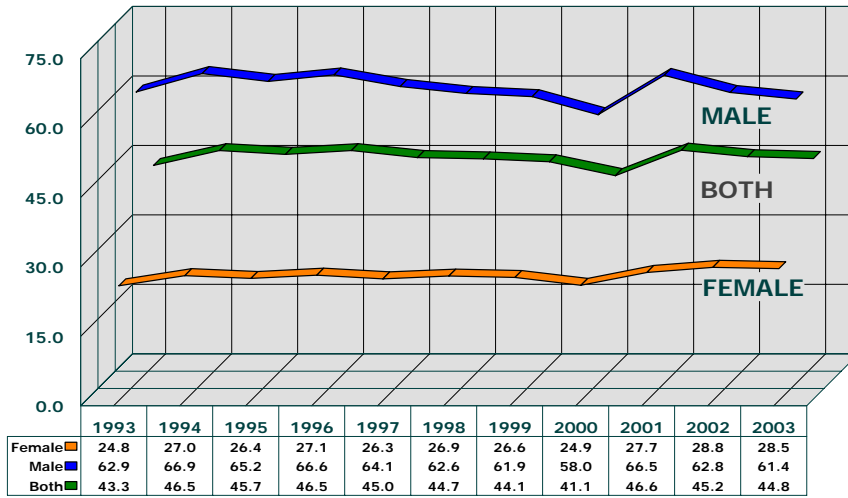


ACCIDENTS (UNINTENTIONAL INJURY), ARIZONA, 1993-2003

KEY FINDINGS

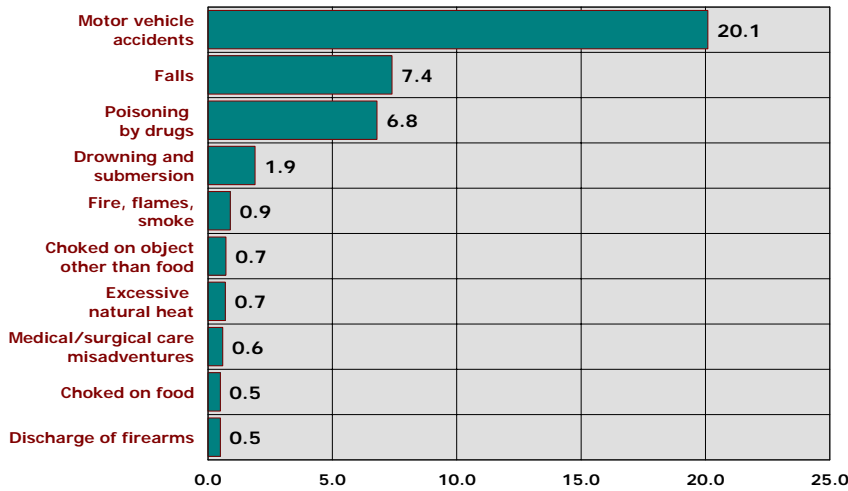
Figure 2-1
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Accidents
(unintentional injuries) by Gender and Year,
Arizona, 1993-2003



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

The 2003 mortality rate for accidental (unintentional) injuries barely differed from the 1993 rate for males (61.6 and 62.9 deaths per 100,000, respectively). (Figure 2-1). Among females, the 2002-2003 mortality rates for unintentional injuries were higher than annual rates in nine earlier years.

Figure 2-2
Average Annual* Mortality Rates for Leading Causes of
Accidental (unintentional) Injury, Arizona, 1993-2003



*Number of deaths from specified cause per 100,000 population per year from 1993 to 2003. The rates were computed using an 11-year total number of deaths for 1993-2003. The 1998 population figures (i.e., population at mid-point) multiplied by eleven were used as the denominators.

The leading causes of accidental (unintentional) injury are the ten causes with the greatest number of deaths over the 1993-2003 period. Motor vehicle accidents, followed by falls, poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances, drowning/submersion, and exposure to smoke, fire and flames have remained the top five leading causes of accidental injury death in Arizona (Figure 2-2, Table 2-1), as they were in 1990-2000.

