

Rectal atresia/stenosis – Congenital absence, closure, or narrowing of the rectum.

Tracheo-esophageal fistula/Esophageal atresia – An abnormal passage between the trachea and the esophagus; esophageal atresia is the congenital absence or closure of the esophagus.

Omphalocele/Gastroschisis – An omphalocele is a protrusion of variable amounts of abdominal viscera from a midline defect at the base of the umbilicus. In gastroschisis, the abdominal viscera protrude through an abdominal wall defect, usually on the right side of the umbilical cord insertion.

Other gastrointestinal anomalies – Other specified congenital anomalies of the gastrointestinal system.

Malformed genitalia – Congenital anomalies of the reproductive organs.

Renal agenesis – One or both kidneys are completely absent.

Other urogenital anomalies – Other specified congenital anomalies of the organs concerned in the production and excretion of the urine, together with organs of reproduction.

Cleft lip/palate – Cleft lip is a fissure or elongated opening of the lip; cleft palate is a fissure in the roof of the mouth. These are failures of embryonic development.

Down's syndrome – The most common chromosomal defect with most cases resulting from an extra chromosome (trisomy 21).

Other chromosomal anomalies – All other chromosomal aberrations.

Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly– Polydactyly is the presence of more than five digits on either hands and/or feet; syndactyly is having fused or webbed fingers and/or toes; adactyly is the absence of fingers and/or toes.

Club foot – Deformities of the foot, which is twisted out of shape or position.

Diaphragmatic hernia – Herniation of the abdominal contents through the diaphragm into the thoracic cavity usually resulting in respiratory distress.

Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies – Other specified congenital anomalies of the muscles, skeleton, or skin.

Terms Related to Mortality

Age-adjusted mortality rates - Because mortality from most causes of death occurs predominately among the elderly, a population group with a larger proportion of older persons would have a higher mortality rate. The "age-adjustment" removes the effect of the age differences among sub-populations (or in the same population over time) by placing them all in a population with a standard age distribution. All age-adjusted mortality rates in this report were computed by the direct method, that is by weighting the age-specific rates for a given year by the age distribution of a standard population. The weighted age-specific rates are then added to produce the summary rate for all ages combined.

Beginning with the 2000 data year, a new population standard for the age adjustment of mortality rates has replaced the standard based on the 1940 population and used since 1943. The new standard uses the age composition of the 2000 U.S. projected population. The standard is expressed in terms of a "standard million": the relative distribution of the 2000 population of the United States totaling 1 million in 10-year age groups:

Age group	2013 population of American Indians	2013 deaths among American Indians	Age-specific rates for American Indians in 2013	2000 standard	Age-adjusted rate for American Indians In 2013
A	B	C	D (C/B)*100000	E	F D*E
<1	5,878	36	612.5	.013818	8.5
1-4	22,294	21	94.2	.055317	5.2
5-14	54,903	17	31.0	.145565	4.5
15-24	55,681	90	161.6	.138646	22.4
25-34	46,338	172	371.2	.135573	50.3
35-44	37,456	205	547.3	.162613	89.0
45-54	36,599	283	773.2	.134834	104.3
55-64	26,678	314	1177.0	.087247	102.7
65-74	14,290	259	1812.5	.066037	119.7
75-84	6,708	314	4680.8	.044842	209.9
85+	2,210	243	10995.1	.015508	170.5
	309,035	1955			
				TOTAL	Σ 887.0

Age-specific mortality - Number of deaths in a specific age group during a calendar year.

Cause of death - For the purpose of national mortality statistics, every death is attributed to one underlying condition, based on information reported on the death certificate and utilizing the international rules for selecting the underlying cause of death from the reported conditions.

Cause-specific mortality - Number of deaths from a specified cause during a calendar year.

Classification of causes of death - The cause of death used in this report is the underlying cause classified according to the *International Classification of Diseases (ICD)*. Beginning with the 2000 data year in Arizona (1999 nationally), a new revision of the International Classification of Diseases was implemented. The Tenth Revision (ICD-10) has replaced the Ninth Revision (ICD-9), which was in effect since 1979.

Drug-induced deaths – This category was expanded in 2003. Causes of death attributable to drug-related mortality include mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use, accidental poisoning by and exposure to drugs, suicide by drugs, homicide by drugs and poisoning by drugs, undetermined intent.

Firearm mortality – Causes of death attributable to firearm mortality include accidental discharge of firearms, suicide by firearms, homicide by firearms, legal intervention involving discharge of firearms, terrorism involving firearms and discharge of firearms, undetermined intent.