

2C. AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY

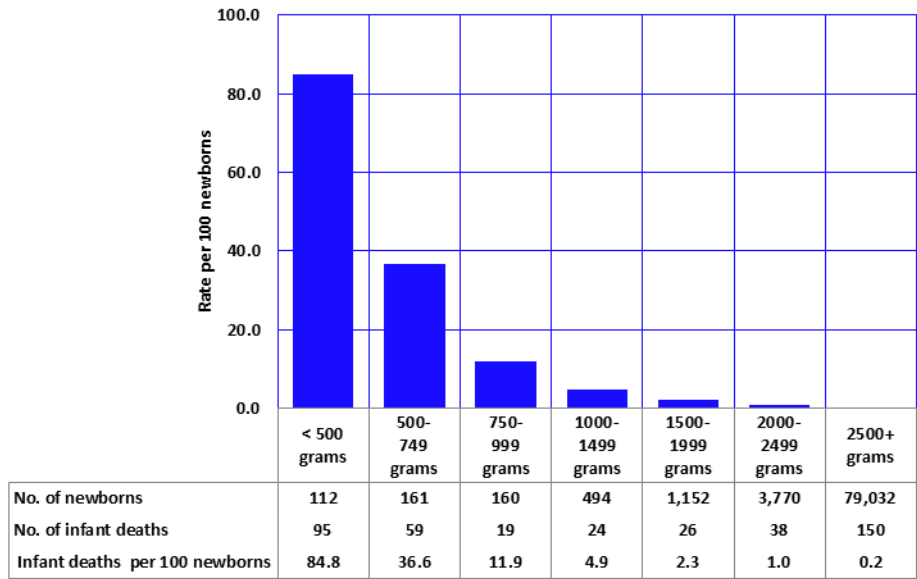
Infant mortality

Newborn weight at birth is one of the most important predictors of an infant's survival chances. In 2013, the mortality rate among babies weighing less than 500 grams at birth was 84.8 percent (**Figure 2C-3**).

The absolute number of low birthweight births actually declined for the sixth consecutive year from 7,285 in 2007 to 5,849 in 2013. In 2013 the proportion of babies whose weight at birth was less than 1,000 grams decreased from 8.1 percent of all low birthweight births in 2012 to 7.4 percent in 2013 (**Table 1B-3**).

Together, births of infants weighing less than 1,500 grams accounted for 1.1 percent of births, and 47.4 percent of all infant deaths with a matching birth record.

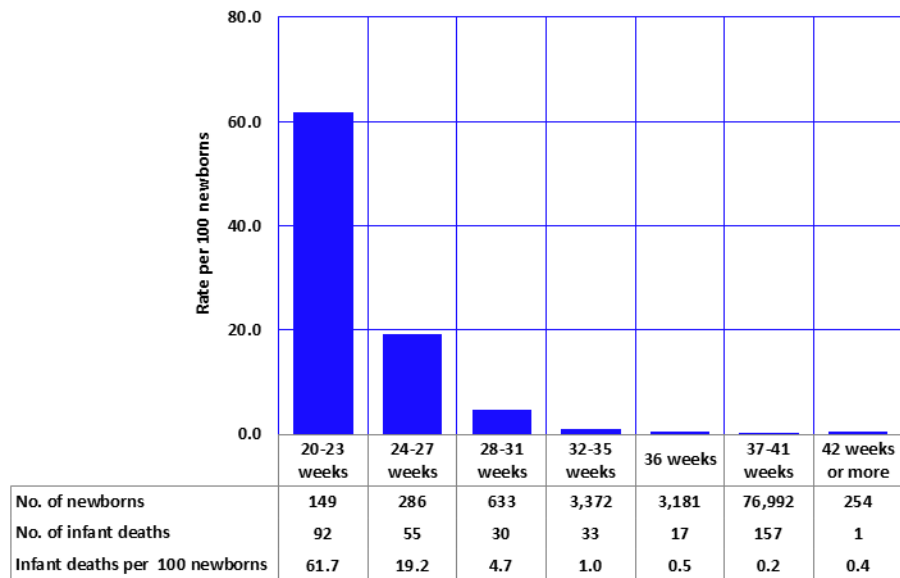
Figure 2C-3
Proportion of Infant Deaths by Birthweight, Arizona, 2013



Notes: 82 cases in the complete 2013 birth file had missing birthweight estimates.

Figure 2C-4
Proportion of Infant Deaths by Gestational Age, Arizona, 2013

As with low birthweight, preterm and very preterm infants have a large impact on the total infant mortality rate because of their much higher risk of infant mortality. For example, births at 27 weeks or less of gestation accounted for only 0.5 percent of all births but 35.3 percent of infant deaths with a matching death record. Births at less than 24 weeks of gestation have a very high infant mortality rate of 61.7 percent (**Figure 2C-4**). Overall, preterm infants (those born at less than 37 weeks of gestation) accounted for 9.0 percent of all births (**Table 1B-26**) and 54.6 percent of all infant deaths (only those with matching death records).



Notes: 45 cases in the complete 2013 birth file had missing gestational age estimates, 31 of which were missing in the linked infant death file.