MEMORANDUM

Date: June 15, 2015

To: The Honorable Chair and Members
    Pima County Board of Supervisors

From: C.H. Huckelberry
      County Administrator

Re: Pima County Office of the Medical Examiner Annual Report

Attached is the 2014 Annual Report and transmittal memorandum from Pima County Medical Examiner Dr. Gregory Hess for your information. The annual report covers a variety of topics relevant to the performance of his office's duties.

The 2014 Annual Report provides a comprehensive analysis of the Medical Examiner's activities during Calendar Year 2014 and summarizes pertinent information regarding the death investigations conducted by the Medical Examiner. This year's report is expanded to include all of the Medical Examiner's activities, including those for other counties that contract with Pima County for Medical Examiner services.

The Medical Examiner is required to investigate any death in Pima County that is sudden, violent, unexpected or in which the cause is unknown. Dr. Hess provides these services by statute for Pima County, serves as the Medical Examiner for Cochise and Santa Cruz Counties, and performs examinations as needed for eight additional counties in Arizona.

In 2014, there were 8,630 deaths in Pima County. Of these, 2,520 were reported to the Medical Examiner for investigation.

New for this year is the approval of a fellowship training program in forensic pathology beginning July 2016. There is a critical shortage of practicing forensic pathologists in the United States, and there are only 36 accredited training programs in the country. Prior to our program, there were none in Arizona.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please feel free to contact Dr. Hess.

CHH/anc

Attachment

c: Dr. Gregory Hess, Pima County Medical Examiner
To: CH Huckleberry
County Administrator

Re: 2014 Annual Report, 2014 highlights and looking ahead

2014 Annual Report
Attached is the 2014 Annual Report for the Pima County Office of the Medical Examiner (PCOME). This is the fifth calendar year in which I have produced a report detailing some of the activities of the office and the number and types of deaths examined at the PCOME. This year’s report is 68 pages longer (102 total pages) than the 2013 report with the addition of a county by county section not present in last year’s report.

The number of cases from out-of-county deaths decreased slightly from 2013 (739) to 2014 (639). The total number of cases in 2014 (3,159) also decreased slightly from 2013 (3,350). Please reference the graph below for a visual representation of the numbers of cases from 2010-2014.

PCOME Cases 2010 - 2014

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Gregory L. Hess, M.D. Chief Medical Examiner
2014 Highlights and Looking Ahead
In January 2012, pursuant to A.R.S §36-861, the PCOME began death notification referrals to Donor Network of Arizona (DNA) for their consideration concerning organ or tissue donation and DNA began tissue procurement at our facility. This partnership has continued with PCOME death referrals comprising 20-25% of all DNA tissue recoveries in 2014.

The storage of decedents, historically a significant problem at this facility, improved with the approval of the Pima County Ordinance No. 2011-84 Forensic Science Fee Schedule in the fall of 2011 and with transition at the helm of the Pima County Public Fiduciary Office, also in 2011. At the end of 2010, 320 remains were in storage at our facility. At the end of each subsequent year the number of remains in storage has decreased from 194 in 2011, to 121 in 2012, to 116 in 2013 and to 94 in 2014 (see graph below). In short, the PCOME continues to work on processes to assure remains are examined carefully and professionally and subsequently interred in a timely manner if identification cannot be established.

We began a Postdoctoral Fellowship in Forensic Anthropology in February 2012, the only position of its kind at the time in the United States. Three programs, including Pima County’s, were offered in 2014 and we look forward to continuing this program in the future.

Our position as a regional forensic facility to serve Arizona continues. The PCOME is the Medical Examiner for three counties (Pima, Santa Cruz, and Cochise) and serves as an examination and forensic service resource for eight additional counties (Apache, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Navajo, Pinal and Yuma). I project our out-of-county
examinations to remain essentially static for the foreseeable future secondary to the projected needs of the counties we serve and the limitations of our current facility.

In cooperation with and funded through the Department of Pathology at the University of Arizona, Banner University Medical Center – Tucson, the PCOME was accredited through the American College of Graduate Medical Education to provide fellowship training in Forensic Pathology beginning July 2015. There is a critical shortage of practicing Forensic Pathologists in the United States with only 36 accredited training programs and none in Arizona. Our first Forensic Pathology Fellow will begin his/her training July 1, 2016 and will be the only such training program offered in the State. As Fellowship applications are commonly filled years ahead of time, we are currently recruiting for our 2017-2018 fellow as demonstrated in the following description.

FORENSIC PATHOLOGY FELLOWSHIP
Opening for 2017-2018

The Pima County Office of the Medical Examiner (PCOME) in Tucson, AZ offers an ACGME-accredited one-year Forensic Pathology training program. This program concentrates on preparing the fellow to successfully complete requirements for board certification. The PCOME is Arizona’s only National Association of Medical Examiners (NAME) accredited office and serves as the primary site for fellowship training. Other sites include the Tucson Police Department Crime Lab and the Maricopa County Medical Examiner’s Office toxicology laboratory. PCOME has over 3000 cases reported to it annually of which approximately 100 are homicides. The fellow with personally perform approximately 250 autopsies under the direct supervision of any of six Board-certified forensic pathologists. The fellow will also accompany medical investigators to scenes to learn the essential techniques of scene investigation. Due to our location near the border with Mexico and the volume of migrant deaths in our jurisdiction, the office has world-renowned expertise in the handling, processing, examination and identification of unidentified and skeletal human remains. In-house forensic anthropologists provide comprehensive training in these disciplines. After a period of observation of expert testimony provided by staff forensic pathologists, the fellow will be given the opportunity to testify on their own involving cases they have performed. The fellow is encouraged to participate in a scholarly project during the year culminating in presentation at a meeting and/or publication in a peer-reviewed journal.

Requirements: Board eligible/certified in AP or AP/CP
Stipend: Commensurate with level of postgraduate training

As we have previously discussed, the PCOME physical plant is inadequate to continue to meet the needs of Pima County and the additional regions of Arizona that we now serve. As the population of Pima and surrounding counties increases over time, we need to expand in order to meet this demand both now and in the future. We do not have the capacity to accept cases beyond our current census in our current facility, effectively capping our ability to generate new revenue with out-of-county cases or respond to an increased demand within Pima County.
Thank you for your continued support and please contact me with any questions or concerns. A bound copy of the annual report will follow this electronic version in the coming days.

Very Respectfully,

[Signature]

Gregory L. Hess, MD
Chief Medical Examiner
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Rev: 06/09/2015
INTRODUCTION
The Pima County Office of the Medical Examiner (PCOME) investigates any death in Pima County that is sudden, violent, unexpected, or in which the cause of death is unknown. The PCOME also serves as the Medical Examiner (ME) for Cochise and Santa Cruz Counties and performs examinations as needed for 8 additional counties. In 2014 there were 8,630 deaths in Pima County; of these 2,520 (29%) were reported to the PCOME for investigation. This annual report consists of three main sections. The first is an overview of the activities and notable events of the office over the course of the report year. The second is a statistical review of the types of cases processed by the office over the same time period. The third is a by-county breakdown of certain death classifications.

