



2B.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Beginning with the 2000 data year in Arizona (1999 nationally) two major changes have occurred that affect the computation of mortality rates, tabulation of leading causes of death and analyses of mortality data over time. First, a new revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), used to classify causes of death, was implemented. The Tenth Revision (ICD-10) has replaced the Ninth Revision (ICD-9), which was in effect since 1979. Second, a new population standard for the age adjustment of mortality rates has replaced the standard based on the 1940 population and used since 1943. The new set of age-adjustment weights uses the year 2000 U.S. population as a standard.

Both changes have profound effects on the comparability of mortality data and continuity in statistical trends. Age-adjusted rates can only be compared to other age-adjusted rates that use the same population standard. In this report, ALL age-adjusted mortality rates (including those for 1980, 1990, and 1993-2003) are based on the (new) 2000 standard, and they CANNOT BE compared to rates using the 1940 standard population. This is because the age structures of the 1940 and year 2000 populations differ. From 1940 to 2000 the U.S. population "aged" considerably. The age-adjusted rates based on the year 2000 standard are different because the year 2000 population standard, which has an older age structure, gives more weight than the 1940 standard to death rates at older ages where mortality is higher. More than 1,800 age-adjusted mortality rates in this report were recomputed for the new population standard so that mortality rates can be compared over time.

Breaks in comparability of mortality statistics effective with deaths occurring in 2000 also result from the implementation of ICD-10. ICD-10 is far more detailed than ICD-9, with about 8,000 categories compared with about 5,000 categories. Some of the coding rules and rules for selecting the underlying cause of death have been changed. Moreover, cause-of-death titles have been changed and the cause-of-death categories regrouped.

The new population standard and the revision of the ICD are not the only factors affecting the comparability of cause of death and the continuity of statistical trends in mortality. The mortality data for Arizona residents for 1999-2003 are not quite as complete as they used to be in the past. There seems to be a problem with the out-of-State deaths of the residents of Arizona: their records (copies of death certificates from other states) are not always sent to the Office of Vital Records of the Arizona Department of Health Services:

Data year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Reported out-of-State deaths of AZ residents	1,608	1,431	1,569	792	844	1,009	678	640

Since mortality rates express the likelihood (or risk) of death in a specified population (i.e., all Arizona residents) regardless of the place of occurrence, missing data about the number of events in the numerator (i.e., resident deaths occurring out-of-State) continue to contribute to misrepresentation of mortality risks for Arizonans.

In particular, mortality rates for 1999-2003 were understated because the numerators used to calculate them were too small.

Another disturbing peculiarity of the mortality data collection process are records where cause of death is missing. The majority of those records are, again, for Arizonans who died outside Arizona in 2003. Unfortunately, missing cause of death accounted for 532 records, more than assault (homicide, 480 deaths), the twelfth leading cause of death in 2003.

Data year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Missing cause of death	16	30	12	11	197	970	704	532

As a result, the cause-of-death-specific numbers and rates for 2000-2003 also are understated.

Last but not least, before data for 2000, mortality medical information was based on manual coding of an underlying death for each certificate in accordance with WHO rules, and done locally by the Office of Vital Records. Effective with the 2000 data year, cause-of-death data presented in this publication were coded by the National Center for Health Statistics, using computerized procedures of SuperMICAR (Mortality Medical Indexing and Retrieval) and ACME (Automated Classification of Medical Entities) systems.

It seems that the conversion to computerized coding contributed to at least some of the breaks in comparability over time of cause-of-death statistics for *drug-induced deaths*, *intentional self-harm (suicide)*, *firearm-suicide*, and *accidental discharge of firearms*:

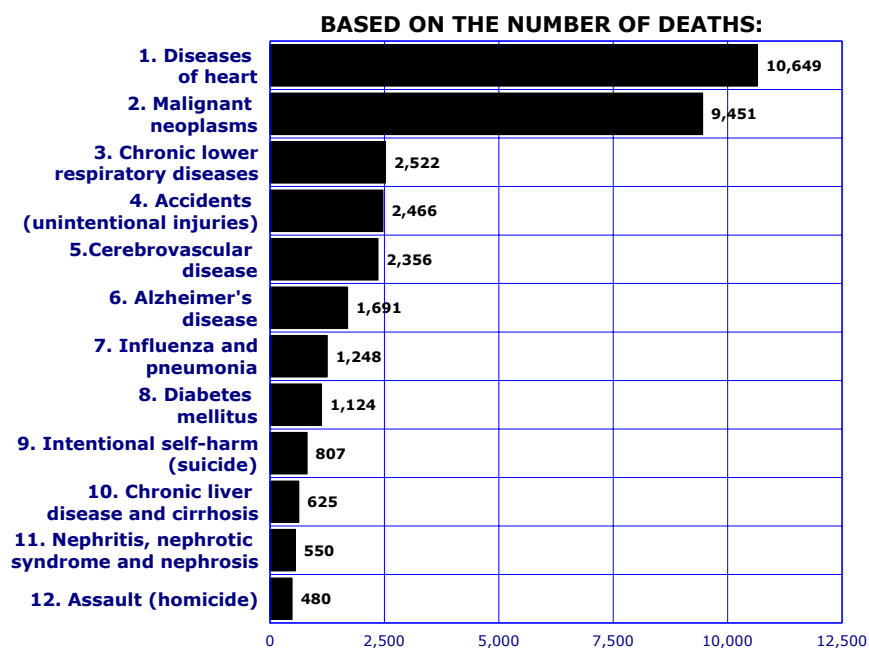
Data year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Drug-induced deaths	543	331	577	645	646
Suicide	773	737	600	855	807
Suicide by firearms	495	486	358	544	476
Accidental discharge of firearms	7	11	114	26	13

Unprecedented decline in 2001 in the number of suicides and the equally unprecedented increase in the number of firearm deaths classified as accidental obviously are associated. Approximately 100 firearm fatalities, that would have been classified as suicides had the manual coding system been in place, were classified as accidents in 2001 because the "manner of death" was not indicated and the automated coding system defaulted to accidental injury.

Some experience is usually necessary before the data are collected and coded as accurately and completely as possible in changed circumstances. Data in future years will indicate if this assumption is reasonable.

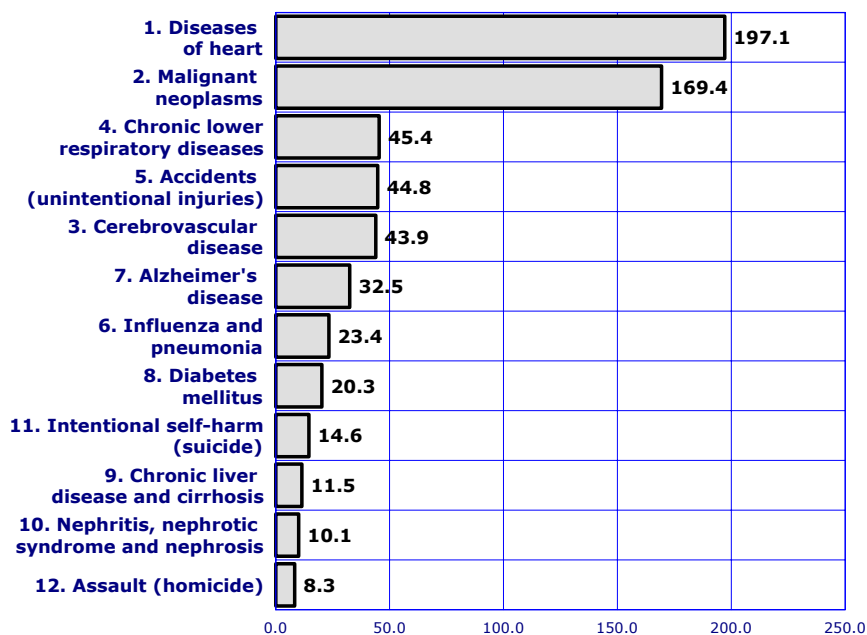
2B. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

**Figure 2B-1
Twelve Leading Causes of Death Among Arizona Residents
in 2003**



The leading cause of death to Arizona residents in 2003 continued to be *heart disease*, which accounted for 10,649 or 24.9 percent of all deaths (**Figure 2B-1, Table 2B-1, Table 5E-14**). *Cancer* remained the second most frequent cause of death to residents of the state, being responsible for 22.1 percent of all deaths in 2003. Deaths due to *chronic lower respiratory diseases* (a title change from ICD-9 title *chronic obstructive pulmonary disease*) ranked third in 2003, with 2,522 resident deaths reported. In 2003, *chronic lower respiratory diseases* accounted for 5.9 percent of all deaths. Deaths due to *accidents (unintentional injuries)* ranked fourth in 2003, with 2,466 resident deaths reported. The fifth leading cause of death, *cerebrovascular disease*, accounted for 2,356 or 5.5 percent of total deaths. Together, these five causes accounted for 64.1 percent of total deaths in 2003.

BASED ON AGE-ADJUSTED* MORTALITY RATES:



Because the age pattern of mortality varies greatly by cause of death, changes in crude death rates over time can be influenced by the changing composition of the population. In contrast, age-adjusted death rates eliminate the influence of such shifts in the population age structure. Therefore, age-adjusted death rates are better indicators than crude rates for showing changes in mortality risk over time and among causes of death. Beginning with the 2000 report, all age-adjusted mortality rates use the estimated year 2000 population as a standard. In order to provide continuity and ease of interpretation, all age-adjusted mortality rates for years before 2000 have been re-calculated using the year 2000 standard population.

* Number of deaths per 100,000 population age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard.
Note: the cause-of-death titles are according to the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10).

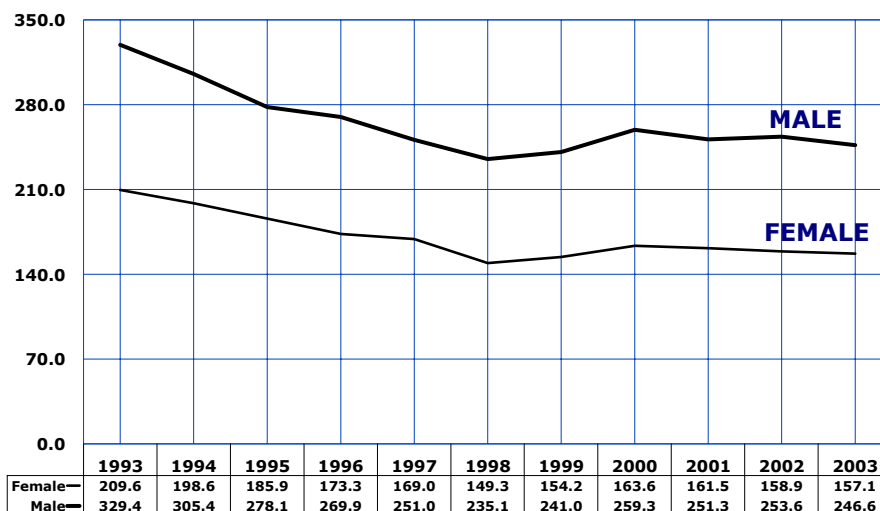
The age-adjusted death rate declined from 2002 to 2003 for 11 of the 12 leading causes of death and it increased only for *Alzheimer's disease*.

2B. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
Diseases of heart

Figure 2B-2
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Diseases of Heart
by Gender and Year, Arizona, 1993-2003

Both females and males experienced a 25 percent decline in heart disease mortality rates from 1993 to 2003.

As in 1993, the 2003 male mortality risk of death from heart disease (246.6/100,000) exceeded the female risk (157.1/100,000) by 56.9 percent (Figure 2B-2, Table 2B-2).

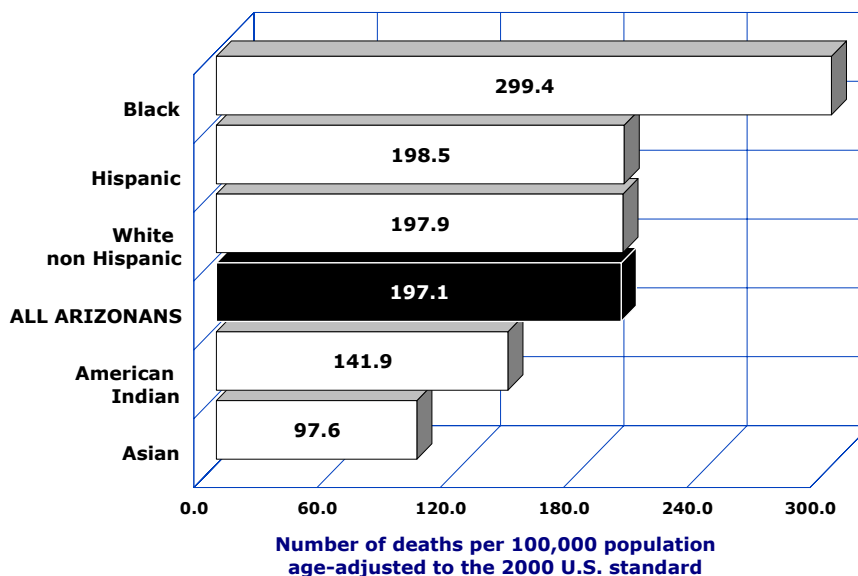


Number of deaths per 100,000 population
age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard

Black residents of Arizona were 3.1 times more likely to die from diseases of heart in 2003 than Asians who were at the lowest risk of death from diseases of the heart among ethnic groups in Arizona (Figure 2B-3, Table 2B-4).

However, the age adjusted mortality rates for diseases of the heart continued a downward trend observed since 1980. The risk of death from diseases of heart for all Arizonans was 75.7 percent lower in 2003 than in 1980. The largest decrease reported, 174.7 percent occurred in the Asian population, the smallest decrease reported, 31.1 percent, occurred in the Black/African American population (based on rates in Table 2B-3).

