

for white non-Hispanic and Asian females, more than 40 percent for Hispanic or Latino and American Indian females, and around 30 percent for Black or African American females.

Teenage females also received fewer abortions in 2013 (n = 1,441) than in 2012 (n = 1,539). More than 40 percent of abortion records for teenage females reported either multiple race/ethnicities or was missing information on race/ethnicity, making the calculation of percent change in teenage abortions by race/ethnicity ineffective.

#### TOTAL MORTALITY

During 2013, 49,929 Arizona residents died, 1,470 more than in 2012. The 2013 age-adjusted mortality rate slightly increased from 687.2 per 100,000 residents in 2012 to 687.8 per 100,000 residents in 2013. The median age at death in 2013 was 76.9 years.

#### INFANT MORTALITY

In 2013, 447 infants died before reaching their first birthday, 254 fewer than the latest peak of 701 infant deaths in 2007. The infant mortality rate (IMR) decreased from 5.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2012 to 5.3/1,000 in 2013, the lowest IMR in the State's history.

Newborn weight at birth is one of the most important predictors of an infant's survival chances. In 2013, the mortality rate among babies weighing less than 500 grams at birth was 84.8 percent. Together, births of infants weighing less than 1,500 grams accounted for 1.1 percent of births and 47.9 percent of all infant deaths.

#### CAUSE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY

In 2013, the number of deaths due to **nephritis** decreased from 440 in 2012 to 391 in 2013, a 11.1 percent decrease. In 2013, 160 Arizonans died from **obesity** as the underlying cause of death, a 16.2 percent decrease from 2012. The number of completed **suicides** in 2013 (n = 1,116) was a slight increase from the 1,070 suicides observed in 2012. In 2013, males accounted for 77.1 percent of suicides. In 2013, suicide was the 7<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death among males. It ranked as the 11<sup>th</sup> leading cause of mortality for females. The age-adjusted suicide rate increased from 16.2 suicides per 100,000 in 2012 to 17.0/100,000 in 2013. From 2012 to 2013, middle-aged adults (ages 45-64 years) experienced an unprecedented increase in mortality from accidental poisoning, increasing 26.1 percent.

From 2009 to 2013 the number of deaths from **diabetes** increased by 61.8 percent, from 1,078 deaths in 2009 to 1,744 deaths in 2013. In addition to 1,744 deaths that had diabetes

assigned as the underlying cause, another 2,762 deaths had diabetes assigned as a contributing factor. The diabetes-related death rate of 60.7/100,000 was 2.6 times greater than the rate for diabetes as underlying cause (23.6/100,000). The diabetes-related death rate includes all mentions of diabetes on the death certificate as the underlying cause or other than underlying cause.

#### HOSPITAL CARE

In 2013 there were 636,535 inpatients discharged, excluding newborn infants, from non-Federal short stay hospitals in Arizona. Among those admitted as inpatients, 2,701 Arizonans were hospitalized with the diagnosis of **enterocolitis due to Clostridium difficile**, a bacterial inflammation of the intestines. The disease is of growing public health concern because it is often acquired in hospitals and other health care institutions with long-term patients as residents.

In 2013, 2,568 Arizonans were admitted as inpatients with the diagnosis of **depression** as first-listed diagnosis. In addition there were 6,885 emergency room records with depression as the first-listed diagnosis (for a total of 10,256 hospital encounters). When considering all nine potential diagnoses associated with a hospital discharge, depression was associated with 100,979 inpatient or emergency room discharges in 2013.

#### EMERGENCY ROOM CARE

During 2013, nearly 2.0 million visits were made by Arizona residents to hospital emergency rooms (ER), about 30.2 visits per 100 persons. In 2013, **abdominal pain, chest pain, acute upper respiratory infection, mental disorders, contusion with intact skin surfaces, and spinal disorders** were the leading diagnostic categories, accounting for approximately one-fourth (22.2 percent) of all visits

Around seventeen-hundred Arizonans were treated in an emergency room with the diagnosis of **exposure to excessive natural heat**.

A comparison of some of the basic findings for the State for 2003, 2008, and 2013 is presented on the following page.