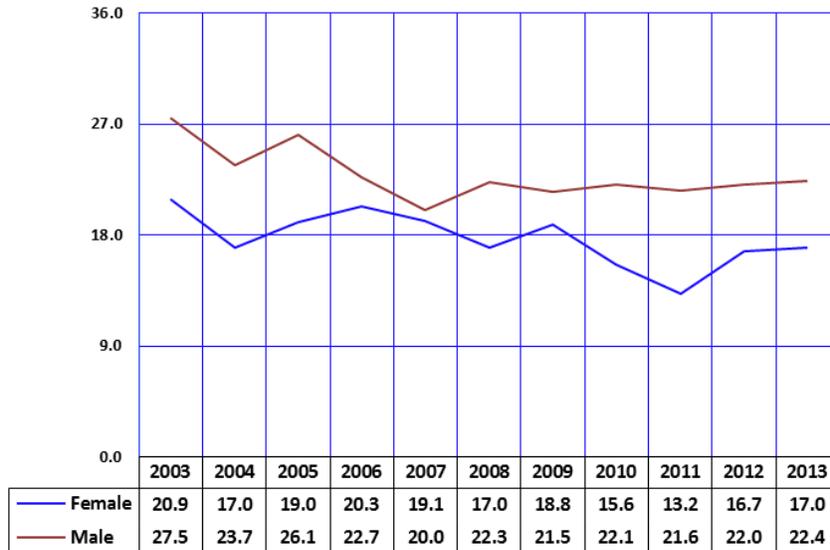


2C.AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY
Childhood mortality (ages 1-14 years)

Figure 2C-5
Mortality Rates^a by Gender and Year among Children 1-14 Years,
Arizona, 2003-2013

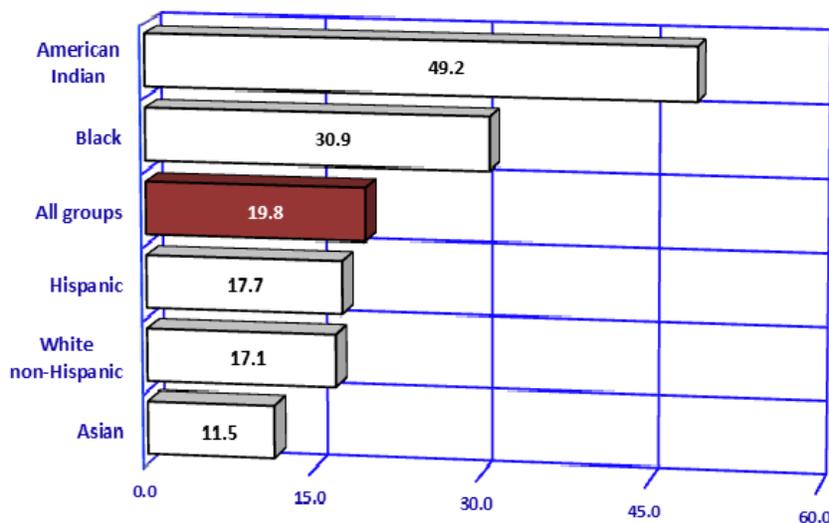


Notes: ^a Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 1-14 years old in specified group.

Death claimed the lives of 252 of the 1,275,227 children (1 to 14 years old) residing in Arizona in 2013. Their 2013 mortality rate of 19.8 per 100,000 was 2.1 percent greater than the rate of 19.4 in 2012 (**Table 2C-7**). Both males and females experienced slight increases in their total mortality rates from 2012 to 2013 (**Figure 2C-5, Table 2C-7**).

The five causes with the greatest mortality rates in childhood from 2003-2013 were *accidents* (unintentional injuries), *malignant neoplasms*, *congenital malformations*, *homicide*, and *suicide* (**Table 2C-7**).

