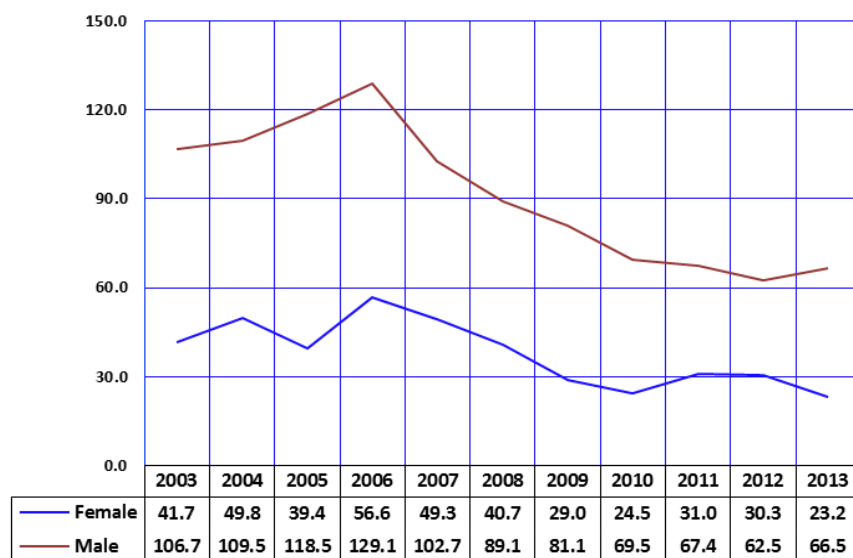


2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY

Adolescent mortality (ages 15-19 years)

Figure 2C-9
Mortality Rates^a by Gender and Year among Adolescents 15-19 Years, Arizona, 2003-2013

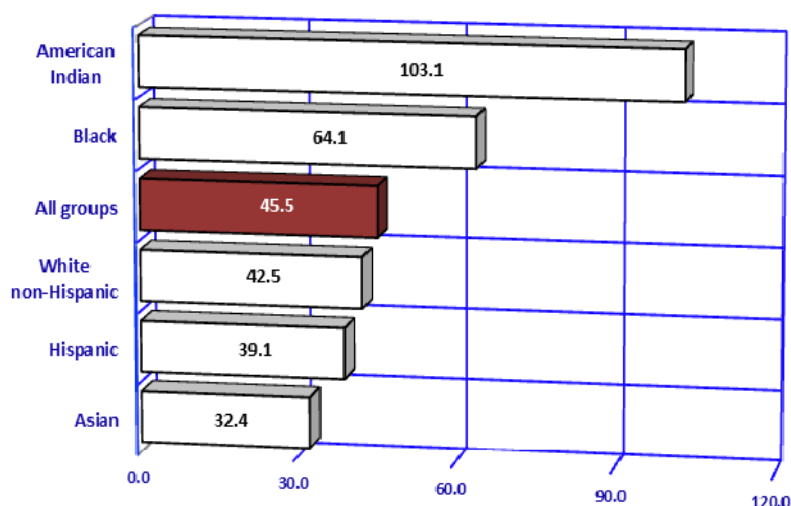


Notes: ^a Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 15 - 19 years old in specified group.

Adolescence refers to individuals between the ages of 15 and 19, an important developmental period marking the transition from childhood to adulthood. In 2013, an estimated 470,793 adolescents resided in Arizona, comprising 7.2 percent of the State's population (**Table 10A-1**). The lives of 214 resident adolescents prematurely ended in 2013, resulting in a total mortality rate of 45.5 deaths per 100,000 adolescents. This mortality rate was 39.7 percent lower than the 2003 rate (**Table 2C-11**).

The likelihood of dying was 2.9 times greater for adolescent boys than for adolescent girls in 2013 (**Figure 2C-9, Table 2C-11**).

Figure 2C-10
Mortality Rates^a by Race/Ethnicity among Adolescents 15-19 Years, Arizona, 2013



Notes: ^a Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 15 - 19 years old in specified group.

The five causes with the greatest number of deaths over the 2003-2013 period were *unintentional injuries in accidents, suicide, homicide malignant neoplasms, and symptoms, signs, and abnormal findings* (**Table 2C-14**).

In 2013, adolescents who were Asian, Hispanic, or White non-Hispanic had greater survival chances than the state average for all adolescents, while American Indian and Black adolescents had lower survival chances than average (**Figure 2C-10**). If the 2013 mortality risk of Asian adolescents (i.e., their mortality rate) applied to all adolescents, only 153 would have died: 61 less than the 214 who actually did.

The number of deaths from accidental drug poisoning declined from 39 in 2009 and 25 in 2011 to 18 in 2012, but rose to 25 in 2013.