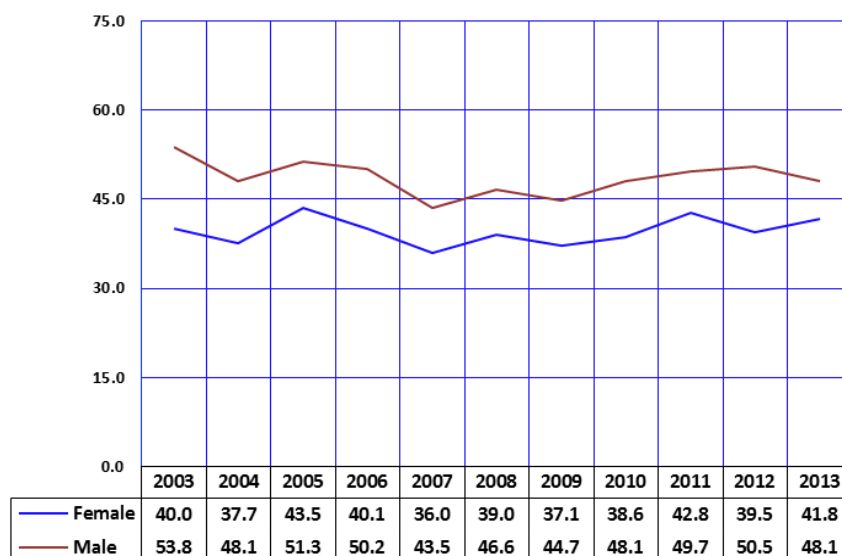


## 2B. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

### Chronic lower respiratory diseases

**Figure 2B-12**  
**Age-adjusted Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases<sup>b</sup> by Gender and Year, Arizona, 2003-2013**

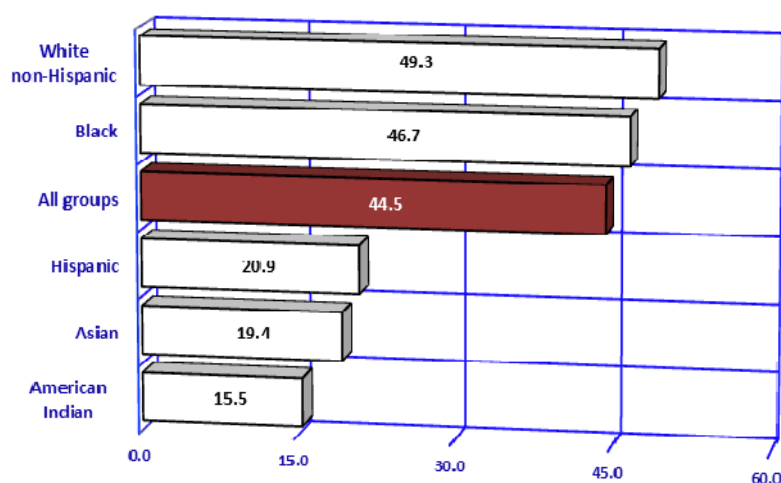


In 2013, chronic lower respiratory diseases (bronchitis, emphysema, asthma) were the 3rd leading cause of death among Arizona residents (**Table 2B-1**). From 2012 to 2013, the mortality rates for chronic lower respiratory diseases (CLRD) slightly increased for women and slightly decreased for men (**Figure 2B-12, Table 2B-2**).

Urban females had the lowest mortality rate for CLRD (40.8/100,000) by gender and regional group (**Table 2B-5**). Rural males were the group with the highest mortality risk for CLRD (57.6/100,000), followed by rural females (46.5/100,000) and urban males (45.5 deaths per 100,000).

Notes: <sup>a</sup> Number of deaths per 100,000 population age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard; <sup>b</sup> This ICD-10 title corresponds to Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (ICD-9 title).

**Figure 2B-13**  
**Age-adjusted Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by Race/Ethnicity, Arizona, 2013**



Mortality rates for emphysema, chronic bronchitis, asthma, and other lower respiratory disorders were substantially higher among White non-Hispanics (49.3 deaths per 100,000) and Black or African Americans (46.7/100,000) than they were among Hispanics, (20.9/100,000), Asians (19.4/100,000), and American Indians (15.5/100,000; **Figure 2B-13, Table 2B-4**).

Notes: <sup>a</sup> Number of deaths per 100,000 population age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard.