



2A.

TOTAL MORTALITY

The total number of deaths from all causes among Arizona residents increased by 3.0 percent from 2012 (n = 48,459) to 2013 (n = 49,929; **Table 2A-1**). The age-adjusted mortality rate for all causes of death also increased from 687.2/100,000 in 2012 to 687.8/100,000 in 2013.

Compared to 2012, there were fewer deaths in 2013 for some of the leading causes of mortality including nephritis (11.1 percent), hypertension (3.8 percent), and cerebrovascular disease (2.3 percent). The causes with the largest increases were influenza and pneumonia (14.0 percent), accidents (11.9 percent), septicemia (11.0 percent), Alzheimer's disease (10.7 percent), and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (7.1 percent).

When considering race/ethnicity and gender, the age-adjusted mortality rate for deaths due to major cardiovascular diseases among Black or African Americans males increased 21.8 percent from 2012 to 2013. In terms of mortality due to diabetes, the overall mortality rate for males and females remained stable over 2012 and 2013 (**Figure 2B-18**), a welcome respite from the increases observed from 2009 to 2011. Unfortunately the decrease in deaths due to diabetes did not hold true for all groups, with the age-adjusted mortality rate among Black males increasing 15.3 percent from 2012 to 2013 and increasing 37.4 percent for Black females over the same period.