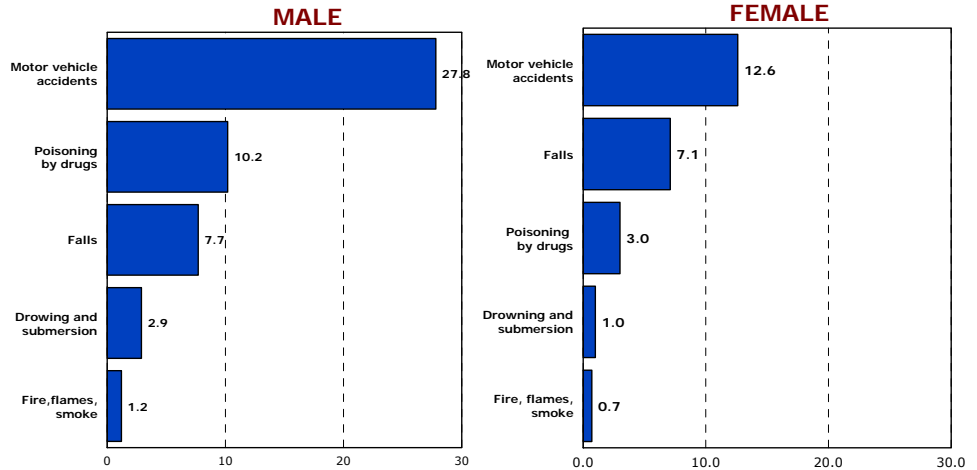
Choking on object other than food was the sixth leading cause of unintentional injury death, followed by exposure to excessive natural heat and misadventures to patients during medical/surgical care.

ACCIDENTS (UNINTENTIONAL INJURY), ARIZONA, 1993-2003

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In 1993-2003, the average-annual death rate for *motor vehicle accidents* among Arizona males was 2.2 times greater than that for females (Figure 2-3, Tables 2-2 and 2-3). *Poisoning by drugs* ranked second for males, but third for females. In contrast, deaths from *falls* ranked second for females, but third for males. The fourth and fifth causes of accidental injury death – *drowning and submersion* and *fire, flames and smoke*, were the same for both males and females.

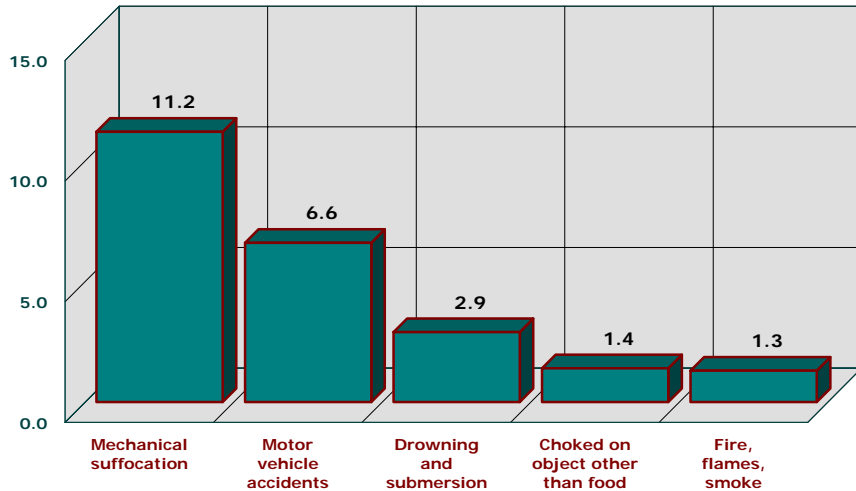
Figure 2-3
Average-Annual* Mortality Rates for Accidental (unintentional) Injury by Gender, Arizona, 1993 - 2003



*Number of deaths from specified cause per 100,000 population per year from 1993 to 2003. The rates were computed using an 11-year total number of deaths for 1993-2003. The 1998 population figures (i.e., population at mid-point) multiplied by eleven were used as the denominators.

The top five causes of unintentional injury death among infants (<1 year of age) for 1993-2003 were *mechanical suffocation*, *motor vehicle accidents*, *drowning*, *choking on object other than food*, and *fire, flames and smoke* (Figure 2-4, Table 2-4).