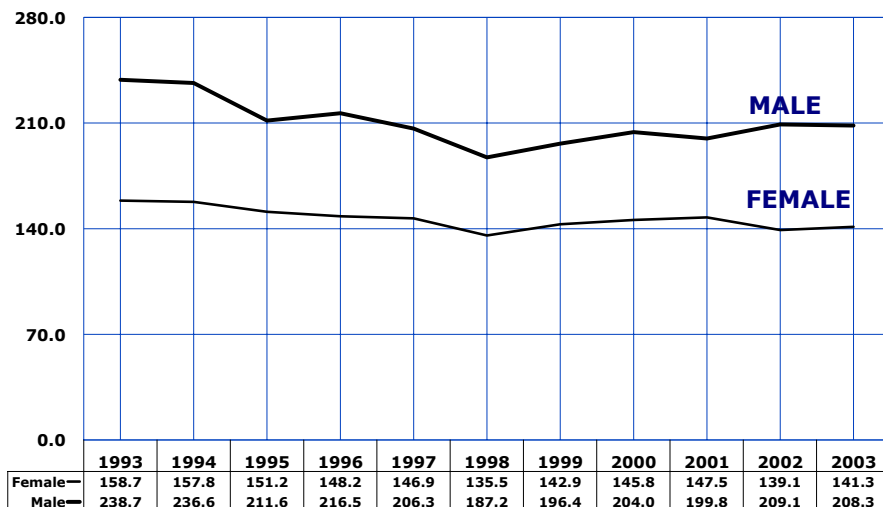
Figure 2B-3
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Diseases of Heart
by Race/Ethnic Group, Arizona, 2003



Number of deaths per 100,000 population
age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard

2B. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
Malignant neoplasms

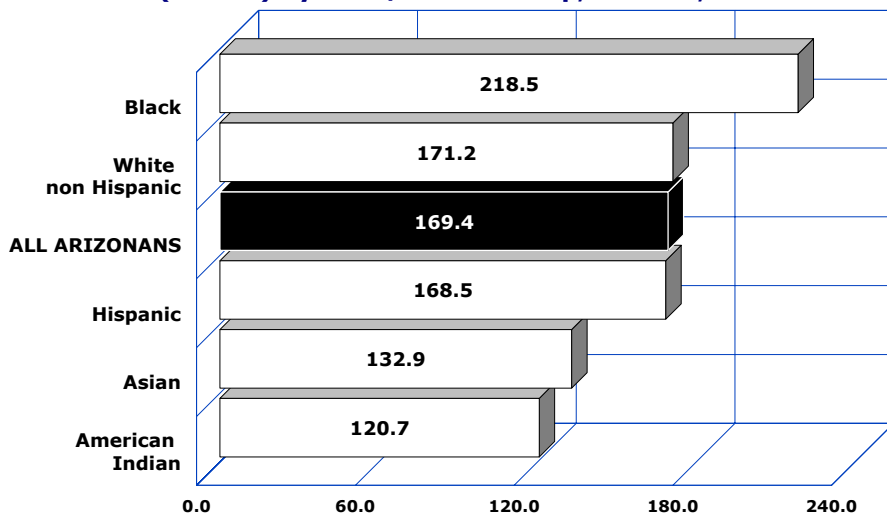
Figure 2B-4
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Malignant Neoplasms
(cancer) by Gender and Year, Arizona, 1993-2003



Number of deaths per 100,000 population
age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard

The age-adjusted cancer mortality rate decreased for Arizona males from 209.1 deaths per 100,000 males in 2002 to 208.3/100,000 in 2003. In contrast, the female cancer death rate increased from 139.1/100,000 in 2002 to 141.3/100,000 in 2003. The gender gap in cancer mortality slightly narrowed from 50.3 percent greater risk for males than females in 2002, to a 47.2 percent greater risk in 2003 (**Figure 2B-4**).

Figure 2B-5
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Malignant Neoplasms
(cancer) by Race/Ethnic Group, Arizona, 2003



Number of deaths per 100,000 population
age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard

Arizona's Blacks were 1.8 times more likely to die from malignant neoplasms in 2003 than American Indians, the group at the lowest risk of cancer death among ethnic groups (**Figure 2B-5, Table 2B-4**).

American Indian males had the lowest overall cancer mortality rate (112.6 deaths per 100,000) among the gender by race subgroups. Asian females had the second lowest overall cancer mortality rate, but the highest death rate for cervical cancer among females (10.5 deaths per 100,000; **Table 2B-4**).

Black males had the highest mortality rates for lung cancer among the gender by race subgroups, and the highest prostate mortality rate among males (**Table 2B-4**).

2B. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
Cerebrovascular disease

Figure 2B-6
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Cerebrovascular Disease
by Gender and Year, Arizona, 1993-2003

Cerebrovascular disease and diseases of the heart are two of the leading causes of death that share many risk factors such as hypertension, smoking, obesity and high levels of cholesterol. The 2003 female mortality risk for a stroke death (43.8/100,000) exceeded the male risk of 42.9/100,000 by a mere 2.1 percent (**Figure 2B-6, Table 2B-2**).

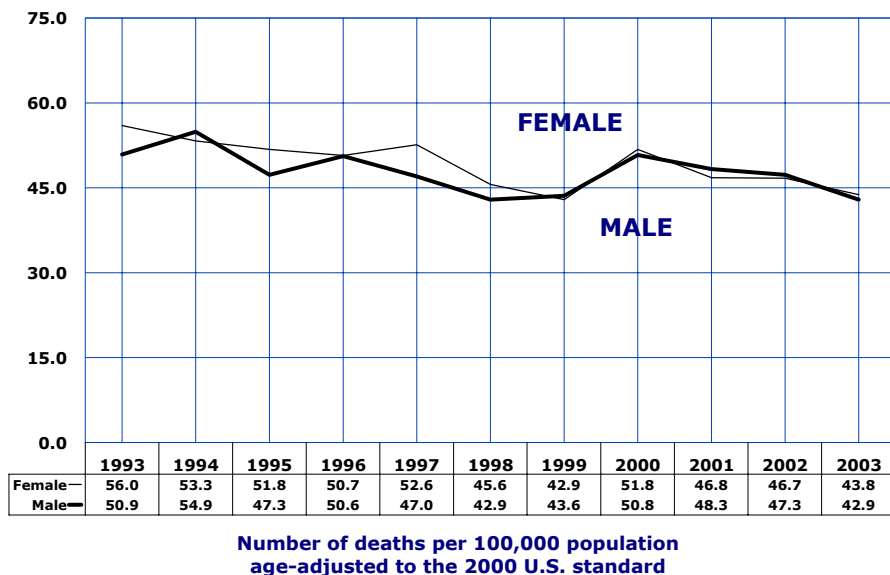
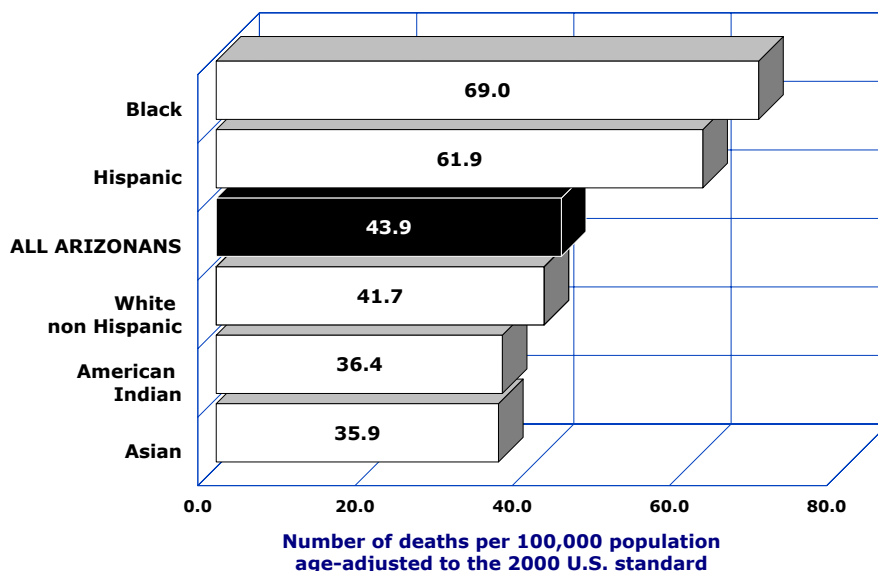


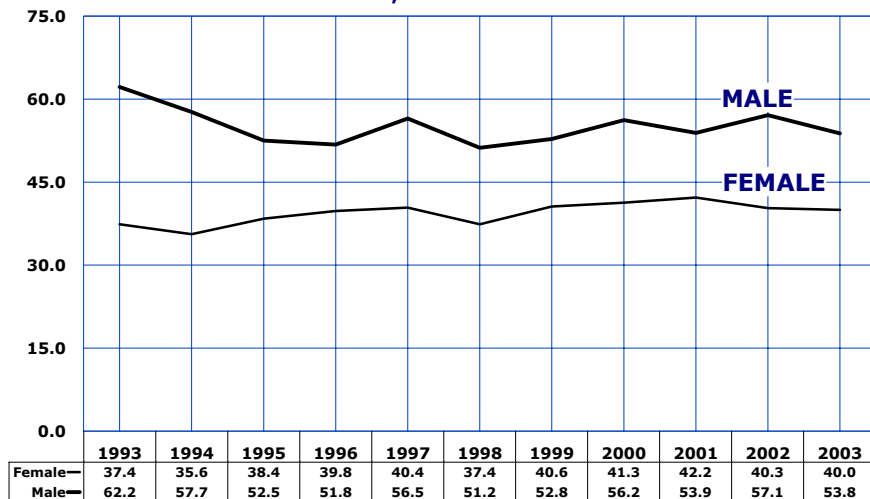
Figure 2B-7
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Cerebrovascular
Disease by Race/Ethnic Group, Arizona, 2003

Compared to Arizona's rate, Blacks were 57.2 percent more likely to die from cerebrovascular disease in 2003 (**Figure 2B-7, Table 2B-4**). The 2003 mortality rate for cerebrovascular disease among Asians (35.9/100,000) was the lowest among racial/ethnic groups.



2B. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
Chronic lower respiratory diseases

Figure 2B-8
**Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Chronic Lower*
 Respiratory Diseases by Gender and Year,
 Arizona, 1993-2003**



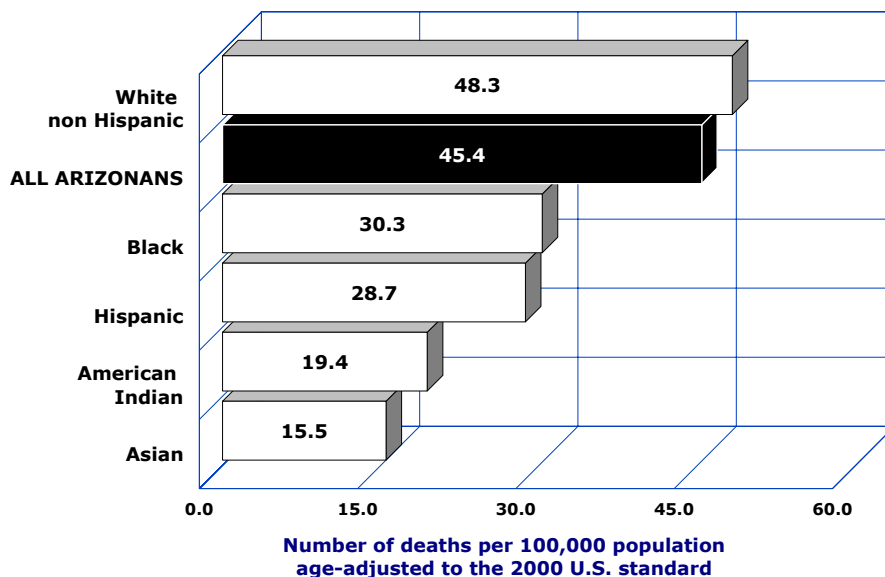
Number of deaths per 100,000 population
 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard

* This ICD-10 title corresponds to Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (ICD-9 title).

The temporal changes from 1993 to 2003 in mortality from chronic lower respiratory diseases (CLRD) differed for the two genders, increasing by 7 percent for females and decreasing by 13.5 percent for males. Still, Arizona males in 2003 were 34.5 percent more likely to die from CLRD than Arizona females (**Figure 2B-8, Table 2B-2**).

Urban females had the lowest mortality rate for CLRD (39.5/100,000) among the gender by region groups (**Table 2B-5**). Rural males were 47.6 percent more likely in 2003 to die from CLRD than urban females.

Figure 2B-9
**Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory
 Diseases by Race/Ethnic Group, Arizona, 2003**



Number of deaths per 100,000 population
 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard

Death rates for emphysema, chronic bronchitis, asthma and other lower respiratory disorders were substantially higher among White non-Hispanics (48.3 deaths per 100,000) than they were among Blacks (30.3/100,000), Hispanics (28.7/100,000), American Indians (19.4/100,000), and Asians (15.5 deaths per 100,000 (**Figure 2B-9, Table 2B-4**).

2B. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
Accidents (unintentional injuries)

The mortality rate for unintentional injuries in accidents held steady Arizona among females between 2002 and 2003 at 28.8 deaths per 100,000. The mortality rate slightly declined for males from 62.8/100,000 in 2002 to 61.6/100,000 in 2003. Still, male compared to female residents of Arizona were 2.1 times more likely to die from unintentional injury (**Figure 2B-10, Table 2B-2**).

American Indian males had the highest mortality rate for *motor vehicle accidents* (78.0/100,000) among the gender by race groups (**Table 2B-4**). In 2003, Black males had the highest mortality rate for *accidental poisoning by drugs* (25.3 deaths per 100,000).

