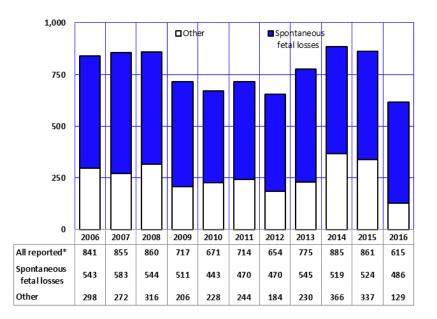


1C.



In Arizona, reportable fetal deaths are those after 20 completed weeks of gestation or if the fetus weighs more than 350 grams (*ARS 36-329*; *Arizona Administrative Code, R9-19-302*). In addition to spontaneous stillbirths, any induced termination of pregnancy at 20 or more weeks of gestation (or, if the gestation period is unknown, when the weight of the product of human conception is more than 350 grams) also requires the filing of a fetal death certificate.

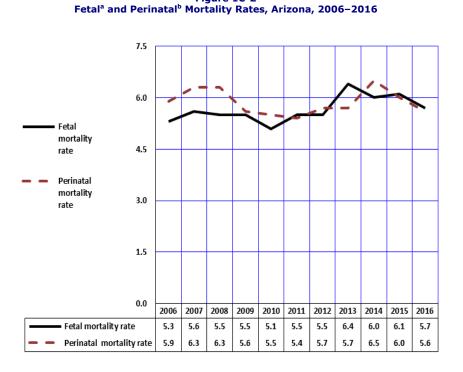
Figure 1C-1 Trends in Fetal Deaths, Arizona, 2006-2016



The number of all reported fetal deaths in Arizona (including late term abortions) in 2016 was 615, a 28.6 percent decrease from 2015 (**Figure 1C-1, Table 1C-3**). In 2016, the annual number of reportable spontaneous fetal losses decreased 7.3 percent from 524 in 2015 to 486 in 2016. (**Figure 1C-1, Table 1C-3**).

Note: All reported includes spontaneous and induced termination of pregnancy at 20 or more weeks of gestation or 350 grams or more and some stillbirths prior to 20 weeks and of any weight.

Figure 1C-2



The fetal mortality rate decreased slightly from a rate of 6.1 deaths at 20 or more weeks of gestation per 1,000 live births in 2015 to a rate of 5.7 deaths in 2016. In 2016, the number of spontaneous fetal losses has seen a decrease at 486 spontaneous fetal losses.

Perinatal mortality refers here to death of a fetus of at least 28 weeks gestational age, or of an infant less than 7 days old. The perinatal death rate per 1,000 live births has been below 6 deaths per 1,000 since 2009. The perinatal mortality rate in 2016 was 5.6, a slight decrease from 2015 (**Figure 1C-2, Table 1C-3**).

Early infant deaths accounted for 239 or 50.3 percent of the 475 perinatal deaths in 2016 (**Figure 1C-2**, **Table 1C-3**).

Notes: *Rate is the number of events per 1,000 live births and fetal deaths. ^b Infant deaths of less than 7 days and fetal deaths with gestation of 28 weeks or more, per 1,000 live births and fetal deaths.

The number of women who died from maternal causes increased from 2015 to 2016. In 2016, no more than 30 women giving birth were reported to have died from maternal causes (Table 1C-1). The number of maternal deaths does not all include deaths occurring to pregnant women, but only those deaths assigned to causes related to or aggravated by pregnancy pregnancy or management.

Based on the total number of 121 maternal deaths from 2006 to 2016, women age 35 and older had the highest proportional contribution to maternal mortality followed by women age 25 - 34, and women age 24 and younger (**Figure 1C-3**).

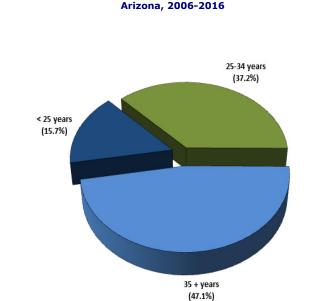


Figure 1C-3 Percent of Death from Maternal Causes by Mother's Age Group, Arizona, 2006-2016

Figure 1C-4 Causes of Maternal Mortality^a, Arizona, 2006-2016

Ectopic pregnancy (3.3%) Ectopic regnancy (3.3%) Ectopic for end to be a set of the formation of the formati

In the eleven-year period from 2006 to 2016, the major causes of maternal deaths in the state have included complications following childbirth (i.e. complications of the puerperium), complications mainly related to pregnancy, complications occurring in the course of labor and delivery, and ectopic pregnancy. All other possible causes of maternal death accounted for 44.3 percent of the maternal deaths from 2006 to 2016 (**Figure 1C-4**, **Table 1C-2**).

Notes: ^a Based on the total number of maternal deaths from 2003 to 2013; * Complications of the puerperium.

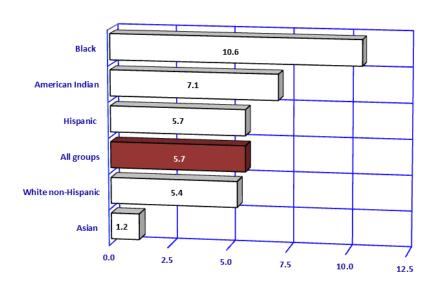
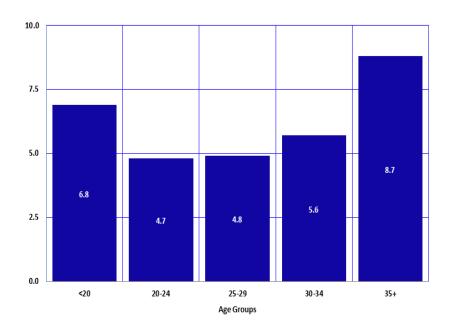


Figure 1C-5 Fetal Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Arizona, 2016

Fetal mortality rates vary by the race/ethnicity of the mother (**Figure 1C-5**). The fetal mortality rate for Black or African American women was 10.6 per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths, the highest rate among the racial/ethnic groups. The fetal mortality rate was equally high for American Indian women (7.1), and Hispanic or Latino (5.7), while the rates of White non-Hispanic (5.4) and Asian women (1.2) were below the state average.

Note: ^a Rate is the number of fetal deaths per 1,000 live births and fetal deaths.





Fetal mortality rates vary by maternal age (**Figure 1C-6**). In 2016 fetal mortality rates were lowest for women aged 20-24 years and highest for women aged less than 20 years and those aged 35 years and older. The fetal mortality rate for mothers aged 35 and older decreased by 4.5 percent from 2015.

Note: ^a Rate is the number of fetal deaths per 1,000 live births and fetal deaths.