OVERVIEW
The PCOME was fully accredited by the National Association of Medical Examiners (NAME) following a two day inspection in October 2011. This accreditation is effective from October 24, 2011 through October 24, 2016 and requires annual accreditation verification. NAME accredited offices represent the highest quality of death investigation systems. There are 80 offices across the United States accredited by NAME. The PCOME has the distinction of being the sole accredited office in Arizona.

Reportable Deaths
Arizona Revised Statute §11-593 delineates ten circumstances in which a death is reportable to the PCOME.

1. Death when not under the current care of a health care provider as defined pursuant to section 36-301.
2. Death resulting from violence.
3. Death occurring suddenly when in apparent good health.
4. Death occurring in a prison.
5. Death of a prisoner.
6. Death occurring in a suspicious, unusual or unnatural manner.
7. Death from disease or accident believed to be related to the deceased's occupation or employment.
8. Death believed to present a public health hazard.
9. Death occurring during, in association with or as a result of anesthetic or surgical procedures.
10. Unidentifiable bodies.

Investigations
Our 11 medical investigators processed 2,520 reports of deaths from Pima County and 639 reports from 10 additional Arizona counties in 2014. Jurisdiction was declined in 937 of these cases. A total of 1,878 decedents were transported to the PCOME for examination or storage in 2014.
Examinations
Pima County forensic pathologists and anthropologists performed 1,316 autopsies, 358 external examinations, 344 death certifications, and 149 anthropologic examinations, and reviewed 6,044 death certificates for cremations in 2014.

Education, Training and Activities
1) Medicolegal Death Investigators
Calendar year 2012 saw a transition from the term Forensic Medical Investigator (FMI) to Medicolegal Death Investigator (MDI) for our 11 MDIs in keeping with national norms. Seven MDIs, our MDI Supervisor, and Morgue Supervisor are certified by the American Board of Medicolegal Death Investigators to provide competent medicolegal death investigations. PCOME Forensic Pathologists lecture to the MDIs on varying topics monthly. In accordance with our MDI quality assurance and performance improvement program, 10% of reports are pathologist reviewed monthly and 10% of reports are peer reviewed quarterly.

2) Community education, presentations and media interviews
The PCOME receives numerous requests from various groups, organizations, individuals and schools for presentations regarding a host of forensic issues annually. Not all requests can be honored due to time and personnel constraints, but examples of educational activities include but are not limited to: presentations at local primary and secondary schools; lectures at various institutions and departments at the University of Arizona; presentations and tours for humanitarian organizations; and the teaching of a 3-credit-hour death investigation class at Pima Community College. The Chief Medical Examiner recorded 163 media interviews, emails and phone calls over the calendar year. Pima County’s Forensic Anthropologist and Postdoctoral Fellow gave numerous platform and poster presentations to various organizations and at national anthropologic and forensic conferences.

3) University of Arizona College of Medicine, Department of Pathology and School of Anthropology
PCOME Forensic Pathologists hold clinical appointments with the Department of Pathology at the University of Arizona, College of Medicine, where they are involved with pathology resident and medical student teaching. Five pathology residents, five medical students and one pathology post-sophomore fellow rotated through the PCOME for month-long rotations in 2014. Our Forensic Anthropologist also holds an academic appointment at the University of Arizona and three anthropology interns trained at our facility in 2014.

Law Enforcement and Legal System
The availability of our pathologists to assist or advise law enforcement personnel in their investigations and the legal system in its proceedings is an important function of the PCOME. Involvement of the PCOME in the legal system generally consists of pretrial interviews, depositions and courtroom testimony. In 2014, the office’s six forensic pathologists and two anthropologists participated in approximately 50 pretrial interviews, 65 depositions and 45 jury trials.
Organ and Tissue Donation
Pursuant to A.R.S §36-861, the PCOME refers death notifications to, and partners with Donor Network of Arizona (DNA) and other associated tissue research agencies for the coordination and procurement of anatomic gifts. The importance of supporting the efforts of the organ and tissue transplant and research communities in Arizona cannot be understated. Anatomic gifts can be life saving for organ and tissue recipients and these donations are always in short supply.

**Organ Donations with PCOME Involvement 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Heart</th>
<th>Lungs</th>
<th>Liver</th>
<th>Kidneys</th>
<th>Pancreas</th>
<th>Sm. Intestine</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total lives saved through organ donation involving deaths investigated by the PCOME in 2014 were 54 with 56 organs being transplanted. The authorization for the procurement of organs was granted in 100% of cases.

**Cornea Donations with PCOME Involvement 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Corneas Recovered</th>
<th>Corneas Transplanted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were 218 corneas recovered and 142 transplanted in 2014 with PCOME involvement. The release of corneas was granted 97% of the time.

**Tissue Donation with PCOME Involvement 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bone</th>
<th>Skin</th>
<th>Vascular</th>
<th>Heart</th>
<th>Aortoiliac</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The PCOME was involved in 20-25% of all DNA tissue recoveries in 2014. The average release of tissue for procurement was granted 84% of the time across the state of Arizona in 2014. The release of tissues was granted 94% of the time by the PCOME, significantly above the state average.
**TOTAL CASES**

The total cases handled by the PCOME in a given year are the sum of the ME cases (autopsies, external examinations, and death certificate cases), cases in which jurisdiction was declined, and the number of cases stored at our facility during the calendar year (storage cases). ‘All Counties’ includes cases examined at the PCOME from Apache, Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Navajo, Pinal, Santa Cruz and Yuma counties in addition to Pima County.

### Total Cases 2005 - 2014

![Graph showing total cases from 2005 to 2014](image)

**MEDICAL EXAMINER CASES**

The PCOME considers all cases in which the cause and manner of death are determined by this office as “medical examiner cases.” Those cases include autopsies, external examinations and death certificate (DC) cases. Autopsies are examinations where a decedent is examined both externally and internally for evidence of injury or natural disease which may have caused or contributed to the individual’s death. External examinations consist of an external examination of the body without the internal examination. A DC case involves review of the medical records, law enforcement reports and any other information that may be necessary to determine the cause and manner of death without physical examination of the decedent. In 2014, for Pima and all other counties listed above, 1316 autopsies, 358 external examinations and 344 DC cases were performed at the PCOME. Pima County alone accounted for 870 autopsies, 302 external examinations and 322 DC cases.
2014 Medical Examiner Cases

Medical Examiner Cases by Age - 2014
ME Cases (all counties) by Manner of Death - 2014

- Natural: 668 cases (33%)
- Accident: 785 cases (39%)
- Suicide: 99 cases (14%)
- Undetermined: 183 cases (9%)
- Homicide: 275 cases (5%)

ME Cases (Pima only) by Manner of Death - 2014

- Natural: 510 cases (34%)
- Accident: 577 cases (37%)
- Suicide: 188 cases (13%)
- Undetermined: 152 cases (10%)
- Homicide: 62 cases (4%)
HOMICIDE DEATHS

The PCOME examined 99 homicides in 2014, 62 from Pima County and 37 from other counties. Homicide totals from 2009 – 2014 are compared below. Homicide victims were most frequently male (77%), between 40-49 years of age (26%) and died as the result of firearms (61%).

