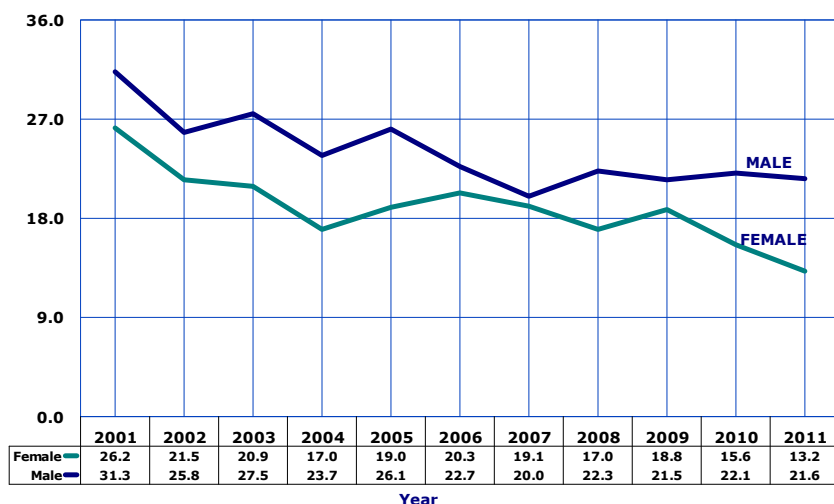


2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Childhood mortality (ages 1-14 years)

Figure 2C-5
Mortality Rates by Gender and Year among Children 1-14 Years,
Arizona, 2001-2011

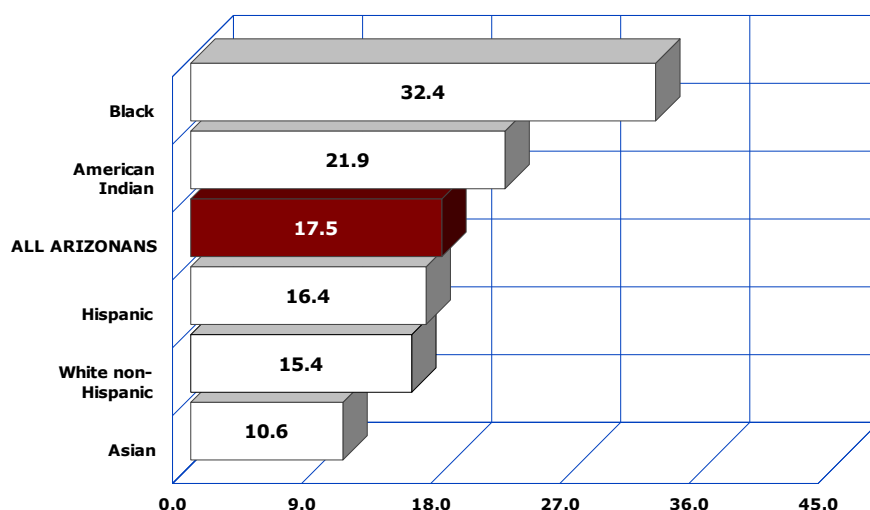


Death claimed the lives of 224 of the 1,279,995 children (1 to 14 years old) residing in Arizona in 2011. Their 2011 mortality rate of 17.5 per 100,000 was 13.4 percent lower than the rate of 20.2 in 2009 (**Table 2C-7**). Females but not males experienced a decrease in their total mortality rates from 2009 to 2011 (**Figure 2C-5, Table 2C-7**).

The five causes with the greatest number of deaths from 2001-2011 were *accidents* (unintentional injuries), *malignant neoplasms*, *congenital malformations*, *homicide*, and *suicide* (**Table 2C-7**).

