

DATA SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS

SOURCES OF DATA

Information on births and deaths is compiled from the original documents (i.e., certificates of live births and certificates of death) filed with the Arizona Department of Health Services. Information on induced terminations of pregnancy (abortions) performed on Arizona women is compiled from reports sent to the Arizona Department of Health Services by facilities within but not outside the state.

Pregnancies are the sum of live births, spontaneous terminations of pregnancy (fetal deaths or stillbirths), and induced terminations of pregnancy (abortions).

Data on morbidity and levels of disease and disability in the population are obtained for certain infectious diseases that must be reported by law. The ADHS Epidemiology and Disease Control Services conduct surveillance and monitoring of these reportable diseases and provided data for section 9 in this report.

Population denominators for Arizona residents, used to calculate rates for 2015 and other intercensal years, utilize the best available data sources. They are described in detail at <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/>.

Almost all figures are based on rates and ratios published in the **2015 Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics** report and available online at <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/>.

DEFINITIONS

1. TEEN PREGNANCIES

Figure number	Indicator	Definitions
1-1	Pregnancies among females 19 and younger	The sum of live births, fetal deaths, and abortions per 1,000 females aged 19 or younger.
1-2	Pregnancies among females 14 and younger	The sum of live births, fetal deaths, and abortions per 1,000 females aged 14 or younger.
1-3	Pregnancies among females 15-17 years old	The sum of live births, fetal deaths, and abortions per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years.
1-4	Pregnancies among females 18-19 years old	The sum of live births, fetal deaths, and abortions per 1,000 females aged 18-19 years.

2. MATERNAL LIFESTYLE AND HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS

Figure number	Indicator	Definitions
2-1	Unmarried mothers	The number of births to unmarried mothers per 100 births.
2-2	Tobacco use during pregnancy	The number of mothers giving birth who self-reported tobacco use during pregnancy per 100 births.
2-3	Pre-existing hypertension	Blood pressure persistently greater than 140/90, diagnosed prior to onset of pregnancy or before the 20th week of gestation (the number of cases per 100 births).
2-4	Gestational diabetes	Metabolic disorder characterized by excessive discharge of urine and persistent thirst; includes juvenile onset, adult onset, and gestational diabetes during pregnancy (the number of cases per 100 births).
2-5	Gestational hypertension	An increase in blood pressure of at least 30 mm hg systolic or 15 mm hg diastolic on two measurements taken 6 hours apart after the 20th week of gestation (the number of cases per 100 births).
2-6	Gestational weight gain - Inadequate	The number of women giving birth, whose gestational weight gain was inadequate in relation to pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI).
2-7	Gestational weight gain - Excessive	The number of women giving birth, whose gestational weight gain was excessive in relation to pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI).

3. UTILIZATION OF PRENATAL CARE SERVICES

Figure number	Indicator	Definition
3-1	No care in the 1 st trimester	The number of mothers giving birth who received no prenatal care in the 1 st trimester of pregnancy per 100 births.
3-2	Fewer than five prenatal visits	The number of mothers giving birth who had fewer than five prenatal visits during pregnancy per 100 births.
3-3	No prenatal care	The number of mothers giving birth who received no prenatal care during pregnancy per 100 births.

4. NEWBORN'S HEALTH

Figure number	Indicator	Definition
4-1	Incidence of newborn intensive care	The number of babies admitted to Newborn Intensive Care units per 100 births.
4-2	Born too early (preterm or < 37 weeks)	The number of births before 37 weeks of gestation per 100 births. Preterm is any neonate whose birth occurs through the end of the last day of the 37 th week (259 th day), following onset of the last menstrual period.
4-3	Born too small: low-birthweight (<2,500 grams)	The number of newborns weighing less than 2,500 grams per 100 births. Low-birthweight is any neonate weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth (less than 5 pounds 8 ounces).
4-4	Born too small: very low-birthweight (<1,500 grams)	The number of newborns weighing less than 1,500 grams per 100 births. Very low-birthweight is any neonate whose weight at birth is 1,500 grams or less (less than 3 pounds 5 ounces).
4-5	Incidence of congenital anomalies (birth defects)	The numbers of babies born with birth defects per 100 births.
4-6	Infant mortality	The number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Infant death is any death at any time from birth up to, but not including, the first year of age (364 days, 23 hours, 59 minutes from the moment of birth).
4-7	Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)	The number of infant deaths from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (ICD-10 code R95) per 1,000 live births.
4-8	Mortality of infants from low birthweight/short gestation	The number of infant deaths from low- birthweight/short gestation (ICD-10 code P07) per 1,000 live births.
4-9	Neonatal mortality	The number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births. Neonatal death is death of a live born neonate before the neonate becomes 28 days old (up to and including 27 days, 23 hours, 59 minutes from the moment of birth).
4-10	Postneonatal mortality	The number of postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births. Postneonatal death is any death of a live born infant at least 28 days of age but less than one year of age.

5. MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES (chronic or infectious diseases)

Figure number	Indicator	Definition
5-1	Cardiovascular disease	The number of deaths from cardiovascular diseases (ICD-10 codes I00-I78) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
5-2	Diseases of the heart	The number of deaths from disease of the heart (ICD-10 codes I00–I09, I11, I13, I20–I51) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
5-3	Coronary heart disease	The number of deaths from coronary heart disease (ICD-10 codes I200-I259 and I110 – I119) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
5-4	Cerebrovascular disease	The number of deaths from cerebrovascular disease (ICD-10 codes I60–I69) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
5-5	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	The number of deaths from chronic lower respiratory diseases (ICD-10 codes J40–J47) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
5-6	Malignant neoplasm (cancer)	The number of deaths from cancer (ICD-10 codes C00–C97) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
5-7	Lung cancer	The number of deaths from lung cancer (ICD-10 codes C33–C34) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
5-8	Breast cancer	The number of deaths from breast cancer (ICD-10 code C50) per 100,000 age-adjusted female population.
5-9	Cervical cancer	The number of deaths from cervical cancer (ICD-10 code C53) per 100,000 age-adjusted female population.
5-10	Colorectal cancer	The number of deaths from colorectal cancer (ICD-10 codes C18–C21) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
5-11	Prostate cancer	The number of deaths from prostate cancer (ICD-10 code C61) per 100,000 age-adjusted male population.
5-12	Influenza and pneumonia	The number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia (ICD-10 codes J10–J18) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
5-13	Diabetes	The number of deaths from diabetes (ICD-10 codes E10–E14) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
5-14	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	The number of deaths from chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (ICD-10 codes K70, K73–K74) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
5-15	HIV disease	The number of deaths from HIV disease (ICD-10 codes B20–B24) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
5-16	Septicemia	The number of deaths from septicemia (ICD-10 codes A40–A41) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
5-17	Alzheimer's disease	The number of deaths from Alzheimer's disease (ICD-10 code G30) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
5-18	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (kidney disease)	The number of deaths from nephritis, nephritic syndrome and nephrosis (ICD-10 codes N00–N07, N17–N19, N25–N27) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
5-19	Essential (primary) hypertension	The number of deaths from essential (primary) hypertension (ICD-10 codes I10, I12) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
5-20	Total mortality from all causes	Total number of deaths from all causes per 100,000 age-adjusted population.

