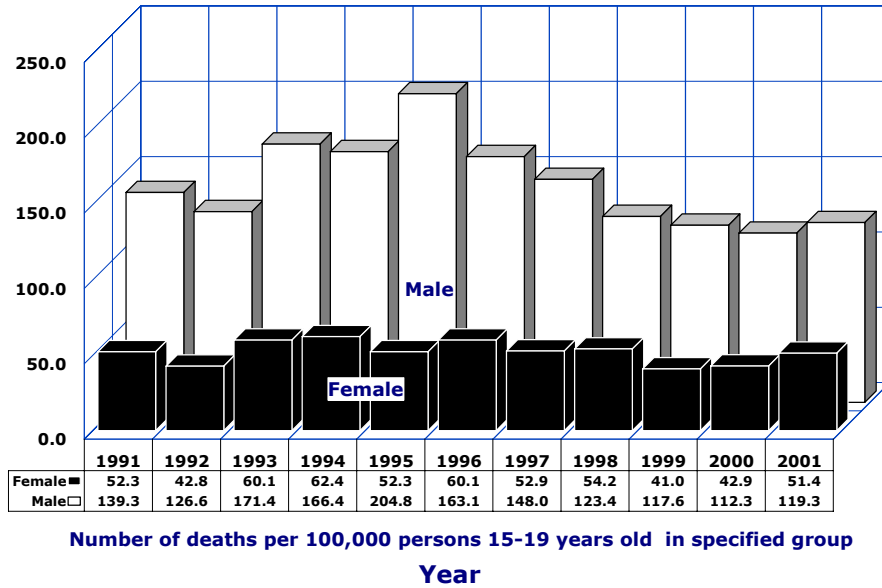


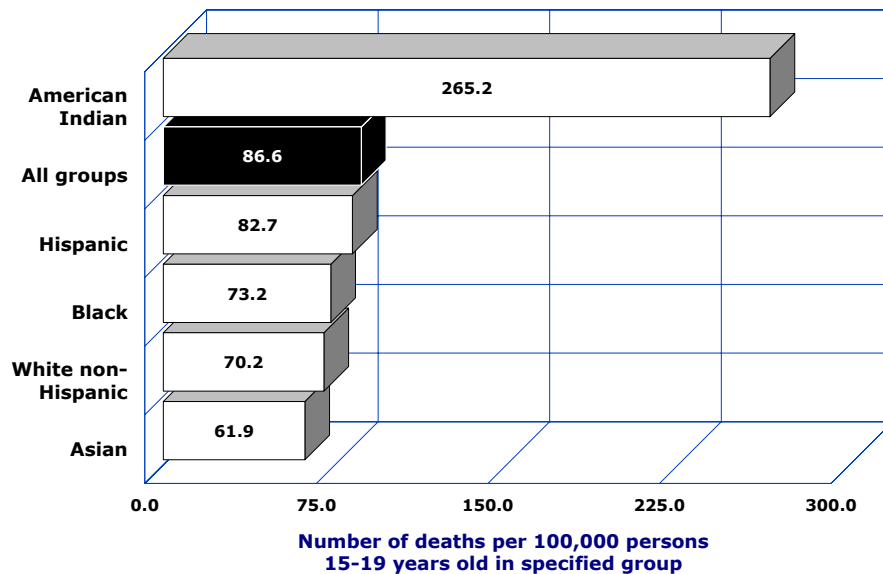
2C. GE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY  
**Adolescent mortality (ages 15-19 years)**

**Figure 2C-9**  
**Mortality Rates by Gender and Year Among Adolescents**  
**15-19 Years Old, Arizona, 1991-2001**



The lives of 329 of the 380,103 resident adolescents (15-19 year olds) prematurely ended in 2001, resulting in a total mortality rate of 86.6 deaths per 100,000 adolescents. This mortality rate was 9.8 percent greater than the 2000 rate of 78.9/100, (Table 2C-12). The increase in total mortality from 2000 to 2001 was larger for adolescent females (19.8 percent) than males (6.2 percent, Figure 2C-9).

