

2B. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

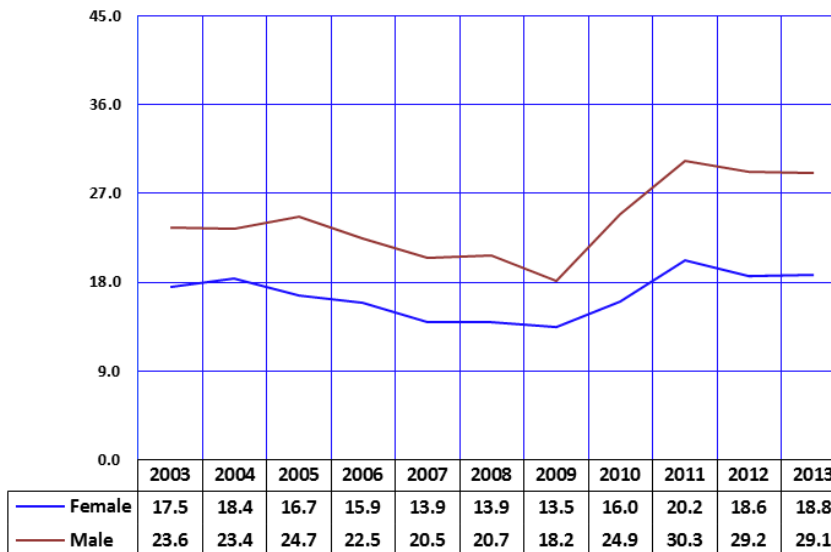
Diabetes

Both men and women experienced a decline in mortality rates for diabetes from 2005 to 2009 (**Figure 2B-18**), but from 2009 to 2013, the number of deaths from diabetes increased by 61.8 percent (based on the data in **Table 2B-1**).

In addition to 1,744 deaths that had diabetes assigned as the underlying cause in 2013, another 2,762 deaths had diabetes assigned as a contributing factor. The diabetes-related death rate of 60.7/100,000 (**Table 6A-6**) was 2.6 times greater than the rate for diabetes as underlying cause (23.6/100,000, **Table 2B-2**).

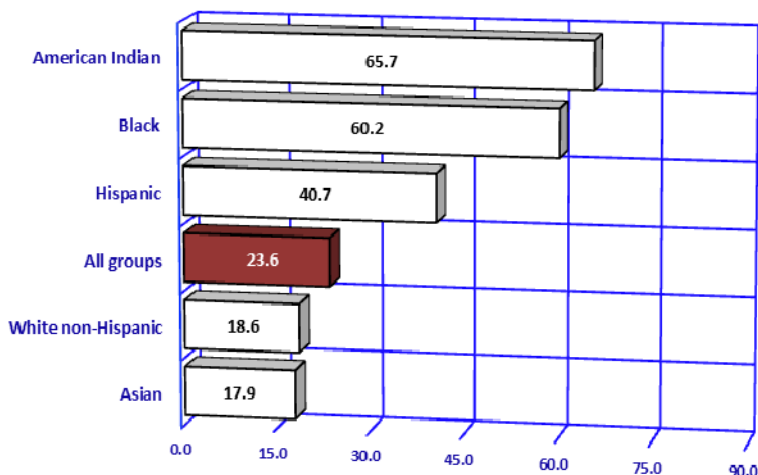
The diabetes-related death rate includes all mentions of diabetes on the death certificate as the underlying or other than underlying cause.

Figure 2B-18
Age-adjusted Mortality Rates^a for Diabetes by Gender and Year, Arizona, 2003-2013



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

Figure 2B-19
Age-adjusted Mortality Rates^a for Diabetes by Race/Ethnicity, Arizona, 2013



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

In 2013, compared to Arizona's rate, American Indians were 2.8 times more likely to die from diabetes (65.7 deaths per 100,000; **Figure 2B-19, Table 2B-4**). The rate of 17.9 deaths per 100,000 among Asians was the lowest rate among all racial/ethnic groups in the State.

Among the 15 Arizona counties, in 2013 Apache (44.3/100,000), Graham (44.2/100,000), and Yuma (44.1/100,000) counties had the highest mortality rates for diabetes (**Table 5E-11**).