Figure 2B-10
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Accidents (unintentional injuries) by Gender and Year, Arizona, 1993-2003

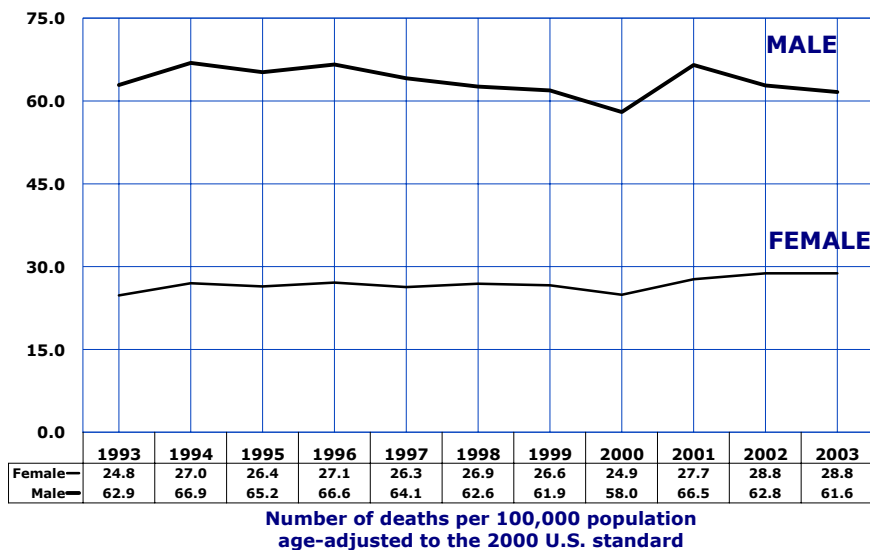
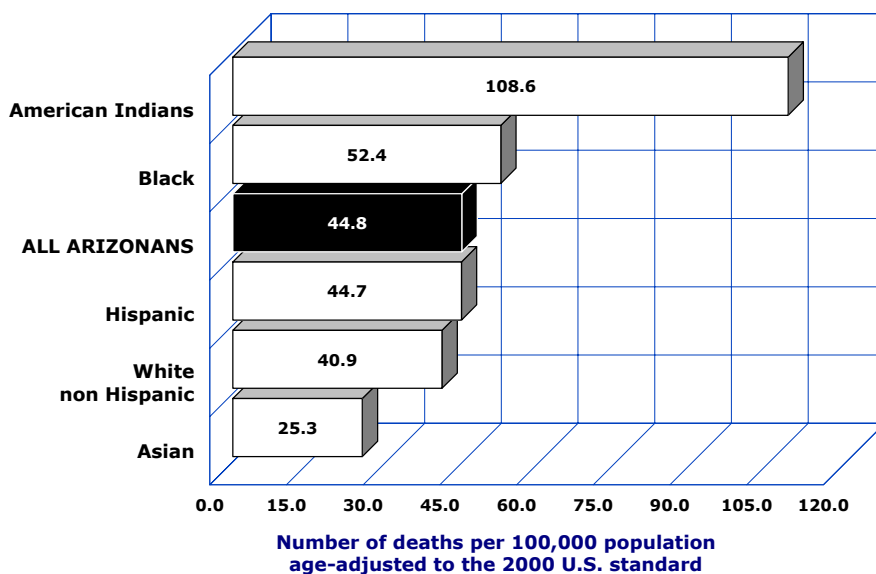


Figure 2B-11
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Accidents (unintentional injuries) by Race/Ethnic Group, Arizona, 2003

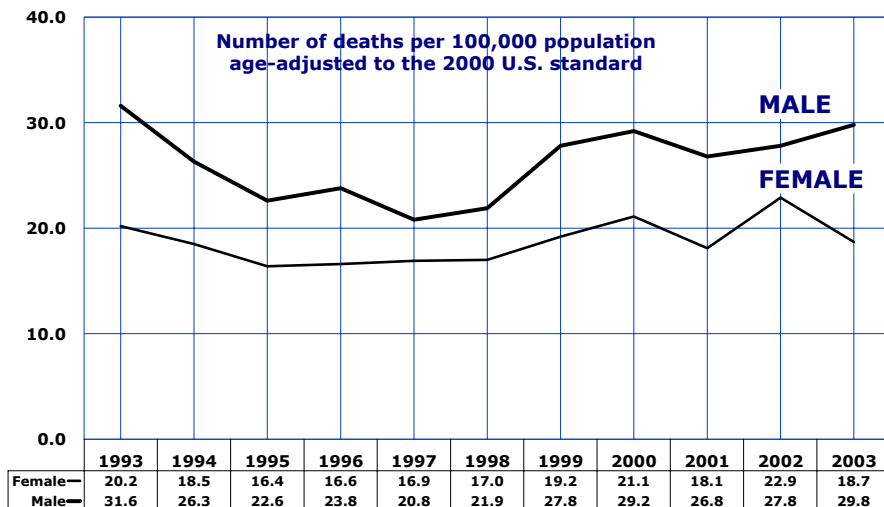


The American Indian death rate for unintentional injuries (108.6/100,000) was 4.3 times higher than the rate for Asians (25.3/100,000), the group at the lowest risk of unintentional injury death among racial/ethnic groups in the State (**Figure 2B-11, Table 2B-4**).

The age-adjusted mortality rates for accidents varied in Arizona in 2003 from 22.2/100,000 in Santa Cruz County to 116.1/100,000 in Apache County (**Table 5E-11, Figure 7B-10**).

2B. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
Influenza and pneumonia

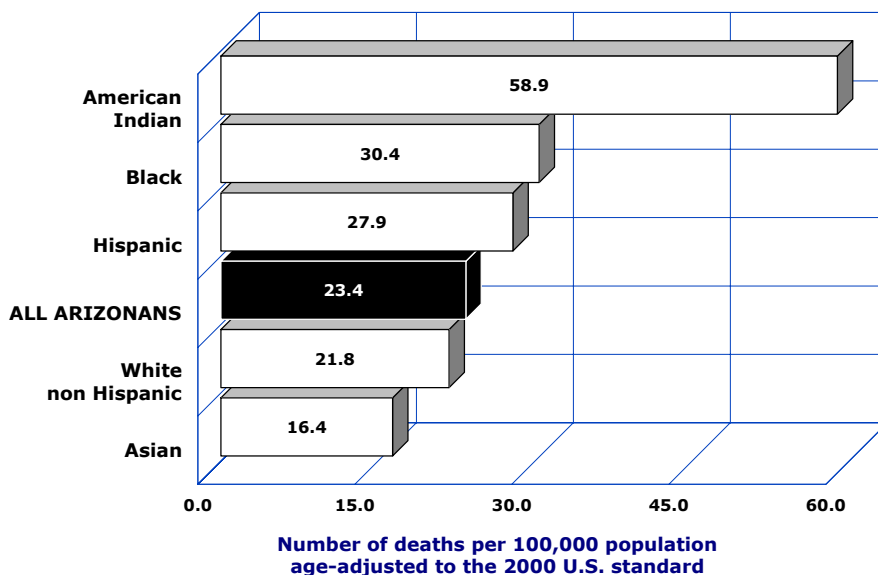
Figure 2B-12
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Influenza and Pneumonia
by Gender and Year, Arizona, 1993-2003



Note: The rates for 1993-1999 are based on the number of deaths according to ICD-9. The rates for 2000 and beyond are based on the number of deaths according to ICD-10. For comparability, the rates for 1993-1999 are adjusted using the preliminary comparability ratio of 0.6982 from NCHS. Comparability ratio of 1.0 indicates that the same number of deaths was assigned to a cause of death whether ICD-9 or ICD-10 was used.

The temporal changes from 2002 to 2003 in mortality from influenza and pneumonia differed for the two genders, increasing by 7.2 percent for males and decreasing by 18.3 percent for females (**Figure 2B-12, Table 2B-2**). Arizona males in 2003 were 59.4 percent more likely to die from influenza and pneumonia than females.

Figure 2B-13
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Influenza and Pneumonia
by Race/Ethnic Group, Arizona, 2003



The highest among ethnic groups mortality rates from influenza and pneumonia in 2003 were those of American Indians (58.9/100,000) compared to 30.4/100,000 among Blacks, 27.9/100,000 among Hispanics, 21.8/100,000 among White non-Hispanics, and 16.4/100,000 among Asians (**Figure 2B-13, Table 2B-4**).

Compared to the state death rate for influenza and pneumonia, Apache's County rate was 2.7 times greater, and Navajo's County 2.1 times greater (**Table 5E-11, Figure 7B-19**).

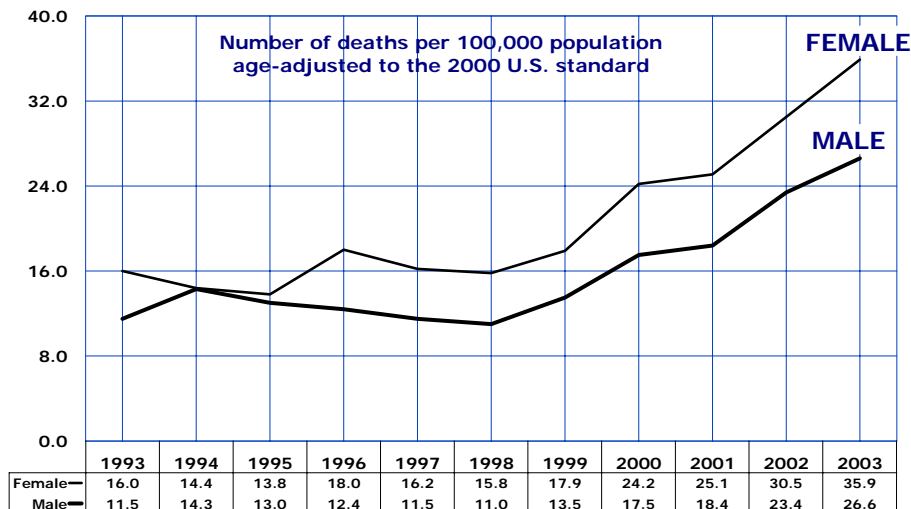
2B. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
Alzheimer's disease

Based on the annual number of deaths in Arizona since 2001, Alzheimer's disease has been the 6th leading cause of death for all age groups and 5th leading cause for persons 65 years of age or more (Figure 2B-1, Table 2B-1, Table 2C-27).

The age-adjusted mortality rate for Alzheimer's disease among females increased 2.3 times from 15.8/100,000 in 1998 to 35.9/100,000 in 2003 (Figure 2B-14). Among males, the age-adjusted mortality rate for Alzheimer's disease increased 2.4 times during that time.

The age-adjusted death rate for Alzheimer's disease was 35 percent higher in 2003 for females than for males.

Figure 2B-14
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Alzheimer's Disease
by Gender and Year, Arizona, 1993-2003

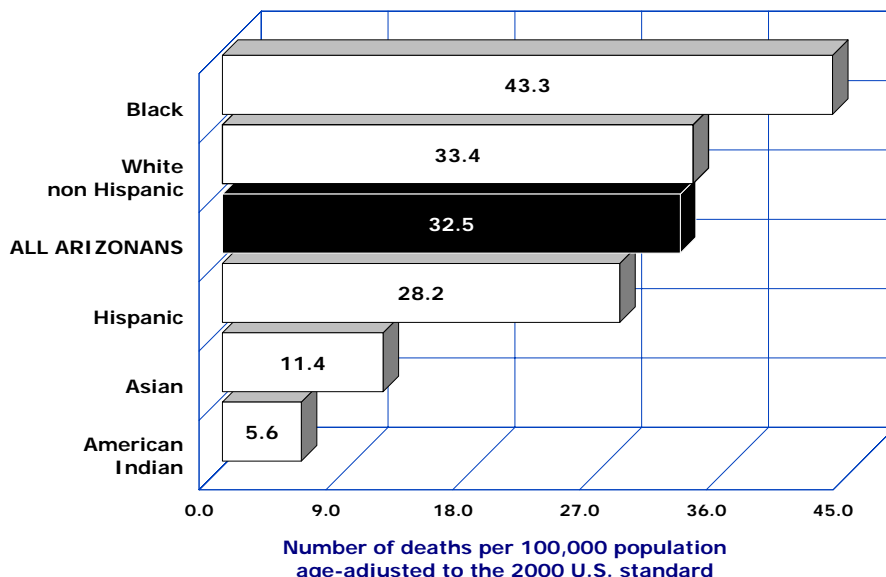


Note: The rates for 1993-1999 are comparability-modified.

The age-adjusted mortality rates for Alzheimer's disease in 2003 were substantially higher among Black (43.3 deaths per 100,000), White Non-Hispanic (33.4/100,000), and Hispanic (28.2/100,000) residents of Arizona than they were among Asians (11.4/100,000) and American Indians (5.6/100,000) (Figure 2B-15, Table 2B-4).

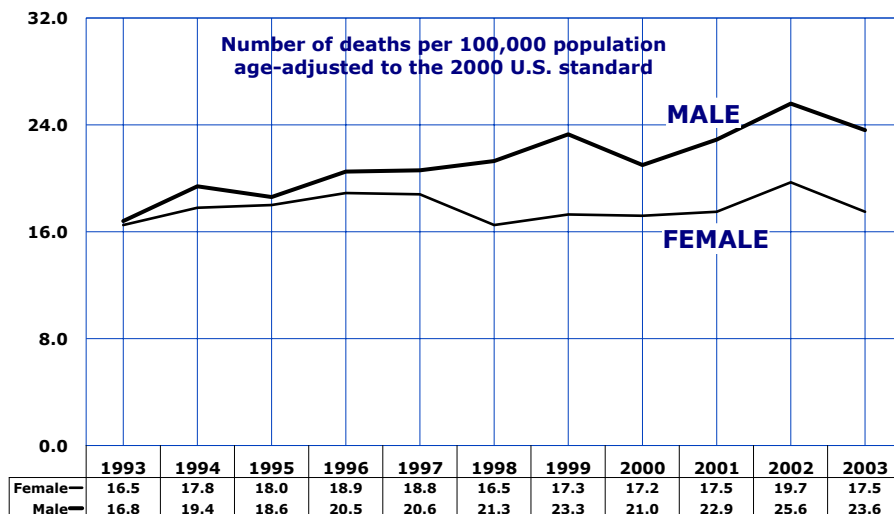
White non-Hispanic residents of Arizona disproportionately contributed to mortality from Alzheimer's disease. In 2003, White non-Hispanics accounted for 64.1 percent (Table 10C-1) of the State's population, but 91.5 percent of all deaths from Alzheimer's disease (1,547 out of 1,691; Table 2B-4).