Homicide 2009 - 2014

Homicide by Age - 2014
Homicide by Sex - 2014

- Male: 77%
- Female: 23%

Homicide by Cause - 2014

- Firearms: 61%
- Sharp Force: 11%
- Blunt Force: 10%
- Other: 18%
ACCIDENT DEATHS

Deaths due to accidents accounted for 39% of the ME deaths investigated by the PCOME in 2014. Accident victims were most frequently males (63%), between 50-59 years of age (15%) and died as the result of a drug or medication overdose (34%).

**Accident by Age - 2014**

**Accident by Sex- 2014**
Accident by Cause - 2014

- Overdose: 24% (268 cases)
- Blunt Force Trauma: 28% (223 cases)
- Motor Vehicle Accident: 24% (190 cases)
- Exposure To Elements: 3% (5 cases)
- Drowning: 3% (5 cases)
- Asphyxia: 4% (5 cases)
- Fire Deaths: 1% (5 cases)
- Aircraft: 1% (5 cases)
- Other: 2% (5 cases)

Accident by Cause (Top 3) 2011 - 2014

- Overdose:
  - 2011: 222 cases
  - 2012: 245 cases
  - 2013: 283 cases
  - 2014: 268 cases

- Blunt Force Trauma:
  - 2011: 157 cases
  - 2012: 201 cases
  - 2013: 197 cases
  - 2014: 223 cases

- Motor Vehicle Accident:
  - 2011: 201 cases
  - 2012: 221 cases
  - 2013: 197 cases
  - 2014: 190 cases
SUICIDE DEATHS

Suicide deaths accounted for 14% of the ME deaths investigated by the PCOME in 2014. Suicide victims were most frequently males (78%), between 50-59 years of age (19%) and died as the result of firearms (51%).

**Suicide by Age - 2014**

**Suicide by Sex - 2014**

Male - 78%
Female - 22%
Suicide by Cause - 2014

- Firearms: 51%
- Hanging: 24%
- Overdose: 13%
- Asphyxia: 6%
- Other: 6%

Suicide by Cause (Top 3) 2011 - 2014
NATURAL DEATHS

Natural deaths accounted for 33% of the ME deaths investigated by the PCOME in 2014. Individuals who died from natural causes were most frequently males (68%), between 60-69 years of age (29%) and died as the result of cardiovascular disease (61%).

Natural Deaths by Age - 2014

Natural Deaths by Sex - 2014
Natural Deaths by Cause - 2014

- Cardiovascular Disease: 409 (61%)
- Sequelae of Chronic Alcohol Abuse: 35 (8%)
- Pulmonary Disease: 26 (4%)
- Infectious Disease: 26 (7%)
- Diabetes Mellitus: 44 (5%)
- Malignancy: 74 (4%)
- Other: 47 (11%)

Natural Death by Cause 2012 - 2014

Cardiovascular: 532, 579, 409
Chronic Alcohol: 70, 73, 26
Pulmonary: 51, 52, 54
Infectious: 43, 47, 44
Diabetes: 33, 39, 35
Malignancy: 21, 40, 26
**UNDETERMINED MANNER OF DEATH**

Deaths in which the manner of death was undetermined accounted for 9% of the ME deaths investigated by the PCOME in 2014. Individuals who died with an undetermined manner were most frequently males (72%), of unknown age (46%) and died from undetermined causes (83%). Many of these deaths represent skeletal remains of undocumented border crossers who died in the deserts of southern Arizona.

**Undetermined Manner of Death by Age - 2014**

**Undetermined Manner of Death by Sex - 2014**
Undetermined Manner of Death by Cause - 2014

- Undetermined: 83%
- Overdose: 10%
- Blunt Force Injury: 3%
- Other: 4%

Total: 152
OVERDOSE DEATHS

There were 324 deaths attributed to an overdose of either a single drug (156 deaths, 48%) or a combination of drugs (168 deaths, 52%) in 2014. Overdose deaths commonly involved males (60%) between the ages of 50-59 (24%). The majority of these deaths were classified as accidents (83%).

Opiate drugs (heroin, oxycodone, methadone, hydrocodone, morphine, oxymorphone, hydromorphone, tramadol, opiate unspecified) and fentanyl (a synthetic opioid narcotic) accounted for the majority of overdose deaths, either as a single drug or as a component of a poly-drug overdose. Heroin was the most commonly abused illicit drug contributing to death in 2014 followed by methamphetamine. Heroin deaths were significantly increased in comparison to 2012 and 2013.

The number of heroin deaths is likely underreported as heroin is rapidly metabolized to morphine by the body and if the parent compound indicative for heroin (6-monoacetylmorphine) is not present on the toxicology report these deaths may be classified as either morphine intoxication or opiate intoxication.

Acute alcohol intoxication alone, not as component of a poly-drug overdose, accounted for 9 overdose (3%) deaths in 2014.

There was one judicial execution (manner of death Homicide) by injection of hydromorphone and midazolam examined at the PCOME in 2014.

**Overdose Deaths 2010 - 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
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<td>2011</td>
<td>277</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overdose Deaths by Age - 2014

Overdose Deaths by Sex - 2014

- Male: 60%
- Female: 40%
Overdose Deaths by Manner - 2014

- Accident: 83%
- Suicide: 11%
- Undetermined: 6%
- Homicide: <1%

Select Drugs by Year 2012 - 2014

- Oxycodone
- Morphine
- Alcohol
- Methamphetamine
- Heroin
- Cocaine
Overdose Deaths by Drug - 2014

Cocaine: 26
Methamphetamine: 57
Heroin: 77
Oxycodone: 64
Hydrocodone: 15
Oxymorphone: 9
Hydromorphone: 3
Methadone: 27
Morphine: 62
Codeine: 4
Tramadol: 9
Opiate Unclassified: 4
Fentanyl: 7
Benzodiazepines: 42
Barbiturates: 3
Alcohol: 54
Diphenhydramine: 9
SSRI/SNRI: 29
Tricyclics: 8
Atypical Antipsychotics: 11
Muscle Relaxants: 12
Anti-seizure Agents: 6
Sleep Aids: 2
Promethazine: 3
MDMA: 2
Acetaminophen: 6
Other: 11

Overdose Deaths by Drug - 2014

Cocaine
Methamphetamine
Heroin
Oxycodone
Hydrocodone
Oxymorphone
Hydromorphone
Methadone
Morphine
Codeine
Tramadol
Opiate Unclassified
Fentanyl
Benzodiazepines
Barbiturates
Alcohol
Diphenhydramine
SSRI/SNRI
Tricyclics
Atypical Antipsychotics
Muscle Relaxants
Anti-seizure Agents
Sleep Aids
Promethazine
MDMA
Acetaminophen
Other
**Motor Vehicle Related Fatalities**

Motor vehicle related fatalities accounted for 196 total deaths in 2014. The majority, 130 deaths, were occupants of a motor vehicle involved in an accident (MVA). Of the remaining, 21 were motorcycle accidents (MCA), and 42 were pedestrians or bicyclists struck by vehicles. Individuals who died from motor vehicle related fatalities were most frequently males (71%) and between 20-29 years of age (20%).

