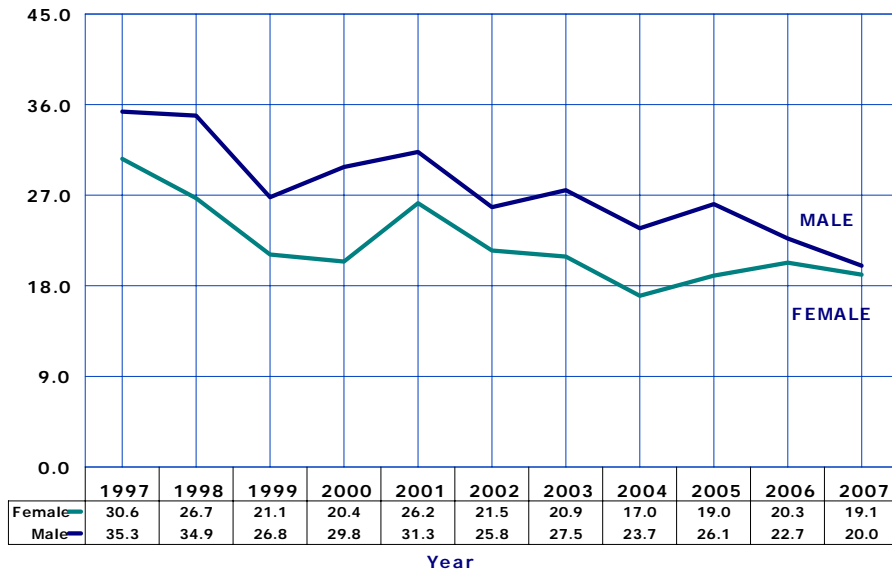


2C. AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Childhood mortality (ages 1-14 years)

Figure 2C-5
Mortality Rates by Gender and Year among Children 1-14 Years, Arizona, 1997-2007

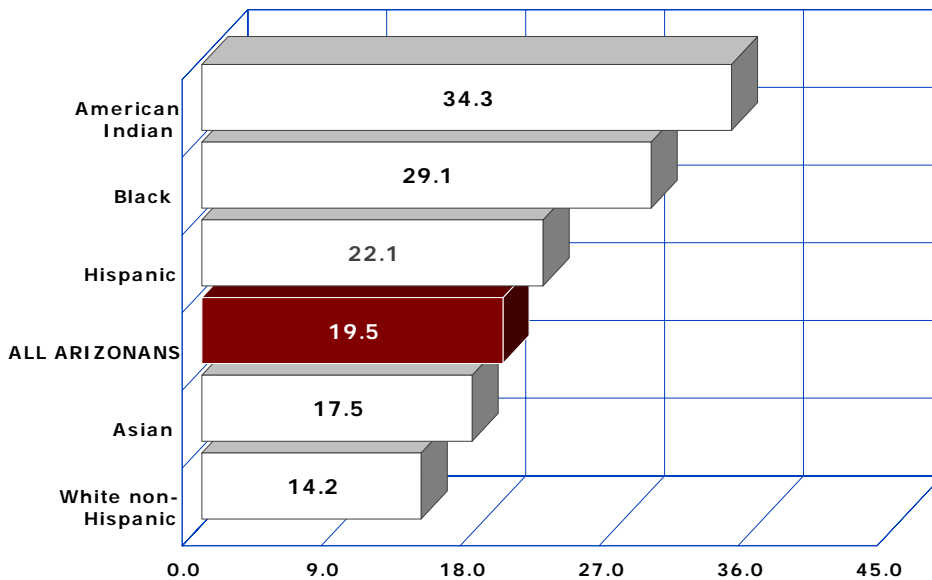


Death claimed the lives of 256 of the 1,310,138 children (1 to 14 years old) residing in Arizona in 2007. Their 2007 mortality rate of 19.5 per 100,000 was the lowest rate of the eleven-year period from 1997 to 2007 (Table 2C-8). Both females and males experienced a decrease in their total mortality rates from 2006 to 2007 (Figure 2C-5, Table 2C-8).

Both girls and boys died in 2007 at the lowest rate since 1980.

Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 1-14 years old in specified group.

Figure 2C-6
Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity among Children 1-14 Years, Arizona, 2007



American Indian children had the highest 2007 total mortality rate (34.3 deaths per 100,000), followed by Black (29.1/100,000) and Hispanic children (22.1 deaths per 100,000; Figure 2C-6). The mortality rates for Asian and White non-Hispanic children were lower than the average rate for all groups.