6. MORTALITY FROM INJURIES

Figure number	Indicator	Definition
6-1	Unintentional injuries	The number of deaths from unintentional injuries in accidents (ICD-10 codes V01–X59, Y85–Y86) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
6-2	Motor vehicle-related injuries	The number of deaths from motor vehicle-related injuries (ICD-10 codes V02–V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12–V14, V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6, V20–V79, V80.3–V80.5, V81.0–V81.1, V82.0–V82.1, V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8, V88.0–V88.8, V89.0, V89.2) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
6-3	Fall-related injuries	The number of deaths from fall-related injuries (ICD-10 codes W00–W19) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
6-4	Drowning mortality	The number of deaths due to accidental drowning and submersion (ICD-10 codes W65–W74) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
6-5	Injury by firearms	The number of deaths by firearms (ICD-10 codes W32–W34, X72–X74, X93–X95, Y22–Y24, Y35.0) per 100,000 age-adjusted population. Causes of death attributable to firearm mortality include accidental discharge of firearms, intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms, assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms, discharge of firearms, undetermined intent; and legal intervention involving firearm discharge. Deaths from injury by firearms exclude deaths due to explosives and other causes indirectly related to firearms.
6-6	Drug-induced deaths	The number of drug-induced deaths (ICD-10 codes F11.0–F11.5, F11.7–F11.9, F12.0–F12.5, F12.7–F12.9, F13.0–F13.5, F13.7–F13.9, F14.0–F14.5, F14.7–F14.9, F15.0–F15.5, F15.7–F15.9, F16.0–F16.5, F16.7–F16.9, F17.0, F17.3–F17.5, F17.7–F17.9, F18.0–F18.5, F18.7–F18.9, F19.0–F19.5, F19.7–F19.9, X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, Y10–Y14) per 100,000 age-adjusted population. Causes of death attributable to drug-induced mortality include selected codes from the ICD-10 title Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use, accidental poisoning by and exposure to drugs, medicaments and biological substances; intentional self-poisoning (suicide) by and exposure to drugs; assault (homicide) by drugs, medicaments and biological substances; and poisoning by and exposure to drugs, medicaments and biological substances, undetermined intent. Drug-induced causes exclude accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to drug use. Also excluded are newborn deaths associated with mother's drug use.
6-7	Alcohol-induced deaths	The number of alcohol-induced deaths (ICD-10 codes F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, R78.0, X45, X65, Y15) per 100,000 age-adjusted population. Causes of death attributable to alcohol-induced mortality include mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use, degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol, alcoholic polyneuropathy, alcoholic cardiomyopathy, alcoholic gastritis, alcoholic liver disease, finding of alcohol in blood, accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol; and poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent. Alcohol-induced causes exclude accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use.
6-8	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	The number of deaths due to intentional self-harm (ICD-10 codes X60–X84, Y87.0) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.
6-9	Assault (homicide)	The number of homicides (ICD-10 codes X85–X09, Y87.1) per 100,000 age-adjusted population.

7. AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY

Figure number	Indicators	Definition
7-1	Mortality of children 1-14 years old	The number of deaths per 100,000 children 1-14 years old.
7-2	Mortality of adolescents 15-19 years old	The number of deaths per 100,000 adolescents 15-19 years old.
7-3	Mortality of young adults 20-44 years old	The number of deaths per 100,000 young adults 20-44 years old.
7-4	Mortality of middle-aged adults 45-64 years old	The number of deaths per 100,000 middle-aged adults 45-64 years old.

8. PREMATURE MORTALITY

Figure number	Indicators	
8-1	Median age at death from all causes	The median age (the age in the middle) of death for Arizonans.
8-2	Median age at death from all causes among males	The median age (the age in the middle) of death for Arizona males.
8-3	Median age at death from all causes among females	The median age (the age in the middle) of death for Arizona females.
8-4	Percent of total deaths before expected years of life reached	The number of deaths before reaching the life expectancy of all U.S. residents per 100 deaths.

9. REPORTABLE DISEASES

Figure number	Indicators	
9-1	Incidence of early syphilis	Number of reported cases of early syphilis per 100,000 population.
9-2	Incidence of gonorrhea	Number of reported cases of gonorrhea per 100,000 population.
9-3	Incidence of chlamydia	Number of reported cases of chlamydia per 100,000 population.
9-4	Incidence of HIV/AIDS	Number of reported new cases of HIV/AIDS per 100,000 population. The estimated incidence of HIV/AIDS includes the sum of new HIV cases and new AIDS cases which were not diagnosed as HIV positive in any prior calendar year. The cases of persons who were diagnosed with both HIV and AIDS in the same calendar year are counted only as AIDS to avoid double counting.

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	2015 population	2015 deaths	Age-specific rates in 2015	2000 standard	Age-adjusted rate for 2015
A	B	C	D (C/B)*100000	E	F D*E
<1	86,222	473	548.6	.013818	7.6
1-4	346,443	102	29.4	.055317	1.6
5-14	922,530	94	10.2	.145565	1.5
15-24	947,989	675	71.2	.138646	9.9
25-34	900,890	1,184	131.4	.135573	17.8
35-44	839,319	1,629	194.1	.162613	31.6
45-54	842,450	3,493	414.6	.134834	55.9
55-64	797,101	7,017	880.3	.087247	76.8
65-74	625,412	10,474	1674.7	.066037	110.6
75-84	324,640	13,193	4063.9	.044842	182.2
85+	125,255	15,813	12624.6	.015508	195.8
All ages	6,758,251	54,152		TOTAL	Σ =691.3

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.