

The available data are for State-licensed hospitals including psychiatric facilities. Federal, military, and the Department of Veteran Affairs hospitals are not included. All discharges are for the residents of Arizona. Discharges of out-of-state residents are not included in this report. Diagnostic groupings and code numbers are based on the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM).

Beginning in 2008, up to twenty-five diagnoses are coded for each discharge. In sections 4A and 7A, discharges are presented by first-listed (or principal) diagnosis, which is the first listed on the discharge summary of the medical record. The number of first-listed diagnoses is the same as the number of discharges.

The data on the number of procedures in sections 4B and 7B are for inpatients only. Procedures include surgical and non-surgical operations, diagnostic procedures, and special treatments reported on the medical record. Up to six procedures were included for each discharge. These all-listed procedures include all occurrences of the procedure regardless of the order on the medical record.

Preceding the tabulated data in the first four chapters is a narrative description of the findings. This description is not meant to be exhaustive but rather is a presentation of the major highlights to be gleaned from the data.

Part II and Part III contain information with no accompanying narrative.

Part II, **THE COUNTIES**, presents the tabulated data on 1) trends and patterns in health status and vital statistics by county of residence in Chapter 5, and 2) county profiles and statewide trends on indicators for assessing health status and monitoring Arizona's progress toward Healthy People 2020 objectives in Chapter 6. The health indicators are organized around ten subject areas: *maternal, infant, and child health, responsible sexual behavior, vaccine preventable diseases, injury and violence, cancer, diabetes, heart disease and stroke, respiratory diseases, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease, and substance abuse*; 3) hospital inpatient and emergency room statistics by disease category, diagnosis group, and all-listed procedures by patient's county of residence in Chapter 7 and; 4) selected historical vital events including births, deaths, infant deaths, marriages, and dissolutions of marriage by year and county in the State for 1960-2002 in Chapter 8.

Part III, **THE COMMUNITIES**, provides readers with selected community-level data on live births and deaths in Arizona in 2013 (Chapter 9). In

addition to the community-level data provided herein, a wealth of health and health-related information is now available at the Arizona Department of Health Services Bureau of Public Health Statistics Community Profiles Dashboard: <http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/phstats/profiles/index.php>.

Chapter 10 presents population denominators for Arizona by gender, age groups, county of residence, and race/ethnicity.

To use **Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2013** effectively, the reader should become familiar with the *Technical Notes* at the end of the report. They provide definitions of terms used in the report, as well as information about the sources of data. *Technical Notes* also provide a link to detailed comparability ratios used to make comparisons between cause-of-death data classified by the Ninth and Tenth Revisions of the International Classification of Diseases.

In addition to the bound form, the **Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2013** report, as well as previously published reports for 2000-2012, are available online at: <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/index.php>.

FEATURES OF 2013 REPORT

CELL SUPPRESSION

The 2013 *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics* report is the second report in this series to include cell suppression. 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.

Cell suppression is a method of removing potentially identifiable information from tables. 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 (†). Rates, ratios, and percentages that were based on a non-zero numerator less than six were suppressed and identified with a double asterisk (**). In certain cases where these rules would have dictated the rounding of a row or column total, or suppression of an