**Motor Vehicle Fatalities by Year 2011 - 2014**

**Motor Vehicle Fatalities by Age - 2014**
Motor Vehicle Fatalities by Sex - 2014

- Male: 71%
- Female: 29%

Motor Vehicle Fatalities by Type - 2014

- MVA: 66%
- Pedestrian: 16%
- MCA: 11%
- Bicyclist: 6%
- ATV: 2%
Forensic Anthropologists at the W.H. Birkby Forensic Anthropology Laboratory within the PCOME performed 149 examinations (biological profiles, trauma evaluations, dental examinations and examinations for identification) in 2014 on human remains of forensic significance. An additional 26 examinations were performed on remains ultimately deemed non-human, prehistoric or otherwise not forensically significant and jurisdiction of the remains was declined (JD) in those cases.

The extent of postmortem decomposition of a particular set of remains is important when performing a Forensic Anthropology (FA) examination. Remains examined by Forensic Anthropologists were categorized as minimally decomposed, decomposing, mummified, skeletal or burnt. In 2014, skeletal remains comprised 70% of FA examinations. Four main types of exams are performed; biologic profiles, dental, trauma and identification examinations.

Biological profiles refer to charting, measurements, descriptions, radiographs and photographs taken to estimate sex, age, ancestry, stature and postmortem interval of a set of remains. Dental and identification examinations entail charting, descriptions, radiographs and photographs in an effort to identify an unknown individual or confirm a suspected identity. Trauma examinations entail charting, measurements, descriptions, radiographs and photographs to characterize the nature of an injury, implement used to cause injury to the bone, age of injury, etc. It is common for a particular set of remains to receive more than one type of examination. Most (92%) FA exams include a biological profile with dental examination (94%) when applicable. Less common are examinations for identification (9%) or trauma (6%) with or without biological profiles and dental examinations.
FA Exam by Condition of Remains - 2014

- Skeletal: 70%
- Decomposing: 5%
- Burnt: 6%
- Mummified: 11%
- Minimal Decomposition: 7%

FA Examination by Type - 2014

- Biologic Profile: 137
- Dental: 140
- Identification: 13
- Trauma: 9
UNDOCUMENTED BORDER CROSSER (UBC) REMAINS

The term ‘UBC’ refers to foreign nationals who die attempting to cross the southern Arizona desert without permission from the United States government. Calendar year 2010 saw the highest number of UBC recoveries (223) recorded at the PCOME as compared to the annual average (173 recoveries per year on average from 2002 - 2014). The PCOME has received 2,330 recovered remains of suspected UBCs since 2001. The recoveries per year are adjusted annually to account for identification of remains initially thought to be those of a UBC that are not, and association of remains found months or years apart later discovered to be that of the same individual.

There were 129 UBC recoveries in calendar year 2014. As is the historic norm, UBC recoveries peaked during the summer months (June – July) with 33 recoveries (26% of total for year) in 2014. Many remains are not identifiable due to postmortem changes and efforts by UBCs to obscure their identities. Of the decedents who were identified, 40% (43 deaths) were between 20-29 years of age. Additionally, 83% (107) of the recovered remains, identified or unidentified, were males, 9% (11) were females and 9% (11) were of unidentifiable sex.

Since the exact date and time of death of found remains are often unknown, PCOME staff determine a ‘postmortem interval (PMI)’, which is an assessment of what period of time elapsed from death to recovery of the remains. A 1-8 body condition scale was developed in 2013 to provide a more objective measure of the PMI. The PMI is an estimate and therefore subject to error. The PMIs for the body condition categories are listed following the Condition of Recovered UBC Remains table on page 31 of this report. In 2014, 14 remain (condition 1) were found within less than a day of death (11%), 28 remain (conditions 2-4) were found with a few days up to a few weeks from death (22%), and skeletal remains (body conditions 5-7) accounted for 85 (66%) of the recovered remains.

The cause of death was undetermined in 84% (109) of cases, primarily due to limitations of examination of decomposed and skeletal remains. Of the remainder, environmental exposure to extremes in heat or cold combined with dehydration comprised 11% (14) of deaths. Other, less frequent, causes of death included gunshot wound injuries (2 cases), blunt force injuries from falls or motor vehicle accidents (3), and electrocution due to a lightning strike (1).

In 2014, 35 (81%) of identified UBCs were of Mexican nationality, followed by Guatemalans (5, 12%), Hondurans (2, 5%) and one Salvadoran. Since 2001, identified UBCs of Mexican nationality have been the most numerous (1,285, 85%), followed by Guatemalans (120, 8%) and Salvadorans (40, 3%). Of the 2,330 decedents since 2001, 1,504 (65%) have been identified, 301 (20%) by DNA comparison to a family or law enforcement reference sample. As of December 31, 2014, 826 decedents remain unidentified.
UBC Recoveries 2001 - 2014

UBC Recoveries by Month - 2014
1 - Fully fleshed (PMI < 1 day)
2 - Decomposed (PMI < week)
3 - Decomposition with focal skeletonization (PMI < 3 weeks)
4 - Mummification with skeletonization (PMI < 5 weeks)
5 - Skeletonization with articulation/ligamentous attachments (PMI < 3 months)
6 - Complete skeletonization with disarticulation (PMI < 6-8 months)
7 - Complete skeletonization with bone degradation (PMI > 6-8 months)
8 - Other
UBC Recoveries by Sex - 2014

- Male: 83%
- Female: 9%
- Unknown: 9%

UBC Recoveries by Cause - 2014

- Undetermined: 84%
- Exposure To Elements: 11%
- Blunt Force Trauma: 2%
- Firearms: 2%
- Electrocution (Lightning): 1%
Identified UBC Recoveries by Nationality - 2014

- Mexican: 35 (81%)
- Guatemalan: 12 (12%)
- Honduran: 1 (1%)
- Salvadoran: 1 (1%)