Figure 2B-15
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Alzheimer's Disease
by Race/Ethnic Group, Arizona, 2003



2B. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
Diabetes

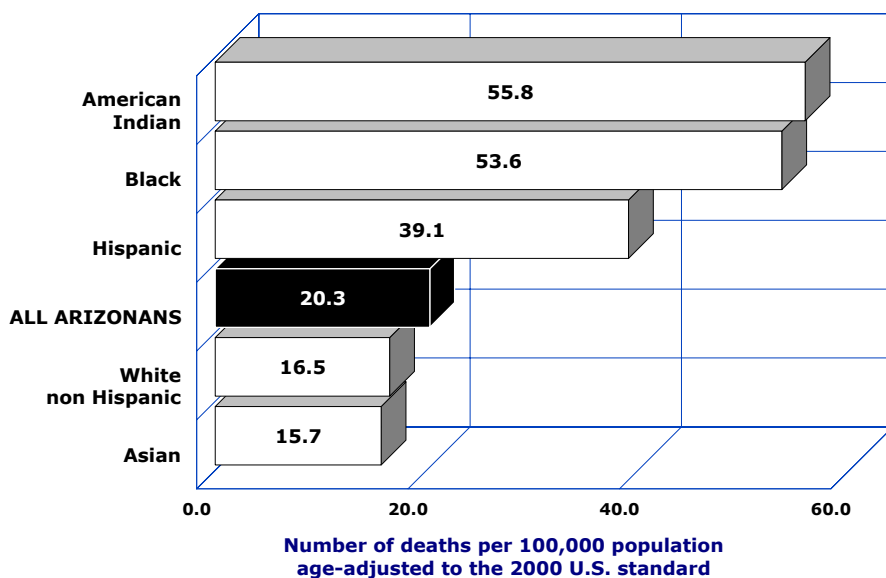
Figure 2B-16
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Diabetes
by Gender and Year, Arizona, 1993-2003



The death rate for diabetes decreased in Arizona from 22.3/100,000 in 2002 to 20.3/100,000 in 2003 (**Table 2B-2**). The increase from 2000 to 2002 in the death rate for diabetes was greater for females (11.2 percent) than males (7.8 percent) (**Figure 2B-16**).

In 2003, diabetes was approximately 2.4 times as likely to be listed on the death certificates as a multiple cause of death (49.4/100,000, **Table 4F**) than as underlying cause (20.3/100,000, **Table 2B-2**). The rate of diabetes as a multiple cause of death includes all mentions of diabetes on the death certificate.

Figure 2B-17
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Diabetes
by Race/Ethnic Group, Arizona, 2003



The age-adjusted mortality rate for diabetes among American Indians was 3.4 times higher than the rate for White non-Hispanics and 3.6 times as high as the diabetes death rate of Asians (**Figure 2B-17, Table 2B-4**).

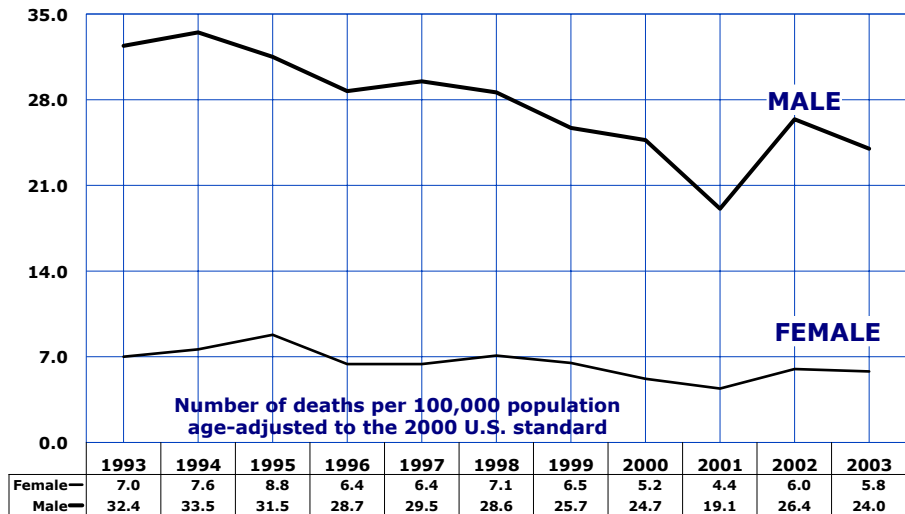
Among the 15 Arizona counties in 2003, Apache, Navajo and Graham, counties had the highest mortality rates for diabetes (**Table 5E-11, Figure 7B-18**).

2B. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
Intentional self-harm (suicide)

Unprecedented decline in the Arizona male suicide mortality in 2001 quite likely reflects the imperfections of the computerized coding of this cause of death. Approximately 100 firearm fatalities that would have been classified as suicide had the manual coding system been in place, were classified as accidents in 2001 because the "manner of death" was not indicated and the automated coding system defaulted to accidental injury (**Table 2B-2, Table 2B-9**).

The suicide rate decreased by 8.2 percent from 15.9/100,000 in 2002 to 14.6/100,000 in 2003. The 2003 male mortality risk for intentional self-harm (24.0/100,000) exceeded 4.1 times the female risk of 5.8/100,000.

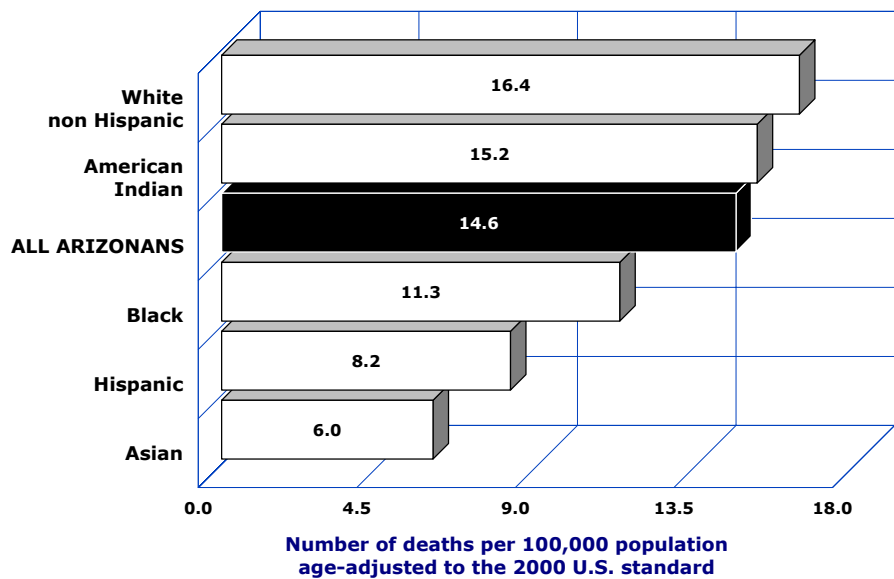
Figure 2B-18
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Intentional Self-Harm (suicide) by Gender and Year, Arizona, 1993-2003



Suicide rates in 2003 were substantially higher among White non-Hispanics and American Indians (16.4/100,000 and 15.2/100,000, respectively) than they were among Blacks (11.3 suicides per 100,000), Hispanics (8.2/100,000) and Asians (6.0/100,000) (**Figure 2B-19, Table 2B-4**).

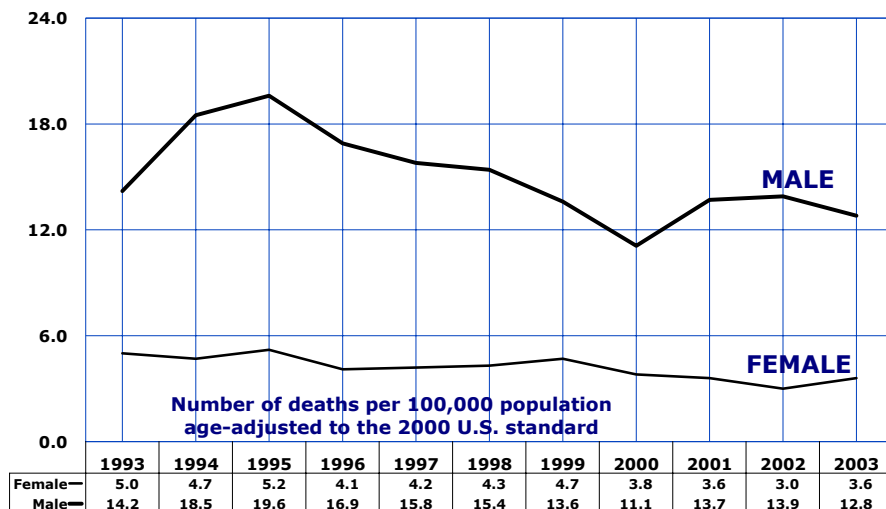
The age-adjusted mortality rates varied in Arizona in 2003 from 3.4 suicides per 100,000 residents of Graham County to 31.6 suicides per 100,000 residents of Navajo County (**Table 5E-11, Figure 7B-15**). There were 21 suicides per 100,000 resident population in Apache, Gila, Mohave and Yavapai counties

Figure 2B-19
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Intentional Self-Harm (suicide) by Race/Ethnic Group, Arizona, 2003



2B. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
Assault (homicide)

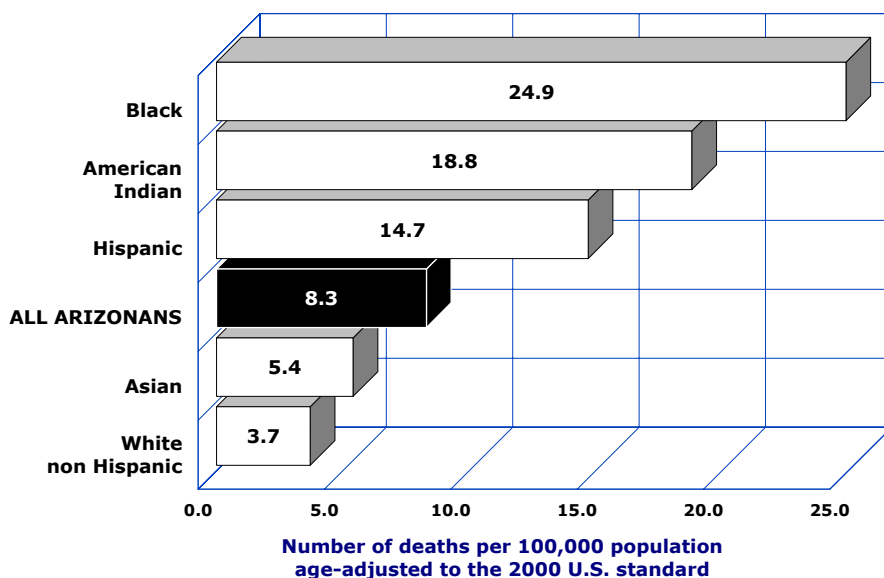
Figure 2B-20
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Assault (homicide)
by Gender and Year, Arizona, 1993-2003



The number of 4808 Arizonans who were murdered in 2003 was the second highest of the 1993-2003 period (**Table 2B-1**). However, the homicide rate declined slightly from 8.7/100,000 in 2001 to 8.6/100,000 in 2002, and 8.3/100,000 in 2003 (**Table 2B-2**).

Among males, the age-adjusted mortality rate for assault dropped from 13.9/100,000 in 2002 to 12.8/100,000 in 2003. In contrast, the female rate for homicide increased from 3.0/100,000 in 2002 to 3.6/100,000 in 2003 (**Figure 2B-20**).

Figure 2B-21
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Assault (homicide)
by Race/Ethnic Group, Arizona, 2003



The 2003 homicide rates were substantially higher among Black, American Indian and Hispanic residents of the state compared to homicide rates among White non-Hispanics and Asians. Blacks were 6.7 times more likely, while American Indians 5.1 times and Hispanics 4 times more likely to die from assault than White non-Hispanics (**Figure 2B-21, Table 2B-4**).

Among the 15 counties in 2003, Gila, Apache and Navajo counties had the three highest homicide death rates, while there were no homicides among the residents of Greelee and La Paz counties (**Table 5E-11, Figure 7B-16**).

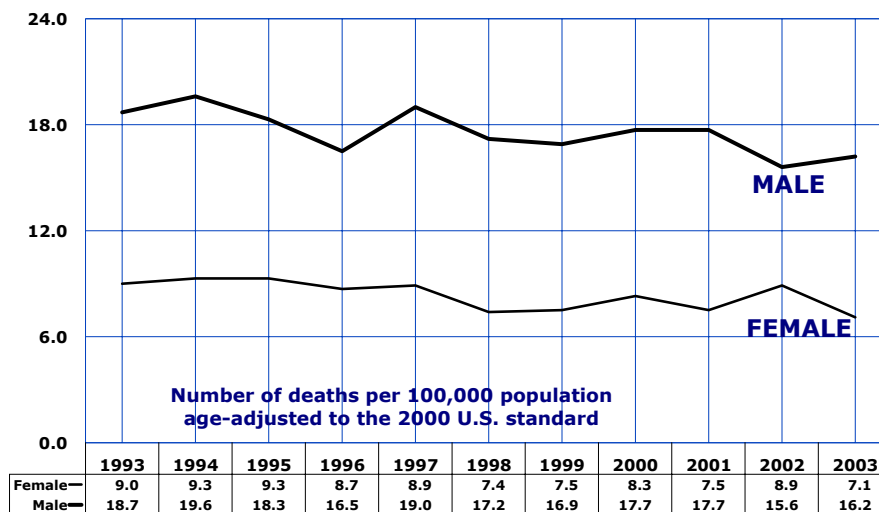
2B. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis

Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis was the 10th leading cause of death in Arizona in 2003 (**Figure 2B-1, Table 2B-1**).

