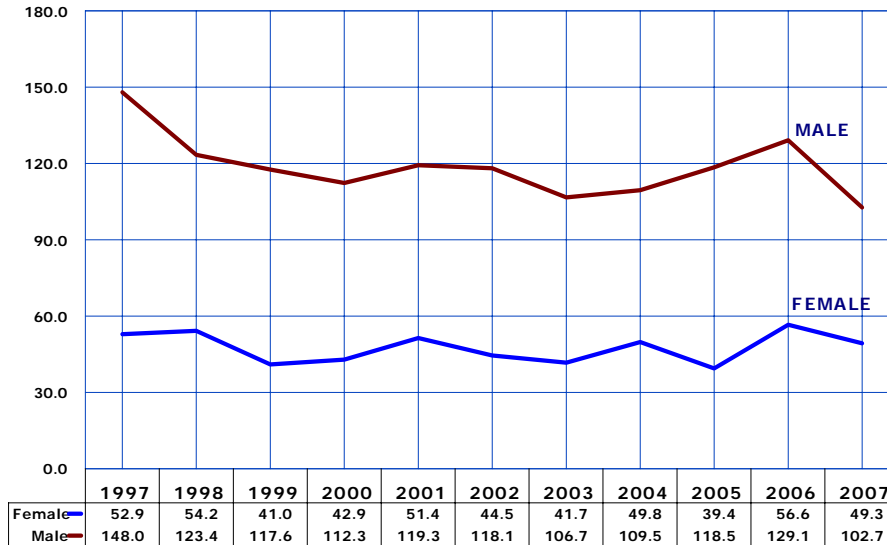


2C. AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY

Adolescent mortality (ages 15-19 years)

Figure 2C-9
Mortality Rates by Gender and Year among Adolescents 15-19 Years,
Arizona, 1997-2007

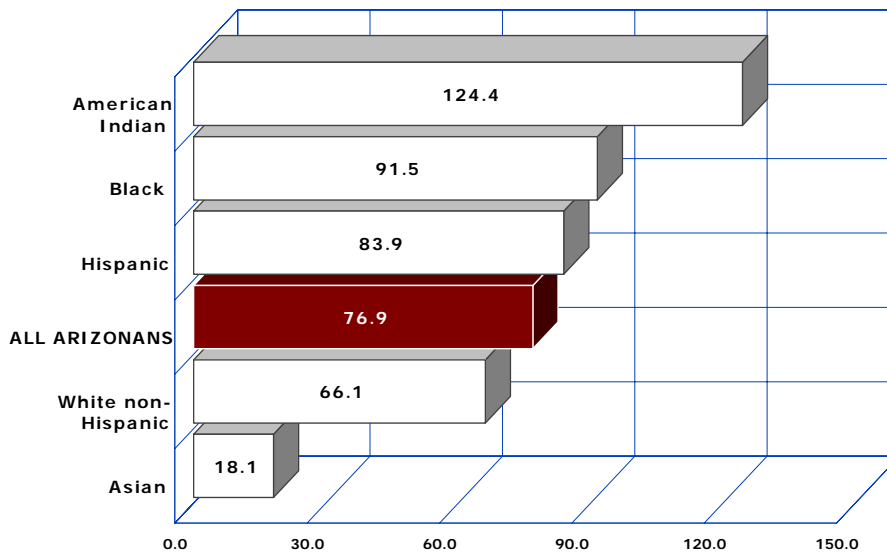


Adolescents refer to those individuals between the ages of 15 to 19, an important developmental period marking the transition from childhood to adulthood. In 2007, an estimated 444,825 adolescents resided in Arizona (**Table 10C-1**), comprising 6.9 percent of the State's population. The lives of 342 resident adolescents prematurely ended in 2007, resulting in a total mortality rate of 76.9 deaths per 100,000 adolescents. This mortality rate was 25.4 percent lower than the 1997 rate (**Table 2C-12**).

The likelihood of dying was 2.1 times as high for adolescent boys than girls in 2007 (**Figure 2C-9, Table 2C-12**).

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

Figure 2C-10
Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity among Adolescents 15-19 Years, Arizona, 2007



From best to worst survival chances of adolescents 15-19 years old, the 2006 rank-order was Asian, White non-Hispanic, Hispanic, Black and American Indian (**Figure 2C-10**). If the 2007 mortality risk of Asian adolescents (i.e., their mortality rate) applied to all adolescents, 81 would have died: 261 less than the 342 who actually did.