Identified UBC Recoveries by Nationality 2001 - 2014

- Mexican: 1285 (85%)
- Guatemalan: 120 (8%)
- Salvadoran: 40 (3%)
- Honduran: 24 (2%)
- Ecuadorian: 10 (1%)
- Peruvian: 6 (<1%)
- Dominican: 4 (<1%)
- Colombian: 3 (<1%)
- Uncertain: 3 (<1%)
- Costa Rican: 2 (<1%)
- Other: 4 (<1%)

Identified vs Unidentified UBC Recoveries

DNA Identifications by Year 2001 - 2014
Apache County

Apache County contracts with an appointed non-Forensic Pathologist physician(s), termed an Alternate Medical Examiner(s) (AME) (A.R.S. §11-591), who triages, investigates and certifies deaths that fall under the jurisdiction of the ME in Apache County. The Apache County AME does not perform autopsy examinations and if the AME deems an autopsy is necessary to certify the cause and manner of death, the decedent may be referred to Pima County for an examination and death certification. The PCOME is not aware of how many deaths occurring in Apache County are reported to the Apache County AME, nor the total number or types of deaths certified by the AME. The PCOME only has a record of deaths reported to, or referred for examination to Pima County. Deaths on Native American tribal lands do not have to be reported through the respective death investigation system of that County and may be reported directly to the PCOME as necessary for the needs of the appropriate agency investigating that death (Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), FBI or local tribal police departments).

Twelve deaths from Apache County were reported to the PCOME in 2014, ten of which required autopsy examinations. Some pertinent statistics regarding these deaths are detailed in the tables and graphs below.

*Arizona Department of Vital Statistics*
Apache County Deaths Reported to the PCOME 2010 - 2014

Apache County Deaths by Type of Exam 2014
Apache County Deaths by Manner of Death 2014

Apache County Deaths by Type of Death 2014
Apache County Deaths by Law Enforcement Agency 2014

- BIA - Fort Apache: 1
- Eager PD: 1
- FBI: 1
- Springerville PD: 2
- Apache County SO: 7
**Cochise County**

Cochise County contracts with the PCOME to certify deaths that fall under the jurisdiction of the ME in Cochise County. Cochise County does not maintain an in-county Medical Examiner’s office to conduct death scene investigations, transport remains, or triage deaths reportable to the ME. Cochise County does provide third party transportation services, local law enforcement death scene investigation and archival support for examinations that occurred prior to July 1, 2012. The PCOME works closely with Cochise County law enforcement agencies, the public fiduciary office and funeral homes to facilitate investigations, disposition of remains and transportation respectively. The PCOME is also involved as needed with mass fatality planning, child death review, or other medical examiner related issues in Cochise County.

In calendar year 2014 there were 1190 deaths in Cochise County; of these 246 (21%) were reported to the PCOME for investigation and/or examination. Some pertinent statistics regarding these deaths are detailed in the tables and graphs below.

*Cochise County Mortality by Year 2005 - 2014*

*Arizona Department of Vital Statistics*
Cochise County Deaths Reported to the PCOME 2012 - 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths Reported</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012 (partial year)</td>
<td>151</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cochise County Deaths by Type of Exam 2014

- Autopsy: 106
- External: 24
- Death Certification: 20
- Jurisdiction Declined: 96
Cochise County Deaths by Manner of Death 2014

- Natural: 58
- Accident: 45
- Suicide: 7
- Homicide: 3
- Undetermined: 2

Cochise County Accidents by Type 2014

- Overdose: 14
- Blunt Force Injuries: 12
- Motor Vehicle: 10
- Asphyxia: 3
- Exposure: 3
- Aircraft: 2
- Other: 1
Cochise County Homicides by Type 2014

- Firearms: 7

Cochise County Naturals by Type 2014

- Cardiovascular: 40
- Diabetes: 3
- Infectious: 4
- Pulmonary: 3
- Other: 8
Cochise County Suicides by Type 2014

- Firearms: 22
- Hanging: 4
- Overdose: 1
- Fire: 9
Cochise County Deaths by Law Enforcement Agency 2014

- No Agency: 23
- Armed Forces: 1
- Huachuca PD: 3
- Tombstone Marshal: 5
- Wilcox PD: 3
- Benson PD: 12
- Douglas PD: 15
- Bisbee PD: 17
- Dept of Public Safety: 7
- Sierra Vista PD: 53
- Cochise County SO: 107
Gila County

Gila County contracts with an appointed Forensic Pathologist Medical Examiner, who triages, investigates and certifies deaths that fall under the jurisdiction of the ME in Gila County. The Gila County ME performs some autopsy examinations in Payson if the ME deems an autopsy is necessary to certify the cause and manner of death. Additionally, the ME may refer some decedents from southern Gila County to Pima County for an examination and death certification as necessary. The PCOME is not aware of how many deaths occurring in Gila County are reported to the ME, nor the total number or types of deaths certified by the ME. The PCOME only has a record of deaths reported to, or referred for examination to Pima County. Deaths on Native American tribal lands do not have to be reported through the respective death investigation system of that County and may be reported directly to the PCOME as necessary for the needs of the appropriate agency investigating that death (BIA, FBI or local tribal police departments).

Forty two deaths from Gila County were reported to the PCOME in 2014, 39 of which required autopsy examinations. Some pertinent statistics regarding these deaths are detailed in the tables and graphs below.

Gila County Mortality by Year 2005 - 2014*

*Arizona Department of Vital Statistics
Gila County Deaths Reported to the PCOME 2010 - 2014

Gila County Deaths by Type of Exam 2014
Gila County Deaths by Manner of Death 2014

- Accident: 19
- Natural: 9
- Suicide: 4
- Suicide: 1
- Undetermined: 1
- Homicide: 8

Gila County Accidents by Type 2014

- Motor Vehicle: 9
- Overdose: 7
- Asphyxia: 1
- Asphyxia: 1
- Drowning: 1
- Fire: 1
Gila County Homicides by Type 2014

1 Sharp Force Injury

Gila County Naturals by Type 2014

7 Cardiovascular
1 Chronic Alcohol Abuse
1 Pulmonary
Gila County Suicides by Type 2014

- Hanging: 3
- Firearms: 2
- Asphyxia: 1
- Overdose: 2
Gila County Deaths by Law Enforcement Agency 2014

- Hayden PD: 1
- San Carlos PD: 2
- Payson PD: 2
- Miami PD: 2
- Arizona DPS: 4
- Globe PD: 9
- BIA - San Carlos: 10
- Gila County SO: 12
Graham County

Graham County contracts with an appointed non-Forensic Pathologist physician(s), termed an Alternate Medical Examiner(s) (AME) (A.R.S. §11-591), who triages, investigates and certifies deaths that fall under the jurisdiction of the ME in Graham County. The Graham County AME does not perform autopsy examinations and if the AME deems an autopsy is necessary to certify the cause and manner of death, the decedent may be referred to Pima County for an examination and death certification. The PCOME is not aware of how many deaths occurring in Graham County are reported to the Graham County AME, nor the total number or types of deaths certified by the AME. The PCOME only has a record of deaths reported to, or referred for examination to Pima County. Deaths on Native American tribal lands do not have to be reported through the respective death investigation system of that County and may be reported directly to the PCOME as necessary for the needs of the appropriate agency investigating that death (BIA, FBI or local tribal police departments).