Figure 2-4
Average-Annual* Mortality Rates for the Five Leading Causes of Accidental (unintentional) Injury Among Infants, Arizona, 1993-2003

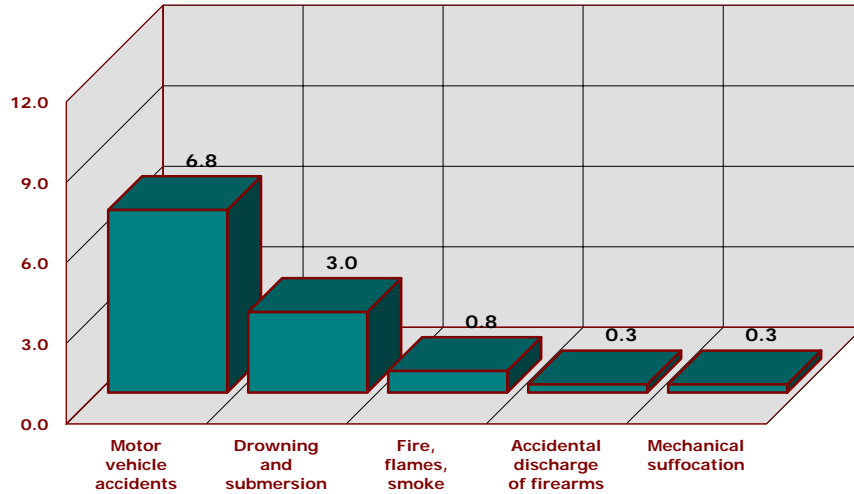


*Number of deaths from specified cause per 100,000 births per year from 1993 to 2003. The rates were computed using an 11-year total number of deaths for 1993-2003. The 1998 birth count (i.e., population at mid-point) multiplied by eleven was used as the denominator.

ACCIDENTS (UNINTENTIONAL INJURY), ARIZONA, 1993-2003

KEY FINDINGS

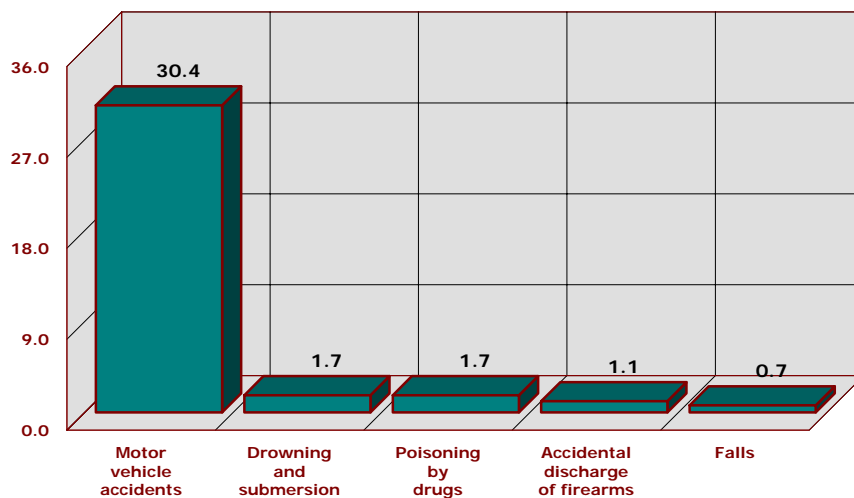
Figure 2-5
Average-Annual* Mortality Rates for the Five Leading Causes of Accidental (unintentional) Injury Among Children (1-14 Years Old), Arizona, 1993-2003



*Number of deaths from specified cause per 100,000 population per year from 1993 to 2003. The rates were computed using an 11-year total number of deaths for 1993-2003. The 1998 population figures (i.e., population at mid-point) multiplied by eleven were used as denominators.

Among children 1-14 years old, the average annual mortality rate for *motor vehicle crashes* (6.8 deaths per 100,000) was 2.2 times greater in 1993-2003 than the rate for *drowning* (3.1/100,000). During 1993-2003, *accidental discharge of firearms* posed the same mortality risk as *mechanical suffocation* (0.3/100,000; **Figure 2-5**).

Figure 2-6
Average-Annual* Mortality Rates for the Five Leading Causes of Accidental (unintentional) Injury Among Adolescents (15-19 Years Old), Arizona, 1993-2003



*Number of deaths from specified cause per 100,000 population per year from 1993 to 2003. The rates were computed using an 11-year total number of deaths for 1993-2003. The 1998 population figures (i.e., population at mid-point) multiplied by eleven were used as denominators.