Arizona males were 2.3 times more likely to die in 2003 from chronic liver disease and cirrhosis than Arizona females (16.2 deaths per 100,000 vs. 7.1 deaths per 100,000) (**Table 2B-2**).

In 2003, Navajo, Apache, and La Paz counties had the highest rates for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (**Table 5E-11, Figure 7B-22**).

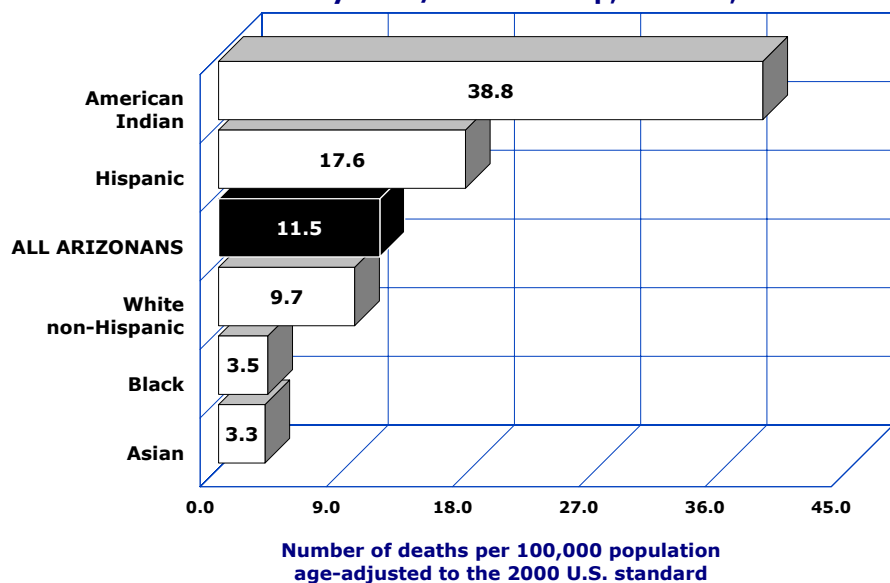
Figure 2B-22
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis by Gender and Year, Arizona, 1993-2003



The 2003 death rate for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis among American Indians (38.8/100,000) was 11.8 times greater than the rate among Asians (3.3/100,000) (**Table 2B-4, Figure 2B-23**). The rate for Hispanics (17.6 death per 100,000) was the second highest among race/ethnic groups in the State.

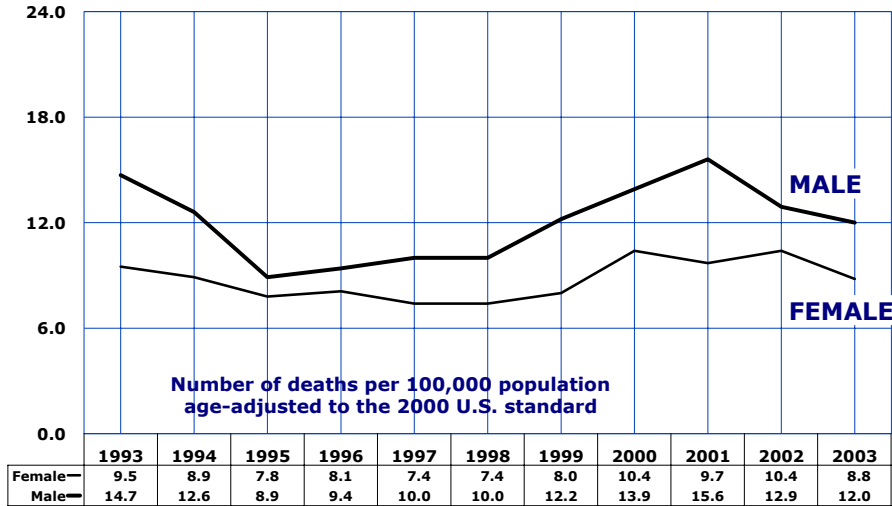
In contrast, the rate of 3.5 deaths per 100,000 Black or African American residents of Arizona was the second lowest among the groups (**Figure 2B-23**).

Figure 2B-23
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis by Race/Ethnic Group, Arizona, 2003



2B. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis

Figure 2B-24
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephrosis by Gender and Year, Arizona, 1993-2003



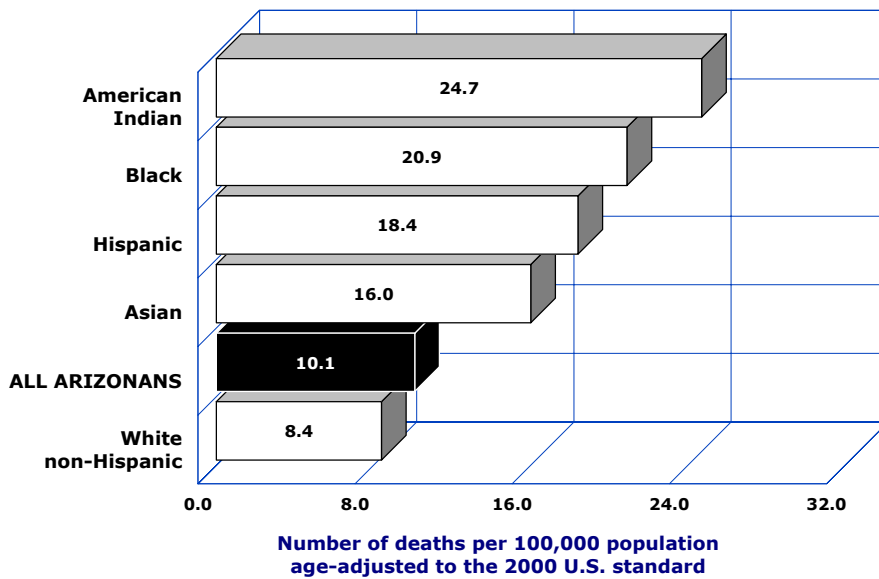
Note: the rates for 1991-1999 are comparability-modified.

Kidney disease (nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis) was the 11th leading cause of death in Arizona in 2003 (Figure 2B-1).

The male mortality rate for kidney disease decreased by 7 percent from 12.9/100,000 in 2002 to 12.0/100,000 in 2003 (Figure 2B-24). The female mortality rate decreased even more substantially by 15.4 percent from 10.4/100,000 in 2002 to 8.8/100,000 in 2003.

In 2003, American Indian males and females had the highest mortality rates (27.9/100,000 and 22.4/100,000 respectively) for nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis among the gender by race groups (Table 2B-4).

Figure 2B-25
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephrosis by Race/Ethnic Group, Arizona, 2003



The 2003 nephritis death rates were substantially higher among American Indian (24.7/100,000), Black (20.9/100,000), Hispanic (20.8/100,000), and Asian (16.0/100,000) residents of the State compared to nephritis rates among White non-Hispanics (8.4/100,000) (Figure 2B-25, Table 2B-4).

**TABLE 2B-1
NUMBER OF DEATHS FOR THE LEADING CAUSES OF MORTALITY BY YEAR, ARIZONA, 1993-2003**

Rank in 2003	Cause of death	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1	DISEASES OF HEART	9,955	9,851	10,104	9,995	10,002	10,276	10,355	10,430	10,312	10,551	10,649
2	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS	7,648	7,951	7,993	8,327	8,429	8,503	8,851	8,994	8,914	9,148	9,451
3	CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASES	1,936	1,856	2,037	2,140	2,355	2,395	2,499	2,493	2,463	2,530	2,522
4	ACCIDENTS (UNINTENTIONAL INJURY)	1,686	1,879	1,973	2,091	2,104	2,182	2,192	2,087	2,430	2,416	2,466
5	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES	2,035	2,127	2,191	2,340	2,445	2,414	2,320	2,603	2,416	2,448	2,356
6	ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE*	505	539	592	716	690	771	859	1,046	1,103	1,413	1,691
7	INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA*	888	832	823	896	895	1,040	1,204	1,201	1,100	1,294	1,248
8	DIABETES	645	767	810	898	946	1,006	1,046	993	1,040	1,201	1,124
9	INTENTIONAL SELF-HARM (SUICIDE)	755	816	858	762	810	845	773	737	1600	855	807
10	CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS	383	413	406	427	428	412	397	645	635	647	625
11	NEPHRITIS, NEPHROTIC SYNDROME AND NEPHROSIS*	446	413	368	402	408	460	516	605	622	600	550
12	ASSAULT (HOMICIDE)	387	477	530	459	443	447	430	394	467	478	480
13	SEPTICEMIA*	331	271	294	330	380	348	399	346	372	445	463
14	PARKINSON'S DISEASE	181	195	204	241	281	273	355	342	366	397	402
15	ESSENTIAL PRIMARY HYPERTENSION AND HYPERTENSIVE RENAL DISEASE	117	158	180	230	232	331	431	275	298	293	339
	ALL CAUSES	33,295	34,282	35,428	36,579	37,151	38,395	39,673	40,202	40,851	42,320	42,830

Note: The cause-of-death titles are according to the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). The causes of death for 2000 -2003 are classified by ICD-10, replacing the Ninth Revision (ICD-9) used during 1979-1999. The group titles, such as Cardiovascular diseases, Infectious and parasitic diseases or Other cardiovascular diseases are not ranked to determine the leading causes of death. The underlying cause of death was not available (missing) for 970 deaths of Arizona residents in 2001, 704 deaths in 2002, and 490 deaths in 2003. As a result, the numbers in the 2001- 2003 columns above are likely to be underreported.

*Comparability-modified number of deaths by year from 1993 to 1999 is shown for the four causes of death for which the discontinuity in trend (resulting from implementation of ICD-10) is substantial. The comparability-modified data present the annual number of deaths for 1993-1999 that would have been classified as influenza and pneumonia, Alzheimer's disease, nephritis, or septicemia had the ICD-10 classification system and coding rules been in place. For the remaining causes of death, little or no change occurred in the number of deaths assigned using the different coding revisions. See **Technical Notes** for the measures of comparison between ICD-9 and ICD-10 –the "comparability ratios" – for the causes of death shown in this report.

†Approximately 100 firearm fatalities that would have been classified as suicide had the manual system of coding of the underlying cause of death been in place, were classified as accidents in 2001.

**TABLE 2B-2
AGE-ADJUSTED* MORTALITY RATES BY GENDER AND YEAR FOR SELECTED LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH,
ARIZONA, 1993-2003**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES											
Total	865.0	850.1	804.8	796.4	771.8	720.9	752.8	785.6	791.2	796.4	784.0
Male	1075.2	1049.8	966.0	958.8	916.7	860.3	896.9	941.1	952.4	964.8	942.8
Female	691.4	681.7	659.1	652.8	641.2	596.2	624.8	654.6	656.7	658.0	651.5
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE											
Total	338.3	323.3	299.5	289.6	277.5	255.7	262.7	276.1	267.3	265.5	258.4
Male	404.0	384.1	347.9	342.6	320.3	302.4	311.0	333.1	321.6	321.1	310.3
Female	282.4	270.2	255.3	242.6	238.2	214.1	219.8	230.0	223.0	221.0	215.8
-----DISEASES OF HEART											
Total	263.9	247.7	229.3	218.0	207.6	189.4	194.6	206.1	201.7	201.0	197.1
Male	329.4	305.4	278.1	269.9	251.0	235.1	241.0	259.3	251.3	253.6	246.6
Female	209.6	198.6	185.9	173.3	169.0	149.3	154.2	163.6	161.5	158.9	157.1
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS											
Total	191.9	190.7	177.5	178.0	172.9	158.2	166.4	170.4	169.2	168.6	169.4
Male	238.7	236.6	211.6	216.5	206.3	187.2	196.4	204.0	199.8	209.1	208.3
Female	158.7	157.8	151.2	148.2	146.9	135.5	142.9	145.8	147.5	139.1	141.3
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE											
Total	54.6	54.6	50.3	51.3	50.7	44.7	43.5	51.7	47.7	47.0	43.9
Male	50.9	54.9	47.3	50.6	47.0	42.9	43.6	50.8	48.3	47.3	42.9
Female	56.0	53.3	51.8	50.7	52.6	45.6	42.9	51.8	46.8	46.7	43.8
CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASES											
Total	47.7	44.3	44.6	44.9	47.3	43.3	45.7	47.4	46.9	47.0	45.4
Male	62.2	57.7	52.5	51.8	56.5	51.2	52.8	56.2	53.9	57.1	53.8
Female	37.4	35.6	38.4	39.8	40.4	37.4	40.6	41.3	42.2	40.3	40.0
ACCIDENTS (UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES)											
Total	43.3	46.5	45.7	46.5	45.0	44.7	44.1	41.1	46.6	45.2	44.8
Male	62.9	66.9	65.2	66.6	64.1	62.6	61.9	58.0	66.5	62.8	61.6
Female	24.8	27.0	26.4	27.1	26.3	26.9	26.6	24.9	27.7	28.8	28.8
-----MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS											
Total	20.4	22.0	23.7	23.3	20.9	20.8	19.9	17.5	17.2	18.5	18.0
Male	28.4	31.3	32.7	32.7	28.7	28.0	27.9	24.4	24.2	25.5	24.9
Female	12.7	13.0	14.7	14.2	13.0	13.6	11.9	10.6	10.1	11.6	11.2
INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA**											
Total	24.7	21.7	19.1	19.8	18.7	19.1	23.0	24.4	21.9	25.0	23.4
Male	31.6	26.3	22.6	23.8	20.8	21.9	27.8	29.2	26.8	27.8	29.8
Female	20.2	18.5	16.4	16.6	16.9	17.0	19.2	21.1	18.1	22.9	18.7

