

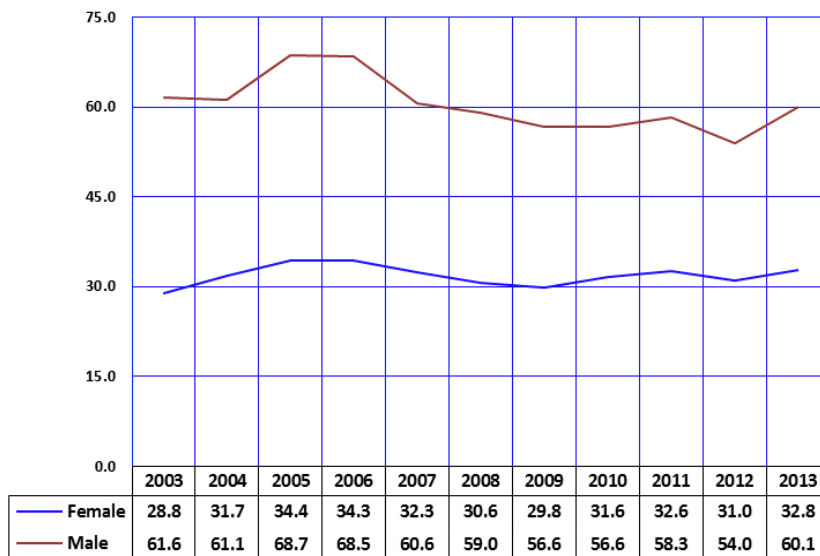
## 2B. LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

### Accidents (unintentional injury)

The number of deaths from unintentional injuries increased by 13.2 percent from 2,804 in 2012 to 3,173 in 2013 (**Table 2B-1**). In 2013, based on age-adjusted mortality rates, accidents ranked third as a leading cause of death for males and fifth for females (**Table 2B-4**). From 2012 to 2013, the age-adjusted mortality rate for accidents increased 11.3 percent for males and 5.8 percent for females (**Figure 2B-10**).

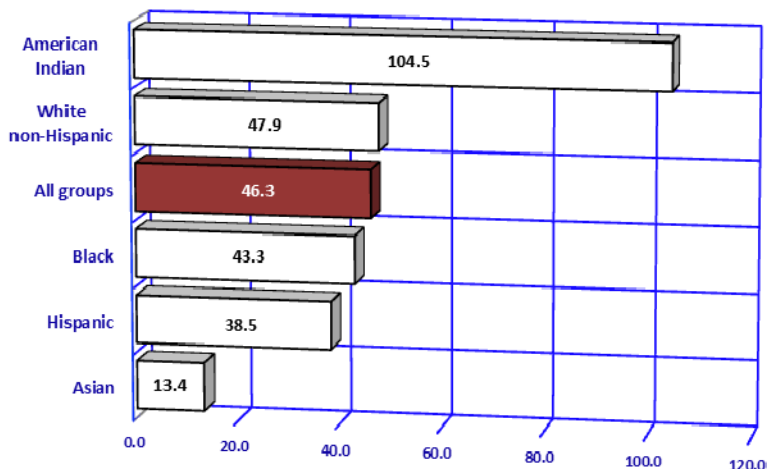
A number of deaths due to common types of unintentional injuries increased from 2012 to 2013 (see **Table 2B-9**). Deaths due to excessive natural cold were more than two times higher in 2013 than in 2012, and deaths due to fire, flames, or smoke increased 58 percent (likely attributable to the Yarnell Hill Fire that killed 19 firefighters in June of 2013). Deaths due to poisoning by gases or vapors increased 30.2 percent over this period, as did poisonings due to drugs and/or medicaments (16.7 percent).

**Figure 2B-10**  
Age-adjusted Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> for Accidents (Unintentional Injuries) by Gender and Year, Arizona, 2003-2013



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

**Figure 2B-11**  
Age-adjusted Mortality Rates<sup>a</sup> for Accidents (Unintentional Injuries) by Race/Ethnicity, Arizona, 2013



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

The American Indian death rate for unintentional injuries (104.5/100,000) was 7.8 times greater than the rate for Asians (13.4/100,000), the group at the lowest risk of unintentional injury death among racial/ethnic groups in the State (**Figure 2B-11**, **Table 2B-4**).

In 2013, Apache (108.7/100,000) and Navajo (106.1/100,000) counties had the two highest age-adjusted mortality rates for unintentional injuries (**Table 5E-11**).