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

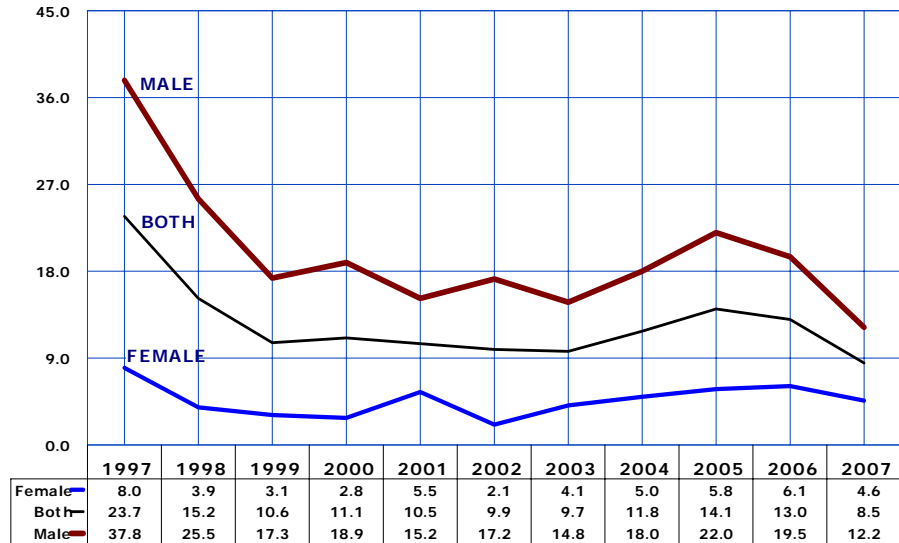
2C. AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY

Adolescent mortality (ages 15-19 years)

In 2007, as in 1997, suicide was the 3rd leading cause of death among Arizona adolescents. Overall, the number of suicides decreased from 57 in 2006 to 38 in 2007. American Indian adolescents experienced a particularly sharp decline from 13 suicides in 2006 to 5 in 2007 (Table 2C-15).

The suicide rate for adolescent females decreased by 24.6 percent from 6.1 suicides per 100,000 in 2006 to 4.6/100,000 in 2007 (Figure 2C-11, Table 2C-12). Following an increase from 2003 to 2005, the suicide death rate for adolescent males decreased from 22 suicides per 100,000 in 2005 to 19.5/100,000 in 2006, and 12.2/100,000 in 2007. The male to female ratio in suicide mortality rates decreased from 6.5:1 in 1998 to 2.7:1 in 2007. In other words, male adolescents were 2.7 times more likely to kill themselves in 2007 than female adolescents, compared to 6.5 times more likely in 1998.

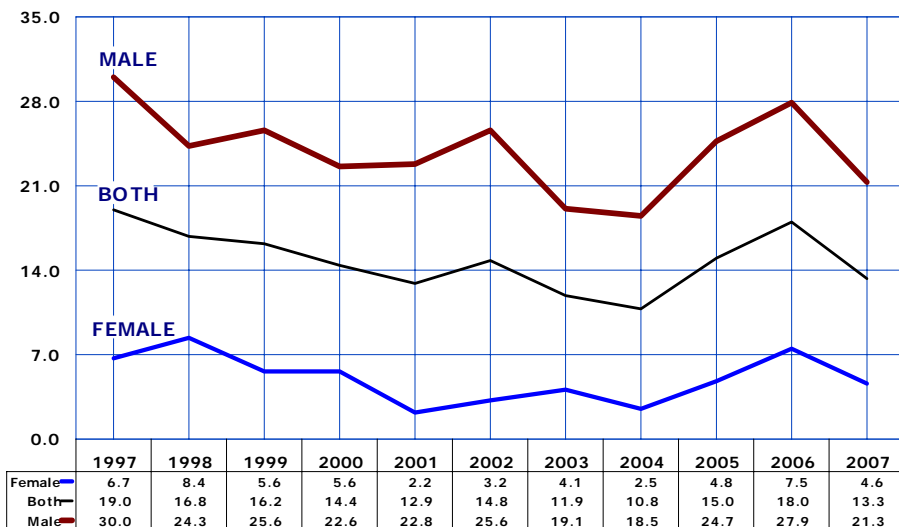
Figure 2C-11
Suicide Rates by Gender and Year among Adolescents 15-19 Years, Arizona, 1997-2007



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

Figure 2C-12
Homicide Rates by Gender and Year among Adolescents 15-19 Years, Arizona, 1997-2007

In 2007, homicide was the 2nd leading cause of death of 15 to 19 year olds. From 2004 to 2006, the homicide rates increased for both adolescent males and females (Figure 2C-12, Table 2C-12). In 2007, the homicide rate decreased by 23.7 percent for adolescent males, and by 38.7 percent for adolescent females. The male to female mortality risk for homicide remained essentially unchanged at 4.5 times greater in 1997 and 4.6 times greater in 2007.



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