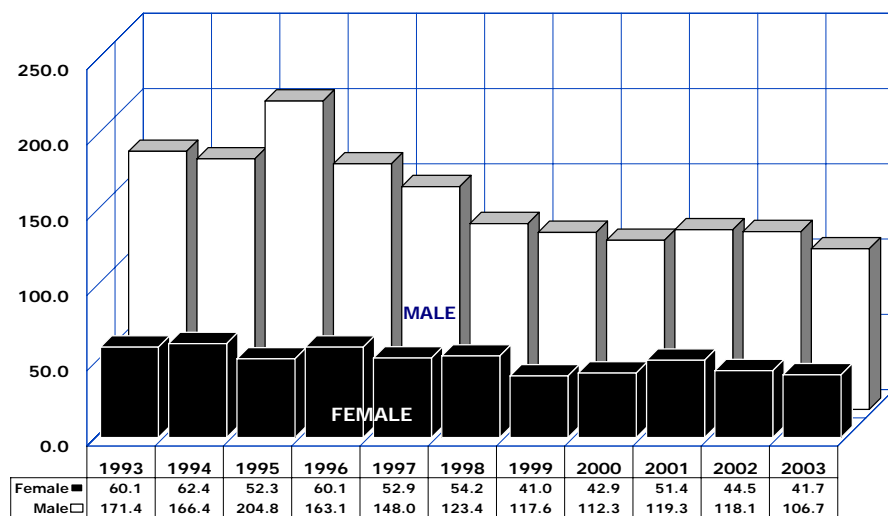


2C. AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Adolescent mortality (ages 15-19 years)

Figure 2C-9
Mortality Rates by Gender and Year Among Adolescents
15-19 Years Old, Arizona, 1993-2003

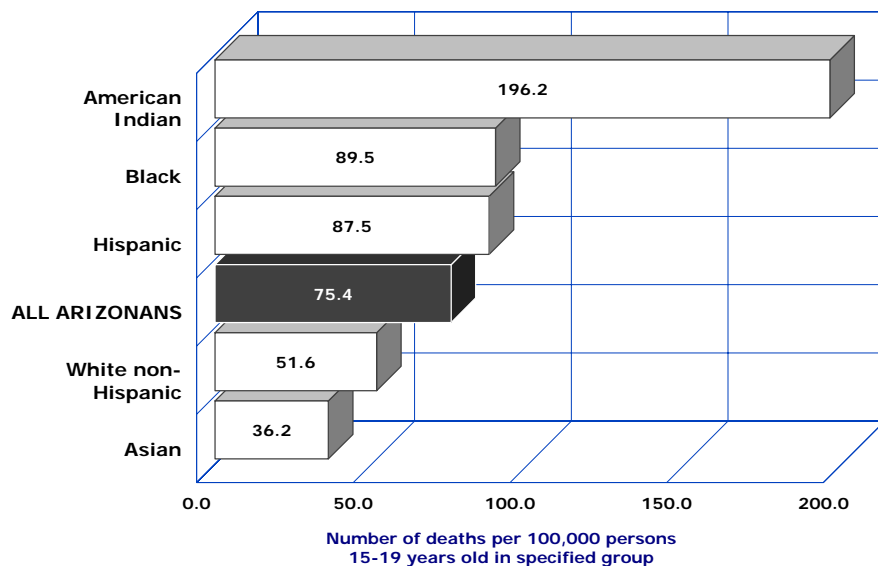


Number of deaths per 100,000 persons 15-19 years old in specified group

Year

The lives of 304 of the 403,088 resident adolescents (15-19 year olds) prematurely ended in 2003, resulting in a total mortality rate of 75.4 deaths per 100,000 adolescents. This mortality rate was 35.6 percent lower than the 1993 rate of 117.0/100,000 and was the lowest rate of the eleven-year period from 1993 to 2003 (Table 2C-12). The reduction in total mortality from 1993 to 2003 was larger for adolescent males (37.7 percent) than females (30.6 percent, Figure 2C-9, Table 2C-12).

Figure 2C-10
Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity Among Adolescents 15-19
Years Old, Arizona, 2003



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 2003 rank-order was Asian, White non-Hispanic, Black, Hispanic and American Indian (Figure 2C-10). If the 2003 total mortality rate for American Indian adolescents applied to all adolescents, 791 would have died: 487 more than the 304 who actually did.

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

Figure 2C-11
Suicide Rates by Gender and Year Among Adolescents
15-19 Years Old, Arizona, 1993-2003

The suicide death rate for adolescent females increased by 95.2 percent from 2.1/100,000 in 2002 to 4.1/100,000 in 2003 (Figure 2C-11, Table 2C-12). In contrast, the suicide death rate for adolescent males declined by 2.0 percent from 9.9 suicide per 100,000 in 2002 to 9.7/100,000 in 2003. The male to female ratio in suicide mortality rates decreased from 4.6:1 in 1993 to 2.4:1 in 2003. In other words, male adolescents were 2.4 times more likely to kill themselves in 2003 than female adolescents, compared to 4.6 more likely in 1993.

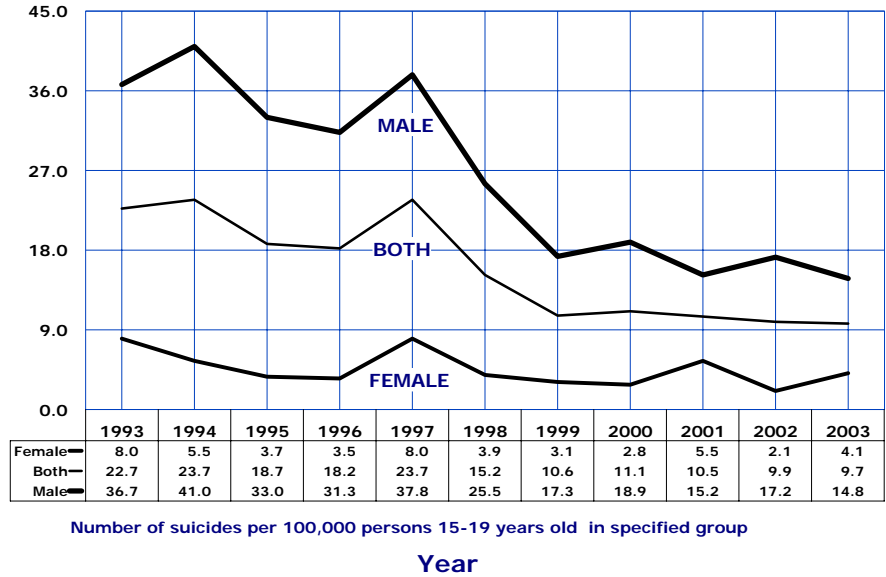


Figure 2C-12
Homicide Rates by Gender and Year Among Adolescents
15-19 Years Old, Arizona, 1993-2003

A similar to suicide pattern of gender-specific changes in mortality rates was observed for homicide. The homicide rate for adolescent females increased by 28 percent from 3.2/100,000 in 2002 to 4.1/100,000 in 2003 (Figure 2C-12, Table 2C-12). In contrast, the homicide rate for adolescent males decreased by 25.4 percent from 2002 to 2003. Despite this decline, male compared to female adolescents had an 4.7 times higher mortality risk from homicide in 2003 (rates of 19.1/100,000 and 4.1/100,000 respectively).