Thirteen deaths from Graham County were reported to the PCOME in 2014, all of which required autopsy examinations. Some pertinent statistics regarding these deaths are detailed in the tables and graphs below.

Graham County Mortality by Year 2005 - 2014*

*Arizona Department of Vital Statistics
Graham County Deaths Reported to the PCOME 2010 - 2014

Graham County Deaths by Type of Exam 2014
Graham County Deaths by Manner of Death 2014

- Accident: 9
- Natural: 2
- Homicide: 1
- Suicide: 1

Graham County Deaths by Type of Death 2014

- Overdose: 4
- Asphyxia: 2
- Drowning: 1
- Motor Vehicle: 1
- Blunt Injury - Homicide: 1
- Hanging: 1
- Other: 2
Graham County Deaths by Law Enforcement Agency 2014

- Pima PD: 1
- Arizona DOC: 1
- Sahuarita PD: 2
- Thatcher PD: 3
- Graham County SO: 6
Greenlee County

Greenlee County contracts with an appointed non-Forensic Pathologist physician(s), termed an Alternate Medical Examiner(s) (AME) (A.R.S. §11-591), who triages, investigates and certifies deaths that fall under the jurisdiction of the ME in Greenlee County. The Greenlee County AME does not perform autopsy examinations and if the AME deems an autopsy is necessary to certify the cause and manner of death, the decedent may be referred to Pima County for an examination and death certification. The PCOME is not aware of how many deaths occurring in Greenlee County are reported to the Greenlee County AME, nor the total number or types of deaths certified by the AME. The PCOME only has a record of deaths reported to, or referred for examination to Pima County. Deaths on Native American tribal lands do not have to be reported through the respective death investigation system of that County and may be reported directly to the PCOME as necessary for the needs of the appropriate agency investigating that death (BIA, FBI or local tribal police departments).

Nine deaths from Greenlee County were reported to the PCOME in 2014, all of which required autopsy examinations. Some pertinent statistics regarding these deaths are detailed in the tables and graphs below.

*Arizona Department of Vital Statistics*
Greenlee County Deaths Reported to the PCOME 2010 - 2014

Greenlee County Deaths by Type of Exam 2014
Greenlee County Deaths by Manner of Death 2014

- Accident: 5
- Natural: 4

Greenlee County Deaths by Type of Death 2014

- Cardiovascular: 4
- Overdose: 1
- Motor Vehicle: 2
- Blunt Injury: 1
- Asphyxia: 1
Greenlee County Deaths by Law Enforcement Agency 2014

Clifton PD: 3
Greenlee County SO: 6
La Paz County

La Paz County contracts with an appointed non-Forensic Pathologist physician(s), termed an Alternate Medical Examiner(s) (AME) (A.R.S. §11-591), who triages, investigates and certifies deaths that fall under the jurisdiction of the ME in La Paz County. The La Paz County AME does not perform autopsy examinations and if the AME deems an autopsy is necessary to certify the cause and manner of death, the decedent may be referred to Pima County for an examination and death certification. The PCOME is not aware of how many deaths occurring in La Paz County are reported to the La Paz County AME, nor the total number or types of deaths certified by the AME. The PCOME only has a record of deaths reported to, or referred for examination to Pima County. Deaths on Native American tribal lands do not have to be reported through the respective death investigation system of that County and may be reported directly to the PCOME as necessary for the needs of the appropriate agency investigating that death (BIA, FBI or local tribal police departments).

Twenty two deaths from La Paz County were reported to the PCOME in 2014, 18 of which required autopsy examinations. Some pertinent statistics regarding these deaths are detailed in the tables and graphs below.

La Paz County Mortality by Year 2005 - 2014*

*Arizona Department of Vital Statistics
La Paz County Deaths Reported to the PCOME 2010 - 2014

La Paz County Deaths by Type of Exam 2014
La Paz County Deaths by Manner of Death 2014

La Paz County Deaths by Type of Death 2014
La Paz County Deaths by Law Enforcement Agency 2014

- Parker PD: 2
- BIA - Colorado River: 2
- Arizona DPS: 2
- Quartzsite PD: 3
- La Paz County SO: 6
- La Paz County Ind: 7
- Colorado River Indian PD: 7
Navajo County

Navajo County contracts with an appointed non-Forensic Pathologist physician(s), termed an Alternate Medical Examiner(s) (AME) (A.R.S. §11-591), who triages, investigates and certifies deaths that fall under the jurisdiction of the ME in Navajo County. The Navajo County AME does not perform autopsy examinations and if the AME deems an autopsy is necessary to certify the cause and manner of death, the decedent may be referred to Pima County for an examination and death certification. The PCOME is not aware of how many deaths occurring in Navajo County are reported to the Navajo County AME, nor the total number or types of deaths certified by the AME. The PCOME only has a record of deaths reported to, or referred for examination to Pima County. Deaths on Native American tribal lands do not have to be reported through the respective death investigation system of that County and may be reported directly to the PCOME as necessary for the needs of the appropriate agency investigating that death (BIA, FBI or local tribal police departments).

Thirty three deaths from Navajo County were reported to the PCOME in 2014, 31 of which required autopsy examinations. Some pertinent statistics regarding these deaths are detailed in the tables and graphs below.

*Arizona Department of Vital Statistics
Navajo County Deaths Reported to the PCOME 2010 - 2014

Navajo County Deaths by Type of Exam 2014
Navajo County Deaths by Manner of Death 2014

- Accident: 17
- Natural: 8
- Suicide: 2
- Homicide: 1
- Undetermined: 1

Navajo County Accidents by Type 2014

- Motor Vehicle: 7
- Overdose: 6
- Asphyxia: 3
- Exposure: 1
Navajo County Homicides by Type 2014

- Sharp Force Injury: 1
- Asphyxia: 1

Navajo County Naturals by Type 2014

- Chronic Alcohol Abuse: 2
- Cardiovascular: 3
- Infectious: 1
- Other: 1
Navajo County Suicides by Type 2014

- Hanging: 2
- Firearms: 1
- Blunt Trauma: 1

Pima County Office Of The Medical Examiner – Annual Report 2014
Navajo County Deaths by Law Enforcement Agency 2014

- Winslow PD: 1
- FBI: 1
- BIA - Whiteriver: 1
- Arizona DOC: 1
- Navajo County SO: 2
- Snowflake-Taylor PD: 5
- BIA - Fort Apache: 22
Pima County

TOTAL MORTALITY

The number of deaths reported to the medical examiner’s office in a given time frame is a reflection of the total population that the office serves. In 2014 there were 8,630 deaths in Pima County; of these 2,520 (29%) were reported to the PCOME for investigation.

