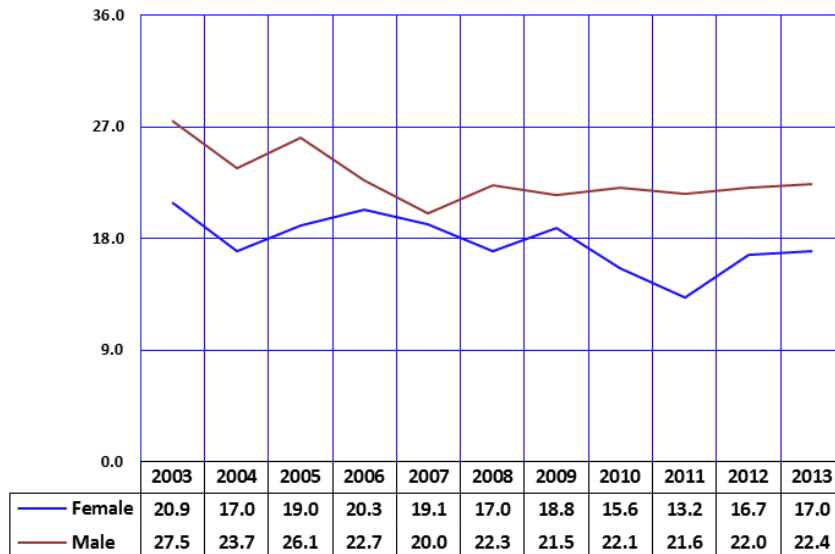


2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY

Childhood mortality (ages 1-14 years)

Figure 2C-5
Mortality Rates^a by Gender and Year among Children 1-14 Years,
Arizona, 2003-2013

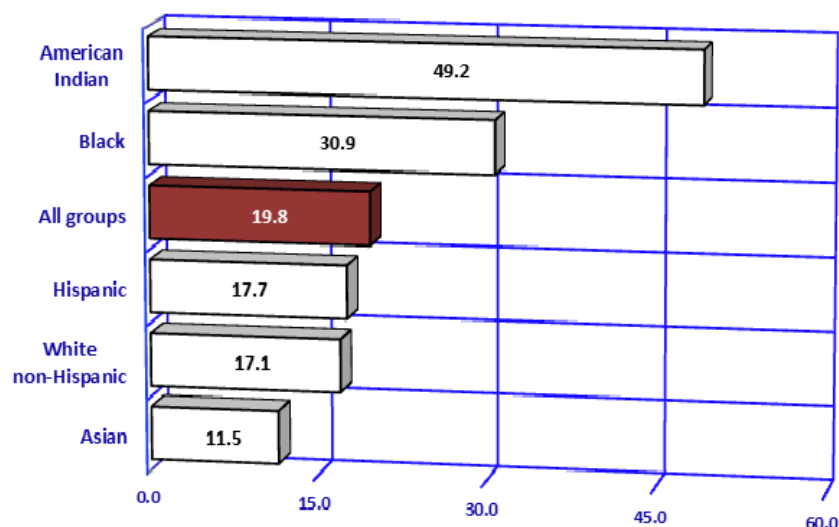


Notes: ^a Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 1-14 years old in specified group.

Death claimed the lives of 252 of the 1,275,227 children (1 to 14 years old) residing in Arizona in 2013. Their 2013 mortality rate of 19.8 per 100,000 was 2.1 percent greater than the rate of 19.4 in 2012 (**Table 2C-7**). Both males and females experienced slight increases in their total mortality rates from 2012 to 2013 (**Figure 2C-5**, **Table 2C-7**).

The five causes with the greatest mortality rates in childhood from 2003-2013 were *accidents* (unintentional injuries), *malignant neoplasms*, *congenital malformations*, *homicide*, and *suicide* (**Table 2C-7**).

Figure 2C-6
Mortality Rates^a by Race/Ethnicity among Children 1-14 Years,
Arizona, 2013



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

American Indian children had the highest 2013 total mortality rate (49.2 deaths per 100,000) followed by Black or African American children (30.9/100,000; **Figure 2C-6**). The mortality rates of Hispanic or Latino, White non-Hispanic, and Asian children were lower than the average rate for all groups.

In 2013, there were 20 children who died of accidental drowning and submersion, 19 children who died of assault, and 8 completed *suicides* of children aged 1-14 years (**Table 2C-10**). The mortality rate for Native American children due to automobile accidents $((10/77,196) \times 100,000 = 13.0)$ was 4.8 times greater than the automobile accident mortality rate for White non-Hispanic children $((15/561,898) \times 100,000 = 2.7)$.