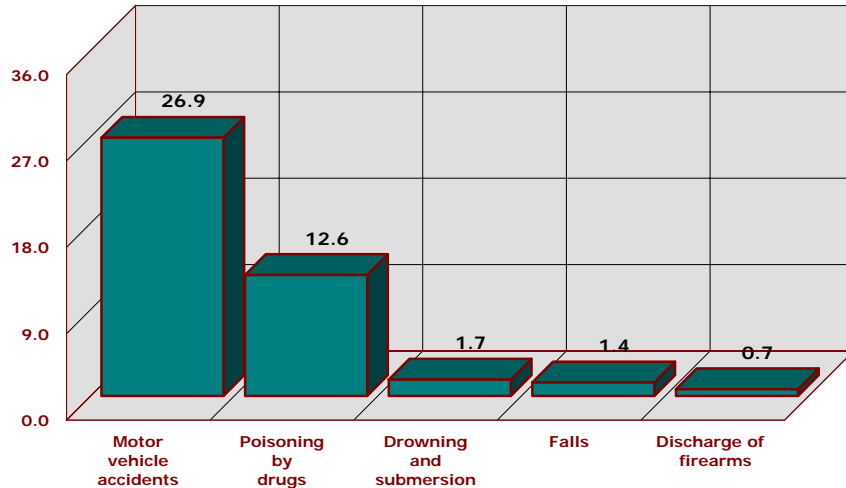
The leading cause of unintentional injury death among adolescents 15-19 years old were *motor vehicle accidents* which accounted for 85.4 percent of all accidental fatalities among Arizona adolescents in 1993-2003 (**Figure 2-6, Table 2-6**). The average annual motor vehicle fatality rate of 30.4 deaths per 100,000 adolescents per year was the highest rate among the age groups.

ACCIDENTS (UNINTENTIONAL INJURY), ARIZONA, 1993-2003

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The average annual mortality rate for *accidental poisoning by drugs* among young adults 20-44 years old (**Figure 2-7, table 2-7**) was the highest rate among the age groups at 12.6 per 100,000 population. Drug overdoses accounted for 29.1 percent of all fatal unintentional injuries in this group between 1993 and 2003.

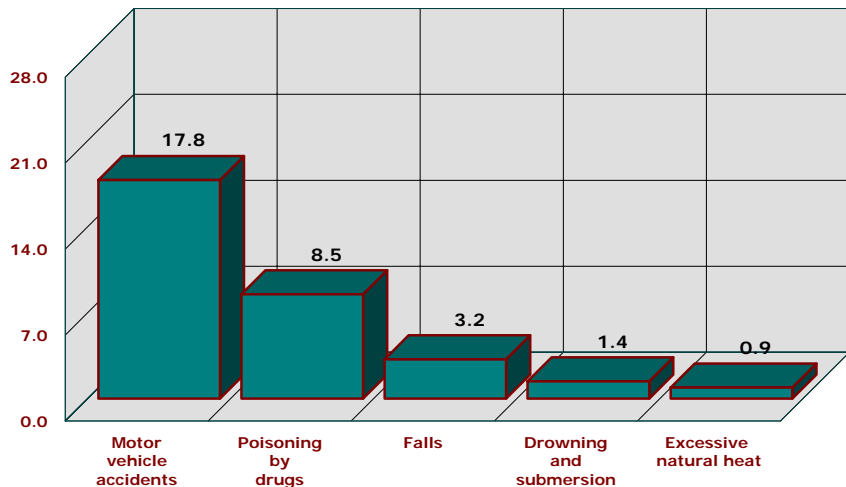
Figure 2-7
Average-Annual* Mortality Rates for the Five Leading Causes of Accidental (unintentional) Injury Among Young Adults (20-44 Years Old), Arizona, 1993-2003



*Number of deaths from specified cause per 100,000 population per year from 1993 to 2003. The rates were computed using an 11-year total number of deaths for 1993-2003. The 1998 population figures (i.e., population at mid-point) multiplied by eleven were used as denominators.