TOTAL CASES

The total cases handled by the PCOME from Pima County in a given year are the sum of the ME cases (autopsies, external examinations, and death certificate cases), cases in which jurisdiction was declined, and the number of cases stored at our facility during the calendar year (storage cases).

*Arizona Department of Vital Statistics
Médical Examiner Cases

The PCOME considers all cases in which the cause and manner of death are determined by this office as “medical examiner cases.” Those cases include autopsies, external examinations and death certificate (DC) cases. Autopsies are examinations where a deceased is examined both externally and internally for evidence of injury or natural disease which may have caused or contributed to the individual’s death. External examinations consist of an external examination of the body without the internal examination. A DC case involves review of the medical records, law enforcement reports and any other information that may be necessary to determine the cause and manner of death without physical examination of the decedent. In 2014, 870 autopsies, 302 external examinations and 322 DC cases were performed on deaths from Pima County.
2014 Pima County Medical Examiner Cases

Pima County Medical Examiner Cases by Age - 2014
Pima County ME Cases by Manner of Death - 2014

Natural - 34%
Accident - 37%
Suicide - 13%
Undetermined - 10%
Homicide - 4%

Pima County Deaths by Law Enforcement Agency 2014

Tucson PD
Tohono O’odham PD
Pima County SO
Oro Valley PD
Marana PD
South Tucson PD
Sahuarita PD
HOMICIDE DEATHS

The PCOME examined 62 homicides from Pima County in 2014; 4% of total Pima County deaths certified. Homicide totals from 2009 – 2014 are compared below. Homicide victims were most frequently male (81%), between 30-39 years of age (27%) and died as the result of firearms (65%).

Pima County Homicide 2009 - 2014

Pima County Homicide by Age - 2014
Pima County Homicide by Sex - 2014

- Male: 81%
- Female: 19%

Pima County Homicide by Cause - 2014

- Firearms: 65%
- Sharp Force: 8%
- Blunt Force: 10%
- Other: 18%
ACCIDENT DEATHS

Deaths due to accidents accounted for 37% of the deaths investigated by the PCOME in 2014. Accident victims were most frequently males (61%), between 50-59 or 80-89 years of age (each 15%) and died as the result of blunt force injuries (35%) often as the result of such conditions as complications of a hip fracture or intracranial hemorrhage from a fall.

Pima County Accident by Age - 2014

Pima County Accident by Sex- 2014

Male - 61%
Female - 39%
Pima County Accident by Cause - 2014

Overdose - 34%
Blunt Force Trauma - 35%
Motor Vehicle Accident - 20%
Exposure To Elements - 3%
Drowning - 3%
Asphyxia - 2%
Other - 3%

Pima County Accident by Cause (Top 3) 2011 - 2014
SUICIDE DEATHS

Deaths due to suicide accounted for 13% of the deaths investigated by the PCOME in 2014. Suicide victims were most frequently males (76%), between 50-59 years of age (20%) and died as the result of firearms (54%).
Pima County Suicide by Cause - 2014

- Firearms: 54%
- Hanging: 23%
- Overdose: 13%
- Asphyxia: 6%
- Other: 4%

Pima County Suicide by Cause (Top 3) 2011 - 2014

- 2011: Firearms 109, Hanging 23, Overdose 28
- 2012: Firearms 100, Hanging 40, Overdose 33
- 2013: Firearms 106, Hanging 46, Overdose 22
- 2014: Firearms 101, Hanging 43, Overdose 25
**Natural Deaths**

Deaths due to natural causes accounted for 34% of the deaths investigated by the PCOME in 2014. Individuals who died from natural causes were most frequently males (66%), between 60-69 years of age (31%) and died as the result of cardiovascular disease (60%).

**Pima County Natural Deaths by Age - 2014**

<table>
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<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Count</th>
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<tr>
<td>&lt;1</td>
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<td>1-5</td>
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<tr>
<td>6-12</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Pima County Natural Deaths by Sex - 2014**

- Male: 338 (66%)
- Female: 172 (34%)
Pima County Natural Deaths by Cause - 2014

- Cardiovascular Disease - 60%
- Sequelae of Chronic Alcohol Abuse - 8%
- Pulmonary Disease - 4%
- Infectious Disease - 7%
- Diabetes Mellitus - 5%
- Malignancy - 4%
- Other - 11%

Total: 308
**Undetermined Manner of Death**

Deaths of undetermined manner accounted for 10% of the deaths investigated by the PCOME in 2014. Individuals who died with an undetermined manner were most frequently males (72%), of unknown age (46%) and died from undetermined causes (83%). Many of these deaths represent skeletal remains of UBCs who died in the deserts of southern Arizona.

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**Pima County Undetermined Manner of Death by Age - 2014**

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**Pima County Undetermined Manner of Death by Sex - 2014**

- Male: 63%
- Female: 9%
- Unknown: 9%
Pima County Undetermined Manner of Death by Cause - 2014

- Undetermined: 124 cases (82%)
- Overdose: 17 cases (11%)
- Blunt Force Injury: 4 cases (3%)
- Other: 7 cases (5%)
OVERDOSE DEATHS

There were 241 deaths attributed to an overdose of either a single drug (122 deaths, 51%) or a combination of drugs (119 deaths, 49%) in 2014. Overdose deaths commonly involved males (60%) between the ages of 30-39 (24%). The majority of these deaths were classified as accidents (83%).

Opiate drugs (heroin, oxycodone, methadone, hydrocodone, morphine, oxymorphone, hydromorphone, tramadol, opiate unspecified) and fentanyl (a synthetic opioid narcotic) accounted for the majority of overdose deaths, either as a single drug or a component of a poly-drug overdose. Heroin was the most commonly abused illicit drug contributing to death in 2014 followed by methamphetamine.

The number of heroin deaths is likely underreported as heroin is rapidly metabolized to morphine by the body and if the parent compound indicative for heroin (6-monoacetylmorphine) is not present on the toxicology report these deaths may be classified as either morphine intoxication or opiate intoxication.

Acute alcohol intoxication alone, not as component of a poly-drug overdose, accounted for 5 overdose (2%) deaths in 2014.