Figure 2C-6
Mortality Rates^a by Race/Ethnicity among Children 1-14 Years,
Arizona, 2013



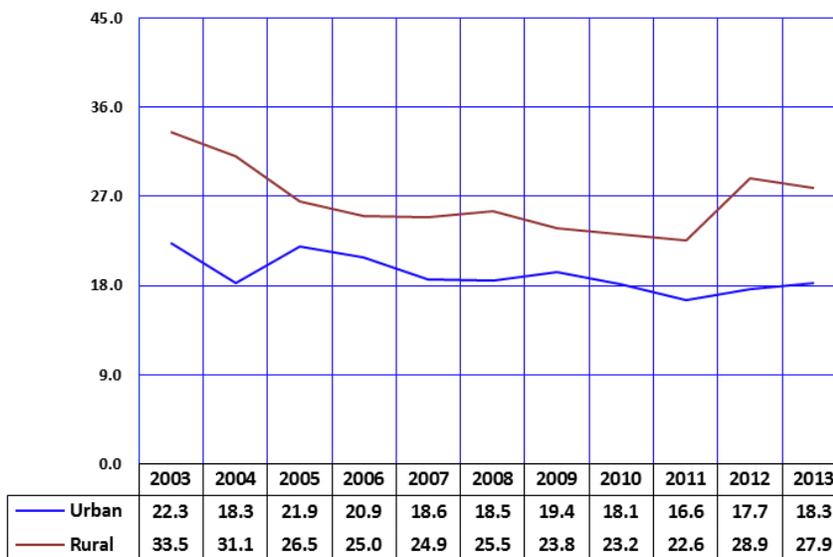
Notes: ^a Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 1-14 years old in specified group.

American Indian children had the highest 2013 total mortality rate (49.2 deaths per 100,000) followed by Black or African American children (30.9/100,000; **Figure 2C-6**). The mortality rates of Hispanic or Latino, White non-Hispanic, and Asian children were lower than the average rate for all groups.

In 2013, there were 20 children who died of accidental drowning and submersion, 19 children who died of assault, and 8 completed *suicides* of children aged 1-14 years (**Table 2C-10**). The mortality rate for Native American children due to automobile accidents $((10/77,196) \times 100,000 = 13.0)$ was 4.8 times greater than the automobile accident mortality rate for White non-Hispanic children $((15/561,898) \times 100,000 = 2.7)$.

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

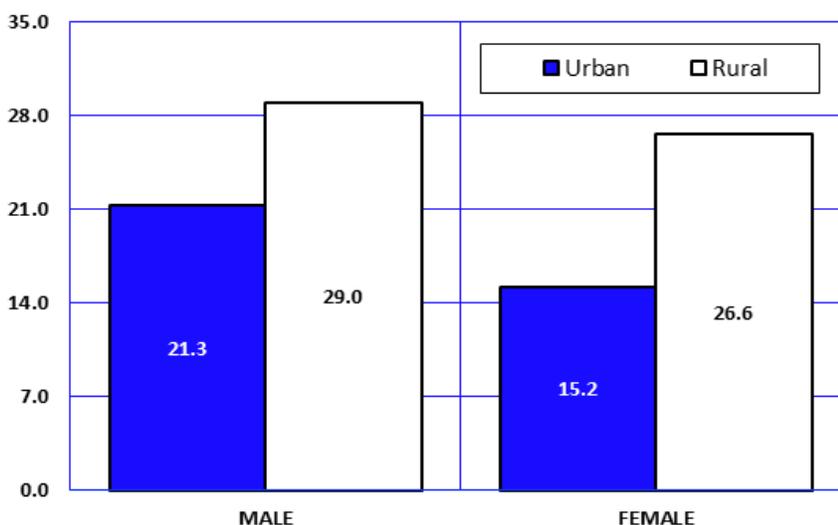
Figure 2C-7
Mortality Rates^a by Urban/Rural Area^b and Year among Children 1-14 Years, Arizona, 2003-2013



From 2012 to 2013, overall mortality rates increased for urban children but decreased for rural children (**Figure 2C-7, Table 2C-8**). From 2003 to 2013 the total mortality rates decreased by 17.9 percent for urban children and by 16.7 percent for rural children.

Notes: ^a Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 1-14 years old in specified group; ^b Urban counties are Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Yuma Counties, Rural Counties are those remaining.

Figure 2C-8
Mortality Rates^a by Gender in Urban/Rural^b Areas among Children 1-14 Years, Arizona, 2013



From 2012 to 2013, the mortality rate for accidents slightly increased for both urban and rural children (**Table 2C-8**). The mortality rate for unintentional injuries among rural children (12.6/100,000) was 2.3 times greater than the rate among urban children (5.5/100,000, **Table 2C-8**). In 2013, 20 children in urban areas died of accidental drowning while no rural children died of this cause (**Table 2C-10**).

Urban females 1-14 years old had the lowest mortality risk among gender by area groups in 2013, followed by urban males, rural females, and rural males.

Notes: ^a Number of deaths per 100,000 persons, 1-14 years old in specified group; ^b Urban counties include Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Yuma Counties, Rural Counties are those remaining.