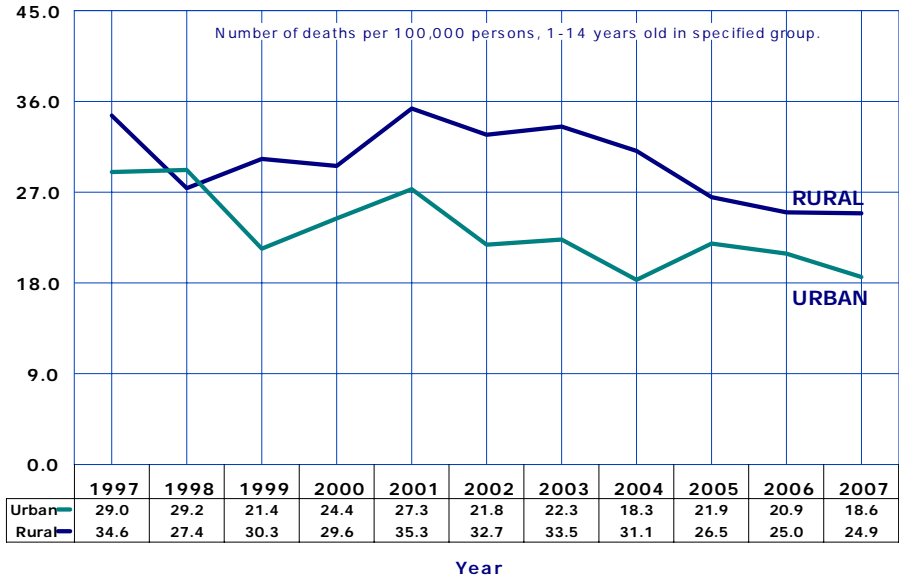
*Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 1-14 years old in specified group.

2C. AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Childhood mortality (ages 1-14 years)

Figure 2C-7
Mortality Rates by Urban*/Rural Area and Year among Children 1-14 Years, Arizona, 1997-2007

From 2006 to 2007 the total mortality rates decreased for urban children and remained essentially unchanged for rural children (Figure 2C-7, Table 2C-9).

The temporal pattern underlying the changes in mortality between 1997 and 2007 differed by region. From 1997 to 1998, the mortality rate of rural children decreased by 20.8 percent, while the urban children experienced no change in their mortality risk (Figure 2C-7). From 1998 to 2007, the total mortality rates decreased by 36.3 percent for urban children, 4 times as much as the decrease of 9.1 percent for rural children. In 1997, the mortality disadvantage of rural compared to urban children was 19.3 percent; by 2007 it had increased to 33.9 percent.

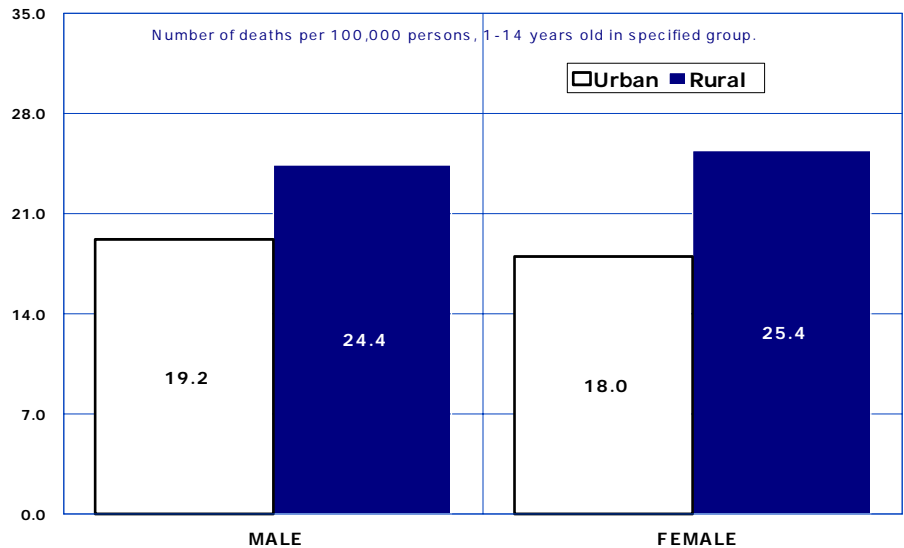


*Maricopa, Pima, Pinal and Yuma Counties.

Figure 2C-8
Mortality Rates by Gender in Urban*/Rural Areas among Children 1-14 Years, Arizona, 2007

From 2006 to 2007, the mortality rate for unintentional injuries decreased for urban but not rural children (Table 2C-9). In 2007, the mortality rate for motor vehicle accidents among rural children (9.0/100,000) was 2.8 times the rate among urban children (3.2/100,000, Table 2C-9). Urban children, in contrast, had a 2.6 times greater than rural children mortality rate for drowning (1.3 deaths per 100,000 vs. 0.5 deaths per 100,000).

Urban females 1-14 years old had the lowest 2007 mortality risk among gender by area groups, followed by urban males, rural males and rural females.



*Maricopa, Pima, Pinal and Yuma Counties.