Pima County Overdose Deaths 2010 - 2014
Pima County Overdose Deaths by Age - 2014

Pima County Overdose Deaths by Sex - 2014

Male - 60%
Female - 40%
Pima County Overdose Deaths by Manner - 2014

- Accident - 83%
- Suicide - 10%
- Undetermined - 7%

Select Pima County Drugs by Year - 2014

- Oxycodone
- Morphine
- Alcohol
- Methamphetamine
- Heroin
- Cocaine
Pima County Overdose Deaths by Drug - 2014

- Cocaine: 25
- Methamphetamine: 38
- Heroin: 71
- Oxycodone: 39
- Hydrocodone: 11
- Oxymorphone: 4
- Hydromorphone: 1
- Methadone: 24
- Morphine: 47
- Codeine: 3
- Tramadol: 6
- Opiate Unclassified: 4
- Fentanyl: 5
- Benzodiazepines: 23
- Alcohol: 35
- Diphenhydramine: 4
- SSRI/SNRI: 21
- Tricyclics: 6
- Atypical Antipsychotics: 7
- Muscle Relaxants: 7
- Anti-seizure Agents: 3
- Sleep Aids: 1
- Promethazine: 2
- MDMA: 2
- Acetaminophen: 3
- Other: 11
Motor Vehicle Related Fatalities

Motor vehicle related fatalities accounted for 118 total deaths in Pima County in 2014. The majority, 72 deaths, were occupants of a motor vehicle involved in an accident (MVA). Of the remaining, 12 were motorcycle accidents (MCA), 32 were pedestrians or bicyclists struck by vehicles, and 2 were all-terrain vehicle (ATV) accidents. Individuals who died from motor vehicle related fatalities were most frequently males (74%) and between 30-39 years of age (19%).
Pima County Motor Vehicle Fatalities by Sex - 2014

- Male: 74%
- Female: 26%

Pima County Motor Vehicle Fatalities by Type - 2014

- MVA: 61%
- Pedestrian: 18%
- MCA: 10%
- Bicyclist: 9%
- ATV: 2%
Pinal County

Pinal County contracts with the PCOME to provide examination or other support services beyond what Pinal County provides internally. Pinal County maintains its own Medical Examiner’s office staffed to conduct death scene investigations, transport remains, assist with the performance of some external examinations at the OME facility in Pinal County, and triage deaths reportable to the ME as stated in A.R.S §11-593 above. Not all deaths in Pinal County are reported to the PCOME through the Pinal County Medical Examiner’s Office. Deaths on Native American tribal lands do not have to be reported through the respective death investigation system of that County and may be reported directly to the PCOME as necessary for the needs of the appropriate agency investigating that death (BIA, FBI or local tribal police departments). The Pinal County Medical Examiner’s Office issues its own annual report. Please reference that report for details concerning deaths occurring in Pinal County that are not referred to the PCOME.

In calendar year 2014 there were 2603 deaths in Pinal County; of these 200 (8%) were reported to the PCOME for examination. Some pertinent statistics regarding these deaths are detailed in the tables and graphs below.

*Arizona Department of Vital Statistics
Pinal County Deaths Reported to the PCOME 2010 - 2014

- 2010: 140
- 2011: 304
- 2012: 308
- 2013: 223
- 2014: 200

Pinal County Deaths by Type of Exam 2014

- Autopsy: 175
- External: 22
- Jurisdiction Declined: 3
Pinal County Deaths by Manner of Death 2014

- Natural: 53
- Accident: 85
- Suicide: 12
- Homicide: 19
- Undetermined: 27

Pinal County Accidents by Type 2014

- Overdose: 4
- Blunt Force Injuries: 2
- Motor Vehicle: 39
- Asphyxia: 1
- Exposure: 1
- Aircraft: 4
- Drowning: 2
- Other: 1
- Undetermined: 5
Pinal County Homicides by Type 2014

- Firearms: 9
- Blunt Force Injuries: 3
- Asphyxia: 1
- Sharp Force Injury: 1
- Overdose: 3
- Other: 1

Pinal County Naturals by Type 2014

- Cardiovascular: 29
- Diabetes: 6
- Chronic Alcohol: 6
- Malignancy: 5
- Infectious: 4
- Other: 3
### Pinal County Suicides by Type 2014

- **Firearms**: 10 cases
- **Hanging**: 4 cases
- **Overdose**: 5 cases
- **MVA**: 2 cases
- **Drowning**: 2 cases
- **Asphyxia**: 2 cases
- **Other**: 2 cases
Pinal County Deaths by Law Enforcement Agency 2014

- Gila River Tp: 61
- Apache Junction PD: 24
- Casa Grande PD: 20
- Arizona DPS: 17
- Eloy PD: 16
- Arizona DOC: 10
- Maricopa PD: 8
- Coolidge PD: 4
- Florence PD: 4
- Other: 12
Santa Cruz County

Santa Cruz County does not maintain an in-county Medical Examiner’s office to conduct death scene investigations, transport or examine remains, or certify deaths reportable to the ME. Nor does Santa Cruz County appoint or contract with an Alternate Medical Examiner. The PCOME acts as the de-facto appointed ME for Santa Cruz County. When deaths occur in Santa Cruz County pursuant to A.R.S. §11-593, Santa Cruz County law enforcement agencies investigate the circumstances of the death and notify the PCOME as necessary.

In calendar year 2014 there were 274 deaths in Cochise County; of these 46 (17%) were reported to the PCOME for investigation and/or examination. Some pertinent statistics regarding these deaths are detailed in the tables below.

*Arizona Department of Vital Statistics*
Santa Cruz County Deaths Reported to the PCOME 2012 - 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Counts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Santa Cruz County Deaths by Type of Exam 2014

- Autopsy: 31
- External: 5
- Death Certification: 8
- Jurisdiction Declined: 2

Legend:
- Autopsy
- External
- Death Certification
- Jurisdiction Declined
Santa Cruz County Deaths by Manner of Death 2014

Santa Cruz County Deaths by Type of Death 2014
Santa Cruz County Deaths by Law Enforcement Agency 2014

- State Parks: 1
- Paragona Marshal: 1
- No Agency: 2
- Arizona DPS: 3
- Nogales PD: 12
- Santa Cruz County SO: 27
Yuma County

Yuma County contracts with the pathology group at Yuma Regional Medical Center to perform examinations and certify deaths that fall under the jurisdiction of the ME in Yuma County. Some decedents (typically suspected homicides) are referred to Pima County for an examination and death certification at the discretion of the Yuma County Medical Examiner’s Office. The Yuma County Medical Examiner’s Office issues its own Annual Report. Please reference that report for details concerning deaths occurring in Yuma County that are not referred to the PCOME.

Sixteen deaths from Yuma County were reported to the PCOME in 2014, 14 of which required autopsy examinations. Some pertinent statistics regarding these deaths are detailed in the tables below.

*Arizona Department of Vital Statistics
Yuma County Deaths Reported to the PCOME 2010 - 2014

Yuma County Deaths by Type of Exam 2014

Autopsy
Jurisdiction Declined
External
Yuma County Deaths by Manner of Death 2014

- Natural: 5
- Accident: 3
- Homicide: 3
- Suicide: 2
- Undetermined: 2

Yuma County Deaths by Type of Death 2014

- Firearms - Homicide: 3
- Sharp Force - Homicide: 3
- Overdose: 2
- Hanging: 2
- Unknown: 2
- Other: 2
Yuma County Deaths by Law Enforcement Agency 2014

- Arizona DOC: 1
- Cocopah PD: 1
- FBI: 2
- Yuma County SO: 5
- Yuma PD: 7