**Figure 2C-10**  
**Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity Among Adolescents 15-19**  
**Years Old, Arizona, 2001**

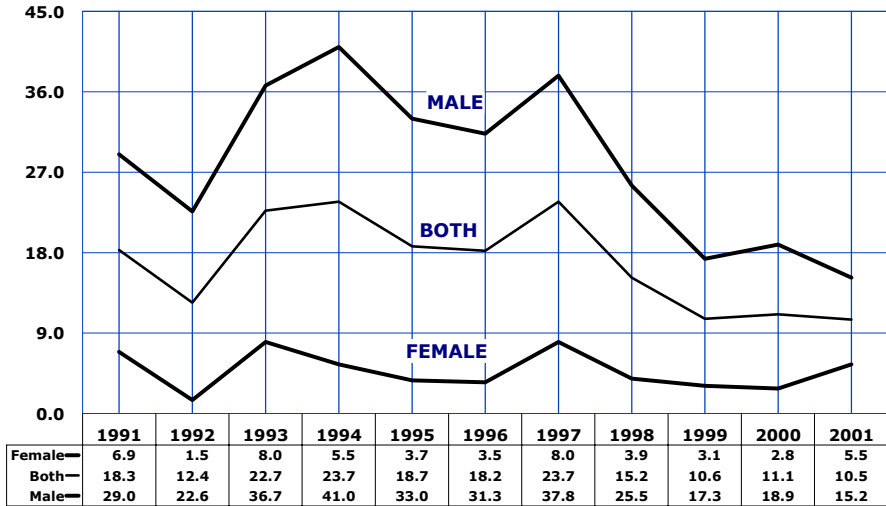


From best to worst survival chances of adolescents 15-19 years old, the 2001 rank-order was Asian, White non-Hispanic, Black, Hispanic and American Indian (Figure 2C-10). If the 2001 total mortality rate for American Indian adolescents applied to all adolescents, 1,008 would have died: 679 more than the 329 who actually did.

2C. GE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY  
**Adolescent mortality (ages 15-19 years)**

**Figure 2C-11**  
**Suicide Rates by Gender and Year Among Adolescents**  
**15-19 Years Old, Arizona, 1991-2001**

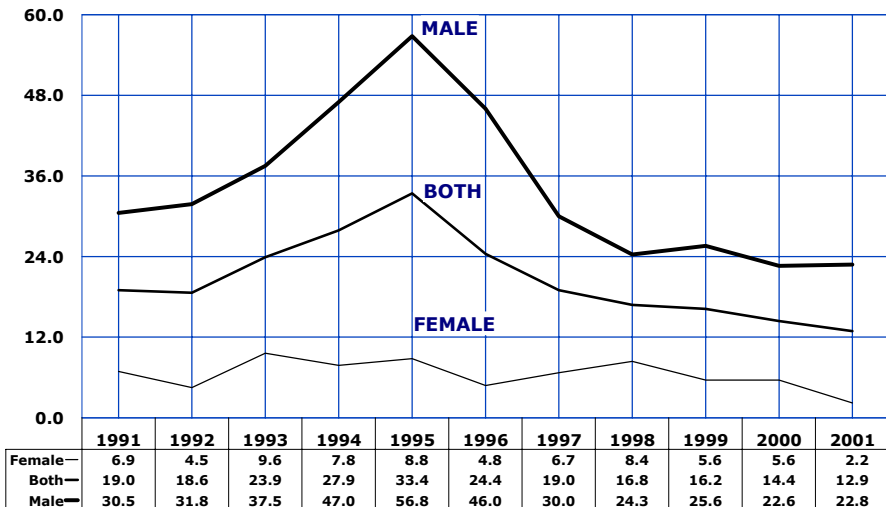
The suicide death rate for adolescent males declined by 19.6 percent from 18.9/100,000 in 2000 to 15.2/100,000 in 2001 (Figure 2C-11, Table 2C-12). In contrast, the suicide death rate for adolescent females almost doubled from 2.8/100,000 in 2000 to 5.5/100,000 in 2001. This reduced the male to female ratio in suicide mortality from 6.7:1 in 2000 to 2.7:1 in 2001. In other words, male adolescents were 2.7 times more likely to kill themselves in 2001 than female adolescents.



**Number of suicides per 100,000 persons 15-19 years old in specified group**  
**Year**

**Figure 2C-12**  
**Homicide Rates by Gender and Year Among Adolescents**  
**15-19 Years Old, Arizona, 1991-2001**

From 2000 to 2001, the homicide rate decreased by 60.7 percent for female adolescents while it slightly increased from 22.6/100,000 to 22.8/100,000 for male adolescents (Figure 2C-12, Table 2C-12). The male to female ratio in homicide mortality increased to 10.4:1 in 2001. The 2001 male adolescent homicide death rate exceeded four of the five cause-specific death rates for female adolescents (Table 2C-12).



**Number of homicides per 100,000 persons 15-19 years old in specified group**  
**Year**