report will also use residence as the sole identifier of on-reservation vital events. **Due to this change in methodology, the counts of vital events occurring on-or-off reservation in 2012 should not be directly compared to on-or-off reservation counts from years prior to 2010, specifically counts in Sections IV and V (excluding Section V Comparative Cause-Specific Mortality).**

The *Health Status Profile of American Indians in Arizona: 2012 Data Book* includes tables where small cells and related totals are suppressed. Using suppression rules similar to those used by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), this report now attempts to maintain the anonymity of the individuals whose vital records are summarized herein. In cell suppression, the first task is primary suppression, or removing non-zero counts in the body of a table that fall below a certain number. Primary cells that were less than six but greater than zero were suppressed and identified with an asterisk (*). Next, secondary suppression is used to obfuscate the totals or sums with components, or addends, that fall below the threshold for primary suppression. These totals are typically reported in the margins of table rows and columns. Column or row totals that contained a non-zero addend less than 6 were rounded to the nearest tens-unit and identified with a dagger (†). In certain cases where these rules would have dictated the rounding of a row or column total but the value of the information contained in the total was identified as important or attainable from other sources, these rules were relaxed and the original value was reported.

Health Status Profile of American Indians in Arizona was intended as a data book: a basic reference for some of the most frequently requested vital event statistics. The five sections of the report were computer-generated and contain information with little or no accompanying narrative.

The online versions of the report for 1995–2012 are available at <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/hspam/index.htm>