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

Figure 2C-6
Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity among Children 1-14 Years,
Arizona, 2011



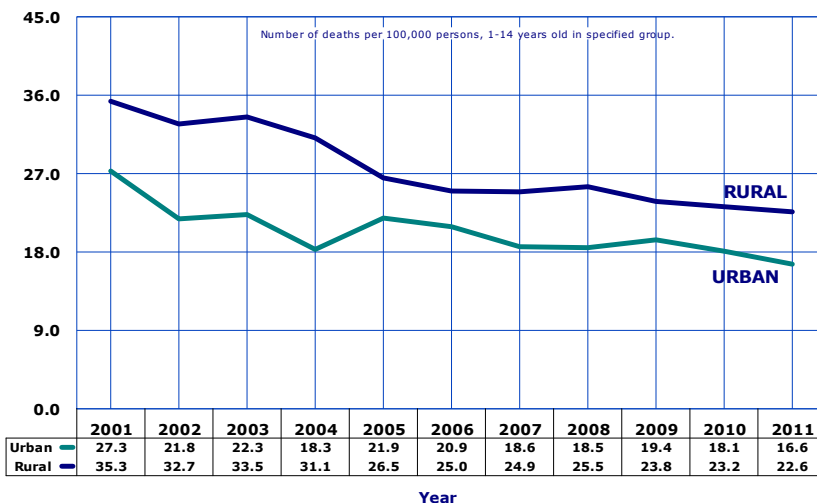
Black or African American children had the highest 2011 total mortality rate (32.4 deaths per 100,000) followed by American Indian children (21.9/100,000; **Figure 2C-6**). The mortality rates of Hispanic or Latino, White non-Hispanic, and Asian were lower than the average rate for all groups.

In 2011, there were 25 children who died of accidental drowning and submersion, 14 children who died of assault, and 12 completed *suicides* of children aged 1-14 years (**Table 2C-10**).

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 by Urban*/Rural Area and Year among Children 1-14 Years, Arizona, 2001-2011

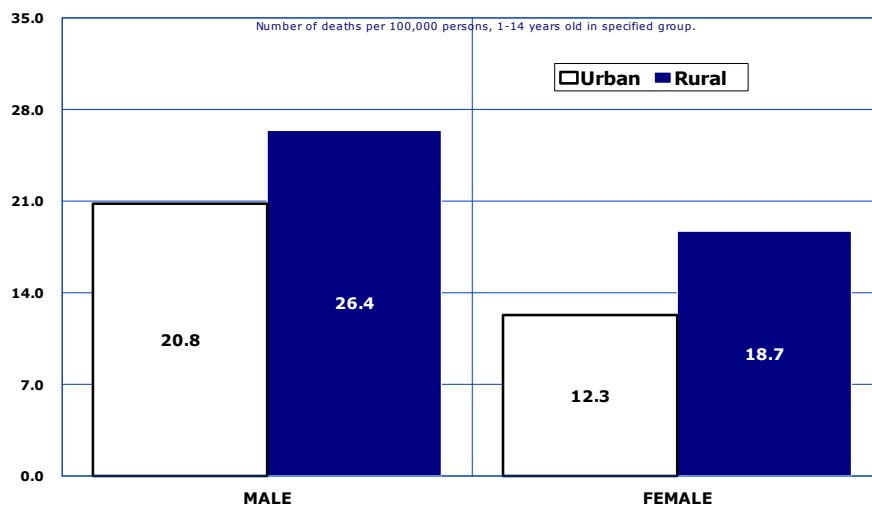


From 2008 to 2009 the total mortality rates increased for urban children but they decreased for rural children (**Figure 2C-7, Table 2C-8**).

From 2009 to 2011, the mortality rates decreased for both urban and rural children (**Figure 2C-7**). From 2001 to 2011 the total mortality rates decreased by 39.2 percent for urban children and by 36.0 for rural children.

Maricopa, Pima, Pinal and Yuma Counties.

Figure 2C-8
Mortality Rates by Gender in Urban*/Rural Areas among Children 1-14 Years, Arizona, 2011



From 2009 to 2011, the mortality rate for accidents decreased for urban children and increased for rural children (**Table 2C-8**). The mortality rate for unintentional injuries among rural children (11.3/100,000) was 2.0 times the rate among urban children (5.7/100,000, **Table 2C-8**). Interestingly, the mortality rate for accidental drowning was 4.4 times higher for urban children (2.2/100,000) than for rural children (.5/100,000).

Urban females 1-14 years old had the lowest 2011 mortality risk among gender by area groups, followed by rural females, urban males and rural males.

Rate: The number of deaths per 100,000 children in specified area and gender.
 *Maricopa, Pima, Pinal and Yuma Counties.