Excessive natural heat ranked fifth among the leading causes of unintentional injury death for middle-aged adults 45-64 years old (**Figure 2-8, table 2-8**), but it did not rank in the top five for any other age group.

Figure 2-8
Average-Annual* Mortality Rates for the Five Leading Causes of Accidental (unintentional) Injury Among Middle-Aged Adults (45-64 Years Old), Arizona, 1993-2003

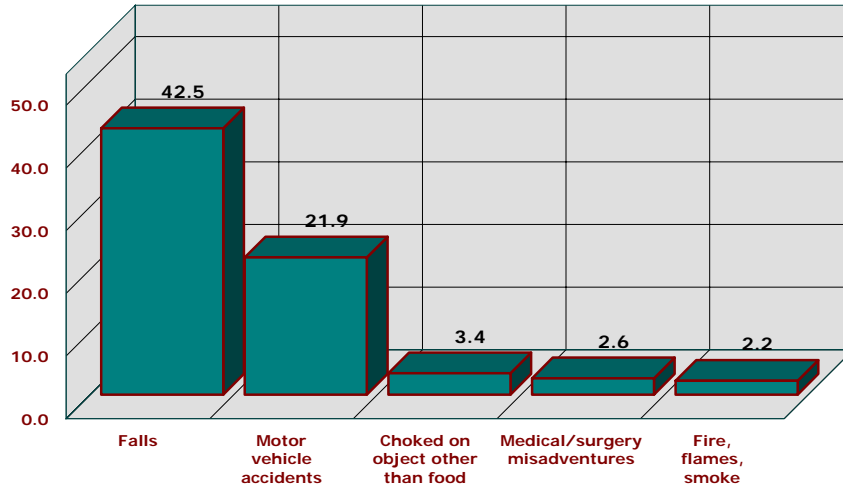


*Number of deaths from specified cause per 100,000 population per year from 1993 to 2003. The rates were computed using an 11-year total number of deaths for 1993-2003. The 1998 population figures (i.e., population at mid-point) multiplied by eleven were used as denominators.

ACCIDENTS (UNINTENTIONAL INJURY), ARIZONA, 1993-2003

KEY FINDINGS

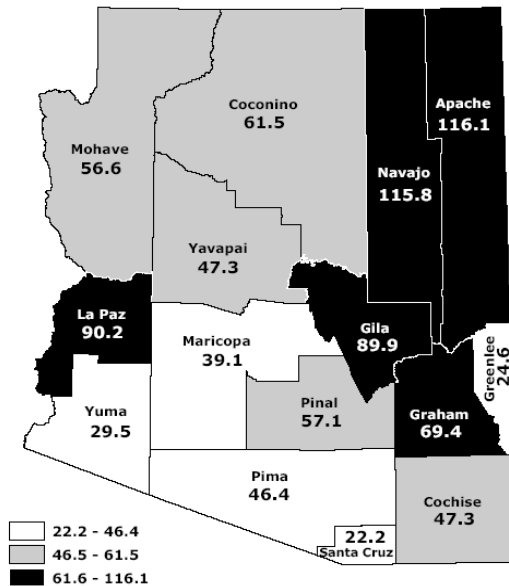
Figure 2-9
Average-Annual* Mortality Rates for the Five Leading Causes of Accidental (unintentional) Injury Among Elderly (65 Years or Older), Arizona, 1993-2003



During 1993-2003, *falls* were the leading cause of unintentional injury death among elderly 65 years or older (Figure 2-9, Table 2-9). Deaths due to exposure to *fire, flames and/or smoke* ranked fifth among the leading causes of accidental death for this age group.

*Number of deaths from specified cause per 100,000 population per year from 1993 to 2003. The rates were computed using an 11-year total number of deaths for 1993-2003. The 1998 population figures (i.e., population at mid-point) multiplied by eleven were used as denominators.

Figure 2-10
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Accidents (unintentional injuries) by County of Residence, Arizona, 2003



NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION
(age-adjusted to 2000 standard)

ARIZONA RATE = 44.8

In 2003, the age-adjusted mortality rates for all accidents ranged from a low of 22.2/100,000 in Santa Cruz County to a high of 116.1/100,000 in Apache County (Figure 2-10).

