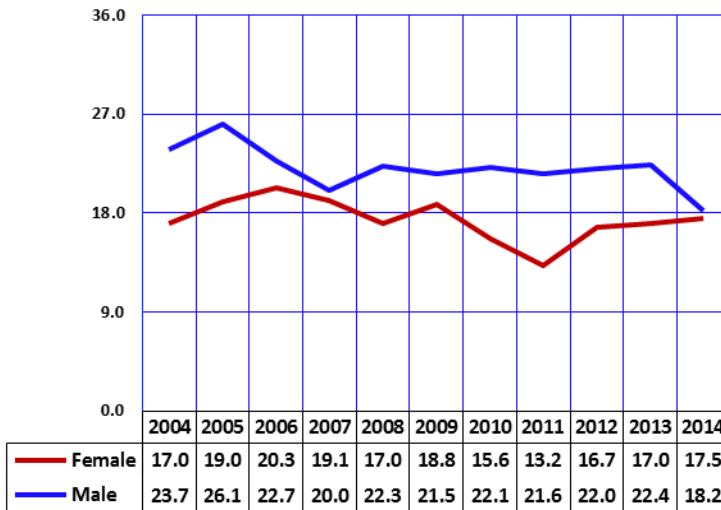


2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Childhood mortality (ages 1-14 years)

Figure 2C-5
Mortality Rates^a by Gender and Year among Children 1-14 Years,
Arizona, 2004-2014

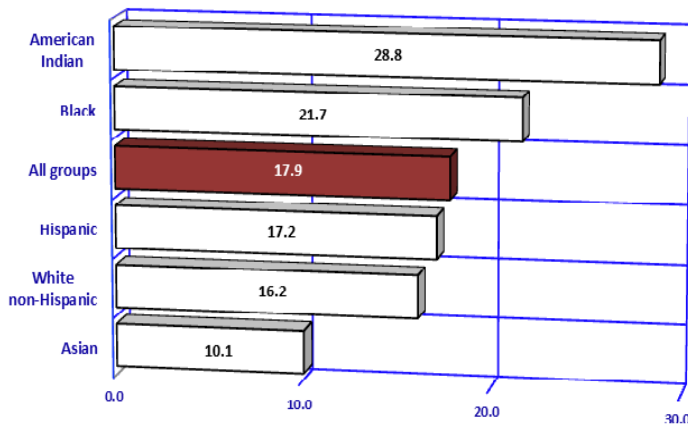


In 2014, a total of 227 deaths were recorded among 1,271,484 children aged 1-14 years residing in Arizona. The 2014 childhood mortality rate of 17.9 per 100,000 was 9.7 percent lower than the 2013 mortality rate of 19.8 (**Table 2C-7**). The mortality rate declined for male children but increased slightly for female children from 2013 to 2014. (**Figure 2C-5, Table 2C-7**).

The five causes with the greatest mortality rates in childhood from 2004-2014 were *accidents* (unintentional injuries), *malignant neoplasms*, *congenital malformations*, *homicide*, and *suicide* (**Table 2C-7**).

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

Figure 2C-6
Mortality Rates^a by Race/Ethnicity among Children 1-14 Years,
Arizona, 2014



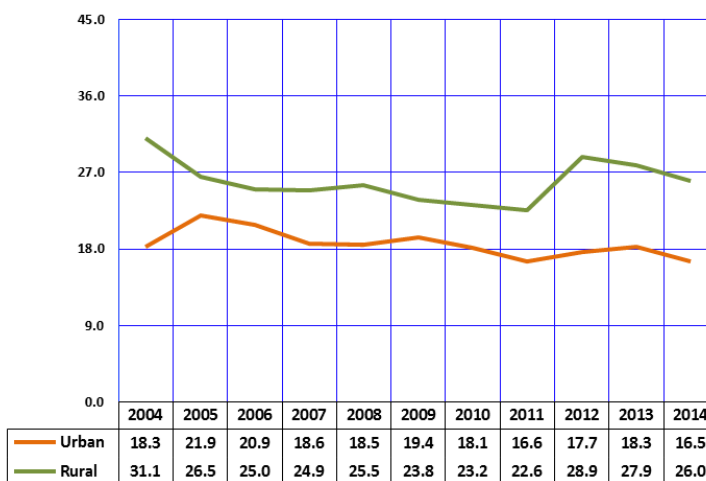
American Indian children had the highest 2014 total mortality rate (28.8 deaths per 100,000) followed by Black or African American children (21.7/100,000; **Figure 2C-6**). The mortality rates of Asian, White non-Hispanic, and Hispanic or Latino children were lower than the average rate for all groups.

In 2014, there were approximately 20 children who died of accidental drowning and submersion, around 10 children who died of assault, and 10 completed *suicides* of children aged 1-14 years (**Table 2C-10**). The mortality rate for Native American children due to automobile accidents was 11.1 times greater than the automobile accident mortality rate for White non-Hispanic children.

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

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

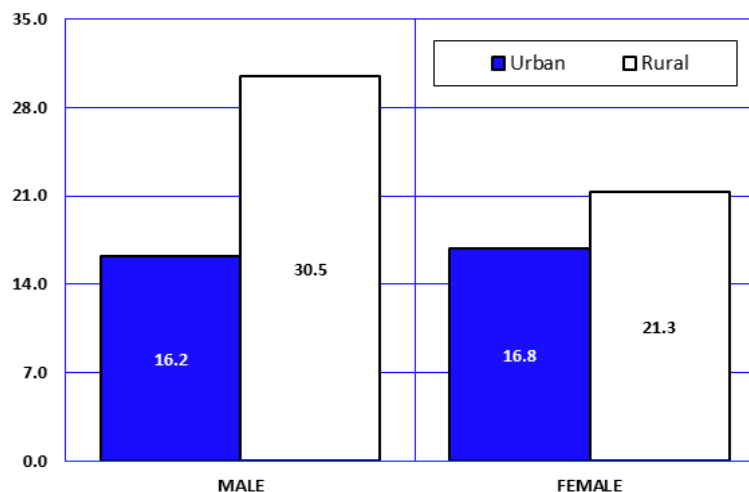
Figure 2C-7
Mortality Rates^a by Urban/Rural Area^b and Year among Children 1-14 Years, Arizona, 2004-2014



From 2013 to 2014, overall mortality rates decreased for both urban and rural children (**Figure 2C-7, Table 2C-8**). From 2004 to 2014 the total mortality rates decreased by 9.8 percent for urban children and by 16.4 percent for rural children.

Notes: ^a Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 1-14 years old in specified group; ^b Urban counties are Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Yuma Counties, Rural Counties are those remaining.

Figure 2C-8
Mortality Rates^a by Gender in Urban/Rural^b Areas among Children 1-14 Years, Arizona, 2014



From 2013 to 2014, the mortality rate for accidents decreased for both urban and rural children (**Table 2C-8**). The mortality rate for unintentional injuries among rural children (8.9/100,000) was 2.0 times greater than the rate among urban children (4.5/100,000, **Table 2C-8**). In 2014, 15 children in urban areas died of accidental drowning while fewer rural children died of this cause (**Table 2C-10**).

Urban males aged 1-14 years old had the lowest mortality risk among gender by area groups in 2014, followed by urban females, rural females, and rural males.

Notes: ^a Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 1-14 years old in specified group; ^b Urban counties include Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Yuma Counties, Rural Counties are those remaining.