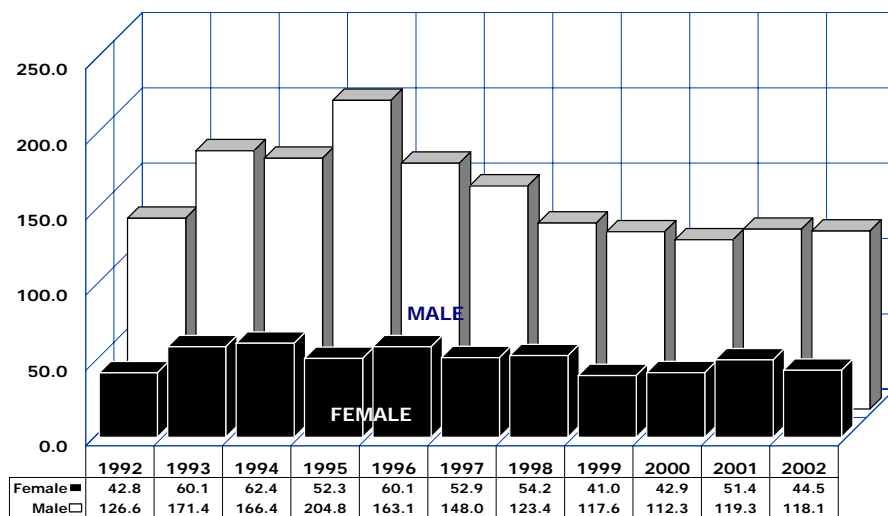


2C. GE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Adolescent mortality (ages 15-19 years)

Figure 2C-9
Mortality Rates by Gender and Year Among Adolescents
15-19 Years Old, Arizona, 1992-2002

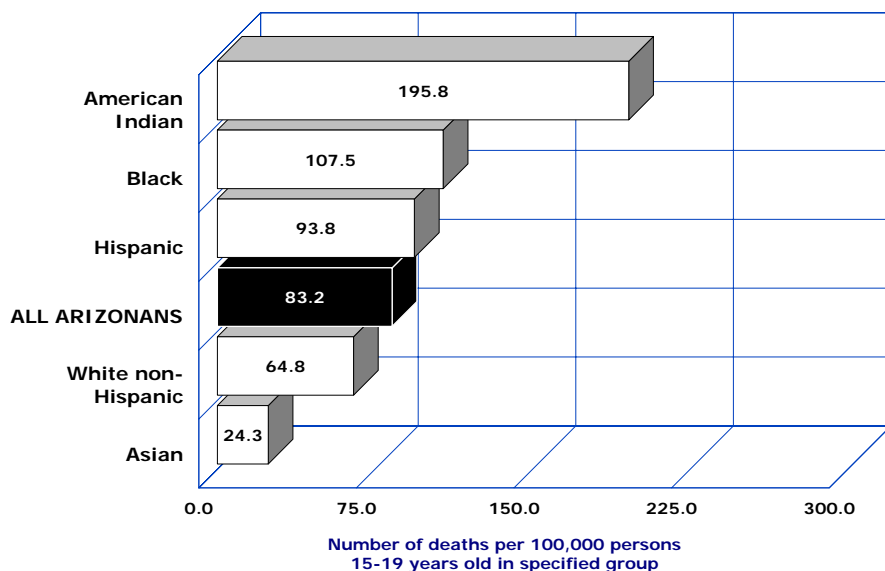


Number of deaths per 100,000 persons 15-19 years old in specified group

Year

The lives of 324 of the 391,964 resident adolescents (15-19 year olds) prematurely ended in 2002, resulting in a total mortality rate of 82.7 deaths per 100,000 adolescents. This mortality rate was 4.5 percent lower than the 2001 rate of 86.6/100, (Table 2C-12). The reduction in total mortality from 2001 to 2002 was substantially larger for adolescent females (13.4 percent) than males (1 percent, Figure 2C-9).

Figure 2C-10
Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity Among Adolescents 15-19
Years Old, Arizona, 2002



Number of deaths per 100,000 persons
 15-19 years old in specified group

From best to worst survival chances of adolescents 15-19 years old, the 2002 rank-order was Asian, White non-Hispanic, Black, Hispanic and American Indian (Figure 2C-10). If the 2002 total mortality rate for American Indian adolescents applied to all adolescents, 767 would have died: 443 more than the 324 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, 1992-2002

The suicide death rate for adolescent males increased by 13.2 percent from 15.2/100,000 in 2001 to 17.2/100,000 in 2002 (Figure 2C-11, Table 2C-12). In contrast, the suicide death rate for adolescent females declined by 61.8 percent from 5.5 suicide per 100,000 in 2001 to 2.1/100,000 in 2002. This widened the male to female ratio in suicide mortality from 2.7:1 in 2001 to 8.2:1 in 2002. In other words, male adolescents were 8 times more likely to kill themselves in 2002 than female adolescents.

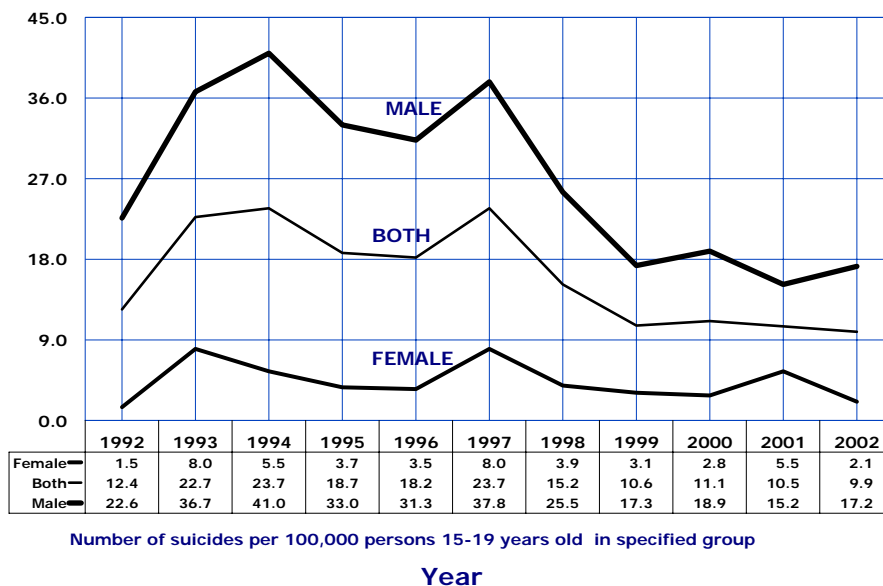


Figure 2C-12
Homicide Rates by Gender and Year Among Adolescents
15-19 Years Old, Arizona, 1992-2002

Both male and female adolescents had substantial increases in their homicide death rates from 2001 to 2002 (12.3 and 45.5 percent respectively) (Figure 2C-12, Table 2C-12). Male compared to female adolescents had an eight times higher mortality risk from homicide in 2002 (rates of 25.6/100,000 and 3.2/100,000 respectively). The 2002 male adolescent homicide death rate exceeded each of the five cause-specific death rates for female adolescents (Table 2C-12).