**TABLE 2B-2 (continued)
AGE-ADJUSTED* MORTALITY RATES BY GENDER AND YEAR FOR SELECTED LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH,
ARIZONA, 1993-2003**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE**											
Total	14.3	14.4	13.7	16.0	14.3	14.1	16.0	21.8	22.5	28.0	32.5
Male	11.5	14.3	13.0	12.4	11.5	11.0	13.5	17.5	18.4	23.4	26.6
Female	16.0	14.4	13.8	18.0	16.2	15.8	17.9	24.2	25.1	30.5	35.9
DIABETES											
Total	16.6	18.7	18.3	19.5	19.7	18.8	20.0	19.0	19.9	22.3	20.3
Male	16.8	19.4	18.6	20.5	20.6	21.3	23.3	21.0	22.9	25.6	23.6
Female	16.5	17.8	18.0	18.9	18.8	16.5	17.3	17.2	17.5	19.7	17.5
CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE AND CIRRHOSIS											
Total	13.6	14.2	13.6	12.5	13.7	12.0	12.0	12.8	12.3	12.1	11.5
Male	18.7	19.6	18.3	16.5	19.0	17.2	16.9	17.7	17.7	15.6	16.2
Female	9.0	9.3	9.3	8.7	8.9	7.4	7.5	8.3	7.5	8.9	7.1
NEPHRITIS, NEPHROTIC SYNDROME AND NEPHROSIS**											
Total	11.6	10.3	8.3	8.6	8.5	8.5	9.7	11.7	12.0	11.3	10.1
Male	14.7	12.6	8.9	9.4	10.0	10.0	12.2	13.9	15.6	12.9	12.0
Female	9.5	8.9	7.8	8.1	7.4	7.4	8.0	10.4	9.7	10.4	8.8
INTENTIONAL SELF-HARM (SUICIDE)											
Total	19.1	20.2	19.8	17.2	17.7	17.7	15.8	14.6	11.5	15.9	14.6
Male	32.4	33.5	31.5	28.7	29.5	28.6	25.7	24.7	19.1	26.4	24.0
Female	7.0	7.6	8.8	6.4	6.4	7.1	6.5	5.2	4.4	6.0	5.8
ASSAULT (HOMICIDE)											
Total	9.7	11.7	12.5	10.6	10.1	9.9	9.2	7.6	8.7	8.6	8.3
Male	14.2	18.5	19.6	16.9	15.8	15.4	13.6	11.1	13.7	13.9	12.8
Female	5.0	4.7	5.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.6	3.0	3.6
SEPTICEMIA**											
Total	8.5	6.8	6.8	7.3	8.0	7.4	8.1	6.7	7.2	8.3	8.4
Male	10.0	7.3	8.1	7.9	8.8	7.5	8.8	7.3	8.0	9.6	9.4
Female	7.5	6.2	5.4	6.6	6.9	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.5	7.2	7.6

* Adjusted to the 2000 standard U.S. population. The cause-of-death titles are according to the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). Beginning in 2000, the causes of death are classified by ICD-10. The causes of death for 1993-1999 are classified by the Ninth Revision (ICD-9). The rates are per 100,000 persons in specified gender group.

** The rates for 1993-1999 are comparability-modified. In order to obtain comparability-modified data, the number of deaths or the death rate for a particular cause of death (such as Alzheimer's disease, nephritis, influenza and pneumonia, or septicemia) classified by ICD-9 is adjusted by multiplying it by the comparability ratio for that cause. Comparability ratios are measures of comparison between ICD-9 and ICD-10. Comparability ratio of 1.0 indicates that the same number of deaths would be assigned to a cause-of-death when ICD-9 or ICD-10 was used. The comparability ratios for causes of death other than the four selected above are within 1.0-1.1 range (see **Technical Notes**).

**TABLE 2B-4
NUMBER OF DEATHS AND AGE-ADJUSTED* MORTALITY RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH BY RACE/ETHNICITY
AND GENDER, ARIZONA, 2003**

	NUMBER OF DEATHS:																	
	All groups			White non-Hispanic			Hispanic or Latino			Black or African American			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian or Pacific Islander		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Total, all causes	42,830	22,452	20,378	34,906	17,972	16,934	4,914	2,812	2,102	1,138	623	515	1,527	864	663	289	129	160
Major cardiovascular diseases	13,946	7,072	6,874	11,973	6,015	5,958	1,254	682	572	372	190	182	257	142	115	77	32	45
Diseases of heart	10,649	5,649	5,000	9,201	4,839	4,362	902	517	385	291	154	137	195	110	85	49	20	29
 Coronary heart disease	8,477	4,617	3,860	7,369	3,986	3,383	693	404	289	233	120	113	136	84	52	39	18	21
Malignant neoplasms	9,451	5,088	4,363	8,050	4,384	3,666	922	489	433	221	109	112	169	68	101	84	33	51
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	2,682	1,530	1,152	2,419	1,366	1,053	170	109	61	60	35	25	18	10	8	12	7	5
Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum, and anus	995	535	460	843	456	387	111	59	52	28	12	16	10	6	4	3	2	1
Malignant neoplasm of breast	672	5	667	559	4	555	68	0	68	24	1	23	13	0	13	8	0	8
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	NA	544	NA	NA	480	NA	NA	39	NA	NA	14	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	1	NA
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	NA	NA	63	NA	NA	41	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	6
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	2,522	1,249	1,273	2,328	1,143	1,185	131	71	60	31	18	13	25	11	14	7	6	1
Accident (unintentional injury)	2,466	1,617	849	1,611	999	612	478	355	123	81	54	27	269	191	78	21	13	8
Motor vehicle accidents	1,005	689	316	535	361	174	264	189	75	26	19	7	166	112	54	13	7	6
Falls	469	235	234	416	205	211	24	13	11	6	2	4	19	12	7	4	3	1
Accidental poisoning	465	326	139	315	211	104	96	77	19	27	20	7	24	16	8	0	0	0
Accidental drowning and submersion	88	72	16	48	37	11	26	25	1	6	3	3	7	6	1	1	1	0
Cerebrovascular diseases	2,356	954	1,402	1,951	769	1,182	272	124	148	60	23	37	50	27	23	23	11	12
Alzheimer's disease	1,691	530	1,161	1,547	490	1,057	101	26	75	33	14	19	6	0	6	4	0	4
Influenza and pneumonia	1,248	653	595	1,003	507	496	130	79	51	31	22	9	76	40	36	7	4	3
Diabetes	1,124	578	546	771	421	350	207	88	119	57	29	28	82	35	47	7	5	2
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	807	647	160	624	499	125	105	84	21	23	19	4	47	41	6	6	2	4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	625	421	204	413	280	133	126	89	37	5	4	1	78	46	32	1	0	1
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	550	275	275	392	198	194	90	43	47	24	13	11	37	18	19	6	3	3
Assault (homicide)	480	379	101	136	93	43	226	191	35	48	40	8	54	43	11	7	3	4
Septicemia	463	228	235	333	168	165	70	35	35	12	3	9	42	18	24	5	3	2
Parkinson's disease	402	227	175	364	204	160	24	15	9	4	3	1	8	4	4	2	1	1
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease	339	133	206	277	105	172	36	17	19	15	8	7	7	2	5	4	1	3
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	172	153	19	104	95	9	43	38	5	14	11	3	9	7	2	2	2	0
INJURY BY FIREARMS	834	714	120	491	408	83	245	216	29	48	45	3	43	40	3	3	1	2
DRUG-INDUCED DEATHS	646	428	218	468	298	170	117	88	29	37	27	10	21	13	8	0	0	0
ALCOHOL-INDUCED DEATHS	543	419	124	340	266	74	85	72	13	9	7	2	105	70	35	0	0	0

**TABLE 2B-4 (continued)
NUMBER OF DEATHS AND AGE-ADJUSTED* MORTALITY RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH BY RACE/ETHNICITY
AND GENDER, ARIZONA, 2003**

	AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES:**																	
	All groups**			White non-Hispanic			Hispanic or Latino			Black or African American			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian or Pacific Islander		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Total, all causes	784.0	942.8	651.5	764.9	921.4	636.0	839.5	1007.3	698.7	1048.6	1201.7	901.9	900.7	1057.7	761.4	497.2	522.0	478.7
Major cardiovascular diseases	258.4	310.3	215.8	257.2	309.3	214.2	278.2	339.9	230.3	390.1	426.5	348.3	188.6	239.3	150.6	145.3	137.2	150.7
Diseases of heart	197.1	246.6	157.1	197.9	248.4	157.2	198.5	252.7	155.9	299.4	335.2	259.2	141.9	181.6	111.0	97.6	88.8	103.5
Coronary heart disease	156.6	201.0	121.1	157.8	203.4	121.4	154.4	199.7	118.7	245.7	269.0	217.0	100.7	138.8	70.8	75.5	81.9	70.2
Malignant neoplasms	169.4	208.3	141.3	171.2	212.4	141.2	168.5	209.2	140.1	218.5	245.6	200.8	120.7	112.6	126.7	132.9	132.8	132.6
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	47.4	61.0	37.1	50.6	64.0	40.3	33.5	49.6	21.5	59.4	80.8	45.6	13.2	17.2	10.3	21.9	26.3	18.5
Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum, and anus	17.9	21.8	14.7	17.9	22.0	14.4	21.2	25.5	17.9	26.3	22.3	28.2	6.3	10.2	3.7	3.0	4.8	1.8
Malignant neoplasm of breast	NA	NA	22.1	NA	NA	22.3	NA	NA	18.9	NA	NA	41.2	NA	NA	16.4	NA	NA	19.6
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	NA	25.1	NA	NA	25.2	NA	NA	22.4	NA	NA	41.2	NA	NA	21.0	NA	NA	7.6	NA
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	NA	NA	2.2	NA	NA	1.0	NA	NA	1.8	NA	NA	6.8	NA	NA	4.2	NA	NA	10.5
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	45.4	53.8	40.0	48.3	56.5	42.9	28.7	39.9	22.1	30.3	39.7	23.1	19.4	20.8	18.4	15.5	34.4	2.1
Accident (unintentional injury)	44.8	61.6	28.8	40.9	55.2	27.6	44.7	63.3	26.3	52.4	69.8	35.0	108.6	153.5	66.3	25.3	35.2	17.8
Motor vehicle accidents	18.0	24.9	11.2	14.6	20.3	9.0	21.3	29.1	13.6	15.2	23.3	8.1	59.0	78.0	40.4	11.8	14.1	9.9
Falls	8.8	10.8	7.3	9.0	11.1	7.5	5.5	6.6	4.8	6.3	4.9	7.2	12.7	14.8	10.3	7.5	10.2	5.8
Accidental poisoning	8.6	12.1	5.1	8.8	11.9	5.7	8.1	12.6	3.3	17.2	25.3	8.8	9.8	14.5	5.7	.0	.0	.0
Accidental drowning and submersion	1.5	2.5	.6	1.3	2.0	.6	1.5	2.8	.1	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	4.3	.8	.5	1.1	.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	43.9	42.9	43.8	41.7	40.1	42.1	61.9	65.7	59.2	69.0	60.6	73.5	36.4	45.8	29.9	35.9	42.5	31.1
Alzheimer's disease	32.5	26.6	35.9	33.4	27.8	36.7	28.2	16.8	34.6	43.3	50.8	38.3	5.6	.0	9.5	11.4	.0	19.7
Influenza and pneumonia	23.4	29.8	18.7	21.8	27.2	18.0	27.9	39.6	19.6	30.4	52.9	14.9	58.9	67.6	50.8	16.4	26.9	8.4
Diabetes	20.3	23.6	17.5	16.5	20.6	13.1	39.1	35.9	40.9	53.6	55.0	49.8	55.8	48.2	60.3	15.7	22.2	11.6
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	14.6	24.0	5.8	16.4	27.1	6.4	8.2	11.8	4.2	11.3	16.6	4.8	15.2	27.4	3.6	6.0	7.0	5.9
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	11.5	16.2	7.1	9.7	13.8	5.8	17.6	25.1	10.6	3.5	6.3	1.0	38.8	49.6	29.8	3.3	.0	5.8
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	10.1	12.0	8.8	8.4	10.2	7.1	18.4	20.5	17.3	20.9	21.8	18.6	24.7	27.9	22.4	16.0	21.0	12.0
Assault (homicide)	8.3	12.8	3.6	3.7	5.1	2.2	14.7	23.7	4.8	24.9	38.7	9.0	18.8	31.5	6.9	5.4	2.5	5.8
Septicemia	8.4	9.4	7.6	7.1	8.2	6.2	12.6	14.3	11.5	11.3	6.0	16.1	25.8	23.5	27.5	6.8	7.6	6.2
Parkinson's disease	7.4	10.5	5.4	7.6	10.7	5.6	5.9	9.7	3.6	5.0	10.9	1.8	6.7	9.0	5.3	4.8	5.9	4.1
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.0	5.7	6.2	7.9	9.1	7.1	14.5	15.3	13.4	5.4	4.2	6.4	9.4	5.9	12.0
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	3.2	5.8	.7	2.8	5.2	.5	4.3	7.2	1.1	8.1	11.7	3.9	3.6	5.8	1.5	1.7	4.0	.0
INJURY BY FIREARMS	14.8	25.7	4.3	12.7	21.9	4.3	15.7	25.6	4.5	23.2	39.4	3.7	15.6	30.5	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.1
DRUG-INDUCED DEATHS	12.0	15.9	7.9	12.8	16.7	8.9	10.5	15.1	5.6	23.5	34.6	11.9	8.5	11.4	6.0	.0	.0	.0
ALCOHOL-INDUCED DEATHS	10.1	16.1	4.5	8.3	13.5	3.5	10.2	18.0	2.9	6.8	11.1	2.7	49.3	73.1	29.4	.0	.0	.0

* Adjusted to the 2000 standard U.S. population. The causes of death for 2003 are classified by the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). The rates for breast cancer and cervical cancer are per 100,000 females. The rate for prostate cancer is per 100,000 males.
**Includes other and unknown racial/ethnic groups.

