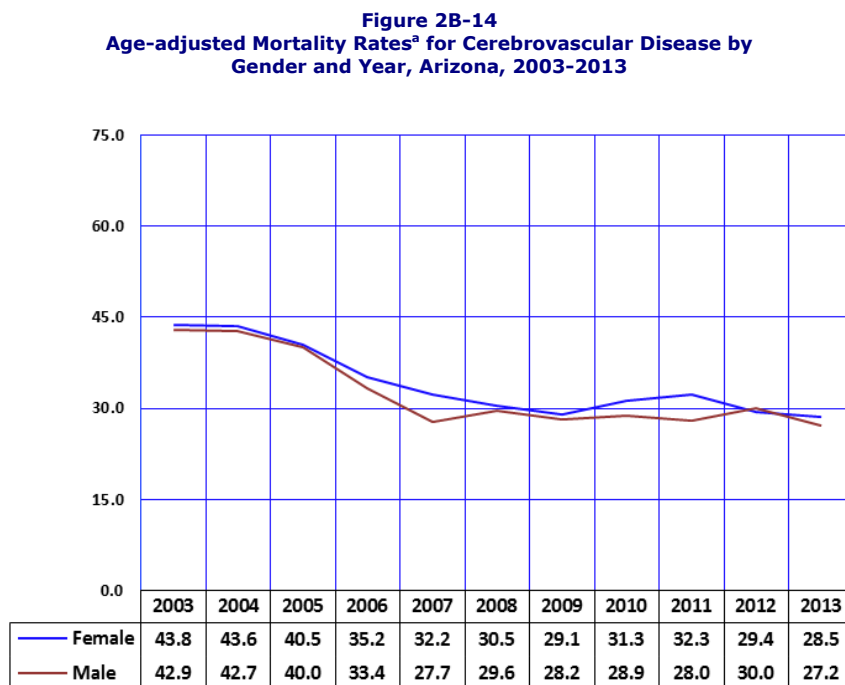


2B. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Cerebrovascular disease

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 age-adjusted mortality rate for stroke decreased by 35.8 percent from 43.9 deaths per 100,000 population in 2003 to 28.2/100,000 in 2013 (**Table 2B-3**).

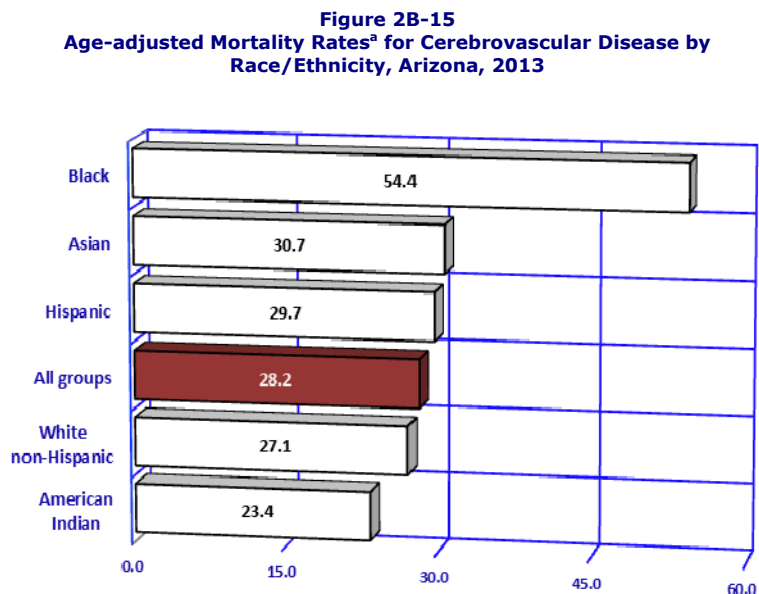
Females remained at greater risk than males to die from a stroke from 2003-2011, with male risk being slightly higher than female risk in 2012 (**Figure 2B-14**). In 2013, the stroke mortality rate for females was again greater than the rate for males (**Figure 2B-14**, **Table 2B-2**).



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

Compared to Arizona's overall rate, Blacks or African Americans were 92.9 percent more likely to die from cerebrovascular disease in 2013 (**Figure 2B-15**, **Table 2B-4**). The 2013 mortality rate for cerebrovascular disease among American Indians (23.4/100,000) was the lowest among racial/ethnic groups.

American Indian males had the lowest mortality rate for cerebrovascular disease among all gender and racial/ethnic subgroups (18.6 deaths per 100,000, **Table 2B-4**), while Black or African American females had the highest rate of 54.6 deaths per 100,000.



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