**TABLE 2B-5
AGE-ADJUSTED* MORTALITY RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH BY URBAN/RURAL AREA AND GENDER,
ARIZONA, 2003**

	Arizona		Urban		Rural				
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
Total, all causes	784.0	942.8	651.5	764.3	923.1	634.7	873.9	1029.7	732.1
Cardiovascular disease	258.4	310.3	215.8	255.8	308.4	213.8	267.5	315.0	223.6
Diseases of heart	197.1	246.6	157.1	194.6	245.2	155.1	205.6	249.1	165.3
Coronary heart disease	156.6	201.0	121.1	158.0	203.2	123.0	147.3	188.3	110.2
Malignant neoplasm	169.4	208.3	141.3	166.5	205.2	139.3	182.0	220.1	151.0
Lung cancer	47.4	61.0	37.1	46.7	60.5	36.5	50.1	62.7	39.3
Colorectal cancer	17.9	21.8	14.7	18.2	22.4	14.9	16.3	18.8	13.9
Breast cancer	NA	NA	22.1	NA	NA	21.9	NA	NA	23.6
Prostate cancer	NA	25.1	NA	NA	23.9	NA	NA	29.7	NA
Cervical cancer	NA	NA	2.2	NA	NA	2.3	NA	NA	2.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	45.4	53.8	40.0	44.6	52.6	39.5	49.0	58.3	42.2
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	44.8	61.6	28.8	40.8	56.9	25.7	65.3	86.5	44.1
Motor vehicle accidents	18.0	24.9	11.2	15.0	20.9	9.1	33.6	45.9	21.2
Falls	8.8	10.8	7.3	9.0	11.1	7.4	8.1	9.3	6.9
Accidental poisoning	8.6	12.1	5.1	8.8	12.8	4.7	7.9	8.5	7.4
Accidental drowning	1.5	2.5	.6	1.6	2.5	.6	1.5	2.8	.2
Cerebrovascular disease	43.9	42.9	43.8	43.7	42.4	43.7	44.7	45.4	44.0
Alzheimer's disease	32.5	26.6	35.9	32.5	27.5	35.3	32.5	22.1	38.9
Influenza and pneumonia	23.4	29.8	18.7	21.8	28.4	17.1	30.8	35.8	26.6
Diabetes	20.3	23.6	17.5	19.6	23.4	16.5	23.5	24.4	22.3
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	14.6	24.0	5.8	13.6	22.7	5.2	19.5	30.9	8.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	11.5	16.2	7.1	10.7	15.4	6.4	15.2	20.2	10.6
Nehritis	10.1	12.0	8.8	9.4	10.9	8.3	13.3	17.0	10.8
Assault (homicide)	8.3	12.8	3.6	8.6	13.2	3.6	6.7	10.0	3.4
Septicemia	8.4	9.4	7.6	7.7	8.5	7.1	11.2	13.2	9.7
Parkinson's disease	7.4	10.5	5.4	7.7	11.1	5.6	6.1	8.0	4.7
Essential (primary) hypertension	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.9	4.4	4.1	4.6
HIV disease	3.2	5.8	.7	3.5	6.1	.8	2.2	4.2	.2
INJURY BY FIREARMS	14.8	25.7	4.3	14.6	25.4	4.3	15.2	26.5	4.3
DRUG-INDUCED DEATHS	12.0	15.9	7.9	12.2	16.9	7.5	10.7	10.8	10.6
ALCOHOL-INDUCED DEATHS	10.1	16.1	4.5	8.9	14.3	4.0	15.6	24.6	7.3

*Adjusted to the 2000 standard U.S. population. The causes of death for 2003 are classified by the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). The rates for breast cancer and cervical cancer are per 100,000 females. The rate for prostate cancer is per 100,000 males.

**TABLE 2B-6
DEATHS AND DEATH RATES BY GENDER FOR SELECTED 113 CAUSES,
ARIZONA RESIDENTS, 2003**

Cause of death (Tenth Revision, International Statistical Classification of Diseases)	Number of deaths:			Death rate per 100,000 persons:		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Total, all causes	42830	22452	20378	760.8	798.9	698.0
Salmonella infections	2	1	1	.0	.0	.0
Shigellosis and amebiasis	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0
Certain other intestinal infections	54	18	36	1.0	.6	1.2
Tuberculosis	12	9	3	.2	.3	.1
Respiratory tuberculosis	9	8	1	.2	.3	.0
Other tuberculosis	3	1	2	.1	.0	.1
Whooping cough	1	0	1	.0	.0	.0
Scarlet fever and erysipelas	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0
Meningococcal infection	2	1	1	.0	.0	.0
Septicemia	463	228	235	8.2	8.1	8.0
Syphilis	1	0	1	.0	.0	.0
Acute poliomyelitis	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0
Arthropod-borne encephalitis	1	1	0	.0	.0	.0
Measles	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0
Viral hepatitis	155	104	51	2.8	3.7	1.7
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	172	153	19	3.1	5.4	.7
Malaria	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases	207	110	97	3.7	3.9	3.3
Malignant neoplasms	9451	5088	4363	167.9	181.0	149.5
Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity and pharynx	114	85	29	2.0	3.0	1.0
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus	239	196	43	4.2	7.0	1.5
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	177	106	71	3.1	3.8	2.4
Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum, and anus	995	535	460	17.7	19.0	15.8
Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	261	179	82	4.6	6.4	2.8
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	474	240	234	8.4	8.5	8.0
Malignant neoplasm of larynx	52	45	7	.9	1.6	.2
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	2682	1530	1152	47.6	54.4	39.5
Malignant neoplasm of skin	150	105	45	2.7	3.7	1.5
Malignant neoplasm of breast	672	5	667	11.9	.2	22.8
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	63	0	63	1.1	.0	2.2
Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified	81	0	81	1.4	.0	2.8
Malignant neoplasm of ovary	264	0	264	4.7	.0	9.0
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	544	544	0	9.7	19.4	.0
Malignant neoplasm of kidney and renal pelvis	215	137	78	3.8	4.9	2.7
Malignant neoplasm of bladder	229	164	65	4.1	5.8	2.2
Malignant neoplasm of meninges, brain and other parts of CNS	214	126	88	3.8	4.5	3.0
Malignant neoplasm of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue	945	507	438	16.8	18.0	15.0
Hodgkin's disease	16	10	6	.3	.4	.2
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	386	204	182	6.9	7.3	6.2
Leukemia	373	204	169	6.6	7.3	5.8
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms	169	89	80	3.0	3.2	2.7
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid tissue	1	0	1	.0	.0	.0
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasm	1080	584	496	19.2	20.8	17.0
In situ neoplasms	253	131	122	4.5	4.7	4.2
Anemias	52	23	29	.9	.8	1.0
Diabetes	1124	578	546	20.0	20.6	18.7

**TABLE 2B-6
DEATHS AND DEATH RATES BY GENDER FOR SELECTED 113 CAUSES,
ARIZONA RESIDENTS, 2003**

Cause of death (Tenth Revision, International Statistical Classification of Diseases)	Number of deaths:			Death rate per 100,000 persons:		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Nutritional deficiencies	40	19	21	.7	.7	.7
Malnutrition	39	18	21	.7	.6	.7
Other nutritional deficiencies	1	1	0	.0	.0	.0
Meningitis	23	14	9	.4	.5	.3
Parkinson's disease	402	227	175	7.1	8.1	6.0
Alzheimer's disease	1691	530	1161	30.0	18.9	39.8
Major cardiovascular diseases	13946	7072	6874	247.7	251.6	235.5
Diseases of heart	10649	5649	5000	189.2	201.0	171.3
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart disease	63	25	38	1.1	.9	1.3
Hypertensive heart disease	440	215	225	7.8	7.6	7.7
Hypertensive heart and renal disease	33	20	13	.6	.7	.4
Ischemic heart disease	8037	4402	3635	142.8	156.6	124.5
Acute myocardial infarction	2351	1270	1081	41.8	45.2	37.0
Other acute ischemic heart disease	23	17	6	.4	.6	.2
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease	5663	3115	2548	100.6	110.8	87.3
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease	1993	1098	895	35.4	39.1	30.7
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease	3670	2017	1653	65.2	71.8	56.6
Other heart diseases	2076	987	1089	36.9	35.1	37.3
Acute and subacute endocarditis	29	21	8	.5	.7	.3
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis	15	8	7	.3	.3	.2
Heart failure	704	305	399	12.5	10.9	13.7
All other forms of heart disease	1328	653	675	23.6	23.2	23.1
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease	339	133	206	6.0	4.7	7.1
Cerebrovascular diseases	2356	954	1402	41.8	33.9	48.0
Atherosclerosis	226	112	114	4.0	4.0	3.9
Other diseases of circulatory system	376	224	152	6.7	8.0	5.2
Aortic aneurysm and dissection	227	160	67	4.0	5.7	2.3
Other disease of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	149	64	85	2.6	2.3	2.9
Other disorders of circulatory system	74	39	35	1.3	1.4	1.2
Influenza and pneumonia	1248	653	595	22.2	23.2	20.4
Influenza	16	7	9	.3	.2	.3
Pneumonia	1232	646	586	21.9	23.0	20.1
Other acute lower respiratory infections	4	1	3	.1	.0	.1
Acute bronchiolitis	3	1	2	.1	.0	.1
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection	1	0	1	.0	.0	.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	2522	1249	1273	44.8	44.4	43.6
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified	14	6	8	.2	.2	.3
Emphysema	420	212	208	7.5	7.5	7.1
Asthma	72	31	41	1.3	1.1	1.4
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases	2016	1000	1016	35.8	35.6	34.8
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects	12	12	0	.2	.4	.0
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids	258	143	115	4.6	5.1	3.9
Other disease of respiratory system	406	207	199	7.2	7.4	6.8
Peptic ulcer	57	26	31	1.0	.9	1.1
Diseases of appendix	9	4	5	.2	.1	.2
Hernia	26	9	17	.5	.3	.6

**TABLE 2B-6
DEATHS AND DEATH RATES BY GENDER FOR SELECTED 113 CAUSES,
ARIZONA RESIDENTS, 2003**

Cause of death (Tenth Revision, International Statistical Classification of Diseases)	Number of deaths:			Death rate per 100,000 persons:		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	625	421	204	11.1	15.0	7.0
Alcoholic liver disease	318	233	85	5.6	8.3	2.9
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	307	188	119	5.5	6.7	4.1
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder	49	24	25	.9	.9	.9
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	550	275	275	9.8	9.8	9.4
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome	2	2	0	.0	.1	.0
Chronic glomerulonephritis	13	7	6	.2	.2	.2
Renal failure	534	266	268	9.5	9.5	9.2
Others disorders of kidney	1	0	1	.0	.0	.0
Infections of kidney	18	8	10	.3	.3	.3
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	4	0	.1	.1	.0
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs	1	0	1	.0	.0	.0
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	5	0	5	.1	.0	.2
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	1	0	1	.0	.0	.0
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	4	0	4	.1	.0	.1
Perinatal conditions	257	151	106	4.6	5.4	3.6
Congenital malformations	203	106	97	3.6	3.8	3.3
Symptoms, signs, abnormal findings	499	227	272	8.9	8.1	9.3
Total accidents	2466	1617	849	43.8	57.5	29.1
Transport accidents	1067	738	329	19.0	26.3	11.3
Motor vehicle accidents	1005	689	316	17.9	24.5	10.8
Other land transport accidents	28	19	9	.5	.7	.3
Water, air, space	33	29	4	.6	1.0	.1
Nontransport accidents	1399	879	520	24.8	31.3	17.8
Falls	469	235	234	8.3	8.4	8.0
Accidental discharge of firearms	13	8	5	.2	.3	.2
Accidental drowning and submersion	88	72	16	1.6	2.6	.5
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames	42	28	14	.7	1.0	.5
Accidental poisoning	465	326	139	8.3	11.6	4.8
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents	327	214	113	5.8	7.6	3.9
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	807	647	160	14.3	23.0	5.5
By discharge of firearms	476	414	62	8.5	14.7	2.1
By other means	331	233	98	5.9	8.3	3.4
Assault (homicide)	480	379	101	8.5	13.5	3.5
By discharge of firearms	319	267	52	5.7	9.5	1.8
By other means	161	112	49	2.9	4.0	1.7
Legal intervention	12	12	0	.2	.4	.0
Events of undetermined intent	102	70	32	1.8	2.5	1.1
Discharge of firearms	14	13	1	.2	.5	.0
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent	88	57	31	1.6	2.0	1.1
Operations of war	1	1	0	.0	.0	.0
Complications of medical and surgical care	55	28	27	1.0	1.0	.9
INJURY BY FIREARMS	834	714	120	14.8	25.4	4.1
DRUG-INDUCED DEATHS	646	428	218	11.5	15.2	7.5
ALCOHOL-INDUCED DEATHS	543	419	124	9.6	14.9	4.2

Note: The list of 113 Causes of Death was developed for the general analysis of ICD-10 mortality statistics and for ranking of leading causes of death. It is similar in structure and content and replaces the list of 72 Selected Causes of Death used for ICD-9 mortality statistics.

**TABLE 2B-7
NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE HEART BY CATEGORY, GENDER AND YEAR,
ARIZONA, 1993-2003**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ALL FORMS OF HEART DISEASE	TOTAL	9,955	9,851	10,104	9,995	10,002	10,276	10,430	10,312	10,551	10,649
	Male	5,343	5,248	5,389	5,400	5,276	5,542	5,594	5,469	5,642	5,649
	Female	4,612	4,603	4,715	4,595	4,726	4,734	4,836	4,843	4,909	5,000
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart disease	TOTAL	61	81	64	55	65	52	32	37	46	63
	Male	18	26	18	20	25	14	13	16	14	25
	Female	43	55	46	35	40	38	19	21	32	38
Hypertensive heart and renal disease	TOTAL	8	10	10	3	7	4	*30	26	31	33
	Male	3	6	6	3	2	2	13	11	14	20
	Female	5	4	4	0	5	2	17	15	17	13
Ischemic heart disease	TOTAL	6,455	6,404	6,671	6,373	6,303	6,367	7,949	7,656	7,962	8,037
	Male	3,622	3,509	3,689	3,543	3,427	3,562	4,386	4,245	4,449	4,402
	Female	2,833	2,895	2,982	2,830	2,876	2,805	3,563	3,411	3,513	3,635
Hypertensive heart disease	TOTAL	156	139	142	185	265	233	261	355	431	440
	Male	46	46	43	71	116	99	136	164	197	215
	Female	110	93	99	114	149	134	125	191	234	225
All other forms of heart disease	TOTAL	3,275	3,217	3,217	3,379	3,362	3,620	2,158	2,238	2,104	2,076
	Male	1,654	1,661	1,633	1,763	1,706	1,865	1,046	1,033	968	987
	Female	1,621	1,556	1,584	1,616	1,656	1,755	1,112	1,205	1,136	1,089

Note: Beginning in 2000, the causes of death are classified by ICD-10, replacing the Ninth Revision (ICD-9) used during 1979-1999.

* The comparability ratio for hypertensive heart and renal disease is 1.5, indicating a 50 percent increase in hypertensive heart and renal disease deaths when classified by ICD-10.

**TABLE 2B-8
NUMBER OF DEATHS FOR SELECTED SUBCATEGORIES OF MALIGNANT
NEOPLASMS BY GENDER AND YEAR, ARIZONA, 1993-2003**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ALL CANCERS	TOTAL	7,648	7,951	7,993	8,327	8,429	8,503	8,994	8,914	9,148	9,451
	Male	4,137	4,314	4,294	4,523	4,511	4,535	4,756	4,627	4,982	5,088
	Female	3,511	3,637	3,699	3,804	3,918	3,968	4,238	4,287	4,166	4,363
ICD9- 140-149/ICD-10 C00-C14 Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (oropharyngeal cancer)	TOTAL	104	101	98	111	124	115	108	116	122	114
	Male	63	66	58	72	82	80	71	80	91	85
	Female	41	35	40	39	42	35	31	36	31	29
ICD-9 150/ICD-10 C15 Malignant neoplasm of esophagus	TOTAL	160	154	181	166	176	196	167	202	239	239
	Male	120	126	143	132	135	154	132	145	191	196
	Female	40	28	38	34	41	42	35	51	48	43
ICD-9 151/ICD-10 C16 Malignant neoplasm of stomach	TOTAL	189	207	188	170	200	191	196	183	197	177
	Male	105	145	112	101	121	104	125	115	132	106
	Female	84	62	76	69	79	87	71	68	65	71
ICD-9 153, 154/ICD-10 C18-C21 Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	TOTAL	775	799	796	819	772	848	808	871	887	995
	Male	408	408	381	442	404	465	435	434	484	535
	Female	367	391	415	377	368	383	373	437	403	460
ICD-9 157/ICD-10 C25 Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	TOTAL	385	384	407	463	419	432	453	519	477	474
	Male	196	206	199	228	223	218	236	260	244	240
	Female	189	178	208	235	196	214	217	259	233	234
ICD-9 162/ICD-10 C33-C34 Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	TOTAL	2,157	2,222	2,276	2,382	2,421	2,404	2,589	2,381	2,565	2,682
	Male	1,341	1,345	1,361	1,426	1,409	1,381	1,485	1,312	1,439	1,530
	Female	816	877	915	956	1,012	1,023	1,104	1,069	1,126	1,152
ICD-9 172/ICD-10 C43 Malignant melanoma of skin	TOTAL	101	123	136	122	115	109	96	128	156	150
	Male	55	84	95	88	72	71	60	93	101	105
	Female	46	39	41	34	43	38	36	35	55	45
ICD-9 174,175/ICD-10 C50 Malignant neoplasm of breast	TOTAL	621	644	558	597	668	646	664	680	656	672
	Male	4	6	4	7	6	2	7	8	10	5
	Female	617	638	554	590	662	644	657	667	646	667

**TABLE 2B-8 (continued)
NUMBER OF DEATHS FOR SELECTED SUBCATEGORIES OF MALIGNANT
NEOPLASMS BY GENDER AND YEAR, ARIZONA, 1993-2003**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ICD-9 180/ICD-10 C53											
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri											
TOTAL	51	68	59	66	49	46	51	80	74	63	63
Female	51	68	59	66	49	46	51	80	74	63	63
ICD-9 179, 182/ ICD-10 C54-C55											
Malignant neoplasm of body of uterus and of uterus, part unspecified											
TOTAL	73	77	72	85	83	60	72	63	91	75	81
Female	73	77	72	85	83	60	72	63	91	75	81
ICD-9 185/ICD-10 C61											
Malignant neoplasm of prostate											
TOTAL	542	534	594	560	558	520	486	600	501	533	544
Male	542	534	594	560	558	520	486	600	501	533	544
ICD-9 188/ICD-10 C67											
Malignant neoplasm of bladder											
TOTAL	169	178	158	165	207	198	199	221	216	209	229
Male	118	136	109	112	128	140	138	161	154	152	164
Female	51	42	49	53	79	58	61	60	62	57	65
ICD-9 189/ICD-10 C64-C65											
Malignant neoplasm of kidney and other and unspecified urinary organs											
TOTAL	141	140	168	175	186	206	230	184	215	230	215
Male	76	95	111	109	127	121	156	113	135	152	137
Female	65	45	57	66	59	85	74	71	80	78	78
ICD-9 191, 192/ICD-10 C70-C72											
Malignant neoplasm of brain											
TOTAL	168	199	173	213	184	171	161	222	211	210	214
Male	83	103	100	121	98	86	93	129	101	127	126
Female	85	96	73	92	86	85	68	93	110	83	88
ICD-9 201/ICD-10 81											
Hodgkin's disease											
TOTAL	18	21	17	29	22	25	20	20	20	26	16
Male	12	11	12	15	11	18	14	10	14	15	10
Female	6	10	5	14	11	7	6	10	6	11	6
ICD-9 200, 202/ICD-10 C82-C85											
Malignant lymphoma other than Hodgkin's disease											
TOTAL	323	316	329	386	353	409	407	366	384	409	386
Male	168	166	170	206	189	224	219	192	211	207	204
Female	155	150	159	180	164	185	188	174	173	202	182
ICD-9 203/ICD-10 C88, C90											
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms											
TOTAL	132	130	143	151	165	128	152	146	166	192	169
Male	64	71	64	80	93	70	81	79	93	124	89
Female	68	59	79	71	72	58	71	67	73	68	80
Other malignant neoplasms											
TOTAL	1352	1442	1432	1460	1529	1592	1776	2,901	1,956	1,902	2,031
Male	782	812	781	824	855	881	968	904	960	912	1,012
Female	570	630	651	636	674	711	808	997	996	990	1,019

Note: Beginning with the 2000 data year, the causes of death are classified by ICD-10, replacing the Ninth Revision (ICD-9) used during 1979-1999.

**TABLE 2B-9
NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES IN ACCIDENTS BY CATEGORY AND YEAR AMONG
ARIZONA RESIDENTS, 1993-2003**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total unintentional injury deaths	1,686	1,879	1,973	2,091	2,104	2,182	2,192	2,087	2,430	2,416	2,466
Railway accident	7	18	19	21	18	14	6	13	9	3	10
Motor vehicle accident	817	897	1,023	1,051	972	1,001	980	896	908	1,003	1,005
Water transport accident	6	9	4	5	7	6	7	6	6	4	1
Accident involving aircraft	16	29	19	26	27	17	16	20	9	19	23
Poisoning by drugs/medicaments	153	224	221	268	289	362	383	230	414	458	447
Poisoning by gases and vapors	26	22	30	28	27	28	31	20	32	24	18
Falls	248	263	237	286	359	352	404	374	445	448	469
Fire, flames, smoke	53	60	45	42	43	36	45	46	49	41	42
Excessive natural heat	15	41	49	38	20	51	35	23	21	35	40
Excessive natural cold	19	18	9	13	22	19	15	15	20	15	15
Contact with venomous snakes and lizards	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Contact with venomous spiders	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contact with scorpions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Contact with hornets, wasps, bees	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bitten or struck by dog	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Lightning	1	3	3	2	0	3	5	2	0	0	2
Storms and floods	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	4
Accidental drowning and submersion	99	77	105	95	95	96	87	94	89	70	88
Choked on food	17	21	29	27	29	31	38	35	20	18	41
Choked on other objects	47	30	20	23	29	31	22	34	32	54	59
Mechanical suffocation	21	22	26	17	22	22	28	19	57	23	25
Accidental discharge of firearms	33	22	28	12	17	16	7	11	*114	26	13
Exposure to electric current	6	11	12	11	9	5	6	7	5	6	4
Overexertion	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Adverse effects of drugs in therapeutic use	9	9	8	9	7	5	3	3	6	9	6
Misadventures to patients during medical/surgical care	15	25	20	24	20	13	17	43	44	46	49

Note: Beginning in 2000, the data are classified by the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10), replacing the Ninth Revision (ICD-9) used in Arizona during 1979-1999.

* Approximately 100 firearm fatalities that would have been classified as suicide had the manual system of coding of the underlying cause of death been in place, were misclassified as accidents in 2001.

**TABLE 2B-10
NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM MOTOR VEHICLE-RELATED INJURIES BY PERSON INJURED, GENDER AND YEAR,
ARIZONA RESIDENTS, 1993-2003**

		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
TOTAL	Total	817	897	1,023	1,051	972	1,001	980	896	908	1,003	1,005
	Male	553	624	698	729	666	664	680	617	638	684	689
	Female	264	273	325	322	306	337	300	279	270	319	316
Motorcyclist	Total	41	43	45	55	44	43	68	71	61	81	76
	Male	36	38	41	47	40	40	60	62	54	75	68
	Female	5	5	4	8	4	3	8	9	7	6	8
Pedestrian	Total	164	150	180	185	183	181	162	122	142	147	124
	Male	120	110	134	127	134	129	131	97	101	103	88
	Female	44	40	46	58	49	52	31	25	41	44	36
Pedal cyclist	Total	17	21	29	28	36	21	23	20	26	8	14
	Male	15	19	24	25	34	19	22	18	25	8	12
	Female	2	2	5	3	2	2	1	2	1	0	2
Other person	Total	595	683	769	783	709	756	727	683	679	767	791
	Male	382	457	499	530	458	476	467	440	458	498	521
	Female	213	226	270	253	251	280	260	243	221	269	270

Note: Beginning in 2000, the data are classified by the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10), replacing the Ninth Revision (ICD-9) used in Arizona during 1979-1999. The comparability ratio for motor vehicle accidents is 0.85, a decrease by 15 percent due to ICD-10.

**TABLE 2B-11
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH BY PLACE OF DEATH AND DECEDENT STATUS, ARIZONA, 2003**

	TOTAL	IN HOSPITAL					NOT IN HOSPITAL				
		In-patient	Out-patient**	Died on arrival	Status unknown	SubTOTAL	Nursing home**	Residence	Other***	Unspecified	SubTOTAL
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES	42830	12410	2552	189	24	15175	13598	12176	1722	159	27655
Diseases of heart	10649	2926	1133	56	3	4118	2991	3252	242	46	6531
Coronary heart disease	8477	2177	963	47	3	3190	2354	2708	189	36	5287
Malignant neoplasms	9451	2119	128	8	1	2256	3209	3792	163	31	7195
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	2682	621	29	3	0	653	916	1056	47	10	2029
Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum, and anus	995	179	8	0	0	187	341	447	16	4	808
Malignant neoplasm of breast	672	113	13	0	1	127	256	273	15	1	545
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	544	97	6	1	0	104	209	218	11	2	440
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	2522	704	92	5	0	801	993	698	25	5	1721
Cerebrovascular diseases	2356	693	48	3	0	744	1205	367	33	7	1612
Accident (unintentional injury)	2466	584	372	48	2	1006	272	510	666	12	1460
Motor vehicle accidents	1005	204	180	20	1	405	30	81	484	5	600
Falls	469	208	24	1	0	233	180	42	13	1	236
Accidental poisoning	465	45	81	12	0	138	8	272	45	2	327
Accidental drowning and submersion	88	7	24	6	0	37	1	17	32	1	51
Alzheimer's disease	1691	90	11	1	0	102	1185	353	45	6	1589
Influenza and pneumonia	1248	677	36	1	0	714	406	107	19	2	534
Diabetes	1124	310	82	10	0	402	337	358	25	2	722
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	807	56	82	13	1	152	12	510	131	2	655
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	625	286	18	1	0	305	175	127	18	0	320
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	550	263	16	0	0	279	173	87	10	1	271
Assault (homicide)	480	103	103	11	1	218	3	174	85	0	262
Septicemia	463	376	12	1	0	389	59	14	1	0	74
Parkinson's disease	402	32	2	0	0	34	249	103	16	0	368
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	172	78	4	1	0	83	53	33	3	0	89
INJURY BY FIREARMS	834	81	126	11	2	220	6	480	126	2	614
DRUG-INDUCED DEATHS	646	67	109	11	0	187	15	382	60	2	459
ALCOHOL-INDUCED DEATHS	543	185	23	3	0	211	98	201	33	0	332

*Includes Emergency Room.
**Includes other long-term care facilities.
***Includes hospices.